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FROM THE BOOKS
OF
Emily V. Binney

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

DR. JAMES A. H. MURRAY,

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

VOL. III, ~~PART I. - HISTORY.~~

BY

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THIS Part (E-EVERY) contains 6842 Main words, 1565 Subordinate words, 786 Special combinations explained under the Main words: total 9193. Of the 6842 Main words, 1710, or 25 per cent., are marked as obsolete, and 273, or 4 per cent., as alien or imperfectly naturalized.

The portion of the English vocabulary included in the present Part is remarkable for the extremely small proportion of native English words which it contains, as compared with the large numbers of words adopted from French (many of which are obsolete), and of derivatives from Greek and Latin. A feature of the Part that will at once attract attention is the unusual abundance of technical terms belonging to modern science. It has often been difficult to determine whether particular words of this class should be inserted or not; and probably no two critics would entirely agree in their lists of deficiencies or redundancies in this respect. While care has been taken to ensure the utmost possible accuracy in the explanation of the scientific terms given, it must be remembered that the concern of an English Dictionary is with their origin and history as words, not with the minute description of the things which they represent. So far as possible, modern words of this kind have been traced back to the authors by whom they were formed, and the inventor's own statements as to the etymology and the reason for which the name was given have, when it seemed necessary, been quoted.

Among the articles in which the current etymological statements are corrected or supplemented may be mentioned those on the words *each*, *eagre*, *Easter*, *Easterling*, *earnest*, *eddish*, *eel*, *either*, *elope*, *ember*, *embracer*², *encrinus*, *engineer*, *enker*, *enlist*, *enough*, *entellus*, *enthusiasm*, *entice*, *entropy*, *epergne*, *ephah*, *epicure*, *era*, *ermine*, *errand*, *errant*, *essera*, *esurine*, *euonymus*, *euphroe*, *even sb.*, *evening*, *ever*. New etymological information has also been given in many of the articles on prefixes and suffixes, which in this Part are extraordinarily numerous. Among the words of interesting history or sense-development are *economy*, *ecstasy*, *edge*, *effluvium*, *electricity*, *element*, *elocution*, *embezzle*, *emperor*, *emphasis*, *enchant*, *engage*, *engine*, *English*, *entail*, *entertain*, *enthusiasm*, *entire*, *esquire*, *essence*, *establishment*, *estate*, *esteem*, *estrangle*, *eternal*, *ether*, *euphuism*, *evangelical*.

The treatment of the pronunciation has presented some special difficulties. An unusually large proportion of the words dealt with belong to the class that are much better known in their written than in their spoken form. The difficulties connected with the orthoepy of words of this kind have already been referred to by Dr. Murray in the Preface to Vol. I.; but the words beginning with E are perplexing for a reason peculiar to themselves, the initial *e* in unaccented syllables being pronounced variously in the same word, not only by different speakers, but sometimes even by the same speaker. In words beginning with unstressed *e* before two (written) consonants, like *effect*, *ellipse*, *entail*, the initial sound is in rapid or familiar pronunciation almost universally (è); but in careful or syllabic pronunciation the majority of educated speakers would retain the older sound of (e), except before *s*. On this ground it has been thought best to use the symbol (e) in the notation of words like those above quoted, and (è) in that of words like *essential*, *estate*; but it should be understood that the sound expressed by the latter symbol is in colloquial use always a permissible substitute for an initial unstressed (e). Similar uncertainties exist with regard to the unstressed initial E before a single consonant: in most of the words in which this occurs the pronunciation varies between (ɛ) and (i).

Before being taken in hand by the present editor, the material for the letter E had (in common with that for several other portions of the alphabet) been subedited in 1881-2 under Dr. Murray's direction by the late Mr. P. W. Jacob, who also revised it in 1884-5, incorporating the additional quotations accumulated in the meantime. Hearty acknowledgement is made of the important service thus rendered by Mr. Jacob; and

it is a cause of regret that this accomplished scholar did not survive to see the publication of the first of those portions of the work to the preliminary arrangement of which he so zealously devoted the latest years of his life.

Although Dr. Murray is not responsible for any of the faults that may exist in this Part, he has rendered much valuable assistance in its preparation; there are in fact few of the pages that have not been improved by the adoption of his suggestions. The proofs have been regularly read by Mr. Fitzedward Hall, D.C.L., who has furnished many hundreds of important quotations, carrying back the history of words to an earlier date, or exemplifying senses or constructions not sufficiently illustrated; also by Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs, M.P., by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., of Durham, and by Mr. W. H. Stevenson, who have contributed many valuable annotations. Mr. John Mitchell, Dr. Murray's senior assistant, has also furnished useful remarks on the proofs.

On questions of Teutonic philology important help has been received from Prof. Eduard Sievers, Halle, and Prof. Napier, Oxford: on questions of Romanic philology the advice of Prof. Paul Meyer has been of great value. For information on various special subjects my thanks are due to the following: the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, D.C.L.; Mr. A. Beazeley, C.E.; the Rev. T. E. Bridgett; the Rev. W. Bright, D.D., Canon of Ch. Ch.; Dr. Robert Brown; Mr. A. H. Bullen, M.A.; Mr. Ingram Bywater, M.A., Oxford; Mr. J. S. Cotton, M.A., Editor of *The Academy*; Mr. P. A. Daniel; Mr. Léon Delbos; Mr. C. E. Doble, M.A., Oxford; Mr. Austin Dobson; the Rev. Canon D. Silvan Evans; Dr. Fennell, Cambridge (for several references for the article *Eureka*); Dr. Robert von Fleischhacker; Dr. S. Rawson Gardiner; Dr. R. Garnett, British Museum; Mr. Israel Gollancz, M.A., Cambridge; Dr. Carl Horstmann; Mr. Henry Jenner, British Museum; Mr. Henry Jones ('Cavendish'); Mr. W. F. Kirby, Nat. Hist. Dept., British Museum; Prof. E. Ray Lankester; Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland; Mr. Julian Marshall; Mr. Russell Martineau, M.A., British Museum; Mr. F. D. Matthew; Prof. Alfred Newton, Cambridge; Prof. Karl Pearson, University College, London; Mr. T. G. Pinches, British Museum; Mr. A. W. Pollard, M.A., British Museum; Mr. F. York Powell, M.A., Oxford; Mr. R. B. Prosser; Mr. P. Le Page Renouf, British Museum; Prof. Rhys, Oxford; Dr. Ch. Rieu, British Museum; Mr. J. S. Shedlock; the Rev. Prof. Skeat, Cambridge; Mr. John Slater, F.R.I.B.A.; Dr. Oskar Sommer; Mr. W. Barclay Squire, British Museum; Mr. W. Sykes, M.R.C.S., Mexborough; Miss Edith Thompson; Dr. R. F. Weymouth. I have regretfully to record that Dr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., Mr. James Lecky, and the Rev. Dr. R. F. Littledale, who furnished information or suggestions for some of the earlier articles, are no longer living to receive this acknowledgement of their valued help.

I desire also to express my thanks to the Trustees of the British Museum for granting me special facilities for working in the Library; to the officers of that institution for the readiness which they have shown on all occasions to assist my researches; and to Dr. F. J. Furnivall for constant and important help in many ways. To my assistants, Mr. G. F. H. Sykes, B.A., and Messrs. W. J. Lewis and W. J. Bryan, working at Oxford, and Mr. E. Gunthorpe, working with me in the verification of references, etc., at the British Museum, I owe cordial acknowledgements for their zealous and painstaking co-operation. To these names must be added those of Mr. S. A. Strong, M.A., and Mr. F. S. Arnold, M.A., each of whom in succession was for a short period one of my Oxford assistants, but for reasons of health was compelled to withdraw from the work. Special recognition is also due to the valuable services rendered by Mr. A. Erlebach, B.A., in the revision of the proofs.

HENRY BRADLEY.

LONDON, May 1891.

EMENDATIONS.

Each. The form *enych* should be deleted, with the quotation 1480-7 (under A. e), in which this occurs, the correct reading being *enerych* (see EVERY).

Egromancy. The form *egremauncey* occurs a 1649 in *Gregory's Chron.* (Camd. Soc. 1876) 183.

Eirant. This form and *Errant* (omitted in its alphabetical place) are variants of HAUBIANT, q.v.

Enhendee. The word is, as stated in the text, a mistake for OF. *enheudee*; but the misreading occurs in Fr. writers, e.g. Palliot 1664.



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KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z have their usual values.

g as in *go* (gō).
h ... *ho!* (hō).
r ... *run* (rən), *terrier* (tə'ri:ə).
ɹ ... *her* (hɜ), *farther* (fɑ'ðɜ).
s ... *see* (si), *cess* (ses).
w ... *wen* (wen).
hw ... *when* (hwen).
y ... *yes* (yes).

þ as in *thin* (þin), *bathe* (bæþ).
ð ... *then* (ðen), *bathe* (bæð).
ʃ ... *shop* (ʃɒp), *dish* (dɪʃ).
tʃ ... *chop* (tʃɒp), *ditto* (dɪtʃ).
ʒ ... *vision* (vi'ʒən), *déjeuner* (de'ʒœn).
dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʌdʒ).
ŋ ... *singing* (sɪ'ŋɪŋ), *think* (þɪŋk).
ŋg ... *finger* (fɪŋgɜ).

(FOREIGN.)

ñ as in *French nasal*, *environ* (ahviroñ).
lʲ ... *It. seraglio* (serā'lʲo).
nʲ ... *It. sigwore* (sɪnʲo're).
x ... *Ger. ach* (ax), *Sc. loch* (lox, loxʷ).
xʲ ... *Ger. ich* (ixʲ), *Sc. nicht* (nɛxʲt).
ɣ ... *Ger. sagen* (zā'ɣɛn).
ɣʲ ... *Ger. legen, regnen* (lɛ'ɣʲɛn, rɛ'ɣʲnɛn).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in *Fr. à la mode* (a la mōd').
ai ... *aye* = *yes* (ai), *Isaiah* (ɪzai'ə).
æ ... *man* (mæn).
ɑ ... *pass* (pas), *chant* (tʃant).
au ... *loud* (laʊd), *now* (naʊ).
ɔ ... *cut* (kʌt), *son* (sɒn).
e ... *yet* (yet), *ten* (ten).
ɛ ... *survey sb.* (sɜ've), *Fr. attaché* (ataʃe).
ɛ̃ ... *Fr. chef* (ʃɛf).
ə ... *ever* (evə), *nation* (nə'ʃən).
ɔi ... *I, eye*, (ɔi), *bind* (baɪnd).
ʁ ... *Fr. eau de vie* (ɔ də vi').
i ... *sit* (sit), *mystic* (mɪstɪk).
ɪ ... *Psyche* (saɪ'ki), *react* (rɪ'ækt).
o ... *achor* (ɛ'koɪ), *morality* (mɒrə'lɪti).
oi ... *oil* (ɔɪ), *boy* (bɔɪ).
o ... *hero* (hɪ'ro), *zoology* (zɒ'lɒdʒi).
ɔ ... *what* (hwɒt), *watch* (wɒtʃ).
ɔ̃ ... *got* (gɒt), *soft* (sɒft).
|| ɔ̃ ... *Ger. Köln* (kɔln).
|| ɔ̃ ... *Fr. peu* (pø).
u ... *full* (fʌl), *book* (bʊk).
iu ... *duration* (diʊrə'ʃən).
ʌ ... *unto* (ʊntu), *frugality* (fru-).
ɪu ... *Matthew* (mæ'tju), *virtue* (vɜ'tɪu).
|| ü ... *Ger. Müller* (mü'lɛr).
|| ü ... *Fr. dune* (dün).
• (see i̇, ē, ō, ū) } see p. xiv., note 3.
', u (see ē, ō) }
' as in *able* (ə'b'l), *eaten* (ɪ't'n) = voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *alms* (āmz), *bar* (bār).
ē ... *curl* (kɜl), *fur* (fɜ).
ē (ē̃) ... *there* (ðɛ̃), *pear*, *pare* (pɛ̃).
ē (ē̃) ... *rein*, *rain* (rɛ̃), *they* (ðɛ̃).
ē̃ ... *Fr. faire* (fɛ̃r').
ō ... *fir* (fɪr), *fern* (fɛ̃n), *earth* (ɛ̃rθ).
ī (ī̃) ... *bier* (bɪ̃), *clear* (klɪ̃).
ī̃ ... *thief* (θɪ̃), *see* (sĩ).
ō (ō̃) ... *boar*, *bore* (bɔ̃), *glory* (glɔ̃).
ō̃ (ō̃) ... *so*, *sow* (sɔ̃), *soul* (sɔ̃l).
ō̃ ... *walk* (wɔ̃k), *wart* (wɔ̃rt).
ō̃ ... *short* (ʃɔ̃rt), *thorn* (θɔ̃n).
|| ō̃ ... *Fr. cœur* (kœ̃r).
|| ō̃ ... *Ger. Göthe* (gœ̃tɛ), *Fr. jeûne* (ʒœ̃n).
ū (ū̃) ... *poor* (pɔ̃), *moorish* (mɔ̃rɪʃ).
iū, iū̃ ... *pure* (piū̃), *lure* (liū̃).
ū̃ ... *two moons* (tū̃ mū̃nz).
iū̃, iū̃ ... *few* (fiū̃), *lute* (liū̃t).
|| ū̃ ... *Ger. grün* (grū̃n), *Fr. jus* (ʒū̃).

OBSCURE.

ǣ as in *amoeba* (ām'pǣ).
ǣ ... *accept* (æks'ept), *maniac* (mǣ'niæk).
ǫ ... *datum* (dǣ'tɪm).
ē̃ ... *moment* (mɔ̃'mɛnt), *several* (sɛ'vɛrəl).
ē̃ ... *separate* (adj.) (sɛ'pǣrət).
è ... *added* (æ'dɛd), *estate* (ɛstɛ'tɪt).
ī̃ ... *vanity* (væ'nɪti).
ī̃ ... *remain* (rɪ'mɛɪn), *believe* (bɪ'lɪv).
ō̃ ... *theory* (θɪ'ɔ̃ri).
ǫ̃ ... *violet* (vɔ̃ɪlɛt), *parody* (pǣ'rɔ̃di).
ǫ̃ ... *authority* (ɔ̃θɪ'tɪti).
ǫ̃ ... *connect* (kɔ̃nɛkt), *amazon* (æ'mǣzɔ̃n).
iū̃, iū̃ ... *verdure* (vɜ'rdɪū̃), *measure* (mɛ'ʒiū̃).
ǣ̃ ... *altogether* (ɔ̃ltɔ̃ge'tɛ̃).
iǣ̃ ... *circular* (sɜ'rkɪlǣ̃).

* ɔ̃ the o in soft, of medial or doubtful length.

|| Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. e, o, representing an earlier a, are distinguished as ɛ, ɔ̃ (having the phonetic value of ɛ and ɔ̃, or ɔ̃, above); as in *ende* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *mann* from *mann*, *on* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.	gen. = genitive.	pa. t. = past tense.
a (as a 1300) = ante, before.	gen. = general, -ly.	Path. = in Pathology.
a., adj., adj. = adjective.	gen. sign. = general signification.	perh. = perhaps.
absol., absol. = absolutely.	Geol. = in Geology.	Pers. = Persian.
abst. = abstract.	Geom. = in Geometry.	pers. = person, -al.
acc. = accusative.	Goth. = Gothic (= Mæso-Gothic).	pf. = perfect.
ad. [in Etymol.] ... = adaptation of.	Gr. = Greek.	Pg. = Portuguese.
adv., adv. = adverb.	Gram. = in Grammar.	Philol. = in Philology.
advb. = adverbial, -ly.	Heb. = Hebrew.	phonet. = phonetic, -ally.
AF., AFR. = Anglo-French.	Her. = in Heraldry.	phr. = phrase.
Anat. = in Anatomy.	Herb. = with herbalists.	Phren. = in Phrenology.
Antiq. = in Antiquities.	Hort. = in Horticulture.	Phys. = in Physiology.
aphet. = apthetic, aphezized.	imp. = Imperative.	pl., pl. = plural.
app. = apparently.	impers. = impersonal.	poet. = poetic.
Arab. = Arabic.	impf. = imperfect.	pop. = popular, -ly.
Arch. = in Architecture.	ind. = Indicative.	ppl. a., ppl. adj. ... = participial adjective.
arch. = archaic.	indef. = indefinite.	pple. = participle.
Archæol. = in Archæology.	inf. = Infinitive.	Pr. = Provençal.
assoc. = association.	infl. = influenced.	prec. = preceding (word or article)
Astr. = in Astronomy.	int. = interjection.	pref. = prefix.
Astrol. = in Astrology.	intr. = intransitive.	prep. = preposition.
attrib. = attributive, -ly.	It. = Italian.	pres. = present.
bef. = before.	J., (J.) = Johnson (quotation from).	Prim. sign. = Primary signification.
Biol. = in Biology.	(Jam.) = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.	priv. = privative.
Boh. = Bohemian.	(Jod.) = Jodrell (quoted from).	prob. = probably.
Bot. = in Botany.	L. = Latin.	pron. = pronoun.
Build. = in Building.	(L.) (in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's	pronunc. = pronunciation.
c (as c 1300) = circa, about.	lang. = language. [Johnson]	prop. = properly.
c. (as 13th c.) = century.	LG. = Low German.	Pros. = in Prosody.
Cat. = Catalan.	lit. = literal, -ly.	pr. pple. = present participle.
catachr. = catachrestically.	Lith. = Lithuanian.	Psych. = in Psychology.
Cf., cf. = confer, compare.	LXX. = Septuagint.	q.v. = quod vide, which see.
Chem. = in Chemistry.	Mal. = Malay.	(R.) = in Richardson's Dict.
cl. L. = classical Latin.	masc. (rarely m.) = masculine.	R. C. Ch. = Roman Catholic Church.
cogn. w. = cognate with.	Math. = in Mathematics.	refash. = refashioned, -ing.
collect. = collective, -ly.	ME. = Middle English.	refl., refl. = reflexive.
collog. = colloquially.	Med. = in Medicine.	reg. = regular.
comb. = combined, -ing.	med. L. = mediæval Latin.	repr. = representative, representing
Comb. = Combinations.	Mech. = in Mechanics.	Rhet. = in Rhetoric.
Comm. = in commercial usage.	Metaph. = in Metaphysics.	Rom. = Romanic, Romance.
comp. = compound, composition.	MHG. = Middle High German.	sb., sb. = substantive.
compl. = complement.	midl. = midland (dialect).	Sc. = Scotch.
Conch. = in Conchology.	Mil. = in military usage.	sc. = scilicet, understand or supply
concr. = concretely.	Min. = in Mineralogy.	sing. = singular.
conj. = conjunction.	mod. = modern.	Skr. = Sanskrit.
cons. = consonant.	Mus. = in Music.	Slav. = Slavonic.
Const., Const. ... = Construction, construed	(N.) = Nares (quoted from).	Sp. = Spanish.
with.	n. of action = noun of action.	sp. = spelling.
Cryst. = in Crystallography.	n. of agent = noun of agent.	spec. = specifically.
(D.) = in Davies (Supp. Eng.	Nat. Hist. = in Natural History.	subj. = subject, subjunctive.
Glossary).	Naut. = in nautical language.	subord. cl. = subordinate clause.
Da. = Danish.	neut. (rarely n.) = neuter.	subseq. = subsequently.
dat. = dative.	NF., NFr. = Northern French.	subst. = substantively.
def. = definite.	N. O. = Natural Order.	suff. = suffix.
deriv. = derivative, -ation.	nom. = nominative.	superl. = superlative.
dial., dial. = dialect, -al.	north. = northern (dialect).	Surg. = in Surgery.
Dict. = Dictionary.	N. T. = New Testament.	Sw. = Swedish.
dim. = diminutive.	Numism. = in Numismatics.	s.w. = south western (dialect).
Du. = Dutch.	obj. = object.	T. (T.) = in Todd's Johnson.
Eccl. = in ecclesiastical usage.	Obs., obs., obs. = obsolete.	techn. = technical, -ly.
ellipt. = elliptical, -ly.	occas. = occasional, -ly.	Theol. = in Theology.
e. midl. = east midland (dialect).	OE. = Old English (= Anglo-	tr. = translation of.
Eng. = English.	Saxon).	trans. = transitive.
Ent. = in Entomology.	OF., OFr. = Old French.	transf. = transferred sense.
erron. = erroneous, -ly.	OFris. = Old Frisian.	Trig. = in Trigonometry.
esp., esp. = especially.	OHG. = Old High German.	Typog. = in Typography.
etym. = etymology.	OIr. = Old Irish.	ult. = ultimate, -ly.
euphem. = euphemistically.	ON. = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).	unkn. = unknown.
exc. = except.	ONF. = Old Northern French.	U.S. = United States.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.	Opt. = in Optics.	v., vb. = verb.
f. (in subordinate	Ornith. = in Ornithology.	v. str., or w. = verb strong, or weak.
entries) = form of.	OS. = Old Saxon.	vbl. sb. = verbal substantive.
fem. (rarely f.) ... = feminine.	OSl. = Old Slavonic.	var. = variant of.
fig. = figurative, -ly.	O. T. = Old Testament.	wd. = word.
F., Fr. = French.	O. Teut. = Original Teutonic.	W Ger. = West Germanic.
freq. = frequently.	orig. = original, -ly.	w. midl. = west midland (dialect).
Fris. = Frisian.	Palæont. = in Palæontology.	WS. = West Saxon.
G., Ger. = German.	pa. pple. = passive or past participle.	(W.) = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Gael. = Gaelic.	pass. = passive, -ly.	zool. = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.

† = obsolete.

‡ = not naturalized.

In the quotations.

* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.

1 = before 1100.

2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).

3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).

5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, p. ix.)

In the Etymol.

indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.

† extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The Printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found

under the word so referred to.

† **Dizener**. *Obs.* Also 5-6 **disener**. [a. 15th c. F. *disenier* (later *diseinier*, *disainier*), f. OF. *diseine*, later *disaine* group of ten, in med.L. *decena*, Sp. *decena*, Pr. *desena*, whence also med.L. *decenarius*, OF. *decenier*: see **DECENER**, and cf. *dousener*, **DOZENER**.] A foreman or captain of a group of ten men; = **DECENER** 1.

[1590] BRITTON 1. xiii. [xii]. § 1 Qe touz soint en dizeyne et pleviz par dizeyners. *transl.* That every one bein some tithing and pledged by their tithingmen.] 1489 CAXTON *Paytes of A.* II. xxx. I vij. Eueryche of hem shal haue vndre hym a dyzener of carpenters and a dyzener of helpers and also thre diseners of laborers for to make the same. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. x. 211 Their capitaines ouer ten, whiche, by a terme borrowed of the Frencche, we calle Diseners.

Diss (diz), *v.* [Back-formation from **DIZZY**, on the analogy of *crase*, *crazy*, etc.] *trans.* To make dizzy or giddy. Hence **Dissed**, **Dissing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Diss sb.**, the act of 'dizzing'.

1539 SHERWOOD, To dize, *estourdir*. 1654 GAYTON *Plains*. Notes IV. 253 He [a horse] is dizzed with the continual circuits of the Stables. 1814 T. L. PEACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III. 133 In spite of all the dize and whiz, Like parish-clerk he spoke. 1834 MOWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 304 Or wheel in dizzing mazes round and round.

† **Dissard** (diz'ard). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 6 **disarde**, **dyarde**, **diserde**, **disarde**, **dyserde**, **dysert**, 6-7 **disard(e)**, **dissard(e)**, 6-8 (9 *arch.*) **disard**, **dissard**. [First found c1520. Perh. a modification of earlier **DISOUR**, by assimilation to words in -ARD. See the intermediate forms in -er, -are, -ar in sense 1. In later use, *esp.* in sense 2, app. associated with **DIZZY**.]

1. = **DISOUR**; a jester, a 'fool'.

[1500] *Priv. Purse Exp. Elis.* of York (1830) 53 A disare that played the Sheppert before the Quene. 1586 SKELTON *Magny*. 119 In a cote thou can play well the dyser. Ye, but thou can play the fool without a vysser. 1530 PALSGR. 214/1 Dissar a scoffer, *saige fol*.

1559 SKELTON *Image* 1500. 364 To goe gaye With wonderful aray As dysardes in a play. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 8 b. To minstrels, players of enterludes, and disardes. 1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 210 Such commonly are Dizzards, Gesturers, Stage-players, [etc.]. 1598 N. BAXTER *Calvin on Jonah* Ep. ded. 3 In the laces of Skoggen the King's dizzard. 1618 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 90 Archy, the Dizzard.

2. A foolish fellow, idiot, blockhead.

1547 *Homilies* 1. *Contention* II. (1850) 138 Shall I be such an idiot and diserde to suffre every man to speake vpon me what he list. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt.* Glasse iii. 17 Who seeing his deformed countenance called him an idiot and a disard. 1595-1603 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.*, *Acajon & Zir*. One may be as great a dizzard in resolving a problem, as in restoring a reading. 1886 M. K. MACMILLAN *Dagonet the Jester* II. 100 They flattered the wantonness of young lords and old wealthy disards.

attrib. 1546 BALE *Eng. Volarius* I. (1550) 63 b. The crafty knave lyed falsely, and so mocked hys kynge, to make of hym a very dysarde fole. 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* III. Biv b. We call him goose, and disarde doulte.

† **Dizzardly**, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 1.] Like a dizzard, silly, idiotic.

1594 R. WILSON *Cobler's Proph.* A iv. This prating asse. this dizzardly foole. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 739 These dizzardly people think to make these Lizzards .. vigilant for their welfare.

Dissen (diz'n), *v. rare*. [f. stem of **DIZZY** + -EN 5; cf. **DIEZ**.] *a. trans.* To make dizzy. *b. intr.* To dance giddily.

1535 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 294 Down flowing from its dizzening height, One dazzling gush of liquid light. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* May 569 The life of a myriad insect-wings in the wet grass buzz and dizen.

Dissen, *var.* **DIZEN**; *Sc. f.* **DOZEN**.

Dizzily (diz'ily), *adv.* [f. **DIZZY** a. + -LY 2.] In a dizzy or giddy manner.

[a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 228 (Gr.) Se Godes cunnaþ ful dyslice.] c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 þa be heom duseliche foliað. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* II. 422 He gert him galay disyly. *Ibid.* VII. 210 He walkyt and raiss all desaly. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xvi. My daisit heid fordullit disselle. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. vii. Dizzily rolls her brain. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* cv. 2 They with pitchforks hurl Mentula dizzily down.

Dizziness (diz'zines). [f. **DIZZY** a. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being dizzy or giddy.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* II. v. (1891) 112 Wæron heo mid elcworde dysignesne onblawne. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark VII. 23 Innan of manna heortan .. cumað .. dysinessa .. stuntscipe. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* XVIII. 133 Schir philip of his desynais outcome. 1566 TURNER *Herbal* II. 35 b. Rosemary is .. good to withstand. .. y^e dusines of y^e heade. 1593 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* xxi. 123 Yet .. needs must they .. bee stricken with the spirit of dissinesse and be carried away by the diuill.

1675 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 324 Men were taken with a dissines in the head. 1861 *Stat. Rev.* XI. 635/1 Freedom from dizziness while standing at a great height on a narrow base.

† **Dizue** (diz'iu, diz'iu), *v. Obs.* Also **dyzhu**. [from Cornish: see quot.]

1776 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* Gloss., *Dizue* (from Dy-z-hui, to discover unto, Cornish). To Dizue the Lode, is this: If it is very small and rich, they commonly only break down the country or stratum on one side of it, by which the Lode is laid bare, and may be afterwards taken down clean.

Hence **Dizued** *ppl. a.*, **Dizuing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Dizue sb.**

1776 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 162 This separation or breaking the bad from the good Ore, they call Dyzhuing

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the leader, or making a Dyzhu; and the good Ore that is thus exposed, is called a Dyzhu. *Ibid.* Gloss. s.v., Afterwards they break the Dizue or best part, and reserve it to be separately handled and dressed.

Dissy (dizi), *a.* Forms: 1 **dysiz**, **dyses**, 2-3 **dysiz**, **dusiz**, **dusi(e)** (ü), 2-6 **desi(e)**; 4-6 **dys(e)y**, (6 **dusey**), 6-7 **dis(s)ie**, -y; 6-7 **dis(s)ie**, 7-**dissy**. [OE. *dysig*, *dyseg* foolish, stupid = OFris. *dusig*, MDu. *dosech*, *dösech*, LG. *dusig*, *dösig*, *dusig* giddy, OHG. *tusig*, *tusic* foolish, weak, a common WGer. adj. in -ig (-y), from a root *dus-* found also in LG. *dusen* to be giddy, OE. *dyslic*, *dyselle* foolish, stupid, and in a different ablaut grade with long vowel in LG. *düsel* giddiness, MDu. *düzele*, Du. *düzele* to be giddy or stupid. See early ME. derivatives under **DUSI-**.]

1. Foolish, stupid. Now only *dial.* (Not in general use since 13th c.)

c 885 *Vesp. Hymns* vii. Swe folc dysig. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 26 Gelic bið were dysige se ðe getimberde hus his of sonde [c 1160 *Hatton* desien men]. 991 *Blickl. Hom.* 41 Gepenc, þu dysiga mon. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Þer þe dusie mon bið briste and þer þe dwolunge rixað. a 1285 *Ancr. R.* 182 Nolde me tellen him alre monne dusigest? a 1290 *Owl & Night.* 1466 Dusi luec ne last noht longe. a 1295 *Prov. Alfred* 479 in O. E. Misc. 131 Wurpu neuere so wodd, ne so desi of þi mod. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* *Dissy*, half-witted. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Yach Z.* II. 45 Such dizzy-fools that they put their money there.

† *b. absol.* A foolish man, a fool. *Obs.*

c 885 *Vesp. Psalter* xci. 6 Dysig ne ongeteð ða. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Hwet seið þe dusie. *Ibid.* 105 Wreðe hæð wununge on þes dusian bosome. a 1285 *Leg. Kath.* 599 Ha ne stod neuere, ear þene þes dei, bute biforen dusie.

2. Having a sensation of whirling or vertigo in the head, with proneness to fall; giddy.

c 1240 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 771 Than waxes his hert hard and hevvy. And his heved feble and dysy. 1586 SKELTON *Magny*. 1052 I danunce up and down tyll I am dyssey. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* 1. 20 [Wolfsbayne] maketh [men] dyssey [ed. 1552 dose] in the head. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xvi. (1887) 73 For feare they be disie when they dance. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiii. 40 They were so exceeding dizzy in the head that they would fall down. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 200 With my heart beating and my head quite dizzy. *fig.* 1796-46 THOMSON *Winter* 122 The reeling clouds stagger with dizzy poise, as doubting yet Which master to obey.

3. a. Mentally unsteady or in a whirl; b. Wanting moral stability, giddy.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hom.* Prol. 101 My desie heid quhome laik of brane gar vary. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ii. 9 Meere buzzings of your owne conceited dizzy braine. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 420 At thy heels the dizzy multitude. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 607 He .. dizzy with delight, profaned the sacred wires. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 61 My head is dizzy with thinking of the argument. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Dussy*, stupid; confused. 'I'm mighty dizzy this morning.'

4. Accompanied with or producing giddiness.

1605 SHAKS. *Leav.* IV. vi. 12 How fearfulfull and dize 'tis, to cast ones eyes so low. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Ded., Did not the distemper of their own stomachs affect them with a dizzy megrim. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbo* I. 24 The very ship-boy on the dizzy mast. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 561 He began .. to climb .. towards that dizzy pinnacle.

5. Arising from or caused by giddiness; reeling.

1715-20 *Pope's Iliad* v. 381 Lost in a dizzy mist the warrior lies. 1740 PITT *Æneid* XII. (R.). A dizzy mist of darkness swims around. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 518 The wretch, who once .. sucked in dizzy madness with his draught. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. vii. Thought gave way to a dizzy horror, as if the earth were slipping away from under him.

6. *fig.* Whirling with mad rapidity.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* xxi. 10 Push'd down the sides of Xanthus, headlong plung'd. With dashing sound into his dizzy stream. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VIII. 179 The .. stream, That turns the multitude of dizzy wheels.

7. Dull of hearing. *dial.*

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Dussy*, deafish. 'E's lother dizzy; e doens 'ear very well.'

8. *Comb.*, as **dizzy-eyed**, **headed**.

1501 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* IV. vii. 11 Dizzie-eyed Furie .. Suddenly made him from my side to start. 1611 COTGR. *Estoward*, dilled, amazed .. dizzie-headed. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* cvii. 33 A company of dizzy-headed men.

Dizzy (dizi), *v.* [OE. *had dysigan*, *-egian*, *dysian* to be foolish, to act or talk foolishly = OFris. *dusia*, whence the intr. sense 1; but the trans. sense seems to be a later formation, f. the adjective in its modern form and sense.]

† 1. *intr.* To act foolishly or stupidly. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* v. § 2 Þonne dysceap se þe þonne wile hwile sæd ofþastan þam drygum furum. a 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 466 in O. E. Misc. 131 Ac [gi]f he drinkit and desiet þere a morge, so þat he fordrunken desiede werchet.

† 2. To talk foolishly, blaspheme (in OE.).

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark II. 7 Hwi spycð þes þus. he dysceap. *Ibid.* Luke xxii. 65 Manega oðre þing hið him to cwædon dysigende.

2. *trans.* To make dizzy or giddy; to cause (any sense) to reel; to produce a swimming sensation in, to turn the head of.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hom.* Prol. 109 And with that gleme sa desyit wy my micht. 1605 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 174 Not the dreadful spout .. Shall dizzie with more clamour Neptunes eare In his discent, then [etc.]. 1663 COWLEY *Cutler of Coleman St.* v. xiii. You turn my Head, you dizzy me. 1785 MRS. A. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mountains* (1813) II. xix. 99 It dizzies one to look down from the tower.

1800 SOUTHEY *Lodore*, Confounding, astounding, Dizzying and deafening the ear with its sound.

3. To render unsteady in brain or mind; to bewilder or confuse mentally.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 119 (Qo. 2) To deuide him inuentorially would dosie (Qo. 3 dazie, Qq. 4 & 5 dizzie) th' arithmaticke of memory. 1801 HBL. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. i. 7 That wild and chimerical equality, the fumes of which dizzy the head of the demagogue. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxi. Giving her so many charges, that a head less systematic and business-like than Miss Ophelia's would have been utterly dizzed and confounded. *absol.* 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 378 All this is a vision to dizzy and appal.

Hence **Dizzied** *ppl. a.*, **Dizzying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 20 The dizzying mill-wheel rests. 1853 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 343 In the din and dizzying of incessant labour. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xiv. (1865) 136 The dizzying effect of height. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 242 With dizzied head upon the ground he fell.

Dj- is not an English combination, but is sometimes put to represent the Arabic letter ج *jim*,

= English *j* (dg), in Arabic, Turkish, or Berber words, which have come to us through a French channel, or are spelt in imitation of French orthography; e.g. *djebel*, a mountain or hill, *djerid* or *djereed*, a javelin, *djin*, genii or familiar spirits, *djubbah*, an outer garment. So far as these come under the scope of this Dictionary, they will be found under *J*; for *djowr*, an infidel, see **GIAOUR**.

Do (dā), *v.* Forms and inflexions: see below.

[A common WGer. strong vb. (wanting) in Gothic and Norse]: OE. *dōn* = OFris. *dūa*, *duā*, *duā*, *duā*, *duā*, *duā* (MDu. & Du. *doen*, MLG. & LG. *dōn*, *duon*), OHG. *dōn*, *dān*, *tuon*, *tuon*, *tuon* (MHG. *tuon*, Ger. *thun*, *tun*); Pa. t., OE. *dyde*, pl. *ddon*, *dēdon*, *dydon* = OFris. *dede*, pl. *dēden*, OS. *deda*, pl. *dēdun*, *dēdun* (MDu. *dede*, Du. *deed*, pl. *deden*, MLG. & LG. *dēde*, pl. *dēden*), OHG. *teta*, pl. *tātum* (MHG. *tete*, *tāte*, pl. *tāten*, Ger. *that*, *tat*, pl. *thaten*, *taten*); Pa. pple., OE. *gedōn*, *gedēn* = OFris. *dōn*, OS. *gidōn*, *dōen*, *duon*, *duon*, *duon* (MDu. *gedān*, Du. *gedaan*), OHG. (ge)tān, Ger. *gethan*, *getan*; OTeut. types *dōn*, *dēda*, *dēno* = *dōno*, from verbal stem *dō-*: *dō-* (appearing also in **DEED**, **DOOM**, **-DOM**), the Germanic representative of the Aryan verb stem *dhe-*: *dhe-*, to place, put, set, lay, in Skr. *dhā-*, OPers. *dā-*, Gr. *θη-* (pres. *τίθημι*, deriv. sb. *θήνη* a penalty imposed), L. *-dēre* in *addere* to put away, *condere* to put together, *dēdere* to lay down, OSlav. *děti*, *děyati*, Lith. *dėti*, Lett. *dēt* to put, lay.

The vocalization of the Germanic vb., esp. the present stem *dō-* beside the Gr. *θη-* and Slav-Lith. *dē-*, has been variously explained (see e.g. Streitberg *Urgerm. Gramm.* 329). The pret. *dēda* is generally held to be a reduplicated form corresponding to Skr. *dadhān*:—orig. **dhedhō*. The 1st p. sing. pres. indic. had originally the *m* of primitive verbs in -*mi*, Skr. -*mi*, Gr. -*μι*, L. -*m*: viz. OE. *dōm* (later *dō*), OS. *dōm* (*dōn*), OHG. *tēm*, *tuom* (later *tēm*, *tēn*). This verb is considered by many philologists to be the source of the formative suffix of the pa. t. of weak verbs in the Germanic languages, including Norse and Gothic; in the latter the plural endings *-ddun*, *-ddup*, *-ddun*, are the forms which the pl. of the pret. *dēda* would have in Gothic.

OE. deviates from the other WGer. langs. in the past *dyde*, for OS. *dēda*, OHG. *teta*; the *y* is now generally explained as a special OE. representation of an Indo-germanic weak vowel. Thence the pl. *dydon*; the plural corresp. to OS. *dēdun*, modG. *thaten*, was Anglian *ddōn* (also *ddōn*, in Cedmon, etc.). In ME. *dyde*, *dydon* were represented by *dude*, *-en* (a), midl. & north. *ddiden*, *ddide*, now *did*; but *ddiden* (with a sing. *ddide* derived from it like modG. *that* from pl. *thaten*) came down in some dialects to 15th c. In the pres. ind., the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. in OE. had umlaut, *dēst*, *dēst*, *dēst*, and these forms survived in s.w. till the 15th c.; but Northumbrian had, without umlaut, *dōas*, *dōas*, *dōas*, and in ME. the forms *ddist*, *ddist* (*ddis*) are found in north. & midl. from the 12th c. The pa. pple. in OE. is known only with the prefix *ge-*, which in ME. remained in the south as *y-*, *-e-*. (Forms with *ge-* are found also in the pa. t., and occasionally other parts, which, however, are more properly referred to a derivative vb. OE. *gedōn*, ME. *ido*, *ydo*). The final -*n* of the pple. was generally dropped in the south in ME., esp. in the forms *ydo*, *ido*, whence the *ado* (ada) of modern s.w. dialects.]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. *Infinitive.*

a. *Simple Infinitive*, *do* (dū, du). Forms: 1 *dōn* (north. *dōan*, *dōa*, *dōe*); 2-5 *dōn* (4-5 *doon*, 4 *doyne*, *doun*, 4-6 *dona*, 5 *doone*); 2- *do* (4-7 *doo*, 6-7 *dooe*, *doe*, *Sc.* 6 *du*, *dw*, 9 *dui*, *dee*). *Beowulf* 2349 (Th.) Swa sceal man don. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark x. 17 Hwæð sceal ic dōa? —xiv. 7 Gie magon him wæl dōe. 1212 O. E. *Chron.*, Swa swa hi scoldon don. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 Ne mei na man do þing þet heo god iqume. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 47 Gret wrong þou woldest don vs. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1309, I schal him in mi prisoun do. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. ii. 9 Pat he may so doon. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 651/1 The same .. schall so doon to hem. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen.* 7 (an. 10) 78 b. We might lawfully so dooe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 46 In what sort shall he best doo it. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xlii. Let her .. doe me not .. to dy. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 31 What he would have me do. *Mod.* Who saw him do it?

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b. *Dative Infinitive* (with *to*) to do (tū dū); in OE. to dōnne (dōanne, dōenne), ME. to donne, to done, to don (to donde, to doinde).

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 12 Hyt ys alyfod on restedagum wel to donne [*Lindisf. G.* wel do; *Rushw.* god to doanne]. 1194 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Alse he ment to don. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 3if he seolf nule don swa swa he heom teched to donne. c. 1200 *Moral Ode* 19 Arje we beop to done god. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 He was send . . . to donde þe folda wike. *Ibid.* 219 He ne turnde . . . to doinde . . . nan þer þinge. c. 1305 *St. Kath.* 8a in *E. E. P.* (1862) 92 Pan we hire . . . makede to do sacrefise. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. pr. xii. 102, I haue lytel more to done. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 87 (Mätz.) More redy for to doo than for to speke. c. 1400 *Metr. Life St. Kath.* (Halliiv.) 3 To dethe hyt for to doone! 1534 *TINDALE Mark* v. 7 What haue I to do [1611 to doe] with the? 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. V. (an. 8) 71 b, Men that enforce theim for to doen or to ymagine wronges. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) K vij, So am I constrainede to doo it. 1644 *MILTON Arcop.* (Arb.) 32 Which if I now should begin to doe. *Mod.* What are you going to do?

2. Indicative Present.

a. 1st pers. sing. do. Forms: 1 dōm (dōam), dō (dōa); 2- do (4-6 doo, 6-7 doe).

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 22 Hwæt ðonne dōm ic of ðam hælend? c. 975 *Rushw. G.* *Ibid.*, Hwæt do ic? þanne be hælend? c. 1000 *Ag. G.* *Ibid.*, Hwæt do ic? [*Lindisf. Gosp.* John xiv. 14 Dis ic doam vel ic uyrco. c. 975 *Rushw. G.* *Ibid.*, Dis dom ic.] c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxxiii. (Z.) 210 Ic do oððe wyrcas. 1388 *WYCLIF John* xiii. 7 What y do thou wost not now. c. 1400 *Melayne* 361, I doo yowe wole to wytt. 1535 *COVERDALE I Sam.* iii. 11 Beholde I do a thinge. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 52 That I doe not.

b. 2nd pers. sing. doest (dī-est), dost (dōst). Forms: 1 dōest, dēst (*North.* dōas, dōeas, dōes), 2-4 dest, 2- dōst (3-7 dust, 4-5 doist, 7 doost; 3-4 north. dos, 4 dose, duse, 5 doyse), 6- doest (6 doeste, doiste, 7 do'st). In late use, the form *doest* is confined to the principal verb, *dost* is usually auxiliary.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 2 Donne ðu doas ælmeassa. — John vi. 30 þæt ðu doas. c. 975 *Rushw. G.* *Ibid.*, Hwæt ðu doas. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xii. 18 Hwi dest þu wið me swa? c. 1160 *Hallon G.* John vi. 30 Hwæt dest þu? c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 þa dedobte be þu dest. *Ibid.* 67 þef þu þus dost. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 15587 þu . . . þæt dost tuss þise dedess. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 428 þu ne dust noȝt as be wyse. c. 1300 *Havelok* 2390 Wat dos þu here? 1375 *Cantic. de Creatione* 230 þu wost do so mochel wo. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 315 What dostow here? c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 3 So thynke me that thou doyse. 1534 *TINDALE John* vii. 3 Thy workes that thou dost [so all 16-17th c. vv., *Wyclif* doist]. *Ibid.* ix. 34 And dost thou teache vs? [so 1539 *Cranm.*; but 1557 *Geneva*, 1588 *Rhem.*, 1611 have 'doest']. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 78 Do'st thou attend me? 1611 *BIBLE I Kings* xix. 9 What doest thou here, Elijah? — *John* xiii. 27 That thou dost [*TINDALE* dost], doo quickly. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius* iv. 153 Dost thou run after thine owne Master? *Mod. poetic.* Why dost thou weep?

c. 3rd pers. sing. does (dōz); arch. doth (dōþ), doeth (dō-ēþ).

Forms: a. 1 (dōð, dōeð), dōð, 2-5 dēþ (2 deap, dēþ, 3 deep, 5-6 dethe), 3-5 dōþ (4 doith, 5-6 dooth), 5- doth, 6-7 doeth (6 dothe). β. 1 north. dōas, dōes, 3-4 north. dos, dus, (4 dots, 5 duse, doys), 5-6 doas, dose (6 doose), 6- does. γ. 6- do (dōe). The orig. northern form *does* superseded *doth*, *doeth*, in 16-17th c. in general use; the latter being now liturgical and poetic. The form *he do* is now s.w. dial.

a. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. v. 19 Se þe hit deð [c. 950 *Lindisf. G.* deð]. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Hwæt deð si moder hire bearn? . . . hi hit. . . deð under hire arme. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Al swa me deað bi þe deade. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 53 He doð also holie write seð. c. 1200 *Cast. Loue* 1458 Vn- wrestlyche he deþ. c. 1240 *Ayeb.* 68 In al þet god deþ. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 11838 (Trin.) þi cauf. . . Doop [v.r. dos] him leches for to seke. 1388 *WYCLIF John* iii. 21 Ech man that doith yuele. c. 1500 *Melusine* lxii. 371 Yf a man dooth as wel as he can. 1559 *Primer in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 35 God. . . Which doth all in order due. 1566 *GOLDING Heminges Post.* 27 The thing that Christ dothe here, is that he dothe Peter to understand. 1587 *GOLDING De Moray* xi. (1617) 166 He doeth thee to understand. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* i. ii. 50 It doth amount to one more then two. 1781 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 21 He that doth against them, doth against justice. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* iv. iv. 4, I must speak with Count Cenci; doth he sleep?

β. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 3 Nyta winstra ðin hwæt wyrcas vel doas suðra ðin. *Ibid.* vii. 24 Se ðe . . . does ða ilco. *Ibid.* viii. 9 Ic cweð . . . ðeua minum, do ðis, and [he] does [*Rushw.* he doep]. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5208 He dus [v.r. dos] nakins þing. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 2908 (Fairf.) Hit dose [v.r. dos] mony in syn to fal. c. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 233 He dos as he bad. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7291 Wha so dose agayne þe saynte. 1555 *ABP. PARKER Ps.* xxii. My hart . . . doth melt and pyne, as waxe by fier dose. 1596 *SHAKS. I Hen. IV.* iii. 1. 172 Faith he does. 1601 — *All's Well* iv. iii. 236 Our Interpreter do's it well. *Ibid.* 317 Why do's he aske? 1661 *MARVELL Corr.* xxi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 54 Longer then your business usually dos. 1668 *STILINGF. Orig. Sacr.* ii. iii. 2 The person that does them.

γ. 1547 *BALF. Sel. Wks.* (1849) 234 No goodly institution, nor ordinance . . . do this faithful woman contemn. c. 1553 *PHILPOT Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 333 He . . . do confess himself to speak of this third kind. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog.* *Glaspe* 6 Geographic do deliniat, and set out the universal earth. 1660 *Perry's Diary* (1875) I. 62 Sir Arthur Haselrigge do not yet appear in the House. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 65 He don't know you. 1831 *FONBLANQUE Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 100 God don't suffer them now. *Mod. s.w. dial.* He du zay. That he du.

d. plural; do.

Forms: a. 1 dōð, dō (we, etc.), (dōað, dōeð), 2-4 dōþ. β. 3-4 don, (4-5 done), 6- do (5-6 doo, 6-7 doe, dooe, 7- interr. d'ye). γ. north. 1 dōas, dōes, 3-6 dos, 4 dose, dus, 4-5 duse, 6 doia.

a. c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. v. 46 Ah gæfel-geroefe þæt ne doep. *Ibid.* 47 Hwæt doap ge marae? c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. v. 47 Gyl ge ðæt do. *Ibid.*, Hwæt do ge marae? c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Bet . . . þene we doþ. 1340 *Ayeb.* 69 Hi doþ . . . þe contrarve.

β. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 Þese two þing don alle heðen men. 1388 *WYCLIF Mark* vii. 8 Manye oþer thingis lyke to þes 3e don [1388 doon; 1534 *TINDALE*—1611 ye do; 1588 *Rhem.* you doe]. 1426 *AUDELEY Poems* 12 Thai done hym deme. 1576 *FLEMING Panopt. Epist.* 89 What you doe, and what other do. 1584 *PEELE Arraignm. Paris* I. iii, As done these fields and groves. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Worthly Commun.* i. § 2. 30 We do it also, and doe it much more. 1730 *A. GORDON Maffei's Amphit.* 108 Why don't they consider? c. 1832 *BENTHAM Mem.* Wks. 1843 X. 246 How d'ye do? c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 46 Bær-sunnigo ðis doas. *Ibid.* 47 Gie doas vel wyrcas. c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 4146 Swilk men . . . þæt mykel dū [v.r. dose] ogyans Goddes lawe. c. 1400 *Dose* [see 24 d]. 1533 *Dois* [*Ibid.*]. *Mod. north. dial.* Them that does it.

3. Indicative Past.

a. 1st and 3rd pers. sing. did.

Forms: 1-2 dyde, 2-5 dide, dude (dū), dede, 5 dode, 4-6 dyde, dyd, 4- did (4 dud, 4-5 didd, 5-6 diddle).

a. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2691 (Gr.) Ne dyde ic for facne. c. 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 Þis he dyde. *Ibid.* an. 1127 Se king hit dide. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He dude þæt heo weren birnende. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 762 Quer abram is bigging dede. c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 221 Sir Rauf . . . did þer his endyng. 1330 *Cursor M.* 1608 He to þin him-selven did [*G. did.*, *Tr. dide*]. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 6270 (Trin.) Þe brode watir he dūð him ynnne [earlier MSS. did, dide]. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 215 Þerynne Romulus dede his owne ymage. c. 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 501 He dude also. *Ibid.* 936 To his mowthe þo his hond he dode. c. 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 495 He dyd hym faste away. 1461 *CL. PASTON in Paston Lett.* No. 367 I. 540, I dede . . . Hauswan goo to my Lord. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. i. 33 All I did, I did but as I ought.

b. 2nd pers. sing. didst.

Forms: a. 1 dydes(t, 2-5 dides(t, dudest, 5 dydest, 6-7 diddest, 6- didist. β. 3-4 dides-(t), dedes-, duses-; γ. north. 4 did.

a. 1000 *Andreas* 929 (Gr.) Ðu ondsæc dydest. c. 1225 *Ankr. R.* 306 Þis þu dūdest þer. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 þat tu eauer dides to in swuch þeowdom. 1330 *Cursor M.* 10484 Als þu did [v.r. didist, dudest] quillum dame sarrā. *Ibid.* 12626 Qui did þu þus? [*Trin.* didestow þus]. 1388 *WYCLIF 2 Sam.* xii. 12 Þu didist hidyngli. c. 1450 *Melrin* 41 Thou dedist thy brother to be slain. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII.* *Litany.* The noble workes that thou diddest in thy daies. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Sam.* xii. 12 Thou diddest it secretly. *Ibid.* Ps. xlv. 1 What worke thou didst in thy daies. 1819 *SHELLEY Julian & M.* 459 Thou . . . didst speak thus and thus.

c. plural did.

Forms: 1 dydon (-un), poet. *Angl.* dēdon (W.S. dēdon), 2 didon, 2-5 diden, duden, deden (2 dedeun, 4 didyn, diddyn), 2-6 dide, 3-5 dude, dede (4-6 diddle), 4- did (4 dud, 5-6 dyd).

c. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 722 (Gr.) Þæt hie to mete dædon ofet un-fæle. *Ibid.* 1944 He ne cude hwæt þa cynn dydon. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 19 And dedon ða ðegnas suæ bibed him be hælend. *Ibid.* xxviii. 15 Hia . . . dedon suæ wæron gælereð [*Rushw.* dydun, *Ag. G.* dydon, *Hatt.* dyden]. c. 1132 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1129 Swa swa hi ear didon. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1137 Sume hi diden in crucethus . . . and dide scearpe stanes þer inne. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Heo . . . swa duden. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1059 He so deden als he hem bad. c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 201 Alle þat did þat dome. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 17411 (Trin.) 3e duden him vndir lok & sele. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 109 More . . . þan þey dude. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 353 Pey dede [v.r. dude, dide] hym in to be see. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xi. 42 þai did Criste to deed. *Ibid.* xv. 67 Him dide þe lews on þe crosse. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1381 Dydden all to the dethe. *Ibid.* 11960 Dyden. 1426 *AUDELEY Poems* 10 Thus we dydon myschvyssly. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* (1863) 59 So diden y apostles. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. V (an. 8) 72 b, Why did thei take it? 1659 *BAXTER Key Cath.* xxxv. 252 The rest . . . did what they did.

4. Subjunctive Present.

a. singular do. Forms: 1 dō, (dōe, dōa), 2- do (5-7 doo, doe).

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark x. 35 Þætte . . . ðu doe us. c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 3 Nyte se winstrae hond þin hwæt þin sio swijre doas. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxv. 6 ðæt he do ealle hale. c. 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 Ich bidde . . . þæt tu do baldeliche. 1330 *Cursor M.* 23904 Par-of. scho do hir will. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1830) iv. 32 3if ony man do thereinne ony maner metalle. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 15 b, That he doo not thinke himselfe wysser then his maister. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus Hist.* i. vii. (1591) 5 Doe he wel doe he ill, al is ill taken. *Mod.* If he do anything unexpected.

b. plural do. Forms: 1 dōn (dōen, dōan, dōe), 2-5 don, 4-5 doon, 3- do (5-7 doo, doe). c. 1000 *Father's Instr.* (Cod. Ex.) 70 Deah hi wom dōn. 1330 *Cursor M.* 23760 (Fairf.) If we bleþeli after him do. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1088 *Ariadne*, That we doon the gayler. To come. *Mod.* What if we do?

c. Subjunctive Past. did.

Forms: sing. 1 dyde (dēde); 2- (as Indicative). plural 1 dyden, dyde; 2- (as Indic.).

a. 900 *Martyrol.* in *O. E. T.* 178/36 Ða frægn se . . . for hwon he suæ dede. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xv. 24 Gif ic ne dyde. — *Mod.* xii. 16 Dedon vel dydon [*Rushw.* dydun].

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 21 Hi dydun dæd-bote [*Lindisf.* *Rushw.* dydon, *Hatt.* hyo deden]. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) K vij, If I didee it not. *Mod.* If you did that, you would be blamed.

β. Imperative do. a. sing. Forms: 1 dō (dōa, dōe), 2- do (5-7 doo, doe, dooe).

a. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2225 (Gr.) Do swa ic ðe bidde. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke x. 37 Ga and do eall-swa [*Lindisf.* gaa and ðu dōo ongelic]. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15306 Fra mi fete do þin hand. c. 1400 *Melayne* 308 To dedis of armes hym doo. 1611 *BIBLE Jer.* xlv. 4 Oh doe not this abominable thing. *Mod.* Do your best.

b. plural. Forms: a. 1 dōð (dōeð, -eð, -að, dōas), 2-3 dōþ, 4 dothe, 4-5 dooth. β. 4- do (5-7 doo, doe). γ. north. 3-4 dos (dus), 4-5 dose.

a. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 3 Doþ his siðas rihte. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 16281 (Laud) Dothe him on rode. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3807 Doþ your dede to-day. c. 1400 *A. DAVY Dreams* 154 Doop me into prison.

β. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 1803 (Fairf.) Do folow ham. 1611 *BIBLE Matt.* vii. 12 Doe [earlier 16th c. vv. do] ye even so to them. 1688 *NORRIS Hierocles Golden Verses* 32 That doe.

γ. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 4 Hreonesis doas vel wyrcas. — John vi. 10 Does þætte ða menn gesitta. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2792 Tas and dos [*Fairf.* take an and do] your will wit þaa. c. 1300 *HAVELOK* 2592 Dos me als ich wile you lere. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 5090 (Fairf.) Make you redy . . . and dose you hame.

7. Present Participle doing (dī-īn).

Forms: a. 1 dōnde (dōende), 2-3 donde, 4 doinde, 4-6 doinge, doynge, 6- doing. β. north. 3-5 doande, 4-6 doand.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John. Cont. x, Efne xelic hine . . . doende gode. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 46 Hys hlafurd hyne gemet þus donnde [*Lind.* doende, *Rushw.* dōnde, *Hatt.* doende]. c. 1275 *LAV.* 5872 Her solle þe wel done eueure worpe riche. c. 1300 *Beket* 277 Eueure doinge he was. *Mod.* What was he found doing?

8. Past Participle done (dōn).

Forms: a. 1 gedōn (-dēn, -den, -dōen, -dōan), 2-3 idon, 3-5 ydon, ido, ydo (5 ydoo, edoone). β. 3-7 don, 4- done (4 doun, dūn(e), 5 doon, north. doynne, 5-6 doone, doen, 6 doonen, downe, Sc. 6- dūne). γ. 4-6 do, 5 doo, doe.

a. 1123 *O. E. Chron.*, Swa mycel hearm þær wes gedon. c. 1305 *St. Edward* 19 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 107 Pulke ring is 3ut . . . for relik ido. c. 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 377 Had y don meyte in a dysasse. *Ibid.* 580 Hit was þo y do. 1440 *J. SHIRLEY Dethe K. James* (1818) 26 That edoone the hang-mane was commandid . . . to kut of that hand. c. 1440 *Parti-nope* 6794 How he hadde follyly I do.

β. c. 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1126, Þæt was eall don ðurh his dohtres rad. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2096 Qui has þou þusgod don? 1330 *Ibid.* 16762 + 22 Til end þis dide is doyn. — *Ibid.* 16812 Thingez þat are doynne. — *Ibid.* 20065 Crist was doun on þe rode. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 937 Y-wisse, y am done. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 271 Bifore alle þingis ben doone. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 4 As sum have doon. c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vi. xii. 28 Pan wes he dwne. 1432-50 *Tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 103 What scholde be doen. 1535 *FISHER Wks.* (1876) 380 He hath . . . don al this. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 182 After he hath dooen thus. 1558-68 *WALDE Tr. Alexis's Secr.* 2 a, That doen, take a pound . . . of Aloes. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 174 b, All is dasht, and done. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* 1. 5 To have been doone by Abimelech. 1674 *tr. Scheffer's Lapland* 7 Which don, he rises up. 1860-1 *FLO. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* 24 [To see] that what ought to be done is always done.

γ. 13. c. *Cursor M.* 24113 (Trin.) Sir she seide hit shal be do. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 337 3if Eve hadde do so. c. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* Pr. Wks. I. So that it be do with honeste. 1488 *Monk of Everham* (Arb.) 40 Thyngys that y schulde haue doo. 1509 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* Pref. The kynge . . . hath do to be ordeined. 1558 *World & Child* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 252 Many a lord have I do lame.

9. Verbal sb. DOING, q.v.

B. Signification.

General scheme of arrangement—I. Transitive senses ("To put. ** To bestow, render. *** To perform, effect). II. Intransitive: To put forth action, to act. III. Causal and Auxiliary uses ("Causal. ** Substitute. *** Periphrastic). IV. Special uses of certain parts (Imperative, Infinitive, Pres. pple., Past pple.). V. Special uses with prepositions (e.g. do for). VI. In combination with adverbs (e.g. do off).

I. Transitive senses.

* To put, place. (Cf. the adv. combinations *do on, off, in, out*, etc. in VI.)

† 1. To put, place. a. lit. Obs. exc. dial.

c. 897 *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* xlix. (E.E.T.S.) 383 Ðæt mon his sword doo ofer his hype. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 17 Hig doð niwe win on niwe bytta. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Me dide cnotted strenges abuton here hæued. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 Pet corn me deð in to gerner. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2586 Eueric knape child . . . ben a-non don ðe ðod wið-in. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13846 (Cott.) Þæt he be tan, and don in band. c. 1300 *Ibid.*, 20112 (Edin.) Among be nunnis. he hir dide. c. 1400 *Swordene Bab.* 1363 Take myn hawberke and do it on the. c. 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 425 Do hom in a pot and seth hom, and do therto gode broth. 1460 *CARRGAVE Chron.* 43 Ozias . . . presumed to do upon him the prestis stole. 1552-57 *FOX A. & M.* (1684) II. 440 If I would not tell where I had done him. 1600 *W. VAUGHAN Directions for Health* (1633) 117 Take a gallon . . . of pure water, and do it into a pot. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 120 He tooke of his Ring . . . then after-wards did it upon his finger againe. 1677 *E. PEACOCK N. W. Lincolns. Gloss.* 89/1 Where has ta done it? I've look'd high an' low for it.

† b. fig. Obs.

c. 1330 *Hali Meid.* 7 Deð hire in to drecchunge to dihten hus & hinen. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15235 (Cott.) Þat sal þis

ilk night be don. to mikel pine. *c 1305 Judas Iscariot* 46 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 108 þe quene vpe him hire hurte dude. *a 1325 Prose Psalter* xxxix. [xii]. 15 Ne do noust, Lord, þy mercy fer fra me. *1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. xxi.* 93 Ich do me in þoure grace. *c 1480 Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 16 And thou thus do me from this grace. *1535 Stewart Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 225 He did him in his will. *1598 Mucedorus* in Hazl. *Dodley VII.* 222 Take him away, and do him to execution straight.

o. To do to death: orig. to put to death; now, often with emphasis on the do, implying a slow or protracted process. *arch.* (Cf. *DEATH* 12.)

a 1175 Cott. Hom. 299 Hu hi michte hine to deaðe 3edon. *a 1225 Leg. Kath.* 2131 Ichulle . . don þe to deaðe. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 13961 (Cott.) þe lues . . sought iesu at do to ded. *c 1449 Peacock Repr.* 564 Men for her trespass ben doon into her Deeth. *1599-80 North Plutarch* (1676) 1004 The putting away and doing his Wife Octavia to death. *1599 Shaks. Much Ado v. iii.* 3 Done to death by slanderous tongues. *1668 Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 302 That brother had been done to death by English traitors.

† d. To do of: to put out of, deprive of, rid of, 'do out' of. To do of dawe, adawe: see *DAY* sb.

17. To do of live: see *LIFE*. Obs.

c 1305 St. Lucy 95 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 104 Ne mai no womman . . of hire maidenhod beo idol. *13.* *Cursor M.* 5944 (Cott.) Drighin sua þam did of all.

† 2. *refl.* To put or set oneself; to betake oneself, proceed, go. Obs.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 430 Me were leouere uorto don me toward Rome. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 12832 (Cott.) He did him þan to flum iordan. *c 1300 St. Brigidan* 33 We dude ous in a schip. *13.* *Guy Warr.* (A.) 243 On his knes he him dede Bifor Felce. *c 1340 Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1368 Ho dos hir forth at þe dore. *c 1350 Will. Palerme* 2061 He deried him as a deuil & dede him out a-zeine. *c 1425 Seven Sag.* (P.) 2416 He dede hym anon to ryde. *c 1435 Torr. Por. Jugal* 1521 Of the valey he did hym swith.

† b. *intr.* To proceed, go. See *Do way* (53). Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 6140 'Dos now forth', þai said in hi.

† 3. *trans.* To apply, employ, lay out, expend.

Obs. To do cost: see *COST* sb. 2, 5.

1411 E. E. Wills (1882) 17 Y wille þat þe surplus be don for my soule. *1434 Ibid.* 101 Sell hit, & do hit for the loue of god. *1523 Bury Wills* (1850) 117 The mony. . . to be don for my soule and hys.

b. To settle, invest. Obs.

c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 31 Who felle to haf þe lond, on þam it suld be don.

† To bestow, impart, grant, render, give (a thing to a person); to cause to befall or come.

Orig. with dative of the recipient or person affected, and accusative of that which is imparted or caused: e.g. 'it did him credit'. But in later use the dative is largely replaced by *to* and prepositional object, and then changes places with the verbal object: 'it did credit to his good sense'.

(The primary notion here appears to have been that of *putting* (or *bestowing*) something to a person, being closely related to *prec.* section, in which a person is put to or into something.)

4. To impart to, bring upon (a person, etc.) some affecting quality or condition; to bestow, confer, inflict; to cause by one's action (a person) to have (something). In later use, associated more closely with the notion of performance, as in 6, e.g. *to do any one a service* = to perform some action that is of service to him.

a 1000 Martropol. 7 May (E. E. T. S.) 78 Se gededye dumbum men spruce. *c 1000 Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxliii. 10 þu me god dydest. *1154 O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 Alle þe pine þe hi diden wrece men. *c 1205 Lay.* 481 Heo willeð þe frencspe don. *a 1225 Ancr. R.* 124 þu dest me god. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 1666 (Cott.) He hoght him do solace. *Ibid.* 20079 (Cott.) þai me do þis mikel scham. *Ibid.* 20274 (Cott.) It dos me god þat i yuu se. *c 1400 MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) iv. 12 Scho duse na man harme. *1523 Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. ccvii. 244 The which dyd them great trouble. *1535 COVERDALE* 2 *Macc.* ix. 7 It brussh his body, & dyd him grete payne. *1675 Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 316 It . . . did me a great deal of good. *1773 Goldsm. Stoops to Cong.* v. Sure he'll do the dear boy no harm. *1859 Southey Lett.* (1856) III. 112 The book does him very great credit.

b. To render, administer, pay, extend, exhibit, show to a person (justice, worship, thanks, etc.).

a 1000 Cynewulf Christ 1567 Hy to sið doð gæstum helpe. *c 1000 Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxlii. 21 Do me pine . . mycle mildheortnesse. *1154 O. E. Chron.* an. 1140 Alle diden him manred. *c 1300 Cursor M.* 24058 (Edin.) Vs al to don sucour. *c 1340 Ibid.* 15047 (Trin.) þat we þe do suche worshope as we may. *c 1400 MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxiv. 113, I schall do þe an euill turne. *c 1450 Merlin* 5 They moste do hir the lawe. *c 1477 Caxton Jason* 11 To doo her ayde ayenst her ennemys. *1523 Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. ccxiii. 161 Than the kyng dyd them that grace, that he suffred them to passe. *1703 Rowe Ulys.* 1. 1 To do him right He was a Man indeed. *1776 Trial of Nundocomar* 731 The Gentlemen of the Audawlet would do him justice. *1847 Marryat Childr. N. Forest* xiii, I did a gipsy a good turn once.

5. With the indirect object governed by *to*; thus passing into 6.

a 1300 Cursor M. 17288+257 (Cott.) A grete honour to wymanen did he in þat cas. *c 1340 Ibid.* 5980 (Fairf.) þe folk of egipte þat moste to bestes don worshope. *c 1385 Chaucer L. G. W.* 1601 *Hypsip. & Medea.* He made hire don to Iason cumpaynye At mete. *c 1400 Chron. Vilod.* 493 Of þe despleaunce þat ychawe do to þow. *1509 Hawkes Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. xxviii, These ladies unto me did great pleasaunce. *1597 Golding De Mornay* iii. 36 If due lustice unto you were done. *1660 Pevys Diary* (1890) 17 Which . . . he did to do a courtesy to the town. *1711 Addison Spect.* No. 70 5 Persons . . which do Honour to their Country. *1878 S.*

WALPOLE *Hist. Eng. I.* 158 A day's sport which would have done credit to these modern days.

*** To put forth (action or effort of any kind); to perform, accomplish, effect. (Now the leading trans. use.)

Since every kind of action may be viewed as a particular form of doing, the uses of the verb are as numerous as the classes of objects which it may govern. Only the general senses can here be exhibited; the phrases formed by the verb with special substantive objects, are treated under the words concerned; e.g. *to do honour*, *the honours of*: see *HONOUR*.

6. To perform, execute, achieve, carry out, effect, bring to pass. (With an object denoting action.) e.g. *to do work*, *a thing*, *that*, *it*, *what* ? etc.

a 1000 Guthlac 61 (32) [Hil] þu weorc ne doð. *a 1000 Boeth. Metr.* xiii. 79 (Gr.) Hio sceal eft don þæt hio ær dyde. *1123 O. E. Chron.* þis he dyde eall for þes biſcopes luen. *a 1225 Leg. Kath.* 748 Heo ne duden nawit. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 13473 (Cott.) He . . Wist well wat he had to don. *138a Wyclif John x.* 37 If I do not the workis of my fadir, nyle 3e bileue to me. *c 1450 St. Culbert* (Surtees) 4156 Of diuers miracles þat Culbert did. *1581 MULCASTER Positions* I. (1887) 2 Neither I haue don so much as I might. *1611 Bible Transl. Pref.* 8 He did neuer doe a more pleasing deed. *1711 Addison Spect.* No. 93 1 Our Lives . . are spent either in doing nothing at all, or in doing nothing to the purpose. *1847 Marryat Childr. N. Forest* iv, Humphrey will . . do all the hard work.

b. To do good, evil, right, wrong, etc.

c 1000 Ags. Ps. lxi(1) 9 Gewoth doð. *1154 O. E. Chron.* an. 1140 Ware se he com he dide mare yuel þanne god. *c 1300 Cursor M.* 29167 (Cott. Galba) þam aue here to do right. *138a Wyclif Eccl.* vii. 21 Ther is not forsothe a riȝtwis man in the erthe, that do good, and not synne. *1513 Douglas Aeneis* iii. i. 105 Quhat wickines or mischeif may be do. *1516-24 TINDALE Matt.* xxvii. 23 What evyll hath he done? *1847 Marryat Childr. N. Forest* xxv, Surely I have done wrong.

c. To commit (sin, crime, etc.); to perpetrate. Obs. or arch.

a 1000 Father's Instr. 70 (Cod. Ex. If. 81a) Deah hi wom don. *1297 R. Glouc.* (1724) 369 Þulke robbery, þat hym þohte he adde ydo. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 5173 (Gött.) 3e gab, and certis, 3e do gret sin. *c 1440 Promp. Parv.* 126/2 Do mawmentrye, ydolatro. 14. . Circumcision in Tundale's Vis. (1843) 98 As thou dydest neuer trespass. *1530 Bp. Hilsey Primer* iii, Thou shalt do no murder. *1666 in Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 271 Several abuses done by such as sell robes. *a 1745 Swift Rules conc. Servants* Wks. 1745 VIII. 7 When you have done a fault, be pert and insolent.

d. To execute, administer, practise (a function, office, or duty).

c 1000 Ags. Ps. (Th.) cxxxix. 12 Gode deð drihten domas. *1154 O. E. Chron.* an. 1140 He dide god iustise and makede pais. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 9708 (Cott.) Riȝtwial to do iustise. *Ibid.* 27273 Queþer þai þair mister lide do. *1725 LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 99 The judges attended to do justice. *1847 Marryat Childr. N. Forest* xxvii, As many of your countrymen as you may consider likely to do good service. *1892 Gardiner Stud. Hist. Eng.* 21 Justice was done between man and man.

e. With various extensions of the predicate expressing the relation of the action to another person or thing. Often blending with 5.

c 1000 Ags. Ps. (Th.) lxxxv. 16 Do gedede mid me, Drihten, tacen. *1154 O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Na god ne dide me for his saule þar of. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 121 Pere muhele mildheortnesse þe he dide on us. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 19325 (Cott.) þai durst na violence to þam do. *138a Wyclif John xvi.* 3 And thei schuld do to 3ou thes thingis, for thei han not knowe the fadir, nether me. *c 1400 MAUNDEV.* (1830) xxx. 300 So riche þat þei wyte not what to done with hire godes. *c 1480 Cr. Love* 46 Love arted me to do my observance To his estate. *1535 COVERDALE* 1 *Chron.* xx.[xix]. 2, I wil do mercy vpon Hanun the sonne of Nahas. *1644 MILTON Arcep* (Arb.) 37 Then began to be consider'd . . what was to be don to libellous books. *1719 Dr. Fox Crusoe* II. ii, We knew not what to do with this poor girl. *1843 Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 729 What is to be done with Ireland now? *1890 Sir N. LINDLEY in Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/1, I think an injustice has been done to the plaintiff.

7. To perform duly, carry out, execute. (With obj. expressing command, duty, etc.)

c 825 Psalter cxlii. 10 Lær mec don willan ðinne. *a 1000 Cadmon's Gen.* 142 Druzon and dydon drihtnes willan. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 3414 (Cott.) Gladli his biding he dide. *c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1644 *Hypsip. & Medea.* And doth his oth & goth with hire to beside. *1a 1525 Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodley I.* 177 Do my counsel, brother Pity. *1557 N. T. (Genev.) Matt.* vi. 10 Thy wil be done [Tind. fulfilled]. *1653 HOLCROFT Procopius* II. 50 They did his commands with alacrity. *1715 J. JAMES Tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 204 Take out the Dirt that hinders the Water from doing its Office. *1878 E. PEACOCK Mabel Heron* I. i. 5 Servants who did his bidding.

b. To perform duly, celebrate (a ceremony, etc.).

a 1000 Soul's Compl. 69 Þonne halege menn gode . . lofsong doð. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 28251 (Cott.) In kyrk . . quen goddis seruiss was to do. *c 1400 Desir. Troy* 1413 All þere lordes Didyn sacrifice solemne vnto sere goddes. *1463 Bury Wills* (Camden) 28 When the messe is do on my yerday. *1483 Caxton Gold. Leg.* 219 b/2 To don penaunce here for our synnes. *1548 HALL Chron.* Hen. V. (an. 8) 75 b, The coronation of his Quene and spouse . . which was doen the daie of S. Mathy. *1593 Rich Phylotus & Em.* (1835) 23 The Marriage rites that are to be doen in the Church. *1875 Stubbs Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 127 She . . submitted to the correction of the bishops, and did penance.

† c. To execute, discharge, deliver (a message, etc.). Obs.

1523 Ld. Berners Froiss. I. lxxvi. 97 They lokid among them who shulde do y^e message. *1580 Sidney Arcadia* (1622) 55 A Gentleman desired leave to doe a message from his Lord vnto him. *1596 J. Dee in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden)

88 To Mr. Boston. . . I wold full fayne have my commendations done. *1678 BUNYAN Pilgr.* i. 144 We will do him word of this thy behaviour. *1706-7 FARQUHAR Beaux Strat.* III. ii, Do my bassemains to the gentleman.

8. (In *pa. pple.* and *perf. tenses*.) To accomplish, complete, finish, bring to a conclusion. To be done, to be at an end.

a 1300 Cursor M. 20319 (Cott.) Mi ioi es don euerlik dele. *c 1320 R. Brunne Medit.* 131 Whan þe soper was do, cryst ros anone. *a 1440 Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 145 Alle the . . seruice is songe & doo. *c 1489 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* i. 56 He knewe well that it was doon of [=all up with] hym. *1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer* 127 b, When the Clerkes have dooen syngyng. *1598 GRAFTON Chron.* II. 21 Before his funeral obsequy was finished and done. *1697 Dryden Virg. Past.* ix. 73 Now the Chime of Poetry is done. *a 1745 Swift Direct. Servants* Wks. (1869) 566/2 When dinner is done. *1887 RIDER HAGGARD Jess* xv, By the time that the horses had done their forage.

b. To be done is used of the agent instead of 'to have done', in expressing state rather than action. (Chiefly *Irish, Sc., U.S.*, and *dial.*)

1766 AMORY Bunclie (1770) IV. 119, I was done with love for ever. *1771 T. JEFFERSON Let. T. Adams in Harper's Mag.* No. 482. 206 One farther favor and I am done. *1776 BENTHAM Wks.* (1838-43) X. 77 The rogue is pressing me so, I must be done. *1835 MARRYAT Jac. Faithf.* xiii, One little bit more, and then I am done. *1876 H. B. SMITH in Life* (1881) 404 After this is done I am done. *1876 RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* VI. lxxvi. 192 Let us be done with the matter. *18.* *Lit. World* (Boston) X. 400 The mills of the gods are not yet done grinding. *1883 Century Mag.* XXV. 767/1 'Going . . at twenty-four thousand dollars! Are you all done?' He scanned the crowd.

9. To put forth, exert, use (diligence, endeavour, etc.) in effecting something. To do one's best, cure, devoir, diligence, endeavour, might, pain, etc.: see these words.

a 1300 Cursor M. 14480 (Cott.) þai did þair pain þat he and lazar war bath slain. *c 1330 Assump. Virg.* (B.M. MS.) 7 Aungeles donn here my3t To serue hire boþe day & ny3t. *c 1440 Generydes* 68 They dede ther besy payne. *1509 Hawes Past. Pleas.* I. xvii, To reade their names I did my busy cure. *1523 Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. cxxxii. 216 Shame haue he that dothe nat his power to destroy all. *1611 Bible 2 Tim.* iv. 9 Doe thy diligence to come shortly unto me. *1724 De For Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 76 They bade the Swedes do their worst. *1843 Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 328, I shall do my utmost to serve her. *1878 BLACK Adv. Phaeton* vi. 82 The Lieutenant did his best to amuse her.

10. To produce, make, bring into existence by one's action.

1580 FULKE (title), Stapleton and Martiail. . . confuted. . . Done and directed to all those that love the truth and hate superstitious vanities. *1583 HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 357 We have done five or six copies in the same paper. *1601 CHESTER Loves Martyr*, etc. 165 [166] Done by the best and chiefest of our moderne writers. *1703 MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 239 The Rough or Plain Work, is done with the Grey Kentish Bricks. *1810 Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 73 This method of doing (as it is called) a paper, is disgraceful. *1858 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. II. viii. 98 Otto IV. . . had an actual habit of doing verse. *1860-2 FLO. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* 58 The sun is a painter. He does the photograph.

11. To operate upon or deal with (an object) in any way. The most general word expressing transitive action; and so, familiarly substituted for any verb the action of which is of a nature to be readily inferred from the subject or object, or both combined. In *Slang*, employed euphemistically to avoid the use of some verb plainly naming an action. Among the great variety of uses, the following are some of the chief:

a. To do work upon or at, repair, prepare, clean, keep in order, etc.

c 1525 Cocke Lovell's B. (Percy Soc.) 12 Some y^e lodysshe-stone dyd seke, some y^e bote dyd. *1691 T. H[ALL] Acc. New Invent.* p. xxi, If they had done the other nineteen as that twentieth Ship was done [i.e. sheathed]. *1778 Miss BURNBY Evelina* xxi, I did my hair on purpose. *1848 J. H. NEWMAN Loss & Gain* (1876) 170 A gardener . . whose wife (what is called) did his lodgers. *1881 GRANT WHITE Eng. Without & Within* xvi. 388 Do is made a word of all work. . . Women do their back hair, and do everything that they arrange. 'I have got these flowers to do'—meaning to arrange in a vase. *1883 Leisure H.* 84/1 The Chinaman who usually 'does' my room. *Mod.* The man who does our garden. The paper-hanger who did this room, has done it very well.

b. To prepare or make ready as food; to cook; to preserve, pickle, etc.

1660 Pevys Diary 2 Mar., We had . . a carp and some other fishes, as well done as ever I eat any. *1796 Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* xix. 304 Red currants are done the same way. *1822 LAMB Elia* Ser. 1. *Road Pig.* How equably he twirleth round the string. Now he is just done. *1885 Manch. Exam.* 16 Sept. 5/2 [She] will have an extra bloater or a mutton chop done to a turn. *Mod. (U.S.) Advertisement.* Young woman as dinner or order cook: capable of doing pastry.

c. To work at or out, solve, translate, review, depict, etc.

1780 JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale 9 May, My Lives creep on. . . I have done Addison, Prior. . . and almost Fenton. *1813 MACAULAY in Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 41, I do Xenophon every day. *1845 THACKERAY Newcomes* iii, He has done [sketched] me and Hannah too. *1866 Reader* 3 Nov. 914 The gentleman who 'does' the French books for the Athenæum. *1883 R. BUCHANAN Love me for ever* II. iii. 92 There Amos often sat and did his accounts. *1887 L. CARROLL Game of Logic* iv. 96 Not one syllable of lessons do they ever do after their one o'clock dinner. *Mod.* A class of boys doing arithmetic

while another is doing Euclid. I cannot do this problem. Show me how to do this sum.

d. To enact, act; to play the part of.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 122 You could neuer doe him so ill well, vnesse you were the very man. 1660 PERYS *Diary* 11 Oct., To the Cockpit to see 'The Moore of Venice', which was well done. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 4 ¶ 4 A great Part of the Performance was done in Italian. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 80, I shall do Andromache myself. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 131 He was too poor to do comet; but he did fire-fly with some brilliancy. 1897 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vii, East still doing the cicerone. 1893 *Century Mag.* XXV. 755/1 He did not seem to do the host.

e. To finish up, exhaust, undo, ruin, 'do for'.

1330 *Will. Palerne* 937 And but he wylly wite, y-wisse, y am done. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3713 How we haue done ser Dary & drepid his knyghtes. 1548 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 364 A man euen with veray age almoste clene dooen. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxx, The Holland fleet, who, tired and done, Stretch'd on their decks like weary oxen lie. 1821 *Examiner* 9 Nov. 719/2 Oh, Charles, you have done me. 1841 P. McFARLANE *Sp.* 25 Aug., If we shrink, we are done. 1899 *Black & White* 14 May 623/2 It was a decimal that did me in the Little-Go. 1893 DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 90 It was a... trying march to-day for men and horses, and both were pretty well done by the time we got in.

f. To hoax, cheat, swindle, overreach. *slang.*

1641 *Best Farn. Bks.* (Surtees) 136 And I can doe, My master too, When my master turnes his backe. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II. i, If the man comes from the Cornish borough, you must do him. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 To do any one, to cheat him. 1830 DISRAELI in *Edin. Daily Rev.* 12 May (1885) 3/8 He did the Russian Legation at écarté. 1887 SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 106 If you are too suspicious of servants... they take a pleasure in 'doing' you, to use a common saying.

g. To accomplish (a given distance) in travelling. 1824 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 179, (I) did the four miles in less than twenty minutes. 1890 *Nature* 13 Mar. 435 The 102½ miles between Grantham and London are continuously 'done' in 117 minutes.

h. To go over as a tourist, visit, see. *colloq.* 1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* xlii, Captain Hall... has done North and South America. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xvi, We... as he used to call it, 'did a bit of continent' together. 1894 R. DOYLE *Brown, Jones, and Robinson* 8 They 'do' Cologne Cathedral. 1891 *Court Life at Naples* II. 115 Travellers, zealously bent on doing the country and all the sights.

i. To serve out (a term of punishment). *slang.*

1865 *Daily Tel.* 1 Mar. 3/3, 'I was doing time'... (A cant term for serving a sentence in prison). 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 316 Men that have 'done time'. 1898 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 30 Jan. 106/3 Tuer is a criminal... and... does his five years.

j. With adjectives (in its origin an ellipt. use of d): as to do the amiable, civil, grand, lazy, polite (person); but at length sometimes with thing understood. *colloq.*

1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Steam Excursion* 234/1 He used to... flatter the vanity of mammas, do the amiable to their daughters. 1866 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cav.* iii, John 'doing the polite', and laughing as he... introduced 'Captain Lovell' and 'Miss Coventry'. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 24 Aug., Honestly doing the lazy, and luxuriating in the... bounteous summer. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xlii. 231 Doing the civil most oppressively. 1875 R. H. R. *Rambles in Istria* 195 One confesses, goes to mass, and does the proper.

k. In elliptical expressions, as to do the outside edge, i.e. to practise skating on the outside edge.

1885 *Graphic* 3 Jan. 3/2 To polish up their skates, and to dream... of doing the outside edge almost before Candlemas is over.

l. In many other expressions, for which see the specific words.

12. With noun of action as object, the two being equivalent to a cognate verb of action, as to do writing = to write, to do repairs = to repair things.

So to do BATTLE, SLAUGHTER, etc. q. v.

1521 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) *Introd.* 35/1 He comyth... every yere in his churche and doth a sermon. 1545 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxii. (clviii). 449 There the kyng kneled downe and dyd his prayers. 1621 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 38 The Cure whereof, my Lord, 'Tis time must do. 1790 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* i. 1 Your translation... is... done... with much spirit. 1885 *Law Reports* 15 Q. Bench Div. 316 To do trifling repairs to waggons. 1894 DOYLE *S. Holmes* 58, I was sitting doing a smoke.

13. To translate or render into another language or form of composition.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Pref. 15 He has already provided, that this piece shall shortly be done into Latine. 1700 STEELE *Tatler* No. 230 ¶ 2 Books... not translated, but... Done out of French, Latin, or other Language, and Made English. 1797 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 121 A chapter or two of Burnet's theory... well circumstanced and done into verse. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Boswell's Johnson* (1854) 189/1 When he wrote for publication, he did his sentences out of English into Johnsesque.

14. In passive, rendering L. *fieri, factum esse*: To be brought about, come to pass, happen. *Obs.* 1380 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvi. 1 It is don, whenne Jhesus hadde cendid alle these wordis, he seide to his discipulis. 1388 — *Isa.* xxxvii. 1 It was don, whanne kyng Ezechie hadde herd, he to-rent hise clothis.

II. Intransitive senses.

15. To put forth action, exert activity of any kind whatever; to act (in some specified way). Now a leading sense of the verb.

1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 225 (Gr.) Do swa ic ðe bidde. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 Nædre hethen men ne didnen werse þan hi didnen. 1205 LAV. 1806 Als his men duden. 1295

Anscr. R. 122 Þenc, dude he so? 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 514 Neiper þe kyng ne his counsaill deede unrightfully. 1466 AUDELEY *Poems* 9 To do as thou woldest me dud þe by the. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 500 II. 178 Send me word how ye wyll that I doo there in. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 51 When ye are at Rome, do as they do at Rome. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 138 ¶ 1 It is almost a standing Rule to do as others do, or be ridiculous. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, He had done imprudently to elect her for the companion of his whole life. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 506 You have done well and like a gentleman. 1896 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXII. 223/3 An example which others... would do wisely to copy.

b. To proceed in an emergency or juncture; to have recourse to some procedure or action; to contrive, manage.

1300 *Cursor M.* 28707 (Cott. Galba) When slike wrake on a syn was tane, how sall he do [that] has many ane. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. ii. 204 How shall we do for money for these warres? 1761 RICHARDSON (Ogilvie), How shall I do to answer as they deserve your two last letters? *Mod.* How do you do for fresh provisions?

16. To perform deeds; to exert oneself; to work. (As opposed to doing nothing, talking, etc.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 585 For all war doand, knyght and knawe. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxiii. 16 Get the vp, and be doynge. 1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* II. ii, Let's meet, and either do or die. 1784 RAMSAY *Tra-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 7 He could neither say nor do. 1793 BURNS *Scots wha hae vi.* Liberty's in every blow! Let us do, or die. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* v. (1872) 157 All human talent... is a talent to do. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kidnatan* 58 You have but to say, and they will do.

b. *euphem.* To copulate. See DOING *vbl. sb.* I b.

17. In perfect tenses: To make an end, to conclude. *Have done!* make an end. *To have done with,* to cease to have to do with; to desist or cease from.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 31 Comyþ alle home, and haupþ doun. 1305 St. Katherine 279 (1862) Do what þu wilt and haue ido: and bring þi wille to ende. 1400 *Melayne* 164 Hafe done! late semble the folke of thynne! 1530 PALSGR. 525/2 Nay, and you double ones, I have done with you. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 77 [They] etc. when they haue done. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 205 Do as thou wilt, for I have done with thee. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 118 Ha done with words, To me she's married, not vnto my cloathes. 1668 PERYS *Diary* 17 Nov., To make clean the house above stairs; the upholsterers having done there. 1718 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 404 After we had done in the Kitchen the woman carried us to the East Part of the House. 1803 C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* (1888) I. 191, I wish the French would come, and have done.

18. To fare, get on (in some way). *To do well:* to be prosperous in one's doing or proceedings; to prosper, thrive, succeed. a. of persons.

1300 *Cursor M.* 13492 (Cott.) 'We sal', he said, 'do nu ful wele'. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 128 God... Graunt that he thow passis to, & thow sa weill all tyme may do, That 3e 3ow fra 3owr fayis defend! 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxxi. 116 Daryus demaunded of his fader how they of þe cytte dyd. 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Huon* lxxv. 223, I pray you shewe me how you haue done syn my departure. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 14 (*Passport*) Let me go to Paris, and I shall do very well. 1834 H.T. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* i. 2 The farmers were doing badly. 1879 TROLLOPE *Thackeray* 56 He had done well with himself, and had made and was making a large income. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* i, The inhabitants were all doing well... and all emulously hoping to do better still.

b. of things.

1595 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. i. 174 So they had done, if the journey had done amysse. 1597 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 31 It dooth best in good groundes. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 111 Words do well When he that speaks them pleases those that heare. 1605 — *Macb.* v. viii. 3. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Anusom.* 161 Some fruits do best that are put away in a half ripe state. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 447 Flax does well after wheat, and wheat does well after flax. *Mod.* I am glad your affairs are doing well.

19. *spec.* With regard to health or condition: To be (in health), find oneself, feel, fare (well or ill).

[Arising out of 18, and in early instances not easy to separate from it. Cf. MDu. *down*, in same use; also OF. *Comment le faites vous?* Lat. *Quid agis?* *ModGr.* *ἵστανται*; how do you do?]

1463 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 480 II. 142, I wold ye shuld send me word howghe ye doo. 1535 PALSGR. 524/1, I do, I fare well or yvell touchynge my helth. 1563-7 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 253 God be thanked for you, How do you? 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 70 How doth the good Knight? may I aske how my Lady his Wife doth? 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. 2 Phi.* How haue you done since I sawe you? *Ma.* My health, since you sawe mee, hath beene... bad. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 10 ¶ 1 He asked Will... how he did? 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *ibid.* No. 114 ¶ 1 Child, How does your Father do? 1745 CHRESTERF. *Lett.* I. cii. 284 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* Prol. (1883) 180 Nodding to booted beaux—'How do, how do?' 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. v, All... asked him 'how the Marquess did?' 1854-6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. II. ix. (1879) 225 Learn of the language 'How d'ye do?' And go and brag that they've been there.

20. To 'work', 'act', operate, or turn out (in some way); to do what is wanted; to succeed, answer, or serve; to be fitting or appropriate; to suffice. *That will do (that'll do):* that is sufficient.

[The unfortunate conjecture of Latham (followed in subsequent dictionaries) that do here represents OE. *dugan*, Dow, and is thus a distinct verb, is entirely erroneous.]

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 188, I neuer dealt better since I was a man: all would not doe. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ii. (1636) 262 As if she tride how it would do. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. No. 226. 24 Adieu, my dear!

I find you will do. 1766 FOOTE *Lyar* III. Wks. 1799 I. 314 No, no, Mr. Mandeville, it won't do. 1805 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Wks.* (Rtldg.) I. 48 She had long since prophesied he would not do for them. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) II 322 The right... must be a present right; a future one will not do. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 179 The present Yankee... not so careful for what is best as for what will do. 1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia*, etc. 70, I cannot say much for our inn; but it did. 1869 FREEMAN *O. Eng. H. for Child.* xi. § 2. 277 Perhaps it would hardly have done to send him. *Mod.* That will do, thank you.

III. Causal and auxiliary uses. * Causal.

21. With *that* and *subord.* clause: To make it so that, produce the effect that; to cause (*that* a person or thing shall do something). *Obs.*

1807 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past. Care* xxi. (1871) 207 Ic gedo ðæt þu forgist. 1800 AGS. *Gosp. Matt.* v. 45 Se þe ðeð þæt his sunne up aspringð ofer þa godan & ofer þa yfelan. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He dude þæt heo wæren birnende on godes willan. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 224 God dede ðæt he on sweone cam. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1547 Do that I to-morwe haue victorie.

22. With *obj.* and *infin.* (the *obj.* being logical subject of the *infin.*): To make or cause a person, etc., to do something. † a. with *simple infin.*; e.g. 'he did them come'. *To do him die:* to cause or make him die, to put him to death. *Obs. or arch.*

1805 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxviii. 12 Aswindan þu didest... sæwle his. *Ibid.* ciii. 32 Se gelocað in eorðan & doed þi cwæcan. 1800 AGS. Ps. (Th.) ciii. 30 He... ðeð hi for his egsan ealle beofan. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1140, þe biscop of Winchester... dide heom cumen bider. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3608 Min engel on Sal ic don de bi-foren gon. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3071 (Cott.) þe barn sco dide drinc o þat wel. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 609 In yow lith al to do me lyue or deye. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 264 The Kyng... ded his officeres arestin... his uncl the Duke of Gloucester. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 7 Sometimes, to do him laugh, she would assay To laugh. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. on Ps.* lix. 1 To kill him or to doe him die. [1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 11 So he carried her to the place of execution and did her die.]

† b. with *dative infin.* *Obs. or arch.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 11222 (Cott.) He... did þe dumb asse to speke. 1300 *Harrov. Hell* 124 Y shal... do the to holde gryht [=gryth]. 1526 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1063 An hundred haue [they] don to dye. 1450 *Merlin* 29 The kyngde dide hem to swere. 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 140 Oft the boisteous winds did them to stay. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* P. iij b, Who smoke sellet, with smoke be don to dy. [1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 10 He shall do you to die by the illest of deaths.]

c. To do (one) to wit, know, or understand: to cause (one) to know; to give (one) to understand; to make known to; to inform. *arch.*

1121 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1127 Seilce Heardi dide þone king to understanden þæt he bafde [etc.]. 1205 LAV. 27150 And some duden him to witen Whuder he wolde wenden. 1340-50 *Alce. & Din.* 224 And þat þour doctours dere don þou to know. 1450 *Peacock Rep.* Prol. 1 First openynge or doing to wite, thanne next blamyng. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 69 Syr, I am done to understand, That a qweyn here... Shalle bere a chylid. 1540 T. CROWELL in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. 192, I commend me to your Lordship, doing you to understand that I have received your letters. 1610 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 121 You shall... do the Maior of this towne to wete thereof. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 22 We are done to wit, that 'tis an infinite not infinite. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxi, We... do thee, Sir Patrick Charteris... to know, that [etc.].

† d. with *passive infin.* (with or without 'to'): e.g. 'to do him (to) be slain'. *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 15468 (Cott.) To do his laured be tan. 1360 *Sir Ferrumb.* 1853 Othre relyges dere, þat þou duest a-way be born. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 180 b/2 That in no wyse she shold shewe ne doo be known that she were a woman. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Eury of them shall do the sayde seales to be made.

23. With the logical subject of the *inf.* omitted; the infinitive being (usually) *trans.* with its own object. E.g. *Do bind him* = make somebody bind him, cause him to be bound, have him bound [=Fr. *faire lier*, Ger. *binden lassen*]. *Obs.*

1250 *Kentish Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 26 þo dede he somoni alle þo wyse clerikes. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10355 'Maria' sal þou do hir call. 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 38 He leet the feste of his Natiuitie Doon cryen. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl.* C. iv. 140 In þe castel of corf ich shal do þe close. 1450 *Merlin* 57 The kyngde dide do ich shal do þe close. 1460 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 26 He shal yearly pay or do paye alle the pencyowms. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* in *Bolton Stat. Irrel.* (1621) 209 Every such person... shall doe make a seale engraved with the name of the Castle... which he keepeth.

† b. with *dative infin.* *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 1936 (Cott.) Noe did to rais an auter suyth [Fairf. gert to raise, Trin. let raise]. 1450 *Merlin* 27 Than [he] did to byryng ston and mortar.

† c. *passive.* To be caused to be done. *Obs.*

1256 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 413 Another thing was doon ther writte. [*Passive of* 'thei did write another thing'.]

** As a substitute for other verbs.

24. Put as a substitute for a verb just used, to avoid its repetition. a. Without construction, and so intransitive (as in 15), whether the verb which it represents is *intr.* or *trans.*

1000 *Ælfric Man. Astron.* (Wright) 2 [Seo sunne] scinð under þere eorðan on nithlice tide swa swa heo on dæg ðeð bufan urum heafdom. 1000 — *Judg.* xvi. 30 He miccle ma on his deaþe acwælede þonne he ær cucu dyde. 1121 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1127 þær he wunode eall riht swa drane doð on hiue. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Summe

laudes . . god gremiað, swa saul þe king dade. c1340 *Cursor M.* 13950 (Fairf.), I haue him knawen & sal do (Trin. haue done) euer. 1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650/2 He ne hath noght born hym as he sholde haue doon. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt Voy. (1589) 252 If as the king of Portingall doth, he would become a merchant. c1688 J. COLLINS *Making Salt* 141 We pay double the price we formerly did. 1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 306 If competition advances . . as it has done for several years. 1879 BAIN *Higher Eng. Gram.* 176 He speaks as well as you do.

b. In some (esp. late) instances *do*, *did*, is to be explained as an elliptical use of the periphrastic form: see 26.

1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 195 It sildome visits sorrow, when it doth, it is a Comforter. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iv, Spoke they not of a burial-place? They did. 1823 BYRON *Lett. to Kinnaird* 18 Jan., I will economise, and do. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 749, I think I said that before. Yes, I did.

c. With the construction of the verb which it represents, and thus often *trans.* (as in 6).

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 Vre gutles . . bon us forzeuen Al swa we dop alle men þet liuen. *Ibid.* 93 Nu lufe þu na monnum, ac duded gode. a1200 *Moral Ode* 304 And warmie his frend . . swo ich habbe ido mine. a1225 *Ancre.* R. 54 3et ne seið hit nout þæt heo biheold wepmen; auh deð wummen. c1320 *Song Husbandm.* 57 in Pol. *Songs* (Camden) 152 He us honeth asound hare doth on hulle. c1340 *Cursor M.* 5672 (Trin.) Wolout me sle . . As þou didest þe egipcian not 3ore? c1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 357 Wou3 halwen þei churches And deleh in deuynitie as dogges dop bones. 1506 *Pilgr. Perif.* (W. de W. 1531) 301 They did leade the bounden as they do theues. 1666 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1669) 18 These diseases doe alwaies accompanie the Iesuites, as a dogge doeth a Butcher. 1766 *Goldsm. Vic. W.* i, I . . chose my wife, as she did her wedding-gown . . for such qualities as would wear well. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* VI. iii. 144 Thank thou thy God . . as I do my many gods.

d. The following serve to connect the substitute use with senses 6 and 15.

(To do so = to act thus; to do it = to perform this act.) a1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2586 (Gr.) Waldend usser gemunde werfæst þa Abraham arlice, swa he oft dyde. c1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Mark viii. 6 (He) sealde his leorning-cnihtum þæt hi toforan him asetton, hi swa dydon. c1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 377 Pat folc com . . And robbede & destrude, as hii were wyoned to come. c1380 *Sir Ferrumb.* 932 Roland prikede is stede . . so duede scot Gwylmer, So duede Geffray and Aubry. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 10 þai sell benificer of haly kirk, and so duse men in oþer places. 1533 *Bellenden Livy.* Tak away that odium name . . and, gif you dois it plesandlie, thy cieteyanis sal, [etc.]. 1560 *Bacon New Catech.* Wks. 94 If a man main his neighbour as he hath done. 1615 *Browell Moham. Imp.* A. ij b, If any man shall . . say, as the consistorie . . did by the Talmud, That it were better that such foolish fables . . were . . suppressed. 1676 *Butler Hud.* III. iii. 244 For those that fly may fight again, Which he can never do that's slain. 1793 *Braddox's Sea Scurvy* 52 They may acquire this principle . . but we have no direct experience of their doing so. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 561 Whoever wanted to surrender must . . do it in person. 1826 *Disraeli Viv. Grey* v. v. In passing through the bazaar one morning, which he seldom did.

*** As a *Periphrastic Auxiliary* of the present and past Indicative, and Imperative. (Formerly sometimes of the Infinitive.)

(For a detailed treatment of this, see 'Das Umschreibende Do in der Neuenglischen Prosa' by Hugo Dietze, Jena, 1895.)

As auxiliary of the *Indicative* (present and past).

Examples of this are found already in OE. (as in MDu., O., & MLG., mod. Ger. dialects). It is more frequent in ME., but became especially frequent after 1500, first as a simple periphrastic form without perceptible difference of sense, in which use it has in the s.w. dialects practically taken the place of the simple form of the verb (e.g. *I dū say for I say, he dū sim for he seems*). But in standard English it is now regularly used only where, for the sake of emphasis, or of word position, it is advantageous to have the verb in two words, so that the auxiliary may receive the stress or be separated from the main verb, like the auxiliaries of the perfect and future tenses, to which the periphrastic present and past is exactly parallel in use. Thus *Simple Affirmative* after certain conjunctive adverbs: 'So quietly did he come that . . (like 'So quietly has he come'). *Emphatic*: 'He did drink', 'and drink he did' (like 'I will go', 'and go I will'). *Interrogative*: 'Do you hear?' (like 'Will you hear?'). *Negative*: 'They do not speak' (like 'They will not speak', 'They have not spoken').

25. In Affirmative sentences.

a. Originally, simply periphrastic, and equivalent to the simple tense. Found in OE., frequent in ME., very frequent 1500-1700, dying out in normal prose in 18th c.; but still retained in s.w. dialects; also as an archaism in liturgical and legal use, and as a metrical resource in verse.

c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* I. x. § 5 Æfre ðæm hie dydon æþer ge cýninga ricu settan ge niwra ceastru timbredon. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 320 Þys lond . . ofte he duede bytraye. c1400 *Chrom. Vilod.* 315 In hurte lyff, as we don rede. c1400 *Caxton Blanchardyn* xlvii. 180 She ded call after hym ryght pyteously. 1506-34 TINDALE *John* I. 45 Of whom Moses in the lawe and the prophetes dyd wryte. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect 1st Sund. Lent. O Lord, whiche for oure sake dyddeste faste fortye dayes and fourtie nightes. 1559 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 148 He do knowe the men that do owe me the sayd monie. 1615 *Browell Moham. Imp.* III. § 120, I do pity the case in which I do see they are. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low* C. Pref., Which doth sufficiently evince they were not of that Original. c1710 C. FERRIS *Diary* (1888) 192 He did design a new house. 1748 *Chesterf. Lett.* (1799) II. clvi. 56 Good-breed-ing, and good-nature, do incline us rather to help and raise people up. 1769 *Winter Syst. Husb.* 54 The vernal heat of the sun does also influence them. 1818 *Cruise Digest*

(ed. 2) III. 22 This being no more than the law doth appoint. 1838 *Longf. Reager & Pl.* vi, The flowers she most did love. β. Also employed as an auxiliary to itself as independent vb., or (formerly) in its substitute and causal uses.

a1400 *Octonion* 901 The kyng hym louede. . . So dede al do that in Paris were. 14 . . Hoccleve in *Anglia* V. 30 Thogh thow no lenger do do by my reed. 1490 *Caxton Eneydos* Prol. 2 My lorde abbot . . dede do shewe to me late certayn euydences. c1500 *Melusine* xix. 103 A grete toure & bigge, whiche Julius Cesar dide doo make. 1667 *Perrys Diary* 29 July, He and the Duke of York do do what they can to get up an army.

b. Still used, instead of the simple tense form, in those constructions in which the ordinary order of pronoun and verb is inverted; the use of the periphrastic form allowing the main verb to retain its final position as in the perfect and future.

c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* vi, Swa doþ nu þa beostro þinre gedrefednesse wiþstandan minum leohutum larum. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1518 An time dede ysac fien. 1551 *Robinson tr. Moris Utop.* (Arb.) 145 This lawe did kyng Utopus make. 1579 *Lyly Euphues* (Arb.) 45 Ah Euphues little dost thou know [etc.]. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 249 There did I see that low-spirited Swaine. 1598 *Bacon Ess., Atheism* (Arb.) 121 In wayne doth he strue. 1644 *Milton Arcop.* (Arb.) 33 Thus did Dion . . counsell the Rhodians. 1698 *Locke Educ.* (1699) 205, I should not say this . . did I think that [etc.]. 1749 *Fielding Tom Jones* (Tauchn.) I. 216 Such vengeance did he mutter forth. 1766 *Goldsm. Vic. W.* xiv, Nor did she seem to be much displeased. 1849 *Dickens Dav. Copp.* (Tauchn.) I. 90 Not a single word did Peggotty speak. 1850 *Hawthorne Scarlet L.* 194 Never did mortal suffer what this man has suffered. *Mod.* How bitterly did I repent! Well do I remember the scene.

c. Now the normal *Emphatic* form of the present and past Indicative.

The stress is placed upon the auxiliary, as in the perfect and future tenses. There may be inversion of order as well.

1561 *Petrie Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 27 b, But these same . . doe manye times more offend . . than those who doe commit them [1738 *Guazzo's Art. Conv.* 52 Than those who actually commit them]. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 204. 1602 — *Tuck. N.* III. i. 32 V. Thou art a merry fellow and carst for nothing. C. Not so, sir, I do care for something, but . . I do not care for you. 1683 *Wycherley Co. Wife* v. ii, H. Art thou sure I don't know her? P. I am sure you do know her. 1689 *Sherlock Death* II. § 1 (1737) 61 And yet die they all did. 1773 *Goldsm. Stoops to Conq.* II, I do stir about a good deal, that's certain. 1826 *Disraeli Viv. Grey* II. v, The floodgates of his speech burst, and talk he did. *Ibid.* IV. iv, Why, Mr. Grey, I do declare you are weeping. 1832 *Tennyson Death Old Year* iii, We did so laugh and cry with you. 1838 *Dickens Nick. Nick.* ix, But we do want him. 1863 *Bright Sp. Amer.* 26 Mar., But these concessions failed, as I believe concessions to evil always do fail. 1869 *Illustr. Lond. News* Xmas No. 2/1, I do wish you would let me sleep. *Mod.* Tell us what he did do.

† d. In ME. the main verb was sometimes put in the same tense and person: cf. 30 a, β.

c1205 *Lay.* 9385 Aras þer þe to-nome, swa doþ a feole wise to-nome arised. 1297 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 155 Thales-tris . . did wroot to kyng Alexandre in his manere. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 15 Whi brendt thid send so shyre, Ther myne did bot smoked? 1493 *Caxton G. de la Tour* D viij, He dyd made to rayne fortye dayes.

26. In Interrogative sentences.

The periphrastic form with *do*, *did*, is now the normal form. Its use allows the pronoun to be placed between the auxiliary and main verb, instead of coming after the latter: e.g. 'Did he recognize her?' instead of 'Recognized he her?'

In monosyllabic verbs, the simple form may still be used; it is always used in OE and usually in ME, though very recently (esp. in U.S.) we find *you have I did you have?* c1380 *Chaucer Monk's T.* 442 Fader why do ye wepe? c1450 *Conv. Myst.* 196 Dede þe hym se? 1549 *Latimer 3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 84 Did ye se any grete man? 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *John* xvi. 31 Now do you beleue? [1611 *Do ye now believe?*] 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 250 Do'st thou forget From what a torment I did free thee? 1738 *Guazzo's Art. Conv.* 76 Do'st think I never saw a Crane before? 1773 *Goldsm. Stoops to Conq.* III, What d'y'e call it? 1854 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* viii, 'Why, Sam, what do you mean?' said Mrs. Shelby, breathless.

27. In Negative sentences.

The periphrasis with *do*, *did*, is now the normal form with *not*. Its use allows the negative to come after the auxiliary, instead of following the principal verb: e.g. 'We did not recognize him' instead of 'We recognized him not'.

The introduction of the periphrastic *do not*, *did not*, was connected with the obsolescence of the earlier usage which placed the negative particle first, 'we ne sungen'.

The simple form is still retained with *be*, *have* ('do', 'did not have'), is colloquial and recent, chiefly in U.S.), and is frequent with monosyllabic words as *dare*, *need*; with other verbs it is always possible, and not being the ordinary form has an impressive rhetorical effect.

c1409 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 472 It is to late to repente me that I dyde not doo. c1489 — *Blanchardyn* xli. 153 When ye dyde not knowe hym. 1564 *Grindal Rem.* (1843) 22, I do not doubt but that God revealed . . other parts. 1664 *Evelyn Kal. Hort.* (1729) 224 When it does not actually freeze. 1779 *De For Crusoe* II. iii, They did not take their measures with them, as I did by my man Friday. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 73/2 If you do not give a plain answer . . you will be committed. 1839 J. FISKE *War of Independence* 139 The popular histories do not have [=have not] much to say about these eighteen days. *Mod.* We do not know.

28. In Negative Interrogative sentences.

Now the normal form, as in 26 and 27. 1561 *Petrie Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 11 Doe you not thinke that these men may be called wise? [1738 *Guazzo's*

Art. Conv. 19 Don't you think that these men may be called Wise?] 1628 *Chillingw. Relig. Prof.* I. iii. § 4 Doe not they agree in those things? 1655 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 124/1 Did he not aim at your hurt? 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 387 Do we not see there . . talents distracted? 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 83 Dost thou not believe that I was in it?

29. In colloquial speech *do not* (senses 27, 28), is usually contracted to *don't* (*dōnt*), *does not* to *doesn't* (vulgar *don't* from *do not* 3rd sing.: see A 2 c. 7), *did not* to *didn't*. The dialectal forms are numerous: Sc. *dinna, disma, didna*, north. Eng. *dunno, dunnot*.

1678 *Wycherley Love in Wood* II. i, Don't you know me? 1687 *Congreve Old Bach.* I. iv, Faith, I don't know. 1706 *Farquhar Recruit.* Off. iv. iii, Don't the moon see all the world? 1713 *Addison Cato* II. ii, You don't now thunder in the capitol. 1713 R. NELSON *Life Bull* 81 Why, said the Preacher, Solomon don't say so. 1731 *Keller's Rules for Thorough Bass* in *Holder Harmony* 168 Play common Chords on all Notes where the following Rules don't direct you otherwise. 1768 *Gentl. Mag.* 38 It don't regard the present war. 1775 *Sheridan Rivals* v. ii, Didn't you stop? 1818-60 *Abp. Whately Compt. Bk.* (1864) 216, 'I don't think so' . . is good English. But we should not say 'he don't think so', but he *doesn't* think so.

30. As auxiliary of the Imperative.

a. In the Imperative *positive*, adding force to entreaty, exhortation, or command (this usually with the pronoun inserted as 'do you go at once!'); in early times, down to c1600, it was sometimes merely periphrastic.

The main verb is in OE. found both in the Infinitive (a) and the Imperative (β); the Imperative is usual in early ME.; in later use (γ) the forms are indistinguishable, but it is usually viewed as Infinitive, as in 25.

a. c1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii(i). 25 Do me æfter þinum wordum wel gecwican [L. vivifica me.]

β. c1000 *Agg. Gosp.* John viii. 11 Do ga, and ne synya þu næfre ma. c1160 *Flaton G. ibid.*, Dō ga [L. vade]. a1225 *Juliana* 39 Do swide sei me. a1225 *Ancre.* R. 398 Gif þi lufe nis nout for to giuen, auh wult allegate þet me bugge hire, do seie hu! a1300 *Cursor M.* 4893 Dos folus þam [F. do follow]. *Ibid.* 23159 Dos fles hepen, yee maledight! [Edin. do fles, Trin. do fleeh.] c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1533 Dos techer me of your wytt.

γ. c1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 262 Do stifleykke step on þis stalle. 1528 *Bentley Mon. Matrones* II. 342 Doo you let all men to vnderstand, that this is God. 1597 *Spenser M. Hubberd* 1331 Arise, and doo thy selfe redeeme from shame. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 105, I come: O loue! doe come! 1728 *De For Col. 7ack* (1840) 31 Do you go. 1749 *Fielding Tom Jones* (Tauchn.) II. 17 Do tell me what I can have for supper. 1768-74 *Tucker's L. Nat.* (1852) I. 442 None of your coining and jangling, your 'Pray Sirs', and 'Do Sirs'. 1813 *Dickens Christmas Carol* iii, Do go on, Fred. 1884 *Jean Middleton's Poisoned Arrows* III. i. 7 'Do, do be calm', said Camilla.

b. For emphasis, *do* is also added to the main Imperative.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. iii. 144 Giue me the lie, do. 1775 *Sheridan Duenna* II. iv, Get in, do. 1838 *Dickens O. Twist* III, Let me say a prayer. Do!

c. In *do but* —, *do* was perhaps not originally auxiliary, but a main verb = *ne do but, do nought but* —: cf. *BUT conj.* 6.

1604 *Dekker Honest Wh.* IV. i. Wks. (1888) 107 Do but think what sport it will be. 1628 *Heywood Wise Wom. Hagrd.* IV. iv. Wks. (1888) 311 Do but wait here. 1768 *Goldsm. Good-n. Man* v, Do but hear me. 1832 *Carlyle in Fraser's Mag.* V. 260 Do but open your eyes.

d. In the Imperative *negative*, *do not*, colloq. contracted *don't* (*dōnt*), is now the normal form.

(The simple forms, now archaic, may still be used impressively, as *be not*, *say not*, *think not*, *withhold not*.)

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 306 Good Hermia, do not be so bitter with me. 1599 — *Much Ado* III. i. 87 O doe not doe your cosin such a wrong. 1678 *Wycherley Love in Wood* III. ii, Don't speak so loud. 1687 *Congreve Old Bach.* II. viii, Don't come always, like the devil, wrapped in flames. 1705 *Vanburgh Mistake* I. i, Hold, master, don't kill him yet. 1807 Mrs. Porter *Hungar. Bra.* VI. (1832) 66 Do not you add to the idle race. 1840 *Dickens Barn. Rudge* 6 Don't you speak. *Mod.* Mr. Punch's celebrated advice to those about to marry — 'Don't'.

† 31. As auxiliary of other parts of the verb. The 16th c. Scottish poets extended the periphrastic use to the infinitive and pples.: thus, *to do increas* = to increase, *done discuss* = discussed, *doand proclame* = proclaiming. Traces of this occur elsewhere.

1508 *Dunbar Lament for Makaris* 49 He hes done petuously deuour The noble Chaucer of makaris flour. a1500 — *Thistle & Rose* 24 The lark hes done the mirry day proclame. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* XIII. x. 103 Onto his ceptre thou sall do succede. 1556 *Lauder Tractate* 23 No geir sulde do the faltour bye. *Ibid.* 340 As I afore haue done discuss. 1576 *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 189 And many other false abusion The Paip hes done invent. 1597 *Regul. Manor Scawby Lincolnsh.* (MS.), That the Carrgrauces shall doe execute thaire office truly.

IV. Special uses of certain parts of the verb.

† 32. *Do*, the imperative, was used absolutely, as a word of encouragement or incitement = *Go on! go it!* (Cf. *L. age*; also 30 b.) *Obs.*

c1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 297 Do, do, laye your handes Belyue on þis lourdayne. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 237, I, doe, perseuer, counterfeit sad looks. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. 239 Doe, doe; we steale by lyne and leuell.

33. *To do* (formerly in north. dial. *do do*: see ADO), the dative infinitive, is used *predicatively* after the verb *to be*, also *attributively* after a sb. =

Proper or necessary to be done, hence, † the thing to be done, necessary, needful (*obs.*). [= MDu. *te doene*, MLG. *to dōnde, to dōn, needful.*] *What's to do?* What is the matter? † *To have somewhat to do:* to have something the matter with one (*obs.*).

c 1290 *Beket* 476 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 120 'We schullen do' seint Thomas seide 'al þat is to done.' c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1651 (Trin.) Wreche to take hit is to done [= It is necessary to take vengeance]. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 11 What is to re or doon in everything. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxxlii. 357 If it were to do agayn. 1533—*Huon* cxxxix. 521, I can not beleue but that my wyf hath sumwhat to do. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* I. ii. 114 What's to doe heere, Thomas Tapster? let's withdrawe. 1605—*Macb.* v. vii. 28 And little is to do. 1708—1774 The devil and all to do [see *DEVIL* sb. 22 g].

b. Hence it has passed into a *subst. phrase* = ADO, work, business, bustle, fuss.

1570—6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 211 The husband (with much to doe) consented to the condition. 1675 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) II. 103 What a to-do is here! 1708 *PIRIETLEY Corrupt. Chr.* III. ii. 141 There was much to do about...re-admission. 1830 *GALT Laurie T.* iv. v. (1849) 159 In the midst of the bustle and to-do. 1882 *STEVENSON Stud. Men & Bks.* 224 Many a to-do with blustering Captains.

c. *To have to do*, to have something to do, to have business, or concern. *What has he to do?* What business has he...? *arch. and dial.*

1550 *Sir Penny* in *Ritson Anc. Songs & B.* (1877) 116 If I have to don fer or ner And Penny be myn massangar. 1530 *PALSGR.* 506/2 If I kembe my heed tyll to morowe what have you to do? 1570—6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. xii, All these Nations have had to doe within this our Countrie. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 135 Neither any man hath to doe, to forbid and warne them. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* I. 16 What hast thou to doe, to declare my Statutes? 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) I. 187 What has he to do to controule you?

d. *To have to do with* (in ME. also *to do of, at do with*): to have dealings or business with; to have connexion or intercourse (of any kind) with; to have relation to.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Na mon...mid me flesliche nefde to done. c 1205 *LAV.* 19056 The king hire wende to, & hæfde him to done wif leofuest wimmone. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 14974 (Cott.) Pe lauerd has Wit þam for to do. *Ibid.* 16487 (Gott.) Han we noht þar of to do. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 76, I had never with the to do, How shuld it [that chylde] then be myne? 1555 *EDEN Decades* 34 He wolde not hane to doo with suche myscheuous men. 1630 *WADSWORTH Sp. Pilgr.* viii. 90, I neuer had anything to doe with the said Duke. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 33 P. 1 Insolent towards all who have to do with her. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 203 It has nothing to do with the purpose. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 34 All law has to do with pleasure and pain.

34. *Doing*, the pres. pple., is used in the sense 'in action, at work, actively engaged, busy'.

1375, 1535 [see 16]. 1838 *LONGR. Psalm of Life* ix, Let us then be up and doing.
† b. *To be doing with*: to be engaged with, at work with, engaged in active hostilities with. *Obs.* 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 106 As if he would now and then be doing with the seas. 1608 *GOLDING Epit. Frossard* II. 127 The truce...being expired, the French King had a mercurious desire to bee doing with the King of England. 1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 268 Our general would fain have been doing with him again.

c. *To be doing* [in which an early passive use of the present pple. (cf. northern *doand*, a 1300, and mod.Sc.) seems to have blended with *a-doing*, i.e. the verbal sb. governed by the prep. *a=on, in*] is used with a passive signification (=the passive of senses 6–12), for which in more recent use the passive form *being done* is often substituted.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26812 (Cott.) Þat þere er dedis doand neu, þat þai agh sare wit resun reu. 1526 *TINDALE Col.* iv. 9 All thynges which are adoyne here. a 1500 *H. SMITH Wks.* (1867) II. Sin, which is here expressed (while it is *a-doing*) to be, not bitter, but sweet. 1666 *PERVY Diary* 22 Aug. My closett is doing by upholsters. a 1715 *BURNETT Own Time* (1766) I. 152 While these things were doing. 1749 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to C'tess Bute* 7 May, What is doing among my acquaintance at London. *Mod.* There is nothing doing.

35. *Done*, the pa. pple., is used esp. in the sense 'accomplished, finished, brought to an end': see 8.

Hence a. in dating an official document.

1823 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 49 'Done at Battle, in the County of Sussex': signed as our ambassador at Paris would sign a treaty of peace.

b. as the word for the acceptance of an offer, esp. of a wager.

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 74 A match; 'tis done. 1610—*Temp.* II. i. 32 Done: The wager? 1719 *D'URFEE Pills* II. 54 Gad Dam-me cries Bully, 'tis done. 1771 *P. PARSONS Newmarket* II. 149 'Squib against Janus, ten guineas to eight.' 'Done, sir, done.' 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 614 'I'll lay you five guineas I have.' 'Done!' 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chus.* xxvii. 'Dine with me to-morrow.' 'I will', said Jonas. 'Done!' cried Montague.

V. With prepositions in specialized senses.

† 36. *Do after* —. To act in obedience to or compliance with: see *AFTER* prep. 12. *Obs.*

1388 [see *AFTER* prep. 12]. a 1450 *Kat. de la Tour* (1868) 21 V. tolde her...but she wolde not do after me.

37. *Do by* —. To act towards or in respect of; to deal with: see *BY* prep. 26. (With *indirect passive*.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Þenne do we bi ure sunne al swa me deað bi þe deaðe. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 213

If a man...doþ wel by hym as þey he were his own childe. 1408 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 15 That he do be me, as he wolde y dede by hym. 1667 *PERVY Diary* (1879) IV. 317 My Lord Arlington bath done...like a gentleman by him. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* ix. To do as he would be done by.

38. *Do for* —. (With *indirect passive*; esp. in b.)
a. To act for or in behalf of; to manage or provide for; to attend to. *Now colloq.*

1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxiii. 723 God dyde for them...to abate the pride of the flemynges. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* vi. 33 Yf ye do for them which do for you what thanke are ye worthy of? 1658 *T. WALL Charac. Enemies Ch.* (1659) 2 When God does for man, he expects that man should do for God. 1718 *STEELE Spect.* No. 426 P. 3 Men who would do immoderately for their own offspring. 1844 *J. S. HEWLETT Parsons & W.* xliii. The slipshod maid who 'did' for the lodgers.

b. To ruin, damage, or injure fatally, destroy, wear out entirely. *colloq.*

1752 *FIELDING Amelia* vi. iv. (Farmer) He said he would do for him...and other wicked, bad words. 1803 *NELSON* 28 Dec. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) V. 334 The Kent is almost done for, and she is going to Malta. 1811 *JANE AUSTEN Sense & Sens.* xli. (Farmer) He has done for himself completely! shut himself out for ever from all decent society. 1876 *C. D. WARNER Wint. Nile* i. 18 The railway up the Nile had practically 'done for' that historic stream.

39. *Do to* —, *unto* —. To act or behave to; to treat. (With *indirect passive*.)

14...*Tundale's Vis.* 1704 Pore pylgrymis. Too whom of hys charity he dyd. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Catechism, To do to all men as I would they should do to me. 1748 *G. WHITE Serm.* (MS.) We should...do as we have been done unto.

40. *Do with* —.

a. To deal with, meddle with, have to do with.

(Cf. 33 d.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26833 (Cott.) Namli wit fals scrift doand. 1470—85 *MALORY Arthur* III. v. I maye not doo therwith said the kynge. 1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* i. i. Wks. 1878 II. 5 And thou his Dutchesse that will doe with Duill. *Mod.* She has grown old and difficult to do with.

b. To get on with, put up with, manage with. (With *indirect passive*.)

1815 *JANE AUSTEN Emma* (1866) 207 A mind lively and at ease can do with seeing nothing. 1848 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 128/2 Persons in middle life can do with less sleep than children or very old persons. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 443/1 We...could well do with a little leaven of the Nisi Prius leader. *Mod.* He does with very few books. I think ten as many as can well be done with. I am busy, I cannot do with you here.

41. *Do without* —. To do one's business or get on without; to dispense with. (With *indir. pass.*)

1713 *ADDISON Cato* II. vi. Come 'tis no matter, we shall do without him. 1849 *RUSKIN Ser. Lamps* vii. § 5. 189 But there are some things which...all the real talent and resolution in England, will never enable us to do without. 1884 *W. C. SMITH Kildrostan* I. ii. 238, I daresay...you did without a frock, Until those debts were paid. *Mod.* Among things that must be done without.

VI. With adverbs: forming the equivalents of compound verbs in other languages: e.g. *do about*, *L. circumdare*; *do off*, *L. exuere*. (Chiefly *trans.* with *passive*.)

† 42. *Do about*. To surround, enclose. ? *Obs.*

1657 *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 89 A little platform...done about with a double ryle.

† 43. *Do abroad*. To diffuse, promulgate, publish.

c 1290 *Beket* 1764 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 157 To don þe sentence al a-brod.

44. *Do away*.

† a. *trans.* To put away, dismiss, remove. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 3387 Do we awai þane twenty, a tene beoð inoþre. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3028 (Cott.) Yon bastard Do him a-wai. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xxii. 235 He byddethe hem to don here hond a wey. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cij b, Cast it out and doo away the bonis. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. xi. 29 Doe feare away, and tell.

b. To put an end to, abolish, destroy, undo.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Do þu hit eanes awei, ne schal tu neauer nan oþer...acoueren. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* Prol. It dos away & distroys noy and angire of saule. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 126/1 Thou that doest away the synnes of the worlde. 1480 *CAXTON Descr. Brit.* 8 Kynadiis kyng of scotland dyde away the pictes. 1556 *HULOET.* Do awaye or vndo, *abrogo.* 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* ii. § 25. 168 Sundry and ancient demaines of husbandmen were in a manner quite done away. 1794 *SOUTHEY Wat Tyler* II. iii. Your grievances shall all be done away. 1804 *Med. Tral.* XII. 47 To do away every jealousy. 1845 *PARSONS Philip* II. I. ii. vii. 214 Necessary to do away this impression.

c. *intr.* *Do away with*: a later substitute for prec. (With *indirect passive*.)

1769 *ROMILLY in Bentham's Wks.* X. 225 Doing away with...the amenability to law. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 149 This does away with much of the disgustfulness. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 204/4 The Act of Parliament which does away with the distinctions. *Mod.* A practice which has since been done away with.

† d. *Do away!* (Imperative): see *Do way*, 53.

† 45. *Do down*. To put down; to take down; to lower; to subdue; to depose. *Obs.*

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 90 To wend with Sir Dulkan, & do Dufnald done. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 19167 (Fairf.) Euer wif abite donoun that she toke. — *Mark* xv. 36 Se we if hely come for to do hym down. c 1430 *Freemasonry* 603 Furst thou most to don thy hode. 1587 *TURBERV. Trag.* T. (1837) 221 And do their wraithfull weapons down.

† 46. *Do in*. To put in. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11411 (Cott.) Ilk yere quen þair corns war in-don [G. in done]. a 1375 *Joseph Arini.* 40 Make a luytel whucche Forte do in þat ilke blod.

47. *Do off*.

a. To put off, take off, remove (what is on); to *DOFF.* *arch.*

Beowulf 1346 (Th.) He him of dyde isern-byrnan. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 86 Do þonne of þa rinda. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2781 Moyses moyses, do of þin shon. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20211 (Trin.) Of dud she hir clothes. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxxvi. (1869) 71 Dauid dide of the armure. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* x. 27 Huon...dyd of his brothers gowne. 1554 *Interlude Youth* in *Hazl. Dodsley* II. 19 Every poor fellow...Will do off his cap, and make you courtesy. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 156 As wee use to veile bonet or do of our hats. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. i. 313 He did off all his rich array.

b. To sketch off, hit off. *rare.*

1879 *SHAFER Burns* viii. 195 In this...poem you have the whole toiling life of a ploughman and his horse, done off in two or three touches.

48. *Do on*. To put on; to *DON.* *arch.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 32 Haran geallan do wearne on. c 1205 *LAV.* 1701 Brutus hehte his beornes don on heora burnan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20214 (Cott.) A new smock scho did hir on [v.r. on she duede]. c 1460 *Urbanitatis* 12 in *Babers Bk.* (1868) 13 Holde of þy cappe...Tylle þou be byden hit on to do. 1535 *COVERDALE Song Sol.* v. 3, I haue put off my cote, how can I do it on agayne? 1582 *N. T. (Rhem.) Rom.* xiii. 14 Doe ye on our Lord Jesus Christ. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 185 He dide the diademe on. 1608 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxix, 'I did on my harness,' said Simon.

49. *Do out*.

† a. To put out, expel, extirpate, remove. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3012 His flees flist vt is don. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xi. 35 (Harl. MS.) His yen were don out.

† b. To put out (a light), extinguish, *DOUT.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 126/2 Doon owte, or quenchyn (lith),...extinguo. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1856 Þe fire with water oute to do. 1578 *R. H. tr. Lavaterus' Ghosts* (1596) 44 Having the candles done out. a 1652 *BROME Novella* i. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 111 Doe out the uslesse taper.

c. To clean out, sweep out.

1728 *VANBR. & CIB. Prov. Husb.* II. i. 37 Are all the Rooms done out? *Mod.* The woman who does out his office.

† d. *To do out of*: to put or take away out of.

a 1225 *Juliana* 30 Þohte þat he walde anan don hire ut of dahene. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 381 He ben don ut of paradis. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref.* 2 To do it oute of straunge men handes. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) Intro. ii. 22/1 I do the out of doubte. 1660 *BOND Scut. Reg.* 39 They have undone themselves by doing thee out of thy Kingdom.

e. *To do (any one) out of*: to deprive or dispossess of; now esp. to deprive of by sharp practice or fraud. 1831 *DISRAELI Yng. Duke* iv. vi. Who boasted of having done his brothers out of their...£5000.

50. *Do over*. To overlay, overspread, cover, coat. 1611 *COTGR., Artiller.*...to dawbe, or do couer, with clay. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 243 [It] is done over with Linseed Oil. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tapestries*, Rub out the Chalk with which you have done it all over. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 6 A mighty club with bands of steel done o'er.

51. *Do to*.

† a. To put to, add, apply. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 28 Do hunig to and baldsamum. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 70 Þis vers han Cristen men doon to. c 1420 *Pallad.* III. 926 Askes and shalkes do to.

† b. To put to, shut (a door, a book). *Obs.*

1566 *Great Curse* in *Becon Reliq. Rome* (1563) 254 b, Do to the boke. Quenche the candle. Ring the Bell.

52. *Do up*.

† a. To put up; to raise; to open. *refl.* To get up, arise. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 1704 Vp heo duden heora castles zaten. *Ibid.* 5714 Doð vp an warireo þer on heo scullen winden. c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 160 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 160 Hi doth þam up, and forth hi fleeth. c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 615 Vp the wyndowe dide he hastily.

b. To repair, restore, put into proper order.

1666 *WOOD Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 79 To my taylor for dying and doing up my puff suit. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xi. They can do up small clothes. 1805 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 4 [I] found the gun...newly done up. 1884 *BESANT Ch. Gibbon* i. x. But who is to do up your room every day?

c. To put up, fasten up (a parcel), wrap up.

1806—7 *J. BERESFORD Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xii. i. Labouring in vain to do up a parcel, with...weak, bursting paper. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 842/2 The peasants are bundles done up in fur caps.

d. To disable, wear out, tire out. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*) *colloq.*

1803 *NELSON* 27 Dec. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) V. 332 The Kent being done up. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 55 Horses and riders were completely done up. 1831 *JANE PORTER Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* I. 119 We were often languid, what I called 'done up'.

e. To ruin financially; to 'smash up'. *colloq.* 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 Doon up...Ruined by gaming. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 113 They have reformed them (the West Indies) so totally, that they are done up. a 1849 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Stories* *Irish* i. There was a pleasure in doing up a debtor which none but a creditor could know.

† 53. *Do way* (in Imperative). *Obs.*

a. *trans.* To put away; to leave off, abandon, have done with.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13049 (Cott.) Do wai fra þe yon wicked womman. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* [i]. 2 Do way my wickednes. a 1545 *WYATT Poet. Wks.* (1861) 4 Arise for shame, do way your sluggardy. 1576 *SCOT. Poems* 1614 C. II. 163 Idolatrie do way, do way.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To leave off, let alone, cease.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 366 (Cott.) 'Do wal, leue son, rebecca said, 'pat malison on me be laid.' c. 1340 *Ibid.* 596 (Trin.) Do wey pei seide hit is not so. c. 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 436 'Do way, said Schir Rolland, 'me think thou art not wise.' 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplandyshe* (Percy Soc.) p. xi, Do way, Coridon, for Gods love let be.

† 54. *Do withal.* *intr.* To do to the contrary; to withstand; to help it. (In negative and interrog. sentences.) *Obs.*

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. xxii, It was his owne desyre . . . and therefore I myghte not doo with alle for I haue done alle that I can and made them at accord. c. 1570 *Pride & Lowel*, It was agreede The craftes man could not do there withall. 1596 *MUNDAY tr. Siluagys Orator* 269 But what can a woman doe withall, if men doe love her? 1611 *CHAPMAN May-day* A iv, It is my infirmity, and I cannot doe withall, to die for t.

Do (*dū*), *sb.* 1. Also 6-7 *doe*, 7 *doo*. [*f.* *Do v.* + 1. Commotion, stir, trouble, fuss, *ADO*; usually in *phr.* a *deal* of *do*. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

[Arising in part from erroneous resolution of *ado* into *a do*.] 1596 *FERNE Blas. Gentrie* 71 It maketh me laugh to see what a doe this Herat maketh of nothing. 1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* l. iv, Without much doe. 1601 *DENT Pathw. Heaven* 358 What a marriage, what a meeting, what a doe. 1631 *Celestina* 1. 9 Heer's a deal of doo indeede! 1666 *Perrys Diary* 31 Mar., To my accounts, . . . but Lord! what a deal of do I have to understand any part of them. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabalais* iv. lxiv. (1737) 262 We find a . . . Parasite making a heavy do, and sadly railing.

2. The action of doing, or that which is done; deed, action, business. Chiefly in *phr.* to *do one's do*, i.e. what one has to do, or what one can do. (Common c. 1650-80; now *rare* or *arch.*)

1631 *J. BURGESS Answ. Rejoined* 475 Howbeit once, for a full-doe, I desire . . . to make it appeare [etc.]. 1650 *CROMWELL Let.* 4 Sept., Surely it's probable the Kirk has done their doo. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. iii. 952 No sooner does he peep into The World, but he has done his doe. 1669 *GALE Jansenisme* 105 The will, and the doe. 1850 *CARLYLE Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. 54 [He] can very well afford to let innumerable ducal Costermongers . . . say all their say about him, and do all their do.

b. Something done in a set or formal manner; a performance. *dial.* or *vulgar.*

1808 *Croven Dialect*, Do . . . a fete, 'a feafal grand do'. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 15 July 4/3 At the great Do, or Doment, (as it was called in other days; and is now, in some places,) in honor of the Whig Ministry. 1890 *Placard*, (Winterton, Lincolnsh.) Barkworth's 'Do' . . . the most popular of local entertainments. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manzmann* 260 'Loved her out to see the do, it's like'.

3. A cheat, fraud, swindle, imposture. *slang.* 1835 *DICKENS Sk. Bos. Broker's Man* (D.), I thought it was a do to get me out of the house. 1837 *Pickw.* xlviii, 'A disgraceful imposition', observed the old lady. 'Nothing but a do', remarked Martin. 1854 *R. DOYLE Brown, Jones, and Robinson* 15 Expressing his opinion that the whole concern is a 'do' and a 'sell'.

† See also *DEERING-DO*.

Do (*dō*), *sb.* 2. *Mus.* [Arbitrary.] The syllable now commonly used in solmization instead of *Ut*, to denote the first note (key-note) of the scale (*movable Do*); or in some cases the note *C*, the key-note of the 'natural' scale (*fixed Do*). (In *Tonic Solfa* commonly spelt *doh*.)

1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II. 957 *Do*, in music, a note of the Italian scale, corresponding to *ut* of the common gamut. 1842 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg., Netley Abbey* 32 Then, you know, They'd a moveable *Do*, Not a fixed one as now. 1880 *GROVE Dict. Mus.*, *Do*, the syllable used in Italy and England in solfing instead of *Ut* . . . said by Féty to have been the invention of G. B. Doni . . . who died 1669.

Do., abbreviation of *DITTO*.

1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Do*, is frequently us'd by merchants and tradesmen for *Ditto*.

Do, doas, obs. forms of *DOE*.

Doab, duab (*dō'āb*, *dū'āb*). [*Pers.* and *Urdū* *دواب* *dōāb*, lit. 'two waters'; used in India of the tongue of land between the Ganges and Jumna, and of similar tracts in the Punjab, etc.] The 'tongue' or tract of land between two confluent rivers.

1803 *WELLINGTON Disp.* (1844) I. 605 (Stanf.) That you should transport your company . . . into the doab between [that river] and the Godavery. 1884 *HEBER Trn.* (1828) II. 4 An eligible method of travelling in the Doab. 1835 *BURNES Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) III. 319 Cotton . . . is chiefly produced in the 'doab', between the Sutlege and Beas Rivers. 1854 *R. G. LATHAM Native Races Russian Emp.* 177 The Doab, Entre Rios, or Mesopotamia, bounded by the rivers Obi and Irtysh. 1859 *R. F. BURTON Centr. Afr. in Trn. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 72 Khutu proper . . . begins with a Doab. *Note.* This useful word, which means the land about the bifurcation of two streams, has no English equivalent . . . [and] might be naturalized with advantage.

Doable (*dū'āb*'), *a.* [*f.* *Do v.* + *-ABLE*.]

1. That can be done; practicable.

c. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* l. vii. 37 A lawe . . . which is doable and not onli knowable. 1611 *COTGR. Fairbale* . . . doable, effectable. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr. Proem* iii. 23 A right noble instinct of what is doable and what is not doable never forsakes them. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado* 57. 112.

2. Capable of being 'done' or victimized: see *DO v.* II f.

1854 *R. S. SURTEES Sponge's Sp. Tour* x, Every man has his weak or 'do-able' point.

Doagh, doach (*dōx*). *Sc.* [Derivation unknown.] A salmon-weir.

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XI. 20 The number of salmon . . . caught in the doaghs or cruives . . . is almost incredible. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Mosshags* 203, I came down the west side of the water of Ken, by the doaghs.

† **Doaire**, *Obs.* [*a.* *OF. doaire* (11th c. in *Littre*), *doaire* dower.] District allotted, province assigned, after the fashion of a dower.

1393 *GOWER Conf. III.* 127 Tho Signes . . . most . . . worth In governance of that doaire, Libra thei ben and Sagittaire.

Doak, Doale, obs. forms of *DOKE*, *DOL*.

Do-all (*dū'āl*). [*f.* *Do v.* + *ALL*.] One who manages the whole business; a factotum.

1633 *D. ROGERS Treat. Sacraments* II. 7 It is conscience which is the do-all in the soule. 1653 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 20 Dunstan was the Doe-all at Court, being the Kings Treasurer, Chancellour, Counsellour, Confessour, all things. 1701 *J. JACKSON Let. in Peysy Diary* (1879) VI. 233 The Cardinal is the do-all.

Doand, obs. *f.* *doing*, *pr. pple.* of *Do v.*

Doar, obs. form of *DOE*, *DOER*.

Doat, -er, -ing, etc.: see *DOTE*, etc.

Dob (*dɒb*), *v.* [variant of *DAB*.] = *DAB v.* 1. 3. 1881 *J. W. MASTERS Dick & Sal* lxxii. in *Kent. Dial.*, So den I dobb'd him down the stuff. 1883 *Ches. Career* 251 She deliberately lifted up her off hind-leg, and 'dobbed' it down into the milk-pail.

Dob, obs. form of *DUB v.*

Dobash, variant of *DUBASH*.

Dobber (*dɒ'bar*). *U.S. local.* [*a.* *Du. dobber* float, cork.] The float of an angler's fishing-line.

1849 *W. IRVING Knickerb.* II. v. (1849) 113 He floated on the waves . . . like an angler's dobber.

Dobbin (*dɒ'bin*). [the proper name *Dobbin* (dim. of *Dob*, altered forms of *Robin*, *Rob*, dim. of *Robert*) as a pet name. Sense 2 may be a distinct word; there are other dialectal uses.]

1. An ordinary draught or farm horse; sometimes contemptuously, an old horse, a jade.

1596 *SHAKE. Merch.* V. ii. 100 Thou hast got more haire on thy chin, then Dobbin my phillhorse has on his taile. 1864 *SALA Accepted Addr.* 220 The dappled dobbins wink lazily. 1871 *MISS MULOCK Fair France* 5 Bits of shiny brass . . . jangling about their fore legs, in a fashion which British Dobbin would never submit to.

b. *attrib.*, as *dobbin-cart*, an Irish four-wheeled carriage used for travelling, and generally drawn by two horses; *dobbin-wheels*, the large hind wheels of a timber cart (*Cheshire Gloss.* 1884).

2. A small drinking-vessel.

1799 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. 1. 179 A . . . quantity of plate . . . to silver tankards, 9 cans, 14 silver dobbins. 1821 *J. MARSDEN Sketches Early Life* (ed. 3) 92 A little bread and cheese and a dobbin, or about a gill of Welsh ale.

Dobby, dobbie (*dɒ'bi*). [*perh.* a playful application of the proper name *Dobbie*, dim. of *Dob*, altered forms of *Robbie*, *Rob*; cf. *DOBBIN*.]

1. A silly old man, a dotard, a booby. *dial.* 1601 *NICHOLSON Gloss. North.* in *Ray N. C. Words* 140 A Dobby, *Stultus, Fatuus . . . senex decrepitus & delirans.* 1707 in *GROSE Provinc. Gloss.*

2. A household sprite or apparition supposed to haunt certain premises or localities; a brownie. *dial.* (In *Sussex* called *Master Dobbs*.)

1811 *J. B. S. MORRITT Let. to Scott* 28 Dec. in *Lockhart*, She . . . became a ghost . . . under the very poetic name of *Northam Dobby*. 1822 *W. IRVING Braceb. Hall* xvi. 136 An ancient grange . . . supposed . . . to be haunted by a dobbie. 1832 *Scott Fervent* 2 The Dobby's Walk was within the inhabited domains of the Hall.

3. *Weaving*. An attachment to a loom for weaving small figures (i.e. from twelve to thirty-six threads) similar in principle to the Jacquard attachment. Hence *dobby-loom*, *-machine*.

1878 *A. BARLOW Weaving* xxvi. 279 A small Jacquard machine, or dobbie, was introduced in the silk trade in 1830 by Mr. S. Dean. 1882 *Standard* 7 Sept. 2/3 The 'dobbies'—a modification of the Jacquard—were also shown. **Dobchick** (*in*, obs. forms of *DABCHICK*).

Dobee, *-le*, var. ff. *DHOBI*, Indian washerman.

1856 'Quiz' *Grand Master* viii. 230 Dobies, and burrawas', and coolies. a. 1847 *MRS. SHERWOOD Lady of Manor* II. xiii. 127 Linen as white and delicate as an Indian dobee could make it.

† **Do'bla**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [*Sp.* : cf. *doble* double.] An obsolete Spanish gold coin.

[1599 *MINSKRU, Doble*, a pece of money called a double containing 23 rials and a halfe, of English money ten shillings ten pence halfepee. 1829 *W. IRVING Granada* i. (1850) 22 (Stanf.) An annual tribute of twelve thousand doblas or pistoles of gold. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* II. II. v. 343 A substantial donative of gold doblas.

Doble, Dobler, Doblet (*te*, obs. ff. *DOUBLE*, etc.

Dobson (*dɒ'bsɒn*). *U.S.* An angler's name for the larva of *Corydalis cornutus*, a North American neuropterous insect allied to the May-fly, also of other species of the family *Sialidae*.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Dobule (*dɒ'biul*). *Ichthyol.* [*ad. mod. L. Doblula* (Gesner).] A North American species of dace (*Leuciscus doblula*).

[1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Dobula*.] 1864 in *WEBSTER*.

Doece, var. of *DOSS*. *Obs.*

† **Doceamut**. *Obs.* [*F. douce amour*, sweet love.] Sweetheart.

c. 1390 *Sir Bruns* 161 He hire clepede doceamut.

Doced (in *Phillips*), var. of *DOUET*, *Obs.*

Docent (*dō'sent*), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L. docēt-em*, *pr. pple.* of *docēre* to teach.]

A. adj. That teaches or instructs; teaching.

1639 *LAUD Agst. Fisher* § 33 (L.) The church here is taken . . . as it is docent and regent. 1845 *R. W. HAMILTON Pop. Educ.* ix. (ed. 2) 231 Special reasons may be found against the docent authority and right of any Established Church.

B. sb. In some American universities and colleges, a recognized teacher or lecturer not on the salaried staff; usually a post-graduate student who is allowed to lecture in some special branch. [*Cf.* *Ger. privat-docent*, private teacher, recognized by a university.]

1880 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXX. 347 The young docents, whose specialty is Semitic philology. 1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Trn.* 13 Sept. 4/1 Docent in Psychology at Clark University, Worcester. 1893 *Register Chicago Univ.*, Docent in Spanish, Docent in Chemistry, Docent in Biblical Literature, [etc.].

Docer (*e*, obs. form of *DOSSER*).

† **Docetes** (*dō'si'tēz*), *sb. pl.* *Ecc. Hist.* [*med. L.*, *a. Gr. δοκῆται*, *f. dokē-eiv* to seem, appear.]

An early sect of heretics, who held that Christ's body was not human, but either a phantom, or of real but celestial substance.

1818-21 *J. PYE Smith Script. Test. Messiah* (1829) III. iv. 134 The doctrines of the Docetes. 1831-3 *E. BURTON Lect. Ecc. Hist.* xii, The earliest Gnostics . . . called Docetes, believed the body of Jesus to have been . . . either a mere optical illusion, or . . . something ethereal and impalpable.

Docetic (*dō'si'tik*, *-i'tik*), *a.* See also *DOCKETIC*. [*f. prec.* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Docetes*.

1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* xvii. (1862) 289 It is a docetic view of the person of Christ, which conceives of his body as permanently exempt from the law of gravity. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* iv. vii. *note*, An argument for Christ's real humanity against the Docetic sects.

Hence **Docetically** *adv.*, according to the *Docetes*.

1807 *E. JOHNSON Antiqua Mater* 178 Christ actually and not merely docetically risen in the flesh. 1894 *MITCHELL tr. Harnack's Hist. Dogma* v. 270 *note*, He taught docetically about Christ.

Docetism (*dō'si'ti'z-m*). [*f. as prec.* + *-ISM*.] The doctrine or views of the *Docetes*.

1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* iv. vii, A kind of Docetism—asserting the unreality of the body of the Saviour. 1829 *FARRAR St. Paul* II. 517 *note*, There may be a silent condemnation of incipient Docetism in ἀπορροφῆς (1 Tim. ii. 5).

So **Docetist** (*dō'si'tist*), a follower of docetic teaching. **Docetistic** (*dō'si'tistik*), *a.* = *DOCKETIC*.

Docetize (*dō'si'taiz*), *v. trans.*, to represent docetically, regard as phantasmal.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 736 These Docetists . . . had a whole series of successors in the early church. 1886 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 129 Basilides docetized the humanity.

Dochniac (*dɒ'kmiæk*), *a.* and *sb.* *Gr. Pros.* [*ad. Gr. δοχμιακός*, *f. dōxmuos* pertaining to a δοχμή or hand's-breath.]

A. adj. Of the nature of a *dochmius*; composed of *dochmis*, i.e. of pentasyllabic feet of which the typical form is *u—u—u—*. *B. sb.* A foot or verse of this description. Hence **Dochniacal** *a.*, connected with (in quot., learned in) dochniac verse.

1775 *ASH, Dochniac a. and sb.* 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 683 'The most dochniacal Seidlerus'. That most facetie scholar being particularly sublime upon the dochnius. 1844 *BECK & FELTON tr. Munk's Metres* 255 The dochniac systems are very frequent in the Greek dramatists. 1867 *R. C. JEBB Sophocles' Electra* (1870) 221 The normal dochniac. *Ibid.* 251 A dochniac verse.

Docht, obs. *pa. t.* of *DOW v.*

Dochter, obs. form of *DAUGHTER*.

Dochtie, *-ilie*, obs. ff. *DOUGHTY*, *-ILY*.

Docibility. ? *Obs.* [*f. next* + *-ITY*; cf. late *L. docibilitās* (Isidore), *f. docibilis* *DOCIBLE*.] Capacity or aptness for being taught; teachableness.

Coleridge differentiates *docibility* 'aptness to be taught' from *docility* 'willingness to be taught'.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 162 This beast is . . . of . . . wonderful meekness and docibility. a. 1691 *BOYLE Wks.* VI. 446 (R.) To persons of docibility, the real character may be easily taught in a few days. 1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 148 Humility is the safest ground of docility, and docility the surest promise of docibility.

Docible (*dɒ'sib'l*), *a.* ? *Obs.* [*ad. L. docibilis* teachable, *f. docēre* to teach: see *-BLE*.]

1. Apt to be taught; teachable, docile; submissive to teaching or training, tractable.

1549 *LATIMER 2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 70 Lorde, sayed he, *Da meki cor docile*. He asked a docible herte. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 293 Linnetts . . . be very docible. 1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.* (1847) 99/2 Their tenderness and most docible age. 1783 *HAILES Antiq. Chr. Ch.* iv. 147 A young and docible philosopher.

† *b.* *Const. of, to, in. Obs.*

1617 *Bp. Hall Quo Vadis* iii, This age . . . is therefore more docible of euill. 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biendi's Eromena* 188 The Prince, docible in such like disciplines. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 532 Persons . . . most docible to instruction.

2. Capable of being imparted by teaching.

1669 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. iii. 82 Corporealls are not docible nor admit certain knowledge. a. 1670 *HACKER Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 28 Learning anything that is docible.

Docibleness. ? *Obs.* [*f. prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being docible or teachable; docibility.

1628 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (1654) III. 122, I have at least docibleness enough to learn of them that which I know not.

1853 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. viii. (1662) 64 The horse's speed...his docility and desire of glory and praise.

Docile (dō'sail, dō'sil), *a.* [a. F. *docile* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *docilis* easily taught, f. *docere* to teach.]

1. Apt to be taught; ready and willing to receive instruction; teachable.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 71 b/2 Gyue to me thy seruauant a herte docyle. 1835 JAS. I *Ess. Poessie* (Arb.) 54 The cause why (docile Reader) I have not dedicat this short treatise, [etc.]. 1616 B. JONSON tr. *Horace Art Poetrie* Wks. (Rtdg.) 735/2 The docile mind may soone thy precepts know. 1629 DONNE *Serm. Matt.* vi. 21 A parrot, or a stare, docile birds, and of pregnant imitation. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 p. 3 Flattering comparisons of my own proficiency with that of others...less docile by nature. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 495 His docile and intelligent pupil.

b. Submissive to training; tractable, manageable.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 21 The bison breed is also more expert and docile than ours. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 150 This...work...is now discharged by young children...substituting cheap and docile labour for what is dear, and sometimes refractory. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 78 The docile wife would obey without a murmur.

c. Const. to, or inf. rare.

1647 R. STAPFYLTON *Juvenal* xiv. 255 To fall Into foule vices we are docill all. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 478 Soon docile to the secret acts of ill With smiles I would betray. 1868 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) III. ix. i. 69, I am docile to follow your advice.

2. *transf.* of things: Yielding readily to treatment; easily managed or dealt with; tractable.

1795 tr. *Rapin's Gardens* 278 Docil Cyresses, dispos'd with ease, Take whatever handsome form you please. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* i The docile wax acknowledges that the subtle flame is its master. 1884 L. HAMILTON *Mexican Handbk.* 95 The ores are docile and contain ruby-silver and sub-sulphides.

Hence **Docilely** *adv.*

1868 LOCKYER *Guillem's Heavens* (ed. 3) 40 The Sun...now tells his own story...so docilely. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 42 'Thank you', said Picotee, docilely.

Docility (dosi'liti), [ad. F. *docilité* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *docilitas*-em, f. *docilis* DOCTILE.] Docile quality. a. Aptness to be taught; readiness to receive instruction; teachableness.

1560-78 Bk. *Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 41 Tryall being taken whether the spirit of docility be in them [children of the poor] found, or not. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Athom.* II. xiv. § 5 (1622) 360 Nature may give the gift of docility to vs; but God giueth the gift of docility to it. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iv. 379. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 70 p. 1 He that has neither acuteness nor docility...is a wretch without use or value. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 173 Tact and docility made no part of the character of Clarendon. To him England was still the England of his youth.

b. Amenability to training or treatment; submissiveness to management; tractability, obedience.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 787 (R.) That which the elephant learneth...whose docility is exhibited unto us in the theaters. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 525 The docility of these birds in employing their...powers, at the command of the fishermen. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxv, Roderick's own battle-horse...from his master's hand had wont to feed, And with a glad docility obey His voice familiar. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* xxx, Marjorie bore her lot with exemplary docility and characteristic gentleness.

† **Docilize**, *v.* Obs.—o. [f. DOCTILE + -IZE.] *trans.* 'To make docible, teachable, tractable' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Docimastic (dōsimā'stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *δοκιμαστικός* pertaining to examination or scrutiny, f. *δοκιμάειν* to essay, examine, scrutinize: cf. mod. L. *docimasticus* (in *ars docimastica*), F. *docimastique*.] Of or pertaining to docimasy; proving by experimental tests; *spec.* of or pertaining to the assay of metals.

1758 A. REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 177 The Docimastic art...in making small Assays of ores. 1776 Phil. *Trans.* LXVI. 266 Platina mixed with lead was put...in a docimastic furnace. 1802 CHENEVIX *ibid.* XCII. 327 A revolution in docimastic chemistry. 1878 tr. *Lacroix's Sc. & Lit. Mid. Ages* 127 The chemical part...the docimastic part.

Docimastical, *a.* rare—o. [f. as prec. + -AL.] =prec.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Docimastical experiments, see Assaying.

Docimasy (dōsimā'si), [mod. ad. Gr. *δοκιμασία* examination, scrutiny, n. of action f. *δοκιμάειν* to examine: cf. mod. L. *docimasia*, F. *docimasiae*.]

1. Gr. *Antiq.* A judicial inquiry (esp. at Athens) into the character and antecedents of aspirants for public office or citizenship.

2. The art or practice of assaying metallic ores, i.e. of separating the metallic substance from foreign admixture, and determining the nature and quantity of constituent metal.

[1801 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 107 note, Carbone can be of no consequence...in humid docimasia.] 1802 Paris as it was II. lix. 381 To naturalize in France mineralogy, docimasy, and metallurgy. 1878 tr. *Lacroix's Sc. & Lit. Mid. Ages* 178 The applications of chemistry to...docimasy.

3. The art of ascertaining the properties and purity of drugs; also of determining by physiological tests whether a child has been born alive or not. 1847 in CRAIG.

Docimology (dōsimō'lōdgi), [f. Gr. *δοκιμος* examined, tested + -LOGY.] A treatise on the art of assaying metallic substances, or on certain questions in obstetrics; see prec.

1847 in CRAIG.

Docious (dōw'jās), *a.* U.S. local. [Related to next.] Docile, amenable to order.

a 1860 N. Y. *Spirit of Times, Western Life* (Bartlett), I was so mad...I can hardly keep my tongue docious now to talk about it.

Docity (dō'siti), *dial.* Also 7 dossety, 9 dosity. [Origin doubtful: supposed to be an alteration of *docility*.] Docility; quickness of comprehension; 'gumption'.

1682 Mrs. BERN *False Count* II. i, With good instructions I shall improve; I thank Heaven, I have Dossety, or so. 1687 — *Lucky Chance* II. i, Were you a rascal of Docity you would invent a way. 1746 [see DACTYL]. 1766 WASLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 155, I cannot help it, if people have no docity. 1767 GROSE *Provenc. Gloss.* Docity, docility, quick comprehension. *Gloss.* 1805 Mrs. E. HEWLETT *Cottage Comforts* vi. 40 If she has but...docity or gumption, that is, if she has got the use of her wits and the use of her hands. 1838 HALBURTON *Clockm.* I. 243 She's all docity just now, keep her so. 1865 S. W. Linc. *Gloss. s.v.*, She seems to have no mind, no dossety whatever.

Dock (dōk), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 *doocoe*, 4-5 *dokke*, *dok*, 4-*dook*. [OE. *doce*, pl. and inflected sing. *doccan*; app. Common WGer. or OTeut.: cf. MDu. *docke*, in comb. *docke-bladeren* 'petasites', Ger. *docken-blätter* the common dock, ODa. *ddokke* = OE. *dadocce* water-dock; also OF. *doque*, *dok*, *doque*, mod. Norm. *dogue*, the Patience dock or Monk's rhubarb. So Gael. *dogha* burdock.]

1. The common name of various species of the genus *Rumex* (N.O. *Polygonaceæ*), coarse weedy herbs with thickened rootstock, sheathing stipules, and panicle racemes of inconspicuous greenish flowers. a. Without qualifying word usually the common dock (*R. obtusifolius*), well known as the popular antidote for nettle-stings.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 218 Sume betan oppe doccan on geswittum wine seopad. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xciii. (1495) 661 Al manere Dockys heele smytynge of Scorpions. 14...*Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 602/1 *Perrilla*, a dokke. 1660 TURNER *Herbal* II. 1212, We have the great kinde of Dock, which the vnelearned toke for Rebarbe. 1699 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 52 Hatefull Dockes, rough Thistles, Keksyes, Burres. 1617 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvii. (1632) 876 Yet found no docke to rub out the smart. 1728 SWIFT *Pastoral Dial.* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 203 Cut down the dock, 'twill sprout again. 1879 HESBA STRETTON *Through Needle's Eye* I. 60 The grounds and gardens...were overgrown with nettles and docks.

b. With descriptive epithet: Fiddle Dock, from the shape of the leaves, *R. pulcher*; Golden Dock, *R. maritimus*; Patience or Passions Dock, *R. Patientia*; also locally applied to *Polygonum Bistorta*; Red Dock, *R. sanguineus*; Sharp or Sour Dock, *R. acetosa*, sorrel; Swamp Dock, *R. verticillatus*; Water Dock, *R. Hydrolapathum*; White Dock, *R. salicifolius*; Yellow Dock, *R. crispus*. Many species were already distinguished in OE. c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 132 Herb. xxvii, Wudu docce [MS. Harl. 5294 Sur docce]. Pas wyrtte be man lapatum & oðrum naman wudu docce nemneð. *Ibid.* II. 122 Pa sealwan doccan nær þa readan. *Ibid.* III. 304 *Durh. Gloss.* Oxilapathum, scearpe docce. c 1400 Test. *Love* III. ix. (1532) 360 The frute of the soure docke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 103/1 A redi Dok, lappaciun. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 69 In english Waterdocke or sharpdocke. 1576 LYTE *Dodoens* v. ix. 558 The sharpepointed Docke or Patience, groweth in wette moyst meadowes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxxii. 387 Soure Docke called Sorrell. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xix. vi. (R.), The root of the hearb patience or garden docke...is knowne to run downe in the ground three cubits deepe.

2. Also in the popular names of other coarse plants of similar habit, as Dove Dock, coltsfoot (*Tussilago Farfara*); Round Dock, common mallow (*Malva sylvestris*); Spatter Dock, yellow pond-lily (*Nuphar advena*); Velvet Dock, mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*). Also BURDOCK, CANDOCK, ELF-DOCK, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 136 *Nimphaea*, eadocca. 1718 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 27 The great, common round Dock, which many People cultivate.

3. *phr.* In dock, out nettle: orig. a charm uttered to aid the cure of nettle-stings by dock-leaves; † hence, in allusion to the full phrase used, a proverbial expression for changeableness and inconsistency (*obs.*).

The charm to be repeated during the rubbing process is 'Nettle in, dock out, Dock in, nettle out, Nettle in, dock out, Dock rub nettle out' (N. & Q. Ser. I. III. 133).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 433 (461) But kanstow pleyen raket to a fro, Nettle in, dokke out, now this now þat, Pandare? and c 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. iii. (Arb.) 34, I can not skill of such changeable nettle, There is nothing with them but in docke out nettle. 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* IV. i. 233 Is this my in dock, out nettle? a 1626 Bp. ANDREWS *Serm.* 391 (N.) Off and on, fast or loose, in docke, out nettle, and in nettle, out docke. 1715 tr. *Cress D'Annoy's Wks.* 430 They had been in Dock out Nettle above forty and forty Times.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as dock-leaf, -root; also

dock-bur, the flower-head of the burdock; dock-ore, nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*); dock-fork, -iron, a tool for digging out the roots of docks; dock-nettle, the lesser stinging nettle (*Urtica urens*); dock-sorrel, the sour dock, (*Rumex acetosa*); dock-worm, a grub found on docks, used as a bait by anglers.

1632 SHERWOOD, The 'dock-burte or burte-docke, *Bardane*. 1706 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 55 The sea-egg...nearly resembles a dock-burr. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xvi. (1633) 255 'Docke Creeses is a wilde wort or pot herbe. 1850 Beck's *Florist* Feb. 39 Eradicating this weed with a small instrument like a 'dock-fork. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 389 The root must be completely taken out by the 'dock-iron. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. ii. (R.), He sucked it with his mouth...and softly gan it binde With 'dock-leaves. c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 557/39 *Dormentille*, i. ortie griesche, i. 'docnettle. 1826 MARY LINSKILL *Haven under Hill* in *Good Words* 301 The 'dock-sorrel stood with its maroon spires in the air. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 95 The Flagworm, the 'Dock-worm, the Oakworm.

Dock (dōk), *sb.* 2 Forms: 4 *dok*, 6-7 *dooke*, 6-*dook*. [Identical with mod. Icel. *dokkr* short stumpy tail (Haldorsen).] Ulterior etymology obscure. Cf. Fris. *dok* bundle, bunch, ball (of twine, straw, etc.), L.G. *dokke* bundle (of straw, thread), skein of yarn, mod. G. *docke* bundle, skein, plug, peg.]

1. The solid fleshy part of an animal's tail.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 193 Pe tayl...bounden bothe wyth a bande of a byrty grene, Dubbed wyth ful dere stonere, as þe dok lasted. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 352 Asses haue the said docke or rumpe longer than horses. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 150 We conjecture the age of Horses from joynts in their dockes. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 59 Hips wide, and rumps and docks good.

2. a. A piece of leather harness covering the clipped tail of a horse. b. The crupper of a saddle or harness; see also quot. 1874.

c 1340 [see prec.]. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 31 You shall buckle on his breastplate and his crooper...then you shall lace on his saker or docke. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Dock*, in the manege, is used for a large case of leather...which serves it [the tail] for a cover. The French call the Dock, *troussagene*. 1767 GROSE *Provenc. Gloss.*, *Dock*, a crupper to a saddle. Devon. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dock*...the divided piece forming part of the crupper, through which the horse's tail is inserted. 1888 W. Somerset *Wordbk.*, *Dock*, the crupper of either saddle or harness.

† 3. *transf.* of human beings: The rump, buttocks. *Obs.*

1508 KENNEDY *Flying w. Dunbar* 484 A rotyen crok, louse of the dok. 1684 *Frost* of 1683-4, 22 One's heels fly up, and down he's on his dock.

† b. The skirts or 'tails' of clothes. *Obs.*

1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 247, I will not go to school...For there beginneth a sorry feast, When the master should lift my dock. 1557 TUSSEUR 100 *Points Husb.* xxvii, The drier, the les maidens dablith their dockes.

† 4. The fleshy part of a boar's chine between the middle and the buttock. *Obs.*

1676 in PHILLIPS. Thence in later Dicts.

† 5. The poop or stern of a ship. *Obs. rare.*

c 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscotte) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 108 She bare many canons...two behind in her dock. 1570 LARVINS *Manip.* 158/13 Dock of a ship, *pyppis*.

6. A cut end of anything, e.g. of hair, (?) of a tree-trunk (Tusser); a stump; an end cut off. Now *dial.*

1573 TWYNE *Æneis* x. Dd iij b, His heare down shadowing shed, but gold embroyding bynds their docks. 1573 TUSSEUR *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 37 For chimney in winter, to burne vp their docks. 1755 JOHNSON, *Dock*, the stump of the tail, which remains after docking. 1892 BARING-GOULD *Strange Survivals* v. 112 [To] prevent...the red-hot dock [of a wick] from spluttering on to the carpet.

† 7. [f. DOCK v.] The act of cutting off; amputation. *Obs.*

1607 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 133 The amputation and dock of one member forces the blood. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dock, Docking*, in law, a means or expedient for cutting off an estate tail.

Dock (dōk), *sb.* 3 Forms: 6 *dok*, 6-7 *dooke*, 6-*dook*. [Found early in 16th c., also in 16th c. Du. *docke*, mod. Du. *dok*. From Du. and Eng. it has passed into other langs., Da. *docke*, Sw. *docka*, mod. Ger. *dock*, *docke*, mod. F. *dock*, in 1679 *doque*. Ulterior origin uncertain.

It has been variously compared with rare Icel. *dokkr*, *dokk* pit, pool, Norw. *dokk* hollow, low ground, med. L. *doga* ditch, canal (Du Cange), Gr. *δογῆ* receptacle. See Skeat, E. Müller; also Grimm, and Diez s. v. *Doga*.]

† 1. The bed (in the sand or ooze) in which a ship lies dry at low water; the hollow made by a vessel lying in the sand. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vi. 22 Lat euery barge do prent hyr self a dok. 1823 STANVHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 35 Graunt fourth thy warrant in docks our nauye too settle [L. *liceat subducere classem*]. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* I. i, A wet docke is any place where you may hale in a ship into the oze out of the tides way, where shee may docke her selfe. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 80 Shee at a high water would fleet in her docke, though she were still dockt in the sands, almost foure foot.

† 2. (Apparently) A creek or haven in which ships may lie on the ooze or ride at anchor, according to the tide. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 53 Robyn Huddes Bay, a Dok or Bosom of a Mile yn length. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1656) 536 When he had taken them [the pyrates ships] he brought them all into a Dock.

† 3. A trench, canal, or artificial inlet, to admit a boat, etc. *Obs.*

(Sense in first quot. doubtful.)

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham) 45 A chest bored full of holes... placed in a dock prepared for it. Herein were fish kept. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 40 The Dock or Trench being thus finished, the Vergantines were calked. 1719 DR FOX *Crusoe* I. ix, I... resolv'd to cut a Dock, or Canal, to bring the Water up to the Canoe.

4. An artificial basin excavated, built round with masonry, and fitted with flood-gates, into which ships are received for purposes of loading and unloading or for repair.

Dry or graving dock, a narrow basin into which a single vessel is received, and from which the water is then pumped or let out, leaving the vessel dry for the purpose of repair. (Sometimes also used for building ships.) *Wet dock*, a large water-tight enclosure in which the water is maintained at the level of high tide, so that vessels remain constantly afloat in it. *Floating dock*, a large floating structure that can be used like a dry dock.

1558 HULORT, Docks where shippes be layed vp and made, *nauale*. 1569 STOCKER *tr. Diad. Sic.* II. xxiv. 76 Antigone... likewise caused iii mightie Docks to be cut out to build the sayd shippes in. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Asillero*, a docke to build shippes in, *nauale*. 1607 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* I. 1 A Docke is a great pit or creeke by a harbour side... with two great flood-gates built so stronge and close, that the Docke may be dry till the ship be built or repaired... and this is called a dry Docke. 1661-2 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Jan., Sir N. Crisp's project of making... about Deptford... a wet-dock to hold 200 sail of ships. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 268 Docks are small Harbours cut into the Land. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 344 Her endless docks, quays, and warehouses are among the wonders of the world. 1868 *Daily News* 2 Sept., Mr. Campbell's... plan of an iron floating dry dock.

Fig. 1642 MILTON *Agol. Smeat.* viii. (1851) 297 He must cut out large docks and creeks into his text to unlade the foolish frigate of his unreasonable authorities.

5. (Often pl.) a. A range of dock-basins (sense 4) together with the adjoining wharfs, warehouses and offices (*commercial docks*). b. The whole establishment of similar basins and adjoining work-shops, etc., concerned with the building, outfit, and repair of ships; a dockyard (*naval docks*).

1703 *London Gas. No.* 3912/2 Timber... for the use of her Majesty's Dock at Plymouth. 1770 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 12 Oct., I walked round the Dock (at Portsmouth), much larger than any other in England. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ix, Captain Cuttle lived... near the India Docks. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 698 The docks were full of triremes and naval stores.

6. *Railways*. An enclosure in a platform into which a single line of rails runs and terminates.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dock-boat*, *-constable*, *-head*, *-house*, *-labourer*, *-man*, *-side*, *-sill*, *-space*, *-trade*, *-warehouse*, etc.; also *dock-company*, the company or corporate body owning a dock; *dock-charges*, *dock-dues*, charges made for the use of a dock; *dock-master*, the superintendent or manager of a dock; *dock-port*, a port that has a (naval) dock; *dock-rent*, the charge made for warehousing goods in a dock; † *dock-silver* (*Sc.*), dock-dues; *dock-walloper* (*U.S.*), a casual labourer engaged at docks and wharfs; *dock-warrant*, a certificate given to the owner of goods warehoused in a dock. Also DOCKYARD.

1802 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 10 Sea Boats, *Dock Boats. 1804 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 3/6 The deceased... was seen safely aboard the vessel by a *dock constable. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 44/2 Amount of *Dock Dues. 1880 *Times* 17 Dec. 5/6 The Hartlepool... in entering dock struck the *dockhead. 1861 *Perry's Diary* 10 Apr., In the morning, to see the *Dock-houses. 1876 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 59 *Dock-labourers... are simply strong men without any particular skill. 1755 B. MARTIN *Misc. Corr.* Oct. 171 Orders... that he should... form the *Dockmen into a Regiment. 1736 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 146 Mr. Steers the *Dockmaster. 1758 M.P.'s *Let. on R. N.* 42 Wages may be paid... at any *Dock-Port. 1837 *Times* 25 Aug. 4/5 [They] arrived at the *dockside. 1828 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 174 The *dock sill is 3 feet 6 inches above low water-mark. 1641 *Stirling Charters* (1884) 151 (Jam. Suppl.) Heavin silver et *dock silver. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Dock walloper, a loafer that hangs about the wharves. New York. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct., Dockwallopers are paid 40 to 45 cents an hour. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 207 The holder of a *dock-warrant has a prima-facie claim to the... hogheads of sugar, or other packages named thereon.

Dock (dpk), *sb.* 4 [The same word as Fl. *dok* rabbit-hutch, fowl-pen, cage; **Docke* = *keuie*, *renne*, i.e. cage, fowl-pen, fowl-run (Kilian). In Eng. prob. at first a word of rogues' cant.]

Used by Warner and Ben Jonson 1586-1610; but an unknown word to Jonson's editors, Whalley 1756, Gifford 1816. Absent from the 18th c. dictionaries, and from Todd, Webster 1828, Richardson; and after 1610, known to us only in BAIL-DOCK, till the 19th c., in which it has become familiar, largely through the writings of Dickens.]

The enclosure in a criminal court in which the prisoner is placed at his trial: it was formerly filled with the prisoners whose trial was put down for the day. Cf. BAIL-DOCK.

1506 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xviii, Sterne Minos and grim Rhydant descend their duskie roomes, The docke was also VOL. III.

Clear of Gosts, adjoin'd to after-doomes. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. iv, Here will be officers, presently; bethinke you. Of some course sodainely to scape the dock: For tither you'll come else. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* LXVI. 40 The prisoner, after receiving the congratulations of several of his friends, bowed, and retired from the dock. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xliii, A dirty frowsy room... with a dock for the prisoners on the left hand. 1880 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xliii. 396 [He] had to appear and surrender into the dock... *attrib.* 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xliii, A jailer stood reclining against the dock-rail.

Dock (dpk), *v.* 1 [f. Dock *sb.* 2]

1. *trans.* To cut short in some part, *esp.* in the tail, hair, or similar appendage; to curtail.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 590 His tope was doked lyk a preest bifrom. 1408 *Will of de Brugge* (Somerset Ho.), Equum meum nigrum dokkede. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 125/2 Dockeyd by be taylor, decadatus. 1504 BECON *Early Wks.* Gen. Pref. (1843) 7 Admitting him unto the ministry... without docking, greasing, shaving. 1673 E. BROWN *Acc. Trav.* 72 They have very good Horses... but they never dock them, but their tayls grow out at length. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxxvi. 256 His horses are not docked: their tails are only tied up. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 60 He related... his docking a default in payment... He... cut off his long hair close to the scalp.

b. *spec.* To shorten (the tail of a horse, dog, etc.) by cutting off one or more of the extreme caudal vertebrae. Also *absol.*

1419 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 1. 78 note, Y wolde breke his Sege, and make hem of Roon dokke hys taylor. 1530 PALSGR. 523/2 Dockey your horse taylor, and make hym a courtault. 1778 JOHNSON 3 Apr. in *Boswell*, His tail then must be docked. That was the mark of Alcibiades's dog. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 494 The barbarous custom of docking the tails... is in this country very prevalent. 1876 MISS CARY *Country Life* 189 I'm a going to... learn to nick and dock.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To cut short or abridge by taking away a part; to lessen, curtail, subject to limitation in some respect; to deprive, divest of († *from*) some part or appendage.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sat. Wks.* III. 180 Pei docken Goddis word, and tateren it bi her rimes. c 1422 HOCLEVE *Yerreslaus's Wifs* 541 If thou fynde pat I gabbe, Of my promesse thanne dokke me. 1633 W. FREKE *Sat. Ess.* xix. 109 Docking it [learning] from its superfluous Pedantry. 1771 T. JEFFERSON *Lett. Writ.* 189a I. 387 Dock the invoice of such articles as... I may get in the country. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 1374 Dock, by the million, of its friendly joints, The electoral body short. 1839 *Spectator* 26 Oct., Wages... will be pretty sharply docked by rent. 1892 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LV. 335/1 A participial adjective docked of its termination.

3. To cut away, cut off; also = DAG *v.* 1 3.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 430 Pei wolden teche sum & sum hide & docke sum [of God's law]. 1855 THACKERAY *New-comer* II. 45, I see you have shaven the mustachios off... I thought I had best dock them. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Dock, to cut off the wool clotted with dung from around a sheep's tail.

4. *Law*. To dock the entail: to cut off or put an end to the entail; to break the prescribed line of succession to an estate; also *fig.*

a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 47 These notable Statutes... do dock entails. 1753 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* III, He could not dock the entail. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. in Italy* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 124 A poor relation whose right in the entail of home traditions has been docked by revolution.

Hence *Docking vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1797-51 [see Dock *sb.* 2 7]. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 449 So many Horses die with Docking. 1865 YOUATT *Horse* xxii. (1879) 466 The veterinary surgeon with his docking-machine cuts through the tail at one stroke.

Dock (dpk), *v.* 2 [f. Dock *sb.* 3]

† 1. *trans.* To bring or put (a ship) into station or anchorage in a roadstead, etc. *Obs.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandskym.* (Percy Soc.) 29 Now are they... sparled abroad, Lyke wyse as shippes be docked in a rode. 1615 *Tradit. Incr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 296 Two more [ships] are docked up there, as pinnaces, to trade up and down.

† 2. To bring or put (a vessel) ashore where it may rest in the ooze, or in some trench, or creek: cf. Dock *sb.* 3 1. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Mech.* V. i. 27 And see my wealthy Andrew dockt [early edd. docks] in sand. 1607, 1633 [see Dock *sb.* 3 1]. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 81 To weigh Ship... that hath not lain too long, and docked it self in Oaze. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xv, When I had docked my boat, I would accompany her. [Cf. xii, I sought for a convenient place to stow my boat in... Having pitched upon a swampy place... I soon cut a trench from the lake.]

3. To take, bring, or receive (a ship) into a dock (in the modern sense); cf. Dock *sb.* 4.

1600 PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* II. 376 Arsenal, or places for the building, repairing, docking, and harbouring of... gallies. 1661 *Perry's Diary* 21 July, We... saw the manner and trouble of docking such a ship. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 3 Oct. 1/4 A grand dock-yard... sufficient to dock and re-fit 30 sail of the line. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 608 A British man-of-war was lying there waiting to be docked.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To come into dock.

1890 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 3/1 Water... must be pumped out before she can dock.

4. *trans.* To furnish or lay out with docks.

1757 W. SMITH *Hist. New York* 187 The Ships lie off in the Roads, on the East Side of the Town, which is docked out. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 615 The cutting of the... Caledonian Canal, the docking of London and Liverpool.

Hence *Docking vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 28 Their Ransackings, Groundings, Dockings, and Repairings. 1799 NELSON 12 Sept. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) IV. 11 The Seahorse... requires

docking. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 284/1 [She] carried the usual docking signal of two bright lights aft.

Dock, *v.* 3 *Biscuit-making*. [Origin unknown.] *trans.* To pierce (a biscuit) with holes.

1840 (Remembered as the term in regular use. G. Palmer.) 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* I. 343 The biscuit was then docked, that is, pierced with holes by an instrument adapted to the purpose. *Ibid.* 346 A stamping and docking frame... The stamps or cutters in the frame being internally provided with prongs... dock the cakes, or cut pieces, with a series of holes, for the subsequent escape of the moisture, which, but for these vents, would distort and spoil the cake or biscuit when put in the oven.

Dock, *v.* 4 *nonce-wd.* [f. Dock *sb.* 4] *trans.* To place (a prisoner) in the dock.

1895 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 2/3 They [jury] did so on Saturday at Riom, when and where a lady was docked for disposal.

Dockage (dp'kedz). [f. Dock *sb.* 3 + -AGE.] a. Charges made for the use of docks. b. Docks collectively; dock accommodation. c. The berthing of vessels in docks.

1708 *Deed* 9 Apr. in *New Engld. Hist. Gen. Reg.* (1879) 402 The privilege of Dockage and Wharfage. 1768 CLARKSON *Impol. Slave Tr.* 121 These vessels pay their dockage. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 May, With regard to the dockage of the iron fleet. 1893 *Critic* (U. S.) 25 Mar. 186/1 An interesting study [in water-colour] of dockage in New Orleans.

Dockage 2. [f. Dock *v.* 1 + -AGE.] The action of docking; deduction.

1886 *Philad. Times* 20 Mar. (Cent.), I do not find... in the time-book a single instance of dockage. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 699 Dishonest dockage for dirt and chaff.

Docked (dpkt), *pp.* a. 1 [f. Dock *v.* 1 + -ED 1.] Cut short, curtailed; with short or shortened tail.

1408 [see Dock *v.* 1 1]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 125/2 Dockeyd, lessyd or obrygyd, abbreviatys. 1830 CARLYLE *Richter Misc.* (1872) III. 26 Besides the docked cue, he had shirts a la Hamlet. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xii. 187 A grey horse, with a docked military tail.

Docked, *pp.* a. 2 [f. Dock *sb.* 2 3 + -ED 2.] Having buttocks; in *strong-docked*, 'that has strong Reins and Sinews, lusty, stout' (Phillips 1706).

a 1651 BROME *New Acad.* II. i, She's a tight strong dock't Tit. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 12. 3/1 A Strong dock'd Bucksome Quean.

Docken (dp'kn). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 *doken*, *-an*, 8 *dockan*, 9 *docking*. [app. repr. OE. *doccen*, early ME. **dokken*, pl. and inflected form of *docce*, Dock *sb.* 1] = Dock *sb.* 1 1.

1423 *Jas. I. Kingis O.* cix, Als like 3e bene, as... doken to the fresche dayesye. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 103/1 A Dokan, *paradilla*. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 184 (Jam.), 'I w'd be very loth And scant of cloth, To sole my hose with dockans.' The return of a haughty maid to them that tell her of an unworthy suitor. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 21 Wad ye compare ye'r sell to me, A docken till a tansie? 1863 ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* 138 Among these green dockings.

b. *attrib.* Of or like a dock-leaf; dock-like.

1825 R. S. SUTHERS *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xlii. 245 His great red docken ears.

Docker 1 (dp'kri). [f. Dock *sb.* 3 + -ER 1.]

1. A dweller in or near a dock; *spec.* an inhabitant of Devonport, formerly Plymouth Dock.

1761 JOHNSON in *Boswell Life* Visit Devonsh., I am against the Dockers: I am a Plymouth-man. 1870 R. N. WORTH *Hist. Devonport* ix. 100 The oldest living Docker.

2. A labourer in the docks.

1837 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 2/5 A trade union for dockers.

1889 *Times* 11 Dec. 9/3 Gross intimidation during the dockers' strike.

Docker 2. [f. Dock *v.* 1 and 3 + -ER 1.]

1. One who docks the tails of horses, etc.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 263 Croppers, dockers, nickers and trimmers. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* iii, You... mane-and-tail dockers.

2. A stamp used for 'docking' or perforating the dough for biscuits.

1874 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

Docker 3. [f. Dock *sb.* 4 + -ER 1.] (See quot.)

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Jan. 6/1 Dock cases, 'dockers', as they are called—cases in which you are retained by the prisoner in the dock.

Docket (dp'két), *sb.* 1 Also 5 *doket*, 5-9 *dogget*, 6-8 *doquett*, 6-9 *doquet*. [Found since 15th c.: derivation and original sense obscure.]

It has been suggested to be a derivative of Dock *v.* 1, the suffix being either the dim. -et (cf. *doquet*), or a var. of the -ed of *pa. pple*. But neither view is free from serious objections.]

† 1. (?) *Obs.*

c 1450 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 313 May he dug hym a doket, A kodpese like a pokett.

† 2. A brief, summarized statement; an abstract or abridgement; a digest, minute. *Obs. exc. Hist.* a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* 25 Lett it alway be remembered to make in the kinges doggettes both venit and recessit as often as it plecth the King the prince to come or goe. 1526 *Ibid.* 229 The Clerke of the Green Cloth shall... ingrosse and cast up all the particular Briefments of the House... and the same, soe cast up... enter in the Parchment doquett, called the Maine Doquet. *Ibid.* 231 The Clerk of the Spicery... doe dayly make the Briefments or doquetts of the expence of his office. 1555 *Act 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary* c. 6 That every person... auctorised to... purveye any Beefes, Wethers, Lambes [etc.]... shall make a Docket or Briefe in writing... conteyning all & every suche Beefe, Wethers, Lambes [etc.] 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 126 Docket is a little peece of paper or parchment written, that conteineth in it the effect of a greater writing. 1643 in *Clarendon* 72*

Hist. Reb. vii. § 347 Several proportions of arms mentioned in a docket then sent inclosed in our said letters. 1858 *DORAN Cr. Fools* 219 The warrant... may have been preserved, and probably also a docket or short minute of it.

3. *spec.* The abstract of the contents of a proposed Letter-patent, written upon the King's bill which authorized the preparation of such letter for the Great Seal, and also copied into a Register or Docket-book.

1558 in *St. Papers, Domestic* (MS.), *Docquets* I. (King's Bills endorsed 'Docket'). 1576 *Ibid.*, A docket of the contents of her majesty's lettres patentes granted the xvth of June. 1580, 1590 *Ibid.* 1660 *Pepys Diary* 13 July, My patent... being done, we carried it... to Mr. Beale for a Docket. 1663-3 *Ibid.* 28 Feb. I did see the docket by which Sir W. Pen is made the Comptroller's assistant. 1686 *EVLYN Diary* 12 Mar., A docket was to be seal'd importing a lease of 21 years to one Hall. *Ibid.* 5 May, We should be requir'd to passe a dockett dispensing with Dr. Obadiah Walker and four more... to hold their masterships, fellowships, and cures. a 1837 W. H. BLACK *Docquets of Lett. Pat. Chas. I.* 1643-6 (Recd. Commiss., unpubl.) Pref. vii, The Docket books... present in the form of a Register or Journal short abstracts of all instruments that were prepared for the great seal in the offices to which they respectively belong.

4. *Law.* A memorandum or register of legal judgements.

1668-9 *Pepys Diary* 12 Mar. (1879) VI. 20 To the Crowne Office, where we... did take short notes of the dockets. 1687 Dr. HEDGES in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 204 The Steward ask'd for a docket of y^e fines. 1692 *Act 4 Will. & Mary* c. 20 § 1 Every Clerk of the Doggets of the Court of Kings Bench... shall put into an Alphabetical Doggett by the Defendants names a particular of all Judgments for Debt. 1809 *TOMLINS Law Dict.* s.v. *Docket* or *Dogget*, When rolls of judgments are brought into C. B. they are docketted, and entered on the docket of that term; so that upon any occasion you may soon find out a judgment, by searching these dockets, if you know the attorney's name. *Ibid.* s.v. *Judgment*, By rule of Michaelmas, 42 Geo. 3 (2 East, 136) no Judgment can be signed upon any warrant authorising any attorney to confess Judgment, without such warrant of attorney being delivered to and filed by the Clerk of the Dockets; who is ordered to file the warrants in the order in which they are received.

5. *Law.* A list of causes for trial, or of names of persons having causes pending. Hence *phr. On the docket.* (U.S.)

1790 *DALLAS Amer. Law Rep.* I. 382 The plea entered on the docket. 1800 *ADDISON Amer. Law Rep.* 14 Only one cause appeared on the docket. 1808 *WEBSTER, Docket*,... 3. An alphabetical list of cases in a court, or a catalogue of the names of the parties who have suits depending in a court. In some of the States, this is the principal or only use of the word. 1864 *Ibid.* s.v., *On the docket*, in hand; under consideration; in process of execution or performance. (Colloq.)

† 6. In *phr. To strike a docket*: see *quots. Obs.* 1809 R. LANGFORD *Intrad. Trade* 115 The person has subjected himself to being a bankrupt; if so, he is made one, which is termed striking a docket. 1823 *CRABB Technol. Dict.* s.v., 'To strike a docket' is said of a creditor who gives bond to the Lord Chancellor, proving his debtor to be a bankrupt; in consequence of which a commission of bankruptcy is taken out against him. 1832 *HOOD Dead Robbery* i. Of all the causes that induce mankind to strike against themselves a mortal docket. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.*, *Docket* or *Dogget*, the entry made by the secretary of bankrupts, when a petitioning creditor's affidavit of debt is lodged with him for the purpose of issuing a fiat in bankruptcy, technically called 'striking a docket'. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* iii. iv, Esmond... having fairly struck his docket in this love transaction determined to put a cheerful face on his bankruptcy.

7. An endorsement on a letter or other document, briefly indicating its contents or subject; a label affixed for a similar purpose; a written direction, a ticket.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Docket*, a little Bill ty'd to Goods or Wares, and directed to the Person and Place they are to be sent to. 1830 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* 12 Feb. (1804) II. 282 You may find your delightful tour safe in red tape and docket. 1840 *HOOD Up Rhine* 76 Tourists... Provided with passport, that requisite docket. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 253 On the outer edge of these tablets a docket is occasionally inscribed... containing a brief reference to the contents, evidently for the purpose of enabling the keeper of the records to find any particular document. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Docket*, hatting term. The wage ticket of workpeople.

8. a. A warrant from the Custom House on entering goods, certifying the payment of the duty. b. A form of certificate giving particulars of the bales, marks, ship's name, etc., of cotton sold for future delivery, the presentation of which at the Cotton Clearing-house entitles the presenter to obtain a delivery order.

The dockets show the amount of cotton tendered on each Tendering Day at the Clearing House. When the same 'form' is used on a second Tendering Day, it is called a *letter-docket*.

1712 *SWIFT Yrnl. to Stella* 13 Mar., He dreams of nothing but cockets, and dockets, and drawbacks and other jargon, words of the custom-house. 1807 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/6 (Cotton Market) The tenders were 2,100 bales of which 100 [were] letter dockets.

9. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *docket-book* (see sense 3), *-rolls*, *-warrant*.

1643 *St. Trials, App. Laud* 13 Mar., For Worcester, there is no proof but the Docket-book. 1650 *RUSHW. Hist. Coll.* I. 637 There were then entered in the Docket Book, several Conge d'essiers and Royal assents for Dr. May to be Bishop of Bath and Wells [etc.]. 1690 J. PALMER in *Andros Tracts* I. 34 As appears by the Dogget-Book of the Council. 1768-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 12, I

found the minute of the docket warrant for this among the Conway papers. 1888 W. RYE *Records & Rec. Search* 48 note, Calendars and indexes of the Docket Rolls of the Common Pleas. *Ibid.* Index, Doggett or Docket Books (indexes to Common Law Judgment Rolls).

† *Docket*, sb. 2 *Obs.* 1 = *DOCK* sb. 2 1. c 1590 *GREENE Jas. IV. Wks.* (Rldg.) 193 Properties of a lion, a broad breast, a stiff docket.

Docket, v. [f. *DOCKET* sb. 1]

† 1. *trans.* To furnish or inscribe with a docket.

1615 *BACON Let. to King* 12 Aug. in *Rawley Resuscitatio* (1657) Your Majesty shall shortly receive the Bill, for the Incorporation of the New Company: together with a Bill, for the Privy Seal, being a Dependency thereof. For this Morning I subscribed, and docketted them both. 1621 *LD. KEEPER WILLIAMS in Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 169, I could not all yesterday get the Clarke of the Signet to docket the same. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.*, c. 46 § 69 The Lists of Occupiers... or a Copy thereof docketted and signed by the Preses of any Meeting of the said Commissioners.

2. *Law.* To make an abstract of (judgements, etc.) and enter them in a list or index.

1692 *Act 4 Will. & Mary* c. 20 § 2 No Judgment not docketted and entered in the Bookes... shall affect any Landes or Tenementes as to Purchasers or Mortgagees. 1809 *TOMLINS Law Dict.* s.v. *Judgment*, Which Judgment... is... binding; provided the same... be regularly docketted; that is, abstracted and entered in a book. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* II. 58 It is said by Sir J. Jekyll, that judgements cannot be docketted after the time mentioned in the act. 1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 101 § 22 Such assignation... may not have been docketted with reference to such warrant.

3. To endorse (a letter or document) with a short note of its contents, writer, date, or the like.

1750 *CHESTERF. Let.* 5 Feb. (1870) 175 Whatever letters and papers you keep, docket and tie them up in their respective classes so that you may instantly have recourse to any one. 1779 *FRANKLIN Lett.* Wks. 1889 VI. 328 Returning immediately all the others, docketed and catalogued, as you please. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* ii. 4 These... official Returns, are to be properly docketed and addressed on the back. 1887 T. A. TROLOPE *What I remember* I. xi. 229 Letters... carefully docketted with the date by my father.

b. *transf. and fig.* 1866 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* ix. i. (1860) II. 117 Every emotion was methodically docketed; every yearning of the heart minutely catalogued. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leticestersh.* 244 The Season that is now filed and docketted with the past. 1894 *SALA Lond. up to Date* xx. 300 Plans... docketted, and consigned to their proper imaginary pigeon-holes.

Hence *Do'cketed ppl. a.*, *Do'cketing vbl. sb.*

1810 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* 29 Aug. (1804) I. 11 Having embarked me at last in a regular docketted correspondence. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. VII.* xviii. 86 In this docketting it lay, sealed for many years. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess. Ser.* i. 152 A set of docketted papers, tied up with red tape.

Docking-iron = *dock-iron*, see *DOCK* sb. 1 4.

1760 W. CURTIS *Flora Lond.* iii. 22 For its [dock's] destruction an instrument called a Docking Iron has been invented.

Dockize (dp'kəiz), v. [f. *DOCK* sb. 3 + *-IZE*.]

trans. To transform (a river) into a range of docks.

Hence *Do'ckized ppl. a.*, *Do'ckizing vbl. sb.*

1877 A. FORROW *Thames & its Docks* 61 Could the good people of Bristol be induced to dockize that very erratic stream. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 17 The process called 'dock-izing', or damming a river at its mouth. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 5/9 The proposed 'dockized' portion.

So *Dockization*, conversion into docks.

1893 DE RIDDER (*title*) Dockization v. docks. Letter... to the Mayor... of Bristol. 1895 *Chamb. Yrnl.* 140 The dockization scheme... a proposal to construct a dam across the mouth of the Avon.

Dock-tail, a. = next.

1785 *Criticisms on Rolliad* xvii, May thy dock-tail pair Unharm'd convey thee with sure-footed care.

Dock-tailed, ppl. a. [f. stem of *DOCK* v. 1 + *TAIL*.]

Having its tail docketed or cut short.

1804 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. 200 That still wretcheder apology for a coat, a dock-tailed jacket. 1858 R. S. SUTHERS *Sponge & Sp. Tour* (1893) 189 A dock-tailed waggon horse.

Dockyard (dp'k'jārd), [f. *DOCK* sb. 3 + *YARD*.]

A more or less spacious enclosure, adjoining the sea or a river, in which ships are built and repaired, and all kinds of ships' stores are prepared or brought together; *esp.* in English use, applied to the Government establishments of this character for the use of the navy, in U.S. called *navy-yards*.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* 4080/3 [He] landed at the Dock-Yard at Blackwall. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 32 Peter the Great... worked with a hatchet among the carpenters in our dock-yards. 1840 *THIRLWALL Greece* VII. 297 Three dockyards were speedily established in Phœnicia.

attrib. a 1821 *KEATS Robin Hood* 44 All his oaks, Fall'n beneath the dock-yard strokes, Have rotted on the briny seas. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* xi, The dock-yard boat with all the pay clerks and the cashier... came.

Docoglossate (dp'koglossāt), a. *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Docoglossa* (f. Gr. *dokós* balk, bar + *γλῶσσα* tongue) + *-ATE* 2.] Of or pertaining to the *Docoglossa*, a group of gastropod molluscs having transverse rows of beam-like teeth on the lingual ribbon.

1884 T. GILL in *Science* IV. 335 The docoglossate Gastropoda.

Docket (t, obs. form of *DOCKET*.

† *Doct*, a. *Obs. rare* 1. [ad. L. *doct-us*, pa. pple.

of *docēre* to teach.] Learned.

1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* (1737) V. 233 Doct Verbocination is imbib'd.

† *Doctiloquent*, a. *Obs. rare* 0. [f. L. *doct-us* learned + *loquent-em*, pr. pple. of *loqui* to speak; cf. L. *doctiloquus*.] 'That speaks learnedly' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). So *Doctiloquous* a., 'speaking learnedly' (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

Doctor (dp'ktai), sb. Forms: 4-7 *doctour*, (4-5 *-ur*, *-oure*, 5 *doktor*), 5- *doctor*. [a. OF. *doctor* (-ur, -our, -eur), ad. L. *doctor*, -ōrem teacher, agent-n. from *docēre* to teach.]

1. A teacher, instructor; one who gives instruction in some branch of knowledge, or inculcates opinions or principles. (Const. of.) Now rare.

1307 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 43 Seynt Austyn be firste doctour (= *prothodoctor*) of Englischemen. 1429 *CAXTON Chas. Gt. & Saynt Poul.* doctour of verite. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Eras. Par. Matt.* I. 20 The heavenly doctour Christe Jesus. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* xxiii. 10 Be not called Doctors, for ther is but one your Doctor, and he is Christe. 1663 *Phil. Trans.* I. 73 One of the most zealous Doctors of the contrary Opinion. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 32 These new Doctors of the rights of men. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol. App.* 77 St. Augustine... is the doctor of the great and common view that all untruths are lies.

† b. *spec.* (Sc.) An assistant-master in a school.

1630 *Burgh Recds. Perth* in *Grant Burgh Sch. Scot.* 147. 1640 *Burgh Recds. Edin.* *ibid.* 147 For the tryell of the maister and doctors in teaching. 1695 *SIBBALD Autobiog.* (1834) 129 Mr. Hugh Wallace was master. Mr. Francis Cockburn, Mr. Samuel Macdon and Mr. John Wardlaw were doctors of the [Edinburgh High] school.

2. One who, by reason of his skill in any branch of knowledge, is competent to teach it, or whose attainments entitle him to express an authoritative opinion; an eminently learned man. *arch.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 12577 heading (Fairf.), Ihesus disputed wip be doctours. c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol. Prol.*, An introductory aftur the statutz of owre doctours. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 145 Dukes and duspers and doctours noble. c 1530 *MORE Picus* Wks. 3/1 He scrupulously sought out all the famous doctours of his time. 1732 *POPE Ep. Bathurst* 1 Who shall decide, when Doctors disagree? 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess., Intellect* Wks. (Bohn) I. 135 The wisest doctor is graverled by the inquisitiveness of a child.

† b. *transf.* One who is eminently skilled in a particular art or craft. *Obs.*

1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. V* (an. 10) 82 This kyng... in marciall affaires a very doctor. 1602 *ROWLANDS Greenes Ghost* 18 He indeed was a doctor in his arte [of Cutpurses].

3. *spec. applied to:* a. *The Doctors of the Church*, certain early 'fathers' distinguished by their eminent learning, so as to have been teachers not only in the Church, but of the Church, and by their heroic sanctity; *esp.* in the Western Church, the four, Ambrose, Augustine, Jerome, Gregory (so named in the canon law), and, in the Eastern Church, the four, Athanasius, Basil, Gregory of Nazianzum, and Chrysostom. b. The leading Schoolmen of mediæval philosophy.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11007 Seynt Gregory... tellep mo hymself a lone Pan alle be doctours do echone. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* xi. 294 Pe dougliest doctour... austyn be olde and higeste of be foure. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1447 Austyn and Gregory, Jerome and Ambrose... the foure doctours. 1552 *ASP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 46 Autentyk doctours apprevit be the auctorite of haly kirk... as Hierome, Ambrose... Chrysostome. 1788 *REID Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 6. 97 The Scholastic Doctors... tortured... the modal syllogisms. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* xiv. iii. (1867) IX. 119 Doctors, who assumed the splendid titles of the Angelical, the Seraphic, the Irrefragable [Aquinas, Bonaventura, Alexander Hales].

4. One who, in any faculty or branch of learning, has attained to the highest degree conferred by a University; a title originally implying competency to teach such subject or subjects, but now merely regarded as a certificate of the highest proficiency therein.

The degree is now often conferred by Universities as an honorary compliment upon distinguished statesmen, authors, divines, etc.: *Doctor of Civil Law* by Oxford and Durham, *Doctor of Laws* by Cambridge, Dublin, etc., *Doctor of Divinity*, *Doctor of Philosophy*, etc., by many Universities. *Lambeth Doctor*: one on whom the Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 373 Doctours of decres and of diuinitie maistres. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 234 A clerke... digt as a Doctour in drabland wedis. 1520 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1170/1 You y^e haue bene at lerning so long, and are doctour. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 33 a, I heard ones a doctour of Diuinitie, which was not so greate in knowlege as he was in title. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 107 Many Medicasters, pretenders to Physick, buy the degree of Doctor abroad. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1945/4 Dr. Nic. Stagins... was admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Musick. 1710 *HEARNE Collect.* 4 Feb., Dr. West's (he is only a Lambeth Doctor) sermon. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* an. 1765, Trinity College, Dublin, at this time surprised Johnson with a spontaneous compliment of the highest academical honours, by creating him Doctor of Laws. 1843 *MIALl in Nonconf.* III. 737 To make Prince Albert a doctor of laws.

b. Prefixed, as title, to the name (now usually abbreviated *Dr.*), and in addressing a person.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 700a Jarow... Where doctour bede leuyd and dyed. 1455 *Paston Lett.* No. 257 I. 350 Oon Doktor Grene, a preest. 1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 90 Mast^r Doctor Curteys, the prior of the Fryers Austyns in Norwysche. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* i. iv. 3 My master, master Doctor Caius. a 1656 *Bp. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 10 The Master of the Colledge Mr. Dr. Chaderton. 1778 in *Boswell Johnson* 17 April, Why, doctor, you look stout

and hearty. 188a EDNA LYALL *Domovian* iii, Dr. Tremain was standing by the window. 1895 IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* ii, v. 113 Doctor Davidson motioned to the Free Church minister to take his place at the head.

†c. *Doctor of the Chair*: a professor in a university; cf. CHAIR sb. 6. Obs.

a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses' Looking-Glass* ii, iv. Wks. (1875) 213 Thou shalt be doctor o' th' chair. 1650 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* i. 62 A Sermon preached by Robert Abbot, Doctor of the Chair in Oxford.

5. Hence used with express or implied specification of: a. One who is proficient in knowledge of theology; a learned divine.

a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 148 Pus Doctours han I-soubt. 1377 [see 4]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xii. 97 For doctor he is yknowe And of scripture he skylful. 1350 BALE *Apol.* 50 (R.) V. best of your doctours in expownynge the Scriptures. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* ii, i. Thanking a surly Doctor for his Sermon. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 244 He heard only the humming of the doctors as they served forth to congregations of poor men hungering for spiritual sustenance the draft of theological superstition.

b. One who is proficient in knowledge of law. Till 1857 barristers practising in the Court of Arches were required to take the degree of doctor. For the honorary doctors of law, see 4.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 238 Pat conscience and cryst hath yknitte faste, þei vndon it vnworthily þo doctours of lawe. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1024 Doctor of bothe lawes, beyng in science digne. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 12 Why did you not rather take some doctour of the Arches? 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 144 This Letter from Bellario doth commend A yong and Learned Doctor in our Court. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1880) i. 23 With the gravity of a doctor expounding ecclesiastical law.

6. *spec.* A doctor of medicine; in popular current use, applied to any medical practitioner.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 362 Þe bitternesse þat þow hast browe brouke it þi-seluen, þat art doctour of deth, drynke þat þow madest! c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 411 Wiþ vs þere was a Doctur of Pheisike. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 73 Of rasis auicene & galien & of opere doctours. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. i. 106 Shall I loose my Doctor? No: hee giues me the Potions and the Motions. 1699 DRYDEN *Ep. to J. Dryden* 71 So liv'd our Sires, ere doctors learn'd to kill. 1795 DE FOX *Voy. round World* (1840) 182 Our doctors themselves (so we call the surgeons at sea). 1783 ANSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) ii, *Veterinarius*, a farrier, a horse doctor. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xv, A common country doctor. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 180 They apply to the missionary in his capacity of doctor... and want him only in so far as he is a doctor.

b. *fig.* Applied humorously to any agent that gives or preserves health.

1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 23 (D.) After those two, Doctor Diet and Doctor Quiet, Doctor Merriman is requist to preserve health. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* ii. 21 The People here give it (the sea-breeze) the name of Doctor, and truly it deserves the Title. 1843 *Spirit Pub. Frml.* (1824) 55 Each horseman gulped down a doctor, to counteract the effects of the raw morning air.

7. *transf.* A name given to various mechanical appliances, usually for curing or removing defects, regulating, adjusting, or feeding.

a. *Calico-printing and Paper-making.* A thin blade of metal used to remove superfluous colour, loose threads, dust, etc. from the cylinder (a calico-printing machine has a colour-doctor, a lint-doctor, and a cleaning-doctor; see quot.). b. A tool used for soldering. c. An auxiliary steam-engine for feeding the boiler; a donkey-engine.

1796 *Specif. Wild & Ridge's Patent* No. 2134 (*title*), Manufacturing... steel doctors for printers. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* ii. 316 A heated doctor, or soldering bit. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 96 (Calico-printer) The polished surface is cleared by the scraper called the 'doctor'. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Doctor*, (*Calico-printing*)... The cleaning-doctor, which wipes clean the surface of the roller. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* i. 590 The lint-doctor, whose office it is to remove any fibres which may have come off the calico in the act of printing. *Ibid.* 603 The superfluous colour is... wiped off by the colour doctors... These doctors are thin blades of steel or brass, which are mounted in doctor-shears, or plates of metal screwed together with bolts.

8. A fish of the genus *Acanthurus*; also called doctor-fish and surgeon-fish; see quot. 1850.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* i. 68 The name of 'Doctors', by which they are well known to the English sailors and colonists. 1834 M. G. LEWIS *Frml. W. Ind.* 50 Its name is the 'Doctor Fish'. c 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* i. 97 Termed Doctors... because they are armed on each side of the tail with a sharp moveable spine like a lancet, which they use with great effect.

9. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 341 The Doctor... is a very general and deserved favourite. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 6/2 With fine tackle and a very small Blue Doctor.

10. Something used to 'doctor' or adulterate food or drink; e.g. a liquor mixed with inferior wine to make it more palatable, or with light-coloured wine (as sherry) to darken it; hence, a name for brown sherry. (*slang or colloq.*)

1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* i. 84 The governor was as happy if he drank his Doctor next to a man who talked to him upon any thing. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (Farmer), *Doctor*, a composition used by distillers to make spirits appear stronger than they really are. 1828 G. SKEATON *Doings in London* (Farmer), Maton, in his 'Tricks of Bakers Unmasked', says alium, which is called the Doctor... is sold to the bakers at fourpence per pound.

11. (*Naut.*) A ship's cook; (*U.S. and Australian*) the men's cook at a station or camp. (*colloq.*)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Doctor*, the cook on board a ship. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Doctor*, a jocular name for the ship's cook. 1892 LENTZNER *Australian Word-bk.* 20 *Doctor*, the (up-country), the men's cook on

a station. 1893 FUNK *Standard Dict.*, *Doctor*, .6. (Local, U.S.) The cook in a logging-camp.

12. *Old slang.* A false or loaded die.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Doctor*, a false Die, that will run but two or three Chances. They put the Doctor upon him, they cheated him with false Dice. 1721 CIBBER *Woman's Wit* i, The old Rogue... would ha' put the Doctor upon me... (unknown to him) I flung away the Doctor, and clapt into the Box a Pair of true Mathematics. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. xii. 1774 FOOTE *Cosmeters* i. Wks. 1799 II. 153. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 7 Loaded a couple of the Doctors for throwing a seven and nine.

13. *Comb.*, as *doctor-farrier*, -like (adj. and adv.), -maker, -monger; doctor-box, a form of colour-box in a calico-printing machine, of which the 'doctor' (7 a) forms the bottom; doctor's curse (see quot.); doctor-fish = sense 8; doctor-gum, 'a South-American gum, also called hog-gum, usually considered to be a product of *Rhus Metopium* (Cent. Dict.); doctor-shears (see 7 a); doctor's stuff (*colloq.*), medicine, physic (also doctor-stuff). See also DOCTORS' COMMONS.

1821 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) i. 226, I... took the 'doctor's' curse, or, in other words, a dose of calomel. 1638 FORD *Fancies* v. ii, Some 'doctor-farriers are of opinion that the mare may cast a foal. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* M j b, This Definition... was not... 'doctourlike sette forth by hym. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 41, I told them merlie, They must first make me a Doctor-like maintenance, ere I would take the degree of Doctor. 1884 *Chr. World* 10 Jan. 17/5 A 'doctor-maker' is the maker of a particular metal plate called a 'doctor'. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* i. xvi. 87 Summe of þou ben clepid 'Doctour mongers'. 1774 GRAVES *Spirit. Quis.* x. xvii. (D.) The man said... he could not take 'Doctor's' stuff, if he died for it. 1846 KANE *Arch. Expl.* i. xv. 171 Like doctor-stuff generally, it is not as appetizing as desirable.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) Doctordom, the world of doctors, doctors collectively. Doctordom, Doctordom, the position or rank of a doctor. Doctordom, without a doctor.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 542/2 Thinketh your doctoured that the children of Israel... could not haue made... excuse? 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* vi, A match for all the Doctors in Doctordom. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Dec., The shibboleth of doctordom. 1885 *Athenium* 12 Dec. 764 Our butcherless, bakerless... and altogether comfortless jangle.

Doctor (dɒktər), v. *colloq.* [f. *prec.* sb.]

1. *trans.* To confer the degree or title of Doctor upon; to make a Doctor.

1599 SANDVY *Europea Spec.* (1632) 117 Which Church hath now fully... delivered her mind in the late Councell of Trent; whereto all that are solemnly doctored in Italy must subscribe. a 1744 POPE *Let. to Swift* Wks. 1751 IX. 341 (Jod.), I will be doctored with you, or not at all. 1873 LOWELL *lett.* (1894) II. 108, I have been over to Oxford to be doctored, and had a very pleasant time of it. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 20 June 730/1 Cambridge on Tuesday 'doctored' among others her new High Steward.

2. To treat, as a doctor or physician; to administer medicine or medical treatment to.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 47 Rather than suffer a good serviceable Creature to be doctored out of his Life by the common Farrier. 1832 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 38 Brodie... prescribed for me and sent me off to doctor myself. 1848 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) i. xi. 136 We'll doctor him up while you're gone.

b. *transf.* To repair, patch up, set to rights.

1849 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 50 Wasted most of the morning in doctoring a clock. 1833 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) i. 317 Can these [verses] be doctored into anything available?

3. *fig.* To treat so as to alter the appearance, flavour, or character of; to disguise, falsify, tamper with, adulterate, sophisticate, 'cook'.

1774 FOOTE *Cosmeters* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 188, I wish we had time though to doctor his face. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIII. 138 Directions for... doctoring all sorts of wines. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Num.* xxi. (1853) 66 Modes of doctoring dice. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Jan., A serious doubt arises... as to the trustworthiness of... the narratives thus doctored. 1884 *St. James's Gas.* 5 Dec. 6/1 By a few touches of a file on the milled edge, a coin can be so 'doctored' as to fall almost invariably heads or tails at will.

4. *intr.* a. To practise as a physician.

(Usually in *sbl. sb.* or *pr. pple.*) 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* ii, Preaching ran in the King family; as politics or doctoring, sailing or soldiering run in some others. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 205/1, I know more about doctoring.

b. To take medicine, undergo medical treatment.

Hence Doctored *ppl. a.*, Doctored *vbl. sb.*; also Doctored, one who doctors.

1533 SIR T. MORE *Apol.* xlv. Wks. 915/2 If this pacifier's doctoring [i. e. citing of doctors] were a good profe. 1832 BABAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xv. (ed. 3) 135 A mode of preparing old clover and trefoil seeds by a process called 'doctoring'. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1858) 143 Most men's letters... are doctored compositions. 1882 T. W. KNOX in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 38/1 The high-priced wines... need no doctoring. 1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* 15 Serving out doctored grog. 1887 THRING in *Frml. Educ.* June 297 Any master of language, as distinct from a doctor of words.

Doctoral (dɒktərəl), a. [f. as *prec.* + -AL; cf. F. *doctoral*, It. *dottorale*.]

1. Of or belonging to a doctor (i. e. a man of eminent learning, a professional teacher, or one who has received the degree of Doctor).

1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* Let. Bp. Hereford an. 1391 (R.), The golden laurel of teaching doctorship, is not from above indifferently every mans gift. 1644 MILTON *Jdgmt. Bucer*

Wks. 1738 I. 278 O that I could set him living before ye in that Doctoral Chair, where once the learnedest of England, thought it no disparagement to sit at his feet! 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 121 The Authority of Synods in matters of Faith is Doctoral and declarative, and not decisively Judicial. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 277 To receive from an university the privilege of wearing the doctoral scarlet.

†b. Holding the position of a doctor or teacher.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem.* N. T. (1618) 575 When the elder Doctors... faile them, they might goe to Sorbona... to furnish them of Doctorall witnesses. 1604 TOOKER *Fabrique of Ch.* 55 The Elders Doctorall or Pastorall are woorthy of double honour.

2. Belonging to or characteristic of a physician or medical man. (*nonce-use.*)

1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 17 A native... pronounced it, with a doctoral air, 'a fever and ague morning'. Hence Doctorally *adv.*, in the manner of a doctor; as a doctor.

1580 G. HARVEY *Three Witte Lett.* 12 Very solemnly pawing a while, most gravely, and doctorally [i] proceeded as followeth. 1607 HAKEWILL *Apol.* iv. x. § 2 (1630) 428 The Physicians daily resorted to him to touch his pulse, and consider in Colledge of his disease, doctorally at their departure. a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 671 (R.) Sinning doctorally, and magisterially... even setting up a school of Atheism.

Doctorate (dɒktərət), sb.¹ [ad. med.L. *doctoratus*, f. *doctor* DOCTOR; see -ATE¹. Cf. F. *doctorat* (16th c.).] The degree of Doctor.

1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 373 Make the doctorate a stirrup to mount him to Prelacy. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Boswell* 7 Feb., No man not a Doctor can... practice Physick but by Licence particularly granted. The Doctorate is a licence of itself. 1828 MASSON *Milton* I. 119 The Doctorates of Law and Medicine. 1880-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* i. 651 The evolution of the doctorate as a third university degree above that of master cannot be distinctly traced.

† *Doctorate*, *ppl. a.* and *sb.² Obs.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *doctoratus* made a doctor; cf. *doctorandus* in Du Cange.] a. *ppl. a.* Made a doctor. b. *sb.* One who has received the degree of Doctor.

1501 GREENE *Disc. Cosmage* ii. (1592) 20 One... that for his skill might haue been Doctorat in his misterie. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 15 Master, (which is the Title of the Doctorates in Theology).

Doctorate (dɒktərət), v. Now rare. [f. med. or mod.L. *doctorare* to make doctor; see -ATE³.] *trans.* To confer the degree of Doctor upon; also *absol.* to confer the degree of Doctor.

1611 FLORIO, *Addottorare*, to take or giue the degree of a doctor, to doctorate. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 261 They behoued to be doctorated. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. (1662) 370 Going afterwards to Oxford he was doctorated in Divinity. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. xl. 395 After-wards doctorated in medicine at Oxford. 1886 LAURIE *Universities* vii. 123 Even after Salerno had a teacher of law... it could not doctorate in law.

Doctoress: see DOCTRESS.

Doctorial (dɒktərɪəl), a. [f. L. type **doctori-us* (cf. *senatori-us*, *tutori-us*, etc.) + -AL.] Of or belonging to a doctor; = DOCTORAL.

1799 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 453, I cannot account for the doctorial degrees given all to Non-subscribers by the College of Edinburgh. c 1730 J. EARLE in *Calamy's Life* II. 513 So, when our Universities Doctorial honours give, 'Tis not our merit they declare, But their prerogative. 1843 LEVEYRE *Life Trav. Physic.* i. vi. 105 Had not my doctorial title been specified in my passport.

Hence Doctorially *adv.*, as a doctor.

1848 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* iii, That a doctor should not laugh at him when called in to act doctorially.

Doctorism (dɒktərɪzəm), [f. DOCTOR sb. + -ISM.] The principles or practice of doctors; a saying characteristic of a doctor.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Detracting Empirick* (1860) 66 Hocus pocuses of doctorisme. 1825 LOCKHART *Let.* 19 Nov. in *Smiles Life T. Murray* (1891) II. xxvii. 224 The Doctors uttering doctorisms on the occasion.

Doctozize, v. rare. [f. as *prec.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To confer the degree of Doctor upon; to doctor.

1600 E. BLOUNT *Hosp. Incur. Foles* 13, I mean to returne to my towne of Tripalda, doctozitized by your grace and favour. 1850 PRESCOTT *Let. to G. Tickenor* 26 June in *Life*, Lord Northampton and I were Doctozitized in due form.

Hence Doctozization, the conferring of a doctor's degree.

In recent Dicts. *Doctorly* (dɒktərli), a. [f. as *prec.* + -LY¹.] Like, characteristic of, or befitting a doctor; having the position or character of a doctor.

1562-67 FOXE *A. & M.* Life Tindale (R.), The doctourly prelates. *Ibid.* (1566) 1526 (R.) This doctourly disputation. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp. Pref.*, With a Doctorly arrogance. 1888 FREEMAN in W. R. W. STEPHENS *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 386, I am still writing upstairs, in a gown scarlet but not doctorly.

Doctors' Commons. [See COMMONS 3b.]

The common table and dining-hall of the Association or College of Doctors of Civil Law in London; hence, the buildings occupied and used by these as an incorporated Society; and now the name of the site of these, to the south of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Society was formed in 1509, by civilians entitled to plead in the Court of Arches. In 1768 they were incorporated under the name of 'the College of Doctors of Laws [of Oxford and Cambridge] exercent in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts'. In the buildings of Doctors' Commons were held five courts, viz. the Court of Arches, Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Court of Faculties or Dispensations, Consistory Court, and High Court of

Admiralty; the business included all matters of ecclesiastical law, prosecutions for heresy, divorce suits, licences for marriage, testamentary affairs, Admiralty and Prize cases, etc. The Society was dissolved in 1858 and the buildings were taken down in 1867. Literary references to Doctors' Commons in later times usually refer to the registration or probate of wills, to marriage licences, or to proceedings for divorce.

1680 J. GODOLPHIN *Repertor. Canon.* (ed. 2) App. 10 Doctors of the Civil Laws to the Number of Thirteen in all, assembled together in the common Dining-Hall of Doctors Commons in London. a 1690 Br. T. BARLOW *Rem.* 365 (T.) A dignitary of our church... had been at Doctors Commons; and there feed one of the doctors, who is a judge of one of those courts where matrimonial causes are conusable. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* iv. (1721) 210 Another calls to the Bumbailiffs, the Jaylor, Doctor's Commons, and the Hangman. 1708 Mrs. CENTLIVRE *Bustle Body* iv. iv. With this proviso that he To-morrow Morning weds me. He is now gone to Doctors Commons for a Licence. 1813 BYRON *Waltz* xiii. Search Doctors' Commons. 1819 — *Juan* i. xxxvi. No choice was left his feelings or his pride, Save death or Doctors' Commons. 1854 PHILLIMORE *Internat. Law* Pref. (1873) 37.

Doctorship (dɒktərʃɪp). [f. DOCTOR sb. + -SHIP.]

1. The degree of Doctor; = DOCTORATE sb.¹
1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentry* 33 Invested with the degree of Doctorship. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 189 After he had received all the graces and degrees, the proctorship and the doctorship. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* v. 178 They coveted doctorship. 1891 *Nation* (N. Y.) 17 Dec. 464/3 A thesis written for the doctorship in letters.

2. The position, character, or function of a doctor, teacher, or learned man; teaching, instruction; eminent learning or scholarship.

1508 FLORIO *Doctoregine*, doctorship. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 299 They were taught of the Holy Ghost, through the immediate Mastership or Doctorship of Christ. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *De dekindus' Grabianus* 252 Your Worship and your Doctorship display. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* xvii. 703, I must here break off, fascinating as is German doctorship, soothing as is German dullness.

3. The function or practice of a physician; medical skill or attendance.

1640 BROME *Antipodes* Epil., Whether my cure be perfect yet or no, It lies not in my doctor-ship to know. 1856 *Tail's Mag.* xxiii. 515 Would the sick be less likely to recover... under gratuitous doctorship?

4. The personality or dignity of a doctor; used humorously or ironically as a title.

1610 Br. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 25 Why then doth his Doctor-shippe parallel these two? 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 3/2 A poor Fidler... Your Doctorship here does Petition. 1853 *Examiner* 781/2 His Reverend Doctorship.

Doctress (dɒktres), **doctress** (dɒktres). Also 7 doctresse. [f. DOCTOR: prob. in part a. F. *doctresse* (15th c.), or repr. a mod. L. **doctrissa*; see -ESS.] A female doctor. (Now only used when sex is emphasized; in which case also woman-doctor, lady-doctor, are more common.)

1. A female teacher; a woman of eminent learning; a woman who has a doctoral degree. ? Obs. (In the last sense, *doctor* is now applied to both sexes.)

a. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* Riva, I must be borne with, being but a young doctresse. 1618 CHAPMAN *Widdowes* T. Plays 1873 III. 29 Thou speak'st like a Doctresse in thy faculty. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 124 Who being a Doctresse, scorn'd not to be a Disciple. 1741 LADY POMFREY *Lett.* (1805) III. 179 The famous doctress signora Laura Bassi. 1808 *Knowledge* No. 17. 362 Doctress Kingsford... and some of her confères appear to misinterpret the position which I have assumed.

β. 1666 tr. *Boccalini* 71 (T.) Glorifying... to be called the doctress of all nations. 1669 EVELYN *Lett. to Pepys* 12 Aug. Hellen Cornaro... received the degree of Doctressesse at Padua.

b. Applied to things personified as feminine.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel. in Holinshed* VI. Ep. Ded., The learned... adjudged an historie to be the life of memorie, the doctresse of behaviour. 1809 *Almond for Parrot* 7 That long tongd doctresse Dame Law.

2. A female physician or medical practitioner.

a. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 191 b. The women... take upon them to be great doctresses in physicke. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 104 Shavings of Hartshorn is much more in Esteem amongst Family Doctresses. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.* (1802) 35 His Wife, the Doctress of the neighb'ring Poor. 1879 MISS DRURY *Called Rasc.* i. vi. 148 Her young friend's skill as a bird and dog doctress.

β. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 66 Unless the excellent Lady Sobriety be their Doctress. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 34 Let the healing doctress come.

3. humorously. A doctor's wife or daughter. (Cf. Ger. *Frau Doktorin*.)

1748 GRAY *Lett. to Dr. T. Wharton* Wks. 1884 II. 185 After having made my compliments to the god-mothers of the little Doctress. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* xxxv. 8 The doctor... came accompanied by his lady Mrs. Doctress Savage. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 253 The Doctor and the Doctress are issuing from the brass-knocked hall door.

† Doctri·ce. Obs. [ad. L. *doctrix*, -trix-em female teacher, fem. of *doctor*; perh. through an obs. F. **doctrice*.] A female teacher: in quot. used of things personified; = prec. 1 b.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lx, *¶* grace... is maistresse of troupe, doctrine of discipline, list of be herte. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* i. 27 The Jewish tongue... being... the doctrine and auancer of carnall obseruances. 1577 J. KNEWTUB *Confut. Heresies* (1579) 18a, Marie... signifieth with him a doctrice.

† Doctrinable. a. Obs. rare. [f. DOCTRINE sb. or v. + -ABLE.] Fit for instruction; instructive.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 36 Then certainly is more doctrinable the fained Cirus of Xenophon then the true Cyrus in Iustine.

Doctrinaire (dɒktriˈnɛr), sb. (a.) [a. F. *doctrinaire* (14th c.), ad. L. type **doctrinarius*, f. *doctrina* DOCTRINE: see -ARY.] A sb.

1. Fr. Hist. One of a political party which arose in France soon after 1815, 'having for their object and doctrine the establishment and preservation of constitutional government, and the reconciliation of authority and liberty, royalty and national representation.' (Townsend *Manual of Dates*.)

They were looked upon by members of the two extreme parties as speculative politicians holding a 'doctrine' not within the range of practical politics.

1850 *Edin. Rev.* xxxiv. 38 (Stanf.) There is at Paris a small set of speculative politicians called *doctrinaires*. 1834 *Spectator* 15 Nov. 1886/2 Do not be cajoled by any stupid stories... about the Doctrinaires going out of office on any question of principle. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y. II.* 296 M. Guizot... was a doctrinaire. But though that designation had no political meaning; though it expressed a manner of being, rather than a manner of thinking, still there adhered to it some indescribable tincture of unpopularity which was totally indelible.

2. Hence, One who holds some doctrine or theory which he tries to apply without sufficient regard to practical considerations; a pedantic theorist. (Often applied as a term of reproach by 'practical' men, to those whom they consider talking or writing theorists.)

1831 *Edin. Rev.* LII. 454 (Stanf.) A system may be the truest possible whilst argued on in *vacuo*, in the cabinet of a Doctrinaire. 1899 *Helps Friends in C. Ser.* II. x. 265 The way to answer these doctrinaires is to turn to facts. 1871 Gr. DUFF *Teachings Cobden*, Those are only justly called doctrinaires who insist on acting in season and out of season upon the doctrines which they profess. 1807 JESSOP *Arcady* vii. 197 They got astride of this favourite hobby-horse of the doctrinaires. 1888 LOWELL *Pr. Wks.* (1890) II. 193 Practical politicians, as they call themselves, have substituted *doctrinaire* for *pedant* as the term of reproach.

B. adj. Pertaining to, or of the character of, a doctrinaire; wedded to a particular doctrine or theory and seeking to apply it in all circumstances; merely theoretical or speculative.

1834 *Spectator* 22 Nov. 1112/2 A Cabinet... with an old... employe of the Empire at the head, and a Doctrinaire Minister of Justice at the tail. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. 362 The re-iterations of doctrinaire politicians. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 120 Would Milton take his stand upon doctrinaire republicanism? 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* i. Don't you be too doctrinaire... you and I are practical men.

Doctrinairism (dɒktriˈnɛrɪzəm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] The principles or practice of a doctrinaire; pedantic adhesion to a doctrine or theory without regard to practical considerations; doctrinairism.

1836 R. H. FROUDE in *J. H. Newman's Lett.* (1891) II. 151 The imputation of a little doctrinairism. 1837 *Tail's Mag.* IV. 454 Eclecticism, or Doctrinairism, is a philosophy marvellously suited to profit from such circumstances. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 353 The largeness of his views saved him from mere doctrinairism. 1878 SEALEY in *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 179/1 The same public which despises doctrinairism in politics, is just as decided and united in despising everything but doctrinairism in religion.

Doctrinal (dɒktriˈnəl), **doctrinal** (dɒktriˈnəl), a. and sb. [The sb. was a. F. *doctrinal* (13th c. in Littré); the adj. was perh. more directly ad. late L. *doctrinalis* (Isidore), f. *doctrina* learning, doctrine: see -AL.]

The historical pronunciation, from L. *doctrinalis*, Fr. and ME. *doctrinal*, is *doctrinal* (so Bailey, Todd); *doctrinal* (J.) passes over the actual L., Fr. and ME. words, to reach the ulterior *doctrina*.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to doctrine; containing or inculcating a doctrine or doctrines. *Doctrinal Puritans*, those whose puritanism had reference to doctrines rather than discipline or ceremonial.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 14/15 Doctrinall, doctrinalis. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 Not in doctrinal points that concerne saluation. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 191 He had some doctrinal Opinions which they liked not. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 579 The Calvinists were... branded with the character of Doctrinal Puritans. 1751 JENNINGS & DODDRIDGE *Pref. to Watts' Improv. Mind* II. A doctrinal controversy. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 115 If he believed that in their doctrinal conservatism they knew and meant what they were saying.

† b. Derived from instruction. Obs. rare.

1668 HOBBS *Thucyd.* II. xxxix, When... upon natural rather than doctrinal valour [ὡς περὶ νόμον τὸ πλεον ἢ τὸν νόμον ἀνδρείας] we come to undertake any danger.

† 2. Serving to teach or instruct; instructive, didactic. Obs.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxi. § 3 The word of God... serueth then only in the nature of a doctrinal instrument. a 1632 G. HERBERT *Country Parson* xxviii, In a doctrinal way, saying to the contemner, Alas, why do you thus? 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 146 Whether those Dramatick constitutions, wherein Sophocles and Euripides raigne shall be found more doctrinal and exemplary.

B. sb.

† 1. The title of a text-book on grammar by Alex.

de Villedieu; by extension, a book of instruction in any subject; a text-book. Obs.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 189 In alle this scyens is non us lyke, In Caton, Gryscysme, nor Doctrynall [prime over alle]. 1481-3 [see CATON]. 1509 BARCLAY *Skepp of Folyes* (1874) I. 144 If he have onys red the olde doctrynall [prime all]. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* i. xiii, Comedies... they suppose to be a doctrynall of rybaudrie. 1534 — (title) Doctrynall of Princes. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xiv, An old coughing fellow... who read unto him Hugotio, Hebard, Grecisme, the doctrynall.

† b. transf. An instructor. Obs. rare.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xiii. (Arb.) 55 Also saynt Ierome the noble cardynall... Whiche euermore was a good doctrynall.

2. pl. Matters or points of doctrine or instruction. 1619 S. WARD in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 68 Our consent was only asked for Doctrinals, not for matters touching Discipline. 1681 BAXTER *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 48 We differ in Doctrinals as well as in Ceremony. 1718 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 398 The... controversy about doctrinals is again revived. 1876 J. G. WILKINSON *Hum. Sc. & Div. Revel.* lxx. 212 Doctrinals are the indispensable readers of all reality.

Hence **Doctrinallism**, the laying of stress on doctrinal matters; **Doctrinallist**, a strict adherent to doctrine; **Doctrinallity**, doctrinal character.

1846 DE QUINCEY *Christianity* Wks. XII. 278 The doctrinallity of our religion. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 356 The Papists were put out of the way. The doctrinalists were promoted to honour. 1869 *Ibid.* (1870) XII. 550 Theological doctrinallism passed out of fashion. 1894 *Thinker* V. 447 Driven... into the other extreme of rigid doctrinallism.

Doctrinally (see prec.), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a doctrinal manner or form; in respect of, or as a matter of, doctrine; by way of teaching.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 371 Writing on the second Commandement doctrinally. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. iii. (1692) 87 Christ Jesus himself and his Apostles... have doctrinally laid it down. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Pref. 30 If my Opinion be really in it self, Doctrinally Sound. 1869 HADDAN *Apost. Succ.* III. (1879) 58 Churches organically complete but doctrinally corrupt.

Doctrinarian (dɒktriˈnɛəriən), sb. and a. [f. L. type **doctrinarius* (DOCTRINAIRE) + -AN.]

A sb. + 1. pl. The Brethren of Christian Doctrine, or Christian Brothers (F. *doctrinaires*), a lay order instituted at Rheims in 1680 by J. B. de la Salle, to teach gratuitously the principles of religion and the elements of primary instruction. Obs.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 570 Other amphibious kinds, which are neither Regulars nor Seculars, as Jesuits, Oratorians, Doctrinarians, Lazarists. 1794 BARRUEL *Hist. Clergy Fr. Rev.* (1795) 161 [He] had been educated in a secular congregation by the Doctrinarians.

2. = DOCTRINAIRE sb.

1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Discuss. & Argts.* (1872) 19 Protestantism is embodied in a system; so is Popery: but when a man takes up this Via Media, he is a mere doctrinarian—he is wasting his efforts in delineating an invisible phantom. 1840 T. HOOK in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 164 England has its sect of doctrinarians as well as France.

B. adj. = DOCTRINAIRE a., DOCTRINARY.

1876 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 101 A stiff and doctrinarian politician of the Whig school.

Hence **Doctrinarianism**, doctrinairism.

1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* v. 82 The latest products of French doctrinarianism.

Doctrinary (dɒktriˈnəri), a. [ad. F. *doctrinaire*; see above and -ARY.] Holding an abstract doctrine and seeking to apply it in all circumstances; = DOCTRINAIRE a.

1850 HARE *Mission Conf.* 284 Arguing against the doctrinary school. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow* B. II. 33 His... doctrinary republicanism. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 15 Apr. 535/1 Doctrinary pedants.

Hence **Doctrinaryity**, quality of a doctrinaire.

a 1869 LD. STRANGFORD *Lett. etc.* 235 (D.) Excess in doctrinaryity and excess in earnestness are threatening to set their mark on the new political generation.

Doctrinate, v. arch. [f. med. L. *doctrinare*, -inā- to teach, instruct, f. *doctrina*: see -ATE 3 5.] trans. To teach or instruct; = DOCTRINE v. a.; absol. To give instruction (on a subject).

1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 33 They were doctrinated and instructed, either in language, or some of the liberal sciences. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 46 They are of Pythagoras's doctrinating... in beleieving the Metempsychosis of the soule. 1651 Fuller's *Abel Rediv.*, *Chytraeus* 421 Most profoundly by him doctrinated. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 282 On that... you have not yet doctrinated.

Doctrin (dɒktriˈn), sb. Also 4-6 doctryn(e), 6-8 doctrin. [a. F. *doctrine* (12th c.), ad. L. *doctrina* teaching, learning, f. *doctor* teacher, DOCTOR: cf. *pistrina* bakery, f. *pistor* baker.]

† 1. The action of teaching or instructing; instruction; a piece of instruction, a lesson, precept. 138a WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* iv. 2 Arguwe, or proue, biseche, blame in al pacience and doctryn. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ProL, I... have hit translated in myn english only for thi doctryne. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* i. Al thynges that ben reduced by wrytyng ben wryton to our doctryne. 1526-34 TINDALE *Mark* iv. 2 He... sayde vnto them in his doctryne [so 1611; 1881 (R.V.) teaching]: Herken to. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 56 The Commandement... was a doctrine to teach Pharoah what he must have done. 1750 STEELE *Tatler* No. 11 2 Doctrines on this Occasion... are the most... empty of all the Labours of Men.

† b. Public instruction; preaching. Obs.

1560-76 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 40 Where the people conuene to the doctrine but once in the week. a 1578 KNOX

Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 I. 250 After doctrin, he lyikwise ministrat the Lordis Table. 1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 33, I saw him everie day of his doctrine go hulle and fear.. to the Paroch Kirk.

2. That which is taught. a. In the most general sense: Instruction, teaching; a body of instruction or teaching.

138a Wyclif *Tit.* ii. 10 In alle thingis schewing good feith, that thei ounne in alle thingis the doctryn of oure sauour God. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 133 The Gospelles, in the which is gode doctryne. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 3 In this smal lytly booke is conteyned a short.. doctryne for all maner of peple. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xli. 7 Be rewlyt rycht and keip this doctryng. 1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) Prol. 2 Foloweth a shorte doctryne.. in y^e whiche shall be spoken.. of fyue thynges. 1566-74 TINDALE *Matt.* xvi. 12 He had not them beware of the leaven of breed: but of the doctrine of the Pharises. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 179 They next proceeded to consider the points of doctrine and life. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. 110 In Scripture, doctrine means broadly, teaching: anything that is taught is doctrine.

b. esp. That which is taught or laid down as true concerning a particular subject or department of knowledge, as religion, politics, science, etc.; a belief, theoretical opinion; a dogma, tenet.

138a Wyclif *Matt.* xv. 9 Techynge the doctrines and maundmentes of men. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V. Prol.*, The book of his doctrines. 1509 FISHER *Funn. Serm.* *Cress Richmond Wks.* (1876) 308 To publysshe the doctryne & fayth of cryste Ihesu. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 20. 116 The doctrine of the nature of God. 1718 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 10 To vent among them some of his Republican Doctrines. 1735 WATTS *Logic* IV. ii. Rule 6, The doctrine of the sacred Trinity. 1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 242 That doctrine of the equality of all men, which has been preached by knavery, and so greedily adopted by malice, envy, and cunning. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* viii. (ed. 5) 405 Difficulties in applying the great doctrine of gravitation. 1893 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 430/1 To hold that mere oral assent to the new lease operates as a surrender in law would be a most dangerous doctrine.

c. *Monroe doctrine* (U. S. politics): the name applied (since about 1848) to a principle or series of principles of policy put forward in, or deduced from, the Message of President Monroe to Congress, 2 Dec. 1823.

In this it was declared that 'we should consider any attempt' on the part of the Allied European Powers 'to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety'; that 'any interposition, for the purpose of oppressing' the recently revolted Spanish-American colonies, 'or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power' would be viewed 'as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States'; and that 'the American continents should no longer be subjects for any new European colonial settlement'.

1848 I. E. HOLMES in *Congress. Globe* 29 Apr. 711 The President [Polk] had taken the opportunity of reiterating a doctrine which was said to be the doctrine of Mr. Monroe. 1858 *Sun* (Balt.) 30 Oct. (Bartlett), If we now fall back on the Monroe doctrine, we shall see the difference between an abstraction and its application in practice. 1866 LOWELL *Seward-Johnson Reaction* Prose Wks. 1800 V. 323 The South should put in practice at home that Monroe Doctrine of which it has always been so clamorous a supporter. 1895 MRQ. OF SALISBURY *Disp.* 26 Nov. (Times 18 Dec. 7/2) The application of the Monroe doctrine to the question of the boundary dispute between Venezuela and the colony of British Guiana. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 4/6 It was during this contest between Spain and her insurgent colonists that President Monroe, in 1823, at the instigation of Mr. Canning, laid down in a Message to Congress the famous 'doctrine' which bears his name.

3. A body or system of principles or tenets; a doctrinal or theoretical system; a theory; a science, or department of knowledge. ? Obs.

1594 WEST 2nd Pt. *Symbol.* § 100 F. I have.. laid downe the doctrine of Instruments. 1666-7 PEPYS *Diary* 16 Feb., [He] understands the doctrine of musique. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 160 Measure the same by the Doctrine of Triangles. 1709-29 V. MANDRY *Syst. Math., Astron.* Pref. 248 Astronomy is a Doctrine or Science. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* 48 A.. notion of.. the solar system: together with the doctrine of comets. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. viii. 130 Psychology therefore, is the discourse or doctrine treating of the human mind.

† 4. Learning, erudition, knowledge. Obs.

c 1400 Beryn 1245 Thow art xx wynter, and nau3t hast of doctryne. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Gij, The man whiche is without doctryne is like thymage of deth. 1583-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros Wks.* (1892) 12 The principal to be a man of.. sufficient doctrine to supple the regentis absens in redyng. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 247 The Schooles Embowld'd of their doctrine.

† 5. Discipline. Obs. rare.

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Houshe. Ord.* 78 These officers should be marked and ordered after theyre.. behavioure.. or elles to be at the doctrine conveniente in the countynghouse. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) P^v, The doctrine of sones and daughters was enlarged, and theyr bridell let go at libertee.

6. attrib. and Comb.

a 1736 SOUTH *Serm.* V. 31 To give those doctrine and usemen, those pulpit-engineers their due. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 104 When the excitement of doctrine-smashing was over, the laity grew listless.

† *Doctrinē*, v. Obs. [a. OF. *doctrinē-r*, ad. med.L. *doctrināre*, f. *doctrina*: see DOCTRINATE.] trans. a. To teach or instruct (a person); b. To teach, give instruction in (a science, etc.).

1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 77 Henry duke of Lancastre.. had sent to hym.. yong knyghts, to be doctryned, lerned, and broughte

up.. in scole of armes. 1530 PALSGR. 523/2, He hath ben well doctryned: il a est fort bien endoctrind. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 46 Phisic, astronomye and natural philosophie, var fyrst preititit and doctryned be vs. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xvii. (1655) 112 They doctryned me as a novice.

Hence *Doctrined* ppl. a.

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 137 Take view of their doctryned practises, in deuotion to God, Carriage to men, to our selues.

Doctrinism (dɒk'trɪnɪz'm). [f. DOCTRINE sb. + -ISM.] Adherence to, or setting forth of, doctrine. So *Doctrinist*, one who propounds, or adheres to, doctrine.

1840 G. S. FABER *Regeneration* 328 Our aim is to be Primitive, not Tridentine, Doctrinists. 1875 TULLOCH *Ration. Theol.* I. ii. 43 The most memorable exception to this fair and conciliatory doctrinism of the Church of England.. is to be found in the famous Lambeth Articles. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 13 Oct. 7/4 The mere doctrinism of the Congress being inadequate for the requirements of the age. 1891 G. MACDONALD *There & Back* II. xxv. 226 Neither ascetic nor mystic nor doctrinist.. she believed in God.

Doctrinize (dɒk'trɪnaɪz), v. [f. DOCTRINE sb. + -IZE.] intr. To form doctrines or theories; to speculate, theorize. Hence *Doctrinization*.

1836 R. M. McCHEYNE *Jrnl. in Mem.* (1866) 55 The error of those who speculate or doctrinize about the Gospel. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 570 Stories about animals.. are generally spoiled by the same mistaken doctrinization.

† *Doctrix*. Obs. [a. L. *doctrix*, fem. of *doctor* DOCTOR.] A female doctor: = DOCTRRESS.

1604 PARSONS 3rd Pt. *Three Convers.* Eng. xv. 254 Alice Driuer, a famous doctrix. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 53 This country of Palestine is called.. the nurse of the prophets, the doctrix of the Apostles. 1746 in *Edgar Old Ch. Life Scot.* (1885) 270 note, In 1746 a 'doctrix' was consulted in Galston about the recovery of a sick child.

Document (dɒk'jʊmənt), sb. [a. OF. *document* lesson, written evidence (12th-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *documentum* lesson, proof, instance, specimen, in med.L. also written instrument, charter, official paper, f. *docēre* to teach.]

† 1. Teaching, instruction, warning. Obs.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 58 Despying thus her hail-some document, The fowles.. tike their flight. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* Prol. iii, All that is wryten is to oure document. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 147 Punishment goes to the prisoner, but examples to the document of all others. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Life Ld. Barrymore* 101, I have heard much document from the Grey Beards of society, delivered to prove [etc.].

† 2. An instruction, a piece of instruction, a lesson; an admonition, a warning. Obs.

1549 T. SOME *Latimer's Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* Ded., In them are frutefull and godlye documentes. 1600 tr. Boccaccio's *Decameron* 80b, These were his daily documents to his young wife. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 ¶ 10 There are.. few to whom it is not unpleasant to receive documents. 1769 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* ii. (1876) 328 Even bad pictures themselves supply him with useful documents. c 1800 LANDOR in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 48, I will give him some documents which shall enlighten his judgment at the expence of his skin.

† 3. That which serves to show, point out, or prove something; evidence, proof. Chiefly with dependent cl. Obs.

1459 *Charters of Peebles* (Burgh Rec. Soc. 1872) 132 And than be verray document of thaim that herd and saw the begynning of that bargan the gud men.. fand [etc.]. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 353 Ane notabil document, that pluralite of capitaneis are unprofitabil in battall. 1624 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. § 21. 490 This may serue as a document of Fortunes instabilitie. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxvii. ¶ 5 Sufficient care was taken to leave no document of any treasonable intention. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon Wks.* (Bohn) I. 374 The best document of his relation to his troops is the order of the day.. in which [etc.].

4. Something written, inscribed, etc., which furnishes evidence or information upon any subject, as a manuscript, title-deed, tomb-stone, coin, picture, etc.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Document, in law, some written monument produced in proof of any fact asserted.. The antiquity of the foundation of such a church is proved by a number of authentic documents. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 340 As an Authentic Document was required of the foregoing Declaration, I signed and sealed this to serve where occasion shall require. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VI. 290, I had got.. the emplacement of the whole French army of the 1st June which is a very curious document and gives a tolerable notion of their whole force in Spain. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 401 These frescoes.. have become invaluable as documents. 1877-9 F. WHARTON *Law of Evid.* I. ii. ix. § 614. 586 A 'document'.. is an instrument on which is recorded, by means of letters, figures, or marks, matter which may be evidentially used.

b. spec. The bill of lading and policy of insurance handed over as collateral security for a foreign bill of exchange; hence *document-bill*.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Document-bill*, an Indian bill of exchange drawn on London, having as collateral security the bill of lading and policy of insurance on the goods; against a part of the estimated value of these the bill is drawn.

Document, v. [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *documenter*.] + l. trans. To teach, instruct. Obs.

1648 *Scottish Mist Dispel'd* 32 Upon this principle you document the Parliament of England about the Kings power in making laws. 1688 BUNYAN *Holy War* 217 That they might be documented in all good and wholesome

things. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobmannus* 271 The Monarch documents him in his Part.

† b. To give a 'lesson' to; to instruct or admonish in an authoritative or imperious manner. Obs.

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* IV. ii, I am finely documented by my own daughter! 1776 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1889 VI. 161 Your letters.. in which you, with magisterial airs, schooled and documented me, as if I had been one of your domestics. 1802 MARIAN MOORE *Lascelles* I. 126 She.. entreated Mrs. Carisbrook to send them [the girls] to her.. that she might document them.

2. To prove or support (something) by documentary evidence.

1711 *Countrysm. Let. to Curat* 31 The Historical deduction before given (sufficiently documented from your own Writers). 1760 *Blue Blanket* 4 (Jam.) This city was so often destroyed, her monuments and charters lost, that her original cannot well be documented. 1825 ANDERSON *Hist. Acc. Fam. Fraser* 79 They are documented in a charter of confirmation of the lands of Wester Logy.

3. To provide with documents. a. To furnish (a ship) with the 'papers' or documents required for the manifestation of its ownership and cargo.

1828 WEBSTER *S.V.*, A ship should be documented according to the directions of law. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. i. 8 By sailing his ship imperfectly or improperly documented, he forfeits his right to protection under the policy. 1884 R. WHEATLEY in *Harper's Mag.* June 60/1 To enable such vessels.. to be documented and receive an American register.

b. To furnish (a person) with evidence; to keep informed or instructed.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 165 A.. corroboration to the statements of that courageous and documented historiographer. 1824 *Nation* (N.Y.) 8 Sept. 187/1 It was for a novel.. that he was 'documenting himself'. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 5/4 Statesmen who want to be, as they say here, 'well documented' to resist possible attacks.

Hence *Documented* ppl. a., *Documenting* vbl. sb.; + *Documentor*, an indicator.

1624 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* lxxxii. 277 There be many of smaller Animals also that claim a Prerogative in the Shields of great men, provided they be the Documentors of mischief: such as Coneyes, Moles, Frogs, Locusts, Mice, Serpents. 1801 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Belinda* (1857) 4 After the course of documenting which she had gone through. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 256 A full, a documented, a well-proportioned account. 1886 *American* XII. 286 There were 256 disasters to documented vessels.

Documental (dɒk'jʊməntəl), a. [f. L. *documentum* DOCUMENT sb. + -AL.]

† 1. Pertaining to teaching or instruction; instructive; didactic. Obs.

c 1575 (title) *Documental Sayings* as those same were spoken forth by H[enrick] N[icolas]. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* VI. ii. (1620) 227 Varro.. though he be not eloquent yet is he so documental and sententious.

2. Of or pertaining to documents; documentary.

1845 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 277 The documental proofs of the same. 1883 H. M. KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 37 The collection of documental material. 1892 R. DUNLOP in *Academy* 10 Sept. 207/3, I think one ought to say 'documentary' and not 'documental' evidence.

Documentary (dɒk'jʊməntəri), a. [f. as prec. + -ARY: cf. F. *documentaire*.]

1. Of the nature of or consisting in documents.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Rat. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 54 Documentary evidence. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, Various fragments of Letters and other documentary scraps. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 178 They were in possession of documentary evidence which would confound the guilty. 1861 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* ('89) I. 30 Going back beyond the printed annals to original and documentary authorities.

2. Affording evidence, evidential. rare.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. iii, It is an authentic.. fact, quietly documentary of a whole world of such.

3. Relating to teaching or instruction. rare.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 52 Long before 1250 we get traces of the documentary use of French.. Trevisa says it was a new thing in 1349 for children to construe into English in the Grammar schools.

Hence *Documentarily* adv., in the way of a document; from a documentary point of view.

1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* II. (1868) 126 These copies.. would be historically and documentarily valuable.

Documentation (dɒk'jʊməntə'ʃən), [ad. med. L. *documentationem* admonition, n. of action f. **documentāre* to DOCUMENT.] The action of documenting or fact of being documented.

† 1. Instruction, admonition, 'lecturing'. Obs.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xxv. 143 Not another word of your documentations, dame Selby, I am not in a humour to bear them. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 199 No end to these chartered documentations of the sex!

2. The furnishing of a ship with the requisite 'papers'.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 60/2 In the registration of a new vessel, the production.. of the certificate of measurement.. is required in order to documentation.

3. Preparation or use of documentary evidence and authorities.

In reference to realistic fiction, applied to the faithful reproduction of historical or objective facts.

1888 *Athenaeum* 17 Mar. 342 Is art simply an affair of documentation, as the phrase of the day goes? 1893 *Spectator* 23 Dec. 919/1 M. Zola.. has great industry and is very painstaking in 'documentation'. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 2/1 There is so much to read up, such documentation to be exercised.

† **Documentize**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. DOCUMENT *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* a. To teach, instruct, give a lesson to. b. To furnish with evidence. Hence **Documentizing** *vbl. sb.*

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 21. Those that be scrupulous.. let them reuolue the Digests of our English discoueries.. and be documentized most locupletly. 1647 *Maid's Petition* 5 Bulcher.. with his newly hatcht errors will documentise our Bulwarks alive or dead. 1688 *Mrs. BEHN City Heiress* 1. i. You'd best carry your nephew.. to Church; he wants a little documentizing that way. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* II. iv. § 122. (1740) 294 Being, as he said, well documentised. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* VI. xxv. 143, I am to be cosseted, and to be documentized.

Dod, *sb.* and *interj. dial. or vulgar.* In asseverations; originally a deformation of *God*. (Cf. **ADOD**; also **DAD**, **BEDAD**.)

1576 *ETHERIDGE Man of Mode* II. i. A Dod she's too serious. 1855 *HALIBURTON Nat. & Hum. Nat.* 60 (Bartlett) I'll cut and run, and dot drot me if I don't. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., Dod! but yor a queer fellow! 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 14 And, dod! I believe the day's come now.

Dod (*dpd*), *sb.* *2 dial.* [Cognate with early mod. Du. *dodde* in same sense ('caulis et spica typhæ palustris' Kilian); also a stalk, staff, club ('a little broach or spit, a reed' Hexham).] The Reed-Mace or Cat's-tail, *Typha latifolia*.

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Northampton* II. (1662) 290 Dods, Waterweeds (commonly called by children Cats Tales). 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Dod*, the fox-tail reed. *North.* 1864 *Abwick Mercury* 1 Mar. (Britten & Holland), Dod is the Reedmace (*Typha latifolia*, L.) in the north of England. 1882 *FRIEND Devonshire Plant-n.*

Dod, *dodd*, *sb.* *3 north. dial.* [Evidently related to **DOD V.**; app. a specific application of a *sb.* of which the primary sense was 'rounded head': cf. also **DODDY**.]

In North of England and South of Scotland a frequent term for a rounded summit or eminence, either as a separate hill, or more frequently a lower summit or distinct shoulder or boss of a hill.

Rarely applied to a lower buttress when not rounded, as Skiddaw Dod. Usually forming part of a proper name, like the equivalent Welsh *Moel* (*Foel*), but also an appellative.

1843 *Penny Cyc.* XXVII. 248/2 (*Westmoreland*) Of which [branch] Dod Hill, Place Fell.. and Swarth Fell are summits. 1876 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, Dod, a round topped fell, generally an offshoot from a larger or higher mountain. 1879 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* 233 There are many hills in the district known by the appellation of Dod, and they are generally small and attached to large mountains. 1882 *J. HARDY in Hist. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 452 Pike, crag, lav, head, know, dod, edge, rig.. predominate in the nomenclature of the Redesdale eminences. 1886 *G. A. LEBOUR Geol. Northumb.* § *Durk.* (ed. 2) 24 Sand and gravel 'dodds'. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Dodd, a blunt hill, a butt end of a hill. Its occurrence is noted thirteen times in place-names in Northumberland.. The truncated chimney or ventilator of a malt-kiln is called the kiln-dodd.

Dod, *sb.* *4 Sc.* [Gaelic *dod* peevishness.] A slight fit of ill-humour; sullenness, peevishness.

1808 in *JAMIESON*. 1823 *GALT Entail* II. 143 (Jam.) When she happens, poor body, to tak the dods now and then. 1823 *MISSERS CORBETT Petticoat Tales* I. 250 (Jam.) Her father has ta'en the dods at him.

† **Dodd**, *dodd*, *a.* and *pa. pple.* *Obs.* Short for **DODDED**, *q.v.*

c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* II. i. 135 He wole haue hise heer schorne of and his heed to be dod. 1621 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 99 White-wheat massedine will outsell dodd-reade massedine.. grey wheat and long reade will outsell dodd read oftentimes. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 21 Dotted Wheat; is red Wheat without beards.

Dod (*dpd*), *v.* *1 Obs. exc. dial.* [ME. *dodden*, app. from the same root as **DOD SB.**; cf. **DODDY**.]

Wedgwood compares Fris. *dodd*, *dadde*, lump, clump, bunch; but the connexion is doubtful.]

trans. To make the top or head of (anything) blunt, rounded, or bare; hence, to clip or poll the hair of (a person); to deprive (an animal) of its horns; to poll or lop (a tree), etc.; also *fig.* to behead.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 3e schulen beon i-dodded [=have your hair cut] four siðen iðe 3ere, uorto lichten ower heaved. a 1307 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 192 Hue nolden take for hueu ramsoun ne ware; Hue doddeth of hueve hevedes, fare so hit fare. 1382 *WYCLIF Lev.* xix. 27 Ne 3e shulen in rownde dodde heer, ne shave beerde. — 2 *Sam.* xiv. 26 Onys in the 3eer he was doddid, for the heere heuyde hym. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 125/1 Dodynn trees, or herbys, and ober lyke, *decomo, capulo*. 1683 *MERTON Yorke-sh. Dialect* 6 We mun dod our Sheepe. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Words*, Dodd, to cut wool from and near the tails of sheep.—*Doddings*, the cuttings. *Dod*, to lop, as a tree, is an old word.

Hence **Dodding** *vbl. sb.*, the action of clipping the hair; tonsure.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 14 Of ower doddunge.. & of ower blod letunge. 1825 [see above]. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Doddings*, the fore-parts of a fleece of wool. *North.*

Dod, *v.* *2 Obs. exc. dial.* [variant of **DAD V.**] *trans.* To beat, knock.

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* I. (1662) 47 Our husbandmen in Middlesex make a distinction between dodding and threshing of wheat, the former being only the beating out of the fullest and fairest grain.. Our comment may be said to have dodded the Sheriffs of several Counties. 1883 *Gd. Words* 574 He..dodded our heids down on the desk.

Dodart, *obs. var.* of **DOTARD**.

† **Doddard**, *obs. rare.* [app. f. **DOD V.** to poll (trees) + -ARD; the formation being parallel to

poll-ard: cf. **DODDLE sb.**, **DODDEREL** in same sense. But it may have been merely a modification of *dot-tard*, **DOTARD** (found earlier in same sense) with fanciful assimilation to **DOD V.** and its derivatives: see **DODDERED**.] A tree that has lost its head of branches by decay. In quot. *attrib.* = **DOTARD B.** 2.

1693 *DRYDEN Persius* v. (R.), Another shakes the bed.. Till.. chalk is in his crippled fingers found; Rots like a doddard oke, and piecemeal falls to ground.

Doddard, *ppl. a. north. dial.* [f. **DOD V.**] Polled, lopped; hornless; awnless.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 125/1 Dodydy, wythe-owte hornysse.. *incornutus*. *Ibid.*, Dodydy, as trees. 1621 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 6 Signs of a Goode Ewe. Lett her be doddard. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 21 Dotted Sheep, i.e. Sheep without Horns. 1819 *Edin. Advertiser* 24 Aug. (Jam.), Extensive sale of improved dotted cattle. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Dotted corn, is corn without beards.

Dodder (*dp'dai*), *sb.* Also 3-6 *doder*. [perh. Common WGer., though not known in OE., OS., or OHG. ME. *doder* = MLG. *doder*, *dodder*, MHG. *toter*, mod. Ger. *dodder*, Du. and Da. *dodder*, Sw. *dodra*. Similarity of form has suggested connexion with Ger. *dodder*, MHG. *toter*, OHG. *totoro*, *tutaro*, MDu. *doder* (e yolk of an egg, as if with reference to the colour of the flower-clusters of *Cuscuta europæa*; but this is a doubtful conjecture.)

1. The common name of the genus *Cuscuta*, N.O. *Convolutaceæ*, comprising slender leafless plants, like masses of twining threads, parasitic on flax, clover, thyme, furze, and other plants.

c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wv. Wulker 557/11 *Cuscuta*, *doder*. a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* 17 *Cuscuta*, *podagra lini*, *doder*. c 1450 *Alphita* 154 *Rasta lini*.. *doder nel haynde*. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* I. Hyb. *Doder* groweth out of herbes, and small bushes, as miscelto groweth out of trees. 1576 *LYTE Dodons* II. lviii. 398 *Doder* is a strange herbe without leaves and without roote, lyke unto a threed, muche gnarled and wrapped together. 1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* II. Wee call those strings generally by the name of *Dodder*. 1871-2 *H. MACMILLAN True Vine* v. 227 *The dodder*.. is a mere mass of elastic, pale-red, knotted threads, which shoot out in all directions over the vine.

2. Applied locally to some choking or climbing weeds: see *quots.*

1876 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Dodder*.. the corn spurrey plant, *Spergularia arvensis*. 1882 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v. *Dothier*, In Mid-Ches. *Polygonum Convolutus* is called *dothier*.

3. = **DOD SB.** *2 dial.*

1891 *Rutland Gloss.*, *Dodders*, coarse reeds and rushes in swampy land.

† **Dodder**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. **DOD V.**] = **DODDED**.

1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* III. i. (1623) 104 Let them have by no means any hornes, for the dodder Sheepe is the best breeder. 1868 [see **DOTTEREL** 3].

Dodder (*dp'dai*), *v.* [A variant of or parallel formation to **DADDER**, *q.v.* Cf. also **TOTTER**.]

1. *intr.* To tremble or shake from frailty.

1617 *MINSHEU Ductor*, *Dodder* grasses.. so called because with the least puff or blast of wind it.. doth as it were dodder and tremble. 1765 [E. PERRONET] *Occas. Verses*, *What is Life?* 173 Where wisdom dodders, and where wanders peace. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Words*, *Dodder*, *Dothier*, to shake, to tremble; to nod, as in the palsy of decrepitude. 1892 *Cornk. Mag.* Mar. 285 He doddered as he spoke.

2. To nod (in sleep). *Obs.*

16.. *Poem* (N.) She dodders all day. While the little birds play; And at midnight she flutters her wings.

3. To proceed or move unsteadily or with tottering gait; to totter; to potter.

1819 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 58 One has such pleasure in doddering along the hedgerows. 1862 *SALA Ship Chandler* III. 48 [He] was permitted to dodder about books and accounts of no great moment. 1885 *Spectator* 21 Nov. 1544 We must either set [one] up.. once and for all, or dodder along for another half century with our miserable muddle. 1894 *Mrs. H. WARD Marcella* III. 201 Old Alresford, too, was fast doddering off the stage.

Hence **Doddering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Doddering-grass**, quaking-grass (Britt. & Holl.).

1745 *W. THOMPSON Sickness* IV. (R.), The sailor hugs thee to the doddering mast. 1871 *MISS BRADDON Lovels* xlii, A little old grey-headed man, who.. had an ancient doddering manner. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Dodderin'-dicks*, the quivering heads of the.. quaking grass.

Doddered (*dp'daid*), *ppl. a.* [app. originally a deriv. of **DOD V.** to poll or take the top off (a tree).]

It is not clear whether it was a contaminated form of **DODDED** 'polled', or a mistaken spelling of **DODDARD sb.**, 'doddered oak' for 'doddard oak' (cf. *pollard willow*); while the matter is complicated by the earlier use of *dotard* or *dotard* (see **DOTARD** 2) in the same sense. In later use there has been unintelligent association with **DODDER sb.**, and perhaps with **DODDER v.**, and its cognates. It is doubtful whether senses 2 and 3 belong originally to this word.

1. A word conventionally used (? after Dryden) as an attribute of old oaks (rarely other trees): app. originally meaning: Having lost the top or branches, esp. through age and decay; hence, remaining as a decayed stump. Johnson explained it as 'Overgrown with dodder; covered with supercrescent plants'; and this explanation, which was manifestly erroneous, since neither dodder nor any plant like it grows upon trees, has been repeated in the dictionaries, and has influenced literary usage, in which there is often a vague notion of some kind of parasitical accretion accompanying or causing decay.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* ix. 9 From the sloping Mountain to the Vale, And dodder'd Oak [i.e. *vetere, jam fracta cacumina, Jago*]. 1700 — *Pal. & Arc.* III. 205. The peasants were enjoined Sere-wood, and firs, and dotted oaks to find. 1795 *POPE Odys.* xx. 200 The dodder'd oaks Divide, obedient to the forceful strokes. a 1748 *THOMSON* (Ogilvie), Rots like a dodder'd Oak. 1853 *SCOTT Rokeby* vi. iii, He passes now the dotted oak, Ye heard the startled raven croak. 1850 *H. MILLER Footpr. Creat.* x. (1874) 197 Dotted trunks of vast size, like those of Granton and Craig-leith. 1853 *C. BRONTE Vilette* xii, Nasturtiums clustered beautifully about the dotted orchard giants. 1876 *F. S. WILLIAMS Midl. Railw.* 2 Dotted willows by the water-courses. 1880 *DISRAELI Endym.* xxiv, Sometimes they stood before the vast form of some dotted oak.

b. as *pa. pple.* So **Doddering pr. pple.**, becoming dotted.

1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* II. 703 Near the hearth a laurel grew, Dodder'd with age [i.e. *vetere, jam fracta*]. 1766 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 235 The doddering oaks forewarn me of decay.

2. *dial.* [Cf. **DODDER V.**]

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Doddered*, confused, shattered, infirm. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dodder'd*, shattered, dilapidated.

3. Of persons: Decayed or impaired with age.

1893 *STEVENSON Catr.* xv. 173 Auld feckless dotted men.

Dodderel, *-ril dial.* [f. **DOD V.**; cf. **DODDERED**, also **DOTTEREL** (in same sense).] (See *quots.*)

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Dodderel*, a pollard. *Warw.* 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Dodderil*, a pollard tree. 1891 *Rutland Gloss.* s.v., The boundary is by yon old dotted oak.

Dodder-grass, *dial.* [f. **DODDER V.**] Properly, Quaking-grass, *Briza media*; also called *doddering-grass*, *doddle-grass*, *doddering dicks*, etc. Sometimes loosely applied locally to species of *Bromus*, *Festuca*, *Poa*, or other loose-panicked grasses.

1617 [see **DODDER V.** 1]. 1736 *PEGGE Kenticisms* s.v. *Dawther*, A certain long shaking-grass is called dodder-grass or dawther in Kent. [App. some *Bromus*.] 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Doddlegrass*, *Briza media*, or quaking grass, called in the north 'doddering dick'. 1876-86 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, *Dodder Grass*, *Briza media*. *Cumb.*; *Kent*.

Doddle (*dp'dl*), *sb.* *1* and *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. **DOD V.**; cf. **DODDARD**. Whether orig. *sb.* or *a.* is not clear.]

A. *sb.* A pollard. B. *adj.* Pollard, of which the top has been cut off.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxvii. II. 251 It.. groweth at the foot of old trees. (*Marg.* Yea also in the head of doddle oaks.) 1807 *JESSOP Arcady* 55 Its huge hedgerow with the 'doddles' or pollards, which afforded firing for rich and poor.

† **Doddle**, *sb.* *2 Obs.* [f. **DODDLE V.**] ? A dodding or infirm person.

1681 *OTWAY Soldier's Fort.* I. i, Is your Piece of Mortality such a dotting Doodle? Is he so very fond of you?

Doddle (*dp'dl*), *v.* [var. of **DADDLE**: cf. also **DODDER V.**, and with sense 2 **TODDLE**.]

† 1. *trans.* To shake, nod (the head). *Obs.*

1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* I. xxii. (1694) I. 85 Mumbling with his Mouth, nodding and doddling his Head.

2. *intr.* To walk with short, infirm, or unsteady steps, to toddle; to totter; to dawdle.

1761 *GRAY Let.* 24 Sept. Wks. 1884 III. 114 The old Bishop of Lincoln, with his stick, went doddling by the side of the Queen. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Doddle*, to totter; to dawdle. *North.* 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.* 1875 in *Sussex Gloss.* 1884 *Spectator* 6 Dec. 1614 A pretty girl.. with a quantity of little pigs doddling about in front of her.

Hence **Doddled**, **Doddling** *ppl. adjs.*; **Doddlish** *a. (dial.)*, feeble, infirm.

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Doddlish*, feeble. *Sussex.* 1874 *BURNARD My Time* xxvii. 359 A doddling old grandfather. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Doddlish*, infirm. 1893 *H. M. DOUGHTY Our Wherry in Wendish Lands* 321 The dotted old kuster so bothered us.

Doddy, *doddie* (*dp'di*), *sb.* [f. **DOD V.**]

1. A cow or bull without horns; *attrib.* = **DODDED**, as 'a black doddy cow'. *Sc.*

1808 in *JAMIESON*. 1827 *SCOTT Two Drovers* II, They were something less beasts than your drove, doddies most of them. 1892 *Scott. Leader* 1 Jan. 3 A very fine herd of the favourite 'Doddies'.

2. Shortened form of **DODDYPOLL**. *Obs.*

a 1590 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (N.), Now purpose I soundly Trick this pretty doddy, And make him a noddy.

Doddy (*dp'di*), *a.* *Sc.* [f. **DOD SB.** + -Y.] Pet-tish, cross, ill-tempered.

1808 in *JAMIESON*. 1823 *GALT Entail* I. xx. 166 Colley is as doddy and crabbit to Watty as if he was its adversary.

† **Doddy-pate**. [f. as next + **PATE**.] = next.

c 1500 *Maid Emblyn* 19 [She] Made hym a fole, And called hym dody-pate.

† **Doddypoll** (*dp'dipul*). *Obs.* Forms: a. 5 *dotty*, *doty*, *dote*, 6 *dotti*, *dotti*, -*pol*(e), -*poll*(e). b. 6 *dody*, *doddy*, 6-7 *dodi*, 7-8 *doddy*, *doddi*, -*pole*, -*poll*, etc. [app. originally f. **DOTE V.** to be foolish or silly, subseq. referred to **DOD V.**, as if 'having a dotted poll': cf. *roundhead*.] A stupid person; blockhead, fool.

1491 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 99 3it, Dawe Dotypolle, thou justifiest this harlotrie. c 1422 *HOCCEVE Min. Poems*; *Jonathas* 49 A lewde doteopol, straw for his wit! c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 145 Fy, dotty-polls, with youre bookes. 1549 *LATIMER 3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 84 What ye brain-sycke foolies, ye hoddie peckes, ye dodye poules!.. are you seduced also? 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 29 b, No man.. besides this Doctour Dottiepoll.

a 1658 BROME Eng. Moor ii. i. Wks. 1873 II. 18 All the Duddy-poles in Town. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxv. Shall I be called as many blockheads, numskulls, duddy-poles, dunderheads.

Hence † **Duddy-polled** *a. Obs.*

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xlvii. Thou doddipol'd Ninny. Dode, obs. pa. t. of *Do v.*

Dodeca-, **dodec-**, Gr. δώδεκα twelve, an initial element in numerous technical words: see below. Also **Dodeca-** *a. [L. -fidus -clef]*, divided into twelve segments (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883). **Dodecamerous** *a. [Gr. μέγας part]*, consisting of twelve parts or divisions (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Dodecapartite** *a. [L. partit-us divided]* = prec. **Dodecapetalous** *a. Bot.*, having twelve petals. **Dodecase-mic** *a. Pros.* [Gr. δώδεκάμικος of twelve times (in music), f. σήμα sign, mark], consisting of 12 moræ or units of time, as a *dodecasmic foot*. (In recent Dicts.)

1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 197 If all sides had the threefold division, it would have become dodecapartite. 1847 CRAIG, *Dodecapetalous*, having twelve petals.

† **Dodecade**. *Obs.* Also **dodecad**. [*f. Gr. δώδεκα twelve, after DECADE: cf. F. dodecade in Littér.*] A group, set, or series of twelve.

1664 LUSHINGTON *Recant. Sermon* in *Phenix* (1708) II. No. 26. 494 The 12 disciples answering the 12 patriarchs. . . that both the Testaments, the New and Old, should be founded upon dodecades. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. ii. 436 We have . . . a Dodecade of such Rarities.

Dodecadrachm (dōdē-kādrām). *Numism.* [*ad. Gr. δώδεκάδραχμος, f. δώδεκα twelve + δραχμή DRACHMA.*] An ancient Greek gold coin of the value of 12 drachmas.

1881 *Athenæum* 3 Dec. 748/1 Of the 27 gold coins exhibited one is the dodecadrachm of Queen Berenice II.

Dodecagon (dōdē-kāgōn). *Geom.* [*ad. Gr. δώδεκάγωνον, f. δώδεκα twelve + γωνία angled, γωνία angle; cf. F. dodécagone (1690 in Hatz-Darm.)*] A plane figure having twelve sides and twelve angles. *Regular dodecagon*, one that has all its sides and all its angles equal.

1656 PHILLIPS, *Dodecagon* (Greek), a Geometrical figure of 12 Angles. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 51 He draws trees when he should draw dodecagons.

Hence **Dodecagonal** *a.*, of or pertaining to a dodecagon; twelve-sided.

1831-60 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **Dodecagynia** (dōdē-kāgīnīā). *Bot.* [*mod. L. (Linnæus 1735), f. Gr. δώδεκα twelve + γυνή woman, female, taken by Linnæus in sense of 'female organ, pistil'.*] An order in some classes of the Linnæan sexual system, comprising plants having either eleven or twelve pistils.

1766 in HUDSON *Flora Anglica*. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* x. 110. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* i. ii. 197.

Hence **Dodecagyn**, a plant of *Dodecagynia*;

Dodecagynian, -**gynious**, **Dodecagynous** *adjs.*

1828 WEBSTER, *Dodecagyn*, a plant having twelve pistils.

Ibid., *Dodecagynian*, having twelve pistils. 1864 *Ibid.*, *Dodecagynous*, having twelve styles. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dodecagynious* . . . twelve-pistilled.

Dodecahedral (dōdē-kā-hī-drāl), *a.* Also **dodecaedral**. [*f. DODECAHEDR-ON + -AL.*] Having the form of a dodecahedron; twelve-sided.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 207 Transparent, and of a dodecaedral figure. *Ibid.* II. 8 It often gives dodecaedral crystals. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 14 In a perfectly regular arrangement . . . we have dodecaedral cells.

So **Dodecahedric** *a.* = prec.

1876 LAWRENCE *Tr. Cotta's Rocks Class.* 34 Cleavage indistinct, dodecahedric. 1881 RUSKIN *Love's Meanie* I. iii. 126, I retain, therefore, my dodecahedric form of catechism.

Dodecahedron (dōdē-kā-hī-drōn). *Geom.* Also **6-9 dodecaedron**, **6-8-um**. [*a. Gr. δώδεκάεδρον, neuter of δώδεκάεδρος, f. δώδεκα twelve + ἔδρα sent, base, face. Cf. F. dodécèdre (16th c.)*]

A solid figure having twelve faces: *esp. the regular dodecahedron*, see *quots.* 1570, 1653.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. def. xxiv. 319 A Dodecahedron is a solide or bodily figure contained vnder twelue equall, equilateral, and equiangle Pentagons. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. (1662) 147 There are Five regular Bodies in Geometry . . . the Cube, the Tetraedron, the Octaedron, the Dodecaedron, and the Eicosaedron. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* vi. (ed. 2) 171 Phosphorus crystallizes in regular dodecaedrons. 1876 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 85 A form consisting of twelve similar rhombuses . . . is called the rhombic dodecahedron.

† **Dodecandria** (dōdē-kā-ndriā). *Bot.* [*mod. L. (Linnæus 1735), f. Gr. δώδεκα twelve + ἀνδρ-, stem of ἀνὴρ man, male; see DECANDRIA.*] The eleventh class in the sexual system of Linnæus, comprising plants having from twelve to nineteen stamens not cohering.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Dodecandria* . . . a class of plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, with twelve stamens or male parts in each. 1766 in HUDSON *Flora Anglica*. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 89.

Hence **Dodecander**, a plant of the class *Dodecandria*; **Dodecandrian** *a.*, belonging to that class; **Dodecandrous** *a.*, having twelve stamens.

1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 40 Lythrum . . . Flowers spiked, dodecandrous. 1828 WEBSTER, *Dodecandrian*, *Dodecandrian*, [cited from LEE]. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 246 A flower having 12 stamens is Dodecandrous.

Dodecane. *Chem.* [*f. DODECA- + -ANE.*] A paraffin of the composition C₁₂H₂₆.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 801 Dodecane . . . Boiling point 202° [C.]. 1877 — *Fowles' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 50.

Dodecarch, **dodek-** (dōdē-kārk). *Anc. Hist.* [*ad. Gr. δώδεκαρχ-ης, f. δώδεκα twelve + -αρχης ruler.*] One of a ruling body of twelve.

1828-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 707 Psammeticus I., one of the dodekarchs.

Dodecarchy (dōdē-kārkī). [*f. as prec. + Gr. -αρχία rule; cf. DECARCHY.*] Government by twelve rulers or kings; a ruling body of twelve.

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* i. v. § 8 So that Egypt was anciently a dodecarchy, as England in the Saxons' time was a heptarchy. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 246 It was . . . a dodecarchy, of which the supremacy passed . . . first to one tribe and then to another. 1876 S. BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 39 Psammeticus . . . seized the moment to reduce the Assyrian Dodecarchy under his sway.

Dodecastyle (dōdē-kāstīl). [*f. Gr. δώδεκα twelve + στυλος column. So mod. F. dodecastyle.*] A portico or colonnade of twelve columns.

1825 GWILT *Chambers's Civil Archit.* 413 *Dodecastyle*, a Building having twelve Columns in front. 1853 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 509/1 The Chamber of Deputies in Paris has a true dodecastyle.

Dodecasyllable. [*f. Gr. δώδεκα twelve + SYLLABLE.*] *a. Pros.* A line or verse of twelve syllables. *b.* 'A word of twelve syllables' (Worcester, 1846). So **Dodecasyllable** *a.*, of or containing twelve syllables.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Alexandrin*, Alexandrins are otherwise called dodecasyllables; and are peculiar to the modern poetry. 1821 W. H. MILL *Christa Sanglida Pref.* 11 Distinguishing only the Benedictus or hymn of Zacharias by a lyric dodecasyllabic measure. 1828-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2286 A sermon in verse, heptasyllabic, octosyllabic, or dodecasyllabic.

† **Dodecatemoria**. *Astron. Obs.* Also **7 dodecatemoria**. [*ad. Gr. δώδεκατημέριον a twelfth part, f. δώδεκατ-ος, -η, -ον twelfth + μέριον piece, portion.*] A twelfth part; a term formerly applied to each of the twelve divisions of the Zodiac.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xviii. 374 The dodecatemories of the Zodiac. 1674 JEAKE *Astrich.* (1696) B ij. The mildest Dodecatemorie springs In beauteous Orient. 1700 CREECH (J.), 'Tis dodecatemoria thus describ'd: Thrice ten degrees, which every sign contains. 1757-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dodecatemoria* . . . The term is chiefly applied to the twelve houses, or parts of the zodiac of the primum mobile; to distinguish them from the 12 signs.

Dodecuplet. *Mus.* [*f. DODECA- + ending of OCTUPLET, etc.*] 'A group of twelve notes to be played in the time of eight' (Stainer and Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* 1880).

† **Dodemusyd**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [The first element is possibly as in *doddy*; the second appears to be from *muse* v., in ME. to be amazed.] 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 395 Yeodemusyd prynces faste ye aray, Or I make avow to Mahomed youre bodyes schul blede.

Doderell, var. of **DOTTEREL**, plover.

Dodge (dɒdʒ). *v.* [Known only from 16th c.; origin unascertained. The primary meaning and sense-development are also uncertain.]

Wedgwood and Skeat compare an alleged dial. Sc. *dodd* to jog (cf. sense 11 below), which Skeat would also identify with the base of *dodder*, *doddle*. This might perhaps pass for the sense, but the phonetic development is not evident; cf. however *sied*, *sledge*.]

1. *intr.* To move to and fro, or backwards and forwards; to keep changing one's position or shifting one's ground; to shuffle.

1704 STERLE *Lying Lover* ii. i. 18 Don't stand staring, and dodging with your feet, and wearing out your Livery Hat with squeezing for an excuse. 1720 J. QUINCY *Hodges' Hist. Acc. Plague* 189 Whenever a Buboe is uncertain and dodges, sometimes appearing and then going back. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 324 The Dragon fly . . . in a hovering Posture, dodging up and down in the Water. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 60 Whenever he went dodging about the village.

† *b.* To use shifts or changes of position (with a person, etc.), so as to baffle or catch him. *Obs.*

1631 MILTON *Univ. Carrier* i. 8 He had, any time this ten years full, Dodged with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative Postscr.* 7 He began to dodge with his pursuers. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* II. 182 The King . . . had been dodging with Essex eight or ten Days. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvi. Do you think we can stand here all day to be turning and dodging with you, like greyhounds after a hare?

c. To move to and fro about, around, or behind any obstacle, so as to elude a pursuer, a missile, or a blow, or to get a sudden advantage of an enemy.

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 22 Trees, about which they may dodge. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 426 Dodging behind the mizen mast, and falling down upon the deck at the noise of the enemy's shot. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1879) 77 He was obliged to dodge round his horse. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* viii. iii. II. 331 Amongst full grown timber, a skilful runner can escape an elephant by dodging round the trees.

† *2. intr.* To go this way and that way in one's speech or action; to be off and on; to parley, palter, haggle about terms. *Obs.*

1568 JEWELL *Answ. Harding's Detect. Foul Err.* in *Def. Apol.* (1611) 127 If yee doubt heereof, leaue dodging

in your note Bookes, and read S. Cyprian, and ye shall find it. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* iii. in *Holmshed* II. 25/1 The merchant and he stood dodging one with the other in cheaping the ware. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compil.* ix. 335 If the Disease go not off presently, we must not stand dodging, but give a gentle purging potion. 1763 BYRON *Careless Content* (R.), For lack or glut, for loss or gain, I never dodge, nor up nor down.

b. To play fast and loose, change about deceitfully; to shuffle with a person; to prevaricate.

1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 254 Fie, dost but dodge. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. § 12. 418 They did him no manner of good, but rather dodged with him, euen in the little courtesie which they most pretended. 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sp.* 109 With Fate's lean tipstaff none can dodge. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* xiii. (1860) 340 He does not shuffle nor prevaricate, dodge nor skulk.

† *c.* To dodge it; to haggle.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 267 That frankness of disposition . . . not permitting him to dodge it upon inches and ells.

3. *trans.* To play fast and loose with; to baffle or parry by shifts and pretexts; to trifle with.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 15 Thus was I doggid and dodgid on everi side. 1663 J. SPENCER *Disc. Prodigies* (1665) 256 Loth to be dodged and abused with endless uncertainties and dissimilitudes. 1697 *Occas. Conformity* 27 To make the matter a Game, to dodge Religions, and go in the Morning to Church, and in the Afternoon to the Meeting. 1855 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 145 He dodged me with a long and loose account. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxiv. 559 The Crown lawyers had again to dodge the case . . . by a trick of their craft.

4. To avoid an encounter with (a person or thing) by changes of position, shifts, or doublings; to elude (a pursuer, etc.) by shifts or sideward movements.

1680 OTWAY *C. Marius* iv. ii. Wks. 1727 II. 239 Asunder we may dodge our Fate. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. xiv. (1723) note, The Doublings of the Hare . . . to dodge and deceive the Dogs. 1893 E. B. KNIGHT *Where three Empires meet* xxiv. 366 Rocks . . . would come rolling down upon us, and had to be nimbly dodged. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gl. Mutiny* 19 Where blows aimed at the victims had evidently been dodged.

5. To follow stealthily, and with shifts to avoid discovery, as by keeping behind intervening objects. (*Cf. Dog v. 1.*)

1727 FIELDRING *Love in Sev. Masq.* Wks. 1775 I. 58 *La. Promise* not to dodge us. *Wi.* Not even to look after you. 1814 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* IV. 51 If they saw any suspicious persons dodging them. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. Flirt* xi, I will never quit you . . . I will dodge your steps.

6. To move (a thing) to and fro, or up and down; to lead (an examinee) to and fro in a subject of examination and not straight on.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 266 Two pieces of wood had been introduced between the hoof and the shoe; after replacing the shoe again the horse was dodged, and discovered to be perfectly sound. 1861 DICKENS *Gl. Expect.* viii. He said, pompously, 'Seven times nine, boy!' and how should I be able to answer, dodged in that way? 1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Oct. It would be absolutely childish to go on dodging the Fleets about from Cattaro to Volo (etc.).

7. *intr. Change-ringing.* Said of a bell rung in a chime, when, instead of following in its regular ascending or descending order, as in plain hunting, it is shifted one place in the opposite direction, and then in the next round back again to resume its course, until another dodge occurs.

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 101 In this Bob, when the Treble leaves the two Hind Bells, they dodge 'till it comes there again, and 'till the Treble gives Way for the dodging again of the said two Hind Bells, the two first Bells dodge, but after cease dodging, when the two Hind Bells dodge. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* ii. 29. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Music* s.v. *Changes*, The three first bells go through the six changes of which they are capable . . . while the bells behind 'dodge'.

8. *intr. (techn.)* To occupy positions alternately on the one side and the other of a medial line.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dodging*, said of mortises, when they are not in the same plane at the hub. By spreading the butts of the spokes where they enter the hub, dodging on each side of a medial line, alternately, the wheel is stiffened against a lateral strain.

9. *trans. Photogr.* To use any artifice to improve (the negative) for printing.

1883 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 335 The important operations of 'dodging' and 'printing-in'. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin* (U. S. A.) II. 349 That 'dodging' had been resorted to to make the tree print well.

10. *trans. Salt-making (Cheshire).* (See *quot.*)

1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dodging*, salt-making term. Knocking scale off the plates over the fire.

11. *trans. and intr. (dial.)* To jog (see *quots.*).

1802 SIBBALD *Chron. Sc. Poet. Gloss.* (Jam.), *Dodge*, to jog, or trudge along. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Wds.*, *Dodge*, to jog, to incite. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Dodge*, (1) to jog, incite. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Dodge-on*, to go along, making the best of an affliction. 'Hey! it a bad job, but Ah mun dodge-on somehow or other'.

† *12. trans.* To insinuate into by a dodge. *Obs.*

1887 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 47 A Paradox of Consistence Dodg'd into a Popular Scheme of Government!

Dodge (dɒdʒ), *sb.* [*f. prec. vb.*]

† *1.* The act of slipping aside so as to elude a person or thing; the 'slip', the 'go-by'. *Obs. or dial.*

1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* II. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 193 There was a fouler fault, my Gammur ga' me the dodge. 1566 *Wily Beguiled* ibid. IX. 256 Shall I trouble you so far as to take some pains with me? I am loth to have the dodge. 1749 *Fielding Tom Jones* VII. iv. I was hard run enough by your mother for one man; but after giving her a dodge, here's another... follows me upon the foil. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* II. 116 He was forced to avoid him by giving a sudden dodge to one side.

2. A shifty trick, an artifice to elude or cheat. 1528 *Featly Strict. Lyndom* I. 201, I have beate the Iesult heretofore out of this dodge. 1683 H. MORE *Exp. Dns. Pref.* 64 To put a dodge upon the Protestants to weaken their Faith. 1837 *Dickens Pickw.* xvi. 'It was all false, of course?' 'All, sir', replied Mr. Weller, 'reg'lar do, sir; artful dodge.' 1860 *Bright Sp. Church Rates* 27 Apr. I am altogether against any kind of dodge by which this matter may be settled.

3. *colloq. and slang.* A clever or adroit expedient or contrivance (cf. *trick* in similar use): vulgarly extended to a machine, a natural phenomenon, etc. 1848 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 111 The alternation of green and corn crops is a good dodge. 1849 *Thackeray Pendennis* xxix. [They] have many harmless arts... and innocent dodges (if we may be permitted to use an excellent phrase that has become vernacular since the appearance of the last dictionaries). 1855 *Smedley H. Coverdale* iii. I'd start to America, and do Niagara, and all the other picturesque dodges [etc.]. 1867 *Ld. Malmesbury Memoirs of an Ex-Minister* (1884) II. 376 To show us how to light a good fire by some dodge of lighting the wood at the back.

4. *Change-ringing.* See *quot.* 1684, and cf. *DODGE v.* 7.

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 93 The... Meaning of a Dodge is this; any Bell that is coming down, and is to make a Dodge, must move up again one Bell higher, and any Bell that is going up, and is to make a Dodge, must come down one Bell lower, and then up or down as the Course of such Bell requires. 1880 *Grove Dict. Music* s.v. *Changes*. In change-ringing terms, the 4th and 5th [bells] are said to 'make places', and the 2nd and 3rd are said to make a 'double dodge'.

Dodge, sb.² north. dial. A large irregular piece, a lump.

1560 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 207, j dodge of iron viij⁴. *Fowt axes* viij⁴. 1825 *Jamieson, Dodge*, a pretty large cut or slice of any kind of food. *Dodgel*, a large piece or lump. [1895 Still in use.]

Dodger (dɒdʒər). [*f. DODGE v. + -ER* 1.]

1. One who dodges, in various senses of the vb.; in early use, *esp.* a haggler; later, *esp.* one who practises artful shifts or dodges.

1568 T. HARDING *Detect. Foul Err.* 226 By this a man may know what a Dodger you are, and whence your great bookes procede. 1598 *Florio, Avarone*, a pinch penie, a paltrier, a dodger, a miser, a penie father. 1611 *Cotgr., Cagueraffe*, a base micher, scurvie hagler, lowsie dodger. 1704 *Hearne Dict. Hist.* (1714) I. 156 Tacitus has no good Morals; He is a great Dodger... he always speaks more out of Policy than according to Truth. 1824 *Scott St. Roman's* xxviii. 'A shy cock, this Frank Tyrrel... a very complete dodger!... I shall wind him, were he to double like a fox.' 1838 *Dickens O. Twist* viii. Among his intimate friends he was better known by the sobriquet of 'The artful Dodger'.

2. *U. S.* A hard-baked corn-cake. 1850 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* iv. Corn-cake, in all its varieties of hoe-cake, dodgers, muffins. 1880 *Garden* 13 May 327/1, I prospered rarely in the South on 'dodgers'.

3. *U. S.* A small handbill or circular. 1884 *Fargo (Dakota) Broadaxe* 7 Apr. With dodgers of warning distributed at the different polling-places. 1888 *Boston Jnl.* 11 Feb. 5/4, I never in my life used such a thing as a poster, a dodger or a handbill.

4. *Salt-making.* (See *quot.*) Cf. *DODGE v.* 10. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dodger*, salt-making term; a long-headed hammer with a long handle, used for knocking off the scale or incrustations of lime or dirt on the pan bottoms when the pan is at work; also called *Dodging Hammer*.

Dodgery (dɒdʒəri). [*f. DODGE v. or sb. + -ERY* 1.] The employment of dodges; trickery.

a 1670 *Hackett Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 98 When he had put this dodgery strongly upon those at London. 1865 *Dickens Mil. Fr.* III. i. What dodgery are you up to next?

Dodging, vbl. sb. [*f. DODGE v. + -ING* 1.] The action of the verb *DODGE*, in various senses.

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 16 The dodging of an old beldam. a 1677 *Barrow Sermon Upright Walking* Wks. 1687 I. 65 Versatile whiffings and dodgings... and the like. 1880 *Grove Dict. Music* s.v. *Changes*. At the end of each six changes one of the bells going up to take part in the dodging, and another coming down to take its place in the changes.

Dodging, ppl. a. [*f. as prec. + -ING* 2.] That dodges, in the various senses of the verb.

1665 W. PEMBLE *Justific. by Faith* (1629) 148 Tricks of wit and dodging Distinctions to avoid the accusations of conscience. 1648 *Milton Tenure Kings* (1649) 30 Som dodging Casuist with more craft then sinceritie. 1735 *Somerville Chase* IV. 115 The Brakes Where dodging Conies sport. 1775 *Burke Corr.* (1844) II. 63 Their irresolute and dodging motions. 1880 *Grove Dict. Music* s.v. *Changes*. The bells... have a dodging course.

Hence **Dodgingly adv.**, in a dodging manner. 1599 *Mimesheu, Cavillosamente*, dodgingly, contentiously, deceitfully, fraudulently.

Dodging, var. of DODCHIN, Chinese steelyard.

Dodgy (dɒdʒi), a. [*f. DODGE sb.¹ + -Y* 1.] Full of or addicted to dodges; evasive, tricky, artful. Hence **Dodgily adv.**; **Dodginess**.

1861 *Wynter Soc. Bess* 237 Beggars divide themselves in several classes:—the humorous, the poetical, the sentimental, the dodgy, and the sneaking. 1870 *Furnivall in Bk. Curtasy* 698 in *Babes Rk. marg.*, A towel folded

dodgily. 1871 *Daily News* 22 Sept., 'Dan Lyons' and his dodginess are on everybody's lips.

Dodipate, -pole, var. DODDYPATE, -POLL, Obs.

Dodkin (dɒdʒkɪn). Forms: 5 *doydekyn, doykyn, 6 dodkyn, 6-7 (9) dotkin, 6-9 dodkin, (7-9) doitkin*. [15th c. *doydekyn, doykyn*, a. *MDu. duytken*, dim. of *duyt, doyt*: see *DOIT*.]

1. An early name for the DORT, a small Dutch coin. Hence, any coin of very small value.

Only *Hist.* after 1600, except in proverbial phrases. 1415 *Act 3 Hen. V.* c. 1 § 2 Les Galyhalpens & la Moneie appelle Seskyn & Doydekyn. *Ibid.* Galyhalpens, Seskyns ou Doykyns. c 1550 *Dice-Play* (Percy Soc.) 27 He that will not stoop a dodkin at the dice. 1577 *Stanhurst Descr. Irst. in Holinshead* VI. 23 At the end of his maioraltie he ought no man a dotkin. 1606 *Holland Sueton.* 79 Brasen Dodkins or mites called Asses. 1607 *Cowell Interpr.* *Dotkins*, a kind of coin. [ed. 1674 *Dotkin*, a base Coin, prohibited by 3 H. 5. cap. 1. Hence probably we retain that phrase when we would undervalue a man, to say, *He is not worth a Doit or Dotkin*.] 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 77 Some... divide the Farthing into 2 Ques, the Q into 2 Cees, the C into 2 Dodkins. 1881 *Duffield Don Quix.* III. xxvii. 206, I did not care two dotkins.

2. a. A bud. b. A pistil. [Perh. not the same word. In b perh. a dim. of *Dod²*, *Du. dodde club*.]

1576 *Lyte Dodoens* III. lx. 400 Small dodkins or springes, which are the beginning of leaues. *Ibid.* v. xxvii. 585 The flower... with a yellowe Dodkin or Pestil, lyke golde in the middle.

Dodman. Now *dial.* [Origin unknown: connexion with *DOD sb.³* has been suggested. Other local names are *hodman-dod, hoddie-doddy*.] A snail.

c 1550 *Bale K. Johan* (Camden) 7 Yt is as great pyte to se a woman wepe, As yt is to se a sely dodman creepe. 1645 *Lisle Du Bartas, Noe* 149 Two crooked lines, One like a crawling snake, one like a dodman twines. 1666 *Bacon Sylva* § 732 [Animals] that cast their Shell, are; The Lobster, the Crab, the Crasfish, the Hodmandod or Dodman, the Tortoise. 1633 *AMES Agst. Cerem.* II. 28 Time... to pull in the horns of this dodmans accusation. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulw. & Selv.* 125 A Snail or Dodman... is not only not warm, but to our feeling, very cold. 1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 65 A Dodman: a shell-snail or Hodmandod. *Norff.* 1848 *Dickens Dav. Copp.* vii. 'I'm a reg'lar Dodman', said Mr. Peggotty, by which he meant snail.

Dodo (dɒˈdo). [*a. f. dodo simpleton, fool, as adj. silly*.] An extinct bird, *Didus ineptus*, belonging to the order *Columbidae*, formerly inhabiting the island of Mauritius; it had a massive clumsy body, and small wings of no use for flight.

1628 E. ALTHAM *Lett. to Sir Edw. Altham* 18 June in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1874) 448 A strange fowle, which I had at the Island mauritius, called by y^e portingalls a DoDo. *Ibid.* [P. S.] of m^y perce you shall recieve a iarr of ginger... and a bird called a DoDo, if it live. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 347 Mauritius... here and here only in Dygarroys, is generated the Dodo [1638 a Portuguese name it is, and has reference to her simleness] which for shape and rareness may Antigonize the Phoenix of Arabia. 1638 *Ibid.* 21 Like the Dodoes wings, more to look at, then for execution. c 1650 H. L'ESTRANGE in *Sloane MS.* 1839. 5. If 54 About 1638, as I walked London streets, I [saw] the picture of a strange fowle hong out upon a cloth... went in to see it. It was a great fowle, somewhat bigger then the largest Turkey Cock... The keeper called it a Dodo. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 289/1 A Dodo, or Dronte... doth equal a Swan in bigness. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* III. i. vii. 2 Three or four dodos are enough to dine a hundred men. 1793 *De LA BECHE Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 163. 1896 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXII. 157/2 If he has not indeed gone the way of the dodo and the dinothereum. attrib. 1874 *Lisle Carr Ind. Guyenne* II. viii. 177 He belongs to the Dodo race of real unmitigated... Toryism.

Dodonian, -ean (dɒdɒnɪˈæn), a. [*f. L. Dodonius, a. Gr. Δωδωναίος, f. Δωδώνη Dodona*.]

Of or pertaining to Dodona in ancient Epirus, where there was a famed oracle of Zeus situated in a grove of oaks. Also † **Dodonian** (dɒdɒnɪˈæn). 1569 *Spenser Visions of Belley* v. in *Theat. Worldlings*. Then I behelde the faire Dodonian river. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* I. 5 The Thespian spring, Where chattering birds, Dodonian trees do sing. 1851 *Thoreau Autumn* 84 There is most for me too... this Dodonian fruit.

† **Dodrantal, a. Obs. rare** -o. [*nd. L. dōdrānt-il-is, f. dōdrāns nine-twelfths or three-fourths of a weight or measure*.]

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Dodrantal*, of nine ounces or nine inches in length or weight. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dodrantal*, consisting of nine inches, three fourths of a foot.

Doe (dɒ). Forms: 1 *dā*, 2-6 *do*, (3 *pl. don*), 4-7 *doo*, 5-6 *Sc. and north. dā*, (6 *dooe*, 7 *doe*), 6- *dooe* (*Sc. dāe*).

[OE. *dā* is thought by some to be a contracted form, cognate with OHG. *tāmo*, *dāmo* wk. masc. MHG. *tāme*, *ō. dam*. (in *dankirsch, damwilt*), a. L. *dāma*, *dammia* f., sometimes m., fallow deer, buck, doe; but there are serious difficulties. See *Pogatscher Gr. Lat. u. Rom. Lehnworte im Altengl.* § 302.]

1. The female of the fallow deer; applied also to the female of allied animals, as the reindeer. c 1000 *ELFRIC Gr. (Z.)* 309 *Dammia*, *vel dammula*, *dā. a 1200 Voc. Wr.* Wülck. 543 *Do*. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 393/12 To cacheche hert and bocke and don. 1388 *Wyclif Prov.* vi. 5 Be thou rayusschid as a doo for the hond. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xxiii. 105 Hertz and hyndez, bukk and dā. 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 324 Vensyon freshe of bukke and do. 1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 21 The hart, the hynd, the dāe, the rae. 1666 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 128 For O loues Bow, Shootes Bucke and Doe. 1609 *BIBLE (Douay) Deut.* xii. 15 Lawful to be offered, as the doa and

the hart. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 127 He tooke it for a Doo, where it was more likely some... Chamoy. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 130 These horns are proper only to the Buck (Reindeer), the Doe having much less and fewer branches. 1807-15 *Wordsw. White Doe Rylst.* VII. 96 A doe most beautiful, clear-white. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* I. iii. Close in her covert covered the doe.

† b. Applied generically to both sexes, like L. *dāma*. Hence *doo-buck*, a male deer.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülck. 759 *Hic damus*, a dook. *Hic vel hec dama*, a doo.

2. The female of the hare or rabbit; sometimes *dial.* of other animals, e.g. the rat.

1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 87 One that kept tame Conies... had Does which littered three at a time, and within fourteen daies after, they littered four more. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 300 They are distinguished by the Names of Bucks and Does; and the Males are usually call'd Jack Hares. 1837 M. DOMOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 99 A doe [rabbit] when suckling, will drink milk.

3. attrib., as *doo-buck, -cony, -deer, -leather, -venison*; made of DOESKIN, as *dooe trousers*.

c 1455 *Gologros & Gau.* 236 Thay drive on the da deir be dalis and doun. c 1475 [see 1 b]. 1611 *Cotgr., Rabollier*, a Rabbits neast; the hole wherein a Doe Conie keepeth her young ones. 1747 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 572 The Skin drew or stretch'd like a Piece of Doe-Leather. 1829 *Pantologia* s.v. Doe venison is not equal in estimation with buck venison. 1844 *Advt. in Illustr. Lond. News* 22 June 407/3 Plain doe trousers, 17/6.

Doe, obs. form of DO, DOUGH.

Doe-bird, var. of DOUGH-BIRD.

Doel (ə), obs. early f. *DOLE sb.²*, grief, mourning.

Doen, obs. form of done: see *DO v.*

Doer (dɔːr). Also 4-6 *doar*, 5 *doere*, 6 *dow-ar* (ə, 6-7 *doore*). [*f. DO v. + -ER* 1.]

1. One who does; one who performs some act or deed; an actor, agent.

13. *Cursor M.* 28773 (Cott. G.) Els vnmedeful es be dede, and makes to be doer no mede. 1382 *Wyclif Jas.* i. 22 Be 3e doers of the word and not herers oneli. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* I. g. iij. In peincting... they are all most excellent doers. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* I. iii. 352 Talkers are no good doers. 1633 *COCKERAM, Actresse*, a woman-doer. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 89 Ill Doers are ill Deemers. 1823 Ht. MARTINEAU *Weal or W.* iii. 28 Sympathy affords great advantage to the doers of mischief.

2. One who acts on behalf of another; an agent, factor, manager; an attorney. Now *obs. Sc.*

1465 *MS. in Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 388 He sal warn the saidis lord kennedy and Sir Alexander, or yair doars. 1566 *Act 8 Elis.* c. 7 § 2 No maner [other] person or persons... shall... exercise or frequent the sayd trade... nor have any Factor or Doer for hym or them in the same. 1721 *Woodrow Corr.* II. 603 I had the eleven pounds from the Earl of Kilmarnock's doer. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 44 Before the Day of Comparance, the Lord Advocate, or his Depute, give in the Indictment... to the Clerk of Court, that the Prisoner's Doer may have an Opportunity of seeing the same. 1870 *RAMSAY Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 232 In Scotland it is usual to term the law-agent or man of business of any party his 'doer'. 1893 *STEVENSON Catr.* 97 I'm doer for Appin and for James of the Glens.

3. (with qualifying adj.) A horse or other animal that 'does' or thrives (well or ill): see *DO v.* 18.

1865 *Even. Standard* 6 Mar., He... is a rare doer, never having been sick nor sorry since the week he was foaled.

4. *slang.* One who 'does' or cheats another.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 47 [School Masters] are not merely 'do-the-boys', but regular doers of their parents. 1860 A. K. H. BOYD *Recreat. Country Parson* 114 The trickster has been tricked—the doer done.

Does, 3rd sing. pres. ind. of DO v.

Doeskin (dɒzˈskɪn). [*f. DOE + SKIN sb.*]

1. The skin of a doe.

1456 *Churchw. Acc. Tintinhull* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 187 It in una pelle de doeskyne pro eisdem libris vij⁴. 1535 *COVERDALE Exod.* xxv. 5 Goates hayre, reed skynnes of rammes, doo skynnes. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 28 Nov. 1/1 A large assortment of prime Buck and Doe Skins. 1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* XI. 74 He was dressed in shirt of doeskin.

b. A kind of leather made from this skin. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4662/4 A pair of Doe-Skin Breeches, with Brass Buttons. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 437 Thick, soft, and elastic leather, such as doe or buck skin.

2. A highly-finished closely-cut thick black cloth, twilled, but dressed so as to show very little of the twill.

Believed to have been so named as applied to a softer and less stout cloth than that called 'buckskin', which for riding breeches took the place of real buck-skins.

1851 *Rep. Juries Gl. Exhib.* 351/2 A great variety of fancy doeskins. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Doeskin*, a single width fine woolen cloth for men's wear.

Doest (dɔːst), 2nd sing. ind. pres. of *DO v.*, q.v.

Doff (dɒf), v. Pa. t. and ppl. *doffed* (dɒft).

[Coalesced form of *do off*: see *DO v.* 47. Cf. also *DAFF v.* 2]

In ordinary colloquial use in north of England (not in Scot.). Elsewhere, since 16th c., a literary word with an archaic flavour. Ray noted it as a northern provincialism; Johnson, as 'in all its senses obsolete, and scarcely used except by rustics'. In 19th c., since the time of Scott, very frequent in literary use.]

1. *trans.* To put off or take off from the body (clothing, or anything worn or borne); to take off or 'raise' (the head-gear) by way of a salutation or token of respect.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2342 Dof blive pis here skyn. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xxv. 120 He doffez his hatte. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 107 The sacred host... to which we knele

and doffe our hodes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 103/1 To Doffe, *exuere*. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 128 Thou weare a Lyons hide! doff it for shame. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ix. 36 Calidore ..doffing his bright armes, himselfe addrest In shepherds weed. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1626) 259 Then made him d'off those weeds. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* IV. 21 Upon a rising Bank I sat adown, Then doff'd my Shoe. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xxxv, The little warriors doff the targe and spear. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xi, Doffed his furred gown, and sable hood. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1444 The ..Earl.. cast his lance aside, And doff'd his helm.

† b. Const. off; also intr. with *with*. Obs. rare. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1023 Pow doffe of thy clothes, And knele in thy kyrtylle. 1643 [see DOFFING *vbl. sb.*] 1764 FOOTR *Mayor of G. n. Wks.* 1799 I. 186 If you will doff with your boots, and box a couple of bouts.

c. *absol.* To raise one's hat (to a person). rare. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Schv.* To Rdr., To look full on a Great man standing in my way, and not to vouchsafe him worth Doffing to. 1833 TENNYSON *Goose* 19 The grave churchwarden doff'd, The person smirk'd and nodded.

2. *refl.* To undress oneself, put off one's clothes. Also fig. Now only dial.

1697 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 150 The quaker doffs him stark naked, and taking a burning candle in his hand he goes to the church. [1838 J. SCHOLLS *Lanc. Witches* in *Harland L. Lyrics* (1865) 133 'Hie thi whoam an' doff thi!']

3. *transf. and fig.* To put off as a dress or covering; to throw off, lay aside; hence (in wider sense), to do away with, get rid of (anything associated with oneself). † Also with *off* (obs.).

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 47. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. v, He.. oftentimes d'offeth his owne nature and puts on theirs. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 188 Your eye.. would create Soldiours, make our women fight, To doffe their dire distresses. 1608 EARLE *Microcosm.* *Vpstart Country Knt.* (Arb.) 38 He ha's doff't off the name of a Clowne. 1854-6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. II. x. (1879) 237 Love .. doffed at last his heavenly state. 1867 BR. FORBES *Exp.* 39 *Art.* II. (1881) 29 The Word is said to have donned human nature, never more to doff it.

† 4. To put (any one) off (with an excuse, etc.); to turn aside: cf. DAFF *v. 2* 2. Obs.

1622 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 176 (Qo. 1) Every day thou doffst [for. 1. daffs] me with some deuse, Iago. a 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, They.. strewed tods' hairs, or with their tails do sweep The dewy grass, to doff the simpler sheep. 1658-9 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) IV. 67 They doffed us off as long as they could, and then locked up their doors.

5. *Textile Manuf.* a. To strip off the slivers of wool, cotton, etc., from the carding-cylinders. b. To remove the bobbins or spindles when full to make room for empty ones. See DOFFER.

1805 [see DOFFING *vbl. sb.*] 1851 *Art Jnrl. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* p. iv **1/2 This .. instrument doffs the cotton in a fine transparent fleece. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 33 Spinners .. have, in technical language, to 'doff the cops'; in other words, to remove and relieve the spindles of the spun yarn. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 356/2.

† *Doff*, *sb.* Obs. rare -1. [f. prec. vb.] An act of doffing; a 'put off'.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IX. 276 Lelia has e'en given him the doff here.

Doffer (dɒfə), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] One who or that which doffs.

1. In a carding machine, a comb or revolving cylinder which 'doffs' or strips off cotton or wool from the 'cards'; a *doffing-cylinder*.

1805 [see DOFFING *vbl. sb.*] 1844 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 392 When it has passed over the last cylinder on to the drum, it is taken from it by a cylinder somewhat larger than the workers, and called a doffer. 1876 J. WATTS *Brit. Manuf.* III. 134 The doffer or doffing cylinder.

attrib. 1805 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 380 The main cylinder.. is soon covered with cotton, and is divested of it by the doffer cylinder. 1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. 1874 Occupations of the People.. Doffer-plate maker. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* I. 969 The doffer-knife or comb for stripping the fleecy web from the doffer.

2. A worker employed in removing the full bobbins or spindles: see QUOT. 1894.

1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* XLI. 558/3 The Throstle Doffer. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* I. 980 This loss of time, as well as the labour of the 'doffers', is abolished. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Doffers*, boys or girls from 12 to 15 years.. employed to take off the full bobbins and to replace them on the throstle or ring frames by empty ones.

Doffing (dɒfɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DOFF. a. The putting or taking off of clothing, etc.

1606 HOLLAND *Synon.* 231 To doe him the grace that he might have the D'offing of her shoes. 1643 G. WILDE *Serm. St. Maries, Oxford* 17 Those.. who think a little d'offing off the Hat.. Reverence enough for the Lords Annoynted; do not they Pillage him of his Divinity? 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Song Nature*, Too much of donning and doffing.

b. *Textile Manuf.*: see DOFF *v. 5* and DOFFER.

Doffing cylinder: a cylinder clothed with cards which takes off the fibres from the teeth of the main cylinder of a carding machine. *Doffing knife*: a steel blade with finely toothed edge, which takes off the carded wool from the teeth of the doffer. See DOFFING-PLATE.

1805 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 380 The doffer or taker-off, having affixed to it the steel comb called the doffing-plate. 1851 *Art Jnrl. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* p. iv **1/2 A fine fleece of cotton.. shorn or combed off from the opposite side of the cylinder by the vibratory action of the doffing knife. *Ibid.*, As smaller drum card.. called the doffer (stripper) or doffing cylinder.. covered.. with fillet cards. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* I. 980 One of the most recent improvements in the throstle frame is that of Bernhardt's 'doffing-motion'.

VOL. III.

Dog (dɒg), *sb.* Forms: 1 *dooga*, 3-7 *dogge*, (3, 6 *doggue*, 6 *Sc. doig*), 6-8 *doggs*, 3- *dog*. [late OE. *dogga* (once in a gloss); previous history and origin unknown. (The generic name in OE., as in the Teutonic langs. generally, was *hund*: see HOUND.) So far as the evidence goes, the word appears first in English, as the name of a powerful breed or race of dogs, with which the name was introduced into the continental languages, usually, in early instances, with the attribute 'English'. Thus mod. Du. *dog*, late 16th c. *dogge* ('een dogghe, vn gros matin d'Engleterre, canis anglicus', Plantijn *Thesaur.* 1573), Ger. *dogge*, in 16-17th c. *dock*, *doche*, *dogg* ('englische Dock', *Onomast.* 1582, 'eine englische Docke', 1653), LG. *dogge*, Da. *dogge*, Sw. *dogge*; F. *dogue* ('le genereux dogue anglais', Du Bellay 15..), It., Sp., Pg. *doga*, Pg. also *dogue*; in all the languages applied to some variety or race of dog.]

I. The simple word.

1. A quadruped of the genus *Canis*, of which wild species or forms are found in various parts of the world, and numerous races or breeds, varying greatly in size, shape, and colour, occur in a domesticated or semi-domesticated state in almost all countries. These are referred by zoologists to a species *C. familiaris*; but whether they have a common origin is a disputed question.

c 1050 *Prudentius Glosses* (Recd. 148/1) [Gloss to] *canum* [gen. pl.] *dogena*. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 His [the devil's] teð beoð attrie, ase of ane wode dogge. David, iue sauter, cleopð hine dogge. *Ibid.* 290 þet tes dogge of helle kumæð. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 307/281 A teie doggue. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13658 (Cott. & G.) þai scott him als a dog Right vte o þair synagog. 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl.* C. x. 261 Thi dogge dar nat berke. 1460 *CAPRAVE Chron.* (1858) 281 Thei seide pleyntly that it was no more trost to the Pope writing than to a dogge tail. 1568 *TILNEY Disc. Mariage* D viij b, Dogs barke boldly at their owne maisters doore. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guaazzo's Civ. Com.* IV. 179 Like the Shepheards good Dog. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 154 If I thought that, Xde beate him like a dogge. 1686 *HORNECK Crucif. Jesus* XII. 682 The dog teaches thee fidelity. 1732 *POPE Ess. Man* I. 112 His faithful dog shall bear him company. 1869 W. P. MACRAY *Grace & Truth* viii, The dog in the East is not as here domesticated, but.. outside the cities, is more like a wolf prowling for prey.

† b. Used *spec.* as the name of some particular variety; see QUOTS. Obs.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxvi. (1495) 786 A gentyll hounde.. hath lesse flesche than a dogge and shorter here and more thynne. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 125/1 Dogge, shypphe-herdys hownde, *gregarius*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 214/2 Dogge, a mischevous curre, *dogue*.

c. *esp.* A dog used for hunting; a hound.

a 1307 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 239 A doseyen of doggen Ne myhte hyre drawe. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. ciii. (1495) 847 Brookes.. bent huntyn and chassyd wyth hunters dogges. 1c 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 26 Ychon of hus hase a dogge or too; For grethowndes have thou no care. 1649 BR. REYNOLDS *Hosea* III. 38 The Dogge in hunting of the Deere. 1748 N. SALMON *Comp. Univ.* 14 Some gentlemen of the Town always keep a Pack of Dogs.

d. *fig.*; *esp.* in Shaksperian phr. the dogs of war.

a 1225 [see 1]. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 273 Caesars Spirit ranging for Revenge, With Ate by his side.. Shall in these Confinnes.. Cry hauocke, and let slip the Dogges of Warre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 616 See with what heat these Dogs of Hell advance. 1844 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* II, Let loose the dogs of law on him. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xliii, The dogs of war would be unloosed.

e. With qualifications denoting variety or use, as BANDOg, BULL-DOG, CUR-DOG, etc., q.v. in their alphabetical places or under the first element. Also *buck*-, *cattle*-, *field*-, *parlour*-, *shore*-, *toy*-dog.

a 1225 Kur-dogge [see CUR 1 c.]. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 93 Bucke Dogs, of a very good race. 1763 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 15 The Indian Dog is a Creature begotten twixt a Wolf and a Fox. 1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 89 My Newfoundland dog.. had decamped. 1870 B. CLAYTON *Dog-Keeper's Guide* 6 Field dogs are used for field purposes only. 1889 ST. J. TYRWHITT in *Univ. Rev.* 15 Feb. 253 Society-kept him.. painting toy dogs. 1893 EDITH CARINGTON *Dog v.* 52 Very famous cattle dogs.

2. In distinguishing sex, the male of this species; a male hound; opp. to BITCH. Also, a male fox, DOG-FOX.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 154 b, The Dogge is thought better than the Bitch. 1768 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 248 Four puppies, that is 3 dogs and a bitch. 1882 *Society* 21 Oct. 19/2 If this is your fox, Jack, he's an unmistakable old dog. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 134/2 The man who knows and loves his hound only uses the word dog, as he does the word bitch, to denote sex.

3. Applied to a person; a. in reproach, abuse, or contempt: A worthless, despicable, surly, or cowardly fellow. (Cf. CUR 1 b.)

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 4518 þon Doyley.. slowgh hym.. And sayde: 'Dogge, ther thou ly!' 1382 WYCLIF *2 Sam.* xvi. 9. c 1440 *York Myst.* xix. 106 A l dogges, be deuell þou spede. 1501 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* I. ii. 23. 1596 - *Merch. V.* I. iii. 129 You spurn'd me such a day; another time You cald me dog. 1653 H. COGAN *Tr. Pints's Trav.* xx. 72 Such feeble slaves, as these Christian Dogs. 1728 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 530 ¶ 4 Had not my dog of a steward run away as he did, without making up his accounts. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* vii, Dog of an

unbeliever..darest thou press upon a Christian? 1880 TENNYSON *Revenge* II, If I left them.. To these Inquisition dogs and the devildoms of Spain.

b. playfully (usually in humorous reproof, congratulation, or commiseration): A gay or jovial man, a gallant; a fellow, 'chap'. Usually with *adj.* such as *cunning*, *jolly*, *lucky*, *sad*, *sly*, etc. To be dog at: see to be old dog at, 15 i.

a 1618 Q. ANNE *Let. to Buckingham* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 101 My kind Dog.. You doe verie well in lugging the Sowes eare [Jas. I], and I.. would have yow doe so still upon condition that yow continue a watchfull dog to him. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 67 ¶ 9 An impudent young Dog bid the Fiddlers play a Dance called Mol. Fatley. 1719 DE FOR CRUSOE I. vi, I was an unfortunate dog. 1814 L. HUNT *Feast Poets* 14 Poems (1832) 144 The dog had no industry. 1884 W. E. NORRIS *Thirby Hall* ix, A sad dog.

c. = BULL-DOG 2.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Pro. 113 He had climb'd across the spikes.. he had breath'd the Proctor's dogs.

4. *Astron.* a. The name of two constellations, the Great and Little Dog (*Canis Major* and *Minor*) situated near Orion; also applied to their principal stars Sirius and Procyon: see DOG-STAR. b. *The Hunting Dogs*, a northern constellation (*Canes Venatici*) near the Great Bear.

1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 268 Northe almost from this Dogge is ther a constellation of 2 only stars named Canicula, the lesser Dogge. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 210 b, The greates heate of the Sonne .. is most extreame at the rysing of the lesser Dogge. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* IV. i, The burnt air, when the Dog reigns. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* 428 'Till the hot Dog inflames the Summer Skies. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Uranogr.* § 41 *Canes Venatici* (The Hunting Dogs). These are the dogs with which Bootes is pursuing the Great Bear.

5. Applied, usually with distinctive prefix, to various animals allied to, or in some respect resembling, the dog:

e. g. *Burrowing dog*, the COYOTE or prairie-wolf, *Canis latrans*; *hunting-dog*, a kind of hyena (see HUNTING-DOG); *pouched dog*, a dasyurine marsupial of Tasmania, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, also called *sebra-wolf*; *prairie-dog* (also *collog.* called simply *dog* in Western U. S.), a North American rodent (see PRAIRIE-DOG).

6. Short for DOGFISH.

1674 RAY *Words, (Sea) Fishes* 98 Picked Dogs, *Catulus spinax*. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lisard* 241, I.. fished in five or six different spots.. there were 'dogs', as they are called, everywhere.. but nothing else. 1850 WOOD *Reptiles, Fishes, Insects* 71 The destructive.. fish.. known by the names of.. Penny Dog, or Miller's Dog. 1861 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 49 The Picked Dog is the smallest but far the most abundant of the British Sharks.

7. A name given to various mechanical devices, usually having or consisting of a tooth or claw, used for gripping or holding. Among these are:

a. A clamp for supporting something (e. g. part of a building), or fastening or holding it in place. † b. An instrument for extracting teeth (obs.). c. An implement for drawing poles out of the ground (see also HOR-DOG), or for extracting roots of broom, furze, etc. (cf. DOG v. 6 b, and see *broom-dog*, *Broom sb.* 6). d. A grappling-iron for raising the monkey of a pile-driver, or clutching and withdrawing tools used in well-boring or mining. e. A grappling-iron with a fang which clutches an object, as a log, barrel, etc. to be hoisted, or a log to be secured in position for sawing. f. *Pl.* Nippers used in wire-drawing. g. At the Mint, a device consisting of two levers mounted on a small carriage running on wheels along the draw-bench, and so arranged as to constitute a pair of pincers which seize the fillet and draw it through the opening at the head of the draw-bench. h. One of 'the converging set screws which establish the bed-tool of a punching-press in direct coincidence with the punch' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). i. A projection or tooth acting as a detent, e. g. in a lock; a catch or click which engages the teeth of a ratchet-wheel. j. In a fire-arm = DOG-HEAD 2 b [cf. F. *chien*, snaphaunce (Cottgr.); so It. *cane* (Florio), Sp. *can* (Minshew)]. k. A drag for the wheel of a vehicle. l. A clamp fastened to a piece suspended on the centres of a lathe, by which the rotation of the chuck or face-plate is imparted to the piece to be turned (= CARRIER 1 d). m. An adjustable stop placed in a machine to change direction of motion. (Webster 1864.) n. *Ship-building* = DOG-SHORE. (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*) o. A lever used by blacksmiths in hooping cart-wheels' (Jamieson 1825). p. A kind of spike used on railways for fastening flat-bottomed or bridge rails to the sleepers: = DOG-NAIL. q. An appliance for toasting bread, etc.: cf. CAT sb. 1 9, and see BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.

a. 1458 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrews, East Cheap* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 249 To Barnard the Smyth for x dogges of Iryn for the Steple weying lxx lb. 1552 HULOET, Dogge of yron to claspe a house from fletyng, *retinaculum, trabalis clausus uel hamus*. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 212 As a Buttress to support it, and may be as serviceable as an Iron dog as many use. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 582/1 The posts of the gantry stand on planks, and are fixed thereto by iron dogs and dowels.

b. 1611 COCKER, *Pelican*.. a Snap, or Dog, the tooles where-with Barbers pull out teeth.

c. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., An instrument called a Dog for the more easy drawing the Poles out of the ground. 1893 C. A. MOLLYSON *Parish of Fordown* xxv. 200 The dog, we presume, is still extant.. We will quote.. a description of the broom-dog.. 'It operates somewhat like a toothdrawer and eradicates the broom in an instant.'

d. 1740 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Boring*, For drawing up the Rods, we have.. an Iron Instrument called a Bitch, and, for unscrewing them, two more we call Dogs.

e. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Dog*.. also an utensil for coopers to carry large casks between two persons. 1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expos.* 51 *Timber Dogs*, Are drove into Timber for Horses to draw it about the Yard, or to the Saw-pits. 1825 JAMIESON, *Dogs*, pieces of iron, having a zig-zag form, for fixing a tree in the saw-pit. 1840 R. H. DANA

73*

Bef. Mast xxix. 99 One [block] hooked to the strap on the end of the steeve, and the other into a dog, fastened into one of the beams.

g. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 10. 239 This dog is a small thin carriage, travelling upon wheels over a bench, under which revolves an endless chain. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* III. 342 The chain... in its onward motion drags the dog, and causes it to bite the fillet and draw it through the opening.

i. 1853 C. TOMLINSON in *Ur's Dict. Arts* III. 142 There is a dog or lever... which catches into the top of the bolt, and thereby serves as an additional security against its being forced back. 1857 COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 32 The dog, or catch, prevents its running down.

j. 1860 *Monckton Papers* (1884) 36, I immediately... clapt hold of the dog of the blunderbus. a 1684 *LAW Mem.* (1818) 225 (Jam.) He lets fall the dog, the pistol goes off. 1846 *Archæologia XXXI.* 492 (D.) A contrivance... for producing fire by the friction of the grooved edges of a steel wheel... against a piece of iron pyrites... held in a cock or dog which pressed upon it.

k. 1795 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIII. 255 This simple and useful contrivance, called here a Dog, or Wheel-Drum.

l. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mann's Metal* II. 134 A contrivance called the dog and driver, the former being a sort of clutch screwed upon the end of the work. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 168 A lathe furnished with dogs.

o. 1735 *Crt. Bk. Barony Urie* (1892) 156 He saw the defenders throw a dog at each other.

p. 1883 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* 21 Dec., Dog (spike used on railways), from form of head which resembles a dog's. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Dogs, a class of nails used for fastening down rails on sleepers. Each nail consists of a long spike, with ears on the side of the head, by means of which the nail may be wrenched up and re-used.

8. One of a pair of iron or brass utensils placed one on each side of a fireplace to support burning wood; = ANDIRON; (more fully called *fire-dogs*); *b.* a similar support for a dog grate or stove; *c.* a rest for the fire-irons.

1596 *Unton Invent.* 5 One paire of dogges in the Chymly. a 1601 *FULLER Worthies* ix. (R.), The iron dogges bear the burthen of the fuel, while the brazen-andirons stand only for state. 1663 *PRY'S Diary* 7 Sept., Buying several things at the ironmonger's—dogs, tongs, and shovels. 1766 *FRANKLIN Remarks* Wks. 1887 III. 184 The iron dogs, loggerhead, and iron pot were not hurt. 1866 H. ALDÉ *Carr of Carrlyon* I. 140 The wood fire... burnt cheerfully on great brass dogs upon the hearthstone. *Mod. Ironfounders' Catal.*, Dog stoves... fine polished brass dogs... fire basket sloping forward at the top. *Ibid.*, Fire Dogs. All Brass.

† 9. An early kind of fire-arm. *Obs.*

1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 41 Mak reddly your cannons... bersis, doggis, doulb bersis, hagbutis of croche. 1650 *Art. Reddition Edin.* Castle, 28 short brasse munkeys alias dogs.

10. Name given to various atmospheric appearances. *a.* A luminous appearance near the horizon; also *fog-dog*, *sea-dog*. *b.* *Sun-dog*, a luminous appearance near the sun, a parhelion. *c.* *Water-dog*, a small dark floating cloud, indicating rain.

1845-80 JAMIESON, *Dog*, *Sea-dog*, a name given by mariners to a meteor seen, immediately above the horizon, generally before sunrise, or after sunset... viewed as a certain prognostic of the approach of bad weather... If this be seen before sunrise, it is believed that (as they express themselves) it will bark before night; if after sunset, that it will bark before morning... The dog has no variety of colours, but is of a dusky white. 1847-76 HALLIWELL, *Water-dogs*, see *Marine-Tails*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Stubb*, or *Dogg*, the lower part of a rainbow visible towards the horizon, and betokening squally weather... On the banks of Newfoundland they are considered precursors of clearer weather, and termed *fog-dogs*. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Dog*, a partial rainbow. 'A dog at night is the farmer's delight.' 1876 *Surrey Provincialists* (E. D. S.), *Water-dogs*, dark clouds that seem to travel through the air by themselves, and indicate a storm. 1892 W. PIRKE *Barren Ground N. Canada* 97 Often a sun-dog is the first thing to appear, and more or less of these attendants accompany the sun during his short stay above the horizon.

11. Name given to a copper coin used in some islands in the West Indies; also to 'a small silver coin' (Smyth); see also BLACK DOG 1.

1797 W. BULLOCK in *Naval Chron.* X. 128 Negro money called stampes, or black dogs. 1811 KELLY *Univ. Cambist* (1835) I. 362 There are here [Leeward Islands] small copper coins, called Stampes, Dogs, and Half Dogs. 1888 *Star* 18 Feb. 1/4 Fees... are paid in old Spanish dollars... and in 'dogs' or French coppers struck in the reign of Louis XVI. for Cayenne.

12. Short for DOG-WATCH.

1893 *PERMBERTON Iron Pirate* 151 Towards the second bell in the second 'dog' there was a change.

† 13. = *Dog-chance*, *dog-throw* at dice: see 18. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 441 That the throw *Cons* was a lucky one, and the dog was unfortunate.

II. Phrases and Proverbs.

14. *To the dogs*: to destruction or ruin; as in *to go, send, throw to the dogs*. So *not to have a word to throw at a dog*.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Addere aliquem canibus*, to bequeath hym to dogs. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. iii. 3 *Cel.* Why Cosen, why Rosaline: Cupid haue mercie, Not a word? *Ros.* Not one to throw at a dog. 1604 — *OTH.* iv. I. 147. 1605 — *Mach.* v. iii. 47 Throw Physicke to the Dogs, He none of it. 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkards' Cup* Epist. A. b. One is coloured, another is fox, a third is gone to the dogs. 1732 *Pope Ep. Bathurst* 66 Had Cole-pepper's whole wealth been hops and hogs, Could he himself have sent it to the dogs? 1770 *FOOTE Lane Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 78, I should not have thought he had a word to throw to a dog. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* vii. iv. (1849) 398 He... threw diplomacy to the dogs. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. vi, Rugby and the School-house are going to the dogs.

† *Every dog has his day*: see DAY 15. *To take a dog's leave*: see LEAVE sb. *Love me, love my dog*: see LOVE v. *A dog in the pot*: see POT sb. *The scalded dog fears cold water*: see SCALDED. See also BLACK DOG, DOG-IN-THE-MANGER.

15. *a.* *Fight dog, fight bear*: see QUOTE. † *b.* *A dog for (to) the bow*, 'a dog used in shooting; such dogs, being well trained and obedient, were taken to typify humble or subservient people' (Davies): cf. *Bow sb.* 1 d. *Obs.* *c.* *To rain cats and dogs*: see CAT AND DOG 2; so *to blow cats and dogs*. *d.* *To die like a dog, or to die a dog's death*: i.e. a disgraceful or miserable death. *e.* *A hair of the dog that bit you*: formerly reputed a specific for the bite of a mad dog; hence allusively, esp. of more drink used to take off the effects of drunkenness.

f. *To help a (lame) dog over a stile*: see QUOTE. *g.* *To lead a dog's life*: i.e. a life of misery, or of miserable subservency; so *to lead a person a dog's life*. *h.* *Give a dog an ill name and hang him*: see QUOTE. 1818. † *i.* *To be old dog at (also to be dog at)*: to be experienced in, or adept at. *Obs.*

j. *Dog on it*: a form of imprecation; see also DOG-GONE. *k.* *To wake a sleeping dog*, i.e. some person or influence which is for the present quiet, but if aroused will create disturbance. So, *Let a sleeping dog lie*. *l.* *Whose dog is dead?* also *What dog is a hanging?* What occasion is there for watching, or for excitement? what's the matter? *m.* In many other proverbs and phrases.

a. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 350/2 You must fight according to the old saying, Fight Dog, fight Bear; that is, till one be overcome. 1831 *SCOTT Diary* 5 Mar., A resolution to keep myself clear of politics, and let them 'fight dog, fight bear'. *b.* 1786 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 770 To lanuarie he [Damian] gooth as lowe, As euer dide a dogge for the bowe. — *Friar's T.* 71. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy*, She was made as dogge for the bowe. 1542 UPALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 223 a, He... with lacke of vitailles brought those chop-logues or greate prattlers as lowe as dogge to the bowe. *c.* 1778 [see CAT AND DOG 2]. 1766 P. THICKNESS *Obser.* *Customs French* 106 It blows cats and dogs, as the sailors say. 1848 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 292 It blew great guns and poured cats and dogs.

d. 1599 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 57 He lyved lyke a lyon, and dyed lyke a dogge. 1609 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 91 Thou wast whelp't a Dogge, and thou shalt famish a Dogges death. 1864 FENN *In Alpine Valley* I. 22 To die this dog's death, out here under these mountains. *e.* 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 37, I pray the least me and my felow have A heare of the dog that bote us last night. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Baste*, Our Ale-knights often vse this phrase, and say, Give vs a haire of the dog that last bit vs. 1760 R. JONES *Treat. Canine Madness* 204 The hair of the dog that gave the wound is advised as an application to the part injured.] 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* III, Drink again. Another hair of the dog that bit you, captain. *f.* 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 32 As good a deede, As it is to helpe a dogge over a stile. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 33, I once knew a man out of curtesie, help a lame dog over a stile, and he for requittal bit him by the fingers. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y.* 170 xxv, 'I can... help a lame dog over a stile'—(which was Mark's phrase for doing a generous thing).

g. 15. *Fox MSS.* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. xxi. 174 Mr. Ford afterwards had a dogs life among them. 1764 *FOOTE Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 173 She... domineers like the devil: O Lord, I lead the life of a dog. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* x, They've been leading him a dog's life this year and more. *h.* [1730-6 BAILEY (folio) s.v. *Dog*, He who would hang his Dog first gives out that he is mad.] 1818 HAZLITT *Table-t.*, *Nicknames* 173 Give a dog an ill name and hang him, is a proverb. A nickname is the heaviest stone that the devil can throw at a man. 1886 MISS TYTLER *Buried Diamonds* xxxix, It is a case of give a dog an ill name and hang him.

i. 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrot* 5 b, Oh he is olde dogge at expounding, and deade sure at a Catechisme. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 14 To be, as it were, a dog at all things. 1601 — *Twel. N.* ii. iii. 62, I am dogge at a Catch. 1714 GAY *What d'ye call it* Prelim. sc. 5 Ah, Sir Roger, you are old Dog at these things. *j.* 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 260 Dog on't, ye wicked auld Lucifer, hoo your een sparkle as you toulde the clergy. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* v. 101 'Take that, dog-on-you!' *k.* 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 132 It is ill wakyng of a sleepynng dogge. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 658 It is good therefore if you have a Wife, that is... unquiet and contentious, to let her alone, not to wake an angry Dog. 1864 CARLILE *Fræd. Gt.* xi. ii, Friedrich is not the man to awaken Parliamentary sleeping-dogs. 1886 H. CONWAY *Living or Dead?* xiii, Better let sleeping dogs lie. *l.* 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. ii, Whose dog's dead now That you observe these vigils? a 1663 *Little John a Begging* viii, in *Child Ballads* v. No. 142, 189/1 'Why rings all these bells? What dog is a hanging?' *m.* 1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* ix. 4 Betere is a quyc dogge thanne a leoun dead. 1388 — *Prov.* xxvi. 11 As a dogge that turneth agen to his spuyng. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 119 When we... retorne to our pryde & condicions... as y dogge to his vomyt. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 64 She will lie as fast as a dogge will licken a dishe. 1856 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 178 b, It is an olde proverb. A staffe is sone found to beate a Dogge. 1719 DE FOE *Crisoe* II. ii, It would have made a dog laugh. 1841 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 210 We went to bed as tired as dogs. [Cf. DOG-TIRED.] 1843 *Ibid.* II. 236 Old C— held forth with a long speech, lying as fast as a dog would trot. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y.* Ago xxi, I feel his heart. There's

life in the old dog yet. 1868 GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 439, I cannot promise any special instruction, and shall take no fee. 'Dog does not eat dog' is the saying, you know.

III. Combinations and attributive uses.

16. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or relating to, a dog or dogs; canine.

1565 HARDING in *Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 81 Would he not whet his dog eloquence vpon you? c 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Trag. Barnavelt* II. iv. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 239 Such a den of dog whelps. 1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom*. I. Aijb, Every where full of Canina fucundia, Dogg-eloquence. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrupeds* (1824) 334 The Bull-Dog... the fiercest of all the Dog kind. 1879 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (1893) 38 'Specifics'... for all dog diseases. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* iv. 87 In the upper Pleiocene period the... dog family... appear for the first time. *Mod.* The wolves, foxes, and jackals are members of the Dog Tribe.

b. With names of some animals (esp. those of the dog kind): = Male (cf. 2); as in *dog hound*, *hyena*, *otter*, *puppy*, *tiger*; DOG-FOX, DOG-WOLF. Also humorously *dog-cook* = man-cook.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 96 The dogge tyger chaused fyrste into this pitfaul. 1687 *Long. Gaz.* No. 2220/4 Lost lately at Newmarket, an old Dog-Hound of His Majesties. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 136 On Saturday... was shot... in the river Avon, a dog-otter. a 1841 T. HOOK *Man of many Friends* (D.), A first-rate dog-cook and assistants. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S.E. Africa* 184 An old dog hyena.

17. General Comb.: *a.* attributive, as *dog-bite*, *-breed*, *-couple*, *-doctor*, *-feast*, *-flesh*, *-hospital*, *-leash*, *-licence*, *-life*, *-muzzle*, *-show*, *-soap*, *-tax*, *-truck*, *-whistle*, etc.; serving as food for dogs, as *dog-bran*, *-cake*, DOG-BISCUIT, etc.

1796 *Dict. Rust.* etc. (ed. 3), *Dog-bite, see *Biting of a Mad Dog*. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Science* (1890) 115 Two hundred and fifty persons have gone... to be treated for dog-bite, a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 75 Thou might'st... on base... dog-bran feed. 1652 SHIRLEY *Sisters* I. 1, Led Away in dog-couples by rusty officers. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* by Thou maist... gnaw 'dog-crusts. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* I. Let i, A famous 'dog-doctor was sent for. 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 80, I was invited to a 'Dog-Feast'. It was exceeding good Eating. 1854 WOOD *Anim. Life* 133 Dog is considered a delicacy. There are several ways in which these dog-feasts are conducted. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 146 Some... who prefer 'dog-flesh to fish. 1889 RUSKIN *Preterita* III. 55 Kept for a day or two in a 'dog-hospital. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Will.* 12 He may follow his hounds within the Kings forest, as farre as he may cast his horne or his 'dogleisch. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccacini's Adv. fr. Parmass.* I. 25 A Gentleman that wanted a parcel of 'Dog-muzzles. 1870 B. CLAYTON *Dog-Keeper's Guide* 20 One of the first 'dog-shows held in London. 1796 (title) The 'Dog Tax, in Verse. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 201, 2 The imposition of a dog-tax or licence. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* i, I wish I were a keeper... to... have a real 'dog-whistle at my button.

b. objective and obj. genitive, as *dog-breaker* (see BREAKER 1 3), *-breeder*, *-breeding*, *-fancier*, *-keeping*, *-lover*, *-owner*, *-owning*, *-seller*, *-skinner*, *-stealer*, *-stealing*, *-washing*; see also DOG-KEEPER, WHIPPER.

1790 *Genl. Mag.* XL. 164 To punish the dog-stealer, or the man charged with the crime of dog-stealing. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 1099 Dog-fanciers have become practically acquainted with these influences. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* I. i. 38 That a man shall keep his dog-breakers, and his horse-breakers, and his hawk-breakers, and never hire him a boy-breaker or two! 1854 WOOD *Anim. Life* 158 The whole body of quondam dog-owners. 1889 G. STABLES *Kennel Comp.* i. 10 On dog-washing days.

c. instrumental, parasynthetic, and similitive, as *dog-bitten*, *-drawn*, *-driven*, *-gnawn* adjs.; *dog-eyed*, *-footed*, *-hearted*, *-looked*, *-looking* adjs. See also d below; also DOG-FACED, -HEADED, -LEGGED.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 363 A stone which a dog hath taken up with his mouth and bitten, will cause debate and dissention in the company where it is. it is growne into a common proverbe... when we perceive those that dwell in one house together to be... at variance... to say, You have a dog-bitten stone here among you. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav* iv. iii. 47 His own unkindness... gave her dear rights To his dog-hearted daughters. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Collog. Erasm.* (1711) 66 Out comes the Dog-looking grey-Beard again. 1809 E. ELLIOTT *Village Patriarch* I. xiii, Legless soldier, borne In dog-drawn car. a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Song of Spirit of Poverty* II. 3 A dog-gnawn bone.

d. with certain adjs. = As... as a dog; thoroughly, utterly; extremely; as *dog asleep*, *-drunk*, *-hungry*, *-lame*, *-lean*, *-mad*, *-poor*, *-sick*, *-thick* (= intimate). See also DOG-CHEAP, -TIRED, -WEARY.

1552 HULOT, *Dogge leane*, *squalidus*. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 712 Cicero was dog-lean, a little eater. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* O iv, He that saith, he is Dog-sicke, as sicke as a Dog; meaneth a sicke Dog, doubtlesse. 1611 CORR. *Dormer en transe*, to be dog asleepe, to be in a deepe or dead sleepe. a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* I. i, Would I were drunk dog-drunk, I might not feel this. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 47 Som of our preachmen are grown dog mad. a 1880 TANNAHILL *Post. Wks.* (1846) 90 Get dog-thick w' the parish priest. 1832 SCOTT *Jrnl.* Jan., I was dog-sick of the whole of it. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 59 When she [a mare] was dog-poor and hardly able to drag herself along.

e. in a contemptuous sense, = Bad, spurious, bastard, mongrel; esp. in *dog-Latin*; so *dog-Greek*, *dog's logic*, *dog-rime*.

1611 FLORIO, *Veracq*, dog-rimes, filthy verses. a 1645 *MS. Bodl.* 30. 13a, To begge sir Totipate's applause in dogrime verse. 1711 SWIFT *Exam.* No. 50 p 5 His skill in that part of learning called dog's logic. 1770 D. DALRYMPLE (Ld. Hailes) *Anc. Scot. Poems* 243 (Jam.) The alternate lines are composed of shreds of the breviary, mixed with what we call Dog-Latin, and the French, *Latin de*

cuisine. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* vi. (1863) 289 'Nescio quid est materia cum me'. Sterne writes to one of his friends (in dog-Latin, and very sad dog-Latin too). 1834 F. HARRISON in 19th Cent. Mar. 496 Agnostic is only dog-Greek for 'don't know'.

18. Special Comb. a. †dog-ape, a dog-faced baboon (Dyce), CYNOCEPHALUS; †dog-appetite, the disease BULIMY, or CANINE appetite (but in quot. distinguished from this; dog-belt, in *Coal-mining*, a strong broad belt of leather, worn round the waist, for drawing dans or sledges in the workings; †dog-ohance = dog-throw; dog-dance, a dance practised by American Indians. †dog-flaw, a burst of passion (FLAW sb. 2); †dog-flogger = DOG-WHIPPER; †dog-given a., addicted to dogs; dog-grate, a detached fire-grate standing in a fireplace upon supports called dogs (see 8); dog-hanging, 'a wedding feast at which money was collected for the bride' (Halliwell); dog-horse, a worn-out horse, fit only to be made into dog's-meat; †dog-hunger = dog-appetite; dog-ill = DISTEMPER sb. 1 4 c; dog-in-a-blanket, a rolled currant dumpling or jam pudding (colloq.); dog-iron = sense 8; †dog-killer, a person appointed to kill dogs suspected of madness; dog-lead, a line to lead a dog with; dog-leader, a servant in charge of dogs; dog-leaved a. rare = DOG'S-EARED; so dog-leaving, vbl. sb.; dog-line, a trace for fastening a dog to a sledge; dog-madness = CANINE rabies, hydrophobia; dog-man, a man in charge of dogs; in quot. a 1861, a dealer in dog's-meat; dog-master; dog-meat, dog's flesh used as food; dog-nap, a short nap taken while sitting (cf. cat-nap s.v. CAT sb. 1 18, also DOG-SLEEP); dog-nose vice (see quot.); dog-pole (see quot.); dog-power, the mechanical power exerted by a dog, as in turning a spit, or driving a churn-dasher; dog-rapper = DOG-WHIPPER; so dog-rapping; dog-screw (see quot. and cf. DOG-NAIL); dog-sled, -sledge, a sledge drawn by dogs, as in the Arctic regions; †dog-spasm = CYNIC spasm; dog-stopper Naut. (see quot. and STOPPER) dog-stove = dog-grate; dog-stop Naut. (see quot.); dog-tent, a small tent, so called from its likeness to a dog's kennel; dog-throw, the lowest or losing throw at dice (L. canis, canicula); dog-tongs (see quot.); dog-town (U.S.), a colony of prairie dogs (see 5); †dog-wheel, a vertical wheel turned by a dog inside as a motor. See also DOG-BOLT, -BOX, -BOY, -CART, etc.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. v. 28 If euer I thanke any man, He thanke you: but that they cal complement is like th' encounter of two dog-Apes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 169 In the disease called Boulimus, there is hunger without appetite, and in the 'Dog-appetite, there is appetite without hunger. 1844 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., 'Dog-belt. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1674) 112 The losing cast, Canis or Canicula, in English a 'Dog-chance. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 441, I always cast the unlucky dog-chances. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 84 In the evening we were entertained with the calumet and 'dog dance. 1854 WOOD *Anim. Life* 134 There is the dog-dance, in which the liver of the dog is suspended to a pole. The Indians. commence a slow dance round the pole. a 1645 FLETCHER *Women Pleased* III. iv. We would soon disburthen you Of that that breeds these fits, these 'dog-flaws in ye. 1806 CHURCH. *Acc. St. Martin's, Leicester* 5 July (1884) 228 P4 Fewkes 'Dog Flogger o 10 o. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilind* XI. 256 As a 'dog-given hunter, sets upon a brace of boars His white-tooth'd hounds. 1881 G. T. ROBINSON in *Art Jnl.* (Cent.), A grate with standards, which we still call a 'dog-grate. 1698 VANBRUGH *Esop* IV. ii. Two blind stallions, besides pads, routes, and 'dog-horses. c 1705 T. BEWICK *Waiting for Death* in A. Dobson B. & his Pupils ix. (1884) 155 He... was judged to be only fit for the dogs. However, one shilling and sixpence beyond the dog-house price saved his life. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 451 The 'Dog-hunger, or the Bradypesie. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem., Miser* (1759) II. 342 His greedy appetite to riches is but a kind of dog-hunger that never digests what it devours. 1879 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (1893) 41 Distemper is also known as the 'dog-ill'. 1867 MISS YONGE *Six Cushions* ix. 72 The 'dog-in-a-blanket making its appearance, Clara cut three beautiful slices, with spiral rings of black currant alternating with suet. 1883 *Old Virginia Gentlem.* in *Macm. Mag.*, Brass 'dog-irons of ponderous build. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. i. A worthy worshipful man... who would take you now the habit of a porter, now of a carman, now of the 'dog-killer, in this month of August. 1665 ORD. *Ld. Mayor Lond. Concern. Plague*, That the Dogs be killed by the Dog-killers appointed. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxix. Bevis, who was bred here when he was a 'dog-leader, would not fly at him. 1823 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 69 The thumping and 'dog-leaving. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 137 Being more thumbed 'dog-leaved, and worn than the others. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 252 The leader of the party succeeded in patching up his mutilated 'dog-lines. 1715 J. DELACOSTE tr. *Boerhaave's Aphorisms* 304 It's called... because mostly proceeding from the bite of Dogs, a 'Dog-madness. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 477 The rabies canina, or dog madness. a 1861 Mrs. BROWNING *Napoleon III in Italy* xv, Filch the 'dog-man's meat To feed the offspring of God. 1879 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (1893) 9 It is an error of modern dog men to wear puppies too soon. 1611 BARREY *Ram Alty* IV. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* X. 346 When did you see Sir Theophrastus Slop, The

city 'dog-master? 1854 WOOD *Anim. Life* 134 Another... feast, in which 'dog-meat takes a prominent part. 1860 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* (1863) 295 That sleepy crier of a New Hampshire court, who was ever dreaming in his 'dog-naps that the voice of judge or lawyer was a noisy interruption, and always woke shouting 'Silence! 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Dog-nose Vise (Locksmithing), a hand-vise with long, slender, pointed jaws. Called also pig-nose vise. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 42 An old Indian camp, where we found some of their 'dog-poles... the Indians fasten their dogs to them, and make them draw them from one camp to another loaded with skins and other articles. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 88 'Dog Screw, a screw with an eccentric head or with one side of the head taken off, used for attaching a watch movement to a dome case. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 5/3 An account of a recent 'dog-sled trip in the North-west. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 185, I have been out with my 'dog-sledge, inspecting the ice. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 754 Those convulsions which we call Cynicke or 'Dogge-spasmes, because by the contraction of these, men are constrained to writhe and grinne like Dogges. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Stopper of the Cable*, 'Dog-stopper, a strong rope clenched round the mainmast, and used on particular occasions to relieve and assist the preceding (i.e. the stopper of the cable, or deck-stopper) when the ship rides in a heavy sea. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* vi. 71 Wide hearths and 'dog-stoves. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 43 The stop round the yard is called the 'dog stop, and is a single stop. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* III. 181 The French soldiery were provided with what they called 'dog-tents—tents not a yard high, but easily carried, and yielding shelter to soldiers creeping into them. 1880 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict.*, *Canicula*... The worst throw with dice, the 'dog-throw. 1891 *Rock* 2 Oct. 4 A very quaint exhibit... consisting of 'dog-tongs', formerly used for expelling dogs from churches. 1873 *Ed. Words* 77 They have often seen the rattlesnake come out of holes in a 'dog-town, but have never seen any prairie dogs come out of the same hole. 1795 W. TOLDEY *Hist. Two Orphans* I. 107 A 'dog-wheel, for roasting of meat.

b. Combinations with dog's: Dog's body, a sailor's name for dried pease boiled in a cloth; †dog's face, a term of abuse or reproach; †dog's game, game hunted with dogs; †dog's hunger = dog-hunger (see 18 a); dog's-lug (Naut.) = Dog's-EAR sb. 2; dog's sleep, dog's trick, see DOG-SLEEP, DOG-TRICK. See also c and d below; also DOG'S-EAR, -LETTER, -MEAT, -NOSE, -TAIL, -TOOTH. 1858 GRN. P. THOMPSON *Andi Alt.* II. lxxviii. 33 What ungrateful sailors call by the harsh epithets of 'junk' and 'dog's body'. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* I. 213 'Dogs-face, and Drunkard, Coward that thou art. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 259 The Conqueror took away land both from God and men, to dedicate the same unto wild beasts and 'Dogs-game. 1612 R. H. ARAIGNON *Whole Creature* viii. 58 The disease called the 'Dogs hunger, always eating but never satisfied. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 134 Pass in the leech from the yard-arms and 'dog's-lug.

c. In names of animals (a) resembling dogs in some respect, or (b) infesting dogs: as dog-badger (see quot.); dog-bat, a species of bat having a head like a dog's, found in Java; dog-flea, a species of flea (*Pulex serraticipes*) infesting dogs; dog's-guts, a name for the fish *Harpodon nehereus*, also called BUMMALO; dog-louse, a kind of louse which infests dogs; also = dog-tick; dog-snapper, an American species of fish: see SNAPPER; dog-tick, a tick of the genus *Ixodes* infesting dogs. See also DOG-BEE, -FISH, -FLY, Dog's-TONGUE.

1741 *Compl. Pam. Piece* II. i. 297 There are two Sorts of Badgers, viz. the 'Dog-Badger, as resembling the Dog in his Feet; and a Hog-Badger, as resembling a Hog in his cloven Hoofs. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 66 *Pteropus rostratus*... The 'Dog-bat of Java. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 117/1 Other species... have received... the names of the species they attack, such as the 'dog flea (*Pulex Canis*). 1552 'Dog-louse [see dog-tick]. 1755 JOHNSON, *Doghouse*, an insect that harbours on dogs. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* App. 52 The fish caught here... are such as... red, grey and black snappers, 'dog snappers, mutton-fish. 1552 HULOET, 'Dogge tyke or louse, *ricinus*. 1849 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 7. 373 My specimens were taken from the pointer, and were sent to me as the dog tick.

d. In names of plants (frequently denoting an inferior or worthless sort, or one unfit for human food): as †dog's-apple, a name for the caper shrub or berry (*obs.*); dog-blow, in Nova Scotia, the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; dog's) cabbage (see CABBAGE sb. 1 2); dog's camomile (see CAMOMILE 1 b); †dog's-caul (-call), Dog's MERCURY; dog-oherry, the fruit of *Cornus sanguinea* (Prior) = DOGBERRY 1 i; dog's-ohop, *Mesembryanthemum caninum* (Treas. Bot.); †dog's-cods, -cullions, various species of *Orchis* = DOGSTONES (*obs.*); dog-daisy, the common Daisy, *Bellis perennis*; also in some localities, and now generally in books, applied to the Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; dog-hip, -hep (*dial.*), the fruit of the dog-rose; †dog's leek, dog-leek, an old book-name for various bulbous plants; dog-liohen, *Peltidea canina* (see quot.); dog's-mouth, the Snap-dragon; dog's) parsley, *Aethusa Cynapium*, also called Fool's Parsley; dog-poison = prec. (Treas. Bot.); dog-standard, -stander, a local name for Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*; dog-thistle (see THISTLE); dog's)-thorn = DOG-ROSE; dog's)-wheat, a

species of couch-grass, *Triticum caninum* = DOG-GRASS. See also DOGBERRY, DOGWOOD, etc.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 36 Capers... of some it is called Dogges Bremble, of other some 'Dogges Apple. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxx. 186 The second kinde is now called... in English... 'Dogges Camomile. *Ibid.* I. liv. 77 The wilde Mercury is called... in English... 'Dogges Call. 1596 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Farnass*, 27 Mallows, Henbane, Dogscaul, and other pernicious plants. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lvi. 222 The first kinde is called... in Latine... *Testiculus canis*, that is to say, 'Dogges Cullions, or 'Dogges coddes. 1847 HALLIWELL, 'Dog-daisy, the field daisy. *North.* 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, 'Dog-daisy, the common wild daisy, *Bellis perennis*. [So in Glossaries of Cumberland, Lonsdale, Whitby, etc.] 1894 BARING-GOULD *J. France* I. 102 The meadows were white as with dog-daisies. 1833 G. JOHNSTON *Bot. East. Borders* 75 *Rosa canina*, Dog-Rose. Briar-Rose: the 'Dog-hep. 1892 *Northumberland Gloss.*, *Dog-hips* and *cat-haws* are commonly associated by children. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 21 Bulbine... may be called in englishe 'dogges Leike. *Ibid.* 57 *Ornithogalum*... may be called dogleke or dogges onion. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xlix. 209. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Nat.* 105 The common 'dog-lichen (*Peltidea canina*)... was formerly employed... as a cure for hydrophobia (hence its specific name). 1839 PHILLIPS in *Sat. Mag.* 18 May 1901 It has... received various names, as 'Dog's Mouth, Lion's Snap, Toad's Mouth, and Snap-Dragon. 1866 TREAS. *Bot. s.v. Parsley*, 'Dog's P. *Aethusa Cynapium*. 1868 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, Dog Parsley. c 1750 J. NELSON *Jrnl.* (1836) 122, I do not fear the man that can kill me any more than I do him that can cut down a 'dog-standard. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 29 There is a confusion of names in botanical authors about Brambles, Briars... 'Dog-thorn, &c. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1801) II. 174 *Triticum caninum*, 'dog's Wheat. Woods and hedges.

Dog (dogg), v. Pa. t. and pple. dogged (doggd). [*f.* prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To follow like a dog; to follow pertinaciously or closely; to pursue, track (a person, his footsteps, etc.), esp. with hostile intent.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 256 Our ennemeyes... dogged vs at the backe [a *tergo instabat*]. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 81, I have doggd him like his murtherer. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. i. The Bayliffs dogd us hither to the very door. 1790 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 16 ¶ 12 Eleven painters are now dogging me, for they know that he who can get my face first will make his fortune. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* viii. 257 A lion was... dogging us through the bushes the whole way home. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxix. (1872) 272 Spies and informers dogged his footsteps.

b. *fig.* Said of immaterial agencies.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. iii. 139 Destruction straight shall dogge them at the heeles. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 404, I fear the dread events that dog them both. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 174 Famine dogs their footsteps. a 1850 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 245 Envy such as dogged Montague through a long career.

†c. To haunt (a place, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1600 Dr. *Dodypoll* III. v. (Bullen O. Pl.). My mistresse dogs the banket, and I dog her. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. v. Assume disguise, and dog the court I fained habit.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To follow close. (In quot. 1694, To continue persistently or importunately.)

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 265 They cam doggyngye at the taylor of our hoste. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cv. (1714) 121 To lie Dogging at his Prayers so Much and so Long. 1807 J. MOSER in *Spirit Pub. Jm.* X. 7 Should constables dog at our heels. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 6, I... will not hold my tongue, Unless you tell me, why on earth we're dogging.

3. *trans.* To drive or chase with a dog or dogs; to set a dog on; *fig.* to hound or drive into.

1591 BOTTESFORD (*Linc.*) *Manor Rec.* (MS.), Dogging beast vicinorum super communem pasturam. 1601 [see DOGGING below]. 1794 P. STONE *Agric. Lincolnsh.* 62 [Sheep] being over-herded in being... dogged to their confinement. 1840 H. CLEVE in *Jrnl. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 298 Others have dogged the animal, and worried it to exhaustion. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. ii. (1861) 264 He may dog his children possibly into some kind of conformity with his opinions.

4. To furnish or fill with dogs. (*nonce-use.*)

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Somerset* (1811) II. 276 (D.) The ancient Romans, when first (instead of manning) they dogged their Capitol.

5. To act as a dog to, to guard as a dog. *rare.*

1818 MILMAN *Samor* I. 281 Ah generous King! That sets the emaciate wolf to dog the flock; The hawk to guard the dove-cote.

6. To fasten or secure by means of a dog (see DOG sb. 7 a, e); also *intr.* to penetrate with a dog. 1591 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 65, iij li of leade to dog the stones together of y^r steple window. 1879 LUMBERMAN'S *Gaz.* 15 Oct., We can dog directly into the hardest knot in the heaviest timber and hold the log perfectly safe and true. 1886 G. W. HORTCHISS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 345/2 When the log reached the carriage it was dogged... by the simple movement of a lever.

b. To extract or uproot with a dog (Dog 7 c).

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ix. 21 Whynees, Broome, &c... being... rooted vp by dogging or grubbing.

c. *Naut.* To fasten, as a rope, to a spar or cable in such a way that the parts bind on each other, so as to prevent slipping.

1847 A. C. KEY *Recov. H.M.S. Gorgon* 24 [Another purchase was... lashed round the sheerhead... and its lower block was dogged on. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dogged*, a mode of attaching a rope to a spar or cable, in contradistinction to racking, by which slipping is prevented; half-bitched and end stopped blank, is one mode.

†7. *Oxford Univ. slang.* (See quot., and COLLECTOR 4.) *Obs.*

1796 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlii. 233 The collectors... having it in their power to dispose of all the schools and days in

what manner they please.. great application is made to them for gracious days and good schools; but especially to avoid being posted or dogged. *Ibid.*, The first column and the last column..(which contain the names of those who are to come up the first day and the last day, and which is called posting and dogging) are esteemed very scandalous.

8. *U. S. slang.* Used in imprecations (perhaps sometimes with a reference to sense 3). Cf. *dog on it* (Dog sb. 15 j), DOG-GONE.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Dogged*, a euphemistic oath; as, 'I'll be dogged if I do it'. 1884 MARK TWAIN (Clemens) *Adv. H. Finn* (Farmer *Amer.*), Why, dog my cats! there must have been a house-full o' niggers in there every night. Hence *Dogging vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1861 CORNWALLIS *Ess. i.* They are commonly hawking, or dogging fellows. 1811 COGGER, *Esq.*, ambushes, way-layings.. treacherous dogging, of people. 1868 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* ii. A vj b, The Dogging of a Plot out at Length. 1894 *Times* 25 Aug. 3/1 Mr. Stuart-Wortley.. holds the balance evenly between 'dogging' and driving.

† *Dog*, deformation of the word *God*, used in profane oaths. *Obs.*

c 1550 *Lusty Juventus* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 84 By dog's precious wounds, that was some whorson villain.

Dog, obs. form of *DAWK sb.2*

Dogal (dō'gāl), *a.* [ad. It. *dogale* ducal; in med. L. *dogalis*.] Of or pertaining to a doge.

1848 in WEBSTER. Hence in mod. Dicts.

|| *Dogana* (dō'gānā). [It.: see *DIVAN* and cf. *DOUANE*.] A custom-house (in Italy).

1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1889) I. 202 We were conducted to the Dogana, where our portmanteaus were visited. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* i. 22. 1828 [J. R. BEST] *Italy as it is* 74.

b. Customs, customs-duty, duty or impost. (In Italy and Spain.)

1822 E. E. WILLIAMS in Dowden *Life Shelley* (1887) II. 495. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. x. 13 The dogana, an important duty levied on the flocks of the Capitanate.

|| *Dogaresa*. [It., irreg. fem. of *doge*.] The wife of a doge.

1820 BYRON *Mar. Faliero* Pref., Towards one of her damsels, and not to the 'Dogaressa'. 1846 L. S. COSTELLO *Tour Venice* 204 The fair Dogaressa of the Morosini.

Dogate (dō'gāt). [ad. F. *dogat*, Venet. *dogato*, f. *doget*.] The office or dignity of a doge; dogeship.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Doge*, The dogate is elective. 1881 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 3/3 The linen cap, or *velo ducal*, which Lewis Manin wore on the 12th May, 1797, the last day of his dogate and of the Republic of Venice.

Dogbane: see *DOG'S-BANE*.

Dog-bee. 1. A bumble bee or a drone. ? *Obs.* 1530 PALSGR. 214/2 Doggebee, *bourdon*.

2. 'A fly troublesome to dogs'.

In recent Dicts.

*Dogberry*¹ (dō'gberī). [Dog 18 d.] 1. The 'berry' or drupe of the Wild Cornel or Dogwood. b. The shrub; also *Dogberry-tree*.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Mj b, The female is called of some doge berry tree: sume call it corn tree. 1719-30 tr. *Tournefort's Compl. Herb.* 641 (Jod.) The common wild female cornus, called the dogwood, or dogberry tree. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1801) II. 198 *Cornus sanguinea*, Dogberry tree, Hounds tree, Hounds berry, Prick wood, Prick timber. 1879 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (1893) 97 Among preventives of hydrophobia.. in vogue one time or another.. leaves of the dog-berry tree.

2. Applied to other shrubs or trees, or their fruit. a. In Nova Scotia, a kind of mountain-ash, *Pyrus americana*; in U.S. the Chokeberry, *P. arbutifolia* (Cent. Dict.). b. Applied locally in Britain to the Guelder Rose, the Bearberry, and the fruit of the Dog-rose. (Britten & Holland.)

*Dogberry*². The name of a foolish constable in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing*; thence, allusively, an ignorant consequential official.

Hence *Dogberrydom*, *Dogberryism*.

1864 MISS BRADDON *Aur. Floyd* xxxviii. (Farmer), The Dogberries of Doncaster.. were on the wrong scent. 1835-81 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.*, *Dogberryism*. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 7 Dec., Is this firm government? It seems to us Dogberryism in excelsis. 1895 J. J. RAVEN *Hist. Suffolk* 206 In defiance of Dogberrydom.

Dog-biscuit. Biscuit for feeding dogs.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Dog-biscuit*, coarse waste or broken biscuits sold for feeding dogs. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* § 1502 Dog-biscuits are continually advertised in the London papers. 1879 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* 7.

Dogbolt, *dog-bolt* (dō'gbōlt). Also 5-bolde. [Origin uncertain; possibly sense 1 is the original, but sense 2 is known 130 years earlier.]

(Johnson's surmise 'Of this word I know not the meaning, unless it be, that when meal or flower is sifted or bolted to a certain degree, the coarser part is called *dog bolt*, or flower for dogs', has no foundation.)

† 1. Some kind of bolt or blunt-headed arrow; perh. one of little value that might be shot at any dog. *Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 8 The dreadful engine of phrases instead of thunderboltes shooteth nothing but dogboltes and catboltes and the homeliest boltes of rude folly. 1612 J. JAMES *Jesuits' Downfall* 16 Is not this a.. sacrilegious abuse of Gods.. benefits.. to make them dogbolts in every bow, and shafts in every quiver, to draw out for the managing of any impious fact?

† 2. Applied to a person as a term of contempt or reproach. Perh. orig. = 'Mere tool to be put to

any use', or 'one at the command of another'; but generally = 'contemptible fellow, mean wretch'.

1465 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 533 II. 249 Sir John Wyndefeld and other wurchepfull men ben mad but her doggeboltes. 1579 U. FULWELL *Ars Aduandū* viii. I ij a, On mee attendeth simple Sir Iohn (a chaplayne..) who is made a doulte and dogbolt of euery seruinge man. 1584 LVLV *Campaspe* (1632) G ix, [Granichus remarks] That Diogenes that dog should have Manes that dog-bolt, it grieveth nature and spiteth art. a 1619 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* III. i, To have your own turn served, and to your friend to be a dogbolt. 1690 SHADWELL *Am. Bigot* III. Wks. (1720) 267 Dog-bolt, to blast the honour of my mistress. [arch. 1823 SCOTT *Peeveril* vii, I would not be such a dog-bolt as to go and betray the girl.]

† b. *attrib.* Wretched, contemptible. *Obs.* 1580 FULKE *Answers* (1848) 212 He doth nothing.. but.. quarrel like a dogbolt lawyer. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 40 Now his dog-bolt Fortune was so low.

3. = *Dog sb. 7 a.*

1844 *Archæologia* XX. 555 (D.) The beams are.. fastened to the sides with bolts not unlike our dog-bolts.

4. The bolt of the cap-square over the trunnion of a gun.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*, *Dog-bolt*, a cap square bolt.

Dog-box. a. A box for a dog to lie in. b. A compartment in a railway truck or van for conveying dogs: cf. *Box sb.2* 12.

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 138 A mallard belonging to Mr. Tucker.. was observed to resort every evening to a dog-box in his yard. 1864 EMMA DAVENPORT *Live Toys* xiv, Shut up in a dog-box on the train.

Dog-boy. A boy in charge of dogs; a huntsman's assistant.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 179 His dogges and Dog boyes. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ix. 146 Three hounds, accompanied by a dog-boy.

Dog-bramble. Also *dog's-*. A name for various thorny shrubs: † a. (*Dog's bramble*) the caper-shrub, *Capparis spinosa*. † b. = *DOG-BRIER*. c. A kind of currant, *Ribes cynosbati*.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 36 Capers.. called Dogges Breme, of other some Dogges Apple. 1599 MINSHEU *Syl. Dict.*, *Escaramujo*, wilde eglantine, dogbramble. 1864 MILLER *Plant.-n.*, Bramble, Dog, *Ribes cynosbati*.

† *Dog-brier*. *Obs.* [transl. of L. *senitis canis*, Gr. *κυνοςβάρτος*.] The wild brier.

1530 PALSGR. 214/2 Dogge breere. 1565-73 COOPER *The saunrus*, *Senitis canis*, wilde Egplantine, or dogge bryer. 1591 PERCIVALL *Syl. Dict.*, *Carta perruna*, dogge brier, *Canis rubus*. a 1628 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 9 The Hippobriar is also named *κυνοςβάρτος*, or the Dog-briar or Bramble.

Dog-cart. 1. A small cart drawn by dogs.

1668 PEPSY *Diary* 13 June, Walked.. through the city [Bristol]. No carts, it standing generally on vaults, only dog-carts. 1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 July 7/1 The dog-cart nuisance.. the use of carts drawn by dogs.

2. A cart with a box under the seat for sportsmen's dogs; now, an open vehicle for ordinary driving, with two transverse seats back to back, the hinder of these originally made to shut up so as to form a box for dogs.

1803 C. K. SHARPE *Lett.* 33 July (1888) I. 178 His lordship.. keeps horses and carriages and dogs and dog-carts, and gives dinners.. to all the rascality of Oxford. 1822 MISS MITTFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. 182 Our equipage, a most commodious dog-cart. 1861 *Romance Dull Life* xiii. 98 The closed carriage being better than the dog-cart, for the weather had changed, and it was cold.

Dog-cheap, *adv.* and *pred. a. arch.* [See *Dog* 17 d and *CHEAP a. 6.*] Extremely cheap; at a very low or contemptible price.

1526 J. RASTELL *100 Merry Tales* lxxv. (1866) 126, I wyl say you ii. gospels for one grote, & that is dog chepe. 1589 HOLINSHED *Chron. Eng.* 476 In these daies wool was dog-chepe. 1650 R. STAPLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* vii. 77 The Souldiers carried most of their Plunder to Antwerp, and sold it.. dog-cheape. 1809 SCOTT *Yrnl.* 2 June, They might.. have the.. property for £16,000, which is dog cheap.

b. *fig.* Little esteemed; in vile repute. 1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 38 Three things there (i. e. in Venice) dog-cheap, learning, poore mens sweat, and oaths. a 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1868 II. 33 Trajan.. holds all the gods dog-cheap.

Dog-collar.

1. A collar for a dog's neck. 1544 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 270 Hornis, leschis, and dog-collaris. 1850 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Vn collier qu'on met aus chiens*.. a dog collar. 1873 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* VI. 604 Dog collar.

2. A name given to close-fitting collars worn by men and women.

1833 E. C. G. MURRAY *People I have Met* 42 (Farmer) The dog-collar which rose above the black cloth was of spotless purity. 1890 *Daily News* 9 June 9/1 Another lady wore.. a dog collar of pearls and diamonds. 1894 *Glasgow Her.* 6 Dec., Dr. Donald Macleod.. [said that] he was first to introduce what was known as the 'dog collar'.. It was now recognised as the ecclesiastical collar.

Dog-days, *sb. pl.* [tr. L. *dies caniculares*: see *CANICULAR*.]

1. The days about the time of the heliacal rising of the Dog-star; noted from ancient times as the hottest and most unwholesome period of the year.

They have been variously calculated, as depending on the greater dog-star (Sirius) or the lesser dog-star (Procyon); on the heliacal, or (by some in modern times) the cosmical rising of either of these (both of which also differ in different latitudes); and as preceding, following, or both preceding and following, one of these epochs; and their duration has

been variously reckoned at from 30 to 54 days. In the latitude of Greenwich, the cosmical rising of Procyon now takes place about July 27, that of Sirius about Aug. 11; in Mediterranean latitudes, the former is somewhat later, the latter earlier. The heliacal rising is some days later than the cosmical; and all the phenomena now take place later in the year than in ancient times, owing to the precession of the equinoxes. Thus very different dates have been assigned for the dog-days, their beginning ranging from July 3 to Aug. 15. In current almanacs they are said to begin July 3 and end Aug. 11 (i. e. to be the 40 days preceding the cosmical rising of Sirius).

The name (Gr. *ῥῆσις κανικῆς*, Lat. *dies caniculares*) arose from the pernicious qualities of the season being attributed to the 'influence' of the Dog-star; but it has long been popularly associated with the belief that at this season dogs are most apt to run mad; see *CANICULAR* 1, quot. 1601. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Canicula*.. a sterre, wherof canicular or dogge days be named *Dies caniculares*. 1597-8 Br. *Hall Sat.* iv. i. 138 My double draught may quench his dog daies rage. 1660 T. M. *Hist. Independ.* iv. 52 For now (it being the Dog-days) the house grew so hot, that diverse members withdrew. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 397 Hotter in January, than Italy in the Dog-Days. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 62 s.v. *Sirius*, Even at this day, when the heats of the latter part of the summer are excessive, we are gravely told that we are in the dog-days.

b. Rarely in sing.

1769 RUFFHEAD *Life Pope* 35 (L.) Is it necessary, to make a complaint of this kind consistent, that every day should be a dog day?

2. *fig.* An evil time; a period in which malignant influences prevail.

a 1555 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 283 Neither that any giddy head in these dog-days might take an ensamble by you to dissent from Christ's true church. 1609 N. CARPENTER *Achitophel* i. 10 What then shall wee now expect in these dogge-dayes of the worlds declining age? 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vii. 306 During the dog-days of the Romish spiritual despotism.

3. *attrib.* *Dog-day*: Of the dog-days.

1719 YOUNG *Busiris* II. i, Like pois'nous vermin in a dog-day sun. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 223 Surely never was a town more subject to midsummer fancies and dog-day whims-whims. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 315, I heard the dog-day locust here.

Dogdom (dō'gdōm). *humorous.* [see -DOM.] The domain or world of dogs; dogs collectively.

1854 *Chamb. Jnl.* II. 280 A graduate in horse-management and dogdom. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Feb. 7/1 The Dog show.. bringing together 3,000 specimens of dogdom.

† *Dogdrave*, *-drawe*. *Obs.* Some kind of sea-fish used for food; ? cod.

1227 Rotuli *Litter. Clausarum* 20 Feb. II. 172 Naves piscarias quae.. conseruerunt ire ad piscariam de doggedragh'. 1367 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) II. 556 Dogdrave. 14.. *Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 586/22 *Gerra*, a doggedraue. 1858 *Hist. Coldingham Priory* 55 There are in the accounts.. references to cod and ling, dog-draves and herrings.

† *Dog-draw*. *Forest Law*. The act of 'drawing after' or tracking venison illegally killed or wounded, by the scent of a dog led with the hand.

1598 MANWOOD *Laues Forest* xviii. § 9 (1615) 134 Dogge draw is, where any man hath stricken or wounded a wild beast.. and is found with a Hound or other Dogge drawing after him, to recover the same. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. III. vi. (1743) 186 The foresters may take and arrest a man, if he be taken either at Dog-draw, Stable-stand, Back-bear, or Bloodyhand.

|| *Doge* (dō'dz). [a. F. *doge* (monosyll.), ad. Venetian *doge* (disyll.), repr. an It. **duce* := L. *duc-em* (*dux*) leader, duke.] The title of the chief magistrate in the formerly existing republics of Venice and Genoa.

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 77 a (Stanf.) They haue a Duke called after theyr maner, *Doge*. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* June (1889) I. 203 The Doge.. together with the Senat in their gownes, imbarked in their gloriously painted carved and gilded Bucentora. 1776-81 GIBSON *Decl. & F. lx.* (R.), The annual election of the twelve tribunes was superseded by the permanent election of a duke or doge. 1855 BROWNING *Toccata of Galuppi's* ii, At Venice.. where the Doges used to wed the sea with rings.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to any chief magistrate or leader.

1836 J. STRANGE *Germany* in 1831 I. 65 This League.. whose head Doge, the burgo-master of Lubeck, received the ambassadors of emperors and monarchs. 1863 READ *Hard Cash* I. 10 Young Hardie was Doge of a studios clique.

Hence *Dogedom*, the dominion of a doge; the world of dogs, dogs collectively. *Dogeless a.*, without a doge. *Dogeship*, the office or rank of a doge; the dignity or personality of a doge.

1893 MARG. SYMONDS *Doge's Farm* 225 All the potentates of the dogedom. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. iv, The Dogeless city's vanish'd sway. 1877 *Govt. Venice* 181 In the Dogeship of Renier Zen.. the Grand Council added four more to them. 1821 BYRON *Foscari* iv. i. 294 His Dogeship answer'd.

Dog-ear, var. of *DOG'S-EAR*.

Dogeson, obs. form of *DUDGEON*.

Dog-faced (dō'g'fēst). a. Having a face like that of a dog; *esp.* in *Dog-faced Baboon* = *CYNOCEPHALUS*. (In quot. 1873, tr. Gr. *κυνόκεφαλος*.)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 9 He describeth them to be black haired, Dog-faced, and like little men. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 77 The dog-faced baboon. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Knights* i. iii, Before a dog-faced monkey. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 227 Those dog-faced, fierce-eyed, infernal ministers, dread goddesses!

Dogfall, *dog-fall*. *Wrestling*. A fall in which both wrestlers touch the ground together.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 100 It is pronounced a dog-

fall—or a draw. 1858 HUGHES *Scouring White Horse* vi. 131 Both fell on their sides, and it was only a dog-fall.

Dog-fennel. Also dog's-fennel. [From its bad smell, and fennel-like leaves.] A name for Stinking Camomile, *Anthemis Cotula*.

1593 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 20 Doggefennel and mathes is bothe one, and beareth many white floures, with a yelowse sede. 1576 LYTT Dodoens II. xxx. 186 The second kind . . is now called . . in English Mathers, Mayweede, Dogges Camomill, Stinking Camomill, and Dogge Fenell. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 702/2 There was no dock, nor dog-fennel, nor rag-weed.

† b. Also applied to Sulphur-wort, *Peucedanum palustre*. Obs.

1599 *Grete Herball* cccxxx. S v b, Peucedane is an herbe . . called dogfenell or swyne fenell.

Dog-fight. A fight between dogs. So **Dog-fighting.**

1c 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 233 Sum seyed it was a beyr-beytyng, Sum seyed it was a dogg-feghtyng. a 1656 Br. HALL *Rem.* 61 (T.) To clap their hands, as boys are wont to do in dog-fights. 1670 *EVERLYN Diary* 16 June, Cock-fighting, dog-fighting, beare and bull baiting. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* xii. § 80. 215 It needs but to ask whether men who delight in dog-fights may be expected to appreciate Beethoven's *Adelaide*.

Dog-fish, dogfish.

1. A name given to various small sharks of the families *Squalidae* (*Spinaciidae*), *Galeorhinidae* (*Carcharidae*), and *Scylliidae*, or to the sharks of these families collectively; esp. in Great Britain, the Large and Small Spotted Dogfish (*Scyllium catulus*, *S. canicula*), and in New England, the Picked Dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*).

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 765 *Hic canis*, a doke-fische. 1539 PALGR. 214/2 Doggefyshe, *chien de mer*. 1670 *JOSSELYN New Eng. Rarities* 33 The Dogfish, a ravenous Fish. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1769) III. 77 The picked dogfish takes its name from a strong and sharp spine placed just before each of the back fins. 1861 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 1. 108 Dr. Delattre has obtained it (shark-oil) from the . . Lesser spotted Dogfish.

b. Applied also to the mud-fish (*Amia calva*); to the blackfish (*Dallia pectoralis*); to a kind of wrasse (*Crenilabrus caninus*); and to the mud-puppy, a batrachian reptile (*Necturus maculatus*). 1859 *FARMER Amer.*, *Dog-fish*, the mud fish of Western waters.

2. *fig.* Applied opprobriously to persons.

1599 *Paphe w. Hatchet* Bij b, While are not the spawnnes of such a dog-fish hangd? 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* l. iv. 107 Puzel or Pussel, Dolphin or Dog-fish, Your hearts lie stampe out with my Horses heeles. 1731 *SWIFT Pulteney Wks.* 1755 IV. l. 167 A pack of dog-fish had him in the wind. Hence **Dog-fishing** *vbl. sb.*, fishing for dog-fish.

1805 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 190 Everybody goes dog-fishing.

Dog-fisher, an appellation given by Walton to the Otter (as a dog-like beast living on fish).

(By a strange error, explained by Johnson as 'A kind of fish'; whence in subsequent dictionaries.)

1668 WALTON *Compl. Angler* (ed. 4) 49 The Otter devours much fish . . And I can tell you that this Dog-fisher, for so the Latins call him, can smell a fish in the water a hundred yards from him . . and that his stones are good against the falling sickness.

Dog-fly.

1. An English rendering of Gr. *κυνόμυα*; which writers have tried to identify with British flies troublesome to dogs: see *quots.*

14. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 625 Dogflye, *ciniphex*. 1553 HILLOT, Dogge flye, *cynomyia*. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 753 Origen compareth the dogge-flye unto this sect. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 1 Such as are these Dog-fies, such are unquiet men. 1658 ROWLAND *Montes Theat. Ins.* 934 *Kuvomyia*, *Musca canum*, in English a Dog-fly . . Isidore, and Euthymius, and Philo, suppose it to be a Wood-fly, very irksome to the ears of Dogs. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Dog-Fly*, *Cynomyia* . . a species of fly common in woods and among bushes, and particularly troublesome to dogs. It somewhat resembles the flat black fly so troublesome to cattle.

2. As a term of abuse [tr. Gr. *κυνόμυα*].

c 1631 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxii. 366 [Mars to Minerva] Thou dog-fly, what's the cause Thou mak'st Gods fight thus?

Dog-fox.

1. A male fox. (Cf. *DOG sb.* 2, 16 b.)

1576 TURNERV. *Venerie* 183 The female of a foxe is called a bitche and he himselfe a doggefoxe. a 1699 OSBORN *Misc. Wks.* (1673) 613 A Dog-Fox and an Ordinary Bitch will generate. 1799 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. vii, We have got the dog-fox, I warrant the bitch is not far off. 1880 *Times* 2 Nov. 4/6 A full-brushed, high-conditioned dog-fox.

b. Applied to a man.

1668 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iv. 12 That same dog-fox Vlisses. 2. The name of certain small burrowing animals of the family *Canidae*, as the COBBAO, resembling both the dog and the fox.

Dogfully, *adv.* *humorous nonce-wd.* [f. *DOG sb.*, after *manfully*.] In a way worthy of a dog; with the courage or persistency befitting a dog.

1861 *Fraser's Mag.* June 770 Still he [the terrier] buckles to his work dogfully. 1880 P. GILLMORE *On Duty* 299.

Doggar, var. DOGGER³, ironstone.

Dogged (*dɒɡəd*), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 5 **dogget**, **dogged**, **doggyd** (e, 6 *Sc. doggit*). [f. *DOG sb.* + -ED²; cf. CRABBED, which appears to be of about the same age.]

1. *gen.* a. Like a dog; having the character, or some characteristic, of a dog. b. Of or pertaining to a dog or dogs, canine. † **Dogged appetite**, *hunger*: = CANINE appetite, BULIMY (*obs.*). (Now rare in *gen. sense*.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 125/2 Doggyd, *caninus*. 1589 *Pasquill's Ret.* 12 This dogged generation, that is ever barking against the Moone. 1595 SHAKS. *John IV.* iii. 149 Now for the bare-pickt bone of Majesty, Doth dogged warre bristle his angry crest, And snarlth in the gentle eyes of peace. 1608 *HIERON and Pl. Def. Reas. Refus. Subscript.* 121 That hunger which Phisitons call the dogged appetite. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 594 Dianus guard the Tragic poet slew, So be thou torn by a watchful dogged crew. 1740 *PINEDA Sp. Dict.* s.v. R, This Letter. They call . . dogged, because it sounds like the Noise a Dog makes when he growls.

2. Having the bad qualities of a dog; curriish. † a. Ill-conditioned, malicious, crabbed, spiteful, perverse; cruel. (Of persons, their actions, etc.)

a 1307 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 199 The fals wolf stode behind; He was doggid and ek felle. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10379 Of so dogget a dede. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 125/2 Doggyde, malycyowse, maliciowse, perversus, bilosus. 1540 MORVINE *Vives Introd. Wynd.* H viij b, It is a token of a dogged harte, to rejoyce in an other mans mysfortune. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* l. i. 632 Fortune unto them turn'd dogged. For they a sad Adventure met. 1684 *Roxb. Ball.* (1895) VIII. 40 This dogged answer cut this poor soul to the heart.

† b. *transf.* Of things: Awkward, 'crabbed', difficult to deal with. Obs.

1694 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 66 The most craggie, steepe, and dogged Hills in Persia. 1697 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 147 The Spanish [Iron] works tough, curliish and dogged.

c. Ill-tempered, surly; sullen, morose. Now with some mixture of sense 3: Having an air of sullen obstinacy.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4028 If Bialacoi be sweete and free, Dogged and felle thou shuldst be. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 55 There is vainglory in . . being Diogenical and dogged. 1667 *PERVY Diary* (1899) IV. 424 My wife in a dogged humour for my not dining at home. 1737 J. RUTTY *Diary* 5 Feb. in Boswell *Johnson*, Very dogged or snappish. 1854 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xli, Legree . . looked in with a dogged air of affected carelessness, and turned away.

3. Having the persistency or tenacity characteristic of various breeds of dogs; obstinate, stubborn; pertinacious. (The current use.)

1779 *JOHNSON* 1 Apr. in *Boswell*, [He commended one of the Dukes of Devonshire for] 'a dogged veracity'. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxx, An air of stupid impenetrability, which might arise either from conscious innocence or from dogged resolution. 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip II.* l. ii. viii. 229 The dogged tenacity with which he clung to his purposes. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water Bab.* vii. (1878) 243 He was such a little dogged, hard, gnarly, foursquare brack of an English boy. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 20 In this domain nothing is denied to a dogged pertinacity.

4. *Comb.*, as † **dogged-sprighted a.**, having a 'dogged' or malicious spirit (*obs.*).

1600 *ROWLANDS Let. Humours Blood* vii. 84 Ennie's the fourth: a Deuill, dogged sprighted.

B. as *adv.* 'As a dog'; very, extremely. *colloq.* or *slang.* (Cf. *DOG sb.* 17 d.)

1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 272 He [a horse] was dogged 'rusty' when your man passed our house. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Dogged*, very; excessive. *Var. dial.*

Doggedly (*dɒɡədli*), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In a dogged manner: see *prec.*

† 1. Like a dog (in appearance or manner). *Obs.* 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Emperradamento*, doggedly, *Canino more*. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 13 Seales as big as Lyons, and . . doggedly visaged.

† 2. Like a dog (in bad sense); curriishly. † a. Cruelly, maliciously, spitefully. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1289 Doggedlich y schal hem grete. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1398 And pou so doggetly has done in þi derle hate. 1599 *Paphe w. Hatchet* (1844) 39 Then he concludes all doggedlie. 1655 *HERWOOD & ROWLEY Fort. by Land* III. Wks. 1874 VI. 398 We have used him so doggedly.

b. Surlyly, sullenly; with sullen obstinacy.

1683 *KENNETT tr. Erasmus on Folly* 57 He would not fret, nor doggedly repine. 1780 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 23 May, You cannot think how doggedly I left your house on Friday morning. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* 100 'For my part, I shall resign', said Lord Saxingham doggedly.

3. With the persistence of a dog; obstinately, stubbornly, pertinaciously.

1773 *JOHNSON* 16 Aug. in *Boswell*, Nay . . a man may write at any time if he will set himself doggedly to it. 1807 *SOUTHEY Let. to Scott* 8 Dec., It never does to sit down doggedly to correct. 1839-40 *W. IRVING Wolfert's R.* (1855) 209, I . . studied on doggedly and incessantly. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 203 He doggedly adhered to his assertions of his own innocence.

Doggedness (*dɒɡədnes*), [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being dogged.

† a. Malice, spitefulness, cruelty. *Obs.*

1590 *PALGR.* 214/2 Doggednesse, *cravalité*. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 4 Their disloyaltie and doggednesse. 1647 *M. HUDSON Div. Right Govt.* l. ii. 5 Hazael's . . fury and doggednesse unto them.

b. Ill temper, surliness, sullenness. Now, Sullen obstinacy; pertinacity. (Cf. *DOGGED 2 c* and 3.)

1611 *COTGR.*, *Recknement*, a powting, sullenesse, doggednesse. 1647 *LITTLE Chr. Astrol.* clxxvi. 746 Inclination to . . solitarinesse, pertinacy, and what in the vulgar English we call doggednesse. 1770 *WESLEY Trml.* 3 Feb. (1827) III. 376 He hides both his doggedness and his vanity. 1884 *Edm. Rev.* XL. 85 A patient and persevering doggedness of understanding in contending with difficulties. 1877

A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* v. 113 Our sailors, by dint of sheer doggedness, get us round the bad corner at last.

Dogger¹ (*dɒɡər*). [Anglo-Fr. and ME. *doggere*; also in Du. and LG. from 15th c. Origin uncertain.]

The Du. word is evidently related to the obscure MDu. *dogge*, in phr. *ten dogge varen* to go to the cod-fishing; cf. also Kilian, '*dogge-boot* cymba major'; Hexham, '*Dogge-boot*, Great-bark'. Akin to *dogge* or *dogger* is the Icel. *dugga* in same sense; with the statement cited by Vigfusson that thirty English *fiski-duggur* came fishing about Iceland in 1413, cf. our quot. 1491 and the reference there given. The *Dogger-bank* is generally supposed to be named either from this word or MDu. *dogger* trawler; cf. Kilian, '*dogger funda*, sacculus, reticulum'; Hexham, '*Dogger*, Fisher's Boat'; also 'Sling or casting net, also Satchell.']

1. A two-masted fishing vessel with bluff bows, somewhat resembling a ketch, used in the North Sea deep sea fisheries: formerly applied to English craft as well as those of other nations, but now practically restricted to Dutch fishing vessels (though out of use in Holland itself).

In the 17th and 18th c. they frequently acted as privateers. 1356 *Act 31 Edw. III.* iii. c. 1 Tow3 les niels appellees Doggers. 1491 *HEN. VII.* in *Paston Lett.* No. 922 III. 367 That . . all the doggers of thos partes schuld have our licens to departe in the viage towards Island, as they have been accustomed to do yerly in tyme passyd. 1566 R. MIGHILLS in A. Suckling *Suffolk* (1847) 86 Then there were thirteen or fourteen doggers belonging to the said town, and now but one. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 254 The Coast at Bridlington has not for 10 dayes been infested with any Capers, save onely one Dogger of 8 guns. 1680 *Ibid.* No. 1548/4 The Adventurers of the Royal Fishery, are now fitting out their Doggers from the River . . for the White Herring and Cod Fishings. c 1688 J. COLLINS *Making Salt Eng.* 111 The Dutch . . have out this Winter 220 Doggers. 1699 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 494 A French dogger was brought in prize there. 1799 *SIR H. PARKER in Naval Chron.* II. 347 Two Spanish doggers, sloop rigged. 1810 *Hull Rockingham* 15 Dec. 2/1 The beautiful oak-built Dogger called the Rover. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv. (1859) 358 Like a clumsy dish-shaped Dutch dogger. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dogger*, a Dutch smack of about 150 tons . . principally used for fishing on the Dogger Bank.

† 2. One of the crew of a dogger = *dogger-man*. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 Suche person or persones, as . . be doggers otherwise callid Doggermen.

3. Short for *Dogger Bank*: see 4.

1807 E. J. MATHER (*title*), Nor'ard of the Dogger.

4. *Comb.* a. In apposition, as † *dogger-boat*, *-caper*, *-pink*, *-privateer*. b. similitive, as *dogger-built*, *-rigged* *adjs.* c. *Dogger Bank*, † *dogger-sands*, name of a great bank or shoal in the North Sea; *dogger-fish sb. pl.*, fish taken by doggers or on the Dogger Bank; *dogger-man*, one of the crew of a dogger (see 2).

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 31/4 Some few Dogger boates plying about the 'Dogger banks, whereof five labor to infest those parts. 1836 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* (1859) I. 531 The Dogger Bank Cod. 1884 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* vi. (ed. 4) 81 That great shoal called the Dogger-bank, about sixty miles east of the coast of Northumberland, and occupying an area about as large as Wales . . in its shallower parts is less than forty feet under water. 1666 J. SMITH *England's Improv.* Rev. 252 The Hollanders fishing for Herring, Ling, and Cod, with Busses and *Dogger-boats. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1526/4 Pink, *Dogger built. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3889/4 A *Dogger Caper, of 4 Guns and 45 Men, belonging to Ostend. 1756 *Act 31 Edw. III.* iii. c. 2 Assiz sur le pesson de *Doggere-fish & loche-fish. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Doggerfish* . . seemeth to be fish brought in those ships to Blackeney haven. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3939/3 A *Dogger Pink, of about 150 Tuns. 1745 *VERNON in Naval Chron.* IX. 191 A . . dogger privateer has been taken. 1805 *MITCHELL Ibid.* XIII. 493 The . . Privateer Orestes, *Dogger rigged. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 9/2 They saw not one Man of War, but within the *Dogger-sands about twelve Dogger-Boats.

Dogger², *rare*. One who dogs: see *DOG v.* 1.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Espeie*, a spie . . observer, dogger of people.

Dogger³ (*dɒɡər*). Also 8 *Sc.* -*ar*. [local term of uncertain origin, perh. a deriv. of *Dog*.]

1. *dial.* A kind of ironstone, commonly found in globular concretions; a nodule of this; = CAT-HEAD 2.

1670 *W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Ess.* 63 A mine, in colour much resembling that of alom . . usually called by them Doggers, or Cats-heads. 1757 *WALKER in Phil. Trans.* L. 145 Another fossil of a brown colour . . called by the miners dogger; a thin seam of which often lies in the midst of the coal. 1793 *URS Hist. Rutherglen* 253 (Jam.) The most uncommon variety of till . . is incumbent on a coarse iron-stone, or doggar. 1876 *Whitby Glass*, *Scar-doggers* . . the stone nodules in the alum rock burnt for making Roman cement.

2. *Geol.* A sandy ironstone of the Lower Oolite; applied to part of the Jurassic series.

Dogger-series, the series of strata resting upon the Alum Shale (Upper Lias), containing the dogger.

1822 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorksh.* (1828) 126 This . . seam is only a few feet above the dogger. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* xx. 311 In North-Western Germany . . The Dogger, or Brown Jura, has dark-coloured clays and ironstones . . it corresponds to the Lower Oolite.

Doggerel (*dɒɡərəl*), **doggerel** (*dɒɡrəl*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 *dogerel*, 5-7 *-ell*, 6-7 *doggerell*, *doggerell*, 6-9 *doggeril*, 7-8 *doggeril*, 8 *dogrel*. [Origin unknown; but cf. *DOG 17 c.*]

A. *adj.* An epithet applied to comic or burlesque verse, usually of irregular rhythm; or to mean, trivial, or undignified verse.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Metiph. Prol.* 7 Now swich a Rym the

deuel I biteche This may wel be Rym dogerel quod he.
1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 294 For though I shulde all day
tell Or chat with my ryme dogerell. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.*
413 In bastarde ryme after the doggerell gyse. 1589 PUTTEN-
HAM *Eng. Poetrie* ii. iv. (Arb.) 89 A ryme that will be tyed
to no rules at all, such manner of Poesie is called in our
vulgar, ryme dogerell. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Dogge of*
Warre Wks. ii. 226/1 In doggerell Rimes my Lines are writ
As for a Dogge I thought it fit. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No.
60 P 11 The double Rhymes, which are used in Doggerel
Poetry. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* i. xii. 233 The vile doggerel
translation of Hobbes. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* v. 397
The doggerel epitaphs which were hung over the royal tombs.

b. *transf.* Bastard, burlesque.
1550 BALE *Apol.* 93 (R.) The diuinite doggerell of that
dronken papist Johan Eckius. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount.*
& *Mere* xix. 177 A doggerel form of prayer.

B. *sb.* Doggerel verse; burlesque poetry of irre-
gular rhythm; bad or trivial verse.

1630 *Tincker of Turvey* Ep. Ded. 5 Clownes [have here]
plaine dunstable doggerel, for them to laugh at. 1710 ADDISON
Whig Exam. No. 1 P 14 He has a happy talent at doggerel.
1880 L. STEPHEN *Pop.* iii. 71 Chapman . . sins . . by constantly
indulging in sheer doggerel.

b. A piece of doggerel; a doggerel poem.

1857 O. A. BROWNSON *Concert* Wks. V. 120 The elec-
tioneering campaign of 1840, carried on by doggerels [etc.].
1892 ANNE RITCHIE *Rec. Tenyson*, etc. iii. vii. 216 A dog-
gerel always had a curious fascination for him [Browning].

Hence **Do-gg(e)rel** *v.*, -ise *v.*, *intr.* to compose
doggerel; *trans.* to turn into doggerel; **Do-g-**
g(e)rel, -ist, -iser, a writer of doggerel; **Do-g-**
g(e)rellism, a doggerel manner of writing.

1680 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Litter Libels* 9 His Ranging
of them Together is a kinde of a Doggerilism. 1732 *Gentl.*
Instructed (ed. 10) 43 (D.) Were I disposed to doggerel it,
I would only gloss upon that text. 1817 *Monthly Mag.*
XLIII. 421 The Scotch doggerel. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.*
X. 388 The Atys, which . . Mr. Lamb has so cruelly dog-
gerelized. 1822 *ibid.* XI. 363 These dabbling doggerelers.
1832 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 250 Some true doggerelers.
1850 READE *Chr. Johnstone* vi. (1853) 65 He had been
doggerelling when he ought to have been daubing.

Dogger (dɒgəri). [*f.* Dog *sb.* + -ERY.]

†1. Foul or obscene language. *Obs.*—o

1611 COTGR., *Cognesque, Parler cagn.*, to speake doggerie.

2. Dog-like behaviour or practice; mean and
contemptible action; mischievous doings.

1844 W. M. MACMILLAN *Lett.* (1893) 103 Evasive doggeries
of every kind. 1896 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* xiii. 'Such
doggerie as there was in them ancient days.'

3. A company of dogs, dogs collectively. b.
Used by Carlyle to represent *F. canaille*.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iv. vii. ad fin., Doggeries never
so diplomated, beupuffed, gas-lighted, continue Doggeries,
and must take the fate of such. 1862 — *Fredk. Gl.* x. ii.
(1865) III. 222 As ugly a Doggerie ('infame Canaille') he
might well reckon them, as has, before or since, infested
the path of a man. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 11 With all the
rabble doggerie of the country after him.

4. U. S. (*vulgar*). A low drinking saloon.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Doggerie*, a low drinking-
house. West and South. [Now prevalent throughout the
Union (Farmer).] 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* i. 15 To
fill Jonesville with doggeries and loafers.

Dogges (dɒgɛs). *humorous*. [*f.* Dog *sb.* +
-ESS.] A female dog, a bitch. Also *fig.*

1746 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 131 Pretty dogs
and dogges to quarrel and bark at me. 1863 MISS POWER
Arab. Days & N. 287 Said Pacha, determined not to give in
to an unbelieving dogges . . refused to allow the terrified
child to be removed. 1885 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* i. 93
note, Five, including the two dogges.

Dogget, obs. *f.* of **DOCKET**. **Doggie**: see **DOGGY**.

Dogginess (dɒgɪnɛs). [*f.* **DOGGY** *a.* + -NESS.]

The quality of being 'doggy': see **DOGGY** *a.*

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 388 An inherent dogginess
or earwiginess. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. vi.
117 The St. Aubyn girls . . finding him a kindred spirit in
horseyness and dogginess. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Jan. 111.

Dogdish (dɒgɪʃ), *a.* [*f.* Dog *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or resembling
a dog; canine.

Dogdish appetite, a ravenous or insatiable appetite (see
dog-appetite *s.v.* Dog *sb.* 18 a). † *Dogdish letter* (Minsheu,
Span. Gram. 8) = Dog's LETTER.

1530 PALSGR. 310/2 Doggysshe, of the condicions or of the
nature of a dogge, *chienin*. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Altheom.* i.
xv. § 2 (1622) 156 Hee was taken . . with a doggish Appetite,
which called for meat almost euery moment. 1684 BUNYAN
Pilgr. ii. 29 To do to them what his Dogish nature would
prompt him to. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inferno* xxxii. 70 Visages
. . shap'd into a doggish grin. 1874 TROLLOPE *Lady Anna*
vii. The . . doggish love of fighting prevailed in the man.

2. Having or indicating a dog-like disposition or
character, currish; malicious, spiteful, ill-natured;
snappish, snarling, cynical. (Now *rare*.)

c 1400 *Beryn* 181 The frere, Howe he lowrith vndir his
hood with a doggish ey? a 1420 Wyclif's *Ecclus.* xiii. 22
marg. (MS. Cott. Claud. E ii) A doggische man, and siche
is a chidere, and a wrathful man, and a glotoun. a 1536
TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* To Rdr. Wks. II. 10 Cruel and doggish
hypocrites. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 77 a *note*, Diogenes
doggish answer in despit of women. 1579 J. JONES
Preserv. Bodie & Soule i. ii. 22 The doggish Philosopher
Demetrius. 1872 EICHARD *Hobbs's State Nat.* 31 That All
Men by nature were doggish, spiteful and treacherous.
1883 SALA *Capt. Dangereux* II. iv. 133 You may cry Haro
upon me for a Cynic or Doggish philosopher.

† b. Brutish, bestial, sensual. *Obs.*

1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* ii. 588 These doggish
epicures and atheists. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all*
27 Dissolute in behaviour, Apish, doggish, and Swinish.

Hence **Do-ggishly** *adv.*; **Do-ggishness**.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 319, I am troubled . . and
doggishly dealt withall. 1592 BABINGTON *Conf. Notes Gen.*
xxix. § 3 Doggishnesse and curishnesse graceth neither
Countrie nor people. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* vii. 113 All
abuse begins and ends with the attribute of doggishness.

Dog-gone (dɒgɡɒn). U. S. slang. Also **dog on**.
[Generally taken as a deformation of the profane
God damn: cf. *dang, darn*. But some think the
original form was *dog on it*, to be compared with
pox on it! etc.; cf. Dog 15 j.]

A. *vb.* Used imperatively as an imprecation, or
exclamation of impatience or the like: 'hang!'

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxi. 'Dog-gone it, man!
make haste then!' 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 Apr. 303/3,
I think 'Dog-gone it' is simply 'Dog on it'.

B. *adj.* or *pa. pple.* = C.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* vii. 'I'm dog-gone, Jim',
replied the hunter. a 1860 *Southern Sketches* 33 (Bartlett)
No, says I, I won't do no sich dog on thing. 1891 H. HERMAN
His Angel 188 He ain't quite a dog-gone fool.

C. **Dog-goned** *adj.* or *pa. pple.*; also **dog-**
gauned, **dog-gond**, 'confounded', 'darned'.

a 1860 T. H. GLADSTONE *Englishism in Kansas* 46 (Bartlett)
If there's a dog-goned abolitionist aboard this boat, I should
like to see him. 1861 LOWELL *Bigelow P.* Poems 1890 II. 23.
1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. i. 1879 TOURGEZ
Foot's Err. (1883) 672 I'll be dog-goned if I know what I do
believe.

Dog-grass, dog's-grass.

1. A name for Couch-grass, *Triticum repens*, and
for the allied *T. caninum*, reputed to be eaten by
dogs to produce vomiting. (Cf. Holland, *Pliny*.)

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xvii. § 1. 21 The common . . Dogs
grasse or Couch grasse. 1712 tr. *Poetel's Hist. Drugs* i. 52
The Dog grass or Quick grass. 1816 F. VANDERSTRAETEN
Impr. Agric. p. xv, Quitch or dog-grass.

2. A local name for Dog's-tail grass, *Cynosurus*.
a 1865 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Dog's-grass*, the common
cynosurus cristatus. 1876 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*,
Dog's Grass, *Cynosurus cristatus*. *Hants*; *Norfolk*; *Suss.*

Doggrrel: see **DOGGEREL**.

Doggy, doggie (dɒgi), *sb.* [-y, dim. suffix.]

1. A little dog; a pet name for a dog.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* i. 397 Poor doggy. 1889
RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 55 The poor little . . wistfully gazing
doggie was tenderly put in a pretty basket.

2. *Coal-mining (colloq.)* A man employed by the

BUTTY (q.v.) to superintend the workmen in a mine.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 116 A Butty in the mining
districts is a middleman, Doggy is his manager. 1860
W. WHITE *All round Wrexham* 53 The butty . . employs a
subordinate whose title is doggy. 1873 *Daily News* 27
Feb. 3/6 The pit was examined in the usual way by the
doggy.

Doggy (dɒgi), *a.* [*f.* Dog *sb.* + -Y. (Cf. *horsy*).]

†1. Having the bad qualities of a dog; mali-
cious, spiteful; vile, contemptible. *Obs.*

1588 WYCLIF *i Chron.* Prol. My bachiters . . gnawen me
with a doggi tooth [1828 dogge tothe]. 1593 STANVHURST
Æneis i. (Arb.) 22 Pack hence doggye rakhs.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dog.

1859 *Echo* 3 June, Beasts without one doggy feeling. 1886
J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 92 The animal, whose
frank, doggy nature has been warped.

3. Addicted to or conversant with dogs.

1839 PAYN *Foster Brothers* xvi. 277 Others . . associate with
boating men . . with even doggy men. 1882 MISS BRADDON
Mt. Royal III. vi. 102 Country people, with loud voices,
horsey, and doggy, and horticultural.

Dogh, obs. form of **DOUGH**, *Dow* v.1

Dog-head. (See also **DOG'S-HEAD**.)

†1. A kind of ape with a head like a dog's; the
Dog-faced Baboon, or Cynocephalus. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSEL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 8 Cynocephales, are
a kind of Apes, whose heads are like Dogs . . wherefore Gaza
translateth them Canicipites, (to wit) dog-heads.

2. a. The head of a nail or spike formed by a
rectangularly projecting shoulder. (Cf. **DOG-NAIL**.)

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Plate xii, Bars in the angles . .
whose dog-heads lay hold of the base of the iron work.

b. Part of the lock of a gun; the hammer.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 65 A piece of steel kept firm
by the screw of the doghead. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxx.
1805 A. PATERSON *Man of his Word* 146 Kirk had taken a
loaded rifle . . and drawn the dog-head back to the full.

Dog-headed, *a.* Having a dog's head, or a
head like that of a dog.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 105 What is to be said of
Plinie with his Dogheaded men? 1834 M'CURTRE *Cuvier's*
Anim. Kingd. 46 The Dog-headed Monkeys . . have an elongated
muzzle truncated at the end. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ*
(1879) 47 The barking, dog-headed Anubis.

Dog-hole. A hole fit for a dog; a vile or mean
dwelling or place, unfit for human habitation.

1599 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 16 The Schoole which
I builde is narrowe, and at the first blushe appeareth but
a dogg-hole. 1601 SHAKS. *Al's Well* iii. iii. 292 France is
a dog-hole, and it no more merits. The tread of a mans foot
1796 SWIFT *Epist. Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 586 You all live in
a wretched dirty doghole and prison. 1825 SIMOND *Tour*
G. Brit. i. 324 The goblin cave was a mere dog-hole.

Doghood (dɒghud). [*f.* Dog *sb.*, after *man-*
hood.] The condition or nature of a dog; the race
of dogs, dogs collectively.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* xii. 17 The world calls it [revenge]
manhood, it is doghood rather. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.*
vi. xlv. A lap-dog would be necessarily at a loss in framing
to itself the motives and adventures of doghood at large.

Dog-hook.

†1. A hook used for leading a dog. *Obs.*
1571 *Bk. Revels* in Malone *Shaks.* (1821) III. 369 Money
. . due for leashes, and doghooks, with staves and other
necessaries . . for the hunters that made crye after the fox . . in
the playe of Narcissus. a 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* IV. 1492
(Jod.) My doghook at my belt to which my Liam's ty'd.

2. a. A wrench for unscrewing the coupling of
iron boring-rods; a spanner. (Halliwell 1847-78.)
b. An iron bar with a bent prong for securing or
hoisting a log, etc.; = Dog *sb.* 7 e.

1851 *Harper's Mag.* III. 519 He examines the chains . .
and the dog-hook . . that it lose not its grappling hold upon
the tree. 1890 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 3/3 The dog-hooks . . caught
the hatch, throwing the unfortunate man into the hold.

Dog-house. A house or dwelling for a dog,
or for a pack of dogs; a kennel.

1611 COTGR., *Chiennerie*, a dog-house, or dog-kennell.
a 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Sergeant* Wks. (1856) 164
Not only those curs at the dog-house, but those within the
walls. 1822 W. LIVING *Braceb. Hall* (1823) i. 97 An un-
happy cur chained in a doghouse.

Doght: see **DOW** v.1

Doghter, Doghty, obs. *ff.* DAUGHTER, DOUGHTY.

Dog-hutch. A hutch for a dog; applied con-
temptuously to a mean dwelling; = **DOG-HOLE**.

1830 CARLYLE *Richter Misc.* (1872) III. 37 Would not let
him occupy his own hired dog-hutch in peace. 1876 GEO.
ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xlv. 283 A dog-hutch of a place in
a black country.

Dog-in-the-manger. A churlish person
who will neither use something himself nor let
another use it; in allusion to the fable of the dog
that stationed himself in a manger and would not
let the ox or horse eat the hay. Also *attrib.*

1564 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 9 Like vnto cruell
Dogges lying in a Manger, neither eatyng the Haye them
selues ne sufferyng the Horse to feed thereof hymself. 1573
G. HARVEY *Letter-book* (Camden) 114 And as for the Syr
Lowte That playdst inne and owe; a Dog in y^e maunger,
A very ranke raunger. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lxxii.
(Farmer), Why, what a dog in the manger you must be—
you can't marry them both. 1842 THACKERAY *Miss Lieve*
Wks. 1886 XXIII. 285 That dog-in-the-manger jealousy
which is common to love. 1890 *Times* 17 Sept. 7/5 A dog-
in-the-manger policy is always unworthy of a nation.

Hence (*nonce-words*). **Dog-in-the-mangerish**,
-mangery *adjs.*; **Dog-in-the-mangerism**.

1883 C. J. WILLS *Land of Lion & Sun* 134 He was ill-
mannered and dog-in-the-mangery. 1895 *Spectator* 28 Sept.,
To satisfy her dog-in-the-mangery jealousy. 1894 *Sat. Rev.*
3 Mar. 234 A mere act of official dog-in-the-mangerism.

Dogion, obs. form of **DUDGEON**.

Dog-keeper. 1. One who keeps dogs; *spec.* a

man appointed to take charge of a pack of dogs.
1679 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 82 For
building a little house in St. James's Park for the dogkeeper,
and a kennell for the dogs. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ii. It was
written by a dog-keeper of my grandfather's. 1870 B. CLAY-
TON (*title*) *The Dog-Keeper's Guide*.

†2. A watch-dog. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius* *Dog* in Arb. *Garner* III. 254 The
Dog Keeper . . doth not only keep farmers' houses; but also
merchants' mansions.

Dog-kennel. A kennel for a dog, or dogs.

1611 COTGR., *Chiennerie*, a dog-house, or dog-kennell.
1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 493 A certain nobleman,
beginning with a dogkennel, never lived to finish the palace
he had contrived. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 62 P 1, I am
desired to recommend a Dog-kennel to any who shall want
a Pack. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herrev.* v. (1883) 110 You shall pass
your bridal night in my dog-kennel.

Dogkind. [*f.* Dog *sb.*, after *mankind*.] The
race of dogs; dogs collectively.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Mar. 2/2 A knowledge of mankind,
womanhood, and dogkind. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 10 Oct. 2/1
The *Spectator* has . . earned the gratitude of all dogkind by
espousing their cause and exposing their perfections.

Dog-Latin. Bad Latin: see **DOG** 17 e.

† **Dog-leech**. *Obs.*

1. A veterinary surgeon who treats dogs.

1638 FORD *Fancies* iv. i, I will once turn dog-leech. 1640
NABBS *Bride* v. i, He cured my little Shock of the mange
. . an excellent Dog-leech. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. v,
Suspicion of 'Servility' . . the very dogleech is anxious to
disavow.

2. An ignorant medical practitioner; a quack.

1599 MORE *Dyaloge* ii. 57 b/i Ye myght happen vpon a
dogge leche, for lacke of knowledge of the conning. 1608
FORD *Lover's Mel.* iv. ii, O these lousy close-stool empirics,
that will undertake all cures, yet know not the causes of any
disease! Dog-leeches! a 1654 BROME *Queene's Exch.* iv.
Wks. 1873 III. 525 Thy Liege, Dog-leech? are you at that
garb too?

Dog-leg, *a.* Of a bent form like a dog's hind
leg; as in *dog-leg chisel*, 'a crooked-shanked chisel
used in smoothing the bottoms of grooves' (Knight);
dog-leg fence (Australia), a fence made by logs or
trees laid horizontally on supports crossing X-wise;
dog-leg stair = **DOG-LEGGED** stair.

1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 71 A longish
wing of dogleg fence. 1895 *Fruit. R. Inst. Brit. Archt.*
14 Mar. 351 A dog-leg stair about 4 feet wide.

Dog-legged (dɒglegd), *a.* *Arch.* Applied to
a staircase, without a well-hole, the successive
flights of which form a zig-zag.

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 251 Dog-legg'd-stairs . .
first fly directly forward, then wind a Semicircle, and then
fly directly back again, parallel to the first flight. 1823 P.

NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 189 Dog-legged stairs...have no well-hole. 1842-75 GUILT *Encl. Archit.* ii. ii. § 2182.

Dogless (dɒˈɡləs), *a.* Without a dog.

1854 WOOD *Anecd. Anim. Life* 159 A sleeping dogless man. 1897 M. BETHAM-EDWARDS *Next of Kin Wanted* i. vii. 96 A catless, dogless household.

Dog-like, *a. and adv.* Like, or in the manner of, a dog.

1865 TIMME *Quersit.* i. xv. 75 A doglike appetite. 1899 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Frml. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 416 The porters propping their burdens against trees, curl up, doglike, under the shade. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) i. iii. 123 There is something which rises to the dog-like in his affectionate admiration for Swift.

Dogling (dɒˈɡlɪŋ), *nonce-wd.* [*f.* Dog *sb.* + *-LING*.] A little or young dog, a puppy.

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 184 With the cat's milk these little doglings imbibed also the cat's habits.

Dogly, *a. and adv. rare.* [*-LY* 1, *-LY* 2.]

A. adj. Of the nature of a dog, canine; in quot. = *CYNIC*. *B. adv.* In the manner of a dog.

1777 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictees* 41 Dyogenes, otherwise called dogly because he hadde som condicions of a dogge. 1952 HULOT, Doglye or lyke a dogge or after the manner of a dogge, *canatim*. 1899 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) i. 470/1 Respect...to the dogly character.

Dogma (dɒˈɡmə). Also 7-8 *dogm(e)*. Pl. *dogmas* (7 -ases), *dogmata* (7 -taes). [*a. L. dogma* philosophical tenet, *a. Gr. δόγμα, δόγματ-,* that which seems to one, opinion, tenet, decree, *f. δοκείν* to seem, seem good, think, suppose, imagine. At first used with *Gr.-L.* plural; the forms *dogme, dogm*, represented *F. dogme* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. That which is held as an opinion; a belief, principle, tenet; *esp.* a tenet or doctrine authoritatively laid down by a particular church, sect, or school of thought; sometimes, depreciatingly, an imperious or arrogant declaration of opinion.

[*a. 1600* HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* viii. ii. § 13 [*tr.* D. Stapleton] Power to proclaim, to defend, and...to preserve from violation *dogmata*, very articles of religion themselves.] 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Tract.* (ed. 2) 267 The grosse fanatick *Dogmata* of the Alcoran. 1640 G. WATTS *tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* iii. iv. § 3 Those *Dogmas* and *Paradoxes* are almost vanished. *a. 1654* J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. iv. (1821) 350 Our *dogmata* and notions about justification. 1676 R. DIXON *Nat. Two Test.* 21 Prophane *Dogmas* and impure Worship. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) i. 400 Their *Dogmata* and Astrological Doctrine...we shall not enlarge upon them. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* i. (1844) p. lii. The *dogmata* of the schools of art. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 3 (1882) 220 To assert the freedom of religious thought against the *dogmas* of the Papacy. 1893 J. ORR *God & World* i. 26 note, *Dogma* I take to be a formulation of doctrine stamped with ecclesiastical authority.

2. The body of opinion formulated or authoritatively stated; systematized belief; tenets or principles collectively; doctrinal system.

1791 BURKE *Fr. Affairs* Wks. vii. 13 The present...is a revolution of doctrine and theoretic *dogma*. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) ii. 111 If, going out of the region of *dogma*, we pass into that of general culture. 1871 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) ii. 368 If you wish to save Christian *dogma*. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle* (1878) 121 It places character on the pedestal where Puritanism places *dogma*.

Dogmatic (dɒɡməˈtɪk), *a. and sb.* [*ad. L. dogmatic-us* (Aousonius), *a. Gr. δόγματικός, f. δόγμα, δόγματ-* DOGMA: cf. *F. dogmatique* (16th c.).]

1. Pertaining to the setting forth or laying down of opinion; didactic, *rare*.

1676 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iii. Pref., To render our Discourse the less offensive, we have cast it into a thetic and dogmatic method, rather than agonistic and polemic. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 5 He is no longer interrogative but dogmatic.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, dogma or dogmas; characterized by or consisting in dogma; doctrinal.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dogmatical* or *Dogmatick*, relating to a Dogma, instructive. 1797-98 GAY *Fables* ii. xiv. (R.), *Dogmatick* jargon learnt by heart. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* ii. 28 The rest of his compositions are versified treatises of dogmatic theology. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. (1865) 15 A...Christian in all but the dogmatic sense of the word. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* iv. v. 350 No inclination to substitute dogmatic Protestantism for dogmatic Catholicism.

3. Proceeding upon *a priori* principles accepted as true, instead of being founded upon experience or induction, as *dogmatic philosophy, medicine*.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Dogmatic Philosophy*, is that which (ed. 1706 being grounded upon sound Principles) positively assures a thing, and is opposed to Sceptic. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Dogmatic sect* (Med.), an ancient sect of physicians, at the head of which is placed Hippocrates. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 330 The foundations of all philosophy, whether dogmatic, critical, or sceptical.

4. Of persons, their writings, etc.: Asserting or imposing dogmas or opinions, in an authoritative, imperious, or arrogant manner.

1661 *tr. Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Dogmatic*, stiff in opinion. 1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 253 ¶ 7 Those critics who write in a positive dogmatic way. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 458 He wrote against dogmas with a spirit perfectly dogmatic. 1868 M. PATTERSON *Academ. Org.* v. 306 Not by dogmatic delivery of truths, but by scientific training in the method of enquiry. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* viii. (1875) 200 One is afraid of being dogmatic about it, and of being dogmatically wrong.

+ *b.* Of assured opinion, convinced. *Obs. rare.* 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 434 (R.) From sundry other places of his writings, it sufficiently appears, that he [Cicero] was a dogmatic and hearty theist.

B. sb. + 1. A philosopher of the dogmatic school; = *DOGMATIST* 3. *Obs.*

a. 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 22 The Skeptike...was more contentious then...the Dogmatick. 1650 HOBBS *De Corp. Pol.* 165 All these Opinions are maintained in the Books of the Dogmatiks, and divers of them taught in Publick Chaires. 1708 *tr. Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 57 A Suspension [of judgment] suited not with the Dogmatiks, who can hardly confess that they know not all things.

+ *b.* A dogmatic physician; see quot. 1883. *Obs.* 1865 TIMME *Quersit.* Pref. 5 Among Physicians there are Empiricks, Dogmatiks, Methodici, or Abreuiators, and Paracelsians. 1771 T. PRICIVAL *Med. & Exp. Ess.* (1778) i. 41 (*heading*) The Dogmatic; or Rationalist. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dogmatica*, an ancient sect of physicians, so called because they endeavoured to discover, by reasoning, the essence and the occult causes of diseases.

+ 2. A dogmatic person. *Obs.*

1640 HOBBS *Hum. Nat.* xiii. § 4 The fault lieth altogether in the dogmatiks, that is to say, those that are imperfectly learned, and with passion press to have their opinions pass every where for truth.

3. Chiefly in *pl.* form *Dogmatiks*: A system of dogma; *spec. dogmatic theology*.

1845 GEO. ELIOT *in Life* (1885) 137 'Dogmatik' is the idea, I believe—i.e. positive theology. Is it allowable to say *dogmatiks*, think you? 1857 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) ii. 222 The Reformation dogmatic rests on...the exclusive sufficiency of Scripture. 1858 *Land. Rev.* Oct. 220 To expound the polemical dogmatiks of the Reformation. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* i. l. i. 29 note, The book 'De Theologicis Dogmatibus', published at Paris 1644-50...the first attempt at a scientific history of dogmata, and...notable as suggesting to modern theology the term *Dogmatiks*. 1894 MITCHELL *tr. Harnack's Hist. Dogma* i. 28 *Dogmatic* is a positive science which has to take its material from history.

Hence **Dogmaticism**, dogmatic quality.

1880 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* ix. (1881) 156 The dogmaticism he subtly concealed.

Dogmatical (dɒɡməˈtɪkəl), *a. (sb.)* [*f.* as prec. + *-AL*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or dealing with dogmas; of the nature of dogma; = *DOGMATIC* *a.* 1, 2.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Dogmaticall*, that giueth instructions. 1697 MINSHU *Ductor Ling.* (ed. 2), *Dogmaticall*, of or pertaining to a Sect or opinion. *a. 1631* DONNE *in Select.* (1840) 41 To make a true difference between problematical and dogmatical points. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. vi. 70 Their Rhetorical hyperboles were afterwards accounted the just measure of dogmatical truths. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 327 These *Dogmatical* books contain in them *Doctrines*. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* iii. 99 The intolerant domination of a dogmatical system. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* i. 11 We...look upon the judgment in its dogmatical aspect.

+ 2. = *DOGMATIST* 3. *Obs.*

1791 TIMME *Quersit.* i. vii. 26 The dogmatical Physicians...are wont to refer to those qualities. 1797-98 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., In common use, a dogmatical philosopher is such a one as asserts things positively; in opposition to a Sceptic, who doubts of every thing. A dogmatical physician is he, who, on the principles of the school-philosophy, rejects all medicinal virtues not reducible to manifest qualities.

3. Asserting or maintaining dogmas or opinions; arbitrary, positive; = *DOGMATIST* *a.* 4.

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* i. i. § 12 How uncertain the most dogmatical of them all were. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 ¶ 3, I became decisive and dogmatical, impatient of contradiction. *a. 1854* D. WESTER *Wks.* vi. 148 Nothing is more apt to be positive and dogmatical than ignorance.

+ *B. sb. pl.* *Obs.* 1. = *Dogmatiks*. (See *DOGMATIST* 3.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xiii. § 1. 50 They hasted to their Theories and *Dogmatiks*. 1716 DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* ii. 372 That Edition of Anselm's *Dogmatiks*.

2. Medicines of the dogmatic physicians.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 26 Empiricals are: Earthworms provided several ways. *Dogmaticals*: Senna powder, a drams.

Hence **Dogmaticality**, dogmaticalness.

1793 in L. Twining *Country Clergyman*. 18th c. (1882) 175 Too much dogmaticality, too overbearing a manner.

Dogmatically, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + *-LY* 2.] In a dogmatic or dogmatical manner.

1. By way of, in point of, or with respect to dogma or dogmas; by a dogmatic method.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempstead* 49 Wks. iii. 70 For he (dogmatically) doth know more Than all the learned Doctors knew before. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xv. § 20. 244 We...praise, and celebrate in words, when we do it by way of Proposition, or Dogmatically. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 245 Catholicism...was believed dogmatically, and therefore was to be attacked dogmatically.

2. With an assumption of positive certainty; positively or imperiously in the assertion of opinion.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Apol.* vii. § 3. 528 Thus far we have been bold to proceed more dogmatically. 1670 MORAL *State Eng.* 113 Not imposing his opinion upon any Magisterially or Dogmatically. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 500 We are not possessed of observations sufficiently decisive to enable us to speak dogmatically. *a. 1845* HOOD *Laying down Law* i, Dogmatically laying down the law.

Dogmaticalness, [*f.* as prec. + *-NESS*.]

The quality of being dogmatical; positiveness.

1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* (1749) i. 52 The tutorage and dogmaticalness of the Schools. 1765 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 239 My dogmaticalness is...a custom of coming to

the point at once, and telling my mind flat and plain. 1808 in *Harl. Misc.* i. *Machiavelli's Vind.* Summ. 57 He carefully avoided all dogmaticalness.

Dogmatician (dɒɡməˈtɪʃjən). [*f.* *DOGMATIST* *a.* + *-IAN*.] A student or professor of dogmatics.

1846 WORCESTER *Quersit.* Q. Rev. *a. 1849* FOR *Mellonta Tauta* Wks. 1864 IV. 204 It would have puzzled these ancient dogmaticians. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2417 Without laying claim to being a keen critic, or a stern dogmatician.

Dogmatism (dɒɡməˈtɪzəm). [*a. F. dogmatisme* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), 'the teaching, or preaching of new doctrine, the producing of a new sect' (Cotgr.), *ad. med.L. dogmatism-us* 'dissertatio, docendi ars' (Du Cange), *a. Gr. type *δογματισμός, f. δόγμα, δόγματ-* DOGMA: see *-ISM*. Used by Florio in translating from French, but not in Blount, Phillips, Kersey, Bailey, Ash; used by Dr. Johnson 1751, but not given in his Dictionary.]

1. Positive assertion of dogma or opinion; dogmatizing; positiveness in the assertion of opinion.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. (1632) 281 A very foolish answer: to which...Dogmatisme arriveth. 1697 MINSHU *Ductor Ling.* (ed. 2), *Dogmatisme*, the teaching of a new Sect or opinion. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 106 ¶ 3 Dogmatism has delighted in the gradual advances of his authority. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) i. xvii. 201 A small share of natural science...generally accompanies conceit and dogmatism. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. (1854) 19/1 Dogmatism on points the most mysterious. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* App. (1864) 473 Where there is most doubt, there is often the most dogmatism.

2. With *pl.*: A dogmatic tenet or system. *rare.* 1803 *Edin. Rev.* i. 265 The theory of transcendentalism may therefore be a better dogmatism than others. 1880 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 15 (1822) i. 114 The ethereal dogmatism of Plotinus and Porphyry. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 39 These dogmatisms are not attributed to Buddha.

3. *Philos.* A system of philosophy based upon principles dictated by reasoning alone, and not relying upon experience; opposed to *scepticism*. More generally, a way of thinking based upon principles which have not been tested by reflection.

1858 WHEWELL *Hist. Sci. Ideas* II. 292 (L.) The skepticism of the uniformitarian is of force only so long as it is employed against the dogmatism of the catastrophist. 1858 MANSEL *Bampton Lect.* i. (ed. 4) 3 Theological Dogmatism is...an application of reason to the support and defence of pre-existing statements of Scripture. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* i. 2 What Kant meant we may best understand if we consider how he opposes Criticism to two other forms of philosophy, Dogmatism and Scepticism. 1888 ADAMSON *Pichte* vi. 126 Do we explain experience as the product of the non-Ego, we have the system which may be called Dogmatism; do we explain the whole as springing from the Ego, we have Idealism.

Dogmatist (dɒɡməˈtɪst). [*a. F. dogmatiste* (16th c.), *ad. med.L. dogmatista*, *ad. Gr. δογματιστής*, agent-n. from *δογματίζω*: see *DOGMATIZE*. (The logical and chronological orders differ.)]

1. One who dogmatizes, who asserts or lays down particular dogmas; *esp.* one who positively asserts or imposes his own opinions; a dogmatic person.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 565 That which Salomon delivered as a Dogmatist. 1661 GLANVILLE *Scepis Sci.* xxiii. (R.), I expect but little success of all this upon the dogmatist, his opinion'd assurance is paramount to argument. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dogmatist*, one that dogmatizes, a dogmatical Teacher. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. i. § 10 A dogmatist in religion is not a great way off from a bigot. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 16 Many political dogmatists have denied to the Mother Country the power of taxing the Colonies. 1854 KINGSLEY *Alexandria* iv. 137 Dogmatists...men who assert a truth so fiercely, as to forget that a truth is meant to be used, and not merely asserted.

+ 2. A propounder of new opinions or doctrines.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 116 A council assembled at Oxford, whereat those dogmatists were examined upon certaine points of their profession. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dogmatist*, he that induceth any new Sect or Opinion...a forger of new Sects. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 69 With this new upstart Doctrine have our Apocryphal Dogmatists in England led the rascal rabble. 1797 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1808) II. 260 What regards heretics and dogmatists.

3. One who belongs to the dogmatic school of philosophy: see *DOGMATIST* *a.* 3, and quot. 1858.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. (1632) 294 Some have judged Plato a Dogmatist, others a Skeptike or a Doubter. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* Ded., Of the academic sect, neither dogmatist nor stoic. 1858 MANSEL *Bampton Lect.* i. (ed. 4) 2 In the later language of philosophy...the term Dogmatists was used to denote those philosophers who endeavoured to explain the phenomena of experience by means of rational conceptions and demonstrations.

b. A physician of the dogmatic school of medicine: see *DOGMATIST* *a.* 3.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Biiij, Some Dogmatists which do affirme to heale such diseases by experience onely without racyonall indiction. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 44 The inexpert physician, I mean...the methodist or dogmatist. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Blood*, The Dogmatists make a Plaster of it...the Chymists...extract a Salt from it. 1863 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Dogmatization, *rare.* [*f.* next + *-ATION*.] The action of dogmatizing; the propounding of a dogma.

1875 GLADSTONE *Vaticanism* ii. 36 The Syllabus is part of that series of acts to which the dogmatizations of 1854 and 1870 belong, and it bridges over the interval between them.

Dogmatize (dɒgməˈtaɪz), *v.* [ad. F. *dogmatise-r* (13th c.), ad. med.L. *dogmatizare* to propound dogma, ad. Gr. *dogmatizō* to lay down as one's opinion, to decree, f. *dogma*, *dogma*-DOGMA.]

1. *intr.* To make dogmatic assertions; to speak authoritatively or imperiously (upon a subject) without reference to argument or evidence.

1611 BIBLE Transl. Pref. 11 To admonish the Reader.. not to conclude or dogmatize vpon this or that peremptorily. 1748 POPE Dunci. iv. 464 Prompt to impose, and fond to dogmatize. 1790 BURKE Fr. Rev. 37 These old fanatics.. dogmatized as if hereditary royalty was the only lawful government. 1840 CARLYLE Heroes i. (1872) 22 A question which nobody would wish to dogmatize upon.

† 2. See quot.: cf. DOGMATIST 2, and F. *dogmatiser*, 'to teach strange doctrine.. or broach new opinions' (Cotgr.). Obs.

1613 Crt. & Times Gas. I (1849) I. 262 The king.. was so moved that he should dogmatize (as he called it) in his court. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), To *Dogmatize*, to teach new Opinions, to contest the Truths of Religion.

3. *trans.* To assert or deliver as a dogma; to establish as a matter of dogma; to state dogmatically; to express in the form of a dogma. Now rare.

1611 Bp. H. KING Sermon. 60 Hee.. dogmatizes them for truth. 1666 W. SCLATER Exp. 2 Thess. (1629) 104 When were these dogmatized and decretally established for catholic doctrine? 1647 JER. TAYLOR Lib. Proph. xiv. § 4 (L.) They would not endure Persons that did dogmatize any thing which might intrench upon their Reputation or their Interest. 1893 N. SMYTH Chr. Ethics i. ii. 1. § 2. 95 Their hope, as well as their law, had become.. increasingly dogmatized.

3. To dogmatize away, to do away with by dogmatic assertion.

1829 MACAULAY Mill on Govt. Misc. Writ. (1880) 174 He placidly dogmatizes away the interest of one half of the human race.

Hence *Dogmatized ppl. a.*, *Dogmatizing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1641 J. TOMES Leaven of Pharisaicall Wil-worship (1643) 2 The Apostle condemnes dogmatizing. 1718 BLACKMORE Creation iii. 42 Dogmatizing Schools. 1865 BUSHNELL Vicar. Sac. Introd. (1866) 27 A theory or dogmatized scheme of the incarnate life.

Dogmatizer. [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who dogmatizes; a dogmatist.

1612-20 SHELTON Quix. (T.), The dogmatizer and head of a bad sect. a 1660 HAMMOND Wks. II. iv. 139 (R.) The very dogmatizer, that teacheth for doctrines or commandments of God, his own dictates. 1709 SHAFESB. Moralists ii. i. Dogmatizers on Pleasure. 1860 S. WILBERFORCE Addr. Ordin. 148 Cold, quarrelsome, and unloving dogmatizers.

Dogmato- [Gr. *dogmato-*], comb. f. of DOGMA, as in **Dogmatology** [ad. Gr. *dogmatologia*], the science of dogma; **Dogmatopoeia** *a.* [f. Gr. *dogmatopoeia*], creating dogmas.

1774 SAYCE Compar. Philol. viii. 341 The comparative science of religions, or, if we might coin a word, of Dogmatology. 1893 Contemp. Rev. Apr. 460 The people who claim this novel right of erecting new dogmatic barriers.. the dogmatopoeic agency, if I may be permitted to coin a word, are exclusively theologians.

† **Dogmatory**, *a.* Obs. rare. [f. Gr. *dogmat-*: see DOGMA and -ORY.] Dogmatic.

1846 WORCESTER cites For. Q. Rev.

Dog-nail. A nail having a solid and slightly countersunk head; also a large nail with a head projecting on one side; also = Dog 7 p.

1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 211 Dogg-nails.. are proper for fastning of Hinges to Doors for.. they will hold the Hinge close without the Heads flying off. 1776 G. SEMPLE Building in Water 87 A Ledge nailed on with Dog-nails. 1879 Notes on Build. Constr. iii. 441 Dog nails.. are used for nailing down heavy ironwork.

Dogology. *nonce-wd.* [See -OLOGY.] The science or subject of dogs.

1820 Sporting Mag. VI. 85 A long speech on 'dogology'. 1832 Fraser's Mag. VI. 722 A book upon dogology.

† **Dog-good**. Obs. One who or that which does good, or is of use.

1654 WHITLOCK Zootomia 723 That they may be accounted somebody, and Dog-goods.

Dog-plate.

† 1. ? A plate given as a prize in a dog-race. Obs. 1686 Lond. Gaz. No. 2166/4 There will be a Dog-Plate run for each day.

2. In a lathe, a plate which imparts rotation to the work to be turned, by means of 'dogs': see Dog sb. 7 l.

[Dog-ray: see List of Spurious Words.]

Dog-rose. Also 6-8 dogs-rose. [A transl. of med.L. *rosa canina*, repr. L. *cynorodon* (Pliny), Gr. *κυνόρουν*, f. *κυνο-* dog- + *ρῶν* rose: see quot. 1597, 1830. The name is thus not of popular Engl. origin.] A common species of wild rose (*Rosa canina*), with pale red flowers, frequent in hedges.

White dog-rose, a book-name for *R. arvensis*.

1597 GERARDE Herbal 1088 Plinie.. saith that it is Rosa Canina=Dogs Rose. 1675 Phil. Trans. No. 114 (Bartholoni's Acta Med. & Phil.) A sort of Dogs-rose or Briar-bush. 1713 DERHAM Phys. Theol. (J.), Of the rough or hairy excrecence, those on the briar, or dogrose, are a good instance. 1778 LIGHTFOOT Flora Scot. (1789) I. 261 *R. arvensis*, White-flowered Dogs-rose. 1830 Withering's Brit. Plants (ed. 7) III. 618 note, By the Greeks Wild Roses were called *κυνόρουν*, because the root was thought to cure the bite of a

mad dog; and hence the Latin *canina*, our *Dog Rose*. 1861 NEALE Notes Dalmatia, etc. 93 Dog-roses that skirt the country road.

Dog's-bane, dog-bane. [See BANE.] A rendering of the ancient names *Apocynum* and *Cynoctonum*, given to various plants reputed to be poisonous to dogs, chiefly of the orders *Asclepiadaceæ* and *Apocynaceæ*; now a book-name of the latter, and specifically of *Apocynum androsaemifolium*.

1597 GERARDE Herbal ii. cccxiii. 755 Dogs bane is a deadly and dangerous plant, especially to lower footed beasts. 1796 Dict. Rust. etc. (ed. 3), Dogs-bane, an Herb so call'd because it kills Dogs. 1866 Trans. Bot., Dogbanes, a name given by Lindley to the *Apocynaceæ*. Dog's-bane, a name for *Apocynum*; also *Aconitum Cynoctonum*.

Dog's-ear, sb. [cf. next.]

1. The corner of a leaf of a book, etc. turned over like a dog's ear by constant or careless use, or to serve as a book-mark.

c 1725 ARBUTHNOT & POPE Mem. P. P. Clerk of this Parish (T.), I did make plain and smooth the dogs ears throughout our great bible. 1750 GRAY Long Story 68 Creased, like dogs-ears, in a folio. 1857 MRS. MATTHEWS Tea-Table Talk II. 43 Dog's ears and other deteriorations.. disgust the fastidious taste during perusal.

2. U. S. Naut. A small bight formed in the leech-ropes of a sail in reefing, etc. *Hamersly's Naut. Encycl.* (1881).

Dog's-ear, v. Also dog-ear. [cf. prec.]

So far as our evidence goes, the vb. is the earlier, the sense being evidently to make the leaf like the ear of a dog with its turned-down tip.]

trans. To damage or disfigure (a book, etc.) by turning or folding down the corners of the leaves.

a 1659 OSBORN Misc. To Rdr. (1673) 5 To ruffle, dogs-ear, and contaminate by base Language and spurious censures the choicest leaves. 1775 SHERIDAN Rivals i. ii, Lady Slattern Lounger.. had so soiled and dogs-eared it, it wa'n't fit for a Christian to read. 1806 J. R. REES Divers. Bk-worm v. 174 [A] book.. kept specially for Charles Lamb to finger and dog-ear when he came. 1891 E. GOSSE Gossyp in Library xiii. 164 She did not dog's-ear her little library.

Hence **Dog's-eared (dog-eared) ppl. a.**

1784 COWPER Tiroc. 402 A dog's-eared Pentateuch. 1824 MACAULAY Misc. Writ. (1860) I. 125 The old schoolroom, the dog-eared grammar. 1840 DICKENS Old C. Shop xxiv, A few dog's-eared books upon a high shelf. 1844 - Chimes 20 (Hoppe) The pockets of his trousers, very large and dog's-eared.

Dog's fennel, -grass: see Dog-F., Dog-G.

† **Dog's-head**. Obs.

1. A dog-faced baboon: = DOG-HEAD 1.

1591 PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Cabeça de perro, dogs head.

2. A bad throw at dice: cf. dog-chance, dog-throw (Dog sb. 18 a).

c 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. Trag. Barnavelt v. ii. in Bullen O. Pl. II. 304 Here are the dyce, and ile begin to ye.. Dewce ace; a doggs-head!

3. A term of reproach or abuse [tr. Gr. *κυνόκεφαλος*].

1676 HOBBS Iliad i. 155 Whereof no notice (Doghead) now you take.

Dogship (dɒɡʃɪp). [f. Dog sb. + -SHIP, after lordship, etc.] The personality of a dog.

1679 MRS. BEHN Feigned Courtiers iii. i. Wks. 1724 II. 312 Yes, when your Dogship's damnd'd. 1860 RUSKIN Mod. Paint. V. ix. iii. § 21. 228 The dog.. cannot understand.. why she is allowed to stay, disturbing the family, and taking all their attention from his dogship.

Dog-shore. Each of two blocks of timber used to prevent a ship from starting off the slips while the keel-blocks are being removed in preparation for launching.

1805 D. STEEL Naval Archit. ii. 396 The dog-shores should be knocked down, each falling instantly. 1861 SALA Dutch Pict. xi. 171 The dogshores were knocked away, the frigate slid down her ways, and took the water. 1877 SURREY Sermon. XXIII. 211 Useful as the scaffold to a house or the dogshores to a ship.

Dog-skin. The skin of a dog, or the leather made from it; also applied to a kind of leather made from sheep-skin.

1731 A. HILL Adv. Poets Ep. 16 Or Mr. Lun may be out of his Dogskin? 1790 Med. Commun. II. 421 The whole.. to be sheathed with thin dogskin. 1830 T. A. JONES Trad. N. Amer. Ind. II. 18 He threw the dog-skins into the fire.

b. attrib. Made of dog-skin.

1676 HOBBS Iliad (1677) 145 Meriones unto Ulysses gave His bow and quiver, sword and dogskin cap. 1710 STEELE Tatler No. 245 ¶ 2 Three Pair of oiled Dogskin Gloves.

† **Dog's-leather**. Obs. [cf. *neal's leather*.] Leather made of the skin of dogs; = prec.

1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI. iv. ii. 26 Hee shall haue the skinner of our enemies, to make Dogges Leather of. 1611 Cotgr., Gans d'ocaigne, Dogs leather gloves oyled in the inside to keepe the hands moist, and coole.

Dog-sleep. [In reference to the light sleeping of dogs, and the difficulty of telling whether, when their eyes are shut, they are asleep or not.]

† 1. Feigned or pretended sleep. Obs.

a 1613 OVERBURY A Wife (1638) 298 A jealous man sleeps dog-sleeps. a 1665 FLETCHER Women Pleased iii. iv. 1711 ADDISON Spect. No. 184 ¶ 6 He is represented to have slept what the common People call a Dog's Sleep; or if his Sleep was real, his Wife was awake, and about her Business.

2. A light or fitful sleep, easily interrupted. 1708 MOTTEUX Rabelais iv. liiii. (1737) 258 How one might avoid Dog-sleep. 1822 DR QUINCEY Confess. Wks.

V. 163 My sleep was never more than what is called dog-sleep; so that I could hear myself moaning; and very often I was awakened suddenly by my own voice. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Dog-sleep, the uncomfortable fitful naps taken when all hands are kept up by stress.

Dog's letter. [transl. L. *littera canina*, Persius.] A name for the letter R, as resembling in sound the snarl of a dog.

[1598 SHAKS. Rom. & Jul. ii. iv. 223 Doth not Rosemarie and Romeo begin both with a letter R.. Both with an R.. A mocker! that's the dogs name.] 1636 B. JONSON Eng. Gram., R is the dog's letter, and burrth in the sound, the tongue striking the inner palate, with a trembling about the teeth. a 1670 HACKETT Adv. Williams i. (1692) 55 Whose pamphlet is perpetuus Rhotacismus, one snarling Dogs-letter all over. 1830 Westm. Rev. XII. 356 There is only the difference of the dog's letter between friend and [friend].

Dog's-meat, dog's meat.

1. Food for dogs, prepared from horse-flesh or scraps of offal, etc., and sold by street dealers.

1593 NASHB Strange News Ep. Ded. Wks. 1883-4 II. 180 We haue catted meate and dogges meate inough for these mungrels. 1812 COL. HAWKER Diary (1893) I. 54 The horses are scarcely good enough for dog's meat.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Carrion; offal. To make dog's-meat of: to kill and throw to the dogs.

1606 HIERON Wks. I. 43 Paul did account all things but dogs-meat, for the excellent knowledge sake of Christ Jesus. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE Busie Body v. iii, Rascals, retire; she's my Wife, touch her if you dare, I'll make Dogs-meat of you. 1837 MARRYAT Dog-friend ii. (L.), Better die at once, than be made dog's meat of in this here way.

3. *attrib.*, as *dog's-meat man*, a seller of dog's-meat.

1837 DICKENS Pickw. xxii, 'That's what I call a self-evident proposition, as the dog's-meat man said, when the house-maid told him he warn't a gentleman.'

Dog's mercury, dog: see MERCURY.

Dog's nose, dog's-nose. A name given to a mixed liquor, compounded of beer and gin, or of ale and rum: see QUOTS.

1812 J. H. VAUX Flash Dict. (Farmer). 1837 DICKENS Pickw. xxxiii, He is not certain whether he did not twice a week, for twenty years, taste 'dog's nose', which your committee find upon inquiry, to be compounded of warm porter, moist sugar, gin, and nutmeg. 1857 MRS. GASKELL C. Bronte (1862) 19 Rum, or ale, or a mixture of both called 'dog's nose'. 1863 - Sylvia II. III. 87 The sergeant.. brought up his own mug of beer, into which a noggin of gin had been put (called in Yorkshire 'dog's nose').

Dog's-tail. Also dog-tail. [a transl. of Bot.

L. *Cynosurus*, or Gr. *κυνόσουρα*.]

1. (Usually **Dog's-tail Grass**.) A genus of grasses, *Cynosurus*, the chief species of which is Crested Dog's-tail Grass, *C. cristatus*, so called because the flowers in each panicle all point one way, like the hairs of a dog's tail.

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl., *Cynosurus*, dog's-tail, in botany, a kind of grass. 1759 B. STILLINGF. Misc. Tracts (1775) 362 I have.. given English names to them of my own invention... Dog's tail grass, crested. 1799 J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth 208 Smooth stalked meadow-grass.. and the crested dog-tail.. are well adapted for dry pasture. 1806-7 A. YOUNG Agric. Essex (1813) I. 9 To harrow in grasses again in August.. as crested dogtail, etc.

2. A translation of Gr. *κυνόσουρα*, name of the constellation of the Little Bear: = CYNOSURE 1.

1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Dog's tail, a name for the constellation Ursa Minor or Little Bear.

Dog-star. [after the Gr. and L. names *σείρα*, *canicula* (canis).]

1. The star Sirius, in the constellation of the Greater Dog, the brightest of the fixed stars. Also applied to Procyon (the Lesser Dog-star), a star of the first magnitude in the Lesser Dog.

The 'influence' of these, or of one of them, when rising nearly with the sun, was anciently supposed to cause excessive heat and other pernicious effects; see DOG-DAYS.

1599 E. K. Glouc. Spenser's Sheph. Cal. July 21 The Dogge starre, which is called Syrius, or Canicula reigneth. 1698 PRIOR Ode Horace iii. ii. 26 Beneath the dog-star's raging heat. 1712 BUDGELL Spect. No. 425 ¶ 3 The Dog-star levelled his Rays full at his Head. 1842 Penny Cycl. XXII. 62 s.v. *Sirius*, In the Mediterranean latitudes, and in ancient times, it was observed that the unhealthy and oppressive period coincided with the heliacal rising of the dog-star. We say the dog-star, without specifying whether it was Sirius or Procyon; it is uncertain which it was.

attrib. 1654 VILVAIN Epit. Ess. v. 50 Three Dog-star Suns in Skysometimes are seen. 1843 MACAULAY Lays Anc. Rome, Virginia 123 No fire when Tiber freezes, no air in dog-star heat.

† 2. Humorously applied to a comet. Obs.

1712 SWIFT Wond. Prophecy Wks. 1755 III. i. 173 Lo! the comet appeareth!.. Think not that this baleful dog-star only shaketh his tail at you in wagery.

Dog-stone. A stone used for a millstone.

1640 in Entick London II. 170 Dog-stones, Marble-stones, Mill-stones, Quern-stones. 1812 J. SMYTH Pract. of Customs (1821) 234 Dog stones, not exceeding 4 feet in diameter, above 6 and under 12 inches in thickness.. the pair £6 3 6. 1828 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Dog-stones, rough, shaped or hewn pieces of stone imported to make millstones.

Dogstones. [transl. med.L. *Testiculus canis* (Turner, Lyte); from the shape of the tubers.] A name for various British species of Orchis.

1597 GERARDE Herbal i. xcviij. 156. 1679-3 GREW Anat. Rooti. § 8 (1682) 58 Some also have two or more Roots.. of which some are distinctly fastened to the bottom of the stalk, as in dogstones. 1773 Gentl. Mag. XLIII. 57 Salep is a preparation of the root of Orchis, or Dogstones.

Dog's-tongue. Also dog-. [transl. L. *cynoglossum* (Pliny), Gr. *κυνόγλωσσον* (Dioscorides).]

1. The genus *Cynoglossum* of boraginaceous plants, esp. the common species *C. officinale*; also called Hound's-tongue. (From the shape of the leaves.)

1530 PALSGR. 214/2 Doggestong or horehounde, an herbe. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, Cynaglossus the second of Plinie. . called in englishe Houndes tong or dogs tonge. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 167/12 Dogtong, cynoglossus. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 730 The stalks of Dogs-tongue, the powder of the right horn of a Hart. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xciv. His remedies were 'womanish and weak'. Sage and wormwood . dog's-tongue, our Lady's mantle, feverfew, and Faith, and all in small quantities except the last.

† 2. A kind of flat-fish, prob. *Platessa cynoglossus*. 1611 CORGER., Pole, the Sole-fish called a Dogs-tongue, or kind foole. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lx. (1737) 247 Dog's Tongue, or Kind-Fool.

Dog's-tooth. Also dog-tooth. [transl. of med. L. *dens canis*.]

1. (Now Dog's or Dog-tooth Violet.) The English name of the genus *Erythronium* of liliaceous plants, esp. *E. dens-canis*, a garden plant with spotted leaves and purple flowers, which appear early in spring; so called from the teeth on the inner segments of the perianth.

1578 LYTTE *Dodoens* II. xlv. 203 Dogges tooth. . hath for the most parte but two leaues, speckled with great redde spotted. 1609 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 104 It is most commonly called *Dens caninus*, and . in English either Dogs tooth or Dogs tooth Violet. 1841 MRS. LOUDON *Ladies' Comp. Fl. Garden* 99 Dog's-tooth Violet. . is a pretty bulbous-rooted plant, with spotted leaves and purple flowers.

2. A species of grass, *Cynodon Dactylon*. Sometimes erroneously given as a name for *Triticum caninum* (Dog-GRASS).

1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* I. x. 50 He shall . plucke v. from them [the vines] the grasse called dogs tooth. 1830 *Withering's Brit. Fl.* (1837) 70 Creeping Dog's-tooth-grass. 1893 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 17 Bamboo, to which are attached bundles of fine dog's-tooth grass.

† See also DOG-TOOTH.

Dog-tired, a. [See DOG 17 d.] As tired as a dog after a long chase; extremely tired, tired out. 1809-12 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Ennui* vi. Wks. 1832 VI. 47 Wretched little dog-tired creatures. 1813 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* II. 211 It was 12 before we reached home. We were all dog-tired. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* iii. I'm dog-tired of driving and doing the High Street.

Dog-tooth. Also dog's-tooth.

1. A canine tooth or eye-tooth; see CANINE a. 2. 1384 [see DOGV a. 1]. 1554 HULOT, Dogges teeth, *dentis canini*. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. 105 There are other twaine on each side, commonly called dogge-teeth. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLLE *Barthol. Anat.* Man. iv. xii. 348 Cutters, Dog-teeth, and Grinders. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.). For dividing of flesh, sharp-pointed or dog-teeth. 1833 A. H. S. LANDOR *Hairy Ainu in Veno* 233 Uncovering their fangs or dog teeth.

2. **Dog-tooth spar:** a variety of calcareous spar, crystallizing in pointed scalenohedral forms.

1728 WOODWARD *Catal. Fossils* II. 78 They call it Dog-Tooth-Spar. 1823 H. J. BROOKS *Introd. Crystallogr.* 87 The dodecahedral variety of carbonate of lime, commonly called dog-tooth spar. 1860 PRESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 33 Dogtooth crystals of carbonate of lime.

3. **Arch.** A pointed ornament or moulding suggesting the idea of a projecting tooth, frequent in early mediæval architecture. Also attrib.

1836 H. G. KNIGHT *Archit. Tour Normandy* 199 The most common mouldings are the billet, star, rope, beak-head, dog-tooth. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xiv. English dogtooth moulding, whose sharp zigzag mingles richly with the curved edges of the tiling. *Ibid.* I. xx. § 23 The four-sided pyramid . is called in architecture a dogtooth. 1860 G. E. STREET in *Archæol. Cant.* III. 116 The label is enriched with dog-teeth. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 167 Enriched with . dogtooth ornament.

4. (Also dog's-tooth.) 'A sharp steel punch used by marble-workers' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

5. **attrib.** **Dog-tooth bit:** used as a rendering of *L. lupatum frenum*, a curb studded with jagged points like a wolf's teeth.

1894 GLADSTONE *Horace, Odes* 11 His Gallic steed he doth not guide With dogtooth bit.

Hence **Dog-tooth v. trans.**, to decorate with dog-tooth moulding; see 3.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxiii. § 12 It might easily have been dogtoothed, but the Byzantine architects had not invented the dogtooth. 1899 J. T. FOWLER *Notes on All Saints, Winterton* 11 Thetwo [columns] . with dog-toothed, horizontal bands.

Dog-tree. [app. as bearing DOG-BERRIES, q.v.; whence called by the early herbalists *dogberry-tree*.]

1. The Common Dogwood or Wild Cornel. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 30 *Cornus*. The female is plentiful in Englande and the buchers make prickes of it, some cal it Gadrise or dog tree. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. xvi. 326 The bark of the Cornell or dogge-tree.

2. Locally applied to the Spindle-tree, *Euonymus europæus*, the Elder, *Sambucus nigra*, and the Guelder-Rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

1703 THORNTON *Lett. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Bur-tree*, an elder or dog-tree. 1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* Dog-tree . (2) *Euonymus europæus*. Warw. *Ibid.* App., Dog-tree, *Viburnum Opulus*. Warw.

Dog-trick. ? Obs. A low or 'scurvy' trick; a treacherous or spiteful act; an ill turn. c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. No. 36) 284, I will Vol. III.

heere, in the way of mirthe, declare a prettie dog tricke or gibe as concerning this mayden. 1577 HARRISON *Eng. land* III. ix. (1878) II. 64 Gewgaws for foolcs, dogtricks for disards. 1612 T. JAMES *Yeazells' Downf.* 13 They haue sundrie other dogtricks of couenage. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* I. i. Learn better manners, or I shall serue you a dog-trick. 1803 *Times in Spirit. Pub. Jfrils.* (1804) VII. 364 Who scorns to resent that same dog-trick he play'd him.

Dog-trot. 1. An easy trot like that of a dog.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 754 They both advanc'd and rode A Dog-trot through the bawling Crowd. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 258, I hope that . keeping on a good round dog-trot, I shall be able to overtake thee. 1861 C. BONER *Forest Creatures* 2 [The wild boar] setting off at his old dog-trot. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 11 Our Indian took the heaviest [boat] . and with a dog-trot bore it the whole distance. attrib. 1830 C. CLARKE 3 *Courtes & Dessert* 116 Still came on at a dog-trot pace.

† b. **fig.** A steady or habitual course of action; a habit, 'way'. Obs. Cf. JOG-TROT.

1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* III. Wks. 1884 VIII. 54 I'll fall into my old dog-trot of lying again, if this must come of plain dealing. 1742 WARBURTON *Remarks Tillard* Wks. 1811 XI. 152 The common dog-trot of infidelity and free-thinking. 2. **lit.** A journey performed by dogs on the trot. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 12 A dog-trot of near one hundred miles, where your dogs may drop at any moment.

Dog-vane. *Naut.*

1. 'A small vane made of thread, cork, and feathers, or buntin, placed on the weather gunwale to show the direction of the wind' (*Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Dog-Vane*, a small light vane, formed of a piece of pack-thread about two feet in length. 1809 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xiv. His head turned like a dog-vane in a gale of wind. 1899 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* 1. The fool's judgment is a dog-vane that turns with a breath. attrib. 1885 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 51 The Dog-vane Staff the Quartermaster moves, The wind upon the Larboard Quarter proves.

2. 'Familiarly applied to a cockade.'

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Douse your dog vane*, take the cockade out of your hat. a 1814 DIBDIN *Bill Bobstay*, There's Nipcheese, the purser. . The eddy of Fortune stands on a stiff breeze in, And mounts, fierce as fire, a dog-vane in his hat.

Dog-violet. Also dog's violet. [transl. Bot. L.]

The common name of *Viola canina* and other scentless species of wild violet. Originally merely a book-name; but now in general use.

1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) 508 *Viola canina*. Dog's Violet. 1801 *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) II. 257 *Viola canina*, Dog's Violet. 1866 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxviii. Mistress Alice, whom I thought a very snow-drop, turned out a dog-violet! 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 52 The pale dog-violet Late April bears.

Dogward, adv. (adj.): see -WARD.

Dog-watch. *Naut.* [Cf. DOG-SLEEP.] The name given to the two short watches (of two hours each instead of four); see quot. 1840.

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 7 Count Maurice's Quarter hath the second Watch, and is also called the Dog-watch. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Rezer* xxiii. About two bells in the first dog-watch the first-lieutenant decided upon furling the main-sail. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii. 5 The watch from four to eight p.m., is divided into two half, or dog-watches, one from four to six, and the other from six to eight. By this means they divide the twenty-four hours into seven watches instead of six, and thus shift the hours every night.

Dog-weary, a. = DOG-TIRED.

1566 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. ii. 60 O Master, master I haue watcht so long, That I am dogge-wearie. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Collog. Erasmus* (1711) 120, I was so Dog-weary of sitting. 1825 LOCKHART in *Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 323 We are . dog-weary every night.

Dog-whelk. [See WHELK.] The popular name of univalve molluscs of the genus *Nassa*.

1826 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* II. 129 *Nassa*, Dog-whelk. 1882 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/2 The dog-whelk . is likewise a great enemy to the [cockle].

Dog-whip. A whip for chastising or driving a dog. Cf. *horsewhip*.

1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. xii. 852/1 They did whip him about the Market with a dogge-whip, hauing three cords. 1677 MARVELL *Arg. New Parl. Wks.* 1776 II. 565 A cowardly baffled sea captain . once whipped with a dog whip. attrib. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourm.* 58 His visage ribbd . with dogwhip-weals.

Dog-whipper.

1. An official formerly employed to whip dogs out of a church or chapel. Locally retained, as an appellation of a sexton or beadle.

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* Wks. (1883-4) 127 It were verie good the dogwhipper in Pauls would haue a care of this. 1723 *Audit-Bk. Christ's Coll.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 520 Paid Salmon the Dogwhipper a year ending at Mich. last 1. o. o. 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, *Dog-whipper*, a church beadle. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Dog-whipper*, the beadle of a church, whose duty it was, in former days, to whip the dogs out of church. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

2. Humorously applied to a university proctor in allusion to his 'bull-dogs'.

1789 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Paint.* Wks. 1812 II. 204 Attended by each Dog-whipper called Proctor.

Dog-wolf. [See DOG sb. 16 b.] A male wolf.

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall* Pr. 114 b/2 *Wolfe* y dogge wolfe doth prouide both for the byche and her whealpes. 1674 JOSSelyn *Voy. New Eng.* 22 When the Wolves haue kill'd a beast . not a Dog-Wolf amongst them offers to eat any of it, till the she-Wolves haue fill'd their paunches. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 255, I happened to see a Dog-wolf.

Dogwood (dɔːgwud). [lit. *wood* of the Dog-TREE, q.v.]

1. The Wild Cornel, *Cornus sanguinea*, a shrub common in woods and hedgerows in the south of England, with dark red branches, greenish-white flowers, and dark purple berries.

[Turner calls it *dogberry tree*; Lyte 'Wilde Cornell tree, Houndes tree, and Hounde berit, or Dogge berie tree, and the Pricke timber tree, because Butchers vse to make prickes of it.']. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor Ling.*, The Dogges tree, dogge-wood, or wilde cherrie tree, which Butchers make prickes of. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Cornus*, The dogwood, or dogberry-tree. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 21 Promontories of dog-wood. 1899 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 124 The Dogwood, or Wild Cornel.

b. Applied to other species of the genus *Cornus*; esp., in N. America, to *C. florida*, a tree bearing large white or pink flowers, and scarlet berries.

1676 T. GLOVER *Acc. of Virginia in Phil. Trans.* XI. 628. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 437 We haue also plenty of Pine, and Dog-wood, which is a fine flower-bearing-tree. 1899 LONGF. *Hyperion* II. i. The dog-wood, robed in the white of its own pure blossoms. 1877 W. MATTHEWS *Ethnogr. Hidatsa* 27 These Indians seldom use tobacco alone, but mix it with the dried inner bark of one or more species of dogwood, *Cornus stolonifera* and *C. sericea*.

2. Applied to various other shrubs and trees. a.

In Jamaica, various species of *Piscidia*, a genus of leguminous trees; in New South Wales, a leguminous shrub, *Jacksonia scoparia* in Tasmania, the shrub or small tree *Bedfordia salicina* (N.O. *Compositæ*). b. Locally and improperly applied in England to the Spindle-tree, Alder Buckthorn, Bird-Cherry, Guelder Rose, and Woody Nightshade. (Britten & Holland.) c. With defining words: **Black Dogwood**, Bird-Cherry, Alder Buckthorn, and *Piscidia carthaginensis*. **Poison Dogwood**, the Poison Sumach of N. America (*Rhus venenata*). **Pond Dogwood**, *Cephalanthus occidentalis* of Louisiana (Miller *Plant-n.*). **Striped Dogwood**, *Acer pennsylvanicum*. **White Dogwood**, Guelder-Rose and *Piscidia Erythrina*.

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 275 Another sort of fishing they had with the bark of the tree called Dogwood [*Piscidia Erythrina*], which being bruised and put into standing waters . intoxicated [the fishes]. 1838 LOUDON *Arboretum* 496 *Euonymus europæus*. It is called Dogwood, because a decoction of its leaves was used to wash dogs, to free them from vermin. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* i. 11 Ironbark ridges here and there . with dogwood (Jacksonia). . diversified the sameness. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 132 *Bedfordia salicina*, the Dogwood of Tasmania, has beautifully marked wood, suitable for cabinet-work. 1867 *Ur's Dict. Arts* (1875) II. 764 The woods yielding good powder charcoal are black alder, poplar, spindle tree, black dogwood, and chestnut. 1876 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Dogwood . (3) *Rhamnus Frangula*. The 'dogwood' used in the manufacture of gunpowder is produced by this shrub. *Hants.*

3. The wood of any of these; esp. that of *Cornus sanguinea*, which is close and smooth-grained.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* I. xx. (1729) 108 Wild-cornel, or Dogwood, good to make Mill-Cogs, Pestles, Bobins for Bone-lace, Spokes for Wheels, &c. 1696 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3206/4 Angle-Rods made of Foreign Dogwood. 1899 FAIRHOLT *Tobacco* (1876) 192 The tube of is dogwood such as butcher's skewers are made of. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* II. 69 *Dogwood*, *Cornus sanguinea*. Little splinters of this wood are used by the watch-maker for cleaning out the pivot-holes of watches, and by the optician for cleaning deeply-seated small lenses. Its peculiarity is that it is remarkably free from silex. Toothpicks are also manufactured from dogwood. 1867, 1878 [see 2].

4. **attrib.**

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xii. Negroes take them [fish] by intoxicating them with Dogwood bark. 1769 W. STORK *Acc. E. Florida* 46 The ash, locust, and dog-wood-trees are here in abundance. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* II. 69 *Dogwood Bark*, the bark of the *Cornus florida* . much used in the United States as a substitute for Peruvian bark.

Dohter, -or, -ur, obs. forms of DAUGHTER.

Doil(e), obs. var. of DOLE sb.2, grief, mourning.

Doiled, doilt (doild, doilt), *pp. a. Sc.* Also (north. dial.) *deyl'd, deylt*. [cf. DOLD.] Stupid;

foolish, crazed; affected in mind.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vi. 16 As thir beists, or the doillit as, Thair fuid of treis did in woddis fet. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 34 It was long held as indifferent in the doylede dayes. 1899 MACALLO *Can. Physic* 23 When the body becomes heavy, lazy and doiled. 1766 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xv. Mony a poor, doilt, drunken hash. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxx. Ye doil'd dotard.

Hence **Doil'dness**, stupidity, dullness.

1828 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.*, *Cert. Denot Prayers* 23 O God, mak me lauly without feignednes, mirrie without lightnes, grave without doildenes.

Doilful, obs. form of DOLEFUL.

Doily (doi'li), sb. or a. Also doiley, doily,

-ley, *erron.* d'Oyley, d'Oylie. [from personal

surname Doiley or Doyley.]

1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 283 ¶ 18 The famous Doily is still fresh in every one's Memory, who raised a Fortune by finding out Materials for such Stuffs as might at once be cheap and genteel. 1777 SIR H. SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 222 Mr. Doily, (who was a great searcher after Curiosities, and gave Name to a sort of Stuffs worn in Summer). 1750-1800 PEGGE *MS. Note* (Skeat, *Philol. Trans.* 1885, 91) Doyley kept a Linnen-draper's shop in the Strand, a little West of Catherine Street.]

† 1. *attrib. or adj.* The name of a woollen stuff, 'at once cheap and genteel', introduced for summer wear in the latter part of the 17th c. *Obs.*

1678 *Dryden Kind Keeper* IV. i. Some Doily Petticoats, and Manto's we have. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3293/4 A sad colour Doily Druggert new Coat. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* I. vi. His children were reduced from rich silks to Doily stuffs. 1713 *ADDISON Guardian* No. 102 P. 2 Summer has often caught me in my Drap de Berry, and winter in my Doily suit. 1714 *GAY Trivia* I. 43 Now in thy trunk the Doily habit fold, The silken druggert ill can fence the cold.

2. *sb.* (Originally Doily-napkin.) A small ornamental napkin used at dessert.

1711 *SWIFT Jnl. to Stella* 23 Apr., After dinner we had coarse Doily-napkins, fringed at each end, upon the table to drink with. 1705-95 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Lonsiad* II. Wks. I. 243 Who dares with Doilies despatch war to wage. 1798 *Gentl. Mag.* LXVIII. II. 755/2 Thus also the small table napkin called a *D'Oyley*. 1808 *S. ROGERS in Claydon Early Life* (1887) 437 After dinner [in Paris] she threw about her some ugly and dirty English doyleys, which she also explained as the English fashion, and of which I felt quite ashamed. 1825 *Hr. MARTINEAU Autobiog.* (1877) I. 68, I had been picking at the fringe of my doily.

Doing (*dū-in*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* Do v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb *Do*; action, proceeding, conduct; performance or execution of something.

c 1295 *Song Mercy* 129 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 122 In vre doinge. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. This manner off doynge hath be so ofte practised. a 1533 *Ld. BERNERS Huon* c. 327 In the doynge is all the mater. 1638 *Z. BOYD Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 40 It shall not be called your ..doing, what shall be done ..by another. 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* iv. 62 The faculties ..necessary to the doing of anything. 1842 *TENNISON St. Simeon Stylites* 121 'Tis their own doing; this is none of mine.

b. *euphem.* Copulation.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* II. iii. 246. a 1637 *B. JONSON tr. Fragm. Petron. Arbitr* Wks. (Rldg.) 740. 1675 *COTTON Scoffer Scoff* 177. 1869 *HAZLITT Eng. Prov.* 105.

2. That which is done; a deed, act, action, performance, transaction, proceeding, piece of business. Usually (now always) in *pl.*

App. little used in 18th c.; Johnson says 'now only used in a ludicrous sense, or in low, mean language'.

c 1295 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1681 *Lucretia*, Th' exilynge of kynages Of Rome for here orible doynge. 1440 *J. SHIRLEY Deike K. James* (1818) 21 That horrible doynge and faite. at [= that] the said traitours hadde done. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morning Prayer*, That al our doynge may be ordered by thy gouernaunce. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iv. i. 63 Volumes of report Run. Vpon thy doynge. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xx. 11 Even a child is known by his doynge. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 720 A Reverend Sire ..of thy doynge great dislike declar'd. 1799 *J. JAY Corr. & Papers* (1893) IV. 259 Our conversation here turns so much on Great Britain and (as some phrase it) her doynge. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xlii. You'll do this poor ruined family the best day's doing that has been done them since Redhand's days. 1825 *COLERIDGE Lett. Convers.* etc. II. 212 My thoughts, wishes, and prayers follow you in all your doynge and strivings.

3. with adverbs or adverbial phrases: see *Do v.*

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 12 Consaile es doynge awaye of wordes riches, and of all delytes of all thynges bat mane may be tagylid with. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 103/1 A Doynge welle, benefecencia. 1814 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 122 The house was shabby for want of new doing up.

Doing (*dū-in*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING 2.] That does, acts, performs, etc. (see *Do v.*); *spec.* actively engaged or occupied, busy; energetic.

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 308 One while I will be doing with this booke, another while with that. 1592 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict., Rebuelto, cavallo rebuelto* ..a lustie doing horse. 1646 *Bp. MAXWELL Burden Issachar* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 273 The active and doing men. 1792 *Ld. GREENVILLE in Lecky Eng. in 18th C.* (1887) VI. 54 All that the most doing Government could do in twenty years.

† **Dois.** *Sc. Obs.* [app. related to early mod. Du.] *doesen* to strike with force and noise: cf. *DUSH.* Shock (of bodies meeting); crash.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1856) II. 118 With sic aie dois togidder that tha draif, Qubill all their scheildis into pecis raif.

Doit (*doit*). Also 7 *doite*, *doyt*. [*a.* early mod. Du. *duit* (in MDu. also *duyt*, *deuyt*, *doyt*, *deyt*), whence also Ger. *deut*. Of uncertain derivation. Kluge and Franck identify it with Norse *þveit* piece cut off, small piece of land, a unit of weight, a small coin, *f. þvitta* to cut.]

1. A small Dutch coin formerly in use, the eighth part of a stiver, or the half of an English farthing; hence (chiefly in negative phrases) as the type of a very small or trifling sum. (Cf. *DENIER* 3.)

Also called *doitkin* or *DONKIN* (q.v.); it had illegal currency in England in the 15th c. It was prob. originally of silver, and afterwards of base silver; finally it was of copper.

1594 *NASHB Unfort. Trav.* 5 The pore man might have his moderate draught. for his doit or his dandiprat. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. ii. 33 They will not giue a doit to relieve a lame Begger. 1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks.* As lix a/t (Stanf.) They are monstrous thriuers. Not like the Dutchmen in base Doits and Stivers. 1638 *Bp. SANDERSON Serm.* II. 104 We disburs'd not a mite, not a doyt towards it. 1755 *SMOLLETT Qu. r.* (1803) IV. 224, I print for profit, without which, reputation is not worth a doit. 1764 *COWPER Task* v. 376. 1850 *CARLYLE Latter-d. P.* II. (1872) 72 Every doit of the account ..will have to be settled one day.

b. Transferred to various small coins.

1798 *Episc. Ch. Rec.* in *Cramond Ann. Banff* (1893) II. 158 In French dytts and lettered bodles £9. 11. 8. 1744 *Ibid.* 150 The Thesaurer cannot get disposed of the doits belonging to the Chapel. 1882 *BITHELL Counting-ho. Dict.*

(1893) 100 *Doit*, a Hindostan copper coin, 120 to a rupee. 1893 *Cramond Ann. Banff* II. 158 The doits on hand in 1739 were sold for £12 18s. Sc., and in 1743 the discount on doits ..at four for a halfpenny amounted to £7 5s. Sc.

2. *transf. and fig.* A very small piece or part of anything; *absol.* a very little, a bit, a jot; *esp.* in *phr. not to care a doit*.

1660 *FISHER Rusticks Alarm Wks.* (1679) 341 Many Holy Prophets Writings are lost, but not a Doit of the Doctrine. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* III. v. He does not care a doit for your person. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* I. ii. § 83 (1740) 74 No Doit of that appears from him. 1849 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 94 As if anybody out of the family of Friends cared a doit about W. Penn.

Doited, *a. Sc.* [Of uncertain origin: perh. a variant of *DOTED*. As the *oi*, however, is here a true diphthong, the form is to be distinguished from *Sc.* words in which *oi* was merely a fashion of spelling long *o*.]

Having the faculties impaired, esp. by age.

c 1245 *WYNTOUN Cron.* v. xii. 4041 The doyttyd qwenyns off that land. 15.. *Dunbar's Tua mariit Wemen* 377 (Jam.) Full doited was his heid [*S. T. S. ed. reads doited*]. a 1605 *POLWART Flying v. Montgomerie* 36 At mens command that laikes ingyne, Qubilke, doyttyd dyours! gart the dyte them. 1707 *BURNS Brigs of Ayr* 144 Fit only for a doited monkish race. 1823 *LAMB Elia Ser.* II. N. Year's Coming of Age, Which plainly shewed her old head to be little better than crazed and doited. 1825 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* II. Oct. (1894) II. 351 Old friends left in the bloom of youth have .. become .. doited old bodies.

Doitkin: see *DODKIN*.

Dokan, *en.* obs. forms of *DOCKEN*.

Doke (*dōk*). Now only *dial.* Also 7-8 *doak*. [*perh.* originally *dolk*, var. of *DALK* 2, *DAWK* 1: cf. *E. Fris. dolke* small hollow, dimple; see also *DOLK*.] A hollow, depression; a dint; a dimple.

1615 *CROOK Body of Man* 621 The doke or dimple in the middle of the chin. 1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 64 *Doke*, a deep dint or furrow. 1694 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Seb.* 130 His two forefeet, which he had thrust so into the soft of her sides, as to make two deep doaks there. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4156/4 Stolen. a. Mare. with a Doke in her Skull over her right Eyebrow four inches long. 1866 *Spectator* 20 Jan. 72 The little doke in the end of the nose.

Doke, *obs.* form of *DUCK*, *DUKE*.

Doket, *obs.* form of *DOCKET*, *DUCAT*.

Doketie, *Do-ketism*, etc., forms preferred by some to *DOCKET*, *DOCKETISM*, etc., as truer phonetic representatives of the Greek. See *K*.

1677 *EADE Comm. Thess.* 149 The apostle had his eye on Docket views. 1822 *CAVE & BANKS tr. Dornier's Chr. Doctr.* III. 206 The finest form of Docketism. 1822-3 *SCHAFER Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 445 The docketistic Gnostics.

Dokimastic, *-asy*, var. ff. *DOCTIMASTIC*, *-ASY*.

Dol, *obs.* form of *DAL*, *DOLE*, *DULL*.

Dolabrato, *a. Bot.* [*f.* *L. dolābra* (see next) + -ATE 2.] = *DOLABRIFORM*. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

† **Dola-bre**. *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. dolābra* mattock, pickax, *f. dolāre* to chip, hew; prob. immediately from an identical OF. form.] An adze.

1474 *Caxton Cheese* III. ii. Evjib, The carpenters ben signified by the dolabre or squyer.

Dolabriform (*dolā-brifōrm*), *a.* [*f.* *L. dolābra* pickax + *forma* shape, form: cf. *F. dolabriforme*.] Ax-shaped, cleaver-shaped; in *Bot.* applied to fleshy leaves having one side thick and straight, the other sharp and convex, as in *Mesembryanthemum dolabriforme*. Also, in *Entom.*, to joints of antennæ or other parts of a similar form.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, Botany Tab. 2 Distinctions of the Leaves. *Dolabriform*. 1819 *Pantologia, Dolabriform* ..in botany, an axe or hatchet-shaped leaf. Compressed, roundish, obtuse ..with a sharp edge, roundish below. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 294 Palpi ..terminated by a dolabriform joint. 1843 *HUMPHREYS Brit. Moths* II. 119 Wings ..with broad black fascia ..which extends ..as far as the middle of the wing, where it is dolabriform.

† **Dolation**. *Obs. rare* -*o*. [*n.* of action *f. L. dolāre* to hew.] Smoothing with an adze.

1656 *BLOUNT Gl. Dolation*, a smoothing or making even.

Dolcan (*dōl'kân*). [*f.* It. *dolce* sweet: cf. It. *dolcino*.] A kind of organ stop (see *quots.*).

1852 *J. J. SEIDEL Organ* 20 Stops ..made wider at the upper end than the lower, as is the case with the ..Dolcan. 1877 *HOPKINS & RIMBAULT The Organ* (ed. 3) II. xxii. 137 Dolcan ..is a manual stop of 8 feet, the pipes of which are of larger diameter at the top than at the bottom, producing a very agreeable tone.

|| **Dolce far niente** (*dōl'se fār niente*). [*It.*; = 'sweet doing nothing'.] Delightful idleness.

1824 *BYRON in Moore Life* (1832) III. 100 (Stanf.) Making the most of the 'dolce far niente' [at Hastings]. 1830 *LOWRY in Life* (1891) I. 187 It is there ..that the dolce far niente of a summer evening is most heavenly. 1883 *W. H. RUSSELL in 19th Cent.* Sept. 490 That form of the *dolce far niente* which is termed meditation.

attrib. 1863 *H. KINGSLEY Hillyars & Burtons* i, His *dolce far niente*, insolent manner.

Dolcinist, *-ite*: see *DOLCINIST*.

† **Dold**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*perh.* orig. *pa. pple.* of **dol-en*, var. of *dull-en*, *DULL* v.: cf. OE. *dol* adj., dull, foolish, stupid; also *Sc. doud*, *Dow* v.3] Stupid, inert, as through old age, cold, etc.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 27 (Noe) Hit is wonder that I last sich an old dote Alle dold (*rime* old). *Ibid.* 98 (*Shepherd*

in field by night) What these wedirs ar cold, and I am ylle happyd; I am nere hande dold, so long have I nappyd.

Doldrum (*dōl'drūm*). Usually in *pl. doldrums*. [*app.* in its origin a slang term, prob. a deriv. of *prec.*, or of *dol*, *DULL*. For the form cf. *tantrum*.]

† 1. *slang.* A dullard; a dull, drowsy, or sluggish fellow. *Obs.*

1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 571/1 A *doldrum* is, we believe, the cant word for a long sleeper. 1824 *SCOTT Let. to Son* 22 Oct. in *Lockhart*, I hope you will make your way to the clever fellows and not put up with Doldrums. [a 1840 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg., Row in Omnibus* 1 Doldrum the Manager sits in his chair.]

2. *pl. The doldrums.*

a. A condition of dullness or drowsiness; dumps, low spirits, depression.

1811 *Morning Herald* 13 Apr. in *Spirit Pub. Jnl.* (1812) XV. 175, I am now in the doldrums; but when I get better, I will send you [etc.]. 1835 *MARRYAT Jac. Faithf.* xi, 'Come, father, old Dictionary is in the doldrums; rouse him up with another stave.' 1862 *Athenaeum* 30 Aug. 266 A glass of brandy-and-water is a panacea for the doldrums. 1886 *C. KERNE Let.* in *G. S. Layard Life* xi. (1892) 363 The great thing is to evade 'the Doldrums'.

b. The condition of a ship in which, either from calms, or from baffling winds, she makes no headway; a becalmed state.

1824 *BYRON Island* II. xxi, From the bluff head where I watch'd to-day, I saw her in the doldrums; for the wind Was light and baffling. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* xliii, As we ran along the coast, I perceived a vessel under the high land in what the sailors called the *doldrums*; this is, almost becalmed, or her sails flapping about in every direction with the eddying winds.

fig. 1883 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Feb. 20 The ship of State has escaped the tornado, but seems becalmed in a kind of political and financial doldrums. 1895 *SIR T. SUTHERLAND in Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 1/3 At the present moment the trade appears to be in the doldrums.

c. An intellectually non-plussed condition.

1871 *G. MEREDITH H. Richmond* xxvii, My wits are in the doldrums. 1876 *J. R. O'FLANAGAN Irish Bar* (1879) 142 The Counsellor's questions put him in a doldrum.

3. *transf.* A region in which ships are specially liable to be becalmed; *spec.* (*Equatorial doldrums*), the region of calms and light baffling winds near the equator, where the trade winds meet and neutralize each other.

(Apparently due to a misunderstanding of the phrase 'in the doldrums', the state being taken as a locality.)

1825 *MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea* x. § 583 The 'equatorial doldrums' is another of these calm places. Besides being a region of calms and baffling winds, it is a region noted for its rains. 1883 *E. F. KNIGHT Cruise Falcon* (1887) 26 The sultry doldrums, where a ship may lie for weeks, a region of unbearable calm, broken occasionally by violent squalls.

Dole (*dōl*), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 *dāl*, 2-4 *dal* (e, 3 *doyl*, 4-6 *dool* (e, 5 *doylle*, *dool*, 6 *Sc. daill*, 6-7 *dool* (e, 3- *dole*. [*OE. dāl*, a parallel form to *dāl* which gives *DEAL* *sb.* 1. In senses 5-7, used as *n.* of action from *DEAL* v. See also *DALE* 2.]

† 1. The state of being divided; division. *Obs.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* viii. 23 Ic sette dal betwux þin folc & min folc. c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 446 in *O. E. Misc.* 50 Hi nolden þer-of makie nones cunnes dol. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23521 (Trin.) Þei are in onehed 50 in dōle.

† 2. A part or division of a whole; a portion; = *DEAL* *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 25 Is þes middan-geard dalm gedæled. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Beo heo dal neominde of heofene riches blisse. c 1200 *ORMIN* 8266 Sibbenn was be kinedom O fowwre daledd. a 1255 *Anscr. R.* 10 Þe latere dōle of his sawe limpeð to recluses; vor þer beoð two dolen to two manere of men þet beoð of religiun. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 151 On four doles delen he ðe 3er. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 216 Þer he tynþ þe type dōol of his tour ryche. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3844 As þai be forthinge-dole had of þe fode past. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* xlviii. (1878) 104 Amongst those same hillocks deuide them by doles.

b. *Mining.* A portion of ore: see *quots.*

1823 *CRABE Technol. Dict., Dole* (Min.), a pile of ore for sale. 1874 *J. H. COLLINS Metal Mining* 112 The piles or doles belonging to the different parties. 1880 *W. CORNW. Gloss.*, *Dole*, a parcel of copper ore; a share in a mine; mine dues. 'What dōle do you pay?'

† c. A portion of a common or undivided field; = *DALE* 2. *Obs.*

1523 *FITZGERARD Surv.* 41 They [meadows] ought to be well staked bytwene euery mannes dōle. 1621 *Manch. Cr. Lett. Rec.* (1885) XI. 263 One Barne and a dōle of Lande. 1767 *W. MARSHALL Norfolk* II. 20 To cut and burn ant-hills off a dōle belonging to his farm, upon a common.

d. A portion (conventionally fixed) for sale; a 'lot'.

1807 *Doncaster Tradesman's Advt. Bill*, We shall clear out several hundred doles of superior Wakefield Worsted at 9½d and 11½d per dōle.

3. A part allotted or apportioned to one, or belonging to one by right; share, portion, lot. *arch.* a 1225 *St. Marker.* 22 Ne schaltu habben wið me dale of heouene riche. a 1240 *Ureisin* 150 in *Cott. Hom.* 199 Pu schalt me a neir dol of heouerliche blisse. c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 414 in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* II. 287 Made al Englund yhol Falle to ys oune dol. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 699, I.. d3yt drwry þer-inne, doole alþer-sweetest. 1548 *FORREST Pleas. Poesye* 649 O Nobul thynghe belongethe to youre Doale (*rime* soule). 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* II. iii. 176 What great creation, and what dōle of honour Flies where you bid it. 1676 *HALE Contempl.* i. 272 Our measure and dōle is given unto us. 1871 *TENNISON Last Tournament* 556 Hath not our great Queen My dōle of beauty trebled?

4. Portion or lot (in life); fate, destiny: chiefly in proverbial phr. *Happy man be his dōle.* arch.

1a 1500 *Parl. Byrdes* 179 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 176, I would the hauke brake his necke, Or [were] brought vnto some myscheuous dale [prime tale]. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 169 Happy man happy dole, so say sycke and hole. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. 11. 79 Happy man be his dōle, say I: euery man to his businesse. 1603 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 638 Let us that are unhurt and whole Fall on, and happy Man be's Dole. 1803 W. S. ROSE *Amadis* 99 Death be his dōle who worst maintains the strife. 1838 *Southey Doctor V.* 147 Happy man would be his dōle, who, when he had made up his mind [etc.].

5. Dealing out or distribution of gifts; esp. of food or money given in charity.

c 1200 *LAY.* 19646 Six cinhtes..gan to bas kinges dale, swulc heo weoren vn-hale. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 165 Messagers in pouere monne wede, pat at dōles in be court her mete myd opere bede. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* iii. xv. 375 Of the ouerplus make doole to othere. 1600 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1637) 60 The Gifts here spoken of are distributed as it were by doale. 1653 MILTON *Hirings* Wks. (1851) 388 As he dispenses it in his Sunday Dole. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2), *Strettham, Surry.* has a charity-school, and a dole every Sunday, of 21 two-penny loaves. 1876 *Browning La Saisias* 59 Pleasures stinted in the dole.

† b. Dealing, distribution, delivery (of blows, death). *Obs.*

a 1505 (ed. Pynson) *Sir Beues* (1885) 48 note, Al they sayde, seke and hole, That they had ben at Beuys dōle. 1597 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 1321/2 They..fought courageously, as if the Greeks and Troians had dealt their deadlie dōle. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. 1. 169 That in the dōle of blowes your Son might drop. 1601 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* iv. ii. Dealing large dōles of death. 1691 MILTON *Samson* 1529 What if..He now be dealing dōle among his foes?

6. That which is distributed or doled out; esp. a gift of food or money made in charity. Hence, a portion sparingly doled out.

1306 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* iii. 63 Whon 3e 3iuen dōles. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccxvii. (1482) 311 A dōle to poure peple of vi shyllinges viii pens to be deloyd peny mele. 1566 R. MIGHILLS in *Suckling Suffolk* (1847) 86 There was tythe of fysche called Christs dōle, paid in this manner: vidl. of euery fisher boat going to the sea, half a dōle. 1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff. Cons.* vi. 306 Rich men cast into the Treasury large Dōles, and royall offerings. 1793 *BURKE Rem. Policy Allies* Wks. VII. 136 At Paris..the bread they buy is a daily dōle. 1806 *MERVILLE Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xl. 55 Recipients of the ordinary dōle of grain. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Jan. 59/4 Not a penny of it was distributed until November 1, and then only in dōles and dribbles.

† b. Reward given to hounds. *Obs.*

1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 144 The houndes must be rewarded with the Bowels, the blood and the feete..it is not called a reward but a dōle. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 187/2 Dole is the reward of a Roe-Buck, given to the Hounds.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1648 *MILTON Apol. Smeat.* i. Wks. (1847) 85/1 Who made you the busy almoner to deal about this dōle of laughter and reprehension? 1844 *Mrs. BROWNING Vision Poets* ccxvi. Poems 1850 i. 232 Hand-service, to receive world's dōle.

† 7. Dealing, intercourse; = DALE 2 a. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 683 (Trin.) Pese beestis were so meke in dōle Wipouten hurtyng bei 3eoden hole. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmi. Par. 1 Peter* iii. 7 Yf both parties..refrayne from bodily doale. 1561 *Child Marriages* (1897) 9 He had neuer any Carnall dole with her.

8. *attrib.* and *comb.* as in *dole-bag*, *-beer*, *-cup*, *-penny*, *-silver*; *dole-fish* (see quot. 1641); *dole-land*, *-meadow*, *-moor*, a piece of common land, moor, etc. in which various persons have portions indicated by landmarks, but not divided off; *doleman*, *-woman*, a man or woman who receives a dōle; *dole-window*, a window at which dōles were distributed.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch. i.* i. Sell the *dole-beere to aqua-vitæ men. 1593 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius Nomenclator* (N.) *Pain d'amusos*, *dole-bread. a 1658 *BROME City Wit* iv. iv. Wks. 1873 i. 352 Five pound in dōle bread. a 1845 *Mrs. BRAY Warleigh* xiii. He..received the customary fee, and having drunk what was called a *dole cup of excellent waters, returned home. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 2 No..person..shall..bie any dōle or dooles of any of the maryners of any of the seid shyppe or shippes, called the maryners *dole fysshe. 1641 *Ternes de la Ley* 126 Dole-fish seemeth to bee those fishes which the fisher-men yearly employed in the North seas, doe of custome receive for their allowance. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 57 The plots of field are often parcelled out like *dole-lands in petty compartments. 1881 *Times* 30 Mar. 11/4 The trustees, the *dolemen, and the *dolewomen might be a small group of old faces well known to one another. 1796 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Dole-Meadow, a Meadow wherein several Persons have a share. 1845-7 *HONE Every-Day Bk.* II. 918 The two large pieces of common land called *Dolemoors. *Ibid.* 921 The Marks for allotting Dolemoors. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 314 This *dole-penny is..given to all persons then residing in the parish. 1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 169 (Jam.) All landis, annuells, obitis, *dall silver, mailis, rentis, etc. 1850 *TURNER Dom. Arch.* III. ii. vii. 214 In the hall..is a low side window, called a *Dole window, formerly used for distributing alms.

Dole, dool, dule (dōl, dūl), *sb.* 2 *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: a. 3-4 dool, del, (3 deil, 4 diol, dyel), 4-5 deel, dele, (deyl(le); b. 3-5 dool, (5 doell); 3-5 dol, (4-5 doul, 5 doll), 4-9 dool, dōle, (4-7 doole, 6 doal(e, 7 dōwle); 4 dōil, 4-5 doile, doyl, doyll, 5 doylle; γ. 4 duol, dul, 4-9 dule, 4-5 duy1, 5 Sc. dwle, 6-7 dulle, duill; 6

doul, 6-7 dewle, 7-8 Sc. deule; δ. 5 duyel, dueyl, deuel, 6-7 duell. [a. OF. *doel* (11th c.), *duel* (12-14th c.), *deol*, *diol*, *dial*, *diel*, *del* (13th c.), *dol*, *dul*, *deul* (14th c.), *duil*, *duell* (16-17th c.); mod.F. *deuil*:-late L. *dolium* grief. The manifold forms of the OF. word are reflected in Middle English. The *dol* type, which first prevailed, and was at length reduced to *dūl*, became obs. before 1500. The *dōl*, *dole* form survived in English till the 16th c., and its normal representative in modern English is *dool*; but the word became to a great extent obsolete by 1600, and some of its modern revivers have preferred the ME. spelling *dole*. It has always been retained in Sc., where it is now regularly *dōl*, *dūl*, variously spelt *dool*, *duil*, *dule*; *dūle* also occurred in English from 14th to 16th c., and is used in preference to *dole* or *dool* by some modern poets. In addition to these derivatives from OF., the forms *duyel*, *duy1*, *deul*, *duell*, imitating later French types, occur from Caxton onwards.]

1. Grief, sorrow, mental distress.

a. c 1200 *S. Eng. Leg. i.* 42/285 Ech man hadde dool þerof. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I.* vii. For del ne mihte he speke na more. c 1300 *Cast. Love* 110 Alas whiche sorowe and dyel ther wes! 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxi. 306 And al his issue sholden deye with dool. c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xxv. Thenke quat..dele, that I inne duelle.

β. a 1240 *Wokunge in Cott. Hom.* 285 Leue me vnderstonde þi dol and herteli to felen sum hwat of þe sorbe. c 1300 *Scynyn Sag.* (W.) 2574 For doel therof amowere he starf. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 165 [She] felle R[ichard] to fote gretand, þat doole him nam. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Thomas* 250 He vald..bryne þame sene in dōle and va. c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* i. i. (1544) 4 a. Continual sorow, dread, dōle. c 1450 *Merlin* 90 The quene dide wepe as she that hadde grette dool. c 1460 *Towneley M.* (Surtees) 62 Alas for doyle we dy! 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 155. I..Am like for desperate doole to dye. 1580 *SIDNEY P.* XLIII. vi. Why art thou, my soule, Cast down in such dōle? c 1605 *POLWART Flyingw.* *Montgomery* 526 Dryve, with doole, to death detestabill, This mad malicious monster miserabill. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 804 To change Torment with ease, & soonest recompence Dole with delight. 1796 C. KEITH *Farmer's Hat* 31 They banish hence a care and dool. 1800 *SCOTT Monast.* v. The Kelpy has risen from the fathomless pool, He has lighted his candle of death and of dool. 1850 *Mrs. BROWNING Poems* II. 87 Earth's warm-beating joy and dole.

γ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23975 (Cott.) Hir dule (v.r. dole) ne ma i nocht for-dill, Bot wit hir weeping wepe i will. c 1445 *WYNTOUN Chron.* viii. xxvii. 93 The Dwie, þat þai had in þat Fycht. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xiv. 23 The dulis that communis dōis sustene. 1631 A. CRAIGIE *Pilgr. & Heremite* 7 Thy duill, her delight. a 1680 *ROSSSETTI Dante & Circ.* ii. (1874) 287, I stand all day in fear and dule. 8. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I.* i. My song, Of duet that Deth hath diht us newe. c 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 18 b. Wherof their king..hath had grette duyel and sorowe. *Ibid.* 116 Jason demened so grette a duyel and sorow.

2. The expression of sorrow or grief; mourning, weeping, lamentation; chiefly in phr. *To make dole*, to lament, mourn.

a. c 1200 *Behet* 645 in *S. Eng. Leg. i.* 125 þe dool þat thomas makede: no tounge telle ne may. a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 83 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 15 Who spek of deil a-3e þat del. neuer such nas þer none. c 1350 *Leg. Cath.*, *Joachim & Anna* 133 Gret diol made Anne for him. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xx. 318 Þauh men maken muche dool in here angre, And beo impacient in here penaunces. c 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 774 For hurre deth he made gret deyile.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10455 (Gött.) Þu blamys me for i mak dol. *Ibid.* 16752-97 (Cott.) Ik a creature for his ded made doyl on þer wise. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 99 Jesus making dool in himself cam to þe sepulchre. c 1450 *Merlin* 34 After the corse was made grette dool and wepyng. a 1547 *SURREY Brevit.* iv. 43 Time of thy doole, thy spouse new dead, I graunt None might thee move. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. i. ii. 139 Making such pittifull dōle. 1790 *BURNS Bar's Epitaph* 5 Owre this grassy heap sing dool, And drap a tear. 1850 *TENNISON Elaine* 1130 She died. So that day there was dōle in Astolat.

γ. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3785 Four sithes he ful a-doun y-sowe, & opre dules made ynowe, & ofte cryede, 'Alas!' c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 710 For the dule he made ther-fore, The knyght hym selven he was for-lore. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ensis* ii. i. 25 Thair langsum duile and murning. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 13 There was evensong song of our Lady, very freshely, to recompense the deal before. 1559 *SACKVILLE in Mirr. Mag.* Induct. xiv. The deadly dewle, which she so sore dyd make, With dolefull voyce. 1567 *FENTON Fragm. Disc.* 12 Dolefull voyce, redoubled with an echo of treble dule.

δ. c 1500 *Malusine* xxxiii. 234 He left & passed his duell the best wyse that he coude. a 1656 *USHER Ann.* vi. (1688) 95 Continual duell, and mourning for him.

† b. *Clothes, habit, weeds of dole*: mourning garments, = sense 5. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10419 (Laud) Clothis of dele (v.r. deol) she did on thore. 1388 *WYCLIF 2 Sam.* xiv. 2 Be thou clothid with clooth of duy1 (v.r. deol, dool, deel, dey1). 1577 *FENTON Gold. Epist.* (1582) 5 To weare attire of dule.

† 3. Physical pain or suffering. *Obs. rare.*

c 1300 *Sir Beues* 602 Þis is þe ferste dai of þoul, Þe god was boren wip outen dool. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2757 He for dul of þe dent diued to be ground.

4. That which excites sorrow, grief, or pity; a grievous or piteous thing; a grief, sorrow.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. i.* 43/303 Pat deol it was to seo. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxviii. 63 Grette dool and pyte was hit to byholde. c 1450 *Chav. Assigne* 359 Hit was doole for to see y^e sorowe y^e made. c 1450 *Erie Tolous* 801 Grette dele hyt was to seo. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 47

Gret doyl it is to se this watyr so wyde! 1789 *BURNS To Toothache* iv. O' a' the numerous human dools..Thou bear'st the gree.

† 5. *transf.* Clothing or trappings worn as a sign of mourning; 'mourning'. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Malusine* xxxiv. 239 The kynge..fette the pucelle, and despoyled her of her duy1 & black clothing. 1599 *Sickness & Death Philip II.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 286 My body shall be borne by eight of my chiefest servants..all in dewle. 1636 in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 80 A horse in doole. 16.. in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 32 Sertayne gentlemen in Dowe. 1734 R. KEITH *Hist. Ch. & St. Scot.* 207 (Jam.) To wear the deule for that day.

6. A funeral. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 50 The conduyt & ordre of thys dolorous dole was commaunded to sir William Philip treasurer of the kinges houshold. a 1588 *BWICK Upgetting* (1850) 13 'The spak o' the great Swair's deeth..and the number o' fwoak that went to his dhael.'

† 7. A fanciful term for a company of doves. [From their mournful cooing.] *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Duell of Turillias.

8. *attrib.*, as *dole colour*; *dole-cloth*, *-pall*, a funeral pall; *dole (dūle) habit*, weeds, mourning clothes; *dule tree*, ? a hanging-tree, a gibbet.

1508 *DUNBAR Tua Martir Wemen* 420, I drup..with a ded luke, in my dule habit. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 73 Young Alexander was crownit King efter King William his Fader deceisit, and tuke on him the Dule Weid, and for his Saik delt Almous Deid. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 241 Arrayit in thair dule habit, for doloure of thair husbandis. 1548 in T. THOMSON *Collect. Inventories* 103 (Jam.) Item, foure doole palis of blak clyath. 1750 J. WILSON in *Collect. Dying Test.* (1806) 154 Then Zion got on her dool weed. 1870 *EDGAR Runnymede* 178 The dule tree is your sure doom. 1876 *Whitby Glass.*, *Doolaweeds*, mourning attire. 1881 *STEVENSON Virg. Purisique* 165 The gibbets and dule trees of mediæval Europe.

Dole, *sb.* 3 [ad. L. *dol-us* deceit, cunning, trickery, a. Gr. *dolōs*: cf. F. *dol* (16th c.), It., Sp. *dolo*.]

† 1. Guile, deceit, fraud. *Obs.*

1563-67 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) II. 330 No dole, no fraud, no guile was ever found in his mouth. 1612 *AINSWORTH Annot. Ps. v.* 7 Deceit, dole or guile. 1839 J. P. KENNEDY *Rob of Bowi* xii. (1860) 127 What dole hath he done?

2. *Sc. Law.* 'The corrupt, malicious, or evil intention essential to the guilt of a crime' (Bell).

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Under Dole are comprehended the vices and errors of the will, which are immediately productive of the criminal act, though not premeditated, but the effect of sudden passion. In this respect Dole differs from what the English law calls malice. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 526 Capable of dole. 1795 *SCOTT in Lockhart Life* July, To preclude all presumption of dole. 1880 *MURHEAD Gatous* iii. § 211 He is held to have killed wrongfully to whose dole or fault death is attributable (*causis dolo aut culpa id acciderit*).

Dole, *sb.* 4, variant of *Dool*, boundary mark, etc.

Dole, *v.* 1 Also 6 *Sc. dale*. [f. *DOLE sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To give as a dōle; to distribute by way of alms, or in charity.

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 317 The same day my mastyr toke to mastyr Perse Baxter, to dōle for my lady in almesse, x. s. 1509 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* i. iv. 188 If to the Parish poerty, At his wisht death, be dōld a half-penny. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 40 That daye shall bee doled to fifty poore men fifty loaves. 1764 *GOLDAM. Cit. W.* cxii. The officers appointed to dōle out public charity. 1868 *STANLEY Westm. Abb.* iii. 170 The bread and meat doled out to the poor of Westminster.

2. To give out in small quantities; to portion or parcel out in a sparing or niggardly manner.

1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xv. vi. This comfort..she doled out to him in daily portions. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 84 They accordingly doled out supplies to him very sparingly. 1886 J. R. REES *Pleas. Bk. Worm* v. 169 The critic..doles out a limited number of praises.

† 3. To deal about, around, to distribute. *Obs.*

1701 *ROWE Amb. Step-Moth.* v. ii. 299 Thy Arts That Dold about Destruction to our Enemies. a 1718 *Wks.* (1747) II. 293 (Jod.) And Plenty doles her various bounties round. 1766 *L.D. MANSFIELD Sp. agst. Prerogative* (Jod.), Compensations most liberally doled about to one another.

Hence *Dol'ing vbl. sb.*

15.. *Aberdeen Burgh Rec.* I. 210 (Jam. Supp.) And viij s. and the daling of thair aill for the second fault. 1876 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* VI. lxi. 2 All this temporary dōling and coaling is worse than useless.

Dole, *v.* 2 ? *Obs.* Also 4 *deol* (e, 5-6 *dool* (e, *Sc. dule*, 7 *duill*. [a. OF. *doleir*, *doloir*, mod.F. *douloir*:-L. *dolere* to grieve. In the stem-accented forms the OF. verb had the same variety as *DOLE sb.* 2 (ind. pres. *duell*, *duels* (*deus*), *duelt* (*deut*), *dolons*, *dolox*, *duelent*), whence the ME. variant forms.]

† 1. *intr.* To sorrow, grieve, mourn, lament. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 2734 Alisandres folk deoleth, y-wis, For the knyght that is y-slawe. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 68, I wente dolyng on the heeth, and wist not what to doo for sorowe. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Martir Wemen* 450 We wemen..We dule for na euill deid, sa it be derne haldin. 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 161/11 To Doolle, sorow, dolere. a 1668 *DAVENANT Play-House to be Let* i. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 27 Dismiss your dōling, and let in your poet.

b. Used of the mournful cooing of doves.

1848 W. E. AVTOUN in *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 110 The throstle's song was silenced, And the dōling of the dove. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 218 From the dark woods..you hear the dōling of the cushats.

† 2. *trans.* To mourn, bewail. *Obs.*

1567 *TURBERV. Poems* (Chalmers) II. 617/1 He full shrilly shrigit and doolde his wofull chaunce.

†3. To grieve. *Obs.*
 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. iii. It duills mee that I am thy mother!

Hence *Dol'ing* *vbl. sb.*
 1668 [see 1]. 1815 L. HUNT *Feast Poets* 19 There has been such a doling and sameness. 1848-52 [see 1 b].

Dole, *v.3* *Glove-manuf.* [a. F. *dole-r* to chip, plane, etc. (12th c.), spec. to pare and thin skins for gloves:—L. *dolāre* to hew, plane.] *trans.*
 To pare and thin (leather or skins).

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 4/1 The kid skin... after it has been unhaird, dressed, nourished, staked, soaked in egg yolk... dried, stained, stretched, 'doled', or pared, and cut into shape... is then punched. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 38 The doling or reducing the skin to an even substance.

Dole: see DOOL, DOWEL, DULL.

†**Doleance**. *Obs.* Also 5 *doleaunce*, 6 *doliance*, *dolauunce*. [a. F. *dolance*, earlier *dolance*, *doulance* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) f. *dolant*, -iant, ancient pr. pple. of *doloir*, *douloir* to grieve.]

1. Sorrowing, grieving; sorrow, grief.
 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vi. 26 Herynge the cries, & seeynge be wepynges, the grete sorowe & dolaunce of the vertuose and noble mayden. 1523 in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* II. 103 By way of dolaunce and sorrow. 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VII. (1677) 519 Esteeming it their duty to express their dolaunce for that accident.

2. Plaintive utterance; complaining, complaint.
 1594 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 104 Albeit ye make some dolaunce in your letters. 1594 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xii. 30 Any motion, by way of complainte or dolaunce. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 198 All their dolaunces herd and remedied. 1656 FINNET *For. Ambass.* 97 The substance of these dolaunces, I. imparted to the Ambassador.

Doleant, *pp. a. rare*. [f. DOLEANCE; it coincides with OF. *doliant*, *dolcant*, pr. pple. of *doloir* to grieve.] = DOLENT.

1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* vii. 95 She is... a lachrymose, grumbling, dolaunt, miserable waiting woman.

Doleful (*dō'lfūl*), *a.1* Also *deol-*, *del(e)-*, *dul(e)-*, *dil-*, *doil-*, etc. [f. DOLE *sb.2* + -FUL. In ME. found with the variant forms of DOLE *sb.2*; but *doleful* has been the standard form since 16th c.] Full of or attended with dole or grief; sorrowful.

1. Fraught with, accompanied by, or causing grief, sorrow, etc.; distressful, gloomy, dreary, dismal.

1275 LAY. 6002 Ac hit was a deoful þing: þat he ne moste leng beo king. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 237 Þat was a deluol cas. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7182 (G811.) To deoful (v.rr. deoful, deofull) dede þai suld him bring. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xiii. Lo! hou diful dethe hase thi Dame dyte! 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 521 Torrent toke a duful wey, Downe in a depe valey. 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 99 Lord, who schall do þat doulful dede? 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 23 Scho playit sangis dufull to heir. 1565 T. RANDOLPH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 202 The deufull daye of the buriall of ber howsbande. 1568 TIMNEY *Disc. Marriage* Dvj. The dolefull place, where he lay. 1604 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. ii. 49 The moste dolefulllest noyse he ever heard. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 65 Regions of sorrow, doleful shades. 1795 *Pope's Odyss.* xxiii. 349 In the doleful mansions he survey'd His royal mother. 1847 EMERSON *Refr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 354 Here is... a string of doleful tragedies, merry Italian tales, and Spanish voyages.

2. Of persons, their state, etc.: Full of pain, grief, or suffering; sorrowful, sad.

1430 LYDG. *Thebes* III. (R.) Amphiorax they carry Set in his chair with a doleful hert. 1555 BRADFORD in *Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 307 For the dolefull bodies of Gods people to reste in. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 9 There find the virgin, dolefull, desolate. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Heart* fled again iii. The doleful Ariadne so, On the wide shore forsaken stood. 1809 LYTTON *Devereux* II. ii, Never presume to look doleful again.

3. Expressing grief, mourning, or suffering.
 1275 LAY. 11997 His heorte ne mihte beo sori for þane deofulle cri. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6877 Þai sal dufelful crying and sorow here. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 291 In dufull clothes they hem clothe. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 104 In signe of mourning: Women... are clothed in white, the doleful colour there. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* III. (1824) 550 She would... look up... with such a doleful expression. 1805 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiii. He went to his business with a doleful face.

B. sb. (pl.) A doleful state. *collog.* (Cf. *dismals*.)
 1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* II. 309 You have enough of the dolefuls at Langreath. 1822 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. viii. 149 We shall be in the dolefuls all the year.

Doleful, *a.2* *rare*. [f. DOLE *sb.3* + -FUL.] Full of 'dole', crafty, malicious.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, Dolefull or craftie, *dolosus*. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* III. § 207 A depository... being liable only in so far as he himself has done something doleful [*si quid ipse dolo malo fecerit*].

Dolefully (*dō'lfūli*), *adv.1* Forms: see the adj. [f. DOLEFUL *a.1* + -LY *2*.] In a doleful manner; sorrowfully, mournfully, sadly; drearily, dismally.
 1290 *Beket* 1481 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 149 Heo weopen and criden deofullliche. 1393 LAGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 419 Þat agag... and al hus lyge pumpe Sholde deye deofullliche for dedes of here eldren. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 222 Behold if ever ye saw body... thus dufullly dight. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1521) 303 Hauē pite on hym so dolefully standyng before the. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 193 How dolefully his doole thou didst rehearse. 1668 DAVENANT *Play-House to be Let* Wks. (1673) 101 They love sad Tunes, how dolefully they ring! 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. (R.) The circumstances which we so dolefully lament. 1808 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 338 We... sat dolefully staring out of window.

Dolefully, *adv.2* *rare*. [f. DOLEFUL *a.2* + -LY *2*.] With dole, fraud, or malice.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* IV. § 47 note, Was the thing deposited, and has the depository dolefully failed to restore it?

Dolefulness. [f. DOLEFUL *a.1* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being doleful; grief, sadness, sorrowfulness; dreariness, melancholy.

1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 227 Ther had nevyr woman more doolfulness. 1530 PALSGR. 214/2 Dolefulness, tristesse. 1566 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 Wordes... expressing wonderfully the dolefulness of the song. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* i, Sir Adrian offered no reason for dolefulness.

Dolence. *rare*. [f. DOLENT: see -ENCE.] Mourning, expression of grief.

1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 301 The song... rises first to plaintive dolence, then to a passionate wail.

Dolent (*dō'lent*), *a. (sb.) arch.* Also 5 *dolant(e)*, *dolaunt*. [a. F. *dolent* grieving, sad, suffering (11th c.), ad. L. *dolent-em*, pr. pple. of *dolere* to grieve; also (in Caxton) a. OF. *dolant*, pr. pple. of *doloir*, *douloir* to grieve.]

1. Sorrowing, grieving; sorrowful, sad.
 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxvi. 64 A sorowful woman, and ful dolente. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vi. 25 The damoyzell dolaut. 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 169 All the other knyghtes were ryghte dolent for his sake. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* III. iv. The king is angry... And the passionate duke Effeminately dolent. 1868 LONGFELLOW tr. *Dante's Inferno* III. 1 Through me the way is to the city dolent! Through me the way is to eternal dole.

2. Expressing or indicating grief or sorrow; mournful, doleful.

1400 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 68 Dolaunte lamentacyons rewtthes and complayntes. 1552 LYNDSEAY *Monarchie* 5150 With dolent Lamentatioun. 1882 *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 Mar. 278 Why these dolent reflections?

†3. Attended with or causing sorrow or grief; grievous, distressing. *Obs.*

1409 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. vii. 181 The dolent and sorowfull deith comynge otymes sodaynly. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 7 Him... Quhome dolent deith bes laity dowe deuoir.

†**B. as sb.** A sorrowful or suffering person. *rare*.

1530 *Calisto & M.* in *Hazl. Dodley* I. 82 Is this the dolent for whom thou makist petition?

Hence **Dolently** *adv.*

1508 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* (1809) 782, I thynke never Prince tookte it more sorrowfully nor more dolently.

Dolar (*dō'lar*), *rare*. In 6 *dolar*. [f. DOLE *v.1* + -ER *1*.] One who doles; a dispenser.

1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boethius* II. metr. ii. 10 The liberal dolar of golds plenty.

Dolerin(e) (*dō'lérin*), *Min.* [a. F. *dolérine*, f. Gr. *dolēros* deceptive + -INE.] (See *quots.*)

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II, *Dolerin*, a gneissoid rock in the Alps, consisting of talc and felspar. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 244 Dolerine is the name given by Jurine to a talc-schist with essential ingredients of felspar and chlorite.

Dolerite (*dō'lérít*), *Min.* [a. F. *dolélite* (*Hauy*), f. Gr. *dolēros* deceptive + -ITE: so called from the difficulty of discriminating its constituents.] A mineral allied to basalt, containing felspar (labradorite) and augite.

1838 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (1865) 594 The variety of basalt called dolerite. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii. 294 Cut through by dykes and masses of dolerite. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 253 The basalts vary considerably in structure: the coarsely crystalline varieties, and those in which the different mineral constituents are sufficiently well developed to be distinguished by the naked eye, are termed dolerites.

attrib. 1880 L. OLIPHANT *Gilead* iii. 82 A small building of dolerite stone... bearing the marks of extreme antiquity.

Hence **Doleritic** *a.*, of the nature of dolerite.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii. 293 Basalt and doleritic trap.

1868 DANA *Min.* 343 Doleritic and basaltic lavas.

Dolerophanite (*dō'lérōfānīt*), *Min.* [f. Gr. *dolēros* deceptive + *phān-*, stem of *phainein* to appear + -ITE. Named by Scacchi, 1873, *dolero-fano*.] A form of sulphate of copper of volcanic formation, found on Mount Vesuvius.

1875 DANA *Min.* App. II. 17.

Dolesome (*dō'lsōm*), *a.* Now *rare*. [f. DOLE *sb.2* + -SOME.] = DOLEFUL *a.1*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 155 All thingis apperit richt doulsum. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* III. 173 Hir doulsum deith be wurs than Jesabell. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 77 In beechen groves, and dolesome shadowy places. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 17 The most part of the dolesom Night. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* xi. 191 The dolesome realms of darkness and of death. 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 135 Soon will the death-bell's knelling A dolesome tale be telling.

Hence **Dolesomely** *adv.*; **Dolesomeness**.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 208, 30 great... bells... ringing all together... and verie dolesomlye. 1608-11 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vows, Death* (R.) The dolesomenesse of the grave. 1894 J. E. VAUX *Ch. Folk Lore* 119 The dolesomenesse of this portion of my book.

Dolless (*dō'les*), *a.* Sc. and U.S. [f. DO *v.* + -LESS: app. sometimes confused with DOWLESS.] Inactive, inefficient, without energy; good for nothing, useless.

1768 E. PICKEN *Poems* 148 (Jam.) Hard is the fate o' any doless tyke, That's forc'd to marrye ane he dinsa like. 1863 GALT *R. Gilhaise* I. 135 (Jam.) Sae casten down, dolless, and

dowie. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Dolless*, inefficient. 'He's a dolless sort of fellow.' 1881 B. TAYLOR *Ballads, Old Pennsylv. Farmer* vi, But they're a dolless set.

Doleur, early var. of DOLOUR.

Dolf, earlier form of Sc. DOWF *a.*

Dolf, -en, obs. pa. t. and pple. of DELVE.

Dolfin, -yn, obs. forms of DOLPHIN.

Dolichocephalic (*dō'likōsēfāl'ik*), *a. Ethnol.*

Also *dolikho-kephalic*. [f. Gr. *dolichos* long + *kephalē* head: cf. *kephalikos* pertaining to the head.] Long-headed: applied to skulls of which the breadth is less than four-fifths (or, according to Broca, three-fourths) of the length; also (less commonly) to tribes of men having such skulls: opposed to BRACHYCEPHALIC.

1849-52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1325/2 The first of these skulls would certainly be placed... in the 'dolichocephalic' division of Professor Retzius. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* I. v. 32 The features are regular, the head dolikhocephalic. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Catlun.* 84 Skulls... with the cephalic index less than 0.8 are Dolichocephalic. 1878 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* v. 142 If we class those skulls in which the relation of the breadth to the length is less than 73 to 100 as long heads, or Dolichocephalic, those in which it is from 74-79 to 100 as medium heads. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Species* 164 Tribes which were tall and dolichocephalic.

So **Dolichocephali** *sb. pl.* [mod. Latin], men with dolichocephalic skulls. **Dolichocephalism**, the condition or quality of being dolichocephalic.

Dolichocephalous *a.* = DOLICHOCEPHALIC. **Dolichocephaly** = dolichocephalism.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ix. 281 [He] classes the Celts among dolichocephali. 1864 *Reader* 17 Dec. 771/1 Skull... highly dolichocephalous and prognathous. 1865 THURNAM *Brit. & Gaul. Skulls in Anthropol. Soc. Lond.* 477 (L.) If dolichocephalism and brachycephalism have ever, as characters, a race-value, they have in this instance. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Catlun.* 112 Brachycephaly diminishing and dolichocephaly increasing with the latitude. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. iv. 148 Welcker finds that short men incline more to brachycephaly, and tall men to dolichocephaly. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 224 Dolichocephalism and prognathism... prevail. 1881 *Ibid.* XXIII. 221 The Australians... are usually represented as black, straight-haired, dolichocephalous.

Dolichoceros (*dō'likōsēras*), *a. rare*. [f. Gr. *dolichos* long + *kéras* horn. Cf. F. *dolichocère*.] Having long 'horns' or antennæ; of or belonging to the *Dolichocera* a sub-tribe of *Muscides* in Latreille's classification. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (1883).

Dolichoderous (*dō'likōdērās*), *a. rare*. Also *-dīrous*. [f. Gr. *dolichodēros* long-necked, f. *dolichos* long + *dērō*, *dērō* neck. Cf. F. *dolichodère*.] Long-necked. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (1883).

Dolichopodous (*dō'likōpōdās*), *a. rare*. [f. Gr. *dolichopōdōs* long-footed, f. *dolichos* long + *pōds*, *pōdō* foot. Cf. F. *dolichopode*.] Having long feet.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Dolichos** (*dō'likōs*), *Bot.* [mod. L., a Gr. *dolichos* long: named in reference to the length of the poda. Cf. F. *dolic*.] A genus of leguminous plants allied to the *Haricot*, widely distributed through Asia, Africa, and America.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Snpp.*, *Dolichos*, in Botany, the name of a genus of plants of the papilionaceous kind. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 130 A species of *Dolichos* lately introduced into Georgia from China. 1890 *Golden South* 198 Fences covered with dolichos, maurandia, and hoyas.

Dolichotis (*dō'likōtis*), *Zool.* [f. Gr. *dolichos* long + *ōtis*, *ōtēr* ear.] A genus of long-eared South American rodents.

1893 W. H. HUDSON *Idle Days Patagonia* iii. 38 Deer, peccary, dolichotis or Patagonian hare.

|| **Dolichurus** (*dō'likū'rūs*), *Gr.* and *L. Pros.* [mod. L., ad. Gr. *dolichourpos* long-tailed; also in prosodic sense.] A dactylic hexameter with a redundant syllable in the last foot. Hence **Dolichouric** *a.*, as a *dolichuric* hexameter.

Dolie, obs. form of DOLY *a.*

Doliman: see DOLMAN.

Doling, *vbl. sb.*: see DOLE *v.1*, 2, 3.

Dolioloid (*dō'liōlōid*), *a. rare*. [f. L. *doliol-um*, dim. of *dolium* cask + -OID.] (See *quot.*)

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dolioloid*, resembling a cask.

Dolite (*dō'loit*), *Palæont.* [ad. mod. L. *Dolites* (Krüger 1823), f. *Dolium*: see below and -ITE.] A fossil shell of the genus *Dolium*.

Do-little, *sb.* and *a.* [f. DO *v.* + LITTLE.] *a. sb.* One who does little; a lazy person. *b. adj.* Doing little; lazy.

1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* I. 190 Men borne in a fat and fertile soile, are commonly do-littles, and cowards. 1654 Bp. RICHARDSON *Old Test.* (1655) 281 (T.) Great talkers are commonly do-littles. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasmus on Folly* 41 What Woman would be content with such a doo-little Husband? 1834 FOMBLANQUE *J. Administ.* (1837) III. 101 The... do-little policy which he regrets.

|| **Dolium** (*dō'liūm*). [Lat.; = a cask, jar.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A large earthenware jar or vessel, more or less spherical, for holding wine, oil, or dry commodities, etc.; hence, in mod. use, a cask.

1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 29 For every of the Kalender of the yere, a dolium of wyne. 1658 tr.

Porta's Nat. Magick iv. xxiii. 152 For every Dolium, powder one ounce of Allome.

2. *Zool.* A genus of gastropod molluscs, having a ventricose shell; also called *tun*.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 149 (Jod.) From the resemblance of the body of this shell to a vessel for the containing fluids, the genus has been named *dolium*. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 115 *Dolium*, Lam. The *tun*. 1876 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 361.

Dolk (dplk). *Obs. exc. dial.* [In form app. the same as DALK, DOKK, as in sense 3; but sense 1 has suggested identity with OE. *dolh*, *dolh* wound, scar, gash, a Common Teut. word = OFris. *dolch*, OHG. *tolg* wound; this, however, does not account for the final *k* sound.]

+1. A wound, a scar. *Obs.*

1225 *Ancr. R.* 2 Pe on...makeð hire efne & smeðe, wíðute knotte & dolke of woh. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3027 Dolk, sor, and blein on erue and man.

2. A dint; = DAB sb. 1 b.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees, Aristocr. Rooks* 383 Put an end to by a dolk in the poll from a (crow's) beak close by.

3. = DOKK, DALK.

1865 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*. 1893 ZINCKE *Wharstead* 251 Dolk [is used in East Anglia] for a depression, generally in the ground.

Doll (dpl) sb. 1 [a shortened pet-form of *Dorothy*, *Dor-* being modified to *Dol-*: cf. *Hal*, *Sall*, *Mall*, *Moll*, *Poll* = *Harry*, *Sarah*, *Mary*.]

1. A pet form of the name *Dorothy*. Hence given generically to a female pet, a mistress. Also, the smallest or pet pig in a litter (*dial.*).

1560 *Nice Wanton* in *Harl. Doddsley* II. 169 But ich tell you my minion doll, by Gogs body. 1578 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *O Capitulum lapidissimum*, o pleasaunt companion: O little pretie doll-pollie. a. 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV.* i. 1. In loving of my Doll (Dorothea), Thou bind'st her father's heart. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 1. 176 Will you have Doll Teare-sheet meet you? *Ibid.* ii. iv. 23 Enter Hostesse, and Doll. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* iv. vi. Com Doll, Doll, dizen me. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Doll*, the smallest pig in a litter.

2. An image of a human being (commonly of a child or lady) used as a plaything; a girl's toy-baby. [Cf. *Soc. Dorothy*, a doll, a puppet. (Jam.)] a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Doll*, also a Child's Baby. 1747 GARRICK *Miss in her Teens* ii. i. I'll carry you and your doll too. 1764 O'HARA *Midas* i. v. An infant's doll. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg* i. i. As large as my doll's saucers. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 35 A laborious class Who earn painful bread by fashioning dolls' eyes.

3. *transf.* A pretty, but unintelligent or empty person, esp. when dressed up; a pretty, but silly or frivolous woman. A *doll's face*, one conventionally pretty, but without life or expression.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Self-reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 32 A sturdy lad...is worth a hundred of these city dolls. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 47. 497 No worker cares to espouse a doll who costs such a deal of money to dress. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Queen Love* III. 145 You care for herself—for her doll's face and wig of yellow hair?

4. + a. A hairdresser's block. *Obs.* b. = DOLLY sb. 1 a. c. A pair of steps, with wheels, and a stage at the top, used on coal-wharves. d. *Doll's head* (in a rifle), a top-extension fitting into a mortice in the top of the standing-breech.

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Doll*, a wooden Block to make up Commodore you get. 1841 P. Parley's *Ann.* II. 178 As I understand you upon your living by washing, I send you a doll now...namely, a washing doll. 1881 GREENE *Gun* 216 Our new treble-bolt prevents this by keeping the doll's head firmly down in the slot in standing-breech.

5. *Comb.*, as *doll-face*, *-kind*, *-maker*, *-pig*, (see 1), etc.; *doll-like*, *-sized* adjs.; + *Doll-common* (the Cheater's punk in Ben Jonson's *Alchemist*) a common woman, a prostitute.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. i. Thou shalt sit in triumph, And not be styled Doll Common, but Doll Proper, Doll Singular. 1664 ORWAY *Atheist* v. (1735) 93 What, be a Doll-common, and follow the camp. 1823-5 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antig.* s.v. *Doll* (L.). In the middle ages the doll-maker was called *copoplastes*, and the dolls clothed like infants. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* m. Intro. (1863) 461 The delicate doll-like baby...is her own. 1843 P. Parley's *Ann.* IV. 269 The poor woman...wept as if she had lost her youngest child instead of the doll pig, which is the name usually given to the pet of the farrow. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* iv. ii. A doll-face blanch'd and bloodless.

Hence *Dollatry*, *nonce-ud.* [after *idolatry*], worship of dolls. *Dollodom*, the world of dolls. *Dollhood*, the state or condition of a doll, or of being like a doll. *Dollship*, the personality of a doll or doll-like woman.

1856 *Chamb. Jral.* VI. 261 To convince good Protestant mammas that 'dollatry' was not the result or the origin of Mariolatry. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 35 Those limp enormities of dollodom ought to be dressed. 1893 *Graphic* 3 June 627/3 How a lady moving in the best circles of dollodom ought to be dressed. 18. CARLYLE *Let.*, There is much for her to do...her whole sex to deliver from the bondage of frivolity, dollhood, and imbecility. 1876 W. BAYLISS *Witness of Art* 10 Radiant with all that real hair, and wax and rolling eyes can impart to dollhood. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) VI. 104 The man who should dare to say half I have written of our dollships ought not to go away with his life.

+ *Doll*, sb. 2 *Obs.* [The same as DALLE.] The palm of the hand.

c. 1460 [See DALLE]. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 160/10 Y^e Doll

of the hand, *vola.* 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vi. (1593) 138 Her babes their prettie dollies did retch.

+ *Doll*, v. *Obs.* Also 6-9 dowl. [Deriv. unknown: it has been conjectured to be the same word as *dull* (of which *doll* occurs as a ME. form): but the Promptorium separates them.]

1. *trans.* To warm moderately; to make tepid; to mull. Hence *Doll'ing vbl. sb.*

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 126/1 Dollyd, sum what hotte, *tepefactus*. Dollyn' ale, or oþer drynke, *tepefactio*. c. 1490 *Ibid.*, Dollynge (MS. K), Doolynge (MS. H), *tepefactio*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Doll'ing*, warming. [So in COLES, KERSEY, BAILEY.]

2. To render stale or vapid, to deaden (drink).

1823 *Cath. Angl.* 103/2 Dollyd as wyne or ale, *defunctus*, *vapidus*. 1513 Bk. *Kernynge in Babees Bk.* (1868) 268 Loke ye gyue no persone noo dowed drynke. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitty Gloss.*, *Dowl'd* or *Dull'd*, deadened as stale liquor.

+ *Doll*, var. of DAL (*Anglo-Ind.*), a kind of pulse;

obs. f. DOLE sb. 2, DULL.

Dollar (dplar). Forms: 6 *daleir*, -er, *dal*(1) or, *daller*, *doler*, *dolor*, 6-7 *daller*, 7-8 *doller*, -or, 7- *dollar*. [In 16th c. *daler*, *daller*, a. LG. and early mod. Du. *daler* (mod. Du. *daalder*), = HG. *taler*, *thaler*, recorded by Alberus 1540, along with the full term *Joachimstaler*, lit. '(gulden) of Joachimsthal' (in Bohemia), where they were coined in 1519, from a silver mine opened there in 1516 (Kluge). From LG. or HG. taken into other langs. In England before 1600 modified to *dollar*.]

1. The English name for the German *thaler*, a large silver coin, of varying value, current in the German states from the sixteenth century; esp. the unit of the German monetary union (1857-73) equal to 3 marks (about 2s. 11d.). Also of coins of northern countries, bearing equivalent names, as the *rigsdaler* of Denmark, *riksdaler* of Sweden.

1553 R. MORVYN & SIR T. CHAMBERLAYNE *Let.* 4 Apr. in *E. Lodge Illustr.* etc. *Edu.* VI. xxiii. (1791) I. 166 The Duke of Wirtemberg...shall have for his charges 66000 dalers. a. 1560 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 24 (Jam.) Two siluer daleirris. 1560 GRESHAM in *Burgon Life & T.* (1839) I. 334 To be received of the Countie of Mansfield...300,000 daltors; which, at five shillings each, is 75,000*l.* 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xxv. (1877) i. 364 Of siluer coines...are the daltors, and such, often times brought over. 1588 J. READ *Compend. Method* 68 A plate...in thickness of a Dolor of siluer. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 92, 2 dollars of money...every house one dollar. 1606 *Crit. & Times* *Jas.* I (1849) i. 67 The King of Denmark...hath given in court 30,000 dollars. a. 1618 *Sylvester Selfe-Civil-War* 108 For Daltors, Doltours boordeth in my Chest. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dollar*, a foreign coin: The Zealand, or common Dollar is worth 3 shillings sterling, the specie Dollar 5s. The Dollar of Riga 4s. 8d. Of Lunenburg and Brisgaw 4s. 2d. Of Hamburg 3s. 2d. 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* i. 21 With nice precision learn A dollar's value. 1775 WRAXALL *Tour North. Europe* 101, I tender them one of fifty copper dollars. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* vii. xvii. v. 56.

2. The English name for the peso or piece of eight (i.e. eight reales), formerly current in Spain and the Spanish American colonies, and largely used in the British N. American Colonies at the time of their revolt.

1581 RICH Farnwell *Milit. Profession* (Shaks. Soc.) 217 Their bearded sometymes cutte rounde, like a Philippes doler. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 41 A Spanish shilling (which is a fourth part of a Dollar). 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 108 As great as a silver Caroline Dollar. 1767 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1887) IV. 90 A dollar thereby coming to be rated at eight shillings in paper money of New York. 1779 R. KING in *Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 30 Could you send me three or four hundred of those good for nothing paper dollars? 1813 WELLINGTON 25 Feb. in *Gurw. Despatch* X. 143 Dollars are issued to the troops at the rate of 4/6 sterling each, which is the mint price of dollars in England. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 12 A silver dollar of Philip II of Spain bears among his other titles that of King of England.

3. The standard unit of the gold and silver coinage of the United States of America, containing 100 cents; equal in value to about 4s. 1 1/4d. English. Also a coin of corresponding value in Canada and some other British colonies. Sometimes abbreviated *dol.*, but more generally represented by the dollar-mark \$ before the number.

The decimal system of coinage and the dollar were adopted by the Continental Congress on 6 July 1785 (see *quot.*), but were not brought into use till 1794, two years after the law of 2 April 1792 establishing the mint.

(1783 T. JEFFERSON *Notes on a Money Unit for U. S.* Wks. III. 446 The unit or [Spanish] dollar is a known coin and the most familiar of all to the mind of the people. It is already adopted from south to north.] 1785 *Resol. Continent. Congress* U. S. 6 July, Resolved, that the money unit of the United States of America be one dollar. 1796 *Amer. State Papers* For. Relat. (1832) I. 549 (Stanf. s.v. *Douceur*) Sixty thousand dollars were paid. 1881 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Writ. 1892 I. 74, I proposed...to adopt the Dollar as our Unit of account and payment. 1837 W. IRVING *Wolffert's R.* (1855) 25 The almighty dollar, that great object of universal devotion throughout our land.

4. Also used as a name for various foreign coins of a value more or less approaching that of the Spanish or American dollar; as the *peso* of Mexico, and of the republics of Central and South America (varying from 69.8 to 96.5 U.S. cents), the *piastre* of Arabia, the *yen* of Japan, etc.

1881 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 99 s.v. *Doblon*, The Gold Doblon of Chili weighing 7.266 grammes, .900

fine, value 5 Chilean dollars, or 18s. 8-9sd. *Ibid.* 222 s.v. *Patacon, Patacon*. (a.) The unit of value in the Argentine Republic (La Plata). It bears also the alternative names of *Peso Duro*, and *Hard Dollar*. *Ibid.* 226 s.v. *Peso*, The excellence of the Mexican peso, or dollar, renders it a favourite coin with all countries, and has given it much of the character of an international coin. *Ibid.* 228 s.v. *Piastre*, The Piastre or Mocha Dollar is the unit of value in Arabia, and is worth nearly 3s. 5d.

b. *slang.* A five-shilling piece; a crown.

5. With qualifying words. *Buzzard dollar*, a name applied, in derision of the figure of an eagle on the reverse side, to the United States silver dollar of 412 1/2 grains, coined in accordance with the Bland Bill of 1878. *Lion dollar*, a Dutch coin bearing the figure of a lion; also current in New York in colonial times. *Pillar dollar*, a silver coin of Spain, bearing a figure of the Pillars of Hercules, formerly current in the Spanish colonies in America: cf. sense 2. *Trade dollar*, a silver dollar of 420 grains formerly coined by the United States mint for purposes of trade with eastern Asia. *Dollar of the fathers*, a phrase applied to the silver dollar, by those who advocated its remonetization, which was effected in 1878: see *quot.* 1889.

a. 1725 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 77 Of the same goodness with Lyon Dollars, viz. twelve ounces fine silver, and four ounces alloy to the pound. 1768 Gov. MOORE *To Earl of Hillsborough* 14 May (Documents relating to Colon. Hist. of N. Y. VIII. 72), The Lyon Dollars (a species of money brought here by the first Dutch settlers) are rarely now seen. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, s.v. The former [Spanish Dollars] are called pillar dollars, because they bear on the reverse the arms of Spain between two pillars. 1877 *N. Y. Tribune* 21 July, 6 Some of the absurdities of the demand for the 'Dollar of our Fathers'. 1878 *Nation* (N. Y.) 10 Jan. 26 Linderman...was the projector of the trade-dollar. 1881 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 301 The coinage of the Silver Trade Dollar was first authorized by the Act of Feb. 12th, 1873. 1889 *FARMER Amer.*, *Dollar of the Fathers*, a catch cry, turned by opponents into the 'dollar of the daddies', which was used during the remonetization agitation of 1877.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (*Dollar-mark*: see 3.)

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chus.* xxiii. A little roll of dollar-notes fell out upon the ground. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 564/2 Folding the dollar-bills that she had brought her. 1894 *Montreal Star Almanac* for 1895. 132 It was found convenient to continue the old dollar-mark in the South, and to adopt it in the North.

Hence *Dollared a.*, furnished with dollars, wealthy. *Dollarless a.*, without dollars: cf. *penniless*. *Dollaro-crazy*, *nonce-ud.*: see -CRAZY. *Dollarship* (*humorously*), the personality of a dollared man.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chus.* xvii. (D.) A dollarless and unknown man. 1869 H. DEEDES *America* 151 So long as their Dollarships' eyes and noses are not affected by his [the negro's] propinquity. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 386 The dollared lady. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 2/1 The phlegmatic assurance of dollarocracy.

Dollar-bird. An Australian bird of the genus *Eurystomus*, so called from a large round white spot on the wing.

1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* v. 156 The dollar-bird passed with its arrow-like flight.

Dollar-fish.

1. A name given to two kinds of fish, from their round form and silvery colour (in the case of the former, of the young.) a. *Vomer setipinnis*, called also *moonfish*. b. *Stromateus triacanthus*, called also *butter-* and *harvest-fish*.

2. An echinoderm of a discoid shape; a cake-urchin or sand-dollar.

18. J. W. DAWSON in Borthwick's *Br.-Amer. Rdr.* (1860) 222 The curious flat cake-like shells of the Echinarachnids Atlanticus,—the dollar-fish of some parts of the coast.

Dollied, -er, -ness: see after DOLLY a. and v.

Dollin, *obs.* var. of *dolven*, pa. pple. of DELVE.

Dollish (dplif), a. [f. DOLL sb. 1 + -ISH.] Somewhat doll-like; having characteristics of a doll.

1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* II. 237 She's rather dollish, to my taste. 1874 BURNARD *My Time* xxiii. 320 As pretty, though dollish, a blonde as you'd wish to see.

Hence *Dollishly adv.*; *Dollishness*.

1891 *Academy* 2 Jan. 9/1 A woman...less dollishly pretty perhaps. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 437/1 Dolls both, and equal in their dollishness.

Dollop (dplap). Also 6-9 *dallop*. [Origin obscure: cf. Norweg. *dalp* lump (Ross).]

+ 1. *Farming.* A patch, tuft, or clump of grass, weeds, etc. in a field. *Obs.*

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* liv. (1878) 121 Let dallops about be mowne and had out. *Ibid.* liv. 131 Of barlie the longest and greenest ye find, Leave standing by dallops. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 316 *Dallops*, a term used in some places for Patches or Corners of Grass or Weeds among Corn. a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dallop*, rank tufts of growing corn where heaps of manure have lain.

2. *colloq.* or *vulgar.* (See *quots.*)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flask Dict.*, A *dallop* is a large quantity of any thing; the whole dallop means the total quantity. a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dallop*...a clumsy and shapeless lump of any thing tumbled about in the hands. 1853 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VIII. 65/2 'What a dallop of fat you have given me!' 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Annet* xxxvi, I sent a great dallop of water into the face of the poor lieutenant.

b. An untidy woman, a slattern, trollop. *dial.*
 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

Dolly (dɒli), *sb.* [f. DOLL: see -Y.]

1. A familiar pet-form of the name *Dorothy* (= DOLL *sb.* 1).

1620 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iii. (To Dol Common), So much the easier to be cozen'd, my Dolly. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 70 The great soul incarnated in some... Dolly or Joan.

2. +a. A female pet or favourite. *Obs. slang.*

b. A drab, slattern, useless woman. *dial. or colloq.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Lyrick to Mirth* (1869) 38 Kisse our dollies night and day. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. v. 13 And so away he led his Dolly. 1808 *Craven Dialect*, Dolly, a slattern. 1883 *Almond. & Huddersf. Gloss.* s.v., 'He's got a maundy dolly for a wife.' 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. III. vi. 149 Puebla... took his seat at table with these dollies and their mates.

3. A pet name for a child's doll. (Also treated as the personal name of a female doll.)

1790 MORISON *Poems* 82 (Jam.) Like a dolly drawn on delf Or china ware. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* I. 143 A ragshop, with its black dolly dangling over the door. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 137/2 Dolly as a baby, as a girl, as a young lady, as a lady.

4. Applied to various contrivances fancied to resemble a doll in some way.

a. *dial.* A wooden appliance with two arms, and legs or feet, used to stir and twirl clothes in the wash-tub, called a *dolly-tub*; also called *dolly-legs* or *stick, peggy, maiden*. The name is sometimes less correctly given to the tub, and extended to mechanical contrivances fulfilling the same purpose; also to an apparatus for agitating and washing ore in a vessel; and to a beetle for linen, beating hemp, etc.

1792 W. ROBERTS *Look-on* No. 41 The Dumb Dolly, or a machine for washing, is recommended. 1808 *Craven Dialect*, Dolly... a washing tub. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. to Forby*, Dolly, a beetle used in 'bunching hemp', as a punishment, in bridewell. 1868 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, Dolly, in mining parlance a perforated board, placed over a tub containing ore to be washed, and which being worked by a winch-handle, gives a circular motion to the ore. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 609 Dolly, an instrument used by diggers for dividing and mixing the tough clay or cement with water in the puddling-tub. 1877 *Holerness Gloss.* s.v., *Dolly-tub*, a barrel-shaped machine for washing clothes which are stirred about with a pronged-instrument, called a dolly-stick. 1884 *Athenaeum* 26 Apr. 533/1 One sort of dolly is a barrel-formed tub, in which a beater is worked by hand up and down. 1892 *Northumbd. Gloss.*, Dolly, a clothes washing stick, made with feet, but otherwise like a post-stick. 1894 *Superf. Woman* (ed. 4) I. 159 [The] dolly-tub stood with some of the wet linen hanging on the side.

b. *Pile-driving*. A short length of timber or metal set on the top of a pile to act as a buffer between it and the ram; also used to lengthen the pile when driven out of the reach of the ram; a punch.

1838 SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* II. (1846) 22 Cast-iron dollies, weighing about 12 cwt., were fitted to the tops of the main piles to receive the blows. 1868 *Minutes Proc. Inst. Civ. Engrs.* XXVII. 318 A timber dolly was used between the pile and the ram.

c. *Austral. Gold-fields*. A rude appliance somewhat on the principle of a pile-driver, used to crush auriferous quartz. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 609 Dolly... a log of wood shod with iron and suspended from a sapling over a stump, and used in the early days for crushing quartz. 1880 SUTHERLAND *Tales Goldf.* 75 For the purpose of testing the quartz they employed a very primitive apparatus, which the miners call a dolly.

d. A machine for punching iron; a tool used in forming the head of a rivet.

1848 *Inv. Wallend Colliery* (Northumbd. Gloss.), A punching dolly, 164 cwt. 1869 Sir E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* xvii. 340 The holder-up... after having driven the head [of the rivet] well up by a few heavy blows, holds upon it with a large hammer or a tool called a 'dolly'. 1879 *Castell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 134/2 A workman... presses against the head with... a mass of iron termed a 'dolly'.

e. A contrivance with a covering of rags, polish, etc., used in various trades for polishing.

1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 213 Wooden dollies of suitable shape covered with the finest doe skin and rotated in the lathe are used. 1891 *Sheffield Gloss.* Suppl., Dolly, a wheel covered by rags, and used by cutlers in polishing their wares.

f. *colloq. & dial.* A binding of rag round a hurt finger, etc. 1888 in *Berksh. Gloss.*

g. An apparatus for street gambling. (See quot. 1873.) [1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* I. 6 (Hoppe) The proprietors of Street Games, as 'swings', down-the-dolly, spin-'em round, [etc.].] 1873 *Slang Dict.*, Dolly... consisting of a round board and the figure of an old man or 'Dolly', down which was a spiral hole. A marble dropped 'down the Dolly', would stop in one of the small holes or pits (numbered) on the board. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 7/3 The stock-in-trade of the offenders, chiefly roulette tables and 'dollies', being destroyed by order of the Court.

5. *Comb.* as *dolly-land*; *dolly-bar*, 'a block or bar in the trough of a grindstone which is lowered into the water to raise the latter against the face of the stone by displacement' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); *dolly-legs*: see 4 a; *dolly-man*, one who keeps a dolly-shop; (b.) one who works with a dolly; *dolly-mop* (*slang*), a drab; *dolly-pedal*, a tool used by chainmakers in welding the ends of a link; *dolly-shop*, a marine store, a shop where rags, bottles, etc. are bought, frequently having a black doll hanging outside as a sign, and often serving as a low or illegal pawn-shop; *dolly-tub*: see 4 a.

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Dolly-legs, an implement with five or six legs for washing. 1891 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 110 A poor person driven to the necessity of raising

a few pence... goes to the 'dolly-man. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* iv. His liberty's stopped for getting drunk and running after the 'Dolly Mops! 1894 Du MAURIER *Trilby* (1895) 58 A dirty, drabby, little Dolly-mop of a Jewess. 1891 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* (1861) II. 110 The 'dolly-shops are essentially pawn-shops, and pawn-shops for the very poorest. *Ibid.*, The 'Dolly system... The name is derived from the black wooden doll, in white apparel, which generally hangs dangling over the door of the marine-store shops.

Hence **Dollydom** = *doldom* (see after DOLL *sb.* 1).

1882 *Society* 30 Dec. 9/2 Dollydom is a vast study now.

|| **Dolly** (dɒli), *sb.* Anglo-Indian. [ad. Hindi *dālī*.] 'A complimentary offering of fruit, flowers, vegetables, sweetmeats and the like, presented usually on one or more trays; also, the daily basket of garden produce laid before the owner by the *Māli* or gardener' (Yule).

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. xi. 302 In the evening the Rana's dolly, or offering, was brought in. 1889 MARCHIONESS DUFFERIN *Viceroy's Life in India* II. (1890) 31 A native gentleman sent me what they call a 'Dolly', which is really a trayful of presents.

Dolly (dɒli), *a.* [f. DOLL *sb.* 1 + -Y.] Like a doll; dollish, babyish. Hence **Dolliness**.

1834 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* (1853) 276 A dolly sort of beauty perhaps. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, 'You are a chit and a little idiot... or you wouldn't make such a dolly speech'. 1889 Mrs. ALEXANDER *Crooked Path* I. vi. 193 Her greatest charm... was her dolliness.

Dolly (dɒli), *v.* *dial. and techn.* [f. DOLLY *sb.* 1 + -Y.] *a. trans.* To stir or wash (clothes) in a dolly-tub (see DOLLY *sb.* 1 4 a); to beat (linen).

1847-78 in HALLIWELL. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, Dolly, to wash linen, etc. with the dolly-legs.

b. *Smelting and Chain-making*: To beat (red-hot metal) with a hammer, dolly, etc.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 85 These lumps... are drawn from the furnace and dollyed, or beaten into cakes with hammers. 1886 (see DOLLYING below).

c. *Gold-mining*. To crush (auriferous quartz) with a dolly (see DOLLY *sb.* 1 4 c); to obtain (gold) by this process; also of the quartz: To yield (so much gold) by this method.

1894 *Dundee Advertiser* 5 July 4 The men are now 'dollying' 1000 ounces a day. 1895 *Chamb. Jyul.* XII. 668/1 He dollyed, or ground, his little bits of rock by means of a contrivance resembling a pestle and mortar. 1896 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 9/5 This has the richest stone we have got so far, it dollyes about 8 grains to the pound.

Hence **Dollied** *pp.* *a.*, **Dollying** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*); also **Dollier**.

1882 N. & Q. 28 Oct. 349/2 The soiled clothes are immersed in water in the dolly tub... then the dolly is plunged into the mass [of clothes] and worked by the dollier by both arms. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 11/1 This 'dollying' process is effected by a hammer, which by means of a spring and wooden pedal, is made to strike the already roughly joined link till the two ends are so welded together that the joining is scarcely noticeable. All hand-wrought chain above three-eighths of an inch in diameter is known as 'dollied'.

Dolly, *obs. Sc.* form of DOWIE *a.*

Dolly Varden. [from the name of a character in Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge*.] *a.* A print dress with a large flower pattern, worn with the skirt gathered up in loops. *b.* A large hat, worn by women, with one side bent downwards, and abundantly trimmed with flowers. *c.* A Californian species of trout or char.

1872 A. DOBSON *Dial. from Plato* iv. (St. Paul's Mag. Dec.). Blue eyes look doubly blue Beneath a Dolly Varden. 1877 R. L. PRICE *Two Americas* 214 Large baskets of trout, among whom were many 'Dolly Vardens'. *Ibid.* 215, Convinced that the 'Dolly Varden' is a genuine trout. 1881 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *My Love* I. 227 One would get one's self up to look awfully killing in a Dolly Varden.

Dolman (dɒlmən). Forms 6 dollymant, 6-8 dolyman, doliman, 9 dolman. [orig. a Turkish *dolmān* or *dolmāh*, whence Pol., Boh. *doloman*, Magyar *dolmány*, F. *doliman*, (in sense 2) *dolman*, Ger. *doliman*, *dolman*. The dissyllabic form appears to be through Fr.]

1. A long robe open in front, with narrow sleeves, worn by the Turks.

1825 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* III. x. 86 They are clothed with a long gowne, which they do call Dolyman, girded with a large girdle of silke. 1899 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 113 Y^e great Bashā... clothed with a robe of Dollymant crimson. 1702 W. J. BRUNN *Voy. Levant* xx. 91 Over this comes on the Shirt, and over that the Doliman. 1843 Mrs. ROMER *Rhone, Danube, etc.* II. 314 His haik floated loosely on his shoulders like a dolman.

2. The uniform jacket of a hussar, worn like a cape with the sleeves hanging loose.

1883 *Standard* 7 Mar. 5 (Stanf.) His Royal Highness has presented the whole of the Blücher Hussars with dolmans, which had hitherto only been worn by the Royal and Guard Regiments of Hussars.

3. A kind of mantle with cape-like appendages instead of sleeves, worn by women.

1872 *Punch* 26 Oct. 171/2 The 'dolman' is a loose jacket, with large hanging sleeves, that can be assumed or left loose at pleasure. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* iii. 38 Perhaps it lurked in the black sable fur of her dolman.

Hence **Dolmanette**, a small or short dolman.

1883 *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 21 Apr. 8/4 French Pattern Dolmans, New Dolmanettes, Jackets, etc.

Dolmen (dɒlmən). [a. mod. F. *dolmen* (*dolmin* Latour d'Auvergne, 1796, *dolmine* Le Grand d'Aussy 1798, *dolmen*, *Mémoires de l'Académie Celtique* 1807).

Given by Legonidec 1821 as Breton = 'monument in form of an altar or table'; and usually explained as f. Breton *dol* = *laol*, L. *tabula*, table + *men*, men stone. But the Breton compound of these words would be *laolmen* or *laolven*, and the *d* and *m* of *dolmen* are not thus satisfactorily accounted for. Borlase, *Antiq. Cornwall* (1754) called these structures *cromlek*, but gave *laolmen*, lit. 'hole of stone', as the current Cornish name for those enormous blocks found in Cornwall and Scilly naturally poised upon two supporting points, so as to leave a 'hole' or aperture beneath, through which a man or beast may pass. There is reason to think that this is the word inexactly reproduced by Latour d'Auvergne as *dolmen*, and misapplied by him and succeeding French archaeologists to the *cromlek*.]

The French name, used by some English authors, for a CROMLECH, a prehistoric structure, consisting of a large flattish stone supported upon two or more smaller upright stones.

1859 JEFFERSON *Britany* vii. 102 The dolmen appeared to me to consist of a chamber formed by gigantic unhewn granite blocks placed upon smaller ones. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* v. (1869) 104 All over Europe... we find relics of prehistoric times... dolmens or stone chambers. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 55 Megalithic structures, menhirs, cromlechs, dolmens. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferne* F. 150 He crawled right under the table-stone of the dolmen.

Hence **Dolmenic** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), of or belonging to dolmens, or to the race who constructed them.

1882 tr. N. Joly's *Manuf. Metals* I. vi. 158 The ethnological character... of the supposed dolmenic people.

Dolomite (dɒləmɪt), *Min.* [In F. *dolomite*, *dolomite*, named 1794 after M. Dolomieu, a French geologist and mineralogist: see -ITE.] A native double carbonate of lime and magnesia, occurring crystalline, and in granular masses, white or coloured, called *dolomite marble*; a rock consisting essentially of this mineral.

1792 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 111 Common Dolomite. 1799 TERNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 309 The kind of marble which had been called Dolomite, from M. Dolomieu, who first remarked its peculiarity in dissolving slowly. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Dolomite*, The new Houses of Parliament are built of dolomite. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-b. Geol.* v. 102 Dolomite is a granular or crystalline variety of magnesian limestone.

b. pl. *The Dolomites* = the dolomite mountains or peaks; *spec.* those of Southern Tyrol.

1870 (title) *Zigzagging amongst Dolomites*. 1873 A. B. EDWARDS *A Midsummer Ramble amongst the Dolomites*.

c. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *dolomite country*, *dolomite peak*; *dolomite-like* adj.

1846 L. S. COSTELLO *Tour Venice* 389 The horns of the dolomite mountains. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 8 July 58/2 The stronghold of the Dolomite country. 1864 *Soc. Sci. Rev.* 35 Celebrated for their Dolomite peaks. 1868 DANA *Min.* § 742 A fine-grained dolomite-like rock.

Hence **Dolomitise** *v.* (also **Dolomitize**), to convert into dolomite; **Dolomitisation** (also **Dolomitization**), conversion into dolomite.

1833 LYELL in *Life* (1881) I. 397 To make up my mind about Von Buch's theory of dolomitization. 1849 DANA *Geol.* II. (1850) 153 An instance of dolomitization. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 89 The frequent dolomitization of limestones. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* x. (1878) 149 Some modern atolls are known to become dolomitized. 1891 *Nature* 10 Sept. The limestone had been dolomitized.

Dolomitic (dɒləmɪtɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of, formed of, or containing dolomite.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 329 Dolomitic rocks are also found among them. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiv. 286 No sharp line of demarcation can... be drawn between the dolomitic limestone and the true dolomites.

Dolor, *obs.* f. DOLLAR; var. of DOLOR.

+ **Doloriferous**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. type **dolorifer*, f. *dolor-em* DOLOR + *-fer* bearing: see -FEROUS.] Causing pain; = next.

1899 A. M. tr. Gabelkauer's *Bk. Physike* 73/1 Applye it on or in the doloriferous tooth. 1878 WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 74 (T.) In such doloriferous affects in the joints.

Dolorific (dɒlərɪfɪk), *a.* Now rare. [ad. med. L. *dolorific-us*, f. *dolor-em* pain; see -FIC.] Causing or giving rise to pain; painful, grievous.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* ix. xi. (1678) 223 Remedies which are contrary to the dolorific cause. 1669 GALE *True Idea Jansen*. 144 He abhors sin, not as sin, but as dolorific or painful. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 192 Alas! for Huskisson, and his dolorific strains.

So + **Dolorifical** *a.* *Obs. rare* = 0.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dolorifical*, causing sorrow.

Dolorous (dɒlərəs), *a.* Also 5-6 dolorous(e), dolorouse, dolorous, 6 Sc. dolorus. [a. OF. *doloros*, -*ous*, *doulour*, *dulur*, -*ous*, -*ous* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) mod. F. *doloureux* = late L. *dolōrōs-us* painful, full of sorrow, f. *dolor* DOLOR.]

1. Causing, attended by, or affected with physical pain; painful; severe, acute.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5474 [Fortune] leith a plastre dolorous Unto her hertis wounded egre. 1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 14 No Medicin may preuayle... till the same dolorous tooth be... plucked up by the roots. 1600 VENER *Via Recta* viii. 166 Dolorous Gouts... are not apt to be bred by parsimony. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 165 A very dolorous thirst. 1865 W. ROBERTS *Treat. Urin. & Renal Dis.* II. ii. (1885) 301 The dolorous sensations and irritability which constantly torment diabetic patients.

2. Causing or giving rise to grief or sorrow; grievous, distressful; doleful, dismal.

c 1450 *Merlin* 116 The archbishop gaf this sentence full dolorous. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI (an. 6) 105 b, Although the death of therle wer dolorous to all Englishmen. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 140 When God commands to take the trumpet and blow a dolorous or a jarring blast. a 1711 *KEN Christophil Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 492 Faint he sank amidst the dol'rous way. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xxix. (1878) 234 We had a dolorous day of rain.

3. Of persons, their feelings, state, etc.: Full of or expressing sorrow; sorrowful, sad, distressed.

1553 *DOUGLAS Æneis* XII. ii. 149 Syne confortis he his feris dolorous. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lii. 174, I am ryght dolorous for the newes that I brynge you. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 658 Thir armor... wrought them pain implacable, and many a dolorous groan. 1854 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. 40 [His] countenance assumed an appearance of the most dolorous sympathy. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* ii. 10 Might I... my dolorous heart awhile deliver.

Hence **Dolorosity**, dolorousness.

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 784, I really do not wonder at your dolorosity.

Dolorously, *adv.* [-LY²]. In a dolorous manner; painfully, sorrowfully, dolefully.

c 1450 *Merlin* 544, V of the pantoners hym toke and ledde hym forth betinge hym dolorously. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* clxiii. 637 The thyrd & fourth he made dolorously to dye. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. a) 176 Hearing young Soiffes voyce, dolorously crying out for Fatima. 1865 *E. C. CLAYTON Cruel Fort.* III. 74 'It will not be posted now before morning', she said, dolorously.

Dolorousness. [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being dolorous; sorrowfulness, sadness, dolefulness.

1553 *BRUNDE Q. Curtius* 41 (R.) For the dolorousness of the old woman. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* III. Ad § 15. 95 A designe to heighten the dolorousness of his person. 1880 *Athenæum* 23 Feb. 272/1 Though melancholy is, no doubt, a genuine poetic mood, mere dolorousness is not fit for poetical treatment.

Dolose (dōlō's), *a. Law.* [ad. L. *dolōsus*, *f. dolus* craft, deceit; see **DOLUS** sb.] Characterized by criminal intention; intentionally deceitful.

1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1103 An act of forbearance or omission which is merely culpable (or not dolose) is not a crime or public delict. 1881 *LD. CRANWORTH in Guardian* 31 July 726 Without accusing his... learned friend of being dolose, he did accuse him of having misled their lordships.

† **Dolosity**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *dolosité* := late L. *dolositāt-em* deceit, *f. dolōsus*; see prec.] 'Deceitfulness, hidden malice' (Bailey).

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 111 Al manner of dolosité to 300 is enditid. 1730-36 in *BAILEY* (folio).

Dolour, **dolor** (dō-lar, dō-lar). Forms: 4-6 *doloure* (-owre), (6 *dolar*, *dollar*, -our), 4-*dolour*, 6-*dolor*. [a. OF. *dolor*, *-our* (11th c.), mod. F. *doloure*, = It. *dolore*, Pr., Sp. *dolor* := L. *dolōr-em* pain, grief, anger, *f. dolēre* to suffer pain or grief. Now unusual in spoken use; hence pronunciation varies; the historical pronunciation was as in *colour* (F. *couleur*), which is retained in East Anglia, and sometimes represented by spelling *dullor*.]

† 1. Physical suffering, pain; also (with *pl.*), a pain, a painful affection, a disease. *Obs.*

1c 1370 *Robt. K. Cicle* 59 Olyverne dyed in grete dolowre, For he was slayne in a harde schowre. c 1400 *Langranc's Cirurg.* 227 In þe chapitre of dolour of ioyntis. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 24 To kure and to remeid diuers dolours of the skin. 1612 *WALLACE Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 33 It caseth the dolour of the caustick medicine. 1683 *SALMON Doron Med.* I. 211 Rheumatism and other dolours of the nerves. 1710 *T. FULLER Pharm. Extemp.* 243 In a Nephritic Fit... there's great... Dolour in the Kidneys. 1715-20 *Pope's Iliad* xvi. 649 He drew the dolours from the wounded part.

2. Mental pain or suffering; sorrow, grief, distress.

13... *K. ALIS*. 5699 The Kyng therfore was in doloure. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* I. 183 Mekill dolour it did hym in hys mynd. 1544 *Litany in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 575 Piti-fully behold the dolour of our heart. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. i. 18 Dolour comes to him indeed. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* II. vii. (1699) 211 Of joy there must no mention be made in that place of dolour. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R. M.* xv. To leave her in distress and dolour! 1881 *JEFFERIES Wood Magic* II. ii. 66 Thus, in dolour and despair the darkness increased.

b. *pl.* Grievous, sorrows. Now rare.

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. iv. 80 The Graces of his Merits due, being all to dolours turn'd. 1666 *BUNYAN Grace Ab.* § 263 Every Groan of that man... in his dolours. 1854 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Magd. Hepburn* III. 28 Look you, dame!... I have borne with your dolours for many a day.

c. *R. C. Ch.* *Dolours of the Virgin.*

1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., The seven founders of the Servite order, in the thirteenth century, devoted themselves to special meditation on the Dolours of Mary, and from them the enumeration of the Seven Sorrows (i.e. at the prophecy of Simeon, in the flight to Egypt, at the three days' loss, at the carrying of the cross, at the crucifixion, at the descent of the cross, at the entombment) is said to have come. (Hence the appellation *Our Lady of Dolours* or *Sorrows*.)

† d. A cause or occasion of sorrow; a grievous or sad thing. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 *Amis & Amil* 12 To here of the childeryn two, How thei were in wele and woo... is grete doloure.

† 3. The outward expression of grief; lamentation, mourning. To make *dolour*, to lament, mourn. *Obs.* c 1330 *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 1270 Therefore he made gret

dolour. c 1500 *Melusine* lvii. 338 The dolor & lamentable heynes that men dide. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lxxxi. 246 Huon... was sorowfull to see his wyfe make so grete doloure. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 107 Though they saw me, they continued their dolours till the end.

† 4. Anger, indignation, resentment. [As in L.] 1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcell.* xxiv. iv. 250 Our fighting soldiours were so enkindled with anger and dolour [dolor]. 1644 *BULWER Chivrol.* 92 Anger, dolour, and indignation.

Dolp, *obs. Sc. var. of DOUP.*

Dolphin (dō'fin). Forms: 4-5 *delfyn* (e, 6-7 *dolphin*; 5-6 *dalphyn* (e, 7 *daulphin*; 4-6 *dolphyn*, 5 *dolfyn* (e, *dolphyne*, 6 *doulphyn*, 6-7 *dolphine*, 6-*dolphin*. See also **DAUPHIN**. [In the form *delfyn*, *dolphin*, app. directly from L. *dolphinus* (med. L. also *delfinus*, It. *delfino*, Sp. *delfin*); with the form *dalphyne*, cf. Pr. *dalfin*, OF. *daulphin*; of the latter *dolphin* appears to be a phonetic variant with *o* from *au*: Littré has an example of *doffin* in 15th c. French.]

1. A species of cetaceous mammal (*Delphinus Delphis*), having a longer and more slender snout than the porpoise, with which it is frequently confounded, so that the two names become interchanged; sometimes applied also to the grampus.

13... *K. ALIS*. 6576 Heo noriceth delfyns, and cokadrill. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 13 Pere beep ofte i-take dolfyns, and see calues, and baleynes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 126/1 Dolfyne, fysche, *delfynus*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 214/2 Doulphyn a fysche, *dolphin*. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 353 The Dalfine feedeth her young with milke. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* I. ii. 15 Like Orion on the Dolphines backe. 1646 *J. HALL Poems* I. 41 Had but the courteous Delphins heard. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius, Gothick Wars* III. 102 A great number of Daulphins coming upon the mouth of the Euxine Sea. 1769 *PENNANT Zool.* III. 50 It does not appear that the dolphin shews a greater attachment to mankind than the rest of the cetaceous kind. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 521/2 The head [of the porpoise] is rounded in front, and differs from that of the true dolphins in not having the snout produced into a distinct 'beak'.

2. Popularly applied to the dorado (*Coryphæna hippurys*), a fish celebrated for its beautiful colours, which, when it is taken out of the water, or is dying, undergo rapid changes of hue.

1576-1608 *F. FLETCHER Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 32 (Yule, s.v. *Dorado*) The... great mackerel (whom the Aurata or Dolphin also pursueth). 1607 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* viii. 36 Fish hookers, for... Dolphins, or Dorados. 1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Giddessse* v. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 443 The Dolphin. This is one of the most beautiful fishes of those seas. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. xxix, Parting day Dies like the dolphin, whom each pang imbues With a new colour... The last still loveliest. 1844 *Mrs. BROWNING Vis. Poets* xcvi. Poems 1850 I. 215 Faint and dim His spirits seemed to sink in him; Then, like a dolphin, change and swim The current.

3. *Astron.* A northern constellation, *Delphinus*.

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* II. xiv, In whiche the Egles and also the Dolfynne Hauē theyr arysynge by reuolucion. 1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* 264 A llyttle from it is the Dolphin, whiche hath in it 10 starres. 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 57 About the time of the Daulphins appearance. 1668 *LOCKYER Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 358 Two double stars, one of the Lion, the other of the Dolphin.

4. A figure of a dolphin (generally represented as curved) in painting, sculpture, heraldry, etc.

In early Christian art used as an emblem of love, diligence, or swiftness.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2054 A derfe schelde... With a dragone engowshed... Devorande a dolfynne. a 1440 *SIR Degrev.* 1038 He beres a dolfyn of gold. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 20 The fish or dolphin at the side of the statue, on which some boys seem to be riding. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 387 A dolphin may be used as a symbol of the sea. 1895 *Chamb. Jnrl.* Aug. 449/1 Some Aldine edition, with... the sign of the well-known anchor and dolphin.

† 5. (In full, *dalphyn* or *dolphin crown*.) A French gold coin, formerly current in Scotland. *Obs.*

Prob. the Fr. *écu du Dauphin*, weighing about 54 English grains, struck by Louis XI for the Dauphiné.

1451 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1597) § 33 The Crown of France hauand a crowned Flowre-deluce on ilk side of the Schield, and the Dolphin Crowne, ilk one of them hauand course for sex shillings aught pennies. 1455 *Ibid.* (1597) § 59 The Salute, the Rydar, the Crowne, the Dolphin, to eleven shillings.

6. Applied to various contrivances resembling or fancifully likened to a dolphin.

a. In early artillery, each of two handles cast solid on a cannon nearly over the trunnions, commonly made in the conventional form of a dolphin.

1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Ordinance*, *Manigions* or *Dolphins*... are the Handles placed on the back of the Piece near the Trunnions, and near the Centre of Gravity, to mount and dismount it the more easily. 1869 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* xi. (1874) 240 Thus the handles, *ances* (when in use in England called *dolphins*), are not infrequently made in the form of the body of some living creature; for example, in Fig. 50 they appear in the form of two dolphins.

b. *Naut.* (a) A spar or block of wood with a ring bolt at each end for vessels to ride by; a mooring-buoy. (b) A mooring-post or bollard placed at the entrance of a dock or along a quay, wharf or beach, to make hawsers fast to. (c) A wreath of plaited cordage fastened about a mast or yard, to prevent the latter from falling in case of the ropes or chains which support it being shot away in action.

1764 *CROKER, etc. Dict. Arts & Sc.* *Dolphins of the Mast.* 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* vi, What with dead-eyes, and shrouds, cats and catblocks, dolphins, and dolphin-strikers, I was so puzzled... that [etc.]. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks*

Comm. 90 Q. What is a dolphin? A. There is a post in the middle, and it is inclosed round by other posts, and this post in the middle is the post to make the rope fast to, and the others support it; it is for the vessels to warp into the river Hull. 1844 *Hull Dock Act* § 1 Substantial hawsers... fixed to the dolphins. 1847 *CRAIG, Dolphin of the mast.* 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Bollard*, also a lighter sort of dolphin for attaching vessels to. *Ibid.*, *Puddening*, a thick wreath of yarns, matting, or oakum (called a *dolphin*), tapering from the middle towards the ends.

c. *Gr. Antiq.* A heavy mass of lead, etc. suspended from a yard at the bows of a war-vessel, to be dropt into an enemy's ship when at close quarters.

1774 *GOLDSM. Grecian Hist.* I. 279 The enemy... were stopped by the yards of those ships to which were fixed dolphins of lead. 1800 *T. MITCHELL Aristoph. Knights* I. 227 Let your dolphins rise high, while the enemy's nearing. 1836-48 *B. D. WALSH Aristoph. Knights* II. iii, Quick haul up your ponderous dolphins. 1849 *GROTE Greece* II. ix. (1862) V. 262.

d. 'A technical term applied to the pipe and cover at a source for the supply of water' (Weale *Dict. Terms Arch.* 1849-50).

e. *Angling*. A kind of hook.

1854 *BADHAM Haliout.* 18.

7. A black species of aphid or plant-louse (*Aphis fabæ*), very destructive to bean-plants; also called *collier* and *dolphin-fly*. Also a black coleopterous insect infesting turnips (quot. 1771).

1731 *BAILEY* (ed. 5), *Dolphins* (with Gardiners) small black insects that infest Beans, etc. 1771 *G. WHITE Selborne* xxxiv. 90 The country people here call it the Turnip Fly and Black Dolphin; but I know it to be one of the coleoptera; the *Chrysomela oleracea*. 1846 *HANNAM in Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 590 The season of 1846 has been memorable for the dolphin among the pea-crop. 1883 *SUTTON Cult. Veget.* 4 *Fl.* (1892) 382 The Bean Aphid, the Bean Plant Louse, or Black Dolphin.

† 8. = **DAUPHIN** I β., q.v. (*Obs.*).

9. *attrib. and Comb.* as *dolphin-colour*, *family*, *-fish*, *-hue*, *-shoal*; *dolphin-borne*, *-headed*, *-like* adjs.; *dolphin-fat*, a fat obtained from species of *Delphinus* (*DELPHIN* sb. 2); *dolphin-flower*, the Larkspur (*Delphinium*); *dolphin-fly* = sense 7; *dolphin-oll* = *dolphin-fat* (Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 309); *dolphin-striker* (*Naut.*), a short gaff spar fixed perpendicularly under the cap of the bowsprit for guying down the jib-boom; also called *martingale* (which name is also given to the ropes connecting it with the jib-boom).

1842 *Mrs. BROWNING Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 1 Pang by pang, each with a 'dolphin colour'. 1853 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. x. 88 Als swift as 'dalfin fische, swymand away. 1671 *H. M. tr. Colloq. Erasmi* 510 The Dolphin fish... is a lover of man. 1846 *WORCESTER, 'Dolphin-fly*, an insect of the aphid tribe, destructive to beans. 1846 *GREENER Sc. Gunner* 15 The fancy cock and hammers have given place to a 'dolphin-headed hammer. 1876 *BROWNING La Saizias* 75 Melodious moaned the other 'Dying day with 'dolphin-hues. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 89 His delights Were 'Dolphin-like, they shew'd his backe about The Element they liu'd in. 1807 *BOWEN Virg. Æneid* v. 504 Some 'dolphin shoal... afloat on the watery plain. 1833 'Dolphin-striker [see 6 b]. 1841 *MARRYAT Poacher* xxviii, The... collision carried away our... dolphin-striker. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Martingale*, The spar is usually termed the dolphin-striker, from its handy position whence to strike fish. 1891 *E. CASTLE Conseq.* III. ii. xvii. 3 Hot water bubbled... in an ancient copper 'dolphin' urn of exquisite outline.

Dolphinate, -ess, *obs. ff. DAUPHINATE*, -ess.

1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* vi. i. § 9 The Dolphinate in France.

† **Dolphinet**. *Obs. rare*-. [f. **DELPHIN** + -ET, dimin. suffix, here exceptionally used as a feminine.] A female dolphin.

1595 *SPENSER Ch. Clout* 866 The Lyon chose his mate, the Turtle Dove Her deare, the Dolphin his owne Dolphinet.

Dolt (dōlt), *sb.* Also 6 *dolte*, *dowlte*, 6-7 *doult* (e). [Found with its derivatives from middle of 16th c.; perh. earlier in dialect use. App. related to OE. *dol*, ME. *dol*, *doll*, *DULL*, and to DOLD, stupid, inert of intellect or faculty. For the -t, cf. ME. *dult* in sense of *dulled*: see **DULL** v.]

1. A dull, stupid fellow; a blockhead, numskull.

1543 [implied in *Doltish*]. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 39 Thies wysefooles and verry archdolties. a 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* III. ii. (Arb.) 42 A very dolt and loute. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 163 Oh Gull, oh dolt, As ignorant as durt. 1658 *CLEVELAND Rustic Rampant Wks.* (1687) 417 Not only these Doltis, these Sots. 1725 *SWIFT Wood the Ironmonger* 32 Wood's adulterate copper, Which... we like doltis Mistook at first for thunderbolts. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* v. i, The prerogative of doltis and dullards.

2. *a. attrib.* or *as adj.* *Doltish*, stupid, senseless, foolish. *b. Comb.*, as † *dolt-head*, (a) a dolt, blockhead; (b) a stupid head (quot. 1711).

1679 *DRYDEN Troil. & Cress.* II. iii, Dolt-heads, asses, And beasts of burden. 1711 *E. WARD Quix.* I. 414 As soon as each had bolted From out his Straw, and scratch'd his Dolt-head. 1808 *SOUTHEY To A Cunningham Poem* III. 311 The dolt image is not worth its clay. 1823 *R. KNOX Gl. Artists & Anat.* 57 North Germany, the land of schnapps, and insolence, and dolt stupidity.

Hence † **Doltage**; † **Dolt'ry**, the condition of a dolt; † **Doltify** v. *trans.*, to make a dolt of.

1559 *AYLMER Harbor. Faithf. Subj.* G iij b, Women... doltified with the dregges of the Deuls dunge hill. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxix. (1887) 205 Where I see nobilitie betrayd to donghillrie, and learning to dolturie. 1593 *NASHE Four Lett. Confut.* G j b, I have usually scene uncircumsid doltage have the porch of his Panims pilfris very hugely pesterd with praises.

† **Dolt**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a dolt of, befool; to call dolt. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 74 b. When wee would abashe a man wee either dolt him at the firste, and make hym believe that he is no wiser then a goose, or [etc.]. 1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* ii. (1880) 26 Thus are the people dolted still, and fooles are made of fooles. 1574 HELLOWES *Guenava's Fam. Ep.* 302 Certaine men be dolted, and charged with a thousand thoughts. 1818 TODD, *To dolt*, to make dull. I have heard the word so spoken, but know no instance of it in books.

2. *intr.* To act like a dolt, to play the fool. Hence **Dolting** *ppl.* a.

1573 *New Custom* i. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 19 More better... Than in these trifles to have dolted so much. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 21 Touching doating or dolting lolsy.

Doltish (dōl'tif), *a.* [f. DOLT sb. + -ISH.] Of the nature of or like a dolt; foolish, stupid, thick-headed, senseless.

1543 BALK *Course Rom.* Foxe 62 b (T.) Your argument is, as you are; unlearned, fantastical and doltish. 1553 UDALL *Reyler D.* iv. iii. (Arb.) 63 Rather than to marry with suche a doltish loute. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 32 Doltish incapacity. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jacket* 181 A doltish stare. 1890 LUCY T. SMITH in *Hist. Rev.* Jan. 34 The man with a doltish son.

Doltishly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a doltish manner; stupidly.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Bestement & lourde-met, beasty and doltishly. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Centrie* ii. 98 [They] dovery doltishly distinguish two kinds of adoration. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 186 Thou hast perniciously and doltishly taught and maintained that there is no God.

Doltishness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being doltish; stupidity.

1569 T. NORTON *Rebell. Earl Northumb.* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. iv. 597 The vanities, the doltishness, the borrowing without caring to pay. 1699 SYMMER *Spir. Posie* ii. i. 33 It is extreme doltishness to deferre the practise of Wisedome. 1813 SHELLEY in *Dowden Life* (1887) i. 339 The usual doltishness of the royal race.

† **Dolven**, *obs. pa. pple.* of DELVE *v.*: Delved, dug, buried.

1225 *Ancre R.* 292 Hud þe iðe doluene eorðe. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5280 Ac he was ded & doluen. c. 1450 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 689 In the doluen lond. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 189 Both dede and doluen, þis is þe fourþe day.

† **Doly**, *a.* *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6 *Sc. duillie*, 8 *dooly*. [The forms *dooly* and *duillie* are clearly, and *doly* probably, from DOL *sb.*; 2; a 16th c. *dolly* appears to be a different word: see DOWIE.] Doleful, sorrowful, sad.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. 189 Quhiddir is become sa sone this duillie hant? 1593 STANHYURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 57 This dolye chaunce gald vs, with blood, with slaughter abounding. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 20 The dolye season of the year. 1721 BAILEY, *Doly* or *Dooly*, mourning, sad.

|| **Dom** 1 (dōm). [In sense 1, a. Pg. *dom*, a title of honour, = Sp. *don* = L. *dominus* master, ruler, chief, owner; see DON *sb.* 1, DAM *sb.* 4, DAN 1. In sense 2 an abbreviation of L. *dominus*.]

1. In Portugal and Brazil, a title of dignity prefixed to the Christian name, used by Royalty, Cardinals, Bishops, and gentlemen on whom it has been conferred by Royal authority.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. In Portugal, nobody is allowed to assume the title of *Dom*, which is a badge or token of nobility, without the King's leave.

2. As a shortened form of L. *dominus*, prefixed to the names of R. C. ecclesiastical and monastic dignitaries, esp. to Benedictine and Carthusian monks, whether priests or in minor orders.

1716 DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* ii. 372 The noted French reform'd Monk Dom Gerberon. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dom* is likewise used in France among some orders of religious as the Chartreux, Benedictines, etc. We say, the reverend father Dom Calmet, Dom Alexis, Dom Balthasar, etc. 1822 NARES s. v. *Dom*, The *Dom* of the Benedictines. 1892 J. WICKHAM LEGG in *Trans. St. Paul's Eccl. Soc.* III. 74 Mr. Edmund Bishop, who, with Dom Aidan Gasquet, is editing the Consuetudinary of St. Mary's Abbey, York.

3. *Dom Pedro* (U.S.): a game at cards, a variation of don (DON 6).

1887 F. R. STOCKTON *Borrowed Month*, etc. 191 (American) *Dom Pedro*... a social game of cards which we generally played.

|| **Dom** 2 (dōm). [mod. Ger. *dom* cathedral, ad. L. *domus* (domus Dei): see DOME. OHG. and MHG. had *tuom*.] A cathedral church.

1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia* ii. 35 A stroll through the city showed us... the so-called Dom... a building somewhat resembling the cathedral at Graz. 1876 FREEMAN *Hist. Sk., Venetian March*, As Innsbruck never was a Bishop's see, there is no dom. 1888 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 22 June 5/1 The Dom at Berlin.

So **Domchurch** [tr. Ger. *domkirche*] = prec.

1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* 219 The domchurch and its organization grew up... round the body of a saint or martyr.

Dom, *obs. f.* DOOM, DUMB; var. f. DOUM.

-dom, *suffix*. [OE. -dōm = OS. -dōm, MDu. -dom, Du. -dom, OHG., MHG. -tuom, Ger. -tum.] Abstract suffix of state, which has grown out of an independent sb., orig. putting, setting, position, statute, OHG. *tuom*, position, condition, dignity, in OE. *dōm*, statute, judgement, jurisdiction, f. stem *dō-* of *Do v.* + abstract suffix -moz, OE. -m,

as in *hel-m*, *sea-m*, *strea-m*, etc. Frequent already in OE. as a suffix to sbs. and adjs., as *biscopdōm* the dignity of a bishop, *cynigdōm*, *cynedōm*, royal or kingly dominion, kingdom, *ealdordōm* the position or jurisdiction of an elder or lord; *peowdōm*, the condition of a peow or slave; *frēdōm*, *hlīgdōm*, *wisdōm* the condition or fact of being free, holy, or wise. The number of these derivatives has increased in later times, and -dom is now a living suffix, freely employed to form nonce-derivatives, not only with the sense of 'condition, state, dignity', but also with that of 'domain, realm' (fig.). See in their alphabetical places *alderdom*, *Anglo-Saxondom*, *boredom*, *Christendom*, *cuckoldom*, *dukedom*, *earldom*, *freedom*, *kingdom*, *martyrdom*, *popedom*, *sheriffdom*, *thralldom*, *wisdōm*, etc. Examples of nonce-words appear in the quotations.

1895 H. PEARSON *R. Browning* 8 Pomona... to express all appledom and pearldom. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faust* of B. I. i. iv. 58 Entitled him to all the honours of B.A. dom. 1897 *St. Louis Globe Democrat* 2 Feb. A real, live Dakota man... fresh from Blizzardom. 1890 *New Virginians* i. 237 Meanwhile curdum flourishes. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 2/2 To test... the good-sailordom of the spectators. *Ibid.* 7 Oct. 2/1 Imagine Manchesterdom Protectionist. 1894 *Times* 27 Sept. 7/4 Says Mr. Labouchere, 'Liberal officialdom has wet-blanketted it.' *Ibid.* 6 June 11/3 The ranks of old fogeydom. 1894 HENRY DOROTHY'S *Double* i. 91 A... specimen of English squiredom. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Dec. 1/3 The classic pile which... divides clubland from theatre-dom. 1890 *Spectator* 18 Jan. A pervading atmosphere of topsy-turvydom.

† **Domable**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *domā-bilis* tamable, f. *domāre* to tame: cf. OF. *domable*.] Tamable. Hence † **Domableness**.

1693 COCKERAM, *Domable*, easie to be tamed. 1699 D. PELL *Impr.* Sea 205 As quiet and peaceable in the world as domable, or indomable doves are. *Ibid.* 213 note. It is impossible to reduce this feral creature unto that domableness that young women might play with him.

Domage, *-eable*, *-eous*, *obs. ff.* DAMAGE, etc.

† **Domager**. *Obs. rare* 1. [a. OF. pres. inf. *domager*, earlier -ier, to damage, used substantively.] Damage, injury.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 269 The maner of restitucyon ought to haue conformitye to the maner of the domager.

Domain (domēn), *sb.* Also 5 *domayne*, 7 *-aine*. [a. mod. F. *domaine* (1611 in Cotgr.), for earlier F. *domaine*, OF. *demeine*: = L. *dominium*, in med. L. = 'proprietas, quod ad dominum spectat', subst. use of *dominicus* of or belonging to a lord, of the nature of private property, proper, own. See DEMESNE, which is another form of this word.

OF. *demeine*, *demeine*, did not come down from cl. L. *dominium* lordship, ownership, property, for that could have given only an OF. *domem*, *demein*; it is supposed that cl. L. *dominium* passed in Rom. and OF. through the stages 'domenio, domenit, domine, demeine': cf. *canonicum*, 'canonio, canonit, canoine, chanoine'. But, in the intermediate stage, the form of the word naturally suggested its identity with cl. L. *dominium*, which consequently appears, beside the original *dominium*, as the Latin equivalent in medieval documents; the latter have also *domanium* formed on the vernacular. The *o* was in OF. regularly weakened to *e*, *demeine*, whence late Afr. & Eng. *demesne*; in *domaine* the *o* is restored after L.; in French, *domaine* is now (since c. 1670) used in all senses; but in Eng. *demesne* has been traditionally retained in the legal use, and in senses immediately derived from it, though the two forms overlap.]

† 1. = DEMESNE 1. Also attrib. in *domain lands*. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. x. 386 Octaveus... þai Deputys has slayne, And held þe kynryk in domayne. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 158 The rights of the Domayne are these: Rents, Feifs, Payments at alienations. *Ibid.* That is Domayne, which belongeth to the Crowne. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. 24 This portion was called *terra dominica*, *terre dominicales*, or domain lands.

2. **Eminent domain**: ultimate or supreme lordship; the superiority or lordship of the sovereign power over all the property in the state, in accordance with which it is entitled to appropriate by constitutional methods any part required for the public advantage, compensation being given to the owner. A term chiefly used in International Law, and in the Law of the United States of America.

[1625 GROTIUS *De Jure B. et P.* i. iii. § 6 Dominium eminens, quod civitas habet in cives et res civium, ad usum publicum.] 1850 LONGF. *Ladder St. Augustine* vi. If we would gain In the bright fields of fair renown The right of eminent domain. 1894 *Harvard Law Rev.* VIII. 237 The name Eminent Domain comes from Grotius, and the subject is a prominent one with European writers on public law; but treatises on it do not exist outside of the United States. The topic develops here because it is a branch of our system of Constitutional Law. The first treatise was by H. E. Mills of St. Louis in 1879. (See also EMINENT 5.) b. **Direct domain**, *domain of use*, translation of the French law-phrases *domaine direct* the ownership or right of the lord, and *domaine utile* the right of use on the part of a lessee, as used in the law of Lower Canada.

3. A heritable property; estate or territory held in possession; lands; dominions; = DEMESNE 3-5.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xiii. iii. (R). These are in the nature of a domain and inheritance, and fall to the next heir in succession. 1798 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 258

Royal domains... were... made over to ecclesiastics. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 636 There are, in that Country [Russia], proprietors possessed of domains as extensive as Provinces. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 35 She occupied half a hide of royal domain.

b. *transf.* A district or region under rule, control, or influence, or contained within certain limits; realm; sphere of activity, influence, or dominion.

1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 859 Ocean trembles for his green domain. 1803 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Poor Relation*, He was lord of his library, and seldom cared for looking out beyond his domains. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vii. 407 For even an infinitude of atoms, infinite worlds in infinite space may be found domain enough.

c. Used by Pinkerton for a subdivision of the Mineral 'kingdom'.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrar.* i. 132 The intrites and glutenites are classed under the several domains to which they belong. *Ibid.* i. Intro. iii-iv.

4. *fig.* A sphere of thought or action; field, province, scope of a department of knowledge, etc.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 97 Carried to excess in each domain, This favorite good begets peculiar pain. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Study Law Nat.* Wks. 1846 i. 381 Contracting... the domain of brutal force and of arbitrary will. 1808 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) i. Our Poet's gift in raising it into the domain of Art. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 343 An actual enlargement of the domain of Science. 1866 ARGVLL *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 53.

b. *Logic*. The breadth, extension, circuit, or sphere of a notion.

c. *Math.* 'In the theory of Functions, the portion of the *s*-plane within a circle which just does not include a singular point is called the domain of its centre' (H. T. GERRANS).

1893 FORSYTH *The. Functions* 55 If the whole of the domain of *b* be not included in that of *a*.

Hence † **Domain** *v.* *Obs. intr.*, to dominate.

159 IVE *Fortif.* 36 It must lye wholly open toward the towne, that the towne may commaund, and domaine over it.

Domainial (domēn'ial), *a.* [f. DOMAIN + AL; united with the more historical word DOMANIAL by the intermediate *domainial*.] = DOMANIAL.

1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 551 An ancient domainial palace. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 352 The domainial jurists of the eighteenth century.

Domal (dō'māl), *a.* [ad. med. L. *domāl-is* (Du Cange), f. *domus* house: see DOME, etc.]

1. *Astrol.* Of or pertaining to a dome or 'house'. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* iii. i, Mars is now entering his first house, and will shortly appear in all his domal dignities. 1829 JAS. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.*, *Domal dignity*, when a planet is in its own house.

2. Of or pertaining to houses; domestic.

1798 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 3 Templar and Domal Architecture. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 98 f Principles of sanitation—personal, municipal, domal, etc.

Domainial (domēn'ial), *a.* Also 9 *domainial*. [a. F. *domainial* (16th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. med. L. *domainialis*, f. *domanium*.] Of, pertaining, or relating to domain or to a particular domain.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* ii. ii. (1855) i. 208 The domainial estates of the crown. *Ibid.* 221 The extent of his domainial territory. 1842 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* 11. 170 Old privileges of the domainial towns, or, as we might call them, royal boroughs. 1845 M. BRIDGES *Pop. Mod. Hist.* 405 Re-assuming those rich domainial estates. 1861 MAIRNE *Anc. Law* vii. (1870) 231 That... transmutation... substituted the feudal form of property for the domainial (or Roman) and the allodial (or German).

Domas, *obs. form* of DAMASK.

Domb(e), *obs. ff.* DUMB, DOOM.

|| **Domba** (dōmbā), [ad. Cingalese *dombe*.] A large East Indian and Malayan tree, *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, N. O. *Clusiaceae*, the seeds of which yield a thick dark-green strong-scented oil (*domba oil*), used medicinally and for burning.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

Dōmbōc, OE. form of DOOMBOOK.

Domdaniel (dōmdāniēl). [a. F. *domdaniel*, app. f. Gr. *δῶμα Δανιήλ*, or L. *domus Danielis*, hall or house of Daniel.]

A fictitious name, introduced in the French 'Continuation of the Arabian Nights' by Dom Chaves and M. Carotte 1788-93, whence adopted by Southey in *Thalaba*, and so by Carlyle. It is not clear whether 'Daniel' is intended to refer to the Hebrew prophet, or to 'a great Grecian sage' of that name who appears in the tale of 'the Queen and the Serpents' in the *Arabian Nights*.

A fabled submarine hall where a magician or sorcerer met with his disciples: placed by Cazotte 'under the sea near Tunis'; by Southey 'under the roots of the ocean'; used by Carlyle in the sense of 'infernal cave'; den of iniquity.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* xii. xxiv, The domdaniel rock'd Through all its thundering vaults. 1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards* 213 Next see tremendous Thalaba come on... Domdaniel's dread destroyer. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) i. 41 Spain was as a black Domdaniel. *Ibid.* 64 A grisly Law Pluto... kind of Infernal King, Chief Enchanter... in the Domdaniel of Attorneys. *Ibid.* iv. 138 Hurl'd... into the great Domdaniel of Spanish Iniquity in the far West. 1888 *Edinb. Rev.* Oct. 408 At ease not in Zion only but in Domdaniel.

Dome (dōm), *sb.* Also 7 *dosme*, 8 *doom*. [In sense 1, app. directly ad. L. *dom-us* house, home; in other senses, a. F. *domme* (15-16th c.; sometimes *dosme*, whence mod. F. *dôme*), ad. It.

duomo house, house of God, 'chiefe Church or Cathedral Church in a citie' (Florio), high cupola, dome (as a distinguishing feature of Italian cathedrals):—*L. domus* house.]

1. A house, a home; a stately building, a mansion. Now only as a poetical or dignified appellation.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 93 Onto my dome [=in my dwelling]. I saw 300 neir ayr. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 166 Dated at my Dome, or rather Mansion place in Lincolneshire. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dome*.. a Town-House, Guild-Hall, a State-House, Meeting-house in a city, from that of Florence, which is so called. 1724 SWIFT *Riddles* vii. 51 Sad charnel-house! a dismal dome, For which all mortals leave their home! 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 74/2 They built temples.. and other sacred domes. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. Intro. 121 Gladly as he seek the dome, And as reluctant turn us home.

fig. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. vi. Ambition's airy hall, The dome of thought, the palace of the Soul. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. xliii. Hoary crime would come Behind, and fraud rebuild religion's tottering dome.

† 2. A cathedral church; = *Dome* 2. *Obs.*

1691 tr. *Emilianne's Journ.* Naples 71 The Ceremony.. Celebrated.. at the Dome (so they call the Cathedral Churches in Italy). 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1766) 46 Pope Lucius, who lies buried in the dome. 1709 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4282/3 There was a Jew Christen'd last Sunday in the Dome of this City [Berlin]. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* II. i. iii. 15 There is also the dome, which is a cathedral church.

3. A rounded vault forming the roof of a building or chief part of it, and having a circular, elliptical, or polygonal base; a cupola.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dome*.. a flat round Looover, or open roof to a Steeple, Banqueting-house, &c. Somewhat resembling the bell of a great Watch. 1660 F. BROOKS tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 114 The Kings Palace.. was built square, with a Domes. 1715 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5058/2 The Dome of the Cathedral was illuminated. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 311 The roof of the Pantheon is a round dome, without pillars or windows. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 66 The whispering gallery in the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 229, I defined a dome as the covering of a circular space produced by the revolution of an arch round its central vertical axis.

b. The hemispherical roof of an astronomical observatory, made to revolve and open so as to direct the telescope towards any part of the heavens.

1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 30/2 Since the year 1852, a time-ball has been dropped on the dome of the Observatory.. at precisely one o'clock.

4. *transf.* The vaulted roof of a cavern or natural hollow; the concave vault of the sky; a vaulted canopy; a canopy of trees, etc.; a bee-hive.

1707 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii. Whence the astronomers descend into a large dome.. called.. the astronomer's cave. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1182 The tender race, By thousands, tumble from their honeyed domes. 1790-1811 COMBE *Devil on 2 Sticks in Eng.* (1817) VI. 59 In a.. bed, with a dome to it. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* II. The whole dome of the sky had an appearance of transparency. 1830 TENNYSON *Recoll. Arab. Nts.* 41 Imbowed vaults of pillar'd palm.. the dome Of hollow boughs. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 18 Some bubbles.. had lifted the coating here and there into little rounded domes.

b. The convex rounded summit of a mountain, a wave, etc. In U.S., frequently entering into the names of rounded mountain peaks.

1708 SIR W. JONES *Tartars v. Wks.* 1799 I. 52 A stupendous edifice, the beams and pillars of which are many ranges of lofty hills, and the dome, one prodigious mountain. 1825 LOWRY *Gold. Leg. v. At Sea*. The billows.. upon their flowing dome.. poised her. 1865 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* x. (1858) 366 Tabor with its rounded dome. 1882 *Worcester Exhbit. Catal.* iii. 58 Velvets.. 'studded' with polished domes. 1890 M. TOWNSEND *U. S.* 138 Carter Dome, New Hampshire; The Dome, State of New York.

5. Technical senses.

a. *Manuf.* The cover of a reverberatory furnace, etc. 1706 PHILIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dome*.. among chymists, a kind of arched Cover for a Reverberatory Furnace. 1823 *Specif. Johnson's Patent* No. 4747. 2 The.. uppermost vessel.. must have a close dome or cover applied to it. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 127 The dome ought to be made as flat as possible consistent with durability, in order to reflect the heat down upon the coal.

b. *Cryst.* (See quot.) 1803-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 1 *Dome*, a term used to designate a trimetric, monoclinic, or triclinic prism, whose faces and edges are parallel to one of the secondary axes. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 326 The term dome is employed not in contradistinction to the term prism or prismatic, but, like the latter term, conventionally and merely to distinguish these forms from one another.

c. In *Locomotive Engines*, the raised conical part of the boiler, forming a steam-chamber, the *steam-dome* (Weale *Dict. Terms*, 1849-50). In *Railway Carriages*, the raised roof, forming a space for ventilation and light (Knight *Dict. Mech.*, 1874).

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 259/2 The steam-dome and similar parts are double.

d. *Watchmaking*. The back part of the inner case of a watch to which sometimes the works are attached.

1804 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 88 Used for attaching a watch movement to a dome case.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dome-case*, *-cover*, *-face*, *-form*, *-head*, *-span*, *-spire*, *-theatre*, *-top*, *-vaulting*; *dome-like*, *-shaped* adjs.

1797 *College* 6 Science trailed her pall Through the dome-theatre and spacious hall. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 128 Its [the beaver's] house has an arched dome-like roof. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Dome*, *Dome-vaulting*.. is lighter than any

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that can cover the same area. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 60 The dome-shaped roof. 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Dome Cover*, in locomotive engines, the brass or copper cover which encloses the dome, to prevent the radiation of heat. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 147 When trimetric crystals are bounded only by prismatic and dome-faces. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 328 Dome-forms with the general symbol (ohk).

Hence *Domeless* a., not having a dome. 1870 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 232/3 In that domeless Dom-kirche of Cologne.

Dome, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To cover with or as with a dome.

1876 WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xxv. 248 An enlarged chamber, almost domed in by the deep scooped over-leaning wall. 1884 TENNYSON *Early Spring* I. [He] domes the red-plow'd hills With loving blue. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* II. xix. 88 To the Romans there was no necessity for doming over quadrangular spaces.

2. To make dome-shaped.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 290/1 And brings down upon them a polished globular punch, which domes them up. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 293 The roof had been raised and domed.

3. *intr.* To rise or swell as a dome.

1867 *Argosy* Jan. 32 The cathedral towered, or rather domed, above the ramparts. 1894 DOYLE S. *Holmes* 261 His forehead domes out in a white curve.

Dome, obs. form of *DOOM*, *DOOM*.

Domed (dō'md), a. [f. *DOME* sb. or v. + -ED.]

1. Dome-shaped, made dome-like; vaulted.

1775 in *Lett. 1st Earl Malmesbury* (1870) I. 287 The ceiling is domed, and beautifully painted. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xv. 164 They build a domed nest, which is a great anomaly in so large a bird. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* vii. 137 These domed mountains. 1879 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 152 The dark Nubians.. have domed foreheads.

2. Roofed with or possessing a dome or domes.

1855 BROWNING *Love among Ruins* II. The domed and daring palace. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. vi. He.. looked down on the domed and towered city. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 7 The introduction into France of the domed architecture by a colony of Greeks.

Domelet, variant of *DUMBLE*.

Domelet (dō'mlēt), [f. *DOME* sb. + -LET.] A miniature dome.

1883 R. F. BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast for Gold* I. i. 19 The Estrella, whose dome and domelets, built to mimic St. Peter's, look only like hen and chickens. 1892 *Athenæum* 2 July 38/2 A very low dome, or domelet.

Doment (dō'mēt), dial. and vulgar. [f. *DO* v. + -MENT.] A performance, 'to-do': see *Do* sb. 1

1808 *Craven Dialect*, *Doment*, deed, action, contest. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 15 July 4/3 At the great *Do*, or *Doment*.. in honor of the Whig Ministry. 1889 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* s.v., *Ther'll* be a fine *doment* when yung-cuns at age. *Thay* kicked up no end on a *doment*.

† *Domes-booke*. *Obs.* = *DOMESDAY BOOK*.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 234 In Edward the Confessors time (as we read in *Domes-booke* of England) it paid tribute.

Domesday (dō'mzdz, dū'mzdz), [f. *dōmes* genitive of *dōm* *DOOM* + *DAY*.] A Middle English spelling of *DOOMSDAY*, day of judgement, now commonly used as a historical term, in the following:

Domesday Book, colloquially *Domesday*: the name applied, from the 12th c., to the record of the Great Inquisition or Survey of the lands of England, their extent, value, ownership, and liabilities, made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086. Extended to abstracts based upon that record, such as the *Exon Domesday*.

[The name appears to have been derived directly from *Domesday* the Day of the Last Judgement, and *Domesday Book* the Book by which all men would be judged. It originated as a popular appellation (see *Dial. de Secc.*), given to the Book as being a final and conclusive authority on all matters on which it had to be referred to.]

1178 *Dial. de Seccario* I. xvi. Hic liber ab indigenis Domesdei nuncupatur, id est, dies iudicii per metaphoram: sicut enim districti et terribilis examinis illius novissimam sententia nulla tergiversationis arte valet eludi: sic.. sententia ejus [libri] infatuari non potest vel impune declinari. Ob hoc nos eundem librum iudicium nominavimus. 1485 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 350 Libro de Domesday. a 1491 J. ROSS *Hist. Reg. Angl.* (1716) 109 Redacta est dicta descriptio in unum volumen.. Nomen libri est *Domesday*.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cxvii. 202 An olde boke sometye in y^e Guyldehall of London named *Domes daye*. 1590-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 104 The booke of the general survey of the Realme, which William the Conqueror caused to be made.. and to be called *Domesday*, because (as Mathew Parise saith) it spared no man, but iudged all men indifferently, as the Lord in that great day will do. 1591 — *Archeion* (1635) 24 The Record of which Survey was then called *Domesday* Book. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 232 In that which we now call *Domesday*, made and collected under William I. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Domes-day-book*.. wherein all the ancient Demean Lands in this Nation are registred; It is so called, because upon any difference, the parties received their doom. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 13 *Domesday Book* his Tyranny records. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 49 The compiling of the great survey called *domesday-book*. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 52 Down goes the flying word on the tablets, and is indelible as *Domesday Book*. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. 476 *Domesday* still sets before us a most minute scale of classes.

b. Transferred to other like documents of standard authority, such as the *Domesday of St. Paul's*, the record of a survey of the capital estates in 1181; also *fig.* and allusively.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 271 All-rapacious Usurers conceal Their *Domesday-book* from all-consuming heirs. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. i. The vast authentic *domesday-book* of nature. 1862-3 STANLEY *Yeu. Ch.* xii. 259 Which has made the latter half of the Book of Joshua.. the *Domesday Book* of the Conquest of Palestine. 1865 *Navy Docky. Expense Acc.* (*Blue Book* I. 465) Previous to the year 1858-59 the expense accounts of ships and services were transmitted annually from the Dockyards to the Surveyor of the Navy.. for recording in the 'Abstracts of Progress' or 'Domesday Book' the expenditure incurred on account of each ship. 1889 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1875) III. 300 A *Domesday* of the conquerors was.. drawn up in the ducal hall at Lillebonne, a forerunner of the great *Domesday* of the conquered.

Domestic (dō'mestik), a. and sb. Also 6-7 -ique, 10k(e). [ad. L. *domesticus*, f. *domus* house: see *DOME*. In early form and use, immediately through F. *domestique* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*.)]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Having the character or position of the inmate of a house; housed. *To be domestic with* (of): to be of the household of, at home with. *Obs.*

1521 Bradshaw's *St. Werburge* and Ballad to Author 21 (1887) 201 Preserve his soule, and make hym domesticke Within the heuyns. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 67, I being domesticke with him the selfe same time. *Ibid.* viii. 258 [He] had turned Turke.. With whom I found *Domesticks*, some fifteen circumcised English Runagates. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1695) 27 Mercury.. hath no dwelling of his own, But is *Domestic* of the Sun.

† b. Intimate, familiar, 'at home'. *Obs.*

a 1612 DONNE *Biadvatores* (1644) 42 The knowledge therof is so domesticke, so neare, so inward to us, that our conscience cannot slumber in it, nor dissemble it. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 83 He.. was.. domesticke with all, and not suspected by either of the.. factions. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. clxiv. 100 *Domestic* in the best company and the best families. 1750 *Ibid.* (1774) III. 152 An English minister shall have resided seven years at a court.. without being intimate or domestic in any one house.

2. Of or belonging to the home, house, or household; pertaining to one's place of residence or family affairs; household, home, 'family'.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. i. 65 Caesar, that hath moe Kings his Servants, then Thy selfe *Domestick* Officers. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 363 *Domestick* pastimes, as Chess, Cards, Dice, and Tables. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* I. 11 Of *Domestick* Spiders there are two sorts. 1681 TEMPLE *Memoirs* III. Wks. 1731 I. 345, I was resolv'd to pass the rest of my Life in my own *Domestick*, without troubling my self further about any publick Affairs. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 434 *Domestic* joy. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vi. 110 Charles.. loved the privacy of domestic life. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vii. Her single domestic servant.

† b. *fig.* Belonging to what concerns oneself.

1707 NORRIS *Truat. Humility* vii. 315 *Domestic* ignorance, the ignorance of our selves, and of what passes within our own breast.

3. Of or pertaining to one's own country or nation; not foreign, internal, inland, 'home'.

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* vii. (R.) Lo here maye ye see this beast to be no stranger.. he sitteth in the temple of God, he is therefore a domesticke enemy. 1549 *Compt. Scot. Prol.* 16, I hef vit domestic scottis langage, maist intelligibil for the vlgare pepil. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warren* 859 That the contentions growing among Priests should be decided by *Domestick* Judges, and not at Rome. 1799 W. WOOD *Serv. Trade* 7 A great Part of our *Domestick* Trade depends upon our Foreign Commerce. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 265 The whole domestic and foreign policy of the English government.

b. Indigenous; made at home or in the country itself; native, home-grown, home-made.

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 42 [It] makes the like impression upon its domesticke plants. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 49 ¶ 8 They [glasses] are domestic, and cheaper than foreign toys. 1835 URR *Philos. Manuf.* 77 *Domestic* woollens and flannels.

4. Of animals: Living under the care of man, in or near his habitations; tame, not wild.

1600 VENNOR *Via Recta* iii. 65 *Domestick* or tame Ducks. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erromena* 181 No small delight.. to see so timorous a creature grown so domesticke. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* I. 635 Tamed and grown domestic like a barn-door fowl. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* I. (1873) 14 The origin of most of our domestic animals will probably for ever remain vague.

† b. Of men: Having settled abodes; not nomad or wild. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 291 Moores, Jews, domesticke Arabians.

5. Attached to home; devoted to home life or duties; domesticated.

1658 DAVENANT *Play-House to be Let* IV. *Dram.* Wks. 1873 IV. 85 Kings, who move Within a lowly sphere of private love, Are too domestic for a throne. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 5 To me, whom he found studious and domestic. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon*. (ed. 2) III. xx. 329 It is praiseworthy and right to be domestic.

B. *sb.*

† 1. A member of a household; one who dwells in the same house with another; an inmate; a member of the family (including children and relatives). (*lit.* and *fig.*) *Obs.*

1530 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 56 Nowe ye be not gueses and strangers, but ye be citizens and domesticks of almyghty god. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 62 From that time he had his accesses.. to his Majesties presence as a *Domestick* without Ceremony. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* II. xliii. (R.) A servant dwells.. as a kind of foreigner under the same roof; a domesticke, and yet a stranger too. 1737

75*

WHISTON *Josephus' Antig.* xvi. vii. § 4 Often did he lament the wickedness of his domestics.

2. A household servant or attendant.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. iv. 114 Where Powres are your Retainers, and your words (Domesticks to you) serve your will. 1637 *Lisander & Cal.* vi. 103 Besides the domestics he sent for some of his tenants. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 2 His Domesticks are all in Years, and grown old with their Master. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Latw Eng.* (1874) II. 228 At a month's notice like a common domestic. 1848 MAURICE *Lord's Prayer* (1861) 66 The relationship between the master of a household and his domestics.

† b. A domestic animal. *Obs. rare.*

1719 DR FOR *Crusoe* i. viii. My Pol. began now to be a mere domestic. 1742 J. HILDROP *Misc. Wks.* (1754) I. 215 Continue, therefore, your wonted Care . . . for your innocent Domesticks. *Ibid.* 160.

† 3. An inhabitant of the same country; a native, fellow-countryman. *Obs.*

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. ii. vi. *Good Centurion*, If he were a foreigner for birth, yet he was a domestic in heart. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 254 Supplies. afforded me both by our eminent Domesticks within his Majesties Dominions: and also by Forainers. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 313 Notable service against the Domesticks.

† b. An indigenous plant. *Obs.*

1672 GREW *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* § 8 All Exoticks . . . may probably be reduced to some such Domesticks, unto which they may bear the best Resemblance.

4. *pl.* Articles of home produce or manufacture; esp., in U.S., home-made cotton cloths, bleached or unbleached, for common use.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 2 When mankind was propagated into an infinite number, and the domestiques or neere hand commodities were not sufficient for their sustenance in some countries, and in other countries were over abundant. 1846 WORCESTER *Domestic* . . . a sort of American cotton cloth. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 26 That large class of fabrics known in the trade as 'domestics', of which shirting and sheeting form a large part.

5. 'A carriage for general use' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

Hence **Domesticism**, devotion to home life; **Domesticness**, domesticity.

1643 W. GREENHILL *Axe at Root* A iij b, It's domesticities of spirit. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 344 Our happy domesticism has undergone no change. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 509 The ignorant domesticism which was the only recognised virtue of her sex.

Domesticable, *a.* [f. med.L. *domesticā-re* to DOMESTICATE + -BLE.] Capable of being domesticated or tamed.

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 35 The elephant and the hippopotamus . . . both appear domesticable. 1883 F. GALTON *Ing. Hum. Faculty* 245 All domesticable animals of any note have long fallen under the yoke of man.

† **Domestical** (dome'stikāl), *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. L. *domesticus* DOMESTIC + -AL. (Much used in 16-17th c.)]

A. adj. 1. = DOMESTIC *a.* 2.

1459 SIR J. FASTOLF *Will in Paston Lett.* I. 457 My right trusty chapeleyn and servaunt domysticall. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iii. vi. In their domestical celebration of the passouer. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 226 Domestical utensils, as baskets, bags. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* I. xii. § 1 Raising him up domestical troubles. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trinit. Relig. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 96 A massive system . . . at once domestical and stately.

b. = DOMESTIC *a.* 2 b.

1596 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xii. 62 Inward and domestical, in that it proceedeth from a natural power. 1605 TIMME *Quersil.* i. ii. 48 The domestical enemies which are within mans body.

2. = DOMESTIC *a.* 3, 3 b.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* ii. vi. (1883) 60 We lacke nat of this vertue domystical examples, I meane of our owne kynges of Englande. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 313 The domestical and foreigne affaires of the Realme. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. x. (1660) 149 Some [Plants] are forreine, and some Domestical. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vii. i. § 21 Domestical dissensions of his own Subjects.

3. = DOMESTIC *a.* 4.

1586 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* (1579) 77 Domestical or yard foules. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parry's Chirurg.* ii. (1678) 44 The Camel is a very domestical and gentle Beast. 1677 HALLE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. ix. 208 Animals . . . that are domestical, and not for food, as Cats and Dogs.

b. Of plants: Cultivated, not wild.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. xviii. 473 The Domestical, or husbandly beanes, do growe in feedles and gardens. *Ibid.* xxii. 479 The domestical or tame Ciches.

4. Familiar, homely.

1563 WINGET *Agst. Hæresis* i. xxviii. Wks. 1890 II. 60 Gif we sal begin to mixt . . . vncouth and strange things with domestical materis. 1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 52 In our domestical phrase. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 156 O Jupiter. That art domestical and hospitable.

B. *sb.* A member of the household; a household servant; = DOMESTIC *sb.* 1, 2.

1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 110 Hee tooke deliberation of his domesticals and generallie all his princes. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Eph.* ii. 19 You are citizens of the saintes, and the domesticals of God. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 228 This youth was one of Fursees domesticals.

Hence **Domesticality**, domestic quality.

1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXVIII. 225 His very reflections have a domesticality of character.

Domestically, *adv.* [f. DOMESTICAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a domestic manner; in, or in reference to, the house, home, or family; with regard to domestic or home affairs; familiarly.

1576 NEWTON *Lemmie's Complex.* (1633) 80 To change that order of life, which by long use and domestically hee hath frequented. a 1667 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* Agric. (1669) 104 Augustus had desir'd Mæcenās to persuade him [Horace] to come and live domestically, and at the same Table with him. 1791-1803 D'ISRAËLI *Cur. Lit.* *Introd.* Tea, Coffee, etc., Probably, tea was not in general use domestically so late as in 1687. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 21 All is well with us, and so far as concerns us, directly and domestically. 1885 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 8/2 Gratified to see the Queen's youngest daughter settled domestically.

† **Domesticant**, *a.* *Obs. rare*! [ad. L. *domesticant-em*, pr. pple. of *domesticā-re*: see next.] Making its home; dwelling, residing.

1642 SIR E. DERRING *Sp. Relig.* 71 The power . . . was virtually residing and domesticant in the plurality of his Assessors.

Domesticate (dome'stikēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *domesticā-re* to dwell in a house, to accustom (Du Cange), f. *domestic-us* DOMESTIC: cf. F. *domestiquer* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. *trans.* To make, or settle as, a member of a household; to cause to be at home; to naturalize.

a 1639 [see DOMESTICATE]. a 1773 CHESTERF. (Mason), Domesticate yourself there, while you stay at Naples. 1862 GOULBURN *Educ. World in Replies Ess. & Rev.* 9 It domesticated many of them in different parts of the heathen world. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* vii. 97 An element in the Greek nation originally foreign, but now domesticated.

b. *transf. and fig.* To make to be or to feel 'at home'; to familiarize.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Art Wks.* (Bohn) I. 150, I now require this of all pictures, that they domesticate me, not that they dazzle me. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* v. 179 The mental faculties of one people are domesticated, as it were, into the ways of thought of another.

2. To make domestic; to attach to home and its duties.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 437 A circumstance which generally lowers the spirit of the ladies, and domesticates them. 1863 MISS POWER *Arab. Days & N.* 130 [They] easily become domesticated as lady-companions and housekeepers now describe themselves in advertisements to be. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 2/3 The efforts which are being made to domesticate the teaching.

3. To accustom (an animal) to live under the care and near the habitations of man; to tame or bring under control; *transf.* to civilize.

1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Bisodone's Hist. Civ. Warres* I. iv-v. 145 Ireland, where the wisdom and valour of the Duke of Yorke had domesticated a savage people. 1803 LUCOCK *Nat. Wool* 29 The first flock, which is minutely described . . . was perfectly domesticated. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 14 There is hardly a tribe so barbarous, as not to have domesticated at least the dog.

† 4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To live familiarly or at home (*with*); to take up one's abode. *Obs.*

1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) I. 305, I would rather . . . see her married to some honest and tender-hearted man, whose love might induce him to domesticate with her. 1796 COLERIDGE (*title of poem*) To a young friend, on his proposing to domesticate with the author. 1812 SHELLEY in *Dowden Life* (1887) I. 230, I shall try to domesticate in some antique feudal castle.

Domesticated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Made domestic or familiar; tamed, naturalized.

a 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* 366 (T.) Being now familiarized and domesticated evils. 1808 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xvi. (1827) 497/1 The sheep in the domesticated state. 1836 DICKENS *Mem. Grimaldi* ii. He had always been a domesticated man, delighting . . . in the society of his relations and friends. 1863 LYVELL *Antiq. Man* 14 There are . . . no signs of any domesticated animals except the dog.

Domestication (dome'stikē'jən), *n.* [n. of action from DOMESTICATE: see -ATION: 30 in F.] The action of domesticating, or the condition of being domesticated.

1774 KAMES *Sk. Hist. Man* II. 13 (Jod.) The same discipline obtains even after domestication. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 150 Animals that readily enter into domestication. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* III. xlv. 192 Her domestication with this family.

Domesticative, *a.* *rare.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *domesticā-re* + -IVE.] Tending to domesticate, productive of domestication.

In recent Dicts.

Domesticator, [agent-n. in L. form from med.L. *domesticā-re* to DOMESTICATE.] One who domesticates; a tamer.

1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 51 Man . . . was obliged to be his own domesticator. 1894-5 Q. *Rev. Current Hist.* IV. 700 The domesticator of animals.

Domesticity (dō'mestis'iti), [f. DOMESTIC *a.* + -ITY: cf. F. *domesticité* (1690 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. The quality or state of being domestic, domestic character; home or family life; devotion to home; homeliness.

1791 BAILEY, *Domesticity*, the being a servant. 1796 AYLIFFE *Parergon* (L.), Great familiarity is included under the notion of friendship and domesticity, as living together in the same house, and the like. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 49 You would infer . . . that there is more domesticity . . . in Holland, than in any other country. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iii. 74 A masculine woman, with no talent for domesticity.

b. The quality of being a domestic animal. 1830 LYVELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. iii. xxxvi. 314 Domesticity eliminates the tendency. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 37 The most marked sign of domesticity in our European goats.

2. *pl.* Domestic affairs or arrangements.

1844 C. J. MATHEWS in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 550 Since you are determined to be made acquainted with our domesticities. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 165 That shelters itself amid the domesticities of life.

Domesticize (dome'stisiz), *v.* [f. DOMESTIC + -IZE.] *trans.* = DOMESTICATE.

1695 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 63 Fair treatment doth domesticize even savage beasts. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* I. xxix. 286 That most pleasant, salutiferous, and domesticising beverage [tea]. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* Jan. 13 If . . . electric power as a motive force admit of being domesticized, and so bring back the system of cottage labour.

† **Domestically**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. DOMESTIC *a.* + -LY 2.] = DOMESTICALLY.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 350 Sent back to the Governour with whom I was domestically reserved. 1755 CHESTERF. *World* No. 151 She is . . . so domestically tame.

Domett (dō'mēt), [perh. from a proper name.] A kind of textile fabric: see quots.

1835 BOOTH *Anal. Dict. Eng.* 182 A kind of plain cloth, of which the warp is cotton and the weft woollen, is called Domett, or Cotton-flannel. 1882 BUCK *Draper's Dict.*, *Domett*, a loosely-woven description of flannel, with cotton warp and woollen weft, generally employed for shrouds, and sometimes in the place of wadding by dressmakers.

Domeykite (dō'mē'kait'), *Min.* [Named 1845, after Domeyko, a Chilean chemist and mineralogist.] A native arsenide of copper of a greyish or tin-white metallic appearance.

1850 DANA *Min.* 513 Arseniuret of copper . . . corresponds with domeykite.

Domie (dō'mik), *a.* [f. DOME *sb.* + -IC.] = next.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 153 Large roofs, constructed of a domie form.

Domical (dō'mikāl), *a.* [f. DOME (or its etymon) + -IC + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or like a dome; vaulted.

1846 WORCESTER cites LOUDON. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* I. i. 39 The curved shape . . . from which the domical appearance results. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. App. ii, The apparently domical form of the sky. 1871 — *Forr. Clav.* vi. June 12 A white blouse . . . and a domical felt hat.

2. Characterized by domes or dome-like structure.

Domical church, one of which the characteristic feature is a dome or series of domes.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 580/1 The wonderful domical cathedral of Perigueux. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 76 In the celebrated domical churches of Perigord and Angoumois.

Hence **Domically** *adv.*, in the manner or form of a dome. In recent Dicts.

† **Domiceilary**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *domicellāris*, -*cillāris* (Du Cange).] = DOMICILIAR.

1797-81 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Canon*, Domicellary Canons were young Canons, who, not being in orders, had no right in any particular chapters.

† **Domicele**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *domicella*, also *domicella*, dim. of *domina*; see DAMSEL.] A young lady, a damsel.

1660 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 263 Sche broute oute of Frauns xii. chares full of ladies and domiceles.

Domicile (dō'misil, -sōil), *sb.* Also 6-7 -*cill* (e, 7-9 -*cill*). [a. F. *domicile* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *domicili-um* habitation, dwelling, deriv. of *domus* house.]

1. A place of residence or ordinary habitation; a dwelling-place, abode; a house or home. Also *transf.* the dwelling-place of an animal, and *fig.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 36 Thalyaunce of my frende and of my domycille. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Epist. 7 Fureous mars, that hes violently oucupet the domycillis of tranquill pace. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabriel's Bk. Physique* 55 Take . . . the whytest snayles, with their domycills. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. iii. § 4 That part of learning which answereth to one of the cells, domyciles, or offices of the understanding; which is that of the memory. 1794 SIR W. JONES *Ord. Menu* vi. 43 Let him have no culinary fire, no domicil. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 188 That a Tub could suffice for a domicile we may guess from Aristophanes. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 53 To be with the snows, the wild beasts, in a wintery domicile.

2. *Law.* The place where one has his home or permanent residence, to which, if absent, he has the intention of returning.

1766-80 LD. MANSFIELD in *Buttows Settlement Cases* No. 134. 421 (Jod.) The master's place of abode, his domicil, can never be supposed to be at Scarborough. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., Where a company has a domicile in more than one country, the proceedings in bankruptcy in any one of the domiciles of the company comprehend the whole personal estate of the entire concern. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* iii. (ed. 2) 336 Domicil is the place which a man has voluntarily chosen for his permanent residence. 1895 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. v. 200 [The] first domicile [of the new Italian language] was the court of Frederick II.

b. The fact of being resident; residence.

1835 *Tomlin's Law Dict.* (ed. Granger) s.v. (L.), 'The residence of a party for forty days constitutes a domicile as to jurisdiction in Scotland. 1862 *Land. Rev.* 30 Aug. 180 The American domicile does not take away the power which the State to which the foreigner belongs possesses of interfering for his protection. 1863 LYVELL *Antiq. Man* 2 A place not only of domicile, but of sepulture.

3. *Comm.* The place at which a bill of exchange is made payable.

1892 J. ADAM *Comm. Corr.* 26 The bank or other place where a bill is made payable . . . is called the domicile of the bill, which is said to be domiciled there.

Domicile (see prec.), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To establish in a domicile or fixed residence; to settle in a home.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Domicile*, The county in which he was domiciled at the time of his death. 1822 J. JERKILL *Let.* 31 Dec. in *Corr.* (1894) 132 The Hollands were domiciled in Burlington Street. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Aug. 180 Aliens who are domiciled in America without having become citizens in the fullest sense.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a. 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 387 Souls wherein dull Time could domicile decay or house decrepitude. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 278 Medicine had been long domiciled at Athens.

2. *Comm.* To make (a bill of exchange, etc.) payable at a certain place.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 18 He should write on it with his acceptance, the address where it will be honoured; such bills are termed domiciled. 1882 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* s.v., All the Brazilian loans are said to be domiciled at Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*). To have one's home, dwell. 1821 *Fraser's Mag.* v. 2 She domiciles far down in pebbled well. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* i. 166 God forbid that the white ants should ever domicile here.

Hence *Domiciled ppl. a.*, *Domiciling vbl. sb.*; also *Domicilement*, the act of domiciling or fact of being domiciled.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. vii. 228 Each was a domiciled stranger. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Domiciled Bill*, a bill not made payable at the residence or place of business of the acceptor, but directed for payment by the acceptor at the time of his acceptance. 1865 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* i. iv. 71 After the domiciling of the stories. 1868 *Charity Organist. Rev.* Apr. 141 Laws of Aethelstan on the domicilement of lordless men.

† **Domiciliar**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **domiciliār-is* (see next and -AR).]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to one's domicile.

1655 *tr. De Par's Francion* viii. 27 To be brought before my Judge natural, and domiciliar, as in an Action purely personal.

B. sb. Short for *domiciliar canon*, a canon of a minor order having no voice in a chapter. [cf. med.L. *domicillāris canonicus*, junior canonicus cui necdum est jus Capituli' (Du Cange).]

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. i, The dean of Strasburg, the prebendaries, the capitulars and domiciliars... all wished they had followed the nuns of Saint Ursula's example.

Domiciliary (dōmisi'lārī), *a.* (sb.) [ad. L. type **domiciliār-us*, f. *domicilium*: cf. corresp. F. *domiciliaire* (16th. c.).]

1. Pertaining to, relating to, or connected with a domicile or residence.

Domiciliary visit, a visit to a private dwelling, by official persons, in order to search or inspect it.

1790 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Let. France* (1795) I. vii. 174 (Jod.) Those domiciliary visits, which were so often repeated. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 495 Domiciliary visits were attempted by the police. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 287 The tax... could be levied only by means of domiciliary visits. 1885 *L'pool Merc.* 14 Aug. 5/3 To revolutionise the social and domiciliary condition of the labourers.

2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the general integument or structure occupied in common by infusoria or other animals of low organization.

In recent Dicts.

B. sb. One belonging to a domicile; a domestic. 1845 STOCQUER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 166 The two wings... are allotted to the residence of professors, pupils, and domiciliaries.

Domiciliate (dōmisi'liēt), *v.* [f. L. *domicili-um*, prob. after F. *domicilier*: cf. -ATE³ 6.]

1. *trans.* To establish in a domicile, home, or place of residence; to domicile. Also *fig.*

1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 244 The very good-natured... letter... in a manner, domiciliated me already under the friendly roof you invited me to. 1808 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* IV. 130 Subjects of France... domiciliated in Portugal. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk. Wks.* II. 190 His purpose was to domiciliate himself in this beautiful scenery.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1825 J. WILSON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 466 We domiciliated with many [folks in the Highlands]. 1823 LAMB *Let.* (1888) II. 81 Just as I had learned to domiciliate there, I must come back to find a home which is no home.

2. *trans.* = DOMICILE *v.* 2.

1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 200 A foreign country in need of a loan always tries to domiciliate it in London.

† 3. To accustom to a house or permanent dwelling-place; to domesticate (animals). *Obs. rare.*

1782 POWNALL *Study of Antig.* 61 (T.) The propagation... of the domiciliated animals. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 76 Who had domiciliated the birds of the air. *Ibid.* 339 A primitive domiciliated people dwelling in hamlets.

Hence *Domiciliated ppl. a.*

1782 [see sense 3]. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.*, *Domiciliated*, a planet is so called when in its house. 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxi. (1862) V. 310 Now began that incessant marauding of domiciliated enemies.

Domiciliation. [f. prec. vb.: see -ATION.]

1. The action of domiciliating, or condition of being domiciliated; settlement in a home.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 162 As the Loire is approached, domiciliation thickens over the country. 1851 *Tail's Mag.* XVIII. 634 During my domiciliation among them, I was received... as one of the family. 1859 MOZLEY *Ess., Indian Conversion* (1878) II. 348 This domiciliation of modern science and the useful arts in India.

† 2. = DOMESTICATION. *Obs. rare.*

1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 174 If instead of wantonly destroying this excellent beast [buffalo]... we were to endeavour its domiciliation.

Domiculture (dōmikul'tiūr), *rare.* [f. L. *dom-us* house, after *agricultura*.] 'That which relates to household affairs; the art of house-keeping, cookery, etc.; domestic economy'.

1860 WORCESTER cites R. PARK.

† **Domify**, *v.* *Astrol. Obs.* [a. F. *domifier* (1558 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *domificāre* to build houses (13th c. in Du Cange), f. *domus* house: see -FY.] *trans.* To divide (the heavens) into twelve equal parts or 'houses' by means of great circles; to locate (the planets) in their respective 'houses'. Hence *Domifying vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also *Domification* [so in Fr.].

c. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) 227, I can... in the starres search out no difference By domifying, nor calculation. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 40 Of the vi. planettes he knewe so perfyly The operations, how they were domified. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. (1632) 315 Juggling tricks, enchantments... prognostications, domifications. 1690 LEY. *SOURN Curs. Math.* 390 Alcabitus would have the xii Houses of Heaven to be divided by Domifying Circles, or Circles of Position drawn from the Poles of the World through every 30th deg. of the Equator. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Domifying, Domification*.

|| **Domina** (dō'minā), [L.; = mistress, lady.]

† 1. A lady of rank (see quot.) *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Domina*, Dame, Lady, a Title formerly given to those honourable Women that held a Barony in their own Right of Inheritance.

2. The superior of a nunnery.

1751 T. GORDON *Another Cordial for Low Spirits* II. 15 (St. Agatha) was the Domina of a Nunnery. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasis* I. iv. 83 (Stanf.) The very domina who had excited the oracular dignity of one of the party.

Dominance (dō'mināns), [f. DOMINANT *a.*: see -ANCE. Cf. OF. *dominance* (15th c. in Godef.).]

The fact or position of being dominant; paramount influence, ascendancy, dominion, sway.

1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 89 That... period, which the bishop would allot to the dominance of mere natural religion. 1881 J. PAGET in *Nature* No. 614, 327 The dominance of doctrine has promoted the habit of inference, and repressed that of careful observation and induction.

Dominancy. [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] Dominant quality, position, or condition.

1841 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) I. 82 Before the Roman [empire] came upon the stage of dominancy. 1847 *Tail's Mag.* XIV. 230 Exercising the dominancy of a superior will and intellect over his inferiors.

Dominant (dō'minānt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *dominant* (13th-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *dominānt-em*, pr. ppl. of *domināri* to DOMINATE.]

1. Exercising chief authority or rule; ruling, governing, commanding; most influential.

c. 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 1073 The qualites principal dominant in the same. 1654 GAULE *Magastrom.* 243 Few live who, when they are born, have Saturne dominant in their horoscope. 1680 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 497 An odde feverish sickness dominant in the Universitie. a. 1796 REID (Mason) There are different orders of monads... the higher orders Leibnitz calls dominant; such is the human soul. 1813 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* X. 102 The dominant party persecuted both in duty and in self-defence. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. ii. 60 Dominant languages and dialects... lead to the gradual extinction of other tongues.

2. Occupying a commanding position.

1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxxvi. 561 To take possession of the dominant points of the globe. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 81 We were dominant over all other mountains. 1871 — *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. vi. 205 Lying in... a bay, sheltered by dominant hills. 1891 *Nature* 23 July 267 Dominant trees, with their head well above the others.

3. *Rom. Law.* *Dominant land, tenement*: 'the tenement or subject in favour of which a servitude exists or is constituted' (Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*).

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 225 If the rent be payable in meal, flour, or malt, the grain of which these are made must be manufactured in the dominant mill. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 371 Adopting the language of the Roman Law, English lawyers call the land to which the easement is attached the dominant land, and the land over which it is exercised the servient land. 1875 POSTE *Gains* II. (ed. 2) 166 Right of way for beast and man... over the servient tenement to the dominant tenement.

4. *Mus.* [attrib. use of B. 1 b.] Belonging or relating to the dominant or fifth of the key; having the dominant for its root, as *dominant chord*, *dominant seventh*, etc.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v., The dominant or sensible chord is that which is practised upon the dominant of the tone. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* ii. 16. 1880 STAINER *Composition* § 26 The third of the minor scale is commonly treated as a dominant discord. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 674 The modern Dominant Harmonic Cadence... defines the key absolutely.

5. *Math.* *Dominant branch of a tree*, one containing half or more of all the knots of a 'tree'.

B. sb.

1. *Mus.* † *a.* In the ecclesiastical modes: 'The predominating sound in each mode, the note on which the recitation is made in each Psalm or Canticle tone' (Helmolt in *Grove Dict. Mus.*);

usually a fifth above the 'final' in the authentic modes, and a third above it in the plagal. *Obs.*

1853 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v. 1880 T. HELMOLT in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 626 To the 4 Authentic, St. Gregory added 4 'Plagal'... modes... The Dominants of the new scales are in each case a third below those of the old ones, C being however substituted for B \flat in the Hypo-mixolydian.

b. In modern Music: The fifth note of the scale of any key; which is of special importance in relation to the harmonies of that key. (Also *fig.*)

1819 [see 4 above]. 1855 BROWNING *Toccata of Galuppi's* viii, Hark—the dominant's persistence till it must be answered to! 1861 DORA GREENWELL *Poems* 133, I would find My soul's true Dominant. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 24.

2. *Math.*: see quot.

1881 SYLVESTER in *Educator. Times* XXXIV. 100 The dominant of a set of numbers meaning the greatest one of them without respect to sign.

Hence *Dominantly adv.*, in a dominating way; so as to dominate or sway.

1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VII. 155 A vital factor which has dominantly entered into... national life. 1869 *Ibid.* XI. 447 The dominantly Jewish character of the population.

Dominare (dō'minā't), *v.* [f. L. *domināre* ppl. stem of *domināri* to bear rule, govern, lord it, f. *domin-us* lord, master: cf. F. *dominer*.]

1. *trans.* To bear rule over, control, sway; to have a commanding influence on; to master.

1611 FLORIO, *Dominare*, to rule, to dominate, to sway. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 55 Hee that... can dominate his passions. 1775 *tr. Sp. Sonn. in Twiss' Trav.* App. (T.) He was... dominated by his step-mother. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* v, Her power over him was gone. He had dominated her. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* iii. (1878) 50 The Germans dominate the intellectual world.

2. *intr.* To bear sway, exercise control; to pre-dominate, prevail; to lord over.

1818 in TODD. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vi. i, Republicanism dominates without and within. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. (L.), The system of Aristotle... still dominated in the Universities. 1869 FARAR *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 86 This... was... dominated over by a small aristocracy of Aryan warriors.

b. *Rom. Law.* Cf. DOMINANT *a.* 3.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurist.* (1879) II. i. 845 The parcel of land, the owner or occupier whereof hath the right of servitude is said to dominate over the land from the owner or occupier whereof the corresponding duty is owed.

3. *trans.* To 'command' as a height; also *fig.*

1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 112 A colossal rock which dominates the whole town. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 420 This hill... dominates the plain, the harbours and the isthmus behind it. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 77 From where, high-throned, they dominate the scene.

b. *intr.* To occupy a commanding position (over).

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 100 It is indeed the commanding ground of Madrid... but it does not dominate over the town. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. viii. 267 The moraine... rises upon its ridge of ice, and dominates... over the surface of the glacier.

Hence *Dominated, Dominating ppl. adjs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* IX. xx. (1632) 972 A Lady, bred up in a dominating Family. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 161, I... thus conclude my theme, The dominating humour makes the dream. 1885 *Athenaeum* 5 Dec. 725/1 The dominating influences of a particular period. 1891 *Nature* 23 July 267 A portion of the dominated trees being removed.

Domination (dō'minā'ti[ən]), [a. F. *domination* (12th c.), f. L. *dominātiō-em*, n. of action f. *domināri* to DOMINATE.]

1. The action of dominating; the exercise of ruling power; lordly rule, sway, or control; ascendancy. † b. A lordship or sovereignty (*obs.*).

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prolog.* & T. 232 In whom bat dryton hath domination, He kan no conseil kepe. 1403 CAXTON *Cato A viij b.* The kynges and prynces have domynacions and lordshippes. 1490 — *Encyclos* i. 13 Pryam was subdued and putte vnder the sharpe domynacion of the grekes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* n. ix. 43 Gave unto him... the Lordship and domination over thys yle. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 86 The people found themselves happy under his domination. 1880 G. DUFF in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 666 To keep up the horrible Turkish domination in Armenia.

† c. Predominance, prevalence. *Obs.*

1556 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 A myxture of syluer and golde... wherin y^e syluer hath domination. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 63 Upon the mixture of these colours, or chiefe domination of them, all things have their colour.

† 2. The territory under rule; a dominion. *Obs.*

c. 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* iv. 265 In what part he dwelled of his domynacion. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 26. § 1 His subiectes of his saide domination of Wales. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 68 The Romans advanced not their names, nor enlarged their Dominations but by Conquests.

3. *pl.* The fourth of the nine orders of angels in the Dionysian hierarchy; a conventional representation of these in art. Cf. DOMINION 4, and see note s.v. CHERUB.

[1388 WYCLIF *Eph.* i. 21 Ech principat, and potestat, and vertu, and domynacioun [so TINDALE, *Geneva, Rhem.*.] 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* II. xii. (1495) 38 The fourth ordre is Domynacyones. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 9 Archangelis, angelis, and dompnationis, Tronis, potestatibus, and martiris seir. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 601 Hear all ye Angels... Thrones, Dominations, Princedoms, Vertues, Powers. 1847 L. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 134 A 'throne', for instance, is seated on a throne; a 'domination' holds the balance.

Dominative (dō'minātiv), *a.* [ad. med. L. *dominativus*, *F. dominatif*, -ive (Oreame, 14th c.); see DOMINATE and -IVE.]

1. Having the quality of ruling or dominating; of lordly authority.

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 57 The Princes in Majesty and sovereignty of power; the Nobility in wisdom and dominative virtue... are respectable and honourable. 1699 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 613 Domestic Prudence being either conjugal and paternal, or dominative and possessory. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 77 The public feeling... ought to be dominative, determining the tone, and thus assuring acceptance for the individual.

† *b.* **Dominative argument**, transl. Gr. *κυριωδης* λόγος, a kind of logical fallacy. *Obs.*

1696 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 148 Diodorus interrogated by the Dominative Argument.

† 2. Of predominant weight or importance. *Obs.* 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. v. (1840) 183 They approach... to us in more weighty and dominative points. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 42 An Induction of the dominative Controversies, wherein we differ from the Church of Rome.

Dominator (dō'minātor), *a.* Also 5-7 -our. [a. *F. dominateur* (13th-14th c.), ad. L. *dominātor* -em, agent-n. *f. domināri* to DOMINATE.] One who rules or dominates; a ruler, lord. Also of things. c. 1450 *Mirror Saluacionis* 1000 O lorde of erth dominatoure. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 221 Sole dominator of Nauar. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 344 The Arcadians worship their God Pan... [as] Lord or Dominator over all material substance. 1723 *State Russia* I. 259 Emperor and Dominator of all the Russias. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. i. The elements, whereof We are the dominators.

† *b.* **Astrol.** A planet or sign supposed to dominate a particular person or region. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 31 Madame, Though Venus gouerne your desires, Saturne is Dominator ouer mine. 1654 GAULLE *Magastrom.* 4 Jupiter... Lord of the ascendant, and great dominator.

Dominator (dō'minātor), *a.* rare. [f. ppl. stem of L. *domināri* + -ORY.] = DOMINATIVE 1.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 303 A dominatory process.

|| **Dominatrix**. *Obs.* [Lat.; fem. of *dominator*.] A female dominator; mistress, lady.

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* I. xix. 20 b, Rome... dominatrix of nations.

† **Domine** (dō'min), *sb.* *Obs.* [vocalic case of L. *dominus* = lord, master.]

1. Lord, master: used in respectful address to the clergy or members of learned professions.

[c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xix. (1891) 214 Min domne hwæt is þis ftr.] 1566 GASCOIGNE III. ii, Domine Doctor. *Ibid.* III. iv. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* v. i, 'Tis no presumption, domine doctor. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* II. i, Adieu, dear Domine! 1640 BROME *Antipodes* IV. x, [To his chaplain] You Domine where are you? 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* IV. iii, No, good Domine doctor, I deceive you, it seems, and others too.

2. A clergyman or parson; *spec.* = DOMINIE 2.

a. 1679 EARL ORRERY *Gleaner* IV. Are you the Domine of the Parish? 1701 C. WOLLEY *Trav. in N. York* (1860) 55 Two other Ministers or Domines as they were called there... one a Lutheran... the other a Calvinist. 1703 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. ii. 26 A little Domine or Curate in the towering and topping Pulpit. a. 1711 KEN *Lett. Wks.* (1838) 84 The Dominees are... too Calvinistic to be in league with those who oppose you. 1854 *Critic* 12 Mar. 151/2 The Dutchman's endearing title of his pastor is properly spelled as the old Dutch documents spelled it... The 'domine' was the clergyman; a 'dominie' is a school-master.

b. A schoolmaster, etc.; = DOMINIE 1, q.v.

† **Domine**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5-6 domyne. [a. OF. *domine-r*, ad. L. *domināri* to DOMINATE.]

1. *trans.* To rule, govern, control, DOMINATE.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey & Alysaundre*... domyned and had to hym obeyssaunt the vnyuersal world. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. ix. The whych ryght... they myght well domyne.

2. *intr.* To rule; to prevail.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* V. i, That noble empyre whiche domyneth vpon the vnyuersal world. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 37/2 He shold domyne ouer them. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. xvi, Our souerayne whiche doth nowe domyne. 1614 P. FORBES *Def. Minist. Ref. Ch.* 61 (Jam.) Hee may expell the Pope from Rome, and domine there.

3. *intr.* To predominate, prevail in importance.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 6 His vertues domyne about his vyces.

Domineer (dō'minē), *v.* Also 6-7 -eere, 7 -ere, -eir(e), -ier(e). [app. a. early mod. Du. *dominer-en* to rule, have domination (1573 in Plantijn), a. *F. dominer*: see DOMINE *v.*

The circumstances under which the Du. word was adopted in Eng. do not appear.]

1. *intr.* To rule or govern arbitrarily or despotically; to act imperiously; to tyrannize. Now usually (coloured by *b.*) To exercise or assert authority in an overbearing manner, to lord it.

1588 [see DOMINEERING *ppl.* a. 1]. 1591 SIR T. CONINGSBY in *Camden Misc.* I. 62 (Stanf.) They commaund the countie, and domineer and have their parts in any thing passing. 1608 and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. i. (Arb.) 37 Craft and cunning do so domineer. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. II. (1676) 96 Oligarchies, wherein a few rich men domineer. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. viii. (1869) I. 77 The mercantile company which domineers in the East Indies. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 2 Not... disposed to domineer over his brothers or arrogate to himself a superiority. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* XIV. 354 With a certain conscious despotism he rules, nay domineers, over us.

† *b.* To assume lordly airs; to swagger, play the master. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 376 In this fashion he domineer'd a good time, until at last... a stranger... having oftentimes seen both Lions and Assees, knew it for an ass in a Lion's skin. 1676 DRYDEN *Kind Kyr.* I. i, He rants and domineers, He swaggers and swears. 1719 D'URFVY *Pills* (1872) IV. 193 When he had the money in his Purse, He domineered and vapoured. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 173 She does now and then hector a little; and... domineers like the devil.

† 2. To revel, roister, feast riotously. [Du. *dominieren* to feast luxuriously.—Oudemans.] *Obs.*

1598 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 7 b, Hee can neither traffique with the Mercers and Tailors as he was wont, nor domineer in Tauernes as hee ought. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 296 Goe to the feast, reuell and domineere... Be madde and merry. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i, Let him spend, and spend, and domineere. 1691 SHADWELL *Scourers* IV, We intend to... roar and drink bloodily, and domineer in the house.

† 3. To dominate, predominate, prevail. *Obs.*

1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. i, O hunger, how thou domineer'st in my guts! 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 291 Infected places, and where the small pocks domineered. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, To suit and mingle our Sallet-Ingredients... and to adjust them that nothing may be suffer'd to domineer.

4. To tower (over, above); = DOMINATE 3 *b.*

1658 [see DOMINEERING *ppl.* a. 3]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 229 Darnel domineers, And shoots its head above the shining Ears. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 116 Three lofty mountains... which domineer as landmarks over a vast extent of country. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXIII.

5. *trans.* a. To govern imperiously, tyrannize over, dominate with absolute sway.

1764 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 477 Supposing him domineered by the Metromanie in its utmost force. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* I. (1861) 23 All the bloods it shall absorb and domineer. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/1 The people have refused to be domineered by Committees and wirepullers.

b. To tower over, 'command'; = DOMINATE 3.

1812 SIR R. WILSON *Pr. Diary* I. 136 The entrenchments... were domineered within pistol shot. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* III. iii. ii. 98 The cathedral... situated upon a rock and domineering the whole town.

Domineer, *sb.* [f. prec. *vb.*] A domineering manner or air; imperious swaggering.

a. 1768 SIR W. WALLACE ix. in *Child Ballads* (1889) III. vi. 268/3 The captain... Did answer him in domineer. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gossamer* I. i. 4 There was... a selfwill in the modelling of the lips, a domineer in the cut of the nose.

Domineerer. Now rare. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

One who domineers; a tyrant, despot.

1641 SIR E. DERING in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 295 Away then with this Lordly Domineerer. a. 1687 H. MORE *Death's Vis.* IV. (1713) 3 note, That Deadly Domineerer [Death]. 1865 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* III. 147 An applauded domineerer of the forum.

Domineering, *vb.* *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.]

The action of the verb DOMINEER; imperious rule, tyranny; overbearing demeanour.

1675 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 288 Women... taxed with this vn-natural domineering over their Husbands. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* XXII, If Charlotte did remain with them, she should not stand any domineering.

Domineering, *ppl.* *a.* That domineers.

1. Ruling arbitrarily or imperiously; tyrannical, despot; overbearing, insolent.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 179 A domineering pedant ore the Boy. 1683 A. D. ART *Commerce* 105 Their unruly and domineering humour. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* XV. 355 Laud in his haughty and domineering character.

† 2. Prevailing, dominant. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. i. ii. (1651) 366 The domineering and most frequent maladies of it [a place]. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 325 The religion of the Abrahamites became the domineering religion of Persia.

3. Occupying a commanding position.

1648 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) p. ix, Lofty domineering hills that over top'd the submissive shady dales.

Hence **Domineeringly** *adv.*; **Domineeringness**.

1684 H. MORE *Answer C* 2 a, He could not... act so domineeringly. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 150 That is the objection to Charles I, as a tragedy... because too domineeringly political. 1889 *Spectator* 16 Nov., A man boiling over with energy and domineeringness.

Dominiā (dominīāl), *a.* [f. L. *dominiūm* lordship + -AL.] Of or pertaining to ownership.

1797-81 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Offices*, Venal offices are subdivided into two kinds; viz. dominiā and casual.—Dominiā, or offices in fee, are those absolutely torn off, and separated from the King's prerogative, so as not to become vacant by death, but passing in the nature of a fee, or inheritance. 1876 *Westm. Rev.* No. 98. 333 Such a right was dominiā rather than marital, and belonged to a man not so much as husband but as slave-owner.

† **Dominiā**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [See DOMINICAN: cf. Sp. *dominico* Dominican.] = DOMINICAN.

c. 1340 *Pilgr.* T. 129 in *Thynne Animadv.*, The dominiāks hold vp thomas the aquin. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart.* *Hist.* (ed. 2) 69 Reader among the Dominick Friars.

Dominicā (dominīkāl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *dominicalis*, in *F. dominical* (1417 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *dominicus* of or belonging to a lord or master, f. *dominus* lord.]

A. adj. I. In ecclesiastical uses.

1. Of or pertaining to the Lord (Jesus Christ);

Lord's. **Dominical day**: the Lord's day, Sunday. **Dominical year**: the year of our Lord.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 30 He came thether on the Sundaye called the Dominical day. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* (1844) 239 It is the dominical supper, that is to say, the Lord's. 1588 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rev.* I. 10, I was in spirit on the Dominical day. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) IV. 472 The Dominical Prayer, and the Apostolical Creed. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* II. viii, After the exercise of the dominical day is over. 1884 BREWER *Hen. VIII* Pref. 7 Marked with the regal and dominical year.

2. Of or pertaining to the Lord's day or Sunday [L. *dominica* (dies)]; Sunday—

1623 COCKERAM, *Dominicall*, belonging to the Lords day. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* I. Wks. 1738 I. 367 That reverend Statute for Dominical Jigs and Maypoles... deriv'd from the example of his Father James. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman* ST. II. iii, Grave Dominical Postures. 1891 *Times* 9 Apr. 5/5 Their demand... for a 36 hours' dominical rest, that is, rest from Saturday at 6 p.m. till Monday at 6 a.m.

b. **Dominical letter**: the letter used to denote the Sundays in a particular year.

The seven letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G are used in succession to denote the first seven days of the year (Jan. 1-7), and then in rotation the next seven days, and so on, so that, e.g., if the 3rd January be a Sunday, the dominical letter for the year is C. Leap Year has two Dominical letters, one for the days preceding Feb. 29 (or according to some, Feb. 24; cf. BISSEXTILE), the other for the rest of the year.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Hist. Eng.* v. ii. (R.) In the yeere of our Lord 446... the dominical letter going by E, the prime by 10. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* VII. viii. (ed. 7) 660 When 28 is the number of the Sunnes Circle, A is alwaies the Dominical Letter. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Dog of War* Wks. II. 299/2 Some like Dominical Letters goe In Scarlet from the top to toe. 1868 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* III. 629 If the dominical letter of a common year be G, F will be the dominical letter for the next year.

c. *fig.* (from the printing of the dominical letter in red, or larger type; cf. *red-letter day*.)

1632 MASSINGER *Emperor East* I. ii, At what times of the year He may do a good deed for itself, and that is writ in dominical letters. 1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond.* *Diurn.* 6 For all Cromwells Nose wears the Dominical Letter. 1651 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Henstley* IV. iii, Should have scratched your face till it had been a dominical one, and as full of red letters as any Ponds Almanac in Christendom.

II. In legal and other uses.

† 3. Belonging to a demesne or domain [med. L. *dominicum*]; domanial. *Obs.*

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 159 He... craftily entlaced his dominical landes with their servile possessions. 1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 310 Which... passe by and under the name of dominical or desmeasne-tithes.

† 4. Of or pertaining to an absolute lord despotic.

1644 H. PARKER *Yus Pop.* 37 That Dominical-power... is unnatural: the very definition of it leaves the slave utterly disinherited of himself and subject to his masters sole ends. *Ibid.*, If this condition did justify Dominical-rule.

5. Pertaining to a DOMINIE or schoolmaster;

pedagogic. *nonce-use.*

1880 G. MACDONALD *Castle W.* III. iv. 58 The schoolmaster... knocking down the violator of the dominical sanctity.

† 6. = DOMINICAN. *rare.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 126 Least he should seeme... to follow the advise of the dominical Fryers.

B. sb. [In sense 1, ad. med. L. *dominicalis*, -ālis: see Du Cange.]

† 1. *Ecll.* A garment or veil for Sundays; *spec.* a veil worn by women when receiving the Communion. *Obs.*

1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* 73 (R.) Wee decree that euery woman when she dooth communicate, haue her dominical. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Council of Auxerre... decrees, that women communicate with their dominical.

† 2. Short for **Dominical letter**: see A. 2 *b.* *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 44 Let me not die your debtor, My red Dominical, my golden letter. 1886 PLOT *Staf. Jorsh.* 421 Their Dominicals and week-day Letters.

† 3. The Lord's house; a church. *Obs. rare.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 351 Then began Christian Churches, Oratories, or Dominicals, to out-shine the Temples of the Heathen Gods.

† 4. The Lord's day, Sunday. *Obs.*

1668 JACKSON *Cred.* IX. XXIV. § 3 May we Christians then call the Friday before Easter the day of our atonement, or the dominical next after it, the great Sabbath? 1673 OLIV *Pref. to Jackson's Wks.* (1844) I. 27 Matter proper for every dominical and festival in the year.

5. One who observes the Lord's Day, but does not treat it as representing the Sabbath of the Old Testament: opposed to *Sabbatarian*.

1861 HESSEY in *Guardian* 13 Mar. 163/1 These Dominicals (thus argue the Sabbatarians)... substitute for a Divine foundation of Sunday, one of mere human invention, the authority of the Church. 1884 W. F. CRAFTS *Sabb. for Man* (1894) 629 Those Dominicals who hold the New Testament Lord's Day, but deny the Genesis Sabbath.

Dominican (dominīkāl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. eccl. L. *Dominicanus*, *f. Dominicus*, Latin form of the name of Domingo de Guzman, also called St. Dominic, the founder of an order of preaching friars: cf. *F. dominican*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to St. Dominic or to the order of friars (and nuns) founded by him.

1680 WALLER (*title*) *Narrative of the Feigned Visions...* of the Dominican Fathers of the Convent of Berne. 1725-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Friars*, Dominican, or black, or preaching friars. 1756 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 273 In the Dominican convent. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. &c.* II. 13 The course taken by the court of Rome (chiefly

dominican influence). 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 279/1 In Ireland .. seven convents of Dominican nuns.

B. sb. A friar of the order founded by St. Dominic; a Black friar.

a. 1632 WEEVER (Mason) Their rule and habit was much what like that of the Dominicans. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* 1. 259 The Dominicans, who taught the strictest doctrines .. had the right to enforce them by means of fire and sword.

Hence **Dominianness**, a Dominican nun.

1857 G. OLIVER *Coll. Cath. Relig. in Cornwall*, etc. 65 Two or three Dominicanesses of the third Order.

† **Dominiicide**. *Obs. rare*—o. [ad. late L. *dominiciida*, f. L. *dominus* master: see -icide.] **a.** One who kills a master. **b.** Murder of a master. 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Dominiicide*, he that kills his Master. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Dominie (dō'mini). Also **domine**. [The same word as **DOMINE**, the final pronounced *e* being written -ie, as in vernacular words.]

1. A schoolmaster, pedagogue. (Now chiefly Sc.)

1612 *Two Noble K.* i. iii. But will the dainty Domine, the Schoolmaster keep touch. 1681 OTWAY *Soldiers Fort.* iii. i. Wks. 1728 I. 372 Why, who am I, good Sir Domine Diddle-pate? 1856 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* i. vi. He then walked to the door and admitted the barred-out Domine. 1859 SCOTT *Grey M. Introd.*, Domine Sampson .. a poor, modest, humble scholar, who has won his way through the classics. But there is a far more exact prototype of the worthy Domine. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*, 129 The domine spirit has become every year more obtrusive and intolerant in Mr. C.'s writing.

b. The (male) keeper of a boarding-house or Dame's house for oppidans at Eton.

1827 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor* 352 The oppidans are boarded at private houses; and the title of Domine and Dame, the presiding masters and mistresses have immemorially enjoyed. 1865 W. L. C. *Etoniana* viii. 132 Formerly these houses were .. kept by 'Dames' or 'Domines' .. though now the term 'Dame' applies to all without reference to sex.

2. In U.S., the title of a pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church (more historically spelt **DOMINUS** q.v.); whence in New York, New Jersey, etc., extended colloquially to ministers or parsons of other churches. (Commonly pronounced, after Dutch, dō'mini.)

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1849) 439 There are two family oracles, one or other of which Dutch housewives consult .. the domine and the doctor. 1839-40 — *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 15 An elder might be seen .. apparently listening to the domine. 1887 HAZARD *Mem. F. L. Diman* iii. 43.

Dominion (domi'nyn). [**a.** obs. F. *dominion* (in Godef.), ad. L. type *dominion-em*, deriv. of *domini-um* property, ownership, f. *dominus* lord.]

1. The power or right of governing and controlling; sovereign authority; lordship, sovereignty; rule, sway; control, influence.

c. 1430 *Lydg. Thebes* ii. (R.). To haue lordship, or dominion. In the bounds of this little town. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* i. vi. 12 She gaue our y^e rule and domynion to hym. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 29 These Moguls .. got the Dominion of these Countries. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 500 p. 2 Nothing is more gratifying to the mind of man than power or dominion. 1867 FREEMAN *N. C.* (1876) i. iv. 215 Foreign dominion in any shape would soon become hateful.

fig. 1538 STARKY *England* i. ii. 61 Fortune .. hath grete domynion and rule in al vaward thyngs. 1584 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* vi. 9 Death shal no more haue dominion (Wycl. lordship, TINDALE, etc. power) over him. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184 p. 7 Exempting them from the dominion of chance. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 179 For ages physicians have been under the dominion of prejudices.

2. a. The lands or domains of a feudal lord. **b.** The territory owned by or subject to a king or ruler, or under a particular government or control. Often in pl.

Dominion of Canada (colloq. 'the Dominion'), the title under which the former colonial provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, etc., in British North America, were united into one government in 1867. *The Old Dominion*, a popular name in U. S. for Virginia.

1518 Act 4 *Henry VIII.* c. 10 The Domynions Honours Castelles Parkes .. that late were to Edward Courteney. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Henry VI* (an. 14) 130 The whole dominion of Fraunce, betwene the rivers of Soame and Marne. 1605 SHAKS. *Leary* i. 180 If .. Thy banisht trunk be found in our Dominions. The moment is thy death. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 21 The King of Spain had allowed the king of France's subjects a free trade in his American dominions. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* (1860) 13, I have really reached the Old Dominion. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Clive* (1887) 529 The wide dominion of the Franks was severed into a thousand pieces. 1867 Act 30 & 31 *Vict.* c. 3. § 3 The Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall form and be One Dominion under the Name of Canada.

fig. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 414 The Dominions of Pen-men are of far larger extent than those of Sword-men. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* ii. v. 86 Thy spirit lifts its pinions in music's most serene dominions.

3. Law. Ownership, property; right of possession. [= *dominium* in Rom. Law.]

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xvi. 81 The Right of possession, is called Dominion. 1688 EVANS *Grotius' War & Peace* 78 We must search into the rise or beginning of propriety, which Lawyers call Dominion. 1738 Eminent Dominion [see ENINENT 5]. 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobio.* Wks. 1859 I. 138 Our Saxon ancestors held their lands .. in absolute dominion, unnumbered with any superior. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) i. 50. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Mar. 386/1

Negligent dealing with goods by a bailee, which does not amount to the assertion of any dominion over them.

† **b. fig.** Power or right. *non-use. Obs.*

a. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. viii. 257 The King, during the whole conversation, seemed to leave open his dominion of saying or unsaying hereafter.

4. = DOMINATION 3. (Usually in pl.)

[1539 BIBLE (Great) *Eph.* i. 21 Above all rule, and power, and might and domynion [TINDALE domination]. 1611 BIBLE *Col.* i. 16 All things created .. visible and inuisible, whether they be thrones or dominions [Vulg. *dominationes*, LXX *κυριότητες*], or principalities, or powers.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 11 Powers and Dominions, Deities of Heav'n. a. 1711 KEN *Hymntheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 200 Dominions for supream Commands decreed.

5. attrib., as *Dominion act*. *Dominion day*, in the Dominion of Canada, the 1st of July, observed as a general holiday in commemoration of the union of the provinces, etc., under that name in 1867.

1877 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 6/6 In violation of the Dominion Act regarding the importation of cattle from prohibited countries. 1892 W. PIKE *Barron Ground N. Canada* 167 The loyal Canadians .. were .. celebrating the anniversary of Dominion Day, with much rye whiskey.

Hence † **Dominion v.**, to exercise dominion, to rule; **Dominionless** *a.*, having no dominion.

1647 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 35 We shall have .. But few folks, and poor, to dominion o'er. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 523 Dominionless over our sympathy.

|| **Dominium**. A Latin term of the Roman Law, variously rendered lordship, ownership, property, demesne, domain, dominion; but often retained in L. form in legal use.

1823 in CRAIG *Technol. Dict.* 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 300 The interest vested in the superior is called the *dominium directum*, or superiority. The vassal's interest .. is termed the *dominium utile*, or the property.

Domino (dō'mino). Pl. **dominoes**. [**a.** F. *domino* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) 'a kind of hood, or habit for the head, worn by Canons; (and hence) also, a fashion of vail used by some women that mourn' (Cotgr.): cf. Sp. *domino* a masquerade garment.

Du Cange cites *domino* in L. context, in the sense of a covering of the head and shoulders worn by priests in winter: 'utantur .. caputio vulgariter ung Domino', 'caputium seu Domino panni nigri'. Derived in some way from L. *dominus*; Darmesteter suggests from some L. phrase, such as *benedicamus Domino*. According to Littré, sense 4 came from the supposed resemblance of the black back of each of the pieces to the masquerade garment.]

1. A kind of loose cloak, app. of Venetian origin, chiefly worn at masquerades, with a small mask covering the upper part of the face, by persons not personating a character.

1719 *Free-Thinker* No. 138 p. 6 Thersites .. instead of covering Himself with a Domino, dresses .. in the Habit of a Running Foot-man. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Domino* .. the habit of a Venetian nobleman, very much in use at our modern masquerades. 1744 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 25 Mar., I went in a domino to the ball, a masque giving opportunity of talking in a freer manner than [etc.]. 1770 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 66 Miss Strange had a white satin Domino trimmed with blue. 1841 LKVER *C. O. Malley* (Rldg.) 407 The domino which serves for mere concealment, is almost the only dress assumed.

b. Sometimes applied to the half-mask itself.

1837 SYD. SMITH *Ballot Wks.* (Longm.) 778 Why not vote in a domino, taking off the vizor to the returning officer only? 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Illusions* Wks. (Bohn) II. 442 The masquerade is at its height. Nobody drops his domino.

c. fig.

1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 266/1 Reserve .. is a bad domino which only hides what good, people have about 'em, without making the bad look better. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxxvii, As for Pantheism, it is Atheism in domino. 1875 EMERSON *Let. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 221 John Wilson—who .. writes better under the domino of 'Christopher North'.

2. A person wearing a domino.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiii. vii, Jones .. applied to the Domino, begging and entreating her to shew him the lady. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* viii, Motley company, .. dominoes, harlequins, pantaloni, illustrissimi and illustrissime.

3. a. One of a number of rectangular pieces (usually 28) of ivory, bone, or wood, having the under side black, and the upper equally divided by a cross line into two squares, each either blank or marked with pips, so as to present all the possible combinations from double blank to double six. (Sometimes the pieces have more pips, and are more in number accordingly.) **b. pl.** (rarely sing.) A game played with these pieces, (usually) by placing corresponding ends in contact as long as this can be done, the player who has the lowest number of pips remaining being the winner.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iv. ii. § 18 Domino .. a very childish sport, imported from France a few years back. 1831 DISRAELI *Yng. Duke* v. i. (L.). The menservants were initiated in the mysteries of dominoes. 1835 LONGF. *Outre-Mer* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 119 His favorite game of domino. 1870 *Modern Hoyle* 92 One of the players draws a domino.

c. pl. A game at cards, in which the cards as played out are laid in rows or heaps according to the suits, those of each suit following in their order; the player who first gets rid of all his cards is the winner.

d. interjectionally: (see *quots.*).

1882 N. & Q. 25 Mar. 229/2 Probably most Londoners have often heard 'bus conductors cry 'Domino' when an omnibus is 'full in and out'. 1891 FARMER *Slang*, *Domino*, an ejaculation of completion: e. g. for sailors and soldiers at the last lash of a flogging: also, by implication, a knock-down blow, or the last of a series. From the call at the end of a game of dominoes.

5. A workman's ticket or 'check' given up on entering a factory.

1884 *Leisure Hour* Sept. 530/1 Every man is provided with a number stamped on a small block of wood called a domino.

6. attrib., as *domino-box*; **domino pool**, a variety of the game of dominoes, in which a stake is placed in the pool (*Mod. Hoyle*, 1870, 101).

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 19 A beautiful large domino-box in cut ivory, painted and gilt.

Hence **Dominoed** *a.*, wearing a domino.

1885 B. HARTE *Maruja* iii, Groups of dominoed masqueraders. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 46.

Domitable (dō'mitābl'), *a. rare*. [**f.** L. *domitāre* (see next) + -BLE.] Tamable.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. viii. 369 The other are by their very nature more domitable. 1836 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XVII. 166 The carnivorous tribes he finds less domitable.

† **Domitate**, *v. Obs. rare*—o. [**f.** ppl. stem of L. *domitāre*, freq. of *domāre* to tame.]

1623 COCKERAM II, To Tame, mancipate, domitate.

Domite (dō'mait'). *Min.* [**f.** *Puy de Dôme* in Auvergne.] A light-grey variety of trachyte.

1828 WEBSTER cites PHILLIPS. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 158/2 The Puy de Dôme, formed of a particular kind of rock, which has thence been named *domite*. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 226 The name *domite* .. has been applied to trachytes which contain a high percentage of silica.

Hence **Domitio** *a.*, composed of domite.

1828 G. P. SCROPE *Geol. Centr. France* (ed. 2) 67 The origin of all these domitic hills. 1881 JUDG *Volcanoes* v. 126.

† **Domition**. *Obs. rare*—o. [**n.** of action f. L. *domāre* (domit-um) to tame.] So **Domiture**.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Domition* or *Domiture* (*domitura*), a taming or breaking. [BAILEY has *Domation*, *domature*.]

† **Domle**, *v. Obs. rare*. [Etymol. unknown.] *intr.* 'To be dull or cloudy' (Stratmann).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1443 Now es þe wedir bright and shynand, And now waxes it alle donland.

Domme, -e, obs. forms of DUMB.

Dommage, obs. form of DAMAGE.

† **Dommagie**. *Obs.* By-form of DAMAGE.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Fv, Nether for feare nor for dommagie. *Ibid.* Kij, We do not resave anne dommagie.

Dommegeable, obs. form of DAMAGEABLE.

Dommerer, obs. var. DUMMERER.

Domp(e), obs. var. DAMP, DUMP.

Dom Pedro: see DOM¹ 3.

Dompnation, obs. form of DOMINATION.

Dompne, obs. form of DOM, or DOMINE.

a. 1536 ANNE BOLEYIN in Wood *Let. Roy. & Illustr. Ladies* II. 191 One dompne John Eldmer.

† **Domp(t)**, *v. Obs.* [**a.** F. *dompter*-, in OF. *danter*, *donter*, later *domter*:-L. *domitāre* to overcome, subdue, tame: a doublet of DAUNT.] *trans.* To tame, subdue, reduce to subjection; = DAUNT *v.*; also *intr.* (for *refl.*).

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. iii, His evyll herte myght not dompte ne make hym leve hys folye. c. 1489 — *Blanchardyn* li. 196 He dompted and subdued them.

Hence **Dompter**, subduer, tamer.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 250 Old Age—that great dompter and mortifier of our passions.

Domy (dō'mi), *a.* [**f.** DOME sb. + -Y.] Having a dome or domes; dome-like.

1833 RUSKIN in *Athenaeum* 26 Dec. (1891) 857/3 A thing of the domy firmament. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* 11 Sept., Cool summer palace and domy mosque.

Don (dōn), sb.¹ Also 6 **doen**, **done**. [**a.** Sp. *don*:-L. *dominus* master, lord.]

1. A Spanish title, prefixed to a man's Christian name.

Formerly confined to men of high rank, but now applied in courtesy to all of the better classes.

1523 WOLSEY in *St. Papers* VI. 119 The Archduke Don Ferdinando. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 313 Done Peter King of Spaine. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. iii. 39 Don Alphonso, With other Gentlemen of good esteeme. 1724 T. RICHES *Hist. R. General Spain* 92 This prince [Pelayus] was the first, to whom was given the Title of Don, which till then, they gave only to saints. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* xvi. (Cent.), The title of Don, which had not then been degenerated into an appellation of mere courtesy.

† **b.** By extension: often humorous. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 182 This signior Junios gyant dwarfe, don [*Qo. dan*] Cupid. 1599 — *Much Ado* v. ii. 86 If Don worne (his conscience) find no impediment to the contrary. 1619 *Pasquill's Palin.* (1877) 152 Don Constable in wrath appears. a. 1659 CLEVELAND *London Lady* 17 Don Mars, the great Ascendant on the Road.

c. Don Diego, a name for a Spaniard (cf. *DIEGO*); hence, † **Don Diego** *v.*, to cheat or 'do' (*obs.*). **Don Juan**, the name of a legendary Spanish nobleman whose dissolute life was dramatized by Gabriel Téllez in his *Convidado de Piedra*; the name was adopted in various popular imitations of this play and by Byron in his well-known poem; a rake, libertine, roué; hence, **Don Juanic**, **Don Juanish** *adjs.*, and **Don Juanism**. **Don Pedro** (see sense 6). **Don Quixote**, the hero of a Spanish romance by Cervantes, who, from his attempt to be a knight-errant as described in the books of chivalry, has become the type of any one who attempts to do an absurdly impossible thing or to carry

out an impossible ideal; hence, **Don Quixote** *v.*, **Don Quixotism**: see also **QUIXOTIC**, etc.

1607 **WEBSTER Hist. Sir T. Wylt Wks.** 1830 II. 298 A Dondego is a kind of Spanish stockfish, or poor John. c 1606 **Dick of Devon** II. iv. in **Bullen O. Pl.** II. 39 Now Don Diego... or Don Diwell, I defy thee. 1674 [**Z. CAWDRY**] **Catholicism** 18 The furious zeal of persons Don-Quixotted in Religion. 1709 **STEELE Teller** No. 31 ¶ 8 Why you look as if you were Don Diego'd to the Tune of a Thousand Pounds. 1719 **DE FOE Crusoe** II. xiii. The state he [a Chinaman of position] rode in was a perfect Don Quixotism being a mixture of pomp and poverty. a 1845 **Hood T. of Trumpet** xxx. The most Don Juanish rake. 1855 **THACKERAY New-comer** (1879) II. xx. 236 (Stanf.) It was the man whose sweetheart this Don Juan had... deserted. 1882 **STEVENSON Fam. Stud.** 55 It is the punishment of Don Juanism.

2. A Spanish lord or gentleman; a Spaniard. 1610 **B. JONSON Alch.** III. iii. A doughty don is taken with my Dol. 1659 **DRYDEN On Cromwell** xxiii. The light Monsieur the grave Don outweighed. 1797 **NELSON** 13 Jan. in **Nicolas Disp.** (1845) II. 326, I hailed the Don, and told him, 'This is an English Frigate'. 1880 **TENNISON Revenge** iv. I never turn'd my back upon Don or devil yet.

3. *transf.* A distinguished man; one of position or importance; a leader, first class man. Also (*colloq.* and *dial.*) *attrib.*, and in phrase a *don* at something, i. e. an adept.

a 1634 **RANDOLPH Amyntas** II. v. Wks. (1875) 306 This is a man of skill, an (Edipus, Apollo, Reverend Phoebus, Don of Delphos. 1665 **DRYDEN Indian Emp.** Epil. 21 The great dons of wit. 1768-74 **TUCKER Lt. Nat.** (1852) II. 466 Quotations from the old dons of Greece. 1833 in **Westm. Rev.** Apr. 445 One of the men... was what was called a 'don workman'. 1854 **Cham. Jnl.** II. 280 A don at cricket.

4. Hence, in the colloquial language of the English universities: A head, fellow or tutor of a college.

1660 **SOUTH Serm.** 29 July (1843) II. 88 The raving insolence which those spiritual dons from the pulpit were wont to show [at Oxford]. 1681 **THORNTON Diary** (Hunter) I. 109 Sermons... against Arminianism, whereat many dons were offended. 1786 **AMHERST Terra Fil.** v. 20 The reverend dons in Oxford are already alarm'd. 1882 **BESANT Revolt of Man** vii. (1883) 164 The few left were either the reading undergraduates or the dons. 1888 **BURGON Lives** 12 *Gd. Men* II. x. 242 An introduction to two Oxford dons.

† 5. = **DAN** 1. **DON** 1. 2. *Obs. rare.*

1600 **Chester Pl. Proem** i. The devise of one done Roodall, moonke of Chester abbe.

6. More fully, **Don Pedro**, a game at cards.

The players are divided into two sides and have 6 or 5 cards each; the points scored in one game are 23:—one each for High, Low, and Jack of trumps, 5 for Game (i. e. for the side which at the end of the game scores the highest total from the cards won by them, counting 10, 4, 3, 2 and 1 for a ten, ace, king, queen and knave respectively), also 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively for the ace, king, queen and knave of trumps, and 5 for the five or Don.

1873 **Slang Dict.**, **Don Pedro**. was probably invented by the mixed English and Irish rabble who fought in Portugal in 1832-3.

Hence **Don-dom**, **Don-hood**, **Don-like** *a.*, **Don-ly** *a.*, **Donness**, all nonce-wds. from sense 4.

1797 **MRS. A. M. BENNETT Beggar Girl** (1813) III. 122 The don was in... a truly don-like rage. 1865 **Sat. Rev.** 4 Feb. 143 In the glory of early donhood at the Universities. 1895 **RODEN NOEL Byron** 64 Juvenile verses against Cambridge Don-dom. 1893 **Nat. Observer** 20 May 12/2 A very donly Don. 1895 *Ibid.* 2 Mar. 434/1 Englishwomen 'who are fairly familiar with Middle English' (who, beyond the range of donnesses, may probably be counted on fingers).

† **Don**, *sb.* 2. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *don*:—L. *dōn-um*, gift.] A donation, gift.

1544 **St. Papers Hen. VIII.** VI. 223 Whose assumption is undoubtedly worthy to be reputed a don and gift of God.

Don (*dŏn*), *v.* 1 *arch.* [contracted from *do on*: see **DO** *v.* 48.]

After 1650 retained in popular use only in north. dial.; as a literary archaism it has become very frequent in 19th c.] 1. *trans.* To put on (clothing, anything worn, etc.). The opposite of **DOFF**.

1567 **TURBERV. Ovid's Ep.** 109 b, Do'n hornes And Bacchus thou shalt be. 1608 **SHAKS. Ham.** IV. v. 52 Then vp he rose, & don'd his clothes. 1613-16 **W. BROWNE Brit. Past.** II. iv. (R.), In Autumne... when stately forests d'on their yellow coates. 1681 **QUARLES Argalus & P.** (1678) 84 Up Argalus, and d'on thy Nuptial weeds. a 1764 **LLOYD Henriade** (R.), Mars had don'd his coat of mail. 1828 **SCOTT F. M. Perth** vi. My experience has been in donning steel gauntlets on mailed knights. 1861 **T. A. TROLLOPE La Beata** II. xii. 61 To shut up his studio, and don his best coat. 1879 **DIXON Windsor** I. iii. 23 She donned the garment of a nun.

2. *transf.* To dress (a person) in a garment; *refl.* to dress oneself. Chiefly north. dial.

1801 **R. ANDERSON Cumberld. Ball.** 17 Sae doff thy clogs, and don thyself. 1845 **E. BRONTE Wuthering Heights** xix, Joseph was donned in his Sunday garments.

Hence **Donning** *vbl. sb.*

1847 **EMERSON Poems** (1857) 161 Too much of donning and doffing. 1888 **ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.**, **Donnings**, Sunday clothes, also fiery.

† **Don**, *v.* 2. *Obs.* [Related to **DIN** *v.* 1.] *intr.* To resound, ring with sound; = **DIN** *v.* 1.

a 1400 **Sir Beues** (1886) 163 (MS. E.) Al be castel donyd and rong. 1483 **Festivall** (1515) 78 b, A man sholde unneth here his folowe speke for donnynges of strokes.

Don, var. form of **DUN**, **DOWN**.

Don, obs. pres. inf. and pa. pple. of **DO** *v.*

|| **Doña** (*dōn'na*), **doña** (*dō'nā*). [Sp. *doña*, Pg. *dona*:—L. *domina* mistress, lady.]

1. A (Spanish or Portuguese) lady. Also prefixed to the name as a title of courtesy.

1622 **MARBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf** II. x. 304 We forget to goe for Doña Beatriz the new married Bride. a 1674 in **Dryden's Wks.** (1884) VIII. 513 Was there never a Dona in all Spain worthy your kindness? 1840 **LONGF. Sp. Stud.** I. i, Doña Serafina and her cousins.

2. *slang.* (in form *dona*, also vulgarly *donah*, *doner*.) A woman; a sweetheart.

1873 **Slang Dict.**, *Dona* and *feelas*, a woman and children. 1875 **Athenaeum** 24 Apr. 545 A circus man almost always speaks of a circus woman, not as a woman, but a dona. 1887 **FARRELL How He Died** 62 Blokes and donahs... of the foulest slums. 1894 **Yellow Bk.** I. 79 The little doner.

Donable, *a. rare*—[ad. L. *dōnābilis*, f. *dōnāre* to present, **DONATE**.]

1797 **BAILEY** vol. II, *Donable*, that may be given.

Donary (*dōn'ari*). [ad. L. *dōnāri-um* repository of offerings, offering, f. *dōnum* gift.] A gift or donation; a votive offering.

1582 **N. T. (Rhem.) Luke** xxi. 5 The Temple... was adorned with goodly stones and donaries. 1621 **BURTON Anat. Mel. Democr.** to Rdr. 57 Hospitals so built and maintained, not by collections, benevolences, donaries. 1699 **BENTLEY Phal.** iii. 125 Were not Cups frequently among the Donaries presented to the Gods? 1700 **J. BROME Trav. Eng. & Scot.** II. (1707) 53 There have been several Donaries conferred upon it [College] both in Exhibitions and Scholarships. 1848 **WHARTON Law Lex.**, *Donary*, a thing given to sacred uses. 1862 **F. HALL in Jnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal** 7 The kings... granted away land... by way of local donaries.

Donat, var. of **DONET**, *Obs.*

Donatory. [ad. med. L. type **dōnātarius* (in F. *donataire*), f. L. *dōnāt*-ppl. stem of *dōnāre* to present: see **ARY**.] The donee or receiver of a gift or donation; a DONATORY: spec. in *Sc. Law*.

1818 **H. T. COLERBROOKE Oblig. & Contr.** I. 252 The giver's preference of the donatory before his heir or presumptive successor. 1861 **W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.**, *Donatory*. In practice, the term is applied exclusively to the person to whom the Crown makes a gift, as of escheat, *ultimus heres*, or the like. 1876 **D. GORRIE Summ. & Wint. in Orkneys** II. 70 One of the ravenous race of crown donatories.

Donate (*dōn'at*), *v.* (Chiefly U.S.) [f. L. *dōnāt*-ppl. stem of *dōnāre* to present, f. *dōn-um*.]

1. *trans.* To make a donation or gift of; hence, vulgarly (in U.S.), to give, bestow, grant.

1845 **R. W. HAMILTON Pop. Educ.** vii. (ed. 2) 172 The sixteenth [section] is 'donated' by Congress for the support of common schools. 1862 **M. HOPKINS Hawaii** 324 Under the former tenure, all lands, to whomsoever donated, were revocable at will. 1880 **MURHEAD Ulpian** vi. § 9 Retentions out of a dowry are competent... on account of things donated, or on account of things abstracted.

2. To present (a person, etc.) with something. 1862 **TROLLOPE N. Amer.** I. 197 Soldiers returning from the Mexican wars were donated with warrants for land.

Donatee. [f. as prec. + **EE**.] One to whom something is given; a recipient of a donation.

1716 **M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.** II. 110 Some noble Protestant Donatees. 1853 **M. KELLY tr. Gosselin's Power Pope** II. 157 From being... a donatee, you can become a donor.

Donator, obs. f. **DONATOR**.

† **Donation**, *Obs.* = **DONATIST**.

1627 **W. SCLATER Exp. 2 Thess.** (1629) 252 As Donations thought.

Donation (*dōn'atjən*). [a. F. *donation*, ad. L. *dōnātiō-em*, n. of action f. *dōnāre* to present.]

1. The action or faculty of giving or presenting; presentation, bestowal; grant.

c 1425 **WYNTOUN Cron.** v. xii. 1207 De kyng... Mad til Saynt Serf donatyowwe Of þat Inch. c 1505 (title) A Treatise of the donation or gyfte and endowment of possessyons, gyuen and graunted vnto Sylvestre pope of Rhome, by Constantyne. 1597 **HOOKER Eccl. Pol.** v. lxiii. § 19 The grace of Baptisme cometh by donation from God alone. 1667 **MILTON P. L.** xii. 69 That right we hold by his donation. 1894 **J. T. FOWLER Adamnan** Intro. 65 Who... made to him a donation of the island of Iona.

2. *spec.* The action or right of bestowing or conferring a benefice; the 'gift'.

1540 **Act 32 Hen. VIII.** c. 44 The aduocacion, donacion and presentation of the said vicarage shall apperteyn... to the kynges hyghnesse. 1794 **SWIFT Drapier's Lett.** Wks. 1755 V. II. 145 Many principal church livings are in the donation of the crown. 1785 **PALMY Mor. Philos.** (1818) II. 222 The offices in the donation of the king.

3. *Law.* The action or contract by which a person transfers the ownership of a thing from himself to another, as a free gift.

1621 **W. G. tr. Couet's Inst.** 106 In Lands... A Feoffment is of a Fee simple to the Donee or Feoffee, and a Donation or Gift is of an Estate taile. 1765 **BLACKSTONE Comm.** I. iii. (1793) 264 King William, queen Mary, and queen Anne, did not take the crown by hereditary right or descent, but by way of donation or purchase, as the lawyers call it. 1818 **CRUISE Digest** (ed. 2) I. 5 A feud was a tract of land held by a voluntary and gratuitous donation, on condition of fidelity and certain services.

3. That which is presented; a gift.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 960 They... had a donatyon giuen vnto ech of them as it were a pledge or earnest. 1630 **PRYNNE Anti-Armin.** 120 It makes all these graces... not the absolute gifts, the free donations of God. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 197 All the gifts and donations... amounted to no more than six thousand ducats. 1895 **Daily News** 5 Dec. 3/6 The commissioners had anticipated that the donations would fall off.

4. *attrib.*, as donation-governor, a person constituted a governor of an institution in consideration of a donation to its funds.

1860 **BARTLETT Dict. Amer.**, *Donation Party*, a party consisting of the friends and parishioners of a country clergyman assembled together, each individual bringing some article... as a present to him... also called a *giving party*. 1894 **Daily News** 13 July 7/4 Preference to candidates recommended by a Donation Governor.

Donatism (*dŏn'atiz'm*). [f. as next + **ISM** (in med. L. *Donatism-us*).] The doctrine or principles of the Donatists.

1588 **J. UDALL Demonstr. Discip.** (Arb.) 64 It is a kind of Donatisme to challenge such authoritie ouer princes. 1709 **J. JOHNSON Clergym. Vade M.** II. 188 A bishop converted from Donatism.

Donatist (*dŏn'atist*). *Eccl. Hist.* [ad. med. L. *Donatista*, f. *Donātus*: see below.] One of a sect of Christians which arose in North Africa in the year 311, out of a dispute about the election of Cæcilian as bishop of Carthage, in place of whom they elected Majorinus; they maintained that their own party was the only true and pure church, and that the baptisms and ordinations of others were invalid.

It is uncertain whether the name was derived from Donatus of Case Nigre, a leading supporter of Majorinus, or from Donatus the Great, who succeeded Majorinus as bishop of Carthage.

c 1460 **Medulla in Cath. Angl.** 104 note, *Donatista*, a donatiste (printed donatice): *quedam heresis*. 1549 **LATTIMER 4th Serm. def. Edu.** VI. (Arb.) 116 An other kynde of poysoned heretikes, that were called Donatistes. 1645 **PAGITT Heresiogr.** (1662) 68 The Separatists or Brownists agree in many things with the Donatists, who confined the holy Catholick Church to a corner of Africa, as the Brownists do confine the Church of God to their conventicles. 1873 **ROBERTSON Hist. Chr. Ch.** (1874) I. 176 note, At a later time, rebaptism of proselytes was practised by the Donatists.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* 1861 **J. G. SHEPPARD Fall Rome** vii. 372 The Donatist sectaries. 1885 **Catholic Dict.** 280 In 330 no less than 270 Donatist bishops met in council.

Hence **Donatistic**, **Donatistical** *adjs.*, pertaining to Donatism or the Donatists; **Donatistry** = **DONATISM** (with implication of contempt).

1564 **Brief Exam.**... iv. This smelleth... either of Donatistrie or Papistrie. 1881 **MARBECK Bk. of Notes** 208 Both... are donatistical. 1645 **PAGITT Heresiogr.** (1647) A iv b, The Donatistical Brownists. 1828 **WEBSTER, Donatistic. 1889 **FARRAR Lives Fathers** II. xvii. 514 The deplorable Donatistic controversy.**

Donative (*dŏn'atīv*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dōnātīvus* *adj.*, whence *dōnātīv-um* *sb.* donation, largess, f. *dōnāre*: see **DONATE**, and **-IVE**.] *A. adj.*

1. Characterized by being given or presented; of the nature of a donation: *esp.* of a benefice: Vesting or vested by donation; opposed to **PRESENTATIVE**.

1599 in **Strype Ann. Ref.** I. App. viii. 22 Foundations of free-chappells, and other howses ecclesiastical by the kings licence, to be donative and not presentative. 1610 **GUILIUM Heraldry** vi. iii. (1611) 260 To these donative augmentations of Armes I will adde certayne Armes assumptiue. 1765 **BLACKSTONE Comm.** I. xi. 382 The deanery is donative, and the installation merely by the king's letters patent. 1875 **BP. MAGEE in Parl.** 1 June, The holder of a donative living owes no obedience to his diocesan.

† 2. 'That is able or apt to give' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). *Obs.*

B. sb.

1. A donation, gift, present; *esp.* one given formally or officially, as a largess or bounty.

c 1430 **LYDGATE Balade of our Ladie** xi. O mirthe of martyrs, sweter then Sitole of Confessours also richest donatife. 1521 **J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Oor.** 361 b, The Graunt, & Donative of Ludovicus Plus. 1594 **HOOKER Eccl. Pol.** II. v. § 7 The Romane Emperours custome was at certayne solemnne times to bestow on his Souldiers a Donatife. 1599 **NASHE Lenten Stuffe** (1871) 17 The devout oblations and donatives of the fishermen. 1728 **MORGAN Algiers** II. v. 313 Francis I gave the Grand Master a Royal Reception, accompanied with a Princely Donative. 1843 **J. MARTINEAU Chr. Life** (1867) 171 [Christ] ranked the widow's mite above the vast donatives of vanity.

2. *spec.* A benefice which the founder or patron can bestow without presentation to or investment by the ordinary.

1564 **BULLEYN Dial. agst. Pest.** (1888) 83 He would faine haue a benefice or personage of some pretie donatife; he cannot get it at the bishoppes handes. 1866 **PIOT Staffordsh.** 207 The King can create or found a Donative exempt from the visitation of the ordinary. 1779 **WATSON & HUDDERSFORD Life Hearne** 26 He was presented to the Donative or Curacy of Elsfield near Oxford. 1877 **J. C. COX Ch. Derbysh.** III. 84 This living was a donative, from the dissolution of the monasteries to the first year of Anne.

† 3. One who is presented to a benefice. *Obs.*

rare.

1651 **N. BACON Disc. Govt.** Eng. II. xxvii. (1739) 127 In their Original, Bishops were merely Donatives from the Crown, invested by delivery of the Ring and Pastoral Staff.

Hence **Donatively** *adv.*, by way of a donation.

1827 **G. S. FABER Orig. Exp. Sacr.** II. iii. 64 Donatively presenting... sacrifices and vows and libations.

Donator 1 (*dŏn'atŏr*). [a. AF. *donatour*, F. *donateur*, ad. L. *dōnātŏr-em*, agent-n. f. *dōnāre* to present.] One who makes a donation; a donor.

c 1449 **PECOCK Repr.** III. xix. 412 Chartours of the donatours or of the 3euers. 1873 **MISSIS HORNER Florence** (1884) I. v. 93 The donator and his wife kneel at the feet of the Virgin. 1894 **Tablet** 22 Dec. 974 The intention of the donator.

Donator ². *Sc.* Also 6-our, 7-ar, -er. [*ad.* F. *donataire* or OF. *donatoire* = next.] He to whom a donation is made; a donatory or donee.

c 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 23 The Kingis donator. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 37 Giuen. to the use of the donator. 1636 W. MACDOWELL *Assignment* in J. Russell *Haigs* ix. (1881) 225 Ordains the said David Haig, his heirs and donators, my very lawful. cessioners and assignees. 1829 JAS. ANDERSON *Ladies of Covenant* 274 As donator to the forfeited estate of Coldwell, he pursued her for mails and duties.

Donatory (*dɒnə'tɔːri*). [*ad. med. L. donātōri-* us one to whom something is given (Du Cange), f. *donāre* : see -ORY.] The recipient of a gift or donation; a donatory.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 82 A gift... must come freely from the donour, and be greatly to the good of the donatory or receiver. 1810 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* IV. 13 The donatories of crown property were to pay a double tax. 1817 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 405 The Brazilian white man... who draws his descent from the first donatory of a province. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, Donatory, the person on whom the king bestows his right to any forfeiture that has fallen to the Crown.

Donatrix. *rare.* [*a. L. donātrix*, fem. of *donātor*.] A female donor or donator.

1668 *Churches. Acc. St. Margaret's, Westminster*. (Nichols 1797) 69 According to the will of the said Donatrix.

† **Donature**. *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. *donātūra*, f. *donāre* to DONATE.] Donation.

1609 J. MAXWELL in *Herodian* (1635) 344 Being obliged to him by Donatures and all manner of honors.

Do-naught : see DO-NOUGHT.

Donce, Donck, *obs. ff.* DUNCE, DANK.

† **Dondaine, -dine**. [*a. OF. dom-, dondaine*, of uncertain orig. (See Godef. and Hatz.-Darm. s.v. *dondom*).] A warlike engine for casting stones, in use before firearms.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. iii. (1544) 6a, Shot of arblast, nor on touche of dondine [*prime attayne*].

Done (*dʌn*), *ppl. a. (sb.)* [*pa. ppl. of Do v.*, q.v. for forms and participial uses.]

1. Performed, executed, accomplished, finished, ended, settled; also, used up, worn out : see *Do v.*

1435 *MISYR Fire of Love* i. xxx. (1806) 65 Done synnes it hidys. 1665 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 136 She thought 't would be a done Thing Soon. 1804 J. LAWWOOD *No Gun Boats* 20 What l'Eveque only contemplated as a remote probability, [he] now considers as a done thing. 1844 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* iii. It was a done thing between him and Scrooge's nephew. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andi Alt* III. ci. 2 A done game.

b. absol. That which is done or accomplished. 1855 BROWNING *Last Ride Together*, Contrast The petty Done, the Undone vast. 1878 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 208 The condemnation given from the judgment throne... is all for the undones and not for the dones.

† 2. There was in ME. a curious use of *done*, in which it was nearly synonymous with *kin* = 'kind of': thus *many done*, many kinds of, *what done*, 'what-kin', what sort of. At length, it took, like *kin*, a genitival s: thus, *what-dones*, *what dons* = 'whatkins', *cujus generis*, of what kind of. *Obs.*

[There is a certain parallelism between this and the MDu. use of the inf. *don* (as of M.L.G. *dōn*, *dōnt*, MHG. *tuon*), which has the sense-development 'doing, action, manner of doing, way of acting or being, manner, nature, wise, kind'. But in Eng. the stages by which the sense 'kind' was reached are less clear.]

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 112 He askede, wat God [*Trin. MS.* what Idone god; Digby MS. what manere god.] and wat ping Mercurius was. 1540-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 222 We discorden of dede in many done pingus. *Ibid.* 999 Wip-oute diuerce dedus of many done pingus. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 298 What dones man was Jhesus. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2906 Quat dones man ert pou? *Ibid.* 5167 Quat dons man ert pou?... and quat dos pou here.

Done, *adv. Sc. & Obs.* Also 6 doyn, 8- doon, doons, dunse. [*perh. adv. use of prec.*; but cf. DOOMS.] Thoroughly, very, exceedingly.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lvi. 82 Bot sa done tyrtsum it is to byd it. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xlii, Thir mussillis ar sa doyn gleg of twiche and heryng. 1715 P. MARY'S *Truth's Trav.* in *Pennecut's Poems* 106 (Jam.) He was not thence so doons severe. 1845-50 JAMIESON s.v. *Doyn*, *Doon weil*, or *dunse weil*, very well.

Done, *obs. form of DOWN adv.*

Donee (*dʌnɪ*). [*f. stem of DON-OR + -EE.*] One to whom anything is given; *esp.* in *Law*, (a) one to whom anything is given gratuitously; (b) one to whom land is conveyed in fee tail; (c) one to whom a 'power' is given for execution.

1523 FITZGERE *Surv.* 7 b, This donee or this purchasoure shall take [etc.]. 1558 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 218 A Donee in tail. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. vii. § 16 Not sixty of the Kings Donees had sons owning their fathers estates. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vii. 110 If the donee died without such particular heirs, the land should revert to the donor. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ii. 56 The Church, as the donee of pious gifts.

Donck, *obs. form of DUNNOCK*, hedge-sparrow.

† **Donet, donat**. *Obs.* [*a. OF. donet, donnat*, *ad. L. donātus*.] The elementary grammatical treatise (*Ars Grammatica*) of Aelius Donatus, a grammarian of the 4th c.; an introductory Latin grammar; hence, an introduction to, or the elements of, any art, science, etc.

13.. *Secyn Sag.* (W.) 181 Therinne was paint of Donet thre pars, And eke alle the seven ars. 1360 LANGL. *P. Pl.*

A. v. 123 Penne I droug me a-mong his drapers my Donet to leorne. *c* 1449 PECOCC *Donet into Cristen Relig.* Introd., As the common donet berith himself towards the full kunnyng of Latyn, so this booke for Goddis laws. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. xxv, Dame Gramer... taught me... fyrst my Donet and then my accidence. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 47, I had nede go lerne my donate and accidence agen.

b. Comb. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 104/1 A Donett lerner... donatista.

Doncy, var. of DONEY.

Dong (*dɒŋ*), *v.* [Echoic; expressing a sound of deeper tone than DING.] *intr.* To sound as a large bell. So **Dong sb.** (or without grammatical construction), an imitation of the deep sound of a large bell. (Cf. DING, DING-DONG.)

1879 FLEMING *Contn. Holmshad* III. 1579/2 Where they might... hear the donging of the belles as they hoong in the steeples. *a* 1882 ROSSSETTI *Wks.* (1890) II. 343 And bells say ding to bells that answer dong.

Dong(e), *obs. pa. t. and pa. ppl. of DING v.*

|| **Donga** (*dɒŋgə*). *S. Africa.* [Native name.] A channel or gully formed by the action of water; a ravine or watercourse with steep sides.

1879 *Daily News* 20 June 5/6 A donga was safely crossed. A donga... would be called... in Scotland, a gully. 1893 J. T. BENT *Ruined Cities Mashonaland* xii. 374 The culverts which they had made over the dongas.

† **Donge**, *Obs.* A mattress.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 127/1 Donge, matrasse, culitra, matrasse. 1448 *Bury Wills* 12, j donge optimum. 1459 *Inv. in Paston Lett.* No. 954 l. 485, j fedder-bedde, Item, j donge of fyne blew. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 372 Quelibet femina elimosinaria habuit... i donge.

Donger, -oon, -oun, *obs. ff.* DUNGEON.

Donger, Donghel, *obs. ff.* DANGER, DUNGILL.

Dongola, in *Dongola race*: a race in which a punt or the like is propelled by paddling, by three or four pairs (usually male and female).

1804 *Pall Mall G.* 18 July 43/3 Canadian canoe race (lady and gentleman), dongola race (four ladies, four gentlemen). 1804 *Daily News* 30 June 6/4 Dongola races for crews of eight gentlemen and mixed crews of four ladies and four gentlemen. *Ibid.* 28 July 6/5 The Dongola Race (paddling in punts)... for crews of three ladies and three gentlemen.

Dongon, -oun, *obs. forms of DUNGEON.*

Doni, var. of DONEY.

1803 R. PERCIVAL in *Naval Chron.* X. 26 Boats and donies employed in the fishery.

† **Doniferous**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o*. [*f. L. donum* gift : see -FEROUS.] 'That carries a gift' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Donjon (*dʌndʒən*, *dʌndʒɒn*), archaic spelling of DUNGEON, q.v.; now usual in sense 1. 'The great tower or innermost keep of a castle', to distinguish it from the modern sense.

1300-1690, 1808 [see DUNGEON 1].

Donk, *dial. form of DANK.*

Donkey (*dɒŋki*). Also 8-9 donky. [A recent word, app. of dialect or slang origin.]

As the original pronunciation apparently rimed with *monkey* (whence the spelling), suggestions have been made that the word is a deriv. of *dun* adj. (cf. *duncock* hedge-sparrow, or, more probably, a familiar form of *Duncan* (cf. the other colloquial appellations, *Dicky*, *Neddy*).

1. A familiar name for the ass. (Now in general use, exc. in scriptural or solemn language, and in Natural History.)

1765 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Donkey or Donkey Dick, a he or Jack-ass. 1793 *Gentle. Mag.* II. 1083 A Donky, or a Dicky, An ass. Essex and Suffolk. 1804 Mrs. BARBAULD *Wks.* (1825) II. 113, I cannot tell whether my orthography is right, but a donky is the monture in high fashion here [Tunbridge Wells]. *a* 1819 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar *Wks.* (1830) 116 Peter, thou art mounted on a Neddy; Or in the London phrase, thou Devonshire monkey, Thy Pegasus is nothing but a donkey. 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece, etc.* (1839) 37/1 Seven camels and the donkey were stowed in the bottom of the boat. 1859 SALA *7th round Clock* (1861) 45 Costermongers' 'shallows', drawn by woe-begone donkeys.

2. *transf.* A stupid or silly person.

1840 THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel Story* ix, 'What a blubbering, abthurd donkey!' said Cinquars. 1866 Miss YONGE *Cress Kate* xii. (1864) 212 You little donkey, you'll be off! 1876 Mrs. H. WOOD *Pomeroy Abb.* I. 254 What a donkey he must be.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. general, as *donkey-back*, (cf. *horseback*), *-carriage*, *-cart*, *-chair*, *-path*, *-race*, *-track*; *donkey-breeding*, *-driver*, *-driving*, *-drubber*, *-riding*; *donkey-drawn*, *-eared*, *-mad* adjs.

1837 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Holy Land* (Chambers) 116 From there we started on 'donkey-back. 1884 L. OLIPHANT *Haifa* (1887) 158 A favourite method of locomotion among the women, was donkey-back. 1894 *Times* 23 Mar. 3/2 The Queen... went out in her 'donkey-carriage this morning. 1898 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxi, 'Donkey-carts laden with vegetables. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 61 Three 'donkey-drivers, conveying the luggage of two British travellers. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Skates Medit.* I. vii. 189 The road from Castellare, a 'donkey-track.

b. Special combs.: *donkey-boy*, a boy in charge of a donkey, or of a donkey-engine; *donkey-engine*, a small steam-engine, usually for subsidiary operations on board ship, as feeding the boilers of the propelling engines, etc.; hence *donkey-boiler*; *donkey-man*, a man in charge of

a donkey, or of a donkey-engine; *donkey-pump*, an auxiliary steam-pump for filling the boiler of a steam-engine, or for other subsidiary operations; *donkey-rest*, in *Paper Manuf.*, 'a frame against which the form is laid to drain' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1840 BARMHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Bagman's Dog*, Little 'donkey-boys your steps environ. 1894 *Times* 22 June 10/5 The mate... and the donkey-boy... went in a boat. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 49 Hose was... put on the 'donkey-engine. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 52 The donkey-engines for hoisting the dredging and sounding gear. 1878 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 2/3 We also had 3 engineers and 'donkeymen. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 10 Dec. 293/2 Of the means for feeding the boiler, those in general use are the injector, 'donkey-pump, and the force pump.

Hence **Donkey v. intr.**, to ride a donkey. **Donkeydom**, condition of a donkey, stupidity, folly.

Donkeydrome [after *hippodrome*], a course for a donkey-race. **Donkeyess**, a female donkey.

Donkeyhood, the condition of being a donkey; donkeys collectively. **Donkeyish a.**, like a donkey, asinine; stupid, foolish. **Donkeyism**, the quality of being, or an act characteristic of, a 'donkey'; folly. **Donkeyship**, the personality of a donkey. (All more or less *nonce-wds.*)

1843 LEFEBVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* III. iii. xiii. 271 The walks... invite to many pedestrian excursions, and to a deal of donkeying. 1889 BARING-GOULD *Pennycomequicks* (1890) 466 [It] had startled her out of this intellectual donkeydom. 1852 M. W. SAVAGE *R. Medlicott* i. v. (D.), The two charioteers being left sprawling in the dust of the donkeydrome. 1842 P. PARLEY'S *Ann.* III. 31 Crossing the heath... with no less than seven donkeys and donkeyesses tied in a string. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Feb. 222 The typical vanity and maladroitness of donkeyhood. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 454 We find ourselves quite donkeyish and stupid. 1835 *Househ. Words* XII. 160 [He] committed an outrageous donkeyism. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Break-ft.* xii. (1891) 293 One softens down the ugly central fact of donkeyism. 1869 *St. Nicholas Mag.* Feb. 304 His donkeyship determined that he would yet have fun.

|| **Donna** (*dɒnə*, It. *dɒnna*). [It. *donna* :—L. *domina* lady, mistress.] A lady; a title of honour or courtesy for an Italian or (instead of *doña* or *dona*) a Spanish or Portuguese lady.

Prima, seconda donna: the principal, or the second, female singer in an opera : see *PRIMA DONNA*.

1670 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* i. (1698) 67 (Stanf.) To go like the Donna's of Spain. 1740 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 25 Jan., They are all well received by the gentil donnas. 1816 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1832) III. 318 (Stanf.) My 'Donna' whom I spoke of in my former epistle. 1817 — *Beppo* xxxii, The 'prima donna's' tuneful heart would bound. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 457/1 A distinguished seconda donna... of Handel's company.

Donnered, -ard, *ppl. a. Sc.* Also *donnart*, -ert, -ort. [*f. Sc. vb. donner* to stupefy as with a blow or a loud noise; perh. a freq. of ME. *domen* to din : cf. also DUNNER.] Stunned, stupefied, stupid, 'in a state of gross stupor' (Jam.).

1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* i. 63 Worthy Bristle, not sae donner'd, Preserves this bonnet, and is honour'd. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vii, A donnard auld deevil! 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxix, 'Ye donnered auld runt.'

Donne, *obs. form of DUN.*

Donnish (*dɒnɪʃ*), *a.* [*f. DON sb.* 1 4 + -ISH.] Of the nature or character of a (college) don; having a pedantic stiffness or gravity of manner.

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 7 He liked people to be natural and hated that donnish manner. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 546 The most donnish amongst dons.

Hence **Donnishness**.

1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Let.* (1891) II. 139 A strong specimen of donnishness. 1833 THACKERAY *Let.* 14 Feb., A vast amount of torism and donnishness everywhere.

Donnism (*dɒnɪzəm*). [*f. as prec.* + -ISM.] Action or manner characteristic of a college don.

1849 SHARP in W. Knight *S. & Friends* (1888) 200 Here we have no Donnism, nor any stiff academic air.

Donnot : see DO-NOUGHT.

Donor (*dɒnə*, -ɔː). Also 5-7 donour, 7-8 doner. [*a. AF. donour*, OF. *donneur*, *duncoir*, mod.F. *donneur* :—L. *donātōr-em*, agent-n. f. *donāre* to present.] One who gives or presents; a giver; *esp.* in *Law*, one who grants an estate, or power for execution. Correlative of *DONEE*.

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* an. 1286 (R.) The ryghtfull inheritoris, or suche as were next allied vnto the firste donours. 1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* i. xxviii. (1638) 50 After the death of the tenant in taile without issue, the lands shall revert to the donor. 1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* xii. § 32 The Creator of the World, and sole donor of life. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 138 Enjoy, but enjoy reasonably, and thankfully to the great Donor. 1896 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 3(2). 228 The doctrine... that a freehold interest in possession must pass instantly from donor to donee.

Do-nothing (*dʌnə'niŋ*), *sb. and a.*

a. sb. One who does nothing; an idler.

1579 TOMSON *Catlin's Serm.* Tim. 259/1 It is not for a do nothing that this office is ordained. 1664 MASSINGER *Renegado* iv. 1, Such a Goodman Do-nothing. 1855 FARADAY in Bence Jones *Life* (1870) II. 361, I cannot imagine you a do-nothing. 1887 *Spectator* 15 Oct. 1378 A class of do-nothings who at some previous time had owned the land.

b. adj. That does nothing; characterized by doing nothing; idle, indolent.

1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 84 The invalids, old women, and other curious do-nothing folk. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism*

ix. 169 A do-nothing guidance; and it is a do-something World! 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. liv. 99 He was... very fond of yachting: its dreamy, do-nothing absolutism.

Hence **Do-nothingism**, **Do-nothingness**, the habit or practice of doing nothing; the condition of doing nothing; idleness, indolence.

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1870) III. viii. 340 A situation of similar affluence and do-nothingness. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* vii. 152 Self-cancelling Do-nothingism. 1879 Mrs. HOUSTON *Wild West* 77 Gaunt, enfeebled-looking labourers abused for their idleness, their do-nothingness. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Sept. 267/2 Dangerous apathy and do-nothingism.

Do-nought (dū-nōt), **donnot** (dō-nōt). Now chiefly *dial.* [app. f. the words *do nought*; though sometimes taken as a corruption of an earlier *dow not*: cf. Ger. *taugenichts*.] One who does nothing or no good; an idler (=DO-NOTHING); a good-for-nothing.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 12 Through grief of seeing his sonne such a doo-nought. *Ibid.* 218 The buzzards, the sots, and the doe noughts. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 14 A Donnaught or Donnat... Naught, good for nothing: idle persons being commonly such. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxii. What's brought thee back again, thou silly donnot? 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Donnot* or *Do-naught*, a good-for-nothing person... the popular designation with reference to Satan himself. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 38 A do-nought by the fire-side.

Donship (dōnʃip). [*f.* DON sb. + -SHIP.] a. The personality of a don: used as a title. b. The possession of the title 'don' (quot. 1838).

1666 *Dick of Devon* II. iv. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 40 What is your Donship call'd, I pray. Don John, a Knight of Spaine. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xv. (1655) 100 Began to answer, or more to jeer his Donship. 1772 NUGENT *tr. Hist. Friar Gerund* II. 160 For a Monsieur would he have changed all the Donships in the world. 1838 FRASER'S *Mag.* XVIII. 231 Entitled to donship in the Basque provinces.

Donsie, donsy (dōnʃi), a. and sb. Sc. and north *dial.* Also *donoy*, -oie. [Origin and primary sense unknown.] A. *adj.*

1. 'Affectedly neat and trim' (Jam.); nice; hence saucy, restive (as a horse). ? *Obs.*

1717 RAMSAY *Elegy Lucky Wood* iv. She was a donsie wife and clean. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 68 (Jam.) Better rough and donsie, than bare and donsie. 1786 BURNS *To Auld Mare* v. Tho' ye was trickie, slee, an' funnie, Ye ne'er was donsie. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 56 (Jam.) Come Muse! thou donsy limmer, who dost laugh, An' claw thy hough, at bungling poets. 1892 in *Northumbld. Gloss.*

2. Unlucky, untoward, unfortunate. ? *Obs.*

1786 BURNS *Address to Unco Guid* ii. Their donsie tricks, their black mistakes, their failings and mischances. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 61 (Jam.) Straight down the steep they slide wi' canny care, For fear o' donsy whirl into the stream.

3. Dull or slow of comprehension; dunce-like. 1808 SIBBALD *Chron. Sc. Poetry Gloss.*, *Donsie*, dunce-like, dull, stupid. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wyllie* III. xxviii. 237 Dinna heed the donsie creature.

B. sb. One slow of wit, a stupid; a dunce. 1825 JAMIESON, *Donsie, Doncie*, a stupid, lubberly fellow. *Roxb.* c. 1826 HOGG in *Wilson Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 213 That poor donsy.

Don't (dōnt), colloq. contraction of *do not*: see *Do v.* Also humorously as sb. = Prohibition, reiteration of 'don't', and *vb.*

1894 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 5/3 The plan gets rid of many 'don't's'. *Mod.* 'Don't be always don'ting!'

b. **Don't care**, used as *adj.*, = careless, reckless. So **Don't-care-ism** (*nonce-rod*).

1871 *Daily News* 4 Jan. We are in the don't care mood. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Dec. 7/1 The... spirit of daring don't-careism. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 5 Sept. 2/1 A hearty, good-natured, don't-care sort of person.

Donzel (dōnzēl). *arch.* Also 6-7 *donsel*. [*ad. It. donzello* 'a damosell, a batchelor; also a page, a squire, a waiter, a serving man' (Florio) = Pr. *donzel*, Sp. *doncel*, OF. *donzel*, *doncel*, *dancel* young man: -late L. *dom(i)nicell-us*, dim. of *dominus* lord, master: cf. DAMOISEAU.] A young gentleman not yet knighted, a squire, a page.

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 7 b. The high and mightie Prince of Darknesse, Donsell del Lucifer. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* iv. iv. Donzel, methinks you look melancholic. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 572 Much may be done, my noble Donzel. a 1680 — *Charact.*, *Squire of Dames*, He is Esquire to a Knight-Errant, donzel to the damsels. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. ii. Cling to me, gentle donzel, and fear not.

|| **Donzella** (dōntse-lla). [*It.*; fem. of *donzello* (see prec.): -late L. *dominicella*, dim. of *domina* mistress, lady: see DAMSEL.] An Italian or Provençal damsel or young lady.

1833 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) V. 88 A beautiful Roman donzella. 1848 Mrs. JAMIESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 196 They bring the donzella out of the cistern alive and well.

Doob, obs. form of DO. **Doer**, Sc. form of DOVE.

Doob, **Doobar**: see DOAB, DOUBAR.

|| **Doob** (dōb). Also *doub*, *erron*. *dhooop*. [*Hindī dūb*, = Skr. *dirvā*.] Native name for the dog's-tooth grass (*Cynodon Dactylon*), used as a fodder-grass in India.

1870 T. WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade M.* I. 259 (Y.) The doob... in the low countries about Dacca... this grass abounds; attaining to a prodigious luxuriance! 1835 BURNS *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) II. 10 A kind of creeping grass called 'doob'. 1845 STOCQUER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 405 A thickly-matted sod of fiorin, or doob grass.

Doodgean, obs. form of DUDGEON.

Doodheen: see DUDEEN.

Doodle (dū'dl), sb. colloq. [*cf.* I.G. *dudeltopf*, -*dop*, simpleton, noodle, lit. night-cap.] A silly or foolish fellow; a noodle.

1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* III. i. Vanish, doodles, vanish! 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. i. Why, doodle, jackanapes harkee, who am I? 1845 CORDEN *Speeches* (1872) 179 The Noodles and Doodles of the aristocracy.

Doodle, v. 1 *dial.* or *slang*. [*f.* prec. sb.] To make a fool of, befool, cheat.

1823 MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* I. vii. (Farmer), I have been dished and doodled out of forty pounds to-day. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 439 It might have doodled our whole party. 1846 CORNISH *Prov. Dial.* 55 'None of thy doodling, thee bean't St. George, no more than me.' 1880 W. CORNW. *Gloss.*, *Doodle*, to cheat; to deceive; to trifle.

Doodle (dū'dl), v. 2 Chiefly Sc. Also *doudle*. [*a. Ger. dudeln* in same sense (of Slavonic origin: cf. Polish *dudlić*), *dudelsack* bagpipe: prob. associated with TOOTLE.] *trans.* To play (the bagpipes). Also *Doodle-sack*, a bagpipe.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv. 'I am wearied wi' doodling the bag o' wind a' day.' 1824 — *Redgauntlet* Let. xi. 'Thou sack-doodling son of a whore!' 1846 WORCESTER cites Sir G. HEAD for *Doodle-sack*. 1847-78 HALLIW., *Doodle-sack*, a bag-pipe. *Kent.*

Dook (dūk). [*Etym. unknown.*] A wooden plug driven into a brick or stone wall, in order to hold a nail.

1808-18 in JAMIESON. In *mod. Dicts.*

Dook 2. Sc. The shaft of a coal mine. 1897 SCOTT *Leader* 4 June 7 He was chairman in the main coal dook. 1895 N. Brit. *Daily Mail* 7 Aug. 4 The bodies of the unfortunate men may be found at the bottom of the dook, which is now full of water.

Dook, obs. and Sc. form of DUCK v.

Dool (dūl), **dole** (dōl). Also 6 *dowe*, 7-8 *dowl* (e, 6-Sc. *dule*. [*Corresponds to E. Fris. dōle, dōl*, landmark, boundary-mark; a stake, stone, hole in the ground, furrow, ditch, etc., used to mark and determine the boundaries of property. Cf. also Du. *doel* aim, mark, butt, in Flemish and earlier mod. Du. (Kilian) a heap of earth, esp. that on which the mark stands at a shooting-place, which is app. related to MLG., LG. *dōle* fem., grave with the mound of earth heaped over it.]

1. A boundary or landmark, consisting of a post, a stone, or an unploughed balk or strip of land.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 126/1 Dole, merke, meta. 1445 *Paston Lett.* No. 46 I. 58 He bath pullid uppe the doolis, and seithe he wolle makyn a dyche for the corner of his walle... to the newe dicke of the grete cloose. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Week* (1859) 496 Accursed be he... who removeth his neighbours doles and marks. 1580 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 54 The dowe stone or meire stone, which was placed and set by the Jury. 1681 *Worlidge Dict. Rust.*, *Dool*, a green balk or mound between the ploughed lands in common fields. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dool*, *Dole*, a boundary mark in an uninclosed field. It is very often a low post; thence called a Dool-post. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Dool*, a conical lump of earth, about three feet in diameter, and about two feet in height, raised to show the bounds of parishes or farms on the Downs.

2. Sc. (*dūl*). The goal in a game.

a 1520 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xxii. Fresch men cam in and hail'd the dulis, And dang tham down in dailis. 1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* vii. Gar the kirk-boxie hale the dools. 1783 TYTLER *Poet. Rem. Jas. I.* 187 (Jam.) When the [foot]ball touches the goal or mark, the winner calls out, Hail! or it has hail'd the dulis. 1808 SIBBALD *Chron. Scot. Poet.* II. 370 note (Jam.) In the game of golf... when the ball reached the mark, the winner, to announce his victory, called, Hail dule!

3. *attrib.*, as *dool-post*, -stone. 1580 *Dole-stone* (see above). 1630 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Lay out for seauen dowlstones xviii d. a 1825 *Dole-post* (see above). 1897 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Dole-stone*, a landmark.

Hence **Dool v. trans.**, to mark off by dools. 1636 in *MS. Conveyance*, As it is now dowed, and allready sett out.

Dool 2, variant of DOLE sb. 2, grief, mourning.

Dool (e, obs. form of DOLE sb. 1, v. 2

|| **Doolie, dooly** (dū'li). Forms: 7 *dowle*, *doola*, 8-9 *dooly*, -ley, 9 *doolee*, *dūll*, *erron*. *dhooly*. [*a. Hindī dōlī* a litter, a kind of sedan for women, etc., dim. of *dōlā* swing, cradle, litter, f. Skr. *dōlā* litter, swinging cradle, f. *dul* to swing.] A rudimentary litter or palanquin used by the lower classes in India, and as an army ambulance.

1625 HAWKINS in *Purchas Pilgrims* I. 435 (Y.) He sends choice Souldiers... close couered, two and two in a Doolie. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 66 The Doolies were no sooner dismounted, but that therout issued the Amazones. 1782-3 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 264 Doolies... are only used by the very lower sorts of people, in cases of sickness or accident. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Martiner's Chron.* III. 114, I could not walk... So they put us into dooleys, or cradles, fastened together with ropes. 1859 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 399 Order men who cannot march to be carried in waggons, dhoolies, &c.

2. *attrib.*, as *doolie-bearer*.

1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. ix. v. 655 The dhoolie-bearers followed the example. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mrs. Isaacs* xii. 253 A strong body of dooly-bearers.

Dooly, obs. form of DOLY.

Doom (dūm), sb. Forms: 1 *dóm*, 2-5 *dom*, 3-7 *dome*, 4-7 *doome*, (4 *dum*, Sc. *dowme*, 5 Sc. *doym*, 7 *dombe*), 4- *doom*. [*Com. Teut.* sb.: OE. *dōm* = OFris. *dōm*, OHG. *MHG.* *tuom*, ON. *dōmr* (Sw., Da. *dom*), Goth. *dom-s*: = O. Teut. **dōmo-z*, lit. that which is put or set up, statute, ordinance, f. *dō-n* to place, set: see *Do v.* (Cf. Gr. *θέμω*, f. stem *θη-* to place, L. *statuere*, f. *statuere*.) Used as suffix in the form -DOM.]

1. A statute, law, enactment; *gen.* an ordinance, decree. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 26 Bioð afirred domas ðine from onsiene his. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxi. 1 Þis synd þa domas þe þu him tæcan scealt. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiii. 1 Þai þat haf forgotten God and his domes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. viii. 24 The domes of law pronouns sche to thame then. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* I. i, I have consulted one, who reads Heav'n's Doom. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1838) II. xii. 220 He revised the whole code of Anglo-Saxon law, and compiled a new book of dooms. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 4 191 The first Doms of London provide especially for the recovery of cattle.

2. A judgement or decision, esp. one formally pronounced; a sentence; mostly in adverse sense, condemnation, sentence of punishment.

c. 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* iv. v. (1891) 278 Seon heo bezen bisceopes dome scyldige. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Ufele 3itsunge... macað reafac and unrihte domes. c. 1205 *LAY.* 4271 He sculde dom þolien. 1377 *LANG.* *P. Pl.* B. xv. 27 Wan ich deme domes... þen is racio my riht name. 1467 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 380 To obey, fulfill and performe the dome, ordinance and award of vs. 1506 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. v. 16 Then was that golden belt by doome of all Granted to her. 1621 SMECTYMNUS *Answ.* (1653) Post. 87 Thurstan refusing to stand to the Kings doom. 1709 *Tatler* No. 42 ¶ 5 O! Partial Judge, Thy Doom has me undone. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. Introd., Whose doom discording neighbours sought. 1888 MAX MÜLLER *Nat. Relig.* vii. (1889) 173 They were not laws in our sense of the word but dooms, decisions.

† 3. Personal or private judgement, opinion. *As to my doom*: in my opinion. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 458a (Cott.) O þis ioseph sai me þi dome, And giue me þar of god consail. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T. Prol.* 49 As to my doom Thou art a maister when thou art at boom. c. 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* I. 314 Ye may weel suppose in yowre owen dome. c. 1450 *Merlin* 387 Yef he and the other ne hadde not returned... by my dom, ther hadde not escaped the halvendell. 1556 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. x. 21 The which did seeme, unto my simple doome, The onely pleasant and delightful place. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 67 The Age of the work upon which he must pass his Doom.

† b. The faculty of judging; judgement, discrimination, discernment. *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. ii. 152 It hap doom by whiche it discernib and demip every þing. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) II. vi. 115/1 He must haue with hym dome, that is a good and a dyscrete aunsement, or he swere. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 505 With... unerring Doom, He sees what is, and was, and is to come.

4. Fate, lot, irrevocable destiny. (Usually of adverse fate; rarely in good sense.)

13... E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 203 Lo þy dom is þe dyrt, for þy dedes ille! 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* I. 235 The angry, na the wrechyt dome, That is cowlpyt to foule thyrdome. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7123 Purgh domys of destany dreuyt to noght. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. 217 All vnauoyed is the doome of Destiny. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 111 And Age, and Death's inexorable Doom. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 289 Such, happy Nestor! was thy glorious doom. 1855 KINGALEY *Heroes* I. (1868) 7 A stranger, whom a cruel doom has driven to your land.

b. Final fate, destruction, ruin, death.

c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xiv. 14 Thy end is truth's and beauty's doom and date. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 244 The Patient must fall in the Conflict, and owe his Doom... to the too rigid Rashness of his Physician. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. xxii. 157 Irresistible dynamic energy, which moved them [glaciers] to their doom. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 5 323 Both the Cardinal and his enemies knew that the minister's doom was sealed.

5. The action or process of judging (as in a court of law); judgement, trial. *arch.*

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xii. 31 Nu is dom middangeordes. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 169 (167) Þe dom sal ben sone idon, ne last hit nowiht longe. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5112 Als domesman to sit in dome. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2194 Thai ledde hym arely for thens to pilates dome. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 105 Hangit syne but dome. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 817 Therefore to mee thir doom he hath assign'd. 1850 KINGALEY *Alt. Locke, Song* 17 The Judge is set, the doom begun!

6. The last or great Judgement at the end of the world; also, a pictorial representation of this. *arch.* (Now chiefly in phr. *crack of doom*.)

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 Þenche we ure giltes er þe dom cume. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 97 He shall for the dome final Yef his answer. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) x. 114 The Doom schalle ben on Estre Day, suche tyme as our Lord aroos. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 180/1, I speke of Christes... coming to the dreadful dome. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. I. 117 What will the Line stretch out to th' cracke of Doome? a 1800 COWPER *Hermit* 11 On a day, like that of the last doom. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Incar. our Lord* ix. (1852) 204 When all nations shall behold Him at the crack of doom. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 323 The... hobgoblins of mediæval dooms.

7. *Day of doom*: the day of judgement: see DAY sb. 8 b, and DOOMSDAY.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 2600 Our last day þat sal falle, Our day of dome we may calle. a 1400-50 *Alexander*

1095 So sall... to be day of dome bi dedis be remembrid.
 1296 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 302 What answers shall
 ye make to your lord at y^e daye of dome? 1649 *JER.*
 TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* II. vi. 19 The great scrutiny for faith in
 the day of doom. 1735 *POPE Domesd. Sat.* IV. 161 In sure
 succession to the day of doom. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men.*
Swedenborg Wks. (Bohn) I. 331 Who, if a hail-storm passes
 over the village, thinks the day of doom is come.

† b. *transf.* The last day of one's life; the
 fatal day. *Obs.* (Cf. 4 b.)

1598 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* II. iii. 42. 1593 — *Rich. II.* II. ii.
 189. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI.* V. vi. 93 He throw thy body in
 another roome, And Triumph Henry, in thy day of Doome.

† 8. Justice; equity; righteousness. Cf. *JUDGE-*
MENT. *Obs.* (Chiefly in versions of Scripture, or
 allusions thereto.)

c 885 *Vesp. Psalter* xcvi. 2 Hire rehtwisnis and dom
 gerecenis selles his. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 23 Ge
 forleton þa þing þe synt hefegran þære æ, dom, and
 midheortnysse and geleafan. 1388 *Wyclif Prov.* xxi. 3 To
 do mercy and dom, more pleseth to the Lord, than
 sacrifices of victorie. c 1386 *CHAUCER Parz. T.* 7 518 Thou
 schalt wene in trouthe, in doom, and in rightwisnesse.
 1565-67 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) I. 458/1 David in the Sauter
 saith: Blessed be they that done dome and rightfulness.

† 9. Power or authority to judge; *gen.* power,
 authority. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John v. 22 Ne se fæder ne demð nanum
 menn. Ac he sealde ælcne dom þam suna. c 1330 *R.*
BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 100 To haf þam at his dome. 13...
K. Alis. 2606 He sent messengers... to al that weore at his
 dome. 1388 *Wyclif John* v. 22 Neither the fader ingeth
 ony man, but hath 30un al the dom to the sone.

† 10. A judge. *Obs. rare.*

Perh. an error of transcription for *DEME*.
 13... *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 627 Per haunted til
 her hous... Two domus of þat lawe. 1508 *ARNOLDE Chron.*
 (1811) 162 Primate and chefe dome of cristen men.

11. *attrib.* (mostly *arch.* or *Obs.*) as doom-giving,
 -hall, -place, -storm, -word, etc.; † doom-house,
 a judgement-hall; doom-ring (*Archeol.*), a ring
 of stones forming the boundary of the old Norse
 courts of judgement; † doom-settle, † stool,
 judgement-seat; † doom-stead, place of judge-
 ment; doom-tree, a tree on which the condemned
 were hanged.

1399 *LANGR. Rich. Redeles* III. 329 At the *dome-3euyng.
 1570 *Morris Barithly Par.* III. IV. 293 Then gat he to the
 *dome-hall of the town... And judged the people. c 1000
Voc. in Wr. Wulcker 145/12 *Curia*, *domhus. c 1440 *Promp.*
Parv. 126/2 Dome howse, *pretorium*. 1388 *Wyclif Acts*
 xiv. 10 At the *dom place of Cesar I stonde. 18...
WHITTIER King Volmer & Elsie I, Over heathen *doom-
 rings and gray stones of the Horg. 1893 *S. O. ADDY Hall*
of Walkhof 33 The circle near the Bar Dike may have
 been a doom-ring. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 19 He
 sæt þa pilatus on his *dome-settle. a 1225 *Juliana* 55 Com
 . biuore þe reue as he set on his dom seotle. 1876
Athenæum 8 July 48 That way to the *doomstead thrones
 The Asmr ride each day. a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 306 Let skile
 sitten ase deasmir upon þe *dom stol. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott*
 II, Elibank's *'doomtree' extended its broad arms close to
 the gates of his fortress.

Doom (dūm), *v.* Also 5-6 dome, 6 *Sc.* dume,
 6-7 doome. [f. *DOOM sb.*]

1. *trans.* To pronounce judgement or sentence
 upon; to judge. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. as in 2.

c 1450 (MSS. c 1600) *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) xxi. 354
 The general Resurrection... when Christ is bowne to Dome
 both good and evill. 1508 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 29 The
 goodys and catels of alle hem that before hem be domed.
 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* (1888) 15 They quhilk... Iugis or dwmis
 oders wrangulie. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* v. xlii. 58
 There the equall Judge... dooms each voice aright. 1813
BYRON Br. Abydos II. xxi. No deed they've done, nor deed
 shall do, Ere I have heard and doom'd it too.

† b. with complement: To pronounce or deem.
 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* II. 156 Time's use was doom'd a
 pleasure; waste, a pain.

2. To pronounce judgement or sentence against;
esp. to condemn to some fate.

1598 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* III. i. 47 Tribunes with their tongues
 doome men to death. 1593 — *Rich. II.* V. i. 4 Casars...
 Tower: To those flint Bosome, my condemned Lord Is
 doom'd a Prisoner, by proud Bullingbrooke. 1645 *MILTON*
Colast. (1851) 372 He dooms it as contrary to Truth. 1849
MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 197 An act was passed which
 doomed him to perpetual exile. 1881 *JOWETT Thucyd.* I. 189
 A decree which doomed to destruction... a whole city.

3. To destine or consign to some adverse fate or
 lot; also sometimes in neutral sense, to any fate,
 good or ill. *pa. ppl.* Destined, fated.

1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. v. 10, I am thy Fathers Spirit,
 Doom'd for a certain terme to walke the night. 1733 *POPE*
Ess. Man III. 65 He... feasts the animal he dooms his feast.
 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F. I.* xii. 255 You have doomed me to
 a life of cares. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. ii. 19 Our hopes
 were doomed to disappointment. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Æneid*
 I. 20 A nation... Doomed in the future ages her Tyrian
 towers to destroy.

4. *U.S. (local)*: see *quots.*

1816 *J. PICKERING Voc. U. S. s.v.*, When a person neglects
 to make a return of his taxable property to the assessors of
 a town, those officers doom him; that is, judge upon, and
 fix his tax according to their discretion. 1888 *BRUCE Amer.*
Commv. II. ii. xliii. 133 *note*, In New York... if a person
 makes no return the assessors are instructed to 'doom' him
 according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

5. To decree; to pronounce or fix as a sentence
 or fate; to destine; to adjudge. (With simple
 obj. or obj. clause.)

1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* IV. ii. 114 The Emperour in his rage
 VOL. III.

will doome her death. 1669 *DRYDEN Tyrannic Love* II. i.
 The Gods adjudge'd it Parricide, By dooming the Event on
 Cesar's Side. 1712-4 *POPE Rape Lock* II. 110 Whether
 Heav'n has doom'd that Shock must fall. 1844 *LD.*
BROUGHAM Brit. Const. xv. (1862) 227 Buckingham, whose
 fall he perceived was doomed.

6. *intr.* To give judgement; to judge, decide.
Obs. or *arch.*

1591 *GREENE Maiden's Dreame* xlii. 2 Doctors that well
 could doom of Holy Writ. 1666 *COKAIN Ovid* I. iii. Dram.
 Wks. (1874) 228, I shall, in my opinion, doom aright, But
 wish that Jove had chose some other wight. 1876 *MORRIS*
Sigurd 259 They drink in the hall together, they doom in
 the people's strife.

Hence *Doomed ppl. a.*, *Dooming vbl. sb.* and
ppl. a.

1596 *DRAYTON Legends* IV. 62 For which immediate
 Blow... Me dooming Heaven ordain'd. 1627-77 *FELTHAM*
Resolves I. xv. 24 A dooming to death. 1865 *FREEMAN*
Norm. Cong. (1876) III. xii. 241 The... doomed city.

Doom, *obs.* f. *DOMS*, *DUMB*; var. of *DOUM*.

Doomage (dūmēdʒ). *U.S. (local)*. [f. *DOOM*
v. + *-AGE*.] The action of dooming (see *DOOM v.*
 4); assessment in default.

1792 *J. BELKNAP New-Hampsh.* III. 284 If any person
 refuse to give an invoice of his rateable estate, it is in the
 power of the selectmen 'to set down to such person as much
 as they judge equitable, by way of doomage; from which
 there is no appeal'. 1868 *WEBSTER, Doomage*, a penalty
 or fine for neglect.

Doombook (dūmbuk). Also dome-,
 doomsbook. [OE. *dōm-bōc*, book of domes.]

1. A book or code of (Old Teutonic) laws; *spec.*
 that attributed to King Alfred and referred to in the
 laws of later West-Saxon kings. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 905 *Laws of Edward* Preamble, [Swa] hit on ðære dom-
 bec stande. a 940 *Laws of Athelstan* II. v. (Schmid). Bete
 þe ðam ðe seo dom-boc secge. c 1000 *ELFRIC Hom.* (Th.)
 II. 198 Oð þæt he com to ðam dom-bocum ðe se Heofenlica
 Wealdend his folce geseate. 1660 *R. COKE Power & Subj.*
 159 If any one shall not pay, let him incur the punishment
 expressed in the Doom-book (Laws of K. Edgar). 1765
BLACKSTONE Comm. I. 66 A new edition, or fresh promulga-
 tion, of Alfred's code or dome-book. 1891 *ATKINSON Moor-*
land Par. 218 The records... exist in the Doombooks... of
 this country and other lands in the north of Europe.

2. *transf.* A book of doom or judgement.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. II. viii, Cursed is that trade...
 and is verily marked in the Doom-book of a God!

Doomer (dūmā). Now rare. [OE. *dōmēre*
 judge, f. *dōm* *DOOM sb.*: see -*ER* 1. In later use f.
DOOM v.] One who dooms or pronounces sentence;
 a judge. Cf. *DEEMSTER*.

c 888 *K. ELFRIC Boeth.* xxvii. § 4 Heretogan and domeras
 . hæfdon mæstne weorþscipe. c 1000 *Laws of Alfred*
 Introd. § 18 (Schmid) Swa him domeras gereccen. 1589
GREENE Tullie's Love (1609) Kij. Bethen... impartial doomers
 of my sute. c 1590 — *Fr. Bacon* x. 139 Fond Atē doomer
 of bad-boding fates. 1842 *LYTTON Zanoni* VII. x, The
 power which dooms the doomer.

Doomful (dūmfūl), *a.* [f. *DOOM sb.* + *-FUL*.]
 Fraught with or involving doom; fateful.

1566 *SPENSER Sonn. to Harvey*, For Life, and Death, is in
 thy doomfull writing. 1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Urania* I.
 Wks. 1/1 Eternal God, which... at the doomfull day will
 once unhaspe Th' accusing booke of Subjects and of Kings.
 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. vi. vii, Think what a volley:
 reverberating doomful to the four corners of Paris.

Dooms (dūmz), *adv.* *Sc.* [Origin uncertain.
 Prob. from *DOOM sb.* Some have conjectured connexion
 with *Icel. dōmdis* - pretty, rather, prefixed to adjs. and advs.
 Cf. also *Done adv.*]

Very, exceedingly.

1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xxxii, it was not sae dooms likely
 that he would go down into battle wi' sic sma' means. 1816
 — *Old Mort.* xxiii, 'I wasna that dooms stupid.' 1893
STEVENSON Catriona 20 My case is dooms hard.

Doomsday (dūmzdeɪ). [OE. *dōmes dæg*, ME.
domes dei, dai, day of judgement: see *DOOM sb.*]

1. The judgement day.

c 975 *Rushw. G. Matt.* x. 15 At domes dæge. c 1000 *Ag.*
G. Iud., On domes dæg. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 On his
 efter-to come þet is on domes dæg. a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 58
 Heo is gultli... and schal our his soule onsweren a Domesdei.
 a 1300 *Cursor M.* 498 (Cott.) And sua sal do to domes dai.
 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* (1888) 34 Yair sal be na generacione
 na corrupcion efter dwmis day. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* III. i.
 98 Men, Wives, and Children, stand, cry out, and run, As it
 were Domesday. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* I. 366 The present
 moment terminates our sight; Clouds, thick as those on
 doomsday, drown the next.

b. *esp.* in phr.: *Till doomsday*: to the end of
 the world, as long as the world lasts, for ever.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 1768a All þatt folc þatt fra þiss dæg Till
 Domesdæg shall wurþenn. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.*
Wace (Rolls) 8734 Hit myght laste til Domesday. 1553
T. WILSON Rhe. (1567) 103 a, If a man should aske me
 till Domesdæg date, I would still crie silence, silence. 1606
SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. v. ii. 232 When thou hast done this chare,
 Ile give thee leave To play till Domesday. 1850 *CARLYLE*
Letter-d. Pamph. I. 4 Questions which all official men
 wished... to postpone till Domesday. 1886 *FROUDE Oceana*
 233 They might have waited till Domesday in the afternoon
 before [etc.].

c. *transf.* A day of judgement or trial, when
 sentence is pronounced. Also, a day of final disso-
 lution, as at the end of the world.

1579 *LIVLY Euphues* (Arb.) 181 Dost thou not knowe that
 every ones deathea daye is his dofolmes daye? 1594 *SHAKS.*
Rich. III. v. i. 12 Why then Al-soules day is my bodies
 doomsday. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxiii. 215

This bell was taken down at the doomsday of abbeyes. 1831
CARLYLE Sart. Res. II. vi, His sudden bereavement... is talked
 of as a real Domesday and Dissolution of Nature.

2. = *DOMESDAY*: the usual spelling in 17-18th c.,
 still used, esp. in fig. or *transf.* senses.

3. *attrib.*

1649 *MILTON Eikon.* iii. (1851) 358 The Kings admirers
 may... mistake this Book for a Monument of his worth and
 wisdom, when as indeed it is his Domesday Booke. 1654
TRAPP Comm. Esther iv. 8 That dreadful day of judgement,
 when that dooms-day book shall be opened. 1761 *COWPER*
Hope 693 Conscience... writes a Domesday sentence on his
 heart. 1842 *C. WHITEHEAD Richard Savage* (1845) III.
 ix. 420 Long doomsday faces.

Doomsman. [early ME. *dōmes man*, man of
 judgement: see *DOOM sb.*] A judge, deemster.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 260 Medjierne domes men and wrong-
 wise reuen. 1388 *WYCLIF Matt.* v. 25 Lest perauenture
 thin aduersarie take thee to the domesman, and the
 domesman take thee to the mynystre, and thou be sente
 to prison. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* viii. 21 (Harl. MS.) þe
 domys-man come to þe Cite, for to sitte vp on brekers of þe
 lawe. 1493 *Festival* (W. de Worde 1515) 4b, Our lorde
 Ihesu Cryste his domesman. a 1640 [see *DOOMSTER* 2].
 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 268 Doomsman, seems to be Sutors
 in a Court of a Mannor in Ancient Demesne, who are Judges
 there. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xxx. 342 Behold in me the
 doomsman of your race.

attrib. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 103/2 A domesman sete,
tribunal.

Doomster (dūmstər). In 5 domstere. [modi-
 fication of *deemster*, *DEMPSTER*, *DEEMSTER*, after
DOOM v. and *sb.*]

1. A judge, doomer. *arch.*

1442 *Cursor M.* 9737 (Bedford) Fadir, rightwis domstere!
 1861 *LOWELL Poet. Wks.* (1890) IV. 4 Then let him hearken
 for the doomsster's feet! 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Nov. 627
 Doomsters... propounding their own construction of rubrical
 niceties with Sinaitic thunders.

2. In a Scottish court of law, the official (usually
 the executioner) who formerly read or repeated the
 sentence; = *DEMPSTER* 2.

1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 158 The Domster should be sworne.
 a 1640 *JACKSON Creed* x. xlix. § 2 They will... be enforced
 to borrow a more fit expression of His office from our sister
 nation, and instyle Him to be the doomsster or doomsman of
 the quick and the dead. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxxvi,
 'Doomster', he continued, 'repeat the sentence to the
 prisoner'. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Doom*, The
 doom or sentence was... pronounced by the public executioner,
 or doomsster as he was called... a barbarous practice, which
 was abolished by Act of Adjournment, 16th March 1773.

attrib. 1881 *PALGRAVE Visions of Eng.* 131 Before is the
 doomsster-day, And... the shambles of Fotheringay.

Doon, -e, *obs.* ff. *Do v.*, *DONE*, *DOWN*, *DUN*.

Door (dōr). Forms: 1 *dura*, 2-5 (*Sc.* 4-9)

dure, 4-6 *durr* (e, 4-7 *dur*, 5 *duyr*), 6 *Sc. duir* (e,
dwr, *duorre*; also 1-5 *dor*, 3-7 *dore*, 4 *doe*,
 5 *doyre*, 6 *dower*), 6-7 *doore*, 7- *door*; also
 1 *dyr*, 2-3 *dyre*. [OE. *duru*, fem. *n*-stem, not
 found elsewhere in Teut., but from the same base
dur-, as the equivalent words in the other langs.:
 cf. OHG. *turt*, an orig. plural, which became a fem.
 sing., MHG. *tur*, Ger. *thür* (e, ODu. *duri* pl.
 (MDu. *döre*, *dore*, Du. *deur* fem. sing.), OS. *duri*,
 ON. *dyrr* fem. pl. (and n.), Sw. *dörr* f., Da.
dör; also Goth. *daurōns* pl. weak fem. OE. had also
dor neut., pl. *dorn*, large door, gate = Goth. *daur*,
 OS. *dor*, OHG. *tor*, Ger. *thor* gate. The same stem
dhur-, *dhurōr* appears in Skr. *dor*, *duḥr*, Gr. *θύρα*,
 L. *fores*. The two OE. types *duru*, and *dor* appear
 to have been mixed in ME., where, beside *dure* and
dor, are also found *dur* and *dore*. *Dore* pre-
 vailed in 16th c., and is found as late as 1684; *door*
 appeared in 16th c., and at length supplanted *dore*
 in writing, though now pronounced like the latter.

The spelling *door* points to an earlier pronunciation with
u or *o* from ME. close *o*, which is further attested by *Sc.*
dure (dūr) (also in Cath. Angl. 1483), and is considered by
 Luick as a northern lengthening of OE. *u*. The current
 pronunciation may be a retention of that evidenced for
 16th c. *dore* by quot. 1593 in 181; but it may also be a
 more recent modification of (dū^o), as in the case of *floor*,
 and vulgar pronunciations of *moor*, *poor*, as *more*, *po're*.]

1. A movable barrier of wood or other material,
 consisting either of one piece, or of several pieces
 framed together, usually turning on hinges or
 sliding in a groove, and serving to close or open a
 passage into a building, room, etc.

a. in form *duru*, *dure* (*dyre*), *durre*, *dur* (after 1500 *Sc.*).
Beowulf 1447 (Th.) *Duru* sona on-arn fyr-bendum fæst.
 c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 10 Seo *duru* was belocen
 [*Lindisf.* getyened was ðe dura]. *Ibid.* Mark i. 33 Eall seo
 burhwaru was zegaderod to þære duran [*Lindisf.* to doro
vel to ȝæt, *Rushw.* to dore *vel* ȝæt. c 1160 *Hattou* 3e-
 gaderod to þære dure.] c 1025 *Interl. v. Rule St. Benet*
 (1888) 78 Eftoran dyran. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 And merki
 mid þan blode hore duren. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1082 Al ðat
 niȝt he soȝten ðor ðe dure. 1275 *BARBOUR Bruce* II. 61
 þat brak the dur. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1180 The durre to vndo.
 c 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 931 þe durre of þ'chapelle. 1483 *Cath.*
Angl. 111/1 *Dure* (A. *Dyrr*), *hostium*. 1546 *J. Heywood*
Prov. (1867) 16 Ye beg at a wrong mans dur [*rime*
sturl]. 1566 *Winget Cert. Tractates* I. Wks. 1888 I. 2
 Calking of the durreis. 1563 — *Four Scoir Thre Quest.*
 Wks. 1888 I. 87 The durreis being closet. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE*
Sonnets lxxv. 11 To come our the dur. 1609 *SKENE Reg.*
Maj., *Burrow Lawes* 126 Lipper men... sall not gang fra
 dure to dure.

β. in form *door* (OE. = gate, pl. *doru*), *door* (*door*).
c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xcix. 3 *Gad* nu on his *doru*. *Ibid.* cvi.
 15 *Eren dor*. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leachd.* III. 56 *Hoh* *da* wyte on...
pan dor. *c* 1200 *Lav.* 2382 *Neuer* ne ferde heo wif *uten* *dore*.
1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 495 And the dore after hom... *loke vaste*.
1300 Chro. M. 1082 (Cott.) *Mak* a *door* [*v.rr.* *dore*, *dur*].
1340 Hampole Pr. Cons. 3451 When þou spekes sharply
 til þe pure, þat sum gode askes at þi *dore*. *c* 1386 *Chaucer*
Miller's T. 280 *Whil* þat þou Robyn heuest of the *dore*
[prime vnderpore]. *1483 Cath. Angl.* 104/1 *Dore* (A. Doyre),
hostium. *1503 Mirr. Mag.*, *Jane Shore* II. 7 To begge from
 dore to dore. *1593 Shaks. Rich. II.* v. iii. 77 Open the
 dore, A Begger begs, that neuer begg'd before. *1644 Milton*
Areop. (Arb.) 59 Other dore which cannot be shut. *1684*
BUNYAN Pilgr. II. 12 And knocked at her *Dore*.

γ. in forms (*dower*, *dowry*) *door*, *door*.
1504 Plumptre Corr. 186 None... shall not pas the *dowers*.
1509-28 Wynkyn de Worde's edd. of *R. Coer de Lion*
 1934 Doors and windows barred fast. *1533 Gau Richt*
Vay (1888) 61 *Quhen* y' disciplis... haid clost the *dourris*.
1548 Hall Chron. Hen. VIII 3 b. At the haule *door*.
1589 Puttenham Eng. Poesie II. viii. (Arb.) 94 If one
 should rime to this word (*Restore*) he may not match him
 with (*Doore*) or (*Poore*) for neither of both are of like
 terminant. *1611 Bible Gen.* iv. 7 Sinne lieth at the *door*
 [*COVERD*. in the *dore*]. *1664 Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.)
 I. 462 Before the west *door*. *1760 Foot's Minor* II.
 Wks. 1799 I. 265 Well, do so no more, Drop, to atone, your
 money at the *door*, And, if I please, -I'll give it to the *poor*
 [*triple rime*]. *1816 Keatinge Trav.* I. 207 They cannot
 venture... to be seen beyond their own *doors*.

δ. With various qualifications, as *chamber*,
front, *hall*, *house*, *kitchen*, *side-door*, etc. *q.v.*
 under their first elements; also *BAOK*, *CHURCH*,
FOLDING-DOOR, etc.

Double door(s), a door consisting of two leaves, opening in
 the centre; also, two doors, one behind the other, closing
 the same opening, to prevent draughts, etc.; *glass door*,
 a door consisting mainly of glass panels; *sliding door*,
 a single or double door that opens by sliding into a recess.
1785 Sarah Fielding *Ophelia* xv. The glass-door to the
 closet. *1840 Dickens* *Old C. Shop* II. v. 36 This posture of
 affairs Mr. Brass observed through the glass-door. — *Barn*.
Rudge xxviii. Hugh closed the double doors behind him.
1871 Carlyle in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett. III. 177 The double
 door from her bedroom went wide open.

ε. With definite or indefinite numerals, express-
 ing position in a series or row, and hence indicating
 the room or house to which the door belongs.

1669 Sturmy Mariner's Mag. iv. At the Cross-daggers in
 Moor-fields, next door to the Popes Head Tavern. *a* 1735
ARBUTHNOT (J.), Martin's office is now the second door in
 the street, where he will see Parnel. *1776 Trial of*
Nunodocmar 22/2 [He] lives three doors from the house
 I inhabited. *1805 Law Times Rep.* LIII. 459/1 Having
 taken offices a few doors off.

2. The opening or passage into a building or
 room, which may be closed by a door; a doorway.
1384 Wyclif *1 Kings* xix. 13 *Helias*. goon out, he stode
 in the dore of the denne. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7394
 þe bischoppe in þe dore stode. *1595 Shaks. Merry W.* III.
 v. 103 They... met the jealous knave their Master in the
 dore. *1750-7 Tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 252 On the
 left-hand as one enters the door. *1841 Lane Arab. Nts.* I.
 107 A door, which she entered.

3. *fig.* A means of entrance or exit (in quot.
 1526 a means of closing); *esp.* in phr. *To open a*
door to or for: to render possible the admission of;
 to furnish opportunity or facility for; so *to close*
the door upon, and the like.

c 845 *Vesp. Psalter* cxl. 3 *Duru* ymbstondnisse weo[le]rum
 minum. *971 Blickl. Hom.* 9 Heofonrices duru. *c* 1315
SHOREHAM 55 Inewyt hys the dore-ward. The doren wyttes
 fyve. *1384 Wyclif* *1 Cor.* xvi. 9 A greet dore and euident
 ... is openyd to me. *1526 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 131 b.
 Than shall the dore of discrecyon be put to our mouth. *1570*
BUCHANAN Admonitionum Wks. (1892) 31 *Yr* prouidence of
 god had clost y' dur to all yair wickitnes. *1648 T. GAGE*
New Survey W. Ind. xxi. 191 But this dore of hope
 was fast shut up. *1670 CLARENDON Contempl. Ps.* Tracts
 (1727) 561 *To*... open a door for the most confounding
 Atheism to break in. *1707 Lond. Gaz.* No. 4342/1 Opening
 a Door to the French to assault us that Way. *1863 KING-*
LAKE Crimea (1876) I. xii. 195 Which left open a door to
 future negotiation.

4. *transf.* Anything resembling a door in its
 motion or use; a lid, valve; an opening, a passage.
1665 Hooke Microgr. 46 How those Atoms come to be
 hinderd from running all out, when a dore or passage in
 their Pores is made. *1712 J. MORTON Nat. Hist. Northampt.*
 12 Ash-Timber, for the Doors of Bellows. *1719 LONDON &*
Wise Compl. Caril. 160 A small Padlock fix'd to the Door
 of the Basket. *1840 GREENER Sc. Gunnery* 259 Place on
 this the cap, shut the door, cock your gun.

5. Phrases. *a*. *† At door*: at the door; *out at*
door, *-s*, = out of doors; *in at door*, *-s*, = indoors
 (*obs.*). See also A-DOORS. *In doors*: within doors,
 in or into the house: see INDOORS. *Next door (to)*:
 in the next house (to); hence *fig.* very near (to),
 bordering (on). *Out († forth) of door(s)*: out of the
 house; in the open air, abroad; hence *fig.* out of
 place, lost, abroad, irrelevant, worthless (*obs.*).
† To (the) door: out of the house or room (*obs.*).
Within door(s): in a house or building, indoors;
 also *fig.* so as not to be heard outside the door.
Without doors: out of doors.

c 1386 *CHAUCEUR Nun's Priest's T.* 557 Out at dore stirten
 they anon. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 22 *Merlyn*... was gon out at dore.
1526 J. Heywood Prov. (1867) 82 He turnde hit out at doores.
1564 WINSTET Last Blast Wks. 1888 I. 45 *Repellit* and schot to
 the dore. *1577 St. Aug. Manual* 71 *Love* driveth feare out
 of doores. *1581 G. PETTIE tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586)

156 Some fathers will not suffer their Daughters to set their
 foote forth of dores. *1581 MULCASTER Positions* viii. (1887)
 53 One to be used within doors, and the other abroad. *1595*
SPENSER Col. Clont 711 Out of dore quite shit. *1604 SHAKS.*
Oth. IV. II. 144 *Speake* within dore. *1633 G. HERBERT*
Temple, Praise IV. *May* dwell next dore, On the same
 floore. *a* 1639 W. WHATLEY *Prototypes* II. xxxi. (1640) 118
 Hee may sit without doores long enough. *1650 TRAPP*
Comm. Exod. x. 28 Destruction is at next door by. *1657-8*
Burton's Diary (1828) II. 456 All precedents are out of
 doors in this case. *1684 BUNYAN Holy War* Pref. 159
 Well, now go forward, step within the dores. *1699*
COLLIER Sec. Defence (1730) 324 A Place where Thinking is
 out of Doors. *1719 De For Crusoe* I. xvi, I kept... within
 doors. *Ibid.* II. I. To be next door to starving. *Ibid.* II. xvi,
 That Objection is out of Doors. *1794 WOLCOTT* (P. Pindar)
Rowl. for Oliver Wks. II. 378 Kick the Arts and Sciences
 to dore. *1816 KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 298 A Jew is not
 permitted to appear without doors save in black. *1827 LD.*
HOUGHTON in *Wemyss Reid Life* (1891) II. xii. 19 These
 children... live... out of doors all day. *1875 E. WHITE Life*
in Christ I. i. (1878) 20 It is next door to cannibalism. *Mod.*
 You had better remain in doors.

6. *† To drink or eat out of doors*: to bring to des-
 titution by excessive drinking or eating: cf. *EAT v.*
4 a. *† To fetch at the doors of*: to obtain from.
To lay, lie, or be at the door of: to impute, or be
 imputable or chargeable to. *† To leap over the*
door: to escape, run out. *† To set one's hand to the*
door: to apply oneself diligently. *† To set behind*
the door: see quot. 1552. *To darken a door*: see
 DARKEN 6 b. *To keep open doors*: see OPEN.

1552 LATIMER Serm. St. Andrew's Day Wks. II. 262
 They say when a man will be rich, he must set his soul
 behind the door; that is to say, he must use falsehood and
 deceit. *1579 TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 464/2 We must
 not therefore spare our selues... but set our handes to the
 dore, as the proverbe is. *1608-9 Burton's Diary* (1828) IV.
 10 A part of the Commonwealth has leaped over the door.
Ibid. 166 It is so much for your honour... to have the Scotch
 fetch their laws at your doors. *1699 D. PRILL Impr. Sea* 437
 Many Sailors drink... wives and children out of doors. *1683*
Lond. Gaz. No. 1835/3 The fault will lye at their doors.
1701 W. WOTTON Hist. Rome 209 The blood... must all be
 layd to his door. *1749 FIELDING Tom Jones* I. vii. You
 have in a manner laid your sins at my door. *1833 TENNYSON*
Lady Clara vi. The guilt of blood is at your door.

† c. *Is the wind in (at) that door?* = is the wind
 in that quarter, is that the tendency of affairs?

1470-85 MALORY Arthur VII. xxxv. 'What! newewe, is the
 wynde in that dore?' *1589 Marprel. Epit.* Biv. Is the
 wynde at that dore with you brother deane? *1596 SHAKS.*
1 Hen. IV. III. iii. 102. *1668 DRYDEN Evening's Love* IV. i.
 Is the Wind in that Door? Here's like to be fine doings.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a*. *attrib.*, as *door-arch*,
archway, *curtain*, *handle*, *jamb*, *key*, *knob*,
knocker, *latch*, *lintel*, *lock*, *panel*, *porch*, *ring*,
scraper, etc. *b*. *objective* and *obj. genitive*, as
door-banging, *door-dressing*, *door-opener*, *door-warder*.
c. *door-like* adj., *door-wise* adv.

1806 WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge II. 162 A square-headed
 *door-arch. *1709 Lond. Gaz.* No. 4364/4 Window-Curtains,
 and *Door-Curtains. *1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Door-
fastener, a portable contrivance for fastening a door. *1849*
Grote Greece II. xxxix. V. 64 Leaving the hands still
 hanging to and grasping the *door-handle. *1837 MARRVAT*
Dog-fend II. iii. (L.) Leaning against the *door-jamb for
 support. *1838 DICKENS O. Twist* xxvi. Fumbling in his
 pocket for the *door-key. — *Nick. Nick.* xv. When Lords
 break off *door-knockers and beat policemen. *1875 W.*
MILLWRIGHT Guide Wigtonshire 75 Shattered
 door-lintels. *1664 EVELYN Diary* 16 July. A *dore-lock of a
 tolerable price. *1787 HAWKINS Life Johnson* 123 A repre-
 sentation of St. John's gate, on the *door-pannel. *1535*
COVERDALE Ezek. xlv. 2 *Then* shal the prynce come vnder
 the *dore porche, & stode still without by the dore cheke.
1684 MILTON Hist. Mosc. v. (1851) 508 Such a terrible
 noise, as shakes the *Door-rings of Houses, ten mile off.
1816 SURL & MARKH. Country Farms 87 It must be made
 higher than the *door-window. *1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH*
Young Philosopher II. 32 One sash opening *door-wise.

8. *Special combs.*: *door-alarm* (see quot.);
door-boy, a boy who guards the door of a passage
 in a mine; *door-fall*, the falling door of a trap;
door-frame, (*a*) a door-case (Nicholson *Pract.*
Builder 1823); (*b*) the structure forming the
 skeleton of a panelled door; *† door-gate*, an en-
 trance; *door-head*, the upper part of a door-case;
door-land (*Sc.*), a plot of ground near a door (For-
 syth *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 254); *door-money*,
 money taken at the door of a place of entertain-
 ment; *† door-neighbour*, a near or next-door
 neighbour; *door-piece* *† (a)* a curtain before a
 door; (*b*) see quot. 1869; *† door-pin*, the 'pin'
 or bolt of a door; *door-plane* (see quot.); *door-*
sign, a sign upon a door; *door-stone*, a threshold
 stone, a flagstone before a door; *door-stop*, a
 device to stop a door from opening too widely or
 closing too forcibly; also, the slip of wood against
 which it shuts in its frame; *door-swell*, a kind of
 swell-box in an organ; *door-weed*, a name for
Polygonum aviculare (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1857).

1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. *Door-alarm, a device attached
 to a door, to give an audible notice when the door is opened.
1664 BEDFORD Lett. III. 59 By the most chaffie shrap that
 euer was set before the eyes of winged Fowle, [you] were
 brought to the *doorefall. *1809 R. B. ANDERSON tr. Ryd-*
berg's Tent. Mythol. 214 The *door-fames were covered
 with the soot of centuries. *a* 1599 *SKELTON Womanhod*,

Wanton, &c., 26 Of your *doregate ye haue no doute.
1703 MOXON Mech. Exerc. 142 *Door-head. *1894 H.*
SPRIGT Nidderdale 410 The *door-lintel... was... put in
 the door-head of the new cow-house. *1806 A. DUNCAN*
Nelson's Fun. 15 *Door-money was demanded as at a puppet-
 show. *1564 Durham Depositions* (Surtees) 70 She saith
 she is ther *dore neighbour. *1711 C. M. Let. to Curate*
 14 Would they deny it to the Scots their door Neighbours?
1611 COTGR., *Garde-porte*, a peece of Tapistrie hung before
 an open dore; a *dore-peece. *1809 R. B. SMYTH Gold-f.*
Victoria 609 Door-piece—That portion of a lift of pumps
 in which the clack or valve is situate. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.*
 1078 Dis angels two drogen loth in And shetten to be *dure-
 pin. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1003 Rymenhild undude þe dure pin.
1876 GWILT Archit. Gloss., *Door-Plane, the plane between
 the door proper, and the larger opening within which it
 may be placed. *1816 SCOTT Old Mort.* viii. 'Ne'er cross the
 "door-stane." *1881 YOUNG Every Man own Mechanic*
 § 1285 The *door-stops may be nailed to the casing and the
 door hung. *1854 SKIDEL Organ* 27 The roof or *door swell
 ... when accurately constructed (of oak wood), is the best.

Doora, doorah, var. of DURRA.

† Door-band. *Obs.* A strip-hinge (see BAND
sb. 1 3); also, (†) the bolt or fastening of a door.

1379 Mem. Ripon (Surtees) III. 102 Et in j doreband
 elongand. *ibidem*, *id.* 14. *Norm.* in *W. Wulcker* 733/25
Hic gumfus, a dorbande. *1530 Comptus* in *Poulson*
Beverlac (1829) 622 Pro 4 doore bands 12d.

† Door-bar. *Obs.* [see BAR *sb.* 1 8.] A bar
 of wood, iron, etc. put across a door to secure it.

13... Sir Beues 1622+43 (MS. C) The dore barre he toke yn
 honde And slewe all þat he þere fonde. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in *W.*
Wulcker 667/39 *Hoc repagulum*, dorebar. *1575 J. STILL*
Gamm. Gorton v. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 242 Onles thy
 head and my dore-bar kyste. *1617 Janna Ling*, 742 The
 snail creepeth beyond the dore-barres.

Door-bell. *a*. A bell in a house, connected
 with the door by a wire, and rung by means of a
 handle. *b*. A bell fixed on a door or door-case so
 as to be rung in opening the door; = *door-alarm*.

c 1815 *JANE AUSTEN Persuas.* (1833) II. ii. 330 Lady
 Russell could not hear the door-bell. *1875 TALMAGE Around*
Tea-table II. 8 The storm was so great that the door-bell
 went to sleep.

Door-case. [CASE *sb.* 2 5.] The case or
 frame lining a doorway, in which the door is hung.

1506-7 Bond in *Ducarel Hist. Crocydon App.* (1783) 154,
 x d. the foote for the dore cases. *1665 PERYS Diary* 7 Sept.,
 The window-cases, door-cases, and chimneys, of all the
 house are marble. *1762-71 H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd.*
Paint. (1786) III. 147 Door-cases of alabaster with rich
 foliage. *1886 WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge* I. 489 The west
 door-case... appears to be of the same yellow stone.

Door-cheek. Now *north. dial.* [CHEEK *sb.*
 9.] One of the side-posts of a door; a door-post.

1535 COVERDALE Isa. vi. 3 The geastes and dorecheeks
 moued at their crienge. *1601 HOLLAND Pliny* II. 313 The
 side posts or dore cheeks of any house. *1612-15 Bp. HALL*
Contempl. O. T. VIII. i. The destroying angel sees the
 dore-cheekes of the Israelites sprinkled with red. *1818*
SCOTT Hrt. Midl. x. 'I daur ye... to name sic a word at my
 door-cheek!' *1855 E. WAUGH Lanc. Life* (1857) 198 A
 hale old man... leaned against the door-cheek.

Doore, *obs.* f. DOOR, DOWER.

Doored (dō'id), *a*. [f. DOOR + -ED 2.] Having
 a door or doors; chiefly in *comb.*, as *low-doored*.

1839 BAILEY Festus (1854) 97 The open doored cottages.
1861 NEALE Notes Dalmatia, etc. 25 It is beset with...
 doored pews. *1892 E. REEVES Homeward Bound* 304
 Opening... by doored archways.

[*Dooring*, error for door-ring: see in 7.]

Door-keeper, doorkeeper. One who keeps
 or guards a door; a janitor, porter, ostiary.

1535 COVERDALE Chron. x. [ix.] 26 Vnter these foure maner
 of chefe doorkeeperes were the Leuites committed. — *Ps.*
lxxxiii. [lxxxiv.] 10 A dore keeper in the house of my God.
1576 FLEMING Panopli. Epist. 354 The dogge is a diligent
 doorekeeper. *1608 SHAKS. Per.* IV. vi. 126 Avaunt, thou
 damned door-keeper! *1809-10 COLERIDGE Friend* (1865)
 179 Privileged... to pass into the theatre without stopping at
 the door-keeper's box.

Doorless, *a*. [see -LESS.] Having no door.

a 1200 *Grave* in *Erlanger Beitr.* (1890) 11 Dureleas is
 8et hus. *a* 1200 *Worcester Fragm.* *ibid.* 3 On dureleas
 huse. *1818 SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xii. The doorless gateway.
1876 A. ARNOLD in Contemp. Rev. June 41 Doorless hovels.

Doorman: see DOORSMAN.

Door-mat. A mat placed before a door for
 cleaning the shoes before entering.

1665 Hooke Microgr. 6 A very convenient substance to
 make Bed-matts, or Door-matts of. *1808 Med. Jnrl.* XIX.
 541 Of this plant... door mats or basses are made. *1884*
J. W. EBSWORTH Roxb. Ball. V. ii. p. xi. Our jesting here
 upon the door-mat with the Reader.

Door-nail. A large-headed nail, with which
 doors were formerly studded for strength, protec-
 tion, or ornamentation: now chiefly in the allu-
 terative phr. *as dead, deaf, dumb, dour, as a door-*
nail: see DEAD *a*. 32 b., DEAF *a*. 1 d., etc.
 (Conjectured by Todd to be 'The nail on which in ancient
 doors the knocker struck'. No evidence of this appears.)

c 1350 [see DEAD *a*. 32 b]. *c* 1350 in *Riley Lond. Mem.*
 (1868) 262, 3000 dornail. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander*
 4747 Dom as a dore-nayle & defe was he bathe. *1593*
1680 [see DEAD 32 b.]. *1854 MRS. GASKELL North & S.*
 xvii. Thornton is as dour as a dornail. *1866 ROGERS Agric.*
 & Prices I. 497 Door-nails, floor and roof-nails.

Doorne, *obs.* f. DURN.

Door-place. A place for a door; a doorway.
1554 HULOT's Dore, place or steade, *hypothyrades*. *1681*
OTWAY Soldier's Fort. v. i. Wks. 1728 I. 410, I have dis-

cover'd a Door-place in the wall. 1805 *Mod. Lond.* 189 A door-place now walled up, which led into the church.

Door-plate. A plate, usually of metal, on the door of a house or room, bearing the name, etc. of the resident.

1823 *Spirit Pub. Jnals.* (1824) 94 Door plates of misters and dames. 1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Bos.* (1850) 70/1 The brass door-plate. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 23 A marble door-plate, engraved in black with his name.

Door-post. The post on each side of a doorway, on one of which the door is hung.

1335 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xlv. 19 The doorposts of the yinnermer court. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleasure & Payne* 93 Ye deafe doorposts, coude ye not here? 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xviii. The landlord was leaning against the door-post.

Door-sill. The sill or threshold of a door.

1553-97 FOXE A. & M. (1596) 259/1 To Rome. to visit the doors of the Apostles [*Uimna Apostolorum*]. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 404 A door-cill, or threshold of a door. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 15 p. 2 She stands gaping at the door-sill. 1861 G. O. ELIOT *Silas M. i.* (L.). He invited no comer to step across his door-sill.

Doorman, doorman. An attendant at the door of a shop or place of entertainment.

1858 *Evening Star* 18 June, Doorman to a photographic artist. 1895 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 5/2 A 'doorman', whose business it was to invite the patronage of the public.

Door-stead. [STEAD, a place.] A place for a door; a doorway.

1551 [see DOOR-PLACE.] 1607 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 283 That the dooresteads be walled vp. 1617 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 204 Two dooresteads with free stone iames and white stone heddies. 1767 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 392 Did nobody clog up the King's door-stead more than I. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 540 He was struck with lightning on his grandmother's doorestead.

b. A timber framing, like a door-case, used to support the roof of a gallery, in coal-mining. ? Obs. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Gijj, The Side-pieces. we call Doorstod-Forks; they have a collar on the Top-end in which the Head-tree resteth.

Door-step. The step at the threshold of a door, raised above the level of the ground outside.

1810 CROMER *Rem. Nithsdale Song* 301 Coupe yere dish-water farther frae yere door-step. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* II. x. 74 She sat down upon a door-step. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vi. 200 The prudent person whose charity ends at his own door-step.

† **Door-tree.** Obs. = DOOR-POST, DOOR-BAR.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3155 De dure-tren and de uerslazen, wið ysope de blod ben drayen. c 1300 *Havelok* 1806 Hauelok lifte up the dure-tren. he slow him thre. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* I. 185 As ded as a door-tree.

Doorward, sb. arch. Also 4 durward, -warth. [OE. *weard* warden, keeper.] A door-keeper, porter, janitor. An official title under the early Scottish monarchy; = warden of the palace.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John x. 3 Dissum ðe durward [*Ag. Gosp.* geatward] on tyned. c 1000 *Ælfric Past. Ep.* p. 34 in *Thorpe Laws* II. 378 (Bosw.-T.) *Ostiarus* is durward. c 1205 *Lav.* 17672 He wende to þan burþgate. and gratte þene dureward. 1340 *Ayenb.* 121 þe yefþe of drede is þe dureward to þe grete preste. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* III. 101 Thar surname was makyn-drosser; That is also mekill to say her As 'the Durward sonny's' perfay. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1637) 126 Dooreward, that is, Porter. 1828-40 *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1879) I. 248 The Chamberlain, and the hostiarius or doorward. 1867 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* II. 213 Nicholas de Soulis, descended of the marriage of Marjory, a natural daughter of Alexander II, to Alan the Durward.

Doorward, -wards, adv. (adj.) [see -WARD.] Towards the door.

c 1400 *Beryn* 477 And drowþe to Kittis dorward to herken and to list. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Char.* i. (Hoppe), His landlord began to cast significant glances doorwards.

Doorway. The opening or passage which a door serves to close or open; the space in a wall occupied by a door and its adjuncts; a portal.

1799 *SOUTHEY Eng. Eclog.* vi. Sitting at evening in that open door-way. 1858 *LONGR. M. Standish* ix. 57 The bridegroom went forth and stood with the bride at the doorway. 1874 *PARKER Illustr. Goth. Archit.* i. iii. 59 The rich Doorways form one of the most important features of late Norman work.

attrib. 1864 WEBSTER *Door-way-plane*, the space between the door-way, properly so called, and the larger door-archway within which it is placed. It is often richly ornamented with sculptured figures.

Door-yard. U.S. A yard or garden-patch about the door of a house.

1854 *LOWELL Cambr. (Mass.)* 30 *Yrs. Ago Prose Wks.* 1890 I. 59 The flowers which decked his little door-yard. 1898 *EMERSON in N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 412 We send to England for shrubs, which grow as well in our own door-yards and cow-pastures.

Doosen, doosen, obs. forms of DOZEN.

Doost, dooth, obs. f. *doost, doth*: see Do v.

Doots, obs. form of DOTE.

Dooty, var. f. DROTH, loin-cloth.

† **Dop, v. Obs.** [ME. *doppen*:—OE. type **doppian*, represented by freq. *doppeltan* to dip, immerse, baptize, and sbs. *doppa, dop-enid, DOPPE*; f. weak grade of **deup-an*: see DIP v. and DEPE v.]

1. *intr.* To descend or sink suddenly into water or the like, to plump or 'pop' down; to dive.

c 1280 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 246 þei doppen now to helle. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxvi. (1495) 429 The Cote highte Mergulus and hath that name of dopyngne and plungunge. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676)

421 Like Tonny Fish they be, which swiftly dive and dop into the depth of Ocean Sea. 1683 *DRYDEN Unhappy Favourite* Epil. 2 We like drowning men, But just peep up, and then dop down again.

2. To duck or suddenly drop the head or body; to curtsy.

c 1557 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 126 This fained frier...dopped than, and greet this man religiously and ofte. 1635 *J. Rous Diary* (Camden) 79 He dops, ducks, bowes, as made all of joints. 1692 *DENNIS Poems in Burlesque* 9, I dopt for safety as an Officer Does in a Fight, when he's a Novice.

3. *trans.* To immerse smartly, to dip (as in baptism).

1538 *BALE God's Promises* vii. in Dodsley O. Pl. I. 36 Preache to the people...Doppe them in water—they knowledgyng their offence. 1633 *ROGERS Treat. Sacram.* I. 78 Hee should bee baptized, which word signifieth...to dip or dop the body, or some part of it, into the water.

4. *Angling.* (*trans.* and *intr.*) = DAP v. 1.

1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 7 Dop your Flie behinde a Bush, which angling I have had good sport at; we call it dopping. 1653 *WALTON Angler* iv. 118 With these [flies] and a short line, as I showed to angle for a chub—you may dap or dop.

Hence **Dopping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1598 [see 1.] 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. 2 That dopping curtsies, That fawninge bowe. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 96 Erecting of fixed altars, the dopping and cringing towards them.

† **Dop, sb. Obs.** [f. prec. vb.] A curtsy, a dip.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. The Venetian dop this. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 28 Making many pretty dops, and curtsies. 1704 D'URFEY *Hell beyond H.* 94 Salutes the Punks with Bows and Dops. a 1805 *FORB Vocab. E. Anglia, Dop*, a short quick curtsy.

Dop (*dop*), *sb.* [a. Du. *dop* shell, husk, cover.]

1. The pupa-case or cocoon of an insect. *rare.*

1700 LEUWENHOCK in *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 640, I have seen some flies as soon as ever they came out of their Dop.

2. **Diamond-cutting.** A small copper cup with a handle, into which a diamond is cemented, to be held while being cut or polished.

1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Diamond-cutting*, Diamonds, soldered into a hollow piece of metal: the workmen call them dops. 1884 *Standard* 5 Sept. 6/2 The polisher sets the diamond in a mass of solder held in a little brass cup about an inch in diameter, with a string of stout copper wire for a handle. This instrument is called a 'dop'.

Dop, obs. form of DEEP.

Dopchick, -en, obs. or dial. = DABCHICK.

Dope (*dōp*). [app. a. Du. *dop* dipping, sauce, etc., f. *doppen* to dip.]

1. Any thick liquid or semi-fluid used as an article of food, or as a lubricant. U.S.

18...*Sci. Amer. Suppl.* XXII. 9033 (Cent.) 'Dope', a preparation of pitch, tallow, and other ingredients, which, being applied to the bottom of the shoes, enables the wearer to lightly glide over the snow softened by the rays of the sun.

2. An absorbent material used to hold a lubricant; the absorbent element in a high explosive.

1880 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Eng.* VIII. 417 Hercules powder...contains a very large proportion of nitrate of soda...the remainder of the dope being incombustible carbonate of magnesia. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Glass.* s.v. *Explosives*, *Giant-powder*, a mixture of nitroglycerin with a dry pulverized mineral or vegetable absorbent or dope.

Dople, Doplty, obs. forms of DOUBLE, -ET.

† **Doppe.** Obs. [OE. *doppa* in *duffedoppa*: see DIVEDAP, and DOP v.] A bird that dops or dives; a dabchick.

13...*K. Alis.* 5776 Hy plumten doune, as an doppe, In the water, at on scope.

† **Dopper** *sb.* Obs. Also 5 dooper, dowpar. [f. DOP v. + -ER.] One who or that which 'dops'.

1. A diving-bird, a didapper.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 127/2 Doppar, or dydoppar, watyr byrde. 1530 *FALSGR.* 214/2 Doppar, byrde. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* i. viii, Snites, Dopplers, Sea-Larkes.

2. A fishing-rod used in 'dopping' or dapping.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 103/1 A Dopper is a strong long Rod very tite.

Dopper *2* (*dōppa*). Also 7 doper. [ad. Du. *dopper*, dipper, baptist, f. *doppen* to dip; erroneously shortened after DOP v.] A (Dutch) Baptist or Anabaptist; = DIFFER 2.

1600 B. JONSON *News fr. New World Wks.* (Rldg.) 615/2 A world of Doppers! 1605 — *Staple of N. II.* ii. This is a Doper, a she Anabaptist! 1881 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 5/5 Paul Kruger. Belonging to the sect of the Doppers.

Dopping: see under DOP v.

Dopplereite (*dōplərait*). *Min.* [Named 1849, f. *Doppler*, surname of a German physicist: see -ITE.]

'A hydrocarbon found in certain peat beds, amorphous and jelly-like when fresh, and elastic when dried, looking like black pitch' (Dana *Min.* (1854) 474).

1863-78 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 345 *Dopplereite*...occurring in layers in the peat near Aussee in Styria.

† **Doppo.** Obs. [ad. It. *doppia* a double, 'also a double bucket of gold' (Florio).] A former gold coin of Italy, worth, in different states, from 11s. 4d. to 21s.; a pistole.

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2721/2 Should pay them 1400 Dopies at two terms. 1692 *Ibid.* No. 2730/1. [1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Doppia*, another name for the pistole.]

† **Dopt, aphetic f. ADOPT v. Obs.**

1631 H. CHETTLE *Trag. Hoffman* (N.), Should hee bee dopted, I would dopt him, and heritte him.

Dor, dorr (*dōi*), *sb.* Also 4-7 dorre, 5-8 dore, 7 doar. [OE. *dora*: of unknown origin.] An insect that flies with a loud humming noise.

† 1. Applied to species of bees or flies; also *dor-bee, dor-fly.* *spec. a.* A humble-bee or bumble-bee. b. A drone bee. c. A hornet. d. *fig.* A drone, a lazy idler. *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 119 *Atticus*, *dora*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 28 Doran hunig and ticcenes zeallan. *Ibid.*, Pa ahsan gemenge wið dorena hunig. c 1090 *Cleopatra Glosses* in Wt. Wülcker 351 *Adicus*, *feldbeo*, *dora*. c 1230 *Arth. & Merl.* 6428 So doreen don and flesche fleighen. 14...*Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 576 *Crabo*, a dore. c 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) C v. If there come a hornet, a dor, or greater flye, They breake the light webbes. 1551 *ROBINSON More's Utop.* (Arb.) 38 Gentlemen which can not be content to lue idle themselves, lyke dorres. 1574 *HYLL Ord. Bee* xiii. If the Dorre bees be over many in the hive...do on this manner. a 1613 J. D'ENNYNS *Secr. Angling* II. xxxv. in Arb. *Garner* I. 173 With brood of wasps, of hornets, doars, or bees. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* I. xvi. This Forrest was most horribly fertile and copious in dorflies. 1658 *ROWLAND Mount's Theat. Ins.* 804 The Dors also and Drones they kill. 1681 *CHETHAM Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 14 (1689) 45 Resembling a young Dore or Humble-bee.

2. A flying coleopterous insect or beetle; also *dor-beetle, dor-fly.* *spec. a.* The common black dung-beetle or dumble-dor (*Geotrupes stercorarius*), which flies after sunset. b. The cockchafer or may-bug. c. The rose-beetle. Also, vaguely, other species, chiefly of lamellicorn beetles.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 26 In June take the creket & the dorre & also a red worme. 1598 *YONG Diana* 309 The dore, a little creature, so vile, and common. 1600 *MARKHAM Farew. Husb.* II. xvii. (1668) 76 The cure or prevention for these Dores, or black Clocks. 1653 *WALTON Angler* II. 54 The Dor or Beetle (which you may find under a Cow-turd). 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 347 The next is a pale green shining Dor. 1758 *THYER Note on Milton* 483 (Jod.) A brownish kind of beetle powdered with a little white, commonly known by the name of cockchafer or dorfly. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. iv. vi. 542 The May-bug, or dor-beetle, as some call it. 1835 *BROWNING Paracelsus* v. 144 The shining dore are busy. 1894 *BLACKMORE Perlycross* 192 A bat, or an owl, or a big dor-beetle.

† 3. *fig.* Applied to persons. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. iii. What should I care what every dor doth buzz In credulous eares? 1645 *MILTON Colast.* (1851) 377 Infested, sometimes at his face, with dorrs and horsflies. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* The Author 8 Nor...to stoop to the thicke-shell'd Dorrs of Obiection.

4. *Comb.*, as *dor-bee, dor-beetle* (see 1, 2); *dor-bug*, a name applied in America to various beetles, esp. *Lachnosterna fusca*; *dor-fly* (see 1, 2); *dor-hawk*, the goatsucker or night-jar; † *dor-head*, a stupid or blundering fellow = BEETLE 1 4 (*obs.*).

1849 *PARKMAN Oregon Tr.* (1872) 42 The 'dor-bugs' hummed through the tent. 1852 *HAWTHORNE Blithedale Rom.* I. iv. 55 Our fire-light will draw stragglers, just as a candle draws dorbugs. 1863 T. W. HIGGINSON *Out-door Papers* (1874) 271 The Dytiscus, dorbug of the water, blunders clumsily against it. 1668 *SIR T. BROWNE Wks.* (1848) III. 505 Have you a caprimulgus, or 'dorchawk' 1766 *PENMAN Zool.* (1768) II. 246 The goat-sucker...feeds on moths, gnats, and dorrs or chaffers; from whence Charlton calls it the Dorchawk. 1832 *WORDSW.* 'Calm is the fragrant air' 22 The busy dor-hawk chases the white moth With burning note. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 460 There is none so very a 'dorhead' as that hee vnderstandeth not (etc.)

† **Dor, sb. Obs.** Also dorre. [Goes with DOR v. 1; perh. from ON. *dār* scoff, in phr. *draga dār at* to make game of.]

Scoff, mockery, 'making game' chiefly in phrase *To give* (any one) *the dor*: to make game of, mock, subject to ridicule; so to *put the dor upon*, to receive or endure the dor, etc. (From quot. 1552, perh. originally a term at cards.)

1552 *HULOKT*, Dorre at cardes. 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 170/24 A Dorre, blanke, *argutia*. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. Which [change of colour] if your antagonist...shall ignorantly be without, and yourself can produce, you give him the dor. [See the whole passage.] 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. § 33 The dorre, which...Hubert, did put vpon King John and his late designe. a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Lover's Progr.* I. i. I would not receive the dor. a 1665 *FLETCHER Love's Pilgr.* III. ii. What dor unto a doating maid this was, What a base breaking off! a 1665 — *Woman Pleased* III. iii. I will never bear this, Never endure this dor. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VII. xxy. There oft to rivals lends the gentle Dor, Oft takes—his mistress by—the bitter bob. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smet.* 82 [He] brings home the dorre upon himself. a 1734 *NORTH Lives* I. 361 They all thought he had put the dor, as they say, upon the chief justice. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho!* xxxi. He has given the Lord High Admiral the dor.

† **Dor, sb. Obs. rare-1.** [perh. = ON. *dāri* fool, buffoon; cf. prec. and DOR v. 1.] A fool.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. i. This night's sport, Which our court-dors so heartily intend.

† **Dor, v. 1 Obs.** Also dorre. [Goes with DOR sb. 2; perh. from ON. *dāra* to mock, make sport of.]

Gifford's conjecture that it is derived from DOR sb. 1, in reference to the desultory flight of the cockchafer 'which appears to mock or play upon the passenger, by striking him on the face', appears unlikely.]

1. *trans.* To make game of, make a fool of, mock, befool, confound. *To dor the dotterel*: to cajole or hoax a simpton: cf. DABE v. 2 5.

1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 170/24 To Dorre, *arguere*. 1577

FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 368 Thinke not to dorre vs with Cyprians name. 1591 *HARINGTON Orl. Fur.* v. 39 (N.) What, hop'd you that with this I could be dor'd? 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. vi. Oh that villaine dorre me. 1614 — *Barth. Fair* iv. i. Here he comes, whistle; be this sport call'd Dorring the Dotterel. 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Ans.* 7. 10 (1653) 42 But this is but a blind, wherewith the Bishop would Dorre his Reader. 1675 *COTTON Poet. Wks.* (1765) 177 No more thou now shalt dorre me.

2. *intr.* To make sport, mock.

1655 *tr. Scuderi's Ariamenes* vii. ii. IV. 96 There was not one of them which dorred at the difficulty of the enterprize. + **Dor, dorre, v. 2** *Obs.* [Cf. *DURR v.*] *trans.* To make dim or dull (in colour); to deaden.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* ix. xxxviii. l. 259 The lightnesse or sadnesse of the one [colour] doth quicken and raise, or els dorre and take downe the colour of the other. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 150 By a good medly of them both to darken and dor the worst by laying the better to.

Dor, *obs.* form of *DARE v.*, *DEER*.

|| **Dorado** (dorá'do). [a. Sp. *dorado* gilded = F. *doré*, It. *dorato* = L. *deauratus*, pa. pple. of *deaurare* to gild, f. *de-* + *aurum* gold : see *DORY*.]

1. A fish (*Coryphæna hippuris*) celebrated for its splendid colouring and the velocity of its movements; also called *dolphin* : see *DOLPHIN* 2.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies* (1880) 164 They are pursued by the Dorados, and to escape them they leape out of the sea. 1606 CAPT. SMITH *Acad. Yng. Seamen* 5 Fish-hooks, for Porgos, Bonetos, or Dorados. 1796 *STEDMAN Surinam* i. l. 9 Dolphins or dorados, which beautiful fish seem to take peculiar delight in sporting around the vessels. 1854 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* i. iii. 132.

2. A South American river fish : see *quot.*

1871 *Gd. Words* 720 In the deeper waters of the Uruguay are numbers of the dorado, or South American salmon . . . a very handsome fish, of a bright golden colour.

3. A southern constellation, also called *Xiphias* or the *Sword-fish*.

1819 in *Pantologia*. 1823 *CRABB Techn. Dict.*, *Dorado*, a southern constellation not visible in our latitude. 1868 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* lxxxiv. 34.

† **4. fig. a.** A rich man. *Obs.* b. See *EL DORADO*.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 1 A troop of these ignorant Dorados. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 379 He found not the sought for *Dorado*, a golden Prince indeed.

Dor-bee, -beetle : see *DOR sb.* 1

† **Dorbel**. *Obs.* 1. The English form of *Dorbellus*, i.e. Nicholas de Orbellis (died 1455), a professor of Scholastic Philosophy at Poitiers, and a vehement supporter of *Duns Scotus*. Hence, a scholastical pedant, a dull-witted person, dolt; cf. *dunce*. [1533 *FRITH Annu. More* (1820) 412 Duns, Dorbell, Durand, and such draffe.] 1590 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 158 Then asse . . . and foole and dolt and idiot, and Dunse and Dorbell and dodipoul . . . and all the rusty-dusty jestes in a country. 1593 *NASHE 4 Lett. Confut.* 25 Howe Dorbell comes to bee Doctour none asks. 1611 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* iii. 305 The dotages of those Talmudicall Dorbels.

2. Sc. 'Anything that has an unseemly appearance.' So **Dor'bellish** a., stupid, awkward, clumsy; also (*nonce-words*) † **Dorbellical** a., † **Dorbellism**, † **Dorbellist**. 1590 *NASHE P. Penitence* Eij, Thy sheepish discourse . . . was so vglye, dorbellical and lumpish. 1593 — *Christ's T.* 64 a, Wil you then hope to beate them [Atheists] down with fustie brown-bread dorbellisme? 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded., Olde Iohannes de Indagines and his quire of dorbellists. 1603 H. CROSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 107 They flocke to it as crows to a dead carcasce . . . be they neuer so ribaud, filthie, or dorbellicall. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Dorbellish*, very clumsy. *Linc.*

Dor-bug : see *DOR sb.* 1 4.

Dore, *obs.* form of *DARK*.

† **Dorcake**. *Obs.* A kind of cracknel.

14 . . . *Nominale* in Wr. Wülcker 740/5 (*De Panibus*) *Hec colivida*, a dorcake.

Dorcas (dōrkās). Name of a woman mentioned in Acts ix. 36; hence, *Dorcas Society*, a ladies' association in a church for the purpose of making and providing clothes for the poor. So *Dorcas basket*, a basket of needlework for charitable purposes. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Dorcas*, benevolent societies which furnish poor with clothing gratuitously or at a cheap rate. 1857 *Eleanor Clare's Trul.* in *Househ. Words* XVI. 199, I hope she will not bring a Dorcas basket to sew at. 1880 *MISS BRADDOU Just as I am* xlv, Lizzie worked for her Dorcas society.

† **Dorce, dorke**. *Obs. rare.* Adapted forms of *dorcas*, Gr. *dōrkās* deer, gazelle.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 107 The curd of the Dorke is of the same vertue as that of a Hare. 1674 N. COX *Gentil. Recreat.* i. (1677) 55 We have distinct Ages for these Dorces.

Dorce, Dorcer, *obs.* forms of *DORSE*, *DOSSER* 1.

Dorche, Sc. var. *duergh*, *obs.* f. *DWARF*.

Dordum, var. of *DIRDUM*.

† **Dore**, *v. Obs. Cookery*. [a. F. *dore-r* (12th c. in *Littre*) to gild; — L. *deaurare*, f. *de-* + *aurum* gold : see *ENDORE*.] *trans.* To glaze with saffron, yolk of egg, etc.; = *ENDORE*.

c 1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 51 Pen colore by capon with saffroune, dore With a feder. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 38 Dore hem with sum grene ping, percelly or jolkys of Eyroun.

Dore, *obs.* f. *DARE v.* 1, *DOOR*, *DOR*, *DOWER sb.* 2

Doree, dorey, var. of *DORY*.

Dor-fly, dorhawk : see *DOR sb.* 1

|| **Doria, dorea** (dō'riā). [Hindi *doriya* striped (stuff), f. *dor* thread, line, streak, stripe.] A kind of striped Indian muslin.

1606 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 14 A sort of strip'd Muslings . . . called Doreas, it being a Musling that is a yard half quarter broad, and the broadest sorts of stripes of any Musling, and usually the coarsest and cheapest of any sort. 1706 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4284/3, 9 Chests or Bales of fine Doreas, etc. 1791 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* l. 223 From a Long Cloth or Bast to a Mulmul or Dorea. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Doorials*, a cotton fabric made in India. 1886 *Catal. Col. & Ind. Exhib.* 16 (Stanf.) Striped muslins, or dorias, are made at Dacca, Gwalior, Nagpur.

Dorian (dō'riān), a. (sb.) [f. L. *Dōri-us* (a. Gr. *Δωριος* of Doris) + -AN.] Of Doris or Doria, a division of ancient Greece. *Dorian mode*, in *Music*, one of the ancient Grecian modes, characterized by simplicity and solemnity; also, the first of the 'authentic' ecclesiastical modes.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1021 (R.) Plato . . . chose the Dorian, as that which is most becoming valiant, sober, and temperate men. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. 550 They move In perfect Phalanx to the Dorian mood Of Flutes and soft Records. 1774 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* (1789) l. iii. 53. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* l. 309 No Roman structures rose to contrast with the severe simplicity of the Dorian shrines. 1846 *KEBLE Lyra Innoc.* x. ix. 338 Some heart-thrilling chime, Some Dorian movement. 1867 *MACFARREN Harmony* i. 11 The Dorian is the first mode of the Ambrosian category. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) l. 74 His actions, in the true Dorian mode, correspond to his words.

B. sb. A native or inhabitant of Doris; a member of one of the four great divisions of the ancient Hellenes or Greeks.

1666 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* iii. iv. § 14 The Dorians inhabiting probably where most of the Pelasgi had been. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 89/2 The migration of the Dorians to the Peloponnese . . . is expressly stated to have occurred 80 years after the Trojan war, i. e. in 1104 a.c.

Doric (dō'rik), a. and sb. [ad. L. *Dōric-us*, a. Gr. *Δωρικος* pertaining to Doris : cf. *prec.*]

A. adj. 1. = *DORIAN*; of or pertaining to the Dorians.

1565 *SPENSER Visions of Bellay* ii. in *Theat. Worldlings*, Fashioned were they all in Dorike wise. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 266 Historiographers declare that Orpheus . . . wrote in the Dorick dialect. 1807 *ROBINSON Archaeol. Græca* v. xxiii. 134 The Phrygian mode was religious; the Lydian, plaintive; the Doric, martial.

b. Of a dialect, etc. : Broad, not refined; rustic. 1611 *BURTON Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (1676) 5/2 Those other faults of barbarism, Dorick dialect, extemporanean style, tautologies. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 189 With eager thought warbling his Doric lay. 1855 J. F. F. in *J. Wilson's Noct. Ambr.* (1868) l. Pref. 17 There was a homely heartiness of manner about Hogg and a Doric simplicity in his address.

1889 *Athenæum* 2 Mar. 281/3 All this was said . . . in the Doric dialect of the Lake District.

2. *Arch.* The name of one of the three Grecian orders (Doric, Ionic, Corinthian), of which it is the oldest, strongest, and simplest.

1593 *SHUTE Archit.* E iv b, Tuscan, Dorica, Ionica, Corinthia, and Composita, increase their heights by Diameters.] 1614 *SALDEN Titles Hon. Ded. Aija*, Architecture of olde Temples . . . was either Dorique, Jonique, or Corinthian according to the Deity's severall nature. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. 714 Doric pillars overlaid With Golden Architrave. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 491 The style of this structure is . . . the Grecian Doric.

B. sb. 1. a. The Doric dialect of ancient Greek. b. A 'broad' or rustic dialect of English, as that of the North of England, Scotch, etc.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 90/2 The choruses in the Attic plays are written in a kind of Doric. 1870 *RAMSAY Remin.* v. 127 'My Lord', commenced John, in his purest Doric. 'I had hæe thocht naething o't'. 1879 C. GIBSON *For the King* iii, The good doctor dropped into the broadest Doric. 2. The Doric order of architecture.

1812 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 170. 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece*, etc. 181 A small but beautiful specimen of the pure Doric.

Hence † **Dorical** a., Doric; **Doricism** (-siz'm), a Doric form of expression.

1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 4, I heard a doricall songe. 1698 *BOYLE Bentley's Phal.* (ed. 2) 43 There is not the least shadow of Doricism. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 472 Salmasius is pleas'd to prefer that Reading, as a Doricism.

Dorism (dō'riz'm). [ad. Gr. *Δωρισμός* speaking Doric, f. *Δωρις* : see *DORIZE*.]

1. The Dorian character of language, manners, etc. 1870 A. W. WARD *tr. Curtius' Hist. Greece* (1873) l. ii. i. 219 To counteract the one-sided and inflexible Dorism, and to introduce the beneficent germs of universal Hellenic culture into Sparta.

2. A Doric form of expression; a Doricism.

1698 *BOYLE Bentley's Phal.* (ed. 2) 189 But let us hear a Second Apology that may be made for the Dorism of Dr Bentley. 1886 H. W. SMYTH in *Amer. Yrnl. Philol.* Dec. 427 Those Dorisms which appear in the Eocotian dialect.

† **Dorith**. *Obs.* [related in some way to *DOOR*.]

c 1500 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 204 Tremyng dorythes & lokes. *Ibid.* 206 Item for j par of gemmers [hinges] to the sayd dorith, 16d.

Dorize (dō'riz), v. [ad. Gr. *δωρίζω* to imitate the Dorians, f. *Δωρις* Doris : see *DORIAN*.]

1. *intr.* To imitate Doric manners, etc.; to speak or write in Doric.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 296 In the Writings of such

as did not Dorize. c 1700 S. PARR *Wks.* (1828) VII. 415, I think with the lady in Theocritus, that the Dorians have a right to Dorize.

2. *trans.* To render Doric in manners, etc.

1846 *GROTE Greece* ii. viii. 11. 608 Ionians, but completely dorised through their long subjection to Argos. 1871 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* v. 136 Thebes . . . Dorized by the Spartans.

Dork, *obs.* form of *DARK*, *DIRE*.

Dorke : see *DOBCE*.

Dorking (dō'king), a. (sb.) [f. *Dorking*, in Surrey.] Name of a breed of poultry characterized by a long square form, and possessing five toes.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 476/2 The characteristics of the pure Dorking are, that it is white-feathered, short-legged, and an excellent layer. 1877 Mrs. FORRESTER *Mignon* l. 59 There are only the Dorkings now, and they are all laying.

Dorlach (dō'lāx). Sc. Also 6-9 *darloch*, 7 *darloch*. [Gael. *dorlach* handful, bundle, large quantity, quiver.]

† 1. A quiver. *Obs.*

1574 *Sc. Acts Yas. VI.* (Jam.) And in the hielandis, haberschonis, steilbonnetis, hektonis, swerdis, bows and dorlochs, or culveringis. 1625-49 *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* (1814) V. 357 (Jam.) Bodin in hostell manner with hagbutis . . . bowes, dorlaches, and wther invasive wapones. 1876 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 298 The Highlanders emptying their dorlachs among them.

2. 'A bundle, apparently that kind of truss, formerly worn by our Highland troops, instead of a knapsack' (Jam.); hence, a valise, portmanteau. a 1666 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) l. 175 (Jam.) These supple fellows [the Highlanders] with their plaids, targes and dorlachs. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xlii, Their Vich Ian Vohr has packed his dorlach. *Ibid.* xlv, His leather dorloch wi' the lock on her was come frae Doune.

† **Dorlot**. *Obs. rare.* Also 4 *dorlot*. [a. OF. *dorelot*, *dorlot* knot of hair on the forehead, 'a jewell or prettie trinket . . . wherewith a woman sets out her apparell, or decks herself' (Cotgr.).]

'The head-dress of network, sometimes enriched with jewels, worn in the middle ages by ladies.' *Fairholt Costume* (1860) 437.

1340 *Ayemb.* 177 Pet hi habbe uayr dorlot. 1394 *Test. Ebor.* l. 196, j kyngh, j dorlot, j armari. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 127/a *Dorlot*, *trica*, *calendrum*.

† **Dorm** (s). *Obs. rare.* [f. stem of L. *dorm-ire* or F. *dorm-ir* to sleep : cf. *DORMANT*.] Sleep, slumber, a doze. *In dorme* : dormant.

1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 339 Letting it [a sum of money] lyg in dorme, to the gret hurte of the towne. 1637 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1681) II. 79 Not a calm soft sleep like that which our God giveth his beloved ones; but as the Slumbering Dorms of a sick man; short and . . . interrupted.

So *Dorm v.*, *north. dial.*, to doze.

In *Dialect* Glossaries of Huddersfield, Sheffield, etc.

† **Dorman**. *Obs.* [var. of *dormand*, *DORMANT*.]

1. = *DORMANT sb.* 1.

1374 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) l. 238 Balkes summers siue dormannes gyistes et etiam stures. 1579 *Ibid.* 311 One dorman xxvij foote longe xij wnh square. 1598 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 274 For putting in of the dorman in the steaple loft, xijd. 1657 *REEVE God's Plea* 221 This is but the misery of stonework, of Arches, Dormans, Roofs.

2. a. = *DORMER* 2. b. (More fully *dorman-tile*); = *DORMER-tile*.

1703 [see *DORMER* 2, 4].

Dormancy (dō'mānsi). [f. next, or OF. *dormance* : see -ANCY.] Dormant condition : cf. next. 1789 N. FORSTER in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 464 The dormancy of any such prerogative. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 18 During this dormancy, the animal may be frozen, without the destruction of the muscular irritability. 1825 *LYTTON Falkland* 37 Her only escape from misery had been in the dormancy of feeling. 1845 *Floris's Trul.* 158 The period of dormancy or rest should be brought on gradually.

Dormant (dō'mānt), a. and sb. Also 5-6 -and, 5-7 -ond, -ound. [a. OF. *dormant* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), pr. pple. of *dormir* : — L. *dormire* to sleep.]

A. adj. 1. Sleeping, lying asleep or as asleep; hence, *fig.* intellectually asleep; with the faculties not awake; inactive as in sleep.

1623 *COCKERAM, Dormant*, sleeping. 1640 G. WATTS *tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* Pref. 16 If we have bin too credulous, or too dormant. 1681 *GREW Musæum* (J.), His prey, for which he lies, as it were, dormant, till it swims within his reach. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 285 That he only lay dormant to meditate some Mischief to me. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Trul.* l. 132 Some Romans were lying dormant in the sun. 1869 *FARRAR Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 104 The hitherto dormant members of the Aryan family.

b. Of animals : With animation suspended.

1772 *FORSTER in Phil. Trans.* LXII. 378 It lies dormant the greater part of the winter.

c. Of plants : With development suspended.

1863 *BERKELEY Brit. Mosses* ii. 5 In dry weather they [Mosses] are often completely dormant. 1881 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 640 The numerous dormant buds of woody plants may long remain buried and yet retain their vitality. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dormant bud*, a bud which remains, it may be for years, undeveloped on a plant stem.

d. *Her.* Represented in a sleeping or recumbent attitude; with the head resting on the paws.

c 1500 *Sc. Poem Herality* 130 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* etc. 98 xv maneris of lionys in armys . . . the viij doreme. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. x. 248 Yet were it not probably a Lyon Rampant . . . but rather couchant or dormant. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 82 At his foot a cupid dormant. 1851

R. R. MADDEN *Shrines & Sepulchres* II. 37, I would rather call the ancient figures dormant.

2. In a state of rest or inactivity; quiescent; not in motion, action, or operation; 'slumbering', in abeyance.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 597 This river runneth but slowly, and seemeth a dead or dormant water. 1639 EARL OF BARRYMORE in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 39 Your lordships directions... must lye dormant by me. 1708 SWIFT *Abolit. Chr. Wks.* 1755 II. 1. 85 What if there be an old dormant statute or two against him, are they not now obsolete to a degree? 1731 — *Pullney* Ibid. IV. 1. 166 Thy dormant ducal patent. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. vi. 257 It is possible for original talents to lie dormant. 1798 CHIPMAN *Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 21 Plaintiffs who have since revived a dormant claim. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 390 Newark... formerly gave title of Baron to the family of Leslie, now dormant. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 203 Many volcanoes... are merely dormant.

b. *Dormant commission, credit, warrant, writing, etc.*, one drawn out in blank to be filled up with a name or particulars, when required to be used; *dormant partner*, a 'sleeping' partner, who takes no part in the working of a concern.

1551 *Househ. Acc. Elis. in Camden Misc.* 34 Paid... unto James Russell, by warrant dormante... xx. s. c. 1624 CORNWALLIS in *Gutch Coll. Cur. I.* 148 The warrant dormant, which all Leiger Ambassadors have, to propound and discourse of all things, which they think may tend to the encreasing of amity. 1666 MARVELL *Corr.* xxxv. *Wks.* 1872-5 II. 80 That you would send us up a dormant credit for an hundred pound. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 101 For charge of passing a dormant privy seal, 12^d 8^d, and of dormant l'es patents, 30^d 2^d 4^d. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs Wks.* 1755 II. 1. 221 A power was given of chusing dormant viceroys. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* 36 (Seager) He likewise signed a dormant commission for another to be his high admiral. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Latus Eng.* (1874) II. 102 Partners thus unknown to the public are said to be dormant.

c. Mechanics.

Dormant-bolt, a concealed bolt working in a mortise in a door, and usually operated by a key; sometimes by turning a knob; *dormant-lock*, a lock having a bolt that will not close of itself (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

3. Fixed, stationary. *Dormant tree* = B. 1.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121/2 Dormante tre...trabes. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 128 Dormant tree. In Architecture is a great Beam lying cross a House, otherwise call'd a Summer. 1793 SMERATON *Edystone L.* § 238 The dormant wedge or that with the point upward, being held in the hand, while the drift wedge or that with its point downward, was driven with a hammer. 1798 *Term Rep.* VII. 599 To the sleepers or dormant timbers they affixed railways or wagonways. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Dormant-tree* or *Summer*.

b. *Dormant table*, a table fixed to the floor, or forming a fixed piece of furniture. *arch.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 353 His table dormant in his halle alway stood redy covered all the longe day. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi. Eke in the hall... On eche partye was a dormaunt table. [1448 *Ivo. T. Morton in Test. Ebor.* III. 108 De ij mensis vocatis dormoundes.] 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. v. v.* Were not the pounds told out... upon the table dormant. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm. II.* xxviii. 428 Whatever is strongly affixed to the freehold or inheritance... as marble chimney-pieces, pumps, old fixed or dormant tables, benches, and the like. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. ii. 54.

fig. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 24 She held a dormant Table in her own Princely breast.

† 4. Causing or producing sleep. *Obs. rare.*

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 66 The effects of Dormant and Narcotique remedies.

5. *Dormant window*, also *dormant* = DORMER 2. 1651 CLEVELAND *Senses' Fest.* II. Old Dormant Windows must confest Her Beams. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dormer* or *Dormant*, in architecture, denotes a window made in the roof of an house. 1804 *Ann. Reg.* 829 A dormant must break out in the roof. 1833 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* x, The dormant windows in the roof.

B. sb. † 1. A fixed horizontal beam; a sleeper; a summer. More fully *dormant tree* (see A. 3). *Obs.* 1453 *Paston Lett.* No. 185 I. 250 Sir Thomas Howes hath purveyed iijj. dormants for the drawte chamer, and the malthouse, and the browere. 1588 *Wills & Ivo. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 46 In the hay barn... Certaine sawen baulkes, viz. ix dormonds and j sile 10^s. 1597 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 233 Summers (or dormants). 1665 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 201, a clasps of iron for fastning the great dormond in the church, 6 s.

† b. The part between the opening and the top of a doorway; the tympanum. *Obs. rare.*

1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 102 Coach-Gates... have a Dormant (i. e. the upper part of the Gate that does not open), which Dormant, where the Gate is arch'd, commences from the Spring of the Arch.

2. = DORMER window: see A. 5.

3. A dish which remains on the table throughout a repast; a centre-piece which is not removed.

1845 J. BREGION *Pract. Cook* 25 (Stanf.) A centre ornament, whether it be a dormant, a plateau... or a candelabra.

Dormer (dɔːmər). Also 6-8 -ar. [ad. OF. *dormeor*, -ior, -or (= F. *dortoir*) :—L. *dormitōrium* sleeping-room, dormitory, f. *dormire* to sleep.]

1. A sleeping chamber, dormitory. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* IV. i. (R.). Or to any shop... chamber, dormer, and so forth. 1666 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 98 Watson had done the great window of my dormer... then till 11 bordering my dormer. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. x. 460 The foreign discipline of the common refectory and the common dormer.

† b. *transf.* A resting place; a repository.

c. 1640 (SHIRLEY) *Capt. Underwit* II. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II.

342 The gold... he put in his hocas pocas, a little dormer under his right skirt.

2. A projecting vertical window in the sloping roof of a house. Also *dormer-window*.

[Orig. the window of a dormitory or bed-room.]

1592 GREENE *Def. Conny-catch.* (1859) 19 If there were a dormar built to it... it would make the properest parlour in al the house. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 129 Dormar, Dormer, In Architecture is a Window made in the Roof of a House, it standing upon the Rafters. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. i. 16 Thatched were the roofs, with dormer-windows. 1871 MISS BRADDON *Lovels* II. 33 There were... queer little dormers in the roof.

† 3. A beam; = DORMANT sb. 1. *Obs.*

1623 T. GOAD *Dolef. Even-Song* 11 The floare... falling, by the breaking asunder of a maine Sommer or Dormer. 1758 J. CLUBBER *Wheatfield* 71 In a parlour belonging to a farm-house... there was a remarkably large dormer of chestnut. c. 1825 FORSY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Dormer, a large beam.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *dormer-roof*; -*shaped*, -*windowed*, *adjs.* Also, *dormer-gablet*, a small gable over a dormer-window; *dormer-tile*, one used to form a junction between the tiling on the sides of a dormer-window and that on the roof.

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 272 Dormar- or Dormar- [tile]. These Tiles consist of a plain Tile, and a Triangular piece of a plain Tile standing up at right Angles to one side of the plain Tile. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 274 There is a lath and plaster wall... supporting a kind of dormer roof. 1811 *Self Instructor* 141 Dormer tiles. 1829 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. v. The window was dormer-shaped. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 529/2 The roofs are... dormer-windowed. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 737 The dormer-gablets... were connected by a parapet.

Hence **Dormered** a., having dormers.

1811 *New Princeton Rev.* III. 112 (Cent.) A high, solid, dormered roof.

† **Dormouse** (dɔːmɔːz). Also 8 -ouse. [Fr.; fem. of *dormeur* sleeper, applied to articles convenient for sleeping, f. *dormir* to sleep.]

† 1. A hood or nightcap. *Obs.*

1734 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 479, I have sent you... a dormouse patron. 1753 — *Let. Mrs. Deves in Life & Corr.* 260 She had not yet been able to get her dormouse.

2. A travelling-carriage adapted for sleeping in. 1825 VISC. S. DE REDCLIFFE in S. L. POOLE *Life* (1888) I. 357 The two dark green carriages— a Dormouse and Britchka, which you saw... at Windsor. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* (1851) 216 A dormouse and four drove up to the inn door to change horses.

3. A kind of couch or settee.

1865 OUIDA *Strathmore* I. vi. 94 (Stanf.) He lay back in a dormouse before the fire.

Dormice, plural of DORMOUSE.

Dormient (dɔːmi-ent), a. [ad. L. *dormient-em*, pr. pple. of *dormire* to sleep.] Sleeping, dormant. 1613 MILTON *Sovereigne Satire* 9 The peoples power ever resident in the people though dormant till it be by Parliament awakened. 1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* (1856) 3 b. How it came to lie dormant in his hands I know not. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* I. i. (1883) 28 Is there a De Sautey... dormant in night-cap?

† **Dormious**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dormi-re* to sleep + -OUS.] Sleepy.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 16 The Champion... began to grow Dormious.

† **Dormitary**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [f. L. *dormit-* ppl. stem of *dormire* to sleep: see -ARY.]

A. *adj.* Causing sleep, dormitive.

1609 DEKKER *Raven's Alm.* H. She... put the dormitarie powder that the ould wife had given her into the bottle.

B. sb. A sleep-producing medicine, a narcotic.

1547 BOARDS *Brev. Health* cxi. 52 If the patient can nat slepe, make a Dormitary. a 1656 BROME *City Wit* III. iv, Sure, Sir, you use some Dormitories.

† **Dormitation**, *Obs.* [ad. late L. *dormitā-tiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dormitāre*, freq. of *dormire* to sleep: cf. *obs.* f. *dormitāre*.]

1. Sleeping, falling asleep, drowsiness.

1563-4 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 202 By great considerations... of their vigilancy and our dormitation. 1661 G. RUST *Origen in Phenix* (1721) I. 65 So great a Forgetfulness and Dormitation in so acute and diligent a Writer.

2. Numbness; loss of sensibility.

1543 TRAHERON *Vig's Chirurg.* v. 170 Aliabbas nombreth vj diseases of the teeth, payne, corrosion, congelation, dormitation, fylthynes, looseness. *Ibid.* (1586) 269 b, Sometime there chanceth a certaine dormitation in the teeth, by holding cold things in the mouth.

Dormition (dɔːmi-ti-ōn). [a. F. *dormition* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *dormitiōn-em*, n. of action from *dormire* to sleep.] Sleeping; falling asleep; fig. death (of the righteous).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 259/1 Thy departyng hens ne thy dormycyon shalle not be withoute wytnes. a 1656 BP. HALL *Wks.* (1837-9) VII. 295 (D.) Wert thou disposed... to plead, not so much for the utter extinction as for the dormitione of the soul. 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 227 A large sculpture... representing the death of our Lady; it is called the dormition or *trépas* de Notre Dame. 1869 *Life M. M. Hallahan* (1870) 121 Her death, which in this case we may almost call her dormition.

Dormitive, a. and sb. [a. F. *dormitif*, -ive (1545 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. type **dormitiv-us*, f. *dormire* to sleep: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* 1. Causing sleep; soporific.

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 80 b, Dormative potions, to procure deadlly sleepe. 1666 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.*

338 Dormitive or Sleepifying. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 366 Accounting for opium making people sleep by its possession of a dormitive virtue.

† 2. Sleeping through the winter. *Obs. rare.*

1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 241 In Snakes, in Dormice... and in other Dormitive Creatures.

B. sb. A soporific medicine; a narcotic.

1619 LUSHINGTON *Repet. Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 490 His Presence gave them a strong Dormitive, it wrought beyond Sleep. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. v, But for cowslip wine, poppy water and all dormitives.

Dormitory (dɔːmɪ-tɔːri), sb. [ad. L. *dormitōrium* sleeping-place, subst. use of neuter of *dormitōrius* (see next). Cf. *obs.* F. *dormitoire*.]

1. A sleeping-chamber; spec. a room containing a number of beds, or a gallery or building divided into cells or chambers each having a bed or beds in it, for the inmates of a monastery, school, or other institution.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 33 The kyng charles beyng in his dormitorye... began to say the psalter. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 397 And lay together in one dormitorye as a flocke of sheepe. 1645 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. vi. 167 Thorow-lights are best for rooms of entertainment, and windows on one side for dormitories. a 1788 COWPER *Tackdaw*, A great frequenter of the church, Where bishop-like he finds a perch, And dormitory too. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* II. 11 Public or private schools, where a number of children or young persons sleep in the same dormitory. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 86 The canons... were made... to sleep in a common dormitory.

2. *fig.* A resting-place.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 108 His gray haire might goe in peace to an eternall Dormitory. 1645 MILTON *Colast. Wks.* (1851) 350 Hee presumes also to cite the Civil Law, which, I perceave by his citing, never came within his dormitory. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. x Truths... lie bed-ridden in the dormitory of the soul.

† 3. A resting-place for the dead; a cemetery, vault, grave. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 126 Our Ambassador... died... We obtained a Dormitory for his Body among the Armenian Christians. 1706 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 172. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 79 The Choktah use the like in the dormitories of their dead. 1891 ST. JOHN TYRWHITT in *Colleges Oxf.* 305 This is called 'the dormitory', being the burial-place of several deans and canons.

† 4. A song sung to lull to sleep; a lullaby. *Obs. rare.*

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 26 Soto sang this Dormitory.

5. *attrib.*, as *dormitory-door*, -*maid*; *dormitory-car* (U. S.), a sleeping-carriage on a railway.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Descr. Ire.* III. (R.). Under sparring the gates, and bearing vp the dormitorie doore. 1802 *Ch. Times* 1 Apr. Advt. 332 Wanted... two Dormitory Maids.

† **Dormitōrius**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *dormitōrius*, f. ppl. stem of *dormire* to sleep: see -ORY.] Tending to or causing sleep; sleepy, drowsy.

1631 R. H. ARRAIGUM *Whole Creature* xii. § 2. 118 Of Poppy, or Opium, or such dormitory potions. 1797 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 467 The dormitory proceedings of the American General.

Dormond, -ound, *obs. var.* DORMANT sb.

Dormouse (dɔːmaʊs). [Origin obscure: the second element has been, at least since c 1575, treated as the word *mouse*, with pl. *mice*, though a pl. *dormouses* is evidenced in 16-17th c. The first element has also from 16th c. been associated with L. *dormire*, F. *dormir* to sleep, as if *dorm-mouse*; cf. 16th c. Du. *slaep-ratte*, *slaep-muys*); but it is not certain that this is the original composition.

(Skeat suggests for the first element ON. *dár* benumbed: cf. also dial. *dorrer*, a sleeper, a lazy person' (Halliwell).) (The F. *dormouse*, fem. of *dormeur* sleeper, sometimes suggested as the etymon, is not known before 17th c.)

1. A small rodent of a family intermediate between the squirrels and the mice; esp. the British species *Myoxus avellanarius*, noted for its hibernation. *Striped dormouse*: Pennant's name for the chipmunk, hackee, or ground-squirrel of North America.

c. 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 643 *Hic glis*, dormouse. *Ibid.* 700 *Hic glis*, *Hic sores*, a dormouse. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1248 Dormiat in pace, like a dormouse. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. (1880) 19 And striue the Dormouses themselves in sleeping to excell. 1580 G. HARVEY in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 40 Slipperye Eles: Dormise. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 233 The yong Dormice are exceeding kind and louing to their sires that begat them. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 9 Players lay asleep like Dormouses. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 55. 2/2 The... Toward is as dull as a Dormouse. 1848 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 398 The Hackee of the United States... Striped Dormouse of Pennant. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 276 note, Extinct fossil dormice have been found as far back as the Upper Eocene of Europe.

2. *transf.* A sleepy or dozing person.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 113 Any lurking Dorm[ous], blinde, not by nature, but by malice. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 245 A swashbuckler against the Pope, and a dormouse against the Devil. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xx, You... attending to our patient better during your sleep, than most of these old dormice can do when they are most awake.

3. *attrib.* Dormouse-like, sleepy.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 20 To awake your dormouse valour. 1795 PHILLIPS *Hist. Ind. Navig.* 108 Every individual, whose state of existence is not of the dormouse kind.

Dormouse, *erron.* f. DORMOUSE.

Dorny (dɔːni), a. *Golf.* Of a player: As many holes ahead of an opponent as there are holes to play; thus, *dorny one*, *two*, etc.

1807 in DONALDSON *Supp. to Jamieson*. 1893 *Pall Mall*

G. 28 July 3/3 You are... 'all even' so far, and only one more hole remains to be played after this. Should you lose this one, your antagonist will be 'dormy', that is to say, he will be one hole up with one to play; so that, although you may yet halve the match, you will not be able to win it. 1893 Scot. Leader to July 7 As Fernie was now dormy seven, the issue was hardly in doubt.

Dorne, obs. form of **DURN**.

Dornick (dɔːrnɪk). Forms: a. 6 dornyx(e), -ixe, -yoks, -ikes, -yk(k)es, -ikes, -eokes, 6-7 dornex, darnix, 6-8 dornix, 7 darnex, (dorninx). B. 5 dornewick, 6 dornik, -icke, -eok(e), -ek, (dornyth, derynth, 7 darnisle), 7-9 darnook, darnick, dornick, 9 dornook, darnak.

The name of a Flemish town (in French called Tournay), applied to certain fabrics originally manufactured there, and to their imitations or substitutes. †a. A silk, worsted, woollen, or partly woollen fabric, used for hangings, carpets, vestments, etc. Obs. b. 'A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table' (J.).

(In sense b often spelt *dornock*, and erroneously referred to *Dornock* in Scotland.)

1480 Act. Dom. Conc. 131 (Jam.), xij cuschingis... and xij seruitours of dornewick. 1514 Churchw. Acc. Kingston-upon-Thames in Lyson Envir. Lond. I. 230 Three yards of Dornek for a players cote. 1597 MS. Inv. Goods T. Cromwell (Pub. Rec. Office), ij olde qwyshyns of whyte and rede dornyx... a hangyng of dornyx. 1590-1600 Customs Duties (B. M. Add. MSS. 25097), Dornickes with silke... Dornickes with caddes... Dornickes with woll... Dornickes with thred. 1590 Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 24 § 1 The making of Hats, Dornecks and Coverlets... of late... begun... within the City of Norwich. 1593 Inv. in Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. I. 555 An olde white vestment of dornecke, with the albe. 1597 FLEMING Contin. Holinshed III. 1290/1 Over the third [loom was written] the weaving of darnix. 1605-6 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) III. 349 For dornicks for the master's bed-chamber ix. 1851 L. D. B. Gordon in Art Jm. Illustr. Catal. p. viii. 5/4 Pattern-weaving... the twills and all its varieties—as dimities, dornocks... &c.

c. attrib. and Comb.

1530 J. Symson Inv. in Liber S. Marie de Lundoris (Abbots. Club) 32, vij seruitours of dornyth werk. 1654 Woman's Unvers in Montgomerie's Poems (1887) 294 The webster with his jumbling hand, And dornick champion naperies. 1674 SHADWELL Miser I, A Darnock Carpet. 1725 Lond. Gas. No. 6380/13 Darnick-weaver.

¶ See DANNOKS, which in Forby's opinion 'should rather be Dornecks'.

† **Dorp**. Obs. [a. Du. *dorp* = OE. *þorp*, Ger. *dorf* village. Cf. THORP.] A (Dutch) village; formerly more or less naturalized in sense: Village, THORP.

1570-6 LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent (1826) 377 By Thorpe, or Dorpe, [is meant by the Saxons] a village, yet used in the lower Germanie. 1583 STANYHURST Aeneis I. (Arb.) 31 Where dorps and cottages earst stood. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. (1885) I. 106 Betuene dorpe and dorpe, and toune and toune. 1609 DEKKER Gulls Horne-bk. 38 Tailor's Hall that now is larger than some dorpes among the Netherlands. 1650 FULLER Pigrah I. vii. 18 Perizites. By interpretation Villagers, as dwelling in dorps and Hamlets, not walled towns. 1687 DRYDEN Hind & P. III. 611 No neigb'ring Dorp, no lodging to be found.

attrib. c. 1651 CHAPMAN Iliad XI. 587 All the dorp boors with terror fled.

Dorr, var. of **DOR** sb.¹ and v.²

Dorray, **dorree**, **dorrey**, **dorroy**, **dorry**: see **DORY** a. and sb.¹

Dorre, obs. f. **DARE** v.¹, **DOR**, **DORY** sb.¹

† **Dorring**, obs. f. **DARING** vbl. sb.¹ and 2.

1374 [See DERRING-DO.] 1618 IATHAM 2nd Bk. Falconry (1633) 142 If she be flowne any longer, she will likewise fall to dorrng, and bee lost.

Dorsabdominal a.: see **DORSO**.

Dorsad (dɔːrsəd), adv. Anat. [f. L. *dors-um* back + -ad, suffix: see **DEXTRAD**.] Towards the back or dorsal aspect of the body.

1803 J. BARCLAY New Anatom. Nomencl. 166. 1814 J. H. WISHART tr. Scarpa's Hernia Mem. I. 25 Immediately behind [note, dorsad of] the insertion of the two tendinous pillars. 1835-6 TODD Cycl. Anat. I. 271/2 The tail... can be infected dorsad.

Dorsal (dɔːrsəl), a. (sb.) [ad. med.L. *dorsāl-is*, f. *dors-um* back: cf. F. *dorsal* (13-14th c.).] † 1. Having a back: of a knife with one edge.

1541 R. COPLAND Guydon's Quest. Chirurg., A knyfe... is of two maners; one, 'Dorsall' because it hath a backe and cutteth but on the one syde, and the other is Ansell.

2. Anat. a. (Zool.) Pertaining to the back of an animal; situated on or near the back. (In this and b. often opposed to **VENTRAL**.)

Dorsal fin, the fin situated near the middle of the back in fishes, etc. **Dorsal nerves**, those spinal nerves which arise in connexion with the dorsal vertebrae. **Dorsal vertebrae**, those situated between the cervical and lumbar vertebrae.

1797-54 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. *Nerve*, Dorsal Nerves are in number twelve. 1769 PENNANT Zool. III. 32 The dorsal and anal fins. 1846 PATTERSON Zool. 93 The heart [in Insects] is an elongated muscular tube, situated along the middle of the back, and hence called the dorsal vessel.

b. (Zool. & Bot.) Pertaining to, or situated on, the back (i.e. upper, outer, convex, or hinder surface) of any organ or part.

Dorsal suture, the outer suture of a carpal or pod, corresponding to the midrib of a leaf.

1808 J. H. WISHART tr. Scarpa's Aneurism Mem. II. (1814) 116 The posterior [note, dorsal] part of the hernial sac. 1835 LINDLEY Introd. Bot. (1848) I. 381 Internal

expansions of the dorsal or ventral suture. 188a VINES Sacks' Bot. 441 The dorsal surface of ordinary leaves.

3. gen. Of the back; forming a ridge like the back of an animal. rare.

1857 LYTTON Pelham xxv, Warburton, from his dorsal positions, so studiously preserved, either wished to be uncivil or unnoticed. 1868 G. DUFF Pol. Surv. 45 The great dorsal range that in Turkey corresponds to the Apennines.

B. sb. 1. Anat. Short for *dorsal fin* or *dorsal vertebra*: see A. 2 a.

1834 MCMURTRIE Cuvier's Anim. Kingd. 220 Pectorals almost imperceptible... the dorsal and anal hardly visible.

1840 G. V. ELLIS Anat. 124 The spines of the vertebrae... from the sixth cervical to the third dorsal.

2. Eccl. = **DOSSAL** b.

1870 F. R. WILSON Ch. Lindisf. 79 The altar has an alabaster dorsal.

Hence **Dorsalmost** superl. adj. [after *uppermost*, etc.], most to the back. **Dorsalwards** adv., towards the back (= **DORSAD**).

1883 E. R. LANKESTER in Encycl. Brit. XVI. 674/1 The dorsalmost pair of tentacles. 1887 Jm. R. Microsc. Soc. Aug. 501 Nephridial tubes... projecting dorsalwards.

Dorsally (dɔːrsəli), adv. [-LY 2.] In a dorsal position or direction; on or towards the back.

1839 JOHNSTON in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club I. No. 7. 197 Body... strengthened dorsally with a calcareous... plate. 1854

WOODWARD Mollusca (1856) 207 Mantle-cavity opening dorsally. 1881 J. S. GARDNER in Nature No. 624. 559 Sporangium of Osmunda seen dorsally.

† **Dorse**, sb.¹ Obs. [ad. L. *dors-um* back.]

1. = **DOSSE** 1.

a. 1524 Will of Sir R. Sutton in Churton Life 521 (T.) A dorse and redorse of crymsyn velvet.

2. The back of a book or writing.

c. 1640 J. SMYTH Lives Berkeleys (1883) II. 94 Without any reverse or privy seale on the dorse. 1691 Wood Ath. Oxon. II. 484 Books... richly bound with gilt dorses. 1866 HORWOOD Yearbks. 32 & 33 Edw. I. Pref. 37 note, Edward the Second's letter to the Friars Preachers on the dorse of the Close Roll of 19 Ed. II.

3. Pugilistic slang. The back. To send to dorse: to throw on one's back, throw down.

1822 Blackw. Mag. XII. 461 Sent to dorse in a bloodless fight by Painter.

Dorse (dɔːrs), sb.² Also 7 dorces. [ad. LG. *dorsch* in same sense = ON. *torsskr* codfish.] A young cod. (Formerly supposed to be a distinct species, and named *Gadus* (or *Morrhua*) *callarias*.) 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey IV. iii. 83 Base, Dorse, Mackeril, Whiteing. 1611 COTGR., Poisson S. Pierre, the Dorse. 1828 STARK Elem. Nat. Hist. I. 423 [*Morrhua*] *callarias*, Lin. The Dorse. Body gray, with brown spots in summer, and black in winter.

† **Dorse**, v. Obs. Pugilistic slang. [f. **DORSE** sb.¹ 3.] trans. To throw on the back.

1866 J. WILSON Noct. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 40 The straight hitting... soon dorses your roundabout hand-over-head hitters.

Dorse, obs. form of **DOSSE** sb.² and v.²

Dorsel: see **DOSSE**, **DOSSEL**.

Dorser: see **DOSSE** 1.

Dorsi- (dɔːrsi-), combining form of L. *dors-um* back (chiefly in anatomical, zoological, and botanical terms) = 'back-'; of, to, on the back'. (Sometimes less properly in the sense 'back and —', which is correctly expressed by **DORSO-**.)

Used in modern formations, as **Dorsibranchiata** a., having gills on the back; belonging to the order *Dorsibranchiata* of Annelids in Cuvier's system; sb. a dorsibranchiate annelid.

Dorsicumbent a., lying on the back, supine. **Dorsiduct** v. trans., to bring or carry towards the back. **Dorsifixed** a., 'fastened by the back; in Botany, used to describe an anther which is attached by its back to the filament; otherwise called *adnate*' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

Dorsiflexion (nonce-wd.), a bending of the back, a bow. **Dorsigrade** a. [after *digitigrade*, *plantigrade*], walking upon the backs of the toes, as certain armadillos (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

Dorsimedial a., situated in the middle line of the back. **Dorsime-sal**, **dorsome-sal** a. [see next] = prec. **Dorsime-son** [Gr. *μέσος* middle], the middle line of the back (Wildes & Gage).

Dorsispinal a., pertaining to the spinous processes of the vertebrae.

1836-9 TODD Cycl. Anat. II. 411/1 The Dorsibranchiate Annelida. 186a DANA Man. Geol. Worms 155 Dorsibranchiates, or free sea worms. 1883 WILDER & GAGE Anat. Tech. 84 Dorsiduct the tail of the cat. 1883 CARLYLE in Froude Life I. 192 With the most profound dorsiflexions.

1842 E. WILSON Anat. Vade M. 351 The Dorsi-spinal veins form a plexus around the spinous... processes and arches of the vertebrae.

Dorsiferous (dɔːsi-ferəs), a. [L. *-fer* bearing.]

1. Bot. Bearing the fructification (as a fern) upon the back (i.e. under side) of the frond.

1797-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., *Dorsiferous*, or *Dorsiparous* Plants... bear their seeds on the backside of their leaves. 1835 LINDLEY Introd. Bot. (1848) II. 95 Polypodiaceae, or what are more commonly called dorsiferous ferns.

2. = **DORSIPAROUS** b.

1755 in JOHNSON [see **DORSIPAROUS**]; thence in mod. Dicts.

3. = **DORSIGEROUS**.

In recent Dicts.

Dorsigerous (dɔːsi-dʒərəs), a. [L. *-ger* carrying: see -OUS.] Carrying the young upon the back, as a species of opossum.

1839-47 TODD Cycl. Anat. III. 327/2 The development of the pouch... is rudimental in the Dorsigerous Opossum.

Dorsiparous (dɔːsi-pərəs), a. [L. *-par-us* bringing forth.] a. Bot. = **DORSIFEROUS** b. Zool. Hatching the young upon the back, as certain toads.

1797-51 [see **DORSIFEROUS**]. 1755 JOHNSON, *Dorsiferous*, *Dorsiparous*, is used of plants that have the seeds on the back of their leaves, as fern; and may be properly used of the American frog, which brings forth young from her back. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., *Dorsiparous*, a term applied to those *Batrachia* the ova of which become inserted into the skin on the back of the parent, where they develop.

Dorsi-ventral: see **Dorso-ventral** s.v. **DORSO**.

Dorso-, **dors-**, stem and combining form of L. *dorsum* back, used in comb. in the sense 'back and —' (but sometimes improperly in other senses, where *dorsi-* is the etymological form) in modern formations, as **Dorso-abdominal**, **dorso-abdominal** a., relating to the back and abdomen, or to the dorsal and ventral aspects; whence

Dorsoabdominally adv. **Dorso-caudal** a., relating to the back and the tail; superior and posterior in direction. **Dorso-cervical**, **Dorso-ocular** adjs., pertaining to the back of the neck.

Dorso-epitrochlear, name of a muscle extending from the back to the elbow in some quadrupeds.

Dorso-intercostal a., relating to the back and the intercostal nerves. **Dorso-intestinal** a., situated on the dorsal aspect of the intestine (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

Dorso-lateral a., relating to the back and the side. **Dorso-lumbar** a., relating to the back and loins; dorsal and lumbar (vertebrae). **Dorso-pleural** a., relating to the back and the side. **Dorso-scapular** a., relating to the back and the shoulder-blade. **Dorso-sternal** a., relating to the back and the breast-bone.

Dorso-ventral a., (a) = **dorsabdominal**; (b) Bot. (see quot. 1882); whence **Dorso-ventrality**, dorso-ventral condition; **Dorso-ventrally** adv., in a dorso-ventral direction or situation. **Dors-um-bonal** a., 'both dorsal and umbonal, as one of the accessory valves in the family *Pholadidae*' (Cent. Dict.).

1835-6 TODD Cycl. Anat. I. 170/1 These... dorso-abdominal vessels... distribute to the skin a number of ramifications.

1881 MITCHELL Cat 137 The external dorso-epitrochlear is a slender muscle which takes origin from a fascia outside the spine of the scapula. 1888 W. R. GOWERS Dis. Nerva.

Syst. II. 750 The dorso-intercostal muscles [of neuralgia], which occupy the intercostal nerves. 1835 TODD Cycl. Anat. I. 523/2 Dorso-lateral parts of the mantle. 188a VINES Sacks' Bot. 358 A leaf springs from each of the dorso-lateral segments. 1854 OWEN in Circ. Sc. (c. 1865) II. 79/2 The dorso-lumbar vertebrae. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life

15 The lung... occupies a much smaller space in the dorso-sternal plane than in mammals. *Ibid.* 138 The dorso-ventral muscles. 188a VINES Sacks' Bot. App. II. 954 Sachs points out... that most monosymmetrical... organs present... dorsal and ventral halves which are of different internal structure; such organs he describes by the term *dorsi-ventral*. 1884 Science Mar. 324 Making a T, of which the stem represents the limb, and the cross the girdle running dorsoventrally. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in Encycl. Brit. XVI. 687/2 In *Pholas dactylus* we find a pair of umbonal plates, a dors-umbonal plate and a dorsal plate.

¶ **Dorsolum**, -ulum. Entom. [mod.L., dim. of *dorsum* back.] 'Kirby's name for a piece of the exoskeleton of an insect situated between the collar and scutellum, which gives insertion to the anterior organs of flight' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883).

1826 KIRBY & SP. Entomol. (1828) III. xxxv. 547 The anterior margin of the dorsolum is deflexed.

Dorsour: see **DOSSE** 1.

Dorst (e, obs. f. *durst*, pa. t. of *DARE* v.¹)

Dorstenic (dɔːstɛnɪk), a. Chem. In *Dorstenic acid*, an acid obtained from *Dorstenia Contrayerva*, a tropical American plant of the mulberry tribe. So **Dorstenin** (dɔːstɛnɪn), a principle obtained from the same plant.

1893 Med. Jm. 30 Sept. 55 An analysis... gave... a principle which he named dorstenin, and an acid, dorstenic acid.

¶ **Dorsum** (dɔːrsəm). The Latin word for 'back', used in scientific or technical senses.

1. Zool. & Anat. a. The back of an animal.

b. The upper, outer, or convex surface of a limb or organ, as the hand, nose, tongue; in *Conch.* the outer surface of a shell opposite to the opening.

c. Bot. The outer surface of an organ or part (e.g. a seed), i.e. that directed away from the axis.

1840 G. V. ELLIS Anat. 392 On the dorsum of the hand is a venous arch, which receives... the digital veins. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON Swedeborg's Anim. Kingd. I. i. 30 On the dorsum of the tongue... lie obtuse papillae. 1876 BELL Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat. 325 The dorsum of the Gastro-poda. 1885 H. O. FORBES Nat. Wand. E. Archip. 195 The nose with a rather prominent and straight dorsum.

2. A ridge of hill or high ground. (nonce-use.)

1782 T. WARTON Hist. Kiddington 69 (T.) A similar

ridge, which creeping through the deep south-east valley... suddenly rises into a massy dorsum.

Dors-umbonal: see DORSO-.

Dorsur: see DOSSER¹.

Dort (dɔrt), *sb.* *Sc.* [Of obscure origin; derivatives go back to c 1500: see DORTY, DORTINESS.] Usually in *pl.*: Sulkiness, ill-humour; sulks.

1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xxiii. (1862) l. 91 Let your soul... take the dorts (as we use to speak). 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* l. 1. Then fare ye weel Meg-Dorts. [Cf. SCOTT *St. Ronan's* l. 1. 1823 MISSES CORBETT *Petticoat* T. l. 188 (Jam.) Andrew, that left you in the dorts.

Hence **Dort v.** *intr.* to become pettish, to sulk; **Dorted ppl. a.**, sulky, ill-humoured. (Jam.)

Dortiness, Dortiship: see DORTY.

† **Dortory, dortory**. *Obs. rare.* [var. of DORTOUR, *dortor*, with suffix as in *dormitory*.] = next. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* lxii. 833 Churchyards by the Ancients are termed dortories or dortories. 1668 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 178/2 The Dortory or Dortory.

† **Dortour, dorter** (dɔrtɔr). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 3-5 dortore, 4-6 -oure, 5 -oyr, -owre, doortur, 5-7 dorture, 6-7 -or, 7 -oir(e), 4-9 dortour, 5-9 dortor. [a. OF. *dortour*, -ur, -eur, vars. of *dortoir* (13th c. in Littre): -L. *dormitōri-um* DORMITORY.] A sleeping-room, bed-chamber, dortory; *esp.* that of a monastery.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 286/278 Of þe dortore he axede him: 3wat were þare is dede. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 256 Pou may not ligge & slepe as monke in his dortore. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 147 His deeth saugh I by reuelacioun, Seith this frere, at hoome in oore dortour. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wt-Wilcker 803/26 Hoc dormitorium, a dortor. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. xii. 24 The Monckes he... pursu'd into their dortours sad. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 499 The Magicians command that the grieved party be included in his Dortor or Bed-chamber. 1666 *Perry's Diary* (1879) IV. 214, I saw the dortoire, and the cells of the priests. 1800 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxiii. Giving me somewhat over to the building of our dortour. 1891 FARRAR in *Sund. Mag.* 118 The staircase leading up to the Dortor. *attrib.* 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 The dortore doore was made open unto hir by gods power. 1592 NASHE *P. Peniless* (ed. 2) 22 b. It will make them iolly long winded to trot vp and downe the Dorter Staires.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1552 J. HIRWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 201 The mouth is asynode, to be the tounge dortor, a. 1606 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1641) 384 A cemetery, that is, a great dortor. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. l. 71 They are dead tenets... and we will not... call them up from their dorters againe.

Hence † **Dortourer**, one who has charge of a dortory; a 'bed-maker'.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xlv. (1869) 160 But it displeth me gretliche that she is dortowere there, and maketh here beddes as chamberere.

Dorty (dɔrti), *a. Sc.* [f. DORT + -y.] Ill-humoured, pettish, sulky; saucy, haughty.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonnets* lxxv. Right dorie to come our the dur. 1737 RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* (1776) 65 (Jam.) The dorty dame may fa' in the dirt. 1766 BURNS *Author's Cry & Prayer* xxiii. Though a Minister grow dorty.

Hence **Dortiness, Dortiship**, ill-humour, haughtiness, sauciness.

1533 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. v. 86 The dortynes of Achilles offspring. 1721 RAMSAY *Wks.* (1848) II. 192 A ferly 'tis your dortiship to see.

† **Dory, dorye, a. (sb.)** *Obs.* Forms: 5 dorre, -ee, -ey, -oy, -y, dorye. [a. F. *dort*, pa. pple. of *dorer*: -L. *deaurare* to gild: cf. DORE.]

1. Of a golden colour; bright yellow.

1308 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlv. (1495) 162 Yelowe coloure... Dorrey and cytrine and lyghte redde.

2. *Old Cookery.* Glazed with 'almond milk', 'endored': cf. DORE v. As sb. A dish so glazed. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* l. 11 Soupes dorie. *Ibid.* Soupes dorroy... Do þe dory a-bowte. c 1450 *Ibid.* ii. 90 Soppes Dorre. *Ibid.* ii. 114 Soupes dorrees.

Dory (dɔri), *sb.*¹ Forms: 5 dorre, dorray, 6 dorrey, 7 dorie, dorry, dorae, 7- dorree, dory. [a. F. *dorée* 'the Doree, or Saint Peters fish'; also (though not so properly) the Goldfish or Goldenie' (Cotgr.); in origin, fem. pa. pple. of *dorer* to gild.] A fish, *Zeus faber*, found in European seas, and much esteemed as food. Also called JOHN DORY, q.v.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 449 Salmon, fresshe and dorre roasted, or gurnard sothen. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 582 Whale, Swerdsfische, purpose, dorray, roasted wele. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 246 The Doree or Goldfish, called Zeus and Faber. 1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 242 The Dorry is very like to a Sea-beam, of most excellent Taste. 1766 ANSTY *Bath Guide* iv. 63 She has order'd for Dinner a Piper and Dory. 1808 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* l. 478 The Dory... is said to be an excellent fish for the table.

Dory (dɔri), *sb.*² *W. Indies and U.S.* Also **dorey**. 'A small boat; *esp.* a small flat-bottomed boat used in sea-fisheries, in which to go out from a larger vessel to catch fish' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1798 COL. BARROW in *Naval Chron.* (1799) l. 247 Canoes, dories, and pit pans. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 738 The Pit-pan being flat-bottomed, the Dory round. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. vi. 91, I launched my dory, my little flat-bottomed skiff. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. vii. (1891) 164 A fancy 'dory' for two pairs of sculls.

Dos, *obs. f. does*, etc. (see DO v.), DOSE.

Dosaberd, var. of DASIBERD, *Obs.*

Dosage (dɔsɛdʒ). Also **doseage**. [f. DOSE v. or sb. + -AGE: cf. F. *dosage*.]

1. The administration of medicine in doses: *esp.* in reference to the size of the dose.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 190 As regards dosage, from fifteen to thirty grains every two, three, or four hours... is usually the necessary quantity. *Ibid.* 426 [No] arbitrary rules of dosage can be laid down. 1881 *Times* 18 Apr. 10/4 Hahnemann's idea of dosage.

2. The operation of dosing; addition of a dose or doses, e.g. to wine, etc.: see DOSE sb. 2, v. 2 b. 1867 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* (ed. 3) *Dosage*, a term applied in Chemistry to a plan of analysis in which the reagent is added in measured quantities, from a graduated tube, to a measured and weighed solution of the assay. 18. Dr COLANGE I. 138 (Cent.) The dosage varies with the quality of the wine.

Dosan, -and, -ain, -ayn(e), *obs. ff. DOZEN*.

Dose (dɔs), *sb.* Also 7 dos, doss, dosse, 7-9 dose: see also DOSIS. [a. F. *dose* (15th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. med.L. *dosis*: see DOSIS.]

1. *Med.* A definite quantity of a medicine or drug given or prescribed to be given at one time.

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 78 The Dose or quantity is four or five leaves of it in a cup of Ale. 1608 T. MORTON *Pream. Encounter* 39 A dos of his Opium. 1808 *Med. Jyml.* XIX. 248 Small doses of tincture of digitalis. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* l. 441 To call his complaint a fever, and to administer doses of bark.

2. *transf. and fig.* A definite quantity or amount of something regarded as analogous in some respect to a medical prescription, or to medicine in use or effect; a definite amount of some ingredient added to wine to give it a special character.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* l. ii. 68 To banish the whole dose of popish doctrine. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii. 955 Marry'd his punctual dose of Wives. c 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 55 A sufficient dose of their favorite liquor, whiskey. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liii. 338 To repeat and daily increase the dose of flattery.

Dose (dɔs), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *doser* (16th c. in Hatz-Darm.)]

1. *trans.* To divide into, or administer in, doses.

1713 DERRHAM *Phys. Theol.* (J.) Plants... esteemed poisonous, if corrected, and exactly dosed, may prove powerful medicines. 1733 CHRYNE *Eng. Malady* l. xi. § 12 (1734) 105 Care... in dosing the proper Medicines for such Disorders. 1757 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 74 They knew how to dose it very exactly.

2. To administer doses to; to physic.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* ii. ii. 39 For the mishap, no other... was to dose it but himself. 1685 SOUTH *Serm.* l. 298 (T.) A bold, self-opinioned physician... who shall dose, and bleed, and kill him *secundum artem*. 1753 G. WASHINGTON *Jyml. Writ.* 1889 l. 25 They dosed themselves pretty plentifully with it [wine]. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* l. 41 My uncle grew worse and worse, the more dosing and nursing he underwent.

b. *transf.* To add or apply a dose of something to: see DOSE sb. 2.

1826 J. HUME in *Ho. Comm.* 24 Mar., The dosing wines liberally with brandies and other spirits. 1824 *Forin. Rev.* Dec. 799 This dosing with ammoniacs has done more to impoverish agriculture than all the terrors of disease.

Hence **Doser**, one who (or that which) gives a dose: used contemptuously for a physician.

1888 *Poor Nellie* 162 Never met one of your dosers yet, who was anything but a quack.

Dose, *obs. f. does*, etc. (see DO v.), DOZE.

Doseberd, -beirde, var. DASIBERD, *Obs.*

Dosein, dosen, *obs. forms of DOZEN*.

Dosel, -il, *obs. forms of DOSSAL, DOSSIL*.

Doseper: see DOUZEPERS.

Doser, *obs. form of DOSSER¹*.

Dosimeter (dosimɪtɪr). Also **doso'meter**. [f. as next + -METER.] An apparatus for measuring doses or the like.

1881 *Nature* XXV. 144 An electrolytic dosimeter for measuring the intensity of the current during medical application of electricity.

Dosimetric (dosimɪtrɪk), *a. (sb.)* [f. Gr. *dosis* (see DOSE) + -METRIC.] Relating to the measurement of doses. So **Dosimetry** (dosimɪtri), the measurement of doses (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1881 *Daily News* 11 May, The new Dosimetric method of treatment. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dosimetric medicine*, a method of treating disease... [by] the employment of simple and active remedies... in doses that are mathematically defined and administered according to certain rules.

Dosin, *obs. form of DOZEN*.

Dosiology, dosology. [irreg. f. DOSE or DOSIS: see -OLOGY.] 'That branch of medicine which treats of the amounts or doses in which drugs should be given' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Dosology*.

Dosipers, var. DOUZEPERS, *Obs.*

|| **Dorsia**. *Obs.* [med.L. a. Gr. *dōsis* giving, n. of action from *didōnai* to give.] = DOSE sb. (being the form in earlier use in Eng.).

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 35 b/2 (Stanf.) The dosis of gnying of them is 3. l. 1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyric. Verses, [Thy book] a Dosis is against all Melancholy. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.* ii. *Joy* (1858) 146 A sugerd Dosis of wormwood, and a death's-head crown'd with roses. 1668 H. MORE *Dir. Dial.* i. 494 Too large a Dosis of Knowledge. **Dosk**, *obs. form of DUSK*.

Dosour, *obs. form of DOSSER¹*.

† **Doss**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Also 5 doos. [a. F. *dos*: -late L. **dossum*, for *dorsum* back.] = DORSE sb.¹ 1, DOSSER¹ 1.

1482 LD. BEAUCHAMP *Will.* Doce and redoce of red velvet. c 1490 *Prompt. Parv.* 127/2 (MS. K.) Dosse, *das-sorium*. 1533 *Coronat. Q. Anne* in Arb. Garner (1879) II. 50 The blue 'ray cloth spread from the high doses of the Kings Bench unto the high altar of Westminster.

Doss (dɔs), *sb.*² *slang.* Also 8 dorso. [Prob. of same origin as DOSS sb.¹: cf. DOSS v.²]

1. A place for sleeping in, a bed; *esp.* a bed in a common lodging-house.

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 165 (Farmer) Dorso, the place where a person sleeps, or a bed. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* l. 336 (Hoppe) In course the man paid... for the dos (bed). c 1880 BARNARDO *Taken out of Gutter* 2 The coveted 'doss', as the bed in a threepenny lodging-house is called.

2. Sleep.

1858 A. MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* 118 (Farmer) Into this... retreat, the lads crept... to enjoy their doss, as, in their slang, they called sleep. 1887 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 7/2 [Bargeman] To tell you the truth, we were having a doss (sleeping) in the cabin.

3. *Comb. doss-house*, a common lodging-house; **doss-man**, the keeper of a 'doss-house'.

1823 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* l. 380 The Duck lane doss man. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 4/1 Lord Compton's proposal for an inquiry by a Select Committee into the 'doss-houses' of London. 1891 *Spectator* 14 Mar. 385/2 Preferable... to the contamination of the doss-house.

Doss (dɔs), *v.*¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* [Origin obscure. It may be partly onomatopoeic, under the combined influence of *dush* (or *dash*) and *toss*. Cf. also MDu. *dossen*, intens. of *dosen*, *dossen*, to strike with violence and noise (Kilian).]

1. *a. intr.* To push with the horns, as a bull.

b. *trans.* To toss (the horns). c. To butt, toss, or gore (a person) with the horns. *dial.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xx. 119 [These] doe dosse with their horns like maddde bulles against all good Governement and policie. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* Civ. They are called Bulles, because they dosse out their horns against the truth. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* ii. 129 The Deuill... is introduced with his Hornes, even for dosing (ey destroy-ing) this Man-childre Jesus. c 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. 1716 l. 91 You may know the Nature of the Beast... by her Dossing at Men on all trivial occasions. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Doss*, to attack with the horns, as a bull, a ram, or a he-goat.

2. *Sc.* To throw down with force; to toss down.

a 1745 MERTON *Poems* (1767) 106 (Jam.) Resolv'd to make him count and reckon, And doce down. a 1809 *Christmas Baring* in J. Skinner *Misc. Port.* (1809) 134 (Jam.) The penny blades doss'd down on stanes.

Doss, *v.*² *slang.* Also 8 dorso, 9 dos. [Goes with DOSS sb.²] *intr.* To sleep; *esp.* to sleep at a common lodging-house or 'doss-house' (see DOSS sb.² 3). Hence **Dossing vbl. sb.**; also *attrib.*

1765 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., To dorso... to sleep. 1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 165 (Farmer), I dosed there last darkey. 1838 *Comic Almanack* Apr. (Farmer) The hulks is now my bow-sing-crib, the hold my dossing-ken. 1888 EARL COMPTON *Sp. House Commons* 5 Oct., A select committee to inquire into the 'dossing' or lodging-house system. 1893 *Tablet* 14 Sept. 426 Charges of theft, begging, 'dossing out', and other juvenile misdemeanours.

Doss(e), *obs. form of DOSE*.

Dossal, dossel (dɔsəl, -ɛl). Also 7 dosel, dorsel. [ad. med.L. *dossale*, var. of *dorsale* a hanging behind a seat, an altar, etc., after OF. *dossel* (occas. *dossal*), f. *dos* back.]

a. An ornamental cloth forming a cover for the back of a seat: = DOSSER¹ 1. *arch.* b. *Ecc.* An ornamental cloth, usually embroidered, hung at the back of the altar or at the sides of the chancel.

1658-1706 PHILLIPS, A *Dosel* or *Dorsel*... a rich Canopie under which Princes sit, also the Curtain of a Chair of State. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. i. The Earl's old hawk... perched on the dossel of the Earl's chair. 1851 *Ecclesiologist* 324 A rich woven stuff suspended, as a dossel, behind the altar. 1866 F. G. LEE *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 6 There should be no Cross embroidered on the Dossal where the Altar-Cross is in use. *Ibid.* 353 Dossel.

Dosseberde, var. of DASIBERD, *Obs.*

Dossein, dossen, *obs. forms of DOZEN*.

† **Dossel**. *Obs. or dial.* Also 8-9 dorsel. [a. F. *dossel*: -late L. *dorsale* what pertains to the back, f. L. *dorsum*, F. *dos* back.] A pannier or the like borne by a beast of burden: = DOSSER¹ 2. (In quot. 1827, an appliance for carrying burdens on the back.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Dorsel, Dorser*, a pannier; a basket or bag one of which hangs on either side a beast of burden. It is corruptly spoken, and perhaps written, *dossel*. 1791 J. COLLINSON *Hist. Somerset* II. 34 The manure [is carried] in wooden pots called dossels. 1807 CARLYLE *Germ. Romance* IV. 44 The porter is girding the portmanteau on his dorsel.

Dossel, var. DOSSAL, DOSSIL.

Dosse pers, dosseperes, var. DOUZEPERS.

Dosser¹ (dɔsɪr), **dorser** (dɔrɪsɪr). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: a. 4-5 doser, 4-6 doocer(e), 5 dossour, dosour, dosur(e), 5-7 dosser, 4- dosser. b. 4- dorser; 5 dorsere, -ere, -sur, 6 dorsour, 7 dorroer, (9 dorsar, -eur). [a. OF.

dossier, docier, f. *dos* back: cf. med.L. *dorsarium* (f. *dorsum*), to which *dorser* is conformed.]

1. An ornamental cloth used to cover the back of a seat, esp. of a throne or chair of state, or as a hanging for the wall of a hall or room of state, or of the chancel of a church (= DOSSAL b).

a. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 478 Hit watz don abof þe dece, on doser to henge. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1340 Þe dossers were of ryche pal; y-brouded al wip golde. 1432 *Test. Ebor.* II. 22 A rede docer with a banquere, and all y^e whisschyns. 1495 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 40 Unum doser ad pendendum supra lectum cum curtenis eidem pertinentibus.

b. 1379 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 242/2 Best doser, four costers and one banker. 14.. *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 579/23 *Dorsorium*, a dorsere. 1516 *Inventories* (1815) 28 (Jam.) A frountell of ane alter of clothe of gold, a dorsour of clothe of gold. 1870 *Morris Earthly Par.* I. ii. 555 Dorsars, with pearls in every hem.

2. A basket carried on the back, or slung in pairs over the back of a beast of burden, a pannier.

a. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 850 Men..maken of these panyers or elles hottes or dossers. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* I. vi. 30 Schulle men seie..that tho fischis grewen out of the panyeris or dossers. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 657/2 The deuil hath..made him to fall in the diche with his docer, and breake all his egges. 1608 *Merry Devil of Edmonton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 224 Turn the wenches off, And lay their dossers tumbling in the dust. 1795 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sreeds*, Seven or eight Dossers full of this earth. 1772 *SIMES Mil. Guide*, *Dosser*, a kind of basket..to be carried on the shoulders, used to carry the overplus earth from one part of a fortification to another. 1850 *LEITCH tr. Müller's Anc. Art* § 388 She seems to be in the act of suspending the first in a kind of dosser.

b. 1526 *Ord. Hen. VIII.* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 143 And that the dossers keepe their due gage. 1625 *FLETCHER & SHIRLEY Nt. Walker* i. I may meet her Riding from Market..twixt her Dossers. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 108 Dossers or Hampers carried by Horses or Asses. 1877 *WRAXALL Hugo's Mistrables* iv. xlii, A rag-picker with her dosser and her hook.

† b. A syphilitic swelling or bubo. *Obs.*

1547 *BOORDE Brav. Health* lxxii. 34.

3. attrib. and Comb., as † *dosser-head*, a foolish person; † *dosser-headed a.*, foolish.

1612 *DEKKER If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 312 That's the cause we haue so many dosser-heads. 1655 tr. *De Par's Francion* I. 26, I find you are not dosser-headed.

† *Dosser*², *Obs. rare*. [f. *Doss* v.¹ + -ER¹.] pl. The horns of an animal.

1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* vii. (1593) 161 A ram..Was thither..drawne..the medicine..seard his dossers from his pate, And with his hornes abridgd his yeares.

*Dosser*³, *slang*. [f. *Doss* v.² + -ER¹.] One who frequents, or sleeps at, a common lodging-house. *Happy dosser*: see quot. 1884.

1866 *Temple Bar Mag.* XVII. 33 The entrance..is usually thronged with 'dossers' (casual ward frequenters). 1884 G. R. SIMS in *Rep. Comm. Housing of Wkgs. Classes* App. 185/2 People crowd in at night, and sleep on the stairs of the houses..they call them 'appy dossers'.. 'appy dosser' means a person who sleeps where he can. 1891 *Booth Darkest Eng.* 98 There is no compulsion upon any one of our dossers to take part in this meeting.

Dosseret (dɒsɪrɛt). *Arch.* [a. F. *dosseret*, dim. of *dossier*: see DOSSER¹.] (See quot.)

1865 *Ecclesiologist* Feb. 2 The supplementary abacus, or dosseret—that cubical block of stone, often higher than the capital itself..so often found above the capitals of Byzantine columns. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 182 The capitals..have a second capital, called a dosseret, above the regular one.

Dosseyn, obs. form of DOZEN.

Dossiberd, var. of DASIBERD, *Obs.*

Dossier (dɒsɪə), [a. F. *dossier*, in sense 'bundle of papers', which from their bulging are likened to a back (*dos*): see DOSSER¹.] A bundle of papers or documents referring to some matter.

1880 *Contemp. Rev.* 992 The dossiers of the electioneering agent. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1040/2 A part of the Great Hastings dossier, the case against Sir Elijah Impey.

Dossil (dɒsɪl). Forms: 3 *dosil*, 4 *dosele*, -eil, 5 *dosel*(le, -ylle, *duselle*, 6 *dossell*, 6-8 *dosel*(l, 7 *dossill*, 9 *dossel*, 7- *dossil*. [a. OF. *dosil*, now *doisil*, *dousil* spigot, plug, tap, cock:—late L. *ducillus* (Du Cange), dim. of *dux*, *duc-em* leader. Med.L. had also *ducillus*, *docillus*.]

† 1. A plug for a barrel; a spigot. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 542 Hii caste awei the dosils, that win orn abroad. 13.. *Senyn Sag*, (W.) 1150 And tho [=when] he hadde mad holes so fele, In ech he pelt a dosele. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 659 *Hic ducillus*, dosylle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 111/2 A Duselle.

2. A plug of lint or rag for stopping a wound, etc.; a pledget.

1575 *BANISTER Chyrrurg.* i. (1585) 262 With some dozell or fitte bowliester, layde on the place. 1676 *WISEMAN Chyrrurg. Treat.* 299, I dressed the Bone with Dossils dipt in a new-laid Egg. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* xxvii, A dossil of lint with a snip of plaister. 1805 *Med. Trnl.* XIV. 302, I dressed the wound with small dossils, imbued with vulnerary water.

3. *dial.* (See quot.)

1828 *Craven Dialect*, *Dossel*, a wisp of hay or straw to stop up any aperture of a barn, &c. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL*, *Dossel*, the rose at the end of a water-pipe.

4. A roll of cloth for wiping off the excessive ink from the surface of a copper-plate in printing.

1874 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

Dossin, -yn, obs. forms of DOZEN.

Dossity, var. of DOOTY.

Dossour, *dosur*(e), obs. forms of DOSSER¹.

Dot (dɒt), 2 sing. pres. ind. of Do v., q. v.

Dosy, var. DOZY.

Dosse-peres, var. DOUZEPEERS, *Obs.*

Dot (dɒt), sb.¹ Also 7-9 dott, 7-8 dote. [OF OE. *dott* a single instance is known in sense 'head of a boil'; otherwise the word is not known till 16th c., and not common till 18th c. The OE. word was cognate with OHG. *tutto*, *tutta*, mod. Ger. dial. *düttle*, nipple of the breast; perh. also with mod.Du. *dot* 'twirled knot of silk or thread', but the radical sense is not clear; if **dutto-s*, *dott*, was the source of *dyttan* to DIT, stop up, the original notion might be 'small lump, clot'.]

† 1. The head of a boil. (Only OE.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 40 ȝeopenige mon þonne þonne dot, and binde þone clidan to þan swyle.

2. A small lump, a clot. *Obs.* or *dial.*

[1530 *PALSgrave* is cited by *HALLIWELL*.] 1570 *LEVINS Maniþ.* 176/24 A dot, obstructorium. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Cracher* *vn Jacobin*, to spit out a collop, or dot of flegme. *Ibid.*, *Glagon*.. a dot or collop of flegme spet out. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Dot*, a small lump.

3. A minute spot, speck, or mark of different colour or material from the surface on which it is.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 25 There being, as many things to be known, as there are dots or points in the outward immensity. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 266 Receptacle globular, or oblong, with hollow dots. 1805 *Med. Trnl.* XIV. 367 In the measles the rash is composed of circular dots partly distinct, partly set in small clusters. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* III. 289 Little dots or glands of the leaves.

fig. a 1653 *GOUGE Comm. Heb.* iii. 4 Unless the hollow dots of hypocrisy be made plain and even..we can never make up a Temple for God to dwell in.

b. *Plastering*: (see quot. 1823 and 1874). c. *Mining*: (see quot. 1881). d. *Embroidery*: (see quot. 1882).

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Builder* 390 *Dots*, patches of plaster put on to regulate the floating rule in making screeds and bays. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 722/1 *Dots* (Plastering), nails driven into a wall to a certain depth, so that their protruding heads form a gage of depth in laying on a coat of plaster. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Dots* or *Dot-holes*, small openings in the vein. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 154/2 *Dot*, an Embroidery stitch used in all kinds of fancy work, and known as Point de Pois and Point d'Or.

4. A minute roundish mark made with a pen or the like, or resembling one so made.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 315 A small island..which is represented in the general chart..only by a dot. 1752 J. LOUTHAM *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 184 The Clerk marks with a Dot or Stroke of Ink, the Names of all that do appear. 1821 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* vii. 403 Working (engraving) entirely in dots or points. 1843 *PRESGOTT Mexico* (1850) I. 91 The first twenty numbers were expressed by a corresponding number of dots.

5. Specifically: *Orthogr.* a. A point used in punctuation; as in the period or full stop (.), or the colon (:). b. The point over the letters i and j; formerly also over y as a vowel. c. A point placed over, under, or by a letter or figure to modify its signification, pronunciation, or value.

1740 *DYCHE & PARDON, Dot*, a small mark or point, such as is put over an i, or at the end of a sentence. a 1772 G. SHARPE *Method Learn. Hebrew Lang.* i. (R.), To express thousands the Rabbins usually place two dots over the units. 1794 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Rowland for Ol.* Wks. II. 380 On each superfluous letter vents a sigh, and saves the little dot upon an i. 1844 *UPTON Physiognomics* 90 p represents P, but p (without the dot) is equivalent to Ph. 1887 *LO. DERRY in Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 14/1 He did not care to put the dots on the i's (see Dot v. 1 b), but he said with conviction that the difficulty which Malthus pointed out seventy years ago..was upon us again.

d. *Mus.* A point placed for various purposes after, over, or under a note, after a rest, or before or after a double bar.

1806 *CALLCOTT Mus. Gram.* iii. 32 When it is necessary to lengthen a Note by half its value, a dot is placed after it. 1880 *GROVE Dict. Mus.* I. 431/1 Notes marked with dots should be less staccato than those with dashes. *Ibid.* 456/2 Dots following rests lengthen them to the same extent as when applied to notes. *Ibid.* 457/2 *Double Bar*..when accompanied by dots indicates that the section on the same side with the dots is to be repeated.

6. A little child or other tiny creature.

1859 *CAPER Ball & Songs* 174 Right joyous be thy lot.. My bonny bright-eyed dot. 1894 *SALA Lond. up to Date* xii. 149 Troops of children, from little dots of four and five..to big girls.

7. The act by which a dot is made by a point striking a surface.

1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Trnl.* I. 255 He..stumped on with a faster or slower dot of his crutch, according to our pace.

8. Comb., as *dot-like* adj., -maker; also, *dot-and-dash a.*, formed by dots and dashes, as the Morse telegraph-alphabet, etc.; *dot-hole* (see sense 3 c); *dot-plant*, a plant that stands out as a conspicuous spot of varied colour in a mass of plants; *dot-punch* = CENTRE-punch; *dot-stitch*, a stitch used in making dots in embroidery; *dot-wheel*, a toothed

wheel mounted in a handle, which when rolled over a surface produces a dotted line.

1876 *PERCEC, etc., Telegraphy* (ed. 2) 54 Representing the one signal by a dot (.) and the other by a dash (—), we have the dot and dash alphabet of Morse. *Ibid.* 73 Instruments employed in recording the dot and dash signals. 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan. 7/2 The two last are effective as 'dot' plants in large masses of Pelargoniums or dark-leaved plants. 1895 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 6/1 Dot-like irregularities.

|| *Dot* (dɒt), sb.² [a. mod.F. *dot* (dot), ad. L. *dōt-em* dower.] A woman's marriage portion; the property which she brings with her, and of which the interest or annual income alone is under her husband's control. See also *Dot* sb.², which is the historical Eng. form.

1825 *THACKERAY Newcomes* (1879) I. xxxi. 354 (Stanf.) Mademoiselle has so many francs of dot. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* ii. There would, perhaps, be some little difficulty about the dot. 1882 *MRS. RIDDELL Pr. Wales's Garden-Party* 37 She had a dot of three thousand pounds, which..brought in under a hundred a year.

Dot (dɒt), v.¹ [f. *Dot* sb.¹.]

1. *trans.* To mark with a dot or dots; to make a dot or dots on. *Dot in*, to fill in with dots.

1740 *DYCHE & PARDON, Dot*, to mark with small points, as engravers do to express Or in Heraldry. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 87 A third Plate..which you see dotted out. 1821 *Self Instructor* 524 To imagine that the picture was entirely dotted in. 1852 *ALFORD in Life* (1873) 211 The choice geraniums are where I have dotted my plan.

b. To put the dot (.) over the letter i or j. To dot the i's (fig.): to fill in the particulars, to particularize minutely.

1849 *THACKERAY in Scribner's Mag.* I. 557/1 I have..dotted the i's. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 254 None of the i's are dotted, the dot being first used towards the end of the fourteenth century. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 June 6/2 Improving the interval..to dot his i's and cross his t's. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 20 Apr. 4/7 [He] dotted our 'i's' and crossed our 't's' with a vengeance about the lack of men in the Navy.

2. To cover or diversify as with minute spots.

1828 J. MARSDEN *Amusem. Mission* (ed. 2) 42 These em'rald isles, that Ocean's bosom dot. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. V.* 53 The whole Channel was dotted with our cruisers. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. 171 Meadows green Dotted about with spreading trees.

fig. 1823 J. CUMMING *Forebodings* ix. 242 Her nation's history was dotted with judgements from the Lord.

3. To place like dots at separate points on a surface; to scatter like dots or specks.

1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) II. 25 Domestic fowls [were] dotted here and there through the other groups. 1858 *LADY CANNING in Hare Two Noble Lives* (1893) II. 464 The staff are dotted about by twos in different bungalows. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. 364 All about were dotted leafy trees.

4. To write down compendiously; to jot down.

1773 [see *DOTTING* vbl. sb. 3]. 1845 *FORD Hand-bk. Spain* i. 58 One word dotted down on the spot is worth a cart-load of recollections. 1860 *THACKERAY Round. Papers, Screens in Din. Rooms* (1876) 60, I had an amiable companion close by me, dotting down my conversation.

5. *intr.* To make a dot or dots. See next.

1755-73 *JOHNSON, Dot*, to make dots or spots.

Dot and carry (one).

1. A schoolboy's expression in some processes of elementary arithmetic (subtraction, division, and addition). Hence, a name for such process; also for one who does calculations or teaches elementary arithmetic.

1765 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Dot-and-carry-one*, a writing master or teacher of arithmetic. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* v. You old dotard Dot-and-carry-one that you are. 18.. *LOWELL Didactic Poetry* Poet. Wks. 1890 IV. 226 The metre, too, was regular As schoolboy's dot and carry.

2. *humorously* = next. Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1841 *LEMAN REDR 16 String* *Jack* i. iv. (Farmer) Of all the rummy chaps I ever did see, that dot-and-carry-one of old poetry is the queerest. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* iv. xvi, I know my pulse went dot and carry one.

Dot and go one. An expression representing the limp of a person lame of one leg, or who has a wooden leg which makes a 'dot' on the ground for each step that the other goes. Used *subst.* for the action, and for the person; and as *adj.* and *adv.*, qualifying either. Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1772 *NUGENT tr. Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 130 The Dot-and-go-one of whom we are speaking. 1773 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* 2 Oct., The attentive kind husband, who..prefers a dot-and-go-one with his wife to the fiery couriers without. 1840 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg., Lay St. Nicholas* lviii, He rose with the sun, limping 'dot and go one'. 1861 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* I. viii. 188 The laborious dot-and-go-one walk occasioned by his lameness. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* i. xx, The conversation..hobbled along in the discontinuous, dot-and-go-one fashion that conversations sometimes affect.

Dot, v.² *rare*. [ad. mod.F. *doter*, after *Dot* sb.² The historical Eng. form was *Dot* v.² *trans.* To dower (a bride) with a marriage portion.

1887 E. GERARD *Land beyond Forest* (1888) II. 94 The empress undertook to dot every young gipsy girl who married a person of another race.

Dotage (dɒtɪdʒ). [app. f. *Dot* v.¹ or sb.¹ + -AGE. Cf. F. *radotage*.]

1. The state of one who dotes or has the intellect impaired, now esp. through old age; feebleness or

imbecility of mind or understanding; infatuation, folly; second childhood; senility. Also *transf.* 13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1425 Penne a dotage ful depe drof to his hert. *c1385 CHAUCER Wife's Prolog.* 709 Thanne sit he down, and writ in his dotage. That women kan nat kepe hir mariage. *c1430 LYDG. Hors. Shepe & G.* 156, I trowe he be falle in Dotage. *1579 LVLV Euphues* (Arb.) 158 Yr absurde dotage of him that thinketh ther is no god. *1618 BOLTON Florus* III. vii. (1636) 194 Hee had the reward of his dotage, for the Cretenians intercepted most part of his navie. *1766 GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xiv. The world is in its dotage. *1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 472 Now fast sinking into dotage.

b. A foolish or imbecile thought, word, or deed; a folly or stupidity.

a1599 SKELTON Repryc. 272 Deullysshe pages, Full of suche dotages. *1636 FRYNNE Unblish. Tim.* (1661) 89 This is a notorious dotage and untruth. *1778 FLETCHER Logica Gener.* 47 Enemies to his antinomian dotages. *1825 COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 233 note. A specimen of these Rabbinical dotages.

2. The action or habit of doting upon any one; foolish affection; excessive love or fondness.

c1440 Parlorage 4768 She ganne no nye fall wyth hym in dotage. *1490-85 MALORY Arthur* IV. i. Merlyn felle in a dotage on the damoisel. *1513 MORE Rich. III* (1883) 59 For a little wanton dotage vpon her parson. *1699 BURNET 39 Arz.* xxii. (1700) 242 A most excessive dotage upon them. *1814 BYRON Corsair* II. xiv. 66 Oh! that this dotage of his breast would cease!

b. An object doted upon, or regarded with excessive fondness.

1666 COKAINE Ovid I. iii. Dram. Wks. (1874) 224 You shall. Become Jove's dotage, and be Queen of heaven. *1821 BYRON Sardan.* II. i. He loved that gay pavilion,—it was ever His summer dotage. *1845 Whitehall* II. 7 Being his father's dotage.

Dotal (dōtāl), *a.* [ad. L. *dotalis*, *f.* *dōt-em* dowry, marriage portion, endowment; perh. immed. *a.* *F. dotal* (16th c.).] Pertaining to a dower, dowry, or marriage portion of a woman.

1513 DOUGLAS Æneis XI. vii. 182 Gif. this hald ryall Suld be thy dowry, and rich gif dotal. *1621 G. SANDYS Ovid's Met.* XIV. (1626) 296 Nor contend. for Latinus crowne, Nor dotal Kingdom. *1722 WOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* VIII. 156 note. There were witnesses, and dotal writings. *1873 MAINE Hist. Inst.* II. 320 The well-ascertained rules supplied by the written law for dotal settlements.

† **Dotant.** *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* *DOTE v.* + *-ANT* 1. Cf. *F. radotant*, pres. *imp.* = *DOTARD*.]

1607 SHAKS. Cor. v. ii. 47 Such a decay'd Dotant as you seeme to be.

Dotard (dōtārd), *sb.* and *a.* Also 5 *doterd*, 5-6 *dooterd*, -arde, (6 *dodard*), 6-7 *dottard*, 7-8 *dotard*. [In sense 1, *f.* *DOTE v.* + *-ARD*. See also note to sense 2.] *A. sb.*

1. An imbecile, a silly or stupid person; now, usually, one whose intellect is impaired by age; one who is in his dotage or second childhood.

c1385 CHAUCER Wife's Prolog. 331 For certeyn olde dotard by youre leue Ye shul haue queynte lyt ynogh at eue. *c1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* IX. 208 Thou were an olde dooterd and a foole. *1509 BARCLAY Skyp of Folyis* (1874) I. 47 Thou bynde dotard, these wordes holde thou styll. *c1610 RANDOLPH Eclog.* in *Fart S. P. Fas.* I (1848) 280 Dotard: you fowle on Pan's omniscience fall. *1725 POPE Odyss.* XX. 433 The dotard's mind To every sense is lost, to reason blind. *1866 MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlvii. 13 He declared that the dying man's disposition. was the act of an incapable dotard.

† b. One who dotes (on something); a doter.

1608 MARSTON Ant. & Mel. II. Wks. 1856 I. 25 That peevish dotard on thy excellence.

† 2. (Also *dottard*.) A tree that has lost its top or branches, and of which the trunk alone remains, more or less in a state of decay. Sometimes identified with *pollard*; sometimes apparently distinguished, as having lost its branches by damage or decay, and not by lopping or polling. *Obs.*

[It is doubtful whether this is the same word as sense 1; were it not that the synonymous *DODARD* is known only later, it would be natural to take that as the original word, from *DOD v.*, with *dottard*, *dotard*, as variants assimilated to this word.]

a1603 N. Riding Rec. (1894) 260 Warrants for the sale of dotards. *1626 BACON Sylva* § 586 We see almost all Overgrown-trees. are Pollards, or Dotards, and not Trees at their full Height. *1666 PETTY Taxes* 44 The same ill husbandry, as to make fuel of young saplings, instead of dotards and pollards. *1725 BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Willow*, A Willow Planted and well manag'd, may continue five and twenty years. Old rotten Dotards may be fell'd and easily supply'd.

B. adj. [*attrib.* use of the *sb.*]

1. Imbecile, silly; in senile decay or second childhood.

c1385 CHAUCER Wife's Prolog. 201 Olde dotard shrew. *1557 NORTH Guesard's Diall Pr.* Prolog. Aij b. I never sawe a more dootarde foole than Phormio. *1795 SOUTHEY Joas of Arc* III. 341 To please Your dotard fancies! *1876 A. D. MURRAY Charnwood* 143 My old aunt. has been very feeble and dotard all the winter.

† 2. Of a tree: Remaining as a decayed trunk without branches: see *A. 2. Obs.*

1595 BURGHLEY Let. in Reg. Merit. II. 108 The sale of some dotard trees. for their necessary fell. *1697 LUTTRELL Brief Ref.* (1857) IV. 202 A grant worth £20,000 of dotard trees in Needwood forest. *1797 BURNS Eccl. Law* (ed. 6) III. 486 If dotard trees are privileged, much more ought pollards.

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Hence **Dotardage**, **Dotardism**, **Dotardy** (*nonce-wds.*), the state of being a dotard; **Dotardly** *a.*, foolish, stupid; **Dotard-like** *a.*

1664 H. MORE Antid. agst. Idol. 38 That dull and dotardly sin of Idolatry. *1831 Lincoln Herald* 7 Oct. 4 Dotardism itself could go no further. *1839 S. WILBERFORCE in Times* 28 Feb. 12/3 Drivelling dotardage.

Dotarie, *obs.* form of **DOTERY**.

† **Dotate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also *-at*. [ad. L. *dōtāt-us* *pa. ppl.* of *dōtāre*: see next.] Endowed, bestowed. Used as *pa. ppl.*

1536 BELLENDEN Cron. Scot. (1821) I. Cosmog. p. xxxix, Glasgu. quhare ane nobill kirk is dotat richelle in honour of Sanct Mungow. *1560 in Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot.* III. (1677) 164 All things dotate to hospitality in times past.

Dotate, *v. rare.* [*f.* L. *dōtāre*, *dōtāt* to endow, *f. dōs*, *dōt-em* dowry.] *trans.* To endow.

1872 Daily News 26 Sept., Get our bishop elected, recognised, dotated.

Dotation (dōtē-jōn). [*a.* *F. dotation*, ad. L. *dōtation-em*, *n.* of action *f. dōtāre*: see prec.] The action of endowing; endowment.

c1380 WYCLIF Agst. Begg. Friars Sel. Wks. III. 513 Summe of hem receyven dymes and dotacions. *c1450 Mirror Saluacion* 4321 Haly sawles shal be dowyd be treble dotacionne. *1562 WINSET Cert. Tractates* III. Wks. 1888 I. 24 Among sa gret liberalite, and ryche dotacions maid in Scotland. *1605 BACON Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. § 8. 3 This dedicating of Foundations and Dotations to professors Learning, hath. had a Maligne aspect, and influence upon the growth of Sciences. *1767 BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xviii. 269 The. most considerable dotations of religious houses. *1833 MERIVALE Rom. Rep.* IX. (1867) 261 The measure embraced. a general dotation of the poorer citizens.

Dotance: see **DOUBTANCE**.

|| **Dotchin** (dōt-jin). Also 8 *dodgeon*, 9 *dodging*. [Corruption of the Cantonese name *toh-ch'ing* (in Court dialect *to-ch'ing*) *f. toh* to measure + *ch'ing* to weigh (N. A. Giles).] The name in the south of China for the small hand-steel-yard there used.

1696 Bowyear's Yrnl. at Cochín-China in Dalrymple *Orient. Rep.* (1808) I. 88 (Y.) For their Dotchin and Balance they use that of Japan. *1711 C. LOCKYER Trade in Ind.* v. 113 Never weigh your Silver by their Dotchins, for they have usually two Pair, one to receive, the other to pay by. *1809 R. LANGFORD Introd. Trade* 48 Dodgings. very similar to steelyards. *1833 J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* II. 204 The steelyard, resembling in form the little instrument in use amongst the Chinese, called the dotchins.

† **Dotte**, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* [*f.* *DOTE v.* 1: with sense 2 cf. *MDu.* *dote* folly, weakness of mind.]

1. A foolish or weak-minded person; a dotard.

a1590 Prov. Ælfred 422 in *O. E. Misc.* 128 Ich holde hine for dote [*v. r.* a dote] þat sayþ al his will. *c1300 Sir Beues* 217 Ajilt þe, treitour! þow olde dote! *c1460 Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 27 Hit is wonder that I last sich an old dote Alle doid. *15. Smyth & Dame* 325 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 213 Come forth, olde dote. *1630 Tinker of Turvey, Seamans T.* 103 How did his death-bed make him a doate!

2. A state of stupor; dotage.

1619 Z. Boyd Last Battell (1629) 529 (Jam.) Thus after as in a dote he hath tottered some space about, at last he falleth downe to dust.

3. A piece of folly. Cf. **DOTERY**.

1643 Plain English 18 The votes (to them now ridiculous and call'd dotes) passed against them.

Dote (dōt), *sb.* 2. *arch.* [*app.* *a.* 16th c. *F. dote*, var. of *dot*, ad. L. *dōt-em* (*dōs*) dowry; see *DOT sb.* 2.]

1. A woman's marriage portion; endowment; dowry. (Now usually superseded by *dot* from *Fr.*)

1515 MARY TUDOR Let. to Hen. VIII. in *Facsim. Nat. MSS.* II. vii, I am contented. to geue you all the hoole dote whiche was deluyered with me. *1538 STARKEY Eng. land* II. i. 151 To the dote of pore damosellys and vrygyns. *1676 COKE Circumcision Mustapha* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 347 Four Millions. of Dollars, which is her Dote. *1753 in Doran 'Mann' & 'Manners'* (1876) I. xv. 353 She. insisted upon the restitution of her Dote. *1858 FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 278 The amount of dotes and dowries. and other legal details, were elaborately discussed.

† 2. *fig.* (Usually in *pl.*) A natural gift or endowment. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent. Pref. 4 Through the dotes and qualities of the soule. *1580 SIDNEY Arcadia* III. (1622) 276 Extolling the goodly dotes of Mopsa. *1656 JEANES Fulm. Christ* 366 Cloathed with four glorious dotes, or endowments, impossibility, subtilty, agility, and clarity.

Dote, *dot* (dōt), *v.* 1. Forms: 3 *dotie* (*n.*), *doten*, 5 *doyt* (*e*), *doote*, 3- *dote*, 6- *doat*. [Early ME. *doten*, *dotien* (of which no trace is known in OE.), corresponds to *MDu.* *doten* to be crazy or silly, to dote. Kilian has, in same sense, *doten*, = *dutten*: cf. *mod. Du.* *dutten* to take a nap, to dote, *dutler* a doter, etc., also MHG. *lotzen* to take a nap (=-*dōtōjan*), Icel. *dotta* to nod from sleep.

The LG. stem *doten* was the source of OF. *radoter*, *mod. F.* *radoter* to rave, *dot*; the close parallelism of sense between *F. radoter*, *radot*, and Eng. *dote*, *dotied*, and the presence of Eng. derivatives with *F.* suffixes, as *dotage*, *dotant*, *dotery*=*F.* *dotage*, *radotant*, *radoterie*, show an intimate connexion between the *F.* and Eng. words, as if the latter were immediately from an AF. **doter* for OF. *radoter*.

1. *intr.* 1. To be silly, deranged, or out of one's wits; to act or talk foolishly or stupidly.

a1225 Ancr. R. 224 Heo ualleð. into deop þouht, so þet heo dotie. *a1225 Leg. Kath.* 2111 Hu nu, dame, dotestu? *1387 TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 403 Me semeth þat þey doteþ [*nih* *desipere* *videntur*]. *c1440 York Myst.* xxxi.

259 Whedir dote we or dremys? *1548 UDALL, etc. Erasim. Par. Acts* xxvi. 24 [Felix] sayd with a loud voice, Thou dotest Paul. *1611 BIBLE 1 Tim.* vi. 4 Doting [TINDALE, etc. wasteth his braynes] about questions, and strifes of wordes. *1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* III. 71 Every evening he. . . doted. *1798 COLERIDGE Fears in Solit.* v. 171 Others. . . Dote with a mad idolatry. *1871 R. ELLIS Catullus* xxv. 12 She. . . Doats, as hardly within her own possession.

2. Now *esp.* To be weak-minded from old age; to have the intellect impaired by reason of age. (Formerly only contextual.)

c1205 LAY. 3294 Me þunched þe alde mon wole dotie nou nan. *c1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2404 My fader in elde dotes. *c1440 Promp. Parv.* 128/1 Doton, or dote for age, *deliro*. *1530 PALSGR.* 525/2, I dote for age, as olde folkes do, *je me radote*. *1593 DRAYTON Eclog.* vi. 29 Thou dot'st in thy declining Age. *c1710 C. FIENNES Diary* (1888) 301 The parson. is now old and doates. *1819 CRABBE T. of Hall* II. Wks. 1834 VI. 39 We grow unfitted for that world and dote.

3. To be infatuatedly fond of; to bestow excessive love or fondness on or upon; to be foolishly in love. Const. † *of* (*obs.* rare), *upon*, *on*.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes 129 Thyngis that a prynce ought to eschewe. . . the therde, dotyng of women. *1530 PALSGR.* 525/2 It is a gret madnesse to dote upon an other mans wyfe. *1589 WARNER Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx. (1612) 149 Not one but wexed amorous, yea euen Diana doted. *1591 SHAKS. Two Gent.* IV. iv. 87 You doate on her, that cares not for your loue. *1633 MASSINGER Dk. Milan* III. ii. A fine she-waiter. . . that doted Extremely of a gentleman. *1742 YOUNG Ni. Th.* I. 277 How distant oft the thing we doat on most, From that for which we doat, Felicity! *1837 HOWITT Rur. Life* III. iv. (1862) 255 Where lies the mother on whom I doated, and who doated on me.

4. To decay, as a tree. *Obs. exc. dial.* Cf. **DOTED** 2, **DOTING** *ppl. a.* 3, **DOTARD** 2.

c1480 Pallad. on Husb. I. 752 The seed of thorn in hit wol dede and dote. *1893 E. COUES Lewis & Clark's Exped.* 951 note. In North Carolina. . . it is said of trees dead at the top, that they are doted, or have doted.

II. *trans.* † 5. To cause to dote; to drive crazy; to befool, infatuate. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alch. v. xxxiii. in Ashm. (1652) 156 Dotyng the Merchants that they be fayne To let them go. *1579 TOMSON Calvin's Sermon* Tim. 62a/1 Vse no babbling to dote mens heades vpon. *1580 SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 103 If my miserable speeches haue not alreadie doted you. *a1611 BEAUM. & FL. Maid's Trag.* III. ii, Why wilt thou dote thyself Out of thy life?

† 6. To say or think foolishly. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN Decades 46 Hee openinge his mouthe. . . doateth that the Zemes spake to hym duryng the tyme of his traunce. *1612 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* III. 2 Whatsoeuer the Manichees haue doated to the contrarie.

† 7. To love to excess; to bestow extravagant affection on. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 73 b/2 Whan he was olde he so doobted and loued hem. *1673 Rules of Civility* 108 Endure a little hunger, and not dote and indulge their appetites as they do.

Dote, *v.* 2. *Sc.* Now *rare*. Also 6 *dot*, *doit*. [*a.* *F. doter* (13th c.), ad. L. *dōtāre* to endow, portion, *f. dōt-em*. See also *DOT v.* 2, in *mod. use*.]

† 1. *trans.* To endow with riches, dignities, etc.

1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. II. 188 And dot thame [Kirkmen] with far moir dignitie, Na euir tha had. *1549 Compt. Scot.* xvi. 141 Pepil that ar dotit vitht rason. *1620 W. SCOT Apol. Narr.* (1846) 39 He was not so liberally doted with understanding. *1623 COCKERAM, Doted*, endowed.

2. To grant or give as an endowment.

1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. II. 616 How King Malcolm foundit ane Kirk. . . and doittit to it mony Landis. *1636 Scot. Canons in Land's Wks.* (1853) V. 602 Lands. . . doted to pious and holy uses. *c1771 in Spectator* 4 June (1892) 781/2 A new cup. was presented, or 'doted' to the parish. *1864 TWEEDIE Lakes, etc. of Bible* 209 Abila was doted and confirmed to several members of the Herod family.

Dote, *obs.* form of **DOT**.

Doted, **doated** (dōtē-tēd), *ppl. a.* Also 8 *dotted*, 9 *dooted*. [*f.* *DOTE v.* 1 + *-ED* 1: cf. *learned*.]

† 1. Stupid, foolish, in second childhood, dotard.

13. E. E. Allit. P. C. 196 What þe deuel hatz þou don, doted wrecþ? *c1400 Rom. Rose* 4007 She was past al that passage And was a doted thing bi-comen. *a1533 LD. BERNERS Huon* lxxxii. 242, I haue. . . meruayle that I see you so dotyd. *1621 BURTON Anat. Met.* II. iv. II. ii, All such as were crased, or any way doted. *1728 P. WALKER Life Peden* (ed. 3) Pref. 25 In his dotted old Age.

† b. Infatuated, infatuatedly fond. *Obs.*

1550 CRANMER Defence 115 b, The people beynge superstitiously enamored and doted vpon the Masse. *1583 GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* xlviii. 286 They continue doted in it.

2. Of a tree: Decayed inside, unsound. Now *dial.* and *technical*. (Cf. **DOTARD** 2.)

1466 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) III. 93 White oke, not doted, nor storvyn. *1559 MORWING Etymon.* 3 Woode whether it be rotten and doated, or sound. *1787 BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 19 Found. in the hollow of these trees when doated and rotten. *1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Doted*, [said of] timber rendered unsound by fissures. *1883 C. F. SMITH in Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 47 *Doted*, 'decayed inside,' of a tree, quite common in. Southern States. *1893 Westm. Gaz.* 5 June 6/3 Doated. . . full of large knots, ugly shakes. . . this class of wood is sold in large quantities at the public auctions in the City.

† **Dotthead**. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *DOTE sb.* 1 + *HEAD*. Cf. *dolthead*.] = **DOTARD** A. 1.

1530 TINDALE Pract. Prel. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 265 The dotthead was beside himself and whole out his mind.

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Dotel (le : see DOTTLE sb.¹ and ².
Dotepol, var. of DODDYPOLL, Obs.
Doter, doater (dō'tai). [f. DOTE v.¹ + -ER¹ : influenced by *dotard*.] One who dotes.

1. A person of enfeebled intellect ; a dotard.
 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 910 He had never seen a greater doter then Phormio. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 138 These bee the comforts of being famous : let Doaters bee ambitious of it. c 1720 EARL OF AILESBUURY *Mem.* (1890) 607 A poor old doater. 1831 LAMB *Let. Wks.* (1865) xviii. 171 Munden dropped the old man, the doater.

2. One who dotes on ; one foolishly fond.
 1552 HULOT, Doter or folower of women, *mulierarius*. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. ix. (1712) 27 Aristotle, who was no doter on a Deity. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 570 Patron of pleasure ! doater on delight ! 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 25 No doter upon the dead and gone.

Hence † **Doteress**, a female doter.
 1668 EVELYN tr. *Fraser's Perfect Paint.* Pref. (R. Supp.) An old Doteress, who had only slaves in her service.
 † **Dotery, doterie**, Obs. [f. DOTE v. : cf. F. *radoterie*.] Doting ; stupidity, infatuation, folly.

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* x. 143 God (say they) draweth the forme out of the Abillie of the matter. Let us examine this doterie yet further. 1593 DRAVTON *Shepherds Garl.* (N.) These... spenden day and night in doterie.

Doth (dɒp), arch. 3rd pers. pres. ind. of Do.
Dothier, dial. form of DODDER.

|| **Dothienenteritis** (dɒ'pien,entē'rai'tis). Path. Also (erron.) *dothin-*. [mod. f. Gr. *dothiv* boil, abscess + ENTERITIS.] Inflammation of certain intestinal glands, characteristic of typhoid fever.
 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* i. 289 The disease diagnosed in both instances... was dothienenteritis.

Dotl, var. of DHOTI, loin-cloth.

Doting, doating, vbl. sb. [f. DOTE v.¹ + -ING¹.] The action of the verb DOTE.

1. Action characteristic of a weak or enfeebled intellect ; imbecility, stupidity ; an instance of this.
 c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 128/1 Dotynge, desipencia. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 85 b, Dotynge is... when a man, through error of his mynde, swerueth from reason. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 51/2 An alteration and warre betweene the king of England and Lewes of France, through the doting of both parts. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian*. Pref. I am not yet arrived to the age of doting. 1833 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) 317 Can these [verses] be doctored into any thing available, or are they doting?

2. The bestowal of foolish affection (upon) ; fond attachment.

1622 DOWNE *Serm.* xvi. 161 Such is our passionate Doting upon this World. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepis Sci.* 53 Dogmatizing, and fond doating upon Authorities.

Hence **Doting-piece**, one who is doted on.
 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) i. xxxii. 329 My sister B— is my doting-piece. 1830 GODWIN *Cloudesley* i. vi. 109 He was his father's doting-piece.

Doting, doating, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That dotes.

1. Weak-minded, foolish, stupid, imbecile.
 1480 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iv. x. 257 Folysh moeynynges and doting opynnyons. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecc.* vii. 25 The errorre of dotinge foolles. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 366 Ignorant and doting surmises. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 297 The last resource of female weakness, of helpless infancy, of doting decrepitude. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 273 With silly children, and doting grandmothers.

2. Foolishly or extravagantly fond.

1577 St. Aug. *Manual* (Longm.) i. Loving and yet not doting. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* in Dodsley O. P. (1780) XL. 497 They are still the most dotingst husbands. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* i. i. Wks. 1757 II. 210 No picture, by the doating eye To be survey'd. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* ii. 221 You give us doating mothers.

3. Of trees : Decaying from age.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 32 The old wood, found commonly in doating Birches. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Doting-Tree*. a Tree almost worn out with age. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. xi. 109 An old doting oak.

Hence **Dotingly adv.**, in a doting manner or degree : infatuatedly ; fondly.

1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 123 b, Thei dotyngly loued all that was their awne. 1608 T. MORTON *Pream. Encounter* 128 So dotyngly vaine in ostentation of his owne wit. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* lvii. 165 None more superstitious and dotyngly stupid. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 85 The duke... became dotyngly fond of his wife.

Dotish, doatish, a. arch. [f. DOTE sb.¹ + -ISH.] Silly, imbecile, stupid, childish.

1509 BARCLAY *Skyp of Fols* (1874) i. 86 Than comys in an other with his dotyshe brayne. 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 145 In this dotish simplicitie, he shewed himselfe as verie a clowne. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 495 A mad dotish fellow. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc., Characteristics* (1872) IV. 30 The tongue as in doatish forgetfulness maunders low.

Hence **Dotishness**, silliness, childishness.
 1598 FLORIO, *Bambolita*, childishness, dotishness. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 272 A great piece of dotishness and stupidity.

Dotkin, variant of DODKIN, coin.

Dotlet, a little or tiny dot : see -LET.

Doutouse, Dotrel, -elle, obs. ff. DOUBTOUS, DOTTEREL.

Dotrinal, -ine, obs. ff. DOCTRINAL, DOCTRINE.

Dottable, a. Capable of being dotted.

1844 TUPPER *Twins* xxiv. 175 Charles' letter... was... less warm, less dotted with stars.

Dotard, obs. or dial. f. DOTARD, sense 2.

Dotted (dɒtəd), ppl. a. [f. DOT v.¹ + -ED¹.] 1. Formed or traced by dots.

1772-84 COOK *Voy.* II. ii. vii. (R.), Some few places, which are here, and in other parts of the chart, distinguished by a dotted line. 1869 PHILLIPS *Lesur.* vii. 177 One such cone is represented by a dotted outline.

2. Marked or covered with or as with dots.

1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 404 The back-ground... is dotted or stippled. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 310 Elytra a little longer than the abdomen, dotted. 1872 P'CESS ALICE *Mem.* 12 Nov. (1884) 287 The wide plateau looked dreary and sad - dotted all over with graves.

3. Furnished with a dot.

1837 PENNY *Cycl.* IX. 104/1 s.v. *Dot*, Thus a double dotted minim is equal to three crotchets, and a quaver. 1869 OUSELEY *Counter.* v. 27 Three minims are placed in every bar, against one dotted semibreve in the canto fermo.

Dottel : see DOTTLE sb.²

Dotter (dɒ'tai), sb. [f. DOT v. + -ER¹.] One who or that which dots ; an instrument for making dots ; spec. a hand-instrument used in embossing letters for the blind.

1832 *Examiner* 583/1 A musician may be created on any emergency with a dotter and ruled paper. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. i. 84/1 Put on the eyes (in bird's-eye map) by dabbing with the dotter. 1883 N. SHEPARD *Geo. Eliot's Ess.* Intro. 13 A dotter of I's and crosser of T's.

Dotter, v. Obs. or dial. [Related to DODDER and TOTTER.] *infr.* To move unsteadily and infirmly ; to totter ; to fall in a tottering way.

c 1440 *Avou. Arth.* xvi. He began to dotur and dote Os he hade keghet scathe. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1109 The duk dottered to the ground, On erthe swiftilly he s wound. 1524 in Ramsay *Evergreen* i. 213 With Grief... I dottard owre on Sleip. 1790 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 112 (Jam.) Willy dottart by himsel Among the hens.

Dottered, a. App. an obsolete and dialect form of DOTARD a. : Decayed, tottering, or worn out with age.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 358 b, Dottered Busardly fables of Purgatory. 1884 *Gd. Words* May 324/2 To frighten crows... is... child's play or work for old dottered men.

Dotterel (dɒ'trəl), **dottril** (dɒ'trəl). Forms:

5-6 dotrell(e), dottrille, 6 dotterelle, 6-7 dot(e)rel, dot(t)erell, dottrill, 7 dottril(l), 7-9 dotteril(l), 8 dottrill, 6- dotterel, dottril. [f. DOTE v.¹, the suffix appears to be the same as in *cokerel*, *mongrel*, *pickerel*, see -REL. It is not clear whether sense 1 or sense 2 is the original : sense 1 appears to be the more frequent, and in some cases at least sense 2 is evidently treated as transf. from it.]

1. A species of plover (*Eudromia morinellus*) : so called from the apparent simplicity with which it allows itself to be approached and taken.

(Collective pl. *dotterel* : cf. *snipe*, etc.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 128/1 Dottrille, byrde, *finigus*. 1506 *Filigr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 65 b, This dotrell is a lytell fonde byrde, for it helpeth in maner to take it selfe. 1611 DRAVTON *Paucegr. Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, As men take Dottrils, so hast thou ta'n us. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 243 The Dottril, of whom they say, that whatsoever is done in the sight of her, shee will exactly imitate. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 515 The Dottril appears in spring and in autumn. 1849 C. STURT *Exped. Centr. Australia* i. 311 We passed several flights of dotterel making to the south. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herw.* II. xi. 186 Laughing at the dotrell as they anticked on the mole hills.

2. A silly person, one whose intellect is decayed, a dotard. Sometimes with *fig.* reference to 1. (Now only dial.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 128/1 Dottrille. *idem* quod Dotarde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 104/2 A Dottrille, *desipa*. 1547-64 BAULWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palf.) i. x. Thy words saunour of old idle dottrills tales. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxx. 489 Being a misbegotten generation, they take monkes and old dotterelles for their fathers. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* i. i. Wks. 1728 I. 344 A paralytick coughing decrepid Dotrel. 1828 *Craven Dialect*, *Dotterill*, an old doating fellow.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Foolish, stupid, doting.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 360 b, This dottrill hierarchy of Rome. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 83 Lest the toung of it [a buckle] catch their owne dottrill skins.

3. A dotted tree : so *dotterel* tree, now dial.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 137 Som old dotterell trees. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Elegy Sir W. Sidney* 108 Doe not we take the timber for our turn, And leave the dotrells, in their time to burn? 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* i. 52 When he... Has mixt with them [Shepherds] beneath a dotterel-tree. 1868 J. W. BURGON *Provinc. Bedfordshire* in *Bedf. Times* (Mar.), *Dottril* or *Dottril-tree*, a tree without a head, a pollard. Called a *dotder tree* in the north of the county.

Hence **Dotterellism**.
 1611 COTGR., *Niaiserie*, simplicitie, sillinesse, childishness, dotterellisme.

Dotting (dɒ'tɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. DOT v.¹ + -ING¹.]

1. The making of dots, or covering of a surface with dots ; also, *concr.* markings so produced.

1834 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. (1840) 444 An exceedingly delicate and uniform dotting or stippling of the sky by points of light. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* vi. (1875) 163 The attempts to imitate the shading of a fine draughtsman by dotting. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 722/1 *Dotting*, a form of engraving in which geographical divisions on maps are shown by interrupted lines or series of dots.

2. A jotting down (with pen or pencil).

1773 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* Sept., I must give you this last week all in a lump, for I have no time for daily dottings.

3. *Comb.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 722/1 *Dotting-pen*, a pen having a roulette which makes dots or detached marks on the paper over which it is drawn.

Dottle (dɒ'tl), sb.¹ and a. Now Sc. In 4-6 dotel. [f. DOTE v.¹ or sb.¹ : see -LE.]

A. sb. A fool or dotard ; a silly person.

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1517 Penne be dotel on dece drank. 1562 *Burn. Paules Ch.* in *Pilkington's Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 186 A drunken dotel. 1894 J. MENZIES *Our Town* viii. 85 'Your veesits to the auld dottle.'

B. *adj.* In a state of dotage ; silly, crazy. Sc.

1808-18 in JAMIESON. 1820 St. Kathleen III. 162 (Jam.) Ye dottle man. 1895 IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* IV. i. 147 'Till he be criddle an' dottle (crazy). Hence **Dottled** ppl. a., (Sc.) in the state of dotage.

1825 in JAMIESON.

Dottle, dottel (dɒ'tl), sb.² [app. dim. of Dor sb.¹ : cf. DIT v.]

† 1. A plug ; = DOSSIL i. Obs.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 127/2 Dottle, stoppyng of a vesselle (dottle, H. dossell, P.), *ducillus, ductildus*. 1743 MAXWELL *Sel. Trans. Soc. Impr. Knowl. Agric. Scot.* 284 (Jam.) Have a tub, with a small hole in the bottom of it, wherein put a cork or dottle in the under end.

2. The plug of tobacco ash remaining in the bottom of a pipe after smoking. (orig. Sc.)

1825 in JAMIESON. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* vi. (D.), A snuffer-tray containing scraps of half-smoked tobacco, 'pipe dottles', as he called them. 1890 R. KIPLING *Soldiers Three*, *Black Jack* (ed. 6) 84 Ortheris shot out the red-hot dottle of his pipe on the back of his hairy fist. 1894 DOYLE *S. Holmes* 214 His before-breakfast pipe, which was composed of all the plugs and dottles left from his smokes of the day before.

Dottrel : see DOTTEREL.

† **Dottry**, Obs. [var. of DOTERY.] Doting ; impairment of the intellect. So **Dottrified** a., rendered doting.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 298 Losse of right wits, feeblenesse of braine, dottry, phrensie. 185. OUTRAM *Legal & other Lyrics* (1887) 82 Dottrified senility.

Dotty (dɒ'ti), a. [f. DOT sb.¹ + -Y¹.]

1. Consisting of or characterized by dots ; dot-like.

1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 763/2 That dotty softness, which confers so... natural a character on the flesh. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 80 A low dotty underwood that grew thickly in the gorges.

2. Of unsteady, uneven or feeble gait, as from stiffness or lameness. Hence *fig.* Feeble in mind, silly.

1870 *Sportsman* 9 Apr. (Farmer), He begins to go a little stiff in his limbs and dotty on his feet. 1884 *Daily Tel.* 9 Apr. 2/6 (ibid.) He [a race-horse] pulled up in a dotty condition. 1885 *Standard* 13 Mar. 6/6, I am not mad, drunk, or dotty.

Hence **Dottness**, unsteadiness of gait.

1888 *Matlock Visiting List* 29 Aug. 3/3 An amount of dottness like the lurching of a landsman on a rolling steamer.

Dotty-pol : see DODDYPOLL.

Doty, a. dial. [related to DOTE v.¹ 4, DOTARD 2.] (See *quots.*)

1883 *Philad. Telegraph* XL No. 44. 8 A log may be doty in places, and even hollow, and yet have... good timber in it. 1889 HURST *Horsham Sussex Gloss.*, *Doty*, decayed with age and crumbling, said of wood.

Dou, obs. Sc. form of DOWE, Dow.

Douager, -ier, obs. forms of DOWAGER.

Doual, Douan : see DUAL, DIVAN.

|| **Douane** (du'an, dwan). [Fr. : = It. *dogana*, *dogana*, lingua Franca *douana*, from Arabic : see DIVAN.] A custom-house (in France or the Mediterranean countries).

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dovane*... the name of the Custom-house of Lyons ; hence also any Custom or Import. 1671 CHARENTE *Let. Customs* 25 Lions. so fame, that they went up and down our Douane, or the Christians Warehouse amongst our Antilopes. 1828 [J. R. BERT] *Italy* 74 The douane of Bufalora I found sufficiently vexatious.

Hence || **Douanier** (dwanyer). [Fr.] A custom-house officer (in France or, by extension, elsewhere).

1739 GRAY *Let. Poems* (1775) 65 The entrance is guarded by certain vigilant dragons, called Douaniers. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 293 You have even made the douaniers of Dover relent.

|| **Douar, dowar** (dū'ar). Also *douwar*, *douah*, *dooar*. [a. Arab. دُوَارٌ *dūār*, in F. *douar*.]

A small encampment of Arab tents grouped in a circle round a central enclosure for the cattle.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 176 Those who dwell in *dou-wars* or *kraals*. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 64 Near Tuarick town and Arab douar spread. 1866 AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 168 Straight through a dowar's ground The Chieftain rode.

Douare, obs. form of DOWER sb.²

Doub, var. DOOB, a kind of Indian grass.

Doub (be, Doubelet, obs. ff. DUB, DOUBLET.

Double (dʌ'b'l), a. (*adv.*) Forms : 3-7 *duble*, *doble*, 3-*double* (4-7 *dowble*, 6-7 *dubbel* ; with 30 variants in -bb-, -el-, -il(l)-, -ul(l)-, -ylle, etc.) [ME. a. OF. *duble*, *doble*, later *double* = Pr. Sp. *doble*, It. *doppio* : -L. *duplus* twice as much, double, f. *du-o* two + -plus from root *ple-* to fill.]

A. adj.

1. Consisting of two members, things, or sets combined; twofold; forming a pair, paired, coupled; made of two layers of material, as a garment, etc. Often, with a sing. sb., equivalent to 'two' or 'a couple of' with plural sb.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1528 (Cott.) Lameth..bigam was wit dubul vifje. 1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 125 Janus with double face. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xiv. 60 It es wele walled aboute with a dowble wall. 1513 *MORE* in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 830 To have a double string for his Bowe. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* III. ii. 209 Like to a double cherry. Two louty berries molded on one stem. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 50 A double wreath shall crown our Cesar's Brows; Two differing Trophies, from two different Foes. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 140 P 5 Is Dimple spelt with a single or double P? 1803 *WORDSW. Yarrow Unvisited vi.* Let.. The swan on still St. Mary's Lake float double, swan and shadow! 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 85 Boots ..of double leather. 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick.* iii. Nickleby gave a double knock. 1871 *ROBY Lat. Gram.* I. v. 22 After Cicero and Caesar's time the double i had a different meaning.

b. Folded, doubled; bent, 'doubled up', stooping much forward.

1490 *Bk. Curstace* 659 in *Babees Bk.* 321 Jo ouer nape schalle dowbule be layde. 1494 *Act 11 Hem. VII.* c. 23 Neither .. should be laid double in packing. 1719 *De Foz Crasse* II. xii. I struck my double fist against the side. 1881 *Ord. St. John. Ambulance Dept.* On triangular bandage, Place a piece of lint double over the wound. *Mod.* He was bent double with pain.

c. Having some essential part double, as a two-edged ax, a carriage with two seats, an eagle figured with two heads, etc. Also applied to a horse that carries two persons (see *HORSE*).

1469 *Househ. Ord.* 99 Of double horses xxxviii Of hackneyss xij. 1590 *NASHE Pasquil's Apol.* I. C. ij. Mounted vpon their dubble Geldings, with theyr Wiues behinde them. 1700 *DRYDEN Ovid's Met.* IX. (R.) The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen. 1791 in *Mad. D'Arbly Diary Aug.* My daughter and I rode a double horse. 1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Bos* (1850) 218 1/2 The double-fly was ordered to be at the door .. at nine o'clock. 1890 *Vesper Bk.* (Burns & Oates) Pref. 12 The Office .. is said to be Double when the Antiphon is sung entire both before and after each Psalm. 1861 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 45 The Imperial double eagle .. in all its ugliness.

d. Of flowers: Having the number of petals increased to twice the number or more by conversion of stamens and carpels into petals.

In the case of some *Compositae*, as the dahlia: Having the ligulate florets increased at the expense of the tubular. 1576 *LYTTE Dodoens* II. x. 159 By often setting they [Campions] waxe very double. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 Single and double Hepatica. 1795 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Rose Tree*, The Striped Rose does not grow so double as the Dutch. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 489 Petals in several rows, resembling a double flower. 1840 *HOOD Miss Kilmansegg, Her Honeymoon* ix. A double dahlia delights the eye.

e. Double of: corresponding or correlative to. *rare.* (Cf. *DOUBLE sb.* 2.)

[1611 *BIBLE Eccles.* xlii. 24 All things are double one against another.] 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Ser.* ix. (1877) 186 There could not be a more striking instance of things being double one of another.

2. Having a twofold relation or application; occurring or existing in two ways or respects; of two kinds; dual; sometimes = ambiguous (see also *DOUBLE MEANING*).

a 1285 *Anscr. R.* 70 Euerich urideie .. holdeð silence, bute 3if hit be double feste. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 660 (Cott.) O double ded þan sal see dei. 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* v. 898 With double wordes slewe, Swich as men clepe 'a word with two visages'. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 274 He hath ordeined of his sleight Measure double and double weight. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI (an. 36) 172 Fye on double ententement, and cloked adulation. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 10 This Arsenicum is double, one ashie colour, and the other .. like Golde. 1658 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 8 The word *kyon*, admitting a double construction, sheep and apple. 1751 *JORTIN Sermon* (1771) V. ii. 43 A double incitement to goodness. 1837 *MARRIAT Dog-fend* lii. He .. is a double traitor. 1868 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* IV. § 26 (1879) 143 The Earth .. has a double movement, turning round its own axis while it travels round the Sun.

3. Twice as much or many; of twice the measure or amount; multiplied by two. *Const.* of (formerly *over*, to); also *ellipt.* with prep. omitted, and thus = twice.

c 1305 *Pilate* 21 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 111 He þoste if he hit slowe: þat hit were double wo. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 5 Than suld storys that susthate wer. Hawe doubill plesance in heryng. 1844 *CAXTON Fables of Avian* 17 The double parte or as moche more ageyne. 1513 *MORE Rich. III.* (1883) 123 The kyng his armie was double to all this. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI (an. 39) 186 b. He .. should have .. double wages. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Kings* ii. 9 Let a double portion of thy spirit be vpon me. 1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* II. (1645) 126 Let the excess .. be but .. double over his that commeth next unto him. 1648 *CROMWELL Lett.* 20 Nov., Their fault who have appeared in this summer's business is certainly double to theirs who were in the first. 1712 *W. ROGERS Voy.* 5 We had now above double the number of Officers usual in Privateers. 1807 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) II. 38 Offering about double pay to what the 'Annual' gives. 1838 *DE MORGAN Ess. Probab.* 147 The average error of the first .. is double of that of the second. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 592 His army .. might easily have been increased to double the number.

4. Of (or about) twice the ordinary size, strength, value, etc., or that denoted by the simple word;

of extra size, strength, or amount. Chiefly in technical names of various products, as beer, vessels, cannon, coins, sizes of paper, etc.

1479 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 246 Clavis vocatis dowbills- spikynge. 1495 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 284, ij. dovbulle glasses. c 1500 *Blount's Test.* in Halliwell *Nugae Poet.* to Sengle bere, and othir that is dowble. c 1505 *LINDSAY* (Pitcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 108 Small artillery, that is to say myand .. quarter-falcon .. double-dogs. 1608 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 11 Guerdone with twentie thousand double pistolets. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* I. ii. 14 A voice potential, As double as the Duke's. 1667 *Lond. Gas.* No. 218 1/4 A double shallop from Dieppe bound for Nants. 1686 *Ibid.* No. 2139 1/4 Two double Tankards, Three single ones. 1773 *WILLIAMSON in Phil. Trans.* LXV. 100 Within the thickness of double-post paper. 1844 *BYRON Juan* xvi. lxvii. A mighty mug of .. double ale. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* III. 497 Foolscap, 164 by 134 [inches] .. double foolscap, 27 by 17. 1887 *Standard* 18 May 3/2 A new coin, to be called a Double-Florin.

b. *Mus.* In names of musical instruments, organ-stops, etc.: Sounding an octave lower in pitch.

(A pipe, string, etc. of twice the length of another (*ceteris paribus*) gives a note an octave lower; hence this use.)

1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* I. i. 3 Those below Gam-ut are called Double Notes as Double F fa ut .. being Eights or Diapasons to those above. 1880 *W. H. STONE* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 458 Double bassoon .. in pitch an octave below the ordinary bassoon. 1880 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms.* Double-trumpet, an organ reed-stop .. an octave lower in pitch than the 8-ft. trumpet.

c. *Mil.* Applied to a pace in marching.

Double time: formerly, a pace of 150 steps in the minute, i.e. twice the number of those in slow time. According to the regulations at present (1896) in force in the British Army it consists of 165 steps of 33 inches (= 453 1/2 ft.) to the minute. In the U.S. Army (according to Funk & Wagnall) *double time* has recently superseded *double-quick* (q.v.) and is fixed at 180 steps of 36 inches a minute.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 21 The Double March .. is 150 steps in the minute, each of 36 inches. 1851 *J. S. MACAULAY Field Fortif.* 163 They are immediately to return at a double pace. 1853 *SROCKLEBER Milit. Encycl.* s. v. *Pace*, In quick time, 108 paces .. are taken in a minute .. in slow time, seventy-five .. In double time, 150.

5. Acting in a double manner, i.e. in two ways at different times, openly and secretly, or in profession and practice; characterized by duplicity; false, deceitful. (See also *DOUBLE-DEALING*.)

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xi. 2 Dubbil hert when a fals man thynkis an & says a noþer. c 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 87 He was double in love and nothing pleyne. 14 .. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 121 With dowbult tongis and detraction. 1503 *HAWES Examp. Virt.* I. xvi. (Arb.) 9 They .. are .. euermore fals and double. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. vii. 192 God is the Judge. .. He sounds the deepest of the doubtless heart. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) I. 436 He was .. either very double or very inconstant. 1866 *Geo. ELIOT F. Holt* II. 213 To act with doubleness towards a man whose own conduct was double.

6. Special Phrases, chiefly technical.

Double action: action in two directions, by two methods, or by the agency of two parts, etc.; *spec.* in *Steam-engine*, application of the steam power to both sides of the piston: see *DOUBLE-ACTING*. *Double algebra*: algebra which deals with two sets of quantities or relations (e.g. real and imaginary quantities, lengths and directions of lines, or quantities referred to two independent units). *Double change* (*Bell-ringing*): one in which two pairs of bells change places; = *DOUBLE sb.* 3 b. *Double common time* (*Music*): time or rhythm in which each bar is equal to two bars of common time (8 crotchets in a bar). *Double cone* (*Arch.*): applied to a moulding composed of truncated cones joined base to base and top to top. *Double consonant* (*Phonology*): two of the same consonant coming together, as in *fully*; also = *double letter* (a) below. *Double demisemiquaver*: a note of half the duration of a demisemiquaver; properly called *semidemisemiquaver* (Stainer & Barrett, 1880). *Double first* (*University colloq.*): a place in the first class in each of two final examinations in different subjects; one who takes such a place: see *FIRST A. 7 c.* *Double floor*: see *quot.* *Double land* (*Naut.*): see *quot.* 1867. *Double letter*: (a) a letter of the alphabet denoting two sounds, as *x* (= *ks*), *ψ* (= *ps*); (b) in *Printing*, two letters combined in one type, as *ff*; *i*; *j*; (c) a letter written on two sheets and charged double postage (*obs.*). † *Double organ*: an organ with two manuals (*obs.*). *Double point*: in the Higher Geometry, a point common to two branches of a curve, or at which the curve has two tangents (real or imaginary); a node, cusp, or conjugate point; also an analogous point on a curved surface. *Double sives*: (a) two sives thrown at once with a pair of dice; (b) the ordinary game at dominoes, in which the highest piece is the double six; (c) a size of tallow candles. *Double snipe*: sportsman's name for the greater snipe, *Gallinago major*. *Double spar*: a name for Iceland spar, as being double-refracting. *Double star* (*Astron.*): two stars so near (really or visually) as not to be separately visible without a telescope; esp. when forming a physically connected system (distinctively called *Binary*). *Double-stopping* (*Music*): the simultaneous sounding of two notes (strictly, of two 'stopped' notes) on two strings of a violin or other instrument of that class; notes so played are called *double-stops*. *Double tens* (*pl.*): name for a large kind of nail. To work double tides: see *TIDE*. *Double time*: see 4 c. *Double U*: name of the letter *W*.

Also in many other phrases, as *double bar*, *d. curvature*, *d. entry*, *d. Gloucester*, *d. question*, *d. refraction*, *d. shuffle*, *d. tooth*, etc., etc., for which see the substantive element.

1849 *DE MORGAN Double Algebra* v. 117 All the symbols which in single algebra denote numbers or magnitudes, in double 'algebra' denote lines, and not merely the lengths of lines, but their directions. 1884 *R. H. School Recreat.* 91 Make a Change. The single, by changing two Notes .. the double by changing Four .. which is however called One double 'Change, and not two changes. 1872 *ELLACOMBE Ch. Bells Devon* iii. 39 About the year 1657, double changes

came into practice. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 4/3 The time of the piece is double 'common time, but here and there a bar of three semibreves is put in. 1897 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 9 Double Consonants, 1, 2. 1861 *TROLOPE Barometer* T. xviii, A son from college with all the fresh honours of a double 'first. 1868 *HOLME LEE B. Geoffrey* xxx. 158, I shall come out a double-first. 1842-76 *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* § 2019 A double 'floor consists in its thickness of three tiers of timbers, which are called *binding joists* (these perform the office of girders), *bridging joists*, and *ceiling joists*. 1712 *W. ROGERS Voy.* 275 The largest Island .. appears to be high double 'Land. 1807 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Double-land*, that appearance of a coast when the sea-line is bounded by parallel ranges of hills, rising inland one above the other. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 303 note, Simonides .. devised also these double 'letters in the Greeke Alphabete (namely *ξ*, *ψ*, *θ*). 1753 *Scots Mag.* July 328 1/2 The rates of double letters, are always double; of treble letters, treble. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* v. ii. The postman who was just coming to the door with a double letter. 1613 *Organ Specif. Worcester Cathedral*, Ye .. double 'organs in ye Cathedral church of Worcester. 1797-91 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Double 'point*. 1872 *B. WILLIAMSON Diff. Calc.* xiv. (1873) § 206 No cubic can have more than one double point. 1870 *HARDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle* 91 The ordinary game—technically termed 'double 'sices'—is played with 28 dominoes. 1870 *Lond. Soc. Sept.* 264 A small order for colza, or double sices, or Souchong. 1840 *HOOD Miss Kilmansegg, Her Honeymoon* xi. A double barrel and double 'snipes Give the sportsman a duplicate pleasure. 1877 *ROSENTHAL Muscles & Nerves* 15 Iceland-spar or, as it is also called, double 'spar. 1781 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 101 The second class of double 'stars. 1890 *C. A. YOUNG Elem. Astron.* xiii. § 462 Stars may be double in two ways, optically and physically .. the majority of double stars must be really physically connected. 1880 *P. DAVID* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 459 The term 'double 'stopping' .. is .. indiscriminately used for any double sounds, whether produced with or without the aid of the open strings. The playing of double 'stops is one of the most difficult parts of the technique of the violin. 1611 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.* For haulfe a honndred of dubell 'tennes, xd. 1717 *TABOR in Phil. Trans.* XXX. 559 Large Iron Nails, .. not quite so long, as those we call double Tens. 1599 *THYNNR Animadv.* (1875) 65 The latyne, Italiane, frenche, and spanshe haue no double 'W. 1840 *HOOD Miss Kilmansegg, Her Honeymoon* x. A double U (i.e. *W* = *West*) wind. 1885 *J. PAVN Talk of Town* II. 232 Doubleyous and esses.

B. adv.

1. To twice the amount or extent; in two ways or respects; twice, twice over, *DOUBLY*.

13 .. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 61 þat day double on þe dece watz þe douth serued. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xxiii. 15 3e maken hym a sone of helle, double more than you. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 128 Vndir a prince double so myghty as was thair old prince. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 § 3 Many prebendes .. bene double certified by ye sayd commissioners. 1567 *J. SANFORD tr. Epictetus* 142, Thou shalt be double as much mocked and scorned. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* II. iii. 254 He beate him .. and he were double and double a Lord. 1712 *Spect.* No. 527 P 2 Jealous ears always hear double. 1800 *KEATS Lamia* 611 Bright eyes were double bright.

b. *phr.* To see double: to see two images of one object, by an illusion or aberration of vision.

[1628 *EARLE Microscop.*, *Self-conceited Man* (Arb.) 32 His eyes, like a drunkard's, see all double.] 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* III. xxxix. 248* Words brought into the world, to make men see double. 1734 *PORR Ess. Man* IV. 6 Oh Happiness .. O'er-look'd, seen double, by the fool, and wise. 1840 *MARRIAT Poor Jack* xxvii. It didn't prove a glass too much, or you'd have seen double.

c. In a pair or couple; two together, two at once; as in to ride double, i.e. two on one horse. So of a horse, etc., to carry double.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 79 As this host of feather-mongers were getting up to ride double. a 1613 *OVERBURY A Wife* (1638) 94 He never drinks but double, for he must be pledg'd. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. i. 569 Marriage is but a Beast, some say, That carries double in foul way. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* II. i. Content to ride double, behind the butler. 1819 *BYRON Juan* I. cxi. To prove her mistress had been sleeping double.

d. *Mil.* In double time, 'at the double'.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 21 On the word *Double March*, the whole step off together.

† 2. After a numeral, simply expressing multiplication: = (so many) times; -fold. (Sometimes pleonastic, as *sevenfold double* = sevenfold.) *Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxviii[i]. 13 3elde to our nezburs seven double in her bosme, her lackinge. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 113 He wolde yelde it ayenne an hundred double. 1548 *UDALL Erasim. Par. Luke* viii. 89 It .. brought fruite an hundred-fold double. 1698 *J. FRYER E. India and Persia* 99 Cover them .. with a kind of Felt .. two or three double.

3. With duplicity, deceitfully. *rare.*

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 179 If you should deale double with her. 1868 *Geo. ELIOT Sp. Gipsy* IV. 291 Thought played him double.

4. *Double or quit* (s) (*Gambling*): an expression implying that the stake already due is either to become double, or to be cancelled, according to the issue of another chance; hence *fig.* of a bold or desperate attempt to extricate oneself from present evils at the risk of greatly increasing them.

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. Wks. (1613) 242, I thought to play double or quit. 1666 *T. HAWKINS Caussin's Holy Cri.* 406 Alexandra .. resolved to play at double or quit, brake the guildes of specious seruitude, or yield her necke to Herod's sword. 1798 *GERALDINE* III. 205 He then offered to play double or quits. 1800 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Belinda* vii. 'I dare you to another trial .. double or quit.' 1894 *L.D. WOLSELEY Life Marborough* II. lxxviii. 316 He was no

gambler at the game of life, and whether winning or losing he never wavered double or quits.

C. Double in combination.

There is practically no limit to the number of combinations with *double* in any of the four groups below, the use of the hyphen in all of them being syntactical rather than lexical, i.e. it shows that the two words which it connects are in this particular context more closely connected than would be supposed if they were written separately: thus the two words *double deck*, used attrib., are written *double-deck*, and give the parasynthetic deriv. *double-decked*; hence arise such verbs as *to double-bar*, and pa. pples. of the type *double-barred*, which again blend with the parasynthetic forms: cf. *double-hinged* with *double-barred*.

1. *Double adj.* in parasynthetic combs., e.g. *double-barred* (having a double bar, or two bars), *-battalioned*, *-bedded*, *-bladed*, *-blossomed*, *-bodied*, *-bottomed*, *-bunched*, *-chinned*, *-decked*, *-doored*, *-emiled*, *-eyed*, *-flowered*, *-formed*, *-founted*, *-horned*, *-keeled*, *-lunged*, *-mouthed*, *-natured*, *-nostrilled*, *-piled*, *-pointed*, *-sensed*, *-sexed*, *-shaped*, *-sighted*, *-soled*, *-visaged*, *-weaponed*, *-windowed*, *-winged*, etc.; *double-brooded*, producing two broods in the year or season, as some insects; *double-buttoned*, having two rows of buttons (= *DOUBLE-BREADED*); *double-footed*, † (a) two-footed (*obs.*); (b) = *disloped* (see *DIPLO*); *double-fronted*, having two fronts, double-faced; *double-leaded*, (printed matter) in which the lines of type are widely separated by means of double leads; *double-lived*, having two lives or manners of life; † amphibious. Hence nouns of quality, as *double-livedness*, *-sidedness*, etc. See also *DOUBLE-BARRELLED*, *-BREADED*, etc.

1767 *Byron's Voy. round World* 8 Nuns...conversing with strangers through a *double-barred grate*. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 220 Vnto *double Beneficed men*, and Non-residents he was very strict. 1552 *HULOET*, *Double-bodied*, *bicorporus*. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Double-bodied Microscope*, a microscope invented by Nachet, to enable several observers to view the same object simultaneously. 1664 *EVERLYN Diary* 24 Feb., We went on board Sir William Petty's *double-bottomed vessel*. A 1618 *Sylvester Maiden's Blush* 490 Upon his Camel's *double-bunched back*. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3691/4 A lightish Drabberberry Coat *double Buttoned*. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 299 (Mätz.) Men...haueþ bocches vnder þe chyn iswolle and ibolled, as þey he were *doublechynned*. A 1618 *Sylvester Wood-Mans Bear xlv*, That faire *double-doored port*. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Double-ended Bolt*, a bolt having a screw-thread on each end. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 254 Deceitfull meaning is *double eyed*. 1552 *HULOET*, *Double-foted, bipes*. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 741 What thing thou art, thus *double-form'd*. 1612 *HULOET*, *Double-founted stream Jordan*. 1697 *DRYDEN Aeneid* XII. 209 (Jod.) *Double-fronted Janus*. 1552 *HULOET*, *Double horned, bicornium*. 1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* Author's Pref., Their doublehorned argument. 1752 *SIR J. HILL Hist. Anim.* 567 (Jod.) The doublehorned rhinoceros. 1868 *BRIGHT Sp. For. Policy* 29 Oct., They write it down in *double-leaded columns*. 1600 *SURFLET Countrie Farme* 504 Such as ancient Writers haue called *double-lived beasts*, that is to say, such as liue either in or out of the water. A 1821 *KEATS Ode 'Bards of Passion & of Mirth'*, Bards... Double-lived in regions new! 1649 *H. MORE Song of Soul* Notes 160/1 *Dionia*. *Double-livedness*. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 971 Fame if not double-faced is *double-mouthed*. 1742 *Young Night Thoughts* VII. 127; Two Kinds of Life has *double-natur'd Man*. 1859 *R. HARVEY Pl. Perc.* (1890) 12 In your *double pild veluet*. 1833 *J. RENNIE Alp. Angling* 69 A *double-pointed spear*. 1598 *Sylvester Du Bartas* II. II. iv. *Columns* 130 The Critical and *double-sexed* Seven. Which Three and Four conteth jointly both. 1873 *E. H. CLARKE Sex in Educ.* 149 Double-sexed schools. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* IV. (1593) 91 Their *double-shaped sonne*. 1862 *SIR H. HOLLAND Ess., Mod. Chem.* 446 None, however, but a chemist can understand... the *double-sidedness* of all the objects and relations involved in them. 1482 *Wardr. Acc. in Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I. 62, vij pair of shoon. *Double soled*. 1640 *Kirkcudbr. War. Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 149 Barnes' shoes, *double-soled*. 1575 *85 Abr. SANDVY Serm.* (1841) 389 That triple-crowned beast, that *double-sworded tyrant*. A 1734 *NORTH Lives* I. 178 A *double-visaged ministry*, half-papist and half-fanatic. 1552 *HULOET*, *Double wynged, bipennis*.

2. *Double adj.* in combination with sbs., forming a. adjectives or attributive phrases, in same sense as the parasynthetic compounds, as *double-action*, *-blast*, *-cylinder*, *-furrow*, *-roller*, *-shift*, etc.; *double-beat valve*, (a) a valve in a pump constructed to afford two openings for the water; (b) a device in a steam-engine consisting of two connected conical valves between which steam is admitted so as to equalize the upward and downward pressure; also called *double-seat valve*. b. substantives arising out of the absolute or elliptical use of those preceding, as *DOUBLE-BARREL*, *-FACE*, *-HEAD*, *-LEAF*, etc. c. substantives, as *double-man*, = *DOUBLE sb. 2 c*; *double-ripper*, *-runner* (U.S.), two sleds connected by a plank, used by boys for coasting down-hill; *double-trouble* (U.S.), a step of a rustic dance derived from the plantation negroes (*Cent. Dict.*).

1852 *SEIDEL Organ* 36 *Double or triple-action bellows*. 1856 *MRS. C. CLARKE It. Berlios' Instrument*. 62 M. Erard invented... that mechanism which has given to instruments so constructed the name of *double-action harps*. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v., The *double-beat valve* is extensively used in England for deep wells and for high lifts. 1832

G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* ix. 227 The table...has fixed at its bottom a small *double-blast bellows*. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Double-cylinder Press*. *Double-cylinder Pump*. *Double-cylinder Steam-engine*. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 118 The *double-furrow plough*...will plough two acres and a half per day. 1891 *K. KIRK Secr. Commw.* I. § 3 (1893) 9 Some Men of that exalted Sight...have told me they have seen...a *Doubleman*, or the Shape of some Man in two places. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 145 A *double roller escapement*. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 146/2 A large two-handed boy's sled—not what you call a *double-runner*. 1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 5/2 Mines...worked on the *double-shift system*. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* s.v. *Shift*. The double or night shift system is that of working a pit both night and day, with two sets of hewers. 1858 *GREENER Gunner* 420 *Double-trigger revolving pistols*. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 79 No Long-Island negro could shuffle you *'double-trouble'*...more scientifically.

3. Verbs formed from *double* adv. in comb. with verbs (or from *double* adj. with sbs.), as *double-arm*, *-bar* (to bar doubly, to secure with double bars), *-bolt*, *-charge*, *-damn*, *-darken*, *-dike*, *-ditch*, *-gild*, *-hatch*, *-load*, *-man*, *-moat*, *-quicks*, *-rack*, *-refine*, *-shade*, *-trench*, *-vantage*, etc. See also *DOUBLE-BANK*, *-BITT*, etc.

1608 *How Choose a Good Wife* v. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley IX.* 84 My uncles *double-bar* their doors against me. A 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II. 272 He was double barred: first because an honest man...secondly because an Englishman. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) IV. 54 She double-locked and *double-bolted* herself in. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 129 Pistol, I will *double charge* thee with dignities. 1796 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 24 Fired my Piece...being double charged. 1644 *MIDDLETON Game at Chess* II. ii. That would *double-damn* him. 1666 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* II. 22 If Turks and Tartars shall be damned, debauched Christians shall be double-damned. 18. LOWELL *To G. Curtis* (Cent.) Such natures *double-darken* gloomy skies. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* VII. xv. *Double dyked* with ful warly wallis. 1550 *Little Geste of Robin Hood* in *Arb. Garner* VI. 453 *Double ditched* it was about. 1666 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 314 A cup of silver, *double-gilt*. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* IV. v. 129 England shall double gilt his trebble guilt. 1704 *SWIFT Ball. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 244 The Claps were of Silver double-gilt. 1833 *SHIRLEY Bird in Cage* III. iii. That superfluous *double-hatched rapier*. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* I. xv. 47 Places which have both flags and Asterisks...are as I may say doublehatched with uncertainty. 1607 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xii. 56 If they be *double-manned*, that is, to haue twice so many men as would saile her. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 127 The (ropes) are double manned. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Brit. Ch. x.* To *double-moat* thee with his grace. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 127 *Double quykset* it, and dyche it. A 1618 *Sylvester Spectacles* xvii. *Double-racked* with two divers Tortures. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* I. 500 Now began Night...to *double-shade* The Desert. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 655 The Mannor house hath bene *double trenched*. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Young.* (1778) II. 25 The cage...was twisted and *double-twisted* so fast with wire. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* lxxxviii. Doing thee vantage, *double-vantage* me.

4. *Double adv.* in comb.: a. with pa. pples. or ppl. ads., as *double-distilled*, *-lanted*, *-loaded*, *-loathed*, *-refined*, *-stitched*, *-stored*, etc.; *double-out*, of a file = *CROSS-CUT a. 2*; *double-hung* (see *quot.*); *double-ironed*, loaded with irons or fetters on both legs; *double-milled*, of cloth, milled or fulled twice to make it closer and thicker; *double-struck*, of a coin or medal, showing a double impression owing to having been accidentally shifted while being struck; *double-sunk*, *double-worked* (see *quots.*). b. with pres. pples. or ppl. ads., as *double-biting*, *-clapping*, *-flowering*, *-refracting*, *-seeing*, *-shining*, etc. c. with adjectives, as *double-concave*, *-convex*, *-dark*, *-double*, *-fatal*, *-fitch*, *-treble*, etc. d. with agent-nouns, as *double-breather*, an animal that breathes through two nostrils; *double-goer* = *DOUBLE-GANGER*.

1700 *DRYDEN Palamon & A.* III. 480 His *double-biting* axe, and beamy spear. 1795 *POPE Odys.* XIX. 264 On his breast, The *double-clapping* gold the King content. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Double-concave Lens*, a lens both of whose faces are concave. 1603 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 665 If the Lens be *Double-Convex*. 1805 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* VIII. 199 A *double-convex* cross section. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* xxxv. As Moses face was veiled, so is mine, Lest on their *double-dark* souls either shine. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4132/3 *Double Distill'd Spanish Brandy*. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1863) 280 Which made him hate Egremont with *double-distill'd* virulence. A 1618 *Sylvester Tobacco Battered* 749 In nappy Ale, and *double-double-Beer*. 1768 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 112 Not only *double-stars*, but... *double-double*. 1869 *DUNKIN Midn. Sky* 160 Epsilon Lyrae is...a *double-double star*. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* III. ii. 117 Their Bowes Of *double fatal* Eugh. 1797-81 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, A cross is denominated *double fitch*, when the extremities are pointed at each angle; that is, when each extremity has two points. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 726/1 The pure white blossoms of a *double-flowering cherry*. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 57 The horrible notion of the *double-goer*. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 584/2 *Double-hung sashes*, those of which the window contains two, and each moveable by means of weights and lines. 1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 752/2 He has been *double ironed* and handcuffed. 1630 *Tinker of Turvey* Ep. Ded. I have drunk *double-lanted Ale*, and single-lanted. 1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* I. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 18 Her *double-loathed* Lord. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* I. ix. Girt with thick *double-milled* kerseys. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 104 Religion

is *double refined*, pure and spotless without ceremonie. 1791 T. JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. (1885) 535/1 *Double refined maple sugar*. 1818 *HAZLITT Eng. Poets* IV. (1870) 97 A *double-refined essence* of wit. 1873 *TYNDALL Lect. on Light* III. 120 The *double refracting spar*. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 92 To see the sports of *double-shining day*. 1795 *DE FOR Voy. round World* (1840) 68 We were over-manned and *double-stored*. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 89 [A] *Double Sunk Dial*, [is] a dial with recesses for the hour hand and seconds hand. 1781 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 124 σ Orionis...A *double-treble star*, or two sets of treble stars. 18. P. BARRY *Fruit Garden* 100 (Cent.) When we graft or bud a tree already budded or grafted, we call it *double-worked*.

Double (dō'b'l), sb. Forms: see *prec.* [In branch I, ellipt. use of *DOUBLE a.*; in branch II, noun of action from *DOUBLE v.*]

1. A double quantity; twice as much or many; a number or magnitude multiplied by two.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 764 (Gott.) David him þe double broght. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 170 He saith that other have shall The double of that his felawe axeth. 1430 *Art of Nombyng* (E. E. T. S.) 7 If thou truly double the halves and truly half the doubles. c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* (E. E. T. S.) 76 There were moo slayn of them by double than they were that assailed them. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* lxi. 7 In their land they shal possesse the double. 1766 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 350 The Arcs G L, L H...respectively the doubles of A E, E B. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) I. 485 Ten, which is the double of five.

2. A thing that is an exact repetition of another.

† a. A duplicate, copy, transcript (of a writing). *Obs.* (chiefly Sc.)

1543 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1614) 436 (Jam.) The autentic double of thir our souverain laideis lettrez of summondis. 1688 *SIR R. BOYLE Diary in Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 259 My laste will and testament, with a double thereof, both signed. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 60 Of which Warrant, the Messenger...is...ordained to give a just Double...to the Prisoner himself.

b. A counterpart; an image, or exact copy (of a thing or person). c. *spec.* The apparition of a living person; a wraith, fetch.

1798 *Geraldine* II. 189 Lady Withers, who is this Lady's double, and attends her constantly. 1818 *TODD, Double*. 4. In modern times, used for resemblance; as, his or her double, meaning another person extremely like the party. 1856 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* III. v, I fancy that in this mysterious...woman, I have met a kind of double of myself. 1807 *HONE Every-Day Bk.* II. 1012 The fetch or double of the Göttingen student. 1871 *PROCTOR Light Sc.* 294 The appearance of a double or 'fetch' has ever been held...to signify approaching death.

† d. pl. Two of the same kind; twins. *Obs.*

1413 *Filz. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. x. 100 Gemini that ben cleped twynnes or doubles.

3. Technical senses.

† a. A step in dancing (*obs.*). b. *Bell-ringing*. A 'change' in which two pairs of bells change places. c. Double-headed shot, consisting of two balls joined (cf. *BAR-SHOT*). d. Name of a small size of roofing slates. e. Name of a size of sheet-iron. f. A kind of basket for fish: see *quot.* g. pl. A kind of thick narrow black ribbons for shoe-strings. (Caulfeild and Seward *Dict. Needlework* (1882) 156/2.) h. *Printing*. An accidental duplication of a word or passage. 1. *Mil.* A double pace: see *DOUBLE a. 4 c*. j. *Whist*. A game (at short whist) in which one side scores five before the other has scored three; (at long whist) in which one side makes ten and the other none; the stake in such case being doubled. k. *Dominoes*. A piece bearing the same number of pips on each half. l. *Lawn Tennis*. A game played by two players on each side; also two faults in succession. m. An actor or singer who takes two parts in the same piece, as in case of absence of another performer. n. In many elliptical uses: e. g. = *double bed, feast, flower, game, letter, line, star*, in which the sense is supplied by the context.

a. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* I. xxv. A double in daunsinge is compacte of the nombre of thre. b. 1684 *R. H. School Recreat.* 93 Another Way of Ringing Twenty Four Changes, Doubles and Singles... Four Bells. 1880 in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 460. c. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4380/2 We gave him...our Broadside with Double and Round. 1796 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 167 Firing our double and round, which kill'd 'em above fifty men. d. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 396 The Doubles are so called from their small size. 1876 *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* § 2211 c. Table of the Names and usual Sizes of Slates. Doubles, 13 x 10 [inches]. Ditto, 13 x 7. e. 1887 *Daily News* 20 June 2/6 Iron sheets are 66 nos. for superior merchant doubles...galvanising doubles may be had at 66. f. 1859 *SALA Tw. round Clock* (1861) 16 The 'doubles' of plaice, soles, haddock. A 'double' is an oblong basket tapering to the bottom, and containing from three to four dozen of fish. g. 1850 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade* 131/1 Galloon and double, a kind of silk material for shoe ties and binding. h. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Double* (a Term in Printing) the mistake of a Compositor, that sets the same thing twice. 1784 *FRANKLIN in Ann. Reg. Chron.* (1817) 389 The outs, and doubles...are not easy to be corrected. i. 1860 *RUSSELL Diary in India* II. 329 (Hoppe) The men cheering, broke out into a double, and at last into a regular race. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 393 The 'double' is never continued very long; it is stopped at the option of the commanding officer. j. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxv. That 'two doubles and the rub. 1870 *HARDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle* 30 (Whist). k. 1870 *HARDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle* 92 (Dominoes). The person holding the highest double has the 'pose' or 'down'. l. 1894 *Times* 29 May 11/2 Lawn Tennis. yesterday, the singles competition...was played. The doubles will be played to-day. m. 1880 E. PROUT in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 460 *Doubles*...singers who under-study a part in a vocal work, so as to replace the regular performer in case of need. 1891 *FARMER Slang, Double*...an actor playing two parts in the same piece. n. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 401 Brawling and wrangling...about a vowel, about a consonant, about a liquide; about a double. 1890 *Vesper Bk.*

(Burns & Oates) Pref. 12 Doubles and semi-doubles have First and Second Vespers. 1873 BENNETT & CAVENDISH *Billiards* 107 Doubles are seldom played for at Billiards. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* iv. i. 436 Those [stars] which are catalogued as doubles. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 1/2 The doubles are charged. 8d. a night, or 4s. a week. 1883 SUTTON *Cult. Veget. & Flowers* (1892) 271 Frost will not hurt the single varieties, but the doubles will not endure... a severe winter. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Feast*, Feasts are divided, according to their rank, into doubles, semi-doubles, simples, etc. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* vi. § 207 It was discovered that the line is really a close double, one of its components being due to iron, while the other is due to some unknown gaseous element.

4. † a. A small copper coin (value $\frac{1}{2}$ of a sou) formerly current in France. b. A small copper coin current in Guernsey, value $\frac{1}{2}$ of a penny.

1860 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* (1880) 336 Socrates... sent him word, that a measure of flower was sold in Athens for a Double, and that water cost nothing. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* i. 35 Most of them throwing a Double upon my Handkerchief. 1868 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. App. A. (ed. 2) 563 Copper coinage in Guernsey... consisting of pence, half pence, farthings (called two doubles), and eighths of a penny (called one double).

II. 5. A fold; a folded piece of stuff. ? Obs.

1668 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1856 I. 28 Rowled up in seven-fold doubles Of plagues. 1761 STERNE tr. *Shandy* III. xiv. Mantles... with large flowing folds and doubles. 1784 DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 3 Another leaden ring... with some doubles of flannel placed under it.

6. A sharp turn in running, as of a hunted hare; also, of a river; fig. an evasive turn or shift in action, argument, etc. To give (one) the double: to give the slip, evade by stratagem.

1598 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 682 With what care he [the hare] cranks and crosses, with a thousand doubles. 1665 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* iii. iv. All their arch-villanies and all their doubles, which are more than a hunted Hare ere thought on. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 96 ¶ 14 The quick retreats and active doubles which falsehood always practised. 1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 79 A fellow who had tipped the double to some bailiffs. 1880 SCOTT *Monast.* v. At every double of the river the shadows... obscured the eastern bank.

Double (dub'l), v. Forms: see DOUBLE a. [ME. *dublen*, *doblen*, *doubelen*, a. OF. *dubler*, *dobler*, *doubler*, = Pr., Sp. *doblar*, It. *doppiare*:—L. *duplāre* (less common = *duplicāre*) to double, fold up, f. *dupl-* u. double.]

1. trans. To make double; to make twice as many, as much, or as great; to increase or enlarge twofold; to multiply by two; to put two in place of one, as to double a letter in spelling.

1390 ST. BRANDAN 60a in S. Eng. Leg. I. 236 We wolpeþ þeos six dawes doublī al is wo. 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. Prol. 522 Hire grete bounte doubelyth hire renoun. 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 13 Begyn at the lyft side, and doublete 2 þat wel þe 4. 1522 MORÉ *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 78½ He had leuer double his own payn. 1611 BIBLE Rev. xviii. 6 Double vnto her double according to her workes. 1656 WHISTON *The Earth* iii. (1722) 247 Mankind do double themselves in about 360 or 370 years. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 103, I doubled my pace. 1885 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 4 If either its weight or its velocity be doubled, its momentum will be likewise doubled. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* i. v. 22 To denote the length of a vowel... (2) They doubled the vowel. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 136 Ignorance doubled by conceit of knowledge.

b. absol. (In quot., to double the stakes.) 1666 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* iii. i. Wks. 1883 III. 412 I am resolved to double till I win.

c. To amount to twice as much as.

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* ii. iv. 262 Thy fifty yet doth double five and twenty. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxix. The adverse fleet, still doubling ours. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 328 A number doubling that which she was calculated to carry. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 81 When his date Doubled her own.

d. Mus. To add the same note in a higher or lower octave to (a note of melody or harmony).

1731 KELLER *Thorow-Bass* in Holder *Harmony* 192 On... any... Sharp or Flat Note out of the Key, you double the 8th. 1877 STAINER *Harmony* vii. § 92 The minor seventh should not be doubled. 1880 P. DAVID in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 458 [The double-bass] often doubles in the lower octave the bass of the harmony.

e. To double a part: to act as the double of or substitute for (another player); to play two parts in the same piece; also fig.

1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 33 When she attempted to double the part of her mother, she... failed in playing the great or the agreeable lady. 1801 *Paris as it was* II. xlii. 60 Laforêt who (as the French express it), doubles Lainez, that is, performs the same characters in his absence. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 319 Spenser made all his characters double their parts. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 4/3 Miss Rosa Green 'doubled the parts' of Martha and Siebel.

2. intr. (for refl.) To become twice as much or many as before; to increase twofold.

1320 *Cast. Love* 1199 Pi joye doublede an hondrut folde. 1598 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 521 Say, for non-payment that the debt should double. 1684-90 BURNET *Th. Earth* (J.) 'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years... the number of men double. 1883 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xix. 145 The circulation doubled, trebled, quadrupled.

b. Of flowers: To become double (see DOUBLE a. 1 d).

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 542 When the stamens become

transformed into petals (by the so-called 'doubling' of the flower). 1888 G. HENSLOW *Floral Struct.* 299 The starved state of the plants causes doubling.

† 3. trans. To repeat or reiterate; to redouble; to make a copy or duplicate of (Sc.) Obs.

1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 84 Crist techip... to have oure wordis þus 3he, 3he, and nai, nay. þere he doubliþ his wordis, as if he wolde seie,—þif 3e seie 3he in 3oure soule, seie 3he wiþ 3oure moup. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 334 Thus he saith, and doubleth, and repeateth the same. 1645 HOWELL *Left.* (1650) I. 28 Pulling out the fatal steel, he doubled his thrust. 1666 R. BAILLIE *Left.* (1775) I. 174 (Jam.) Some of the advertisement I have caused double. 1718 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 406 I'll cause double over what account I have insert... and send up to you. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* i. xxvii, Cliffs, doubling, on their echoes borne, The terrors of the robber's horn.

† b. intr. or absol. To speak with repetition of sounds. Obs. rare.

1382 WYCLIF 2 Sam. iii. 34 And doublyng togidre (con-geminating) al the peopl wept upon hym. 1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI. ii. iii. 94 This knaues tongue begins to double. 1621 [see DOUBLING ppl. a. 1].

4. Mil. a. trans. To increase (ranks or files) to twice their length by marching other ranks or files up into them. (The latter may also be the object.)

b. intr. Of ranks or files: To march up into the other ranks or files so as to double them.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iii. i. 37 What meane you by doubling your ranke and file? 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* xii. (1643) 45 In the doubling of Ranks, the even Ranks are to double into the odde. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 55 They are held to double when the Rear is doubled into the Front. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 46 No doubling up, increasing, or diminishing the front of the column, must be made after entering on a straight alignment. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 26 The left files double behind the right files.

c. trans. (colloq.) To couple or associate with (in the same quarters). Often double up.

1837 MAJOR RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* i. (ed. 2) 23 Another Captain of my regiment is doubled up with me. 1885 W. WESTALL *Larry Lohengrin* iii. (Farmer), He... promised the steward a handsome tip if nobody were doubled up with him, i. e. if no other person were put into the same cabin. 1886 MORLEY *Stud. Lit.* (1889) 108 The scientific lawyer is doubled with the Indian bureaucrat.

d. intr. To unite in couples. ? Obs.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 27 Some double in their companies, some treble, some troupe, none goe single.

5. Mil. intr. To march in double time, go 'at the double'.

1890 R. KIPLING *Willie Winkie* 19 So E Company... doubled for the dear life.

b. To double one's effort or speed. (colloq.) 1887 VISC. BURY & G. L. HILLIER *Cycling* 104 He doubled to his work... and left the Cantab.

6. trans. a. To add a second layer of material to (a garment); to line. Obs. exc. Her.: see DOUBLING vbl. sb. 2.

14... *Ld. High Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 203 (Jam. Supp.) A lang gowne to the Duk... viij elne of blak dammysk to dowbil it with. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 266 A thicke vesture... well dowbeled. 1610 GUILLIM *Heralry* i. iv. (1611) 14 No man under the degree of a Baron... may have his mantle doubled with Ermyne. 1766 PORNY *Elem. Her.* vi. (1787) 226 The doubling of Mantlings with Furs.

b. To line or cover (a ship) with an additional layer of planking.

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 203 A useful Nail in doubling of small Ships. 1800 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 190 Doubling generally consists of the application of 2 or 2½ inches oak plank near the bow, diminishing towards the stern. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Com.* 222 She was obliged to be doubled; to have timber put outside her in order to make her more stationary in the water.

7. *Silk Manuf., Cotton-spinning*, etc. To lay two or more filaments (of silk), or slivers (of cotton, wool, or flax), together, and compress them into one.

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 204 In the operation of doubling, these bobbins are placed in front of the winding machine. 1835 *Philos. Manuf.* 123 In fine spinning, the doubling of the fibres is sometimes 70,000 fold—for the purpose of producing perfect uniformity in the finished yarn. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 794 The raw singles are first twisted in one direction, next doubled, and then twisted together in the opposite direction.

8. To bend (a piece of cloth, paper, etc.) over, so as to bring the two parts into contact parallel; to fold; to bend (the body, etc.) so as to bring distant parts into proximity; to close, clench (the hand or fist). Often with up.

(In quot. 1589, to close (the ears).)

1430 *Two Cookery Bks.* 39 Take a pese of fayre Canneuas, and dole it. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xxiii. (Arb.) 282 To solace your eares with pretie conceits after a sort of long scholasticall preceptes which may happen haue doubled them. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 9 They double all the Stuff... that is, they crease it just through the middle... placing the two edges, or selvages just upon one another. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumph* iii. i. The page is doubled down. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 3 Aug. He doubled his fist at me. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 42 Bending his back, and doubling his chest. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Exod.* xxvi. 9 Thou... shalt double over the sixth curtain in the forefront of the tent. 1893 A. H. S. LANDOR *Hairy Ainsu* 54 Crouched as she was, doubled up, with her head on her knees.

b. To double up (a person): to make to bend or stoop, as by a blow; hence fig. to finish up, cause to 'collapse'. (slang or colloq.)

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 278 Planting a blow on the

side of Perrot, which doubled him up. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 108 Never saw a man so doubled up (in argument). 1891 E. W. GOSSE *Gossip in Library* xxi. 275 This master of science [pugilism], who doubled up an opponent as if he were plucking a flower.

c. intr. (for refl.) To become folded together or bent over; to fold, bend.

1690 *Don Bellianis* 164 With such terrible encounters that the knight... doubled backward upon his horse. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* vii. 163 After 10 hrs. 15 m... the blade quite doubled up. *Mod.* His knees doubled up under him. The leaf has been folded, and tends to double over.

d. *Billiards*. (a.) intr. Of a ball. To rebound. (b.) trans. To cause (a ball) to rebound: cf. DOUBLET 7.

1885 *Billiards simplified* (1889) 50 If you... hit the red nearly full, so that it doubles down the table [etc.] *Mod.* You can double the ball into the middle pocket.

9. *Naut.* (trans.) To sail or pass round or to the other side of (a cape or point), so that the ship's course is, as it were, doubled or bent upon itself.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 11 b, If you wil bring your shippe into the bay of Hardines, you must double y^e poynt of Gentiles. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. x. 12 b, Having doubled the cape, we passed along. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 42 To go into the East Indies without doubling the Cape of Good Hope. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. v. 295 The invaders doubled the Land's End and ravaged Cornwall.

b. intr. To get round. To double upon (in naval warfare): to get round to the other side of (an enemy's fleet), so as to inclose it between two fires.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) A a ij b, The lee-line... cannot so easily double upon the van... of the enemy. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* v. 91 Nelson's feat of 'doubling', or stationing his ships one on the outer bow and another on the outer quarter of each of the enemy's. 1867 SWYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Doubling upon*... a hostile fleet... as Nelson did at the Nile. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XVI. 751/2 I doubled nimbly round a couple of corners, and paused again.

10. intr. To turn sharply and suddenly in running, as a hunted hare; to turn back on one's course; to pursue a winding or tortuous course.

1596 DRYDEN *Legends* ii. 382 To the Covert doth himselfe betake Doubling, and creeps from Brake againe to Brake. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* iv. Wks. 1884 VIII. 75 See how he doubles, like a hunted hare. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 95 He found the river fetching a long reach, double short upon itself. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. iv. 87 The negotiation doubled through all the bland windings of concession and conciliation. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 306 They suddenly turned to double upon their walk again.

b. trans. To avoid or escape by doubling; to elude, give the slip to.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., To double a person... signifies either to run away from him openly, and elude his attempts to overtake you, or to give him the slip... unperceived. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. ii. 23 Skill in doubling all the changes of life, and in meeting its emergencies.

11. fig. (intr.) To make evasive turns or shifts; to use duplicity, act deceitfully. ? Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 525 2, I double, I varie in tellyng of my tale. Nay, and you double ones, I have done with you. 1578 HUNNIS *Hyeful Hunnye* Gen. xlii. 25 Why hast thou dealt thus craftely And doubled so with mee? 1644 *Trag. Nero* iii. iii. in Bullen O. Pl. I. 54 Why with false Arguies have we bin deceiv'd? What, can Celestiall Godheads double too? 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (1650) 35 Who have been... attent not to double with their God. 1800 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxv, If thy tongue doubles with me, I will have it torn from thy misbelieving jaws.

Double-acting, ppl. a. Acting in two ways or directions, by two methods, etc.: spec. of a steam-engine, worked by application of steam power on both sides of the piston. (Cf. *double action* s.v. DOUBLE a. 6.)

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 475 The upward stroke of the piston was now produced by admitting the steam below it... thus the engine became double-acting. 1890 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 28 Chubb's detector being combined with the six double-acting tumblers, added very greatly to the security of the lock. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Double-acting Pump*, one which throws water at each stroke. 1892 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* I. ii. 155 The assumed relationship... had begun to perform its double-acting part.

Double-bank, v. [Back-formation from next.]

trans. a. *Naut.* To provide with two rowers on one bench for each pair of opposite oars, or with two rowers for each oar. b. trans. To work or pull with two sets of men, horses, etc. (e.g. a rope with men on both sides, a dray with a double team of horses); also absol.

1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xii, They double-banked their oars. 1899 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 147 They started next day... and, by good luck... met with some chaps on the road with fresh cattle, and so double banked all the way up.

Double-banked (-bæŋkt), a. *Naut.* [parasynt. f. *double bank* + -ED.] Having pairs of opposite oars pulled by rowers on the same bench; or, having two rowers at each oar. (Said of the oars, or of the boat; also adverbially.) b. *Double-banked frigate*: a frigate carrying guns on two decks; also called a **Double-banker**.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xv. 429 They row double-banked; that is, two Men sitting on one Bench, but one rowing on one side, the other on the other side of the Boat. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v., The oars are also said

to be double-banked when two men row upon every single one. 1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* III. 300 A large double-banked frigate. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. Double-banked, 60-gun frigates which carry guns along the gangway... are usually styled double-bankers.

Double-barrelled, -eled (-bær'el'd), *a.*

1. Of a fire-arm: Having two barrels.

1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 34 ¶ 5 His double-barrelled Pistols. 1835 *W. IRVING Tour Prairies* 95, I discharged the double-barrelled gun to the right and left.

2. *fig.* Serving a double purpose; having a double reference; double, twofold.

1837 *DICKENS Pickwick* xxvii. This was a double-barrelled compliment. 1841 *THACKERAY Fun. Napoleon II*, The above account... has a double-barrelled morality. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Nov. 345 Every one they know has a double-barrelled name and a great-grandfather of renown.

So **Double-barrel** *a.* = *prec.*; *sb.*, a double-barrelled gun; **Double-barrel** *v.* *nonce-ud.*, to make 'double-barrelled'.

1811 *BYRON Hints Hor.* 556 Double-barrels... miss their mark. 1809 *FONBLANQUE Eng. under Administ.* (1837) I. 313 A double-barrel gun. 1848 *THACKERAY Bk. Snobs* xii, He double-barrelled his name, and, instead of T. Sniffle... came out... as Rev. T. D'Arcy Sniffle.

Double-bass (dub'bi's). [*f.* **DOUBLE** *a.* 4 b + **BASS**, after the Italian name **CONTRABASSO**.] A musical instrument, the largest and deepest-toned of the violin class, having three or four strings, usually tuned a fourth apart.

1797-98 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Violone*, A double bass almost twice as big as the common bass violin. 1789 *MRS. PIZZI Journ. France* I. 176 Girls handling the double bass. 1856 *MRS. C. CLARKE tr. Berlioz's Instrument.* 40 To double-basses belong... the lowest sounds of the harmony.

attrib. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xvii, 'Harm them not!' exclaimed Kettledrummle, in his very best double-bass tones. 1880 *P. DAVID in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 458 Bottesini and... other celebrated double-bass players.

Double-benched (-ben't), *a.* Having two benches; *spec.* (*Naut.*) = **DOUBLE-BANKED**.

1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 17 A double-benched cart. 1881 *OGILVIE, Double-banked, double-benched.*

Double-bitt, v. *Naut.* [*see* **BITT**.] *trans.* To pass (a cable) twice round the bitts, or round two pairs of bitts instead of one.

1833 *CAPT. MARRYAT P. Simple* xv, 'Which cable was ranged last night—the best bower?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Jump down, then, and see it double-bitted and stoppered at thirty fathoms.' 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 104 In ships of war there are usually two pairs of cable-bitts, and when they are both used at once the cable is said to be double-bitted.

Double-bitted, a. [*see* **BITT** *sb.* 1.] Having two bitts (in various senses).

1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf* i, A double-bitted military bridle. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 345 Grubbing the roots of shrubs... is usually performed with the... double-bitted mattock. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Double-bitted *Axe*... has two opposite bits or blades. It is an ancient form of battle-axe.

Double-breasted, a. Of a coat, etc.: Having the two sides of the breast made alike, with buttons and button-holes, so as to button on either side. Also, having a double thickness of material on the breast, as an under-vest.

1701 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3693/4 A light Cloth Coat double breasted. 1825 *J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan* I. 149 A loose great coat, or double-breasted surlout. 1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* iii. 54 That arrangement in a modern waistcoat which is entitled 'double-breasted'.

Doubled (dub'ld), *ppl. a.* [*f.* **DOUBLE** *v.*]

1. Made double, increased twofold, + repeated, etc.; *see* the verb.

1430 *Art of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 16 Fynde a-noper digit vnder the next figure before the doubled. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* i. xi. D iij, Ioyning to that doubled distance the height of your eye, ye have the whole altitude. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 70 Hollow Rocks that... doubled Images of Voice rebound. 1810 *SOUTHEY Kehama* xi. xiv, Their doubled speed the affrighted Dragons try.

b. Of land: *see* **double land** s.v. **DOUBLE** *a.* 6. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1729) I. 256 The Land in the Country is high and doubled. 1712 *W. ROGERS Voy.* App. 26 The Land is white with small Hills, and in some places doubled.

2. Folded, bent: *see* **DOUBLE** *v.* 8.

1655 *JER. TAYLOR Guide Devot.* (1719) 149 Doubled knees, and Groans and Cries. 1860 *MACMICHAEL Pilgr. Ps.* 324 A small doubled piece of cloth. 1864 *MRS. GATTY Parables fr. Nat. Ser.* iv. 14 Poor Hans' doubled-up figure.

Double-dealer. [*f.* next, or *f.* **DOUBLE** *adv.* 3.] One who acts with duplicity.

1547-64 *BAULDWIN Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) viii. i, God... abhorreth... hypocrites, and double dealers. 1709 *SACHEVERELL Sermon* 5 Nov. 22 Thus execrable is the Traytor, and Double-Dealer. 1836 *HOR. SMITH Tin Trump.* (1876) 278 A Janus-faced double-dealer.

Double-dealing, double dealing, vbl. sb. [*see* **DOUBLE** *a.* 5.] Action marked by duplicity; the profession of one thing and practice of another. 1599 *SKELTON Deke Erie Northumb.* 174 Let double deling in the haue no place. 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biendi's Eromena* 133 Some... feared there was some dissembling or double dealing in this business. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* iii. x. 403 The malice and double-dealing of the Chinese. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Char.* I. III. iv. 45 Saville... by his double-dealing with the King and the Scots, proved himself a political traitor.

Double-dealing, ppl. a. [*f.* *prec.*, or *f.* **DOUBLE** *adv.* 3.] Using duplicity.

1597 *GOLDING Dr. Morriay* xiv. 223 To be beguiled by a

dubbedealing Spy. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 53 Lowminded, doubledealing, self-seeking politicians.

Double-decker, colloq. [*parasyth. f.* **double** *deck* + **-ER** 1.] A double-decked ship, etc. a. 'A ship with two decks above the water-line'. b. U.S. 'A street-car having a second floor and seats on top; a freight- or cattle-car with two floors'. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Double-dye, v. [*f.* **DOUBLE** *adv.* + **DYE** *v.*] *trans.* To dye twice; *fig.* to imbue or stain deeply.

1602 *How to Chuse good Wife* iv. iii. in *Hazl. Dodsley IX* 77 Did he not... double-dye your coral lips with blood? 1879 *G. MEREDITH Egoist* xxxv, He is a sort of man to double-dye himself in guilt by way of vengeance.

Hence **Double-dyed** *ppl. a.*, dyed twice; *fig.* deeplyimbued or stained (with guilt, etc.); **Double-dyeing** *sb.*, a method of dyeing mixed woollen and cotton fabrics by which the two are dyed separately.

1667 *POOLE Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 148 You are double-dyed Idolaters. 1678 *MARVELL Growth Popery* 15 Some double-dyed Son of our Church, some Protestant in grain. 1870 *MISS BRIDGMAN R. Lynne* II. xii. 256 A double-dyed scoundrel.

Double-edged, a. [*f.* **double edge** + **-ED**, or **DOUBLE** *adv.*] Having two (cutting) edges; *fig.* cutting or acting both ways.

1552 *HULOET, Double edged, ancesp.* 1607 *DRYDEN Hind & Panth.* iii. 192 Your Delphic sword... Is double-edged and cuts on either side. 1745 *P. THOMAS Trml. Anson's Voy.* 289 Pikes... headed with a double-edged Iron. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* I. 454 (Jod.) Strong, pointed, double-edged wit. 1866 *J. MARTINEAU Ess.* I. 196 The charge... is double-edged, and cuts both ways.

Double-ender.

1. Anything having two ends alike; *spec.* a kind of gun-star rounded fore and aft. U. S.

1865 *Star* 3 Feb., The double-ender Sassacus... caught one of the shells... which carried away the skylight of the cabin. 1871 *PROCTOR Light* 219 The United States double-ender 'Waterloo'. 18... *Amer. Antiquarian* IX. 370 (Cent.) It may be styled a double-ender spear, for each extremity of it is pointed in an identical manner.

2. A cross-cut sawing-machine, with two adjustable circular saws, for sawing both ends of timber.

Double entendre (dübl antändr). [*rare* obs. *F.* = the usual *double entente*, double understanding, ambiguity; (an example, of 1688, is given by Littre in *Suppl.*) Cf. also *double entendement* in **DOUBLE** *a.* 2 quot. 1548.] A double meaning; a word or phrase having a double sense, *esp.* as used to convey an indelicate meaning.

1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* iii. i. 36 Foible, Chagrin, Grimace, Embarras, Double entendre, Equivoque. 1678 *DUCHESS CLEVELAND in Miss Berry Eng. & France* (1834) I. i. 92 The ambassador showed a letter, which he pretended one part of it was a double entendre. 1694 *DRYDEN Love Triumph.* Prol., No double entendres, which you sparks allow. To make the ladies look—they know not how. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 11. 3/2 A double Entendre By th' word is express'd. 1841 *J. T. HEWLETT Parish Clerk* I. 159 The jokes and the double entendres that were flying about.

Double-face. *a.* (Properly two words, *double face*) 'Duplicity; the acting of different parts in the same concern' Webster 1828. b. (*double-face*), A double-faced person, a hypocrite.

1802 *Boy's Own Paper* Nov. 55/3 Then you believe that uncle is a double-face.

Double-faced (-fæ'st), *a.*

1. Having two faces or aspects.

1580 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 29 Chance is like Ianus, double faced. 1721 *KEN Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 140 Double-fac'd Death. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* II. 36 Double-faced as these inventions are—wearing one meaning in the apologies of theologians, and quite another to the multitude.

b. Of a fabric: Finished on both sides, so that either may be used as the right side.

2. *fig.* 'Facing two ways'; professing different things to different people; insincere.

1575-85 *ABP. SANDYS Sermon* (1841) 64 Deep dissemblers, double-hearted, double-tongued, double-faced. 1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* (1604) 134 Double-fac'd men God abhorreth. 1805 *T. JEFFERSON Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 63 Those whom he knew to be slippery and double-faced.

Hence **Double-facedness**, the quality of being double-faced; duplicity, insincerity.

1867 *SALA Fr. Waterloo to Penin.* II. 116 An element in Spanish statecraft... known as *dobles*, or double-facedness. 1887 *COLVIN Keats* 79 Of double-facedness or insincerity... Hunt was incapable.

Doublefold, a. *Obs.* [loosely after *manifold*, etc.] Twofold, double.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6758 (Cott.) He sal again yeild double fald. 1328 *WYCLIF Ps.* 2nd Prol., Clad with the doublefold cloth of confusion. 1577 *NORTHBROOKE Dicing* (1843) 26 The blessings are double fold to the diligent and obedient hearer. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 70 Increased in a double-fold degree.

Double-ganger (-gæŋər). [*ad. Ger. doppel-gänger* or *Du. dubbelsanger* double-goer.]

1. The apparition of a living person; a double, a wraith.

1830 *SCOTT Demonol.* 178 note, He... may probably find it to be his own fetch or wraith or double-ganger. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xix, Either you are Hereward, or you are his double-ganger.

2. A rendering of *amphisbæna*, the double-headed snake. *nonce-use.*

1831 *WHITTIER Double-headed Snake* 60 Urchins... searching... for sheep or kine The terrible double-ganger heard.

Double-handed, a.

1. Adapted to be lifted or held with both hands; two-handed.

c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* i. 566 In his lov'd mother's hand He put the double-handed cup. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 172 Do you use a single or double-handed rod?

2. Having two hands; *fig.* capable of a double use, application, or action.

1665 *GLANVILL Sceptis Sci.* (J.), All things being double-handed, and having the appearances both of truth and falsehood.

Hence **Double-handedness**, the quality of being double-handed; duplicity of action.

1883 *F. M. CRAWFORD Dr. Claudius* x, That sort of double-handedness that the Duke hated.

Double-head, Obs. a. The double-headed snake. b. Double-headed shot.

1607 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1658) 700 The Grecians call this Serpent Amphisbæna... I have called it Double-head. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* (1670) 440 The Amphisbæna, or Double-head. 1678 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1361/1 He... loaded his Guns with double head and round Partridge.

Double-headed, a. Having a double head or two heads, two-headed (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Double-headed shot: a shot consisting of two balls joined together. **Double-headed serpent or snake:** a snake-like lizard of N. America, having the head and tail nearly alike; hence formerly supposed to have two heads; = *AMPHISBÆNA* 2.

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Pinnes... such as shalbe double headed. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vii. xii. 363 His favours are deceitful and double headed, he doeth apparent good, for reall... evil after it. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* E viij b, A double-headed-Aigle. 1678 *tr. Cayn's Art of War* 17 Double-headed Shot... are two Bullets fastened together, by a little piece of Iron, about half an inch long. 1727 *A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 10 This double-headed Government. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 222 The Amphisbæna, or the Double Headed Serpent. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 63, 13 rounds of double-headed shot. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xvii, His great double-headed axe.

Double-header, U. S. a. A kind of firework.

b. A railway train having two engines.

1869 *ALDRICH Story of Bad Boy* 92 The smaller sort of fireworks, such as pin-wheels, serpents, double-headers. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., The... express from Chicago started out with a double-header.

Double-hearted, a. [*see* **DOUBLE** *a.* 5.] Having a 'double heart'; deceitful, dissembling.

1552 *LATTIMER Sermon & Rem.* (1845) 151 Double-hearted, speaking one thing with their tongues, and thinking another thing in their hearts. 1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 160 Guileful and double-hearted hypocrites. 1849 *HARE Par. Sermon* II. 227 In this doublefaced, doublehearted world.

Hence **Double-heartedness**.

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xii. 3 This doubleheartednesse... maketh men doubletongued. 1888 *HERON Ch. Subapostolic Age* i. i. 21 Doubleheartedness, guile, arrogance.

Doublejee, -key, -see, doubletite, adaptations or corruptions of *Du. dubbeltje*, a coin worth 10 cents, or about 2d. English.

1707 *FUNNELL Voy.* (1729) 201 A Doublekey, which is a piece of money that goes for two-pence. 1731 *MEDLEY Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 168 A Doubletite... a twopenny piece of Dutch money. 1756 *MRS. CALDERWOOD Trml.* (1884) 59 Two stiver pieces called doublesees. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 183 We had to put a doublejee or so into the wooden shoe.

Double-leaf, sb. and a. Obs.

a. sb. The plant twayblade (*Listera ovata*), an orchid with two large opposite ovate leaves.

1578 *LYVE Dodons* ii. lviii. 224 The Twayblade or Doubleleaf. 1605 *TIMME Quersit.* i. xiii. 65 The salts [of] double leaf and of cardus benedictus... are diaphoricall.

b. adj. Having two leaves, double-leaved.

1592 *LVLV Midas* i. ii, The lips are... made for a double-leaf dore for the mouth.

Double-lock, v. trans. To lock by two turns of the key, as in some forms of lock.

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 48 Bid Suspicion double-lock the door. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. 39 How came I to double-lock myself in?

1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* II. ix. 77 John had double-locked the door.

Double meaning, sb. Double or ambiguous signification; the use of an ambiguous word or phrase, *esp.* to convey an indelicate meaning; = **DOUBLE ENTENDEE**. So **Double-meaning a.**, having a double meaning, ambiguous. **Double-meaner** *nonce-ud.*, one who deals in double meanings.

1551 *T. WILSON Logike* (1580) 8 The wily usyng of wordes, that in sense have double meanyng. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. vi. 824 Th' Ambassador Of Pyrrhus (whom the Delphian Oracel Deluded by his double-meaning Measures). 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iv. iii. 114 Has deceiv'd mee, like a double-meaning Prophetess. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 504 ¶ 2 These are ever harping upon things they ought not to allude to, and deal mightily in double meanings... for your double-meaners are dispersed... thro' all parts of town or city. 1840 *HOOD Miss Kilmansegge, Her Honeymoon* xiii, A double meaning shows double sense. 1853 *GROTE Greece* II. lxxxiii. XI. 36 By delicate wit and double-meaning phrases to express an offensive sentiment.

Double-minded, a. Having two 'minds'; undecided or wavering in mind; + also, formerly, Having two meanings, an overt and a concealed.

1552 HULORT, Dowble mynded, or of many wyttes, *allri-plex*. 1611 BIBLE Jas. i. 8 A double minded man is unstable in all his ways. 1727 H. HERBERT tr. *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* I. 161 Thou shalt not be either double-tongued or double-minded. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon*. (1837) I. iii. 42 It is the double-minded who find difficulties.

Hence **Double-mindedness**, the state of being double-minded (in either sense).

1608 W. SCLATER *Malachy* (1650) 29 Lameness Is hypocrisy, double-mindedness. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 121 Insincerity and double-mindedness. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 71 The Amphibology, the double-mindedness of the word 'dux'. 1881 GLADSTONE *Sp. at Leeds* 7 Oct., Feeble double-mindedness that does not see its own intention.

Doubleness (dɒb'lɪnəs). [f. DOUBLE *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality or state of being double or twofold. (In quot. 1533, A double layer or fold.)

1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxvi. (1495) 919 The more he passyth for doublynesse and nygtheth to symplinesse. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* ix. 23 The stroke passyth through the doublynes of his cloke. 1654-76 RAY *Flora* 190 The Double Poppy differeth only from the single field Poppy in the doublynes of the flowers. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Inst.* ii. § 10 If we had... two distinct olfactory nerves, we should... have a feeling of doubleness or repetition of smells.

† b. Double or doubtful meaning, ambiguity.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxliii. 248 He wagged his hede, as he that conceyved some doublenesse in this reporte. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 8 That the doublenesse of no one woorde deceiue the hearer. [1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 37 Words... often have a doubleness of meaning, and then are called Ambiguous.]

c. **Doubleness of mind** = double-mindedness. 1608 PRESTON *New Court*. (1634) 10 Doublenesse of mind... when a man is distracted between God and some other object. 1853 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. 348 That doubleness of mind which made him always prone to do acts clashing one with another.

2. The character of being 'double' in action or conduct; duplicity, deceitfulness, treachery.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 159 He coude hir dowblynesse espie. 1453 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxxxvi. Fy on thaire doubleynesse! 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* (an. 7) 199 b, The erle began to complain... of the ingratitude and doubleynesse of kynge Edward. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1. 602 Dissimulation and doubleynesse of heart. 1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, Unsuspicious... where he has met no doubleynesse. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* iii. xxvii, What he called perplexity seemed to her sophistry and doubleynesse.

Double-quick, *a.* (*sb.*, *adv.*). *a.* *adj.* *Mil.* Applied to the quickest step next to the run; = DOUBLE *a.* 4 c. Hence *gen.* Very rapid or hurried. *b.* *sb.* Double-quick pace or time; = DOUBLE *sb.* 3 i; also *gen.* At the double-quick: very quickly or hastily. *c.* *adv.* In double-quick time.

In the U.S. army, according to the *Century Dict.*, Double-quick time consisted of 165 steps of 33 inches (= 453 ft.) to the minute, which is identical with the 'double time' at present (1896) in force in the British Army. According to Funk & Wagnall the term has been superseded by 'double time': see DOUBLE *a.* 4 c.

1822 G. W. MANBY *Voy. Greenland* (1823) 59, I singled out one [seal] that was marching away in double quick time. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 41 It was necessary to move on at double-quick. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* III. 229 He took a candle and lighted it, and turned it down... till it burned his fingers; when he dropped it double quick. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 553/1 His men were proceeding at the double-quick.

Hence **Double-quick**, *v.*, *intr.* and *trans.*, to march, or cause to march, at double-quick. (*U.S.*) 1863 *Life in South* II. 204 How they marched... and marched again; and 'double quicked', they called it; thirty miles a day. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXV. 962 Berry double-quickd his men to the point, but was too late.

Doubler¹ (dɒb'lər). Now only *dial.* Forms: 4-5 dobler(e, dobler(e, dub(b)lar, 5 dobbler, 6 dobler, 7 dobler, 8 dobler, 9 dobler, 10 dobler, 11 dobler, 12 dobler, 13 dobler, 14 dobler, 15 dobler, 16 dobler, 17 dobler, 18 dobler, 19 dobler, 20 dobler, 21 dobler, 22 dobler, 23 dobler, 24 dobler, 25 dobler, 26 dobler, 27 dobler, 28 dobler, 29 dobler, 30 dobler, 31 dobler, 32 dobler, 33 dobler, 34 dobler, 35 dobler, 36 dobler, 37 dobler, 38 dobler, 39 dobler, 40 dobler, 41 dobler, 42 dobler, 43 dobler, 44 dobler, 45 dobler, 46 dobler, 47 dobler, 48 dobler, 49 dobler, 50 dobler, 51 dobler, 52 dobler, 53 dobler, 54 dobler, 55 dobler, 56 dobler, 57 dobler, 58 dobler, 59 dobler, 60 dobler, 61 dobler, 62 dobler, 63 dobler, 64 dobler, 65 dobler, 66 dobler, 67 dobler, 68 dobler, 69 dobler, 70 dobler, 71 dobler, 72 dobler, 73 dobler, 74 dobler, 75 dobler, 76 dobler, 77 dobler, 78 dobler, 79 dobler, 80 dobler, 81 dobler, 82 dobler, 83 dobler, 84 dobler, 85 dobler, 86 dobler, 87 dobler, 88 dobler, 89 dobler, 90 dobler, 91 dobler, 92 dobler, 93 dobler, 94 dobler, 95 dobler, 96 dobler, 97 dobler, 98 dobler, 99 dobler, 100 dobler, 101 dobler, 102 dobler, 103 dobler, 104 dobler, 105 dobler, 106 dobler, 107 dobler, 108 dobler, 109 dobler, 110 dobler, 111 dobler, 112 dobler, 113 dobler, 114 dobler, 115 dobler, 116 dobler, 117 dobler, 118 dobler, 119 dobler, 120 dobler, 121 dobler, 122 dobler, 123 dobler, 124 dobler, 125 dobler, 126 dobler, 127 dobler, 128 dobler, 129 dobler, 130 dobler, 131 dobler, 132 dobler, 133 dobler, 134 dobler, 135 dobler, 136 dobler, 137 dobler, 138 dobler, 139 dobler, 140 dobler, 141 dobler, 142 dobler, 143 dobler, 144 dobler, 145 dobler, 146 dobler, 147 dobler, 148 dobler, 149 dobler, 150 dobler, 151 dobler, 152 dobler, 153 dobler, 154 dobler, 155 dobler, 156 dobler, 157 dobler, 158 dobler, 159 dobler, 160 dobler, 161 dobler, 162 dobler, 163 dobler, 164 dobler, 165 dobler, 166 dobler, 167 dobler, 168 dobler, 169 dobler, 170 dobler, 171 dobler, 172 dobler, 173 dobler, 174 dobler, 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dobler, 508 dobler, 509 dobler, 510 dobler, 511 dobler, 512 dobler, 513 dobler, 514 dobler, 515 dobler, 516 dobler, 517 dobler, 518 dobler, 519 dobler, 520 dobler, 521 dobler, 522 dobler, 523 dobler, 524 dobler, 525 dobler, 526 dobler, 527 dobler, 528 dobler, 529 dobler, 530 dobler, 531 dobler, 532 dobler, 533 dobler, 534 dobler, 535 dobler, 536 dobler, 537 dobler, 538 dobler, 539 dobler, 540 dobler, 541 dobler, 542 dobler, 543 dobler, 544 dobler, 545 dobler, 546 dobler, 547 dobler, 548 dobler, 549 dobler, 550 dobler, 551 dobler, 552 dobler, 553 dobler, 554 dobler, 555 dobler, 556 dobler, 557 dobler, 558 dobler, 559 dobler, 560 dobler, 561 dobler, 562 dobler, 563 dobler, 564 dobler, 565 dobler, 566 dobler, 567 dobler, 568 dobler, 569 dobler, 570 dobler, 571 dobler, 572 dobler, 573 dobler, 574 dobler, 575 dobler, 576 dobler, 577 dobler, 578 dobler, 579 dobler, 580 dobler, 581 dobler, 582 dobler, 583 dobler, 584 dobler, 585 dobler, 586 dobler, 587 dobler, 588 dobler, 589 dobler, 590 dobler, 591 dobler, 592 dobler, 593 dobler, 594 dobler, 595 dobler, 596 dobler, 597 dobler, 598 dobler, 599 dobler, 600 dobler, 601 dobler, 602 dobler, 603 dobler, 604 dobler, 605 dobler, 606 dobler, 607 dobler, 608 dobler, 609 dobler, 610 dobler, 611 dobler, 612 dobler, 613 dobler, 614 dobler, 615 dobler, 616 dobler, 617 dobler, 618 dobler, 619 dobler, 620 dobler, 621 dobler, 622 dobler, 623 dobler, 624 dobler, 625 dobler, 626 dobler, 627 dobler, 628 dobler, 629 dobler, 630 dobler, 631 dobler, 632 dobler, 633 dobler, 634 dobler, 635 dobler, 636 dobler, 637 dobler, 638 dobler, 639 dobler, 640 dobler, 641 dobler, 642 dobler, 643 dobler, 644 dobler, 645 dobler, 646 dobler, 647 dobler, 648 dobler, 649 dobler, 650 dobler, 651 dobler, 652 dobler, 653 dobler, 654 dobler, 655 dobler, 656 dobler, 657 dobler, 658 dobler, 659 dobler, 660 dobler, 661 dobler, 662 dobler, 663 dobler, 664 dobler, 665 dobler, 666 dobler, 667 dobler, 668 dobler, 669 dobler, 670 dobler, 671 dobler, 672 dobler, 673 dobler, 674 dobler, 675 dobler, 676 dobler, 677 dobler, 678 dobler, 679 dobler, 680 dobler, 681 dobler, 682 dobler, 683 dobler, 684 dobler, 685 dobler, 686 dobler, 687 dobler, 688 dobler, 689 dobler, 690 dobler, 691 dobler, 692 dobler, 693 dobler, 694 dobler, 695 dobler, 696 dobler, 697 dobler, 698 dobler, 699 dobler, 700 dobler, 701 dobler, 702 dobler, 703 dobler, 704 dobler, 705 dobler, 706 dobler, 707 dobler, 708 dobler, 709 dobler, 710 dobler, 711 dobler, 712 dobler, 713 dobler, 714 dobler, 715 dobler, 716 dobler, 717 dobler, 718 dobler, 719 dobler, 720 dobler, 721 dobler, 722 dobler, 723 dobler, 724 dobler, 725 dobler, 726 dobler, 727 dobler, 728 dobler, 729 dobler, 730 dobler, 731 dobler, 732 dobler, 733 dobler, 734 dobler, 735 dobler, 736 dobler, 737 dobler, 738 dobler, 739 dobler, 740 dobler, 741 dobler, 742 dobler, 743 dobler, 744 dobler, 745 dobler, 746 dobler, 747 dobler, 748 dobler, 749 dobler, 750 dobler, 751 dobler, 752 dobler, 753 dobler, 754 dobler, 755 dobler, 756 dobler, 757 dobler, 758 dobler, 759 dobler, 760 dobler, 761 dobler, 762 dobler, 763 dobler, 764 dobler, 765 dobler, 766 dobler, 767 dobler, 768 dobler, 769 dobler, 770 dobler, 771 dobler, 772 dobler, 773 dobler, 774 dobler, 775 dobler, 776 dobler, 777 dobler, 778 dobler, 779 dobler, 780 dobler, 781 dobler, 782 dobler, 783 dobler, 784 dobler, 785 dobler, 786 dobler, 787 dobler, 788 dobler, 789 dobler, 790 dobler, 791 dobler, 792 dobler, 793 dobler, 794 dobler, 795 dobler, 796 dobler, 797 dobler, 798 dobler, 799 dobler, 800 dobler, 801 dobler, 802 dobler, 803 dobler, 804 dobler, 805 dobler, 806 dobler, 807 dobler, 808 dobler, 809 dobler, 810 dobler, 811 dobler, 812 dobler, 813 dobler, 814 dobler, 815 dobler, 816 dobler, 817 dobler, 818 dobler, 819 dobler, 820 dobler, 821 dobler, 822 dobler, 823 dobler, 824 dobler, 825 dobler, 826 dobler, 827 dobler, 828 dobler, 829 dobler, 830 dobler, 831 dobler, 832 dobler, 833 dobler, 834 dobler, 835 dobler, 836 dobler, 837 dobler, 838 dobler, 839 dobler, 840 dobler, 841 dobler, 842 dobler, 843 dobler, 844 dobler, 845 dobler, 846 dobler, 847 dobler, 848 dobler, 849 dobler, 850 dobler, 851 dobler, 852 dobler, 853 dobler, 854 dobler, 855 dobler, 856 dobler, 857 dobler, 858 dobler, 859 dobler, 860 dobler, 861 dobler, 862 dobler, 863 dobler, 864 dobler, 865 dobler, 866 dobler, 867 dobler, 868 dobler, 869 dobler, 870 dobler, 871 dobler, 872 dobler, 873 dobler, 874 dobler, 875 dobler, 876 dobler, 877 dobler, 878 dobler, 879 dobler, 880 dobler, 881 dobler, 882 dobler, 883 dobler, 884 dobler, 885 dobler, 886 dobler, 887 dobler, 888 dobler, 889 dobler, 890 dobler, 891 dobler, 892 dobler, 893 dobler, 894 dobler, 895 dobler, 896 dobler, 897 dobler, 898 dobler, 899 dobler, 900 dobler, 901 dobler, 902 dobler, 903 dobler, 904 dobler, 905 dobler, 906 dobler, 907 dobler, 908 dobler, 909 dobler, 910 dobler, 911 dobler, 912 dobler, 913 dobler, 914 dobler, 915 dobler, 916 dobler, 917 dobler, 918 dobler, 919 dobler, 920 dobler, 921 dobler, 922 dobler, 923 dobler, 924 dobler, 925 dobler, 926 dobler, 927 dobler, 928 dobler, 929 dobler, 930 dobler, 931 dobler, 932 dobler, 933 dobler, 934 dobler, 935 dobler, 936 dobler, 937 dobler, 938 dobler, 939 dobler, 940 dobler, 941 dobler, 942 dobler, 943 dobler, 944 dobler, 945 dobler, 946 dobler, 947 dobler, 948 dobler, 949 dobler, 950 dobler, 951 dobler, 952 dobler, 953 dobler, 954 dobler, 955 dobler, 956 dobler, 957 dobler, 958 dobler, 959 dobler, 960 dobler, 961 dobler, 962 dobler, 963 dobler, 964 dobler, 965 dobler, 966 dobler, 967 dobler, 968 dobler, 969 dobler, 970 dobler, 971 dobler, 972 dobler, 973 dobler, 974 dobler, 975 dobler, 976 dobler, 977 dobler, 978 dobler, 979 dobler, 980 dobler, 981 dobler, 982 dobler, 983 dobler, 984 dobler, 985 dobler, 986 dobler, 987 dobler, 988 dobler, 989 dobler, 990 dobler, 991 dobler, 992 dobler, 993 dobler, 994 dobler, 995 dobler, 996 dobler, 997 dobler, 998 dobler, 999 dobler, 1000 dobler, 1001 dobler, 1002 dobler, 1003 dobler, 1004 dobler, 1005 dobler, 1006 dobler, 1007 dobler, 1008 dobler, 1009 dobler, 1010 dobler, 1011 dobler, 1012 dobler, 1013 dobler, 1014 dobler, 1015 dobler, 1016 dobler, 1017 dobler, 1018 dobler, 1019 dobler, 1020 dobler, 1021 dobler, 1022 dobler, 1023 dobler, 1024 dobler, 1025 dobler, 1026 dobler, 1027 dobler, 1028 dobler, 1029 dobler, 1030 dobler, 1031 dobler, 1032 dobler, 1033 dobler, 1034 dobler, 1035 dobler, 1036 dobler, 1037 dobler, 1038 dobler, 1039 dobler, 1040 dobler, 1041 dobler, 1042 dobler, 1043 dobler, 1044 dobler, 1045 dobler, 1046 dobler, 1047 dobler, 1048 dobler, 1049 dobler, 1050 dobler, 1051 dobler, 1052 dobler, 1053 dobler, 1054 dobler, 1055 dobler, 1056 dobler, 1057 dobler, 1058 dobler, 1059 dobler, 1060 dobler, 1061 dobler, 1062 dobler, 1063 dobler, 1064 dobler, 1065 dobler, 1066 dobler, 1067 dobler, 1068 dobler, 1069 dobler, 1070 dobler, 1071 dobler, 1072 dobler, 1073 dobler, 1074 dobler, 1075 dobler, 1076 dobler, 1077 dobler, 1078 dobler, 1079 dobler, 1080 dobler, 1081 dobler, 1082 dobler, 1083 dobler, 1084 dobler, 1085 dobler, 1086 dobler, 1087 dobler, 1088 dobler, 1089 dobler, 1090 dobler, 1091 dobler, 1092 dobler, 1093 dobler, 1094 dobler, 1095 dobler, 1096 dobler, 1097 dobler, 1098 dobler, 1099 dobler, 1100 dobler, 1101 dobler, 1102 dobler, 1103 dobler, 1104 dobler, 1105 dobler, 1106 dobler, 1107 dobler, 1108 dobler, 1109 dobler, 1110 dobler, 1111 dobler, 1112 dobler, 1113 dobler, 1114 dobler, 1115 dobler, 1116 dobler, 1117 dobler, 1118 dobler, 1119 dobler, 1120 dobler, 1121 dobler, 1122 dobler, 1123 dobler, 1124 dobler, 1125 dobler, 1126 dobler, 1127 dobler, 1128 dobler, 1129 dobler, 1130 dobler, 1131 dobler, 1132 dobler, 1133 dobler, 1134 dobler, 1135 dobler, 1136 dobler, 1137 dobler, 1138 dobler, 1139 dobler, 1140 dobler, 1141 dobler, 1142 dobler, 1143 dobler, 1144 dobler, 1145 dobler, 1146 dobler, 1147 dobler, 1148 dobler, 1149 dobler, 1150 dobler, 1151 dobler, 1152 dobler, 1153 dobler, 1154 dobler, 1155 dobler, 1156 dobler, 1157 dobler, 1158 dobler, 1159 dobler, 1160 dobler, 1161 dobler, 1162 dobler, 1163 dobler, 1164 dobler, 1165 dobler, 1166 dobler, 1167 dobler, 1168 dobler, 1169 dobler, 1170 dobler, 1171 dobler, 1172 dobler, 1173 dobler, 1174 dobler, 1175 dobler, 1176 dobler, 1177 dobler, 1178 dobler, 1179 dobler, 1180 dobler, 1181 dobler, 1182 dobler, 1183 dobler, 1184 dobler, 1185 dobler, 1186 dobler, 1187 dobler, 1188 dobler, 1189 dobler, 1190 dobler, 1191 dobler, 1192 dobler, 1193 dobler, 1194 dobler, 1195 dobler, 1196 dobler, 1197 dobler, 1198 dobler, 1199 dobler, 1200 dobler, 1201 dobler, 1202 dobler, 1203 dobler, 1204 dobler, 1205 dobler, 1206 dobler, 1207 dobler, 1208 dobler, 1209 dobler, 1210 dobler, 1211 dobler, 1212 dobler, 1213 dobler, 1214 dobler, 1215 dobler, 1216 dobler, 1217 dobler, 1218 dobler, 1219 dobler, 1220 dobler, 1221 dobler, 1222 dobler, 1223 dobler, 1224 dobler, 1225 dobler, 1226 dobler, 1227 dobler, 1228 dobler, 1229 dobler, 1230 dobler, 1231 dobler, 1232 dobler, 1233 dobler, 1234 dobler, 1235 dobler, 1236 dobler, 1237 dobler, 1238 dobler, 1239 dobler, 1240 dobler, 1241 dobler, 1242 dobler, 1243 dobler, 1244 dobler, 1245 dobler, 1246 dobler, 1247 dobler, 1248 dobler, 1249 dobler, 1250 dobler, 1251 dobler, 1252 dobler, 1253 dobler, 1254 dobler, 1255 dobler, 1256 dobler, 1257 dobler, 1258 dobler, 1259 dobler, 1260 dobler, 1261 dobler, 1262 dobler, 1263 dobler, 1264 dobler, 1265 dobler, 1266 dobler, 1267 dobler, 1268 dobler, 1269 dobler, 1270 dobler, 1271 dobler, 1272 dobler, 1273 dobler, 1274 dobler, 1275 dobler, 1276 dobler, 1277 dobler, 1278 dobler, 1279 dobler, 1280 dobler, 1281 dobler, 1282 dobler, 1283 dobler, 1284 dobler, 1285 dobler, 1286 dobler, 1287 dobler, 1288 dobler, 1289 dobler, 1290 dobler, 1291 dobler, 1292 dobler, 1293 dobler, 1294 dobler, 1295 dobler, 1296 dobler, 1297 dobler, 1298 dobler, 1299 dobler, 1300 dobler, 1301 dobler, 1302 dobler, 1303 dobler, 1304 dobler, 1305 dobler, 1306 dobler, 1307 dobler, 1308 dobler, 1309 dobler, 1310 dobler, 1311 dobler, 1312 dobler, 1313 dobler, 1314 dobler, 1315 dobler, 1316 dobler, 1317 dobler, 1318 dobler, 1319 dobler, 1320 dobler, 1321 dobler, 1322 dobler, 1323 dobler, 1324 dobler, 1325 dobler, 1326 dobler, 1327 dobler, 1328 dobler, 1329 dobler, 1330 dobler, 1331 dobler, 1332 dobler, 1333 dobler, 1334 dobler, 1335 dobler, 1336 dobler, 1337 dobler, 1338 dobler, 1339 dobler, 1340 dobler, 1341 dobler, 1342 dobler, 1343 dobler, 1344 dobler, 1345 dobler, 1346 dobler, 1347 dobler, 1348 dobler, 1349 dobler, 1350 dobler, 1351 dobler, 1352 dobler, 1353 dobler, 1354 dobler, 1355 dobler, 1356 dobler, 1357 dobler, 1358 dobler, 1359 dobler, 1360 dobler, 1361 dobler, 1362 dobler, 1363 dobler, 1364 dobler, 1365 dobler, 1366 dobler, 1367 dobler, 1368 dobler, 1369 dobler, 1370 dobler, 1371 dobler, 1372 dobler, 1373 dobler, 1374 dobler, 1375 dobler, 1376 dobler, 1377 dobler, 1378 dobler, 1379 dobler, 1380 dobler, 1381 dobler, 1382 dobler, 1383 dobler, 1384 dobler, 1385 dobler, 1386 dobler, 1387 dobler, 1388 dobler, 1389 dobler, 1390 dobler, 1391 dobler, 1392 dobler, 1393 dobler, 1394 dobler, 1395 dobler, 1396 dobler, 1397 dobler, 1398 dobler, 1399 dobler, 1400 dobler, 1401 dobler,

chast, not double-tongued. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 110/2 Dubylle-tongued, *ambiloquus*.. *bilinguis*. 1533 *Gau. Richt. Vay* 17 That that ar doublt tungit the quhillk sais ane thing now, and sine ane oder thing. 1700 *De For. Capt. Singleton* xvi, Thou art but a double-tongued Christian, I doubt. 1849 *Grote Greece* ii. lxviii. (1862) VI. 114 'The double-tongued and all-objecting Zeno.'

Doubling (dɒʊblɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DOUBLE, or its result.

1. Twofold increase, multiplication by two, duplication; † repetition (*obs.*).

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxiii. (1495) 361 Reflexion and reboundyng and dowblyng of the sonne bemes. 1570 *Dee Math. Pref.* 20 A Mechanicall Doubling of the Cube. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 221 To the doubling of his griefe. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Ability Wks.* (Bohn) II. 44 The rapid doubling of the population.

b. *Brewing and Distilling.* (See *quots.*)

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iv. 266 They..use their next small Wort instead of the first Water for brewing Ale or more Strong Beer from fresh Malt, which they call Doubling. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Doubling.* 1. The second distillation of low wines.

2. *concr.* The lining of a garment; *esp.* in *Heraldry*.

1579 *ROSSEWELL Armorie* ii. 70 b, In Armes it is called Ermyne..In Mantles (as M. G. Leyghe sayeth) they are called doublings. 1680 *GULLIM Heraldry* i. iv. (1611) 12 Doublings or linings of robes. 1708 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gr. Brit.* i. iii. iii, A Viscount's mantle hath two doublings and a half of plain white fur. 1809 *J. HOME in Naval Chron.* XXIV. 193 A mantling gules, the doubling argent.

3. *Naut.* a. A piece of timber fitted on to the bitts; fir-lining. b. The covering or lining of a ship with an extra layer of planking; the extra layer itself. c. The double-seamed border or edging of a sail. d. *pl.* That part of a mast between the trestletrees and the cap.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Coussin de bittes*, the fir-lining or doubling of the bitts. 1835 *SIR J. ROSS Narr. 2nd Voy.* ii. 11 Such effects are very apt to follow the doubling of vessels. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 450/1 The lower part of the luff..laced..to the doublings of the mast.

4. *Building.* (See *quots.*)

1842-76 *GWILT Encycl. Archit. Gloss., Doubling*, a term used in Scotland to denote eaves' boards. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Doubling*..2. The double course of shingles or slates at the eave of a house.

5. The folding of any substance; a fold.

1634 *PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* i. xiii. 43 Giving to every fold his proper natural doubling. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 141 A kind of hem or doubling of the leaf. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 9 When you double up your Iron..to make it thick enough..and..work in the doubling into one another, and make it..one..lump. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* ii. ii. § 11 The structure is so arranged by ramifications and doublings as to present a very extensive surface to the air.

6. A sudden turn in running; *fig.* an evasion, a shift; deceitful or tricky action, double dealing.

1573 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 26 Your worship mai the better conceive there hole dealing and dubling with me. 1611 *SPED Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xii. (1632) 715 Pestred with the doublings of Lawyers. 1674 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1677) 92 When Hounds hunt a Female-Hare, she will use more Crossing and Doubling. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 31 ¶ 8 Mean doublings to escape the pursuit of criticism. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 189 To trace all the turns and doublings of his course..would be wearisome.

7. *attrib.* (various technical senses: see the *vb.*)

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Clous des sabords*, doubling-nails, to line the gun-ports. 1774 *HULL Dock Act* 25 Doubling planks that may be wrought upon the sides. 1875 *URS'S Dict. Arts* III. 793 (Silk Manuf.) The motions are given to the doubling-machine in a very simple way.

Doubling, *ppl. a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That doubles, in various senses.

1. Making, or becoming, twice as much; increasing twofold; repeating, resounding, echoing; † stammering (*quot.* 1621).

1598 *SYLVESTER Quot. Bartas* ii. i. iv. *Handy-crafts* (1621) 228 He makes the trampled ground..shake with doubling sound. 1621 *QUARLES Argalus & P.* (1678) 23 Tears..whose violence deny'd Th' intended passage of her doubling tongue. 1674 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1677) 13 Heads having doubling Croches, are called Forked Heads. 1711 *POPE Temp. Fame* 333 Thro' the big dome the doubling thunder bounds. 1767 *CAVALLO in Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 14 Experiments made with those doubling or multiplying plates. 1801 *YOUNG ibid.* XCII. 45 Doubling [=double-refracting] spars.

2. Folding, bending.

1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Longing* i, With doubling knees and weary bones.

3. Turning suddenly in running; *fig.* evasive.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 164 Deepe dissembling and doubling hypocrisie. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* iv. iv. (1718) 201 The hindmost hound oft takes the doubling hare. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* ii. 17 With Steps revers'd She forms the doubling Maze. 1755 *H. WALPOLE Let. to H. S. Conway* 15 Nov., Lord Egmont was doubling, absurd, and obscure.

Doublon (dɒʊblɒn). Also 7 doblone, dublion, 8 doublon, doblon. [*a. f.* *doublon*, or *Sp. doblon*, augm. of *doble DOUBLE*.] A Spanish gold coin, originally double the value of a pistole, i.e. = 33 to 36 shillings English; now worth a little more than £1.

1622 *MABER tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. ii. viii. 170, I gave him six Doublons of two. 1719 *De For. Crusoe* i. xiii, Six doublons of gold. 1757-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v.,

There are also double doublons now current..for 3 pound 12 shillings. 1745 *P. THOMAS Trml. Anson's Voy.* App. 5 Dollars 540r. Troy and Double Loons 20r. 1755 *JOHNSON, Doublon*. 1862 *London Rev.* 30 Aug. 197 A minute search is easily prevented by the influence of doublons on Spanish officials.

Doublure (dɒʊblɪr). [*f.* *doublure* lining, *f. doubler* to DOUBLE, line.] An ornamental lining, usually of leather, on the inside of a book-cover.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 6/2 With a doublure (this is the term applied to the elaborated inside faces of the cover) of crimson morocco. 1892 *Bookseller's Catal.*, Bound in Brocade of the Eighteenth Century, the cloth cover with the Artist's design in gold used as a doublure. 1895 *ZAEHNSDORF Sh. Hist. Bookbinding* 22 To Badier is assigned the first use of doublures (1703).

Doubly (dɒʊbli), *adv.* [*f.* DOUBLE *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a double or twofold manner or degree; in two ways, or twice as much.

1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 386 Here we synnen doubly. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1172 Two tables of the commandments doubly in oure lady sawle ware. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. iii. 80 Thy blowes, doubly redoubled. 1769 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 14 Jan., I was now doubly sorry. 1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxv. 250 Doubly refracting substances.

2. With duplicity, deceitfully. *Obs.*

1430 *Pilgr. Lys. Manhode* iii. xxvi. (1869) 150 False mesures he vseth doubleliche. 1585 *R. BROWNE Annot. Cartwright* 2 Let him not deale doubly with vs. 1644 *GEE Foot out of Snare* 77 Hee had no reason to speak doubly. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxl. 186 They lay a man under a necessity to deal doubly with them!

Doubt (daʊt), *sb. 1* Forms: 3-4 *daute*, (4) *dote*, 3-6 *doute*, (4-6) *dout(e)*, *doutz(e)*, *dought(e)*, *dowght*, 4-7 *dout*, 5- *doubt*, (5-6) *doubte*, 6 *dubte*, *dowbt*. [*ME.* *a. OF. dute, dote, doute*, *vbl. sb. f. doubter* to DOUBT. The spelling *doubte*, *dought*, arose from the spoken identity, which per contra caused DOUGHTY to be spelt *doubty*. As to the mod. spelling with *b*, see DOUBT *v.*]

1. The (subjective) state of uncertainty with regard to the truth or reality of anything; undecidedness of belief or opinion. With *pl.*: A feeling of uncertainty as to something.

1255 *Leg. Kath.* 2463 Ne beo þu na þing o dute Of al þet to ibeden hauest. 1300 *Beke* 375 Thanne was the Bischof in gret doute what were therof to done. 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xiii. 57 þou man of litil faith, whi had þou doute? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 105/2 A Doute, *ambiguitas, dubietas, dubitatio, dubium*. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog. Classe* 17 Your wordes bringe me in a doute. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 17 You ought not to stand in doute. 1585 *G. ELIZ. in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 29, I write not this, my deare brother, for doute. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 16 Modest Doubt is call'd The Beacon of the wise. 1708 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* (1709) IV. 67 To remove all Remains of Unbelief and Doubt. 1779 *COWPER Hymn*, 'When darkness long' i, The folly of my doubts and fears. 1830 *TENNISON In Mem.* xcvi, There lives more faith in honest doubt, Believe me, than in half the creeds.

b. The condition of being (objectively) uncertain; a state of affairs such as to give occasion for hesitation or uncertainty.

1300 *Cursor M.* 22612 (Götl.) Saint paul it sais, it es na dute. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiv. 207 Quhill eftir myd-morne, the fighting Lestit, in-till sic ane dout. 1678 *DRYDEN All for Love* iv. i. (Seager) Like A polished glass held to the lips, when life's in doubt. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. vi. 556 It..brought in doubt the sincerity of the former professions. 1892 *SIR A. KIRKEWICH in Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 140/1 In a case of this kind I think I ought to give the defendant the benefit of the doubt.

† 2. A matter or point involved in uncertainty; a doubtful question; a difficulty. *Obs.*

1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 134 Whan oon doute is determined and kut away þer wexen oþer doutes wipouten nombre. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xlviii. (1495) 569 No man shal wene that it is doubt or fals that god hath sette vertue in precyous stones. 1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 41 b, Who will..now and then propose such doubtful doubts. 1693 *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* i. 420 You doe Likewise alleadge that the greatest body of Laws were transmitted..by Mr. penn, which is a doubt.

† 3. Apprehension, dread, fear. *Obs.*

1225 *Juliana* 28 For dute of deafe. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 89 He naddo of no prince in þe world doute. 1386 *CHAUCER Parv.* T. ¶ 949 Only for the doute of Ihesu Crist. 1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650/2, I havynge doute of harme of my body..dyd assemble these persones. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* diii. 81 For doute to be blamed he spored his horse. 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Huon* xcv. 311 They dare not, for doute of Kyng Charlemaigne. 1659 *D. FELL Impr. of Sea* 511 Being in many fears and doubts of starving.

† 4. A thing to be dreaded; danger, risk. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 2922 It is gret doute he schal us wyne! 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 134 If þat ilke remile peerse þe brayn panne þer is a gret doute in þe caas. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. xi. 47 How ever strong and stout They were, as well approv'd in many a doubt.

4. Phrases: a. To make doubt: † (a) to hesitate, to scruple (*obs.*); (b) to doubt, to be uncertain. b. No doubt: undoubtedly, doubtless. † c. Out of doubt: without doubt, doubtless (*obs.*).

d. Without doubt: (a) certainly, undoubtedly; † (b) without fear, fearlessly (*obs.*).

a. 1586 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 185 Boleslaus the seconde..made no doubt to take women by violence from their husbands. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* I. xxii. 264, I make some doubt, whether the..Proclamation..

were ever printed. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 320, I make no doubt that you will prove the truth of your words.

b. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 378 And no dowe..silustre..schulde haue synned more greuously þan gieri did. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 86 Your mother, a notable Gentlewoman (no doubt). 1745 *P. THOMAS Trml. Anson's Voy.* 65 It was done..to the entire Satisfaction of five or six (no doubt) very disinterested Officers. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Feb. 5/1 No doubt it was adroit, but the adroitness was of a vulgar kind.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 2276 (Trin.) Pat story telleþ out of doute. 1459 *Paston Lett.* No. 323 l. 436 As I schal owt of dought her after doo. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longm.) 111 Out of all doubt..their whole soule shall not suffice to reioice to the full. 1656 *CROMWELL Sp.* 17 Sept., Whose ends have, out of doubt, been what I told you.

d. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2053 (Cott.) Cham wit-outen dout Sal be his brothers vnderlote. *Ibid.* 6557 (Cott.) Cums again, wit-vten dute. 1420 *Sir Cleges* 44 Rech and pore..Schulde be there wythouten dought. 1555 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) D ij, Withouten doute I sholde merite to lease yow. 1674 *tr. Scheffer's Lapland* 64 This Henricus..was without doubt..the head of the Birkali. 1895 *F. HALL Two Trifles* vii, Without doubt, in the judgment of many..he has done so.

5. *Comb.* 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch. Hen. V.* cxliv, His doubt-Sprung Pietie has yet a farther Quest. a 1656 *BP. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 303 Against these doubt-mongers. 1895 *Tablet* 7 Dec. 901 The doubt-excluding certainty required.

† Doubt, *sb. 2* *Obs. rare* -1. A redoubt.

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xii. 286 This doubt doubt, that now betwixt us stands.

Doubt (daʊt), *v.* Forms: see DOUBT *sb. 1* Pa. t. and *pple.* doubted (also 4 *dutte*, 4-5 *dut(e)*, 5 *doute*, (dought), *pp.* *ppl.* 4-5 *y-douted*). [*ME.* *duten, douten*, *a. OF. douter, doler, doubter*, (14-16th c. also *doubter*): -L. *dubitare* to waver in opinion, hesitate, related to *dubius* wavering to and fro, DUBIOUS. The normal 14th c. forms in Fr. and Eng. were *douter, doute*; the influence of Latin caused these to be artificially spelt *doubt*, which in 17th c. was again abandoned in Fr., but retained in Eng.

Branch II 'to fear, to be in fear', a development of the verb in OF., was an early and very prominent sense of the *vb.* and its derivatives in ME.: cf. also REDOUT, etc.]

I. 1. *intr.* To be in doubt or uncertainty; to be wavering or undecided in opinion or belief. *Const. of* († *ut*, † *in*).

1300 *Cursor M.* 21090 (Edin.) (Thomas Didymus) lange he dutid in þe richte. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 100 Of his birth doubted thai poit. 1380 *WYCLIF Luke* ix. 8 He douteide, for that it was seid of sum men, for Joon roos agen for dede men. 1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxxxii. 216 There was none that ought to dout in hym. 1539 *BIBLE* (Great) *Matt.* xxviii. 17 But some doubted. 1548 *CRAMMER Conf. Unvrit. Verities* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. AA. 97 The Chyrche wytnesseth them to be true..wherefore it is not lawful to doubt at them. 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 178 Hee that never doubted, scarce ever well-believed. 1768 *BEATTIE Minstr.* i. xlvii, But let us hope; to doubt is to rebel. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 6. 519 Who never doubted of the final triumph of freedom and the law.

2. *trans.* To be uncertain or divided in opinion about; to hesitate to believe or trust; to feel doubt about; to call in question; to mistrust.

1340 *Cursor M.* 22811 (Trin.) Who so douteþ þis, is childe þe more. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* II. ccxli. (R.), The lady who doubted those wordes. 1513 *More in Grafton Chron.* II. 828 Diverse of his household servants, whome either he suspected, or doubted. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* v. v. 183 Doctors doubt that. 1680 *DRYDEN Ovid's Ep.* *Helen to Paris* (R.), He..The beauty doubted, but believ'd the wife. 1780 *HARRIS Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 461 Because Socrates doubted some things, therefore Arcesilas and Carneades doubted all. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* ii, My lord, you have never yet doubted my word. 1865 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Char. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 58 They doubt a man's sound judgment if he does not eat with appetite.

b. with clause, introduced by *whether, if, that*. (Often with *but*, *but that*, when the main clause is negative or interrogative: see BUT *conj.* 21.)

† Also formerly with *inf.*

1303 *BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 857 Hys dyscyplys douteid echoun Wheþer he shulde ryse or noun. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 2965 Þe saule..pat doutes whether he sal be dampned or save. 1513 *More in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 824 Not doubtyng but that..he should finde him faythfull. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Sec.* i. (1625) 130 Doubting how to have recompence. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. iii. 1029, I do not doubt To find friends that will bear me out. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 6 ¶ 4, I do not doubt but England is at present as polite a Nation as any in the World. 1817 *W. SELWYN Low Nist Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1059 It never was doubted, but that one partner might bind the rest. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Trmls.* (1872) I. 9, I doubt whether English cookery is not better. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) II. Pref. 5 Schiller doubted that a poetic measure could be formed capable of holding Goethe's plan. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 107/1 The master doubted if all remedies were not barred by the lapse of time.

† 3. To hesitate, scruple, delay: with *infinitive*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 105/2 To Doute; *conclari*..hereri, hesare. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* l. 3 Our God shall come in hast, to speake he shall not doubt. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 7, I dout not to request and earnestly beseeche you, to returne. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 85/2 Plato doubteth not to write in this manner. 1743 *FIELDING Journ.* i. ii, Mr. Locke hath not doubted to assert, that you may see a spirit in open daylight.

4. *impers.* To cause to doubt, make doubtful. 18.. *WHITTIER Pr. Wks.* (1889) II. 20 This, he says, some what doubted him at first, as the book was not canonical.

II. 5. trans. To dread, fear, be afraid of. † a. with simple object. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 244 Pe deouel of helle duteſ ham swuſe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 276 Edmond. doutede God þoru alle thyng. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12571 (Cott.) Ðai him lued and doted ai. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13834 Myche dut he his dreme, & dred hym þefore. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xxxiv. 48 Ye shulde love and dote your husbonde. 1523 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxix. 43 He made many to be slayne, wherby he was so doughted. c 1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* § 329 (1810) 339 St. Ann's Chapel is . . very near the sea, yet doubts not drowning. 1664 *Flodden F. v.* 46 No English-man Scots more did doubt.

b. With infinitive phrase or objective clause: To fear, be afraid (that something uncertain will take or has taken place). *arch. and dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10869 (Cott.) Ðis leuedi nathing doted sco þat godd ne moght his wil do. *Ibid.* 15171 (Cott.) Ðe fleche was dutand for to dei. c 1450 *Merlin* 6 He dought that he myght not wyne hem. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 265 They doubted to fall in their hands. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 309, I doubt lest we are gone out of the way. 1665 *Pepys Diary* (1879) IV. 171 Doubting that all will break in pieces in the kingdom. 1722 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 237, I doubt not any ones contradicting this Journal. 1816 *Scott Antiq.* vii. But I doubt, I doubt, I have been beguiled. 1820 *Shelley Let. Pr. Wks.* 1888 II. 321, I doubt that they will not contain the latest and most important news. *Mod. dial.* I doubt we are too late.

6. In weakened sense (app. influenced by I.): a. To anticipate with apprehension, to apprehend (something feared or undesired).

1599 *BARCLAY Skyp of Fols* (1874) I. 190 Ay douting deth by cursed gyle and treason. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus Ann.* II. xii. Doubting nothing more then least they should shift off the battell for feare. 1703 *Rowe Fair Penit.* II. ii. 588 Still I must doubt some Mystery of Mischiefe. 1810 *Scott Lady of L.* v. xi. Fear nought—nay, that I need not say—But—doubt not—fear from mine array. 1838 *Prescott Ferd. & Is II.* II. 365 They doubted some sinister motive, or deeper policy than appeared in the conduct of the French king.

b. To suspect, have suspicions about. *arch.* 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 88 Before. . .doubting the malicious dealings of the adverse parties against me. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* (1621) 865 The defendants doubting such a matter, by diligent listening. . .discovered their works. 1875 *Howells Foregone Concl.* 17 Don Ippolito, whom he had begun by doubting for a spy.

c. with infin. phrase or clause: To apprehend; to suspect. *arch.*

1574 *Hyll Conject. Weather* II. The pinne or web is likewise to be doubted to happen in that year. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus Ann.* I. iv. (1622) 6 Some perill might ensue, if he should doubt that they perceived his dissimulation. 1705 *Wesley in Hearne Collect.* 28 Sept., My Flax [was] I doubt willfully fir'd and burnt. 1879 *Trollope Thackeray* 148, I doubt that Thackeray did not write the Latin epith.

† 7. *refl.* To fear; to be afraid. [= OF. *se douter*.] Cf. *FEAB v.* 3. *Obs. or arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6656 (Cott.) His folk. . .duted þam to cum him nerr. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 41 Doute þe of non enmys, þat comes vp on þe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12018 Ho dout hit full deply, for drede of þe kyng. 1523 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxviii. 278, I doute me nothyng of them. 1607 *Shaks. Timon* I. ii. 159 Faith. . .would not hold taking, I doubt me. 1820 *Scott Monast.* vii. I doubt me his wits have gone a bell-wavering by the road.

† 8. *intr.* To be in fear; to be afraid of. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1334 (Gott.) He loked. . .And sau thinges þat gert him dute. c 1340 *Ibid.* 21870 (Trin.) Mony mon þerof shal doute. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1827 It. . .makith realmys and puple both to dout. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* (1888) 94 Help al men quihill ar vexit in thair hart doutand for thair sinis. 1577-87 *Holinshed Chron.* II. 19 The French king who now began to doubt of the puissance of king William, as foreseeing how much it might prejudice him.

† b. To doubt of: to fear for, be in fear about.

1577 *Hanner Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 38 Euery one doubted of his owne life.

† 9. *impers.* To make (a person) afraid. To be doubted, to be afraid. *Obs.*

c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 93 Hym ne douteth of no breche Of Godes hestes healde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3555 (MS. Ashm.) All drytens & dewessis ere date of my name. 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* 96, I am doutet that he vary from his grant. a 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheom. Pref.* (1622) 10 It's want of reason, or it's reasons want Which doubts the minde, and Judgment so doth daunt. a 1665 *FLETCHER Bonduca* I. ii. The virtues of the valiant Caratash, More doubts me than all Britain.

Doubtable (dau'täbl), a. Forms: see DOUBT sb.¹ [ME. *doutable*, a. obs. F. *doutable* causing fear, terrible, having fear, doubtful (Godef.), ad. L. *dubitabilis*, after *douter* to DOUBT; see -ABLE.]

1. That may be doubted; doubtful, uncertain, questionable, dubitable.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5413 If thee thyneke it is doutable, It is thurgh argument provable. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xvi. 172 To have Juggement of doutable Causes. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 388 b/1 Answer not by doutable wordes. 1607 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. (1628) 153 'Tis not doutable, but that the mind is working, in the duldest depth of sleep. 1806 W. KNIGHT *Hume* 105 Descartes virtually said, exhaust the sphere of the doubtful.

† 2. To be dreaded; redoubtable, dread. *Obs.*

c 1430 *LYDO. Bochas* I. xiv. (1554) 29 b, The mountain, by force he hath assured, Which for brigantes afore was ful doubtful. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 51 Cartage, the victoriorious cite of gret renome, most doubttable. c 1530 Ld. BERNERS *Art. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 345 She hath frendes ryghte hye and doubttable.

† **Doubtance.** *Obs.* [ME. *dot-*, *doutance*, a. obs. F. *doutance*, f. *douter* to DOUBT; see -ANCE.]

VOL. III.

1. Doubt, uncertainty, hesitation.

[1295 *BRITTON* III. vi. § 2 Le seigneur . . de ceo soit en dotaunce par acun qe se profite pur dreit heir.] c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 497 Thilke he spende saunt(z) dotaunce. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* IV. 1016 (1044) Out of dotaunce, I may wel maken. My resonyng. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 110 b/1 Herof no man shold have dotaunce. 1529 *LYNDESAY Complaynt* 5, I stand in gret dowaunce.

2. Fear, dread.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1862 Have ye no dotaunce Of all these English cowards. a 1420 *HOCCEVE De Reg. Princ.* 322 He that of no thyng hath dotaunce. 1484 *CAXTON Chivalry* 67 Doubtaunce afellyshyth strengthe of courage.

Doubted (dau'ted), ppl. a. [f. DOUBT v.]

† 1. Feared, dreaded, redoubted. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 15 Most doughty man, I am. 1553 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxvii. 98 The moste douted and honoured prince. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 41 Doubted Knights, whose woundlesse armour rusts.

† 2. Uncertain, doubtful. *Obs.*

1563 *FOX E. & M.* 808 a, The sayde byshoppe. . . in hys sayde sermon. . . handled them in doubted sorte.

3. Called in question; questioned, disputed.

1795 *MACKNIGHT Apostolic Epistles* (1820) IV. 148 The doubted epistles were very early known.

Hence **Doubtedly** *adv.*, in a doubted or doubtful manner; doubtfully: opp. to **undoubtedly**.

1824 *T. Wilson's Rhet.* 108 That nothing be doubtedly [earlier edd. doubtfully] spoken, which maie have a double meanyng. 1635 *PACITT Christianogr.* I. (1646) 130 Those that are doubtedly beleivers.

Doubter. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who doubts; one who is uncertain or in doubt.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 294 Some have judged Plato a Dogmatist, others a Skeptike or a Doubter. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* xi, Diabolus. . . his army consisted all of Doubters. *Ibid.*, The third captain was Captain Damnation: he was captain over the grace doubters. 1751-73 *JORTIN Eccl. Hist.* (R.), Obligated to answer doubters and cavillers. 1852 *JERDAN Autobiogr.* II. xxi. 264 A much more respectable doubter of my statements.

Doubtful (dau'tfl), a. [f. DOUBT sb. + -FUL.]

1. Of things: Involved in doubt or uncertainty; uncertain, undecided; indistinct, ambiguous.

1388 *WYCLIF Esch.* xii. 24 Nether bifor tellyng of thing to comyng schal be doubtful. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 129/2 Douteſulle, dubius, ambiguous. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 762 Whereof he wist the ende was doubtful. 1530 *PALSGR.* 66 Sometyne as masculynes, sometyne as femynines: and therefore I calle theym of the doubtful gendre. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 64 b, Deceptifull arguments when a doubtful worde is used.

1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* IV. iv. 493 You have no cause to hold my friendship doubtful. 1606 *GALE Crit. Gentiles* I. i. x. 56 Whether he were a God or man, is doubtful. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 470 ¶ 1 A doubtful Passage in a Latin Poet.

1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* VI. 93 It is very doubtful whether he saw Aristotle again. 1844-57 *G. BIRD Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 131 Highly coloured deposits. . . of doubtful origin.

b. Of uncertain issue.

1562 J. SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 14 The battayle was so doubtful, that of neyther syde was there seane any advantage. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius Low C. Warren* 673 And try the doubtful Chance of War. 1750 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* VI. 242 Yet the fight Hung doubtful. 1813 *SCOTT Rob Roy* I. xix, I watched him through the doubtful fray.

c. Of questionable or equivocal character.

1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is II.* xvi. III. 253 She never employed doubtful agents or sinister measures. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 3 A shabby composite tenement in a doubtful district of Marylebone.

d. *Pros.* Of varying quantity; that may be either long or short.

1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 218 Syllables which might be either long or short, are called Doubtful.

2. Of persons: Divided or unsettled in opinion; in doubt; undetermined, uncertain, hesitating.

1509 *FISHER Fun. Sermon. Cless Richmond Wks.* (1876) 292 Doubtfull in her mynde, what she were best to do. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 213 b, How good counseyle they haue gyuen to the doubtful. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 81 note, He was doubtful howe Caesar would take his doings. 1724 *De Foe Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 281 The king was doubtful, and could not resolve. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 122 He was doubtful of the prospects of the rebellion, and doubtful of his own conduct. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 122 He was doubtful. . . whether the ideal. state could be realized.

† 3. To be dreaded or feared; awful, dread. *Obs.*

1397-8 in *Gregory's Chron. in Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 98 To oure excellent ryght dowtfulle soverayne. *Ibid.* 99 Your excellent and doughtfulle ryalte mageste. 1555-6 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 240 The unfortunate end and doubtful tragedy of T. C.

† 4. Giving cause for apprehensions. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 100 A crampe. . . þat is douteſul or dredeſul to do away. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 822 That all thinges doubtful shoud of his frendes be prudently forseen. 1627 *HEYWOOD Royal Ship* 22 Worthily they have demeaned themselves. . . eyther in doubtful discoveries, or more dangerous Naumachies or Sea-fights. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F. I.* 324 The consul. . . reported the doubtful and dangerous situation of the empire.

† 5. Full of fear or apprehension; apprehensive. *Obs.*

1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV* (an. 14) 233 b, Priville enformed of y^e French kinges doubtful imagination. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 294 Home when the doubtful Damme had her hyde. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 79 All this great fight the Constantinopolitans beheld, with doubtful hearts. 1723 *De Foe Col. Jack* (1840) 156, I am doubtful that you may not believe. 1792 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) III. 253, I hear things which make me doubtful and anxious, though not afraid, absolutely.

6. as sb. A doubtful person or thing.

1529 *POTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* III. xix. (Arb.) 234 Aporia or the Doubtfull. 1861 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* III. clxiv. 183 Whereby union might be effected. . . and the mass of doubtfuls brought into play. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 7/1 The issue of the battle might rest with the 'doubtfuls'.

Doubtfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a doubtful, uncertain, or ambiguous manner; hesitatingly, ambiguously, indistinctly.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 106/1 Doughtfully, ambiguous. *dubie.* 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 66 b, When sentences bee spoken doubtfully, that they maie be construed two maner of waies. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 2 Had our famous Muffet but seen them. . . he would not have spoke so doubtfully. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 168 The watcher's ear Caught doubtfully at times the breeze-borne note. 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick.* xiii. He shook his head doubtfully.

Doubtfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being doubtful: a. Objective uncertainty of meaning or issue; ambiguity, obscurity. 1530 *PALSGR.* 215/1 Doubtfulness, ambiguity. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 65 b, Of no one thyng riseth so muche controversie, as of the doubtfulness, and double takyng of a worde. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. (R.) What are the causes and remedies of the doubtfulness and uncertainty of law? 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 77. 2/1 There is no Doubtfulness in the Case. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Mar. 387/1 The other point was of greater doubtfulness.

b. Subjective uncertainty; undecidedness of mind; want of assured opinion; distrust.

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 128 b, Dunesse of spiryte, and doubtfulness in conscience. 1663 *Pepys Diary* 24 Sept., I rather hope it is my doubtfulness of myself. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 151 The doubtfulness of some of the greatest men, concerning things of the utmost importance. 1829 *SOUTHEY Newman* vi. The purpose. . . was entertain'd With doubtfulness and fear.

† c. Apprehension. *Obs.*

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 49 That whiche did not only offer unto me occasion of doubtfulness, but troubled me also with much feare.

† 2. The quality of giving ground for fear. *Obs.*

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 267 If the disease have in it much difficultie and doubtfulness. 1606 G. W. (WOODCOCKE) tr. *Hist. Justine* 94 a, Troubled with the doubtfulness of the danger.

Doubting, *vbl. sb.* [f. DOUBT v. + -ING.]

The action of the verb DOUBT; feeling of uncertainty, hesitation; † apprehension, fear.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiv. 230 The gud erll had gret dowyne That of thair men suld drunken be. 1486 *Suttres Misc.* (1890) 57 Have you no drede nor dowing. 1531 *FRITH Jdgms. upon Tracy* (1829) 247 There can be no doubting or mistrust. a 1608 *PRESTON Effectual Faith* (1631) 24 We may say of doubting as we say of Thistles, they are ill weeds, but the ground is fat and good where they grow. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Molloy* xv. 94 The record of that minister's unutterable doubtings.

Doubting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That doubts or is in uncertainty; of undecided opinion; † formerly also apprehensive, fearful.

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* IX. v. 110 *Anc.* Sa dowaund was in þat debate. 1715 *De Foe Fam. Instruct.* I. iii. (1841) I. 63 However doubting I am of the success. 1850 *MRS. BROWNING Poet's Vow* II. v, She looked upon him silently With her large doubting eyes. 1877 *SPARROW Sermon* xxii. 297 Who would send doubting Thomas to proclaim the resurrection of Christ?

Hence **Doubtedly** *adv.*, in a doubting or uncertain manner; hesitatingly; **Doubtingness.**

a 1535 *MORE Wks.* 18 (R.) He that asketh doubtlyng, asketh coldly. 1653 *BAXTER Chr. Concord* II. Aiv b, They must act doubtlyng and not in Faith. 1840 *MRS. TROLLOPE in New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 466 All the humility and self-doubtingness. 1842 *PUSEY Crisis Eng. Ch.* 19 Churches. . . which, at best, own us but doubtlyng.

† **Doubtively**, *doutif*, a. *Obs.* [a. OF. *doutif*, -ive, doubtful; see -IVE, and cf. DOUBTY.] In doubt or fear; doubtful.

1293 *GOWER Conf.* III. 74 The king was doubtif [v. r. doutif] of his dom.

Doubtless (dau'tless), a. and *adv.* [f. DOUBT sb. + -LESS.]

A. *adj.* Free from doubt or uncertainty; undoubted, indubitable; † formerly also, free from apprehension, fear, or suspicion.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 129/2 Douteles, indubius, sine dubio. 1577 *FULKE Confut. Purg.* 362 This doubtlesse institution. 1595 *SHAKS. John* IV. i. 130 Pretty childe, sleepe doubtlesse, and secure. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 20, I am doubtlesse I can purge My selfe of many I am charg'd withal. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 172 You have put that. . . for a doubtlesse doctrine, which he maketh a doubtful opinion. 1894 P. T. FORSYTH in *Independent* 20 Dec., It is another and a doubtless thing.

B. *adv.* Without doubt or question; unquestionably, undoubtedly, certainly. Now generally concessive of something asserted or claimed.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 725 Nade he ben duryt & dryse. . . Douteles he hade ben ded. c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 128, I wol be cristned doutelesse. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3477 Ye dowltes mun degh. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* lviij. 11 Dowltes, there is a God that iudgeth the earth. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* IV. vii. 44 Doubtlesse he would have made a noble Knight. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* I. § 16 Of good things, the greater good is most excellent! Doubtless. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 223 He doubtless attacked many of the beliefs which good men held sacred.

b. Often in a weaker sense, implying that the speaker sees no reason to doubt the truth of an opinion or presumption uttered; = No doubt.

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1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 1 Doubtless the pleasure is as great Of being cheated as to cheat. 1798 YOUNG *Love Fame* III. Wks. (1757) 102 Since his great ancestors in Flanders fell, The poem doubtless must be written well. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* Introd. 1 The reader of Robinson Crusoe will doubtless remember the flutter of delight [etc.].

Hence **Doubtless**.

1895 *Eclectic Mag.* Oct. 565 With equal doubtlessness, Bulgaria would owe her national independence to [etc.].

Doubtlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] Unquestionably, certainly, surely; = DOUBTLESS *adv.* c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 129/2 Doutelessly, indubie. 1596 LAUDER *Tractate* 261 Gredie Prencis, dottleleslie, Sall nocht fall to end myserablie. 1697 COCKAINE *Obstinate Lady* v. vi. Dram. Wks. (1874) 109, 1 Doubtlessly shall consent to thy demand. 1798 PENNANT *Hindostan* I. 203 Doubtlessly many more. Have escaped the notice of travellers. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxi. (1876) 283 The resources of the individual are doubtlessly diminished.

+**Doubtous, doutous, a.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 dotus, dotous(e), doutouse, 4-5 doutous, 5 douteouse, doughtous(e), -ous, doughteous, doubtous, -uous(e), 4-6 doubtous(e), -uous(e). [ME. a. OF. *dutus, dotus, doutous*, mod. F. *douteux*, f. *doute* DOUBT *sb.*: see -OUS, and for the forms cf. *despitous, pileous*.]

1. Doubtful; of uncertain existence, meaning, or issue.

c.1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14298 Merlyn seide. þat Arthures deþ was douteuse. 3yt þe Bretons. seyn þat he lyues in lede. c.1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 373 Counseil in douteuse þinges. 1481 CAXTON *Tulle on Old Age*, Dyvinations to know the douteouse thing. 1489 — *Faytes of A. i.* viii. 21 In the douteouse happe of bataill. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 457/2 Scripture is.. douteouse and hard to vnderstande.

2. Full of uncertainty of mind; doubting. c.1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 5 Of a doutous iugement. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 227/2 Thenne cam he alle doubtful to the yates. 1490 — *Encylos* xvi. 66 He abode long in this thought douteouse and variable.

3. Fraught with terror; fearful, dreadful, terrible. a.1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* I. in E. E. P. (1862) 10 þe eist dai so is dotus. .ful of tene and angus. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3668 A douteouse derfe dede (=death), þou duellis to longe! c.1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXVIII. vi. One that should y^e douteousse siege acheue. c.1500 *Melusine* xiv. 318 My departing from you is more greuous & doubtful a thousand tymes to me than to you.

Hence **Doubtously** *adv.*, doubtfully. c.1350 *Will. Palerne* 4338 Doutsli after he stared on his stepmoder stifli a while. c.1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 121 Greterre maistries. han y-written dotousliche.

Doubtosome, a. *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 6 doutsum. [f. DOUBT *sb.* + -SOME.] = DOUBTFUL. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. xi. 91 Thochtful in mynd, ne doutsum by na way. 1591 JAS. I in Farr. S. P. *Jas. I* (1848) 5 Long doubtosome fight. 1642 *Declar. Lords Secr. Coun.* Scot. 3 His general and doubtosome faith. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* 35 The hazard of a doubtosome Cure. 1847-8 HALLIW. *Doubtosome*, doubtful, uncertain. *North.* [In N. W. Lincolnsh., Lonsdale, Mid-Yorksh., Whitby, Northumberland Gloss.].

Hence **Doubtously** *adv.*, doubtfully. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 417 Quhat maner of man this that spak sa doutsumlie.

+**Doubty, a.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4-5 douti. [a. OF. *doutif, dotif*, nom. sing. and pl. *dotis*; the suffix being assimilated to English -y: cf. CORBY, TARDY, etc.] Doubtful; dubious; hazardous.

c.1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 381 In soche douty poyntes. 1388 — *1 Kings* x. 1 In derk and douti questionis. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 17 A ful noble story, Of the doubtie waye to the tower perillous. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xxi. (1632) 1014 A doubtie kind of accusation. 1679 *Hist. Jeter* 6 This doubtie controversie.

Hence + **Doubtily** *adv.*, in doubt. 1644 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 551, I lived.. anxiously, dye doubtily, and know not whether I go.

Doubty, erron. *obs. form of DOUGHTY.*

|| **Douc** (*duk*). [a. F. *douc*, a. Cochin *douc*, *dok* monkey (Littre).] A species of monkey (*Semnopithecus nemus*) found in Cochin China.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 235 The last of the monkeys of the ancient continent, is the Douc, so called in Cochin-china, of which country it is a native. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 251 The Douc or Cochin-China Monkey.. is distinguished by the singular variety and brilliancy of its colours.

Douce (*dus*), *a.* Also, 4-9 douce, 5-8 dowse, 5-9 dowsee. *B.* 5-7 doulee, 6 doulx (in sense 1). [ME. *douce*, *douee*, a. OF. *dolz, dols, dous*, later *doux*, fem. *douce*, also 15-16th c. *doulce*, = Pr. *dols, dous*, It. *dolce*, Sp. *dulce*:—L. *dulcis* sweet.]

+1. Sweet, pleasant. (A well-known epithet of France, from Chanson de Roland onwards.) *Obs.*

a.1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 111 Oure dame douce shal sitten hym by. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 122 And diues in deyntees lyued and in douce vye. c.1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1269 We buþ knyghtes alle y-vere: y-born in douce fraunce. c.1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 32 Powder douce and salt also. c.1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 367 Ye shall never maye retourne in to douce Fraunce agayne. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 22 b. Whan.. sommer draweth nere, it [an apple] waxeth mellowe douce & pleasaunt. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. lviii. (1887) 251 Sa douce in exhortatione. 1614 FORBES *Comm. Revelation* 126 (Jam.) The douce sounde of harpes.

a. c.1477 CAXTON *Jason* 18 b. To mete douce regarde. 1531 FLVOT *Gov.* i. xiv. (1883) 154 The lawes.. beyng in pure latine or douce frenche. c.1540 LD. SOUTHAMPTON & Bp. OF ELY

in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 111 With doulx and myld wordes. 1548 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 283 Peares.. mellow and douce. a.1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* II. iii. (1606) 43 Douce and gentle termes.

2. Quiet, sober, steady, gently sedate; not light, flighty, or frivolous. *Sc. and north. dial.*

1728 RAMSAY *Adv. to Mr. — on his Marriage* 16 I've given a douce advice and plain. 1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 36 The lads and lasses a' grow douce. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv. A douce woman she was, civil to the customers. 1825 in BROCKETT *N. C. Words.* 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 129, I think the new servant will do; she looks douce, intelligent. 1868 HELPS *Realms* vii. (1876) 158 Realmah and the Ainhah talked on in the douce, quiet way.

Hence **Douce** *adv.*; **Douce** *concess.*

1621 S. WARD *Happiness of Practice* (1627) 14 Some luscious delight, yea, a kind of raitishing doucesse there is in studying good Bookes. 1796 BURNS *Earnest Cry* 4 Prayer 3 An' doucelly manage our affairs in parliament. 1825 GALT *Steam-Boat* 191 (Jam.) The natural doucesness of my character. 1890 R. SIMPSON *Mem. of Worth* II. 20 Mr. Hislop was riding doucelly along this track.

+**Douce, v.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 douce, 7 doulee. [Aphetic f. *adoulce, adouee*, a. OF. *adoulcir*, *adoulcir* to sweeten: see ADDULCE.] *trans.* To sweeten; to soften, mollify, soothe.

c.1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 7 With sugur candy þou may hit douce. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiii. xvi. 484 The yong manst stout heart was so doucel, mollified, and easie to bee wrought.

Douce, var. of DOUSE.
Doucepers: see DOUZEPERS.

Doucet (*dus'et*), **dowset** (*dau'set*). Forms: a. 5 doucete, dowcete, -ced, -sete, 5-7 douc, dowcette, doucet, 6-9 dowset, 7 douset, dowcet, -sett, dowlcet, doulcet. *B.* 5 dulset, 6 dulcet. [a. F. *doucet, doucette*, dim. of *doux*, *douce* sweet; also *sb.* a sweet variety of grape, of apple, etc., and in other senses. See also DULCET.]

+1. A sweet dish, in old cookery. *Obs.*

c.1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 55 *Doucettes.* Take Porke. & Eyroun.. & melle hem to-gederys with Hony & Pepir, & bake hem in a cofyn. 1467 *Mann. & Housh. Exp.* 399 For viij. boshelles of flour for dowcetes. 1530 *PALSGR.* 215/1 Doucette a lytell flawne, *darielle*. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecloques* ix. 47 Fresh Cheese, and Dowcets, Curds and clowted Creame. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housw.* II. ii. (1668) 75 An excellent Custard or Dowset. 1640 *King & Poor North. Man* (N.), Heer's doucets and flapjacks.

+2. A wind instrument resembling a flute. *Obs.* a. c.1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 131 That craftly begonne to pipe Bothe in doucet and in riede. c.1430 *Lydg. Reason & Sensual.*, Trumpe and trumpettes, Lowde shalys and doucetts. *B.* c.1490 HOLLAND *Howlat* 762 The dulset, the dulscordis, the schalme of assay.

3. *Hunting.* (*pl.*) The testicles of a deer.

a.1611 BRAUN & FL. *Philaster* IV. ii. He was there at the fall of a deer, and would needs.. give ten groats for the doucets. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 93 Dewclawes, and Dowcets. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. vi. All the sweet morsels call'd tongue, ears, and doucets. 1638 FORD *Fancies* I. ii. Wks. 1869 II. 234, I am made a gelding, and, like a tame buck, have lost my doucets. 1676 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Doucets*, the stones of a Hart or Stag. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 255 Red and fallow deer, whose doucets if taken away.. before they have hornes, will never have any at all. 1866 SCOTT *Woodst.* III. Broiling the umbles, or doucets, of the deer, upon the glowing embers, with their own royal hands.

Doucet, early form of DULCET.

|| **Douceur** (*dus'or*). Forms: 4 dousour, 5 -ceour, 6 -ceur, (7 douloure, 8 douceour). [a. F. *douceur*, in OF. *dulcur, doucor, dousor, doucour*, = Pr. *dolcor, Sp. dulcor*, It. *dolciore*:—Romanic type **dolcore, *dulcore*, for L. *dulcor-em* sweetness, f. *dulcis* sweet. In ME. app. naturalized; but in modern use, since 17th c., a French loan-word.]

+1. Sweetness and pleasantness of manner; amiability, gentleness. *Obs.*

13.. E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 429 For synglerty o hyr dousour, We calle hyr fenyx of Araby. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 189 To Souerayns reuerence and honoure.. to fellowis company and douceure. 1620 *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 126 (Stanf.) Your Majesties douceur and facilitie. 1663 ASP. WILLIAMS in Hackett *Life* I. (1692) 116, I have given special Order to the Judges for Sweetness, and Doucure to the English Catholics. 1758 RALPH *Case Authors by Profess.* 5 All the Douceurs of Life arising from Observance and Respect will be wanting. 1793 MAD. D'ARLAY *Lett. to Mrs. Phillips* 14 May, He.. answered with all his accustomed douceur and politeness.

+2. An agreeable or pleasant speech; a complimentary phrase. *Obs.*

1674 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* v. i. Truce with your doucours, good servant. 1796 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xlv. 232 Those printed doucours that pass between authors and their better, vulgarly call'd dedications. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 190 (Stanf.) Such elaborate doucours as occur in the following letter.. look too much like adulation.

3. A conciliatory present or gift; a gratuity or 'tip'; a bribe.

1763 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) IV. 67 (Stanf.) Her lord has.. added.. little doucours.. to her jointure. 1769 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 174 Thirty guineas being publicly given to this last soldier, as a sort of douceur for what he had suffered. 1779 MAD. D'ARLAY *Diary Nov.*, [After] one remarkable speech in the House of Commons.. receiving some douceur to be silent ever after. 1818 R. PETERS in *J. Jay's Corr. & Pub. Papers* (1893) IV. 424 Money.. devoted to secret service and doucours to French agents.

Douche (*dus, dū's*), *sb.* [a. F. *douche* spout, stream of water, 16th c. ad. It. *doccia* conduit-pipe, f. *dociare* to pour by drops:—L. type **ductiare*, f. *ductus* leading, lead, conduit, f. *ducere* to lead.]

A jet or stream of water, or the like, applied to some part of the body, generally for medicinal purposes; the application of this; an instrument for administering it.

1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* II. 710 So the Italians have their doccie.. and with them bath an hour in the morning. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 351 This last operation called douche, is more effectually undergone in the private bath. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 33/2 A stream of water falling on the head.. It is called the cold dash, or douche, or douse. 1844 DUFTON *Deafness* 107 The air-press should be used, as recommended for applying the air-douche. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* xi. It was rather like a douche of cold water on Mrs. Kirkpatrick's plans. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 24 To send down a douche of ice-cold air upon us.

Comb. 1868 *Daily News* 7 Aug. A.. bath-house, with plunge-bath, douche-bath, and shower-baths of different sorts. 1883 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* xxxv. 275, I don't mind a sprinkling; but no one likes a douche bath of it.

Douche, v. [f. prec. *sb.*; cf. F. *doucher*.] *trans.* To administer a douche to; to douse.

1838 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 21 July (1894) II. 261 A little douching and bathing is the best possible thing. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* IV. 350 Douched and drenched in dirty water. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 618 If one or two good force pumps and hose are on board, every man should be douched.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To take a douche.

1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 19 One.. who had regularly douched through the winter every day for eight minutes.

Doucherie, var. of DUCHERY, Obs.

Douch-spere, corrupt sing. of DOUZEPERS.

Dought, Sc. pa. t. of DOW v.¹

Doughtie, -y, obs. forms of DOUGHTY.

Doucimer, obs. form of DULCIMER.

|| **Doucine** (*dus'īn*). Also 6 duseanne. [F.; f. *douce* sweet, DOUCE.] A sweet variety of wild apple.

1529 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 102 The best apples.. in England are Pepins, Costards, Duseannes, Darlings. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 191/2 The stocks.. employed are the wild crab, the doucin or English paradise, and the French paradise apple. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 61 There are only two kinds, according to Lindley, on which it is desirable to propagate the apple in this country—the Wild Crab and the Doucin stock.

|| **Doucine** (*dus'īn*). *Arch.* [F., in 15-16th c. *douline*, *doucine* trumpet, f. *doux, douce* sweet, soft.] = *Cyma recta*; see CYMA I.

1796 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 31/2 The Cymatium, or Doucine, both upright and reversed.

Douck(e, Doucker, obs. ff. DUCK, DUCKER.

Doud(e, obs. form of DOWD.

Doudle, var. DOODLE v.², to play bagpipes.

Douer, var. DOWER sb.¹ Obs.

Douf, var. of DOWF a.

Doufe, douffe, obs. forms of DOVE.

Dough (*dū's*), *sb.* Forms: 1 dāz, dāh, 4 doz, 4-5 dogh, north. dagh, 4-8 dow, dowe, 6 doughs, doughs, 6- dough, 7 doe, 6- Sc. daigh, deawoh). See also DUFF, which represents a prevalent dialect pronunciation. [A Common Teut. sb.: OE. *dāh*, gen. *dāges*, = OFris. *deeg*, Du. *deg*, OHG., MHG. *teic*, Ger. *teig*, ON. *deig*, (Sw. *deg*, Da. *deig*, dei), Goth. *daigs*:—OTeut. **daigoz*, f. verbal stem *dig-*, *deig-*, pre-Teutonic **digh-* to form of clay, to knead: cf. Skr. *dih-* to besmear, L. *fig-*, *figere*; cf. Gr. *τεῖχος* wall.]

1. A mass consisting of flour or meal moistened and kneaded into a paste, with or without leaven, ready to be baked into bread, etc.; kneaded flour; paste of bread. + *SOUB-DOUGH* (q.v.), leaven.

c.1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 342 Wyrce clam of.. daze. *Ibid.* III. 88 Cned hyt.. þ hit si swa picca swa doh. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10099 þe paste.. ne ogh Be made of eny maner of soure doghe. 1340 *Ayrb.* 205 Ase þe leuayne zourep þet doz. c.1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 43 Take dow, & make þer-of a þinne cake. c.1450 MYRC 1882 Thy bred schal be of whete flour, I-made of dogh that ys not sour. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* v. 9 A lytel leuen doh leuen the whole lome of dowe. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Pref. p. 25 He left this nation, as a piece of leaven in a masse of dough. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 137 Leavened bread for use is made by mixing a little dough that has fermented, with new dough, and kneading them together. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 351 The better and older the flour the more water it absorbs to make dough.

b. Proverb. (My) cake is dough, (My) meal is all dough (Sc.): my project has failed.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrovv* v. i. 145 My cake is dough, but ile in among the rest. 1767-1768 [see CAKE sb. 8]. 1777 RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* (1776) 38 (Jam.) His meal's a' daigh. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxv, Dietrich's forty years weighed him down like forty bullets. 'Our cake is dough', he gasped. 2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1611 COTGR. *Landore*.. a leaden fellow, poore sneakesbie, man of dought. a.1616 BRAUN & FL. *Wit without Money* II. ii. She has found what dough you are made of, and so kneads you. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* III. i. How unlike the lump I took him for, The piece of ignorant dow. 1768 BURNS *1st Ep. to Graham* 16 She [Nature] kneads the

lumpish philosophic dough. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dau. Der.* IV. lviii. 168 The baking process which the human dough demands.

3. Any soft, pasty mass.

1559 MORVING *Evonym.* 220 The leaves of hempe. Water should be poured to it, and when they are made down together, then to be distilled. 1683 LITTLE *Elfric on O. & N. Test.* (1638) Pref. 4 To mould the dow of artificial marble, and bake it in killes for building. 1862 *Trn. Soc. Arts X.* 326/2 It [the India-rubber] may be dissolved either into 'varnish', or the more solid 'dough', as it is called, by the digestion of the sheet in .naphtha.

4. a. north. dial. (See quot. and YULE-DOUGH.)

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq., Yule Doughs* (1870) I. 293 The Yule-Dough, or Dow, was a kind of Baby, or little Image of Paste, which our Bakers used. to bake at this season and present to their customers. *Ibid.*, note, Dough or Dow is vulgarly used in the North for a little cake.

b. A pudding or dumpling of dough: cf. DUFF and DOUGH-BOY.

5. attrib. and Comb., as dough-cake, -pan, -pill; dough-dividing, -kneaded adjs.; dough-ball, (U.S.)? = DOUGHNUT; dough-balls, the tufts of a kind of seaweed, *Polysiphonia Olneyi*; dough-brake, -kneader, -maker, -mixer, machines for kneading and mixing dough; dough-head, (U.S.) 'a soft-pated fellow, a fool' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1860); dough-raiser, (see quot.); †dough-rib, an implement for scraping and cleaning the kneading-trough. Also DOUGH-BAKE, etc.

1864 *Lowie's last Term* (N. Y.) 168 *Dough-balls were her acknowledged passion. 1881 FARLOW *Marine Algæ* 171 In its typical form [*Polysiphonia*] Olneyi forms dense soft tufts, sometimes called 'dough-balls' by the sea-shore population. 1842 MILTON *Apol. Spect.* (1851) 288 He . . . de-meanes himself in the dull expression so like a 'dough kneaded thing. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 732/2 *Dough-kneader, a pair of rollers, one corrugated lengthwise and the other transversely, working in a frame with two inclined boards. *Ibid.*, *Dough-mixer. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 108 'Uncover the "dough-pan". 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii. His chief Talapoin, to whom no 'dough-pill he could knead and publish was other than medicinal and sacred. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 732/2 *Dough-raiser, a pan in a bath of heated water, to maintain a temperature in the dough favorable to fermentation. c 1235 *Gloss. W. de Bibles* in Wright *Voc.* 155 *Un rastuer*, a 'dough-ribbe. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 129/1 Dowrys or dowrybbe, *sarpha*. 1530 PALSGR. 215/1 Dowe rybbe, *raisissere a paste*.

Dough (dō), v. rare. [f. prec. sb.]

†1. intr. To work in dough; to make dough. Obs.

1621 HENWOOD 1st Pt. *Fair Maid of W.* II. Wks. 1374 II. 277 When come grew to be at an high rate, my father [a baker] never dowed after.

2. trans. To make (something) into or like dough. To dough in: to mix in with the dough (see DOUGHING vbl. sb.).

1897 N. & Q. 7th Ser. III. 161/1 Doughing together the paste formed by the *yerba* and water.

Hence DOUGHING, ppl. a.

1883 GRANT WHITE *Washington Adams* 33 Pleasing and picturesque, and yet souring and doughing.

†Dough-bake. Obs. rare. [f. DOUGH sb. + BAKE v.: cf. next.] Under-done bread; the 'crumb' of a loaf.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lxxx. (1878) 171 Much dowe-bake I praise not, much crust is as ill.

Dough-baked, ppl. a. Now dial. [f. as prec.] Imperfectly baked, so as to remain doughy.

1611 CORGE, *Pastetyn*. . . doughie; clammie as bread which is dough-baked. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wit & Mirth* Wks. II. 192/1 One of the Schollers complained unto him that the bread were dough-baked: Why quoth he, so it should bee; what else is the definition of bread but dough baked? 1643 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. x. 205 In that oven wherein dowe-baked cakes shall be burnt.

b. trans. and fig. Imperfect, badly finished; deficient, esp. in intellect or sense; feeble, 'soft'.

1592 LILLY *Midas* II. ii. 22 A reason dowe-baked. a 1612 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 64 A very woman is a dowe-bak't man. 1663 T. SCOT *Highw. God* 80 A deade luke-warme indifference, a dowe-baked zeale. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (ed. 7) I. 84 Your milkshops, your dough-baked lovers. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 216 These dough-baked patriots are not however useless.

†Dough-baken, ppl. a. Obs. = prec.

1590 MORE *Dyaloge* III. 712/2 Yf hys brede . . . be dowe baken. 1576 Chr. *Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 498 Who shall scrape off this dough-baken dung?

Dough-bird. Local U.S. Also doe-bird. The New England name for the Eskimo curlew (*Numenius borealis*).

18 . . *Shore Birds* 12 (Cent.) Mingling freely with the golden plover are the Esquimaux curlew, or dough-birds.

Dough-boy. Naut. and Colonial. A boiled flour dumpling.

1685 RINGROSE *Bucaniers Amer.* II. iv. 4 These men . . . had each of them three or four Cakes of bread (called by the English *Dough-boy's*) for their provision and Victuals. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. v. 110 This Oil served instead of Butter, to eat with Dough-boys or Dumplings. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 72 Quite a gourmet in the matter of dough-boys and duff. 1887 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 13/2 Each man had also a dough-boy made with 4 lb. of flour, and boiled in the soup.

†Dougher. Obs. In 5 dower. [f. DOUGH v. + -ER 1.] One who makes dough; a baker.

1483 *Gild Bakers in Eng. Gilds* 335 All Dowers of the Cite. . . [shall] grynd att the Cite-is myllis.

Dough-face, doughface. U. S.

1. A face having the appearance or character of dough: cf. *dough-faced*.

a 1833 J. RANDOLPH *Sp. in Congress* (Bartlett), They were scared at their own dough-faces.

2. A dough-faced person; one who allows himself to be moulded or worked upon; formerly, in U.S. politics, applied to Northern politicians considered to yield undue compliance to the South, in the matter of slavery, etc.

1834 WHITTIER *Let. to Sewall* Pr. Wks. 1889 III. 87 How familiar have the significant epithets of 'White slave' and 'dough-face' become! 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. 1890 II. 80. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* III. 42 Behold the great doughface cringing before the calm eye of Kossuth. attrib. 1866 *American XII.* 279 The doughface press.

So *Dough-faced* a., having a face like dough; of the character of a 'dough-face' in U.S. politics.

1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tears of St. Margaret* Wks. 1812 III. 81 The dough-faced Spectres crowded forth. 1848 *New York Comm. Adv.* 4 June (Bartlett) Two-third of the senate were dough-faced.

Doughiness (dō'iness). [f. DOUGH a. + -NESS.] The quality of being doughy. Also fig.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 586 Any doughiness or rawness in the crust. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* (1884) 243 Which made me turn and go home, regardless now of Mr. Stoddart's doughiness.

Doughing, vbl. sb. [f. DOUGH v. + -ING 1.]

The making or dividing of dough; attrib. doughing-machine, one for dividing dough for loaves.

1882 tr. *Thausing's Beer* 412 The mixing of the malt required for one grist with water in the mash-tun at the commencement of a brewing is called *einteigen* (doughing in) or, shortly, 'mashing in'. 1884 *Engineer* 30 May 399/2 It is then passed into the doughing machine.

Doughish (dō'ish), a. [-ISH.] Somewhat doughy, slack-baked.

1536 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 44 a/1 Doughisshe breadde, not full bake, *rubidus panis*.

Doughnut (dō'nūt). local Eng. and U. S. A small spongy cake made of dough (usually sweetened and spiced), and fried or boiled in lard.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 90 An enormous dish of balls of sweetened dough, fried in hog's fat, and called doughnuts, or olykoeks. 1847 THOREAU in *Atlantic Monthly* June (1892) 757 The window was . . . the size of an oblong doughnut, and about as opaque. 1862 R. F. BURTON *City of Saints* 104 note, The Dough-nut is properly speaking, a small roundish cake made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk and boiled in lard. 1870 HAZLITT *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* I. 48 At Baldock, Herts, the children call . . . [Shrove Tuesday] Dough-nut Day, from the small cakes fried in brass skillets over the fire with hog's lard.

†Dought, sb. Obs. [In quot. 1450 perh. for *dough DOUTH valour; in 1788 app. a back-formation from DOUGHTY a., on analogy of might, mighty, etc.] Doughtiness, might, power.

c 1450 *Merlin* 555 Yef this knewe the dought of my brother Aggravain. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 159 (Jam.) The freckled whiles hae own't her [Fortune's] dought.

†Dought, a. Obs. [app. a shortened form of DOUGHTY.] Doughty, valiant, mighty.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 3380 (MS. A.) Lordinges . . . 3e scholle bis dai be holde so dought. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13334 Pat were of prowesse, & of bataille dought.

Dought, pa. t. of DOW v.; obs. var. of DOUBT, DOUT.

Doughter, obs. and dial. f. DAUGHTER.

†Doughtihede. Obs. = DOUGHTINESS.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 848 (Cott.) Thoru his auen doghtyhede. *Ibid.* 10628 It was hir dughti-hede.

Doughtily (dau'tili), adv. [f. DOUGHTY + -LY 2.] In a doughty manner; valiantly, stoutly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3673 (Cott.) His moder dughtilik it dight. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 420 He laide on Sarazyns. so doghtilich. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 89 (Harl. MS.) He bare him so manly, & so doughtly in the tument. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 96 b, Whiche had doughtly sustained the siege. 1659 BR. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 160 To thank him for disputing so doughtly on their behalf. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 76 The battle which the English race on this continent has been carrying doughtily on.

Doughtiness (dau'tiness). [f. DOUGHTY + -NESS.] Valiantness, valour, stoutness.

c 1200 ORMIN 17582 Sawle onnfob att Godess hand All hire duhtynesse. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 184 His douhtynes we ken. c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 416 Your dedis, your dignite and your doughtynes. 1500 BARCLAY *Skep of Folsy* (1570) 18 Hector . . . Was slayne with payne for all his douhtynes. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 136 A discrete doughtynesse or a spirytual audacite, to speke or to do. 1612-20 SHELTON *Quix.* (T.), The Biscayan. perceived, by his doughtiness, his intention. 1886 LOWELL *Let.* (1894) II. 341 Our difficulties. . . to test our doughtiness.

Dough-trough (dō'trōf). A trough or vessel in which dough is placed to rise; in modern use, also a closed vessel in which the rising of dough is promoted by the gentle heat arising from warm water beneath; = *dough-raiser*: see DOUGH sb. 5. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 129/1 Dowe trowe, *pastralla*, *alevis*. 1530 PALSGR. 215/1 Doughte trouge, *husche a pestrir*. a 1600 *Turnam. Tottent.* 124 A dogt-trough, and a pele. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 732/2 *Dough-trough*. . . a water-tight, covered vessel of tin or other suitable material, with a perforated shelf across the centre.

Doughty (dau'ti), a. Forms: 1 dyhtiz, dohtiz, 3-5 do3ti, 3-6 do3ty, 3- doughty, (4 dohty,

dohuti, doghuti, douhti, 4-5 dou3ti, dowghty, 4- Sc. doohti, -ty, dowohty). Also 3-5 dughti, 4 duhti, du3ty, 6-7 Sc. duohtie; and 4-6 dowie, -ty, 5-7 douty, 5-8 *erron.* doubty, 7- doughty (dauti). [The original OE. form was *dyhtig*, corresp. to OHG. **tuhtig*, MHG. *tühter*, Ger. *tüchtig*, MDu. and MLG. *duchtich*, from an OTeut. sb. **duhti-z*, MHG. *tuht* ability, capacity, from *dugan*: see Dow v. 1 (If this had come down, its mod. Eng. repr. would be *digthy*.) OE. *dohtig* was a later formation, of which the vowel is difficult to explain, unless perh. by assimilation to *dohte*, pa. t. of *dugan*. It came down in the ME. *do3ti*, *dohty*, *doughty*, Sc. *dochie*, *douchtie*, to the mod. spelling *doughty*, of which the expected pronunciation would be (dō'ti): cf. *bought*, *wrought*, *daughter*. Beside it, ME. had *duhti3*, *du3ti*, *duhti*, 16th c. Sc. *duchtie*; and also from 14th c., *dowtie*, *douty*, erroneously spelt (by assimilation to another word of same sound) *doubty*; whence evidently the current spoken word (dauti). The phonology presents many points of difficulty.]

1. Able, capable, worthy, virtuous; valiant, brave, stout, formidable: now with an archaic flavour, and often humorous. a. of persons.

1030 *Abingdon Chron.*, Hacun se dohtiga eorl. c 1200 ORMIN 113 Zacarije . . . hafide an duhtig wif. . . Elysabæþ zehatenn. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 592 Edward, that doughty knyght. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3555 (Cott.) Sir Ysaac þat dughti [Gott. dohuti] man. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1480 A duhti knigt and no coward. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 166 For all his eldris war dohty. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 423 Doty men & wiyt. c 1400 *Avow. Arth.* xiv. Did as a dughty kny3te. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxviii. 163 Sir knyghtis, þat are in dedis dowty. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxiii. 55 Kyng Arthur was . . . bolde and doubty of body. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 42 Lord and knyght . . . And mony other richt duchte and conding. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiv. xlv. 541 Certaine Tribunes and marshals, valourous and doubtie good men. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* xiv. ix. 19 A doughtie warrior. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 50 All the Scottish Nobility (Doughty Douglas alone excepted). 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 126 The doughty Paladins of France. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 263 The doughty critic was at once silenced. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 98 Oxford called upon her doughty men to brighten up their arms. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C.D. ed.) 115 Nor did he ever again face the doughty Mrs. Pichpin.

b. of actions, and other things. [*Beowulf* 1287 (Z.) Swoerd ecgum dyhtig. a 1000 *Cadmon's Genesis* 1093 Swoerd ecgum dughtig.] a 1225 *Leg. K'ath.* 78a Of mine bileace, beo ha duhti oðer dusi, naue þu nawi to donne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2112 (Cott.) Mani contre par-in es And dughti cites mare and lesse. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. viii. 141 Of thynne douhtiest dedes. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 510 Of his duchtie Deidis and Justice done. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 81 Nor men deserue the crowne, and doubtie diademe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 1 How that doughtie tument With greatest honour he atchieven might. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Jer. Year* (1678) Suppl. 185 In this doughty cause they think it fit to fight and die. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* III. iv. (1734) 302 Another doughty Objection against a Vegetable Diet, I have heard. 1809 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 28 Apr., After this doughty resolution, I went doggedly to work.

†2. absol. = Man or men of valour. Obs.

c 1400 *Amurs of Arth.* i. Bothe the kyng and the qweue And other do3ti bydene. c 1475 *Ranf. Collyer* 590 Thair wald na douchtie this day for lornay be dicht. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 140, I . . . was going up the field to tell this when my doughty arrived.

3. Comb., as *doughty-handed* adj.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. Cl.* iv. viii. 5 Doughty handed are you. **Doughty** (dō'ti), a. [f. DOUGH sb. + -Y 1.] Of the nature of dough; like dough in appearance, consistency, or character.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. v. 3 All the vnbak'd and dowy youth of a nation. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 53 After the Consecration many devout persons came and stiked in the dowy Image pretious stones. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* v. 76 Sometimes it grows dowgy, when suffer'd to be too ripe on the Tree. 1866 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 97/1 A sad, dowgy lump. a 1887 GOOD *Study Med.* (1834) II. 161 White tongue in the morning, and a pallid dowgy countenance. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 230 The bread we had to eat was . . . very dowgy.

Douk(e, obs. form of DUCK, DUKE.

Douke, var. DAUKE, Obs., carrot.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xix. v. (D.). Yellow douke or carot.

Doul, obs. var. of DOLE sb.² grief, DOWEL.

Doulce, var. of DOUCE, DULCE.

Doulced, Doulcet(e, var. of DOUCET, DULCET.

Douleia, doulia: see DULIA.

Doulle, obs. form of DULL.

Doulocracy, var. of DULOCRACY.

Doom (daum, dūm). Also doom, dome, dom.

[Arab. دوم *daum*, *dūm*.] A kind of palm (*Hyphæne Thebatica*), found in Egypt, having a dichotomously divided trunk, and an edible fruit about the size of an apple. Usually *doum*-palm.

1801 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* II. xxxv. 170 In capitals [of columns], the branches of the doom, and the flowers of the nelumbo, mingle together. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 280 The Doom Palm of Upper Egypt and the *Hyphæne coriacea* are remarkable for their dichotomous repeatedly-divided trunk. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 113 In the upper parts of Egypt they have a palm tree

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called the Dome. 1867 *LADY HERBERT Cradle L. i. 34* The region of. .the Theban or dōm-palm.

b. *altrib.*, as *doun-leaf*, -*palm*, -*wood*.
1768 CLARKSON *Impol. Slave Tr.* 20 The doom-wood (which the worm never enters). 1857 MOORE *Epicur.* xvi. (1839) 166 A bed of fresh doun leaves.

Doun, dounb(e), obs. forms of DUMB.
Doun(e), obs. forms of DO, DONE, DOWN, DUN.
Doung, obs. pa. pple. of DING v.1; obs. f. DUNG.
Doung, Dount, obs. forms of DANK, DUNT.

Doup (daup). *Sc.* Forms: 6 *dolp*, 6-9 *doup*, 7 *doupe*, 7-9 *dowp*. [Of Norse origin: cf. ON. *daup*.]

† 1. A rounded cavity or hollow bottom. *Obs.*
1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. x. 15 Off his E *dolp* the flowand blude and attir He wische away. 1641 FERGOUSON *Scot. Prov.* 7 (Jam.) Better half egg than toom *dowp*. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. vi. Castor and Pollux [born] of the doupe of that Egge which was laid. . by Leda.

2. The posterior extremity of the body, the fundament or seat.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xxii. At the salt doup [Fr. *au cul saillé*, the name of a game]. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* iii. xii. A' the skaith that chanc'd indeed, Was only on their dows. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 257 Sax and thirty lashes a piece on the bare doup.

3. The bottom or end (of any thing), e.g. the rounded end of a candle.

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* iii. x. I' the doup o' day. 1774 T. SCOTT *Poems* 319 (Jam.). At the doup o' e'en. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* v. The doup o' a candle. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunb.* 72 What remained of the smooth candle 'dowp'.

b. A loop at the end.

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 285 The half leaf. . passes through the upper doup of the standard.

Doupt, obs. form of DOUBT.

Dour (dür), a. Sc. and north. dial. Also 5 *dowre*, 6-8 *doure*, 6- *dowr*. [ad. L. *dūr-us*, or F. *dur* hard (cf. DURE).]

Derivation from French is unlikely on account of the vowel, since F. *u* gives in Sc. not *ü* but *ü* (or *ö*). An early (11th or 12th c.) adoption of L. *dūr-us*, would suit phonetically; of this however we have no evidence.]

1. Hard, severe, bold, stern, fierce, hardy.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 170 (He) was dour & stout. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xvi. 103 Dytis dour were sene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. vi. [v.] 23 The dour Vilix als, and Athamas. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. (1822) 166 The legatis was gewin and dour answere be Marcus. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. 249 He led a dour and hard lyfe. 1794 BURNS *Winter Night* i. Biting Boreas, fell and dour. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* vi. i. Tostig is a man. . dour and haughty. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 261 The dour, merciless intensity of a northern moorland. . storm.

2. Hard to move, stubborn, obstinate, sullen.

1470 HENRY WALLACE *iv.* 187 Malancoly he was of complexion. . dour in his contenance. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. vi. 106 All our prayers. . Mycht nowder bow that dour mannis mynd. 1578 SATIR *Poems Reform.* xxxviii. 76 Our men are dour men. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii. He's that dour, ye might tear him to pieces, and. . ne'er get a word out o' him. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvii. Thornton is as dour as a door-nail; an obstinate chap.

Hence **Dourly adv.**, with hard sternness, stubbornly, obstinately; **Dourness**, hardness of disposition, obstinacy, sullenness.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus minor* 337 Thai. . in to durnes ay abad. 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 918 To ding thame doun dourly that euer war in my way. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 281 And ferely had fochtne thame, and dourlie dantout. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* iv. 'Give me those letters, father', she said dourly. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1411. 629 Scotchmen. . have the same caution. . courage, and 'dourness' (as Yorkshiremen).

Doura, var. DURRA, Indian millet.

Doure, obs. form of DURE, to endure.

† **Dourlach.** *Sc.* [app. a variant of DORLACH.]

A short sword, a dagger' (Jam.). (? An error.)

18. . SCOTT (in Jamieson s.v.). In heraldry, Highland swords are called dourlachs. 1808 — F. M. *Perth* xvii. Manhood shall be tried by kisses and bumpers, not by dirks and dourlachs.

Dousaine, -ayne, obs. forms of DOZEN.

Douse (daus), sb.1 Also 7 *douse*, 7- *douce*, *dowse*, 9 *douss*. [f. DOUSE v.1] A dull heavy blow or stroke.

1605 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* v. i. Souse upon Souse. Douse single. Justle sides. 1653-4 WHITLOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) i. 137 A douse in the neck. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* i. 3 June, He gave the young man a douse in the chops. 1811 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxx. The porter. . started up with his club, and dealt a sound douse or two on each side. 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* 'Jerry Jarris, It descended on her. . head in one tremendous douse.

† **Douse, douse, sb.2** *Obs.* [perh. subst. use of *douse*, DOUCE sweet.] A sweetheart; a 'dear'. Also *ironical*.

[a 1310 Dame douse: see DOUCE a. 1.] 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 104 Yit is she a fowlle douse if ye com nar. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* x. Who looketh to marrie must laie to keepe house, for louse may not alway be plaieing with douse.

Douse (daus), v.1 Also 7- *dowse*, 8 *dousse*. [Of obscure origin: known only from 16th c. In sense 1, perh. related to MDu. *dossen*, or early mod.Du. *dossen* to beat with force and noise (Kilian): cf. also EFr. *dossen* to beat, strike, punch, knock, and Ger. dial. *dusen*, *tusen*, *tausen*, etc. to beat, strike, butt (Grimm). Senses 2 and 3

may be the same word; cf. 'to strike sail'; sense 4 is more doubtful, and may be distinct. All the senses belong to the lower strata of the language.]

† 1. *trans.* To strike, punch, inflict a blow upon. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Hem. VI.* iv. To death with daggers doust. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *To Douse* . . to give one a slap on the face.

2. *Naut.* To strike (a sail); to lower or slacken suddenly or in haste; to close (a port-hole).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 Douse your top-sail to salute him. 1699 — *Trav. & Adv.* xx. 40 Very civilly they doused [printed dased] their topsails. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789). *Molir une corde*, to slacken, dousse, or ease off a tight rope. 1802 in *Naval Chron.* VII. 47 Douse the ports. 1808 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) i. 344 Forced to douse all sail and ease the engine. 83. To put off, doff.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s. v., *Douse your dog vane*, take the cockade out of your hat. 1808 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) i. 332 The latter have doused their butter-churn boots. 1841 THACKERAY *Mem. Gormand.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 357. i. doused my cap on entering the porch.

4. To put out, extinguish, dout (a light).

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* (Farmer), *Douse the glim* = put out the candle. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1849) 428 'Douse the light!' roared the hoarse voice from the water. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 294 At nine the deck-lantern was doused.

5. To throw down, table (money); = DOSS v.1 2.

1797 G. WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1892 XIII. 425 Asking opinions and requiring services. . without dousing my money.

6. To 'shut up', stop, cease.

1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxxiii. 221 'Douse that, Billy, and bear a hand and be quiet'. Hence **Dousing vbl. sb.**; also **Douser**, a heavy blow.

1788 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1888) VII. 411 It was allowed. . to give him a rising blow. Let ours be a douser. 1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxv. IV. 248 In common use among school-boys and blackguards. . the threat of giving any one a dousing.

Douse (daus), v.2 Also 7 *dou-*, *dowse*, *douse*, 7- *dowse*, *douce*. [Appears c1600: origin unknown; perh. onomatopœic; cf. *souse*.]

It is of course not impossible that it arose out of Douse v.1, though connexion is not obvious.]

† 1. *trans.* To plunge vigorously in water, or the like; to immerse with force. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xix. Epit. 391 Claudius Pulcher. . commanded the sacred Pulets to be doused and drenched over the head in the water. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 16 And douse himselfe over head and eares in impietie. 1643 HAMMOND *Serm.* vii. Wks. 1684 IV. 515, I have wash'd my feet in mire or ink, doud'd my carnal affections in all the vilness of the world. 1668 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* i. iv. § 11 To have heard the great noise the Sun used to make. . when he doused his head in the Ocean.

2. To throw water over; to water, to drench.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 75. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* i. 420 A stately place. . which Tanus with wandring streame doth douse. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Remonstr.* Wks. III. 368 Well doud'd by rushing rains. 1879 SEGUIN *Black For.* x. 164 Melusina's haunt was thoroughly doused with holy water. 1893 CAPT. KING *Foes in Ambush* 26 Douse a dipper of water over him.

3. *intr.* To plunge or be plunged into water.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 344 They joy and strive to be dousing, badling, and diving together with them. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. i. 502 It is no jesting, trivial matter, To swing i' th' air, or douse in water. 1878 BROWNING *Fifine* lxxv. Souse Underneath ducks the soul, her truthward yearnings douse Deeper in falsehood!

Hence **Doused ppl. a.**; **Dousing vbl. sb.**, a drenching; also **Douser**, one who drenches.

1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jmils. & Corr.* (1888) i. 416 A shower came on, and gave us a severe dousing. 1881 HENRY CORNET *of Horse* viii. A copious dousing of his face and head with water. 1883 *Gd. Words* Aug. 544/1 The 'doused' and the 'douser' being at enmity.

Douse, var. of DOUCE a., sweet.

Douse, Douser, etc.: see DOUSE, etc.

Dousen, obs. form of DOZEN.

Douseper(e)s, var. DOUSEPERS, Obs.

Douser: see under DOUSE v.1 and 2.

Dousing-chock, -rod: see DOWSING.

Douspyers, doussepers, var. DOUSEPERS.

Doussemer, obs. form of DULCIMER.

† **Doust.** *Obs.* [perh. a var. of DOUSE sb.1: cf. also DUST.] A firm blow, a punch.

1605 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* iii. ii. Then there's your *souse*, your *wherit*, and your *doust*, Tugs on the hair, your *bob* o' th' lips, a whelp on't! *Ibid.* iv. i. How sweetly does this fellow take his *doust*. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* III. 14 Our. . Knight. . gave the Dragon such a *doust*.

Doust(e), obs. form of DUST.

Dout (dant), v. Now *dial.* Also 6 *dowt*, (7 *doubt*, 9 *dought*). [Coalesced form of *do out*: see DO v. 49.] *trans.* To put out or extinguish (a fire or light).

1506 J. RASTELL *Hundred Merry Tales* (1866) 2 Dout the candell and dout the fyre. 1574 HELLOWES *Guenara's Fam.* Ep. 357 If in the place of snuffing, we dount the candell. 1691 ALICIA D'ANVERS *Academia* 15 It flies about And douts one's eyes and makes one cough. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 141 Grist doughted his lantern. [In nearly every Dialect Glossary from Yorkshire to Isle of Wight.]

Dout, sb. Now *dial.* In 6 *dowt*. [f. prec.] A douter or extinguisher.

1573 in P. Cunningham *Revels Acc.* (Shaks. Soc.) 58 Bodkins and doutes for lightes. xliii d. 1579 *Ibid.* 160 Doutes

for Candells, vj snuffers vj paire. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dout*, an extinguisher.

Dout, -able, -ance, etc., obs. ff. DOUBT, etc.

Doutch, obs. form of DUTCH.

Douter. Now *dial.* [f. prec. vb.] One who or that which douts or extinguishes; an extinguisher.

1622 *Naworth Honsth. Bks.* 200 For a tynder boxeis and 4 douters, xxij'. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Let. to J. Boucher* 23 Feb. (MS.), Dout, do out the candle—hence a Pair of Douters. 1808 *Craven Dialect*, *Douter*, extinguisher.

Douter, obs. form of DAUGHTER.

† **Douth (dūp).** *Obs.* Forms: 1 *duzup*, -*oß*, 2-3 *duzøß*, 3 *duzøp(e)*, *duheß(e)*, *døzøp(e)*, *dowøp*, 4 *doup(e)*, *dup(e)*, *douth*. [OE. *duzup*, -*oß* worth, virtue, excellence, nobility, manhood, force, a force, an army, people, OFris. *duged* (MDu. *dōghet*, Du. *deugd*), OHG. *tugund*, MHG. *tugent*, Ger. *tugend* virtue, ON. *dýgd* virtue, probity (Sw. *dýgd*; a Com. Germanic deriv. of *dugan* to be good or worth: see Dow v.1)]

1. Virtue, excellence, nobility, power, riches.

a 1000 *Hymns* iii. 24 (Gr.) Ealra dūgeða dūzūð, drihten hælend! c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Slewðe. . bið eure unsearu to elchere dūgeðe. a 1225 *Fulana* 5 þe modi Maximien. . heinde heaðene maumer. . wið heh dūheðe. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 177 in O. E. *Misc.* 112 Douthes loured.

b. Good deed, benefit.

a 1000 *Crist* 601 Segegn Dryhtne þonc dūgeða gehwylcre. c 1205 *LAV.* 10438 þa dūgeðe þe he us dūde whilen.

2. Manhood.

a 1000 *Andreas* 152 (Gr.) Todelan dūgeða and geogoðe. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 634 Lute childre. . Dōp al pat in heore geoepe þat hi foreleþ in heore dūgepe.

3. Men collectively; company; army, retinue.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 626 Se cining. . was gefullod. . mid eallum his dūgeðe. a 1000 *Camden's Exod.* 91 (Gr.) Duzøß Israhela. c 1205 *LAV.* 2805 Dūgeðe gon sturien. 13. . E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 507 þe dome of þe dōupe for dedez of schame. *Ibid.* 1367 Vche duk wyth his dūthe & oþer dere lordes. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1815 þe douthes dressed to be wod, er any day sprengeod to chace. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2627 Sone as ser Darie þe deth of his douth secs.

4. Comb., as *dūgeðe-wiht*, -*king*, -*mon*. Also *Dūgeðlice adv.*, virtuously, worthily.

c 1205 *LAV.* 16844 þat heo mazen drihten dūgeðlice hærien.

Doutie, obs. form of DOUGHTY.

Doutro, doutry: see DEWTRY.

Douwere, -wir, var. DOWER sb.1 *Obs.*

¶ **Douzaine (dūzē'n).** [Fr. = DOZEN, q. v.] In the Channel Islands: A body of twelve men representing a parish. Hence **Douzainier (dūzēniē'z)**, (also 7-9 *dousenier*), a member of such a body.

1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 63 The Douzeniers. . officers. . chosen out of the. men. . in the parish. 1688 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. xxiii. (ed. 2) 521 Since 1844, the douzaines have been represented in the states by deputies, who are delegates rather than representatives. *Ibid.* 521 note, In Guernsey, besides the douzainiers, two constables are elected by the rate-payers for each douzaine. 1889 *Clark's Guernsey News* 10 May 4/5 Douzeniers sworn-in.

Douse, obs. form of DOUSE v.2

Dousen, obs. form of DOZEN.

† **Dousepers (dūzəpē'z), sb. pl.** *Obs.* or *arch.*

Forms: 3 *dosse pers*, *dosseperes*, *dosse pers*, 3-4 *dusse pers*, 4 *dousse pers*, *dosse-peres*, *dusse peres*, *duse pers*, *dussiperes*, 4-5 *dusper(e)s*, 5 *dosipers*, -*perus*, *doseperys*, *dous-(se)pyers*, *dousepers*, *dosepers*, *dusepersys*, *duoypers*, *dussepers*, (*doppe peres*, *dugeperes*, *duk-peris*, *dowhospersys*, *duohopers*, -*peiris*), 6 *douseperes*, *dowsopers*, -*piers*, *dowsipers*, *dowsy peiris*, (*dysopers*, 7 *Dutchpeeres*), 9 *douse peers*, *douceperes*; also (without final s) 3 *duseper*, 5 *doseipers*, *dusepers*. Rarely *sing.* 4 *doppeper*, 4-5 *doseper*, 6 *dowsypere*, *doucepere*, (*douch-spere*). [a. OF. *douse* (*dōce*, *dūze*) *per(s)*, mod.F. *douse pairs* twelve equals, twelve peers. In English at length treated as one word, with a singular implying one of the class.]

In the *Romances*, the twelve peers or paladins of Charlemagne, said to be attached to his person, as being the bravest of his knights. In *History*, applied to the twelve great peers, spiritual and temporal, of France, supposed to represent those attributed by the romances to Charlemagne.

The historical twelve peers were orig. the Archbp. of Rheims, the Bps. of Laon, and Langres (ranking as dukes), the Bps. of Beauvais, Chalons, and Noyon (ranking as counts), the Dukes of Normandy, Burgundy, Aquitaine, the Counts of Toulouse, Flanders, Champagne. (See Du Cange s.v. *Pairs Français*.)

c 1205 *LAV.* 1622 Twelfe iferan. þa Freinsce heo cleopeden dusze pers [c 1275 *dosseperes*]. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 3 in O. E. *Misc.* 37 Nis hit nouht of karlemeyne ne of þe Douseper. c 1310 *Flemish Insurr.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 190 The Kyng of Fraunce. . anon Assemblede he is dousse pers. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1601 þe twelue dosze-peres of pris. 13. . *Coer de L.* 12 Off Rowe-lond, and of Olyver And of every douseper. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 440 The duk-peris [v. r. Dutch peers: see WYNT. 4350 *dowchspersys*] wer Assegyt In-till egyptum. c 1400 *Nelayne* 808 Erles, Dukes, & the xij ducheipers Bothe barons and Bachelers. c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 16 His dusperes doghety. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 25 Where been of Fraunce all the dousepiers? 1494 *FABYAN*

Wks. I. clv. (R.). [Charles Martel] chase xii. perys, which after some writers, are called dosepers, or kyngs, of y^r which vi. were bishopps, and vi. temporall lords. 1503 *HAWES Exampl. Viri.* vii. xcix. (Arb.) 26 Charlemayne kyng of Fraunce With his dysypers Rowland and Olyver. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxi. (R.). He was crowned by the assent of the twelve dowse-piers of Fraunce. c. 1550 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 12 Wes nocht so duchtly deidis Amangis the dowsy peiris. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perik* xvi, Oliver, man? nay, then thou art one of the Douze peers already. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 350 King Charles with all his douceperes Across the ocean sailed.

b. Applied to other illustrious nobles, knights, or grandees. Also with *sing*.

12400 *Morte Arth.* 66 At Carlelele a Cristynnese he haldes. Wyth Dukez and dyspers of dyvers rewmes. a. 1400 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 8 *Dolopes*, dussiperes. a. 1400 *Octavian* 949 Ferst they sent out a douseper. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 8 Nowdir with duke nor dugeperes. 1550 *BALE Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 317 Prelates, priests, monks, doctors, and other spiritual dowsipers. 1550 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. x. 31 Big looking like a doughty Doucepere.

Dove (dov), sb. Forms: 3-4 *dove*, 4-5 *dofe*, *douf*, *douff*, *doufe*, *douwe*, *dowve*, *doo*, *dou*, *doyf*, *douffe*, 4- *dove*, (Sc. 5- *dow*, *doo*, 6 *dou*). [OE. **dufe*, not found (unless as first element in *dife-doppa*: see *DIVIDOP*); = OS. *dūba*, OFris. *dāve* (MDu. *dāve*, Du. *duif*), OHG. *tāba*, *tāpa* (MHG. *tābe*, Ger. *taube*), ON. *dūfa* (Sw. *dufva*, Da. *due*), Goth. *dūbo*: -OTeut. **dūbōn*, weak fem. Perhaps a deriv. of *dūb*- to dive, dip (see *DIVE*): cf. the analogous connexion of L. *Columba* with Gr. *κόλυμβος* diver, *κόλυβις* diver (bird). In OE. the name was displaced by *culufre*: see *CULVER*.]

1. A bird of the *Columbidae*, or pigeon family. Formerly, and still in dialects (*dove*, *dow*, *doo*) applied to all the species of pigeon native to or known in Britain; including the Wood-pigeon, Ring-dove, or Cushat-dove, the Rock-dove or Rock-pigeon, the Stock-dove, and the Turtle-dove; but now often restricted to the last, and its congeners. Most of the exotic species are called pigeons, e.g. the *Passenger-pigeon* of America, *dove* being restricted to those which in appearance or habits resemble the turtle-doves. The dove has been, from the institution of Christianity, the type of gentleness and harmlessness, and occupies an important place in Christian symbolism: cf. sense 2. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Bū admodie adue dūe. Turtlen and dūes. a. 1200 *Cursor M.* 1901 (Cott.) [Noe] sent þe dofe eftsith. *Ibid.* 10775 (Cott.) A dūu [v. rr. *dowe*, *doufe*, *dou*] þat was fra heuen sent. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 78 The Spirit cam doun. and þis Spirit was þis dowe. 1388 — *Prov.* vi. 5 Be thou rausychid as a doo for the hond. c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 231 The Dowe, Noys messenger. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxlvi. 219 They . . . bonde thoo lettres to the tayles of the dūwes, and lete them flee. c. 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* iii. 16 He saw y^e sprite of god coming doun like a dōw and lighting upon him. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. l.* I. 170, I swear. . . By the simplicitie of Venus Doves. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 180 The common wild Dove or Pigeon. 1718 POPE *Messiah* 12 And on its top descends the mystic Dove. 1824 TENNYSON *Gardener's Daw.* 88 Voices of the well-contented doves.

b. With prefixed word defining the species, as *ringed*, *spring-dove*. Blue dove (*Yorksh.*), the Rock dove. Bush dove, the Stock dove. Wrekin dove (*Salop.*), the Turtle dove. Also CUBBAT, GROUND-, RING-, ROCK-, STOCK-, TURTLE-, WOOD-DOVE, etc., q.v. in their alphabetical places.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 59 The thrustelcock. The wodedowe. c. 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 911 The rynged dove, le ramier; the stocke dove, le creuset. 18. . WHITTIER *Hymns fr. Lamartine* i. vi, Thought after thought, ye thronging rise Like spring-doves from the startled wood. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 167 Stock Dove (*Columba aenas*). Bush dove. *Ibid.* 168 Rock Dove (*Columba livia*), also called. Blue dove (North Riding). *Ibid.* 169 Turtle dove (*Turtur communis*), it is also called in Shropshire, Wrekin dove.

c. *Greenland-dove*, *sea- (turtle-) dove* = DOVEKIE. *Sea-dove*, a kind of fish (see quot. 1753).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 326 The Greenland-Dove or Sea-Turtle. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* *Columba Greenlandica* . . . called in English, the sea turtle dove. *Ibid.*, *Columba marina*, the sea dove. . . the name of an East Indian fish, and appearing to be a species of the orbis, or moon-fish. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 218 Black Guillemot (*Uria Grylle*), from the great attachment shown to each other by the male and female. . . this bird has received the names: Greenland dove (Orkney Isles), Rock dove (Ireland).

2. *fig.* and *transf.* a. Applied to the Holy Spirit. [In reference to Luke iii. 22, and parallel places.]

13. . *Coer de L.* 5671 On hys crest a dōve whyte, Sygnyfyacioun off the Holy Spryte. 1707 WATTS *Hymn*, Come, Holy Spirit, heavenly Dove, With all thy quickening powers. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 168 By thy sweet Dove now (from above) And always taught to pray. 1779 COWPER *Hymn*, 'O for a closer walk,' Return, O Holy Dove, return. 1807 KEBLE *Chr. Y.*, *Whit-sunday* iii, Softer than gale at morning prime, Hovered his holy Dove.

b. A messenger of peace and deliverance from anxiety, as was the dove to Noah (*Gen.* viii. 8-12). 1623 (*title*). The Essex Dove presenting the World with a few of her Olive-branches; or, a Taste of the Works of the Rev. John Smith. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* i. ii, He will be a dove of peace to your ark.

c. A gentle, innocent, or loving woman or child; also + an innocent or simpleton.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 150 Tut, she's a Lambe, a Dove, a foole to him. 1771 FOOTER *Maid of B. Prol.* Wks. 1799 II. 200 The gaming fools are doves, the knaves are rooks. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* vi, O somewhere, meek unconscious dove, Poor child, that waitest for thy love!

d. An appellation of tender affection.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 897 Rys vp my wyf, my loue, my lady free . . . my dōwe sweete. c. 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 73 The caller cryed: Hald draught, my dōwe. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* v. 2 O my sister, my loue, my dōwe, my derlinge. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 167 Fare you well my Dōwe. 1764 FOOTER *Mayor of G. l. Wks.* 1799 I. 171 Shall I wait upon you, dove? 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, Is not that worth waiting for, my dove? 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. xxii. 61 She is coming, my dove, my dear.

3. An image of a dove as a symbol of innocence, etc.; also, the vessel enclosing the pyx formerly used in the East and in France.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 801 The Lorde Lisle Vicount bare the rod with the doffe, which signifieth innocencie. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2309/3 Count Drascouitz bearing the Truncheon. Count Eredodi the Dove. 1849-53 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. i. 203 (Cent.) There generally were two vessels: the smaller one, or the pix. . . the larger cup, or dove, within which the other was shut up. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 19 May 3/5 The Archbishop delivered the Sceptre to her [the Queen's] right hand, a rod, with a dove on the top, being placed by him in her left, the 'rod of equity and mercy'.

4. Astron. *Dove of Noah*. (See quot.)

1737 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 363/1 *Columba Noachi* (constellation), the dove of Noah, a constellation formed by Halley, close to the hinder feet of Canis Major.

5. Combinations.

a. attrib., as *dove-hut*, *-messenger*, *-monger*, *-pinion*, *-taker*, etc.; instrumental, as *dove-drawn*, adj.; similitive and parasynthetic, as *dove-form*, *-green*, *-grey*; *dove-feathered*, *-footed*, *-robed*, adjs. 1650 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 94, I met her deity [Venus]. . . and her Son 'Dove-drawn with her. 1878 P. ROBINSON *My Ind. Garden* 205 The dove-drawn goddess. 1902 SHAKS. *Rom.* 4 *Jul.* iii. ii. 76 Rauenous 'Dove-feather'd Rauen. 1880 KEATS *Lamia* i. 42 The God, 'dove-footed, glided silently Round bush and tree. 1891 Miss DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 287 A huge bank of. . . 'dove-grey cloud. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iii. ix. 429 Purg'ing of the temple from 'dove-mongers. 1552 HULOET, 'Dove taker, *columbarius*.

b. Special comb.: + *dove-bird*, the young of a dove, a young pigeon (*obs.*); *dove-colour*, a warm grey with a tone of pink or purple; so *dove-coloured*; *dove-dock*, the coltsfoot; *dove-flower* = *dove-plant* (*Treas. Bot.*); *dove's-foot*, the plant *Geranium molle*, and some other small species of cranesbill; *dove-hawk*, the *dove-coloured falcon* or hen-harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); *dove-plant*, an orchid of Central America, *Peristeria elata*; *dove-tick*, a blind mite parasitic on pigeons; *dove-wood*, the wood of *Alchornea latifolia*, a euphorbiaceous tree of the West Indies.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Two turtle briddes . . . gif hie was poure, two 'dūwe briddes. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xli. 250 We haue doyf-byrdes two. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 760/43 *Hic pipio*, dowbyrd. 1598 FLORIO, *Colombino*, 'dove colour. 1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Columbine*, a kind of violet-colour, called also dove-colour. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 164 A 'dove-coloured silk mitten. 1812 J. HENDERSON *Agric. Surv. Caithn.* 84 (Jam.) The arable land was much infested with. . . the 'dove-dock. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 100 'Douefoote, *Geranium molle*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxii. 47 Dove foote. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 841 Doves-foot, or Doves-foot Cranes-bill. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 401/3 The Dove plant . . . the beautiful Holy Ghost flower of the Spaniards.

Dove, v. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To treat as a dove; to call 'dove'.

1864 BROWNING *Too Late* viii, Loved you and doves you. **Dove** (dōv), occasional pa. t. of *DIVE* v.

Dovecot, *-cote* (dōv'kōt). Also 6 *dowcotte*, Sc. *dooctot*, *dooket*. [f. DOVE sb. + COT, COTE.]

A house for doves or pigeons; usually placed at a height above the ground, with openings for the doves to enter by, and internal provision for roosting and breeding.

c. 1425 *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 670 *Hoc columbare*, *dowcote*. a. 1500 in Burton & Raine *Heminbrough* 350 A parcell of her place to set a doufecot on. 1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 74 Parkes with Deare, stankes, cunninggares, dowcottes. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* vi. 115 Like an Eagle in a Dove-coat. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 3 You find here more Dove-Cots than other Houses. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxii, For the moor-fowl. . . they lie as thick as doos in a docket. *fig.* 1893 *Ch. Times* 6 Oct. 995/3 The flutter that has excited the journalistic dovecot.

+ 2. *transf.* A set or block of pigeon-holes. *Obs.*

1652 Bp. HALL *Invisible World* i. vi, If a man distressed with care for the missing of an important evidence. . . shall be informed. . . in what hole of his dovecote he shall find it hid.

3. *Comb.*, as *dovecot-breaker*, *-door*, *-pigeon*. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 151 When some one batters at the dovecote-doors. 1861 W. BRILL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., Dovecot breakers, and stealers of pigeons. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* ii. xiv. II. 118 Dove-cot-pigeons dislike all the highly improved breeds.

Dove-eyed, a. Having eyes like a dove; meek, gentle or soft-eyed.

1717 E. FENTON *Poems* 38 (Jod.) Peace, Dove-eyed, and robed in white. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iii. vi, Dove-eyed Hope. 1895 A. DOBSON *Sundial* vii, A second lady. . . Dove-eyed, dove-robed, and something wan and pale.

Dovehouse. Also 5 *duffehous*, *duffous*, etc. A house for doves; a dovecot.

14. . *Nom.* in Wt. Wülcker 730 *Hoc columbare*, *dowfhouse*. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 24 The garydneys, berne, and duffous. 1530 PALSGR. 215 Dove house. . . Duffhouse, *columbarier*. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 175 The sides cut full of holes

(in manner of a dove-house). 1827 C. W. BOASE *Oxford* 22 There had been elm walks. . . with dove-houses.

attrib. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* 4 *Jul.* i. iii. 28 Sitting in the Sunne vnder the Dovehouse wall. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 357 Overstocked with dove-house pigeons.

b. *fig.* A small petty house or place.

1593 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclxi. 587 Howe is it . . . that this peuysshe dove-house holdeth agaynst vs so longe?

Dovekie (dōv'ki). Also *doveca*, *-key*, *-ky*. [Sc. dim. of *dove*: cf. *lassikie*, *wifikie*, or *-ockie* (which are of 3 syllables), and see DOVE i c, DOVE b.] An arctic bird, the Black Guillemot (*Uria Grylle*).

1821 A. FISHER *Jrnl.* 27 Another species of diver was seen today. . . it is called by the seamen, Dovekey. 1823 SCORRSBY *Jrnl. Whale Fishery* 421 *Columbus Grylle*—Tyste or Doveca. 1835 Sir J. C. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* liv. 693 The second dovekie of the season was seen. 1859 M'CLINTOCK *Voy. Fox* 95 Seals and dovekies are now common.

Dovelet (dōv'lēt). A little or young dove.

1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* i. 43 This dovelet nestled in their leafy bower. 1850 BLACKIE *Aschylus* II. 174 As the dove her dovelets nursing.

Dovelike (dōv'loik), a. and *adv.* Like a dove; after the manner of a dove.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 726 Dove-like simplicitie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 21 Thou [O Spirit]. . . Dove-like satst brooding on the vast Abyss. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 430 Where Peace. . . scatters blessings from her dove-like wing. 1810 COBBETT *Hist. Reform.* xiii. § 381 They have not always been in the same dove-like mood.

Doveling. [-LING.] A young dove; also, a term of affection for a little child.

a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortalitie* ii. xlix, An old Sir Tameass. . . to doat On Venus Dovelings. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 748, I will be thy little mother, my dodeling.

+ **Dovey**, a. *Obs.* [-LY.] Dove-like; gentle.

14. . *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 183 Wip an angels contentans and dōvely symplinesse. a. 1609 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 300 The Dōvely spirit of God.

Dover (dōv'vā), v. Sc. and north. dial. [app. a frequentative of dial. *dove* in same sense; cf. OE. *dofung* dotage, also ON. *dofna*, Goth. *daubnan*, to become heavy, flat, or dead.]

1. *trans.* To send off into a light slumber; to stun, stupefy. *rare*.

(But in first quot. it may be pa. pple. of the intr. sense.) 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. vl. 12 This is the hald rycht Of Gaistis, Schaddois, Sleip, and dowerit Nycht. 1823 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 695 The powder that dowers the unhappy off to sleep.

2. *intr.* 'To slumber, to be in a state betwixt sleeping and waking' (Jam.); to doze.

1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 139 (Jam.) She was begun to dower. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 10 Dec., With great intervals of drowsiness and fatigue which made me, as we Scots say, dower away in my arm-chair. 1892 in *Northumbd. Gloss.*

Dover, sb. Sc. and north. dial. [f. prec. vb.] 'A slumber, a slight unsettled sleep' (Jam.)

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 203 (Jam.) My mother had laid down 'th' Afflicted Man's Companion', with which she had read the guidman into a sort o' dower. 1880 J. F. S. Gordon *Bk. Chron. Keith* 32 Get a dower in the day time.

Dove-ship, *nonce-wd.*: see DOVE and -SHIP.

a. 1656 Bp. HALL *Serm. Beauty, &c. Church* (T.), Let our dove-ship approve itself in meekness of suffering.

+ **Dovess**, *dovese*. *Obs.* [f. DOVE sb. + ESS.] A female dove.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 71 A dovesse come and sate on his hedde.

Dovetail (dōv'tēl), sb.

1. Something in the shape of a dove's tail.

[1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 436 Hang in some high place vwith a vvire, or doves-tayle of yron, a glasse vessell.] 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 52 A Dufftail, is a Figure made in the form of a Doves-tail.

b. *spec.* A tenon cut in the shape of a dove's tail spread, or of a reversed wedge, to fit into an indenture or mortise of corresponding shape; also, a mortise shaped to receive such a tenon.

1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 22 A Dootle; a Notch. . . Doo tail, i. e. Dovetail, because like a Pigeon's tail extended. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 82 The blocks themselves were. . . formed into large dovetails. . . so as mutually to lock one another together. 1880 Miss BIRD *Japan* I. 64 Very beautifully joined by mortices and dovetails.

2. = **Dovetail joint**: A fastening or joint composed of tenons cut in the shape of an expanded dove's tail, fitting into mortises of corresponding shape.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Securicla*. A swallowe tayle or dooue tayle in carpenters workes, which is a fastning of two peeces of timber or bourdes together that they can not away. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* iii. 26 Make a foure square box. . . close the sides well with dove tayles or cement. 1731-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Wine Press*, These cross Pieces are placed upon the Posts which are joined into the Ground-plate by a Dove-tail. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Dove-tail*, a joint. . . is the strongest method of joining masses, because the tenon or piece of wood widens as it extends, so that it cannot be drawn out.

b. *Her.* (See quot. 1766.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. 19 [This form of line] is termed patée or Dovetail, from a term of art used by the joiners. 1766 POPEY *Elem. Her. Gloss.*, *Dove-tail*, term. . . to denote a kind of Partition, wherein the two different Tinctures are set within one another, in such a manner, as to represent the form of the tails of Doves or Wedges reversed.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dovetail fashion*, *dovetail-wise* *adv.*; of the shape of a dovetail, as *dove-tail*

groove, key, mortise, rail, socket, tenon, wedge: employed in making dovetails, as *dovetail-cutter, -marker, -plane, -saw*; dovetail-file, a thin file with a tin or brass back, like that of a dovetail saw; *dovetail-hinge*, a hinge having the outer edges of the leaves wider than the hinging edges; *dovetail-joint*, (a) *Joinery*: a tenon-and-mortise joint, in which the tenons are shaped like a dove's tail; (b) *Anat.*: a serrated articulation or suture, as in the bones of the skull; hence *dovetail-jointed* adj.; *dovetail-moulding*, *Arch.*, an ornament consisting of a moulding arranged in the form of a series of figures like dove-tails; the triangular fret moulding; *dovetail-plate* (see quot.); *dovetail-wire*, a wire wedge-shaped in cross-section.

1884 *Fortin*, in *Waggonette* 26 Sketchit and I dispose of our legs in 'dovetail fashion. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* II. 112 (R.) After the invention of 'dove-tail joints. 1848 C. C. CLIFFORD *Aristoph. Frogs* 30 Well put together, 'dovetail-jointed. 1843 Sir H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 323 Pieces of timber, fastened together by 'dovetail keys and wedges. 1846 PARKER *Gloss. Arch.* (1875) 158 Mouldings... the Double Cone, the 'Dovetail, the Embattled, [etc.]. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 115 'Dovetail plates. Metal plates formed like dovetails, and used to confine the heel of the stern-post and keel together. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 107 The 'dovetail-saw is used by joiners and cabinet-makers in dovetailing drawers [etc.]. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discon.* 24 A hammer face is attached to the bottom of the cylinder by a kind of 'dovetail socket. 1879 EVELYN *Diary* 23 July. Some of the rooms [were] floored 'dove-tail-wise without a nail. 1793 SMIRTON *Edystone L.* § 82 Cut dovetail-wise.

Dovetail, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To fit together or join by means of dovetails, or by a similar method. *Const. in, into, to.* 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 103 That the girders be strong, and very well Dove-tail'd, one into another. 1765 LUDLAM in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 207 Into this is dove-tail'd the upright back KK. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* § 2285e, Steps and risers mitred to cut string, and dovetailed to balusters. 1855 RAMSBOTTOM *Obsteir. Med.* 17 The bones are not dove-tailed into each other as in the adult.

2. *fig.* To unite compactly as if by dovetails; to adjust exactly, so as to form a continuous whole.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 71 The difficulty of dovetailing the component parts of the farce into each other. 1846 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. iii. 213 We have... as it were, dove-tailed it [book of Revelation] with the Prophecy of Daniel. 1861 GEIKIE *E. Forbes* x. 293 The readiness with which Forbes had begun to dovetail zoology and geology.

3. *intr.* To fit into each other, so as to form a compact and harmonious whole or company.

1817 KEATS *Lett. Wks.* 1889 III. 90 Several things dovetailed in my mind, and at once it struck me what quality went to form a man of achievement. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* III. 451 The guests did not seem to me to dovetail. 1886 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* II. 31 The professorial and tutorial systems have not yet dovetailed into one another.

Hence **Dovetailed** *ppl. a.*, fitted together or compacted by dovetailing; **Dovetailedness**, dovetailed condition; **Dovetailing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Dovetailer**.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Dovetaild*, is a term among Joyners. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 33 Fasten the... pieces of Timber well together... with... Dove-tailing. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 200 A comfortable house of square cypress timber, dove-tailed. 1811 T. D. FOSBROKE *Berkeley MSS.* 224 A very dove-tailing analogy. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 2 Manufacturers of tragedy and dovetailers of melodram. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 588 There are three sorts of dovetailing; viz. common, lap, and mitre. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 736/1 [The cranial bones] are united... by the dove-tailing of their edges. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* xxiv. A kind of a universal dovetailedness with regard to place and time. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 789 A 'dovetailed and tessellated' Cabinet.

Dovetailed, *a.* [f. DOVETAIL sb. + -ED 2.]

1. Having a tail like a dove; shaped like a dove's tail; having a dovetail.

1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Brack* 53 There is no other way... to secure the said bad Ground but by driving Dovetail'd Piles. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 50/4 Cramps... of Wood are... secured by their shape, which is... such... that for resemblance, they are call'd Swallow, or Dove-tail'd. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 163 Some coal-heaver rejoicing in a dove-tailed hat, which overspreads his neck and shoulders.

2. *Her.* Broken into dovetails, as a dividing line; cf. DOVETAIL sb. 2 b.

1868-82 CUSANS *Her. ii.*

Dovie, *dovey* (*dvi*). [Dim. or pet-form of DOVE: see -IE, -Y.] A term of affection: Little or dear dove. b. A local name of the DOVEKIE.

1760 *Public Advertiser* 18 May 4/2 The domestic Loves and Doves. 1819 *Metropolis* III. 252 My dearest love-love, dovey! 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 218 Black Guillemot... Sea dove (Forfar).

† **Dovish**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. DOVE + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to the dove; dove-like.

1537 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Convoc.* 8 It is like the policie of the serpent, and is joynted with dovish simplicitie. 1546 *Confut. N. Shaxton* G iv b (T.) Contempe of thys world, doveshe simplicitie, serpentlike wysdome.

Dow (*dau*), *v.* 1. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: *Pres. t.* 1 and 3 *sing.* 1. *déas, déah* [= Goth. *dawh, OHG. touc, OS. dôg*]; 1-3 *dæg, 2 dæh, 3 deh, degh, 3-4 deih, 4-7 dowe, 5-dow* (7 dou);

in 3rd *sing.* 4 *dowes, 8-9 dows; plural* 1 *duxon* [= *OS. dugun, OHG. tugun*]; 2-3 *duzen, 4 dowe(n, 4-7 dowe, 5-dow. Pa. t.* 1 *dohte* [= Goth. **dauhta, OHG. tohta*]; 3 *douhte, 4 dought(e, doht, doght, duht, dught, 4-dought, dowed, Sc. 5-dooht, dooht, dought, 6 docht.*

[One of the original Teutonic preterite-present verbs (see CAN, DAHE, MAY): OE. *dugan* to avail, be strong, good, worthy, of use, = OS. *dugan*, OFris. *duga* (MDu. *döghen*, Du. *deugen*), OHG. *tugan*, (MHG. *tugen*, Ger. *taugen*), Goth. *dugan*, ON. *duga* (Sw. *duga*, Da. *due*):-OTeut. *dugan*. The original inflexion *dæg* (-OTeut. *daug*) of the singular present was in 14th c. supplanted by *dow* from the plural, the 3rd *sing.* being sometimes made *dous*. For the original *pa. t.* *dohte* (-OTeut. *duhta*) retained in *Sc.* as *docht, dought*, a levelled form *dowed* is occasional from 14th c. Both forms are used by Scott in sense 5.]

† 1. *intr.* To be good, strong, valiant, vigorous, manly, virtuous. Only *OE.*

Beowulf (Th.) 1057 Deah ðu heaðo ræsa gehwær dohte. a 1000 *Father's Instr.* 4 (in *Exeter Bk.*) Do ðæt dūge. a 1000 *Satan* 283 (Gr.) Se ðe his heorte deah.

† 2. To be valid, or of value; to be worth or good for anything. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 4872 Icc amm þatt þing þatt noht ne dæh. a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 506 in O. E. Misc. 132 On him þu maist be tresten, yif [his] trostre degh. *Ibid.* 546. 133 While þine dayes duzen. c 1300 *Havelok* 703 Al he solde, þat outh douthes [= outh doughte]. c 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 1126 Neuer no dought him day For sorwe he hadde onȝit. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 133 Thebald nouht ne deið. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Women* 370 Estir dede of that drupe, that docht nouht in chalmir. 1530 *LYNDESAY Test. Papynge* 69 It dowe no thyng bot for to be delectit. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* *Dow*, to. be useful; as 'he dows for nouht', he is good for nothing.

† 3. To be of use or profit to any one; to avail. Chiefly *impersonal. Obs.*

c 950 *Lincol. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 26 Huzet forðon deð menn? a 1200 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1006 ðet him naðor ne dohte ne innere ne uthere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10771 (Cott.) Quen ioseph sagh na hide ne dught [time brought]. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 374 Not dowed bot þe deth in þe depe stremes. *Ibid.* C. 50 What dows me þe dedayn, oder dispit make? c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5007 Iff yow do þus in dede, hit doghis the bettur. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. ProL 1 Of drefling and dremis quhat dou it to endyt? 1590 R. BRUCE *Serm. on Sacr.* G vij. (Jam.) So this argument dow not.

† 4. To be good, fitting, or proper for any one; to become, befit, behave. Usually *impers.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2228, & biuriede hire as hit deh martir. a 1225 *Juliana* 51 Milde and meoke... as meiden deh to beonne. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 420 Swuch þing þet ou ne deið forto habben. 14... *Tendale's Vis.* 907 As wemen doght. c 1450 *Merlin* 47 Blase axed what he dought to do.

5. To have the strength or ability, to be able (to do something).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23771 (Cott.) Fight he agh ai quils he dught, and fle quen he langer ne moght. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4058 Vndeðllynes to dele I dowe be na ways. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xviii. 14 Thocht he dow not to leid a tyk. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 38 Scho... dang the frenchemen, quilk he docht not do. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1802) I. 203 Ye may not, ye cannot, ye dow not want Christ. 1645 *Mumim. Burgh Irvine* (1891) II. 58 Our inhabitants who ducht not win away by sey. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 2 She doughtna let her lover mourn. 1766 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* Postscr. iii. They downa bide the stink o' powder. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxiii. I never dowed to bide a hard turn o' wark in my life. 1818 - *Hrt. Midl.* xxiii. As well as a woman in her condition dought.

6. To do well, thrive, prosper.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 13 To Daw or Dou: to thrive.. He'll never dow, i.e. He will never be good. a 1758 A. RAMSAY *Poems* (1877) II. 174 Unty'd to a man.. We never can thrive or dow. 1811 WILLIAM W. RIDING *Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Dow, dau*, to do well, to prosper. 1825 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, March grows Never dows.

Hence **Dowing** *ppl. a.*, † valiant, virtuous (*obs.*); thriving.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Swa swa þan alden bihouað duzenðe þewas. c 1205 LAY. 4123 Dunwale þat was þe duzenðe mon. 1225 JAMIESON s.v., A dowing bairn.

† **Dow**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* *dôlâre* 4-5 *doue, dowe.* [a. F. *doue-r* (12th c.): -L. *dôlâre* to portion out, bestow, f. *dôs, dôt-em* dowry.]

1. *trans.* To enrich with property; = **ENDOW** 2.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 520 And the church founded in a mory place, called Myrfield, and idowed of the pruyrlege of the citee by kyng Henry. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xv. 519 Constantyn... hollykirke dowed With londes and ledes. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxii. 16 He shal dowe hir and he shal have hir to wijf. 1403 *York Manual* (Surtees) p. xvi. Wyth my gyftys I dowe the. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 The abbay of roymalmonthe whyche he founded and dowed with grete reueneue and rentes.

2. To invest with something; = **ENDOW** 3 a.

c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* lii. Here I dowe the as Duke. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3750 She was dowyd with eterne cristis fruycciounne.

3. To bequeath, give as an endowment.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 230 O lady myn.. To whom for euermo myn herte I dowe.

Hence **Dowing** *vbl. sb.*, endowment, dowry.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxii. 17 He shal ȝeeld the money after the maner of dowyng that maydens weren wont to tak.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4323 Dampned sawles and the bodies shal haf no swilk dowyng.

Dow (*dau*), *v.* 3 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Deriv. doubtful; possibly a *Sc.* form of DULL *v.* or a ME. **doll-en*: cf. DOWIE = *dolly, DULLY.*]

intr. To lose brightness or freshness; to fade; to become dull or musty; to fall into a sleepy state. Chiefly in *pa. pple.* Dowed, dowed, become dull, faded, etc.

1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. iv. 386 People blynded and dowed in theyr synnes. 1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett. to Temple* (1884) 59 I was so tired with my journey, so dowed with my cold. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1776) 21 (Jam.) Cast na out the dowed water till ye get the fresh. c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial. Gloss.*, *Dowed*, flat; dead; spiritless. 1845 AINSLIE in *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. iii. 95 The day begins to dow. 1853 BALLANTINE in *Whistle-binkie* (1890) II. 292 As dowed the outward rind The core it grew the dearer. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, It's as dowed as dyke wayter.

† **Dow**, *v.* 4 *Obs.* [Used by Caxton to render MDu. *duwen.*] *trans.* To press, squeeze, wring.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 61, I dowed [sic *dowede*] the cony bytwene his eeris that almost I benamme his lyf from hym. *Ibid.* 111 The sore wrynging that the foxe dowed [*dowede*] and wronge his genytours.

Dow, *obs.* form of DOUGH; *Sc.* var. of DOVE.

Dow, earlier and more correct form of DHOW.

1799 J. JACKSON *Journ. from India* 3 Observed a dow in chase of us. *Ibid.* 5 A large Arab dow.

Dowable (*dau'äbl*), *a.* *Law.* [a. AF. *dowable*, f. F. *douer* to portion, Dow *v.* 2.] Capable of being endowed; entitled to dowry.

[1292 BRITTON v. i. § 5 Femmes dowables des terres et des tenementz.] 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.*, c. 10. § 7 Her husbundes tenementes or hereditamentes, whereof she was before dowable. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 36 If the heire indow the ancestors wife, though she were not dowable, yet she shall hold in dowry. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. viii. 131 A seisin in law of the husband will be as effectual as a seisin in deed, in order to render the wife dowable. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xviii. 131 Is my wife dowable of any part of it?

† **Dowage**, *obs. rare.* [a. *obs.* F. *douage* dowry, f. *douer*: see prec.] Dowry, dowry.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 55 A Park wont to be yn dowage to the Quenes of Englande. 1608 *Merry Devil Edmonton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 220 Thy revenues cannot reach To make her dower of so rich a jointure As can the heir of wealthy Jerningham.

† Hence **Dowageable** *a.* *Obs. rare.* dowable.

1655 GAYTON *Charity Triumph* 7 Your Virgin, whom I shal labour to make as famous as your Honour has made her Dowageable.

Dowager (*dau'ägar*). Also 6 *do-, dou-, dowagier, douager.* [a. OF. *douagiere, -iere, douagiere, douagiere, douagiere* widow enjoying a dowry, fem. of *douagier*, etc. (= mod. F. *dowairier*), f. *douage* dowry + *-ier, -ER* 2.]

A woman whose husband is dead and who is in the enjoyment of some title or some property that has come to her from him. Often added to the title so enjoyed, as *princess-, queen-dowager, dowager-duchess, -queen, -lady*, etc.

(App. first used of Mary Tudor, widow of Louis XII; then of Catherine of Arragon, styled 'Princess Dowager'.) 1530 PALSGR. *Ep. to Hen. VIII.*, Your... most entirely beloved suster quene Mary douagier of France. 1542 *Fabyan's Chron.* Contin. vii. 700 In January dyed lady Katherine princes dowager [printed -yer]. 1558 FORREST *Gryllide Sec.* (1875) 93 They gaue her to name Ladye Dowager. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. i. 157, I have a Widdow Aunt, a dowager, Of great reuennue. 1613 - *Hen. VIII.*, II. iv. 180 Respecting this our Marriage with the Dowager Sometimes our Brothers Wife. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiii. § 154 The two Dowagers, his mother and grandmother, having great joyntures out of the estate. 1701 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3745/2 She was accompanied by the Dutchess of Savoy, her Mother, and by the Dutchess-Dowager. 1754 HUME *Eng. Hist.* I. xii. 277 He espoused Eleanor, dowager of William Earl of Pembroke. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXXI. 276 Mrs. Innes, Dowager, of Sandside. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 411 A marriage with their dowager aunt.

† b. Loosely used. (In Drayton, app. = 'lady holding in dowry') *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* xxxii. (1614) 63/2 Kathren of Spaine, wife and dowager to K. Henry the eight. a 1631 DRAYTON *Eng. Hist. Ep.*, As Charles his daughter.. As Henry's Queen.. By France's conquest and by England's oath, You are the true made dowager of both.

c. *familiarly.* An elderly lady of dignified demeanour.

1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii. Like the legendary ghost of a dowager in silken skirts. 1881 RITA *My Lady Coquette* v. Anxious dowagers are giving longing glances at the provision-basket.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* Of men or animals.

1819 *Metropolis* III. 71 Our... dowager generals, those who, from old men are scarcely better than old women. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* xiv. A couple of stout post-horses were... preferable to their own quiet dowagers.

Hence (*nonce-words*) **Dowager v. intr.**, to play the dowager; **Dowagerdom**, **Dowagerhood**, **Dowagerism**, **Dowagership**; **Dowagerian**, **Dowagerish**, **Dowagerly** *adjs.*

1732-4 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) I. 426 Bury him decently in Westminster, and enjoy the dowagership most gallantly. 1825 J. JEVILL *Lett.* 6 Oct. in *Corr.* (1804) 150, I dowager daily in the carriage. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 286 Sober dowagerly entertainments. 1848 THACKERAY *Van.*

Fair xli, Mansions that have passed away into Dowagerism. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLIX. 553/1 The well-preserved dowagerhood of Hampton Court.

Dowannee, obs. var. of **DEWANI**.

Dowarie, -ry, obs. forms of **DOWRY**.

Dowb, **Dowbart**, obs. ff. **DUB** v., **DULBERT**.

Dowbill, -ble, -bul, etc., obs. ff. **DOUBLE**.

Dowcare, obs. Sc. form of **DUCKER**, diver.

Dowcemere, obs. form of **DULCIMER**.

Dowcet (a, obs. forms of **DOUCET**, **DULCET**.

Dowche, **Dowchery**, obs. ff. **DUTCH**, **DUCHERY**.

Dowchsperry, corrupt f. **DOUZEPERS**, **Obs.**

Dowd (dau'd), sb.¹ [Of uncertain origin.

The ME. times with *skrud* show that the ME. vowel was (a) = Fr. *ou* or OE. *u*; this separates it from *Dow v.* (which besides appears later); it also eliminates Wedgwood's suggestion of connexion with *dawdle* and Sc. *dawdie*. The mod.Sc. *dooda* (dau'dā) may be related.]

A person, usually a woman, whose dress and appearance are devoid of smartness and brightness.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11255, I trowe ber were many doude pat prouly spak for noble schroude. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iii. 795 In sege a sot to se, Or do a doude in dignite. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 312 If she be neuer so fowle a doude, With hir kelles and hir pyennes. The shrew hir self can shrowde. 1548 UDALL *Erasm.* 1496b. 309 b, To begette solche foule babies and oule faced doude. 1607 BRETTON *Murmure* C vij, Doest thou being Faire murmure at the preferment of a foule one and in thy rage call her foule Dowde? 1814 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* III. 199, I go such a dowd here, that it's enough to frighten you.

† **Dowd**, sb.² *Obs.* or *dial.* A woman's cap or night-cap.

1749 R. Goadby *Carew* (ed. 2) 42 Having. .pinn'd a large Dowde under his Chin. *Ibid.* 223 He. . puts on a long Dowde. 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Doud*, a kelled mutch, or woman's cap with a caul, considered as a dress cap. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Doud*, a night-cap. *Devon.*

Dowd, **dowd**, ppl. a.: see **DOW** v.3

Dowdily (dau'dili), adv. [f. **DOWDY** a. + -LY².] In a dowdy fashion.

1807 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. ix. 156 The two girls. . were dressed exactly alike and very dowdily.

Dowdiness (dau'dines). [f. **DOWDY** a. + -NESS.] The quality of being dowdy; shabby ugliness of dress or personal appearance.

1842 EMERSON *Nat., Transcendent.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 290 The Beautiful. . appears to us the golden mean, escaping the dowdiness of the ordinary and the heartlessness of the true. 1865 TROLLOPE *Orley* F. xii, There was nothing of the dowdiness of the lone lorn woman about her.

Dowdy (dau'di), sb. and a. Also 6 **doudie**, 7 **dowdie**, 7-9 **doudy**. [A deriv. of **DOWD**.

(It would be natural to regard the adj. as the primary form, from **DOWD** sb. with suffix -y as in *needy*, etc.; but the sb., being known earlier, may be a diminutive formation, as in *daddy*, and the adj. an attributive use.)]

A. sb. A woman or girl shabbily or unattractively dressed, without smartness or brightness.

1581 RICH *Farwe. Milit. Prof.*, If plaine or homely, wee saie she is a doudie or a slut. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 42 Dido, a doudie: Cleopatra, a Gipsie. 1660-1 PERRY *Diary* 8 Mar., Among others the Duchesse of Albemarle, who is ever a plain homely dowdy. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Doudy*, An ugly coarse hard favored Woman. 1774 ANNE GRANVILLE in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. 11. 49 Her hair not. . suffered to grow too low on her forehead. . it makes all the children look like doudys. 1883 BESANT *All in Garden Fair* I. ii, To be gracious and sympathetic. . you must be nicely dressed; a dowdy cannot be gracious.

B. adj. (Almost always of a woman or her dress.) Shabbily dull in colour or appearance; without brightness, smartness, or freshness.

1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III, Little dowdy strumpets. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 221 Female angels. . of a far more charming beauty than the dowdy daughters of men. 1774 ANNE GRANVILLE in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. 11. 48 A very dowdy fashion. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* I, A thick black silk dress. . not rusty or dowdy with age. 1869 — *He knew* xcvi, A plain, silent, shy, dowdy young woman. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xxx. 238 In your nurse's livery. . black serge, and a horrid dowdy bonnet.

Dowdyish (dau'diſh), a. [f. prec. sb. + -ISH.] Somewhat dowdy; inclined to dowdism.

1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxi, A fifth's look's vulgar, dowdyish, and suburban. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* II. 71 The girls were all dressed in. . a very dowdyish attire.

Dowdism (dau'diſm), [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The character or quality of a dowdy.

1859 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* vi, Dowdism is. . an expression of imperfect vitality. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 71. 495 A sorry sort of dowdism in the matter of female finery.

Dowee (dau'fē), [f. **DOW** v.2 + -EE: cf. **F. doué** endowed.] A person endowed or holding a dower.

1864 NICHOLS *Britton* I. 272 The dowee may answer by herself.

Dowel (dau'el), sb. Forms: 4-6 **dowle**, 7-8 **doul**(e), 8 **dowl**, (dole), 9 **dowel**, -ell. [Of doubtful derivation; perh. answering to MLG. *dovel*, Ger. *döbel*, MHG. *tübel*, OHG. *tubili* plug, tap (of a cask, etc.). Still closer in form is OF. *doelle*, *donelle* barrel-stave, dim. of mod.F. *douve* in same sense; but the transference of sense is unexplained.]

1. A headless pin, peg, or bolt, of wood, metal, or other material, serving to fasten together two

pieces of wood, stone, etc., by penetrating some distance into the substance of the connected pieces.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 21270 (Fairf.) Pe quelis ar ioyned with mani a dowle. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 33 The extrees. . the spokis and dowlis [1388 felis; Vulg. *modiolis*] of the wheelis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 105/1 A Dowle of a whele; *stellio*. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 112 The felly with the pins or dowlis on the end, by which it is kept secure at the joints. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 303 An immense block of stone. . bolted into sockets in the masonry below by bronze dowels fixed into its lower face. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit. Gloss.*, *Dowel*, a pin of wood or iron used at the edges of boards in laying floors to avoid the appearance of the nails on the surface.

2. A plug of wood driven into a wall to receive nails; a dook. [Ger. *döbel*, *dübel*.]

1864 in WEBSTER. 1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

3. Comb., as **dowel-bit**, a boring-tool of semi-cylindrical form terminating in a conoidal edge; also called a **spoon-bit**; **dowel-hole**, a hole into which a dowel is or may be inserted; **dowel-joint**, a junction formed by means of a dowel or dowels; **dowel-pin** = sense 1; **dowel-pointer**, a tool for pointing or chamfering the ends of dowels; **dowel-ways** adv., in the manner of a dowel.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. (1662) 20 Having every stone. . shaped Doule-ways, or in the form of a Cart-nail. 1707 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 187 They cleave these Bolts (with their Dowl-Ax) by the Felt-grain. 1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 108 There are Joints, down-right Pegs, or Dole-pins. 1883 *Academy* 21 Nov. 326/1 The floor has raised edges, in which are visible the dowel-holes to hold wooden panels.

Dowel (dau'el), v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To fasten with a dowel or dowels.

1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 108 You must doule or nail together on the under Side, 2 Boards. 1792 *Acc. Bugesses* in *Ann. Reg.* 66 Dowling the planks together, as coopers do the parts that form the head of a cask. 1883 GORE in *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 7 July 2/7 These [columns] are not cemented but dowelled with iron clamps in the centre.

Hence **Dowelled** ppl. a., **Dowelling** vbl. sb.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* App. 76 To lay dowelled floors. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 183/2 The method of uniting boards in a flat surface, called 'dowelling'.

† **Do-well**. *Obs.* [f. **DO** v. + **WELL** adv.] The action of doing well; well-doing. (In Langland freq. personified, together with *Do-bet*, *Do-best*.)

1358 LANGL. P. *Pl.* A. VIII. 156 *pe* preost. . diuinede pat Dowel Indulgence passede. *Ibid.* 158 Dowel on Domesday Is dignelike I-preist. 1377 *Ibid.* B. ix. 12 Dobet is hir damoisele sire douwes douer. 1668 GAULE *Pract. The Panegyrr.* 52 His Doe-well to vsward exceeds our Say-well of him.

Dowelle, obs. form of **DWELL**.

† **Dowen**, ppl. a. *Obs.* [app. for *dollen*, *dolven*, pa. pple. of **DULVE**.] Buried.

c 1450 *Mirour Salvacionis* 1484 Cristis fleshe dede & downe nevere to corrupcionne slade.

† **Dower**, sb.¹ *Obs.* Also **dover**, **douwere**, **douwir**, **dwer**, **duer**. [Cf. OF. *douvre*, var. of *douve* ditch, dyke, 'caverne que les habitants des bords de la Loire creusent dans le roc pour s'y loger.' A burrow (of rabbits, or the like).]

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxviii. (1495) 824 Conyes. . make them dowers and dennes vnder erthe. c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* iv. 654 Outher in gourdiss parre Make eury fige a dower in to crepe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 128/2 Dower yn the erthe (dowwere, H. douwir, P.), *cuniculus*. c 1490 *Ibid.* 135/2 (MS. H), *Dowere*, or deen.

Dower (dau'ei), sb.² Forms: 4-6 **dowaire**, -ayr(e), **dowers**, 5 **dowar**, **dowyer**, 6 **douare**, **dore**, **doore**, 6-7 **dowr**(e), 4- **dower**. [a. OF. *douaire*, *doaire*, *douayre*, ad. late L. *dōtārium* (Du Cange), f. L. *dōt-em* dower, *dōtare* to endow.]

1. The portion of a deceased husband's estate which the law allows to his widow for her life. **Tenant in dower**, the widow who thus holds land. † **Lady of dower**, dowager lady.

[1292 BRITTON I. vi. § 5 Et voloms qe les femmes as felouns ne tiegnent nule terre en douwaye de nul tenement qe lour fust assignee par teus barouns.] 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 115 Her part and dower of my godes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. xii, The kyng. assigned certayn rentes for the dower of the duchesse & for her children. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxix. 399 He was before the castell of Perides, where as the Lady of Dowaire was. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 267 To Margarete, my wif, hir hoole dore of all my landes. a 1666 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 58 Yet he was not such a tenant as to be seized of the land, so as his wife could have dower. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vii. 116 The wife of the tenant in tail shall have her dower, or thirds, of the estate-tail. *Ibid.* 129 Tenant in dower. 1879 HESBA STRETTON *Through a Needle's Eye* II. 40 Of course it will be burdened by a dower of £500 a year to our mother.

2. The money or property which the wife brings to the husband; = **DOWRY** 2.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 751 Thilke dowers that ye broghten me Taak it agayn. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Giv b, Thou oughtest not to take a wyf ne to coueyte hyr for hyr dowayr. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII (an. 19) (R.) He offereth to take to wife, Ellanor Quene Dowager of Portyn-gall, without any dower, yea, in hir kirtell. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 328 Choose thou thy husband, and Ile pay thy dower. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xiii, She. . offered to give Emily a dower. 1866 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 83 Epaminondas was accustomed to ransom captives and collect dowers for poor girls.

† b. *transf.* Money or value given by the man to his bride's relatives for her; = **DOWRY** 3. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxiv. 12 What thing 3e ordeyne Y shal 3yue; eche 3e dower, and aske 3e 3ifthis. . oonly 3yf 3e to me this damele to wijf. 1635-46 COWLEY *Davidis* III. 938 He. . A double Dowre, two hundred Foreskins brought. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* ix. 180 From him I ask No dow'r, myself will such a dow'r bestow As never father on his child before.

3. *fig.* Endowment; = **DOWRY** 4.

c 1375 *Myroure of Leued Men* (MS. Egerton 927) In thes four dowers sal thi body be sa parfit. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. iii. 94 Subtilite Clerie Inpassibilite and Agylite ben cleped the dowerys of the body. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Ded. iii, The richest Mind, both by Art's Purchase, and by Nature's Dower. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe Rylstone* VII. 282 A mortal Song we sing, by dower Encouraged of celestial power. 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 50 She was damned with the dower of beauty.

4. Comb., as **dower-house**, -land.

1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 418 The dower-lands of the Princess Mary. *Ibid.* II. 409 A dower-house built for Countess Christina. 1880 MRS. OLIPHANT *He that will not xxxviii*, There was a dower-house. . to which perhaps it would be well for her to retire.

Dower (dau'ei), v. [f. **DOWER** sb.²]

1. *trans.* To give a dowry to; to endow.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 207 Will you. . Dow'r'd with our curse. Take her? 1847 LYTON *Lucrécia* 43 When she marries, I will dower her. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 266 Amply dowered. . her suitors were doubtless many.

b. To give as a dower or dowry.

1814 BYRON *Lt. to Moore* 14 Oct., Part of them are settled on her; but whether that will be dowered now, I do not know.

2. To endow or furnish with any 'gift', talent or power of mind or body.

1793 SOUTHEY *Triumph Woman* 46 Three youths whom Nature dower'd with every grace. 1830 TENNYSON *Poet* I, The poet. . Dower'd with the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn. 1884 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 3/2 The volcanic peaks. . were dowered with soft reds and deep purples.

3. *intr.* To take or receive dower.

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 196/2 The widow cannot dower out of estates of joint-tenants, because of the right of survivorship. *Ibid.*, She may dower out of the same [land].

Hence **Dowered** ppl. a.

a 1756 WEST *Phineus* (Seager) I led Your dower'd sister to my spousal bed. 1823 SCOTT *Nigel* iii, Taking a pretty, well-dowered English lady.

Doweral, a. *rare*. [f. **DOWER** sb.² + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a dower; dotal.

1781-2 POTTER *Euripides' Iphig.* v. 659 (R. Suppl.) Take the dow'ral gifts Brought with me for the Virgin.

† **Dowerness**. *Obs.* Also 6 **dowares**(se, 9 **dowress**. [f. **DOWER**, with fem. suffix -RESS. Cf. *jointress*.] A widow holding a dower; **DOWAGER**.

1519 in Hall *Chron.* (1809) 601 The. . Kyng of Engeland. . with his bedfelow the Quene, and his Sister the dowares of France. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 192 Before the abolition of military tenures, the dowress was attendant on the heir. . for the third part of the services. 1883 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 287 Some misunderstanding has subsisted between the noble dowress and the present proprietors.

Dowerless (dau'elēs), a. [f. **DOWER** sb.² + -LESS.] Without a dower; portionless.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 259 Thy dowerlesse Daughter. 1768 SIR W. JONES *Solima* 46 Ye friendless orphans, and ye dowerless maids. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. 139 The Princess being absolutely dowerless.

Dowf, **douf** (dau'f), a. (sb.) *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 **dolf**, (8 **doof**). [The 16th c. form is constantly *dolf*, but it is prob. that the *ol* here (as in 16th c. *rolp* = *rope*, *roup*, *nolt* = *nowt*, *ON. naut*) merely stands for *ow*, and that *dowf* is etymological. Perh. a. ON. *dawf-r* deaf; cf. Du. *doof* deaf, benumbed, faint. The notions of 'deaf' and 'dull' frequently interchange: cf. Du. *dof* 'hollow, smothered, dull, faint, heavy', related to *dof*.]

A. adj. Dull, flat; wanting in spirit or energy; inactive, spiritless. Of sound: Dull, flat, hollow.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 97 Dolf wox thair spretis. *Ibid.* v. vii. 59 The dasyt bluid. . Walxis dolf and dull throw myne vnweildy age. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 413 Thy dolf hart for dredour ay deuailis. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect Plenty* x, How dowf looks gentry with an empty purse! 1785 BURNS *Sec. Ep. to Lapraik* iv, Her dowf excuses pat me mad. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. xliii*, The lad can sometimes be as dowf as a sexagenary like myself.

b. Comb., as **dowf-hearted** (dolf-).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. ii. 50 The dolf hartit Troians.

B. sb. A dull spiritless fellow.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 56 To have a galle, and be clepid a douffe. [1794 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i, He get her? slaverin doof!]

Hence **Dowf** v. *trans.*, to make 'dowf', deprive of energy. **Dowfness**, dullness; want of spirit.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xiv. 21 Huge dolfnes, and schamful cowardice. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of B.* II. 38 (Jam.) There was a kind o' doofness and melancholy in his looks. 1838 JAS. STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 77 Auld age douffs down the spirit.

Dowghter, **Dowghty**, obs. ff. **DAUGHTER**, **DOUGHTY**.

Dowie, **dowy** (dau'i, dow'i), a. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5-6 **dolly**. [The identity of *dowie* with 16th c. *dolly* appears to be proved by the treatment of the two as variants in Gawain Douglas. Probably a deriv. of ME. *dol*, *doll*, OE.

dol, DULL, with *-y* or *-ly*; cf. also DULLY, used in same sense, and OE. *hdli*, *hdlig*, holy.] Dull and lonely, melancholy, dreary, dismal.

1508 DUNBAR *Twa Marit Women* 412 Now done is my dolly night, my day is vspungin. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. Prol. 51 The dolly dichis (ed. 1553 dolly dikis) war all donk and wait. *Ibid.* x. iv. 73 The dolly tonys (ed. 1553 dolly tones) and lays lamentabill. *Ibid.* xiii. x. 102 And end his dolly dayis, and dee. c 1581 SEMPILL *Complaint on Fortoun* 171 In Struiling toun, out of his dowie den..thai fyrit him in his nest. 1516.. *The Dowie Dens of Yarrow* xv. (in *Minstr. Sc. Border*), She kiss'd them, till her lips grew red, On the dowie houns of Yarrow. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) l. 26 What dowy hours I thole by your disdain. 1790 BURNS *Highland Harry* ii, I wander dowie up the glen. a 1851 MOIR *Poems, Disenchantment* xiii, The dowie dens of Yarrow. 1890 Scot. *Liberal* 14 Feb. 11 Dark valleys and dowie dens of ignorance.

Hence DOWILY *adv.*, DOWINESS.

1517.. *Twa Brithers* xi. in *Child Ballads* (1884) ii. xlix. 439/2 Sae dowiele alane. 1801 MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1844) 107 Lying down dowiele, sighed by the willow tree.

DOWING, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see after DOW *v.*

DOWK, var. DAUK; *obs.* form of DUOK.

DOWL (dowl). *Obs. exc. dial.* [Origin uncertain. Perhaps in some way related to DOWEL. Prof. Skeat suggests OF. *douille* var. of *doille*, *doille* adj. 'soft, tender', sb. 'that which is soft.' But there is no evidence that the OF. word had any corresponding application.]

One of the filaments or fibres of a feather; the soft fine feathers or fur of birds or beasts; down, fluff.

1c 1400 *Plowman's T.* iii. (R.), The griffen..swore by cockis herte and blode He wold him tere every dowe. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. iii. 65 As well..as diminish One dowe that's in my plume. 1661 *Humane Industry* (T.), A certain sheel-fish..called Pinna, that bears a mossy dowl, or wool, whereof cloth was spun. *Ibid.* 93 Such trees as have a certain wool or dowl upon the outside of them, as the small cotton. 1845 DE QUINCY in *Tail's Mag.* XII. 758 No feather, or dowl of a feather, but was heavy enough for him. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.*, Dowl, i. the downy fibres of a feather..2. The light downy substance which collects under beds and about bedroom floors.

DOWL, *obs.* and *dial. f.* DOOL¹, boundary mark; *obs.* form of DOWEL.

DOWLAS (dau'lās). Also (?5 douglas), 6 dolas, 6-7 doulas, 6-8 dowlas, 7 dowlaoe, -lasso, 8 doulaoe. [Named from *Daoulas* or *Doulas*, S.E. of Brest, in Brittany, like the associated *lockeran* from *Loecronan* or *Loecrenan* in the same vicinity.]

1. †a. A coarse kind of linen, much used in the 16th and 17th centuries. *Obs.* b. Now applied to a strong calico made in imitation of this.

1493 *Will of Dolyng of Taunton* (Somerset Hs.), A fyne pece of douglas. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 (*title*) Of what length and bredth euery whole pece and halfe pece of dowlas and lockeran, brought into this realm, shall be. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 1 Britaine, where the said linnen cloth called Doulas and Lockeran is made. 1543 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 15, ix. elles of dolas..to make ij. new albus. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. iii. 79 Doulas, filthy Doulas..they haue made Boulters of them. a 1640 *Day Parl. Bees* ix. (1881) 58 Dowlasse for saffron-bags. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 109 Some other sorts of Linnen, as Holland or Dowlace. 1696 J. F. MERCHANT'S *Ware-ho.* 8 Dowlas from France..being prohibited and forbidden..therefore shall proceed with Dowlas from Hamborough. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* ii. (1781) 47 A large cargo of Dantrick dowlas. 1835 URE *Philos. Mannf.* 79 Kincardine..In weaving dowlas, household linsens, and a few woollens, 700 men are employed. 1888 BRICK *Draper's Dict.*, Dowlas..The name is still perpetuated in a strong calico made in imitation of the linen fabric.

2. *attrib.* Made or consisting of dowlas. 1550 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. i. App. Q. Q. A yard of dowlas linnen cloth 9d. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus Grobianus* 3 Throw o'er your Dowlas Shirt a Morning Gown. 1837 J. F. COOPER *Recoll. Europe* i. 38 The Channel waterman wore the short dowlas petticoat.

DOWLE, *obs.* f. DOLE *sb.* 2, DOOL¹, DOOLIE, DOWEL. DOWLESS (dau'les), a. *Sc.* [f. DOW *v.* 1 + -LESS; cf. Ger. *taugemichts*.] Without strength or energy; feeble; infirm.

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 50 (Jam.) Winter's dowless days. *Ibid.* 55 (Jam.) Dowless fowl, for health gane down. a 1810 TANNHILL *Poet. Wks.* (1846) 48 Dowless eild, in poortith cauld, Is lanely left to stand the stoure.

DOWLY (dau'li), a. and *adv.* North. *dial.* Also 5 dawlly, 5-9 dawly. [Perh. a doublet of Sc. DOWIE, in 15-16th c. *dolly*, to which it is exactly equivalent in meaning. The phonology is opposed to its association with DOLY a., from DOLE *sb.* 2 In use from the Scottish Border to N. Lincolnshire.]

A. *adj.* Doleful, miserable, gloomy, lonely.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13937 He fell to be ground All dowlly, for doly, in a dede swone. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 22 Dowlly, melancholy, lonely. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.* (E.D.S.), Dowlly, dawlly, lonely, sorrowful. 1832 STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 105 When trade grows slack then I Feel my lot quite dowlly. 1863 HOLME *LKE A. Warleigh* l. 95 'It is a dowlly, dowlly spot, that it is'. 1885 CHAMBERLAIN *Jrnl.* 575 'Ah sir, it was a dowlly day for me'.

† B. *adv.* Sadly, dolefully, lamentably. *Obs.* c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 870 Thou dawly bes dede, and I to doli brought. *Ibid.* 9522 Ded men full dawlly droppit to ground. *Ibid.* 9595 Then Deffibus dawlly drogh vp his Ene.

† DOWMENT. *Obs.* [f. DOW *v.* 2 + -MENT; perh. originally in AF.] The act of endowing, endowment; the giving of dower.

1552 HULOET, Dowment, dowre and dowrie. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 92, There is two other manner of dowers, ..dowement in the church doore..dowement by the fathers assent. 1608 COKE *On Litt.* 39 b, Such dowment cannot be, but where a iudgement is giuen in the Kings Court.

Down (daun), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 dūn, 2-4 dun, 4-5 doun(e), 4-7 downe, 4- down. [OE. *dūn* fem., hill = ODu. *dūna* (MDu. *dūne*, Du. *duin*, whence mod.LG. *dūne* sandhill, F. *dūne*). Supposed to be of Celtic origin: cf. OIr. *dūn* hill, hill-fort, Welsh *din*, and place-names in -*dūnum*.]

Since *dūna* must have been in use at an early date in the West Germanic dialects of Batavia and Lower Saxony, it is doubtful whether the word was brought by the Saxons from the continent, or adopted, after their settlement here, from the Britons; the former alternative is favoured by the exact correspondence in form and gender of the OE. and ODu. words, and by the fact that in local nomenclature OE. *dūn* seems to have been confined to the Saxon area. It is, however, in English only that the word has given rise to an adverb and a preposition: see below.]

† 1. A hill. *Obs.* (exc. as blending with 2).

O. E. *Chron.* an. 661 And zehergeade Wulphere Pending op Æscas dūne. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 He hine lædde upon swiþe hea dūne. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 1 And com..to Oliuetes dūne. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Hit ofer-stah elle dūna. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* l. 307/256 Bi nīte ope heize dounes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7186 (Cott.) Sampson..bar þe yates o þe tun, And laid þam on a hei dun. a 1400-40 *Alexander* 4045 Darke in dennes vndire dounes. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. (1663) 194 A Creek..on the South side of the Island and innorvined by a Down or Hill.

2. An open expanse of elevated land; *spec.*, in pl., the treeless undulating chalk uplands of the south and south-east of England, serving chiefly for pasturage; applied to similar tracts in the colonies, etc.

1207 R. GLOUC. (1724) 144 He wende..to be dūne of Ambresbury. 1308 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xlv. (1495) 483 A dūne is a lytyl swellynge or arerynge of erthe passyng the playne grounde..and not retchyng to hyghnesse of an hylle. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xxi. iii, An hundred thousand layed deed upon the dūne. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* iii. (Arb.) 42 To take my sheepe, and dwell vpon the dūne. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 81 My boskie acres, and my vnshrubd dūne. 1646 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) l. 229 Downs of fine grass, like some places in the south of England. 1670 NARBOURGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* l. (1711) 22 As bare as the Grass-Downs in England. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 386 Turf, equal to any of the finest on our sheep downs. 1848 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 343/2 They [tracts of poor land] are..left in down, and produce excellent pasture for the small sheep known as South Down sheep. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 123 On the broad downs, not a house was visible, nothing but Stonehenge. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) l. iii. 53 The undulating downs of Gilead.

b. Frequent in alliterative association with *dale*: *dale and down*, low land and upland.

c 1200, a 1300, c 1386 [see DALE *sb.* 1]. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxii. 220 (Harl. MS.) Thou shalt go by downys and by dals. 1522 *World & Child* in *Hazl. Dialects* l. 250 All is at my hand-work, both by down and by dale. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxx, By dale and down We dwell, afar from tower and town.

3. A sand-hill, DUNE.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlv. (R.) Other by the downes by the sea syde, or elles about by the hyge way. a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 88 The space betwixt the sea and the sand-hills or Downes, was commanded by the said hills. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 51 Sorely wounded on Sawco Sands or Downes. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 470 Over the downs of sand by the sea side. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 117 Downs or Dunes are little hillocks of sand formed along the sea-coast..Downs sometimes intercept the flow of water to the sea.

4. The Downs: the part of the sea within the Goodwin Sands, off the east coast of Kent, a famous rendezvous for ships. (It lies opposite to the eastern termination of the North Downs.)

a 1460 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 178 The vyntage come by londe ynn cartys unto London fro the Downys. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI (an. 38) 175 b, Sir Simon Mondford..was appointed to kepe the downes, and the five Fortes. 1666-7 *Purvis Diary* 2 Jan., To send all the ships we can possibie to the Downes. 1773 COOK *First Voy. Concl.* (R.), About three [we] came to an anchor in the Downs, and went a-shore at Deal. 1776 *Eng. Gazetteer*, Downs, a road on the coast of Kent, through which ships generally pass, in going out and returning home. It is 6 miles long between the North and South Foreland.

5. Applied to a superior breed of sheep, raised on the chalk downs of England. Cf. SOUTHDOWN.

1821 *Lincoln Herald* 21 Oct. 1/1 Prime young Downs sell at 4s. to 5s. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 345/2 A heavier sort of sheep, a cross between the Somerset and the Down.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (Also DOWNLAND 1.)

1807 SOUTHEY *Esperilla's Lett.* I. 47 Here we left the down country, and once more entered upon cultivated fields. 1826 in *Cobbett Riv. Rides* II. 193 The down-farms in Wiltshire. 1876 *Helps Study Bible* 215 s.v. Grass, The bare down-grass of the limestone hills of Judea.

Down (daun), *sb.* 2 Also 4-7 downe, 5 6 dawne, 5-7 doun. [a. ON. *dūn*, nom. *dūnn*, down, *æðar-dūn*, eider-down, Sw. *dūn*, Da. *dūnn*, whence LG. *dūne*, Ger. *daune*, *dūne*.]

1. a. The first feathering of young birds. b. The fine soft covering of fowls, forming the under plumage, used for stuffing beds, pillows, etc.

c 1269 CHAUCEUR *Deche Blaunche* 250 Of downe of pure doves white. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 321 Paid for

iii. pelewes of downe, vij. s. viij d. 1530 PALSGR. 215/1 Downe of any young byrde, *Jollet*. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 267 (R.) Soft beds of downe or feathers. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 374 This hand, As soft as Dounes-downe, and as white as it. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 172 Island..Hence come the finest downes, which are the plumage of a bird called Aidur or Eider. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 309 The development of feathers is always preceded by that of down, which constitutes the first covering of young birds.

Fig. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* III. ii, Must I break from the down of thy embraces, To put on steel. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 74 P 7 To lull him on the down of absolute authority. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* v, The silken down of happiness complete.

2. Applied to substances of the same nature or appearance: a. The hair as it first shows itself on the human face, or the like.

1580 BARET *Adv.*, Downe..the soft haire, or mossinesse in the visages of young folkes. 1597 SHAKS. *Love's Compl.* 93 Small show of man was yet upon his chin: His phoenix down began but to appear. 1607 DRYDEN *Æneid* viii. (R.) The callow down began To shade my chin, and call me first a man. 1874 BURNAND *My time* xvi. 136 Floyd stroked the down on his upper lip.

b. The pubescence on some plants and fruits; the soft feathery pappus of some seeds.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* xl. 219 He..most pike away the downe of al the tre. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Biv b, Alopecurus..hath..a great thycke and bushy care full of longe downes. 1654 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 184 The Cotton or Down of Quinces. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) l. 213 There is not a down upon a plant..but what has its utility. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* l. 6 The Calyx..is at first a mere ring, which ultimately becomes the pappus or down.

c. Any substance of a feathery or fluffy nature.

1666 BACON *Sylva* 560 Down or Nap cometh of a subtile Spirit, in a Soft or Fat substance. 1758 A. REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 240 Nitre..effloresces..on their surface, in the form of a crystalline down. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xii. 101 The blackness of the surfaces arose from their being entirely composed of a fine down of quartz.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as down-bed, -head, -pillow, -plumage; also down-covered, -headed, -like, -shod, -soft, *adjs.*; down-beard, the pappus of the thistle; down-thistle, *Onopordon Acanthium* (Britten & Holland); down-tree, the cork-down, *Ochroma Lagopus*; down-weed, *Filago germanica* (Miller). 1843 CARLYLE *Misc.*, Dr. Francia (1872) VII. 18 Like an idle globular 'downbeard'. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, Canoes xxxix, Loving in such a 'downe-bed' to be placed. 1692 LOCKE *Edm.* (1693) 24 A tender weakly constitution is very much owing to Downe-Beds. a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Winter is here* iv, 'Down-covered' peaches. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 32 He..perch'd on the 'down-headed' grass. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* l. 747/1 The hairs..becoming finer and more 'down-like' as they descend. 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* III. l. 6 [He] raised himself amongst the 'down pillows'. 1874 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* v. in *Hazl. Dialects* XI. 485 The 'down-soft' white of lady's tempting breast. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* Index (Britt. & Holl.) 'Down Thistle'. 1598 TURNER *Herbal* II. 11 b, Cottenweede..may be called in English 'Downeweede' because the leafe broken is lyke Downe or cotton.

Down, *sb.* 3 [DOWN *adv.*, used subst., as a name for itself, or elliptically for 'downward motion'.]

† 1. The burden of a song. (Cf. DOWN *adv.* 26.) 1611 COTGR., *Refrain d'une Balade*, the Refret, burthen, or downe of a Ballade. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Refret, the Burthen or Down of a Song or Ballad.

2. A going down, a descent; a reverse of fortune. Usually in phrase *ups and downs*.

1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 103. 3/2 Wit has her Up's and Downs. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chus.* xvi, Fraudulent transactions have their downs as well as their ups. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxvii, The ups and downs of this route.

3. *Dominoes.* (See *quots.*)

1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle*, *Dominoes* 92 He who draws the domino containing the smallest number of pips, wins 'the down'; [i.e.] he wins the privilege of playing first. *Ibid.* 94 In leading 'the down' from a hand consisting of a high double and several light dominoes, lead the double.

† 4. *slang.* (See *quots.*). Cf. DOWN *adv.* 22. *Obs.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., A down is a suspicion, alarm, or discovery, which taking place, obliges yourself and falls to give up or desist from the business..to put a down upon a man, is to give information of any robbery or fraud he is about to perpetrate, so as to cause his failure or detection. 1821 D. HAGGART *Life Gloss.* 171 (Farmer) Down, alarm; rose the down, gave the alarm.

5. *collog.* A tendency to be 'down upon'; a grudge.

1893 J. A. BARRY *Steve Brown's Bunyip* 193 More especially had they a 'down' on people who wore a goatee and snuffed when they talked. 1894 Mrs. H. WARD *Marcella* l. 310 Westall has a down on him. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 13 May 2/1 There is a remarkable 'down' on coercion just now in Europe.

6. A cry of down with; see DOWN *adv.* 25 b.

1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Dec. 17/4 The others..at once raised 'hurrahs' for him..and 'downs' for the Ministry.

Down (daun), a. [DOWN *adv.* used attrib. with verbal sbs. as *leap*, or by ellipsis of some participial word, as *running*, *directed*.]

1. Directed downwards; descending. Also *fig.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. xxxi, Binding all close with down-propensities. 1791 'GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1800) 107 A down leap is not so very dangerous. 1858 *Advt. in Skyring's Builders' Prices*, Eaves gutters and down pipe. 1883 *Gentl. Mag.* July 54 He passed from the up to the down bow in those long

cantabile notes. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 24 A down line for every stone weight up to eight stones.

b. Of looks or aspect: Directed downwards.
c 1565 LINDSAY (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* 388 (Jam.) The kingis down look at thame. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Regardeure basse*, downe looke. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* (Cent. Dict.) A down countenance he had. 1637 R. MONRO *Expediti.* i. 63 (Jam.) Fearing . . the down-looke or frowne of his officers. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2223/4 A low stature . . grey eyes, and a Down-look. a 1717 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 158 True Religion does not consist in a peculiar Garb. . in a down Look.

c. Of a train or coach: Going 'down', i.e. away from the central or chief terminus; in Great Britain, from London. Hence *transf.* Of or pertaining to down trains, as the *down platform*.

1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 249 The signal . . distinguishes an 'up' from a 'down' train. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 656 To go down to the roadside station . . and see the down mail pass. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 622/2 To cross the line to the down platform. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Colonial Reformer* (1891) 131 The up coach leaving and the down one just coming in. 1892 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 2/8 Pneumatic tubes between this Central Office and . . post offices in the City and West-end, some of them having 'up' and 'down' tubes.

2. In a low condition of health or vitality. *rare*. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 319 An old downman (*deponatus*). 1885 FITZPATRICK *Life T. N. Burke* II. 225 A friend who visited [him] on one of his 'down-days' [=days of sickness].

† 3. Downcast, dejected. *Obs.* (exc. predicatively; see *DOWN adv.* 18).

1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* ii. 24 Goe winde the Plummetts up Of thy down spirits.

† 4. Downright, positive. *Obs.*

1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* i. i. After my many offers . . And her as many down-denials. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 4. (1622) 220 He being named from his downe Being. *I am.* [1830 GALT *Laurie T.* II. v. (1849) 57 He . . talked even down nonsense.]

Down (daun), *adv.* Forms: 1-4 *dūn*, 1-6 *dune*, 3-6 *dunne*, (4 *dunne*, 4-5 *don(e)*, *dowun*, 5 *dounun*), 4-7 *downe*, 5- *doun*, (9 *north. dial.* *doon*). [In late OE. *dūne*, *dūn*, aphetic form of *adūne* *ADOWN*, weakened from OE. of *dūne* off the hill or height (see *DOWN sb.* 1).] The following are the general and usual senses of the adverb; for its special combinations with verbs, as *BEAR down*, *BREAK down*, *BRING down*, *BURN down*, *CALL down*, *CAST down*, *COME down*, see under the verbs.

I. Of motion or direction in space.

1. In a descending direction; from above, or towards that which is below; from a higher to a lower place or position; to the ground.

It is applied to any degree of descent, from a vertical fall to the slightest slope as in a nearly level river valley, and thus passes into sense 2, in which the descent may be entirely imaginary or conventional.

a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1070 Brohton dune þæt hæcce þe þær wes behid. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1140 Me læt hire dun on niht of þe tur mid rapes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12962 (Cott.) Hu bot lepe dun [v. r. done] to the grund. 1340 *Ayenb.* 246 þe ihedre . . huerby þe angles . . clupe op and doun. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1220 *Dido*, Doun cam the reyn. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. viii. The teres began to renne doun by his vysage. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 26 b. He a lighted downe of his horse. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1527 Gif we gae doun. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 15 ¶ 9. I was set down at my aunt's. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xiv. Where his cathedral . . Looks down upon the Wear. 1889 WALLACE *Darwinism* 343 Debris brought down by rivers to the ocean.

2. To some place which is conventionally viewed as lower in position; in the direction of a current, or with the wind; from the capital to the distant parts of a country; away from a university; from the House of Lords to the House of Commons or 'lower house'; to a lower or inferior court of law, etc. Also vaguely in *up and down*, which is often = to and fro: see *UP*.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 240 He . . walked weri up and dun, se water deþ mid winde. c 1320 *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 3816 Thai sold . . spir in stetes, vp and downe, Efter a man of strange contré. 1590 SHAKS. *Err.* i. ii. 31 And wander vp and downe to view the Citie. 1671 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 Your mourning . . which Fynes sent downe a Thursday. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH *Ibid.* 48 All but six Lords disliked the Commons adrese to the King, so it was sent them downe againe. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. vii. 208 We bore down right afore the wind on our Enemies. 1726 G. ROBERTS *4 Years Voy.* to We took in six Cows to carry down to St. Jago. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xix. We caught him up accidentally in our journey down. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) F. We say, up to windward, and down to leeward. 1798 PITT in G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 216, I have a scheme of running down . . to Somersetshire. 1853 E. BRADLEY (C. Bede) *Verdant Green* i. xii. He won't . . gate or chapel you . . or send you down. 1883 *Cambridge Staircase* viii. 137, I am in college, and there I intend to remain till I go down. 1895 LD. WATSON in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 636/1, I think that this case must go down for a new trial. *Mod.* I have been running up and down all the morning.

II. Of position in space.

3. In a low or lowered situation or position; on the ground.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 29 Beter hym hadde ybe Haue bi-leued þer doun, þan y-learned for to fle. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1602 þus es þis world turned up þat es doun. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* v. 132 Whan they were VOL. III.

down from ther horses. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 34 A little lowly Hermitage. . Downe in a dale, hard by a forests side. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 55 When the river is down. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 28/1 Such Trees as grow . . down in a Valley. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xlvii. 255 The blinds were down. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 100 The tide was down, the harbour was empty of water.

4. At a place or in a locality which is considered as lower; at a distance from the capital; away in the country; away from the university.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xlii. He was to be down at Portsmouth in a few days. 1836 — *Midsh. Easy* i. 5 A gentleman who lived down in Hampshire. 1883 *Cambridge Staircase* v. 81 His 'health' had compelled him to stay down for the whole of our first year.

III. Of position, posture, attitude.

5. Into or in a fallen, sitting, or overthrown position or posture.

c 1205 LAY. 6864 Seodðen he dun læi. c 1300 *Havelok* 925 Sit now down and et ful yerne. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 69 Nout honge þere heedis down. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 32 Þare was sum tyme a chapell, bot now it es all doun. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4725 Þai knelyd doun before þe saynt. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 23 If you'll sit doun he beare your Logges the while. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 89 Fold it down. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. i. 1, I laid me down in that place to sleep. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 62 We . . batter'd it down in a very little time. 1755 *Game at Cricket* to A Stump hit by the Ball, though the Ball was down, is out. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fenn. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 279 Christianity . . pulls down their images. 1848 *Frmt. R. Agric.* Soc. IX. i. 524 Five fields, one of which is always down to sainfoin. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Des. S. France* II. 228 He cut them down almost to a man. 1894 *Times* 16 June 16/1 [He] lost the [golf] match by four down, and two to play.

6. Prostrate with sickness; 'on the sick list', ill.

1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Dec. Write to MD when you are down. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 206 We have now about 50 men down. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 351 Five Children, who had been all down in Fevers and Agues. 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* II. i. When I was down in the fever, she was down with the hunger. 1892 *Times* 12 Jan. 10/1 A large number of the . . household are down with influenza.

7. To run, ride, hunt, etc. down: to bring to the ground, to overtake or overthrow, by running, etc. See also the verbs.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 137 Great care taken . . who should run down one another by the board first. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115 ¶ 6 Foxes of the Knight's own hunting down. 1883 SIR M. WILLIAMS *Relig. Th.* in *Ind.* ix. 245 Capable of . . riding down the most active demon-antagonist. 1888 *Times* 16 Oct. 10/5, I was tracked down in rather less time than had taken me to cover the ground.

IV. Particular varieties of direction or position.

8. Below the horizon; going down, setting; down, set.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6800 (Cott.) Ar sun ga dun þat ilk dai. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7807 The day we dym, doun was the sun. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 18 The rising, and going downe of every Planet. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 89 Far Northward or Southward . . the Sun goeth not down, as they find that Sail about the North Cape. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* II. The sun had gone down some two hours before.

9. Below the surface or to the bottom of water; into the depths of the sea: to go down, to sink; to run down to sink (*trans.*) by running against.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 298 One, or both of those ships . . goes down with all their passengers in the very bottom. 1782 COWPER *Loss R. George* vi. When Kempensfelt went down with twice four hundred men. 1886 *Newspr.*, A boat's crew of the whaling schooner . . was taken down by a whale near the Cape Verde islands.

10. To the ground-floor or floor below; down-stairs, *scil.* from one's bedroom, or to the dining-room, to dinner.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 66 Is she not downe so late, or vp so early? 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iv. Down came my wife and daughters. 1887 MRS. J. H. PERKS *From Heather Hills* II. xviii. 308 A quiet dinner-party, with a nice, sensible man to take you down.

11. Down the throat; into the stomach; to go down, to be swallowed; also *fig.* to please the mental palate: see *Go*.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xvii. 44 The king should not swallow y^e same downe. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i. Butcher's meat will not go down. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* II. vi. 241 A bitter potion that is soon down. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xviii. Fletcher, Ben Jonson, and all the plays of Shakespeare, are the only things that go down. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 105 Which homely fare they wash down with a spoonful of light wine.

12. In reference to payment: (Laid) upon the table or counter; (paid) on the spot, or at the instant.

1557 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 265 Paying vij^{li} done. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 93, I dare pawne downe my life for him. 1669 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. (1890) 11 Lord Huntingdon's marriage . . with Sir James Langham's daughter, who gives 20,000^l downe. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* I. 77 For a lump sum down, and a liberal annuity. . Charles agreed to declare war.

13. On paper or other surface used for writing; in writing: with *write*, *note*, *set*, *put*, *take*, *lay*, etc. See the verbs.

1576 FLEMING *Panofl. Epist.* 83 He gathereth arguments . . and setteth him selfe downe for a president or patterne to be followed. *Ibid.* 236 In the margent, the name of the person is set downe to whome the same was directed. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. ii. 17 Write downe Master gentleman Conrade. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 448 Many shoals . . are not laid down in our Drafts. 171. STEELE *Spect.* No. 155

¶ 2, I will keep Pen and Ink at the Bar, and write down all they say to me. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 248, I took down the Names. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* ix, I should have put you down for eighteen or nineteen at least. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 July 5/3 Mr. Stansfield's bill . . was down for second reading on Wednesday.

V. Of order, time, condition, quality, or value.

14. From a higher to a lower point or member in any series or order.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1659 (Cott.) Fra þe mast dun to be lest. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 92 So by turns, 'till every Bell being hunted up and down, comes into its proper Place again. *Ibid.* 96 Whatsoever Bells you follow when you Hunt up, the same Bells in the same order you must follow in Hunting down. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 68 Every country has its etiquettes. . in Spain, down even to the taking of a pinch of snuff. 1876 TRAVELYN *Macaulay* I. i. 53 From the highest effort of genius down to the most detestable trash. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 May 5/2 From the aristocracy down to the collier and quarryman.

15. From an earlier to a later time.

1415 HOCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 122 Vnto seint Petir and his successors, And so forth down. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* II. i. § 5 Down from the time of Moses. 1747 BERKELEY *Tar-water in Plague* Wks. III. 480 Throughout all ages down to our own. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 228 The accounts which the ancients have handed down to us.

16. To a lower amount; to or at a reduced rate or price.

1573 *Acc. Burgh Glasg.* 22 Aug. (Jam. Supp.) Gevin to James Andersoun . . doun of his ferme be resoun of the greit droutht, xxj li. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 320 Bring-ing down the price of coals. 1858 MACAULAY *Temple Ess.* (1860) 434 Cutting down his salary. 1894 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 5/2 Turbot is down too.

17. To or in a lower or inferior condition, a state of depression, subjection, humiliation, inaction, restraint, defeat, discomfiture, annihilation.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15736 Or hys iuel schilde brynge hym doun. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 19 Of þi myche joie þou didist doun alle yuele spiritis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* Contents 22 Rutulianis . . By the deceiss of Camylla doun bett. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* I. 357 Who can rayse him, that Fortune will have downe? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 12 The Olympian games are down long since. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 117 Annibal, now quite downe. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 289 She happened to look at her watch, but it was down. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* viii. 274 If the spirit of a nation goes down, its poetry will go down with it. 1879 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxix. 26 If a godly man be a little down in estate.

b. With *frown*, *hiss*, *hoot*, *shout*, *talk*, etc.: to put down, reduce to silence, etc., by such action.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 6 Here's a villain that would face me downe He met me on the Mart. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* I. i. 20 The French shone downe the English. 1807 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 272 He was immediately frowned down by Mrs. Snagby.

18. Into or in low spirits; to be down, to be downcast or depressed. *collog.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. vii. Thou art so downe vpon the least disaster! c 1660 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 113 Men's hearts are downe. 1782 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 4 June, When I prest your hand at parting I was rather down. 1865 THOREAU *Cape Cod* x. (1894) 315 The Captain is rather down about it, but I tell him to cheer up.

19. To smaller size or bulk; to minute particles; to a finer consistency.

1675 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 327 He . . melted it [New Coll. plate] downe. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.) To be boiled downe . . to a sapid fat. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 50 Ground down into dust. 1865 LVELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 6) 25 Wearing down into a fine powder. 1890 ABNEY *Treat. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 76 The . . liquid is . . thinned down to proper fluidity.

20. From a roused, excited, or violent state; into or in a state of subsidence or calm.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 8 Downe fell his angry mood. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iii. 60 If the winde were downe. 16. . *Pragm. Honesty* vii. 9 You whose insipid Palat's down, Failing to relish. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* II. vi, Down dropt the breeze. 1814 S. ROGERS *Jacquel.* II. 55 To walk his troubled spirit down.

21. Into a weaker, milder, or less pronounced quality; e.g. to soften, tone down: see the verbs.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 250 Time softens down things by unobserved degrees. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 42 Tamed down into as harmless and beneficent a sect as the Quakers.

22. *slang.* Aware, 'wide-awake.' (See also 27 a.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flask Dict.*, *Down*, sometimes synonymous with *awake*, as when the party you are about to rob, sees or suspects your intention, it is then said that *the core is down*. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 285 He supposed he was down (had knowledge of it). 1817 *Ibid.* L. 201 Down as a nail. 1850 SMEDLEY *Frank Fair* iv. (Farmer) You're down to every move, I see, as usual.

VI. With ellipsis of a verb: so that down itself functions for the verbal phrase. (But uninflected, and therefore used only for imperative and infinitive after auxiliary verbs. Hence *DOWN v.* 2.)

23. With ellipsis of *come*, *go*, *sit*, *kneel*, *lie*.

c 1288 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 472 His proude clerkis schal downe with ther pride. c 1400 *Rom.* 588 Doune shalle the castelle every dele. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xx. vii. The warre which may sone aryse And wyl not downe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxii. 10 Downe . . and laye the with the vncircumcised. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 363 Downe therefore, and beg mercy of the Duke. 1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 53 Yet down it must, subdued it must be. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 322 Down reason then, at least vain reasonings down. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* ix, Down, 79*

Smoker, good dog! 1885 R. BRIDGES *Nero* l. i, That house of Rufus That blocks the way must down.

24. With ellipsis of *go*, in sense 'be swallowed.' *lit. and fig.*

1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 303 There was no broth that would downe, but of hir making. 1581 PETTIE *Gnasso's Civ. Conv.* To Rdr. (1586) Avj b, Nothing will downe with them but French, Italian, or Spanish. 1698 LOCKE *Educ.* § 14 (R.) If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will down. 1708 SWIFT *Baucis & Philemon* 143 Plain Goody would no longer down; 'Twas Madam, in her gown gown.

25. With ellipsis of *put*, etc.

1800 BYRON *Blues* II. 115 And down Aristotle! c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 6 What is the necessary precaution at the word 'down oars'? 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Down oars!... Down with the helm! 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 215 If caught in a hard sudden squall, down helm at once.

b. In same sense, *down with*: esp. in commands. (Cf. *AWAY with*.)

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxxv[i] 7 Downe with it, downe with it, euen to the grounde. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 2 Shrink not, but down with em. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 19 Down with all Hammocks and Cabins. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxiii. (1737) 98 Down with your Sails. 1800 SHELLEY (*Edipus* I. 323 Long live Iona! down with Swellfoot! 1895 C. MACKAY *Songs for Music, Emigrants* x. i, Down with the lords of the forest! [i.e. trees.]

26. Used in ballad refrains, without appreciable meaning. (Cf. *DOWN sb.* 3.)

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 44 I doubt he be not well, that hee comes not home: (and downe, downe, adowne, &c. 1608 — *Ham.* IV. v. 170 You must sing downe a-downe, and you call him a-downe-a. 1771 *Robin Hood & Bishop* in *Evans O. B.* (1784) I. xix. 102 Come, gentlemen all, and listen a-while, With a hey down, down and a-down. 1845 HOOD *Compass* xiii, Down, down, a dreary derry down.

VII. Phrases.

27. *Down on a. To be down on (upon)*: to be aware of, to understand, to be 'up to'. *slang.* See 22.

1793 J. PRANSON *Polit. Dict.*, Egad, the Baronet was down upon it. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 76 Was down upon him, and clearly up to his gossip. 1865 G. BERKELEY *Life, etc.* II. 103 (Farmer) I said... 'I'm down on it all: the monkey never bit your dog.'

b. *To be down on (upon)*: to fall upon, pounce upon, assail, attack (from a superior position).

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxviii, I think we should be down upon the fellow one of these darkmans, and let him get it well. 1845 JAMES A. NEIL vi, We were out from the alders in a minute, down upon them. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Christ. Kirkland* II. vi. 196 The critics would have been down on the author as an absurd bungler.

28. *Down east (U.S.)*: into or in the eastern sea-coast districts of New England, esp. Maine. Also as *adj.* and *sb.* Hence *Down-easter*.

1805 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 28 A little boy from 'down east'. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 110 A party of regular 'down-easters', that is to say, people of New England. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* viii. (1891) 87 He actually had the down-east city called after it. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 938/2 This was originated by down-east men.

29. *Down south*: into or in the south; in U.S. down the Mississippi; into or in the Southern States.

1828 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xii, 'Taking her down south' said the man. Haley nodded and smoked on. *Mod.* He is now in Newcastle, but is coming down south next week.

30. *Down to the ground (colloq.)*: thoroughly, completely.

1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as a Flower* xxvi, Suited me down to the ground. 1889 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* III. 289 The occupation... suited my tastes and habits 'down to the ground', as the modern slang phrase has it.

31. *Down at HEEL, down in the HIPS, down on (or in) one's LUCK, down in the MOUTH*: see the *sbs.* *Down with*! see 25 b.

VIII. 32. Comparative degree + *downer*; also + *downermore* (*obs.*). Superlative: see *DOWNMOST*.

13.. K. *Atis.* 6619 Ac the delfyn is more queynter, And halt him in the water douner. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 12 As the sonne clymbith vppere and vppere, so goth his nadir downere and downere. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4226 Downermore the stroke went yet. 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* I. x. 20 Bettyr it is... bat criste... to vs say, 'frende, cum vppymare', ben bat he say, 'carl, go donymare'.

IX. Down- in combination.

33. In combination with verbs, both words having their ordinary meaning. (Stress on the verb.)

Such are *down-come, down-cry* (to cry down, decry), + *down-dagger, down-darken, down-droop, down-go, down-lay, + down-peize* (to weigh down, to compensate), *down-pour, down-press, down-run, down-shear, down-shower, down-smite, down-spring, down-squat, down-thring* (to press down, crush), *down-throw, down-trample, down-tumble*. Also *DOWNBEAR, -CAST, -LIE*, etc.

These are very doubtful combinations. In ME., though occasionally written as one word, the adverb and verb were usually written separately, e.g. *down come, down ryn*, but are often hyphenated by editors of modern editions, e.g. *down-come, down-ryn*. Modern instances are mostly poetical, being merely examples of inversion of the prose order of verb and adverb for metrical or rhetorical purposes (e.g. *he down-throws for down he throws = he throws down*); the hyphen seems, as a rule, unnecessary.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1608 [He] sa3 A ledde stonden, and 6or-on Angeles 'dun cumen and up gon. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4290 He sal do fire fra þe heven don com. 1883 BRANT *All in Garden Fair* II. i, Those who... 'downcried her beauty. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. i. 36 He let fly... and with one blow, confounded and 'down-dagger'd him. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cvi. 26 þai up styihen... And þai 'down ga. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* VIII. iv. (1632) 404 The presence of the one, 'down-peized the absence of the other. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 7123 þe water þat þan salle 'doun ryn ffra þair eghen. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxiii. 6 þaire yhetes with axes þai 'dounne schare. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Romant. Page* xxxv, The boy 'down-sprung and stood. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. v. 62 This Æneis... In Itale thwarthwape sall 'doun thring. 1558 Q. KENNEDIE *Compend. Tractate in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 100 To invaid, oppres, and alluterlie dounthryng the Congregation. 1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* 43 b (Jam.) Inducing subiectis to oppress and 'dounthrau their maisters. 1876 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 61 'Down-trampling vulgar hindrance. 1608 FORD *Lover's Mel.* III. i, One careless slip 'down-tumbles him again.

34. With present participle or ppl. adj. These are practically unlimited in number, the use of the hyphen being merely syntactical. They have the stress usually on *down-* when used as adjectives, on the radical element when used as participles. Examples are: *down-beaming, down-crouching, down-dragging, down-drawing, down-driving, down-drooping, down-flowing, down-going, down-hanging, down-rushing, down-sloping, down-stooping, down-tumbling*, etc. Also *DOWNFALLING, -LOOKING*, etc.

1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 189 'Down-beaming from the brazen Syrian skies. 1593 *Bacchus Bonitie in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 263 To crase his crowne with a 'downdriving blow. 1840 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. v. 48 The deep plough in the lazy undersoil Down-driving. 1764 COWPER *Tirac.* 361 Graced With wig prolix, 'down-flowing to his waist. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 1012 As a wolf... Flies with 'down-hanging head. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 226 Another downhanging rope. a 1821 KEATS *Fancy* 65 Acorns ripe 'down-pattering. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Sowl* II. iii. 11. xxxvi, That strong 'down-pulling centrall sway. *Ibid.* I. iii. vii, Soft 'down-sliding sleep. 1837 LONGF. *Friethof's Homestead* 3 The 'down-sloping hill-sides. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 177 Night, 'down-stooping from her ebon throne.

35. With past or passive participle or ppl. adj. These also are unlimited in number, the hyphen being merely syntactical; the stress varies as in prec. Examples are: *down-bent, down-borne, down-burnt, down-dashed, down-dropped, down-pressed, down-put, down-throw, down-turned*, etc. Also *DOWNCAST*, etc.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, A 'downbent, broken-hearted, martyr. 1888 L. C. LILLIE *Prudence* 96 She kept her face passionately down-bent. 1597 WARNER *Ab. Eng. Æneides* 317 'Down-burnt Turrets. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 55 With 'downdropt eyes I sat alone. 1849 CLOUGH *Life & Duty* vi. 13 With shrunk bodies and heads down-dropt. c 1245 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 27 Our lord ihesu criste, the whiche losith stokkid men, reysith vp 'downe pressid. 1693 PENKETHMAN *Handf. Hon.* Epist., Like downe-press Camomile, to spring. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. (1872) 130 That downpressed mood of despair. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxi. 3 Wall þat is with-outen cyment 'downput. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxiv, When sometime loftie towers I see 'down-raised.

36. With agent-noun (stress on *down-*), as *down-crier, -lier, -puller, -setter*. Also *DOWN-COMER*, etc. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Monks of Th.* 9 'Downcriers, enviers and backbiters. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 99 Up-riisers and 'Down-liers in this holly City. 1884 EDNA LYALL *We Two* ii, A mere hater, a passionate 'downpuller. 1744 J. PATERSON *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 386 'Down-setters; officers who set the dishes in good order upon the King's table.

37. With verbal sb. (stress on *down-*), as + *down-gang, down-going, -lighting, -pouring, -pulling, -putting, -rushing, -shedding, -sinking, -sitting*. Also *DOWN-COMING, -FALLING*, etc.

1641 SIR S. D'EWEES in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 311 To add... but one Grain to the 'down-balancing of the Affairs of Christendom. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4779 Til þe tyme of þeson 'doun-gangyng. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. de P. R.* VIII. xxviii. (Tollem. MS.) He [the sun] semeth more in his arisinge and 'doun-goyng. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 266 His down-goings and uprisings. a 1699 A. SHIELDS *Society Contendings* (1780) 40 (Jam.) A 'down-pouring of the Spirit, in his fullness, be your allowance. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. viii. 240 There should be a liberal down-pouring of carbohic acid. 1631 WEEVER *Ant. Fun. Mon.* 431 This Priory Church... was presured from... 'downe pulling. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vii, In our age of Downpulling and Disbelief, the very Devil has been pulled-down. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxvi, 'Downe puttyng and a-louenge of his euenristen. c 1565 LINDSAY (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 94 To them who were the occasion of his down-putting. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. i, The dust and 'downrushing of a Bastille. 1554 KNOX *Faythf. Admon.* G vij b, Of Peters 'downsynckynge in y^e sea. 1883 R. A. PROCTOR in *Contemp. Rev.* Earth Movem. Java, The upheavals and downsinkings. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxxviii. 2 Thou knowest my 'downe syttinge and my vprisyng. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv, They drank out the price at ae dounsyting. 1554 WINTER *Cert. Tractates* I. Wks. 1888 I. 11 For the 'dountramping of ydolatrie.

38. With noun of action (stress on *down-*), as *downbreak, down-drag, downflow, downgrowth, downlet* (cf. *outlet*), *downshoot, down-step, down-stroke*, etc. Also *DOWNCAST, sb., -DRAUGHT*, etc.

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* 596 They must prove a 'down-drag, a moral millstone on the neck. 1887 *Gd. Words* 758 The 'downflow of air. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 12 The hypapophysial 'downgrowths. a 1681 R. ALLESTREE *Forty Serms.* I. 137 (L.) A 'downlet to that bottomless pit. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 44 The verie first 'down-step to all wickednes. 1858 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxi, Every up-stroke and 'down-stroke of both documents.

39. Parasynthetic, as *down-backed, down-faced, down-rumped*; also *DOWNHEARTED, -LOOKED*.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Bossu*, 'downe backed, crooke-shouldered. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* xix, He was rather 'down-faced and confused. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3300/4 A bay Gelding... a little 'down Rump.

Down (daun), *prep.* [DOWN *adv.* construed with an object. Cf. *ADOWN* as *prep.*]

1. In a descending direction along, through, or into; from top to bottom of; from a higher to a lower part of.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kennedie* 225 Than rynis thow doun the gait. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog. Glasse* 51 Let us go downe this Hill into the Citie. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. i. 57 Vntill it had return'd These teares of treason, doubly downe his throat. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 107 Such notes as Drew iron tears downe Pluto's cheek. 1743 BURKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 145 Down his Sides, and all the Belly Part, is white Wool. 1895 *Manch. Guard.* 14 Oct. 5/6 The workmen have to be lowered by ropes down the face of the cliff.

b. In reference to position: At a lower part of.

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 225 Three Miles down the River, are the Ruins. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 26 The wines produced down the course of the Rhone. *Ibid.* II. 229 In the timbered parts of France, down the Loire.

2. Often with no implication of actual descent: To (or at) what is regarded as a lower part of; along the course or extent of. *Up and down*: see *UP*. Also *fig.* (e.g. of time; cf. the *adv.*).

1674 N. COX *Genil. Recreat.* I. (1677) 94 Some Hares will go up one side of the Hedge, and come down the other. 1796 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 28 He weighed, and fell down the harbour. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 176 A steady north breeze... prevails all down this coast from the Straits. *Ibid.*, In the progress down the coast. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* II. 18 Down the middle [of the room] were two... tables. 1861 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 423 The echoes... Like Odin's hounds, fled baying down the night. 1878 G. DAWSON *Serm. Disputed Points* xv. 260 Shouting down the ages, 'We did miracles!' *Mod.* Traffic passing up and down the line.

b. *Down down*: Into the town (from a more elevated suburb); down in the town. (See also 3.)

1835 GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 55 To-day when I go down town I shall subscribe for the 'New York Observer' for you. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 917/1 She was down-town alone.

c. *Down (the) wind*: In the direction in which the wind is blowing; also *fig.*: see *WIND*.

3. The preposition and its object may be used as an *advb.* or *attrib. phrase*; as in *down-river, down-stream, down-town*, etc. (Cf. *up-country farmer*.)

1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* (1845) 321 Heaven is down-ground when faith seeth it; it is, when sight faileth us, toilsome, and up the mount. 1899 SALA *Tu. round Clock* 4 p.m. ¶ 9 (Farmer) A knot of medical students, who should properly... have a racing and down-the-road look. 1864 CARLYLE *Præd. Gl.* IV. 560 Königstein, a little down-stream of Schandau. 1883 H. H. KANE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 944/2 In the lobby of a down-town hotel. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 2/1 At one of the down-river offices. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Men engaged on canal-boats on their return journey to Liverpool from Leeds... are said to be engaged on the back passage or down lock.

Down, v. rare. [f. *DOWN sb.* 2] *trans.* To cover or line with down, to render downy.

1608 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 34 O calme hush rich content... How soft thou down'st the couch where thou dost rest. 1742 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* VIII. 214 Their nest so deeply down'd, and built so high.

Down, v. 2 [f. *DOWN adv.* in the elliptical uses under VI, the *adv.* having gradually received verbal inflexions.]

1. *trans.* To bring, put, throw, or knock down.

1558 TURNER *Herbal* II. 23 The rootes... helpe to down furth the birth in tyme of labor. c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cXLVII. ii, To down proud wicked to the dust. 1776 JOHNSON 29 Apr. in *Boswell Life*, He talked of one whom he did not know; but I downed him with the King of Prussia. 1780 — *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 11 Apr., Did you quite down her? 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxvii, His horse... had downed him three times. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* xi, The masked wrestler having downed all the professional athletes.

2. *intr.* To come or go down, to descend.

1885 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 360 What an odd thing life is, and how it ups and downs, and ebbs and flows.

3. *To down upon, on*: to come down upon, fall upon, assail as from a superior position.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 95 He would down upon her at the second or third interview. 1884 *Punch* 6 Dec. 276/2 Prove that you value me by downing... on my enemies.

4. *To down with*: to put or throw down; to have done with.

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* ix. 34 I dismissee you... with aduise to... downe with your traine, you Peacocke. 1699 D. PELL *Impr. Sea Ded.* 8 Let's down with swearing, if ever wee mean to prosper at Sea. 1688 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) II. 20 Except they... down with their Dust, and ready Darby. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 54 They down with her House. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 22 Nov. 3/2 Another reason for downing with the House of Lords.

† **Downbear**, *v. Obs. trans.* To bear down, press down, cause to sink; *fig.* to oppress. Hence **Down-bearing** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 158 A tempest on him light, His ship was downborn. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxviii. 41 Pou heghed be right hand of downberand him. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* Pref. 5 For the Down-bearing of the Gospel. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 230 Such a full down-bearing Perswasion. 1834 FONDLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) III. 130 Hemmed in and downborne by an overpowering opposition.

Downcast (daunkast), *v.* Now only *poet.* [*f. DOWN adv. + CAST v.*] *trans.* To cast down (*lit. and fig.*); to overthrow, demolish; to deject, dispirit. Hence **Downcasting** *vbl. sb.*

a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxv. 6 In ax and in thixil bai it down-cast. c. 1445 FORD *St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 9 By a cruel down-casting. a. 1578 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 341 For the abolishment of idolatrie, and for down-casting the places of the same. 1794 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 120 The occasion of your down-castings. 1839 LONGF. *Mass. for Dying Year* xii, The stars from heaven down-cast.

Downcast (daunkast), *sb.* [*f. DOWN adv. + CAST sb.*; cf. *prec. vb.*]

1. The act of casting down (*lit. and fig.*); overthrow, demolition, ruin; downward cast (of the eyes or look). b. *Geol.* = DOWNTHROW 2.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2372 (Cott.) Dame fortune turnes þan hir quele And castes vs dun. O þat dun-cast we mai wit chauce Euentis þis world get couerance. 1612 T. JAMES *Yewitt's Downfall* 11 Exaltation of themselves, and down-cast of all that side not with them. 1793 STOKES *Consc. Lovers* n. i, I saw the respectful Downcast of his Eyes. 1819 REES *Cycl.* *Downcast*, a term among Miners and Colliers for the sinking down of the measures or strata on one side of a fault. 1862 Q. *Rev.* July 102 Upliftings and downcasts of strata.

2. The throwing down of a current of air into a coal-mine, etc.; *attrib.* in *downcast shaft*, the shaft by which fresh air is introduced into a mine, also *allig.* called the *down-cast*.

1856 HOLMES *Coal-mines Durham, etc.* 78 Ventilation .. is accomplished by means of a stream of air which descends the Downcast Shaft and passes through the workings until it finds the Upcast Shaft, through which it ascends. 1859 *Ann. Reg.* 43 Worked by a single shaft, for both the 'up-cast' and the 'down-cast'. 1880 J. LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 150 The heat and smoke are .. drawn away to the chimney by means of the downcast. 1881 *19th Cent.* No. 48. 239.

Downcast (daunkast), *ppl. a.* [*f. DOWN adv. + CAST ppl. a.*; also as *pa. pple.* of DOWNCAST *v.*]

1. Cast down; ruined, destroyed; *fig.* dejected.

1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. vi. Wks. 1856 I. 143 The down-cast ruins of calamities. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 42 In the repairing of your down-cast state. 1834 H. T. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* III. 43 A few looked downcast. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. ix. v. 291 A down-cast stupor and sense of abasement possessed every man.

2. Of looks, etc.: Directed downwards; dejected.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Militant* 86 Where first the Church should raise her down-cast face. 1718 PRIOR *Power* 787 With downcast eyelids, and with looks aghast. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 166 With downcast eyes and bated breath.

Hence **Downcastness**.

a. 1851 MOIR *Sonn.*, *Scot. Sabbath* ii, Your doubts to chase, your downcastness to cheer.

Downcome (daunkom), *sb.* [*f. DOWN adv. + COME v.*; cf. *income, outcome.*]

1. The act of coming down (*lit. and fig.*); descent, downfall; humiliation.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* III. iv. 59 At douncom of thir Harpyis. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Tears* 101 Love's fears will stoop to the lowest downcome. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 7 Like the sudden down-come of a Towre. 1815 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xix, It's a brave kirk. It had amais a doun-come lang syne at the Reformation. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* III. 79 That sense of downcome which is, of all sensations of poverty, the most hard to bear.

b. *Hawking.* A swoop down.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 9 Making hir downcome, and stooping from hir wings. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 178 The Faulcon .. hath a natural inclination and love to fly the Hern every way, either from her Wings to the down-come, or from the Fist and afore-head. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 219 Tropic Birds .. stooping to their Game .. perform it at one down-come.

2. *Metallurgy.* (See *quot.*)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Downcome*, the pipe through which tunnel-head gases from iron blast-furnaces are brought down to the hot-blast stoves and boilers, when these are below the tunnel-head.

Down-comer. a. One who comes down. b. *techn.* A pipe or tube to convey water downwards (cf. *prec. 2*).

1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* 1896 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 5/2 In the Yarrow boiler there are no outside down-comers.

Down-coming, *vbl. sb.* A coming down, descent (*lit. and fig.*); = DOWNCOME *sb.* 1.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5271 At his down comingyng. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 400 Before the bishops' downcoming. 1883 BESANT *All in Garden Fair* II. vi, A sad downcoming of his lofty aims.

Down-draught (daundraft).

1. A descending draught or current of air.

1849 COL. WISEMAN *Sense v. Sc. Ess.* 1853 III. 603 How the cold wind should always drive a down-draught .. into the drawing-room.

2. A down-dragging or depressing influence. *Sc.* c. 1788 PICKEN *Two Rats Misc. Poems* (1813) I. 68 (Jam.) We yield To nae down-draught but perfect eild.

So **Down-draw**, **Down-drag.** *Sc.*

c. 1788 PICKEN *Misc. Poems* (1813) I. 79 (Jam.) Poortith's sair down-draw. 1814 *North. Antig.* 429 (Jam.) Love in our hearts will wax .. Thro' crosses and down-drag.

Downe, *obs. f. DOWN, done.* (see *Do v.*).

Downfall (daunfōl).

1. The act of falling down; sudden descent.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 298 The sonne knowyng no downe falle. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. 493 Those that .. runne on swiftly whither they please, without feare of downe falles. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 213 If she [the hawk] miss at the first down-fall and kill not. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 2 (Seager), I never met so sudden a downfall in so promising a sentence. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 108 'Tween the spring and down-fall of the light.

b. A fall (of water, rain, snow, etc.).

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 31 The river Melas .. in Winter or any other great down-fall of water .. right suddenly overfloweth his banks. 1674 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Downfalls*, the descending waters of rivers and creeks. 1870 E. FRASER *Rail Shirl.* III. 17 The weather-wise .. said there would soon be 'downfall'; but no rain came.

† 2. A steep descent, precipice; an abyss, gulf, pit. *Obs.* 1531 *A. B. C. xvii.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 151 Rockes of a down-right pitche, or a steepe down fall. 1596 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* I. (1580) 231 Beware thou tumble not into some down-fall. 1594 CARKW HUART's *Exam. Wits* v. (1596) 67 These .. delight to walke .. thorow dangerous and high places, and to approach neere steepe down-falls. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* II. i. Wks. 1884 VIII. 153 Dreadfull downfalls of unheeded rocks. 1832 HOGG *Perils of Man* I. 63 A bit down-fall to the south.

3. Fall from high estate, ruin. (The current use.)

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11362 (Cott.) Þis child .. sal be to fel men in dun fall, And to fell in vprising. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. vi. 64 Those that wish the down-fall of our house. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 116 That were an ignominy and shame beneath this down-fall. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 60 ¶ 2 Histories of the down-fall of kingdoms. 1844 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 3 The down-fall of his great expectations.

† b. *concr. (pl.)* Ruins, debris. *Obs.*

1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiii. (1612) 301 On Argentine the down-falls are of Temples store to see.

4. Something constructed on purpose to fall down.

1856 C. J. ANDERSSON *Lake Ngami* 528 To destroy the hippopotamus .. by means of the down-fall .. consisting of a log of wood.

5. *attrib.* Falling down, descending.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 275 Protecting it .. from the entrance of the down-fall spray. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 285 By these drains the down-fall waters would immediately escape.

Down-fallen, *ppl. a.* Also 7 -fall. Fallen to the ground, or from a high estate.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* I. iii. 135 The down-fall [mod. ed. -fallen] Mortimer. 1608 CARKW Cornwall (J.) The land is now divorced by the down-fallen steep cliffs on the farther side. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 4 Let vs .. Bestride our down-fall [mod. ed. -fallen] Birth-dome. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 144 His foe's down-fallen beast. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.*, *Veiled Proph.* (1854) 82 Their down-fall'n Chief.

Downfalling, *vbl. sb.* The act of falling down; down-fall; † setting.

a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* li. 6 Þou loved alle wordes of doun fallinge [L. *praecipitationis*]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6576 Hate teres of gretynge, That the synful sal scalden in the dounfalling. 1536 BELLENDEN *Crom. Scot.* (1821) II. 331 Ane [comet] schane ay afore the sonne-rising, and this other afore his downfalling. 1846 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. vi. 97 He sent .. Jeremiah .. before the downfalling of destruction.

Downfalling, *ppl. a.* Falling down; also *fig.* declining, decaying.

[a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xvii. 9 Koles þat ware doun falland Kindled ere of him glouand.] 1590 C. S. *Right Religion* 14 The down-falling pride of the Pope. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 408 The Seamans high soaring sursums, and the down-falling deersums. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Geol. Field* 60 A down-falling mass of vapour.

† **Down-flat**, *a.* [cf. *FLAT a. 6.*] Downright. 1664 H. CARY *Marriage Night* III. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XV. 140 This is a down-flat challenge.

† **Down-gate**, *Obs.* [*f. DOWN adv. + GATE, going.*] Going down, descent, setting.

c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 80 To be doungate of þe sonne. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 43 Certaine of theim worshiþpe the Sonne at his vprjste, and curse him moste bitterly at his doune gate.

Downgeowne, *obs. form* of DUNGEON.

Down grade, down-grade. [see *GRADE.*] *lit.* A downward gradient, a descending slope (on a railway, etc.); hence *fig.* A downward course or tendency in morals, religion, etc. Also *attrib.*

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 600/2 The train keeps on its rapid down-grade run. 1897 SPURGEON (title) Four Articles on the Down-Grade. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 11/1 The Baptist Union .. both parties in the 'down-grade controversy' having marshalled their forces. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 2/1. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 3/2 A study in the down-grade of a village girl from seduction .. to prostitution.

† **Down-gyved**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. DOWN adv. IX. + GYVE.*] Explained by STEEVENS as meaning 'Hanging down like the loose cincture which confines fetters round the ancles.'

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 80 His stockings foul'd, Vngarted, and downe gyued to his Anckle.

Downhaul (-hōl). *Naut.* [*f. DOWN adv. + HAUL v.*] (See *quot.* 1867.)

1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* 17 All down upon your doone hall. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i, We belayed the fore downhaul. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* v. 11, I .. sprang forward, threw the downhaul over the windlass. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Down-haul*, a rope passing up .. to the upper corner of the sail to pull it down when shortening sail. Also .. to the outer yard-arms of studding-sails, to take them in securely.

b. *attrib.* *Downhaul tackle* (see *quot.* 1867).

1768 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 319 Below the down-haul tackle others ply. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Down-haul tackle*, employed when lower yards are struck .. to prevent them from swaying about after the trusses are unrove.

† **Downhauler**, *Naut. Obs.* = *prec.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 85 The higher studding-sails .. are drawn down to be furled or reefed by down-haulers. *Ibid.* 165 *Downhauler*, A rope which hoists down the stay-sails, studding-sails, and boom-sails, to shorten sail.

Downhearted (-hārted), *a.* Having the heart 'down' (see *DOWN adv.* 18); discouraged, low-spirited. ('A colloquial word.' Todd 1818.)

a. 1774 GOLDSM. *Ess.* (L.), Come, my good fellow, don't be downhearted; cheer up. 1860 RUSKIN in *Anne Ritchie Rec. Tennyson, etc.* 29 Sept. (1892) 136, I am very glad to have your letter .. having been downhearted lately. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* xxi. 199 To console many a down-hearted Christian.

Hence **Downheartedly** *adv.*; **Downheartedness**.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* Introd. v. (1669) 174, I .. find it come off as weakly and down-heartedly as before. a. 1863 THACKERAY *Haggarty's Wife* (1887) 281 His down-heartedness .. surprised .. his acquaintances.

† **Downheld**, *Obs.* In 4 dun-, down-, etc., -held, -held. [*f. HELD sb., slope.*] A downward slope, declivity, decline, descent (*lit. and fig.*).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3822 (Cott.) Jacob .. sagh þe well be a doun held. *Ibid.* 5468 Negh seven score year of eld Was þis iacob at his don held [*Fairf.* atte his doun helde]. *Ibid.* 6431 Þe sun was at dun held [*Trin.* doun helde].

Downhill (see below) *sb., adv. and a.*

A. sb. (daunhil). [*f. DOWN adv.*]

1. The downward slope of a hill; a decline, declivity, descent (*lit. and fig.*).

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 39 Th' Icie down-Hills of this slippery Life. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 107 Some on horseback, other on foot, follow the cry .. neither fearing thornes, woods, down-hills. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 119 It is not possible that the downhill should not be slid into. 1853 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* III. xiv. 207 To cheer and solace the downhill of life.

† 2. *slang. (pl.)* False dice which run on the low numbers. *Obs.*

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Down-hills*, Dice that run low. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100.

B. adv. (daunhil). [*f. DOWN prep.*] Down the slope of a hill; in a descending direction; on a decline; down-wards (*lit. and fig.*).

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 348 Whether it be up-hill or down-hill. 1719 DE FOR CRUSOE I. xiv, A very short cut, and all down-hill. 1795 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 313 They are going downhill .. a well-concerted opposition will end the business. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 17 They broke through the French and sent them flying downhill.

C. adj. (daunhil). Sloping or descending downwards; declining. (Also *fig.*)

1797 POPE, *etc. Art of Sinking* 71 The gentle down-hill way to the bathos. a. 1799 CONGREVE (J.) A downhill greensward. 1798 COWPER *Let.* II. Nov., The downhill side of life. 1846 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 408 The monks had travelled swiftly on the downhill road of human corruption.

Downily, *adv. rare.* [*f. DOWNY + -LY 2.*] In a downy manner; like down or fluff.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 639 We have detected particles of nutmeg reposing downily on the surface.

Downiness (daunines). [*f. DOWNY + -NESS.*] The condition or quality of being downy; a downy growth or substance.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 14 Vapours arise out of the iron which turn into a downiness. 1695 H. SAMSON in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 80 A Downyness upon her chin, unusual with those of her Sex. 1798 *Brit. Apollo* No. 88. 2/1 A Hoary kind of Downyness. 1855 *Browning Men & Wom., Respectability*, Your lip's contour and downiness.

Downlone, *obs. form* of DUNGEON.

† **Downlish**, *a. Obs.* [*f. DOWN a. + -ISH.*] Somewhat dejected or directed downward.

1677 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1177/4 One Booke Bookee, of a middle stature .. full fac'd, of a downish look. 1770 in *Ballard MSS.* XXXVI. No. 24 The Whigs are very downish here upon the late changes.

Downk (e, obs. form of DANK).

Downland 1. [*f. DOWN sb. 1*; cf. *OE. dis-land.*] Land forming downs; hilly pasture-land.

[c. 1000 *Ælfric Deut.* I. 7 Feld landum & dun landum.] 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 343/2 There are also about 50,000 acres of down-land. 1884 W. J. COURTHORPE *Addison* II. 27 Salisbury Plain, with .. its open tracts of undulating downland.

Downland 2. [*f. upland.*] Land lying low, or sloping downwards; in *quot. attrib.*

1839 STONEHOUSE *Asholme* 399 Descending the downland lawns.

Downless (daunlēs), *a.* [*f. DOWN sb. 2 + -LESS.*] Without down.

1598 MARLOWE & CHAPMAN *Hero & L.* v. 45 The downless rosy faces Of youths and maids. 1796 WITHERING *Brit.*

79*-2

Plants (ed. 3) III. 222 Doronicum .. seeds of the circumference down-less and naked. 1872 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Woman in spite of herself* I. i. iv. 59 As downless and smooth-faced as any girl of eighteen summers.

Down-lie (-lî), *v.* To lie down, go to bed, retire to rest. (Chiefly in pres. ppl. **Down-lying**.) 1596 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 88 b, Prayer is moche necessary at all tymes, bothe vprysynge and downlyenge. c. 1550 *Decay Eng.* by Skepe (E.E.T.S.) 98 To kepe vj. persons, downe lyinge and vprysynge in hys house. a 1668 *Preston Serm. bef. his Majestie* (1630) 74 There are so many uprising & down-lying, that must have bread and meate from day to day.

Hence **Down-lying** *vbl. sb.* a. Lying down, going to bed; taking of permanent quarters. b. Lying-in of a woman, confinement. (*north. dial.*) 1535 *Goody Primer* Ps. cxxxix, My ingoing and down-lying to sleep. 1603 *Florio Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 82 What they go withall is but a conceiving, and therefore nothing neere down-lying. 1637 R. MONRO *Expedi.* II. 16 What hurt the enemy was able to have done us, before our down-lying. 1848 Mrs. GASKELL *M. Barton* ix, She expected her down-lying every day. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitby Gloss.*, *Down-lying time*.

Downlong, *prep. and adj.* [app. coined by W. Morris; cf. *headlong*.] A. *prep.* Down along. B. *adj.* Rushing down headlong.

1876 *MORRIS Sigurd* II. 91 The rush and rattle of waters, as the downlong flood swept by. 1895 — *Beowulf* 21 But me the sea upbore The flood downlong the tide.

† **Downlooked** (-lukt), *a. Obs.* [f. *down-look*: see *DOWN* a. 1 b.] Having downward or downcast looks; guilty-looking; demure, sheepish.

1641 *Brome Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 111. 384, I never lik'd such demure down-look'd Fellows. 1677 *Lond. Gas. No.* 1230/4 A middle size black man, having short black brown lank hair .. down-look'd. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Blank*, baffled, down-look't, sheepish, guilty. 1700 *Dryden Palamon & Arc.* II. 489 Jealousy .. Downlook'd, and with a cuckoo on her fist. 1814 *Scott Ld. of Isles* III. xix, Men .. of evil mien, Down-look'd, unwilling to be seen.

Downlooking (-lukin), *a.* That looks down. 1823 *Scott Quentin D.* II. A. middle sized man with a down-looking visage. 1842 Mrs. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 12 Wilhelm Meister's uplooking and downlooking aspects, the reverence to things above and things below. 1881 *Miss Yonge Lads & Lassies Langley* II. 120 The rude, clumsy, stupid, down-looking fellow he had been.

Downlying: see *DOWN-LIE*.

Downmost (daun'most), *adv. and adj.* Also *dial. downermost*: cf. the obs. comparative *downermore*: see *DOWN* *adv.* VIII.

1790 *BLADGEN in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 342 So poised as that a certain part should be always downmost. 1822 *Colebridge Lett., Convers.*, etc. II. 92 Set the jewel in the marriage ring with the speck downmost. 1849 *CARLISLE in Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1886) I. 333 The early or downmost part of the sheets had mouldered. 1879 *GEO. ELIOT Theo. Such* 307 A fowl tied head downmost.

Downpour (-pōr), *sb.* A pouring down; esp. a heavy, continuous fall (of rain, etc.).

1821 *Agric. Survey Hebrides* 741 (Jam.) A down-pour which had persevered in deluging the island for a week. 1850 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Nat. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 141 The downpour is desultory and uncertain, causing frequent droughts and famine. 1879 *Proctor Ess. Astron.* xi. 151 A systematic and continuous downpour of missiles.

Downright (daun'rait, daun'rait), *adv., adj., and sb.* [f. *DOWN* *adv.* + *RIGHT* *adj.* and *adv.*, in OE. *riht*, *rihte*: cf. *ADOWNRIGHT*.]

A. *adv.* (Stressed *downright* when preceding the word it qualifies, *downright* when following.)

† 1. Straight down; vertically downwards. *Obs.* c. 1205 *LAY*, 25613 þe drake .. flah dun rihte, mid feondliche resen. c. 1350 *Syrwyn Sag.* (W.) 621 The elde tre .. Hewe him to the grounde downright. 1426 *AUDELEY Poems* 23 He fel downe ry3t into hel sodenly. 1538 H. MEDWALL *Nature* (1896) 40 Some shote sydelong and some down ryght. 1674 *RAY Notes Hush.* 129 That part of the root, which descends down-right. 1728 *POPE Dunc.* II. 288 He .. Shot to the black abyss, and plung'd down-right. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 554 Several .. were seen to sink downright, by some people who were on the cliffs.

2. Thoroughly, absolutely, quite, positively, out and out, outright.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cv. 18 þe lowe it swath sinful downright. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xviii. 191 God gaf þe dome .. þat Adam & Eue .. Shulde deye doune ry3te. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccxlvii. (1482) 314 Scotches that day were slayne doune right the substance of them alle. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* IV. i. 389 They'll mocke vs now downe-right. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Apol.* 562 Unless you were down-right mad. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 141 Killed four downright, and wounded several. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* v. 66, I was downright scared.

† 3. In a direct or straightforward manner; plainly, definitely. *Obs.*

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* III. iv. 31 You haue heard him sweare downright he was. 1680 *OTWAY Caius Marius* IV. i, An honest, simple, downright-dealing Lord. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 131 St. Peter .. uses a plain literal style, and discourages down-right concerning the natural world.

† 4. Straightway, straight. *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. i. iii, The soul that I .. Must now pursue and fall upon down-right. 1712 *AR-BUTHNOT John Bull* II. iii, This paper put Mrs. Bull in such a passion that she fell down right into a fit.

B. *adj.* (Usually stressed *downright*; but sometimes *downright* at the end of a clause.)

1. Directed straight downwards; vertical; directly descending.

1530 *PALSGR.* 215/1 Downright stroke, *taille*. 1578 *LYKE Dodoens* v. xiv. 566 This Hawkweede hath no deepe downright roote. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* II. iii. 92 Haue at thee with a down-right blow. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 225 To iump from down-right cliffs. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 71 He gave him again a down-right blow, and brought him upon his knees. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 299 Its motion was .. quite downright, i. e. perpendicular to the horizon. 1857 *WHITTIER What of the Day?* 3 Thunders .. Far-rolling ere the downright lightnings glare.

2. *fig. a.* Direct, straightforward, not circuitous; plain, definite. Of persons: Plain and direct in speech or behaviour (sometimes implying bluntness of manner). *Obs. or arch.*

1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* III. ii. 12 After this downe-right way of Creation. a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Knight Malta* v. ii, Your down-right captain still I'll live, and serve you. a 1626 *BACON (J.)*, An admonition from a dead author, or a caveat from an impartial pen, will prevail more than a down-right advice. 1717 *SAVAGE Love in Veil* I. i, What we call in down-right English a pimp. 1733 *POPE Hor. Sat.* II. i. 52 As plain As downright Shippen, or as old Montaigne. 1826 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 145 He had a certain downright honesty about him.

b. That is thoroughly or entirely (what is denoted by the sb.); nothing less than .., mere, absolute, positive, thorough, 'flat', 'out-and-out'.

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Autopyron*, Browne bread .. downe right bread. a 1626 *PRESTON Serm.* bef. his *Majestie* (1630) 19 To be a downe-right Papist. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 267 This is no better than down-right Nonsense. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 266 ¶ 3 [She] is not to have down-right Money, but .. a Present of Plate. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 344 He is a downright atheist.

C. *sb. (downright)*. [The *adj.* used *ellipt.*]

† 1. A vertical line; a perpendicular. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 153 Brought by a sharp angle to a downright or perpendicular .. with the thiller.

2. (*pl.*) Name of a quality of wool.

1793 *VANSITTART Ref. Concl. Peace* 73 Downrights £12 0 0 per pack, Seconds £11 0 0. 1832-52 *MACCULLOCH Dict. Comm.* 1428 The best English short native fleeces .. are .. divided by the wool sorter into .. 1. Prime; 2. Choice; 3. Super; 4. Head; 5. Downrights; 6. Seconds.

Downrightly, *adv. rare.* [f. *DOWNRIGHT* a. + *LY* 2.] In a downright manner; directly; thoroughly: = *DOWNRIGHT* *adv.*

1642 *DIGBY Observ. Sir T. Browne's Relig. Med.* (1659) 21 Averring down-rightly, That God cannot doe contradictory things. 1679 *KID in G. Hickes Spirit of Popery* 7 Prelacy .. is destructive down-rightly to the Sworn Covenants. 1822 *Society* 7 Oct. 16/1 Persistently overbearing, if not .. downright insolent.

Downrightness (daun'raitnes), [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being downright; directness, straightforwardness of speech or behaviour.

1628 *EARLE Microcosm.*, *Blunt Man* (Arb.) 56 Hee is generally honest .. and his downrightness credits him. 1809-12 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Manuvarring* vii. Wks. 1832 II. 18 They have .. so much self-will, and mercantile down-rightness in their manners. 1845 *THACKERAY Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 237 [To] expose their error with all the downrightness that is necessary.

† **Downrights**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. with genitival *-es*, *-s*.] = *DOWNRIGHT* *adv.* 1.

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1165 þe almuans seweden sadly & slowe down ry3tes. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 419 They would .. go downrights into the bottome. *Ibid.* 512 The enemy .. hath made after you to sinke you down-rights.

Downrush (-rʊʃ). Rush down, rapid descent. 1655 *BRIMLEY Ess.*, *Tennyson* 73 Like the downrush of a mighty cataract. 1893 *SIR R. BALL Story of Sun* 140 There must be a down-rush of .. cooled gas from above.

Downset (daun'set). Also (sense 2) -*seat*, -*sit*.

† 1. Going down or setting (as of the sun). *Obs.* 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* II. 128 His honour and fortunes were for ever at their downe-set.

2. Sc. An establishment, settlement.

1828 *MISS FERRIER Marriage* I. 120 By my faith, but you have a bein downset. 1828 *GALT Entail* II. 274 (Jam.) A warm down-seat's o' far mair consequence .. than the silly low o' war. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxxviii. (1873) 213 He'll get a brow downset at Gushetneuk.

3. A setting or putting down, a rebuke. 1824 *MISS FERRIER Inher.* viii, Nowise disconcerted at the downset she had received.

Downset, a. Her. Of a fess: Broken so that the one half is set lower than the other by its whole width.

1847 *Gloss. Brit. Her.* 141 The best way would be to say downset on the dexter or sinister side.

Downshare, corrupt f. *DENSHIRE*.

1796 J. BOYS *Agric. Kent* 37 Wheat, Barley, Oats, Oats, Rye Grass .. is the course after downsharing that has hitherto generally prevailed. *Ibid.* Downshare land.

Downside (daun'said). The under side, in phr. *downside up* (after *upside down*). Also *adub.*: ? = downwards, or ? short for *downside up*.

1683 *DAYDEN & LEE Dict. of Guise* v. i, A. Since last we parted at the barricades, The world's turned upside down. C. No, faith, 'tis better now, 'tis downside up. 1833 L. RICHIE *Wand. by Loire* 56 The factionnaire seized the document, and looked at it upside and downside for some time. 1882 H. PEARSON *R. Browning* 13 Whether the thing shall be hung upside, downside, or endwise.

Downstairs (see below), *adv. phr. (adj., sb.)* Less freq. *downstair* (esp. as *adj.*).

a. *adv. phr.* (daunstē'iz). Down the stairs; on or to a lower floor or (fig.) 'the lower regions'. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 112 His industry is vp-

stairs and down-staires, his eloquence the parcell of a reckoning. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 202 Thrust him downe stayres. a 1631 *DRAYTON Wks.* II. 490 (Jod.) When upstairs one, downstair another, hies. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, As she went downstairs. a 1845 *BARNHAM Inqul. Leg.*, *Bros. Birchington* xxiii, Such affairs .. are bruited about .. 'down-stairs' Where Old Nick [etc.]. 1883 *READE Many a Slip in Harper's Mag.* Dec. 133/2 Downstairs the lady did not charm.

b. *attrib. or adj.* (daunstē'iz). The

1819 *Metropolis* I. 146 At the feet of down stairs Cinderella. 1824 *MISS MITTFORD Village Ser.* I. (1863) 222, I have sometimes .. feared that her down-stair life was less happy. *Mod.* The downstairs rooms.

c. *sb.* (daunstē'iz). The downstairs part of a building; the lower regions.

1843 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 254 The old green curtains of downstairs were become filthy. 1877 H. SMART *Play or Pay* (1878) 125 The accredited down stairs is so utterly overstocked with that pavement [good intentions]. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 23 Apr. 2/3 The magistrate could not discriminate whether upstairs or down-stairs began [the fight].

† **Downsteepy**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *DOWN* *adv.* + *STEEPY* a.] Steeply descending, precipitous. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* (1613) 97 (T.) He came to a craggy and downsteepy rock.

Downthrow (daun'trɒw). 1. A throwing or being thrown down. *rare.*

1615 *Catascopes* in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 352 Wars, the canker of estate, Hel's image and al commonweale's downthrow. 1891 *Times* 21 Oct. 5/3 Unable to take his downthrow philosophically.

2. *Geol.* The depression of strata below the general level on one side of a fault. (Originally a miners' term.) Also *attrib.*

1828 A. C. RAMSAY *Geol. Struct. Merioneth, etc.* 5 Down the Bala valley .. there runs a great fault. It is a downthrow to the north-west. 1882 *GEIKIE Geol. Sk.* 282 A true fault with an upthrow and downthrow side. 1889 *CROLL Stellar Evol.* 54 About a mile E.S.E. of Beddgelert, there is a fault with a downthrow of 5000 feet.

Downtrodd, *pp. a.* = next.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* I. iii. 135, (Qo. 1) I will lift the downtrodd [Fols. downfall, -fain] Mortimer. 1606 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* II. iv. 1. *Trophies* 887 [He] Wholly extirps the downtrodd Iebusite.

Downtrodden (daun'trɒd'n), *pa. pp. and (daun'trɒd'n), pp. a.*

1. Trampled down; beaten down by treading.

1568 U. FULWEL *Like Will to Like* in *Hazl. Doddsley* III. 241 Repent, repent, your sins shall be downtrodden. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) I. 175 The downtrodden grass. 1875 *Longf. Pandora* viii. 4 The flowers, downtrodden by the wind.

2. *fig.* Crushed down by oppression or tyranny.

1595 *SHAKS. John* II. i. 241 This down-trodden equity. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* II. ad fin., The most dejected .. and downtrodden vassals of perdition. 1845-6 *TRENCH Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. iii. 43 All the .. crushed and down-trodden of the earth. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 342 The down-trodden serfs of Franconia.

Hence **Down-troddenness**.

1881 F. G. LEE *Reg. Barnent* i. 5 Their expatriation, poverty, and down-troddenness.

Downward (daun'wɔɪd), *adv. (prep.) and adj.* For forms see *DOWN* *adv.* [Primarily an aphetic form of *ADOWNWARD*, in OE. *adinnweard*; but subseq. referred directly to *DOWN*: see *-WARD*.] A. *adv.*

1. Towards a lower place or position; towards what is below: with a descending motion or tendency. a. in reference to movement through space.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 105 Ech god giue .. cumeð of heuene dunward. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 Ha .. walden fallen dunward. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 362 As hii pat dunward come. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxiv. (1495) 456 A drope .. fallith dunward by his owne heuynesse. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Kings* xx. 10 It is an easy thinge for the shadowe to go ten degrees dunward. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* i. (1651) 40 This Oil taken inwardly worketh upward and downward. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* I. 607 While streams downward run to the sea.

b. in reference to direction, attitude, or aspect.

c. 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xix. 87 Lukand dunward to þe erthe. c. 1450 *Douce MS.* 55 ch. x, Tourne the brede dunward in the panne. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 113, I looke dunward to my feete. 1793 *SOUTHEY Triumph Woman* 302 Why downward droops his musing head? 1855 *BROWNING Old Pictures in Florence* x, 'Tis looking downward makes one dizzy.

c. in reference to position or situation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9887 (Cott.) þis castel dunward þan es it polist slight. c. 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* II. § 36 Thanne set I the point .. downward in the same signe. c. 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 33/2 Fro ye myddell dunward ben they lyke the halfe neder parte of an horse. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 115 [St. Peter] was crucified .. with his head downward. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 463 Dagon his Name, Sea Monster, upward Man And downward Fish. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Ort's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 24 Metallic cones, ranged apices downward.

2. *fig. a.* Towards that which is lower in order, or inferior in any way.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1943 (Cott.) Fra me dun-ward drogh man his thought. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 48 In þe lyne of kynrede dunward, þi sone to be in þe firste degre. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 260 The Peichtis in their guddis and ryches downward began to declayne. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 160 God carries his people's circumstances downward .. till they come to that point. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 351 Things seem to tend downward, to justify despondency.

b. Onward from an earlier to a later time.

1611 BIBLE Transl. Pref. 3 From Christes time downward. 1679-1714 BURNET Hist. Ref. an. 1535 (R.) From the twelfth century downward. 1849 GROTE Greece II. lxvi. All the old laws of Athens, from Solon downward.

3. Comb.

1821 SHELLEY Prometh. Umb. II. v. Downward-gazing flowers. 1871 BROWNING Balansl. 1370 The downward-dwelling people. 1878 B. TAYLOR Denkation III. i. 97.

† B. prep. = DOWN prep. I. Obs. rare.

c 1430 Pilgr. Lys Manhode I. v. (1869) 3 A corde...he hadde set downward be wal.

C. adj.

1. Directed towards that which is lower; descending; inclined downward. a. lit.

1552 HULOT. Downward, *practis*. 1598 SHAKS. Ven. & Ad. 1106 This foul...boat, Whose downward eye still looketh for a grave. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. IV. 517 The downward track. 1798-46 THOMSON Spring. 188 In the western sky the downward sun Looks out. 1878 HUXLEY Physicist. 146 The downward current of the river.

b. fig.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.) At the lowest of my downward thoughts. 1700 DRYDEN Sigism. & Guisc. 344 Thy low fall... Shows downward appetite to mix with mud. 1797-46 THOMSON Summer 1516 A Hampden... who stemmed the torrent of a downward age To slavery prone. 1869 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) III. xiii. 303 Steps in a downward scale.

2. Lying or situated below; lower. rare.

a 1300 Cursor M. 9926 (Gott.) Pat rechis to be donwar [v. r. nehemest] light. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. I. 341 Aurora... lights the downward Heav'n. 1844 CAMPBELL Theodric 138 The waste and wild Schreckhorn... frowning... Upon a downward world of pastoral charms.

Hence Downwardly adv. = DOWNWARD adv.; Downwardness.

1839 BAILEY Festus III. (1852) 26 That downwardness of soul. 1850 BROWNING Easter Day xv. 33 Certain rays... Shot downwardly. 1874 MIVART Elem. Anat. 60 The downwardly tapering condition of the coccygeal vertebrae.

Downwards (daunwɔːdz), adv. [f. DOWNWARD with adverbial genitive -es, -s: see WARDER.]

1. a. = DOWNWARD adv. I a, b.

1622 MARBE tr. Aleman's Guesman d' Alf. I. 120 The Light is turned down-wards. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. 211 Her bill is crooked downwards. 1641 WILKINS Math. Magick I. ix. (1648) 57 The squeezing or pressing of things downwards. 1796 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 3 The Tide running downwards. 1879 LUBBOCK Sci. Lect. II. 36 The hairs which cover the stalks... usually point downwards.

b. = DOWNWARD adv. I c.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xv. 166 perfore make bei the halfendel of ydole of a man vpwardes, and the toper half of an ox downwardes. 1620 MELTON Astrolog. 28 The Antipodites have their feete downwardes and their heads upwards as well as wee. 1796-7 tr. Keyser's Trav. (1760) II. 419 A small antique Venus, with a drapery from the waist downwards. 1826 DISRAELI Viv. Grey VI. i. He tossed... the great horn upside downwards.

2. fig. = DOWNWARD adv. 2.

a 1654 SELDEN Table-T. (Arb.) 69 Some of them are ashamed upwards, because their Ancestors were too great. Others are ashamed downwards, because they were too little. 1857 Chambers' Information I. 601 Angling, Worm-gut varies in length from nearly two feet and downwards. 1885 L. O. PIKE Yearbks. 12 & 13 Edw. III. Intro. 42 From the time of Glanville downwards.

Downweigh (daunweɪ), v. trans. To weigh down; to exceed in weight or influence, to outweigh; to depress, as with a weight.

1600 W. VAUGHAN Direct. Health (1633) 153 A forced sanguine complexion... might down-weigh the natural melancholic power. 1773 Tricology 16 The Nod of a pretending Fop easily down-weighs the Applause of Judges competent. a 1851 MOIR Poems, Message of Seth vi. The gloom...downweighs My spirit.

† Down weight, down-weight. Obs. That which weighs down the scale of a balance; full or good weight. attrib. Heavy enough to weigh down the scale; of full weight. Also fig.

c 1544 Churchw. Acc. St. Mary hill, London (Nichols 1797) 128, 46 oz. of silver plate, 20 downweight, to be made into two chalices. 1591 FLORIO and Fruits 67 A. These your crownes are verie light. S. Naie, rather they are downe weight. 1638 CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot. I. i. § 8 They will not be pleas'd without a down weight, but God is contented if the scale be turn'd. 1698 S. CLARKE Script. Just. xii. 61 That I may give down-weight, I shall add these Reasons more.

† Downwith, a. and sb. Obs. or Sc. A. adj. Downward. B. sb. A downward course.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace ix. 911 A downwith wail the Sothroun to thaim had. 1617 MARKHAM Caval. VI. 9 If the fierce Horse haue... either vpwithes, inwithes or downwithes, which is that he may either runne within the side of hills, vp hills, or downe hills. 1808-25 JAMIESON s.v., To the downwith, downwards. Downwith, descending, as, a downwith road, opposed to an acclivity.

Downy (daunɪ), a. [f. DOWN sb.1 + -y.] Of the nature of a down; characterized by downs.

1671 St. Foine Improved 8 The Downy and dry parts of England and Wales. 1778-84 COOK Voy. (1790) III. 817 The land... was of the downy kind, without a single tree. 1807 MOTLEY Corr. 20 Aug. A...rolling, downy country.

Downy (daunɪ), a.2 [f. DOWN sb.2 + -y.]

1. Of the nature of or like down; feathery, fluffy.

1576 LYTE Dodoens v. xiv. 566 The flowers of milke Thistel...change into rounde cotton or downie bawles. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. II. xii. 79 On his tender lips the downy heare Did...freshly spring. 1597 SHAKS. a Hen. IV. IV. v. 32 There lyes a downie feather, which stirs not. 1748 Youngs. Nt. 7A. 1. 4 Sleep...Swift with his downy Pinion flies.

1840 R. H. DANA Ref. Mast xxvi. 85 Thick downy feathers, taken from the breasts of various birds.

2. Made or consisting of down.

a 1592 GREENE Alphonsus IV. Wks. (Rtldg.) 243 Mars lies slumbering on his downy bed. 1712-4 POPE Rape Lock I. 19 Belinda still her downy pillow prest. 1800 Sporting Mag. VI. 79 The morning was truly forbidding for the swells to leave their downy dabs.

3. Covered or clothed with down.

1591 SHAKS. I Hen. VI. v. iii. 56 So doth the Swan her downie Signets saue. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Past. II. 72 For downy Peaches and the glossie Plum. 1725 BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s.v. Peonie, The Leaves are indented, downy on the Backside. 1837 LYTTON E. Maltrav. 20 Happiness and health bloomed on her downy cheeks.

b. Hence in specific names of plants, as Downy Ling, Downy Oat, Downy Willow, etc.

1548 TURNER Names of Herbes (1881) 81 It [Clematis Vitalba] may be called in English Heggine, or Downyine.

1861 MISS PRATT Flower. Pl. IV. 193 Downy Woundwort.

4. trans. and fig. Down-like, soft as down.

1604 MARSTON Antonio's Rev. III. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 108 He...couch my heade in downie moulde. 1605 SHAKS. Mach. II. iii. 81 Shake off this Downy sleepe, Deaths counterfeite. 1744 YOUNG Nt. Th. v. 397 Time steals on with downy Feet. 1839 BAILEY Festus (1854) 391 A warmer beauty and a downier depth.

5. slang. [with sense from DOWN adv. 22.] Wide-awake, 'knowing'.

1821 EGAN Tom & Jerry (1890) 95 (Farmer) Mr. Mace had long been christened by the downies, the 'dashing covery'. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT Eng. Spy I. 379 The president must be considered a downy one. 1837 THACKERAY Yellowplush I. (1887) 14 I'm generally considered tolerably downy. 1873 MISS BRADON Strangers & Pilgr. III. v. Hilda, you're the downiest bird—I beg your pardon, the cleverest woman I ever met with.

6. Comb., as downy-cheeked, -clad, -feathered, -fruited, -sprouting, -winged adjs.

1598 SYLVESTER Du Bartas II. ii. Colonies 42 The feeble downie-feathered Young. 1666 Ibid. II. iv. 11. Magnificence 698 Some downy-clad, some (fledger) take a twig To perch-upon, some hop from sprig to sprig. 1792 COWPER Iliad IX. 553 To make me downy-cheek'd as in my youth. 1815 SHELLEY Demon of World 23 Downy-winged slumbers.

Downy, Downress: see DOUP, DOWERESS.

† Dowrier. Sc. Obs. Also dowriar. [a. F. *douairière* a woman enjoying a dowry, a dowager, f. *douaire* DOWER, dowry.] = DOWAGER.

1533 WRIOTHESLEY Chron. (1875) I. 18 To be called Ladie Katherin, wife of Prince Arthur, dowarie[r] of Englande. 1555 Sc. Acts Mary (1597) § 28 In presence of the Queenis Grace, Marie, Queene Dowrier [ed. 1566 Dowriar], and Regent of Scotland. 1566 Hist. Est. Scot. in Wodr. Soc. Misc. (1844) 82 The Queene Dowrier sent forth a trumpet out of the Castle. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. x. 414 Mary Queene of Scotland and Dowriar of France.

Dowry (daʊəri). Forms: 4-5 dowary (e), dowery (e), -rye, 7 dowarie, 6 (9) dowery; 4-7 dowrie, -rey, -rye, 5- dowry. [a. AF. *dowarie* fem. = OF. *douaire* masc., dower, dowry: cf. med.L. *dotaria* fem. (1273 in Du Cange), beside *dotarium*, *dotarium*, *dotarium*, neut.: see DOWER.]

† 1. = DOWER I. Obs.

1598 BRITTON II. xix. § 3 Le garrault de sa dowarie avaut le assignement...de sa certeyne dowarie. Ibid. v. iii. § 5 Dowarie deit estre assigné entièrement et ne mie par parcelerie. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 6538 Ffrensche wymen wolde bey non take. To haue cleyrn borow heritage, Ne dowarye borow mariage. 1418 E. E. Wills (1882) 32 Here Dowerye & here parte belonging to here of al my godes. 1584 POWELL Lloyd's Cambria 217 Who had for her Dowrie Lhannercheidol. 1609 SKENE Reg. Maj. Table 76 The dowarie or great terce, pertaining to ane woman. 1713 STEELE Englishman No. 28. 182 Hs Wife is deprived of her Dowry. 1841 LANE Arab. Nt. 76 If he replies that he accepts her, and gives her a dowry.

2. The money or property the wife brings her husband; the portion given with the wife; tocher, dot; cf. DOWER 2.

c 1400 Cato's Morals 58 in Cursor M. App. iv. Fle to take wife...take hir for na dowrie. 1513 DOUGLAS Eneis XI. vii. 182 Gif...this haldryall Suld be thy dowry, and rich gift dottall. 1530 PALSGR. 358 She that is good and fayre nede none other dowrie. 1644 MILTON Jdgms. Bucer (1851) 333 That the Husband wrongfully divorcing his Wife, should give back her dowry. 1728 MORGAN Algiers I. iii. 36 Augustus married her to his Royal captive, and for a Dowry bestowed on him the Mauritania and Numidian crowns. 1874 L. STEPHEN Hours in Library (1892) I. vi. 221 [He] has impoverished himself to provide his daughters' dowries.

† 3. A present or gift given by a man to or for his bride. (In quot. 1717 given by the woman.) Obs.

c 1450 HENRYSON Compl. Creseide (R.) This roiall ring set with this rubie redd Which Troilus in dowrie to me sende. 1611 BIBLE Gen. xxxiv. 12 Aske mee neuer so much dowrie and gift...but giue me the damsell to wife. 1727 CROXALL Ovid's Met. VIII. i. To his dear tent I'd fly...confess my flame And grant him any dowry that he'd name.

4. fig. A 'gift' or talent with which any one is endowed by nature or fortune; an endowment.

c 1440 HYLTON Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) II. iv. The body of man...shall receyue fully the ryche dowry of vnedlynnes. 1596 SHAKS. Merch. V. iii. ii. 95 So are those crisped snake golden locks...often knowne To be the dowrie of a second head. 1645 BACON Ess., Greatness Kingsd. (Arb.) 491 Strength at Sea (which is one of the Principall Dowries of this Kingdome). 1841-4 EMERSON Ess., Prudence Wks. (Bohn) I. 97 Beauty should be the dowry of every man and woman. 1857 H. REED Lect. Brit.

Poets II. 73 A taste for poetry brings a rich dowry of intellectual and moral happiness.

5. Comb., as dowry-money; dowry-seeking adj.

1675 tr. Camden's Hist. Elis. I. (1688) 67 Her Dowry-money not payed out of France. 1886 W. J. TUCKER E. Europe 267 The love-sick or dowry-seeking soldier.

† Dowry, v. Obs. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To give a dowry to.

1588 PARKE tr. Mendoza's Hist. China 45a, For to dowrie their wiues with whom they shalbe married.

† Dowsabel. Obs. An English form (through French) of the female name *Dulcibella*. Perhaps first used in some pastoral song, whence applied generically to a sweetheart, 'lady-love': cf. DOLL sb.1 I. [1524-6 in Wintonon Parish Register as Dussable.] 1590 SHAKS. Com. Err. IV. i. 110 Where Dowsabell did claime me for her husband. 1593 DRAYTON Eclog. IV. He had as antique stories tell A daughter cleaped Dowsabel. a 1632 BROME Eng. Moor III. iii. Wks. 1873 II. 48 (Women) Of all conditions, from the Dowie to the Dowsabel. 1675 COTTON Scoffer Scoff 75 Give me her for my Dowsabel.

Dowse (daʊz), v. Also dowze, douse. [Derivation unknown; app. a dialect term.] intr. To use the divining- or dowsing-rod in search of subterraneous supplies of water or mineral veins.

Hence Dowsing vbl. sb.; Dowser (daʊzər), one who uses the divining-rod, a water-diviner; Dowsing-rod, the rod or twig used by dowsers.

1691 LOCKE Lower. Interest 40 Not of the nature of the deusing-rod, or virgula divina, able to discover mines of gold and silver. 1838 Mrs. BRAY Tradit. Devonsh. III. 260 The superstition relative to the dowsing or divining rod, and the dowsers themselves, is too well known to be noticed here. 1865 R. HUNT Pop. Rom. W. Eng. Ser. I. Intro. 20 The divining or dowsing rod is certainly not older than the German miners, who were brought over by Queen Elizabeth to teach the Cornish to work their mines. 1869 Eng. Mech. 31 Dec. 380/1 The 'dowsing' or 'divining' rod is a forked stick of some fruit-bearing wood, generally hazel, held by the extremity of each prong of the fork in a peculiar way. 1888 Standard 22 Dec. These authorities (Hastings Board of Guardians) lately invoked the aid of a 'Dowser', or water diviner, to tell them where to sink a well. 1894 Daily News 28 Dec. 5/2 The dry summer of 1893 brought the Divining Rod forward... 'dowsers' sought for water with the mystic 'twig', and, very often, found it. Ibid., Instances are adduced of ladies who have tried...and found that they could 'dowse'.

Dows-: see DOUC-, DOUS-.

Dowsing-check, -chock. Also dousing-.

1849-50 WEALE Dict. Terms, Dousing checks. c 1850 Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 116 Dousing checks, pieces fayed athwart the apron and lapped on the knight-heads or inside stuff above the upper deck.

Dowry, a. Sc. [related to DOZY.] Stupid.

1508 DUNBAR Flyting w. Kennedie 158 God gif this dowry be downd. 1599 MORE Suppl. of Soulys Wks. 332/1 Beeing so dowrye drunke, that he coulde neither stande nor reele. 1843 Whistle-bunkie (Sc. Songs) (1890) II. 99 Watchin' ilka step o' your wee dowry brither.

Dowt (e), etc., obs. form of DOUBT, etc.

Dowter, Dowtie, -y, Dowve, obs. ff.

DAUGHTER, DOUGHTY a., DOVE.

Dowry, var. DOWIE; obs. form of DOUGHTY.

-dow: see DOXY2.

Doxastic (dɒksæˈstɪk), a. [ad. Gr. *δοξαστικὸς* forming opinion, conjectural, f. *δοξάω* conjecturer, f. *δοξάω* to conjecture.] Of or pertaining to opinion; depending on or exercising opinion. Also as sb. An object of opinion.

1794 T. TAYLOR Plotinus Intro. 22 Different objects of knowledge were known by different gnostic powers...sensibles by sense, doxastics by opinion. 1801 — Aristotle's Metaph. Intro. 54 Subordinate to this is the doxastic energy. 1822 — Apuleius I. 332 Things which may be seen by the eyes, and touched by the hand, and which Plato calls doxastic.

Doxological (dɒksəˈlɒdʒɪkəl), a. [f. DOXOLOGY + -ICAL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a doxology; praising, glorifying.

1655 HOWELL Lett. IV. 123 A Doxological Cronogram including this present year MDCLV. 1695 G. HOOPER Disc. Lent 353 (T. Suppl.) The three first collects are noted to be wholly doxological. 1883 H. M. KENNEDY tr. Ten Brink's E. E. Lit. 42 The poet...presents a doxological opening, glorifying God.

Hence Doxologically adv.

1891 J. E. H. THOMSON Bks. wh. inf. our Lord II. vi. 295 The whole Psalter closes doxologically.

Doxologie (dɒksəˈlɒdʒi), v. [f. DOXOLOGY + -IZE.] a. intr. To say the doxology. b. trans. To address a doxology to.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, Doxologie...to say the Hymn called Gloria Patri. a 1816 Chr. Disciple II. 295 (Pickering) No instance is to be found in which primitive Christians doxologized the Spirit of God as a Person.

† Doxologue. Obs. rare. [ad. Gr. *δοξολόγος*: see next.] = next.

a 1617 BAYNE On Eph. i. (1643) 42 The manifold doxologues in Paul's Epistles.

Doxology (dɒksəˈlɒdʒi), [ad. med.L. *doxologia*, a. Gr. *δοξολογία*, abstr. sb. f. *δοξολόγος* uttering praise, giving glory, *δόξα* glory + *-λογία* speaking. So F. *doxologie*.]

† a. The utterance of praise to God; thanksgiving. Obs. b. A short formula of praise to God, esp. one in liturgical use; spec. the Gloria in excelsis or 'Greater doxology', the Gloria Patri

or 'Lesser doxology', or some metrical formula, such as the verse beginning 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.'

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Ch. Exemp.* II. xi. 147 It is an expresse Doxology or adoration. 1660 T. WATSON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxvii. 12 Doxology, or praise, is a God-exalting work. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 98 That Doxologie of our Blessed Saviour, I thank, O Father [etc.]. 1770 WATERLAND *Eight Serms.* Ded., The Attempt to introduce... New Forms of Doxology. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Feb. 129/4 The well-known Doxology beginning, 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.'

Doxy¹ (dɒksi). Also 6 doocoy, 6-7 doxe, 7 doxie, doxye, 7- doxe. [Derivation unknown: perh. like some other terms of rogues' cant, of continental origin; possibly a deriv. of DOCK sb.² 3.] Originally the term in Vagabonds' Cant for the unmarried mistress of a beggar or rogue: a beggar's trull or wench; hence, *slang*, a mistress, paramour, prostitute; *dial.*, a wench, sweetheart.

1530 *Hickcorner* in Hazl. *Doddsley* I. 188 Of the stewes I am made controller. There shall no man play doxy there. Without they have leave of me. 1661 AWDELAV *Frat. Vacab.* 4 His woman with him... which he calleth his Altham if she be his wyfe, & if she be his harlot, she is called his Doxy. *Ibid.* 5 So she is called a Doxy, vntil she come to y^e honor of an Altham (in Harman *Autem*). 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. ii. 2 With, heigh the Doxy ouer the dale. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 217 My doxy staves for me in a bousing ken. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 p. 2 The Beggar, while he has a warm Fire and his Doxy, never reflects that he deserves to be whipped. 1845 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Doxy*, a sweetheart; but not in the equivocal sense used by Shak. and other play writers. 1867 HONE *Every-Day* Bk. II. 1656 Surrounded by ploughboys and their doxeys. 1867 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* III. i. 75 Spending all my money among doxies and strolling players.

Doxy². *collog.* (usually *humorous*). [The latter part of the words *orthodoxy*, *heterodoxy*, etc., from Gr. *δόξα* opinion.] Opinion (esp. in religious or theological matters). (Cf. *-ism*.) So *-dox*. 1730 J. ASGILL *Woolton* 2. 1756 AMORY *J. Buncke* (1825) III. 19 Orthodox and other dox. 17... WARBURTON in *Priestley's Mem.* I. 372 'Orthodoxy, my Lord', said Bishop Warburton. 'is my doxy,—heterodoxy is another man's doxy.' 1778 J. Q. ADAMS *Diary* 30 Nov., Orthodoxy is my doxy, and heterodoxy is your doxy. 1842 Mrs. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets*, etc. 174 (Dryden) made him [Chaucer] a much finer speaker, and not, according to our doxy, so good a versifier. 1843 *Tail's Mag.* X. 579 Heterodoxy... does not mean cacodoxy at all... but only another man's doxy: your doxy generally as opposed to mine. 1868 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Apr. 351 This is not the place for the discussion of 'doxies'.

Doyen (dwayn). Also 5 doien. [F. *doyen* := L. *decānus* DEAN. In sense 1 from OF.; in sense 2 anew from mod. French.]

1. A leader or commander of ten. *Obs.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 214 Euery ledere [had] ten doiens, and... euery doiens ten men.

2. The senior member of a body. = DEAN¹ 10. The French fem. *doyenne* is rarely used in Eng.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 242 This was he... that was afterwards Doyen to the Council of State. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 3/2 A member of the Royal Danish Academy of Arts, of which he died the doyen. 1886 *Ibid.* 23 Sept. 3 The doyen of the Russian press.

Doyk (e, obs. form of DUKE).

Doyl (e, Doyll (e, obs. ff. DOLE sb.¹ and 2).

Doyld (e, Doyley, -ly: see DOILED a., DOILY.

Doyne, Doyson, obs. ff. DO v., DONE, DOZEN v.

Doze (dɒz), v. Also 7 doaze, 7-9 dose. [Of late appearance in literary English; perh. earlier in dialects. The trans. sense, in which it is first known, is identical with Da. *döse* to make dull, heavy, drowsy (*dös*, dullness, drowsiness, *dösig* drowsy): cf. also rare ON. *dūsa* to doze, *dūs*, *dōs*, lull, dead calm, Sw. *dial.* *dusa* to doze, slumber.]

1. *trans.* To stupefy; to muddle; to make drowsy or dull; to bewilder, confuse, perplex. *Obs.*

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 122 'Tis work for great soules, not [for] one dos'd about the mending of his bed. 1650 — *Strada's Low C. Warres* VI. 7 As night and suspicion dozes the mind. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 17 Easily doz'd and amazed with every Sophism. 1668 FLECKNOE *Epigr. & Enigm. Char.* (1665) 82 Whose Head is so doz'd with knocking, and Breech hardened with whipping. 1719 DE FOR CRUSOE I. vi, The tobacco had... dozed my head. *Ibid.* II. i, The surgeon... gave him something to dose and put him to sleep. 1796 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* II. ix, Drums and drumming (faes to thinking) Dozed reflection fast asleep. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* II. 38 Your Lordship... when all sovereigns else were dozed, at last Speeched down the Sovereign of Belfast.

2. *intr.* To sleep drowsily; to fall into a light sleep unintentionally from drowsiness; to be half asleep; to nod. Also *fig.* So, to doze it (*obs.*).

1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* xxvii. 161 The best of us dose, dote, and Slumber at times. a 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.) There was no sleeping under his roof; if he happened to doze a little, the jolly cobbler waked him. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, I have been dozing over a stupid book. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 269 A place to doze and dream in. *fig.* 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xxii. 48 The pimpernel dozed on the lea.

b. To doze off or over: to drop off into a doze. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. 1 Before I dozed off, I was going to tell you [etc.]. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 19 The

figure... haunted the lawyer all night; and if at any time he dozed over [etc.]. 1888 E. J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* 350, I was just dozed off myself when I was aroused by a cry from the deck.

3. *trans.* (with *away*, *out*). To pass or spend (time) in dozing.

1693 R. GOULD *Corrupt. Times* 14 We doze away our Hours. 1748 POPE *Dunci.* IV. 617 Chiefless Armies doz'd out the Campaign. 1845 WHEWELL in *Todhunter's Acc. W.'s Wks.* (1876) II. 330, I...dose away a few summer months almost in solitude.

Doze, sb. [f. prec. vb.] A fit of dozing; a short slumber.

1731 *Lett. fr. Fog's Fm.* (1732) II. 209 A Doze over his Coffee. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vii, He fell into a doze again, and slept until the fire was quite burnt out. 1863 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xiii. 224 Now and then he woke up, as men wake up from a doze.

Doze, obs. form of DOZE.

Dozed (dɒzd), ppl. a. [f. DOZE v. + -ED¹]

a. Stupefied; drowsy, sleepy. b. Of timber, etc.: Having lost its tenacity of fibre, as by dry rot; dotted. Hence *Dozenedness*, drowsiness, sleepiness.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 306 While they were dozed or asleep. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxx. 216 My soul falls into a kind of dozedness. *Ibid.* II. ii. 96 It is no strange thing... to continue dozed, and stupid for this space. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Ch.* VII. v. (1852) 547 The dozed conscience of the thief. 1772 NETTLETON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 38 Vomiting, dozedness, startings, and sometimes Convulsions. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 86 Bog Oak Timber is always found to be frushey, dozed and short grained. 1845 JAMIESON, *Doz'd*, in an unsound state; as, 'doz'd timber', 'a doz'd rap'. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Poems, New Sirens*, Slowly raising Your dozed eyelids.

Dozel, obs. form of DOBBLE, plug.

Dozen (dɒz'n), sb. Forms: 4 dosein (e, dosyne, dosain, dosene, 4-5 doseyn (e, doseyn (e, 4-6 dosayn (e, dosein, 4-7 dosen, 5 dusan, dusan (e, dosan, dussen, 6 dousaine, -ayne, dossen, -eyn, -in, -on, dosin, -yn, doosen, dosand, 6-7 dousen, 7 doosen, doszen, dossein, 7-8 dousen, 6- dosen. β. 5 disson, Sc. 6 desone, 8- dissen. [a. OF. *doseine*, *dosaine*, Fr. *dousaine* = Pr. *dotaina*, Sp. *docena*, a Com. Romanic deriv. of **duodece*, *dotze*, *dose*, *dose* := L. *duodecim* twelve + *-ena*, as in *decena*, *centena*, etc.]

1. A group or set of twelve. Originally as a sb., followed by *of*, but often with ellipsis of *of*, and thus, in singular = twelve. (Abbreviated *dos*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11407 (Cott.) Quen ani deid o pat dozen [v. rr. *doseine*, *doseyn*, *dozyne*]. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 670 A dosain of wondrus. 1368 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 164 Dauwe be dischere, and a doseyn oþer [B. *doseine* C. *dosen*]. 1400 E. E. Wills (1882) 46 Halfe a dosen sponys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 118b, A thyng done, peraventure a dosyn were before. 15... *A Pore Helpe* 335 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 264 And feche in my cosens By the whole dosens. 1555 BRADFORD in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xiv. 133 Halfe a dosen of grene sallettes. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. ii. 172 Cardinals that are made by the dozens. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 203 A dozen of Knives. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 58, I saw some dozens of these little animals. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 65 There are not... more than a dozen persons. *Mod.* Six dozen pencils.

b. Elliptical (with a noun of measure, etc., understood). *Dozen of bread*: a dozen loaves. *Dozen of beer, ale, wine*, etc., i.e. a dozen pots or bottles; hence *rump(-steak) and a dozen*: see quot. 1893. To give one two dozen, i.e. lashes.

1573-80 BARRT *Atv.* D 1078 A dosen of bread, *duodecim panes*. 1574 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 376 Payed for dozen of breade... 1677 Lady CHAWORTH in 1214 *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 37 A dozen of Margret ale. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxviii, 'I'll bet a rump and dozen', said Pleydell. 1835 C. SHAW *Lett.* 6 Dec. in *Mem.* (1837) II. 453, I ordered them... to receive two dozen each, being caught in the act. 1839 A. SOMERVILLE *Hist. Brit. Legion* III. 42 He was tied up, and... took his two dozen. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Feb. 8/3 The stake being a 'rump-steak and a dozen'... it was explained that it was a dinner and as much as you liked to drink.

c. With qualifying words. *Baker's dozen* (see BAKER 6), *devil's, long, printer's dozen*: thirteen. *Brown* (obs.) or *round dozen*: a full dozen. *Thirteen, etc. to the dozen*: see quots. To talk nineteen to the dozen: to talk very fast, or to excess.

a 1599 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 393 Have at the hasarde; or at the dosen browne. 1588 *Margret. Epist.* (Arb.) 34 Pay it you with advantage, at least thirteene to the dozen. 1598 in Lambert's 2000 *years of Guild Life* (1892) 308 All the said Company will deliver forthe theire breade... xiiijth to the dozen. 1800 BYRON *Blues* I. 36 A round dozen of authors and others. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 343/4 Instead of one kick, he deserves and gets a devil's dozen. 1872 OUIDA *Fitz's Election* 210 She... generally talked nineteen to the dozen.

† 2. A kind of kersey or coarse woollen cloth: see quot. 1552. (Usually in pl.) *Obs.*

1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Northern whites, commonly named and called dosins. 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI.* c. 6. § 13 All Devonshire Kersies called Dozens... shall contain in Length at the Water between twelve and thirteene Yards. 1557 *Act* 4 & 5 *Phil. & Mary* c. 5. § 10 Every Devonshire Kersie, called Dosson. 1640 in Entick *Lond.* (1766) II. 179 Woollen Drapery — Devonshire dozens. Northern dozens. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 209 English Clothes called Dozens.

† 3. The town-council of a burgh. *Sc. Obs.*

[Prob. so called because it originally consisted of twelve members] (Donaldson *Supp. to Jamieson*). Cf. also DOUZAIN.

1416 in *Edin. Burgh Rec.* Oct. (Jam. Supp.), Aldermannus pro presenti anno, one dene of gild, one bursator, thirty two of lie dusane. 1418 *Ibid.* Oct., The dusane is callit 'duodecim consules et limitatores'. 1498 *Ibid.* 19 Oct., Ordanit be the hale dusane of the town. 1574 in *Peebles Burgh Rec.*

† 4. Corruptly used for Anglo-French *dizeyne* (Fr. *dixaine*) a tithing, or group of ten households. *Obs.*

1292 BRITTON I. xiii. [xii.] § 1 Et voloms qe touz point en dizeyne [v. rr. *dizeyne*, *dozein*] et pleviz par dizeyners [v. rr. *dozeyners*, *dozainers*]. 15... *Act* 18 *Edw. II* (Berthelet 1543) If al the chiefe pledges or their dosens bee come. 1624 *Termes de la Ley* s. v. *Deciner*, Deciner is not now used for the chiefe man of a Dozein, but for him that is sworne, to the Kings peace. 1672 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Deciner*, Now there are no other Dozens but Leets.

Dozen (dɒz'n), v. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 doysen, 5-8 dosen, 6 dosin, 8- dozen (9 dozzen). [Prob. of Norse origin, repr. an inchoative verb in -na, from the stem of DOZE v.]

1. *trans.* To stun, stupefy, daze.

(But app. found only in pa. pple., which might belong to an intrans. vb.: cf. 2.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xviii. 126 Mowbray... had beyne doysnyt [v. r. *dosnyt*] in the ficht. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 71 Both delfe and dosened. a 1810 TANNAHILL *Poet. Wks.* (1844) 86 Dorothy, dosened w/ living her lane.

2. *trans.* To make insensible, torpid, or powerless; to benumb. (Only in pa. pple.)

1576 *Trial Elis. Dunlop* in P. H. Brown *Scot. bef.* 1700 (1895) 212 The merch of the bane was consumit and the blude dosinit. 1769 BURNS *Ep. Yas. Tensent* 6 My dearest member nearly dozen'd. 1832 CARRICK in *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) (1890) I. 203 Birds Dozened sit on the frosty spray.

3. *intr.* To become torpid or benumbed.

1785 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. ii, A dish o' married love right soon grows cauld And dozens down to nane. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* xi. (Jam.) The birds... Dozen in silence on the bending spray.

Hence *Dozened ppl. a.*, benumbed, torpid.

1724 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* II. 119 Thou dosend drone. 1828 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Dozened*, spiritless, impotent, withered. 1833 GALT in *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 651 With a natural inclination (as all old bachelors have) to be dozened.

Dozener (dɒz'nər), Also 6 dussiner, 7 dosiner, dosiner, (7 deoennier, 7-9 deciner). [In sense 1, a. AF. *dozeyner*, *dozainer*, a corrupt form of *dizeyner* (DIZENER): cf. DOZEN sb. 4. In sense 2 prob. the same; but cf. DOZEN 3.]

1. a. A member of a tithing: see DOZEN 4. b. The head of a dozen.

1617 MINSHIEU *Ductor s. v. Deciners* [tr. Britton: see DOZEN 4.] We will that all... professe themselves to be of this or that dozen, and make or offer suretie of their behaviour by these or those dozainers. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Deciners* alias *Decenniers*, alias *Dosiners*. 1869 [see DECKNER].

2. A name formerly borne by the constables, watchmen, or other ward-officers, in some boroughs.

1558 *Lichfield Guild Ord.* (1890) 17 Billetes Directed to the Dussiners in euery seuerall warde for the collection off the sommes aboue written. 1806 T. HARWOOD *Hist. Lichfield* 354 The watch... at Lichfield, used to be called 'dozeners'. *Ibid.*, The great Portmote Court of the Bailiffs and Citizens, Lords of the Manor, called anciently Le Dozener's, or Magdalen Court. 1835 *Municip. Corp. 1st Rept.* App. III. 1851 The Inspector of Pounds, called Dozener, in the borough (Derby).

Dozenth (dɒz'nθ), a. *collog.* [f. DOZEN sb. + -TH.] = TWELFTH. So half-dozenth = SIXTH.

1710 SWIFT *Jrnl.* to Stella 23 Dec., I have sent my 11th to-night... and begin the dozen. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 264 Every half-dozenth window might be a loophole. 1853 CODDEN in Sir L. Mallett *C.'s Pol. Writings* (1878) 202 Let me repeat it—if for the dozenth time.

Dozopers, dozepiere, var. DOZEPEPERS, *Obs.*

Dozer (dɒzər), [f. DOZE v. + -ER¹] One who dozes or sleeps drowsily.

1710 FULLER *Tatler* No. 205 p. 2 To add to my Dead and Living Men, Persons in an intermediate State... under the Appellation of Dozers. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 633 When he aroused himself from a nap in church, arose, and looked sternly about to catch some luckless dozer.

Doziberd (e, var. of DASIBERD, *Obs.*

Dozily (dɒz'ili), adv. [f. Dozy a. + -LY²] In a dozy manner; drowsily, sleepily.

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 85 Quiet deer feeding dozily under the stone pines.

Doziness (dɒz'iznəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS] The state of being dozy; drowsiness, sleepiness.

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* II. i. (1713) 244 A mopish ineffective doziness. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 9 The sleepiness or doziness to which the beast... is inclined. 1838 LD. Houghton in T. W. Reid *Life* (1890) I. 232 Amid London dinners and doziness.

Dozing, vbl. sb. [f. DOZE v. + -ING¹] The action of sleeping drowsily.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* I. 9 With an eternal laziness and dozing. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.* P. 834 That border-world of dozing, ere the sense is fully locked.

Dozing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING²] Drowsily sleeping.

1800 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 6 In a dozing state. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* VII. iv. 451 Within arm-reach of the dozing camel.

Hence **Dozingly** *adv.*, drowsily, sleepily.

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* cxvii, Trees, under groves of which they dosingly lay.

Dozy (dō'zī), *a.*¹ Also 8-9 dos(e)y. [f. DOZE *v.* + -y.] 1. Drowsy, sleepy.

1653 DRYDEN *Persius* iii. (R.) His lazy limbs and dozy head. 1793 POPE *Odyss.* ix. 429 The dozy fume. 1883 A. S. HARDY *But yet a Woman* 167 A fire always makes one dozy.

b. as *sb.*

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 241 That old dozy there and myself got a fortnight's leave.

2. Of timber or fruit: In a state of incipient decay; 'sleepy'. Cf. DOZED, DOTTED 2, DOTY.

188a BOSTON *Grail Chem.* i. Feb. 19/2 The water runs in around the wood and makes it dozy, wet, and heavy.

† **Dozy**, *a.*² Obs. Also dosye, dosoy, dusey. An obs. by-form of DIZZY *a.*

1530 PALSGR. 310/2 Dosye in the heed, *betourne*. 1551-68 [see DIZZY *a.* 2].

† **Dozy**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To make giddy or dizzy; to DIZZY.

1568 TURNER *Herbal* iii. 51 Not to suffer them to lyve after they be dosyed or made drunken.

Dosyne, doozen, obs. forms of DOZEN.

Dosse pers, var. DOUZEPERS. Obs.

† **Dozle**, *v.* Obs. [f. DOZE *v.* with freq. suffix -LE.] *trans.* To render stupid; to stupefy.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* ii. (1692) 142 Being dozzled with fear, thinks every man wiser than himself.

Dr., abbreviation of *Debtor* (in *Book-keeping*), *Doctor*.

Draaf, obs. form of DRAFF.

Drab (dræb), *sb.*¹ Also 6 drabe, 6-7 drabb(e). [Not known before 16th c.; derivation uncertain: prob. at first a low or cant word. Evidently connected with Irish *drabog*, Gael. *drabag* dirty female, slattern; but evidence is wanting to show which is the original. Connexion with LG. *drabbe* dirt, mire, has also been suggested.]

1. A dirty and untidy woman; a slut, slattern. c 1535 COCKE *Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Sluttes, drabbes, and counseyl whystlers. 1566 R. WHITFORD *Martiloge* (1893) 36 Saynt Tabite was holden a fole and drabbe of kechyn. 1530 PALSGR. 215/1 Drabbe a slutte, *uolitiere*. a 1712 W. KING *Art Cookery* (T.) So at an Irish funeral appears A train of drabs with mercenary tears. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii. A dirty drab of a housemaid. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xi. Who ended by living up an entry with a drab and six children for their establishment.

2. A harlot, prostitute, strumpet. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 403 And than shall the drabbe, my daughter, be mured vp in a stone wall. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ii. 6 b. Gyve that knave or drabbe a phylip with a club. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 31 Birth-strangled Babe, Ditch-deliver'd by a Drab. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 15 Drink, Dice, and Drabs, three dange'rous Dees. 1731 SWIFT *Annu. Simile* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 223 Each drab has been compared to Venus. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 789 And said 'my sister' to the lowest drab Of all the assembled castaways.

transf. 1589 PAPPE *w. Hatchet* Div b. There is no more sullen beast, than a he drab.

† The following are probably distinct words:

3. **Salt-making**. See quot. and cf. CRIB *sb.* 9.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Drabs*, in the English salt works, a name given to a sort of wooden cases into which the salt is put, as soon as it is taken out of the boiling pan. Their bottoms are made gradually inclining forwards; by which means the saline liquor that remains mixed with the salt easily drains out. In some places they use cribs instead of the Drabs.

4. A small or petty sum (of money); esp. in *drabs and drabs*: see DRIB.

1808 CRADEN *Dial.*, *Drab*, a small debt. 'He's gain away for good, and he's left some drabs'. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL. 1861 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* III. 200 (Hoppe) None of us save money; it goes either in a lump, if we get a lump, or in drabs and drabs. 1888 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 3/5 It [the payment] was received in drabs and drabs.

Drab (dræb), *sb.*² and *a.* [In early quotations app. synonymous with *drap* cloth (see quot. from Bailey, and cf. DRAP-DE-BERRY). Conjectured to have been applied to a hempen, linen, or woollen cloth of the natural undyed colour, whence attrib. in *drap or drab colour*, i.e. the colour of this cloth, and thus to have gradually become an adj. of colour: cf. *rose, pink, salmon*, etc. as colour names.]

A. *sb.* A kind of cloth: see quots.

1541 *Lanc. Wills* 80 Ij drabs of teir of hempe, a drab of new canvas. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Drab* (Fr.), cloth, Woollen-cloth. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 42 p. 8 To smile on a Brocade more than upon a Brown Drap. 1721 BAILLY, *Drab*, *Drab*, cloth, woollen Cloth. 1740 DYCKE & PARDON, *Drab*, an extraordinary sort of woollen cloth, chiefly worn in the winter-time. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* II. i. v. 20 British Woollens, such as hair-list drabs. We improved some of our drabs, so as to be almost equal to the dutch cloths in the substance. 1778 MRS. SCOTT *Test Filial Duty* II. 220 Collin, whose wedding coat is a new white drap.]

B. *a.* Of a dull light-brown or yellowish-brown. [1686 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2100/4 The one with a Drapp-colour cloth Campaigne Coat.] 1715-1768 [see *drap-coloured, drab-coloured*, in D. below.] 1775 ASH, *Drab* (adj. with clothiers), belonging to a gradation of plain colours betwixt a white and a dark brown. 1803 S. PROGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 266 Hence our drab cloth, pure and undyed cloth, and they call this a drab colour in the trade. 1832 DOWNES

Lett. Cont. Countries I. 523 The cottages...were of a deep drab hue. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* iii. He wore wide drab trousers. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. (L.) Male Quakers have...discarded broadbrimmed hats and drab breeches.

b. *fig.* Dull; wanting brightness or colour. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* i. iv. The little drab day has already dropped in the maw of night. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Feb. 1/2 The lives of the people...are dull and drab; a round of work with but little amusement.

C. *sb.* [absol. use of the adj.]

1. Drab colour; cloth or clothing of this colour; esp. in *pl.* = drab breeches.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* I. 38 Milk-maids...Threw 'cotton drabs' and 'worsted hose' away. 1824 MISS MIRROR *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 38 Woe to white gowns! woe to black! Drab was your only wear. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiv. A short old gentleman, in drabs and gaiters. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 June 5/1 Silk gowns of Quaker drab.

2. Collector's name for a group of moths.

1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 370 Noctua angusta. The dark Drab. Noctua geminata. The twin-spotted Drab. 1869 NEWMAN *British Moths* 358 The clouded Drab (*Tanlocampa instabilis*).

D. *Comb.*, as *drab-breeched, -coloured, -tinted*;

drab-coat a., wearing a drab coat, drab-coated.

1715 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5328/4 Dark Drap colour'd Coat. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 114 (*Mystery*) Dressed in a dark drab-colour'd coat. 1843 SYD. SMITH *Lett. on Amer. Debts* Wks. 1859 II. 330/1 Drab-coloured men of Pennsylvania. 1848 WHITTIER *Peace Con. at Brus.* Poems (1882) 149 The dull, meek droning of a drab-coat seer.

Hence **Drably** *adv.*, in drab colour; in comb., as *drably-clad, -tinted*; **Drabman** (*humorous*

nonce-ud.), a quaker; **Drabness**, drab quality.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 378 Labouring...at our target practice, long before the drowsy drabmen have moved from their pillows. 1878 MISS BRADDON *Open Verd.* viii. 60 Though the paint was mostly gone a general drabness remained. 1891 H. C. HALLIDAY *Some one must suffer* II. xii. 217 That drably-tinted lady.

Drab (dræb), *v.* [f. DRAB *sb.*¹] *intr.* To associate with harlots; to whore. Also to *drab* it.

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. i. 26 Drinking, fencing, swearing, Quarelling, drabbing. a 1664 BR. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 276 He is the true gentleman now a-days, that can drinke and drab it best. 1719 D'URFVY *Pills* (1872) III. 48 I'll drink and drab. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 110 He would have drunk and dived, drabbed and hunted.

Hence **Drabbing** *vbl. sb.*; † **Drabber**, a whore-monger.

a 1611 BRAUM & FL. *Triumph of Death* vi. Drunkenness, and drabbing, thy two morals. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* iv. ii. A most insatiate drabber. 1800 SCOTT *Monast.* xxv. Nothing but dicing, drinking and drabbing.

† **Drabant**. [Sw. *drabant* attendant, satellite: in Ger. *trabant*, It. *trabante*, F. *traban, draban*, Boh. *drabant*, Magyar *darabant*, Roumanian *doraban*, ad. Turkish (orig. Pers.) *دربان* *darbān* porter, guard.] A halberdier; spec. a soldier of the body-guard of the kings of Sweden.

1707 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4339/3 He was Captain-Lieutenant of the King of Sweden's Drabants. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Drabants* (Mil.), a select body of men, who were commanded in person by Charles IX, King of Sweden. 1864 H. MARRVAT *Year in Sweden* II. 127 We next pass into the drabant guard-room.

† **Drabbery**. Obs. rare. [f. DRAB *sb.*¹ + -ERY.] Drabbing, harlotry.

1760 LEVINS *Manip.* 104/12 Drabbery, *meretricium*.

Drabbet (dræ'bēt, dræ'bēt). Also -ette. [f. DRAB *sb.*² + -ET, dim. suffix.] A drab twilled linen, used for making men's smock-frocks, etc.

1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* I. 97 Drabbetts. Fancy Drills. Grey Twills. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* ix. Some, in snow-white smock frocks of Russia duck, and some in white-brown ones of drabbet. 1885 *Chr. World* 529 Real Suffolk drabbet—one of the finest things for a workman to wear.

Drabbish (dræ'bij), *a.*¹ [f. DRAB *sb.*¹ + -ISH.] Partaking of the qualities of a drab; sluttish.

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* viii. E. I markte the drabbishe sorcerers and harde their dismissal spell. 1888 T. HARDY *Wessex T.* 171 The drabbish woman she had expected.

Drabbish, *a.*² [f. DRAB *a.* + -ISH.] Some-what drab in colour; drab-looking. Also in comb.

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1868) 89 Dressed in a dusty drabbish-coloured suit. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 64 So many...are neutral-tinted, drabbish, greyish.

† **Drabbitt!** short for *'od rabbitt! God rabbitt!*: an imprecation: see RABBIT.

Drabble (dræ'bəl), *v.* [ME. *drablen* = LG. (Efrs.), *drabbeln* to walk or wade about in water or liquid mud, to paddle; to splash, bespatter: cf. *drabbe* thick dirty liquid, mire, *drabbig* muddy, miry, turbid; also early mod. Du. *drabben* to run about, tramp about.]

1. *intr.* To become wet and dirty by dabbling in, or trailing through, water or mire.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 232 Digt as a Doctour in drabland wedis. 15... *Hyse way to Syttel Houe* 116 in Hazl. E.P.P. IV. 28 Brechles, bare foted, all stynkyng with dyrt, With M. [= a thousand] of tatters drabbling to the shyrt. 1565 J. SPARKS in *Hawkins Voy.* (1878) 61 Being put vpon a booke drabbing in the water. a 1712 W. KING *Art of Love* iv. (R.) Who shall all this rabble meet, But Gnosy, drabbling in the street? 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* v. (1824) 74 The poor fellows who had to drabble through the...mire.

2. *trans.* To make wet and dirty by contact with muddy water or mire.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 129/2 Drabelyn, *paludo*. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* 6 Spreading their drabled sailes... abroad a drying. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 47 Heavy showers of rain...which has drabled the Corn. 1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. ii. 529 Clip off the down at the tail to prevent their being drabled.

3. **Angling**. (*intr.*) To fish for barbel, etc. with a rod and a line threaded through a leaden bullet so that the hook may be trailed along the bottom.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 272 The right method of drabbling, as it is termed...for gudgeons.

Hence **Drabbled** *phl. a.*, wet with dirty water, or with dragging in the mire; **Drabbling** *vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.*; also **Drabble-tail**, a slattern, draggletail; **Drabble-tailed a.**

a 1400-50 Drabbling [see 1]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 129/2 Draplyd (*v. r. drablyd*), *paludosus*. 1599 Drabled [see 2]. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Drabble-tail*, a slattern, who allows her garments to trail after her in the dirt. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Drabbl'd*, *Drabble-tailed*, dirtied.

Drabble, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. The action or process of drabbling for fish.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 269 When you angle for this fish at the bottom, on the drabble.

2. A contemptuous term for drabbed people.

1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tithe Remonstrance* x. 1 Some Presbyterian rabble. Or some fierce Methodistic drabble.

Drabbler, drabler (dræ'bəl), *Naut.* [f. DRABBLE *v.*, in reference to its position.] An additional piece of canvas, laced to the bottom of the bonnet of a sail, to give it greater depth.

a 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glass* Wks. (Rldg.) 134/2 Then scanted we our sails with speedy hands, And took our drabblers from our bonnets. 1645 HEYWOOD *Fort. by Land* IV. Wks. 1874 VI. 416 Lace your drabblers on. 1708 MORTUUX *Rabelais* iv. lxiii. (1737) 256 To our Sails we had added Drabblers. 1851 KIPPING *Sailmaking* (ed. 2) 182 Drabbler. 1867 SWYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Drabler*, a piece of canvas laced on the bonnet of a sail to give it more depth... used when both course and bonnet are not deep enough.

Drabby (dræ'bi), *a.*¹ [f. DRAB *sb.*¹ + -y.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a drab; abounding in drabs.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine Drawer* (1876) 12 The Curtaine of dishonesty... the drunken colourer of Drabby salary. 1776 COMBE *Diaboliad* (1777) 12 The wiles of drabby Drury and of low St. Giles. 1807 FRITH *Autobiog.* II. 81 They are drabby, shabby, dirty creatures.

Drabby, *a.*² [f. DRAB *a.* + -y.] Rather drab; drabbish. Hence **Drabbiness**.

1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* n. viii. A drabby petticoat in rags. 1872 DASENT *Three to One* II. 3 While women should pass their lives in drabbiness and dowdiness. 1890 *Spectator* 25 Jan. 115/2 We do not believe in all this drabbiness... in the modern ridicule of ceremonial. 1893 G. D. LESLIE *Lett. Marco* xxxi. 209 The want of colour that accompanies a north-east wind; sky, trees and grass all looking washed out and drabby.

† **Dracena** (drās'nā), *Bot.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *δράκαινα* she-dragon, fem. of *δράκων* dragon.] A genus of *Liliaceae*, containing the dragon-tree *Dracena Draco*, and various other ornamental species.

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* 1870 MEADE *New Zealand* 189 Aprons of scarlet dracaena leaves. 1890 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 5/6 The rooms were charmingly embellished with white dracenas, palms, and other foliage plants.

Drach, obs. f. DRAW *v.*

Drachm (dræm). Forms: 4-7 *dragme*, 6 *drachime*, 6-7 *drachme*, *dragm*, 7- *drachm*. See also DRAM. [a. F. *drachme*, earlier *dragme*, in OF. also *drame* = Pr. *dragma*, L. *drachma*, a. Gr. *δράχμη*, an Attic weight and coin, prob. orig., 'as much as one can hold in the hand', f. *δράσσειν* (-ττ-) to grasp (cf. *δράγμα*).]

1. The principal silver coin of the ancient Greeks, the DRACHMA; containing 6 obols. It varied in weight and value in different places, its average value being about 9½d. English. (Also DRACHMA.)

1328 WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 8 What womman hauynge ten dragmes, ether besauntis, and if sche hath lost o dragme [etc.]. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. v. 6 These mouers, that do prize their hours At a crack'd Drachme. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xi. 360 Every man of the Jews should bring into the Capitoll two dragmes. 1771 in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 469 The current coin of Athens, was the silver Drachm.

b. Hence, the DIRHEM of the Arabs.

1554 W. PRAT *Africa* G vij a (Stanf.). xx. Drachimes whiche is ten pens Englyshe. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1872) 66 Mahomet...asked...If he owed any man? A voice answered, 'Yes, me three drachms'.

2. A weight approximately equivalent to that of the Greek coin. Now, in Apothecaries' weight = 60 grains, or ½ of an ounce, in Avoirdupois weight = 27½ grains or ⅙ of an ounce. (Spelt *drachm* or *dram*.) Also, the Arabic DIRHEM.

Fluid drachm = ⅔ of fluid ounce, = 60 minims or drops. 1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495) 932 The leeste mesure is Coclearium and is half a Dragme. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 153 Take...of ech two dragmis. 1590 *Recorde's Gr. Artes* (1646) 135, 3 Scruples make a Drachm or Dragme. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 77 A few Drachms of Unctuous Stuff. c 1850 *Arab. Nis.* (Rldg.) 584 Aladdin...desired to have half a drachm of the powder. 1894 *Lancet* 10 Nov. 1903 The catheter...drew off four drachms of albuminous urine.

3. *fig.* A small quantity; a very little. (Cf. *grain*.) 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virgin* 4. Having . . . out of the masse of our distillers extracted us this dragma of comfort. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. 11. 48 One drachme of affliction. a 1790 CONGREVE (T.) The rogue has not a drachm of generous love about him. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 306 'Now do you see the truth?' she whispered . . . without a drachm of feeling.

|| **Drachma** (dræ'kmā). Also 6-7 **dragma**. Pl. -mas, also -mæ, (6-7 -mæes). [a. L. *drachma*, a. Gr. *δραχμή* DRACHM. The form *dragma* is assimilated to OF. *dragme*, Pr. and med. L. *dragma*]

1. = DRACHM 1. Also, the Jewish quarter-shekel. 1579-80 NORTH *Pintarch* 378 (R.) Small pieces of money . . . called oboli, whereof six made a drachma. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 313 A Dragma is the fourth part of a Sickle, which is to saie five half-pence. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 247 To every seuerall man, seventy five Drachmaes. 1614 RALPH *Hist. World* ii. (1634) 322 Judas Macchabeus . . . sent thence ten thousand Dragmae. 1718 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 535 ¶7 He left him to the value of an hundred drachmas in Persian money. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* i. 178 Every one of the hoplites . . . received two drachmae a day.

b. The standard silver coin of modern Greece, equivalent to the French *franc* and Italian *lira*.

1881 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 196.

2. = DRACHM 2.

1597 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Dj, Myxed with Bolo Armeno and with lapide ematit, of eche a dragma. 1634 Heywood and Pl. *Iron Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 426 [They] Will scarce weigh eleauen Dragmaes. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxvi. 551 Grecian weights reduced to . . . Troy weight: Drachma = 6 dwt. 2 1/2 grains.

Drachmal (dræ'kmāl), a. rare. [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to a drachm or drachma.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 105 This is sometime called the Drachmal Denary for distinction sake.

† **Dracin**, -ine. *Chem.* = DRACONIN.

Drack(s), obs. form of DRAKE.

Dracoman: obs. form of DRAGONMAN.

Draconian, a. [f. as DRACONIC + -IAN.] = DRACONIC 1, 2.

1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 97 The Swedenborgian rubrics are not so Draconian. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xiii. 206 Refraining from all Draconian legislation. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 10 Nov. In the course of one of these draconian performances . . . the mummer's tail came off.

Hence **Draconianism**.

1819 GIFFORD in Smiles *J. Murray* i. 404, I never much admired the vaunt of Draconianism, 'And all this I dare do, because I dare'.

Draconic (drāk'nik), a. [f. L. *draco*, -ōnem, ad. Gr. *δράκων* dragon, also f. the Greek personal name, *Δράκων*, Draco: see -IO.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Draco, archon at Athens in 621 B.C., or the severe code of laws said to have been established by him; rigorous, harsh, severe, cruel.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xi. (1737) 43 Any Law so rigorous and Draconic. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 35 Their criminal code, which was Draconic in severity.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a dragon.

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 118 'The great Dragon was cast out'. This . . . signified the destruction of the Empire as Draconick and Idolatrous. 1791 tr. *Swedenborg's Apoc. Rev.* xiv. § 655 To whom the draconic spirit addressed the same words. 1830 SCOTT *Abbot* xv, 'Marry come up—are you there with your bears?' muttered the dragon, with a draconic silliness.

3. *Astron.* = DRACONTIC.

(Sometimes erroneously explained as 'Relating to the constellation Draco'.)

1876 G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* ii. i. 174 This is termed a 'nodical revolution of the Moon,' note. Sometimes the Draconic Period.

† **Draconical**, a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. (sense 2).

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 122 This Draconical power.

Draconically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] After the manner of Draco; with extreme severity.

1641 Parall. betw. *Wolsey & Laud* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 465 Both of them at the Council-board, and in the star-chamber, [were] alike draconically supercilious. 1887 S. WHITMAN *Convent. Cant* 87 It is draconically prohibited.

Draconin, -ine. *Chem.* [f. L. *draco* dragon.] The colouring matter in *Dragon's blood*, at first supposed to be alkaline, and named accordingly.

1837 Penny *Cycl.* IX. 118/1 Herberger . . . calls this colouring matter *draconin*, and he considers it to possess rather sub-acid properties than such as denote alkalinity. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 345 Melandri regarded the resin . . . as an alkaloid, and designated it as *draconine*, *dracine*, or *dracine*.

Draconism (dræ'kōniz'm). [f. Gr. personal name *Δράκων*, Draco: see -ISM.] Draconic character. (See DRACONIC 1.)

1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 313 The draconism of their slave laws.

† **Draconist**, *Obs.* [f. as DRACONIC + -IST.] An adherent of the Dragon. (See Rev. xii. 3.)

1684 H. MORE *Annu.* 179 Open Draconists or Bestians.

|| **Draconites** (drāk'ōnī'tiz). Also 7 **draconites**, **dracondite**. [L. *draconitis* (Pliny), f. *dracōn-em* DRAGON.] A precious stone fabled to be taken from the brain of a dragon; a dragon-stone.

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 124 The precious gemme *Draconites* [Draconites] that is euer taken out of the heade of the poysoned Dragon. 1608 HARRINGTON *Sch. Salernæ*

358 Haue in your rings . . . a Draconites, which you shall beare for an ornament. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 354. **Draconitic**, a. *Astron.* = DRACONTIC.

In recent Dicts.

Dracontian, a. [irreg. f. Gr. *δράκων*, -οντα dragon + -IAN.] = DRACONIC 2.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 282 The draconian figure attached to the ring of Abury. 1818 — *Hor. Mos.* I. 73 The draconian Ahirman of the Persians.

Dracontic (drāk'ontik), a. *Astron.* [f. Gr. *δρακοντι*, stem of *δράκων* dragon + -IC.] Pertaining to the moon's nodes: see DRAGON'S-HEAD, -TAIL.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dracontic Month*, the space of time wherein the moon going from her ascending node, called *Caput Draconis*, returns to the same. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). Also in mod. Dicts.

Dracontine (drāk'ontain), a. [irreg. f. Gr. *δράκων*, -οντα dragon + -INE.] Of the nature of, or belonging to, a dragon.

1806 G. S. FABER *Diss. Prophecies* II. 248 Her dracontine cruelty. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* x. 175 A gigantic man with few of the dracontine attributes remaining.

|| **Dracunculus** (drāk'ŋkū'lŭs). [L. dim. of *draco* DRAGON.]

1. The muscular hair-worm *D. (Filaria) medinensis*, found in the legs and muscular parts of the arms of the inhabitants of both Indies, and other tropical countries; the Guinea-worm.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dracunculus* . . . a kind of Ulcer that eats even thro' a Nerve it self; also a long sort of Earth-worm, which frequently grows to Indians' Legs. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A disease in children, wherein they feel a vehement itching; supposed to arise from little worms called *Dracunculi*. 1851-9 *Man. Sci. Eng.* 248 Why the dracunculus should be met with on the west coast of Africa. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 676 The female *Dracunculus* . . . may attain a length of six feet.

2. *Ichthyol.* A fish, a dragonet or goby of the genus *Callionymus*.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 272 (Jod.) The seadragon: this is frequent in the Mediterranean . . . Ray, etc. call it dracunculus. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

3. *Bot.* A herbaceous genus of *Araceæ*, formerly included under *Arum*, containing the Green DRAGON (q. v. 14) or DRAGONS.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 1748-52 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Plants* 596 (Jod.) *Arum*; this genus comprehends the arum, arisarum, colocasia and dracunculus of authors. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Dracunculus*, *Dragons* in botany.

Drad, obs. form of DREAD a. and v.

Dradge, **dradgy**, obs. or dial. f. DREDGE.

Dradgy, Sc. form of DIRGE, chiefly in sense 3. Funeral feast.

Drad, obs. form of *drove*, pa. t. of DRIVE.

Draff (draf). Forms: 3-5 *draf*, (3 *drof*, 4-5 *draff*, 5 *draaf*, *drafe*, 5-7 *draffe*), 5- *draff*, (7 *draugh*). [early ME. *draff*, prob. repr. an unrecorded OE. **dræf*, corresp. to MDu. and Du. *draff*, Icel. *draf*, Sw. *draf*, Da. *drav* sediment of a brewing, grains, husks, OHG. **trab*, pl. *trebir*, MHG. *treber*, Ger. *trüber* grains, husks, etc. — OEut. type **trabas* neuter. Cf. also Ir. and Gael. *drabh* grains of malt, prob. from English.]

Refuse, dregs, lees; wash or swill given to swine; hog's-wash; *spec.* the refuse or grains of malt after brewing or distilling; brewer's grains.

c 1205 LAY. 20256 He gon 3eoten draf and chaf and aten. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3582 Moyses . . . dede ðat calf melten in fir . . . And mengde in water . . . And gaf ðat folc drinken ðat drof. 1366 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 11. Hogges . . . draf weore hem leuere Pen al þe pcesious Peerles. c 1280 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 171 Þei diuersen fro Goddis lawe, as draf diuersiþ fro clene drynke. c 1290 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 580 If their appetite With draf of win be fed. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 73/2 A sow contente with draffe durt and mire. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 573 Till vermin or the draf of seruil food Consume me. 1688 R. HOLME *Armony* ii. 181/2 Washings . . . necessary for keeping of Swine. Whey Butter-milk, Dish-water, any kind of Draff. 1875 A. SMITH *Hist. Aberdeen* i. 559 Animals . . . fed off by the dregs or draff at the Distillery.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 312 To wryte The draf of stories, and forgo the corn. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 296 The draffs of filthy errors. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 6 The brood of Belial, the draffe of men. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 45 Examples that have survived the chaff and draff of the time.

c. *Proverbs*.

1546 J. KEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 22 The still sowe eats vp all the draffe. *Ibid.* 26 Draffe is your errand, but drinke ye wolde. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 105 Still Swine eats all the draugh. c 1598 D. FERGUSON *Scot. Prov.* (1785) 5 (Jam.) As the sow fills the draff sours.

d. *Comb.*, as *draff-drink*, -midden, -pock, -trough, -tub; *draff-cheap* adj. Also DRAFFSACK.

c 1430 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 7 A Sow, to whom men . . . Into her draffe-troch would sow precious stanes. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ii. 257 Thai kest him our . . . In a draff myddyn. 1568 WILLS & INV. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 282 One draffe tub iiii⁴. a 1661 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1765) i. l. (Jam.) The best regenerate have their defilements, and if I may speak so, their draff pock that will clog behind them all their days. 1807 TANNAHILL *Poems* 103 (Jam.) Thanks is but a draff-cheap phrase.

Draffe, obs. form of DRAFF, *DROVE* sb.

Draffish, a. [f. DRAFF + -ISH.] Of the nature of draff, somewhat daffy; worthless.

1538 BAILE *Three Lawes* 1701 Your draffish ceremonies. 1543 — *Yet a Course* 97 b (T.), The draffish declaracions of my lorde Boner.

Draffsack. Now dial. [f. DRAFF + SACK sb. = MDu. *drasac* lit. and fig.] A sack of draff or refuse; also *fig.* a big paunch; lazy glutton. Also attrib.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 286, I lye as a draf-sak in my bed. c 1534 SIR F. BYGOD *Treat. Impropr. Benefices*. They . . . knowe none other god almost than the gret draf-sacke of Rome. a 1564 BECON *Humble Supplic.* Prayers, etc. (1844) 239 The priests of Baal . . . pampered their idle draffsack bellies with all kind of pleasant wines and dainty dishes. 1616 DRACON *Tobacco tortured* 57 Tobacco . . . the Draffe-sacks delight. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 171 Sleep yer ain sleeps, ye pair o' draf-sacks.

Hence † **Draffsacked** ppl. a., of the nature of a draffsack; stuffed with refuse; viley gluttonous; worthless. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* 43 One of y^e capiteins of this donge hill and draffe sacked rufians. 1560 BECON *Fortress Faithf.* Pref. Wks. 123 a, That gloton . . . enfancing his owne stinckynge and draffsacked belly with . . . deintie dishes. a 1564 — *Humble Supplic.* Prayers, etc. (1844) 228 To maintain their idle and draffsacked bellies.

Draffy, a. [f. as prec. + -Y 1.] Of the nature of draff, worthless; full of draff or dregs.

1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* iii. iii. The dregs and draffy part. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 86 Such draffy stuffe as this is. a 1807 J. SKINNER *Tune Your Fiddles* Misc. Poetry 148 Draffy drink may please the Vicar.

Draft (draft), sb. A modern phonetic spelling of DRAUGHT sb., found in many senses of the word, and now established in the following:

1. The drawing down of one scale or end of a balance in weighing; the 'turn of the scale'; hence a deduction from the gross weight allowed for this in retailing (= CLOFF, q. v.).

[1494-1787 see DRAUGHT 13.] 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 39 To put his Foot into the scale to weigh it down, to make the Draft good. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 72, 100 Hides. Draft 1 lb. per 10 Hs. 1848 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Apr. 281/2 Secreting two iron hooks under his weighing-machine, thereby causing a draft of 4½ oz. against the purchaser.

2. The drawing off, detachment, or selection of a party from a larger body for some special duty or purpose; *spec.* in military use.

[1703-1872 see DRAUGHT 34.] 1800 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* i. 93 If the bullocks are not occasionally recruited by drafts of fresh calves. 1813 *Ibid.* 24 Sept. XI. 140 To get nearly as many men by a draft from the militia. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* 306 Soldiers were being drafted; but the draft was very unpopular.

b. The party or body so drawn off or selected.

1756 G. WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 i. 245, I am . . . convinced . . . all the drafts [will] quit the service. 1780 J. REID in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 20 They absolutely refuse to march the drafts to the army. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 515 Attention . . . to the age of the men selected, so that the draft may consist of those best qualified for a change of climate. 1884 BOLDERWOOD *Melbourne Mem.* ii. 22 A draft of out-lying cattle . . . rose and galloped off. 1890 *Times* 22 Sept. 4/4 The Wye . . . sailed from Sheerness . . . with naval drafts and stores. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 56 The 'draft'—i. e. the cards to replace those which have been discarded [at Poker].

3. The 'drawing' of money by an order in due form. Also DRAUGHT (35 a) q. v.

[1633-1838 see DRAUGHT 35 a.] 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 61 Such treasurer shall make no drafts on the said accounts for any private purpose.

b. A written order for the payment of money, 'drawn on' or addressed to a person holding money in trust or as an agent or servant of the drawer; a bill or cheque drawn; sometimes, *spec.*, an order for the payment of money drawn by one branch of a bank or mercantile house upon another, or by one department of an office upon another.

[1745-1790 see DRAUGHT 35b.] 1786 *Trials & Escapes of John Shepherd* 13 Mr. Elliot sent the draft to the bankers, which was returned unpaid. 1816 BYRON *Lett. to Murray* Wks. (1846) 120/1 note, I have enclosed your draft. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 31 [They] pay them by giving a bill or draft for the sum, payable in coin at sight, or at so many days after date. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 31 Teas shipped from China to New York are generally paid for by a draft of the exporter on a London merchant for account of the American importer in New York. 187. McLeod in Bithell *Counting-ho. Dict.* s.v. *Draft*, If the order be addressed to a person who merely holds the money as a Depositum, as a Bailee, or Trustee, or Agent, or Servant of the writer, it is not a Bill, but a Draft.

c. *fig.* A demand, claim.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 121 Their sterling honesty . . . has made the English tongue a draft upon the unlimited confidence of the continental peoples. 1869 LYNCH *Church & State* 14 That so great a draft should be made on our patience. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 June 6/2 Her Majesty makes a thoughtless draft upon the loyalty of her Minister.

4. A plan, sketch, or drawing, *esp.* of a work to be executed; † a chart. More usually DRAUGHT (30, 31), q. v.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. v. 100 The Spaniards who first discovered them, and in whose drafts alone they are laid down. *Ibid.* ix. 272 Some of their drafts newly made do make California to join to the main. 1793 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 106 A round Iron Plate which lies within the hollow . . . and

therefore cannot in Draft be seen in its proper place. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Draught* or, as it is pronounced, *Draft*, in architecture, the figure of an intended building described in paper. 1809 H. CARTER *Autobiogr. Cornish Smuggler* (1804) 55 There is no draft for the Channel on board, I know nothing of the Channel. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 138 The Superintendent delivers the order, with the drafts and specifications, to the master shipwright.

5. A preliminary sketch or rough form of a writing or document, from which the final or fair copy is made.

[1598-1831 see DRAFT 32.] 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 187, I have seen the draft of the petition. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 474 A draft of the conveyance was prepared by Mr. Booth, as counsel for the purchaser. 1867 *Spectator* 9 July 921/1 The latest draft of Thames Conservancy bye-laws, now awaiting the Order of Council.

6. *Technical.* a. *Masonry.* Chisel-dressing at the margin of the surface of a stone to serve as a guide for the levelling of the surface. Also DRAFT, q. v. 43. b. 'The degree of deflexion of a millstone-furrow from a radial direction.' (*Cent. Dict.*) c. See quot. 1874.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Draft* 6. (*Pattern-making*). The amount of taper given to a pattern to enable it to be withdrawn from the mold, without disturbing the loam. 1878 CONDER *Tentwork Pat.* II. 81 The stones are all drafted with the real Jewish draft, broad, shallow, and beautifully cut.

7. *attrib.* a. Drafted or selected from the flock, as *draft ewe*. b. Drawn up as a preliminary or rough form whence a fair copy is afterwards made. c. *Draft-cattle, -horses*: see DRAFT 47 a.

a. 1794 URE *Agric. Surv. Roxb.* (Jam.). Those are picked out which are most unfit for breeders, and in best condition for the market. These are called *Draught* or *Cast Ewes*. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Draft sheep*... a selection of the best annually. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Draught*, the worst sheep 'drawn', or culled out from a flock. 'Draught ewes.' In parts of England these are called *culls*. 1894 *Times* 30 July 12/2 Draft ewes made up to 88s. per head.

b. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 153 This was but a draft will, partly filled up. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 420/1 How unreal is the publicity afforded by laying draft rules upon the table in Parliament.

Draft (draft), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Formerly spelt DRAUGHT, which is still retained in some senses.]

1. *trans.* To draw off or out and remove (a party of persons, animals, or things) from a larger body for some special duty or purpose. Chiefly in *Mil.* use, and in *Stock-farming*: see quot.

[1714-1868 see DRAFT *v.* 1.]

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6309/2 The Corps out of which they have been drafted. 1833 H. MARTINRAU *Charned Sea* i. 6 Tadeus... had been drafted into one of the condemned regiments. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 1. 3 Many exceedingly good animals are drafted in consequence of some little want of uniformity. It is not uncommon with the ram-breeders to draft the whole produce from a sheep that has disappointed them. 1867 ROGERS *Prof. to Adam Smith's W. N. I.* 7 Promising young Scotchmen are yearly drafted off to complete their studies at Oxford.

b. More generally: To draw off or away. 1792 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iv. 1. All her rents had been drafted to London, without a shilling being spent among them. a 1875 CARPENTER in *Croll Climate & T.* ix. 164 The cold and dense polar water... will not directly take the place of that which has been drafted off from the surface.

2. To make a draft or rough copy of (a document); to draw up in a preliminary form, which may be afterwards perfected. Rarely *draught*.

1808 in WEBSTER. 1808 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 11 July, The Duke... read me a letter... which he had drafted. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. iii. ix. 168 The Articles were drafted into form and signed. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* I. 456 It is not draughting a Bill, but passing it, that is the difficulty.

3. *Masonry.* To cut a draught (or draft) on a stone: see also DRAFT *v.* 4.

1876 [see DRAFT sb. 6]. 1890 SAYCE in *Contemp. Rev.* 431 The stones of the glacis... are drafted. 1891 *Edin. Rev.* July 110 Megalithic masonry occurs on the Mole at Sidon, but it is not drafted.

Hence *Drafted ppl. a.*

1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iii. Some drafted bills. 1878 C. R. CONDER *Tentwork Pat.* I. 352 Drafted masonry. 1894 *Forum* Oct. 153 Drafted or pre-announced oratory.

Draft, *obs.* form of DRAFT.

Drafter (drafter), [f. prec. vb.] One who drafts.

1. A man employed in drafting animals. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 397 It is the business of the drafter to coax and encourage the unwilling [hounds] to him. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* xviii. 227 [Cattle] keeping the drafters incessantly popping at the fence by truculent charges.

2. One who drafts or draws up a document. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 393 The drafters of the Constitution. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 2/1 The promoters and drafters of the Albert Charter.

Drafting, *vbl. sb.* [f. DRAFT *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb DRAFT (in various senses).

1878 SEELEY *Stein* I. 456 Between the draughting of the Emancipating Edict, and the making it law. 1884 BOLDREWOOD *Melbourne Mem.* x. 72 Separating our cattle... by drafting through the yard, or by 'cutting out'. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 2 May 6/7 The unskillful drafting of the bill.

attrib. 1884 BOLDREWOOD *Melbourne Mem.* x. 72 We... armed ourselves with drafting sticks. 1890 — *Col. Reformer* (1891) 217 Hitherto he had seen in drafting-yards only men used to managing breeding cattle. 1893 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 3/6 [He] submitted it to the drafting master, as well as to experts at the Treasury. 1894 *Ibid.* 17 Feb. 5/5 One or two verbal and drafting amendments having been agreed to.

VOL. III.

Draftman, *rare.* = DRAFTSMAN 1.

1809 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 218 Draftman's tracing paper.

Draftsman (dra'fts-mən). [Another spelling of DRAUGHTSMAN.] 1. One who makes, or whose business it is to make, drawings or designs.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* Gja, Good Draughts-men do express... what is to be built in Brick by a Red Line, what with Stone white. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 223 Mr. Alexander, Draftsman to the late Chinese Embassy, will... publish... a series of Plates, on the Costume of China. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 16. 62 Where there is no Draftsman, the Junior Officer... is to attend to the... arrangement of all Plans and Models, in the Engineer Drawing Room.

2. One who drafts or draws up a document, esp. a legal document or a parliamentary bill or clause.

1799 FRANKLIN *Ess. Wks.* 1840 III. 179 The draftsman hath assured us, that no power... is comprised in that charter but what was the proprietary's direction. 1884 SIR H. COTTON in *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 99 The draftsman has framed this declaration of trust awkwardly.

Hence **Draftsmanship** = DRAUGHTSMANSHIP.

1884 TRAILL *Sterne* vi. 89 Sketches of travel... surpassed in vigour and freedom of draftsman'ship, by the *Sentimental Journey*. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 171/2 Faulty draftsman'ship and highly technical construction.

+ **Draffy**, *a. Obs.*

[In several places *draffy* is a proved misprint or misreading for DRASTY, 'of the nature of refuse, dreggy', and possibly the whole word originated in such misreading, which it was subsequently attempted to explain by association with DRAFT or with DRAUGHT sb. 45, 46: see DRAUGHTY 3. Scott's use, quot. 1823, is app. after an ed. of Chaucer with *draffy* erroneously for *drasty* in *Prolog. to Melibens*.]

Of the nature of refuse or garbage; rubbishy, worthless; filthy, vile.

1823 STANYHURST *Ennis* Ded. (Arb.) 9 Skaungers of draffie poetry... that bast theyre papers with smeare larde. 1897-8 Bp. HALL *Sat. v. ii.* Draffy, sluttish geere, Fit for the oven, or the kitchen fire. 1808 and *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* i. ii. 195 So long As draffy ballats to the paille are song. 1883 SCOTT *Romance* Ess. (1874) 105 The poems which they recited were branded as 'draffy rhymings'.

Drag (drag), *v.* Also 5-6 *dragge*. [Not known before 15th c. A derivative of OE. *dragan*, or ON. *draga* (Sw. *draga*, Da. *drage*) to DRAW. Perh. a special northern dialect-form in which the *g* has been preserved instead of forming a diphthong with the prec. *a*, as in English generally: cf. Jos. Wright, *Dialect of Windhill* 102. See also DRUG *v.* 2]

1. *trans.* To draw or pull (that which is heavy or resists motion); to haul; hence to draw with force, violence, or roughness; to draw slowly and with difficulty; to trail (anything) along the ground or other surface, where there is friction or resistance.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 130/1 Draggyn or drawyn, trajicio. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 10/17 To Drag, extrahere. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 14 The bodies shall be dragg'd at my horse heels. 1611 BIBLE *John* xxi. 8 The other disciples came... dragging the net with fishes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 260 The arch foe subdu'd Or Captive drag'd in Chains. 1796 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 244 Alligators... dragg'd him to the Bottom, and there devour'd him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 315 Dragging a ponderous equipage over the rugged pavement. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. x. 124 To drag him off as a prisoner. 1896 *Daily News* 9 June 9/6 A 'shot tint'... is produced by sparsely 'dragging' a little colour over the surface.

b. Said of moving the body or limbs with difficulty, or of allowing a member to trail.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xviii. 105 We dragge our wings after vs as they say. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 644 [The Snake] retires. He drags his Tail. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 146 His Brush he drags, And sweeps the mire impure. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 228 So reduced that they could scarcely drag themselves along. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 24 Four wretched animals, who can hardly drag themselves. *Mod.* I could scarcely drag one foot after the other.

c. *Naut.* To drag the anchor: 'To trail the anchor along the bottom after it is loosened from the ground, by the effort of the wind or current upon the ship.' (Crabb, 1823.)

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 11 The wind turned to North-west and west, and the single Anchor was dragg'd by the Ship. 1796 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 340 [We] threw out our Anchors... but the Wind increasing, we dragg'd 'em. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), To drag the Anchors, implies the effort of making the anchor come home, when the violence of the wind, &c. strains the cable.

d. *intr.* for *refl.* = *passive*.

1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xxiii. The anchor still dragged, from... bad holding-ground.

2. *fig.* Said of other than physical force, or local motion. To drag in (*into*), to introduce (a subject) in a forced manner, or unnecessarily.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 19 What impediments Drag backe our expedition. 1611 — *Wint. P.* i. ii. 24 My Affaires Doe euen drag me home-ward. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 716 Dragg'd back again by cruel Destinies. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iii. § 4 (3) A writer of great name drags a thousand followers after him into his own mistakes. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June, Everything that could possibly be dragged into the case. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 4 His habit of dragging in the most irrelevant tales. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 479 His pleasure is to drag words this way and that. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. ix. 124 To know why she must be dragged out to these people's stupid parties.

3. *intr.* To hang behind with a retarding tendency; to lag in the rear.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxx. 176 That none shuld dragge or tary after his hoost. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 108 They y^e draggeth behynde & goth but slowly forward in y^e journey of perfeccion. 1530 PALSGR. 526/1 Thou draggest alwayes, tu fais tousjours la queue.

b. To lag behind in singing or playing.

? a 1500 [see DRAGGER 1]. 1526 [see DRAGGING *vbl. sb.*] 1863 *Spectator* 4 July 2203/1 The chorus... 'dragged' unmistakably in one or two passages. *Mod.* The quartet was not sung in time, the tenor dragged.

4. *intr.* To trail, to hang with its weight, while moving or being moved; to move with friction on the ground or surface.

1666 PERVS *Diary* 12 June, Only for a long petticoat dragging under their men's coats, nobody could take them for women. 1697 DRYDEN *Enaid* vi. 753 Of sounding lashes, and of dragging chains. 1703 T. M. City & C. *Pur-chaser* 129 In Architecture, a Door is said to drag, when in opening and shutting it hangs upon the Floor. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 155 To raise the Door that it drag not. 1800 SHELLEY *Orpheus* 108 Elms, dragging along the twisted vines. 1800 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 119 There is the least colour possible used; the pencil drags. 1896 *Daily News* 23 July 8/5 The overturned coach dragged along the permanent way, and suffered considerable damage.

5. *trans.* To protract or continue tediously; usually *drag on*. Also to drag out, to protract to a tedious end.

1697 DRYDEN *Enaid* ii. 877 'Tis long since I... have dragg'd a ling'ring life. a 1710 E. J. SMITH (J.), Oh; can I drag a wretched life without him? 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 315 Dragging out a painful existence. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belted Est.* xxvi. 308 The events of the day drag themselves on tediously in such a country house. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 488 [It] dragged on a wretched existence for some centuries. 1892 *Black & White* 2 Apr. 424/2 Like too many vocalists... [he] 'dragged' certain passages until all sense of time was lost.

6. *intr.* To advance or progress slowly and painfully; to be tediously protracted; to become tedious by protraction. To drag on, along: to go on with painful or wearisome protraction.

1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 29 Long open panegyrick drags at best. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid Orleans* iii. 290 He shall not drag Forlorn and friendless, along life's long path. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. xxxii. The day drags through though storms keep out the sun. 1830 *Examiner* 1792/2 He... continued to drag round the course till he had made sixty-five circuits. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 5 A correspondence... had already lasted through the long vacation... without sensibly dragging.

II. To use or put a drag to.

7. *trans.* To draw some contrivance over the bottom of (a river, etc.), so as to bring up any loose matter; to dredge; to sweep with a drag-net; to search by means of a drag or grapnel as for the body of a person drowned. Also *fig.*

1577 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 392 Such free-men... shall... scour, clense, and dragge... all the ryvers. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Draguer l'aucro*, to drag, or sweep the bottom, for an anchor which is lost. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ii. xviii. After having dragged the whole neighbourhood for every man, woman and child. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 136 While I dragg'd my brains for such a song.

b. *absol.* To use a grapnel or drag; to use a drag-net; to dredge.

1530 PALSGR. 526/1 Cannest thou dragge for fysshe, scays tu bien pescher pour les poyssons? 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 77 No Draggerman that... doth use to drag for Shrimps. 1768 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 241 Went to my Plantation... and dragd for Sturgeon & catchd one. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 84 Bricks are said to be sometimes raised by the fishermen dragging off this coast. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Creeper*, A small grapnel... for dragging for articles dropped overboard.

c. *trans.* To catch with a drag-net or dredge.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 49 This is the place where they drag Pearl. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* i. vi. 113 Go drive the Deer, and drag the finny prey.

8. To break up (the surface of lands, clods, etc.) with a drag or heavy harrow.

a 1722 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 101 Ground which I had ploughed, thwarted and dragged. 1808 WEBSTER, *Drag* 2. To break land by drawing a drag or harrow over it; to harrow; a common use of the word in New-England. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 1. 51 The lands are dragged with a heavy crab-harrow.

9. To put a drag upon (wheels or vehicles); to retard as by a drag.

1829 SOUTHEY *Lett.* IV. 156 Our endeavours must be to drag the wheels. 1884 *Law Times* 6 Dec. 97 The wheels of the waggons were chained and breaks applied, and these dragged wheels wore the road more rapidly.

+ 10. *Criminal slang.* To rob vehicles. Cf. DRAG sb. 8 a, DRAGGER 3. Obs.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Dragsman*, a thief who follows the game of dragging.

III. 11. *colloq.* To drag up: to rear roughly or without delicacy; to bring up 'anyhow'.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Dragg'd up*, as the *Rakes* call it, educated or brought up. 1808 M. MOORE *Lancelotti* II. 5 Lavinia... has been wretchedly dragged up by the old curate. 1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Pop. Fallacies*, Poor people... do not bring up their children; they drag them up. 1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. ii. III. ii. 532 They must be tenderly reared and not 'dragged up', as the saying is.

12. To drag along, on: see 6; drag in: see 2; drag on, out: see 5.

Hence Dragged (dragd), ppl. a.; esp. (colloq.) in sense 'physically exhausted'; also dragged out.

1651 H. MORE 2nd Lash in *Enthous. Tri.* (1656) 195 The disjointed limbs of dragg'd Hippolytus. 1866 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 374, I needed some more pungent food in my rather dragged-out condition. 1884 [see 9]. 1893 K. KIPLING *Many Inven.* 21 The seafog rolled back from the cliffs in trailed wreaths and dragged patches.

Drag (drag), sb. Also 4-7 **dragg**, 6-7 **drags**. See also **DRUG sb.** [mainly f. **DRAG v.**; but some of the applications may have been originally introduced from other langs.: cf. MLG. *dragge* drag-anchor, grappel, Sw. *dragg* grapple, creeper, *drag-not* drag-net.]

1. Something heavy that is used by being dragged along the ground or over a surface.

a. A heavy kind of harrow used for breaking up ground or breaking clods; a drag-harrow.

1388-9 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 57, ij draggis cum dentibus ferreis. 1533 J. STEWARD in *Weaver Wells Wills* (1890) 48 My dragge, olde plowe beme, my yokes and my ropes. 1552 HULOT, *Drage*, or instrument of husbandry with yron teeth to breake cloddes, some do call it an harrowe. 1680 J. COLLINS *Making of Salt* 15 Then the Earth appears in clods, which they Harrow, and bring on a Drag, and a Rowle. 1831 DWIGHT *Trav.* II. 465 A large and strong harrow; here called a drag, with very stout iron teeth. 1875 A. SMITH *Hist. Aberdennish* II. 1120 The drag can easily be converted into a harrow, simply by changing the tines.

b. A float or raft for conveyance of goods by water: see quot. 1607. *Obs.*

121400 *Morte Arth.* 3616 Dresses dromowndes and dragges, and drawne up stonyes. 1431 *Act 9 Hen. VI.* c. 5 En Flotes autrement appelez dragges [16th c. transl., flotes commonly called dragges]. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Drags* seem to be wood or timber so joyned together, as swimming . . . upon the water, they may bear a . . . load.

c. An overland conveyance without wheels; a rough kind of sledge: see **DRAY**, and cf. **DRUG sb.** 1576 *Act 18 Eliz. c.* 10 § 4, Sleades, carres, or drags, furnished for . . . repairing . . . high wayes. 1611 COTGR., *Train* . . . a sled, a drag or dray without wheelles. 1750 R. POCCOCKE *Trav.* (1888) 135 They have drags for drawing up the side of steep fells. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan. 445/2 Two skids fastened together make a 'drag', or 'sledge'. 1895 CAPT. KING *Under Fire* 452 The Indian households were piling their goods and chattels . . . on travois and drag of lodge-poles.

d. A kind of vehicle; the application has varied, and it is often not distinguished from a *brake* or *BREAK*; but in strict English use, applied to a private vehicle of the type of a stage coach, usually drawn by four horses, with seats inside and on the top. Cf. also **DRAGSMAN** 1.

1755 JOHNSON, *Drag* . . . a kind of car drawn by the hand. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Drag*, a cart. 1830 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 79 The prads are put to, and the drag is shoved forward. 1835 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 86 Since she put down her tandem drag. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* iii. (1887) 173 Behind her came . . . a drag, or private stage-coach, with four horses. *Ibid.*, The man on the drag-box said to the bugleman, 'Now!' 1865 *Derby Mercury* 1 Mar., A horse-breaker's drag or break. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 June 5/4 The fine turnout of the Blues in their handsome drag at Hyde Park.

2. Something used to drag or pull a weight or obstruction. +a. A hook or the like with which anything is dragged or forcibly pulled. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1061a A Drag, arpar, luppys, trudes. 1577 FRANKTON *Joyful News* i. (1596) 2 It is taken out of the Sea in great peeces with a dragge of Iron. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 78 The executioner prepared drages and tortures. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Uncus*. A drag, or iron hook, to drag traitors after execution about the streets. 1789 G. VASSA *Life* (1793) 357 Leg-bolts, drags, thumb-screws . . . instruments of torture.

b. A DRAG-NET.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 192 The . . . netter . . . had sent . . . a dragge of viij. fadom. 1550 CHERE *Matt.* iv. 18 Peter, and Andrew his broother, casting a drag into y^e see. 1611 BIBLE *Hab.* i. 15 They catch them in their net, and gather them in their drag. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 214 Casting Nets were spread in shallow Brooks, Drags in the Deep. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 13 A drag with a coil of strings is serviceable.

c. An apparatus for cleaning out and deepening the beds of rivers, etc.; a dredging apparatus; also for collecting oysters from the bed.

1611 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For mending of the dyche dragg iiiij^s. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Drage*, a drag, or instrument to clear the bottom of rivers and canals; also to catch oysters. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iv. 162 His huge drag had brought up all sorts of fragments of antiquity.

d. An apparatus for recovering objects from the bottom of rivers or pools; esp. for recovering the bodies of drowned persons.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron. Scot.*, *Malcolme* an. 1034 (R.) Howbeit their bodies were afterwards drawne forth of the loch with drags. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* 163 The Lancashire Humane Society . . . [has] 90 stations . . . where the sets of apparatus, cases, drags, boards, &c. belonging to the society, are established. 1804 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXII. 15 Premium offered by the Society of Arts for a cheap and portable drag . . . for the purpose of taking up . . . the bodies of persons who have sunk under water. 1894 DOYLE *Mem. S. Holmes* 109 We had the drags at once, and set to work to recover the remains.

e. Applied to certain agricultural implements, as a *dung-drag* or muck-rake, and an implement with two curving claws for pulling up turnips, etc.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 6 June 3/3 Striking him on the head with a dung drag. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 501 Turnips . . . are pulled up by a peculiar drag, or 'hack', as it is provincially called. 1881 MOORE & MASTERS *Epit. Gardening* 118 The drag is . . . a light three-pronged tool, . . . used for loosening the soil amongst vegetable crops.

3. Something that drags, or hangs heavily, so as to impede motion. a. *Naut.* (see quot.).

1708 KERSEY, *Drags* . . . whatever hangs over a Ship, or hinders her sailing. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Drags*. 1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*

b. A drag-anchor (see 9).

1874 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

c. A device for retarding the rotation of the wheels of a vehicle when descending a hill; esp. an iron shoe to receive the wheel and cause friction on the ground.

1795 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIII. 254 A Drag to prevent the Accidents . . . to Horses drawing loaded Carts down steep Hills. 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 63 The wagon descended at a great rate, for . . . it was not provided with a drag to keep it back. 1842 SYD. SMITH *Lett. to Ld. J. Russell* Wks. 1859 II. 300/1 Gently down hill. Put on the drag. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 142 The drag that dishonesty claps upon the wheel of their conduct.

d. fig. A heavy obstruction to progress.

1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-Talk* I. 106 There's that drag of a husband. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 May 492/2, I find it a drag upon me. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Myst.* 141 In short, she was a drag on his career.

+4. A person employed to drag in or gather followers. *Obs.*

1663 HEATH *Chryn.* (ed. 2) 732 Some young men and apprentices whom his drags had trepanned.

5. In various technical applications: see quotes.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 338 Drag, a thin plate of steel indented on the edge . . . used in working soft stone. [See 1876 in **DRAGGING**.] 1854 WEBSTER, *Drag*, (*Founding*) The bottom part of a flask; . . . called also drag-box. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Drag* . . . The carriage on which a log is dogged in a veneer saw-mill. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v., The mould having been prepared in the two parts of the flask, the cope is put upon the drag before casting.

6. Hunting. a. The line of scent left by a fox, etc.; the trail; spec. as in quot. 1888.

[a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Drag*, a Fox's Tail [read Trail]. So in Phillips, Bailey, Dyche, etc.] 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 47 Hark! on the Drag I hear Their doubtful Notes, preluding to a Cry More nobly full. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 295 As the Drag or Trail mends, cast off more Dogs that you can confide in. 1858 LD. RAVENSWORTH *Horace Odes* i. i, His bloodhounds snuff the drag Of timid hind or antlered stag. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Drag*, in fox-hunting, the line of scent where a fox has been during the previous night, before he is found and started by the pack.

b. Any strong-smelling thing drawn along the ground, so as to leave a scent for animals; esp. for hounds to follow, instead of a fox.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 145 Will advised that his stockings should be well rubbed with oil of aniseed, and the hounds let out to run him as a 'drag'. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxi, He was always ready to carry a drag, to stop an ear. 1856 C. J. ANDERSSON *Lake Ngami* 127 [In trapping hyenas] A 'drag' consisting of tainted flesh, or other offal, is trailed from different points . . . directly up to the 'toils'. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* 208 A red-berring or a ferret's bed are the commonest drags used.

c. The hunt or chase with hounds following such a line of scent; a club or association for the prosecution of this sport.

1853 *Essex*, a sequel to Lord J. Russell's *Post Bag* 21 The necessity of keeping up the Drag [at Oxford]. 1869 W. BRADWOOD *The O. V. H. v.* (Farmer) He subscribed to the drag at Oxford. 1881 *Morning Post* 29 Sept. 5/5 The hounds . . . form two packs, one of harriers, the other for drag.

7. The action or fact of dragging; slow, heavy, impeded motion; forcible motion or progress against resistance.

1853 W. BEATTIE *Tales* 34 (Jam.) Washing's naething but a drag. We hae sae short daylight. 1866 *Examiner* 559/1 The first stage . . . was . . . a miserable drag through mud and holes. 1899 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint*, 112 The 'drag' of the brush being evident. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 989 The strain produced by the 'drag' of the bobbin whilst being spun. 1887 in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* I. 144 He . . . gave one the impression of working with pleasure, and not with any drag. 1891 *Athenaeum* 26 Dec. 859/1 The book is good and refined; there is no drag about it.

b. The amount by which anything drags or hangs behind in its motion.

1864 WEBSTER, *Drag* . . . (*Marine Engin.*), the difference between the speed of a screw-ship under sail and that of the screw when the ship outruns the screw.

c. Billiards. Retarded motion given to the cue-ball.

1873 BENNETT & CAVENDISH *Billiards* 194 Drag is put on by striking the ball as low as possible, No 1 strength.

8. Criminal slang. +a. Robbery of vehicles (*obs.*). b. A term of three months in gaol.

1781 G. PARKER *View Soc.* II. 151 Rum Drag. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, The drag, is the game of robbing carts, waggons, or carriages . . . of trunks, bale-goods, or any other property. *Done for a drag*, signifies convicted for a robbery of the before-mentioned nature. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 233 (Hoppe) Sometimes they are detected, and get a drag. 1891 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 6/4 Men who had actually served terms of penal servitude, 'drags' or 'sixes', as they were called, for their offences.

9. attrib. and Comb., as drag-boat, -cart, -harrow, -horse, -hunt (cf. **DRAG-BOUND**), -man, -rope, -weight; drag-anchor, see quot., a drift-anchor; drag-bar, -bolt, -chain, -hook, -spring, those by which locomotive engines, tenders, and trucks are connected; drag-box, (a) see 1 d, quot. 1837; (b) see 5, quot. 1864; drag-link, drag-rake, see quotes; drag-saw, a saw in which the effective stroke is given in the pull, not in the thrust; drag-sheet = drag-anchor; drag-twist, see quot.; drag-washer, in a gun-carriage, a flat iron ring having an iron loop to which the drag-rope is attached. Also DRAG-CHAIN, -HOOK, -HOUND, -NET, -ROPE, -STAFF, DRAGSMAN.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **Drag-anchor*, a frame of wood, or of spars clothed with sails, attached to a hawser, and thrown overboard to drag in the water and diminish the lee-way of a vessel when drifting, or to keep the head of a ship to the wind when unmanageable by loss of sails or rudder. 1849-50 *WEALE Dict. Terms*, **Drag-bar*, a strong iron rod with eye-holes at each end, connecting a locomotive engine and tender by means of the **drag-bolt* and spring. 1891 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 3/5 Sixteen more (bodies) were recovered by a **drag-boat*. 1849-50 *WEALE Dict. Terms*, **Drag-hook and chain*, the strong chain and hook attached to the front of the engine buffer-bar, to connect it on to any other locomotive engine or tender; also attached to the drag-bars of goods waggons. 1611 COTGR., *Cheval de trait*, a **drag-horse*, draught-horse, cart-horse, coach-horse. 1750 *ELLIS Mod. Husbandman* II. i. 49 They . . . harrow them in with one single **drag-harrow*, as they call it. 1854 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* vii. 32 **Drag-hunting* . . . is not popular with sportsmen. 1849-50 *WEALE Dict. Terms*, **Drag-link*, a link for connecting the cranks of two shafts . . . in marine engines. 1678 *HALE Hist. Placit. Cor.* xiv. § 7 (T.) The great riots, committed by the foresters and Welsh on the **dragmen* of Severn, hewing all their boats to pieces. 1766 in *N. & Q.* (1887) 17 Sept. 226 'Great Rakes' . . . are now come in general use among the farmers, and are called **drag-rakes*. 1839 *GLOVER Hist. Derby* I. 188 The large drag-rake . . . for raking after the cart in hay and corn harvest. 1849-50 *WEALE Dict. Terms*, **Drag-spring*, a strong spring placed near the back of the tender. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, **Drag-twist*, a spiral hook at the end of a rod, for cleaning bore-holes. 1868 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 172 When a carriage is dismounted, all the small articles, such as elevating-screws, linch-pins, **drag-washers*, cap-squares, &c. must be carefully collected.

Draga(u)nce, etc., variants of **DRAGONS**, *Obs.*

+ **Dragant**, *Obs.* Also 3-7 **dragaganth**. [a. OF. *dragant*, *dragaganth*, ad. late L. *tragacanthum*, (also *draguntum*), a Gr. *τραγῳκάρβα* *astragalus*.] A gum; = **TRAGACANTH**. Also called *gum dragon*, and formerly **ADRAGANT**.

1565 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 559/23 *Dragagantum*, i. dragant. 1548 BOORDE *Dyslary* (1870) 97, I do take Dragaganth, and gumme Arabycke. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3983/4 The Cargo. Gum Arabick, Gum Dragant. &c.

Drag-chain (-tʃɛn).

1. A chain used to retard the motion of a vehicle; esp. 'a strong chain, with a large hook to hitch on the hind wheel, and keep it from turning when descending a hill' (Felton *Carriages*, 1801).

a 1791 WARTON in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1754 (Visit Oxford) He cried out 'Sufflamina' . . . as much as to say, 'Put on your drag chain'. 1839 *GLOVER Hist. Derby* I. 188 On arriving at the top of a steep hill, the carter takes off all his trace horses, and hooks them to the drag chain behind.

fig. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 276 The minister whose melancholy duty it is to act as a drag-chain upon the progress of liberal ideas. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III. viii, To take from my wheels the drag-chain of disreputable debt. a 1871 GROVE *Plato* Pref. (1875) 9 The perpetual drag-chain . . . upon free speculation.

2. The strong chain by which railway wagons, etc. are coupled: see **DRAG sb.** 9.

Dragdom: see **DOM**.

Drage, var. of **DREDGE sb.** 2

|| **Dragee** (drage). Also erron. **dragé**. [F. = sweetmeat, comfit: see **DREIGE sb.** 2] 'A sugar plum or sweetmeat in the centre of which is a drug; intended for the more pleasant administration of medicinal substances' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1866 *Pharmacut. Jrnl.* Ser. II. VII. 374 A medicine called Cod-liver Dragee. 1870 *Ibid.* XI. 543 On the Continent . . . [they] keep genuine dragees of various strengths . . . of rhubarb, aloes, and other simple and compound pills.

Drageon, variant of **DRAGONS**, *Obs.*

|| **Drageoir** (dragwair). [F. = comfit-box; cf. **DRAGÉE**.] A sweetmeat-box; cf. *dredge-box*, and **DREDGER** 2.

1861 *Our Eng. Home* 73 On the buffet of a queen were placed three drageoirs of gold. 1884 *Leisure Hour* June 375/2 The drageoirs or comfit boxes, full of perfumed confectionery, were passed about.

+ **Draggage**, *Obs.* rare. [f. **DRAG v.** + **-AGE**.] The action or work of dragging.

1611 COTGR., *Tirage*, draggage; or a drawing, haling, pulling. *Ibid.*, *Drinct de Tirage*, draggage; or a toll, or fee for Draggage (of salt or wine) due unto some Lords.

Drage, **drageye**, variants of **DREDGE sb.** 2

Dragger (drægɔː). [f. **DRAG v.** + **-ER** 1.]

1. One who drags: in various senses of the vb.

121500 in *Audelay's Poems* (Percy Soc.) Notes 85 Jangler cum jasper, lepar, galper quoque, draggar. 1598 FLOKIO, *Uncimatore*, a hooker or a dragger. *Ibid.*, *Sarpatore*, a puller, a drawer, a tugger, or a dragger. 1724 *Session*

Minutes in Cramond Ch. of Rathven 60 Anent the ware draggers, there being an act against dragging ware on Sabbath. 1854 *BADHAM Halliut.* 4 [It] Resists each pull, and 'gainst the dragger, drags.

2. *spec. a.* One who uses a drag or dredge. *b.* A street-seller of small wares.

1897 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 8/2 Even when the tide was quite down, the draggers encountered almost insuperable difficulties. 1896 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 6/3 These men... technically termed 'draggers', frequent the City, and... are to be found cheek by jowl with the greatest children of commerce.

† 3. One who robs vehicles: cf. *DRAG sb.* 8. *slang.* 1781 *G. PARKER View Soc.* II. 151.

4. *Comb.*, as † *draggerman*, one who fishes with a drag-net.

1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 77 [see *DRAG v.* 7 b].

Draggies, obs. f. *drugs*, *drugs*: see *DRUG*, *DREG*.

Drugging (*drægʒɪŋ*), *vb.* *sb.* [f. *DRAG v.* + -ING.] The action of *DRAG v.* in various senses.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 130/1 Draggynge, or drawynge, tractus. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b, In the psalmody & hymnes... Begin all at ones, & ende all at ones... beware of tayles or draggynge. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* III. xx. (1647) 143 Mens consciences are more moved with leading then dragging or drawing. 1768 *G. WASHINGTON Writ.* (1889) II. 241 Went a dragging for sturgeon. 1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xiii. 31 The ship... rode out the gale in safety, without dragging at all. 1876 *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. *Drugging*, the operation of completing the surface of soft stone by means of an instrument called a drag, a thin plate of steel with fine teeth on one edge, moved backwards and forwards by the workman.

b. concr. The produce of dragging.

1893 *Daily News* 21 June 6/1 Scarce... equal to the draggings of a decent hay field.

Drugging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That drags: in various senses of the vb.

1775 *S. J. PRATT Lib. Opinions* (1783) I. 158 The road... was heavy and dragging. 1787 *MAD. D'ARLAY Diary* 15 Aug. [Mrs. Siddons] In face and person, truly noble... in voice, deep and dragging. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Dec. 4/6 A dull and dragging market.

Hence **Druggingly** *adv.*

1886 *MISS BROUGHTON Dr. Cupid* III. i. 18 Her words... come draggingly, with a little break between each.

Dragle (*dræɡl*), *v.* Also (5) *drakel*, 6-8 dragle, 6-9 *Sc. draigle*. [Not certainly known before 16th c.; app. dim. and freq. of *DRAG v.*: cf. *waggle*, and see -LE.]

1. *trans.* To wet or befoul (a garment, etc.) by allowing it to drag through mire or wet grass, or to hang untidily in the rain; to make wet, limp, and dirty.

[1499 *Prompt. Parv.* 129/2 Drabelyn (drakelyn, *Pynson*), *paludo, traumino* (sic).] 1513 *DOUGLAS Enchiridion* VII. Prol. 76 Puire laboraris and byssus husband men Went wayt and very draglyt in the fen. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying w. Pelayar* 361 Draiglitt throw dirtie dubes and dykes. — *Sonnets* lxxvi, Draiglitt in dirt. 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Conq. v.* (Globe) 673/2 Dragglid up to the waist. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. vii. xi. The wet day draggles the tricolor. 1880 *WEBB Goethe's Faust* Pref. II. 18 If she falls, she is not dragged in the mire.

† 2. To drag or trail (through the dirt). *Obs.*

1724 *C. JOHNSON Country Lassies* II. i. Here you have dragged me a long way. 1773 *State of Russia* II. 79 They take it by the Tail, and draggle it thrice round the Idol.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To trail (on the ground), hang trailing. So † to *draggle it*.

c 1594 in *Pollen Acts Eng. Martyrs* (1891) 333 On the hurdle... one of his legs dragged on the ground as he was drawn. 1660 *WOOD Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 300 Masters gowned long, dragging on the ground. 1775 *S. J. PRATT Lib. Opinions* (1783) IV. 16 [Man] draggles it on foot upon the polluted earth. 1815 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* 5 Sept. (1894) I. 78 Flounces dragging. 1859 *SIR G. W. DASENT Pop. Tales fr. Norse* 356 Such... long wool, it hung down and dragged after him on the ground.

4. *intr.* To come on or follow slowly and in a straggling train.

1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 477 The spies came dragging in after in base attire. a 1598 *R. ROLLOCK Wks.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. xxxii. 389 He that draigled behind will be before thee. 1809 *W. IRVING Knicker.* (1861) 209 With heavy hearts they dragged at the heels of his troop. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 205 Some beasts of burden which had lagged behind... came dragging in one after the other.

Hence **Draggling** *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1598 *R. ROLLOCK Wks.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. xxxii. 389 A dragging person. *Ibid.*, He or she that will persevere in dragging. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* I. i. 449 His dragging tail hung in the dirt. 1840 *THACKERAY Cruikshank* (1869) 304 My lady with the ermine tippet and dragging feather. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Jan. 5/2 After the Speaker is chosen, several days will pass in dragging fashion.

Dragle, *sb.* *rare*. [f. prec. vb.]

1. The action of dragging.

1894 *STORR. BROOKE Tenyson* x. 330 The dull coarseness and the dragle of the last days of luxury and adultery.

2. One who draggles. *Sc.*

1806 *TRAIN Poet. Reveries* 64 (Jam.) To her came a rewayl'd dragle.

Draggled (*dræɡlɪd*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Befouled with dragging through wet and mire.

1513 [see *DRAGGLE v.* 1]. 1699 *GARTH Dispens.* II. (1700) 23 The draggled Dignity of Scavenger. 1714 *GAY Trivia* II. 9 You'll see a draggled Damsel here and there, From Billingsgate her fishy Traffick bear. 1899 *FROUDE Cæsar* xiii. 183 A draggled trail of disreputables.

Draggled-haired, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *DRAGGLE v.* and *HAIR*, after *draggled-tailed*.] With hair hanging wet and untidy.

1864 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* III. x, Draggled-haired, seamed with jealousy and anger.

Draggled-tail (*dræɡlɪtɪl*). [f. *DRAGGLE v.* + *TAIL sb.*]

1. A draggled-tailed person; a woman whose skirts are wet and draggled, or whose dress hangs about her untidily and dirty; a slut.

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* 143 To see a... draggled tale run her tale into a bush of thornes. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiii. (1632) 1135 About twenty of those bearded Souldiers were slaine, and no other cry heard, but downe with the Draggled-tails. 1795 *SWIFT Ep. Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 572 What a draggledtail she will be before she gets to Dublin! 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapt. of Fleet* II. iii, A well-dressed woman and a draggledtail are all one to them.

2. *pl.* Skirts that drag on the ground in the mud.

1858 *R. S. SURTEES Ask Mamma* lxxv. 331 Looped-up dresses... a great improvement on the draggledtails. 1891 *C. GIBBON Lack of Gold* viii, The dress... which, to avoid draggled-tails, was worn short.

3. *attrib.* = next.

1707 *J. STEVENS tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 420 Draggled-Tail Jilts newly Whip'd. 1879 *MISS BRADON Clov. Foot* xii. 108 Nice draggled-tail creatures we shall look after we have walked... under such a rain as this.

Draggled-tailed, *a.* Having a tail or skirt that trails on the ground in mud and wet.

1654 *GATAKER Disc. Apol.* 4 Everie draggled-tail'd Girl that comes to them. 1885 *SCOTT Yrnl.* 23 Nov., A draggled-tailed wench. 1891 *TRELAUNY Adv. Younger Son* I. 288 The draggledtail'd... cockatoo.

Draggly, *a.* [f. *DRAGGLE v.* + -Y.] Inclined to draggle or trail untidily.

1850 *CARLYLE in Froude Life in Lond.* (1884) II. 65 A strange draggly-wick'd tallow candle.

Draggy (*dræɡi*), *a.* [f. *DRAG v.* + -Y.] Inclined to drag or cause dragging; heavy; slow; dull. Hence **Dragginess**.

1807 *HALL CAINE Deemster* xxix, The roads were soft and draggy. 1890 *COLUMBUS Disp.* (Ohio) 4 Sept., The market is dull and draggy. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Oct. 501/2 One or two rather draggy episodes. 1891 *F. W. ROBINSON Her Love and His Life* vi. ix, There was a little dragginess of gait.

Dragh(en, drazen, obs. ff. DRAW v., DRAWN.

Drag-hook.

1. A hook used for dragging.

1530 *PALSGR. 215/1* Draghook, *crocy.* 1643 *WALTON Angler* x. 193 You may... take it up with a drag-hook. 1848 *J. A. CARLYLE tr. Dante's Inferno* xxi. 253 They lowered their drag-hooks. 1870 *BLAINE Encycl. Rural Sports* § 3038 The drag-hook is another implement for clearing away obstructions in angling... It consists of three stout iron hooks placed back to back.

2. The hook of a drag-chain: see *DRAG sb.* 9.

Drag-hound. *Hunting.* A hound of a pack used to hunt with a 'drag' or artificial scent.

1884 *Times* 4 Feb. 8/2 (heading) Household Brigade Drag Hounds. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Apr. 5/2 He then hunted the draghounds for three seasons at Ballincolley.

Dracht, draht, obs. forms of DRAUGHT.

Dragman 1: see *DRAG sb.* 9.

Dragman 2, obs. form of DRAGOMAN.

Drag-net. [cf. *Sw. dragg-net*.] A net which is dragged over the bottom of a river or piece of water in order to enclose all the fish, etc.; also a net used to sweep the ground game off a field.

[c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wright 15/13 *Tragum, drag-net, vel drag.* *Ibid.* 48/27 *Verriculum, drag-net.*] a 1541 *WYATT Of meane Estate* 89 in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 87 Ye set not a dragge net for an hare. 1610 *Br. Hall Apol. Brownists* 11 Shall the Fisher cast away a good draught because his drag-net hath weedes? 1688 *MALYNE Anc. Law-Merc.* 246 It is also provided... that no drag-net be set before March, nor vpon deeper water than foureteene fathome. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 351 It has the whole draft of fishes in its drag-net. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 61 Preventing partridges being taken at night by drag-nets.

b. transf. and fig.
1641 *MILTON Prel. Episc. Wks.* (1847) 22/2 Whatsoever time... hath drawn down from old, in her huge drag-net... those are the fathers. 1654 *FULLER Ephemeris* Pref. 7 The dragge-net of no diligence can be... so advantageously cast, as to catch and hold all particulars uttered in a long speech. 1881 *J. TAYLOR Sc. Covenanters* (Cassell) 43 This act was popularly termed 'The Bishops' Drag-net'.

Dragoman (*dræɡmən*). *Pl. -mans, -men.*

Forms: 4, 7-8 drogman, 5-8 droge-, 6 drag-, drug-, 6-9 drogue-, 7 dragu-, droga-, droger-, drugga-, drug-, drogoman, 7-8 druggerman, drogoman, (9) dracomman, 6- drogoman. See also *TRUCHMAN*. [a. *F. dragoman, dragman*, in *OF. dragumen* = *Sp. dragoman*, *It. dragomanno*, *med.L. dragummannus*, late Gr. *δραγούμανος*, ad. OArab. *tarjūmān*, now *tarjūmān*, *tarjāmān*, *turjūmān*, interpreter, f. *ترجم* *targama, tarjama* to interpret = Chaldee *ܬܪܓܡܐ* *targēm*, (whence *targum*). From 14th c. commonly treated as a compound of *Eng. man* with *pl. dragomen*; in 19th c. more frequently *dragomans*.

The variants are due to the varying vocalization of the Arabic word, and the passage of Old Arabic *g* into *j*. Forms

closer to the modern Arabic are *Sp. trujaman*, *med.L. turchemannus*, *It. turcimanno*, *Fr. truchement*, *Eng. tourcheman, trudge-man, TRUCHMAN*, q.v.]

An interpreter; strictly applied to a man who acts as guide and interpreter in countries where Arabic, Turkish, or Persian is spoken.

13... *K. Alis.* 3401 Alisaundre... is y-come to Arabye. So me saide a drogman. c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* II. xxvii. (1554) 63 a, Cyrus... All vnpruueyed of drogman or of guide. 1506 *GUYLFORDE Pilgr.* (Camden) 56 (Stanf.) Our drogmen and gnydes. 1535 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* IV. xvi. 131 Oftentimes they serve for Dragomans, or interpreters. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. i. 305 The ambassador... himselfe last, with his Chause and Drugman or Interpreter. 1606 *MILDENHALL in Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) I. III. 115 (Stanf.) For want of a Drugman. 1613 *Haga at Const.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 214 Two druggermen, or interpreters. 1607 *SIR T. ROE in Fennell tr. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.* (1882) 201 (Stanf.), I am this day sending a drogman... to Brussia. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Drogoman* (or *Drugman*), an Interpreter or Truchman. 1708 *W. F. MARTYN Geog. Mag.* I. 106 Met... by the druggerman or interpreter. 1813 *BYRON Giaour* 592 note, To the horror of all the dragomans. 1821 *SYD. SMITH Wks.* (1859) I. 317/2 Our ostentatious drogman will feel a pleasure in raising your astonishment. 1861 *MRS. HARVEY Cruise Claymore* viii. 153 Most travellers are entirely at the mercy of their dragomen. 1870 *A. L. ADAMS Nile Valley & Malta* 4 The best Maltese and Egyptian dragomans.

b. transf.
1690 *DRYDEN Don Sebast.* III. i. Wks. 1883 VII. 374 You druggerman of heaven, must I attend Your droning prayers? 1735 *POPE Donne Sat.* IV. 83 Pity, you was not Druggerman at Babel! 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. iii. 117 Through the Jews of Andalusia &c (those Dragomen of Mediaeval Science).

Hence **Dragomanate**, the office of a dragoman; **Dragomanio, Dragomanish** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or like a dragoman.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 45. 437 Grimani... looked rather grand and dragomanish. 1869 *FRESHFIELD Caucasus & Bashan* II. 62 The usual dragomanic expenses. 1881 *Times* 19 July 9/3 To inscribe themselves... as French subjects, at the Consular Dragomanate.

Dragon 1 (*dræɡən*). Forms: 3-4 dragon, 3-6 dragone, dragoun(e, 4 dragowne, 4- dragon. [a. *F. dragon*:—*L. dracōn-em* (nom. *draco*), a. Gr. *δράκων*, -οντα; usually referred to *δρακ*-strong aorist stem of *δράκω* to see clearly.]

† 1. A huge serpent or snake; a python. *Obs.* (exc. in etymol. use).

c 1280 *Bestiary* 759 De dragunes one ne stiren nout... daren stille in here pit. c 1290 *Gen. & Ex.* 2924 And worpen he for wondes dun, fro eueric for crep a dragun. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5900 (Cott.) Dun bai kest a wand ilkan, And bai wex dragons [v. rr. -onis, -ownes, -ouns] son onan. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) v. 40 It is alle deserte & fulle of Dragouns & grete serpentes. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Mariit Wemen* 263 Be dragonis baith and dowis, ay in double forme. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 529 Hee... Now Dragon grown, larger than whom the Sun Ingendered in the Pythian Vale on slime, Whom Python. 1700 *Br. PATRICK Comm. Dent.* xxxii. 33 Many authors... say that dragons have no poison in them. 1849 *KINGSLEY Misc., Poet. Sacred & Leg. Art.* I. 265 Why should not these dragons have been simply what the Greek word dragon means—what... the superstitions of the peasantry in many parts of England to this day assert them to have been—'mighty worms', 'huge snakes'?

2. A mythical monster, represented as a huge and terrible reptile, usually combining ophidian and crocodilian structure, with strong claws, like a beast or bird of prey, and a scaly skin; it is generally represented with wings, and sometimes as breathing out fire. The heraldic dragon combines reptilian and mammalian form with the addition of wings.

It is difficult to separate senses 1 and 2 in early instances. a 1225 *St. Mark.* 158 Pe deul com to his maide swye In aforme of a dragoun. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 151 Out of the dragone's mouth twei leomes ther stode there. 1380 *WYCLIF Dan.* xiv. 28 Zeue to vs Danyel that destruyede Bel and slewg the dragoun. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 166 A derfe dragon drede to be holde. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* I. i. 11 His Armes spred wider than a Dragons Wings. 1595 — *John* II. i. 288 Saint George that swindg'd the Dragon. 1607 *TORSELL Serpents* (1658) 705 There be some Dragons which have wings and no feet, some again have both feet and wings. 1762 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* I. i. (R.), On a rising ground above the tents is St. George on a brown steed striking with his sword at the dragon, which is flying in the air. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 156 The Dragon, a most terrible animal, but most probably not of Nature's formation. 1813 *SCOTT Triumf.* II. xix. They... faced the dragon's breath of fire. 1895 *A. H. S. LANDOR Corea* 116 In shape, as the natives picture it, the dragon is not unlike a huge lizard, with long-nailed claws, and a flat long head... possessed of horns and a long mane of fire.

b. Hence frequent allusions to ancient and mediaeval tales of dragons, as those which watchfully guarded the Gardens of the Hesperides, those which drew the chariot of Cynthia or the moon, those fought and slain by Beowulf, St. George, and other champions.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* III. ii. 379 Night-swift Dragons cut the Clouds full fast. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. ii. 48 Swift, swift, you Dragons of the night, that dawning May bear the Ravens eye. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 5 He was very notorious for robbing of Orchards... the frequent spoils and damages of Trees committed by the Apple-Dragon. 1837 *Ht. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 240 The other public buildings being guarded by the dragon of bigotry. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 75 Harder still it has proved to resist and rule the dragon Money, with his paper wings. 1860 — *Cond. Life, Fate* II. 320 Every brave youth is in training to ride, and rule this dragon [Fate].

c. Like a dragon fiercely, violently.
1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 213 We ate roast beef like dragons. 1741 tr. *De Monchy's Fort. Country Maid* I. 165 The poor boy... seeing himself collar'd, fought like a dragon. 1807 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 8 Oct. I even made a work of necessity and set to the Tales like a dragon.

3. In the Bible versions reproducing *draco* of the Vulgate and *δράκων* of the Septuagint, where the Hebrew has (a) *tanin* a great sea- or water-monster, a whale, shark, or crocodile, also a large serpent; or (b) *tan* a desert mammalian animal, now understood to be the jackal, and so rendered in the Revised Version.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxiii(f). 14 Pou angird þe heuedis of dragunys [138a WYCLIF dragounys, 1611 dragons, 1885 R. V. dragons (marg. sea-monsters)] in watirs. 138a WYCLIF *Ps.* xc(f). 13 Thou shalt to-trede the leoun and the dragoun [1611 dragon, 1885 R. V. serpent]. — 706 xxx. 29 Brother I was of dragounys [1611 dragons, 1885 R. V. jackals]. — 15a. xxxiv. 13 It shal be the bed place of dragounes [1611 dragons, 1885 R. V. jackals]. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Ps.* cxlviii. 7 Praise the Lord from the earth, Ye dragons (marg. sea-monsters) and all deeps.

4. An appellation of Satan, the 'Old Serpent'.

1340 *Ayeneb*. 174 In þe prote of þe lyone of helle, and of þe dragoun þet him wyle uorzuelje. 138a WYCLIF *Rev.* xx. 2 And he caughte the dragoun, the olde serpent, that is the deuel and Sathanas. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxi. 157 The dragons poure... Thurgum my baptyne destroyed haue I. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxviii. 1 Done is a battell on the dragon blak. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 3 The Dragon, put to second rout, Came furious down to be reveng'd on men. 1707 WATTS *Hymn* 'How sad our State' v. The old Dragon... With all his hellish crew.

b. *transf.* A devilish person; a 'fiend'.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 240 Dathane deuillish sone, and dragon dispitous. *Ibid.* 283 Corppatrick... That dampnit dragone drew him in diserth. 1715 I. MATHER *Sermon* (Boston) i. ii. 40 Has not the Dragon of France boasted, that he caused Twenty hundred thousand Persons to renounce their Religion?

c. An evil power embodied. *rare*.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* xi. 287 Inwy the wyle dragoun, In cruell fyr he byrnyis this region.

5. An appellation of Death. *arch.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* viii. 17 O duifull death! O dragon dolorous! *Ibid.* lviii. 28 Off deathe... the dragoun stang thame. 1878 BROWNING *La Saissiaz* 43 The serpent pains which herald, swarming in, the dragon death.

6. A fierce violent person; *esp.* a fiercely or aggressively watchful woman; a duenna.

Dragon of virtue (F. *dragon de vertu*), a woman of austere and aggressive virtue.

1755 JOHNSON, *Dragon*. 3. A fierce violent man or woman. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vi. Lady Thrum, dragon of virtue and propriety. 1848 *Life Normandy* (1863) I. 178 She will keep her husband in as tight order as the handsome old dragon we met just now. 1887 MRS. C. READE *Maid of Mill* II. xxvii. 116 Confronted by the dragon, in her not least dragonesque mood.

7. A representation or figure of the mythical creature.

c 1330 *Sir Tristr.* 1042 Tristrem... Bar him þurch þe dragoun In þe scheld. c 1540 *Inv. Westm. Abb.* in *Trans. Lond. & Middlesex Archæol. Soc.* (1875) IV. Hym that beryth the Dragon on Easter Evyn. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 11b, A red fyre dragon beaten upon white and grene saracen. 1766 PERRY *Heraldry* (1787) 203 The Eleventh is Or, a Dragon passant Vert. 1870 H. W. HENFREY *Eng. Coins* (1891) 38 The dragon on some of the coins [of Henry VII] was the ensign of Cadwallader, the last King of the Britons. 1888 J. T. FOWLER in *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 234 *note*, On the three Rogation Days the dragon was carried 'in principio processions'.

† b. An ensign or standard, having the figure of a dragon. *Obs.*

1797 R. GLOUC. (1724) 303 Edmond ydyt hys standard... And hys dragon vp yset. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13345 A-mong þo was þe dragoun þat Arthur bar for gonfanoun. 13... K. *Alis*. 4300 Theo kyng dude sette out his dragoun. 1609 HOLLAND *Anm. Marcell.* xvi. xi. 74 The purple ensigne of a dragon fitted to the top of a high lance, as if it had bene the pendant slough of a serpent.

c. *Dragon china*, a kind of porcelain decorated with designs of dragons.

1766 F. TYTLER *Lounger* No. 79 P 8 Ringing it to try if it was without a flaw, she returned it into the auctioneer's hands, declaring it a piece of true Dragon.

8. *Astron.* a. A northern constellation, *Draco*.

1551 RECORDE *Castle Knowl.* (1556) 263 About these 2 Beares is there a long trace of 31 starres, commonly called the Dragon. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 334 Around our Pole the Spiry Dragon glides, And like a winding Stream the Beares divides. 1766-7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* 420.

† b. The part of the moon's path which lies south of the ecliptic: see DRAGON'S HEAD, TAIL. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 4 When that no wykkyd planete, as... the tail of the dragon, is in [the] hous of the ascendent. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xix. (1495) 330 The heed of the dragon and the taylle... meue wyth the lyrmant and folowe his course. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. xv. (ed. 7) 306 The Dragon then signifieth none other thing but the intersection of two Circles, that is to say, of the Ecliptique and of the Circle that carrieth the Moon... and that part towards the South is called of some the belly of the Dragon.

† c. Applied to a shooting star with a luminous train. *Obs.* Cf. DRAKE 1. 2.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxiii. (1495) 335 Amonge the mydle sterres of Artos fallith downe as it were a dragon other a flegge sterre in lynesse of lyghtenynge. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 7, 10. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 119 Fiery dragons were scene flying in the ayre. 1774

GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xxi. 134 Floating bodies of fire, which assume different names... The *draco volans*, or flying dragon, as it is called.

9. A paper kite. [Ger. *drache*.] *Sc.*

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 145 A peice of brocade... in the shape of a dragon the boys let fly. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 253 The dragon broke its string... and drifting away, went... downwards in the distance.

† 10. a. An early fire-arm; = DRAGOON 1. b. A soldier armed with this; = DRAGOON 2. *Obs.*

1604-26 W. YONGE *Diary* (Camden) 35 Colonel Francis this regiment, especially the soldiers called Dragons, do continually make incursions upon the enemy. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 270 The dragon received its name from its muzzle, being generally ornamented with the head of that fabled monster, and the troops who used it... acquired the name of Dragons and Dragoons from this circumstance. 1849 JAS. GRANT *Kirkcaldy of Gr.* xviii. 198. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-bk.* *Dragon*, an old name for a musketoon.

11. *Zool.* A lizard of the genus *Draco*, having on each flank a broad wing-like membrane, which enables it to leap some distance in the air.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Draco volans*, flying dragon. 1823 CRABE *Technol. Dict.*, *Dragon* (*Zool.*) the *Draco* of Linnaeus, a four-footed beast of the lizard tribe... able, by means of its lateral membrane, to support itself for a short time in the air. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 457/2 The canines of the Dragon are proportionally longer than those of Stello. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 468 The Dragons of zoologists, instead of being formidable animals, like those of poets, are of very small size, and only attack insects.

12. *Ichthyol.* (Also *dragon-fish*.) a. = DRAGONET

2. † b. THE ANGLER, *Lophius* (obs.).

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 198 Dragon... the flesh is hard and dry, but if prepared, pleasant. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 132 Of the Dragon-fish. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 130.

13. A fancy variety of pigeon; = DRAGOON sb. 3.

1867 TEGTMEIER *Pigeons* viii. 80 The Dragon most closely resembles... the Carrier, and it is stated... that it was produced by mating a Tumbler with a Horseman or a Carrier. 1895 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 5/4 A splendid collection of dragons and tumblers, both short-faced and flying.

14. (Also *Green dragon*.) The plant *Dracunculus vulgaris* (formerly *Arum Dracunculus*); = DRAGON, DRAGONWORT. Also applied to species of *Dracutium*.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Dracutia* latine dracunculus dicitur, anglice Dragon. 1551 — *Herbal* i. Ovja, Dragon hath a certayne lykenes unto aron, bothe in the life and also in the roote. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 632 The Spirits doe but weaken, and dissipate, when they come to the Air and Sunne; As we see it in Onions, Garlicke, Dragon, &c. 1658 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 796 *Dracunculus vulgaris*, or Green Dragon, is a native of the South of Europe, and receives its name from spots on the stem. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* Dragon, *Dracunculus vulgaris*; also applied to the ornithaceous genus *Dracutium*.

† 15. A disease of the eye of the horse: see QUOTE. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 94 Dimnesse of sight, filmes, pearles, pin and web, dragons, serpentes. c 1730 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. xxiv. (1738) 80 Cataract... is the same which the Farriers distinguish by the different Names of a Speck, Pearl, or Dragon. *Ibid.* 81 When it is very small, and shows itself only in the Bottom of the watry humour, it is then called a Dragon.

16. (Also *Dragon cane*): see QUOTE.

1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* II. 798 From Singapore... Ratans, dragons, and Penang lawyers are stems of various species of Calamus. *Ibid.* 800 Dragon canes mounted.

17. *slang.* A sovereign: from the device of St. George and the Dragon.

1807 MAGINN *Transl. Vidocq.* (Farmer) Collar his dragons clear away. 1899 MATSELL *Vocabulum* (Farmer).

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

18. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or as of a dragon, of the nature of a dragon; dragon-like, dragonish. *Dragon boat* = DRAKE 1. 5.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* viii. 17 The dragon wing of night over-spreads the earth. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 59 Cynthia checks her dragon yoke. 1777 POTTER *Eschylus* (1799) I. 110 (Jod.) Fierce with dragon rage. 1825 W. IRVING *Braceg. Hall* (1823) II. 174 They... kept a dragon watch on the gipsies. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Women* 255 Those dragon eyes of anger'd Eleanor. 1846 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii. Two dragon sentries keeping ward. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 50 Dragon warriors from Cadmean teeth. 1895 E. MACKAY *Fife & Kinross* I. 20 Norse Vikings whose dragon boats preyed on the coasts.

19. General Combs.: a. attributive, as *dragon-bought*, *-coil*, *-face*, *-feet*, *†-hame* (covering), *-hole*, *-killer*, *-kind*, *-legend*, *-mail*, *-race*, *-scale*, *-seed*, *tooth* (see 21 b), *-whelp*, *-womb*; b. similitive, as *dragon-green* *adj.*; c. instrumental, as *dragon-ridden*, *-wardered* *adjs.*; d. parasynthetic, as *dragon-eyed*, *-mouthed*, *-penned*, *-winged*, *adjs.*; also *dragon-like* *adj.* and *adv.*

1872 TENNYSON *Gareth* 228 The 'dragon-boughts and elvish emblems began to move. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 149 Those grotesque figures and 'dragon-faces. 1820 W. TOOKE *tr. Lucian* I. 107 Hecate... stamped with her 'dragon-feet. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 5/1 'Dragon-green great coats with red linings. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 487 Aneclanabus... Did on him his 'dragon-hame and drafte thurge þe sale. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 106/2 A 'Dragon hole. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upstart Wks.* 1730 I. 81 Ten times more troublesome than... the 'dragon-killer. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 424 The 'dragon-legend of the Garguile. 1609 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. vii. 23 He... Fights 'Dragon-like, and does atcheue as soone As draw his Sword. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vii. 302 Clad in his 'dragon mail. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *Life in E.*

Europe 236 The prodigious, 'dragon-mouthed water-pipes. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. viii. (1864) V. 389 Had only sowed the 'dragon seed of worse heresies. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 709 A little 'Dragon-whelp bred in Arcadia. 1605 *Play Stucley* 1191 in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* I. 206 His dauntless 'dragon-winged thoughts. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 131 The 'dragon womb Of Stygian darkness.

20. Special Combs.: *dragon Arum*, the plant *Dracunculus vulgaris* (sense 14); *dragon-beam*, *dragon-piece*, 'a short beam lying diagonally with the wall-plates at the angles of the roof for receiving the heel or foot of the hip-rafter' (Gwilt); *dragon-bushes*, *Linaria vulgaris* (Miller); *dragon claw* = *dragon's claw* (see 21); *dragon-fish* (see sense 12); *dragon-plant*, a name for the species of *Dracena*; † *dragon-serpentine* = DRAGONWORT; *dragon-shell* (see quot.); *dragon-stone*, DRACONITES; † *dragon-volant* (see quot.); † *dragon-water*, a medicinal preparation popular in 17th c. Also DRAGON-FLY, etc.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 160 'Dragon-beams, are two strong Braces or Struts... meeting in an angle upon the shoulder of the King-piece. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 222 'Dragon-piece, a beam bisecting the wall-plate, for receiving the heel or foot of the hip-rafter. 1598 FLORIO, *Dragonite*, the herb dragon wort, or 'dragon serpentine. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, 'Dragon-shell... a name given... to a species of concentered patella or limpet. This has its top very much bent, and is of an ash-colour on the outside, but of an elegant and bright flesh-colour within. 1634 SHERWOOD, 'Dragon-stone, *dracomite*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Dragon-volant, the old name for a gun of large calibre used in the French navy. 1607 DEKKER *Westro. Hoe* ii. ii. Wks. 1873 II. 308 Will you send her a Box of Mithridatum and 'Dragon water. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 6 For the Quartan Fever, Take... Dragon water.

21. Comb. with *dragon's*. a. In names of plants, as *dragon's-claw*, *dragon's-herb* (= DRAGONWORT); *dragon's-mouth* (see quot.). b. *Dragon's belly*, *dragon's skin* (see quotes.); *dragon's teeth*, the teeth of the dragon fabled to have been sown by Cadmus, from which sprang armed men; *dragon's tongue*, ? the tongue of a buckle. See also DRAGON'S BLOOD, HEAD, TAIL.

1766 CROKER *Dict. Arts, Venter Draconis*, 'Dragon's Belly, in astronomy... that part [of a planet's orbit] most remote from the nodes, that is, from the dragon's head and tail. 1823 COMSTOCK *Bot.* (1850) 424 *Corallorhiza*, 'Dragon's claw. 1600 VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 166 Rosemary, Myrrh, Mastick, Bolearmoniacke, 'Dragons hearbe, Roach Allom. 1857-84 HENFREY *Bot.* (ed. 4) 301 The Snap-dragon, or 'Dragon's mouth. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Dragon's-mouth, *Antirrhinum majus*, *Arum crinitum*, and *Epidendrum macrochilum*. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, 'Dragons' Skin, a familiar term among miners and quarrymen for the stems of *Lepidodendron*, whose rhomboidal leaf-scars somewhat resemble the scales of reptiles. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 They are as lively, and as vigorously productive, as those fabulous 'Dragons teeth. 1853 MARDEN *Early Purit.* 290 Jesuits... sowed the dragon's teeth which sprung up into the hydras of rebellion and apostasy. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 101 The small splinter-sockets, shewing the hook, the eye and 'dragon's-tongue, which are for one and the same use.

Hence *Dragonhood*, the condition or quality of a dragon; *Dragonship*, the office or occupation of a dragon (as strict guardian).

1866 E. BRADLEY (C. Bede) *College Life* 103 The same mysterious dragonship was maintained over her in-doors. 1894 G. ALLEN in *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 1/3 What are the visible signs and credentials of his dragonhood?

Dragon 2. [corruption of DRAGANT.] In *Gum dragon* = TRAGACANTH.

1813 W. MILBURN *Oriental Comm.* I. 110 Tragacanth gum, or as it is usually called gum dragon. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Dragonade: see DRAGONNADE.

Dragones, var. of DRAGONS. *Obs.*

Dragonesque (dræ-gōnē'sk), a. [f. DRAGON 1 + -ESQUE.] Of the style or character of a dragon. 1881 J. ANDERSON *Scot. in E. Chr. Times* 131 Designed in fanciful dragonesque forms. 1882 R. C. MACLAGAN *Scot. Myths* 84 The dragonesque animal representing the fertilising power of water. 1887 (see DRAGON 6).

Dragonesse (dræ-gōnēs). [f. as prec. + -ESSE.] A female or she dragon (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1634 CHAPMAN *Hymn to Apollo* (R.), She gaue command... that the dragonesse Should bring it vp. 1764 GRAY *Lett. Wks.* 1884 III. 176 Will nobody kill that dragonesse? 1883 A. S. HARDY *But yet a Woman* 80 Even had she herself assumed the rôle of dragonesse.

Dragonet (dræ-gōnēt). Also 6 -ette. [a. F. *dragonet* little dragon, f. *dragon*: see -ET.]

1. A small or young dragon.

13... K. *Alis*. 602 That signifieth the dragonet. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 10 Some hidden nest Of many dragonettes, his fruitful seed. a 1797 W. MASON *Ep. to Shebeare* (R.), Each little dragonet, with brazen grin, Gapes for the precious prize and gulps it in. 1821 LAMB *Ella Ser.* i. *Witches*, From the womb of those crushed errors young dragonets would creep.

2. A fish of the genus *Callionymus*, esp. *C. dracunculus*.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 130 *Dragonet*, a name we have taken the liberty of forming, from the diminutive *Dracunculus*, a title given it by Rondeletius, and other authors. 1838 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* I. No. 6. 172 *Callionymus dracunculus*, Linn. Sordid Dragonet, Penn.

3. A South American lizard, *Crocodilurus*.

Dragon-fly, dragon fly.

The common name for neuropterous insects of the group *Libellulina*, characterized by a long, slender body, large eyes, and two pairs of large reticulated wings, and by their strong, swift flight.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 729 The delicate coloured Dragon Flies may have likewise some Corrosive quality. 1694 E. FLOYD in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 46 Wings... resembling... those of the larger *Libella*, or Dragon-flies. 1788 ANDRÉ in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 440 The wonderful structure of the eyes of insects... most commonly illustrated by that of the *Libellula*, or Dragon-fly. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. ii. vi. 247 Above the pools dragon flies, of more than metallic lustre, flash in the early sunbeams.

Dragonish, a. [f. DRAGON + -ISH.]

1. Of the nature or character of a dragon; fierce, severe.

1530 PALSGR. 311/1 Dragonyshe, of the nature of a dragon, dragonique. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rev.* xiii. (R.) This beastes dragonishe speache. 1854 JAMES *Pequinillo* I. 139 [She] was sufficiently 'dragonish' to make a fight for her principles. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt. cap.* 883 A. matron—may be maid Mature, and dragonish of aspect.

2. Somewhat like a dragon in shape.

1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 2 Sometime we see a cloud that's Dragonish, A vapour sometime, like a Beare, or Lyon. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 16 Feb., Trees that are dragonish; trees that are like bears and lions.

Dragonism, [f. DRAGON + -ISM.]

1. Dragonish nature; devilry. *Obs.*
1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 47 With all the properteis of Sathannis dragonisme.

2. Jealous and watchful guardianship. (See DRAGON 2 b, 6.)

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 302 Emancipated from boarding-school restraints, or the dragonism of their governesses.

Dragonize, v. [f. DRAGON + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To turn into a dragon, render dragon-like.

1831 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* (1857) II. 231 Siegfried by main force slew this dragon, or rather dragonized Smith's brother.

2. To keep guard over or watch as a dragon.

1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters*, viii. Clare to dragonize... 1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* II. x. 155 His few household goods were borne in a cart through the sea-gate dragonized by Bykes.

Dragonnade (dragōnād'), sb. Also drago-

nade, dragoonade. [a. f. *dragoonade* (18th c.), f. *dragoon* DRAGON: see -ADE.] In pl. a series of persecutions directed by Louis XIV against French Protestants, in which dragoons were quartered upon the persecuted. Hence, any persecution carried on with the help of troops. (Rare in sing.)

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1686 (T.). It was supported by the authority of a great king, and the terror of ill usage, and a dragoonade in conclusion. 1782 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis* XI. III. 25 Notwithstanding the favourable accounts given... of these Religionists, it was in agitation to renew the Dragoonades. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 403 France was to go her way through Bartholomew massacres and the dragoonades to a polished Louis the Magnificent. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xlv. 22 The dragoonades of Claverhouse. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots* Fr. II. i. (1881) 291 To avoid the horrors of the dragoonade.

Dragonna'de, v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To subject to a dragoonade; to dragoon.

1873 SMILES *Huguenots* Fr. II. i. (1881) 289 The Huguenots... refused to be converted by the priests; and then Louis XIV determined to dragoonade them.

Dragon-root.

1. The root of dragonwort or dragons. *Obs.*
1611 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. ii. These are very gentle [purgers], alyppus, dragon root, centaury, ditany.

2. In U. S. applied to the tuberous roots of various species of *Arisema*; also to the plants themselves.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Arisema*, The Dragon-root, or Indian turnip of America, is the tuber of *A. atrorubens*, which furnishes a kind of starch. *Ibid.* 427 *Dragon Root*, *Arisema atrorubens*; also... *Arisema Dracontium*. 1889 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v., Dragon-root... of which the acid tuber is applied to various uses in domestic medicine.

† **Dragons.** *Obs.* Forms: (1) *draconze*, *dracence*, *dracense*; (2) *dragance*, *-ans*, *-auns*, *-ence*, *-onys*, 5-6 *dragance*, 5-7 *dragonce*, 6-8 *dragons*. [In late ME. *dragance*, a. OF. *dragance*, var. of *dragone* (in med.L. *dragancia*, *-ontia*):—L. *dracontia*, for *dracontium*, a. Gr. *δρακόντιον*, f. *δράκων*, *δρακον*- DRAGON. The Lat. word had already given late OE. *dracense*, *dracense*.] A popular name of the ARUM DRACUNCULUS.

1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 12 Herba dracontea pæt ys dracence. *Ibid.* II. 350 Wyrc þonne drenc font water, rudan, Saluan, cassuc, draconzan. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 130/1 *Dragance*, herbe (dragans, P.), *dragancia*. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 48/1 *Dragance*... gall. et angl. *dragance*. 1450 *Bk. Hawking in Rel. Aut.* I. 301 Take the jus of dragance. 1475 *Voc. in Wr.* Wicliffe 787/3 *Hec dragancia*, a dragans. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cviija, Take juce of dragonsys. 1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* (1541) 11 b, Thynges good for the Lyver: Wormewode... Dragons. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 202 Biting of a Dogge or Adder, drinke Dragons, Rue and Betony. 1607 *TORSELL Serpents* (1658) 804 The juce of dragons, expressed out of the leaves, fruit, or root. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* III. xv. (1760) 170 Take Dragons, Rosemary, Wormwood, Sage.

Dragon's blood.

A bright red gum or resin, an exudation upon the fruit of a palm, *Calamus Draco*. Formerly applied also to the inspissated juice of the dragon-tree, *Draena Draco*, and to exudations from *Pterocarpus Draco*, *Croton Draco*, and other plants.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 331 That substance which the Apothecaries call *Sanguis Draconis*, (that is), Dragons blood, otherwise called *Cinnabaris*. 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* 37 When you have laid on your former Red, take Dragons Blood and pulverize it... a small Portion will extremely heighten your Colour. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 97 Dragon's Blood is the Weeping of a Tree which bears a Fruit not unlike a Cherry. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 282. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Mar. 6/1 The deep red varnish of Cremona is pure dragon's blood.

attrib. 1704 *Land. Gra. Mo.* 4050/4 The following Goods. viz., Jumbie Canes... Dragon's-Blood Canes. 1870 *Daily News* 6 June, The scarlet foliage of the South American dragon's-blood tree. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Dragon's-blood-plant, *Calamus Draco*. Dragon's-blood-tree, *Draena Draco*.

Dragon's head. [See DRAGON 8 b.]

1. *Astron.* The ascending node of the moon's orbit with the ecliptic (marked Ω).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. ii, Dyane... Entred the Crab, her propde mancyon, Than ryght amyddes of the Dragons hed. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* xlv. (ed. 7) 504 Subtract the place of the Dragons head from the place of the Moone. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict. Astron.* 83 The place of the Dragon's Head is considered of great efficacy.

b. *Her.* The name of the tincture tenné or tawny in blazoning by the heavenly bodies.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dragons head*... is... the Tenne, or Tawny Colour in the Escutcheons of Sovereign Princes. 1766 FORNY *Heraldry Gloss.*, *Dragon's-head*: Part of a celestial constellation, assigned by English Herald to express the Color Tenné in blazoning the Arms of Sovereigns.

2. Herb. (See quotes.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Dracocephalon*, Dragon's Head, in botany, the name of a genus of plants. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Dragon's-head*, name for *Dracocephalum*.

Dragon's tail. [See DRAGON 8 b.]

1. *Astron.* The descending node of the moon's orbit with the ecliptic (marked γ).

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* I. ii. 140 My father compounded with my mother under the Dragons taile, and my Natiuiti was vnder *Vrsa Maior*. 1766-7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* 420. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict. Astron.*

b. *Her.* The name of the tincture murrey or sanguine, in blazoning by the heavenly bodies.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dragons-tail*... signifies the Murrey Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes. 1766 FORNY *Heraldry Gloss.*

2. Palmistry. The discriminal line.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Restrict Line* (in Chiromancy)... is otherwise called the *Discriminal line*, and also the *Dragons tail*. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. s.v. *Chiromancy*, The dragon's tail, or discriminal line, between the hand and arm.

Dragonian, -tine, bad ff. DRACONTIAN, -INE.

Dragon-tree. The monocotyledonous tree

Draena Draco (N. O. *Liliaceæ*). 1611 COTGER, *Sang de dragon*... not... the blood of a Dragon... but the Gumme of the Dragon tree opened or bruised in the dog-daies. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1531. 1718 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 194 The Dragon Tree... appears to be a kind of Date Tree. 1854 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 63 note, Toothpicks steeped in the juice of the dragon-tree... for keeping the gums in a healthy state.

† Dragonwort. *Obs.*

1. The plant *Dracunculus vulgaris*; = DRAGONS. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Dracunculium*... Dragonwort, or dragons. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. vi. 322 It is thought... that those which carry about them the leaues or rootes of great Dragonwurttes, cannot be hurt nor stong of Vipers and Serpentes. 1607 *TORSELL Serpents* (1658) 594 A certain experimental unguent... made of... the roots of dragonwort.

2. *Small d.*: the common Arum or Wake-robin. 1674 BLAGAVE *Suppl. to Culpepper's Eng. Physic*. 54 *Aron maculatum*; in English, small Dragon-wort, and speckled Aron.

3. The Snakeweed, *Polygonum Bistorta*. rare. 1656 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic*. 35 *Bistort*... is called Snake-weed... *Dragonwort*.

Dragoon (drāg'ūn), sb. [ad. mod.F. *dragon* DRAGON, also in sense 2.]

1. A kind of carbine or musket. So called from its 'breathing fire' like the fabulous dragon. *Obs.*

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* IV. v. 138 A lieutenant of the late invented Dragoons (being not above sixteen inch Barrell, and full Musquet bore). *Ibid.* v. ii. 167 If the Regiment be but Dragoons, then a Spanish Morian, and no other Armor, a light Guelding, a good sword, and a faire Dragoon. 1637 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 142 To my Lord Strange one case of pistols and a dragoon. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* II. II. App. 137 The arms of a harquebusier, or dragoon... are a good harquebuss or dragoon, fitted with an iron work, to be carried in a belt [etc.].

† b. See quot., and cf. FIRE-DRAKE 3. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 32 Pots of wild fire or dragoons.

2. A species of cavalry soldier. The name was originally applied to mounted infantry armed with the firearm (sense 1). These gradually developed into horse soldiers, and the term is now merely a name for certain regiments of cavalry which historically represent the ancient dragoons, and retain some distinctive features of dress, etc.

In France, the edict of Louis XIV, 25 July 1665, ranked dragoons among infantry, and this was their status until 1784.

In Montecuculi's time, a 1688, they still ordinarily fought on foot, though sometimes firing from horseback; when Simes wrote, 1768, they mostly fought on horseback, though still occasionally on foot. The French *régiment* of 1 Jan. 1791, confirmed by the *décret* of 21 Feb. 1793, classed them among horse soldiers, after the cavalry proper. In the British Army, the Cavalry are now (1896) divided into Life Guards, Horse Guards, Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, Hussars, and Lancers. Earlier classifications made the Hussars and Lancers subdivisions of the Dragoons. (See quot. 1836.) In the U.S. army the term is not used.

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. i. 83 To these Low Countries haue produced another sort of Horse-men... and they call them Dragoons which I know not whether I may returne them Foot-Horsemen, or Horse-Footmen. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 283 The General following with the rest of his Horse and Dragoons. 1683 *EVELYN Diary* 5 Dec., The King had now augmented his guards with a new sort of dragoons, who carried also grenados. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1743) V. 1274 Armed soldiers, called by that name of dragoons, or, as we according to the French pronunciation call them, dragoons. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 286 They... lost most of their horses... and... turning dragoons, they lined the hedges. 1768 Simes *Mil. Medley*, *Dragoon*, is a musqueteer, mounted on horseback, sometimes fighting on foot, but mostly on horseback, as occasion requires. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 388 In the British Army [Cavalry] consists of the two regiments of Life Guards, the royal regiment of Horse Guards, seven regiments of Dragoon Guards, and seventeen regiments of Light Dragoons, of which the 7th, 8th, 10th, and 15th are Hussars, and the 9th, 12th, 16th, and 17th are called Lancers. [There are now (1896) 3 Regiments called Dragoons, 13 of Hussars, and 5 of Lancers.] 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 204 The dragoon... has since become a mere horse soldier. But in the seventeenth century he was accurately described by Montecuculi as a foot soldier, who used a horse only in order to arrive with more speed at the place where military service was to be performed. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. x. 469 Riding to the field, but fighting on foot, they were *dragoons* in the earlier sense of the word.

b. As the type of a rough and fierce fellow.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 533 ¶ 2 What Treatment you would think then due to such Dragoons. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 27 These founders of the House of Lords were greedy and ferocious dragoons, sons of greedy and ferocious pirates.

† c. In the following, taken by Todd, etc., as = DRAGONNADE.

a 1691 Bp. T. BARLOW *Rem.* 265 (T.) To bring men to the Catholick faith (as they pretend) by dragoons, and imprisonments.

3. A variety of pigeon, being a cross between a horseman and a tumbler.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pigeons*, From the Tumbler and the Horseman, Dragoons. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 60 When the power has laid her egg, it must be shifted under a dragoon. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* (1861) II. 64 His pigeon-cote... is no longer stocked with carriers, dragoons, horsemen [etc.].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1688 *EVELYN Diary* 23 Mar., The dragoon missionaries, Popish officers and priests, fell upon them [French Protestants], murdered and put them to death. 1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 487 The duke of Grafton... was shot at by a dragoon soldier. 1692 *Ibid.* II. 402 Rigorous proceedings against the dragoon-converts. 1745 *Gentil. Mag.* XVII. 416 A regiment of dragoon guards of 10 companies. 1808 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 257 A Light Dragoon horse, mounted and accoutred complete, carries 2 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredd. Gl.* II. xi. (1865) I. 118 [A] rugged dragoon-major of a woman.

Dragoon, v. [f. prec. sb.; or ad. F. *dragonner* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To set dragoons upon, to force or drive by the agency of dragoons; to persecute or oppress, as in the DRAGONNADES.

1669 in Somers *Tracts* (1795) II. 351 The Art of Dragoon-ing Men into Religion... the Contrivance of Lewis XIV. 1692 *Pretences Fr. Invas.* 12 To Dragoon all Men into the Kings Religion. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 566 His brother of France... was dragooning his Protestant subjects out of his kingdom. 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 1/1 The necessity for dragooning the Irish or for abolishing trial by jury.

2. To force (into a course, etc.) by rigorous and harassing measures.

1689 *Prior Ep. F. Shephard* 136 Deny to have your free-born 'loe Dragoon'd into a Wooden Shoe. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 112 He dragoon'd men into wisdom. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xvi. (1889) 152 He wasn't to be dragoon'd into doing or not doing anything.

3. To exact free quarters from.

1753 EDWARDS in Mrs. Barbauld *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) III. 52 Nor ought I... to be... a vagrant without any fixed habitation or to dragoon my friends throughout the year.

Hence **Dragooned ppl. a.**, **Dragooning vbl. sb.** and **ppl. a.**; also (*nonce-words*) **Dragoonable a.**, capable of being dragoon'd; **Dragoonage**, the action of dragoon-ing.

1691 *New Discov. Old Intrigue* III. 45 Domestick Heroes, whose Dragoon-ing Hands Seek out no Foreign Wars, while they can plunder Friends. *Ibid.* VII. 3 Dragoon-ing's ceas'd. 1717 De Foe *Mem. Ch. Scot.* III. 78 All the French Dragoon-ing, the Popish Burnings, the Heathen Torturings that we read of... a 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 67 The next evil to that of being dragoon'd is that of living dragoonable. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 426 That inextinguishable hatred which glowed in the bosom of the persecuted, dragoon'd, expatriated Calvinist of Languedoc. 1859 *Atthe-mum* 24 Dec. 883/3 Isaac Minet was... a witness of the 'dragoon-ing' persecution. 1894 *Speaker* 26 May 584/1 Ecclesiastic and squirearchic almsgiving and dragoonage.

Dragoonade: see DRAGONNADE.

Dragoon-bird. A Brazilian bird (*Cephalopterus ornatus*), having a large, umbrella-like crest of feathers above the bill; also called *umbrella-bird*. 1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Dragooner.** *Obs.* Also 7 *dragonier*, *-goner*, *-goneer*, *-gooneer*. [f. DRAGOON sb. 1, or immediately from French. Cf. Ger. *dragoner*, in 17th c. also *tragoner*, *draguner*.

In German, the word was already in regular use in the Thirty Years War, and in 1617 was ridiculed as a 'fremdwort' or foreign word (Kluge). This, with the variant 17th c. English forms, and the fact that it was not a natural Eng. formation from *dragoon*, imply for the original a F. *dragonnier* 'soldier armed with a dragoon or harquebus', although this is not recorded in the dictionaries. (OF. had *dragonier* in the sense 'standard-bearer', = med.L. *draconarius*.)

1. = DRAGOON sb. 2.

1639 *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 27 The dragooners are commanded by one Colonel Stafford. 1644 *Decl. Lords & Com., For Rats.* Forces 22 Dec. 7 That the Dragooners be put into Companies, And that one hundred and twelve be allotted to a Company. c. 1644 TWYNE in *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 68 The kynge's horsemen or troopers and dragooners. 1643 *Sober Sadnes* 35 They had a power could reach him; and this was the power of the Dragooners. 1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 2 The Emperick-Divines of the Assembly, those Spirituall Dragooners, thumbe it accordingly. 1672 T. VENN *Mil. & Mar. Discip.* III. 7 Five several kinds of men at Arms for the Horse Service, Lancers, Cuirassiers, Harquebuziers, Carabiniers, Dragooners. 1705 S. WHATELY in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Col. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 168 To raise the Dragooners and 5th men.

2. A horse ridden by a dragoon.

1644 *Ord. & Decl. Lords & Com.* 29 Nov. 11 Horses for service in the Field, Dragooners and Draught-Horses.

3. [f. DRAGOON v.] One who dragoons or takes part in a dragonnade; a rigid persecutor.

1688 *Reasons for Establ. Standing Army*, in 5th *Coll. Papers Funct. Affairs* 14 The Dragooners have made more Converts than all the Bishops and Clergy of France. 1826 *Praed Poems* (1865) I. 263 Who for long years had been a great dragoon.

Drag-rope (-rōp). A rope by which anything is dragged; *spec.* that used in dragging a piece of ordnance.

1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 345 Harness for horses, besides mens harness, drag-ropes, &c. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 46 The sailors manned the drag-ropes of the heavy guns.

attrib. 1823 *STOCQUELER Milit. Encycl., Drag-rope Men*, the men attached to light or heavy pieces of ordnance, for the purpose of expediting movements in action.

Dragman (dræ'gzman). [f. drag v.]

1. The driver of a drag or coach.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 284 He slanged the dragsman, which means that he sneaked away from the coach, without even apologizing for his want of means of paying. 1840 *THACKERAY Shabby Genteel Story* i, He had .. a nod for the shooter or guard, and a bow for the dragsman. 1895 *New Bk. Sports* 166 Men do not drive nowadays with the skill which used to characterize the gentleman dragsman.

2. *Rogues' cant.* A robber of vehicles, a dragger. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Dragsman*, a thief who follows the game of dragging. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1862) II. 332 'Dragsmen', i.e. those persons who steal goods or luggage from carts and coaches.

3. One employed to drag a river-bed, etc.

1896 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 6/5 When every inch of the dark river bed .. has been raked .. the dragsmen .. move round on to the towing path and begin again.

Drag-staff (-staf). A trailing pole hinged to the rear of a vehicle to check its backward movement when it stops in a steep ascent.

1799 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 299 The Coach wanting a Dragstaff, it ran back, in spite of all the Coachman's Skill. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss. 6. 1806 Miss MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) I. 53 The horses ran back on a very steep hill, and nothing but the drag-staff could have saved our lives.

Drahen, Draht, *obs.* forms of DRAW v., DRAUGHT.

Drairdour, var. of DREADOUR, *Obs.*

Draiff, *obs.* Sc. f. *drove*, pa. t. of DRIVE v.

Draigle, Sc. form of DRAGGLE.

Draht (e): see DRETCH v.

Dralk, Sc. var. of DRAKE; *obs.* f. DRAWK.

† **Drail**, v. *Obs.* Also drayl(e). [app. an altered form of TRAIL, influenced by draw, drag, draggle.]

1. *trans.* To drag or trail along.

1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1880) 21 First would I sterue myselfe .. Or these rude chuffs should drayle me through their tayles. c. 1644 TWYNE in *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 82 The pike men drayled their pikes on the ground. 1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* To Rdr., He returned .. drailing his sheephook behinde him.

2. *intr.* To trail, drangle, move laggingly.

1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus' Ann.*, *Germanie* i. 259 Neither going too hastily before the horsemen, nor drailing after. a. 1716 *South Sermon*. (1737) VI. xii. (R.), Unless we have also a continual care to keep it from drailing in the dirt.

Drail (drāl), sb. [f. prec. vb.]

1. A fish-hook and line weighted with lead to enable it to be dragged at a depth in the water; also, the weighted hook, and the weight, which is a conical piece of lead placed round the shank of the hook. (U. S.)

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 38 These Macrills

are taken with drails, which is a long small line, with a lead and hooke at the end of it. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Jigs and drails for the capture of cod, weakfish, Spanish mackerel, bass, bluefish, and dolphin. 1894 *Youth's Companion* (U. S.) 22 Nov. 562/4 To whirl the lines .. armed with weighted hooks called 'drails'.

† 2. A long, trailing head-dress. *Obs. rare.*

1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 26 It is no marvell they wear drails on the hinder part of their heads.

3. Part of a plough: see quot. *local*.

1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills in Archæol. Rev. Mar.* (1888), *Drail*, the iron bow of a plough from which the traces draw, and which has teeth to set the furrow wider or narrower. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 161 The drail, by which they are now commonly attached, being at a.

Drain (drēn), v. Also 6-7 *drean*(e), *drayne*, *drano*, 7-8 *drein*, *dreyn*, (*dreign*). [OE. *drēhnan* (*drēhnan*, *drēhnan*), prob. for **drēgnan*, f. root *drēg*:-OEt. **draug*-dry.]

It is remarkable that, after the OE. period, no example of this word is known to occur for 500 years, till the 16th c. (Richardson's quot. of *dreine* from Lydgate, erroneously referred here, belongs to *dereine*, DERAIGN). The historical spelling is *drean*, pronounced in some dialects (drēn), in others (drin). *Dreyn*, *dreign*, *drain*, *draue*, are non-etymological representations of (drēn), on the analogy of *reim*, *reign*, *rain*, *crane*: cf. *Jeau*, *Jane*.]

1. +1. *trans.* To strain (liquid) through any porous medium. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxiii. 24 Ge drehnegeað [v.r. drehneð; *Halton G. dreneð*] þone gætt aweg. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 72 Wyll swide well on buteran; dreahna ut þurh wyllene clað. c. 1500 *Spir. Remedies* in *Halliw. Nuzg. Poet.* 67 Drayne it and drinke it with confescione. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 95 Drean away what is left of the vinegar. 1636 *BACON Sylva* § 2 Salt-water drayned through twenty vessels. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III. 605 Old Proteus from the Sea, Drained through a Limbeck to his Native forme.

2. To draw off or away (a liquid) gradually, or in small quantities, by means of a conduit or the like; to carry off or away by means of a drain.

1598 *LELAND Itin.* I. 99 A Causey of Stone with divers Bridges over it to dreane the low Medow Waters. into Aire Ryver. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. iv. 276 A handkercheefe .. did dreynie The purple sappe from her sweet Brothers body. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* (1640) 2 The streams of milk and hony .. are now drained drie. 1671 *tr. Frejus Voy. Mauritania* 39 It is impossible to passe it, untill the waters .. are all dreined away. 1706 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 28 A Puddle of Water, which I gave Directions to dreine it. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 621 Small trenches are cut through the field to drain off the rain. 1879 *HARLAN Eyesight* ii. 29 The ordinary flow of tears is thus drained into the nostril.

† b. To let fall in drops strained out. *Obs. rare.*

1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 142 To dreine Upon his face an Ocean of salt teares.

3. *transf. and fig.* To carry off, withdraw, take away as by a drain.

1645-8 *tr. Camden's Hist. Elis.* an. 1596 (R.), He .. permitted those of Rome to exhaust and drein the wealth of England. 1673 *MILTON True Relig. Wks.* (1851) 412 The Pope .. was wont to dreign away greatest part of the wealth of this .. Land. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. iv. 433 To expend as much as it could possibly drain from its subjects.

4. To drink (a liquid) off or to the last drops.

1604 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. iv. 10 He dreines his draughts of Renish downe. a. 1700 *DRYDEN Ovid's Met.* xv. (R.), Who .. the sweet essence of amomum drains. 1823 *BYRON Island* i. vi. [The] drain'd draught with an applauding cheer. 1890 *KINGSLEY Alt. Locke* i, He drained the remaining drops of the three-pennyworth of cream.

5. *intr.* Of liquid: To percolate or trickle through; to flow gradually off or away.

1591 *GOLDING De Moray* xiv. 207 Let the bloud dreynie out, the mowing waxe weake, the seances faile. 1608 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* (1868) 80 They .. fill with fresh water; but I believe it dreaneth thither from the higher land. 1673 *RAY Wiltshire's Journ. Spain* 478 The Juice dreins down through the course sugar at the bottom. 1795 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s.v. Mail*, Let the Water drein well and equally from the Corn. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 3 The vast volume of water sent down from above drains away seawards.

II. 6. *trans.* To withdraw the water or moisture from (anything) gradually by straining, suction, formation of conduits, etc.; to leave (anything) dry by withdrawal of moisture.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 88 Bodies dreined from the dregges of all corruption. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. iii. 18 Ile dreynie him drie as Hay. 1655 *MRO. WORCESTER Cent. Inv.* § 100 Drein all sorts of Mines, and furnish Cities with water. a. 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* (1690) 66 Dutch Engineers may drain their Bogs. 1870 *LUBBOCK Orig. Civilis.* vii. (1875) 315 In the valleys drained by the Sacramento and the San Joaquin. 1890 *ASNEY Photography* (ed. 6) 128 The emulsion may be drained .. by placing it on a hair sieve. 1896 *Law Times* C. 488/1 A pipe or sewer which also drained another house.

7. To empty by drinking; to drink dry.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* II. 53 Two Kids .. drein two bagging Udders every day. 1714 *POPE Wife of Bath* 214, I drain'd the spicy nut-brown bowl. 1800 *KEATS Lamia* i. 209 Where God Bacchus drains his cups divine. 1855 *DICKENS Dorrit* I. xxiii, They had drained the cup of life to the dregs.

8. *transf. and fig.* To deprive (a person or thing) of possessions, properties, resources, strength, etc., by their gradual withdrawal; to exhaust.

1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 293 How the King of Fez had drained their Country. 1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* III. i, You have .. drained all the French plays and romances. 1764-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 243 These experiences .. drained him so much, that

he again quitted Rome. 1784 *COWPER Task* III. 784 Drained to the last poor item of his wealth, He sighs. 1844 *EMERSON Lect. Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 295 The cities drain the country of the best part of its population. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist. iv.* § 4. 189 The treasury .. was drained by his Norman wars.

9. *intr.* To become rid of moisture by its gradual percolation or flowing away.

1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 217 Having laid them [pots] side-long to drain. 1796 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* xviii. 288 Lay them on a coarse cloth to drain. 1864 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. l. 43 This land won't drain. 1892 W. K. BURTON *Mod. Photogr.* (ed. 10) 142 The prints, as they are taken from the washing water, are allowed to drain.

Hence **Drained** (drēnd), *ppl. a.*

1611 *COTGR., Escoult*, drained. 1655 in *Hartlib Legacy* 270 Trees .. planted in the drained Fens .. by Dutchem. 1795 *POPE Odys.* xviii. 180 He .. the drained goblet to the chief restores. 1855 *TENNYSON Maud* i. l. 20 A scheme that had left us flaccid and drain'd. a. 1881 *ROSSETTI Spring*, Where the drained flood-lands flaunt their marigold.

Drain (drēn), sb. Forms: see prec. [f. *DRAIN* v.]

1. A channel by which liquid is drained or gradually carried off; *esp.* an artificial conduit or channel for carrying off water, sewage, etc.

In the Fen districts, including wide canal-like navigable channels. (See *Penny Cycl.* s.v. *Bedford Level*.) Elsewhere, applied chiefly to covered sewage drains or field drains.

1552 *HULOET, Drayne, sulcus.* 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Descr. Brit.* xv. (R.), Here also it receiveth the Baston dreane, Longtoft dreane, Deeping dreane, and thence goeth by Wickham into the sea. 1830 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Vn Rayon* .. a drane to drawe the water out of a field. 1601 *PERRY Diary* 25 Sept., A stop at Charing Crosse, by reason of digging of a drayne there to clear the streets. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 344 Through these Fens run great Cuts or Dreynes, in which are a great many Fish. 1739 *tr. La Pluche's Nature Display'd* III. 9 Gentlemen convert their Marshes into good fruitful Meadows by contriving large Fosses and Drains to carry off the Water. 1862-1 *FLO. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* II. 23 Another great evil in house construction is carrying drains underneath the house. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct. 2/4 Several drains .. will be fishable to-morrow. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 2/3 You are sometimes asked in Yorkshire to go for a picnic on the drain .. you discover that 'drain' is merely the local name for canal.

fig. 1683 *BURNET tr. More's Utopia* (1684) 165 Such a leud and vicious sort of People, that seem to have run together, as to the Drain of Humane Nature.

† b. A teat. *Obs. rare.*

1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle* (1627) 260 Euery pigge will but sucke his drene or teate.

c. Applied to a natural water-course which drains a tract of country.

1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Meleager & Atal.* 93 A valley stood below: the common drain Of Waters from above, and falling rain. 1770 *G. WASHINGTON Writ.* (1889) II. 311 The little runs and drains, that come through the hills. 1876 *V. L. CAMERON Across Africa* (1885) 511 The main drain of the country is the Wale nullah.

d. *Surgery.* A tubular instrument used to draw off the discharge from a wound or abscess.

1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 106 When the case is chronic setons or some other protracted drain should never be neglected. 1880 *MACCORMAC Antisept. Surg.* 18 There was immediate union of the flaps of the wounds save where the drains emerged.

2. The act of draining or drawing off, drainage; now only *fig.* constant or gradual outlet, withdrawal, or expenditure.

1721 *PERRY Daggenh. Breach* 10 Sluices or Trunks .. made for the drein of the Levels. 1732 *SWIFT Propos. Paying Nation. Debts* Wks. 1761 III. 213 Remittances to pay absentees .. and many other drains of money. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 392 Owing .. to the great drains of people sent to America. 1829 *T. MOORE Mem.* (1854) VI. 65 A sad drain upon my time. 1844-57 *G. BIRD Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 308 The excess of phosphates indicates the 'drain' on the nervous energies. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 307 Which caused no drain on the revenue of the state.

3. That which is drained or drawn off; a small remaining quantity of liquid. *b. slang.* A drink.

1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Bos. Ginstops* (D.), Two old men who came in 'just to have a drain'. 1852 — *Bleak Ho.* ix, He stood drains round. 1868 C. H. ROSS *Bk. Cats.* A .. jug .. with a drain of milk in the bottom of it.

4. *pl.* Dregs from which liquid has been drained. *b. dial.* Brewers' grains from the mash-tub.

1800 *KEATS To Nightingale* 3, I had .. emptied some dull opiate to the drains. a. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Drains*, grains from the mash-tub, through which the wort has been drained off.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *drain-digger*, *-pipe*, *-tax*, *-tile*, etc.; *drain-cock*, a cock for draining the water out of a boiler, etc.; *drain-exhauster*, a machine for pumping up the water from deep drains; *drain-grenade*: see *GRENADE*; *drain-plough*, a plough for cutting field-drains, a draining-plough; *drain-trap*, a trap on a drain to prevent the escape of sewer-gas; *drain-well*: see *quot.*

1895 *FARKES Health* 95 The escape of 'drain air' into the house. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 6/5 The 'drain cocks' blew out and the boilers emptied themselves into the vessel's bilges. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 97 The steam-driven pump—quite a different affair from the Fen 'drain-exhauster. 1857 *Chambers' Informant* I. 494/1 The substitution of water-closets and 'drain-pipes' for privies and cess-pools. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 921/2 The rage for painting on drain-pipe. 1855 J. C. MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* I. 706 The 'drain plough' was first introduced into Scotland by Mr. McEwan. 1790 *Lond. Gas* No.

1869/3 A[n] Estate lying in Deeping Level.. subject to Drain Taxes. 1868 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. **Drain-traps*, contrivances for preventing the escape of foul air from drains. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Drain-well*, a pit sunk through an impervious stratum of earth to reach a pervious stratum and form a means of drainage for surface water.

Drain, obs. pa. pple. of DRAW v.

Drainable, a. Capable of being drained.

1611 COTGR., *Escutable*, drainable. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 48 Some great Bog or Quagmire lying so flat as is not Draynable.

Drainage (drā'nedz). [f. DRAIN v. + -AGE.]

1. The action or work of draining.

1652 in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 91 The works.. within the digge and draynage of the Levell of Hatfield Chase. 1834 [see 3]. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 152 Drainage by the old method of windmills, imported from Holland. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Drainage*, surgical, the use of a Drainage tube, or of strands of horse-hair, silk, or other material.. in a wound or suppurating cavity for the purpose of removing the fluids therein contained.

fig. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xvi. 189 This constant drainage of the purse. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 905/2 That drainage by Rome of the very heart-blood of his fatherland.

2. A system of drains, artificial or natural.

1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 19 Such a line divides the western drainage of the country from its eastern drainage.

b. Porous matter, broken fragments, etc., used to drain a flower-pot. (Cf. DRAINING 3.)

1892 *Garden*. 27 Aug. 191 Pots.. filled about three parts of their depth with clean drainage.

3. That which is drained off by a system of drains; sewage.

1834 in *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 314/2 Their ideas of.. drainage never extended to more than taking away the surface drainage. 1857 *Chambers' Informal. for People* I. 495 The drainage.. rises through a false perforated bottom covered with peat-charcoal. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 555 Lake Titicaca.. receives the drainage of the great inland basin of the Andes.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *drainage-area*, *-district*, *-shaft*, *-system*, *-tent*; *drainage-soaked* adj.; *drainage-anchor*, *-tube*: see QUOTE. 1883.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 69 Pumps.. for carrying off the drainage water. 1847 *Act* 10 & 11 Vict. c. 34 § 23 Separate drainage districts. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 610 The main shaft in which the pumps.. are fixed.. is sometimes called the water shaft, and the drainage shaft. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* (1894) 549 The drainage-area of Maggiore, Lugano, and Como. 1881 MOORE & MASTERS *Epit. Gard.* 143 Keeping the.. soil from mixing with the drainage crocks. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Drainage anchor*.. an india-rubber filament with laterally projecting arms.. introduced within a cannula into the cavity of an abscess. *Ibid.*, *Drainage tube*, a small.. india rubber or coiled wire or other tube, with lateral perforations.. passed through a cannula into the.. cavity to be drained. 1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 6 The damp, drainage-soaked soil is sick with the teeming life of a hundred years.

Drainer ((drā'naɪ). [f. as prec. + -ER.]

1. One who drains; esp. one whose business is to construct field-drains.

1611 COTGR., *Espuiseur*, a drayner; exhaustor, emptier of moisture. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Bedfordsh.* 115 The Drayners of the fens have.. secured the County against his power for the future. 1667 DUCHESSE *Newcastle Life Dk. of N. IV.* (1886) 224 It is a part of prudence in a common-wealth or kingdom to encourage drainers. 1717 S. SEWALL *Diary* 23 Aug. (1882) III. 136 Gave the workmen 2s., Drainers 6d. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* vi. xv. (1862) 576 As the drainer cuts his drain in the greenward of the meadows. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* ix. 1277 This drainer to the dregs O' the draught of conversation.

fig. 1637 WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton*. (1672) 105, I must note the Pope's Legats and Dreyners. 1854 BYRON *Yuan* xv. iv. The drainer of oblivion, even the sot.

2. That which drains; a drain; a vessel in which moist substances are put to drain.

1598 FLORIO, *Gocciolatoio*, a gutter or drainer in a house. 1668 SIR W. DUGDALE *Hist. Embank. & Drain.* (1772) 164 An old gote and drainer called Symond's gote. 1696 EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* ii. 99 The gall-bladder in the hollow part of the liver, is the drainer for choler. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 319 He makes his Theatre to have had Drainers for Water, and a Roof. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 208 While the curd is pressing in the drainer, it ought to be set before a good fire. 1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 229 The white salt in the drainer may be washed with water.

Draining, vbl. sb. [f. DRAIN v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb DRAIN in various senses; drainage.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Derivatio*.. a turning; a draining. 1599 MINSHU *Sp. Dict.*, *Esquazo*, the draining or drawing of water from a boggy or marshy ground. 1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. ix. 209 The draining of the great Level in Northamptonshire. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* go The Inside of the Nose remained perfectly clear, and free, nor was there any running or draining from thence. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* I. 225/2 The subsoil is.. not wet for want of outlet or draining. 1849 CODDEN *Speeches* 73 This inordinate draining upon the prosperity of the country.

2. That which is drained off; = DRAINAGE 3.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* I. 228/2 Liquid manure.. drainings of dunghills.

3. Something used to drain a flower-pot, etc.

1852 Beck's *Florist* 224 Plant them singly in a 60-size pot.. with plenty of drainings in the bottom.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *draining-auger*, *-brick*, *-engine*, *-machine*, *-plough*, *-pot*, *-tile*, *-well*, etc.

1609 *Drayner Conf.* (1647) Aijb, A great guid in this draying business. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening*

41 Draining Wells should be made, at convenient Distances. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 415 Another form of draining-brick for forming larger sorts of drains. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 122/2 A draining plough has been invented which.. greatly accelerates the operation of forming drains. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Draining-auger*, a horizontal auger occasionally used for boring through a bank to form a channel for water. *Ibid.*, *Draining-machine*, a form of filter or machine for expediting the separation of a liquid from the magma or mass of more solid matter which it saturates. *Ibid.*, *Draining-pot* (*Sugar-manufacture*), an inverted conical vessel in which wet sugar is placed to drain.

Drainless, a. [f. DRAIN sb. or v. + -LESS.] That cannot be drained or exhausted; inexhaustible, exhaustless.

1817 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry*, A drainless shower Of light is poetry. 1818 SHIRLEY *Rev. Islam* v. lii, Sad tears turning To mutual smiles, a drainless treasure.

Drainine (drā'zīn). Also *draisene*, *erron*.

draisene. [a. F. *draisine*, *draisienne*, Ger. *draisine*, f. name of the inventor, Baron Drais of Saverbrun near Mannheim.] The earliest form of bicycle; = DANDY-HORSE.

1818 *L'opul Mercury* 24 Apr., Experiments with *Draisienne* (a species of carriage moved by machinery without horses). 1879 *Lit. World* (U.S.) 30 Aug. 275/3 One of its [the velocipede's] rudimentary forms was the 'draisine', a cumbersome machine invented by Baron Von Drais, of Mannheim on the Rhine.. The improved draisine soon reached America. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 48; The dandy-horse, hobby or draisene, was a two-wheeled vehicle.

Drain, obs. pa. t. of DRITE.

Drake ¹ (drāk). Forms 1 *draca*, (7 *drack*), 3-

drake. [OE. *draca*: = Com. WGer. **drako*, a. L. *draco* dragon: cf. MDu., MLG., OFris. *drake*, mod. Du. *draak*, OHG. *trahho*, MHG. *trache*, Ger. *drache*; also ON. *dreki* (Sw. *drake*, Da. *drage*).] (See also FIRE-DRAKE.)

1. = DRAGON 2. Also a representation of this used as a battle-standard. Obs. or arch.

Beowulf (Th.) 5371 þa wæs.. færene fyr-draca, fæhða gemyndig. a 1000 *Martyrol* (E. E. T. S.) 90 Of þære com gan micel draca and abat þone briddan dæl þæs hæðnan folces. c 1200 ORMIN 1842 Forr þæt he sholdde fihhtenn Onnæn an drake. c 1205 LAY. 1566 þas tweie draken [c 1275 drakes]. *Ibid.* 2744 þa lette he sette up þene drake, heremærken unimake. 13.. K. *Alis.* 554 Theo lady gede to theo drake. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 259 If it were the burnard drake Of my styly he gatt a strake. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 12/14 Drake, dragon, draco. 1597 *CONSTABLE Poems* (1859) 53 The pryde of heauen became the drake of hell. 1892 STOPP. BROOKE *E. Eng. Lit.* iii. 71 Three hundred years before Beowulf met the drake.]

† b. A serpent; = DRAGON 1. Obs.

c 1200 *Panther* 16 (Bosw.) Is ðæt deor pandher, se æt-hwam freond, butan dracan anum. c 1200 *Ags. Ps.* xc[ij]. 13 (Th.) þu ofer aspide miht eadum gaganan.. and leon and dracan liste gebyzean.

† c. A monster of the waters; = DRAGON 3. Obs. c 1200 *Ags. Ps.* lxxii[ij]. 13 Swylce gebræce þæt dracan heafod deoce wætere. *Ibid.* cxlviii. 7 Herigen dracan swylce Drihten.

† d. A fiery meteor: see FIRE-DRAKE 2. Obs.

c 1205 LAY. 25594 þa com þer westene winden mid þan weolcen a berninge drake. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 96 Lo where the fire drake alofte fleeth up in thaier. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. iii. (1660) 116 Fearfull.. fiery Drakes, and Blazing bearded-light, Which frights the World.

† e. Name of a species of ordnance; a small sort of cannon. Obs. exc. Hist.

1605 J. GLANVILLE *Voy. to Cadiz* (1883) 75 Wee discharged upon them some of our Drakes or field peices loaden with small shott. 1627 *Taking of St. Esprit in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 550 Two drakes upon the half deck, being brass, of sacker bore. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 170 Mr. Bellingham having lately invented a sort of gun, called a drake, to serve in nature of field peices, and may be carried behind a man on horseback. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 266 Two ships had.. landed at Leith, six culverins and nine drakes. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. 157 Ten demiculverins, twelve drakes, two three-pounders, and some mortars.

4. An angler's name for species of *Ephemera*: the green drake is the common day-fly (*E. vulgata*). (See also *drake-fly* in DRAKE 2.)

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 66 It was only with dracks that I killed these trouts. 1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* viii. The drake.. is to be found in flags and grass too, and indeed everywhere, high and low, near the river. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 282 The drake or true cad-fly, called by many the May-fly, from the month in which it is in season. 1884 G. F. BRAITHWAITE *Salmonids of Westmorland* vi. 26 The most beautiful species of our ephemera, the green and grey drakes.

5. A beaked galley, or ship of war of the Vikings. (Cf. ON. *dreki*.)

1602 H. MARKVAT *Year in Sweden* I. 199 note, Those in which the vikings were buried in their drake. *Ibid.* 438 A viking was discovered at Hatuna, interred in his drake.

6. attrib. and Comb., as *drake-head*; *drake-shot* from sense 3.

c 1205 LAY. 18231 Pendragon an Brutise Draken hefd [c 1275 Drake-headed] an Englis. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 246 þu hæst forschalded.. þe drake heafed. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 77 A Drake Shot, otherwise a Four Pounder.

Drake ² (drāk). In 5 *drak*, 6 *Sc. drak*, (7 *draig*). [ME., first found in 13th c., corresponding to northern and central Ger. dial. *draak*, *drake*, *drache* (same sense); this is app. the second element in OHG. *antrahho*, *antrehho*, MHG. *antrehhe*,

Ger. *enterich*, 1599 *endrich*, Ger. dial. *endedrach*, *antrek*, *antrecht*, *entrach*, Sw. (from LG.) *and-drake*, the first element usually explained as *end*, *end*, *ente*, *and*, *ant*, *anut* 'duck', though the OHG. forms offer difficulties. The compound form is not known in English.

If 'drako', **drakko*, **drakko* was originally the W.Ger. name of the male of the duck, the word for 'duck' may have been prefixed to distinguish it from the similar forms of DRAKE 1. (The notion that ME. *drake* was shortened from an OE. **andrake* has no basis of fact, and the conjecture that the word contains the suffix *-ric*, *-rich*, 'chief, mighty, ruler', is absurd.)

1. The male of the duck, and of birds of the duck kind.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1241 Ne gos ne henne Ne the hende, ne the drake. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2450 *Phyllis*, Withoute lore as can a drake swerne. c 1450 HOLLAND *Homat* 210 With grene almous on hed, schir Gawane the Drak. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 46 Huntaris of drak and duik. 1639 SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earldom Sutherland* 3 Ther is.. duke, draig, widgeon, teale.. and all other kinds of wildfowl. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* (1888) 393 The common drake.. after the breeding-season is well known to lose his male plumage for a period of three months.

2. attrib. and Comb., as *drake-neck*, *†-nosed*, *adjs.*; † *drake-fly*, an artificial fly dressed with breast feathers of a drake; *drake-stone*, a flat stone thrown along the surface of water so as alternately to graze it and rebound in its course.

a 1450 *Fysshynge v. Angle* (1883) 35 The drake fye, the body of blacke wull.. wynges of the mayle of the blacke drake. 1575 *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 151 That drousy drakenosed drivel. 1828 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 907 It.. reappears at a remote part of the sentence, like what is called a drake-stone on the surface of a river. 1847-8 — *Protestantism* Wks. VIII. 130 The boyish sport sometimes called 'drake-stone': a flattish stone is thrown by a little dexterity so as to graze the surface of a river. 1884 *Lit. World* (U.S.) 481/3 Bound in drake-neck blue vellum cloth. 1889 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 5 There are few handsomer sea-fowl than the drake eider.

Drake, obs. form of DRAWK sb.

Dram (dræm), sb. 1 Also 5 *dramme*.

[phonetic spelling of earlier DRACHM, *dragm*, also in OF. *drame*. See also DRACHMA, DIRHEM.]

† 1. = DRACHM 1, the ancient Greek coin. Obs.

c 1440 HVLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. xlviii. What woman.. that hath lost a drame. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 242 A certayne coyne.. called a dramme.

2. A weight, orig. the ancient Greek DRACHMA; hence, in Apothecaries' weight, a weight of 60 grains = $\frac{1}{8}$ of an ounce; in Avoirdupois weight, of 27 $\frac{1}{8}$ grains = $\frac{1}{16}$ of an ounce; = DRACHM 2. Also the Arabic DIRHEM, used from Morocco to Persia and Abyssinia.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 130/2 *Drame*, wyghte, *drama*, *dragma*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 12 Stones of gold weighing .x. or xii. drammes. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 233 Yes good faith, eu'ry dramme of it, and I will not bate thee a scruple. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. i. 27 A Dram of Saffron, tied in a Rag. 1824 W. K. BURTON *Mod. Photogr.* (ed. 10) 17 Four ounces of sulphide of soda.. one dram of citric acid.

3. a. A fluid dram (= $\frac{1}{8}$ fluid ounce) of medicine, etc.; hence b. A small draught of cordial, stimulant, or spirituous liquor. Also fig.

c 1590 *Play of Sir Thomas More* (Shaks. Soc.) 93 Thou shalt see me take a dramme.. Shall cure the stone. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 60 Let me have A dram of poyson. 1611 — *Wint. T.* i. ii. 320. 1642 ROGERS *Nanman* 38 Surely.. hee must put more drammes and drugges to the Physicke. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 208, I have a cordial of Mr. Forget-Good's making, the which, sir, if you will take a dram of.. it may make you bonny and blithe. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy of J. Denny* Wks. 1755 III. i. 143 The dram, sir? Mr. Lintot drank up all the gin just now. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. iv, You certainly want a cordial. I must send to Lady Edgely for one of her best drams. 1752 *Scots Mag.* July (1753) 338/2 They went in, and drunk some drams. 1768-74, TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 145 Unless you keep up their spirits continually with a dram of the same [variety]. 1807 *Ann. Reg.* 80 They were like a dram given to the country which for the moment might increase its power, but which would be followed by greater languor and debility. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxi, She to her spinning-wheel and he to his long clay and his dram.

4. fig. (of 2 and 3.) = DRACHM 3.

1566 DRANT *Horace*, Sat. III. Bij, No dram he had of constancy. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Cont.* i. 77 Wrath, without any dram of mercy to allay the bitterness of the cup. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 11 Mar., Having not one dram of Learning.

5. Canada and U.S. A collection of 'cribs', forming a section of a raft of staves: see QUOT. 1892 and cf. CRIB sb. 14. (Perh. a distinct word.)

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 774/2 (Canada) The cribs floated from the far inland timber limits are collected into what are called drams.. and so many drams form a raft. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Sept. 885 A raft is made into sections, or 'drams', each.. about 200 feet long and fifty feet wide. About ten 'drams' make a raft.

6. attrib. and Comb. (in sense 3) *dram-bottle*, *-cup*, *-dish*, *-glass*, *-house*, *-pot*, *-shop*, (in sense 2) *dram-dose*, *-weight*; *dram-drinker*, one addicted to drinking drams, a tippler; *dram-drinking*, tippling.

1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 851/4 Two Silver Beakers, and two Silver 'Dram Cups. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cii, By flourishing a dice-box in one hand, she generally comes to brandish a dram-cup in the other. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6099/9 One

small *Dram Dish. 1744 BERKELEY *Sirius* § 108 Some tough *dram-drinker. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 554 An old dram drinker or an old opium eater. 1779 WILMER in *Phil. Trans.* L. XIV. 341 Her old custom of *dram-drinking. 1716 ADDISON *Drammer* III. i. I have a *dram-glass just by. 1752 *Scots Mag.* Aug. (1753) 393/2 They drank two or three drams at a *dram-house. 1691 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 197 And make themselves drunk with their *dram-pots. 1839 *Lincoln, Boston, etc. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 3/3 A detached part of these premises is a *dram-shop. 1611 FLORIO, *Dramma*, a *Dram-waight. 1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 88 Sell not one dram-weight of God's truth.

Dram, *sb.* [Short for *Drammen*.] Timber from Drammen in Norway. Also attrib.

1653 GERBIER *Counsel* 64 Yellow Fur (called Dram) being very good. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 721 You must take the finest straightest grain of your Dram deal. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 62 It is customary to allow four cuts.. when cut by the load, and two to the Berwick or dram, ditto.

Dram, *v.* [f. DRAM *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To drink drams; to tipple.

1715 [see DRAMMER below]. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* 28 Aug. Melancholy.. is not strong enough, and he grows to dram with horror. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 53 P. 5 To dram it by authority, and to get tipsy secundum artem.

2. *trans.* To give a dram or drams to; to ply with stimulants.

1770 WARTON *Newsman's Verses* (D.), Dram your poor newsman clad in rags. 1855 THACKERAY *Novelists* xxviii. (1868) II. 335 The parents.. are getting ready their daughter for sale.. praying her, and imploring her, and dramming her, and coaxing her.

Hence **Dramming** *vbl. sb.*; also **Drammer**, **Drammist**.

1715 CHRYNE *Philos. Conject. & Disc.* (L.), Habitual drinkers, drammers, and high feeders. 1755 HALES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 332 The most zealous advocates for drams, even the unhappy besotted dramists themselves. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1887 I. 74 Whether they discover'd his dramming by his breath, or by his behaviour.

† **Dram**, *a. Sc.* [Origin uncertain. Cf. Gael. *tròm*, heavy, sad, melancholy.] Sad, melancholy.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* III. 23, I pray That never dolour mak him dram. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 157 Quhat honestie or renoun is to be dram? 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 16 Pail of the face.. Deid eyit, dram lyke.

Drama (drā-mā). Also 6 *drame*, 7 *dramma*. [a. late L. *drama* drama, play (Aulus Gellius), a. Gr. *δρᾶμα* deed, action, play, esp. tragedy, n. of action from *δρᾶν* to do, act, perform. In earliest use in form *drame* as in Fr. (1707 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A composition in prose or verse, adapted to be acted upon a stage, in which a story is related by means of dialogue and action, and is represented with accompanying gesture, costume, and scenery, as in real life: a play.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) Cvi/1 Such rascolde drames promoted by Thais, Bacchus, Licoris, or yet by Thelastis. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* cxii. I cannot for the stage a drama lay, Tragic or comic. 1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Mistress* Ded., Neither are Drama's of this nature so despicable. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Intro. The Scripture also affords us a divine pastoral drama in the Song of Solomon. 1670 LASSALLS *Voy. Italy* I. (1698) 140 (Stanf.) The several Opera's or Musical Dramata are acted and sung. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* I. 24 Their Tragic Dramas.. being usually accompanied by Instruments. 1854 HALLAM *Lit. Ess.* F. *European Drama* 2 The Orfeo of Politian.. the earliest represented drama, not of a religious nature, in a modern language.

2. With *the*: The dramatic branch of literature; the dramatic art.

1661 Middleton's *Mayor of Queenborough* Pref. Wks. (Bullen) II. 3 His drollery yields to none the English drama did ever produce. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 13 P. 5 The received Rules of the Drama. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* xvi. Wks. 1757 VI. 219 (Stanf.) The Drama, which makes so great and so lucrative a part of Poetry. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* viii. 284 The true philosophy of the drama as an imaginative imitation of life. 1861 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* I. 46 The lover of the Elizabethan drama.

3. A series of actions or course of events having a unity like that of a drama, and leading to a final catastrophe or consummation.

a 1714 J. SHARP *Serm.* I. xiii. (R.), It helps to adorn the great drama and contrivances of God's providence. 1775 MASON *Gray G.'s Poems* 2 That peculiar part which he acted in the varied Drama of Society. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 78 The awful drama of Providence now acting on the moral theatre of the world. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* II. 58 That great drama which was to culminate in the death of Christ.

Dramatic (drāmæ'tik), *a. (sb.)* [ad. late L. *drāmatic-us*, a. Gr. *δρᾶματικός* pertaining to drama, f. *δρᾶμα*, *δρᾶμα*- DRAMA: (cf. F. *dramatique*).]

1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the, or a, drama; dealing with or employing the forms of the drama.

1590 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* i. xv. (Arb.) 49 Foure sundry formes of Poesie Drammatick.. to wit, the Satyre, olde Comedie, new Comedie, and Tragedie. c1680 J. AUBREY in *Shaks. C. Praise* 383 He began early to make essays at Dramaticke Poetry. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 196, I have never written any dramatic piece whatsoever. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 280 The dramatic corps. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* viii. She played the part of the dramatic critic.

2. Characteristic of, or appropriate to, the drama; often connoting animated action or striking presentation, as in a play; theatrical.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* Postscr., The whole structure of that work (Iliad) is dramatick and full of action. 1778 FOOTER *Triph. Calais* III. Wks. 1799 II. 378 There seems to be a kind of dramatic justice in the change of your two situations. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.* *Tennyson* 9 That dramatic unity demanded in works of art. 1876 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* (1883) I. 176 The destruction of a great and ancient institution is an eminently dramatic thing.

B. sb. † 1. A dramatic poet; a dramatist. Obs. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 30 Hee was, of English Drammatickes, the Prince. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 164 No longer shall Dramatics be confin'd To draw true Images of all Mankind. a 1741 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 109 Put me the following lines into the tongue of our modern dramatics.

2. *pl.* Dramatic compositions or representations; the drama.

1684 W. WINSTANLEY *Eng. Worthies, Shaks.* 345-7 In all his writings hath an unvarious Style, as well in his.. Poems, as in his Drammaticks. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 265 We read epicks and dramatics, as we do satires and lampoons. 1880 C. KENNEDY *Lett.* in G. S. LAYARD *Life* x. (1892) 308 The prevailing mania for dramatics.

Dramatical, *a. (sb.)* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = DRAMATIC *a.* 1. (Now rare.)

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. (R.), Dramatical, or representative (poesy) is as it were, a visible history. a 1654 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. iv. (1821) 221 The whole dramatical series of things. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 101 P. 7 A Dramatical Performance written in a Language which they did not understand. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 591 Fletcher was the dramatical parent of Congreve.

† **B. sb. pl.** = DRAMATICS *sb.* Obs. rare.

c1826 MOIR in *Wilson's Wks.* (1855) I. 198 Then bid Bryan Procter beat To dramatics retreat.

Dramatically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

a. In a dramatic manner; from a dramatic point of view. b. With dramatic or theatrical effect.

a 1654 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 192 The outward frame of things dramatically set forth. 1750 STERNER *Tr. Shandy* II. viii. 57 This plea, tho' it might save me dramatically, will damn me biographically. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (C. D. ed.) 200 He stalked dramatically to bed.

Dramaticism (drāmæ'tisiz'm). [f. DRAMATIC *a.* + -ISM.] Dramatic character or quality.

1876 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 80 More than its dramaticism and epicism. 1890 *Athenaeum* 6 Dec. 775/2 The dramaticism frequent among Nineteenth Century writers of blank verse.

Dramaticle, *-icule*. Also errone. *-uole*. [f. L. *drama*, *dramat-* with dim. suffix.] A miniature or insignificant drama.

1792 T. TWINING *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 168 His two printed dialogues, or dramaticles. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Mar. 171/1 This admired dramaticle (if we may be allowed such a diminutive). 1851 BEDDOES' *Poems* Mem. 15 'Olympian Revels'; and other dramaticles published in the 'London Magazine' of 1823. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 252 Court-shows, dramaticules, transparencies.

Dramatism. [f. as DRAMATIST + -ISM.] Dramatization, dramatized form.

1834 *Autobiog. Dissenting Minister* 122 He could no longer amuse his flock with the dramatism of devotion.

|| **Dramatis personæ** (drāmätis pærsō'næ). Abbreviated *dram. pers.* [L.; = persons of a drama.] The characters of a drama or play; the actors in a drama. *lit.* or *fig.*

1730 FIELDING *Temple Beau* i. vi. Wks. 1882 VIII. 117 There is (to give you a short Dramatis personæ) my worthy uncle [etc.]. 1806 J. JAY *Corr. & Pub. Papers* (1893) IV. 308 Whether this distant nation is to appear among the *dramatis personæ* cannot now be known. 1821 BYRON *Diary* 13 Jan., Sketched the outline and Dram. Pers. of a.. tragedy. 1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 547/1 His *dramatis personæ* included a low attorney.

Dramatist (drāmätist). [f. Gr. *δρᾶμα*, *δρᾶμα*- DRAMA + -IST: cf. F. *dramatiste* (1787 in Hatz.-Darm.).] A writer or composer of dramas or dramatic poetry; a play-wright. (Also *fig.*)

1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 879 They.. impatiently cry out against the Dramatist, and presently condemn the Plot. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 358 To see the mighty Dramatist's last Act.. in Glory rising o'er the rest. a 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1879) I. 483 In every country the dramatists have preceded the metaphysicians.

Dramatisation (drāmätäizē'jən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of dramatizing; conversion into drama; a dramatized version.

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XIX. 482 The variegated list of his dramatizations. 1846 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 165, I really am bothered.. by this confounded dramatization of the Christmas book. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 253 A dramatisation of the origin of Justice.

Dramatize (drāmätäiz', *v.* [f. as DRAMATIST + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To convert into a drama; to put into dramatic form, adapt for representation on the stage.

1780-83 [see DRAMATIZED]. 1810 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 22 Dec. They are busy dramatizing the Lady of the Lake here and in Dublin. 1824 *Law Times* 27 Sept. 358/2 The play 'Called Back,' dramatised from the novel of that name.

b. *absol.* To write dramas.

1814 *Sortes Horatianæ* 125 Scrawl, dramatize.. do what ye will.

2. To describe or represent dramatically.

1823 ADOLPHUS in Lockhart *Scott* Aug., To exert the talent of dramatizing and.. representing in his own person the incidents he told of. 1894 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 383 The men continue to dramatize a struggle on the floor below.

3. *intr.* (for *pass.*) To admit of dramatization.

1819 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 15 June, The present set.. will not dramatize. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 235 The story would dramatize admirably.

4. *trans.* To influence by the drama. *nonce-use.*

1799 *Morn. Chron.* in *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* (1800) III. 154 Some might take their station in the theatres, and dramatize the audience into loyalty.

Hence **Dramatized** *ppl. a.*, **Dramatizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Dramatisable** *a.* (Webster, 1864); **Dramatizer**, one who dramatizes.

1780-83 W. TOOKER *Russia* (Webster 1828), A dramatized extract from the history of the Old and New Testaments. 1833 *Westm. Rev.* XVIII. 226 The dramatizer of Cooper's 'Pilot'. a 1834 LAMB *Charac. Dram. Writers*, Rowley Wks. 530 Our delicacy.. forbids the dramatising of distress. 1866 MERRIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xli. 99 The dramatized histories of the English bard. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 221 A sort of dramatizing talent.

Dramaturge (drāmätürj). [a. F. *dramaturge* (1787), ad. Gr. *δραματουργός* composer of drama, f. *δρᾶμα*, *δρᾶμα*- DRAMA + *ἐργεῖν* to work, -*εργος* working, worker.] = DRAMATURGIST.

1859 *Times* 17 Nov. 8/4 Schiller was starving on a salary of 200 dollars per annum, which he received.. for his services as 'dramaturg' or literary manager. 1870 *Athenaeum* 12 Mar. 366 M. Sardou.. that indefatigable dramaturge. 1882 SYMONDS *Animi Figura* 118 Fate is the dramaturge; necessity Allots the parts.

Dramaturgie, *a.* [f. Gr. *δραματουργία*-*ος* (see prec.) + -IC.] Pertaining to dramaturgy; dramatic, histrionic, theatrical.

1831 BEDDOES *Lett.* Jan. in *Poems* p. xcvi, So much for my dramaturgic ideas on playbills. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 158 Some form [of worship] not grown dramaturgic to us, but still awfully symbolical for us. 1893 *Mag. of Art* June 315/1 That lack of dramaturgic science.

So **Dramaturgical** *a.*

1865 F. HALL *Dada-räpa* Pref. 5 To propound.. a few dramaturgical definitions.

Dramaturgist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] A composer of a drama; a play-wright.

1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. (1845) 63 Notwithstanding.. all the vaunting of dramaturgists. 1843 — *Past & Pr.* II. ii, The World-Dramaturgist has written, *Exempt*.

Dramaturgy. [mod. ad. Gr. *δραματουργία* composition of dramas: cf. F. *dramaturgie* (17th c.), Ger. *dramaturgie*.]

1. Dramatic composition; the dramatic art.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 224 Lessing's Dramaturgy. 1805 *Ibid.* XX. 41 Lessing.. published a weekly paper, entitled the Hamburg Dramaturgy. 1895 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Mar. 419/2 The immortal Mac-Flecknoe, in which the 'Nursery' and its dramaturgy are annotated.

2. Dramatic or theatrical acting.

1837 CARLYLE *Diam. Neckl.* Misc. Ess. 1888 V. 184 Let her.. give her past Dramaturgy the fit aspect to Monseigneur and others. 1898 — *Freeth. Gt.* (1865) I. I. lii. 22 Sublime dramaturgy, which we call his Majesty's Government, costs so much.

Drammer, **Dramming**: see DRAM *v.*

Drammook (drāmō'k). *Sc.* Also 6 *drummake*, 8 *drumook*, -*uok*, 8- *drummook*, 9 *drummaoh*. [Cf. Gael. *drumag* 'foul mixture'.] 'Meal and water mixed in a raw state' (Jam.).

1563 *Reasoning betwixt Crossraguall & J. Knox* Prol. ij b, Watter & meal made i manner of a drummock. 16.. F. SEMPILL *Blythsum Bridal* in *Harp of Renfrewsh.* (1810) Pref. 63 There will be.. Powiswodie and drummock and crowdie. 1766 BURNS *Scotch Bard* vii, Scarce a bellyful o' drummock. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xvi, The lifeless, saltless, foisonless, lukewarm drummock of the fourteen false prelates. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxii, We.. made ourselves a dish of drummach.

Drane, obs. form of DRAIN, DRONE.

Drang, var. of DRONG, lane.

Drank, pa. t. of DRINK.

[**Drank**, errone. f. DRAWK *sb.*, brome-grass.]

Drant, **draunt** (drant), *v. dial.* [app. onomatopœic, after *drawl* or *drone* and *rant*. Recorded from Scotl. and E. Anglia. Other dialects have *drunt*, *drate*.] *intr.* To drawl or drone in speech. b. *trans.* To drawl or drone out.

1724 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1733) II. 141 To drivel and drant While I sigh and gaunt. a 1774 FERGUSON *Poems* (1780) II. 74 (Jam.) To draunt and drivel out a life at home. 1796 BURNS *On Life* viii, Lest you think I am uncivil To plague you with this draunting drivel. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Drant*, to drawl in speaking or reading; more properly *draunt* (like *anct*). It may be connected with *drone*.

Drant, **draunt**, *sb. dial.* [f. prec. vb.] a. A droning or drawing tone. b. 'A slow and dull tune' (Jam.).

1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence's Last Advice* ii, Nor wi' your draunts and droning deave me. 1791 BURNS *Tar-bolton Lasses* (2nd Poem) xiv, To wait on their draunts. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., He reads with a drant. 1851 AIRD *Mem. Moir in M.'s Poet. Wks.* I. ii. 99 A kind of rant, or drant.. often fixes itself upon the public.

Drap: see DRAB *sb.* 2 and *a.*

Drap, *Sc. dial.* form of DROP *sb.* and *v.*

† **Drap-de-Berry**. *Obs.* Also *droppe*, *drape*, *drab*, -*du*, -*Berry* (e, -berry, -ie, -bure. (Printed as one or three words). [Fr.; = cloth of Berry.] A kind of woollen cloth, coming from Berry in France. Also attrib. and *Comb.*

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* xxvii. 269 The Colours of

Gingelline. Grideline, Deroy, Eldorado, Droppe du Berry. 1664 J. Wilson *Cheats* II. iv. Dram. Wks. (1874) 42 Drape de berry in the summer keeps out the heat. 1681 *London Gaz.* No. 1585/4 Stolen... a Drabdeberry Riding Coat. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* III. Wks. 1720 IX. 441 They turn it into Drabduberry. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. iii. Plays (1887) 361 Fools never wear out—they are such drap de Berri things! 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxi. Your rotten French camlets now, or your drab-de-berries.

Drape (drāp), *v.* 1. [a. F. *draper* to weave, drape; 13th c. in Hatz. -Darm.), *f. drap cloth*.]

† 1. *trans.* To weave or make into cloth. *Obs.* 1436 *Libel of Eng. Pol.* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 162 Spayneshe wolle in Flaunders draped [v. r. draperd] is. *Ibid.* By drapinge [v. r. drapyng] of oure wolle in substaunce Lyvene here comons. a 1659 Sir J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 97 All the wools that was not drapped and made vsse off within the kingdome. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 18 Flanders drapt drap Cloth for thee of thine own Wool. *absol.* 1538 LELAND *Itin.*, Baillies Sun now drapeth yn the Toun. 1652 BACON *Hen. VII.* 76 That the Clothier might drape accordingly as he might afford.

2. To cover with, or as with, cloth or drapery; to hang, dress, or adorn with drapery.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 54 Like some sweet sculpture draped from head to foot. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i. The walls were draped with silken hangings. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxiii. She stood, not dressed, but draped in pale antique folds. 1882 Miss BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. vi. 146 A red gown draped with old Spanish lace.

transf. and *fig.* 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* ii. 63 Draped and veiled in a phraseology so reverent and tender. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 50 Abbey walls Draped with pale lichens. 1894 FROUDE *Erasmus* vii. 120 Draped in solemn inanities.

3. To arrange or adjust (clothing, hangings, etc.) in graceful or artistic folds. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1862 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 523 Light material that will fall around and drape itself about the figure. 1894 A. S. R. AUBRY *Orchard Damersel* II. ii. 59 The curtains would not 'drape' artistically.

† 4. To reprimand. [cf. *DRESS* *v.* So in obs. F.] 1683 *Temple Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 449 Draping us for spending him so much Money, and doing nothing.

Hence **Draped** *ppl. a.*

1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* II. 9 Draped figures. *Mod.* Is the skirt plain or draped?

Drape, *v.* 2. *north. dial.* [Goes with *DRAPE* *sb.* 2.] *trans.* To cull, to draft.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 72 When the worst of the flocks are drawn out, the shepherds call this draping out of sheep, and some drape out a score... by reason of their age.

Drape (drāp), *sb.* 1. [f. F. *drap* cloth, and *DRAPE* *v.* 1.] a. Cloth, drapery. b. Draping.

1665 J. WILSON *Projectors* v. Dram. Wks. (1874) 271 My new drape. 1757 DYER *Fleece* 107 Each glossy cloth, and drape of mantle warm. 1809 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Feb. 4/3 A dress... of pale blue velvet, with long flowing drape of white tulle.

Drape, *sb.* 2. and *a. local.* [Origin uncertain: cf. ON. *drāp* slaughter, f. *drepa* to strike, smite, kill, put to death.] A sheep or cow culled or drafted from the flock or herd to be fatted off for slaughter; esp. a cow or ewe whose milk is dried up or that has missed being with young. Used in north and north east of England.

1611 COTGR. *Brevis de rebus*, an old or diseased sheep that's not worth keeping... a drape or culling. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 15 A *Drape*, a farrow cow, or cow whose milk is dried up. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (1796) II. 187 Dry cows—provincially, 'drapes'. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Drape*, a dry or milkless cow. 1885 *Standard* 2 May 6/4 Smaller beasts... drapes.

B. *adj.* or in *comb.* as *drape cow*, *ewe*, *sheep*.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 15 *Drape-Sheep*, *oves rejiculae*. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 333 The drape-ewes (or crones) are... sold at Michaelmas. 1888 *Whitby Gaz.* 25 Feb. 4/7 The animal was a drape cow, about 9 years old.

Draper (drāp-er), *sb.* Also 4-5 *drapere*, 5-ure, -ar. [a. AF. *draper* = F. *drapier* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *f. drap cloth*: see -ER 2 a.]

1. Orig., One who made (woollen) cloth. Subsequently, A dealer in cloth, and now by extension, in other articles of textile manufacture: often qualified as *woollen*, *linen* *draper*.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A. v.* 123 Penne I droug me a-mong bis drapers my Donet to leorne. 1377 *Ibid.* B. v. 255 Bothe mercere & drapere. c 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 144 Ther myght... no draper is clothe drawe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 106/2 A Draper, *pannarius*, *trapezala*. a 1513 Fabyan *Will in Chron.* Pref. 3, I Robert Fabyan, citizen and draper of London. 1572 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 342 The mercers and wollen drapers shalbe incorporated to one incorporation. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. 1. 275 Thus the Draper may sooner sell forty ells of freeze and course cloth, than the Mercer four yards of cloth of gold. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* 13 If at the draper's window Susan cast A longing look.

2. In *comb.* = -seller: see *ALE-DRAPER*.

Hence **Draperess**, a female draper.

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 226 Almost every man above the rank of a mere daily cultivator has a wife who is groceress, linen-draperess, butcheress, or confectioner.

† **Draper**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *draper* to weave, *DRAPE*.] 1. *trans.* To weave, make into cloth. 1436 *Libel Eng. Pol.* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 168 They Cowde never drapere [v. r. drapre, draper] here wolle. *Ibid.* [see *DRAPE* *v.* 1.]

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To arrange drapery, to drape. 1777 BRERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. IV. 523 His (Peruginos) draping every one knows to [be] of a little gout. VOL. III.

Hence **Drapering** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*, as *drapering-house*, one where cloth is manufactured or sold. 1436 [see *DRAPE* *v.* 1]. By drapyng of oure wolle. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 78 This House is made by one Bell a Drapering House. 1717 [see 2 above.]

Drapery (drāp-er-ē), *sb.* Also 4 *drapreys*, 4-7 *draperie*. [a. OF. *draperie* (12th c.), *f. drap cloth*, *drapier* draper: see -ERY.]

1. Cloth or textile fabrics collectively.

a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xi. in E.E.P. (1862) 154 Hail be 3e marchans wip 3ur gret packes of draperie auoir-depeise and 3ur wol sakes. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 8 Preamb., No Substance of fine Drapery. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 44 The hole profite of the Tounne (Wakefield) stondeth by Course Drapery. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 40 The Draperies of this Kingdome are termed Old and New. By the Old; are vnderstood Broad Clothes, Bayes and Kersies; By the New; Perpetuanoes, Serges, Sayes, and other Manufactures of Wooll. 1786 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 11/2 A duty... on all drapery imported into that Kingdom. 1841 LANK *Arab. Nis.* I. 122 A napkin or some other piece of drapery is suspended over the door.

2. The trade or business of a draper; the manufacture of cloth (*obs.*); now, the sale of cloth and other textile fabrics.

1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 11 Thencres and mayntenyng of Drapery and mayking of Cloth withyn this land. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 352 Flaminings... to teach our men that skill of Draperie or weaving and making wollen cloth. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Bedfordsh.* (1662) 113 Such the use thereof (fuller's earth) in Drapery, that good cloth can hardly be made without it. *Mod. Adv.* Millinery and Fancy Drapery. Young Lady to serve through.

† b. A place where cloth is made. c. A place where a draper's business is conducted. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 106/2 A Drapery, *pannarium*. 1598 FLORIO, *Drapperie*, drapery, or street where cloth is made or sold. 1650 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 77 The Gynegium or Drapery in Britaine in which the Clothes of the Prince and Souldiers were woven.

† 3. See *quot.*, and cf. *CILERY*. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, *Draperie* worcke or cylerye a kynde of carnyunge or payntyng so called, *voluta*. 1611 COTGR., *Draperie*, a flourishing with leaves, and flowers in wood, or stone, used especially on the heads of pillars, and teamed by our workemen Draperie, or Cilerye.

4. The artistic arrangement of clothing in painting or sculpture.

1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* vi. v. (1611) 267 Which forme of plaiting in the art of painting is termed drapery. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentil. Exerc.* i. xiii. 43 Drapery... principally consisteth in the true making and folding your garment, giving to every fold his proper naturall doubling and shadow. c 1811 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (1848) 448 Attitude without action... dress without drapery.

5. The stuff with which anything is draped, or artistically covered; clothing or hangings of any kind; esp. the clothing of the human figure in sculpture or painting. Also *fig.*

1686 ACLONBY *Painting Illustr.* Expl. Terms s.v. *Draperie*. We say, Such a Painter disposes well the Foldings of his Drapery. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 357 The drapery of this statue is much admired. 1771 Sir J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* iv. (R.). It requires the nicest judgment to dispose the drapery, so that the folds shall have an easy communication, and gracefully follow each other. 1806-7 J. BERNERSPOD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. xviii. The muslin drapery of your fair partner. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* 315 Nature is stripped of all her summer drapery. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 45 There is no drapery about the window.

6. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. i. The Bulls and Frogs have served the lord Strauts with drapery-ware for many years. 1785 J. TRUSLER *Mod. Times* I. 63 Sales of linen and other drapery goods. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) II. 103 Rubenstein, a drapery drudge to portrait painters.

Drapery, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To furnish or cover with, or as with, drapery; to drape.

1824 BYRON *Yvan* xvi. cii. What beautiful simplicity Draperied her form with curious felicity! 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. vii. Not only dressed, but harnessed and draperied. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* vi. 74 It was festooned and draperied with all kinds of green.

Hence **Draperied** *ppl. a.*

1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* I. 105 A sudden canopy...disparts its draperied shade. 1832 Miss BRADDON *Mt. Royal* ix. The lone draperied mantel-piece.

† **Drapet**. *Obs.* [ad. It. *drappetto*, dim. of *drappo* cloth.] A cloth, a covering.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 27 Tables fayre dispreed, And ready dight with drapets festivall. a 1799 MELMOTH *Transformation Lycon & Euphormius* (R.), He op'd his gates... a decent drapet throws O'er her cold limbs.

Draping, *vbl. sb.* [f. *DRAPE* *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb *DRAPE*. † a. The action of weaving or making into cloth (*obs.*). b. The action of adjusting or fixing in artistic folds; manner or style of arranging the drapery.

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 8 § 1 By the means of true making and drapping and also of true dying of Wollen Cloth. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 The true making and draping of worsted, says, and stamins. 1883 MYRA'S *Jrnl.* Aug. The style of polonaise... owes its popularity to the grace of its draping. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 4/1 The draping is long and very simple.

Drappie, -y (drāp-ē). *Sc.* [f. *drap* *Sc.* form of *DROP* *sb.* + -IE, -Y dim. suffix.] A little drop (e.g. of stimulant).

1780 BURNS 'O, *Willie brewed*, We're no that fou, But just a drappie in our ee. 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* liv. Jean, quite unhappy... Tyne's a heart, and taks a—drappy!

Drapure, *obs.* form of *DRAPE*.

† **Dra'sie**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [Perh. connected with *DRAZEL*.] ? Phlegmatic.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 17 Flewme is flat, slaw, richt slipperie and sweir [And drasie, to spit can not for-beir. *Ibid.* 74 He that hes of Watter the natoure, Is daft, and doydil, drasie with small effect.

† **Dra'ssock**. *Obs.* Also ? *drapsack*, *drossock*. [Etym. and form uncertain.] ? A drab, an untidy woman.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 117 Lowte il-favorid drapsacks died into dun. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 24 If any man mislikes a bullymong drassock [v. r. drossock] more then I, let him take her for all mee.

† **Drast**, *drēst*. *Obs.* Forms: *Plural* 1 *dər-stan*, *dər-stan*, 2 *dər-sten*, 4 *dər-stis*, 4-5 *dər-stes*, -us, -ys, -en, 4-6 *dre-stes*. *Sing.* (rare) 4-5 *dre-ste*, *drast*. [OE. *dərstan* pl. (:—O'Ent. type **drastjon-* or *-jōn-*), cognate with OHG. *trestit*, MHG. and Ger. *trester* pl. grounds, husks (of grapes), (app. O'Ent. **drastir*, an s-stem): cf. Oslav. *droidij* and *droitija* lees.]

(mostly pl.) Dregs, lees; faeces, refuse, residue.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxiv. 8 Nyle he þa dərstan him don unbryce. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 98 Gētrifula wōð ecedes dərstan. xi. *Semi-Saxon* *Voc.* in Wright 24/1 *Amurca*, *Jex olei*, dərsten. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxiv. 8 The drete of it is not wastid out. — *Hos.* iii. 1 Thei... louen the dərstis [1388 drafts] of grapes. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 165 Wel moysted at the rote w^t drestis of wyne. 1530 PALSGR. 215/2 Drestes of oyle, *lie dnuille*.

fig. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlix. 6 To conuertre the drastis [1388 drestus] of Israel. 1494 FARYAN *Chron.* vii. 388 Of Troyans blode the drastes and nat sede.

Draste, *obs.* form of *durst*, pa. t. of *DARE* *v.* 1

Drastic (dræstik), *a. (sb.)* [mod. ad. Gr. *δραστικός* active, efficacious, f. *δραρός*, *vbl. adj.* of *δρᾶν* to do: cf. F. *drastique* (1741).]

1. *Med.* Of medicines: Acting with force or violence, vigorous; esp. acting strongly upon the intestines.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 190 (R.) After this single taking of the drastick medicine had done working. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 213 All strong or drastic purgatives are to be carefully avoided. 1836 *Johnsoniana* I. 24 His friend had prescribed palliative not drastic remedies.

2. *transf.* Vigorously effective; violent.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 27 In consideration of their too extensive and too drastic efficacy. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 274 Occasions... in which so drastic a measure would be fit to be taken into serious consideration. 1880 McCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lxiii. 424 Very comprehensive or drastic schemes.

B. *sb.* A drastic medicine; a severe purgative.

1783 F. MICHAELIS in *Med. Commun.* I. 318 Large quantities of the pills... acting as a drastic. 1863 READE in *All Year Round* 3 Oct. 125/1 For want of drastics and opiates.

Drastically, *adv.* [f. *DRASTIC* + -AL + -LY 2.] In a drastic manner; with drastic remedies or applications; with effective severity.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 345 The poor patient is again pilld and purged drastically. 1877 GLADSTONE *Glean.* I. 169 The spectral letters 'redistribution of seats' operate as drastically as if they were 'Mene, mene, tekel, upharin'. 1887 *Leeds Mercury* 21 Jan. 4/7 A Bill... which... will deal drastically with the land question.

† **Drasty**, *a. Obs.* Also *drestry*. [f. *DRAST* + -Y 1.] In several places the s has been misread or misprinted as f, which was perhaps actually the source of *DRAFTY* a.] Dreggy; *fig.* vile, worthless, 'rubbishy'.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 238/50 *Feculentus*, *fec. plenus*, *drastix*. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* Prol. 5 Min eres akon of thy drasty speche. *Ibid.* 12 Thy drasty rymyng. [Tyrrwhitt, etc., in both places, *drasty*]. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxxvi. (1495) 727 Erthy partyes and drasty. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 195 Olyvys... With drasty [mispr. 1873 *drasty*] wattry fruyt. 1499 *Prompt. Parv.* 131/2 Dreggy (*Pyson* *Drasty*) or fulle of drestys, *feculentus*. 1530 PALSGR. 311/1 *Drestry*, full of drestes, *leix*.

Drat (dræt), *int.* [Aphetic f. 'od rot, for God rot!': see *ROT* *v.* in similar use.] A vulgar form of imprecation, giving vent to annoyance or angry vexation; = 'Hang', 'dash', 'confound'. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 13 'Now drat that Betty', says one of the washer-women. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xxxix, 'Drat their impudence', said Mrs. Greenacre. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xlv, 'Drat it, Jane, kneel down, and bless the gentleman, I tell 'ee!'

Hence **Drat** *v.*; **Dratted** *ppl. a.* 'confounded'.

1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* (1861) 326 The quaint was 'dratted' and 'bothered' and very generally anathematized by all the mothers. 1869 Mrs. H. WOOD *Roland Yorke* v. (Farmer). If that dratted girl had been at her post. 1898 M. & F. COLLINS *Vill. Comedy* I. 195 The ladies are 'dratting' me, if you know what that means.

Drat, *obs.* 3rd sing. pres. of *DREAD* *v.*

Dratchell, *drotchell* (drætʃel, drɒtʃel). Now only *midl. dial.* [Derivation uncertain. Connection is suggested with *DRETC* *v.* 2, *Sc. dratch* to go heavily and reluctantly, to linger. Cf. also *Sc. drotch* to hang negligently; and see *DRAZEL*, *DROSSEL*.]

A slovenly, untidy woman; a slut. 1755-73 JOHNSON, *Drotchell*, an idle wench; a sluggard. In Scottish it is still used. 1899 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xx. ¶ 9 She'll be a poor dratchell by then she's thirty. *Ibid.* xxxvi (end), She's not a common flaunting dratchell, I can see that.

Drate: see **DRITH.**

Drau(en, drauz(e, drauhe(n): see **DRAW v.**

Draught (draught). *sb.* Forms: a. 3-4 *draht*, *drajt*, 4- *draught*; (4) *drajpe*, *drauht*, 4-5 *drauht(e, 4-6 draht(e, draughte, draught(e, draht(e, 5 draucht, 6 draucht). B. 6 drafte, (7 drauft), 6- draht.* [Early ME. *draht* (prob. in OE., though not recorded), corresp. to MDu., Du. *draht*, ?OHG., MHG. *tracht*, Ger. *tracht*, Icel. *dráttir* (:-**drahtir*), verbal abstract from Com. Teut. *dragan* to draw. The guttural sound of *gh, ch*, is retained in Sc.; in late ME. the word was sometimes *drawt*, whence the frequent (*drft*) in 16-18th c. rimes, but more usually the *gh* passed in pronunciation, through *wh*, into *f*, whence the spelling **DRAFT** (q.v.) now established in some senses, in which the connexion with *draw* is less obvious.

All the senses in which *draught* is still the accepted or approved spelling are treated here; only those in which *draught* is established appear under that word. Many groups of senses have been derived independently from the verb, so that a satisfactory logical order is almost impossible.]

I. 1. The action, or an act, of drawing or pulling, esp. of a vehicle, plough, etc.; pull, traction. *Beast of draught:* a horse or other animal used for drawing a cart, plough, etc. *B. rarely draht.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. R.* xviii. cxv. (1495) 855 The worme draweth and halyth his bodi. with many dyvers draughtes. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 131/1 Drawte, or pulle, *tractus*. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 220 Pulle, pulle! .. Yit a draht. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 15 The harowe.. goeth by twyches, and not alwaye after one draughte. 1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib.* iii. ii. 292 That boggs nor rocks, should forbid the draught of the Cannon. 1707-18 *MORTIMER Husb. (J.)*, The Hertfordshire wheel-plough is the best .. and of the easiest draught. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. vii. 318 The Llama, which was never used for draught. 1873 *HELPS Anim. & Mast.* i. (1875) 8 Beasts of draught and of burden. *B. 1801 Trans. Soc. Arts XIX.* 295 (This Crane) having a two-fold principle .. making a perpendicular draft, and discharging the load at the same time.

† *b.* Drawing of breath. *Obs.*

1490 *CAXTON Encydis* xxii. 82 [iv. 463] This byrde.. synnyng of fyne manere in grete draughtes and of a longe brethe his right sorowfull songe.

c. Drawing motion or action.

1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exhib. I.* 401 Chaff-cutter.. the shaft .. being within the range of the long-way of the mouth-piece, gives the knives about 24 times the usual amount of draught, and causes them to cut, instead of chopping.

2. That which is drawn. † *a.* A load. *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 21266 (Cott.) Four ar pai tald, be wange- lises, pat draues be wain pat es cristes, O haim i sal tell. Quat pai bitaken, and quat pair draught. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace ix.* 1610 Dicson suld tak .. his hors .. a draucht of wod to leid. 14.. *MS. Douce* 291, lf. 7 (Halliwell) The whiche .. bere and drawe draughtes and berthennes.

b. A quantity drawn: used as a specific measure of something drawn, extracted, or taken up.

1740 *DYCHER & PARDON, Draught* .. in Trade, it is so much goods as are carried upon one carriage at a time. 1847-76 *HALLIWELL, Draught* .. sixty-one pounds weight of wool. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Draught* (S. Staff.), the quantity of coal raised to bank in a given time. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss. s.v.*, In the salt industry, a draught is the quantity of salt taken out of a pan each time the pan is cleared; sometimes.. this drawing takes place once or twice a day.

† **3.** A drawbridge. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kat.* 817 pay let down be grete draht. c. 1440 *Partonope* 1636 The porter lete the draught down falle.

4. Something used in drawing or pulling, as harness for horses to draw with: see *quots.*

1483 *Warrir. Acc. Edu. IV in Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I. 43 The chiefe chare of the Quene .. with v. paire of draughtes. 1558 *HUOERT, Draughtes* to drawe vp water after the sorte of a gybet with a paile at the one end. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). 1765 *A. DICKSON Treat. Agric.* v. (ed. 2) 173 That part of the shoulders of the horses, to which the draught is fixed. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exhib. I.* 395 Set of box whipple-trees, or two-horse draughts.

b. A team of horses or other beasts of draught, together with that which they draw. Now only *dial.* 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 22 An housbande can not convenyently plowe his lande, and lode out his dounge bothe vpon a daye, with one draughte of beastes. 1644 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll. V.* 649 The officers and souldiers shall be accomodate with draughts in their march. 1774 *Beverley & Hesse Road Act* ii. 15 Any person .. keeping a team or teams, draught or draughts. 1891 *ATKINSON Moorland Par.* 39 A stone waggon with a team,—a 'draught' we call it in our North Yorkshire Vernacular—of no less than 20 horses and oxen attached to it.

II. 6. fig. Drawing, attraction; tendency, inclination, impulse. *arch.* † *B.* also *draht.*

a. 1300 *Body & Soul* 85 (Mätz.) To sunne and schame [it] was thi drauht. 1432 *Paston Lett.* No. 18 I. 31 For the goode reule .. of the Kynges persone, and draught of him to vertue and connyng. 1758 *W. RICKITT Trul.* 73 I felt a draught to visit New England. 1809 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 81 A draught towards the Deep, a commencing giddiness.

b. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. ii. 10 He .. by his false allu- ments wylie draft Had thousand women of their loue beaft. a. 1775 *J. CHURCHMAN Life* (1780) 37 I felt a secret gentle draft to visit to meetings in the back parts of Chester.

III. 7. The act of drawing a net for fish, or (quot. 1205) for birds.

c. 1205 *LAY.* 29259 Sparewen berto liht. And he a þan uorne drahte Swið monie he ilahte. 1526-34 *TINDALE*

Luke v. 4 Let slippe youre nettes to make a draught. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. ix. 208 Upon the draught of his Pond, not one Fish was left. a. 1711 *KEN Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 362 Full three Thousand .. At but one Draught he caught. 1823 *J. F. COOPER Pioneers* xxiii, Eager to witness the draught of the seine.

b. A place where a net is wont to be drawn. (Also *draht.*)

1805 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 8/5 Severn Salmon Fishing..the netting operations were greatly interfered with by masses of ice.. and several favourite draughts were quite frozen over.

8. The quantity of fish taken in one drawing of the net; a take. *B. rarely draht.*

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 67 Som fischeres solde a draughte of fische wiþ þe nettis. 1526-34 *TINDALE Luke v. 9* He was vitterly astonyed .. at the draught of fische which they toke. 1635 *PAGITT Christianogr.* 241 This was a great draught in so short a time, and such as Saint Peter himselfe never made the like in all his life. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Cinnamon & Pearls* i. 13 To secure a good draught of fish. *B. 1790 BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 351 It has the whole draft of fishes in its drag-net.

9. A measure of weight of eels, equal to 20 lbs. 1839 *SALA Tw. round Clock* (1861) 18 Eels are sold by the 'draft' of twenty pounds weight. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 4/2 Live eels, 20s. per draught; dead eels, 14s. per draught.

IV. +10. The drawing of a bow; a bowshot; also, the distance which a bow can shoot. See also **BOW-DRAUGHT. Obs.**

c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. W'ace* (Rolls) 862 Wyþ þat schote his hader he slow; Al vnywylland þat draught he drew. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv.* 118 Þe ferthe comnez behind him, as it ware ane drog draught. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1224 Lamydun .. with-drogh hym a draught. 1581 *STYWARD Mart. Discipl.* i. 44 That euerie man haue a good and meete Bowe according to his draught and strength. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1637) 209 Geoffroy .. at one draught of his bowe .. broched three feeblese birds called Allierions.

† **11.** The drawing or sweep of a weapon; a stroke, a blow. *Obs.*

c. 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 868 Sum knijt Beues so ofrauste þe heued of at þe ferste draughte. a. 1400 *Ottowian* 1666 No man ne myghte with strengthe asythe Hys swordes draught. c. 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 388, xij. draughtes with þe egge of þe knyfe be venison crossande. 14.. *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 109 Sche .. smitith þe grounde with hir heed wiþ a meruaylous draughte.

12. The drawing of a saw through a block of wood or stone; hence a measure of sawyers' work.

1404 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 205 note, In sarracione xv drahtez. 111d. c. 1520 *Ibid.* 205 Johanni Henryson sawying waynscottes .. xxxij draughtes, id. j drahtith, 16d. 1823 *J. SMYTH Pract. of Customs* 175 Scaleboards, from Germany, are packed in bundles, weighing 50 at each draught. 1847-8 *H. MILLER First Impr.* vi. (1850) 91 He was cutting it [a block of Sandstone], by three draughts, parallel to its largest plane into four slabs.

13. = **CLOFF**, q.v. (Now usually **DRAFT**, q.v. i.)

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 342 Before tyme y^e weyer vsyd to lene his draught towards the marchaundyse, so that the byar hadde .. x. or xii. in a draughte to his aduantage. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Draught*, in Trade, an Allowance made in the weighing of Commodities. See *Clough*.

V. 14. The drawing of liquid into the mouth or down the throat; an act of drinking, a drink; the quantity of drink swallowed at one 'pull'. † *B.* rarely *draht.*

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 [þe neddre] cumeð to sum welle and drinkeð a draht swo michel þat heo chineð. 1377 *LANGF. P. Pl. B.* xx. 222 To drynke a draughte [C. xxiii. 223 draht] of good ale. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvi. 240 A draughte here of drinke haue I drete. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 220 One of these .. drunke a bowl of water at a draughte. 1636 *MASSINGER Gl. Dk. Florence* ii. ii. Plays (1868) 231/2 Let us take, then, Our morning draught. 1687 *SHADWELL Juvenal* Sat. x. 37 No Poyson is in Earthen Vessels brought; In Gold adorn'd with Gemms beware each draught. 1722 *LEIDIARD Sethas* II. viii. 158 Gisson drank the inflam'd potion at one draught. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exhib. I.* 196 It forms a pleasant effervescent draught. *B. 1583 HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 199 Empty thy cuppe .. there is but a little draft left. 1659-60 *PERYS Diary* 27 Feb. They brought me a draft of their beer in a brown bowl.

† *b.* A fanciful name for a 'company' of butlers. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans F. vj b.* A Draught of boteleris.

15. A dose of liquid medicine; a potion.

a. 1656 *Bp. HALL Occas. M. lit.* (1851) 153 On a medicinal Potion. How loathsome a draught is this! 1699 *DAVIDEN To J. Driden* 94 Better to hunt in fields for health un- boughed Than fee the doctor for a nauseous draught. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 545 She spreads the couch, prepares the healing draught [prime unboughed]. 1791 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* xii. I have ordered him a composing draught. 1808 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xv. The incipient effects of the soporific draught. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* ii. 233 To smooth my pillow, mix the foaming draught of fever.

c. *Black draught:* a purgative medicine consisting of an infusion of senna with sulphate of magnesia and extract of liquorice. (Also *fig.*)

1840 *THACKERAY Paris Sk. bk., Fr. Fashionable Novels*, Your dull black draughts of metaphysics. 1861 *A. K. H. BOYD Recreat. Country Parson* Ser. ii. 155 As if you gave a man a large jug of pure water, and then cast into it a few drops of black-draught. 1883 *MISS BRADDON Gold. Calif* vii. One of my black draughts wanted anywhere?

16. Drawing of smoke or vapour into the mouth, inhaling; that which is inhaled at one breath.

1601 *VERNER Tobacco* (1650) 402 To take 4 or 5 draughts of this fume. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 9 The common prison .. Where I, a prisoner chain'd, scarce freely draw The air imprison'd also, close and damp, Unwholesome draught. 1835 *MARRVAT Inc. Faithf.* i. There is no composing-draught like the draught through the tube of a pipe.

17. fig. The 'drinking in' of something by the mind or soul; a portion of something, pleasurable or painful, 'drunk', partaken of, or experienced. (Cf. **DRINK v.**; also **CUP sb. 9.)**

1560 *Bacon New Catech. Wks.* (1844) 295 Take him with the hand of thy heart, and chiefly drink him with the draught of thy inward man. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 72 ¶ 1 Make the draught of life sweet or bitter. 1807 *POLLOCK Course T. ix.* Quaffing deep draughts of love. 1876 *Geo. ELIOT Coll. Breakf. P.* 357 Ecstatic whirl And draught intense of passionate joy and pain.

VI. 18. The action of drawing out to a greater length, extension, stretching; *concr.* that which is drawn out or spun, a thread. *spec. in Cotton-spin- ning*, etc. the 'drawing' or elongation of the slivers by passing them between pairs of rollers revolving at different speeds. (See **DRAW v.** 56 e.) *B.* sometimes *draht.*

c. 1400 *Test. Love* III. (R.). The euen draught of the wyer drawer, maketh the wyer to ben euen. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Scot. Chron.* (1805) I. 2 The wool.. is .. spun so fine that it is in manner comparable to the spiders draught. 1719 *J. ROBERTS Spinsters* 246 Flowered silk and worsted tammy draughts. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts I.* 975 The drawing operation, or draught, is .. repeated in all the subsequent processes. 1877-81 *W. C. BRAMWELL Wool-carder* 44 (Cent.) What stands for 'top' in wool manufacture is called first drafts in silk-yarning. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 274.1 One yard of lap is drawn out to one hundred yards of sliver. This draught may be increased or diminished.

VII. 19. Naut. [See **DRAW v.** 13.] The action of 'drawing' or displacing (so much) water; the depth of water which a vessel draws, or requires to float her. *B.* sometimes *draht.*

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N. v. i.* 58 A bawbling Vessel was he Capitaine of, For shallow draught and bulke vnprizable. 1607 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xi. 54 Her water draught is so many foot as she goes in the water. 1751 *Act 24 Geo. II.* c. 8 § 2 Orders .. touching the sizes and Draughts of all Boats, Barges and other Vessels. 1866 *M. HOKINS Hawaii* 10 For shipping of less draught, pilots are in attendance. 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 85 § 3 A scale of feet denoting her draught of water shall be marked on each side of her stem. *fig.* 1882 *J. C. MORISON Macaulay* 27 There was a defect of deep sensibility in Macaulay—a want of moral draught and earnestness.

B. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 509 They then begin a .. march, the regularity of whose step is essential to the draft of the vessel. 1866 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 115 Her draft of water .. was 16 feet 7 inches aft. *Ibid.* 122 The Channel .. is the least dangerous for a steamer of draft.

VIII. +20. The action of moving along (cf. **DRAW v.** 68); course, going, way. *Obs.*

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3745 Agen he maden here draht Al-so þat skie haued tait. c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. W'ace* (Rolls) 479 Out of Greece þe cam a bole; To Paris bestes was his draught, And wiþ Parys bole he faght. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xviii. i. They loded to gyder more hotter than they did to fore hand, and had suche prey draughtes to gyder that many in the Courte spak of hit.

† *b. fig.* Course, way of going on. *Obs.*

a. 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 153 Uch a strumpet that ther is such drahtes wI drawe. a. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2160 Thus es the lady so wo, And this is the drahtie!

† **21.** A 'move' at chess or any similar game. [*F. trait*:-*L. tractus*.] *Obs.*

c. 1369 *CHAUCER Dithe Blawmeke* 653 At the chesse with me she gan to play, With hir fals draughtes dyvers She staale on me. c. 1370 *Robt. Cycole* (Halliwell) 54 With a draht he was chekmate. 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* (Roxb.) 76. 1474 *CAXTON Chess* 133 The progression and draughtes of the forsayd playe of the chesse. 1594 *CARREW Huarte's Exam. Wits* viii. (1596) 112 He .. makes ten or twelve faire draughts one after another on the Chesse-board. 1656 *BEALE Chess* 3 The draught of a Pawne is only one house at a time.

22. pl. A game played by two persons on a board of the same kind as that used in chess, which game it somewhat resembles, though of much simpler character, all the pieces or 'men' being of equal value and moving alike diagonally. (In U.S. called *checkers*, in Scotl. *dambrod*.) † *B.* rarely *drahts.*

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1622 The drahtes, the dyse, and oþer dregth gaumes. a. 1600 *W. PERKINS Cases Cons.* (1610) 346 The games of chesse, and draughts. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* an. 1756, The game of draughts .. is peculiarly calculated to fix the attention without straining it. 1870 *HARDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle* 105 Draughts is entirely a game of mathematical calculation. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 391 These pastimes are not so very unlike a game of draughts.

B. 1736 *FRANKLIN Trul.* Wks. 1887 I. 116, I tire myself with playing at drafts. 1796 *OWEN Trav. Europe* II. 405 The evening was passed in a variety of amusements. Some were occupied at drafts. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 308 They play at what we call Polish drafts.

b. One of the pieces used in this game: =

DRAUGHTSMAN 4. (Usually in *pl.*)

1894 'CHEQUERIST' (R. A. Williams) *How to play Draughts* well 14 The Draughts must be so turned that one man will stand on another for 'crowning'.

IX. 23. A current, stream, flow.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 7 Whites she [the moon] is turned away, all the draught of light, she casteth thither hacke againe, from whence she recueied it. 1688 *T. SMITH Voy. Constantinople in Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 11 There is a vast draught of water poured continually out of the Atlantic into the Mediteranean. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 102 ¶ 12 The draught of the gulph was generally too strong to be overcome. 1819 *JAS. WILSON Compl. Dict. Astrol.* 161 The .. sympathy which causes .. the mother to feel the draught flow into her breasts some seconds before the child awakes. 1822 *J. FLINT Lett. Amer.* 75 On approaching

rapids, I was usually in the very draught of them, before I could discern the proper channel. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Draught*.. in the breast of a nursing woman.

b. A stream course, a ravine (?). (Also *draft*.) 1807 P. GASS *Tral.* 101 Having found a tolerable good road except where some draughts crossed it. *Ibid.* 231 But the snow was not so deep in the drafts between them.

c. *Hydraulics*. The area of an opening for a flow of water: see *quot.* (Also *draft*.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Draft*.. 8. The combined sectional area of the openings in a turbine water-wheel; or the area of opening of the sluice-gate of a fore-bay.

24. A current of air, esp. in a confined space, as a room or a chimney. *β*. sometimes *draft*.

Natural draught: the current of air that passes through the fire in a steam boiler, etc. without mechanical aid, as distinguished from *blast*, *forced draught*, that artificially increased either by rarifying the air above the fire or by compressing it below the same.

1760-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 478 We feel and hear the draught of air, and see the commotions it raises among the trees. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 315 The height of the chimney has an important effect on the draught of a wind-furnace. 1844 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 110 A sore throat; from sitting in constant draughts. 1864 WEBSTER, *Blast draught*.. Forced draught.. Natural draught. 1866 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Sept. 641/3 The steam trials of the Victorious, battleship, have proved remarkably successful, the contract speed for natural and forced draught having been exceeded.

β. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 246 The nearer the throat (of the chimney) is brought to the fire, the stronger the draft will be. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 207 The drafts from the doors and from the windows. 1873 LOWIE, *Wayside Inn*, *Emma & Eginhard Interlude* 57 That draft of cold, Unpleasant night air.

b. An appliance for creating a draught in a fire-place; a blower. (Also *draft*.)

1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* vi. 129 The drafts were put on, and in five minutes the coals were red.

X. + 25. The drawing of a brush, pen, pencil, or the like, across a surface, so as to make a line or mark; the mark so made; a stroke. [*F. trait.*] *Obs.* c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 364 Bessie, and elab, he madden wel de tabernacle.. Gotten and grauen wið witter dract. c. 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 224 in *E. B. P.* (1862) 77 Armstrake is a lore.. of figours.. And of draughtes as me drawep in poudre. 13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1557 Per watz neuer on so wyse coube on worde rede.. What tybyng ne tale tokened bo drahtes. 1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.* (1567), *Lineament*, strikes or draughtes of a figure. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. iv. 2 A right line is the shortest extension or draught.. from one point to another. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 119 It is time to draw the last draught of the pensill upon the face. 1664 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* I. i. § 19 How to express all kind of sounds, with the several draughts of a pen.

+ 26. Drawing of figures; delineation. *Obs.* 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xvii. For the manner of their draught will declare, how many paires of parallels they shall neede. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 127 For your first beginning.. in draught make your hand.. ready.. in those general figures of the Circle, oval, square, &c. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 357 Had his colouring and pencilling been as good as his draught. a. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 211 Painters, and such as practise draught.

+ 27. That which is drawn or delineated; a representation (of an object) by lines drawn on the surface of paper, etc.; a drawing, picture, sketch. *β*. rarely *draft*. *Obs.* in general sense.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 280 In his opir dract ware deusyd a dusan of bestis. 1584 PERLE *Arvaigum. Paris* I. i. A dainty draught to lay her (Venus) down in blue. 1667 H. OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 420 Sufficiently skilled.. to make a Draught of the Place. 1799 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 109 The Draught of an old Saxon Coin. 1799-81 JOHNSON *Ascham* Wks. IV. 621 He.. embellished [his pages] with elegant draughts and illuminations.

β. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* IV. xxv. 141 Lively draughts of a woman of estate of Græcia, of a Turkey woman of meane estate [etc.]. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat.* Ins. 930 This sort Pennius refereth to the species of the Wasp, and so he describeth it in his drafts. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) I. i. 19 I took a draft of the unhappy sufferer.

+ b. Representation in sculpture; a sculptured figure. *Obs.*

1566 CLEVELAND *King's Disguise* 88 Porches wrought With Sphynxes, Creatures of an Antique draught. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 105 The sculpture draughts of the larger Pyramids of Egypt. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 246 An old Tower built of Free-stone, of which you see the Draught in the Sculpture.

28. *spec.* An outline, sketch, or design, preparatory to a completer work of art.

1573-80 BARET *Adv.* D 1166 The first ordinaunce, or first draught, which is done with a cole, *adumbratio*. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 58 The lambe [is] a shadowing figure, like the first draught of a painter. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. *Advice to Author* I. iii. Poetry.. resembles the statuary's and the painter's [art].. in this more particularly, that it has its original draughts and models for study and practice. 1771 Sir J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* IV. (1876) 359 A composition of the various draughts which he had previously made from various beautiful scenes and prospects. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Day's Ration* Wks. (Bohn) I. 482 Why need I galleries, when a pupil's draught.. fills and overfills My apprehension?

b. *fig.* Image, representation; something devised or designed like a work of art; slight or preliminary sketch or outline. + *β*. rarely *draft*.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. v. (1634) 12 This way of seeking God.. that is, to follow these first draughts which.. doe as in a shadow set forth a lively image of him. 1676 DAYDEN *Aureng.* v. I. 2195 My Elder Brothers.. Rough

draughts of Nature, ill-design'd and lame. 1796 OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 99 The Bay of Naples and its environs form a draught of higher and more finished scenery, than I have yet seen.

β. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 92 V^e image of God, yea, y^e perfect image.. It is not a draft halfe drawn. 29. A sketch in words; a slight or concise account, 'outline', abstract. *β*. sometimes *draft*.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* Prol. i. The famous draughtes of poetes eloquent. 1569 T. UNDERDOWNE *Ovid's Insect. agst. Ibis* Title-p., Ashort Draught of all the Stories and Tales contained therein. 1665 *Epiaph at Beverley Minster*, What ere I did beleewe, what ere I taught.. *Resurgam* of them all is the full draught. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 73 Thus I have, in a short draught, given a view of our original Ideas. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 302 ¶ 8 This is but an imperfect Draught of so excellent a Character. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 151 ¶ 6 Unable to compare the draughts of fiction with their originals.

β. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* II. (1875) 90 Drafts of the future state given by religious systems of human origin.

+ 30. A plan, map, chart, plot. Also *DRAFT*, q. v. 4. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Alignement*, a Carde or draught. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. i. 2 The general draught of the whole Iland. 1701 BOYER (*title*) The Draughts of the most remarkable Fortified Towns of Europe. 1875 TEMPLE & SHELTON *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 15 This tract of low land was partly included in the Wells's meadow draught.

31. A 'plan' of something to be constructed, as a building. Also *DRAFT*, q. v. 4.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 396 That.. there should be lawes concerning draughts, and order of buyldings. 1668 GERBER *Princ.* Ded., The making of a Sumptuous Gate at Temple-Barre, whereof a Draught hath been presented to his Sacred Majesty. 1709 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 79 Let the architect first make a draught on paper of the intended work. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 *Elevation*, the orthographic draught or perpendicular plan of a ship, whereon the heights and lengths are expressed. It is called by ship-wrights the 'sheer draught'.

+ b. A pattern, an outline drawing. *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. iii. § 4 Certaine exemplary draughts or paterne. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 342 When the corne is come uppe a man may see the draughts of streetes crossing one another.

32. A preliminary 'sketch' or outline of a writing or document, from which the fair or finished copy is made. (Now usually *DRAFT*, q. v. 5.)

1558 Test. *Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 250 Where ther is a draught of a Will of myne. 1699 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 238 In the Draught of the Bill.. it was further specified [etc.]. c. 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 263 This was the first draught of the new covenant. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. Pref. 3 What I wrote in the first draught of this work. 1738 BIRCH *Milton in M's Wks.* I. 3 There are two Draughts of this Letter in his own hand writing. 1805 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 7, I prepared a draught of instructions to be given to the delegates. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 31 We have found several rough draughts of the changes which he intended to have made upon the scholium.

+ 33. Something drawn up or devised; a scheme, plan, design, device; a plot; an artifice. *β*. rarely *draft*. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 101 Richt quietlie.. that draught wes drawin. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 70 The counsels and draughts of men against the kirk. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 103 Greatness, with Timon, dwells in such a draught As brings all Brobdignag before your thought. β. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* I. (1875) 21 How much this draft of morality.. differs from that of heathen nations in general.

XI. 34. The withdrawing, detachment, or selection of certain persons, animals, or things from a larger body for some special duty or purpose; the party so drawn off or selected; *spec.* in military use. (Now usually *DRAFT*, q. v. 2.)

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3888/5 Orders.. for making a considerable Draught out of our Garrison, in order to some Expedition. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 245 The several garrisons, from whence Draughts are made for the army. 1780 T. JEFFERSON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 II. 343 We happened to have about 400 draughts raised.. and never called out. 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills in Archæol. Rev.* (1888) Mar., *Draughts*, hazel-rods selected for hurdle-making. 1879 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 31 Draughts of labourers were employed in Spain.

35. *Comm. &*. The 'drawing' or withdrawing of money from a stock by means of an order written in due form. (Also *DRAFT*, q. v. 3.)

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. iii. 29 Fearing.. lest some draught might bee drawn upon them. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 437 To get such draughts made on that bank.. that there should be no money current there. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 47 ¶ 3 Payments by Draughts upon our banker. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xix. III. 338 Replenishing the exchequer by draughts on his new subjects.

b. A formal written order for the payment of money, 'drawn on', or addressed to, a person holding funds available for this purpose. (Now written *DRAFT*, q. v. 3 b.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Draught*, a bill drawn by a Merchant payable by another on whom it is drawn. 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot Wks.* 1775 IX. 335, I have sent you a draught on your tutor according to your desires. a. 1754 — *Ess. Char. Men* Wks. 1762 IV. 358 [He] who relieves his friend in distress by a draught on Aldgate pump. [Note] a mercantile phrase for a bad note. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 467 In common speech such a bill is frequently called a *draught*, but a *bill of exchange* is the more legal as well as mercantile expression. 1790 in Dallas

Amer. Law Rep. I. 195 Draughts made payable to the party himself. [1786 — see *DRAFT* 3 b.]

XII. 36. The act of drawing forth or out; drawing (as of lots). *rare.*

1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. xvi. 264 To take fatidical verses.. written.. on little pieces of paper, to put them into a vessel; out of which they drew them, expecting to read their fate in the first draught.

+ 37. *fig.* Extraction, derivation; something derived, an emanation. *Obs.*

1483 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 76 The synne y^t they had of the draught of kynde of our fader Adam and Eve. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. v. (1634) 11 Some say that Bees have part of minde divine, and heavenly draughts.

+ 38. A passage of a writing; an extract. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Escher Prol.*, The whiche boc the comun making drawith along hider and thider with the torne dragtis. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2667 *Hypermetra*, And seyde, herof a draught, or two. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 373 Extracts and draughts out of those authors.

+ 39. An extract obtained by distillation. (Also *draft*.) *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 230b, To the draft or substance of the hearbs let the proper water be poured.

40. The action of drawing liquor from a vessel; the condition of being ready to be so drawn.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 131/1 Drawte of.. lycoure owte of a wesselle. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exh.* I. 234 By this machine, wines, spirits, stout, &c., can be kept on draught.

41. *Cookery*. The entrails of an animal drawn out (cf. *DRAW* v. 50). *Obs.* or *dial.*

14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 88 Tak the draught of samon and mak it clene and put it in a pot. 1787 MRS. MACIVER in *Kitchiner Cook's Oracle* (1829) 373 Scotch Haggis.. mince the draught and a pretty large piece of beef very small. 1825-50 JAMIESON, *Draucht*, the entrails of a calf or sheep, the pluck.

42. A mild blister or poultice that 'draws'.

1828 WEBSTER, *Draught*.. 18 A sinapism, a mild vesicatory. (So in later Dicts.)

43. *Masonry, Arch.*, etc. (See *quots.*)

1899-76 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Draught*, in masonry, a part of the surface of the stone, hewn to the breadth of the chisel on the margin of the stone according to the curved or straight line to which the surface is to be brought. *Ibid.* In carpentry, when a tenon is to be secured in a mortise by a pin, and the hole in the tenon is made nearer the shoulder than to the cheeks of the mortise, the insertion of the pin *draws* the shoulder of the tenon close to the cheeks of the mortise, and it is said to have a *draught*. 1864 WEBSTER, *Draught*.. 8 The bevel given to the pattern for a casting, in order that it may be drawn from the sand without injury to the mold. 1882 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1312 Two chisel draughts are made at one side and the end of the stave something like what in joinery is termed a rebate.

44. *Weaving*. The succession in which the threads of the warp are inserted into the heddles of the loom in order to produce the required pattern; the plan of 'drawing' of a warp (see *DRAW* v. 8 b). 1822 A. PEDDIE (*title*), *Linen Manufacturer, Weaver, and Warper's Assistant*, with Tables, Drafts, Cordings, etc. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 979 s.v. *Textile Fabrics*, As the operation of introducing the warp into any number of leaves [of heddles] is called drawing a warp, the plan of succession is called the 'draught'. *Ibid.* 982 Fig. 1955 represents the draught and cording of a fanciful species of dimity.

XIII. [In sense 46 *withdraught* also occurs, and has been taken by some as the full word whence *draught* has been shortened.]

+ 45. (?) A cesspool, sink, or sewer. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 479 Now.. everie privat house hath the awin gutters and sinkes, for voiding of filthie excrementis, quhare before thay had an common draucht. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 126 Our whole body is within as it were a stinking draught or puddle that emptieth it selfe on every side as it were by sinkes and gutters. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xi. Notes (1609) 1366 The image of this Cloacina was found in a privie or draught, called Maxima. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* I. 82 Sweet draught: sweet quoth-a? sweet sinke, sweet sure. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* Pref. 12 Some make this Place the Draught of their Houses.

+ 46. A privy: also *draught-house* (see 48). *Obs.*

15100 *Wycket* (1828) 7 Christ sayde all thynges that a man eatethe.. is sent downe into the draughte awaye. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. 68/1 This communication had he sitting at the draught [543 GRAFTON *Drafte*], a convenient carpet for such a counsaile. 1530 PALSGR. 215/1 Draught a privy, *ortrait*. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 105 Hang them, or stab them, drowne them in a draught. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 501 A draught or Jakes, *latrina*; *secessus*.

β. 1537 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 142 [He] borrowed a candell.. and serched the drawit and all the chambers on the back side. 1552 HULOET, *Draught* or Jaques.. *latrina*.

+ b. Evacuation. *Obs. rare.*

1699 MACALLO *Can. Physick* 6 If in the draught there be found any piece of skin, it signifies the Guts to be ulcerate.

XIV. *attrib. and Comb.*

47. *attrib. &*. Of beasts: Used for draught or drawing (see 1). *β*. also *draft*.

1466 Test. *Ebor.* II. 285 A draught ox. 1543 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 70 Melch kye and draught oxen. 1642 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 777 Draught-Horses.. for the Artillery and Baggage of the Irish Army. 1706 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 141 Draught and carriage-bullocks for the army. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 273 Strengthened with additional draught animals, both horses and bullocks, we commenced the ascent [of the Simplon].

B. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 116 Yoke you like draft-Oxen. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1635/4 Five good Draft-Horses. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* Intro. 17, I purchased five draft-bullocks.

b. Of sheep: Drafted or selected from the flock; see DRAFT *sb.* 7.

c. Of liquor: On draught; drawn or ready to draw from the cask: as draught ale, beer, etc. 1893 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 4/7 Whisky will keep, and draft ale will not.

d. Of a document: Drawn up as a preliminary or rough copy. (Commonly DRAFT, *q. v.* 7 b.)

1876 SHELLEY *Stein* II. 293 The document resembles closely the draught Proclamation. *Ibid.* III. 323 In the form of a draught Act of Federation.

48. Comb. a. in sense 1 (pull, traction), as draught-bar, -equalizer, -harness, pole, -rod, -rope, -spring; **b.** in other senses, as draught-phil (15), -player, -playing (22), -raker (46), -furnace, -regulator (24). **c.** Special combs. Draught-board, the board on which the game of draughts is played; draught-box (see *quot.*); † draught-boy = DRAW-BOY; † draught-breadths *sb. pl.*, ? the traces of a vehicle; † draught-chamber, a chamber to withdraw or retire to, a private room; draught-compasses *sb. pl.* (see *quot.*); draught-dog = draught-hound (see *quot.*); draught-engine, the engine over the shaft of a coal-pit or mine; draught-hole, a hole by which air is admitted to a furnace; draught-hook (see *quot.*); † draught-hound, a hound used for tracking men or beasts by the scent [see DRAW *v.* 74]; † draught-house, a privy (= sense 46); draught-line, a line on a ship marking the depth of water she draws; draught-net, a net that is drawn for fish; draught-spring, a spring inserted between the tug or trace of a draught-animal and the car, wagon, or other load, so as to relieve the strain at starting, etc.; † draught-vise, some machine or vehicle for drawing a load; draught-way, a way along which something is drawn; a passage for a draught or current of air; † draught-well, a draw-well. Also DRAUGHT-BRIDGE, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Draft-bar. 1. A swingle-tree. 2. The bar of a railway-car with which the coupling is immediately connected. 1766 FRANKLIN *Jrnl.* Wks. 1887 I. 104 All this afternoon I spent... at the 'draft-board.' 1833 LAMB *Last Essays of Elia* (Ainger 218) In... books which are no books... I reckon count calendars, directories, pocket-books, draught-boards bound and lettered on the back. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Draft-box. 1. an air-tight tube by which the water from an elevated wheel is conducted to the tail-race. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2301/4 A Patent... unto Mr. Joseph Mason, for his new invented Engine, which saves all Weavers the Trouble... of a 'Draft-Boy.' 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 54 The 'draught-breadthes or Coach treaties, which extend from the breast of the Horse to the bridge-tree of the Coach. 1453 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 185 I. 250, I have take the mesure in the 'draute chamer, ther as ye wold your cofors and countewery shuld be sette. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22 The chambyr abovyn the kechene, with the drawth chambyr longyng thereto, with the esement of the prevy longynng thereto. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Draught-Compasses, a sort of Compasses with several moveable Points, to make fine Draughts of Maps, Charts, etc. 1656-7 in *7th Rep. Hist. MSS. Com. App.* 575/2 A couple of whelps of the blood-hound strain to make 'draught-dogs. 1884 SYMONS *Geol. Cornwall* 196 To increase the efficiency of the 'draught engine and to reduce the cost of fuel. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Draft-equalizer, a treble tree; a mode of arranging the whiffletrees when three horses are pulling abreast, so that all possess an equal leverage. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 3 The said Chariotes, and the 'draught harnesses. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 99 Above the sole of the furnace are three rows of 'draught holes. 1781 BAILEY, *Draught Hooks. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Large hooks of iron fixed on the cheeks of a cannon carriage, two on each side... called the fore and hind Draught-hooks. Used for drawing a gun backwards or forwards by men with strong ropes, called Draught-ropes. 1843 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show* 2 A neck collar for... Farm Harness... has the draft-hook attached, and requires no hames. 1598 FLORIO, *Braccio*, a beagle, a hound, a spaniel, a blood hound, a 'draught hound. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 291 Having their Harbinger, Blood-hound or Draught-hound in Readiness, they begin the Chase. 1594 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 69 They had... a goddess-e for their 'draught-houses. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* x. 27 They... brake downe the house of Baal, and made it a draught-house [COVERD, prevy house]. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 18 So thou mayest enter the draught-house. 1893 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 85 § 3 The lower line of such... figures to coincide with the 'draught line denoted thereby. 1831 DRAYTON *Wks.* IV. 1495 (Jod.) With my 'draught-net then I sweep the streaming flood. 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 71 § 14 Any person who shall shoot or work any seine or draft net for salmon. 1834 GOOD *Study of Med.* (ed. 4) III. 396 The dose of this water... was a 'draught-phil full, and, consequently, about an ounce and a half. 1896 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Feb. 4/1 The inmates were sitting reading, 'draught playing, or otherwise amusing themselves. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 715 The 'draft-pole is pivoted to eyes... attached to the forward face of the main frame. 1605 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 758 Halland shaker, 'draught raiker. 1857 COLOUGHON *Compl. Oarsman's Guide* 32 (Locks). The 'draught rod connects the paddle or sluice with the lever, the rack and winch, or the crowbar [that raises it]. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Draft-rod (PLOW), a rod extending beneath the beam from the clevis to the sheth and taking the strain off the beam. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.*

xvii. iv. 84 [The Egyptian Obelisk]... being layed upon certain 'draught-vices and engines... was... brought into the Circus Maximus. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. i. 17 Along this line, hence called the *Dioleas*, or 'Draughtway, vessels were often transported from sea to sea. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 257, 2 The metal being kept perfectly cool by the increased draughtway. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 131/1 'Draute welle, *haurium*.

Draught (draft), *v.* [f. DRAFT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To draw off (a party of persons, animals, etc.) from a larger body for some special duty or purpose. (Now commonly DRAFT, *q. v.* 1.)

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5193/4 Who was Draughted into Sir John Gibson's Company of Invalid Sergeants. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 664 An order... for draughting out of the train of artillery... 130 matrosses. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 12 The commander... shall draught off an equal number of men... to supply their places. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xi. 211 The soldiers... were hastily draughted off to their respective vessels.

2. To make a plan or sketch of; *esp.* to draw a preliminary plan of (something to be constructed); to design. (Sometimes *draft*.)

1888 WEBSTER, *Draft*, to draw the outline, to delineate. 1851 KIPPING *Sailmaking* (ed. 2) 138 To have a right understanding of draughting sails, geometry ought to be studied. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* i. *Building of Long Serpent* iii, Drafting That new vessel for King Olaf.

3. To treat with draughts (of medicine), administer draughts to. *rare*. (Cf. *dose v.*)

1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Power... to pill... draught... and poultice, all persons.

4. *Masonry.* To cut a draught upon: see DRAFT *sb.* 43. (Also DRAFT, *q. v.* 3.)

1848 [see *pl. a.* below]. 1888 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/1 They (stones) are draughted all round, but left rough on the outer face.

5. *Weaving.* To draw (the threads of the warp) through the heddles of the loom: = DRAW *v.* 8 b. Hence Draughted *pl. a.*, Draughting *vbl. sb.*; *esp.* = DRAFT *sb.* 44.

1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 529 The draughting of their children into the Militia. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xx. (1879) 438 The old wall... with its large draughted stones. 1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 108 (Cent.) The draughting or entering of the warp threads through the heddles. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 218 Draftman's tracing paper... can be obtained of most dealers in drafting materials.

¶ For other senses, see DRAFT *v.*

† **Draught-bridge.** *Obs.* = DRAWBRIDGE.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 183 Was per non entre... Bot a streite kauce, at þe end a draught brige. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1952 þe ceates were þanne some y-schet, & þe draht-brige vp y-drawe. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Willeker 784/18 *Hoc superfororium*, a drautebryge. 1543 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 78 William Clebe... hath made... at your Tour of London... a new draught brygge.

Draughtman (dra'ftmæn). *rare*.

1. = DRAFTSMAN: *esp.* in sense 4.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. iv, Lavinia, rising to the surface with the last draughtman rescued. 1891 E. A. TILLET *St. George Tombland, Norwich* 36 A bone draughtman, of the type used by the early Norsemen.

† 2. *nonce-use, in morning's draught-man* = a man who indulges in a morning's draught (of liquor); a tippler. *Obs.*

1710 TATLER No. 241 ¶ 2 That the wholesome Restorative above-mentioned [Water-gruel] may be given in Tavern Kitchens to all the Mornings Draught-Men... when they call for Wine before Noon. [In some later edd. printed *morning draughtsmen*, and so quoted by Latham, etc.]

Hence **Draughtsmanship** = DRAFTSMANSHIP. 1870 *Athenæum* 14 May 648 The artist has rendered the pathos of his subject with perfect skill in draughtsmanship and modelling. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* No. 285. 179 As old as the infancy of draughtsmanship.

Draughtsman (dra'fts-mæn). *Pl. men.* See also DRAFTSMAN. [f. *draught's*, genitive of DRAUGHT *sb.* + MAN.]

1. One whose profession is to make drawings, plans, or sketches; a man employed or skilled in drawing or designing.

1663 [see DRAFTSMAN 1]. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 59 One of the best draughtsmen of our time. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* iii. 41 The... drawings were executed by Mr. H. S. Smith, the... draughtsman of the Survey. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. iii. 345 Though he was no draughtsman, he was the author of a large portfolio of portraits.

2. One who draws up, or makes a draft of, a writing or document; one whose office it is to draw up legal or official documents. Now more usually DRAFTSMAN, *q. v.* 2.

1799 [see DRAFTSMAN 2]. 1845 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 40 The laws of which I was myself the mover and draughtsman. 1878 SHELLEY *Stein* I. 457 Jurist and parliamentary draughtsman. 1887 *Spectator* 4 June 762/1 The actual draughtsman of the Report.

3. A man employed in drawing or pulling something. *rare*. Also *draftsman*.

1795 A. ANDERSON *Narr. China* in Morse *Amer. Geog.* (1796) II. 509 Fastening one rope to the mast... the draughtsmen take the rope on shore along with them.

4. One of the 'men' or pieces used in the game of Draughts; also DRAFTSMAN, *q. v.* 1.

1894 'CHEQUERIST' (R. A. Williams) *How to play Draughts well* 8 The writer recommends the 'Royal' Draughtsmen of the British Chess Company, as retaining the upper man when a King is made.

Draughtsmanship. Also DRAFTSMAN-. [f. *prec.* + -SHIP.] The function, quality, or art of a draughtsman; skill in draughting or drawing.

1846 WORCESTER cites SIR J. HENSCHEL. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 54 Turning the boy's perspective, geometry, and architectural draughtsmanship to some account. 1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 739/2 In all, good, sound draughtsmanship prevails. 1886 DICEY *Eng. Case agst. Home Rule* (ed. 2) 225 Hesitations of statesmanship betrayed themselves in blunders of draughtsmanship.

Draughtswoman. [as DRAFTSMAN.] A woman employed or skilled in drawing.

1845 *Lond. Jrnl.* I. 191 [They] are likely to become bold landscape draughtswomen. 1881 Mrs. E. J. WORBOISE *Sissie* xli, She is a very fair draughtswoman.

Draught-tree. ? *Cbs.* The pole of a wagon or other vehicle, to which the drawing gear is attached.

1880 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Le Limon d'un chariot*... the beam whereon the iron hanger in a Waine, the draught tree of a wagon, coche, or carte. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiii. 358 His draught-tree fell to earth, and him the toss'd up chariot threw Down to the earth. 1789 MADAN *tr. Persius* (1795) 130 note, *Temo* signifies the beam of a wain, or the draught-tree whereon the yoke hangeth. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 109 Carls... [having] a very thick axle-tree, upon which is fixed a stout planking or platform, that terminates in a draught-tree for steerage and yoking the cattle to.

Draughty (dra'fti), *a.* [f. DRAFT *sb.* + -Y 1.]

1. Abounding in draughts or currents of air.

1846 Mrs. MARSH *Emilia Wyndham* (L.), In this draughty comfortless room I waited. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 123 A filmy shade that flutters and flickers in the draughty breeze.

2. Designing, artful, crafty: see DRAFT 33. *Sc.*

1888 GALT *Steam-Boat* 189 (Jam.), I could discern that the flunkies were draughty fellows. 1893 — R. GILKATSE I. 162 (Jam.) I'll be plain wi' you, sayd my grandfather to this draughty speech. 1899 HOGG *Sheph. Calg.* I. 233 Ye're a cunning draughty man.

† 3. [Perhaps an alteration of the equivocal adj. DRAFTY.] Rubbishy; filthy. *Obs. rare*.

1608 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* i. ii. 151 The filth that fallth from so many draughty inuentions as daily swarme in our printing house.

Hence **Draughtiness**, draughty condition.

1871 *Daily News* 13 Jan., It might prove an undesirable habitation for invalids on account of its draughtiness.

Drauk, *obs.* form of DRAWK *sb.* and *v.*

Draunt, var. of DRANT.

Drave (dræ'v). *Sc.* [northern form of DROVE: = OE. *drif*.] A fishing expedition in which several men take part, each supplying a net and receiving a share of the profits made. Later, A haul (of fish); also, a shoal.

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 202 Artificers, Day-labourers, and Farmers Servants that live near the Coast... make it a Condition with their Masters, to be allowed the Drave to themselves. 1766 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 18 An Adventure of this Kind is called a *Drave*. two or three Fishermen associate five or six Landmen, for there are commonly eight or nine Men to a Boat. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Fifish.* IX. 445 (Jam.) The Drave, as it is here called, was seldom known to fail. 1854 *Phemie Millar* I. 224 Phemie loved the stir and excitement of the great heaving drave.

Drave, *obs.* or arch. pa. t. of DRIVE *v.*

† **Dravel**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *dravil*, *drevil*, *drefe*. [Mätzner suggests connexion with ON. *drafa* to talk indistinctly, *dräff* tattle.] *intr.* To sleep unsoundly, have troubled sleep; ? to talk in one's sleep.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1750 In drez droupyng of dreme draueled þat noble. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. Prol. 1 Of drefling [ed. 1553 dreuilling] and dremis quhat dow it to endyt? *Ibid.* x. xi. 96 Quhen mennis myndis oft in dravilling gronis. *Ibid.* xii. xiv. 52 Quhen langsum dravilling [ed. 1553 dreuilling] on the onsound sleip Our ene oursettis.

Dravel, *obs.* form of DRIVEL.

Drawick: see DRAWK *sb.*

Draw (drō), *v.* Pa. t. *drew* (drā); pa. pple. *drawn* (drōn). Forms: see below. [A Common Teut. strong vb. of 6th ablaut series: OE. *dragan*, *drōh* (drōh), *dragen* = OS. *dragan*, OHG. *tragen*, ON. *draga*, Goth. (*ga*)*dragan*: only in OE. and ON. with the sense 'draw, pull'; in the other langs. with that of 'carry, bear'.]

On account of the phonetic development of original *g* in English, the modern conjugation deviates much from the normal type (as in *shake*, *shook*, *shaken*); the *g* of the present stem having passed through the labialized guttural spirant (ɣ*), to (w), *drag*-, *dray*-, *drau*-, *draw*-, *drawh*-, *draw*-. The same happened in ME. in the pa. t., where *drōg*, *drōh*, became *drow*, *drow*, *drow*, *drowh*, *drough*, *drow*; but this was supplanted in 14-15th c. by *drew*, app. by assimilation to the originally reduplicated verbs of the series *blow*, *blew*, *blown*, and prob. first in the northern dialect, where these verbs retained their original *-du* (*blaw*, *blew*, *blawen*; so *draw*, *drew*, *drawen*). (Through the modern pronunciation of *ew*, after *r*, as (*ii*), *drew* is now pronounced as the historical *drough* would have been, if it had survived.) In OE. the 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. Ind. had umlaut, *drægst*, *dræhst*,

dragh. This was probably the origin of the by-form *dray-* of the present stem: see A. 1 B. (A weak pa. t. and pp. *drawed* is occasional from 16th c., and freq. in illiterate speech.)

A. Inflectional Forms.

1. *Present stem.* a. 1 *dra3-*, 2-4 *dra3-*, (drach-), 3 *dra3h-*, *drah-*, 3-5 *drau3-*, 4-5 *drauh-*, *drah-*, 5 *drau3-*, (4-6 *drau-*), 3- *draw-*.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* lvi. (1871) 431 Hit mon *dra3h*. a 1000 *Guthlac* 699 (Gr.) Ongon. *dra3an*. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 And swo *dra3en* hem to hire. *Ibid.* 149 Louerd *drah* me after þe. *Ibid.* 258 Louerd *drau3* us neor þe. c 1200 *ORMIN* 15394 To *dra3henn* hemm till hellegrund. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1991 þe opre walden *drahen* hit. c 1275 *LAV.* 1338 Seyles [to] *draue* to toppe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1264 (Cott.) Four ar þai. þat *draues* [v. rr. *dra3h*is, *draus*, *draue*] þe wain. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1031 Þere he *dra3ez* hym on-dry3e. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* iii. 190 Our car shal he *draue*. 1540 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 3 To *draue* the clothe. 1552 *HULOET*, *Draw* as a paynter doth.

β. 3 *dreih-*, *dreih-*, *dreih-*, *drai-*, 5-6 *dray-*. a 1225 *Juliana* 30 Elewsius. .het. .dreihen [v. r. *dreaien*] hire into darc hus. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2237 Gultelese, leaden And dreien to deade. c 1275 *Pains of Hell* 89 in O. E. *Misc.* 149 And dre3ez heom in-to a wel. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 49 When his tyme begynnys to day, I rede no man for hym *dray*. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* ix. (1539) 13 To *dray* any water like a pompe.

2. *Past tense.* a. 1 *drō3*, *drōh*, 2-4 *dro3*, *dro3h*, *droh* (3 *drohh*), 3-4 *drou*, 3-5 *drow*, 4-5 *drou3*, *drou3h*, *drow3*, *drowgh*, *drowh*, *drough* (*drooh*, *droow*, *dro*).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xxi. 11 Simon Petrus. .dro3 þæt nett on corbe. c 1200 *ORMIN* 8704 Horrs off fir itt *dro3henn*. *Ibid.* 11907 He drohh þæt forþ þe bokless lare. *Ibid.* 14675 Abraham. .droh hiss swerd. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 110 Vor hore uorlorenesse þæt drowen him to deade. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3909 Dis water him on-sunder *dro3*. c 1275 *LAV.* 16058 þou drohe to þe vncoupe leode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4387 (Cott.) Seo drou [v. r. *droghe*] his mantel. *Ibid.* 24056 (Edin.) þat þi son þat droch in place. 1382 *Wyclif* *Jer.* xxxi. 3 Yrewende dro3 thee. a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 106 He that droow me out of the wombe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5290 And dro hym from dethe. *Ibid.* 6207 Two dromondarys drowe hit. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* iii. lvi. (1866) 171, 1. drowh my bordon to me. 1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* vi. 12 Wolues. .al to drow hym. c 1500 *Mery Test. Mylner* *Abyngton* 239 in Harl. E. P. III. 109 At that worde the clark lough, And by the voice to her he drough.

γ In the following either a scribal error for *droge*, or confused with pa. t. of DREE v. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3629 Cursoures þaim dre3e. *Ibid.* 5554 þai dre3e him vp to þe drye.

β. 4- *drow* (4 *Sc. drowh*, 5 *drw*, 5-6 *drowe*, *dreue*, *drue*).

c 1200 *Sir Tristr.* 1299 Riche sail þai drewe. c 1400 *Beryn* 170 Þey drow3 to dynerward, as it drew to noon. c 1480 *Canton Blanchardyn* v. 23 The wounde that drue hym toward to dethe. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 352 Than the barons dreue toward London. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 24 They drewe together. *Ibid.* 155 He drue more and more of his people into the Citie. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* l. iii. 176 And with thy scornes drew'st Riuer from his eyes.

γ. *drawed*.

1619 N. BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Conc. Trent* (1676) 134 There was no. .abuse which drawed not after it [etc.]. 1767 *Ann. Reg. X.* Characters 204/1 [He] wire-drawed the books of Moses into a complete system of natural philosophy.

3. *Pa. pp.* 1 *dragen*, 2-3 *dra3en*, 4-5 *draghen*, *drauen* (4 *drauhen*, *dragh*), 4-6 *draun* (e, *drawen* (4-5 -in, -yn, *ydrawe*, *drawe*, *draw*), 6- *ydrawne*, 6-7 *drawne*, 7- *drawn*).

1127 O. E. *Chron.*, Eall þæt þa beon *dragen*. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 13 Dis song is *dragen* on Engleis speche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2061 (Edin.) In opir inglis was it *drawin* [v. rr. *draun*, *drawen*]. 13. . *Guy Warr.* (A.) 4490 Toward Ingland is Gij y-drawe. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 183 *Drauchen* ouer þe gate. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xix. 8 þai ere *draghen* aboute. c 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 70 The noble folke were to the toun ydrawe. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* ii. ix. 50 To be drawe oute of himself. c 1550 *Lucrèce & Euryalus*, Envoy, Thys boke in Englysh drawe was. 1581 *HOLLYBAND Campido Fior* 273 It shalbe drawen with horses. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* l. 110 They had drawn their curtains.

β. 3 *dreien*, 4 *drayn*, *drain*, 5 *dreyn*.

c 1200 *Sir Tristr.* 1575 Wip his swerd al *drain*. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 665 When the lordys were drawin [*rimis leyn*, *3eyne*].

γ. *Weak forms.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6828 Thai were abrod y-dreyght. 1580 T. WILSON *Logike* 58 b. Now, that we have drawed [*ed. 1567* drawen] these wordes. .so farre.

B. Signification.

General scheme of arrangement:—

I. Of traction (*Generally. ** In specific applications. *** With specific objects. **** In transferred and figurative applications). II. Of attraction, drawing in or together. III. Of extraction, withdrawal, removal (* With that which is taken as the object. ** With that from which the contents are taken as the object). IV. Of tension, extension, protraction. V. Of delineation or construction by drawing (* To draw a line, figure, formal document, comparison. ** To draw a bill or demand note). VI. *refl.* and *intr.* Of motion, moving oneself. VII. In combination with adverbs (e. g. *draw out*).

I. Of simple traction. * In the general sense. (The most general word for this; other words, partly synonymous, as *drag*, *haul*, *trail*, *tug*, imply drawing in a particular manner or with special force.)

1. *trans.* To cause (anything) to move toward oneself by the application of force; to pull.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xxi. 11 Astag Simon Petrus and dro3 þæt nett on corbe. c 1200 *ORMIN* 15394 To *dra3henn* hemm till hellegrund. c 1400 *Soudone Bab.* 2566 The Babyloynes of his hors him drowe. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 140 By drawing threads out of the leaves. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. 93 Draw your Sight-Vane a little lower down. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* i. vii. 165 Canoas . . will not last long, especially if not drawn ashore often and tarred. *Ibid.* xiv. 380 It comes off by only drawing the Cane thro your hand. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 16 A Shark came up to him, and drew him under Water. 1709 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 163 P. 1 He drew a Paper of Verses out of his Pocket. 1786 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 21 May, I. . . drew my hat over my face. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 255 The buckle of my belt was never disturbed, except to draw it tighter, when I was pinched with hunger. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 95 Drawing her father aside for an instant. 1879 *DOWDEN Southey* iii. 71 To draw the pen across six hundred lines.

b. *absol.*

c 1305 *St. Lucy* 105 in E. E. P. (1862) 104 Hi schoue and dro3e al þat hi my3te. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 131 The Rope of its own accord doth pull or draw very hard . . two such Ropes draw as much as a Man's Strength.

c. *refl.* (with adverbial or other complement). (See also *draw up*, 89 b.)

1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* i. Mrs. Winthrop drew herself together. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* i. vii. 141 Wilfrid. drew himself erect. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 23 Dec. 138/1 Ermyntude drew herself to her full stature.

d. *intr.* for *passive*. To be drawn, or to admit of being drawn. *spec. in Founding*, etc. = DELIVER v. l. 12.

1635 *QUARLES Emblems* i. iv. 17 Thy Balance will not draw; thy Balance will not downe. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* i. ii. 17 The Line in drawing after him chanc'd to kink, or grow entangled. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 179 That the String may draw tight upon the Work. 1886 Mrs. RANDOLPH *Mostly Fools* i. x. 299 The rope drew taut and parted in the middle.

2. To pull (anything) after one; to move (a thing) along by traction. Specifically used of a beast of draught pulling a vehicle, a plough, etc.

c 1200 [see A. 2 a]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11654 (Gott.) A waine. . . þat drawn was wid oxen tuin. 1293 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 18 Haling or drawing any such Trow, Boat, or Vessel. 1593 T. WATSON *Tears Fancie* iv. (Arb.) 180 In her Coach ydrawne with siluer Doues. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* xii. 54 They. . . drew after their stones, earth, timber. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 263 We drew their Vessel along after us. 1889 I. TAYLOR *Orig. Aryans* 180 The Egyptians and the Hittites possessed war chariots drawn by horses. *Mod. A locomotive drawing a long train of wagons.*

b. *absol.* or *intr.* esp. of beasts of draught; also *fig.* in phr. to draw together, or in one line = to 'pull together', agree (*obs.*); also to draw with = to be in like case with (quot. 1604).

1526 *TINDALE Phil.* ii. 2 That ye drawe one waye. . . being of one accorde. 1538 *BALE Breffe Comedy in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 215 Drawe only after his lyne. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 65 We drew both in one line. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 65 b. An Antlop drawing in an horse mill. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iv. i. 68 Thinke euery bearded fellow that's but yoa'd'd May draw with you. 1686 *Lond. Gas. No.* 2147/4 These three [horses] have all drawn. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* i. i. Does she draw kindly with the Captain? 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. V.* i. 171 The horses draw abreast.

c. *intr.* for *passive*.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 141 He. . . puts on a white shirt that draws on the ground, like persons doing penance with us. 1892 *Field* 19 Mar. 415/2 The Irish outside cars. . . draw lighter than an ordinary English cart.

3. *transf. &* With the load as object: To convey or carry in a vehicle; to cart; to haul.

c 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 30/185 Huy drowen þat bodi so mildeliche. 1262 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* vii. 275 To drawe a-feld my donge. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 153 Two strengthless doves will draw me through the sky. 1790 *COWPER My Mother's Picture* 49 Where the gardener Robin. . . Drew me to school. . . Delighted with my bauble coach. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. V.* i. 282 The farmers generally draw the hay and coals for the cottagers.

b. With the beast as obj.: To employ in drawing, use for draught. ? Only in *pa. pp.*

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1423/4 One brown bay Gelding. . . trots all, and hath been much drawn. 1721 *Ibid.* No. 5996/10 A Grey Nag, used to be drawn.

c. *absol.* Of hawks: see quot.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Aij. We shall say that hawkys doon draw when they bere tymering to their nestes, and nott they belid, ne make ther nestes.

** In specific applications.

4. To drag (a criminal) at a horse's tail, or on a hurdle or the like, to the place of execution; formerly a legal punishment of high treason.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 247 First was he drawn for his felonie, and as a pefe þan slawen, on galwes hanged hie. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1970 To be. . . drawn as a dog and to dethe brought. 1460 *CANTON Chron.* (1858) 287 [Serle was] condemned to be drawe thorow oute the good townes of Ynglond, and afir to be hangen and quartered at London. 1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* cxliiii. (1482) 288 Jued to be leyd on an hurel and than to be drawe thurgh the cyte of london to Tiborne. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* 47 After the fassyon of treytours to be drawn, hanged and quartered. 1556 *Chron. Cr. Friars* (Camden) 18 Whane they ware drawne they had ther pardone all and their lyffes. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 191 Because he came of the blood royall. he was not drawne, but was set upon an horse, and so brought to the place of execution, and there hanged. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* (1830) IV. vi.

92 That the offender [in cases of high treason] be drawn to the gallows, and not be carried or walk. 1890 T. COOPER in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXI. 4/1 [Garnett] was sentenced to be drawn, hanged, disembowelled, and quartered.

† 5. To pull or tear in pieces, asunder. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9060 (Gott.) I war worthi wid hors be drauin. c 1400 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 173 He seyde, the howndes schuld the flesch drawe. c 1489 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 96 Reynawde. . . made Hernyer to be bounde hys foure membres. . . to foure horses taylles, and soo he was drawen all quyk, and quartered in foure peces. 1530 *PALSGR.* 349 They had rather suffre their lymmes to be drawn in peces. 1700 *TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* II. 902 He was condemned to be drawn asunder by Horses. 1700 *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 276 To be drawn in pieces with Elephants.

6. To contract, cause to shrink; to pull out of shape or out of place, to distort.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 99 þe crampe. . . in þe which sijkes cordis and þe senewis weren drawn to her bigynnyng. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1074 So þat þe synnes in his ham. . . was drawn samen. a 1691 *BOYLE Hist. Air* (1692) 82 His mouth was so drawn awry, that 'twas hideous to behold. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* II. ii. She draws her mouth till it. . . resembles the aperture of a poor's box. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* vii. 114 With all their forehead drawn in Roman scowls. 1870 *SWINBURNE Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 357 The face smiling, but drawn and fixed. 1892 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 279/1 Artificial teeth. . . are apt to draw the mouth.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To contract, shrink.

1530 *PALSGR.* 527 His skynne draweth together lyke burned lether. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 34, I haue not yet found certainly, that the Water it selfe. . . will shrinke or draw into lesse Roome. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCVII. 157 Her dark brows draw together over her black eyes.

† 7. *trans.* To bring together by sewing (edges of a rent, etc.); to mend (a rent); cf. also *draw up*, 89 c, and *FINE-DRAW. Obs.*

1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 242 Haue they not a drawer. . . to drawe & seame up the holes so cunningly, that it shall neuer be espied? 1611 *CORRA, Rentraine*. . . also, to draw, dearme, or sow up a rent in a garment. *Ibid.*, *Rentraine*. . . also, a drawing of rent cloth; a darning.

*** With specific objects.

8. *trans.* To pull up (a sail, a drawbridge), pull out (a bolt, an organ-stop), haul in (a net), etc.

c 1275 *LAV.* 1339 Brutus hefte handli cables, seyles drawe to toppe. c 1383 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1563 *Hypp.* And drough his saylle and saugh hir neuer mo. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 326 The gate was shut and the bridge drawn. 1646 *JENKYN Remora* 27 The bridge of mercy will ere long be drawn. 1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edu.* III. i. xvii. 318 He then drew the bolt, the door was opened. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXI. 583/2 If we. . . draw all the so-called 'stops' [of a great organ]. 1893 *Longm. Mag.* June 120 The net is drawn.

b. *Weaving.* To insert the threads of (the warp) into the heddles in the proper order.

1875 [see DRAUGHT sb. 44].

9. To pull back the string of (a bow) in order to bend it so as to shoot; to bend (a bow). Also, to pull back (the arrow) on the string. Also *absol.*

To draw the long bow: see Bow 1 c; also Long Bow.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4370 Archers drowe. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 2 (Harl. MS.) þe kny3t sawe him begynne forto drawe his bowe. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* 19 The Englishmen y^e. . . might cyther stand or drawe a bowe. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iii. 339 Draw Archers, draw your Arrowes to the head. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Kings* xxii. 34 A certaine man drew a bow at a venture. 1766-88 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* lvi. Exercised. . . to draw the bow. 1895 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) l. iii. 173 He drew with ease as strong a bow as was borne by any yeoman of his guard.

† To draw a bead: to take aim with a gun or rifle: see BEAD sb. 5 d.

10. To draw bit, bridle, rein: to pull the reins in order to stop or check the horse; to stop, halt, 'pull up'; also *fig.*

1664, 1782 [see BIT sb. 1 d]. a 1690 *LD. SOMERVILLE Mem. Somervilles* (1815) II. 349 He. . . never drew bridle untill he came the lenth of Leads. 1828 *TYTLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 55 Surrey. . . rode, without drawing bridle, to Berwick. 1840 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.*, *Leach Folkestone*, Scarcely drawing bit. 1850 *Tails Mag.* XVII. 51/2 Karolus drew rein in the square.

11. To pull (a curtain, veil, cloth, etc.) over something so as to cover or conceal it, or aside or off from it so as to disclose it. Also *fig.* (See also CURTAIN sb. 1 b, VEIL sb.)

c 1400 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 74 Over his heyd he drw his hode. 1509 etc. [see CURTAIN sb. 1 b]. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* i. xxv. 36 When the curtains were drawe, all the people might see it. 1632 *MILTON Penseroso* 36 And sable stole of cyprus lawn, Over thy decent shoulders drawn. 1700 *DE FOE True-born Eng.* i. 90 Satyr, be kind and draw a silent Veil. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xii. In a room with all the window-curtains drawn. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 307 Let us draw a veil over this dismal spectacle. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 167 The sun had gone down, but the blinds had not been drawn.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* = *passive*.

1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 240 P. 3 Getting into one of the Side-boxes on the Stage before the Curtain drew. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* July 38, I remember a carriage. . . with curtains that drew in front of it.

12. To draw the cloth: to withdraw or remove the table-cloth after a meal; to 'clear away'. (Now rare or arch.) † Also, in same sense, to draw the board or table (*obs.*).

c 1200 *Sir Tristr.* 706 Clop and bord was drain [*rimis*

bayn, fayn, etc.). 13.. *Coer de L.* 4623 Aftir mete the cloth was drawe. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. ix.* 289 Let hem abyde tyl þe bord be drawe. 1791 *GROSE. Olio* (1796) 111 Come here, Wolley, and draw the table. 1893 *SCOTT. Quentin D. xx.* When the tables were drawn. 18.. *THACKERAY. Haggarty's Wife* (1892) 489 When the cloth was drawn... he would retire to his own apartments. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 307 The cloth had been drawn, as the reporters write of public dinners. 1899 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Dec. 192/2 People don't even 'draw cloths' any more.

13. Of a ship or boat: To displace (so much depth of water); to sink to a specified depth in floating. [So *F. tirer tant d'eau, seize pieds d'eau*, etc. It is not clear what the original notion is here.]

1555 *EDEN Decades* 7 The smaler vessels which drew no great depth entered. 1590 *WEBBE Trav.* (Arb.) 26 She drawes but xi foot water. 1697 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xi. 54 The Ships that drawes most water are commonly the most wholesome. 1634-5 *BRERETON Trav.* (1844) 5 Two feet more water than the ship drew. 1799 *W. GILPIN Wye* (1799) 59 Our barge drawing 100 much water to pass the shallows. 1866 *Examiner* 289/1 A boat drawing six inches water. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 321/2 Steamers for the Zambesi... should not draw over 18 inches.

fig. 1601 *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* i. 319 You may easily sound what depth of wits they draw.

absol. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 277 Light Botes may saile swift, though greater bulkes draw deepe.

† b. Of the sea or river. *Obs.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 132 There be certaine trenches or channels in it that draw deepe water, wherein they may without danger saile.

14. In Cricket, To divert (the ball) to the 'on' side of the wicket by a slight turn of the bat. 'On Golf, To drive (the ball) widely to the left hand.

1857 *Chambers's Information* II. 690 (Cricket) The proper balls to draw are those which are pitched somewhat short... and come up rather within the line of your leg-stump. *Ibid.* 696/2 (Golf) Draw, to drive wildly to the left. 1897 *HUGHES Tom Brown* II. viii. (1880) 352. 1893 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 8 Apr. 156/3 Let him draw the ball or beel it, and the chances are he will drop into a lakelet.

15. Billiards. To cause (a ball) to recoil as if pulled back, after striking another ball.

**** In transferred and figurative applications.

16. *trans.* To cause to come, move, or go (from or to some place, position, or condition); to lead, bring, take, convey, put. Also fig. e.g. to draw into example, precedent, comparison, consequence, practice, allowance, etc. *Obs.* (exc. as associated with other senses). † To draw to death (also of (=from) life): to put to death (*obs.*).

1200 *ORMIN* 10392 Ne noht ne drahe ic oppon me To beon bridgume. 1205 *Juliana & Derliche* [he] droh ham to deade. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3806 And... score of liue drayen. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 698 Lorde þy seruauit draȝ neuer to dome. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 628 He in bowrch his landis drewch. 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T. P.* 165 To drawen in to memorie þe goode werkis. 1450 *Merlin* 17 Than the luges drough hem apart, and cleded these other wemen. 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* v. 23 The wounde that drue hym toward to dethe. 1591 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 78 Grosse practises... to drawe the wealth of the land into his treasure. 1608 *HISCOX Defence* III. 73 Kneeling... was not drawne into allowance and practise in the Church. 1638 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 90 Hee alters his intent, and drawes his forces against Rantas. 1839 *W. IRVING Alhambra* II. 22 He hastened to draw him from the seductions of the garden.

† 17. To construct (a ditch, canal, wall, etc.) from one point to another; to 'lead'. (*L. ducere*). *Obs.* 1200 *Destr. Troy* 11160 With dykes so depe draghen a-boute. 1603 *KNOXES Hist. Turkes* (1621) 89 A navigable ditch or cut, drawne out of the Nile. 1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 377 From this Lake they draw a Channell that sets certain Leather-Engines at worke. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 37 From the first Point a Curtain is drawn with a Parapet. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 26 A navigable canal has been drawn lately from Kiel... to the river Eyder.

† 18. Cookery. To pass through a strainer; to bring to proper consistence (cf. *draw up*, 89 d). *Obs.* 1200 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 16 Drauze hom thorowge a streynour cene. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 13 Draw þe same brothe thorwe a strynoure. 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 fol. 39 Draw it and do it in a pott. 1550 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. x. 227 Drawe the pulpe of them thorough a strayner.

† 19. To render into another language or style of writing; to translate. *Obs.*

1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 13 Ut of latin þis song is draȝen on engleis speche. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 32 Intil englishe þus I draw hit. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 2 I have drawn your legende and all your service in to Englyshe. 1547 *SURREY (title)* The fourth Boke of Virgill... translated into Englyshe, and drawn into straunge metre. 1569 *FENTON (title)* A Discourse of Ciuile warres... in France, drawne into Englyshe.

† 20. To bear, endure, suffer, undergo. *Obs.* (App. confused with DREE.)

1205 *Juliana* 49 Oþe pine ant te deð þat he droh for mou. 1205 *Leg. Kath.* 1914 Teonen and tintroehen þe aire meast derue þat eni deadlich flesch Mahe drehen and draben. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16989 (Cott.) Þe pine he for me drou [Goth. dregh].

† 21. fig. a. To adduce, bring forward, appeal to for confirmation (see also *draw forth*, 81 b). b. To assign, attribute. c. To turn aside to a purpose, pervert, wrest. *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 14651 (Cott.) Him drau i me to mi warand. 1576 *TIMME Caluine on Gen.* 177 Paul draweth the same to all mortal men in all ages. 1599 *H. SMITH*

Wks. (1866-7) I. 173 If we cannot draw it to one of these, then we think it fortunate. 1608 *EARLE Microcosm., Lasciuious Man* (Arb.) 95 Whatsoeuer you speak, he will draw to bawdry. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tub Apol.*, Passages, which prejudiced or ignorant readers have drawn by great force to hint at ill meanings.

† 22. *Arith.* To add (*to, together*); to subtract (*out of*); to multiply (*into, in*). *Obs.*

1245 *Craſte of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 9 Draw 2 out of 4, þan leues 2. *Ibid.* 18 Draw þat 1 to 6... & þat 1 & þat 6 togedur wel be 7. 1660 *BARROW Euclid* i. xxxv. Schol., Draw 3 into 4, there will be produced 12. 1709-29 *V. MANDEY Syst. Math., Arith.* 13 Two Numbers given, to multiply one by the other, or to draw one into the other. 1811 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 291 The fluxion of... the continual product of four... quantities... consisting of the fluxion of each quantity, drawn into the products of the other three.

II. Of attraction, drawing in or together.

23. To take in (air, etc.) into the lungs; to breathe, inhale; to cause (a draught) to enter, e.g. into a chimney or bellows. See also *draw in*, 82 c.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1780 Unnethe he might draw his blast. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 199 He na mocht His aynd bot with gret panys draw. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 17 He drough his breth lyke as one sholde haue deyde. 1544 *PHARR Regim. Life* (1553) D viij b, Great heate in the breast... is quenched in drawing colde ayre. 1537 *MILTON Lycidas* 106 (Sheep) Swoln with wind and the rank mist they draw, Rot inwardly. 1659 *D. PELL Impr. Sea* 271 The Malestream-well... of Norway... draws water into it during the flood... with such an avarous indraught. 1739 *BERKLEY Alciphron* i. § 3 Alciphron... stopped to draw breath and recover himself. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. xxii, I ne'er before... Have ever drawn your mountain air. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 223 Melish drew a deep breath.

b. *absol.* To take a draught (of liquor).

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 348 They had their cup-quarrels, striving who should draw deepest.

24. *absol.* or *intr.* To produce or admit of a draught or current of air; said of a chimney, also of a tobacco-pipe or cigar.

1750 *A. REID tr. Macquer's Chym.* i. 269 Some chimney that draws well. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* xxxvii, The fire does not draw well. 1883 *Cambridge Staircase* 100 His pipe requiring to be prodded to make it draw.

25. To attract by physical force, as a magnet; to contract, become covered or affected with (rust, heat, etc.; also fig.).

1205 *Ancr. R.* 160 Vor ne beo neuer so briht gold... ne stel, þæt hit ne schal drawn rust of on þæt is trusted. 1315 *SHOREHAM* 70 So drawyht yf affinite Wyth alle thynesibbe. 1400 *Langland's Cirurg.* 199 Bete þe lyme... til þou drawe blood þerto. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxiv, 83 Bras draweth soone ruste. 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Huon* cix. 371 The Adamant drew 40 sors the Iron. 1563 *W. FULKE Metaph.* (1640) 70 b, Jeat and Amber draw hayres, chaffe, and like light matter, but being before chafed. 1669 *STRUVE Mariner's Mag.* iv. 138 The Points of the Needle... are subject to be drawn aside by the Guns. 1800 *E. KIRKE Garfield* 25 As the rod draws the electricity from the wire.

26. fig. To attract by moral force, persuasion, inclination, etc.; to induce to come (to a place); to attract by sympathy (to a person); to convert to one's party or interest; to lead, entice, allure, turn (to, into, or from a course, condition, etc.). (See also *draw in*, on, off, in VII.) a. a person.

1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 To draȝe lechurs to ham. 1200 *ORMIN* 10115 Her droh Johan Bapptiste wel þe leode wiþ his lare. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14039 He... þy wil til hys hore hap drawe. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. lix. 138 Grace drawip to god and to vertues. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 98 I was drawn and allured therto through the. 1615 *J. STEPHENS Satyr. Ess.* A vjb, [They] have... hanged their bills up to drawe customers. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* xii. 59 The people are drawne to their churches more for the delight of the musick. 1781 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* June, He endeavoured to draw him into telling the tale. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* iii, It is wonderful, though, how you feel drawn to a man who feeds you well.

b. the mind, desires, eyes, attention, etc.

1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 For to drahen his lue toward hire. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 2 þe synne of þe heldar man drawip... þe hertis of þe þungar in to dep. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 358 They drawe the mindes of the people into an admiration. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 308 His look drew audience and attention still as Night. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 15 P 5 To draw the Eyes of the World upon her. 1849 *E. E. NAPIER Excurs. S. Africa* II. 95 My attention being drawn to the spot, I saw an animal. 1884 *L. J. JENNINGS in Croker Papers* I. vi. 154 A great bereavement... drew his mind from public affairs.

27. *absol.* To exercise allurements or attractive force; to prove an attraction; to attract crowds.

1566 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 94 Such... as draw unto mischief. 1656 *Br. HALL Occas. Medit.* (1851) 117 All draws towards liberty and joy. 1708 *Prior Turtle & Sparrow* 190 Example draws, when Precept fails. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* 375 Mr. Emerson always draws. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* i. Nov. 703 Lord Randolph Churchill... is sure to 'draw' enormously wherever he goes.

28. To influence in a desired direction, induce (to do something). (See also *draw on*, 86 c.)

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 205 The Spencers had so drawne the king to doe and consent to whatsoever they required. 1639 *S. DU VERGER tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 13 I say not this... to draw you to desire me for your wife. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 472 Ahaz his sottish Conquerour, whom he drew Gods Altar to disparage. 1763 *J. BROWN Poetry & Mus.* xiii. 231 When I am drawn to attend more to the Singer than to what is sung. 1899 *Argosy* May 359 When he had drawn me to love him.

29. To bring together, gather, collect, assemble. *Obs.* exc. as associated with other senses.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 143 Into the marches of Wales, where they drew to them great power. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iv. ii. 118 That such an Army could be drawne in France. 1736 *LEDIARD Life Marlborough* I. 63 An Army of about 1600 Men was drawn together.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To come together, gather, collect, assemble (*about, around, to some centre*).

1300 *Cursor M.* 15911 (Cott.) Mani drou a-bote þæt fire. 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 964 All his frendus... drowyn about hym theke and fast. 1538 *WHOTESLEY Chron.* (1875) I. 83 The great resorte of people that due to his sermons. 1791 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* ii, Our desolate party drew round it. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 27/2 The whole party drew round the table.

30. To bring about as a result, cause to follow as a consequence, entail, induce, bring on. (See also *draw in*, 82 e, *draw on*, 86 b.)

1340 *Cursor M.* 26649 (Fairf.) A synne or twa vnþete þai dragh ay ma & ma. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VII.* 7 The proverbe sayth, tareynge draweth and ieopardeth perell. 1606 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* ix. (1636) 35 Any default or laches... either in accepting the freehold, or in accepting the interest that draws the freehold. 1869 *A. W. WARD tr. Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. iii. ii. 392 This act drew after it important consequences.

31. To cause to fall or come upon; to bring (evil, calamity, etc.) upon. (See *draw down*, 80 b.)

1340 *Cursor M.* 18729 (Fairf.) Ful grete veniaunce is on him draw. 1608 *EARLE Microcosm., Rash man* (Arb.) 96 The occasion [that] drew this mischief vpon him. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 113 Which drew the Forces of the Sultan his Master upon him. 1736 *LEDIARD Life Marlborough* I. 126 He drew upon Himself, immediately, that Swarm of Enemies. 1843 *Examiner* 65/2 They are drawing on themselves their own ruin. 1860 *T. MARTIN Horace* 29 Rage drew on Thyestes the vengeance of heaven.

III. Of extraction, withdrawal, removal.

* With that which is taken as the object.

32. *trans.* To pull out, take out, extract (e.g. a cork from a bottle, a tooth from the jaw, a charge from a gun, a nail, screw, etc. from what it is fixed in, bread from an oven, stone from a quarry, a root, pole, young plants, stumps at cricket, etc. from the ground, a card from the pack). See also *draw out*, 87 a.

1300 *Cursor M.* 996 (Cott.) Adam... was wrought at vnder tide, At middai eue draun of his side. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) ix. 100 Men make drawe the braunches þere of, and beren hem to ben graffed at Babylone. 1561 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 98 This peny father drue his purse apase. 1602 *MASSE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 46 The other Country-fellow, that was... drawing his Cards. 1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 255 Some in drawing of Stone make use of Gun-powder. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. xxi. (1737) 95 The Batch... in the Oven was to be drawn. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 34 P 5 To cut off Legs, as well as draw Teeth. 1759 *Scots Mag.* Aug. (1573) 402/2 Having drawn the shot of the loaded piece. 1808 *Examiner* 658/1 He would have drawn the cork. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. ii. 387 A poor crop of turnips... one half of which was drawn, and the other eaten off by sheep. 1850 'BAT' *Crick. Man.* 40 The time for drawing the stumps depends... upon pre-arrangements. 1870 *HARDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle* 156 (Besique) When a player draws two cards instead of one, he intimates the fact at once. *Mod.* That onion bed is fit for drawing [=thinning].

absol. (Cards.) 1870 *HARDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle* 154 (Besique) The winner of a trick is the first to draw from the pack. 1891 *Field* 28 Nov. 842/3 The dealer can only draw from the stock.

33. To pull out or extract (a sword or other weapon) from the sheath, etc., for fight or attack.

1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 He wile his sword drayen. 1200 *Cursor M.* 7764 (Cott.) Þou dragh þi suerd and slame me her. 1300 *Sir Trist.* 1575 Ysode to tristrem 30de Wiþ his swerd al drain. 1400 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* i. 27 The barons... drew alle theyr swerdes. 1583 *HOLLY-RAND Campo di Fior* 191 Every man draw his knife. 1678 *J. PHILLIPS Tavernier's Trav.* India III. xxiv. 202 The Java Lords... Drawing their poyson'd Daggers, cry'd a Mocca upon the English, killing a great number of them. 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* v. x. You may draw your fox if you please, sir. 1736 *LEDIARD Life Marlborough* I. 351 They had obliged him to draw the Sword. 1859 *THACKERAY Esmond* i. xiii, Are you going to draw a sword upon your friend in your own house?

b. *absol.* (*sc. the sword*).

1599 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. i. 69 Draw, if you be men. 1608 *J. ROUS Diary* (Camden) 27 The Captaines... drew upon the saylers with great fury. 1719 *Dr Fox Crusoe* II. xiv, We fired our pistols... and then drew. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 306 It is but ill fighting and base fence to draw upon a foe in a coach.

c. fig. To draw one's sword against: to attack, 'take up arms' against, assume an attitude of hostility to. So to draw one's pen or quill against, to attack in writing.

1683 *SIDNEY Disc. Govt.* II. xxiv. (1704) 153 He that draws his Sword against the Prince... ought to throw away the Scabbard. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tub Apol.*, That this answer had... drawn his pen against a certain great man. 1735 *Pore Prot. Sal.* 151 Yet then did Gildon draw his vernal quill. 1759 *GOLDSM. Bee, Augustan Age* (Globe) 414/1 Many members of both houses of Parliament drew their pens for the Whigs. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 624 The two bishops insisted on Monmouth's owning that, in drawing the sword against the government, he had committed a great sin.

34. To pull or take one from a number of things ('lots') so as to decide something by chance:

usually in phr. to draw cut(s), to draw lot(s) (see CUT sb.1, Lot). Also *absol.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1669 (Cott.) A-bute his kirtel drou þai cutt, qua suld it bere a-wai. 1386, etc. [see CUT sb.1]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/1 Drawe lotte, sorciour. 1552 HULOET, Drawe cutte of lottes, sortio. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* A iij b, The World's a Lott'ry; He that drawes may win. 1832 *Examiner* 614/1 Drawing straws, for guilty or not guilty, were infinitely preferable. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 287 Then we... shared the spoil by drawing short and long. 1886 *Lesterre Durant* I. xi. 159 They had drawn for partners, and he was congratulating himself on his luck.

b. To obtain or select by lot.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 124 ¶ 1 Neither of them had drawn the Thousand Pound. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) V. 215 Johnson was once drawn to serve in the militia. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 214 The jury is drawn very fairly. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 251 She contributed her half-crown to a Derby sweepstakes... and triumphantly drew the winning horse.

35. To separate or select from a group or heap; *spec. a.* To select and set apart (sheep) from the flock, for breeding or fattening, or on account of disease or defect. *b.* To separate (seeds) from the husks. *c. Falconry.* To remove (a hawk) from the mew after moulting.

14. *Tretyce in W. of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 54 Every yere onys betwixt ester and whitsunday drawe your shepe and loke yeff þey be clene. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 40 To drawe sheffe, and seuer them in dyvers places. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. v. (1668) 36 Hawks for the field would be drawn from the mew in June. 1839 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. 169, I then proceeded... to draw forty wether hogs out of my flock of Leicesters. 1845 *Ibid.* VI. II. 373, I drew two lots of lambs on the 15th of April. 1847 *Ibid.* VIII. II. 283 The cost of 'cobbing', separating the [clover] seed from the stalks, and 'drawing', separating the seed from the husk by hand. 1866 *Ibid.* Ser. II. II. 1. 165, I get all my seeds drawn by contract... It took me five days to cob and draw the 45 bushels of Anthyllis which I drew.

36. To drag or force (a badger or fox) from his hole. (See also s.v. BADGER sb.2 5.)

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 272 You see this little terrier... many a fox has he drawn from earth. 1838 [see badger-drawing s.v. BADGER sb.2 5]. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* iii. Bait cats and draw badgers. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1751 If the fox must be drawn by a hound, first introduce a whip, which the fox will seize, and the hound will draw him more readily. 1884 L. RANDOLPH *Churchill Sp.* 28 Oct., I will... take the earliest opportunity I can find of seeing what I can do to draw the badger.

37. To withdraw; in *Sporting*, to withdraw (the stakes), or to withdraw (a horse) from competing in a race. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS, 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 162 Go, wash thy face, and draw thy Action. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 305 [The match] betwixt the Yorkshire mare and Mr. Framp-ton's horse the Turk for 500*l.* is drawn by consent. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 72. 2/1 We would... advise the Wagerers to draw Stakes. 1809 *Brit. Press* 5 Apr. in *Spirit Pub. Jnrl.* (1810) XIII. 61 He [a horse] was drawn at the late Westminster races. 1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 258 If he would specify any Tract which he wished drawn from publication... I would do so forthwith. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. ix. (1880) 368 'Rory-o-More drawn. Butter-fly colt amiss', shouted the student.

38. To leave undecided (a battle or game). Also *absol.* [Original sense unknown: see DRAWN 3.]

1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 51/1 (Chess) In this critical position, white having the move can draw the game by checking [perpetually]. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* v. Once or twice the battle was drawn by foreign intervention. 1892 *Graphic* 10 Sept. 302/3 The tendency to draw a match rather than gain a victory at the cost of an individual wicket or two is far less marked. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 7/2 If First Trinity wins, it will be the first success they have had since they drew twenty-one years ago.

39. To take (water) from a well, etc. by hauling or pumping up. Also *absol.* *b. Mining.* To raise (ore) to the surface in buckets.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5687 (Cott.) Þai war drauand watur. a 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 277 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 278 He com to the putte, and drou. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1115 The three stronge watere drew vpp out of a cisterne. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Col.* 4 Of this fountayne maye we easly drawe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxii. 60 A smal bucket to draw water with. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 540 With Waters drawn from their perpetual Spring. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 322 The engine... has been employed, ever since its erection, in drawing water, full seventeen hours per day. 1892 *Leisure Hour* Aug. 662/2 [They] congregate to draw their water at the old pump.

40. To cause (liquid) to flow from a vessel through an opening; to obtain (drink) from a cask, etc. by a tap or the like; to cause (blood) to come flowing through a wound. Also *absol.* to draw liquor; in quot. 1598, to exercise the trade of a 'drawer' (DRAWER¹ 2).

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xxii. 401 Ich coupe... drawe at one hole Thicke ale and bynne ale. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 95 þer may na maner of yrne dere him ne drawe blude of him. 1562 J. HETWODE *Provi. & Epigr.* (1867) 178 The butler drawth and drinkth beere. 1598 SHAKS, *Merry W.* I. iii. 11, I will entertaine Bardolfe: he shall draw; to irritate. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 The Toddy is drawne out of the Palmto-tree. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 239 Their Stings draw Blood. 1737 BRACKEN *Farrery Impr.* (1756) I. 193 Blood is drawn at several Periods. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 529 You may draw me a mug of ale.

b. To draw it mild: (a) *lit.*, in reference to beer; (b) *fig. (colloq.)* to be moderate in statement

or behaviour; to refrain from exaggeration. So, to draw it strong, in the opposite sense.

1837 THACKERAY *Kavenswing* III. Dress quiet, sir: draw it mild. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Misadr. Margate*, A pint of double X, and please to draw it mild. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 6 Apr., Our ladies faithfully promised to 'draw it as mild' as possible; but when they made their appearance in most splendid array, I felt rather uncertain as to what the consequences might have been if they had drawn it strong.

41. To extract (a liquor, juice, etc.) by suction, pressure, infusion, or distillation.

a 1550 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. iv. 222 Drawe the muscellage of them with rose-water and white wyne. 1574 HULL *Conject. Weather v.*, To drinke clarified whey simply, or drawn with cold herbes, is then very healthful. 1639 J. W. tr. *Guibert's Char. Physic.* II. 73 To draw the Juice of Cherries... take out the stones and presse them. 1730-6 BAILLY (folio) s.v., To draw as tea. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 83 Oil of sweet Almonds newly drawn. 1836 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under J. Administ.* (1837) III. 313 How are the gravies to be drawn, if the cook goes to church? 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* ix, He will be here by the time the tea's drawn.

b. Said *absol.* of the teapot; also *intr.* of tea.

1820 BLACKW. *Mag.* VIII. 14 [The tea] took a long time to draw. 1836 *Gentl. Mag.* June 627/1, I like the teapot always to have time to draw. 1891 *Morning Post* 25 Dec. 6/5 If people buy strong Indian tea and put the same quantity into the pot as they do of China tea... the liquor draws too strong.

42. *Med.* To cause a flow of (blood, matter, 'humours') to a particular part; to promote sup-puration. Also *absol.* of a poultice or blister.

c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 227 And leie þerto resoluynge pingis þat ben not to strong, and þat bei drawe not to harde. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 808 He scarified the place, and drawed it with cupping-glasses. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 38 Rubarb draweth Choller. Agaricake Flegme. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 565 In order for a blister to 'draw' thoroughly, it usually has to be left on some eight hours. 1890 BLACKMORE *Kitt & Kitty* (ed. 3) III. vii. 96 As soon as his poultice began to draw.

43. To convey away (water) by a channel, etc.; to drain off; also *absol.*, and *intr.* (for *refl.*) to drain off, percolate.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 766 They forsake the water when it draweth or fallth low. 1794 *Agric. Surv. Kincard.* 368 (Jam.) The sub-soil is so concreted... that water does not draw or filter beyond a few feet of distance. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. II. 573 The deep drains draw the water from a distance of 22 feet. 1856 *Ibid.* XVII. II. 488 It is a common belief that water draws better down a curved drain than a straight one.

44. *fig.* To take or obtain from a source; to derive.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5581 (Cott.) Of israel sede... wald he drau his manhed. c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 193 Now we han medycyns drawn of .ij. wellis and of manie maistris. c 1475 *Partenay* 144 On of faire... Of the which I am drawn lynnally. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 12 Foure familiar exempills drawin fra the haly scripture. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 376 The stocke from whence he draweth his descent. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 232 Which kind of custom happily the Chineses drew from the Persians. 1758 JOHNSON *Lett. to Langton* 21 Sept. in *Boswell*, The consolation which is drawn from truth... is solid and durable. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 197 This incidental hint may perhaps draw some indirect confirmation from the highest evidence of all.

b. intr. or absol. To obtain supplies, resources, information, etc., from a source. (See also 66.)

1809 *Examiner* 772/2 His Lordship has drawn from other sources than his own brain. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 702 We get a spirited account of the battle, from which I have not scrupled to draw largely.

c. intr. for refl. To be derived, spring from.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 395, I know Your prowess, Arac, and what mother's blood You draw from.

45. To take, receive, or obtain (money, salary, revenues, etc.) from a source of supply.

1596 SHAKS, *Merch. V.* iv. 1. 87 If euerie Ducat in sixe thousand Ducates Were in sixe parts, and euerie part a Ducate, I would not draw them, I would haue my bond. 1605 — *Lea* 1. i. 87 What can you say, to draw A third, more opulent then your Sisters? 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxiv. 195 And draw a revenue from the poor inhabitants. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 532/2 [He] drew his salary quarterly. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 210 Neither could he forget to draw his pension from the King of Prussia. 1879 SALA *Paris Herself* (ed. 4) II. vii. 85 Ladies who have come to the Bank to draw their dividends.

46. To cause to come forth or issue; to elicit, 'fetch', call forth, evoke. *spec. in Cards*, To cause (a particular card or cards) to be played out.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1522 (Cott.) Organis harp and oþer gleu, He drou þan oute o musik neu. 1490 CAXTON *Encydos* vii. 33 They entended to drawe from hir som wordes seruyng to theyr entencion. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 73 Which drew aforetime many a teare from the distressed Christians. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 252 ¶ 3 So great an Orator in this Way, that she draws from me what Sums she pleases. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 280 He drew from me all the information I had been able to elicit. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 41 He draws all the trumps and wins all the tricks.

47. *colloq.* To rouse (a person) to action, speech, or anger; to induce to come forth, 'fetch'; to irritate, exasperate. (Cf. 36, also draw out, 87 g.)

1860 THACKERAY *Philip* vi. (Farmer), The wags... can always, as the phrase is, 'draw' her father, by speaking of... Waterloo, or battles in general. 1890 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Born Coquette* II. xx. 220 The hostess... is not here to be badgered and worried and drawn. 1892 LENTZNER *Australian Word-bk.* 21 Draw, to vex, to infuriate... undoubtedly a metaphor from 'drawing a badger'. 1892 *Guardian*

to Aug. 1178/2 He has striven... to 'draw' his opponents and to exasperate them.

48. To deduce, infer (a conclusion, etc. from premisses). (Cf. also 64.)

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 176 note, A conclusion... drawne from hope and bonne esperance. 1693 *Hum. & Conv. Town* 132 From innocent Looks drawing what Conclusions they please. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. vii. 343 We may hence draw an argument backward for the necessity of truth. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 541/1 Astonished at the logic which could draw such an inference. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr. N. Forest* viii, What inference would you draw from that? 1885 S. LAING *Mod. Sc. & Mod. Th.* (1894) 146 Conclusions drawn from a totally different class of facts.

** With that from which the contents are taken as the object.

49. To extract something from, draw out the contents of; to empty, drain, exhaust, deplete. To draw dry: to empty or exhaust of liquid; also *fig.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 378 To declare... it would... drawe the veyne of mine invention drie. c 1586 CTRASS *Pembroke Ps.* cxv. vi, The condites of his store, He never dry shall draw. 1589 NASHE *Pasquil & Marforius* 22 Frie-ouens... and when they are drawn, they deliuer a batch for the deuils tooth. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 522 The Persian warre... [has] drawne drie his Coffers. 1666-7 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Feb., Their oven was drawn by ten o'clock at night. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* v. 1. 49 The calf should be allowed to draw the cow fully. *Ibid.* 281 Carrots do not draw the ground more than swede turnips. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Drawing a Pan, taking out of a pan the draught of salt which has accumulated there.

50. To draw out the viscera or intestines of; to disembowel (a fowl, etc. before cooking, a traitor or other criminal after hanging).

In many cases of executions it is uncertain whether this, or sense 4, is meant. The presumption is that where drawn is mentioned after hanged, the sense is as here.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1797 Sche swore bi godes rode þai schuld ben hong and drain. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 278 Sum thai hangyt, and sum thai drew. c 1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 35 Po crane schalle fyrst enarmed be... Dragan at þo syde as wodcockis. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/1 Drawe fowlys, or dysbowaylyn... *viscero*. 1465 *Paston Lett.* I. No. 99. 135, I wasarestyd... and wasthretenyd to have ben hongyd, drawn, and quarteryd. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars in Monumenta Franciscana* (Rolls) II. 152 Thys yere was Roger Mortemer erle of March hangyd and drawne at Tyborne for tresoun. 1665 CULPEPPER *Riverius* i. vi. 27 Take a Goose or Duck that is fat, pluck it and draw it. 1682 S. PORDAGE *Medal Rev.* 178 Those men, whom they can neither hang nor draw. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 166 We have not ben drawn and trussed, in order that we may be filled, like stuffed birds in a museum, with chaff and rags. 1893 *Field* 4 Mar. 331/1 The proper mode of removing the neck, crop, and merrthought, and drawing the fowl.

51. To draw a net through or along (a river or shore) for fish. Cf. DRAG v. 7.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 113 He drowhe reueres with flysh. 1673 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 83 That no Person do hereafter presume to draw the Shores in the River of Thames. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 52 Where Fishermen that draw the Shores usually resort. 1784 COWPER *Lett.* 28 Nov., When they drew the river, they presented us with a fine jack.

52. *Hunting.* To search (a wood, covert, etc.) for game. Also *absol.*

1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 98 When they shal in thickets the coouert maynelye be drawing. 1806 [BLONDE] *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 78 When a Huntsman beats a Wood to find a Chase, 'tis called Drawing the Covert. 1809 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1875) 319 Though the huntsman drew Harteley Wood... yet no stag could be found. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ix. 143 To open the hunting season by drawing the forest... for wolves. 1891 *Field* 7 Nov. 603/2 Two of the... coverts were drawn without success.

absol. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. v, You have lost the hare, and I must draw every way to find her. 1892 *Field* 7 May 663/3 While the hounds were drawing, a holloa... made known the whereabouts of a fox.

b. To draw (a covert, etc.) blank: to search it without success; also to draw a blank, and *intr.* for *refl.*, to draw blank. (With allusion to drawing a blank in a lottery: cf. 34 b, and BLANK sb. 4.)

1832 EG. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* II. (1883) 7 The man... Whose heart heaves a sigh when his gorse is drawn blank. 1858 A. F. W. DRAYSON *Sporting Scenes S. Africa* 215 Some of these woods had been drawn blanks. 1892 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 3 Dec. 29/3 The Laurels... and the Willows all drew blank.

53. *colloq.* To elicit information from (a person); to 'pump'.

1847 READE *Course True Love* 225 I'll draw the farmer! 1891 *Athenæum* 5 Sept. 330/1 It is a pity that the dramatist lets himself be drawn by the interviewer.

IV. Of tension, extension, protraction.

54. To pull out to a greater length or size; to stretch, distend, extend, elongate; to spin (a thread). Also *absol.*, and *intr.* for *refl.* (See also draw abroad, draw out, in VII.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12409 (Gött.) Dis tre þai droght þaim bituine. 1511-12 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 1 The byer of wollen clothes... shall not drawe... the same clothes... by teyntour or wynch. 1605 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. vi. 88 Any might haue drawne it... as if it had bene some glue or bird-lime. 1655 W. FULKE'S *Meteors* Obs. 164 Though Gold be drawn into the smallest wire. 1742 POPE *Dunci.* IV. 590 Or draw to silk Arachne's subtle line. 1747 STOVIN in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 572 The Skin drew or stretch'd like a Piece of Doe-Leather. 1824 *Mirror* III. 383/2 Had we but the art of drawing threads as fine as a spider's web.

† *b.* To stretch on the rack; to rack. *Obs. rare.* 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* IV. (1893) 96 They made hym to be

drawen and payned to saye the trouthe. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* cxi. 197 Rather I shold lete me drawe than I shold telle it ageyn.

55. fig. To extend, lengthen, prolong, protract. (See also *draw along*, 77 b, *draw out*, 87 d.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 701 (Cott.) Quat bot es lang mi tale to draw. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 107/1 To Drawe on longe or on leight, *crastinare, prolongare*. 1598 *Barret Theor. Warres* i. i. 1, I will drawe my leisure and poore skill to the vtermost. 1619 *BEAUM. & FL. King & No King* i. i. 8 Thou drawst thy words. 1847 *L. HUNT Jar Honey* ix. (1848) 119 The sense of hushing solemnity is drawn to the finest point. 1885 *Athenaeum* 23 May 661/1 The anguish of the last chapters is too long drawn.

56. techn. a. To straighten out (straw, etc.) by pulling it repeatedly lengthwise, for thatching, etc. b. To make (wire) by drawing a piece of metal through a succession of holes of diminishing size and thus extending it in length. c. To form (a glass tube or the like) by drawing molten glass out in length. d. To flatten out (metal) by hammering or otherwise. e. *Cotton-spinning*, etc. To elongate and attenuate (the slivers of cotton, wool, or flax), by passing them between successive pairs of rollers revolving at different speeds. f. To spread plaster over (a wall or ceiling).

1509 [see *Drawn* 1]. 1606 *Durham Grassmen's Acc.* (Surtees) 33 For the carriage of y^e straw to y^e bull house and for the drawing of yt, 14d. 1701 *Mem. St. Giles's* (Surtees) 98 Paid for drawing the new Whins, and spent, 8s. 6d. 1781 *London Gas* No. 5965/4 A Work-house for... Drawing Wyr. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 450 The glass tube had been just drawn at the glass-house. 1833 *J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* II. 334 Wire is drawn either by hand, or by steam, water, or other power. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 95/2 (Cotton-spinning) The next operation is called drawing. The object... is to complete... the arranging of the fibres of cotton longitudinally, in a uniform and parallel direction, and to remedy all existing inequalities in the thickness of the sliver. 1841 in *R. Oastler Fleet Papers* (1842) I. xlviii. 380 Being employed in 'drawing lace', when only twenty-one months old.

57. Naut. intr. Of a sail: To swell out tightly with the wind.

1607 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 We haue a... faire wind, and all sailes drawing. 1768 *FALCONER Shipwr.* II. 180 The mizen draws; she springs aloof once more. 1835 *MARRVAT Pirate* ix. The schooner had let draw her fore-sheet. 1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xxii. 66 Her yards were braced sharp up, every sail was set, and drew well. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 716/1 The canvas either drew full, or was absolutely slack.

† 58. intr. To extend or amount to. *Obs.*

1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 87 As myche money as iij quarters shall drawe to. 1563-4 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 571 Top pieces for the west wyndowe whiche drew to xxi fote of glass.

† b. trans. To amount to. *Obs.*

c 1462 *J. PASTON in Paston Lett.* No. 461. II. 114 To have the seid plase and certeyn of his livelode of gretter valew than the charge of the seid college schuld drawe. 14... *Tretyce in W. of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 51 Your costes done vpon be seid acre drawithe iijd. & jd. ob.

V. Of delineation or construction by drawing.

* To draw a line, figure, formal document, comparison, etc.

59. To trace (a line or figure) by drawing a pencil, pen, or the like, across a surface; to cut (a furrow) by drawing a ploughshare through the soil.

c 1305 *Edm. Conf.* 223-5 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 To arismetrike he droug. And his figours droug aldai. Arismetrike is a lore pat of figours al is And of drauztes as me drawep in poudre. 1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* i. Defin. A Straight lyne, is the shortest that maye be drawenne betweene two prickes. 1552 *HULORT*, Drawe a furrow with a plowe about a place. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 130 Wyth th' one fote of your compasse (placings th' other foote in K.) drawe Cyrcles. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. 24 The Center... from which Point all Lines drawn to the Circumference are equal. 1781 *COWPER Conversation* 380 Like figures drawn upon a dial plate. 1890 *SIR S. W. BAKER Wild Beasts* I. 159 These cuts were as neatly drawn across the skull as though done by a sharp pruning knife.

b. To draw a (or the) line (fig.): to determine or define the limit between two things or groups; in mod. colloq. use (esp. with *at*), to lay down a definite limit of action beyond which one refuses to go.

1793 *Trial of Fyfe Palmer* 42 It is difficult... to draw the line. 1881 *Examiner* 582/1 They know how to draw the line between private and public feeling. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 129/1 Lord Brougham then proceeds, after stating that it was 'necessary to draw a line somewhere'. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXI. 409/2 Feathers and flowers are different things. You must draw a line somewhere, an' I draw it at feathers.

60. To make (a picture or representation of an object) by drawing lines; to design, trace out, delineate; formerly also, to mould, model.

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 194 b, We rede that saynt Luke the euangelyst drew and made an ymage of our Sauyur Jesu. 1654 *R. CODRINGTON Tr. Hist. Istine* 599 He could draw the figures of men exactly [1606 make Images] in Earth or Clay. 1659 *D. PELL Impr. Sea* 576 Will a Picture continue that is drawn upon an Ice? 1661-2 *PRYVS Diary* i Mar., My wife and I by coach... to see my little picture that is a drawing. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 83 ¶ 5 All the Faces he drew were very remarkable for their Smiles. 1881 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* iv. 203 The forms of the figures... were finely imagined and correctly drawn. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 24 He drew cartoons on wood.

b. To represent (an object) by a drawing or picture; to delineate, depict.

1581 *PETTER Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 156 b, Having to draw the singular beuties of Helen. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* II. i. 91 He fals to such perusall of my face, As he would draw it. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 18 Here are many rare sorts of Birds... one only I have drawne. 1833 *Mech. Mag.* 341 Those who draw the objects on wood, as well as engrave them. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 304 Leech has drawn him in Punch five hundred times.

c. fig. To represent words, describe. Also to draw a portrait or picture of, in same sense.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* II. 213 (262) And sith thend is euery tales strength... What should I paint or drawn it on length. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 51 Having drawne his portraiture, I send the first counterfeit to himselfe. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 309 ¶ 7 Mammon's character is so fully drawn in the First Book. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 249/1 Macaulay... draws a flattering picture of William's capabilities. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Dec. 606/2 The character of Pamphilus... shows how Terence could draw a young man.

d. absol. or intr. To trace the lines of a figure; to practise the art of delineation.

1530 *PALSGR.* 526 He draweth as well in blacke and whyte, as any man in Englande. 1723 *BERKELEY Alciph.* I. § 11 Did those great Italian masters... always draw with the same ease and freedom? 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 23 He could draw from the 'round'.

61. Masonry. trans. To shape (stone-work) by cutting off thin slices. (Cf. *DRAUGHT sb.* 43.)

1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 183 The work is hewed or drawn pretty near a Round.

† 62. To devise, contrive; to set in order, arrange, array. Obs. (See also *draw up*, 89 f.)

(In quot. 1230, the sense is very doubtful.) c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Pe flurs þat beoð idrahe [Meiron... to tellen of hare eueue ne is na monnes speche. c 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 179 Burning with rage incredible... he drew a plot for the lord Hastings. a 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvi. 98 Judas... ane vyler draucht nor thow did neuer draw. 1597 *TURBERV. Trag.* T. (1837) 142 Straight she drew a plot to have him slaine. 1663 *F. HAWKINS Youth's Behav.* 83 The matter of any Book or Science, drawn into Indexes or Tables.

63. To frame (a writing or document) in due form; to compose, compile, write out. (See also *draw out*, 87 h, *draw up*, 89 g.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2059 (Cott.) In sotherin englis was it draun, And turnd it haue i till our aun Langage o nothrin lede. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, I thought it necessary to drawe a treatyse for my selfe. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VII.* 21 A forme of a league and amitie shoulde be drawn with condicions, clauses and cove-nauntes. 1566 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. iv. i. 394 Clarke, draw a deed of gift. 1665 *PEYVS Diary* (1879) IV. 92 Drawing the letter we are to send. 1722 *SEWEL Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. vii. 25 Caused an indictment to be drawn against us. 1809 *Examiner* 779/2 Acts of Parliament were drawn so negligently. 1879 *L. STEPHEN Johnson* iii. 72 Langton had employed Chambers... to draw his will.

† b. intr. To write or treat of. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2315 (Cott.) Of abraham now wil we drau [v. r. drahe, drawe]. *Ibid.* 2868 And for þer mater es gode to knau, Of almus sal i for-þer drau.

64. To frame, make, formulate, lay down, institute (comparisons, contrasts, distinctions, etc.) [App. of very composite origin, having affinities in varying measure with senses 10, 48, 59 b, and 63.]

1789 *MRS. PIOZZI Journ. France* I. 136, I... drew incessant censures on his taste. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. xx. 190, I... avoided drawing comparisons between your son and F. 1823 *KEBLE Sermon* ii. (1848) 31 He has been drawing, in strong colours, a contrast between the punishments and the rewards. 1831 *A. FONBLANQUE Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 157 Praying that a distinction may be drawn between [etc.]. 1868 *GLADSTONE Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 4 Nestor... draws a somewhat similar contrast between the heroes of his youth and those of the Greek army before Troy. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 21, I have heard Prodicus drawing ending distinctions about names. 1876 *J. S. BREWER Eng. Studies* iv. (1881) 201 Comparisons were drawn in his favour to the disadvantage of his brother.

**** To draw a bill or demand note.**

65. Comm. To write out in due form an order to pay money on the writer's account; to write out (a bill, cheque, or draft). *Const. on, upon* (the person who has to pay).

1671 *CROWNE Juliana* III, Draw bills of death, they shall be paid on sight; I will... pay as fast as you can draw on me. 1722 *DE FOR Col. Jack* (1840) 213 She should draw bills upon me. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23/2 Bollakey Doss drew a draught on Benares in favor of Lord Clive for a lack of rupees. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1171 C. drew bills of exchange on B. for the price of the goods. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* li. With instructions to draw the cheque for his signature. 1892 *J. ADAM Commercial Corr.* 24 The person who writes the 'order to pay' is said to draw the Bill.

b. absol. in same sense; also, less strictly, to make permitted demands on or upon (a person) for funds. To draw against, to issue drafts in consideration of (value placed in the drawee's hands).

1671 [see prec.]. 1722 *GAY Let. to Swift* 16 Nov. in *S.'s Lett.* (1766) II. 71 You may now draw upon me for your money, as soon as you please. 1809 *R. LANGFORD Introd. Trade* 26, I have... taken the liberty to draw upon you for £5000. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 504 Remit Frank his allowance without drawing on our income. *Ibid.* III. 218 She has unlimited power to draw on my banker. 1866 *CRUMP Banking* iii. 78 It is expected that the portion of the credit consisting of those documents, will not be drawn against until sufficient time shall have elapsed for them to be cleared.

66. intr. To make a demand or draft upon (a person, his memory, imagination, etc.) for resources or supplies of any kind.

1797 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 166/2 England, to meet the war of assignats, drew upon the finances of posterity. 1840 *BARNHAM Ingol. Leg., Ghost* Introd., It is on my own personal reminiscences that I draw for the following story. 1855 *H. ROGERS Ess.* II. vii. 323 The narrative... here and there draws largely on our faith. 1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. II. 488 (Wheat) draws less upon the natural powers of the soil. 1860 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 41 They drew amply upon their imagination when facts failed.

VI. (refl. and intr.) Of motion, moving oneself.

† 67. refl. To draw oneself: to move oneself, betake oneself, come, go, proceed, approach to or towards; to withdraw, retire, or remove from. *Obs.*

c 1200 *ORMIN* 10656 Sannt Johan droh himm o bacch. *Ibid.* 11545 Patt ilke man birp drahtenn himm Fra glutermessess essstess. c 1205 *LAV.* 93 Pes duc mid his drihte To bare se him droh. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7412 (Cott.) Pe men was won to drau ham nere. *Ibid.* 15904 (Gött.) A quile forward he yode, A quile him drou againe. 1388 *WYCLIF Luke* xv. 15 And he wente, and droug hym to oon of the citeysyns of that cuntre. c 1400 *Beryn* 2322, I drowg me to foly, and wold nat be governed. 1530 *PALSGR.* 526 He begynneth to drawe hym in to compaigne nowe. a 1618 *RALEIGH* (J.), As their people increased, they drew themselves more westerly towards the Red sea.

† 68. intr. To move, proceed, come, go. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. as in b.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 699 (Gr.) Ongon þa leofne sið dragan. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 49 Pider 3e sculen some dragen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22543 (Cott.) Wodd and wall al dun sal drau. c 1400 *Destr.* 1799 906 Iason... Drow eyn to the dragon, dressit hym to fight. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* II. 66 'Where be my sonnes gone?'... 'I cannot telle whether they are drawn.' c 1489 — *Blanchardyn* iii. 18 So shal we leue him drawing on his waye. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 73 Why draw we not home into our own soyle of England? 1644 *CHAS. I. in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 317 Wee desire you to draw with all your forces to Bristol. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* vi. xiii, The train from out the castle drew.

b. Now only. To move or make one's way towards a place, to come near, approach, to come together, to withdraw to one side; and in certain adverbial combinations, as *draw back, down, in, near, nigh, off, on, up*: see VII.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2378 Toward here fader he gunen dragen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6276 (Cott.) Pe se drogh samen on ilka side. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xx. 61 Asyde he gan drawe. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lxxxi. 250 They all togither drew a parte in to a chambre. 1563 *SHUTE Archit.* Bjb, Constrained the braunches of the herbe to draw downwards againe with a certayne compasse. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Jrnl. in Acc. Sen. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 16 [Sails] all set to draw away southerly. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. v. 116 Our men immediately... drew together in a body. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 144 Having heard of our drawing homeward. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxviii, I am now drawing towards an abode that looks brighter as I approach it. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 535 Every believer would draw on one side. 1892 *Ibid.* Nov. 363 Drawing towards Wales and the line of the Severn. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 5 Aug. 304/1 They drew closer together.

† 69. fig. To approach, incline, tend (to some condition, state, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1200 *ORMIN* 17902 All his hallzhe dede Droh till þatt an, to turnenn folle Intill þe rihte we33e. 1375 *HARBOUR Bruce* x. 781 He to sa gret vorschip dreuch, That all spak of his gret bounte. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxvii. 542 But he draweth now sore to age. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* II. xcii. 272 The upper leaves draw towards the proportion of the leaves of fenell. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 235 Of a darke colour, somewhat drawing toward a violet.

70. To draw near or approach in time.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22662 (Edin.) Al þing now draus til end. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* iv. 31 Whanne it drew to þe day of þe dede-doyng. c 1475 *Rauf Coifzear* 18 It drew to the night. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 410 When the time drew neere, he came to Oxforde. 1641 *D'EWES in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 169 It drawes nowe towards tenn of the clocke at night. 1758 *A. REID tr. Macquer's Chym.* I. 313 The operation draws toward an end. 1821 *Examiner* 121/1 It is time I should draw to a conclusion. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 379 'The days of Socrates are drawing to a close.'

† 71. To draw to: to resort to, join the party of (a person); to take up with; to betake oneself to (a course of action, study, etc.). *Obs.* (exc. as associated with sense 26).

c 1205 *LAV.* 10530 Alle heo wulleð to me dragen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 45 (Gött.) For be þat thing men draus till, Men may þaim knaue for gode and ill. c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 221 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 Sibbe... to arismetrike he droug. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* ix. 190 Preestes and oþer peple to peers þei drowen. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 5 When Lucifer to pride drogh. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* xlv. in Ashm. (1652) 22 Heche thyng drawes to hys semblable. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 139 Much peple drewe unto them. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 13 May 643/2 Like draws to like.

† 72. To draw after: (a) to act by the advice of, follow the counsel of; (b) to 'take after', resemble. *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Swithin* 32 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 44 Swithin his consailler, after ham he droug. c 1450 *Merlin* 434 She... draweth litill after hir moder. c 1475 *Partenay* 6243 He drawith after that laydy Ffro whom he is discended nerly.

† 73. intr. To move (at chess); cf. *DRAUGHT sb.* 21. Also *trans.* with cognate obj. *Obs.*

c 1360 *CHAUCER Dethe Blawuche* 682 Whan she my fers knaught I wolde have drawe the same draught. c 1400 *Beryn* 1809 'Draw on', seyde the Burgeyse; 'Beryn' I ye

have be wers! *Ibid.* 1822 He drouze, and seyd 'chek mate!'

74. Hunting. a. Of a hound: To track game by the scent. b. To move slowly towards the game after pointing. Const. *after, on, upon.* See also *draw on*, 86 l.

1590 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Prose Addit.* (1612) 345 Ascanius and his Companie drawing by Parsie after the Stagge. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. ii. 39 A hound that runs Counter, and yet draws drifoot well. **1617** MARKHAM *Caval.* viii. 33 It might bee possible to make a Horse to draw dry-foot after any Man, and to distinguish Scents with his nose as well as any Bloodhound. **1730-46** THOMSON *Autumn* 365 The Spaniel . . draws full, Fearful and cautious, on the latent prey. **1855** KINGSLEY *Heroes* iii. (1868) 38 Thrice they snuffed round and round like hounds who draw upon a deer. **1875** 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. i. v. § 2. 90 Many pointers are capable of drawing.

75. Racing. Gradually to gain on or get further away from an antagonist in running or rowing. To draw level: to come up with or alongside of an antagonist. See also *draw out*, 87 j, *draw up*, 89 h.

1803 *Examiner* 395/2 The boat's crew still drawing on them. **1892** *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 30 Apr. 249/1 They could not draw quite level, and were beaten by two to one. **1892** *Sat. Rev.* 2 July 10/1 Two drew away fast from the others, and the race appeared to be over. **1892** *Black & White* 6 Aug. 158/2 Gradually drawing upon him.

VII. In combination with adverbs.

76. Draw abroad. a. See simple senses and *ABROAD adv.* † b. *spec. (trans.)* To spread (anything) over a surface; to spread out, expand. *Obs.* **c. 1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 26 Whanne þe arterie is drawe abroad. *Ibid.* 53 Aboue þe wounde leie terebentine . . drawn abroad bitwene two lynnyn clopis.

77. Draw along. a. See simple senses and *ALONG adv.* † b. To stretch, extend; *fig.* to prolong, protract. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A. v.* 124 To drawe þe lyste [C. þe lyste] wel along þe lengore hit semede. **1382** WYCLIF *Ps.* cxix. 5 My pilgrimaging is drawen along. **c. 1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 53 Þouȝ þat þi cure þe drawe along. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 426 This . . drew me along.

78. Draw back. a. *trans.* See simple senses and *BACK adv.* b. *Comm.* To get back or recover (the whole or part of the duty on goods) upon exportation: see *DRAWBACK sb.* 2. Also *fig.* to deduct, take off, 'discount' (quot. 1768).

1709 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4509/3 The Sugars must pay French Duties, but on Exportation draws back all but about 2s. per C. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 36, I always suffer my judgment to draw back something on that very account. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* iv. i. (1869) II. 24 When the home manufacturers were subject to any duty or excise, either the whole or part of it was frequently drawn back upon their exportation; and when foreign goods, liable to a duty, were imported, in order to be exported again, either the whole or a part of this duty was sometimes given back upon such exportations.

c. *intr.* (also *refl.*, *obs.*, *rare*) To move backwards from one's position; to retire, recoil, retreat; *fig.* to withdraw from an undertaking, etc.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15821 (Cott.) He drogh him bak behi[n]d þe men. **c. 1340** *Ibid.* 15925 (Fairf.) Petre drogh him bakker mare. **1530** PALSGR. 526 He drewe backe and defended himselfe as well as he coude. **1611** BIBLE *Heb.* x. 38 If any man drawe backe, my soule shall have no pleasure in him. **1843** *Frml. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. i. 196 These rocks begin at last to draw back here and there from the river. **1861** *Temple Bar* I. 517 Too deeply committed to draw back.

79. Draw by. a. *trans.* To draw aside. b. *intr.* To pass by, draw to a close.

1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* 19 She drew her casement-curtain by. **1890** — *In Mem.* ix. 14 The foolish neighbours . . tease her till the day draws by: At night she weeps.

80. Draw down. a. See simple senses and *DOWN adv.* b. *trans. fig.* To cause to fall or light upon a person, etc.; to attract, bring down.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 35 These crying sinnes, have apparently drawne downe Gods heavy judgements upon these Countries. **a. 1694** TILLOTSON (J.), The blessings it will draw down upon us. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 164 This course draws down French vengeance.

c. *Cookery.* To stew or boil down. d. *Forging.* To reduce (bars, etc.) in size by hammering.

1806 CUTLER 15 Put all those into a stew pan, with some water, and draw them down to a light brown colour.

81. Draw forth. a. *trans.* See simple senses and *FORTH adv.*

c. 1200 ORMIN 7413 Patt hord tatt oppnedd wass And dragbenn forþ. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. x. 29 Out of his bouget forth he drew Great store of treasure. **1632** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Evromena* 89 To see if they could . . draw forth into the Maine, the Sardan Galleyes. **1660** F. BROOKS tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 134 The Madregon that draws forth the Army, and ranges it in battalia. **1879** DOWDEN *Southey* iv. 86 A May morning would draw him forth into the sun.

† b. To adduce; = sense 21 a. *Obs.*

c. 1200 ORMIN 11907 He drohh þær forþ þe bokkes lare.

† c. To protract, prolong; to spend (time). *Obs.*

c. 1300 *Edm. Conf.* 402 in E. E. P. (1862) 81 Pat he al day forþ drouȝ. **1580** GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 57 In this sort did Pleusidippus draw forth his infancie. **1650** TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* ix. 25 Leonard . . drew forth a most poor life in the Netherlands, whither he escaped.

† d. To trace out; to design, draw up, draw out (see 60, 87 h, 89 g). *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mor's Utop.* (Arb.) 79 Utopus him selfe . . drew furth the platte fourme of the citie.

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e. To elicit, evoke, call forth.

1821 *Examiner* 780/2 [His] drollery drew forth no cordial laugh. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 168 His bravery . . drew forth the generous applause of hostile armies.

82. Draw in. a. See simple senses and *IN adv.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 54 Eagles draw in their talants as they sit in their nestes. **1648** GAGE *West Ind.* xiii. 81 The greedy Earth . . opened her mouth to draw in Townes and Cities. **a. 1732** GAY (J.), Now, sporting muse, draw in the flowing reins. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. xiii. As the vulgar phrase is, [he] immediately drew in his horns. **1847** A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 133 Obligated to draw in his reins.

b. *trans.* To contract, draw tight; to cause to shrink.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Handsome Hostesse* (Arb.) 55 No Citizens wife . . draws in her mouth with a chaster simper. **1845** S. JUDP *Margaret* i. ii. Miss Gisborne's flannel . . must be drawn in to-morrow. **1891** *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 192 The gown was drawn in but slightly under the arms.

c. To take into the lungs, breathe in, inhale.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 131 I open my mouth and drawe in my breth. **1607** TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 469 All their Cattle for want of water do draw in the cold air. **1707** NORRIS *Treat. Humility* x. 402 Soft oily poisons which we incautiously draw in for common breath. **1892** *Graphic* 210/3 Hughes drew in his breath sharply.

d. *fig.* To induce to come in or take part; to allure, entice, inveigle; to ensnare, 'take in', delude. (Now only with *inf.*)

1558 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. ii. App. iv. 6 To draw in other men of learning. **1606** *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 74 Onely persuaded and drawn in by Catesby. **1726** *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 55 Smiling . . to think how soon I drew in the credulous Captain. **1752** FOOTE *Taste* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 24 Mecenas . . has been drawn in to purchase . . a cart-load of—rubbish! **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iv. 54 He was not the man to be drawn in to do what . . he disliked.

† e. To induce or bring as a consequence. *Obs.*

a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56 One worde drauithe an other in. **a. 1704** LOCKE (J.), A view of all the intermediate ideas that draw in the conclusion, or proposition inferred.

f. *intr.* Of a day or evening: To draw to a close, to close in. Also of a succession of evenings in late summer and autumn: To become gradually shorter (as if contracting or shrinking in).

1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 260/2 Hours passed and the evening drew in. **1880** MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. x. The evenings are beginning to draw in already. **1891** H. S. MERRIMAN *Prisoners & Captives* II. iii. 55 The short winter day was drawing in.

83. Draw near. *intr.* To come (gradually) near, approach (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21790 (Edin.) Quen he droch til his ending nere. **c. 1340** *Ibid.* 14525 (Fairf.) Halde þou stille & drawes nere. **1503-4** *Act 19 Hen. VII. c. 28* Preamble, The said parliament draweth so near to the end. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. iii. 47 He stayd, till that he nearer drew. **1660** F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 101 Her blossoms like Lillies broken off green, draws near to the yellow. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 523 p. 7 The time of a general peace is, in all appearance, drawing near. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 667 Sentinels were posted to give the alarm if a stranger drew near.

84. Draw nigh. = prec.

c. 1300 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1653 Men drew to þeym ney. **1526** TINDALE *John* xvi. 33 The houre draweth nye. **1586** T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* i. 138 The end of this time drew nie. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* iii. 645 He drew not nigh unheard. **1842** TENNYSON *Morte d'A.* 163 My end draws nigh; 'tis time that I were gone.

85. Draw off. a. See simple senses and *OFF.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8116 (Cott.) þe king drou of his gloue. **c. 1400** MAUNDEW. (Roxb.) x. 41 Mary Mawdelayne and Mary Cleophe, makand sorow, and drawand off þaire bare. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* I. iii. 37 Bark of Maho. You may draw it off either in flakes or small threads. **1711** PORE *Lett. to J. C.* 11 July (1735) I. 173 Tonson's Printer told me he drew off a Thousand Copies in this first Impression. **1747** FRANKLIN *Lett.* (1887) II. 67 The wonderful effect of pointed bodies, both in drawing off and throwing off the electrical fire.

b. (a) *trans.* To withdraw (troops) from a particular position, or from the scene of action. (b) *intr.* To move off, withdraw, retire, retreat.

(c) *Pugilism*: see quot. 1873.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 782 Half these draw off. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* I. iv. 84 Captain W. drew off his men. **1736** LEBLOND *Life Marlborough* I. 377 He resolved to draw off his Dragoons.

intr. **a. 1625** BEAUM. & FLETCHER *Custom of Country* i. i. Draw off a little; Here come my mistress and her father. **c. 1645** T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 17 Barkley drew of sore bruised. **1865** KINGSLEY *Herew.* vii. When they were tired they drew off on both sides. **1873** *Slang Dict.*, *Draw off*, to throw back the body to give impetus to a blow; 'he drew off, and delivered on the left drum'.

c. To turn aside, divert (the mind, attention).

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. iii. 121 There is something in those objects . . which draws off the mind from itself to the contemplation of them. **1834** MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 187 A friend . . rode after the brute, and drew off his attention to himself.

d. *trans.* To convey away (liquid) by a tap, or a channel or the like; esp. without disturbing the bottom or sediment. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) To drain away, flow off.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. viii. 226 The Indico falls to the bottom . . When it is thus settled they draw off the Water. **1737** BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1756) I. 321 A Rowel is to draw off the bad or corrupt Humours from the Blood. **1840** *Frml. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iii. 316 The water can be successfully drawn off by a catheter. **1853** *Ibid.* XIV. ii. 442 It is repeatedly 'racked', or drawn off from one cask into

another. **1892** *Field* 26 Nov. 802/3 Care should be taken not to disturb the lees until all the cider is drawn off. *intr.* **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. i. iv. 199 To keep back the waters which otherwise would draw off too fast. **1844** *Frml. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 9 The deposit that would be left after the water had drawn off.

86. Draw on. a. See simple senses and *ON.*

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 162 If the Whale should draw on again. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 311 p. 5 He immediately drew on his Boots. **1847** A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 135 He drew on his cloak.

b. *trans.* To bring on, bring about, lead to, involve as a consequence.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. iii. 75 Looke therefore Lewis, that by this League and Marriage Thou draw not on thy Danger, and Dis-honor. **a. 1627** HAYWARD (J.), Under colour of war, which either his negligence draws on, or his practices procured. **1672** BOYLE *On Fluids* (J.), The examination . . would draw on the consideration of the nice controversies that perplex philosophers. **1736** LEBLOND *Life Marlborough* I. 55 This Beginning drew on the General Battle.

c. To entice, allure, lead on.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. v. 29 Such Artificiall Sprights, As . . Shall draw him on to his Confusion. **1648** GAGE *West Ind.* iv. 12 If I resolved to goe, my resolution should draw on an other friend of mine. **1816** J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) 28 Nov., If you suffer yourself to be drawn on by what you conceive to be the taste of the day. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 606 When he was drawing them on to speak of antiquity.

d. *intr.* To advance, approach, draw nigh.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxiii. 21 His soule draweth on to destruction. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 12 Christmasse now drew on. **1736** LEBLOND *Life Marlborough* III. 303 The Season drawing on for opening the Campaign. **1861** *Temple Bar* Mag. II. 401 Evening again drew on.

† e. To draw near to death, be in a dying state.

1555 WATREMAN *Fairlie Facions* i. vi. 88 When any man lieth in drawing on. **a. 1577** GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 100 He lay (as some say) drawing on Untill his breath and all were past and gone.

f. *Hunting.* Of a hound: To approach game after pointing: = sense 74.

1892 *Field* 7 May 695/3 Musa pointed and drew on, but could not locate the birds. *Ibid.* 19 Nov. 797/3 The setter must often draw on and draw on, not unlike a cat creeping on its prey.

87. Draw out. a. *trans.* To pull out, take out, extract, derive, etc.: see simple senses and *OUT adv.* (Also *intr.* for *pass.*)

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10500 (Edin.) Oute he droȝ babe wiue and man. **1593** GOWER *Conf.* II. 251 He anone the tethe out drough. **a. 1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 58 Then they tooke lond and drew out theyr horses. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 Then in rage and sudden rapture drew out his knife. **1769** MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 301 Kill your pig, dress off the hair, and draw out the entrails. **1861** *Temple Bar* Mag. IV. 20 Paying in money, and drawing money out, at his employer's bank.

intr. for *pass.* **1891** *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 69 The harpoon did not penetrate sufficiently . . and therefore drew out. **1893** *Field* 4 Mar. 335/1 A drawer should be fitted . . so as to draw out . . and shut back . . in a moment.

b. *Mil.* (a) To lead out of camp or quarters;

to call out. (b) To detach from the main body.

(c) To set in array, extend in line, draw up. (d) *intr.* for *refl.* To march out of camp or quarters.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 88 Next morning drawing out his men [he] assailes him. **1724** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 81 The king ordered the regiment to be drawn out. **1866** CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 177 Thirty-thousand armed men, drawn out for that occasion. *intr.* **a. 1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* i. ii. To-morrow we'll draw out, and view the cohorts. **1660** F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 10 Three score of us then drew out. **1894** WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. 177 Some sixty or seventy Irish Dragoons 'drew out' . . and took up a threatening position.

c. To stretch, extend; to flatten out (metal).

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 8 Preamble, Clothes . . ben set upon Tentours, and drawn out in Leyngh and Brede. **1694** *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 148 One may draw it out in Threads like hot Sealing-wax. **1793** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 9 When your Iron hath not its Form, then you must . . batter it out; or, as Workmen call it . . draw it out. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) IV. 284 He drew out his face, glouting, to half the length of my arm. **1841** *Frml. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 222 The spores were lengthened, or drawn out into a short pedicel.

d. *fig.* To extend, protract, prolong.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 169 Dilled with overlong drawing out of a sentence. **1632** MILTON *L'Allegro* 140 In notes, with many a winding bout Of linked sweetness long drawn out. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlvii. 515 To draw out time, and weary them. **a. 1713** ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 30, I Prayed often, and drew out my Prayers to a great length. **1893** *Temple Bar* Mag. XCIX. 68 Breakfast was drawn out to a most unusual length.

† e. To utter slowly or with an effort. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3054 Diamede full depely drough out a laughter. **1581** PETTIE *Guanzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 1 Hearing him drawe out his wordes so softlie and so weaklie.

f. To elicit, evoke, call out.

a. 1586 SIDNEY (J.), To draw out more, said she, I have often wondered how such excellencies could be. **1594** HOOKER *Ecl.* iv. xiii. § 10 To draw out from us an accusation of foreign churches. **1777** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 27 Mar., Useful in drawing out the wit and pleasantries of others. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 215 The bench interrogating the prisoner, and drawing out indiscreet avowals.

g. To induce to talk or express opinions; to elicit speech or information from. (*collog.*)

82*

1778 MAD. D'ARLAY *Diary* 23 Aug., She did not... use any means to draw me out. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. lxxxii. He had the art of drawing people out. Without their seeing what he was about. 1890 A. GISSING *Village Hampden* III. 205 Joice steadily resisted all efforts to draw her out.

h. To write out in proper form, draw up, (in quot. 1500, to translate, render); to make out; to trace out, delineate.

c. 1500 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (1890) 14 It ys a-Greyde that the Statutis... shalbe draue owt in-to Englyshe. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 377 note, It passeth my capacite to drawe out his portrayture in sufficient livenesse. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i. Bring us the bill of fare... I believe it's drawn out. 1806 *Examiner* 190/2 Leases... were drawn out and founded on the basis of that monopoly. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 248 The [marriage] settlements were permitted to be drawn out.

i. *intr.* To extend in length, become longer. *Mod.* The days are beginning to draw out.

j. *Racing.* To get gradually farther ahead.

1891 *Strand Mag.* II. 655/1 The runner... drew out in front. 1892 *Standard* 10 Aug. 7/5 The favourite drew out and won by two lengths.

88. **Draw over.** † a. *trans.* To overspread. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4207 Dragen ouer with hidis. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII., 3 Their horses trapped, in burned Silver, drawn ouer with cordes of Grene Silke and Golde.

b. To cause to pass over in a still; to obtain by distillation.

1676 BOYLE *On Colours* (J.), I... mixed with it essential oil of wormwood, drawn over with water in a limbeck. 1884 N. & Q. Ser. VI. X. 159/1 The Moslem physician Rhazes drew over a red oil by distillation called oleum benedictum philosophorum.

c. To convert to one's party or interest.

1707 ADDISON *Pers. State War* (J.), Some might be brought into his interests by money, others drawn over by fear. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 153 To draw over some of the German Princes to His Interest. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Antiq.* Diss. i. How otherwise could he draw over so many of the Jews.

† d. *intr.* To extend, last, endure. *Sc. Obs.*

c. 1505 LINDSAY (Pittscotie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 256 (Jam.) This drew over for a ne space. *Ibid.* 312 Thir cumberis drew over till the king was twelf yeires of age.

89. **Draw up.** a. *trans.* (also *intr.* for *refl.*) See simple senses and *Up adv.*

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 150 Alsua se þe sunne drach up þene deu and maketh þer of kume reines. 13.. *Coer de L.* 55 Anon the sayle up thay drowgh. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII., 27 And by force of engynes drewe it up. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 174 They... draw it up also with Pulleys into the Ship. 1706 MOTTEUX *Vanbrugh's Mistake* Epil., With Glass drawn up, Drive about Covent-Garden. 1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edu.* III. i. xiv. 261 The gate was shut, the bridge was drawn up.

intr. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 755 When þe day vp droghe and the dym dyed. 1803 *Examiner* 792/1 The curtain drew up at the instant of his entrance.

b. *refl.* To assume an erect or stiff attitude.

1890 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 342/2 The Doctor... drew himself up in offended dignity. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 260 She drew herself up in her chair.

† c. To mend (a rent in a garment) by stitching so as to draw the parts together. *Obs.*

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. x. (Hoppe), That he could draw up an argument in his sermon—or a hole in his breeches.

† d. *Cookery.* ? To bring to the proper consistence (as by 'drawing' through a strainer). *Obs.* c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 20 Draw hem vppe wyth the [almond] Mylke þowr a straynoure. c. 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 425 Breke hom in a mortar, and drawe hom up wythe gode brothe.

e. *trans.* To bring to a stand (by pulling at the reins). *intr.* To come to a stand; to pull up, stop.

1808 *Examiner* 621/1 He drew up his gig on the wrong side. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *S. Africa* II. 66 The waggons had been drawn up so as to form a sort of hollow square. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* July 22 She drew the horse up short.

intr. 1823 *Southery Penins. War* I. 171 A carriage with six mules drew up to the guard-house. 1899 THACKERAY *Virgin*, I. The young gentleman's post-chaise drew up at the rustic inn. 1895 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Oct. 4/7 The train drew up in the station.

f. To bring into regular order, as troops; to set in array. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* v. i. 51 The Enemy's in view, draw vp your powers. a. 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1690) 84 Here we drew up our army. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. The legion was usually drawn up eight deep. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 243 The ranks were drawn up under arms.

intr. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 292 The whole Portuguese Cavalry being landed, drew up in two squadrons. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 231 They did, indeed, draw up in Order of Battle.

g. To put together in proper form; to frame, compile, compose, write out in due form.

1630 S. DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Admir. Events* Ep. Ded. Aiv, The work which I have here drawne up to a translation. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 94 Those... who drew up the processe. 1693 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 423 The Committee having drawn up their Answer to the remonstrance, doe sign it. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 60 ¶ 7 A List of Words... drawn up by another Hand. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. x. 440 The report was drawn up by men who had the means of knowing the truth.

h. *intr.* To come up with, come close to; in *Racing*, to gain on or overtake an antagonist.

1795 NELSON 13 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 13 As we drew up with the Enemy. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in a Boat* 8 We drew up to the table. 1894 *Times* 17 Mar. 14/1 Then the Oxford crew began slowly but steadily to draw up.

i. To take up with, enter into relations with.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 89 Gin ye forsake me Marion, I'll e'en gae draw up wi' Jean. 1821 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* III. 152 (Jam.) When I had naething I was fain to draw up wi' you. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 32/2 There was news from Morocco that their Minister had 'drawn up' with the Sultan's dreaded rival.

Draw (drō), *sb.* [f. DRAW *vb.*]

1. An act of drawing, in various senses of the *vb.*; draught; pull, strain; the drawing of a card from a pack, etc.

1663 *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* (1679) 45 (L.) The cavalier... cut the ribbon which tied his murrion and with a draw threw it off his head. 1755-73 JOHNSON, *Draw*, the act of drawing. 1857 *Chambers's Information* I. 690 (*Cricket*) The 'draw'... is the most elegant... of the batsman's defences. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 121 Whenever there is a draw on the baits. 1871 *Daily News* 15 Aug., The salaries... would not bear the extra draw which must necessarily ensue. 1888 Miss W. JONES *Games of Patience* xiv. 31 You are allowed 'two shuffles and a draw'.

b. An amount drawn up or out.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. i. 126 The clay being taken out one 'draw' deep. 1852 *Ibid.* XIII. i. 92 The last spit or draw being much narrower than the preceding one.

2. The drawing or bending of the bow.

1879 M. & W. THOMPSON *Archery* 19 Care and great practice should be given to acquiring the correct draw.

3. Drawing or attractive power or effect; anything having power to draw a crowd. *collog.*

1881 L. WAGNER *Pantomimes* 58 Little to do with the success or legitimate 'draw' of the entertainment. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 264 Smirke would have proved a big draw.

4. Drawing of lots; anything decided or arranged by drawing lots, as the order of competitors in a contest; a raffle.

1755-73 JOHNSON, *Draw*, the lot or chance drawn. 1886 *L'pool Mercury* 22 Dec. 115/4 The familiar raffle or 'draw'. 1892 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 7/2 Unlawfully publishing a proposal for a Christmas draw. 1894 *Times* 11 June 7/2 The following is the draw for the order of play.

5. A drawn game or match.

a. 1871 *New York Herald* (Hoppe), He fought his last battle which ended in a draw and division of the stakes. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 4/7 The cricket match... ended in a draw in favour of the latter county. 1897 *Times* 19 Aug. 5/2 The war... apparently has ended in a draw.

6. *Spinning.* The distance which a mule-carriage travels in drawing out the yarn; a 'stretch'.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 396/2 So soon as the carriage has receded to the end of the 'draw' or 'stretch'—which usually extends to about sixty inches—it stops.

7. 'That part of a bridge which is raised up, swung round, or drawn aside; a draw-bridge or swing-bridge (U.S.)' (Webster 1864).

1837 J. F. COOPER *Recoll. Europe* II. 243 The bridge is now permanent, though there was once a draw. 18.. WHITTIER *Countess*, A skipper's horn is blown To raise the creaking draw.

8. *Clock-making.* (See quot.)

1834 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 92 In a lever escapement the locking faces... are cut back at an angle which is called the draw.

9. A natural ditch or drain that draws the water off a piece of land. *U.S.*

1834 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 365/1 You must... find cover in some coule or draw. 1885 in A. Fryer *Gl. Loan Land* (1887) 12 The drainage of the uplands is collected by... shallow 'draws' which effectually drain the surface.

10. A thing or person employed to draw a person out, to elicit from him what he knows or intends to do. Also, one from whom information, etc., may be extracted. *slang.*

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 168 The pretended flat who was a draw, was introduced. 1860 READ *Cloister & H. v.* This was what in modern days is called a draw... to elicit by the young man's answer whether he had been there lately or not. 1897 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 124 Butt was a sure 'draw' on this subject.

11. a. With adverbs, as *draw-down*, *draw-in*.

b. *Comb.*, as *draw-tender*, one who attends to a draw-bridge.

1787 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Posth. Wks.* (1798) IV. 114 A draw-down at the sides of his mouth. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 85 Is there any particular current setting into the old harbour? There is a draw-in, like all other harbours. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 357/2 The draw-tender... saw repeated visions of his death.

Draw-, the verb-stem in combination:

a. used attrib. = drawing, -used for, in, or by drawing: as *draw-hook*, -ladder, -lid, -mule, -nail, -pull, -stroke, -window. *Draw-arch*, a movable arch in a bridge; a drawbridge arch; *draw-beam*, a windlass; † *draw-bed*, an extensible bed, also called *drawing-bed*; *draw-bench*, a machine in which wire or strips of metal are reduced in thickness or brought to gauge by drawing through gauged apertures, also called *drawing-bench*; *draw-board*, a board adapted to be drawn up; *draw-bolt*, a coupling-pin of a railway wagon; *draw-bore*, a pin-hole through a tenon, so bored that the pin shall draw the parts together; hence *draw-bore v.*; † *draw-box*, a drawer; † *draw-dike*, a ditch from which water can be drawn off; *draw-dock*, a creek or inlet in the bank of a navigable river into which boats or barges can be

run to land cargoes, or lie in the mud at low water; *draw-farm*, a farm whence supplies are drawn; *draw-gear*, (a) harness for draught animals (Phillips, 1706); (b) the apparatus by which railway carriages and trucks are connected together in a train; *draw-head*, (a) the head of a draw-bar in a railway-carriage; (b) part of a drawing-frame, in which the slivers are lengthened and twisted; *draw-horse*, a bench or support on which a drawing-knife is used; *draw-kiln*, a lime-kiln so constructed that the burned lime is drawn at the bottom; *draw-knot*, a simple knot, undone by drawing the ends of the string; *draw-ling* (see quot.); *draw-link*, a link connecting railway carriages or trucks; *draw-loom*, the loom used in figure-weaving, in which the strings through which the warps are passed were pulled by a draw-boy; *draw-pin*, a draw-bore pin; *draw-pipe*, a pipe for drawing water from a cistern or boiler; *draw-poker*, a game of cards, also called *POKER* q.v.; *draw-rod*, a rod connecting the draw-bars of railway trucks; *draw-shave*, a drawing-knife for shaving spokes, etc.; *draw-sheet*, a folded sheet placed under a patient so that it can be withdrawn without the disturbance of making the whole bed; *draw-sluice*, a sluice opened by being drawn up a groove; *draw-spring*, the spring between a draw-bar and the truck or carriage; *draw-string*, a string slipped through the mouth of a bag, the neck or waist of a garment, etc., so as to tighten it by drawing the ends; *draw-tap*, a tap for emptying a pipe, cistern, etc.; *draw-taper* = *DELIVERY* 5 b; *draw-tongs*, a wire-drawer's tool; *draw-tube*, the compound tube, one part sliding within the other, which carries the object-glass and eye-piece of a microscope. Also *DRAW-BAR*, -BOY, -BRIDGE, etc.

1807 Sir R. C. HOARE *Tour Irel.* 197 A 'draw-arch' of which all the machinery is worked under the floor of the bridge. 1811 COCHR. *Ergate*, A Windlass, Windbeam, or 'Draw-beam'. 1663 *Inv. Ld. J. Gordon's Furniture*, In the chamber next adjacent... a stand bed with a 'draw bed'. 1859 DICKENS in *All Year Round* 2 July 230 The fillets, or ribands of gold... are taken to a machine called a 'draw-bench' where their thickness is perfectly equalised from end to end. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 298/1. 1792 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 56 The Stone fixed weir should have a gauge-weir with 'Draw-boards' constructed on it. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 130 'Draw-bore pins' are used in forcing a tenoned piece into its proper place in the mortise. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 232 The Draw-bore Pin, or Hook-pin [used for drawing-boring]. 1666 GREENHALGH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 13 In the wall... many 'draw boxes, with rings at them like those in a Grocer's Shop. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 747 Some fell in 'draw dykes deep. 1883 *Standard* 6 Feb. 6/4 A barge... moored in the 'drawdock'. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 5/1 Authority to construct new drawdocks and to repair and rebuild the existing docks. 1895 R. BACWELL *Irel. under Tudors* I. p. vi, Content to look upon Ireland as a mere 'drawfarm'. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 217/1 Castings daily required in the way of brake-shoes, pedestals, 'draw-heads, grate-bars, etc. 1667 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterbury, For mending on of the 'drawe hookeys. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 446 Collieries and lime-quarries were opened, 'draw-kilns' erected. 1894 J. GEDDIE *Pringles of Fife* 25 A line of cyclopean draw-kilns. 1835 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 147 To God, their belt wherewith they are girt is knit with a single 'draw-knot. 1895 *Daily News* 3 May 7/6 When he... went to the premises they used a 'draw-ladder, and went up into the depository where the goods were. 1811 ARTON *Agric. Ayrsh.* 475 Heather and the 'draw-ling (*Scirpus caespitosus*) are the chief plants that the sheep can eat. 1895 S. C. BREESE *Gloss. Terms* 153 The patent railway 'draw-link' is now universally employed. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 238 The apparatus called a 'draw-loom' was invented. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. viii. *4/1 The first step in improving the draw-loom was the substitution of mechanism for the handle and boy called a draw-boy. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xlix. (1632) 163 They call for their fare, tie 'drawmule to. 1702 in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1864 The Head not round... but somewhat like the modern 'Draw-nails. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 160 'Draw Pins described... § 6. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 12 Feb. 5/3 There were only a supply and 'draw pipe, and no safety valve. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 1 Nov., Losing your money at euchre or 'draw-poker. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 4/3 The great American game of draw-poker. 1886 *Badm. Library, Shooting* (1895) 60 They are now made without a 'draw-pull, similar to a revolver. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 17 Wheeler's Tools... 'Draw Shaves, Spoke Shaves... Drive Pins. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 31 There was intended 'draw-sluices to be made. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 79 The mouth of the bag is... secured by a double 'drawstring. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 333 Considerable time is lost between each 'draw-stroke and the return of the pincers. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 3/4 A 'draw tap in the supply pipe. 1897 HARMAN *Caveat* 36 A 'draw-window of a low chamber.

b. governing an object: as *draw-blood*, he who or that which draws blood; *draw-stop*, a knob or handle in an organ by which a slider is drawn so as to admit the wind to a set of pipes.

1609 Br. HALL *Pharis. & Chr. Wks.* (1627) 409 They beat their heads against the walls, as they went, till blood came; whence one... is called Kizai, a Pharise 'draw-bloud. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 605 The 'Draw-stop

action. *Ibid.* 606 The 'action' to a single stop... consists of a draw-stop rod, a movable trundle, a trace-rod, and the lever. On pushing in the draw-stop, the action of the several parts is reversed, and the stop is silenced.

Drawable, *a.* Capable of being drawn.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. ii. Not fixt to ought, but by a Magick might Drawable here and there. 1867 H. KINGSLEY *Silcote of Silcotes* xv. (1876) 94 Lines... which he recognised as drawable.

Drawback (drô'bak'), *sb.* and *a.* [f. *vbl.* *phr.* to draw back: see *DRAW v.* 78.]

A. sb. + *l.* One who draws back or retires. *Obs.* 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 101 Fabius... got the nickname, to be called, The Draw-backe, or Cunctator.

2. An amount paid back from a charge previously made; *esp.* a certain amount of excise or import duty paid back or remitted when the commodities on which it has been paid are exported; originally, the action of drawing or getting back a sum paid as duty.

1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* IV. 200 For a drawback of the duty on exportation thereof. 1799 SWIFT *Grand Quest. Debated* 21 In poundage and drawbacks I lose half my rent. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 23 To move for the account of the duties paid on tobacco imported; and also for an account of the drawback, when exported. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* xi. 269 All imported goods are entitled to drawback whenever they are taken out of the United States. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 567 The balance in hand... shall be equally divided amongst the shareholders pro rata per share by way of drawback.

3. A deduction, a diminution.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* i. 15 An unnecessary weight, which would have been a drawback from his strength. 1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXV. 395 A little drawback is made from this panegyric. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. ii. t. § 39. 121 The want... was a very great drawback from the utility of their compilations.

4. Anything that retards progress or advance, or that takes from or diminishes success or satisfaction; a hindrance, disadvantage.

1790 *Humourist* 59, I have... as a Drawback upon my Ambition, laid aside my Silver Buckles. 1798 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xiii. 80 Daughters were but incumbrances and drawbacks upon a family. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 32 Our little vessel pursued her way without drawback. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxxvii. 284 Roman citizenship had its drawbacks as well as its advantages. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 6 A serious drawback to our enjoyment.

5. A movable piece or core in a mould used in iron-founding.

B. adj. That is, or has to be, drawn back: draw-back lock, a door-lock the bolt of which can be drawn back by a knob or catch inside.

1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 23 The Draw-back Spring. 1801 W. BULLOCK in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 290 An improved Drawback Lock for House-Doors. 1866 TIMMINS *Industr. Hist. Birmingham* 87 Drawback locks... resemble dead locks, except that the bolt springs and is worked by a brass knob on the inside.

Draw-bar (drô'bâr).

1. The bar that bears the draw-links or couplings by which railway carriages and trucks are connected in a train.

1839 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* XXIV. 156 The bumpers or elastic cushions are to be attached... to the front and rear draw-bar. 1861 *Times* 1 June, The draw-bar of one of the trucks broke, and the draw-spring fell on the rails. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 8/2 Breaking a coupling chain or a draw-bar hook.

2. A bar in a fence that can be drawn out. (*U.S.*)

Draw-boy, *a. orig.* The boy employed to pull the cords of the harness in figure-weaving; hence *b.* The piece of mechanism by which this is now effected.

1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 105 Mr. Le Blon's new Way of weaving Tapestry in the Loom with a Draw-boy. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 239 This machine... from its standing in the stead of a person who was distinguished by that name... is called a draw-boy. 1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 339 The occupation of draw-boys and girls to harness-loom weavers... is by far the lowest and least sought after of any connected with the manufacture of cotton. 1851 [see *Draw-loom s.v. DRAW*].

Draw-bridge. Forms: see *BRIDGE*. [f. *DRAW*: see also the earlier *DRAUGHT-BRIDGE*.] *1.* A bridge hinged at one end and free at the other, which may be drawn up and let down so as to prevent or permit passage over it, or allow passage through the channel which it crosses.

The original form was the *lifting drawbridge*, used from early times to span the foss of a castle or fortification, or the inner part of it; also in more recent times to provide a passage over canals, dock-entrances, and other waterways; for this the form called a *swing*, or *swing-bridge*, which revolves horizontally is often substituted: see also *BASCULE*. A drawbridge to permit the passage of vessels, sometimes forms a small section of a long permanent bridge. 13. *K. Alis.* 1205 Héore drawbrugges they drowe ate. 1775 BARBOUR *Bruc* xvii. 757 Thai... a fyre had maid At the draw-brig, and brynt it done. 1856 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 87 Wyett... made a bulwark at the bryge fette... and dyd no harme there... for the bryge drawbrugges was drawne agayne hym. 1873 *Ray Journ. Low C.* 2 Before we came into the Town (Graveling) we passed over five Draw-Bridges. 1772 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6053/1 The Draw-Bridge of the... Bridge of London will be taken up in order to lay down a new one. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xv, The steed along the drawbridge flies, Just as it trembled on the rise. 1844

Regul. & Ord. Army 266 The Barriers are to be shut, Draw-Bridges drawn up. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 2/1 It is the surface of the 'bascule'—the 'drawbridge' part of the bridge.

2. A movable bridge or gangway on a ship, etc. 1856 S. C. BAKES *Gloss. Terms* 183 The floating bridge... is a large flat-bottomed vessel... drawbridges are made at each end which let down and form roadways. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 93 The drawbridge... could be swung round the mast towards the point where the danger threatened, and... let fall... with its heavy weight upon the deck of the attacking ship.

Hence **Draw-bridged** *a.*, having a drawbridge.

1846 DICKENS in *Daily News* 21 Jan. 6/5 Queer old towns, draw-bridged and walled.

† **Draw-can-bully**, *Obs.* = next.

1698 (R. FERGUSON) *View Eccles.* 89 Whosoever steps forth as a 'Draw can bully' to stab and murder Persons in their Credit and Reputation.

Drawcansir (drô'kænsɪr). Also **Draw-can-sir**. Name of a blustering, bragging character in Villiers's burlesque 'The Rehearsal', who in the last scene is made to enter a battle and to kill all the combatants on both sides: hence allusively, and *attrib.* [Formed as a parody on *Almansor* in Dryden's *Conquest of Granada*, perhaps intended to suggest *drawing a can* of liquor (see the references to his drinking capacity in Act iv. sc. i 'Enter Drawcansir').]

1692 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* iv. i. (Arb.) 95 7. Pray, Mr. Bayes, who is that Drawcansir? B. Why, Sir, a fierce Hero, that frights his Mistress, and does what he will, without regard to good manners, justice, or numbers. 1692 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 42 But it is a brave thing to be the Ecclesiastical Draw-Can-Sir. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* ii. xvi. § 177 They that found absolute monarchy upon the Title of the Sword, make their Heroes... arrant Draw-can-Sirs, and forget that they had any Officers and Soldiers. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 16 P. 3, I have so much of a Drawcansir in me, that I shall pass over a single foe to charge whole armies. 1761 COLMAN *Jealous Wife* Prol. (L.) Drawcansir death had rag'd without controul: Here the drawn dagger, there the poison'd bowl. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 562 Such a Drawcansir, as to cut down both friend and foe. 1797 J. WARTON in *Wilkes Corr.* (1805) IV. 335 One shall hardly see such drawcansir-work. 1800 *Rival Bards in Spirit Pub. Jerns.* (1801) IV. 394 Gifford... Now struts a Drawcansir with hideous stare! 1880 McCARTHY *Owen Times* IV. xlviii. 6 Mr. Layard... a very Drawcansir of political debate, a swashbuckler, and soldado of Parliamentary Conflict.

Drawcht, *obs. Sc.* form of *DRAUGHT*.

Draw-cut, *sb.* [Cut *sb.* 2.] A cut made by a drawing movement, and not by a stroke or pressure. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 45 Garden shears... amputate by a draw-cut like a knife.

† **Draw-cut**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [See *Cut sb.* 1] Done by drawing cuts or lots.

1893 STANLEY *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 34 Shee... toys too pious by drawcut lottery sorteth.

Drawe, *obs. inf.* and *pa. pple.* of *DRAW v.*; *obs.* form of *DROVE*; *obs. Sc.* *pa. t.* of *DRIVE v.*

Drawee (drô'fē). [See *Æ 1*.] The person upon whom a draft or bill of exchange is drawn. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 346 A bill... would not make the drawee liable. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 467 The person... who writes this letter, is called in law the *drawer*, and he to whom it is written the *drawee*. *Ibid.* 469 If... the indorsee cannot get the drawee to discharge it. 1876 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 114 If the drawer and drawee of a bill are persons of good credit, a banker will readily discount such a bill.

Drawer ¹ (drô'ɔɪ). [f. *DRAW v.* + *Æ 1*.]

1. One who draws; in various senses of the vb. a. 1390 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 13 Puttand away be dragher til ill. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 107/2 A Drawer, vector. 1537 BIBLE *Yoch.* ix. 21 Hewers of wood, and drawers of water. 1640 Remonstr. *Troubles fr. Estates Scot.* 20 The drawers of his Majesty to this action. 1781 P. BECKFORD in *Blaine Encycl. Sports* § 1719 It is a modern fashion for the huntsman... to ride into the cover... but this proceeding is apt to render hounds bad drawers. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 58 Before the drawing was made, it was three to one that the drawer should go to the first urn.

2. spec. One who draws liquor for customers; a tapster at a tavern. Also in comb., as *beer-drawer*. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 32 Drawer, let us have a pinte of whyte wine and borage. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. i. 9. 1640 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), John Williamson of Canterbury, Beer-drawer. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 16 P. 5 Thundering to the drawer for another bottle. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* ii. iv, Bring me another pint of this same wine, drawer.

3. A name of operatives in various industries. Chiefly in comb., as *straw-tube*, *wire-drawer*.

spec. In a *Coal pit*: One who draws or hauls the coal from the face to the bottom of the shaft, a hauler. In *Weaving*: A woman who puts the warp into the splits or heddles; also, a woman who draws warps through the combs and reels. In *Gasworks*: A man who draws the coke out of the ovens. (*Labour Commission's Glossary*, 1894.) c. 1400 Wyer drawer [see *DRAUGHT* 18]. 1589 *Paphe v. Hatchet* 27 Weauers and Wierdrawers. 1722 DE FOX *Plague* (Ridg.) 126 Gold and Silverwyer-drawers. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 989 The toddy-drawer selects a tree of easy ascent. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. ii. 315 The straw drawers... purchase the straw in the bulk. 1883 *Mauch. Exam.* 27 Nov. 5/5 As the getters can do nothing without the drawers, the mine is stopped. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 2/7 Metal rollers and tube drawers. 1894 *Standard* 5 Apr. 3/6 A number of loomers and drawers... met the employers in conference yesterday.

4. One who draws a draft or bill of exchange.

1688 SCARLETT *Exchanges*, The Drawer when he hath

made his Bill, should make the Direction on the inside of it towards the left Hand. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. ii. 191 No merchants... would take bills, unless the drawers would make themselves responsible. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xl. 350 The drawer of the cheque had lost it, as he thought.

5. One who makes a drawing; a draughtsman.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 410 We will not allow the drawer to leave it out altogether. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 508 The drawer made the nostrils lesse then might answer the proportion of the face. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 234 For the want of a good Drawer I cannot send you Draughts of all of them. 1839 J. HODGSON in *Raine Mem.* (1858) II. 289 A good drawer and surveyor.

6. One who draws or drafts a legal document.

1776 *Claim of Roy Rada Churn* 10/1 The drawer of the affidavit. 1884 LD. BRAMWELL in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 465 The drawer of this Act of Parliament. 1892 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 22 Oct. 5/7 The drawer of the paper... has made one omission.

7. An instrument, tool, or agent for drawing; an extractor.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 511 Ane instrument of tre, like the drawer of ane wel. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 314 Open the rift with a rosenet or drawer. *Ibid.* 322 Get out the gravel with a cornet or drawer. 1630 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. clxxxiii. 491 Iuy is a great drawer, and opener. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I. 187 Such Medicaments as are... stilled Ripeners or Drawers.

8. With adv. as *drawer-in*, *-on*, *-out*.

c. 1400 *Test. Love* 1. Chaucer's Wks. (1561) 290 b/2 Thylike thinges been my drawers in. 1611 CORNAC, *Retrayeur*, a redeemer, a fetcher or drawer back of. 1614 W. B. PHILIPSON *Banquet* (ed. 2) 18 The ayre is a great... drawer-on of health. 1847 MRS. GORE *Castles in Air* v. (Stratm.), The drawer-up of my godfather's will.

Drawer ² (drô'ɔɪ). [f. *DRAW v.*: cf. *F. tiroir*, *f. tirer* to draw.] A box-shaped receptacle, fitting into a space in a cabinet or table, so that it can be drawn out horizontally in order to get access to it.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Vn escrin*... a casket, a little chest, a drawer. 1583 — *Campo di Fior* 145 Reache the cardes, which thou shalt finde in the drawer of the table. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 P. 2 A small Cabinet, with Six Drawers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 251 All his bookcases and drawers were examined.

b. pl. Drawers = *Chest of drawers*: a piece of furniture made to contain a number of drawers, arranged in tiers, and having usually a flat top, used as a writing-table, toilet-table, or the like.

1677-1850 Chest of drawers [see *CHEST sb.* 18]. 1697-9 DAMPIER *Joy. an.* 1688 (R.), Corners of drawers or cabinets. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 8/2 A suit of... clothes... happened to be on the drawers. 1850 MRS. F. VIDAL *Orphan* II. 11, I moved away my pink ribbon off the drawers.

c. attrib. Also **Drawerful**.

1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. (1863) 513 A whole drawerful of skeins. 1850 CHUBBS *Locks & Keys* 14 A three-inch drawer-lock.

Drawers (drô'ɔɪ), *sb. pl.* [From quot. 1567, app. a term of low origin, which has risen into general use: f. *DRAW v.*, prob. as things which one draws on.] A garment for the lower part of the body and legs: now usually restricted to under-hose worn next the skin. (In some early instances the word appears to mean stockings.)

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 83 Here followeth their pelting speche... Whych language they terme Peddelars French. A commission, a shierte; drawers, hosen; stampers, shoes. 1576 *Inv. in Ripon Ch. Acts* 378 A paire of drawers of mockadoo. 1611 CORNAC, *Brayes*, short (and close) breeches, drawers, or vnderhose, of linnen, &c. *Ibid.*, *House*, a drawer, or course stocking worn over a finer, by country people. 1655 NEWBROUGH in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 290, I have sent an Indian gowne and stuff for drawers. 1658 HOWELL *Part. Vocab.*, *Drawers*, le sotto calzetti, les chaussesettes. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 P. 5 Makes a Country Squire strip to his Holland Drawers. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress* Mar. 1 Apr., The first part of my dress is a pair of drawers, very full, that reach to my shoes. 1791 HUDDERSFORD *Salmag.* 66 Cricket, nimble boy and light, In slippers red and drawers white. 1893 SINCLAIR & HENRY *Swimming* (Badm. Lib.) 374 A skin-tight costume... with bathing-drawers underneath of silk.

Draw-file (drô'fôil), *v.* [f. *DRAW*-vb.-stem used adverbially.] *trans.* To file or roughen a surface by drawing the file along it longitudinally without lateral movement, as in using a spoke-shave.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 35 The bouchon... should be previously lightly draw-filed at the end.

Drawgate. A sluice-gate; a shuttle in the gate of a canal-lock which is drawn up to let part of the water escape.

1791 *Rep. Navig. Thames & Isis* 2 Estimate 2 A new Pound Lock and Wear rebuilt with Draw-Gates. 1793 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames* 16 A single Pair of Gates, with draw-Gates or Cloughs therein. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 69 To provide them with nine draw-gates.

Drawght, *obs. form* of *DRAUGHT*.

Draw-glove.

† *1.* (Also *draw-gloves*.) An old parlour game, also called *drawing* (of) *gloves*, which consisted apparently in a race at drawing off gloves at the utterance of certain words. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2938 Drawing of glovis, With comonyng in company. Gers maidnes be mart, marriage fordone. 1598 DRAYTON *Herioic. Ep.* 370 (N.) In pretty riddles to bewray our loves, In questions, purpose, or in drawing gloves. 1648 HERRICK *Heper.* (1865) 104 (*Draw Gloves*) At draw-gloves we'l play, And prethee, let's lay A wager, and let it be

this; Who first to the summe Of twenty shall come Shall have for his winning a kisse. *Ibid.* 230. 1767 H. BROOKS *Fool of Qual.* (1859) I. 21 Here our hero was beaten hollow, as he was afterward at drawglove and shuffle the slipper.

2. An archer's drawing-glove.

Drawing (drō'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. DRAW *v.*]

1. *gen.* The action of the verb DRAW in its various senses: the imparting of motion or impulse in the direction of the actuating force; pulling, dragging, draught, hauling, traction; attraction, extraction, removal, derivation; formal composition (of a document), † translation, etc.

c 1305 *St. Lucy* 136 in E. P. (1862) 105 Summe þe3 hit fewe beo: mid lasse drawinge wolleþ gon. 1398 *Revisa Barth. De P. R.* ix. i. (1495) 345 The stone Adamas meuyth by strong drawinge yren. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) ii. li. (1859) 54 Synne.. done.. by drawing and inclynacion of the freel flesshe. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 3 Of psalmes.. ye may haue them of Rycharde hampoules drawynge. 1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* l. xliii. Shotyng and drawyng of the bowe. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII.* 17 b. Beastes mete for drawing. 1686 [BLORE] *Gent. Recreat.* ii. 78 To beat the Bushes after a Fox is termed Drawing. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blanc's Gardening* 209 Clay.. costs nothing but the Drawing. 1803 *Times* 14 July 11/4 At the drawing of stumps at 7 o'clock. 1894 Mrs. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 176 A romantic drawing towards the stateliness and power which it all implied.

b. *concr.* That which is drawn, or obtained by drawing. *spec. in pl.*, the amount of money taken in a shop, or drawn in the course of business.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* 829/2 To these.. is given the second drawing of the tea.

2. The formation of a line by drawing some tracing instrument from point to point of a surface; representation by lines, delineation; hence, 'any mode of representation in which the delineation of form predominates over considerations of colour'; the draughtsman's art.

Out of drawing, incorrectly drawn, esp. in relation to the point of sight, out of proper perspective.

1530 *PALSGR.* 215/1 Drawing of an ymage, *portraictures*. 1609 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* ii. 53 You must have a Gauge.. for the drawing of straight Lines on your Scale. 1769 Sir J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* ii. (1887) 21 Painting comprises both drawing and colouring. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 697 Drawing, strictly speaking, includes only the art of forming the resemblance of objects by means of outlines; but it is usual to call those performances drawings, where only a single colour, as Indian ink, is employed to produce shades. 1859 *REEVE Britany* 50 The building in our stereograph is.. out of drawing. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 205/2 'Drawing', though it must often be used with less precision, really implies work with the point. 1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. 251 The plates.. were.. the first examples of the sun's drawing that were ever seen in Oxford.

b. *transf.* The arrangement of the lines which determine form.

1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* x. 110 Legs much swoln with disease.. having lost their 'drawing', as the painters call it. 1881 *GRACE Landscape Paint.* 62 The late autumn is.. good for sketching trees, as you can see their anatomy and drawing.

3. That which is drawn; a delineation by pen, pencil, or crayon; a representation in black and white, or in monochrome; a sketch.

1668-9 *PREVY Diary* 23 Jan., Looking on my.. pictures, and my wife's drawings. 1769 Sir J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* i. (R.). They made a variety of sketches; then a finished drawing of the whole. 1778 *Ibid.* viii. (1887) 151 A collection of drawings by great painters. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMMS Paint.* 303 We can readily understand how paintings in water colours came to be called simply 'drawings'. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* i. 57 Modern chalk drawings.

4. In textile manufacture, applied to various operations: see *quots.*

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 220 The next process is drawing or entering, which is passing each thread of the warp regularly through its appropriate loop in the heddle. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 29 The tender production of the carding-engine is subjected to the drawing-frames, which give a little more consistence and much greater length to the fleecy rope, now become a 'drawing'. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Drawing, a number of operations from combing to spinning.. to reduce the thickness of the sliver of wool by drawing the warp through the 'reed'.

5. With *advs.*, as *drawing back*, *near*, etc.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccclxxxi. (R.). They haue.. good breed, and we haue the drawing out of the chaff. 1530 *PALSGR.* 215/1 Drawing nere. *approche*. 1636 *SANDERSON Sermon* II. 53 What shrinking and drawing back! 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* iii. (R.). Little drawings aside of the curtains of peace and eternity. 1710 *PALMER Proverbs* 174 To.. insult him upon his drawing off. 1873 *HELPS Anim. & Mast.* ii. (1875) 39 Entrusted with the drawing-up of the ultimate document.

6. *Comb. a.* In various senses, as *drawing-awl*, an awl having an eye near the point, as to carry a thread through the hole bored; † *drawing-bed*, an extensible bed; *drawing-bench*, a bench or table in the mint on which strips of metal are drawn to the same thickness for coining; also a bench on which a cooper works with his drawing-knife; † *drawing-bridge* = *DRAWBRIDGE*; *drawing-engine*, a stationary steam-engine used to draw loads up an incline, the shaft of a mine, etc.; *drawing-frame*, a machine in which the slivers from the carding-machine are drawn out and attenuated; *drawing-glove*, a glove worn by

archers on the right hand in drawing the bow; *drawing-machine*, a machine through which strips of metal are drawn to be made thin and even, or of a desired curve, etc.; *drawing-press*, a machine for cutting and pressing sheet metal into a required shape, as for pans, dish-covers, and the like; *drawing-rolls*, in a spinning mill, rolls between which the slivers pass in the process of 'drawing'; *drawing-string*, a string passed through a hem, casing, or eyelet holes, by which the sides of an article (as a bag) may be drawn together, or on which it may (as a curtain) be suspended instead of a rod; *drawing-table*, a table extensible by drawing out slides or leaves.

1439 *Will of Lockard* (Somerset Ho.), Lectos extendibiles vocatos 'drawingbeddes'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 298/1 The drawing tool.. is a heavy block of steel with a hole in the centre, fixed upon the substantial bed of the long 'drawing-bench'. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 324 A dozen iron Gates, and 'drawing Bridges'. 1835 *Philos. Manuf.* 123 The important part which Arkwright's 'drawing-frame performs in a cotton-mill. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 19/3 The mill.. contained from 70 to 100 spinning and drawing frames. 1881 *GREENE GWR* 296 The thimble is then.. forced through the 'drawing-machine again. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbr.* 41 Dimity curtains on a 'drawing-string.

b. Of or pertaining to delineation, DRAWING 2, as *drawing-office*, *-pencil*, *-room*, *-school*, *-table*, etc.; *drawing-block*, a block composed of leaves of drawing-paper adhering at the edges, so as to be removable one by one when used; *drawing-board*, a board on which paper is stretched for drawing on; *drawing-book*, a book for drawing in, wholly blank, or with designs to be copied; *drawing-compass*, -es, a pair of compasses having a pencil or pen in lieu of one of the points; *drawing-paper*, stout paper of various kinds intended for drawing on; *drawing-pen*, an instrument adjustable by a screw to draw ink lines of varying thicknesses; *drawing-pin*, a flat-headed pin used to fasten drawing-paper to a board, desk, etc.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 63, 2 Reams 'Drawing Atlas' [paper]. 1881 Miss BRADDOCK *Asph.* I. 7 Daphne produced her 'drawing-block, and opened her colour-box. 1795 W. HALFFENY *Sound Building* 26 On a 'Drawing-Board, or Floor, describe.. the Arch ABC. 1755 (title) The Complete 'Drawing Book, Containing many and curious Specimens. 1863 Miss WHATELY *Ragged Life in Egypt* xvi. 152, I came down with a drawing-book to sit near the door. 1804 CT. RUMFORD in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 135 A circular piece of thick 'drawing-paper. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 'Drawing-pen, an Instrument.. to draw Lines finer or thicker. 1798 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit. Advt.*, Mathematical instruments.. Compasses, Drawing-Pens. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 368 Fixing it firmly by means of 'drawing-pins. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 'Drawing-table, an Instrument with a Frame, to hold a Sheet of Royal-Paper, for Draughts of Ships, Fortifications, etc.

Drawing, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.]

1. *gen.* That draws, in various senses of the verb. 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 179 We take them.. with a drawing ferret when they be yong. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 315 A deep drawing Vessel. 1890 *BAKER Wild Beasts* II. 49 With one desperate drawing cut across the throat he reached the spine.

2. *spec.* Used to draw vehicles, etc.; draught-.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 158 Drawing and bearing beasts. 1683 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1810/4 A brown bay drawing Gelding. 1873 R. F. MARTIN *Winding Machin.* 40 The two head-gear pulleys.. at the drawing shaft.

3. That draws out purulent or foreign matter from a wound, etc.

1398 *REYISA Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxix. (1495) 288 Thenne the leche vsyth drawynge medycynes. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 232 Pis enpostym schal be held wip drawynge bingis and wastynge. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 17 Oct. 1/4 A drawing plaster was speedily applied. 1857 *DUNCLISON Med. Dict.* 302 Substances which.. promote suppuration.. are vulgarly termed drawing.

† 4. Attractive. *Obs.*

1577 *FENTON Gold. Epist.* (1582) 282 She was of goodlye personage, hir aspecte sweete and drawing. 1669 *BUNYAN Holy Citie* 181 It had a very taking and drawing Glory in it.

† **Drawing-chamber.** *Obs.* A drawing-room: see WITHDRAWING-CHAMBER.

1582 WHETSTONE *Heptameron* Cjb, After.. Dinner.. Queene Aurelia with a chosen company, retired her selfe, into a pleasant drawing Chamber. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com.* 19 May 25 Meeting Mr. Jermyn in the Queens drawing Chamber. 1649 *Inv. in Merton Reg.* II. 361 In the Drawing chamber. 1813 in *Spirit Pub. Jnals.* XVII. 122 For my drawing-chambers.. I will have them delicately furnished.

Drawing-knife. a. A tool, consisting of a blade with a handle at each end, used for shaving or scraping a surface. b. A farrier's instrument. c. (See *quot.* 1842-76).

1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 354 The Farrier's drawing Knife. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 151 *Drawing Knife*.. sometimes used instead of the stock-sheave, to pare off the rough wood. 1855 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 159 If.. the drawing-knife [be] used every time he is shod, he will be tender footed. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 318 A carpenter buys a drawing-knife, which is a stout blade, edged in the middle, and handled at both ends. 1849-76 *GWILT Encycl. Archit. Gloss.*, Drawing Knife, an edge tool used to make an incision on the surface of wood along which the saw is to follow. It prevents the teeth of the saw tearing the surface.

† **Drawingly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. DRAWING *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In a slow, deliberate, or hesitating manner; drawlingly.

1561 T. HOBY *Courtier* I. Dij b, Their woordes they pronounce so drawingly, that a man would weene they were.. yielding vp the ghost. 1598 *FLORIO, Catalemente*, sneakingly, drawingly.. faltringly. 1666 *BACON Notes Civ. Cont.* Mor. & Hist. Wks. (Bohn) 198 To speak leisuely, and rather drawingly, than hastily. 1668 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 18 Scarce the space, wherein any one might drawingly pronounce four syllables.

Drawing-master. A teacher of drawing. Hence **Drawing-masterish a.**, -**mastership.**

a 1779 *TWEDELL Rem.* lix. 273 (Jod.) Consult a drawing-master upon the subject. 1841 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* iv. 196 The general standard of proportion which has doubtless been laid down to you by your drawing masters. 1885 *Athenæum* 12 Sept. 341/2 A sort of drawing mastership in *excellis*. 1889 *BLACK Penance of John Logan* 207 A pretty drawing-masterish kind of a sketch.

Drawing-room 1. (drō'ing-rūm). [Shortened from WITHDRAWING-ROOM, which is found in 16th c. and is very common in 17th.]

1. *orig.* A room to withdraw to, a private chamber attached to a more public room (see WITHDRAWING-ROOM); now, a room reserved for the reception of company, and to which the ladies withdraw from the dining-room after dinner.

1648 LD. SUNDERLAND *Let. to Wife*, The king.. is very cheerful, and by the bawdy discourse I thought I had been in the drawing room. 1675 *BROOKS Gold. Key Wks.* 1807 V. 579 Here are chambers, with drawing-rooms provided, not open chambers, but with doors.. shut round about. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 239 Next this is the drawing room of state. 1728 *YOUNG Love Fame* I. Wks. (1757) 88 Nor shoots up folly to a nobler bloom In her own native soil, the drawing-room. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* 25 Apr. an. 1778, We went to the drawing-room, where was a considerable increase of company. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 51 The gentlemen.. rejoin the ladies in the drawing-room, and take coffee.

b. The company assembled in a drawing-room. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* I. § 11 In any drawing-room, or assembly of polite people. 1841-4 *EMERSON Eng. Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 212 The person who screams.. or converses with heat, puts whole drawing-rooms to flight. 1856 *MACAULAY Johnson Misc. Writ.* (1889) 374 He would amaze a drawing-room by suddenly ejaculating a clause of the Lord's Prayer.

2. A levee held in a drawing-room; a formal reception by a king, queen, or person of rank; that at which ladies are 'presented' at court.

1673 *DRYDEN Marr. & la Mode* II. i, You shall be every day at the King's levee and I at the queen's; and we will never meet but in the drawing-room. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* iv. ii, Whereas, If I marry my Lord Aimwell, there will be Title, Place and Precedence, the Park, the Play, and the Drawing-Room. 1711 *SWIFT Trul. to Stella* 8 Aug. There was a drawing-room to-day at court. 1714 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5267/8 In the Evening her Highness kept a Drawing-Room, at which were all the Ladies and Persons of Distinction of this Place. 1828 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 148 The last Drawing Room of the season; so of course an awful crowd. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Tours Eng. & Ire.* 183 At half past Eight we drove into Dublin for the Drawing-room. It is always held here of an evening.. One thousand six hundred ladies were presented.

3. *attrib.*

1703 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3980/1 He met Her at Her Drawing-Room Door. 1766 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 27 July, The Queen.. puts on her drawing-room apparel at St. James's. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. Blanc's *Hist. Ten V.* II. 379 The drawing-room influence thus set in motion. 1882 *SALA Amer. Revis.* (1885) 88 The Pullman 'parlor'—or, as it is called in England, 'drawing-room Car'. 1888 *LOWELL Lit. Ess.* (1892) 11 Domestic and drawing-room prose as distinguished from that of the pulpit, the forum, or the closet.

Drawing-room 2. A room for drawing in: see **DRAWING vbl. sb.** 6 b.

Drawk, drauk (drōk), *sb.* Also 4-6 drauke, 5-9 drake, 6, 9 draviok, (8-9 *erron. drank*), 9 droke. [Corresponds to OF. *droe*, *droue*, F. *droc*, med.L. *drauca*, MDu. *dravik*, mod.Du. *dravig*, according to *Verdam Bromus secalinus*.]

A kind of grass growing as a weed among corn; app. orig. *Bromus secalinus*, but also applied (at least in books) to *Lolium temulentum* and *Avena fatua*, and so confounded with 'cockle' or 'darnel' (*lolium, sisania*), and wild oats.

c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 152 With gastly drauc and wit darnelc. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesu. in Rel. Ant.* II. 80 *Drauca, betel*. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 130/2 Drawke, wede, draucke. c 1495 *Voc. in Wt. Wülcker* 787/1 *Hec sisania*, a drawke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 107/2 Drake or darnyle. 1523 *FITZGERARD. Husb.* § 20 Drake is lyke vnto rye, till it begynne to sere. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* iv. xvi. 470 *Festuca*, or as the Douchmen call it Drauck, is also a hurtfull plant, hauing his leaues and strawe not much vnylike Rye, at the top whereof growe spreading eares.. it may be also very well called.. in English Wilde Otes, or Drauck. 1597 *GERARDE Herball* I. iv. (1633) 76 *Bromus Altera*, Drauke. 1802 *BARRINGTON Hist. N. S. Wales* vi. 159 The corn.. was much mixed with a weed called drake. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Drawk*, the common darnel-grass. 1846 *Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 11 351 Droke is the enemy most to be dreaded in strong soils.

Drawk, v. Sc. and north. dial. Also 6, 9 draik, 8 drake, 9 drauk. [Etymology obscure: perh. related to ON. *drekkja* to drench, drown, swamp, submerge.] *trans.* To saturate with moisture, as flour or quicklime with water.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 102 All his penis was drownd and drawkit [v. r. draikit]. 1776 SIR J. MALCOLM in *Hend's Collect.* II. 99 (Jam.) The tail o' hang down, Like a meikle maan lang draket gray goose-pen. 1810 CROMER *Rem. Nithdale Song* (1880) 58 O dight, quo she, yere mealy mou, For my twa lips ye're drauking. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* *Dravok, Drack*, to saturate with water. 1856 W. A. FOSTER in W. S. CROCKETT *Minstr. of Merse* (1893) 152 The muir-fowl likes the heatherbell When draikit wi' the dew.

Draw-knife. = DRAWING-KNIFE.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 122 With the handles of the Draw-knife in both their Hands, enter the edge of the Draw-knife into the Work, and draw Chips almost the length of their Work. 1711 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4863/4 Each fore Foot cut in three places with a draw Knife. 1881 GREENER *Gum* 249 The stock is then rounded up with a draw-knife.

Drawl (drɔl), *v.* Also 7-8 draul(e). [Appears in end of 16th c.: perh. introduced in Vagabonds' Cant from Da. or LG. Cf. Du. *dralen* to loiter, linger, delay, in Kilian (1599) *draelen* 'cunctari, morari, trahere moram' (prob. also in MDu.), LG. *drülen*, EFr. *dralen*, in same sense; also EFr. *drauelm*, *draulen*, LG. *draueln* (*Brem. Wb.*) to linger, loiter, dawdle. App. in origin, an intensive deriv. from the root of DRAW *v.*: cf. mod. Icel. *dralla* quasi *dragla* to loiter.]

1. *intr.* To move along with slow and loitering pace; to crawl or drag along. Now rare or Obs. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. liii. 30 Whose... march... is slow as drawing snails. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Warren*, Suffering your Net to draw on the Ground. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, Charlotte... drawled towards us, and asked me why I would not dance? 1829 *Examiner* 616/2 Sporting in the moonshine, and drawing along the streets.

b. Of words. 1597 BR. HALL *Sat.* I. vi. 8 The nimble dactils striving To out-go the drawing spondee pacing it below. 1743 R. BLAIR *Grove* 316 Duller rhymes With heavy halting pace that draw along. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* II. 118 His words... drawled slowly over his lips.

2. *intr.* To prolong or lengthen out the sounds of speech in an indolent or affected manner; to speak slowly, by affectedly prolonging the words.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 145, I never heard such a drawing-affecting rogue. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Drawle*, to speak slowly. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 388 The clerks... in one lazy tone, Thro' the long, heavy, painful page drawl on. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 95 The tedious Rector drawing o'er his head. 1825 *Manch. Weekly Times* 6 June 5/5 A long-winded orator... is left to drawl away by himself.

3. *trans.* To utter with lazy slowness: chiefly with *out*.

1663 HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* 24 If any drawl forth his words. 1755 MASON *Ch. Mus.* III. 202 The Psalms, drawled out and bewailed with unmusical and unmeaning vehemence. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 355 [To say] do-o-main, pul-lee, ho-lee, fu-ree, &c. protracting or drawing out the syllable. 1863 TROLLOPE *Bellon Est.* xvi. 187 When the squire... drawled out some expression of regret.

4. To cause to pass on or away, or move along slowly and laggingly; to drag out, on, etc.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 15 p. 7 Thus... does she constantly drawl out her time, without either profit or satisfaction. 1769 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 210/2 Their mornings are drawled away, with perhaps a saunter upon the beach. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 197 This languid and spiritless existence is frequently drawled on. 1825 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* (1830) I. 119 The Chancery would drawl it out till [etc.].

Hence **Drawled** *ppl. a.*, **Drawling** *vbl. sb.*; also **Draw-ler**.

1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. (1851) 571 The common drawing of thir Pulpit elocution. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 140 A Subburb Letcher, or a drawl'd Prostitute. 1663 HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* 28. 1830 TENNYSON *To J. M. K.*, Thou art no sabbath-drawler of old saws.

Drawl, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] The action of drawling; a slow, indolent utterance.

1760 LLOYD *Actor* (R.), The white handkerchief and mournful drawl. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 199 His weekly drawl, Though short, too long. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii. 29 They have a good deal of the Creole drawl. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* I. xxii. 318 In speaking, he had caught a little of the drawl affected in high life.

b. Slow loitering pace. *rare*.

1850 H. ROGERS *Est.* II. iv. 190 It is in the epistolary compositions of the age... that the drawl of our ancestors strikes us most forcibly.

† **Draw-latch**, *sb.* Obs. [f. DRAW *v.* + LATCH. With sense 3 cf. dial. *latch*, a lazy or indolent fellow.]

1. A string hanging on the outside of a door by which a latch is drawn or raised.

1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 249 I'll pull out my tongue, and hang it at her door for a draw-latch.

2. A thief who enters by drawing up the latch; a sneaking thief; a sneak. Cf. LATCH-DRAWER.

1331 *Act 5 Edw.* III. c. 14 Roberdesmen, Wastours & Dragh-lacche. 1383 *Act 7 Rich.* II. c. 18 5. c. 1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 5 With davy drawelache of rokyng-ame. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 72 To make me Iohn drawelache, or such a snekebill. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Drawe latches*, .. Master Lamberd... calleth them mitching theeves, as wastours.

3. Applied opprobriously, esp. to a lazy laggard. 1536 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 393 If the masters be not good, but honourers of drawlatches, change them. 1523 STANFURD *Eneid* II. (Arb.) 55 You drawlatch loyters. 1599 *Warr. Faire Wom.* I. 394 Some heavy drawlatch would have been this month... Before he could have found my

policy. a 1610 CHETTEL *Hoffman* G j (N.), If I pepper him not, say I am not worthy to be cald a duke, but a drawlatch. Hence † **Draw-latch** *v. intr.*, to sneak, shuffle, lag behind.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stufte* 59 Baw waw quoth Bagshaw to that which drawlatcheth behind.

Drawlery, obs. var. DROLLERY.

Drawling (drɔl'ing), *ppl. a.* That draws.

1597 [see DRAW *v.* 1 b]. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1847) 225/2 A tedious and drawing tale of burning, and burning, and lust and burning. 1707 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 105 Pretty drawing words like these. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 173 The drawing, snail-like slothfulness of our progress. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* xxii, He seems to me always to preach very drawing sermons. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 64. 174 A slovenly or drawing pronunciation.

Hence **Drawlingly** *adv.*; **Drawlingness**.

1748 BAILEY (ed. 10), *Drawlingly*, speaking very slowly. *Drawlingness*, Slowness in Speech. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 643 Blarney sings drawlingly like a street singer.

Drawly, *a. Sc.* [f. DRAW *sb.* + -y]. Of the nature of a drawl, characterized by drawing.

1825 JAMIESON, *Drawly*, slow, and at the same time slovenly. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 962 For the painter to illustrate the work of the poet or prosa, be it drawly or divine. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xii. (1859) 285 The old don... so sedate and drawly as he was a minute before.

Drawn (drɔn), *ppl. a.* [see DRAW *v.*]

1. Moved by traction; dragged, hauled, pulled; attracted; extracted; protracted; strained, stretched, made thin by tension. Also in *comb.*, as *long-, well-drawn*; with *advbs.*, as *drawn-up*.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 10 Drawyn grwel. *Ibid.* 42 Take be drawyn Eyroun. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. xi, Her heer was byght as the drawne wyre. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. iii. 129 There's... no more truth in thee, then in a drawne Fox. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. 64 Ventured himselfe in a Coach with drawne curtaines. 1753 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 240 He has no scruple about fish or drawn gravy. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vii. xvi, Drawn, vapid, cold tea. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 363 Well-drawn dry wheat-straw. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 247 Tall, drawn-up saplings. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* II, A long drawn-out tale.

2. Of a sword: Pulled out of the sheath, naked.

† Of a person: Having his sword drawn (*obs.*).

c 1800 ORMIN 16284 Patt drzhenn swerd wass inn an hand. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxviii. 159 Robert the Brus pursued him with a drawe sword. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 402 Where art thou?... Here villain, drawe and readie. 1610 — *Temp.* II. I. 307 Hec... why are you drawn? 1838 JAMES ROBBER vi, The stranger had in his hand a drawn sword. 1890 A. GISSING *Village Hampden* II. xi. 243 We all live now at swords drawn. [Cf. DAGGER 2.]

3. Of a battle or match: Undecided.

[The origin of this use is uncertain. It is suggested that *drawn* = *undrawn*: cf. DRAW *v.* 3.]

1610 D. CARLETON *Let.* 17 June in *Crt. & T. Jas.* I (1848) I. 115 It concluded, as it is many times in a cock pit, with a drawn match; for nothing was in the end put to the question. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. Sum. Concl. (1739) 202 A drawn battle, wherein he that continueth last in the field, is glad to be gone away. 1650 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Oct. They shot so exact, that it was a drawn match. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 18 p. 6 Our greatest Captains have been glad to come off with a drawn battle. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* (1859) I. 37 If he lost the main battle, he... regained so much of it as to make it a drawn one. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* I. 20 We played a drawn game at chess.

4. Traced (as a line), delineated. Chiefly in *comb.*, as *ill-drawn*.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxvi. Hijb, Making so many Divisions in your drawne line, as there are Miles. 1574 HELLOWES *Guenara's Fam.* Ep. 46 Muche difference is betwixt the drawn platte and the builded house. 1895 *Athenaeum* 18 May 648/3 Defily drawn studies of birds.

5. Disembowelled.

1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* II. xlviii. (1853) 292 My specimen, when drawn and stuffed with pepper, weighed only four ounces and a quarter.

6. Subjected to tension.

1879 E. K. BATES *Egyptian Bonds* I. vi. 130 With a white, 'drawn' look of pain on her face. 1885 MALET *Col. Eulerby's Wife* vi. iv. (ed. 3) III. 147 His lips were drawn and stiff. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Queen of Love* I. 114 She looked at her father's drawn face, altered by pain.

7. Moulded by a drawing-machine.

1893 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 6/6 Stamped and drawn tin-ware... bowls, etc. are selling well for export.

8. Gathered, in needle-work.

1852 in *Viscount Ingestre's Meliora* I. 269 They were drawn-bonnet makers. 1853 C. BIDE *Verdant Green* x, A drawn silk bonnet of pale lavender. 1894 *Daily News* 5 June 8/4 Her first bonnet... made of drawn white tulle.

Draw-net. = DRAG-NET; also 'a net with large meshes used for catching the larger varieties of fowls'.

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* v. iii. in Bullen *O. P. I.* IV, Bee hee a Cristian or beleve in Mawmett, I such a one this night tooke in my drawnett. 1630 in *Lex Londinensis* (1680) 200 Any Draw-net or Coulter-net. 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* vii. 102 The Church Militant is a mixed multitude of good and bad, as a draw-net. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., If you would have a Draw-Net with square Meshes. 1879 *Queen's Printers' Aids to Bible Gloss.*, *Draw*, a large draw net.

Drawn-work. Also drawn-thread work. Ornamental work done in textile fabrics by drawing out some of the threads of warp and woof, so as to form patterns, with or without the addition of needlework, or other accessories.

1595 GOSSON *Quips Upst. Gentlewoman*, Gorgets brave with drawne-worke wrought. 1607 *Tournour Rev. Trag.* II. i. Wks. 1878 II. 41 The finest drawne-worke cuffe. 1636 FRATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxxii. 401 Behold here, as in a faire samplar, an admirable patterne of drawne-worke. 1894 *Bazaar* 21 Nov. 1248/2 White linen edged with a narrow band of drawn-work. 1894 *Daily News* 28 June 6/3 Awards for smoking, baskets, embroidery, drawnthread work. 1895 *Ibid.* 23 Sept. 5/3 Beautiful drawn-thread table linen.

Draw-plate. An apparatus for reducing the thickness of wire or strips of metal, consisting of a steel plate pierced with a number of graduated apertures through which the wire or metal is drawn. Also *drawing-plate*.

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 98 From slight imperfections in the drawplates. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 332 The drawing-plate, through which the wire passes. *Ibid.* 335 A draw-plate... made of the best steel. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 92.

Drawsy, obs. form DROWSY.

Drawt, obs. form DRAUGHT.

† **Drawth.** Obs. Also 4 *drathes*. [f. DRAW *v.*: see -TH.] 1. A treatise; = L. *tractus*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 251 Pet ich habbe hier be-uore y-ssewed... ate ginninge of be drathes of uirtue. *Ibid.* 260.

2. = DRAUGHT.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20 The welle werke... with the drawth and the stoon werk. a 1658 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 219 In shipping... the drawth of water.

Draw-well. 1. A deep well from which water is drawn by a bucket suspended to a rope.

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 372 Tho thou threwe my porter in the draw-welle. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 78 The draw-well... Where that two buckets seuerall suithly hang, As one came vp, the other downe would gang. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 He drounit in ane drau wel. 1697 E. LHWYD in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 467 Their Coal-works were not Pits sunk like Draw-wells. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Hydraulics* II. 6 (U. K. S.) The Common bucket and rope... drawn up by a windlass, as in our common draw-wells.

† 2. A deep drawer. Obs.

1762 STERNE *Tristram Shandy* VI. xxx, I wish for their sakes I had the key of my study out of my draw-well, only for five minutes, to tell you their names.

Dray (drɔ), *sb.*¹ Also 4-7 *draye*, *drey* (e). [A deriv. of OE. *dragan* to draw: cf. OE. *dræge* drag-net, also Sw. *drög* sledge, dray, (ON. *draga*, pl. *drögur* timber trailed along the ground).]

† 1. A sled or cart without wheels, formerly much used for dragging wood, turf, etc. Obs.

[1360-70 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 17 In vna dreia emptia xiiij. d. In rasteis viij. ob.] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 145 He sent it on a dreye as it were vensoun. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxix. (1495) 790 In stede of a slede other of a dreye. 14... *Voc. in Wr-Wölcker* 617/10 *Traka*... a trahendo dicta, quia rotas non habet [*anglice* a Dreyle]. 1552 HULOET, Dray or sleade which goeth without wheels.

† 2. 'A little cart' or car on wheels. Obs.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Curulis*... a little cart or drey hauing in it a chaire of estate. c 1610-15 *Women Saints* (E. E. T. S.) 48 To fasten it to her little cart or drey.

3. A low cart without sides used for carrying heavy loads: esp. that used by brewers.

1581 [Implied in DRAYMAN]. 1611 COTGR., *Haquet*, a Dray; a low and open Cart, such as London Brewers use. 1644 PRYNN & WALKER *Fiennes' Trial* App. 32, I saw a large broad Dray... drawne into the Castle by three or foure Horses. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Yourn. Yerus.* (1732) Let. II. 1 Old batter'd Horses, such as are often seen in Drays. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 455 A stoppage, caused by some brewer's dray.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dray-load*; *dray-cart*, = sense 3; *dray-plough* (see quot. 1727).

1644 PRYNN & WALKER *Fiennes' Trial* 78 A Dray load more of Match. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), The dray-plough is the best plough in Winter for miry clays. a 1719 ADDISON (J.), Let him be brought into the field of election upon his draycart. 1724 DE FOX *Fortunate Mistress* (1854) 3 The horses were kept at work in the dray-carts. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Plough*, Dray Plough... is made without either wheel or foot.

Hence **Dray** *v.*, to convey on a dray.

1869 LADY BARKER *Station Life N. Zealand* vi. (1874) 39 My house is being cut out in Christchurch and will be drayed to our station next month, a journey of fifty miles.

Dray, drey (drɔ), *sb.*² local. Also 7 *draie*, *draye*. [Origin unknown. ? Same word as prec.] A squirrel's nest.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 387 They... make their nests like the draies of Squirrels. a 1631 DRAYTON *Quest of Cynthia* in Campbell *Spec. Brit. Poets* (1819) III. 45 The nimble squirrel... Her mossy dray that makes. 1799 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 366 Three little young squirrels in their nest or drey as it is called in these parts. 1869 *Eng. Ill. Mag.* Dec. 211 [They] lay their eggs in old nests, very often in old squirrel's drays.

Dray, obs. f. DRAW *v.*; variant of DERAY.

Dray (e, obs. form of DRY *a*).

Drayage (drɔ'edʒ). [f. DRAY *sb.*¹ + -AGE.] a. Conveyance by dray. b. The charge for this.

1701 T. JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. (1885) 535/2 Pd. Wm. Forbes freight, storage, drayage of 13 hhds. tob. 1860 *Times* 9 May 12/5 He then collected the drayage, and informed the agent that the person sending it would call round, pay carriage, and get a receipt.

Drayff, obs. Sc. pa. t. of DRIVE *v.*

Dray-horse. [f. DRAY *sb.*¹] A large and powerful horse used for drawing a dray.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 60 p. 10 A Discourse on the Nature of the Elephant, the Cow, the Dray-Horse. 1756

FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* i. Wks. 1799 I. 106 She is condemned to do more drudgery than a dray-horse. 1800 B. SILLIMAN *Trav. Trav.* (ed. 2) III. 86 When we speak of a London dray-horse, we must understand an animal which in size resembles an elephant rather than a horse.

Drayman. 1. A man who drives a dray (in England, usually a brewer's dray).

1581 FLEETWOOD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 285 They brought unto me . . . vi tall fellows that were draymen unto brewers. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 270 A Dray-man, a Porter, a very Camell. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4649/4 A Drayman at Mr. Truman's and Mr. Bacon's, Brewers in Spittlefields. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* liii. Two . . . burly draymen letting down big butts of beer into a cellar.

† 2. A fisherman who uses a drag-net; cf. next and *draggerman*. Obs.

1584 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 No Fishermen, Garthmen, Petermen, Draymen, or Trunkermen, shall . . . set up any Wears, Engines [etc.].

† **Dray-net.** Obs. = DRAG-NET.

c 1000 *RELIC Gloss.* in *Wr. Wulcker Voc.* 105/4 *Tragum*, dragnet vel drage. *Ibid.* 167/13 *Urriculum*, dragnet. 1584 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 Dray Nets and Kiddels, forbidden.

Draysche, drayse, obs. forms of THRESH v.

Drasel (dræ'z'l). Now *dial.* In 8 *drasil*. See also DROSSEL. [Derivation uncertain: prob. from same root as Sc. DRASIE. Often identified with *dratchell*; but this seems improbable.] A slut.

1674-91 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 96 A Drasel; a Dirty Slut. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 987 To use her as the Devl does Witches . . . That, when the time's expir'd, the Drasels For ever may become his Vassals. 1707 in *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*

Dre, obs. form of DREE v.

Dread (dred), v. Forms: 2-6 *drede*, (3 *dreden*), 4-6 *dred*, (4 *dradde*, *dride*, 3 pers. sing. *drat*, *dret*), 4-5 *dredd*(e), 4-6 *dreed*(e), 5-7 *Sc. dreid*, 6- *dread*. *Pa. t.* 3-5 *dredd*(e), (4 *drede*), 4-5 *dradde*, 4-6 *drad*, *dred*, 5 *Sc. dredyt*, 6- *dreaded*. *Pa. pple.* 4 *ydrad*, *ydradde*, *idrad*, 4-6 *dred*, -de, 5-6 *dred*, -de, 6-7 *dread*(e), 6- *dreaded*. [Early ME. *dreden*, *dræden*, not found in OE.; prob. aphetic f. *adreden*, OE. *an-, on-dredan*: see ADREAD.]

1. *trans.* To fear greatly, be in mortal fear of; to regard with awe or reverence, venerate.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Swilene laured we ajen to dreden. *Pet.* is godalmitin. c 1200 ORMIN 14686 Nu wat I þatt tu draedest Godd. 1240 *Ayeb.* 116 þe ybernde uer dred. c 1240 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 33 Þai drede no3t þe sowdan ne nan oþer prince. 1281 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. xxviii. 121 The thondre, which is moche to be doubted and drad. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 2 Nothing did he dread, but euer was ydrad. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 35 Studieng no less to be . . . loved then to be drede. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 464 His Temple high . . . dredeed through the Coast Of Palestine. 1704 COWPER *Task* iv. 129, I love thee . . . dredeed as thou art! 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 7. 148 The man whom Henry dredeed as the future champion of English freedom.

† b. To dread (dative inf.): proper to dread, to be dreaded. Obs.

a 1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* 16 in E. E. P. (1862) 8 No þing no man mai loken þat is so grisful forto drede. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* ii. 272 Thai sall fer mar be . . . for to dred. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 5 It is to drede, þat . . . iuil comþ to vs. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 591 [A] knyghte . . . that in his life was more to drede than any man alive.

2. To have a shrinking apprehension of; to look forward to with terror or anxiety: of future or unknown events. Often with *inf.* or *subord. cl.*

a 1225 *St. Mark.* 5 Ne dredich na deð for to drehen for him. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7613 He dred his kingdom to lese. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 630 Wallace dredyt gyll. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* Wks. (1876) 26 It is to be drad leest you prey gyle or deceyte remayne styll in the soule. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xcvi. Leaves look pale, dredeing the winter's near. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 733, I came, still dredeing thy displeasure. 1732 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 ¶ 3 We . . . dread their intrusion upon our minds, and fly from them as enemies. 1801 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) i. 116, I sometimes dread that all is not right at home. 1804 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* III. 26, I dread she is playing a dangerous fatal game. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 31 This next visit she dredeed more than she had any of the former ones.

† b. To be anxious about, to fear for. *rare.*

a 1547 SURREY *Eneid* ii. 966 So much I dred my burden and my fear (*comitigue onerique timentem*). 1599 SHAKS. *Past. Pilgrim* 94 How many tales to please me hath she coind, Dreading my love, the loss thereof still fearing!

† c. To doubt. Obs. *rare.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 96 If þat þou dredist wheþer þat it be a symple vlcus or a cankre and a foul, for þe signes . . . þeþ doutis.

† 3. *intr.* (or *absol.*). To be greatly afraid or apprehensive; to fear greatly. Const. *about*, *of*, *for*. c 1205 LAY. 31164 Swiðe heo gunnen dreden of Cadwalanes deden. a 1240 *Lofung in Coll. Hom.* 209 Ic . . . am on mest ifuled of sunne ase ich drede. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1810 (Cott.) Þai war ful dredand for [*Faif.* of] þar lif. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* iii. 10, I dredde, there thurȝ that I was nakid. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* 87 Drede 3e of the effect which bifille to Bohemers. 1596 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 15 God . . . bad them to be stronge and not to drede. 1611 BIBLER *Chron.* xxii. 73 Dread [1885 R. V. fear] not, nor be dismayed. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 48 Their friends . . . began to dread for the consequences. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 206, I dread about our Statutes.

† 4. *refl.* To fear, be afraid. Obs.

c 1200 ORMIN 151 Ne dred te, Zacariȝe, nohht. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3008 Al 8is sor Saȝ pharaun, and dredde him 8or. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1740 *Lucretia*, Drede the

nat for I am here. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xii, I wold fayn do that myȝt please yow, but I drede me sore.

b. with *subord. cl.* *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3665 (Cott.), I dred me sare, for benison He sal me giue his malison. c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 374 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 340, I dredde me that God us bath for-laft out of his hond. c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 713, I dredid me sair I be begyilt. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hem. VI.* 97 A felde the whiche he drade hym, might have folowed if he had long taried. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 512, I dred me, if I draw it, you will die.

† 5. *trans.* To cause to fear; to affright, terrify. (In first quot. *perh. impersonal.*)

c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in O. E. Misc. 32 Wat dret yw folk of litle beliaue? 14. *Prose Legends in Anglia VIII.* 141 þe sauours þat she myghte not suffir byfore, than dredde hir not a deil. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 42 Which sight did much appall And dred the lookers on. 1617 J. MOORE *Mappe Mans Mortal.* iii. iii. 201 A blazing Starre, that dredeeth the minde by presaging ruine. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 169 The very thoughts of it would seem to dread me.

6. *Comb.*, as *dread-death*, *dread-devil* adjs.

1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1830) I. 48 A reader of old dread-death and dread-devil Johnson.

Hence *Dreaded ppl. a.*, *Dread'ing vbl. sb.*

c 1200 ORMIN 7185 He Dreding and ashe sette On alle þa þatt luffenn toþþ. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxlij. 9 þe beginnyng of wisdom is dredyng of our Lord. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xii. (R.) If ye shal upon the dreding of man, grow cleane out of kinde from the sinceritee of preaching the gospel. 1556 *Dreaded* [see DREADER]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. x. 1 My most dredeed Sovereigne. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. iii. 98 In the presence Of dredeed Justice. 1663 FA. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 242 The dredeed rattlesnakes.

Dread (dred), sb. Forms: 3-6 *dred*, *drede*, (4 *drad*, 4-5 *dredde*, 5-6 *dreed*(e), *dreid*(e), 6 *dreade*), 6- *dread*. [f. *prec. vb.*]

1. Extreme fear; deep awe or reverence; apprehension or anxiety as to future events. Rarely in *pl.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 Forgetelnesse, nutelnesse, recheles, shamfastnesse, drede. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xiii. 9 Þai quoke for dred where dred was noȝht. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 124 Bi cause of drede lest an hoot enpostyme schulde come. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* Wks. (1876) 28 The drede of god putteth away synne. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 470 They'll straight resume their wonted Dreads. 1798 WORDSW. *Peter Bell* i. xlvii, Suspicion ripened into dread. 1808 DICKENS *Chas. D.* i. iv. 67 The dread of famine. 1895 J. KIDD *Mortality & Relig.* iv. 164 Dread is the extreme of anxiety on account of possible danger.

2. A person or thing (to be) dreaded; an object or cause of fear, reverence, or awe; † a danger.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 209 It is ful greet drede for to lete a child blood. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hom.* ii. xlviii. He tauld. Of Dianis bair, in Callidon the dreidis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vi. 2 Vna his dear drede. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1473 Shouting to behold their once great dread, captive and blind before them. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 980 Then Euryclea thus, My dearest dread! 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 i. 38 To meet the spectral Dread. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 13 The wonder and dread of all neighbouring nations.

3. Doubt, risk of the thing proving otherwise. Chiefly in *phr.*: *without (but, out of) dread*, without doubt, doubtless; *no dread*, no fear, no doubt.

1340 *Ayeb.* 105 Hit ne is no drede þet ine þe zonge . . . þe ilke þet tekþ þe uoȝeles clynges, ne heþ uole notes sotiles and zute. c 1385 CHAUCER *Rek's T.* 809 To yow broughte I noȝht elles, out of drede, þat feith and nakednesse and maydenhede. c 1440 *Folk Mass Bk.* (MS. C.) 102 Þe tyme is nere withowten drede. c 1480 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 105 Of that ye wolde rowne, No drede. 1596 LAUDER *Tractate* 201 3e sall be plukkit frome ȝour ryngis, . . . withouttin dreid.

† **Dread** (dred), a. Obs. In 4 *drad*, 5 *dred*. [Aphetic f. ME. *ADRAD*, *ofdrad*, OE. *ofdræd* (d in same sense.) Afraid, frightened, terrified.]

c 1300 *Havelok* 1666 Havelok . . . was . . . ful sore drad, With him to ete, for hise wif. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6260 (Trin.) For pharaon was he not drad. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xvii. 310 Of deþ ne of derbe drad was he neuere. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2489 Pan was ser Darius dred. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7539 Theues war dred of Cuthberts wrake.

Dread (dred), ppl. a. Also 5-6 *drede*, 5-7 *drad*, -de. [ME. *pa. pple.* of DREAD v.]

1. Feared greatly; hence, to be feared; dreadful, terrible.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 166 A derfe dragon, drede to be holde. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 206 And make . . . his dread Trident shake. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 969 Death or aught then Death more dread. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* vi. xxxi, When louder yet, and yet more dread, Swells the high trump that wakes the dead! 1853 FABER *All for Jesus* 378 A bondage dreder far than death. 1868 HELPS *Realism* ii. (1876) 21.

2. Held in awe; awful; revered.

1420 in *Rymer Foed.* IX. 883/1 Moste Dredde Sovereayne Lord. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 99 My redoubted naturel and most dradde sauereyne lord kyng Rychard. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hem. VI.* v. i. 17 A Messenger from Henry, our dread Liege. 1604 - *Ham.* iii. iv. 109 Th' important acting of your dread command. 1643 *Pet. Gen. Assembly Kirk Scot.* in *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* vi. § 343 Suffer us therefore, dread Sovereigne, to renew our petitions. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 108 That dread Being we dare oppose. 1840 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* xix, The dreadest ruler of men.

3. *Comb.*, adverbially, as *dread-dear*, -desired, -sweet; parasynthetic, as *dread-bolted*.

1592 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* iv. xlii, That drad-desired Day. 1596 - *Du Bartas* ii. i. ii. *Eden* 429 And in our face his drad-sweet face he seales. 1613 - *Microcosmogr.* 7 Drad-dear Creator, new-create Thy Creature. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. vii. 33 To stand against the deep dread-bolted thunder.

† **Dreadable**, a. Obs. [f. DREAD v. + -ABLE.] To be dreaded, dreadful.

c 1490 *Manner to live Vij* in *Maskell Mon. Rit.* I. p. clvj. note, Sorowful and dreidabyll fygyrurs. 1503 *Kalender of Sheph.* (1656) xvi, At the judgement of God most dreadable. *Ibid.* li. (T.), At the sounding of a dreadful horne.

Dread'er. [f. as *prec.* + -ER.] One who dreads, or is under fear and apprehension.

1596 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* vii. 20 Dred, in dred of the dreddid, the dredder drives To Judge, more or lesse, as the dreddid contrives. 1732 SWIFT *Sacramental Test Wks.* 1761 III. 297 Great dredders of Popery. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvii, The old saw, that evil doers are evil dredders.

Dreadful (dred'ful), a. (*adv.* and *sb.*) Forms: see DREAD sb.; also 3-5 *dreful*(l), 9 *dial. dreful*. [f. DREAD sb. + -FUL.]

A. *adj.* † 1. Full of dread, fear, or awe; fearful, terrified, timid; reverential. Obs.

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 302 Schrif schal beon . . . hiñful, edmod, scheomeful, drefful, and hopeful. 1340 *Ayeb.* 117 We byþ þe more ymylded and þe dreduoller. c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* i. 644 The dredful and seekly wolde she conforte. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* iii. 71 a/2 Ouer dredfull and scrupulous in stede of deuoute and dygent. 1659 W. CHAMBERLAYN *Pharonnida* iii. iii, The Turks . . . of whom the city ladies take A dreadful view.

B. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2590 Gbe was for him dreful and bleð. 1283 *Cath. Angl.* 107/2 Drefulle, attonitus.

† b. Const. of or *inf.* Obs.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* ii. xxvii (1554) 62 b, The people, dreadful to byde their mansions, For feare of death. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. l. 37 Dreadfull of daunger that mote him betyde. 1608 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1649) 370 Reuerently awfull, or desperately dreadful of his Maiestie, and Power. 2. Inspiring dread or reverence; awe-inspiring; terrible, formidable; awful; to be dreaded.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3521 Dat dredful beames blast. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviii. 2 Our Lord ys heije, drefful, and michel kyng. 1447 *Will of Hen. VI.* in T. J. Carter *King's Coll. Chapel* (1867) 13 The blessed and dredful visage of our Lord Jesu in his most fereful and last dome. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 135 Harsh resounding Trumpets dredfull bray. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 121 My voice thou oft hast heard, and hast not fear'd . . . how is it now become So dreadful to thee? 1758 C. WESLEY *Hymn, 'Lo! He comes'* ii, Robed in dreadful majesty. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1840-50) I. i. § 10. 56 The insurrection of slaves is the most dreadful of all commotions.

B. c 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xxxvi. (Tollem. MS.), This mounte was dreful [1535 dredful] to all men.

† b. Dangerous, perilous. Obs.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 26 Whos [the arteries] dyuy-sions . . . ben nouȝt dredful to surgians craft. *Ibid.* 129, I holde þis wey lasse dredful þan any oþer.

3. In weakened sense, applied to objects exciting fear or aversion. In mod. colloquial use often a strong intensive = Exceedingly bad, great, long, etc. Cf. *awful, horrid*.

1700 S. L. tr. C. Fryke's *Two Voy. E. I.* 213 The Maid . . . gave a dreadful Shriek. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress Bristol* 12 Sept., I intend to set out tomorrow, and to pass those dreadful Alps, so much talked of. 1773 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malinesbury* l. 302, I have long wished to be in company with this said Johnson; his conversation is the same as his writing, but a dreadful voice and manner. 1864 PCESS ALICE in *Mem.* 73 The parting from Anna three days ago was dreadful. *Mod.* It was a dreadful business. We waited a dreadful time.

B. *adv.* = DREADFULLY 2, 3. (Now *vulgar*.)

1682 CREECH tr. *Lucretius* (1683) 52 Here some . . . Look dreadful gay in their own sparkling blood. 1700 S. L. tr. C. Fryke's *Two Voy. E. I.* 234 We had . . . a dreadful violent Storm. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* ii. 297 Oh formidable Glory! dreadful bright! 1762 J. H. STEVENSON *Crazy Tales* 86 A batchellor, and old, and dredful sly. 1870 DICKENS *E. Droad* i, The Market price is drefle just now.

C. sb. A story of crime written in a sensational or morbidly exciting style; a journal or print of such character; a 'shocker'. *collog.*

1884 *World* 20 Aug. 9/2 The wicked noblemen of the transpontine melodrama or of penny dreadfuls. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1046/1 [He] has given himself up to the writing of three-volume dreadfuls. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* 67 Destined to perish in shilling dreadfuls.

Dreadfully (dred'fuli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a dreadful manner.

† 1. With terror, fear, awe, or apprehension. Obs.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11673 [The publican] seyde wyþ herte ful dredfully, 'Lorde, þou haue on me mercy'. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2680 *Hypermetrestru*, Dredfully sche quakyth. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 77 Mekely and dredfully knowynge oure feblenesse. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* iv. vi. (Arb.) 71 I will . . . so make as though I ranne away dredfully. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 150 A man that apprehends death no more dredfully, but as a drunken sleepe.

2. So as to cause dread; terribly, fearfully, awfully.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 21882 (Trin.) Oure soulis alle to make redy Aȝeyn his coome so dredfully. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucrece* 444 They . . . tell her she is dredfully beset. a 1666 BROMH. *Ecclus.* xlii. (R.), Red burning bolts . . . Dreadfully bright o'er seas and earth they glare. 1802 PORTER *Lect. Gosp. Matt.* II. xxii. (R.), A most fatal imprecation, and most dreadfully fulfilled. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 224 Blazing martyr-piles, shining dreadfully through all after ages.

3. Colloquially used as a strong intensive = Exceedingly, 'terribly', 'awfully', 'abominably'.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 276, I am most dreadfully attended. 1607 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 35 This is dreadfully Astonishing! 1796 DK. LEIDS *Pol. Mem.* (1884) 220 This dreadfully interesting conversation. 1824 SYD. SMITH

Wks. (1867) II. 42 Dreadfully afraid of America and everything American. 1881 Mrs. MOLESWORTH *Adv. Herr Baby* 138 He would have liked dreadfully to come home.

Dreadfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being dreadful.

† 1. The quality of having terror or dread. *Obs.*
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/2 Dredfulness, idem est quod Drede. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. iii. § 2. 71 Dreadfulness of infamie, and feare of diseases draw in the raynes of this inordinate affection. 1649 Br. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. i. (1654) 162 In respect of our dreadfulness.

2. Awfulness, terribleness, frightfulness.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/2 Dredfulness, and horribylness, horribylitas, terribylitas. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 In sygne of punycyon of his synne and terroure and dredfulness to alle other. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* iv. (R.) Afraied with dredfulness of the great judgement. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 276 The dredfulness of the Lord above all gods. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xi. 167 The dredfulness of death is one of the most remarkable things.

Dreadingly (dre'diŋli), *adv.* [f. *dreading* pres. pple. of DREAD v. + -LY.] With dread; apprehensively.

1599 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxiii. (R.) Mistrustfully he trusteth, and He dreadingly did dare. 1844 TUPPER *Crock of G.* xvii, Mary. looked on dreadfully to see the end.

Dreadless, *a. and adv.* [See -LESS.]

A. adj. Void of dread or fear; having no fear; fearless; not apprehensive. *Const. of.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2334 How þat doȝty dredles deruely þer stondez. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3262 After hys dayes fulle dredlesse. To welde Alle yngland, towre And towne. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 46 With a dredlesse minde to lode down vpon his enemies. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 140 A haughtie courage, dredlesse of dangers. 1768 FALCONER *Satyr.* II. 150 At each yard-arm a dredless sailor strides. 1854 *Tail's Mag.* XXI. 238 We await the issue. with dredless confidence.

† b. Exempt from dread or apprehension of danger; secure; void of terrors. *Obs. rare.*

1599 SPENSER *World's Vanitie* x, A mighty Lyon. Safe in his dredles den him thought to hide. 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 91 That which makes death so easie, so familiar and dredlesse to a beleuer.

† B. *adv.* Without doubt or apprehension of mistake; doubtless. Cf. DREAD sb. 3. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Delethe Blaunche* 1272 Dredlesse I mene none other wayes. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. 91 Thane was Ormycane dede. And sulde to delfynge be done dredles þat daye. 1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2043 Dredlesse with-owtynne doweite, the dayes shall be oure. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 61 Dredles than we man all suffer deid. Hence **Dreadlessly** *adv.*, in a dreadless manner, fearlessly; **Dreadlessness**, fearlessness.

1590 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 68 Zelmane (to whom daunger .. was a cause of dreadlesnesse). 1658 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* iv. 670 So dreadlessly their course they did pursue. 1831 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 295 Animals who dreadlessly follow their instincts.

† **Dreadly**, *a. Obs.* Also 3 dredlich, 4 dredli. [f. DREAD sb. + LY.] = DREADFUL I, 2. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 58 þis is a swuðe dredlich word to wummen. a 1300 *Body & Soul* 12 in *Map's Poems* (Mätz.) With dredli mod.

Dreadly (dre'dli), *adv.* [f. DREAD a. + -LY.] 1. In a manner inspiring dread; dreadfully, awfully, terribly.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Vre drihten wile cumen dredliche in furesliche. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 25 Alle þo, þat .. dredly astonyen þe ordinaries & here offycers. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *iv. Captains* 224 So shall you see a Cloud-crown'd Hill sometime .. Dreadly to shake. 1751 W. MASON *Elfrida Poems* (1773) 127 Dreadly sweeping thro' the vaulted sky. 1849 LYTTON *King Arthur* I. 11 With mangled plumes and mantles dreadly rent.

2. With dread or awe. *rare.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* 181, I should go in fear of my life. .. and dream full dradly on't every night. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Disp. Sabbath* i. (1848) 18 The sabbath .. was jealously reckoned and dreadly revered.

3. *Comb.*, as **dreadly-deep**, **glorious**, **-sad**, etc.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. ii. *Magnificence* 196 Sound round the Cels of the Ocean dradly-deep.

Dreadness. [f. DREAD a. + -NESS.]

1. Dreadfulness, awfulness. *Now rare.*
a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 He us is. hlaford for þan þe [his] 3eie and drednesse is ofer hus. a 1225 *Yuliana* (Bodl. MS.) 69 For deaðes drednesse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7544 (Gott.) Qua þat fihies in wrangwisnes It helps him noght, his drednes. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* 242 The mystery and dreadness of the hidden power.

† 2. Dread, terror, apprehension. *Obs.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11161 (Cott.) Haf na drednes. *Ibid.* 12837 (Cott.) For drednes ilk lim him quok.

Dreadnought (dre'dnɔ:t), *a. and sb.*

A. adj. Dreading nothing, fearless.

1836 W. LIVING *Astoria* I. 301 Three Kentucky hunters, of the true 'dreadnought' stamp. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* 288 The manly and dreadnought character of the seafaring man.

B. sb. A thick coat or outer garment worn in very inclement weather; also, the stout woollen cloth with a thick long pile of which such garments are made. Also *attrib.* Cf. **FEARNUGHT**.

1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 140 'I am Lord Nelson', replied the hero. .. throwing aside his green dreadnought. 1808 Col. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 326 Drenched to the skin, in spite of all his 'dread-nought' garments. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* VII. II. 197 One of those dreadnoughts the utility of which sets fashion at defiance. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850)

11/2 A pair of dreadnought trousers. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* II. xxviii. 249 An artful-looking man in a dreadnought.

b. (See quot.)
1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dreadnought*, a heavy, woollen, felted cloth, used as a lining for hatchways, etc., on board ship.

Dreadour (dre'dɔ:), *Sc.* Also 5-6 dreddour, 6 dred-, draid-, dreidour, 8-9 dridder, dreder, drither. [f. DREAD with F. suffix, after such words as *dolour, terror*.] Fear, dread.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 114 He fled with gret dredour to his tentis. 1553 Douglas *Æneis* ix. xii. 67 With dredfull dredour [MS. raddour] trymling for effray. 1570 Henry's Wallace x. 94 Quhen thai him saw, all dreddour [MS. raddour] thai forsuk. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 83 Be reason of feare and dredour. 1834 HOGG *Mora Campbell* 492 He .. saw with dredour and with doubt, A flame enkindling him about.

† **Dready**, *a. Obs.* In 3-4 dredli, -y. [f. DREAD sb. + -Y.] 1. Feeling dread, fear, or awe; timid.
c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 872 Abram folc made him dredli. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* vii. 3 Who is feerful and dredy, turne he 23en. c 1400 *Apoc. Loll.* 104 Þey wil be seen a mong men dredy and just.

Dreaden, *obs. form of DRAW v.*

† **Dream**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 dréam, 2-3 dream, drém, 3-4 drem(e), 4 dreem. [OE. *dréam* = OS. *drēm* mirth, noise, minstrelsy; -WGer. **draum-*. Kluge suggests that it is from the same root as Gr. *δρῖμος* noise, shouting.]

1. Joy, pleasure, gladness, mirth, rejoicing.
Cædmon's Satan 316 Þær heo .. moton .. ægan dreama dream mid drihtne Gode. 975 O. E. Chron., Hergeendode eorðan dreamas Eadgar Engla cyning. 1002 *Will of Wulf-* *fric in Cod. Dipl.* VI. 149 God ælmihtig hine awende of eallum Godes dreame. c 1205 LAY. 14286 Heo æten, heo drunken: dream (c 1275 blisse) wes i burhþen.

2. The sound of a musical instrument; music, minstrelsy, melody; noise, sound.
c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Th.) II. 86/35 He gehyrde miccle stemne. swylice bymena dream. *Ibid.* II. 548/12 Werhades men ongunning symle þone dream, and wiðhades men him sungon ongean. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 115 Þe bemene drem þe þe engles blewen. c 1200 ORMIN 923 Þe belledream bitacneþ þu wæt drem þatt þu wæt birþ herenn. c 1205 LAY. 1010 Mucchel folkes dream. a 1250 *Orul & Night*. 314 Ich singe .. Mid fulle dreme and lude stefne. a 1310 in Wright *Lyrre P.* xviii. 57 Thou make me here thi suete drem. c 1330 *Sir Beues* 1339 (MS. A.) Saber wep and made drem. c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 37 The leudei .. seide here louerd with still dreme, Sire [etc.].

Dream (drim), *sb.* 2 Forms: 3-5 drem, 4-6 dreem, dreme, dreeme, 4-7 dreame, 7- dream, (6- Sc. dreim). [Early ME. *dream*, *drēm*, not recorded in OE., but pointing to an OE. **drēam* = WGer. *draum-*, OFris. *drām*, OS. MLG. *drām*, (MDu. Du. and LG. *droom*), OHG. MHG. *troum* (Ger. *traum*), ON. *draum* (Sw., Da. *drøm*), all in same sense. Generally thought to be a different word from DREAM sb. 1, OE. *drēam* = OS. *drēm* joy, which also points to a WGer. **draum-*. Kluge suggests that Germanic **draumo-*, dream, was for an earlier **draugmo-* or **draugwmb-*, a deriv. of the verbal series *draug-*, *draug-*, to deceive, delude, Ger. *trügen*, whence ON. *draugr* ghost, apparition (cf. Zend *druj* apparition), the radical sense being 'deceptive appearance, illusion'. It is remarkable that no trace of *drām* in this sense appears in OE.; yet it is clear that it must have existed, since the ME. form *drēm* is regularly derived from it, and could come from no other source. It seems as if the prevalence of *drām* 'joy, mirth, music', had caused *drām* 'dream' to be avoided, at least in literature, and *swefn*, lit. 'sleep', to be substituted.]

1. A train of thoughts, images, or fancies passing through the mind during sleep; a vision during sleep; the state in which this occurs.
Waking dream, a similar involuntary vision occurring to one awake.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1179 On dreme him cam tidung. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4605 (Cott.) Bath þi drems ar als an. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 22 Y seiþ a drem [1388a sweuen]. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) vi. 22 He interpretid þe kynges dremes. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 2 They coude not telle hym his dreame that he had dremyd. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* Pref. i. § 1 We have not .. permitted things to passe away as in a dreame. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 157 We are such stuffe As dreames are made on. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gent. Dancing Master* iv. i. Ne'er fear it: drems go by the contraries. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 12 Striving, as is usual in drems, without ability to move. 1807-8 W. LIVING *Salmag.* xiv. (1860) 328 If life be but a dream, happy is he who can make the most of the illusion. 1842 TENNYSON *Lockley Hall* 79 Like a dog, he hunts in drems. 1875 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn.* Rev. Mar. 331 Large bodies of men have what may be termed waking dreams; so that, without being either authors or dupes of imposture, they declare that they have seen what they have not seen.

2. *fig.* A vision of the fancy voluntarily or consciously indulged in when awake (esp. as being unreal or idle); a visionary anticipation, reverie, castle-in-the-air; cf. **DAY-DREAM**.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv.* Osor. 8 b, Those be yours Osorius your owne drouisie dreames. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. ii. 34 To lue þat in a Dreame of Friendship. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. vi. 159 These may seem to the Reader but Golden Dreams. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* II. 24 The dreams of Rabelais's commentators have indeed dis-

covered a very different intention. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 274 The search after the great is the dream of youth.

3. *transf.* An object seen in a vision.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 292 When suddenly stood at my Head a dream. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vii. 130 If you be, what I think you, some sweet dream.

b. Something of dream-like beauty or charm, such as one expects to see only in dreams.

1888 Lady 25 Oct. 374/1 My little dream of a place .. such a sweet, select watering-place. 1892 *Daily News* 2 May 2/1 Attired in a succession of those lovely gowns which enthusiasts delight to describe as 'a dream'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. Simple attrib., as *dream-content*, *-habit*, *-light*, *-story*, *-tide*. b. Pertaining to or characteristic of a dream or dreams, as *dream-city*, *-fabric*, *-hall*, *-idea*, *-image*, *-life*, *-lore*, etc. c. Done in a dream, as *dream-change*, *-discourse*, *-travel*, *-vision*. d. Objective and obj. genitive, as *dream-bringer*, *-interpreter*, *-smith*, *-speller*, *-teller*; *dream-haunting* adj. e. Instrumental and locative, as *dream-awake*, *-born*, *-built*, *-created*, *-haunted*, *-perturbed*, etc., adj. f. Simulative and parasynthetic, as *dream-footed* adj.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's R.* v. 7 Soft, drowsie, 'dream-awake. 1881 H. PHILLIPS tr. *Chamisso's Faust* 14 Then let the 'dream-born terrors selves reveal! 1845 Mrs. Norton *Child of Islands* (1846) 182 Thought, the great 'Dream-bringer. 1862 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 240 London the 'dream-city of my youth. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus* (1779) II. 37 (Jod.) Oft, as short slumbers close his eyes. The 'dream-created Visions rise. 1865 LOWELL *Ode at Harvard Commem.* x, 'Dream-footed as the shadow of a cloud, They (those names) flit across the ear. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 297 The person here satirised seems to have been the diviner and 'dream-interpret' of that name. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Lay Brown Rosary* i. ii, Forgotten or unseen in the 'dreamlight around her. 1890 BOLDEWOOD *Col. Reform.* (1891) 318 The 'dream-palaces of a slumbering child. 1896 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1896) I. 9 But 'dream-scenery of this sort is familiar to most persons. 1854 GAULR *Magastrom*. 313 At this the 'dream-spellers were divided in their divinations. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGUE *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 331 He sent for 'dream-tellers to expound his dreame.

g. Special combs.: † **dream-doctor**, one who professes to interpret dreams; **dream-reader**, one who reads or interprets dreams; **dream-while**, the apparent duration of a dream; **dream-wise** *adv.*, after the manner of, or as in, a dream; **dream-world**, the world that one seems to enter in dreams; a world of dreams or illusions.

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* v. H viij b, His sothsayers, 'dreame doctors, enchaunters, sorcerers. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4502 (Cott.) Welnes o welth did þis boteler For-gete ioseph, his 'drem-reder. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. ix, Be we wel auyssed to be aferd of a dreame reder said Kyng Lot. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 3 The grey dream-readers said 'The dream is good!' 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Artificial Comedy*, Now and then for a 'dream-while or so. 1880 WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 51 When all things 'dream-wise seemed to swim. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 65 It places us in a 'dream-world of phantoms and spectres. 1885 TENNYSON *Ancient Sage* x, But thou be wise in this dream-world of ours.

† **Dream**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* [OE. **drīman*, *drīman*, *drēman* to make music or melody, to play on an instrument, rejoice = OS. *drōman* 'jubilate'; f. WGer. **draum-*, OS. *drām*, OE. *drām*, DREAM sb. 1.] *intr.* To make a musical or joyful noise; to make melody.

a 1000 *Lamb. Psalter* xcvi. 7 (Bosw.) Dremað oððe fægriap on zeshibe cyninges. c 1205 LAY. 13586 Me heona brohte drinken & heo gunnen dremen. *Ibid.* 22885 Harpen gunnen dremen. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 430 Pet over beoden bemen & dreamen wel ine Drihtenes care. a 1240 *Urrisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 191 Murie dreameð engles biuoren þin onsene.

Dream (drim), *v.* 2 Pa. t. and pple. dreamed (drimd), dreamt (dremt). Forms: see DREAM sb. 2 [Appears in 13th c. with the sb. Either derived from the latter, or repr. an unrecorded OE. **drīman*, *drīman*, *drēman*, corresp. to ON. *drēyma*, OHG. *troumen*, Ger. *träumen*, an earlier deriv. of Germanic **draum-*: see DREAM sb. 2.]

1. *intr.* To have visions and imaginary sense-impressions in sleep. *Const. of* († on), about, and with indirect passive.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2067 Good is .. to dremen of win. c 1300 *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 2960 This lady was the same that he had so dremyd of. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* xi. 1295 Tell I this in our place Thai wyll bot deym, I othir drem of rawe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxv[i]. 1 Then shal we be like vnto them that dreame. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 74 She gallops. Ore Ladies lips, who strait on kisses dreame. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 514 Jacob .. Dreaming by night under the open Skie. 1786 Dr. FORBES *Hist. Devil* II. iii. (1840) 198 To dream is nothing else but to think sleeping. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* I. 8 The object dreamt of. 1875 A. SWINBOURNE *Picture Logic* v. 40, I actually dreamt about Logic again.

2. *trans.* To behold or imagine in sleep or in a vision; a. with cognate or pronominal obj.; sometimes with simple obj. = *dream of*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12985 (Cott.) Yur eldrin men sal dremes dreme. 1 a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 18 That dremen in her slepe a nights Ful many things courtly. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 36 The holy Seruantes of god dremeth holy dremes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 53 They [dreamers] do dreame things true. *Ibid.* v. iii. 79 Said

he not so? Or did I dreame it so? 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* III. i. 135 One that ne'er dream'd a toy, beyond his [her Husband's] pleasure. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, To D'chess Ormond* 134 The Macedon by Jove's decree, Was taught to dream an herb for Ptolemy. 1796 *De Foz Hist. Devil* II. iii. He brought her to dream whatever he put into her thoughts. 1810 *Scott Lady of L. II. xxxi.* Who have... Dreamed calmly out their dangerous dream. 1813 'Ætioruus' *Metrical Remarks* 32 The droning Priesthood slumber'd in their stalls, Nor dreamt the storm, which shook their fabrics' walls. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem. cii.* On that last night... I dream'd a vision of the dead.

b. with obj. clause.

1393 *GOWER Conf. II. 99.* I dreame... That I alone with her mete. 1500-80 *DUNBAR Poems* xxviii. 2, I dreamed an angell came fra Hevin. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* III. xxxii. 196 He dreamed that God spake to him. 1815 *SHELLEY Alastor* 151 He dreamed a veiled maid Sate near him.

† 3. Impersonal construction: with obj. of the dreamer, followed by of, cognate obj., or object clause, as in 1 and 2. *Obs.* or *arch.*

The regular construction in ON., and possibly the original in Eng. also. Cf. ON. *mik dremdi draum*, or *draum dremdi mik*, ME. *drem dremede me*; ON. *hann dremdi þat*, at hann varri, etc., ME. *him drempte that he was*, etc. The ON. shows that there are two accusatives, which ME. from the levelling of inflexions fails to do.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1041 Quat so him drempte þor quiles he slep. *Ibid.* 2049 Hem drempte dremes þoþen onit. *Ibid.* 2059 Me drempte, ic stod at a win-tre. c 1300 *Havelok* 1304 Another drem dremede me ek. 1316 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 51 That it was May, thus dremed me. 1377 *LANGF. P. Pl. B. xviii.* 8 Of gerlis. gretly me dremed. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 757 Me dremyd. þat I was ledd To durham. [1854 *SYD. DONELL Balder* xiv. 58 In the night. Methought I stood within this room... and dreamed I stood Robed like a necromancer.]

4. *trans.* To imagine or fancy as in a dream; to think or believe (a thing) to be possible; to picture to oneself.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 355 3it eche preest... shulde haue power to do good... but not so myche as here is dremed. 1501 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 197 They are farre out of the waie, that dreame in the mysticall bread and wine, a bodilie presence. 1606 *SHAKS. Cymb.* III. iii. 81 Nor Cymbeline dreames that they are alieue. 1679 *SIR J. FITZ-EDMOND in Limore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) II. 83, I neuer thought or dreamed the like to doe. 1700 *S. L. tr. C. Fryke's Two Voy. E. I.* 165 [We] never dreamt that there was any thing of value within it. 1849-50 *M. ARNOLD Longing* III, Come now, and let me dream it truth. *Mod.* Little did any one dream that such a catastrophe was at hand.

5. *intr.* with of, +on: To think of even in a dream or in the remotest way; to have any conception of; to think of, or contemplate, as at all possible; to conceive, imagine. Chiefly in negative sentences (express or implied).

1536 *STARKEY England* I. ii. 36 Jugyd happy and fortunate... though he neuer Dreme of vertue. 1598 *MARSHALL Epist. (Arb.)* 27 Weapons, whereof they never once drempt. 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. v. 168 There are more things in Heauen and Earth, Horatio, Than are dream't of in our Philosophy. a 1641 *BR. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 530 This is... not so much as dreamt on by Baronius. 1712 *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 506 P. 12 She has discovered... accomplishments in herself, which she never before once dreamed of. 1834 *G. ALLEN Philistia* I. 167, I wouldn't dream of going to live in the place.

6. *intr.* To fall into reverie; to indulge in fancies or day-dreams; to form imaginary visions of (unrealities).

1533 *GAU Richt vay To Rdr.* (1888) 3 Thay thoct and dremt efter thair aune heid. 1579 *Tom Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 877/2 Let vs not dreame vpon rest, to say, we shall be at our ease. 1595 *J. EDWARDS in Shaks. C. Praise* 17 Poets that diuinely drempt. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 166 He also dreameing after the empire. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* VIII. 175 Dream not of other Worlds. 1845 *LONGF. Old Clock on Stairs* vi, There youths and maidens dreaming strayed. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 20/2 One who... has been dreaming of future triumphs.

† 7. a. *intr.* To act drowsily or indolently; to procrastinate. b. *trans.* To perform indolently like one in a dream. *Obs.*

1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VI.* 162 b, He mindyng no longer to dreame in his waightie matter, nor to kepe secrete his right and title. *Ibid.*, *Edw. IV.* 231 b, The Frenche kyng dremyng, and waityng like a Foxe for his prairie. *Ibid.* 237 b, In all hast possible Peter not sluggyng, nor dreamyng his busines, came [etc.].

c. *intr. fig.* To hover or hang dreamily or drowsily.

1842 *TENNYSON Vision of Sin* 11 A sleepy light upon their brows and lips—As when the sun, a crescent of eclipse, Dreams over lake and lawn. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Jnals.* II. 284 Mist... dreamed along the hills.

8. *trans.* + To dream forth: to put forth as one who tells a dream (*obs.*) To dream away or out: to pass or spend in dreaming.

c 1546 *JOVE in Gardiner Declar. Art. Joye* (1546) 17 Winchester, dreamyng vs forth, his newe fayned fayth, coupleth her to an externe knowledge. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. i. i.* 8 Foure nights will quickly dreame away the time. 1607 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* III. 451 Whether [swallows] dream the winter out in caves below. 1822 *LAMB Elia* Ser. II. Th. Bks. & Reading, I dream away my life in others' speculations.

9. *refl.* To bring oneself in a dream.

1790 *Hum. Lett. in Lond. Jnrl.* (1791) 29 Having dreamed himself into this Importance [etc.]. 1807 *R. H. FROUDE Rem.* (1838) I. 221, I hope... that I may dream myself among lakes and mountains.

Hence **Dreamed**, **Dreamt** *pp. a.*, **Dreaming** *vb. sb.*; also **Dreamage** (*rare*), dream-stuff.

c 1300 *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 3089 To hir he talde of his dreameing. 1549 *CHEKE Hurt Sedil.* (R.), They... deeme... other mens wisdomed to be but dreameing. 1611 *BROUGHTON Require Agreem.* 53 Diana, a dreamed Goddess of hunting. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 59 This dreamt or imaginary space. 1848 *CLOUGH Bothie* IV. 127, I was walking along... Full of my dreamings. 1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* VII. liii, Like a dreamed visitant from some region of departed mortals. 1887 *F. HALL in Nation* (N.Y.) XLIV. 515/3 The musty dreamage which he retails.

Dreamer (*dri'mær*). [*f.* DREAM *v.* 2 + -ER 1.]

1. One who dreams; one who has visions in sleep; a visionary; an idle speculator.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4111 (Cott.) Lo quar þe dremere now es cummen. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/2 *Dremare, sompnator.* 1533 *COVERDALE Lord's Supper Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 437 Unless we will be very dreamers and blockheads. 1608 *SHAKS. Jul. C. I. ii.* 24 He is a Dreamer, let vs leave him. 1727 *DE FOR Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 117 We have indeed some of Balaam's dreamers. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 601 He was not... the first great discoverer whom princes and statesmen had regarded as a dreamer.

2. A name given to some species of *Chelidoptera* or puff-bird.

Dreamery (*dri'mæri*). [*f.* DREAM *sb.* 2 or *v.* 2 + -ERY.] a. A place that favours dreams. b. Dream-work, 'such stuff as dreams are made of'.

1866 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 338 He would be... dissolved, like Sardanapalus, in that voluptuous dreamery, a hot-bath. 1838 *LONGF. in Life* (1891) I. 313 One of the finest lecturers I ever heard... But it is all dreamery, after all. 1875 *HOWELLS Foregone Concl.* xviii, His whole stock of helplessness, dreamery, and unpracticality.

Dreamful, a. [*f.* DREAM *sb.* 2 + -FUL.] Full of or abounding in dreams; dreamy.

1552 *HULOET, Dreamfull* or full of dreamyng, *somniculosus*. 1781 *MICKLE Siege of Marseilles* v. I (R.), While Reason sleeps... she [Melancholy] impious leads The dreamful fancy. 1832 *TENNYSON Eleanore* 30 Into dreamful slumber lull'd. 1872 *M. COLLINS Two Plunges for Pearl* III. vii. 166 Of the Lotus-land a dreamful denizen.

Hence **Dreamfully** *adv.*, dreamily.

1880 *L. WALLACE Ben-Hur* 198 As singers dreamfully play with a fitting chorus. 1887 *Century Mag.* July 412 Where dusk-green sway the pine-boughs dreamfully.

Dream-hole. [*f.* DREAM *sb.* 1 + HOLE.] One of 'the holes left in the walls of steeples, towers, barns, etc., for the admission of light' (Grose). Supposed (by modern archaeologists) to have been originally applied to the holes in church-towers and belfries by which the sound passed out.

1552 *Churchw. Acc. Minchinhampton in Archaeologia* XXXV. 425 For menynde of dyuerse of the dreame-holes in the steeple, the church porch, the north syde of the church. 1707 in *GROSE Provinc. Gloss.* 1855 in *ROBINSON Whitley Gloss.* 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* *Dream-hole*, loop-hole. 1891 *ATKINSON Last of Giant Killers* 175 He saw the dreadful-looking thing go through the narrow straitened slit or dream-hole in the tower.

Dreamily, *adv.* [*f.* DREAMY + -LY 2.] In a dreamy manner; as in a dream or reverie. So **Dreaminess**, the quality or state of being dreamy or given to reverie.

1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* I. 467 In that dreaminess of thought When every bodily sense is as it slept. 1835 *LYTTON Rienzi* I. i, That vague and abstracted dreaminess of eye usually denotes a propensity to reverie and contemplation. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* x, Looking dreamily into the embers. 1866 *MRS. GASKELL Wives & Daughters* I. 298 Her dreamily abstracted eyes.

Dreaming, *pp. a.* [*f.* DREAM *v.* 2 + -ING 2.] That dreams or acts as if in a dream.

1552 *HULOET, Dreaming* fellowe, *somniculosus*. Dreaminge speaker, *tardilogus*. 1661 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achit.* 529 A numerous Host of dreaming Saints succeed. 1868 *FARRAR Silence & V.* II. (1875) 44 The cold clear light of eternity flashed suddenly upon the closed and dreaming eyes.

Hence **Dreamingly** *adv.*; **Dreamingness**.

1545 *COVERDALE Writ. & Transl.* (1844) 511 Allegories handled, not dreamingly or unfruitfully. 1650 *A. Fox Writ's Surg.* III. v. 231 They would never go so dreamingly about so weighty a matter. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Dreamingness*, slothfulness, acting as if in a dream. 1891 *F. W. ROBINSON Her Love & His Life* III. vi. ix. 207 Looking out dreamingly and despondently at the dark night.

† **Dreamish**, a. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* DREAM *sb.* 2 + -ISH.] Somewhat dreamy.

1574 *J. DER in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 38 Dreamish demonstrations of places.

Dreamland. [*f.* DREAM *sb.* 2 + LAND.] The land or country which one sees in dreams, and which exists only in imagination; an ideal or imaginary land. Also *attrib.*

a 1834 *LAMB Let. to Coleridge* (L.), They are real, and have a venue in their respective districts in dreamland. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* II. i, This England of the Year 1200 was no chimerical vacuity or dream-land. 1847 *A. C. COXE Chr. Ballads* (1861) 30 In Dreamland once I saw a Church... And Dreamland Church was decent all. 1885 *LOWELL Pr. Wks.* (1890) VI. 74 That delightfully fortuitous inconsequence that is the adamant logic of dreamland. 1895 *Tablet* 20 July 108 A dreamland scheme of conditional reunion.

Dreamless, a. [*f.* as prec. + -LESS.] Without or free from dreams. Hence **Dreamlessly** *adv.*

1605 *CAMDEN Rem., Names* (R.), The savages of Mount Atlas... which were reported to be both nameless and dreamlesse. c 1815 *MOORE Irish Mel.* Poet. Wks. II. 228

Then leave them in their dreamless sleep. 1873 *OUIDA Pascarel* I. 203, I slept all night dreamlessly.

Dreamlet, *rare.* [*f.* as prec. + -LET.] A short or brief dream.

1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 463 Is it only a dreamlet of some flower-enamoured swain? 1871 *M. COLLINS Mrg. & Merch.* II. iv. 95 She... had two or three nice dreamlets.

Dream-like, a. Like a dream; unsubstantial, vague, shadowy, or ideal, as a dream.

1807 *ANNA PORTER Hungar. Bro.* vi, Her engagements became dream-like, she forgot their steadfastness. 1855 *LYTTON Falkland* 32, I can gaze upon her dream-like beauty. 1843 — *Last Bar.* I. iv, The eyes were soft, dark, and brilliant, but dreamlike and vague. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit.* xi. 240 A new world of dream-like glory.

Dreamt, *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* of DREAM *v.*

Dreamy (*dri'mi*), a. [*f.* DREAM *sb.* 2 + -Y 1.]

1. Full of or abounding in dreams; characterized by dreaming or by causing dreams.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 6 Thou goest like a dromedary, dreamy and drowsy. 1830 *TENNYSON Mariana* vi, All day within the dreamy house, The doors upon their hinges creak'd. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 196 A dreamy but intense slumber. 1859 *LANG Wand. India* 196 Having spent a very dreamy night.

2. Given or pertaining to reverie or fancy.

1809 *C. LLOYD in Athenaeum* 2 Mar. (1895) 282/1 In fact he [Coleridge] attends to nothing but dreamy reading & still more dreamy feelings. 1845 *JAMES A. Neil* iv, Her words were spoken in one of those strange dreamy moods, that sometimes fall upon her. 1871 *L. STEPHEN Player.* *Enr.* ix. (1894) 218 To enjoy an Alpine view properly, one should at times be dreamy and sentimental.

3. Characteristic of, or of the nature of, a dream; dream-like; vague, indistinct; also, of the eyes, or a colour: misty, dim, or cloudy.

1848 *KEBLE Serm.* Pref. 54 To slight it altogether, as a dreamy, unreal kind of thing. 1859 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1860) II. 243 A single stockdove... began calling sadly and softly, with a dreamy peaceful moan. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* ed. 2) IV. 20 He has a dreamy recollection of hearing [it]. 1884 *F. M. CRAWFORD Rom. Singer* I. 26 She has deep blue eyes, wide apart and dreamy. 1893 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 6/1 Cloth in a soft and dreamy tone of sea blue.

4. *Comb.*, as *dreamy-eyed*, *-minded*, etc.

1884 *G. MOORE Mummer's Wife* (1887) 171 The dreamy-minded musician.

Dream (*æ*, *obs.* and *dial.* f. DRAIN).

† **Drear**, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 *drears*. [A back-formation from DREARY a., by the Elizabethan archaists.] Dreariness, sadness, gloom.

1563 *SACKVILLE Induct. to Mirr. Mag.* xx, Sith sorrowe is thy name And to thee this dreere doth wel pertaine. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. viii. 40 A ruefull spectacle of death and ghastly dreere. *Ibid.* II. xii. 36 The hoars Night-raven, trump of dolefull dreere. 1597-8 *BP. HALL Sat.* IV. vi, His dim eyes see nought but death and dreere. 1775 *S. J. PRATT Liberal Opinions* (1783) IV. 48 In the drear of December.

Drear (*dri'ær*), a. Chiefly *poet.* [A poetic shortening of DREARY a.] = DREARY a. 4.

1609 *MILTON Nativity* 193 A drear and dying sound Affrights the flames at their service quaint. 1795 *SOUTHEY Vis. Maid Orleans* I. 12 A moor, barren, and wide, and drear, and desolate. 1851 *LONGF. Gold. Leg.* I. *Crt.-yard of Castle* 18 All is silent, sad, and drear.

b. Rarely of persons; = DREARY 3.

a 1717 *PARNELL Fairy Tale* (R.), His heart was drear, his hope was cross'd. 1855 *BROWNING Saul* IV, So agonized Saul, drear and stark, blind and dumb.

c. *Comb.*, as *drear-nighted*, *-white*.

a 1821 *KEATS Stanzas* i, A drear-nighted December. 1844 *MRS. BROWNING Drama of Exile* Poems 1889 I. 97 When he tosseth his head, the drear-white steed.

Hence **Drearily** *adv.*; **Dreariness**.

1861 *DORA GREENWELL Poems* 170, I lose the dreariness Of the Present. 1891 *G. MEREDITH One of our Cong.* II. xi. 270 The scene striking him drearily.

Drearyhead (*dri'ærihed*), *arch.* [See -HEAD.]

1. Sadness, sorrow; = DREARINESS 1.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1122 So ist nu forwent mirie dale In to dirihed and in to bale. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4728 Delite right fulle of hevynnesse, And driered fulle of gladnesse. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. i. 62 Sudden feare and ghastly drearyhead. *Ibid.* III. ii. 30 What evil plight Hath... with sad drearyhead Chaunged thy lively cheare. a 1764 *LLOYD Progr. Emory* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 138 Fit place for melancholy dreary-head. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 92 Cast somewhat off, O friend, thy drearyhead.

2. Dismalness, gloominess; = DREARINESS 2.

1591 *SPENSER Muirpotmos* 347 She grew to hideous shape of dryrihed. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Sout* I. III. xi, Ift [the sun] appear In rounnder shape with skouling drearyhed. 1865 *G. MACDONALD A. Forbes* vii, Other sound there was none in this land of drearyhead.

Drearihood. [*f.* as prec. + -HOOD.] = prec.

1647 *H. MORE Song of Sout* I. i. iv. vi, Particular visibles deaths drearihood Can seiz upon. 1817 *SCOTT Harold the Dauntless* Introd., The jolly sportsman knows such drearihood When bursts in deluge the autumnal rain. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. (1870) 152 So all men... Forgot him and his drearihood.

Drearily (*dri'æri*), a. [*f.* DREARY a. + -LY 2.]

In a dreary manner: see the *adj.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints Lives* (E. E. T. S.) II. 280 Dreoriglice wendeþ. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 189 þu most... 3ef þu nult nawi, dreorigliche deien. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22188 Siben dreiril to del. a 1400 *Relig. Picces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 31 We... becomes thralles dreirly to be deuelle. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 45 Breame Winter... Dreirly shooting his stormie darte. 1836 *W. IRVING Astoria* II. 207 The month of December set in drearily. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. ix. 99 A flower-growth

..drearily Arctic in its type. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 5/6 One Irish member succeeded another, and went drearily over the same ground.

Dreariment (dri·rimēt). *arch.* [A Spenserian inflection from *dreary*: cf. *merriment*, of about the same age.] Dreary or dismal condition, or the expression of it.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 36 Sing of sorrowe and deathes dreeriment [*Gloss.* dreery and heavy cheere]. 1591 — *Ruins Time* 158 Mourne my fall with dolefull dreeriment. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 1 Let some part of thy diuine dreariment liue againe in mine eyes. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse* iv. 28 Bacchus is a wise Collegian, who admits meriment, and expels dreeriment. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* iii. xviii. The Cloudie Isle with hellish dreeriment Would soon be fill'd. 1867 CAROLINE SOUTHEY *Poet. Wks.* 110 There lay in helpless dreariment The Master loved so well. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* x. 82.

Dreariness (dri·rinēs). [*f.* DREARY *a.* + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being dreary.

†1. Sadness, sorrowfulness, dolefulness. *Obs.* (exc. as influenced by 2: 'desolate sadness').

a 1000 *Greg. Dial.* MS. Hatt. 5 a, 8 (Bosw.) Gif he ne geholpe hire sarlican dreoriness. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22667 (Fair). For dreines þai salla be drad. 1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* iv. 8 Bowe down to the pore thin ere without dreynesse. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 3221 Dreynesse trembling and drede cristis threfoide Orisounne. 1556 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iii. 197 He fand her lyeng..in dreirines, lamentatiounne, and mourning sair. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. v. She looked with a sad dreariness in her young face at the lifeless objects around her.

2. a. Dismalness, desolateness, gloom. b. Oppressively uninteresting character.

1797 BAILEY vol. II., *Dreariness*, dismalness. 1773 JOHNSON *Journ. W. Islands* Wks. X. 354 Passing on through the dreariness of solitude. 1856 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* i. 473 The dreariness of Greenland. 1886 *Athenaeum* 30 Oct. 562/3 The..incessant and..gratuitous dreariness of the story.

† **Drearing**. *Obs. rare.* [A Spenserian irreg. formation from *drear*, *dreary*.] Sorrowing; grief.

1592 SPENSER *Daphn.* 189 All were my selfe, through grief, in deadly drearing.

Drearisome (dri·risōm), *a.* Chiefly *dial.* [*f.* next + *-some*.] Of a dreary character; lonely and desolate.

1623 W. STREUTHER *True Hapines* 143 Under that drearinessome widowhood of our soule. 1858 *Craven Dialect*, *Drearisome*, dreary, solitary. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Witches' Frolic*. Who roams the old ruins this drearysome night? 1877 BLACKMORE *Errema* i. That wearisome, drearysome, uncompanionable company.

Dreary (dri·ri), *a.* Forms: 1 *dreorig*, 2 *drorig*, 2-6 *dreri* (e, -y, 3 *dreori* (drori), 3-5 *druri*, -y, 4 *drwry*, 4-5 *drwry* (e), 4-8 *dreeri*, -y, *Sc.* *dreiri*, (6 *driery*, *driry*, *dryrye*), 6-*dreary*. [*OE.* *drōrig* gory, bloody, sorrowful, sad, *f. drōr* gore, falling blood, app.: *-OTeut.* type **dreuso-*; in ablaut relation to *OS.* *drōr*, *OHG.* *trōr* gore, blood (:= **drauso-*), and to *ON.* *dreyr* (:= **drauson-*) gore, blood, whence *dreyrigr* gory, bloody. Generally referred to the verbal ablaut stem **dreuso-*, *OE.* *drōsan* to drop, fall. To the same verbal root is ultimately referred *OHG.* **trārac*, *MHG.* *trārec*, *Ger.* *traurig* sorrowful, sad, which is thus remotely connected in derivation with *drōrig*, *dreary*.]

†1. Gory, bloody. *Obs.*

In *OE.*; the later instances are doubtful, and may belong to 2.

Brownif (Th.) 2838 Water stod dreorig and gedrefed. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2246a (Cott.) A blodri rain, a dreri drift. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vi. 45 With their dreary wounds, and bloody gore.

†2. Cruel, dire, horrid, grievous. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* 1085 (Gr.) þam ic ðeorne gæst-gerynum in þas dreorigan tild dædum cweðde mode and mægne. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 106 Te Giws dutton..his deorewude muð mid hore dreori fustes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 214 (Cott.) Pe dreri days fueten þat sal cum for-wit domes day. c 1440 *York Myst.* xlii. 158 What dreary destonye me drew fro þat dede! 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 41 (R.) To ease the ship's sides from the great and driry strokes of the yce.

3. Of persons, their actions, state, aspect, etc.: Full of sadness or melancholy; sad, doleful, melancholy: in late use, influenced by 4. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xlii. 14 Hix wurdon swiþe dreorige. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 He lreftað þa dr(e)origan. c 1315 SHORHAM 80 Drery was thy mone. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1454 Now es he blithe, now es he dreary. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 458 Al drery was his cheere and his lookyng. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2989 Sire Dary as a dreary man duellis at hame. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* II. 277 Of his deid moir derie was ilk man. c 1565 LINDSAY (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 17 With sad, driry and quiet countenance. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 53 The dew that from thine eyes and drearie cheekes do flow. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 822 Singing drierie lamentations. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) i. 224 Come and fetch the dreary passenger. 1749 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* 227 He, dreary calist! pines. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lay of Brown Rosary* iv. i. Only I am dreary; And, mother, of my dreariness, behold me very weary.

4. Dismal, gloomy; repulsively dull or uninteresting. (The ordinary current sense: app. a later weakening of 2.)

1867 MILTON *P. L.* i. 180 Seest thou yon dreary Plain... The seat of desolation, voyd of light? 1718 PRIOR *Power* VOL. III.

401 In chains of craggy hill, or lengths of dreary coast. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. lxii. 560 At the dreary prospect of solitude and ruin. 1838 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) I. 8 A house standing alone in the midst of a dreary moor. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 114 The light of London flaring like a dreary dawn. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* ii. (1894) 48 It sounds a very faded and dreary commonplace. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 5/3 The customs which made Sunday the dreariest day in the week are changing. *Mod.* A dreary speech by a dreary orator.

5. *Comb.*, as † *dreary-mood*, *dreary-souled*, *adjs.* a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2798 Draif of wicum dreorigmod. c 1200 ORMIN 6541 Herode King Wass drefrigmod and droofedd. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1103 Jan set he him down drurymode & drofede for hure sake. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 97 Dreary-sould Barbarians.

† **Dreary**, *v. Obs.* In 1 *dreorigian*, 4 *dreri*. [*f.* prec. *adj.*] a. *intr.* To be dreary. (Only *OE.*)

b. *trans.* To make dreary, sadden. (Only *ME.*) c 1000 *Rime* 30 (Bosw.) Ðas hofu dreorigiþ. a 1300 *E. E. Salter* xxxvii. 7 Alle dai drefied I in-went.

Dreche: see *DRECH* *v.*

Dred (e), etc., *obs.* form of *DREAD*, etc.

Dreddour, *dreder*, var. *DREADOUR*.

Dredge (dredʒ), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 *dreg*, 7 *drige*, 8 *drudge*, 7- *dredge*. [Of this, and the associated verb, the *Sc.* form *dreg* is found c 1500, and in *comb.* in *dreg-boat* 1471; the *Eng.* form *dredge* appears (in the vb.) in 1576. (Cf. *Sc. seg* = *sedge*, etc.) The *sb.* corresponds to *mod. Du.* *dreg*, in 16th c. *dreghe*, *dregge* 'harpago'; *verriculum*, *euerriculum*, *Angl.* *drage* Killian, *L.G.* *drage* a dredge, *F. dreige*, *drège* (for oysters), 1584 in *Hatz.-Darm.* These continental words are perh. from English; and our word a derivative of the stem of *DRAG* *v.* The forms *dreg*, *dredge*, suggest an *OE.* type **dreg* or **drage* from **dragjo-*, **jōm*. The variants *drudge*, *drudge*, *drudge* appear to be perversions under the influence of other words.]

An instrument for collecting and bringing up objects from the bed of a river, the sea, etc., by dragging along the bottom; usually consisting of an iron frame with a net, bag, bucket, or other receptacle attached. a. *orig.* A drag-net for taking oysters, used also in pearl-fishing, etc. b. More recently, An apparatus for collecting marine objects for scientific investigation. c. A dredger for clearing the beds of rivers and navigable waters.

1471 implied in *dredge-boat*: see b. (1561 *EDEN Arte of Navie*. Pref. r. iv. b. Fishermen that go a trawling for fische in Catches or mongers, and dradgies for Oysters among the sandes.] 1604 CAREW *Cornwall* 30 b. The oysters..haue a peculiar dredge, which is a thicke strong net, fastned to three spils of iron, and drawne at the boates sterne. 1606 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 30 To the boate or skiffe belongs..a dredge. 1709 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4510/ The Hoy Burthen 9 or 10 Tun..two Drudges in her with Ropes to them. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 464 Mr. Culver..has constructed a Dock Dredge, which is a boat for clearing docks and removing bars in rivers. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 172 Sponges brought up by the dredge. 1861 GRIBBE *E. Forbes* xv. 537 Cruising..with the dredge—an instrument which he first methodized as an implement of zoological research. *fig.* 1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric of Hopeless Love* cxvii. 360 Fancy casts her dredge in vain, To glean the secrets of the main.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dredge-boat*, *-man*, *-net*, *-rope*, *-sump*, *-wood*. Also *Dredgeful*, as much as a dredge will hold.

1471 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* 16 Nov. (Rec. Soc.) (Jam. Supp.), Of ilk *dreg-boat and hand-lyne bot cummand in with fisch. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* liv. I darsay the lugger's taken..a dredge-boat might have taken her. 1883 NORMAN *Presid. Addr. Tyneside Field Club* 27 A 'dredgeful' of 'Globigerina Ooze' from 2,435 fathoms. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 46 At low water I set all the 'Drudges and Watermen' to that Corner. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeword*. Bound 160 Most of the signal-house keepers and dredge men along the canal seem French. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Gwide Wig-townshire* 110 Persons skilled in 'dredge-nets'. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. N. Amer.* ii. xi. § 12. 217 [Whale-fishing] To the further end of this stick is fastened a tow-rope, called the 'dredge-rope, of about fifteen fathom. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 24 *Dredge Sump, a reservoir through which a current of water is sometimes made to flow before passing to a pump, in order that any small stones or sludge may be retained.

Dredge, *sb.* Forms: 4-7 *drage*, 5 *drag*-(g)eye, *dragie*, *-gy*, *drage*, *drögge*, 5-6 *drege*, 5- *dradje*, 6- *dredge*, (7 *drag*). β. 5 *dragett*. [*Late ME.* *dragie*, *dragt*, also *dragett*, a. *OF.* *dragite*, *drage*, *mod. F.* *dragée*, in *Pr.* and *Sp.* *dragea*, *Sp.* *Pg.* *gragea*, *It.* *traggia* (masc.), *med. L.* *drageia*, *drageya*, *dragla*, *dragitum*, and *dragala*: all supposed to derive in some way from *L.* *tragēmala*, a. *Gr.* *τραγήμαρα* spices, condiments. In *Eng.* the final vowel became at length mute; the form *dragett* directly represents *med. L.* *dragētum*.]

†1. A sweetmeat; a comfit containing a seed or grain of spice; a preparation made of a mixture of spices; cf. *DRAGÉE*. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 390 Y^e sed is good fastende to ete, And ek in drage after mete. [1377-86 see *DRUG* *sb.*] 1401-2 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 208 Et in j lib. drage empt. 5d. [1402-3 *dragy*]. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier) 27 Cast on a dridge mad with hard yolks

of eggs. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 454 Make thenne a dragee of the yolkes of harde eyren broken. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 130/1 Dragee (*vrr.* dragy, dradje), *dragetum*. 1481-90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 367 Item..payed for a box of drege xx. d. 1530 PALSGR. 215/1 Drage, spyce, *dragee*. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) I vj b. By eatyng of a litle dredge, made of anyse seede and coriander. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 108 A drage or powder of it [thyme] with salt, brings the appetite againe. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countrie F.* 48 Take fasting a Dredge made of Annise, Fennell, Caraway, and Coriander seed. β. 1470-71 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III., *Dragett*.

2. A mixture of various kinds of grain, esp. of oats and barley, sown together. *Now dial.*

[In *Fr.* *drage* is a mixture of pease, vetches, beans, lentils, sown as a forage crop.]

1309 in *Registr. Monast. de Winchelcumba* (1892) 304 Quatuor quarteria frumenti, et quatuor quarteria boni dragei.] 14.. *Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 596 *Mixtilio*, *Drageye*. 14.. *Metrical Voc.* Ibid. 625 *Drageum*, *dragee*, *mixtilioque*, *medylde corne*. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 130/1 Dragee, menglyd corne (drage, or mestlyon, P.). 1533 in *Weaver Wells Wills* (1890) 55, ij quarters of barley and ij of drege. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xvi. (1878) 39 Sowe barlie and dredge, with a plentiful hand. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 534 As touching the drage called Ocymum..it is a kind of forage or prouender for horses. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxiv. 6 margin, Mingled corn or dredge. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 324 *Dredge*, Oats and Barley mixed. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Dredge*, mixed corn of several kinds, as oats, wheat, and barley sown together; done very commonly for game feed.

fig. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 108 (R.) Choler is a miscellane seed (as it were)..and a dredge, made of all the passions of the mind.

3. *Mining.* Ore of a mixed quality intermediate between the rich and the worthless.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 80 Detaching from each piece the inferior portions, and thus forming either prill or best dredge ore. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 111 A quantity of material of a mixed nature, called 'dredge', or 'roughs', or 'rows', is often separated, on the one hand from the rich ore, on the other from the worthless waste.

4. *Comb.*, as *dredge-box* + (a) a box for holding dredges or comfits, etc., a *drageoir*; (b) = *dredging-box*: see *DREDGE* *v.*; *dredge-malt*, malt made of oats and barley; † *dredge-powder*, a powder of mixed spices, sugar, etc.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. civ. [ciii]. 434 Two 'dredge boxes of golde. 1875 CHALMERS *Let. in Life* (1851) I. 293 Eloquent upon her favourite subject of naperi inventories and dredge-boxes. 1496-7 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 78/3 *Dregg malt. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 379 Mault of Oats, which mixt with that of barley, is call'd Dredg-mault. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 363 A *dredge powder: take fine powder of Licoras and Anniseeds, of each one pound, suger candy to pound, pepper and ginger, of each two ounces: mixe them and vse it for most inward griefes.

Dredge, *v.* Also 6-7 *dreg*, *drögge*, 7-8 *drudge*, 8 *druge*. [Goes with *DREDGE* *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To collect and bring up (oysters, etc.) by means of a dredge; to bring up, fish up, or clear away or out (any object) from the bottom of a river, etc. Also *fig.*

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 379 Thou sailit to get a dowcare, for to dreg it, It lyes closet in a clout on Seland coast. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 234 South Yenlet, notorious also for great Oysters, that be dredged thereabouts. 1659 E. LEIGH *Eng. Descr.* 105 The salt savoury Oysters there dredged. a 1705 RAY *Sel. Rem.* 272 (L.) They dredge up from the bottom of the sea..white coral. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 34 We drudged all we could come at away. 1851 TAYLOR *Improvem. Tyne* 77 Dredging out silt. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* vii. 265 You and I perhaps shall..dredge strange creatures such as man never saw before. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvii. 286 A stone celt which was dredged up from the Thames.

2. *intr.* To make use of a dredge; to fish for (oysters, etc.), or to remove silt, etc. from the bottom of a river, etc., by means of a dredge.

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 44 Some getting oyster-boats to dreg, Some making satires for to beg. 1711 *Act 9 Anne* c. 26 Such persons as shall use to fish or druge within the limits of the said Fishery as common Fishermen or Druggermen. 1764 PLATT in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 52 To use dragnets as they do in dredging for oysters. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* 18 Mud..obtained by dredging in the adjoining shallow water.

3. *trans.* To clean out the bed or bottom of (a river, channel, harbour, etc.) by removing silt with a dredging apparatus.

1844 *Hull Dock Act* 98 Repairing, altering, dredging, or improving the said docks. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* i. viii. (ed. 2) 242 The government has dredged the magnificent old port, which had been allowed to fill up.

Hence *Dredged ppl. a.*

1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vi. 158 The dredged bed of the river. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 5/3 Built in a dredged-out berth or dock.

Dredge, *v.* Also 7 *dreg*, 7-9 *drudge*. [app. *f.* *DREDGE* *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To sprinkle (anything) with powder, esp. flour; *orig.* to sprinkle with some powdered mixture of sugar, spices, etc. Also *fig.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 48 A continuall Tropological speech..all to bee-spiced and dredged with sentences and allegories. 1611 BRAUN & FL. *Scornful Lady* ii. iii. Burnt figs, dreg'd with meal and powdered sugar. a 1616 — *Bloody Brother* ii. i. ad fin., My spice-box, gentlemen..Dredge you a dish of plovers, there's the art on't. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housch.* 19 Dredge it with a little flour. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* iv. 26 His..hair was dredged with grey. 88*

2. To sprinkle (any powdered substance) over anything. Also *transf.*

1648 HARRICK *Hesper.*, *Pray & Prosper*, The spangling dew dredged o're the grasse. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. ii. 98 Dredge grated Bread over it. 1853 *Sover. Pantheop.* 288 Serve, having... dredged over them a little poppy-seed.

Hence **Dredging** *vbl. sb.*; *attrib.* as *dredging-box*. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Rosti sanglant*, a dredging with the powder of Hares blood. 1709 *W. King Art of Cookery* Let. v. Basting-ladles, dripping-pans, and drudging-boxes. 1751 *Smollett Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. lxxxviii. 47 This all the flour in his drudging-box had not been able to whiten. 1851 *Beck's Florist* Sept. 203 Sulphur is a well-known remedy, dusted on the leaves, while wet, from a dredging-box.

Dredge, -s, obs. form of **DREG**, -s, *sb.*
Dredger ¹ (dredʒər). Also 6 *Sc.* **dregar**, **dregger**, 8 **drudger**. [*f.* **DREDGE** *v.* + -ER ¹.]

1. One who uses a dredge; *esp.*, in early use, one who dredges oysters.

1508 *DUNBAR Flying w. Kennedie* 242 Rank beggar, ostir dregar, foug fleegar, in the fiet. 1572 *Lament. of Lady Scot.* in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 250 It is mair schame in burgh to se beggers Nor is it skaith in Cramont to want dreggers. 1667 in *Sprat Hist. R. Soc.* 307 (Jod.) The oysters cast their spawn which the dredgers call their spats. 1723 *Land. Gas.* No. 6196/8 Edmund North, late of Wakerin in Essex, Oyster-Dredger. 1882 *Standard* 18 Feb. 5/2 The Whitstable dredgers feed, but do not breed oysters. 1887 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 7/2 The dragging up of the body by a dredger... [with] his dredging apparatus.

2. A boat employed in dredging for oysters. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy. III.* 586 (R.) We... then had sight of a brigandine or a dredger, which the general took within one houres chase with his two barges. 1888 *Public Opinion* (N.Y.) 15 Dec. The Maryland steamer... has a two hours' fight with a fleet of oyster pirates... and runs down two of the dredgers.

3. A dredging machine: see *quot.* 1892.

1863 *P. BARRY Dockyard Econ.* 29 A strangely shaped anchor brought up by the dredger the other day. 1871 *Daily News* 30 June, Any tendency thereto [sifting up] may be averted by the steady use of dredgers. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Dredger*, vessels fitted with iron buckets and machinery for deepening rivers or bars and keeping harbours or docks from filling up.

Dredger ². Also **drudger**. [*f.* **DREDGE** *v.* + -ER ¹.] A box with a perforated lid for sprinkling powder over anything, as a *flour-dredger*.

(In *quot.* 1666, some think = *F. drageoir*, OF. also *drager*, 'a comfit box of silver', *Cotgr.*)

1666 *PREVY Diary* 2 Feb., To London... and did carry home a silver drudger for my cupboard of plate. 1721 *BAILEY, Dredger*, a Flower Box. 1775 *ASH, Dredger*, *Drudger*... the box out of which flower is thrown on roast meat. 1819 *H. BUSK Banquet* II. 189 The drudger, salt-box, cullender and skewer.

Dredger-man. = **DREDGER** ¹ I.

1696 *Land. Gas.* No. 3182/3 Masters of Vessels, Fishermen, Dredgermen, and other Seafaring Men. 1711 [see **DREDGE** *v.* 2]. 1851-61 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* II. 165 (Hoppe) The dredgermen, of the Thames, or river finders. 1887 *Daily News* 27 July 6/3 [a Fraternity at Faversham] consisted of free fishermen and dredgermen, who had the exclusive right to dredge and sell oysters within the hundred.

Dredging, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **DREDGE** *v.* + -ING ¹.] The action of the verb **DREDGE** *v.*

1652 *R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* 227 In anno 1583... I was at the dredging of pearle oysters after the manner we dredge oysters in England. 1764 *PLATT in Phil. Trans.* LIV. 52 To use dragnets as they do in drudging for oysters. 1876 *PAGE Ado. Text-Bk. Geol.* xx. 414 So far as dredgings and soundings enable us to decide.

b. *concr.* That which is dredged up. 1881 *CARPENTER Microsc.* xii. § 474 It is curious that these two forms should present themselves in the same dredging. 1891 *Law Reports* Weekly Notes 120/1 Depositing thereon dredgings from the river.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dredging-bag*, -engine, -gear, -iron, -machine, etc.

1776 *G. SIMPLE Building in Water* 33 The Stones... tore and totally destroyed our Drudging-bags. *Ibid.* 23 Drudging-engines. 1830 *Mech. Mag.* XIII. 64 The dredging-machines... were invented and patented by a Mr. Israel Pownall in 1712. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Com.* 37 Excavation... done by the dredging-machine. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* II. 600 Improved grappling or dredging-iron, for drawing from the water the bodies of persons... drowned.

Dredging, -box: see **DREDGE** *v.* 2

Dredgy, -ie, *Sc.* forms of **DREG**, chiefly in sense 3, funeral feast.

Dredour, var. **DREADOUR**.

Dree (dri), *v.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* or *arch.*

Forms: 1 **dreogan**, 2 **dreozon**, 2-5 **dre-3e(n)**, 3 **drehe(n)**, **drejhenn** (*Orm.*), 3-4 **dri3e(n)**, 3-6 **drei(e)**, 3-9 **drie**, 4 **drey(e)**, **dry3(e)**, 4-5 **dreghe(e)**, 4-6 **drighe**, **dry(e)**, **dre** (5 **dryee**), 4-**dree**. *Pa. t.* 1 **dreāz**, **dreāh**, *pl.* **druzon**, 2-3 **dre3**, *pl.* **druchen**, **drehen**, 3 **dreih**, 4 **dreizh**, **dreizh**, **drey3**, **drey**, (**droghe**, **drow**, **drie**). *β.* 3 **drehde**, 4 **dried**, 5 **dreghit**, (6 *Sc.* **dreit**), 5-**dreed**. *Pa. pple.* 1-3 **dro3en**, 2 **idre3en**, 4 **drown**, (**droun**). *β.* 5-**dreed**. [*OE.* **dréogan** (3rd sing. **dréahh**, **drýhð**); a strong vb. of 2nd ablaut series, (*OTeut.* type ***dreug-**, **draug-**, **drug-**), elsewhere represented only by Gothic **dringan** to do military service (*gadranghts* a soldier), and the ON. derivative vb. **drýgia** to perform, perpetrate, lengthen, *f. drýg-* enduring, lasting, etc. In the

13th c., a weak *pa. t.* is found, and the strong inflexions do not occur after 1400. The verb has lived on in *Sc.* and north Eng. dialects, and has been revived as a literary archaism by Sir Walter Scott and his imitators.

In ME. there was some tendency to confuse **dree** and **drow**, arising prob. from form-association of **dré3**, **drégh**, **dréu**, *pa. t.* of **drow**, with **drugen**, *pl.* of *pa. t.*, and **drugen**, *drownen* *pa. pple.*, of **dree**. Hence **drogh**, **drow** occur for **dre3**, **drégh**; see also **DRAW** *v.*

† 1. *trans.* To do, perform (service, duty, any one's will); to commit (sin). *Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 9398 (Trin.) Perynne he dre3e aſtir bale (*Land MS.* **drie**, *Gött.* **drow**, *Cott.* **drogh**.)
† 1. *trans.* To do, perform (service, duty, any one's will); to commit (sin). *Obs.*
c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) liv. 8 Druzon þæt on burgum, dæges and nihtes. c 1000 *Guthlac* 386 Se þe in browinum þeodnes willan dæghwam dreoceð. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 þa sunfulle monne þe dre3eð a heore uuele werkes. c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 þe wapmen and wimmen þe hordom drien. *Ibid.* 191 Nedde doð þre þing lichamliche... þe þe deuel dre3eð gostliche.

2. To endure, undergo, suffer, bear (something burdensome, grievous, or painful).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 2978 Seo mengeo fæsten dreach fela missera. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 288 Al þat man mai here dreo3en [*v. r.* **drie**]. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 136 Uor þe lue of him þet dreih more uor þe. *Ibid.* 356 Wouh of scheome þet mon drihð. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 Hare weanen þat ure alre modres drehden on us seluen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23225 (*Cott.*) þe thrid pine es hard to dre3 [*v. rr.* **drie**, **dre3e**, **dreye**]. c 1300 *Seun Sag.* (W.) 2660 He teld hire the sorowe that he dreghe. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3115 For peynes gret, disese and thought, Fro day to day he doth me dreye. c 1400 *Melayne* 1053 Pity the dole we dree for thee. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. x. heading, Quhat sorow dreis queyne Dido all the nyght. a 1774 *FERGUSON Election Poems* (1845) 40 His buik has dreed a sair, sair fa'. 1848 *MRS. GASKELL. M. Barton* xxv. To dree all the cruel slander they'll put upon him. 1855 *BROWNING Old Pictures in Florence* xxv. While their pictures dree such doom.

† b. with *inf.* or *subord. cl.* *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1300 (*Gött.*) Langer to liue may he nocht dre3. c 1330 *King of Tars* 235, I nul no lengor dreye That Cristene men schul for me dye. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 950 (R.) Never they ne seyh man that myghte dreygh To justy wyth Gyffroun.

c. To dree one's weird: to endure one's fate, suffer or submit to one's destiny. *arch.*

13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1224 In dongoun be don to dre3e þer his wyrdes. 1c 1485 *Prophecy of Walskham in Whole Prophecie of Scotland* (1603) Cj b, Heere in wilderness I dwell, my weird for to dree. 1816 *Scott Antiq.* xxxii, 'Ohon I we're dreeing a sair weid; we haue had a heavy dispensation.' 1886 *MRS. LYNN LINTON Paston Cartes* xxxv, French must dree his weid as a brave man should.

† d. *intr.* To suffer. *Obs.*

a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xvi. 5 Of duill and dolour so I dry.

3. *trans.* To do, perform, suffer (penance, shrift). *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Er he hefde idre3en þet scrift. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 496 (*Cott.*) þai dre3 ful harde scrift. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16613 He schulde go to Rome... penance to dreye. c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xi, God hase grauntit me grace, To dre my penawunne in this place. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 210 The slaers... sulde be banist to france and drie thair penance thair. 1810 *Scott Lett.* 30 Mar. (1894) I. 174, I was dreeing penance for some undiscovered sin at a family party. 1866 *NEWMAN Geronimus* v. 39 He dreed his penance age by age.

4. *intr.* To endure, last, hold out, continue. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

a 1205 *Juliana* 26 Six men beateð hire hwil ha mahten drehen. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1772 Fled as fast homward as fet mi3t drey. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xviii. 53 Sall na man say, quhill I may dre, That stryngth of men sall ger me fle. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 156 (Symeon) Welle is me that I shall dre Tylle I have sene hym with myn ee. 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 46/66 To Dree, last, **durare**. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, **Dree**, to endure, to last. 1871 *WADDELL Ps.* lxxxviii. 15, I... kenna nae langer how till dree.

5. *trans.* To last through (time); to pass, spend, live (one's life, days); *esp.* with the notion of endurance. Also with *forth*, *out*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2404 An hundred 3er... Hauē ic her drozen in werlde wo. 1340-70 *Alisaunser* 242 With doole dried hee so his dayes. c 1380 *Sir Ferrumb.* 5842 God lyf schalt þou dreye. 1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 44 To drie Her voyage out. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* vii. 1 Drie furth the inch as thou has done the span. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* II. v. Would'st thou thy every future year In ceaseless prayer and penance drie.

6. To 'spin out', protract. *dial.*

1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, 'He dreed a lang drone', delivered a tiresome dissertation.

Hence **Dreeing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 919 For drejing of þis duel.

Dree, *sb. Sc.* [*f.* **DREE** *v.*] The action of the verb **DREE**; suffering, grief, trouble. (Mostly a modern archaism.)

(c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 45 The first yere wedlock is called pleye, The second dreve, and the third yere dreje.) 1871 *WADDELL Ps.* xxviii. 5, I' the day o' dule an' dree. 1890 *R. BRIDGES Shorter Poems* iv. 4 The half-moon... Shrinketh her face of dree.

Dree, **dreigh** (dri, driX), *a.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* or *arch.* Forms: 3 **dreiz**, **drih**. 3-5 **dre3**, 4 **drye**, **dry3**, 4-5 **drey**, 5 **dreghe**, **drie**, 5-**dreioh**, 6-**dreigh**, 7-**dree**, (8 **dreech**, **dreegh**, 8-9 **dreigh**, 9 **driche**, **drieoh**). [*ME.* **dre3**, **dreghe**:-*OE.* type ***dréog**, corresp. to ON.

drýggr enduring, lasting, substantial, ample, rich (Sw. **dryg** heavy, long, large, rich, etc., Da. **dröi** lasting, durable, great); from stem of **DREE** *v.*]

† 1. Enduring, patient, long-suffering. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Lomb is drih þing and milde. c 1350 *Hymn Virg.* 34 *Ibid.* App. 256 Maide dreij & wel itaucht.

† 2. Heavy, mighty, great; doughty, fierce. *Obs.*

13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 342 In dry3 dred and daunger. c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 696 His dyntys were full dreghe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5322 Dreghist in armys, And the strongest in stoure. *Ibid.* 11890 þe key... the durres to vndo of the dreghe horse. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5568 þe dreyest deele of þaim died of his dukis handis.

3. a. Long; slow, tedious, wearisome; persistent; difficult to surmount or get over, 'stiff', severe. b. Dreary, cheerless, doleful.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1622 The draghtes, the dyse, and oþer dreghe gaumes. *Ibid.* 3320 Elan... driet the drops of hir dreghe teris. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4441 3oure surfete of drinkis... gers 3ow die or 3oure day many dreze wyntir. c 1430 *Hymn Virg.* (1867) 22 Þerof us þenkþ þe wey to drie. 114... *MS. Harl.* 2252, fo. 118 (Halliwell) A ryver brode and dreghe. 1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 357 The craige was vgly, stay and dreich. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 15 Dree: Long, seeming tedious beyond expectation, spoken of a way. A hard bargainer, spoken of a person. a 1774 *FERGUSON Leith Races Poems* (1845) 35 There's lang and drech contestin. 1794 *BURNS 'There was a lass'* i, The moor was driegh, and Meg was skiegh. 1807 *J. STAGG Poems* 19 Six dreze years had Susan languish'd. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxix, 'Our minny here's rather dreich in the upgang.' 1857 *E. WAUGH Lanc. Life* 207 The rains are heavy and dree upon Ashworth moors. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* xxiii, 'My life is a bit driegh... I see little company'.

† 4. At a tedious distance, far off. *Obs.* *rare.*

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12205 þe lasse hil was nought so drey fro þe more, but euene ney.

Dree, **dreigh**, *adv.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [*ME.* **dreje**:-*OE.* type ***dréog**.]

† 1. Heavily, severely, mightily, vehemently. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 3035 Þou louest tristrem dreise. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2663 Hade hit [weapon] dryuen adoun, as dre3 as he atled, þer hade ben ded of his dynt. c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* (Irel.) xi Querto draues thou so dreghe?

2. Persistently, 'doggedly'. *dial.*

1844 *S. BAMFORD Life of Radical* 110 The rain having set in dree. 1865 *E. WAUGH Lanc. Songs* 7 Th' rain's comin' deawn very dree.

Dreed, *obs.* form of **DREAD**.

Dree-draw. An implement used in illegal fishing, being a 'stroke-haul', q. v., fastened to a line reaching across a river, and held by a man at each end.

1850 *Act 13 & 14 Victoria* c. 88 § 40 It shall not be lawful... at any Season of the Year, to use for the Purpose of taking Fish any Otter, Lyster, Spear, Strokehaul, Dree Draw, or Gaff. 1866 *Cork Constitution* (newspr.) 12 Sept., For that... each of you did illegally use a dree-draw or gaff for the purpose of taking fish in... the Bandon River.

Dreel, *Sc.* form of **DRIEL**.

Dreely, **dreighly**, *adv.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [*f.* **DREE** *a.* + -LY ².]

† 1. Heavily, mightily, vehemently, stiffly. *Obs.*

13... *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 235 Drof hem dry3lych adoun þe depe. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1026 Pay... þe wyn dronken, Daunsed ful dre3ly wyth dere carolez. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 90 And thou drynk drely, in thy polle wylle it synk. c 1475 *Rauf Coilsear* 217 They drank dreichlie about.

2. Slowly, persistently. *dial.*

1868 *Craven Dialect*, **Dreely**, slowly, though continuous. 'It rains dreely'. 1868 *HOLME LEE B. Godfrey* xlii. 251 Father called thee dreely.

Dreen, *obs.* and *dial.* form of **DRAIN**.

Dreep, **drepe** (drîp), *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [In *Sc.* use, a *dial.* form of **DRIPE** *v.*; but the 15-16th c. English examples appear to represent the OE. strong vb. **drépan** = OS. **drépan**, OHG. **tréfan**, ON. **drýpa**:-*OTeut.* ***dreup-**, **draup-**, **drup-** to drop. See **DBIP**, **DROP**.]

1. *intr.* To fall in drops, to drip.

a 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxii. 6 Drops þe on þas eorðan up on dreopað. c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* 67 b, Of Diana the transmutation, Now bright, now pale, now clear, now dreping. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3198 þe terys oure hir face drepyd. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xxix. 4 The Rayne dreepeth doune softly. 1594 *LODGE Wounds Civ. War* v. in *Hazl. Dodsley* VII. 183 The dreeping dimness of the night. 1601 *COLVIL Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 55 Some with spilled drink are dreeping, And some sit on a privy sleeping. 1805 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.* s.v., 'Dreeping o' wet'. a 1835 *Hogg Ringan & May* 50 Well do I like at the gloaming still, To dreep from the lift or the lowering hill.

† 2. To droop; fig. to lose courage, grow faint.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10795 þai dreipit in dole, as þai deghe shuld. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* 161 (Mätz.) Alcesteis flower... In stormys dreepithe. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 170 In goode tyme 3e dede doune drepe To take 3owr rest.

Dreeri, -y, *obs.* forms of **DREARY**.

† **Dref**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* [early ME. :-*OE.* ***dréfe** (-**dréþjo-**), secondary form of **dréif** (-**dréðu-**): see **DROF**, and cf. OHG. **truobi**, Ger. **trübe**.] Troublesome, vexatious, grievous.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4144 Ydolatrie, ðat was hem lef, ofte vt-wro3te hem sor3es dref.

Dref, *obs.* *pa. t.* and *pple.* of **DRIVE** *v.*

Drefle, **dreifle**, *obs.* forms of **DRIVEL**.

Dreful, -ly, obs. form of DREADFUL, -LY.

Dreg, sb. Chiefly in pl. **dregs** (dregz). Forms: 3-4 **dreg**, 4- **dreg**, (6 **dredge**, 7 **dregge**); Pl. 4-7 **dregges**, (5 -ls, -ys, **dregys**, 6 **dragges**), 6-7 **dreggs**, 6- **dregs** (6-7 **drags**, **dredges**). [Probably from Norse: cf. Icel. *dreggjar* pl., Sw. *dregg* pl. *dregs*, lees.]

1. (Usually pl.) The sediment of liquors; the more solid particles which settle at the bottom of a solution or other liquid; grounds, lees, feculent matters. Also fig.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxix. 9 [lxxv. 8] Dregge in him [v. r. his dreg; Vulg. *fax eius*] noht is litted; drinke sal al þa sinfulle. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B. xix.* 397 Whil I can selle Bothe dregges and draffe and drawe it at on hole, Pikke ale and pinne ale. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 131/2 Dreggys of oyle, amurca. 1579 *Gosson Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 37 The drinke that they drawe [is] ouer-charged with dregges. 1631 *Gough Cod's Arrows* i. xliii. 70 Much corruption lieth as dreggs at the bottome. 1752 *Berkeley Farther Th. on Tar-water* Wks. III. 493 The dregs of tar are often foul. 1809 *Syd. Smith Two Vol. Serms.* II. 43 The bitterest dreg in the cup of God's wrath. 1805 *J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic* 453 The other goes into a deep and narrow cistern, where the dreg again subsides. 1870 *Dickens E. Drodd* viii. He flings the dregs of his wine at Edwin.

b. phr. To drink, drain, etc. to the dregs, i.e. to the thick and turbid sediment: often fig.

1709 *Popes Ess. Crit.* 545 The following licence of a Foreign reign Did all the dregs of bold Socinus drain. 1768 *Goldsm. Cit. W.* xcvi. This manner... of drawing off a subject, or a peculiar mode of writing to the dregs. 1795 *Southey Vis. Maid Orleans* i. 260 Destined to drain the cup of bitterness, Even to its dregs. 1853 *Scott Trierm.* Concl. i. To require of bard That to his dregs the tale should run. 1874 *J. Stoughton Ch. of Rev.* xiii. 318 This strange mortal, who had drunk the dregs of Antinomianism. + 2. *transf.* Faeces, excrement, refuse, rubbish; corrupt or defiling matters. Obs.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxix. 3 [xl. 2] Fra þe slogh of wrecchednes, And fra fen of dreg [Vulg. *fecis*] þat es. 1607 *Torrell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 332 Because the guts be stoppt with winde and dregges. 1668 *Culpepper & Cole Barthol. Anat.* i. xl. 26 The Dreggs or Excrements... did lie lurking.

3. *fig.* The most worthless part or parts; the base or useless residue; the refuse or offscourings.

1531 *Elvort Gov. i.* xiv. They... neuer tasted other but the fecis or dragges of the sayd noble doctrines. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Com.* (E. E. T. S.) 65 Symple creatures... taken for the dregges of the worlde. 1581 *J. Bell Haddon's Ansv. Osor.* 358 Traditions of men: Mounckish vowes... pilgrimages, and innumerable such dredge. 1675 *Trahemne Chr. Ethics* ix. 121 Matter is the dreg of nature, and dead without power. 1689 *Hickeringill Wks.* (1716) II. 495 For us who live in the Dregs of Romulus [cf. *L. in Romulus*]. 1719 *Young Revenge* II. 1, Some dregs of ancient night not quite purg'd off. 1768 *Hume Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 320 Low mechanics... the very dregs of the fanatics. 1876 *C. M. Davies Unorth. Lond.* 66 The very dregs of the population.

4. Last remains, small remnant, residue.

1577 *Holinshed Hist. Scot.* 490/1 Sore hurt... in the arme with the dredge of a callier shot. 1594 *Shaks. Rich. III.* i. iv. 124 Some certain dregges of conscience are yet within mee. 1619 *Marq. Buckhm. in Fortesc. Papers* 84, I will wash away that offence... and if there shall yet remaine any dregg of it. 1685 *Burnet Life Bedell* Pref. (L.) This iron age and dreg of time. 1769 *Mrs. Piozzi Journ. France* II. 208 A dreg of the Romish superstition. 1867 *G. Gilfillan Night* III. 76 The meteor... left not e'en a trace or dreg behind.

b. The sequel of a disease.

1630 *Fuller Holy War* IV. xi. (1647) 187 The remnant-dregs of his disease. 1884 *Miss Fernier Inher.* xxvii. The dregs of the measles are a serious thing.

5. *sing.* A small quantity or drop left; hence, *depreciatively*, a small quantity or 'drop'.

1839 *Shelley Cyclops* 579 Take it and drink it off; leave not a dreg. 1881 *Carlyle in Early Lett.* (1886) II. 10 Make yourself a comfortable dreg.

Hence **Dre'ful** *a.*, full of dregs, dreggy; **Dre'g-less** *a.*, free from dregs.

1552 *Huloet*, Dreggell or full of dregges, *amaricosus*. 1845 *Ld. Campbell Chancellors* (1857) I. xiii. 197 It passed, dregless, into the vat of our memory.

+ **Dreg**, *v.* Obs. rare. [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To make dreggy; to render turbid as with dregs.

1607-47 *Feltham Resolves* i. xcv. 298 Our much use of strong Beere, and grosse Flesh, is a great occasion of dregging our spirits. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 101 So was the finish of this scene dregged with dross.

Dreg, obs. form of DREDGE.

+ **Dregbaly**, *Obs.* ? Error for *dragbally: a big belly, a person with a large paunch.

1803 *Cath. Angl.* 108/1 A Dregbaly, *aqualinculus, porci est ventripotens*.

Dreggish (dreg'gish), *a.* [*f. DREG sb. + -ISH*]. Of the nature of dregs or refuse; affected by the presence of dregs. Also *fig.* Base, vile.

1561 *T. Norton Calvin's Inst.* iv. v. (1634) 535 Barbers, Cooks... and such dreggish men. 1616 *Surpl. & Markh. Country Farme* 435 Not that which is in the bottome, because it is verie dreggish and filthie. 1716 *M. Davies Athen. Brit.* II. 346 The Clogging and Dreggish Menstruums of Galenic Electuaries.

Dreggy (dreg'gi), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -Y I*]. Abounding in dregs or faeces; of the nature or character of dregs; feculent; foul, impure; turbid, polluted. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 131/2 Dreggy... or fulle of drestys, *feculentus*. 1574 *Newton Health Mag.* 48 Grapes leave much feculent and dreggie matter in the body. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, The thinner parts are evaporated, and the thicker remain black and dreggy. 1703 *Moxon Mech.*

Exerc. 105 Either Draggie or... mingled with the Settlements of the Cask. 1883 *Standard* 19 May 6/2 Tallow... fine, 42s. dark dreggy lots, 30s.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1533 *Nashe Christ's T.* (1613) 59 Twenty thousand of these dreggy lees of Libertines. 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* 880 This earth... the lowest and most dreggy part of the universe! 1741 *E. Poston Pratler* (1747) I. 33 Old Age, or the dreggy Part of Life. 1866 *Lowell Biglow P. Poems* 1890 II. 249 A dreggy hybrid of the basest bloods of Europe.

Hence **Dreggily** *adv.*; **Dregginess**.

1607 *Topsell Serpents* (1658) 778 Having but little earthy dragginess and drossy refuse. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* III. 51 The dragginess of the Ferment. 1876 *Whitney Sights & Ins.* II. xxv. 638 Dim city edges that dip drearily and dreggily to the brink.

Dregh, **dreg(h)**, **dreh**(e): see DREE, DREIGH.

Dregy: see DREG sb.

Dregy, *var. dergie*, obs. Sc. form of DIRGE.

Drehte, *pa. t.* of DRETCH *v.* 1

Drei, **dreich**, **dreigh**, **dreih**, obs. and dial.

ff. DREE *v.* and *a.* **Drei**(e), obs. *f.* DRY.

Dreid, obs. Sc. form of DREAD.

Dreien, **dreihen**, obs. forms of DRAW *v.*

Dreiffe, obs. form of DRIVEL.

+ **Dreigh**, **dreich**. Obs. Also 4 **dreh**, **drehi**, **dreih**, **drei**, **drey**, 4-5 **dreghe**, **dregj**(e), **drije**.

[? *f. dreye*, *dreghe*, earlier form of DREE *a.*]

1. Long duration of space or time; length, distance, extent.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2916 And thus they drevene to þe dede dukes and erles, Alle þe dreghe of þe daye. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 678 When the dreghe was don of þe derke night. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4788, viij daies þe-bene þe dreye was, and mare, Or he miht coure to þe copp fra þe caue vndre.

2. *phr. A-on, (-e) dreghe*: at or to a distance, afar off. = A-DRIGH, *q.v.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2189 (Cott.) Bi takens ferr on drei Men wat it es command nei. c 1470 *Henry Wallace v.* 1079 Follow on dreich, gift that we mystricht. 1533 *Blelenden Lyr.* III. (1822) 213 Throw ane signe that Quincius maid on dreich, the Romanis ischit fra thair tentis. 1715 *Ramsay Christ's Kirk* II. vi. He stood nee lang a-dreigh.

3. Tediousness, annoyance. *rare.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5578 All þe drege of þa deuels þai dreichid or þai past.

+ **Dreight**, **dricht**. Obs. Also 4-5 **dreht**. [*f. dreye*, *dreyhte*, DREE *a.* + -T.] = DREIGHT 1.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10633 The day þe dreight [was] dryuyn vppon long. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1112 Þe dreht [v. r. droht] of þi days. *Ibid.* 4874 Þe dricht of daies foure score. 1557-75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 260 Thaj past throw the seynis... a dricht fra schote of the castell.

Dreint, obs. *pa. t.* and *ppl.* of DRENCH *v.*

+ **Dremels**. Obs. [*a deriv. of ME. drem-en to DREAM + -ELS*]. A dream.

1361 *Langl. P. Pl. A. viii.* 138 Þe Bible bereþ wittenne hou Daniel deynede þe Dremels of a kynge. 1777 *Ibid.* B. vii. 154. *Ibid.* xiii. 14 How þat ymagynatyf in dremels me tolde Of kynne and of his conynge.

Dremp, obs. *pa. t.* of DREAM *v.*

Drench (drenf), *v.* Forms: 1 **drene**(e), 3 **drenc**, **drenche**, **drunch**, 4 **drenche**, **drenke**, 3-**drench**. [*OE. drenc* draught, drink, drowning; -O^{teut.} **dranki-s*, *f. drangk*-ablant grade of *drink-an* to DRINK. Cf. Goth. *draggk*, *drangk*, OS. *dranc*, OHG. *tranch* (Ger. *trank*): -O^{teut.} **drangk*, and OHG. *tranch* fem. -O^{teut.} **drangk*.]

+ 1. Drink; a draught. Obs. in general sense.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 166 *Antido* [antidotum], *wyrt*drenc. c 1000 *Coll. Monast.* (Th.) 35 (Bosw.) Win nys drenc cilda. c 1205 *Lay.* 13435 Heo hafden drenc, heo hafden mede. 1340 *Aeneid*. 130 þe ne is noþer king ne kene þe ne ssel drinke of deapes drench.

2. *spec.* A medicinal, soporific, or poisonous draught; a potion. From 1600 often (after 3): A large draught or potion, or one forcibly given.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 56 Wyrc drenc wip hwostan. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 158 Se drenc deadþær wæs. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 151 He 3ef hym a luber drench. c 1300 *Sir Ferumb.* 1386 Sche fet him a drench þat noble was, & mad him drynk it warm. 1587 *Turberv. Trag. T.* (1837) 250 A poisoned drench. 1605 *B. Jonson Staple of N.* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 385/1 A drench of sack At a good tavern... Would cure him. 1667 *Milton P. L.* II. 73 If the sleepy drench Of that forgetful Lake benumme not still. 1779 *D'Urfey Pills* (1872) III. 327 This muddy Drench of Ale. 1809 *R. F. Burton Centr. Afr. in J. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 286 Girls are fattened to a vast bulk by drenches of curds and cream thickened with flour. 1868 *Browning Ring & Bk.* II. 953 Guido... Shook off the relics of his poison drench.

fig. 1581 *J. Bell Haddon's Ansv. Osor.* 324 With concubines and drenches of Baudrye. 1641 *Milton Animadv.* (1851) 204 To diet their ignorance... with the limited draught of a Mattin, and even song drench. 1891 *E. H. Hickey in Athenaeum* 24 Oct. 549/2 The sleepy drench of Time.

3. A draught or dose of medicine administered to an animal.

1552 *Huloet*, Drench or drynke for horse or other beast, *saluatium*. 1601 *Holland Pilgr.* II. 144 Pour the drench with an horne downe the throat of laboring jades. 1639 *T. de Gray Compl. Horsem.* 66 Administered by way of Drench to a horse. a 1748 *Watts Ontology* x. ii. § 4 A farrier constrains him to take a drench. 1864 *Knight Passages Wks.* Life I. ii. 151 No cattle-doctor would give a drench to a cow unless he consulted the table in the Almanack.

4. The act of drenching, soaking, or wetting thoroughly; such a quantity as drenches.

1808 *J. Barlow Columb.* i. 442 Wide over earth his annual freshest strays. And highland drains with lowland drench repays. 1860 *Browning Christm. Eve*, etc. 168 Quench The gin-shop's light in hell's grim drench. 1893 *Baring-Gould Cheap Jack* 2. III. 114 A drench of rain.

5. **Tanning**. A preparation in which skins are steeped. Cf. *drenche-kive* in 6.

1853 *C. Morfit Tanning, etc.* 410 Skins... undergo a steeping, for ten or fifteen days, in a fermenting mixture, or 'drench', of forty pounds of bran and twenty gallons of water.

6. **Comb.**, as **drench-horn**, (orig. OE. *drenc-horn* a drinking horn), a horn used for giving a medicinal drench to animals; + **drenche-kive**, a drenching vat or tub (see sense 5).

yc 1000 Cod. Dipl. 722 (Kemble) III. 361 (Bosw.) Ic geann into ðære stowe ðone drench-horn ðe ic ær [MS. *er*] æt ðam hirede gebohte. a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xiv. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Hail be 3e skinnere wiþ 3ure drenche kive, Who so smillip þer-to wo is him alie. 1688 *R. Holme Armoury* III. 325/2 The Farriers Drench Horn.

Drench (drenf), *v.* Forms: 1 **drencean**, 2-5 **drenchen**, 3-6 **drenche**, (4 **drensche**, **dr**(e)-**inche**, 4-5 **drynche**), 5- **drench**. *Pa. t. a.* 1-3 **drenote**, 2-5 **dreint**(e), 3 **drenge**, 3-6 **dreynt**(e), 4 **dreynt**(e), 5 **drenkte**, **dreynte**, 5 **draynt**(e), **drenckt**, 6-7 **drent**(e). *β.* 4-5 **drenchid**(e), -yd, 4- **drenched**, 6-7 **drencht**. *Pa. ppl. a.* 1 **drenot**, 2-5 **dreint**, etc., 6 **drent**, **drint**, **drynt**. *β.* 4- **drenched**, 6-7 **drencht**. [*OE. drencan* = OS. *drנקian* (Du. *drenken*), OHG. *trנקen* (Ger. *trנקen*), ON. *drekka*: -*drenkja* (Sw. *dränka*): -O^{teut.} **draykjan*, *f. drayk*, ablant grade of *drink-an* to drink, of which it is the causal derivative.]

1. *trans.* To make to drink; to administer drink to; now *spec.* to administer a draught of medicine in a forcible manner to (an animal).

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lix. [lx.] 3 Ðu... mid wynsumne wine drenchtest. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1106 Pou sall be drenchid of a drinke a drahte of vnsele. 1592 *Daniel Compt. Rosamond* 29 Wks. (1717) 54 Take it [i. e. poison], or I will drench you else by force. 1653 *Holcroft Procopius, Vandal Wars* II. 55 The drink proceeding, and Gontharis being well drencht and grown bountifull, gave of his meats to the guard. 1672 *J. Lacy Dumb Lady* i. Dram. Wks. (1875) 21 I'll to the wood and drench a sick horse. 1796 *Foots Eng. fr. Paris* i. Wks. 1799 I. 106 Madam, drenched with a bumper, drops a curtesy, and departs. 1808 *Scott Marm. v.* xxii. A stranger maiden... Had drenched him with a beverage rare. 1894 *Dalziel Dis. Dogs* (ed. 3) 2 It is necessary to drench him.

fig. 1328 *Wyclif Dent.* xxiii. 42, I shal drenche myn arewis in blood, and my swerd shal deuour flesh.

+ 2. To submerge in water; to drown. Also *refl.* Obs.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 175 Gif he ship findeþ, he fondeþ to drenchen hit 3if he mai. c 1205 *Lay.* 12111 Summe heo beom drenchte in þere sæ deope. c 1300 *Havelok* 561, I shal dreinchen him in þe sæ. c 1386 *Chaucer Frankl. T.* 650 They priuily been stirt in to a welle and dreynete [v. rr. drenkte, dreynit, dreinte] hem seluen. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 55 Nor no water shulde drenchen her, nor fyre brenne her. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* II. xii. 6 Condemned to be drent. 1621 *G. Sandys Ouid's Met.* vii. (1626) 165 And in the strangling waters drencht his child.

fig. c 1630 *Risdon Surv. Devon* § 293 (1810) 302 The Dart drencheth itself into that river.

+ 3. *intr.* To sink in water; to be drowned. Obs.

1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 100 Þe se biwet ow al a boutte... 3e mowe... drenchen. c 1330 *R. Brunne Chom. Wace* (Rolls) 2008 He dreynete þerin. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1747 Þat in þis flod we drench natt. a 1547 *Surrey in Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 16 Alas, now drencheth my swete fo. 1570 *ABP. Parker Corr.* (1853) 364, I was like to have drenched in the midst of the Thames.

fig. c 1374 *Chaucer Troylus* IV. 902 (930) Þough ye boþe in salte teris drenchen [Harl. dreynete]. c 1385 - *L. G. W.* 1919 *Adrian*, And let hire drenchen in sorwe & in distresse.

4. *trans.* To wet thoroughly by immersion; to steep, soak, saturate.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 His carewen idrencte of an attri halliwei. c 1240 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 370 Let drenchen it for a tyme in water swete. 1599 *Cogan Haven Health* cxxlii. (1636) 310 A... spunge drenched in white Vineger of Roses. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* III. 680 Good Shepherds after Sheering drench their Sheep. 1719 *Young Busiris* v. I, I'll drench my sword in thy detested blood. 1746-7 *Hervey Medit.* (1818) 152 The nails, which were drenched in his sacred veins.

b. **Tanning**. (See *quots.*)

1853 *C. Morfit Tanning, etc.* 413 The skins are... drenched for some days in a fermenting bran-bath. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 276/1 To 'drench'... the hides are placed for six or eight hours in vats filled with a dissolved excrement, above which a line of large wooden... wheels... in their revolution turn them over and over in the solution.

5. Now *esp.* To wet through and through with liquid falling or thrown upon the object.

1549-60 *Sternhold & H. Ps.* cxxxiii. 343 It weat not Aaron's head alone, but drencht his beard throughout. a 1656 *Br. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 53 Many fields have been drencht with blood. 1714 *Gay Trivia* i. 46 And Show'r's soon drench the Camlet's cockled Grain. 1832 *Tennyson Dream Fair Women* 85 Dark wood-walks drench'd in dew. 1871 *L. Stephen Playgr. Eur.* iv. (1894) 95 A thunderstorm drenched us during our descent. 1871 *R. Ellis Calulus* ci. 9 Drench'd in a brother's tears, and weeping freshly, receives them.

+ 6. *fig.* To drown, immerse, plunge, overwhelm. c 1374 *Chaucer Boeth.* i. metr. i. 1 (Camb. MS.) The sorwful howre þat is to seyn the deth hadde almost dremt myn heued. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvi. 303 (Harl. MS.) He drencheth þe synner in Iuill thowtis. 1560 *Rolland Crt. Venus* iv. 83 He... was drint into dispar. 1566 *Drant* 83*-2

Horace's Sat. iv. C. His sonne is drete in debte so deepe. *a 1608 PRESTON New Court.* (1630) 198 Men much drenched in worldly business. *1818 JAS. MILL Brit. India III. vi. i.* 45 Minds drenched with terror are easily deceived.

Hence Drenched (drenft), *ppl. a.*
c 1340 Cursor M. 1886 (Trin.) A drenched beest. *1589 GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 27 To drie their drenched appaile. *1660 GAUDEN Dr. Brownrig* 212 A drenched and almost drowned man. *1885 Harper's Mag.* Jan. 276/1 The drenched hides... worked over a beam.

Drench: see DRENG.

Drencher. [*f. DRENCH v. + -ER*]. One who or that which drenches; a drenching shower; an apparatus for administering a drench to a beast.

1755 JOHNSON, Drencher. 1. One that dips or steepes any thing. 2. One that gives physick by force. *1898 Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 3:1 We have just had a drencher, and the main street... is swimming. *1894 H. DALZIEL Dis. Dogs* 3 The medicine measure and drencher... I invented.

Drenching (dren'jɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*]. The action of DRENCH *v.*, in various senses.
c 1280 WYCLIF Wks. (1880) 59 To saue a manns bodi fro dep or drenchyng. *c 1386 CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 387 Who kepte hire fro the drenchyng in the see? *1606 BACON Sylva* § 648 Malt in the Drenching will swell. *1870 Daily News* 25 Nov. He gives them three drenchings of varnish.

b. Comb., as drenching-horn, -staff.
1639 T. DE GRAY Compl. Horsew. 106 Holding up his head with a Drenching Staffe. *1697 DAMPIER in Phil. Trans.* XX. 50 If it be for any Cattel, it must be given with a Drenching Horn. *1737 OZELL Rabelais II.* 64 A Drenching-horn serves to convey a Draught into a Horse's Mouth.

Drenching, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*]. That drenches or thoroughly wets; soaking.
1757 GRAY Descent Odin 33 The drenching dews, and driving rain. *1860 TYNDALL Glac.* II. xi. 292 We descended amid drenching rain.

Hence Drenchingly *adv.*

1880 MISS BROUGHTON Sec. Th. III. vii. It is wet—oh, drenchingly, drenchingly wet.

Dreng (dren). *Eng. Hist.* Also *1 drenoh, drengh, 3 drenche, dringoh, 3-4 dring(e), Sc. 6-8 dring.* [*OE. dreng, ON. drengr* young man, lad, fellow, (*Sw. dräng* man, servant, some one's 'man', *Da. dreng* boy, lad, apprentice). The modern word, had it survived in living use, would have been *dring*; but the OE. and Norse form *dreng* is retained by historical writers.] A free tenant (specially) in ancient Northumbria, holding by a tenure older than the Norman Conquest, the nature of which was partly military, partly servile. See Maitland, 'Northumbrian Tenures' in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* V. 632.

a 1000 Battle of Maldon 149 Forlet ða drenga sum daroð of handa, fleogan of folom. *1086 Domesday Bk.* 269 b, Hujus manerii [Neweton, Lanc.] aliam terram xv. homines quos drench vocabant pro xv. oris tenebant... Modo sunt ibi vi. drengs. *c 1200 Charter of Ranulph* in Murray *Dial. S. C. Scot.* 22 note, [Ranulph] bisceop gretteð wel alle his peines & drenches of Ealondscire & of Norhamscire. *c 1205 LAY.* 12713 Androgien wes þer king; vnder him wes moni hush dring. *Ibid.* 14700 Drenches. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 16022 (Cott.) All þai gadird o þe tun, bath freman and dring. *c 1300 Havelok* 2258 And siben drenches, and siben thaynes. And siben knithes, and siben sweenes. *1874 Stubbs Const. Hist.* § 96 (ed. 3) L. 262 Lanfranc... turned the drenches, the rent-paying tenants of his archiepiscopal estates, into knights for the defence of the country. *1890 F. W. MAITLAND in Eng. Hist. Rev.* V. 628 Under Richard I. the thegns and drenchs of Northumberland paid tallage.

b. Contemptuously: A low or base fellow. *Sc. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 278 Quhilk is knawin for ane wrache or dring. *a 1605 POLWART Flying w. Montgomerie* 796 Deid dring, dryd sting! thou wilt hing but a sunje. *1799 STRUTHERS To the Blackbird ix.* The Captive o' some dudron dring, Dull, fat an' frowsy.

Drengage (dren'gɛdʒ). *Eng. Hist.* [*ad. med. L. drengagium, f. prec. + -agium, -AGE*]. The tenure or service of a dreng. Also *attrib.*

[*c 1250 Testa de Nevill.* 389 Johannes de Hawilton tenet Hawilton Claverworth & Wyntington in capite de domino Rege in drengagio. *1277 P. 6 Edw. I. B. R. Rot.* 7 Drengagium est certum servicium mes nemy Service de Chivaler.] *1607-78 COWELL Interpr.* Drengage, Drengagium, the Tenure by which the Drenches held their Lands. *1890 F. W. MAITLAND in Eng. Hist. Rev.* V. 626 Even in the fourteenth century the drengage tenants of the bishop of Durham were still nominally liable to do 'outward'. *1894 R. S. FERGUSON Hist. Westworld.* 94 A mere trace of Drengage is to be found in Cumberland, two tenants only, but it existed in Durham and Northumberland.

Drenke, *obs. form of DRENCH.*

Drenkle, *v.* *Obs. Forms:* *a. 4 drenkle, -kil, 5 -kel; ß. 3-5 drinkel, drynkil; γ. 4 dronkle.* [A frequentative derivative from stem of *drink* and *drench*:—*OE. type *drenclian*:—**draykilojan*. The form *dronkle*, if not a misreading of *drenkle*, may represent a type **draykulojan*; cf. *drevel, dravel, DRIVEL*.]

1. trans. To submerge, drown.
a. a 1300 Cursor M. 1652 (Gött.), I sal þaim drenkil [Cott. & Fairfax, droun, Trin. drench] in watir sone. *Ibid.* 2228 (Gött.) *c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 310 þe rayne... ran down on þe mountayns, & dronkled þe playnes.
ß. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2768 Egipte king... ðe ðe childre so drinklen bead. *1447 BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 75 Enchaument... that drynklyn may the not the see.
γ. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 43 Four & tuente þousand in Temse alle at ones Wer dronkled. *Ibid.* 288 In a water stampe he was dronkled fleand.

2. intr. To suffer submersion or drowning.

a. a 1300 Cursor M. 1236 (Gött.) Þai dronkled all in noe fode. *14... Songs & Carols 15th C.* (Percy Soc.) 58 His bestes drenkelyd in every dyche.
ß. a 1300 Cursor M. 1796 (Gött.) Þai drinklid ilkan.
γ. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 106 And dronkled by þe se side þob William and Richard. *Ibid.* 170 þe schip þat was so grete it dronkled in the fode.

Drent, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also *dreint, dreynt*. [*obs. pa. pple. of DRENCH v.*] Drenched, drowned.
a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. xxxix. 111 He is dronke ase a dreynt mous. *1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Nov.* 37 For deade is Dido, dead alas and dreint.

Dreof, *obs. pa. t. of DRIVE v.*

Dreoghen, dreoghen, *obs. forms of DREE v.*

Drepanid (drep'anid). *Zool.* [*f. Gr. δρεπαν-ov scythe + -id*]. A fish belonging to the *Drepanidae*, a family of scombroid acanthopterygian fishes, the typical genus of which is *Drepane*, so called from its elongated falciform pectoral fins.

From same source, **Drepaniform a.**, sickle-shaped, falciform. || **Drepanis** [mod.L.], a genus of birds; the sickle-billed sunbirds of the South Sea Islands. || **Drepanium, Bot.** [mod.L.], 'Eichler's term for a sickle-shaped cyme, in which the lateral axes are all in the median plane and spring from the upper side of the curved axis.' **Drepanoid a.**, 'scythe or sickle-shaped' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

Drepe, *v.* *Obs. Forms:* *1 drepan, 4-5 drop(e), Pa. t. 1 dræp, drep, 4 drap, drop, drep(e), 5 drepit. Pa. pple. 1 drepen, dropen, 5 drepit, -id.* [A Common Teut. strong verb of ablaut series *e, a, é, e*; *OE. drepan*, = *M. and mod.LG. drepan, drapan, MDu. drepan* to hit, strike, *OHG. trefan, tressan* (Ger. *treffen*), *ON. drepa* to strike, smite, kill (*Sw. dräpa, Da. dræbe*, to kill, slay) *trans.* To strike, kill, overcome. *Beowulf* (Th.) 3495 Under helm drepen. *Ibid.* 5753 Þonne ic swardre drep ferð-gemidan. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 3602 (Cott.) Þat þou mai drep [v. r. sle] me sum dere. *a 1300 E. E. Psalter xciii(f).* 6 Step-childre þai drape al dai. *c 1300 Havelok* 2229 He with his hend ne drop him nouth, that sor fend. *c 1325 Body & Soul* 259 in *Map's Poems* 343 The deth so deofullliche me drap. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 929 Þis stone... drepit the dragon to the deth negh. *a 1400-50 Alexander* 867, I did bot my deuize to drepe him.

Hence †Dreping vbl. sb.; also *†Dreper*, one who kills; a murderer.

c 1300 Havelok 2684 þer was swilk dreping of þe folk. *a 1400-50 Alexander* 3422 þe drepara of Dary.

Drepe, early form of DREEP *v.*

Drepe, -lie, Dreale, etc., *obs. ff. DREAR*, etc.

Drese, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*OE. dréosan*, to fall, go to ruin, *pa. pple. (g)drōren*, whence early *MÉ. ydrore*; a *comm. Teut. vb.* = *OS. drisan*, *Goth. drisan*, *draus*, *drusum*, *drusan*]. To fall.

a 1000 Phoenix 34 Wæstmas ne dresoad. [*c 1275 LAY.* 9245 Al he [Portcastrel] gan to-drese.] *13... Leg. of Gregorius* 155 (Mätz.) He was to deþ ydrore.

Dress (dres), *v.* *Forms:* *4 dresce, 4-6 dres, 4-7 dresse, (5 drisse, drysse), 4- dres, ß. 5 dirse, dyrse, 9 north. derse. Pa. t. and pple. 5-6 dreste, 4- drested, drest.* [*a. OF. dresse-r* (earlier *dreier, dreser*) to arrange = *Pr. dresser, dreçar*, *OSp. deresar*, *It. d(ri)zzare*:—*L. type *directiäre, f. direct-us DIRECT*].

1. To make straight or right; to bring into proper order; to array, make ready, prepare, tend.

†1. trans. To make straight; to erect, set up.
13... Coer de L. 2554 He dresseyd hys bak unto the maste. *1375 BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 372 Dressand vp ledderis douchtely. *1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye* 28 Myne eres shall be dresseyd vp, to here his prayer. *c 1489 CAXTON Sonnet of Aymon* xxii. 476 That the gibet be dresseyd all hie vpon the gate. *1530 PALGR. 528/2*, I dresse, I set upryght... Dresse this old ymage agaynst the wall. *1565 T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. iii. 73 b, To dresse up the pavillion. [*1890 Black & White* 22 Oct. 474/2 He...dressed his figure still more uprightly.]

†b. refl. and intr. To raise oneself, to rise. *Obs.*
13... Gau. & Gr. Knt. 566 He...dresses on þe morn. Askez erly hys armez. *c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus* III. 22 (71) Troilus...dressede hym vpward. *1488 CAXTON Godfrey* cxcviii. 288 He dresseyd hym on his steropes.

†2. trans. To put (things) 'straight' or 'to rights' (*lit. and fig.*); to set in order; to manage. Also with *up. Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 327 Wardeyns wise, To kepe þe lond and dres þe folk forto justise. *†a 1400 Morle Arth.* 46 Danmarke he dryssede alle by drede of hym selvyne. *1570 Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 117 All thing 3eid weil and wes weil drest, In...peace. *1678 Acc. Bk. Sir J. Foulis* (1894) 9 To the wright...for dressing some things about y^e house.

†b. To right, redress, remedy. Obs.

c 1250 A. SCOTT Poems xx. 7 Scho...Quhilk suld thy dolour dres.

†c. To arrange amongst; to divide. Obs.

c 1400 Gamelyn 36 Dressedh my londes among my sonis thre. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 2112 Till ho duly were ded & dresit in pesis. *c 1400 Liber Cocorum* (1862) 21 Take onyons. And dressehe hem smalle.

†3. To place or set in position; to put on (with a connotation of adjustment). Obs.

c 1386 CHAUCER Clerk's T. 325 A coroun on hir heed thay

han i-dressed. *1387 TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 71 Gerebertus dressed hym [sc. occuluit] under a treen brigge and heng by þe armes. *c 1400 Melayne* 835 Thay dressede on hym a dyademe. *c 1530 LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 347 How Arthur dressede downe one of the corners of her keuercheffe aboute her necke.

b. Printing. See quot.

1803 CRABB Technol. Dict., To Dress a Chase (Print.) or *a Form*, to fit the pages and the chase, or form, of the matter that has been composed.

4. Mil. a. trans. To draw up (troops) in proper alignment.

1746 Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope 54 The Artillery to have been posted on the Right of the Line, and dressed straight with it. *1796 STEDMAN Surinam* I. viii. 185 The whole party being dressed in one rank, face to the right. *1833 Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 23 No rank...ought ever to be dressed, without the person...appointed to dress it, determining...a line on which the rank...is to be formed. *1868 KINGLAKE Crimea* (1877) III. i. 220 The battalion dressed its ranks with precision.

transf. *1840 Evid. Hull Docks Com.* 27 Pull down the whole front of the warehouses and dress them back. *1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS Artil. Man.* (1862) 159 The subalterns dress and correct the line of tents.

b. intr. To 'form' in proper alignment.

1796 Instr. & Reg. Cavalry (1813) 51 When marching in line, each squadron dresses to its own center. *1803 Compl. Drill Sergeant* 10 At the word Dress, each man will cast his eyes to the point he is to dress to. *1843 SROCKLEIGH Milit. Encycl.* v. Soldiers dress by one another in ranks, and the body collectively by some given object.

transf. *1888 N. & Q.* 7th Ser. V. 344 All that remains of the west sides of the square...is continued on the same plan as the brick house, and dresses with it in height.

†5. trans. To make ready or prepare for any purpose; to order, arrange, draw up. Also with *up. Obs. exc. as transf. from 7.*

13... K. Alis. 479 Neptanabus Made so strong sorcerye, And dressed hit by the skye. *1388 WYCLIF John* i. 23 Dresse 3e the wey of the Lord, as Yaaye...seyde. *a 1400 Pistill of Susan* 274 Nou þei dresse hire to dep. *c 1440 York Myst.* xxxvi. 240 A draughte...of drinke haue I dreste. *a 1533 LD. BERNERS Huon* cxvii. 422 And dresse vp tubbes with water of the see, and halowe you it, and chrysten them therein. *a 1605 MONTGOMERIE Munde's Melodie* Ps. lvii. 35 A ditche is drest For me—bot loe! my foes therein doe fall. *1676 Phil. Trans.* XI. 681 Galileus...undertook to dress Tables of their Motions. *1763 J. BROWN Poetry & Mus. v.* 50 There was neither History nor Philosophy...but what was dressed by the Muses. *1834 MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 34 To employ ourselves in dressing a few flies.

†b. intr. To make arrangements, arrange. *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. x. 445 He sendis Bischop Monluch...to handle with her, and dres anent the transporteng of the armie frome the Inglis bordouris.

†6. refl. and intr. To prepare oneself, make ready; in many quots. coloured by sense 14, and so = to apply oneself, direct one's skill or energies, turn the attention to. Cf. *ADDRESS v. III. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER Man of Law's T. 1002 Alla gan hym dresse, And eek his wyf, this Emperour to meete. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 5195 Pes drest for þe dede and droghen to ship. *Ibid.* 8425 Of Andromaca drem I dresse me to telle. *1596 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 Let vs dresse our selfe to go forth the journey of lyfe. *1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 75 The Hamiltounis vrges the Douglas, to dres him for the morne.

7. trans. To array, attire, or 'rig out', with suitable clothing or raiment; to adorn or deck with apparel; in later use often simply, to clothe.

c 1440 York Myst. xvii. 91 Dresse vs in riche array. *1596 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 201 b, The spouse...hath many women to adorne and dresse her. *1601 BURTON Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iii. (1676) 296/1 Some light housewife...dressed like a May-lady. *1768 GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xiv, I was dressed after the fashion of Europe. *1839 THIRLWALL Greece* VI. xlviii. 101 He...came out drest in white. *1866 Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 319, I was up and dressed at seven.

b. refl. (and pass.) To attire oneself with attention to fashion or artistic effect; *spec.* to put on the more elaborate costume proper for a dinner or evening party or for a ceremonial occasion; also, simply, to attire oneself, put on one's clothes.

1641 J. JACKSON True Evang. T. II. 99 Our Saviour...sets up little children as looking-glasses of grace to dresse ourselves in. *1667 Pepys Diary* 25 Mar. By and by comes Mr. Lowther and his wife and mine...into a box, forsooth, neither of them being dressed. *1749 FIELDING Tom Jones* xviii. xi, He had barely time left to dress himself. *1750 JOHNSON Rambler* No. 27 F 4 He was come back to dress himself for a ball. *1804 BARING-GOULD Kitty* III. 9 He saw the lawyer dressing himself and shaving.

c. intr. in reflexive sense.

1703 ROWE Ulyss. Prol. 15 They...Dress'd at Her, danc'd, and fought, and...did all that Men could do to have her. *1710 SWIFT Lett.* (1767) III. 77 While I was dressing. *1730-6 BAILEY* (folio) s. v., To dress at a person, is to dress and adorn in order to enamour or gain the affection of a person. *1800 Oracle in Spirit Pub. Yrnl.* (1801) IV. 23 When he gets up in the morning, let him dress off in the sprucest style. *1804 G. ROSE Diaries* (1860) I. 505 I went up to dress for dinner. *1815 ELPHINSTONE Acc. Canbul* (1842) II. 51 They...dress like Khyberians. *1885 Manch. Exam.* 12 Jan. 6/2 The ladies...dress in blacks and drabs. *1887 Daily News* 7 June 6/1 That section of the world that 'dresses' in contradistinction to merely wearing clothes.

d. trans. To dress up: to attire elaborately, or in a manner appropriate to a superior position or to a part which one aspires to play. *To dress out* (†*forth*)...to deck out with dress. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1674 S. VINCENT *Gallant's Acad.* 29 Being neatly and Taylor-like dressed up. 1721 *BERKELEY Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 201 The direct way to ruin a man is to dress him up in fine clothes. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* IV. x, Dress forth his wench in such gaudy style. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* iv, Down came my wife and daughters, dressed out in all their former splendour. 1876 *TREVELYAN Macaulay* I. i. 16 The Frenchmen...dressed out with women's gowns and petticoats. *Mod.* To dress up for private theatricals.

8. *transf. and fig.* (of 7 and 7 d.)
1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* A viii, Such a most busie Daw did seeme to dresse My Characters with saucinesse. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 162 A sort of Declamation, to dress up and to varnish the Story of Pausanias. 1725 *WATTS Logic* III. iii. § 1 They dress up the opinion of their adversary as they please. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 315 Dressing the popular doctrine out with fine speculations.

8. To array, equip; to adorn, deck; also with out, *† up.* To dress a ship; to deck it out with flags, etc. To dress a (shop) window; to decorate it with goods artistically or attractively displayed.

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 362 Thay...dressede hym in his armours. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 165, I haue dyamantis dere wourthy to dresse. 1530 *PALSGR.* 528/2, I dressed my house gayly against my housbandes comynge home. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* viii. 23 The Chamber was richly dressed and hung with many pictures, and with hangings. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Faire la Parade*, to dress a ship, or to adorn her with flags. 1844 *DICKENS Christm. Carol* 27 It was made plain enough, by the dressing of the shops, that here too it was Christmas time again. 1879 *SALA Paris Himself Again* I. xviii. 292 His windows are not yet 'dressed'.

b. To equip or provide (a play, etc.) with the appropriate costumes.

1741 T. BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* vi. 9 The Play...was acted before the Court and very richly Drest. 1881 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 2/1 The opera will be newly dressed.

c. *Arch.* To decorate (a window, etc.) with mouldings or the like. Cf. *DRESSING vbl. sb.* 4 c. 1726 *LEONI Designs* 5/2 The Windows of the upper Apartments are dressed. — *Alberti's Archit.* II. 57/2 A door dressed after the manner of the Doric or Ionic Order.

9. To treat (a person) 'properly', esp. (in ironical use) with deserved severity; hence, to give a thrashing or beating to, to chastise; to reprimand severely, scold. Now usually with down. (App. associated with 13 f, and kindred uses.)

1423 *Jas. I. Kingis Q.* clxxiii, From day to day so sore here artow drest. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 268 The Apostillis...Reloyist that for Christ sa they were drest. 1679 *Essex Freeholders* 6 They dressed the Rogues...as they were never dressed in their lives. 1785 *Spanish Rivals* 9 He would dress my jacket, an I were to tell him on't. 1850 *BLACKIE Aeschylus* II. 302 So we say allegorically to trim one handsomely, to dress him, when we mean to punish.

10. To treat (a wounded man or his wounds) with remedies or curative appliances.

1471 *SIR J. PASTON in Paston Lett.* No. 668 III. 3 He is hurt with an arrow...and I have sent hym a serjon, whyche hath drest hym. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* x. 34 (He) brought hym to a common hostry and drest hym. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 120 The wound...had bin...well drest by the...Surgeons. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 149, I dressed him...with the common Digestive. 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 156 He had his wound dressed.

11. To treat or prepare (things) in some way proper to their nature or character; to subject to processes requisite for cleansing, purifying, trimming, smoothing, etc. See also 13.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 225 For bynding gilding and dressing of a booke called Titus Livius. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 132 Dresse the wode and bowe it clene. 1535 *COVERD. Exod.* xxx. 7 When he dressthe the lampes. 1559 *MORWYNG Eynonym.* 15 Hoate oyles chymistycally drest and prepared. 1696 *DE LA PRYME Diary* (Surtees) 85 As her father was dressing a great pond...there was cast up out of it 60 or 80 little images. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 239 The trenails having been previously dressed with a plane. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 277 These stones...require to be...oftener dressed than French Burr-stones. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exh. I.* 302 The usual mode of dressing flour is to brush it through a cylinder clothed with wire. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss. s.v. Dressing Lime*, The slaked lime powder is passed through a sieve to remove coarse particles, and this operation is known as dressing lime. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 50/1 The surface...is dressed with a little oxide.

b. *intr.* = *passive*.
1802 *Naval Chron.* IX. 293 A rove-ash oar that will dress clean and light, is too pliant. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 269 It was a hard...stone, but dressed readily to pick and hammer.

12. To take away or remove (anything) in the process of preparing, purifying or cleansing.

1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. in N. York* (1860) 50 They fence...their graves about...dressing the weeds from them. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 301 Kill your pig, dress off the hair. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exh. I.* 229 For the purpose of dressing the remaining sand off it (a casting). 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. 1. 218 Vast quantities of the seeds of the cotton-plant are dressed out of the cottons.

13. Specific and technical uses. a. To prepare for use as food, by making ready to cook, or by cooking. Also *intr.* = *passive*.

13... *Coer de L.* 3510 Or ye come the flesch was dresseyd. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 13 Put yn þe Oystres þer-to, and dresse it forth. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *U. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* iv. 10 b, To dresse their meate with salt water. 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 86 Their savoury dinner...Of herbs and other country messes, Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses. 1736 T. SHERIDAN *in Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 163 We dress them with carp sauce. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxxii, A very

genteel entertainment...dressed by Mr. Thornhill's cook. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 May 5/1 The carcass of a...cow dressed ready for sale.

1806 *Culina* 27 This dish will dress very well with the cheese of our own country. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. 1. 75 Potatoes so grown...dress badly. 1895 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 5/5 The sheep...should dress about 75 lbs. each.

b. To comb, brush, and do up (the hair).

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxx. vii, Her shining here so properly she dresses. 1663 *PEPYS Diary* 13 July, Her hair dressed *à la negligencie*. 1773 *JOHNSON Let. Mrs. Thrale* 24 Sept., [She] dresses her head very high...I wish her head-dress was lower. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. viii. 333 He dressed his hair and crowned himself for a battle as others for a feast.

c. To till, cultivate, prune, or tend (a field, garden, or plant); to treat with manure, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 They laboured and dressed the vynyarde of god by holy werkes of fayth. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* III. iv. 56 He had not so trim'd And drest his Land, as we this Garden. 1635 *PACITT Christianogr., Relig. Britons* 36 Some wrought in the Gardens, others dressed the Orchards. 1727 *De Foe Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 93 In planting and dressing the Vines. 1821 *DWIGHT Trav.* II. 343 Lands, dressed with gypsum. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. 1. 22 The leaves are allowed to rot and dress the ground. 1881 *WHITEHEAD Hops* 8 Sets are cut in the early spring...when the plants are dressed.

fig. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* I. xi. 51 This seed of Religion...to nourish, dresse, and forme it into Lawes. 1708 *BEVERIDGE Priv. Th.* II. (1730) 72 St. Paul, who had planted a Church...left him to dress and propagate it.

† d. To train or break in (a horse or other animal). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6207 Two dromoudarys drowe hit, drestit perfore. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* V. v. 80 That horse, that I so carefully haue drest. a 1639 *WOTTON in Relig. Wotton.* 157 The great horse whom already dressed, no man can more skilfully manage, or better break if rough and furious. 1771 *BERENGER Hist. Horsem.* I. 169 They all having been carefully handled, dressed, or managed.

e. To groom or curry (a horse).

1530 *PALSGR.* 528/2 Hosteller, dresse my horse well, and thou shalt have a penny. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* (1623) 61 Dress your horse twice a day, when hee rests, and once when he travels. 1789 *MRS. PROZZI Journ. France* I. 7 The gentlemen have commonly a good horse under them, but certainly a dressed one. 1870 *BLAINE Encycl. Rur. Sports* 304 It is not only to remove dirt and to make the coat shine that we dress horses, but...to ensure their health.

f. To prepare and finish, as leather; to curry.

1511-12 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 Preamb, Whiche Ledder...the same persones corye and dresse in their own houses. 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 113 The skins of DOGS are dressed for Gloves, and close Boots. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* (1831) III. 352, I observed them...dressing sheepskins. 1837 *WHITTACK Bk. Trades* (1842) 173 In dressing leather...the first operation on the skins is steeping them until they are thoroughly wetted.

g. To finish (textile fabrics), so as to give them a nap, smooth surface, or gloss.

1513-14 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Preamb, Marchauntes should be bounden to dresse every white Cloth...on this side the See after they have bought theym. 1530 *PALSGR.* 528/2, I dresse an olde garment, I rayse the woll of it to make it seme newe agayne. 1570 *LEVINS Maniþ.* 84/33 To Dresse cloth, concinnare. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 235/2 The white cloths...sent to Holland to be dyed and dressed.

h. To cleanse (corn) from chaff and the like.

1635 *QUARLES Embl.* II. x. (1718) 90 Teach me the skill To dress and chuse the corn, take those the chaff that will. 1710 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithe* II. 76 Corn Threshed, Winnowed, and Dressed. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 79 Their bread is wheat dressed down. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exh. I.* 371 A machine for dressing grain, being an improved winnowing machine.

i. To prepare (ore) for smelting by the removal of the non-metallic portion.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl., Dressing of ores;* the preparing of them as they come rough from the mine, for the working by fire. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exh. I.* 161 Apparatus used for dressing the inferior copper ores...for dressing the poorer portion of the mineral from the tye.

II. To direct.

† 14. *trans.* To make straight the course of (a person or thing); to turn or send in some given direction; to direct, guide. (*lit.* and *fig.*) *Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxiv. [xxv.] 5 Dresse me, Lord, in thy sothenesse. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 110 (Camb. MS.) God hym self...ordeynyn þe and dresseyþ alle þinges to goode. 1382 *WYCLIF Num.* xxviii. 1 He...dresseyng his chere agens the desert...sawþ Israel in the tentis dwellyng. c 1500 *Melusine* vi. 30 Yf you knowe not the way wel I shall dresse you to it. 1591 *FLORIO and Fruites* 75, I had bene wisely drest, if I had playd that Knight. *refl.* 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) H iii, All her enterprises...dressethe them all unto the dishoneste parte.

† b. To reach or hold forth; to offer. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* vii. 9 Who of þou is a man, whom 3if his sone axe breed, wher he shal dresse to hym [1388 take hym] a stoon? — *Luke* xxiv. 30 He took bred, and bleside, and brac, and dresstide to hem. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 9 Thes ladies gan her gyftes dresse.

† 15. *refl.* and *intr.* To direct one's course; to betake oneself, repair; to proceed, move, go. *Obs.*

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1415 Þe douthie dressed to þe wod. c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 951 To Grisilde agayn wol I me dresse. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* IV. xxviii, They dresseyd to gyders and eyther gaf other suche strokes. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxiii. 10 Dress fro desert, draw to thy dwelling-place. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* x. 18 Syne baldly...Agane Eneas can Tarquytus dres. 1572 *FORREST Theophilus* 1064 in *Anglia* VII, Unto the bushpoh he dreste him forth.

† 16. *trans.* To direct (spoken words or a written message) to any one; to ADDRESS. *Obs.*

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 242 (Mätz.) Hir suster...gan unto me dresse A woeful bille. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr. Prol.* 2 These same wordis...bi Seint Poul dresstid to Thimothe...mowe weel ynow be...dressed ferthir to ech lay persoon. c 1500 *Melusine* ix. 38 A knyght...dressed hys wordes toward her, & said [etc.]. 1664 *Floddan F.* II. 17 His Letters fast he forth did dresse.

Dress (dres), sb. [*f. prec. vb.*]

† 1. The act of dressing. *Obs.*

† a. A setting 'to rights'; redress.

1565 in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 404 The Earls...haue received their dress, and so are in quiet.

† b. Conduct (*lit.* and *fig.*)

a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 434 To enter in the dresse of suche affairs. 1593 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiv. 756 Daylie we may se his dress, When Monseir gaid vnto his mess.

† c. The act or fact of attiring or arraying oneself, esp. ornamentally.

1739 G. OGLE *Gualth. & Cris.* 107 Be ever on the Dress, and on the Rove. 1776 *MISS BURNAY Evelina* lxxii, She and Mrs. Selwyn were gone up stairs to finish their dress.

2. Personal attire or apparel: orig. that proper to some special rank or order of person, or to some ceremony or function; but, in later use, often merely: Clothing, costume, garb, esp. that part which is external and serves for adornment as well as for covering.

Full dress (or, simply, 'dress'): the more elaborate apparel proper to a public ceremony, a dinner, or an evening party.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* II. iv. 5 Till I shall see you in your Souldiers dresse. 1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 93 The Merchants weare the Turkish dresse. 1693 *Hum. & Comw. Town* 35 Appeal'd to...in all nice points of Dress. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (J.), Full dress creates dignity, augments consciousness, and keeps at distance an encroacher. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xix, Your black silk frock will be quite dress enough. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 15 Dress...was then the symbol of rank, prescribed by statute. 1868 *Daily News* 8 Aug., The male dancers were in every variety of costume...none, of course, in anything approaching to 'dress'. a 1876 G. DAWSON *Fr. Mem.* (1888) 249 History shows us people in full dress, biography shows them in undress, and diaries show them undressed.

b. With a and pl.: A suit of garments or a single external garment appropriate to some occasion when adornment is required; now *spec.* a lady's robe or gown made not merely to clothe but also to adorn.

1638 *FOR Fancies* III. iii, Your dresses blab your vanities! 1771 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 4 The single Dress of a Woman of Quality is often the Product of a hundred Climates. 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Conq.* II. i, Changing our travelling dresses in the morning. a 1821 *KEATS Sonnet. 'Keen & full gusts'*, Lovely Laura in her light green dress. 1847 *KUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art.* I. (1868) 74 No good historical painting...can exist, where the dresses of the people of the time are not beautiful. *Mod.* She has had a new silk dress for the occasion.

c. *transf.* An external covering and adornment, as the plumage of birds. d. *fig.* The outward form under which anything is presented.

1618 *CHAPMAN Hesiod* II. 412 All the trim and dress Of those still-roaring-noise-resounding seas. 1661 *BOYLE Style of Script.* (1675) 164 Eloquence, the dress of our thoughts. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* IV. xii. (R.), Feathers are as commodious a dress to such as fly in the air, to birds, and some insects. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 147 *L'Histoire secrete de la Revolution*, which work will speedily appear in an English dress. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* II. xvi. (1888) 492 The adults (birds) in their winter dress.

3. Technical senses.

† a. Dressing of a wound, etc. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* III. 76 In about six weeks from the first dress the Skull scaled. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 299 Her form with dress and lotion they repair.

† b. *Arch.* = *DRESSING vbl. sb.* 4 c. *Obs.*

1796 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* II. 62/2 The Arches must stand quite clear above the water: their dress may be taken from the Ionic or...the Doric Architrave. *Ibid.* 68/1 One principal door with all the dress of the door of a Temple.

c. The arrangement of the furrows upon the surface of a millstone.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 535/1 Care must be taken to put the dress [of millstones] in the right way.

d. Finish put upon anything to improve or set off its appearance; e.g. the stiffening of a fabric with starch, glue, size, or the like.

1863 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 122 Boil or soak [the canvas] for an hour or so in a solution of soda and water to get out the 'dress'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Of, for, or pertaining to apparel, or to a woman's dress, as *dress-chamber*, *-cutting*, *-goods*, *-gown*, *-silk*, *-skirt*, *-stand*, etc.; *dress-guard*, an appliance fixed to a vehicle or cycle to prevent injury to dress from the wheels; *dress-improver*, a pad, cushion, etc. at one time worn by women, to make the skirt stick out at the back; = *BUSTLE sb.* 2 b. Characterized by, or pertaining to, 'full dress', as *dress-ball*, *-boots*, *-coat* (whence *dress-coated* adj.), *-dinner*, *-parade*, *-pumps*, *-shoes*, *-suit*, *-sword*, *-uniform*, etc.; *dress-oirole*, a circular row of seats in a place of entertainment, the spectators in which were originally expected to be in dress-clothes; in a theatre, usually the gallery next above the floor. See also *DRESS-MAKER*, etc. 1806-7 J. BERNARD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xiv. xliii, A 'Dress-ball'-alias a public parade of finery, dull-

ness, and etiquette. 1845 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 341, I kept my seat in the 'dress circle'. 1831 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* II. 201 That our 'dress-clothes should be brought home in time. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jmils.* II. 138 'Dress-coats, and such elegant formalities. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. New Year*, As if we were duly 'dress-coated and pumped. 1889 *Daily News* 18 July 3/5 Mr. J. C. Horsley, R.A., afterwards addressed the students on 'dress-cutting. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners Wks.* (Bohn) II. 51 The 'dress-dinner generates a talent of table-talk. 1828 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxvii, Damage..to 'dress-gowns, in consequence of its [a spaniel's] untimely frolics. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Sept. 8/1 [A] skirt.. short enough to clear cranks and pedals when the cyclist is seated, and make 'dress-guards unnecessary. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 228 The skirts swung on the 'dress-improvers. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* xiii. 210 A sort of 'dress parade of mediocrity. 1866-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xx. xlviii, A 'dress-suit of clothes for a grand occasion. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 500 Physicians and secretaries wore a 'dress sword with rapier blade.

Dressed, drest (drest), *ppl. a.* [f. DRESS *v.* + -ED *l.*] + Straightened (*obs.*); prepared; clothed, attired, etc.: see the verb.

138a WYCLIF *Luke* iii. 5 Schreweide thingis schulen be in to drestid thingis. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 99 Delicates or deynit drested meates. 1773 ADAM *Amer. Ind.* 7 Shirts, made of drest deer-skins. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Life Ld. Barrymore* (ed. 3) 20 We had a drested rehearsal. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 130 Specimens of dressed oilstones.

Dresser ¹ (dres-er) Also 5 -ore, -ur(e), 5-6 -our(e), 7 -oir. [a. OF. *dresser*, *dreceur*, *drepor* (= mod.F. *dressoir*), f. *dresser* to DRESS: cf. med.L. *directorium* 'abacus, ministerium, ubi reponuntur vasa ad convivia' (Du Cange).]

1. A sideboard or table in a kitchen on which food is or was dressed; formerly also, a table in a dining-room or hall, from which dishes were served, or on which plate was displayed.

c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 20 Powder dowce peron pou kast Stondande ad dressore on be last. 15.. in Blount *Anc. Tenures* 100 Upon Chrystemas day be.. shall go to the Dressour, and shall serve his Lordys messe. 1545 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxvii. [ccxiii.] 710 All the.. plate of golde and sylver that was served.. in the palays at the dresser or elsewhere. 1566 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 123 b, What meaneth this drumme, said I. Quod he, this is to warn gentlemen of household to repaire to the dresser. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 166. 1608 S. HIERON *A Defence* III. 32 A dressoir whereton to marshall the dishes. 1719 DE FOX *Crusoe* I. v, I.. set up some Pieces of Boards, like a Dresser, to order my Victuals upon.

2. A kind of kitchen sideboard surmounted by rows of shelves on which plates, dishes, and kitchen utensils are ranged.

1559 HULOT, Cupborde or dresser, abacus. 1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iv. ii. (1852) 47 It should not be fasten'd unto the wall, dresser-fashion. 1859 JEWSON *Brittany* x. 171 The dressers were covered with brilliant copper.. vessels. 1880a *Good Cheer* 48 The old black dresser with its row of shining pewter at the top.

+ 3. ? A table-cloth. *Obs. rare.*

1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* 360, J dresser of dyaper js.

4. *Comb.*, as + *dresser-window*; + *dresser-board*, the board or table of a dresser; + *dresser-knife*, a knife for dressing meat for the table.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 580/1 *Escaria*, dresserbord. *Ibid.* 594/15 *Machera*, a dressurnyfl. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 69 Having their meat served out of the Dresser-windowe of the Great Kitchen. 1676 HOBBS *Iliad* (1677) 126 The meat.. on clean dresser-boards.. he sets.

Dresser ². [f. DRESS *v.* + -ER *l.*] One who or that which dresses.

1. One who dresses (in various special and technical senses: see DRESS *v.* 13, etc.).

1500 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 16 b, Shermen, dressers, carders and spynners. 1566-34 TINDALE *Luke* xiii. 7 The dresser of his vineyard. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 36 There is great abuse in the tanners, makers, carriers, and dressers of the same [leather]. 1819 BLACKW. *Mag.* V. 125 The most elegant dresser of a fly in Scotland. 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 14 These sheets of slate are then passed to the 'dressers' or cutters.

2. One who attires another; esp. a tirewoman.

a. 1605 FLETCHER *Bloody Brother* iv. iii, I'll be my self thy dresser. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* II. i, Command my dresser to adorn her with the robes that I gave command for. 1711 SWIFT *Trml. to Stella* 18 Sept., I chose to dine with Mrs. Hill, who is one of the dressers, and Mrs. Masham's sister. 1884 *Mem. Press Alice* 8 A former dresser of the Queen's.

3. One who attires himself (or herself) elegantly, or in any way defined by the context.

1679 CROWNE *Ambit. Statesm.* II. He is no dresser, do but see how awkwardly His damnd' crevat is tyed. 1776 MRS. THRALE in Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 23 Aug., I don't think Mrs. Burney a very good dresser. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 49 The most perfect dresser that even France could exhibit. a. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xxi. 264 Of all the dressers I ever saw, she is the worst.

4. A surgeon's assistant in a hospital, etc., whose duty it is to dress wounds, etc.

1749 (July) *Minutes of Grand Committee St. Thomas's Hospital* (MS.). An application was made to this Committee to receive a young man as 'Pupil or Dresser' in the Hospital. 1758 (March) *Ibid.* Resolved and ordered that for the future no Surgeon, Pupil, or Dresser, be in the Wards after One o' Clock. 1861 WYNTER *Sec. Bees, George & Dragon* 60 Dressers waiting for the surgeons to make their daily round of the wards.

5. *Mil.* (See quot. 1823.)

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 11 Every dresser of a body in a given line, must in his own person be placed on that line, while he is directing such operation. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Dressers (Mil.)* those men who take up direct or relative points, by which a corps is enabled to preserve a regular continuity of front. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 19 On the word *March*, the dressers front, and the rear rank steps back one pace, dressing by the right.

6. Various appliances used in 'dressing' or preparing things.

a. A shoemaker's tool. b. A plumber's mallet to smooth down joinings in lead, etc. c. *Tanning*: see quot. 1853. d. *Coal-mining*: see quot. 1881. e. An apparatus for dressing corn; a winnowing machine. f. A tool or machine for cutting and dressing the furrows on a mill-stone. g. A machine for cutting and shaping geological specimens or minerals.

1600 DEKKER *Genl. Craftiv.* (1862) 15 You skoomaker, have you all your tools.. a good dresser, your four sorts of awls? 1688 R. HOLMAN *Armoury* III. 326/1 A Plummers Dresser.. a Bat of Wood made with a handle, flat at the bottom, and rounded off at the top-side. 1797 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 192 Having roll'd open Sheets, they beat them flat with their Dresser. 1853 C. MORRIS *Tanning, etc.* 468 They [skins] are then worked with the round-knife upon the dresser.. a cylindrical wooden bar fastened at a height of five feet three inches from the ground, by its two ends, to two buttresses projecting from the wall. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Dresser*, a large pick, with which the largest lumps of coal are prepared for loading into the skip. S. *Staffords.* 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/5 After being carried through certain apparatus called detachers, the wheat passes through centrifugal dressers.

Hence **Dressership**, office of surgical dresser.

1869 *Lancet* 391/1 Certain of the dresserships.. are appointed from the most diligent students.

Dressing, *vbl. sb.* [f. DRESS *v.* + -ING *l.*]

1. The action of the vb. DRESS, in various senses.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 131/2 Dressynge, directio. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 201 b, The spouse.. hath many women to adorne and dresse her, and yet she werkeith with them to her owne dressynge. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 207 One stroke may cause it [a wound], but many stirrings and dressings cannot cure it. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 105 The Words Dressing, Leveling.. signify the Action of harrowing or raking the Ground, to lay it every where smooth and even. 1823 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 6 Dressing is a progressive operation.. by which any number of men are correctly aligned. 1866 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 101 There is no elaborate dressing for dinner here.

2. Applied to various technical processes in arts and manufactures. See quot. and the vb.

1540 HYND *Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. ii. (R.), The dressing of wooll hath bene euer an honest occupation for a good woman. 1611 COTGR., *Affilement*.. a dressing, or stiffening with wire. 1698 FEVER *Acc. E. India & P.* 264 Hides and Leather.. of their own dressing. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 24 A new composition for careening or dressing of ships, to preserve them from the Worms. 1790 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 341 The corn of England, as far as respects dressing, that is cleaning from dirt, chaff, seeds of weeds, &c. is as much better than that of France. 1823 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 7 Washing and dressing of shirts, neckcloths, &c.

3. *ironically*. A drubbing; a beating; chastisement, castigation, by blows or words.

1769 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MS. Comm.* App. i. 413 For this he got a very severe dressing from Ld. North. 1809 MALKIN tr. *Gil Blas* v. i. (Rtdg.) 191 His fingers itched to give me another dressing. 1854 A. FONBLANQUE in *Life* vi. (1874) 511 If our Generals do not give the enemy a dressing. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Screens in Din. Rooms* (1876) 57 A criticism.. in which an Irish writer had given me a dressing for a certain lecture on Swift.

4. *concretely*. That which is used in the preceding actions and processes; that with which any thing or person is dressed for use or ornament: e.g.

a. *Cookery*. The seasoning substance used in cooking; stuffing; the sauce, etc., used in preparing a dish, a salad, etc. b. Personal decorations; vestments, dress; trimming. c. *Agric.* The manure or compost spread over or ploughed into land in preparing it for a crop. d. *Surg.* The remedies, bandages, etc. with which a wound or sore is dressed. e. *Arch.* Projecting mouldings on a surface. f. Glaze, size, or stiffening, used in the 'finishing' of textile fabrics; etc.

a. 1504 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 319 For flour and peper, and dressing. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 75 Lettucses may also be eaten with a dressing of gravy and pickles.

b. 1623 MABBE tr. *Alcant's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 26 Shee.. would.. put on her dressings, and wear her attire. 1666 T. HAWKINS *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 11 One piece of her gaudy dressings. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* vi, Tom began.. scrutinizing the dressings of the flies [for fishing]. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. iii, Trees.. in their beautiful spring dressing.

c. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 199 Wks. 1871 III. 371 Vegetables.. ploughed in for a dressing of land. 1816 *Act 56 Geo. III.* c. 50 § 11 Any Manure, Compost, Ashes, Sea-weed, or other Dressings intended for such Lands.

d. 1713 PARNELL *Guardian* No. 66 P. 2 To tear off the dressings, as I may say, from the wounds. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. 95 Dressings for blisters.

e. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 584 Dressings, all mouldings projecting beyond the naked of walls and ceilings. 1843 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 214 The dressings round them [doors] to be of scagliola.

f. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 72 The dressing thereof [sail-cloth], being a compound of meal and lime. 1853 C. MORRIS *Tanning, etc.* 181 The hides.. are put through the dressings, that is, subjected to the action of fermentable barley water.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Employed in or connected with attiring the person, as *dressing-bag*, *-basket*, *-block*, *-boy*, *-chair*, *-closet*, *-cloth*, *-glass*, *-jacket*, *-maid*, *-robe*; *dressing-bell*, *-gong*, one

run as the signal for dressing for dinner; + *dressing-plate*, silver toilet service (*obs.*); *dressing-sack* (U.S.), a dressing-jacket. Also *DRESSING-BOX*, *-ROOM*, *-TABLE*, etc. b. Pertaining or appropriated to the treatment of various articles, as *dressing-machine*, *-shed*, *-shop*, *-station*; *dressing-bench*, *-floors*: see quot. c. Used in preparing food: see *DRESSING-BOARD*, *-KNIFE*. d. For 'dressing', as *dressing hide*, *leather*, *wheat*.

1605 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* vii. 75 He.. packed his coats, and 'dressing-bag, and desk. 1849 MARRIAT *Valerie* xii, The 'dressing-bell has rung. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Dressing-bench, a bricklayer's bench having a cast-iron plate on which the sun-dried brick is rubbed, polished, and beaten with a paddle to make it symmetrical. 1831 FIELD & MASSINGER *Fatal Downy* II. ii, His 'dressing-block, upon whom my lord lays all his clothes.. ere he vouchsafes them his own person. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 478 P. 13 A looking-glass and a 'dressing-chair. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* Wks. (1673) 332 Whether she be some Skeleton whose Beauties lye at night upon her 'dressing-cloth. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, A 'dressing-floors (not floor) is a surface works where the tin stuff as it comes from the shaft of the mine is first subjected to various crushing processes.. and then 'washed'.. in order that the tin may be separated from alien matter. 1714 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5214/3 'Dressing Glasses, Ann Suits, Dressing Boxes. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 121 Look for yourself in a mirror, or dressing glass. 1855 MISS MANNING *Old Chelsea Bun-House* xiv. 239 Prue, in her 'Dressing-Jacket. 1895 *Times* 2 Jan. 13/4 Light English sole and 'dressing leather. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 5 Sept. 2/1 Thrashing and 'Dressing Machines. 1828 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 29 Having been 'dressing-maid.. to the late Mrs. Bracebridge. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* 16 Aug. (1887) I. 107, I had wickedness enough to covet St. Ursula's pearl necklaces.. and wished she herself converted into 'dressing-plate. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 38 A 'dressing shed, where the work of unhairing the skins takes place. 1894 Sir E. Wood in *Daily News* 1 Oct. 6/2 The farm used by the doctors as a 'dressing-station. 1709 *Wakes Colne (Essex) Overseer's Acc.* (MS.), 3 peckes of 'dressing wheat.

+ **Dressing-board**. *Obs.* A board on which anything is dressed; esp. a board on which food was dressed; a dresser.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 131/2 Dressure, or dressynge boorde, *Dressorium, directarium*. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* *Tajom*, a board to cut flesh on, a dressing board. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 174 Puts it [the whale's fat] upon the Bench or Dressing board, where it is cut by others into less pieces. 1 a 1700 Sir Hugh in *Percy Reliq.* (1765) I. 32 Scho laid him on a dressing-borde [other versions dressing-table, dresser-board (cf. Child *Balders v.* 246)].

Dressing-box. = next.

1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. ii, A fine-bred woman, with a lute, and a dressing-box. 1714 [see DRESSING 5]. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* IV. (1863) 181 He sports a dressing-box.. full of almond paste and violet soap.

Dressing-case. A case of toilet utensils.

1819 P. O. *Land. Direct.* 18 Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing-case Manufacturer.

Dressing-gown. A loose gown worn while making one's toilet or when in dishabille.

1777 SHERIDAN *Triph Scarb.* I. ii, Enter Lord Foppington in his dressing-gown. 1847 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 3, I was sitting at breakfast in my dressing-gown.

Hence **Dressing-gowned** *ppl. a.*

1825 DICKENS *Dorrit* (Househ. ed.) 315/1 Mr. Dorrit, dressing-gowned and newspapered.

Dressing-knife. + a. A knife used in dressing food. *Obs.* b. A blade with two handles used in leather-dressing. Hence + *Dressing-knife-board*.

1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. dressyngeknif, ij d. c. 1425 *Thomas of Erceld.* 266 (Cott. MS.) Cokes come with dryssynge knyfe. c. 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 662/18 *Hic scamellus*, dressyn-knyfbord. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/2 A Dryssynge knyfe. *Ibid.* 108/1 A Dryssynge-knyffe, *spata*, *Jarularium*. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 12, § 13 The coke.. shall.. bring with him a dressing knife.

Dressing-room. A room for dressing and the toilet, usually opening from a bed-room.

1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* IV. iii, I.. was made free of their society and dressing-rooms for ever hereafter. 1803 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Oct., I went.. into the Duchess of Portsmouth's dressing-room within her bed-chamber. 1803 RAR-TON *Landscape Gard.* (1805) 178 The present dressing-room.. added to each modern bed-room. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 195 I was sitting alone in the dressing-room of the Lyceum.

Dressing-table. A toilet table.

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 3 Sept. 1/1 Ladies Inlaid Dressing Tables. 1829 MARRIAT *F. Midway* ix, Laying my watch.. on the dressing-table.

Dress-maker (dres'mə'kəɪ). A maker of dresses; *spec.* a woman who makes dresses for those of her own sex.

1826 in WEBSTER. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 289 The dress-makers, and the jewellers, and the artificers in gold and silver. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* x, The situation I have made interest to procure.. is with a Milliner and dressmaker.

Hence **Dress-makership**; **Dress-making**, a dress-making establishment.

1823 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* v. (1893) 29 In all the elegance of first-rate millinery and dressmakership. 1882 BRANT *All Sorts* viii. 75 Details of a practical nature concerning the conduct of a dress-maker.

Dress-making, *vbl. sb.* [f. DRESS *sb.* and MAKING *vbl. sb.*] The action or occupation of making (women's) dresses. Also *attrib.*

1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bh. Trades* (1842) 308 Dress-making

came from France, i. e. Paris. 1890 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xvii. 158, I can do dressmaking very well.

So **Dress-making** ppl. a.; **Dress-make** v. (colloq.), to make dresses.

1880 B. HART *Flip* iv. I must see that dressmaking sharp about it. 1895 *Times* 5 Mar. 10 A registry... for women... accustomed to dressmake, wash, or do charring work.

Dressy (dres'si), a. [f. **DRESS** sb. + -y¹.]

1. Fond of or attentive to dress; given to elaborate or showy dressing.

1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* i. i. One of those fine old dressy things, who thinks to conceal her age, by everywhere exposing her person. 1834 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 31 Oct. (1834) II. 173, I am growing dressy... and am learning how to unite smartness and economy. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lix, I am a dressy man.

2. Of garments: Having an air of dress; stylish. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* i. 206 (Jam.) Black velvet gowns... they were dressy, and not too dressy. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 735 Such a truly elegant boot, so gentlemanly, so dressy. *transf.* 1880 *Garden* 28 Jan. 63/3 Anemones... are not only very dressy, but last a long time in water. 1897 F. B. ZINCKE *Materials for Hist. Wherstead* 148 The less dressy parts of a garden.

Hence **Dressiness**.

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 249 Habits of dressiness... are adopted. 1877 *Spurgeon Lect. to Students* Ser. II. viii. 131 A hundred years ago the dressiness of the clergy was about as conspicuous as it is now.

Drest, var. pa. t. and pple. of **DRESS**.

Drest, variant of **DRAST** Obs., dregs, lees.

† **Dretch**, v. 1 Obs. Forms: 1 dretch(e)an, 2-6 dretche, 3 dretchoe, dretchoe, dretche, 3-5 dretchoe, (4 dretch), 5-6 dretch. Pa. t. 1 dretcho, 4 dretchte. Pa. pple. 1 (38) dretcht, 3-4 idretchoid (-eo-, -a-, -ee-), idraht, 4 draht. [OE. *drec-* (e)an: unknown in the other Germanic langs.]

1. *trans.* To afflict, torment, vex; in ME. esp. to trouble in sleep.

c 900 *Bede Glosses* 27 in *O. E. Texts* 180 *Adficiens*, drecende. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2179 Mec 3073 dretch. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Th.) I. 86 gif he hwon hnappode, ðærrhte hine drethton nihtlice gedwimor. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Alle oðre men þæt heule sunnen dretcheð. c 1205 *LAV.* 4521 þa þe king wes a-waht, he wes þuwe idraht. *Ibid.* 2556 þa þe king him awoc swiðe he wes idretched (c 1275 idretched). 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 819 Heo wes draht with dreme thorou deuiles engines. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Catharina* 818 þa sal drich me na mare. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 67 As man þat in his drem is dretched soore. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xx. v. We alle... were soo dretched that somme of vs lepte oute of oure beddes naked.

2. *intr.* To be troubled in sleep. *rare*.

1421 *Hoccleve Complaints* 308 Lat them drem as them lyst and speke & dretche. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/2 Dremyn, or dretchyn yn slepe, sompnio. 1535 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 210 Sleeping or waking, dreaming or dretching.

Hence † **Dre'tching**, torment, vexation, trouble.

a 1090 *Liber Scintill.* lxxx. (1889) 217 Fram þysum lichaman butan dretcunge stipe beon zenumene. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Deð hire in to dretcunge to dihten hus and hinen. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8080 Dretchynge by tymes haue þey wrought. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xxi. xii. It is but dretchynge of sweuens.

† **Dretch**, v. 2 Obs. In 3-5 dretche, dretchoe, (5 dretche, dretchoe.) [Not known before 13th c.; in form identical with prec. vb., but, on account of diversity of sense, generally viewed as distinct.]

1. *intr.* To delay, linger, tarry.

c 1290 *Gen. & Ex.* 1430 Ne wold he 50r Ouer on nist dretchen nummor. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1215 (1264) What sholde I dretche (v. r. dretche) or telle of his aray? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 754 For dretche of þe derke nyghte þay dretchede a lyttile. 1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* xi. xi. (1877) I. 399 The party... dretcht and delayit our fraiye to yeris.

2. *trans.* To delay. b. To protract. *rare*.

c 1280 *Sir Ferumb.* 1602 What halt hit mucche her-of to telle? to dretchen ous of our lay? 1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 41 Than make I... tarienges To dretche forth the longe day.

Hence **Dre'tching** ppl. sb., procrastination, delay.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16390 (Gott.) Selcuth vs thinc of þe, plate, wid dretching (Cott. drighthin) for to drill. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11757 Make no long dretching þer-to. c 1425 *Wynroun Cron.* v. iii. 52 And to Rowme þæt Tribwte pay Wycht-owtyn drychynge or delay. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vii. 183 Tribull weddyr makis schippis to droune, His drychyn is with Pluto in the se.

† **Dretch**, sb. Obs. [f. **DRETCH** v. 1] Trouble.

13. *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 1972 To sett hym in þe waye and couduue hym by þe downe, þæt he no dretch had. 1713. *MS. Cambr.* ff. ii 38. 33 (Halliwell) Ye schall see a wondur dretche Whan my some wole me fecche.

Dreuch, obs. Sc. pa. t. of **DRAW** v.

† **Dreue**, v. 1 Obs. Forms: 1 drefan, drefan, 2-3 drefe, 3 drefoe, dreaue, 3-4 dreue. [OE. *drefan* = OS. *drōþjan*, *druoþjan* (LG. *drōfen*, *drōven*, Du. *droeven*), OHG. **truobjan*, *truoban*, (MHG. *trūeben*, G. *trüben*), Goth. *drōþjan* to disturb; f. OTeut. **drōþu-* turbid, disturbed; perh. from an ablaut series *drab-*, *drōb-*, whence also **DRAFF**. Cf. **DROVE** v. 1, **DROVY** a.] *trans.* To trouble, disturb, agitate.

Beowulf (Th.) 2838 Water under stod dreorig and gedrefed. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xiv. 1 Ne sy eower heorte gedrefed (Lindisf. G. gedroefed). c 1200 *Ormin* 147 He warrþ drefed & forredred. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 195 Unbillede folc þe wolden dreuen hem. a 1240 *Urrisun in Cott. Hom.* 193 Ne beoð heo neuer i-dreawd mid winde ne mid reiner. c 1290 *Gen. & Ex.* 318 Ic wene þæt ic and eue sulen alle in blisse dreue. c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xxii. Alle the Duse-

peris of Fraunse with þour dyn deuyt [Thornt. MS. dreuede].

† **Dreue**, v. 2 Obs. Also 5 Sc. drefe. [OE. *drēfan* to drive, impel (:-*drāþjan*) corresp. to Goth. *drāþjan* to drive, trouble, vex; :-OTeut. **drāþjan*, f. *drāþ-* ablaut grade of *drēþan*, OE. *drifan* to drive.]

1. *trans.* To drive away or apart; to separate.

c 1225 *Chron. Eng.* 406 in *Ritson Met. Rom.* II. 287 Thus wes Englonde to-deled, Ant uch kyng from other dreued. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5316 (Fairf.) Mony baret fra him was dreued. *Ibid.* 6766. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE xi. 1330 Bot cowatice the ay fra honour drefyd (v. r. drefit). *absol.* 1573 *Tusser Husb.* xxxv. (1878) 83 If yee deale guilefully, parson will dreue, and so to your selfe a worse turne ye may geue.

2. *intr.* To move, proceed, tend.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1768 (Gott.) þe springes can ouer al vte dreue. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7123 Thus curstly þat knighthode burgh domys of destany dreuyt to nocht.

Dreue, **drevin**, -yn, obs. pa. pple. of **DRIVE** v.

Drevel (l. -ill, -yll, var. of **DRIVEL**, sb. 1 Obs. † **Dreyvill**, v. Obs. [f. *dreyvill* early form of **DRIVEL** sb. 1] *intr.* To drudge or slave.

1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondyskm.* (Percy Soc.) 14 To drudge & to dreyvill in warkes vyle and rude, This wyse shall ye lyve, in endeles serytude.

† **Drow**, sb. Obs. Also 5 drowe. [Derivation unknown.]

1. A drop, a very small quantity (of liquid).

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 60 Whanne þe child was .vij. 3eer olde, Passyng sowkyng of milke drowis. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 965 The drie erthe ferre about had nocht þerof a drowe. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hom.* II. xli. Of the water I might not taste a drowe. a 1555 *LYNDSEAY Auld Man & Wife* 87 The diuill a drow sall cum in thy throte.

2. A morsel, a very small bit.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 36 Of whom we haue our dayly food, Elys we had but lytel drowe. *Ibid.* 405 Nakyd men and feibyl of array 3e wolde not socowre with a lytel drowe.

Drew (dra), pa. t. of **DRAW** v.

Drewery, **drewrie**, etc.: see **DEUERY**.

Drewyn, -yn, obs. pa. pple. of **DRIVE** v.

Drewry, obs. form of **DEARY** a.

Drey, obs. f. **DRY**, **DRAY** 1; var. of **DRAY** 2.

Drey(e), **drey**, obs. forms of **DREE** v. and a.

Dreyen, **Dreyn**, obs. form of **DRAW**, **DRAIN**.

Dreynt, obs. pa. t. and pple. of **DRENCH** v.

† **Drib**, v. Obs. [app. an onomatopoeic formation arising out of **DRIP** or **DROP**, the modified consonant expressing a modification of the notion.]

1. *intr.* To fall in drops; fig., to go on little by little.

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 160 Suche drybbling warre, as hit hitherto hathe ben made by the said Princes.

2. ? To dribble, to slaver.

a 1520 *SKELTON Crowne Lawrell* (R.), Dasyng after dotterels, lyke drunkards that dribbles.

3. *trans.* a. To let fall or utter as in driblets.

1533 *MORE Debill. Salem Wks.* 947/1 In the second side of y^e. xxvi. lefe, he dribbeth in a word of spiritual dignity.

1599 *NASHKE Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 107 Proverbs... which those, that have bitten with ill bargains of either sort, have dribbed forth in revenge.

b. To let fall in drops or driblets.

1680 *SOUTHERNE Loyal Brother* Prol., There's not a Butcher's Wife but Dribs her part, And pities the poor Pageant from her heart.

c. 'To crop; to cut off, to defalcate. A cant word.' (J.)

1693 *DRYDEN*, etc. *Juvenal* vii. 298 Merchants Gains come short of half the Mart, For he who drives their Bargains, dribs a part.

d. To lead one little by little into something.

a 1700 *DRYDEN Ovid's Art Love* i. (R.), With daily lies she dribs thee into cost, That ear-riding dropt a stone, that ring is lost.

4. *trans.* To shoot (an arrow) so that it falls short or wide of the mark.

1545 [implied in **DRIBBER** below]. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* xiii. (1593) 295 Behold how hee... dribs his arrowes up and downe At birds. 1574 *CHURCHYARD* To Rdr. in J. Jones *Bathes of Bath*, At rousers they but shot theyr Shafts, and dribbed wyde a skore. 1590 *LYLY Galathea* iii. iv. O Venus... well shalt thou know what it is to dribe thine arrowes up and downe Diana's leys.

Hence **Dribbed**, **Dri'bbling** ppl. adjs.; also

Dri'bler, one who dribs his arrows.

1545 *ASCHAM Taxoph.* (Arb.) 94 So if a man be... neuer so wel taught in his youth to shote, yet if he giue it ouer, and not use to shote... he shal become of a fyre archer, a stark squyrer and dribber. 1581 *SIDNEY Astr. & Stella* ii. Not at the first sight, nor yet with a dribbed shot Loue gaue the wound.

Drib, sb. Sc. and dial. [f. **DRIB** v., or perh. more immediately deduced from *dribble*, *driblet*, which appear much earlier.] A drop, a petty or inconsiderable quantity; a **DRIBLET**.

c 1730 *RAMSAY Ode fr. Horace*, That mutchkin-stoup it hauds but dribs. a 1745 *SWIFT On Gibbs' Ps.* (T.), Do not, I pray thee, paper stain With rhymes retail'd in dribs. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 172 And gust our gabs wi' dribs o' wine. 1866 *LINCOLN Let. to McClellan* 25 May in *Raymond Life* (1864) 241 We are sending such regiments and dribs from here and Baltimore as we can spare to Harper's Ferry. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Drib*, a very small quantity of anything.

Dribbet, obs. var. or misprint for **DRIBLET**.

1640 *GAUDEN Tears of Ch. II.* xix. 243 Pittances... slowly paid by dribbets and with infinite delays.

Dribble (dri'b'l), v. [freq. of **DRIB** v.; in certain uses associated with or influenced by **DRIVEL** v.]

1. *trans.* To let (anything) flow or fall in drops or a trickling stream; to give forth or emit in driblets. *lit.* and *fig.* With out, forth, away.

c 1580 *Theses Martiniana* 31, I thinke it well if I can dribble out a Pistle in octauo nowe and then. 1608 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. lii. (1612) 236 Dribbling Almshouses by Art. c 1711 *SWIFT Rules to Servants* Wks. 1778 X. 275 Let the cook... follow... with a ladleful [of soup], and dribble it all the way up stairs. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. 405 Elizabeth dribbled out her secret aid to the Prince of Orange.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To let the spittle flow down over the chin, as young children and imbecile people often do. Hence also *fig.* = **DRIVEL**.

1673 *Rules of Civility* 61 Snoring, sweating, gaping, or dribbling. 1731 *MORTIMER in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 167 He... had no Motion to vomit, but dribbled much. 1870 *DICKENS E. Drood* 114 The Lascar laughs and dribbles at the Mouth. *Mod.* Infants generally dribble when they are teething.

3. *intr.* To flow down in small quantities or in a small and fitful stream; to trickle.

1599, 1607, 1609, etc. [see **DRIBBLING**]. 1784 R. B. CHESTON in *Med. Commun.* II. 6 She had perceived her water dribbling from her. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xv. (1830) 185 Which receiver... allows the grain to dribble only in small quantities into the central hole in the upper mill-stone. 1876 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 22 The water which falls upon the rock then dribbles through the little cracks.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1600-1670 [see **DRIBBLING** ppl. a. 3]. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* VII. xviii. v. 173 From about the end of June, the Reichs Army kept dribbling in.

4. *trans.* In *Football*, etc. To keep (the ball) moving along the ground in front of and close to one by a rapid succession of short pushes, instead of sending it as far as possible by a vigorous kick. Also *absol.*

1863 A. G. GUILLEMARD in *Sport. Gaz.* Oct. (Football), The Eton game, when the 'long-behind' is dribbling the ball before his feet slowly forward. 1868 *Football Annual* 1 'Dribbling', as the science of working the ball along the ground by means of the feet is technically termed. 1871 A. G. GUILLEMARD in *Bell's Life* Apr., The Scottish forwards 'gained not a little by their dribbling, which feature of the game is but seldom seen round London'. 1880 *Times* 12 Nov. 4/4 There is no more legitimate and scientific form of 'football' than the 'drop-kick' and that 'dribbling' with the feet which now forms a most important part of the Rugby game. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* vii. 165 To dribble it [the ball, at polo], along. 1887 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 3/5 The English forwards dribbled the ball close up to the Welsh line and nearly scored.

b. *Billiards*. To give (a ball) a slight push.

1873 *BENNETT & CAVENTISH Billiards* 253 To keep the white by the spot, and by the same stroke to dribble the red over the corner.

† 5. in *Archery* = **DRIB** v. 4. Obs.

1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* xii. (1593) 293 Paris dribbling out his shafts among the Greekes she spide. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* i. iii. 2 Beleeue not that the dribbling dart of Loue Can pierce a compleat bosome. 1622-25 *Br. Hall Contempl.* N. T. iv. i, Prayer is an arrow... if it be but dribbled forth of careless lips, it falls down at our foot.

Dribble, sb. [f. prec. vb.]

1. A small trickling and barely continuous stream; a small quantity or drop of liquid.

c 1680 (F. SEMPILL) *Bankisment Poem* in *Watson Collect.* I. 14 (Jam.) I... stour'd to Leith To try my credit at the wine; But [neer] a dribble fyld my teeth. 1788 *BURNS To a Mouse* vi, The winter's sleety dribble. 1836 *MARRVAT Midsh. Easy* xxxviii, Teeth black with chewing, and always a little brown dribble from the left corner of his mouth. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 June 5/4 This stream is a mere languid dribble from the side of the mountain.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1839 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 403 note, As often as her apron-string breaks, the stones fall in such a direction as to form a dribble. a 1871 R. CHAMBERS *Wheatsht.* I, These people... attempt to work off 'a great secret' upon me, in their quiet way, dribble by dribble. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Enr.* xii. (1894) 294 The little dribble of Commerce... never quite ceases.

2. *Football*. An act of 'dribbling': see **DRIBBLE** v. 4.

1889 *Pauline* 34 When play was again resumed, the Modern forwards... did a good dribble into the Classical twenty-five. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Mar. 5/3 He... collided with an opponent, who had led a dribble down the field.

3. *local*. A field drain made of broken stones between which the water trickles. Cf. **RUBBLE**.

1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. ii. 325 Stone drains are various; the most common here [in Wiltshire] are wall, and dribble or rubble. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 234 The dribble is made with stones, broken about the size... used for roads, the drain about eight inches wide filled a foot high with the stones.

† **Dri'bblement**. Obs. *rare* 1. [f. **DRIBBLE** v. + -MENT.] A dribbling.

1599 *NASHKE Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 23 To shun spight I smothered these dribblements.

Dribbler (dri'b-lər), [f. **DRIBBLE** v. + -ER 1.] One who dribbles; e.g. at football.

1835 *SOUTHERY Doctor Interchapter* vii. III. 5 The aspirants and wranglers at the bar, the dribblers and the spit-fires. 1868 *Football Annual* 1 The supporters of Football appear now to have arranged themselves in two great

and distinct factions. the 'dribblers', and the admirers of the running and hacking style. 1891 *Lock to Lock Times* 24 Oct. 13/1 The centre man is a speedy dribbler and good shot at goal.

Dribbling, *vbl. sb.* [f. DRIBBLE *v.* + -ING *1.*]

1. A falling in a trickling stream or succession of drops or small quantities.

1669 *Pepys Diary* 1 May, The day being unpleasant, and now and then a little dribbling of rain. 1798 *WOODWARD Fossils* (J.), Semilunar processes on the surface, owe their form to the dribbling of water. 1799 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* 11. 516 The dribbling of urine ceased.

b. *concretely*. That which is dribbled, or given forth in dribbles; a dropping.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 95/1 Take sixe, or seven sheepe dribbelinges, as fresh as the sheepe avoydeth them. a 1666 A. BROWNE *Songs, Reformation* (R.), Out of all's ill-gotten store He gives a dribbling to the poor.

2. *Football*. See DRIBBLE *v.* 4.

Dribbling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING *2.*] That dribbles (in various senses).

1. Giving forth in dribbles.

1599 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 14 Piddling and dribbling confuters that sitt all day buzzing upon a blunt point.

2. Flowing out in a dropping stream, trickling.

1667 *DRAYTON Agincourt* 186 The Hower-glasse... whose dribbling sands... make mee too much to feelee Your slacknesse hither. 1679 *WOOD Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 460 Dribbling raine and mists. 1877 *FARRAR Days of Youth* iii. 29 It is no dribbling rivulet... but a rejoicing river.

fig. 1686 *DRYDEN Frol. Union two Companies* (R.), We'll take no blundering verse, no fustian tumor, No dribbling love from this or that presumer.

3. fig. Inconsiderable; made up of petty or trifling items.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxvi. xvii. 597 There passed some dribbling skirmishes (*levia prelia*) betweene the... Carthaginians, and... the Romanes. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commu.* 45 A long suit for a dribbling debt. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* (1851) 321 Small temptations allure but dribbling offenders. 1672 E. RAVENSCROFT *Mamamouchi*, D. I stand indebted to you. Cr. A few dribbling sums, Sir.

4. That allows saliva or moisture to flow from the mouth, as a dribbling child.

Dribblet, *dribblet* (dribblét), *sb.* [f. DRIB *v.* + -LET: association with *dribble* seems later.]

1. 'A small sum, odd money in a sum' (J.).

1632 *QUARLES Div. Fancies* iii. xxv. (1660) 107 We crave, and crave a longer Day, Then pay in Dribblets, or else never pay. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 14 The high rate... that divers live at, can be maintained by no dribblets. 1794 *BURKE Sp. agst. Hastings* Wks. XV. 41 They had received in little dribblets to the amount of ninety-five pounds. 1884 *BOWEN in Law Rep.* 28 Chancery Div. 16 A tenant who has paid his last quarter's rent by dribblets under pressure.

† b. *esp.* A small or petty debt. *Obs.*

1592 *HARINGTON Orl. Fur.* xliii. cxxxvi. And quite each other all old debts and dribblets (*Note*—Dribblets used for petty reckonings). 1600 *DEKKER Gentle Craft* 18 Ide set mine olde debts against my new dribblets. 1665 *DRYDEN Thren.* August. xiv. So strictly wer't thou just to pay, Even to the driblet of a day. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 104 Some other dribblets, called debts of honour. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barret* II. lviii. 151 A small mortgage and such like convenient but unimportant dribblets.

2. A petty or inconsiderable quantity or part of anything. *By (in) dribblets*: in petty portions at a time, little by little.

1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Dribblets* (old word), small portions or pieces. 1740 *DYCHE & PARDON, Dribblet*... any small quantity or parcel of money, or any thing else. 1832 *Examiner* 34/1 It is rumoured that the creation of peers is to be by dribblets. A drop-by-drop invigoration seems... absurd. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 501 A hundred weight of fish to be sold in dribblets, for a few pence.

3. A small quantity or dribble (of liquid).

1650 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 141 A dribblet of sour milk. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr.* Eur. iii. (1894) 77 Every dribblet of water seemed to be inseparably connected in their minds with a drop of brandy.

Hence † **Dribblet** *v. intr.*, to come in dribblets. 1639 *GAUDEN Tears Ch.* iii. v. 276 Biting poverty... hardly to be relieved by those dribbling pittances.

Drieche, var. form of DREE *a.*, DRECH *v.* 2

Drichte, -ine: see DRIGHT, DRIGHTEN.

Dricksle: see DRIX, DRUXY.

Driddle, *v. Sc.* [Origin obscure: cf. *diddle*, *piddle*.] *intr.* 'To work, walk, or act in a feeble, unsteady or uncertain manner.' (Jam. Suppl.)

a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying v. Potwart* 17 Thou art doand and dridland like ane foule beast. 1785 *BURNS Jolly Beggars*. A pigmy scraper, wi' his fiddle, Wha us'd at trysts and fairs to driddle. 1786 — *Ep. Major Logan* iii. Until you on a crummock driddle, A gray-haired carl.

Dride, obs. pa. t. and ppl. of DRY *v.*

Dridge, obs. form of DREDGE *sb.* 1

Drie, obs. form of DREE *v.*, DRY.

Driedch, *driegh*, var. forms of DREE *a.*

Dried (droid), *ppl. a.* [f. DRY *v.* + -ED *1.*]

1. Deprived of moisture, desiccated. Often with *up*. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Prallor* cl. 4 A dryd scyn. 1664 *EVERLYN Kai. Hort.* (1799) 203 Pull off all crumpl'd dry'd Leaves. 1771 *FRANKLIN Lett.* Wks. 1887 IV. 403 A specimen of the American dried apples. 1816 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iii. iii. I find The farrow of long thought, and dried-up tears. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 185 Keeping the dried meats for places where game might be scarce.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* See the verb.

1622 *FLETCHER Span. Cur.* iii. ii. A man of a dride conscience. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* vi. A dried-in man of busi-

ness. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xiii. In a dried-up Indian military tone.

Drier, *dryer* (droi-er). [f. DRY *v.* + -ER *1.* The analogical spelling is *drier*, but *dryer* is app. more frequent in the technical applications in 2 and 3.] One who or that which dries.

1. A thing that removes moisture.

1528 *PAYNELL Salerno's Regim.* Qiv b. Olde dry nuttis are grete driers. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* i. ii. 6 Wind is a Dryer, even as Frost a Cooler. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 73 Salt is justly deemed a drier. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 7/2 The sun and air are good enough driers.

b. A person engaged in drying. Chiefly in combination, as *fruit-drier*.

2. (*dryer*) A substance mixed with oil-paints to make them dry quickly.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 145/2 To all paint a little sugar of lead, or litharge (*dryers*), should be added to make it dry quick. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMBS Paint.* 208 All dryers... have in some degree a pernicious influence on colours.

3. (*dryer*) A mechanical contrivance or apparatus used to remove moisture; a desiccator.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Dryer*, 1. The heated tables or cylinders which expel the moisture from the just-formed paper, in the machine. 2. The oven which evaporates the moisture from ceramic work. 1890 *Kew Bulletin* 145 Gibbs' Patent Tea Dryer... is suitable for drying corn, coffee, manure, hops, brewers' grains and fruit.

4. A substance that dries (quickly or slowly).

1886 *Longm. Mag.* VII. 379 Olive oil never dries, or at least is the worst drier known.

Hence **Drierman**, *dryerman*, a man whose business it is to manage some drying process; **Driery**, *dryery*, a drying establishment.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb., Paper makers.—Two dryermen. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 13/2 The largest and finest peaches going to the cannery... the rest to the dryery.

Drier, *driest*, comp. and sup. of DRY *a.*

Driery, *drieth*, obs. forms of DREARY, DRYTH.

Drieve, -en, *driff(e)*, *driff(e)*, obs. ff. DRIVE *v.* *Drifat*, var. *DRYFAT Obs.*

† **Drifle**, *drife*, *v. Obs.* [? Allied to DRIBBLE.] 1. *trans.* To utter in dribbles.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 14 These piddling and dribbling confuters... with much adoe drifte-out as many sentences in a weeke as he will poure-down in an houre. 2. *intr.* 'To drink deeply' (Halliwell).

c 1645 T. TULLY *Siege Carlisle* (1840) 15 The Garrison's excessive drinking, called driffing.

3. To rain fitfully or in sparse drops, as at the 'tail' of a shower. *Sc.* Hence *Driffing vbl. sb.*

1639 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jynls.* (1841) I. 220 Some jealousies did yet remaine, as driffing after a great shower.

Drift (drift), *sb.* [Early ME. *drift* (not recorded in OE.) corresp. to OFris. *drift* (in *ur-drift*), MDu., Du. *drift*, MHG. *trift*, G. *trift* passage for cattle, drove, ON. *drift* snow-drift, (Sw., Da. *drift*); verbal abstract from *drifan* to DRIVE.]

1. The action of driving, etc.

1. The act of driving; propulsion, impulse, impetus. (Now rare or *Obs.* exc. as in b. or 2.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 496 (Gott.) Par pai drey ful hard drift. c 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 76 A drift of wedir us droffe to Rome. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/1 Dryfte, or drywyng of bestys, *minatus*. 1523 *FITZGER. Surv.* 9 b. As the whele gothe by drifte of water. a 1716 *SOUTH (J.)*, A man being under the drift of any passion, will still follow the impulse of it. 1721 *PERRY Dagenh. Breach* 26 The Breach... was stop'd by... the drift of a Row of large Piles, drove near to each other. 1828 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. II. 296 Sheep for the Smithfield Monday market had to leave their homes on the previous Wednesday or Thursday week. Such a long drift... caused a great waste of meat.

b. *Forest Law*. The driving of the cattle within the precincts of a forest to one place on a particular day, for the determination of ownership, levying of fines, etc. (Cf. DRIVE *v.* 4 b.)

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 4 It shalbe lauffull to the said lordis owners and possessioners of the said forestis and chaces... to make like drifte of the said forestis, chaces. 1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* xv. § 2 (1615) 105/1 The Officers of the Forest... did use to make two drifts of their Forest every year. 1776 *Customs Manor Epsworth* in *Stonehouse Axholme* (1839) 145 The Lord is entitled to make one drift of the commons, between May-day and Midsummer, in order to ascertain whose cattle are pasturing thereon. 1887 W. F. COLLIER *Vemille Rights on Dartmoor* in *Trans. Devonsh. Assoc.* XIX. 382 The moorman then proceeds to summon the venville tenants to join in the drift by blowing horns on the tors. 1894 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 418 Assisting at the 'drifts' in which the horned cattle and ponies are collected, branded, and the 'strays' returned to their owners.

† c. *Arch.* The horizontal 'thrust' of an arch. 1772 *HUTTON Bridges* 60 The thickness of the pier necessary to resist the drift of the arch. *Ibid.* 91 Drift, Shoot, or Thrust of an arch, is the push or force which it exerts in the direction of the length of the bridge. 1853 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 338.

2. The fact or condition of being driven, as by a current; the action of drifting; a slow course or current. Also *fig. On or upon the drift* = *ADRIFT*.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 149 Beware drift to the worst shore. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 100 We considered where we might have the clearest drift... and let her drive. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 305 Anchors give way, and so [ships] are most dreadfully put upon the drift. 1721 *PERRY Dagenh. Breach* 75 A considerable Frost and drift of Ice... that Winter. 1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog.* Sea § 107

The effect of moderate winds... is to cause what may be called the drift of the sea rather than a current. Drift is confined to surface waters. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 11/1 There is a steady low-class labour drift into London.

b. *Naut.* The deviation of a ship from its course in consequence of currents; *esp.* in reference to its amount.

1671 *NARBOROUGH Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 174 True Course, Drift and all Impediments allow'd, is, [etc.] 1793 *RENNELL in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 195 On the 31st of January, when lying to, 36 miles are allowed for 20 hours drift, to the north-west. 1849-50 *LEWIS Invas. Brit.* 82 The maximum drift for a single tide [in the English Channel]... is eighteen miles, and the minimum nine miles.

c. *Gunnery*. The constant deviation of an elongated rotating projectile in the direction of its rotation; = *DERIVATION* 2.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, The hexagonal shot is far more limited with regard to lateral drift or deflection than the other two kinds of shot. 1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*

d. Slow movement of a galvanometer-needle, generally due to changes in the torsional elasticity of the suspending fibre.

3. *fig.* Natural or unconscious course, progress, process (of action, argument, time, etc.); *esp.* in reference to direction or probable result: *Tendency*.

1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmi. Par.* 2 Cor. 6:1 Since the drift of myne epistle hath brought me to the visions and revelations of the Lorde Jesus. 1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 46 Such a drift of time was thear passed. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 5 That Epicurean doctrine, whose only drift is... to turne men from all religion. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 173 The whole drift of their institution is contrary to that of the wise legislators of all countries. 1891 T. W. REID *Life Ld. Houghton* I. x. 441 The general drift of affairs on the Continent.

4. The conscious direction of action or speech to some end; the end itself; what one is 'driving at'; purpose, intention, object, aim. (Now rare, exc. in reference to speech or writing: see also b.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 168 b, To imaginyn... what is the dryfte of y^e kynge in his parlyament. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. xlviii. (1612) 223 Our drift (quoth he) a Conquest is. 1782 *COWPER Let.* 19 Oct., My sole drift is to be useful. 1855 *TENNISON Maud* i. iv. viii, The drift of the Maker is dark, an Isis hid by the veil.

b. Meaning, purport, tenor, scope (of a speech or writing). Now the usual sense.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Harde it is... to perceyve the processe and dryfte of this treatyse. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. § 17 The main drift and scope of these pamphlets... was to defame and disgrace the English Prelates. 1768 *GOLDSM. Good-m. Man* iii. i, I see the whole drift of your argument. 1868 *HELPS Realism* vi. (1876) 124, I cannot see the general drift and purpose of the story.

† 5. A scheme, plot, design, device. *Obs.*

1523 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 761 That drift was by the Queene not unwisely devised. 1538 *BALE Thre Lawes* 1462 Now wyll I contryeue the dryft of an other playe. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 647 Beware that by their wily drifts thou perish not. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 193 Those... hallowed drifts, and everlasting well wishes for the happiness of... sinful man.

† 6. Putting off, delay, procrastination. [Cf. DRIVE *v.* 22.] *Sc. Obs.*

a 1558 Q. MARY *Answ. Thomworth* in *Keith Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1734) App. 102 (Jam.) Scho intendit na drift of tyme. 1592 R. BRUCE *Eleven Serm.* v. 52 (Jam.) Lang drift and delay of thinges hoped for. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 484 These promises... were to be performed againe Michaelmasse... But this day come he continued his drifts.

II. That which is driven.

7. A number of animals driven or moving along in a body; a drove, herd, flock, + flight (of birds), + swarm (of bees). Rarely of persons. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5840 Par ran sixteen men in a dryft. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Fv, A Dryft of tame Swyne. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 32 Cursit is the drift of thine Oxin. 1613 *Br. HALL Holy Panegyrrick* 45 Whole driftes of quailles. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 316 Marks of cattle having passed there, as if they had gone in drifts or droves. 1816 *SCOTT Let. to Morritt* 16 May in *Lockhart*, To think of carrying off a drift of my neighbour's sheep. 1888 *Craven Dial.*, *Drift*, a drove of cattle.

8. A shower (of rain, snow, dust, etc.) driven along by the wind; a driving mass.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22462 Par sal fall dun fra pe lijft A blodri rain, a drieri drift. 1569 *Satir. Poems Reformation* x. 320 In snaw, sleit, drift, wind, froist, hailstans and rane. 1595 *SHAKS. John* II. i. 412 Our Thunder... Shall raine their drift of bullets on this Towne. 1795 *POPE Odys.* viii. 128 Drifts of rising dust involve the sky. 1842 *TENNISON Talking Oak* II, The city lies, Beneath its drift of smoke. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. 290 Exposed to drift of rain under violent... wind.

b. An accumulation of snow, sand, etc., driven together by the wind. (In quot. 1645 applied to a bed or vein of metal.) Also *transf.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9032 Pis castel... quiter es þan snau drift. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1756 (Dubl. MS.) A flaw of fell snaw fallen... fro þe drifte. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 91 The sands by the fury of Tempests lies in great drifts. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* iv. 21 Hath Heaven enrich thy paynes with thriving drifts Of mighty Gold? 1658 *FRYER Acc. E. India* 4 P. 300 Meadows White with Drifts of Snow. 1865 *WHITTIER Snow-bound* 59 A smooth white mound the brush-pile showed, A fenceless drift what once was road. 1889 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 3/1 The apparent carelessness with which the folds have been drifted together... The drifts are held by clusters of ostrich feathers. 1893 *Ibid.* to Mar. 5/8 A drift of lovely lace fell over the large sleeves.

9. Floating matter driven by currents of water; a floating log, or mass of wood, etc. so driven.

1600 HAKLUVT *Voy.* (1810) III. 530 Four leagues from the land, you find many drifts of roots, leaves of trees, [etc.]. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 A Drift is anything floating in the sea that is of wood. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* clvi. Some log perhaps upon the waters swam, An useless drift. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Voy. to Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 11 We crept along through the floating drift of boards, logs, and chips.

10. *Geol.* A term applied (a) to any superficial deposit caused by a current of water or air; also (b) *spec. (the Drift)* to Pleistocene deposits of glacial and fluvioglacial detritus, also known as *boulder-clay*, and *till*; diluvium.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvii. 509 Each region of the earth has its own superficial diluvia, produced by separate and distinct action; [for these] the unambiguous word *drift* is proposed. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. 30 Accumulations of marine and fresh water shingle and gravel called *drift*. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* Pref. (1878) 1 The Flint Implements of the Drift. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria 609 Drift*, loose sand or a very loose friable alluvial deposit met with in some places close to the washdrift. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* vi. 1. § 1. 83 This 'glacial drift' spreads over the low ground of the glaciated districts. 1892 GARDINER *Stud. Hist. Eng.* 2 These Palaeolithic men of the river drift.

Fig. 1878 W. P. ROBERTS *Law & God* 44 In the Protestant *drift* may often be found the implements of Rome.

b. *attrib.* 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 288 The mountain from which all these drift boulders were detached. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 323 This drift-age cone... is about twelve times as large as that now forming. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* iv. 113 The removal of the drift deposits allows the underlying rocks to become visible.

11. a. A set of fishing-nets. b. A large kind of net used in the herring, pilchard, and mackerel fishery, extended by weights at the bottom and floats at the top, and allowed to drift with the tide; also called *drift-net* (see 19 c).

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xvii. (1857) 260 A complete drift of nets. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* (1855) 322 A drift of nets consists of from sixteen to twenty-six. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 440 Not a herring swam so low as the upper bulk of our drift.

c. A fanciful name for a company of fishers. 1481 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b. A Drifte of fishers. 12. A series of piles driven in.

1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 75 The said Drift of dove-tail'd Piles. 90 A new Drift of Piles on the Thames side.

13. Technical senses. a. A tool used for driving or ramming something (e.g. for driving piles). b. A steel tool for enlarging or shaping a hole in a piece of metal; a drift-pin. c. A priming-iron used to clear the vent of ordnance from burning particles after each discharge' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). d. *Ship-building* (see 1st quot. c. 1850).

1552 HULOET, Drift, betle, or malle, to dryue pyles or stakes, *fistuca*. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 164 Term-pieces; the finishing Pieces, or those which terminate the Drifts. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 77 Needles, Quadrants, Wooden Drifts. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 Drifts, those parts where the sheer is raised according to the heights of the decks or gangways, and where the rails are cut off and ended by scrolls. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Drift*, a piece of hardened steel, notched at the sides and made slightly tapering... used for enlarging a hole in a piece of metal to a particular size by being driven through it. 1864 WEBSTER, *Drift*, a tool used in driving down compactly the composition contained in a rocket, or like firework. 1874 [see *drift-pin* in 19 c.]. 1881 [see *DRIFT* v. 6].

e. *Ship-building*. The difference between the size of a bolt and the hole into which it is driven, or between the circumference of a hoop and the circumference of the mast on which it is to be driven. (Ogilvie.)

1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 227 Being a bolt of two drifts, [it] could not be driven out. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

III. A course or way along which something is driven.

14. *gen.* A track. *poetic and rare*. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 182 Birds... passing through the airy Drift.

15. *Mining*, etc. A passage 'driven' or excavated horizontally, for working, exploration, ventilation, or draining; *esp.* one driven in the direction of a mineral vein. See *DRIFTWAY* 3.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 150 They may cause [to be] open'd Drifts, and Sumps. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 5 The convenience of driving a drift or sough, from the bottom of the hills to the sole of the Rake. 1708 J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1845) 13 A Drift or Watercourse from the old Pits. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s. v. A drift follows the vein, as distinguished from a cross-cut, which intersects it, or a level or gallery, which may do either.

16. A lane or road along which horses or cattle are driven; = *DRIFTWAY* 1. *local*.

1686 EVELYN in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 132 Why it should be made a common drift at all times, does not at all consist with convenience. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng. II.* 79 I went... diagonally, across the wheatfield, and presently struck the 'drift', which has the appearance of an old pack-horse road. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* I, The broad way that led to it... was a drift or grass lane.

17. *S. Africa*. [a. col. Du. *drift*.] A passage of a river; a ford.

VOL. III.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 401 The road... crosses two or three 'drifts' or fords. 1852 F. FLEMING *Kaffraria* (1854) 46 Where the road crosses a river, what is called a drift is made... by clearing the bed of the river of large stones, and cutting a sloping roadway through the banks on either side. 1856 C. J. ANDERSSON *Lake Ngami* 320 The passage of the Orange river... at what is called Zending's Drift, or the missionary ford.

IV. 18. *Naut.* Length of rope paid out before a fastening is made; length that a tackle will reach from its fixed point; distance so estimated.

1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 47 Allow a fathom drift... Bend it to the bunt becket, to allow the same drift as the buntlines. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 120 In ships with great drift between the fore and main yards, the boats are hoisted in... with the launches purchase.

V. 19. *attrib. and Comb.* a. *gen.*, as *drift-borer* (see 15), *-cloud*, *-current*, *-rail* (see 13 d), *-rain*, *-sand*; *drift-covered*, *-strewn* adjs. b. *Geol.* See 10 b.

1637 R. HUMPHREY *St. Ambrose* II. 13 The drift sand, pible stones and gravel lying on the shore. 1749 J. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 147 To go to the Bottom of the Bay to search for drift Fins [i. e. whales]. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 238 The dormant wedge or that with the point upward, being held in the hand, while the drift wedge or that with its point downward, was driven with a hammer. 1856 *Househ. Words* XIII. 544 Miners from Cornwall, drift borers from Wales. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 102 The Drift Current is merely the effect of the wind on the surface of the water.

c. Special combs.: *drift-anchor*, a floating wooden frame or the like, used to keep the ship's head to the wind in a gale or when dismasted (called also *drag*, *sea-anchor*); *drift-boat*, a boat for fishing with a drift-net; *drift-bolt* (earlier *drive-bolt*) see quot.; *drift-fish*, fish taken with a drift-net; so *drift-fisher*, *fishery*, *-herring*, *-sprat*; *drift-keel* = *BILGE-KEEL*; *drift-mining*, gold-mining carried on by making drifts (sense 15) along the detrital material in the channels of former rivers, now covered by more recent deposits; *drift-net* = sense 11 b (also *attrib.*); *drift-netter*, one who fishes with a drift-net; *drift-piece* (see quot. 1850 and sense 13 d); *drift-pin*, *drift-punch* = sense 13 b; *drift-road* = *DRIFTWAY* 1; *drift-sail* (see quot. 1627); *drift-timber* = *DRIFT-WOOD*; *drift-weed*, (a) sea-weed drifted on shore by the waves; (b) a name for the gulf-weed (*Sargassa baccifera*) and tangle (*Laminaria digitata*); *drift-wind*, a wind that drives or impels (*obs.*). Also *DRIFT-ICE*, *-WAY*, *-WOOD*.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Drift-anchor*. 1881 *Times* 27 Apr. 6/4 She had lost both her masts, and was riding to a drift anchor. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* II. 800 Model of... the new Mevagissey *drift and fishing boat. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 597/2 A drift-boat carries from eight to twenty nets. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Drift-bolts*, commonly made of steel, are used as long punches for driving out other bolts. 1864 *Glasgow Daily Herald* 24 Sept. I have sold 'drift-fish for 12s... both drift herring and trawled herring would be selling for 8s. *Ibid.*, I was a trawler when trawling was permitted, and a 'drift fisher as well. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* II. 43 Side-keels... [also] known as 'drift-keels', 'auxiliary-keels', 'bilge-keels'. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 43 At nightfall the nets are set either across or parallel to the tide and suffered to drift with it, hence they are called 'drift nets'. 1885 *Times* 25 May 9 Line and drift-net fishermen. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 75 Term Pieces or *Drift Pieces sided. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 *Drift-pieces*, solid pieces, fitted at the drifts, to form the scrolls. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Drift-pin*, a hand tool of metal driven into a hole to shape it; as the drift which makes the square socket in the watch-key. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* x. 198 When the holes are badly punched the workman drives in a steel 'drift-punch... and the plate is thus forced and torn and the holes enlarged. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 31 A 'Drift saile is only vndr water... to keepe the Ships head right vpon the Sea in a storme, or when a ship drives too fast in a current. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Drift-sail*, is generally used by fishermen, especially in the North-sea. 1850 LVELL *Visit U. S. II.* 140 To visit the mouths of the Mississippi, and see the banks of sand, mud, and 'drift timber, recently formed there. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1879) 220 The high-water mark of 'drift-weed on a sea-beach. 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. iii, Waters, That 'drift-winds force to raging.

Drift, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To move as driven or borne along by a current; to float or move along with the stream or wind; = *DRIVE* v. 26. b. Of snow, sand, etc.: To collect in heaps driven together by the wind.

? a 1600 *Robin Hood* 61 Cam drifting owyr the ley. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* II. 185 Drifting fast on Grecia's rocky strand. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv, We must let her drift with the current. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 67 Columns of smoke and ashes which drifted to the south-east. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 66 Beds of sand, which drift like snow.

c. *transf. and fig.* To move or pass passively or aimlessly; to be carried involuntarily or without effort in some course or into some condition.

1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. i. (1869) 8 Drift with the tide of nonsense. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xi. (1877) 121 They... were fast drifting towards apostasy. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Mar. 5/2 Content to let things drift.

2. *trans.* To drive or carry along, as by a current of water or air; to blow into heaps (snow, sand, etc.). a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortalitie* II. iv, Time flits as

Winde... Who knowes what illis it every moment drifteth. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 166 In Places where the Snow is drifted by the Wind. 1856 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 334 Into civil war the nation had no intention of permitting themselves to be drifted. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 296 Can malaria be drifted to the place in any way? 3. *trans.* To cover with drifts (of snow, etc.); also *intr.* for *refl.* to become covered with drifts.

a 1851 MOIR *Poems, Birth Flowers* xvii, When Winter drifts the fields With snow. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 250 The sides of the road were drifted with heaps of wild hawthorn and honeysuckle. 1892 W. PIKE *Barren Gr. N. Canada* 105 Our tracks had drifted up.

4. *trans.* To put off, delay, defer; = *DRIVE* v. 22. *Sc. Obs.*

1524 J. CARMICHAEL *Let. in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 434 To drift time awhile. 1588 A. KING *tr. Camillus' Catech.*, *Confession* 3 To drift to do penance for our sinnes quhil the houre of deathe. 1659 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* (1629) 237 (Jam.) If thou delay and drift him vntill morrow.

5. To drive at, aim at, try to effect. *Obs.* 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxix. (1612) 291 Not sooner Dorcas had deuis'd, but Elenor it drifts. *Ibid.*, *Epitome*, Which Elfrick... drifted the murder of King Edmund. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Cup of Consolation* 16 Dark Limbo's Potentate Drifts Man's destruction.

6. *Mech.* To form or enlarge (a hole) with a drift (*DRIFT* sb. 13 b.).

1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* xix. 415 Drifting unfair holes would be considered bad work. 1881 GREENER *Gnn* 251 The hole is drifted from round to square by knocking in different-sized drifts.

7. (*Mining*) *intr.* To excavate a drift (see *DRIFT* sb. 15); *trans.* to excavate a drift in; = *DRIVE* v. 10. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 179 They have sunk a shaft... over 50 feet, and intend to go to a depth of 200, drifting east and west at 100 feet. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 524/1 It is tunnelled or 'drifted' as in one of the hill-side mines.

Hence *Drifted ppl. a.*

1786-46 THOMSON *Winter* 285 Impatient flouncing through the drifted heaps. 1778 T. HUTCHINS *Descr. Virginia &c.* 31 The Channel is obstructed with... Islands, formed by trees and drifted wood. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 47 Struggling through the drifted roads. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, Sprung landings held with unfair or drifted holes.

Driftage (*driftedg*). [f. *DRIFT* v. + *-AGE*.]

1. The process or operation of drifting. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 414 There is always a driftage of the [sounding] line. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Driftage*, the amount due to lee-way. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 135 The rate of peat-growing depends upon... the manner of accumulation, whether entirely by growth of plants *in situ*, or partly by driftage.

2. *concr.* Drifted material. (Cf. *wreckage*.)

1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 63 No hopes of any valuable driftage from [the wreck]. 1835 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* 15 June (1883) 13 Among the heaps of sea-weed there were sometimes small pieces of painted wood, bark, and other driftage.

Driftal, a. *rare*. [f. *DRIFT* v. + *-AL*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of drift.

1821 ALLEN in COUES *Birds N.-W.* (1874) 10 The driftal debris adhering to the trees serves to mark the 'high-water' line.

Drifter (*driftar*). [f. as prec. + *-ER* 1.] a. *gen.* One who or that which drifts. b. *Mining*. A miner who excavates drifts (see *DRIFT* sb. 15). c. A boat or man engaged in fishing with a drift-net.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 16 Aug. The lead of rich pay dirt was lost for a short time, but... the drifters found it again. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 79 Model of Drifter for Herring Fisheries. 1887 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 4/6 The proposal... that trawlers should fish only in the daytime, and drifters only during the nighttime.

Drift-ice. [f. *DRIFT* sb.] Drifting or drifted ice; *esp.* detached pieces of ice drifting with the wind or ocean currents.

1600 HAKLUVT *Voy.* III. 65 (R.) We were greatly endangered with a piece of drift yce, which the ebbe brought forth of the sounds. 1604 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 221 The Coast so full of drift Ice, that it is almost inaccessible. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1892 We spent the night standing off and on, among the drift ice. 1820 SCORESBY in *Ann. Reg.* II. 1324 Drift-ice consists of pieces less than flocs, of various shapes and magnitudes.

Drifting, vbl. sb. [f. *DRIFT* v. + *-ING* 2.] The action of the verb *DRIFT*, q.v.; also *concr.* (*pl.*) that which is drifted.

1821 KRATS *Isabella* xiv, The rich-ored driftings of the flood. 1891 *Echo* 10 Mar. 3/3 The drifting has caused many roads to be impassable.

4. Putting off; lapse (of time). *Obs.*

1610 J. FORBES *Certain Rec.* (1846) II. x. 496 No drifting of time could cause them to alter.

5. Scheming, machination. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxv. (1612) 313 Italian Driftings, and such Sinnes.

Drifting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + *-ING* 2.] That drifts; see the verb.

1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 43 Intensely cold, with excessive Frost and drifting Snow. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Woodnotes* Wks. (Bohn) I. 423 Drifting sand-heaps. 1890 BOLDEWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 331 The gaunt, perishing seaman on the drifting raft.

6. Designing, aiming, scheming. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. liii. (1612) 239 Ill drifting Rome and Spaine.

Hence *Driftingly adv.*

1829 CHAMBL. *Yrnl.* XI. 128 The fading clouds, all driftingly, Submerge. 1895 A. AUSTIN in *Blackw. Mag.* 639/2 To fish driftingly from one end of Lough Inagh to another. 84*

Driftland: see DROFLAND.

Driftless (driftlēs), *a.* [f. DRIFT *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Having no drift, purport, or purpose; aimless. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXII. 536 The primitive meaning of ambiguous therefore is driftless. a 1875 H. TAYLOR *Autobiog.* (1885) I. vi. 95 A reckless and driftless conduct in life.

2. *Geol.* Free from drift: see DRIFT *sb.* 10.

1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* xxxii. 465 The 'driftless region' of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota.

Hence **Driftlessness**, aimlessness.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 582 An apparent driftlessness of the events and characters.

Driftway, drift-way (drift,wē'), [f. DRIFT *sb.* + WAY.]

1. A lane or road along which cattle or horses are driven to pasture or market; a drove-road: see also quot. 1884. (In local use.)

1611 *Award conc. Holland Fen, Lincolnsh.*, The said commoners... to leave a driftway for the cattle and beasts of the said Edward Dymocke. 1773 *Rhode Isl. Colonial Rec.* (1862) VII. 54 An Act empowering the several town councils... to lay out drift-ways in their respective towns. 1880 WILLIAMS *Rights of Common* 324 A way may be either a footway, or a brideway, or a driftway for cattle. 1884 HALE *Christm. in Narragansett* xi. 41 'Driftway'... is... a cross-road to the sea by which the sea-weed... may be hauled up to their homes.

2. *Naut.* The amount by which a vessel drifts out of her course; lee-way.

1721 BAILEY, *Drift Way*, (of a Ship) is the same as Lee-way. 1867 in *SWYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*

3. *Mining*, etc. = DRIFT *sb.* 15; also, a small gallery driven in advance of a tunnel, etc.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 371/2 The miners begin to excavate laterally by forming a heading or driftway along the level of the upper part of the tunnel. Sometimes such a drift is formed throughout the whole length of the tunnel before any part is opened out to the full size. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 444 The excavations... proceeded in opposite directions to meet the other driftways... in progress.

Drift-wood, driftwood. Wood floating on, or cast ashore by, the water.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 743 They have no wood but drift. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 26 There was great store of drift wood. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 43 Forbieff built another small vessel with drift-wood. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 72 [We] made a fire... with the drift-wood.

Drifty (drifti), *a.* [f. DRIFT *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Full of secret aims; wily. (Cf. DRIFT *sb.* 5.) 1571 CAMPTON *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 106 Ormond was secret and drifty.

2. Characterized by drifts, of the nature of a drift. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* xii. 435 That drifty day stopt a funeral. 1785 BURNS *Winter Night* viii. Through the ragged roof and chinky wall, Chill, o'er his slumbers, piles the drifty heap! 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* xi. 301 The Thirteen Drifty Days in which the storm culminated in the month of February [1674].

Driften, *obs. pa. pple.* of DRIVE *v.*

Drige, drize, drigh(e), *obs. ff. DRY, DREE v.*

† **Driggle-draggle.** *Obs. exc. dial.* [Reduplicated f. DRAGGLE *v.*, with vowel-alternation: cf. *dingle-dangle*, etc.] A slut, slattern, drab. Also *attrib.*, slatternly.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. vi. 33b, If there be any driggle draggle in Shrewsbury. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 14 Those driggell draggells (whose wicked and lascivious lives have wasted their bodies). 1611 FLORIO, *Zaccara*, a driggle-draggle strumpet. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Driggle-draggle*, adv. and sb., in a slovenly, slatternly manner—specially applied to women's dress; also as an epithet.

† **Dright** ¹. *Obs.* In 1-3 *dryht, driht, 5 drizt*. [OE. *dryht, driht* multitude, army, people = OS. *drucht, OHG.*, MHG. *truht*, ON. *drótt*; cf. Goth. *ga-draughts* soldier; f. *drōgan* to do, perform, work, do military service; see DREE *v.*] A multitude, host, army.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 78 Drihta gedrymost. c 1205 LAY. 92 *Pes duc mid his drihte to þare sæ him droh.* a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3868 Dragons drytes down o driht fra þe derfe hillis.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *drightfare*, march of a host, procession, throng; *drightfolk*, people, army; *drightman*, warrior. (OE. and early ME.)

a 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 34 Þa wæs... deaðe gedrenced drihtfolca mast. c 1205 LAY. 14715 Hengest gon to flonnen mid al his driht-monnen. *Ibid.* 16584 He wende in to Cuninges-burh mid his driht folke. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1852 Wið swuch dream & drightfare as drihtin deah to cumene.

Dright ²: see DRIGHTIN.

Drighte: see DRETCH *v.* 2

† **Drightin, -ten**, abbrev. **dright**. *Obs.* Forms: a. 1-4 *drihten*, 3 *drihten*, (Orm.) *drihhin*, *drittin*, 3-4 *drihtin*, *drihtin*, 4 *drightinn*, -un, *drihtyn*, *dryht(t)yn*, 4-5 *drihtine*, *drihtin(e)*, *dryhtyn(e)*, 5 *drihtine*. ß. 3-4 *driht(e)*, 3 *dryht*, 3-4 *drihte*, 4 *driht(e)*, *drytte*, 4-5 *dryzt(e)*. [OE. *dryhten, drihten* = OS. *drohtin*, OFris. *drochten*, OHG. *truhtin*, ON. *dróttinn*, f. *dryht*, DRIGHT ¹ with suffix -ino-z: cf. Goth. *kindins* governor, L. *dominus*, etc.] A lord, ruler, chief; *spec.* the Lord God, or Christ.

a. *Beowulf* (Th.) 2973 Geata dryhten. *Ibid.* 3113 Witig Drihten rodara rædend. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xx. 10 Se

seofopa ys Drihtnes reste dæg þines Godes. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Iblesced he þe her cumeþ on drihtenes nome. c 1200 *Prim. Coll. Hom.* 109 Ure drihten crist. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5217 I am drihtyn þi faders god and al-so þine. 12 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 664 To dye at Dryghytyn wyll. c 1475 *Ranf Coibear* 856 Now thankit be Drichtine.

8. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 187 Manie mannisshe folgeden ure drihte. c 1250 *Hymn to God* 5 *ibid.* App. 258 Folkes fader, heouenliche drihte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17000 Thoru grace o driht. c 1325 *SHOREHAM* 33 Bye drytte. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 407 So helpe þe þy driht! c 1450 *Myrc* 1470 To burye the dede as byd owre dryht.

† Hence (only in OE. and early ME.): **Drightness** (drihtnesse), majesty, godhead; **Drightful, Drightlike** (drihtliffe) *adjs.*, lordly, noble.

Beowulf (Th.) 2320 Hie... drihtlice wif to Denum feredon. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 1843 Him drihtlice mæg... buhte. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Preo on hadan and an god... on ane drihtnesse and godnesse. c 1205 LAY. 24762 Al þi drihtliche uolc. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1123 He ne losode... undedlicnesse onont his drihtnesse. a 1225 *Juliana* 13 þe drihtful godd apollo mi lauerd.

Drith, Drifre, *obs. ff. DREE a., DRIVE v.*

Drill (dril), *sb.* ¹ Also 5 *drylle*, 7 *dril, drille*. [In sense 2, goes with DRILL *v.* 2; sense 1 offers difficulties, and is not certainly the same word.]

† 1. A small draught (of liquid). *Obs. rare.*

a 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 132/1 Drylle, or lytyle drafte of drynke, *kaustillus*.

2. A (trickling) rivulet or small stream; a rill.

1641 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Song Sol.* iv. ii. Those living Springs... Whose Drills our plants with moisture feed. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. x. Meadow-land... which had two or three... drills of fresh water in it. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xxxiv. (1883) 93/1 Coming to my drill's mouth, I fixed my implements for a draft there. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 313 The drills in marshes should be examined.

Drill (dril), *sb.* ² Also 7 *dril*. [In sense 1 prob. immed. a. Du. *dril, drille*, in same sense (in Kilian 1599, and prob. in MDu.), f. *drillen*: see DRILL *v.* 3; in other senses app. from the vb. in Eng.]

I. Mechanical and technical senses.

1. An instrument for drilling or boring; applied to contrivances of many kinds for boring holes in metal, stone, and other hard substances, from a pointed steel tool to an elaborate drilling machine.

1611 COGGE, *Trappan*, a Stone-cutters Drill, the toole wherewith he bores little holes in marble, &c. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 322/1 The Drill is a shaft or long Pin of Iron with a Steel point. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 6 Drills are used for the making such Holes as Punches will not conveniently serve for. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 185 The drill is a revolving cutter... to form circular holes in iron or other material. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v. The ordinary miner's drill is a bar of steel, with a chisel-shaped end.

2. A shell-fish which is destructive to oyster-beds by boring into the shells of young oysters; a borer. 1886 *Sci. Amer. Suppl.* XXII. 8868 The little *Littorina*, the destructive 'drill' which works its way into the shell of the young oysters.

3. Manner or style of drilling, or in which a hole is drilled.

1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* 22 He... said the drill of the [needle's] eye was superior to any other.

II. Military and derived senses.

4. The action or method of instructing in military evolutions; military exercise or training; with *a* and *pl.* an exercise of this nature.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* lix. 29 He that but saw thy curious captain's drill, Would think no more of Vlushing, or the Drill. 1809 WELLINGTON 24 June in *Gurw. Desp.* IV. 463, I propose to give the best drilled of the seven battalions coming to Portugal, in order to assist in your drills. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ii. 15 A company of soldiers... at drill.

5. One who drills (others); a drill-master.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxii. Her husband was my sergeant-major... and got on by being a good drill. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelist* 57 The various drills laboured at him like galley-slaves.

6. *fig.* Rigorous training or discipline; exact routine; strict methodical instruction.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 51 Thy worn quill Too often hath needed Apollo's sharp drill. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 194 This wise mixture of good drill in Latin grammar with good drill in cricket, boating, and wrestling.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Pertaining to a drill or boring instrument, as *drill-hole*, -holder, -room, -spindle, -string; *drill-like* *adj.*; *drill-barrel*, a cylinder round the shank of a drill, on which the string of the drill-bow works; *drill-bow*, a bow used for working a drill; *drill-ohuck*, -extractor, -gauge, -jar, -pin, -plate (= BREAST-PLATE 3 b), -press, -stock (see quots.).

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 6 The bigger the *Drill-barrel is, the easier it runs about, but less swift... You must... keep your *Drill-Bow straining your String pretty stiff. 1805 LUSBOCK *Preh. Times* xiv. (1869) 513 The Decotahs used a drill bow for the purpose of obtaining fire. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Drill-chuck, a chuck in a lathe or drilling-machine for holding the shank of the drill. *Ibid.*, *Drill-extractor, a tool or implement for extracting from deep borings a broken or a detached drill. *Ibid.*, *Drill-gage, a tool for determining the angle of the basil or edge of a drill. *Ibid.*, *Drill-jar, a... stone or well-boring tool in which the tool-holder is lifted and dropped successively. 1698 BALLARD in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 420 Little... drill-like pieces of Steel. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 15 The *drill pins of the locks, and the pipes of the keys. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict.*

Mech., *Drill-pin*, a pin in a lock which enters the hollow stem of a key. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 7 *Drill-Plate, or Breast-Plate... to set the blunt end of the Shank of the Drill in, when you drill a hole. 1864 WEBSTER, *Drill-press, a machine-tool embodying one or more drills for making holes in metal. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Drill-stock, the holdfast for a metal drill. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 6 You may sometimes require... several *Drill-strings; the strongest Strings for the largest Drills.

b. Pertaining to or connected with military drill, as *drill-day*, -ground, -instructor, -master, -purpose, -room; *drill-sergeant*, a non-commissioned officer who trains soldiers in military evolutions.

1831 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* II. 169 After these arrangements, *drill-day came. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 120 In the Barrack-Yard or *Drill-Ground. 1876 A. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* June 28 The... *drill-instructor has never before him the same body of men. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xviii. 34 The Holy Spirit is the great *Drill-master of heavenly soldiers. 1803 (title) The Complete *Drill Sergeant. 1866 MISS MITTFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 265 Facing to right and left, under the command of a drill-sergeant.

Drill (dril), *sb.* ³ Also 7 *dril*. [perh. ad. native name.] A West African species of baboon, *Cynocephalus leucopneus*.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* A iv, The dumb Ginnie Drills. 1652 — *Anthropomet.* (1653) 439 This relation of Tulpius shows this creature to have been a kind of Ginnie Drill, which this Michaelmas Terme, 1652, I saw near Charing Crosse... which Drill is since dead, and I believe dissected. 1654 CLEVELAND *Char. Diurnal-m.* 12 A Diurnal-maker is the antemask (antimask) of an Historian, he differs from him as a Drill from a man. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Drill*, a large over-grown Ape, or Baboon, so called. 1726 SWIFT *It cannot rain but it pours* Wks. 1755 III. i. 136 His ears... he can move like a drill, and turn them towards the sonorous object. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 156 The Drill... is rather smaller in stature than the Mandrill. The face is black; but the beard is orange-coloured.

Drill, *sb.* ⁴ [Perh. the same word as DRILL *sb.* ¹, in its sense of rill, runnel: cf. the senses of Ger. *rille* small furrow, drill, chamfer.]

1. A small furrow made in the soil, in which seed is sown; a ridge having such a furrow on its top; also, the row of plants thus sown.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Carnation*, The seed may be sown... in drills drawn cross a bed by a Line. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermin-Killer* 2, Field rats... will... run along the drills of peas. 1789 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 184 The drills were eight inches asunder. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* I. 224/2 The seed sown by hand falls into the bottom of the drills. *Mod.* A drill of potatoes or turnips.

2. A machine for sowing seed in drills, now usually having contrivances for drawing furrows and for covering the seed when sown.

1731 J. TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xxii. 147 The Drill is the Engine that plants our Corn and other Seeds in Rows; it makes the Channels, sows the Seed into them, and covers them. a 1740 — in C. W. HOSKINS *Occas. Ess.* (1866) 102, I composed my machine. It was named a Drill, because when farmers used to sow their beans and pease into channels or furrows by hand, they called that action drilling. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* 3 Wks. 1834 IV. 195 Corn sown by drill, or thresh'd by a machine. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbridge* xxiv. The new-fashioned... horse-drill.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *drill-box*, -culture, -husbandry, -man, -system; *drill-barrow*, a barrow-like contrivance for sowing in drills; *drill-harrow* (see quot.); *drill-machine*, -plough = sense 2.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 28 The *drill-barrow is... well adapted for sowing some grains and small seeds. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Drill, or *Drill-Box. 1847 CRAIG, *Drill-box*, the box in a drill-machine which contains the seed. *Ibid.*, *Drill-harrow, a small harrow... used between the drills or rows for the purpose of extirpating weeds. 1784-5 *Ann. Reg.* 59/2 *Drill husbandry is... the practise of a garden brought into the field. 1809 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 120 *Drill-machines, attached to the ploughs... or used with a horse or by hand. 1731 J. TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xxiii. 166 The *Drill-Plow which makes the Channels for a treble Row of Wheat. 1847 *Fynl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. i. 63 A drill-plough, which drills the seed, and covers it in with the furrow turned by the plough.

Drill (dril), *sb.* ⁵ Abbreviated form of DRILLING *sb.* [Cf. Ger. *drell* (Brem. Wörterb.).]

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iv. (ed. 2) 315 A Sort of Cloth called Drill. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* I. 99 Drills, and other Twilled Linens. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan. 7/1 In cotton goods. America takes a high position in two descriptions, drills and sheetings.

attrib. 1888 BRET HARTE *Flip i.* His light drill garments.

† **Drill**, *v.* ¹ *Obs.* (exc. *dial.*). Also 4 *dril*. [Appears first in ME.; origin unknown.]

1. *trans.* and *absol.* To delay, defer, put off.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16390 (Cott.) Selcuth vs thinc o þe, pilate, wit drightin for to drill [Gott. wid dreching for to drill] We haf vs chosen nu baraban, him haf algat we will. *Ibid.* 23715 þe ded al wen we for to drill.

2. To *drill away*, *on*, *out*: to protract, lengthen out; to fritter away, spend aimlessly (time).

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 464 Purposely drilling out the time, hoping to encline the Senate to favour his designe. 1668 ETHEREDGE *She would not if she could* II. i. We must drill away a little time here. 1674 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 306 They drill'd things on, till they might [etc.]. 1719 D'URFERY *Pills* (1872) V. 180 He drills on his Evil, then curses his Fate, And bewails those misfortunes himself did create. a 1745 SWIFT (Webster, 1864) This accident hath drilled away the whole summer. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xxx. (1883) 84/2 One pretence or other... of drilling on the time till the dark weather is over.

3. To lead, allure, or entice (a person) on from

one point to another (in time or action); and so = to put off (cf. 1).

1669 MARVELL *Corr.* iii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 270 So speedily as they may not have drilled you on beyond the time of prosecution. 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 141 Nor is it wit that drills the statesman on To waste the sweets of life, so quickly gone. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ She has bubbled him out of his Youth;... she drilled him on To Five and Fifty, and... she will drop him in his old Age. 1755 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 231 He drilled him on with various pretences.

4. To draw or entice (a person) *in, into* a place; also *on, along, out of* a thing.

1668 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 296 Drilling in the rabble with their... buffooneries. 1681 *Ibid.* 187 To drill Men out of their Estates. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 72 [He] was pickt up by a pack of Rogues in the streets and drilled into a Tavern. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 97 Having drill'd his Wife along 'till he came to a certain Close... he threw her by Force into the Water. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. v. 114 They drill'd them by discourse so near, that our men lay'd hold on all three at once.

5. *intr.* To slip away, vanish by degrees. *dial.* c1315 [see ADRIEL]. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Drill.* to slide away. *Kent.* 1887 *Kentish Dial.* (E. D. S.), *Drill*, to waste away by degrees.

† *Drill*, *v.* 2. *Obs.* [Etymology of this, and the cognate *DRILL* *sb.* 1, uncertain. The verb is identical in sense with *TRILL*, frequent from Chaucer onward, and may be an altered form of it. Cf. also Ger. *trillen* to flow whirling or rolling, cited by Grimm from a 17th c. writer, and taken by him as a sense of *drillen* to turn.]

1. *intr.* To flow in a small stream or in drops; to trickle, percolate; to drip.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xlix. (1632) 162 In summer they often caused cold water... to drill upon them as they sate in their dining chambers. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* (N.), Swift watry drops drill from his eye. 1788 A. MONRO *Anat., Bones, Nerves* 62 The liquor... drills down upon the membrane of the nose. *refl.* 1834 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 209 Water... gently drills it self from the high Rocks.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To be derived, spring, flow. 1698 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 111 Chaldy, Arabick, and Sirlack drilling from the Hebrew.

Hence *Drilling* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 214 Full of shadowing trees, and drilling Rivolets. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Henge* (1725) 226 The drilling down of the Water... from the... Hills. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 86 A constant drilling of a glairy Mucus.

Drill (*dril*), *v.* 3. Also 7 *dril*, *dryll*, 9 *Sc. dreel*. [Known only from 17th c.; cf. *DRILL* *sb.* 2. All the senses are found in Du. *drillen* to drill, bore; to turn round; to shake, brandish; to drill, form to arms; to run hither and thither; to go through the manual exercise, MDu. *drillen* to bore, turn in a circle, brandish; cf. MLG. *drillen* to roll, to turn, MHG. and mod. Ger. *drillen* to turn, to round off, to bore, to drill soldiers. MHG. *gedrollen* 'rounded', *drallt* 'twisted' tight', point to an old strong verb, of ablaut series **prell-, prall-, þrull-*. The English verb and *sb.* were prob. from Dutch; they are not connected etymologically with *thrill*, *thirl*, OE. *þyrelan*, though sense 1 is identical in sense with it.]

1. To pierce, bore, make a narrow hole.

1. *trans.* To pierce or bore a hole, passage, etc. in (anything); to perforate with or as with a drill or similar tool. (Said chiefly of personal agents.)

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* clviii, The Stone dropt Sand; And the drill'd Alpes, became a Postern which From Time lockt vp, noe foot had ever trode. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 466 Twirling the hard piece between the palms of their hands, they drill the soft piece till it smokes, and at last takes fire. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 26 Drill'd in holes, the solid oak is found. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simpleiv.* Being drilled was to be shot through the body. 1871 P. H. WADDILL *Ps.* xl. 6 My lugs ye hae dreel'd. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 213 Rabbit-holes drill the bank everywhere.

b. *intr.* To pierce through.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sctr.* 196 None of those rayes of other atoms... come riding or drilling through both. *Ibid.* 61.

2. To make or bore (a hole, etc.) by drilling.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 73 There must be a Hole drill'd. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 36 The holes... appear to have been drilled into the rock by Jumpers. 1838 GREENER *Gunnery* 47 Drill a communication, and put in a nipple. 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept. 446/1 On August 28, 1859, the first well, drilled in the United States with the object of obtaining petroleum, was successfully completed.

II. + 3. *trans.* To turn round and round; to whirl, twirl; in quot. 1681 to churn. *Obs.* or *dial.* 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 97 They skim off the Cream, and drill it in an earthen Vessel with a stick. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Drill*, to twirl, or whirl. *Devon.*

III. To train in military movements and exercise. [Found from 17th c. also in Du., Ger., Da. (Not in Kilian 1599; in Hexham 1678). Prob. from the sense 'turn round'.]

4. *trans.* To train or exercise in military evolutions and the use of arms. ('An old cant word.' J.)

1666 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 37 Drilling your men... to ranke, file, march, skirmish, and retire. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 445 The Foe appear'd, drawn up and drill'd. 1848 MACAULAY *Fredk. Ct. Ess.* (1887) 695 The

business of life, according to him, was to drill and be drilled. *Ibid.* 709 He drilled his people as he drilled his grenadiers.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* and *pass.* 1848 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* I. vii. 26 May, Large numbers of men are armed and drilling nightly. *Mod.* The regiment drills regularly every day.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* To train or instruct as with military rigour and exactness. *Const. into, in, to, and inf.* (Also *intr.* for *refl.*)

1608 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. ii. I hug thee. For drilling thy quick brains in this rich plot. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany Bay Eclog.* III. So I... was drill'd to repentance and reason. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) I. 323 Where boys are to be drilled in a given time into scholars. 1842 [see 4]. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 254 We had drilled with knapsack and sledge, till we were almost martinets in our evolutions on the ice. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 389 Bear-dogs... that had been drilled to relieve each other in the melée. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xii. 182 He had drilled her in all that she should do and say.

6. a. To order or regulate exactly. b. To impart by strict method (a subject of knowledge). c. (See quot. 1894.) d. U.S. Railroads. To shunt (carriages, engines, etc.).

1863 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* a Drill Greek, and instil religious principles into them. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* lii. To be a great lady... and regulate and drill all the doings of nature. 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s.v., To drill a person is to refuse him employment for a certain period, say, a fortnight, as a punishment.

Hence *Drilled*, *Drilling* *ppl. adjs.*; also *Drillingly* *adv.*, by way of drilling or boring.

1649 Drill'd [see 1]. 1830 [see DRILLER 2 a]. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 490 The moths drillingly devoured the manuscript. 1879 FROUD *Cæsar* ix. 103 The superiority of the drilled Roman legions.

Drill, *v.* 4. [*DRILL* *sb.* 4.]

1. *trans.* To sow (seed) in drills, as opposed to broadcast; to raise (crops) in drills.

a 1740 [see *DRILL* *sb.* 4 a]. 1788 G. WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1891 XI. 223 As all my corn will be thus drilled, so... I mean to put in drills also potatoes, carrots (as far as my seed will go), and turnips. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 148/2 The crops which are now most generally drilled are potatoes, turnips, beans, peas, beet-root, cole-seed, and carrots.

2. To sow or plant (ground) in drills. 1785 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1891) XII. 225 A piece of ground... drilled with corn and potatoes between. 1894 *Times* 19 Mar. 11/1 He drilled two acres of land with this barley.

Hence *Drilled* *ppl. a.*; *Drilling* *vbl. sb.*

1766 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Wheat*, An Acre of drilled Wheat. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 117 The drilling method likewise promises great advantages. 1806-7 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 100, I do not know that a drilled acre is superior in produce, at first, to a broadcast acre. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 241 Drilling, now styled the 'New Husbandry', is in reality the primitive practice. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 108 Like a drilled-in crop of which not a seed has failed.

Drillable (*dril'ab'l.*), *a.* [*DRILL* *v.* 3 + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being drilled.

1839 *Spectator* 16 Nov. The Romans... were the most drillable of peoples. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Mar. 264/1 The German has always been an admirably drillable animal.

† *Driller* 1. *Obs. rare* —. [? *DRILL* *v.* 1 + *-ER* 1.] ? One who entices or allures (*sc.* into evil). 1654 J. TATHAM *Command. Verses to Bromes's Joviall Crew*, But Shakespeare the Plebeian Driller, was Founder'd in 's Pericles, and must not pass.

Driller 2 (*dril'ar*). [*DRILL* *v.* 3 + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who drills holes in metal, stone, etc. b. A machine or contrivance for this purpose.

1835 URE *Philos. Manus.* 21 The dexterous hands of the filer and driller. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 480/1 A driller (*i.e.* tool)... will bore the holes.

2. a. One who drills others; a drill-master, a drill instructor. Also *transf.*

1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 251 The drillers... were made liable to transportation... the drilled, to fine, and imprisonment. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 177 The great authors of antiquity... degraded from teachers of thinking to drillers in grammar.

b. One who practises military drilling.

1848 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. 248 The soldiers... were called out to help the specials to arrest some drillers. 1890 C. MARTYN W. *Phillips* 260 A prominent driller in the 'awkward squad'.

Driller 3. [*DRILL* *v.* 4 + *-ER* 1.] One who sows seed by drilling.

1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 78 A practical Driller. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 149/2 The farmer finds horses and seed, and the driller finds the machine.

Drilling (*dril'in*), *sb.* [corruption of Ger. *drillich*, MHG. *drilich*, *drilch* threefold, ad. L. *trilicem* (*trilix*), f. L. *tri-* three + *licium* thrum, thread.] A coarse twilled linen or cotton fabric used for summer clothing, etc. Also *attrib.*

1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II. 168 Gutting and spruce canvas drillings. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xiv. 61 Making sail-cloth, sheetings, raveducks and drillings. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* vi. 55 A blue drilling shirt.

Drilling, *vbl. sb.* 1: see after *DRILL* *v.* 2

Drilling (*dril'in*), *vbl. sb.* 2 [*DRILL* *v.* 3]

1. Boring; perforation.

1698 BALLARD in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 420 Bare drilling might be able to give a Polarity to a Drill. 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Drilling*, making holes in rails for the purpose of putting in bolts to fasten them to sleepers.

2. Training in military evolutions. Also *transf.*

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* III. i. There being no war, nor hope of any. The only drilling is to eat devoutly. a 1607 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 17 Training and Drilling is a small part of Soldiery. 1880 MCCARTHY *Omn Times* IV. 127 Its oath of fidelity... its nightly drillings.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. in sense 1, as *drilling-engine*, *-machine*, *-tool*; *drilling-bow* = *drill-bow* (*DRILL* *sb.* 2 7 a); *drilling-jig*, *-lathe* (see quot.). b. in sense 2, as *drilling-day*, *-exercise*.

a. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exh.* I. 246 Used by watch-makers... for the 'drilling-bow. 1838 BABBAGE *Econ. Manus.* xix. (ed. 3) 172 The dividing and the 'drilling-engine are of this kind. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Drilling-jig, a portable drilling-machine which may be dogged to the work, or so handled as to be readily presented to it and worked by hand. *Ibid.*, 'Drilling-lathe, a drilling-machine on horizontal ways or shears, thus resembling a lathe. 1865 CESNER *Pract. Treat. Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (ed. 2) 34 'Drilling machines which can bore nine feet per hour.

b. a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* III. ii. I... gave him... In the artillery yard three drilling daies. 1870 WHITNEY *Germ. Gram. Suppl.* 3 Drilling exercises upon individual difficulties of German idiom.

Drilling, *ppl. a.*: see after *DRILL* *v.* 2, 3.

Drily, *adv.*: see *DRYLY*.

Dringe, *obs.* form of *DRENG*.

† *Dringle*, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [A word of uncertain origin, varying dialectally with *drindle*, *drimble*: see also *DRUMBLE*] *intr.* 'To waste time in a lazy lingering manner' (Forby); to linger; to trickle sluggishly.

c 1680 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) II. 536 Condemn'd to endure the Fatigues of Life to the last dringling Sand.

Drink (*drink*), *v.* 1. Pa. t. *drank* (*dræŋk*); pa. pple. *drunk* (*dræŋk*). Forms: Pres. stem. 1-4 *drino-*, 2- *drink-* (3 *drinnk* - *Orm.*, *dringk* - 3-4 *drinch-*, 3-5 *dring-* (he *dringp*), 3-6 *drynk-*, 4-6 *drinok-*); 3-7 *drinke*, 4- *drink*. Pa. t. *sing.* 1-3 *drano-*, 3- *drank*, 3 *drone*, *drank*, *Orm.* *drannk*, 3-5 *drong*, 4-5 *drong* (e, 4-7 *dranke*, 6-7 *dranke*, 6-9 *drunk*; *pl.* 1 *drunoon*, 2-4 *drunkon*, (3 *drunnkenn* *Orm.*, *drongken*), 3-4 *dronekn* (n, 3-5 *drunke*; also 3- *north*. and 5- *generally*, same as *sing.* Pa. pple. a. 1 *drunoon*, 2- *drunken*, (3 *Orm.* *drunnkenn*, 3-6 *drunken*, 4 *dronekyn*; *Sc.* 5 *drukken*, 6 *drokin*, 7-9 *druken*, *drucken*). β. 3-7 *drunke*, (5 *drownk*, 5-6 *dronke*, *dronke*, *dronoke*), 6- *drunk*; also 7-9 *drank*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *drincan* = OS. *drinkan* (Du. *drinken*), OHG. *trinkan*, *trinkan*, mod.G. *trinken*, ON. *drekkja* (Sw. *drikka*, Da. *drikke*), Goth. *drigkan* = OTeut. **drigkan*, not found outside Germanic. The pa. t. had originally vowel change, *drank*, *pl.* *drunken*, *drunk(e)*, but from the 13th c. in northern dial., and 15th c. generally, these were levelled under the *sing.* form (Caxton *we, ye, thei drunke*). Either through the retention of the *pl.* form in some southern dial., or from the pa. pple., *drunk* began to reappear, for *sing.* as well as *pl.*, in end of 16th c., and is occasional to 19th. On the other hand, from 17th to 19th c. *drank* was intruded from the pa. t. into the pa. pple., prob. to avoid the inebrate associations of *drunk*. The full form *drunken* of pa. pple. has been since 17th c. mostly used as *adj.*, *exc.* as a poetic archaism. *Sc.* and *n. dial.* *drucken* represents the ON. pa. pple. *drukkin*.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To take (liquid) into the stomach; to swallow down, imbibe, quaff.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke i. 15 He ne drincð win ne beor. c 1205 LAY. 5804 3e scullen drinken cower blod. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6354 Suetter [water] neuer þai silen drank. *Ibid.* 12079 He dranc [Trin. dronk] neuer ciser ne wine. 13... *Ibid.* 17708 (Fairf.) They fille as they had dronckyn dwale. 13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 318 He no may... Rest no take slepeinge, Mete ete no drinke dringe. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iv. vii. (1495) 91 Yf bulles blode be dronken rawe. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. i. (1883) 83 In olde tyme women dranke no wyn. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 108 To tel you... what wyne was dronke in houses. 1568 GRAPTON *Chron.* II. 116 Such a Cup of Wine as ye never dranke before. 1578 LYTE *Doctores* i. ii. 6 Wormwood... drunken with vineger is good. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii, I ne're drank sacke in my life. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 268 Common Water or Whey, drank in cool Air. 1797 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 86 It should be drunk with the finest Sugar. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. App. iii. 521 Three hundred and sixty-five hogheads of beer were drank at it. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 30 They... drank the running waters. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, *Triumph of Time* 26, I trod the grapes, I have drunken the wine. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. 9 Which I have drunk with my parishioners.

b. *spec.* To drink the waters: i.e. at a spa medicinally.

c 1681 VISCONTES CAMPDEN in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 56 My sister... was troubled with malincoly, so went to drinke Astrope watter. 1713 LOND. GAR. No. 5130/9 The Elector intends... to drink the Waters at Pirmond. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 699 Annandale... retired to Bath, and pretended to drink the waters.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* in general; cf. also 3, 4.

c 1340 [see 6]. 1594 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 59 Drie sorrow drinks our blood. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 102, I drinke

the air before me. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xi. 211 While his keen falchion drinks the warriors' lives. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iii. 11, When the dim air has drunk this innocent flame. 1827 POLLOCK *Course* T. v. 116 Give the heart to drink draughts of perfect sweet. 1840 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* i. (1862) 4, I drank in the land-wind .. with an enjoyment verging on intoxication.

2. With *off*, *out* (now dial.), *up*, expressing exhaustion of the liquid; so also to *drink dry*.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xl. 23 Without eny labour might he drynke out the whole foudre. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 199 Drinke up all, Seeing there is but a little left. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* 4 *Jul.* iv. 1. 94 This distilling liquor drynke thou off. 1593 — *Rich.* II. ii. 116 The taske he undertakes is numbring sands, and drinking Oceans drie. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xvii. 112 My Chocolate, which I drunke off heartily. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 118 We drank on, and drank the punch out. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 581 He that sips often, at last drinks it up. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xl. 'A' Saunders's gin .. was drucken out at the burial of Steenie.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 986 (1035) Pete .. goodli drinky vp al his distresse. 1644 CROMWELL *Let. Col. Wallon* 5 July in Carlyle, Let this drink up your sorrow. 1827 POLLOCK *Course* T. iii. 314 Consumption .. drank her marrow up.

3. *transf.* Of porous substances, plants, etc. To absorb (moisture); to suck. Often with *up* or *in*. 1530 PALSGR. 529/2, I drinke, as the yerthe dothe water, or as blotting paper dothe ynke. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Ham. Apoth.* 7a, If the Aqua vite is dronke in of the herbes. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 82 Like barren ground, drinking up the raine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 46 Let the purple Vilets drink the Stream. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone* l. 190 Plaster of Paris .. would then drink up linseed oil plentifully. 1858 DRYDEN *Sport. S. Africa* 238 The soil that had drunk the blood of his warriors.

4. *fig. esp.*, with *in*: To take into the mind, esp. by the eyes or ears, with the eager delight of one who satisfies physical thirst; to listen to, gaze upon, or contemplate with rapture.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* 4 *Jul.* ii. 58 My eares haue yet not drunke a hundred words Of thy tongues vttering. 1635-36 COWLEY *Davidis* i. 386 They sing .. And with fix'd eyes drink in immortal rays. 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 18, I drank in his Words with Desire. 1829 JEPHSON *Britann* vii. 96, I stopped for a while to drink in the beauty of the scene. 1898 BROWNING *La Saisias* 11 Your level path that let me drink the morning dew and slow.

5. To draw in or inhale (tobacco smoke, etc.); to smoke. Obs.

1598 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. 11, The most divine tobacco that ever I drunke. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ix. i. 820 Their Lords and Priests consult of warres, after they have drunke the smoke of a certain herbe. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond. works. Provid.* 97 He was drinking a pipe of Tobacco. 1781 PENNANT *Tour Wales* II. 28 The first who smoked, or, (as they called it) drank tobacco publicly in London. (1855) SPENCER *Turkey, Russia, &c.* xix. 278 According to the idiom of their language, they [Tatars] do not smoke the fragrant herb, but drink it.]

6. To swallow down the contents of (a cup or vessel). Also with *off*, *up*, indicating completeness. *fig.* To drink the cup, or chalice, of joy, sorrow, suffering, etc.: see CUP sb. 9, CHALICE i b.

a. 1300 CURSOR M. 15681 (Cott.), I wat wel þat i sal it drinc þis calice [Gott. drink; Fairf. drink. c. 1340 Trin. drynke þis depl]. 1382a WYCLIF i Cor. xi. 26 How ofte euer 3e schulen .. drynke the cuppe, 3e schulen schewe the deeth of the Lord. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 97 Put off his Turban, and drunke the cup off. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 49 ¶ to He had .. drank many a flaggon. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* iii. 11, I drank the cup of joy.

7. To swallow down (something solid) in a liquid. To drink candle-ends: see CANDLE-END i b. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 278 A little of it [earth] drunke in any Liquor. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 35 A wasp .. may fall in [a pot] to be drank by one, whom he shall sting to death.

8. To consume or spend in drinking (money, etc.).

1492 in *Burgh Rec. Edin.* i. 62 (Jam. Supp.) He sall pay for ilk default vi [pennies] .. to be drucken be the dusane. 1509 BARCLAY *Skypp of Fols* (1874) l. 305 If another gyue them ough of pyte, At the next alestake dronken shall it be. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 220 Spignola bestowed of them .. forty thousand gilders to drinke. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* i. Wks. 1799 II. 8, I hope you'll tip me the tester to drink. *Mod.* He drinks his whole earnings.

9. *collog.* To provide with drink.

1883 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise 'Falcon'* (1887) 85 He could not feed us, only lodge and drink us.

11. Absolute and intransitive senses.

10. *absol.* To swallow down or imbibe water or other liquid, for nourishment or quenching of thirst. Const. *in*, *from*, *out of* (the vessel).

c. 1000 AGS. *Gosp.* Luke xiii. 26 We æton & druncon beforan þe. a. 1225 *Anr.* R. 44 Bitweone mete, hwo se drinken wule, sigge benedicite. a. 1300 CURSOR M. 3551 He ete and dranc [Trin. dronke] and went his wai. c. 1480 *Chron. Vilod.* 130 And eton and drongon and made hem blythe. c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* viii. 31 The kynge of Fryse had nothere eten nor dronken. 1596 SHAKS. i *Hen. IV.* 11. iv. 169, I am a Rogue if I drunke to day. 1602 NARCISSE (1893) 248 They can but bringe horse to the water brinke, But horse may choose whether that horse will drinke. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 67 The Wine bottles and flat cups we drunke in, were of pure Gold. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 93 Such little Glasses as we drinke out of. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 466 Thou fountain at which drink the good and wise. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* VI. lxvii. 214 Having sufficiently eaten and drunken.

b. To drink deep: to take a large draught, either once or habitually; see also 10 c, 11.

a. 1300 Sat. *People Kildare* xx. in E. E. P. (1862) 156 Men .. bat .. drinkip dep and makip glade. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. x. 145 Eremytes, That .. drynke drue and deepe. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 218 Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* v, 'Pledge me, my guests.' He drank deep, and went on.

c. Const. of (rarely *upon*) the liquid or source of supply. *lit.* and *fig.* To drink of the cup of sorrow, etc.: see CUP sb. 9.

c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* ix. 21 Þa he dranc of ðam wine, ða wearþ he druncen. c. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 111 He dranc of deðes fode. c. 1340 CURSOR M. 15241 (Trin.) Drinkeþ [Cott. drinckes] alle of þis he seide. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* 4, I suppose he hath dronken of Elycons well. 1549 Order of Communion, Exhortation 3 To give us his said body and blood .. to feed and drinke upon. 1667 MILTON P. L. ii. 584 Lethe .. whereof who drinks, Forthwith his former state and being forgets. 1753 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* ii. 7 Drink as deep as you can of these divine springs. 1824 TENNYSON *Becket* l. iv. 75 Ye have eaten of my dish and drunken of my cup for a dozen years.

d. Proverb. One must drink as one brews.

a. 1300 CURSOR M. 2848 (Gott.) Suilk as þai breu nou haue þai drunke [Cott. dronken]. c. 1460 TOWNLEY *Myst.* (Surtees) 111 Bot we must drynk as we brew, And that is bot reson. c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* xx. 64 3it man thou stand content And drynk þat thou hes brewit. a. 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 114 She drincketh of her owne brewing. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* xiii. 10 Antichrist shall one day .. drink as he brewed, be paid in his own coin. [See also BREW v. 1 d].

11. To take alcoholic or intoxicating liquor, either convivially, or to gratify appetite; to indulge therein to excess; to tipple; *spec.* to be a habitual drunkard. (The sense is often indicated contextually by adverbs or phrases such as *about*, *deep*, *hard*, *heavily*, *like a fish*.) Also to drink it.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1321 Drynkyn a-bowte. *epoto.* 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. vi. (1883) 130 He dranke so moche that he was veray dronke. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 67 The Feind me ryfe Gif I do ocht bot drynk and swyte. 1611 BARRY *Ram-Alley* iv. (Hazl. *Dodley*), I have been drinking hard. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 242 They sit long and drink soundly. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 390 His son .. Who drinks, whores, fights, and in a duel dies. 1837 *Tail's Mag.* IV. 492 I'll coach it, and dine it, and drink it till morn. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 28 July, We went to a barrack room, where we drank about. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clav. Foot* vii, A woman who drank like a fish and swore like a trooper. *Mod.* Poor woman! her husband drinks.

12. Hence *trans.* and *refl.*, with various complements, indicating the result of drinking, as a. *refl.* to drink oneself drunk, sleepy, tame, to death, into incoherence, into spirit, out of a situation, etc. † b. *ellipt.* intr. to drink drunk (obs.). c. *trans.* to drink away one's reason, one's property, one's eyes out; to drink down (i.e. quench or destroy by drinking). d. To drink (a person) out of or into some condition, etc.; to drink (a person) dead drunk, down, to bed, under the table: said of the more seasoned toper, who sees his comrades succumb to the effect of their potations. † e. To drink the sun up: to carouse through the night until sunrise.

a. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. i. 180 The Gentleman had drunke himself out of his five sentences [=senses]. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 805 The Country-people set little vessels of wine .. whereunto the Vipers coming, easily drink themselves tane. 1797 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* l. iv. (1840) 95 By persuading him to drink himself drunk. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iii. lxxvi, A genius who has drunk himself to death. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 384 He .. drank himself diurnally into incoherence. 1879 *Land. Soc. Christm.* No. 71/2 He drank himself out of one situation after another. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* lal. i. i. Till he had drunk himself sleepy.

b. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. vi. (1883) 130 And not lyue to ete glotiously & for to drynke dronke. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xi. xiv. 1009 Kept my soldiours from drinking drunke. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 33 Are you addicted to drink drunke? 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 403 They gourmandize, and drink drunk after their fashion.

c. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. i. 204, I hope we shall drinke downe all vnkindnesse. 1599 MASSINGER, *etc. Old Law* iii. 11, Yet you may drink your eyes out, sir. 1679 *Essex's Excell.* 8 They will .. no more suffer themselves to be .. drunk out of their reason. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* ii. 92 Drink their Estates away, and Senses too.

d. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 84 Why, he drinks you with facilitie, your Dane dead drunke. 1606 — *Aut. & Cl.* ii. v. 21 Ere the ninth houre, I drunke him to his bed. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* v. i. in Bullen O. Pl. IV, He .. will drink Downe a Dutchman. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 437 These lads drinke the Land out of quiet. a. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xi. 242 One Earl, who had drank most of the rest down, and was not himself moved or alter'd. 1720 *Humourist* 161 Drinking a Man to Death. 1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* I. 68 We having nearly drunk the landlord out of both his English and French wine. *Mod.* To drink a person under the table.

e. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 98 His best companions that have a thousand times drank up the sun with him.

13. To drink to (a person): † a. To hand or present beverage for his use; to give drink to. *Obs.* The cup presented was first sipped by the one who offered it, and hence

b. To salute (any one) by drinking; to invite him to drink by drinking first; to drink in his honour, wishing him health or success. Hence, in wider use, to drink in honour of (anything desired), with good wishes for its furtherance. Also *ellipt.* with the person as obj.: to pledge, toast; and in *indirect pass.*

a. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1660 He .. dede him eten and to him dranc. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 289 Vorst ych wolle to þe drynke, and suppe þou ssalt hym yse. a. 1300 CURSOR M. 15263 And o mi drinc þar i sal Drinc to yow for yur mede. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. xxiv, Thenne they lough and made good chere and eyther dranke to other frely. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. xv. 434 When by themselves, they drink about from one to another; but when any of us came among them, then they would always drink to one of us.

b. 1530 PALSGR. 529/1, I drinke to you, je boys a vous. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. iv. 89, I drinke to th' generall joy o' th' whole Table. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) I. 186 The lord mayor was pleased to drink to Mr. North. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 5 ¶ 4 The gay drink to their success. 1787 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 56 We drank the man we were so much obliged to in a bumper. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 401 Speaking when he is spoken to, drinking when he is drunken to. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision* Sin iv. 149 Drink we, last, the public fool. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 444 All who passed were invited to drink to the health of the new sovereign.

c. *trans.* in same sense; cf. CAROUSE sb. 2.

1606 SHAKS. *Aut. & Cl.* iv. viii. 34 We all would sup together And drinke Corowes to the next dayes Fate. 1682 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* Wks. 1738 II. 145 The Emperor .. drank a deep Carouse to the Queen's Health.

14. *trans.* To drink (a sentiment or toast): to honour it and express a desire for its accomplishment or success by drinking.

13. — *Coer de L.* 6746 To warrant that I have i-doo, Wessey! i schal drynk yow too. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours* Blood vii. (1874) 13 Drinke some braue health vpon the Dutch couse. 1770 HEARN *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 35 They drunke Damnation to Dr. Sacheverell. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* (1818) 297 He was drinking her ladyship's health in a cup of .. ale. 1808 J. MAYNE *Seller Gun* iv. 145 'The King', and other loyal toasts. 'Our fleets', and 'a' our armed hosts'; Were drank aloud. 1821 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v. 244 Drinking confusion to the Pretender.

15. *intr.* To have a specified flavour when drunk. [*Fr. se boire*, *refl.* for *pass.*]

1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. hidde with Kindnesse* Epil., The wine .. drunk too flat. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xi. 314 It drinks brisk and cool. 1758 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed. 2) 70 The Burgundy drinks as flat as Port.

† 16. *fig.* To experience, endure, suffer, pay the penalty; to 'taste the cup' of suffering, etc. (see 6, 10 c, and CUP sb. 9). *trans.* and *absol.* *Obs.*

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 7 Ilk dampned man sall drynk of the sorow of hell. 1530 PALSGR. 556/1, I forgyue you for this tyme, but you faute agayne you shall drinke for bothe. a. 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* i. iii. (Arb.) 20 Ye will drink without a cup. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* ii. 35 The damage that side of the Country hath been made to drink thereby, is not easy to recount.

† *Drink*, v. 2 *Obs.* Aphetic f. ADRINK, to drown. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 336a Hadde I than be dronken, c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) And in the salt fiod sonkyne. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 7 3if þou fell in-to a depe ytt & schuldyst be dronchyn. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 107 They were dronchin in the depe see. *Ibid.* 133 Too of the Kyngis sonnes .. and many worthi folk .. were dronchin in o schip.

Drink (drink), sb. Forms: a. 1-4 drino, dryno, 3- drink, (2-4 drene(k), 4 drenk, 3 drinck, 3-6 drynk, 5 dryng). B. 3 drinoh, *Orm.* drinnoh. 7. 1 drinca, 3-6 drynke, 3-7 drinke, (3 dringe). [ME. had two forms *drinck* (drinck), and *drinke*, corresp. to OE. *drinc*, and *drinca*, f. *drincan* to DRINK; cf. Sw. *drick*, *dryck*, Da. *drik*. The normal mod. form of the sb. would be southern *drinch* (cf. *finch*, *drench*, *stench*, *bench*, etc.), northern *drink*; the latter has become the standard form, prob. under the influence of the verb.]

1. Liquid swallowed for assuaging thirst or taken into the system for nourishment. Also *fig.*

c. 1000 AGS. *Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 37 Þyrstendne & we ðe drinc sealdon. c. 1200 *Bestiary* 206 ðe godspel .. is soule drink. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 14 Þei 3euen not drenk to pore þristi men. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 7 The thorstie 3if dryng. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 21 They dranke none other drynke, but the water of the ryuer. 1667 MILTON P. L. v. 344 For drink the Grape She crushes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 319 The thirsty one, in that he thirsts, desires only drink.

b. *esp.* as correlative to solid nourishment (*meat, food*, etc.). *Meat and drink*: see MEAT.

c. 940 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 55 Lichoma forðon min soðlice is mett & blod min soðlice is drinca [Ruskw. drync, AGS. G. drinc, Hattun G. drenk]. c. 1205 LAY. 3558 Bugge him .. metes & drinches. a. 1300 CURSOR M. 11426 Pam failed neuer o drinc ne fode. 1494 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 282 Item Richard Lister dyner and drynk jd. ob. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 136 In the sacrament is drie and moyst nourishment, that is, bread and drinke. a. 1605 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* iii. 11, What's one man's poison .. is another's meat and drink. 1733 CHEVNE *Eng. Malady* i. § 5 When the Drink is in too great a Proportion to the solid Food. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 516 The crews had better food and drink than they had ever had before.

c. *transf.* Liquid absorbed or drunk in.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vii. 182 Till that her garments, heavy with her drinke, Pul'd the poor wretch. To muddy death. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 224 If they [plants] shrivel and fold up, give them Drink. 1791 COWPER *Pardley Oak* 112 The scooped rind [of the oak] that seems A huge throat calling to the clouds for drink.

2. A kind of liquor for drinking; a beverage.

c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xv, Næron ða .. mistlice .. drincas. c. 1200 ORMIN 3212 Hiss drinnch was watter. *Ibid.* 15397 Þuss birlebb defell & hiss þeww A33 werse & werse drinnchessa. 13. — *Minor Poems* fr. Vernon MS. (E. E. T. S.) 490/219 And oper drynkes þat weore dære In Coupes ful gret. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iii. x, Wyth

their drinke, which they call Sorbet. 1691 TRYON *Wisd. Dictates* 4 Delight not in Meats and Drinks that are too strong for Nature. 1796 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* 1. 154 The ancient Persians . . . esteemed water the best drink. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* i. (ed. 3) 3 The fermented drinks of antiquity were but little adulterated.

3. *spec.* Intoxicating alcoholic beverage. Hence in various phrases: Indulgence to excess in intoxicating liquor; habits of intemperance, drunkenness. *In drink*: intoxicated, drunk.

1048 O. E. *Chron.* Her gefor Harðacnut swa þæt he æt his drinc stod. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 2042 (Trin.) 3yue we our fadir [Lot] ynowge of drinke. 1553 BRENDEN *Q. Curtius* 211 (R.) Hauynge then hys senses ouercome with drynke. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* 11. iv. 458, I doe not speake to thee in Drinke. 1605 — *Macb.* 111. vi. 13 The two delinquents . . . That were the Slaues of drinke. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 79 Take heed that your Sea-men see not the least appearance of drinke in your eyes. 1887 H. R. TEDDER in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 330/2 With advancing years Caulfield took to drink. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* 45 Not a drop of drink of any kind shall be put on board that boat. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 284 Heaving into the hall like a man in drink. *Mod.* Drink's doings.

b. specifically described, as *strong, ardent drink*. *Small drink*: see BEER sb. 1 b.

1536-34 TINDALE *Luke* i. 15 He . . . shall neither drinke wyne ner stronge drinke. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) Bij a, Drynke onely penny ale, or suche smalle drynke. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xv. 106 The great abuse of wines and strong drinks. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Election Poems* (1845) 40 Our Johnny's nae sma drink, you'll guess. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* 11. 27 Ardent drinks of various kinds.

4. The action or habit of drinking (to excess); a time or occasion of drinking. *rare* exc. in colloq. *phr. on the drink*. Cf. DRUNK sb. 2 1.

1865 *Reader* No. 148. 495/1 He has been out on the drink. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* 11, Her brute of a husband was always on the drink and gamble. 1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Characters Carlisle* xxx, There was a great drink in Carlisle that night.

5. A draught or portion of liquid; *spec.* a glass of wine or other alcoholic liquor.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gasp.* Matt. x. 42 Swa hwylic swa sylþ anne drinc cealdes wæteres. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 289 As me hym [Edward the Martyr] drynke toc. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 A well to be whilk Moyses ledd þam and gafe þam a drynk þeroff. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lix. 3 Thou hast geuen vs a drynke off wyne. 1758 *Scots Mag.* (1753) Sept. 450/4 He . . . wanted a drink very much. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiii, Will anybody give me a drink of milk? 1888 LIGHTHALL *Yng. Seigneur* 154 He was rich, for had he not paid the drinks?

b. A medicinal potion or draught.

1366 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 261 Leches . . . don men dyzen þoriz þeor drinke or destenye wolde. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 74 Dis is a perfit drynke to woundes of þe heed. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 247 A lectuary or drynk wherof ye shal be poysonned. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* 1. i. 15 Wee will give you sleepe Drinckes. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cccxiii. 601 The decoction therof in Wine, is an exceeding good Wound-drink. 1884 *Law Times* 310/2 One of the defendant's men came back with two drinks for the calf. *Fig.* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1106 þou sal be drechid of a drinke, a draught of vnsele.

6. *U.S. humorous.* A river or body of water.

Big drink: the Mississippi; also, the Atlantic.

1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* xii. 137 So you'd better scull your dug-out over the drink again. a 1880 N. Y. *Spirit of Times* (Bartlett *Dict. Amer. s.v. Big*) Off I sot, went through Mississippi, crossed the big drink. 1873 *Roots* (1888) 47 If you don't sit steady, we shall be spilt into the drink. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Nov. 410/2 Many of the Transatlantics will doubtless take a journey across what they call 'the big drink' to hear her.

† 7. Barley; cf. *drink-corn* in 9. *Obs. rare.*

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xviii. (1878) 45 Where barlie did growe, laie wheat to sowe. Yet better I thinke, sowe pease after drinke. *Ibid.* xxxiii. (1878) 75.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 3). a. simple attrib., as *drink-bill*, *-crave*, *-craving*, *-demon*, *-duty*, *-evil*, *-interest*, *-licence*, *-traffic*, etc.; used for the sale or consumption of alcoholic liquors, as *drink-house*, *-room*, *-shop*, *-stall*; b. objective, as *drink-conveyer*, *-giver*, *-maker*, *-seller*; *drink-inspiring*, *-prohibiting*, adjs. c. instrumental, as *drink-blinded*, *-closed*, *-washed* adjs.

1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jral.* 13 Sept., The 'drink-bill of Tennessee is \$4,000,000 more than the wheat-crop. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 2/1 Murderous attacks . . . at a moment of 'drink-blinded fury. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* 111. 162 Hardly to hope That Eye ('drinke-closed still) can ever ope. 1753 COUNTESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 57 Your self (reply'd the 'Drink-conveyer) May be my Ruin. 1896 *Tablet* 1 Feb. 171 The 'drink-demon in possession of a young wife. 1883 M. DAVITT in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 178 The low 'drinkerhouse and the brothel. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 2/2 Grocers 'drink licences. 1888 *Ibid.* 13 Feb. 2/1 We might reasonably have objected to the 'drinkseller voting. 1893 MISS HOWARD *Guenen* 15 Through the glass door of a 'drink-shop came an orange glow. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 2/3 His attitude towards the 'drink traffic.

9. Special comb.: † *drink-corn*, the grain used in brewing, barley; *drink-drowned a.*, intoxicated; *drink-offering*, an offering of wine or other liquid poured out in honour of a deity, a libation; hence *drink-offerer*; *drink-penny* = DRINK-MONEY.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 15 The Open [Country] . . . yields us the greater part of our 'Drink-Corn. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* xxii. 28 When signeur Sacke and Suger 'drinke-drown'd reeles. 1884 J. SYMONS

tr. *Eschylus Agam.* 9 In vain . . . the 'drink-off'ers sacrifice. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxxv. 14 Jacob set vp a piler of stone . . . and poured 'drynkofferynges thereon. 1593 DEE *Diary* (Camden) 45, I gave him a saffron noble in earnest for a 'drinkepenny.

Drinkable (drɪŋkəbəl), a. and sb. [-ABLE.] A. *adj.* That may be drunk, suitable for drinking, potable.

1611 CORRA. *Potable*, potable, drinkable. ? 1690 *Consid. Raising Money* 15 A Home-Exercise upon things eatable and drinkable. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Restoring of Beer*, Rendering sour Beer drinkable. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 205 A marsh where there was . . . neither firm earth nor drinkable water.

b. *nonc.* *use.* That may be drunk to or toasted. 1886 JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 127 We drink the Queen . . . and the Ladies, and everybody else that is drinkable.

B. sb. (usually pl.) That which may be drunk; something to drink; liquor.

1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 Oct., Good eatables as well as Drinkables. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* 11. i, I never have courage till I see the eatables and drinkables brought upon the table. 1888 BYRON *Lett. to Moore* 23 Nov., They are my favourite dish and drinkable.

Hence **Drinkability**, **Drinkableness**; **Drinkably** adv.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* 1. 25 Waters . . . at least drinkably fresh. 1846 WORCESTER, *Drinkableness*. 1866 FELTON *Am. & Mod. Gr.* 11. xii. 510 Words . . . intended to mean Champagne of the first quality, but . . . really meaning of the first drinkability. 1894 T. HARDY *Life's little Ironies* 271 A gallon of hot brandy and beer . . . kept drinkably warm.

Drink-a-penny. Local (Irish) name of the little grebe, *Tachybaptus fluviatilis*.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 216.

Drinkdom. [f. DRINK sb. + -DOM.] The sphere of action of drink; the drink interest.

1884 R. V. FRENCH *100 Cent. Drink in Eng.* 208 The subject of comparative drinkdom. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 2/3 The triumph of drinkdom over temperance.

Drinkel, -kle: see DRENKLE.

Drinker (drɪŋkər). [f. DRINK v. 1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who drinks.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gasp.* Matt. xi. 19 Etere & drincere wines. 1368 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxxvi. (1495) 624 The rote of Carduus sod in water gyyth appetyte to drynkers. 1520 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* vi. 68/4 When one dranke to another the drynker sholde saye Wassayle. 1795 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* 11. 125 The drinkers commonly stand to be helped with water. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* 11. 324 As a rule sherry drinkers are soundly-minded persons.

b. *spec.* One who indulges to excess in intoxicating liquor; a tippler, a drunkard.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 On swiche drinkeres cumeð godes curs. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 319/60 Proud and wemod, and drinkare. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 77 Some sayed he was . . . a drinker, a pot-companion. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 100 That tankard-lifting Zeno . . . was such a drinker, that hee would often lye as one dead.

c. Qualified by adjs. *great, hard, small*, etc., indicating the amount of liquor habitually taken.

1340 *Ayemb.* 47 Pe mochele drinkeres. 1387 TREVISIA *Hidden* vi. ix. (Tollem. MS.) The Danes were grete drynkers by kynde. 1616 SURFL. & MARK. *Country Farme* vi. 614 Some say that a great drinker shall neuer become drunke, if he weare a wreath of lya moscata about his head. 1642 BAKER *Chron.* an. 1580 (R.) The English . . . were hitherto the least drinkers. 1725 SWIFT *Lett. to Worrall* 27 Aug. Lett. 1766 11. 49 You have been all your life a great walker, and a little drinker. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* 11. 179 They are horrid Drinkers. *Mod.* His father was a hard drinker.

2. (In full *drinker-moth*). The popular name of a large European moth, *Lasiocampa (Odontestis) polatoria*, of the family *Bombycidae*, so called from its long suctorial proboscis.

1688 M. LISTER *Goodart. Albin.* pl. xvii, Drinker-Caterpillar. 1749 B. WILKES *Brit. Moths* (1773) pl. 58. 1865 *Wood Homes without H.* xiv. (1868) 288 The fur-clad Drinker Moth. 1871 E. F. STAVELEY *Brit. Insects* 270 The downy, large-winged Drinker.

Hence **Drinkeress**, a female drinker.

1857 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* 111. 188.

Drinkery (drɪŋkəri). [f. DRINK sb. + -ERY.]

A place for the supply of (intoxicating) drink.

1884 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Apr. 360 Music-hall drinkeries. 1889 *Times* 27 Dec., The public-house was the chief drinkery.

† **Drink-hail**. *Obs. exc. HAIL*. [Early ME.]

drinc hail, drinc hail, f. DRINK v. in imperative

+ HAIL sb. = ON. *heill*, 'good luck'.

In *wassail*, early ME. *was hail*, *hail* may be the adj. = ON.

heill: see HAIL sb. and a. The form *hail*, indicates that these phrases are of Norse, not OE.

origin.] The customary courteous reply to a pledge in drinking in early English times. The cup was offered with the salutation *was hail* 'health or good luck to you' (see WASSAIL), to which the reply was *drinc hail*, 'drink good health or good luck'.

c. 1205 LAY. 14332 þat freond sæðe to freonde . . . Leofue freond was hail. þe oððr sæðð drinc hail. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 118 With a coppe of gold, fol of wyn. . . A kne to be kyng heo [Rowena] seyde, 'lord kyng wassayle!'. Drinkhail, quoth this kyng agen, & bed hire drinke anon. 1350-70 *Enlog. Hist.* (1863) 111. v. cxxv. 110 More Saxonico salutavit, et ait: Wassayl. . . Rex dedit responsum: Drinkhail, et monachus læto vultu ciphum hausit. 14. . . How Good Wyf taughte Doughter (Trin. MS.) in *Babes Bk.* 44 Syt nat vp long At eyns As a gase with the cuppe To sey

wassayle, and drynke heylle. [1848 LYTTON *Harold* xi. xii, Leofwine . . . rose to propose the drink-hail.]

Drinking (drɪŋkɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. DRINK v.]

1. The action or habit denoted by the vb. DRINK; *spec.* the use of intoxicating liquor, or indulgence therein to excess.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Some men laded here lif on etinge and on drinkege also swin. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 58 Wythdrawe þe fro mekyl drynkynge. 1595 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* 111. ii. 91 As for natural wine . . . the drinking therof is forbidden them. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 313 Finding their own provisions of eating and drinking. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn.) 11. 86 Gaming, racing, drinking, and mistresses, bring them down.

2. An occasion of drinking; a convivial revel.

c. 1525 *Coke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 7 At every tauerne in the yere, A solemne drynke is songe there. With a grete drynkynge. 1558 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 118 A bussell and halfe of malte to be browne . . . to fynde a drinkege vpon Ascension Even. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 99 You contend in your drinkings . . . who should drink most.

3. *concr.* in dial. use; see QUOTS.

1558 HULOET, Drinkege geuen to workemen after dinner, colosium. 1888 *Craven Dial.*, Drinkings, beer given to labourers before and after dinner.

4. *Comb.* a. with sense 'used for drinking', as *drinking-bowl*, *-cup*, *-fountain*, *-horn*, *-liquor*, *-place*, *-pool*, *-pot*, *-trough*, *-vessel*, *-water*, etc.; b. 'used for the sale or consumption of drink', as *drinking-booth*, *-house*, *-inn*, *-room*, *-saloon*.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 11. 334 The neatness of their 'drinking-booths. 1858 GROTE *Greece* 11. lxxvii. X. 208 Two silver 'drinking-bowls. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 121 A silver 'drinking cup. 1558 HULOET, 'Drinkinge glasse, or pottle, or cuppe, ampulla. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 24 ¶ 10 Her Name is written with a Diamond on a Drinking-glass. 1558 HULOET, 'Drinkinge house, *canaticula*. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 79 Thou shalt go to some drinking-house of greatest resort. 1808 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* 1. vi. 19 A 'drinking Inne in Cheapside. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Ale*, A 'drinking Liquor made by infusing ground Malt in boiling Water. a 1850 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1836) 80 Jewelled 'drinking-pots. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiii, The stone-basin seemed to be destined for a 'drinking-trough for cattle. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* ix. 20 All kynge Salomons 'drynkynge vessels were of golde. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Thre* 1. v, The 'drinking-water of the house was supplied from this well.

5. Special comb., as *drinking-bout*, a fit of hard drinking; *drinking-club*, an association for the purpose of drinking in company; † *drinking-money*, † *penny* = DRINK-MONEY; *drinking-song*, one written about drink or drinking.

1678 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* 111. ii. (1673) 285 Not spent upon feasts and 'drinking-bouts. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 8 As if he were at a drinking-bout of the lads. 1738 BERKELEY *Alciph.* 11. § 19 Most free-thinkers are the proselytes of a 'drinking-club. c. 1480 CAXTON *Sonnet of Aymon* xxviii. 582 Goo to your purse & gyve vs som 'drynkynge money. 1611 FLORIO, *Beneraggio* . . . also drinking money. 1997 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 180 The slightest kind of musicke . . . are the *vinase* or 'drinking songs.

Drinking, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That drinks.

a. Of persons: Addicted to drinking; *spec.* indulging freely in intoxicants. b. Of a material: That sucks up moisture; absorbent.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Of mlic drinkende childe muðe. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 339 Wast paper, which we call, the drinking paper, which beareth no inke. 1856 OLMESTED *Slave States* 97 Drinking men, wholly unfitted for the responsibility imposed on them. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Apr. 12/1 Tobacco . . . known in the trade as drinking tobacco, will carry the water better.

Drinkless, a. [f. DRINK sb. + -LESS.] Without drink or liquid to quench one's thirst; dry.

13. . . *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 621/319 Druize drinkeles was his tonge. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* 11. 669 (718) He nought for-bet þat every creature Be drynkles for alwey. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) x. xiii. 389/2 Moyses was with god . . . xl. dayes and xl. nyghtes metelese & drynkles. 1646 F. THORPE in *Hull Lett.* (1886) 143, I am now come back . . . meatless and drinkless. 1860 J. F. CAMPBELL *Tales West Highlands* (1890) 11. 426 He was grown sick: Sleepless, restless, meatless, drinkless.

Drink-money. A gratuity to be spent on drink; a douceur. Cf. *G. trinkgeld*, *F. pourboire*.

1691 A. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* (1881) xi. 332 A leggdollar for parchment and drink-money. 1733 HAMWAY *Trav.* (1762) 1. vii. xcvii. 451 Brandy, or uncommon fees of drink-money, will induce them to travel fast. a 1863 THACKERAY *D. Duval* 111, He bade the man follow him to the hotel. There should be a good drink-money for him.

Drink-silver, -siller. *Sc.* = prec.; a perquisite. Also *fig.*

1467 *Sc. Acts* 9as. 111 (1814) 87 (Jam.) And at na drinksilver be tane be the maister nor his doaris. 1489 *Treasurer's Bks.* 10 July in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) 11. 396 Given to the gunners to drink-silver, when they callit Monss. . . 18 shillings. 1837 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) 1. 297, I cannot get a house in this town wherein to leave drink-silver in my Master's name. 1808-25 JAMIESON, *Drink-siller* is still the vulgar designation.

Drink-water. *rare.* [f. DRINK v. + WATER sb.] A drinker of water.

a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 449 That hydrophob, or drinke-waters were onely amongst the Rechabites.

Drip (drɪp), v. Forms: 1 *dryppan*, 5-6 *dryppe*, 6 *drippe*, 6- *drip*. (Sc. 6-9 *dreip*, 8-9 *dreep*). [OE. *dryppan*: -OTeut. **drupjan*, from u-grade of ablaut-series **dreup*, *draup*, *drup*,

OE. *drōpan*: see *DREEP* v. Examples of *drōpan* are not known between the OE. period and the 15th c., and it is possible that the modern vb. is from Norse: cf. in same sense Da. *drøppe*.

An OE. *drōpan* seems established by the imperative *drōpe* in the Leechd. (5 times on p. 40); the other OE. instances in Bosw-Toller appear to belong to *drēpan*, *drēpan*, *drēpe*. As to the relations of these, see the etymological note under *DROP* sb.]

1. *trans.* To let (a liquid) fall in drops; to let fall (drops); rarely other objects.

c.1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 40 *Drype* on þæt eare þone ele. c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/2 *Dryppyn*, or droppyn, stillo, gutto. 1552 HULOET, *Drippe*, fundere guttas. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. ii. *Magnificence* 448 Nectar-deaws, which Heaven drips. 1634 Heywood *Witches Lanc.* i. Wks. 1874 IV. 186 I'll dresse the dinner, though I drip my sweat. 1745 SWIFT (J.), The lofty barn. Which from the thatch drips fast a shower of rain. 1830 TENNYSON *Drye* iv, The woodbine and eglare Drip sweeter dew than traitor's tear. 1874 tr. *Mariorat's Apocalips* 29 They be called golden Candlestickes, because that they . . do drippe into mens hartes, the most pure, plaine, and naturall vnderstanding of faith.

2. *intr.* Of a person or object: To have moisture or liquid falling off in drops; to be so copiously wet or saturated with as to shed drops.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 519 Thy dok of dirt dreipis. 1607 W. S. [MITH] *Paritane* IV. (R.) He drips and drops poor man. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* Ser. & Com. 46 Half Spent, and dripping from every Pore in his Body. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxvi, Her lang hair dreeping w/ the salt water. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr.* Eur. viii. (1894) 173 Pine branches. dripping with moisture.

transf. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 396 Every arch drips with foliations hanging free like lacework.

† b. *absol.* *Falconry* = *DROP* v. 2 b. *Obs. rare.* 1666 PHILLIPS, *Dripping* (ed. 1706 dripping or dropping) in *Falconry*, is when a Hawk muteth directly downward in several Drops.

3. *intr.* To fall in drops.

a. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* 166 (L.) The fat of the project dript insensibly away at a slow fire. 1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* i. xiii. (R.) Having roasted him enough, let what was put into his belly, and what drips, be his sauce. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xliii. 161 The rain . . came through the roof, and dripped from the ceiling.

transf. and *fig.* 1891 *Spectator* 21 Mar., The surplus population of Southern Europe . . drips slowly into French Africa. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 262 The moonlight was dripping down on him through the leaves of the trees.

† 4. *intr.* To slope, slant, dip. *Obs.*

1673-39, 1740 (see *DIPPING* vbl. sb. 3). 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 26 Holding your Hammer in your Right-hand, hold the Edge . . Dripping a-slope from the Right-hand outwards.

Drip (drip), sb. [f. prec. vb.]

† 1. A falling drop. *Obs.*

c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/2 *Dryppe* or drope (P. drepe), gutta, stilla. 1552 HULOET, *Drippe* or Drope, gutta.

2. The act or fact of dripping or falling in drops. Also redupl. *drip-drip*. In a *drip*: in a dripping condition, saturated.

Right of drip (Law): an easement which entitles the owner of a house to let the water from his eaves drip on his neighbour's land.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. § 1 (1681) 114 No Tree thriving under its drip. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. lxxxvi, On the ear Drops the light drip of the suspended oar. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* ii. 11, Listen to the drip-drip of the rain upon the leads. 1894 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 378 He's in such a drip of perspiration. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Feb., The tedium of sitting under a drip drip of perfunctory discussion.

3. That which drips or falls in drops; pl. *drippings*. 1707-12 MORTIMER (J.), Water may be procured . . from the heavens by preserving the drips of the houses. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Solit. Wand.* I. 110 But for the drip of the trees. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. O. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 227 The drip from the thatch of the mill. 1880 V. L. CAMERON *Our Future Highway* II. xii. 244 An awning. . . to keep the drips off.

4. *Arch.* a. A projecting 'member' of a cornice, etc., from which the rain-water drips and so is thrown off from the parts below. b. An overlapping piece of lead-work; cf. *drip-joint* in 8.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 129 A Corona or drip to the Capital, whereof it is the Plinth and Superior. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 35/2 The mutules supporting the Drip. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 407 Drips on Flats or Gutters . . are formed by dressing the joints of the lead as described for rolls. 1850 INKERSLEY *Romanesque Archit.* 274 Whose principal arches . . are covered with concentric drips.

† c. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Drips* is also used in building, for a kind of steps, on flat roofs, to walk upon. This way of building is much used in Italy, where the roof is not made quite flat, but a little raised in the middle; with *Drips*, or steps, lying a little inclining to the horizon. 1730-36 BAILEY (folio).

5. (See quot.)

1855 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Drip*, stalactites, or petrifactions.

6. *Manuf.* A receptacle for waste or overflow, as in refrigerators, etc.

1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 43 Only by his drips and chamber caps can an acid maker know exactly what is going on in his chambers. *Ibid.* 55 The drips of the first chamber must be kept at about 135°.

7. *Mining.* See *quot.*, and cf. *DRIP* v. 5.

1895 S. C. BATES *Terms Archit.*, etc., *Drip* (in mining), the angle or inclination of a stratum to the horizon.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as drip-board, a board to carry off the drip; drip-cook, the tap of a 'drip' to receive condensed moisture; drip-cup, a cup-shaped vessel to catch droppings of liquid; drip-joint (see quot.); drip-moulding = DRIPSTONE; drip-pan, a pan to catch drops of liquid; drip-pipe (see quot.); drip-pump, a plumbers' pump for removing water from gas-pipes, etc.; drip-shot (see quot.); drip-stick, in stone-sawing, a stick along which water is slowly led to the stone, to keep the kerf wet; = *dripping-board*; drip-tray = drip-pan. Also DRIPSTONE.

1890 R. KIPLING *Phant. Rickshaw* 44 Over the mouth a wooden 'drip-board' projected. 1865 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (ed. 2) 85 The 'drip-cock' carries off the condensed steam. 1886 W. A. HARRIS *Dict. Fire Ins.*, 'Drip-cups' . . provided to catch falling oil from bearings, and other lubricated portions of machinery. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Drip-joint' . . a mode of uniting two sheets of metal in roofing where the joint is with the current, so as to form a water conductor. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. iii. 73 Windows . . with a 'drip moulding'. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Drip-pipe', a small copper pipe . . from the waste-steam pipe inside, to carry off the condensed steam and other hot water which may be blown into the 'trap' at the top. 1798 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 497 Under almost all the arches there are great numbers of 'drip-shot' piles, or piles driven into the bed of the water-way, to prevent it from being washed away by the fall.

Drip-drop, sb. [reduplication of *DRIP* or *DROP*.] Continuous dripping with alternation of sound. So *Drip-drop* v., *lit.* and *fig.*

1818 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* ix, The drip-drop from the roof without. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 269 She patient . . wiled the slow drip-dropping hours away. 1888 W. E. HENLEY in *Pall Mall G.* 11 June 3/1 My very life goes dripping, Dropping, dripping, drip-drip-dropping. In the drip-drop of the cistern.

† **Dripe**, v. *Obs. rare.* [ME. *dripen*:—OE. *dripan*, early WS. **dripan*:—**draupjan*, causal from *au-grade* of ablaut series **dreup*, **draup*, *drup*: see *DRIP* v. and etymological Note to *DROP* sb.]

1. *trans.* To let drop, cause to fall in drops. c.893 K. ÆLFRED *Orosius* iv. vii, þe mon nime ænne eles dropan, and drype on an mycel fyr. c.1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* I. 118 Mine handa drypton myrran. c.1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 277 Ek of the yonge out trie Oon heer, oon theer, and elliswhere hem dripe.

† 2. To moisten, wet with drops. *Obs.*

(In quot. 1573 prob. by ellipsis of prep. *on*.) c.1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* I. 330 He bæd . . ðæt Lazarus moste his tungan drypan. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xxxv. (1878) 78 Ye may, for dripping his fellows, that bough cut away.

Dripless, a. Without a drip; that does not drip.

1897 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 6/1 There are displays of taps, one a 'dripless'. *Mod. Adv.*, The Standard 'Dripless' Strainer. No drip to soil table-linen.

Dripper (driper), [f. *DRIP* v. + -ER 1.] He who or that which drips; a wet, rainy day.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. xii. 59 Of 261 days there are found 140 Dridders. *Ibid.* xiii. 70 Of 87 Full Moons there appear . . Seventy Five Dridders.

Dripping, vbl. sb. [f. *DRIP* v. + -ING.]

1. The fall of liquid in drops; *concr.* the liquid so falling.

c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/2 *Dryppynge*, or droppynge, stillacio. a.1635 CORBET *On J. Dawson, Butler Ch. Ch.* (R.), O ye barrels! let your droppings fall In trickling streams. a.1816 Bp. WATSON *Anecd.* I. 121 (R.) The scanty drippings of the most barren rocks in Switzerland.

2. *spec.* The melted fat that drips from roasting meat, which when cold is used like butter. Formerly often in *pl.*

1463 [implied in *DIPPING-PAN*.] 1530 PALSGR. 215/1 Dripping of roste meate, la gresse du rost. 1552 HULOET, Drip-pings of roste. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 385 The dripping or graue that cometh from a rams lights roasted. 1723 SWIFT *Poems Wks.* 1763 II. 141 For Candles she trucks her Dripping. 1866 SCOTT *Let. to Lockhart* 15 Jan., A good sirloin, which requires only to be basted with its own drippings. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* viii. 67 A piece of bread and dripping.

† 3. A slope to carry off water. Cf. *DRIP* sb. 7. 1613-39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 71 The Dripping of the Pavement. 1740 DVCHES & PARDON, *Dripping* . . the inclination or angular slant of a pent house.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as dripping-board, a board from which water drips; dripping-cake, a cake made with dripping; dripping-vat (see quot.). Also *DIPPING-PAN*.

1865 I. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 16 The slab, on which, from a 'dripping-board', a continuous dropping of water washes particles of flint sand beneath the saw-plate. 1887 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, The excellence of that mysterious condiment, a 'dripping-cake'. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Dripping-vat', a tank beneath a boiler . . to catch the overflow or drip, as . . in indigo-factories.

Dripping, ppl. a. [f. *DRIP* v. + -ING 2.]

1. That drips; having liquid falling off in drops. 1783 COWPER *Rose* to A nosegay, so dripping and drowned. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* xi. xxxvi, His back and dripping wings Half open'd to the wind. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon* & P. vi. 109 The other girls wrung out their dripping hair.

b. Of weather: Wet, continuously rainy.

1699 *Poor Man's Plea* 7 They had a dripping Harvest. 1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 99 In any dripping year, you will

not fail of two hundred bushels to an acre. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* III. 250 A dripping September day.

c. *Dripping eaves.* (See quot.)

1847 CRAIG, *Dripping-eaves*, the lower edges of the roof of a building from which the rain drips to the ground. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 189 The towers sometimes have octagonal spires of wood with dripping eaves.

2. *quasi-adv.* in phr. *dripping wet*.

1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.*, S.W. by W. 2 W., The master . . came down dripping wet.

Dripping-pan (dri'pin, pæn). [f. *DRIPPING* vbl. sb.] A pan used to catch the 'dripping' from roasting meat.

1463 Act 3 *Edw. IV.* c. 4 Hamers, pinsons, firetonges, dreyngpannes. 1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 142 One dreyng-panne of iron. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 95 Put them into a tin dripping-pan to bake or fry them. 1883 *Knowledge* 8 June 342/2 Inside the cylinder [of the roaster] is a cylinder to support the dripping-pan.

Drippl (dri'pl), v. [A frequentative formation blending *drip* and *dribble*.]

1. *intr.* = *DRIBBLE* v. 3; but connoting a lighter and brisker motion.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 106 The brook mourns dripping o'er its pebbly bed. 1838 J. STRUTHERS *Poetic T.* 59 Dripping springs romantic play.

2. = *DRIP* v. 3.

1822 BYRON *Werner* III. ii. 26 You who stood still Howling and dripping on the bank. 1863 ROSSON *Bards Tyne* 245 Dripping like some River God, he slowly left the harbour.

† **Dripplike**, *Obs. notice-wd.* A very small drop, a dribble.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. iii. 135 If you squeeze the substance thereof, many little Dripplikes of blood do sweat out.

Drippy (dri'pi), a. [f. *DRIP* + -Y 1.] Characterized by dripping; wet, rainy.

1817-18 CORBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 50 The drippy and chilly climate of England. 1888 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 108 In town. Muddy, sloppy, drippy.

Dripstone (dri'pstōn).

1. A moulding or cornice over a door, window, etc., to throw off the rain; a label. Also *attrib.*

1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 139 The drip-stone is generally clearly marked and often small. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. vi. § 6 The dripstone is naturally the attribute of Northern buildings, and therefore especially of Gothic architecture. *Ibid.* § 9 A true dripstone moulding.

2. 'The name usually given to filters composed of porous stone' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*.

Driry, *obs.* form of *DREARY* a.

Drisk, *U.S.* A drizzly mist.

1717 S. SEWALL *Diary* 27 Apr. (1882) III. 129 My Calash defended me well from the Cold Drisk. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 239 We mistook a little rocky islet seen through the 'drisk' . . for the steamer.

Drisle, *drissel*, *drit*, *obs.* ff. *DRIZZLE*, *DIRT*.

Drite, v. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also i *dritan*, 5-6

drytt, 5-7 *dryte*, (7 *pa. t.* *draitt*, 8 *dret*, *pa. pple.* *drate*). [Com. Teut. str. vb. **drit-an*, *drai*, *dritan*-. in ON. *drita*, *dreit*, *dritinn*, MDu. *driten*, Du. *drijten*, LG. *driten*. The strong inflexion *pa. t. drate*, *drai*, *dret*, and *pa. pple.* *dritin*, also *dirtin*, are retained in Sc. Hence *DIRT*, ME. *drit*.] *intr.* To void or drop excrement; to stool.

a.1000 Ags. *Gl.* in Wt. Wülcker 218/11 *Degestio*, i. *egestio*, driting. c.1000 Sax. Leechd. I. 364 Nim eac þæt græs þær hund gedriteþ. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 22398 Sua sal he peris, al beseeten, Bath wit driten and soru beten. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 109/1 To Dryte, *accare*, *egere*. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 395, I sall ding the, quhill thow dryte and dong. a.1605 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 754 And thou flyt, Ile dryt in thy gob. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 367 (Jam.) You have driten in your nest. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 7 (Jam.) Ere . . the ducks had drate Upo' the hallan-stane.

Drith(e), *obs.* var. of *DRYTH*.

Dritlin: see *DRIGHTIN*.

Drivable (droi-väb'l), a. [f. *DRIVE* v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being driven; suitable for driving.

1854 THOREAU *Walden* i. (1863) 49 Straight, and drivable nails. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* liii, Within a drivable distance. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland* Par. 359 When the snow began to be drivable. 1895 *Athenaeum* 12 Jan. 52/3 That . . the majority of the Scotch moors [are] 'drivable'.

Drive (droiv), v. *Pa. t.* *drove* (drōv); *arch.* *drave* (drāv). *Pa. pple.* *driven* (dri-v'n). [A Common Teut. vb., of first ablaut series: OE. *drif-an*, *drāf*, pl. *drifon*, *drifen*, corresp. to OS. *driban*, OFris. *drīva*, Du. *drijven*), OHG. *triban* (Ger. *treiben*), ON. *drifa* (Sw. *drifva*, Da. *drive*), Goth. *dreiban*; *draib*, *dribum*; *dribans*. Not represented outside Teutonic.

The OE. inflexion is regularly represented by the current forms. In the *pa. t.*, however, the northern *drave* long held the field (as in the Bible versions) against the southern *drove*; the ablaut plural *driven* became *obs.* in 15th c. A new *pa. pple.* *droven*, *drove*, after the *pa. t.*, was also long used by some instead of *driven*.]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. *Present stem.* 1 *drif*, 2-5 *drif-*, *dryf-*, (4 *drijf-*, 4-5 *driff-*, 5 *dryff-*, *dreff-*), 3- *driv-*, (3-6 *dryv-*, 4-5 *dryw-*, 6 *driev-*).

c.900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. x. [xiii]. (1890) 48 Us dritað ða elliceordan to sæ. a.1200 *Moral Ode* 116 Hine þræ to scal driue. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 22642 (Edin.) Drifþaim doun. c.1300

Boket 197 So moche wo he gan dryve. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xx. 91 He herd ane dryfe bester. *1403 Cath. Angl.* 109/1 To Dryve (A. Dryffe). *1506 Pilgr. Per.* 179 b Dryve hym away. *1553 Eden Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 113 Whiche nacion the Turke . . . entended to drie out of India.

2. *Pa. t. a. sing. a. 1 dráf, 2-4 draf, 4-7 (9 arch.) drave, (3 draf, 4 north. 5-6 Sc. draif, 5 draf, Sc. draif, drayff, drawe).* These forms also *pl.* from 13th c. in north, from 15th c. generally: see below *c* 8.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2804 Pa se wer. . . Draf of wicum. . . his agen bearn. *a* 1205 *Juliana* 76 A steorn. . . draf ham to londe. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliii[1]. 2 Wharfore awai drave þou me? *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xx. 92 A tempest. . . draf him. *1533 Bellenen Lity v.* (1822) 417 Camillus draf infinite gudis fra Capena. *1611 Bible Josh.* xxiv. 18 The Lord draue out from before vs all the people. *1647 COWLEY Mistress, Usurpation* ii, But thou, their Covetous Neighbour, dravest out all. *1676 HOBBS* *Libet* i. 151 Nor ever thence my Kine or Horses drave. *1687 BOWEN Virg. Æneid* i. 29 Now from Latium's shores Troy's exiled army she drave.

3. 3-5 draf, 4- drove, (4-5 drofe, droof(e), droff(e)). These forms also *pl.* from 14th c.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Ure drihten drof fele deales. . . ut af 4 man. *13. . . Coer de L.* 5092 Syx thousand. . . he droff hym before. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 190 She. . . drofe him forth. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 241 [Crist] droof out symonyentis. *1388 . . . Gen.* xv. 11 Abram drove hem away. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 78 Our meynne. . . drof hem ageyn. *1473 WARKW. Chron.* (Camden) 8 [He] droff oute of Lyncolnsyre Sere Thomas a Burgh. *1506 SHAKS. Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 102 He. . . drove vs to seeke out This Head of safetie.

4. 3 droof, 4 draf, 4-5 drife. *c* 1205 LAY. 20939 Aðelstan. . . droof heom. . . Ut ouer Wezen. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1590 In-to þe erthe his ax draf. *c* 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 407 A Romayne drife a darte him to.

5. 5-7 driven. *1388* *druiden* [see 2 c]. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 328 To the Duke a dynt he dryvede. *1685 BAXTER Paraphr. N. T., John* iv. 46 Outward necessities. . . driven many to seek to Christ. *b. 2 sing. 1 drife.*

c. pl. 1 drifon (dreofon), 2-3 drife(n), 3-5 drive(n), (4-5 dryve(n), dreven, -yn).

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* ii. v. (1890) 112 [Hi] dreofon hine onweg. *c* 1000 *Ag. Ps. lxx.* 9 [lx. 10] þu. . . ðe us swa drife. *c* 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John ix. 35 Hig hyno drifon ut (*c* 1160 *Hutton drifen*). *c* 1205 LAY. 1673 Heo. . . Driuen heom on 3einward. *c* 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 39/188 Huy. . . drive þane wyrd þare as þe Quene was. *13. . . Coer de L.* 5774 That they ne dreven alle adoun. *1388 WYCLIF Job* xxiv. 3 They dryuen aweil the asse [1388 *druiden*]. *c* 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 14 Þai dryven þe Brytones houst and dreynv hem in to Walys. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 78 We driven the remenaunt in at the gates.

B. pl. from 13th c. in north, from 15th c. generally, as sing.: see 2 a, a, B.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4572 (Cott.) Þai draf [so Göt., Fairf. drave, Trin. droff] þir ofer seven a-wai. *1480 Caxton Chron.* Eng. ccxxix. 265 They. . . drofe oute al the prisoners. *a* 1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* liv. 183 They. . . draue away al the bestes.

3. *Pa. pple. a. 1 drifon, 3- driven, (4 drivin, y-driven, 4-6 dryven, -in, -on, -un, -yn, dreven, -in, -yn, 5 drifon, dryfen, Sc. drywyn, 5-6 drewin, -yn, 6 driven).*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke viii. 29 [He] xedripen was from diowle on woesternum. *c* 1200 *Orm.* 8247 He was drienn ut. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21779 (Edm.) Nails in his bend and fete That driuin ware. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6223 Y-driuen he was undir the toun. *a* 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* x. 7 Þai ere. . . dryuen in til þe pitt of hell. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 9454 (Fairf.) Dreyvyn fro his Erytage. *c* 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 187 Was dryvyn þus in to helle. *c* 1400 *Destir.* Troy 12322 Dryvyn fro troy. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 99 All be drifun in to se service of Crist. *1525 COVERDALE Ps.* xliii[1]. 2 How thou hast dryuen out the Heithen with thy honde. *1553 EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9 Driuen into Germanie. *1566 Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 28 By tempest ware drevyne to Porchemoth havyne. *1563 Winket Wks.* (1890) II. 22 The preistis dryuin away and banissit. *Ibid.* 63 This wil. . . violentie is drewin.

3. 3 ydryve, 3-6 drive (4-5 dryve, idrove, 5 idrevfe, drif, 6 dryff, dröff).

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 97 Mid strengþe ydryue into Yrlonde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1385 Ner al slayn, and dryue bakward. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 502 This bargayn is ful dryue. *1397 TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 133 Nilus is i-dreue aze. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 1024 Or this drefull day was drif to nyght. *c* 1485 *E. B. Misc.* (Warton Club) 43 From dale to doune I am i-dreufe. *1513 DOUGLAS Æneis* i. Contents 2 How the. . . Troians war drive on to Cartage ciete. [1517 *TORKINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 59 Dryff in to Barbaria. *Ibid.* 60 We war Dreff bakward.]

7. 5-8 drove, 6-7 droven.

14. . . Amis & Amil. 2461 (Douce MS.) When thei had. . . Drove oute both broun and blake. *1557 NORTH Guevara's Diall Pr.* 152 b/2 To haue droven out the Gother. *1607 TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 480 They were drove foremost. *Ibid.* 517 They are not to be droven but to be carried in a Cart. *1648 Gage West. Ind.* viii. (1655) 24 We thought it would [have] blown and droven us out of our beds. *1781 GIBSON Decl. & F.* II. xxvi. 13 The victor and the vanquished have alternately drove, and been driven. *1799 NELSON* 18 Feb. in Nicolas *Diss.*, The French yet may be drove out of the Kingdom of Naples.

8. 5-7 driven. *1523 Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. cccxxvii. 658 They were driued home agayne to their losse.

B. Signification.

I. To force (living beings) to move on or away.

1. *trans.* To force (men or animals) to move on before one, or flee away from one, by blows or

intimidation; to urge on or impel with violence. Usually with an adv. or prepositional phrase defining the direction, etc., as *away, back, down, in, off, on, out, up; from, to, toward, through* a place, etc. In comb. with an adv. often answering in sense to a compound verb from *L.*: *drive back = repel, drive out = expel, drive in or on = impel.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark xi. 15 He ongann drifan [*c* 1160 *Hutton drifen*] of þam temple sylende and bigende. *c* 1205 LAY. 17613 Drif heom of ærde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3832 (Gött.) I se his dohtur rachel Driuiden his bestes to þe well. *1413 Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) i. ii. 3 Michael drofe me out of heuene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/2 Dryve bestys, mino. *1483 Cath. Angl.* 109/2 To Drywe (A. Dryffe) away. *1530 PALSGR.* 520/2 I drive a thyng afore me, *je chasse devant moy.* *Ibid.* 530/1 He drave me out a dore. . . as I had ben a dogge. *1553 EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 38 We drooue them to flyghte. *1646 P. BULKELEY Gospel Court.* To Rdr. 5 To be driven up and downe the world, as a vagabond, or as dried leaves. *1796 SWIFT* *It cannot rain but it pours* Wks. 1755 III. i. 134 A flock of sheep, that were driving to the shambles. *1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 333 It was impossible to drive him to bay. *1888 J. INGLIS* *Feat Life in Tigerland* 35 The Indian jackal. . . can fight in an ugly way when driven into a corner. *1894 BARING-GOULD* *Deserts S. France* II. 254 The King. . . drove in the Russian sharpshooters.

b. Proverb.

1522 MORE Confut. Tindale Wks. 557/1 He must needs go, whom the dyuel dryueth. *1556 J. HEYWOOD* *Spider & F.* iv. A a v b, Forth he must (they say) that the deuil doth drive. *1590 LODGE* *Euphues Gold. Leg.* (1887) 92 He is in haste whom the devil drives. *a* 1650 *CLEVELAND Coachman* 6 The Proverb, needs must go when th' Devil drives. *1886 Mrs. LYNN LINTON* *Pastor Carver* xxxiii, I am sorry for that little fellow. . . but needs must when the devil drives.

c. transf. To constrain or oblige to go or flee (by force of circumstances, or by an inward feeling or impulse).

c 1250 *Robin Hood* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 449 What need driveth the to green wood? *1615 J. STEPHENS* *Satyr. Ess.*, *Fidler* 425 Hope of employment drives him up to London. *1650 TRAPP* *Comm. Gen.* xlvii. 20 Stark hunger drove the wolfe out of the wood, as the proverb is. *1755 S. WALKER* *Serm.* x. A Knave, or a Sot! who is drove by the Fear of an After-reckoning to the Church. *1807 Q. Rev.* Oct. 30 Thirst for knowledge drove him to Jerusalem. *1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 235/5 The persecutions. . . drove about 5,000 refugees to England.

2. fig. (with abstract object).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 Swilch manifeald pine. . . driuen ut of ure boght þe fule lustes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26865 His scrif þou agh noght to drive awai. *1484 Caxton* *Fables & Foye* (1889) 4 To dryue away melancholye. *1576 FLEMING* *Panopl. Epist.* 28 [This] drave all my sorowes unto perpetual exile. *1672 CAVE* *Prim. Chr.* i. iv. (1673) 88 When he could not drive the thing he might like at least banish the name. *1791 Gentl. Mag.* 23/1 French bread having driven English from the tables of the great. *1890 Speaker* 8 Oct. 427/1 India. . . has practically been driving China out of the London Market.

b. To put, bring, cause to fall (upon a person).

Obs. or arch.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19335 (Gött.) Queder 3e will driue on vs þe blam. *1525 COVERDALE 2 Sam.* xv. 14 Lest he. . . dryue some mysfortune vpon vs. *1885 R. BRIDGES* *Nero* ii. iv, Drive not the fault on him.

3. To cause to flee before one's pursuit; to chase, hunt, pursue, follow; also fig. *Obs. or arch.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 þe deuel. . . henteð us also hunte driued deor to grune. *1340 Ayenb.* 75 þe on vlygh, þe ober hynne dryff. *1375 BARBOUR* *Bruce* vii. 66 He vist full well that that vald drif The kyngis train till that hym ta. *16. . . Chevy Chase* ii, To drive the deer with bound and horn, Earl Percy took his way. *1639 Ld. Digby* *Let. conc. Relig.* iv. (1651) 93 To drive up this belief to the Patriarchs. *1810 SCOTT* *Lady of L.* vi. xxiv, Drive the fleet deer the forest through.

b. To chase or frighten the game or wild beasts of an extensive area into nets, traps, or a small area where they can be killed or captured. (See DRIVE sb. 1 c.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Driving*, amongst sportsmen, a term applied to the taking of young pheasants, and some other birds, in nets of an open structure. *Driving of wild fowl*, is only practicable in the moulting time. . . and is to be done by means of a spaniel. *1841 J. FORBES* *Eleven Y. in Ceylon* I. 125 To encircle the herd, and to await his signal to commence driving. *Ibid.* 130 We could distinctly see the progress of the people employed in driving. . . At last the elephants broke from the jungle. *1883 19th Cent.* Dec. 1066 Battue shooting and grouse and partridge driving. *1890 BAKER* *Wild Beasts* I. 162 Any form of shooting excepting driving is quite impossible under these conditions.

c. absol. To drive a tenant's cattle to the pound as a method of distraining for rent.

a 1650 *CLEVELAND Poems*, 4c. 19 (T.) His landlord. . . hath sent His water-bailiff thus to drive for rent. *1666 GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxiv, My steward talks of driving for the rent. *1868 FRENCH* *Realities Irish* Life vi. 82 The term 'driving' was applied to a summary process for recovering rent, whereby the law in these days conferred upon the landlord, whereby he could drive to the pound the cattle of any tenant who owed any rent whatever, without previous notice.

4. With the place or area as verbal object: *a. To drive off the animals, etc. from (a district); to scour, devastate, harry. b. Forest Law.* To drive together all the cattle in (a forest) for purposes of identification, etc.; see *DRIFT sb. 1 b. c. Hunting.* To search (a wood, district, etc.) for game; also *absol.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1198 All þe pastours and þe playnes

prestly to driue, And bring in all þe bestaill, barayn and othire. *1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 13. § 4 All forestis. . . shalbe driven at the feast of Saint Michael. *1697 DRYDEN* *Æneid* i. 745 We come not with design of wastful Prey, To drive the Country, force the Swains away. *1707 Pope*, etc. *Art of Sinking* 72 They have. . . driven the country, and carried off at once whole cart-loads of our manufacture. *1790 R. BAGE* *Hermesprung* xxiii, If I live, I will drive the country of him. *1890 BAKER* *Wild Beasts & their Ways* I. 88 One day we were driving a rocky hill for a tiger. *Ibid.* 417 We were driving for any kind of animals that the jungle might produce.

5. *spec.* To urge onward and direct the course of (an animal drawing a vehicle or plough, or the vehicle itself; also, by later extension, a railway engine or train, etc.).

[*c* 1000 *Christ 677* Sum mæz ofer sealtne sæ sundwudu drifan.] *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfrad* 95 in O. E. *Misc.* 108 And þe cheerl beo in fryp. . . And his plough beo i-dryue. *1288 WYCLIF 2 Sam.* vi. 3 The sones of Amynadab dryuen the newe wayn. *c* 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 437 A werk man come fast, Dryfande a mere. *1553 T. WILSON* *Rhet.* (1580) 206 He is a meter man to drive the cart then to serve the court. *1667 MILTON* *P. L.* iii. 438 Where Chineses drive With Sails and Wind thir canie Waggon light. *c* 1676 *LADY CHAWORTH* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 34 Sledges. . . are counted dangerous things and none can drive the horse that draws them about but the D. of Monmouth. *1895 Law Times Rep.* LXXXIII. 623/2 The engine-driver drove his train at the rate of. . . forty miles an hour.

fig. *1789 Wolcott* (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Falling Minist.* Wks. 1812 II. 116 Who driveth, Jehu-like, the church and state. *1892 Mrs. H. WARD* *D. Grievie* ii. vii, Louie isn't an easy one to drive.

b. To carry or convey in a vehicle.

1664 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 120 To be droven in a wheelbarrow. *1850 TYNDALL* *Glac.* i. xxvii. 218, I was driven by my two guides in an open sledge to Salanches. *Mod.* You can have the luggage driven to the station.

c. absol. To guide a vehicle or the animal that draws it, to act as driver; also, to travel or be conveyed in a carriage under one's own direction or at one's disposal. Also *intr.* (for *pass.*), of the vehicle.

One drives in a vehicle of which the course is under one's control, as one's own or a friend's private carriage, or a hired carriage or cab; one rides in a vehicle the course of which one does not control, as a public stage-coach, omnibus, or tram-car, or the cart of a friendly farmer who gives one a 'lift' on the way.

1592 SHAKS. Rom. & Jul. i. iv. 82 Sometime she [Queen Mab] driueth ore a Souldiers necke. *1634 Sir T. HERBERT* *Trav.* 136 So that a-top might drive together sixe Chariots. *1709 BERKELEY* *Th. Vision* § 46, I hear a coach drive along the street. *1717 Prior* *Alma* iii. 140 The man within the coach that sits. . . Is safer much. . . than he that drives. *1793 Regal Rambler* 83 The lady. . . ordered her coachman. . . to drive on. *c* 1828 *LANDOR Imag. Comp.* Wks. 1846 II. 14 If they do not like the price, they drive off. *1877 M. M. GRANT* *Sun-Maid* ii, They drove through a shady beech-wood. *1892 Times* 19 Jan. 1/5 The Queen drove yesterday afternoon. *1893 EARL* *DUMMORE* *Pamirs* II. 293 A new bridge. . . was just finished as we drove up. *Mod.* You can ride by omnibus all the way; but, as time is an object, you had better take a cab and drive to London Bridge.

† *G. intr. or absol.* To ride hard on horseback.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2702 He cam driuende up-on a stede. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 335 Thei saugh her meyne come full harde dryuinge. *1470-85 MALORY* *Arthur* vii. viii, They sawe a knyght come dryuend by them al in grene.

II. To impel (matter) by physical force.

7. *trans.* To cause (something) to move along by direct application of physical force; to propel, carry along (usually said of the wind, or a current of water).

a 1067 *Charter of Eadward* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 221 Eall ðæt to his strande gedryuen hys. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 175 Storm. . . areð shures fele and driued hem biforen him. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 119 Þe se þat schup so faste drof. *c* 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 76 A drift of wedir us droffe to Rome. *1528 N. LICHEFIELD* *tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* Iv. 117 b, Their ships were driuen on shore, for all their Ankors. *1697 DRYDEN* *Virg. Georg.* i. 125 When the light Stubble, to the Flames resign'd, Is driv'n along, and crackles in the Wind. *1764 FALCONER* *Skipper* ii. 805 Our helpless bark at last ashore is driven. *1841-71 T. R. JONES* *Anim. Kindg.* (ed. 4) 696 To prevent the blood from being driven back again into the ventricle. *1864 Miss YONGE* *Cress Kate* ix, Alice and I used to drive hoops.

b. To direct the course of (timber floating down a stream). (U.S. and Canada.)

1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 55 It was easy to see that driving logs must be an exciting as well as arduous and dangerous business. *1873 Gt. Indust. U. S.* 822 The difficult and dangerous service of driving the logs down the rivers to the abodes of civilization.

8. To cause to go with force; to throw, cast, send, impel in any direction; e.g. to throw down by force, force asunder, separate or dispel with force.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxix. 57 (Fox) Hwilm þæt drige drift þone wætan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26047 Samson. . . þis hus skakand don dos he driffe. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 21143 (Trin.) Stones at him þei draue. *1368 TREvisa Barth. De P.* xvi. lxii. (1495) 573 A nother kynde [of stone] forsakth yren and dryueth it away fro hymself. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 283 Hayll! duke þat dryues dede vndir fete. *1501 PETTIE* *Gnasse's Crk. Com.* i. (1586) 17 b, The Northeast winde doth not so drive in sunder the clouds. *1898 A. W. DRAYSON* *Sporting S. Africa* 191 He generally drove a bullet pretty straight. *Mod. Sc. dial.* Boys driving stones at a bird in a tree.

b. Cricket. To strike (a ball) with the bat held upright, so as to send it back (more or less) in

the direction of the bowler. (Often with the bowler as object.) c. *Base-ball and Lawn-Tennis*. To throw or hit (a ball) very swiftly.

1847 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. viii. (1880) 358 Arthur gets the ball again, and actually drives it forward for two. 1881 *Standard* 28 June 3/1. Whiting drove Studd to the off for four. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Shaw, letting out at that bowler's next delivery, drove it to the boundary for a quartette. 1894 *Daily News* 12 June 3/4 Moorhouse, in attempting to drive Richardson was bowled.

d. To separate (feathers or down) artificially by a current of air which drives away the lightest and collects them by themselves.

1604 [see DRIVEN 2]. 1696 [see DRIVING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1755 JOHNSON, *Drive*, . . 18 To purify by motion: so we say to drive feathers. 1817 [see DRIVEN 2].

9. To force, impel, or expel, by a blow or thrust; *spec.* to force by blows (a stake, a nail, etc.) into the ground or into anything solid, so as to fix it in its place. Also *fig.*

a. 1235 *Ancre R.* 122 [Hy] driuen þurh his four limes irene neiles. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7809 Thoru his licam mi suerd i draif. 1417 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 12 Als the stakes are dryfen. 1530 *PALSGR.* 530/1, I drive out the heed or bottom of any vessel, *je effonce*. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guares's Civ. Conv.* iv. 101. One nail is driven out by an other. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 93 The ground is not firm to build on, but doth require stakes to be driven. 1698 *FEVER E. India & P.* 58 Coopers. driving home their Hoops. 1826 *KEATINGER Trav.* (1817) II. 44 [He] drove his heels into the horse's sides. 1890 *BAKER Wild Beasts & Ways I.* 147 The elephant.. drove his long tusks between the tiger's shoulders.

fig. 1607 *HIERON Wks. I.* 215 That I may.. drive home the nail of this exhortation even to the head. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 459/2 The enormity of a particular case only drives home upon the public mind the evils of perjury.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.* (of a nail, ball, etc.).

1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 123 These Hook-Pins.. drive into the Pin-holes through the Mortises and Tennants. a. 1774 *GOLDSM. Surv. Exper. Philos.* (1776) II. 97 At twenty-six yards distance it [the ball] would drive through an oak board half an inch thick. 1793 *SWEATON Edystone L.* § 239 The trenail would drive no further.

c. *transf.* (*trans.*) To drive nails into, so as to fasten; to drive the hoops upon (a cask).

1691 T. H[ALKE] *New Invent.* 26 Their sheathing when laid on, and droven with Nails. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 18 The Casks not having been drove and filled up.

10. To cause (a cavity, tunnel, etc.) to penetrate any solid formation; *spec.* in *Mining*, to excavate horizontally (also *absol.*): distinguished from *SINK*.

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 665 A gret wounde is in your..sid. Full deply drevyn with a..sper. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 79 In the working, or driving as they call it, of Mines or Adits under ground. 1850 *CORNWALLIS New World I.* 132 To sink a square or round shaft..and then to drive or excavate horizontally, in search of the glittering ore. 1871 *BROWNING Pr. Hohent.* 1845 Yet would fain build bridge, Lay rail, drive tunnel.

11. *intr.* (Also to let drive): To aim a blow or a missile, to strike at. b. *trans.* To aim (a blow); to strike (a person) with a thrust of the arm.

c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4538 On þe heued a gerd, As harde as he may dryue. 1500 *Destr. Troy* 9430 Palomydon..droffe into Deffibus with a dynt felle. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. 5 He let drive at him with great violence. 1566 *SHAKS. Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 217 Foure Rogues in Buckrom let drive at me. 1713 *SWIFT Frenzy of F. Dennis Wks.* 1755 III. i. 145 [He] let drive at us with a vast folio. 1752 *Scotland's Glory* 14 Driving at him with her stool. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 2 Apr. 7/1 It is not the proper thing to drive a man with the elbow.

12. *trans.* To spread or beat out thin. (Now only as a techn. term in *Painting*: see *quot.* 1859.)

14.. *Noble Bk. Cookery* (Napier) 47 As thyn as ye may dryf them. 1530 *PALSGR.* 529/2, I drive a thyng abrode, I spred it, or make it larger, *jeslargis*.. Drive this playster abrode, *eslargisces cest emplastre*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 553 A master and his prentise wrought in a strife and contention, whether of them could drive his earth thinnest. 1849 J. S. TEMPLETON *Guide Oil Paint.* i. (ed. 39) 44 By..scumbling is meant the driving opaque tints very thinly over parts that have already been painted. 1850 *GULLICK & TIMBS Paint.* 230 When colour is spread thinly and rapidly, it is occasionally said to be 'driven'.

b. *Printing*. To drive out, over: see *quots.* Also *intr.* for *pass.*: see *quot.* 1823.

1797-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Printing*, When an omission is to be made.. If it be but little, the compositor takes it out, and drives out the remaining matter. 1823 *CRABB Technol. Dict.* s.v., A compositor is said to drive out when he sets wide; the matter in the chase is said to drive out when, by the addition of fresh matter, it is obliged to be moved forwards into the next page. *Mod.* This word should not have been driven over.

†13. To drive a buck of clothes: see *BUCK sb.* 3. 1588 L. M. tr. *Bk. Dyeing* 10 Then drive them as you doe a bucke of clothes, and when they are well driven, then shall you take them forth of the bucking tubbe. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wit & Mirth Wks.* ii. 181/2 A woman was driving a buck of clothes. 1648-1753 [see *BUCK sb.* 3].

†14. To dress (cloth). *Obs.*

a. 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* 160 A greasie cloak..of some gross die, wth some French weaver drove but ill.

15. To set in motion, set going, supply motive power for (a mill, machinery, etc.).

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. l. 21 A water-streame, whose swelling source Shall drive a Mill. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 428 As good water goeth by the Mill as driveth it. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 33 The stream that drive the machinery. 1855 *LARDNER Mus. Sc. & Art* v. 37 The machinery which the axle of the fly-wheel drives. 1891 *Times* 2 Oct. 3/1 A dynamo driven by belting from the engine.

b. To drive a quill, a pen: to write.

1793 *Regal Rambler* 32 Flourish thy fork, and drive thy quill. 1803 M. CUTLER in *Life, Tracts, & Corr.* (1888) II. 131, I am compelled to write them as fast as I can drive my pen. 1878 *BESANT & RICE Celia's Arb.* vii. One of half a dozen who drove the quill for very slender wage.

III. To impel forcibly to action, or into some state; to constrain, compel.

16. To incite or impel powerfully or irresistibly; to force, compel (to or into some action, to do something; also, from a course of action, etc.).

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 105 He [þe deuel] me drof þerto. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26262 For þou hir has to sin driuen. c. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* ii. xvii. 253 Thou3 þe be therto dryue bi peynes. 1533 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 142 [He] was driven to laugh at his owne errour. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 184 A prowling Wolfe, Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey. 1751 *JORTIN Serm.* (1771) I. iv. 71 This drives him to contract unprofitable friendships. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xxii. 363 The pride of the girl had driven her to this decision.

17. To impel, force, or bring forcibly into some state or condition. † To drive to scorn, to hating: to put to scorn, make an object of scorn (*obs.*).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26455 His laured he driues to scorn. *ibid.* 26810 Þai crist till hething driue. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 153 'Me think', quod he, 'thow drywys me to scorn'. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VII.* 37 b. Howbeit the prolonging of tyme drove Perkyn into a suspicion. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 388 Discouraged, and driven into dumps of doubtfulness. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 356 She drives the Parson out of Patience with her modestie. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. iii. 198 An extremity to which the prince is seldom driven. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Counc.* ii. xxii. It's enough to drive one out of his senses.

b. With *adj.* complement: To drive mad, distracted, crazy, i. e. into the state of madness, etc.

1813 *SHELLEY Queen Mab* v. 113 Or religion Drives his wife raving mad. 1841 *MYERS Cath. Th.* iv. § 40. 388 Questions which drove the subtlest of their doctors almost distracted. 1852 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xvi. A strange hand about me would drive me absolutely frantic.

18. To urge on, incite to action; to force to work; to overwork, overtask.

1645 *WARD Serm. bef. Ho. Com.* in *Southey Comm.-pl. Bk. Ser.* ii. (1849) 6 A field which is driven, and the heart of it worn out, whatever seed is cast in, it returns nothing. 1838 *GRAY Lett.* (1893) 79 In order that he might drive the committee a little, if it should be necessary. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Dec. 6/3 A very important matter in the training of a horse is not to drive him. I mean by that, not to overwork him, not to push him.

IV. 19. *trans.* To carry on vigorously, 'push', prosecute, conduct, practise, exercise (a custom, trade, etc.); to carry through or out, to effect; to bring to a settlement, conclude (a bargain).

c. 961 *ÆTHELWOLD Rule St. Benet* lvii. (Schroder) 115 þa þe þone ceape draifð. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 Talewise men, þe speches driuen, and maken wrong to rihte, and riht to wronge. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1681 Long wune is her driuen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 471 The King wolde, that in his court the ple sold be driue. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 1 Thourgh out Chestreches were gan thei dryue. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 502 This bargayn is ful dryue [v. rr. dreue, drewyn]. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5600 What dede haue we don, or dryuen to an end? 1590 *RECORDE*, etc. *Gr. Artes* Pref. (1640) A iv, Arithmetic, by which..all reckonings and accounts [were] driven. 1631 *SANDERSON Serm.* II. 8 Let two men..pursue the same business, drive the same design. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. l. § 37 A Bargain can never be driven, where a Buyer can on no terms be procured. 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 204 The wife..will still be driving some separate end or project. c. 1795 *LD. AUCKLAND Sp. Trul. in Corr.* (1861) II. 36 The Portuguese princess spoke French sufficient to drive a conversation. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* vi. 81 He stuck to his business and drove a thriving trade. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 78 But the senate..managed to drive a hard bargain with the Syracusan king.

b. with *on*, *through*.

1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccliii. 375 The mariage..was driuen through and agreed. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 30 Some men driving on their private ends. a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 490 Trading was driven on, either by the battery or change of wares..or else by money. 1712 *SWIFT Conduct of Allies Wks.* 1778 II. 368 We drove on the war at a prodigious disadvantage.

V. To go through, endure, pass, prolong.

†20. *trans.* To go through (something painful or unpleasant); to endure, suffer, undergo. (App. confused to some extent with *DREE*.) *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7829 (Gott.) A fouler dede [=death] þan ani may drive. 1424 *BRAMPTON Penit. Ps.* xxii. While thou wilt here this penaunce dryue. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 120 Bettyr..Than soche payne for to dryue. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 516 Parfore sorow grete sho draue.

†21. To pass, spend (time); to cause (the time) to pass: often with *away*, *forth*, *over*. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1176 [He]. drof þat day wyth Ioy Thus to þe derk nygt. 1393 *LANGL P. Pl. C.* i. 225 As dikers and deluers þat..dryueþ forþ hure daies with 'denx saue dame emme'. c. 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* (E. E. T. S.) 88 Anoon he wold aryse & stonde, & so dryue forth al þe meste parte of the nyght. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Æsop* iii. viii. To dryue awaye the tyme. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxiv. 17 Quha..dois his dayis in doulour dryfe. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* 976 To drive out the time, untill his soldiers..were all gathered together. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 583 To drive the tedious Hours away.

†b. *intr.* Of time: To pass away, elapse. *Obs.* c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6690 Þe 3eris of criste war our dryue Sex hundreth thritty and syue. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 1182 The nycht was myrk, our drayff the

dyrkfull chance. 1569 *MORAY Let. to Cecil* 22 Feb. in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 317 Let not time drive, but with speed let us understand her majesty's mind. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 155 Two times may as well drive on by each others side..as two everlastingnesses.

22. *trans.* To protract, prolong (time or occupation): also with *off*, *out*, *on*. Hence, to put off, defer. Also *absol.*

c. 1300 *Becket* 45 He drof hire evere biheste. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xvi. xxix. Dryve of no lenger, but tell me your mynde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 529/2 I drive of a thyng, I dyffar it, *je differre*. 1537 *Durham Depos.* 30 June (Surtees) 53 Dryue yt no longer. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 140 If you drive it long, they will make it their advantage to break with you. 1705 *BOSMAN Guinea* Pref. 4, I have purposely affected Brevity, otherwise I could have drove out to a bulky Volume. 1741 tr. *De Monky's Fort. Country Maid* I. 209, I drove on the Time, if I may be allow'd the Expression, in Hopes [etc.]. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Drive, to procrastinate, 'thou begins to drive it'. *Mod. colloq.* You had better not drive it to the last minute.

VI. To infer, conclude, deduce, derive.

†23. To obtain as a conclusion from premisses, or as a result from some logical process; to conclude, infer, deduce (also *drive out*). *Obs.* (Perh. sometimes associated with *derive*: cf. next, and *DERIVE* 7.)

1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 36 The fyrst yer of the second Urban..as cronycles dryve. c. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* 8 An Argument if he be ful and foormal, which is clepid a syllogisme is mad of two propocitiouns dryuyn out of hem & bi strength of hem the thridde propocitioun. *ibid.* iv. 443. 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* (1858) 9 For Enos in oure language soundith 'A reasonable man'; for he drove out, be reson, that God was his makere. 1530 *RASTELL Bk. Purgat.* i. xii. Thou haste dryuen that conclusyon upon so many reasonable princyple. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 241 By such confronting of them together, [he] drives out thetrre ods that is betwixt them, and makes it better appare. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 141 Which upon search have been found to have been done there, as near as could be driven.

†24. *trans.* By confusion with *derive*: a. To derive, obtain from a source (= *DERIVE* 6); b. To convey (a stream) along, or divert it into, some channel (= *DERIVE* 1, 2). *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot. Pro.* 16 Oncontht exquisite termis, dreuyn, or rather..reuyn fra lating. 1569 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 320 It ys..ordered y^t the ffyshers do not drawe, dryve, nor turne any of the common waters of this Towne. 1571 *CAMPION Hist. Irel.* xiv. (1632) 44 S. Madoc..with his owne hands, driued a running spring to his Monastery. 1825 *JAS. I. Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 75 Cimmerien nyght Drevin from a kynd of people in the East, called Cimnerij.

VII. *intr.* To drive oneself, or be driven; to move with vehemence or energy.

25. To move along or advance quickly; to run or come with violence; to dash, rush, hasten.

c. 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* v. vi. (1890) 400 Ða ic hreowsende was, Ða ic mid ðy heafde and mid honda com on Ðone stan dryfan. c. 1205 *LAV.* 9367 Aruigras him to draef. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 25 Alfrid it herd, þidere gan he dryue. c. 1398 *CHAUCER Fortune* 46 Abowte the wheel with oother most thou dryue. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 712 Doune he drafe to þe depest of þe dike bothom. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. xiv. 102 Wyth swyft cours he Furth steris his steid, and drayf in the melle. 1677 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. xvi. 469 They..ran away as fast as they could drive. 1708 W. CLUBBE *Omniun* 126 In swarms again they seek the Hive As fast as ever they can drive. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 138 A single British battalion..repeatedly drove at immense columns of the enemy. 1863 *Mrs. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xvii. 434 So he drives in between them, and plays upon the judge with his own guns.

b. *fig.* To work hard, 'go at' strenuously. *colloq.*

1835 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 82 My cottage is not yet finished, but I shall drive at it as soon as the opening of spring will permit. 1842 *GRAY Lett.* (1893) 296 I have been driving away at the 'Flora', of late, very hard.

26. To move along, impelled by wind, current, or other natural agency; to float along, drift.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 28073 Ich isæh þæ vðen i þere sæ driuen. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 183 She dryueth Under a castell with the floode. c. 1475 *Rauf Cottear* 27 Ithand wedderis of the eist draif on sa fast. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 17 Forth he droof in the stream wel a ij or iij myle. 1506-34 *TINDALE Acts* xxvii. 15 And when the ship was caught..we let her goo and drive with the wether. 1611 We let her drive. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Friend. Ep.* ii. ii. 63 The needle..endeavours to conforme unto the Meridian, but being distracted driveth that way where the greater & most powerfull part of the earth is placed. 1748 *THOMSON Cast. Indol.* i. 528 Oft as he..mark'd the clouds that drove before the wind. 1790 *BEATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 157 By the force of the current, all three drove a great way to leeward. 1852 *LONGF. Warden Cinque Ports* 1 A mist was driving down the British Channel.

b. To fish with a drift-net.

1677 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1245/3 This last night a small Fisher Boat, with two Men, was driving in this Bay for Herrings. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 697/1 Drift-net fishing, or 'driving', as it is technically called.

†c. *Metallurgy.* (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1678 in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1050 If the Lead be gone before all the Copper, 'twill rise in small red fry bubbles; then they say, the Metal Drives, and must add more Lead.

27. *fig.* a. To proceed in a course; to tend.

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 25 To dede may we dryfe or lif for the. a. 1547 *SURREY Æneid* iv. 492 Ay me, with rage and furies loe I drive. a. 1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1688) 171 Christ in his preaching doth every where drive upon Parables. 1858 *SEARS Athan.* iii. iv. 279 They were driving into blank universalism.

b. with at (formerly also **+to**): To proceed towards with definite intention, aim at, have for one's drift or aim; to mean, intend, purpose.

1599 Tomson *Calvin's Sermon*. Tim. 136/2 To this end and purpose doth the office of Magistrates drive. 1624 Br. MOUNTAGU *Gagge* To Rdr. 8 He driven directly at the church of England. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. iii. Their intent drives to the end of stirring up the people. 1670 G. H. Hist. *Cardinals* II. iii. 182 He... is driving at the Popedom. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 167 The Presbyterians saw what was driven at. 1762 FOOTE *Lyar* II. Wks. 1799 I. 298 What can he be driving at now! 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ix. (1875) 387 Mankind at large... will not listen to a word about these propositions, unless it first learns what their author was driving at. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 27, I ask you... what you are driving at.

Drive (draiv), *sb.* [f. DRIVE *v.*]

1. The action or an act of driving, impelling, urging onward, etc.: see the verb. *Full drive*: at full speed; with utmost force or impetus.

1607 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 254, 2 of our men... rode after the Spaniards full drive. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* iv. i. He's coming hither full drive. 1860 Harper's *Mag.* XX. 441 The stream must be cleared of obstructions for the drive (of timber) in the Spring. 1883 F. SEEBORN *Eng. Village Comm.* 2 The length of the drive of the plough.

b. An act of driving in a vehicle; a journey or excursion in a carriage driven by oneself or under one's direction.

1785 BOSWELL *Tour to Hebrides* 18 Aug. We had a dreary drive, in a dusky night, to St. Andrew's. 1823 GR. KENNEDY *Anna Ross* (ed. 6) 163 You shall have as many drives as you please in my carriage. 1849 E. E. NAHER *Excurs. S. Africa* I. 178 After this pleasant drive of some four-and-twenty miles. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 Gd. Men II. vi. 73 Within two hours' drive of Oxford.

c. An urging or impelling forward of animals, so as to drive them into a net, snare, enclosure, or place where they can be killed or captured.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. viii. v. 373 Those taken in the second drive. 1880 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 5/3 There will be a deer drive in the forest of Invermark, and also a grouse drive. 1890 BAKER *Wild Beasts & their Ways* I. 170 After the tiger has killed a buffalo, there is much art required in the conduct of the drive.

d. A forcible blow or stroke, *esp.* in various games, as golf, base-ball, lawn-tennis, etc.: in cricket, *spec.* one which sends the ball back nearly straight in the direction of the bowler.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii. (1880) 356 Jack Raggles... having run one for a forward drive of Johnson's, is about to receive his first ball. 1867 CORNH. *Mag.* Apr. 493 He has two long drives and a short stroke, while I have three moderate 'drives', and get quite as far. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 299 In... forces of brief duration, as in a 'drive' in cricket or golf. 1884 LILLYWHITE'S *Cricket Ann.* 104 Rapid run-getter on a fast wicket with a strong off drive. 1894 BLACK *Highland Cousins* I. 36 He made a drive that should have sent the ball over to Lismore.

e. The action of driving or state of being driven, in *fig.* senses; *esp.* the state of being hurried or overtasked, extreme pressure of work.

1854 W. ARTHUR *Let. in Arnot Life of J. Hamilton* (1870) 430 The constant drive of work has... driven a postponable duty out of the way. 1892 PALL *Mall G.* 10 Nov. 2/1 The success of a manufactory will depend upon the drive and harshness of the supervision.

f. Onward course, drift, tendency.

1895 CH. Q. *Rev.* Oct. 152 We... believe that the tendency and drive of things is forward to a reasoned faith.

2. A carriage road; *esp.* the private road leading to a house.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 285 Four acres—for walks... drives, produce, lawns, and plantations! 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 238 (She) regularly sports her carriage in the drive. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. xiii. 65 (She) walked round the carriage drive that inclosed the lawn. 1894 Mrs. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 14 The window... overlooked the long white drive.

b. A course or tract over which game is driven.

3. A mass or quantity of timber 'driven' down a stream (*N. Amer.*): see DRIVE *v.* 7 b.

1878 LUMBERMAN'S *Gaz.* 6 Apr. [He] bid in the following drives at the prices mentioned. 1885 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 21 Apr. 1/8 A drive of 2,000,000 feet of hard and white pine logs will soon be put into the Merrimack at Boscawen.

4. Mining. A passage 'driven' or excavated horizontally; a gallery, tunnel, level; = DRIFT *sb.* 15. 1864 E. A. MURRAY *E. Norman* III. 58 We take this pipeclay out in tunnels called drives. 1890 BOLDEWOOD *Miner's Right* iii. 24 The roof of the gallery, or 'drive', as it is invariably called in Australian mining parlance.

5. Type-founding.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Drive, a matrix formed by a steel punch, die, or drift. 1888 in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 699/1 When the letter is perfect, it is driven into a piece of polished copper, called the drive or strike.

Drive-, the verb-stem used in *Comb.*: drive-boat (*U.S.*), a light rowing-boat used in the men-haden fishery in driving the fish into the net; drive-bolt = drift-bolt (see DRIFT *sb.* 19 c); drive-pipe, a pipe conveying water for driving machinery; drive-screw, a kind of screw driven by a hammer; drive-shaft, a shaft for communicating motion so as to drive machinery; drive-wheel = DRIVING-WHEEL. See also DRIVEWAY.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Drivebolt*, in Navigation is a long piece used for the driving out of Tree-Nail, or the like. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Bolt, Drivebolts, used to

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drive out others. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 399 A drive-pipe is forced down through the earth to the rock. 1889 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 2/8 Samples of new 'drive' screws (which can be forced into wood by the blows of a hammer) were also shown. 1895 *Specif. Patent* No. 7271. 1 The drive shaft for operating the sustaining screws.

Drives (draiv), *nonce-wd.* One who is driven or conveyed in a carriage; one taken for a drive.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 3 The cab owner is, to the majority of drives only a dim figure in the distance. 1890 R. KIRKING in *Wit & Wisdom* 6 Dec. 63/2 Neither driver nor drives has a thought beyond the enjoyment of a good time.

+ Drive, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* Forms: 3-6 *drivel*, 5-6 *dryvyl* (le, -ell, drevyll, -ill, -ell, drevell, -ill, 6 *drivell*. [Early ME.: app. of Low German origin; = MDu. *drevel* scullion, turnspit, lit. 'driver, tool for driving' (OHG. *tribil*, MHG. *tribel*, mod.G. *triebel* driver), f. MDu. *driven*, OHG. *triben* to DRIVE.]

1. A drudge, a servant doing menial work; a 'kitchen-knave'.

a 1225 *St. Mark.* 18 The driuesles unduht swa duden. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 And mare beon idrecchet þen eni driuel i þe hus. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/2 Dryvyle, ser-wawnte, ducticus, ducticia. a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Gar-nesche* 26 A dyshwasher, a dryvyl. 1540 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 Cor. xi. 11 To vse his wife as a vile dreuell, because she is commaunded to obeye. 1580 BARET *Abv. D* 1305 A Drudge, or driuell... mediastinus.

2. Hence, opprobriously: a. One deficient in intelligence, an imbecile. [Prob. associated with or influenced by DRIVE *v.* 5; cf. *driuel*.]

1478 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 812. III. 220 So the drevyll lost hys thank of us. 1509 BARCLAY *Skypp of Polys* (1741) I. 173 Blame it blynde dryuill. c 1555 *Scholt-ho. Women* 795 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 136 Called him drivell and witles man. 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. i. 1141 When I loved I was a drivell.

b. A dirty or foul person, a 'pig'.

1530 FALSGR. 215/2 Drivell, scollion. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (R.) If thou didst know what a life I lead with that drivell. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ii. 3 That foule aged dreuill... an incarnate deuill.

3. A driving tool or instrument.

1432-2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 610 Item ij drewills ponderant' iijij^l, vij^l. 1573 *Lanc. Wills* III. 61 Two dryvells of iren vj^l.

Drivel (dri-v'l), *sb.* 2 Also 5 *drevel*, 5-6 *drivil*, 6-7 *drivell*. **b.** 4-5 *dravel*. [f. DRIVE *v.*]

1. Spittle flowing from the mouth; slaver, dribblings. *Non rare.*

1c 1235 *Old Age* II. in *Relig. Ant.* II. 210 Moch me anueth, That my drivill druith. 1288 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* xlii. 13 His drauelis [glot that is, spottles] flowiden doun. 14. Voc. in W. Wülcker 599 *Orexis*, drevel. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 125/43 *Yr* Dreuil at nose, *Ans.* 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* iv. 22 (R.) He... clear'd the dreuill from his beard. 1657 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 50 The Snivel or Drivel that comes from the Mouth of a Dog... when mad. 1789 M. MADAN *Persius* (1795) 54 note. The child... wet with drivel from the mouth. *transf.* 1788 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 211 Chequere... with small hollow round grains... which I conceive are formed by bubbles of air... forming the drivel of the metal. [cf. DRIVE *v.* 26 c.]

2. Idiomatic utterance; silly nonsense; twaddle.

1852 BLACKIE *Study Lang.* 2 As it begins with dreams, so it must end in drivel. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* III. 474 The most abject drivel that has ever degraded paper. 1884 J. SHARMAN *Hist. Swearing* i. 21 We may have thought... his words the drivel of idioity.

3. Comb., as drivet-bib, a child's bib to intercept the drivelling.

1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. xi. (1872) 52 Did he, at one time, wear drivet-bibs, and live on spoon-meat?

Drivel (dri-v'l), *v.* Forms: (1 *pr. pple.* *drefliende*), 4 *drevels*, 4-5 *dryvele*, 6 *Sc. dre(i)le*, 6-7 *drivell*, 7-8 *drivle*, 6- *drivel*. **b.** 4 *dravel*-e(n). [ME. *drevel-en* corresponds to OE. *dreflijan*; ME. *dravel-en* indicates an OE. **draslijan* (not found); these prob. represent OTeut. types **draslijan*, *draslijan*, f. stem *dras-* (see DRAFF, DROF). *Drivel* is app. a later change: cf. *dível*.]

I. 1. intr. To let saliva or mucus flow from the mouth or nose, as young children and idiots do; to slaver, dribble.

c 1000 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 161/34 *Reumaticus*, saftriende, nel drefliende. 1362 LANGE *P. Pl.* A. xl. 11 Noli mittere Margeri perles Among hogges... þei don bot drauele peron [1377 B. x. 11 dryuele; 1393 C. xii. 9 dreuele, v. rr. dreuel(en), dryuele, drauele, dreuely(n)]. 14... Voc. in W. Wülcker 599 *Orexis* [anglice to dryuele]. 1530 PALSGR. 530/1 I drivell, I slaver... He driveleth as he were a yonge chylde. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 122 [A mad dog] Foming and driueling at his mouth. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* i. 130 As oft as your nose drives. 1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 480 The patient feels a tendency to drivel at one corner of the mouth rather than the other. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 212 The... nurse leaves you to drivel, and never wipes your nose.

+ 2. trans. To let (spittle) flow from the mouth; *transf.* to let flow out through a crack. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Cabin on Ps.* xxxiv. 1 Too feyne himself mad by driveling doune his spittle. 1682 P. RYCAUT *Criticke* 67 The rest ran furiously about this tragick Theatre, drivelling out the overflowing Bloud. 1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compil.* x. 362 The Child... driveled much Spittle. 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 432 This crack'd Pot... drivels out the Water.

+ 3. intr. To flow as saliva or mucus from the mouth or nose; to flow ineptly from the lips; also *transf.* of water, etc. *Obs.*

1624, 1804 [see DRIVELLING *ppl.* a. 1 b]. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 120 The Pituita drivelled down from the Eminentory of the Brain. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Swrr. Exp. Philos.* I. 404 The water... will not spout at all, but drivell down the side of the vessel. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 285 Strange that such folly... Should ever drivell out of human lips.

+ 4. trans. To befall with spittle; to beslaver.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (Percy Soc.) 8 Then he doth drivell his hostesse. a 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* (1673) 22, I will... kiss Thy drivell'd Beard, though drown'd in Breda Beere.

II. transf. [Referring to the slaving utterance, etc. of infants, and weak-minded persons.]

5. intr. To talk childishly or idiotically; to let silly nonsense drop from the lips; to rave.

1362 LANGE *P. Pl.* A. xi. 43 þus þei drauelen on heore deys þe Deite to knowe [v. r. dryuelen, B. x. 56 dryuele, C. xii. 40 dreuelen]. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 292 Be no lier with youre mouthe, ne lykorous, ne dryvelynge. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 292 Droning, and dreaming and drivelling to a Multitude.

6. trans. To utter in a childish, or idiotic way.

a 1754 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jnl.* No. 3, Nor shall it be sufficient for such critic to drivell out, 'I don't know'. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 310 Sniveling and driveling folly without end.

7. a. trans. To waste or fritter away in a childish or idiotic manner. **b. intr.** To go on in a feeble or idiotic way.

1763 CHURCHILL *Poems, Esp. Hogarth* 643 10 drivell out whole years of Ideot breath. 1832 *Examiner* 66/2 Every thing has been done to drivell away the popular enthusiasm. 1878 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Fort. Republic* Wks. (Bohn) III. 391 Drivelling and huckstering away... every principle of humanity. 1885 *Law Times* 23 May 68/2 He drivels on from year to year, his fine abilities rusting from disuse.

Hence Drivelled *ppl.* a.

c 1235 *Poem on Times of Edu.* II, iv. (Hardwick) 25 His hod schal hang on his brest, Rist as a draveled lowt. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses' Elysium* x. (R.) His staring beastly drivell'd beard. a 1668 [see sense 4].

+ Drivelarde. *Obs. rare*—o. [see next.]

1530 PALSGR. 215/2 Drivelarde a lyer, *baserresse*. **Driveller, -eler** (dri-v'lar). [f. DRIVE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who drivels or slavers.

1530 PALSGR. 215/2 Drivelar that driveleth, *banerux*. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 119 The other [cattle]... do greatly desire and delight in that which these driuelers do leave vpon the edges of the racks, and like it away. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 206 The proudest Arab... never disdains to kiss the... garments of any squalid Scoundrel, if a Natural Driveller, or a reputed Marabboth. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 98 The pitiful drivellers whom travellers describe as frequenting the bazars of Constantinople.

2. One who talks or acts in a babyish or idiotic way; a drivelling idiot or fool.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 208 ¶ 8 An errant Driveller. 1761 COLMAN *Jealous Wife* II. ii. Sure you imagine me an idiot, a driveller. 1790 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 159 He had been... a driveller in policy, if he had done otherwise than he did. 1825 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) II. 67/1 It is the argument of a driveller to other drivellers. 1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 204 Pitt's... military administration was that of a driveller.

Drivelling, -eling, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] The action of the verb DRIVE.

1. A running at the nose and mouth; slaving; *concr.* = slaver.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxxvii. (1495) 284 Yf the dreuelynge of a woode hounde fallith in to the water, it enfectyth the water. 1593-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 740 (R.) His eye and mouth faire closed... without any driveling or spurging in any place of his body. 1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 407 The coryza or snuffling of old age, is precisely analogous to its ptialism or drivelling.

2. = DRIVE *sb.* 2.

1786 tr. Beckford's *Vathek* (1868) 62 As he betrayed a villanous drivelling in his tears, the Caliph turned his back. 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 425 The miserable drivellings of the senate.

Drivelling, -eling, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That drivels.

1. Slaving, dribbling.

1530 PALSGR. 311/1 Drivelyng as a yonge chylde, *banerux*. 1550 HULOET, *Driuelynge* harlot or queane, *scriptia*. c 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. Decay 179 Stopping as she goes, With drivelling mouth, and with a sniveling nose.

+ b. transf. That flows or falls in drops. *Obs.*

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* vii. 63 Those drivelling droppes are they, which are kept in a siluer Image. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 473 Gusts of wind and drivelling sleet. **2.** Characterized by or given to silly childish talk or weak action; idiotic.

c 1460 [see DRIVE *v.* 5]. 1522 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 95 This drivelling Loue is like a great Natrall, that runs lolling vp and doune to hid his bable in a hole. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 56 Can you paint me a drivelling reeling song? 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius' Sat.* i. (1739) 21 All this drivling Stuff without Sinews or Strength. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iv. v. III. 222 Some drivelling grecaised Mythologist. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Ports* iv. (1870) 105 The mere drivelling effusions of his spleen and malice. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Wrkg. Life* I. iii. 167 A drivelling idiot called a king.

+ 3. absol. or as sb. A drab. *Obs. rare.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 135/47 A Drivelling, *scriptia*.

Hence Drivellingly *adv.*

1731 BAILEY, *Drivellingly*, sillily. 1820 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCII. 62 The wording of the poetry... is often drivellingly diffuse.

Driven (dri-v'n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of DRIVE *v.*]

1. Urged onward, impelled, etc.: see the verb.

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1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 99 If it bee not infected with a wheate called driven-wheate; which wheate hath no awnes like unto long-read. 1801 *Southey Thalaba* ix. xli. The driven air before her fann'd the face Of Thalaba. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 2/1 An amount of work such as mates of less driven steamers have no idea of.

2. Of snow: Carried along and gathered into heaps by the wind; drifted. Of feathers or down: Separated from the heavier by a current of air (see *DRIVE* v. 8 d).

1579 *LVLV Euphuus* (Arb.) 89 As white as the driven snow. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. iii. 232 My thrice-driven bed of Downe. 1668 *H. MORE Div. Dial.* iii. xxviii. (1713) 251 Thin Paper . . . but as strong as any Vellum, and as white as driven Snow. 1877 *SCOTT Harold the Dawntless* i. xix. More than to rest on driven down. 1883 *BYRON Juan* vi. xxv. Sheets white as what birds call 'driven Snow'.

Driver (droi'var). [*f. DRIVE* v. + *ER* 1.]

1. *gen.* One who drives (in various senses: see the verb).

14. *Nom.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 687/13 *Hic fugator*, a dryer. c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. lx. 142 Grace is . . . brower down, dryer away of sorowe. 1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 8 § 4 Solicitors and Drivers of Bargains. 1605 *Br. MOUNTAGU App. Caesar* i. ix. 80 A dangerous driver at Popery and Sedition. 1767 *RICHARDSON in Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 20 The weight of a hammer did not contribute so much in driving a nail, as the quickness of the motion given it by the driver.

2. *spec. a.* One who drives a herd of cattle, etc. 1803 *Cath. Angl.* 109/1 A Drywer (*A. Dryfer*) of nawte. 1830 *PALSGR.* 215/2 Driver of camelles, *chamelier*. 1844 *LD. BROUGHAM A. Lunel* II. vi. 156 All were forced to keep the same pace, in order that a single driver . . . might suffice.

b. One who drives a vehicle or the animal that draws it; a charioteer, coachman, cabman, etc.; also, one who drives a locomotive engine. (Often with defining word prefixed, as *cab-driver*, *engine-driver*, etc., for which see the first element.)

c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6016 All be drywers were agast bat he seld suld ga our faste. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus* 93 (R.) Buffons, stage-players, and charet drivers. 1795 *POPE Odys.* xiii. 99 Fiery coursers in the rapid race Urg'd by fierce drivers thro' the dusty space. 1812 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 55 An excellent chaise with a decent driver.

c. The overseer of a gang of slaves. (See also *SLAVE-DRIVER*.)

1796 *STEDMAN Swinam* II. xviii. 55 The prisoners . . . being secured by the negro-drivers. 1823 *LD. BATHURST in Ann. Reg.* 131/5 note. That the whip should no longer be carried into the field, and there displayed by the driver. a. 1843 *SOUTHEY Sonn.* iii. That inhuman driver lifts . . . The . . . scourge.

d. *slang.* (See quot.)

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 233 'Drivers', or those who compel the men in their employ to do more work for the same wages.

e. In various other specific uses: see quots., and various senses of *DRIVE* v.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 7 The same . . . drouours (of a forest) shal cause the same unprofitable beastes . . . to be killed. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 52 The best curler, has generally the power of arranging the order of the game; and whoever is last in order gives directions to all the rest . . . He is called the *driver* and the first the *lead*. 1829 *GLOVER Hist. Derby* I. 58 When the holers have finished their operations, a new set of men, called hammer-men, or drivers, enter the works. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 492-3 There is the 'long driver' [at golf], who hits as far in two strokes as a 'short driver' does in three. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 753/2 The . . . workmen wade about the vats spearing . . . hides as a Western river 'driver' does his logs.

3. A tool or appliance for driving.

a. A bundle of osier rods used to beat the bushes in 'driving' young pheasants (see *DRIVE* v. 3 b). b. A mallet. c. A tool used by coopers in driving on the hoops of casks. d. *Shipbuilding* (see quot. 1850). e. *Weaving.* The piece of wood which drives the shuttle through the shed of the loom. f. A bar for tamping the powder in a blast-hole; a tamping-iron. g. An instrument for enlarging or altering the shape of a drilled hole; = *DRIFT* sb. 13 b. h. A tool for driving out the piece of a metal plate in punching. i. *Golf.* The *play-club*: 'a wooden-headed club with full-length shaft, more or less supple, with which the ball can be driven to the greatest distance'.

1674 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* III. (1706) 37 Take your Instrument called a Driver, which is made of strong white Wands or Osiers set fast in a handle . . . With this Driver you must make a gentle noise. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 318/1 A Driver [is] a piece of Wood cut in the form of a Wedge . . . with this by the help of Blows with the Addice, all sorts of Hoops are driven fast upon Barrels. *Ibid.* 344/1 A Pavers Maul, or Mallet . . . is of some termed a Driver. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Driver.* . . . used in the taking pheasant pouts, in the method called driving. . . With this instrument the sportsman having fixed his nets, drives the young birds into them. c. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 116 *Driver*, the foremost spur on the bilgeways, the heel of which is fayed to the forepart of the foremost poppet, and cleated on the bulgways, and the sides of it stand fore and aft. It is now seldom used. 1892 *Badm. Libr.* *Mountaineering* ii. 68 Forty-four inches is an average length for the golfer's driver . . . the longest club with which he finds he can hit accurately. 1894 *Athenaeum* 24 Nov. 707/3 The bat [was] a monstrous club . . . wielded, as one would wield a driver at golf.

4. A boat used in fishing with a drift-net.

1664 *J. KEYMER Observ. Dutch Fishing in Phenix* (1721) I. 223 The 1500 Strand-boats, Evers, Gallies, Drivers, and Tod-boats fish upon their own Coasts. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 1/2 Drivers (i. e., boats used in the herring, mackerel, or pilchard fisheries with drift nets) . . . are smaller than trawlers, and are not required to sail while fishing.

5. *Naut.* + a. A large sail formerly used at the aftermost part of a ship in fair weather, set 'square'

(i. e. transverse to the ship's length) on a yard at the end of the spanker-boom. *Obs.* b. Now applied to the SPANKER, a fore-and-aft sail at the same part of the ship; sometimes distinguished as a sail smaller than the spanker, but set on the same boom and gaff.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) *Driver*, an oblong sail, occasionally hoisted to the mizen peak, when the wind is very fair. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 217 The Driver or Spanker Sail is bent as a temporary matter. 1798 *Jrnl. of 'Vanguard'* Dec. in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 209 A very stormy passage, in which the Vanguard split her three topsails and the driver though it was brail'd up. 1867 *SWYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Driver*, a large sail formerly used with the wind aft or quartering. . . The name latterly has been officially applied to the spanker, both being the aftermost sails of a ship. 1883 (*A Coast-guard says*) A driver differs from a spanker in being smaller, and is used in bad weather, being set on the same gaff and boom.

6. A part of machinery, usually a wheel, which communicates motion to other parts, or to which the power is directly communicated; the driving-wheel of a locomotive, etc.

1831 *G. R. PORTER Silk Manuf.* 208 The rude wooden wheels and drivers which were long used. 1847 *Engineer & Mach. Assistant* (1850) 71 When two wheels geer together, the one which communicates the motion to the other is called the *driver* or *leader*, and the wheel impelled is called the *follower*. 1879 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* IV. 196 Motion is transmitted by the contact of an arm or pin, the *driver*, on the chuck, with an arm or *carrier* attached to the work.

b. *Front-, rear-, double-driver*: applied respectively to a bicycle or tricycle in which the driving power is applied to the front wheel, the hind wheel, or two wheels (of a tricycle).

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1275/1 Imperial Club tricycle. front steerer, double driver. 1891 *Wheeling* 11 Mar. 455 The rear-driver can be mastered in a much shorter time. 1895 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Dec. 372, I did not see one solitary specimen of the front driver.

7. *Comb. driver-ant*, a species of ant (*Anomma arcens*) found in West Africa: see quot. 1865; *driver-boom* (*Naut.*), the boom on which the driver (sense 5) is set; *driver-yard* (see quot.).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 84 The mizen course and driver boom sail [are set] from the mizen mast. *Ibid.* 180 The *Driver-yard* is a small yard, which expands the head of the driver without the peak of the gaff, to which it is hoisted by haliards. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 442 Her driver boom [is] gone. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* viii. (1878) 232 Nest of the driver ant. 1865 *WOOD Homes without H.* xxiv. (1868) 447 They are called Driver Ants because they drive before them every living creature.

Hence *Driveress* (*nonce-wd.*), a female driver; *Driverless* a., without a driver; *Drivership*, the office of a driver (sense 2 b); skill in driving.

1691 *E. TAYLOR Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 346 Not the Omnipotency, but the *Driveress* in or into the might. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 72. 511 They go on performing surpassing feats of driveriship. 1870 *Daily News* 23 Apr. He lost all command over the horses, which dashed along driverless. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 4/3 The runaway horses had taken the driverless coach on without injury.

Driveway (droi'vay), *Chiefly U.S.* [*f. DRIVE* v. + *WAY*.] A way along which something is driven.

a. A course along which game are driven in hunting. b. A road or way along which animals or vehicles are driven; a carriage drive.

1875 *TEMPLE & SHELDON Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 46 Capturing both larger and smaller sorts by means of drive-ways and in rude traps and yank-ups. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 184/4 Winding driveways lead up to it from the road. 1895 *Century Mag.* Dec. 227/2 The decks [of a ferry-boat] were crowded with laboring men, the drive-ways choked with teams; the women and children standing inside the cabin. 1895 *H. P. ROBINSON Men Born Equal* 16 A carriage . . . came down the driveway.

Driving (droi'vin), *vbl. sb.* [*-ING* 1.]

1. The action of *DRIVE* vb. (q. v.), in various senses.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/2 Dryvynge, or cathynge [*v. r. chasing*], *minatus*. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 461 In tyme of dryvynge . . . of which bargayne. 1549 *LATIMER 4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 110 Wythout any delays, or dryvynge of. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Dechassement*, a driving away. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Kings* ix. 20 The driving is like the driving of Iehu the sonne of Nimshi; for he driueth furiously. 1765 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* VII. xvii. (R.), All within three minutes driving. 1884 *Graphic* 20 Sept. 200/2 At private schools of a higher class the driving is even worse.

2. *concr.* That which is driven: see *DRIVE* v. 8 d. 1696 *TRYON Mix.* ii. 61 Many Feathers . . . are Imported from several Countries, which are the Drivings of old Beds.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* (Several of the combinations may also be regarded as belonging to the ppl. adj.) a. Relating to, adapted for, or devoted to driving (in a carriage).

1788 *Mrs. HUGHES Henry & Isabella* I. 77 Moving slowly round the driving way. 1794 *W. FELTON Carriages* (1801) *Gloss.* *Driving Cushion*, a deep cushion, made . . . for the driver to sit on. 1884 *L. C. LITTLE Prudence* 95 To make her driving toilet. 1887 *Daily News* 16 May 2/6 The institution of the two four-in-hand driving clubs. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 11 July 6/1 Beautiful driving weather. 1895 *Daily News* 5 July 5/3 The driving meet in Hyde Park.

b. In names of various mechanical contrivances used for driving (see quots., and various senses of *DRIVE* v.), as *driving-block*, *-boll*, *-cap*, *-chisel*,

-pike; *esp.* of parts of machinery which communicate motion to other parts, as *driving-axle*, *-band*, *-bell*, *-gear*, *-pulley*, *-shaft*; or of parts in connexion with these, as *driving-spring*; also *driving-iron*, *-putter*, two clubs used in golf, the former to give great elevation to the ball, the latter to drive a very low ball against a heavy wind. See also *DRIVING-BOX*, *-WHEEL*.

1849-50 *WEALE Dict. Terms, Driving springs*, the springs fixed upon the boxes of the 'driving axle' of a locomotive engine, to support the weight and to deaden the shocks caused by irregularities in the rails. 1862 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* X. 327/2 'Driving-bands' . . . are now made largely in india-rubber. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 358 Leathern 'driving-belts' were used in working the machinery at the factory. 1849 *ALB. SMITH Pottleton Leg.* 80 The 'monkey' was the large 'driving-block' that falls upon a pile-head. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) *Repossoir*, a 'driving-bolt', used by shipwrights to knock out some other bolt from its station. 1877 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 8 Dec. 362 Each man . . . carries a 'driving pike' or heavy pole some eight feet long. 1897 *Chambers Inform.* II. 693/2 The 'driving-putter' is shorter in the shank than the play-club . . . The driving-putter sends 'skimming' balls, and so 'cheats the wind'.

Driving, *ppl. a.* [*-ING* 2.] That drives.

1. Impelling, setting in motion, actuating.

(The phr. *driving wind*, etc. may belong to sense 2.) 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 20 Heo . . . wende uorþ with god wynd & wel dryuynge flode. 1687 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 403 So great a driving wind. 1826 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Times Wks.* (Bohn) II. 116 The ability of its journals is the driving force. 1895 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Oct. 156 Doubt as the driving energy of active inquiry.

2. Moving along rapidly, esp. before the wind; drifting; said also of a storm, in which rain or snow drives rapidly before a strong wind.

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* i. ii. 11 When you . . . Hung on our driving boate. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 564 Perpetual Sleet, and driving Snow. 1802 *R. BROOKES Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Provincetown*, The houses are . . . set upon piles, so that the driving sands may pass under them. 1848 *C. A. JOHNS Week at Lizard* 43 The nets are set . . . parallel to the tide and suffered to drift with it, hence they are called 'drift nets', and the boats 'driving boats'.

† 3. *Driving notes* (*Mus.*): an old name for syn-copated notes, as being 'driven' or prolonged through the accent. *Obs.*

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 89 The third is a driving waie in two crotchets and a minime, but added by a rest. 1731 *KELLER Thorough-bass* in *W. Holder Harmony* 189 The several driving Notes descend by degrees. 1826 *CURRIE Elem. Mus. Anal.* 101 Which . . . has so peculiar an effect in performance as to have sometimes procured for such notes the epithet of 'driving notes'.

Hence *Drivingly adv.*, in a driving manner.

1842 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. 163 It rained drivingly.

Driving-box.

1. The box on which the driver of a carriage sits. 1794 *W. FELTON Carriages* (1801) I. 149 The driving-box . . . fitted to the half top of the seat of a chaise. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xiv. A couple of driving-boxes, two or three whips, and as many travelling-shawls.

2. The journal-box of a driving-axle.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Driving-axle*, the axle of a driving-wheel; the bearing portion rests in the driving-box. The weight of that portion of the engine is supported by a driving-spring upon the box.

Driving-wheel. a. A wheel which communicates motion to one or more other wheels or machinery. b. Each of the large wheels of a locomotive engine, to which the power is transmitted through the connecting-rod and crank. c. The wheel of a bicycle or tricycle to which the force is directly applied. Also *fig.*

1838 *N. WOOD Railroads*, An engine . . . with driving wheels ten feet diameter. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit.* vi. 116 The men in cities who are the centres of energy, the driving-wheels of trade, politics, or practical arts.

Drivewrie, var. *DRUERY*, *Obs.*

† **Driz.** *Obs.* [Origin uncertain.] Decayed wood; the decayed part (of timber).

1609 *C. BUTLER Fem. Mon.* (1634) 57 [The Wasp] worketh a Comb of the utter driz of Pales, or other Timber.

Hence *Drizy*, † *drizsie a.*, decayed (as timber); = *DRUXY*, q. v.

Drizzle (dri'zl), *sb.* 1 [goes with *DRIZZLE* v.] Small, fine, spray-like rain.

1554 in *Harington Nugz Ant.* 93 To shunne Bleak winters drizzle. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 58 The Condensation of it, from a Cloud, or from a Mist, Rain, Drizle. 1806-7 *J. BERRSFORD Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. iii. A mist which successively becomes a mizzle, a drizzle, a shower, a rain, a torrent. 1833 *C. BRONTE Villette* xxi, It rained a November drizzle.

Drizzle, *sb.* 2 A name of the young ling (fish). 1769 *PENNANT Zool.* (1776) III. 198 (Jod.) It is not reckoned a sizeable fish, and consequently not entitled to the bounty . . . Such are called drizzles and are in season all summer.

Drizle (dri'zl), *v.* Also 6 *drysəl*, 6-7 *dri-sel*, 6-8 *drizle*, *dris(s)le*, 7 *driz(s)el*. [Not known before 16th c. Origin obscure: possibly dim. and freq. of rare ME. *DRESE*, OE. *drōsan* to fall; with 16th c. *drysling* cf. *DRYSING*.]

1. *intr.* To rain in very fine, dense, spray-like drops: said of the weather, the day, and *impers.*; to fall, as rain, in fine drops.

1566 [see DRIZZLING *ppl.* a. b.] 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, Wks. (Rtldg.) 199/2 These tears, that drizzle from mine eyes. 1637 G. DANIEL *Genius of this Ile* 7 Nor ever did the winter drizzle here. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. ii, The morning is none of the comfortablest: raw; it is even drizzling a little. 1892 ZANGWILL *Big Bow Myst.* 89 A thin rain drizzled languidly.

fig. 1822 SHELLEY *Faust* II. 187 The magic notes, like spark on spark, Drizzle, whistling through the dark.

† 2. *trans.* To shed in fine spray-like drops. *Obs.*

1543 [see DRIZZLING *vbl.* *sb.* below.] 1584 LYLY *Campaspe* III. iii, Danae, into whose prison Jupiter drizzled a golden shower. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 111 Stand thee close then under this penthouse, for it drizzles raine. 1601 — *Jul. C.* II. ii. 21 Fierce fiery Warriors fight vpon the Clouds. Which drizel'd blood vpon the Capitoll. 1642 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Elegie Dr. Wilson* I, I cannot mizzle: My fluent brains are too severe to drizzle Sleight drops.

3. To sprinkle or wet with minute drops. *rare.*

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* IV. v. Drizzled by the ceaseless spray, The wizard waits. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* III. The little stubby trees. were drizzled with a mess of wet.

Hence Drizzled *ppl.* a., shed in spray-like drops; Drizzling *vbl.* *sb.* (in quot. 1543, *concr.*).

1543 BAILE *Yet a Course*, &c. 97 (T.) The driffish declarcations of my lorde Boner, with such other dirty dryselings of Antichrist. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 312 Sap-consuming Winters drizled snow. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 499 They avoid their water by drizzling or drops. 1856 T. AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 342 A bloody drizzled shower.

Drizzling, *ppl.* a. [f. DRIZZLE *v.* + -ING 2.] That drizzles. a. Of rain or the like.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 41 From mine eyes the drizzling teares descend. 1594 — *Amoretti* xviii, Drizzling drops that often doe redound, the firmest flint doth in continuance weare. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 546 No drizzling shower. But rattling storm of Arrows barbed with fire. 1743 LIND & COUNTRY *Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 267 Run a drizzling Stream. on a few Hops. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xiv, They walked on in silence. under the small drizzling rain.

b. Of a day, climate, etc.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. ii. (R.), Through sletie drizzling day. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. lxxii, Thus mounts she drizzling Olivet. 1741 SHORT in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 629 All Three Days showery or drizzling. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* I. iii. 81 A drizzling November day in England.

Drizzly (drizli), a. [f. DRIZZLE + -Y 1.] Of the nature of, or characterized by drizzling.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 475 During Winter's drisly Reign. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. 238 Falling back again in drizzly dew. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxvii, Unfortunately the morning was drizzly.

Dro, droch, obs. pa. t. of DRAW *v.*

Droag, droan(e), obs. ff. DROG, DRONE.

Drobely, drobly, drobly, varr. DRUBLY, DRUBBLE, Obs.

† Droch, Obs. A part of a plow (see quot.).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Droch, is an upright piece of timber, belonging to the right side of the tail. The ground wrist of the plow is fastened to this, as also is the earth board.

† Drof, drove, a. Obs. [OE. *drōf* turbid, disturbed, a parallel form to OS. *drōbi* (MDu. *droeve*, Du. *droef*), OHG. *truobi* (Ger. *trübe*):—

OTeut. **drōbu-* (becoming **drōbjo-*), from ablaut stem of *drab-an*, whence DRAFF. Cf. DREF.] Turbid, disturbed, troubled: physically or mentally.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 204 Flod drof gesihð æbyllyðða hit getacnað. c 1205 LAY. 1040 Drof he wes on mode. *Ibid.* 6588 Drof [c 1275 sorl] him wes on heorte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13769 (Cott.) Quen his water all droue [v.r. droued] war.

Droffe (droff), obs. ff. drove: see DRIVE *v.*

† Drof-land. Old Law. Also ? dryfland and erron. driftland. [f. ME. *drōf*, OE. *drāf*, DROVE, driving + LAND.] (See quot. 1660.)

1660 W. SOMNER *Gavelkind* prop. iv. 116 (Drof-land) that holden by the service of driving, as well of Distresses taken for the Lords use, as of the Lords cattle from place to place, as to and from Markets, Fairs, and the like: more particularly here in Kent of driving the Lords hogs or swine to and from the Weald of Kent. 1664 F. PHILLIPS *Mistaken Recomp.* 39 [The lords] in many or some of their manors do receive Quit-rents of their Tenants for *Berdland*, or provision of victuals for their homes; *Drof-land*, for driving their Cattle to Fairs and Markets. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, Drift-land, Drofland, or Dryfland.

Drog, *v.* Also 7 droag, 8 drouge. [? a back-form from DROGHER or F. *drogueur*.] *trans.* To carry in a drogher. Hence Drogging, drogghing, the West Indian coasting trade; also *attrib.*

1681 *Treat. conc. E. India Trade* 4 To hope that ever we can cope with the Dutch in White Herring Fishing, Salt-dragging from St. Uvals to the East-Land, or the Russia or Greenland Trade. 1787 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 222 All the drouging vessels belonging to the island. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 6 I employed myself in dragging sugar.

Drog, -arie: see DROGUE, DRUG, DRUGGERY.

Droga, droger: see DAROGA.

Droga-, drog(e)-, drogerman, obs. forms of DRAGOMAN.

Drogat(t, drog(g)itt, obs. ff. DRUGGET.

Droger, drogger, var. of DROGHER.

Drogge, obs. form of DRUG.

Drogh, obs. dial. f. THROUGH.

c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* II. 4 b, Both drogh right and trowth.

Drogh, dro3, dro3ghe, obs. pa. t. of DRAW *v.*

Droghen, dro3en, obs. pa. pple. of DREE.

Drogher (drō'gar). Also 8-9 drogger, 9 droger, droguer. [a. obs. F. *drogueur* (1525

in Jal and Godef.) 'a ship which fished and dried herring and mackerel' (Jal), f. 16th c. Du. *drogher*, *droogher*, Du. *drooger*, a dryer, f. *droogen* to dry. Cf. F. *droguerie*, Du. *droogerij*, drying-place: 'ce terme se dit de la pêche et de la préparation du hareng' (Aubin 1702 in Jal.)] A West Indian coasting vessel; hence transferred to other slow clumsy coasting craft.

[1756 see DROVER 2 F.] 1782 *Ann. Reg.* 279/2 If they are not employed in droghers... means shall be furnished them to depart for the neutral islands. 1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 346 Droghers, or vessels employed in carrying stores, &c. from one part of the island [Grenada] to another. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 6 A drogger is a Shallop, or Schooner, employed to convey sugar from the Plantations to the Merchantsmen. *Ibid.* XIV. 73 Disguising her as a Droger. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxxiv, This drogher... was a large, half-decked, cutter-rigged vessel. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, Droger or Drogher... built solely for burden, and for transporting cotton, lumber, and other heavy articles.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as drogher-man, system.

1873 GARDNER *Hist. Jamaica* 330 Trade... done on what is still known as the drogger system. 1889 J. J. THOMAS *Fraudacity* 179 Engage the... droghermen as able seamen.

Drogging: see DROG *v.*

Droght(e, dro3t(e, dro3pe, obs. ff. DROUGHT.

Drogoman, drogueman, varr. of DRAGOMAN.

Droque (drō'g). Forms: 8 drug, 9 drugs, drog, dro(u)gue. [perh. orig. *drug*, var. of DRAG

sb., the form *drogue* arising through assimilation to *drogue*, obs. and Sc. form of DRUG *sb.*]

1. *Whale-fishing.* A contrivance attached to the end of a harpoon line to check the progress of a whale when running or sounding.

A simple form consists of a piece of stout board, 12 or 14 inches square; another consists of a small wooden tub, with its concavity in the direction of the whale.

1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 263 Sometimes they will get away after they have been lanced... with Irons in them, and Drugs fastened to them, which are thick Boards about fourteen Inches square. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Drug*, a name given in Scotland to a buoy attached to the end of a harpoon line. 1875 KINGSTON *South Sea Whaler* III. 79 The first mate was on the point of heaving his own line overboard with a drogue fastened to it.

2. *Naut.* A hooped canvas bag towed at the stern of a boat to prevent it from broaching to.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* VI. (ed. 2) 220 Towing astern a pig of ballast... or canvas bag termed a 'drogue' or drag... to hold the boat's stern back, and prevent her being turned broadside to the sea or broaching-to. 1878 *Boston Mercury* 8 June, They are provided with a novel kind of anchor (the drogue). It is a large canvas barrel-shaped bag, attached to fifty fathoms of rope. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 29 Nov. 7 The first breaker lifted the boat on her end, while the second, driving the drogue forward, slackened the rope, when the boat broached to.

Droque, -ry, obs. and Sc. ff. DRUG, DRUGGERY.

Droh, obs. pa. t. of DRAW *v.*

Droich (drō'ch). Sc. Forms: 6 droiche, 7 droigh, 9 droich. [perh. a metathesis of *duerch*, *duergh*, or some similar form of DWARF; Gaelic has also *droich* from same source.] A dwarf.

1535 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 285 To the Droiche, to lows his claitis fra the tailgeouris. 1568 *Bannatyne MS.* ff. 173 (Jam.) Ane little Interlud, of the Droichis part of the Play. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting v.* Polwart 70 Doe, droigh, what thou dow. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* II. 185 'The Englishwomen are all poor droichs,' said Nicky, who had seen three in... her life.

Hence Droichy a., dwarfish.

1693 *Scot. Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 117 There was Zaccheus, a Man of a low Stature, that is, a little droichy Body.

Droict, obs. form of DROIT 1.

Droig, obs. var. of Sc. *drogue*, DRUG.

† Droil, *sb.* Obs. Forms: (6 droyelle), 6-7 droyl(e, 7 droil(e. [The origin and mutual relations of this and the related DROIL *v.* are not clear. The *sb.* has been (very doubtfully) compared with Icel. *drjól*, drone, sluggard. According to analogy (as well as dates), the *vb.* would be expected to be formed from the *sb.* in sense 1; the *vb.* however is possibly related to Du. *drullen* to loiter, slumber, in Kilian *druylen* 'suggredi, latenter sine clam ire', which answers for the form, but imperfectly for the sense. The word has prob. been influenced by *toil*, *moil*. Cf. also DROY.]

1. A servant of all work; a drudge.

1579 *Remedy agst. Love Db.* A bond man to his appetites, A drudge unto a droyelle. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xcvi. 593 If his master would send him to the feedles or vse him as a droyle in his house to doe whatsoever he had to be done. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 301 So they be faithfull droiles and drudges, they think more cannot be required. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. xi. § 1. 264 Conditions of men... Freeman... Slave... Bondman... Droyl, Drudge.

2. Drudgery; toil in disagreeable work.

1639 SHIRLEY *Gentl. Venice* I. ii, 'Tis I do all the droil, the dirt-work. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* II. 22 For what reward hath man of all his droyle.

† Droil, *v.* Obs. Forms: 6-7 droyl(e, 7 droil(e, [goes with DROIL *sb.*, q.v.]

1. *intr.* To drudge, slave, toil in mean work.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 157 Let such vile vassalls borne to base vocation Drudge in the world, and for their living droyle. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. iii. (1718) 14 O who would

droil, Or delve in such a soil! 1660 H. MORR *Myst. Godl.* v. xvii. 207 To make mill-horses of them, that they may the better droile and drudge for the satisfaction of their lusts.

2. *trans.* To subject to drudgery. *rare.*

1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* I. 22 To what hopefull end Droyle we our crazy bodies?

Hence † Droil'ing *vbl.* *sb.* and *ppl.* a.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 135 Moiling and droiling there is for the world without measure. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 3 [The soul] left the dull and droiling carcas to plod on in the old rode, and drudging Trade of outward Conformity. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* ix. § 13 The droiling pesant scarce thinks there is any world beyond his own village, or the neighboring markets.

Droit! (droit, or as F. *drwa*). Also 5-6 droyt, 6 droiot. [a. F. *droit*, earlier *dreit*:—late pop. L. **drēctum*, *drictum*:—L. *drēctum* straight-

ened, straight, right, DIRECT; as *sb.* a straight or right line; in late L. right, legal right, law.]

1. A right; a legal claim to what is one's due; hence, that to which one has a legal claim; a due; *pl.* dues, duties, perquisites due by legal right.

Droits of Admiralty: certain rights or perquisites, as the proceeds arising from the seizure of enemies' ships, wrecks, etc., formerly belonging to the Court of Admiralty, but now paid into the Exchequer.

1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* ccvi. 301 He sayde that they were the droytes and righes of his chirche of the sepulchre. 1484-*Curial* 8 The vertues of nature and the ryghes and droytes of lyf humayne. 1508 SIR R. WESTON in *Dillon Calais & Pale* (1892) 92 Other casualties and droytes Royall belonging to the Seignorye. 1638 EARL STRAFFORD *Lett.* (1739) II. 206 As if the keeping of the Fort. had prejudiced him in the Droits of his Admiralty. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 164 A difficulty experienced in collecting the droits or duties exacted. 1861 *May Const. Hist.* (1863) I. iv. 198 George III derived a considerable amount from the droits of the crown and Admiralty... and other casual sources of revenue. 1869 *Century Dict.* s.v., In American law droits of admiralty are not as such recognized.

† 2. Law, right, justice; a law. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. vii, My fader, I knoweth the lawes & droytes. 1481 — *Myrr.* I. ix. 35 The droytes and lawes by which the jugements be made. 1483 — *Calo C viii*, It is founde in droyt canon. — *Gold. Leg.* 175b/1 To lerne the Scyence of droyt and of the lawe. 1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 Preamb., The Domyneyon... of Wales... [whereof] the Kinges moost Roiall Magestie of mere droite and verie right is verie hedde King Lorde and Ruler.

3. *Comb.*, as droit-house, a building at a seaport for the collection of the droits of Admiralty; droitaman, the collector of droits.

1836 *Ann. Reg.* 31 Plaintiff was taken to the droit-house at the end of the pier. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xxxiii, The Admiralty droitsmen made an accurate inventory of the bungs and blacking bottles.

† Droit 2. *Obs.* [Origin unascertained.] A minute weight; the four hundred and eightieth part of a grain troy, one twenty-fourth of a 'mite'.

(Belonging to a series used in exact computations of weight of coins, before the introduction of decimals, the alternate subdivisions by 20 and 24 carrying out those of ounces and pennyweights. See *Notes & Queries* 8th S. X. 255, 278, 338.)

1602 'Weight of Silver Coins 43 Eliz. 1601' given in 'dw't., gr., Mites, Droits, Perits, Blancs,' cited in J. MILLAN *Coina, Weights, & Meas.* 1749. 1604 *Procl. Jas. I* in *Ruding Coinage of Gt. Brit.* 1840, I. 363. a 1606 *Mint & Moneta* (MS. in Royal Mint Lib.) IV. II. 2, Note that... in 1 grain Subtil there are 207 Mites Subtil, and so further to Droites, to be divided if need shalbe. 1649 *Act Long Parlt.* c. 43 (Scobell II. 65). *Schedule or Table annexed*—Pieces of Gold: xx'. 05 Penny weights. 20 Grains. 10 Mites... Pieces of Silver:... 14 00 Penny weights. 07 Grains. 14 Mites. 20 Droits. 02 Perits. 12 Blancs. — *Memorandum*: Twelve Ounces makes a pound weight Troy;... Twenty Mites makes a Grain; Twenty four Droits makes a Mite; Twenty Perits makes a Droit; Twenty four Blancs makes a Perit. Passed 17 July. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Ounce*. 1658 PHILLIPS *s.v. Perit*. 1708-43 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 160. 1811 KELLY *Univ. Cambist*, The Droit of 20 Perits. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Droit*, a division of the troy grain used by moneyers.

Droitural (droi'tiurāl), a. Law. [f. F. *droiture* (see next) + -AL.] Relating to a right to property, as distinguished from possession.

1850 BURRILL cited in WEBSTER. 1875 POSTE *Gains* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 191 He might recover it for future presentations by droitural writ of right of advowson. *Ibid.* IV. 649 The old division of Real actions in English law into Possessory and Droitural.

† Droiture. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *droiture* straightness, rightness:—late pop. L. **drēctūra-m*:—L. *drēctūra-m* a making straight (Vitruv.), f. *ppl.* stem of *dirigēre* to straighten, DIRECT.] Uprightness.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 246/2 Therfor remayneth his droiture perdurable whyche he fulfilled wyth holy werke.

Droll (drō'ul), *sb.* Also 7 drolle, 7-8 drol(e. [a. F. *drôle* (1584 *drolle* in *Hatz.-Darm.*; in 16th c. also *draule*), orig. a *sb.* 'a good fellow, boone companion, merrie gig, pleasant wag; one that cares not which end goes forward, or how the world goes' (Cotgr.); subseq. also an *adj.*, and so in Eng. The origin of the F. word is uncertain: see Diez, *Littre*, *Darmesteter*.]

1. A funny or waggish fellow; a merry-andrew, buffoon, jester, humorist.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. I. xviii, The old Duke of Main... was us'd to play the drol with him. *Ibid.* (1650) I. 438 Dr. Dale, who was a witty kind of drole. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* II. v. (1700) 374 Lucian is a Drol, and intends a Jest. 1665 *Peprys Diary* 7 June, Very

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merry we were, Sir Thomas Harvy being a very drolle. c 1672 Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 201 John Lamphire... who was sometimes the natural droll of the company. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 102 The worst Drolls of Punchinello Were much th' ingeniouser Fellows. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 9 p 2 Mr. Scoggin, the famous Droll of the last Century. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 645 The frolic gamesome droll they have seen upon Covent Garden theatre. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. viii. Mrs. Coningsby was... a fascinating droll. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt. cap* 328 As for the droll there, he that plays the king And screws out smile with a red nightcap on.

† 2. A comic or farcical composition or representation; a farce; an enacted piece of buffoonery; a puppet-show. *Obs.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch* To Rdr. 8 The frequent heapes Of Braines, from the weak sun-shine of an Eye Work Maggots out—short Drolls—scurillitie. 1668 TATHAM *Aqua Tri.* Introd. There are two Drolls, one of Watermen, the other of Seamen. 1711 SHAPTESB. *Charac., Enthusiasms* (1749) I. 19 They are... the subject of a choice Droll or Puppet-show at Bartlemy Fair. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 10 The crew, to divert themselves, acted several Drolls. 1818 TOWN *Drollery*... 2. A show; the old word for the present dolls exhibited at fairs.

† b. The acting of farces. *Obs.*

1817 D. HUGHSON *Walks thro' Lond.* 194 A house of public exhibition in horsemanship and droll.

† 3. The action of making jest or sport; jesting; burlesque writing or style. *Obs.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. 1. 13 The whole Sermon being but a droll and derision of Kings and their Ministers. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* Pref. To turn everything he writes of into Droll and Laughter. 1711 tr. *Werenfels Disc. Logomachys* 164 The ridiculous Mockery and Drolls of the Vulgar. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. i. 35 A pretty story... that affords scope for clench and droll.

4. attrib. and Comb., as † droll-booth, -house, a place where drolls were acted (*obs.*); droll-teller.

1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. viii. Like Smith-field Droll-Booth, built with Wood. 1738 WATTS *Holiness of Times* iii. Wks. 1812 III. 579 Should the senate-house... be used for a theatre or droll-house, or for idle puppet-shows 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Aug. 1866/2 The droll-teller still went his rounds from hall to cottage.

Droll, *a.* [*f. F. drôle*: see *prec. sb.*]

1. Intentionally facetious, amusing, comical, funny.

† **Droll painting**, caricature; *d. painter*, caricaturist.

1643 JAS. I. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 45, I heartily thank thee for thy kind droll letter. 1756-8a J. WATSON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. ii. 51 Landscape-painting... being even preferred to single portraits, to pieces of still-life, to droll-figures. 1768-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 45 Daniel Boon, Of the same country, a droll painter. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. x. 202 The droll inventions of Hogarth. 1848 LYTON *What will He do* I. xii. He was a droll and joyous humourist. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xxiii. 230 Everybody has a perception of what is droll and ludicrous.

2. Unintentionally amusing; queer, quaint, odd, strange, 'funny'.

1753 MELMOTH *Cicero* IV. ix. (R.) Imitating the droll figures those gallant youths exhibited. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 159 Wither'd beldams, auld and droll. 1822 SCOTT *Let. in Taylor & Raine Mem. Surtees* (1852) 164 I have built a droll sort of house here... a pretty, though somewhat fantastical residence. a 1876 G. DAWSON *Biog. Lett.* (1886) 94 Charles the Second certainly was the drollest idol ever nation set up.

Hence **Drollity**, the quality of being droll; *concr.* a droll thing; **Drollness**.

1639 DAVENANT *Salmacida Spolia* Dram. Wks. 1872 II. 317 Four Grotesques or drollities. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* (1825) 10 Excited, as he said, by the drollness of the scene. 1885 *Library Mag.* (N. Y.) July 4 The ground-cuckoo is an embodiment of drollness and absurdity.

Droll, *v.* Also 7 drol, 7-8 drole. [*a. obs. F. drôler* 'to play the wag', etc. (*Cotgr.*), *f. drôle sb.*]

1. *intr.* To make sport or fun; to jest, joke; to play the buffoon. *Const. with, at, on, upon.*

1654 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 130 White-locke drolled with them. 1665 EARL MARLBOROUGH *Fair Warnings* 19 There was no greater argument of a foolish and inconsiderate person, than profanely to droll at Religion. a 1676 MARVELL *Wks.* III. 333 (R.) As Killegrew buffons his master, they droll on their God, but a much duller way. 1680 VIND. *Conforming Clergy* (ed. 2) 32 An Author... that drolls with every thing. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitsob. Lett.* (1763) 227 To drole upon the established religion of a country. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 369 He doubtless is in sport, and does but droll. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* v. 1228 To droll on a private person.

2. *trans.* To jest (a thing) away, off; † to jest (a person) out of or into something (*obs.*); to bring forth after the manner of a jester or buffoon.

1663 R. STAPLTON *Slighted Maid* 7 (N.) He would scarce droll away the sum he offer'd. 1679 SHARP *Serm. at St. Margarets* 11 Apr. 11 To Baffle and Droll out of Countenance those that stand up for the Reputation of Sacred things. a 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed or drolled into them. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 57 The Mulgraves and Masseys... might have drolled and drivelled forth their sickening imbecility for half a century.

Hence **Drolling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Drol-lingly** *adv.*; jestingly, so as to make a jest of it; † **Drollor**, † **Drollist**, a professed facetious person; a jester, buffoon.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Feb., Their drolling lampoons and scurrilous papers. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. i. 19 [They] use but drolling and impertinence in their Arguments. 1676 GLANVILLE *Season. Refl.* i. 5 And... now he... sets the Apes and Drollers upon it. 1681 — *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 453 These idle Drollists have an utter Antipathy to all the braver and more generous kinds of Knowledge. 1684

J. GOODMAN *Winter Even. Confer.* Pj. (T.), To talk lightly and drollingly of it. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 284 Something like an Epitaph, in a drolling Stile. 1847 W. IRVING 14 Apr. in *Life* IV. 3 A quiet drolling vein. 1882 TROLLOPE *Alice Dugdale, etc.* 357 There was a sound of drolling in her voice.

Drollery (*drôl'eri*). Also 7 drol(1)erie, drolrie (*drawlerie, drallery*). [*a. F. drôlerie* (1584 in Hatz.-Darm.; also *draulerie* in *Cotgr.*), *f. drôle*: see -ERY.]

1. The action of a droll; waggery, jesting.

1653-4 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 279. So they parted in much drollery. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 449 An affected humour of Drollery and Scoffing. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* vii. 202 Better... than to make it the subject of their jests and drollery. 1808 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Burns* (1872) II. 22 This [faculty of caricature] is Drollery rather than Humour. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iv. 109 A humour for drollery and sarcasm.

2. Something humorous or funny: † a. A comic play or entertainment; a puppet-show; a puppet.

1650 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 21 What were these? A living Drolerie. 1654 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* Induct., Those that beget tales, tempests, and such like drolleries. 1661 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* I. ii. Our women the best linguists; they are parrots; O' this side the Alps they're nothing but mere drolleries. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xiii. A land that has never been blessed by that fatal drollery called a representative government.

† b. A comic picture or drawing; a caricature.

1597 SHAKS. *a Hen* IV. ii. i. 156 For thy wallee, a pretty slight Drollery... is worth a thousand of these Bed-hangings. 1606 DEKKER *Ser. Sinnes* Ded., A Drollerie (or Dutch peece of Lantskop) may sometimes breed in the beholders eye, as much delectation, as the best and most curious master-peece excellent in that Art. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 13 Aug., We arrived late at Rotterdam, where was their annual marte or faire, so furnished with pictures (especially Landscips and Drolleries, as they call those clownish representations) that [etc.]. 1888 F. T. PALGRAVE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 85 [Dutch] pictures... were not classed in the range of serious work; they bore commonly the significant name of *Drolleries*.

c. A jest; a facetious story or tale.

1654 GAYTON *Plas. Notes* iv. i. 170 Let it be if you please a Drawlery upon it. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 121 The King is very much pleased with such Fictions and Drolleries. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* I. 4 Scribbling drolleries each of us together.

3. The quality of being droll; quaint humour.

1742 WEST *Let. in Gray's Poems* (1775) 143 Old words revived... add a certain drollery to the comic, and a romantic gravity to the serious. 1866 MACAULAY *Goldsm. Misc. Writ.* 1860 II. 255 The rich drollery of 'She Stoops to Conquer'.

Hence **Drollerical** *a. nonce-wd.*, comical.

1646 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 15 This Drollerical Poem mightily augmented our Champion's Mirth.

Drollie, *a. rare*. [*f. DROLL sb.* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a droll or puppet-show.

1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* II. iii. (D.), At the fair of Bartholomew. Thalestris, Queen of the Amazons, Anna Bullen, Queen Elizabeth, or some other high princess in drollie story.

Drollish (*drôl'ish*), *a.* Somewhat droll.

1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxiv. 108 Imposing drollish nick-names upon them. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xii. A drollish and witty kind of peevishness.

Drolly (*drôl'ly*), *adv.* [*f. DROLL a.* + -LY².] In a droll manner; funnily; quaintly, oddly.

1666 PARRIS *Diary* 5 Nov., Jane... did answer me so humbly and drollly about it. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 17 May an. 1775, Tom Davies described it [Johnson's laugh] drollly enough: 'He laughs like a rhinoceros'. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 43 A tone of voice having a drollly pathetic sound. 1880 QUIDA *Moths* II. 59 Things manage themselves drollly.

Drom, *obs. form of DRUM.*

Dromæognathous (*drômi'ognâthes*), *a. Or-nith.* [*f. Dromæus* generic name of the emeu, (ad. Gr. *δρῶμος* swift-running) + *γνάθος* jaw: see -OUS.]

Having the bones of the palate arranged as in the emeu and its allies. Hence **Dromæognathism**, the arrangement of the palate-bone in this particular manner.

1867 HUXLEY *Classif. Birds in Proc. Zool. Soc.* 425 The Dromæognathous birds are represented by the single genus *Tinamus*, which has a completely struthious palate. 1875 PARKER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 711/1 (Birds) That low kind of skull which is called 'Dromæognathous' best seen in *Dromæus* the Emeu.

Dromeslade, -bylleslad, var. of DRUMSLADE *Obs.*, a drum.

† **Dromed**, -e. *Obs.* [*ad. late L. dromeda*, *f. class. L. dromas, dromad-em.*] = DROMEDARY.

[*Dromeda*, quoddam genus camelorum, minoris quidem stature; sed velocioris' (J. de Janua in Du Cange); 'dromeda, & dromas & dromedarius, idem animal est minus camelo, sed velocius'. (*Gloss. Camberomense* in Du C.)]

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 340 *pei camen upon dromedia*. 1388 — *Isa. lx. 6* The lederis of dromedis [1388a dromedaries] of Madian and Effa. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxxvi. (1495) 797 Dromedarius is an heird and keper of Dromedes. c 1420 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* viii. (Sherard MS.), The dromedes pat they riden vpon. 1573 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 58, G. beareth sable, a Dromede passante d'Or, gessante a branche of the Date tree propre.

Dromedary (*drô-m-, drô-médari*). Also 4-6 dromodarye, -ie (dromoundary), 5 dromadary, dromyder, dromoundere, dromond-, dromy-dary, (drombodary), 5-7 dromadary, 6 dromedare, -der, dromoun-, drumbledary, drummi-, dromedory, 7 dromidore, dromderrie, dromi-

dary. [*ad. OF. dromedaire* (mod. F. *dromadaire*), late L. *dromedarius* (Vulgate, *Isa. lx. 6*) for **droma-darius* (sc. *camélus*), *f. dromas, dromad-em* dromedary, a. Gr. *δρῶμος, δρῶμα*, running, runner + Lat. suffix -arius: see -ARY¹. The *drumbl-, dromel-* forms are due to popular association with vernacular words in DRUMBLE-, q. v.]

1. A light and fleet breed of the camel, specially reared and trained for riding. See CAMEL.

Usually of the Arabian or one-humped camel, but the Bactrian camel may also be improved into a Dromedary. 13. K. *Alis*. 3407 Olifans and camails, Dromedaries. 1388a [see *prec.*]. c 1400 *Destr. Tray* 6207 Two dromondarys drowe hit [a chariot], dresit before. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 111 Right swyft as dromyders. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 638 *Hic dromedarius*, a dromondere. c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 274 Thenne came a trucheman mounted vpon a dromadary. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 104 A Drumledary, dromedarius. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 38 Ryding upon a Dromedare on hie, Of stature huge, and horrible of hew. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* vi. 298 A Dromidore, and Camel differ much in quality, but not in quantity, being of one height, bredth, and length... the Dromidory... will ride above 80 miles in the day. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxxv, The Camels and Dromedaries of a Caravan. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. lii. 271 Mounted on dromedaries, they crossed the desert.

† 2. = DROMOND. *Obs.*

[Late L. had *dromeda* also as the name of a sailing vessel: 'Lembus est genus naviculae quas Dromedas dicimus', Fulgentius, *Super Serm. Antig.* (c 550).]

† c 1475 *Sgr. loue Degre* 818 With lxxx shippes of large towre, With dromedarys of great honour. 1500 [see DROMOND]. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 66 b, They looked for taking certaine of their dromundaries, costed into a creek adjoining.

† 3. A stupid, bungling fellow. *Obs.* Cf. DRUMBLE-DORE.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* Bij, Because Democritus iudgd art. to be more base then witte, Therefore those drumidories seeke so sleightlie after it. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* II. 217 An old Stigmatick, an ould sober Dromeder. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* II. ii, A soulless dromedary! a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Dromedary*, a Thief or Rogue... You are a purple Dromedary. You are a Bungler or a dull Fellow at thieving. 1765 in GROSZ.

4. attrib., as *dromedary camel, corps, hump.*

1553 BRENDÉ *C. Curtius* v. 76 Dromedarye Camels that were wonderful swift. 1599-80 NORTH *Platarch* (1676) 572 [He] had escaped... flying upon a Dromedary-Camel. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 301 He moved against them with the third cavalry, the dromedary corps, and two companies of infantry. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Anierly* xlii, The dromedary humps of certain hills.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Dromedarian** *a.*, of the nature of a dromedary; *sb.*, a rider on a dromedary; also **Dromedarist**.

1706 E. WARD *Hud. Reviv.* I. xvii, On his Dromedarian Brute. 1849 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* II. ix. 135 Mohammed Ibn Kamil the Dromedarist. 1877 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov., Ridden by dromedarians in Egyptian costume.

Dromic (*drô'mik*), *a.* [*ad. Gr. δρῶμιος, f. δρῶμος* course, race-course.] Of, pertaining to, or of the form of a race-course; applied to the basilican type of Eastern churches from its resemblance to the plan of a race-course. So also **Dromical**.

1850 NEALE *East. Ch. l. ii.* 170 There are many [Eastern churches] of the kind called *dromic*, or *basilican*, which exhibit the early Western arrangement. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 418/2 The basilican form, or, as it was then termed, *dromical*, from its shape being that of a race-course. 1890 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Nov. 770 Such megalithic edifices as the dromic vaults of Maes How and New Grange.

Dromioid (*drô'mioid*), *a. (sb.)* [*f. mod. L. Dromia* a genus of crustaceans: see -OID.] Having the form of a *Dromia*, a genus of Anomalous Crustacea, closely allied to the true crabs. *b. sb.* A crustacean of this genus.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 50 The genus *Trichia*, is a transition genus between the Parthenopinea and the Dromioids. *Ibid.* 53 Three distinct grades of degradation... — i. e., the Dromioid, the Lithodioid, and the Pagurioid.

Dromler: see DRUMBLER.

Dromograph. [*f. Gr. δρῶμος* course + -GRAPH.]

An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood current. Also attrib.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Hum. Physiol.* I. 181 The dromograph curve... shows the primary elevation... and the dicrotic elevation.

Hence **Dromographic** *a.*

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dromographic curve*, the tracing obtained by the dromographic indicator.

Dromometer. [*f. Gr. δρῶμος* course: see -METER.] A measurer of speed; a pocket instrument, serving to check the indications of the dromoscope.

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 225 Colonel Le Boulange will exhibit his ingenious dromometer and dromoscope for controlling the velocity of trains.

So **Dromometry**, the measurement of velocity. 1685 PETTY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 658 Dromometry, and the Measures of a Ships Motions at Sea.

Dromond (*drô'mônd, drô'mônd*). *Hist.* and *arch.* Also 4-5 dromon, dromoun, dromonde, dromound, dromund, 5-6 dromounde. [*a. OF. dromon, dromont, AF. dromund, -unt*, (in *Cotgr.* *dromant*), *ad. late L. dromôn-em*, a. Byz. Gr. *δρῶμων* large vessel propelled by many oars, *f. δρῶμος* racing, course.] A very large mediæval ship;

according to Jal, 'a great vessel of the class of long ships'. Used both in war and commerce. In more ancient times it is said to have been 'a ship with rowers, having a single sail'.

13. *Guy W. (A.)* 2802 A dromond he seye arising. 13. *Coer de L.* 2459 The dromond was so hevy fraught, That uneth myght it saylen aught. 13. *K. Alis.* 90 How he scholde his fomen quelle. That comen by schip other dromouns. 1436 *Pol. Poems (Rolls)* II. 199 When at Hampton he made the grete dromouns, Which passed other grete shippes of alle the comons. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* xciv. 171 He and his compayne robbed two dromondes [ed. 1520 dromedaries] besyde sandwyche. 1557 *K. Arthur (Copland)* v. iii. A great multitude of shippes, galees, cogges and dromouns. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vii. 30 A mightie Argosy, called a Dromond. 1828 *Scott F. M.* Perth viii. I have got the sternpost of a dromond brought up the river from Dundee. 1849 *J. Sterling in Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 171 Dromonds huge deep-weighted with plenteousness. 1868 *Morris Earthly Par.* i. Prol. 8 The great dromond swinging from the quay.

Dromornis (drom'nis). Also *Dromæornis*. [f. *δρόμος* course, race, or mod.L. *Dromæus* emeu + *ornis* bird.] A genus of extinct Australian ratite birds allied to the Emeu.

1872 *Owen in Proc. Zool. Soc.* 682. 1895 *C. Dixon in Forth. Rev.* Apr. 642 Among extinct types, we have the *Dromornis* of Australia, the *Æpyornis* of Madagascar.

Dromos (drom'p). *Archæol.* [Gr. *δρόμος* race-course, avenue, f. vbl. stem *δρεμ-* to run.] An avenue or entrance-passage to a temple or other building, often as in Ancient Egypt between rows of columns or statues.

1850 *Leitch Müller's Anc. Art* § 220. 217 Alleys of colossal rams or sphinxes form the approach or dromos. 1880 *C. D. Bell Winter on Nile* vi. 57 A populous city with its palaces and temples and dromos of sphinxes. 1896 *Academy* 18 July 542 The tholoi with their entrance passages or dromoi excavated in the indurated clay of the hillside were... of good Mycenaean period.

Dromoscope (drom'skōp). [mod. f. Gr. *δρόμος* running, course + *-scope*.] An instrument to indicate the course of a ship; also, to indicate the velocity of a train or other vehicle.

1875 *Chamb. Frml.* No. 133. 79 The 'universal dromoscope', for correcting the course of a ship. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kems.* § 3131 *Dromoscope*. By means of this instrument the deviation of the compass, either of the course or azimuth, is indicated merely by stopping the hand. 1881 [See *DROMETER*].

Dromslade, -slet, var. of *DRUMSLADE*, *Obs.*

Dron, drone, obs. forms of *DROWN*.

Dronage. [f. *DRONE sb.* + *-AGE*. Cf. *DOTAGE*.] The condition of a drone.

1846 *Ld. Cockburn Let. in Blackie's Biog.* x. (1895) 232 We only aggravate the drone-age of the drones. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) III. 103 Many a man... is reduced into a state of droneage by him [the usurer].

Drone (drō'n), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 *dran*, *dræn*, 2-6 (s. v. *dial.* 7-9) *drane* (6 *drayne*, 6-7 *dran*); B. ? 3 *dro(n)*, 5- *drone* (6 *dron*, *drowne*, 6-7 *droane*). [OE. *dran*, *dræn* (? *drán*, *drén*). Cf. OS., pl. *drani* (? *dránti*), MLG. *drâne*, *drône*, E. Fris. *drâne*, LG. *drône*, whence mod. Ger. *drohne*. Also OHG. *treno*, MHG. *trene*, *tren* (Maaler 1561 *trän*), mod. HG. *dial.* *trehne*, *trene* 'drone'.

The etymological relations of these forms are difficult to make out, esp. in our ignorance whether the vowel in OE. and OS. was a or ð. A short a would bring the OE. and OS. words together, and put both in ablaut relation to OHG. *treno*, from an ablaut series *dran-dræn-drün*, with primary sense 'to resound, boom', whence also ON. *drýnja*, and mod. G. *dröhnen* (see *DRÖUN v.*). But an OE. *á* (: *-ai*) would not belong to the same ablaut series as OS. *á* (: *-ē*). An OE. str. fem. *dræn*, *drane*, would regularly give ME. and mod. s. w. *dial.* *drane*; but it leaves unexplained the mod. *drone* (found chiefly since 1483, but app. indicated by *dro-* in a mutilated (?) 12th c. MS. glossary, Wr. Wülcker 543/8). On the other hand, neither are the facts explained by an OE. *drūn*, since this would have given ME. *dron*, *drown*, mod. *drone*, Sc. *drane*; for *drane* was the ordinary ME., and is now a southern Eng., not a Sc. form.]

1. The male of the honey-bee. It is a non-worker, its function being to impregnate the queen-bee.

a. c. 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 121/10 *Fucus*, *dran*. a. 1100 *Ag. Voc.* Ibid. 318/35 *Fucus*, *dræn*. a. 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127. Swa drane doth in hie. c. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 726 As dranes dop nouzt but drynke vp þe hony. c. 1440 *Capgrave Life St. Kath.* iv. 21 Dranes loue weel reste. 1531 *Elyot Gov.* i. ii. If any drane or other unprofitable bee entreth in to the hyue. 1570 *Levin's Manuf.* 19/1 A Drane, bee, *fucus*. Ibid. 200/2 A Drayne. Ibid. 168/5 A Drone. 1658 *Rowland Mowfet's Theat. Ins.* 917 The Drone called in Latine, *Fucus*. in English, a *Drone*. a *Dræn*. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Drain*, a drone. 1880 *Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Drane*, a drone.

B. 12. *Vocab.* in Wr. Wülcker 543/8 *Fucus*, *dro(n)*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 109/2 A Drone, *asilus*, *fucus*. 1508 *Dron* [see 3]. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 122 There is a bee called a drone, and she... will eat the honny, and gather nothing. 1607 *Hieron Wks.* I. 389 It helpeth not the drone, but the bee. 1637 *Heywood Dial. Wks.* 1874 VI. 322 The Bee makes honey till his sting be gone, But that once lost, he soone becomes a Drone. 1720 *Gay Poems* (1745) I. 7 Some against hostile drones the hive defend. 1809 *Geddes Evol. of Sex* 19 The drone, although passive as compared with the unsexed workers, is active when compared with the extraordinarily passive queen.

2. *fig.* A non-worker; a lazy idler, a sluggard. a. 1529 *Skelton Agst. Scottes* 172 The rude rank Scottes, lyke dronken dranes. 1548 *Dall.*, etc. *Erasm. Par.*

Prof. 3 Idle loiterers and veraí dranes. 1570 *B. Gooze Pop. Kingd.* i. (1880) 84, Drones that greedily consume the fruites of others paine. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* i. ii. 205 The lazies yawning Drone. 1678 *Otway Friendship in F. v. i.*, A Droan of a Husband. 1693 *Prideaux Lett.* (Camden) 161 Y^e preferments of y^e Church were never designed for such drones. 1845 *Disraeli Sybil* (1863) 52 The lands are held by active men and not by drones.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *drone-bee*, *-cell*, *-eggs*; *drone-like* adj.; *drone-beetle* = *DOR-BEETLE*; *drone-fly*, a dipterous insect, *Eristalis tenax*, of family *Syrphidae*, resembling the drone-bee.

1508 *Dunbar Tua Marit Women* 91 Ane bumbart, ane *dron bee, ane bag full of flewme. 1538 *Starkey England* i. iii. 77 Much lyke vnto the drone bees in a hyue. c. 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 68 in *Thynne's Animado*. (1865) App. i. 79, I thought yt had beyn the dran bee. 1583 *Stubbes Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 42 Drone bees, that liue vpon the spoile of the poore bees that labour. 1865 *Wood Homes without H.* xxiii. (1868) 426 There are three kinds of cell in a hive... the worker-cell, the *drone-cell, and the royal-cell. 1753 *Chambers Cycl. Supp.*, *Drone-fly, or Bee-fly, a two wing'd fly, so extremely like the common bee as to be at first sight not easily distinguishable from it. 1593 *Shaks. Lucr.* 836, My honeye lost, and I, a *drone-like bee [etc.].

Drone (drō'n), *sb.* Also 6 (9 s. w. *dial.*) *drane* (6 *drone*, *droon*, 7 *droane*). [app. f. *DRONE v.*, though its early application to a bag-pipe or other sonorous instrument is somewhat surprising.]

I. 1. A continued deep monotonous sound of humming or buzzing, as that of the bass of the bagpipe, the humming of a fly, or the like.

1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xv. 7 Ane fule, thocht he haif causs or nane, Cryis ay, Gif me, in to a drane [v. rr. rane, drene; rime stane]. 1641 *Milton Animado*. (1851) 209 Ever... thumming the drone of one plaine Song. 1751 *Johnson Rambler* No. 144 ¶ 7 The insects... that torment us with their drones or their stings. 1755 *Young Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 140 The dull drone of nominal diversion still humming on, when the short tune of enjoyment is over. 1864 *Mrs. Gatty Parables fr. Nat. Ser.* iv. 131 The occasional drone of the [organ] pipes vibrating drearily through the aisles.

b. *transf.* A monotonous tone of speech. 1777 *Mad. D'Arblay Early Diary* (1889) II. 205 I would fain give you... some idea of the drone of her voice. 1827 *Macaulay Misc. Poems* (1860) 416 He commenced his prelection in the dullest of clerical drones. 1888 *Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Drane*, a drawl in speech.

c. A monotonous speaker; a drawler. 1786 *Burns Ordination* x, We never had sic twa drones. 1834 *Lytton Pompeii* i. ii, Some drone of a freedman... reads them a section of Cicero 'De Officiis'.

II. 2. A bagpipe or similar wind instrument.

1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 2 A Mynstrell that played vpon a droon. 1515 *Barclay Ecloges* iv. (1570) C iii/2 Yet coude he pipe and finger well a drone. 1530 *Palsgr.* 215/2 Drone, a bagpipe, cornemuse. c. 1700 *Wooling of Q. Cath.* in *Evans O. B.* (1784) I. lvi. 310 Our harps and our tabors, and sweet humming drones. 1787 *Burns Fragm.*, 'When Guildford Good' ix, Caledon threw by the drone, An' did her whistle draw, man. 1858 *M. Porteus Souter Johnny* 30 An' sit an' smirk, an' hotch, an' swear An' blow the drone.

3. The bass pipe of a bagpipe, which emits only one continuous tone.

(The modern Highland bagpipe has three drones.) 1592 *Lyly Midas* iv. i, The bag-pipe's drone his hum lays by. 1627 *Drayton Agincourt*, etc. 152 Then your Bagpipes you may burne, It is neither Droane nor Reed... that will serue your turne. 1663 *Butler Hud.* i. i. 516 This Light inspires, and plays vpon The Nose of Saint, like Bag-pipe Drone. 1774 *Pennant Tour in Scott.* in 1772, 303 The bagpipe... had two long pipes or drones and a single short pipe. 1819 *W. Tennant Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 90 The drone was here, the chanter yonder. 1879 *W. H. Stone in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 123 The Irish bagpipe is perhaps the most powerful... keys producing the third and fifth to the note of the chanter having been added to the drones.

4. The tone emitted by the drone of a bag-pipe. 1596 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 85 I am as Melancholly as... the Drone of a Lincolnshire Bagpipe. 1623 *Lisle Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. 38 What sports they now deuise With Treble and Drone, and Bonifiers, and Bels. 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. i. 54 Till the bags are weel fill'd, there can nae drone get up. 1879 *W. H. Stone in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 123 A combination of fixed notes or 'drones', with a melody or 'chanter'.

5. *attrib.*, as *drone-bagpipe*, *-bass*, *-pipe*, *-reed*.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 65 The fyst hed ane drone bag pipe. a. 1659 *Cleveland Gen. Poems*, etc. (1677) 2 While his canting Drone-pipe scan'd The mystick Figures of her hand. 1781 *Cowper Conversation* 330 The drone-pipe of an humblebee. 1879 *W. H. Stone in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 123 The drone reeds are only intended to produce a single note, which can be tuned by a slider on the pipe itself. Ibid. 124 An instrument... with a 'drone bass' in the strictest sense of the term.

Drone (drō'n), *v.* Also 7 *droan*, 9 (*dial.*) *drean*. [f. *DRONE sb.* + *-v.* sense 2. (The ME. *DRÖUN*, to roar, appears to be a distinct though radically related word.)]

1. *intr.* To give forth a continued monotonous sound; to hum or buzz, as a bee or a bagpipe; to talk in a monotonous tone.

1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xv. 8 He that dronis ay as ane bee Sowld haif ane heiar dull as stane. 1704 *Swift Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 292 A little poultry Mortal, droning, and dreaming, and drivelling to a Multitude. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* III. ii. vi. From morning to night... the Tribune drones with oratory on this matter. 1849 *James Woodman* xvii, The inveterate piper droned on. 1863 *Barnes Dorset Gloss.*, *Drayn*, to drawl in speaking. 1868 *Kingsley Christm. Day* 13 Beetles drone along the hollow lane.

2. *trans.* To utter or emit in a dull, monotonous tone. Also with *out*.

1614 *B. Jonson Barth. Fair* i. iii, A dry grace, as long as a table cloth, and droan'd out by thy sonne. 1709 *Mrs. Piozzi Journ. France* II. 352 A. German organ droning its dull round of tunes. 1860 *Thackeray Round. Papers, Week's Hol.* 203 Penitents... droning their dirges.

† 3. [f. *DRONE sb.* + *-v.*] To smoke (a pipe) (ludicrously compared to playing on a bagpipe). *Obs.*

1599 *B. Jonson Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. iii, His villanous Ganimede and he ha' been droning a tobacco pipe there ever sin' yesterday noone. 1609 — *Sil. Wom.* iv. i, As he lies on his backe droning a tobacco pipe.

Drone, v. Also 6 *drane*. [f. *DRONE sb.* + *-v.*] To act or behave like a drone bee.

1. *intr.* To proceed in a sluggish, lazy, or indolent manner. Also to *drone it*.

1509-1680 [see *DRONING ppl.* a. 2]. 1711 *Puckle Club* § 606. 112 To which Hive every one, Bee-like, should bring honey, and not Drone it upon the heroic labour of others. 1828 *W. Johnson Jonica* 87 My soul went droning through the hours. 1891 *M. E. Wilkins Humble Rom.*, 2 *Old Lovers* 49 The business was not quite as wide-awake and vigorous as when in its first youth; it droned a little now.

2. *trans.* To pass away, drag out, spend (life, time) indolently and sluggishly.

1739 *Wesley Wks.* (1879) I. 180 One that drones away life, without ever labouring. 1843 *Lytton Last Bar.* i. iii, To... drone out manhood in measuring cloth. 1876 *C. M. Davies Unorth. Lond.* 361 Gentlemen who merely drone away existence in a *laissez-aller* kind of way.

† **Dronel, Dronet.** *Obs.* [deriv. of *DRONE sb.* + *-el*. perh. one form is an error.] = *DRONE sb.* + *-el*.

1575 *Appius & Virg.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 151 That dronel, that drousy drakenosed drivel. 1583 *Stubbes Anat. Abus.* To Rdr. (1877) 11 Like vnto dronets deuouring the sweet honie of the poore labouring bees.

Droner (drō'nar). [f. *DRONE v.* + *-er*.] One who drones. † a. One who plays on a drone or bagpipe. *Obs.* b. One who emits a monotonous sound; a monotonous speaker or reader.

a. 1549 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII.* To a droner that played on the drone 10s. 1784 *Laura & Augustus* I. 127 Enough to have awakened the suspicions of any man except such an old droner. 1839 *Sala Tw. round Clock* (1861) 109, I am tempted... to summon the aid of the police, and to give one of the grinders, howlers, or droners in charge. 1893 *R. F. Horton Verbum Dei* vi. 187 Mere droners... or reciters... of words which are merely traditional.

Drong. *dial.* Also *drang*. [f. ablaut stem of *dring*, s. w. form of *THRING*, OE. *þringan* to press, compress.] A narrow lane or passage.

1709 *Gross Purse Exp. Hen. VIII.* To a dronger that played on the drone 10s. 1784 *Laura & Augustus* I. 127 Enough to have awakened the suspicions of any man except such an old droner. 1839 *Sala Tw. round Clock* (1861) 109, I am tempted... to summon the aid of the police, and to give one of the grinders, howlers, or droners in charge. 1893 *R. F. Horton Verbum Dei* vi. 187 Mere droners... or reciters... of words which are merely traditional.

Drongo (drō'ngo). *Ornith.* [a. Malagasy *drongo* (Brisson *Ornithol.* 1760).]

1. A name originally belonging to a Madagascar bird, *Dicrurus (Edolius) forficatus*; thence extended to other species of *Dicrurus*, and in a wide sense to the numerous African and Indian species of *Dicruridae*, also called *Drongo-shrikes*.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 416 The Drongos... are fly-catching birds. Ibid., The *Dicrurus* or Drongo shrikes of Le Vaillant. 1894 *Naturalist on Proul* 178 The ever-changing... notes of the Racket-tailed Drongo.

2. **Drongo oukoo**, a species of the cuckoo genus *Surniculus*, a native of Nepal.

Droning (drō'nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *DRONE v.* + *-ing*.] 1. Continued monotonous emission of sound, as of buzzing or humming; monotonous talk.

1704 *Swift Mech. Operat. Spirit* ii. Wks. 1778 II. 20 Cant and droning supply the place of sense and reason. 1876 *H. M. Stanley Dark Cont.* xviii. 507 The monotonous droning of the one-stringed guitar. 1894 *Froude Erasmus* vii. 113 Mere sounds like the dronings of a barrel-organ.

2. Lazy, indolent inaction.

1885 in *Brockett N. C. Gloss.*

Droning, ppl. a. [-ING.] That drones.

1. [f. *DRONE v.* + *-ing*.] Emitting a dull, monotonous sound; having a monotonous tone or utterance.

1601 *Marston Pasquil & Kath.* i. l. 315 Along with me then, you droning Sagbut! 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 89 Mix with tinkling Brass, the Cymbals droning Sound. 1750 *Gray Elegy* ii, Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight. 1858 *Carlyle Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. i. v. 45 The endless droning eloquence of Bishops.

2. [f. *DRONE v.* + *-ing*.] Lazy, indolent, inactive, listless.

1509 *Barclay Shyp of Follys* (1874) I. 186 Slouth and wretched idyls By wayes remys and dranyng negligencie. 1680 *Dryden Sp. Friar* ii. ii, A long restive race of droning kings. 1841-4 *Emerson Ess., Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 46 The droning world.

Hence **Droningly adv.** in a droning manner.

1887 *Advance* (Chicago) 6 Oct. 630 If he could... read it freshly like a book, not droningly and dully like a portion of the Bible. 1890 *Lowell in Harper's Mag.* June 782 That droningly dreary book the *Mirror for Magistrates*.

Dronish (drō'nish), *a.* [f. *DRONE sb.* + *-ish*.] Of the nature of a drone or male bee; living on another's labour; lazy, indolent, sluggish, inactive.

1580 E. KNIGHT *Trial Truth* 37 (T.) Good travelling bees more profitable than the dronish ones. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be fat* 40 Wks. II. 76/2 Each lumpish asse, and dronish noddie. 1714 ROWE *Jane Gray* III. i. The Dronish Monks, the Scorn and Shame of Manhood. a 1845 HOOD *Irish Schoolm.* xxix. Some dronish Dominic.

Hence **Dronishly** adv., **Dronishness**. 1731 in BAILEY (both words). 1753 *Ess. on Action proper for Pulpit* 63 (L.) Flaccid dronishness of gesture.

Dronk, obs. f. *drank*, *drunk*: see **DRINK** v.

Dronkelew: see **DRUNKELEW**.

Dronken, obs. f. **DRUNKEN**.

Dronkle: see **DRENKLE**.

Dronscellett, *slade*, var. **DRUMSLADE**, *Obs.*

|| **Dronte** (drɒnt). *Obs.* [Du. and Fr. *dronite*.] A name of the Dodo, q. v.

Drony (drɒni), a. [f. **DRONE** sb.¹ + -y¹.] Having the characteristics of a drone; sluggish.

1781 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1831) V. 3 To restrain a man from drony solitude and useless retirement. 1794 Mrs. PROZII *Synon.* I. 169 Some stupid books were to be read by drony souls with a uniform monotony of voice.

Drony, a. [f. **DRONE** sb.² + -y¹.] Characterized by a drone or monotonous tone, hum, or buzz.

1844 *Body & Soul* (ed. 4) I. 93 The bats were wheeling their drony flights. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 25 A couple of desperate Dutch prosers kept up a steady, drony hum between them. 1869 LOWELL *Cathedral Poet.* Wks. 1890 IV. 52 That drony vacuum of compulsory prayer.

Droof(e, obs. form of *drove*: see **DRIVE** v.

Drook, var. spelling of **DRUOK** v.

Drool (drɔl), v. *dia.* and *U.S.* [Contracted form of **DRIVEL** v.] = **DRIVEL** v., in various senses.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Drool*, to drivel. *Somerset* 1854 THOREAU *Walden* IV. (1886) 124 [A frog] with his chin upon a heart-leaf, which serves for a napkin to his drooling chaps. a 1860 T. PARKER in Dean *Life* (1877) 159 (D.) His mouth drooling with texts. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 290 There may be drooling of saliva and other indications of bulbar degeneration. 1879 J. D. LONG *Euclid* III. 803 Blood and morsels soaked in blood and wine did drool. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Droole*, to drivel.

Droop (drɒp), v. Forms: 3-4 *drupe*, 4 *drope*, 4-6 *droupe*, *drowp*(e, 6 *Sc. drup*, 6-7, (9 *dia.*) *droop*, 6- *droop*. [ME. *drupe-n*, *drowpe-n*, a. ON. *driupa* to droop, hang the head, etc., deriv. wk. vb. f. ablaut series *drupe-n*, *drowp*, *drup*: see etymological note to **DRUP** sb.]

1. *intr.* To hang or sink down, as from weariness or exhaustion; to bend, incline, or slope downward. Of the eyes: To be bent downward, with the eyelids lowered.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16064 Iesus stode als a lambe, His hefte druppand [v. rr. drupand, droupand] dun. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prof.* 107 His awes drooped noght with fetheres lowe. 1593 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* II. iii. 45 Thus droupes this loftie Pyne, and hangs his sprays. 1608 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 26 He is the flaggingst bulrush that ere droopt With each slight mist of raine. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 7 p 16 The Bridgroom's Feathers in his Hat all drooped. 1828 A. W. DRAYSON *Sporting S. Africa* 64 The elephant male twelve feet high, droops towards the tail. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. v. Bella's eyes drooped over her book.

2. To sink, go down, descend. Now only *poet.*; of the sun, day, etc.: to decline, draw to a close.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 947 Er I degh, or droupe in-to helle. *Ibid.* 10407 Pe day wax doun, droupit be sun. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 357 The starric Welkin couer thou anon With drooping fogge. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 178 Laborious til day droop. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. x. 5 The Eagle as if it failed Drooped through the air. 1873 BLACK *Fr. Thule* xxvii. 452 The evening wore on, and the sun drooped in the west.

3. To sink out of sight; to crouch or cower down; to lie hidden. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* IV. The dere in the dellun, Thay drouppun and daren. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 133/2 Drowyn, or prively to be hydde. c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Crys.* (R.), His eien drooped hie sonken in his heed. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. xix. Here ben knyghtes. that wyl not longe droupe, & they are within these walles.

4. To decline in vital strength and energy; to sink in physical exhaustion, languish, flag.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 122 Eson. Endured his dayes drowpynge in age. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 734* She. drowpys doun in swone. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii. 420, I drup with a ded luke. 1607 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xviii. 524 We had not been at Sea long, before our men began to droop, in a sort of distemper that stole insensibly on them. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 p 3 This great Hero drooped like a scabbid Sheep. 1846 DICKENS in *Daily News* (1896) 14 Feb., When our poor infants droop.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To flag, fail, decay.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 34 The faith of Abraham began not to droope. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* I. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 4 The towne droopt ever since the peace in Ireland. a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 198 For the encrease and enabing of Merchants, which now droop and daily decay. 1880 BON. PRICE in *Fraser's Mag.* May 678 Trade languishes. the rate of interest droops.

5. To flag in spirit or courage; to become dejected, dispirited, or despondent.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1460 Sir, we are be droupander [c 1340 *Fairf.* we droupe be mare]. For tua sueuens wesagh. to night. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 252 He drouped before doune, & said be lond were schent. c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 1103 Pan set he him doun drumyde; & droupede for hure sake. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 223, I dre, I drowpe, I dare in drede. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 138 To droup like

a fordullit as. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 86 Why droop'st, my soul? Why faint'st thou in my breast? 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 159 p 5 Must my Terentia droop under the Weight of Sorrow? 1838 [see **DROOPING** ppl. a. 3].

6. *trans.* To let hang or sink down; to bend or incline downwards; to cast down, lower, turn towards the ground (the eyes or face).

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 33 Thee Godes hard luring to the ground her phisnomye drowped. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* II. v. 12 A withered Vine, That droupes his sappelesse Branches to the ground. 1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v. He droopes his eye. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 34 [The reindeer] resembles the stag, only it somewhat droops the head. 1838 TENNYSON *Eleanore* VI. I cannot veil, or droop my sight. 1888 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 64 The shears being drooped, shift the blocks.

+ b. *nonce-use with out*: To express by drooping.

1605 *Tryall Chev.* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 319 Why wither not these trees. And every neighbour branch droop out their grief?

c. To cause to drop, fell, lay low.

1819 B. CORNWALL *Dram. Scenes, Rape Proserpine*, And if the woodman's axe should droop the tree The woodbine too must perish.

Droop (drɒp), sb. [f. **DROOP** v.] The act or fact of drooping; drooping action or condition; downward bend or sinking.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. xxv, Get up out of thy drowsie droop. 1654 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. xxviii. 226 His only blemish of the left eyelid. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 375 The droop of the chain is 14 feet. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* I. xxx. 409 The droop of the shoulders. 1874 FORSTER *Dickens* (Househ. Ed.) 314 Such indications of a droop in his invention. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* I. xlxi, Singing a. droning sailor's song, with a droop and a quaver at the end of every verse.

Droop, a. *rare*. Also 6 *drup*, *droup*, *drowp*.

[The stem of **DROOP** v. used adjectively.] = **DROOPING** ppl. a.

The 13th c. instances are doubtful; they may be for *druppest* from *druppi*, *Droov*.

a 1285 *St. Mark.* 16, I. diueri ant darie druppest alre bing. a 1285 *Leg. Kath.* 2050 Druicinde & dreori, & druppest alre monne. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Women* 192 Into derne, at the deid, he salbe drup [v. r. drup] fundin. *Ibid.* 370 Eftir dede of that droupe, that docht nought in chalmir. 1716. *Laird of Lamington* XIII. in *Child Ballads* VII. cxxxi. (1890) 220/2 Droop and drowsie was the blood. 1854 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 87 In the droop ash shade.

c. esp. in parasynthetic combs., as *droop-headed*, *-noised*, etc.

1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1757) II. 29 If it [the Croupe] fall too hastily, the Horse is said to be droop-arsed. a 1881 KEATS *Ode to Melanch.* 13 The droop-headed flowers. 1881 A. J. EVANS in *Macm.* Mag. XLIII. 228 The fine aquiline nose which distinguish(es) these Serbian mountaineers from their droop-nosed lowland kinsmen.

Drooped (drɒpt), ppl. a. [f. **DROOP** v. + -ED.] Bent downward; downcast; depressed.

1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 13 With drooped figure and swollen face. 1885 TENNYSON *Balin & Balan*, Now with droopt brow down the long glades he rode. 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* 72 With drooped eyes, and a face to which a hot blush was rising.

+ **Droopen**, *droupe*, v. *Obs.* [Extended form of **DROOP** v. with suffix -en⁶, as if repr. an ON. **driupna*.] = **DROOP** v. 5.

a 1285 *Leg. Kath.* 2048 (MS. Cott.) Aladeadet, drupinde & drieri. a 1280 *Saules Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 259 Godd isch ow offruhte ant sumdel druppin of þat fearlac talde of deað. a 1300 *Body & Soul* I in *Map's Poems* (Camden) (MS. Vern.) Als ich lay in Winteres nith, In a droupynge [MS. Auch. droupen] to fore the day. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 54 For hire lowe y droupe ant dare. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 12625 (Trin.) Wif heuy hert & droupynge chere.

Drooper. [f. **DROOP** v. + -ER¹.] One that droops; + one whose energy or spirit fails.

1586 STANYHURST *Ded.* to Sir H. Sidney in Holinshed *Chron.* II. 80 If the historian be pleasant, he is noted for a jester; if he be grave, he is reckoned for a drooper. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 21 Let such droopers know, that they offend God. 1657 G. HUTCHESON *Expos. John* xiv. 15 A cure, which cannot be expected by lazie droopers.

Drooping (drɒpin), vbl. sb. [f. **DROOP** v. + -ING¹.] The action or state expressed by the verb **DROOP**; lit. downward hang or depression; fig. falling off, pining away; dejection.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1748 He watz in drooping depe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3991 Sobbing vnfaire. with drooping on nightes. 1697 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 160 To support the people of God against discouragements and droopings.

1816 BYRON *Dream* V. An unquiet drooping of the eye.

attrib. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* IV. v. 3 When saplesse Age should bring thy Father to his drooping Chair.

Drooping, ppl. a. [f. **DROOP** v. + -ING².]

1. Hanging or bending down; descending, declining. In names of plants = *L. nutans*.

1590 [see **DROOP** v. 2]. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonnets* xxvii. 7 Keep my drooping eyelids open wide. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xxxviii. xi, Hang down her drooping head. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* III. 144 Long stems entirely drooping. 1807 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 2nd Sund. Advent II, Why lifts the Church her drooping head? 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl. V.* 275 Drooping Star of Bethlehem. 1878 BRITTEN *Plant-n.*, Drooping Tulip, *Fritillaria Melagris*.

2. Declining from vigour, prosperity, etc.; failing, decaying, flagging.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 31 b, He that is so sower of witte, and so drooping of braine. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 210 Overburthened with drooping old age. 1797 *Gentl. Mag.* 17 Drooping cattle. recovered to their health. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 June 5/3 In the face of a drooping market.

3. Dejected, depressed, dispirited, despondent.

a 1300 [see **DROOP** v. 5]. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. x, Fayr knyght why sytte ye soo droupynge. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 289 To reuiue y^e drooping spiritts of our freinds in England. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiv. 331 To endeavour to raise their drooping spirits.

Droopingly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY².] In a drooping, hanging down, or dejected manner.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. to Darel* 200 To support our feeble hands which hang so droopingly downe. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. xv, That hand, so raised, how droopingly it hung! 1854 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xiii, She stood droopingly in the midst of us.

Droopingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Drooping condition or state.

1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 220 The shackles of that benumbing droopingness. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 66 Where lilies hang in silver droopingness.

Droopy (drɒpi), a. Forms: 3 *drupe*, 6 *droupy*, -ie, *droopie*, 6- *droopy*. [Early ME. *drupe*, referred to **DROOP** v., but perh. repr. an ON. **drupe*, f. *drupe* drooping spirits, faintness.]

Dejected, sad, gloomy, drooping.

a 1285 *Ansr. R.* 88 [He] makeð drupe chere. a 1290 *Loz. song* in *Cott. Hom.* 205 Sumehwile to pleiful, to drupi offer hwiles. 1713. *MS. Cantab.* Fl. II. 38. 245 (Halliwell.) Sche fonde the lady alle drupe, Sore wepyng and swythe sory. a 1559 SKELTON *Elynour Rumming* 15 Her lothy leere is. ugly of cheere, droupy and drowsie. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* III. 35 Titans golden flame That shines by Day, and droopie Night. 1879 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* II. 19 Looking. droopy and woe-begone.

Hence **Droopiness**, tendency to hang down.

1888 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 870 Maiden, the sleepy richness of whose eyes, and the dowdy droopiness of whose bonnet, indicate serious contemplativeness.

Drop (drɒp), sb. Forms: 1 *dropa*, 2-7 *drope*, 4-7 *droppe*, 3- *drop* (5 *droupe*, 6- *Sc. drap*). [In I. repr. OE. *drōpa* wk. masc. = OS. *drōpo* (MDu. *droppe*, Du. *drop*), OHG. *troffo*, *troffo* (MHG. *troffe*, Ger. *troffen*), ON. *dropi* (Sw. *droppa*) = OTeut. **drupe* and **drupe*, f. u-grade of ablaut stem *drupe*, *drupe*, *drup*.]

The affinities of the *drop*, *drup*, *drip*, *dripe*, *drop* family of words are here exhibited for reference from their respective places:

I. The original strong vb.: OTeut. **drupe*, *drupe*, *drup*; in ON. *driþa* (Sw. *drjpa*), OHG. *triofan* (Ger. *triefen*), OS. *driþan*, OE. *drōpan*, ME. *drepe*, DREP v.

II. From *au*-grade: Causal **drupejan*; in ON. *drypa*, OHG. *troufen*, OS. **driþjan*, OE. **driþjan*, *driþjan*, ME. *DRIP* v.

III. From *u*-grade: ON. *druþr* sb.; *driþa* vb. (— **druþt*, corresp. to a Gothic **driþan*, *aida*), ME. *droupen*, *DROOP* v., also *DROOP* a. and sb., *DROOPEN* v.

IV. From *u*-grade: 1. **drupe* sb. (pre-Teut. **drupe*), in ON. *dropi*, OHG. *troffo*, *troffo*, OS. *drōpa*, *drōp* sb. Thence **drupejan*, OE. *drōpan*, *drōp* v. Also **drupejan*, in OE. *drypan*, ME. *drype*, *DRIP* v.

2. *pp* forms, originating in assimilation of pre-Teut. *-bu* to *-bb*, OTeut. *þþ* in sb. **druþbū*, gen. *druþbūns*, assimilated *druþbū*, in OTeut. **druþbū*, *drōþbū*; whence, by levelling, **druþbū*: in OHG. *troffo*, OE. **drōppa*, ME. *droppa*; see **DRUP** sb. From this **druþbūjan*, OHG. *troffon*, OE. *drōppjan*, *drōp* v. Also **druþbūjan*, in ON. **drjpa*, Da. *drjpe*: see **DRIP** v.]

1. The original sb. * *Primary sense*.

1. The smallest quantity of liquid that falls or detaches itself, or is produced, in a spherical or pear-shaped form; a globule of liquid.

c 885 *Vesp. Psalter* xlv. 9 [xlv. 8] Myrre & dropa. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 44 And his swat was swylce blodes dropan [Lindisf. G. dropps, *Halton* dropan] on eorðan yrnende. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 34 Læt gedropan on þa eazan ænne dropan. a 1285 *Ansr. R.* 184 Nout so muche ase a lutele deawes drope aþean be brode see. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 560 An vewe droppes of reyne þer velle. a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 213 If hit is cold up an þez the dropen fallet to snowe. 1308 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxiv. (1495) 456 A droppe is callyd Stillia while it fallith, and gutta while it stondyth or hangyth. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3320 Elan. driet the dropis of hir dreght teris. 1553 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 49 b, Why raine fallet in round drops. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 750 On his hanging Ears. Sweat in clammy Drops appears. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxii. 265 Drops of rain, which we know to be small spheres. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phanor.* 145 The hypodermal layer of tissue containing drops of oil and resin.

b. *fig.* Of things immaterial.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 94 To instill sweete droppes of consolation, into your heart wounded with anguish. 1597 1st *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 319 I have besprigled them prittlie with the drops of my bountie. a 1607 WALLER (J.), Admiring in the gloomy shade, Those little drops of light. 1764 COWPER *Task* III. 46 To preserve thy sweets Unmix'd with drops of bitter. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 51 Life's loss drop by drop distilled.

c. *Drop serene*, transl. of *L. gutta serena*, an old name for the disease of the eye called amaurosis.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 25 So thick a drop serene hath quencht their Orbs. 1828-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 175 The Gutta Serena of the Arabic writers, whence the term 'Drop Serene' of our own tongue.

2. *ellipt.* or *absolutely*: = tear-drop; also drop of sweat, blood, dew, rain, according to context.

c 1000 *Azariah* 64 in *Exeter Bk.*, þonne on sumeres tid sendeð weorþeð drowena dreorung mid dages hwile. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7997 Achilles. warmyt in yre. That the droopes, as a dew, dankit his fas. *Ibid.* 9216 He dride vp his droppes for dymyng his ene. 1593 SHAKS. *Lycr.* 1228 The maid with swelling drops gan wet Her circled eye. 1607 — *Cor.* v. i. 10 I vrg'd our old acquaintance, and the drops That

we have bled together. 1600 *Quarles Div. Poems, Jonah* (1638) 6 Tradesmen arise, and plie your thriving shops With truer hands, and eat your meat with drops. a 1657 *Love-lace Poems* (1864) 157 One drop, let fall From her, might save the universal ball. 1719 *De For Crusoe* i. xviii, They would be faithful to him to the last drop. 1887 *Bowen Virg. Aeneid* iii. 175 Cold drops over me streaming, I leapt forth with from my bed.

3. *spec.* In dispensing and administering medicines, etc., the smallest separable quantity of a liquid.

1772 *T. Percival Ess. Med. & Exper.* (1777) I. 97 Forty drops of the acid of vitriol. 1811 *A. T. Thomson Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. lxxxii, The London College have introduced the last measure (minim) as a substitute for the drop, the inaccuracy of which had been long experienced; as the fluidity and specific gravity of the liquid, the thickness of the lip of the phial, and even its degree of inclination, were all liable to vary its size. 1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 344 Twenty drops of turpentine, with four black drops, were given every four hours.

4. *pl.* A medicinal preparation to be taken or administered in drops. Rarely *sing.*

1726 *Ado. Capt. R. Boyle* 47 Adding some of the chymical drops into any liquid she shall drink. 1727-51 *Chambers Cycl.*, *Gutta Anglicana*, English drops, volatile English drops, or Goddard's drops, a name of a medicinal liquor. 1728 *Swift Yrnl. Mod. Lady* 205 Here, Betty, let me take my drops. 1810 *Crabbe Borough* vii. Wks. 1834 III. 133 Tincture or syrup, lotion, or pill.

*The amount of a drop, a very small quantity.

5. Such a quantity as would fall in, or form, a single drop; the smallest appreciable quantity. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 100/200 Noust o drope of blode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16814+39 Pen mist þei . . More blode fynd none, But þat sely drope þat was in his hert. c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 124 Þei comaunden to drynke a drope of water. 1581 *Pettie tr. Gualtero's Civ. Comp.* II. (1586) 104 b, Writers: who, with one drop or two of inke, may prolong our life. 1700 *S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 9 A man may as well steal all one's money, as a drop of Water from any one. 1786 *Burns Sc. Drink* vii, His wee drop parritch. 1798 *Coleridge Anc. Mar.* II. ix, Water, water, everywhere, Nor any drop to drink. 1816 *Keatinge Trav.* (1817) I. 163 Suspected of a drop of Moorish blood in their composition.

b. A drop in the (a) bucket or the ocean: a quantity bearing an infinitesimally small proportion to the whole.

1382 *Wyclif Isa. xl.* 15 Lo! Jentiles as a drope of a boket, and as mycel of a balance ben holden. 1611 *ibid.*, The nations are as a drop of a bucket. 1693 *W. Freke Sel. Ess.* xxxiii. 206 The Invisible, Infinite and Eternal Maker of all things . . to whom the Whole Globe is but as a drop of the Bucket. 1844 *Dickens Chr. C.* i, The dealings of my trade were but a drop of water in the . . ocean of my business.

6. *spec.* A small quantity of drink or intoxicating liquor. To have a drop in one's eye: to show signs of having had a glass. To take one's drops: to drink hard, to tippie.

a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Drop-in-his-eye*, almost drunk. 1738 *Swift Pol. Conv.* i. Wks. 1778 X. 159 You must own you had a drop in your eye; When I left you, you were half seas over. 1775 *Sir M. Hunter Yrnl.* (1804) 21 The captain's servant, liked a drop as well as his master. c 1793 *Spirit Pub. Yrnl.* (1799) I. 10 If I like any drop—but a drop in my eye. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Drops, 'to take one's drops,' to drink hard, applied to one who drinks spirits. 1886 *Stevenson Pr. Otto* i. iv, I have had a drop, but I had not been drinking. 1888 *J. Pavn Myst. Mirbridge* (Tauchn.) II. xi. 119, I went to the Chequers and had a drop too much.

7. *transf.* and *fig.* A minute quantity, portion, or particle of anything immaterial.

c 1398 *Chaucer Fortune* 58 I the lente a drope of my rychesse. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xx. 66 Is there in the no drope of kyndenesse. 1596 *Shaks. Merch. V.* II. ii. 195 Take paine To ally with some cold drops of modestie Thy skipping spirit. 1607 *Walsington Opt. Glass* xii. (1664) 131 Having a drop of Words, and a flood of Cogitations. 1813 *Byron Giaour* 263 Gather in that drop of time A life of pain, an age of crime.

8. An obsolete Scotch weight, = $\frac{1}{8}$ of an ounce. In the Scottish Troy or Dutch weight = 29.722 troy grains; in Scottish Tron weight = 37.588 troy grains (the pound of 16 oz. being in the former = 7600 gr., in the latter 9622.6 gr.).

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 35, xj spoones, Scots worke, weghtan xij unce iij drops. 1673 *Acc. Bk. Sir J. Foulis* (1894) 14 A quech weghting 18 unce and 10 drop. 1805 *Forsyth Beauties Scotl.* I. 78 Archers consider an arrow of from 20 to 24 drop weight to be the best for flight.

**Something like a drop in appearance.

†9. A spot of colour (like the mark or stain of a drop); also *fig.* spot, stain. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 236 O Some of God allone, O Sapience, O Hope, of syns drope or fraude immyn. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 80 The other all blacke, dropped w^t silver droppes. 1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 91 Their belly is parted with blacke strakes and drops. 1674 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 213 The points and extremities of their Feathers full of white drops.

10. Applied to various objects resembling a drop of liquid in size, shape, or pendent character.

a. A pendant of metal or precious stone, as an ear-drop; a glass pendant of a chandelier, etc. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Elis. of York* (1830) 21 Spangelles settes . . sterrys droppes and pointes . . for garnishing of jakettes. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1750/4 A pair of Diamond Pendants, with Roses, and Knots and Drops. 1725 *De For Voy. round World* (1840) 140 A pair of ear-rings, with a fine drop. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 186 (Hoppe) Cut drops of a glass chandelier. 1885 *Scribner's Mag.* XXX. 728/1 A large silver urn bedecked with the drop-and-garland of Queen Anne's time.

b. *Arch.* (*pl.*) The frusta of cones used under the triglyphs in the architrave of the Doric Order

below the tænia; also in the under part of the mutuli or modillions. (*L. guttæ.*) (*Gwilt.*)

1696 *Phillips* (ed. 5), *Drop* . . an Ornament in the Pillars of the Doric Order, underneath the Triglyphs; representing Drops or little Bells.

c. *Naut.* See quot.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 Drops are . . small foliages of carved-work in the stern-munnions.

†d. Small shot. Cf. also *drop-shot* in 23. *Obs.*

1752 *MacColl in Scots Mag.* Aug. (1753) 397/2 The . . gun . . was charged with powder and small drops. 1825-80 *Jamieson s.v. Drops, Lead drops*, small shot of every description.

e. A lozenge or sugar-plum, originally of spherical form, but now of various shapes.

1836-9 *Dickens Sk. Bos. Astleys*, Ma, in the openness of her heart, offered the governess an acidulated drop. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* I. 202 Fancy chocolate in drops.

f. Name of a variety of plum, gooseberry, etc. 1823 *G. Allen in Colin Clout's Cal.* 197 Orleans plums, and golden drops, which differ . . in their fruit.

g. Applied to flowers with pendent blossoms, as the fuchsia (*dial.*), and in *comb.*, as *snow-drop*.

1664 *Evryln Kal. Hort.* (1729) 226 December . . Flowers in Prime . . Snow-flowers or Drops, Yucca, etc. 1822 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Drops, the common name for fuchsia.

h. (*Prince*) *Rupert's Drops*: see quots.

1664 *Merrett tr. Neri's Art of Glass* 353 An Account of the Glass drops. These Drops were first brought into England by His Highness Prince Rupert out of Germany. 1723 *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.*, *Rupert's Drops*, a sort of glass drops with long and slender tails, which burst to pieces, on the breaking off those tails in any parts. 1833 *N. Arnott Physics* (ed. 5) II. i. 24 A toy called a Prince Rupert's Drop (a pear-shaped lump of glass with a slender stalk).

†i. A disease: in quot. 1559 (and prob. in c 1000) gout. (= med. *L. gutta*, *F. goutte.*) *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 236 Heo ælc yfel blod and bæne dropan gewyldre. *Ibid.* 276 Wið foðle and wið þone dropan nim datulus. 1559 *Morwycg Enonym.* 241 This . . cureth all scabbednes and the drop. *Ibid.*, Sod with bran and druncken it driveth away all dropses.

II. Secondary sb., f. DROP v. *The action.

12. The action or an act of dropping, in various senses, e.g. the fall of a minute particle of liquid; an abrupt and clear fall or vertical descent in space; a decided descent professionally or socially: see the vb. †To give one the drop: to give one the slip (*obs.*).

1637 *B. Jonson Sad Sheph.* I. ii, My slow drop of tears. 1708 *Mrs. Centlivre Bustle Body* III. v, I'll give him the drop, and away to Guardian's, and find it out. 1832 *W. Irving Alhambra* I. 288 The . . fountain with its eternal drop-drop and splash-splash. 1851 *Mayhew Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 99 (Hoppe), I . . began pitching in the street. I didn't much like it, after being a regular performer, and looked upon it as a drop. 1855 *Browning By Fireside* xi, The drop of the woodland fruit's begun These early November hours.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 5/1 The force of gravity, which has far greater influence than any other in determining the course of the bullet, and is called 'the drop' of the bullet.

b. *slang.* Cf. *drop-cove*, *drop-game* in 23.

1812 *J. H. Vaux Flash Dict.* s.v., The game of ring-dropping is called the drop. 1823 in *Grose*.

c. With adverbs, as *drop in* (see DROP v. 27), *drop out* (see quot.).

1819 *Metropolis* I. 234 D-s-y gave us a drop in for a few minutes, just long enough to be perceived. 1882 *Drop out* [see DROP-KICK]. 1896 *Lewis of Football* 3 *Drop-out* is a drop-kick from within 25 yards of the kicker's goal line. 1896 *Durham Univ. Yrnl.* 21 Mar. 69 The drop-out was well followed up.

13. *fig.* A sheer fall or descent in anything measured by a scale; e.g. in prices, values, atmospheric pressure, temperature, etc.

1847-76 *Halliwel, Drop*, a reduction of wages. 1883 *Daily News* 12 July 3/5 A portion of the hands . . have abided by the agreement and gone in again at the drop. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 4/4 Owing to the drop in exchanges and higher rates of discount. *Med.* There has been a great drop in the temperature since yesterday morning.

14. To get (have) the drop on (U.S.): to get (have) a person at a disadvantage; orig. to have the chance to shoot before the antagonist can use his weapon.

1823 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 208/1 The men . . were always waiting to 'get the drop' on somebody. 1884 *U. S. News-paper*, The Sheriff and his deputies . . having the drop on the outlaw he surrendered quietly. 1893 *McCarthy Red Diamonds* II. 27 It was my own fault for letting them get the chance to have the drop on me.

15. The act of dropping or giving birth to young; the produce so dropped.

1891 *Australasian* 320/4 The bulk [of the lambs] consisted of this season's drop.

**That which drops or is used for dropping.

16. In a theatre: The painted curtain let down between the acts of a play to shut off the stage from the view of the audience; also called *act drop*, and (less technically) *drop-curtain*.

1779 *Sheridan Critic* II. ii, The carpenters say, that unless there is some business put in here before the drop, they shan't have time to clear away the fort. 1859 *Sala Gastlight & D.* II. 21 Long cylinders, or rollers, used for 'drops'. 1896 *C. Wyndham in Daily News* 2 May 8/2 The curtain which will fall to-night upon the drama . . will not be a final curtain, but only an act drop serving to divide one section of a career, one stage of friendship from the next.

17. A small platform or trap-door on the gallows, on which the condemned stands with the halter

round his neck, and which is let fall from under his feet.

1796 *Grose Dict. Vulg.* T. s.v., The new drop; a contrivance for executing felons at Newgate. 1810 *Bentham Packing* (1821) 121 The New Drop. 1813 *Examiner* 18 Jan. 43/2 The drop fell. They were executed in their irons. 1843 *Sir P. Laurie in Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxiii. 15 The first attempt at something like a drop in hanging criminals was at the execution of Lord Ferrers at Tyburn in 1760, but . . it was not adopted as the general mode of execution till 1783, when ten felons were executed on the 9th of December . . for the first time in front of Newgate, on a new drop or scaffold hung with black.

18. Various applied to things which drop or fall from a height, and to mechanical contrivances arranged to descend, or fall from an elevated position: see quots. b. A movable plate covering the key-hole of a lock. c. The slit or aperture of a letter-box (U.S.).

a 1825 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia, Drops*, fruit in an orchard dropping before it is fit to be gathered. 1828 *Simmonds Dict. Trade, Drop*, a machine for lowering coals from railway staiths into the holds of colliers. 1864 *Webster, Drop* . . a contrivance for temporarily lowering a gas-jet. *Ibid.* [see *drop-press* s.v. *Drop*]. 1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, Drop, a swaging-hammer which drops between guides. 1879 *Postal Laws & Reg. of U. S.* 427 Drop, the opening in a post-office or mail apartment of a car for the mailing of letters. . . by the public. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, Drops, window-blinds. 'I knew he was dead—the drops were down'.

***The space, place, or part, in which there is a fall or vertical descent.

19. The distance through which anything drops or is allowed to fall; e.g. the distance through which a criminal drops when hanged.

1879 *Daily Tel.* 6 Sept., I would recommend the drop to be no more than 24 feet with ordinary sized men. 1884 *A. Griffiths Chron. Newgate* vi. 174 Sometimes the rope slipped, or the drop was insufficient. 1892 *Lit. World* 3 June 534/3 As to the length of the drop there has been prolonged controversy.

20. The depth to which anything sinks or is sunk below the general level.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 87 Drop of a sail, a term sometimes used to courses and topsails instead of depth. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 Drop, the fall or declivity of a deck, which is generally several inches. 1864 *Webster, Drop* . . the distance of a shaft below the base of a hanger. 1884 *F. J. Britten Watch & Clockm.* 143 This difference between the theoretical and actual width of the pallet is called the drop. 1890 *Century Dict.*, Drop of stock, in firearms, the bend or crook of the stock below the line of the barrel.

21. An abrupt descent or fall in the level of a surface.

1821 *Clare Vill. Minstr.* I. 62 The traveller from the mountain-top Looks down . . And meditates beneath the steepy drop What life and lands exist, and rivers flow. 1891 *C. James Rom. Rigmarole* 166 Another fence loomed ahead . . the water meadow beyond it was at a considerably lower level. 'Look out!' cried Georgy. 'It's a biggish drop'!

b. *Fortification*: see quot.

1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, Drop, that part of a ditch sunk deeper than the rest, at the sides of a caponniere or in front of an embrasure.

22. An arrangement in a genealogical table, whereby names belonging to a particular horizontal line, where there is no room for them, are carried lower down. Also *drop-line*: see DROP-.

1888 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 49/3 The excessive use of 'drops' may have been necessary; we can, however, but regret the adoption of so distracting a system.

III. 23. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (See also DROP- the vb.-stem.) a. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a drop or drops, as *drop-earring*, *fall*, *falling*, *-ornament*, *-pearl*; *drop-shot* (sense 10 d); *drop-bottle* (cf. sense 10 e). b. Special comb.: *drop-black*, a superior quality of bone-black ground in water, formed into drops, and dried; *drop-cove* (see quot.); *drop-dry a.*, watertight; *drop-game* (see quot. 1891); *drop-meter*, an instrument for measuring out liquid drop by drop; *drop-sulphur*, *drop-tin*, i.e. that granulated by being dropped in a molten state into cold water.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 222/1 *Drop-black and Indian red. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 41, I use drop black, as it is already mixed with water, and it is very hard to make the common lamp black mix, owing to its greasiness. 1877 *W. Thomson Voy. Challenger* I. i. 16 'Drop-bottles' manufactured for holding sweetmeats of various kinds. 1812 *J. H. Vaux Flash Dict.*, *Drop-cove, a sharp who practises the game of ring-dropping. 1844 *Condens Speeches* (1878) 84 The thinly thatched roofs are seldom *drop-dry. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* I. 17 No-body can appear with a Button bigger than a 'Drop Ear-ring. 1801 *Mar. Edgeworth Contrast* (1832) 180 She wore the drop-earrings. 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* lxiv. 11 [lxv. 10] In his 'drop falling' shal glade the burionende. 1785 *Grose Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Drop-game. 1891 *Farmer Slang*, Drop-game, a variety of the confidence trick:—The thief . . pretends to pick up (say) a pocket book (snide), which he induces the greenhorn to buy for cash. 1857 *Sir J. G. Wilkinson Egyptians* 87 *Drop ornaments in necklaces. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4383/4 Lost . . two *Drop-Pearls, Weight 15 Carrets. 1668 *Ibid.* No. 3362/4 *Drop shot of all sizes. 1828 *Advt. in Greener Gunners* 14 With the largest drop shot, and also with mullery. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* I. 122 Crude *drop Sulphur.

Drop (drpp), v. Pa. t. and pple. dropped, dropt. Forms: 1 droppian, 2-7 droppe,

4 droupe, 4-5 drope, 5 drappe (7 pa. pple. droppien), 6- Sc. drap, 3- drop. [OE. *droppian*, *droppian*, = MDu. *droppen*, OHG. *troffon*, *troffon* (Ger. *troffen*): see note to DROP *sb.*]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. Of a liquid: To fall in drops or globules; to exude or distil in drops.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xlv. to Myrrer, and gutta, and cassia dropiaß of pinum cladium. *Ibid.* (Spelm.) lxxi. 6 Swa swa dropan dropende [*Lamb. Ps.* dropende] ofer corpan. 13.. *Scyn. Sag.* (W.) 388. He.. held it vp, For water sold noght tharon drop. 1388 Wyclif *Ps.* lxxviii. 9 Heuenus dropeden [*Wlg.* distillaverunt] down from the face of God of Synay. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 38 Apon þe roche dropped blode of þe woundes. 1570 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 31 The kindly dew drops from the higher tree. 1598 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 958 The crystal tide that from her two cheeks..dropt. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1888) l. 47 A certane coue, quhairin water continually drapping..turnes in a verie quhyte stane. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 265 It will distill and drop out of the cicatrized place into the vessel. *Mod.* The rain drops incessantly from the eaves. Sweat dropped from his brow.

2. Of a person or thing: To give off moisture or liquid which falls in drops; = DRIP *v.* 2.

a. 1200 *Cursor M.* 1572 Þe neise it droppes [*Fairf.* droupes] ai bi-tuine. 1388 Wyclif *Job* xvi. 21 My wordis frendis, myn eye droppith [*Wlg.* stillat] to God. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. 107 The swerde dropped yet of bloode. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 226 If the chalice drop vpon the altare, let the droppe be supte vp. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xviii. 499 We, who were dropping with wet. 1805 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1887) 14 The rabble of Comus, grotesque monsters, half bestial, half human, dropping with wine.

b. Falconry. (see quot.)

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) Vocab., *Dropping*, is when a Hawke muteth directly downward, in seuerall drops. 1674 N. COX *Gentil. Recreat.* II. (1677) 167 *Sliming*, is when a Hawk muteth without dropping.

3. To fall vertically, like a single drop, under the simple influence of gravity; to descend.

1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 79 Euee as þei [apples] dropped adown, þe deuel was redy, And gadred hem alle togidres. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 140 Ha'st thou not drop from heauen? 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 100 The shell opens, and the nut drops out. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy.* E. Ind. 14 One of the Master's Boys..dropt into the Sea. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 140 Birds flying over it dropt down dead. 1890 *Lloyd's Weekly* 30 Nov. 6/2 You could have heard a pin drop. *Mod.* The sword dropped out of his hand.

b. fig.

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 62 That we may not think this doctrine drop from S. Austin by chance, he again affirms [etc.]. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* I. 237 His words like Honey dropped from his tongue. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. viii. 49 This ablative *d* has dropped off also from the adverbs *supra*, *infra*, &c. *Mod.* The second *t* has now dropped out.

c. To have an abrupt descent in position.

1760 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v., Her maintop-sail drops seventeen yards. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 74 In front the ground drops as sharply as it rises behind.

4. To sink to the ground like inanimate matter; to fall exhausted, wounded, or dead.

a. 1400 *Octonian* 567 Neygh to dede we gan drappe. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* I. i. 169 It was your presumize, That in the dole of blows, your Son might drop. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 226 [They] were ready to drop downe for griefe. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy.* E. Ind. 76 Tho' thousands of their Men dropt, they would not give ground an Inch. 1841 J. FORBES 11 *Y. in Ceylon* I. 141, I fired; the elephant dropped on his knees. 1856 C. J. ANDERSSON *Lake Ngami* 371 A..giraffe..dropped dead to the first shot.

b. Of a setter, etc.: To squat down or crouch abruptly at the sight of game.

1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Riv. Sports* § 2545 After standing some considerable time, she [a pointer] would drop like a setter, still keeping her nose in an exact line, and would continue in that position until the game moved. 1898 *Field* 7 May 695/3 Druid had birds before him and Blanch a rabbit; the one dropped to wing and the other to fur.

5. Of a person or thing: To fall or pass involuntarily or mechanically into some condition.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 411 Many other Townes.. silently drop into Dung Hills, without the least mention in History. 1770 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* v. 278 They had dropt into absolute oblivion. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vi. 66 For fear you should drop asleep again. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii. 706 We soon dropped back into the old life of sight-seeing and shopping.

b. fig. To die. See also drop off, 28 d.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 410 A small Cottage, that hath, as it were, lived and dyed with her old Master, both dropping down together. 1722 DIGBY *Let. to Pope* 1 Sept., Nothing, says Seneca..so soon reconciles us to the thought of our own death, as the..prospect of one friend after another dropping round us. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xi, I lay five to two, Mathilda drops in a year. 1889 ANSTEE *Pariah* v. i, I shall have the old place some day, when the old governor drops.

6. To come to an end through not being kept up; to cease, lapse; to fall through.

1697 T. SMITH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 257 We must..let our correspondence drop for the present. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 31 July, The matter was let drop. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 498 The Bill of Rights..in the last Session, had..been suffered to drop. 1896 N. & Q. 8th Ser. IX. 161/2 The search after him was not allowed to drop.

7. To fall in direction, condition, amount, degree, force, or pitch; to sink, become depressed.

1795 SWIFT *Libel on Delany* 15 His visage drops, he knits his brow. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* II. vi, Down dropt the breeze. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xiii. 191 The prices slightly dropping afterwards. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. v, His voice had dropped to the lower notes.

8. To allow oneself to be carried quietly down stream; to descend without effort, with the tide or a light wind.

1778-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) II. 378 The Resolution..dropped down the river as far as Woolwich, at which place she was detained by contrary winds. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. vi, Merrily did we drop Below the Kirk, below the Hill, Below the light-house top. 1840 R. H. DAMA *Bef. Mast* xvii. 47 We made sail, dropping slowly down with the tide and light wind. 1894 HALL *Caine Manxman* 425 At the turn of the tide the boats began to drop down the harbour.

b. To let oneself fall behind or to the rear by making no effort to keep ahead or to the front.

1833 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* *Drop astern*, [used] to denote the retrograde motion of a ship. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 117 Toby then dropped to the hind part of Tickle..and some thought passed the winning post before Idris. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 86 The officers drop to the rear. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Drop astern*, to, to slacken a ship's way, so as to suffer another one to pass beyond her.

9. To come or go casually, unexpectedly, or in an apparently undesigned manner (into a place, across, on, upon any person or thing casually met with); to fall upon. See also drop in, 27.

a. 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 73 Not dropping into Towne, (like men, that follow their private affairs, and no body looks after them): but, they make their entrance in a public manner. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 ¶ 5, I looked into Shakespear. The Tragedy I dropped into was, Harry the Fourth. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June, The gentlemen who drop down there for six..months. 1868 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. iii, He's sure to drop across somebody that..wants it. 1877 Mrs. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 11 We shall probably drop upon a stray couple of lovers. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 584 note, When the Church grew, and heathens dropped not unfrequently into its meetings.

10. To come down upon with a surprise, a check, or forcible reproof; to 'pitch into'. *collog.*

1805 DICKENS *Black H.* xxiv. 217 (Farmer) He's welcome to drop into me, right and left. 1877 *Five Years' Penal Serv.* iv. 268 (Farmer) Do the police ever drop upon the parties and frustrate their plans? 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I. 48 The poor Pigeon will get dropped on.

II. Transitive senses.

11. To let fall or shed (liquid) in drops or small portions; to distil; to shed (tears). Also *fig.*

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., þai drope swetes in mannys saule. 1387 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 101 Herbes growen peron þat droppeth gom. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3801 A littil drysynge of dewe was droppid fra þe heuen. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. (R.), That the thyng..be stilled, & as it wer dropped into the heartes of men. a. 1666 BR. ANDREWS *Serm.* (1641) 429 If these eyes of Iob have droppen many a teare. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 14 Drop in it thirty or forty of Jones's Drops. *absol.* 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 36 Sende Lazar, that he his finger wet In water, so that he maie droppe Upon my touge. 1508 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 19 In summers drought Ile drop upon thee still.

12. To sprinkle with or as with drops; to be drop; to spot; to dot with spots of colour. *arch.*

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Manhode* I. ci. (1869) 55 The scrippe thus dropped with this blood. c. 1430 *Stans Puer* 57 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 31 Droppe not þi brest with seew & ober potage. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. 12 The flancardes dropped and gutted with red. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 406 Their wad'd coats drop with Gold. c. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 253 Fish Innumerable drop with crimson and gold.

13. To let fall (like a drop or drops). Also *fig.*

c. 1315 [see *DROPPING* *vbl. sb.* 2]. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1363 þe kyng..Deynez deply on days, droppes mony willes. 1530 PALSGR. 530/1, I droppe a wyle, as a crafty man dothe, *jafine*..Let me alone with hym, I shall droppe a wyle to begyle him. 1598 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iv. 50 He would haue dropt his knife and fell asleep. 1600-A. Y. L. III. ii. 250 It may well be cal'd Ioues tree, when it droppes forth fruite. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VI. 24 His rosie Wreath was dropt not long before. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 149 Furl the sail! drop the oar! Leap ashore! 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 43 Bodies..dropt from an elevated object.

b. To drop anchor: to let the anchor down, to cast anchor. See ANCHOR *sb.* 6 c. Also *absol.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 27 Tyding up with streame-Anchors, each sixe houres weighing and dropping. 1688 *Perry's Diary* VI. 143 Dropped presently her anchor, and is..come safe in harbour. 1779 *Ann. Reg.* 151/1 Soon after the Venus had dropped, the master of the ceremonies and the captain..were sent on board. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *In darkest Africa* I. 373 The steamer dropped anchor in the baylet of Nyamassasi.

14. To let fall in birth; to give birth to (young); to lay (an egg). The usual word in reference to sheep. Also *absol.*

1668 *Perry's Diary* 22 June, A Portugall lady..that hath dropped a child already since the Queen's coming. c. 1709 *Prior and Hymn Callimachus* 64 Ewes, that erst brought forth but single lambs, Now dropp'd their twofold burthens. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 17 The Does passing to the Southward to Fawn or drop their Young. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. App. 263 At the time the ewes drop. *Ibid.* II. 11 Mares drop their foals in January. 1834 R. MUDIE *Feathered Tribes* (1841) I. 46 The eggs are not..dropped till toward the end of May.

15. To let fall (words, a hint, etc.); to utter casually or by the way. Also with *obj. clause*.

1611 BIBLE *Amos* vii. 16 Prophecie not against Israel, and drop not thy word against the house of Isaac. 1668 CUL-

PEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Man. IV. i. 337 Both these Authors can sometimes drop leasings. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 23 Jan., Keile dropt..by chance, y^t my Ld. Pembroke was inform'd. 1779 H. WALPOLE *Last Tracts* (1859) I. 15 She never dropped a syllable which intimated her expecting death. 1888 BURGOON *Lives* 12 Gd. Men II. x. 268 Quoting short Latin sayings, without dropping a hint as to their authorship.

b. To let (a letter or note) fall into the letter-box; hence, to send (a note, etc.) in a casual or informal way.

1777 J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 234 I will drop a line as often as I can. *Mod.* You might drop him a note to that effect.

16. *slang.* To give, lose, or part with (money).

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i, After a tedious fretting and wrangling, they drop away all their money on both sides. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., He dropp'd me a quid, he gave me a guinea. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xliii. (Farmer), We played hazard..And I dropped all the money I had from you in the morning. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xxxi, Tommy is dropping pretty heavily [at *écarté*]. 1893 LADY BURTON *Life Sir R. Burton* I. 590 He was afraid he would drop several thousand pounds.

17. To drop a curtsy: to make a curtsy by lowering the body; so, to drop a nod.

1694, etc. [see *CURTSEY* *sb.* 3]. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 280 Tresten dropped a nod.

18. To bring or throw to the ground by a blow or shot; to fell with a blow, 'floor'.

1796 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 199, I..dispatch'd two of 'em immediately, and I had made a shift to drop a third. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 243 The coachman dropped his man the first round. 1823 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 54 The wood-cutter..was puzzled to find a tree to drop. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 151, I..planted my fist..under his jaw-bone, and dropped him at once. 1879 H. M. STANLEY *How I found Livingstone* (1890) 450, I..fired at it; but..did not succeed in dropping it.

19. To deposit from a ship or vehicle; to set down; also, to leave (a packet) at a person's house.

1796 NELSON 4 Aug. in *Nicolas Disp.* II. 233 So soon as he has dropped the Convoy at Naples, he will proceed on his voyage. 1896 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 296 [He] promised to drop us at the Shetland Islands. 1899 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 395, I will drop this at your door in passing for my drive. 1896 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* II. 551 He would..stop his coach to drop a friend at his own door.

20. To omit (a letter or syllable) in pronunciation or writing.

1864 TENNYSON *Sea-dreams* 192 Dropping the too rough H in Hell and Heaven. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. viii. 49 The preposition *prod* always drops the *d* in composition except before a vowel. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* ii. (1885) 36 He does not drop his *A's*. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 191 The son of a celebrated clown, Gomery, who had dropped the aristocratic syllable Mont.

21. To let drop or hang down.

1848 L. HUNT *Palmyra* I. 149, I blush, dear uncle; I drop mine eye-lids. 1894 BLACKMORE *Percy* 51 The fair Tamar dropped her eyes, and hung her head.

22. a. To let move gently with the tide. b. To drop astern: to leave in the rear.

1805 W. HUNTER in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 24 Admiral H..ordered me to drop the Cutter up-abreast of Common Hard. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Drop astern*, to..distancing a competitor. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 10 Sept. 2/5 A couple of..catboats..were dropped astern at a great rate.

23. To lower (the voice) in pitch or loudness.

1860 Mrs. GASKELL *Right at Last*, He dropped his voice. 24. Football. To obtain (a goal) by a drop-kick.

1888 *Standard* 20 Nov. 2/8 B. then dropped another goal. 25. To cease to keep up, or have to do with; to have done with; to leave off or let alone; to break off acquaintance or association with. *Drop it!* (*collog.* or *slang*) Have done! leave off!

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 122 Certaine friends..Whose loues I may not drop. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fremy's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 75 Let us drop that Matter. 1700 RODERICK in *Ballard MSS.* 23. 23 The..bill is likely to be dropt.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 1 She will drop him in his old Age, if she can find her Account in another. 1767 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 20 Nov., I save at least eightpence by dropping tea in the afternoon. 1879 *Public Opinion* 24 Feb. 241 He looked at me angrily, and briefly answered, 'drop it'. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 403 So the subject was discreetly dropped. 1888 BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 88 A custom which had once been universal, and had never been entirely dropped. 1889 FROUDE *Ch. of Dunboy* xxvii., 'Drop that..or..I will drive a bullet through the brain of you.'

III. With adverbs.

26. Drop away. *intr.* To fall away drop by drop, or one by one.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 18 Then began they to drop away one by one, leaving the camp so disordered. 1790 DE FOK *Capt. Singleton* xix. (1840) 324 The men might drop away, and..betray all the rest. 1888 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* IV. xv. 252 If the war continued much longer, America would almost certainly drop away.

27. Drop in. *intr.* a. See simple senses and *IN adv.* b. To come in unintentionally; to come in or call unexpectedly or casually; to pay a casual visit.

c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xc, Join with the spite of fortune, make me bow, And do not drop in for an after-loss. 1667 *Perry's Diary* 28 Oct., Mr. Pierce, the surgeon, dropped in. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. i. 2 He dropt in upon us as we were going to dinner. 1890 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xiii. 166 Many dropped in uninvited. 1887 JESSOP *Arcady* ii. 34 The younger neighbours drop in to have a talk.

g. To come in one by one or at intervals.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. viii. 219 These..came dropping in one

or two at a time, as they were able. 1899 FROUDE *Cassio* xxiv. 417 The other legions dropped in slowly.

d. To fall casually into one's hands or disposal, to become vacant.

1770 Mrs. J. HARRIS in *Prin. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 189 Till a larger patent place in the West Indies... drops in.

e. To meet casually with, to fall in with.

1808 Mrs. E. PARSONS *Mysterious Visit* IV. 217 The party Lord Lynton accidentally dropped in with.

28. Drop off. *intr.* a. See simple senses and Off *adv.* b. To withdraw or retire one by one, or by degrees.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 149 ¶ 2, I... found the [others]... drop off designedly to leave me alone with the eldest Daughter. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. viii. The banqueters had dropp'd off one by one. 1890 *Century Mag.* Nov. 112/1 The membership of the Society began dropping off.

c. To fall asleep.

1820 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) I. v. 159 He put his arms round his own mother's neck... and dropped off. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xiii. Whenever they saw me dropping off, [they] woke me up.

d. To die; = 5 b.

1699 J. JACKSON in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 213 He is... extremely ill, and could not do a greater service to strangers than to drop off at this juncture. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 230 He dropp'd off in six months. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* II. 56 He... would probably drop off quietly with suppressed gout.

e. To become less frequent or assiduous in.

1827 *Examiner* 684/1 The defendant began to drop off in his visits.

29. Drop short. *intr.* a. To fall short; usually with *of*, to fail to reach or obtain. (In quot. a 1726, to drop simply, in same sense.)

1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footm.* (1836) 143 Many eminent professors drop short of a welcome from God into this pleasant place. a 1726 COLLIER (J.). Often it drops or overshoots by the proportions of distance or application. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 152 A strake which drops short of the stem.

b. *colloq.* or *slang.* To die.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 327 One of these days he must drop short.

Drop, the verb-stem used in *Comb.* a. *attrib.* with sb., in the sense 'dropping', 'used in dropping', 'arranged so as to drop', forming substantives or adjectives; as drop-ladder, -leap, -ring, -shade, -stile, -wave; drop-arch (see quot.); drop-bar (a) one of the vertical bars connecting the chain and the roadway in a suspension bridge; (b) (Printing), a bar or roller for running the sheet into the machine; drop-bottom (see quot.); drop-box, in figure-weaving looms, the shuttle-box containing shuttles carrying wefts of various colours; drop-curls (*dial.*), dropping curls, ringlets; drop-curtain = DROP sb. 16; drop-drill, a drill which sows seed and manure together; drop-flue a., of a boiler, in which the flues drop or descend; drop-fly (*Angling*), see quot. (= DROP-FLY 3); drop-glass, a dropping tube or pipette used for dropping liquid into the eye or other part; drop-hammer = drop-press; drop-handle a., applied to a form of needle-telegraph instrument which is operated by a handle directed downward; drop-keel, a movable keel which can be lowered below the bottom of a boat; a centre-board; drop-lamp, drop-light (U.S.), a portable gas-burner, connected with the gas-fittings by a flexible tube, usually in the form of a lamp, which can stand on a table; cf. DROP sb. 18, quot. 1864; drop-line = DROP sb. 22; drop-press, drop-repeat (see quot.); drop-roller = drop-bar b; drop-shutter, a device for securing very brief exposure in instantaneous photography; see quot.; drop-table (see quot.). b. In verbal comb. with object, as + drop-piss, strangury; drop-seed, a grass that readily drops its seed, spec. *Muhlenbergia diffusa* (Treas. Bot. 1866). c. In adverbial combination with an adj., as drop-ripe a., so ripe as to be ready to drop from the tree; also *fig.*

1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 50 *Drop arches... have a radius shorter than the breadth of the arch. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 375 The *drop bars are rods of iron... which fall through the joints of the main chains. 1887 *Clowes Printing Mach.* in *Proc. Inst. Civil Eng.* LXXXIX. iii. The drop-bar feeding arrangement... a revolving steel bar, on which are fastened two disks... which can by means of screws be shifted to any position... to suit the sheet to be printed. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss., *Drop Bottom, the bottom of a coach, chariot, or chaise body, when sunk deeper than the surface of the framing, to give more room. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 44 It raises the coals... and delivers them on an elevated railway platform into a wagon—through the drop-bottom of which they are duly distributed among the range of hoppers attached to Stanley's ingenious furnace-feeding machines. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 53. 63 Robert Kay... invented the *drop-box, by means of which three spindles of different coloured wefts could be used successively. 1880 W. Cornwall Gloss., *Drop-curls, ringlets. 1832 *Examiner* 85/1 There is a new *drop-curtain, painted in crimson. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* 17 Aug., In order that the piece may be played through without having the drop curtain down. 1847 RAYNBIRD in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 1. 215 Using a *drop-drill. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Drop-flue Boiler... the object being to cause [the

heat] to leave the boiler at the lower part, where the feed-water is introduced. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 2069 When more than one fly is used in fly-fishing, the additional one is called a 'drop-fly', and by some a 'bob'. As these flies drop or hang down from the line, so they gain their name of drop-flies. 1876 PNEUM. etc. *Telegraphy* § 48 There are two forms of the single needle instrument in use, viz. the *drop-handle and the pedal or tapper form. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 12 May 2/1 To steady the boat still further, it carries a water ballast, or a 'drop-keel'. 1895 *Ibid.* 28 Sept. 2/1 The *drop-ladder was all burnt now, and the flames pouring out of the trapdoor. 18.. Mrs. SPORFORD *Pilot's Wife*, When dark came we would light the *drop-lamp. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 5 [He] sprang with a *drop-leap from one of the trees. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Drop-light. 1890 *Century Mag.* Mar. 764/1 Reading a calf-bound volume at a drop-light. 1888 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* xxi. 282 It frequently happens when Pedigrees are printed, that space forbids such an arrangement, and that *drop-lines are obliged to be used... The drop-line... shows that Margaret is sister to John and William. 1878 LYTTE *Dodoes* I. xviii. 41 The route [of Dropwort] boyled in wine and drunken is good against the *Drop-pisse, or Strangury. 1864 WEBSTER, *Drop-press, a machine for embossing, punching, etc., consisting of a weight guided vertically, to be raised by a cord and pulley worked by the foot, and to drop on an anvil; called also drop-hammer, or simply a drop. 1888 W. CRANE *Arts & Crafts Catal.* 42 One way of concealing the joints of the repeat of the pattern is by... a *drop-repeat, so that, in hanging, the paper-hanger, instead of placing each repeat of pattern side by side, is enabled to join the pattern at a point its own depth below, which... arranges the chief features or masses on an alternating plan. 1883 *Standard* 28 Mar. 5/2 Thence it [bearing-rein] passes through the *drop-ring. 1794 *Wadrow Corr.* (1843) III. 152 He was *drop-ripe for heaven. 1829 CUNNINGHAM in *Anniversary* 6 Lips like drop-ripe cherries cleft. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* I. 639/1 The *drop-shades were of thick light-blue paper. 1890 ABNEY *Treat. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 235 The principle of a *drop-shutter is the passing of an elongated aperture, cut in a board, over the front of the lens. 1792 W. JESSOP *Rep. River Witham* 14 Gates and *Drop-stiles in the crossing fences. 1864 WEBSTER, *Drop-table, a machine for lowering weights, and especially for removing the wheels of locomotives. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxxiii. 276 There may be on one side no... rhythmic *drop-wave.

|| **Dropax** (drō'pæks). ? Obs. Also 7 dropaoe. [mod.L., a. Gr. δρᾶνᾱς pitch-plaster, f. δρᾶν-εἶν to pluck. In F. *dropace*, Cotgr.] A pitch-plaster, a depilatory. Hence *Dropacism*, -ist (see quot.).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. iii. i. (1651) 401 Piso [prescribes] Dropaces of pitch, and oil of Rue, applied at certain times to the stomach, to the metaphrene. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dropacist*, one that pulls off hair, and makes the body bare. 1678 SALMON *Land. Disp.* 774/h A Dropaxe... is made of Pitch mixt with Oyl. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Dropax*, or *Dropacismus*, of Pitch and Oil. 1721 BAILEY, *Dropacism*,... an Ointment for anointing the Members of the Body. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dropax*, *Dropacism* (old terms).

Drop-bolt. [In sense 1, f. the stem of DROP v.; in sense 2, f. DROP sb.]

1. A bolt constructed so as to drop into a socket. 1766 MISS A. SEWARD *Lett.* I. 225, I lifted the drop-bolt. 2. The bolt of the drop on a galloway.

1890 R. KIRLING *Phantom Rickshaw* (ed. 3) 9 As a condemned criminal might speak ere the drop-bolts are drawn. **Droppey, dropeoy**, -sy, obs. ff. DROPSY.

+ **Dropic**, a. Obs. rare. [Aphetic f. *hydrotic*, *edrotic*: cf. DROPSY.] Affected with dropsy. c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 29 A Certeyne dropik man that bare his surname of the hope of this sknes.

Drop-kick. Football. [f. DROP + KICK sb.] (See quot. 1866.) So **Drop-kicking** *vbl. sb.*

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v. Vigorous efforts to accomplish a drop-kick. 1880 [see DRIBBLE v. 4]. 1882 *Field* 28 Jan., The drop out was well returned, and some good drop-kicking took place. 1896 *Larus of Football* 2 A Drop-kick is made by letting the ball fall from the hands, and kicking it the very instant it rises.

Dropless, a. rare. [-LESS.] Free from drops. 1798 COLERIDGE *Picture* 40 Ye that now cool her fleece with dropless damp.

Droplet. [-LET.] A minute drop.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. iv. 76 Our humane griefs... those our droplets, which from niggard Nature fall. 1788 *Trifler* xxv. 323 They are also to be... taken internally by droplets. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 45 When these droplets run together, they produce drops too heavy for suspension.

Drop-letter. U.S. A letter posted in any place merely for local delivery (formerly called *box-letter*); a 'local' letter.

Originally applied to letters sent from a distant place by some other mode of conveyance, and 'dropped' into the post office box at the place of destination for delivery there.

[1842 *Rep. Postmaster-General* (U.S.) 452 Letters have frequently been dropped into this [Philadelphia] office, from Boston, New York [etc.], for deliverance by our carriers.] 1844 *Ibid.* 688 'Drop-letters'... This is a class of letters which are usually sent from one place to another by private conveyance, and are 'dropped' or deposited in the post-office for delivery. 1845 (Mar. 3) U.S. *Statutes at Large* V. 733 Drop letters, or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission by mail, but for delivery only. [The term *drop matter* is common in American post offices, meaning matter for local delivery, without passing from one post-office to another.]

+ **Droppling**. Obs. [-LING.] A little drop.

1605 SYLVESTER *Quadrains of Pibrac* xiii. A droppling of th' Eternal Fount. 1782 ELPHINSTON tr. *Marital* iii. lxxxi. 170 His guests to accept a few droppings he asks.

+ **Drop-meal**, *adv.* Obs. [OE. *drop-mælum*, f. DROP sb.: see -MEAL.] In drops, drop by drop. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 508 Yrnp dropmælum swiðe hluttur

water. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 282 In hire he helded nout one dropemele, auh 3eoted vlowinde wellen of his grace. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xi. vii. (1495) 393 Rayne fallith... thenne and thenne and dropmele. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* xii. 8 As the cloud dissolves drop-meal upon the earth.

b. Often with *by*: = prec. Hence as sb.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 1 These good things that are as by dropmeale poured into vs from heauen. 1577 HARRISON *England* iii. viii. (1878) II. 58 To them that make their water by dropmeales. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 40 Physicians vse to instill the juice of the Radish by drop-meale into the eares. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 440 Which... cannot void his water but by drops-meal.

Dropped, dropt (drɒpt), *ppl.* a. [f. DROP v.]

1. Fallen, lowered; allowed to drop or fall.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 248 Vnder a tree like a drop'd Acorne. 1797 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 235 With distended eyes, dropped jaws, and shaking limbs. 1811 BYRON *Hints from Hor.* 314 Till the dropped curtain gives a glad release. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 62 With dropt looks. 1893 *Times* 16 Dec. 9/5 Lead paralysis with its special feature of 'dropped wrist', or paralysis of the muscles of the arm. 1896 *Durham Univ. Jnl.* 29 Feb. 46 Winners... by 1 dropped goal [i.e. obtained by a drop-kick].

b. Of eggs: Fried or poached, 'dropped into the frying pan' (Jam.).

1804 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. x. A roasted chucky and a drappit egg. 1884 MARY E. WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* July 306/2 Martha was... eating her toast and a dropped egg. + 2. Marked with spots or specks. Obs.

1611 COTGR., *Goutt*, *faulcon goutt*, whose feathers are ill marked, mailed, or coloured... a drop Hawke.

3. Abandoned, allowed to lapse.

1886 FROUDE *Oceana* 16, I resumed my dropped intention.

4. *Comb.*, as *dropped-eared*.

1688 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2308/4 A Sorrel Mare, dropt Ear'd.

+ **Droppell**. Obs. rare. [a. MLG. and MDu. *droppel*, Ger. *tröpfel* small drop.] In *droppell-piss*, -fysse, strangury.

1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* B iiij b, Good for the Strangury or droppell pyssse named Stranguria.

Dropper (drɒpə), *[f. DROP v. + ER 1.]*

1. One who drops or lets fall in drops; in quot. 1700 = distiller (*slang*). b. One who drops seeds into the holes made by a dibbler.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rum-dropper*, a Vintner. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 415 The greatest droppers of beads were often the worst men. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 356 An active dibbler... with three droppers at seven-pence per day. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 45 With two dibbers and seven droppers. 2. A dog that drops down when it sights game; a setter. Cf. DROP v. 4 b.

3. *Angling*. An artificial fly adjusted to a leader above the stretcher fly. Also *drop-fly*, *dropper-fly*. 1746 BOWLER *Angling* (1833) 112 The first dropper about a yard from the leading fly; the second dropper about eighteen inches above the first. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. v. iv. § 3. 350 If more than two droppers are used, the single gut length is increased to eight feet.

4. **Dropper-in**: one who drops in or pays a casual visit. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 58 The laundress is a costly dropper in. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 264 Endless, purposeless visitants; droppers in, as they are called.

5. a. A pendant; cf. DROP sb. 10 a. b. A glass tube with an india-rubber top on one end, and a small opening at the other, for dropping liquid. c. A contrivance in some reaping-machines for depositing the cut grain in gavels on the ground; also the machine itself. d. *Mining*. (See quot. 1864.) c 1825 *Houlston Juv. Tracts* No. 18 *Imag. Troubles* 4 She had... a ring on her finger, and long droppers in her ears. 1864 WEBSTER, *Dropper* (*Mining*), a branch vein which drops off from, or leaves, the main lode. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields of Victoria* 609 Dropper, a spur dropping into the lode. A feeder. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 754/2 Simultaneously with the bringing into action of the dropper, a cut-off is brought down to arrest the falling grain till the platform is reinstated. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* LV. 373/3 Grain... cut with a 'dropper' or a self-raking reaper. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 12 The dropper is filled with alkali solution from the wide-mouthed bottle.

6. *Comb.*, as *dropper-fly* = 3.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 113 Select... a small gentle, and apply it at the end of his dropper fly. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. v. iv. § 3. 350 Take a few turns round the dropper-gut to make all secure. **Dropping** (drɒpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DROP v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. DROP.

1. The action of falling or letting fall in drops.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxiv. 11 Þurh dropunge deawes and renes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 120 Thre thynges dryuen a man out of his hous, that is to seyn Smoke, droppynge of Reyn, and wikked wyues. 1530 *Palsgr.* 215/2 Droppynge of lycour, distillation. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpens* (1658) 789 The watering or dropping of the Eyes. 1821 *Bible Prov.* xxvii. 15 A continual dropping in a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 308 Forbidding God's word as a wearisome dropping.

b. See quot.

1823 CRABE *Technol. Dict.*, *Dropping* (Vet.), a name given to that disease in a cow, which is analogous to the puerperal fever in women.

2. The action of falling or descending vertically; also, of letting anything fall.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 17 So habbeth... Crystnyng, Her signe, droppynge in the water. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyet's drie Dinner* D iv, Plantes... that are subject... to his leaves- 86*

dropping. 1874 *JOHNS Brit. Birds* 180 It begins to descend by a series of droppings with intervals of simple hovering.

3. The action of discontinuing or abandoning. 1813 *Examiner* 10 May 300/1 The dropping of such a work... would be a loss to the country. 1859 J. CUNNINGHAM *Ch. Hist. Scot.* II. x. 409 A dropping of the method of queries in processes of error.

4. Falling, dropping off, dying.

1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 240 By the unexpected dropping of two elder brothers, he is... come to an estate.

5. *concr.* That which drops or falls in drops, as rain, melting wax, etc.; the fat that drops from roasting meat, dripping. (In quot. 1398 = rheum.)

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* II. xix. (1495) 66 They that have droppings and rewme falling to the breast. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lxi. (1869) 172 This kowule i have set vnder for to take the droppings. 1595 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. vi. 36 The Mastic is the teare or droppings of the Lenticulus. 1663 *GERRIER Counsel* 11 The Rain and Droppings of the Thatch. 1837 *Whitrock Compl. Bk. Trades* (1842) 348 Rape oil, which obtains the term 'droppings'. 1861 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* II. xiv. 124 Collecting the droppings from the great wax candles.

6. Dung of animals. (Now only *pl.*)

1596 *HARINGTON Metam. Ajax* D iv. Do you not... tell of springing a pheasant and a partridge, and find them out by their dropping? 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 80 Fresh droppings from the stables. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 5/1 The only combustible we had was the droppings of the wild yaks.

7. The eaves from which water drops. *Obs.*

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. xlvii. § 2. 262, I founde it vnder the dropping of the bishops house at Rochester. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 181 The meeting house... being under the Droppings of ye Cathedral.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as dropping-bottle (see quot. 1864); dropping-meal *adv.* = DROP-MEAL; dropping-pan = DRIPPING-PAN; dropping-tube (see quot.); dropping-well, a well formed by the dropping of water from above.

1857 *FARADAY Chem. Manip.* vi. 185 It is proper to have a smaller *dropping-bottle ready for use. 1864 *WEBSTER, Dropping-bottle*, an instrument used to supply small quantities of a fluid to a test-tube or other vessel. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 427 A combined minim-measure and dropping-bottle. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* VII. lv. (1495) 268 Stranguria when a man pissyth wyth dyfficulte *droppinge mele. 1462 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23 A *droppynge panne. 1672 A. HAIG *Inventory* in J. Russell *Haigs* (1881) 475 A great fraying pan and a great dropping pan. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dropping tube, the tubulated stopper of the Dropping-bottle. 1652 J. FRENCH (*title*) The Yorkshire Spaw; or a Treatise of four famous Medicinal Wells, the *Dropping, or Petrifying Well. 1850 *Tennyson In Mem.* lxxiii. Laburnums, dropping-wells of fire.

Dropping, *pl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. Falling in drops; distilling.

1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4054 Derefulle dredlesse with drowp-pande teris. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* Pref. 71 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiv. Fra they take the dropping grise they wanted. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IV. 630 Those Blossoms also, and those dropping Gums. 1790 *BURNS Elegy Henderson* xi. Frae my een the dropping rains Maun ever flow.

b. Having moisture falling off in drops, dripping. Of the weather: rainy, wet.

a 1415 *LYDG. Temple of Glas* 394 Oft also, after a dropping mone, The weddir clepeh. 1597 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 13 If your cattell haue dropping Nostrils. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* xv. 105 To wipe their dropping brows. 1775 *SHAW Hist. Moray* 151 (Jam.) A misty May, and a dropping June. 1790 A. WILSON *Morning Post* Wks. 1846 2 From every bush and every dropping tree.

c. *quasi-adv.* in dropping wet.

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. v. 201 Dropping wet... I return to land Laden with spoyls. 1770 *WESLEY Jnrl.* 16 Apr. We... got into a Scotch mist, and were dropping wet.

2. Falling vertically, falling to the ground.

1715-20 *POPE Iliad* xiv. 546 The dropping head first tumbled to the plain. 1832 *TENNYSON On a Mourner* 9 The swamp, where hums the dropping snipe. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Mar. 2/1 The 'warm corner' is alive with rising and dropping birds.

3. Falling detachedly, desultory, not continuous. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4467/3 The Major... and a Captain... were kill'd, the former by a dropping Shot. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xxxvi. A few dropping shots fired about the spot. 1890 *Century Mag.* July 447/2 A dropping fire of musketry.

4. Falling in value, or in any scale.

1894 *Times* 23 Apr. 13/3 Small occupiers... were... benefited by dropping prices.

Droppingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dropping manner; drop by drop; one by one.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 278 If he makip watir drop-pynill and a litil at oony. 1611 *SPED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. (1632) 629 They came droppingly in, and became good Subjects. 1844 *Mrs. BROWNING Vision of Poets* Concl. vi. The dew sliding droppingly From the leaf-edges.

Drople, *rare.* [Arbitrary dim. of DROP *sb.*] A little drop.

1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 132 The gudgeons... Startling as each nimble eye Saw the rings the dropples made.

Droppy (*droppi*), *a.* Now *dial.* [f. DROP *sb.* + -Y 1.] Given to dropping; dripping, rainy.

1625 *SWAN Spec. M. v.* § 2 (1643) 130 A bow of many colours; appearing in a dewie, dark, droppie, and hollow cloud. 1868 *Craven Dial.*, *Droppy*, wet, rainy. 'We've had a vara droppy time'. 1834 *Wilson in Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 789 It is dewy and droppy, and mild and misty.

Drop-scene. A term used loosely or incorrectly for *drop* or *act-drop* (DROP *sb.* 16); also for the final scene of a play or drama in real life, that on which the curtain drops.

1815tr. *Paris Chit-Chat* (1816) I. 191 In order to make a drop-scene. 1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 146 An impression very similar to that... produced by the drawing up of a drop scene in the theatre. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 412 Such... was the drop-scene of his Excellency's memorable Campaign—the finale of his administration. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 282 She was hoping that with Alvan's eruption the drop-scene would fall.

† **Dropsic**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DROPSY.] = next. 1651 *WITTIE tr. Primrose's Pop. Err.* II. vi. 66, I have seen dropsick persons whom the people have thought to be in a consumption.

Dropsical (*drɒpsikəl*), *a.* [f. DROPSY + -IO + -AL, after *hydrotical*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dropsy. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2323/1 Dangerously ill of a Dropsical Distemper. 1797 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flower de Luce*, The Juice... evacuates dropsical water. 1807-66 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 372 Hydrophthalia, or a dropsical enlargement of the eye. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 280 Dropsical symptoms.

2. Affected with or subject to dropsy.

1678 H. SAMSON in *Phil. Trans.* 437. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 180 Dropsical People are generally observ'd to sweat much, but perspire little. 1845 *Floris's Jnrl.* 153 *Anasarca*, a diseased condition of plants, resembling that of dropsical subjects.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Swollen, enlarged. b. Overcharged with water.

1721 *Lett. from Mist's Jnrl.* (1722) II. 226 In dropsical bombast Expressions. 1832 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) III. 6 Inflates itself into a dropsical boastfulness and vainglory. 1845 — *Cromwell* (1873) I. 19 The Country to the East is all Fen... and still of a very dropsical character. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 321 Puffy with a dropsical want of proportion. Hence **Dropsicalness**, *adv.*; **Dropsicalness**.

1797 *BAILEY vol. II, Dropsicalness*, having a dropsy. 1795 *Eugenius* I. 84 He... was somewhat dropsically disposed. 1865 *DICKENS Mod. Fr.* I. iii. That stood dropsically bulging over the causeway.

Dropsied (*drɒpsid*), *a.* [f. DROPSY *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having the dropsy; swollen with or as with water; watery; inflated, turgid.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* II. iii. 135 Where great addition swells, and virtue none, It is a dropsied honour. a 1621 *DRAYTON Noah* in *Fart S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 119 The dropsied clouds, see, your destruction threat. 1766-9 *FALCONER Shipwreck* II. 640 Our dropsied ship may founder by the lee. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 65 III. 14 An infant with a dropsied head.

† **Dropstone**, *Obs.* [f. DROP *sb.* or *v.* + STONE.] An old popular name for stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the dropping of water.

1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 211 The common *Stalactites*, *Lapis Stillicitius*, or *Drop-stone*... hanging down from the Tops and Sides of Grotto's. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 70 Stalagmites. The Drop-stone. 1766 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 211 A spacious and very humid cavern, with a variety of figures in it in dropstone.

Dropsy (*drɒpsi*), *sb. (a.)* Forms: 3-5 *dropesie*, 4 *dropcey*, -*sey* (6, 5 *dropseye*, 6 *dropcey*, 6-7 *dropsie*, 4-*dropcey*. [aphetic form of ME. *drɒpsy*, *HYDROPSY*, q.v.]

1. A morbid condition characterized by the accumulation of watery fluid in the serous cavities or the connective tissue of the body.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 364/10 Some fullen in-to be dropesie. 13... *Cursor M.* 11820 (Cott.) Ydropsi (*Gott. propai, Fairf., Trin.* be dropesie) held him sua in theast. 1388 *Wyclif Luke* xiv. 2 A man sijik in the dropesie (1388 syk in ydropesie). c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xviii. 54 (Harl. MS.) A man that hath the dropcey. c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 21 They fall in to dropesie. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. iii. 79 In a dropcey the body ys vnweidly, vnclustly and slo. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 488 Dropesies, and Asthma's and Joint-racking Rheums. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 567 A dropcey of the brain. 1857 *BULLOCK Casenous Midwif.* 297 Dropsy of the Cellular Tissue is quite a frequent occurrence.

fig. 1611 *RICH Honest. Age* (1844) 37 Pampered vppie in... the very dropcey of excess. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* Wks. (1851) 345 The gout and dropcey of a big margent, litter'd and overlaid with crude and huddl'd quotations.

b. 'In fish-culture, a disease of young trout.' (*Cent. Dict.*)

c. A disease in succulent plants, from an excess of water; *anasarca*.

1846 in *WORCESTER*. 1864 *WEBSTER* cites *WRIGHT*.

† 2. *fig.* An insatiable thirst or craving. *Obs.*

1548 J. HALES in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. Q. 50 The great dropcey and the insatiable desire of riches of some men. 1612 *DEKKER It be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 358 Seas could not quench his dropcey. 1719 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 41 Ambition... will prove an insatiable Dropcey.

3. *Comb.*, as *dropsy-breeding*, *-dry*, *-like*, *-sick* adjs. 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 54/37 Dropsyseke, *hydroticus*. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm.* (1876) 25 (D.) Many dropsy-drie forbore to drinke Because they know their ill 'twould aggravate. a 1618 *SYLVESTER Memorials of Mortalitie* I. xx. As one dropcey-sick. 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 14 This Dropsilie disease is almost incurable.

† B. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = Dropsical. *Obs.*

1499 *Prompt. Parv.* 133/1 (Pynson) Dropsy man or woman, *ydropsicus*. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 137 The dropsy dryeth that Tantal in the flood Endureth. 1617 *HIERON Wks.* (1619-20) II. 219 Like a dropcey-man, who the more hee drinks, the more hee desires to drinke. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 80 It was their cups which... brought the dropcey corpse so soon thither.

† b. *fig.* Charged with water. *Obs.*

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. ii. l. Ark 523 All th' Earth's dropcey vapours. 1683 *CHALKHILL Theatralia & Cl.* 160 Anon a Dropsie cloud Puts out the Sun.

Dropsy *v.*, to render swollen as with dropsy.

c 1817 *FUSELI in Lect. Paint.* xi. (1848) 548 Goltzius and Spranger... dropsied the forms of vigour, or dressed the gewgaws of children in colossal shapes.

† **Drop vie**, *drop-vie*, *vbl. phr. Obs.* [f. DROP *v.* + *VIE* *sb.*: but sometimes treated as a compound vb.] To drop pieces of money or the like in competition or rivalry, trying which can outdo the other; to compete in alternate efforts, to bid against each other, to vie.

1598 *FLORIO, Rinnitare*, to reuye it againe at any game, to drop vye, to bid againe. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 19 For numbers... of honest householders... and substantiall graue Burgers, Yarmouth shall droppe vie with them to the last Edward groate they are worth. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 191 When two Monkes were at drop-vied Bezantines... before him for an Abbey. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. i. He there would sit, and withe the well drop vie That it before his eyes would first run drie.

Hence † **Drop-vie** *sb. Obs.*, a competition in which each tries to outdo the other.

1598 *FLORIO, Rinnito*, a reuye, a drop vye at any game. **Dropwise** (*drɒpwaɪz*), *adv.* [see -WISE.] In the manner of a drop; drop by drop.

1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6136 His urine coming from him drop-wise. 1899 *TENNYSON Vivien* 272 I culd' the spring That gather'd trickling dropwise from the cleft.

Dropwort (*drɒpwɔːt*). [f. DROP *sb.* + WORT; in reference to L. name *Filipendula*, i.e. pendulous threads.] A name applied to certain plants having tuberous root-fibres.

1. *Common, Field, or Mountain Dropwort*, a plant, *Spiraea Filipendula*, belonging to the same genus as *Meadowsweet*, but scentless. Extended, with defining words, to other species of *Spiraea*.

1598 *TURNER Libellus, Phellendryon*... uulgus *Filipendula* & *Droppewort* nuncupat. 1598 *LYTE Dodona* I. xxviii. 40 Of *filipendula* or *Droppewort*... The rootes be small & blacke, whereon is hanging certaine small knops or blacke pellets, as in the rootes of the female Piony, sauing y^e they be a great deale smaller. 1863 *BUCKMAN in Gard. Chron.* 23 May 493 The Field Dropwort is a denizen for the most part of dry uplands on calcareous soils. 1879 *MISS FLUES Rambles Wild Flowers* (ed. 3) 102 The Willow-leaved Drop-wort (*S. salicifolia*) is frequent in shrubberies.

2. A name for species of *Oenanthe* (esp. *O. fistulosa*), often distinguished as *Water Dropwort*. *Hemlock (Water) Dropwort*, *O. crocata*.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* 901 There be diuers sorts of Drop-worts, some of the champion or fertile pastures... and some of the water... 3 Narrow-leaved Dropwort. 4 Homlocke Dropwort. 5 Water Dropwort. 1749 *Gentl. Mag.* 566 Four children had eaten the roots of the *Oenanthe aquatica cicutae facie* (hemlock-dropwort). 1835 *HOOKER Brit. Flora* 131 *Oenanthe*, Water Drop-wort.

† **Drosen**, *Obs.* Forms: 1 *drósna* (*pl.*), 4 *drosen*, 5 *drowsyn*. [see DROSS.] Dregs.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xlvii. (Z.) 271 Hi druncen oð ða drosna. 11. *Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 549 *Fex*, drosne. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* ix. 193 Drosenes and dregges drynke for menyge beggeres. c 1475 *Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 808 *Hec amurca*, drowsyn.

|| **Droszky** (*drɒʃki*), **drosky** (*drɒski*). Also *droitssohka*, *drojeka*, *droszka*, -*ke*, -*ki*, *droska*, *droskoha*. [ad. Russ. *дрозжкя droszki*, dim. of *дрозг drogi* waggon, hearse; properly pl. of *дроза droza* perch, or 'reach' of a four-wheeled vehicle. So *Fr. droschki*, *Ger. droschke*.]

A kind of vehicle: orig. and prop. a Russian low four-wheeled carriage without a top, consisting of a narrow bench on which the passengers sit astride or sideways, their feet resting on bars near the ground; hence transferred to other vehicles in use elsewhere; in some German towns the name of the ordinary four-wheelers or fiacres plying for hire.

1808 *SIR R. K. PORTER Trav. St. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) I. iii. 23 A sort of hireable machine... denominated a Drosjeka. *Ibid.* II. xxviii. 30 The vehicle being a droszky, there was no other servant but the coachman. 1826 *SCOTT Jnrl.* 25 June, [At Blair-Adam] We drove in the droskie and walked in the evening. 1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 255 They were taken home by the police in droszskies. 1879 *FREEMAN in Stephens Life* (1895) II. 58 At Frankfurt... to get on the Bavarian line you have to take a droschke. 1882 *STRATHESK Bits fr. Blinkbonny* xiii. 294 He met the drosky containing Mrs. Barrie and the children. *attrib.* 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece*, etc. 71/1 The drosky boy... dressed in a long surtout... sits on the end.

Drosometer (*drɒsɒmɪtər*). [mod. f. Gr. *δρῶσος* dew: see -METER. In *F. drosomètre*.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of dew deposited. 1825 W. HAMILTON *Dict. Arts, etc.* (Worc.) 1866 L. P. CASELLA in *W. C. Wells Ess. Dew* 7 To measure the quantity of dew deposited each night, an instrument is used called a drosometer.

Dross (*drɒs*), *sb.* Also: 1-6 *dros*, 5-7 *drosse*. [OE. *drōs* = MLG. *drōs*, MDu. *dross* dregs. A lengthened form, *DROSSEN*, ME. *drosne*, OE. *drōsna*, corresponds to OHG. *truosana*, MHG. *truosen*, Ger. *drusen* pl. husks of grapes, lees, dregs. See *Kuhn's Zeitschr.* XXXIV. 513 (1896).]

1. The scum, recrement, or extraneous matter thrown off from metals in the process of melting.

c 1090 *Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 353 *Auriculum*, dros. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 284 Gold and seoluer censed ham of hore dros lde fure. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 3339 Als gold, þat

shynes clere and bright..Whar it put in fire to fyn mare
Whit suld it leve sum dross pare. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 133/1
Drosse of metalle, scorium. 1598 *Hakluyt Voy.* I. 91 (R.)
As hard as the drosse of iron. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII.
952 There swims on the Metal... a Scum, which they call
Dross; much like to Scag or Dross of Iron. 1785 *De
Fox Voy. round World* (1840) 239 Separate the gold by
fire from the dross and mixture. 1830 *TENNISON Poems*
123 Turn..dross to gold with glorious alchemy. 1881 *RAY-
MOND Mining Gloss.*, Dross, the material skimmed from the
surface of freshly melted, not perfectly pure metal.

+ b. Volcanic scoria. *Obs. rare.*

1811 *PINKERTON Petrol.* II. 307 Above are great masses
of sand, red drosses, and puzolana.

c. A workman's name for protoxide of lead.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 73 Fresh quantities of litharge
or pot dross..are from time to time thrown in. 1879 *Cas-
well's Techn. Educ.* IV. 81/1 The first step..is to convert the
lead into..protide, which is more usually called 'dross'
by the workmen than litharge or massicot.

d. An alloy incidentally formed in the zinc-bath,
by the action of the zinc on the iron pot and iron
articles dipped. (Wahl *Galvanopl. Manip.* 1884).

2. Dreggy, impure, or foreign matter, mixed with
any substance, and detracting from its purity; e.g.
the dregs or lees of oil or wine, the chaff of corn, etc.
c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 133/1 Drosse of corne, *acus, cribal-
tum*. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* II. 12 You shall find a fourth
or fifth part of drosse in the best butter. 1616 *SURFEL &
MARKH. Country Farme* 39 She shall reserve the drosse of
the Grapes shee presseth. *Ibid.* 46 Take the drosse of oyle
of Linseed. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 379 Re-
port what allowance ought to be made for dross and dirt on
the Bees-wax.

b. A miner's name for iron pyrites in coal; also,
small or waste coal, the screenings of the coalhills.
1809 *GLOVER Hist. Derby* I. 234 Many of the coal-seams
..have considerable quantities of brasses or drosses in them,
which are lumps of iron pyrites. 1854 *Encycl. Brit.* VII.
117/1 A heap of dross or small coal. 1879 *Daily News* 12
Oct., Great black mounds of coal dross. 1890 *Labour
Commission Gloss.*, Dross, 'small coal' [*Ibid.* s.v. *Coal*, the
dross, slag, or waste, which arises from the sorting of the large
coal into nuts, and which passes through the screen bars].
1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 4/3 Quietness rules in the coal trade..
Dross is scarce and dear.

c. Salt-making. 'The refuse or marl left after
dissolving rock-salt in water.' *Chester Gloss.* 1884.

3. *fig.* from 1 and 2. (Cf. *dregs*, *DREG* 3.)
1596 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 Our lorde wolde not
that we sholde take the drosse of the lawe of Moyses. 1677
W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 119 The Dregs and Lees of the
Earth, and Drosse of Mankind. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives of
Saints* (1836) 104 The seventh general persecution, per-
mitted by God to purge away the dross of his flock. 1810
SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxii. A human tear From passion's
dross refined and clear.

4. In general: Refuse; rubbish; worthless, im-
pure matter.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 133/1 Drosse, or sylthe.. qwat so it
be, *ruscum, ruscum*. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist.*
Scot. IX. 200 His chambre..with the tempest was dung in
dross. 1629 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* 26 So tinne for silver
goes, and dunghill drosse for gold. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* III.
23 All treasures and all gain esteem as dross. 1748 *Young
Nt. Th.* IV. 428 The stars, tho' rich, what dross their gold to
thee. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* I. i. He was of different
quality from the human dross around her.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dross heap*, *iron*; *dross-
full*, *dross-rich* adjs.

1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 2 And iiiij and mo peces of fals
drosseyren. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. *Ded.* 14 Such
sparks may flame..A higher pitch, then dross-full Vanity.
1881 W. T. ROSS *Poems* 69 The dross-rich earthing leaves
life's stage. 1893 *PEEL Spn Valley* 13 Having stood for a
long time on the edge of a dross heap.

Dross, v. [*f. prec. sb.*]

+ 1. *trans.* *Dross out*: to sift out as dross. *Obs.*
1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 105 In every bushell of
meale..there is very neare a pecke of chizell drossed out.

+ 2. To render drossy or impure; to corrupt. *Obs.*
1648 EARL WESTM.D. *Olia Sacra* (1879) 69 Of full Power
to refine the deed Our Parents Dross'd by their Corruption.

3. To convert (lead) into 'dross' or protoxide.
1891 *Address Brit. Assoc. in Nature* 27 Aug., In 'dross-
ing' molten lead, the oxidation of the lead is greatly pro-
moted by the presence of a trace of antimony.

4. To free from dross, remove dross from.

1881 W. H. WAHL *Galvanopl. Manip.* 529. (*Cent. Dict.*)

+ **Drossard, -art.** *Obs.* [*a. mod. Du. drossaard*,
a transformation (through *drossaert*, *drossaert*,
Kilian, 1599) of *MDu. drossdte* = *MLG. drossdte*,
drotzette (mod. *LG. drotte*, *Du. drotst*), *MHG. truht-
sage*, *OHG. *truhtsage*, *truhtsage*, *truhtsage*:-
Otent. type **truhtsage*:-, *f. druht*:-, *truht*:-,
people, company, retinue + *seltjon*-one who sits;
hence, 'he who sits or presides at the meals of the
druht'. See Kluge s.v. *Truchsetz*, Franke s.v.
Drossaard.] A steward, high bailiff, prefect.

1678 *Lon. Gas.* No. 1287/3 The Drossarts and Bailiffs of
the several places in the Country of Waes, are summoned
to Ghent, to swear Fealty to the French King. 1683 *Ibid.*
No. 1998/2 The Provost of the Court, the Drossart of Bran-
bant, and the Mareschal-General, are commanded to have
their Companies abroad for the executing the said Placeat.

+ **Drossel, drossell.** *Obs.* [Origin obscure:
cf. *DRAZEL*, *DRACHELL*.] A sloven, a slut.

1581 *NUCE Seneca's Octavia* IV, That drossell dyre, that
furious slut, Erin. 1608 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii. (1612)
219 Now dwells each Drossell in her Glasse. 1617 *MINSHU
Ductor, Panguts*..an unwelidie Drossell, nothing but guts.

Drosser (*drɔsər*). *Glass-making.* [Corrupted
from *F. dressoir*, dresser, frame, etc.] A separating
iron frame placed between sets of tables in the
annealing kiln.

1856 H. CHANCE in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 15 Feb. (*On Glass*)
Iron frames or drossers, which divide the tables into sets,
the first drosser leaning against the wall of the kiln, the
second against the first, and so on.

Drossiness (*drɔsɪnəs*). [*f. DROSSY a. + -NESS.*]
The quality or condition of being drossy.

1639 *ROUSE Heav. Univ.* ix. (1702) 121 Purge thy soul
from carnal drossiness. 1652-68 *HEVLIN Cosmog.* IV. (1682)
60 The Myrrha of these parts had the name of Barbara, from
the drossiness and coarseness of it. a 1691 *BOYLE Wks.*
I. 275 (R.) To refine us from our earthly drossiness.

Drossless, a. [*see -LESS.*] Free from dross.

1846 *WORCESTER cites STEVENS.*

Drossock, var. of DRASSOCK.

Drossy (*drɔsɪ*), *a.* [*f. DROSS sb. + -Y.*]

1. Of metals, etc.: Characterized by containing
dross or scorious matter, or waste and worthless
material; of the nature of dross; dreggy, feculent.
c1400 *Pallad. on Husband.* x. 106 Yf thi mede is drossy,
bareyn, olde, Let plough hit eft. 1592 *DAVIES Immort.*
Soul Introd. xl. So doth the Fire the Drossy Gold refine.
1667 *MILTON P. R.* V. 442 The Empiric Alchemist Can turn
..Metals of drossiest Ore to perfect Gold. 1757 A. COOPER
Distiller I. xx. (1760) 83 The recrements or drossy Parts
of the sugar. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. III. 158 As
kingly gold To our thin brass, or drossy lead.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Impure, mixed with impurities.
1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* A vii. Yet shal papistes be
to light and to drossie to marry with vs. 1607-77 *FELTHAM
Resolves* I. lxx. 106 Words being rather the drossie part,
Conceit I take to be the principal. 1854 *FABER Growth
in Holiness* xii. (1872) 205 We find our actions to be..only
the drossy compound of nature and grace.

|| **Drosty, S. Africa.** Also *drostdy*. [*Du.
drosty, drostij*, *f. drost* bailiff: cf. *DROSSARD*.]
The official residence of a *land-drost* (no longer in
use in Cape Colony).

1812 *MISS PLUMTRE tr. Lichtenstein's S. Africa* I. 172
The Drosty at Zwelamdane was built of like materials.
1834 *PRINGLE Afr. Sk.* ix. 296 The source of the Ghamka,
where the drostdy, or district village of Beaufort had been
recently erected.

+ **Drote, v. Obs.** [Etymology unknown.] *intr.*
To stammer, stutter. Hence + **Drotting** *ppl. a.* and
obl. sb.; + **Drottingly** *adv.*; + **Droter**, a stammerer.
c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 133/2 Drotare, *trahulus, traula*.
Drotyn yn speche, *traulo*. *Drotynge, traulatus*. *Drot-
ynge, traulo*.

Drou, drough, drouz, obs. pa. t. of DRAW v.

Drouery, var. DRUERY, Obs.

Droug, drougge, obs. f. DRUG.

Drought (*draut*), **drowth** (*draup*, *Sc. drūp*).
Forms: a. 1 *drūzæ*, -*æ*, 3 (*Orm.*) *drūhpe*, 4
drūpe, *drouhpe*, *drozpe*, 5 *drouhpe*, *drouzth*,
6-8 *drowth*, 7-8 *drowth*; 4-7 *drouthe*, 5
drowpe, 5-8 *drowth*, (6 *drowth*), 4- *drowth*
(now *dial.* or *arch.*). β. 3-4 *drūz*(e), 4 *drūz*(e),
drouh, 4-5 *drūz*(e), 4-6 *droug*(e), *drougt*,
5 *drougte*, *drowgte*, *drouht*, *drowte*, 4-
drougt. [*OE. drūgā*, -*ōd*, *f. drūg*-stem of
drūg *DRY*, q.v. Cf. *Du. droogte*, *f. droog* *dry*.
From an early period the final -*th* after *z* varied
with -*t* (cf. *highth*, *height*:-*OE. hlehtp*), and this
form is established in standard English, while
drowth, *drowth* has continued in *Sc.* and northern
dialects, and is often used by *Eng. poets*.]

1. The condition or quality of being dry; dryness,
aridity, lack of moisture. *arch.*

a. a 1100 *Voc.* in *Wt. Wölcker 317/24 Sicitas, druzæ*,
oððe hæð. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 17 It bryngiþ vn-
kindly drowpe to woundis. 1658 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* (1675)
91 The drowth of the ground. 1679 *PETTY Pol. Anat.* (1691)
48 The Heat, Coldness, Drowth, Moisture..of Air. 1833
TENNISON Fatima 13, I look'd athwart the burning drowth
Of that long desert to the south. a 1846 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.*
Ser. I. xiii. Wks. 1846 I. 68 Grubs..which die, the moment
they tumble out of the nutshell and its comfortable drowth.
β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6365 Ne for na drught ne for na wat.
1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* IV. iii. (1495) 81 Droughte
and moisture ben contrary. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 133/2
Drowth, sicitas. 1589 *COCAN Haven Health* clxi. (1636)
154 Old doves for their..drowth and hardness of digestion,
are to be eschewed. 1643 *LIGHTFOOT Glean. Ex.* (1648) 28
Called *Horeb*, from the rocky drought of it. 1797 W. MATHER
Ing. Man's Comp. 27 Drought, a driness.

b. *fig.* (With quot. 1652 cf. *DRY a.* 15.)

1628 *MASSE tr. Aleman's Gusman d'Alf.* I. 203 The
great drought that we suffer in our soules. 1648 *MILTON
Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 118 The sluice..that feeds the
drowth of his Text. 1652 J. HALL *Height Eloquenci* p. vi.
All men naturally aim at high things, and ambitiously avoid
the imputation of drought or weakness. 1872 G. MAC-
DONALD *Will. Cumb.* I. xxviii. 286, 'I daresay', returned
Charley, with drought.

2. *spec.* Dryness of the weather or climate; lack
of rain. (The current sense.)

a. c1200 *ORMIN* 8625 For þatt to land wass drizzedd all
And scornedd þurh be drūhpe. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.*
B. 324 Ne hēte, ne no harde forst, vmbre ne drozpe. c1449
PECOCK Repr. I. xviii. 108 In tyme of drought. 1535
COVERDALE 1 Kings xvii. Contents of Ch., A grete drought
& deth in Elias tyme. 1673 *TEMPLE Obs. United Prov.*
Wks. 1731 I. 75 There happen'd..a mighty Drowth in the

Beginning of the Summer. 1865 *SWINBURNE Song in Time
of Revolt.* 22 The tender dew after drought.

β. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2348 So sal dryste ðe felde deron.
c1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 2 When that Aprille with his shoures
soote The drowth of March hath perced to the roote.
1500 *Metv. Prov.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 323 After droght
commyth rayne..after rayne, Commyth drought agayne.
1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* cx, As in a drought the thirty
creatures cry And gape upon the gathered clouds for rain.
1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 1446 Streams unfailing in the
Summer's drought. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.*
W. v. (1884) 148 Subject to occasional and prolonged droughts.

fig. 1620 *MIDDLETON Chaste Maid* v. i, A drought of
virtue, And dearth of all repentance. 1640 *FULLER Joseph's
Coat Serm.* I. (1867) 104 The drowth and scorching heat of
persecution. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 82 A secret
spring of joy, Which mocked the droughts of Fate.

+ 3. Dry or parched land, desert. *Obs. rare.*

a 1000 *Ps. Lamb.* 189 a, 21 (Bosw.) Bearn Israela codon
burh drozpe. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* III. 274 To South the
Persian Bay, And inaccessible the Arabian drowth.

4. Thirst. *arch.* and *dial.*

a. 1393 *LANGL P. Pl. C.* xvi. 253 Whenne þow clomest
for colde oper clyngest for drouthe. 1500-30 *DUNBAR Poems*
xl. 28 Off wyne..They drank twa quartis..Of drowth sic
excess did thame constrene. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. VII.*
53 b, He called for drynke..one of his chambrelaynes mer-
vellynge, requyred the cause of hys drowth. 1671 *MILTON
P. R.* I. 325 His carcass, pined with hunger and with
droughth. 1708 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* 63, I am
taking it off to quench my Droughth. 1796 *LEONI Alberti's
Archit.* II. 82/2 That burning drowth of the mind, which
kept you waking. 1855 *BROWNING De Gustibus* II, Where
the baked cicalas die of drought.

β. 1588 *Losses Span. Navy in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 52
Their flesh meat they cannot eat, their drought is so great.
1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* II. 560 Feeling himself afflicted
with a vehement Drought. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.*
xvi. (1857) 272, I asked..[for] something to slake my drought.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2107, vii. lene [eares]..Welkede, and
smale, and dryste numen [= drought-stricken]. 1828 T.
MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 169 That I may wet my drought-
parch'd mind. 1890 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 2/6 They traversed
the same drought-stricken plain.

Droughty (*drautɪ*), **drouthy** (*drau'pi*, *Sc.
drū'pi*), *a.* [*f. DROUGHT + -Y*: cf. *mighty*, *weighty*.]

1. Dry, without moisture; arid.

1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* II. xvii. Yet not one drop fall
from thy droughtie eyes! 1643 *LIGHTFOOT Glean. Ex.*
(1648) 28 Out of the droughtie rocks Moses..bringeth forth
water. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. *Poems* (1763) 94 Thou must
With tasteless water wash thy droughty throat. 1850
BROWNING Christmas Eve xv, His cough, like a drouthy
piston, Tried to dislodge the husk that grew to him.

fig. 1818 *BYRON Juan* I. ccv, Campbell's Hippocrene is
somewhat drouthy. 1848 *HARE Guesies* II. (1874) 561 Men
of drouthy hearts and torpid imaginations.

2. Characterized by drought; deficient in rainfall.

1605 *Play Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 261
Preach unto the droughty earth; Persuade it, if thou canst,
to shun the rain. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 315 In
droughty hot weather. 1739 *LABELLE Short Acc. Piers
Westm. Bridge* 5 Droughty Seasons. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt.
Midl.* xlii, As drouthy as the weather had been.

3. Thirsty; often = addicted to drinking.

a. 1606 T. H[AWKINS] *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 71 The children
of rich men become drouthy amongst a masse of fountaynes.
1691 *TRYON Wild. Dictates* 115, I am never drouthy as
those are that eat Flesh. 1790 *BURNS Tam o' Shanter* 2
When..drouthy neebors, neebors meet. 1879 *Temple Bar*
Oct. 237 The dusty, drouthy wayfarers.

β. a 1713 *SLOANE in Derham Phys.-Theol.* x. Note 27 (R.)
A limpid..water, or sap, as gives new life to the droughty
traveller or hunter. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* I. lxxix. (Orig.
Draft), [He] drouthy then alights, and roars for Roman
purl. 1863 *WHITTIER Cobbler Kearsar's Vision* 37 But that
drouthy folk should be jolly Puzzles my poor old wits.

Hence **Droughtiness**.
1720 *WELTON Suffer. Son of God* I. Pref. 63 These Methods
..will..refresh the Droughtiness of the Soul.

Drougist, obs. f. DRUGGIST.

Drouh, obs. pa. t. of DRAW v.

Drouk, drook (*drūk*), *v. Sc. and north. dial.*
Also (6 *drokke*), 9 *drowk*. [Origin uncertain:
cf. *ON. drukna* to be drowned, *drukkit* drunk, and
DRUNK v.] *trans.* To drench (as with heavy rain).
Hence **Drouked, Sc. droukit, ppl. a.**

1513 *DOUGLAS Encis* x. vi. 44 Bot finaly, all droukit and
forwrocht, Thai sallit war, and warpit to the cost. 1629
Z. Boyd *Last Battall* (1629) 302 (Jam.) Heare how the
drouked man [Jonah] sang at last. a 1774 *FERGUSON
Cauler Oysters Poems* (1845) 7 If ye hae catch'd a droukit
skin. a 1796 *BURNS Weary Pund o' Tow* II, And aye she
took the tither souk To drouk the stowrie tow. 1823 *GALT
Entail* I. i. 9 Foul would hae been the gait, and drouking
the shower. c1836 R. DICK in *Smiles Life* (1878) 64 With
the mist swooping about you and drouking your whiskers
and eyebrows. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Drouk*, to
drench. 1869 C. GIBSON *R. Gray* IV, Men and cattle were
'droukit' and uncomfortable.

Drouke, var. DROWK v.

+ **Drouken, v. Obs. rare.** [Etymol. uncertain:
perh. a. *ON. drukna* to be drowned, taken *fig.*]
?To be sunk in slumber or a swoon. Hence

Droukening, drouknyng, deep slumber, swoon.

a 1300 *Body & Soul* 1 (MS. Laud) Als I lay in a winter
nytht in a droukening [Roy. MS. *drouknyng*, *Vernon MS.*
droupnynge] bifor the day. a 1400 *Leg. Road* 141 Alle þei
seiden þei weore sori, Forðolled in a drouknyng dred.

+ **Drouking, vbl. sb. Obs.** [Deriv. uncertain:
cf. *DROWK v.*] ?Crouching, cowering.

c1490 *Promp. Parv.* 113 (Heber MS.) Droukynge [*Pysson*
droukinge, Harl. MS. Darynge or drowpynge], *latitatio*.
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† **Droul**, *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* Also *drool*. [cf. *Sc. droul* 'to bellow as a hart'; *Jam.*] *trans.* To utter mournfully.

1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* II. 224 O Sons and Daughters of Jerusalem, droul out an Elegy for good King Josias. 1885 *JAMIESON, Droul*, ... to cry in a low and mournful tone.

Droumslade: see **DRUMSLADE**, *Obs.*, a drum.

† **Droumy**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [? Related to *Sc. DRUMLY*.] Turbid.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 45 To set on fire and trouble states, to the end to fish in droumy waters. 1640 *WATTS tr. Lat. version of do.* 421 To become an incendiary and a perturber of states, to the end he may better fish in droumy waters [*L. turbidus aquis*]. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Droumy*, dirty, muddy. *Devon*.

† **Droun**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [Related to *ON. drynja*, *Sw. dröna* to roar, bellow, *mod.G. dröhnen* to roar, and so to *DRONE sb.*, *q.v.*] *intr.* To roar. 1300-70 *Alisaunder* 985 Hee drouned as a dragon, drede-full of noyes.

Droun, Droup, *obs. ff.* **DROWN, DROOP**.

Drounslade, *-slet*, etc.: see **DRUMSLADE**.

Drourie, *-ry*, var. **DRURRY**, *Obs.*

Drouse, *-se*, *obs.* *ff.* **DROUSE, DROWSY**.

Drouth, drouthy, var. of **DROUGHT**, *-y*, *q.v.*

Drove (*drōv*), *sb.* Forms: 1-2 *dráf*, 3 *drof*, 4-*drove*, (5 *drove*, *north. drafe, draffe, drawe*, 6 *droave*, *Sc. drave*). [*OE. dráf*, from 2nd ablaut grade of *drifan* to *DRIVE*.]

I. +1. The action of driving. (Only *OE.*)

971 *Blüchl. Hom.* 199 He þa se fear þæs hyrdes drafe forþode.

2. A number of beasts, as oxen, sheep, etc., driven in a body; a herd, flock.

1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1016 Hi drifon . . heora drafa in to Medewæge. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 181 Whanne he went hom eche niȝt wiþ is droue of bestis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 107 A Droue of nowte [*A. a Draffe of Nowte*], *armistun.* 1555 *EDEN Decades* 300 They go . . with theyr droues of cattayle. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 27 He had also, gathered together, as it were in a droave, much cattel. a. 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xi. § 48 Market day, when great droves of little Horses, laden with sacks of corn, allways resorted to the Town. 1837 *LYTTON E. Maltrav.* 11 He passed a drove of sheep.

b. *transf.* A crowd, multitude, shoal (of other animals, or of human beings, esp. when moving in a body; also *fig.* of things).

1014 *WULFSTAN Hom.* xxxiii. (1883) 163 [Hi] drifaf ða drafe cristenra manna fram sæ to sæ. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 102 It mai ben hoten beuene-Rof; It hileð al ðis werldes drof. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. viii. 29 Proteus . . Along the fomy waves driving his finny drove. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 51 In draues as it war, returns to their awne cuntrey. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 230 That olde popish rule, to follow the droue, and to beleue as the church beleueeth. 1629 *WASHINGTON Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 494 Then a great drove of Heresies and Immoralities broke loose among them. 1744 *DE FOX Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 164 The Welchmen came in by droves. 1857 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Truls.* II. 260 A ghost in every room, and droves of them in some of the rooms.

3. Locally, esp. in the Fen District: a. A road along which horses or cattle are driven. b. A channel for drainage or irrigation.

934 *Charter of Æthelstan in Cod. Dipl.* V. 217 Of ðam hinc andlang drafe on ðone hinc æt waddenne. [1319 *Reg. Christ. Ch. Cant.* in *Cunningham Law Dict.* s.v. *Pasturas*. cum omnibus pertinentiis drovis viis semitis & fossatis.] 1664-5 *Act 16 & 17 Chas. II.* c. 11 § 13 Libertie . . to passe and repasse upon any . . Drove or Drowes in or compassing the said Fens. 1829 [J. R. Bzart] *Personal & Lit. Mem.* 456 The major rode in the middle of the Drove (so our fen roads are called). 1844 *Camp of Refuge* I. 44 Drowes or cuts to carry off the increase of water towards the Wash. 1861 *SMILES Engineers* I. 67 Many droves, leams, eaus, and drains were cut. 1893 *BARING-GOULD Cheap Jack* Z. I. 58 [In the Fens] there is no material of which roads can be made. In place of roads there are 'droves'.

II. 4. A stone-mason's chisel with a broad face. 1825 *JAMIESON, Drove*, the broadest iron used by a mason in hewing stones. 1881 *MORGAN Contrib. to Amer. Ethnol.* 180 It shows no marks of the chisel or the drove.

III. 5. Comb., as *drove-dike*, *-way*; *drove-road*, an ancient road or track along which there is a free right of way for cattle, but which is not 'made' or kept in repair by any authority.

1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xxi. He sprang up the *drove-dyke. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 189 The *drove-road passed at no great distance. 1892 *Spectator* 12 Mar. 355/1 The old rights-of-way known as 'drove-roads' [in Scotland]. 1895 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 6/3 The drove road in Southern Scotland is the way once used by drovers . . from the extreme north. 1299-50 *Rental Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc. 1891) 44 Philippus bel tenet vij acras et quoddam iter quod vocatur *drofwei. 1664-5 *Act 16 & 17 Chas. II.* c. 11 § 22 The twoe Drove wayes in the said Fens called the North drove and South drove. 1726 *Laws of Sewers* 181 Whereby Drove Ways, Bridges &c. . . shall be obstructed.

† **Drove**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* Also 4 *druve*, *druvy*. [Early *ME. drōven*, a derivative of *OE. drōf*, *DROF*, turbid, troubled, disturbed. Cf. *DREVE v.*]

1. *trans.* To trouble, disturb.

1300 *E. E. Psalter* iii. 2 Hou fele-folded are þai, þat droves me to do me wa. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11074 His moder mode wald he noȝt droue. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ii. 5 In his wodnes he sall druuy þaim. *Ibid.* vi. 2 Druuyd ere all my banes.

2. *intr.* To become troubled or overcast.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24418 Ouer al þe werld ne was bot night, Al droued and wex dime.

Drove, *v.* 2 [f. *DROVE sb.*; or back-formation from **DROVER**.] To drive herds of cattle; to follow the occupation of a drover. (*trans.* and *intr.*)

1529 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 459 Baptista the Coach-man, an Indian Negro droving out at the Sea-gate. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* II. 328 Persons who drove to a considerable extent ought to have funds or friends of their own to be security for them. 1881 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 61 Scores of highly born and bred men live by droving cattle.

Drove, *v.* 3 [f. *DROVE sb.* 4.] *trans.* To dress (stone) in parallel lines with a drove or broad chisel. Hence **Droved ppl. a.**

1825 *JAMIESON, Drove*, to hew stones for building by means of a broad pointed instrument. 1830 *GRAY Arithmetick* 98 The Drowed hewn-work of said house: the rybats and lintels of 6 windows . . 6 soles of ditto. 1842-76 *OWILT Archit.* § 1914 In Scotland, besides the above described sorts of work, there are some other kinds, termed *drowed, broached, and striped*. Droving is the same as that called random tooling in England, or boasting in London. *Ibid.* § 1915 The workmen will not take the same pains to drove the face of a stone which is to be afterwards broached.

Drove, *pa. t.* (and *obs. pa. pple.*) of **DRIVE v.**

Drove, var. of **DROF a. *Obs.***

† **Droveden** (*drōvden*). *Obs.* [f. *DROVE sb.* + *DEN sb.* 1.] A wooded hollow or tract into which swine and other beasts might be driven to feed.

In the Weald of Kent neighbouring proprietors sometimes had common of pannage in these: see *quots.* 1778-91.

1399 *Roll of Pleas*, 3 Ed. II (in *Robinson Com. Law Kent* (1791) 269 *Arbores in predictis terris & tenementis crescentes, una cum proficuo Pannagii, ratione Drowedenn sunt ipsius Archiepiscopi.* 1332 *Littera Cantuariensis* 15 Aug. (Rolls No. 85) I. Lett. 43 Par les usages de Kent de drove-denn, le boys de cheyne et de fou deit estre le nostre, a copier, et a carier. et a entrier en noz drove-denn pur les carriages faire. 1778 *HASTED Kent* I. cxlii/s A custom peculiar to the Weald, that the lords of whom the drove-denns were holden in *gravelkind*, should have all the great oaks, ash, and beech growing there, together with the pannage thereof, and the tenants only the underwoods, or at most the oaks, ash, and beech, under forty years growth. 1791 T. ROBINSON *Comm. Law Kent* II. viii. 265 It was usual in ancient Royal Donations of Manors lying out of the Weald, to render the grant more complete by an additional Privilege of Common of Pannage . . in one or more Dens in the Weald. And these Dens set out for the Agistment of Hogs and other Drowes of Cattle, were thence called Drowedenns.

Drover (*drōv*), *Also 5 drovare* (*Sc. dravere*), 6-7 drovier. [f. *DROVE sb.* + *-ER* 1: cf. *gardener, miller*.]

1. One who drives droves of cattle, sheep, etc., esp. to distant markets; a dealer in cattle.

c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. xxiv. 53 The Dravere he gert, and opir mai be examynyd, þat swide þa Tald hym, þat þe Carle þame stall. 1424 *Voc.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 585/10 *Fugarius*, a dryvere or a drovare. 1552 *Act 5 & 6 Edu. VI.* c. 14 § 13 Counties where Drovers have bene wonte . . to buy Cattell. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* II. i. 201, Cl. I wish him ioy of her. B. Why that's spoken like an honest Drouer: so they sel Bullocks. 1663 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 254 A quarrell between some gentlemen . . and a drover of sheep by Temple Bar. 1870 *E. PEACOCK Ralf Skirl.* III. 59 A little wayside alehouse . . much frequented by drovers.

† b. *fig.* A dealer, trafficker. *Obs.*

1595 *ABP. SANDYS Serm.* (1841) 237 Having entered the temple, he findeth there . . drovers and brokers making sale. 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii. 1763 The young drover of liuings . . that haunts steeple faires.

2. A boat used for fishing with a drift-net. (*Quot.* 1465 is doubtful, although rendered 'drover' in *Bolton* and later edd. of *Irish statutes*.)

1465 *Stat. Roll Ireland* 5 *Edw. IV.* Art. 39 [c. 6 § 1] Tontz maners vessels . . del portage de xii tonelx ou desuys eiauntz une drouer ou lawer [1621 *Bolton's transl.* All maner vessels . . of the burden of twelve tunnes or lesse, having one Drover or Boate]. 1584-5 *Pat. Roll Ireland* 27 *Edw.* Every boate or drover that shall fysshe hearing within the liberties of the said Towne. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. viii. 22 He woke And saw his drover drive along the streame. 1603 *OWEN Pembrokek.* (1891) 122 The order of takinge them [herrings] is with Drovers. 1820 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Drover*, a fishing-boat employed in driving, or fishing with drift or float nets.

† *Erroneously* for **DROGHER**.

1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 23 His goods must be shipped on board of some drover.

Hence (from sense 1) **Drovering, Drovership** (*nonce-wds.*), the business or occupation of a drover.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 381 Far better . . have taken to ploughmanship or drovership. 1860 J. F. CAMPBELL *Tales of W. Highlands* (1890) I. 338 It was at drovering they had made the money.

† **Droving**, *vbl. sb.* 1. *Obs.* [f. *DROVE v.* 1.] Troubling; tribulation; disturbance.

a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ix. 22 [x. 1] In nedinges, in drovyng [L. *tribulatione*]. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22384 Wit all þe drouing he mal do ouer al þis werld.

Droving (*drōv*), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. *DROVE v.* 2.] The occupation of driving cattle to distant markets, etc.; the business of a drover.

1881 *Chey. Career* 335 Droving is very wearisome work. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 19 June 3/3 The unconventional freedom of colonial life, with its rough riding and droving.

attrib. 1808 *SCOTT Autobiog.* in *Lockhart Life* I, He was . . active in the cattle trade . . and by his droving transactions acquired a considerable sum of money. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 83 He's not used to droving work.

Droving, *vbl. sb.* 3 The dressing of stone with a drove: see **DROVE v. 3**

† **Drovy** (*drōv*), *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [A deriv. of *OE.* and *ME. drōf*, turbid, troubled, *DROF*, or of its deriv. *vb.* *DROVE v.* 1: see *-y*.] Turbid; not clear or transparent, opaque, 'dramly'; cloudy.

c. 1220 *Bestiary* 523 So droui is te sees grund. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1016 A see . . þat ay is drouy & dym, & ded in hit kynde. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Parv. T. P.* 742 An hors that seketh rather to drynken drouy or trouble water than for to drynken water of the clere welle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1101/1 Drouy, turbidus, turbulentus. 1691 *NICHOLSON Gloss. Northumbrianum* in *Ray N. C. Words* (E. D. S.) 41 *Drouy*, adj. *limous*. 1825 in *BROCKETT*. 1851 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Druivy*, overcast, muddy.

Drow (*drou*), *v.* Now only *s. w. dial.* [Aphetic f. *ADROUGH, ADROW, OE. adruigan*. Cf. *DROUGHT*.] *trans.* To dry up. In *quot.* 1393, *fig.*

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xv. 22 Connyng and vnynde rychesse . . Droweþ vp dowe and distruyeþ dobest. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 38 Drow hem wyl in þe Sonne, þat þey ben drye. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding Vocab.* To Drow, to dry. 1888 *W. Somerset Wd. bk.*, *Drow*, to dry. (Always.)

Drow (*drou*), *sb.* 1 *Sc.* [perh. f. *ppl. stem drow-* of *DREE v.* to endure, suffer, undergo, which is phonologically suitable.] A fit of illness; a fainting fit; a qualm.

1797 *WALKER Remark. Pass. Life A. Peden* 63 (Jam.) There was a drow of anxiety overwhelmed her about him. 1808-18 *JAMIESON, Drow*, a fainting fit. *Angus*. 1819 *W. TENNANT Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 175 Down he tumblit in a drow. 1883 *W. JOLLY Life J. Duncan* xxxv. 409 Inquiring . . how he felt after his drow.

Drow, *sb.* 2 *Sc.* 'A cold mist approaching to rain; a drizzling shower.' (Jam.)

a. 1614 *J. MELVILL MS. Mem.* 115 (Jam.) Comes off the hills of Lammermoor edge a great mist with a tempestuous showre and drow . . It pleased God . . to drive away the showre and calm the drow, so that it fell down dead calm. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxii. A sort o' drow in the air.

Drow, *obs. pa. t.* of **DREE**; *s. w. dial.* f. **THROW**.

Drow, drowgh, drow3, drowh, *obs. pa. t.* of **DRAW v.**

† **Drowarie**, *enton. f.* **DROWRIER**, *Sc. form* of **DOWRIER**, dowager.

a. 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 30 In this menestyme the queenis grace drowarie past on her fute to our Lady Laureit. *Ibid.* 34 He gat word the queenis grace drowarie was cummit out of Striveling to the Parliament.

Drowe, *obs. form* of **DROVE sb.**

Drowen, *obs. pa. pple.* of **DREE v.**

Drowk (*drōuk*), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5-6 **drouke**. [Deriv. uncertain: app. a parallel formation to **DROOP, ME. droup**; cf. **DROUKING**.] *intr.* To droop, as a flower or plant.

a. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* 165 Yf the peche tre begynne to drouke let hym be wel moysted at the rote w' drestis of wyne. 1820 *CLARE Rural Life* (ed. 3) 71 Drowking lies the meadow-sweet. 1821 — *Vill. Minstr.* I. 133 Bumble-bees . . Clinging to the drowking flower.

Drown (*draun*), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *drun(e)*, *droun(e)*, (4 *drounne*, *druen*, 4-5 *drone*, 5-6 *drowen*, *Sc. drwn*), 4-7 *drowne*, 4- *drown*. 8. 6 *dround*, 6-7 *dround* (now *dial.* and *vulg.*) [*ME. drūn-*, *droun-*, *drown-*, pointing to an *OE. *drinjan*, not found: origin obscure.

A current conjecture is that *ME. drān-* was a phonetic reduction of *ME. drūn-* or *ON. drūn-* (see **DRUNKEN v.** 1) in the same sense. But, on phonetic and other grounds, this appears highly improbable. The later variant *dround*, so widely prevalent in dialectal and vulgar use, is parallel in development to *astound, bound, compound, sound*, etc.]

I. Intransitive. (Now *unusual*.)

1. To suffer death by submersion in water; to perish by suffocation under water (or other liquid).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11793 Pharaon wit al his folk . . Al þai drund in þe se. c. 1300 *Ibid.* 24867 (Edin.) Al mon we druen [v. *rr. drun, droun*]. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiv. 358 Thai in perell war till droune. 1423 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 256 b/i He fylle in the water and drownd. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 Narcissus . . for loue of echoo . . drounit in ane drau vel. 1654 D. OSBORNE *Lett.* lxii. (1888) 292 If I drown by the way, this will be my last letter. 1856 *GRINDON Life v.* (1875) 59 The bird and the mammal drown if submerged in water.

fig. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Esdras* iii. 23 Whan of win thei drowyn. c. 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 42 Our life . . drownes in time.

† 2. To sink and perish (as a ship); to suffer extinction or destruction by deluge or inundation. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24857 Þair scip ai redi for to drun [v. *rr. droun*]. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 1532 (Fairf.) Þis werliche sulde come til ende To droun or wiþ fire be brende. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 182 Trubbill weddyr makis schippis to droune. 1523 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* (1812) I. cxv. 144 One of the scafoldes drownd in y^e water, and the moost part of them that were within it.

II. Transitive.

3. To suffocate (a person or animal) by submersion in water (or other liquid).

Mostly with personal agent, or reflexive or passive; but also said of the action of the water.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1652 I sal þam alle in watur droun [v. *rr. drenkil, drenche*]. *Ibid.* 5592 Pharaon þat king felun þat badd be childer for to drun [v. *rr. droun*]. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 151 Sum ware drownd by violence of þe waves. c. 1512 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) *Introd.* 22/2 Ther they drowne theym self. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* (1888) 58 They way drunit in y^e fluid. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 239 b. He . . was prively drownd in a But of Malvesey. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* III. 109 [He] here leaped in, and dround himself. *Ibid.* v. 178 The

last flood did drown the greatest part of the Inhabitants. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 149 The earth shall . . . drown him in her dry and gusty gulfs. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 47 Part were drown'd within the whirling brook. 1869 C. GIBSON *R. Gray* iv. My father's drowned. 1877 SWIFT *Past. Dial.* Wks. 1814 XIV. 195 In my own Thames may I be drowned.

b. *fig.* (Also *reft.*)

1388 WYCLIF *1 Esdras* iii. 23 Whanne thei han be drowned of wyn . . . thei han no mynde what thinges thei diden. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 51 Men . . . drowned in the deluge of erreure. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 435 They drown themselves in drink. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 29 Nov., Her Majesty . . . drowned in tears. 1827 POLLOK *Course* T. vii. He drowned himself in sleep, in wine.

c. 1679 *Roxb. Ball.* (1886) VI. 146 They dy'd . . . in Seas of sorrow Drowned. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* v. 'Just fill that mug up with lukewarm water, William, will you?' . . . 'Why, the milk will be drowned.'

† 4. To sink (a ship or the like) in water; to send to the bottom. *Obs.*

c. 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 43 On of the grettist carrakez . . . was so rent and bored in the sides . . . that sone aftir it was drown'd. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxvii. 270 His peuple assaylled strongly, and drowned foure of the sarasyns shippes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 46 Brasse and lead in the masse or lumpsynke downe and are drowned. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 66 In that fight (Lepanto) there was taken and drowned 180 of Turkish Gallies.

5. To lay under or cover with water, etc.; to submerge, flood, inundate, deluge; to drench.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1532 Pat his weild suld cum til end, Or drund wit watur, or wit fir brend. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 100 My visage all in water drown'd. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 19 The watter of the Temse by excesse of flood . . . incresid on the londe unto Populer, and drownyd many howsys and felde and medows. 1606 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 353 When the Fens are drowned. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 29 Seuerall good Collieries . . . lye unwrought and drowned for want of such Noble Engines. 1861 W. RANKINE *Steam Engine* 151 A weir is said to be drowned when the water in the channel below it is higher than its crest. b. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 7 The works in mines of Lead or Tin Oare, are like . . . to be drowned.

b. To drown out: to put or drive out by inundation; to stop (works, etc.) or drive (people, etc.) from their habitation by flooding.

1851 S. JUDS *Margaret* i. iii. Chilion fished, hunted, laid traps for foxes, drowned out woodchucks. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 3/2 The [Severn Tunnel] works were constantly 'drowned out'. 1890 BAKER *Wild Beasts & their Ways* I. 186 During inundations the islands are frequently drowned out. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 6/7 Deserted cottages, whose tenants had . . . been 'drowned out'.

6. *transf.* and *fig.* To overwhelm, to overpower, by rising above like a flood; to immerse or smother; to overpower (sound) by greater loudness.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18361 Pou slockens al vr sin; Pou has þam drund and don forfare. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* III. xiii. (1495) 57 The more the renowned soule drowneth hym in to the body the more slowly and the lesse perfytely he vnderstandyth. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 42 They wych haue theyr myndys drownyd in the vayn plesurys of thys lyfe. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 23/1 Ludgate, . . . vnto this date it is called Ludgate, (s) onelle drowned in pronuntiation of the word. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 2 The sound . . . was drowned by some louder noise. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceptis Sci.* 53 Vice drowns the noble Ideas of the Soul. 1726 LEONI *It. Alberti's Archit.* I. 43/1 Little pieces of . . . Stone, . . . which they perfectly drowned in Mortar. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Poems* (1777) 25 His heavenly charms . . . drown'd her senses in a flood of light. 1779 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiii. 175 Yells drowned his voice.

b. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 398 Thy curate (that otherwise wold mumble in the mouth and dronde his wordes). 1834 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 410/2 He had a beautiful voice. He could drown out the whole choir.

† b. *Lav.* To extinguish by merging in something greater or higher. Also *intr.* To merge. *Obs.*

1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* ix. § 584. 254 If the estate in remainder or in reversion be such an estate wherein the particular estate may be drowned. *Ibid.* § 589. 256 An estate for life cannot drown in an estate for years. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurements* 54 Estates in land are properly drowned or confounded, when a lesser estate concurs with a greater in the same person, and in the same right. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 100 The reversionary interest coming to the possession, drowns it.

Drownable (drau'näb'l), a. [f. DROWN v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being drowned.

1863 OWEN *Lect. Power of God* 50 Air-breathing or drown-able animal species.

Drownage (drau'nédz), rare. [f. as prec. + -AGE.] Drowning, submersion.

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-day Pamph.* iii. 42. 1851 — *Sterling* I. i. (1872) 6 Drownage in the foul welter of our so-called religious . . . controversies.

Drowned, dial. and vulgar for DROWN v., q.v.

Drowned (draund), *ppl. a.* Also **drowned** (now *vulg.*) [f. DROWN v. + -ED.]

1. Killed by submersion in water.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1886 A druned beist þar lai fletland. 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 212 A drenched and almost drowned man. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 631 The society for the recovery of drowned persons. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 5/2 Relatives of drowned passengers.

b. *Like, as wet as, a drowned rat*: in a thoroughly soaked and dripping condition.

c. 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* in Halliwell. *Nugæ P.* 2 He lokyd furyous as a wyld catt, And pale of hew like a drowned ratte. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii. 84, I got on shore

as wet as a 'drowned Rat'. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* 17 'Take Pity on poor Miss, don't throw Water on a drowned Rat'. 1880 *New Virginians* II. 229 Looking like the drownedest of drowned rats.

2. Submerged; flooded, deluged, inundated.

1616 NORDEN *Surv. Kilton in Lindsey* 17 in Peacock N. W. *Linc. Gloss.* There is much drowned lande. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac. Misc.* II. i. (1737) III. 46 The Measure of their yearly drowned Lands. 1865 DIRCKS *Mrg. Worc.* 538 The Mineral wealth was drowned treasure. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 332 A drowned line is too often a lost fish. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Drowned-level (Mining), a depressed level or drainage-gallery in a mine, which acts on the principle of an inverted syphon.

Drowner (drau'nä), [f. DROWN v. + -ER.]

1. One who drowns, or who suffers drowning; that which drowns.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 52 Ydlenesse, enemy of vertue, y^e drowner of youthe. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573) 102 b, Welles, the which be as drowners to the same caves. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 223. 1830 SHELLEY *Liberty* xix. As waves . . . hiss round a drowner's head. 1877 MOORE *Alciph.* iv. As drowners cling To the last hold.

2. A manager of water-meadows. ? *local.*

1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 166 The drowner, as he is generally called, or the man who has the superintendence of the water-meadows. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 531 When the manager of the mead, — provincially termed 'the drowner', — begins to clean out the main drain.

Drowning (drau'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the verb DROWN, in its various senses.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3673 heading, The Drowning of Pollux & Castor. 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 The ouerflowing and drowning of the medowes. 1581 PETTIE *Glosses of Ctr.* Conv. II. (1586) 55 b, Those which put the shippe in danger of drowning. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 798, I call drowning of Metals, when that the baser Metal is so incorporate with the more rich, as it can by no means be separated again. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurements* 54 Things . . . which in any sort might be subject to drowning, or extinguishment by unity of possession. 1864 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* xi. 474 The hangings, and burnings, and drownings, and Bartholomew massacres, and Spanish furies, of past times.

attrib. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 556 In great despair, and disgust of a drowning death. c. 1798 SOUTHEY *Ball. Lord William*, No human ear but William's heard Young Edmund's drowning scream. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Rom. Margaret* xxv, The men at sea . . . heard a drowning cry.

Drowning, *ppl. a.* [-ING.] That drowns.

1. Perishing from suffocation in water; suffering inundation.

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 822 Drownand folk. 1821 BYRON *Heav. & Earth* iii. 911 The ocean . . . grasps each drowning hill. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 69 As is well known, a drowning man will catch at a straw.

2. Suffocating or destroying by submersion in water; also *fig.*, overwhelming, overpowering.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 516 Great Faith . . . will beleeve in an angry God, in a killing God, in a drowning God. 1716 CIBBER *Love makes Man* II. ii, Dissolving Softness! O the drowning Joy!

Hence **Drowningly** *adv.*, so as to drown.

1818 KEATS *Endymion* II. 282 What misery most drowningly dothing In lone Endymion's ear? 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. iii. vii. 233 Drenchingly, drowningly wet.

Drowrie, -ry, var. DRUERY, *Obs.*

Drowrie, -ry, Drowrier, *obs. Sc. ff.* DOWRY, DOWRIER. [These forms seem to have arisen from a confusion of *dowry*, DOWRY, with *drowrie*, *Sc.* form of DRUERY (sense 2). See also DROWARIE.] 1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV.* (1814) 240 (Jam.) The wenis drowry and morwyn-gift. 1513 [see DOWRY 2]. 1551 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 21 (Jam.) Quene drowrier. c. 1835 MOTHERWELL in *Whistle-Bunkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. II. 13 The fish are the deer that fill my parks, And the water waste my drowrie.

Drowse (drauz), v. Also 6-7 drouse, 6-9 drowse, 7 drouse. [In current use appears in 1573: perh. a back-formation from *drowsy*, which is found earlier; perh. identical with OE. *drūsian*, to sink, become low, slow, or inactive, a derivative from the ablaut series *dreus-*, *draus-*, *drus-*, OE. *drōsan* to fall down; but the non-appearance of the verb for 600 years leaves this uncertain.]

† 1. *intr.* (OE.) To sink, droop, become slow. *Beowulf* (Th.) 3265 Lazu drusade. a. 1000 CYNEWULF *Elene* (Gr.) 1258 Cen drusende. a. 1000 *Phanix* (Cod. Ex.) 368 He drusende deað ne bisorȝað.

2. *intr.* To be drowsy; to be heavy or dull with or as with sleep; to be half asleep.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* III. ii. 81 [They] drowz'd, and hung their eye-lids downe, Slept in his Face. 1666 PEYPS *Diary* (1879) III. 447, I could not hold my eyes open for an hour, but I drowz'd . . . but I anon wakened. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 131 More wakeful then to drouze. 1853 *Tail's Mag.* XX. 615 Drowsing and dreaming with half-open eye.

3. *fig.* To be or grow inactive, dull, or sluggish.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lxii. (1878) 140 Ill husbandry drowzeth at fortune so auke: Good husbandrie rowzeth himselfe as a hauke. a. 1679 W. OUTRAM *Serm.* (1682) 455 The minds of men would drouze and slumber. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 318 Let not your prudence . . . drouze. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 56 Leamington The Leam . . . drowz-ing across the principal street beneath a handsome bridge.

4. *trans.* To render drowsy; to make heavy, dull, or inactive, as with sleep.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxix. viii. 1027 When as wine had drowned and droused the understanding. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* VI. 101 The Fume of his abundant Drink, Drouzing his Brain. 1819 KEATS *Otho v.* v, Nations drowz'd in peace! 1881 B. WEBBER *In Luck's Way* I. i, Any birds which the heat has not utterly drowz'd.

5. To pass away (time) drowsily or in drowsing.

1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* III. iii. xii. 255 To drowse away the mornings. 1875 BROWNING *San Album* I. 171 Don't I drowse The week away down with the Aunt and Niece? Hence **Drowsed** *ppl. a.*, **Drowsing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Drowser**.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 557 The lesser snatches of Rest and Drowsings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 289 Gentle sleep . . . with soft oppression seiz'd My droused sense. 1796 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 34 The droused Soul. 1881 T. HARDY *Laodicean* II. iii, The drowsing effects of the last night's sitting. 1887 M. B. EDWARDS *Next of Kin Wanted* I. viii. 110 Unwary drowzers were severely castigated from the pulpit.

Drowse, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] The action of drowsing; a fit of drowsing; the state of being half asleep.

1814 *Prophetess* III. i, Men are seiz'd with most unnat'ral drowse. a. 1851 MOIR *Poems, Tomb of De Bruce* iii, Shaking the fetters away, which in drowse she had worn. 1896 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VI. 593. 1899 TENNYSON *Enid* 1121 Many a voice along the street . . . burst their drowse. *fig.* 1854-6 PATMORE *Angel in Ha. II.* II. (1866) 259 The wealthy wheat Bends in a golden drowse.

† **Drousen**, *Obs.* Also 7 drousen, drousson. [A variant of DROSEN, OE. *drōsma*, grounds, dregs.]

A kind of oatmeal pottage: see quot. 1620-25.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 152 b, A drousen tubbe: and a swynes trouge, be fayre vessellis to serue swyne. 1605 *London. Prodigal*, White-pot and Drousen broth. 1620-25 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* 133 Boiling Oatemeale . . . with barme, or the dregges and hinder ends of your Beere barrells, makes an excellent . . . pottage . . . of great vse in all the parts of the West Countrie . . . called by the name of drousson pottage.

Drowshead (drau'zihed), *arch.* [f. DROWSY + -HEAD.] = DROWSINESS.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 7 The royall virgin shooke off drowsyhead. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. App. civ, Thou hast . . . roud'd the soul from her dull drowsyhead. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. 46 A pleasing land of drowsy-head it was, Of dreams that wave before the half-shut eye. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* I. 139 And did the drowshead So suit, so soothe the learned loving eye?

Drowshood, [f. as prec. + -HOOD.] = prec.

1867 LONGF. *Dante's Purg.* xxxii. 69 He may, who well can picture drowshood.

Drowsily (drau'zili), *adv.* [f. DROWSY + -LY 2.] In a drowsy manner; sluggishly, inactively.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xiii. (1887) 62 Talking . . . is thought verie fit for such, as be drowsily gneep. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 240 What, thou speak'st drowsily? 1896 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* Wks. (Bohn) II. 14 Classics which at home are drowsily read. 1871 R. ELLIS *Cautilus* xvii. 13 Urchin, across papa's elbow drowsily yawning.

Drowsiness (drau'ziness), [f. next + -NESS.]

1. The state of being drowsy; heavy sleepiness.

1559 *Primer in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 33 Drowsiness take from our eyes. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* II. 46 b, They shall fall into a forgetfull and a slepish drowsiness. 1630-31 MILTON *Arcades* 61 When drowsiness Hath locked up mortal sense. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 37 Drowsiness, increasing till it end in sound sleep. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 353 The symptoms were a sudden perspiration, accompanied with faintness and drowsiness.

2. *fig.* Intellectual or moral lethargy; sloth.

1575-85 *Ans. SANDYS Serm.* (1841) 438 By the drowsiness of the husbandmen and the sloth of the cultivators. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxiii. 21 Drowsiness shall cloath a man with ragges. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 89 ¶ 5 Convinced of the necessity of breaking from this habitual drowsiness. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 507 His vivacity relieved the drowsiness of mere antiquarianism.

Drowsy (drau'zi), a. Also (6 drowsy, drousy), 6-8 drousy, 7-8 drousy, drowsy. [Found in first half of 16th c.; no corresponding ME. or OE. form is recorded: it is however probably related to OE. *drūsian*: see DROWSN v.]

1. Inclined to sleep, esp. at a time when one wishes, or ought, to be awake; heavy with sleepiness; half asleep, dozing.

1530 PALSGR. 311/1 Drowsy, heavy for slepe or onlusty, pesant. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutier* 3, N. Me think you are very drowsie still. T. I am not very well awaked yet. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xvii. 113 It made mee more drowsie at night. 1798 POPE *Odys.* II. 446 Drowsy they rose, with heavy fumes oppress. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xviii, A drowsy watchman's footsteps sounded on the pavement. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* I, I am very tired and drowsy.

2. Caused or characterized by sleepiness or inactivity.

a. 1569 SKELTON *El. Rumming* 15 Her lothy leere is . . . ugly of cheere, droupy and drowsie. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* II. 46 b, Pour rose oyl and vinegre vpon them that haue the drawsy or forgetfull euel. 1568 — *Baths* 8 b, Diseases of the heade, as are the drusy euell. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. ii. 9 Drouzie Diseases, called Coma, Lethargy, Carus, and Apoplexy. 1797-38 GAY *Fables* II. xiii. 68 Till drousy sleep retard the glass. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* I, Some . . . period of drowsy laughter.

3. Inducing sleepiness; lulling; soporific.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 1 [He] vprose from drowsie couch. c. 1617 MIDDLETON *Whet* IV. iii, I spic'd them . . . with a drowsy posset, They will not hear. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* III. iii, The bowl, with drowsie juices fill'd. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1853) 3 That potent and drowsy spell, which still prevails over the valley.

4. *fig.* Heavy, dull, inactive; sluggish, lethargic. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 108 Drowsie, desey. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* I. iii. 5 In whose drowsie minds the diuell hath gotten a fine Seat. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 399 The dead and drowsie fier. a. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* x. § 140 The drowsy, dull Presbyterian humour of Fairfax.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 178 P 14 A drowsy thoughtlessness or a giddy levity. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 467 Sinking into a servile, sensual, drowsy parasite.

5. *Comb.*, as **drowsy-head**, a person of a sleepy or sluggish disposition; **drowsy-headed**, **-flighted** adjs.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 354 The drowsie headed lubber. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 269 Slothfull drowsieheaded are... an vnprofitable lumpe of vnoccupied earth. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 551 The drowsy-flight steeds That draw the litter of close-curtained sleep. 1834 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 708 The drowsyhead, man, on his bed slumbers prone.

Drowsyhead, variant of **DROWSHEAD**.

Drowte, **drowth**, obs. var. **DROUGHT**.

† **Droy**, sb. *Obs.* [This and the vb. following appear to be related in some way to **DROIL**.] A servant; a drudge.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lxxx. (1878) 172 Good droie to serue hog, to helpe wash, and to milke. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 78 Any droie or puelle in the Cuntrey. 1592 BABINGTON *Conf. Notes Genesis* xviii. 6 Wks. (1637) 56 Every Droy in the house, yea the kitchenmaid.

† **Droy**, v. [see prec. sb.] *intr.* To toil, drudge. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steels Gl.* (Arb.) 68 He which can in office drudge and droy.

Droyl, **Droyt**, obs. ff. **DROIL**, **DROIT**.

Drub (drɒb), v. Also 7 **thrub**. [Appears first after 1600; all the early instances, before *Hudibras*, 1663, are from travellers in the Orient, and refer to the bastinado. Hence, in the absence of any other tenable suggestion, it may be conjectured to represent Arabic *ḡaraba* (i.e. *ḡarba*) to beat, to bastinado, vbl. sb. *ḡarb* (i.e. *ḡarb*) beating, a blow, a drub.

There are difficulties. In Persia, of which Herbert wrote, the vbl. sb. is pronounced *ḡarb*; but in Turkey it is *darb*; in North Africa the Arabic dental is retained, and in Algiers, and Barbary generally, the verb is vulgarly pronounced *ḡrab*, *ḡrub*, or *ḡrob*. It is therefore conceivable that the form *drub* came originally from the Barbary states, where so many Christians suffered captivity, and was already known to Herbert as applied to the bastinado, when he went to the East. But of this we have as yet no evidence; while the absence of the word from the Mediterranean languages, into which it was quite as likely to pass as into English, is an element of doubt.]

1. *trans.* To beat with a stick or the like, to cudgel, flog; in early use, *spec.* to bastinado; to thrash, thump, belabour; also, to beat in a fight.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 47 [He] confest and was drubd right handsomely. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1042 He that is valiant, and dares fight, Tho' drubb'd, can lose no honour by't. 1663 PEYRE *Diary* 21 Feb., He... would have got seamen to have drubbed them. 1691 tr. *Emilienne's Frauds Romish Monks* 254 Those Priests who thrub'd one another in the Place of S. Mark, for to catch the Assignations to say Masses. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind.* & P. 52. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Drub*, to beat the Soles of the Feet with a Stick, a Punishment us'd in Turkey: Also simply, to cudgel or bang one soundly. 1733 FIELDING *Quixote in Eng.* II. iv, He was most confoundedly drubb'd just now. 1835 MARYAT *Jac. Faithful* iv, See if I won't drub you within an inch of your life. 1887 BESANT *The World went* iii, He drubbed and belaboured his servants every day.

b. *Const.* To drub (a person) to death, into or out of something; (a thing, a notion) into or out of a person.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 98 [The Bashaw] made the Petitioner be almost drubd to death. 1638 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 172 He is almost drubd (with many terrible bastinadoes on the soles of his feet) to death. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 80 Let us drub these lobsters into better manners. 1726 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5460/3 He had been barbarously drubbed to Death [in Algiers]. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 269. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxi. 188 Those foolish notions... ought to be drubbed out of you. 1791 MAXWELL in Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I. 384 We had drubbed those fellows into a proper reverence for us. 1806 SCOTT *Woodst.* viii, If the leaven of thy malignancy is altogether drubbed out of thee.

c. *fig.* To belabour with abuse.

1811 SCOTT *Let.* 4 Apr., Pray drub your management for the... blunder. 1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 1 Feb., Drubbing the church and praising outsiders.

2. *transf.* To strike or beat with force.

1849 THACKERAY in *Punch* Wks. 1886 XXIV. 208 Pots were cooking, drums were drubbing. 1865 G. MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* xliii, To go and handle butter... as Mrs. Sumpt drubbed and patted it. 1883 HOWELLS *Register* i, Teaching the young idea how to drub the piano.

3. To beat the ground; to stamp. (*intr.* and *trans.*) 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* II. 227 She drubs her little foot when his name is mentioned. 1859 — *Virgin* xxxiii, Drubbing with her little feet. 1860 — *Round Papers*, On being found out 129 You... drub on the ground with your lovely little feet.

Hence **Drubbing** vbl. sb., a beating, a thrashing; also *attrib.*; **Drubber**, one who drubs or beats.

1650 HOWELL *For. Trav.* App. (Arb.) 85 They [the Turks] have sundry sorts of punishments that torture the sense a longer time, as drubbing, gunshing, flaying alive, impaling. 1667 CONGREVE *Old Back* I. v, He will take a drubbing with as little Noise as a Pulpit Cushion. 1708 PRIOR *Mice* 102 These two were sent (or I'm no drubber). 1752 HUME *Ess.* & *Treat.* (1777) I. 266 To hear... Jupiter threaten Juno with a sound drubbing. 1769 JUNIUS *Let.* xxiii. 108 note, Sir Edward Hawke had given the French a drubbing. 1784 *Let. to Honoria* & M. II. 36 Who had just suffered a hearty drubbing-bout. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxiv, Beyond the capacity of the drubber of sheep-skin. 1871 J. C. JEFFERSON

Ann. Oxford I. xx. 313 The classical drubbings which pupils underwent.

Drub, sb. [f. **DRUB** v.] A stroke given in punishment or in fighting, esp. with a cudgel; a thump; = **BASTINADO** I.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 751 The blows and drubs I have received. 1678 *Ibid.* III. i. 1360 The drubs he had so freely dealt. 1687 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2237/1 A Bustangee... had, after receiving 500 Drubs, been obliged to comply with the Grand Signior's Command. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 30 It might cost him fifty, perhaps one hundred drubs on his bare feet. 1760-86 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes R. Academicians* Wks. 1790 I. 8 Herculean Gentlemen! I dread your drubs. a 1845 HOOD *Irish Schoolm.* xix, The Pedagogue, with sundry drub, smites his scald head.

† **Drubbe**, **druble**, v. *Obs.* Also **drobyl**. [app. an alteration of *trouble*, F. *troubler*, under the influence of native words: see next.] *trans.* To trouble, disturb.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 6 Drubild stiryngs of pryde. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 9 Broght til drublyngs of wardis werkis. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 100 Wtharof þe kyng was mekylly drobyld. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 133/2 Drubblin, or torblin watur... 1566 DRAMT *Horace*, Sat. (L. I. 60) Him needes not draw the drubbed dreggs of fawle by durtie poole (*limo turbatam... aquam*).

† **Drubly**, a. *Obs.* Also **drob(e)ly**. [app. a blending of ME. *trobyly*, *TROUBLY* from French, and OE. *drif*, *drōflic* (ME. **drov(e)ly*) turbid, disturbed. See also **DRUMLY**.] Turbid, troubled.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 5 Wardis men drynkis... þe drubly delitis of lychery & couaitys. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 27 If þe water be clere... þe bawme es gude, and, if it be thik and drubly, it es sophisticate. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/2 Drobyl, or drubly, *turbulentus*, *turbidus*. 1500-80 DUNBAR *Poems* lxix. 1 Thir dirk and drublie dayis.

Hence † **Drubliness**.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 133/2 Drublynesse, *turbulencia*, *seculencia*.

† **Drubman**, *Obs. rare.* An officer who administers the bastinado.

1609 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* xii. 24 The Tymor Bashaw... caused his Drub-man to strip him naked.

Drucken, Sc. and north. dial. f. **DRUNKEN**.

Drudge (drɒdʒ), sb. Also 6 **drugge**, **drug**. [The derivation of this and the associated vb. is obscure: the sb. is known c 1500, the vb. about 50 years later. As a rarer form of both, *drugge*, *drug* is also found 1550-1650. The forms and sense would both be satisfied by an OE. sb. **dryccea* 'labourer', from **dryce* — **dryc* — 'labour', from *u-grade drug* of *drigon* to work, etc. (DBEE v.), (cf. *lyre*, *scyte*, from *lōsan*, *scōtan*, etc.); or by an OE. vb. **dryccean*, WGer. **druggan* — **drugjan*, from same vb.; but of these no actual trace has been found either in OE. or ME.]

One employed in mean, servile, or distasteful work; a slave, a hack; a hard toiler.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 497 Many they held as drudges and captives. 1530 PALSGR. 215/4 Drudge, a woman servant, *drug*, *machine*. 1559-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 791 Getting their living as drudges and slaves, to do most vile Service. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 705 He was the common drudge of the University... to make, correct, or review the Latine Sermons... before they were to be delivered. 1755 JOHNSON, *Lexicographer*, a writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge, that busies himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signification of words. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 51, I was not born to be the household drudge. 1809 HOLLAND *Gold P.* xxvi. 326 The Pastor... is required to be the hardest drudge in his parish.

β. 1555 HULOT, Drudge, or drugge, or vile servant in a house, which doth all the vyle service. 1598 GREENE *Disput.* 31 At these wise words spoken by so base a drug as his mayd. [Cf. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 254.]

fig. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* vi. (1878) 15, I [Husbandry] seeme but a drudge, yet... To such as can vse me, great wealth I do bring. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 73 Destiny is no mans drudge. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 13 Discrowning sovereign reason to be the serving drudge of superstition.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1748 JARVIS *Quix.* I. i. (1885) 41 Rozinante. *Note*, From *Rosin*, a common drudge-horse, and *ante*, before. 1840 MILL *Dis. & Disc.* (1875) I. 465 The... drudge-like aversion to change.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Drudgical** a., belonging to a drudge; **Drudgism**, the practice of a drudge.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x, Dandiacal Self-worship or Demon-worship, and Poor-Slavish or Drudgical Earth-worship, or whatever that same Drudgism may be.

Drudge (drɒdʒ), v. Also 6-7 **drugge**, **drug**. [app. f. prec. sb. But cf. Norw. *drugga* to go laboriously, bent over and with bending knees, as under a heavy burden. (Ross.)

Both *drudge* and *DRUG* v., were in early times spelt *drug*; so that there are cases in which it is difficult to be certain which word is meant. It is esp. so with the two ME. instances (a 1240 and c 1386) which are left provisionally under *DRUG* v., but of which one or both may possibly belong here.]

1. *intr.* To perform mean or servile tasks; to work hard or slavishly; to toil at laborious and distasteful work.

1548 [see **DRUDGING** ppl. a.]. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 343 The labouring manne that toileth and drudgeth with his body. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Drudge*, toyle. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 188 The World is but his Slave... to drudge to his Necessity. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1753 (1831) I. 215 While her husband was

drudging in the smoke of London. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 234 College-tutors do indeed work; they drudge.

2. *trans.* To subject to drudgery. *rare.*

1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. vi. (1861) 349 He will even drudge himself to serve it. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Disq. Sabbath* v. (1848) 163 A hardness of heart which cares not how his brother-man is drugged.

3. *Drudge out*, to perform as drudgery; *drudge away*, *over*, to pass in drudgery; *drudge down*, to repress with drudgery.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 254 The end of the commandment is charity... not the drudging out a poore and worthless duty forc't from us. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* II. (1735) 37 Rise to our toils and drudge away the day. a 1735 GRANVILLE (J.), What is an age, in dull renown drugg'd o'er? 1854 *Athenaeum* 30 Aug. 282 Rouse the independent faculties of the student's mind,—not, as now, mechanically drudge them down.

Hence **Drugged** ppl. a., set to laborious or servile tasks; **Drudging** vbl. sb., drudgery; also **Drudger**, one who drudges; † **Drudge-pudding**, a kitchen drudge.

1612-15 Bp. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. IV. i, Life... spent in a continual drudging for edification. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 105. 3/2 Condemn'd to Drudging. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. 225 A Kitchen-slave, a Drudge-pudding. 1755 JOHNSON, *Drudger*, a mean labourer. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xx. 210 The drugged horse stood meek and passive in the field. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Pre-Hist. Woman* ix, A mere drudger for daily bread.

Drudge, **drudger**, obs. ff. **DREDGE**, **DREDGER**.

Drudgery (drɒdʒəri). Also 6 **droudgery**, 6-7 **druggery**. [f. **DRUDGE** sb. + *-ERY*; cf. *slavery*.] The occupation of a drudge; mean or servile labour; wearisome toil; dull or distasteful work.

1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 557 To tyll the grounde and doe your other droudgery. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Elizer* v, A servant with this clause Makes drudgerie divine. 1652-68 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 183 Who put them to all Drudgeries and servile Works. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 10 Apr. an. 1753, He now relieved the drudgery of his Dictionary... by taking an active part in the composition of 'The Adventurer'. 1899 M. PATTISON *Milton* xii. 163 If there is any literary drudgery more mechanical than another, it is generally supposed to be that of making a dictionary. 1890 W. C. GANNETT *Blissed be Drudgery* 15 Drudgery is the gray Angel of Success.

β. 1598 FLORIO, *Marruffino*, the youngest prentise in a house, one that is put to all druggerie. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 297 Avaricious plenty is its own Tasker... whose Druggery and Time to serve God cannot consist together.

b. *attrib.*, as in † *drudgery work*, *servant*. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 1. ii. (1651) 42 Familiar spirits, which are there said to be conversant with men, and do their drudgery works. a 1654 SILDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 88 They that do drudgery-work. 1801 GARRIELLI *Myster. Husb.* IV. 119 A mere drudgery servant.

Drudging, vbl. sb.: see under **DRUDGE** v.

Drudging (drɒdʒɪŋ), ppl. a. Also 6 **drugging**. [f. **DRUDGE** v. + *-ING*.] That drudges; of the nature of drudgery; toilsome, laborious.

1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 40 These small and druggynge workes. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* I Pet. 8 She was hys wyfe, & not his drudginge hande mayde. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 105 How the drudging Goblin sweat, To earn his cream-bowl duly set. 1894 W. J. DAWSON *Making of Manhood* 88 A drudging attention to details.

Hence **Drudgingly** adv.

1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 149 That He should... do all the meanest and triflingest things Himself drudgingly. 1864 *Times* 12 Aug. 4 He had collected, lovingly rather than drudgingly, the materials for a new edition.

Drue, obs. form of *draw*, pa. t. of **DRAW** v.

Drue, early ME. form of **DRY**.

† **Drury**, **drury**. *Obs.* Forms: a. 3-4 **druery**, **-rie**, **drwerie**, **drywery**, **-orie**, 4 **drew**, **drou**, **druwery** (e); β. 3-5 **drury**, **-ri**, 4 **dreury**, **drwry** (e), 4-5 **drurie**, **-rye**, **drewri** (e), **-ry**, **drowry**, 5 **droury**, **drewre**, 6 **Sc. drou**, **drowrie**, (9 **Sc. drurie**). [a. OF. *druerie*, *droerie*, *drurie* love, friendship (= It. *druderia*, med.L. *drudaria* Du Cange), f. *dru*, *drut*, friend: see **DRUT**.]

1. Love, esp. sexual love: love-making, courtship; *often*, illicit love, amour.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 330 Uor þe deore driwerie þet he hæuð to his deore spuse, þet is, to þe cleane soule. c 1275 *Sinners Beware* 158 in O. E. Misc. 77 Þeos prude leuedies þat luyeh drywories, And brekeþ spysunge. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 23786 (Edin.) A litil lust, A drewri [v.rr. druri, dreuri, dreury] þat es bot a dust. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* viii. 498 Than mycht he weil ask ane lady Hir amouris and hir drowry. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 184 Of ladies love and druerie Anon I wol you tell. c 1460 *Lanval* 995 That he never, yn no folye, Besofte the queene of no drurye.

2. A love-token, keepsake, gift, present. (In Sc. confused in sense with *dowery*: see **DROWRIE**.)

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 250 Þis was his driwerie þet he bileuede and 3ef ham in his departunge. 13.. K. *Alis.* 7610 By special messangere, Y wol sende hire love-dreury. 1a 1500 *How Marchande dyd hys Wyfe betray* 32 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 197 That y mygt the bye some ryche drewe. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sgr. Meldrum* 1003 He gair hir ane lufe drowrie, Ane ring set with ane riche rubie. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 562 Of thy ald Name I the deprive... To thy Drourie, and callis the Dalience.

3. A beloved person, 'love', sweetheart.

c 1335 SHOREHAM 121 Thou [Mary] art Crystes ogyne drury. 13.. K. *Alis.* 2214 Mony monn her les his brothir... Mony maide hire dreurye. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. (1867) 74 Jesu my dere, and my dreurye. c 1490 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 19 You was our drowrie and our dayes darling.

4. A beloved, prized, or precious thing, a treasure. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 21372 Quen it [the cross] had ben tua hundret yere Al vnder mold, bat druri dere. He did be funden thoru a wif. *1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 7825 Pare es alkyn druyres and rychees. *1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. i.* 85 Treupe is be Beste. Hit is as derworpe a drurie as deore god him-seluen. *a 1400 Reliq. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 87 So was þou daynte as drowy derely endent.

Drug (*drug*), *sb.* ¹ Forms: (*pl.*) (4) *draggēs*, *4-6 drogges*, *drouges*, *6 drogges*, *Sc. drogkis*, *drogis*, *droigis*, *6-7 drugges*, *7 drogues*, *drougs*, *8 drugs*, *8-9 Sc. drugs*, *7- drugs*; (*sing.*) *6-7 drugge*, *7 drogue*, *7- drug*. [*ME. a. F. drogue* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) a *Com. Rom. word* (*Pr. drogua*, *Sp., It. droga*): ulterior origin uncertain.

The suggestion of Diez, that the source is *Du. droog*, *MDu. droge*, *drooch*, *Kilian droogh* 'dry', is doubted by Kluge and Franck. In 14-15th c. there is scribal confusion in *Eng. MSS.* between *droge* and *drage*=*DRUDGE sb.*]

1. An original, simple, medicinal substance, organic or inorganic, whether used by itself in its natural condition or prepared by art, or as an ingredient in a medicine or medicament. Formerly used more widely to include all ingredients used in chemistry, pharmacy, dyeing, and the arts generally, as still in French. In early use always in the *pl.*: cf. *spices*. (*So in Fr.*)

1327 Close Roll, 1. *Edw. III.* 1. mem. 23 Novem balas de drogges de spicerie. *1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xx.* 173 And dryuen away deth with dyas and draggēs [*v.r.* drogges; *C. xxiii.* 174 drogges, *v.r.r.* drogges, draggēs]. *c 1386 CHAUCER Prolog.* 428 Apothecaries To sende him drogges [*1495 MSS.* drogges, *Harl. draggēs*]. *1398 TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xix. 614 By cause of stronge drogges [*1495 printed drogges*]. *1513 DOUGLAS Aeneis xii. Prolog.* 144 Hailsum of smell as any spicerie, Tryakle, drogkis, or electuary. *1533 ELVOT Cast. Helthe ii. viii.* (1539) 22 b, The traffyke of spyce and sondry drogges. *1555 EDEN Decades* 239 Apothecaries drogges. *1563 WINSET Wks.* (1890) II. 12 An apothecaris buyth ful of al kynd of droigis, bayth of delicat spycerie and of rady poyson. *1577 HARRISON England ii. xx.* (1877) 1. 327 Our continuall desire of strange drugs. *1611 CORVAT Crudities* 262 All the women of Venice. vse to annoint their haire with oyle, or some other drugs. *1611 BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 3 Men talke of Catholicon the drugge that it is in stead of all purges. *1648 GAGE West Ind.* xvii. 113 Much Cacao, Achiotte, and drugs for Chocolate. also Apothecary drugs, as Zarzaparilla. *1682 Lond. Gaz.* No. 1750/4 Tea and other Drugs at reasonable rates. *a 1704 T. BROWN Sat. Quack Wks.* 1730 I. 63 Thy drugs alone the fatal work had done. *1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Drug*, in commerce, a general name for all spices, and other commodities, brought from distant countries, and used in the business of medicine, dying, and the mechanic arts. *1776 ADAM SMITH W. N. l. xi.* (1869) I. 215 Tea. was a drug very little used in Europe before the middle of the last century. *1842 TENNYSON Two Voices* 56 What drug can make A wither'd palsy cease to shake?

2. A commodity which is no longer in demand, and so has lost its value or become unsaleable. (*Now usually a drug in the market.*)

[It is questionable if this is the same word. Quot. 1760 implies it; but it may possibly be only a witty play on the word: see also Fuller's contrast of *drugs* and *dainties*.]

a 1661 FULLER Worthies iv. (1662) 54 [He] made such a vent for Welsh Cottons, that what he found Drugs at home, he left Dainties beyond Sea. *1671 NARBOROUGH Jnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* 1. (1711) 151 We might send our English Cloth, which now is grown a Drug. *1673 TEMPLE Ess. Irel. Wks.* 1731 I. 116 Horses in Ireland are a Drug, but might be improved to a Commodity. *1704 J. LOGAN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 278 Wheat. bears no price, and bread and flour is a very drug. *1719 DE FOE Crusoe* i. iv. I smil'd to my self at the Sight of this Money. O Drug! said I aloud, what art thou good for? *1760 MURPHY Way to Keep Him* 1. A wife's a drug now; mere tar-water, with every virtue under heaven, but nobody takes it. *1824 W. IRVING T. Trav.* I. 211 They told me poetry was a mere drug; every body wrote poetry. *1840 HOOD Up Rhine* 163 Quite a drug in the market.

3. *Comb.*, as *drug-compounder*, *-grinder*, *-house*, *-mill*, *-seller*, *-shop*, *-store*, etc.; *drugman*, a man who deals in drugs, an apothecary.

1586 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. i. 698 Apothecarie, drug-seller and such like. *1611 SHAKS. Cymb.* III. iv. 15 That Drug-damn'd Italy, hath out-crafted him. *a 1810 TANNAHILL Poems* (1846) 87 Mak'st...drugmen brew the poisoning dose. *1842 ABBY Water Cure* (1843) 162 The drug-compounder and the plaster-spreader. *1865 DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. iv. Clerk in the drug-house. *1886 Pall Mall G.* 20 Apr. 8/1 Messrs. Jordan and Co., Drug grinders.

Hence **Drugful** *a.*, full of drugs, having plenty of drugs; **Drugless** *a.*, without drugs.

1877 BLACKIE Wise Men 150 That so the drugful leech Might profit me the more. *1880 BROWNING Dram. Idylls Ser. n. Doctor*—99 Whether drugged or left Drugless, the patient always lived, nor died.

Drug, *sb.* ² [Allied to *DRUG v.* ¹; cf. also *DRAG sb.* ¹] 1. A low truck for the carriage of timber and other heavy articles; cf. *DRAG sb.* 1 c and d.

1677 MOXON Mech. Exerc. (1703) 125 The *Drug*. is made somewhat like a low narrow Carr. It is used for the carriage of Timber, and then is drawn. by two or more Men. *1688 R. HOLME Armoury iii.* 355/2. *1787 W. MARSHALL East Norf. Gloss.*, *Drug*, a four-wheeled timber carriage. *1878 in F. S. Williams Midl. Railw.* 499 We managed that on a drug—a four wheeled timber wagon sort of thing.

2. A drag for a vehicle; = *DRAG sb.* 3 c. *dial.* *1880 in W. Cornwall Gloss.*

3. *Comb.* **Drug-carriage** = sense 1; **drug-saw**, a cross-cut saw; cf. *drag-saw* (*DRAG sb.* 9). *1578 Inv. Roy. Wardr.* (1815) 255 (Jam.) Ane litle drug

saw for wrichtis. *1665 J. WEBB Stone-Heng* (1725) 214 In all likelihood, they were brought thither on Drug-Carriages. *1717. Acc. Depredat. on Clan Campbell* (1816) 53 (Jam.) Drug-saw, bow saw, and others.

Drug, *sb.* ³ var. of *DRUDGE*.
Drug, *v.* ¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 3-6 *drugge*. [*Common from c 1500 in Sc.*; also in *mod. Eng. dialects*. Of uncertain origin.]

In *Sc.* and *Eng. dial.* use, app. a variant of *DRAG v.*; but the two *ME.* instances are earlier than any known examples of *drag*, and may have some different origin. One or both may possibly belong to *DRUDGE v.*, of which, also, *drugge* was an early spelling.]

To pull forcibly, to drag. (*trans.* and *intr.*)

[*a 1240 Loftong in Cott. Hom.* 207 Bi his owne rode, on his softe schuldres, so herde drugunge. *c 1386 CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 558 At the gate he profreth his seruyse To drugge [*Camb. MS.* drogge] and drawe what so men wol deuyse]. *1500-20 DUNBAR Poems* xxxiii. 70 Ewir the cuschettis at him tuggit, The rukis him rent, the ravynis him druggit. *Ibid.* lxi. 32, I am aneauld hors, as 3e knaw That ewir in duill dois drug and draw. *1513 DOUGLAS Aeneis* II. iv. 84 And for to drug and draw wald neuer irk. *1601 MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* 1. 312 If all the Brewers jades in the Towne can drugge me from loue of my selfe. *1794 T. DAVIS Agric. Wills* (1818) 258-68 *Drugging* timber, drawing [timber] out of the wood under a pair of wheels.

Drug (*drug*), *v.* ² [*f. DRUG sb.* ¹]

1. *trans.* To mix or adulterate (food or drink) with a drug, esp. a narcotic or poisonous drug.

1605 SHAKS. Macb. II. ii. 7, I have drugg'd their Possets, That Death and Nature doe contend about them. *1828 SCOTT F. M. Perth* xv, What would it have cost me. so to have drugged that balm, as should have made your arm rot? *1855 MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 263 Montigny's meat and drink, they said, should be daily drugg'd. *fig.* *1871 R. ELLIS Catullus* xlii. 11 A speech of his, pure poison, every line deep-drugg'd.

2. To administer drugs to (a person), esp. for the purpose of stupefying or poisoning him. Also *fig.* *a 1730 FENTON To Knt. of Sable Shield* (R.), Whom he has drugg'd to sure repose. *1791 COWPER Odys.* II. 434 Some baneful herb Which cast into our cup shall drug us all. *1883 LAW Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 598 No one had been drugged on the night when the house was broken into.

b. To administer something nauseous to; to nauseate.

1667 MILTON P. L. x. 567 Drugd as oft, With hatefullst disrelish. *1812 BYRON Ch. Har.* i. vi, With pleasure drugg'd, he almost long'd for woe.

Hence **Drugged** *pp.* *a.*; **Drugging** *vbl. sb.* and *pp.* *a.*

1610 B. JONSON Alch. II. i, Past all the doses of your drug-ging doctors. *1871 TYNDALL Frugm. Sc.* (1879) I. xxii. 504 The drugged soul is beyond the reach of reason. *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 169 The physician's use of burning, cutting, drugging, and starving. *a 1880 GEO. ELIOT in Pall Mall G.* (1885) 9 Feb., Brewers with their drugged ale.

Drug, *Druggery*, *-ing*, *obs. ff. DRUDGE*, etc.

Drug(g)a, *druggerman*, *obs. ff. DRAGOMAN*.

Druggard, *Obs.* [*? f. DRUG v.* ¹] = *DRUGGLE*.

15. Pore helpe 313 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 263 Maister huggarde Doth shewe hymselfe no sluggarde, Nor yet no drunken druggarde.

Druggare, *Sc. Obs.* [*perh. f. drug*, *obs. Sc. f. DRUDGE*] = *Druggier*. (*But cf. prec.*)

1423 Jas. I Kingis Q. clv. The slawe ase, the druggare beste of pyne.

Drugger (*drug'gari*). Also 6 *druggier*, *-eir*. [*f. DRUG sb.* ¹ (in sense 2 f. *DRUG v.* ²) + *ER* ¹, *-IER*. Cf. *F. drogueur* in both senses.]

1. A dealer in drugs, a druggist. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE Terrors Nt. Eij, The hungrie druggier. agrees to anything, and to Court he goes. *1596 — Saffron Walden* 109 Another craftie mortring Druggier. *1610 B. JONSON Alch.* iv. vii, He owes this honest Druggier here seven pound. [for] Tabacco. *1628 EARLE Microcosm.*, *Meer dull Physician* (Arb.) 25 Then follows a writ to his druggier in a strange tongue. *1845 S. NAVLER Reynard* Introd. 42 The prelate, the lawyer, the druggier, are here fitted to their hearts' content.

2. One who administers a drug.

1836 E. HOWARD R. Reffer 1, I became. lethargically drowsy. They are skilful druggiers. *1893 Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/1 The child was observed by this persistent druggier. to be 'red all over'.

Druggery (*drug'gari*). Also (*Sc.*) 6 *drogarie*, 9 *droguery*. [*a. F. droguerie* (1462 in *Godef.*), *f. drogue* drug; see *-ERY*.]

1. Drugs collectively; medicine, physic.

1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. III. 279 Till all seik men or tha get drogarie. *1552 ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 11 Pote-garies that sellis corruptit drogaris. *1611 COTGR.*, *Druggeries*, drugs, druggeries, confections. *1822 GALT Sir A. Wylie* III. xxxiii. 285 Nane o' the droguery nor the roguery o' doctors for me. *1891 G. MEREDITH One of our Cong.* I. vii. 118 Awful combinations in druggery.

2. A place where drugs are kept for sale or use.

1865 W. G. PALGRAVE Arabia I. 422 My druggery and consultation-room.

Drugget (*drug'gèt*). Also 6 *Sc. droggett*, *drogatt*, 8-9 *druggit*. [*a. F. droguet* (1555 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), thence, prob., *Sp. droguelo*, *It. droghetto*, *Ger. droguett*. Ulterior origin unknown. Littré suggests derivation from *drogue* drug as 'a stuff of little value'; some English writers have assumed a derivation from *Drogheda* in Ireland, but this is mere wanton conjecture, without any historical basis.]

1. a. Formerly, a kind of stuff, all of wool, or mixed of wool and silk or wool and linen, used for

wearing apparel. b. Now, a coarse woollen stuff used for floor-coverings, table-cloths, etc.

1580 LADY ERROR Let. in *Mrs. Pratt Buchan* (1858) App. 322 Ane pair of drogatt courtinings. *Ibid.* 323 Ane pair of courtinings of bllew & quhytt droggit. *1679 EACHARD Observ. Answ. Cont. Clergy*, One that is in canonical black may. see as far into a millstone, as he that wears a light drugget. *1682 Lond. Gaz.* No. 1764/4 Several Pieces of Rich Silk Druggets, Serge-Wale, Thred Druggets. *1714 Fr. Bk. of Rates* 378 Druggets of Wool, and Thread and Wool. *1721 SWIFT Ep. to Play Wks.* 1755 III. ii. 182 In drugget drest, of thirteen pence a yard, See Philip's son. *1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Drugget*. a sort of stuff, very thin, and narrow, usually all wool, and sometimes half wool and half silk. woven on a worsted chain. *1748 Gentl. Mag.* 99/1, I remember plain John Dryden. in one uniform cloathing of Norwich drugget. *1832 LYTTON Eugene A.* III. iv, He wore a spencer of a light brown drugget. *1877 M. M. GRANT Sun-Maid* i, A wide corridor, carpeted with warm crimson drugget. *1882 BECK Draper's Dict.* s.v., Twilled druggets were. known in trade as corded druggets, but when of linen warp and woollen weft, as threaded druggets.

2. a. A garment or suit of drugget. b. A carpet or floorcloth of drugget.

1713 STERLE Guardian No. 147 P 1 He was married in a plain drugget. *1869 Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 10 Putting down the drugget in the drawing-room. *1870 Miss BRIDGMAN Ro. Lynne* xiii, The carpets. remained hidden from sight by the cleanest of druggets.

3. *attrib.* Made of drugget.

1580 [see 1]. *1675 Lond. Gaz.* No. 980/4 A Drugget Sute lined with green. *1836 SIR G. HEAD Home Tour* 160 Dressed in easy loose-fitting costume, viz. a drugget peajacket and wide trousers. *1873 BLACK Pr. Thule* xxv. 427 A young lady, dressed in a drugget petticoat.

4. *Comb.*, as *drugget-maker*.

1709 Lond. Gaz. No. 4594/4 Thomas Twaite, late a Drugget maker.

Hence **Druggetted** *pp.* *a.*, covered or carpeted with drugget; **Druggeting** = sense 1 b.

1890 Sale-Catal. (Derby), Carpet. Red druggeting. *1893 Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 29 The drawing-room. is bare of furniture, and druggetted for Edith's skirt-dancing party.

Druggish, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f. DRUG sb.* ¹ + *-ISH*.] Of the nature of a drug.

1600 W. VAUGHAN Direct. Health (1633) 80 Take heed of the black druggish Tobacco. *1701 J. LAW Comnc. Trade* (1751) 108 However low and druggish the price of fish might be.

Druggist (*drug'gist*). Also 7 *drougist*. [*a. F. droguiste* (1549 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *f. drogue* drug; see *-IST*.] One who sells or deals in drugs.

In Scotland and United States the usual name for a pharmaceutical chemist. *Chemist and druggist*: see *CHEMIST* 4. *1611 COTGR.*, *Droguier*, a druggist, or drug-seller. *1639 J. W. tr. Guiberti's Physic*. i. 10 Two pennynorth of Sene. which they may have at the Apothecaries or droguists. *1654 GAULZ Magastrom*. 360 Two chymists had agreed upon a cheat, that one of them should turn druggist, and sell strange roots and powders. *1709 ADDISON Tattler* No. 131 P 3 That this new Corporation of Druggists had inflamed the Bills of Mortality and puzzled the College of Physicians with Diseases, for which they neither knew a Name or Cure. *1799 Med. Jnl.* II. 123 Mr. Brown, Wholesale Chemist and Druggist. *1802 Ibid.* VIII. 247 Compounding and vending medicines in the shop of a druggist or an apothecary.

Druggister, *Obs. exc. dial.* [*f. prec.*; cf. *barrister*, *chorister*.] = *DRUGGIST*.

1622 SHERWOOD, A Druggister, *druguer*. *1679 FILMER Free-holder* 325 The Septuagint have translated a Witch, an Apothecary, a Druggister, one that compounds poisons. *1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Druggister*, a druggist.

Druggie, *Obs.* Also 7 *druggel* (l. [*f. DRUG v.* ¹]) A term of contempt: app. = A heavy, stupid, spiritless, or cowardly fellow. Hence **Druggie-headed**, **Druggie adjs.**

1611 COTGR., *Bustarin*, a great lubber, thicke druggell. *Ibid.*, *Retroussé*, thicke and short, druggellie. *1633 URQUHART Rabelais* i. xxv, Slapsauce Fellows, slabberdegullion Druggels, lubbardsly Louts. *1708 MOTTREUX Rabelais* iv. lxvi. (1737) 272 Thou forlorn druggell-headed Sneaks-by!

Druggy (*drug'gi*), *a.* [*f. DRUG sb.* ¹ + *-Y*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of drugs or medicinal substances.

1583 STUBBES Anat. Abus. II. (1882) 55 It is hard to get anything of them [apothecaries] that is right pure and good of it selfe, but druggie baggage, and such counterfeit stuffe as is starke naught. *1632 QUARLES Div. Fancies* III. lxxxviii. (1660) 136 His loathed Potion. Whose druggy taste goes so against their mind. *1890 H. JAMES tr. Daudet's Port Tarascon* i. vi, The druggy aroma.

2. Error or misprint for *DREGGY*.

1599 MIDDLETON Micro-Cynicon Wks. VIII. 116 Druggy lees, mix'd with the liquid flood. *1627-47 FELTHAM Resolves* i. xix. 66 Transcending the sense of the druggie flesh.

Drughe, *obs. f. drew*, *pa. t.* of *DRAW v.*

Drught, *drugt(e)*, *druppe*, *obs. ff. DROUGHT*.

Drugman, *drugoman*, *obs. ff. DRAGOMAN*.

Drugster, *Obs.* [*f. DRUG sb.* ¹ + *-STER*.] = *DRUGGIST*.

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER Roaring Girl II. i, With the best tricks of any drugster's wife in England. *1693 Sir T. P. BLOUNT Nat. Hist.* 215, I have often enquired amongst our London Drugsters for Egyptian Nitre. *c 1700 W. GIBSON Farrier's Dispens.* i. 1. (1734) 4 It is a small Knotty Root, and may be had at any Drugster's or Apothecary's. *1756 W. TOLDERVY Hist. Two Orphans* I. 106.

Druid (*drū'id*), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6-7 *Druide*, 7 *Druid*. [*a. F. druide* (1512 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. **druida*, **druiis*, found only in *pl.*, *druide*, *druides*, in Gr. *δρῦδαι*; a. O'Celtic dental-stem

druid, whence OIr. *drui*, dat. and acc. *druid*, pi. *druidae*, mod.Ir. and Gael. *draoi* (*draoidh*, *druidh*, gen. *draoidh*) magician, sorcerer, Welsh *dryw* (also *derwydd*, perh. not the same word). As to the ulterior etymology, see Holder, *Alt.-Celt. Sprachschätz* s.v.]

1. One of an order of men among the ancient Celts of Gaul and Britain, who, according to Caesar were priests or religious ministers and teachers, but who figure in native Irish and Welsh legend as magicians, sorcerers, soothsayers, and the like. (The English use follows the Latin sources, whence it was derived, rather than native Celtic usage.) In early use always in plural.

1563 GOLDING *Caesar* vi. (1565) 155 The Druides are occupied about holy things: they have the dooing of publicke and priuate sacrifices, and do interpret and discusse matters of Religion. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 167 A woman... that was a Soothsayer of them which were called Druides. 1606 *Hist. Eng. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 430 The Druyds, lifting up their hands towards heaven, filled the air with cries and curses. 1606 STILLINGF. *Orig. Brit.* ii. 8 The last Age hath discovered a famous Urn of one Chynodonax, Chief of the Druids. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* iii. Wks. (1757) 101 Like an old Druid from his hollow oak. 1798 COWPER *Table T.* 503 Every hallowed druid was a bard. 1806 *Ecclesiologist* XXXIII. 279 Curious beads of coloured glass commonly called 'Druids' beads'. 1829 GARDINER *Stud. Hist. Eng.* 14 In Mona was a sacred place of the Druids.

2. Hence in some modern applications. a. A priest, religious minister, chaplain. b. A philosophical bard or poet.

1720 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 255 P. 3 Even the Christmas Pye... is often forbidden to the Druid of the Family. c. 1748 COLLINS *On Death Thomson* i. In yonder grave a Druid lies. 1760 JORTIN *Erasm.* II. 94 Who have endeavored to serve the public in a way not agreeable to certain Druids.

c. The appellation of some officers of the Welsh Gorsedd.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 3 Not only was Dr. Price the arch-druid loudly cheered... but [etc.].

d. United Ancient Order of Druids, a secret benefit society founded in London in 1781, and having now numerous lodges called *groves* in the United Kingdom, America, the Colonies, etc.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or belonging to the Druids, DRUIDIC.

Druid stone, sandstone, the stone of which Stonehenge is constructed, grey-weather.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* ii. Wks. (1851) 31 If lastly the Druid learning honour'd so much among them, were at first taught them out of Britain. 1776 WESLEY *Jrnl.* i Sept., Druid altars of enormous size. 1777 WATSON *Poems* 17 (Jod.) Here Poesy... In druid songs her solemn spirit breath'd. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* i. i, Grey Druid stones gleaming through the dawn. 1871 PHILLIPS *Geol. Oxford* xvii. 446 In this way perhaps we may account for the 'Druid' sandstones, or 'Grey Weathers', or 'Sarsen stones' which lie in such abundance about Ashdown... and between Marlborough and Avebury.

† *Druidan*, *Obs. rare*. Also 6 *druidan*. [f. L. **druidā* + *-AN*.] = DRUID.

(The first form of the word in Eng., transl. L. *Druides*.) 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsy* i. 292 As the Druidians (ed. 1570 *Druidians*) rennyth in wayne about In theyr mad festes.

† *Druidian*, a. *Obs. rare*. = DRUIDIC. 1676 T. JONES *Heart & its Right Sov.* 542 The Druidian philosophy.

Druidess (*drū'idēs*). [f. DRUID + *-ESS*. Cf. mod.F. *Druidesse* (Dict. Acad. 1835). F. *druide* and Eng. *Druid* were formerly of both genders.] A female Druid; a Druidic prophetess.

1755 T. AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 237 Caesar... conversed here with the Dryades, and Magistri Sapientiae, the Druidesses and Druids. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) III. 32 (Jod.) Our modern Druidesses give much the same account of the *ovum anguinum*. 1813 SCOTT *Trium.* iii. xxxv, Of merry England she, in dress like ancient British Druidess. 1807 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 286 The Druidesses are represented to have acted like furies.

Druidic (*drū'idik*), a. [ad. L. type **druidic-us*: see DRUID and *-IC*. Cf. mod.F. *druidique*, (Dict. Acad. 1835).] Of or pertaining to the Druids.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 230 The remains of a stone tower, which I apprehend to be a Druidic work. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 261 The druidic or rather bardic order, among the Cimbri, was very literate. 1876 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 16 'Scraps of Druidic lore', Sigh scholars.

Druidical (*drū'idikāl*), a. = *prec.*

1755 W. COOKE (*title*) An Inquiry into the Patriarchal and Druidical Religion, Temples, etc. 1848 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 191 Circles of upright stones, like those which in Europe are termed Druidical. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 167 Avebury, the most magnificent of Druidical remains.

† *Druidish*, a. *Obs.* [-ISH.] = DRUIDIC. Holinshed has *Druiyeh*, which he derives 'from Druiyas (the original founder of their religion)'.

1577 HOLINSHED *Descr. Brit.* vii. 7 b/2 Places where the Druiyish religion was frequented. 1723 H. ROWLANDS *Mona Antiqua* (1766) 226 The Druidish discipline in Gallia.

Druidism (*drū'idizm*). [f. DRUID + *-ISM*. Cf. F. *druidisme* (1727 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] The religious and philosophical system of the Druids.

1725 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 287 Fabulous Legends and Poetical Druidisms. 1723 H. ROWLANDS *Mona Antiqua* (1766) 252 We date and fix the original of Druidism about the time of Abraham. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 340 They [Galatians] had brought with them into Asia their old Druidism.

Druidry, rare. [f. DRUID + *-RY*.]

= Druidism; Druidic practices.

1868 HOLME *Lex B. Godfrey* i. 4 The spring festival of Druidry.

Druids, *druijs*, obs. forms of *DAY*.

Drum (*drum*), *sb.* Forms: 6 *drome*, *droom*, 6-7 *dromme*, *drumm*(e), *drumb*(e), 6- *drum*. [Evidenced c. 1540, but not common before 1575: app. preceded in use by *drombyllsclad*, *drombeslade*, *DRUMSLADE*, which was very common in 16th c. It is not certain whether *drome*, *dromme*, *drumme* was an Eng. shortening of that longer name, or an independent form corresp. to MDu. *tromme*, Du. *trom*, MHG. *trumme*, *trumbe*, LG. *trumme*, Da. *tromme*, Sw. *trumma* drum. Nor is it clear how the English forms, app. from the beginning, have *dr-*, while all the continental langs. have *tr-*. (The forms *drumbe*, *drumme*, occurring in late MHG., and *drumm* in mod.HG. dialects, have no historical contact with the English word.)

MHG. *trumbe*, *trumme* had orig. the sense 'trumpet', the only sense of OHG. *trumba*, *trumpha*, corresp. to It. *tromba*, Sp. *trompa*, F. *trompe* trumpet (see *TRUMP*); so that the more general German sense would appear to have been 'loud-sounding or booming instrument'. Mod.G. uses for 'drum' a derivative from *trommel*, MHG. *trumel*, *trumel*, Du. *trommel* (beside *trom*).

1. A musical instrument of the percussive class, consisting of a hollow cylindrical or hemispherical frame of wood or metal, with a 'head' of tightly stretched membrane at one or both ends, by the striking of which and the resonance of the cavity the sound is produced.

1541 NOTTINGHAM *Rec.* III. 384 For playing of hys drome afore Master Mayre. vjd. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII (1509) 678 And sodainly strake up a Dromme or Drounslade. a. 1553 UDALL *Royster* D. iv. vii. (Arb.) 74 Now saint George to borrow, Drum dubbe a dubbe afore. 1579 TOMSON *Cabot's Sermon* F. Tim. 977/2 Drommes made of their skinnies. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ix. 41 At sound of morning droomme. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. iii. 15, I have known when there was no musicke with him but the drum and the fife. a. 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 13 We hear not the Drumb. 1621 RAY *Creation* II. (1701) 271 A membrane... stretched like the head of a drum. 1778 JOHNSON in *Mad. D'Arblay's Diary* Nov., How should a woman who is as empty as a drum, talk upon any other subject? 1817 C. WOLFE *Burial* Sir J. Moore i, Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note, As his corpse to the rampart we hurried. 1838 LONGF. *Ps. of Life* iv, Our hearts... still, like muffled drums, are beating funeral marches to the grave. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 307 He entered on the following morning... with drums beating, and colours flying.

b. With various qualifications, as *bass*, *big*, *great*, *little*, *long*, *tenor* drum; also *KETTLE-SNARE*, *TABLE-DRUM*, q. v. *Double*, *side-drum* (see quot. 1874).

1769 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. Paint.* Wks. 1812 II. 154, I scarcely know The Oboe from the Double Drum. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxv, [He] plays the great drum to admiration. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 757/1 The large drum, beaten at both ends, is called a *double-drum*. Those hanging by the side of the drummer are called *side-drums*. 1880 GRAY'S *Dict. Mus.* s.v., When musicians talk of 'drums' they mean kettledrums, in contradistinction to the side drum or bass drum. *Ibid.*, The Bass-drum... used to be called the long-drum. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 59 They would beat their war drums.

c. Phrases: † *By the drum*: by public announcement, publicly.

1574 BELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 375 Unto him y^e offered most silver... the priesthoope was given, as when a garment is sold by the drumbe. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 465 That... their Slaves should be openly sold by the Drum. 1801 F. GOODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 32 He... was wont to sell all other ecclesiastical promotions as it were by the drum. 1808 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. liii. (1612) 239 Saintish, not in Deede, but by the Dromme.

d. *fig. and transf.*

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* III. ii, What need you, sir, To beate the drumme of my wife's infamy. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. l. 11 And, Pulpit, Drum Ecclesiastic, Was beat with Fift, instead of a Stick. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. Pref. Wks. 1727 II. 101 So at last all Times might not have Reason to complain of the Drum Ecclesiastic.

e. Applied to the body of a banjo, being like a drumhead and of parchment.

1809 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 7/1 The best length is twenty-seven inches from nut to drum. Fixing a skin upon a drum is a delicate operation requiring considerable patience.

f. *Zool.* A natural organ by which an animal produces a loud or bass sound; spec. the hollow hyoid bone of the howling monkey.

1817 (see *drum-cover* in 13). 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVI. 37/1 (*Myetes*) To afford room for the bony drum formed by the convexity of the os hyoides. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 159 The howling Monkeys are distinguished... by the dilatation of the os hyoides into a hollow drum, which communicates with the larynx, and gives great additional resonance to the voice.

2. The sound of the instrument; also *transf.*, a noise resembling that of a drum.

1646 F. HAWKINS *Poult's Behaviour* (1663) 2 Strike not up a Drum with thy fingers, or thy feet. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxxi, And the bitter sound his drum, Booming from the sedgy shallow. 1891 BLACKV. *Mag.* Nov. 649 The drum of his wings as he trees.

3. *Mil.* One who plays the drum; a drummer (cf. *bagonet*, *trumpet*, etc.). † Also, a small party

(sometimes the drummer alone) sent with a drum to parley with the enemy or to carry a message (*obs.*).

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1192/1 The lord lieutenant... sent a drum vnto Monsieur Doissel to signifie to him that his soldiours had gone further without their bounds than they might doo. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dial.* 62/3 Tell the drum that he sound to set the watch. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 226 Our men... took prisoners... 150 private soldiers, among whom were 6 sergeants... 1 surgeon, and 3 drummas. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 P. 5 The Day after a Drum arrived at our Camp, with a Message. 1753 SCOT'S *Mag.* Oct. 525/2 He was appointed Household Drum to K. William. 1835 J. WILSON *Autobiog.* 95 note, Amongst them [horses]... was a grey one belonging to one of the drums.

† b. *Jack, John*, or *Tom Drum's entertainment*: a rough reception, turning an unwelcome guest out of doors. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Hist. Irel.* B ij/1 (N.) Tom Drum's entertainment, which is, to bale a man in by the head, and thrust him out by both the shoulders. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 22 Plato... gaue them all Drummes entertainment, not suffering them once to shew their faces in a reformed common wealth. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 41 If you giue him not lohn drummes entertainment. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commend.* (1878) 79 If his backe be poore... and hath neither money nor friends, he shall haue Tom Drums entertainment. 1613 J. TAYLOR in *Coryat's Crudities* (1776) III. Cc. ij, Not like the entertainment of Lacke Drum, Who was best welcome when he went his way.

II. Something resembling a drum or cylinder in shape or structure.

4. The hollow part of the middle ear; the tympanum; chiefly in phrase, *drum of the ear*.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 611 The outward Aire affected with the quality of the sounde runneth vpon the Membrane or Head of the Drumme. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & P.* i. Wks. 1871 I. 272 Motion in the external air... striking on the drum of the ear, it causeth a vibration. 1757 BEATTIE *Wolf & Shepherds* 31 A Beau... with loud and everlasting clack, [Will] beat your auditory drum. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* 71 A distinct chamber known as the Drum (*tympanum*) or middle ear.

5. *Machinery*. A cylinder or 'barrel' round which a belt passes or a rope is wound.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 36 The Spring that locks the Drum to the Shaft. 1808 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.*, *Hydrost.* 111 [The rope] is carried two or three times round a large vertical drum erected near the well. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 96 The barrel on which the driving cord in turret clocks is wound also answers to the name of drum. 1887 HOFFMAN *Tips f. Tricycl.* 8 Abandoning this form of brake for the second form—the band and drum on the centre of the axle.

6. Applied to drum-shaped parts of many machines. Such are the following:

a. *Paper-making*. A framework covered with wire gauze, having in its interior two suction-tubes by which the water, after circulating through the rags, is carried away in a constant stream. b. *Calico-printing*. The hollow cylinder or cask in which steam is applied to printed fabrics in order to fix the colours. c. A cylindrical chamber used in stoves, flues and heating apparatus. d. The cylindrical case which holds the coiled spring of a car-brake. e. A doffer in a carding-machine. f. The cylindrical beater of a thrashing-machine. See also quotations.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVI. 526/2 A rotatory axis furnish'd with fans for making a wind, by turning in a drum. 1805 R. SOMERVILLE *Agric. Surv. East Lothian* 74 (Jam.) The sheaves were carried between an indented drum and a number of rollers of the same description ranged round the drum. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 305 Then polishing the whole in a machine termed a drum. 1853 *Catal. Roy. Agric. Soc. Show Gloucester* 30 Four-horse portable thrashing machine. The drum is of iron with six beaters. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 120. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 13/2 A joint, a pair of chickens, a piece of salmon, with vegetables, each in their separate dishes, were packed one above the other in what is called the cooking drum. 1898 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 687/1 The drum of [a Gatling gun] contains 102 cartridges.

7. *Archit.* a. The solid part or 'vase' of the Corinthian and Composite capitals. b. The block of stone composing one section of the shaft of a column (Gwilt). c. The upright part under or above a cupola. d. See quot. 1883.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Vase*: the body of the Corinthian and Composite capital; called also the *tambour*, or *drum*. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* IX. 70/1 The height of the drum [of the Dome of St. Paul's] is 62 feet. 1861 MISS BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sculptch. & Syr. Shrines* II. xxiv. 320 Forty of these columns are still standing... and the ground is strewn with their fallen drums. 1883 *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 19 May 1/6 The console or drum, as our English clockmakers call the projection from the tower [to hold a clock face].

8. Various technical applications: a. A sieve (see quot. 1706). b. A cylinder of canvas used together with a cone as a storm-signal. c. The cylindrical or nearly cylindrical part of an urn or other vessel.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Drum*: also a fine Sieve, made use of by Confectioners, to sift powder'd Sugar, etc. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sieve*, A finer Sieve call'd a Drum. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Storm Signal*, Fitzroy's drum and cone which show the direction of the expected gale. 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 133. 8 A drum, as well as a cone, is considered to denote a very heavy gale approaching from the direction indicated by the cone.

9. A cylindrical box or receptacle.

a. A box in which figs or other dried fruit are packed, weighing from 1/2 to 2 of a cwt. b. A large flat tub in which cod are packed. c. An iron or tin case for oil or spirits. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 46 Bristles in drums. *Ibid.* 75 Figs, 4 drums. 1854 WYNTER *Curios. Civilis.* vi. 215

Squeezed into hurdles like figs into a drum. 1858 SIMMONS *Trade Dict.* s.v., The large flat tubs in which fish are packed in New Brunswick for the Brazil markets are called drums; each drum contains exactly 128 lbs. of pressed codfish, that being the Portuguese quintal. 1881 *Price List*, Burning oils are supplied in Casks about 40 gallons each and in Iron Drums of about 10 gallons each.

III. 10. An assembly of fashionable people at a private house, held in the evening: much in vogue during the latter half of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century; a rout. (See *quots.*) Later, An afternoon tea-party, formerly sometimes followed by the larger assembly. Cf. KETTLEDUM.

1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) II. 269 She told me, that, when the number of company for play exceeded ten tables, it was called a *racquet*; if under, it was only a *rout*; and if no more than one or two, it was only a *drum*.

1745 MRS. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1813) III. 37, I wish we had... our vanities, as last year; that by the word Drum we understood a polite assembly, and by a Rout, only an engagement of hoop-petticoats. 1746 SMOLLETT *Advice to a note*, This is a riotous assembly of fashionable people, of both sexes, at a private house, consisting of some hundreds; not unaptly stiled a drum, from the noise and emptiness of the entertainment. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvii. vi, A drum then, is an assembly of well dressed persons of both sexes, most of whom play at cards, and the rest do nothing at all. 1779 MRS. BARBAULD *Wks.* (1825) II. 22 Do you know the different terms? There is a squeeze, a fuss, a drum, a rout, and lastly a hurricane, when the whole house is full from top to bottom. 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 5 Dec. (1824) I. 317 We went last night to a drum at Rothschild's. 1866 BROWNING in *Mrs. Orr Life* 273, I met him at a large party... also Carlyle, whom I never met at a 'drum' before.

IV. 11. More fully drum-fish: A name of various American sciaenoid fishes which have the power of making a drumming noise.

Among these are the 'salt-water drum' (*Pogonias chromis*) found on the Atlantic coast; the 'fresh-water drum' (*Hoplosternum littorale*) of the Mississippi, and lakes of the St. Lawrence; the 'branded drum', 'organ-fish', 'red-fish', 'sea-boss' (*Sciaenops ocellatus*) of the Gulf States.

1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 624 There is another sort which the English call a Drum; many of which are two foot and a half or three foot long. 1683-4 ROBINSON *Ibid.* XXIX. 480 Many Tamburo's or Drum-Fishes. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 187 The principal fish here... is the red drum, called in East Florida a bass, and in West Florida carp. *Ibid.* 188 The roes of mullets and black drum. 1863 RUSSELL *Diary North & South* I. 210. 1891 W. K. BROOKS *Oyster* 106 The drawback to East River oyster-planting... is the abundance of enemies with which the beds are infested. These consist of drum fish, skates, [etc.].

V. attrib. and Comb.

12. General comb.: a. Simple attrib., as *drum-beat*, *-call*, *-cover*, *-roll*, *-skin*, *-tap*, etc. b. Like, or of the shape of, a drum, or having a part so shaped, as *drum-capstan*, *-clock*, *-net*, *-pulley*, *-salt*, *-shaft*, *-tower*, etc. c. Objective and similitive, as *drum-beating*, *-maker*, *-player*; *drum-like*, *-shaped* adjs.

1855 LONGE *My Lost Youth* iv, I remember... the 'drum-beat repeated o'er and o'er, and the bugle wild and shrill. 1893 *Athenaeum* 18 Nov. 697/3 It is time the 'drum-beating about the deadly peril of the exploit is estimated at that true value my brother... assigned to it. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verde's Anecd.* Paint. (1796) III. 151 He (Sir S. Morland) invented the 'drum-capstands for weighing heavy anchors. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 96 The escapement used in French 'Drum Clocks is a continual source of trouble to English clock jobbers. 1817 KIRBY & SR. *Entomol.* II. xxiv. 405 The 'drum-covers or opercula [of the cicada] from beneath which the sound issues. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2582/4 William Grining, 'Drum-maker to the Office of the Ordnance. 1814 SOUTHEY in *O. Rev.* XII. 185 Daffodils or any bright yellow flowers will decoy perch into a 'drum-net. 1850 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Taborineur*, a 'drum-player. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 982 Upon the main shaft is mounted a cylindrical hollow box or 'drum pulley. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Nov. 3/4 You will see war... without music, without the 'drum-roll [etc.]. 1688 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 114 One Silver 'drum Salt with the Colledge Arms on it. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand.* by S. Waters 125 Near to this, under a mediaeval 'drum-tower, is the gateway of the 'City of Happiness'. 1880 *Athenaeum* 20 Nov. 678/3 Musical instruments... are yet readily reducible under three distinct types: 1. The 'drum type; 2. The pipe type; 3. The lyre type.

13. Special comb.: *drum-armature*, a dynamo-armature in form of a rotating hollow cylinder; *drum-boy*, *-man*, the drummer in a band; *drum-curb*, a cylindrical curb of iron or wood to support the brickwork of a shaft; *drum-fish*: see 11; *drum-hole*, the sound-hole in the side of a drum with two heads; *drum-line*, a line used for catching drum-fish; also *drum-fish line*; *drum-ring*, the annular margin of the tympanum of the ear; *drum-room*, the room in which a 'drum' or rout is held; *drum-saw*, a cylinder- or barrel-saw for sawing curved material; *drum-sieve*, a sieve enclosed in a drum-like box, for sifting fine substances without loss or dust: cf. 8 a; *drum-staff*, a drumstick; *drum-wheel*, (a) a barrel or cylinder round which a rope is coiled; (b) a water-raising current-wheel made in the form of a drum, a tympanum; *drum-wine*, wine sold 'by the drum': see 1 c. Also DRUM-HEAD, -MAJOR.

1890 WORMELL *Electr. in Serv.* Man 269 The 'drum armature usually consists of a hollow cylinder, which rotates with the shaft, and round which the wires are wound parallel with the axis of rotation. 1783 SIR M. HUNTER *Jrnl.*

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(1894) 54 A 'drumboy of ours got upon the coop with him. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 142 In Drums, the Closeness round about... maketh the Noise come forth at the 'Drum-hole, far more loud, and strong, than if you should strike upon the like Skin, extended in the Open Aire. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 64 'Drum-lines, for drums, have 16 threads. Drum-fish-line has 9 threads. 1867 *Athenaeum* No. 2085, 458/2 A tie of triple drum line. 1811 *Self Instructor* 578 The drum-major has the command of all the 'drum-men. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 42 The inner and major portion of the entire auditory passage, is developed from the so-called 'drum-ring, *annulus tympanicus*. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xi. ix, The bonny house-maid begins to repair the disordered 'drum-room. 1581 MARBECK *Bl. of Notes* 736 The Priests would make such a noise with 'drumstaves, Timbrells, and Tabrets. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* iii. i, Yet not find a chapman That in courtesy will bid a chop of mutton, Or a pint of 'drum-wine for me.

Drum, sb.² [a. Gael. and Ir. *drum* back, ridge.] A ridge or 'rigg', a long narrow hill often separating two parallel valleys: a frequent element in Scottish and Irish geographical proper names. Hence *Geol.* A term for a long narrow ridge of 'drift' or diluvial formation, usually ascribed to glacial action.

1725 R. INNES *Lett. to Bp. Nicolson* 2 June 24 The lowland of Magilligan is divided into ridges (or, as we call them, drums) of sand. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIX. 342 These singular ridges of Nature called here drums. 1833 *Jrnl. Roy. Geol. Soc. Dublin* I. 37 The names Drum and Drumlin (*Dorsum*) have been applied to such hills. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* ii. 17 The long parallel ridges, or 'sowbacks' and 'drums', as they are termed... invariably coincide in direction with the valleys or straths in which they lie. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* vi. v. § 1. 889 Round the mountainous centres of dispersion it [drift] is apt to occur in long ridges or 'drums' which run in the general direction of the rock-stratification.

Drum, v. [f. DRUM sb.¹ Cf. the analogous Du. *trommen*, Da. *tromme*, Sw. *trumma*, G. *trommeln*.]

I. intr. 1. To beat or play on a drum.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 86 Then anon [she] drums in his eares, at which he startes, and wakes. 1601 — *All's Well* iv. iii. 331 He no more drumming, a plague of drummers. 1872 C. GIBBON *For the King* i, He drummed with enthusiasm. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* xiv. (1883) 324 [They] found... a cart containing drums. They seized them and began drumming with all their might.

† b. To announce by beat of drum. *Obs.* 1578 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 516 We drum, that Domsday, now at hand, Doth call all soldiers to death's band.

2. To beat as on a drum; to beat or thump upon anything with a more or less rhythmical or regular noise; e. g. to thump on a piano as distinguished from playing properly.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 87 Thee rocks sternelye facing with salt fluds spumye be drumming. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883-4 V. 185 Brauely did he [an executioner] drum on this Cutwolfe's bones. 1660 tr. *Amyr-aldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* iii. ii. 336 Some of them drumming upon Kettles, sum upon Bucklers. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug., She got a harpsichord... put herself in fine attitudes, and drummed. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 51 They... began a low nasal chant, drumming with their hands upon their breasts, by way of accompaniment. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii. (1889) 111 They soon found themselves drumming at his oak, which was opened shortly. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. vii. 165 [Her] foot was drumming on the carpet.

b. Applied to the strong beating of the heart.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 435 His drumming heart cheeres vp his burning eye. a. 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Now, heart, set open thy sluices... Then take thy rest within the quiet cell; For thou shalt drum no more.

3. Of birds or insects: To make a loud hollow reverberating sound, as by the quivering of the wings. a. 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Wks. (1846) 232 Buried in depth of woods... Where pheasants drum. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Woodnotes* i. Wks. (Bohn) I. 421 He saw the part-ridge drum in the woods. 1873 J. E. TAYLOR *Half-h. in Lanes* 2 Flies and gnats drum around you.

4. To sound like a drum; to resound.

1638 R. JUNIUS *Sin Stigm.* 38 (T.) A boiling stomach, rotten teeth, a stinking breath, a drumming ear. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* l. § 51 This indeed makes a noise, and drums in popular ears. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x, Seized with... what I can call a drumming in my ears.

5. 'To go about, as a drummer does, to gather recruits, to secure partisans, customers, etc.; with *for*' (Webster 1864).

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Americanisms, Drumming*, in mercantile phrase, means the soliciting of customers.

II. trans. 6. To summon by or as by beat of drum; to call or beat up as by drumming. b. *colloq.* To obtain (custom, customers) by canvassing or solicitation; cf. DRUMMER 2.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. iv. 29 Such time, That drummes him from his sport. 1656 J. BENTHAM *Two Treatises* (1657) 46 As if none are so dead, but dancing will drum up. 1849 GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 362, I will then drum up subscribers for Fendler. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 The fish are drummed up by striking two shells... together.

7. To expel or dismiss publicly by beat of drum, so as to heighten the disgrace, as to *drum out* of a regiment; to put down or silence by drumming.

1766 T. AMORY *J. Bunce* (1825) III. 254 They... ought to be drummed out of society. 1811 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 28 You are to be drummed ashore. 1829 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 317 Another is drummed out of a regiment. 1854 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 580 The voice of conscience drummed down by popular excitement.

8. To din or drive (a person, etc. into a certain state) by persistent repetition of admonition, etc.; to *drum* (a lesson) into (a person), to drive it into the ears or mind by incessant repetition.

1800 SHELLEY *Edipus* i. 259, I have hummed her and drummed her From place to place, till at last I have dumbed her. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. vii. (1861) 368 Small children are likely to be worried and drummed into apathy by dogmatic catechisms. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xiii. § 3 (1876) 331 This doctrine has... been tolerably effectually drummed into the public mind. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sac.* III. ii. (1868) 257 The soul... cannot drum itself to sleep in mere generalities of wrong.

9. To beat or thump (anything) as in beating a drum. *dial.* To beat or thrash.

1879 JEFFRIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 8 It is amusing to see two of these animals drumming each other; they stand on their hind legs... and strike with the fore-pads as if boxing. 1890 Gloucester *Gloss.*, A *drumming*, a thrashing. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 153 His fingers drum the dock ledge.

10. To strike (the hands, feet, etc.) upon something, as if they were drumsticks.

1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxxiv. 353 Shall I... drum my fingers upon the table? 1886 SIMS *Ring o' Bells*, etc. i. ii. 37 All the company waiting and drumming their heels.

11. To perform (a tune) on or as on a drum. 1864 WEBSTER *Drum*, to execute on a drum, as a tune. 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* iv. 69 He drummed an unconscious rataplan on the table with his knife. 1893 McCARTHY *Dictator* I. 9 He drummed the national hymn of Gloria upon the balcony-rail with his fingers.

III. intr. 12. To give or attend social 'drums'. 1825 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 30 Jan. (1824) I. 339 Little they'll heed if they see me drum on. 1837 *Ibid.* Jan. II. 221 We must begin again drumming and affronting.

† **Drumbl**, sb.¹ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Variant of *dumble*, DUMBLE, perh. influenced by *drone*, or *dromedary*.] An inert or sluggish person; a 'drone'.

1575 *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 118 Vea, but what am I? A dreamer, a drumble, a fire or a spark? 1879 *Shroph. Word-bk.* *Drumbl*, *obsols.*, a dull, inactive person. 'The poor owd mon... wuz al'ays a poor drumbl.

Drumbl, sb.², a dial. var. of *dumble*: cf. DIMBLE.

Drumbl- (also 6 dromel-, 9 drummel-, drumle-), in names of insects, a variant of DUMBLE-. [Cf. DRUMBLE sb.¹] † **Drumbl-bee**, a humble- or bumble-bee (*obs.*). **Drumbl-dore**, a clumsily-flying insect, a dor-beetle, or bumble-bee; *fig.* a heavy stupid fellow; *app.* sometimes associated with *dromedary*. **Drumbl-drone**, a drone-bee, a bumble-bee.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 6 Thou goest like a dromedary, dreamy and drowsy. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* F iij b, Your fly in a boxe is but a drumbl-bee in comparison of it. 1746 *Vocab. in Exmoor Scold.* (E. D. S.) 65/2 *Drumbl-drone*, a drone or humble bee. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westm. Ho!* (1861) 200 Since you used to put drumbl-drones into my desk to Bideford school. 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lassies of Langley* iv. 154 Poor Billy, he was but a drumbl-dore of a boy, as his mother called him. 1894 BLACKMORE *Pertycross* 69, I must a' been mazed as a drummedrone.

Drumbl, v.¹ Now *dial.* [f. DRUMBLE sb.¹] 1. intr. To be sluggish; to move sluggishly.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 156 Go, take vp these clothes heere, quickly... Look, how you drumbl! 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxiii, Why, how she drumbles—I warrant she stops to take a sip on the road. 1826 — *Woodst.* xviii, Why do you hesitate and drumbl in that manner? 1875 H. KINGSLEY *No. Seventeen* xxvi, They, to use a Devonshire expression, drumbl'd on to Falmouth.

† 2. intr. To drone, to mumble. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE HESKINS *Parl.* 288 How so euer M. Heskins drumblth and dreamth of this matter, Cranmer saith truly. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 24 Graybeard drumbling over a discourse.

† **Drumbl**, v.² *Obs.* [app. freq. and dim. of DRUM v.: cf. Du. and Ger. *trommeln*, Da. *tromle*, Sw. *trumla* to drum.] intr. To sound like a drum. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses' Elysium* viii. (R.), Let the nimble hand belabour The whistling pipe, and drumbling tabor.

Drumbl, v.³ *Sc.* Also 9 drummle. [app. a nasalized form of DRUBBLE v., parallel to *drumblly*, DRUMLY a. from DRUBLY; but possibly a back-formation from the adj., which occurs earlier.]

† 1. trans. To trouble, disturb. *Obs.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 355 My drumbl'd and troubled well began to clear. 1724 RAMSAY *Dr. of Hamilton's Shooting in Poems on R. C. of Archers* (1726) 46 Rogues that drumbl [ed. 1800, at] the Common Weal.

2. To make drumly or turbid.

1825 in JAMIESON. *Mod. Sc.* The flood had drummed the water.

† **Drumbl**, *drumler*. *Obs.* Also 7 dromler. [a. early mod. Du. *drommeler* a kind of ship (Kilian); perh. a perversion of the foreign term *dromon*, *dromond* after a native word: cf. *drommel* a compact and dense thing, *drommeler* a square-built 'chunky' man.]

1. A name in the 17th c. for a small fast vessel, used as a transport, also as a piratical ship of war.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 601 (R.) She was immediately assaulted by diuers English pinasses, hoyes, and drumblers. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 31 Two Drumblers laden with bowes. 1611 COTGR. *Dromant*, a Drumler, Carauell, or such like small, and swift vessell, used by Pyrats. 1630 J. TAYLOR *Navy of Land Ships* Wks. i. 87/2

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Seuerall vessels at Sea doe make a Nauy, as Carracks . . . Barks, Pinnaces, Hoighs, Drumlers, Fregates, Brigandines.

2. A wheelbarrow.
1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* i. ii. xvi. (1635) 204 This dunge you shall bring into your Garden in little drumblers or wheele-barrowes.

Drumhead. [f. DRUM sb.¹ + HEAD sb.]
1. The skin or membrane stretched upon a drum, by the beating of which the tone is produced.

Used also in the camp or field for various purposes as an improvised table, gaming-table, writing-desk, etc.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guesman d' Alf.* l. 170, I did so often visit the Drum-head . . . getting little, and loosing much.
1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 423 The Chance of War, playeth as casually while the Drumme beats, as ever Die did on Drumme Head.
1684 *Contempl. State Man* i. vi. (1699) 66 A Soldier . . . passing away his time at Dice upon a Drum head.
1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* iii. (1830) 32 It resembles also a drum in this principal property, that its use depends upon its tension.
1841 JAMES *Brigand* xli. He shall have no judgment but that over the drum-head.

2. The membrane across the drum of the ear.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. iii. *Heroic. Ep. to Sidrophel* 24 As if the vehemence had stunn'd And torn your Drum-heads with the Sound.
1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 63 Sometimes the hairs of the canal grow to such a length as to obscure the view of the Meatus and the drum-head.
1888 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Apr. 163 Operations for deafness by the excision of the drumhead.

3. The circular top of a capstan, into which the capstan-bars are fixed. Also, the head or top of a 'drum' in machinery.

1796 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 15 We began to heave up our anchor the day before, but wrench'd the drum-head of our capstane.
1799 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) L ij. The drum-head is a broad cylindrical piece of wood, resembling a mill-stone, and fixed immediately above the barrel.
c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 54 Name the parts of a capstan. The bed . . . spindle, drum-head [etc.].
1894 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 3/1 The boring by means of the great circular drum-head—the 'Shield'—weighing 250 tons, with a sharp cutting edge in front, and at the back of it 28 hydraulic jacks.

4. A flat-topped variety of cabbage. More fully *drumhead cabbage*.

1797 W. GREEN in A. Young *Agric. Suffolk* 94 The sort [of cabbage] drum-head, from its flat top, and as hard as a stone.
1808 CURWEN *Econ. Feeding Stock* 50 The ground was cropped with four acres of drumhead cabbages.

5. *attrib.*, as *drumhead court-martial*, a court-martial round an up-turned drum, for summary treatment of offences during military operations; hence *drumhead discipline*, *law*, that which is dispensed at a drumhead court-martial; also *fig.*

1825 etc. [see COURT-MARTIAL 1 b]. 1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 168 If your majesty were to give them drumhead law.
1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 246 He lived to see that there was more reason in the drumhead religious discipline . . . than he may have thought at first.

Hence **Drumhead-dod**, in *drumheaded cabbage*, = DRUMHEAD 4.

1799 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVII. 137 The drum-headed cabbage is the best sort.

Drumler: see DRUMBLER.

Drumlin (drumlin). [app. for *drumling*, dim. of DRUM sb.²] = DRUM sb.²

1833 [see DRUM sb.²]. 1833-8 J. SCOUER in *Jrnl. Royal Geol. Soc. Dublin* i. 273 These drumlins are very common in many parts of the country, and a very fine example of their nature occurs between Belfast and Lisburn.
1893 Sir H. HOWORTH *Glac. Nightmare* II. 854 Sometimes . . . they are aggregated into lenticular mounds or drumlins.

Drumly (drumli), *a. Orig. Sc.* Also *drumblly*. [app. nasalized var. of DRUMBLY, in same sense.]

1. Of the sky or day: Troubled; gloomy, cloudy; the opposite of clear. Also *fig.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xii. 55 The drumblie schoure zet furth our all the air Als blak as pik.
1708 J. BLACKADER *Diary* 26 Sept. in Crichton *Life* xiv. (1824) 331 This campaign has still a strange drumly aspect.
c. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 220 A glow of seriousness in his drumly looks.
1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyrical of a Hopeless Love* xxviii. 92 Above the drumly day.

2. Of water, etc.: Turbid; discoloured with matter in suspension; not clear.

1570 BUCHANAN *Ane Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 24 Gude fischeing . . . in drumly Water.
1622 Bp. ABERNETHY *Phys. for Soule* xix. (1630) 293 Like a stirred and drumly water.
1713 KENNEDY *Ophthalmogr.* It mixed with the aqueous humour, which becoming drumly, the patient could no longer see.
1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* i. 10 Its margin often miry and sedgy, its water drumly.

b. fig. and transf.

1563 WINJET *Wks.* (1890) II. 78 Lat the cleir fayth . . . of our elders be na mixing of glar . . . be tribulit and maid drumlye.
1790 BURNS *'Kind Sir, I've read your paper through'* 6 Or what the drumlie Dutch were doin'.
1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 13 Feb. I wrote for several hours . . . but was nervous and drumlie.

Drum-major. [See MAJOR sb.]

1. + *a.* The first or chief drummer in a regimental band (*obs.*). *b.* A non-commissioned officer who has command of the drummers of a regiment. *c.* An officer of a band or drum-corps, who leads it and directs its movements on the march.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. i. 99 He is to commaunde the drumme maior to sound the call.
1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2458/4 Michael Cavendish, Drum-major in my Lord Lovelace his Regiment of Foot.
1725 *Ibid.* No. 6382/1 The Drums of His Majesty's Household, the Drum-Major attending.
1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 140 The Music for

Slow and Quick Time is to be practised under the direction of the Drum-Major . . . until the prescribed cadence has been acquired.

+ 2. *humorous.* A large 'drum' or rout. *Obs.*

1753 *Scotts Mag.* Jan. 37/1 At home. To have a drum-major and seventeen card-tables.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* + *drum-major-general*, a staff officer who controlled the drummers, etc.

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 27 These Drum-major oaths of Bulk unruly.
1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden) 177 To John Maugridge, drummajor gen^l, bounty. 2000.
1743 *List Govt. Officers* in J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* 108 Staff-Officers on his Majesty's Establishment. Mr. John Clothier, Drum-Major-General.

Drummer (drum^{er}). [f. DRUM v. + -ER¹.]

1. One who beats a drum for public or military purposes; one who plays the drum in a band.

In the British army it was formerly also his duty to carry out sentences of the 'cat'. (Cf. Stocquerel *Mil. Encycl.* 1853.)

1573-80 BARRET *Ark. D* 1309 A Drummer, or plaier on the drumme.
1580 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 196 Payd to the drummer xvjd.
1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. vii. 50 Drummer strike vp, and let vs march away.
1724 *De Fox Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 206 The preachers were better than drummers to raise volunteers.
1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* iv. The lash drawing through his left, in the scientific manner with which drummers apply the cat.
1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 168 The proportion of Acting Drummers shall not exceed Four (to a Company).
1890 *Times* 17 Dec. 14/4 When the order to commence was given, the first drummer went in and administered 25 lashes, told off deliberately by the drum-major, 'One, two, three', and so on.

2. *fig.* One who solicits custom or orders; a commercial traveller; cf. DRUM v. 5 and 6 b. *U.S.*
1827 SCOTT in C. K. SHARPE'S *Corr.* (1888) II. 398 The Nos. of Lodge's book . . . were left by some drummer of the trade upon speculation.
1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *Drummer*, a person employed by city houses to solicit the custom of country merchants.
1882 T. S. HUNSON *Scamper thro' America* 183 As enterprising as a Chicago drummer.

3. (See quot.)

1885 C. MACKESON *British Alm. Comp.* 94 Among the double meanings . . . Drummer for a Musician or a Blacksmith's hammer man.

4. Applied to various animals which make a drumming noise, or suggest the action of drumming.

a. A drum-fish. *b.* The large West Indian cockroach (*Blatta gigantea*) which makes a noise at night by knocking its head against the woodwork of houses. *c.* A rabbit.
d. *Sporting slang*: see quot. 1785.

1795 SLOANE *Jamaica II.* 290 Drummer-Fish. This was taken at Old Harbour.
1795 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Drummer*, a jockey term for a horse that throws about his fore legs irregularly.
1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 665 One of them [species of *Blatta*] is known in the West Indies by the name of drummer, from the sharp knocking sound which it produces.
1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 170 Grunts, Croakers, and Drummers . . . deriving their names from the sounds they utter when caught.
1894 *Blackw. Mag.* May 72 'When I wanted drummers [rabbits] I could get them for myself.'

5. *Comb.*, as *drummer-boy*, -fish (see 4), -lad.

1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 365 Matcham would have deserted had it not been for the presence of a little drummer-lad.
1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lviii. The drummer-boys practising in a distant courtyard.

Drumming, *vbl. sb.* [See -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. DRUM, in various senses.
1523 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. Pref. (1879) 11 With pyping, fluting, drumming, and such like intencements.
1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 228 Apparitions, Voices, Drumming, Noises of Evil Spirits in the Heavens or Earth.
1830 GALT *Lawrie T. i.* vii. The deep and dreadful drumming of the thunder.
1831 [see DRUM v. 4]. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* v. 141 Ignominious drumming out.

2. The sport of fishing for drum-fish. *U.S.*

1889 in *Century Dict.*

3. *attrib. and Comb.*

a. 1653 J. DANIEL *Idyll* iv. 92 As a Tam'd Hare, that Strikes a Drumming fit.
1823 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 155 That fatal hive in which . . . My drumming-stick I plunged.

Drumming, *ppl. a.* [f. DRUM v. + -ING².]
That drums or beats like a drummer.

1593-1638 [see DRUM v. 2 b, 4]. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1022 The drumming thunder of the huger fall At distance.
1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 83 There are no horrid, drumming, stabbing mosquitos.

Drummock, *Sc. var. of DRAMMOCK.*

Drummond light. The lime-light, or oxy-hydrogen light (invented by Capt. T. Drummond, R.E., c. 1825), wherein a blow-pipe flame, e.g. of combined oxygen and hydrogen, impinges on a piece of pure lime, and renders it incandescent.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 298 The combination evolves what is . . . known as the Drummond Light.
1870 J. C. GEIKIE *Life* (ed. 3) 211 Wisdom thinks, and makes a solar Drummond light of a point of dull lime.

Drummy (drum^{mi}), *a.* [f. DRUM sb.¹ + -Y¹.] Of the nature of a drum, or characterized by the drum.
1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xi. A tolerably good band, a little too drummy.
1890 FENN *Double Knot* I. Prol. iii. 49 [His] ribs . . . emitted a cavernous drummy sound.

+ **Drumslade, dromslade.** *Obs.* Also 6 drombyllslad, drombeslade, dromslet, dromslade, drumslade, -slad, -slate, -slet, -selet, -salt, dromscllett, -seelat, -slade, drounslade, -slet, drumslade. [app. corruption of Du. or LG. *trommelslag*, Ger. *trommelschlag* drum-beat (cf. next); though it does not appear how this name

of the action came to be applied to the instrument. The variety of forms (with others, as *dronsselar*, *drumsted*, which are mere copyists' errors) arose from the foreign character of the word.]

1. A drum, or some form of drum.

1597 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* l. 224 The daily retinue of fotemen of this towne . . . wel trymmed and furnished with their dromslades, trompettes, and banerettes.
1530 PALGR. 215/2 Dromslade, suche as almayns use in warre, *bedon*.
1539 T. PERV in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. II. 154 They cawsyde the trompettys with dromscllettys to go abowit the Cyte.
1548 [see DRUM sb.¹]. 1550-63 MACHYN *Diary* (Camden) 13 Trompetts and bagespypes, and dromsclats [*printed* -ars] and flutes.
1552 HULOET, *Dromslade, tympanum*.
1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 191 To strike uppon his Drumselet or Taberde.
1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 153 The harsh antique consort of Fifes and Drumslades.

2. A drummer; = DRUMSLAGER.

1597 *MS. Acc. R. Gibson, Master of Revels* (Publ. Rec. Off.), ij cotis for the drombyllslads of yelow sarsenet.
1533 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurrl.* (1546) li ij. These ydell trewades gestours, tomblers plaier, or dromslad[es].
1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xii. 242 Item, for Burtill and Hans, dromslades xxxij s. iiij d.
1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 44/3 The Musicians . . . in the Kings Majesties Houshold [are] 3 Drumslades.
1777 HOOLE *Comenius Vis. World* (ed. 12) 182 The drummers, and the drumslades . . . call to arms.

3. *Comb.*, as *drumslade-player*.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 80b, The Drumslad plaieris and other minstrels arayed in white.
1552 HULOET, *Drumslade player, symphoniacus servus*.

+ **Drumslager.** *Obs.* [ad. Ger. *drummeschläger*, earlier var. of *trommelschläger*, Du. *trommelslager*, Da. *trommeslager*, Sw. *tromslagare*, drum-beater.] A drummer.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 175/2 There being but one man the drumslager left aline, who by swiftnesse of his bote escaped.

+ **Drumslar.** *Obs.* [Corruption of DRUM-SLAGER or DRUMSLADE.] = DRUMMER.

1583 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius Nomenclator* (N.), The drum-player, or drumsler.
1599 *Soliman & Persada* ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* V. 303 Fellow drumsler, I'll reward you well.

+ **Drumster.** *Obs.* [f. DRUM v. + -STER.] A drummer.

1596 in *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xxxi. 587/2 Ensigne Bearers and sergeants with a fit Drumster.
1617 MINSHU *Ductor, Drumster*, or plaier on the Drum.

Drumstick (drumstik).

1. The stick having a terminal knob or padded head with which a drum is beaten.

1589 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 226 For iiij. gunstickes and twoe drumme stickes.
1591 BOYLE *Wks.* III. 25 The drum-stick falling upon the drum makes a percussion of the air, and puts that fluid body into an undulating motion.
1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 219 The Egyptians had also straight drum-sticks with a handle, and a knob at the end.

+ *b.* Applied to a person. *Obs.*

1633 MARMION *Fine Companion* iii. iv. What? I will not offend thee, my good drumstick.

2. *transf.* (in reference to shape.) *a.* The lower joint of the leg of a dressed fowl.

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. i.* Wks. 1799 I. 173 She always helps me herself to the tough drumsticks of turkies.
1831 MOORE *Summer Fite* 825 Since Dinner . . . Put Supper and her fowls so white, Legs, wings, and drumsticks, all to flight.
1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxvii. A finger, as knotted as a turkey's drumstick.

b. A popular appellation of the Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra* and *C. Scabiosa*).

1878-86 in BATTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*

c. 'The colloquial name in the Madras Presidency for the long slender pods of the *Moringa pterygosperma*, the Horse-Radish Tree of Bengal.'

d. *U.S.* The stilt-sandpiper.

3. *Comb.*, as *drumstick-shaped* adj.; also *drumstick-tree*, *Cassia Sieberiana*, so called from the shape of its pods, known in Sierra Leone as *monkey drumsticks*.

1831 DON *Dichlamyd. Pl. I.* s. v. *Cassia Sieberiana*.
1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Drumstick Tree, *Cathartocarpus con-spicuus*.
1893 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 113 All forms of tetanus . . . are due to . . . the drumstick-shaped bacillus of Nicolaier.

Drungar (drung^{gar}). *Hist.* [ad. late L. *drungarius*, f. *drungus* a body of soldiers (Vegetius c. 420).] The leader or commander of a troop or body of soldiers. *Drungar of the fleet* (*Drungarius classis*), a Byzantine admiral or commander of the fleet.

1619 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* II. 465/2 Vnto this Great Duke whom they had as chiefe Admirall, they made subiect all the Drungars of their Fleete.
1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* liii. (1836) 1002 They obeyed the great drungaire of the fleet.

+ **Drunk**, *sb.¹ Obs.* Also 2-4 *drunch*, 4 *drunc*, (*drung*). [OE. *drync* (:= **drynki-s*), corresp. to OHG. *trunch*, MHG. *trunc*, Ger. *trunk*, f. *u*-grade of *drin*-an to drink. The *u* in early ME. is *ü* = OE. *y*. The form *drunk* may have been assimilated to the verb.] = DRINK sb.

a. 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1008 *Haustum*, *drync*. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Gula . . . to depe bringeð mid unmete drunche.
1225 *Ancre R.* 14 Of mete & of drunc & of oðer pinges þet failed ðer abuten.
c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 97/171 Þat no man hire mete ne 3af ne drunch.
1325 *Songon Passion* 38 in *O. E. Mus.* 198 Of bitter drunk he senden him a sonde.

Drunk (*drɪŋk*), *pple. a. and sb.* Also 4-6 drunk(e). [*pa. pple. of DRINK v.*, of which the earlier form was DRUNKEN. Now, in standard Eng., almost exclusively in the predicate; in Sc. and north. dial. still attrib. 'a drunk man'.]

1. That has drunk intoxicating liquor to an extent which affects steady self-control; intoxicated, inebriated; overcome by alcoholic liquor. The degree of inebriation is expressed by various adjs. and advs., as *beastly, blind, dead, half*, etc.

c1340 *Cursor M.* 2021 (Trin.) Drunke [*earlier texts drunken*] he lay & slept bi his one. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 72 One counsaillid to make hym gret chere tyl he were dronke. 1532 *More Confut. Tindale Wks.* 591/2 We were wanton or sowe dronke. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. 11. 91 They do not thinke they have made good chere...except they be made beastly drunk. 1648 *Gage West Ind.* xix. 144 If they can get any drink that will make them mad drunk...they never leave off, untill they bee mad and raging drunke. 1684 *Dryden Disappointment* Prolog. 59 The doughty bullies enter bloody drunk. 1830 *Carlyle For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* v. 1 Trodden into the kennels as a drunk mortal. 1887 *Sims Mary Jane's Mem.* 45 She was blind drunk in the bar parlour.

b. In various proverbial phrases and locutions. c1386 *Chaucer Knt.'s T.* 403 We faren as he bat dronke is as a Mous. A dronke man woot wel þat he hath an hous. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 128 As dronke as a Ratte. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 23 He that kylth a man, when he is dronke Shalbe hangd when he is sobre. 1622 *Massinger Virg. Mart.* iii. iii. Be drunk as a beggar, he helps you home. 1669 *Dryden Wild Gallant* ii. i. He had been acquainted with you these seven years drunk and sober. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. Supernum. No. 8. 2/a He's as Drunk as a Wheel-barrow. 1738 *Swift Pol. Convers.* iii. Wks. 1778 X. 247 He came to us as drunk as David's sow. 1832 *E. Ind. Sketch Bk.* i. 137 The man was as drunk as a fiddler. 1891 *Farmer Slang* II. 333 Drunk as a lard.

c. Intoxicated or stupefied by opium, tobacco, etc. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. xi. 91 They have another order to make themselves drunk without wine, which is with their Opium. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 46 They...sucking the Tobacco smook in greedily, swallow it down with the Water. For which reason...generally at...the first Pipe in the Morning, they fall down drunk and insensible.

d. *fig.* = Intoxicated.

1340 *Ayenb.* 251 And makeþ him dronke of holy loue. 1602 *Marston Antonio's Rev.* iv. i. Wks. 1856 I. 117 Most things that morally adhere to soules, Wholly exist in drunke opinion. 1605 *Shaks. Macb.* i. vii. 35 Was the hope drunke Wherein you dress'd your selfe? 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 77 Drunk with secret Joy, Their young Succession all their Cares employ. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* x. § 4. 799 Napoleon was drunk with success.

† 2. Of a thing: Drenched; saturated with as much moisture as it can take in or receive. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Ps.* lxxv. [lxxv.] 10 Thou hast visitid the erthe, and maad it drunke. 1611 *Bible Deut.* xxxii. 42, I will make mine arrows drunk [COVERDALE dronken] with blood. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iii. 470 The Fleece, when drunk with Tyrian Juice, Is dearly sold.

3. Of a thing: Unsteady, uneven or erratic in its course, as the thread of a screw; = DRUNKEN *pple. a.* 5. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 170 A sure sign that the screw is not true, but 'drunk' as it is termed.

4. *Comb.*, as *drunk-blind*, -*mad* adjs.; also † *drunk-wort*, tobacco (*obs.*).

1617 *Minsheu Ductor, Drunke-wort*, or *Drunken-wort*... Tobacco. 1633 *Massinger Guardian* iv. ii. To be drunk-blind like moles in the wine-cellar. 1722 *De Fox Col. Jack* (1840) 147 He had...made himself...drunk-mad.

B. *sb. (collog.)*

1. A drinking-bout; a drunken fit or orgie. 1862 *Times* 10 Apr. Both Houses immediately adjourned, and made preparations for a 'general drunk'. 1879 *Howells L. Aroostook* (1883) II. 44 When I come out of one of my drunks. 1893 *Capt. King Foes in Ambush* 39 He could put up with an occasional drunk in a man who promised to make as good a trooper.

2. An intoxicated person; a case or charge of being drunk or intoxicated.

1882 *Besant All Sorts* vii. 61 Such a brave display of disorderly drunks. 1889 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 26 Apr. 1/6 To show the very large percentage of drunks among the commitments. 1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 30 The burly president of the lock-up for European drunks.

Hence † **Drunkhead** = DRUNKENNESS. **Drunkish**, **Drunky** (*dial.*) adjs., somewhat drunk. † **Drunksome** *a.*, addicted to drunkenness.

1340 *Ayenb.* 260 Ne y-charged of glotonie ne of dronkehede. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 37 Drunksum men, rauenors, fornicators, & swilk oper. 1664 J. WILSON A. *Comenius* ii. iv. Have ye any more that must be drunkified? 1710 *Fanatick Feast* 11 The Company having plentifully dipt their Bills, and got pretty drunkish. 1858 *Carlyle Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. v. i. 58 Drinks diligently...not till he is drunk, but only perceptibly drunkish. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 63 The Fishermen then gat drunkey, O!

† **Drunk**, *v. Obs.* [*f. drunk pa. pple. of DRINK v.*: cf. *DRUNKEN v.*]

1. *trans.* To drown. Cf. *DRUNKEN v.* 1. 2. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 3516 Hire sone was in þe see drowned.

2. To saturate or fill with drink, to drench, to make drunk. Cf. *DRUNKEN v.* 1. 3.

1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xliii. 24 With the talz of thi victorie sacrifices thou inwardly drunkest not me [1388 thou fillidst not me, Vulg. non inebriasti me]. — *Ecclus.* xxxii. 17 Blisse thou the Lord, that made thee, and inwardli drunk-

inge thee of alle his goodis. — xxxix. 28 The vnyuersel flod drunsked [1388 fillide greteli, Vulg. inebriavit] the erthe.

Drunkard (*drɪŋkɑːd*). Also 6 droncarde, -kerd(e), dronckharde. [*f. DRUNK pple. a. + -ARD.*]

1. One addicted to drinking; one who habitually drinks to excess; an inebriate, a sot.

1530 *Palsgr.* 155 *Yurognyne*, a man droncarde; *yuresse*, a woman droncarde. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* lxxviii. 12 The dronckhardes made songes vpon me. c1586 *Cress Pembroke Ps.* cvii. x, As dronckards...they staggering reele. 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 276 ¶ 1 A Man that is now and then guilty of Intemperance is not to be called a Drunkard. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) v. 35 A drunkard in charge of drunkards would be singularly fortunate if he avoided doing a serious mischief.

2. A local name of the Marsh Marigold.

1886 in *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n. App.* 1894 *Baring-Gould Kitty Alone* i. 118 The large golden cups that grow by the water's edge—these we call drunkards, but they drink only water.

3. *Comb.*, as *drunkard-curer*, -*curing*; also drunkard's cloak, a tub or barrel with holes for the head and hands fitted on a drunkard like a jacket, as a punishment.

1789 *Brand Hist. Newcastle* II. 192 note. In the time of the commonwealth, it appears that the magistrates...punished...drunkards by making them carry a tub, called the drunkard's cloak, through the streets. 1892 *Daily News* 22 June 5/5 There are several rival drunkard curers in the field. 1892 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 18 Nov. 7/4 The new drunkard-curing institution.

Hence † **Drunkardize** *v. intr.*, to act like a drunkard.

1632 *Vicars Æneid* (N.). Her deaded heart incens'd, she raves aloud, Doth madly through the citie drunkardize.

† **Drunkolec, droncelec.** *Obs. rare.* [*f. DRUNKEN pple. a. + ON. suffix -leic-r action, function.*]

c1450 *MYRC* 31 Dronkelec [*v. dronkelew*] and glotonye, Pryde and sloube and enuye Alle þow moste putten away.

† **Drunkelow, drunklew, a. (sb.) Obs.**

Forms: 4 drunkenlew, 4-6 drunkelew(e), 4-5 dronkelew(e, -leuh, 5 -lowe; 5 drunk-, dronklew, 6 dronkleu. [*f. DRUNKEN + -LEWE*: cf. *ME. costlewe and siklewe*.]

A. *adj.* Given to drunkenness, drunken.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* ix. 75 Ho...is not dronkeleuh ne deynous Dowel him foloweb [*B. dronkenlew, dronkelew*; C. dronkelew]. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xxiv. 49 3if he ete and drynke with drunkelew [1388 drunke] men. — *Ecclus.* xxvi. 11 A drunkelew woman. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R. v.* ii. (1495) 104 Also heecheade comyth...as it happith in dronklew men. c1450 *Bk. Haukyng in Rel. Ant.* i. 298 Loke that thu be not dronkelowe. 1519 *Horman Vulg.* 62 The foule dishoneste of them that be dronklew. 1532 *More Confut. Tindale Wks.* 824/2 If he...be...dronkelew, or rauenous, wyth suche folke do not so muche as eate.

B. *sb.* Drunkenness.

c1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 68 Voyde al drunkelew. c1450 [see DRUNKLEW]. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* (1810) Fiv. To be full of drynkyng & dronklewe.

Hence † **Drunkelowness, drunkelessness.**

1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 173 þey wonen hem to dronkelewnesse. c1480 *Caxton Descr. Brit.* 38 For as moche as they use them to dronkelewnes.

† **Drunken, sb. Obs.** [*OE. druncen sb., f. druncen pa. pple.*] Drunkenness, intoxication.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Luke* xxi. 34 Ne sie ahefzad hearro iuero on oferfylllo & mid druncen [Rushw. druncennisse]. a1000 *Imposition of Penance* in *Thorpe Laxus* II. 276 (Bosw.) Gif hit þurh druncen gewurþe. a1200 *Moral Ode* 253 Þe luueden tening and stale, hordom and drunken.

Drunk (*drɪŋkən*), *pple. a.* Also Sc. 6 drokin, 7- druken, drucken. [*pa. pple. of DRINK v.*: cf. *DRUNK*. The Sc. and northern *drucken* is from Norse: cf. *Icel. pa. pple. drukkinn*.]

1. Overcome by liquor; intoxicated; = DRUNK.

a1050 *Liber Scintill.* xxviii. (1889) 107 Ealswa se druncena [*ebrius*] win onfehð unhold. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 871 He woren drunken and slepi. a1300 *Cursor M.* 27894 Þe drunken semes in his misfere Noght lik þe man þat he was are. c1386 *Chaucer Wife's Prolog.* 852 Ye fare as folkes that dronken ben of ale. c1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3642 Some...saide that were dronken and fulle of most hardily. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* II. 630 How King Duncane send the Wyne and Aill browin with mukil Wort to King Sueno, quhairwith thai war all drokin. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Past.* vi. 23 They...seiz'd with youthful Arms the drunken God. c1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtdg.) 494 Drunken people are never seen making disturbances in open day. 1865 *Rawlinson Anc. Mon.* III. iv. 95 Who drink till they are drunken.

b. In proverbs and locutions.

13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1500 [He] bibbes þer-of Tyl he be dronken as the deuel. 1562 *Pilkington Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 51 'A drunken man is always dry', according to the proverb. 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 13 A drunken man neuer takes harme. 1887 *Scotsman* 19 Mar. The drunken man gets the drunken penny.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

a1340 *Hampole Psalter* xxxv. 9 Þan sall þai all be drun- kyn in god þat wonys in godis hous. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xxix. 9 Be 3e drunken inwardli, and not of wyn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 Inebryate or dronken with heuenly ioye. 1578 *Timme Caluine on Gen.* 313 Drunken with the flatteries of prosperity. 1856 *Kane Arch. Expl.* I. xvi. 196 We were so drunken with cold that we strode on steadily.

2. Given to drink; habitually intemperate. (The more common current sense.)

1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. VII. 26 b, Could neither have money nor men of the dronken Flemings. 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* v. i. 277 Is not this Stephano, my drunken Butler?

1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. 18 You...represent your friend in the character of a drunken landlord. 1786 *Burns Lines on meeting w. Ld. Daer* ii, I've been at druken writers' feasts. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* I. 163 Drunken, lazy, good-for-nothing fellows.

3. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by or proceeding from intoxication.

1591 *Percivall Sp. Dict.*, *Bevida*, drink, a potion, a drunken match. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* i. 44 Dutch & drunken deuises, about the gaining of the gronde. 1622 *Massinger Maid of Hon.* i. i, To take up a drunken brawl. 1752 *Johnson Rambler* No. 189 ¶ 6 Men who...destroy in a drunken frolic the happiness of families. 1842 *Tennyson Locksley Hall* 81 Pointing to his drunken sleep.

b. Of or pertaining to drink or drunkenness.

1609 *Wilkins Inforced Marr.* v. in Hazl. *Dodley* IX. 556 You in riot's house, A drunken tavern, spilled my maintenance. 1791 *BURKE Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 76 The delirium of a low, drunken alehouse club.

c. That causes drunkenness. See 6 b.

4. *transf.* Soaked or saturated with moisture; sometimes (with sense affected by r) 'drowned'.

c1450 *Pallad. on Husband.* ix. 34 But glad is hit [radish] to loke on drunke ayer. 1535 *COVERDALE Deut.* xxxii. 42 I will make myne arrowes dronken with bloude. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. ii. 47 She...The drunken lampe downe in the oyle did steepe. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* i. 170 The...Ploughman...Drains the standing Waters, when they yield Too large a Bev'rage to the drunken Field.

5. *fig.* Of a thing: Uneven, unsteady, reeling in motion or course; off the vertical.

1766 [implied in DRUNKENNESS c.]. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 526/2 There are many abrupt breaks to form what would be called by a screw chaser 'a drunken thread'. 1876 J. ROSS *Pract. Machinist* (1885) 106 If the tool is moved irregularly or becomes checked in its forward movement, the thread will become drunken, that is, it will not move forward at a uniform speed. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 69 You have now...no excuse for drunken architecture.

6. *Comb.*, as *drunkenmost* *adj.*, most drunken, drunkenest.

1824 H. VICARS in *Miss Marsh Mem.* vii. 143 Four hundred of the drunkenmost and wildest men in the regiment.

b. *esp.* in names of intoxicating plants, or of such as suggest drunkenness: *drunken date*, the betel-nut tree; *drunken plant*, *drunken ryo-grass*, damel grass, *Lolium temulentum*; † *drunken-wort*, tobacco (Minsheu *Ductor* 1617).

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* iii. cxxxix. (1633) 1520 *Areca* sive *Fausel*, the drunke date tree. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Noisette des Indes*, the drunken Date. 1891 *GRIFFITH tr. Foward's Christ Son of God* I. 304 note, *L'ivraie*, drunken *ryo-grass*.

† **Drunk**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *druncenian*,

2-3 *druncenon*, *druncnie* (*Orm.*) *druncennon*, 4

drunken, -yn, *drunkne*, *drunken*, -in, *drown-*

kyn. [*Northumb. druncnia*, *ON. drukna*

(= **drugna*) to be drowned = Goth. **drugkman*,

a neuter-passive vb. in -nan derived from pa. pple.

**drugk-an-* of **drugk-an* to drink: lit. to be drunk

or swallowed up (by water). Cf. Ger. *ertrinken*

to swallow up, drown.]

1. *intr.* To become swallowed up or sunk in

water; to suffer drowning, be drowned.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xiv. 30 Mid 8y ongann druncnia

[*Rushw.* ingon sican, *Ag. G.* wearð gedofen] cliopade

cueð drihten hal mec doa. a1225 *St. Mark.* 15 Ich leade

ham...into se deop dung þa ha druncned þerin. a1225 *Anor.*

R. 58 Leste eni best ualle þer inne, & druncnie ine sunne.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 2486a Quen þe scip saild quelm and

drunken [*v. dronkin*]. c1325 *Meir. Hom.* 138 In se

drunkenes folc ful fele.

2. *trans.* To swallow up in water; to drown.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 þe swin urnen...into þe sæ, and

druncnede hem seluen. c1200 *ORMIN* 6795 All folc wass

þurh Nopess flodd O Nopess time druncnede. a1340

Hampole Psalter Cant. 504 Hys chosen prynces ere

drunkynd in þe rede see.

3. To drench, saturate or soak with liquid.

a1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxv. [lxxv.] 10 þou soght þe land, and

drunkened it yHITE. a1340 *Hampole Psalter* lxxviii. 3 þe

storme me drownkynd. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xvi. 9 I shal

drunkne thee with my tere. *Ibid.* lv. 10 What maner

cometh doun weder and snog þo heuene, and...drunkneth

[1388 fillith, Vulg. inebriat] the erthe.

fig. 1382 *Wyclif Jer.* xxxi. 14 V shal inwardly drunkne

the soule of the prestus with fatnesse.

† **Drunk**, *v.* 2. *Obs.* [*OE. druncnian*, f.

druncen DRUNKEN: in later use perh. a new forma-

tion.] *intr.* To drink to excess, to become drunk.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* (Th.) II. 70 Þonne ða gebeoras drunc-

nið. 1628 A. Fox *Wurt's Surg.* II. iii. 55 If a Patient, fall on

gourmandizing and drunking, then no good is to be looked

for. 1692 *Southerne Maid's Last Prayer* 56 The Captain

has been Drunking with my Lord all Night. 1697 *View of*

Penal Laws 3 Notorious Offenders, such as continue

drunking at late and unseasonable hours.

† **Drunkhead.** *Obs.* [*f. DRUNKEN pple. a.*

+ -HEAD.] = DRUNKENNESS.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 28459 And hafe i oft in my sott-hedd

dryuen ofer men to drunkenhedd. 1382 *Wyclif Judith*

xiii. 19 He lai in his drunkenhedd. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III.

20 Through her dronkenhede Of wiles excitation. 1483

Caxton Gold. Leg. 82 b/2.

Drunklew: see DRUNKLEW.

Drunkly, *adv.* [*f. DRUNKEN pple. a. +*

-LY 2.] In a drunken manner.

1573-80 *Barret Alv. D.* 1312 Drunkenly. 1593 *Shaks.*

Rich. II. ii. i. 127 That blood already...Thou hast tap't out,

and drunkenly carow's d. 1598 *HAKLVT Voy.* I. 96 (R.)

They carowse for the victory very filthily and drunkenly.

87*-2

1854 Cdl. Wiseman *Fabiola* 210 The Dacian's eye flashed drunkenly again. 1866 Gro. Eliot *F. Holt* II. xxix. 218 Tettering drunkenly on the edge of the grave.

Drunkennes (drŭnkĕnĕs). [f. DRUNKEN *ppl. a.* + -NESS. See also DRUNKNESS.] The state of being drunk; intoxication; the habit of being drunken or addicted to excessive drinking.

c 893 K. *Ælfred Oros.* I. vi. § 1 Hi forneah mid ealle fordyde . . mid druncennysse. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke xxi. 34 On ofer-fylle and on druncennesse (*Halton G. druncennesse*). c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 þe fule foddri of druncennesse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27897 Schortly al iuels þat es Riueli becoms of druncennesse (*v. rr. druncynnes, drinkynnes*). 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xvi. ix. (1495) 557 The purpur red amatistus . . helpyth ayenst dronkennesse. 1555 *Eden Decades* 101 His noble men in the droonkennesse had so abused their toonges. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 71 We having drunk pretty high though not to drunkenness. 1709 *Bentham Princ. Legist.* xix. § 15 With what chance of success for example would a legislator go about, to extirpate drunkenness . . by dint of legal punishment? 1871 *Napheys Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. vii. 602 Drunkenness is frequently a disease.

b. *fig.* Intoxication of the mind or spirit. c 1200 *Ormin* 14333 To 3ifenn mannkinn . . gastli3 druncennesse. 1256 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 This inebriacyon or heuenly dronkennesse of the spiryte. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* IV. 733 In the drunkenness of factious animosity. 1873 *Hamerton Intell. Life* II. i. (1875) 45 A divine drunkenness was given to them.

c. Unsteadiness of the thread of a screw. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 21 To free the screw from what workmen call drunkenness. *Ibid.*, Otherwise the curved screw would be subject to . . drunkenness.

† **Drunkenship**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP. See also DRUNKSHIP.] = DRUNKENNESS.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* li. 371 (Add. MS.) They drawe to lecherye and dronkynship. 1474 *Caxton Chesse* 68 Dronkynship is the begynnyng of alle euylles. 1548 *Boorde Dyalary* xxi. (1870) 284 Quinces . . dothe preserve a man from dronkynship. 1555 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlii. 113 How agreeeth Christe with Belyall or dronkynshippe?

† **Drunkensome**, *a. Obs. exc. dial.* [f. as prec. + -SOME.] Addicted to drunkenness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26188 Brath, and drunksunum, and skald. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 54 Drunkunsum men, vsurers, and who euer is contrari to be doctryn, and to be word of God, he is anticrist. 1567 *Stat. Trin. Coll. Edin.* 249 in W. Maitland *Hist. Edin.* II. (1753) 211 Gif ony of the Beidmen be drunksome. 1825 *Jamieson, Drunksunum*.

† **Drunker**. *Obs.* Also -kar. [f. DRUNK *ppl. a.* + -ER.] = DRUNKARD.

1538 *Starkey England* II. i. 171 Al craftys men in cytys and townys wych are drunkers . . schold be . . punnyschyd. 1539 *Taverner Erasme. Prov.* (1552) 62 Oure common prowerbe . . Children, drunkers and foolen, can not lye. 1608 *Rowlands Humors Looking Glasse* 21 Two honest Drunkers must goe drinke a pot.

Drunkery (drŭnkĕrĭ). [f. DRUNK *ppl. a.* : see -ERY.] A place to get drunk in; a contemptuous appellation of a public-house or drink-shop.

1836 J. Livesey *Malt Liquor Lect.* in *Pearce Life* (1887), While about every twentieth house is metamorphosed into a drunkery. 1869 *Daily News* 29 June, He thought it was offensive to set up a drunkery in the middle of a public park.

Drunkhead, drunkify, drunkish: see after DRUNK *ppl. a.*

Drunklew: see DRUNKLEW.

† **Drunkness**. *Obs.* Also 2-5 *drunkenesse*. [Early ME. *druncennesse*, for *druncennesse*: the e of the second syllable becoming at length mute.] = DRUNKENNESS.

c 1160 *Halton Gosp.* Luke xxi. 34 Mid druncennesse. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 3e nulle3 foreleten . . 3ifernesne and druncnesse. c 1380 *Chaucer Part. T.* P 748 Dronkennesse that is the horrible sepulture of mannes reson. 1530 *Rastell Bk. Purgat.* II. xvi. Over come by sykenes or by dronknes. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.*, *Check* iv. (1858) 85 He bids beware of drunkenes, surfeits, care. 1701 *Dr. Fox True-born Eng.* II. 100 Drunk'ness has been the Darling of the Realm, E'er since a Drunken Pilot had the Helm.

† **Drunkship**. *Obs.* Also 4-5 *drunke-, dronke-*. [f. DRUNK *ppl. a.* + -SHIP; or shortened as prec. from *drunkenship*.] = DRUNKENNESS.

1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 132 Upon his drunkschip They bounden him with cheines faste. 1474 *Caxton Chesse* III. vi. H iv b, Ful of glotonye and dronkschip. c 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 32 Drunkschippe doyth ryght nought evynly.

b. A drunken company.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, A Dronkschip of Coblers.

Drunksome, drunky: see after DRUNK *ppl. a.*

Drup, *obs.* form of DRUOP.

Drupaceous (drup'ā-jēs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *drūpa*: see next and -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of a drupe, or characterized by bearing drupes; belonging to the *Drupaceæ*, a subdivision of the *Rosaceæ* bearing stone-fruits.

1825 *Good Study Med.* VI. iii. IV. 687 In drupaceous fruits. 1830 *Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot.* 74 Fruit 1-seeded, hard and dry, and drupaceous. 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 163 The Peach and other drupaceous plants. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 54/2 The drupaceous subdivision of the rose family.

Drupe (drūp). *Bot.* [ad. mod. Bot.L. *drūpa*, a stone-fruit, L. *drūpa*, *drūppa* (sc. *oliva*) over-ripe, wrinkled olive = Gr. *δρῦν* in same sense; cf. F. *drupe* (1798 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] A stone-fruit; a fleshy or pulpy fruit enclosing a stone or nut having a kernel, as the olive, plum, and cherry.

1753 *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.*, *Drupe*, among botanists, a

species of pericarpium, consisting of a soft, fleshy, and succulent pulp, in the center of which there is a nucleus. 1791 W. Bartram *Carolina* 41 From the bosom of each leaf is produced a single oval drupe. 1828 *Stark Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 469 Jasmineæ . . Their fruit is a capsule, a drupe or a berry. c 1854 *Whittier Lay Old Time* 2 Sighing o'er his bitter fruit For Eden's drupes of gold. 1870 *Bentley Bot.* 305 The Drupe is a superior, one-celled, one or 2 seeded, indehiscent fruit, having a fleshy or pulpy sarcocarp.

Drapel (drū'pĕl). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *drupella*, dim. of *drūpa* DRUPE.] A little drupe: such as those of which a blackberry is composed.

1835 *Henslow Princ. Bot.* 108 The numerous small drupes, or 'drupels' of the raspberry, and other Rubi. 1870 *Bentley Bot.* 308. 1872 *Oliver Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 96 The fruit of the Blackberry . . consisting of a number of succulent little drupes (called drupels) . . each drupel answering to an achene of buttercup or strawberry.

Drapelet (drū'pĕlĕt). *Bot.* [-LET.] = prec. 1880 *Gray's Struct. Bot.* vii. § 2. 207 The several pericarps of the aggregate blackberry and raspberry are diminutive drupes or Drapelets.

Drupeole (drū'pĕōlĕ). *Bot.* [f. L. type **drūpeola*, irregularly formed dim. of *drūpa*: cf. mod. F. *drupole*, *drupole*.] = prec.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Drupeole*, a little drupe.

Drupiferous, *a. rare*. [f. mod.L. *drūpa* + -FEROUS: in F. *drupifere*.] Drupe-bearing.

1775 *Romans Hist. Florida* 85 Wild plants chiefly of the Drupiferous and Bacciferous kind.

Drupose (drū'pōs). *Chem.* [f. DRUPE + -OSE, forming names of carbo-hydrates, as *glucose*, *dextrose*.] (See quot.)

1872 *Watts Dict. Chem.* VI. 547 *Drupose*, C₁₂H₂₂O₈, a substance produced together with glucose, by the action of boiling moderately diluted hydrochloric acid on glycodrupose, the stony concretions found in pears . . It is a greyish-red body, similar in structure and physical properties to glycodrupose.

Druri, *y*, *obs.* forms of DREARY *a.*

Drurie, *var.* of DROWIE *Sc. f.* DOWBY.

Drury, *var.* of DREURY *Obs.*

Druze (drūz). *Min.* [a. G. *druse* = Boh. *druza* in same sense.] a. A crust of small crystals lining the sides of a cavity in a rock. b. A cavity of this description.

[1753 *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.*, *Druze*, . . a name given by some of the Saxon miners to the common pyrites, and by others to some peculiar kinds of it.] 1812 *Pinkerton Petrol.* II. 576 A hard concreted stony crust, called *druze*, adhering to the inside of the cavity. 1839 *Murchison Silur. Syst.* I. xx. 260 Veins and druses lined with crystals of quartz. a 1854 *Macgillivray Nat. Hist. Des. Side* (1855) 454 Good crystals occasionally one inch broad are found in druses of the Granite on Bennachie.

Druze, *druze* (drūz), *sb. (a.)* [ad. Arab.

دُرُز *Durūz*, a form of plural used for names of nations: see note below.] One of a political and religious sect of Mohammedan origin, inhabiting the region round Mount Lebanon in Syria.

Believed to derive their name from *Ismail al-Darasi* (i. e. the tailor), who, in A.D. 1040, supported the claims of the 6th Fatimite Caliph, Hakim Biamrillah, to be a divine incarnation, and introduced this belief to the Lebanon. 1766 *tr. Ruffin* (title) A historical Memoir concerning the Drusis, a people inhabiting Mount Lebanon; a Catechism (etc.) translated from Drusean MSS. 1798 *Sotheby tr. Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 125 Sithence our Drusi prince is loathsome grown. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 160/1 The emir of the Druses is tributary to the pachalik of Acre, on condition that no Turk shall reside within his territories. 1895 W. Wright *Palmyra & Zenobia* xxv. 298 The thick stumpy Druze women.

Hence **Druzedom**, the system of the Druses.

Also **Dru'sian**, *san*, *sb. (obs.)*, and *a.*

1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 553 Sydon, now the strong receptacle of the stiff-necked Drusians. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 87 A Drusian Lord, kept himself out of his hands. 1786 [see above]. 1777 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 484/1 The full exposition of the Drusian creed . . would require a volume of considerable size. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 750/2 A convert from Drusedom. *Ibid.* 762/2 The dogmas of esoteric Drusedom.

Dru'siform, *a. rare*. [f. DRUSE + -FORM.]

Having the form of druse.

1757 *tr. Henckel's Pyritol.* 361 Drusiform mountain-crystal.

Dru'st, *obs.* form of *durst*, *pa. t.* of DARE *v.* 1

Drusy (drū'zi), *a.* [f. DRUSE + -Y.] Covered

or lined with a crust of minute crystals.

1794 *Kirwan Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 31 A surface on which very minute crystals abound is called drusy. 1841 *Trimmer Pract. Geol.* 83. 1869 *Phillips Ventr.* xi. 308 Occasional cavities—drusy or lined with crystals. 1879 *Rutley Study Rocks* x. 135 The botryoidal or mammillated forms of hematite . . line drusy cavities.

Drusy, *obs.* form of DROWSY.

† **Drut**. *Obs.* In 3 *drut*, 5 *drut*. [a. OF.

drut, *drut*, *dru* friend, lover: see DREURY.]

Darling, love, friend.

a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 269 Ihesu swete ihesu mi

drut mi derling. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5123, I drysse 3ow

here a diademe 3oure druits to were.

[The OF. word, orig. adj., = It. *drudo*, late L. *drudus*

(Capitulary of Charles the Bald), is app. of German origin,

corresp. to OHG. *trut* (in *Offrid drut*, *drud*), Ger. *traut*

dear, beloved: see Kluge and Diez.]

Druvy: see DROVY. **Druwery**, *var.* DREURY.

Druxy (drŭ'kai), *a.* Also 6 *dricksie*. [formerly *dricksie*, f. DRUX + -Y.] Of timber: Having decayed spots concealed by healthy wood.

1589 *Puttenham Eng. Poetrie* III. xix. (Arb.) 252 We liken . . an old man who laboureth with continuall infirmities, to a drie and dricksie oke. 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 160 Druxy Plank or Timber decayed and spungy. 18 . . *Lloyds' Reg.* in *Dana Seamen's Friend* (1856) 347 The inside planking to be . . free from all foxy, druxy, or decayed planks. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 *Druxey*, a state of decay in timber with white spongy veins, the most deceptive of any defect. 1875 *Laslett Timber & Timber Trees* 36 Producing . . what is technically termed a 'druxy knot'.

Druye, druyze, *obs.* forms of DRY.

Drw, *obs.* form of *draw*, *pa. t.* of DRAW *v.*

Drwry, *var.* DREURY; rare *obs.* f. DREARY *a.*

Dry (drai), *a. (adv.)* Forms: 1 *drýze*, *drýze*, 2-4 *drýze*, *dreí(e)*, 3 *drúie*, (*Orm.*) *drýzze*, 3-4 *drúye*, *drúe*, 3-7 *dríe*, 4 *dryze*, *drúze*, *drúye*, *draye*, *dreze*, *dreý(e)*, *dri*, 4-7 *drye*, 6 *drygh*, *drigh*, 4- *dry*. [OE. *drýge* (:-**drági*-) in ablaut relation with MDu. *drôghe*, *drôghe*, Du. *droog*, MLG., LG. *drög(e)*, *droge*, *dreuge* (:-**draugi*-), f. OTeut. ablaut-series **dreug-*, *draug-*, *drug-*, to be dry, whence also OE. *drúgian* to dry, *drúgað* DROUGHT, and (with formative suffix) OHG. *trochan*, Ger. *trocken* dry.]

I. As a physical quality.

1. Destitute of or free from moisture; not wet

or moist; arid; of the eyes, free from tears.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* xii. 43 He gað geond drýze stowa [*Lindisf. G. dryia*, *Rushw. G. dryze*, *Halton G. dreze* stowa]. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 He hi ledde ofer sê mid dreie fote. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 God hom ledde ofer þa rede sê, mid druze fotan. 1340 *Ayenb.* 240 Ase þe desert is hard and draye. c 1374 *Chaucer Anel. & Arc.* 336 Ne never mo myne eyen two bee drye. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 125 Þei leien a dreie cloob vndir. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/1 Dry fro moisture. *siccas*. 1520 *Rastell Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 155 Men [went] over a fote drye. a 1564 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 243 Among whom was not oon drie eye. 1598 R. Bernard *tr. Terence* (1607) 206 As dry as a kixe [= kex]. 1670 *Narborough Journ. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 52 The Air rather sharper and dryer. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* IV. 542 Rub his Temples, with fine Towels, dry. 1799 *Med. Journ.* I. 200 Atmospheric air in the driest possible state. 1806-7 J. Bernersford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xviii, Till every blade is as dry as a bone. 1834 *Orange Song* (in *Hansard Ser.* III. XXXII. 717), Then put your trust in God, my boys, And keep your powder dry!

† b. In mediæval physiology: One of the funda-

mental qualities of elements, humours, planets, etc.;

opp. to moist. (See COLD *a.* 6.) *Obs.*

c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxxiii. § 4 Sie eorþ is dryge and ceald. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* VIII. 209 Eorðe ys ceald and drýgge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3563 His blode þan wexus dri and cald. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 10 Þe qualitees . . ben foure: hoot, coold, moist and drie. 1578 *Lytt Dodoens* III. lxxviii. 426 Aconit is hoate and drie in the fourth degree. 1621 *Burton Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. xv. (1651) 128 Saturn and Mercury, the Patrons of Learning, are both dry Planets. 1819 J. Wilson *Compl. Dict. Astron.* 3 Madness, melancholy . . and all diseases proceeding from a dry habit.

c. Of a season or climate: Free from or deficient

in rain; having scanty rainfall; not rainy.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 531 Thulke 3er was that somer so drye & so hot. 1500-50 *Dunbar Thistle & Rose* 70 Dame Nature . . bad eik Juno . . That scho the hevin suld keep amene and dry. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 560 Mise are multiplied in drie seasons. 1666 *Bacon Nat. Hist.* § 807 A Drie March, and a Drie May, portend a Wholesome Summer, if there be a Showring Aprill betwene. a 1775 *Burnet Own Time* (1766) I. 322 The Summer had been the driest that was known of some years. *Mod.* Arable land that does fairly well in a dry year.

2. That has given up or lost its natural or ordinary

moisture; dried, desiccated, parched, withered.

Now *arch.* or sunk in sense 1.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 31 Forðon 3if in groene tree 3as doað, in dryzi huæd wordes? [*Rushw.* on *dryze*, *Agg. G.* on þam drýgean.] a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 276 Ofte dreie spiritles bereð winberien? a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20747 His arms war al clungen dri [*v. rr.* drei, dry]. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxxvii. (1495) 625 Yf olde men ete ofte drye fygges. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3523 When my mouthe was dry for thirst. 1582 N. Lichefield *tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xxiv. 61 Greater store of drie Cinamon. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1232/1, 3 French Prizes, laden with dry Fish from Newfoundland. 1795 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 79 A dry tongue can no more taste, than a dry eye see . . distinctly.

b. Said of a body of water, or of moisture on

a surface, that has disappeared by evaporation, or

by being wiped or drained away: Dried up.

c 1386 *Chaucer Knt.'s T.* 2166 The brode Ryver somtyme waxeth dreye. 1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 2 b, If there be a plash of water . . standing in the heate of the Sunne, it will soone be drie. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* VI. 279 We saw a quadrangled dry Pond. 1697 *Dampier Voy.* I. v. 95 Some small Rivers . . are dry at certain seasons of the year. 1707 *Watts Hymn* 'Come, we that love the Lord' x, Then let our songs abound, And ev'ry tear be dry. 1799 in J. W. Cole *Lives Generals Penin. War* (1832) I. ii. 78 Before the sweat was dry on his brow.

3. Of persons: Wanting or desirous of drink;

thirsty. Cf. A-DRY. (Now only in vulgar use.)

b. *transf.* Of things or conditions: Causing thirst.

1406 *Hoccleve La Male Regle* 135 The thirsty hete of

hertes drie. a 1536 *Calisto & Mel.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 79

To eat when I will, and drink when I am dry. 1657

COKAINE *Obstinate Lady* iv. iii. Boy. I am very dry with singing and dancing. *Jag.* Follow me to the wine cellar! 1738 WESLEY *Hymn*, 'Of Him who did Salvation bring' viii. I drink, and yet am ever dry. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) II. 182, I returned hungry, weary and dry, and had only snow to supply the calls of nature. 1890 Beeton's *Christm. Ann.* 17 Come in, you look dry; let's have a wet. *Mod.* Better have a pint; it's dry work. *fig.* 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 112 So drie he was for Sway.

4. Not yielding water (or other liquid); exhausted of its supply of liquid.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 310 (Gött.) He es welle bat neuer is drey. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 378 It would... drawe the veyne of mine invention drie. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xiii. 304 It must be a dry flower... out of which this bee sucks no honey. 1874 J. T. MICKLETHWAITE *Modern Par. Churches* 160 A dry inkstand. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 323/1 Wasting large sums of money on 'dry holes' [unproductive oil-wells]. *Mod.* Our own well never runs dry.

b. *spec.* Of cows, sheep, etc.: Not yielding milk.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 37 3if pou paye tythe for leyse to þi mylche beestys, & not of þi drye beestys. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 39 The dammes will waxe drye, and wayne theye lambes theym selfe. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 187 (L.) At home their allowance... was no more than three milch cows; and in case any of them became dry, the parishioners supplied them again. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 100 What we term dry sheep (viz. wethers, barren ewes, &c.). 1890 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 26/5 Twenty thousand breeding ewes... the remainder being what are called 'dry sheep'.

5. Not under, in, or on water; not submerged (see also DRY LAND); † inland (quot. 1599); drawn or cast up on shore, as a boat or a fish.

c 1200 ORMIN 14862 Swa þatt te33 o þe drizze grund Wel sæshenn oppenn we33e. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 381 Drightin... bad a drit sted sild be. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 220 Came none of hem to londe drey. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 2 That at is drye the erth shall be. The waters also I calle the see. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 268 Aleppo... is the greatest place of traffique for a drye towne that is in all these parts. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 11 93 The Head of his Ketch was dry, and at the Stern, there was above 4 Foot Water. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 195 note, In dry work the difference of hardness... is less apparent. 1798 R. DODD *Port Lond.* 5 Further dry arches on each shore. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 55 The tide leaves them dry.

6. Of bread (or toast): Without butter or the like.

1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastell* 762 The words... would not agree to drie bread. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* (libr. ed.) II. ix. 66 Making some thin dry toast. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 157 The meal... of dry bread with plain tea.

7. Solid, not liquid.

1722 OGLE in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6091/1 Neither the Wine nor dry Provisions were come. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 27 By this are measured all dry wares, as, Corn, Seeds, Roots, Fruits, Salt, Coals, Sand, Oysters, &c.

8. Of wines, etc.: Free from sweetness and fruity flavour.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* Dry-wine, a little rough upon, but very grateful to the Palate. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* III. (1728) 43 Many a dry bottle have we crack'd hand to fist. 1848 THACKERAY *Bl. Snobs* xlviii, Where's the old dry wine? 1887 J. A. STERRY *Lazy Minstr.*, *Boiney Ferry* (1892) 187 In Mrs. Williams' driest sherry He toasts the Lass of Boiney Ferry!

9. Metallurgy. Said of copper, tin, or lead, in the brittle and coarse-grained condition which they exhibit before refining, or when insufficiently de-oxidized in refining.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 918 When the operation of refining begins, the copper is dry or brittle... Its grain is coarse, open, and somewhat crystalline. *Ibid.* 919 Copper, in the dry state, has a strong action upon iron. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Dry copper.* Under-poled copper. Copper not poled enough to remove all sub-oxide.

10. *transf.* Of or relating to dry substances or commodities; dry measure, measure of capacity for non-liquids.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 337/2 A Pint... is the least of dry measures. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 703 The loss in the dry weight connected with the exhalation of carbon dioxide. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 363 In dry or corn measure, eight bushels... make a quarter. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 3/6 In both wet and dry departments separate rooms are set apart for all deadly drugs.

11. Not associated or connected with liquid.

a. Not accompanied or associated with drink; in *U. S. political slang*, said of places which favour the prohibition of the liquor traffic. b. Of diseases, etc.: Not marked by a discharge of matter, phlegm, etc. c. Not accompanied with tears. † d. Not accompanied with bloodshed: see also f. (*obs.*) e. Said of processes or apparatus in which no liquid is used. f. *phr.* To die a dry death: i. e. without bloodshed, or (in Shaks.) without drowning.

a. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 108/2 A Dry feste, xerofagia. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastell* 778 The Papistes make a drie communion, when they robbe the people of the cuppe. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commu.* 13 Privilege to drinke... at drye or prohibited times. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* A V. A Dry Dinner... without all drinke, except Tobacco (which also is but Dry Drinke). 1667 POOLE *Dial. betu. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 198 It was not a dry Feast... they had drinke with it. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* II. liv. 350 note, A local option system, under which each county decides whether it will be 'wet' or 'dry' (i. e. permit or forbid the sale of intoxicants). 1892 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/6 Dividing the receipts at the music-halls... as they are named in the trade 'Wet Money' and 'Dry Money' (i. e. money paid for refreshments, and for admission).

b. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 57 Þe drie discrasie þou

schalt knowe bi þe... litil quytture. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xii. (1887) 61 Good for the drie cowghe. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 182 Occasion'd by the Dry-Gripes of that Country. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* s. v. *Colica*, This is called... from its victims, the plumbers' and the painters' colic; from its symptoms, the dry belly-ache, the nervous and spasmodic colic. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 83 The expression dry catarrh involves a contradiction if we look to etymology... I shall employ it... to designate those inflammations of the bronchi which are attended with little or no expectoration.

c. 1619 W. WHATELEY *God's Husb.* ii. (1622) 49 The Lord will not reiect dry sotoow, if he see it hearty and true. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Dry mourning will decays more deadly bring... Give sotoow vent, and let the sluices go. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xxv, Dry sobs they seemed to be.

d. 1618 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 75 (D.) Thus are both sides busyed in this drie warre. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 204 If we should be blessed with a dry peace, without one drop of blood therein.

e. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 395 In the Dry way, it may be essayed when pulverized. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 386 Iron... precipitates nickel from its acid solutions, and in the dry way takes from it the sulphur which it contains. c 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc. I.* 127/2 The first dry-meter was patented by Mr. Malam in 1820. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxx. (1889) 250, I have often seen the knife used in the manner which... is called dry tapping. 1890 WALMSLEY *Electr. in Serv.* *Man* 108 Dry piles—that is, batteries where no fluids were used—were first constructed by Behrens (1806).

f. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 158 Destin'd to a drie death on shore. 1610 — *Temp.* I. i. 72, I would faine dye a dry death. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) E iii, Tyrants... goe neuer to Pluto with a drie death... without blood and murder. 1688 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* III. 275 He dy'd rather a Dry Death, than a Bloody.

† 12. Of a blow, or a beating; properly, That does not draw blood (as a blow given with a stick or the fist, which merely causes a bruise); by some app. used vaguely, = Hard, stiff, severe. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 306/2 Blo, blew and grene colourde, as ones body is after a drie stroke. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 94 A Iewe... couered with woundes and swelling drye blowes. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 64. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 711 Give him many a drie bob. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 38 ¶ 3 Many a dry Blow was strenuously laid on by each Side. 1711 *Vind. Sachverell* 44 The Fellow... had an honest dry drubbing. a 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Comic Rom.* I. 104 Having got nothing but dry blows and empty pockets.

11. Figurative senses.

13. Feeling or showing no emotion, impassive; destitute of tender feeling; wanting in sympathy or cordiality; stiff, hard, cold. In early use, chiefly: Wanting spiritual emotion or union.

c 1200 ORMIN 9883 Hæpenn folkess herrte Iss... drie33e, & all wiþtunn dæw. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 27 Weet-ynge of hevenly dew to her drie hertis. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. viii. 48 How dry & hov harde pou art wiþoute ihesu! 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 87 b, Drye, dull, or vndeoute in spirituall thynges. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 440 He... is grown miskenning and dry to His poor friends. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxxi. 321 Noted for an address so cold, dry, and distant, that it was very difficult... to soften or familiarize it. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 110 Lord North's answers were dry, unyielding... and betrayed an absolute indifference to the occurrence of a rupture. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi. 244 'Well!' said St. Clare, in a tone of dry endurance.

14. Said of a jest or sarcasm uttered in a matter-of-fact tone and without show of pleasantry, or of humour that has the air of being unconscious or unintentional; also of a person given to such humour; caustically witty; in early use, ironical.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* Pref.*v, Of the subtle knackes, of the drye mockes... whiche Socrates dooeth there vse. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 199 The figure Ironia, which we call the drye mock. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 81, I. v. 45. 1709 RAMBL. *Fuddle-Clups* 7 Keep your Flirts to your self, and your merry drye Bobs. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v. [He] was... something of a humorist and dry joker. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 129 Froissart, with a touch of dry humour, explains that their allies had no objection to speed the exit of the poorer knights.

† 15. Yielding no fruit, result, or satisfaction; barren, sterile, unfruitful, jejune. (*Cf.* 4.) *Obs.* (or merged in sense 17).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 6, I sall make it to bere froit, þat bifore was drye fra goed werkes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 b, He shall go drye, and for a surety haue no perfeccyon. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 42 One... whose dryer braine Is tost with troubled sights and fancies weake. a 1680 GLANVILL (J.), That the fire burns by heat, is an empty dry return to the question, and leaves us still ignorant.

† b. Of persons: Miserly, stingy; reserved, uncommunicative. (*Cf.* 4.) *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Drye fellow whom some call a pelt or pinchbecke. 1604 *etc.* [see DRY-FIST]. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Acquiesce*, He is but a drie fellow, there is nought to be got by dealing with him. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 509 Dry or reserved. 1688-9 LD. CLARENDON *Diary* (T.), He thanked me... and said, he had not seen so particular an account of those affairs before: but he was very dry as to all things else.

16. Lacking adornment or embellishment, or some addition; meagre, plain, bare; matter-of-fact.

1626 LAUD *Wks.* (1849) II. 370 And if they say... they believe them in the Church's sense; yet that dry shift will not serve. a 1637 B. JONSON *Discoveries, Precipendi modi* (1640) 116 As wee should take care, that our style in writing, be neither dry, nor empty. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 7:1 Contemplations concerning the dry essence of the

Deity are very consuming and unsatisfactory. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* II. 6 With a pension and dry title only. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref., Enforced thereunto, by Dry Mathematical Reason. c 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Hewet* (1887) I. 34 I would willingly return... something more... than dry thanks impertinently expressed. 1803 LD. ELDON in *Pessey's Rep.* VIII. 435 It is the case of a dry trust, all the debts and legacies being long paid. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* II, A long catalogue of dry facts.

17. Deficient in interest; unattractive, distasteful, insipid. (*fig.* from food that wants succulency.)

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 1. ii. (1651) 39 Our subtle Schoolmen... are weak, dry, obscure. 1661 *Perrys Diary* 12 May, Methought it was a poor dry Sermon. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 315 ¶ 3 These Points are dry in themselves to the generality of Readers. 1760 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 425 If these speculations appear too dry, they may be rendered more pleasing, if the reader would peruse the two pieces criticised. 1790 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 567 Mankind have an aversion to the study of the science of government. Is it because the subject is dry? 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 14 Annals... valuable to the antiquary, but dry and profitless to others.

18. *Art.* Characterized by stiff and formal outlines; lacking in softness or mellowness; frigidly precise.

1716 *Notes Dryden's transl. Du Fresnoy's Art Painting* 224 His Manner was Gothique and very dry. *Ibid.* 227 [His] manner was drier and harder than any of Raphael's School. a 1792 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Journ. Flanders & Holland* (R.), The fall of the Angels, by F. Floris, 1554; which has some good parts, but without masses, and dry. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 205. 195 The workmanship, however, is still drier than in the Antonines. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xxiv. 353 A dry and hard manner of execution.

19. Of money, rent, or fees: Paid in hard cash, in actual coin. [*Cf.* *F. argent sec, piete sèche.*]

1574 HELLOWES *Cuevara's Fam. Ep.* 162 Such as shal play at Cardes or dice for drie money. 1665 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 36 Worth a matter of four millions dry rents. 1664 *Perrys Diary* 30 Sept., I am fain to preserve my vowe by paying soc. dry money into the poor's box. 1694 *Provid. God* 64 That what could not be done by dry Money, might be by Debauchery. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 97 ¶ 5 To Zelinda's woman... fifteen guineas in dry money. 1725 *Berkeley Let. to T. Prior* 12 June Wks. 1871 IV. 112 It hath cost me 130 pounds dry fees, besides expedition-money to men in office. 1885 *Standard* 3 Apr. 2/6 He had played in Defendant's house... but not for 'dry money'.

20. *Dry light* (an expression derived from a doubtful or corrupt passage in Heraclitus; ed. Bywater 30): 'Light' untinged by any infusion of personal predilection, prejudice, or fancy.

1645 BACON *Ess., Friendship* ¶ 7 Heraclitus saith in one of his Enigmas: Dry Light is euer the best. — *Apophth.* 268 Heraclitus the Obscure sayd: The drie Light was the best Soule. Meaning, when the Faculties Intellectual are in vigour, not wet, nor, as it were, blouded by the Affections. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 149 The web that looks so familiar and ordinary in the dry light of every day.

B. as *adv.* In a dry manner, dryly. (*See C. 2.*) 1513 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 4. § 1 If the same Worstod, so dry calandred, taketh any Wet. 1720-11 SWIFT *Let.* (1767) III. 97 I talk dry and cross to him. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* xix. (ed. 2) 331 Where the laud is very dry situated. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxviii, 'He's rowing dry, your honour—only making bilave.'

C. Combinations.

1. Parasynthetic, as dry-eyed a., having dry eyes, tearless, not weeping; dry-boned, fancied, handed, -leaved, -lipped, -skinned, -tongued, etc. adjs.; also dry-looking adj. See also DRY-FISTED, -FOOTED.

1618 BRATHWAITE *Descr. Death* in *Fart S. P. Yas.* I (1848) 271 Chop-falne, crest-sunke, 'drie-bond' anatomie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xl. 495 Sight so deform what heart of Rock could long 'Drie-ey'd behold! 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 6/2 The face... has the drawn expression of dry-eyed grief. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 50 Any 'dry-fancied Metaphysicians. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Journal* 241 As in a 'drie-mouth'd feaver. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xviii. 8 The 'drie-tongued laurels' pattering talk.

2. Adverbial, in comb. with verbs and their derivatives. a. In a dry way; without the use of liquid; without drawing blood: as dry-rub, -scratch, -scrub, etc., vbs.; dry-blowing pres. pp.; † dry-bang, † dry-baste vbs. = DRY-BEAT; dry-cupping, see CUPPING I; dry-cure v., to cure meat, etc. by salting and drying, as distinguished from pickling; dry-grind v., to grind articles of cutlery without the use of water; hence dry-grinder, a workman employed in dry-grinding; so dry-pointing, e.g. of needles and table-forks; dry-salt v. = dry-cure; dry-shave v., (see quotes).

c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* iv. iii, And I did not 'dry bang ye all one after another I'de eat no more but Mustard. 1630 WADSWORTH *S. P. Pilgr.* vi. 58 They... 'dry-basted brother Hill and left vs. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 115 If... a cutting gale... 'dry-blowing, breathe Untimely frost. 1828-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 473 The use of 'dry-cupping between the shoulders. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 259 His apparatus for the relief of 'dry-grinders. 1832 *Babbage Econ. Mannf.* xix. (ed. 3) 187 'Dry-pointing, which also is executed with great rapidity. 1405 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 19 Preamb., Pillows made of... scalded feders and 'drie pulled feathers to gedre. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 278/1 Goat-skins in their raw state come to the market 'dry salted'. 1865 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 305 On intermediate days the rooms are 'dry-scrubbed. 1860 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, *Attondere aliquem auro*, to ridde him of his gold, to 'drie shaue him. 1706 PHILLIPS, To Dry-shave, to chowse, gull or cheat notoriously. 1778 in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) 546/2 [He] shall be dry shaved... and have his head dressed on the parade.

b. So as to be or become dry, to dryness: as *dry-suck*, *-weep* vbs.; *dry-burnt*, *-drunken*, *-roasted*, *-withering* ppl. adjs.

1891 R. KIPING *Light that failed* xii. The grass was *dry-burnt in the meadows. 1889 COGAN *Haven Health* (1863) 132 Except it be very *dry roasted. 1871 SHADWELL *Humourists* iii. Loins of Mutton dry-roasted. 1864 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* viii. Wks. 1873 II. 49 Thou *dry-suckst him.

3. Special attributive combs.: *dry-beard*, an old man with a dry or withered beard; *dry-bob* (see BOB sb.); hence *dry-bob* vb.; *dry-bone* (U.S.), a miner's name for the silicate and other ores of zinc (Dana 1868); *dry-bones*, a contemptuous or familiar term for a thin or withered person, who has little flesh on his bones; *dry-bulb thermometer*, one of the two thermometers of which a *dry- and wet-bulb hygrometer* consists; *dry-caster*, 'a kind of beaver, called also *parchment-beaver*' (Webster 1864); *dry-cooper*, a cooper who makes casks, etc. for dry goods; *dry-ditch* v. *trans.*, to work at (anything) without result, like one digging a ditch into which no water flows; *dry-fly* a. and v. (*Angling*), used to describe a method of fishing in which an artificial fly is dangled just above the water; *dry house*, a building in which miners change their clothing (also called *drying-house*, or *dry*); *dry lodging*, lodging without board; *dry-march*, a march or boundary-line not formed by a river or water; *dry multure*, see *MULTURE*; *dry-needle* = *dry-point*; *dry pack*, see *PACK*; *dry-pile* a. (*†drpile*), with the pile dry; *dry-plate* (*Photogr.*), a sheet of glass coated with collodion subsequently sensitized and dried, or, more usually, with an emulsion of gelatine (or collodion) containing a sensitive silver salt, and exposed to the action of light in a dry state; *dry-point* (*Engraving*), (a) a sharp-pointed needle used for engraving without acid on a copper plate from which the etching-ground has been removed; (b) the process of engraving in this way, or an engraving so executed; hence *dry-point* vb.; *dry-puddling*, see *PUDDLING*; *dry-rent*, a RENT-SECK or barren rent, i.e. one reserved without clause of distress (*obs.*); *dry-shearer*, a workman whose business is to shear the nap of cloth; *dry-skin* (see *quot.*); *dry-stone* a., applied to a 'dike' or stone wall built without mortar, cf. DIKE sb. 6 b; *dry-stove*, a stove for plants, with dry heat; *dry wall*, a wall built without mortar. See also DRY DOCK, etc.

1749 GARRICK *Lethe* i. (1798) I. 11 Well said, old *dry-beard. 1797 T. PARK *Sonnets* 66 By Pythagorean dry-beards sentent'd. 1865 *Dry-bob [see BOB sb.]. 1881 W. E. NORRIS *Matrim.* I. 73 You never used to dry-bob at Eton, did you? 1845 JAMES A. NEIL III. xiv. Ha, old *dry-bones, have I caught thee at length? 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 227 Table I. To obtain the dew-point, multiply the difference of reading of the thermometers by the factor opposite the *dry-bulb reading, and subtract the product from the dry-bulb reading. 1715 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5308/3 Mr. Henry Taylor, *Dry Cooper. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 98 His adversaries did *dry-ditch their matters and digg'd in vain. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 4/2 The beautiful and delicate art of fishing with the *dry fly. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 5 Aug. 300/2 You must creep up-stream as warily as if you were dry-flying it on the Hampshire chalk. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 130/1 Drawing of *Dry House where miners change their clothes. 1796 in Scott *Old Mort.* Intro. 'To drye Lodginge for seven weeks, to 4. 1. 1885 *Hist. Little Pat (Houston Tracts* I. xi. 3) She. lived in one of those cellars which have 'dry lodgings' written over the door. 1880 SCOTT *Monast.* vi. The last who went south passed the 'dry-march' at the Ridingburn with an escort of thirty spears. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 48 The 'dry needle' is principally employed in the extreme light parts of water, sky, drapery, architecture, &c. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xx. cxxiv. 388 And loue will shoote you from his mightie bow, Weake is the shot that *drpile failes in snow. 1859 *Photogr. News* I. 296 Some difference of opinion exists as to the collodion best suited for *dry plates. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1890) 91 In the development of dry plates... the image... is built up from the solid silver salt in the film itself. *Ibid.*, The practical part of dry-plate processes. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 216 The 'drypoint, or needle, is principally employed for the lightest parts of the engraving on the copper plate. 1883 *Athenum* 24 Feb. 256/1 The etchings and dry-points of Venetian views which Mr. Whistler is showing. 1728 CHAMBERLAYNE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 161 A kind of Tumor... as the *Dry-sheers, or those who dress Cloth, have upon their left Hands. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. in N. Y.* (1860) 39 If the Blubber be not fat and free, the Whale is call'd a *Dry-Skin. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i. note, Called by the vulgar a *dry-stane dyke. 1878 C. R. CONDER *Tentwork Pal.* 312 Siloam—a most disappointing pool with dry-stone walls and a little muddy water. 1888 *Craven Dial.*, *Dry-wall, a wall without lime. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* iii. (1877) 48 A dry wall of the same height and stability.

Dry, sb. Forms: see *prec.* [subst. use of *prec.*]

1. Dry state or condition, esp. of the atmosphere; dryness, drought.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 123 He... holeð his unwillie hwile druie and hwile wete. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6355 (Gott.) For na drie ne for na wate Ne changid þai neuer þair state. 1377 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 216 The drede nother tempest, druyge

nor wete. 1424 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* lxxviii. For dry myn herte to gydere is runne. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 5 With colde ne with hete, with wet ne with drye. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* vi. (1713) 272 Successions of Heat and Cold, Wet and Dry. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 279 At end of dry He cut his hay, to lie long in the rain. 1877 R. F. BURTON in *Athenum* 3 Nov. 568/3 Dead water during the dries, and a lake with two outlets after the annual rains.

† b. Thirst: cf. DRY a. 3. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xiv. 50 Ete þis whan þe hungreth, Or whan þow... clyngest for drye. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 313, I dy nere for dry.

2. That which is dry; spec. dry land. In the dry: on, or as on, dry land; not under water.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 383 Þe dri (he) cald erth. 1380 WYCLIF *Ps.* xciv(xcv). 5 Of hym is the se, and he made it; and the drie his hondis formeden. 1744 COWPER *Task* II. 56 When did the waves so haughtily o'erleap Their ancient barriers, deluging the dry? 1871 G. McDONALD *Sonn. conc. Jesus vi.* When God said, 'Let the Dry appear!'

3. A drying-place, or drying-house.

1876 J. H. COLLINS in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 5 May 568/1 The floor or 'pan' of the dry is composed of fire-clay tiles. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 1/2 It is transferred to the drying-house or 'dry'.

4. *Masonry*. 'A fissure in a stone, intersecting it at various angles to its bed, and rendering it unfit to support a load' (Ogilvie).

1825 JAMIESON, *Dry* (in a stone), a flaw. *Aberd.*

Dry (dri), v. Pa. t. and pple. dried (droid).

Forms: 1 *drysean*, 2-4 *driþe* (n), 3 (*Orm.*) *driþe*, 3-4 *druye* (n), 4 *druize*, *druie*, *dreize*, *dri*, 4-6 *drey*, *drye*, 4-7 *drie*, 5- *dry* (*inflections* *dries*, *drieth*, *drying*). Pa. t. 1 *dryðe*, *driðe*, 3-5 *dride*, 4 *dreide*, *dreyede*, *druyde*, 5 *driede* (e), 4- *dried*. Pa. pple. 1 *gedrized*, 3 (*Orm.*) *driþedd*, 4-5 *dreyed*, 4-8 *dried*, 6-7 *dride*, 7 *dryde*, 7-8 *dry'd*, 6- *dried*; (ß. 7 *drien*). [OE. *dryge* (am), *driþean*, f. *dryge* DRY a.]

1. *trans.* To make dry (e.g. by wiping, rubbing, exposure to heat or air, draining, etc.); to rid, deprive, or exhaust of moisture; to desiccate.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 Se hata sumor dryþ and gearwæð sæd and bleda. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* John xi. 2 And driðe (Hailton G. dreide) his fet mid hyre loccon. c 1100 *ORMIN* 8625 Forr þatt te land wass dripped all And scorneðd þurh þe druðhe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14011 Sco... þan þam dries wit hir hare. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 19 Thei dryen it at the Sonne. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.* Gov. *Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 76 Þes þynge dries and feþys þe body. a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* (R.). To dryr the clothes yt were wringing wet. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. cxix. 313 As a skin bottel in the smoke, So am I parcht and dride. 1656 *BACON Sylva* § 56 After it be dryed a little before the Fire. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 206 They should be dry'd in the Shade. 1786 LEONI *tr. Alberti's Archit.* I. 25/1 Wood thus dry'd... acquires a Hardness... by which means they think it is better dried. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey v.* Mrs. Chick was yet drying her eyes.

b. To remove or abstract (water or moisture); to wipe away, cause to evaporate, or drain off.

c 1350 *Barlam & Josaphat* (Bodl. MS.) 867 Whan þu myst heuin areche wit þin hond, and dreye þe water of þe se. 1307 *TRAVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 113 Faste by the brook þat he dreyede (v. r. droyde). 1553 CROWLEY *Pleas.* 4 *Pain* 482 Christe doeth drye all teares from the oppressid eye. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. vii. 197 The Water... was now dried away. 1798 CANNING *New Morality* 89 in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July (1859) 204 Not she who dries The orphan's tears. 1844 TENNYSON *Adaley Court* 45 Till all his juice is dried, and all his joints are full of chalk.

2. *intr.* To become dry; to lose or be exhausted of moisture; to cease to yield a supply of liquid.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 Sum of þe sed ful uppe þe ston and dride þere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 310 (Cott.) He is welte þat neuer sal dri. c 1340 *Ibid.* 8768 (Trin.) Þe tre for elde bigon to driþe. 1387 *TRAVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 267 His armes dride and wax al drye. c 1400 *Pallad.* on *Husk* I. 363 The see grauel is latestt for to drye. 1553 *LYNDESAY Agat. Syde Taillie* 75 In Somer quhen the streitis dries. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 259 The Morter doth not Cement... when it dries hastily. 1705 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4114/4 It [a sandbank] dries at Low-Water. 1870 C. F. GORDON CUMMING in *Gd. Words* 138/2 Masses of apricots spread out to dry in the sun.

b. Of water or moisture: To disappear or pass away by evaporation, absorption, or draining. 1c 1325 *Old Age* II. in *Reliq. Ant.* II. 210 Moch me anueþ þat mi drivil druþ. c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 197 If þou waisschist hise lymes in watir, anon riþ it wole drie yn. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 143 Great flouds haue flowne... and great Seas haue dried. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 109 The unctuous part will dry away.

† 3. *intr.* To be thirsty, to thirst. *Obs.*

In ME. also *impers.* me drieth; cf. HUNGER. 1368 LANGL. P. Pl. A. 1. 25 And drink whon þou druizest [B. dreyest: v. r. þe driþeþ, 3ow drieth]. a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 117 For thirst to death I dry.

4. a. *trans.* To render (a cow, etc.) 'dry'; to exhaust or stop the secretion of milk in. b. *intr.* To become 'dry', cease to give milk.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* (Nat. Lib. Ed.) 116 All have cows, and when they dry them, buy others. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 87 The following medicine may be given to any cow you wish to dry. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scoll.* III. 76 The thicker milk of those which were beginning to dry. 1888 *Craven Dial.* s.v., 'It's time to dry the cow, shoe gives life milk'. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 4/2 A few farmers report that they cannot dry off their cows.

5. *Dry up* *trans.* a. To suck, draw, or take up (liquid or moisture) entirely, as is done by the sun

or with a cloth or the like. b. To exhaust (anything) of its moisture; to render quite dry; to desiccate. (Chiefly in *passive*.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 775 *Thise*, Phebus... Hadde dreyed up the dew of erbis wete. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* i. The grace of humanyte is not dreyed vp in the. 1552 HULOET, Dried vp to be, as a cowe or yewe that goeth gelde or foremilch and geueth no mylke. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 63 b. Chalke is an earth by heate concocted... and dried up. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 105 In Summer it [Jordan] is almost drien up. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 The sharp Easterly... Winds transpirence, and dry them [tulips] up. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 81/1 One fertile source of information was dried up. 1850 McCOSH *Dev. Govt.* III. ii. (1874) 407 The amazon... had her breast dried up that she might fight the more fiercely. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 18 Theoretic atheism dries up the sources of personal affection.

c. *intr.* Of water or moisture: To disappear entirely as by evaporation. Of a source: To cease to yield liquid, to become quite dry.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xii. 15 Beholde, yf he witholde the waters, they drye vp. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 60 The Fountaine from the which my curant runnes, Or else dries vp. 1786 LEONI *tr. Alberti's Archit.* II. 104/1 Springs... which have dreyed up. 1844 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 268 The sap dries up: the plant declines.

d. *intr.* (*slang* or *collog.*) To stop the flow of words, cease talking; also *gen.* to stop, cease.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1865 *The Index* 2 Feb. (Farmer). With which modest contribution we dry up with reference to the subject. 1884 *Cornh. Mag.* June 617 (*ibid.*) Dry up! the slangy... exclamation with which he cuts short... attempts of his mother to lecture him. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 179 No matter how well you know your words, you'd dry up when you got before the footlights. 1892 STEVENSON *Pallma Lett.* xxiv. (1895) 231 The rain begins... and I will do the reverse and dry up.

Dry, obs. form of DREE.

Dryad (droid), also 6-7 *driade*. Pl. *dryads*: also in L. form *dryades* (droid'adiz'. [ad. L. *Dryas*, pl. *Dryades* = G. *Δρυάς*, pl. *Δρυάδες* wood-nymphs, f. *δρῦς*, *δρῦς* tree.]

1. In *Gr.* and *Lat. Mythol.* A nymph supposed to inhabit trees; a wood-nymph.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 23 They supposed that they had seene those most beawtyfull *Dryades*. 1575 LANHAM *Let.* (1871) 14 The Fawnz, the Satyres, the Nymphs, the *Dryades*, and the *Hamadryades*. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.*, etc. Sat. iv. 155 Summon the Nymphs and *Dryades* to bring some rare inuention, whilst thou doost sing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 387 Like a Wood-nymph light, Oread or *Dryad*, or of Delia's Traine. 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 35 The *dryads* all forsook the wood. 1798 COLERIDGE *Picture*, Ye Oreads chaste, ye dusky *Dryades*. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* II. (1878) 17 Marble fauns and *dryads* were cooling themselves.

2. *transf.* a. A maiden of the woods; a sylvan beauty. b. A forest-tree, a denizen of the woods.

1639 S. DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 30 This young Gentleman... inflamed with the love of this *Dryade*. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. xi. The palm, the loftiest *dryad* of the woods.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a 1790 WARTON *Bathing* Sonn. II. (R.), Young Health, a *Dryad*-maid in vesture green... On airy uplands met the piercing gale.

Hence *Dryadic* a., of, pertaining to, or resembling a *dryad*.

1891 C. E. CRADDOCK *In Str. Countr.* iv, Soft *dryadic* murmurs. *Ibid.* xii, A sifting *dryadic* shape.

Dryasdust (droid'æzdʊst), sb. and a. [That is, *dry as dust*.]

A. sb. The name of a fictitious person to whom Sir W. Scott pretends to dedicate some of his novels; hence, a writer or student of antiquities, history, or statistics, who occupies himself with the driest and most uninteresting details.

1800 SCOTT *Ivanhoe*, The venerable name of Dr. Jonas Dryasdust. 1821 — *Nigel* Intro. Ep. Captain Clutterbuck to the Reverend Dr. Dryasdust. 1828 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. I.* 16 (H.) The Prussian *Dryasdust*, otherwise an honest fellow, and not afraid of labour, excels all other *Dryasdusts* yet known. a 1872 MAURICK *Friendship Bks.* vii. (1874) 214 The *Dryasdusts* may pick up real gems amidst heaps of rubbish. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 644/1 In spite of his being a fellow of the Royal Historical Society, has nothing of the *Dryasdust* about him.

B. adj. 1. Extremely 'dry', as a writer, book, or subject of study.

1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* II. iv. 313 The most *dryasdust* of the whole. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Wh.* II. 79 *Dry-as-dust* antiquarian stories. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xlv, She considered political economy as a *dry-as-dust* something outside the circle of her life. 1881 — *One Thing Needful* viii, Aged by poring over *dry-as-dust* books.

2. *lit.* Of climate: Extremely dry or rainless.

1889 GEMIE *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* (*Nature* 19 Sept. 490) A *dry-as-dust* climate like that of some of the steppe-regions of our own day. *Ibid.*, I cannot... find... any evidence of a *dry-as-dust* epoch... in Europe during... the Pleistocene period.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Dryasustic**, **Dryasustic** adjs.; **Dryasustism**.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIV. i. (1873) IV. 149 The dark *Dryasustic* ages. 1888 *Glasgow Even. Cit.* 7 Sept. 2/4 The British Association, which has naturally an extensive acquaintance with *dry-as-dustism*. 1890 *Spectator* 31 May 767 Elaborate and yet not *Dryasustic-ish* disquisitions.

† **Dry-beat**, v. *Obs. trans.* To inflict 'dry blows' upon (see DRY a. 12); to beat soundly or severely. Hence *Dry-beaten* ppl. a.

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* (1869) 64 This drye beaten hosteler.
1569 *Paphe w. Hatchet* E iij b. A yonger brother, that
meanes to drie beate those of the Elder house. 1603 *HOL-
LAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1281 His body... is drie beaten, brused
and broken. a 1667 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon.* Rom. ii. 4 Wks.
1831 II. 303 He by drye-beating him might make him at
least sensible of blows.

Dryche, var. form of **DRETCH** v. 2. *Obs.*
Drydenian (drai'dēnīan), *a.* Characteristic,
or in the style, of the English poet John Dryden
(1631-1700). So **Drydenic** (drai'dēnik), **Dry-
denish** (drai'dēnīsh) *adjs.*, in same sense; **Dry-
denism**, a phrase, etc. characteristic of Dryden.

1607 *SETTLE Refl. Dryden* Pref. 2 The boldest Drydenism
that e're came in Print. *Ibid.* 23 The greatest piece of
Drydenian Nonsense that I have met with yet. *Ibid.* 41
Something Drydenish, ill-natured and unjaunty. 1868
LOWELL Dryden Pr. Wks. 1890 III. 141 *note.* A very Dry-
denish verse. 1896 *SAINTSBURY Hist. 19th Cent. Lit.* 8 The
Drydenian triplet... on which Pope had frowned.

Dry dock, dry-dock. A dock from which
the water is or may be let out, for repairing (or
building) a ship: see **DOCK** sb. 3 4.

1607 [see **DOCK** sb. 3 4]. 1607 *DAMPFIRE Voy.* I. xiii. 363 They
immediately hale their Ship into a dry Dock, and burn her
bottom. 1803 *MORRIS in M. Cutler Life, etc.* (1888) II. 129
The President's scheme of a Dry Dock at Washington,
appears to me in a high degree visionary and ridiculous.
1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 503 The owner of a dry
dock used for the painting and repairing vessels.

Hence **Dry-dock v.**, *trans.* to place (a vessel) in
a dry dock for repairs.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 11 The ordinary methods by
which ships are dry-docked. 1895 *Boston Her.* (U. S.) 21
Mar. 7/1 The lack of dry-docking facilities.

Drye, obs. form of **DREE**, **DRY**.

Dryer, var. of **DRIER**, freq. in techn. senses.

† **Dryfat, dry-fat.** *Obs.* Also 6 **driefat**,
6-7 **driefat** (to, driefat (to, etc.; also as two words.
[f. **DRY** a. + **FAT** sb. 1 = *vat*.] A large vessel (cask,
barrel, tub, case, box, etc.) used to hold dry
things (as opposed to liquids): see **FAT** sb. 1 3.

1566 *Tolls in Dillon Calais & Pale* (1802) 89 For evry
dryfat with merchandye iijij. 1540. etc. [see **FAT** sb. 1 3].
1568 *W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 127, 2 Driefats of
bread. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 196 Unless it come
out of their owne driefat. 1652 *B. JONSON Staple of N.* III.
iv. I am a broken vessell... a shrunke old Dryfat. 1677
VARRAUTON Eng. Improv. 45 The Thred... is brought down
the Elbe and Rhine in dry Fats for Holland and Flanders.

Dryf(e, dryff(e, dryfen, obs. inf. and pte. pple.
of **DRIVE** v.

† **Dry-fist.** *Obs.* [cf. **DRY** a. 15 b.] A
niggardly or stingy person. So † **Dry-fisted** a.,
niggardly, miserly, stingy.

1604 *DEKKER Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 28 Of all filthy
dryfisted Knights. 1607 — *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 76 Nash
inveiyed bitterly... against dryfisted patrons. 1633 *FORD
Love's Sacr.* III. i. Why, wise madam Dry-fist, could your
mouldy brain be so addle? [1674 *COTTON Compl. Gamester*
in *Singer Hist. Cards* (1816) 334 Throwing... at a good sum
with a dry fist (as they call it); that is, if they nick you, it
is theirs; if they lose, they owe you so much.]

Dry-foot (drai'fut), *adv.* (a.) Also without
hyphen, and as two words: see **DRY** and **FOOT**.

1. With dry feet; without wetting the feet.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 10338 All comm off dri3efot All alls it
care not for his dry-foot hunting. 1525 *Julliana* 32 Ju ledest israel's folc
burb he reade sea... druifot. 1587 *TRIVISA Hiden* (Rolls)
V. 239 He wolde lede hem drie foot into be londe of byheste.
c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xi. 43 Childer of Israel passed
throug it drie fote. 1503 *NASHE Christ's T.* 19a, Ouer the
waters of my Teares and tribulation, shee... passeth as drie-
foote, as once they past ouer Iordan. 1623 *LISLE Elfric*
on O. & N. Test., *Evangelists*, Walked upon the sea drie-foot.

† 2. To draw or hunt dry-foot: to track game
by the mere scent of the foot. Also *fig. Obs.*

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. ii. 39 A hound that runs
Counter, and yet draws dri3ot well. 1649 *G. DANIEL
Trinacria, Hen. V.* cxxlix, When we read that wonder, and
have trac'd Historie, dry-foot. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi*
(1676) 41 Like Dogs that draw dry-foot.

† 3. *attrib. or adj. Obs.*

1608 *MACHIN Dumb Knt.* III. in *Hasl. Doddsley X.* 166, I
care not for his dry-foot hunting. 1655 *QUARLES Emblems*
IV. viii. 213 And, from her sandy deepes, approach the dry-
foot shore. 1672 *SHADWELL Miser* II. Wks. 1720 III. 39
Thou art like a dry-foot dog.

Dry-footed, *a.* Having dry feet; with the
feet not wetted; = *prec.* 1.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 220 Per heo eoden dru3-noted. 1308 *TRIVISA
Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxi. (1495) 367 [They] passyd
Iordan drie foted. 1577-87 *HARRISON England* I. x. 30
Such as a man may go into drie-footed at the full Sea.
1833 *MARRVAT P. Simple* xii, Whether he was out of his
depth or not, I can't tell, although I suspect that he was not
dry-footed.

b. *fig.* † Passing lightly and dexterously over a
difficulty (like one who steps lightly over a stream
without wetting his feet).

[1579 *FULKE Heskins Parl.* 359 Maister Heskins skippeth
ouer with a drie fote, that Ambrose saith... he shall not
die.] 1830 *COLERIDGE Table-t.* 30 May, The explanation
of Erasmus, and Clarke, and some others, is very dry-footed.

Dry-founder, *v. trans.* To render (a horse)
lame from inflammation in the hoof; = **FOUNDER**
v. Chiefly in pa. pple. **Dry-foundered** =
FOUNDERED. † *Obs.* (In quot. 1654 alluding to
the foundering of a ship.)

1621 *BEAUM. & FL. King & no King* v. iii, If he kick thus
f the dog-days, he will be dry-foundered. 1644 *H. L'ESTRANGE
Chas.* I, 131 Before these ships could be fitted to flote upon
the main, they were dry-foundered at land. For the tax
being a burden, every man began to study how to decline
the weight. a 1666 *USHER Ann.* vi. (1658) 301 Fearing least
...he should dry founder and lose all his horses.

Dry3e, obs. form of **DREE**, **DRY**.

Dryght, -3t, -in, -yn: see **DRIGHT**, **DRIGHTIN**.

Dry goods. A name (chiefly in U.S.) for the
class of merchandise comprising textile fabrics and
related things; articles of drapery, mercery, and
haberdashery (as opposed to groceries).

1708 *Deplorable State New Eng.* 18 in *Sewall's Diary*
(1879) II. 115* One Hog's-Head of Dry Goods. 1775 *A.
BURNABY Trav.* 71 With the dry goods, which they pur-
chase in London, they traffick in the neighbouring colonies.
1812 *H. & J. SMITH Ref. Addr., Loyal Effusion*, And raised
the price of dry goods and tobaccos. 1821 *DWIGHT Trav.*
I. 187 There were in New-Haven... 41 stores of dry goods.

b. *attrib.*, as *dry-goods business, dealer, shop,
store*; *dry-goo'dsman*, one who sells dry goods.

a 1813 *A. WILSON Foresters Poet.* Wks. (1846) 233 At
length we spelt this precious piece of lore; 'Pat Dough-
erty's Hotel and Drygood Store'. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Amer.
Note-bks.* 12 Aug., Fellow-passenger, a Boston dry-goods
dealer, travelling to collect bills. 1863 — *Our Old Home*
(1883) I. 160 What we should call a dry-goods store, or,
according to the English phrase, a mercer's and haberd-
dasher's shop. 1863 *DICEY Federal St. I.* 3 A number of
New York and Boston dry-goods men.

† **Dryhede.** *Obs.* Also **dried, dryehed**.

[f. **DRY** a.: see **-HEAD**.] Dryness, drought; dry
land; a dry place, desert.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxv[i]. 6 While þat tornes þe se In
mikel drihed for to be. a 1325 *Prose Ps.* lxxviii[i]. 45 Hou
oft hij greued hym in wildernes; þij somend him in ire in
dryhede. c 1400 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 236 In hyge
hylles of pryde am iijij. wyckednessys, þat am, dryehed,
barhed, bareynhed, & a foul fall down.

† **Dryine.** *Obs.* Also 6 **drynas**. [ad. late Gr.
δρύς, f. *δρῦς* tree, oak.] A serpent reputed to
live in hollow oaks.

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. vi. 201 Th' Adder, and
Drynas (full of odious stink). 1607 *TOPSELL Serpents*
(1658) 717 Bellonius writeth, that he never saw any Serpent
greater then this Dryine, which he calleth Dendrozailla.

Drying (drai'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. **DRY** v. + **ING** 1.]

1. The action of the verb **DRY**; abstraction of moist-
ure; desiccation. Also with *adv.*, as *drying-up*.

1308 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxii. (1495) 360 The
powdre of the whetstone... hath vertue of dryenge. 1480
Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV (1830) 124 For washing and drying
of ix pair of shotes. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI.* c. 10 § 1
Except the same [Malt] have in the fast flower steping
and sufficient drienge. 1667 *H. OLDENBURG in Phil. Trans.*
II. 417 The too hasty drying thereof spoils it. 1880 *C. R.
MARKHAM Peruv. Bark* 349 The people complained bitterly
of the drying up of the streams. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov.
3/3 Fifty years is the period... [assigned] for the practical
drying-up of the ivory supply.

2. *attrib. and Comb.* Used in or for drying some-
thing, as *drying-basin, -box, -case, -chamber, -closet,
-cylinder, -floor, -ground, -horse, -house, -machine,
-paper, -pipe, -plate, -room, -stove, -tube, -yard*.

1508 *Priv. Purse Exp. Edw. of York* (1830) 81 To... the
Queens fotemen for thaire drying money. 1558 *Bury
Wills* (Camden) 110 A drying bason. 1766 *C. LEADBEETER
Royal Gauge* II. xiv. (ed. 6) 371 Hung up, on Lines... in
the Drying-House. 1799 *MRS. ADAMS in Harper's Mag.*
(1885) Mar. 538/1, I made a drying-room... to hang up
the clothes in. 1821 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 49 Close
by the road-side is the drying-ground. 1854 *S. THOMSON
Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 238 If you consign it [the plant] to
your drying-paper. 1880 *C. R. MARKHAM Peruv. Bark* 149
The green leaves, called matu... are then spread out in the
drying-yard... and carefully dried in the sun.

Drying, *pple. a.* [f. as *prec.* + **ING** 2.]

1. That dries or renders dry: having the quality
of abstracting moisture; desiccative. In early use
in Medicine.

1308 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxxix. (1495) 913 The
harde yolke is dryenge and harde to passe out of the stomak.
c 1400 *Langrunc's Cirurg.* 291 Make fumigacions of dryenge
pings: as galls [etc.]. 1563 *W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 57 b,
These waters being also drying by nature. 1709 *PRIOR
Paulo Purganti*, Drying Coffee was deny'd; But Chocolate
that Loss supply'd. 1851 *CARPENTER Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 93
A cold drying wind.

2. Becoming dry; having the quality of drying
quickly; *spec.* of oils (see quot. 1865).

1798 *A. REID tr. Macquer's Chym.* I. 115 What is called
a Spirit-Varnish, or a Drying Varnish, because it soon dries.
c 1865 *LETHEBY in Circ. Sc. I.* 99/1 Subdivided into those
which become thick or gelatinous on exposure to the air
(*drying oils*), as linseed and poppy; and those which do
not (*fat oils*), as olive and sperm. c 1865 *J. WYLDE ibid.*
418/2 Some oils, by the absorption of oxygen, become what
are termed 'drying oils'. 1872 *TENNISON Lynette* 1087
A helm With but a drying evergreen for crest.

Hence **Dryingness**, drying quality.

1840 *Kolus* 60 The air... receives... an increase of dryness,
or of dryingness, which latter designation is to be preferred
as more truly expressive of the fact.

Dryish (drai'ish), *a.* [f. **DRY** a. + **-ISH**.] Some-
what dry (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1795 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Osier*, Planted rather in a
dryish than overmoist ground. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I.
iv. 159 A curious and valuable collection, but rather dryish.

Dry land. [See **DRY** a. 5.] Land not sub-
merged or under water; land as opposed to sea.

a 1225 *Julliana* (Bodl. MS.) 77 And drof ham to drue lond
in to champagne. a 1330 *Ouel* 444 Anon rijt als roudon
Hadde ikaujt þe druye lond [etc.]. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.*
i. 10 And God called y^e drye londe, Earth. a 1626 *BACON
New Atl.* (1627) 3 God... discovered the face of the Deep,
and brought forth Drie-land. 1892 *GARDINER Stud. Hist.*
Eng. 1 Animals could pass over on dry land.

b. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to dry land; land-.

1666 *WHISTON Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 330 The Generation
of the Dryland Animals. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* v. § 33
Oxen, and other dry-land animals. 1866 *HOWELLS Venet.*
Life xii. 179 No horse... that type of dry-land locomotion.

Dryly, drily (drai'li), *adv.* [f. **DRY** a. + **-LY** 2.]

The former spelling is more analogical: cf. *shyly*,
slyly, also *dryness*.]

1. In a dry manner or state; without moisture.

1562 *J. HAYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 216 Walke thou
weatly, walke thou dryly. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* I. i. 176
Your old virginity, is like one of our French wither'd
peares: it looks ill, it eats dryly.

2. Without emotion, sympathy, or cordiality,
coldly, frigidly: see **DRY** a. 13.

1622 *BACON Hen. VII* (J.), Conscious to himself how dryly
the King had been used by his council. 1693 *DRYDEN
Yvonal* I. 113 Virtue is but drily Prais'd, and Sterves. 1809
G. ROSE Diaries (1860) II. 392 Saying drily, but civilly,
that he should come. 1861 *WILSON & GEIKIE Mem. E.
Forbes* iv. 115 His sympathy was but dryly expressed.

3. With quiet sarcasm or caustic humour: see
DRY a. 14.

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* II. xvi, He was bouerdyng all
the long daye... So dryely that no man might espye So
sober he was in his countenance. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence*
(ed. 2) 14 a, A iolly lustie olde Gentleman, that will winke,
and laugh, and least drily. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* vii,
'You saw me, neighbour Glover, at the beginning of the
fray?' 'I saw you after the end of it, neighbour', answered
the Glover, drily. 1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* IV. i. iv. § 16.
The style of Bentley was sometimes humorous and dryly
sarcastic.

4. In a bare or plain style, without embellish-
ment, baldly; in a dull or uninteresting style or
manner: see **DRY** a. 16-18.

1635 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 103 Which
for being so drily written, made them... desirous to know
the occasion. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 114 Some dryly plain...
Write dull receipts how poems may be made. 1759 *GOLDSM.
Bee, Augustan Age* (Globe) 414/2 The poet either drily
didactic, or triflingly volatile. 1836 *WHATELY Chr. Evid.*
xi, The miracles... are all related briefly, calmly, and dryly,
and almost with an air of indifference.

Dryness (drai'nes). Forms: see **DRY** a.; also
5-6 **drines**, 6-7 **drinesse**, 7-8 **drinness**. [f. **DRY**
a. + **-NESS**.]

1. The quality or condition of being dry; absence
or deficiency of moisture; aridity; drought.

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* rv. iii. (1495) 83 Drynesse
spoyllyth the heed of the heer and maykth it baldly. 1483
Calk. Angl. 108/2 A Drynes, ariditas. 1530 *PALSGR.* 215/2
Drinesse, sechesse... Drighnesse, chaline. 1543-4 *Act 35
Hen. VIII.* c. 10 For the drines of the earth. 1563 *W.
FULKE Meteors* (1640) 19 Windes... some of them bringing
raine, some drinesse. 1643 *DENHAM Cooper's H.* 207 While
driness moisture, coldness heat resists. 1770-4 *A. HUNTER
in Winter Syst. Husb.* (1787) 183 According to the driness or
wetness of the season. 1838 *T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies*
562 The milky liquid is evaporated to dryness.

† b. *concr.* A dry place; dry land. *Obs. rare.*

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxix. (1495) 575 Nitrum
... is made ryghte as salt in drynesse in aide clyues. c 1450
Chester Pl. (E. E. T. S.) 21 That drynes earth men shall
call; The gathering of the waters all Seas to name.

† c. The condition of being dried up; failure,
cessation. *Obs.*

1625 *BACON Ess., Usurie* (Arb.) 545 This will preserue
Borrowing from any generall Stop or Drinesse.

2. Thirst. *Obs.* (or only in vulgar use.)

a 1534 *FISHER Sermon.* Wks. (1876) 400 How in his dryh-
nesse they would haue filled it with Asell and Gaule. 1599
W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 176 Much sweeter then
Hony, and most pleasantly aswageth drines.

3. *fig. a.* Absence of emotion, feeling, or fervour;
lack of cordiality; coldness of feeling; distance of
manner.

c 1450 *tr. De Imitations* III. lx. 142 Lest my soule faile for
werynes & drynes of mynde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.
1531) 94 b, Drynesse of spiryte cometh somtyme... when a
persone gyueth hymselfe moche to worldly or bodily myrrh
and pleasure. 1669 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* I. iv. 12 God
changed the driness wherein my soul had formerly been,
into an extream tenderness. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.*
(1792) I. 278 There was a dryness between the lieutenant
and him on my account. 1831 *Society* I. 310 An apparent
want of delicacy in his accosting her... made her manner
assume a dryness very unlike its usual tone.

b. Absence of embellishment, plainness, baldness;
lack of interest, dullness.

a 1679 *B. JONSON Discoveries, Præcipiendi modi*, Their
new flowers and sweetness do as much corrupt as others
dryness and squalor. 1709 *Tatler* No. 43 P 5 The Learned
have so long laboured under the Imputation of Dryness
and Dulness in their Accounts of their Phenomena. a 1719
*GARTH (J.), Paraphrase where penury of fancy or dryness
of expression ask it.* 1823 *'C. BEND' Verdant Green* ix.
(ed. 4) 78 The dryness and daily routine of lectures.

Dry-nurse, *sb.* [cf. **DRY** a. 4 b.]

1. A woman who takes care of and attends to a
child, but does not suckle it (opp. to *wet-nurse*);
formerly, also, in the general sense of 'nurse'.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* I. ii. 3 One Mistris Quickly;
which is in the manner of his Nurse; or his dry-Nurse; or
his Cooke. a 1618 *RALEIGH To Son* II. in *Remains* (1661)

84 After a while thou didst love thy Drie-nurse, and didst forget the other. 1663 *Take Adv.* 5 *Hours* v. iii. There's no cook, nor dry-nurse, like a wife. 1771 *Swift To Gay* 8 Make a dry-nurse of thy muse? 1848 *Kingsley Saint's Tragic* iii. iii. To play the dry-nurse to three starving brats.

2. *fig.* A man who is charged with 'looking after' another; *esp.* one who instructs or 'coaches' a superior in his duties.

1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* i. (Rtdg.) 310/2 Well, this dry nurse... is a delicate man. c. 1640 *Capt. Underwit* in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 322 (Farmer) You must have a dry nurse, as many Captains have... I can hire you an old limping decayed sergeant at Brainford. 1784 *Cowper Task* ii. 371 Grand caterer and dry nurse of the church! 1800 *Scott Monast.* vi. The old general who, in foreign armies, is placed at the elbow of the Prince of the Blood, who nominally commands in chief, on condition of attempting nothing without the advice of his dry-nurse. 1826 *Wellington in Croker P.* (1884) I. xi. 343 When the Horse Guards are obliged to employ one of those fellows like me in whom they have no confidence, they give him what is called a *second in command*—one in whom they have confidence—a kind of dry nurse.

Dry-nurse, v. [*f. prec. sb. or f. DRY adv. + NURSE.*] *trans.* To bring up 'by hand', without the breast; to play the dry-nurse to (*lit.* and *fig.*); to 'coach' or instruct (a superior) in his duties.

1811 *Rich Farrwell* (Shaks. Soc.) 185 Her daughter... she committed to the outlaws... who... promised to drie nurse the child so well as they could till she should make retourne. 1663 *Butler Hud.* i. ii. 168 As Romulus a Wolf did rear So he was dry-nurs'd by a Bear. 1767 *Mrs. S. Pennington Lett.* IV. 13 A round flexible pie might be contrived for the feeding dry-nursed children. 1840 *Murray Poor Jack* ii. She had dry-nursed a young baronet. 1862 *Carlyle Fredk. Gt.* x. iv. (1865) III. 246 Franz of Lorraine bears the title of Commander, whom Seckendorf is to dry-nurse. 1894 *Wolsley Marlborough* i. 282 Some regular officers who had been selected... for the purpose of dry-nursing their inexperienced colonels.

Dry rot, dry-rot.

1. A decayed condition of timber in confined situations, in which it becomes brittle and crumbles to a dry powder; caused by various fungi, *esp.* species of *Polyporus* and *Merulius*, or by slow chemical processes. Also applied to any fungus causing this.

1795 (*little*) Some Observations on the Distemper in Timber called the Dry Rot. 1803 J. PARWORTH (*little*) An Essay on the Cause of the Dry Rot in Buildings; with some Observations on the Cure of the Dry Rot, by the Admission of Air into the Parts of Buildings affected with that Disease. 1830 *Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot.* 337 Of parasitical Fungi, the most important are those which are called dry rot. 1835 J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs & Illustr. Attrib. God* (1837) 121 The far greater number of these imaginary cases of dry-rot are no other than this, the usual chemical decomposition of the hard vegetable fibre.

2. *fig.* A state of hidden or unsuspected moral or social decay tending to disintegration.

1821 *Examiner* 91/1 A species of political dry rot is pervading the whole community. 1881 W. PHILLIPS in *C. Martyn Life* (1890) 586 The dry-rot of legislative corruption. Hence *Dry-rot v. trans.*, to affect with dry rot.

Dry-rotten ppl. a., decayed with dry rot.

1818 *Bentham Ch. Eng.* 350 *note.* The more completely and notoriously dry-rotten the whole fabric, the more money would be called for... for the support of it. 1870 *Lowell Among my Eke.* Ser. i. (1873) 223 They are dry-rotting the very fibre of will and conscience. 1883 *American VII.* 4 Swept away as incapable and dry-rotten.

Dryry, obs. form of DRYARY a.

Drysalter (drɪˈsɔːltər). [*f. dry salt, after salter.*] A dealer in chemical products used in the arts, drugs, dye-stuffs, gums, etc.; sometimes also in oils, sauses, pickles, tinned meats, etc.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4352/4 John Lawford, late of London, Dry-Salter. 1745 *De Fol's Eng. Tradesman* iv. (1841) I. 25 A. B. was bred a dry-salter... As a salter A. B... understands very well the buying of cochineal, indigo, galls, sumach, logwood, fustick, madder, and the like. 1790 *Sir W. Forster On Muriatic Acid* 7 (T.). I heard by accident of a drysalter, who had acquired a great reputation and a large fortune from possessing a secret that enabled him to send out to the Indies, and other hot countries, beef and pork, in a better state of preservation than any of the trade. 1828 *Craven Dial.* Dry-salter, a person dealing in various articles for dyeing (not in pickles, according to Mr. Todd). 1848 *Thackeray Van. Fair* lxii. There was scarce one of the ladies that hadn't a relation a peer, though the husband might be a drysalter in the City. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* Drysalter, one who deals in drugs, oils, potted meats, gums, etc. 1896 *Kelly's P. O. London Directory* 1816 Drysalter. See also Druggists—Wholesale; also Gum Merchants; also Indigo Merchants; also Merchants—General; also Oil and Color Men.

Drysaltery (drɪˈsɔːltəri). [*f. prec. + -Y: cf. grocery, etc.*] A drysalter's store or business; the articles dealt in by a drysalter (*sing.* and *pl.*).

1848 *Dickens Dombey* xxiii. The smell of which dry-saltery impregnated the air. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* II. 189 A bunch of keys, commanding treasures in the way of dry-saltery. 1883 *Law Times* 27 Oct. 424/2 A general dealer, selling... meat and drapery, as well as groceries, or as they are called dry-saltries. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* Extra 24 July 10/1 A collection of drugs, drysaltery, and chemicals.

Drysel, obs. form of DRIZZLE.

Dry-shod (drɪˈʃɒd), a. [= *dry shoed*, with dry shoes.] Having one's shoes dry; without wetting the feet. (With *go, pass, walk*, etc.)

1535 *Coverdale Josh.* Contents iii. The people go thorow it drye shod. c. 1586 *Cress Pembroke Ps.* LXVI. iii. Through

Jordans streames we dry-shod waded. 1679 *Dryden Troilus* v. ii. And dry-shod we may pass the naked ford. 1808 *Scott Marm.* ii. ix. Dry-shod, o'er sands, twice every day, The pilgrims to the shrine find way.

b. *attrib.* qualifying passage, etc.

1813 *Scott Trierm.* i. A dry-shod pass from side to side.

† **Dryane, v. Obs.** [*OE. drysnian*, deriv. of **drus-*, u-grade of **dreus-an*, *OE. drōsan* to fall; cf. *DRIZZLE*, in 6 *drysel*.] *intr.* To fall down, sink. Hence *Drysnyn*, falling, fall.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 46 Ðer wyrm hiora ne bið dead and þæt fyr ne bið adrysned [*Rushw.* ne bið drysned]. a. 1400–50 *Alexander* 3801 A littill drysnyn of dewe was droppid fra þe heuen.

Drysse, obs. form of DRESS v.

Dryster (draɪˈstər). [*f. DRY v. : see -STER.*] A workman or woman employed in drying something.

14. *Nom.* in *Wr. Wulker* 692 *Nomina artificum multorum... Hec siccatrix, a dryster.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 109 A Dryster, dissicator, *trix.* a. 1671 *Lamont Diary* 180 (Jam.) Old Robert Baillie being dryster that day, and William Lundy, *measter of the mille.* 1805 *JAMIESON, Dryster.* 1. The person who has the charge of turning and drying the grain in a kiln. 2. One whose business is to dry cloth at a bleachfield. 1894 *H. SPEIGHT Nidderdale* 384 *note.* Throwsters and drysters were potters' craftsmen.

Dryte: see DRITE.

Dryth (draɪθ). Now only *south. dial.* Also 6–7 *drythe, drith(e, drieth, dryeth.* [*f. DRY a. + -TH, after warmth, etc.*] *Dryness, dry condition.*

a. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Li v. By heate of the sonne and drythe of the powdre. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Eras.* *Par. Mark* xi. 20 By reason of the drieth of his bodye. 1610 *W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* i. viii. 15 Moisture and dryeth, heat and cold. 1671 *BLAGRAVE Astral. Physic* 10 Agreeing with heat and drieth. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* i. ii. 3 Dryth and Moisture. 1711 *J. GREENWOOD Eng. Gram.* 175 Dryth. 1889 *Temple Bar Feb.* 178 (*dial.*) 'What the old man do want is nourishing food and dryth.'

b. *Dry weather, drought.*

1571 *FORTESCUE Forest* 106 b. Bee you well assured of greate drieth. 1610 *G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict.* in *Fart S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 53 But now for drieth the fields were all undone. 1875 *Sussex Gloss. s.v.* Dryth never yet bred dearth. 1892 *Q. [COUCH] Delectable Duck* 294 The end of a week's dryth.

† c. *Thirst. Obs.*

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 137 The dropsy dryeth, that Tantale in the flood Endureth aye. 1897 *M. GROVE Pelops & Hipp.* (1898) 86 His dryth and thirst ne slakes.

d. *Drying.*

1881 *YOUNG Every man his own Mechanic* § 1588 To harden it and promote quick dryth.

Drytt, drytē: see DRITE, DRIGHTIN.

Dry-vat: see DRYFAT.

Dryve, dryven, drywe, etc.: see DRIVE v.

Drywery, drywories, var. DRUERY, Obs.

Dschikketai, dshiggetai: var. of DZIGGETAI.

Dsohin: see JIN.

|| **Dso. Zool.** [*Tibetan.*] See *quot.*

1821 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 107 (*Ladak*) Among domestic animals are the famous shawl goat... the yak, and the dso, a valuable hybrid between the yak and common cow.

D-string (dɪˈstrɪŋ). *Mus.* [*See D II. 2.*] The string sounding the note D on instruments of the violin class; in the violin the third string.

1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 262 It sounds higher on the G-string than on the D-string of a violin.

Dswounds: see ZOUNDS.

Du, Sc. and dial. form of DO v.

† **Durable, a. Obs. nonce-ud.** [*f. L. du-o* two: see -ABLE.] Divisible into two.

1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 58 Whatsoever is durable or triable, is fryable.

Duad (diuˈæd). Also 8 *duade*. [*ad. Gr. duás, duad-, 'the number two'; prob. influenced by L. duo; the normal repr. of the Gr. is DYAD.*]

1. A group or combination of two; a couple, a pair.

1660 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 378/2 The Duad is indeterminate; Monad is taken according to equality and measure, Duad according to excess and defect. 1751 *HARRIS Hermes* ii. i. (1786) 226 *duás* *dywauēn*, a known Duad, as Apollonius expresses himself. 1793 *BEDDOES Math. Evid.* 133 Lord Monboddio... reduces without hesitation, the Greek primitives to the five duads already quoted. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 517 What the Pythagoreans intended to signify by monad, duad, and triad. 1848 *G. A. POOLE Eccl. Archit.* Contents x, Three Duads of Ecclesiastical Builders. 1857 *DE QUINCEY Judas Isc.* VII. 32 *note.* [Aaron] is blind; [Moses] is dumb. But, moving as a co-operating Duad, they become the salvation of Israel.

2. *Math.* A combination of two things; a pair (considered without reference to the order of the two elements: e.g. *ab* and *ba* are the same duad). Hence *Duad-idea*, relating to or consisting of duads. 1879 *SILVESTER in Amer. Jnl. Math.* II. 94 *Duadic diisynthe*, any combination of duads... in which each element occurs twice and no oftener.

Dual (diuˈæl), a. (*sh.*) Also 6 *douale*, 7 *duall*. [*ad. L. dual-is* containing two, *f. du-o* two: cf. *F. duel*, and see -AL.] A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to two. *Dual number* (*Gram.*), the inflected form expressing two or a pair.

1607 *BP. ANDREWES Sermon* II. 217 In the holy tongue, the word which signifieth life is of the dual number. 1706 *A. BEDFORD Temple Mus.* iv. 75 It ought to be read... in the

Dual or Plural Number. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracel.* ii. Epil. 307 The great dual law which makes Adam and Eve one humanity, the dry land and the seas one globe.

2. Composed or consisting of two parts; twofold, double.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 7 His Majesty... conducted her to Canterbury, where the marriage was finally completed... From Canterbury his now dual Majesty took coach for White-hall. 1862 *Weldon's Register* Aug. 3 That in the dual life of man the working faculty should be married to intellectual beauty. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. vi. 79 Truth is often of a dual character. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 3/1 They... proclaimed it as their policy to get rid of this 'dual ownership' in the land. 1891 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 6/4 The skirt was dual, and rather short.

B. *sb.* 1. *Gram.* The dual number.

1650 *REEVE Introd. Grk. Tongue* 9 In the second and third dual, and in the second plural. 1832 *COLERIDGE Table-t.* 7 July. It is very natural to have a dual, duality being a conception quite distinct from plurality. 1858 *MAX MÜLLER Chips* (1880) III. i. 3 Gothic. (where we still find a dual in addition to the singular and plural).

† 2. *App.* a name for the two middle incisor-teeth in each jaw. *Obs.*

1541 *R. COPLAND Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (1579) 18 Howe many tethe ought euery persone to haue? .i. In some is founde .xxxij. xvi. in euery Jawe. And in other is founde but [x]xvij. That is to wyte two douales two quadrupeles. viii. molares and two cassalles [*orig. L. duo duales: duo quadrupli: et duo canini: et viii. molares et duo caysalles.*]

Dual(e, obs. form of DWALE.

Dualin (diuˈælɪn). *Chem.* Also -*ine*. [*f. DUAL + -IN: in reference to the twofold combination with nitre.*] A powerful explosive consisting of 20 parts of nitre mixed with 30 of fine sawdust, and 50 of nitro-glycerin. Also *dualin-dynamite*.

a. 1874 *Jrnl. Appl. Chem.* (in *Knight Dict. Mech.* i. 767) Dualine... contains 30 to 40 per cent of nitro-glycerine mixed with sawdust saturated with nitrate of potassa. 1879 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 694 *Dualin*. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 8/1 One of the cartridges found last week under the Parliament buildings here [Toronto], has... been found to be filled with dualin.

Dualism (diuˈæliʒm). [*f. DUAL + -ISM: cf. F. dualisme* (1755 in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

1. The condition or state of being dual or consisting of two parts; twofold division; duality.

1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* ii. ix. In Teufelsdröckh there is always the strangest Dualism. 1833 — *Diderot Misc. Ess.* 1872 V. 53 Among the dualisms of man's wholly dualistic nature, this we might fancy was an observable one. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess. Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) i. 41 An inevitable dualism bisects nature, so that each thing is a half, and suggests another thing to make it whole. 1877 *E. CAIRD Philos. Kant* ii. 12 A dualism between knowing and being, between the 'me' and the 'not me'.

2. *Gram.* The fact of expressing two in number.

1874 *SKYCE Compar. Philol.* vii. 276 We find many others (languages) in which the formal expression of plurality has never passed beyond that of dualism.

3. A theory or system of thought which recognizes two independent principles. *spec. a. Philos.* The doctrine that mind and matter exist as distinct entities; opposed to *idealism* and *materialism*. b. The doctrine that there are two independent principles, one good and the other evil. c. *Theol.* The doctrine, attributed by his opponents to Nestorius, that Christ consisted of two personalities.

1794 *MATHIAS Purs. Lit.* (1798) 65 Then he introduces... the two principles or dualism (a little more French jargon) the *monde animé* and the *monde machine*. 1836-7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* (1877) I. xvi. 293. I would be inclined to denominate those who implicitly acquiesce in the primitive duality as given in Consciousness, the Natural Realists or Natural Dualists, and their doctrine Natural Realism or Natural Dualism. 1847 *BUCH tr. Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* I. 93 The Gnostic doctrine of two supreme beings (*dualism*). 1864 *PUSBY Lect. Daniel* (1865) 529 The characteristic error of the Zend religion, its Dualism, was its blot from the first. 1872 *LIDDON Elem. Relig.* iv. 148 Manicheism was the Dualism which had acquired a Christian flavour by coming into contact with Christianity. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* I. 263 The dualism—the existence of dual as the source of evil apart from God—finds a distinct expression in the *Wisdom of Solomon*. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* I. 669 According to dualism existence itself is based on a contrariety which appears in philosophy as spirit and matter.

4. *Chem.* The theory, originated by Berzelius, now abandoned, that every compound is constituted of two parts which have opposite electricities.

1884 *MUIR Princ. Chem.* i. ii. iii. § 54 Dumas' discovery of the chloracetic acids which marks the beginning of the revolt against the compound radicals of dualism.

Dualist (diuˈælist). [*f. DUAL + -IST: cf. F. dualiste.*]

1. One who holds a doctrine of dualism or duality.

a. 1822 *SHELLEY Christianity* Pr. Wks. 1880 II. 340 The Stoic, the Platonist, the Polytheist, the Dualist, and the Trinitarian. 1845 *R. BALMER Lect. & Disc.* i. vi. 305 For a certain portion of his life he was a dualist, a believer in the doctrine of the duality of persons in the Godhead. 1872 *LIDDON Elem. Relig.* iv. 149 We of this generation are not Dualists.

attrib. 1850 *DAUBENY Atom. The.* i. (ed. 2) 49 When two kinds of matter shew an affinity one for the other, it is because they are actually penetrable... This, which has been called the Dualist system, presents... but an obscure and imperfect image to the mind.

† 2. A holder of two offices. *Obs. rare.*

a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Wilts* iii. (1662) 154 He was a Dualist in that Convent (and if a Pluralist, no ingenious person would have envied him).

Dualistic (di'zālīstik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic; cf. *F. dualistique*.]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, dualism.

1801 J. JONES tr. *Byggge's Trav. Fr. Rep.* v. 106 He... passed over Symmer's theory [of electricity], or the dualistic system entirely. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 57 The admission of the dualistic hypothesis. 1876 E. R. LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* i. ii. 33 In the usual dualistic or teleological conception of the universe, organic nature is regarded as the purposely executed production of a Creator working according to a definite plan. 1884 MUIR *Princ. Chem.* i. ii. § 48 Berzelius raised the structure of dualistic chemistry, which asserted that every compound, whether simple or complex, must be constituted of two parts, of which one is positively, and the other negatively electrified. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* (1886) i. i. xi. § 8. 205 The dualistic assumption... of the mutual exclusion of extension and thought. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 178 From this source [Zoroastrianism] dualistic doctrines invaded the Christian Church in Gnosticism and Manichaeism.

2. Characterized by duality; dual.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 260 Consider them as the two disjointed halves of this singular Dualistic Being of ours. 1884 MUIR *Princ. Chem.* i. ii. § 48 All salts were to be regarded as dualistic structures.

Hence **Dualistically** *adv.*, in a dualistic manner; in accordance with duality.

1857 DE QUINCEY *Judas Iscariot Wks.* VII. 31 note. The two co-agents move in couples—move dualistically. Each is essential to the other. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No. 618. 414 Each of them [compound atoms] was the smallest quantity of a compound, which... could be represented as built dualistically of its constituent atoms.

Duality (di'zālīti). Also **dualty**. [ad. *F. dualité* (14th c.), ad. late *L. dualitas*, f. *dualis* DUAL.]

1. The condition or fact of being dual, or consisting of two parts, natures, etc.; twofold condition.

c. 1400 *Test. Love* II. Chaucer's Wks. (1561) 306 b/1 This dualite, after Clerkes determination, is founden in every creature, bee it neuer so single of onhed. 1575 LANHAM *Let.* (1871) 54 Wheat and barley, peaz and beanz, meat and drinke, bread and meat, beer and ale, apples and pearz. But least by such dualiteez I draw you too far: let vs heer stay, and cum neuer home. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* II. x. § 2 (1622) 299 Dualite is nothing but a composition of two vnities. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* (1837) 83 The solitude, or rather the duality of our condition, at Olney. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanac* 437 In the Austro-Hungarian empire duality extends to the annual budget. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 176 Zarathustra himself seems to have taught a certain duality in the one Divine Being.

† 2. The holding of two benefices together. *Obs.* 1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Conc.* Trent (1676) 714 Plurality of Benefices is forbid, and duality granted when one is not sufficient. *Ibid.* 738. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 156 Dispensations given... for non-residents... dualities, pluralities. 1647 SIR J. BIRKENHEAD *Assembly Man* (1662-3) 8 He is not against Pluralities, but Dualities.

Dualize (di'zālīz), *v.* [f. DUAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make or regard as two. Hence **Dualized** *pp. a.*; **Dualization**, the action of dualizing.

1636 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 550 The great unity of sensation, that is, the state which prevailed anterior to the dualization of subject and object. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. III. iii. 205 note. It was feared that to represent God as the God of Creation and of Providence would be to dualize him. 1877 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Philos. Relig.* 33 Man had not learned to dualize his own being.

Dually (di'zālī), *adv.* [f. DUAL + -LY.] In a dual or twofold capacity; in the dual number.

1650 REEVE *Introd. Grk. Tongue* 24 Dually and plurally they are declined like the Feminine Article. 1785 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 44 If, therefore, we do not resolve... if you and I dually do not resolve) to consult. 1881 19th Cent. Mar. 492 Hence it has followed that this great outside party... has come to be dually represented in the Lower Chamber.

Duan (dū'ān). [Gael. *duan* poem, canto, song. First used in Eng. in Macpherson's *Ossian*, 1765.]

A poem or song; a canto of an epic or long poem. 1765 J. MACPHERSON *Ossian* II. 237 Cath-loda, Duan I. (Note. The bards distinguished those compositions in which the narration is often interrupted by episodes and apostrophes, by the name of *Duān*). 1785 BURNS *Vision*, Duan First. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 281 His Diarmod and his Guare may stalk on the stage, or declaim in duans. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. cxvii. Till what is call'd, in Ossian, the fifth Duan. 1893 H. WALKER 3 *Cent. Scot. Lit.* II. 124 One epic poem of six duans or cantos, and another of eight.

Duan, *obs. var.* **DEWAN**, **DIVAN**: so **Duanee** = **DEWANI**; **Duanage**, **dewanship**.

1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 415/1 Carrying a Letter to the Duan. 1766 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 29/1 The Duanage became annexed to the Nabobship. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. i. 18 Appointed duan (or controller of the revenues) of Bengal. *Ibid.* v. 213 The duanee, or collection, receipt and disbursement of the revenue.

Duarchy (di'zālīki). [f. *L. duo* (or irreg. f. *Gr. δύο*) two, after *monarchy*, etc.] A government by two co-ordinate rulers; a diarchy.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. 582 Properly called a Duarchie, which may continue so long as those two princes agree. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iii. § 3 A Duarchie in the Church... being inconsistent with a Monarchie in the state. 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Græca* II. iv. 144 That Sparta should be careful to preserve both her Kings, and not change the duarchy into a monarchy.

So **Duarch**, one who shares rule with another. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 706 There will be *duarchs* for four phalanx, *triarchs* for 12, *tetrarchs* for 48, and so on.

Dub (dʌb), *sb.* 1 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 *doubbe*, *dubbe*, 6-7 *dubb*; see also **DIB sb.** 3 [Of uncertain origin.

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It has been compared with *Da. dyb* adj. deep, sb. deep, abyss; but this being a relatively recent repr. of ON. *dýp*, can hardly be connected.]

1. A muddy or stagnant pool; a small pool of rain water in a road; a puddle. (Chiefly *Sc.*)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 119 Three dayis in dub among the dukis He did with dirt him hyde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 54 The... strettis... Full of flusches, dubbis, myre and clay. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* II. 145 Our dykes and dubbis, sykes and seuches they sould spang and leip. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 81 Tam skelpit on thro' dub and mire. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxiv. 243 'Here's a dub for ye to jump.'

2. A deep dark pool in a river or stream (*north. dial.*).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 264 Siclike the Scottis, on the tother syde, Arrayit war thair battell for to byde... Ane mos also vpon the tother syde, With mony dubbis that war bayth deip and wyde. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, Dub, a small pool of water; a piece of deep and smooth water in a rapid river. 1882 *Kendal Mercury* 12 Oct. 5/3 In the neighbourhood of Tebay salmon are in the various favourite dubs in immense numbers. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 4/1 During summer and when the water becomes low the fish congregate in deep 'dubs'.

3. Comb., as *dub-skelper*, one who runs through the 'dubs'; 'a rambling fellow' (Jam.).

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxviii. I'll warrant it's some idle dub-skelper... coming after some o' yoursells. 1825 BROCKETT, *Dub-skelper*, bog-trotter; applied to the borderers.

† **Dub**, *sb.* 2 *Angling. Obs.* [f. *DUB v.* 1. 5.] An artificial fly: also *dub-fly*.

a. 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 6 How ye schall make your hokes of steyl & of osmonde som for be dub & som for be flote. *Ibid.* 20 Yf ye se... be trowyt or the graylyng lepe, angle to hym with a dub accordyng to the same moneth. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* II. § 11 (1689) 12 Your line for Dub-fly, Cast-fly, or Artificial fly.

Dub (dʌb), *sb.* 3 Also 6 *dubbe*. [Mainly onomatopoeic (cf. *dub-a-dub*, *rub-a-dub*); but having connexions with **DUB v.** 2.]

1. A beat of a drum; the sound of a drum when beaten. Cf. **DUB-A-DUB**.

a. 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruits of Warre Wks.* (1587) 113 They... Who followe drummes before they knowe the dubbe. 1576 TURBERY *Venerie* 140 That drummes with deadly dub, may countervayle the blast. 1710 E. WARD *Brit. Hudibras* 86 Before the Masters of the Dub... Advanc'd a Red-fac'd squabby Fellow. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 321 The sullen dub of two drums beaten with crooked sticks.

2. A blow struck as in drumming. *rare*.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 850 As skilful Coopers hoop their Tubs With Lydian and with Phrygian Dubs; Why may not Whipping have as good a Grace, perform'd in Time and Mood?

3. A short blunt dull-sounding thrust or blow.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* II. xix. 271 Jotting down each dull footstep with a melancholy dub of his staff.

Dub (dʌb), *sb.* 4 *East Ind.* [Telugu *dabba*.]

'A small copper coin, value 20 cash' (Yule).

1781 in *Ld. Lindsay Lives* *Lindsays* (1849) III. (Y.), The fanam changes for 11 dubs & 4 cash. 1791 J. ANDERSON *Corr.* 43 The Exchange 88 Dubs for one Rupee. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Dub*, a division of the rupee in Mangalore, also called duah, equal to about 24d.

Dub (dʌb), *v.* 1 Forms: 1 *dubban*, 2-5 *dubbe*, 3-5 *dobb(e)*, 4-6 *dubbe*, 4 *dube*, 5 *doubbe*, *dowbe*, 5-6 *doub(e)*, 5- *dub*. [Appears in Eng. before 1100. Generally supposed to be from OFr., which had in this sense *aduber* (Ch. de Rol. 11th c.), *adober*, *adouber*, also (rarer, and app. only later) *duber*, *douber*. The OFr. word is Com. Rom., It. *addobbare*, *OSP.* and *Pr. adobar*, *OPG. adubar*; its ulterior derivation is unknown.

By Diez it was assumed to be of Teutonic origin: there is however no such Germanic verb as *dubban* to strike, and the *Icel.* and *Sw. dubba*, cited in support of such, are really late words for 'to dub a knight', from Eng. or Romanic. EFr. *dubben* to strike, seems, like our *DUB v.* 2, to be a recent onomatopoeic formation. Even the relation of Eng. *dub* to the OFr. word presents difficulties, since the latter would be expected to have been adopted as *adub*, which is not found till the 15th c. Branch II is presumably an extension of the same word, though some of the senses are very remote, and are perh. affected by other associations.]

1. To invest with a dignity or title.

1. *trans.* To confer the rank of knighthood by the ceremony of striking the shoulder with a sword. a. (with compl.) To dub (one) a knight († to a knight).

1085-1123 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 1085, Se cyng... dubbade his sunu Henric to ridere pær. c. 1205 LAV. 22497 Pu... scalt... to cnihthe hine dubben. a. 1300 K. Horn 447 Horn... þu schalt beo dubbed knigt. c. 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 31 The kynghe Charlemayne... doubled hym to a knyghte. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Dk. of Suffolk v. When my Kyng had dubbed me a Knight. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* i. 1, Has his majesty dubbed me a Knight for you to make me a Mister? 1865 KINGSLEY *Herrev.* II. vii. 116 Thou wast dubbed knight in this church.

† b. (with simple obj.) To dub (a knight, etc.).

13... K. Alis. 813 Dubbed weore an hundrid knyghtis. c. 1380 Sir Ferumb. 1168 Charlis... him self me dubbode ryt. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 693 The swerd that men yeuen first to a knyght when he is newe dubbed. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* Contents xiii. i. How... a damoyseil... desyred syr launcelot for to come and dubbe a knyght. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 371/1 He dubb on saint Michael the archangels daie thirtie knyghts. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 35 So he him dubbed, and his knyght did call. 1617 in *Crit. & Times Jas.* I. (1849) I. 467 Sir John Smith... was lately

knighted... Robin Hatton... was likewise dubbed. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2031/1 [They] were Dub'd by his Grace with the Sword of State.

2. To invest with a dignity or new title. (In later times often mockingly or humorously used.)

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 331 An abbot... of Scone, þat dubbid be kyng. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 7328 (Fairf.) He sal be dubbed [earlier texts enoynted] king to be. c. 1400 *Melayne* 304 Dubbe hym Duke in my stede. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. i. 82 Since that our Brother dub'd them Gentlemen. 1737 *Pope's Hor. Epist.* i. vi. 81 A Man of wealth is dubb'd a Man of worth. a. 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 76 The college... has dubbed most of us doctors. 1758 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 6 note, You are pleased to dub me with a title I have no pretensions to—that is, y^e Honble. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Only a Clod* iv. 22 They'd hardly dub you Esquire. 1893 *Ch. Times* 6 Oct. 995/3 The marvel is that he was not dubbed F.R.S.

3. To name, style, nickname; to speak of or set down as: now usually in pleasant or ridicule.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. ii. 120 To dub thee with the name of Traitor. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. iv. 175 The reading of homilies, which they dubb with the name of preaching. 1693 *Humours & Conv. Town* 62 A Condemning-Face... dubs any one an uncontrovertible Critick. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 40. 260 A Cobler blacks a Boot... and dubs it *La Botte Royale*. 1773 GARRICK *Prod. to Goldsmith's Stoops to Conquer*. You... Pronounce him regular, or dub him quack. 1894 G. R. SIMS in *My First Bk.* 88 Was I to be dubbed a scribbler?

II. To dress; to trim; to crop.

† 4. To dress, clothe, array, adorn. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28014 Yee leuedis... studiis hu your hare to heu, hu to dub and hu to paynt. c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 12 He... schop him bodi of hir fleyse And dubbed him wit our liknes. a. 1450 *Alexander* 3447 He gase... vp to þe gilt trone, Dobbed in his diademe & dñt as be-fore. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 181/38 To Dub the house, *exornare, putare*.

† b. To 'stick' (with ornaments). *Obs.*

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 24 Covered... of Plate of fyn gold, dubbed with precious stones. c. 1400 *Desir. Troy* 6205 A cloth all of clete gold, Dubbit full of diamonds.

5. *Angling.* To dress or make up (an artificial fly), or to dress (a hook or line) with a fly.

a. 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 33 Thyse ben the xij. flyes wyth whyche ye shall angle to be tought & graylyng, and dubbe lyke as ye shall now here me tell. 1575 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* i. 65 He who... dubbis his Hook with a counterfeit Fly, will chuse to fish in troubled Waters. 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIII. 31 Dubbed with bear's hair of a brownish colour. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 310 They could neither scour a worm... nor dub a fly.

6. a. To cut off the comb and wattles of (a cock).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 181/39 To Dubbe a cocke, *coronare*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 252/2. 1808 *Craven Dial.* 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* xiii. (1883) 403 Cock-fighters trim the hackles and cut off the combs and gills of their cocks; and the birds are then said to be dubbed.

b. To trim or crop (trees, hedges, etc.).

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham) 73 The trees, which are now cut and dubbed. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Dubbings*, evergreens with which churches and houses are decorated at Christmas. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dub*, to clip a hedge.

7. To dress (cloth) see quot. 1847. Formerly,

To 'renovate' old cloth or clothes: see **DUBBER** 1. [a. 1400 *Liber Albus* IV. ff. 337 a. (Rolls) 718 Item, qe nul face dubber ne fuller tielx draps, et les vendent pur novels.]

1801 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 456 For dressing or dubbing cloths, either wet or dry, otherwise than by green cards and pickards. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dub*, to strike cloth with teasels in order to raise the flock or nap. *Gloss.*

8. 'To place good wares in the upper part of a basket and inferior beneath; a term still in use in Billingsgate Market.' Riley, *Liber Albus* III. 311.

[1890 in *Liber Albus* III. III. (Rolls) 378 Et qe nulle soit des personers si hardi... faucementz a doubler lour panyers; cestassavoir, mettre al desus panyer un demonstration de convenable pessoun, et dessoushe en les panyers mettre pessoun desconvenable de poy de value.]

9. To smear with fat or grease. Now *spec.* to do this to leather. Cf. **DUBBING vbl. sb.** 4.

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* i. 448 All, after pray'r... kill'd, flay'd the beoves, Cut out and dubb'd with fat their thighs, fair dress'd with doubled leaves. 1615 — *Odysse.* III. 619 Apart flew either thigh, That with the fat they dubb'd. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 162 Well dressed ox or cow leather... when in use, is occasionally dubbed over with neat's oil. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 398 Grease was needed for dubbing leather.

10. To trim, or work level and smooth, with an adze. Also with *off, down, out*.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 160 To Dub; to work with an Adze. 1719 DE FOIR *Cruise* i. iv. 1 had... to cut down a Tree... hew it flat on either side with my Ax, till I had brought it to be thin as a Plank, and then dubb it smooth with my Adze. 1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 315 Canoes made from the trunk of a tree dubbed out. 1822 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* 234 A paling board... slabbed or feather-edged and dubbed on the sappy side.

11. To beat blunt or flat.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 298/1 The end of the tube is bent and hammered over in any rough way to pass it through... and is afterwards 'dubbed' or 'tanged'.

Dub, *v.* 2 [Known only since 1500: evidently onomatopoeic, imitating the sound, or suggesting the feeling of a firm blow or thrust with something blunt. Cf. EFr. *dubben* to butt, beat, strike.]

1. *trans.* To thrust: now implying a moderately firm blunt thrust or poke. † Formerly also, To stab as with a dagger; to bring down (a club) (*obs.*).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. xii. 100 Or that Proserpine... dubbit hir heid Onto the Stygian hellis flude of deid. c. 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruits Warre Wks.* (1831) 210 With bodkins

dubd and doubt to death. 1806 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. vii. (R.). He dubs his club about their pates. a 1699 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems*, etc. (1677) 15 Women commence by Cupid's Dart, As a King hunting Dubs a Hart. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxiv, Figs. were... to be seen dubbing their snouts under the gunnel.

b. *intr.* To make a thrust or dab, to poke (af). 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xv, The slightest mistake as to time... and at this moment the flatfish would have been dubbing at our ugly carcasses. 1875 SIR G. W. DASENT *Vikings* II. 196 The flounders would now be dubbing at our limbs thirty fathoms deep.

2. Used *intr.* and *trans.* of the beating or sound of a drum. Also redupl. DUB-A-DUB, *rub-a-dub*. Cf. DUB sb.³

1808 T. DELONEY 3 *Ball. Armada* II. iv. in Arb. Garner VII. 47 With trumpets sounding, and with dubbing drums. *Ibid.* II. xiv. 50 The warlike Armie then stood still, and drummers left their dubbing sound. a 1605 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* I. i, Now the drums dubbs.

† **Dub**, v. 3 *Obs. slang.* [? corruption of DUF v. = do up.] 1. *trans.* To open (a door).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* s. v. *Case*, Tis all Bob, and then to dub the gigger. *Ibid.* s. v. *Gigger*, Dub the Gigger, open the Door with the Pick-lock. 1785 in GROSSE.

2. To shut up.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Dub *up*, to lock up or secure any thing or place; also to button one's pocket, coat, etc.

Dub, in *Comb.* Chiefly *dial.* [cf. DUBBED 4.] Having a blunt point.

1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. viii. 12 A swarthy dub-nosed Fellow, With Cheeks like rusty Bacon, yellow. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.*, Dub-point, dubpointed, sb. a blunt point; *adj.* blunt at the point. [1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, Dub, a straight-edged, round-pointed, dinner-knife blade.]

Dub, *dube*, var. of DOOB, E. Indian grass.

Dub-a-dub. [Echoic; cf. DUB v. 2.] The sound made in beating a drum: used, a. *advb.*, or without construction, as a simple representation of the sound; b. as *sb.*, to name the sound, or the drummer who makes it; and c. as *adj.* to characterize it.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. vii. (Arb.) 74 Now saint George to borrow, Drum dubbe a dubbe afore. 1596 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 67 When drums are dumb, and sound not dub a dub. 1583 STANYHURST *Eneis* VII. (Arb.) 137 Lowd dub a dub tabering with frapping rip rap of Aena. a 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* Wks. (Rldg.) 242 Hark, how their drums with dub-a-dub do come! 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* v. ii. (1881) 77 These drumming dub adubs lous pleasure feares. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xviii. (1737) 81 The Dub-o-dub Rattling of the Drums. 1876 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 86 Each dub-a-dub goes direct to a man's heart.

¶ Applied, by confusion, to the accolade given in conferring knighthood.

1612 FIELD *Woman a Weathercock* i. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 23 The dub-a-dub of honour, piping hot Doth lie upon my worship's shoulder-blade.

So **Dub-a-dub** v. = DUB v. 2.

1598 FLORIO, *Tambussare*... to dub a dub, to drum. 1851 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 573 Trumpets and drums, blown and dub-a-dubbed by fellows that... I would not trust [etc.].

Dubartas, -us, *obs. var.* JUBARTES, a kind of whale.

¶ **Dubash** (dubāsh). *East Indies.* Also 7 *deubash*, 9 *debash*, *dubashes*. [ad. Hindi *dubhāshiya*, *dōbāshī*, man of two languages, f. *dō*, *dū* two + *bhāshā* language.] An (Indian) interpreter or commissioner, employed in transacting business with the natives, and as a cicerone, courier, etc. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind.* & P. 30 The Moors... not vouchsafing to return an Answer by a Slave, but by a Deubash, who is the Interpreter. 1776 in *Genl. Mag.* (1792) 14 1/2 Two days before our arrival at Hyderabad, I sent my Dubash on before. 1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Prop. Chr.* (1823) I. 198 The rapacious dubashes denied them full payment. 1835 MARRIAT *N. Forster* xxxviii, By inquiry of the dubashes. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 318 The dubashes, a superior sort of valet de place and cicerone.

¶ **Dubba**, **dubber**, *East Indies.* Also 7-9 *dupper*, 8 *duppa*. [Arab. *Pers.*, and Urdu *دبّا* *dabbāh* vessel made of raw skins.] 'A leather bottle or skin bag, used chiefly in India for holding oil, ghee, and other liquids, and capable of holding, according to size, from 20 to 80 lbs. weight' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, 1858).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 118 Their Butter... after it has passed the Fire, they keep it in Dupper the year round. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 126 (Y.) Great Quantities of Butter, which they gently melt and put in Jars called Duppas. 1799 *Ann. Reg.* 26 A small quantity of wood-oil, contained in a dubber, or leathern bottle. 1845 NAPIER *Gen. Order* in J. Mawson *Rec.* (1851) 35 (Y.) What became of these dubbas of ghee.

Dubbed (dubd), *ppl. a.* [f. DUB v. 1 + -ED.]

1. Invested with knighthood, knighted. 1558 HULOET, *Dubbed, decuriatus*. 1590 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxviii. (1612) 137 Lord of nine score dubbed knights. 1731 *Lett. fr. Fog's Jnl.* (1732) II. 257 A dubb'd Plebeian, Fortune's Fav'rite Fool. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* II. A dubbed knight.

2. *Angling.* Dressed, as a hook.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 11 The dubbyd hoke.

3. Cropped.

1634-5 BARRINGTON *Trav.* (Chetham) 44 Dubbed hedges.

4. Blunted; blunt, pointless. (Now *dial.*)

17... E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* (1750) 8 The spurs of the pheasant cock, when young, are short and dubbed. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* II. 10 His spurs will be short and dubbed. 1805 *Wiltsh. Words*, Dubbed, blunt, pointless.

† **Dubber**¹. *Obs.* [a. OF. *doubteur* repaier, f. *doubter* to trim, dress, repair: cf. DUB v. 1 7.]

A renovator of old clothes.

(But the meaning in quot. 1415 is uncertain; some have conjectured 'trimmers or binders of MSS.')

1415-6 *Liber Albus* I. II. viii. (Rolls) 83 Et Paganus le Dubbour, unus vicinorum, attachiatur pro morte illa. 1440-1 *Ibid.* I. II. xxxviii. (Rolls) 103 Et Johannes Clericus, Dubbeur, et Thomas de Marisco, committantur gaolae. 1415 *Liber Memorandum A/Y* ff. 129 b, in *York Myst.* Intro. 20 Que touz hosyres que vendront chaucees... aueront la charge del paygne de Moyses et Pharaon... horspris les Dubbers et ceux que sont assignez a eux. 1415 *Ordo paginarum Iudi Corporis Christi* ff. 245 *Ibid.* 26 Escriue-ners, Lumners, Questors, Dubbers.

Dubber²: see DUBBA.

Dubbl, -bl, -bul, etc., *obs. forms* of DOUBLE.

Dubbing, *vbl. sb.* [f. DUB v. 1 + -ING.] The action of the verb DUB¹.

1. The conferring of knighthood; investment with a dignity or title.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 438 Help me to knizte Bi al pine miste, To my lord be king, pat he me zine dubbing. c 1315 SHORHAM 15 A prince longeth for to do the gode knyghtes dobynyng. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 7. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 152 The ordering of dubbings and creations of Knights or Esquires. 1611 in *Gutch Collect. Cur.* I. 101 Al Bachelor Knights of more puny dubbing. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 2 The Dubbing or Creating of Witts.

2. Attire, dress, array. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28032 Quen pai see your dubbing ware [i. e. attiring gear]. c 1400 A. DAVY *Dreams* 76 Bope hij hadden a newe dubbing; Hure gray was her cloping.

3. *Angling.* The dressing of an artificial fly; *concr.* the materials used in the process.

1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* II. 300 To teach you... of what dubbing you are to make the several flies. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 290 The dubbing of the fur of a black spaniel. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 214 note, The dubbing... of which the fly is composed.

4. A preparation of grease for softening leather and rendering it waterproof. Also *dubbin*.

1781 J. RIPLEY *Orig. Lett.* 23 Take currier's dubbing, and anoint his sores. 1819 *Rexes Cycl.* XX, The hide or skin is then conveyed to the shade or drying-place, where the oily substances are applied, termed stuffing or dubbing. 1875 *Ur's Dict.* Art. 111. 66 The dubbing... is composed of tallow, brought to a soft plastic condition by being melted and mixed with cod-liver oil. 1896 *Price List*, Prout's Dubbin.

5. a. Working timber with an adze. b. *Dubbing-out* (Plastering): see quot. 1842-76.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 370 The expenses of dubbing-out. 1824-76 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.*, Dubbing-out... the bringing of an uneven surface in a wall to a plane, by pieces of tile, slate, or the like, before it is plastered over. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* 116 Dubbing, working with an adze.

6. *attrib.*

a 1300 [see 2]. a 1400 *Octonion* 1274 Seuen dayes plyke hyt leste, The bredale and the dubbyng feste. 1864 WEBSTER, *Dubbing-tool*, a tool for paring down to an even surface. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 51, Lines, Fly Books, and Dubbing Books.

Dubbler, var. DOUBLER.

Dubblitie: see DOUBLETTER.

Du'berous, **Du'bersome**, a. *dial.* or *vulg.* [Corruptions of DUBIOUS.] Dubious, doubtful.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 17 They became a little du'berous. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. IV. x, The squire... was du'berous if his character would serve. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 139 As if he was du'bersome whether he ought to speak out or not. 1876 HOLLAND *Sea. Oaks* xx. 277 'She was... a little du'bersome about my coming to time. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 109 That's what I'm du'bersome about.

Dubiety (diubietē), [ad. late L. *dubietās*, f. *dubius* doubtful: see -ITY.] The condition or quality of being dubious; doubtfulness, dubiousness.

b. An instance of this, a matter of doubt.

c 1750 RICHARDSON (T.), A state of dubiety and suspense is ever accompanied with uneasiness. 1765 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 32 So expressive... as to admit of no dubiety. 1821 LAMB *Ella* Ser. I. *Imperf. Sympathies*, The twilight of dubiety never falls upon him. 1896 STEVENSON *Across Plains* 286 On one point there should be no dubiety.

b. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xx. 279 Hume's account of his own dubieties. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) II. 260 A terrible dubiety to itself and to us.

Dubli, *obs. form* of DOUBLE.

Dubiosity (diubiositi), [ad. L. type **dubiositas*, f. *dubiosus* DUBIOUS: cf. It. *dubbiosità*.] = DUBIOUSNESS; with *pl.*, a doubtful matter.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 17 Men... swallow falsities for truths, dubiosities for certainties. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 209 The puzzles and the dubiosities of meaning. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* III. vi. 169 Distinctly and without a shadow of dubiosity.

Dubious (diūbiūs), a. [ad. L. *dubiosus* doubtful, f. *dubium* doubt, neuter of *dubius* doubtful.]

1. Objectively doubtful; fraught with doubt or uncertainty; uncertain, undetermined; indistinct, ambiguous, vague.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 208 To abide the fortune of battayle, which is ever dubious and uncertayne. 1668 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iii. § 8 In what year of his reign, is very dubious. 1795 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 8 Dubious propositions... are distinguished into probable, or improbable. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. viii. 100 He joins a dubious friend against a known benefactor. 1813 BUSBY *tr. Lucretius* Life, The faint and dubious rays of crepuscular light. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abbey* iv. 350 A dubious honour.

b. Of uncertain issue or result.

1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 181 The fight was no lesse dubious than dangerous. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 104 His utmost power... oppos'd In dubious Battel on the Plains of Heav'n. 1875 HELPS *Ess.*, *Self-Disc.* 16 A dubious deadly struggle which had terminated in his favour.

† c. *Old Chem. Dubious acids*: see quot. *Obs.*

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Acid*, Dubious or Latent Acids, are those which do not possess enough of the Acid nature to give sensible marks thereof on the taste, but agree with the manifest Acids in some other properties.

d. Of questionable or suspected character.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 25 A large bed, covered with clothes of the most dubious black-brown hue. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS in *Crocker Papers* I. vi. 158 She had been absent from England... oftentimes in very dubious company. 1893 *Bookman* June 83/1 Having got into evil odour by their dubious gains.

2. Subjectively doubtful; wavering or fluctuating in opinion; hesitating; inclined to doubt.

1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 189 Though I beleieve... yet am I somewhat dubious in beleiving. 1720 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* v. 220 Uncertain Ballancings and Fluctuations of a dubious Will. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* I. ii. 40 [She] raised her eyebrows with a dubious expression. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xiv. 198 I followed them, dubious as to whether I should ultimately interfere.

Dubiously, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In a dubious manner; with doubt, doubtfully, hesitatingly; uncertainly, vaguely, ambiguously.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. v. 115 Albertus magnus speaks dubiously... but Aldrovand affirmeth plainly. 1708 SWIFT *Predict.* for 1708 Wks. 1755 II. I. 152 To wander in generals, and talk dubiously. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* III. I, How Goes on the conflict? A. Dubiously and fiercely. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* II. 39 'I don't know where you will find it,' said the doctor, shaking his head dubiously.

Dubiousness. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being dubious; doubtfulness; doubtful character; uncertainty, ambiguity.

1651 R. SAUNDERS *Plenary Possess.* 3 All which particulars... have difficulty and dubiousness in them. 1725 POPE *Odys.* I. note (R.), She speaks with the dubiousness of a man, not the certainty of a Goddess. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* x. (1875) 411 The dubiousness and involved manner of the Greek. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxiii, The dubiousness of all medical treatment.

Dubitable (diū-bitāb'l), a. [ad. L. *dubitābilis*, f. *dubitāre* to DOUBT: see -ABLE, and cf. OF. *dubitable*.] Capable of being doubted; liable to doubt or question.

1644 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* III. i. 265 The dubitable hazards Of fortune. 1667 HAWKE *Killing in M.* 30 Aristotle makes it dubitable, and disputable, whether it is better to be Ruled by a good Law, or a good Man. 1794 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. ix. 391 The consequence, which is the only dubitable one, is again proved by this enthymeme. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 30 Sept. 515/1 To put into dubitable French what he might have said... in indubitable English.

Hence **Dubitably** *adv.*, in a dubitable manner.

1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Dubitancy**. *Obs.* [ad. L. **dubitāntia*, f. *dubitāre* to DOUBT: see -ANCY and cf. OF. *dubitance*.] Doubt, hesitation, uncertainty of opinion.

1648 HAMMOND *Serm. on Rom.* iv. 25 Wks. 1684 IV. 505 They are... without all dubitancy resolv'd, that all the joys of Heaven are forfeited by this choice. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 3 A certain knowledge, free from all dubitancy, of his Presence.

Dubitant (diū-bitānt), a. (*sb.*) [ad. L. *dubitāns*-em, pres. pple. of *dubitāre* to DOUBT: see -ANT.] Doubting; having doubts. *absol.* One who doubts.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 39 Why art thou... to be less dubitant and circumlocutory? 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* II. 87 Let the dubitant take a piece of the blackest paper. 1871 LYTTON *Coming Race* x, The male is a shy and dubitant creature. 1895 19th Cent. Oct. 680 The Church militant rather than the Church dubitant may hold sway.

Dubitare (diū-bitēt), v. *rare.* [f. L. *dubitāt*, ppl. stem of *dubitāre* to DOUBT.] *intr.* To doubt, hesitate, waver.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. vi. If... he were to loiter dubitating, and not come. 1879 MAUDSLAY *Pathol. Mind* vii. 312 If it were some great thing concerning which they doubted and wavered.

Hence **Dubitating**, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Dubitatingly** *adv.*

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Romance* I. 231 Dubitatingly. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. i, What dubitating, what circumambulating. 1845 — *Cromwell* (1871) III. 194 Answered dubitatingly.

Dubitation (diū-bitēt'-jōn). [a. F. *dubitation* (13th c.), ad. L. *dubitātio*-em, n. of action f. *dubitāre* to DOUBT.] The action or condition of doubting; doubt, uncertainty; hesitation. b. An instance of this; + a matter of doubt (*obs.*).

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 67 I... Alle that my progenitour bath... seyyn, fleythfully beleue withowtyn alle dubytacion. 1570 BUCHANAN *Chameleom* Wks. (1892) 51 The Chameleom... efitir sum dubitacion come to Striueling. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. xxi, It is as true a rule, that... dubitation is the beginning of all knowledge. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. i. (1740) 28 Lest the Author should think himself affronted by this Dubitation touching his Story. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xli, 'Beyond a shadow of dubitation.' 1891 *Spectator* 14 Mar., The assertion, made with no dubitation or reserve.

b. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xii. (R.), The trewe inuocation of God thorow Cryst, thei haue turned it into a dowtfull dubitation. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 99 Altercations, disputations and dubitations of, in

and about Mystic Theologie. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vii. vii. In the wreck of human dubitations, this remains indubitable, that Pleasure is pleasant.

Dubitative (diū-bit'iv), *a.* [ad. L. *dubitativus* (Tertull.) doubtful, *f. dubitare*: cf. F. *dubitatif* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] Inclined or given to doubt; expressing doubt or hesitancy.

1615 [implied in DUBITATIVELY]. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Conjunctions dubitative, those which express some doubt, or suspension of opinion.—as, *if*. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* III, Turning his head on one side in a dubitative manner. 1887 JESSOP *Arcady* 49 Your old Arcadian's style of talk is full of doubts; it is what may be called the dubitative or approximating style.

b. absol. A word or phrase expressing doubt. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* III. xcii. 176 Some one has said that the Devil's dubitative is a negative.

Dub'itatively, *adv.* [*f. prec.* + -LY 2.] In a dubitative or doubting manner; doubtfully.

1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* iii. 121 This is the exposition...so dubitatively propounded by the Interpreters themselves. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. vi. ix. II. 131 The Reichshofrath dubitatively shook its wig, for years. 1889 F. BARRETT *Under Strange Mask* I. vii. 107 'H'm—yes', said I dubitatively.

Duble, Dubler, Dublet, *obs. ff.* DOUBLE, etc.

† **Dubment**. *Obs. rare.* [*f. DUB v.1* + -MENT: cf. *adubment*.] Dubbing, adornment, array.

13. E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 121 The dubbement dere of doun and dalez.

Duboisine (diū-boi'sin). *Chem.* [see -INE.] An alkaloid obtained from the Australian solanaceous shrub *Duboisia myoporoides*, having qualities similar to those of atropine and hyoscyamine. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Dubul, dubylle, *obs. forms of* DOUBLE.

Duc, *obs. form of* DUKE.

Ducal (diū-kāl), *a. (sb.)* Also 5 *ducall*, 7 *duckal*. [*a. F. ducal* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = *It. ducale*, *Sp. ducal*, *ad. late L. ducāl-is*, *f. duc-em* (*dux*) leader, DUKE.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a duke or dukedom (also, of a doge).

In quot. 1626 = Of the party of the Duke (of Buckingham).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 374 The bezaunde imperiall is worth .i. ducates, and the ducall bezaunde is worth .xx. ducates. 1626 *Crt. & Times Chas. I.* (1848) I. 106 Some say my Lord of Suffolk having given his proxy to my Lord of Walden, his eldest son, and now, finding him ducal, hath revoked. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2099/4 The Crest is a Griffins-head between two Wings, coming out of a Duckal Coronet. 1731 SWIFT *On Pulteney* 10 Produce at last thy dormant ducal patent. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 106 Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, Alderney...are governed by their own laws, which are for the most part the ducal customs of Normandy. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 216 The Ducal Gallery of Florence. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 17 The Ducal Palace of Venice...is the central building of the world.

b. Of the rank or bearing the title of duke. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 138 The offices...are hereditary to the ducal families of Ancester and Norfolk.

c. Ducal mantle, (*a*) the official robe of a duke; (*b*) *Conch.* a species of mollusc, *Chlamys pallium*. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 292 The Ducal Mantle Escallop. 1819 in *Pantologia*. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

† *B. sb.* See quot. *Obs.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ducals*, the letters patent granted by the senate of Venice are called *ducals*.

Ducality (diū-kāl'iti), *humorous.* [*f. prec.* + -ITY.] Ducal rank or character; *concr.*, a ducal personage; the ducal order.

1847 LO. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1890) I. 399 The German ducalities go to Granada. 1848 *Ibid.* 408 Disraeli made an excellent use...of the ducality of his friend. 1891 *Pictorial World* Mar. 307/2 The Ducality was in high good humour.

Ducally, *adv.* [*f. as prec.* + -LY 2.] In a ducal manner; as a duke.

1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* p. xxii. A lion rampant, Argent, ducally crowned, Or.

Ducape (diū-kā-p). [Origin unascertained.] 'A plain-wove stout silk fabric of softer texture than *Gros de Naples*.

Its manufacture was introduced by the French refugees of 1685.' Beck, *Draper's Dict.*

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Ducape*, a certain kind of Silk used for Womens Garments. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 98/1 Womens Hoods...made of...Sarsenet, Ducape, Vinian Sarsenet, Persia, Silk. 1773 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 IV. 477, I have had it worked up...into a French grey ducape. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 12/1 Persian, sarsenet, gros-de-Naples, ducapes, satin, and levantines are...plain silks, which vary from one another only in texture, quality, or softness.

Ducat (dūkāt). *Forms:* 4 *duket*, 5 *doket*(e), *ducatt*(e), 5-6 *doket*, *duckett*(e), 5-7 *dukat*, (6 *ducade*), 6-7 *ducate*, *duccat*(e), *dukat*(e), 6-8 *ducket*, 5- *ducat*. [*a. F. ducal* (1395 in Hatz.-Darm.), *ad. It. ducato* (12th c.), in late L. *ducātus* DUCHY, also name of a coin, *f. L. dux* DUKE.]

1. A gold coin of varying value, formerly in use in most European countries; that current in Holland, Russia, Austria, and Sweden being equivalent to about 9s. 4d. Also applied to a silver coin of Italy, value about 3s. 6d.

Used as the name of a silver coin issued in 1140 by Roger II of Sicily, as Duke of Apulia, bearing the inscription R DX AP, i.e. *Rogerus Dux Apulia*; according to Falcone de Benevento 'monetam suam introduxit, unam vero, cui Ducatus nomen imposuit' (Du Cange, s.v.). In

1202, it appears (Pappadopolis, *Monete di Venezia*, 1893, 81) as the name of a Venetian silver coin, usually known as the *grosso*. In 1284, the first gold ducat, also called *zecchino d'oro*, was struck at Venice under the doge John Dandolo. This coin, worth about 9s., bears on one side figures of St. Mark and the Doge, and on the other a figure of Christ with the legend 'Sit tibi Christe datus quem tu regis iste ducatus'; this, though it did not originate, may have contributed to spread the name, which was subseq. applied to the gold coins of various European countries.

1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 258 As fyne as ducat [*v.rr.* doket, ducket] in venyse. 1387 TREVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) VI. 259 A duket bat is worpy half an Englishe noble. 1477 *Paston Lett.* No. 804 III. 204 In mony he brengyth with hym an hundred thowsand dokets. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clix. 148 A dukat is of sondry valyus, but y^e leest in value is .iiii.s. iii.d. ob. & the best .iiii.s. vii.d. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxx. (1870) 199 In golde they [Castilians] haue ducates and doble ducates. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 176 The double ducades whiche yowre maestie haue caused to bee coyned, are dispersed throughout the hole worlde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. viii. 15 Two sealed bags of ducats, Of double ducats. a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 199 This Ducket currant for three ounces in Barbary, was then worth in England seven shillings and six pence. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The chief gold ducats now current, are, the single and double ducats of Venice, Florence, Genoa, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Flanders, Holland, and Zurich. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v., The Dutch ducats, which are reckoned the purest gold, are about 9s. 6d. sterling. 1835 BURNS *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) III. 363 A Persian ducat now bears the value of nine kurans, or rupees. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. II. xiv. I. 189 The latest existing representative of the ancient Gold Gulden is the Ducat, worth generally about a Half-sovereign in English.

† *b. A money of account in the Venetian republic.* *Obs.*

1611 CORVAT *Cruditities* 286 Now whereas the Venetian ducat is much spoken of, you must consider that this word ducat doth not signify any one certain coyne. But many severall pieces do concur to make one ducat, namely six livers and two gazets. 1638 ROBERTS *Merch. Map of Commerce* in Halliwell. *Shaks. V.* 323 At Venice there were two sorts of ducats, the one currant in payment, which may be valued ster. about 3s. 4d., and the other of banco, which may be valued about 4s., or 4s. 2d.

2. *loosely.* A piece of money; *pl.* Money; cash.

1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. iv. I shall be entitled to the girl's fortune, without settling a ducat on her. 1853 WHYTE MELVILLE *Digby Grand* vi. (Farmer) From spendthrift King John downwards, the Christian has ever pocketed the [Jew's] ducats, and abused the donor. 1895 CORNH. *Mag.* Aug. 174 Holmes was likewise out of ducketts.

3. **Ducat gold**, fine gold; also applied to gilding of a brilliant colour.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 7 The garments were powdered with castels, and shieffs of arrowes of fyne doket gold. *Ibid.* 80b, On their faces visers, and all the berdes were fyne wry of Ducket gold. 1808 R. K. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) I. iv. 29 The spire of this edifice is gilt with ducat gold.

Ducatoon (dūkātūn). Also 7 *ducaton*, *ducattoon*, *-oun*, 7-8 *duccat*, *duccatoon*. [*a. F. ducaton* 'a small ducat, or halfe ducat' (Cotgr.), ? *ad. It. ducaton* (not in Florio) augm. of *ducat* (being a bigger coin than the gold ducat, *Della Crusca*): see *prec.* and -OON.] A silver coin formerly current in Italian and some other European states, worth from 5 to 6 shillings sterling.

1611 CORVAT *Cruditities* 285 The greatest [Venetian silver coin] is the ducatoon, which containeth eight livers, that is, six shillings. This piece hath in one side the effigies of the Duke of Venice and the Patriarch, and in the other the figure of St. Justina. a 1659 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 40 What mean the Elders else, those Kirk Dragoons, Made up of Ears and Ruffs like Ducatoons? 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 385 Weighty plate pieces, together with ducatoons, making about three quarters of the money now current in Ireland. 1704 *Royal Proclam.* 18 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4029/1 Ducatoons of Flanders, Twenty Penny-weight and Twenty one Grains, Five Shillings and Six Pence. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ducatoon*, a silver coin, struck chiefly in Italy; particularly at Milan, Venice, Florence, Genoa, Lucca, Mantua, and Parma; though there are also Dutch and Flemish ducatoons. There is also a gold ducatoon, struck and current chiefly in Holland. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder Wks.* 1862 IV. 19 He had possessed himself of a ducatoon.

Duce, *obs. form of* DUCE.

† **Ducenarius**, *a. Obs. rare*°. [*f. L. ducēnarius*, *f. ducēnī* two hundred (each).]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ducenarius*, pertaining to two hundred.

|| **Duces tecum** (diū-siz tī-kum). *Law.* [Latin phrase: more fully *sub pana duces tecum*, 'Under penalty thou shalt bring with thee'.] A writ commanding a person to produce in court specified documents or other things which are in his custody, and are required as evidence.

1617 MINSHEV *Ductor*, *Duces tecum*, is a Writ commanding one to appear at a day in the Chauncerie, and to bring with him some peece of evidence, or other thing that the Court would view. 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1715 *Amer. State Papers* Misc. (1834) I. 682.

Duch(e), *obs. forms of* DUTCH.

Duchepers, -peiris, corrupt *ff.* DOUZEPERS.

† **Duchery**. *Obs.* Also 5 *douch*-, *dowch*-. [*app. f. duchē*, earlier form of DUCHY + -ERY, q.v.]

1. The domain or territory of a duke; = DUCHY.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 49 He doubbyd hys knyghtez, Dyvysyd dowcherys and delte in dyverse remmes. c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 936 Appeirand air To twa Doucherys. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 455 Charlis de Bloyes made his clayme to that duchery by tytle of his wyfe. 1536 BELLENDEN

Cron. Scot. (1821) II. 291 To have the empire of England, with the duchery of Normandy.

2. A duke's rule or term of office.

1387 TREVISA *Hiden* VI. v. (Tollen. MS.), The fourteenth yere of his duchery. *Ibid.* (Rolls) VII. 119 A yere of his ducherie. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccvii. 220 The .vii. yere of his dowchery, he went to Iherusalem.

Duchess (dwtjēs). *Forms:* 4-6 *duches*, 4-7 *duchesse*, (5 *ducesse*, *dochesse*, *duchez*, *dukes*, 6 *duches*, *Sc. duiches*), 6-9 *duchesse*, 6-*duchesse*. [*a. F. duchesse* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) *ad. late or med. L. ducissa*, *f. dux* (*duc*-): see DUKE. The spelling *duchesse* was usual till c 1810.]

1. *a.* The wife or widow of a duke. *b.* A lady holding in her own right a position equal to that of duke.

Grand († *Great*) *Duchess*, the wife of a GRAND DUKE, q.v.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2465 Arpuez half suster, be duchess docter of Tyntagelle. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2122 *Ariadne*, Myn dere herte, Of Athenys duchesse [*v.rr.* *ducesse*, *duches*]. *Ibid.* 2127 Al soflyt systyr myn, quod she, Now be we duchessis bothe I and ze. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 145 Aftyr the dochesse of York clepyd Isabel. c 1475 *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 792/4 *Hec duxissa*, a dukess. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 28 Any Chaplaine of any Duchesse, Marquesse, Countesse, Vicountesse, or Baronesse. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. iii. 38 What thinke you of a Duchesse? Haue you limbs To beare that load of Title? 1701 *Act* 12 § 13 *Will. III.* c. 2 § 1 Princess Sophia, Electress and Dutchess Dowager of Hannover. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 2 The public audiences are given by the great dutchess. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 74 To display the Dutchess of Marlborough under the name of Atossa. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 344 A court of demissions was held in the names of the duke and duchess.

2. *transf.* † *a.* Lady (as feminine of *lord*). *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* III. 33 Ich am hus dere douhter, duchesse of heuene. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 515 A dere dewchesse, my daysysys lee! 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 1. 2183 A duchess of vertue as whylom was Delbora. *fig. c 1430* LYDG. *Min. Poems* 173 (Mätz.) Prynce! remembre...Howe vertue is of vices a duchesse.

b. slang. A woman of imposing demeanour or showy appearance. [*Cf. F. duchesse*.]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rum-dutchess*, a jolly handson Woman. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* II. This Stammer in my address...can never permit me to soar above the reach of...one of the Duchesses of Drury-Lane. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Oct. 8/1 The dissemination of those articles of apparel amongst 'factory ladies' and the elderly 'duchesses' of Chevalierland!

3. A size of roofing slate, of 24 by 12 inches.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 396 Countesses are in size the next gradation above ladies; and Duchesses still larger. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* I. 141 From 'ladies' (16 inches by 8) to 'duchesses' (24 by 12), the slates are sold per thousand (of 1200 slates). 1883 [see COUNTESS 2].

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *duchess-gentlewoman*, -*regent*; *duchess-like* adj.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 52 Her beauty is duchess-like. 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Exam. Fox's Cal. Prot. Saints* 47 The cause for which the priest-knight and the duchess-gentlewoman suffered was one and the same. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 178 An honourable embassy was sent to the Duchess-Regent in Normandy.

Hence **Duchessship**, the rank or personality of a duchess; **Duchessy** *a.*, *colloq.*, like or of the nature of a duchess; abounding in duchesses.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 29, I would haue put that proiect face of his To a more test than did her Dutchesship. 1819 *Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 415 His Princessship and her Princessship; his Dukeship and her Dutchessship, may also find a place in his crabbed vocabulary, if he prefer it. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 486 'Lothair' has been called a 'duchessy' book. 1887 SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 49 A handsome nose that made her look duchessy.

Ducht, *pa. t.* of *Dow v.1*

Duchtie, -y, *Sc. forms of* DOUGHTY.

Duchy (dwtj). *Forms:* 4-5 *duche*, -*ee*, 4-7 -*ie*, (5 *dweche*, -*ie*), 5-6 *duchye*, 6-8 *dutchie*, -y, 6- *duchy*. [*a. OF. duchē*, later *duché*, fem. (12th c. *duché*, *ducé* in Hatz.-Darm.), and later OF. *duché* masc. The former represents a L. type **ducitāt-em* dukeship; the latter is = *Pr. ducal*, *It. ducato*, *Sp. ducado*:-late L. *ducātus* territory of a duke; *f. L. dux*, *duc-em* leader, DUKE.]

1. The territory ruled by a duke or duchess.

1382 WYCLIF *Neh.* v. 18 The 3eris frutis of my duchie [Vulg. *annonas ducatus mei*] I soyte not. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IV. 245 A kyngdome oþer duchie May nat be sold soþly. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) I. 7 He holdeth...of the reme of Roussye a gret partie, where-of he hath made a Duchie. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 291 The French king should clerly geve unto him all the Duchy of Guyan...And that king Edward...should freely holde and occupie the sayde Duchie. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 105 The Pope hath the citty of Rome...the Dutchie of Spolet. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 157 The duchy of Carniola. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 396 Otho...had erected his duchy into a kingdom.

b. In Great Britain, applied to the dukedoms of Cornwall and Lancaster (the two earliest in England) vested in the Royal Family, and having certain courts of their own, in which respect they differ from ordinary peerage dukedoms.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cccxv. 229 Kyng edward made of the erlredome of cornewayle a duchye. 1553, etc. Duchy of Lancashire [see CHANCELLOR 4]. 1645 SIR R. GREENVILLE in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* ix. § 104 The Revenue of his Dutchy of Cornwall. 1703 *Act 1 Anne* Stat. I. c. 7 § 5 Under the...

seals of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster. 1895 *Whitaker's Almanack* 157 Duchy of Lancaster. . . Duchy of Cornwall. [With a List of Officers of the two Duchies.]

c. A district between London and Westminster forming the precincts of the Duchy House of Lancaster.

1605 *Crit. & Times Chas. I.* (1848) I. 154 St. Clement's parish, the Strand, the Duchy, with the Savoy, have caused a riot.

2. attrib. a. generally, as *duchy rights*; † *duchy-peerage*, a dukedom. b. spec. Of or relating to the duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster; as *duchy land*, *manor*, *tenement* (one held of the crown in either of these duchies); *duchy-chamber*, the court-room at Westminster of the *duchy-court* of Lancaster, held before the chancellor of the Duchy (see CHANCELLOR 4), or his deputy, having equitable jurisdiction over lands holden of the Crown in right of the duchy; *duchy-house*, the official London residence of the Chancellor of the Duchy.

1555 *Act 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary c. 20* § 5 The Fermes Rentes Sutes and services . . . aunsweyrd and paide in the Court of the Duchye Chambre at Westminster. 1607 *Duchy court* [see CHANCELLOR sb. 4]. 1609 *Crit. & Times Jas. I.* (1849) I. 100 The two chancellors of the exchequer and duchy keep residence here in town: of which the last hath been . . . driven from the duchy house to Lambeth by the plague. 1653 *MAN-LOVE Lead Mines* 193 The Dutchie Court (if just cause be) May yield relief against those verdicts three. 1659 *Rushworth's Hist. Coll.* I. 149 (Title of Act 21 Jas. I. c. 25) An Act for relief of Patentees, Tenants, and Farmers of Crown-Lands and Dutchy-Lands. 1678 *LEYCESTER Hist. Antig.* II. iv. The dutchy office at Gray's Inne in London. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4134/4 Exposed to Sale, a Dutchy Tenement . . . being parcel of the Dutchy Manour of Trematon, and part of the Ancient Dutchy of Cornwall. 1750 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* II. 445 To shew his title to the Dutchy-peerage of Bretagne. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. vi. The court of the duchy chamber of Lancaster is another special jurisdiction. 1814 *LYONS Cornwall* vii. The tenants of the duchy manors are either free tenants, or conventional or customary tenants.

† **Ducible**, a. Obs. [ad. med. L. *ducibilis*, f. *ducere* to lead.] a. That can be led; tractable.

b. Able to be drawn out; = DUCTILE 1.

1633 *T. ADAMS Exp. a Peter II.* 2 Here is a ducible disposition . . . that will follow upon the least hint. 1657 *TOMLINSON Kenow's Disp.* 427 Silver is easily ducible and liquescible.

Duck (dʌk), sb.¹ Forms: a. 1 *duce*, 4 *duk*, 5-*dukk* (5 *dukke*, 6 *duoke*). B. 4-5 *doke* (5 *dooke*, 6-*Sc. duke*, *duk*, *duik* (dʊk)). γ. 4-5 *douk*, 5-6 *dowk*. [OE. *duce* (? *duce*), from *u-* (or *ū-*) grade of **dukan* to *DUCK*, dive; cf. *Da. duk* and *lit. dive-duck* (and = *duck*), *Sw. dyk-fågel* lit. dive-fowl, diver; and the synonyms under *DUCKER* 1.]

The phonological history presents some difficulties, esp. owing to uncertainty whether the OE. vowel was *u* or *ū*, and the development of the three ME. types: *dukke*, *duk*, corresp. to mod. *duck*; *dōke*, *dook*, corresp. to mod. *Sc. duk* (dʊk); *douke*, *douke*. Cf. for the forms, *Brook v.* and *Dove*; and see *Luick, Untersuch. sur Engl. Lautgeschichte* (1896) § 388, 553.]

I. Primary sense.

1. A swimming bird of the genus *Anas* and kindred genera of the family *Anatidae*, of which species are found all over the world.

Without distinctive addition or context, the word is applied to the common domestic duck, a domesticated form of the wild duck or Mallard (*Anas boschas*). The other species (about 125 in number, distributed among some 40 genera) are distinguished by adjuncts expressing colour, appearance, or habits, as *black*, *brown*, *crested*, *ducky*, *fishing*, *grey*, *little*, *long-tailed*, *noisy*, *painted*, *pie*, *red-headed*, *ring-necked*, *ruddy*, *steepy*, *swallow-tailed*, *tufted*, *velvet*, *whistling*, *white-faced* duck, etc.; habitat, as *channel*, *crack*, *mere*, *moor*, *mountain*, *river*, *rock*, *sea*, *shoal*, *surf*, *tree*, *wood-duck*; native region, as *American*, *English*, *French*, *German*, *Labrador*, *Norway* duck; or by more distinctive words as *CANVAS-BACK*, *CUTHBERT*, *EIDER*, *HARLEQUIN*, *HERALD*, *MAIDEN*, *MANDARIN*, *MUSCOVY*, or *MUSK*, *MUSSEL*, *PENGUIN*, *SQUAM-DUCK*, etc., q. v. in their alphabetical places. In its widest technical sense, the name includes the gadwalls, garganeys, golden-eyes, pintails, pochards, scaups, scoters, sheldrakes, shovellers, spoonbills, teal, whistlings, widgeons, and other related groups; the geese and geosanders, though *Anatidae*, are not usually called 'ducks'.

a. 967 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* No. 538. III. 18 Andlang Osrices pulle þæt hit cymþ on ducan seape; of ducan seape þæt hit cymþ on Rischale. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xvii. 62 A-syde he gan hym drawe Dredfully . . . as duk (v. r. 5 MSS. doke) doth fram þe faucoun. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 5 Henneban sede duckys wylle kyll. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 110/2 A *Dukke*, *anas*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 215/2 *Ducke* a foule, *canne*. Duke of the ryver, *cannette*. 1564 *J. RASTELL Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 37 b. He is more neerer a ducke then a duke. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. ii. 136 Though thou canst swim like a Ducke, thou art made like a Goose. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. ii. 69 Whistling Ducks are somewhat less than our Common Duck. . . In flying, their Wings make a pretty sort of loud whistling Noise. 1845 *HIRST Poems* 162 Brooding black-duck from her nest of turf In the tall sedge. 1847 *CARPENTER Zool.* § 455 The Eiders are the largest of all the Ducks, being as weighty as the average of Geese.

collective pl. 1828 *L.D. MALMESBURY Mem. Ex-Min.* (1884) II. 145 It would do for firing into a flock of duck. β. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* v. 58 He schulde . . . Drinken bote with þe Dōke [So B. v. 75. 1393 *C. VII.* 174 *douke*] and dyne bot ones. c. 1400 *Lauftranc's Cirurg.* 58 Hennes, goos, and dokis. 14. . . *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 563 *Anas*, a doke. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 125/2 *Dooke*, byrde *K. doke*, *anas*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D i j b, Tame Dookes. *Ibid.* F v j, A badelyng of Dokys. 1500-20 *DUN-*

BAR Fenzell Friar 119 Three dayis in dub among the dukis. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The dukis cryit quaik. 1630-36 *SIR R. GORDON Hist. Earls Sutherland*, Duke, draig, widgeon, teale . . . and all other kinds of wildfowl. [*Mod. Sc. duk.*] γ. 1393 [see β.] 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 84 Swannes, gies, or dowkes.

b. spec. The female of this fowl: the male being the *DRAKE*.

In the domestic state the females greatly exceed in number, hence *duck* serves at once as the name of the female and of the race, *drake* being a specific term of sex.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 390 Thanne shal I swymme as myrie . . . As dooth the white doke after hire drake. γ. 1475 *Sgr. loue Degre* 320 The tele, the duche and the drake. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 146 Take hede how thy hennes, duckes, and gees do ley. 1678 *RAY Willughby's Ornith.* III. iv. § 1. 380 Between the Duck and the Drake there is this difference, that he hath growing on his Rump certain erect feathers . . . which she hath not. *Mod.* A flock of ducks swimming behind their drake.

c. The flesh of this fowl.

1774 *GOLDISM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 111 Plutarch assures us, that Cato kept his whole family in health, by feeding them with duck whenever they threatened to be out of order.

d. *Antig.* (More fully *duck-weight*.) A stone or clay figure of a duck used as a weight in ancient Assyria and Babylonia.

[1849 *LAYARD Mon. Nineveh* Ser. I. 21 A duck, in baked clay, with . . . a cuneiform inscription. The letters may denote a numeral.] 1853 *Nineveh & B.* xxv. 601 note, The actual weight of the large ducks in the British Museum being 480 oz. Troy.

2. In phrases and proverbial sayings.

1611 *COTGR. s. v. Apprendre*, (An idle, vaine, or needlesse labour) we say, to teach his grandame to grope ducks. a. 1656 *R. CAPELIN in Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. ix. 18 Money, which lying long in the bank, comes home at last with a duck in its mouth. 1803 *KINGSLEY Water Bab.* 188 Then he . . . turned up his eyes like a duck in thunder. 1880 *J. PAVN Confid. Agent* III. 161 Look less like a duck in a thunderstorm. 1889 *L. B. WALFORD Stiffnecked Generation* (1891) 321 It had all passed off like water off a duck's back. 1894 *ASTLEY 50 Y. of Life* I. 22, I always took to shooting like a duck to water. ['Duck's weather', 'fine day for ducks', referring to wet weather.]

II. Transferred uses.

3. A term of endearment.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. v. I.* 282 O dainty Ducke: O Deere! 1607 *MIDDLETON Fam. of Love* I. iii. And now, sweet duck, know I have been for my cousin Gerardine's will. 1604 *HEYWOOD Captives* I. iii. For see you not too women? daynty ducks! 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xi. How is he now, my duck of diamonds? 1880 *SPURGEON Serm.* XXVI. 46 Her child . . . was so much her 'duck' that he grew up to be a goose.

4. Short for *lame duck*: see 9.

5. *Anglo-Ind. slang.* A nickname for soldiers of the Bombay Presidency.

1803 *ELPHINSTONE in Sir E. Colebrooke Life* (1884) I. 53 (Y. Supp.) They have neither the comforts of a Bengal army, nor do they rough it, like the Ducks. 1879 *Low Afghan War* i. 97 The 'Ducks' (as the Bombay troops are called) enjoy it much.

6. A boy's game, also called *duckstone*, *duckie-stone*; also one of the stones used in this game, and sometimes a player.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 32 (Jam.) The duck is a small stone placed on a larger, and attempted to be hit off by the players at the distance of a few paces. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Duck*, a game. 1893 *Cassell's Bk. Sports & Pastimes* 255 The players [at Duckstone] then, standing at home, 'pink for duck', that is, they throw their stones towards the block, and he whose stone remains farthest from the block is first duck.

7. *Cricket slang.* (Short for *DUCK's* egg.) No score, nought; also, a player who fails to score.

1868 *St. Paul's Mag.* in *Daily News* 24 Aug., You see . . . that his fear of a 'duck'—as by a pardonable contraction from duck-egg a nought is called in cricket-play—outweighs all other earthly considerations. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 24 Sept., Life is very much like cricket: Some get scores and some 'a duck'. 1885 *Edin. Daily Rev.* 17 Aug. 3/5 The former batter proved a duck.

8. *dial.* and *slang.* (See quotes.)

1873 *Slang Dict.* *Duck*, a bundle of bits of the 'stickings' of beef sold for food to the London poor. A faggot. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* *Duck*, a faggot.

9. *Lame duck*: a disabled person or thing: spec. (*Stock Exchange slang*): one who cannot meet his financial engagements; a defaulter. Also, short, *duck*.

1761 *H. WALFORD Lett. H. Mann* 28 Dec. (1843) I. 60 Do you know what a Bull, and a Bear, and a Lame Duck are? 1771 *GARRICK Prolog. to Foote's Maid of B.*, Change-Alley bankrupts waddle out lame ducks! 1806-7 *J. BERRISFORD Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XII. xviii, Attending at the Stock-exchange on settling-day amidst the quack of Ducks, the bellowings of Bulls, and the growls of Bears. 1832 *MACAULAY Mirabeau* Misc. 1860 II. 95 Frauds of which a lame duck on the Stock exchange would be ashamed. 1889 *C. D. WARNER Little Journ.* xvii. Do you think I have time to attend to every poor duck?

10. *Bombay duck* = *BUMMALO*.

1860 *MASON Burmah* 273 (Y.) A fish nearly related to the salmon is dried and exported in large quantities from Bombay, and has acquired the name of Bombay Ducks. 1879 *F. S. BRIDGES Round World in 6 Months* 214 'Bombay Ducks' are always served with curry. These are small dried fish of a peculiar flavour, and are quite dry and crisp.

III. attrib. and Comb.

11. a. attrib., as *duck-dance*, *-gun*, *-house*, *-pond*, *-pool*, *-puddle*, *-tribe*. b. objective and obj. genitive, as *duck-decoying*, *-fattener*, *-fattening*, *-hunter*,

-hunting, *-keeper*, *-rearer*, *-rearing*. c. similitive, as *duck-foot*, *-tail*, *-footed*, *-hearted*, *-like*, *-loed* adjs.

1884 *Mag. of Art* Feb. 143/2 Indulging in a most ungraceful 'duck-dance'. 1886 *Athenaeum* 21 Aug. 230/3 Most readers of sporting books have some idea of 'duck-decoying'. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 9 May 3/1 'Duck fatteners have to pay highly for sittings of eggs. 1795 *De For. Voy. round World* (1840) 350 They killed more fowls . . . of the 'duck-foot kind'. 1813 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 85 I left my 'duck gun and went to Whitchurch. 1846 *GREENER Sc. Gunnery* 285 Never make duck-guns above seven-eighths in the bore. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1729) II. i. 45 Like so many 'Duck-houses all wet and dirt. 1770 *Index of Addison's Wks.* (Jod.) 'Duckhunting, what Mr. Bayle compares to it. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* II. iii. They had never been duck-hunting there since. 1696 *Long. Gaz.* No. 3175/4 Mr. Webb, the 'Duck-keeper in St. James's Park. 1831 *T. L. PEACOCK Crotchet Castle* 293 To live on a gravelly hill—without so much as a 'duck-pond within ten miles of him. 1601 *Memorials of St. Giles's, Durham* (Surtees) 29 For casting of the 'dooke poole and for dammyng the water at giles bridge—xxd. 1893 *SINCLAIR & HENRY Swimming* (Badm. Libr.) 337 Harrow . . . Its swimming-pond, named the 'duck-puddle', is one of the finest open-air baths in England.

12. Special comb.: *duck-chicken*, one hatched by a hen; *duck-gravel* (see quot.); *duck-ladder*, a kind of short ladder; *duck-legged a.*, having unusually short legs: so *duck-legs*; *duck's-off*, the game duck or duckstone; *duck-oil*, water, moisture (Halliwell); *duck-shot*, shot of a size suitable for shooting wild ducks; *duck-weight* = 1 d; *duck-wife*, a woman who has charge of ducks. Also *DUCK and DRAKE*, *DUCK-BILL*, *DUCK's BILL*, *EGG*.

1678 *T. JONES Heart & Right Sov.* 201 Neither understood the other no more than 'duck-chickens their hen-dam, recalling them from connatural element. 1885 *Daily News* 14 July 2/2 'Duck-gravel, a deposit like pumice-stone, into which the ducks push their bills. Every ducker's place has a lump of this duck-gravel, a coralline stuff . . . like little oyster shells. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 130/1 He took a shorter ladder (called a 'duck ladder') and placed this duck ladder against the roof. 1650 *BULWER Anthropolomet.* 263 Or, why so long, doe they make men 'Duck-legged'? 1714 *tr. Adv. Rivella* 45 Conscious of his duck Legs and long Coat. 1809 *W. IRVING Knickerb.* (1861) 187 A little duck-legged fellow, was equipped in a pair of the general's cast-off breeches. 1888-9 *Longm. Mag.* XIII. 516 Another [game] named 'ducks-off' consisted in setting on a large flat stone a round stone, which from a certain distance one strove to knock off. 1899 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* x. She counted them like a good 'duck-wife'.

b. Esp. in names of animals and plants: *duck-ant*, the white ant or termite; *duck-eagle*, a South African species of eagle; *duck-mole*, the Duck-billed Platypus; *duck-mud*, Crow-silk; *duck's foot*, a local name of Lady's Mantle; also the American May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*; *duck-snipe* (Bahamas), the willet, *Symphemia semipalmata*; *duck-wheat* = *DUCK-BILL* wheat; Also *DUCK-HAWK*, *-weed*, etc.

1851 *GOSSE Nat. in Jamaica* 283 A fragment of the earthy nest of the 'Duck-ants (*Termites*). 1731 *MEDLEY Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 136 There is another sort of eagle in the Cape countries which the naturalists call *Aquila anataria*, or the 'Duck-Eagle. 1875 *tr. Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 237 The Ornithorhynchus, or 'duck-mole of Tasmania. 1884 *MILLER Plant-m.* 'Duck-mud, *conferva rivularis* and other delicate green-spored Algæ. 1755 *COTGR.* *Blad rouge*, ordinarie red wheat; called by Kentishmen, 'Duck-wheat.

Duck, sb.² Also 7 *douke*. [f. *DUCK v.*] An act of ducking.

1. A quick plunge, a dip.

1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico* (1850) I. 156 note, Two singular basins . . . not large enough for any monarch bigger than Oberon to take a duck in. 1876 *World V.* No. 113. 18 The elder women content themselves with a few ducks as the waves break over them.

2. An instantaneous lowering of head or body; a rapid jerky bow or obeisance.

1554 *T. SAMSON in Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 46 The fond nods, crosses, becks, and ducks. 1824 *MILTON Comm.* 960 Without duck or nod. a. 1652 *BROME New Acad.* I. Wks. 1873 II. 19 Be ready with your napkin, and a lower douke, maid. 1802 *LAMB J. Woodvil* II. Wks. 612 The ducks, and nods Which weak minds pay to rank. 1879 *S. St. JOHN Life Sir J. Brooke* 268 The ball rushing over our heads, caused a most undignified duck.

Duck, sb.³ [Known only from 17th c.; app. a. 17th c. *Du. doek* 'linen or linnen cloth' (Hexham 1678); = *Ger. tuch*, *Icel. dúkr*, *Sw. duk*.]

1. A strong untwilled linen (or later, cotton) fabric, lighter and finer than canvas; used for small sails and men's (esp. sailors') outer clothing.

In the earlier half of the 19th c. much worn for trousers. 1640 in *Entick London* (1766) II. 169 Duck hinderlands, middle good headlock. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Sched., Drilling & pack ducke ye 100 ellis cont. 6 score. 1780 *T. JEFFERSON Lett. Writ.* 1893 II. 329 What is to be done for tents, I know not. I am assured that very little duck can be got in this country. 1835 *MARRYAT Jac. Faithful* II. A shirt of coarse duck. 1883 *T. HARDY in Longm. Mag.* July 258 The genuine white smock-frock of Russia duck and the whity-brown one of drabnet, are rarely seen now afield.

2. pl. Trousers of this material.

1825 *Universal Songster* 305 Toher day I saw a goose in white ducks. 1829 *MISS SHERIDAN in Lett. etc. Dr. Somerset* (1893). The boys were in white ducks, with lightish green jackets. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xxv, They must be young Pendennis's white ducks.

3. attrib. and Comb.

1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 485 Coopers, duck-weavers, hemp-dressers. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 403 There is a duck manufactory at Boston. 1849 *Thackeray Pendennis* xxxvii, In a blue frock-coat and spotted white duck trousers.

Duck (dʌk), *v.* Forms: a. 3-5 (*Sc.* 6) *duke*, 4-6 *douke*, 5-6 (*Sc.* and *north. dial.* -9) *douk*, *dowk* (e, 6 (*Sc.* 7-9) *dook*; B. 6 *duke*, (*dokk*), 6- *duck*. [The ME. forms (= dʌk), correspond to an OE. type **dukan* = MDu., MLG. and LG. *duken* (Da. *duiken*), OHG. *tāhhan*, MHG. *tāchen*, G. *tauchen*, a WGer. strong vb. of 2nd ablaut series (with *ū* instead of *eu*, *iu* in pres. stem). This form is still preserved in *Sc.* *douk*, *dook* (*duk*); but about the middle of the 16th c., it was shortened in Eng. to *duck*, prob. by assimilation to *DUCK sb.* Cf. however MHG. and Ger. *ducken* (MHG. also *tucken*, *tücken*) to duck, dive, etc. := **dukjan*; also Sw. *dyka* to duck, dive.]

I. intr. 1. To plunge or dive, or suddenly go down under water, and emerge again; to dip the head rapidly under water.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23203 (Trin.) He þat doukep ones þer down. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4000 It was . . . bred full . . . Of dragons. & doukand nedders. 1481 *Caxton Reynard* (Arb.) 60 They conne wel also duke in the water after lapwynces and dokys. 1558 *Huloet*, *Ducke* vnder the water, *vide* in *dyue*. 1581 *Marsbeck Bk. of Notes* 182 The outward sacrament of dipping or ducking in the water. 1652-68 *Harvill Cosmogr.* iv. (1682) 7 Thought (to avoid their Darts) he sometimes ducked, yet held he still his hand above the water. 1855 *Robinson Whitty Gloss.*, To *Duck*, to bathe or plunge under water, to duck. 1890 *Spectator* 9 Aug. 1673 It [a torpedo] will be able 'to duck' under the defensive nettings carried by men-of-war. *Mod. Sc.* To duck for apples at Hallowe'en.

b. To make a sudden descent or dive, not under water.

1513 *Douglas Æneis* v. xiii. 126 Quhill all the wallis doukis to the ground, Wndir the braing quellis and asilire. a 1851 *Moir Poems*, Snow ii, Behold the trees Their fingery boughs stretch out. As they duck and drive about. 1870 *Dickens E. Druod* iii, Receiving the foul fiend, when he ducks from its stage into the infernal regions.

2. To bend or stoop quickly so as to lower the body or head; to bob; to make a jerking bow; hence, *fig.* to cringe, yield; so, to *duck under*.

1530 *Palsgr 526/1*, I douke, I stowpe lowe as a frere doth. 1535 *Coverdale Eccles.* xix. 24 A wicked man can behave himself humbly, and can douke with his heade. 1539 *Surrender of Monasteries* in *Rymer Fadera* (1710) XIV. 611 Dokkyng, Nodding and Beckynge. 1599 *Nashe Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 89 Douking on all four unto him. 1630 *Lennard tr. Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 73 To duck and stoop to all sorts of people. 1713 *Pork Guardian* No. 92 ¶ 5 He never once ducked at the whiz of a cannon-ball. 1809 *Browning Ring & Bk.* viii. 1407 Law ducks to Gospel here. 1872 *Geo. Eliot Middlem.* (1878) I. iii. 352 Eat cold mutton, have to . . . duck under in any sort of a way. 1887 *Besant The World went v.* 42 [I] was comforted to see the men at the guns, none of them killed, and none of them ducking.

II. trans. 3. To plunge (a person or thing) momentarily in, into, or under water or other liquid.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23203 He that es duked ans dun. c 1450 *Henryson Mor. Fab.* 27 In the water either twyse or thrise Hee doked him. 1553 *Note* in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 266 Ducked at yards arme, and so discharged. 1588-8 *Hist. James VI.* (1804) 105 They were dukit in a deepe loche, over the head thrie seuerall tymes. 1598 *Stow Surv.* xi. (1603) 95 Querturrie, and well doked. 1631 *Rutherford Lett.* (1862) I. 78 Howbeit, ye may be ducked, but ye cannot drown. 1751 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 1045 A man and woman are to be publicly ducked at Tring. 1785 *Burns Jolly Begg.*, 4th Recit., And had in monie a well been doked. 1790 A. Wilson *To E. Picken* Poet. Wks. (1846) 109 While I can duke in ink a quill. 1800 *Scott Abbot* ii, I say, duck her in the loch, and then we will see whether she is witch or not.

4. To lower (the head, etc.) suddenly and momentarily; to jerk down.

1598 *E. Gilpin Skial.* (1878) 57 But bring them to the charge, then. Though but a false fire, they their plumes will duck. 1617 *Markham Caval.* ii. 81 If . . . he haue taken a custome to duck downe his head, when he standeth still. 1797 *Swift To Delany* 3 When . . . first he hears The bullets whistling round his ears, Will duck his head. 1884 *Gilmour Mongols* 240 We . . . ducked our heads, and hurried into the tent.

5. Duck up (*Naut.*): To raise with a jerk, haul up (a sail that obstructs the steersman's view).

1706 *Phillips s.v.*, 'Duck up the Clew-lines of those Sails'. **Duck**, obs. form of *DUKE*, *TUCK*.

Duck and drake. [from the motion of the stone over the watery surface.]

1. A pastime consisting in throwing a flat stone or the like over the surface of water so as to cause it to rebound or skip as many times as possible before sinking. Chiefly in phr., to *make a duck and drake*, to *play (at) duck and drake*. (Often in pl.)

1583 *J. Higgins tr. Junius Nomenclator* (N.), A kind of sport or play with an oyster shell or stone throwne into the water, and making circles yer it sinke, etc. It is called a duke and a drake, and a half-penie cake. c 1606 *Dick of Devon.* i. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 14 The poorest ship-boy Might on the Thames make ducks and drakes with pieces Of eight fetchd out of Spayne. 1730 *Swift Wind. Carteret* Wks. 1755 v. ii. 188 Scipio and Lelius . . . often played at duck and drake with smooth stones on a river. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Hydraulics* i. 2 (U. K. S.) The common play of making ducks and drakes, that is, throwing a flat stone in a

direction nearly horizontal against a surface of water, and thus making it rebound, proves the water to be elastic. 1848 *P. Parley's Ann.* III. 15 A shot made a duck-and-drake in the water.

b. attrib., as *duck-and-drake fashion*, *sort*.

1858 A. W. Drayson *Sport. S. Africa* 304 Sometimes with a duck and drake sort of progression they [fish] skipped along over the top of the pool. 1893 *Boy's Own Paper* Jan. 183/2 A cannon ball . . . came skipping at a long range over the water 'duck and drake' fashion.

2. fig. In phrases: To *make ducks and drakes of* or *with*, to *play (at) duck and drake with*: to throw away idly or carelessly; to play idly with; to handle or use recklessly; to squander.

c 1600 *Timon* v. v, I will make ducks and drakes with this my golde. Before your fingers touch a piece thereof. 1768-74 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 164 A miser has it in his power to make ducks and drakes of his guineas. 1810 *Wellington* in *Gurw. Desp.* VII. 32 His Majesty's Government never intended to give over the British army to the Governors of this Kingdom to make ducks and drakes with. 1872 *Tennyson Last Tournament* 344 Ye . . . grew so witty that ye play'd at ducks and drakes With Arthur's vows. 1883 *Stevenson Treas.* I. i. vi, Finding the money to play duck and drake with ever after.

b. Idle play, reckless squandering.

1614 *J. Cooke Tu Quoque* in *Hazl. Dodley* XI. 212 This royal Cesar doth regard no cash; Has thrown away as much in ducks and drakes As would have bought some 50,000 capons. a 1678 *Marsbeck Poems*, *Char. Holland*, Nature . . . Would throw their land away at duck and drake.

Hence **Duck-and-drake** *v. trans.*, to make 'ducks and drakes' of; to throw away idly.

1700-32 *Gentl. Instructed* 18 (D.) I would neither fawn on money for money's sake, nor duck and drake it away for a frolic. *Ibid.* 116 Is it then no harm. . . like children, [to] duck and drake away a treasure able to buy Paradise?

Duckat, **duckatoon**, obs. ff. *DUCAT*, etc.

Duck-bill, *sb.* [f. *DUCK sb.* + *BILL sb.* 2.]

a. Red wheat; more fully *duck-bill wheat*.

1556 *Withalls Dict.* (1568) 202/1 *Ador*, is also an other kinde of wheate. . . whiche we doo nowe call duckbill. 1597 *Gerarde Herbal* i. xl. § 5. 60 Red Wheate is called in Kent Duckbill Wheate. c 1680 *Enquiries* 2/2 Wheat—Square gray with ailes, otherwise called *Dumexer*, Duck-bill Wheat, and Duke wheat. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 32 The cultivation of . . . Duck-Bill, or Conical-Wheat—Triticum turgidum—has been attempted in England.

b. The broad-toed shoe worn in the 15th c.

1834 *Planché Brit. Costume* 202 When men became tired of these pointed shoes . . . they adopted others in their stead denominated duck-bills.

c. = Duck-billed platypus; see below.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 28/1 *Ornithorhynchus*, Blumenbach's name for that extraordinary quadrupedal form, The Duckbill or Duckbilled Platypus. 1850 *J. B. Clutterbuck Port Philip* iii. 42 *Platypus*, water-mole or duckbill.

d. *Duck-bill speculum*, a speculum flattened like a duck's bill.

1879 *J. M. Duncan Lect. Dis. Women* ix. (1880) 55 The duck-bill speculum is the best. 1882 *Quain's Dict. Med.* 1778 Another form of speculum much used of late years . . . is the 'duck-bill' speculum.

Hence **Duck-billed** *a.*, having a bill like a duck.

Duck-billed platypus, the *Ornithorhynchus* of Australia, a monotrematous mammal having a horny beak resembling the bill of a duck; **duck-billed cat**, the paddle-fish (*Polyodon spatula*); **duck-billed speculum**; see *DUCK-BILL d.*

1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 13 The platypus or ornithorhynchus as he [Blumenbach] calls it, that most extraordinary duck-billed quadrup which has lately been discovered in Australasia. 1847 *Carpenter Zool.* § 317 The Ornithorhynchus or Duck-billed Platypus, the Water Mole of the Colonist. 1859 *Cornwallis New World* I. 35 Know ye the land contrarily sways. . . Where black swans . . . With water-rats, duck-billed, come forth to the day?

Duckcoy, obs. form of *DECOY*.

1624 *W. Wood New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 47 There be convenient ponds for the planting of Duckcoyes.

Ducker¹ (dʌkər). Forms: 5 *dokare*, 5-6 *dowker*, 6 *douker*, *Sc.* *dowcare*, 7 *douker*, 9 *Sc.* *dooker*, 7- *ducker*. [f. *DUCK v.* + *ER*¹. In sense 2 it corresponds to MDu. and MLG. *duker*, Du. *duiker*, Ger. *taucher* *diver* (bird).] One who or that which ducks or dives.

1. A person who ducks or dives under water; a diver. In *mod. Sc.*, *douker*, *dooker*, a bather.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 105/1 A Dowker, emergator. 1508 *Kennedy Flying w. Dunbar* 379 Thou sailist to get a dowcare, for to dreg it. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* V. xii. 431 Fished for by duckers, that dive into the water. 1893 *Scott. Leader* 29 Dec. 7 Glasgow Morning Dookers Holiday Races.

2. A diving bird: applied to the *Colymbidae* or *Divers* generally; also *spec.* the little grebe or dabchick.

b. A local name of the Water Ouzel.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wt. Wulcker* 76a *Hic mergulus*, a dokare. 1595-73 *Cooper Theatrus, Collimbris*, the birde called a Douker, or Didapper. 1691 *Ray Creation* 147 Some sorts of Colymbi or Douckers. 1694 *Acc. Serv. Late Voy.* Introd. (1711) 11 Divers Duckers, and other Sea Birds. 1805 *Forsyth Beauties Scotl.* II. 380 (Amongst) the sea-fowls are . . . scarfs or black ducks. 1837 *Macgillivray Hist. Brit. Birds* II. 50 *Cinclus Europæus*. . . Dipper, Ducker. 1859 A. Smith in *Musc. Mag.* I. 122 Gulls of all kinds are there, dookers and divers of every description.

† **3.** A fighting-cock that ducks its head. *Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* ii. 252/1 A Ducker, or Doucker, is such a kind of Cock as in his Fighting will run about the Clod almost at every blow he gives.

4. 'A cringer' (J.).

¶ Meaning uncertain: Todd inserts it under 4; others would explain as = *duck-hunter*.

1621 *Braun. & Fl. Philaster* v. iv. (1620) 60 My dainty duckers, vp with your three-pil'd spirits.

Ducker². [f. *DUCK sb.*¹ + *ER*¹.]

1. One who breeds or rears ducks.

1884 *Daily News* 14 July 2/2 Often the eggs are sold to a 'ducker'. 1885 *Fall Mall G.* 14 May 3/1 Ducks are . . . dirty creatures, and if 'cleanliness be next to godliness' the Aylesbury duckers are a long way removed.

2. A ducking-gun.

1896 *Month Mar.* 390 He warned us in the most terrible manner not to get near his heavy ducker in the bows.

Duckery. [f. *DUCK sb.*¹ + *ERY*.] A place where ducks are reared.

1745 *tr. Columella's Husb.* viii. xv. In the middle of this duckery a lake is digged. 1791 *S. Rogers Diary in Early Life* (1887), Saw the dauphin's garden and duckery.

Ducket, obs. form of *DUCAT*.

Duck-hawk. [f. *DUCK sb.*¹ + *HAWK*.]

1. A common English name of the marsh harrier or moor-buzzard (*Circus aeruginosus*).

1812 *Note* in *Pennant's Zool.* I. 237 In some places it [the Moor Buzzard] is called duck hawk. 1876 *T. Hardy Ethelberta* (1890) 7 Another large bird, which a countryman would have pronounced to be one of the biggest duck-hawks that he had ever beheld.

2. U.S. Applied to the American variety of the peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus* var. *anatum*).

1884 *Roe Nat. Ser. Story* iv, Our duck or great-footed hawk is almost identical with the . . . peregrine falcon of Europe. . . It measures about forty-five inches in the stretch of its wings, and its prevailing color is of a dark blue.

Duckhood; see *-HOOD*.

Duckie, **Duckey**; see *DUCKY*.

Ducking (dʌkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. *DUCK v.* + *-ING*¹.] **a.** Immersion in water.

1581 [see *DUCK v.* 1]. 1606 *Capt. Smith Accid. Yng. Seamen* 4 Ducking at Yards arme, hawling vnder the Keele. 1668 *Digby Voy. Medit.* (1868) 60, I punished by ducking and other wayes a dozen . . . men. 1797-51 *Chambers Cycl. s.v. Ducking*, There is also a kind of dry ducking, wherein the patient is only suspended by a rope, a few yards above the surface of the water. 1771 *Franklin Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 30 His ducking sobered him a little. 1886 *Ruskin Preterita* I. 378 He ran no risk but of a sound ducking, being . . . a strong swimmer.

b. Prompt bowing or bending of the head or body.

1539 *T. Chapman in Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) p. xv, Dome ceremonies . . . dokynges, nodynges, and bekynge. 1641 *Sanderson Serm.* II. 6 What are all our crossings, and kneelings, and duckings? 1880 *Miss Bradon Just as I am* xxi, There was much . . . ducking of heads in the doorway.

Duckling, *vbl. sb.*² [f. *DUCK sb.*¹.] The catching or shooting of wild ducks. Also *attrib.*, as *duckling-punt*; *duckling-gun*, a fowling-piece carrying a heavy charge a long way, so as to kill a large number of ducks in a flock at one shot.

1577 *E. Hogan in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 159 His pastime in ducking with water Spaniels. 1598 *B. Jonson Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, Keep company with none but the archers of Finsbury, or the citizens that come a ducking to Islington ponds! a 1640 *Day Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 77 Their wiles drew them . . . into the fields a ducking with there water spaniels in somer. 1823 *J. F. Cooper Pioneer* xxii, The French ducking gun. 1880 *N. H. Bishop 4 Months in Sneak box* 7 He constructed a new ducking-punt with a low paddle-wheel at its stern.

Ducking³. = *DUCK sb.*³

1822 *T. Mitchell Aristoph.* II. 238 Add pillow-case, sheeting, and ducking.

Duckling, *ppl. a.* [f. *DUCK v.* + *-ING*².] That ducks, dives into water or bows the head.

a 1400-50 [see *DUCK v.* 1]. 1530 *Tindale Pract. Prel.* Kiv, A doukyng hypocrite. 1770 *Armstrong Imitations* 88 The Cyclades appear'd Like duckling cormorants.

Duckling-pond. [f. *DUCKING vbl. sb.*¹ and 2.]

a. A pond on which ducks may be hunted or shot. **b.** A pond for the ducking of offenders. (The senses cannot always be discriminated.)

1609 *Middleton Fam. of Love* v. i, You may take your spaniel and spend some hours at the ducking-pond. 1605 *Sess. Bk. Middlesex in Grnl. Chester Archæol. Soc.* (1861) VI. 224 The inhabitants of the parishes of St. James, Clerkewell, shall erect and place a Cockeane-Stoole on the side of the ducking ponde. 1634 *W. Wood New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 33 No ducking ponds can afford more delight than a lame Cormorant, and two or three lusty Dogges. 1664 *Perrys Diary* 27 Mar. 1705 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 54/1 The ducking-pond in Whitechapel. 1870 *Observer* 13 Nov., Ball's Pond, Islington, takes its name from the Ducking Pond which belonged to a person named Ball, who kept a tavern there in the reign of Charles II.

Duckling-stool. A sort of chair at the end of an oscillating plank, in which disorderly women, scolds, or dishonest tradesmen, were tied and ducked or plunged in water, as a punishment. See *CUCKING-STOOL*. So **Ducking tumbrel**, a ducking-stool provided with wheels.

1597 *Ipswich Chamberlain's Bk.* in *Clarke Ipswich* (1830) 209 To porters for taking down the 'Ducking Stole'. 1635 *Records of Gravesend in Grnl. Chester Archæol. Soc.* (1861) VI. 225 For two wheeles and Yeekes for the Ducking-Stool. 1688 *R. Holme Armoury* iii. viii. 351 A Cuck-stool, or a Ducking Tumbrel. 1712 *Arbutnot John Bull* i. xii, Once for all, Mrs. Mynx . . . remember, I say, that there are pillories and ducking-stools. 1777 *Howard Prisons Eng.*

(1780) 84 The bakers at Vienna are punished for frauds by the severity and disgrace of the ducking-stool. 1780 B. WEST *Misc. Poems* in Andrews *Old Time Punishment*. (1800) 13 There stands, my friend, in yonder pool, An engine called the ducking-stool. 1831 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 43/1 In an apartment of the Custom-house at Ipswich, is an original ducking-stool. 1833 WHARTON *Po. Digest* § 455 The punishment of the ducking stool cannot be inflicted in Pennsylvania.

Duckling. [f. DUCK sb. + -LING, dim. suffix.] A young duck.

Ugly duckling, the cygnet, in one of Hans Andersen's tales, hatched with a brood of ducklings, and despised for its clumsiness until it grew into a swan. Hence the unpromising child in a family who turns out the most brilliant of all. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 125/2 Dookelynge (P. birde), *ana-linns*. c. 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr. in Paler.* 912 The duck-lyns, *les anetons*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 209 It is sport alone to see the manner of an hen that hath sitten vpon ducks eggs, how at the first she will wonder to haue a teem of ducklings about her. c. 1709 PRIOR *Widow & Cat* 14 Nor chick, nor duckling, scapes, when Grim invites the fox to dinner. 1869 DULCKEN tr. *Andersen's Little Match Girl* 45, *Ugly Duckling*, I never dreamed of so much happiness when I was still the ugly Duckling! 1883 J. H. INGRAM in *Harper's Mag.* July 226/2 The mother's fears about her 'ugly duckling' took another turn.

† b. A term of endearment. *Obs.* 1609 MASSINGER *Pictures* II. i. Thy dear, thy dainty duckling, bold Mathias. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* (T.). But hark you, duckling; be sure you do not tell him that I am let into the secret.

Hence **Ducklingship**, the state of a duckling. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 740 Ducks, whether full grown, or in the tender state of ducklingship.

Duckoy, obs. form of **Decoy**.

Duck's bill. The bill of a duck. Applied a. to certain instruments of this shape, chiefly in surgery. Also *attrib.*

1601 MANNINGHAM *Diary* Feb. (Camden) 23 They grope for the stone [in the bladder] with an other toole which they call a duckes bill. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* 314, I took hold of it with a Forceps Ducks bills. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I. 4 *Cleats*... the thin end is shaped with a duck's bill. *Ibid.* 28 The lower ends are... thinned with a duck's-bill shape.

b. *Printing.* A tongue cut in a piece of stout paper and pasted on at the bottom of the tympan sheet.

c. *Comb.*, as **duck's-bill bit**, a form of bit for use in a brace in wood-boring; **duck's-bill limpet**, a limpet of the genus *Parmophorus*.

Duck's egg. Also **duck egg**. The egg of a duck; hence, b. in *Cricket*, the zero or '0' placed against a batsman's name in the scoring sheet when he fails to score; no runs; hence, generally in school-boy slang, 'nought'.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. XIX. LXXXIV.* (1495) 914 Ducks eggs ben more thanne hennes eggs. 1601 [see DUCKLING]. 1863 READE *Very Hard Cash* vii. Now you and I, at Lord's the other day... achieved... the British duck's egg. 1868 [see DUCK sb. 1]. 1881 *Standard* 8 July 6/1 Their capital was out for the dreaded 'duck's egg'.

c. The colour of the egg of a duck; used *attrib.* 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 115 A general flat tint of duck's-egg green. 1893 COLLINGWOOD *Life Ruskin* II. 190 The walls, painted 'duck egg', are hung with old pictures.

Duck's meat, duckmeat. = **DUCKWEED**.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Duckes meat*. *Lens Palustris*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 142 There is a kind of marsh or moory Lentils (called Ducks meat) growing of it selfe in standing waters. 1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 7 Jan. 27 Having most of its surface covered with duck-meat. 1848 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii. There was Andy... floundering in rank weeds and duck's meat.

b. *fig.* As an epithet of contempt. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii. Here's your first weapon, duck's meat!

Duckweed. The common name for plants of the genus *Lemna*, which float on still water, so as to cover the surface like a green carpet.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 125/2 Dookewede, *padella* (P. *paradilla*). 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Lenteja de agua*, duck weede, *Lens palustris*. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 567 The Water also doth send forth Plants, that have no Roots fixed in the Bottom... Such is that we call Duck-Weed. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 418 Go to a ditch where there is a quantity of duckweed. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 35 Stagnant ditches and ponds covered with duckweed.

Comb. 1895 K. GRAHAM *Gold. Age* 20 He had rendered up his duckweed-bedabbed person into the hands of an aunt. Hence **Duckweedy** a., full of duckweed.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 530/2 The little green duckweedy moat.

Ducky (dʌ'ki). [f. DUCK sb. + -Y, dim. suffix.]

† 1. A woman's breast. *Obs.* a. 1536 HEN. VIII *Let. to A. Boleyn* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 147 Whose pritty duckys I trust shortly to kysse. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Ducky* (North.).

2. A term of endearment.

1819 *Metropolis* III. 252 The extravaganzas of 'My heart's core... my dearest love... lovey, dovey, or odious ducky'.

Duquoy, obs. form of **DECOY**.

Duct (dʌkt). [ad. L. *duct-us* leading, conduct, command, in med. L. aqueduct, n. of action f. *ducere* to lead, conduct, draw; in mod. L. in sense 6. The L. form was formerly in Eng. use.]

† 1. The action of leading; lead, guidance. *Obs.* a. 1660 HAMMOND (J.). To obey our fate, to follow the duct of the stars. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compil.* vi. 216 The Physician... is bound to follow Nature's duct.

† 2. Course, direction, trend. *Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 48 The other the ductus or course of the hair turns away. 1668 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* 146 (T.) According to the duct of this hypothesis. 1712 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 435 Observing... the Duct of its Fibres. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. ix. § 8 Remarks upon each Duct, or Course, of these Nerves.

† 3. A passage, etc. leading in any direction. *Obs.* 1670 E. BROWN in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1191 The ductus or veins of Metals, do... sometimes run North and South. a. 1712 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 431, I then meet labyrinthal Ducts, Turnings and Windings, dark Retreats.

† 4. A stroke drawn or traced, or the manner of tracing it (cf. L. *ductus litterarum*). *Obs.*

1699 N. MARSH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 297 Using... a magnifying glass for discovering the more diminutive lines, ductuses, and appendages to the Letters. 1760 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 857 The ducts of the letters are drawn with so much accuracy, that they may be intirely depended upon. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 278 The ducts of the letters will sufficiently justify this reading.

5. A conduit, channel, or tube, for the conveyance of water or other liquid.

1713 POPE *Guardian* No. 173 77 The two fountains... were brought by conduits or ducts. 1776 Act 16 Geo. III, c. 56 (T.) For making and perfecting any channel, course, main cut, or duct, through any of the grounds. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 69 The [sugar-maple] trees were... tapped, and spouts or ducts introduced into the wound. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrl.* No. 31. 10 For letterpress it has two ink ducts.

6. a. *Phys.* A tube or canal in the animal body, by which the bodily fluids are conveyed. Formerly used in a wide sense, so as to include the blood-vessels and alimentary canal, but now applied more strictly to the vessels conveying the chyle, lymph, and secretions.

These have names expressing their position or character, or in some cases the name of their discoverer, as *biliary*, *choledoch*, *cystic*, *effluent*, *genito-urinary*, *hepatic*, *lactiferous*, *lymphatic*, *nasal*, *pancreatic*, *parotid*, *thoracic* duct. (See these words.) Also *ducts of Bellini*, the excretory tubes of the kidneys; *duct of Bartholin*, *ducts of Rivinus*, certain ducts of the sublingual gland; *Steno's duct*, that of the parotid gland, which conveys saliva into the mouth; *Wharton's duct*, that of the submaxillary gland, also conveying saliva; *duct of Wirsung*, the principal pancreatic duct; *Wolffian duct*, the excretory duct of the Wolffian body or primitive kidney.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 579 There being peculiar ductus's, by which the blood passeth into the Aorta. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 109 All the various ducts and ventricles of the body. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 134 *Steno's Duct* may be traced some Way on the Side of these Passages next the Nose. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* I. ii. 151 The whole alimentary Duct, quite down to the Anus. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 327 *marg.* The treatment of wounds of the salivary ducts. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. 219 Eustachius had observed the thoracic duct in a horse. 1845-6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 210 The capillary system surrounding the biliary ducts. 1871 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. 131 The neck by which a gland communicates with the free surface is called its duct.

b. *Bot.* One of the vessels of the vascular tissue of plants, formed by a row of cells of which the partitions have been obliterated, and containing air, water, or some secretion; *spec.* the narrow tubular continuous cells surrounding the broad cells or utricles in the leaves of *Sphagnum*.

1828 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 40 The midrib and veins... consist of three kinds of structure;—ducts or canals, which are supposed to transmit fluid. 1866 TREAS. Bot. I. 433/1 *Ducts*, tubular vessels marked by transverse lines or dots.

† **Ductarius**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *ductarius* of or for drawing, f. *duct-*: see *prec.* and *-ARIUS*.]

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ductarius*, that draweth, leadeth, or guideth.

† **Ductate**. *Obs.* [cf. *DUCTION* and *-ATE*.]

The product of two quantities multiplied together. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. viii. 61 From the medietie of the sides vnitid, subduct each side severally; eradicate the ductat of the said medietie and remainders.

Ductile, a. Now rare. [a. obs. F. *ductible*, ad. L. type **ductibilis*, f. *duct-* ppl. stem of *ducere* to lead, draw: see *-BLE*.] = **DUCTILE**.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 77 The hede oweth rightwisly to be of gold, shewyng hymself tough and ductible. 1623 COCKERAM, *Ductible*, easie to be perswaded, or drawne. 1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 12 The purest gold is the most ductible. a. 1704 T. BROWN 2 *Oxford Schol. Wks.* 1730 I. 12 If any should prove more intractable or less ductible than others. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 449 We must... know from experience that gold is ductible before we can predicate ductility of gold.

Hence **Ductibility**, ductility, pliability.

1789 COWPER *Lett.* 16 June, Ductability of temper.

Ductile (dʌktɪl, -sil), a. Also 7 -il. [a. F. *ductile* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *ductilis*: that may be led or drawn, f. *ducere* to lead.]

1. Of metal: a. That may be hammered out thin; malleable; flexible, pliable, not brittle. Still frequent in literary use: for technical use, see b.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xcvi. 6 Syngis til oure God... in trumpys ductils [Vulg. in tubis ductilibus]. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10 It [gold] is more ductible and easie to be brought to what poynt you will then any of the other. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 505 The other sort of copper... yeeldeth to the hammer and will be drawne out, whereupon some there be who call it Ductile, i. battable. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* (1677) 290 Pieces for his legs of ductile tin. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. i. 4 Calcium is a bright

ductile metal of a bronze colour. 1870 BRYANT *Liad* II. xviii. 229 Greaves of ductile tin.

b. Capable of being drawn out into wire or thread, tough. (The current technical use.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 845 All Bodies Ductile (as Metals that will be drawne into Wire). 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 430 The best English copper is accounted less tough and ductile than Swedish copper. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 479 All the metals, that have been described as malleable, (with the exception, perhaps, of nickel) are also ductile, or may be formed into wire. 1875 EMERSON *Misc.*, *Parnassus* Wks. (Bohn) III. 359 A firm ductile thread of gold.

2. Of matter generally: Flexible, pliant; capable of being moulded or shaped; plastic.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 175 The moist and ductil matter in the Womb. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 303 The Waters were... a more ductile, and possibly a more fertile Body than the Earth. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XII. 208 The ductile wax with busy hands I mold. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 162 Potters form their soft and ductile Clay to various Shapes. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* viii. 209 The level interior is full of ductile sulphur.

b. *fig.* Of things immaterial.

1684 I. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 187 The first principles of life must be tender and ductile, that they may yield to all the motions and gentle touches of nature. 1768 REID *Aristotle's Log.* IV. § 3. 77 To show of what ductile materials syllogisms are made. 1848 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 46 There never was a man under whose hands language was more plastic and ductile. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. v. 239 The Roman law... has proved extremely ductile and accommodating.

3. Of persons, their dispositions, etc.: Susceptible of being led or drawn; yielding readily to persuasion or instruction; tractable, pliable, pliant.

1622 DONNE *Serm.* 15 Sept. 21 A good, and tractable, and ductile disposition. 1650 DURVE *Just Re-prop.* 16 Men of ductile spirits unto evil. 1766 JOHNSON *Obs. Shaks. Plays, Rom. & Jul.*, Whose genius was not very... ductile to humour, but acute, argumentative, comprehensive, and sublime. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* III. ii. The ductile temper of Adeline yielded easily. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* II. 310 The man... was in truth childishly soft and ductile.

4. Of water: Conducted or capable of being made to flow through channels.

[a. 1637 B. Jonson's *Fall of Mortimer* Wks. (Rldg.) 503/2, I felt it ductile [1640 ductile: see *DUCTILE*] through my blood.] 1728 POPE *Dunci.* I. 62 Ductile dulness new meanders takes. 1737 SAVAGE *Of Public Spirit* 16 Lo! ductile rivlets visit distant towns! 1834 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXV. 177 The ductile streams, after performing their fertilizing office, bound over the rocks.

Hence **Ductility** *adv.*; **Ductileness** (*rare*).

a. 1618 DONNE *Badenay* (1644) 155 Gold... by reason of a faithfull tenacity and ductileness, will be brought to cover 10000 times as much of any other Metall. 1618 — *Serm.* III. 524 Which shewes the Ductileness, the Appliableness of Gods Mercy. 1669 *Ibid.* cxxxvi. 439, I come into the hands of my God as pliable, as ductility, as that first clod of Earth of which he made me in Adam.

Ductilimeter. [f. L. *ductilis* DUCTILE + *-METER*: cf. mod. F. *ductilimètre* (Littré).] An instrument for measuring the ductility of metals. 1825 W. HAMILTON *Dict. Terms Arts & Sc.* cited in *WORCESTER* 1846.

Ductility (dʌktɪlɪti). [f. DUCTILE + *-ITY*, after L. type **ductilitas*: cf. F. *ductilité* (1701 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being ductile.

1. Capability of being extended by beating, drawn out into wire, worked upon, or bent; malleability, pliability, flexibility.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 44 This Ductility of Spirit commendeth Men, as well as that other doth Mettals. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Sept., I stepp'd into a goldbeaters workhouse, where he shew'd me the wonderful ductility of that spreading and oylie metall. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 435 Argillaceous earth is distinguishable from... a certain viscosity and ductility, which proceed from its power of retaining water. 1826 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 364 The ductility of platina is such, that it has been drawn into wire of less than the two-thousandth part of an inch in diameter. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 407 Supposing that glacier ice enjoys a kind of ductility.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1654 [see *prec.*]. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* III. ix. i. 164 Never was there ductility of genius equal to his. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 202 Greater ductility and energy of language.

2. Capability of being easily led or influenced; tractableness, docility.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 220 Calling Obstinacy, Solidity; and humble Ductility after further Reason, and Discovery, Sceptick Inconstancy. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 46 (*Remise Door*) As I led her on, I felt a pleasurable ductility about her. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. ix. 247 A spirit of servile ductility.

† **Duction**. *Obs.* Also 5 *duccion*. [ad. L. *duction-em*, n. of action f. *ducere* to lead.] The action of leading or bringing. *lit.* and *fig.* (In quot. 1430 = multiplication.)

c. 1430 *Art of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 11 Oft of duccion of figures in cifres nought is the resultant, as here, wherof it is evident and open, yf that the first figure of the nombre to be multipliee be a cifre, vnder it shalle be none sette. 1607-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxvi. 299 By the but meanly wise and common ductions of bemisted Nature, it would haue been no very powerful Oratory. a. 1696 SCARBURGH *Enclid* (1705) 36 Euclide only means a Mental Duction, or Position of that strait line between any two points.

Ductless, a. [*-LESS*.] Having no duct.

Ductless glands, 'term applied to several bodies which

present the general character of glands, but possess no excretory ducts. They are the thymus and thyroid bodies, the spleen, adrenals, and the vascular, carotic, coccygeal, and pituitary bodies. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1849-52 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1112/1 The ductless glands. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IX. 89 The liver, in one of its functions, is a ductless gland. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 237 The Thyroid Body or gland is another ductless structure of unknown function.

Ductor (dōk'tor, -tū). [a. L. *ductor* leader, agent-n. from *dūcere* to lead.] A leader.

†1. 'The leader of a band of music, an officer belonging to the court' (Halliwell.) *Obs.*

15. *Househ. Ord. Edw. III* in *Househ. Ord.* 9 Mynstrelles, ductors or centeniers, every man by the daye . . . o. 12.

†2. A line which 'leads' in some direction. *Obs.*

1658 *Sir T. Browne Gard. Cyrus* ii. 115 The . . . Lozenge figure . . . being most ready to turn every way . . . having its ductors . . . at each Angle.

3. *Printing*. A roller which conveys the ink from the ink-fountain to the distributing-rollers. Cf. *Doctor* sb. 7 a. Also *ductor-roller*.

1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 283 [A] trough formed of an iron roller, called the ductor, against which . . . an iron plate rests, and, by its pressure, regulates the quantity of ink . . . The ink is conveyed by the ductor-roller to the table.

†**Ductory**. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *duct-*: see above and -ORY.] A conducting instrument or appliance.

1678 *Wanley Wond. Lit.* Wond. iii. xlv. § 15. 226/1 I did therefore put words into this ductory of the voice.

Ductule (dōk'tul). *rare*. [f. L. type **ductula*, dim. of *ductus*.] A minute duct.

1883 *Foster & Balfour Embryol.* I. vi. 18 (Cent.) As the ductules grow longer and become branched, vascular processes grow in between them.

†**Ducture**. *Obs.* [ad. L. type **ductura*, f. *dūcere* to lead: see -URE.]

1. Leading, guidance, direction.

1644 *J. Goodwin Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 84 Willingly and by the ducture of their own inclinations. 1677 *Manton Wks.* 1871 II. 332 Observe the ducture and leading of Providence. 1716 *South Sermon* (1737) IX. v. (R.) To steer our practice according to the ducture of the universal church.

2. Extension or movement in some direction.

1675 *Traherne Chr. Ethics* xxii. 328 A melodious song, a delicious harmony . . . by ductures scarce perceivable in the throat. 1691 *T. H. (ALE) Acc. New Invent.* p. v. Lines are Artificially made by the ducture of some point.

3. A duct or channel.

1670 *Maynwaring Vita Sana* vi. 81 Aliene matter . . . sent forth by the next convenient ducture, or emunctory.

Ducypers, var. *DOUZEPERS*, *Obs.*

Dud (dʊd). Chiefly pl. duds (dʊdz). *collog.* and *dial*. Also 5-7 dudde. [Origin unknown.]

1. † An article of clothing, a coarse cloak (*obs.*). Usually (now always) pl. = Clothes. (*slang* or *collog.* depreciatory or humorous).

14. *Voc.* in *Wt. Wulcker 568 Birrus vel Birrum*, i. *grossum vestimentum*, a dudge. c. 1400 *Promp.* Parv. 134/2 Dudge, clothe, amphibolus. 1507 *HARMAN Caveat* 86 We wyll fylche some duddes. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying w. Polwart* 345 When thy duddes are bedirthen. 1651 *RANDOLPH*, etc. *Hey for Honesty* iii. i. Wks. (1875) 431 By these good stampers, upper and nether duds, I'll nip from Ruffians of the Harmanbeck. 1790 *BURNS Jolly Beggars* 8th Recit. 'They toom'd their pocks, an' pawn'd their duds. 1831 *SCOTT Jynl.* 5 Mar. I promised to shake my duds and give them a cast of my calling. 1861 *RAMSAY Remin.* Ser. II. 126 He's mair need o' something to get duds to his back. 1866 *Mrs. Stowe Lit. Foxes* 26 Girls knit away small fortunes . . . on little duds that do nobody any good. 1881 *TROLOPE Marian Fay* iii. (Farmer). To see her children washed and put in and out of their duds.

attrib. a 1529 *SKELTON Poems agst. Garmesche* 46 In dud fress ye was schryned With better fress lynch.

b. *slang* and *dial*. Effects in general, 'things'.

1664 *HEAD & KIRKMAN Eng. Rogue* (Farmer) All your duds are binged avast. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Cruso*, Dudds, Cloaths or Goods. 1780 *R. TOMLINSON Slang Pastoral* ix. 2 No duds in my pocket, no sea-coal to burn. 1877 *E. PEACOCK N. W. Line. Gloss.*, Duds, workmen's tools, clothes, personal possessions of small value.

2. pl. Rags, ragged clothes, tatters. (Rarely sing.)

1508 *KENNEDIE Flying w. Dunbar* 384 Cryand caritas at durtis. Bairfut, brekeles, and all in duddis vpodst. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* 40 (Jam.) A hair-brain'd little ane wagging a' wi' duds. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* v. A ragged rascal, every dud upon whose back was bidding good-day to the other. 1823 *GALT R. Gilhaize* I. 81 (Jam. s. v. *Cuff*) He fell into the corner of the room like a sack of duds. 1880 *BESANT & RICE Seamy Side* xix, She . . . was clothed in nothing but old rags and duds. 1889 *BESANT Bell of St. Paul's* III. 21.

3. Applied contemptuously to a person. *rare*.

(In quot. 1870, perh. = scarecrow: see next.)

1825 *JAMIESON s. v.*, Applied to a thowless fellow. 'He's a soft dud.' *Roxb.* 1840 *CARLYLE Let.* in *Froude Life* in *London*, I. vii. 186 A wretched Dud called —, member for-called one day. 1870 *Putnam's Mag.* Feb. (Farmer), Think of her? I think she is dressed like a dud; can't say how she would look in the costume of the present century.

Hence **Dudman**, a scarecrow. *dial*.

1674 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Dudman*, a Maulkin or Effigies set up to fright Birds from Corn or Grain sowed. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Dudman*, a scarecrow, also a ragged fellow. 1825 in *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.* 1844 *J. T. HEWLETT Parsons & W. x.* He was just like a dudman.

[**Duddels**, given in some Dicts. = Duds; but probably a misprint for **duddles**.

1564 *PILKINGTON Exp. Admian*, Pref. Aaviii, As he that rides in a dunghyll, is infect with the smell thereof, so good men, now searching the festered cankers and ripes the stinking duddels of Popery, for a time smell evil.]

Dudder (dʊdər), v. *Obs. exc. dial.* [var. of **DIDDER**.] *intr.* To shudder, shiver.

a 1698 *FORD*, etc. *Witch Edmonton* II. i. I dudder and shake like an aspen leaf. a 1846 *SPURDENS Suppl. Forby's Voc. E. Anglia*, Dudder, to shiver with cold, or with fear; to shudder; but a more expressive word.

Duddery. *dial.* [f. **DUD** + -ERY.] A place where woollen cloth is sold or manufactured.

a 1552 *LELAND Collect.* (1774) II. 444 (Stourbridge) Sacellum & inditia rudrum domus veteris eo loco ubi nunc pars fori lanarii, Angl. the Duddery. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Stourbridge*, Great store of serges, duroys, druggets, &c. from Exeter, Taunton, Bristol, and some too from London: so that the Duddery, an area of 80 or 100 yards square, in which the clothiers unload, resembles Blackwell-Hall. 1806 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 1306 In this duddery [at Stourbridge fair] . . . 100,000l. worth of woollen manufacture has been sold in less than a week. [A correspondent says that a large woollen factory at Haverhill in Suffolk goes by the name of the Duddery.]

†**Duddle**, sb. *Obs. rare*. A teat, nipple.

1708 *T. WARD Eng. Ref.* (1716) 242 To his lips Madge held the Bottle, On which he sucked, as Child at Duddle.

†**Duddle**, v. *Obs.* [cf. **DODDLE** v. and **DIDDLE** v.] *trans.* To confuse, muddle.

1548 *W. PATTEN Exped. Scotl.* in *Arb. Garner* III. 129 Howbeit because the riders were no babies, nor their horses any colts, they could [with their rattles] neither duddle the one nor affray the other. 1753 *LANHAM Let.* (1871) 47 So duddled with such varietie of delights . . . [they] could not . . . tend their work a whyle.

†**Duddroun**. *Sc. Obs.* [? f. **DUD**.] An opprobrious epithet: ? One clad in duds.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxvi. 71 Many slute, daw, and slepy dudroun. 1556 *LYNDESSAY Answer. Kingis Flying* 50 To indyte, how that dudroun was drest, Drowkit with dreggis, quimperand with mony quhryne.

Duddy (dʊdi), a. *Sc.* [f. **DUD** + -Y 1.] Ragged.

1753 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* I. i. Song v. Little love or canty cheer can come Frae duddy doublets, and a pantry toom. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxx. There isna a wheen duddie bairns to be crying after ane. 1845 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 306 That two-year-old duddy child.

Hence **Duddiness** (Jam. 1825).

Dude (dʊd). *U.S.* [A factitious slang term which came into vogue in New York about the beginning of 1883, in connexion with the 'aesthetic' craze of that day. Actual origin not recorded.]

A name given in ridicule to a man affecting an exaggerated fastidiousness in dress, speech, and deportment, and very particular about what is aesthetically 'good form'; hence, extended to an exquisite, a dandy, 'a swell'.

1883 *Graphic* 31 Mar. 319/1 The 'Dude' sounds like the name of a bird. It is, on the contrary, American slang for a new kind of American young man. The one object for which the dude exists is to tone down the eccentricities of fashion. The silent, subfusc, subdued 'dude' hands down the traditions of good form. 1883 *North Adams (Mass.) Transcript* 24 June. The new coined word 'dude' . . . has travelled over the country with a great deal of rapidity since but two months ago it grew into general use in New York. 1883 *American VII.* 151 The social 'dude' who affects English dress and the English drawl. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* LXVII. 632 The elderly club dude. 1884 in *Bryce Amer. Comm.* (1888) II. App. 642 Dudes and roughs, civil service reformers and office-holding bosses. . . join in midnight conferences. 1886 *A. LANG in Longm. Mag.* Mar. 553 Our novels establish a false ideal in the American imagination, and the result is that mysterious being 'The Dude'.

Hence **Dudedom**, **Dudeness**, **Dudery**, **Dudism** (*noun-uds.*), the state, style, character or manners of a dude; **Dudine** (-f'n), a female dude; **Dudish** a., characteristic of a dude; foppish.

1883 *Philad. Times* No. 2892. 2 Not . . . to encourage the development of the dude or the dudine in his dominion. 1885 *Boston (Mass.) Jynl.* 15 June 2/3 The intense dudeness of Lord Beaconsfield in his early days is illustrated by a letter written in 1830. 1889 *Bookworm* 237 Any dudish Anglo-maniac or Fifth Avenue 'bud'. 1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) 2 May, The Pharisaical dudery which presumes to deny her (woman) a place in the world . . . equal with man. 1890 *Teacher* (N. Y.) Sept. 101 Are we travelling the way of the Greeks? . . . Is dudism becoming more contagious among us than philanthropy? 1891 *A. WELCKER Woolly West* 60 Joe then went east, and . . . married a young dudine out there. 1894 *Dickson Life Edison* 230 A dudish applicant, with an overweening sense of his own self-importance. 1894 *Forum* (U. S.) May 345 [It] would relegate its champion to the realms of dudedom.

Dude, *obs. pa. t. of Do v.*

Dudeen (dʊdɛn). Also **dodeen**, **doodheen**, **doudeen**, **dudheen**. Irish name for a short clay tobacco-pipe; now generally known in Great Britain, and esp. in the British Colonies and U.S.

1841 *LEVER C. O' Malley* cvii, A short dudeen graced his lip. 1842 *THACKERAY Fitts-Boodle's Conf.* Wks. 1869 XXII. 215, I found the Irish doodheen and tobacco the pleasantest smoking possible. 1880 *SENIOR Trav. & Trout in Antipodes* 100 [He] knocks the ashes out of his dudheen.

†**Dudgen**, sb. and a. *Obs.* [perh. the same as **DUDGEON** sb. 1: a dagger with a handle of this material being cheap and often regarded as an inferior, unreliable weapon; cf. quots. 1581 and 1590 in **DUDGEON** sb. 1 3.]

A. sb. 'Poor stuff', trash.

1590 *G. HARVEY Pierle's Suppl.* 139 The stalest dudgen or absurddest baldcutum that they . . . can invent.

B. *adj.* 1. Mean, poor, contemptible.

1589 *NASH Almond for Parrat* 52, We talkt euen now

of a dudgen destinction from which my Bedlam brother . . . with the rest of those patches, strive to derieve theyr discipline disobedience. 1593 *DRAYTON Idea* 427 Think'st thou, my Wit shall keepe the pack-Horse Way, That ev'ry Dudgeon low Invention goes?

2. ? Ordinary, homely.

1613 *BRAUN & FL. Captain* II. i, Though I am plain and dudgeon, I would not be an ass. c 1618 *FLETCHER Q. Corinth* II. iv, Tell him I . . . would request to see him presently: Ye see I use old dudgeon phrase to draw him.

Dudgeon (dʊdʒən), sb. 1. Forms: 5-6 dogeon, 5 dogean, dojoun, duglon, 6 dogen, -lon, dugyon, 6 doodgean, 6-7 dudgen, -in, -lon, 6- dudgeon. [Occurs as *digeon* in AF.: the form of the word suggests a French origin; but no corresp. word has been found in continental French.]

†1. A kind of wood used by turners, esp. for handles of knives, daggers, etc. *Obs.*

(According to *Gerarde 1597* = boxwood. The same sense has been attributed to *dugdin* in the following quot. from *Holland's Pliny*, where however the Latin is obscure, and the English a very rude rendering of it.)

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xvi. xvi, Now for the Box tree, the wood thereof is in as great request as the very best: seldom hath it any grain crisped damask-wise, and neuer but about the root, the which is dugdin and ful of work. For otherwise the grain runneth streight and euen without any wauing. [PLINY: In primis vero materies honorata buxo est raro crispanti nec nisi radice, de cetero lenis quies est materie silentio quodam et duritie ac pallore commendabilis, in ipsa vero arbore topiario opere.]

1580 *Ordinance for Cutlers, Lond.*, in *Lett. Bk.* H. If. cxviii, Qe nullea manches darbre forse digeon soient colorez [tr. in *Riley Mem. London* (1868) 439 No handle of wood, except dogeon.] 1439 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) III. 96 De j dagger, cum manubrio de dogeon. 1443 *Ibid.* II. 88 Unum par cultellorum cum manubrio de dugion. c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 436/2 *Romya*, as dojoun, or masere, or ober lyke. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 245 All my stuff beyng in my [Cutler's] shoppe, that is to saye, yuery, dogeon, horn, mapyll.

1535 in *Maddison Linc. Wills* (1888) II. A pare of beads of dogeon. 1550-1600 *Customs Duties* (B. M. Add. MS. 25097) Dogen, the c peccs containing v^{ss} xs. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 71 b, The wilde ashe . . . can scarcely be known from dugygon and I thynke that the moste parte of dogion is the root of the wilde ashe. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* (1633) 1225 (L.) Turners and cutlers . . . doe call this woode [box woode] dudgeon, wherewith they make dudgeon-hefted daggers. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Sched., Dudgeon the hundred peeces cont. five score, j. li.

†2. The hilt of a dagger, made of this wood: cf. *dudgeon-haft* in 4. *Obs.*

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* II. i. 46, I see . . . on thy Blade, and Dudgeon, Gouts of Blood.

3. Hence **dudgeon-dagger**, and in later use **dudgeon**: A dagger with a hilt made of 'dudgeon'; also, a butcher's steel. *arch.*

1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answer. Osor.* 10 b, Upon the whiche when you rushe with your doodgean daggar eloquence. 1590 *GREENE Wks.* (1882) VIII. 109 Loose in the haft like a dugdin dagger. a 1629 *Cotton Port. Wks.* (1765) 83 With Dudgeon Dagger at his Back. 1806 *SCOTT Woodst.* vii, Bid me give him three inches of my dudgeon-dagger.

1638 *BROME Antipodes* v. v. Wks. 1873 III. 328 Take your dudgeon, Sir, I ha done you simple service. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* I. i. 379 It was a serviceable Dudgeon, Either for fighting or for drudging. *Ibid.* II. 769 That Wight With gauntlet blue and Bases white And round blunt Dudgeon [some later edd. truncheon]. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. III. v, And still the dudgeon sticks from his left lapelle. 1880 *SHORTHOUSE J. Inglesant* (ed. 2) II. xix. 372.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **dudgeon-knife**: †**dudgeon-dagger**: see 3; **dudgeon-haft**, the hilt of a dagger, made of 'dudgeon'; hence **dudgeon-hafted a.** (*arch.*); †**dudgeon-tree** = 1.

1590 *Will of J. Gryffyn* (Somerset Ho.), My dagger wt the 'dudgeon hafte gille. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Dague* a rollies, a Scottish dagger; or Dudgeon haft dagger. a 1612 *HARINGTON Epigr.* IV. 11 A gilded blade hath oft a dudgeon haft. 1634-5 *BREKERON Trav.* (1844) 108 [I] bought in Edinburgh . . . a dudgeon-hafted dagger, and knives, gilt. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxxvi, I'll dash your teeth out with my dudgeon-haft! 1841 *BORROW Zingali* (1872) 213 I'd straight unsheath my 'dudgeon knife And cut his weasand through. 1861 *THORNBURY True as Steel* (1863) III. 20 Cutting out the heavy lead window frame with a short heavy dudgeon-knife. 1851 *ABERDEEN Reg. V.* 21 (Jam.) Certane 'dudgeon tre coft be him. 1602 *DEKKER Satirum.* Wks. 1873 I. 195, I am too well rancht . . . to bee stab'd With his 'dudgeon wit.

Dudgeon (dʊdʒən), sb. 2 and a. Forms: 6

dudgion, **duggin**, 6-7 **dudgen**, (7) **dodgeon**, **dudgin**, -ing, 7- **dudgeon**. [Origin unknown; identical in form with prec.; but provisionally separated as having, so far as is known, no connexion of sense. Cf. **ENDUGINE**.]

A conjectural derivation from Welsh *dygen* malice, resentment, appears to be historically and phonetically baseless.]

A feeling of anger, resentment, or offence; ill humour. Almost always in phr. in *dudgeon*, and esp. with qualifying adj., as *high*, *great*, *deep*.

1573 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 28 Who seem'd to take it in marvelous great duggin. 1590 *GREENE Disput.* 6 Taking it in dudgion, that they should be put down by a Pesant. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* I. i. 1 When civil dudgeon first grew high. 1687 *CONGREVE Old Bk.* II. ii, I hope you are not going out in dudgeon, cousin? 1761 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* May, I returned without . . . any remaining appearance of dudgeon in my phiz. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* v, They often parted in deep dudgeon. 1862 *TROLOPE Orley F.* xxvii. (1873) 195 You must not be in a dudgeon with me. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* ix. 197 He went off in a high dudgeon. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 Feb. 5/3 [He] resigned his position as reporter of the Committee in high dudgeon.

† **B. attrib. and adj.** Resentful, spiteful; ill-humoured. *Obs.*

[1589] *Paphe w. Hatchet* C b. If such a one doo but nod, it is right dudgeon and deepe discretion. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffs* (1871) 5 Those dull-pated pennifathers, that in such dudgeon scorn rejected him. 1625 *LISLE Du Bartas*, Nov. 128 Another speaketh low, one dudgeon is and spiteful.

Hence **Dudgeon** *v.*, to be in dudgeon. *rare*. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feveril* xxxviii, You've never been dudgeoning already.

Dudine, Dudish, Dudism: see **DUDE**.

Dudleyite (*dŭdli-pit*). *Min.* [*f. Dudleyville*, a town in Alabama, U.S.] A hydrous mica formed by the transformation of margarite.

1873 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* xlii. 404. 1875 *Dana's Min.* App. ii. 17 Dudleyite has the form of margarite.

Dudman: see **DUD**.

Due (*diŭ*), *a.* and *adv.* Also 4-6 *dew*, *dewe*, *dwe*, 5 *den*, *diewe*, *dww*, *duewe*, 5-6 *du*, 7 *duene*. [*ME. a. OF. deu*, later *dū*, orig. pa. pple. of *devoir* to owe:—late *L. *debūt-um* for *debitum*: cf. *It. dovuto*, formerly *debutto*, owed, due.]

A. adj. 1. That is owing or payable, as an enforceable obligation or debt.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 68 (Trin.) For here shal mede wipouten let Be sett to him for dew [*Goth. duel*] dett. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 312 3if tipes when dewe bi Goddis comendement. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 79 Owre ransoun were superaboundant, ouer that was due. 1506 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. 1. 411 Three thousand Ducats due vnto the Iew. 1616 *SIR F. KINGSMILL* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) II. 18 Bouth confesse the dueue debt but I can gett itt of neyther. 1674 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 160 It must speedily die, and pay the Debt that's due to Nature. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex. s.v.*, A debt is said to be due the instant that it has existence as a debt; it may be payable at a future time. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist. v.* § 4. 238 The amount of service due from the serf had become limited by custom. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 409/1 The whole of those sums remained due.

b. Of a person: That owes. Now *dial.* or *colloq.* 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. vii. 61 They ben due to payen this dette. 1812 *INGRAM Poems* 73 (Jam.) He.. strives to pay what he is due Without repeated craving.

c. Phrases. *To fall or become due*: to become immediately payable, as a bill on reaching maturity. *To grow or accrue due*: to be in process of maturing for payment.

168a *SCARLETT Exchanges* 96 The Time must precisely be.. written in every Bill of Exchange, that the Drawer may certainly know when they fall due. 1695 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 263 Now due or accruing due. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 224 Nor for what estate the rent was to be paid, nor when or on what days it was to grow due. 188a *BIRNELL Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 89 The bill really becomes due on the third day of grace, and not earlier, unless it fall upon a Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or a day of public fast or thanksgiving, in which cases the bill becomes due the day before. If on a Bank Holiday, the day after. 1896 *Law Times* C. 509/1 Income which has become due and has not yet been paid over.

† **2.** Belonging or falling to by right. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 61 Dites full dere was dew to the Grekyen, A lede of bat lond & logede hom with. 1553 *EDMUND TREAT. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 32 Whatsoeuer.. vnkknown landes shoulde be discouered in the Easte partes the same to be dewe to the Portugales. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* II. 6 In Rome there is an other preferment successively due to Dominicans, from the time of Dominicus de Guzman. 1665 *M. CARTER Hom. Rediv.* (1660) 26 A new Coat.. which is due to the descendants onely of his body.

† **3.** Belonging or incumbent as a duty. *Obs.*

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 603 *Cleopatra*, Hym thouste there nas to hym no thyng so dewe As *Cleopatras* for to love and serve.

† **4.** Pertaining or incumbent as a necessity. *Obs.* c 1385 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 2186 To maken vertu of necessitye, And take it weel, that we may nat eschue, And namely that to vs all is due (*i.e.* death). c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5073 It was desteynd by dome, & for due holdyn. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 12 Preamb., Deth is due to every creature born in this world.

5. Owing by right of circumstances or condition; that ought to be given or rendered; proper to be conferred, granted, or inflicted. *a.* with *to*.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 18 To pursue Thing, which that is to love due. 1393 *Ibid.* I. 19 There is a helle, Whiche unto mannes sinne is due. a 1490 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 14 For to grete [people] ye make curtesie of right, the whiche is dew to hem. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lxiii. 210 Honour is dew to them that dyseruieth it. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* iii. 8 Absolved.. from all sinne, and from their Purgatory and Hell due unto it. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. xiv. 68 He that winneth Meriteth, and may claime the Prize as Due. 1711 *STERLE Spect.* No. 262 ¶ 9 The first Place among our English Poets is due to Milton. 1712 *Ibid.* No. 426 ¶ 1 The Care of Parents due to their Children. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* 7 So much is due to the wishes of your late husband.

b. simply. Merited, appropriate; proper, right. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 49 3if me be dyst a destyne due to haue, What does me be dedayn, oþer dispit make? 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A. i.* 3 Wartres and bataylles shold be acursed thyng and not due. 1500-02 *DUNBAR Poems* xlviii. 77 Full law inclynnand with all dew reuerens. 1591 *SPENSER M. Hubberd* 1237 Hell, his dewest meerd. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* xxiii. 41 We receiue the dew reward of our deeds, but this man hath done nothing amisse. 1633 *BR. HALL Hard Texts* 321 The Lord.. shall execute due vengeance upon Satan. 1635 *BRATHWAIT Arcad. Fr. Ded.*, Your Honours in duest obseruance R: Brathwaite. 1667 *J. SMITH Myst. Rhet.* 67 He useth a decent and due Epithet, thus, Honourable Judge, Honoured Sir. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* II. 154 Silent, nor wanting due respect, the crowd.

6. Such as ought to be, to be observed, or to be done; fitting; proper; rightful.

c 1325 *Poem temp. Edu. II* (Percy) l. Knygts shuld were clothes lachape in dewe manere. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 15 [11] procedit in dewe ordre. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 61, I do but bat diewe is. 1566 *WINGET Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 4 The passage and dew course is partlie tyll vs knawin. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxix. 173 At last redudeth the people to their due temper. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoiry* III. 146/1 In the working of Landskips, observe a due distance of things. 1728 *I. SHERIDAN Persius* II. (1739) 29 You may offer these Prayers in due Form. 1766 *KAMES Elem. Crit.* xviii. (1833) 315 A beauty that results from a due mixture of uniformity [etc.]. 1806 *A. KNOX Rem.* I. 35 It will produce its due effects. 1841 *MYERS Cath. Th.* III. xxxviii. 136 The due use of some human gift. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 54. § 4 Such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the due election of the person therein mentioned.

b. Of time.

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* Prol. 364 (MS. Gg. 4. 27) To heryn here excusacions.. In duewe tyme when they schal it profre. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6584 Troilus was takyn.. And don out of daunger for the due tyme. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xv. 23 O how pleasaunt is a worde spoken in due season! 1551 *T. WILSON Logike* (1580) 45 b. Thynges, that in due tyme folowe the causes that went before. 1611 *BIBLE Gal.* vi. 9 In due season we shall reape, if we faint not. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* XII. 152 This Patriarch blest, Whom faithful Abraham due time shall call. 1711 *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 77 ¶ 1, I left him to be convinced of his Mistake in due time. 1805 *BLACK Madcap V.* vii. 69 In due course of time they got into the hot air of London.

7. Such as is necessary or requisite for the purpose; adequate, sufficient.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12867 Pat be pepull.. shuld send flor Dyamed the dughy, with his du helpe. c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 112 [Veins] bryngen lijf and dewe norischinge and cordialle spiritus. 1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 483 II. 147 Ye hayvynge doo swerte [surety] both in obligacions and pleggs. 1563 *W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 65 b. They have not the due quantity of brimstone. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 To bring them to a due stature, and perfect their seed. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xx. A due Degree of Exercise. 1844 *LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* ix. § 1. (1862) 115 Upon due consideration.

† **8.** Of a person: Proper, right; genuine, real, true.

1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* III. 60 But þan be dewe dame.. flostrich hem forthre. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 575 The forest of Ettrick, and vthair ynwue With dynt of his derf swerd, the Dowglass so dewe Wan wicthly of weir.

9. To be ascribed or attributed: *a.* as a quality or attribute to its possessor (*arch.* or *obs.*); *b.* as a thing to its author or introducer; *c.* as an effect or result to its cause or origin; owing to, caused by, in consequence of. *rare* bef. 19th c.; according to Johnson 'proper, but not usual'.

1661 *BOYLE Hist. Fluidity* i. xxiv. Wks. 1772 I. 395 The motion of the oily drops may be in part due to some partial solution made of them by the vinous spirit. 1669 *EARL ORRERY Tryphon* v. That Guilt is to Aretus due. 1706 *E. WARD Hud. Rediv.* II. viii. All the Ills that happen in it, Are due to them that did begin it. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* IV. 293 Jonah's gourd, Up in one night, and due to sudden sun. 1861 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 38 His delay in setting out was due to pure procrastination and dilatoriness. 1870 *TYNDALL Notes Lect. Electr.* 5 This beautiful experiment is due to Grove. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 136 The.. difficulty in the Philibus, is really due to our ignorance of the philosophy of the age. 1886 *Lancet* 15 May 947/2 The albuminuria was due to a bacterial nephritis.

10. Under engagement or contract to be ready, be present, or arrive (at a defined time); reckoned upon as arriving; as the train is already due = ought, according to the time-tables, to be already here (or at such a place).

1833 *MOORE Mem.* (1854) VI. 336 Bills coming in at Christmas, and my History due at the same time. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* I. vi. Williams, Bob Glamour, and Jonathan, you are all due. a 1872 *B. HARTE Lost Galleon* I, Due she was, and over due—Galleon, merchandise, and crew. 1876 *Times* 13 Jan. 7/1 She is due at Ascension on February 11, and is to leave for England again on February 21.. being due at Sheerness on March 19. *Mod.* The train is due in London at 5 a.m. He is due at his office next Monday. I must go; I am due at Mr. B.'s at seven o'clock.

11. Phrases and Comb., as *due-bill* (*U.S.*) (see quot. 1864); *due date*, the date on which a bill falls due and is payable; so † *due day*, the day on which any payment falls due.

a 1617 *HIERON Wks.* (1620) II. 457 There is a due day put in vpon the lease to be paid to him that is thy lord. Darest thou deale.. with him in that duty, as thou dealest with God in His due-day? 1843 [*Due date* is remembered in ordinary business use]. 1864 *WEBSTER* (citing *BURRILL*), *Due-bill*, a brief written acknowledgment of a debt not made payable to order, and not transferable by indorsement, like a promissory note. 1877 *Banker's Mag.* 53 In case the bill is not taken up by the acceptor on the due date. 1887 *J. E. WORDSWORTH (Hill)* Tables for calculating the Due-Dates of Bills of Exchange.

B. adv. 1. = **DULY**, in various senses. *arch.*

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* III. ii. 330 Euery third word a Lye, duer pay'd to the hearer, then the Turkes Tribute. 1606 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. ii. *Magnificence* 1342 Of this great Frame, the parts so due-devis'd. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 303 And Eve within, due at her hour prepar'd For dinner savourie fruits. 1800-24 *CAMPBELL Caroline* II. *To Even. Star* ii. So due thy plighted love returns, To chambers brighter than the rose.

2. With reference to the points of the compass: Properly; right, straight; directly. (*Orig. Naut.* Allied to 6.)

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* III. i. 145 There lies your way, due West. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iii. 455 The Ponticke Sea, Whose Icie Current.. Neu'r keepes retyring ebbe, but keeps due on To the Proponticke. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 45 Tis from Ormus Ile forty leagues due South. 1780 *DR FOX Capt. Singleton* vi. (1840) 103 We went due east. 1820 *SCOTT Lady of L.* I. xxvi, Due westward, fronting to the green, A rural portico was seen. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* xx. 345 This.. does not take the shape of a due north wind. **3.** Comb., as *due-distant*, at due distance; † *due-timely*, in due season, duly (*obs.*).

1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iii. *Abraham* 1002 Their extreme thirst due-timely to refresh. 1775 *POPE Odyss.* xiv. 120 A seat.. prepare, Due-distant for us both to speak and hear. 1748 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* VI. 595 By some due-distant eye.. seen at once.

Due (*diŭ*), *sb.* Also 5-6 *dew* (*e.* [subst. use of *DUE a.*: cf. *F. dû sb.*, in 14th c. *deû*, from *dû pa. pple.*])

† **1.** That which is due; a debt. *Obs.* (exc. as in 2-4.)

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 127 And all other duees and governances for the performing of his wyll. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 311 Thow can of cowrte thewe, Bot lay downe the dewe. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* II. ii. 16 My Lord, heere is a note of certayne dues. 168a *GREW Anat. Plants* IV. Ep. Ded., The Performance whereof.. is to be looked upon, as a Due to the Authority which Your Judgment hath over me.

2. That which is due or owed to any one; that to which one has a right legal or moral: with possessive of the person to whom owed.

158a *N. T. (Rhem.) Rom.* xiii. 7 Render therefore to al men their dew [1611 their dues]. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1183 Which.. shall for him be spent, And as his due writ in my testament. 1612 *ROWLANDS More Knaues Yet!* 32 The cursed crew, That will not cheate the hangman of his due. a 1704 *T. BROWN Two Oxf. Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 9 When I come to demand my dues.. I shall find it a hard matter to get them. 1706 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* Ded. A ij, Though Praise is the just Due of Merit. 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1879) I. 118/2 It was no more than his due. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* V. 249 He charges them with having defrauded the masters under whom he studied of their dues.

b. *To give (a man) his due* (*fig.*): to treat him or speak of him with justice, to do justice to any merits he may possess. *To give the devil his due*: to do justice even to a person of admittedly bad character or repute (or one disliked by the speaker). 1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet* D ij, Give them their due though they were duels. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* I. ii. 59 *Prin.* Did I euer call for thee to pay thy part? *Fal.* No, Ile give thee thy due, thou hast paid al there. *Ibid.* 133 He was neuer yet a Breaker of Proverbs: He will give the duell his due. 1642 *Prince Rupert's Declarat.* 2 The Cavaliers (to give the Divell his due) fought very valiantly. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 38 Fryers; who, to give them their due, compass Sea and Land to make Proselytes. 1879 *HOWELLS L. Aroostook* x, 'Well', observed the captain.. with the air of giving the devil his due, 'I've seen some very good people among the Catholics'.

3. That which is due or owed by any one: with possessive of the person owing.

1738 *WESLEY Hymn*, 'Infinite Power, Eternal Lord' vi, Shall Creatures of a meaner Frame Pay all their Dues to Thee? 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* v, Independent so long as my dues of homage are duly discharged. 1832 *Ht. MARTINEAU Ireland* i. 14 There was no chance of paying the rent.. even if Sullivan had been answerable for nobody's dues but his own. 1878 *B. TAYLOR Deukalion* II. i. 54 Pay your dues And make them debtors.

4. *spec.* A payment legally due or obligatory; a legal charge, toll, tribute, fee, or the like. Chiefly in *pl.* Often with attrib. word, expressing the nature of the charge, as *admiral, dock, Easter, harbour, light, market, Sound, tonnage dues*, etc.; see these words.

1546 *Suppl. Poore Comm.* (E. E. T. S.) 86 Tyll the poore people.. had begged so much as the priests call theyr dwe. 1653 *MILTON Hirelings* Wks. 1738 I. 570 To seize their pretended priestly Due by force. 1660 *F. BROOKR tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 213 Who have not paid the King dues for their harvest of silk. 1709 *STERLE & SWIFT Tailor* No. 66 ¶ 1 The Parson of the Parish goes to Law for half his Dues. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Apr. 204/2 The produce of herring caught last season.. was, after deducting 16s. 8d. per boat for admiral dues, 2028l. 9s. 4d. 1809 *BARDWEN Domesday Bk.* 414 And it still pays all customary dues except gable and toll. 1875 *Act 38 & 39 Vict.* c. 39. § 1 The bar-master or other local officer, if any, employed to collect the dues or royalty. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* II. 262 The question as to the payment of civil dues leads St. Paul naturally to speak of the payment of other dues.

† **5.** That which is due to be done; duty. *Of due*, as a matter of duty. *Obs.*

c 1430 *LYDG. Chovre & Bird* 101 in *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 182 To syngre agayne, as was hir due. — *Min. Poems* 19 Of dew os the thye oughte to doo, On procession with the kyng to goon. 1548 *Gest Pr. Mass.* 71 To the fall discharge of my bonden dew herin. 1548-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* lxxvii. 3 Whereas of due you shouldest defend The fatherlesse and weake. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odyss.* I. 658 Eury-cla, that well knew All the observance of a handmaid's due. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* XII. 318 All dues perform'd which holy Rites require.

† **6.** A right; of (*hy*) due, by right, by just title.

1594 *CAREW Huarle's Exam. Wits* x. (1616) 143 Whereas of due, a good wit and sufficiencie shoulde rather endine a man to vertue and godlinesse. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 12. (1873) 37 Let great authors have their due, as time.. the author of authors, be not deprived of his due, which is.. further to discover truth. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 850 The key of this infernal Pit by due.. I keep. 1669 *W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Chym.* 122 That which should of due have been separated.

† 7. Due quality or character, propriety. *Obs.*
 1594 CAREW *Huante's Exam. Wits* (1616) 90 If the same grow hot or cold beyond due. 1600 *Trial Sir C. Blunt* in *Cobbett State Trials* (1809) I. 1429 For the honour of the indictment and manifesting the due of their proceedings.

8. *Naut.* What is duly or thoroughly done: in phrase for a full due = thoroughly, for good and all; so that it will not need to be done again. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xiii. Desire the carpenter to nail up the hatchway-screens. We'll keep them up for a full due. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 32 How will you turn in the lower rigging when it is marked off for a full due? 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Full due*, for good; for ever; complete; delay. 1884 LUCE *Seamanship* 116 (Cent.) The stays and then the shrouds are set up for a full due.

† Due, v. 1. *Obs.* [variant of DOW v. 2: cf. ENDURE = endow.] *trans.* To endow, invest, endue. c. 1394 P. Pl. *Crade* 76 Fraunces founded hem nougt to faren on bat wise, Ne Domyrik dued hem neuer swiche drynkers to worpe. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 34 This is the latest Glorie of thy praise, That I thy enemy, dew thee withall.

† Due, v. 2. *Obs. rare.* [f. DUE a.] *impers.* To be due, to fall due; to be proper or fit.

1603 DRAYTON *Odes* vi. 16 Which when it him deweth, His fethers he meweth.

Due, obs. form of DEW.

Dueful (diū'fūl), a. *arch.* [f. DUE a. + FUL: an anomalous Spenserian formation, prob. on some such analogy as *right, rightful*.] Due, duly belonging, appropriate.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. xi. 44 To doe their dueful service, as to them befell. *Ibid.* vii. vi. 35 Of my desert, or of my dewfull Right. [Also iv. i. 6; vi. x. 32.] 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 84 Ere to the furrows you consign Their dueful seeds. *Ibid.* 316 For the altars he The dueful sacrifices slew.

Duell, obs. f. DOLE sb. 2, after later French.

Duel (diū'el), sb. Also 7 duell. [a. F. *duel*, ad. It. *duello* or med. L. *duellum*, an ancient form of L. *bellum*, retained in archaic lang. and by the poets, and app. appropriated in late or med. L. to the fight of two combatants. The L. *duellum* was also in earlier Eng. use.

Isidore c. 600 says 'Bellum antea duellum vocatum, eo quod sunt due dimicantium partes, vel quod alterum faciat victorem et alterum victum.'

1. A regular fight between two persons; a single combat. *spec.* † a. A judicial single combat; trial by wager of battle. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1284 *Act 12 Edu. I* (Stat. Wallie) c. 8, Placita de terris in partibus istis non habent terminari per duellum, neque per magnam assisam. 1399 see FINE sb. 6. 1397 W. WYNT. *Ann. in Wars Eng. in Fr.* (Rolls) II. ii. 754 Duellum inter Henricum ducem Lancastrie, appellantem, et comitem Norfolchie, defendentem. 1600 ARB. ABBOT *Exp. Jona* 450 How many lawes did Moses make, but none for the duellum or combat betweene two? 1611 SPERD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vi. 23 Were it not for his function, he would enter the Duell or Combat with them in the field, to acquit himselfe both of Treason and Perjury. 1709 STRELE *Tatler* No. 31 ¶ 1 When a Man is sued, be it for his Life or his Land, the Person that joins the Issue, whether Plaintiff or Defendant, may put the Trial upon the Duell. 1875 J. FOWLER in *Yorks. Archaeol. Jnl.* III. 270 A certain man.. was vanquished in a duel.

b. In current use: A private fight between two persons, pre-arranged and fought with deadly weapons, usually in the presence of at least two witnesses called seconds, having for its object to decide a personal quarrel or to settle a point of honour.

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 65 This kind of chalenging and fighting man to man, vnder the name of Duellum, which is vsed now a dayes among souldiers and men of honour, and by long custome authorized, to discharge a man of an injury received.] 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 506 They fought a Duell, that is, a single combat in a field hard by Spira. a 1616 BRAUM. & FL. *Fr. Lawyer* i. i. Private Duells which had their first originall from the French. a 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* iii. xxviii. (1704) 353 When Duels were in fashion (as all know they were lately). 1797 SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. l. 186 A duel was fought.. between two colonels. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xi. He and Mr. Haredale are going to fight a duel.

c. A sustained fight between two animals. 1890 BAKER *Wild Beasts & their Ways* I. 287, I never.. witnessed a duel between this dog and a leopard. *Ibid.* 303 During this duel [of two bucks] the herd of females stood entranced.

2. Duelling, as a practice having its code of laws. 1615 TOMKIS *Albion* iv. vii. Understand'st thou well nice points of duell?.. by strict laws of duell, I am excus'd To fight on disadvantage. 1828 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon's Magic Prod.* i. 247, I know little of the laws of duell.

3. Any contest between two persons or parties. 1591 SILVESTER *De Barts* i. iii. 80a If he (Aconite) finde our bodies fore-possesst With other Poyson.. with his Rivall enters secret Duell. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. II. iii (Christ tempted), This duell was for us. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* l. 173 Victory and triumph to the Son of God Now entering his great duell. 1781 COWPER *Cowers* 84 Preserve me from. A duell in the form of a debate. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) VII. xlii. § 27. 110 It was a duell between France and England, and France had succumbed. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Aug. 1/1 The duell between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Chamberlain hardly came up to general expectation.

4. *Comb.*, as *duel-cut*, *-trial*.

1631 in *Cobbett St. Trials, Ld. Uchiltrie* III. 474 If his majesty is pleased to admit torture before a duell-trial the VOL. III.

pannel is ready.. to bear out the torture. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 33 Big German refugee.. scarred with duell-cuts.

Duel (diū'el), v. [f. prec. sb.: cf. med. L. *duellare*.] 1. *intr.* To fight a duel; to engage in single combat. Also to duell it.

c. 1645 Vax *Turturis* 8 *Dimicare*, to duell or fight. a 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 179 The thirty English, who for the honour of the Nation, undertook to duell with as many Britons. a 1679 EARL ORRERY *Guesman* i. Nay, if you will duell it, you shall do it without Seconds. 1795 S. ROGERS *Poems, Written for Mrs. Siddons* 99 The Sires.. Knelt for a look, and duelled for a smile. 1806 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 61 'We duell a great deal, and must be ready, on the slightest provocation, to defend our honour'.

† 2. *trans.* To encounter in a duel or combat.

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems, etc.* (1677) 152 This is an Heresie where you stand alone, and.. with your single Valour duell an Army. 1658 B. F. *Modest Censure* 31 Dr. Whitby and Mr. Norris, who have duell'd one another about the Love of the Creature. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 38 The Stage on which St. George duell'd and kill'd the Dragon.

† b. To overcome or kill in a duel. *Obs.* 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 60 How many have bin murdered, more duelled, upon play-quarrels! a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) II. vi. 215 He might so fashionably and genteelly.. have been duelled or fluxed into another world.

Hence **Duelling** ppl. a.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 58, I was talking over the correspondence with a duelling gentleman.

Duel, obs. f. DOLE sb. 2, grief; obs. f. DWELL.

Duellie, **duellie**, obs. forms of DULY.

† **Duellary**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *duell-um* (see DUEL) + -ARY.] Relating to duels or duelling.

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 38 No more then would the Lumbards forsake their duellary Lawes in Italy.

† **Duella-tion**, *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. med. L. *duellare* to DUEL.] Combat of two antagonists.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 250 Torneys duellacyon or the fight of two men.

Dueller, **dueler** (diū'elār). [f. DUEL v.]

1. One who duels; a duellist.

1668 EARLE *Microcosm., Sceptick in Relig.* (Arb.) 67 His conscience interposes itself betwixt Duellers. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 297, I have been accused.. as a Dueller, and now as a Profligate. 1848 MALL in *Noncon.* II. 81 Gamsters, duellers, adulterers, scoffers, the foes of God and the pests of men.

fig. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* iii. i, These perpetual talkers, disputants, and duellers of the tongue!

2. A duelling pistol or revolver.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxxvii, His long-barrelled Manton duellers.

Duelling, **dueling** (diū'elīn), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING.] The fighting of duels.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. xi. § 3 (R.) I have character'd this spirit of duelling as ugly and deform'd as I could. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 163 The House of Commons have brought in a Bill to prevent Duelling and make it Felony. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ix. 584 Duelling has from the beginning been more popular in France than in England.

attrib. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1703) 143 Religion will not endure the duelling principle. 1848 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii, Engaged in cleaning the duelling pistols.

† **Duellion**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *duellion-em* = *duellum, duellum*.] A duel.

1708 RAWLINSON *Hist. Sir J. Perrott* 228 The recital of privat Quarrells, Duellions, or contentions.

† **Duellism**, *Obs. rare.* [f. DUEL + -ISM; prob. after *duellist*.] A duel, contest between two.

c. 1609 DONNE *Lett. to Sir H. G. Wks.* (Alford) VI. 313 Those single Duellisms between Rome and England.

Duellist, **duellist** (diū'elīst). Also 7 dualist.

[f. DUEL sb. + -IST; prob. after F. *duelliste* (16-17th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. It. *duellista*.] One who fights duels, or practises duelling.

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 33 He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion, he rests his minum, one, two, and the third in your bosom: the very butcher of a silk button, a Duellist, a Duellist. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* i. xlviii, He hath no honour lost, our Duellists say. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. i. 2 Many worthy men have been in the sad case of the surviving duellist. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xvi, What I have written will not avail.. the professed duellist.

fig. 1676 BOYLE *Alcibi & Acidum* vii. Wks. 1772 IV. 291 The Duellists (or the two jarring principles of alkali and acidum). *Ibid. passim.* 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. xi. 499 The blind wrestling of controversial duellists.

Hence **Duellistic** a., pertaining to a duellist.

1873 H. CURWEN *Hist. Booksellers* 147 He escaped all duellistic dangers. 1881 *World* 12 Jan. 6 Mr. Irving's duellistic performance as Fabian del Franchi.

† **Duellize**, v. *Obs.* [f. DUEL + -IZE.] *intr.* To engage in a duel or combat.

1634 VICARS *Æneid* v. (N.), The furious duellizing chariots swift Burst from their bounds. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* *Courtier* (1860) 22 That makes him so duellize and quarrell for the one. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xlii. 350 The Lists of a Duellizing Engagement.

|| **Duello** (dwe'lo). [It. (dwe'lo) = DUEL.]

1. Duelling, as a custom having its laws and rules; the established code of duellists.

1528 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. ii. 185 The Passado hee respects not, the Duello he regards not. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 243 But observes not the laws of the Duello. 1848 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii, The most accomplished regulator of the duello. 1863 H. KINGSLAY *A. Elliot*, Under the infernal, devil-invented system of the duello.

† 2. A duel (*lit. and fig.*). *Obs.*

1618 FIELD *Woman a Weathercock* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 44 Setting this duello of wit aside. a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. ii, And spurn out the duelloes out o' th' kingdom. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxv, None shall fight duellos here.

Duelly, **duely**, **duelye**, *obs. forms of DULY.*

Duelsome (diū'elsūm), a. [f. DUEL sb., after *quarrelsome*.] Given or inclined to duelling.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk-book* II. (1872) 21 Being incorrigibly duelsome on his own account.

Duiness (diū'nēs). [f. DUE a. + -NESS.] The quality of being due: in various senses of the adj.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 153 There is.. a Parochicall or particular duinesse of Tythes. 1646 *Ord. Lords & Com. Susp. Tryers* 9 The duinesse of their election. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 175 The promise determineth of the duiness of the reward. The threatening determineth of the duiness of the Penalty. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Exp.* i. Eph. Wks. I. ii. 199 When God had dissolved that duiness, that debt, (as I may call it,) that obligation. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 98 The.. duiness of wages. a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* viii. (1870) 142 The rational recognition of duty or duiness.

Duenna (diū'e'nā). Also 7 douegna, 8 douegna, duena. [Sp. *dueña* (dwe'nā), formerly spelt *duenna*, married lady, mistress (fem. of *dueño* master):—L. *domina* lady, mistress.]

1. a. The chief lady in waiting upon the queen of Spain. b. An elderly woman, occupying a position between governess and companion, and having charge over the girls of a Spanish family.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Querc.* (1708) 64 I am call'd (says she) Douegna, or Madam the Gouvernante. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* i. ii, Enter Elvira's Duenna, and whispers to her. 1715 CRESS *D'Anois Wks.* 141 One of my Lady Constable's Duenna's desir'd to speak with her. 1761 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 10 Sept. (1857) III. 435 Kitty Dashwood.. living in the palace as Duenna to the queen. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 293 The Princesses hung round their old duenna, and coaxed, and entreated.

2. Any elderly woman whose duty it is to watch over a young one; a chaperon.

1708 Mrs. CENTLIVER *Busy Body* II. ii, You are her duenna. 1800 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 111 There is no duenna so rigidly prudent, and inexorably decorous, as a superannuated coquette. 1807 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 18 Jan., He used.. to have a duenna of a housekeeper to sit in his study with him while he wrote. 1877 RITA *Vivienne* vi. i, Her home is guarded by a dragon-like duenna.

3. *Comb.*, as *duenna-like* adj.

1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* I. 188, I never had Duenna-like talents.

Hence (*nonce-words*) **Duennadom**, the realm of duennas; **Duennaship**, the position or office of a duenna; **Duenna-ish**, **Duennesque** *adjs.*, like or characteristic of a duenna.

1821 *Examiner* 205/1 Her voice and eye were.. not at all Duenna-ish. 1876 BESANT & RICK *Gold. Butterfly* 111. 123 The ancient dames of duennadom may purse their withered lips. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* III. xxxviii. 320 When the duennesque squadron had finished coming in. 1884 HUNTER & WHITE *My Ducats & My Daw.* xi. (1885) 154 Camilla's aunt.. regulated Mr. Arden's household affairs, and exercised a shadowy duennaship over his daughter.

Duer, var. DOWER sb. 1. *Obs.*, burrow.

Duerch, **Duergh**, **Duerwe**, **Duery**, *obs. forms of DWARF.*

Duere, *rare obs. form of DEAR a.*

Duesse: see DEWESS, goddess.

Duet, **duett** (diū'et), sb. [ad. It. *duetto*: see below.] A musical composition for two voices or two performers.

1740 DYCH & PARDON, *Duet*. 1757 (title) Apollo's Cabinet.. an accurate Collection of English and Italian Songs, Cantatas, and Duets. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. (1826) 10 They.. opened the serenade with a duet. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 47 You can.. take me to her house to sing duets, as part of her lesson.

transf. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxii, When Miggs had finished her solo, her mistress struck in again, and the two together performed a duet. 1896 Miss BRADDON *Y. Hagard's Dau.* II. 92 The two young women performed a sobbing duet. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 3/1 Two sisters.. wore recently an original duet of gowns in these colours.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1859 *Metropolis* I. 156 Your duet singer. 1856 SYD. SMITH *Mem.* (1855) II. 383, I have fallen into the duet life, and it seems to do very well.

Duet, -ett, v. [f. prec.] *intr.* To perform a duet.

1822 BYRON *Lett. to Moore* 12 July, You can spare time from duetting. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. ii. 29 As accordingly coupled.. as a drum duetting with a bass-viol.

Duete (e, -ie, y(e), *obs. forms of DUTY.*

Duettist (diū'etīst). [f. DUEL sb. + -IST; cf. *soloist*.] One who takes part in a duet.

1876 J. GOULD *Letter-press Printer* 100 Mr. and Mrs. J. H. will be the duettists. 1889 *Daily News* 8 July 3/7 Well known in music-hall circles as a duettist and dancer.

|| **Duettino** (duettīno). [It.: dim. of *duetto* DUEL.] 'A duet of short extent and concise form' (*Grove Dict. Music* 1879).

1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* IV. iv, Ariettas and duettinos succeed each other. 1842 *Musical World* XVII. 83/3 (title) Three Duettinos for the Cornet & Pianos.

|| **Duetto** (dwe'tto). [It. *duetto*, dim. of *duo* a duet: see DUO.] = DUET; also *transf.*

1794 *Short Explic. For Words in Music Bks.* (Stanf.) *Duetti*, or *duetto*, are little Songs or Airs in two Parts. 89*

1731 Mrs. PENDARVES in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* 275 They agreed to sing a duetto out of y^e Beggars' Opera. 1815 W. H. IRLAND *Scribbleomania* 55 note. The literary pretensions of this once metrical and corresponding duetto. 1800 SCOTT *Monast.* xviii. They then . . . set off in a sort of duetto, enumerating the advantages of the situation.

Duff (dʌf), *sb.*¹ [orig. a northern pronunc. of DOUGH: cf. *enough*.] a. Dough, paste. (*dial.*) b. A flour pudding boiled in a bag; a dumpling.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv. 7 To enhance the value of the Sabbath to the crew, they are allowed on that day a pudding, or, as it is called, a 'duff'. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Duff*, dough, paste. North. a 1870 J. P. ROBSON *Wor Mally Tormed Bloomer* (Northumb. Gloss.), Aw wesh'd the currans, wey'd the duff. 1878 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* vii. 139 Crowning the repast with a duff, accurately globular. 1880 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* I. 8 Two helps of minced veal and two of currant duff.

Comb. 1883 *Chamb. Frl.* 142 The sailors' duffbags. **Duff** (dʌf), *sb.*² *local*. [Possibly the same as prec.; but more prob. onomatopœic, or associated with the sound made in striking a soft spongy substance.]

1. *Sc.* a. 'The soft or spongy part of a loaf, a turnip, a new cheese, etc.' b. 'A soft spongy peat' (*Jam.*).

2. *Sc.* and *U.S.* The decaying vegetable matter (fallen leaves, etc.) which covers forest ground.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xvi. (1855) 150 Duff, mixed with duff-mould. 1878 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* xiii. 289 (Cent.) This duff (composed of rotten spruce-trees, cones, needles, etc.) has the power of holding water almost equal to a sponge. 1886 *Rep. Forest Comm. State N. Y.* 102 (Cent.) I have seen the smoke from fires in the duff even after the snow has fallen.

3. Coal dust or smaller coals, after separation of the nuts; slack, dross. Also *duff-coal*.

1865 JEVONS *Coal Quest.* (1866) 363 We could hardly prohibit the burning of duff and slack coal on the colliery heaps. 1867 W. W. SWYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 248 The extended use . . . of slack and the smaller varieties of screened coal (pease and duff). 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 6/1 One ton of common duff coal . . . has generated as much steam as two tons of good bituminous coal. 1892 [see Dross sb. 2 b].

Duff (dʌf), *v.* *slang* or *collog.* [A word of thieves' slang. Evidently closely related to DUFFER sb.¹ from which (appearing so much later) it may be a back-formation.]

1. *trans.* To dress or manipulate (a thing) fraudulently, so as to make it look like new or to give it the appearance of something which it is not; to 'fake up'.

c 1838 J. VAILL in *Mem.* (1839) 26 My pillow was a duffed great coat. 1870 W. B. SANDERS in *31st Rep. Dep. Keeper Public Rec.* p. vi. Some of these . . . MSS. were so very bad that it would have been impossible to duff them. 1892 *Edin. Evening News* 3 Mar. 2 A good deal of the old plate was 'duffed'.

2. (*Australia*). To alter the brands on (stolen cattle); to steal (cattle), altering the brands.

1869 E. C. BOOTH *Another Eng.* 138 The man who owned the 'duffing paddock' was said to have a knack of altering cattle brands. 1881 *Cheq. Career* 306 In such districts 'duffing' cattle is thought rather a smart thing to do. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Squatter's Dream* xiv. 162 He'd think more of duffing a red heifer than all the money in the country.

3. To cheat, do out of fraudulently.

1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* III. ix. 305 Allowing him to duff me out of a few score pieces at the game of Lansquenet. Hence *Duffing vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* I. 380 'Duffing' and all that is going down fast. 1858 PONBLANQUE *Life & Labours* (1874) 279 Duffing . . . is the art of giving such a gloss and air of novelty to old clothes as to pass them off for new. 1869 [see 2]. 1881 *Cheq. Career* 329 'Cattle-duffing' and freebootery. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 27 It was a duffing yard, sure enough.

|| **Duffadar**, *E. Indies*. [Pers. and Urdu *دفع دار* *dafasdar* a subaltern of cavalry.] 'A petty officer of native police; and in regiments of Irregular Cavalry, a non-commissioned officer corresponding in rank to a corporal' (Yule).

1800 WELLINGTON *Disp.* (1844) I. 109 (Stanf.) 28 pagodas for a maistry or duffadar. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 5/3 Two native officers, two Kote Duffadars, and three others.

Duffel, *duffle* (dʌf'l). Also 7-8 *duffield*, 7-9 *duffil*. [Named from Duffel, a town of Brabant, between Antwerp and Mechlin.]

1. A coarse woollen cloth having a thick nap or frieze.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 279 These Duffields, so called from a Town in Brabant, where the trade of them first began . . . otherwise called shags, and by the Merchants, trucking cloth. 1693 *Land. Gas.* No. 2914/4 Broad-Cloths, Serges half thickens, Duffils, Kerseys. c 1695 J. MILLER *Descr. N. York* (1843) 42 Indian goods as duffels, shirts. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 283 Witney . . . They likewise make here the Duffield Stuffs, a Yard and three Quarters wide, which are carried to New-England and Virginia, and much worn even here in Winter. 1802 WORDSW. *Alice Fell* 53 Let it be of duffil grey. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 289 If you weren't satisfied with the duffie. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredd. Gt.* xi. iv. (1865) IV. 66 Muffed-up in a dressing-gown of coarse blue duffel.

2. *U.S.* Change of flannels; personal effects taken by a sportsman or camper-out.

1884 G. W. SWARS *Woodcraft* 4 (Cent.) Every one has gone to his chosen ground with too much impedimenta, too much

duffie. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 188 His dainty craft has room for little beyond her crew and a limited amount of duffie.

3. *attrib.* Made or consisting of duffel.

1699 J. DICKENSON *Jrnl. Trav.* 70 He gave each of them a Duffel Blanket. 1759 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 138 Light duffel Cloak with silver frogs. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 246 Duffel great coats. 1806 MAYHEW *Rhine* 260 A long grey great-coat like a duffel dressing-gown.

Duffer (dʌfə), *sb.*¹ *slang*. [Connected with DUFF v. From the date of the words and senses, it may be inferred that *duffer* in senses 1 and 2 (the relative priority of which is uncertain) is the starting-point in Eng.; that DUFF v. is a back-formation from this, to express the action of the *duffer* (in a somewhat later application), and that sense 3 of the *sb.* is, in turn, an agent-noun from the vb. Cf. also DUFFING *ppl. a.*, and DUFFER *sb.*².

I. 1. One who sells trashy goods as valuable, upon false pretences, e.g. pretending that they are smuggled or stolen, and offered as bargains.

1756 W. TOLDREY *Hist. Two Orphans* III. 61 These two fellows . . . are after being duffers, or some such thieves. 1756 FIELDING in *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 565 Another set of gamblers . . . call'd duffers . . . invite you to go down some alley, and buy some cheap India handkerchiefs. 1781 R. KING *Mod. Lond. Spy* 65 One of the people called Duffers, who pretend to sell smuggled goods, such as silk handkerchiefs, and stockings. 1822 *Examiner* 268/1 On being searched, a complete stock-in-trade of a duffer was found upon him. His hat was crammed with rings, brooches, seals, &c. . . and a couple of watches, apparently of immense value . . . but got up in reality for the purposes of fraud. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxvii. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* I. 324 Duffers, who vend pretended smuggled goods . . . also, the sellers of sham sovereigns and sham gold rings for wagers.

2. A pedlar or hawk: see *quots.*

1763 SIR S. T. JANSSEN *Smuggling laid open* 19 These Duffers supply the Hawkers, who carry it about the Town, and sell it to the Consumers. 1795 *Fortn. Rambler* 22 You have been dealing with a duffer . . . they carry none but the worst of wares, and charge three times the value of them. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Duffer*, a pedlar; applied exclusively to one who sells women's clothes. *South.* 1884 S. DOWELL *Hist. Taxation* III. i. 1. iii. 38 A class of persons termed 'duffers', 'packmen', or 'Scotchmen', and sometimes 'tallymen', traders who go rounds with samples of goods, and take orders for goods afterwards to be delivered. . . These duffers were numerous in Cornwall.

II. 3. [f. DUFF v. 1, 2.] a. One who 'fakes up' sham articles. b. (*Australia*) One who 'duffs' cattle.

1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* (1861) II. 70 The 'Duffer' in English birds disguises them so that they shall look like foreigners. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 32 No cattle-duffer in the colonies could have had a better pair of mates. 1890 — *Col. Reformer* xxv. 352 What's a little money . . . if your children grow up duffers and planters?

Duffer, *sb.*² *collog.* and *slang*.

[The evident association of the word with DUFFING *ppl. a.*, 'a duffer' being 'a duffing fellow', 'a duffing coin or article', appears to connect the word with DUFF v. It is possible, though our quots. do not show it, that the application to things, e.g. to a counterfeit or base coin, is the earlier, and that the term was thence transferred to a man who is similarly 'no good'. Less probable, though not out of the question, are the suggestions that a duffer is a man of *duff* or dough, or 'spongy substance' (see DUFF sb.¹ 2), or that the word is the same as *Sc. duffar*, *duffart* 'a blunt stupid person', *duffart*, *duffart*, *duffart*, 'a dull heavy-headed inactive fellow' (Jamieson).]

1. *collog.* A person who proves to be without practical ability or capacity; one who is incapable, inefficient, or useless in his business or occupation; the reverse of an adept or competent person. Also more generally, a stupid or foolish person.

1848 LD. HOUGHTON *Lett.* in Wemyss *Reid Life* (1891) I. 284 I do not think him the mere duffer that most people make him out. a 1845 HOOD (O.), 'Duffers' (if I may use a slang term which has now become classical, and which has no exact equivalent in English proper) are generally methodical and old. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxv. (D.), 'Do you get £800 for a small picture?' 'Well, no' . . . but then I am a duffer'. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* xvii. I was always a duffer at dancing. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 171 'Is it all right?' 'Lovely' . . . You are duffers not to come in. 1891 A. LANG *Angling Sketches* 8 Next to being an expert, it is well to be a contented duffer.

2. *slang*. A counterfeit coin or article; any article that is 'no good'. Cf. DUFF v. 1.

1875 JEVONS *Money* xxi. 289 The cheques, bills [etc.] are regarded by thieves as 'duffers', with which they dare not meddle. 1876 *World* V. No. 115. 19 He had purchased a veritable 'duffer' and could get no redress. 1881 *Standard* 2 Sept. 5/3 The [picture] gallery of a wealthy but uncritical collector came to the hammer, when . . . nine-tenths of it were adjudged to consist of 'duffers'. 1889 *Answers* 29 June 66/1 (Farmer) If the note is a genuine one the water-mark will then stand out plainly. If a duffer it will almost disappear.

3. *Australian Mining*. A claim or mine which proves unproductive.

1861 T. MCCOMBIE *Austral. Sk.* 193 It was a terrible duffer anyhow, every ounce of gold got from it cost £20 I'll swear. 1864 ROGERS *New Rush* II. 33 Reposing here, the son of quartz and clay forgets the duffer he has sunk to day. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 9 Aug. 4/6 We struck the reef at Christmas, but it was a duffer.

Hence (*nonce-words*). **Dufferdom**, **Dufferism**, the style, character, or condition of a duffer.

1893 *Field* 10 June 832/1 There is no wilful misconduct, but only hopeless dufferism. 1895 *Tablet* 20 July 96 Aspirations to escape from dufferdom.

Duffer, *sb.*³, variant of DOFFER.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Apr. 3/1 There are two classes of children employed, called cagers and duffers; little children, boys and girls, who assist the spinners. 1894 *Dundee Advertiser* 27 Aug. 4 These included preparers, as they are called . . . stainers . . . duffers . . . reelers . . . and weavers.

Duffer, *v.* *Australian Mining*. [f. DUFFER sb.² 3.] *intr.* Of a mine: To prove a 'duffer', become unproductive or exhaustive, give out. Also *fig.* 1885 FINCH-HATTON *Advance Australia* 279 The lode had 'duffered out', and . . . it was useless to continue working. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* vi. 58 'So you're duffered out again, Harry!' she said.

Duffing (dʌfɪŋ), *ppl. a.* *slang*. [f. DUFF v.]

1. That passes off a worthless article as valuable.

1864 *Lond. Herald* 27 Dec. (Farmer) Houses . . . run up by the 'duffing' builder, merely for sale.

2. Counterfeit, rubbishy and offered as valuable.

1881 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* (1861) II. 19 Dealers in 'duffing fiddles'. These are German-made instruments, and are sold to the Street-folk at 2s. 6d. or 3s. each. 1873 *Times* Jan. (Farmer) We know now that so-called 'duffing' jewellery is scattered far and wide. 1883 *Sword & Trowel* July 355 'Duffing' canaries, or painted sparrows.

3. Incompetent, inept, stupid, duffer-like.

1881 J. GRANT *Camererians* I. iii. 39 A little brilliant singing, which Hew . . . secretly stigmatised as 'the most duffing caterwauling!'

Duffie: see DUFFEL.

Duffosse, obs. form of DOVEHOUSE.

Dufftail, *duftail*: see DOVETAIL.

Dufoil (diu'foil). *Her.* [f. L. *duo* two + *FOIL* leaf; cf. *trefoil*, *cinquefoil*.] A two-leaved flower; the plant 'wayblade' (*Listera ovata*).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. iv. § 2. 58 He beareth Argent, a Dufoile or Twyfoile. Vert, flowered, Purpure. The Flower is like that which we commonly call Dogstones, . . . but more spireing. 1889 *ELVIN Heraldry Gloss.*, *Dufoil*, or *Twyfoile*, having only two leaves.

Dufrenote (diufren'not). *Min.* [Named 1833 after M. Dufrenoy, a French mineralogist.] Hydrous phosphate of iron, occurring in dull-greenish nodules and fibrous masses.

1850 DANA *Min.* 450 Dufrenite.

Dufrenoyite (diufrenoi'zit). *Min.* [Named 1845 after M. Dufrenoy: see *prec.*] An arsenical sulphuret of lead, occurring in highly modified prisms, of grey colour and metallic lustre.

1848 *Amer. Jrl.* Sc. Ser. II. V. 268 Dufrenoyite is an arsenical sulphuret of lead. 1868 DANA *Min.* 92.

|| **Duffer** (dʌfə), *E. Indies*. Also 8 *-ur*.

[Arab., Pers., Urdu *دفتر* *dafdar* record, register, ad. Gr. *διφθέρα* skin.] a. A bundle of official papers; a register, record. b. A business office.

1776 *Trial of Joseph Fouke* 18/1 The said Kialanders entered false records in the Duffer. 1802 WELLINGTON *Disp.* (1844) I. 761 (Stanf.), I refer you to the papers upon this subject, which you will doubtless find in the duffer. 1817 M. WILKS *Hist. Sk. S. Ind.* xxv. II. 33 The business of the treasury was conducted in two duffers or departments.

Dug (dʌg), *sb.*¹ Also 6-7 *dugge*. [Not known before 16th c.; origin obscure. Perh. radically connected with Sw. *dagga*, Da. *dægge* to suckle (a child).] The pap or udder of female mammalia; also the teat or nipple; usually in reference to suckling. As applied to a woman's breast, now contemptuous.

1530 PALSGR. 280/1 Tete, pappe, or dugge, a womans brest. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 34 Her dug with platted gould rybband girded about her. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 875 Like a milch doe, whose swelling dugs do ache. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 519 'The number of young Pigs . . . I finde to be so many as the Sow hath dugs for. a 1668 PRESTON *New Court.* (1630) 477 The promises are full of comfort as a dugge is full of milke. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. 256 With Duggs and Nipples placed in the most convenient part of the Body of each Animal. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. iii. 75 The enormous dugs which hung down from the bosoms of the women.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 131 Lye hidden a while, at the dug of the booke. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 253 Nature has supplied this animal [spider] with . . . five dugs or teats for spinning it into thread. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, Mondamin.* The savage dugs of fable.

† c. **Dug-tree**, an old name of the Papaw-tree (*Carica Papaya*), apparently from the milky juice exuded by all parts of the tree when wounded.

1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* xvii. cxxix. 1649 *Manoerna mas & femina*. The male and female Dugge tree.

† **Dug**, *sb.*² *Obs.* *Angling*. A kind of red worm used as a bait. More fully called *dug-worm*.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 811 Some are red, (which we Englishmen call Dugs). 1633 WALTON *Angler* iv. 9; Others [breed] amongst or of plants, as the dug worm. 1674 N. COX *Cent. Recreat.* iv. (1677) 60 Baits for the Angler; the Earth-worm, the Dug-worm, the Maggot or Gentle.

Dug (dʌg), *ppl. a.* [pa. *ppl.* of DIG v.] Obtained by digging, excavated, thrust into something, etc.: see *verb.*

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 4 All dug Stones are better . . . than gather'd ones. 1805 TENNYSON *Balin & Balan* Wks. (1804) 374/2 Now with slack rein. . . Now with dug spur, he rode. 1892 A. F. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 29 Several excavations or 'dugholes', from which material . . . seems to have been taken.

Dugarde: see DIEU-GARDE.

Dugeperes, corrupt f. DOUZEPERS, *Obs.*

† **Duggishly**, adv. *Obs.* nonce-wd. [*f.* *duggishly adj. (*f.* DUG sb.¹ + -ISH) + -LY².]

1611 Cotgr., *Mammellement*, duggishly, breast-fashion, pap-like. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. vii. (1694) 24 This point hath been found duggishly scandalous.

† **Duggy**, a. *Obs.* rare. [*f.* DUG sb.¹ + -Y.]

1611 Cotgr., *Tetassier*, duggie, hauling great. dugs.

Dugtie, -y, obs. forms of DOUGHTY.

Dugion, obs. form of DUDGEON sb.¹

† **Dugon**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 dogone. [*perh.*, as Jamieson suggests, a. *F. doguin* 'a filthy great old curre' Cotgr., dim. of *dogue* dog.] A worthless fellow: a term of contempt.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Women* 458 Thir damysellis.. That dogonis haldis in dainte, and delis with thaim so lang. 1820 HOGG *Wint. Even.* T. I. 292 (Jam.) When one comes to close quarters wth him, he's but a dugon.

Dugong (dū'gon). [*a.* Malay name *dūyong*. Barchewitz, 1751, gives *dugung* as the name in the Philippine Isle of Leyte; this was adopted 1765 by Buffon (*Hist. Nat.* XIII. 374) as *dugon*, and by Gmelin, *Linn. Syst. Nat.* ed. 13, 1788, as *dugong*.]

A large aquatic herbivorous mammal (*Halicornia dugong*, order *Sirenia*) inhabiting the Indian seas.

1800 G. SHAW *Gen. Zool.* i. 239 Tricheus *Dugong* (Gmel.). *Dugon* (Buffon). Indian Walrus (Pennant *Quadr.*). This species, in the Philippine Islands, is said to be called by the name of *Dugung*. 1820 SIR S. RAFFLES in *Phil. Trans.* CX. 174 (*title*) Some account of the *Dugong*. *Ibid.* 180 The Malays.. distinguish two varieties, the *dugong bamban*, and the *dugong bantai*; the latter much thicker and shorter in proportion. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 496 The *Dugong*.. is the only animal yet known that grazes at the bottom of the sea. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* III. 126 We have.. alluded to the *dugong* or *dugong*, and the *lamantin*.. belonging to the pachydermatous order. 1889 H. H. ROMILLY *Verandah in N. Guinea* 189 On the surface of the water there were several *dugong* asleep.

Dug-out, ppl. a. and sb. [*See* DUG ppl. a., and *dig out*, DIG v. 13 b.]

A. ppl. a. Hollowed out by digging, excavated. 1886 *Athenaeum* 24 Apr. 556/3 In some cases the station was completely insulated, and reached only by means of dug-out canoes. 1887 *Archæologia* L. 370 Dug-out boats of more or less rude construction. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 838 Ordinary dug-out canals like that of Suez.

B. sb. (chiefly U. S.) 1. A canoe made by hollowing out the trunk of a tree.

1819 J. A. QUITMAN in *Clairborne Life* (1860) I. 42 At Wheeling.. we purchased a small canoe, called here a 'dug-out', or 'man-drowner'. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. i. II. 57 We had no boat with us, not even a dug-out. 1887 *Archæologia* L. 370 Ship-building.. of a very superior kind to these rude dug-outs.

2. A rough kind of dwelling formed by an excavation in the ground (usually in a slope or bank), roofed with turf, canvas, etc.

1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr. Instead of 'dug-outs' on the prairies, he found the farmers living in large, handsome frame houses. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 281/2 The Kansas 'dug-outs' consist.. of a square hole dug in the ground, roofed either by a canvas wagon-cloth or.. with sods.

Duhti, obs. form of DOUGHTY.

† **Duiker**, **duyker** (dū'kər). [*Du. duiker* (dū'kər):—MDu. *dūker* = Ger. *taucher* diver or diver: see *DUCKER* 1.] In full, *duikerbok*: A small South African antelope, *Cephalopus mergens*; so called from its habit of plunging through the bushes when pursued.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 84 The duyker or diving antelope.. is not yet sufficiently known. 1786 SPARRMAN *Voy. Cape G. H.* II. 224 As for the duyker-bok, or diving goat, I have only had a single glimpse of it. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* 23 And the duyker at my tread Sudden lifts his startled head. 1895 *Longm. Mag.* July 263 Dainty steinkobs and timid duykers.. began to feed.

Duill, **duill**, obs. or Sc. forms of DOLE sb.², grief.

Duillie, Sc. form of DOLY *Obs.*, doleful.

Duir, -e, obs. Sc. forms of DOOR, DURE a., hard.

† **Duistre**. *Obs.* rare. [*a.* AF. *duistre*, var. of OF. *duitre* (obj. case *duitor*):—L. *dictor*, *dictōrem*, leader.] A leader, conductor.

1393 GOWER *Conf. I.* 76 (Fairf. MS.) That þei be Duistres of þe weie.

† **Duity**. *Obs.* rare. [*f.* L. *duo* two; after *unity*.] Twofold nature or condition; duality.

1645 M. CASAUBON *Orig. Temp. Evils* 16 Plutarch.. writeth, that he the said Pythagoras called.. the unity, God; and the.. diuite daemon. [Cf. 1624 H. MORE *Life of Soul* xxvi. 7 But he [Daemon]s the fount of foul duality.]

Duk, **duke**, obs. Sc. forms of DUCK.

Duke (dūk), sb. Forms: 2-6 *duc*, (3 *dux*), 3-4 *duk*, 4-*duke*. (Also 3-5 *duyk*, 3-6 *duck*, -e, 4 *douk*, -e, *douc*, *deuk*, 5 *dukke*, *dwk*, -e, *doke*, *doyk*, *duche*, 5-6 *dewke*, *duque*, *duce*, *Sc. duik*.) [ME. *duc*, *duk*, a. *F. duc*, in OF. nom. *duc*, *ducs*, *duc* (11-12th c. in Littré), early ad. L. *dux*, *duc-em*, leader, commander, general. (If the Latin word had come down in OF., its form would have been *dois*, *doix*: cf. *croix*, *noix*, OF. *crois*, *nois*:—L. *crucem*, *nucem*.)]

† 1. A leader; a leader of an army, a captain or general; a chief, ruler. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 264 Þe 3et leouede Asscani, þe on þan londe

was duc. *Ibid.* 268 Þa sende Asscani, þe was lauerd and dux. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17979 Sathan.. duke of deep & prynde of helle. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 340 A duk þat shal reule my folk of Israel. *Ibid.* III. 137 Jesus Crist duke of our batel. 1388 — *Ps.* lxxix. 10 [lxxx. 9] Duke of the weie thou were in his sijt. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. iii. (1495) 749 The ramme that is duke and defender of other shepe. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* vii. ix. (1554) 173 a, Duke Moses, by god was made their gyde. c 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* iv. vii. 460 Dukis and reulers of the chirche. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 237 The Comones risen ageyn the kyng and the lordes.. Her duke was Wat Tyler, a proude knave and malapert. 1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* iv. (1822) 339 Na man may be callit duke, bot he alanelie be quahis avise the army is led. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. i. 346 The great Duke, that (in dreadful aw) Upon Mount Horeb learn'd th' eternal Law. [1869 *Daily News* 26 Jan., Now-a-days *Dukes* do not lead. *Dux* a non *ducendo* is the true political etymology of the title.]

b. Rendering L. *dux*, a provincial military commander, under the later emperors.

1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 234 The Counts or Dukes of the Midland parts and the Count of the Sea-Coast or Saxon Shore, had distinct charges. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 44 Under their orders thirty-five military commanders were stationed in the provinces.. All these provincial generals were therefore *dukes*; but no more than ten among them were dignified with the rank of counts or companions, a title of honour, or rather of favour, which had been recently invented in the court of Constantine. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 445/2 Three other principal officers are mentioned—the *Comes littoris Saxonici per Britanniam*.. the *Comes Britanniarum* (Count of Britain), and the *Dux Britanniarum* (Duke of Britain). We have translated the words *Comes* and *Dux*, by *Count* and *Duke*, after Horsley.

c. In O.T. rendering *dux* of the Vulgate, ἡγεμὼν of LXX, in sense 'chief or leader of a tribe'.

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxvi. 40 Thes thanne the names of the dukis [1388 *duyiks*] of Esau.. the duke [v.r. *duyk*] Thanna, the duke Alua, the duke Jetheth [etc.].. theses the dukys [v.r. *duyiks*] of Edom, the dwellers in the loond of his empire. [So 1611 and R. V. 1885; COVERD. has 'prynces, prynces'.]

2. In some European countries: A sovereign prince, the ruler of a small state called a duchy.

Five dukes (with six grand-dukes) rule states included in the new German Empire. Two Italian dukes (and one grand-duke) remained as rulers of independent states down to 1860.

(In this sense, the name is partly derived from the late Roman use of *dux* (i. b), partly the English rendering (through med.L. *dux*, *F. duc*, *It. duca*) of Ger. *herzog*, OHG. *heriugo*, OE. *heretoga*, lit. 'leader of warlike host'. Throughout the Frankish empire, the Merovingian kings appointed *duces* to superintend several frontier *comitatus* (the *dux* being superior to the *comes*). These *duces* of Aquitaine, Alamania, etc. were purely official. But in the half of Germany not under the Franks there still existed 'dukes' of another kind. The Teutonic *heriugo* was originally the temporary war-chief of a tribe, as opposed to the civil chief or king. He occasionally made himself permanent head of the *volkstamm*, while still retaining his title (e.g. in Bavaria). In Germany, this class of 'duke' came to an end when Charlemagne destroyed the last independent German states. Under the Carolingians, the *dux* was, east and west of the Rhine alike, an official ruling a province. But, in the decay of this dynasty, the dukes everywhere became hereditary and practically independent. Hence came, in the West, the dukes of Aquitaine, Burgundy, Normandy, etc.; in the East, those of Franconia, Saxony, Suabia, etc. In France, however, the monarchy gradually reabsorbed the duchies, which by 1500 were all amalgamated with the crown, the title of 'duke' having become merely that of the highest rank of nobility, with no sovereign rights. (See sense 3.) In Germany, on the other hand, the Duke of Bavaria or of Saxony was practically independent, the emperor having little or no power over him. The early Italian *duces* came direct from the Old Teutonic *heriugo*, the dukes of Benevento and Spoleto having been chiefs of Lombard war-bands who carved new states out of Roman Italy. In England, before the Norman Conquest, *dux* was an ordinary translation of *ealdorman* in L. charters; but did not become vernacular. From the Conquest till Edward III, *ealdorman* or *eorl* was rendered by *comes*, and *dux*, *duc*, *duk*, was known only as a foreign title; even William and Robert are known to the Old English Chronicle only as 'earls' of Normandy.)

[1066 O. E. *Chron.*, Willelm eorl of Normandise. 1124 *Pes eorles* sunu Robert of Normandise.] 1129 O. E. *Chron.*, Mid him halden ða of Rome, and se duc of Sicilie. 1207 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7498 Þys noble duc William hym let crouny kyng At Londone amidewinter day. 13.. *Gny W.* (A.) 2372 Þe douke wers bifallen is, For mich of his folk he les. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 477 Wenynge that reynawd had not durst hange the duche richarde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1 William the Conquerour, Duke of Normandie.. began his dominion over this Realm. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 83 Thy father was the Duke of Millaine and a Prince of power. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 217 The emperor Leopold I. and John III. king of Poland, met.. attended by a great number of electors, dukes, princes, and nobles, to congratulate each other after they had successfully raised the siege of Vienna. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XV. 295/1 The government of Modena is the most absolute in Italy.. the present duke, Francis IV. of Este, is.. the last descendant of the houses both of Este and Cibo. *Mod.* H. R. H. Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

† b. Used to render the Venetian DOGE. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxiv. (1870) 183 The Duke of Venys is chosen for terme of hys lyfe. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 230 The Duke, and the Senators of Venice greet you. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 45 What better is His Majesty then a Duke of Venice? 1800 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* i. ii. 'Tis not well in Venice' Duke to say so.

c. Loosely used as the translation of the Russian князь, *knyaz*, prince: see *F. duc*. See also GRAND DUKE.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 208 Remember what is in the first

booke of the Duke of Muscouie, for a Duke uncrowned, yet supreme Prince. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* Dram. Pers., Great Duke of Moscovia. *Ibid.* *passim*.

3. In Great Britain and some other countries: A hereditary title of nobility, ranking next below that of prince.

Royal duke, a duke who is a member of the royal family, taking precedence of the other dukes.

(After the great feudatory dukes of France, or most of them, had come to be merely the greatest nobles of the country, the title was imitated in England and other countries. In England it was introduced by Edward III, who in 1337 created the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and in 1351 the king's cousin Henry, Duke of Lancaster, which title at his death in 1361 was conferred on his son-in-law, John of Gaunt, the king's third surviving son, the title of Duke of Clarence being at the same time conferred upon the second son Lionel. Under Richard II and in subsequent reigns, the dignity was gradually extended outside the Royal Family, this being especially the case after the death of Queen Elizabeth, under whom the rank had been for some time extinguished.)

[1337 *Rot. Cart.* 11 *Edw. III.*, No. 60 in *Lord's Journals*. (1829) LXI. 743 Pro Edwardo duce Cornubie. *Ibid.*, Eidem filio nostro nomen & honorem ducis Cornubie de communi assensu & consilio.. dedimus. 1352 *Patent Roll* 25 *Edw. III.*, i. m. 18 *ibid.* 748 Pro Henrico duce Lancastrie. *Ibid.*, Prefato Henrico nomen ducis Lancastrie inponimus et ipsum de nomine ducis dicti loci.. investimus. 1352-3 *Act 25 Edw. III.*, stat. v. Preamb., Nostre Seigneur le Roi del assent des Prelatz, Ducs, Countes, Barons, & de tout le communalte de son Roialme d'Engleterre [etc.]. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 23 Dukes, Erles, Barouns, and Bachelers of ye londe. 1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 452/1 The Lordes.. ajuggen.. that the Dukes of Aumarle Surrey and Excestre.. lese and forgo fro hem and her heirs thes names that thei have now as Dukes. 1479 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 715 III. 75 To the right hyghe and myghty Prince.. my Lord the Dweke of Norffolk. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) L iii. The Quene and manney Duques, earles, and grete lordes besought him. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 7 Thys yere sir Edmonde Langle and sir Thomas Wodstoke were made dukes. *Ibid.* 52 The dewke of Norffoke and the yerle of Sorre hys sonne were comytted unto the tower of London. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.*, i. i. 124 For Suffolkes Duke, may he be suffocate, That dims the Honor of this Warlike Isle. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. xii. 397. 1850 FONBLANQUE in *Life & Labours* i. (1874) 106 The Duke of Wellington, the 'Iron Duke', the 'hero of a hundred fights'. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington*, Bury the Great Duke With an empire's lamentation.

b. *slang*. A man of showy demeanour or appearance.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Creru*, Rum-duke, a jolly handsome Man. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 372, 1.. soon acquired the appellations of a rum duke, a queer dog, and a choice spirit. 1785 in GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

c. *Phr. Duke of Exeter's daughter*: see DAUGHTER 6 c. To dine with Duke Humphrey: see DINE v. 1 b.

† 4. The castle or rook at chess. *Obs.*

1644 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* Induct. 54 Dukes? they're called Rooks by some. 1656 BEALE *Chess* 7 The Rocks, Rookes, or Dukes walk forward, backward, and side-ways.

† 5. The great eagle-owl (*Bubo maximus*). *Obs.* 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unl.* § 137. 41 The boading Owl, the Horn-Owl, or Duke, the mournful Howlet, the sad Scritch-Owl.

6. Name of a kind of cherry.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1665) 64 June.. Cherries.. Duke, Flanders, Heart (Black, Red, White). 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cherry*, The Duke and archduke on a good wall are most years ripe before the end of the month. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Colin Clout's Cal.* 117 The common dwarf cherry.. is the ancestor of morellos, dukes, and the Kentish kind.

7. *slang*. The hand or fist.

1879 *Macm. Mag.* XL. 501 (Farmer), I said I would not go at all if he put his dukes (hands) on me. 1894 ASTLEY 50 *Y. my Life* I. 142 There were many officers in the Guards well known to be fairly clever with their 'dukes'.

Hence *Duke v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to make a duke or leader of; *intr.* (also to *duke it*), to play the part of a duke, act as a duke; to court dukes.

c 1450 *Gologross & Gauw.* 1072 Thow salbe.. dukit in our duchery. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 100 Lord Angelo Dukes it well in his absence. 1603 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Captaines* 1 Just-Duked Josuah cheers the Abramides To Canaan's Conquest. 1690 CROWNE *Eng. Friar* II. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 70 Ay, sister, as young maids go a-maying we'll go a-squirring, a-knighting, a-lording, a-duking. 1804 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* I. 293 During his [Mounmouth's] previous visit to the West, during what was locally known as 'The Dukes Days'.

Dukedom (dū'k-dəm). [*f.* DUKE sb.; see -DOM.]

1. The state or territory ruled by a duke; a duchy.

1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1723 Of alle thys dukedom feyt That ylke lady ys eyr. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 30 The dukedom of Normandy. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* i. 39 V^e people.. unto whom I wyll geue the dukedom of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 9 What then remains. But that we enter, as into our Dukedom? 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 399 In the Dutchy of Burgundy.. the Guisian Faction.. to whom there was no thing left Fortified in that Dukedom, but Chalons sur la Saone. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 218 This whole tract of land belongs to the dukedom of Urbino. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 89 When chaos gave way to order, and the dukedoms were swallowed up in kingdoms.

2. The office or dignity of a duke.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1286/2 With the honour of a Dukedom also to him and hys heires for ever. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. i. 93. 1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Honor* 30 All that is before spoken concerning the Duke and the Dukedom of Lancaster. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4781/1 The Marquisate of Moravia, and the Dukedom of Silesia. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 502 Thomas.. who became Duke of Nor-

folk . . died without issue, whereby the dukedom descended to Henry. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Feb. 4/6 It is considered probable that the Marquis . . will have a dukedom conferred upon him.

Hence † **Dukedomship** (*Obs. rare*) = prec.
1547 *Boorde Introd. Knowl.* xvi. (1870) 164 Saxsony is [a] Dukedom-shyp. And holdeth of hym selfe. *Ibid.* xxiv. 183 [He] shall not clayme no inheritance of the dukedomshyp.
† **Dukehood**. *Obs. rare*. In 5 *duchehode*.
The office of a duke; dukedom, dukeship.

c 1449 *Peacock Repr.* iv. iii. 429 Holi Scripture approueth weel Princehode and Duchehode . . to be ouer and aboue the comoun peple.

Dukelet, *nonce-ud.* [see -LET.] = next (sense 1).
1870 *Daily News* 16 Dec. Very serviceable in teaching some dukelets and their good ladies better manners.

Dukeling (*diū'kliŋ*). [see -LING.]

1. A little or petty duke. (Contemptuous; in quot. 1634, One who claims to be a duke.)

1634 *Ford P. Warbeck* ii. iii. This dukeling mushroom Hath doubtless charn'd the king. *Ibid.* v. ii. Urswick, command the dukeling and these fellows, To Digby, the Lieutenant of the Tower. 1890 H. M. Stanley *Darkest Africa* i. xiv. 363 No proud dukeling in England could regard a pauper with more pronounced contempt.

2. A duke's child.

1612 *Sylvester Lacryma* 139 For Savoy's Dukelings, or the Florentine, Hee (Prince Henry) wedds his Saviour of a Regall Line. 1618 *Fletcher Loyal Subj.* ii. v. The duke gone thither, do you say? . . And all the ducklings too. 1690 *Crowne Eng. Friar* iii. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 70 Little squirlings, and knightlings, and lordlings, and dukelings. 1794 *Wolcott (P. Pindar) Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 411 Duke, Dukeling, Princess, Prince, consign'd to jail!

Dukely (*diū'kli*), *a. nonce-ud.* [f. DUKE + -LY.] Belonging to or befitting a duke.

1805 *Examiner* 119/2 Making somewhat free with his dukely character. 1807 *Southey Lett.* (1856) IV. 48 The Duke has sent them to me, with a dry and dukely note.

Dukery (*diū'kəri*). Also 6 *Sc. dukerie*. [f. DUKE sb. + -RY, -RY.]

1. † *a. The office or dignity of a duke, a dukedom (obs.).* b. The territory ruled by a duke, a duchy. (Now only as *nonce-ud.*)

c 1505 *Lindesay (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (1728) 9 To give him the dukery of Turine. 1596 *Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 338 He hechtis the frausid dukerie to the Gouernour. 1805 *Carlyle Prinzessina Misc. Ess.* 1872 VII. 162 The Albertine line . . made apanages, subdivisions, unintelligible little dukies and dukeries of a similar kind.

2. The residence or estate of a duke; *spec.* (usually *pl.*, the *Dukeries*) a district in Nottinghamshire containing several ducal estates.

1837 *Southey in Q. Rev.* LIX. 291 A Rookery has been demolished, and a Dukery planted in its stead. 1879 *Standard* 8 Dec. (D.), The Dukeries still exist, but they are little more than a geographical expression. Welbeck Abbey is the last of those palaces for which this part of England was formerly famous. 1884 L. J. Jennings in *Croker Papers* III. xxv. 166 Thoresby, the second of the three famous 'Dukeries' which comprise within their domains the scenes of Robin Hood's most popular exploits.

Dukeship (*diū'kʃip*). [f. DUKE sb. + -SHIP.] The office or dignity of a duke. Also (with possessive pronoun) as a humorous title for a duke.

† a 1500 *Nine Ladies Worthie in Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) II. (R.), Y^e dukeship of Diamedes & dignitie. 1636 *Mas-singer Gt. Dk. Florence* iv. ii. Will your dukeship Sit down and eat some sugar-plums? 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 619/2 'Tis for killing English game, your Dukeship.

Duk-peris, corrupt form of DOUCEPERS, *Obs.*

Dul, *obs. var. of DOLE sb.2*; *obs. f. DULL.*

Dulace, *obs. form of DOWLAS.*

1554 *Berksh. Ch. Goods* 22 A pece of Dulace.

Dulbert (*dū'lbərt*). *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 6 *Sc. dowbart*, 7 *dulbard*, 9 *dulbard*. [The first element is app. DULL *a.*; the second is possibly bearded: cf. Ger. *dummbart*.] A dull or stupid person; one slow of comprehension.

1508 *Dunbar Flying w. Kennedie* 66 3e, dagone, dowbart, thair of half thow no dowl! 1601 W. Robertson *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 510 Very flockpates, dulbards. 1839 T. Donaldson *Poems* 45 in *Northumbli. Gloss. s.v.*, To learn your exercise be quick, An dinna be a dulbard. 1805 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Dulbirt, Dulbirt, Dulbard*, a stupid person, a block-head.

† **Dulca'id**, *a. Obs. rare* -o. [ad. late L. *dulca-cid-us*, f. *dulcis* sweet + *acidus* sour.] [ad. late L. *dulca-cid-us*, f. *dulcis* sweet + *acidus* sour.] [ad. late L. *dulca-cid-us*, f. *dulcis* sweet + *acidus* sour.] [ad. late L. *dulca-cid-us*, f. *dulcis* sweet + *acidus* sour.]

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Dulcacid*, that which hath a mingled taste with sweet and sower.

† **Dulcamara** (*dūlkāmē'rā*). *Herb. and Pharm.* [med.L. = bittersweet, f. L. *dulc-is* sweet + *amara* bitter (sc. *herba*).] The Woody Nightshade or Bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*; the pharmaceutical preparation of this plant.

1578 *Lyte Dodoens* iii. liii. 397-8 The learned men of our age do cal this herbe . . in Latine *Dulcamara* or *Amara Dulcis*. *Dulcamara* is of complexion hoate and drie. 1808 *Stark Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 479 The Belladonna, Stramonium, and *Dulcamara*, are active poisons. 1847 E. J. Seymour *Severe Dis.* I. 146 Washing the parts . . twice daily with the decoction of *dulcamara*. 1876 *Harley Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 500 *Dulcamara* . . has been distinctly known only since the time of Tragus.

Hence **Dulcamarin**, *Chem.*, the glucoside $C_{22}H_{34}O_{10}$, obtained from *dulcamara*; converted by dilute acids into **Dulcamaretin** (see quot.) and glucose.

1863-74 *Watts Dict. Chem.* II. 347 *Dulcamarin*. 1803

Syd. Soc. Lex., *Dulcamaretin*, $C_{18}H_{26}O_8$, a brown, resinous, tasteless substance obtained from *dulcamarin*, along with glucose, by the action of dilute acids.

† **Dulcarnon**. *Obs.* [a. med.L. *dulcarnon*, corrupted from Arabic ذو القرنين *dhū 'lqarnayn* two-horned, *bicornis*, *cornutus*; lit. 'lord or possessor of the two horns'.]

1. A dilemma (= med.L. *cornutus*, CORNUTE sb. 5); a non-plus; at *dulcarnon*, at one's wit's end.

According to Neckham (*De Nat. Rerum*, Rolls, 295) and others, *Dulcarnon* was also a mediaeval appellation of the Pythagorean theorem, Euclid i. 47 (it is supposed, from its somewhat two-horned figure). In Pandarus's reply to Cressida (quot. 1374), *Dulcarnon* appears to be confounded with *Elefuga* or *Eleofuga*, an appellation of the *pons asinorum*, Euclid i. 5, mediaevally explained as *fuga miserorum*, 'fleming of wretches'. See N. & Q. (1887) 7th s. IV. 130, and references there given.

c 1374 *Chaucer Troilus* iii. 882 (931, 1 [Crisseide] am til god me bettre mynde sende, At [v.r. A] dulcarnoun rygt at myn wittis ende. Quod Pandarus, 3a nece, wele 3e here: Dulcarnoun clepid is fleming of wretchis. It semyp hard for wretchis nil it lere. 1534 *Mas. M. Roper in More's Wks.* 1441/2 In good fayth father qd. I, I can no further goe, but am, (as I trowe Cresede saith in Chaucer) comen to Dulcarnon euen at my wittes ende.

2. A person in a dilemma; one 'halting between two opinions'.

1577 *Stanyhurst Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed (1587) II. 28/1 S. Patrike considering, that these scalle soules were (as all dulcarnones for the more part are) more to be terrified from infidelitie through the paines of hell, than allured to christianitie by the toies of heauen.

† **Dulce** (*dū'se*), *a. (adv.) Obs.* Also 6 *dulse*. [ad. L. *dulcis* sweet; or a refashioning of DOUCE after the L., through the intermediate *doulce*.]

1. Sweet to the taste or smell.

1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xlviii. 47 This garth, most dulce and redolent Off herb and flour. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 41 To make it dulce and pleasant in the taste.

2. Sweet to the eye, ear, or feelings; pleasing, agreeable, soothing.

1501 *Douglas Pal. Hon.* i. xiv. Their musick tones war maid cleir And dulcer than. Orpheus harp. 1545 *Raynold Byrth Manhynde* Prol. (1634) 8 Dulse and sugred eloquence. 1594 J. Jones *Bathes Buckstone* 4 a, The dulce, or delectable Bathes, or Welles of Buckstone. a 1605 *Montgomerie Misc. Poems* xvii. 57 With blinkis dulce and debonair. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. of Sea* 259 Of that sugred and dulce aspect. 1709 *Styrie Ann. Ref.* i. xiv. 479 Which two means, if they should seem to him and his associates too dulce.]

B. adv. Sweetly.
1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 64 The musician amphon . . sang sa dulce, quhill that the stanis mouit. a 1560 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 87 My lords mynstrells, who played there so connyngly and dulce.

Dulce, *sb.* [In 1 f. prec. adj.; in 2 = Sp. *dulce*.]

† 1. Sweetness, gentleness. *Obs.*

1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* vj. The goodness, candor, and dulce of your nature. 1708 *North Mem. Musick* (1846) 88 His lesser peices imitated the dulce of Lute-lessons.

† 2. A sweet substance; sweet wine, must.

1870 J. Orton *Andes & Amazons* ii. xxxviii. (1876) 518 (Cacao) yielding, besides chocolate . . a wine, and a dulce.

† **Dulce**, *v. Obs.* [Refashioned from DOUCE, *doulce* v.: cf. *DULCE a.*] *trans.* To sweeten; to soften, soothe, appease. Hence *Dulcing vbl. sb.*

1599-80 *North Plutarch* (1676) 83 To dulce and soften the hardened hearts of the multitude. 1603 *Holland Plutarch's Mor.* 54 (R.) For the dulcing, taming, and appeasing of the soul. 1610 - *Camden's Brit.* i. 68 This Albinus . . dulceth and kindly intreateth the men.

Dulce, *var. form of DULSE.*

† **Dulcean**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. *DULCE a.* or L. *dulcis* + -AN.] Dulcet, sweet.

1606 J. Raynolds *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 66 With dulcean straynes of heavenly melody.

† **Dulcey**, *adv. Obs.* [f. *DULCE a.* + -LY.] In a 'dulce' manner; sweetly; soothingly.

1508 *Kennedie Flying w. Dunbar* 339, I. dulcely drank of eloquence the fontayne. a 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* iii. viii. (1612) 120 They can handle their husbands so well and dulcely. 1590 G. Harvey *Four Lett. Sonnets*, Nothing so dulcely sweet or kindly dear.

† **Dulceness**. [-NESS.] Sweetness.

c 1535 *Fisher Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. 436 By the dulcenes of loue, whiche the holy gost hath put in our hartes. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* ii. xxiii. § 32 (1873) 238 By too much dulceness, goodness, and facility of nature.

† **Dulceous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [irreg. f. *DULCE a.* or L. *dulc-is* sweet + -OUS.] Sweet.

1608 R. Holme *Armoury* ii. 387/2 The Dulceous [is a] Luscious, or sweet tast.

[Dulcerate, -ation, *erron. ff. DULCORATE*, etc.]

† **Dulcescate**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [irreg. f. L. *dulcescere* -to become sweet + -ATE.] *trans.* To sweeten.

1657 *Tomlinson Renon's Disp.* 370 Art . . dulcescates the acid.

Dulcet (*dū'set*), *a. and sb.* Forms: a. 5-7 *doucet*, 5 *dowcet*; b. 5 *doulcette*, 6 *doulcet* (e, 6-7 *dulced*, 7 *douled*), 6- *dulcet*. [A refashioning of *doucet* (from F.), after L. *dulcis* sweet: cf. It. *dolcetto*, dim. of *dolce*. See also DOUCET.]

† 1. Sweet to the taste or smell. *Obs. or arch.*

a. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 33 Season it with Sugre, & luke bat it be poynant & doucet. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 128/1 Doucet mete, or swete bake mete. c 1475 *Parthenay* 97a. 1664 *Evelyn Kal. Hort.* (1790) 196 Doucet Pippins. b. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* v. xl. (1495) 156 The

other parties . . arne the swetter and more dulcette. 1505 *Tower of Doctr.* 49 in *Percy's Reliq.*, Thys doucet water. 1508 *Paynel Salerne's Regim.* H ij, All doucet wyne. 1603 *Cockeram, Dulced*, sweet. 1607 *Milton P. L.* v. 347 And from sweet kernels prest The tempers dulcet creams. 1748 *Shenstone Schoolmistress* 312 Whose art did first these dulcet cakes display. 1854 *Longf. Catawba Wine* vi, But Catawba wine Has a taste more divine, More dulcet, delicious, and dreamy.

2. Sweet to the eye, ear, or feelings; pleasing, agreeable; soothing, gentle. Now chiefly of sounds.

a. 14. *Prose Leg. in Anglia* VIII. 178 Wib doucet not and ryme. c 1475 *Parthenay* 877 Doucet songes hurde of briddes enuiron. *Ibid.* 1008 Far melusine, the suete doucet made [= maid]. b. 1477 *Norton Ord. Alck.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 53 With doucet [MS. in margin doucet] speech. 1503 *Hawes Exampl. Virt.* v. (Arb.) 20 Her delicate and doucete complacence. 1567 *Drant Horace, Ep. to Mucenas* D ij, He will see the my dulcet frinde. 1607 *Walkington Opt. Glass* xi. 118 It is a dulcet [ed. 1664 dulcid] humour. 1607 *Milton P. L.* i. 712 Dulcet Symphonies and voices sweet. c 1750 *Shenstone Elegies* vii. 52 Still to her dulcet murmurs not a foe. 1837 *Disraeli Venetia* ii. iii, Her dulcet tones seemed even sweeter than before.

3. Comb., as *dulcet-chinking*, -eyed, -streaming.

a 1784 *Johnson Parody Transl. Medea* ii, With dulcet-streaming sound. a 1801 *Keats Fancy* 81 Dulcet-eyed as Ceres' daughter. 1864 *Sir F. Palgrave Norm. & Eng.* III. 23 Five dulcet-chinking pennies.

B. sb. † 1. A dulcet note or tone. *Obs.*

1595 *LANHAM Let.* (1871) 61 Mine Italian dulcets, my dutch houze, my doobel releas.

† 2. = DOUCET 3. *Obs.*

1503 *Stanyhurst Eneis* i. (Arb.) 24 Three stags vpbreaking they slit to the dulcet or incheppyn.

† 3. A wind instrument: see DOUCET 2. *Obs.*

b. An organ stop resembling the Dulciana, but an octave higher in pitch; = *Dulciana Principal*.

1876 *Hiles Catech. Organ* ix, Dulcet, a delicate stop of 4 feet, small scale metal pipes. 1880 E. J. Hopkins in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 598 In the organ named . . Green . . included (in the Swell) not only a Dulciana but also its octave, the Dulcet or Dulciana Principal.

Hence **Dulcetyly adv.**, **Dulcetyness**.

1508 *Paynel Salerne's Regim.* H b, The doulce wyne (for theyr doulcenes) are vehemently drawn. 1536 *Primer Hen. VIII.* lf. 149, Jesu, the author of buxomnes . . Of dulcednes the way of grace. a 1555 *Bradford Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 338 The . . short time that we have to use them should assuage their dulcetyness. 1830 L. Hunt *Sonnet Poems* 209 His brow with patient pain dulcetyly sour.

Dulcian (*dū'siān*). *Mus.* [f. L. *dulcis* sweet: cf. next and OF. *doulcaine*, *douline*, *doucine*, an ancient musical instrument, 'a sort of flute' (Godefroy).] An organ reed-stop; = *BASSOON* 2.

1854 *Sridel Organ* 95 Dulcian is the same as 'bassoon', the latter having originated in an old instrument called the dulcian. 1876 *Hiles Catech. Organ* x, Dulcian . . is a free-reed [organ stop] of 16 feet.

† **Dulciana** (*dū'siānā*). *Mus.* [ad. med.L. *dulciana*, 'musici cantus dulcoris species', f. *dulcis* sweet: cf. prec.] An 8-foot organ stop of a soft string-like tone, introduced in 1754 by Snetzler.

Dulciana principal: = *DULCET* sb. 3 b, q.v.

1776 *Sir J. Hawkins Hist. Mus.* IV. i. x. 149 The organ at Haerlem is said to have 60 stops, many of them little known to the English workmen, among which are the . . Dulciana, [etc.]. 1870 *Nelson in Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 534/1 The organ . . by Johannes Snetzler . . bears the date 1754. It was the first organ that ever had a dulciana stop, which was Snetzler's invention. 1876 *Hiles Catech. Organ* ix, Dulciana, an open stop. It is generally of metal.

† **Dulciary**. *Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *dulciari-us* making sweetmeats, f. *dulcis* sweet, *dulcia* sweets.] 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Dulciaries*, sweetners, such things as sweeten. 1606 in *Phillips*.

† **Dulcid**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [A modification of *dulcet*, dulced, after words like *rapid*.]

a. *adj.* Dulcet, sweet. b. *sb.* A sweet substance.

1657 *Tomlinson Renon's Disp.* 19 All dulcid things are agreeable to the Lungs. 1668 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) 314 Some with honey and other dulcids have sweetly allured him. 1698 *Fryer Acc. E. India* 4 P. 182 Tartness . . excellently qualified by a dulcid Sapor.

Dulcific, *a. rare*. [f. L. type **dulcific-us*, f. *dulcis* sweet + *-ficus* making.] Sweetening.

1774 T. Nugent *tr. Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 50 These narcotic, emollient and dulcific remedies avail not.

Dulcification (*dū'sifikē'shən*). [n. of action f. L. *dulcificare* to DULCIFY.]

1. The action of dulcifying, sweetening, or correcting; *spec. in Old Chem.*: see DULCIFY 2.

1612 *Woodall Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 270 Dulcification is the correction of mineral medicaments by abluitions, and the like. 1641 [see DULCORATION]. 1683 *Pertus Pleta Min.* i. (1686) 126. 1770 *New Dispens.* 457/2 The dulcification of the spirit of salt. 1854 *Ross Humboldt's Trav.* II. xix. 204 The dulcification of the amylaceous roots.

2. The softening (of a sound) to the ear.

1806 *Examiner* 612/1 A sort of Tuscan dulcification of the ch.

Dulcified, *ppl. a.* [f. DULCIFY + -ED.]

1. Sweetened; *spec. in Old Chem.*: see DULCIFY 2.

1612 *Woodall Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 43 A little well dulcified Mercury. 1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* iii. (ed. 2) 234 A Pint of dulcified Spirit of Wine. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 221 Boiled with dulcified spirit of nitre.

2. Softened in sound.

1789 *Mrs. Piozzi Journ. France* I. 176 In their dulcified pronunciation.

Dulcifluous *a. rare.* [f. L. *dulcis* sweet + *fluus* flowing + *-ous*.] Sweetly or softly flowing. 1797 BAILEY vol. II. *Dulcifluous*, flowing sweetly. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. xii. 273 His dulcifluous anathemas against all existing laws. 1895 W. WATSON *On Lauder's Hellenic Poems* 33 With beakers rinsed of the dulcifluous wave.

Dulcify (*dul'sifai*), *v.* [ad. L. *dulcificare*, f. *dulcis* sweet: see *-FY*. Cf. F. *dulcifier* (17th c.).] 1. *trans.* To render sweet to the taste, sweeten.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicks* 152/1 You may... dulcify it with Sugar. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* Gen. Advt. (1729) 95 One Pound of broad Figs slit, is said to dulcify an Hogs-head of cider. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Birch Tree*, This Wine... may be dulcify'd with Raisins. 1888 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Roast Pig*, Intenerating and dulcifying a substance... so mild and dulcet as the flesh of young pigs.

† b. To purify from acidity or other distempered condition. *Obs.*

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 99 Such medicines as dulcify the blood. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. Quarterly No. 1. 12/1 Crab's Eyes... Dulcify the Blood.

† 2. *Old Chem.* To wash the soluble salts out of a substance; to neutralize the acidity of.

1620 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. Can you sublime, and dulcify? calcine? 1668 HOBBS *7 Problems* vi. Wks. 1845 VII. 48. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 126 Pour the Aqua fortis off, and dulcify the Gold with warm water. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 350 The Astroites... will not only stir in Vinegar, but also Dulcify it. 1789 J. KEIR *Dict. Chem.* 32/2 Their... oily part, which dulcifies the acid.

† b. *intr.* for *pass.*

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* I. x. The oftner it is sublimed, the more it does dulcify, and becomes proper to apply to flesh, where we would gently corrode.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To sweeten in temper; to render gentle, soften, mollify; to appease.

1669 TRAFF in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxix. 122 There are that render the words thus, 'Dulcify, or, delight thy servant in good'. 1694 CROWNE *Married Bean* iv. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 301, I am mollified; I will go home, and be dulcified. 1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* i. This Title might have been dulcified; and... rendered extremely polite and unintelligible. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 217 Time had not dulcified the tempers of the three elder.

4. *intr.* To speak in dulcet or bland tones.

1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) III. iii. 87 As she had dulcified sufficiently with... the duchess. 1856 *Chamb. Rev.* V. 44 'Waiter', dulcifies an urbane gentleman.

Hence **Dulcifying** *vbl. sb.* and *adj.* **Dulcifier**.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Dulcifying*, a term used in physic, for rendering a fluid less acid, and rough. 1826 SCOTT *Antiq.* I. The pleasure of this discourse had such a dulcifying tendency. 1847 *Tail's Mag.* XIV. 163 A kind of general dulcifier of all acerbities.

Dulciloquent (*dul'silōkwēt*), *a.* [f. L. *dulcis* sweet + *loquens*, pres. pple. of *loqui* to speak.] Speaking sweetly.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dulciloquent* (*dulciloquens*), that speaks sweetly. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 248 Most dulciloquent and incomparable Miss Camilla.

† **Dulciloquy**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. **dulciloquium* sweet speech; cf. L. *soliloquium* soliloquy.] A soft or pleasant manner of speaking.

1653 COCKERAM, *Dulciloquie*, sweet speaking. 1731 BAILEY, *Dulciloquy*. 1846 WORCESTER cites MAUNDER. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Dulcimer (*dul'simər*). Also 6 *douci*, *dousse*, *dowomer*, (7 *dulcimar*). [a. OF. *doulcemer* (Roquefort), *doulcemele*, *doula de mer* (Godef.) = obs. Sp. *dulcemele*, It. *dolcemele* (Florio); supposed to represent L. *dulce melos* sweet song, tune, or air. (The L. in this application is not known.)]

1. A musical instrument, in which strings of graduated lengths are stretched over a trapezoidal sounding board or box and struck with two hammers held in the hands.

Considered to be the earliest prototype of the pianoforte. 1475 *Spr. love Degre* 1075 With fyde, recorde, and dowercemer. 1599 HAWES *Past.* Pleas. xvi. xi. Cymphans, dowercemer, wyth claricimbales glorious. 1668 *Perps Diary* 23 May, Here among the fiddlers I first saw a dulcimer played on with sticks knocking of the strings, and is very pretty. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 596 The solemn Pipe, And Dulcimer, all Organs of sweet stop. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 45 The dulcimer became a genuine string-instrument constructed without a neck.

b. It has sometimes been applied erroneously to wind-instruments. In Dan. iii. 5, etc. it is used to render חֲסִידִים, Gr. *συμφωνία*, which was a kind of bagpipe; while the word rendered 'psalter' in the same passage signifies 'dulcimer'. *Oxf. Helps to Study of Bible.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 42 The Elder... Hereof are made... a kind of Symphonie whiche the common sort call a Pipe: the learned and more civil kinde of men name it a Dulcimer. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* iii. 10 The sound of the cornet, flute, harpe, sackbut, psalterie, and dulcimer [COVERD. Symphonies, R. V. marg. or bagpipe].

attrib. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Good French Governess* (1832) 195 The little boy belonging to the dulcimer man.

† 2. A kind of bonnet. *Obs.*

a 1790 WARTON *High-St. Trag.* (R.), With bonnet trimm'd and bounced withal, which they a dulcimer do call.

† **Dulcinea** (*dul'si'nai*, *dul'sin'ā*). [Sp. deriv. of *dulce* sweet.] The name given by Don Quixote to his mistress in Cervantes' romance; hence, A mistress, sweetheart, lady of one's devotion.

1798 SMOLLETT *Rad. Rand.* (1812) I. 40 His dulcinea... persuaded him. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 404 Our sailors... took it for granted that their dulcineas were all of one name. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 134 note, The fables of knights errant and their persecuted dulcineas. 1899 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 171.

[**Dulciness**, in Webster 1828 and later Dicts., attributed to Bacon; an error for DULCENESS, q.v.]

† **Dulcinist** (*dul'sinist*). Also *dolcinist*. [ad. med. L. *Dulcinistæ* (pl.), followers of *Dulcinus* or *Dulcino*: see *-IST*.] One of a religious sect,

identical with the Apostolicals, who opposed the papacy and rejected oaths, marriage, and rites and ceremonies generally. So **Dulcinite**.

1721 BAILEY, *Dulcinists*, a sort of Hereticks. 1824 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XVIII. 351 Nor does the defence of the Dolcinists in the 13th century, afford a capable brief to the assailant of Christianity.

† **Dulcisonant**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o.* [f. L. type

**dulcisonant-em*, f. *dulcis* sweet + *sonāre* to sound.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dulcisonant* (*dulcisonus*), that sounds sweetly.

Dulcite (*dul'seit*). *Chem.* [f. L. *dulcis* sweet

+ *-ITE*.] A saccharine substance ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) similar to and isomeric with mannite, obtained from various plants, and known in the crude state as Madagascar manna. Also called **Dulcin**, **Dulcitol**, **Dulcose**.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 349 Dulcite (from Madagascar) crystallises in colourless highly lustrous prisms of the monoclinic system.

Hence **Dulcitamine**, the amine or compound ammonia of dulcite $C_6H_4(OH)_2.NH_2$. **Dulcitan**, the anhydride of dulcite, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, a very viscid neutral syrup. **Dulcitanide**, a compound of dulcitan with an acid, analogous to the mannitides and glycerides, as *benzo-*, *butyro-dulcitanide*.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Dulcitan*, the anhydride of dulcite ($C_6H_{10}O_5$ — H_2O), obtained by heating dulcite for some time to near $200^\circ C$. *Ibid.*, *Dulcitanides*... may be regarded as dulcitan, in which 2 or 4 at. H are replaced by acid radicals. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 632 Dulcite... heated with organic acids forms ethers called dulcitanides... yielding by saponification, not dulcite, but dulcitan.

Dulcitude (*dul'sitūd*). [ad. L. *dulcitus*

sweetness, f. *dulcis* sweet.] Sweetness.

1653 COCKERAM II. *Sweetness*, Dulcitude. 1654 F. KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lonia* 127 The charming dulcitude of a fair reputation. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. iv. 55 The sweeter it is, for preserving its dulcitudes as it did.

† **Dulcify**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *dulcitas* sweetness, f. *dulcis* sweet.] Sweetness.

1653 COCKERAM, *Dulcify*, Sweetness. 1654 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 Which seems to have dulcify and acrimony mixt together. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 38 The austerity... expelled, dulcify succeeds.

† **Dulcoacid**, *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *dulcis* sweet + *acid*.] = **Dulcaoid**.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Dulcoacid*, sweet, and yet sharp, as syrup of lemons. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 165* If dulcoacid, incide... and prepare viscous and crasse Phlegme.

† **Dulcoamare**, *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *dulcis* sweet + *amarus* bitter.] Bitter-sweet.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Dulcoamare*, bitterish sweet. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 165* If dulcoamare, deterge, coct and expurgate.

† **Dulcor**, *-our*. *Obs.* [a. L. *dulcor* sweetness,

f. *dulcis* sweet.] Sweetness, pleasantness.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 153 A full swete voice... full of all dulcoure. 1554 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 584 Withoutin dolour, dulcure and delyte. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 116/2 Sugar mixed therwith... accordinge as we desire the dulcor therof. 1675 L. ADDISON *State of Jew* 176 (T.) That by its colour and dulcour they might be remembered of the purity and delightfulness of the law.

† **Dulcorate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dulcorāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dulcorāre*: see next.] Endowed with sweetness; sweet.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. v. The ladyis sang in voices dulcorait.

† **Dulcorate** (*dul'korēt*), *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem

of L. *dulcorāre* to sweeten, f. *dulcor*: see prec.]

trans. To sweeten, DULCIFY; to free from acidity.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 145 b, To dulcorate and make sweet the bitter gall of griefe. 1650 VENN *Via Recta* (1650) 258 A few Aniseeds dulcorated with white Sugar Candie. 1669 EVELYN *Vintage* (1675) 47 Some dulcorate, and sweeten their wines... with raisins of the sun. 1675 E. BORLAGE *Reduct. Irel.* 174 Conducting to dulcorate the humour apt to ferment with so much virulency.

Hence **Dulcorating** *vbl. sb.*; **Dulcoration**.

1656 BACON *Sylva* § 358 In the Dulcoration of some Metals; as *Saccharum Saturni*. *Ibid.* § 465 The Ancients for the Dulcorating of Fruit, doe commend Swines-dung, about all other Dung. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* I. (1651) 10 Dulcoration, or dulcification is either the washing off the salt from any matter that was calcined therewith... or it is sweetening of things with sugar or honey, or syrup.

† **Dulcorous**, *a. Obs. rare*—*i.* [f. L. *dulcor* sweetness + *-ous*.] Sweet.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 28 Some [Plants] are acid, other more dulcorous and sweet.

Dulcous, var. of **Dulcor**, *Obs.*

Dule, var. f. **DOLE** sb.² grief; Sc. f. **DOOL**, landmark; obs. and dial. f. **DEVIL**.

Duledge (*dul'ledz*). [Cf. **DOWEL**.] A dowel or peg for connecting the felloes of the wheels of gun-carriages.

1721 in BAILEY. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Duledge*, in gunnery, a peg of wood which joins the ends of the six felloes, which form the round of the wheel of a gun-carriage; and the joint is strengthened on the outside of the wheel by a strong plate of iron, called the Duledge plate.

Dulful (*l*), obs. form of **DOLEFUL**.

Duli, var. **DOOLIE**; obs. form of **DULY**.

† **Dulia** (*dul'ia*). Also *douleia*. [med. L., a. Gr. *δουλεία* slavery, servitude, f. *δούλος* slave, bondsman.] Servitude, service; *spec.* the inferior kind of veneration paid by Roman Catholics to saints and angels; opposed to **LATRIA**.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 15 The Iesuites distinction of *douleia* and *latreia*. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 369 Austen patronizeth not your dulia to Saints. 1653 COCKERAM, *Dulia*, service of a bondsman, worship to Saints. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. x. 10 The worship of *latreia* due to God, and that of *dulia*, the respect which may justly be shewn to his creatures. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 404 The hyperdulia and dulia due respectively to our Blessed Lady and the Saints coregnant with Christ.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Dulian** *a.*, pertaining to dulia; **Dulically** *adv.*, by way of dulia.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 368 Austen neuer said that we may adore a creature... with a religious adoration, no not vnder latreia, or neuer so dulically. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. vii. (1636) 68 The Romists say that they give to the Saints one kinde of worship, to wit, Dulian.

Dulipan, early form of **TURBAN**.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 160 On their heads they wear a black dulipan.

Dull (*dul*), *a.* Forms: 3-6 *dul*, 4-6 *dulle*, (5 *dol*), 6 *Sc. doll*, 4-*dull*. See also **DILL** *a.* [ME. *dul*, *dull*, found once in 13th c., but not usual bef. 1350; beside which *dilh*, *dill*, *dylle*, is found in same sense 1200-1440. The two appear to point to an OE. **dyl*, **dylle*: **duljo-*, a parallel form to OE. *dol* foolish (: **dulo-*) = OS. and Du. *dol*, OHG. *tol* (Ger. *toll*), from the Germanic *dul-*, ablaut-form of *duel-* to be foolish.]

1. Not quick in intelligence or mental perception; slow of understanding; not sharp of wit; obtuse, stupid, inapprehensive. In early use, sometimes: Wanting wit, fatuous, foolish.

[*Seafarer* 106 *Dol* biþ se ðe him his Dryhten ne ondrædeþ. *Riddles* xii. 3 *lc.*... *dole hwette*. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* v. 22 Seþe þanne cwæpe dysig vel dole [Vulg. *fatue*; *Agg. G.* þu stunta] he biþ scyldig helle fyres.] a 1250 *Leg. Kath.* 1268 Wacre þen eni wake! of deað & of dul [earlier MSS. *dult*] wit! c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Tr.* (1866) 40 If thi herte be dulle and myrke and felis noppit we sauour ne deuocycione for to thyinke. 1366 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 129 'Pou dotest daffe' quap heo 'Dulle are þi wittes'. 1368 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (1495) 735 The oxe is slowe and stable and the asse dull of wytt. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxiv. 70 She fond the soo dulle and soo lothe to hir wordes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 2 To my dull wytte it is nat attenyant. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 269 The blunt and dull capacities of them that give judgement. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxv. 135 Feare of appearing duller in apprehension. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. (1695) 44, I confess myself to have one of those dull Souls, that doth not perceive it self always to contemplate Ideas. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VI. ii. 32 The Israelites were a dull and a carnal people. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* i. 8 He was rather a dull child—usually called uncommonly stupid.

2. Wanting sensibility or keenness of perception in the bodily senses and feelings; insensible, obtuse, senseless, inanimate. In dialect use, *esp.* Hard of hearing, deaf.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3564 (Trin.) His body waxeþ drye & dulle [Gott. *dall*; *not* in *Cott.* or *Fairf.*]. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xv. 9 And he that dronis ay as ane bee Sowld haif ane beirar dull as stane. 1536-34 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 15 Their eares were dull of herynge. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 18 She... opened his dull eyes, that light mote in them shine. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 434 And when I am forgotten... And sleepe in dull cold Marble. a 1791 GROSE *Olio* (1796) 115 By dull I only mean hard of hearing. 1830 TENNYSON *Poet's Mind* 35 You never would hear it; your ears are so dull. 1878 J. P. HOPPS *Jesus* iv. 18 The light came again into the poor dull eyes.

b. Of pain or other sensation: Not keen or intense; slightly or indistinctly felt.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 165 A heavy, dull Pain generally affects the Patient, either on the Right or Left Side. *Mod.* A sharp pain, followed by a dull ache.

3. Slow in motion or action; not brisk; inert, sluggish, inactive; heavy, drowsy.

1593 GOWER *Conf.* III. 6 My limmes ben so dull, I may unethes gon the pas. 1530 PALSGR. 311/1 Dull at the spurte as a horse is, *restif*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 5 Thenceforth her waters waxed dull and slow. 1665 J. GLANVILL *Voy. Cadix* (1883) 56, I gotta dull and ill paced horse. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 20 Our Ketch, even when light, was but a dull Sailer. 1768 FRANKLIN *Autobiogr.* Wks. 1840 I. 222 When we came to sea she proved the dullest of ninety-six sail. 1849 E. E. NAMIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 9 The long whips could not urge the dull, lean teams into a quicker pace. 1869 HAZLITT *Eng. Prov.* 49 All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

b. Of trade: Sluggish, stagnant; the opposite of *brisk*. Hence *transf.* of goods or merchandise: Not much in demand, not easily saleable.

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 73 Trade being extremely dull at that time. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 275 If raising wheat proves dull, more may proceed to the raising and manufacturing of hemp, silk, iron. 1797 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 182 Flour is dull at \$7.50. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. iv. 43 Dull trade is always prejudicial to them.

1898 E. REEVES *Homewd. Bound* 205 This being the dull season, we arranged terms at about half-price. 1895 *Times* 17 Jan. 4/1 In the Market. Consols opened dull at 104½.

4. Of persons, or their mood: Having the natural vivacity or cheerfulness blunted; having the spirits somewhat depressed; listless; in a state approaching gloom, melancholy, or sadness: the opposite of lively or cheerful.

c 1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 45 Scogan þat knelist at þe wellis hed Of grace of alle honour and worþynesse In þe ende of wich streem I am dult as ded. c 1475 *Lerne or be Lewde in Babes Bk.* (1868) 9 To Dulle, ne to Dredfulle, ne Drynke nat to offte. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 79 Sweet recreation barr'd, what doth ensue But moodie and dull melancholly? 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 ¶ 7 You are dull to Night; prithe be merry. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vii. When other people were merry, Mrs. Varden was dull. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 103 They say they are 'dull' if they have to quiet for a while.

5. Causing depression or ennui; tedious, uninteresting, uneventful; the reverse of exhilarating or enlivening.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. i. 91 Are my discourses dull? Barren my wit? 1693 *Hum. & Conv. Town* 63 Some admirable Passage in the last Dull Prologue. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Mrs. Thistlethwaite* 26 Sept., I have already said too much on so dull a subject. 1798 DR. CLARENCE T. June in Nicolas Nelson's *Disp.* III. 10 note, I trust the Campaign... will be less dull than you imagine. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 23 Good curates generally are dull. 1898 *Bookseller* 18/2 There is no fear of Sunday being a dull day for the little ones.

6. Not sharp or keen; blunt (in *lit.* sense). c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10548 Parys cast at the kyng... þre darters nocht dolt. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/1 Dulle of egge, obtusa. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 226 No doubt the murderous knife was dull and blunt, Till it was whetted on thy stone-hard heart. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Time* i. Meeting with Time, Slack thing, said I, Thy sithe is dull; what it for shame. 1719 DE FOX *Crusoe* i. v. I had three large axes, but with much chopping and cutting... they were all full of notches, and dull. 1835 WHITTIER *Moss Megone* ii. iv. Time... Wielding the dull axe of Decay.

7. Of or in reference to physical qualities, as colour or luminosity, sound, taste: Not clear, bright, vivid, or intense; obscure, dim; indistinct, muffled; flat, insipid. b. Of the weather: Not clear or bright; cheerless, gloomy, overcast. (Here there is app. some mixture of sense 5.)

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 151 (Mätz.) Al is dul shadwe, whan Phebus is down goon. 1550 HULOET, Dulle or saddle colour, *raucus* (printed *raucus*) color. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. v. 16 Is not their Clymate foggy, raw, and dull? 1611 *Cymb.* ii. iv. 41 Sparkles this Stone as it was wont, or is't not Too dull for your good wearing? 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 4 On the 19th we had a dull Sun-shine. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 66 Of a dull grey. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 826 The alloys of platinum with silver give only a dull metal. 1836 DUBOURG *Violin* i. (1878) 11 In character of sound, the viol instruments were decidedly sweet, but comparatively dull. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxvii. 195 The dawn was dull, but the sky cleared as the day advanced.

8. Comb., as *dull-disposed*, *-looking*, *-making*, *-smelling* adjs.; parasynthetic, as *dull-brained*, *-browed*, *-coloured*, *-conceited*, *-edged*, *-eyed*, *-featured*, *-hearted*, *-scented*, *-sighted*, *-spirited*, *-surfaced*, *-voiced* adjs.; also *†dull-house* [*transl.* Da. *dolhuis*, in Kilian *dulhuys*], a mad-house. See also DULL-HEAD, -HEADED, etc.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 332 *Dull-brain'd Buckingham. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B., Sensual Man* (T.), A pitch beyond the reach of *dull-browed sorrow. a 1598 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 369 They cannot be so sottish or *dull conceited. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. i. The most melancholick and *dull-disposed creature upon earth. a 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* III. 1176 (Jod.) *Dull-edg'd tools. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. iii. 14 Ile not be made a soft and *dull ey'd foole. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 121 This helped him through his dull-eyed woe. 1688 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 79 Their Bedlams and *Dul-houses for distracted people. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 72 If... you be borne so neere the *dull making Cataphract of Nilus, that you cannot hear the Plannet-like Musick of Poetrie. 1550 HULOET, *Dulle sighted or poreblinde, *raucus oculus habens*. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2188/4 A light Gray Gelding... dull sighted, especially in the right Eye. 1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* (1673) 335 Whether he buy *dull-smelling cinnamon. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xxx. § 4 To play vpon *dull-spirited men.

Dull (dvl), *v.* Also 4 *doull*. [f. DULL *a.*]

I. *trans.* To make dull, in various senses.
1. To render sluggish or inert; to deprive of quickness, sharpness, or activity; to stupefy (a person, or the mind, understanding, wits, etc.).

c 1393 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 76 Ffor eelde þat in my spirit doulleþe me. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/1 Dullyn, or make dull in wytte, *hebeto*. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxix. 8 They willfully dull themselves, that they may sleepe soundly in their owne vanitie. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 394 Dull not Deuce, by coldnesse, and delay. 1625 BACON *Est. Usury* (Arb.) 543 Usury... doth Dull and Dampne all Industries... wherein Money would be stirring, if it were not for this Sluggie. 1698 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. § 21. 165 Man is dull'd by an evil habit. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bach. Faith* ii. 89 Without dulling their responsiveness to each new impression.

† b. To pass away in sloth or inactivity. *Obs.*

1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. § 33 Dull not away thy days in slothful supinity.

† 2. To render dull of mood; to make listless, or somewhat gloomy: the opposite of to enliven. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 540 Of his falshe dede it dulleth me to ryme. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11314 Your dedis me dulleth, & dos out of hope. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 64 My desire is not to dull you, if I can not delight you. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cii. I would not dull you with my song. a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* iii. i. The nobles and the people are all dulleth With this usurping king.

3. To render less sensitive; to take away the keenness of, blunt (the bodily senses or organs).

1550 HULOET, Dulle or darken with ouer much lyght, *perstringo*. 1578 LYTTE *Dodoens* iv. xxx. 488 If one eate to muche thereof, it dulleth the sight. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 292 Their ears shall be dulleth and deafened. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 161 Each sense is dull'd! a 1822 SHELLEY *M. N. Post. Fr.* 16 For passion's voice had dull'd their listless ear.

b. To render (feeling) less keen or intense.

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* i. § 2. 4 That the Appetite, of present matters, be dull'd with the memory of things past. 1832 TENNYSON *To F. S.* 40 Weep, weeping dulleth the inward pain.

4. To take off the sharpness of, to blunt (an edge or point, or something edged or pointed). Often *fig.* in *phr.* to dull the edge of = 3 b.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5131 Þen Vilxes... The derfe wordis of Diamede dulleth with speche. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/1 Dullyn, or make dulle in egge toole, *obtundo*. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. i. 128 My Reason's edge is dull'd in this Dispute. 1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 359 Leopards... and Lions, do hide their claws within their skin when they go or run, that so they might not be dulleth. a 1716 *South. Serm.* IV. ii. (R.), How quickly the edge of their valour was dulleth. 1821 B. CORNWALL *Mirandola* II. ii. Your sword is dulleth With carnage, I am told.

5. To take away the brightness, clearness, vividness, or intensity of; to make dim or indistinct; to tarnish. Also *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* ¶ 159 Þe goode werkes þat he dede... ben amortised and astoneyed and dulleth by ofte synnyng. c 1405 WYNTOUN *Crom.* II. x. 24 Swa suld I dulle hale yowre Delyt. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. iii. 13 In which they (the sun's beams) steeped lay All night in darknesse, dulleth with yron rust. 1630 DAVENANT *Cruel Bro.* iii. Dram. Wks. 1872 I. 137 Foreste is the man That dulleth your reputation with the Duke. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 185 The swift footfalls Were dulleth upon the marble floor By silken webs from some far shore. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xvii. 237 A sort of mist... dulleth the rich colours of the glen. 1898 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 220 The image of God in man if dulleth has not been destroyed.

II. *intr.* To become dull, in various senses.

6. To become stupid, inert, blunt, dim, etc.; to lose force, intensity, keenness, or clearness.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. metr. ii. 3 (Camb. MS.) Allas how the thowt of man dreynit in ouerthrowynge depnesse dulleth and foretith þis propre cleerensse. c 1450 *Conv. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 343 Myn herte dullyth, Myn herte fullyth Of slepp. 1509 FISHER *Finn. Serm. Chas. Richmond* Wks. (1876) 305 Her herynge sholde have dulleth. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vi. 230 A pregnant Wit; Which rusts and duls, except it subject finde Worthy it's worth, whereon itself to grinde. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 22 The winde dull something. 1866 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 35 The lava was visible at a white heat, gradually dulling to a faint red. 1871 BLACK *Daw. Heath* III. ii. 24 The day had dulleth somewhat.

† b. To be inactive or sluggish; to drowse. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xx. My counsaile is our ankers up to pulle In this matter no longer that we dulle. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 281 Þat þou schalt noȝt dullyn and slawtyn in þi labour of þi prayers.

† 7. To become dull, listless, or somewhat gloomy; to grow weary, tire (of something). *Obs.* [c 1280 *Bestiary* 383 in *O. Eng. Misc.* 12 Dus is ure louverdes laze, luelike to fillen, her-of hane we mikel ned, þat we þar-wið ne dillen.] c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 1461 (1489) That ye shul dullen of þe rudenesse Of vs sely Troians. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xx. 68 (Harl. MS.) He dradde moche of the forseid word, and gretly dulleth therwith.

† 8. To be tedious; to urge tediously. *Obs.*

1540 HYNDK tr. *Viver Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) P vij. Many women... with their ungodly crying and unreasonable calling, craving, and dulling upon them, driveth them to seeke unlawful means of living.

Dullard (dvl'ard), *sb.* and *a.* Also 5-6 *dullarde*, 6 *dullarte*, *dullerde*. [f. DULL *a.* + -ARD.]

A. *sb.* A dull or stupid person; a dolt, dunce.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 Dastard, or dullarde, *duributius*. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Table Script. Quot., Ps. xcii. 7 A dullard doth not know this, neither doth a foole understand it. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 342 To steale cunningly wins great reputation... and they which cannot doe it, are holden dullards and blockes. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. viii. But indeed man is, and was always, a blockhead and dullard. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* v. 135 Cibber... might be a representative of folly, but was as little of a dullard as Pope himself.

B. *adj.* Stupid, inert, dull.

1593 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 255 In a moment he is become the most dullard and ignorant. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* sat. ii. 143 These darke Enigmas... passe my dullard braines intelligence. a 1748 THOMSON *Hymn to May* (R.), The dullard earth May quick'neth with delight. 1894 GLADSTONE *Horace* III. xxi. 13 Thou prickest on the dullard sense Yet gently.

Hence **Dullardism**, **Dullardness**.

1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 666 Dullardness and stagnation of soul. a 1846 MAUNDER (cited in WORCESTER), Dullardism.

Dulle, *obs. f. dule*, *DOLE sb.*, and **DULL**.

Dulled (dvl'd), *pp. a.* [f. DULL *v.* + -ED.]

Made dull (in various senses: see DULL *v.* 1-5).

c 1480 *Crt. of Love* 477 And not to wander liche a dulleth asse. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Uplondyskyn* (Percy Soc.) 16 Thy dullyd reason can not perceyve the same. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 68 My dullyt brane. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.*

i. xi. 35 The deadly dint his dulleth sences all dismaid. 1794 COLERIDGE *To Yng. Ass* 5 What thy dulleth Spirits hath dismayed? 1866 DR. ARGVLL *Reign Law* vii. (1871) 384 We look on the facts of Nature and of human life through the dulleth eyes of Custom and Traditional Opinion.

† **Du'llen**, *pp. a. Obs. rare*. [irreg.] = *prec.*

1608 DAVISON *Rhapsody* (1611) 70 And beating oft my dullen weary braine.

Dullen (dvl'len), *v. rare*. [f. DULL *a.* + -EN.] *trans.* To make dull, to dull.

1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esler* (1850) 464 His glossy locks were now dulleneth and mixed with grey.

Duller (dvl'ler), *rare*. [f. DULL *v.* + -ER.]

One who or that which dulleth.

a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* II. ii. Fresh pork, conger, and clarified whey... are all dullers of the vital spirits.

Dullery (dvl'leri), *nonce-wd.* [f. DULL *a.* + -ERY.]

Dullness; stupidity; unenlivened condition.

1653 UROUHART *Rabelais* II. xi. Master Antitus... had passed his degrees in all dullery and blockishness. 1841 LADY F. HASTINGS *Poems* 190 And victim she to all a housewife's dullery Visited eke the kitchen and the scullery.

† **Du'll-head**. *Obs.* [cf. next.] A dull-headed or slow-witted person; a fool, a blockhead.

1540 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Titus* iii. 3 Now for soles and dulleheddes, we be made sobre and wise. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* (Arb.) 76 Fooles and dull-hedes to all goodnes. 1644 GATAKER *Transubst.* 146 Neither I, nor any such dull-heads as I am... can easily understand.

Dull-headed (dvl'he-ded), *a.* [parasynthetic f. *dull head* + -ED.] Having the head dull or stupid; slow-witted; obtuse in intellect.

1552 HULOET, Dulle headed, *capitotus*. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xiv. 2 Wee be monstrously dull-headed, if his majestie strike us not in feare. 1635 GRAM. *Warre* D vij. Some are observed so dull-headed and doltish. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* liv. The very uttermost extent of dull-headed perplexity supplied the place of courage.

Dullify (dvl'ifi), *v. colloq.* [see -FY.] *trans.* To render dull, to dull. So **Dullification** *nonce-wd.* (in quot., something that makes one dull).

1647 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 38 Watry humidity doth... dullify the strength of every sapour. 1838 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 104 Preternatural intensity of sensation... which I study to keep down with such dullifying appliances as offer themselves. 1846 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VIII. 20 The long and dullyfying dose. 1855 DORAN *Hanover. Queens* II. vii. 275 The princess called her mother's court a 'Dullification'.

Dulling (dvl'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. DULL *v.* + -ING.]

The action of the verb DULL, *q. v.*

1581 MCLUSTER *Positions* v. (1887) 33 The dulling of the childe, and discouraging of the maister. 1644 BAXTER *Twelve Argts.* xvi. 24 The dulling of Affection in hearing still the same words. 1804 *Athenaeum* 24 Nov. 719/2 A general dulling of the field (of the telescope).

Du'ling, *pp. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] That dulleth: see the verb.

1598 BR. ANDREWES *Wks.* (1843) V. 486 So bath His temptation a dulling force to the devil. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* II. 42 Strong Drinks... send dark and dulling fumes into the Head. 1822 LAMB *Lett. to Wordsw.* 20 Mar. I have a dulling cold. 1841 CLOUGH *Early Poems* vii. 144 The dulling clouds.

Dullish (dvl'ish), *a.* [f. DULL *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat dull, rather dull.

1399 LANGE. *Rich. Redeles* III. 127 And for her dignesse endantid of dullishe nollis. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. lxxvii. (1591) 98 The other through pride and breach of discipline waxe dullish. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 12 (D.) They are somewhat heavy in motion and dullish. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) II. xi. 115 A dullish glass. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* xxxvii. I haven't read it myself, for it looked dullish.

Dullness, dullness (dvl'ness). [f. DULL *a.* + -NESS.]

The former spelling is more in accordance with general analogies, as in *smallness, illness, stillness, drollness*, though the latter has hitherto been more prevalent.]

The state or quality of being dull.

1. Slowness or obtuseness of intellect; stupidity.

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xii. (1495) 118 It is a token of dullness and of slowe wyte. 1653 *Cath. Angl.* 111/1 A Dullness, *ebtudo*. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 25 Possessed with dullness, yea overwelmed with grosse ignorance. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. viii. 32 A slow Imagination, maketh that Defect... which is commonly called Dullness. 1798 POPE *Dunci.* i. 11 Dullness o'er all possess'd her ancient right, Daughter of Chaos and eternal Night. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 190 Dullness and modesty are a more useful combination than cleverness and licence.

2. Sluggishness, inertness, inactivity; drowsiness.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 128 b. Theyr ende is drynesse of deuocyon, dullnesse of spiryte. 1670 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 185 Thou art inclinde to sleepe: 'tis a good dullnesse, And giue it way. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepis Sci.* 75 Such a Dullness and inactivity of humor. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. IX. 309 From the general dullness of character pervading Spartan citizens.

3. Gloominess of mind or spirits: now esp. as arising from want of interest.

c 1350 CHAUCER *Dehe Blaunches* 879 Dullness was of hir a-drad. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9854 Lette no dolnes you drepe, ne your dede let. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxviii. 10 My heid... Dullit in dullness and distress. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lvi. Do not kill The spirit of love with a perpetual dullness. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 32 Mirth endeth in Dullness, if not Sadnesse.

4. Irksomeness; uninteresting character or quality.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 141 ¶ 5 A man of parts, who wanted nothing but the dullness of a scholar. 1781 COWPER *Conversal.* 609 Grave without dullness. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player. Eur.* x. (1894) 231 The deadly dullness of the grounds that surround a first-class family mansion.

5. Want of sensibility or acuteness (of the senses); want of sharpness, clearness, brightness, distinctness, or intensity (of physical qualities); bluntness, dimness, etc.: see DULL a. 2, 6, 7.

c 1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 135/1 Dulness of eggs, *obtusitas*. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 3 b, Through y^e dulness of his owne colour. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 50 Sport... depending... on the brightness or dulness of the water.

† **Dull-pate.** *Obs.* = DULL-HEAD. So **Dull-pated** a., dull-headed.

15... *Doctour double ale* 47 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 304 They folowe perlowes lechis, And doctours dulpatis, That falsely to them pratis. 1580 *LYLY Enphues* (Arb.) 439 Grose and dull pated. 1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 39 b, For his dull capacity he might worthily be tearmed *Grossum caput*, a dulpate or a dunse. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLB Barthol. Anat.* i. xxiv. 59 Blockheads and dull-pated Asses. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Wks.* (1716) III. 218 Dull-pates.

Dull-witted (dɜl-wi-ted), a. [parasynthetic f. *dull wit* + ED².] Having a dull wit; stupid.

1307 *TREVISIA Hieden* (Rolls) III. 467 Dyvers manere of soules... beep witted in a cleer day, and dul witted in an hevvy. 1533 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 22 Dulle witted, of no strength, and Idolaters. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) II. 476 Dull-witted Persons are... the fittest Instruments for Wisemen to employ. 1887 W. GLADDEN *Parish Probl.* 404 The average boy... is [not] duller-witted... now than I was then.

Dully (dɜl-i), sb. *colloq.* [f. DULL a. + -Y; cf. *sofly*.] A dull or stupid person.

1803 *My Triv. Life & Misfort.* xlv, I was lucky in my dully, since he could entertain himself. Most dullys can't!

1807 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 12 Any... gentleman or useful dully. **Dully** (dɜl-i), a. *poetic.* [In sense 1, a Sc. variant of *dolly*, DOWIE, or of DOLY; in sense 2, f. DULL a. + -Y (cf. *vasty*).]

† 1. Doleful, gloomy, dreary. *Sc. Obs.*

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* x. 37 Passit is 3our dully nycht. *Ibid.* l. 15 Among thair dully glennis. 1528 *LYNDESAY Dreame* 320 That dully den, that furneis infernall.

2. Faint, indistinct.

1832 *TENNYSON Palace Art* lxiix, Far off she seem'd to hear the dully sound Of human footsteps fall.

Dully (dɜl-i), adv. [f. DULL a. + -LY².] In a dull manner.

1. Without quickness of understanding; stupidly. 1533 *MORE Debell. Salem Wks.* 1009/1 In fayth that is spoken very dully. 1682 *SHADWELL Medat* Ep. A, He... has perform'd it so dully, that if you put him away... No body else will take him. 1706 *HEARNE Collect.* 7 Jan., A dully stupid Creature. 1895 M. CORRELLI *Sorrows of Satan* 7 So I thought, dully.

2. Without energy or activity; sluggishly, inertly, drowsily.

1501 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* i. 1. 7 Lying dully sluggardiz'd at home. 1608 *CROWNE Caligula* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 419 They... in the lap of fortune dully dose. 1731 *2nd Add. on Bonum's Sermon*. 6 Preaching the Word, not triflingly and dully, but with a warmth of affection. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hypatia* xi, He who cannot pray for his brothers... will pray but dully.

3. Gloomily, sadly (*obs.*); with ennui; irksomely, tediously; without interest or enlightenment.

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* ii. 1. 380 I warrant thee Claudio, the time shall not goe dully by vs. 1699 *GARTH Dispens.* v. 61 He's always dully gay, or vainly grave. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xx, All honest joggtrot men, who go on smoothly and dully. 1779 *MRS. DELANY Lett.* Ser. II. i. 538 The park very fine indeed, the house dully magnificent. 1882 *STEVENSON New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 76, I trust you did not find the evening hang dully on your hands.

4. In reference to the bodily senses, or to physical qualities: Bluntly, indistinctly, obscurely, dimly; not keenly, clearly, or brightly.

1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* i. xi. (1544) 23 a, He gan dully to hear the mociens. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* Diiij, And thay be brokyn thay wyl sowne full dully. 1606 *BACON Sylva* § 375 The Aire, if it be Moist, doth in a Degree quench the Flame... and maketh it burne more dully. 1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Hydriot.* ii. (1736) 18 Many urns are... dully sounding. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) II. 385 A Crocodile sees clearly in the Water, but dully on Land. 1879 *PROCTOR Pleas* Ways Sc. i. 25 Dully glowing sodium vapour.

Dully, obs. form of DULY.

† **Dulman.** *Obs.* [f. DULL a. + MAN.] A dull or stupid person; humorously as a proper name.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 38 And then right harmeles Dulman doth inchant the Scene. 1635 *GRIMM Warre* Dvij, These bussards of Barbary, Ignoramus and Dulman his Clarke. a 1666 A. BROME *To Friend J. B. on his Trag.* (R.), I dare not do't, lest any dulman says We by consent do one another praise.

Dulness: see DULNESS.

Dulocracy (diɜl-ɒk-rəsi). Also *doulo-*. [ad. Gr. δουλοκρατία (Josephus), f. δούλος slave + -κρατία rule: see -CRAOY.] Government by slaves; the rule of slaves. Hence **Dulocratical** a. *rare*—.

1666 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Dulocracy*, *Dulocratical*. 1824 (title) *Dreams of Dulocracy*. 1836 *HARR Gueses* (1867) 232 We should be the sport of chance and caprice, as has ever happened to a people when fallen under a doulocracy.

† **Dulsacordis.** *Obs.* [Ultimately f. L. *dulcis* sweet + ACCORD sb. 4 or L. *chorda* string.] Some kind of musical instrument.

c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 762 The dulset, the dulsacordis, the schalme of assay.

Dulse (dɜls). Forms: 7- *dulse*; also 7 *dulseag*, 8 *dulish*, *Ir. delisk*, *Sc. dilse*, 9 *dellish*, *dulse*, *dul(l)esh*, *dylfish*, *Ir. dillesk*, *-isk*, *-osk*, *Sc. dilloe*, *dills*. [ad. Ir. and Gael. *duileag*, in

W. *delysg*.] An edible species of seaweed, *Rhodomenia palmata*, having bright red, deeply divided fronds. In some parts applied to *Iridaea edulis*.

[1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Dylisc*, Tang.] 1684 O'FLAHERTY *West Connaught* (1846) 99 Dulseag, or salt-leaf, is a weed growing on sea-rocks. 1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. St. Kilda* (1749) 58 They boil the Sea-Plants, Dulse and Slake. 1707 *SLOANE Jamaica* i. 49 From this concretion... sticking to the leaves of the Delisk... it is that that plant is made delightful to the Irish palats. 1724 *RAMSAY Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 91 Scrapt haddockes, wilks, dulse and tangle. 1732 *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 257 Dulse, a Sea-Plant, antiscorbutick. 1807 J. HALL *Trav. Scot.* II. 351 Farmers collecting the dilce (as they name it). 1850 *LONGF. in Life* II. 387 The tide is low, and the purple dulse is lovely. 1875 *URS Dict. Arts* I. 67 *Rhodomenia palmata* passes under a variety of names, dulse, dylfish, or dellish. 1889 *BARRIE Wind. Thrums* iv, Dulse is roasted by twisting it round the tongs fired to a red-heat.

b. *Comb.*, as *dulse-dealer*, *-green*, *-man*.

1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. 118/4 Occupations of the People... Dulse-dealer. 1893 *Century Mag.* Sept. 730/2 Various coloured tiles... dark leaden gray for mud... and dulse-green for sea-weed. 1899 *BARRIE Wind. Thrums* iv, The dulseman wheeled his slimy boxes to the top of the brae.

Dulseome (dɜlsəm), a. *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. DULL a. + -SOME: cf. *darksome*, etc.] Of a dull character or quality; dreary, dismal.

1614 *LODGE Seneca's Epist.* 486 Darksome night Begins to spread her sad and silent eye Upon the dulseome earth. a 1770 C. SMART *Hop Garden* (R.), What time Aquarius' urn impends To kill the dulseome day. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., 'It's strange dulseome weather for August'. 'He looks strange an' dulseome'.

† **Dult**, a. *Obs.* [related to DULL.] Blunt; fig. dull, stupid.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 292 Idoluen mit te dulte neiles... Pe neiles weren so dulte bet heo dulten his flesch. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1268 Of ded of dult [v.r. dult] wit! [*hebetatis sensibus*] Nu is ower stunde! a 1240 *Ureisin in Cott. Hom.* 203 Purb driven fet and honden wið dulte neiles.

Dult (dɜlt), sb. *Sc.* = DOLT; a dunce; the boy at the bottom of a class or form.

1825 in JAMIESON. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 115 Agamemnon should have been sent to school for a dult. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* iii, The stupidity of some laggard on what is called the dults' bench.

Dulwilly. [? = *dull Willy*.] A provincial name for the Ringed Plover, *Ægialitis hiaticula*.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 141.

Duly (diɜl-i), adv. Forms: 4-5 *duelioh* (e), *dulich* (e), 5-8 *duly*, 5- *duly*, 5- *duly*, *duell*, *dewli*, *dwly*, *deuly*, *diewly*, *dieulie*, *dulye*, 5-6 *dewly*, 6 *deulie*, *dulie*, *duelye*, 7 *Sc. dewlie* (e). [f. DUE a. + -LY².] In due manner, order, form, or season.

1. In a manner agreeable to obligation or propriety; as is due; rightly, properly, fitly.

1382 *WYCLIF Num.* xxix. 27 And the sacrifices... duellich [1388 rightfull] 30 shulen halve. 1399 *LANGR. Rich. Redeles* i. 106 But had 3e do dully, and as a duke oughte... He shulde have hadde hongynge on he on the forkris. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyl. Manhode* i. cli. (1860) 76 Whan thou puttess thee oother weys than duelliche. c 1440 *York Myst.* i. 11 Vnto my dygnite dere sal diewly be dyghte a place. 1477 *Certif. in Swertes Misc.* (1888) 36 Dieulie sworn & examyned. 1531 *ELYOT Gov. II. x*, Well and dully employed. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robt. III.* c. 45 § 5 Gift they doe dewlie their office. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iv. ii. 150 That they may haue their wages, dully paid 'em. 1659 *ROBERTSON Chas. V. III. vii.* 28 Persons dully qualified. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 349 A set oration dully ornamented with words and phrases. 1891 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 70/1 These persons had never been dully appointed directors.

2. To the extent or degree that is due; adequately, sufficiently, fully.

1393 *GOWER Conf. III.* 245 Whan kinde is duelliche served. c 1532 *Remedie of Love* (R.), Not to much, but dully mending Both praise and blame. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* i. i. 27, I do extond him (Sir) within himselfe, Crush him together rather than vnfold His measure dully. c 1680 *BEVERIDGE Sermon* (1720) I. 514 Whosover dully considers it. 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* ii. 97 The Man Is yet unborn, who dully weighs an Hour. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 108 Just dully sufficient to shade this.

3. At the due time; in due season, time, or order.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* 2 Manyfolde stories, in ordre dully sette. 1552 *HULOET*, *Duelye* or in due season, *tempestive*. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. xcviij. (1895) 24 From their first beginning, continuall successioun, dully descending, all ordourlie. 1628 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* (1868) 40 The brize comes from the sea dully euerie day about noone. 1638 *COWLEY Love's Riddle* ii. i, What day did e'er peer forth In which I wept not duller than the Morning? 1712 *STEEL Spect.* No. 263 P. 6, I will have my Rent dully paid. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* ii. i, And dully got to the Surrey side.

Dully, anglicized form of DULIA.

1674 *BREYNT Saul at Endor* xvi. 352 Devotion... whether Dully or Hyperdully.

Dum, obs. form of DOOM, DUMB.

† **Dumal**, a. *Obs. rare*— [ad. L. *dūmāl-is*, f. *dūmus* bramble.]

1666 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Dumal*, pertaining to Bryers.

Dumb (dɜm), a. (sb.) Forms: 1- *dumb*; also 3-5 *doumb* (e), 3-6 *domm* (e), (4 *doum*, *doump*), 4-7 *domb* (e), *dombe*, 5 *doom*, *dowmb* (e), *dowm* (e), *dume*, 5-6 *dome*, 5-7 *dum*, *dumm* (e). [A Com. Teut. adj.: OE. *dumb* = OS. *dumb* (MDu. *domp*, *dom*, Du. *dom*, LG. *dum*), OHG. *tumb*, *tump* (MHG. *tump*, *tum*, early mod.G. *thumb*,

mod.G. *dumm*), ON. *dumbr* (Sw. *dumb*), Goth. *dumbs*. In Gothic, Old Norse, and OE. only in sense 'mute, speechless'; in OHG. it shared this sense with those of 'stupid' and 'deaf'; in the other langs. and periods, generally in sense 'stupid', though early mod.Ger. had also that of 'deaf': see Grimm. These diverse applications suggest as the original sense some such notion as 'stupid', 'not understanding', which might pass naturally either into 'deaf' or 'dumb'.]

1. Destitute of the faculty of speech. *Deaf and dumb*: see DEAF a. 1 e.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* ix. 32 Hix brohton hym dumbne man [*Rushw. G. monnu dumb and deaf*]. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 202 Beo ðu dumb oðæt þæt cild beo acenned. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 125 Þus bicom þe holi man dumb. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 131 Þe maistres sette stille y now, 1313 as heo doumbe were. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 29 A deaf man and a doumbe was held of Crist. c 1450 *Merlin* 172 They were alle stille and mewet as though thei hadde be dombe. 1523 *SKELTON Garl. Laurel* 82 Better a dum mouthe than a brainles scull. 1535 *COVERDALE Hab.* ii. 18 Therefore maketh he domme Idols. 1613 *SIR H. FINCH Law* (1636) 103 Diuers may haue vnderstanding by their sight onely, though dumb and deafe. 1676 *Jng. Man's Call* 284 Worshippers of dum idols. 1705 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 16 Dec., It appears quite as strange to meet with people who have no ear for music... as to meet with people who are dumb. 1805 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* iv. 66 Every deaf and dumb child is educated, more or less, by living among those who speak.

absol. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 544 Hi forgeafon... dumbum spræce. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 75 Þe blinde, ðe dumbe, ðe deaue, ðe halte. 1382 *WYCLIF Prom.* xxxi. 8 Opeue thi mouth to the dumbe. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xxxv. 6 The tongue of the dumbe [shall] sing. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Logic* 14 The ideas of the deaf and dumb.

b. Applied to the lower animals (and, by extension, to inanimate nature) as naturally incapable of articulate speech.

a 1200 *Andreas* 67 (Gr.) Swa þa dumber neat. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 134 Of dumbe bestes & of dumbe fueles leorned wisdom & lore. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11222 He... did þe dumb asse to speke. 1340 *HAMPOLDE Pr. Consc.* 49 Þe creaturen þæt er dom, And na witt ne skille has. c 1480 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 82 They slewe the one thother, as domm bestes. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Borth.* (E. E. T. S.) 31 That the diuine Creature... should no otherwise forsik, but that it neede possession of dom [*L. inanimata*] ware? 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 644 Dumb Sheep and Oxen spoke. *Ibid.* iii. 722 A Plague did on the dumb Creation rise. 1849 *LITTON Caxtons* xviii. ii, To waste on a dumb animal what many a good Christian would be... glad of.

c. Without the power of making their voice effectively heard; without any voice in the management of affairs.

1896 *OLMSTED Slave States* 215 The dumb masses have often been so lost in this shadow of egotism, that [etc.]. 1898 *MORLEY Carlyle* 191 He talks of the dumb millions in terms of fine and sincere humanity.

d. In proverbial phrases.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13739 (Fair.) Þai wex doumbe as stane. 1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* lvi. 10 Doumbe dogges not mowende berken, seende veyne thingus, slepnde, and lououende sweuenus. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* ii. 148 Dombe as any stoon Thou sittest at another booke. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1747 Dom as a dore-nayle and defe was he bathe. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 65 Domme as a dore gon he dwell. a 1607 J. RAYNOLDS *Proph. Ohad.* ii. (1613) 29 The ignorance of many; that are dumbe dogges, and cannot bark. 1770 *FOOTE Lame Lover* i. Wks. 1799 II. 61 A whole family dumb as oysters. c 1793 *Spirit Pub. Jmils.* (1799) I. 13 When Pitt, as a fish, in the Commons was dumb.

2. Temporarily bereft of the power of speech, from astonishment, grief, or some mental shock.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24308 (Göt.) For murning al dumb war þai. 1388 *WYCLIF Ps.* xxxviii. 10 [xxxix. 9], I was doumbe, and openyde not my mouth; for thou hast maad. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. i. 1 Enee half wod and doum stude. 1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Ransh'd Virg.* 29 Strucken dumbe remain'd Ferred with this, dishonnest proposition. 1714 *MISS VANHOUGH in Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 287 There is something in your looks so awful, that it strikes me dumb. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit.*, *Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 95 Men of a delicate sympathy, who are dumb in a mixed company. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life in Tigerland* 31, I was struck dumb with astonishment for the minute.

3. That does not or will not speak; that remains persistently silent; little addicted to speech; taciturn, reticent.

1406 *HOCCEVE La Male Regle* 433 The prouerbe is 'the doumb man no lond getith'. 1581 G. PETTIE *tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 119 That they be neither to talkative, nor to dumbe. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. i. 171 This Spirit dumbe to vs, will speake to him. 1609 *MILTON Nativity* 173 The Oracles are dumb. 1719 *Dr FOF Crusoe* ii. xiv, He was dumb all the rest of the way. 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* iv. 717 Nature is dumb on this important point. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* iii. v, The English are a dumb people.

† b. *Const. from. of. Obs.*

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 60 [þei] ben doumb for þe gospel, and tellen here owen lawis. *Ibid.* 420 His herdis... be doump of lore of lif and lore of word to helpe þe sheepe.

c. *To sing dumb*: to be silent, hold one's peace.

1715 *Auld Stuar's back again in Jacobit. Songs* (1871) 27 We'll either gar them a' sing dumb, Or auld Stuar's back again'. 1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* ii. iii, I'll tell them tales will gar them a' sing dumb. 1752 *Scotland's Glory*, etc. 54 When this is answered I'll sing dumb.

4. Of things or actions: Not characterized by or attended with speech or vocal utterance. *Dumb crambo*: see CRAMBO 1 b. See also DUMB SHOW.

Dumb cake, a cake made in silence on St. Mark's Eve, with numerous ceremonies, by maids, to discover their future husbands (Halliwell).

1538 STARKY *England* i. iv. 103 So long as the kyng ys lyuely reson...so long...he ys aboute hys lawys, wch be but, as you wyl say, rayson dome. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. iii. (1590) to b. His countenance could not but with dumme Eloquence desire it. 1598 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 359 All this dumme play had his acts made plain, 1610 — *Temp.* iii. iii. 39 Expressing...a kinde Of excellent dumme discourse. 1725 DE Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 344 Doing all by signs and dumb postures. 1814 Mrs. J. WEST *Alicia De Lacy* i. 30 Her employ is making dumb cakes, and tying girdles round the bed-posts to dream of her sweet-heart. *Ibid.* III. 214. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. xii, Pleasant answered with a short dumb nod.

5. Not emitting sound, unaccompanied or unattended by sound of any kind; silent, mute; unheard, from the sound being drowned by a louder one.

[c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* iii. (Z.) 6 Pa oðre nixon consonantes synd gecwedenne mutre, þæt synd dumbe.] 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. v. 50 What I would haue spoke, Was beauly dumbe [mod. edd. dumbed] by him. a 1680 T. BROOKS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxvii. 2 Written with m, a quiet dumb letter. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 149 This is the dumb and dreary hour When injur'd ghosts complain. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* 39 All the while his whip is dumb. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* i. xiii, Its thunder made the cataraacts dumb. 1822-34 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 385 The trachea is straight in the tame or dumb swan. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* 52 The streets are dumb with snow. 1891 R. KIPLING *Eng. Flag* xvii. in *Nat. Observer* 4 Apr. 511/1 The dead dumb fog hath wrapped it.

b. *Dumb peal*: a muffled peal of bells. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 264 A dumb or mourning peal.. was rung. 1837 *Boston Advertiser* 10 Jan. 2/1 [He] was greeted on his return home with a dumb-peal.

c. Giving no sound on percussion, as a tumour. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* i. (1889) 3 The ear may find it dumb, or may find a souffle or a pulse. *Ibid.* xv. 112 The tumour is rounded, dull on percussion, dumb, slightly displaceable.

6. Applied to mechanical contrivances which take the place of a human agent. See DUMB-WAITER.

Dumb borsholder: see HASTED (as cited), L. J. Jennings *Rambles among the Hills* (1880) 299.

1788 HASTED *Hist. Kent* II. 284/2 Electing a Deputy to the *Dumb Borsholder of Chert*, as it was called. 1793 B. EDWARDS *Hist. W. Indies* in Burrows *Cycl.* X. 286/1 The canes are turned round the middle roller by a piece of frame work of a circular form, which is called in Jamaica, the dumb-returner. 1833 (title) Specif. S. Blackwell's Patent for...constructing a certain article of saddlery denominated a dumb jockey.

7. Saying nothing to the understanding; inexpressive, meaningless; stupid, senseless. Now rare.

1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 53 They wyl breake in to thy conscience, as the byshop of Rome doeth with his domme traditions. 1542-3 BRINKLOW *Lament.* II. 18 b, A popish Masse...is to the people a domme, yea a deade ceremony. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 17 'Twas not dumb chance, that...contrived a miscarriage in the Letter.

8. Lacking some property, quality, or accompaniment, normally belonging to things of the name.

Dumb ague, one in which the paroxysms are obscure. *Dumb arch*: cf. BLIND a. 10. *Dumb chamber*, one having no outlet. *Dumbfish*: cf. DUNFISH. *Dumb nettle*, the DEAD-NETTLE: cf. BLIND-NETTLE. *Dumb nut* (*Sc. dial.*), a deaf nut. *Dumb piano*, a contrivance having a set of keys like a piano and used for exercising the fingers. Also DUMB BARGE, -BELL, CRAFT.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 131 Musick, three kettle drummes, and six dumb Musquets. 1792 J. BELKNAP *New-Hampsh.* III. 214 Large thick fish, which after being properly salted and dried, is kept alternately above and under ground, till it becomes so mellow as to be denominated dumb fish. 1823 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 4) 435 Imperfect paroxysms, the 'dumb-ague' as they are often...called...appear again. 1866 MITCHELL *Hist. Montrose* VIII. 80 The dumb overarched spaces where the letters are put in. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 5) II. xxxv. 763 This state is commonly known...as the dumb ague, or the dead ague; the patient is said not to shake out. 1888 GOWERS *Dis. Nervous Syst.* II. 674 Gymnastic exercises are often useful...for which with advantage a 'dumb piano' may be used. 1894 W. M. F. PETRIE *Hist. Egypt* I. 185 A long staircase, which ended in a dumb chamber.

†B. Lacking brightness; dull, dim. *nonce-use*. 1790 DE Foe *Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 315 Her stern...was painted of a dumb white, or dun colour.

†B. *absol.* or as *sb.* Obs. 1. A dumb person. [c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 33 Utadifene þam deofle, se dumbe spræc.] 1596 DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1888) I. 122 A murthirer, a dum [mutus], or vngate to his parents.

2. A dumb state; a fit of dumbness.

1640 NABBES *Bride* II. ii, Suddaine dumbs: Whence are they? c 1678 *Roxb. Ball.* (1882) IV. 358 Can you cure a Woman of the Dumb?

C. *Comb.* a. general, as *dumb-born*, -*cowed*, -*discourte*, -*doggish*, -*mad*, -*stricken*, -*struck*, etc. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 244 Thus would hee...bee dumb-stricken when her presence gave him fit occasion of speaking. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* xxv, A dumb-born muse made to express the mind. a 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Distaster of Times* Wks. (1856) 128 He is often dumb-mad, and goes fetter'd in his owne entrailes. 1654 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. ix, Poor young Esmond was so dumb-stricken that he did not even growl. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* vi. 104 For a few moments he remained dumb-struck. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 322 Affectionate in a dumb-doggish sort. 1890 R. KIPLING *Willie Winkie* 63 They were openly beaten, whipped, dumb-cowed, shaking and afraid.

b. Special combinations: *Dumb-chalder* or -*cleat*, a metal cleat, bolted to the back of the

stern-post for one of the rudder-pintles to rest on (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); *dumb-drift*, an air-way conveying foul air to the upcast shaft of a mine, past and not through the ventilating furnace, called when so arranged a *dumb-furnace*; *dumb-pintle*, a peculiar kind of pintle or rudder-strap; *dumb-scraping*, 'scraping wet-docks with blunt scrapers' (Smyth); *dumb sheave*, a sheaveless block having a hole for a rope to be reeved through; *dumb singles*, a kind of silk merely wound and cleaned (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*); *dumb-sound v.*, to deaden the sound or noise of; *dumb-tooling* (*Book-binding*) = *blind tooling*; *dumb well*, a well sunk into a porous stratum, to carry off surface water or drainage; also called *blind well*, *dead well*.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* **Dumb-drift*, an air-way conveying air around, not through, a ventilating furnace to the upcast. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* **Dumb furnace*, c 1800 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 137 Sometimes one or two are shorter than the rest, and work in a socket-brace, whereby the rudder turns easier; the latter are called 'dumb-pintles'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Pintles*, The rudder is hung on to a ship by pintles and braces... a dumb pintle on the heel finally takes the strain off the hinging portions. c 1800 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 74 There is a live sheave for the working top pendant, and a 'dumb one for the hawser. 1888 NAKES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 32 It is rove over a dumb sheave in the flying jib-boom end. 1888 *Even. Standard* 3 Feb., To compel the Company to 'dumb-sound' and make water-tight a bridge which they propose building across Montpellier Road. 1895 J. ZAEHNSDORF *Short Hist. Bkbind.* 11 Great aptitude for receiving impressions of 'dumb or blind tooling. 1876 J. T. BUNCE *Hist. Bham* I. 325 The contents of water-closets...pass...into 'dumb wells. 1888 *Law Rep. Ch. Div.* XXXIX. 272 A dumb well, viz. a well into which waste water flows through a pipe and thence percolates into the soil, is not a 'drain or watercourse' within the meaning of the Highway Act 5 & 6 Wm. IV. c. 50 § 67.

Dumb, v. [f. prec. adj. (OE. had, in sense 1, *adumbian*.)]

†1. *intr.* To become dumb, speechless, or silent. [c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark i. 25 A-dumba and ga of þisum men.] a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxxviii(i). 3 I dumbled [v.r. ic a-dumbade] and meked, and was ful stille. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxviii(i). 13, I dumbled, and i oppydy not my mouth.

2. *trans.* To render dumb, silent, or unheard.

1608 SHAKS. *Per. v.* Pro. 5 Deep clerks she dumbs. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Sonn. late Mirac. Peace* xxv. 3 Deafning the winds, dumbing the loudest thunders. 1650 W. BROUCH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 219 It...dumbs the mouth to prayer. 1685 BURTON *Arab. Ns.* (1887) III. 14 A splendour that dazed the mind and dumbd the tongue. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 22 Aug. 5/1 Sounds at sea...becoming arrested, and, as it were, dumbd by new strata of air.

Dumb barge. [see DUMB a. 8.] A barge without mast or sails. On the Thames applied to the ordinary lighters which travel up and down river by means of the tide. (See also quot. 1886, and cf. DUMMY sb. 4 c.)

1869 *Daily News* 24 May, There are, we believe, some four thousand 'dumb' barges belonging to the port, and 2,385 sailing barges. 1884 W. C. RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship* xix, Didn't you notice the dumb-barge right in the road of the tug? Those things are the curse of the river. 1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. I. 28 (Editor) A dumb barge used to signify a barge used as a pier, and not for the conveyance of merchandise. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 3/8 The dumb barge Athens, laden with sugar, was proceeding up the Thames. 1896 *Letter fr. London Ship-owner*, The barges used for wrecks are large dumb barges, but the word would have to be qualified in some way to convey any other meaning here than an ordinary cargo lighter.

Dumb-bell (dʌmˈbɛl), sb.

1. Formerly, An apparatus, like that for swinging a church-bell, but without the bell itself, and thus making no noise, in the 'ringing' of which bodily exercise was taken. b. Also, applied to a similar apparatus, used in learning bell-ringing.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115. P. 7, I exercise myself an Hour every Morning upon a dumb Bell, that is placed in a corner of my room...My Landlady and her daughters...never come into my room to disturb me while I am ringing. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 77. 1764 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 520 If you cannot ride or walk abroad, use, within, a dumb-bell, or a wooden horse. 1888 J. DIXON in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VI. 282. 1895 R. S. FERGUSON in *Archæol. Jnrl.* LII. 45 A contrivance or machine at Knole, called the 'Dumb Bell', which stands in an attic called the 'Dumb Bell Gallery'. 1896 *Ibid.* LIII. 23 Two instances of actual dumb bells, that is of dumb bells used for the purpose of teaching beginners the art of change-ringing.

2. An instrument of wood or iron, consisting of a short bar or slender connecting-piece weighted at each end with a roundish knob; used in pairs, which are grasped in the hands and swung for exercise.

[1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115. P. 8 (Described under the name of σκουαχία).] 1785 F. TYTLER *Lounger* No. 24 P. 3. It was Peter's province...to attend me at noon with the dumb-bells, and measure out my hour of exercise. 1804 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 208 Talking...is nearly as good to open the chest as the dumb-bells. 1894 HALL *Caine Maxxman* 426 A stone like a dumb-bell, large at both ends and narrow in the middle.

3. An object of the shape of a dumb-bell or of two rounded masses with a narrowed connecting part. a. Applied to microscopic crystals of oxalate

of lime, etc. found in the urine. b. A name for a diplococcus.

a. [1844 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* 127 In a very few cases the oxalate is met with in very remarkable crystals shaped like dumb-bells or rather like two kidneys with their concavities opposed. *Ibid.* 128 Large 'dumb-bell' crystals.] 1864 G. HARLEY in *Med. Times & Gaz.* II. 535 Lithates may be found as dumb-bells.

b. 1885 E. KLEIN *Micro-Organisms & Dis.* (1886) 58 Between the individuals of a dumb-bell there is always noticeable a short pale intervening bridge.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dumb-bell-shape*, -*shaped* adj. *Dumb-bell nebula*, a nebula of this shape in the constellation Vulpecula.

1826 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 83 This is the third day I have practised a dumb-bell exercise. [1833 SIR J. HESCHEL *Catal. Neb. in Phil. Trans.* CXXIII. 465 A nebula shaped like a dumb-bell.] 184. NICHOL *Archit. Hist.* (1851) 81 The celebrated 'Dumb Bell' nebula of Sir John Herschel. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VI. iv. 536 A curious object near the 5th-magnitude star 14 Vulpeculae...usually known as the 'Dumb-bell' nebula. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 29 A very thick double convex lens excavated at the sides into a kind of dumb-bell shape. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 77 A dumb-bell-shaped mass.

Hence *Dumb-bell v.*, a. *intr.* To practise with dumb-bells; b. *trans.* To exercise or drill with dumb-bells. So *Dumb-beller*.

1827 *Mirror* II. 274/2 Gymnasticating, dumb-belling, and dancing-mastering, will not put quicksilver into a man's neck. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* I. 144 How I have been...governessed...and back-boarded...and dumb-belled. 1891 DU MAURIER *Peter Ibbotson* II. in *Harper's Mag.* July 177/1 A...persevering dumb-beller and Indian-clubber.

Dumb cane. A West Indian araceous plant, *Dieffenbachia Seguine*, so called from the effect of its acrid juice upon the tongue: see quot. 1830.

1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 296 The Dumb Cane...is not properly any Species of Reed or Cane, but of Arum or Wake-Robin. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 168. 1790 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 252. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 287 The Dumb Cane...has the power, when chewed, of swelling the tongue and destroying the power of speech.

Dumb craft. [see DUMB a. 8, CRAFT 9.]

a. In some places = DUMB BARGE. b. More particularly, A heavy boat, hulk, or 'hopper' without sail or propelling power, used for weighing up and raising sunken ships, or heavy matter from the sea-bottom or river-bed. (So in regular use on the Tyne.) c. 'An instrument somewhat similar to the screw-jack, having wheels and pinions which protrude a ram, the point of which communicates the power.' (Ogilvie.) 7 *Sc.*

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dumb-craft*, lighters, lamps, or punts, not having sails. Also, a name for the screws used for lifting a ship on a slip.

Dumbfound, dumfound (dʌmˈfaʊnd), v. [app. f. DUMB a. + *found* in CONFOUND.] *trans.*

To strike dumb, to confound, confuse; to nonplus. 1633 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. vi. (1694) 22, I beseech you never Dum-found or Embarrass your Heads with these idle Conceits. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* II. i, He has but one eye, and we are on his blind side; I'll dumb-found him (strikes him on the shoulder). 1768 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. ii, To cramp and dumbfound his opponents. 1861 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 361, I cannot wriggle out of it; I am dumbfounded.

Hence *Dumbfoundd ppl. a.*, *Dumbfoundding ppl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1682 *Epil. to Mrs. Behn's False Count.* Among all the follies here abounding, None took like the new Age-trick of Dumfounding. 1692 DRYDEN *Prolog. to Beano & Fl's Prophets* 47 That witty recreation, call'd dumb-founding. 1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* II. 139 That kind of dumb-founding astonishment. 1815 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 70 The dum-founded fascination that seizes people.

Dumbfounder, dumfounder, v. [f. prec.: assimilated to FOUNDER v.] = prec.

1770 *Fanatick Feast* 16 Both which Blockheads...I could dumb-founder with a single syllogism. 1791 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 181 Poor Beck, poor Beck; 'fore gad, she's quite dumb-founder'd. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* (1857) 156 I...stood...dumbfounded at...her miraculous self-possession. 1899 G. RAWLINSON *Herodotus* VI. cxxix, Hippocides, who quite dumbfounded the rest, called aloud to the flute-player, and bade him strike up a dance.

Dumbfounder'd ppl. a.; *Dumbfounderment*.

1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 368 A state of body and mind made up one-half of benumbment, the other half of dumbfounderment. 1883 A. S. SWAN *Aldersyde* i. x. 160 In dumbfoundered amazement.

Dumble, in names of insects, app. the same as DUMMEL; but varying with *bumble*, *drumble*, *humble*.

† *Dumble bee*. Obs. rare. [see prec.] A drone. 1577 NORTHBROOK *Dicing* (1843) 71 To live, like the ydle dumble bee in the hyue, vpon...other mennes labours.

Dumble-dore, dumble-dore (dʌmˈbʌlˈdɔːr), local. [f. DUMBLE + DOR sb. 1: see also DRUMBLE-dore.] A humble-bee or bumble-bee; also *dial.* a cockchafer.

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gl.* *Dumble-dore*, an humble, or bumble-bee. 1799 SOUTHEY in *Roberts Mem. W. Taylor* I. 264 Is it not the humble-bee, or what we call the 'dumble dore',—a word whose descriptive droning deserves a place in song? 1837 — *Doctor* IV. Interch. xvi. 383 Of Bees, however, let me be likened to a Dumble-dore, which Dr. Southey says is the most godnutured of God's Insects. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* i. xxvi. (1879) 276 Buzzed

and hummed over by busy, blacktailed yellow-banded dumbledores. 1863 G. KEARLEY *Links in Chain* iii. 57 In Hampshire these insects (humble bees) are Dumbledors, in other districts Bumble bees, and hummel bees. 1880 *Cornwall Gloss.*, *Dumbledore*, cockchafer.

Dumbly (dʌmli), *adv.* [f. DUMB *a.* + -LY².] In a dumb manner; speechlessly, mutely.

1551 HULOT, *Dumbely*, *mutely*. 1598 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1059 Dumbly she passions, frantically she doteth. 1593 *Rich. II.* v. i. 95 One Kisse shall stop our mouths, and dumbly part. a 1845 *Hoop Bridge of Sighs* xvii, Cross her hands humbly, As if praying dumbly. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1177 Your wretched dress... dumbly speaks Your story, that this man loves you no more.

Dumbness (dʌmnəs), *n.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being dumb; inability to speak; speechlessness; silence, muteness.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 126 To dispense god bi suffryng of opyn synne & dompnnesse. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/1 *Dumnesse*, *mutitas*, *taciturnitas*. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 125 The plague of dompnnesse his lippis lappyd. 1565 *Jewel Def. Apol.* 553 (R.) This therefore is no spiritual dumbnesse. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 14 There was speech in their dumbnesse, Language in their very gesture. 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials Irish Hist.* 253 The spell of this dumbness was broken, and the young man spoke.

Dumb show.

1. In the early drama, A part of a play represented by action without speech, chiefly in order to exhibit more of the story than could otherwise be included, but sometimes merely emblematical.

1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* (1847) 94 The Order of the domne shewe before the firste Acte, and the Signification thereof. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 14 Groundlings, who (for the most part) are capable of nothing, but inexpressible dumbe shewes, and noise. a 1668 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 77 Both stood still a while, like a dumb shew in a tragedy. 1674 S. VINCENT *Gallant's Acad.* 20 You have heard... nothing but the Prologue, and seen no more than a Dumb Show: Our *Vetus Comedia* steps out now. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab.* lii. vii. (1890) 275 The recourse to dumb show (which, however, Webster again permitted himself in *The Duchess*).

2. Significant gesture without speech.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iii. i. 31 Or shall we bit our tongues, and in dumbe shewes Passe the remainder of our... dayes? 1611 CORGR. *Emperie silence*, a dumbe shew, or speaking by signes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 ¶ 5 Expressing in dumb Show those Sentiments of... Gratitude that were too big for Utterance. 1888 FRITH *Autobiogr.* iii. v. 109 A great master in the art of conveying a story by dumb-show.

3. *attrib.*, as *dumb-show-man*.

1812 J. NOTT *Dekker's Gulls Horns-bk.* 56 note, A sort of dumb-show-man stands forth between the acts, holding up a board on which is inscribed the business of the act about to commence.

Dumb-waiter. [see DUMB *a.* 8.]

1. An article of dining-room furniture, intended to dispense with the services of a waiter at table.

In its typical form, an upright pole bearing one or more revolving trays or shelves. On these are placed dishes and other table requisites, which can thus readily be got at as required. Other simpler forms have also been used.

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 49 As soon as Supper was over, Glasses and a Bottle of Burgundy with a Flask of Champagne, was laid on the Table, with a Supply of those Wines on a Dumb-Waiter. 1779 BOSWELL in *Fitzgerald Life* (1891) 265 We dined in all the elegance of two courses and a dessert, with dumb waiters. 1824 SCOTT *Lett. to Ld. Montagu* 14 Apr. in *Lockhart*. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxvi. A capacious dumb-waiter, with a variety of bottles and decanters on it. 1884 *SHORTHOUSE Schoolmaster Mark* II. vii, Dumb waiters... were placed by the table's side, and the servants left the room.

2. (U. S.) 'A movable frame, by which dishes, etc. are passed from one room or story of a house to another.' (Webster, 1864.)

['So called by my father's house.' F. Hall.]

Dummy, earlier form of DUMMY.

Dumbe, obs. f. DUMB; obs. Sc. f. DOOM *v.*

Dumetose (diūmō's), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *dimētum* thick (of thorn-bushes), *f. dūmus* thorn-bush, bramble: see -OSE.] Bush-like.

a 1864 HENSLOW is cited by Webster.

Dumbfound, -er: see DUMBFOUND, -ER.

Dummel (dʌmɛl), *a. (sb.) dial.* [app. a deriv. of DUMB, with the more general sense seen in Ger. *dumm*, Du. *dumm*.]

A. adj. Stupid, dull, slow. **B. sb.** A dumb person; a stupid, dull person.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 55 A Dumel, *stupidus*. A Dummel, *mutus*. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dummil*, a slow-jade. *Salop.* 1878 JEFFRIES *Camekeeper at H.* 155 Severe weather, which makes all wild animals 'dummel'. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Dummel*, a dolt; a blockhead. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Dumble*, stupid. *Dummell*, slow to comprehend. 1888 *Berksh. Wds.*, *Dummie*, in animals, sluggish.

† **Dummerell**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. DUMB *a.*] A dumb person; a dummy.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 185 Is it not impossible for Humanity to be a Spittle-man, Rhetorique a dummerell... History a bankrowt?

† **Dummerer**, *Old slang.* Also 6 *dommerar*, 7 -er. [f. DUMB *a.*] The cant name for a beggar who pretended to be dumb.

1597 HARMAN *Caveat* xii. (1860) 57 The Dommerers are lewd and most subtyll people; the moste part of these are Walch men. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 274 It is thought he will turne Dummerer, he practises already, and is... many times taken speechlesse. 1682 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* II. i, Higgen your orator... That whilom was your VOL. III.

Dommerer. 1725 in *New Cant Dict.* 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, The dommerar, whose tongue had been cut out by the Algerines.

Dummify (dʌmɪfai), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DUMMY + -FY.] *trans.* To make a dummy of.

1893 LADY FL. DIXIE in *Mod. Rev.* I. v. 461 Royalty, mummified by custom and dummified by law.

Dumminess, *rare.* [f. next + -NESS.] The quality of being a dummy.

1851 C. A. BRISTED *Eng. University* (ed. 2) 235 note, A little anecdote... which... strikingly illustrates the dumminess of a certain class of the English population.

Dummy, dummy (dʌmi), *sb.* Also 6-7 *Sc.* *dummie*, *dumble*, 8 *dumme*, 9 *dumbee*. [f. DUMB *a.* + -Y. Cf. BLACKY, DARKY.]

1. A dumb person. *collog.*

1598 FERGUSON *Scot. Prov.* (1785) 10 (Jam.) Dummie canna lie. 1619 BOYD *Last Battell of Soule* (1620) 1049 (Jam.) All men are lyers, but Dummie cannot lye. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 120 Like to dummies making signs. 1823 MOORE *Fables* 26 The wise men of Egypt were secret as dummies. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 l. 117 Tongue-tied like a dummy. a 1849 HOR. SMITH *Addr. Mummy* II, Speak! for thou long enough hast acted dummy.

2. At *Whist*, An imaginary player represented by an exposed 'hand', managed by and serving as partner to one of the players; a game so played.

Double dummy, a game in which two 'hands' are exposed, so that each of the two players manages two 'hands'.

1756 SWIFT *Proposal for Regul. Quadrille Wks.* 1824 VII. 374 She shall not handle a card that night, but *Dummy* shall be substituted in her room. 1825 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 140 We have a corner at double dumbee for you. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* (L.) He proposed that we should play double dummy. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 181 He'll see her, silent as a mummy, At *whist*, with her two maids and dummy. 1856 *Whist-player* (1858) 70 *Dummy* cannot revoke. 1860 BORN'S *Hand-bk. Games* IV. 178 He who draws the lowest card takes *Dummy* as his partner.

3. A person who has nothing to say or who takes no active part in affairs; a dolt, blockhead.

1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 61 Those who take you for a dummy will be out of their reckoning. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xi, If the chief magistrate's a man and not a dummy. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* (ed. 17) 219 Half the House of Commons is made up of harmless dummies.

4. One who is a mere tool of another; a 'man of straw'; in *Australia*, a man employed to take up crown-land as if for himself, but in reality for another person who is not entitled to do so.

1866 ROGERSON *Poems* 23 The good selectors got most of the land The dummies being afraid to stand. 1880 C. H. PEARSON in *Victorian Rev.* I. 527 No doubt this will reduce the area upon which dummifying is profitable, and the average profits of dummies. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 687/2 The petitioner was from first to last a mere dummy in the hands of Mr. Tassie.

5. A counterfeit object made to resemble the real thing, as a sham or empty package, drawer, etc. in a shop, made as though containing goods; a substitute used to mark or occupy a space in an arrangement of articles, etc.; *spec.*

a. A block, model, or lay figure on which clothes, hair, etc. are displayed. *b.* A figure representing a man in rifle or artillery practice. *c.* A floating landing-stage, or dumb barge. *d.* A hatter's pressing-iron. *e.* A set of sheets or leaves of paper made to resemble a book or document. See also *quots.* 1858, 1864, and cf. 6.

a 1845 HOOD *Tale Trumphet* vii, She was deaf as any tradesman's dummy. 1850 THACKERAY *Hobson's Choice* II. Wks. 1886 XXIV. 228 A dark green suit... purchased at an establishment in Holborn, off the dummy at the door. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 53 Attempted to jump on to the 'dummy' before the vessel had got quite alongside. 1856 S. C. BREGGS *Gloss. Terms*, *Dummy*, a floating barge connected with a pier. 1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-T. Talk* I. 341 Like the dummies on a young lawyer's shelf. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Dummy*, a name given by firemen to the jets from the mains or chief water pipes. 1864 WEBSTER, *Dummy*, 1. A dumb-waiter (*collog.*)... 5. A locomotive with condensing engines, and, hence, without the noise of escaping steam. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Sept. 327 On Friday the small gun was again fired, at various ranges, from 1200 down to 400 yards, at targets and at dummies... making the same targets and producing the like destructive effect among the dummies. 1871 *Daily News* 28 Apr. (Farmer), The Bill is not yet in the hands of members or public, the document placed on the table of the Lords being what is, in parliamentary slang, called a 'dummy'. 1893 *Leeds Mercury* 19 May 5/2 Mr. Acland... laid the new Evening School Code in dummy form on the table of the House of Commons.

6. *slang.* A pocket-book.

1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (Farmer). 1812 in J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, Then out with the dummy.

7. *attrib.* or *adj.* Counterfeit, sham: see 4. *Dummy whist*: see 2.

1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Physic.* III. iii. xi. 234, I found three gentlemen playing a rubber of dummy whist. 1846 *Punch* XI. 185 (Farmer) A Dummy list of Causes has long since been preferred. 1870 READE *Put yourself*, etc. I. xi. 275 A very beautiful organ that had an oval mirror in the midst of its gilt dummy pipes. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakfast* i. (1885) 13 The dummy clock-dial. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 15, I have... enjoyed some capital sport there with a dummy gun.

Dummy, *v. Australia.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To select or take up (land) in one's own name, but really in the interest of another person who is not himself entitled to do so. Also *absol.*

1873 TROLLOPE *Austr. & N. Z.* vi. 101 The... system is generally called dummifying - putting up a non-existent free selector - and is illegal. 1880 C. H. PEARSON in *Victorian Rev.* I. 527 A cry is raised... that land is dummied for rich men. *Ibid.* 531 A man who has dummied 320 acres. 1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* 15 The expediency of doing a little 'dummifying'.

So **Dummification**, the practice of dummifying land. 1875 *Spectator* (Melbourne) 19 June 80/2 'Larrikinism' was used as a synonym for 'blackguardism', and 'dummification' for 'perjury'. 1877 M. CLARKE *Hist. Australia* 212 It contains powers to prevent dummification, and gives concessions to Crown lessees. 1880 C. H. PEARSON in *Victorian Rev.* I. 532 In Victoria... the system specially favours dummification.

Dummygrane, var. of DEMIGRAINE, *Obs.*

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 76 With vllis to renew it... And gar it glanss lyk Dummygrane.

Dumortierite (diūmō'tiəri't), *Min.* [Named 1881 after M. Dumortier.] A silicate of alumina, occurring in minute crystals in gneiss, and showing unusual dichroism.

1881 *Amer. Jyrl. Sc. Ser.* III. XXII. 157 Dumortierite... has a bright blue color.

Dumose (diūmō's), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *dūmōsus* bushy, *f. dūmus* thorn-bush, bramble.] *a.* Full of bushes. *b. Bot.* Having a compact bushy habit of growth.

[1623 COCKERAM, *Dumosous*, full of bushes.] 1721 BAILY, *Dumose*, full of Brambles and Briers.

Hence **Dumosity**.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dumosity*, that hath many, or is full of Brambles or Briers. (Sic.)

Dumous (diūmō's), *a.* = DUMOSE, *a.*

1847 in CRAIG.

Dump (dʌmp), *sb.*¹ Also 6 *dompe*, *doompe*, *dumpe*, 6-7 *dumpe*. [First found early in 16th c.; derivation obscure.]

In form it corresponds to MDu. *domp* exhalation, haze, mist; and possibly the original notion might be a mental haze or mist, in which the mind is befogged; but connecting links are not known, and the sense-development in Eng. does not quite favour such a starting-point. Cf. also the Ger. adj. *dumpf*, LG. *dumpf*, dull, flat, hollow (in sound), dead, obtuse; mentally depressed, clouded, dazed, or dulled, having the sensations blunted (Grimm); gloomy (silence) (Flügel); but this is known only from middle of 18th c., and has no corresponding sb.]

† 1. A fit of abstraction or musing; a reverie; a dazed or puzzled state, a maze; perplexity, amazement; absence of mind. (Often in *pl.*) *Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurell* 14 So deeply downyrd I was in this dumpe, encraumpysed so sore was my concyte, That, me to rest, I lent me to a stumpe of an oke. 1530 [see DUMP *v.* 2. 1]. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 17/1 [They] were in a great dumpe and perplexitie, and in a manner were at their wits end. 1611 CORGR., *Donner la muse à*, to put into a dumpe, to make to studie, or pause about a matter. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 973 To rouse him from lethargic dumpe, He tweak'd his nose, with gentle thump. c 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 45 The shame that such dumps cause to well-bred people, when it carries them away from the company.

2. A fit of melancholy or depression; now only in *pl.* (*collog.* and more or less *humorous*): Heaviness of mind, dejection, low spirits.

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1140/2 What heapes of heaunnesse, hathe of late fallen among vs already, with whiche some of our poore familie bee fallen into suche dumps. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 179 Nor lacke throwe men into desperate doompes. 1582 I. WATSON *Centurie of Lone* xi. (Arb.) 47 Into howe sorrowfull a dumpe, or sounden extasie he fell. c 1600 CHEVY *Chase* 198 For Witherington needs must I wayle As one in doleful dumps. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 85 His head, like one in doleful dumpe, Between his Knees. 1714 SWIFT's *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 513 He tells me that he left you [Swift] horridly in the dumps. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., *Down in the dumps*, low spirited, melancholy. 1850 THACKERAY *Lett.* 23 Apr., If I am dismal don't I give you the benefit of the dumps?

† 3. A mournful or plaintive melody or song; also, by extension, a tune in general; sometimes app. used for a kind of dance. *Obs.*

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. i. (Arb.) 32 Then twang with our sonets, and twang with our dumps, And heyhough from our heart, as heaue as lead lumps. a 1586 SIDNEY *Sonn.* in Arb. *Garner* II. 180 Some good old dumpe, that Chaucers mistresse knew. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 85 To their Instruments Tune a deploring dumpe. 1650 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 421 The funeral song or Dump of a most ancient British Bard. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* I. iv, What heart of stone Can hear her moan, And not in dumps so doleful join? a 1852 MOORE *Vision* II. 33 Like... an Irish Dump ('the words by Moore') At an amateur concert screamed in score.

Dump, *sb.*² [Not known before the latter part of 18th c., some time later than DUMPY *a.*, from which it is prob. a back-formation.]

A term familiarly applied to various objects of 'dumpy' shape.

a. A roughly-cast leaden counter, used by boys in some games. (In quot. 1859 applied to the disk of metal or 'blank' before being coined.) *b.* A name of certain small coins; esp. a coin worth 1s. 3d. formerly current in Australia, made by punching a disk out of the middle of a Spanish dollar and milling the edge. Hence (*slang* or *collog.*) used allusively for a small coin or amount; and in *pl.* for money in general. *c.* A kind of bolt or nail used in ship-building (also *dum-p-bolt*, *dum-p-nail*); see *quots.* *d.* A kind of quilt made of rope for playing on board ship. *e.* A local name for a short thick skittle; *pl.* the game 90*

played with these. f. A globular sweetmeat, a 'bull's-eye'.
g. Applied to a short and stout person.

8. 1770-90 D. KILNER *Village School* ix. in Miss Yonge *Storehouse of Stories* (1870) 369, I could buy... a top too, and some dumps, and a new skipping-rope. 1785 *Groser Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., Dumps are also small pieces of lead, cast by schoolboys in the shape of money. 1825 *HONG Every-day Bk.* I. 253 The capons were leaden representations of cocks and hens pitched at by leaden dumps. 1827 *Hood Retrospect. Rev.* v. My dumps are made of more than lead. a 1845 — *Tale Trumpet* xxxvi, Playing at dumps, or pitch in the hole. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 10. 239 The golden dumps that are passed into the Weighing Room... are distributed amongst the balances.

b. 1821 *Bank of N. S. Wales Notice* 5 May, in Hyman *Coins Austral.* (1893) iii. 59 The following Description of illegal Coin is much in Circulation:—Dollars and Dumps that are not Silver. 1822 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg., Sir Rupert.* When a gentleman jumps in the river at midnight for want of 'the dumps'. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxxv. It's all gone, every dump. 1852 J. WEST *Hist. Tasmania* II. 141 Dumps struck out from dollars. 1870 *HENFREY Guide Eng. Coins* (1891) 293 The pieces (halfpence and farthings) of 1717 and 1718 are much thicker and smaller than those of the following dates, and generally go by the name of dumps. 1892 A. BIRKELL *Res Judicata* iv. 116 One of those questions... that... does not matter a dump.

o. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 7. Nails, Dumps, are round, and have long flat points. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Dump-bolt, a short bolt driven in to the plank and timber as a partial security previous to the thorough fastenings being put in. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 60 1/2 The fastenings... in the deck-planking... consist of nails or dumps (short bolts) driven into, not through the beams.

e. 1895 *W. Sussex County Times* 4 May 8/5 A game known as 'dumps'.

f. 1869 *BLACKMORR Lorna D.* ii. 5 Some of us... having sucked much parliament and dumps at my only charges. 1894 — *Percy's* 2 The big Tom Waldron supplied the little Phil Penelope with dumps and penny-puddings.

g. 1840 E. HOWARD *Jack Ashore* xviii. (Stratm.), Her dump of a daughter. 1867 *CARLYLE Remin.* II. 53 A puffy, thickset, vulgar little dump of an old man. 1887 C. HAZARD *Mem. Diman* v. 94 The little dump of a rector made an eloquent address on the importance of observing the laws.

Dump, sb. 3 local. [perh. of Norse origin: cf. Norw. *dump* pit, pool, also dial. Ger. *dumpf*, *dümpfel*, *dümpel*, a deep place in flowing or standing water, an abyss (Grimm); Du. *dompelen* to plunge, dive, dip.] A deep hole in the bed of a river or pond.

1768 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Dump*, a deep hole of water; feigned at least to be bottomless. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Dump*, a deep hole in the bed of a river, or in a pool of water. 1887 *RUSKIN Hortus Inclusus* 28 An Alpine stream... becomes a series of humps and dumps wherever it is shallow.

Dump, sb. 4 [f. DUMP v. 1, senses 2, 3.]

1. (Chiefly U.S.) A pile or heap of refuse or other matter 'dumped' or thrown down.

1871 *Rept. in Daily News* 21 Sept., The dump is being overhauled and the pay ore selected for the company's mill. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado Sp.* 81 A canyon... was here walled across by a dump of rolling stones. 1883 *Blackiv. Mag.* Jan. 49 note, A 'dump' is the mass of refuse matter which gathers at the mouth of a mine. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Arim. Life* 8 It was pointed out as an ash-dump from a steamer. 1895 *St. James's Gaz.* 10 Sept. 16 1/2 Small chips of quartz which I took from the dump of this working.

2. (Chiefly U.S.) A place where refuse material, esp. from a mine or quarry, is deposited.

1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 68 Natural advantages for the construction of dumps and undercurrents. 1883 *Century Mag.* Jan. 327 1/2 To use [the cañon] as a 'dump' or depository for the 'tailings' or debris of his sluices. 1892 *Boston (Mass.) Youth's Comp.* 9 July 13 1/2 Thrown by housekeepers into the domestic ash-barrel, and from there... taken to the town or city 'dump'.

3. A dull abrupt blow, a thud; a bump, as of a heavy body falling.

1825 *JAMIESON, Dump*, a stroke (with the feet). a 1859 L. HUNT *Robin Hood* II. xxviii, As in a leathern butt of wine Stuck that arrow with a dump. 1894 *Mrs. CROKER Mr. Jervis* I. 211 Mrs. Brande... was now let down with a dump.

4. Comb., as *dump-heap*, *dump-pile* = 1.

1884 J. G. BOURKE *Shake Dance of Moquis* xxvi. 286 On the outskirts of the town are great dump-piles.

Dump, a. rare. [In sense 1, app. f. DUMP sb. 1 In sense 2, perh. related to LG. and EFris. *dump* damp, moist, heavy, close, hollow in sound, etc.]

† 1. In a 'dump', amazed, perplexed; to strike dump, to strike with amazement. (But perhaps an error for to strike dumb.) *Obs.*

1616 S. WARD *Coale from Altar* (1627) 31 How can hee chose but be stricken dumpe? 1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Gusman d'Alf.* I. 53 He was strooken so dumpe, and so full of wonder, to see what I had shew'd him, that hee had not a word to say. [Cf. *Ibid.* I. 79 Whil'st they were thus stricken into their dumps and doubts.]

2. Of the consistence of dough or dumpling; without elasticity or spring.

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.*, An heiress doughy-like and dump. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Ed. & Georg. Virg.* 83 The more we knead, the denser will it grow, Adhesive like to pitch and dump as dough.

Dump (dʌmp), v. 1 Also 4 *domp* (e). [perh. of Norse origin: cf. Da. *dumpe*, Norw. *dumpa*, Sw. dial. *dumpa*, to fall suddenly or with a rush, to fall plump; also in same sense the Sw. str. vb. *dimpa*, *damp*, *dumppi*; which may show the primary ablaut series. But the sense of the word has evidently received onomatopoeic modification, from

its suggestiveness of a dull abruptly-checked blow or thud, and of the action producing this: cf. *thump*.]

† 1. In ME. use.

† 1. *intr.* To fall with sudden force; to plunge.

13. E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 362 Vp-so-down schal 3e dumpe depe to be abyme. 1333-54 *MINOT Poems* (1887) x. 24 Kene men sall be kepe, And do pe dye on a day, and dump in pe depe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10713 But I degh of bi dynt, and dump into helle. *Ibid.* 13289 The folke in the flete felly hai drowned:—hai dump in the depe and to dethe passe.

† 2. *trans.* To cast or fling down forcibly, to plunge down. *Obs.* (exc. as in 2).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22643 And drue ham dun all vntil hell, And dump [Gott. bete] pe deuels pider in.

II. in modern use.

2. *trans.* (Chiefly U.S.) To throw down in a lump or mass, as in tilting anything out of a cart; to shoot or deposit rubbish, etc.; to fling down or drop (anything) with a bump. Also *fig.* in reference to persons.

1828 *WEBSTER, Dump*, v. t., to throw or drop, as a load from a cart. 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 387 Loading them [carts] with dirt, and dumping them upon the road. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit., Civilization Wks.* (Bohn) III. 13. I see... California quartz-mountains dumped down in New York. 1879 *MacCook Nat. Hist. Agric. Ant. Texas* 139 Presently the carcasses... were carried up and dumped into the water. 1880 *EARL DUNRAVEN in 19th Cent.* Oct. 593 The houses... are... dumped down anywhere. 1882 *Standard* 9 Dec. 3/6 The tip system... by which manure... can be dumped... with no further labour than working a crank handle to give the... cart body the necessary inclination. 1882 *SALA Amer. Revis.* (1885) 128 A baggage porter 'dumps' trunks and portmanteaus down on the pavement as though he were delighted with the noise they made in falling.

fig. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* CXXVIII. 349 Hundreds of thousands of the poorest and least educated peasantry in Europe were all at once dumped upon the American seaboard. 1890 G. B. SHAW *Fab. Ess. Socialism* 189 To dump four hundred and fifty millions a year down on the Exchequer counter.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To deposit oneself, drop down. 1891 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 3/3 Down we dump in the dead rushes, buckle on our own skates, and are presently flying away with the rest of them.

3. *trans.* To thump, beat, strike. *Sc.*

1808-18 *JAMIESON, Dump*, to strike with the feet. 1832-53 J. BALLANTYNE in *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 74 He thumpit the blacksmith hame to his wife, He dumpit the butcher, who ran for his life.

b. *intr.* To strike with a dull abrupt thud.

1822 L. HUNT *Boileau Battle Bks.* 115 The book, like butter dumps against his head.

4. *trans.* To compress (wool-bales), as by hydraulic pressure. *Australia.*

1872 C. H. EDEN *My Wife and I in Queensl.* 68. 1896 *MORRIS Austral English* s.v., Bales are often marked 'Not to be dumped'.

† **Dump**, v. 2 *Obs.* [f. DUMP sb. 1]

1. *intr.* a. To fall into, or be in, an abstracted or absent state of mind; to muse. b. To be in the dumps; to be sad or downcast in spirit.

1330 *PALSGR.* 531, I dume, I fall in a dume or musyng upon thynges, je me amuse... He dumpheth nowe a days more than he was wont to do. 1583 *STANFURD Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 46 With Colericque fretting I dumpt and rancelled in anguish. 1590 *GREENE Orl. Fur.* (1599) 17 He knows the Countie (like to Cassius) Sits sadly dumping, ayming Cesars death. 1590 — *Never Too Late* G, I thought either Diana state musyng on the principles of her modesty, or Venus malcontent, dumping on her amours.

2. *trans.* To cast into melancholy, sadden, grieve, cast down. (Sometimes blending with DUMP v. 1)

c 1585 *CARTWRIGHT in R. Browne Anst.* to *Cartwright* 87 The greater number of them being dumped with dumbe ministerie. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 45 The gods... were so dumpt with this miserable wracke [of Hero and Leander], that they beganne to abhorre all moysture. 1614 *FORBES Def. Lawfull Ministers* 66 (Jam.) Which... hath dumped in a deep sorrow all true hearts of both the lands.

Dumpage, U.S. [f. DUMP v. 1 + -AGE.] The work of dumping or emptying out refuse, ballast, etc.; the privilege of doing this on a particular piece of ground; the fee paid for this privilege.

1864 in *WEBSTER*.

Dumper (dʌmpər), U.S. [f. DUMP v. 1 + -ER.] a. One who 'dumps' or deposits rubbish, etc. b. A dumping-cart or truck.

1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Dumper*, a tilting-car used on dumps.

Dumpli (dʌmpɪ), *adv.* [f. DUMPI a. 2 + -LY.] In a dumpy manner or form.

1880 *WATSON in Frul. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 82. 126 Another specimen is more dumpli conical.

Dumpiness dʌmpɪnəs. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being dumpy.

1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. (1863) 128 A very little inclined to clumsy dumpiness. 1883 *MISS BRADDON Gold. Calif.* xl. 147 Girls with nineteen inch waists, before whom I felt myself a monster of dumpiness.

Dumping (dʌmpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. DUMP v. 1 + -ING.] The action of the verb DUMP; flinging down in a heavy mass; depositing of rubbish, etc.;

concr. a heap of material flung down or deposited.

1883 *HOWELLS Woman's Reason* xii, The Common, where for three months past the monumental dumpings of the icy streets had dismally accumulated. 1894 *SALA Lond. up to date* xvii. 210 Noises of the hammering of rivets, and the dumping down of huge sheets of metal.

b. *attrib.* Used for dumping or depositing loads, as *dumping-bucket*, *-car*, *-cart*, *-ground*, *-machine*, *-place*, *-reel*, *-sled*, *-wagon*.

1857 *N. Y. Tribune* 18 May (Bartlett), There is much difficulty in getting dumping grounds for the dirt from the streets. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Dumping-reel*, an arrangement in a harvester for dropping the gavels of grain. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* May 829 1/2 Dumping-place for city refuse. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Jan. 3 1/2 A 'dumping ground' for all the human garbage collected in the moral cesspools of the [French] Republic.

† **Dumping**, *vbl. sb.* 2 *Obs.* [f. DUMP v. 2 + -ING.] Mental stupefaction.

1542 *UDALL Erasme. Apoph.* 114 b, To note the brutish grossness and dumping of the minde.

† **Dumping**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. DUMP v. 1 (sense 1) + -ING. or (in form *dumpling*) a nasalized form of *doppyng*, f. DOP v. Cf. the synonym *dompus*, app. a nasalized form of *doppes*, *DOFFE sb.*] A dab-chick or didapper.

1393 *LANGL P. Pl.* C. xiv. 169 In mareis and in mores in myres and in waters Dompynge [v.rr. *dumplinges*, *doppynges*, *dompus*] dyueden.

Dumpish (dʌmpɪʃ), *a.* [f. DUMP sb. 1 + -ISH.]

† 1. Dull, stupid, slow-witted; inactive, inert, spiritless; destitute of sensation; abstracted, insensible to outward things; dull, uninteresting. *Obs.*

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 128 Base and dumpysshe wittes can neuer be hurte with continual studie. 1558 *PHAEK Aeneid* vi. Qjb, Combrous Age of dumpysshe yeeres. 1568 *BULLEYN Dial. Soanes & Chir.* 41 b, A dumpysshe priuation of sense. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 258 She was but in a deepe study, and dumpysshe retracting into herselfe. c 1682 *HICKERINGILL Wks.* (1716) II. 3 Let such busie Censurers use their own Lumpish Dumpish grave way.

2. Sad, melancholy; dejected, 'in the dumps'.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 182 I am dumpysshe to see thee play the drabbe. 1595 *SOUTHWELL Meronin* 23 Dolefull tunes for dumpysshe cares. 1627 *BP. HALL Heaven upon Earth* 23 It is a false slander raised on christianitie that it maketh men dumpysshe and melancholicke. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 17 She will... be dumpysshe or unneighbourly. 1799 *MAD. D'ARLAY Diary* Jan., On Monday... I was woefully dumpysshe. 1847 *EMERSON Eng. Traits* xix. (1856) 310 In prosperity they were moody and dumpysshe, but in adversity they were grand.

b. Such as to put one 'in the dumps'. c 1717 *Lett. fr. Miot's Jral.* (1722) I. 89 The Day and Weather being as sad and dumpysshe as old Saturn himself.

Dumpyshly, *adv.* [i. prec. + -LY.] In a dumpysh manner; dejectedly, gloomily.

c 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 47 If thou livest dumpyshly, and yet say thou liuest by Faith. 1648 *Br. Hall Select Tr.* § 61 (R.) One so dumpyshly sad, as if he would freez to death in melancholy.

Dumpyshness, *l.* [as prec. + -NESS.]

† 1. Sluggishness, inertness, insensibility. *Obs.*

1573-80 *BARET Adv.* D 1356 A Dumpy, or dumpyshness, *torpor*. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 444 That which is born of the flesh hath all the properties of the flesh, heaviness and dumpyshness. 1677 *HORNBACK Gl. Law* *Consid.* v. (1704) 307 What means that... strange dumpyshness, when God courts and beseeches my soul?

2. Dejection; tendency to be in the dumps.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* (an. 15) 237 b, What should signifie, that dumpyshenes of mynde, and inward sighyng. 1653 *BOGAN Mirth Chr. Life* 194 Making pictures in his fancy... out of pensiveness and dumpyshness. 1864 H. BRADSHAW in *Life* (1888) 116 Never allow yourself more than five minutes... for the luxury of dumpyshness.

Dumple (dʌmpəl), *v. rare.* † a. [nonce-formation from *dumpling*.] *trans.* To make or cook, as a dumpling. *Obs.* b. [f. DUMPI 2.] To bend or compress into a dumpy shape.

1625 *MASSINGER New Way* III. ii. *Greedy*. Without order for the dumpling? *Over.* Let it be dumpled Which way thou wilt. 1827 *SCOTT Diary* 17 Jan. in *Lockhart*, He was a little man, dumpled up together, and so ill made as to seem almost deformed. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* viii. 65 Let law come dimple Cinconcino's cheek, And Latin dumple Cinarello's chin.

Dumpling (dʌmpɪŋ). Also 7-9 *dumplin*. [prob. f. same source as DUMP a.: see -LING.]

1. A kind of pudding consisting of a mass of paste or dough, more or less globular in form, either plain and boiled, or inclosing fruit and boiled or baked. (Originally attributed to Norfolk.)

c 1600 *DAY Beggs Bednall Gr.* II. ii. (1881) 35 When mine Hostis came up to call me, I was as naked as your Norfolk-Dumpling. 1608 *ARMIN Nest Nimm.* (1842) 17 He lookt like a Norfolk dumpling, thicke and short. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 293 1/2 A Dumpling, or Pot-Ball is made either long or round, as the maker pleaseth. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 19 ¶ 2 An Esquire of Norfolk eats Two Pounds of Dumpling every Meal. 1791 *MAXWELL in Boswell Johnson* an. 1770 (1831) I. 301 A clergyman of small income... brought up a family very respectably, which he chiefly fed with apple dumplings. 1821 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* I. i. Now, to many a Royal Society, the Creation of a World is little more mysterious than the cooking of a Dumpling; concerning which last, indeed, there have been minds to whom the question, How the apples were got in, presented difficulties.

b. *transf.* A pasty mass like a dumpling.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 199 Mix them up... into a Mass, out of which form Dumplings. *Ibid.* 240 Oyster-shell-powder, Pebble-stone-powder... one Quarter of French Brandy, and two Ounces of powder'd Ginger; Knead all together into four or five Dumplings.

2. A dumpy animal or person, short and of rounded outlines.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor s.v. Dwarf*, A dwarf, dumplin, a Nobody. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 Short runtish sheepe... of the shepherds called dumplings, or grasse belly de lambes. 1808 *Craven Dial.*, *Dumpling*, a little fat child or person, as broad as long. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ix, You ought to have a nice little dumpling of a wife.

3. *altrid* and *Comb*.

1706 ARBUTHNOT *Diss. Dumpling* 21 Why should Dumpling-Eating be ridicul'd, or Dumpling-Eaters derided? 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 180 A young dumpling-shaped doctor. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* iv. 36 She had no idea that there could be any prettiness in a dumpling figure.

Dumps, dial. var. of DIMPS.

Dumpty (dʌmpti), *a.* (sb.) By-form of DUMPY *a.* (See also HUMPTY-DUMPTY.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dumpty*, a very short person. *West.* 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xxv, Mary comes in; a little dumpty body with a yellow face and a red nose. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Concordia* i. iii, The dumpty wooden lighthouse. 1891 *Dawn of Day* 158 The 'dumpty dolly'... is a piece of muslin twisted up with a lump of sugar inside it, which some mothers give their children to stut.

Dumpty (dʌmpti), *a.* [f. DUMP sb. + -y.] Melancholy, dejected, 'in the dumps'.

1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 643 For Dumpier none then the Tobaccoer; None sadder then the gladdest of their Host. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Dumpty*, sullen. 1845 HOOD *John Trot* vi, And left her to her widowhood, Of course more dumpty still.

Dumpty (dʌmpti), *a.* (sb.) [Appears in middle of 18th c.: not in Johnson 1755-87, nor in Ash 1775; in Todd 1818. Its form is that of a derivative from a sb. *dump* (cf. *lumpy*, *stumpy*); but the sb. DUMP², with which it goes, is known only later, and appears to be a back-formation from this adj. It is not obvious how these words can be connected with the other sbs. and vbs. of same form.]

Short and stout; deficient in length or stature.

1750 *Student* II. 225 Short, dumpty, gouty, crooked fingers. 1808 SCOTT *Let. to G. Ellis* 23 Feb. in *Lockhart*, The 5th canto of a certain dumpty quarto, entitled *Marmion*. 1819 BYRON *Yuan* i. lxi, Her stature tall—I hate a dumpty woman. 1856 MAYHEW *Rhine* 44 Everlasting rows of dumpty willows.

b. *Dumpty level*: a spirit-level used in surveying, having a short telescope with a large aperture.

1838 P. BRUFF *Engineer. Field-work* 137 Gravatt's Improved Level, commonly called (from its appearance) the Dumpty Level. 1885 *Athenaeum* 23 May 664 On levelling and the use of the dumpty level.

B. sb. a. A dumpty person or animal; *spec.* one of a breed of very short-legged fowls; in *pl.* a nickname for the Nineteenth Hussars. **b.** Short for *dumpty level*; see above.

1808-18 JAMIESON, *Dumpty*, adj. Short and thick; also used as a sb. 1868 *Who breaks, pays* (Tauchn.) 39 (Hoppe) The daughter is a dumpty. 1878 *Trimen's Regiments* Brit. Army 38 [The Nineteenth Hussars] nicknamed 'the Dumpies' when raised, from the diminutive size of the men. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1267/2 Dumpies' eggs, genuine Scotch breed.

Dun (dʌn), *a.* Also 4-6 dune, donne, 5 don, 5-7 dunne, 6 doon. *β.* Sc. 6 dyn, 9 din. [OE. *dun(n)*, perh. from Celtic; cf. Irish and Gael. *donn* brown, Welsh *dwn* 'subfuscus' (Davies).]

1. Of a dull or dingy brown colour; now *esp.* dull greyish brown, like the hair of the ass and mouse.

953 *Charter of Eadred in Cod. Dipl.* V. 325 *Danne* to *ðan* redan hole; and *ðanne* to *ðan* dunnan hole. c 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in Wright 46 *Nomina colorum*. *Dosinus uel cinereus*, asse dun. *Natus*, dun. 1213 She was not broune ne dunne of hewe [qui nestoit ne brune ne bise]. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxx. 32 What euer thing schal be dun and spottid. 1434 E. E. WILLS (1882) 98 My Don Bullok. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Henry VIII, an. 5 (1550) 28 On the toppe of the pavillions stode the kynges bestes holdynges fanes, as the Lion, the Dragon, the Greyhounde, the Antelope, the Donne kowe. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 139 The dun Asse hath trode on both thy feete. 1567 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 279 May the devil go with you and his dun dame! 1608 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 118 A Buffola is of a Dun Colour. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ I Guy Earl of Warwick, who is well known to have eaten up a Dun Cow. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xvi, Among the herds of dun deer that feed in the glades. 1830 — *Demonol.* iv. 132 Her colour... is now of a dun leaden hue. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV. iii. 38 The dun cow was a cognizance of the Earldom of Richmond. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* i. 22 Its dun or iron-grey colour.

β. The Sc. form *dyn*, *din*, has now *esp.* the sense of *dingy-coloured* as opposed to *white* or *fair*.

1553 *Douglas' Æneis* viii. ix. 26 Ane dyn [M.S. dyn] lyoun skyn with nalis of gold. 1814 *Saxon & Gael* i. 107 (Jam.) As *din* as a docken, an' as dry as a Fintrum speldin. 1876 *Bintrie O an Bintrie* x. in Child *Ballads* i. x. (1882) 133/2 But ye was fair and I was dun.

2. More vaguely: Dark, dusky (from absence of light); murky, gloomy. Cf. BROWN. (Chiefly poetic.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22510 Pe sun bat es sa bright... it sal becum... dune [Gott. dim] and blak sun and hair. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 859 (908) What thingis gan to wexe donne For lak of light. a 1415 LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 30 Certain skyes donne. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 127 Tis only day-light that makes sin, which these dun shades will ne'er report. c 1748 COLLINS *On Death* Thomson ix, Dun Night has veil'd the solemn view. 1801 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* 22 Scarce yon level sun Can pierce the war-clouds, rolling dun. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 23rd Sund. Trinity, Chill and dun Falls on the moor the brief November day. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg. v. At Sea* 31 Athwart the vapours, dense and dun.

fig. 1797 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1811) V. 11 Frowning like herself, in dun cogitation.

3. *Comb. a.* With adjs. of colour, as *dun-brown*, *-olive*, *-red*, *-white*, *-yellow*. *b.* Parasynthetic, as *dun-belted*, *-coloured* adjs.

1783 LIGHTFOOT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 11 All of one uniform 'dun-brown' colour. 1886 E. O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. 336 The air is thick with dun-brown dust. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1677) 41 Of the Dun-Hound... there are few 'dun-coloured' to be found bad. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. ii. 55 The English race-horse... is said never to be dun-coloured. 1798 COLERIDGE *Picture*, With 'dun-red bark The fir-trees... Soar up. 1828-34 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 516 The 'dun yellow colour of the middle coat. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxiii, [The mare] of that 'dun-yellowish colour known as 'clay-bank'.

c. Special Combs.: **dun-bar**, collector's name for a dun-coloured moth (*Cosmia trapesina*), having two bars or transverse lines on the fore-wings; **dun courses** (see quot.); **dun oow**, local name for a fish, the shagreen ray, *Raja fullonica* (Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* II. 578); **dun our** (see CUR 3), local name of the pochard = DUN-BIRD; **dun out**, **dun drake**, **dun hackle**, names of artificial flies used in angling; **†dun-kite**, **†dun pickle**, obsolete names for the moor-buzzard (*Circus aeruginosus*); **dun land** (see quot.); **†dun-row**, name given to a dun-coloured stratum.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 433 *Noctua trapesina*. The 'Dunbar'. 1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 381 The Dun-bar. 1881 E. A. ORMEROD *Injurious Insects* (1890) 241 The carnivorous caterpillars of the Dunbar Moth... doing great good in clearing away this attack. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* vii. § 2. 276 Ribs of Magnesian Limestone are met with in the Carboniferous L. of Yorkshire where they are known as 'Dun Courses'. 1808 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 142 Dunbird and 'Duncur'. Names for the Pochard. a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 34 The 'dunne cutte: the body of blacke wull and a yellow lyste after eyther syde. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 201 The Duncut. Dub with bear's-cub fur, and a little yellow and green crewl. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 302 The brown-fly or 'dun-drake'. *Ibid.* 301 'Dunhackle: Body, dun coloured silk, with a dun cock's hackle. 1877 HARRISON *England* iii. v. (1878) ii. 31 The bussard, the kite, the ringtail, 'dun-kite'. 1810 J. T. in *Ridson's Surv.* Devon p. iv, 'Dun land'... is furnished... by the decomposition of the Schistus rock on which it lies. 1808 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 146 'Dunpickle, a name for the Moor Buzzard. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 535 The dun-pickles or moor buzzards alight. 1712 F. BELLERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 542 A black Substance, called the 'Dun-Row-Bat'. *Ibid.*, A hard grey Iron Oar, called the Dun-Row Iron-Stone.

Dun (dʌn), *sb.* [subst. use of DUN a.]

1. Dun colour: see DUN a. 1.

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 11 Dun dippt in jello ffor mony gud fallo. 1686 *Piot Staffordsh.* 111 They will certainly change the colour of their coat to a whitish-dun. 1819 BYRON *Yuan* ii. xcii, Baptized in molten gold, and swathed in dun. 1894 *Superfluous Woman* (ed. 4) I. 171 Silvery grays and duns.

2. A dun horse. Formerly a quasi-proper name for any horse (see also 5).

c 1386 [see 5]. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 18 Gif Don, thynne hors, a wispe of hay. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports Foreign Lands* I. ii. 27 In India... four-legged duns are as much disliked as those of the biped species. 1894 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads*, *East & West* 21 The Colonel's son has taken a horse, and a raw rough dun was he.

3. A name for various dusky-coloured flies used in angling, and for artificial flies imitating these.

1682 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxviii. § 26 (1689) 200 Angles with the smallest gnats, Browns and Duns you can find. 1760 HAWKINS in *Walton's Angler* i. xvii. note, Ash-coloured duns of several shapes and dimentions. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 290 The little-dun. The dubbing of a bear's dun-hair, whirled upon yellow silk. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 36 Various species of day flies known to anglers by the various names of duns, drakes, and may flies.

4. (See quot.) = DUN-ROW in DUN a. 3 c.

a 1843 *SOUTHEY Comm. Pl. Bk.* (1849) IV. 407 A thin stratum near the coal called duns.

5. Proverbial Phrases. *Dun* [the horse] is in the mire (see 2): (a) a phrase denoting that things are at a stand-still or dead-lock; (b) an old Christmas game (called also *drawing Dun out of the mire*), in which a heavy log was lifted and carried off by the players. *Dun's the mouse*: a phrase 'alluding to the colour of the mouse, but frequently employed with no other intent than that of quibbling on the word *dun*' (Nares). *The Devil upon Dun*, i.e. (app.) on horseback: see DEVIL sb. 22 n, quot. 1708. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 5 Ther gan our hoost for to lape and pleye, And seyde, sires, what Dun is in the myre. c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* II. 1046 For as wythe me, dun is in the myre, She hath me stoynd and brought me to a bay. She wil not wedde, she wil be stytle a may! c 1550 *Schole-ho. Women* 61 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 122 One and other little ye care... Though dun and the pack lye in the mire. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 40, 41 The game was nere so faire, and I am done. Tut, duns the Mouse, the Constables owne word, If thou art dun, weele draw thee from the mire. 1600 *Two Merry Milkmaids* (N.), Why then 'tis done, and Dun's the mouse, and undone are the courtiers. 1640 SHIRLEY *St. Patrick for Incl.* (N.), Then draw Dun out of the mire, And throw the clog into the fire. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iv. iv. 355. 1827 E. GILLIAT *Forest Outlaws* 252 Merry games at barley-break and dun-in-the-mire.

Dun, *sb.* Also 7 dunne. [Goes with DUN v.] The evidence does not decide whether the sb. or the vb. is the starting-point. If sense 1 below is (as appears in the quotation) earlier than sense 2, we should naturally expect it to be the source of the vb. as in *Burke*, to *burke*, and the like; sense 2, on the other hand, would as naturally be a noun of action from the vb. as in *to kick*, a *kick*. See the vb.; also the following:

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 60. 2/1 The word *Dun*... owes its birth to one *Joe Dun*, a famous Bailiff of the Town of Lincoln... It became a Proverb... when a man refused to pay his Debts, Why don't you *Dun* him? That is why don't you send Dun to arrest him?... It is now as old as since the days of King Henry the Seventh.]

1. One who duns; an importunate creditor, or an agent employed to collect debts.

1608 EARLE *Microcosm.* xlv. (Arb.) 74 An Unversitie Dunne... Hee is an inferiour Creditor of some ten shillings or downwards. Hee is a sore beleaguener of Chambers. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, To be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally dun. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* xxiii. I've just enough the duns to pay. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapt. of Fleet* i. x, Here I live free of duns and debt.

2. An act of dunning or importuning, esp. for debt; a demand for payment.

1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unlucky Cit.* 210 [To] endure the frequent Duns of his Creditors. 1691 *Islington Wells, or Threepenny-Acad.* 7 Who... Kickt their Taylors, For giving Dun at Chamber Door. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxiv. 312 The debtor... Finding himself waked with such a disagreeable dunn. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 149 The... crowd let us pass to our rooms, without our receiving a single dun for alms.

3. *Comb.*, as *dun-driven*, *-haunted*, *-racked* adjs.

1839 J. R. DARLEY *Introduct. Beaum. & Fl.'s Wks.* I. 13 As fast as a dun-driven poet. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xv, Dun-haunted students.

|| **Dun** (dʌn), *sb.* Also doon. [Irish and Gaelic *dun* (dun), hill, hill-fort, fortress, W. *din* hill-fort.

A frequent element in Celtic proper names in Scotland and Ireland, as in Dunkeld, Gael. *Duncheallain* hill fort of the woods, *Dumbarton*, the dun of the Britons.]

An ancient hill-fortress or fortified eminence (in the Highlands of Scotland, or in Ireland). Sometimes also applied to a *brough* or *broch*.

1605-74 CAMDEN *Rem.* (ed. 7) 196 (Jam.) The Dune or Tower of Dornadilla in the parish of Diurnes. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 293 These fortresses are called universally in the Erse, Duns. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIII. 334 There are several duns in this parish, most of which were built by the Danes. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. 87 This class of strongholds or Duns, as they are locally termed, pertain to a people whose arts were still in their infancy. 1873 O'CURRY *Mann. Anc. Irish* III. 3 The Dun was of the same form as the Rath, but consisting of at least two concentric circular mounds or walls, with a deep trench full of water between them. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 138 Here are the remains of a doon, or of a circular tower of some sort. 1888 *Archaeol. Rev.* Mar. 70.

Dun (dʌn), *v.* 1 [OE. *dunnian*, f. *dun(n)*, DUN a.]

1. *trans.* To make dun, dusky or dingy; to darken or dull the colour of.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iv, Se mona mid his blacan leohte bet þa beorhtan steorran dunnian on þam beofone. a 1415 LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 252 Riht as þe sonne Passeþ þe sterres and dop hir stremes donne. 1765 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 135/2 Smoke... disfigures the furniture... and duns the complexion. 1832-33 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 103 Afore the Lammass tide Had dun'd the birken-tree.

b. In New England, To cure (codfish) in a particular way, by which they become of a dun colour, and are termed *dunfish*.

'They are first slack-salted and cured, then taken down cellar and allowed to "give up", and then dried again.' (Century Dict.)

1808 in WEBSTER *s.v. Dunning*. 1873 CELIA THAXTER *Isles of Shoals* 83 The process of dunning, which made the Shoals fish so famous a century ago, is almost a lost art, though the chief fisherman at Star still 'duns' a few yearly.

2. *intr.* To become dun or dull-coloured.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 23695 (Edin.) Flures... þat neur mar sal dunne ne dwine. a 1400 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 221 Wonne... þin hew dunnet; and þi sennewess starker.

3. *Dun*, *v.* 2 *Obs.* In 4-5 don(n), 5 dunne-on.

[app. a. ON. *duna* to thunder, give a hollow sound, and v.]

f. Germanic root *dun-*, whence also DIN sb. and v.]

intr. To sound, ring with sound, resound; = DIN v. 1.

Hence *Dunning* *vbl. sb.*

13... *Coer de L.* 4975 The erthe donyd hem undyr. c 1345 *Orpheo* 275 The kyng... Com to hunte all aboute, With dunning and with blowing. a 1400 *Sir Beues* (E. E. T. S.) p. 163 (MS. E.) Al þe castel donyd and rong Off here merþe and off here song. 14... *Sir Raynboram* (MS. Cantab. ff. 2, 38, ff. 224), Soche strokys gaf the knyghtys stowte, That the hylle donyed all aboute. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 135/1 Dunny in sownde, *bundo*. 1483 *Festivall* (1515) 78 b, A man sholde unneth here his folowe speke for donnynges of strokes.

Dun (dʌn), *v.* 3 [First found after 1600, when quoted by Bacon, from the old besom-maker at Buxton; to Blount 1636-56 it was a 'fancy' word recently taken up. Origin uncertain.]

It is generally assumed to be identical with DUN v. 2, or to be a variant of DIN v., of which it may possibly have been a dialect form. But cf. the cognate DUN sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* To make repeated and persistent demands upon, to importune; *esp.* for money due.

a 1606 BACON *Apophth.* in *Baconiana* (1679), The advice of the plain old man at Buxton that sold besoms... 'Friend, hast thou no money? borrow of thy back, and borrow of thy belly, they will never ask thee again: I

shall be dunning thee every day'. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, To *Dun*, is a word lately taken up by fancy, and signifies to demand earnestly, or press a man to pay for commodities taken up on trust, or other debt. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 73. I dunnd him for money and could not get it. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* iii. iii. I remember the good Days, when we cou'd dun our Masters for our Wages. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 16 Dec. 4/6 Ministers are again dunning the king for more Peers. 1862 *Mss. H. Wood Channings* viii. There's a certain tradesman's house down there that I'd rather not pass; he has a habit of coming out and dunning me.

2. *transf.* To pester, plague, assail constantly.

1659 *Shuffling, Cutting & Deal* 5. I am so dun'd with the Spleen, I should think on something else all the while I were a playing. 1711 *C. M. Let. to Curat* 72 I'm so dunnd with your Author's demonstrations, that they can take no effect upon me. 1790 *Wadrow Corr.* (1843) II. 486. I am dunned with letters upon all hands from London and Edinburgh, urging us to meet, and do somewhat.

3. Associated with DIN v.

1753 *School of Man* 24 Ismena . . concealed her desire, whilst Philenon was dunning everybody's ears with his. 1818 *Sporring Mag.* II. 189 His teeth chattered and his head was dunned. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 116 You brute my ears thus will you dun!

Dun, obs. f. DOWN sb.

Dun-bird. [f. DUN a. + BIRD.] The pochard or red-headed duck, *Fuligula ferina*. Also, locally (Essex), the Scaup Duck, *Fuligula marila*.

1766 *Pennant Zool.* (1776) II. 600. These birds . . are much sought for in the London markets where they are known by the name of dun birds. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 142 Dunbird and Duncur. Names for the Pochard. 1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 86 The geese, dunbirds and wigwags were in myriads. 1831 T. WRIGHT *Hist. Essex* I. 25 In a decoy at Goldhanger the fowls called dun birds are exceedingly numerous. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* May 769.

Dunce (dʌns), sb. Also 6-7 duns(e). [An application of the name of John Duns Scotus, the celebrated scholastic theologian, called 'Doctor Subtilis' the Subtle Doctor, who died in 1308.

His works on theology, philosophy, and logic, were textbooks in the Universities, in which (as at Oxford) his followers, called *Scotists*, were a predominating Scholastic sect, until the 16th c., when the system was attacked with ridicule, first by the humanists, and then by the reformers, as a farrago of needless entities, and useless distinctions. The *Dunsmen* or *Dunces*, on their side, rallied against the 'new learning', and the name *Duns* or *Dunce*, already synonymous with 'cavilling sophist' or 'hair-splitter', soon passed into the sense of 'dull obstinate person impervious to the new learning', and of 'blockhead incapable of learning or scholarship'.

1530 *TINDALE Ansv. to More Wks.* (1573) 278.1 Remember ye not how . . the old barking cures, Dunces disciples & lyke draffe called Scotistes, the children of darknesse, raged in every pulpit agaynst Greke Latin and Hebrue. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 101 a. Vse the quiddities of Dunce, to set forth Gods mysteries: & you shal se thignorant either fall a slepe, or els bid you farewell. 1679 *Hobbes Behemoth* i. Wks. 1840 VI. 214 Peter Lombard, who first brought in . . the learning called School divinity . . was seconded by John Scot of Duns . . whom any ingenious reader, not knowing what was the design, would judge to have been two of the most egregious blockheads in the world, so obscure and senseless are their writings. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* I. 673 That the said Winter should study the Dunces Logick Questions, meaning I suppose the Logick Questions of John Duns.]

†1. The personal name *Duns* used attrib. *Duns man*, a disciple or follower of Duns Scotus, a Scotist, a schoolman; hence, a subtle, sophistical reasoner. So *Duns learning*, *Duns prelate*. Obs.

1597 *TINDALE Par. Wicked Manimon Wks.* (1573) 88 A Duns man would make xx. distinctions. a 1540 *BARNES Free Will Wks.* (1573) 267 Now where will our Duns men bring in their Bonum conatum? 1546 *Comfut. Shaxton* F ij (T.). The pure worde of God, voided of all the dregges of Dunse learning and man's traditions. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 479 The Dunce-men and Sophisters . . the inventers and finders, yea, and the verie makers of Purgatorie. 1656 W. SCATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 184 That selfe-conceited dunce criticke. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* v. (1851) 115 It were a great folly to seeke for counsell . . from a Dunce Prelat.

†2. A copy of the works of Duns Scotus; a textbook of scholastic theology or logic embodying his teaching; a comment or gloss by or after the manner of Scotus. Obs.

1530 *TINDALE Pentat.* To Rdr. 3 They which in tymes paste were wont to loke on no more Scripture then they founde in their duns or soch like devylsh doctryne. 1536 *LEYTON to Cromwell in Suppr. Monast.* (Camden) 71 We have sett Dunce in Bocardo, and have utterly banished hym Oxforde for ever, with all his blinde glosses. *Ibid.* The second time we came to New College . . we found all the great quadrant court full of the leaves of Dunce, the wind blowing them into every corner. 1607 *MARSTON What You Will* ii. l. My spaniel slept, whilst I haused leaves, Tosse do the dunces, por'd on the old print Of titled wordes. 1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* iii. iv. Wks. 1878 II. 78 A villanous Duns upon the letter, knauish exposition. 1600 *MIDDLETON Chaste Maid* iii. ii. Brought him in league with logicke, And red the Dunces to him. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. lx. (1810) 333 I will write as I have read in my dunces of Logicke.

3. A disciple or adherent of Duns Scotus, a Duns man, a Scotist; a hair-splitting reasoner; a cavilling sophist. Obs. exc. Hist.

1577 *STANYHURST Descr. Irel.* i. in *Holinshead* (1587) 9/2 Duns, which tearme is so triuall and common in all schools, that whoso surpasseth others either in cauilting sophistrie, or subtil philosophy, is forthwith nicknamed a Duns. 1611 *FLORIO, Scotisti*, a follower of Scotus, as we say a Dunce.

†4. One whose study of books has left him dull and stupid, or imparted no liberal education; a dull pedant. Obs.

1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 47 If one be hard in conceiuing, they pronounce him a dowl: if giuen to studie, they proclaime him a dunce. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 25 You that purpose with great summes of study and candles to purchase the worshipfull names of Dunces and Dodipoles may closely sitt or sokingly ly at your bookes. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devils Banquet* 322 When a man courts to be a Doctor in all Arts, hee lightly proves a dunce in many. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xviii. 199 A dunce, void of learning but full of books. 1742 *Pope Dunc.* iv. 90 A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits.

5. One who shows no capacity for learning; a dull-witted, stupid person; a dullard, blockhead.

1577 *Holinshead Chron.* Scot. 461/1 But now in our age it is growne to be a common prowerbe in derision, to call such a person as is senseless or without learning a Duns, which is as much as a fool. 1611 *COTGR., Lourdant*, a sot, dunce, dullard. *Vindict.* . . an old dunce, doulit, blockhead. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* iv. 202 I confess the greatest Dunces have commonly the best Inventions, and many abler men before the Mast. 1712 *ARBUOTHNOT John Bull* iv. i. blockhead! dunce! ass! cockcomb! were the best epithets he gave poor John. 1852 *BLACKIE Stud. Lang.* 21 Let the hopeless dunce of the Grammar School be tried with Natural History. 1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occ.* ii. 39 As some boys remain dunces though they are sent to the best schools.

6. attrib. and Comb., as dunce-corps; † dunce-table, a table provided for duller or poorer students in some inns of court; dunce's cap, a cap of conical shape, sometimes marked with a capital D, and placed on the head of a dunce at school.

1624 *FORD Sun's Darling* v. i. His father, me thinks, should be one of the Dunce-table, and one that never drunk strong beer in his life, but at festival-times. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xxiv. And on a small shelf, the dunce's cap. 1847 *MARY HOWITT Ballads*, etc. 383 Or, learning's serf, puts day by day, Dunce-corps through classic exercises.

†Dunce, v. Obs. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To puzzle, pose, prove to be a dunce; to make a dunce of.

1611 *COTGR., Metagraboulis*, puzzled in, dunced vpon. *Metagraboulis*, to dunce upon, to puzzle, or (too much) beat the brains about. 1649 R. HODGES *Plain. Direct.* 66 Boys may be easily taught the Latine. Why should children therefore be wearied and dunced out many yeares, and yet in the end fail? 1658 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. vi. 71 'Tis time for the Scholar to throw off his gown . . when every Schoolboy is able to dunce and pose him. 1662 *Ibid.* verse 17. xxiv. 202 Thy own reason . . which is dunced and posed with so many secrets in Nature.

†Dunccomb. [f. DUNCE, after *comb.*]

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *To T. Coriat Wks.* iii. 15/2 I am no Dunccomb, Coxcomb, Odcumb Tom.

Duncedom (dʌnsdɒm). [see -DOM.] The domain of dunces; dunces collectively; a dunce's condition or character.

1829 *CARLYLE Voltaire Misc.* Ess. 1872 II. 151 In the midst of that warfare with united Duncedom. 1829 — *Novalis* *ibid.* 107 Their far-famed campaign against Duncedom, or that which called itself the 'Old School' of Literature. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Apr. 110 One who displays the true characteristic of Duncedom.

Duncehood (dʌnshud). [f. as prec. + -HOOD.] The quality, condition, or character of a dunce or dunces; mental opacity.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 561 The seal of supreme duncehood. 1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 728 The caution or duncehood of modern booksellers. 1868 M. PATTON *Academ. Org.* v. 231 A habit of duncehood which has been acquired by the passive resistance of the mind to the reiteration of the same matters.

Duncely (dʌnsli), a. rare. [f. DUNCE + -LY.] Like or of the nature of a dunce.

1826 *Examiner* 407/1 Duncely scribes and clerks.

Duncely, adv. rare. In 6 dunsally. [f. as prec. + -LY.] As a dunce; † in the way of the scholastic philosophy.

c 1535 *LATIMER Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 374 He is wilfully witted, Dunsly learned . . zealous more than enough.

Dunce-man, Duns-man: see DUNCE sb. 1.

†Duncer, dunsner. Obs. [f. Duns, DUNCE + -ER.] An adherent of Duns Scotus, a Scotist; a follower or teacher of the scholastic divinity and logic; = DUNCE 3.

c 1550 *BECON Jewel of Joy* 9 [Latimer's teaching] whyche thyngye dyuers drowsye dunsers wyth certayne fals flynyge flatteryng Friers could not abyde. *Ibid.* 10 Drowned in the dirty dregges of the drowsy dunsers.

Duncery, dunsery (dʌnsəri, dʌnsri). [f. DUNCE: see -ERY.]

†1. The practice, style, or character of a Scotist or Schoolman. Obs.

1560-70 *SIR T. SMITH Orat.* iv. in *Life* (1698) App. 81 Here you come with your fine and logical Distinction . . as tho' we were in a School of Dunsery. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 148 Prelaty, under whose inquisitorious and tyrannical duncery no free and splendid wit can flourish. 1683 *KENNETT Erasmus on Folly* (1709) 75 The more of duncery they have, the more of pride, and the greater is their ambition. 1687 *Ref. Dryden's Hind & P.* 25 The Author of *Pax Vobis* . . your Brother in Scholastick Duncery.

2. The state, character, or practice of a dunce or dullard; intellectual dullness, stupidity.

1615 *SIR E. HOBY Curry-combe* i. 17 He shewed more foolery then Philosophy, more Dunsery then Diuinity. 1715

PRIDEAUX Art. Reform. in Universities xxiv. in *Life* (1748) 216 To the discouragement of learning, and the encouragement of duncery and idleness. 1881 *SWINBURNE in Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 151 The detestable duncery of sham Pindarics.

Dunch (dʌnʃ), v. Sc. and north. dial. Also dunsah. [Derivation unknown.]

Mätzner suggests connexion with Icel. *dunka* to resound, give a hollow sound, Sw. *dunka*, Da. *dunke* to beat, knock, thump, throb; but these are modern forms, having no historical connexion with English.]

trans. To strike or push with a short rapid blow; now esp. to jog with the elbow.

a 1240 *Wokunge in Cott. Hom.* 283 Pat tai be dunchen and brasten be forðward swide toward ti dom. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/1 Dunchyn, or bunchyn, tunde. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 49 (Jam.) The unco brute much dunching dried Frae twa-year-alls and stirks. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberl. Ball.* 25 When Trummel cleek'd her on his knee, She dunch'd and punch'd, cried, 'fail, let be!' 1827 *Ann. Reg.* 198, I felt his skull had been dunched in. 1827 *SIR W. G. SIMPSON Art Golf* 132 A bad ball, which can . . be dunched along the ground a short distance with a brassy. *Mod. Sc.* Do not dunch me while I am writing.

Dunch, sb. Sc. and north. dial. [f. prec. vb.] A jog, a push with the elbow, a smart shock.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/1 Dunches, or lonche. *sonitus, stepitus. bombus.* c 1490 *Ibid.* (MS. K.) Dvnche (P. dunching), tuncio, percussio. 1811 *AITON Agric. Ayrsh.* Gloss. 691 *Dunch*, a smart push. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* xiii. (1888) 118 She . . struck the reef with such a dunch as threw us all flat upon the deck.

Dunch, a. Obs. exc. dial. [Derivation uncertain: cf. DUNNY a.2] Dull or inert in the senses, or in composition.

1. Deaf. *Dunch down:* see quot. 1578.

1574 *HELLOWS Gueuair's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 75, I have spoken with Perianes . . and as he was deafe and moste dunch, I cried out more in speaking vnto him, than I do vse in preaching. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* iv. liii. 513 This herbe is called . . in Latine *Typha* . . in Englishe . . Dunches downe, because the downe will cause one to be deafe, if it happen to fall into the eares. 1789 *GROSE Provinc. Gloss.*, *Dunch*, deaf. W. 1888 *Berkshire Gloss.*, *Dunch*, deaf.

2. Blind.

116 . . *Clown's Journey to London* (Somerset dial.) MS. *Ashmole* 36 lf. 112 What with the zmoke and what with the criez, I waz amot blind and dunch in my eyes. 1888 *Berkshire Gloss.*, *Dunch passage*, a cul de sac; the term 'blind passage' is sometimes used in this sense.

3. Heavy or doughy, as bread.

1842 *AKERMAN Willsh. Gloss.*, *Dunch-dumpling*, a hard dumpling, made of flour and water. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life* in S. C. 129 Priding herself that [the batch of bread] is never 'dunch' or heavy. [Hence prob., in midland dialects, *dunch sb.*, dumpling.]

Dunciad (dʌnsiəd). [f. DUNCE sb.: see -AD c.] The epic of dunces: name of a well-known poem by Pope. Also, the world or commonwealth of dunces. Hence *Dunciadean*, a. notice-wd.

1728 *POPE* (title) *The Dunciad*. 1742 — *Dunciad* iv. 604 Tyrant supreme! shall three Estates command, And make one Mighty Dunciad of the Land! 1799 *MORR. Her. in Spirit Pub. Yrals.* (1800) III. 169 Dunciadean critics.

Duncical (dʌnsikəl), a. Now rare. Also dunsical. [f. DUNCE sb. + -IC + -AL.]

†1. Of or pertaining to the Scotists or to the Scholastic system. Obs.

1546 *COVERDALE tr. Calvin on Sacrament* Pref. A ij, Romishe idolatrs and diligent students of duncical dregges. 1588 *FRAUNCE Lawiers Log.* i. l. 3 b, Miserable Sorbonists and dunsical Quidditaries. 1625 *Gonsalvius's Sp. Inquis.* 140 All that Sophisticall and Dunsical diuinitie.

2. Of or pertaining to a dunce; dull-witted, stupid, blockheaded.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 65 Botched vp . . after a rude, and dunsical sort. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* viii. ii. § 26 This neck-question, the most dull and duncical Commissioner was able to aske. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. liii. Students sottish and duncical. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 303, I have no patience with the foolish duncical dog. 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 7 Mathematics might be flogged into them . . as readily as into our own dunsical natures.

B. as adv. for duncically.

1624 *RAND Epil. to Shelton's El. Rummyng*, King Henry the Eight Had a good conceit Of my merry vaine, Though duncical plaine.

Hence † *Dunciolity*.

1588 *FRAUNCE Lawiers Log.* Ded. ¶ iij. If this be all the Dunsicalitie you talke of, you are farre more nyce then any Universitie man of mine acquaintance.

Duncify, v. rare. [f. DUNCE sb.: see -FY.]

trans. To make a dunce of. Hence *Duncified ppl.* a., constituted as a dunce.

1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. i. 1222 Let this duncified worlde esteeme of Spencer and Chaucer, I'll worship sweet Mr. Shakspeare. 1799 *WARBURTON Lett. to Hurd* (1809) 286 A fellow ten thousand times more duncified than dunce Webster.

Duncish (dʌnsɪʃ), a. [f. DUNCE sb. + -ISH.] Of the nature of a dunce; dunce-like. Hence *Duncishly* adv.; *Duncishness*.

1825 *FONBLANQUE in Westm. Rev.* IV. 377 A sentence of impenetrable duncishness. 1821 *Examiner* 162/1 Stupid by nature, and duncish by education. 1833 T. Hook *Widow & Margress* x. The 'duncish curate', as his lordship called him. 1834 *FONBLANQUE Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) III. 161 Men, who read the broad signs of the times so duncishly.

Duncour: see *dun cur* s.v. DUN a. 3 c.

Dunder (dʊndə). [Corrupted from Sp. *redundar* to overflow.] The lees or dregs of cane-juice, used in the West Indies in the fermentation of rum; = **DANDER** sb.²

1793 EDWARDS *W. Indies* v. ii. II. 241 The use of dunder in the making of rum, answers the purpose of yeast in the fermentation of flower. *Ibid.*, Dunder .. is the lees or feculencies of former distillations. *Ibid.* 240 To provide a dunder-cistern of at least 3000 gallons. 1795 SIR J. DALRYMPLE *Let. to Admiralty* 5 The miserable ferment called Dunder, which is the only one used in the West Indies.

Dunder, var. of **DUNNER** v. Sc.

Dunderbolt, dial. f. **THUNDERBOLT**, a belemnite; a flint arrow-head.

Dunderhead (dʊndəhəd). [The origin of *dunder* in this and the following words is obscure. It may possibly be connected with **DUNNER** v. and sb.¹ (which also occurs as *dunder*): cf. also Sc. *dunder* to stun as with a blow or loud noise; see **DONNERED**. Some association between *dunder* and *blunder* appears to be indicated by the change of Du. *dunderbus* to *blunderbus*.]

A ponderously stupid person; a blockhead, a numskull.

a 1645 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* II. iv. Oh, thou dunderhead! Wouldst thou be ever in thy wife's Syntax? 1659 MASSINGER *Picture* II. i. Recover, dunder-head! a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Dunder-head, a dull heavy Creature. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxv. Shall I be called as many blockheads, numskulls, doddypoles, dunderheads .. and other unsavoury appellations. 1804 J. N. MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* i. 6 There are so many dunderheads of all nationalities who can never realise the truth of that simple maxim.

Hence **Dunderheadism**, practical stupidity.

1846 POE *Wks.* (1864) III. 115 Utter and inconceivable dunderheadism. 1881 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 May 491 Bureaucratic and police dunderheadism.

Dunder-headed, a. [f. as prec. + -ED.]

Ponderously stupid, thick-headed.

1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 37 The poor scolded broken-hearted boy .. becomes dunder-headed and dull for all his life-time. 1826 WAKLEY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 15 Mar., Any illiterate and dunder-headed police officer. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xiv. He regarded it as a mixture of jealousy and dunderheaded prejudice.

Hence **Dunderheadness**, gross stupidity.

1870 SAT. REV. 15 Jan. 80/2 This dunderheadedness of crime which is brought home to our senses by reports like these.

Dunderpate (dʊndəpæt). = **DUNDERHEAD**.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* III. i. (1849) 140 A dunderpate, like the owl, the stupidest of birds. 1829 J. JEVYLL in *Corr.* 16 Mar. vii. (1894) 194 When the Republic, like Great Britain at this day, was overrun by dunderpates.

† **Dunderwhelp**. *Obs.* [see above.] A dunderheaded 'whelp', a contemptible blockhead.

1651 FLETCHER *Wild-Goose Chase* III. i. What a purblind puppy was I! .. What a dunder-whelp. To let him domineer thus! a 1655 — *Women Pleased* II. vi. You know what a dunder-whelp [Folio 1, dunderwhelp] my master is.

Dun-diver. [f. **DUN** a. + **DIVER** 2.] a. The female and young male of the goosander (*Mergus merganser*). b. *U.S. local*. The ruddy duck.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 333 The Dun-Diver or Sparlin-fowl, *Mergus* *famina*. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) II. 556 The Dun Diver or female is less than the male. 1829 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 175 I shot whilst in Shrewsbury a Dundiver (female Goosander, as I suppose you know).

Dune (di:n). [a. mod.F. *dune* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), a. ODu. *dūna*, MDu. *dūne* (Du. *duin*, mod.LG. *dūne*) = OE. *dūn*: see **DOWN** sb.¹] A mound, ridge, or hill of drifted sand on the sea-coast (or, rarely, on the border of a lake or river); applied esp. to the great sand-hills on the coast of France and the Netherlands. In earlier English use, *dūn* occurs: see **DOWN** sb.¹ 3.

1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 184 Supposing the extremities of the base between Fort Revers and the Dunes to be accurately known. 1830-33 LYEALL *Princ. Geol.* xxi. (1847) 312 By the aid of embankments and the sand dunes of the coast. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 79 Indurated dunes occur in various parts of the world: they have been noticed by Peron in New Holland. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xvi. 10 On the dunes of Nagaw Wudjoo .. Stood the lodge of Pau-Puk-Keewis. 1878 K. JOHNSTON *Africa* II. 23 The Sahara presents now a stretch of sand, then hills and ravines, Marshes and dunes. 1883 SYMONDS *Italian Byways* vii. 222 A handful of horned poppies from the dunes.

b. *Comb.*, as *dune-like* adj.

1823 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 270 Rolling dune-like hills.

Dune, obs. f. **DIN**, **DOWN**, **DUN** sb.³

Dunfish, **dun-fish**. *U.S. local*. (New England). [f. **DUN** a.] Cod cured by dunning (see **DUN** v. 1 b).

[Cf. 1799 *Dunb-fish* s.v. **DUMB** a. 8.] 1806 WEBSTER, *Dun-fish*. 1873 CELIA THAXTER *Isles of Shoals* 83 A real dunfish is handsome, cut in transparent strips, the color of brown sherry wine. The process is a tedious one.

Dun-fly. [f. **DUN** a.] a. A kind of artificial fly used in angling. b. A kind of gadfly.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 33 The donne flye: the body of the donne wolle. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 97, I will name .. the dun flye, the stone flye, the red flye [etc.]. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 177 *Oestrus Curvicauda*, Gadbee or Dun Fly.

Dung (dʊŋ), sb. Forms: 1- *dung*, 3 *ding*, 4-6 *dunge*, *dong*, 6 *doung*, 7 *doung*, 8 *dungue*,

doong, 6-7 *dongue*. [OE. *dung* = OFris. *dung*, OHG. *tunga* manuring, mod.G. *dung* and *dünger* manure. Cf. also Sw. *dynga* dung, muck, Da. *dynga* heap, hoard, mass, pile, mod. Icel. *dyngja* heap, dung. The original sense is uncertain: see Kluge s.v.]

1. Excrementitious and decayed matter employed to fertilize the soil; manure.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wt.-Wülcker 104/9 *Fimus*, dung. c 1160 *Halton Gosp.* Luke xiii. 8 Ic hine beweorpe mid dunge. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 130 þat lawe schal ben a laborer and leden a-feld dounge. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 276 The lond aboute a roote is to be mowed Al vpsdoun, and flekis shal we make Of donge and molde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 127/1 Donge, mucke, *fimus*, *ketamen*. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 44 What kind of dung is best to fatten the same [barren ground] againe. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 533 It will be good to spread Quicklime upon the plowed ground .. the haruest after it is more plentifull, than after anie other dung that a man can inuent. 1757 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Garden*, Dung made of Leaves that are well rotted. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* III. 213 All the essential fertilising substances of a large mass of home-made dung.

2. (As constituting the usual manure) The excrement or fæces of animals (rarely of human beings): as *cow-dung*, *horse-dung*, *pig's-dung*, etc. 1207 R. GLOUC. (1724) 310 In to a chambre forene þe gadelyng kan wende .. & in þe dunge þar Hudde hym þere longe. a 1300 *Sarman* 6 in E. E. P. (1862) 2 A sakke iupridul ful wip drit and ding. c 1400 MACNEUV. (Roxb.) xiv. 64 þai dight þaire mete with dung of bestez dried at þe sonne. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 277 Dunge of fowlis is ful necessary To londtiling. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 17 Horse-dunge is the worste dunge that is .. And the dounge of dounes is best, but it muste be layde vpon the grounde veyre thynne. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xviii. 27 That they maye cate their owne dunge and drynke their owne stale. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xx. 7 Yet he shall perish for euer, like his owne dunge. 1706 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* I. 262 Now this dung was entirely the produce of the fishes on which those fowls constantly fed. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav.* 135 Having collected a sufficient quantity of dry buffalo's dung, we made a fire.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to that which is morally filthy or defiling; or to matter that is vile, contemptible, or loathsome.

a 1255 *Ancr. R.* 140 Heo mot .. upholden ham, þet heo ne uallen iðe dunge of sunne. c 1285 *Rel. Ant.* II. 191 Loved king, to hori ding what makith man so hold? 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. viii. 55 They were fallen and leyen defiled in the dounge of synne. 1526-34 TINDALE *Phil.* iii. 8 For whom I have counted all thynges losse, and do iudge them but dunge. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 76 This dung and filth of ydelness. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 95 For greedinesse of a little mucke or dung of the earth (For monie is no better). a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 16 The dust of pelf, the dung of sensuality. 1828 CARLYLE *Fréd. Gt.* I. i. (1865) I. 12 The noteworthy deed is sure to be found lying under infinite dung, no end of calumnies and stupidities accumulated upon him.

4. *Tailor's slang*. A term of obloquy, applied to journeymen who submit to the masters' terms, working by the piece instead of by the day, or working while others are on strike. Cf. **DUNHILL** 2 d.

1764 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 66/2 Who, refusing to comply with the masters' terms .. call themselves *Flints*, in contradistinction to those who submit, and are in derision called by the first *Dunge*. 1824 *Ibid.* 80 The whole body of journeymen tailors is divided into two classes, denominated *Flints* and *Dungs*: the former work by the day and receive all equal wages; the latter work generally by the piece. 1837 WHITLOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 430 (Tailor) Any man being declared a 'dung' for working too fast. 1867 *Morning Star* 6 Aug. 7/1 He said, 'I know by your walk you are a "dung"! (A term applied to men who work for a shop where the hands are on strike.)

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.*, as *dung-barge*, *-bed*, *-boat*, *-drag*, *-mere*, *-mizen* (i.e. *dung-heap*), *-pike*, *-pit*, *-yard*, etc.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xcvi. 188 The rudder of a 'dung-barge. 1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 47 The preference of a small (hot) house over a 'dung-bed. a 1667 COWLEY *Answ. Inuit.* *Cambridge Wks.* 1711 III. 63 The Quondam 'Dung-boat is made gay. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 6 June 3/3 Striking him on the head with a 'dung drag. 1796 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Dung-Meers*, are Places or Pits where Soils, Dungs, Weeds, etc. are mix'd and lie and rot together for some time, for the Improvement of Husbandry. 1480 *Robt. Deyll* 38 So into a foule 'dunge myxen he her caryed. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 12 Road-side laystalls and dung-mixens removed out of sight. 1530 PALSGR. 214/2 'Dunge pyke, *fourche a fiant*. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat.* Ins. Ep. Ded., Oyl Beetles .. rowl up and down a 'dung-pit. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 86 Their dung-hills or 'dung-pits. 1707-12 MORTIMER (J.), Any manner of vegetables cast into the 'dungyard.

b. *objective*, *instrumental*, etc. as *dung-eater*, *-finding*; *dung-bred*, *-feeding* adjs.

a 1631 DRAYTON *Poems* IV. 1271 (Jod.) I scorn all earthly 'dunbred scarabees. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* (1889) 490 Many kinds of 'dung-feeding beetles. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 691 Stercutius, who was deified for 'dung-finding.

c. *Special combs.*: *dung-bath* (*Dyeing*), a mixture of dung, usually that of cows, with chalk in warm water, used to remove superfluous mordant from printed calico; *dung-beetle*, a name for the dor-beetle or dumble-dore; also a general name for the group of beetles which roll up balls of dung; *dung-bird*, (a) the hoopoe; (b) = *dung-hunter*; *dung-chafer* = *dung-beetle*; *dung-cis-tern*, 'cooper, a vessel containing a dung-bath;

† *dung-farmer*, one who contracts to remove dung and refuse; *dung-fly*, a two-winged fly of the genus *Scatophaga*, feeding in ordure; *dung-gate*, 'port, a gate through which dung and refuse are removed; in O. T., the name of a gate of Jerusalem; the anus; *dung-hunter*, -teaser, the Dirt-bird or Dirty Allan: (see *quots.*); † *dung-wet* a., as wet as dung, wet through; *dung-worm*, a worm or larva found in cow-dung, used as bait. Also **DUNG-CART**, -FORK, etc.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 153/2 The chalk occasionally added to the 'dung-bath serves to neutralize the acids as they are evolved from the mordants. 1863-78 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 353 The dung-bath is now almost wholly superseded by the solutions of certain salts, viz. the double phosphate of soda and lime, arsenite and arsenate of soda, and silicate of soda. 1634 *Moufet Theat.* Ins. 153 'Dung-beetle, Sharnbugg. 1808 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* I. 172 A bluish metallic-coloured dung-beetle. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 280 The common 'dung-chafer .. flies with great rapidity and force. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 154/1 The goods must be .. winched through a fresh 'dung-cistern (commonly called a 'dung-copper). 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 26 He'le cry, oh rare, at a 'Dongfarmers cart. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 69 The dungfarmers seek in euery streete by exchange to buy this durtie ware. 1616 *Cri. & Times* *Jas.* I (1849) I. 414 They say a dung-farmer gave him his death's wound. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat.* Ins. 947 Merdivora or 'Dung-flies are of diuers sorts. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* xii. 31 On the righte hande of the wall toward the 'Donggate. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 152 The Excrement .. in that part which was near the Dung-gate. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 144 Searching into the pedigree of Paper, it cometh into the world at the doungeate, raked thence in Rags. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 423 This species [of Gull] is likewise called by some the 'Dung Hunter. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 210 Richardson's Skua .. [called] from the vulgar opinion that the gulls are musing, when, in reality, they are only disgorging fish newly caught. 'Dung bird or Dung hunter. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* II. 13, I rode by nighte vnto the valley porte .. and to the 'Dongporte. 1841 SELBY in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 256 Arctic skua, better known .. by the name of the 'dung teaser. 1599 *Nashe Lenten Stufte* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808-12) VI. 180 (D.) Fishermen cowering and quaking, 'dung-wet after a storme. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 723 The duke of Alva (wonderfully wearied in the late skirmish, and dung wet). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 'Dung-worms .. found in great plenty among cow-dung in September and October.

Dung (dʊŋ), v. Forms: 1 *dyngian*, 4-6 *dong*, 6 *doung*, 7 *dunge*, 4- *dung*. [In OE. *dyngian* from *dung* sb.; cf. OFris. *donga*, *denga*, MHG. *tungen*, Ger. *dungen*. In ME. assimilated to, or formed anew from the sb.]

1. *trans.* To manure (ground) with dung; to dress with manure.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wt.-Wülcker 104/8 *Stercoratio*, *dingiung*. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 99 Digge aboute þe vyne rotis and dung hem wel. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 127/1 Dungen, or mukkyon londe, *fimo*. 1502 CAXTON's *Chron. Eng.* I. (1520) 7/1 He taught men to dunge their felde. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 19 The ploughman .. tilleth hys lande .. and smetyme doungeh it. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xviii. 135 The best way to husband or dung their ground. 1770-74 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 313 They miss a crop by dungen an improper soil.

fig. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 35 p. 2 To improve and dung his Brains with this prolific Powder [Snuff].

b. *Predicated* of animals. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 15b, If I deliver to a man mye sheepe to dong or marle his land. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* II. i. Wks. 1873 II. 294 Doe Jack-dawes dung the top of Paules Steeple still? 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. iv. (1762) 9 The land is well dungen by them.

c. *Predicated* of the manure.

1508 TURNER *Herbal* II. 52b, Medic fother muste be sown in April. It dongeth the ground well. 1589 PASQUILL's *Ref.* 5 The carcases of the deade did dunge the grounde.

2. *intr.* Of animals: To drop or eject excrement.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xxi. iv. In [the] whiche time [no] horsse maye dunge. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 18 Let them [shepe] stande styll a good season, that they maye dunge. 1609 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 105 He grases on the Shore, and dungs like a Horse. 1791 J. WHITAKER *Rev. Gibbon's Hist.* 256 (R.) He dungs upon it at last from the dirty tail of Mahometanism. 1846 [see **DUNGING** vbl. sb. 2].

† b. *trans.* *Dung out*, to pass as excrement. *Obs.* 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 8 Till such time as the lambe beginne to dunge out the milke which it hath gotten of her [an ewe].

3. *Calico-printing*. To immerse in a dung-bath in order to remove superfluous mordant.

1836 [see **DUNGING**]. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* I. 626 In dungen calicoes. *Ibid.* 628 A solution of arseniate of soda, containing from 10 to 50 grains arsenic acid per gallon, according to the strength and nature of the mordants to be dungen.

Hence **Dunged** ppl. a., covered or mixed with dung; manured; **Dunger**, an animal that dungs (Colgr. s.v. *Grumer*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 151 In dungen lond. 1597-8 Br. HALL *Sat. v.* i. 116 To see the dungen felds of dag-tayled sheepe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 500 An Infusion of the Medecine in Dungen Water. 1651 R. CHILD in *Harlib's Legacy* (1655) 11 Dung'd land.

Dung, pa. t. and pp. of **DING** v.¹

† **Dungaree** (dʊŋgəri). Also *dungere*.

[Hindi *दुंगरी* *dungri*.] A kind of coarse inferior Indian calico.

[1613 CAPT. SARIS in Purchas *Pilgrimes* (1625-6) I. 363 (Y.) The sorts requested, and prices that they yielded. . . Dongerijns, the finest, twelve.] 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 14 Dungarees is another sort of Callico which is coarse, but something whiter than the former, yet not so fine, but is much stronger than the Derribands. 1759 *Lond. Mag.* XXVIII. 604 A sail-cloth called Dungaree. 1868 Miss FRERE *Deccan Days* p. xxiv. (Y.) Such dungaree as you now pay half a rupee a yard for.

b. *pl.* Trousers of this material. 1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 40 He's got his dungarees on.

c. *attrib. and Comb.* 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 230 Blue dungaree trousers. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *My Shipmate Louise* III. xxxiii. 103 Clad in shirts and duck or dungaree breeches.

Dung-cart. A cart used to convey manure. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 216 He . . . fond A dong Carte as it went for to donge lond. 1523 FITZGERALD *Hush.* § 146 To helpe her husbande to fyll the mucke wayne or donge cart. 1666 *Choice, Chance, etc.* (1881) 48 What a spight it was to see a horse of service drawe in a doung-cart. 1863 TROLLOPE *Bellon Est.* xlii. If I thought that no one would see me, I'd fill a dung-cart or two.

fig. 1664 HAYWOOD *Captives* i. i. Whele about thou dung cart of diseases. 1696 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (181d.) 764 1/2 Reducing all wit to the original dung-cart.

Hence **Dung-cartful**, as much as fills a dung-cart. 1598 *Mucedorus* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 235 I have kill'd a dungcartful at the least. a 1659 CLEVELAND *Chym. Magic* 18 Guts at least a Dung-cart full.

Dungeon (dʌndʒən), *sb.* Forms: a. 4-5 *don-geoun*, *-goun*, *-gon*, *-gen*, *-gyn*, *doun*, *don-goun*, *Sc. dwngoune*, *-geoun*, *downgeowne*, 4-6 *dungeon*, *dunjon*, 5-6 *doungeon*, *-gen*, 6 *dongion*, *-gyon*, 4- *dungeon*. *β.* 4-9 *Donjon* (4 *dunjon*, 4-5 *donjon(e)*, 9 *donjeon*). [a. F. *donjon* (12th c. in Littré), in OF. also *danson*, *dangon* = Pr. *donjon*, *dompnhon* :—late L. *dominion-em* in same sense, f. *dominus* (for *dominus*) lord; thus essentially a doublet of *DOMINION*.]

1. The great tower or keep of a castle, situated in the innermost court or bailey. (To this the archaic spelling *donjon* is now usually appropriated.)

a. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 224 Bath the castell and the dwngoune. c 1386 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 937 *Dido*, The noble tour of Ylion That of the citee was the cheef dungeon. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. iii. (1544) 6 a. A thousand arblastres, bent in his dungeoun. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 23 Lohier . . . mounted vp into the dungeon of the castell. 1568 GRANTON *Chron.* II. 288 Come on Sirs, ye shal enter into the Dungeon, for then shall ye be sure to be Lordes of the Castell. 1705 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4164/3 The Governor . . . retired into the Dungeon, which is a small Fort within the great one. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii. The keep or dungeon of the ancient fort.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9926 Pe thrid [color] . . . castes lem ouer al sa bright, bat rechis to be dunjon light. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 121 Steuen . . . did reise in bat coste a stalworth donjon. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 12 The castelle and donjone held still. 1676 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* II. 116 Donjon, a place of Retreat in a Town or Place, to capitulate in with greater security in case of Extremity. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2721/2 After this we fixed our Miners to the Donjon or Tower within the Castle. 1813 Scott *Treism.* II. x. Nor tower nor donjon could he spy. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* II. xvi. 38 A cylindrical donjon, with ancient buildings grouped about it.

b. More fully, *donjon* (*-dungeon*) *keep*, *-tower*. 1808 Scott *Marm.* i. i. The battled towers, the Donjon keep. 1813 — *Rokeby* II. ii. By Brackenbury's dungeon-tower. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN xl. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* vi. iii. (1866) 828 It was in the donjon keep of the castle.

c. *Arch.* (See quot.) 1803 CARRS *Technol. Dict.*, *Donjon* (Archit.), a small wooden pavilion raised above the roof of the house, where anyone may command a fine view.

2. A strong close cell; a dark subterranean place of confinement; a deep dark vault.

13. . . E. E. Allit. P. A. 1186 So wel is me in þys doel doungeoun. 13. . . *Coer de L.* 728 That thou dwelle in a fowle dungeon. c 1385 *Body & Soul* 471 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 345 The eorthe closede hit self ayein. And the dungeoun was for-dit. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 8 Preamb., The said Richard was taken and imprisoned in a doungeon and a depe pytt under grounde. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 271, I had rather be a Toad, And live vpon the vapour of a Dungeon. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 317 The King of Heav'n hath doom'd This place our dungeon. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 39. P. 3 Beneath the castle I could discern vast dungeons. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 7 When the fortunes of the fight do not hurry the combatant to dungeon or stake.

3. *transf. and fig.* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2835 'In helle', he says, 'es na raunceon'. For na helpe may be in bat dungeon. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 251 (Mätz.) That worldly waves with there mortal deluge Ne drowne me nat in ther dreedful doungeoun. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Ensam. Par.* Col. 2 In the deepe dungeon of ignorance. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 156 Thou art become . . . The dungeon of thyself. 1838 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 68 Palissy . . . confined within the dungeon of his own breast, those feelings of bitterness. 1871 R. ELLIS *Calullus* lxviii. 102 Strangely the land's last verge holds him, a dungeon of earth.

† b. A habitation, mansion; also *fig.* *Obs.* 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* viii. xxiv. (1554) 194 b. Up to the rich sterry bright dungeon. Called Arthurs constellation. — *Lyke thyn Audience etc.* in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 25 Dyogenes lay in a smalle dungeon. In sondre wedrys which turnyd as a balle. 1443 — *Prospect Peace* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 211 Bribt was the sterre ovir the doungeoun moost, Wher the heavenly queen lay poorly in jesuyue.

c. Applied to a person of profound learning or wisdom: = 'deep mine or receptacle.' (*Sc. and north. dial.*)

1773 in Boswell *Jrnl. Tour Hebrides* 22 Oct., Lady Loch-bury said, 'he was a dungeon of wit'. 1832-33 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 81 Although he's a dungeon o' Latin and Greek. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v. *Dungeonable*, 'He's a dungeon o' wit', very shrewd. *Mod. Sc.* He is a perfect dungeon of learning.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*: Of or belonging to a dungeon, as *dungeon-bolt*, *-cell*, *-door*, *-floor*, *-fortress*, *-gate*, *-vault*, etc.; *dungeon-keep*, *-tower* (see i b). Also *dungeon-like* adj.

1813 Scott *Rokeby* IV. xxii. A fearful vision. . . Of 'dungeon-bolts and fetters worn. 1814 — *Ld. of Isles* III. iv. From lowest 'dungeon cell To highest tower. a 1743 SAVAGE *Wks.* (1775) II. 107 (Jod.) Where 'dungeon dampis arise Diseases'd he pines. c 1440 CARGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 720 The gayleris were sore afraide of certeyn light at the 'dungeon-doore. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 183/2 This is that grisly porter, who . . . claps the 'dungeon-gate upon them. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 98 Above were two 'dungeon-like apartments. 1896 W. E. AVTOUN *Bothwell* (1897) 2 They riot o'er my 'dungeon-vault. 1810 MONTGOMERY *Poems, Old Man's Song* viii. To burst these 'dungeon-walls of clay.

Hence **Dungeonable** a. (*north. dial.*), 'deep', shrewd, knowing (cf. 3 c). **Dungeonly**, **Dungeony** a., *dungeon-like*.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 42 None but the God of heaven may . . . returne Conquerour from that dungeonly Kingdome. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 22 A Dungeonable Body; a shrewd person, or, as the vulgar express it, a devilish Fellow. 1863 in *Life of Dean Hook* I. 360 Unaired dungeonly rooms of a bachelor's house. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dungeonable*, deep, knowing.

Dung-fork (dʌndʒən), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To put or keep in a dungeon or cell; to imprison; to shut up in, or as in, a dungeon.

1613 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devil* 76 If he once recovers him into his prison he will dungeon him. 1645 Br. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 124 Are we dungeon'd up from the sight of the Sun? 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. i. You said nothing Of how I might be dungeoned like a madman. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* v. ii. 193 They . . . Kill'd half the crew, dungeon'd the other half in Pevensey Castle.

Hence **Dungeoned** *pp. a.*, **Dungeoning** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*; also **Dungeoner**, one who or that which dungeons.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 Peter II. 4 The prisoner that is allowed to walk abroad, though with his keeper, is not so miserable as the dungeoned. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid of Orleans* i. 30 A dungeon'd wretch. 1880 *Examiner* No. 620/1 The dungeoning and ironings of Reformers. a 1861 KEATS *Lines to Fanny* 33 That most hateful land, Dungeoner of my friends.

Dung-fork.

1. A three- or four-pronged fork used to lift or spread dung; a kind of pitchfork.

c 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (Roxb.) 13 To a chorle a dongforke in his honde. 1530 PALSGR. 214/5 Donge forke, *fourche a fien*. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 324 A Dung-fork is a Tool of 3 Times or Pikes, for the better casting of Dung. 1834 *Brit. Hush.* I. x. 254 The manure . . . so far rotted as to be easily divisible by the dung-fork. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. ii. The reeking dungfork master of the mace!

attrib. 1674 FLATMAN *To Mr. Austin* 9 Our Noddles understand them can No more, than read that dung fork, pothook hand That in Queen's College Library does stand.

2. *Entom.* The anal fork on which the larvæ of certain coleopterous insects carry their excrement; a fecifork.

Dung-heap. A heap of dung, a dunghill.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxvii. 103 Ne fyndest thou non so fyl dunge-hep. 1393 [see next l.] c 1430 *Pilgr. Luf* *Manhode* II. liii. (1869) 96 The wight is strong on his owen dung hep, and tristeth to his cuntree; He is heere in his cuntree, on his dung hep. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. v. 'Dungheaps' lying quiet at most doors.

Dunghill (dʌŋhɪl), *sb.*

1. A heap or hillock of dung or refuse.

c 1380 *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 2417 To-deluce anon in thi donghel. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 109 For ypcocrysie in latyn is lykned to a dongehul [1393 C. xvii. 265 dungehep]. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. i. As a Cok ones sought his pasture in the donghylle he fond a precious stone. 1607 Sir T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 29 Raking of Dunghills is an Employment more fit for a Scavenger than a Gentleman. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iii. (1869) I. 352 One half, perhaps, of these provisions is thrown to the dunghill. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xx. Mud hovels, with their dunghills . . . around them.

b. In proverbs and locutions.

1546 J. HAYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 25 But he was at home there, he might speake his will, Euery cock is proude on his owne dunghill. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 43 Alexander and Darius, when they straue who should be Cocke of thys world's dunghill. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* xl. Mr. Chaffanbrass was the cock of this dung-hill. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 233 What he (Cicero) could not say in the Forum he thought he might venture on with impunity in the Senate, which might be called his own dunghill.

2. *transf. and fig.* a. A heap or repository of filth or rubbish; often applied depreciatively to the earth, and to the human body. Also as the type of the lowest or most degraded situation.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 147 b. V. foule & fylthy donghyll of this world. 1540 MORVINE *Vives' Intrud.* Wynd. C. ij. The fayrest body is nothing els but a doungehyll covered in white and purple. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Salisbury* ix. And buried in the doungehil of defame. 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* II. i. More to be

loath'd than vilenes or sin's dunghill. 1698 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* v. (1851) 133 For matter of Books there is no body publishes huger Dunghills than you. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 40 Considering the condition from which this son of a dunghill sprung. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v. Moving dunghill, a dirty filthy man or woman. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 40 Those who have risen suddenly from the dunghill to a chariot.

b. Applied opprobriously to a person of evil life, or of base station.

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 105 Shal y^e vile dong-hills of the earth presume to alter and chaunge the blessed and euerlasting Testament of y^e only begotten sonne of God? 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 87 Out, dunghill! dar'st thou braue a Nobleman? 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 49 Paracelsus . . . was a walking Dunghill (so offensive and corrupt his life).

c. With reference to the *dunghill cock* (see 3 d), a man who is not 'game', a coward or spiritless fellow. *To die dunghill*, to die as a coward, not to die 'game'. d. = DUNG 4.

1756 W. TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* IV. 52 Submit, be a wretch, and die dunghill. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 358 There would be no sport, as the combatants were both reckoned dunghills. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Dunghill*, a coward; a cockpit phrase, all but game cocks being stiled dunghills; *to die dunghill*, to repent or shew any signs of contrition at the gallows. 1880 Scott *Ivanhoe* xliii. To see . . . whether the heroes of the day are, in the heroic language of insurgent tailors, flints or dunghills.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Of or pertaining to a dunghill, as *dunghill beetle*, *raker*, etc. b. Fit for or vile as a dunghill. c. Cowardly, or showing no fight, as the dunghill cock.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 192 (Mätz.) A downghille doke as deynthe as a snyghte. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VII.* 7 A dongehyll knave and vyle borne villeyne. 1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 39 This dunghill trade of Brokerie. 1601 CORNWALLYSE *Est.* xxv. Many Dung-hill Birdes have maintained infinite labours, assisted only with the fame of making their sonnes Gentlemen. 1633 Br. HALL *Hard Texts* 423 Rich offerings . . . were made to that dunghill Deity. 1658 ROWLAND MOWET *Theat. Ins.* 1009 Some call the Pilularius the dunghill Beetle, because it breeds from dung and filth. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 54 God never loves to lift up the light of his countenance upon a dunghill-spirited man. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr. Progr.* II. 55 The Dunghill-raker, Spider, Hen, The Chicken too to me Hath taught a Lesson. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* III. ii. My liege, 'twas wisely ordered, to destroy The dunghill rabble. 1889 SWINBURNE *Study of Ben Jonson* 70 Some dunghill gazetteer of this very present day.

d. Special combs.: *dunghill-cock*, *-fowl*, *-hen*, common barndoor fowls, as distinguished from the game-cock, etc.; so *dunghill craven*.

1580 G. HARVEY 3 *proper wittie Lett.* 20 [There are] Asses in Lions skins; 'dunglecocks. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 163 The game-cock being by no means so fruitful as the ungenerous dunghill-cock. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 218 The difference . . . between the game-cock, and the 'dunghill-craven. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 112 A few 'dunghill fowls were also found on these islands. 1611 CORGN. *Vne poule de pailleur*, a 'dunghill henne, a henne thats fed at the barne doore.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Dunghill** *v. trans.*, to make up into a dunghill; in quot. *fig.* † **Dunghilly**, vile condition or practice. **Dunghilly** a., like or characteristic of a dunghill; vile, ignoble.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 205 Where I see nobilitie betraid to donghillrie, and learning to doultrie. 1638 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* IV. i. Poor, degenerate, dunghilly blood and breeding. 1668 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 115 It hides part of a stinking or Dunghilly ferment under the souness of the milk. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 45. 438 Where all the lees of Stamboul were dunghilled up into one reeking mass of infamy.

Dunging (dʌŋɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. DUNG v. + -ING*]. Cf. Ger. *düngung*.] The action of the verb DUNG.

1. The manuring of land; *concr.* manure, dung.

c 1000 [see DUNG v. 1]. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* I. 238 Lupyne and ficchis slayn, and on their roote Vpdrid, are as dongyng, londis boote. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* II. 74 b. Dungerey hureth Date trees. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. i. iii. (1743) 11 The soil is so rich that it . . . will bear good Barley for almost 20 years without dunging.

2. Dropping of excrement.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. 24 Which you shall know by his dunging. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Peasant taking*, If you perceive by their dunging and scraping, that they frequent any Place. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 109 By eating, by treading, by dunging, by staling.

3. *Calico-printing.* The operation of passing the cloth through a dung-bath. Also *attrib.* 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* VI. 153/2 The dunging is . . . one of the most important . . . processes in calico-printing. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 627 Dungeing salts, or liquors, are now made by the manufacturing chemist.

† **Dunghish**, a. *Obs. rare.* [*f. DUNG sb. + -ISH*]. Of the nature of dung; vile.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 46 Dongysh and fylthie tradicions. 1608 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 126 No lesse dunghish and brutish.

† **Dunglecock**. *Obs.* = DUNGHILL cock.

† **Dungled**, *pp. a.* *Obs.* ? = *Dunghilled*, thrown on a dunghill.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. To Rdr. 332 As if a dungledd Asse should die.

Dung-pot. Now *dial.* A tub for carrying manure, etc., of which a pair is borne by a pack-horse; also a low-wheeled cart for the same purpose.

1388-9 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 58. Ij wylpottis. j dung-pot. 1552 HULOT. Dunge cart or dunge pottle made of wicker, *ecirpea*. 1878-6 *Act 18 Elia* c. 10. § 1 Everye person

.. shalbe charged to finde .. one Carte .. Tumbrell, Dounge Pott or Courte, for .. repayinge of the Highe wayes. c. 1720 C. FIKKENS *Diary* (1888) 171 A horse w^{ch} draws a sort of carriage, the wheelies like a Dung-pott. 1881 in *Isle of Wight Gloss.* 1888 in ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

Dungy (dʌŋgi), *a.* [f. DUNG sb. + y 1.]
1. Of the nature of dung; abounding in dung.
1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. l. 35 Our dungie earth alike Feeds Beast as Man. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 21 The best dungy compost.

2. Foul or filthy as dung; vile, defiling.
c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xlvii. (1869) 160, I am foule .. stinkinge and dungy. 1599 MARSTON *Seco. Villanie, To Detraction* 163 My mind disdaines the dungy muddy scum Of abiection thoughts. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxix. 17 Their idols (marg. dungy gods), wood and stone. 1660 PUSKY *Min. Proph.* Hosea ix. 10 Scripture gives disgraceful names to the idols (as abominations, nothings, dungy things).

Dunite (dʌnait), *Min.* (See quot. 1879.)
1868 DANA *Min.* 258 Dunite. 1874 DAWKINS *Ess.* v. 137 The peridot rock of New Zealand known as dunite. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 265 Dunite (so named from Dun Mountain in New Zealand, which consists in great part of this rock and serpentine) is a crystalline-granular aggregate of olivine and chromic-iron.

Duniwassal (dūni'wāsāl). Also **duniwassel**, **-waisle**, **dunni**, **duinnie-wassal**, **dunniwassel**. [Gael. *duine uasal* lit. gentleman, = *duine* man + *usal* gentle, noble, well-born.] A (Highland) gentleman; a gentleman of secondary rank, below the chief, a yeoman; a cadet of a family of rank.

c. 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) 357 (Jam.) The king, caused many of the great Duny vassals to shew their holding. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. to Parlt.* Wks. (1711) 187 That .. the overseers of ministers, deacons and elders, be named duniwassels of the kirk. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 60 Though some, Sir, of our duniwassels stood out, like Eglington and Cassils. 1808 SCOTT *Bonny Dundee* viii. There are wild Duniwassals three thousand times three, Will cry hoigh! for the bonnet o' Bonny Dundee. 1814 — *Wav.* xvi. His bonnet had a short feather, which indicated his claim to be treated as a *Dunihd-Wassell* or sort of gentleman. 1884 *Times* 18 Mar. 7 The feathers .. indicated gentility .. the 42nd being duinnie-wassals, or small gentry.

Dunkadoo (dʌŋkādū) [Echoic: from the bird's cry.] Popular name in New England of the American bitters (*Botaurus mugilatus*).

Dunkard (dʌŋkɑrd), *U.S.* = DUNKER 1.
1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* i. xii. 336 Dunkards, whose men and women live in separate communities. 1896 *Chr. World* 21 May 403/1 The Dunkards are to be found in twenty of the United States, the total membership being about 75,000. *Ibid.* A Dunkard minister made a speech.

Dunker 1 (dʌŋkər), **Tunker** (tʌŋkər). [ad. Ger. *tunker*, f. *tunken* (dunken) to dip.] A member of a body of German-American Baptists, who administer baptism only to adults, and by triple immersion.

They settled in Pennsylvania early in the 18th c., whence they spread into Ohio and other states.

1796 G. WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1889 I. 354 The Dunkers (who are all Doctors) entertain the Indians who are wounded here. 1785 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 533 The Quakers and Moravians, Dunkers, Mennonites, or other worthy people in Pennsylvania. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 281 The words Tunkers and Tumblers have been corruptly written Dunkers and Dumlips. 1859-60 GARDNER *Faiths World* i. 770/1 The Dunkers hold that celibacy is not binding .. but that it is to be commended as a virtue. 1886 BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 602/1 Settlements were formed by the emigration of married Tunkers to other parts.

Dunker 2, corruption of DUNKERK: see next.

1631 FITZ-GERFAY *Curse of Corn-holders* 14 Suffered to be a prey to Dunkers abroad, and to as bad at home.

Dunkirk (dʌŋkɪrk). Name of a town on the coast of French Flanders; hence, a privateer vessel of that town. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1608 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 200 Ile march through thy dunkirkes guts for shooting jestes at me. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 89 Like to roving Dunkirkes, or robbing pyrats. a. 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* iv. ii. Quite shot through 'tween Wind and Water by a she-Dunkirk. 1629 *Churchw. Acc. Kirton-in-Lindsey in Antiquary* (1888) Dec. 21 A trawler .. that was taken with Dunkerkes. 1888 *Athenaeum* 17 Mar. 335/1 Of persons robbed on the sea by Dunkirkes we have several examples [in the Doncaster records].

Dunkirker. [f. prec. + -ER 1.] A privateer belonging to Dunkirk, or one of its crew.

1603 *Crt. & Times* Jas. I (1849) I. 4 The Dunkirkers have been very busy with us of late, and .. took three pinks coming from Flushing. 1625 *Crt. & Times* Chas. I. (1848) I. 50 There are brought into Plymouth three long boats full of Dunkirkers. 1629 FULLER *App. Inf. Innoc.* (1840) 373 A Dunkirker, who delights to prey on poor merchants' ships.

Dunkle (dʌŋkl), *v. Sc.* Also **dunkle**. [A parallel form to DUNTLE, DIMPLE: cf. the parallel forms *crimple*, *crumple*, *crinkle*, *crunkle*, *dingle*, *dimble*.] *trans.* To make a dint or pit in; to dint.

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* III. xxiii. 284 We think his hampan's surely dunkling. 1830 — *Laurie* T. ii. i. (1849) 42 Without very deeply dunkling the truth.

Dunkle (dʌŋkl), *sb. Sc.* [Goes with prec. vb.] 'The dint made or cavity produced by a blow, or in consequence of a fall' (Jam.).

1821 GALT in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 6 [It] would have left both cloors and dunkles in her character.

Dunlin (dʌnlin). [dial. form of *dunling*, f. DUN a. + -LING. Cf. *dunnoch*.] The red-backed sandpiper (*Tringa alpina* or *variabilis*), a Euro-

pean migratory bird, abundant at certain seasons on the sea-coast. Also an American species or subspecies (*T. pacifica*).

1531-2 in ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* III. 185/1. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* iii. xii. 305 The North-Country Dunlin .. is about the bigness of the Jack-Snipe. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) II. 471 *Dunlin*, this species is at once distinguished from the others by the singularity of its colours. 1877 BESANT & RICKSON *Son of Vulc.* i. xiii. A flock of ox-birds, or dunlins, digging out the juicy slugs from the mud.

Dunnage (dʌnɪdʒ), *sb. Naut.* [In 17th c. *dynnage*, *dinnage*: origin unascertained.

Cf. Du. *dun*, LG. *dün* thin, *dünne twige* brushwood.] Light material, as brushwood, mats, and the like, stowed among and beneath the cargo of a vessel to keep it from injury by chafing or wet; any lighter or less valuable articles of the cargo used for the same purpose.

1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 75 Mats and dunnage vnder the Salt, and Salt Shouels. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 101 To take Care of the requisite Dunnage and Baving at the Bottom. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 98 We covered the bottom of the hold .. with dried brush, for dunnage. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. 198 He had stowed his dunnage, many hundred bundles of light flexible canes from Sumatra and Malacca.

attrib. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 *Dunnage battens*, pieces of oak or fir, about two inches square, nailed athwart the flat of the orlop, to prevent wet from damaging the cables, and to admit air. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 73 Dunnage wood 26d. per 100 pieces. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Dunnage gratings*, express gratings placed on a steamer's deck to place cargo upon, serving as dunnage. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Feb. 4/2 They store there the dunnage mats used for the cargo. [When guano was shipped in bulk at the Chincha Islands, the hold was lined with guano in bags, called *dunnage-bags*, to protect the rest and for better packing; so with various other commodities.] ¶ Loosely used for miscellaneous baggage; *slang*, a sailor's or tramp's clothes.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* (1861) I. 262. 1873 *Slang Dict.* *Dunnage*, baggage, clothes. 1885 C. A. NEIDÉ *Cruise of Aurora* 105 (Cent.) Some of the dunnage and the tent would need to be dried before being packed. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Apr. 2/1 The other dunnage was a curious mixture of odds and ends, such as a sextant, a little mahogany sea chest, strings of candles, bread bags, rusty scissors, knives, forks, and spoons.

Dunnage, *v. Naut.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To stow or secure with dunnage. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 63 Dunnage as high as the keelson .. to prevent water getting to the casks. 1865 J. LEES *Lawes Brit. Shipping* (ed. 9) 190 The vessel must also be properly dunnaged in the bottom and at the sides of the hold, in order to raise up the loading. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. A vessel dunnages below the dry cargo to keep it from bilge-water. 1884 *American VIII.* 382 Vessels fraudulently 'dunnaged' for the purpose of reducing their tonnage.

† **Dunned**, *pp. a. Obs.* [f. DUN v. 1 + -ED 1.]

Made dun; of a dark or dusky colour: = DUN a. 1. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 135/1 Dunnyd of colour, *subniger*. 1530 PALSGR. 311/1 Dunde gray as a horse is. 1542 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 37 One great dunnyed cow. 1643 *St. Trials, Essex Witches* (R.), That the impe, which the said Joyce Boanes sent was a dun'd one like unto a mouse.

Dunner (dʌnər), *sb. 1 Sc.* Also **dunder**. [Belongs to DUNNER v.] A resounding or reverberating noise; a blow causing vibration.

1780 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* ii. 127 But a' this time, wi' mony a dunder [=duinner], Auld guns were brattling aff like thunder [=thunner]. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 18 (Jam.) His Maggy on his mind Did sometimes gie a duinner. 1850 J. STRUTHERS *Poet. Wks.* I. Autobiog. 129 The duinner of the engine .. has ceased.

Dunner, *sb. 2* [f. DUN v. 3 + -ER 1.] One who duns or importunes another, esp. for money due; a dun.

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Dunner*, a Solicitor for Debts. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 454 ¶ 5 [They] serve the Owners in getting them Customers, as their common Duffers do in making them pay. 1825 T. THOMAS *To Occupiers of Land* 14 A fine till'd wheatien Field That Owner will from Debts and Dunner shield.

Dunner, *v. Sc.* [perh. in origin freq. of DUN v. 2; but with onomatopoeic associations.] *intr.* To make a reverberating noise, to resound; to fall or strike with vibration and reverberating noise.

1808 in SIBBALD *Chron. Sc. Poetry Gloss.* 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 180 As down he duinner'd on the ground. 1820 *Edin. Mag.* June 533 (Jam.) It gard the divots stour aff the house riggins and every caber duinner.

Dunness (dʌnɪnəs), [f. DUN a. + -NESS.] The quality of being dun; duskiness, dinginess.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. lxvi. 140 When Baynesse turnes to dunnesse, blackes to duskishnes. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 205 Spots or dunnesse of the skinnie. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. vii. The dunness of the clouds.

† **Dunning**, *vb. sb. 1*; see DUN v. 2

Dunning (dʌnɪŋ), *vb. sb. 2* [f. DUN v. 3.] The action of importuning for debt, etc.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 246 Without taking notice of their dunning. 1766 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xxxiii. 176 The continual dunnings and insolent menaces of their creditors. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 36/2 The importunate dunnings of a gamester.

Dunning (of codfish): see DUN v. 1 b.

Dunning, *pp. a.* [f. DUN v. 3 + -ING 2.] That duns, or importunes for debt, etc.

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* v. 116 Surrounded by these

dunning devils. 1848 THACKERAY *Fan. Fair* xlviii, Madame Bobinot is writing dunning letters for the money.

Dunnish (dʌnɪʃ), *a.* [f. DUN a. + -ISH.] Some-what dun or dusky; inclining to a dun colour.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. G iii. The sede is donnysh blak. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1134/4 A dunish gray Mare. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* App. 27 Dressed in a dunnish-coloured great coat.

Dunnoch (dʌnɒk). Also 5 **donek**, **dunoke**, 7 **dunneck**, 9 **dinnick** (sense 2). [app. f. DUN a. + -OCK dim. suffix; from the dusky brown colour of the plumage. Cf. *dunlin*.]

1. The hedge-sparrow or hedge-warbler (*Accentor modularis*).

c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 761/38 *Hec lomefa*, a donek. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 111/1 A Dunoke .. curruca. 1611 COTGR., *Verdon*, a Dunneck, Dike-smowler, Hedge-sparrow. 1824 FORSTER *Perenn. Calend.* in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 119 The dingie dunnoch, and the swart colemouse. 1847 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* iv. (D.), Hareton has been cast out like an unfledged dunnoch.

2. (form *dinnick*) Applied in Devonshire to the Wryneck (*Jynx torquilla*).

1863 *Q. Rev.* July 245 Either the cuckoo or the cuckoo's servant, the dinnick, as it is called in Devonshire. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 104 Wryneck .. Dinnick (Devon). From its brown plumage.

Dunny (dʌni), *a. 1* [f. DUN a. + -Y.] Some-what dun or dusky brown.

a. 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 400 I were skynnes of conny. That causeth I loke so donny. 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. x. 28 Lime made of a dunny gray stone. 1715 LANCASTER 16 Jan. in *Ballard MSS.* xxi. 59 Paper of the same Dunny Colour.

Dunny, *a. 2* (*sb.*) *dial.* [possibly f. DUN v. 2; and if so, meaning originally 'having a ringing or resonance in the ears'; cf. also *dunch* adj.] Dull of hearing, deaf; dull of apprehension, stupid.

1708 KRESEY, *Dunny*, somewhat deaf, deafish. 1775 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. 11. 97 My eyesight grew dimmer, my ears more dunny. a. 1791 GROSE *Olio* (1796) 105 What the devil are you dunny? won't you give me no answer? 1866 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii. My old Dame Joan is something dunny. 1882-3 [In *Dialect Glossaries* of Berkshire, Worcestersh., etc.]

† **B. sb.** A stupid fellow; a dunce. *Obs.* 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 29. 3/2 Should a School-boy do so, he'd be whipp'd for a Dunny.

Hence **Dunnily**, **Dunniness**.

1731 BAILEY, *Dunnily*, deafishly. *Dunniness*, deafishness.

Dunpickle: see DUN a. 3 c.

Duns, **dunse**, etc., *obs.* forms of DUNCE, etc.

† **Dunship**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. DUN sb. 1 + -SHIP.] As a humorous title, referring to the saying 'Dun is in the mire': see DUN sb. 1 5.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. 110 Ralph himself, your trusty Squire, Wh' has drag'd your Dunship out o' th' Mire.

Dunstable (dʌnstəbəl), *a. and sb.* [The name of a town in Bedfordshire.]

† **1. a. attrib.** in phr. *Dunstable way*, app. referring originally to the road from London (Edgware Road) to Dunstable, a part of the ancient Roman Road called Watling Street, notable for its long stretches in direct line, and for its general evenness; used proverbially as a type of directness and plainness. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *and Serm. bef. Eduw.* VI (Arb.) 56 Some .. that walked in the kynges highe waye ordinarilye, vprightlye, playne Dunstable waye. 1566 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 122 Indeed for the device, I grant it as plain as Dunstable highway. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Prov. Bedfordsh.* i. (1662) 114 As plain as Dunstable Road. It is applied to things as plain and simple, without welt or guard to adorn them, as also to matters easie and obvious to be found, without any difficulty or direction. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* VI. 132 'Tis of the making of Dunstable way, Plain without turning. 1744 WARBURTON *Rem. Ser. Occas. Refl.* 128, I would advise him to return again as fast as he can into the old Dunstable Road of Moses and a future State for ever.

[Cf. also the following: 1611 B. JONSON *Introd. Verses to Coryat's Crudities*, Here up the Alpes (not so plaine as to Dunstable) Hee's carried like a cripple. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) A i j b, Whilst pathes vntreated former steps vntroad, Become as Dunstable, more worne, more broad.]

† **b. Hence as adj.**: Direct, straightforward, plain, downright. (Often preceded by *plain*, *downright*.)

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrot* 19 a. A good old dunstable doctor here in London. 1598 FLORIO, *Carlina*, plainly, dunstable way, homelie fashion. 1607 R. C. tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 21 Men who vseed old and ancient simplicitie, and were (as a man would say) plaine Dunstable. 1678 EACHARD *Hobbs's State Nat.* (1705) 11 The old plaine Dunstable stuff that commonly occurs in those that have treated of Policy and Morality. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) VI. 177 (D.) Your uncle is an odd, but a very honest, Dunstable soul. 1817 SCOTT *Lett.* 17 Mar. (1804) I. 422 Now Morritt (who is 'Downright Dunstable') would not have let this sentence slip him.

† **c. as sb.** in phr. *Plain* (or *downright*) *Dunstable*: plain speaking or language. *Obs.*

1597 BRITTON *Miseries of Manilla*, Plaine Dunstable is the high way, and yet there are many holes in it. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 87 Their Fore-fathers .. lov'd plaine downright Dunstable. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxii. 239 That's the plaine dunstable of the matter, Miss! 1844 SCOTT *Redgawntlet* ch. xvii. If this is not plain speaking, there is no such place as downright Dunstable in being!

2. attrib. Applied to a kind of straw plait made at Dunstable, or to the method of plaiting it. Hence *ellipt.* as *sb.* (Formerly also a straw bonnet.)

1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* (1851) 424 A milliner, who sold 'Dunstable and eleven-braid, open-work and coloured straws'. **1851** *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib. II.* 377 Plait straw is the straw of the wheat . . . grown on dry chalky lands, such as those about Dunstable . . . 'Whole Dunstable', signifies that the plait is formed of seven entire straws, and 'patent Dunstable', that it consists of fourteen split straws. *Ibid.* 581 A coarser kind of material than the Dunstable.

† **Dunster** (dʊnstər). *Obs.* A woollen cloth, so called from a small town in West Somersetshire.

1601 Act 43 *Eliz. c. 10* Preamble, Dunster Cotton hereafter shall be by this present Act intended and taken to be of like weight, length, and breadth as Taunton and Bridgewater Cloth. **1607** Act 4 *Jas. I. c. 2* Dunsters made in the Western parts of Somersetshire. **1807** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices V.* 95.

† **Dunsterly**. *Obs.* [var. of *duntery*, DUNCERY.] **1616** S. WARD *Coal from Altar* (1627) 50 The dunsterly of the Monks made Erasmus studiosus.

† **Dunstical**, *a.* *Obs.* [var. of DUNCICAL.]

1537-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1550) 472 All those decretal letters, nothing sauntering of that age, but rather of the latter dunstical times that followed. **1585** J. BELL *Had-den's Ansv. Osor.* Aij b, As Sophisters use to argue of moates in the Sunne in their trifling and Dunsticall Schooles. **1694** S. VINCENT *Gallant's Acad.* 8 Those silly and ridiculous Fashions, which the Old dunstical world wore, even out at Elbows.

Hence **Dunstically** *adv.*

1611 A. STAFFORD *Niobe* II. 195 (T., s.v. *Dunce*), One speaks fluently, but writes dunstically.

Dunstone (dʊnstʊn). *Mining and Geol.* [f. DUN *a.*; cf. also *dun-courses*, *dun-row*, s.v. DUN *a.* 3 c.] Stone of a dun or dull brown colour; applied locally to different sedimentary rocks, as magnesian limestone, ironstone, sandstone, and sometimes to igneous rocks, such as dolerite.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World I.* 20 A few . . . of the kind which the Derbyshire miners call dunstone. **1807** VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 19 The soil generally consists of a hazel-coloured loam, or free dunstone. **1870** R. S. HAWKER *Prose Wks.* (1893) 1 One wide, wild stretch of rocky moorland, broken with masses of dunstone. **1887** H. B. WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. & Wales* (ed. 2) 577 Dolerites are exposed west of St. Austell . . . In places they are called 'Dunstones'.

Dunt (dʊnt), *sb.* ¹ *Sc. and dial.* Also 5-6 dount. [app. a phonetic variant of DINT *sb.*, perh. modified to express the duller sound implied. Cf. also Sw. *dunt* in same sense. (In early ME. *dunt* (*ū*) is merely a southern spelling of *dynt*, DINT.)]

1. A firm but dull-sounding blow or stroke. **c. 1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 183 W¹ outt ony stroke, dount, or wound. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. xvii. 60 Full hastily doun swakkis, dunt for dunt. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 572 All with one dunt the dunt ston vp the dang. **c. 1690** *Roxb. Ball.* (1888) VI. 616 And double dunts upon their rumps, the lads began to fa' then. **1788** BURNS *Naebody* 12 I'll tak dunts frae nae-body.

b. A wound produced by such a blow. **1866** STEVENSON *Kidnapped* vii. 56 My visitor . . . set himself to wash and dress the wound upon my scalp. 'Ay', said he, 'a sore dunt'. **1894** CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 279 W¹ a three-cornered dunt on his broo.

c. A beat or palpitation of the heart.

1768 ROSS *Helene* 62 (Jam.) Dunt for dunt, her heart began to beat. **1769** DAVIDSON *Seasons* 52 (Jam.) Ilk rowt the twa gave thwart the burn Cam o'er her heart a dunt.

2. **Dunt-about**, a person or thing knocked about, ill-used, or made a convenience of.

1825-30 in JAMIESON. **1892** *Northumbld. Gloss.*, s.v., 'Aye, poor thing, she's a fair dunt-about.'

Dunt, *a.* and *sb.* ² *dial.* [perh. f. root of DUN *v.* 2: cf. *dunch*, *dunny*.]

A. adj. Stupid, dizzy, or giddy, from an affection of the brain: said especially of sheep or calves.

1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Dunt*, stupidified, numbed. *Norfol.* A dunt sheep, one that mopes about, from a disorder in his head. **1794** VANCOUVER *Agric. Surv. Cambr.* 33 Dying dunt (as the shepherds term it) that is dizzy. **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dunt*, stupid; or dizzy. A dizzy calf with water in the head is said to be dunt. **1893** ZINCKE *Wherstead* 276 Dunt [in East Anglia, means] chronically stupid from some affection or lesion of the brain.

B. sb. The gid or sturdy, in sheep, etc.

1784 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* II. 436 *Dunt*, a distemper [in sheep] caused by a bladder of water gathering in the head; no cure. **1822-34** GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 355 The staggering or vertiginous disease which is provincially known by the name of dunt.

Dunt (dʊnt), *v.* ¹ *Sc. and dial.* [f. DUNT *sb.* ¹, or variant of DINT *v.* (sense 1): cf. also Sw. *dunt* to strike, shake.]

1. *trans.* To knock with a dull sound, as with the fist in the back or ribs. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1570 Henry's Wallace x. 285 Duschyt in dros, dunti [M.S. in gloss, dewyt] with speris dynt. **c. 1610** Sir J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 393 The dunting of Mells and Hammers. **1709** DAVIDSON *Seasons* 59 (Jam.) The plant foot . . . Dunting, oppressive, on the verdant path. **1806** Jamieson's *Pop. Ball.* I. 304 (Jam.) He dunted o' the kist, the buirds did flee. **1895** CROCKETT *Men of Mosshays* 38 The sound of my mother's roller. 'dunt-dunting' on the dough. *Mod. Sc.* It's too good a hat to be dunted about every day.

b. *To dunt out*: to drive out by knocking; to thresh or beat out. Also *fig.*

1768 ROSS *Helene* 115 (Jam.) Ae thing I'd hae dunted out. **1823** GALT *R. Gilhaize* II. 220 (Jam.) Fearing the

wrathful ram might dunt out the bowels, or the brains . . . of the young cavalier. **1871** W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xiii. (1873) 81 Johnny's principle of action, as regarded differences between himself and others, was always to 'dunt it out' as he went along.

2. *intr.* Of the heart: To beat violently.

1724 RAMSAY *Evergreen* (1824) II. 17 Neir dunt again within my Breist. **1795** BURNS *To Mitchell* 11 While my heart wi' life-blood dunted. **1801** MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1844) 111 His proud heart it dunted.

Dunt, *v.* ² *dial.* [Belongs to DUNT *a.*] *trans.* To drive stupid; to deafen or stun with noise.

1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* s.v., How you dunt me, saying of a mother to a crying child. **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dunt*, to stupify.

Dunt, early ME. form of DINT.

Dunter (dʊntər), *local.* [In sense 1 prob., in 2 certainly, f. DUNT *v.* 1.]

1. A local name of the eider-duck (app. originally in Orkney and Shetland). Also *dunter-goose*, *-duck*.

1693 J. WALLACE *Orkney* 16 Plenty both of wild and tame fowls. . . Dunter-Goose, Claik-Goose. **1768** WALES in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 126 There are various sorts of the geese, as . . . the brant, the dunter. The gander of the dunter kind is . . . one of the most beautiful feathered birds that I have ever seen. **1866** CRICHTON *Nat. Rambles*, *Orkney* 97 We could distinguish one eider duck or dunter, as they are here termed.

2. A porpoise (*Northumbld. and south Scotld.*).

1825 in JAMIESON. **1825** in BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*

† **Duntibour**. *Sc. Obs.* Also *dont*, *dount*, *duntebor*. [Derivation uncertain.] ? A lady of the bed-chamber.

1538 LYNDESAY *Supplic. agst. Syde Tailis* 176 Quod Lindsay in contempt of the syde tailis, That duddrounis & duntibours throu he dubbis traillis. **a. 1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* iv. (1644) 307 The old Duntibours, and others that had long served in the Court, and hoped to have no remission of sins, but by virtue of the Masse. *Ibid.* 363 Certain Duntibours, and others of the French Menjie. *Ibid.*, Madame Baylie, Mistris to the Queens Dountibours (for maids that Court would not then well bear).

Duntle (dʊntl), *v.* *dial.* [perh. dim. and freq. of DUNT *v.*; but see also DUNKLE.] *trans.* To knock; to dent with a blow.

1824 R. S. SURTES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxvii. 167 It was between these places that I got my head duntled into my hat. **1827** KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* Introd. (1879) 6 His cap is duntled in: his back bears fresh stains of peat

|| **Duo** (dʊo). *Mus.* [It. *duo* duet, *a.* L. *duo* two.] A duet.

1590 T. WHITTHORNE (title) His Songs for 2 voyces, of the which some be plaine and easie . . . the rest of these Duos be made for those that be more perfect in Singing or Playing. **1665** PARRY *Diary* 15 Oct., Tried to compose a duo of counter point. **1781** J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1795) I. 189 A Duo performed by an old man and a young woman. **1880** GROVE'S *Dict. Mus.* I. 468 Some writers use the form 'Duet' for vocal, and 'Duo' for instrumental compositions; this distinction, however, is by no means universally adopted.

transf. and *fig.* **1808** MARIAN MOORE *Lascelles* I. 234 She usually had a female friend staying with her, to interrupt these tedious duos. **1872** GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* x. The talking was done in duos and trios more or less inharmonious.

Duo-, L. *duo* = Gr. *dyo* (dyo), 'two', as an initial element, forms composite numbers. It is sometimes improperly used to form other modern compounds where Bi- (or in Greek words Di-) is the proper formative; e.g.

Duocameral = bicameral; **Duocentenary** = bicentenary or ducentenary; **Duoglott** = diglott; **Duoliteral** = biliteral; **Duopedal** = bipedal.

1828 WEBSTER cites STUART for *Duoliteral*. **1850** (title) The Duoglott Bible comprising the Holy Scriptures in the Welsh and English Languages. **1859** SALA *Gas-light & D.* xxviii. 318 Forced to assume the duopedal attitude by the cudgel of his master. **1879** *Sat. Rev.* 4 Oct. 412/1 Duocentenaries, ter-centenaries, and quin-centenaries have all lately taken place. **1894** *Daily Graphic* 19 Mar. 7/3 It has helped to illustrate . . . the utility of the Duocameral system. **1894** *Daily Tel.* 23 Aug. 4/7 Many thousands of the 'duoglot' babies have been reduced by a stroke of his autocratic pen to 'monoglots'.

Duodecad, *-ade*. [ad. late L. *duodecas* the number twelve: cf. DECADE.] A group of twelve; a period of twelve years; = DODECADE.

1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribae* I. 258 Ogdoades, Duodecads, Triacontads . . . and all the Æones, blasphemous speculations [of the Gnostics]. **1866** *Contemp. Rev.* III. 57 The changes necessitated by a duodecade of eventful years.

Duodecagon, *-hedron* = DODECAGON, *-hedron*. **Duodecagonal**, *a.* = DODECAGONAL.

a. 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 173 From the bisection of an Hexagonal Arch, may be inscribed . . . a Duodecagon. **1828** WEBSTER, *Duodecagonal*, *Duodecagonal*.

Duodecane: see DUODECYL.

Duodecennial (diu-od-se-ni-āl), *a.* [f. L. *duodecennium* period of twelve years, f. *duodecim* twelve + *annus* year: see -AL.] Of twelve years.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1865** *Morning Star* 12 Apr., The next duodecennial period commences next July.

Duodecim, *a.* *duodecim* twelve, an initial element in some recent technical terms:

Duodecimfid *a.* [L. *fidus* cleft], divided into twelve parts or segments (Webster, 1828); **Duodecimlobate** *a.* [Gr. *lobos* lobe], divided into twelve lobes (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

Duodecimal (diu-ode-sim-āl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *duodecim*-us twelfth, f. *duodecim* twelve: see -AL. Cf. F. *duodécimal* (1801 Haüy).]

A. adj. Relating to twelfth parts or to the number twelve; proceeding by twelves.

1777 J. JORDAINE (title) *Duodecimal Arithmetick and Mensuration improved*. **1749** F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 56 A duodecimal Progression. **1857** *Sat. Rev.* III. 448/1 A strictly duodecimal coinage.

B. sb. pl. *Duodecimals*, a method of multiplying together quantities denoting lengths given in feet, inches, twelfths of an inch, etc., without reducing them to one denomination; also called *cross-multiplication*.

The method is essentially that of long multiplication, but in the duodecimal scale instead of the decimal. The successive terms of the result denote square feet, twelfths of a square foot, square inches, etc.

1714 S. CUNN (title) A new and complete Treatise of the Doctrine of Fractions. . . with an Epitome of Duodecimals. **1802** P. BARLOW (title) On the Method of Transforming a Number from one Scale of Notation to another, and its Application to the rule of Duodecimals. **1829** BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 167 This method is styled Cross Multiplication or Duodecimals, and it is generally employed by painters, bricklayers, &c., in measuring work.

Hence **Duodecimally** *adv.*

1847 CRAIG, *Duodecimally*, by duodecimals.

Duodecimary, *a.* [f. L. *duodecim* twelve: see -ARY.] Having twelve parts or sections.

1837 Fraser's *Mag.* XV. 27 In the course of one month, by the mere disposal of cards, divided into twelve compartments, as tickets for so many lessons, he pocketed about fifty pounds. [He] only desired that they would take his duodecimary cards, and pay for them.

|| **Duodecimo** (diu-ode-si-mo). [L. (*in*) *duodecimō* in a twelfth (sc. of a sheet), abl. of *duodecimus* twelfth.]

1. The size of a book, or of the page of a book, in which each leaf is one-twelfth of a whole sheet: usually abbreviated 12mo.

1658 PHILLIPS s.v., A book is said to be in *Duodecimo*, when it is of twelve leaves in a sheet. **1688** *Catalogus Librorum*. per Benj. Walford 137 English Miscellanies in Octavo and Duodecimo. **1759** DILWORTH *Pope* 47 His miscellanies in duodecimo. **1837-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. 451 The book is in duodecimo, and contains but eighty-five pages. **1878** BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 56 Some fifty leaves in duodecimo.

fig. **1832** E. IND. *Sketch Bk.* I. 49 Mrs. Erskine was a beauty in duodecimo.

2. A book or volume of this size.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 529 P 1 The Author of a Duodecimo. **1807** *Director* II. 348 Some of the duodecimos of our circulating libraries. **1821** CHARLEY *Sterling* iii. iii. (1872) 190 A tiny duodecimo without name attached.

fig. **a. 1830** PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 282 Those delicious things, which constitute Love's joys and woes In pretty duodecimos.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1781 W. MASON *Let.* 29 Mar. in *Walpole's Lett.* (1858) VIII. 18 note, A hundred duodecimo pages. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1750, It was published in six duodecimo volumes. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. Pref. 3 The last Duodecimo edition of his Grammar. **1837-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. 1. § 148 The duodecimo division of the sheet. **1850** W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxx. 296 An abridgement in one volume duodecimo.

b. *fig.* Applied to a person or thing of minute or diminutive size.

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, Lady Betty . . . was taking the dust in Hyde Park, in a sort of duodecimo phaeton. **1833** *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 46 All the little monarchies and duodecimo princedoms. **1866** *All Year Round* No. 38. 283 He bent, and bowed, and touched his heart with his hand, like a little duodecimo Lord Chesterfield.

Duodecuple, *a.* [f. L. *duodecim* twelve, after DECEUPLE.] Twelvefold.

1727 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), To establish the duodecuple proportion.

Duodecyl (diu-od-sil), *Chem.* [f. L. *duodecim* twelve + -YL.] The twelfth member of the series of hydrocarbon radicals having the formula C_nH_{2n+4} ; the monatomic alcohol radical $C_{12}H_{25}$. Used *attrib.* in *duodecyl chloride*, *compound*, *hydride*. So **Duodecane**, **Duodecylene**, the paraffin and olefine of this series. Also *Dodecyl*, *Dodecane*, etc.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI, *Duodecyl compounds*. *Duodecane* or *Duodecyl Hydride* $C_{12}H_{26}$ is one of the constituents of American petroleum. *Duodecyl chloride*, $C_{12}H_{25}Cl$, is a faintly yellowish, nearly inodorous liquid. *Duodecylene*, $C_{12}H_{24}$, is one of the hydrocarbons obtained by Warren and Storer by destructive distillation of the lime-soap of Menhaden oil; also from Rangoon tar.

Duodenal (diu-od-nāl), *a.* ¹ [ad. mod. L. *duodenālis*, f. *duodenum*: see below; cf. F. *duodénal*.] Pertaining or relating to the duodenum.

1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. v. 149 The duodenal artery. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 15 In the concavity of the duodenal fold.

Duodenal, *a.* ² *rare.* [f. L. *duodēni* twelve each + -AL.] Composed of twelve members.

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Diss.* (1845) II. App. v. 275 The southern Duodenal Confederacy of the Turseni. *Ibid.* 286 Duodenal Federations.

Duodenal, *sb.* *Mus.* The symbol of the root of a DUODENE.

1874 A. J. ELLIS *Proc. R. Soc.* XXIII. 20 The duodenal will direct the player to the mode of arranging the manual.

Duodenary (diu-od-nāri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *duodenarius* containing twelve.]

A. adj. 1. *Arith.* Pertaining to twelve; proceeding by twelves.

1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 448/1 The use of the duodenary division of the shilling. 1864 WEBSTER s.v., *Duodenary arithmetic*, that system in which the local value of the figures increases in a twelve-fold proportion from right to left. 1890 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Jan. 15/1 The duo-denary system of calculation.

2. *Mus.* Relating to duodenies.

1874 A. J. ELLIS in *Proc. R. Soc. XXIII.* 21 The finger-ing... on manuals constructed on the duodenary theory.

B. sb. + l. A period of twelve years. *Obs.*
1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 224 In the beginning of the Duodenary.

2. *Mus.* A keyboard constructed according to duodenies. See **A. 2.**

1874 A. J. ELLIS in *Proc. R. Soc.* 28 The hand would on the duodenary... dip between high digitals to strike octaves of low digitals.

Duodenate, v. Mus. intr. To modulate by duodenies. So *Duodenation*.

1874 A. J. ELLIS *Proc. R. Soc. XXIII.* 21 If... a piece in $\frac{1}{12}$ duodenated much to the left... we could play it as $\frac{1}{12}$. *Ibid.* 19 To consider modulation as taking place by duodenies, and hence consisting of duodenation.

Duodene (diū'dēn). *Mus.* [f. med.L. *duodēna* a dozen, a group of twelve, f. L. *duodēni* twelve each: cf. late L. *centēna*, etc.] Name given by A. J. Ellis to a group of twelve notes having certain fixed relations of pitch, in a proposed scheme for obtaining exact intonation on a keyboard instrument.

1874 A. J. ELLIS in *Proc. R. Soc. XXIII.* 16 A *duodene*... consists of 12 tones, forming four trines of major thirds arranged in three *quaternions* of fifths.

|| **Duodenum** (diū'odēnəm). *Anat.* In 6 also *duodene*. [med.L. (so called from its length, = *duodennum digitōrum* space of twelve digits, inches, or finger's breadths), f. *duodēni* twelve each (see *prec.*).] Used in Fr. in 1514 (Hatz.-Darm.).

The first portion of the small intestine immediately below the stomach, commencing at the pylorus, and terminating in the jejunum or second portion, at the second lumbar vertebra.

1308 TREVISAN Barth. *De P. R. v.* xlii. (1495) 158 The fyrste gutte of the thre subtyll guttes hyghte duodenum, for in his lengthe by the mesure of euery man he conteynyth twelue ynches. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 168 The fyrste gutt is maad fast to be lower mowh, and his gutt is clepid duodenum... for he is of be lengthe of xij. ynchis. *Ibid.* 171 Wip a gutt bat is clepid duodeno. 1504 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 349 The first is called Duodene, because of the length of it, which is without any folding or turning. 1599 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 237 The greatest part of the Food, that is thus broken and concocted, is by the Contraction of the Fibres of the Stomack press'd into the Duodenum. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 398 The small intestines... consisting of the Duodenum, Jejunum and Ileum. 1870 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 603 The duodenum is rarely ruptured, its position protecting it.

Hence **Duodenitis**, inflammation of the duodenum; **Duodenostomy** [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], **Duodenotomy** [Gr. *-τομία* cutting]: see *quots.*

1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, Duodenitis. 1866 FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 450 Duodenitis... separately, or in connection with gastritis and enteritis. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Duodenostomy*, the opening of the duodenum through the abdominal walls, and its attachment to them so as to make an artificial mouth or entrance for food, as in cancer of the pylorus. *Ibid.* *Duodenotomy*, the opening of the duodenum through the abdominal parietes, as in cancer of the pylorus, to introduce nutriment.

Duodrama. [ad. It. *duodramma* (= F. *duodrame*), f. L. or It. *duo* + *DRAMA*.] 'A dramatic piece for two performers only: cf. **DUOLOGUE**. In recent Dicts.

Duologue (diū'olŏg). [irreg. f. L. *duo* or Gr. *dyo* (dyo-) two, after *monologue*.] A conversation between two persons, a dialogue; *spec.* a dramatic piece spoken by two actors. Also *attrib.*

1864 *Home News* 19 Dec. 21/1 The dramatic monopolists... are now taking steps to stop a 'duologue entertainment' at Weston's Music Hall. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* v. (He) was fain to let the conversation lapse almost into a duologue between his daughter and his guest. 1894 *Athenaeum* 3 Mar. 288/1 'Fashionable Intelligence', an original duologue... is promised at the Court Theatre.

Duomachy (diū'māki). *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. L. *duo* or Gr. *dyo* two + *-μαχία* fighting.] A fight of two; single combat.

1883 R. F. BURTON in *Academy* Aug. 69/1 To run away... rather than engage in a Waki' al-insayn or duomachy.

|| **Duomo** (dwōmo). Also 6-8 domo. [It. *duomo*, *domo* cathedral: see **DOME sb.**]

1. A cathedral church (in Italy): cf. **DOM. 2**

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 188 b. The Duomo of Myllaine. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Oct., The Duomo, or Cathedral... is a superb structure. 1678 CROWNE *Chas. VIII.* v. Dram. Wks. (1873) I. 214 The Duchess, Sir! Bleeding and faint is from the Domo led. 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* 46 In bright vignettes... Of tower or duomo, sunny-sweet.

attrib. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 94 We chased the Archbishop from the duomo door. 1895 — *Aur. Leigh* VIII. 44 The duomo-bell Strikes ten.

† 2. = **DOME** 5 a. *Obs.*

1893 SALMON *Bate's Dispers.* (1713) 94/1 Open the Cover to the Duomo, and increase the Fire more and more.

† **Duopolize, v. Obs. nonce-wd.** [f. L. *duo* or Vol. III.

Gk. *dyo* two, after *monopolize*.] *trans.* To engross between two.

1699 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 440 Some rigid Presbyterians and popular Independents affect with great Magistracy to Duopolize all Church-power.

Duorow, obs. form of **DWARF**.

Duosecant (diū'p'st kánt), *a. Cryst.* [non-etymol. f. L. *duo* two + *secāntem* cutting.] (See *quot.*)

1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 121 Any plane of any crystal whatever must belong to one or other of the three... forms... Trisecant. Cutting all three gubernatorial axes. Duosecant. Cutting only two axes, and therefore parallel to the third. Ultimate. Cutting only one.

Dup (dŏp), *v. dial. or arch.* [contr. from *do up* (see *Do v.* 52): cf. *doff*, *don*, *dout*, and see **DUB v.** 3] *trans.* To open.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* I. (1870) 122 Dup the dore, gos! 1564 EDWARDS *Dam. & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 69 Will they not dup the gate to-day? 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 51 Then vp he rose, and don'd his clothes, and dupt the chamber dore. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 14 If we... dup the Giger. 1765 in *Große Dict. Vulg. Tongue*. 1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian* 5 'Now dup the gate', quoth the king's men, 'So quickly as ye may'.

Dup, -e, obs. forms of **DEEP**.

Dupable (diū'pābl'), *a.* Also *dupeable*. [f. DUPE *v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being duped; gullible. Also as *sb.* Hence **Dupeability**, gullibility.

1833 CARLYLE *Cagliostro Misc. Ess.* 1872 V. 104 That same blubbery oiliness... the very gift of a fluent public speaker—to Dupeables. *Ibid.* 122 Some boiling middle-heads of the dupeable sort. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxxvii. III. 119 Man is a dupeable animal. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 366 Napoleon... believed too much in the Dupeability of men. 1866 R. S. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. ix. 99 Behold that grand Magnet for all the loose and dupable social particles in every class and country.

† **Duparted**, *a. Her. Obs.* [f. *du-* (= **DUO-**) + *parted*.] = **BIPARTED**.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 270/2 Some blazon this... Duparted and Biparted, if it end in two points.

Dupe (diūp), *sb.* [a. F. *dupe*, † *duppe* (15th c.) deluded person: in 1426 said to belong to 'the manner of speaking that they call jargon'.]

A person who allows himself to be deceived or deluded; one who is misled by false representations or notions; a victim of deception. Const. *of*, rarely *to*.

1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* II. Wks. 1731 I. 344 They were other Mens Dupes and did other Mens work. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 39 But Dennis was the dupe of his credulity. 1779 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 304 Dupes to the most fatal delusion, and self-deceit. 1830 SCOTT *Demonst.* x. 355 The ready dupe of astrologers and soothsayers. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 22 But Gregory was not the dupe of this stratagem.

Hence **Dupedom**, **Dupism**.

1798 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 171 That single instance of dupism. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. i. (1845) 322 Imbecile Dupedom.

Dupe, v. [a. F. *dupe-r* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); or f. DUPE *sb.*] *trans.* To make a dupe of; to deceive, delude, befool; to cheat.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* § 9 Those entertainments and pleasures we most value in life, are such as dupe and play the wag with the senses. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* II. 264, I will not concur to dupe and mislead a senseless multitude. 1835 LYTTON *Zizzi* 26, I am not to be duped by these solemn phrases. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 480 William had too much sense to be duped. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 14, On his faith, I have been duped... into imagining myself able to [etc.].

Hence **Duped** (diūpt), *pp. a.*

1795 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., The duped populace. 1855 LEWES *Goethe* I. II. iv. 91 One of those duped dupers who still cling to the great promises of Alchemy.

Dupeable, var. spelling of **DUPABLE**.

Duper (diū'pər). [f. DUPE *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who dupes; a deceiver, deluder.

1799 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 24 Sept., The duped and the dupers. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* v. 1361 The waggish parents who played dupes To dupe the dupe.

Dupery (diū'pəri). [f. DUPE *v.* + *-ERY*: cf. F. *duperie* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).] *a.* The action or practice of duping; deception, trickery. *b.* The condition of one who is duped.

1799 ADAM SMITH *Mor. Sent.* VI. i. (R.), [Machiavel]... has much contempt for the dupery and weakness of the sufferers. 1791-1853 D'ISRAELI *Civ. Lit.* (1859) II. 163 The whole displays a complete system of dupery. 1816 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 28 Oct., While thus open to dupery... he is so fearful of ridicule that [etc.]. 1830 FRASER *Mag.* I. 418, I was... continually exposed to the dupery of cunning.

Dupion. ? *Obs.* Also *douption*. [ad. F. *doupiion* = It. *doppione*, f. *doppio* double.] 'A double cocoon formed by two silk-worms' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858). 1868 in WEBSTER.

† **Duplar**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *duplār-is* containing double, f. *duplus* **DUPLE**.] Double, duple: see *quot.*

1680 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 783 Duplar or Duple Armature they were called in those daies, who had Duple allowances of Come; Simplar, that had but single.

† **Duplat**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *duplāt-us*, pa. pple. of *duplāre* to double.] = **DUPLE** *a.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xli, Proportionis... Duplat, triplat, diatesserall.

Duplation (diūplā'jən). [ad. L. *duplātiō-em*, n. of action f. *duplāre* to double.] The operation of doubling.

c. 1425 *Crofti Nombrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 12 This is the chapture of duplacioun... Duplacioun is a doubling of a nombre. *Ibid.* 13 Do away be figure pat was dowblede, and sett here be digit pat comes of be duplacioun. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Arith.* (1575) 167 Duplation is nothing else but multiplying by 2. 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 6 The originals in all cases double consonants which have r over them. I have simplified this duplation.

Duple (diū'p'l), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *duplus* double, f. *duo* two + *-plus*, from root *ple-* to fill.]

A. adj. Double, twofold. *Obs.* in *gen.* sense: in *Math.* applied to the proportion of two quantities one of which is double of the other; in *Music*, to 'time' or rhythm having two beats in the bar.

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 27 § 47 If it... be with a duple voucher, then sixe shillings and .viii. d. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 19 For example sake 6 and 12 will make a duple reason (=ratio). 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 162/2 By finding two mean proportionals between two right lines in a Duple proportion. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 269 A breach of Oath is Duple And either way admits a Scruple. 1795-54 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Time*, Common or duple Time is of two species. The first, when every bar or measure is equal to a semi-breve... The second, where every bar is equal to a minim. a 1763 BYRON *Robbery Camb. Coach* (R.), Made the red-rugg'd collector's income duple. 1881 W. S. PRATT in *Gladden Par. Probl.* 460 Duple and quadruple rhythms are the best.

† **B. sb.** *a. double*; = **DOUBLE** *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 61 You shall find it a Duple. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 63 The proportion of a half part to a duple. 1796 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 88/2 Four, the Duple of two. 1797 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 535 Mathematical ratios of a duple and triple.

† **Duple, v. Obs.** [ad. L. *duplāre* to double, f. *dupl-us* **DUPLE**.] *trans.* To double; to make twice as much or many.

c. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 63 Rehersyng, and duplyng prayers. 1654 VILVAIN *Egit. Ess.* VI. lxxxii, That dupled force. 1664 HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 116 Dupling the Terms of the Ration.

† **Duplet**. *Obs. rare*. [f. **DUPLE**, after *doublet*: see *-ET.*] = **DOUBLET** 3 a.

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* III. i. To throw with three dice, till duplets, and a chance be thrown; and the highest duplet wins.

Duplex (diū'pleks), *a.* [a. L. *duplex* twofold, f. *duo* two + *-plex* to fold. Not in Webster 1828.]

1. Composed of two parts or elements; twofold. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* II. 51 A poet and a critic—in which *duplex* capacity he had first deluged the world with torrents of execrable verses—and then written anonymous criticisms to prove them divine. 1841 MIALl in *Nonconf.* I. 29 A double definition is required; because we are endeavouring to express a duplex idea. 1877 TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/4 Social progress is for the most part typified by this duplex or polar action.

b. In various technical applications.

Duplex escapement, one in which the escape-wheel has both spur and crown teeth; *duplex gas-burner*, one having two jets so arranged as to combine the two flames into one; *duplex lamp*, one with two wicks; *duplex lathe*, one having a cutting-tool at the back opposite to that in front, and in an inverted position.

1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* III. 1266 Gold hunting watch... style of regulator with duplex escapement. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calif.* xxv. 281 In the mellow light of a duplex lamp. 1889 FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 114 A duplex steam hammer of 30 tons, and one of 10 tons.

2. *Electric Telegraphy. a.* Applied to any system by which two messages can be sent along the same wire at the same time: now called **DIODE**. *b.* Now restricted to systems in which two messages are sent simultaneously in opposite directions: opp. to **DIPLEX**, *q.v.*

1873 *Telegraphic Jrnl.* I. 59 The term duplex telegraphy has recently been applied to the system by which two messages may be sent along the same wire at the same time. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* p. iii, In 1872 Stearns perfected a duplex system, whereby two communications could be simultaneously transmitted over one wire.

Duplex, v. Electric Telegraphy. [f. *prec.* 2.] *trans.* To render duplex; to arrange (a wire or cable) so that two messages can be sent along it at the same time.

1880 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 3/4 The Duplexing of Submarine Cables. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Mar. 330/2 Duplexing had been known and used on land lines for some time before it could be applied to long deep-sea cables. 1883 *Daily News* 30 May 7/3 Science had enabled them to duplex their cables. 1894 *Times* 30 Apr. 3/4 There are two systems of duplexing—the one called the 'differential', where you balance two currents against one another, and the 'bridge' system, where you balance two electric pressures or tendencies to drive a current.

Duplexity (diūpleks'iti). *rare*. [f. **DUPLEX** *a.* after *complexity*.] The quality of being double; doubleness. (Used occasionally instead of **DUPLICITY** (sense 2), to avoid the suggestion of sense 1.)

1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. vi. 405 In the duplexity of method may be found the key. 1883 HUXLEY *Phys. Index*, Nervous apparatus, duplexity of.

† **Duplic**. *Obs.* In 6-10ke, 7-ique. [a. F. *duplique* *sb.* (1512 in Hatz.-Darm.), med.L. *duplica* 'iterata responsio in litigiis' (Du Cange), f. F. *dupliquer*, L. *duplicāre*, to double.] = **DUPLY** *sb.*, **DUPPLICATION** 3.

1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 984/2 Then after, at the daies appointed, went forth with replication duplicke, with other answers ech to other in writing what they could.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1747/2 Making a Duplique to the last Reply of the French Ambassadors.

† **Duplicament.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *L. duplicā-re* to double: see -MENT.] A duplicate, a copy.

1794 in H. Hall *Soc. in Elis. Age* (1886) 161, I delivered him the Duplicamente of his Accompt. *Ibid.*, We sayde Duplicamente is enrolled before Mr. Fanshawe.

Duplicand, duplicando. *Sc. Law.* [L. *duplicand* (in feu charters written in Latin) 'with or by doubling', used in Engl. context with sense 'doubling', and now usually anglicized as *duplicand*.]

The doubling of feu-duty for one year, on the occasion of the admission of an heir or assignee, or at certain specified intervals, as e.g. at the 20th, 25th, or 30th year; a double feu-duty so paid.

1766 *Morrison's Dict. of Etim.* 1509 'Necon duplicando dictam feudifirmam primo anno introitus ciuslibet heredis aut assignati.' 1777 *Ibid.* 15053 The superior is bound to enter an heir . . for a mere *duplicando* of the feu-duty. 1804 *Ibid.* 15040 On payment of the *duplicando* or other composition. 1838 *DUFF Feudal Convey.* ii. ii. § 56 74 With respect to the *duplicando* or relief due by an heir, it ought to be expressed in the charter. *Ibid.* The duplicand or casualty of relief may be renounced. 1892 *Scottish Feu Charter*, 'As also paying to me and my forefathers a duplicand or additional sum of one pound ten shillings sterling at the expiration of every period of twenty years from Whitsunday.' 1892.

Duplicate (diŭplikə), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. duplicat-us* doubled, pa. pple. of *duplicāre* to double: see next.]

A. adj. 1. Double, twofold, consisting of two corresponding parts; that is made or exists in two corresponding examples.

1432-30 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 125 Galile is a region between the Jewery and Palestine, whiche is duplicate, the superior and inferior. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 12 No man . . shall pay any more . . then shalbe . . limited in the aide duplicate bokes of taxes. 1657 *Hobbes Absurd Geom. Wks.* 1845 VII. 382 Euclid has but one word for double and duplicate. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 152 Nitro-aluminous, or duplicate salt. 1856 *Dove Logic Chr. Faith* v. l. § 1. 248 Astronomy is a science of duplicate origin. 1880 *Pebody Eng. Journ.* xx. 148 The *Standard* is a morning and an evening paper, and is the only London newspaper which now appears in this duplicate form.

b. Duplicate agree: see **DUPLICATED** 3.

1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 607 The fifth species [i. e. complicated agree] is distinguished from the rest by its peculiar complexity, consisting of double tertians, triple tertians, unequal tertians, duplicate tertians.

2. Double, doubled; consisting of twice the number or quantity.

1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VII. (an. 6) (1550) 23 The estates of Bruges little doubted to admit so small a nombre into so populous a company, ye though the nombre were duplicate.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Double, duplicate. Applied to flowers having a double row of petals.

3. That is the exact counterpart or 'double' of something already in existence: applied to any number of such copies or specimens of a thing.

1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs App.* (1821) 375 Sometimes . . goods . . are included with other goods, in a warrant passed in the Wood Farm Office; in which case the Landing Waiver is furnished with a duplicate warrant from thence, as his authority for the delivery. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men. Montaigne Wks.* I. 341 The duplicate copy of Florio, which the British Museum purchased. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 194 For each ship of war there are duplicate boilers, either in store, in hand, or in contemplation. 1895 *Stanley Gibbons' Stamp Catal.* 593 A convenient means of keeping duplicate or superfluous stamps.

4. **Duplicate proportion, ratio:** the proportion or ratio of squares, in relation to that of the radical quantities.

1676 *Hobbes Decam.* v. 57 'Tis because all heave Bodies Naturally descend with proportion of swiftness duplicate to that of the time. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. 386 All the particles of matter attracting one another in the reciprocal duplicate ratio of their distances. 1807 *HUTTON Course Math.* I. 330 If any number of quantities be continued proportionals; the ratio of the first to the third, will be duplicate or the square of the ratio of the first and second. 1831 *BREWSTER Newton* (1855) I. xii. 309 He must have been acquainted with the duplicate proportion before his conversation with Hooke.

B. sb. [absol. use of the adj.; in F. *duplicata*, a. med.L. *duplicata* (charta, etc.).]

1. One of two things exactly alike, so that each is the 'double' of the other; especially, that which is made from or after the other. **a.** A second copy of a letter or official document, having the legal force of the original: whether made along with it, for separate custody or transmission, or prepared subsequently to take the place of the other in case of loss. **b.** The second copy of a bill drawn in two parts; a 'second of exchange'. **c.** A pawnbroker's ticket.

1532 Sir J. RUSSELL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 303, I do send a post unto your Highness with the duplicate of these my said Lettres who goyth by Alemaigne. 1575 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 374 Two duplicates thereof to be signed. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 130 Duplicate is a second letters Patents granted by the Lord Chancellor, in case where hee hath granted the same before, and therefore they are held void by M. Crompton. 1648 *CROMWELL Let.* 2 Oct. in *Carlyle*, Duplicates of all which

I have sent to the Committee at Derby House, and therefore forbear to trouble you with the things themselves. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 20 That a transcript or Duplicate of all laws, be transmitted to the privy Council. 1828 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 113 The original and duplicate being but one will, they must stand or fall together. 1808 *WEBSTER s. v.*, A second letter or bill of exchange exactly like the first is called a duplicate. 1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Box, Pawnbroker's Shop* (D.), This elegantly attired individual is in the act of entering the duplicate he has just made out in a thick book. 1838 — *O. Twist* xxxviii, 'It was a pawnbroker's duplicate'. 1868 C. STRETTON *Chequered Life* II. 147 The moment you have cashed your duplicate, which you are certain to receive by next mail . . go to the office . . and take your berth for Liverpool. 1874 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* I. xi. 379 The rolls of the treasurer and chancellor were duplicates.

2. Generally, a thing which is the exact counterpart or 'double' of another reckoned the original or primary specimen; one of two or more specimens of anything exactly or virtually alike: in this sense there may be any number of 'duplicates'.

1701 *NORRIS Ideal World* I. ii. 50 So that one man is but the duplicate or counterpart of another. 1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 3 Dec., We will part with duplicates [of coins]. 1762-71 H. WALPOLA *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 23 He commonly made duplicates of his pictures, reserving one of each for himself. 1771 *SWINTON in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 350 It is so similar to the former . . that it may almost . . pass for a duplicate of the same coin. 1800 *LAWA Elia Ser. I. Oxford in Vac.*, As if a man should suddenly encounter his own duplicate. 1890 *OGILVIE Postage Stamps* 11 Friends . . will soon supply you with plenty of duplicates which you can utilize for exchanges.

b. A word which is in sense exactly the same as another; a synonym.

1839 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iii. 147 These languages, more especially the Latin, have furnished us with duplicates of many words of common objects, which add much to the variety and harmony of expression.

3. **In duplicate:** in two exactly corresponding copies or transcripts.

1607 Sir M. HYDE in *St. Trials* (1735) VII. 140/1 This was certified under the hands of all the Judges . . in a duplicate, whereof the one was delivered to the Lord Chancellor, and the other to the Lord Treasurer. 1660 *PERYS Diary* 21 July, I . . went to get Mr. Spang to engross it [the agreement] in duplicates. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 61/1 Receipts for refunds are taken in duplicate.

Duplicate (diŭplikət), *v.* [f. *L. duplicat-*, ppl. stem of *duplicāre*, f. *duplex*, *duplicem*, double.]

1. *trans.* To double; to multiply by two; to make double or twofold; to redouble.

1603 *COCKERAM, Duplicate*, to double. 1650 *BULWER Antropomet.* 101 To duplicate the analogy. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 100 Requiring them to duplicate the dimensions of Apollo's altar. 1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 308 Their wailings and lamentations, which they duplicate when they come together. 1874 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 24 As 4372 duplicated . . is . . 8744. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 5/2 The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company . . have decided to duplicate the cables which are not duplicated over their lines.

2. To make or provide in duplicate; to make the double or exact copy of; to repeat.

1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life.* *Fates* (1861) 14 Copying or duplicating his own structure. 1880 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/4 To provide against the possibility of a breakdown . . all the vital parts are duplicated. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spire* W. x. 330 It is a case which is being duplicated every day in our own country. 1895 *Tablet* 7 Dec. 900 Many of the official pieces were almost certain to be duplicated.

† 3. *intr.* for *refl.* To become doubled. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xx. 156 If we abduce the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate. 1649 *JEAKE Arith.* v. § 6 The desires of man . . if they pass upon an end or aim of difficulty or ambition, . . duplicate and grow to a disturbance.

† 4. *Eccl.* (absol.) To celebrate the Eucharist twice in one day.

1865 F. G. LEE *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 2) 196 If the Priest has to duplicate, i. e. to celebrate twice in one day, he must not drink the ablutions. 1881 T. E. BRIDGETT *Hist. Holy Eucharist* II. x. 132 Rebuking priests who said mass frequently, sometimes duplicating out of avarice.

Hence **Duplicating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1659 *FULLER App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 316 Who . . hath represented all my faults in a duplicating glass. 1808-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 79 Iceland or duplicating spar.

Duplicated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Doubled, made in duplicate, repeated.

1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power Parl.* II. 30 Sundry duplicated deepe Asseverations. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* II. (1662) 274 Single flowers are observed much sweeter than . . such flowers which are duplicated. 1801 *HOOKER in Phil. Trans.* XCII. 40 This confused or duplicated pulse . . does produce on the retina, the sensation of a yellow. 1896 T. MARTIN *Aeneid* IV. (470) When he sees . . two suns And duplicated Thebes before him rise.

† 2. Doubled back. *Obs.*

1741 *MONRO Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 73 The Edges of the . . Valves are duplicated with a muscular Corpuscle in the Middle. 1741 — *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 210 The duplicated Tendon of the *Musculus descendens abdominis*.

3. *Pathol.* 'Applied to intermittent fevers in which two paroxysms occur during the time in which one is usual; the two paroxysms being unlike to each other, but each like the corresponding one of the following period' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 1883).

Duplicately, *adv. rare.* [f. *DUPLICATE a.* + -LY 2.] In a double or twofold manner or measure.

1660 tr. *Paracelsus Archidoxia* II. 145 If there happens a twofold need . . of Medicine . . then administer also duplicately to the Paralytick.

Duplication (diŭplikə'sjən). [*a. F. duplication* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. *L. duplicatiō-em*, n. of action from *L. duplicāre* to double.]

1. The action of doubling. † *a. Arith.* Multiplication by two. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Art. Nombryngs* (E. E. T. S.) 7 Duplicacioun is agregacion of nombre pat me may se the nombre grown. In doublyng ay is but one ordre of figures necessarie. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 24 Duplication is nothing else but to double every figure of the Multiplacand.

b. The making anything twice as many or as much; the repetition of an action or thing; division into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.

1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 168 There be duplication of notable members, as to haue four armes, or two heades. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* v. Ad sect. vii. § 1 The duplication of their joys. 1770 *SWINTON in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 86 A duplication of consonants, in writing, having been unknown to the most ancient Etruscans. 1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 154 It could only have been produced by a duplication of one of the figures produced by unequal refraction. 1847 *GROTE Greece* II. xlvii. (1862) IV. 149 The alleged duplication of the tribute. 1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 291 This duplication of the carbon element . . by a combination of one of the four combining units of one atom with one of the four units of the other atom.

c. Math. Duplication of the cube: The problem of finding the side of a cube having double the volume of a given cube; the DELIAN problem, q.v.

Duplication formula, a formula for obtaining the sine or other trigonometrical function of the double of an angle from the corresponding function of the angle itself.

1660 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 435/2 Amongst his Geometrical Inventions also must be remembered the Duplication of a Cube. 1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II. 992 The duplication of a Cube is a problem famous in antiquity. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 203.

d. Music. See **DOUBLE v. I c.**

2. A duplicate copy or version; a counterpart.

1878 *HARDWICK Trad. Lanc.* 219 Appears to be but a duplication of the Tarquin legend. 1893 J. INGLIS *Oor Ain Folk* iv. (1894) 41 There were numberless duplications of Jeems Wright.

3. *Civil and Canon Law.* A pleading on the part of the defendant in reply to the replication, corresponding to the rejoinder at common law.

1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 476 The Courts of Equitie beyond the seas, after bill and answer, replication and reioynder, and sometimes duplication, and at last conclusion [etc.]. 1766 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 251 Duplications are those Exceptions, which the Defendant made use of to repel the Plaintiffs Replication. 1880 *MUIRHEAD Gains* IV. § 127 [If] a replication . . operates inequitably against the defender; in that case an additional clause is added on his account, which gets the name of duplication.

b. transf.

1601 *BURTON Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. 11 To haue written in controuersie, had bin to cut off an Hydra's head, *lis litem generat*, one begets another, so many duplications, triplications, and swarms of questions.

† 4. *Anat.* A folding, a doubling; *concr.* a fold.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* VII. 90 The Cause of this duplication [of the pleura]. 1676 *WISERMAN Surgery* (J.). The peritoneum is a strong membrane, every where double; in the duplications of which all the viscera of the abdomen are hid. 1748 tr. *Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 170 A Ganglion is a Tuber or Tumour which is formed of the Duplication of a Nerve.

† 5. *Eccl.* 'A second celebration by the same priest on the same day.'

1866 F. G. LEE *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 354.

Duplicative (diŭplikə'tiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *L. duplicat-*, ppl. stem of *duplicāre* to double + -IVR.]

A. adj. Having the quality of doubling; producing two instead of one.

c 1870 *CARPENTER* (O.), The multiplication of cells by duplicative subdivision.

B. sb. A doubling addition.

1884 *Athenaeum* 23 Aug. 235/2 Clack, near Bradenstock, is the Celtic *cleg*, a hill . . Clay Hill . . is simply *cleg*, with a duplicative to make it intelligible.

Duplicato-, combining adverbial form of *L. duplicatus* doubled, prefixed to adjs. in the sense 'doubly'; esp. in *Botany*, as *duplicato-dentate*, *-pinnate*, *-serrate*, *-ternate*, applied to toothed, pinnate, etc. leaves, of which the teeth, pinnæ, etc. are themselves again dentate, pinnate, and so on.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Duplicato-ternate Leaf*, one consisting of leaves, which are themselves composed of three leaves each. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 9 In like manner we have the terms bicrenate and bidentate, or rather duplicato-dentate.

Duplicator (diŭplikə'tɔɪ). [agent-n. in *L.* form f. *DUPLICATE v.*: see -OR.] A machine for producing copies. Also *attr.*

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Jan. 7/5 The matter being closely type-written on six foolscap pages and the copies produced by a duplicator apparatus.

† **Duplicatory**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Having the quality of doubling; in quot. used for: Double, twofold.

1699 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 562 A duplicatory reason of this desire; 1: For... 2. For...

Duplicature (diŭ-pli-ket-iŭs). [a. F. *duplicatione* (16th c.), f. L. *duplicat-*, ppl. stem of *duplicare* to DUPLICATE: see -URE.] A doubling; a fold. (Chiefly in *Anat.*)

1686 SNARE *Anat. Horse* 1. xx. 42 Seeing it is only a Duplication of the common coverings of the Body. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Duplication*, The Duplication of the cube. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 203 A duplication of the skin connects the fore and hinder legs together. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 279 The internal muscular ridges are produced by duplicatures of the shell-wall.

Duplicidentate (diŭ-pli-si-dent-ŭt), a. *Zool.* [f. L. *duplici-*, comb. form of *duplex* (see DUPLEX) + *DENTATE*: cf. F. *duplicidenté*.] Belonging to the *Duplicidentata*, a division of rodents characterized by two pairs of upper incisor teeth.

Duplicipennate (-pen-ŭt), a. *Entom.* [f. as prec. + L. *pennatus* winged.] 'Having the wings folded longitudinally when in repose' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Duplicity (diŭ-pli-si-ti). Also 5-6 -to, 6-7 -tie. [a. F. *duplicité* (13th c.), ad. L. *duplicitat-em*, n. of quality f. *duplex*, *duplic-em*: see DUPLEX.]

1. The quality of being 'double' in action or conduct (see DOUBLE a. 5); the character or practice of acting in two ways at different times, or openly and secretly; deceitfulness, double-dealing. (The earliest and still the most usual sense.)

c. 1430 LVDC. *Min. Poems* 165 (Mätz). In symulacioune is false duplicite. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* v. (Arb.) 19 We worth the man full of duplicite. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 14 Suche ys the choyce that these make of duplicite and hypocrisie. 1650 BULWER *Antropomet.* 143 Whether this Duplicitie of Tongue be in them *Lusus Naturæ*, or a meer Device of Art. 1771 *Junius Lett.* III. 267 I am astonished he does not see through your Duplicity. 1808 D'ISRAËLI *Chas. J.* I. vi. 206 We have here complete evidence of the duplicity of the King's conduct.

2. *lit.* The state or quality of being numerically or physically double or twofold; doubleness.

1590 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 205 Because of the darkenes and duplicite of his sence. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes* Nat. iv. 163 Nature has furnished men with double parts... where that duplicity may be highly useful. 1764 RIND *Inquiry* vi. § 13. Wks. I. 165/2 We as invariably see two objects unite into one, and, in appearance, lose their duplicity. 1863 C. PRITCHARD in *Smith's Dict. Bible* III. 1375 The duplicity of the two stars must have been apparent. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VIII. 769 The duplicity of Saturn's ring. 1890 MIVART *Ess. & Crit.* I. 403 Due to non-appreciation of our duplicity in unity.

3. *Law.* The pleading of two (or more) matters in one plea; double pleading.

[1668 COKE *On Litt.* 304 The Plea that contains duplicity or multiplicity of distinct matter to one and the same thing... is not allowable in Law.] 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* *Duplicity*. See *Double Pleading*.

† **Duplify**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *duplus* double: see -FY.] *Trans.* To make double, to double.

1595 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 122 Wherefore by reason I must be duplified. 1608 W. BAS *Sword & Buckler* B ij b, Your slight regard and recompence of this, So duplifies the bondage of our state. 1649 BULWER *Pathomiot.* II. i. 73 Duplifying the single motion.

Hence **Duplication**, the action of doubling. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xlviii. 157 I was pleased to see the duplication of well-doing, as I think marrying is.

Duplo (diŭ-plō). [L. *dupl-us* double.] Used in chemical nomenclature with the sense 'double' or 'twofold', as *duplo-carburet*, twofold carburet. 1874 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 442 *Duplosulphacetone*.

Duply (diŭ-pli), sb. *Sc. Law.* *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Usually in pl. [f. med. L. *duplica* 'iterata responsio in litigiis' Du Cange; cf. F. *duplique*, and *reply* = F. *réplique*.] A second reply; a defender's rejoinder to a pursuer's reply. (Now abolished.)

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* *Forme of Proces* 121 Quhen ane exception onely, or ane exception with ane duply, is admitted to probation of the defender. a. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxix. 326 Duplies, Triplies, Answers to Rejoinders. 1760 in *Scotsman* (1885) 20 Aug. 5/3 Having considered the petition of the Magistrates... answers thereto, replies, duplies, and triplies with the writs produced. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* VIII. 210 Counsel on both sides, with many replies, duplies, and triplies, discussed the question of its relevancy.

b. *transf.* In a controversy, the rejoinder that comes fourth in order after the original assertion.

1638 (title) *Duplies* of the Ministers and Professors of Aberdene to the Second Answers of some Reverend Brethren. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 340 Replies were made by Monks and duplies by them. 1800 SCOTT *Abbot* i. Answers, replies, duplies, triplies, quadruples, followed thick upon each other. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 235 To the Demands there were 'Answers', to these came 'Replies' by the Doctors, and then second Answers, and finally 'Duplies' by the Doctors.

Hence **Duply** v., to make a duply. 1631 in *Cobbett State Trials* III. 444 (Trial Lord Uchiltrie). It is duplied for the Pannel by his Prolocutors, as to the particulars contained in my Lord Advocate's Answer. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii. *Advocatus* for Lackland duplies that... the pursuer must put his case under the statute.

Duporthite (diŭ-pōr-thi-ti). *Min.* [Named 1877, from Duporth in Cornwall: see -ITE.] A silicate of alumina and other bases, occurring in greyish fibres in serpentine.

1877 *Min. Mag.* I. 226 Duporthite, a new asbestiform mineral.

Duppa, dupper, var. DUBBA.

Duppy (dŭ-pi). [Understood to be of African origin.] Name among West Indian negroes for a ghost or spirit.

1774 LONG *Hist. Jamaica* II. 416 They firmly believe in the apparition of spectres. Those of deceased friends are called *duppies*; others... like our raw-head-and-bloody-bones, are called *bugaboos*. 1834 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. West Ind.*, The negroes are... very much afraid of ghosts, whom they call the duppy. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 215 After dark nothing would induce them to pass the mangrove-swamps or cockle-ponds, for fear of 'Duppies'. 1896 N. DARNELL DAVIS (Br. Guiana) in *Letter*, Only last Saturday morning, my butler was told by a man that 'the Duppies had been troubling the telephone wire'.

Dur, obs. form of DARE v. 1, DOOR.

Dura (diŭ-rā). [L. *dura* adj. fem. 'hard'.]

1. Short for DURA MATER.

1880 WILDER & GAGE *Anatom. Technol.* 447 Notwithstanding its feminine form, *dura* is frequently employed without the substantive *mater*. 1886 *Med. News* XLIX. 536 The *dura* was universally adherent on both hemispheres. 1890 F. P. FOSTER *Med. Dict.* 2166 *Ligamentum dentatum*... Its outer edge is serrated, the serrations being adherent to the inner surface of the spinal dura.

2. = DURAMEN.

Durability (diŭ-rā-bi-liti). [a. obs. F. *durabilité*, ad. late L. *durabilitat-em* (Palladius), f. *dūrā-bilis* DURABLE.] The quality of being durable.

1. Continuance; lastingness, permanence.

c. 1374 CHAUCEUR *Boeth.* III. pr. xi. 78 (Camb. MS.) By the whiche is sustenyd the longe durabylite of mortal thynges. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 67 pat all delitable thynges of þys world... þat þay ben alle for long-lastingye of durabylite... lyfode for lastyngye ys to be had, and nocht durabylite for lifode. a. 1677 BARROW *Serm. Wks.* 1687 I. 164 The Prophets... assign the character of perpetual durability thereto. 1812 D'ISRAËLI *Calam. Auth.* (1867) 224 Pope hesitated at deciding on the durability of his poetry. 1891 *Spectator* 27 June, Nor has there ever been an explanation of this durability in the Jew... which in the least satisfies or convinces any reflecting mind.

2. Capability of withstanding decay or wear.

a. 1600 HOOKER (J.). Stones, though in dignity of nature inferior unto plants, yet exceed them in... durability of being. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xx. 370 Colours... greatly superior both in beauty and durability. 1860 TYN-BALL *Glac.* I. xx. The great density and durability of the rock. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 184 Where doors are required to combine strength, beauty and durability.

Durable (diŭ-rā-b'l), a. [a. F. *durable* (11th c. in Littré) = It. *durabile*, Sp. *durable*, ad. rare L. *dūrābilis* lasting, durable, f. *dūrāre* to last, endure, hold out, f. *dūrus* hard, unyielding.]

1. Capable of lasting or continuing in existence; persistent, lasting; not transitory, permanent.

c. 1396 CHAUCEUR *Para. Tr.* 7965 To han thynges esprituel and durable and sountyme temporele thynges. c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxv. 103 Wythoute me is noon avayling... ner durable remedie. 1580 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Cassianus's Cong. E. Ind.* xxvi. 65 b. They thought this kinde of weather was always durable there. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 581 Time... measures all things durable By present, past, and future. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. x. 204 The compunction of Richard for his uncharitable behaviour was durable. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) VII. xli. § 58. 63 Comparing his durable designs with the temporary expedients of the statesmen who... followed him.

2. Able to withstand change, decay, or wear.

1398 TRAVISA *Barth. de P. R.* xvii. lxxxiii. (Tollem. MS.) The tre þerof [of flex] is durable and stronge, and ny3e nou3t able to rote. 1470-83 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. vi. The best wood and moost durable that men maye fynde. 1555 ESEN *Decades* 42 To dye clothe with a more sayre and durable colour. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 134 Sun-burnt bricks, hard and durable. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 238 They make a good Pavement, and are very durable. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 225 Inscriptions are more durable incised than in relief.

† 3. Able to endure toil, fatigue, etc. *Obs.*

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 4 Stronge and durable to susteine peynes. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 63 Their horses ar verie litle... bot in labour meruellous durable. 1616 SURF. & MARK. *Country Farme* 708 French Goshawks... are... neither so valiant, sound or durable, as those which are bred in Ireland.

† 4. Capable of being endured, endurable. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Skye of Folyis* (1874) I. 194 A small disease which is ynough durable At the begynnynge.

Durableness (diŭ-rā-b'lnes). Now rare. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being durable.

1. = DURABILITY 1.

1527 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. (1617) 141 The measuring of durableness... they call Time. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxv. (1713) 350 *marry*, The Apostacy of the Church, how consistent with the durableness of God's Kingdom. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pease*, Pease, everlasting, so call'd because of its durableness. 1794 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1764) II. 243 Speculating on the Durableness of Things without themselves.

2. = DURABILITY 2.

1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* To Rdr. 1 (R.) There is neither picture, nor image of marble, nor arch of triumph... that can match the durableness of an eloquent history. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 90 No Timber natural to our English Soil exceeds the Oak, for its Plenty, Strength, and Durableness. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* xl. iii. (1869) I. 221 The durableness of metals is the foundation of this steadiness of price. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* s.v. *Barrington*, A quarry of free-stone... noted for its durableness.

† 8. Power of endurance. Cf. DURABLE 3. *Obs.*

1737 BRACKEN *Fairry Impr.* (1757) II. 50 He... exceeds our English Horse as to Durableness in travelling.

Durably (diŭ-rā-bli), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a durable or lasting manner; lastingly.

a. 1586 SIDNEY (J.), Monuments engraved in marble, and yet more durably in men's memories. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvi. 374 Yet did not his Successors durably inherit that scruple. 1775 PRIESTLEY *On Air* I. 390 A durably elastic Vapour. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 7 The habits of his mind were durably formed. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xv. 294 The play and the publication of the book strongly and durably affected Queen Elizabeth.

† 2. Continually; continuously. *Obs.*

1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xlv. 134 The people so shall durably, To thee aye thankes pronounce. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes* Nat. Things i. 59 That weariness, which... that durably constrained posture would be sure to give them. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxvii. 48 The mountain ceased to repeat its quick successive claps of thunder, and continued to roll it durably.

2. So as to withstand wear or decay.

1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 125 Others being more durably constructed, were still habitable.

† **Duracine**, a. (sb.) *Obs.* [a. F. *duracine* (16th c. in Littré, first as adj.) stone fruit with hard pulp, ad. L. *dūrācin-us* hard-berried, f. *dūrus* hard + *acinus* berry.]

A. adj. Applied to stone-fruit: Having a hard pulp. B. sb. A cherry with a hard pulp.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xl. 710 That kinde [of peach] whiche will not easily be separated from the stone, are called *Duracina*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 448 The Duracine Cherries be the souerain, which in Campaine are called *Pliniana*. 1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 294 Duracines, or in French *Cœurs*, or Heart-Cherries, are the firmest of all other.

† **Dural**, a. 1. *Mus. Obs.* [f. It. *duro* hard, harsh, in Music also 'sharp'.] = DURE a. 2.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microf.* 14 The Scale of Dural is a Progression of Muscicall Voyces, rising from A to B sharply, that is, by the Voyce Mi. [1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Durale* or *Duro*, in the Italian music... This name is given to B natural, by reason its sound is sharp, when compared with B mol, or flat.]

Dural (diŭ-rāl), a. 2 [f. DURA (*dura mater*) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the dura mater.

1888 *Medical News* LII. 430 The dural vessels were well injected externally and internally. 1890 F. P. FOSTER *Med. Dict.*, *Dural*, pertaining to the dura.

|| **Dura mater** (diŭ-rā māt-er), *Anat.* [Med. L. = hard mother; literal translation of the Arabic *umm al-yalidh* أم الجارية or *umm al-jāfiyah* (Boethor) in the same sense, in accordance with the Arabic use of 'father', 'mother', 'son', etc. to indicate relations between things.] The dense, tough, outermost membranous envelope of the brain and spinal cord.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 112 An hard pannicle þat is to seie a cloob þat is vndir þe brayn panne... þe which pannicle... is clepid dura mater. 1525 tr. *Brunswyke's Surg.* A iv b/1 (Stanf.) Than within þe ij. small fleces named dura mater and pia mater, than the substance of the braynes. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 157 How could I play the commentator On dura and on pia mater? 1769 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 270 The Dura Mater is an inelastic membrane, about the thickness of parchment. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. 365 The solid structures which protect the cerebro-spinal axis are lined by a dense membrane—the dura mater.

|| **Duramen** (diŭ-rā-men). *Bot.* [rare L. *dūrā-men* hardness; a hardened or ligneous vine-branch (Columella), f. *dūrāre* to harden.] The central wood or heart-wood of an exogenous tree. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* IX. 205/1. 1839 CARPENTER *Princ. Gen. & Comp. Phys.* § 329 The deposition of the products of secretion which gives strength and firmness to the duramen, destroys or greatly diminishes its power of transmitting fluid. 1880 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 133 The inner layers of albumen are gradually transformed into duramen... the cell-walls assuming a darker colour, from saturation with resin, colouring-substances, etc. The distinction between albumen and duramen is very clear and well-marked in the oak, walnut, cherry, elm... brazil wood, etc.

Durance (diŭ-rāns). [a. OF. *durance* duration, f. *durer* to last, DURE: see -ANCE.]

† 1. Continuance, duration; lastingness. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. cv. Some wryters accompt the terme of the durance of this kyngdome from Cerdicus to Egbert, and some to the last yere of Aluredus. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bh. Physicke* 29/2 Let it see rest in a sellar the durance of 14 dayes. 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 271 Had not that Instigator of Ills... forbid its Durance by maliciously sowing Tares.

† 2. Lasting quality, durability. *Obs.*

1599 T. M[OUTET] *Silkwormes* 69 That compar'd with this is nought so fine... Nor of like durance. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 108 Precious Wood... both for Colour, Aromatick smell and Durance. 1703 *Art Vintners* 23 It acquires a better durance and taste. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Astræa* Wks. (Bohn) I. 444 The durance of a granite ledge. † 3. A stout durable cloth. (Cf. DURANT sb.) *Obs.*

1583 in *North. N. & Q.* I. 77 A payr of blew paynd hosse, drawn furthe wth Dewrance. 1588 *Acc.-bk. of W. Wray in Antiquary* (1866) Feb. 54 Ii pece cermosynge Durance... and one pece blacke durance. 1601 CORNWALLIES *Est.* (1632) xiii. I refuse to weare buffe for the lasting, and shall I be content to apparell my braine in durance? 1799 MRS. CRACKENTHORPE *Female Tatler* in *Malcolm Anecd.* 18th C. (1808) 233 Shallons, durances, and right Scotch plaids. 4. Endurance (of toil or fatigue). *arch.*

1570 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Epil.* 2 That ... time in durance shall outware. 1611 SPENSER *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vii. § 5. 38 Their hardnesse ... partly naturall, and partly acquired by practise of their bodies to durance. 1881 R. BUCHANAN *God & Man* III. 31 Many a man ... had saved himself from ... madness by the hard durance of toil.

5. Forced confinement, imprisonment; constraint. Now esp. in phr. *in durance vile*. Cf. DURESS 3.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 773 Those that have not letted to put them in durance without colour, will let as little to procure their destruction without cause. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 82 His mother, which as yet was in durance in Englande. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. v. 36 Thy Dol ... is in base Durance, and contagious prison. 1637 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 62 St. Paul being at durance in Rome. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 995 Him they release from durance base. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 130 This royal servitude and vile durance. 1791 MAC-KINTOSH *Vind. Gallica* Wks. 1846 III. 9 To deliver the peerless and immaculate Antoinette ... from the durance vile in which she has so long been immured in the Tuilleries. 1794 BURNS *Esopus to Maria* 57 A workhouse! ... In durance vile here must I wake and weep. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. 246 The writer, who ... was in durance for stealing a pair of mules.

† **Durancy**, *Obs. rare*. [see -ANCY.] = prec. 1. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. ii. xviii. A never fading durance Belongs to all hid principles of life. 1653 — *Confect. Cabal.* (1662) 119 The permanency and stable durancy of the world.

Durand, -ly, *obs. north. forms of DURING*, -LY.

Durangite (*diurængait*). *Min.* [Named 1869, from Durango in Mexico.] A fluo-arsenate of aluminium and sodium, in orange-red crystals.

1869 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc. Ser.* II. XLVIII. 182, I propose for it the name Durangite.

Durant (*diurānt*), *a. and sb.* [a. *F. durant*, pres. pple. of *durer* to last, continue, DURE.]

† **A. adj.** Lasting, continuous; current, present.

1455 *Paston Lett.* No. 237 l. 325 [To hear of his] durant prosperite and welfare. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* 2 Of names of tymes, and of the durant yere. 1622 MARRURY *Comm. Habak.* l. 2 Christ's so frequent, so durant prayers. 1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 97 Can he ... suppose the greatness of his Master were constant and durant.

B. sb. A woollen stuff called by some 'ever-lasting' (Webster, 1828); a variety of tammy.

1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting* No. 428 Superfine black durants. 1821 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 98 Fabrics composed entirely of Wool. Durants and Buntings. 1883 BECK *Draper's Dict.* s. v. Both Tamies and Durants were hot-pressed and glazed, but the former were kept at the full width of the cloth, while the latter were creased.

† **Durante** (*diurānt*), *pres. pple. and prep.* The Latin pres. pple. *durans* enduring, in ablative singular, used in absolute constructions.

a. In Latin phrases *durante beneplacito*, during pleasure; *durante vita*, life enduring, during life.

1621 *Debates Ho. of Lords* (Camden) 63 Whether to be degraded *durante vita*. 1667 MIDDLETON *Anyth. for Quiet Life* IV. i. E. ii. I cannot longer merit their *durante bene placita*. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. iii. To have the privileges of a Husband, without the dominion: that is *Durante beneplacito*.

† **b.** Hence, in English context, = DURING. *Obs.* 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) L viij. To take plesour durante thy lyfe. 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 101 Durante the minority of Ioas surviving. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* xvi. (1860) 147 It was a grant durante the existence of the mill-pond.

Duration (*diurē-jən*). [a. *obs. F. duration*, ad. late L. *duratio-nem*, n. of action f. *durare* to harden, endure; see DURE v. Used by Chaucer, and then after 1600; not in Shaks.]

1. Lasting, continuance in time; the continuance or length of time; the time during which a thing, action, or state continues.

1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1024 And yaf hem eke duracioun. 1386 — *Kn's T.* 2138 That same prince ... Hath stablised in this wretched world adoun Certeyne dayes and duracioun [*Corp., Petw., Lansd. dominacioun*] To al that is engendrid in this place. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xxx. § 5. 283 The actual visibillite of colours wholly depends upon the light, as well for existence as duration. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 287 What is Duration, but the persevering of a thing in its existence? 1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 80 Their duration was unequal, some lasting ten or fifteen days, and others longer. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 94 ¶ 5 That Space of Duration which we call a Minute. 1783 COWPER *Let.* 24 Feb. The peace will probably be of short duration. 1862 Sir B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iv. 118 The average duration of human life in the agricultural districts is beyond that of the great cities.

† **b.** Lasting in use; endurance of wear; durability, permanence. *Obs.*

1637 EARL MONM. tr. *Malvezzi's Romulus & Targ.* 139 That Magistracy in States is of duration, which is content to execute as a Minister, not to command as a Lord. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 380 Date ... a Tree which both for quality, duration, and fruit is [etc.]. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 212 A Bason ... of Ciment, is preferable to all for its Duration. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxxiv. 157 The brick ... appears to be ill prepared for duration.

† **2.** Hardening. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* (1653) 270 Duration is either when things mollified at the fire are set in a cold place to harden: or by boiling ... do waxe hard. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 75 The doctrine of Mollition and Duration.

Hence **Durational** *a.*, pertaining to duration. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 623. 549 The durational character of this former is very much more marked than that of this latter.

|| **Durbar** (*d̥ur̥bār*). *East Indies*. Also *dar-bār*. [Pers. and Urdu *دربار* *darbār* court.]

1. The court kept by an Indian ruler; a public audience or levee held by a native prince, or by a British governor or viceroy in India.

1609 HAWKINS in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) I. iv. 432 (V.) An inner court where the King keeps his Darbar. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 98 This Noble Prince shews himself in the Durbar and Jarneo to the people not so oft as was expected. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Owen Wellesley's Despatch* 298 To lay these communications before the Peishwa's Durbar. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. viii. vi. 475 The Maharajah held darbars daily. 1881 Sir W. HUNTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 811 On January 1, 1877, Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India at a *darbār* of unequalled magnificence, held on the historic 'ridge' overlooking the Mughal capital of Delhi. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Aug. 1/2 A grand Durbar was held ... by Mr. Crosthwaite the Commissioner at Mandalay. *attrib.* 1867 *Evening Star* 7 Dec. The beautiful *darbār* tent of red and yellow silk.

2. The hall or place of audience.

1793 HODGES *Trav. India* 105 In the inner court are the remains of the durbar, or hall of public audience. 1888 *Quiver* July 673/1 The Durbar, a large audience hall, which forms a part of every Eastern palace.

Durdum, var. of **DIRDUM**.

Dure (*diū-ē*), *v. arch. and dial.* Also 4 *duyre*, *dyre*, 4-6 *dour-ē*, 5 *deure*, *dewre*, *dowre*, 6 *duer*. [a. *F. dure-ē* to last, continue, persist, † extend; -L. *dūrā-re* to harden, be hardened, endure, hold out, last, f. *dūr-us* hard.]

1. *intr.* To last, continue in existence. *arch.*

c 1275 LAY. 26708 Al pane day long durede þat fih strong. c 1315 SHORHAM 3 Hy ne moze nauht dury. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Pref.* (1810) 189 þare briels he þouht to honoure With som þing þat ay myght dure. 13. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 793 Monnes lyf nis bote schort: Sone wol hit go; Bote þe sely soule Dureþ euer-mo. c 1450 *Mertin* 32 As longe as the worlde dureth shall thi boke gladly ben herde. 1566-74 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 21 Yet hath he no rotts in him selfe, therefore dureth but a season. 1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* iv. (1822) 321 There empire durt nocht lang. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 97 This bickring duerd, four hours and more at lest. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 261 The wood being preserved dry, will dure a very long time. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 247 You may change for the other, and so make your sport dure the longer. 1671 R. ELLIS *Calculus* xcvi. 6 In thy love dureth a plenary joy. 1882 in *W. Worc. Gloss.*

† 2. To persist, 'hold out' in action; to continue in a certain state, condition, or place. *Obs.*

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 181 He þogte ... to wyne þut al Europe, þyf he myght dure. 13. *Coer de L.* 2937 The Sarenyes myghten nought doure, And flower into the beye toure. c 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 8 b. [They] persecuted them with their arrowes as long as they dured. a 1530 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* 469 For so in dule he micht no langur dure. a 1541 WYATT *Despair counsellor*, etc. Poet. Wks. 97 Against the stream thou mayst not dure. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* liii. 639 As the body can not dure. Except in sesoun men procure Fude in dew tyme it to sustene.

† 3. To continue or extend onward in space. *Obs.* a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 210 Babillone ... Dureþ abute futen-nist 30nde. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 67 There begynne the Vale of Ebron, that dureth nyghte to Jerusalem. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. xvii. 52 Lyke as a flye goth round aboute a round apple In like wyse myght a man goo rounde aboute therthe as ferre as therthe dureth. c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 281 Nygh therby was a forest that dured a myle.

† 4. *trans.* To sustain, undergo, bear (pain, opposition, etc.); to endure. *Obs.*

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 335 þyf heo yt may dure. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 2634 Might there none his dintes dour. a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Huon* lxvii. 232 Duryngre grete sorow in y^r horribil prysoun. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. iii. I may not dure this female drudgery. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* Sat. i. (1764) 138 He that ... arm'd in prooffe, dare dure a straws strong push.

5. To harden: see DURING *vbl. sb.* 2.

Dure (*diū-ē*), *a. arch.* Also 4 *dur*, 5 *deure*, 6 *Sc. duire*. [a. *F. dur*, *dure*; -L. *dūrus* hard; cf. also **DOUR**.]

1. *Hard. lit. and fig.*

c 1275 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Andreas* 621 Gyf þat þu sa dur wil be þat þu wil nycht consent to me. 1420-30 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. vi. His bryght skales were so hard and dure. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 155 As the worme that workis vnder cuire At lenth the tre consumis that is dure. 1569 TURBERY *Ovid's Epist.* 47 That place with dure and deadly dinte hath Cupid crased earst. 1664 *Flodden F.* viii. 80 Blows with bills most dure was delt. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* ix. i. In reply to too dure a request. 1885 R. F. BURTON *1001 Nis.* I. 111 The last judgment will deal them dur pain and more enduring.

† 2. *Mus. Sharp.* (In quot. applied to the note now called B natural, as distinguished from B flat.) [cf. *F. dur*, formerly used in same sense.]

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Micro.* 15 The Scale of *h* dure, and where the Mutations are made. *Ibid.* 16 For *h* dures are not changed into *b* mols, nor contrarily.

Hence **Durely** *adv.*; **Dureness**, stubbornness. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus (minor)* 337 þe Iowis ... wald [not] mend þar wikt lifis ... bot in to durnes ay abad. c 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 102 He made his heed hurtle ayenst his cawpe right sore and durely.

Dure, *obs. form of DARE, DEER, DOOR*.

† **Duree**, *dure*, *sb. Obs.* [a. *F. duree* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) duration, f. *durer* to endure.] **a.** Power of endurance. **b.** Duration.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 16 þe kynges folk was litelle, it had no dure. On the nyght he fled away, þat non suld him se. — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14123 Pen myghte Modded haue no dure, Ne no fot helden his meynce.

† **Dureful**, *a. Obs.* [f. *DURE* v. + -FUL.] Lasting, continuing, durable.

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* vi. The durefull Oake, whose sap is not yet dride. 1596 — *F. O.* iv. x. 39 Neither pretious stone, nor durefull brasse. 1614 RALIGH *Hist. World* i. (1634) 56 A durefull continuance.

† **Dureless**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.]

Not lasting, unenduring, transient.

1614 RALIGH *Hist. World* i. (1634) 23 The false and durelesse pleasures of this Stage-play World. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xlv. 664 As lasting as the other is durelesse.

Duresque (*dūrē-ēsk*), *a.* [see -ESQUE.] In the style or manner of Albert Dürer (1471-1528), the most distinguished Renaissance artist of Germany, famous both as painter and as engraver on copper and on wood.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. ii. § 13. 213 Trace this fact ... through Greek, Venetian, and Duresque art. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 23 Mar. 221/1 Nor does he rely upon Greek drapery or Duresque handling for success as book decorator. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 23 Mar. 2/1 Duresque as it is in its treatment.

Durese, duresse (*diure's, diū-rēs*), *sb.* Forms: 4-9 *durese*, 4 *duresce*, (5 *dwresse*, *dewresse*), 5-7 *dures*, 7- *durese*. [a. *obs. F. durese, -esse, -ece*, hardness, oppression, constraint; -L. *dūritia* (= *dūritās*), n. of quality f. *dūr-us* hard.]

† 1. Hardness; roughness, violence, severity; hardness of endurance, resistance, etc.; firmness.

c 1400 *Test. Love* i. i. By duresse of sorowe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/2 Dwresse, or hardenesse, *durices*. c 1460 *Ross La Belle Dame* 463 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 67 An herite of suche duresse. ye wyne al this diffame by cruelte. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. ii. 13 What he did was done by duresse of mind.

† 2. Harsh or severe treatment, infliction of hardship; oppression, cruelty; harm, injury; affliction.

1592 BRITTON v. iii. § 1 Sauntz duresce fere. c 1300 *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 2189 Ac yif thou do thise duresce. c 1350 *Will. Palerme* 1074 þe duresse þat he wrought. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* 118 (Mätz.) The wolfe in fieldis the shepe doth grete duresse. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 170 Thair scharp assayes mycht do no dures to me. 1673 in *Jackson's Wks.* (1844) IX. 271 Taught to hunt counter for pleasure, and seek delights in difficulties and duresse.

3. Forcible restraint or restriction; confinement, imprisonment; = DURENCE 5. b. Harshness or strictness of confinement (cf. senses 1 and 2).

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Roxb. 1884) 13 She wyl. put me in duresse as þou3 I were a faytour. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* (Prose add. Harl. MS.) ccxvi. 353 Kynges Richard vnder dures of prison in the Toure of London. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 40/1 He was suddenlie apprehended ... and kept in duresse, by reson that he was suspected to be of no sound religion. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. lix. 188 He kept the whole Synod in duresse to have their votes for the election of his Son to be his successor. 1800 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Despatch* I. 249 What, then, is the degree of duresse which is to constitute imprisonment? 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 376 Persons in prisons, workhouses, asylums, hospitals, or under any form of duresse. 1880 McARTHUR *Omn Times* IV. lvi. 222 Some of the missionaries had been four years in duresse.

4. Constraint, compulsion; *spec. in Law*, Constraint illegally exercised to force a person to perform some act.

Such compulsion may be by actual imprisonment, by threat of imprisonment or of loss of life or limb, or by physical violence. A deed or contract made under duresse is voidable on a *plea of duresse* at a subsequent trial.

1596 SPENSER *F. O.* IV. xii. 10 If he should through pride your doome undo, Do you by duresse him compell thereto, And in this prison put him here. 1601-2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 3 If an infant make ... a lease by duresse, if the lessee enter, the infant may have an assise. 1643 *PEYNE Soc. Power Parl.* II. 78 A Marriage, Bond, or deed made by Duresse or Menace, are good in Law, and not merely void, but voidable only upon a Plea and Tryall. 1705 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. 231 The constraint a man is under in these circumstances is called in law *duresse*, from the Latin *durities*, of which there are two sorts; duresse of imprisonment, where a man actually loses his liberty ... and duresse *per minas*, where the hardship is only threatened and impending. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 550 The man was under duresse, and his act not voluntary, but imposed upon him by force. 1896 DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. § 1. 369 Similar principles apply to conveyances by persons under duresse, that is, under pressure of illegal bodily restraint, or of danger to life or limb. 1896 W. T. STEAD *Pref. to Keble's Chr.* Y. 2, I made the omissions with reluctance, under duresse from the inexorable printer.

b. ellipt. for plea of duresse.

1613 Sir H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 10 One imprisoned till he bee content to make an obligation ... being at large, yet he shall avoid it by duresse of imprisonment.

† **Duresse**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To subject to duresse, constraint, or oppression. Hence † **Duressor**, he who subjects another to duresse.

a 1606 BACON *Max. & Usus Com. Law* xxii. (1636) 81 If the party duresse doe make any motion or offer. *Ibid.* If it had beene moved from the duresor, who had said [etc.].

† **Duret**, *Obs.* [Etym. obscure. (cf. OF *duret* dim. of *dur* hard.)] A kind of dance.

1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Masque at Gray's Inn* Stage Direct., The knights take their ladies to dance with them galliards, dures, corantes.

|| **Duretto**, *Obs.* Also -ette, -etto, -etty. [a. It. *durello*, dim. of *duro* hard; -L. *duru-m*

hard.] A coarse or stout sort of stuff; app. so named from its durable quality. Also attrib.

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosm.* xxvii. 269 The new devised names of Stuffed and Colours. the lying names of Perpetuano and Duretto. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 27 These Mohelians. are cut and pinck in several works, upon their durreto skins, face, armes, and thighs. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* 1. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley XIII.* 222, I never durst be seen Before my father out of durreto and serge. 1641 L. ROBERTS *Trav.* *Trav.* 41 Grograme-yarne of which is made James [? James], Grograms, Durettes, silke-mohers. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Schedl., Durance or Duretty.

|| **Durgah** (durgā). *E. Indies.* Also durgaw.

[Pers. *دُرگاہ* durgāh royal court; gate, door, large bench.] In India, 'The shrine of a (Mohammedan) saint, a place of religious resort and prayer.' (Yule.)

1793 HODGES *Trav. India* 87 On one of the highest of these hills I observed durgaws, or burial places, with little chapels annexed, belonging to the Mussulmans. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 293 In a durgah, or mosque outside the town, lie the bones of Chanda Sahib.

Durgan, -en. *dial.* [This and *dial. durgy* dwarfish, are app. derived from some of the forms mentioned under DWARF.] An undersized person or animal; a dwarf.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Durgen*, a little thick and short person; a Dwarf. 1730 FIKELING *Tom Thumb* II. v. And can my princess such a durgen wed [i.e. Tom Thumb]? 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.*, *Durgen*, a name for an undersized horse in a large team.

|| **Durian** (duri'ān, dūri'ān). Also 6- durion, 6-7 duryoen, 7 duryoen, 8 dureen, 9 dorian. [Malay *دوريان* *durian*, f. *دوري* *dūri*, thorn, prick: so called from its prickly coat (Marsden).] The oval or globular fruit of *Durio zibethinus*, N.O. *Sterculiaceae*, a tree of the Indian Archipelago; it has a hard prickly rind and luscious cream-coloured pulp, of a strong civet odour, but agreeable taste; also the tree itself.

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 393 There is one, y^e is called in the Malaca tongue Durion, and is so good that . . . it doth exceede in savour all others that euer they had seene, or tasted. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 184 The Duroyen . . . may be called an Epitome of all the best and rarest fruits. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xi. 319 The Trees that bear the Durians, are as big as Apple Trees . . . the fruit . . . as white as Milk, and as soft as Cream, and the taste very delicious. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxix. 87 The Dureen is another excellent Fruit, but offensive to some Peoples Noses, for it smells very like human Excrements, but when once tasted the Smell vanishes. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 332 Loftiest in height as unrivalled in excellence of flavoured fruit, the royal durion. 1887 ANNA FORBES *Insulinde* 111 The durian, of which Mr. Wallace says that it is worth a voyage to the East to taste it.

During (diū'rin), *vbl. sb.* [f. DURE v. + -ING¹.] 1. The action of the verb DURE; duration.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. iv. 99 (Camb. MS.) Yif they were of lengere duryng. 1382 WYCLIF I *Esdras* iv. 40 Mageste of alle duryngs aboute time [aevorum]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 241 How shorte they [rychesse] be in duryng. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. (1662) 38 Long the duryng thereof.

2. Hardening; induration. In quot. attrib. 1804 *Hull Advertiser* 30 June 2/3 A Bark-Mill, three Leather-houses, two Duryng-shades.

During, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That dures; lasting, continuing.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. x. (1495) 230 Fallynge euyles ben moost duryng and harde to heele. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 51 Nor canst thou . . . stop the trumpe, that sounds hir duryng fame. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mar.* DJ, Marble. . . and during Adamant. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 226 Charity is a duryng and perpetual grace. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 15 Close-linked chains of duryng adamant.

During (diū'rin), *pres. pple.* and *prep. (conj.)* Also 5 dower-, 6 duering.

† 1. The *pres. pple.* of DURE v. = enduring, lasting, continuing, was used in Fr. and Eng. in a construction derived from the Latin 'ablative absolute'; thus L. *vita durante*, OF. *vie durant*, Eng. *life during*, while life endured or endures.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 271 Sche was comoun to alle pat wolde hane here, xv. 3ere duryng. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. lxxxviii. 72 She neuer was seyn among folke hir lyf duryng. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. xxxviii. 52 This sege duryng, there were many skymyshe. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* II. 12, I . . . will continuallye, my lyfe duryng, praye vnto the euerlyngue God.

The participle also often stood before the sb., e.g. L. *durante bello*, F. *durant la guerre*, Eng. *during the war*; in which construction *during* came in the modern langs. to be treated as

2. *prep.* Throughout the whole continuance of; hence, in the course of, in the time of.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 283 (MS. Gg. 4. 27) Stedefaste wedewys duryng alle here luyys. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1118 In damaging of Darius durand [Dublin enduring] his lyfe. 14. . *Epiph.* in *Tindale's Vis.* 103 This contynued duryng mony a yere. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 221 An annuite of an. C. l. [£100] duryng his lyfe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xxii. 29 Al that which during our voyage was happened unto us. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 203 Dureing the terme of her naturall life. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 77 Trees may live during the world. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 49 Judge North, who supplies the Lord Chancellors place

during his being sicke. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) I. iv. 281 During the course of seven hundred years. 1860 TYN-DALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 161 During the night the rain changed to snow. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 58 § 2 The hours during which the offices . . . shall be open.

† 3. *conj.* While; until. (Also *during that*.)

Obs. rare. [cf. F. *durant que*, pendant que.] 1595 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Macchiavelli's Florentine Hist.* 192 During that these matters . . . were handled in Toscana. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* 1. 308 To remaine . . . during a necessary convenience might also be had for the repairing of her own ship. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* iv. 32 During the Christians and the Turks were seeking one another for fighting.

† **Duringly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. DURING *ppl. a.* + -LY².] Lastingly, continuously; for a long time.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxvii. 72 Yeuen hym only to kepen hym duryngly. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 246 Þe meke seruyth smertly, & lytly, & strongly, and duryngly. c 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 17 The deip durandlie draif in mony deip dell.

Duritike, *obs. (erron.) form* of DIURETIC.

† **Durity** (diū'rīti). *Obs.* [ad. L. *dūrītās*, n. of quality f. *dūrus* hard. Cf. F. *durēté* (13th c.), earlier OF. *durtē*.] Hardness. *lit.* and *fig.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. iv. 19 Apostemes whyche encline to corruption thorough duritees and hardnesse. 1633 COCKERAM, *Duritie*, harshnesse, crueltie, hardnesse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 55 [Chrysalis] . . . commeth short of their [gemmes'] compactnesse and durity. 1772 T. NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 533 What motive could induce . . . to such durity severe. 1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragments* I. 154 Physical durity . . . engenders moral durity.

Durk, -e, *obs. forms* of DIRK, DAREK.

Durling, -yng, *obs. forms* of DARLING.

Durmast (dū'mast). [A recent word. The first element is doubtful (see Note below); the second is MAST, fruit of forest tree.] A sessile-flowered sub-species or variety of oak (*Quercus pubescens*, or *Q. sessiliflora*): see quot. 1866. (Usually *durmast-oak*.)

1791 T. NICHOLS *Obs. on Oak Trees* 24 There are two different sorts of oak growing in the [New] forest, one the true english. . . the other is called by the woodmen in the forest the dur mast oak, which I believe to be the second sort of oak, described by Mr. Miller. . . the wood of which is not so strong. 1792 MARTYN *Flora Rust.* I. A branch . . . received from Mr. Nichols out of the New Forest, where it is known by the name of the *Durmast Oak*. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 212/2 What is called the *Durmast oak*, seems to us a slight variety of *Q. sessiliflora*, with the leaves pubescent on the under side. 1866 *Travels*. Bot. 949 The wood of *Q. sessiliflora*, or *Durmast* as it is called, is described as darker, heavier, and more elastic than that of *Q. pedunculata*, less easy to split, not so easy to break, yet the least difficult to bend.

[Note. The original authority for 'durmast' appears to be Nichols, on whose information Martyn inserted it in his ed. of Miller's Dictionary, whence it has passed into general book use. According to W. Atkinson in *Trans. Hort. Soc.* (1833) I. 336, the name appears to have been mistaken: he says 'The woodmen in the Forest call certain oaks that have dark-coloured acorns *Dun-mast*, but those dun-coloured acorns are found both of the *Q. pedunculata* and *Q. sessiliflora*; I have raised trees from them, and consider them as only accidental varieties, and that the colour of the acorns may be occasioned by something peculiar in the soil'. (No ground has been found for connecting 'durmast' with F. *durclin* or Ger. *dürreiche*, varieties of the oak. Welsh *derw* is, of course, out of the question.)]

Durn (dūrn). Now *dial.* Forms: 4-7 dorne, 5 dirn, durn, 6 doorne, 6-7 durne, 7 dourne, 9 dern, durn. [Widely used in dialects, Lincolnshire to Cornwall: app. from Norse. Cf. in same sense OSw. *durni*, Norw. *durn*, Sw. *dial. dörne* := **durnja*-deriv. of **durōn*, durn (Goth. pl. *daurons*, Crim-Goth. *thurn*) door, f. dur- DOOR.]

A door-post, when made of solid wood; usually in pl. The framework of a doorway.

c 1325 *Gloss W. de Biblesu.* in Wright *Voc.* 170 E entre la teste la suslyme [Gloss. over-slay, MS. *Camb.* hover-dorne]. 1408 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 58 Unum hostium cum dirnis de chelario . . . unum hostium et unum par de dynes. 1503 *Churchw. Acc. Yatton* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 127 For hewyng of y^e dornenys of y^e seyed dor. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Batiente de puerta*, the doornes of a doore, *anta*. c 1600 *Norden Spec. Brit.*, *Cornw.* 59 The fayre freehewed stone wyndowes, the Durnes and wrowght Dorepostes, are converted to private mens purposes. 1630 *Churchw. Acc. Tavistock* in Worth *T. Par. Acc.* (1887) 44 Paid Stephen Browne the mason for makinge of new durnes. 1787 *GROSE Provinc. Gloss.*, *Durn*, gate-posts. N[orth]. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho!* xiv. (1861) 237 So I just put my eye between the wall and the dern of the gate, and I saw him come up to the back door. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Derns*, the wooden frame in which a door swings. 1886 *COLE W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, s.v. *Door-dern*, I am sure the doors were in, leastways the derns were. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Durns*, the frame of a door in situ . . . applied to a solid door-frame. *Ibid.*, *Durn-head*, the cross piece at the top of a door-frame.

b. *Mining.* *Durns* (as a sing.), A frame of timbering; also called DOOR-STEAD (b).

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 166 If the ground is very loose on all sides, they make a Durns . . . which for a Shaft is square like the frame of a window, and for an Adit is the same as a door case. 1877 tr. *Callon's Lect. Mining* I. 257 (Cent. s.v. *Set*). A gallery requires what are called frames (sets or durnes) for its proper support.

Durn : see DARE v.¹

Durned, var. of DARNED, euphem. for DAMNED.

1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* viii. It was the durnest misbegotten location . . . that ever called itself a city.

1895 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 648/1 Palaces be durned! Excuse my French.

|| **Duro** (dū'ro). [Sp.: for *peso duro* hard or solid piastre.] The Spanish silver dollar, or piastre. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* 39 (Stanf.). A peseta (the fifth of a duro, or dollar). 1869 in *Mem. & Rem. J. D. Burns* v. 81 The talk of the Brazilians was of Spanish dueros, bales of cotton, and yellow fever.

† **Durous**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dūr-us* hard + -OUS.] Hard.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 186 They [glandules] all of them vary much from their primitive tenderness and bigness, and so become more duorous.

† **Duroy** (dūroi). *Obs.* Also 7 deroy. [Of uncertain origin: perh. Fr. *du roi* of the king. *Glossaire à l'Encyclopédie Méthodique* (1790) vol. II gives 'Duroi, étoffe de laine, rase et sèche, dans le genre de la tamise, mais moins large et plus serrée'.]

A kind of coarse woollen fabric formerly manufactured in the west of England; akin to the stuffs called *tammies*. (Not the same as *corduroy*.)

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosm.* xxvii. 269 The Colours of Gingelline, Grideline, Deroy, Elderado, Droppe du Berry. 1722 *Land. Gas.* No. 6089/4 Wearing a grey Duroy Coat and Westcoat. 1722 *De Fox Col. Jack* (1840) 331 Fine silk druggert and duroys. 1769 *De Fox's Tour Gl. Brit.* I. 93. 1776 *Eng. Gasetteer* (ed. 2.) s.v. *Somersetshire*, The manufactures are chiefly fine cloths, druggerts, duroys, shalloons, serges. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 385 Those [manufactures] formerly carried on at North and South Molton, consisted chiefly of duroys, serges, and other light cloths.

|| **Durra**, **dhurra** (durā). Also dourra, doura(h), dura, doora(h), durrah, dhourra.

[Arabic *دُرَّة*, *دُرَّة* *durrah*, *durrah*.] A kind of corn, Indian Millet (*Sorghum vulgare*).

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* I. x. (1806) I. 214 A little flat cake of barley or dourra. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 117 Paniced Millet is the species most usually cultivated. In India it is called jowaree; in Egypt and Nubia dhourra. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* 77 The dhurra . . . is the grain most commonly used throughout the Soudan. 1876 S. MANNING *Land of Pharaohs* 67 Riding through some fields of doorah and vetch. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vi. 140 The strip of cultivated soil, green with maize or tawny with doora.

attrib. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 212/1 Dates, durra-bread, and fish. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 27 Coarse, reed-like dourra straw. 1885 *Times* 3 Jan. 12 The whole district is busy just now with the durrah harvest.

Durre, *obs. f.* DARE v.¹, DOOR.

Durst, pa. t. (and *dial.* pa. pple.) of DARE v.¹

Durt, **durwe**, *obs. forms* of DIRT, DWARF.

Durward, -warth, *obs. forms* of DOORWARD.

† **Durze**, v. *dial. Obs.* Also *durse*. *intr.* Of corn: To shed the grains, as when over-ripe. *trans.* To shake or beat out (corn) from the ear.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 50 If they [mowers] shoulde not follow the corne, and goe with the winde, the oates woulde slippe and durze extreamely with the cradles. *Ibid.* 52 [They] remove things out of the way, fey up dursed corne, and lye strawe on the floores. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 23 *Durs'd* or *Dors'd out*; it is spoken of Corn, that by Wind turning of it, etc. is beaten out of the Straw. *Ibid.* 57 Corn—so dry that it easily durses out.

Dus, *obs. form* of *does*, etc.: see DO v.

Dusan (e), *obs. form* of DOZEN.

Duschet, *obs. Sc. f.* DOUCET (sense 2), a kind of pipe or flute.

1893 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 88 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiv, Bot for to tell what text he tuikie, Dysertis Duschet was the buikie. *Ibid.* 270 Vpon his duschet vpe he played.

Duseanne, *obs. form* of DOUCIN.

Duseliche, *obs. form* of DIZZLY.

† **Duseling**, *Obs.* [app. f. Ger. *duseln* to be dizzy. Cf. DOZZLE.] Dizziness, piddiness.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 36 a, If it is a hote humor . . . he hath a duselynge.

Duselle, *obs. form* of DOSSIL.

Duseperys, var. DOUZEPERS, *Obs.*

Dusey, **dusie**, *obs. forms* of DIZZY.

Dush (dʌʃ), v. *Obs. exc. Sc.* Forms: 4 dusahe, 4-6 duscho, 6- dush. [Found in 14th c.: perh. a modification of DASH, expressing the same kind of action with a suggestion of more muffled sound: cf. *crash*, *crush*.]

But there are similar continental words, as Ger. *dial. dushen*, *duschen*, to beat, strike, knock, box (see Grimm, s.v. *Dusen*); E. Fris. *dossen* to beat, etc. Cf. *Douse*.]

† 1. *intr.* To move with violent impulse or collision; to rush or strike forcibly against something; to fall with a thud. *Obs.*

13. . . E. E. Allit. P. B. 1538 Such a dasande drede dusched to his hert. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6410 He duschet, of þe dynt, dede to þe ground. c 1450 HENRYSON *Nor. Fab.* 37 For dread of death hee dushed ouer Dyke And brack his neck. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vi. 109 Owt throw the scheyld. . . Duschet the dynt.

2. *trans.* To push or throw down violently.

1785 BURNS *Vision* i. 45, I glow'd as eerie's I'd been dush't In some wild glen. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Dush*, to push with violence. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Dush*, to thrust, to strike. (*Obs.*)

Hence *Dushing* *vbl. sb.*

1340 *HAMFOLK Pr. Cons.* 7351 Raumpyng of devels and dyngyng and dushing.

† **Dush**, sb. *Obs. exc. Sc.* Also 4 6 *dusch* (e), *dosche*. [f. prec. vb.] A violent blow, stroke, or impact; the sound of violent collision.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce XIII. 147 [Thai] with axis sic duschis gaff. c. 1400 Melayne 470 A fire pan fro be crosse gane frusche. And in the Sarazene eghne it gaffe a dosche. c. 1425 WYNTOUN Cron. ix. xxvii. 407 Dusch for dusch, and dynt for dynt. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis v. iii. 82 With mony lasche and dusche. The carteris smat thar horsis fast in teyn. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 144 Heav'n rattles w' the dunnerin' dush.

† **Dusi**, *a. Obs.*, foolish; see **DIZZY** *a.* 1.
† **Dusilec**, *Obs.* [Early ME., *f. dusi*, **DIZZY** + *-lec*, *-leke*, *-leche*, suffix of action or function.] Foolishness, folly.

a. 1225 Leg. Kath. 425 Nis bute dusilec al þæt ha driueð.
† **Dusischip**, *Obs.* [as prec. + *-SHIP*.] = prec.
a. 1225 Leg. Kath. 1817 To longe we habbeð idriuen ure dusischipes. *a. 1225 Ancr. R.* 182 Nout þæt [sicness] sum kecheð þurh hire owne dusischipe.

Dusk (*dʌsk*), *a. and sb.* Forms: 3 *deoso*, *deosk*, *doso*, 3-6 *dosk*, 5-6 *doske*, *doske*, 6-*dusk*. [Origin and phonetic history obscure.]

OE. had in the same, or an allied sense, *dox*, which, if = *dox*, would repr. an OTeut. **duko-s*:-Aryan **duhos*, to which Kluge refers also *L. fuscus*. The relation of mod. *dusk* to OE. *dox*, *dosk*, presents some difficulties, both as to the vowel, and still more, in regard to the final consonant-group. Few of our words in *-sk* are of OE. origin; OE. *-sc* normally gives *-sh* in later English, e.g. in *ask*, *dish*, *fish*, *dusk*, *rush*; so that from OE. *dox* we should expect *dosh*, or, at least, as in the case of *ask* and *rush*, ME. and mod. forms in *-sh*, and *-r*, beside the *-sk* form.

A. adj. (Now largely supplanted by *dusky*.)

1. Dark from absence of light; dim, gloomy, shadowy; dark-coloured, blackish; dusky. (Now usually in reference to twilight: cf. B. 2.)

[*a. 1000 Aldhelm Gloss* (Anglia XIII. 28 No. 8) *Furva*, dohx. — OE. *Gloss* in W. Wülcker 239/35 *Flava specie*, of gleiterindum vel scylfrum hiwe vel doxum.] *a. 1225 Ancr. R.* 94 þe siððe þæt is nu deosc her. *a. 1240 Saule's Warde in Cott. Hom.* 250 Aȝein þe brihtnesse ant te liht of his leor, þe sunne gleam is doxc. *a. 1450 Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 34 The body of doske wull. *1496 Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 9 Yelow: grene: browne: lawney: russet: and doske colours. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis vii. Prolet. 63 The grund stude barrand, widdent, dosk and gray. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 741 Vapour and Exhalation, dusk and moist. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 72 As soon as it grew dusk. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* v. 79 Every evening, as it became dusk. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* ii. 5 As rich as moths from dusk cocoons.

fig. 1573-80 BARET *Adv.* D 1375 Wisedome is made duske, or dimme by drinking of wine: it is obscured and darkened.

† 2. Obscure, veiled from sight or understanding.
a. 1225 Ancr. R. 148 Þis word is deosk. 1283 STANVHURST Æneis ii. (Arb.) 62 My mother, the goddess (who was accustomed algaes Eare this tyme present to be dusk).

B. sb.

1. The quality of being dusk; that which is dusk; duskiness, shade; gloom (as of a forest).

1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & A.* iii. 77 Freckles. . . Whose dusk set off the whiteness of the skin. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* i. 25 Frail Mortality will always have some Remains of Shadow and Dusk. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ii. And in the dusk of thee [Old Yew], the clock Beats out the little lives of men.

2. The darker stage of twilight before it is quite dark at night, or when the darkness begins to give way in the morning.

1623 MABBE tr. *Alemans Guzman d'Alf.* II. 313 In the duske of the evening. 1706 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 218, I would not fail waiting on her the Sunday following, after Dusk. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 21 Light colours in the dusk of morning or evening, and dark colours in . . . bright weather. 1893 *Law Times* XCv. 268/2 The gardens of Lincoln's Inn will . . . be thrown open . . . from three until dusk. *fig.* 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 233 To grope out our weary way through the dusk of life, to our final home.

Hence **Dusky** *adv.*; **Duskness**.

1398 WYCLIF *Job* xxiii. 17 Duskesse couered my face. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* iii. xxiii. Painfull diseases and sicknesses . . . duskenesse of sight. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Wks. 1889 I. 42 Shapes which have no certainty of shape Drift dusky in and out between the pines. 1864 NEALE *Seaton Poems* 68 Duskness and dreariness around. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* 58 An eagle with wide wings outspread Athwart the sunfire hovering dusky red.

Dusk, *v.* [*f. DUSK* *a.*; OE. had *doxian*, from *dox*. See Kluge *Engl. Studien* XI. 511.]

1. *intr.* To become dusk or dim; to grow dark.

[*a. 1000 Vercelli MS.* lf. 2; b. Þonne wannað he [dead body] and doxap; oðre hwile he bið blæc and schiwe.] c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 Pine ehnen schulen doskin. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1948 Dusked hise eyen two and failled breeth. c. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. iv. (1544) 6 b. By process of yeres Their memory hath dusked. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* iii. 217 The even dusketh o'er that sword-renowned close. 1888 G. GISSING *Life's Morning* xi. (1890) 169 When it began to dusk, Hood descended and supper was prepared.

2. To exhibit a dusky appearance.

1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* i. Little breezes dusk and shiver. 1889 MRS. RANDOLPH *New Eve* i. Prol. 2 A copse of aspens dusked and shivered near the brink.

2. *trans.* To make dusky or somewhat dark in colour; to darken, obscure; to dim.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.) The whiche clothes a driknesse of a foretyn and a despised Elde hadde dusked and derked. 1540 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* Q iv b. They goe about to dusk mens eyes with smoke. 1577 STANVHURST *Descr. Irel. in Holinshed* (1807-8) VI. 57 You must not think that . . . you may so easilie duske or dazell our eyes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 9 That shadow which dusketh the light of the Moone. 1869 LOWELL *Cathedral* xiii. Poet. Wks. 1890 IV. 47 The painted windows . . . Dusk the sunshine which they seem to cheer.

b. *fig.* To obscure, darken, cloud, sully.

c. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 563 Pe . . . poyntes of scheldes Wip-drawn his deuocion & dusken his herte. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C vij b. The onely understanding, which is dusken in errors. 1880 *Counterplots* 33 [It] would . . . dusk the lustre of his Name. 1848 LYTTON *K. Arthur* xii. lv. One appalling silence dusk'd the place As with A demon's wing.

Hence **Dusked** *ppl. a.*; **Dusking** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

c. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 204 (Mätz.) Hire cote armure is duskyd reed. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 72 b. Duskyng of the eyes, head aches, hotte and thyn reumes. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* v. D iij. The worlde is blearde with duskyng shoes [=shows]. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* ii. 375 Who travels from the dusking East.

Dusken (*dʌskən*), *v. rare*. [*f. DUSK* *a.*; see *-EN* 5.] *a. trans.* To make dusk or obscure. *b. intr.* To grow dusk.

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 163 The sayd Epigrame was not vterly defaced, but onely duskened or so rased, that it myght be redde, though. . . with. . . difficultie. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* i. 10 Till twilight duskened into dark.

† **Dusketly**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*? erroneous form.*] *? Of somewhat dusky colour.*

1866 Bk. St. Albans. *Her. A. iij*, An Ametisse a dusketli stone, brusht hit is calde in armys.

Duski (*dʌski*), *adv.* [*f. DUSKY* *a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a dusky, dim, or obscure manner; dimly.

1611 COTGR. *Obscurément*, obscurely, darkly . . . duskiely. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii. Those arches that stand duskiely beyond the citadel. a. 1851 MOIR *Poems, Deserted Churchyard* iv. Or the crow that . . . Sail'd through the twilight duskiely. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xvi.

Duskiness (*dʌskɪnəs*), [*f. as prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being dusky; partial darkness or blackness; dimness, gloom.

1611 COTGR. *Obscuritē*, obscuritie, darknesse . . . duskinesse. 1699 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xci. 5 Duskyneess or twilight. 1775 BOSWELL *Let. to Johnson* 18 Feb. in *Life*, One of them [manuscripts] . . . does appear to have the duskyness of antiquity. a. 1851 MOIR *Poems, Matin Carol* ii. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 141 A gloomy duskiness drapes the cape.

Duski (*dʌski*), *a.* [*f. DUSK* *a.* + *-ISH*.] Somewhat dusk or dusky; blackish; partly obscure.

1530 PALSGR. 310/2 Doskyshe of colour, *soubz brun*. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 47 As duskish cloudes do darken dayes. 1644 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 61 Let them have rather a Duskiish Tincture, then an absolute black. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) i. 91 To return as soon as it was duskish. 1840 T. Hook in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 290 It was getting duskish. 1843 D. R. HAY *Nomencl. Colours* (1846) 36 Described as a duskish red.

† Used as *sb.* The time when it is near dusk.

1696 S. SEWALL *Diary* 25 Oct. (1873) i. 436 About duskish we know there is a house on fire. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 105 At duskish the Dreadnought was about 7 miles astern.

Duski (*dʌski*), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a duski manner; duskiely; obscurely.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* iv. 65 Purple hew . . . dooth somewhat duskiely shine in the leaues. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 369 To burn duskiely. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Dec. The Comet appeared again to-night, but duskiely.

Duskiness (*dʌskɪnəs*), [*f. as prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being duskish or slightly dark; slight obscurity or dimness.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 52 a. Fumositie ascendynge up into the head. causeth . . . duskyness of the sight. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* i. 497 Men in the duskiness of ignorance. 1769 WINTHROP in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 356 There seemed to be duskiness in the place of contact.

Duski, Duskness: see after **DUSK** *sb.*

Dusky (*dʌski*), *a.* [*f. DUSK* *a.* (or *? sb.*) + *-Y* 1.]

The normal source of an adj. in *-y* is a *sb.*; but the substantial use of *dusk* is not known so early as the appearance of *dusky*, so that the latter would appear to be one of the rare instances of a secondary adj.: cf. the parallel *worht*, *worhty*, *murk* (*nirkt*), *murky*; also *ready*.]

1. Somewhat black or dark in colour; dark-coloured; darkish.

Also used to specify animals or plants characterized by this colour, as *dusky ant*, *crane's-bill*, *dusk*, *grebe*, *lark*, *petrel*, etc.

1558 PHAER *Æneid* v. (R.), A showre about his head there stodee, all dusky blacke with blew. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 34 No duskie vapour did bright Phœbus shroude. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 554 It is not greene, but of a duskie browne Colour. 1763 E. STONE in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 199 Of a light brown, tinged with a dusky yellow. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T. v.* Africa's dusky swarms. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iii. 30 The peaks in front deepened to a dusky neutral tint. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 36 Dusky Crane's-bill. . . flowers, of a dingy, purplish black colour. 1865 WOOD *Homes without H.* vii. (1868) 125 The Dusky Ant. . . generally prefers banks with a southern aspect.

2. Somewhat dark or deficient in light; not bright or luminous; dim, obscure.

1880 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxiii. ix. Who dwell in duskie place. 1901 SHAKS. i. *Hen. VI.* ii. 122 Here dyes the duskie Torch of Mortimer, Choakt with Ambition of the meane sort. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 667 Midnight brought on the duskie houre Friendliest to sleep and silence. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 95 As soon as it is dusky they make a fire of dry pitch pine. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii. One end of this long and dusky apartment. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* vi. 168 From 4 to 5 in the evening, it is quite dusky.

3. *fig.* Gloomy, melancholy.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel. Induct.*, Wks. 1856 I. 3 Why looke you so duskie? *Ibid.* iii. *ibid.* 41, I . . . fill a seat In the darke cave of dusky misery. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle L. Act.* 24 That dusky scene of horror, that melancholy prospect. 1766 FALCONER *Shipwre.* i. 195 Here no dusky frown prevails.

4. *Comb.*, as *dusky-faced*, *-raftered*, *-tinted*, etc.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1088 The dusky-mantled lawn. 1805 LONGF. *Spirit Poetry* 9 The . . . dusky-sandaled Eve. 1848 WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Clouds* i. iii. Dusky-faced clouds.

Hence **Duskyish** *a.*, somewhat dusky.

1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxv. Too far off to see him, if it was pretty duskyish.

† **Dusky**, *v. Obs.* [*f. DUSKY* *a.*] *trans.* To make or render dusky.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 19 It is not so soone dulled or duski as many other be.

Dusodile, erroneous form of **DYSDODILE**.

Duspers, dussiperes, var. **DOUZEPERS**.

Dussel, obs. form of **DOSSIL**, plug.

14. . . *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 579/11 *Docillus*, a dussel.

Dussen, *-on*, obs. forms of **DOZEN**.

† **Dusserah** (*dʌsəˈrɑː*), *E. Indies*. Also *dusrah*, *desserah*, *dassarah*. [a. Hindi *dasahrā*, Marāṭhi *dasrā*, Skr. *daśaharā*.] A Hindu annual festival extending over nine nights (or ten days) in the month Jaiṣṭha (Sept.-Oct.).

1799 SIR J. MALCOLM in *Trans. Bombay Lit. Soc.* (1820) III. 73 (*title*) On the institution and ceremonies of the Hindoo Festival of the Dusrah. 1813 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* IV. 97 (Y.) This being the desserah, a great Hindoo festival . . . we resolved to delay our departure and see some part of the ceremonies. 1849 *Benares Mag.* II. i. Our friends . . . are coming over to spend the Dasserah with us. 1889 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 5/6 The Mahomedans have built a mosque in a street through which the Hindoo procession passes on the occasion of the Dusserah festival.

Dussie, obs. *Sc.* var. **DOUCET** (sense 2), a kind of pipe or flute: cf. **DUSCHET**.

1523 *Leg. Bp. St. Andruis* 180 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. He toned his dussie for a spring.

Dussiner, obs. form of **DOZENER**.

Dust (*dʌst*), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1- *dust*; also 3 (*Orm.*)

dust, 3-5 *doust* (e, 4 *duste*, 4-6 *duste*. [OE. *dīst* (later prob. *dust*) = OFris. and Efris. *dāst*, *OLG.*, *MLG.*, *LG.* *dust*, MDu. *donst*, *dunst*, *dīst* fine flour, Kilian *dust*, *donst*, *dāst*, mod. Du. *dust* meal-dust, bran, ON. *dust* dust, Da. *dyst* mill-dust. All these go back to an earlier *dunst*, whence also Ger. *dunst* vapour; the primary notion being app. that which rises or is blown in a cloud, like vapour, smoke, or dust. See Kluge, and Franck.] 1. Earth or other solid matter in a minute and fine state of subdivision, so that the particles are small and light enough to be easily raised and carried in a cloud by the wind; any substance comminuted or pulverized; powder. (Rarely in *pl.*)

Often extended to include ashes and other refuse from a house: cf. *DUST-BIN*, etc.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalt.* xviii. 43 Swe swe dust biforan onsieme windes. c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* i. 290 Jēdrigede & to swyðe smælon dūste gencucude. c. 1205 LAY. 2764 Þenne he þæt dust [c. 1275 *doust*] hege Aȝued from þere corde. 1340 *Ayemb.* 108 Of motes and of dust wyþ-oute tale. 1386 *Trivisa Barth. De P.* xvii. clix. (1495) 708 To clense houses of dūste. c. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 112 Bray hem al to dūst in a mortar. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 367 Beate these upper hose that the dust maye come out. 1600 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 367 Presentmentes . . . for castinge there dust and ashes into the hight way. 1760 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 19 Aug. We had . . . showers, which . . . laid the dust. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 212 Clouds of cosmic dust intervene between us and the sun. 1894 *Daily News* 26 June 8/3 Of the whole of the dusts tested, that from the Albion Colliery . . . excelled all others in violence and sensitiveness to explosion.

b. The fine or small particles separated in any process: cf. *sawdust*; *spec.* (see quot. 1828).

1558 HULOET, *Duste* of corne, metall, or anye other thinge that commeth of wyth flynyng and clensing. 1598 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* (1814) 179 (Jam.) Paying alss deir for dust and seidis as gif the samyn was guid meill. 1644 DICKEY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) i. 22 It will . . . swimme upon the water like dust of wood. 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills in Archæol. Rev.* (1888) Mar., *Cave, or dust*, the chaff of the wheat and oats which is generally given to the horse. 1888 *Craven Dial.*, *Dust*, the small particles separated from the oats in the act of shelling.

c. Applied to the pollen of flowers.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* i. xxii. The fine dust or meal that is contained in the Tips, is thrown upon the Summit of the Poinal. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 272 The Pollen, or Dust, is contained in the Anther. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 301 The butterfly and the bee . . . carry the fertilizing dust to the waiting stigma.

2. With *a* and *pl.* a. A grain of dust, a minute particle of dry matter; b. in *Cookery*, etc., a small 'pinch' of something in the form of powder.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. iii. 91 Why have these banish'd . . . Legges Dar'd once to touch a Dust of Englands Ground? 1595 — *John* iv. i. 93 A graine, a dust, a gnat, a wandering haire. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 105 'Tis impossible to put so much as one jot or dust unto bulk, beyond a set or bounded number. 1701 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.*, *True Monarchy* 52 Wealth and fame A bubble or a dust. 1784 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Children* (1799) i. 54 With, or without, a dust of grated nutmeg. a. 1854 C. B. SOUTHEY *Poet. Wks.* (1867) 50 If a mote, a hair, a dust prepond On Inclination's side, down drops the scale.

c. (With *a*) A cloud of dust floating in the air, such as is raised by a vehicle driven or a crowd walking over dusty ground, or by sweeping, etc.

1570-81 (see 4 and 5). 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 188 Oh what a dust do I raise. 1806 *Oracle in Spirit Pub. Jrnl.* (1807) X. 53 To kick up the d—l of a dust in Rotten-row. *Mod.* What a dust you are making!

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (from 1.) a. That to which anything is reduced by disintegration or decay; *spec.* the 'ashes', or mouldered remains of a dead body. Also in phrases denoting the condition of being dead and buried (*laid in the dust*, etc.).

1. a 1000 *Martyrol.* (E. E. T. S.) 74. *Pæt hi mihon mid heora handum ræcan ond niman pæs halgan dustes.* c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4124 Many a day hade i be ded and to dust roted. 1388 *Wyclif Ps. xxij.* 16 Thou hast brouȝt forth me in to the dust of deth. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* v. i. 225 Why may not imagination trace the Noble dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a bung-hole? 1676 I. MATHER *Hist. K. Philip's War* (1862) 38 That Great Author, unto whose dust... I owe a sacred Reverence. 1750 *Gray Elegy* xi, Can Honour's voice provoke the silent dust? 1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 263 One, without whose friendly aid the hand which writes this would long since have been in the dust. 1869 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* III. xi. § 2. 40 Worthier dust lies east and west of him.

b. Applied to the mortal frame of man (usually in reference to Gen. ii. 7, iii. 19).

c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* iii. 19 For þan þe þu eart dust, and to dust wyrtst. *Ibid.* xviii. 27 Nu ic æne began to sprecean to minum Drihtene þonne ic eom dust and æxe. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Pu eart dust, and þu awenst to duste. 1388 *Wyclif Ps. ciiij.* 14 He biȝouhte that we ben dust. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. ix. 76 þouȝt I be dust & ashen. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial.* Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust. 1613 *Purshas Pilgrimage* (1614) 11, How covetous, how proude is dust and ashes of dust and earth. 1814 *Cary Dante, Par.* II. 133 The soul, that dwells within your dust. 18... SIR R. GRANT *Hymn, 'O worship the King'* v, Frail children of dust, And feeble as frail.

c. In phrases denoting a condition of humiliation. a 1340 *Hamole Psalter* Cant. 501 Raysand þe nedý out of dust. 1535 *Coverdale Ps. lxxij.* 9 His enemies shal licke the dust. 1591 *Shaks. 1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 29 Now France, thy glory droopeth to the dust. 1667 *Milton P. L.* IV. 416 The Power... That rais'd us from the dust and plac'd us here. 1718 *Watts Ps. li. iii. vi.* My soul lies humbled in the dust. 1850 *Tennyson In Mem. Pro.* iii, Thou wilt not leave us in the dust. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 186 The Navy that... humbled to the dust the pride of France.

d. As the type of that which is worthless.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23786 For a littel dust, A druri þat es bot a dust. 1576 *Fleming Panopli. Epist.* 282 Thus whilst they search for gold and silver, they search for dust and sand. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 168 A Long-boat he [the whale] values no more than Dust. 1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* II. iv. ix. 296 The rights conferred by charter [were] treated as dust.

e. In other figurative uses.

1620 T. GRANGER *Synag. Logic.* 382 Besprinkled with the powder, or dust of venial imperfections. 1682 *Earl of Anglesea Pref. to Whitelocke's Mem.*, The dust of action [had] never fallen on his gown. 1699 *Bentley Phal.* (1836) II. 29 The very dust of his writings is gold.

4. Phrases. *To shake the dust off one's feet* (in allusion to Matt. x. 14, etc.). *To throw dust in the eyes of:* to confuse, mislead, or dupe by making 'blind' to the actual facts of the case. *To bite the dust:* to fall to the ground; *esp.* to fall wounded or slain. (See also 3, 5.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* x. 14 Asceap þæt dust of eowrum fotum. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* x. 14 ȝee goynge forth fro that hous, or citee, smythiȝ awey the ȝee fro ȝoure feet. 1581 *Pettie Gualtero's Civ. Contr.* I. (1586) 27 b, They do nothing else but raise a dust to doe out their owne eyes. 1612 *Crt. & Times Yas.* I (1849) I. 169 To countermine his underminers, and, as he termed it, to cast dust in their eyes. 1767 *Franklin Wks.* (1887) IV. 79 It required a long discourse to throw dust in the eyes of common sense. 1856 C. J. ANDERSSON *Lake Ngami* 94 In the course of half an hour, he had twice bitten the dust. *Ibid.* 363 He... had made numerous lions bite the dust. 1862 *Colenso Pentateuch* 6, I was not able long to throw dust in the eyes of my own mind and do violence to the love of truth in this way.

5. *fig.* (from 2 c.) Confusion, disturbance, commotion, turmoil (as of a conflict in which much dust is raised); formerly chiefly in phr. *to raise a dust*, to make a disturbance; now only with conscious reference to the literal sense (exc. as in b.).

c 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* v. v. in Hazl. Dodsley II. 390 A doughty dust these four boys will do. 1649 *Bp. Hall Cases Conc.* (1650) 220 This particular concerning Tithes hath raised no little dust in the Church of God. 1700 T. BROWN *tr. Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 118 That quarrel and raise a Dust about nothing. 1784 *Cowper Task* III. 161 Great contest follows, and much learned dust Involves the combatants. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1880) I. 4 Entering heart and soul into the dust and heat of the Church's war with the world.

b. Hence (*slang* or *colloq.*) A disturbance, uproar, 'row', 'shindy'.

1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 50 Mr. Buck... will... then adjourn to kick up a Dust. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 380 Several of the company, not satisfied... in the language of the Bucks, kicked up a dust. 1805 F. D. ROMNEY in *Naval Chron.* XIV. 493 This dust has cut me up. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Ceylon Wks.* XII. 16 Soon there would be a dust with the new master.

6. *slang.* Money, cash; *esp.* in phr. *down with the (your) dust.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 b, Neuer wery to labour for this earthly dust & rychesse. 1607 G. WILKINS *Miseries Enforced Marr.* IV. in Hazl. Dodsley IX. 531 Come, down with your dust. 1691 H. MAYDMAN in *Naval Chron.* XV. 210 He... is not willing to down with his dust. 1753 *Smollett Ct. Fathom* (1813) I. 122, I have more dust in my foot than all these powdered sparks put together. a 1845 *Hood Dean & Chapter* II, And make it come down with the dust.

7. = DUST-BRAND.

In recent Dicts.

8. *Comb.* a. *attrib.* Consisting of or relating to dust, as *dust-atomy*, *-bath*, *-cloud*, *-heap*, *-particle*, *-whirl*; used for the reception or conveyance of dust, as *dust-basket*, *-cart*, *-cellar*, *-wharf*, *-yard*. b. objective and obj. genitive, as *dust-collector*, *-contractor*, *-licking* adj., *-producing* adj., *-shovel-ling*, *-sifter*, *-sifting*, *-throwing*. c. instrumental and locative, as *dust-begrimed*, *-born*, *-covered*, *-creeping*, *-laden*, *-polluted*, *-soiled* adjs. d. similitative, as *dust-dry*, *-grey* adjs.; also *dust-like* adj.

1839 *Bailey Festus* vi. (1848) 59 Are not all equal as 'dust-atoms'? 1626 T. LOATE in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. IV. 478 George's desk, and his sword, and a 'dust basket'. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rignarole* 33 Taking a 'dust-bath' there in the centre of the roadway. 1870 *Bryant Liad* I. xi. 339 Blood-stained and 'dust-begrimed'. 1598 *Sylvester Du Bartas* II. i. ii. *Imposture* 483 Till... Death... Thy 'dust-born' body turn to dust again. 1776 *Entick London* I. 187 A tumbrel or 'dust-cart'. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 21 Every species of carriage from the chariot to the dust-cart. 1849 *Whittier Wife of Manoa* 16 The thick 'dust-cloud' closed o'er all. 1851 *Mayhew Lond. Lab.* (1861) II. 188 (Hoppe) The 'dust-contractors are likewise the contractors for the cleansing of the streets. a 1847 *Eliza Cook Old Clock* i, Thy 'dust-covered' face. 1580 *Sidney Arcadia* (1622) 97 Such a 'dust-creeping' worme as I am. 1879 *Browning Ned Bratts* 4 Ponds drained 'dust-dry'. 1882 *Ouida Mavemna* I. 51 The misty scorching 'dust-grey' shores. 1654 *Trapp Comm. Ps.* xiii. 8 Such 'dust-heaps' are found in every corner. a 1847 *Eliza Cook Grandfather's Stick* xi, The 'dust-laden' carpets. 1808 R. A. D. *To France in Poet. Reg.* 1806-7, 170 Blood-drinking tyrants, or 'dust-licking' slaves! 1621 *Lady M. Wroth Urania* 227 'Dust-like' Dispaire may with me lue. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 5/1 Operatives engaged in 'dust-producing' trades. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 3/1 The female 'dust-sifters' had just completed their ablutions. 1890 *Ibid.* 26 Aug. 2/3 The Ottoman art of 'dust-throwing in the eyes of Europe'. 1887 *Courier* 16 June 2/2 To let or sell to the Board a 'dust-wharf'. 1886 *Jnl. Franklin Inst.* CXXI. 247 (Cent.) The formation of a 'dust-whirl' as it suddenly bursts upon you in the open street.

e. Special combs.: *dust-ball*, a concretion of the dust of corn sometimes formed in the intestine of the horse, and giving rise to disease; *dust-brush*, a brush for removing dust from furniture, etc.; *dust-chamber* (in an ore-roasting furnace), a closed chamber in which the heavier products of combustion are collected; *dust-cloak*, a cloak worn to keep off the dust (so *dust-coat*, *-gown*, *-wrap*); *dust-cloth*, (a) a cloth for wiping off dust (= DUSTER 1); (b) a cloth placed over something to keep off dust; *dust-colour*, the colour of the ordinary dust of the ground, a dull light brown; hence *dust-coloured* adj.; *dust-cup* (see quot.): *dust-destructor*: see DESTRUCTOR 2; *dust-devil*: see DEVIL 11; *†dust-gold*, gold dust; *dust-guard*, a contrivance to keep off dust from the axle and bearings of a wheel, or on a bicycle from the dress of the rider; *dust-hole*, a hole or receptacle in which dust and refuse are collected, a dust-bin; *dust-louse*, an insect of the genus *Psocus*; *dust-pan*, a utensil for catching dust as it is swept from a floor, etc.; *dust-plate* (see quot.): *dust-shoot*, a place where dust and refuse are shot or deposited; *dust-shot*, the smallest size of shot; *†dust-spawn*, offspring or progeny of the dust; *dust-storm*, a tempest in which large clouds of dust are raised and carried along; *†dust-tempered* a., mingled or composed of dust; *dust-thread*, *dust-way* (*nonce-wds.*), applied to the stamens and pistils of flowers, as respectively producing and conveying the pollen (see 1 c); *dust-woman*, a woman employed in sifting dust and refuse; *†dust-worm*, a 'worm of the dust', a mean or grovelling person. See also DUST-BIN, etc.

1828 *Webster, 'Dust-brush.* 1883 *Truth* 31 May 768/1 With our 'dust-cloaks' and some yards each of brown gauze, we defied the great Dust Demon. 1727 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Draught-horse*, They must with a 'Dust-cloth' wipe off all the Dust that lies on the Horse. 1884 *Tennyson Becket* v. ii, A slut whose fairest linen seems Foul as her dust-cloth, if she used it. 1872 *Punch* 6 July 7/1 He arrives in a white 'dustcoat'. 1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 3, Apes... both red, black, green, 'dust-colour', and white ones. 1798 *Bloomfield Farmer's Boy* (1837) 14 The small 'dust-coloured' beetle. 1861 *Dickens Gt. Expect.* xliii, A man in a dust-coloured dress. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 99 [The] 'Dust Cup'... a guard fitted round the fusee arbors of watches and chronometers to exclude dirt. 1892 R. KIPLING *East & West* 31 in *Barrack-r. Ballads* 77 It's up and over the Tongue of Jagai, as blown 'dust-devils' go. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 117 A... way of washing out very small 'Dust-gold'. 1802 *Mrs. J. West Infidel Father* I. 23 Her homespun 'dust-gown'. 1888 *Engineer* LXV. 297 The 'dust-guard' is made of sycamore wood, and is either in one or two parts. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cress & Gort.*, 'Dust hole. 1836-9 *Dickens Sk. Bos. Streets* i, A rakish-looking cat... bounding first on the water-butt, then on the dusthole. 1861 - *Gt. Expect.* xii, She... got out the 'dustpan'... and began cleaning up to a terrible extent. 1881 *Raymond Mining Gloss.*, 'Dust-plate', a vertical iron plate, supporting the slag-runner of an iron blast furnace. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 12/1 Each tenement has a separate, coal-plate, copper and 'dust-shoot'. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 273 Used to kill small birds for their plumage, with 'dust shot'. 1863 *Bates Nat. Amazon*

xi. (1864) 352 Mine was a double-barrel, with one charge of BB, and one of dust-shot. 1598 *Sylvester Du Bartas* II. ii. ii. *Babylon* 178 See... these 'dust-spawn, feeble dwarfs'. 1607-47 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. xi. 30 Foore 'dust-tempered' man. 1879 *Jas. Grant in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 95/1 He showed that the stamina, or 'dust-threads', were the male, and the pistilla, or 'dust-ways', the female parts of the plants. 1851 *Mayhew Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 162 The calling of the dustman and 'dustwoman' is not so much as noticed in the population returns. 1621 *Burton Anat. Met.* I. ii. iii. xii. (1651) 116 Never satisfied, a slave, a 'dust-worm'.

† *Dust*, sb.² *Obs. rare.* [cf. *DUST* v.²: also *Doust*.] A stroke, blow.

1611 *Cotgr., Exces de main non garnie*... a cuffe, or dust with the fist.

Dust, v.¹ [cf. *DUST* sb.¹: cf. *ON. dusta* to dust. The connexion of senses 7 and 11 is obscure, and it is not certain that they belong here. Cf. *DUST* v.²]

† 1. *intr.* To be dusty; to rise as dust. *Obs.* a 1525 *Aucr. R.* 314 ȝif hit dusted swuȝe, heo vlasked water peron, & swoped hit ut awei.

† 2. a. *trans.* To reduce to dust, or to small particles like dust. b. *intr.* To crumble to dust.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 135/2 *Dustyn, pulverizo.* 1580 *Hollyband Treas. Fr. Tong. Poulterer.* to dust. 1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 16 When thy name fades; Marble pillars shall Dust into nothing. 1686 *Goad Celest. Bodies* III. ii. 417 He can crumble a Showr into a Drisle, or Dust it into a Fog.

3. *trans.* To sprinkle with dust or powder.

1598 *Greene Art Conny Catch.* II. 19 He being thus dusted with meale. 1764 *Harmer Observ.* XXIX. vi. 288 Shimei's behaviour... who... threw stones, and dusted him with dust. 1769 *Mrs. Raffald Eng. Househpr.* (1778) 33 Dust them with flour. 1899 *Tennent Ceylon* II. VIII. v. 367 Dusting themselves with sand.

b. *refl.* Of birds; also *intr.* for *refl.*

1789 C. WHITE *Selborne* II. ix. (1853) 185 Let me hear... whether skylarks do not dust. 1878 *BLACK Adm. Phacton* x. 144 The partridges that were dusting themselves in the road. 1884 *Speedy Sport* xv. 267 [Partridges] prefer, as a rule, places where they can 'dust' and bask in the sun.

c. *To dust the eyes of* (fig.: see *DUST* sb.¹ 4); also (*slang* or *colloq.*) *to dust*, in same sense.

1814 *Stock Exchange Law Open* 11 This is termed 'Dusting the public'. 1867 *Froude Ess.* 401 Instead of dusting our eyes with sophistry.

4. *To soil with dust; to make dusty.*

1530 *Palsgr.* 530/2 You have dusted your cappe, let one go brushe it. 1624 R. SKYNNER in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686), Dust thy self in the dust of their Feet. 1848 *Froude Nemesis of Faith* (1849) 154 We go out... and dust our feet along its thoroughfares. 1886 A. LANG *Lett. Dead Authors* 194 Dusting your ruffles among the old volumes on the sunny stalls.

† b. *intr.* To become dusty. *Obs.*

1625 J. PHILLIPS *Way to Heaven* 52 The Booke... lay dusting and out of vse.

5. *To strew or sprinkle as dust.*

1790 *Wedgwood in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 314 note, A little of it is applied, or even dusted only, on the bottom of a small cup made of clay. 1806 *Culina* 74 Dust in a little flour. 1884 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 528/1 We never dusted on enough [pepper] to please him.

6. *To free from dust; to wipe or brush off the dust from.*

1568 *North Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 708/2 The French riddles (with which they dust their corne). a 1577 *Gascoigne Flowers, etc.* Wks. (1587) 180 Yea when he curried was and dusted slike and trimme. 1713 *Sterile Guardian* No. 60 p. 2 It became my province once a week to dust them (books). 1843 *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* I. 267 I went about sweeping and dusting. 1894 *Hall Caine Maxxman* 52 [She] was... dusting the big shells on the mantelpiece.

b. *To dust a person's coat, jacket, etc.*: to beat him soundly. *colloq.* (Cf. sense 7.)

1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 154 I'll dust your coat for you. 1698 *Farouhar Love & a Bottle* v. ii, Tell me presently... sirrah, or I'll dust the secret out of your jacket. 1771 *Smollett Humph. Cl.* I. 3 June, With a good oak sapling he dusted his doublet. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS in *Croker Papers* II. xiv. 49 The threat to dust the author's jacket, for the gratification of private malice.

† 7. a. *trans.* To beat, thrash. b. *intr.* To strike, hit.

[But the place of these is doubtful: cf. *DUST* v.²] 1612 *tr. Benvenuto's Passenger* (Farmer) If... she be good, to dust her often hath in it a singular... vertue to make her much better. c 1612 *Chapman /I had* xvi. 544 Another stony dart As good as Hector's he let fly, that dusted in the neck Of Sthenelaus.

8. *trans.* To brush, shake, or rub off as dust.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Lib. Opinions* (1783) IV. 63 Boy, dust away the crumbs with your hat. 1887 *Stevenson Underwoods* I. xxxviii, A strenuous family dusted from its hands The sand of granite.

9. *To pass (any one) on the road, so as to expose him to the dust of one's horse or wheels; to make one 'take the dust'; to outride.* *U.S. and Colonial.* 1890 *Boldrewood Col. Reformer* (1891) 419 I could have dusted any of 'em with Ben.

10. *intr.* To ride or go quickly, hasten, hurry, make off; also, to dust it. (Now *U.S. slang* or *colloq.*)

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. *Rules & Lessons* (1858) 75 Stick thou To thy sure trot... Let folly dust it on, or lag behind. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM *10 Years Police Judge* xvii. 166 He's throwing dust, but he dusted off with the horse all the same.

† 11. *trans.* To drink quickly, 'toss off' (liquor). 1673 *Shadwell Epson Wells* III. Wks. 1720 II. 241 Clodpate is to dust his stand of ale, and he must be bubbled. a 1680 *Butler Rem.* (1759) II. 447 A Prodigal... dusts his Estate, as they do a Stand of Ale in the North. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Dust it away*, drink quick about.

† **Dust**, *v.* *Obs.* Pa. t. 3-4 *duste*, *deste*. [A ME. word, of which the earlier history does not appear.]

The pa. t. *duste* beside *duste*, and the rime in Ferumbas, show that the *u* was *u*, pointing to an OE. **dustan* (=**dustjan*), of which, however, no examples have been found. The Norse words cited by Mätzner, Icel. *dust* a 'tilt', Sw. *dust* a 'brush' with any one, Da. *dyst* 'tilting, fighting, shock', appear to be later words, and are app. not related. Of an OE. *dystan*, early ME. *dysten*, the normal mod. Eng. repr. would be *dist*; but *dust* (cf. *Blush*) would also be possible; in which case senses 7 and 11, under *Dust v.* 1, may possibly belong here, though the wide chronological gap is against this.]

1. *trans.* To cast forcibly or violently, fling, dash. a 1225 *St. Marher*. 12 Ant duste him adunriht to þere eorðe. *Ibid.* 18 Pa warð þe reuewod, ant bed. . . dusten hire into þe grunde. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 984 Þu underfres þet an half, and dusten adun þet oðer. *Ibid.* 1094 He is godd seolf, þe duste deað under him. a 1225 *Juliana* 38 Ant te þreo children. . . beon idust in þe fur of þe ofne. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 52 Thet. . . non harm hyme don deste. In mode.

b. *intr.* To dash, throw oneself violently. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2393 Vrgan lepe vnfaun, Ouer þe bregge he deste.

2. To strike or hit with violence. See also *DUST v.* 1 7.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2025 Þis wes uneaðe iseid, þat an engel ne com. . . And duste hit (the wheel) a swuch dust þat hit bigon to claterin. c 1320 *Sir Ferumb.* 2855 [He] heuid vp ys honde, & þar-wip an þe heued him duste [*rime vuste* 'fist'].

Dust-bin, dustbin. A bin or receptacle for the dust, ashes, and other refuse of a house.

1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xvii, The Captain's nosegray was swept into the dust-bin next morning. 1895 *PARKES Health* 37 The old-fashioned brick dustbin.

Dust-box.

1. A box from which 'dust', i.e. fine sand or powder, is sprinkled on something (e.g. on writing, for the purpose now served by blotting-paper; also, on a prepared photographic plate).

1821 *MULCASTER Positions* iii. (1887) 34 Incke and paper, . . . a deske and a dustbox. 1894 *Brit. J. Nat. Hist.* xli. 33 Place some pulverised asphaltum in a dust-box, agitate it, and allow the particles to settle down upon the plate.

2. A box or receptacle for the dust of a house.

Dust-brand. [*f.* *DUST sb.* 1 + *BRAND sb.* 7; cf. Ger. *staub-brand*.] A disease of corn, in which the ears become filled with a black powder, the fungus which causes this. Also called *smut*.

1861 *H. MACMILLAN Footn. fr. Nat.* 268 By farmers it is familiarly called smut or dust-brand. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 435 Dust brand, *Ustilago*.

Dusted (*dʌstəd*), *pp.* a. [*f.* *DUST v.* 1 + *-ED* 1.]

1. Sprinkled with dust or powder; powdered.

1643 *5 Years of K. James in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 293 Yellow bands, dusted hair, curled, crisped, frizzled, sleeked skins. 1806 *J. GRAHAM Birds Scot.* 28 The spacious door White-dusted tells him, plenty reigns around. 1870 *MORRIS E. Par.* IV. 383 The purple-dusted butterfly.

2. Cleaned or freed from dust.

1866 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* v. 59 A handful of clean dusted Hempseed.

Duster (*dʌstər*), [*f.* *DUST v.* 1 or *sb.* 1 + *-ER* 1.]

1. A cloth for removing dust from a surface; † a dust-brush.

1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 30 A litle brush or duster to rubbe and duste his houndes. 1611 *CORR., Vistampenard*, A Duster made of a Fox-tail fastened vnto a staffe. a 1748 *WATTS Educ. Children & Youth* xi, We were . . . well instructed in the conduct of the broom and the duster. 1866 *LYTTON Str. Story* I. 163 The housemaid was forbidden to enter it with broom or duster.

b. A machine for removing dust (by rubbing, etc.) in various mechanical processes.

2. A contrivance for removing dust by sifting; a sieve. b. An apparatus for sifting dry poisons upon plants to kill insects.

1667 *Hist. Gunpowder* in *Sprat Hist. R. Soc.* (1702) 283 (T.) The lower sieve is called the dry duster, and retains the small corns. . . and lets fall the dust into the bin.

3. A person who dusts, or wipes off dust.

1850 *HASTINGS Life of J. Wilson* II. ii. 255 A cobweb here and a little dust there which have escaped the vigilance of the duster. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 6/2 Employed as an assistant 'duster' for the stalls at the Italian Exhibition.

4. A light cloak or wrap worn to keep off dust; = *dust-cloak* (see *DUST sb.* 1 8 e). Chiefly U.S.

1864 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 13 Oct., The citizen in the straw hat and the 'duster' or overcoat of yellow Spanish linen. 1870 *LOWELL Lett.* (1894) II. xi. 77 Rose discovered your thin coat, which she called a 'duster'. 1883 *GRANT WHITE W. Adams* 114 Whether it was an overcoat that he was wearing as a duster, or a duster doing service as an overcoat.

Dustift, dustifute: see *DUSTYFOOT*.

Dustily (*dʌstɪli*), *adv.* [*f.* *DUSTY* + *-LY* 2.] In a dusty manner or condition.

1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 177 If they bee heavy, looke lothsome, and dustelie. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 102 The regiments in homespun gray and butter-nut that trail dustily through the high streets.

Dustiness (*dʌstɪnəs*), [*f.* as prec. + *-NESS*.] Dusty condition.

1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 65 The craft is perceived by the dustiness thereof. 1772 *GRAVES Spirit. Oxiote* III. 2 (T.) The heat of the weather, dustiness of the roads. 1858 *MORRIS Sir Peter Harpdon's End* Poems 105 High up in the dustiness of the apex.

Dusting (*dʌstɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* *DUST v.* 1 + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the verb *DUST*, *q. v.*, in various senses: usually, that of freeing from dust.

1663 *COCKERAM II*, *Dusting, pulveration. Ibid.* 1. *Pulveration*, a beating into powder. 1796 *AMHERST Terra Fil.* x. 47 Dusting of cushions. 1837 *DICKENS Pict.* xii, Mrs. Bardell resumed her dusting.

2. A beating, thrashing; also used by sailors of rough or stormy weather. (*colloq.* or *slang*.)

1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 542 They did not venture a dusting with the *Naiad*. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 285 So his men fac'd about. . . and gave all the rogues a good dusting. 1895 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 6/4 When we got beyond the shelter of the islands we should have a rough time of it—what the skipper calls 'a dusting'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Used for dusting, as *dusting-brush*, *-cloth*, etc.; also *dusting-colours*, colours in the form of powder to be dusted over adhesive varnish; *dusting-powder*, a powder, usually antiseptic, for dusting over wounds, etc.

1667 *Hist. Gunpowder* in *Sprat Hist. R. Soc.* (1702) 281 (T.) The bin, over which the sieve is shaken, called the dusting bin. 1866 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* v. 28 Your Curry-combs, Brushes, Dusting-cloths, Oynments. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 101 The Feathers. . . made into dusting-brooms.

Dusting, *pp.* a. That dusts: see *DUST v.* 1

1890 *Spectator* 27 Sept., Partridges are a good example of the dusting birds, and are most careful in the selection of their dust-baths.

† **Dustish**, *a. Obs. rare.* Somewhat dusty.

1646 *J. HALL Poems* I. 45 Sooner, yond dustish mulberry In her old white shell clothed be.

Dustless (*dʌstləs*), *a.* [*f.* *DUST sb.* 1 + *-LESS*.] Free from dust.

a 1618 *SYLVESTER Mayden's Blush* 577 The Wayes so dust-lesse, and so dirtlesse faire. 1861 *W. F. COLLIER Hist. Eng. Lit.* 405 Blue morocco books in dustless regularity.

† **Dustling**, *Obs. nonce-ud.* [*f.* as prec. + *-LING*.] A small grain or particle; cf. *DUST sb.* 1 2 a.

1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selo.* 60 Now Gods Almightyness is within the least punctum physicum, or dustling of body.

Dustman (*dʌstmæn*), [*f.* as prec. + *MAN*.]

1. A man whose occupation it is to collect and cart away dust and refuse from dust-bins, etc.

1707 *J. STYVENS II. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 399 The dust-men were not idle. 1714 *GAY Trivia* II. 37 The dust-man's cart offends thy cloaths and eyes. 1850 *Mrs. BROWNING Poems* II. 191 The dustman's call down the area-grate.

2. *colloq.* A personification of sleep or sleepiness; in allusion to the rubbing of the eyes as if there were dust in them.

1821 *P. EGAN Tom & Jerry* 111 (Farmer) Till the dustman made his appearance and gave the hint to Tom and Jerry that it was time to visit their beds. 1891 *FARMER Slang* s.v., 'The dustman's coming' = you are getting sleepy.

3. *slang.* A preacher who uses violent action; a 'cushion-thumper'.

1877 *BLACKMORE Cripps* (1887) 368 Sitting under the most furious dustman that ever thumped a cushion.

|| **Dustoor** (*dʌstʊr*), *East Ind.* Also 8 *das-*

toor, 9 *dustour*. [*Pers.* and *Urdū* *دستور* *dastūr* custom, privilege, perquisite.] a. Custom, usage, fashion. b. Customary commission; = *DUSTOORY*.

1680 *Fort St. Geo. Cons.* 2 Dec. in *Notes & Extracts* II. 61 (Y. Supp.) [To] be content with the Dustoor. . . of a quarter anna in the rupee, which the merchants and weavers are to allow them. 1785 in *Seton-Karr Sel. fr. Calcutta Gaz.* I. 130 (Y.) No Commission, Brokerage, or Dustoor is charged by the Bank, or permitted to be taken by any Agent or Servant employed by them. 1887 *FIRE-COOKSON Tiger Shooting* 14 A handsome profit in commission which is called in Hindustani, 'dustoor', literally meaning 'that which is customary'. 1888 *J. INGLIS Tent Life Tigerland* 57 The claims of custom, the tyranny of dustoor.

|| **Dustoory** (*dʌstʊri*), *East Ind.* Also 9 *-ree*, -ri. [*a. Pers.* and *Urdū* *دستوری* *dastūri* what is customary, *f. dastūr*: see prec.] A commission or perquisite by custom paid to or taken by an agent.

1681 *Fort St. Geo. Cons.* 10 Jan. in *Notes & Extracts* III. 45 (Y. Supp.) For the farme of Dustoor on cooley hire at Pagodas 20 per annum. a 1806 *HEBER Journ. Upper Prov. India* (1844) I. 198. 1866 *TRAVELMAN Dawk Bungalow* 217 (Y.) Of all taxes small and great the heaviest is dustoor.

† **Dust-point.** *Obs.* A boy's game in which 'points' were laid in a heap of dust, and thrown at with a stone.

1611 *CORR. s. v. Darts*, Our boyes laying their points in a heape of dust, and throwing at them with a stone, call that play of theirs, *Dust-point*. a 1663 *FLETCHER Captain* III. iii, He looks Like a great school-boy that had been blown up Last night at Dust-Point. 1630 *DRAYTON Nymphal* 6 (N.) Down go our hooks and scrips, and we to nine holes fall At dust-point or at quoits. 1673 *COTTON Scoffer* 50 To play at Dust-point, Span-counter, Skittle-pins.

|| **Dustuck, dustuk** (*dʌstʊk*), *East Ind.*

Also 8 *dustick*. [*a. Pers.* and *Urdū* *دستک* *dastak* passport.] A passport; applied esp. to the passports granted by the covenanted servants of the East India Company.

1748 in *J. Long Sel. fr. Rec. Govt.* (Fort William) (Y.), The Zemindar. . . stopped several boats with English Dusticks. 1783 *BURKE Rep. Indian Affairs* Wks. XI. 173 Persons, who had not the protection of the Company's dustuck. 1866 *BYRNE Hist. India* I. III. xii. 673 The European officials. . . availed themselves of the dustuks or passports of their employers, to smuggle goods.

Dustward (*dʌstwɔːd*), *adv. nonce-ud.* [*f.* *DUST sb.* 1 + *-WARD*.] Towards the dust; towards death or the grave.

18. . *LOWELL Extreme Unction* II, This fruitless husk which dustward dries Hath been a heart once, hath been young.

Dusty (*dʌsti*), *a.* [*f.* *DUST sb.* 1 + *-Y*.]

1. Full of, abounding with, or strewn with dust.

a 1225 *Juliana* 79 And weorð þat dusti cheif to hellene heate. 1499 *Prompt. Parv.* 135/2 (Pynson) Dusty, *pulverulentus*. a 1586 *SIDNEY Fear of Death*, Our life is but a step in dustie way. 1602 *2nd Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. (Arb.) 72 Farewell musty, dusty, rusty, fusty London. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. v. 23. 1795 *POPE Odys.* XIII. 99 Urged by fierce drivers through the dusty space. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 532 In the dusty recesses of a few old libraries. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* s.v. *Money*, *Dusty money*, a special allowance per quarter made when the corn to be unloaded at docks is dusty.

2. Consisting of, or of the nature of, dust; powdery.

1552 *HULOT, Dusty, or of dust, pulverius.* c 1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Pt. LXVI* iii, A field of dusty sand. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 196 When . . . mightie States characterlesse are graded to dustie nothing. 1748 *F. SMITH Voy. Disc.* I. 157 We had a Fall of small dusty Snow. 1890 *Nature* 20 Mar. 473 A dusty material of a scaly form.

3. Of colour, etc.: Having the appearance of being strewn with dust. Also *adv.* qualifying adjs. of colour.

1676 *Long. Gas.* No. 1148/4 A dusty brown Gelding. 1679 *Ibid.* No. 1419/4 A dusty black Gelding. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3703/4 A black dusty-colour Mare. 1843 *CARLYLE Let. to Emerson*, A great shock of rough, dusty-dark hair.

4. In various fig. senses: † a. Soiled or stained as with dust, smirched (*obs.*). b. Mean, worthless, vile (cf. *DUST sb.* 1 3 d); now only in slang phr. *not so dusty* = 'not so bad'. c. Obscured as with a cloud of dust. d. 'Dry as dust', uninteresting.

c 1610 *Women Saints* 168 She knew her dayes to haue bene . . . dustie and deceitfull. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Fann. Ep. Wks.* (1711) 144 Yet should they not envy silly men a dusty honour. 1847 *L. HUNT Men, Women, & B. I.* ix. 172 What, to his dusty apprehension, appeared the most confused. . . story in the world. 1860 *HAWTHORNE Marble Fann* (1879) I. v. 56 Hard and dusty facts. 1893 *R. KIPLING Many Inuent.* 148 B Company has come up very well, I said. They're none so dusty now, are they?

5. *Comb.*, as *dusty-footed* adj.; *dusty miller*, (a) a popular name of the auricula (*Primula auricula*), from the fine powder on the leaves and flowers; also of *Senecio cineraria* and *Cerastium tomentosum*; (b) a kind of artificial fly used in angling; † *dusty-poll*, a nickname for a miller.

c 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* 3 A myller dusty-poll than dyde come. a 1600 *J. T. Collier of Croydon* iv. in *Harl. Dodsley VIII*. 446 Now, miller, miller dustipoll I'll clapper-claw your jobbernoles. 1825 *JAMIESON, Dustie-miller*, the plant auricula. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. 417 Conipodes, the dusty-footed. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* x. (1880) 355 The Dusty Miller. . . has become a capital general fly. 1888 *Chambers' Encycl.* I. 581 The auricula has. . . the popular name in Scotland of 'Dusty Miller'.

† **Dustyfoot.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6 dustift, 7 dustifut(e). [A transl. of med.L. *pede pulverosus* 'dusty of foot' = *vagans* wandering, travelling, in AF. *piépoudreux*: see *PIEPOWDER*.]

A wayfarer, traveller; *spec.* a travelling pedlar or merchant. (In quot. 1570 applied to Death personified.) *Obs. exc. Hist.*

a 1400 *Leg. Quat. Burg. Scot.* xxix, (*Stat. Scot.* I. 361) Vagans, qui vocatur pipowderous, hoc est Anglice Dustie-fute. [*tr.* Beand vagabund in þe contrie þe quihik is callit pipowderus.] 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 56 At thy last funeral, Quhen Dustift to dance sall furth the call. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj., Burrow Lawes* 134 Burgesses, Merchants, and Dustiftes (*Cremars*) quhen they passe forth of the four Portes of their burghs. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., According to Lord Kames, courts of *Pie-Powder* are so called, because fairs are generally composed of pedlars or wayfaring persons, who in France bear the name of *Pied Poudreux*, and in Scotland of *Dusty-Foot*. 1872 *E. W. ROBERTSON Hist. Ess.* 131 The *Negotiatores*, the chapmen and dustyfeet of our old laws.

Dusy, *obs.* form of *DIZZY*.

Dusse pers. var. *DOUZEPERS, Obs.*

Dut, *obs. f. doubt, doubted*: see *DOUBT sb.* and *v.*

Dut, var. of *DUTE, Obs.*

Dutch (*dʌtʃ*), *a. sb. (adv.)* Also (4 *duchysse*, 5 *duysse*), 5-7 *duch* (e, 6 *dou(t)che*, *doweche*, *dutoche*, *dutohe*. [*a. MDu. dutsch, dutsch, duutsc*, 'Hollandish, or, in a wider sense, Netherlandish, and even German' (Verdam), in early mod. Du. *duytisch*, now *duitsch*, 'German', = Ger. *deutsch*, MHG. *diutich*, 'German', OHG. *diutisc*, popular, vulgar.

OHG. *diutisc*, OS. *thiudisc*, OE. *Modisc*, Goth. **þiudisks* = OTeut. **þiudiskos*, meant 'popular, national', f. OTeut. **þiudō*, Goth. *þiuda*, ON. *þjóð*, OS. *thiuda*, *thiud*, OE. *þod* (ME. *THEDE*). OHG. *diota*, *diot*, people, nation. In Germany, the adj. was used (in the 9th c.) as a rendering of *l. vulgaris*, to distinguish the 'vulgar tongue' from the Latin of the church and the learned; hence it gradually came to be the current denomination of the vernacular, applicable alike to any particular dialect, and generically to German as a whole. From the language, it was naturally extended to those who spoke it (cf. *English*), and thus grew to be an ethnic or national adjective; whence also, in the 12th or 13th c., arose the name of the country, *Diutisklant*, now *Deutschland*, = Germany. In the 15th and 16th c. 'Dutch' was used in England in the general sense in which

we now use 'German', and in this sense it included the language and people of the Netherlands as part of the 'Low Dutch' or Low German domain. After the United Provinces became an independent state, using the 'Nederduitsch' or Low German of Holland as the national language, the term 'Dutch' was gradually restricted in England to the Netherlands, as being the particular division of the 'Dutch' or Germans with whom the English came in contact in the 17th c.; while in Holland itself *dutch*, and in Germany *deutsch*, are, in their ordinary use, restricted to the language and dialects of the German Empire and of adjacent regions, exclusive of the Netherlands and Friesland; though in a wider sense 'deutsch' includes these also, and may even be used as widely as 'Germanic' or 'Teutonic'. Thus the English use of *Dutch* has diverged from the German and Netherlandish use since 1600.]

A. adj.

†1. Of or pertaining to the people of Germany; German; Teutonic. *Obs.* exc. as a historical archaism, and in some parts of U.S.: see B 1 and DUTCHMAN.

High Dutch, of or pertaining to the South Germans who inhabit the more elevated parts of Germany, High German; *Low Dutch*, of or pertaining to the Germans of the sea coast, and flatter districts in the north and north-west, including the Netherlands and Flanders.

1650 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 311 His barnes bredeles. A home and a duch ax, his slefe must be fekyt. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxli. 266 Lorde and knyghts of hir countre of beme and of other duche tonges. 1530 PALSGR. 31 In propre names commyng out of the Greke and douchte tong. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* A. ii. 1. French and douchte writers. 1590 LEVINS *Manip.* 195/35 Dutche, *Teutonicus*. 1599 MINSHEU, *Genie Alemanna*, the high Dutch people, the high Germans. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 132 When the Dutch knights were Lorde of the countrey [Poland]. 1611 CORVAT *Cruelties* 376 The Dutch word Zurich signifeth two kingdomes. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Trils. & Corr.* (1888) I. 404 We baited our horses... at the first place, a Dutch cabin [in Pennsylvania]. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 785/2 The High-Dutch practice of ennobling every substantive with a capital.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characterizing the 'Low Dutch' people of Holland and the Netherlands.

Dutch school, a school of painters and style of painting which attained its highest development in the Netherlands, in which commonplace subjects, chosen from ordinary or low life, received consummate artistic treatment.

1568 (*title*) Propositions or Articles drawn out of Holy Scripture, showing the Cause of continuall Variance in the Dutch Church in London. 1606 DRKKER *Sev. Sinnes* (Arb.) 37 The short waste hangs over a Dutch Butchers stall in Virich. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* II. ii. You'll have the great Dutch slop. 1617 MINSHEU *Doctor s.v. Dutchman*. The Dutch nation above all other haue had the glorie and fame... for their valour in warre... fortunate battels both by land and sea. 1748 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 198 Each fierce Logician... dash'd thro' thin and thick On German Crouzard, and Dutch Burgersdyck. 1828 SCOTT *Pirate* xxvi. Brenda... ran from her like a Spanish merchantman from a Dutch caper. 1838 MURRAY *Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 16 The collections of pictures of the Dutch school. 1844 TENNYSON *Gardener's Daw.* 188 A Dutch love For tulips.

3. Of or belonging to the Dutch; native to, or coming from, Holland; first used, introduced, invented, or made by the Dutch.

1590 NASH P. *Penitence*, [As hoary as Dutch butter]. 1607 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 131 A. W. did transcribe on Dutch paper. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 36 There was an Original drawn with a Pencil, upon Dutch Paper. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* iv. xxi. Dreams and Dutch almanacs are to be understood by contraries. 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3358/4, 5 Cane Chairs, 3 Dutch Chairs. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* x. Late as the Dutch clock showed it to be. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Camphor, Dutch*. Japan camphor is so called because it was introduced into commerce by the Dutch.

b. Often distinguishing a particular sort of article, originally made in or imported from Holland: e.g.

Dutch barn, brick, carpet, case, cheese, clinker, drops, pen, pump: see *quots.* *Dutch foil*, gold, gilt, gliding, leaf, metal, a very malleable alloy of 11 parts of copper and 2 of zinc, beaten into thin leaves, and used as a cheap imitation of gold-leaf. *Dutch liquid*, oil, Ethene dichloride, 2 (CH₂Cl), a thin oily liquid, having a sweetish smell and taste. *Dutch mill*, an oil mill for rape oil. *Dutch pins*, rubbers, a form of nine-pins or skittles.

1806 W. A. HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Ins.*, **Dutch barn*, a protection for hay, straw, &c., having the supports and framework of a barn, without the side and end boarding. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) Index 84 **Dutch Bricks*, which they call Klinkers. 1800 A. RIMMER *Summer Rambles Manchester* 35 Red 'Dutch' bricks in 'Flemish bond'. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Dutch-carpet*, a mixed material of cotton and wool, used for floor-coverings. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Dutch-case* (Mining), a shaft-frame composed of four pieces of plank, used in shafts and galleries. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 7, 5 **Dutch Cheeses*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Dutch-cheese*, a small round cheese made on the Continent from skim milk. 1856 S. C. BATES *Gloss. Terms*, **Dutch clinkers*, a description of brick employed for paving stables and yards, being exceedingly hard. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* xxiv. A bottle of **Dutch Drops*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Dutch-drops*, a balsam or popular nostrum, prepared with oil of turpentine, tincture of guaiacum, nitric ether, succinic acid, and oil of cloves. 1750 SYMMER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 375 A piece of paper, covered on one side with **Dutch* gilding. 1805 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 51 Their... ware has leaves of untarnished 'dutch-gilt' stuck on. *Ibid.* 1170 The gingerbread stalls... were... fine, from the 'dutch gold' on their... ware. 1848 FOWNES *Elem. Chem.* III. (ed. 2) 404 Pure **Dutch liquid* is a thin colourless fluid, of agreeably fragrant odour, and sweet taste. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* I. 191 Dutch liquid, chloride of olefant gas, a new anæ-

thetic agent, said to be less irritating than chloroform. 1877 WATTS *Fonnes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 69 *Dutch liquid* having been discovered by four Dutch chemists in 1795. 1805 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1245 Instead of leaf gold... they were covered... with **Dutch metal*. 1865 URS in *Circ. Sc.* I. 99/2 These mortars and press-boxes constitute what are called **Dutch mills*. 1797-98 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Pen*, **Dutch Pens*, are those made of quills which have been passed through hot ashes, to take off the grosser fat and moisture thereof. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. § 10 **Dutch-pins* is a pastime much resembling skittles; but the pins are taller and slenderer, especially in the middle pin, which is higher than the rest, and called the king-pin. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV. 236 A match at Dutch-pins for 100 guineas. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Dutch pump*, a punishment so contrived that, if the prisoner would not pump hard, he was drowned. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. § 4. 238 Some call this game [long-bowling] **Dutch-rubbers*.

c. In names of trees and plants, of species or varieties introduced from Holland, or common in that country; or sometimes merely to distinguish them from the common English variety or species; e.g.

Dutch Agrimony, *Beech*, *Clover*, *Elm*, *Honeysuckle*, *Medlar*, *Mezerion*, *Myrtle*, *Violet*, *Willow*, etc.; see these words. *Dutch Mice*, *Camele*, *Lathyrus tuberosus*. *Dutch Rushes*, a species of *Equisetum* or Horse-tail used for polishing; shave-grass.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* A vj b, Albucum... groweth in gardens in Anwerp, it may be named in englishe whyte affodil, or duche daffodil. *Ibid.* D v b. *Ibid.* E v. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1156 Sweet Dutch grasse with a tufted head. 1731-45 MILLER *Gard. Calendar* 79 Imperial, Cos and Brown Dutch Lettuces. *Ibid.* The large-rooted Dutch Parsley. 1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 208 note, *Ulmus suberosus*, often called the Dutch Elm. *Ibid.* 801 note, *Equisetum hyemale* is imported from Holland under the name of Dutch rushes. 1849 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 757 Minute particles of siliceous or stony substance, whose presence renders one species... the 'Dutch Rush', valued for its use in polishing furniture and pewter utensils. 1860 *Gardener's Chron.* 774/2 *Lathyrus tuberosus*... is occasionally cultivated under the name of Dutch Mice. 1888 G. S. BOULGER *Fam. Trees* Ser. II. 142 The Dutch Elm... was introduced by William III. for clipped hedges, on account of its rapid growth.

4. Characteristic of or attributed to the Dutch; often with an opprobrious or derisive application, largely due to the rivalry and enmity between the English and Dutch in the 17th c.

Often with allusion to the drinking habits ascribed to the 'Dutch'; also to the broad heavy figures attributed to the Netherlands, or to their flat-bottomed vessels. Sometimes little more than = foreign, un-English.

Dutch auction, *bargain*, *concert*, *courage*, *gleck*, *night-ingle*, *uncle*: see AUCTION, BARGAIN, etc. *Dutch comfort*, *consolation*, *defence*, *feast*, *palate*, *reckoning*, *widow*: see *quots.* *Dutch wife*, an open frame of ratan or cane used in the Dutch Indies, etc. to rest the limbs upon in bed.

1874 *Daily Tel.* 30 Nov. (Farmer) The old 'Dutch auction', by which an article was put up at a high price, and, if nobody accepted the offer, then reduced to a lower, the sum first required being gradually decreased until a fair value was attained. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 28 The contract... is not (like **Dutch Bargains*) made in Drinke. 1796 GROSS *Dict. Vulg. T.*, **Dutch Comfort*, thank God it is no worse. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 267 What is commonly called a 'Dutch concert, when several tunes are played together. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Dutch consolation*, 'Whatever ill befalls you, there's somebody that's worse'; or 'It's very unfortunate, but thank God it's no worse'. 1888 *All Year Round* 9 June 542 (Farmer) The expression often heard, 'Thank Heaven, it is no worse', is sometimes called Dutch consolation. 1799 FIELDING *Tom Jones* ix. vi, I am afraid Mr. Jones maintained a kind of 'Dutch defence, and treacherously delivered up the garrison without duly weighing his allegiance to the fair Sophia. 1785 GROSS *Dict. Vulg. T.*, **Dutch feast*, where the entertainer gets drunk before his guests. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc. Pref.* (1699) 3 Fit only for a Tavern entertainment; and that too among Readers of a 'Dutch Palate'. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Dutch Reckoning*, or *Alle-mall*, a verbal or Lump-account without particulars. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dutch reckoning*, a bad day's work, all in the wrong. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old One* III. iii. *Hoord*. What is that Florence? a widow? *Dra*. Yes, a 'dutch widow. *Hoo*. How! *Dra*. That's an English drab sir.

5. Comb. (parasyntetic and adverbial), as *Dutch-bellied*, *-built*, *-buttocked* (see note to 4); *Dutch-cut* (like yews, etc. in Dutch gardening).

1674 R. WILD *Declar. Lib. Cons.* 7 Such a Dutch-bellied, blundering, boreal Month as this March. 1676 *Rep. French Capers* 4 Aug. in Marvell *Growth Popery* (1678) 59 Whether (as is imputed) all the Ships taken are Dutch built? 1823 MOORE *Fables* II. 8 Some wished them tall; some thought your dumpy, Dutch-built the true Legitimate. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. xii. 8 The farmers continued to select cattle with large hind-quarters, until they made a strain called 'Dutch-buttocked'. 1893 T. C. FINLAYSON *Ess.* etc. 97 Many allow themselves to be 'Dutch-cut'.

B. sb. [Elliptical uses of the adj.]

1. The German language, in any of its forms. *Obs.* exc. in *High Dutch* = German [*Hoch Deutsch*]; *Low Dutch* = Low German [*Platt Deutsch*], that of the north and north-west (including Netherlandish: see next), which has not undergone the High German consonant-mutation, and thus is in form nearer to English and Scandinavian.

Pennsylvania Dutch, a degraded form of High German (orig. from the Rhine Palatinate and Switzerland) spoken by the descendants of the original German settlers in Pennsylvania.

1730 WYCLIF *Spl. Wks.* III. 100 Whether it be... wryten in Latin in Englyssche or in Frensch or Duchysche [*v.r.*

Duchel]. 1485 CAXTON *Pref. to Malory's Arthur*, Bookes... as wel in duche ytalien spaynysshe and grekysshe as in frensch. 1497 BOORDE *Intrud. Knowl.* xv. (1870) 163 In Denmark... theyr speche is Douch. 1548 TURNER (*title*) The names of herbes in Greke, Latin, English, Duch and Frenche. 1576 LYTE *Dodoens v. xxxi.* 590 Called... in high Douch, Melanen: in base Almaigne, Meloenen: in Englishe, Melons. a 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonse* II. Plays 1873 III. 219 Good Aunt, teach me so much Dutch to ask her pardon. *Empress*. Say so: *Gnediges fraulin vergibet mirs* [etc.]. 1688 R. WARE *Foxes & Firebrands* II. 11 Translated out of Low-Dutch. 1721 Dk Fox *Ment. Cavalier* (1840) 60, I spoke high Dutch. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 326 A chronicle of Nuremberg, in High-Dutch, written in the year 1585. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 17 The Saxons were a border people, and spoke a Low Dutch strongly impregnated with Scandinavian associations.

2. The language of Holland or the Netherlands.

[1647 H. HEXHAM (*title*), A copious English and Netherduytch Dictionary.] a 1706 DORSET (Mason), Thy plays are such I'd swear they were translated out of Dutch. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 470 The pronoun of the second person singular is lost in Dutch. 1874 R. MORRIS *Hist. Outl. Eng. Accid.* § 9 To the Low German division belong the following languages:—(1) Gothic. (2) Frisian... (3) Dutch. (4) Flemish. (5) Old Saxon. (6) English.

b. *Double* (†*high*) *Dutch*: a language that one does not understand, gibberish.

1789 DIBDIN *Poor Jack* II. Why 'twas just all as one as High Dutch. 1876 C. H. WALL tr. *Molière* I. 116 (Farmer) Though I have said them [prayers] daily now these fifty years, they are still double Dutch to me. 1879 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXV. 297 The preacher preaches double Dutch or Greek, or something of the sort.

3. *The Dutch* (pl.) †a. The Germans. *Obs.* b. The people of Holland and the Netherlands; formerly called also *Low Dutch*. (†*Rare pl. Dutches*.)

1577 *Remembr. Life Gascoigne* (Arb.) 19 Wel plaste at length, among the drunken Dutch [margin] He served in Holland. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 155 Of mercenary soldiers... he had 4300 Polonians: of church-chasses (that are under the Polonians) about 4000, Dutches and Scottes about 150. *Ibid.* 257 He is served by the Swizzers and the Dutch. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom all Trades* (1876) 164 When our acquaintance tooke first life with those of the Low Countries... the Dutch... askt him [our Ambassador] what handicraft our King was brought up unto. 1648 H. HEXHAM *Netherdutch & Eng. Dict.* Pref., Having of late compiled a large English and Netherdutch Dictionary... for the accommodation of the Netherdutches who are desirous to attain unto the knowledge... of our English Tongue. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* clxvii. The toils of war we must endure, And from the injurious Dutch redeem the seas. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1830) 345 The success of Philip's arms... excited in the Dutch and Flemings the most alarming apprehensions. c 1806 G. CANNING (in *Lyra Elegantiarum* 1867, 148) In matters of commerce, the fault of the Dutch is giving too little and asking too much. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 180 The Dutch are distinguished by a great desire for cleanliness.

c. *To beat the Dutch*, to do something extraordinary or startling. *That beats the Dutch*, that beats everything. *colloq.*

1775 *Revolut. Song in New Eng. Hist. Reg.* Apr. (1857) 101 (Bartlett) Our cargoes of meat, drink, and cloaths beat the Dutch.

†C. *adv.* In Dutch (or German) fashion. *Obs.* a 1601 MARSTON *Penguin & Kath.* II. 364 Drinke Dutch, like gallants, let's drinke vpsye freeze.

Hence *Dutchlike* a.; *Dutchly adv.*, in a Dutch fashion, like the Dutch.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets Dry Dinner* P. v. On English foole: wanton Italianly:... Dutchly drink: breath Indianly. 1818 W. ALLSTON in *W. Irving's Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 307 Impenetrably, and most Dutchly grave. 1889 HASSY *Tour in Phaeton* 203 Flat Dutchlike country.

Dutch, v. [*f. prec. adj.*] *trans.* To clarify and harden (quills) by plunging them in heated sand or rapidly passing them through a fire.

1763 *Lond. Chron.* 3-6 Sept. 237/1 Advt. The whole art of Dutching, Clarifying, and Making of Quills perfectly clear and hard. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 155 Hardened like a quill, by being Dutched. 1827 WHITLOCK, etc. *Compl. Bk. Trades* (1842) 373 We imported vast quantities of quills from Hamburg, Rotterdam, etc., and these were clarified or Dutched.

Dutcher ¹, rare. [*f. DUTCH*, after Ger. *deutscher*.] A Dutchman; in earlier use, a German.

1671 CROWNE *Juliana* II. Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 45 There have I... boarded the French-man, the high Dutcher, the Spaniard, the Grecian. 1818 BLACKW. *Mag.* III. 402 Re-velled the Dutchers as Poltroons and Shirks.

Dutcher ², [*f. DUTCH v.*] (See *quot.*)

1875 *Urd's Dict. Arts* II. 333 (*Feathers*) Quills are dressed by the London dealers: the principal worker is called a Dutcher.

Dutchess, obs. form of DUCHESS.

Dutchify (dʊtʃɪfaɪ), v. [*f. DUTCH a. + -FY*.] *trans.* To make Dutch; to render Dutch-like.

1680 HON. CAVALIER 13 So much Dutchified, as to understand the Phrase Hogan-Mogan. 1774 J. Q. ADAMS *Diary* 11 Sept. Wks. II. 379 We... heard... a Dutchified English prayer and preaching. 1811 COLERIDGE *Lect. Shaks.* ix. (1856) 115 In modern poems, where all is so dutchified, if I may use the word, by the most minute touches, that the reader naturally asks why words, and not painting, are used. 1890 MURRAY *Mag.* Apr. 452 The admixture tends to Anglicize the Dutch rather than to Dutchify the English.

†*Dutchkin*, a. *nonce-wd.* *Obs.* [*f. DUTCH + -KIN*: cf. *alkin*, etc.] Of 'Dutch' or German kind or sort.

1756 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl. Epil.* 31 (Arb.) 8; What be they? women? masking in mens weeds? With dutchkin

dublets, and with Ierkins jaggde? With Spanish spangs, and ruffles set out of France?

Dutchland (dʊtʃlænd).

†1. [= Ger. *Deutschland*.] Germany. *Obs.* Divided into *High Dutchland* and *Low Dutchland*, the latter including, and sometimes definitely meaning, the Netherlands.

1547 *BALE Sel. Wks.* (1849) 243 Both in England and Dutchland also. 1561 J. WYTHES tr. *Calvin's Prof. Treat.* Title-p. In France, Dutchland, Spaine. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Bja, Trier in lowe Dutcheland. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Alemaina*, Germanie, high Dutchland. a 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus Plays* 1873 III. 206 Brave Duke of Saxon, Dutchland's greatest hope.

2. Holland, the Netherlands. *rare.*

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, Dutchland* or Low Countries. 1665 MRS. HAWTHORNE in *Bridge Pers. Recoll. N. Hawthorne* (1893) 104 Do we not like to see even a common object of still life truthfully represented by the great masters of Dutchland?

Dutchman (dʊtʃmæn). [f. DUTCH a. + MAN.]

†1. A German; a man of Teutonic race. *Obs.* exc. locally in U.S.

1397 TREVISIA *Hyden* (Rolls) I. 253 De woodnesse of Duchesmen [*Worem Teutonicorum*]. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxx. 80 Be it duysshe man or lumbard or any other nacion. 1538 WRIGHTESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 90, 3 men and 1 woman, all Duchemen borne. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 21/2 Dutchman, *Teutonicus*. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. ii. 33 To bee a Dutchman to day, a Frenchman to morrow. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, A Dutchman* or German. [fide] *German*. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 404 This is a good house, kept by a Dutchman [in Pennsylvania].

2. An inhabitant of Holland or the Netherlands.

1596 *Edward III.* iii. i. 25 In Netherlands, Among those euer-bibbing Epicures, Those frothy Dutch men, puffed with double-beer. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, A Dutchman*, or one of the Low Countries. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 66 A Gill of Brandy (the best thing in the World to inspire Courage into a Dutchman). 1873 F. C. BURNAND *My Time* i. Uncle Van Clym was a Dutchman. *Mod.* Is he a German or a Dutchman?

b. *Phr. I'm a Dutchman*, i.e. some one that I am not at all: as the alternative clause to an assertion or questioned hypothesis. *collog.*

1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* iii. If there's a better-dressed man in Europe, I'm a Dutchman. 1896 *READE Never too late* iii. If there is as much gold on the ground of New South Wales as will make me a wedding-ring, I am a Dutchman. *Mod.* It is my brother, or I'm a Dutchman.

3. A Dutch ship.

Flying Dutchman: a. A legendary spectral ship supposed to be seen in the region of the Cape of Good Hope; also, the captain of this ship, said to have been condemned to sail the seas for ever. b. In recent years, applied to a particular express train on the Great Western Railway running between London and Bristol.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 19 There was a Dutch man that lay there but three dayes, and in that little stay lost two Anchors. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* Ded., They give it no more Quarter, than a Dutch-Man would to an English Vessel in the Indies. 1813 SCOTT *Rokely* ii. xi. note, A fantastic vessel, called by sailors the *Flying Dutchman*. 1839 MARRVAT *Phant. Ship* ix, I fear no Flying Dutchman. 1870 BRADWOOD *The O. V. H.* 25 The Flying Dutchman from Paddington.

4. *Carpentry*. (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dutchman* (*Carpentry*), a playful name for a block or wedge of wood driven into a gap to hide the fault in a badly made joint.

5. *Comb.*, as *Dutchman's breeches*, (a) a name in U.S. of the plant *Dicentra Cucullaria*; (b) *Naut.* (see quot. 1867); *Dutchman's laudanum*, a climbing shrub allied to the passion-flower, *Passiflora Murucuja* (*Murucuja ocellata*); also, a narcotic prepared from this; *Dutchman's pipe*, (a) 'an American name for *Aristolochia Siphon*' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); (b) the nest of the South American wasp.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 328 The Bull-hoof or Dutchman's Laudanum. a climber, whose fruit is about the size of a large olive. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lexicon* 315 Dutchman's Pipe, *Aristolochia Hirsuta*. 1865 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxiii. (1868) 421 The South American wasp, which makes the nest popularly called the 'Dutchman's pipe'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 400/1 *Dicentra Cucullaria*, is known in the United States as Dutchman's Breeches, from the shape of the spurred flower. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dutchman's breeches*, the patch of blue sky often seen when a gale is breaking, is said to be, however small, 'enough to make a pair of breeches for a Dutchman'.

Hence *Dutchman-like*, a.

1618 W. SCLATER *Christians Strength* 5 That same vine-measurable and Dutchmanlike drinking.

Dutchepees, corrupt f. *DOUZEPEERS*, *Obs.*

Dutchwoman. [See DUTCHMAN.] †a. A German woman. *Obs.* exc. locally in U.S. b. A woman of Holland or the Netherlands.

1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 400 His wife is the handsomest, smartest, and most delicate Dutchwoman we have seen on the road. she was born in Germany, and came over when a child. *Mod.* Mrs. L. is a Dutch woman, a native of Haarlem.

Dutchy, a. [f. DUTCH + -Y.] Dutch-like.

1866 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 495, I was copying out Grisebach's manuscripts for the printer (for the printer won't touch the Dutchy-looking thing). 1893 J. H. ROSS in *King's Business* (New Haven, Conn.) 127 The faces [in Rembrandt's Scripture pictures] are not ideal but Dutchy.

Dutchy, obs. form of DUCHY.

† **Dute**. *Obs.* Shortened form of *dedute*, *DE-DUIT*, enjoyment, pleasure.

a 1300 *Fail & Passion* 24 in E. E. P. (1862) 13 Of paradis be grete dute. c 1305 *Land Cockayne* 9 ibid. 156 303 per be loi and grete dute. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1020 Much dut watz per dryuen bat day.

Dute, obs. form of DOUBT.

Duteous (diu'tiūs), a. Also 6-7 dutious. [f. DUTY + -OUS; cf. the earlier *beauteous*.] Characterized by the performance of duty to a superior; dutiful, submissive, obedient, subservient. (Of persons and their actions, etc.)

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1360 And yet the duteous vassal scarce is gone. 1594 — *Rich. III.* ii. i. 63, I intreat true peace of you, Which I will purchase with my dutious service. 1605 — *Lear* iv. vi. 258 Duteous to the vices of thy Mistress. 1573 MILTON *Tetrach. Wks.* (1847) 190/2 But the law can compel the offending party to be more duteous. 1698 DRYDEN *On a Lady who died at Bath* 35 A daughter duteous, and a sister kind. 1748 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* i. 417 And only wish, As duteous sons, our fathers were more wise. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* i. iii. Nine-and-twenty yeomen tall Waited, duteous, on them all.

Hence *Duteously* adv.; *Duteousness*.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Dut. Dubit.* iii. v. (R.), Whatever duteousness or observance comes afterwards. 1814 WORDSWORTH *Excurs.* vii. 667 Once every day he duteously repaired To rock the cradle of the slumbering babe. 1823 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii. Kneeling duteously down. 1839 J. STERLING *Ess. etc.* (1848) I. 311 (Carlyle) Without faith, affectionateness, duteousness, truth.

Dutiable (diu'tiāb'l), a. [f. DUTY + -ABLE.] Liable to duty; on which a duty is levied.

1774 A. YOUNG *Pol. Arith.* (L., s. v. *Excise*), The number of dutiable articles. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jnls.* II. 201 He inquired whether I had any dutiable articles. 1884 *Chamb. Jnls.* 26 Jan. 58/2 Goods now comprised in the tariff as 'dutiable'.

Dutied (diu'tid), a. U.S. [f. DUTY + -ED.] Subjected to duty; on which duty is charged.

1771 T. JEFFERSON *Let. Writ.* 1802 I. 394 Everything but the dutied articles. 1866 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (1873) 522 Goods into which dutied goods have entered.

Dutiful (diu'tifūl), a. [f. DUTY + -FUL.]

1. Full of 'duty', i.e. that which is due to a superior; rendering the services, attention, and regard that are due.

1559 HULOT, *Dutiful* or dewtiful, *officiosus*. 1590 J. SMYTH in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 57 With all dutiful respect unto your Lordship. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mull* ii. l. 401 How can I pay dutiful Allegiance To him? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) i. xviii. 134 If words were to pass for duty, Clarissa Harlowe would be the dutifullest child breathing. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 511 Dutiful and loyal subjects of the King of Great Britain.

†2. Relating to duty or obligation. *Obs. rare.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 177 Quhilik [cardinal] virtues ar also called officious or dewtiful, for that of thame proceeds kynd of offices and dewties.

Dutifully (diu'tifūli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a dutiful manner; with the regard and observance that is due.

1559 HULOT, *Dutifully* or dewtifully, *officiose*. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* 195 (R.) Citizens, whose persons and purse did dutifully serve the commonwealth in their wars. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 171 Having dutifully taken my Couenge of many worthy friends. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* Proem, Ye Nymphs. Whom I have dutifully served so long.

Dutifulness (diu'tifūlness), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being dutiful; the habit of due performance of obligations to superiors.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 399 The ancient dutifulness, which I owe to your reverence. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xix. (1632) 932 We do it rather out of a sense of our dutifulness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxvi. 264 A dutifulness so exemplary. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. ii. 277 His dutifulness. to his Parents.

Dutiless (diu'tilēs), a. [f. DUTY + -LESS.]

1. Wanting in the performance of duty; undutiful. *Obs. or arch.*

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 298 To be so dutiless unto the Queene. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 155 Wee are not so dutiless to endeavour any such thing. 1839 SWINBURNE *Stud. in Prose & P.* (1894) 202 The heartless and dutiless young king.

2. On which duty has not been paid. (*nonce-use*.) 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 37 The lads who bring over the dutiless gear from Holland and the Isle of Man.

Dutra, -troa, -troy, -try, var. DEWTRY, *Obs.*

Dutte, obs. form of DOUBT, and of DIT v.

Duttee, dutty, obs. forms of DUTY.

Duty (diu'ti). Forms: 3 *deuyte*, 4 *dewete*, (*dwete*), 4-5 *dute(e)*, *duyte*, 4-6 *deute*, *dewte* (e, 5 *dutee*, (*dywte*), *dwte*, 5-6 *dute*, *dutee*, 5-7 *dutie*, 6 *deuty*, *dutie*, *Sc. deuitie*, *dewite*, 6-7 *dew(e)tie*, -y(e), *dutiele*, -y(e), 6- *duty*. [a. AF. *duelt*, *duile*, *dewelt*, f. *du*, *due* DUE: see -TY, and cf. *beauty*, *fealty*. Not recorded in continental French: cf. DEVOIR.]

1. The action and conduct due to a superior; homage, submission; due respect, reverence; an expression of submission, deference, or respect.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 316 *Pe kyng* . . . gret *deuyte* tolde of hem, vor her gentryse. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2002 That goode Arcite. . . Departed is with *dutee* and honour Out of this foule prisonne of this lyf. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 994 To do hym reuerence & dewtee. 1551 T.

WILSON *Logike* (1580) 70 [To] dooe his dutie with his Cappe of to his better. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 147 Stay not thy complement, I forgiue thy dutie, adue. 1602 — *Ham.* i. ii. 252 Our duty to your Honour. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* Ded., What Duty, what Submission shall they not pay to that Authority? 1841 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. ix. 383 Before noon came the lord mayor, with aldermen and other members of the Corporation, to offer their duty on behalf of the city of London. 1875 PRINCESS ALICE in *Mem.* 15 June (1884) 337 Many, many kisses from all children, and William's respectful duty.

b. *spec.* An action due to a feudal superior or lord of a manor. Cf. also 3 c.

1893 ELTON & MACKAY *Law of Copyholds* App. v. No. 17. 502 To have and to hold. . . according to the custom of the manor, by and under the rents, duties, and services therefor due and of right accustomed.

†2. That which is owing to any one; (one's) due; a debt; a charge, fee, etc. legally due; a due portion or allowance. *Of duty*: as a debt or thing due. *Obs.* a. with possessive of the person to whom it is due.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 54 His maister had not half his dutee. *Ibid.* 93 To reysen vp a rente That longeth to my lordes dutee. c 1440 *Generydes* 2016 He and his ayeis claymeth it of dewtee. 1476 SIR J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 779 III. 166 Dyverse have lost money or they cowde gete ther dywtes owte off the Staple. 1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 4 [5] Preamb., To defraude ther creditours of their duties. 1526-34 TINDALE *Matt.* xx. 14 Take that which is thy duty. — *Luke* xii. 42 To geve them their dutee of meate at due season. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 231/1 To him that worketh is the rewarde not geuen of fauour, but of dutee. 1624 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. § 755 A stranger by his act without my assent shall not take away my duty.

b. with possessive of the person by whom it is due.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 141 (Mätz.) How may this be that thou art froward To hooly churche to pay thy dewtee. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Bb viij, To pay their duty unto nature, as their creditor. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 198 Kirkis. . . dois also pay Their dewtie allewell as thay. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 201 a. If A. be accountable to B. and B. releaseth him all his duties.

3. A payment due and enforced by law or custom.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 150 He sholde be free of all maner of dutes the space of x. yeres. 1581 MARRECK *Bk. of Notes* 559 Therewith were they quete of all dutesyes, both of rent, custome, tribute, and tolle.

spec. †a. Payment for the services of the church. Chiefly *pl. Obs.* (superseded by *dues*).

1431 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 88 V wille that my parisshe churches haue alle here dutees. 1514 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 53, I will that the parrysh prest and the parrysh clerke haue ther dewty as they by custome have hadde aforetyme. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 86 These charitable men. woulde not take the paynes to bury the dead corps, onlesse they had ther dutey, as they call it. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer. Matrimony*, The man shal geue vnto the woman a ring, laying the same vpon the boke with the accustomed duty to the priest and clerke [so also in 1662]. 1568 *Child Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 139 That they shuld resort to their owne parish churche. . . and pay their duties accordingly.

b. A payment to the public revenue levied upon the import, export, manufacture, or sale of certain commodities, the transfer of or succession to property, licence to use certain things or practise certain trades or pursuits, or the legal recognition of deeds and documents, as contracts, receipts, certificates, protests, affidavits, etc. Applied to the payments included under the several heads of customs, excise, licences, stamp-duties, probate and succession duties (death duties), inhabited house duty.

In general, 'duties' differ from other taxes in that they are levied upon specific articles or transactions, and not upon persons whether by capitation or in proportion to their income or possessions. But the distinction is not strictly observed in language; a 'window-tax' and 'dog-tax' are duties, as much as the inhabited house duty, or the duty on men-servants.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 120 The costumes, tolles, scawage, peages and dutees of the cytees. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 20. § 7 Yf eny concelement be founde in the merchaundez of the dewetye aforesaid [= poundage]. 1530 PALSGR. 216/1 Dutie or exaction, *exaction*. 1644 *EVELYN Diary* 11 Oct., Here, having payd some small duty, we bought some trifles offer'd us by the soldiers, but without going on shore. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Sched. of Rules r. 4, Any kind of Wines w^{ch} formerly have paid all the duties of the Tonnage inwards. 1669 *Sc. Acts Chas. II.* c. 9 The tolls customes and other dewties belonging to the said yeerlie fair and weeklie mercat. 1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2154/4, 86 Hogsheads of. White Wine. to be deliver'd free of all Duties, except the Orphans Duty. 1711 *Swift Jnls. to Stella* 2 Oct., Cards are very dear: there is a duty on them of sixpence a pack. 1711 *Act 10 Anne*, c. 19. § 34 The said Books, Prints, and Maps are to pay the said Duties *ad Valorem*. 1712 *Addison Spect.* No. 445 P 3, I am informed by my Bookseller he must raise the Price of every single Paper to Two-pence, or that he shall not be able to pay the Duty of it. 1766 *FRANKLIN Exam. Wks.* 1887 III. 447 By taxes they [the American colonists] mean internal taxes; by duties they mean customs. 1825 McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* iii. viii. 387 High duties were laid on foreign corn when imported. 1894 *Act 57 & 58 Vict.* c. 30. § 34 Duties of income tax granted by this act. 1894 HARCOURT *Sp. Ho. Commons* 16 Apr., The death duties have grown up piecemeal and bear traces of their fragmentary origin. There exist at present five duties, and there is a wide distinction between them that may be illustrated by the Probate and Legacy Duty.

c. *Sc. Law.* A payment made in recognition of feudal superiority; hence, the rent of a feu or lease-

hold tenement (perpetual or for a term of years). *Mails and duties*: see MAIL.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* xi. viii. (Jam.), He discharge thame of all malis and dewteis aucht to hym for v. yeris to cum. c 1565 LINDSEAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 169 Constrained to pay the yearly duty and mails of the said lands. 1606 *Sc. Acts* vi. c. 13 (title), Act in favouris of his Majesties vassellis for payment of their blenshe duties. 1669 *Sc. Acts* vi. c. 5 But prejudice to Superiors, to vse pointing against their Vassalls for their few duties. 1793 Blench-duty (see BLANCH sb. 3c). 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., *Few-duty* . . . The feu-duty is truly a rent in cattle, grain, money, or services, generally agricultural; varying in amount from an adequate to a merely elusory rent.

4. Action, or an act, that is due in the way of moral or legal obligation; that which one ought or is bound to do; an obligation. (The chief current sense.)

c 1305 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 360 (MS. Gg. 4. 27) Hym owith a verry dutiee . . . wel to heryn here excusacions. c 1409 CAXTON *Sonnetes of Aymon* xiv. 324 Yet have I lever to serve you, as mi dute is for to doo. 1506-34 TINDALE *Luke* xvii. 10 We have done that which was oure dutye to do. 1530, etc. Bounden duty (see BOUNDEN s.). 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ecc.* xii. 13 Feare God and kepe his commandments: for this is the whole dutie of man. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxxi. 186 The entire Knowledge of Civill duty. 1748 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 317 Economy is the duty of all persons, without exception. 1805 (21 Oct.) NELSON in J. K. LAUGHTON *Nelson* xi. (1895) 221 (Signal at Trafalgar) 'England expects that every man will do his duty.' 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 15 To do one's duty thoroughly is not easy in the most peaceable times. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ix. (1877) 183 The New Testament says comparatively little about duties to equals, and enlarges upon duties to inferiors.

b. Absolutely: Moral obligation; the binding force of what is morally right. (Sometimes personified.)

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 195 Where dutie can haue no shewe, honestie can beare no sway. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 172 Zeal and duty are not slow, But on Occasion's forelock watchful wait. 1732 LAW *Serious* C. ix. (ed. 2) 132 Out of a pious tender sense of Duty. 1805 WORDSW. *Ode to Duty* i. Stern Daughter of the Voice of God! O Duty! 1869 LOWELL *Parting of Ways* 8 The figure of a woman veiled, that said, 'My name is Duty, turn and follow me'. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. xci. 445 In England the noble, selfless word 'duty' has long been the motto of her most famous warrior sons.

5. The action which one's position or station directly requires; business, office, function.

1375-89 in *Eng. Gilds* 5 3if eny . . . haue dwelid in þe bretherhede vij. 3er, and done þerto alle þe duties with-in þe tyme. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 12 Which is the propre dutiee Belongend unto the presthode. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 1, § 2 If . . . Constables do not their dutie as is aforesayd. 1535 COVERDALE *Chron.* x. 27 Their dewtey was to geue attendance to open euery mornynge. 1568 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 102 Other Fakiers (whose Duty it is daily to salute the Sun at his Height, Rising, and Setting, with their Musick). 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* iii. His father . . . was . . . too aged to do the duty [of forest ranger].

b. *Ecc.* Performance of the prescribed services or offices of the church; in *R. C. Ch.*, attendance at the public services, confession, communion, etc. *Ministerial or clerical duty*, or (with contextual indication) simply *duty*: the regular ministration and service of a clergyman.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b, Whan ye synge or say your duty. 1598 *Covt. Grace Conditional* 71 Persons that have cast off Sabbaths, Duties, Ordinances. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xiii. (1813) 55 Provided that some other clergyman is engaged to do the duty of the day. 1814 — *Mansf. Park* xxv. (Edmund might, in the common phrase, do the duty of Thornton, that is, he might read prayers and preach. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xix. (1878) 132 He [a priest] asked why Tim didn't come to his duties. 1891 E. FLACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 197 A papist always going to her duties. *Mod.* He lived in my rectory and took duty for me last August. He does Sunday duty in a neighbouring parish.

c. *Mil.* Prescribed or appointed military service (now, other than actual engagement with an enemy: see quot. 1853).

1590 R. WILLIAMS *Disc. Warre* (ed. 2) 30 Considering the number of hands that come to fight, and to doo dutie. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vii. 1 Keepe your Duties As I haue set them downe. 1718 STEELE *Spect.* No. 493 P. 1 A Regiment which did Duty in the West-Indies. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 585 It had been wisely determined that the duty of the capital should be chiefly done by the British soldiers in the service of the States General. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Duty*, the exercise of those functions which belong to a soldier, with this distinction, that duty is counted the mounting guard, etc., where no enemy is to be engaged; but when any body of men marches to meet the enemy, it is strictly called *going upon service*.

d. *School work.* The service other than teaching performed by an assistant master, consisting in taking charge of the pupils out of school hours, superintending preparation of lessons, keeping order in corridors and dormitories, and the like.

Sometimes this work is shared among the members of the staff, some of whom are thus on while others are off duty; sometimes it is done entirely, or nearly so, by a *duty-master*.

e. *phr.* *On duty*: engaged in the performance of one's appointed office, service, or task. *Off duty*: the opposite of this; not officially engaged.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 333 Men wont to watch On duty. 1598 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 134 Killing Two of the Watch on Duty. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 298,

I was upon Duty in the Fort Galture. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. On duty with his regiment in Germany. 1854 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. ii. When off duty . . . Captain Dick often came to console his friends.

f. Of things: *To do duty*, to discharge a function; to serve or stand for something else.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 289 Observe that *ought* once did duty for both these senses. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ii. 28 A railway reading lamp did duty for footlights. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 198 With historians and other prose writers, stock epithets almost always do duty.

6. *Mech.* The measure of effectiveness of an engine, expressed by the number of units of practically effective work done per unit amount or weight of fuel. (See also quot. 1890.)

1897 D. GILBERT in *Phil. Trans.* CXVII. 26 Duty, a term first introduced by Mr. Watt, in ascertaining the comparative merit of steam-engines. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 102 Good Cornish engines . . . in water-works, whose 'duty' averages nearly, or quite, 100,000,000 foot-lbs., or in other words, which lift one hundred million pounds of water one foot high, by the consumption of each hundredweight of coal. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys.* Sc. vi. 151 The duty of an animal engine is much larger than the duty of any other engine, steam or electro-magnetic. 1890 J. W. POWELL in *Century Mag.* 770½ The amount of water which is needed to serve an acre of land. This is called the 'duty' of water, and in the United States it varies widely.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *duty call*, *dance*; *duty-doing*, *-monger*; (in sense 3 c) *duty-fowl*, *-ore*; also *duty-paid* a., in which customs or excise-duty has been paid; *duty-sergeant*, a sergeant who has the charge of seeing that military duty (5 c) is done; *duty-sounding*, the sounding of a trumpet for some special military duty.

1890 B'NESS TAUTPHOES *The Initials* (Bentley Ed.) 325 Released from what he probably considered a 'duty dance. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* viii. I am marked out for . . . duty-dances for the rest of the evening. 1563 FOXE *Life Latimer* in *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) p. xvi, Detaining him from his 'duty-doing. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Rosanna* i. (1832) 301 Notice that they must pay all the 'duty-fowl and duty-geese. 1598 *Covt. Grace Conditional* 71 Calling them, 'Duty-mongers, Men of an Old Testament Spirit. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, 'Duty-ore (Cornw.), the landlord's share of the ore. 1893 *Times* 13 June 9/4 A large export of 'duty-paid Irish spirits. 1890 *Fall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 3/1 There should . . . be more sergeants to a battalion, so as to give four 'duty-sergeants to each company. 1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 281 Trumpet 'Duty Soundings. 1. Reveillé. 2. Stable Call—For stable duties. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 140 The Duty-Soundings of every Regiment are to be invariably performed on Trumpets in the Key of E flat.

Duty-free, a. and adv. [See DUTY 3 b.] Free of duty; exempt from payment of duty.

1689 *Order in Council* 12 Dec. in *London Gas.* No. 2514/1 The Term allowed for the Importation of Provisions and Necessaries into Ireland Duty-free. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 43 Where a treaty does not give the principal right of selling, the additional one of selling duty free cannot be given. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 43 The Hanseatic traders . . . imported their goods duty-free.

Duumvir (diu'vmvɪr). Pl. -virs, or in L. form -viri (-virī). [L. *duumvir* lit. 'man of the two', 'one of the two men'; in pl. originally *duo-viri* 'the two men', later *duumviri* after the sing.] In *Rom. Hist.*: One of the *duumviri*, the general name given to pairs of co-equal magistrates and functionaries in Rome and in her colonies and municipia. Hence, in modern use, one of two colleagues in authority.

1600 HOLLAND *Living* I. xxvi. 19b, The king [Tullus Hostilius], assembled the people together and said: 'I ordaine Duumvirs to sit upon Horatius . . . to judge him according to the law'. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The ancient Romans . . . had almost as many Duumviri as they had officers joined two by two in commission. 1794 BURKE *Sp. Impeach. Hastings* (Bohn) II. 33 Here is a compact of iniquity between these two duumvirs [Wheler and Hastings]. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 312 note, The two supreme magistrates in the municipia . . . whose office was analogous to that of the consuls at Rome, were called duumvirs.

† **Duumviracy**. *Obs. rare.* [f. as DUUMVIRATE: see -ACY.] = DUUMVIRATE.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 438 A cunning complicating of Presbyterian and Independent principles and interests together, that they may rule in their Duumviracy.

Duumviral (diu'vmvɪrəl), a. [ad. L. *duumviral-is*, f. *duumvir*.] Of or pertaining to duumvirs. 1828 in WEBSTER.

Duumvirate (diu'vmvɪrət), [ad. L. *duumvirat-us*, f. *duumvir*: see -ATE¹.]

1. The position or office of the Roman duumvirs; the joint office or authority of two.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Duumvirate*, the Office of the Duumvir in Rome, or of two in equal Authority, and may be taken for the Sheriffship of the City of London, or of any other place, where two are in joynct Authority. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The duumvirate lasted till the year of Rome 388, when it was changed into a decemvirate. 1831 FRASER *Mag.* III. 137 A Swift and Pope can even found an imperious Duumvirate. 1894 W. K. HILL *Life of W. H. Widgey*, title-p., The government of children is a duumvirate of teacher and parent.

2. A coalition of two men; a pair of officials or of men associated in any office or position.

1771 *Magna Charta* in Newell *Inquest Jurymen* (1825) 104 The livery . . . had made a resolution to walk before this illustrious Duumvirate [two Magistrates released from con-

finement] to the Mansion-House. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 28 June in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 283 The duumvirate were three hours together. a 1828 H. NEELE *Lit. Rem.* (1829) 29 That highly gifted duumvirate, Beaumont and Fletcher.

So (in sense 1) + **Duumvirateship** (*obs.*). 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* 197 It is a sort of Duumvirateship in Power, by which the Civil Monarchy is broken.

Duv(e), *obs.* forms of DOVE.

|| **Duvet** (düvə). [f. *duvet* down, earlier *dumet*, dim. of OF. *dum* down.] A quilt stuffed with eider-down or swan's-down.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 40 P. 4 There are now to be sold . . . some duvets for bed-coverings. 1880 M. V. G. HAVERGAL *Mem. F. R. Havergal* xv. 290 Her pet kittens on her duvet.

Dux (dʌks). [a. L. *dux*; leader.]

1. A leader, chief; *spec.* the head pupil in a class or division in a school: chiefly in Scotland. 1808 SCOTT *Autobiog.* in Lockhart *Life* i, Our class contained some very excellent scholars. The first Dux was James Buchan, who retained his honored place almost without a day's interval all the while we were at the high school. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 18) p. xxix, 'I'm second dux' . . . means in Scottish academical language second from the top of the class. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 213 note, A gold medal [is given] to the dux of the [Aberdeen grammar] school.

2. *Mus.* The subject of a fugue (the 'answer' being called *comes*).

1819 *Pantologia* citing BUSBY, *Dux*, in music, the name formerly given to the leading voice or instrument in a fugue. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XI. 2 s.v. *Fugue*. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.*, *Dux*, an early term for the first subject in a fugue—that which leads; the answer being the *comes* or companion.

Hence **Duxship**, the position of dux.

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 192 In Scotch schools very generally . . . Places are taken, tickets are given, and notices of the duxship are recorded.

Duxite (dʌksɪt). *Min.* [Named by Dölter 1874, from *Dux* in Bohemia, where it is found.] A dark brown resin found as a layer on lignite.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 695. **Duyel**, *duyl*, var. *DOLE* sb.², grief, mourning.

Duyker: see DUYKER.

Duyn(e), *Duyr*, *Duyre*, *obs.* forms of DWINE v., DOOR, DURE v.

Duzan, *obs.* form of DOZEN.

Duzeper(e), *duzeze peres*: see DOUZEPERES.

† **Dwale**, sb.¹ and a. *Obs.* Forms: a. 1 *dweola*, *dwola*, *dwala*, 3 *dwole*, *dwale*, 3-4 *duale*. [In sense 1, a variant of DWELE sb., = OE. **dweala*, *dweola*, *dwola*, *dwala*, error, heresy, madness; in sense 2 app. aphetic for OE. *gedweola*, *-dwola*, etc. error, heresy, madness, also heretic, deceiver; f. ablaut-series *duel*, *dual*, *dwol*: see DWELL v. Cf. OE. *dwol*- in comb. 'erring, heretical', and Goth. *dwals* 'foolish'.]

1. Error; delusion; deceit, fraud.

[c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* II. xii. [xv.] (1890) 142 Seo mægd breo gear in gedwolan was lifende.] c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 64 And bið ðin hlaetmesto dwola wyrse from ætra. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 24 Ne maxun ge gode ðeowige & dwale. a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 823 3if the vox mist of al this dwole, At than ende he croph to hole. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4055 Wið win, and white, & bodi, & dwale. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12841 Þe goddis lamb, þan clenge sale þis wreched world fra sinful dwale. *Ibid.* 14197 Qua walkeas on night-tale O dreching oft he findes dwale.

2. Heretic, deceiver, transgressor.

[c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Th.) I. 290 þa forwearð eac þes gedwola mid his gedwylde. c 1200 *Blickl. Hom.* 7 Þone ealdan gedwolan (= Satan).] c 1200 ORMIN 7454 Off all þiss laþe læredd folc . . . Wass mæzstredwale, an defless þeww, þat Arriuss wass nemmedd. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 414 in *O. E. Misc.* 126 Ne myd manyes cunnes tales; ne chid þu wiþ penne dwales. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1220 Til god him þad is wiues tale Listen, and don a-wei þat dwale. *Ibid.* 3404 Ietro listnede moyses tale, Of him and pharaon ðe dwale.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Heretical, perverse.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 20 Lucifer, ðat deuel dwale. 4. *Comb.*, as *dwale-kenned* a., heretical.

c 1200 ORMIN 7441 þat þurh dwalkenne lare Tahhtenn & turndenn lawedd folc To leffen wrang o Criste.

Dwale (dwæll), sb.² Also 6-7 *dwall*, 7 *dwalle*. [prob. from Scandinavian: cf. ON. *dwál*, *dwalar*, delay, *dwali* (Haldors.) delay, sleep, Sw. *dwala* trance, Da. *dwale* dead sleep, trance, torpor, *dwale-drik* soporiferous draught, *dwalebær* narcotic berry; from same root as DWALE sb.¹]

† 1. A stupefying or soporific drink. *Obs.* (Prob. in many instances, the juice or infusion of *Belladonna*: see 2.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26323 (Cott.) Lech þat suld . . . giue him for to drinc dwale. c 1340 *Ibid.* 17708 (Trin.) þei fel as þei had dronken dwale. c 1385 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 241 Hem neded no dwale. This Millere hath so wisely bibbed Ale. 1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. xxiii. 379 The frere with his fisk þis folke hab enchaunted, And dop men drynke dwale. c 1480 *Crt. of Love* 998 Aryse anon, quod she, whate? have ye dronken dwale? 1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 73 Dwale . . . makes one to sleep while he is cut, or burned by cauterizing. 1606 BRETON *Ourania* M ij, As one receiving Opium or Dwale, Deprived of vital sence doth deadly fall.

2. The Deadly Nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*.

In early use sometimes applied to a species of Winter Cherry (*Physalis somnifera*), and perhaps to other plants of similar properties.

14. *Receipts in Rel. Ant.* I. 324 For to take alle maner of byrdys . . . take juse of dwale and menche the come theryn;

and ley yt ther the byrdes hawnten, and wher they have eten therof, they shalle slepe. c 1440 *Pronp. Part.* 134/1 Dwaile, herbe, *morella sompnifera, vel mortifera*. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*. Dwaile, *Solanum soporiferum*. 1558 HULOET, Dwaile, herbe hauynge a redde berrye within a bladder lyke a cherye, *alkahengi*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. li. § 1. 269 Dwaile or sleeping nightshade hath round blackish stalks sixe foote high. 1608 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champ.* II. M iv. As heavy a sleepe as if they had drunke the juyce of dwaile or the seede of poppie. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 71 Dwaile, or Deadly Nightshade.

† 3. In *Her.* sometimes used for *sable*. *Obs.* 1568 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 100 b. For Azure, perwinke: for Sable, dwaile. 1797 51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Dwaile, or dwaal in heraldry... used by such as blazon with flowers and herbs, instead of colours and metals, for sable, or black.

Dwalm, dwam (dwām), *sb.* *Sc.* and *north.* *dial.* Forms: 6-9 **dwāwm**, 8 **dwaam**, 9 **dwam**, **dwalm**, **dwaum**. [orig. *dwalm*, a deriv. of the verbal ablaut series mentioned under DWELL: cf. OE. *dwolma* confusion, chaos, abyss, OHG. *dwalm*, MDu. *dwelm* stunning, stupefaction, giddiness, OS. *dwalm* delusion.] A swoon, a fainting fit.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiv. 17 Sic deidie dwawmes so mischeifaislie... hes my hairt ourpast. 1566 *Let.* 23 Oct. in Keith *Hist. Ch. & St. Scott.* II. App. (1734) 133 Hir Majestie... hes had sum Dwaumes of Swouning, quihilk puttis Men in sum Feir. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Cauler Water Poems* (1845) 25 Though... ony inward dwaam should seize us. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxix, 'Sae he fell out o' ae dwam into another.' 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 151 Last Sabbath, as I sang the Psalm, I fell into an unco dwaum. 1898 *Northernbd. Gloss.*, *Dwalm*, a slight illness, a faint fit. (Also in Glossaries of E. Yorkshire.)

Dwalm, dwam, *v.* *Sc.* and *north.* *dial.* [f. DWALM *sb.*] *intr.* To faint, swoon; to become unconscious; also, to sicken or fall in health.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 50 His hairt a littill dwam-ying tuke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* III. v. 55 3it thus, at last said eftir hir dwalm-ying. 1576 *Trial. Elis. Dunlop* in P. H. Brown *Scot. bef.* 1700 (1893) 212 That causit hir to dwam. 1898 *Northernbd. Gloss.* s.v., Ah dwalmed off to sleep. 1895 IAN MACLAREN *Bonnie Brier Bush* 31 He begood to dwam in the end of the year.

Dwang (dwæŋ), *Sc.* [cf. Du. *dwang* force, compulsion, constraint, f. *dwingen* to force.]

1843-76 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Dwang*, a term used in Scotland to denote the short pieces of timber employed in strutting a floor.

Dwarf (dwɔrf), *sb.* and *a.* Pl. -*fs*; Forms: *a.* 1 **duerz**, **dweorz**, **dweorh**, 2 **dwæruh**, 4 **dweruz**, 4-5 **dwerz(e)**, 5 **dwergh**, **dwargh(e)**, **duergh**, **dwerk**, 5-6 *Sc.* **dweroh(e)**, **doroh(e)**, **DROICH**. *β.* 4 **dweruf**, 4-5 **dwerf(e)**, **dwerf(e)**, (**dwirfe**), 5-7 **dwarfe**, 6-7 **dwarf(e)**, 7 **dwearf**, 5- **dwarf**. 7. 4 **duerwe**, **durwe**, **dwarw**, 5 **dwerwh(e)**, **dwerwe**, **dwerowe**, **duorow**. *δ.* 5 **dweru**, **dueru**, **dueri**. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *dweorg*, *dweorh* (= *dweg*), = OFris. *dwerg*, OLG. **dweg* (MDu. *dwerch*, Du. *dverg*, MLG. *dwerch*, *dwarch*, LG. *duark*, *dwarf* (Brem. Wbch.), *dorf*), OHG. *tuerg* (MHG. *tuerc*, Ger. *zwerg*), ON. *dwergr*, (Sw., Da. *dverg*) = OTeut. **dwegō-s* = Aryan type **dhwerg-s* *hos*, represented phonetically in Gr. by *αἰσπος* (= **r-fēppos*) 'midge'. In English the word shows interesting phonetic processes: (1) the original guttural and vowel came down in *Sc. dwerch*, *duergh* (whence *dorch*, and by metathesis *DROICH*). (2) In Eng. *dweorz* became regularly *dwarf* (cor = *ar* as in *dark*; *g* = *f* as in *enough*, *draft*). But (3) the pl. *dweorws* became *dwerwhes*, *dwerwes*, *dwerows*, *dwarrows*; and (4) the inflected form *dweorge* gave *dwerzhe*, *dwerzhe*, *dwerzhe*, *dwerzhe*. From these, by 'levelling', arose corresponding forms of the nom. sing. Parallel forms appear in *bargh*, *barf*, *barrow*, *burrow*, *berry*, from OE. *beorg* (= *berg*) hill, and *burgh*, *borough*, *burrow*, *bury*, *Brough*, (*burf*, *bruf*), from OE. *burg* town.]

1. A human being much below the ordinary stature or size; a pygmy.

a. 700 Epinal Gloss. 686 *Nanus vel pumilio*, *duerz* [so Erfurt and Cott.]. a 800 Erfurt Gloss. 1176 *Humili-mannus*, *duerh*. c 1050 Supp. *Elfric's Voc.* in W. Wülcker 190/17 *Pygmizus*... *dweorz*. xi. *Semi-Sax. Voc.* ibid. 539/20 *Nannus*, *dwaruh*. 13. *Sir Beues* 2526 (MS. A.) *Eueri* man me clepede *dwerz*. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 147 *Pai* er lytill, lyke *dwerghs*. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1752 Slike a dwinyng, a dwaje & a dwerge as pi-selle, A grub, a grege out of grace. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 650 That wretchit dorch. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 481 (Mätz.) The dwerk Teondeleyn Tok the stede be the rayne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 111/2 A Dwarzhe, *tantillus*. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying v. Dunbar* 395 *Duerch* [*v. r.* *derch*], I sall ding the.

β. c 1325 Gloss *W. de Bible* in Wright *Voc.* 167 *Neym*, a *dwarw* (*dweruf*). 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 231 A *dwerf* of be kynrede of Mesenis. *Ibid.* IV. 301. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 98 *Zacheus* the *Dwerf*, that clomb up in to the Sycomour Tre. 14... *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 689/14 *Hic tantillus*, a *dwarf*. a 1450 *Le Morta Arth.* 2058 A *dwerffe* shulde wende by hyr syde. 1500 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 6 Behind her farre away a *Dwarf* did lag. 1668 *Wood Life* 24 July, Edward Price, *dwarf*, belonging to Mert. Coll., buried. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 99 ¶ 5 The *Damsel*. to avoid Scandal, must have a *Dwarf* for her Page. 1843-46 *Grove Corr. Phys. Forces* 3 If a *dwarf* on the shoulders of a giant can see further than the giant, he is no less a *dwarf* in comparison with the giant. *fig.* 1707 NORRIS *Humility* v. 197 A *dwarf* in goodness.

γ. 13... *K. Alis*. 6266 *Durwes* al so he by-sette *Thilke* and schort and gud sette. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2062 *Pe* *duerwe* yseije her ginne *per* he sat in *be tre*. c 1440 *Pronp. Part.* 134/2 *Dwerowe* (*K. dwerwh*, *H. P. dwerwe*, *W. dwerfe*), *nannus*. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 806/9 *Hic omunculus*, a *duorow*.

δ. 1418-20 *LYDG. Chron.* Troy iv. xxxiii. (ed. 1555), No *dweri* is but lyke a *gyaunt* longe. 1430-40 -- *Bochas* III. i. (MS. *Rawl. C* 448 ff. 63 a/1) But it may falle a *dweri* [ed. 1554, ff. 70 b/2 *Drewry*] in his riht *Toutraie* a *geaunt* for al his *gret myht*. *Ibid.* vi. i. viii. (MS. *Bodl.* 263 ff. 298) Now as a *crepil* lowe coorbed down, Now a *duery* (MS. *Rawl. C* 448 ff. 123 a, *dueri*) and now a *Champion*.

b. One of a supposed race of diminutive beings, who figure in Teutonic and esp. Scandinavian mythology and folk-lore; often identified with the elves, and supposed to be endowed with special skill in working metals, etc.

1770 Br. Percy tr. *Mallet's North. Antiq.* v. (1847) 98 They made of his skull the vault of heaven, which is supported by four dwarfs, named North, South, East, and West. 1818 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 26 The history of Laurin, king of the dwarves. 1834 LYTON *Pilgrims of Rhine* xxvi. The aged King of the Dwarfs that preside over the dull realms of lead. 1846 J. E. TAYLOR *Fairy Ring* Notes 363 The notion that the wicked elves or dwarfs had the power to steal children before their baptism is found also... in Iceland.

2. An animal or plant much below the ordinary height or size of its kind or species.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 222 The Crab-stock for Standards: For Dwarfs Stocks of the Paradise or Sweet-Apple-Kernel. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 113 The Beauty of Dwarfs consists in a low Stem, an open Head. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiv. 158 You will be glad to entertain this pretty dwarf (the Persian Iris). 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 170 The *wistaria*... As a dwarf, it covers the hills and roadsides, and as an aggressive liana it climbs the tallest trees.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *dwarf-armour*, -*king*; *dwarf-worked* (wrought by the dwarfs) adj.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 240 The pygmie-warrior runs to fight in his dwarf-armour. 1853 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) I. 317 Happy if I could do her any dwarf service. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iv. A gold ring... right royally dwarf-worked. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. xli. 361/2 A dwarf-king, elf-king, hill-king.

B. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to a dwarf; dwarfish; of unusually small stature or size; diminutive; pygmy. 1634 RANDOLPH *Musel Looking-gl.* v. i. Their stature neither dwarf nor giantish. 1666 *Plot Staffordsh.* Those little dwarf Spirits, we call Elves and Fairies. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 342 *Salix herbacea*; very dwarf. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* vii. There were dwarf book-cases between the windows. 1888 *Garden* 25 Feb. 126/3 The sweet perfumed double yellow Wallflower... is much dwarfier than the old well-known yellow.

b. transf. Small, puny, stunted.

1634 FITZ-GERFAY *Bless. Birthd.* 23 (T.) Great is this mystery of godliness Exceeding man's dwarf wit.

2. *a.* Used as the specific or trivial name of plants and animals of a height or size much below the average of their kind. See the *sbs*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. ii. (1633) 3 Dwarf Grasse is one of the least of Grasses. 1598 FLORIO, *Gazetta*. Also a dwarf Heaton, or myre drumble. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 30 *Ebulus* or Dwarf Elder. 1718 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 149 Dwarf-Box... is made use of for planting the... Edgings of Borders. 1822 *Veg. Subst. Food* 220 The dwarf kidney-bean... a native of India... erroneously called the French bean. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 66 Dwarf Birch... a low shrub.

b. Dwarf wainscoting: see quot. 1823. *Dwarf-wall*, any low wall; *spec.* one which forms the basis of a palisade or railing, or which supports the joists under a floor.

1728 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 37 A Dwarf-wall with a Palisade on it. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 584 *Dwarf-wainscoting*, that wainscoting which does not reach to the usual height. *Ibid.*, *Dwarf-walls*, those of less height than the story of a building. 1843-76 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Dwarf Wainscoting*... usually three, four, five or six feet high. Sometimes called a *Dado*. *Dwarf Walls*... sometimes the joists of a ground floor rest upon dwarf walls. 1898 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 487/1 Protected by dwarf walls on each side of the cutting.

Hence *Dwarfism*, state of a dwarf. *Dwarfness*, (*rare*), a female dwarf. *Dwarfism*, a dwarfed condition (in animals or plants). *Dwarflike* *a.* *Dwarfship*, the personality of a dwarf.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Epist.* i. *Arctophilo* to *Arcton* Wks. 180 II. 331/1 To see his dwarfship court you to my face. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 74 Dwarf-like trees. 1830 COLERIDGE *Ch. & St.* 111 With its dwarfdom exaggerated by the contrast. 1835 ANSTER tr. 2nd Pt. *Faustus* II. (1887) 118 The dwarfess fair. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 111 Half-crushed among the rest A dwarf-like Cato cower'd. 1865 *Morn. Star* 18 July, Upon the origin of dwarfism in animals... The cause of dwarfism the writer supposes to be an accelerated development.

Dwarf (dwɔrf), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To render dwarf or dwarfish; to hinder from growing to the natural size; to stunt in growth.

a 1666 Bacon *New Atl.* (1886) 180 We make them greater or taller than their kind is; and contrariwise dwarf them and stay their growth. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 98 ¶ 1 The whole Sex is in a manner dwarfed and shrunk into a race of Beauties that seems almost another Species. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 251 Such a limitation of the supply, as would dwarf a Plant to any considerable extent, would be fatal to the life of an Animal. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. 255 The seedlings were miserably dwarfed.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To render small, puny, or insignificant in extent, nature, character, mind, etc. 1638 W. GILBERTE in *Usker's Lett.* (1686) 494 He dwarfs his Understanding. 1699 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 219 Undoubtedly high Customs do as well dwarf Plantations as Trade. 1758 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 125 Not being dwarfed by the restraint of authority. 1865 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 74 The incessant repetition of the same hand-work dwarfs the man, robs him of his strength, wit, and versatility.

3. To cause to look or seem small, as by the near presence of a much higher or larger object, or by removal to a distance. *lit.* and *fig.*

1890 *Chambers' Papers for People* IV. 3 It overshadowed and dwarfed the sinking throne of the Merovingian kings of France. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxxi. There was an immense chandelier suspended in each of these rooms... dwarfing the apartments. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* I. 40 A herd of these [goats] on the other side of the valley, seemed to be dwarfed to the size of rabbits.

4. *intr.* To become dwarf or dwarfed.

1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 132 By him [Mark Antony] great Pompey dwarfs and suffers pain. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 7 The region where the herbage began to dwarf.

Hence *Dwarfing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 536 Dwarfing requirith a slow Putting forth, and lesse Vigour of Mounting. 1823 BYRON *Juan* viii. lxxvi. Tall, and strong... Beyond the dwarfing city's pale abortions. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 113 The process of dwarfing is another illustration of the fact that leaf-buds can be converted into flower-buds.

Dwarfed (dwɔrfd), *ppl. a.* [f. DWARF *v.* + -ED.] Rendered dwarf-like; stunted in growth.

1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 29 A dwarfed, stunted... religion. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ix. 134 Dwarfed and gnarled oaks.

Hence *Dwarfedness*.

1886 W. F. WARREN in *Homilet. Rev.* Jan. 53 All our deformities, all our dwarfedness.

Dwarfify, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DWARF + -FY.] *trans.* To dwarf.

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Phil. Etym.* 187 The... dwarfifying tendency of [this] kind of learning.

Dwarfish (dwɔrfɪʃ), *a.* [f. DWARF *sb.* + -ISH.] Approaching the size of a dwarf, dwarf-like; of a stature or size below the average; pygmy, puny.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Homunculus*... a little man: a dwarfish fellow. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 295. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 23 In *Ferraria* among other strange beasts, they nourish dwarfish Asses. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* Ded., A dwarfish thought, dressed up in gigantic words. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 219 A whole race of the dwarfish breed is often found to come down from the north. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1854) I. 22 The days... of dwarfish talents and gigantic virtues. 1858 *Beck's Florist* Aug. 183 It has a dwarfish habit, is a profuse bloomer.

Hence *Dwarfishly* *adv.*; *Dwarfishness*.

1666 *Artif. Handsom.* 75 Shrunk to a dwarfishnesse and epitomized to a Decimo-sexto. 1755 JOHNSON, *Dwarfishly*, like a dwarf. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. i. (1876) 38 To express themselves symmetrically and abundantly, not dwarfishly and fragmentarily. 1850 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. xii. 217 Written by a Miss Brontë, a clergyman's daughter, diminutive almost to dwarfishness.

Dwarfing (dwɔrfɪŋ), [f. DWARF *sb.* + -ING.] A small dwarf; a pygmy. Also attrib.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Woodman's Bear* xxxiii. When the Dwarfing did perceive me, Me, Love's most rebellious scorner. 1807 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 6/1 Giant trees they are, and throw the dwarfing oaks into the shade.

Dwarfness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being a dwarf; diminutiveness.

1628 J. ROBINSON *Euloxia* Pref. 3 Neither the meanness of the Superficies, nor dwarfness of the Bulk. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 116 His Expression, little *Clark*... referred not to his stature, but dwarfness in learning. 1880 P. GILLMORE *On Duty* 147 Peach, apple, and walnut-trees, the dwarfness of which did not take away from the general dreariness.

Dwarfly (dwɔrfli), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] Of the nature of or resembling a dwarf; dwarfish.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* (1608) 233 A kind of small hungry dwarfly thistle. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* App. 66 Where you see the timber of a dwarfly and shrubby growth. 1851 *Beck's Florist* Dec. 281 If it has but few and short roots, the flower will be poor and dwarfly.

Dwaum, dwawm, var. of DWALM.

Dway-berry. *Obs.* or *dial.* [cf. DWALE *sb.* 2, and Da. *dvale-bær*.] The berry of the Deadly Nightshade.

1605 PLAT *Delights for Ladies*, Recipe 70 Dwayberries that do somewhat resemble blacke cherries, called in Latine by the name of *Solanum lethale*. 1819 *Banquet* 91 On dway-berries and daffodils to gaze. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*

Dwble, *obs.* *Sc.* form of DOUBLE.

† **Dwele**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 3-4 **dweole**, 4 **dwele**. [= OE. **dweola*, **dweola* (*dwola*, *dwała*), or aphectic for *gedwela*, *-dweola*, *-dwola*, in same sense, f. root *dwel-*, as in next. Cf. DWALE *sb.* 1] A going astray; error, delusion, deceit.

[c 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* I. viii. (1890) 42 Se *gedweola* was on *Sam Nyceaniscan* *sinope* *genierad*.] a 1225 *Anr. R.* 62 Louerd... wend awei mien eien from be worldes dweole. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 525 in O. E. *Misc.* 52 *Penne* *wip* be laste dwele wurse to allege. c 1275 *Orison of our Lady* 35 *ibid.* 160 *Iluded* *ich* *habbe* *gomen* and *gleo*. Al *bat* is dweole wel i seo. a 1300 *Sarman* xxvii. in E. E. F. (1862) 4 *peis* *freris* *prech* of *beuen* and *helle*... al *bat* *him* *penchit* *bot* *dwele*. a 1390 *Life Jesu* 149 (Mätz.) It nis bote dwele.

† **Dwele**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *dweilian*, *dwellian*, 2-4 *dwele*. [OE. *dweolian* (*dweolian*, *dwo-lian*), app. :- **dweoljan*, f. *e*-grade of ablaut series *dwel-*, *dwal-*, *dwo-*: see DWELL.]

1. *intr.* To wander, go astray; to err, be deluded. *c* 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* iv. iii. (1890) 270 *purh monize stowe dwoliende*. *Ibid.* xxvii. 362 To *dæm dwoligendum læcedomum deofolgylda*. *c* 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 384 *Pæt he swa lange on ðam holte..dweode*. *c* 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxii. 29 *ge dweliab and ne cunnon halize ge-writu*. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 *3if þe larðeu dwelað hwa bið siððan his larþeu*. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lviii. 4 *Þai dweled fra magh*.

2. *intr.* To be torpid, to be stunned, to swoon.

3. *scyn Sag.* (W.) 770 The cradel turned up so down on ground, Up so down, in hire fehting, That the child lai dwelling.

Dwell (*dwel*), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. *dwellt*, now rarely *dwellen* (*dwellt*). Forms: 1 *dwellan*, 3 (*Orm.*) *dwellenn*, 3-6 *duell* (e), (4 *dewelle*, *dowelle*), 4-6 *duel*, *dwele*, 4-7 *dwel*, 4- *dwell*. Pa. t. a. 1 *dwealde*, 3 *dwalde*, *dualde*, *duelde*, 4-5 *dwelde*, *dwellde*, 4- *dwellen* (4-6 -*id*, -*yd*). B. 4 *duelit*, *dwelte*, 4-5 *dwellit*, -*it*, 4- *dwellt*. [OE. *dwellan*, pa. t. **dwalde*, *dwealde*, (later also *dwellan*, -*de*, -*ode*) to lead astray, hinder, delay; also *intr.* (for *refl.*) to go astray, err; to be delayed, tarry, stay; corresp. to OHG. *gīwellan*, ON. *gīwella* to retard, delay, *intr.* to stop, MDu. *dwellen* to stun, make giddy, perplex :- OTent. **dwaljan*, causal of strong vb. of ablaut series *dwel-*, *dwal-*, *dwo-* (*dul-*), repr. by OHG. *gīwellan* to be stunned, benumbed, torpid, also to cease, leave off, give up, OS. *fordwelan* to cease, leave off, OE. pa. pple. *gedwolen* gone astray, gone wrong, perverted; from an Aryan root *dhwel*, *dhul*, appearing in Skr. *dhur*, *dhūr* to mislead, deceive.]

† 1. *trans.* To lead into error, mislead, delude; to stun, stupefy. *Obs.*

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxv. § 5 *Me þincþ þæt þu me dwele* [*MS. Cott. dwell*]. *Ibid.*, *ðu raedest ær þæt ic þe dwealde*. *Ac me þincþ selum þæt ic þe nauht ne dweode* [*MS. Cott. dwell*]. *c* 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 492 *Þa..drymen..ferdon him ætforan mid heora scincraefte, þæt folc dweliende*. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17708 *Þei fell æls þai in duale war dueld* [*Göt. deluded*]. *Ibid.* 28031 *Quen yee sa bede your war to sell, þe folc marchandis eth to duell*.

† 2. To hinder, delay. (Only OE.)

a 1000 *Riddles* xii. (*Exeter Bk.* lf. 103 b) *ic dysge dwele*.

† 3. *intr.* To tarry, delay; to desist from action. *c* 1200 *ORMIN* 9938 *He nolde noht þatt aniz sholde dwellenn Ne drapenn noht þa daz to daz*. *Ibid.* 13218 (He) *Ne dwealde noht to kippenn himm. Þatt god tatt himm was awnædd*. *c* 1300 [see DWELLING 1]. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xliiii. 25 *Arise vp, Lord; whi dwellestou?* *c* 1386 *CHAUCER Nun's Pr.* T. 30 *Thilke tale is al to longe for to telle, And cek it is ny day, I may nat dwele*. *1470-85 MALORY Arthur* xi. vii. *I drede we dwelle oure longe from the sege*.

4. To abide or continue for a time, in a place, state, or condition. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1200 *ORMIN* 5576 *Himm reowebþ þatt he dwelebb her Swa swibe lange onn corþe*. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+393 *Sir, dwelle with the vus, for it is nerhand night*. *c* 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 318 *Crist duelled in preyere al þe nyzt*. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger in Honsh. Ord.* 66 *If any sergeant..dwele in arerages, he to be sent into the ward of Marchalcyre*. *1550 CROWLEY Epigr.* 26 *They be determined styll in their synne to dwell*. *1596 SHAKS. Merch. V. i. iii.* 157 *Ile rather dwell in my necessitie*. *1670 BROOKS Wks.* (1867) VI. 390 *A man..would dwell in this contemplation of heaven, and be loath to come out of it*. *1797 GODWIN Enquirer* I. vi. 40 *Their lines dwell upon our memory*. *1896 J. DAVIDSON Fleet Street Eclogues* 25 *Fainter Voices Echo about the air and dwell and die*.

† b. To let dwell: to let (things) remain as they are, let alone, let be. *Obs.*

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2105 *Let we now this children dwelle, And speke we more of Desonelle*.

c. Of a horse: (a) To be slow in raising the feet from the ground in stepping. (b) To pause before taking a fence.

1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 48 *They..are apt..to interfere or cut, and to dwell upon the Ground (as the Jockeys term it)*. *Ibid.* 76 *The Horse that takes long Steps, and dwells upon the Ground*. *1885 Sat. Rev.* 14 Feb. 206 *Horses that 'dwell' at their fences are in our opinion, most objectionable hunters*.

d. *Mech.* To pause. See DWELL sb. 2.

1896 [see DWELLING 4]. 1888 C. P. BROOKS *Cotton Manus.* 61 *The slay dwells longer at the healds than at the cloth*.

5. To dwell on, upon († *in*): to spend time upon or linger over (a thing) in action or thought; to remain with the attention fixed on; now, esp. to treat at length or with insistence, in speech or writing; also, to sustain (a note) in music. (The most frequent current use in speech.)

c 1200 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 69 *He dwellede on þe cure, and I wente my wey*. *c* 1470 *HENRY Wallace* II. 246 *Thai charygt the geyler nocht on him to duell, Bot bryng him wp out of that vgly sell To jugment*. *1513 DOUGLAS Aeneis* I. Prol. 246 *Quhat suld I langar on his erouris dwell?* *1581 MULCASTER Positions* xlv. (1887) 285 *Not to dwell longer on this point*. *1594 SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iii. 100 *Enterchange of sweet Discourse, Which so long sundred Friends should dwell vpon*. *1652 J. WRIGHT tr. Camus Nature's Paradox* 222 *Not to dwell any longer in these lawless proceedings*. *1709 STEELE Tatler* No. 28 p. 13 *That Letter dwells upon the Unreasonableness of the Allies*.

1816 *KRATINGE Trav.* (1817) II. 33 *The mind..can make the eye dwell on the more pleasing parts*. *1834 MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 274 *Now she dwells on a single note*. *1848 MILL Pol. Econ.* I. v. § 3 (1876) 42 *This proposition requires to be somewhat dwellt upon*. *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 495 [*Plato*] is constantly dwelling on the importance of regular classification.

† 6. To continue in existence, to last, persist; to remain after others are taken or removed. *Obs.*

13. *Guy Warw.* (Caius) 294 *Yf I my sorowe hir doo not telle, Allas, wrecche, how shall y duelle?* *1393 Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 186, *I will that this place dwell still to my wyfe and to my childer*. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 49 *For so þe schap of þe lyme [=limb] mai dwelle faire and strengere*. *1401 Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 83, *I have chosen þou alle, that 3e gon and beren fruyte, and þour fruyte may dwellyn*.

7. To remain (in a house, country, etc.) as in a permanent residence; to have one's abode; to reside, 'live'. (Now mostly superseded by *live* in spoken use; but still common in literature.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1106 *Quile ðat loth dwellede ðor*. *1303 R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* Prol. 65 *Y dwelled yn þe pryorye fyftene þere yn cumpanye*. *1470-85 MALORY Arthur* I. xvii. *His mayster Bleyse that dwelde in Northumberland*. *1574 Nottingham Rec.* IV. 156 *The tenement..wherein George Taylor lately dwelled*. *1651 HOBBS Leviath.* III. xxxviii. *240 The King that dwelleth in Heaven*. *1798 WORDSW. We are Seven*, *Two of us at Conway dwell, And two are gone to sea*. *1874 GREEN Short Hist.* I. § 1. 3 *As they fought side by side on the field, so they dwelled side by side on the soil*. *transf. and fig.* *1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 294 *Bot na drede in þair heres may dwelle*. *c* 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* II. i. 40 *Reste in þe passion of crist, & dwelle gladly in hys holy woundes*. *1667 MILTON P. L.* I. 250 *Farewel happy Fields Where Joy for ever dwells*. *1751 JORTIN Sermon* (1771) IV. i. 114 *A faith which dwells in the heart*. *1847 A. M. GILLIAM Trav. Mexico* 177, *I admire the love of country that dwells in the bosoms of Englishmen*.

† 8. *trans.* To occupy as a place of residence; to inhabit. *Obs.*

1200 *SIR R. ELYOT Will in Elyot's Gov.* (1883) I. App. A. 315 *The tenement that she dwelleth in Sarum*. *1671 MILTON P. R.* I. 330 *We..Who dwell this wild, constrained by want*. *1799 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* VII. 139 *And now I dwell the cloister, sweep the ailes*.

† 9. To cause to abide in. *Obs.*

1667 *MILTON P. L.* XII. 487 *The promise of the Father, who shall dwell His Spirit within them*.

Hence **Dwelling** *ppl.* a., remaining, lasting,

abiding; † *dwellt ppl.* a., inhabited.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon*. Sel. Wks. I. 293 *Apostlis chosen preestis..and madden hem dwellinge curatis*. *1610 BROUGHTON Job* xxxiv. 13 *Who settled all the dwelt-land*. *1650 TRAPP Comm. Lev.* xix. 17 *The neglect of this dutie breeds dwelling supplicacions*. *1874 A. SHADWELL in J. E. MORGAN University Oars* (1873) 316 *The blade long enough in the water to secure a dwelling stroke*.

Dwell, *sb.* Also 4 *duell*, *dwel*. [f. DWELL *v.* (Cf. ON. *dwoil* stay, delay.)] The action or an act of dwelling.

† 1. Delay, stay, stoppage. *Without(n dwell)*: without delay, straightway. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2831 *Ne mak 3ee in þe plain na duell*. *Ibid.* 12992 *Fle sathanas, wit-uten duell*. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 648 *Þe iantail knyzt..spak with-oute duelle*. *Ibid.* 2646 *Pat myn host may come withoute dwel*.

2. *Mech.* A slight pause in the motion of a part of a machine to give time for the completion of the operation effected by the particular part. b. The brief continuation of pressure in taking an impression with a hand-press.

1841 *Specif. Darker's Patent* No. 9065. 7 *A dwell of sufficient length to insert the wire (in a carpet loom)*. *1885 Specif. F. Jardine's Patent* No. 4960. 4 *I am enabled to give a similar rest or dwell to the carriages at each extremity of their motion*. *1890 Iron* XXXV. 269/t *This positive standstill lasts..during the whole portion of the stroke [of the press], which is technically called the dwell*.

Dweller (*dwe'lar*). [f. DWELL *v.* + *ER*.]

1. One who dwells or resides (in a place); an inhabitant, resident.

1380 *WYCLIF Isa.* xviii. 3 *Alle 3ee dwelleris of the world*. *c* 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 123 *Dwellers vpon owre costes*. *1518 Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 1 *The owner or dweller of the howse..then beyng theryn*. *1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Setv.* 186 *Enough to hold all the dwellers of it and their children*. *1791 COWPER Iliad* I. 332 *The rude dwellers on the mountain-heights*. *1834 LYTTON Pompeii* I. v. *The dwellers in a sunny clime*.

2. With *on*: see DWELL *v.* 5.

c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* cxxxv. *Dwellers on form and favour*.

3. A horse that 'dwells' at a fence.

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Feb. 206/t *Dwellers require very careful handling, for..if hurried at their fences they will run into them instead of jumping*.

Hence † **Dwellers**, a female dweller. *Obs.*

1380 *WYCLIF Jer.* xxi. 13 *To thee, dwellersse [c. 1440 MS. Bodl. 277 dwellstere] of the sadde valey, and wilde feld*.

Dwelling (*dwe'lin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. DWELL *v.* + *-ING*.] The action of the verb DWELL.

† 1. Delaying, delay; tarrying. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 1352 *Loke that thou dwellen nouth: Dwelling haueht ofte scathe wrouth*. *c* 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4965 *Bot com, & make no dwellynge*. *c* 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* I. metr. i. 1 (Camb. MS.) *Myn viciuous lyf draweth a long vnagable dwellynges [singratus moras]*. *I drede me for blame*.

b. With *on*, *upon*: see DWELL *v.* 5.

1832 *BENESS BUNSEN in Hare Life* I. ix. 380 *It will not bear dwelling upon*.

2. Continued, esp. habitual, residence; abode. Also *fig.*

1380 *WYCLIF Dan.* v. 21 *With feild assis his dwellynge was*. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6208 *Ne no wight may, by my clothing, Witte with what folk is my dwellyng*. *1586 A. DAY Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 51 *My dwelling with Master L. continued..even to this present day*. *1648 GAGE II 2nd Ind.* xviii. 124 *The healthiest and pleasantest place of dwelling that ever I came into*.

† b. 'Residence', accommodation. *Obs.*

c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xvii. (1885) 151 *He hath be þe yere iij. li. xi. be sydes his dwellynge in þe logge*. *1535 COVERDALE 2 Kings* II. 19 *There is good dwellynge in this cite..but the water is euell*.

3. *concr.* A place of residence; a dwelling-place, habitation, house.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 1368 *Na syker duellyng fynde we here*. *1380 WYCLIF John* xiv. 2 *In the hous of my fadir ben manye dwellings*. *14..Voc. in Wr. Wulker* 594/41 *Mansio*, a dwelling. *1535 COVERDALE 1 Esdras* ix. 37 *The children of Israel were in their dwellings*. *1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 749 *They have no dwelling but their boats*. *1667 MILTON P. L.* VII. 183 *Good will To future men, and in thir dwellings peace*. *1796 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 43 *I went back to my Dwelling*. *1863 GEO. ELIOT Romola* I. xx. *A street of high silent-looking dwellings*.

fig. *1655 STANLEY Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 40/t *Enclosed in the DAYTON dwelling of the Mind*. *1713 BERKELEY Guardian* No. 3 p. 1 *That bosom which ought to be the dwelling of sanctity and devotion*.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *dwelling cave*, *chamber*, *cottage*, *space*, † *stead*, *tent*, etc.; *dwelling action* (see DWELL *v.* 4 d). Also DWELLING-HOUSE, -PLACE. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14709 (Göt.) *His dwelling stede sal last in hell*. *a* 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxviii. 17 *Na duellynge stede haf i here*. *1607 TOPSELL Serpents* (1658) 793 *The Sea-tortoises of India are so big, that with one of them they cover a dwelling Cottage*. *1718 BERKELEY Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 593 *The dwelling-seat of the Prince of Caserta*. *1780 COXE Russ. Disc.* 132 *One of the dwelling-caves of the savages*. *1836 Specif. Stansfeld's Patent* No. 7130. 2 *Producing a gradual pressure and dwelling action of the lay or slay*. *1891 Month LXXXIII.* 25 *Freight-cars..turned into dwelling-caves for the ballast-men*.

Hence **Dwellingless** a., without a dwelling; possessing or containing no dwelling.

1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 244 *A melancholy expanse—treeless, dwellingless, manless*. *1894 Month* May 68 *Whether they be styled dwellers in waggons, or be dwellingless*.

Dwelling-house. A house occupied as a place of residence, as distinguished from a house of business, warehouse, office, etc.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 111 *She mote make god mercyfull to vs, that was made hys dwellynge howse*. *1599 Nottingham Rec.* IV. 238 *Makinge his barnes into dwellyn houses*. *1616 SURFEL & MARKH. Country Farme* 6 *You must chuse the highest peece of ground to build your dwelling house vpon*. *1777 ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 190 *Even in a village of the rudest Indians there are..dwelling-houses*. *1893 SELOUS Trav. S. E. Africa* 251 *A comfortable dwelling-house and several out-houses*.

Dwelling-place. A place of abode.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 197 *Þei..han not here a dwellynge-place for evere*. *c* 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* viii. 32 *Na kirk, ne na chapell, ne oper dwellyng place*. *1551 T. WILSON Logike* (1580) 78 b. *None can tell almoste now a daies, where the good menne dooe dwell*. Or if they have dwelling places still, yet fewe can finde them at home. *1667 MILTON P. L.* II. 57 *For thir dwelling place Accept this dark opprobrious Den of shame*. *1818 BYRON Ch. Har.* IV. clxxvii. *Oh! that the Desert were my dwelling place*. *1889 JESSOP Coming of Friars* III. 119 *The monastery was the common dwelling-place; the convent was the society of persons inhabiting it*.

† **Dwelster**. *Obs.* rare. [f. DWELL *v.* + *-STER*.] A female dweller.

c 1440 [see DWELLERS].

† **Dwelth**. *Obs.* Also 3 *dweoleð*, *dweoluhðe*, *dweolde*. [OE. type **dweoluða*, **dweoluða*, from root *dwel-*: see DWELE, DWELL.] Error, delusion.

a 1285 *Ancre R.* 224 *Pæt heo was igon a dweoleð [v.r. o dweole]*. *a* 1240 *Ureisin* 93 in *Cott. Hom.* 195 *Alle kunnes dweoluhðe*. *Ibid.* 148 *Pæt..ne dweolde me ne derie*. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3149 *So seke he was þat he speke o dwelthe*.

† **Dweomercraft**. *Obs.* [f. OE. **dwimer*, **dweomer*, in *gedwimer*, *gedwomer* illusion, sorcery, necromancy, *gedwimere* juggler, sorcerer + *craft*, CRAFT.] Jugglery, magic art.

c 1205 *LAV.* 30634 *And Peluz hit wiste anan þurh his dweomer-craften*.

Dweomerlayk = prec.: see DEMERLAYK.

Dwer, var. DOWER sb. 1 *Obs.*

† **Dwere**. *Obs.* Also *dwer*. [Etymology unknown. (Cf. DISWERE.)] Doubt, dread.

c 1440 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.* IV. 1165 *Thou seyde to hem thai shulde not be in dwere What thai shulde speke*. *c* 1440 *HVLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xi. *Therfore fallen some in dowe and dwere..wether they synned in tyme of temptacyon or noo*. *c* 1450 *LONGUCH Graillxvi.* 18 *Thus bothe the ladyes Enteried were In that same Abbey with-Owen dwere*. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst. Prol.* (Shaks. Soc.) 17 *Alle woundere sore and have gret dwere*. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 302 *That maide us alle to be in dwere*.

Dwerf, **dwergh**, **dwerowe**, *obs.* ff. DWARF.

Dwete, *obs.* form of DUTY.

† **Dwild**. *Obs.* Also 3 (*Orm.*) *dwilde*, *dwillde*. [OE. *dwyld* (*dwiila*): :- **d(w)ulbi* (: -*dhuliti*), from *u*-grade of **dweilan* to err: see DWELL, DWALE.] Error, heresy.

O. E. Chron. an. 1122 *Feole dwild wearen gezeogen and geheard*. *Ibid.* an. 1129 *Nu wæro swa mycel dwyld on*.

Cristendom. c1200 ORMIN 11147 Purth hæþenddom and dwilde. [Also in 10 other places.]

Dwindle (dwi'ndl'), *v.* [A dimin. derivative of DWINE *v.*: cf. KINDLE *v.*]. Prob. of dialect origin: in Shaks., but little used before 1650.]

1. *intr.* To become smaller and smaller; to shrink, waste away, decline.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. iii. 3 Bardolph, am I not false away vilely... doe I not bate? doe I not dwindle? 1605 — *Macb.* l. iii. 23 Wearie seu' nights, nine times nine, Shall he dwindle, peake, and pine. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 107 Corne will fall flat and dwindle or rot. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Middlesex* (R.), It grindeth the grain beforehand, making it to dwindle away almost to nothing. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No 150 ¶ 1 Little Insults and Contempts, which... seem to dwindle into nothing when a Man offers to describe them. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 126 Man seems the only growth that dwindles here. 1831 EARL OF ELGIN in *Croker Papers* 15 July. [The] Opposition... dwindling down to thirty or forty. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 285 The party which on the first day of the session had rallied round Athol had dwindled away to nothing. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 163 Polygamist peoples... dwindle in numbers.

In *pa. ppl.* (constructed with *be*), denoting the resulting condition. (See also 2.)

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 145 The rest were dwindled away. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 130 Honour and Arms... is now almost dwindled into an Airy nothing. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* iii. (1878) 134 Whether the fall be dwindled to a single thread.

b. *fig.* To decline in quality, value, or estimation; to degenerate, 'sink'.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 644 For Saints in Peace degenerate And dwindle down to reprobate. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Fr. King Wks.* 1730 l. 59 Thou that hast look'd so fierce, and talk'd so big, In thy old age to dwindle to a Whig. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist. Wks.* 1842 II. 517 The ancient pretors dwindled into his legates. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* 142 The writers dwindle into mere annalists whose view is bounded by the abbey precincts.

† c. To shrink (with fear). *Obs. rare.* (Prob. a misuse owing to two senses of *shrink*.)

1610 B. JONSON *Alch. v. iv. Fac.* Did you not heare the coyle, About the dore? Swd. Yes, and I dwindled with it.

2. *trans.* To reduce gradually in size, cause to shrink into small dimensions.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* iii. (1662) 56 Divine Justice, insensibly dwindling their Estates. 1679 PROT. *Conformist* 4 These Monsters... have dwindled the Wolf into a Fox. 1710 PICT. *of Malice* 12 Dwindling the Prince below the Pigmy Size. 1867 G. GILFILLAN *Night* i. 13 Like a star... When dwindled by the moon to small sharp point.

Hence **Dwindling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Dwindler**, one who dwindles; **Dwindlement** (*nonce-wd.*), dwindling, shrinking.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* ii. ii. 38 The Monks were... not dwindlers, but of ample size. 1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idol.* 73 *Illuminatrix cordium*... would be but a dwindling Title. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* II. xv. 200 A dwarfish and dwindling race. 1867 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* i. 22 With a sensation of dreadful dwindlement. 1884 *Spectator* 12 July 902/1 The dwindling of their majority.

Dwindle, *sb. rare.* [f. prec. *vb.*] The process of dwindling; gradual diminution or decline. b. *concr.* A dwindled or shrunken object.

1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Milton Wks.* II. 128 The hope of every day growing greater in the dwindle of posterity. 1788 ELPHINSTON *Martial* iii. xciii. 173 Three hairs, and four teeth, are the dwindle Fell Chronus allows thy command. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dwindle*, a poor sickly child. *Kent.*

Dwindled (dwi'ndld), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] That has wasted away, or become gradually less; shrunken; reduced to insignificance.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 I. 14 He hath a dwindled legge. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 86 The degenerate and pusillanimous impatience of our dwindled race. 1828 SCOTT F. M. *Perth* xxiii. A poor dwindled dwarf. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. vii. 97 This dwindled Humanity of ours.

† **Dwindling** (dwi'ndlin), *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. DWINDLE + -ING: cf. DWINING *sb.*] A thing that dwindles or has dwindled away.

a 1653 PLAT *Garden of Eden* (1653) 39 Your pompions will prove but dwindlings.

Dwine (dwi'n), *v.* Now *Sc., dial.*, and *arch.* Forms: 1 *dwinan*, 3-8 *dwyne*, (4 *duin(e)*, 5 *dwyenne*, 6 *dwinne*, *Sc. duyn(e)*, 4- *dwine*. [OE. *dwinan*, *dwin*, *dwinen*, an original Teut. strong *vb.*, represented by ON. *dvinna* (Sw. *dvinna*, MDu. *dwinen*, early mod.Du. *dwinjen* (Kilian 1599), Du. *verdwijnen* to vanish, disappear), MLG. and LG. *dwinen*. The strong inflexions are not found after OE. period. Cf. also FORDWINE.]

1. *intr.* To waste or pine away; to decline in vigour, languish, fade, wither.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 82 Donne dwineþ seo wamb sona. c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 506/35 *Tabernunt*, *dwinan*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23695 Wit sere colurs; þat neuemar sal dime ne duine. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 578 Sche dwined awaie boþe daies and nites. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 34 [It] comþ above þe erþe soone, but it dwyneþ anon. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. vii. 149 Lyke as the purpore flour... Dwyneþ away, as it doith faid or de. a 1598 ROLLOCK *Sel. Wks.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 501 John's faith and Peter's zeal were languishing and dwining. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxii. 4 My hevvy hairt, Quhilk daylie dwyns, bot never dees. a 1818 MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1844) 98 See how hevvy's dwining wi' care. 1825 BROCKETT N. C. *Gloss.*, *Dwine*, to pine, to be in a decline or consumption.

1886 LADY VERNEY in *Gd. Words* 181 Put the plant into a splendid vase, in which it dwined and dwindled. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Dec., A race, which... must, to use a fine though half-forgotten word, begin to dwine away.

2. *trans.* To cause to pine or waste away. *rare.*

1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 752 His deidly drouth; Quhilk pynis him, and dwynis him To deid. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 360, I will dwine your flesh on your bones.

Hence **Dwined** *ppl. a.*; **Dwining** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Dwine sb.**, decline, wane.

1a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 360 Drye and dwyned al for elde. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 60 Ambrose... fell in ane dwinand seiknes. 1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 61 His old dwynd carcass. 1718 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 403 Our dwining, sinking condition. 1820 BLACKW. *Mag.* June 280, I' the dwine o' the moon. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ix. 289 For long dwining and ill heal.

† **Dwining**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. DWINE *v.* + -ING.] One who pines away, a sickly creature.

a 1400-50 Alexander 1752 Slike a dwinyng, a dwaje, and a dwerge as bi-selfe.

Dwle, Dwly, *obs. forms of DOLE sb.* 2, DULY.

Dwme, Dwome, *obs. forms of DOOM, DWALE.*

Dwr, Dwresse, *obs. forms of DOOR, DURESS.*

Dwrfe, *obs. form of DWARF.*

Dwtl., abbreviation for *pennyweight*: see D.

Dwte, Dwwe, *obs. forms of DUTY, DUE.*

Dy, *obs. form of DIE.*

Dya, Dya, var. DIA *Obs. drug*; *obs. f. DIA-*

Dyad (doi'æd). Also 7 *diad*. [ad. L. *dyas*, *dyad-*, a Gr. *dyas*, *δυάς*, the number two.]

1. The number two; a group of two; a couple. Cf. DUAD 1.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 244 Now a Monad and a Diad, or One and Two, makes Three. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 372 The Writer... doth affirm Pythagoras to have asserted Two Substantial Principles Self-existent, a Monad and a Dyad. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1849) 37 Pythagoras likewise inculcated the famous numerical system of the monad, dyad, and triad. 1825 F. HALL in *Ballantyne's Sankhya Aphorisms* 224 The gross product of Nature, viz., the great elements and the dyad of bodies.

2. In specific uses: a. *Chem.* An atom, radical, or element that has the combining power of two units, i. e. of two atoms of hydrogen.

1864 *Reader* 1 Apr. 372/2 Each of these atoms combines usually with three monads, or with one dyad and one monad. 1873 FOWLER *Chem.* (ed. 11) 250 Sulphur, selenium, and tellurium, are usually regarded as dyads.

b. *Biol.* A secondary unit of organization consisting of an aggregate of monads. Hence *dyad-deme*. 1883 [see DEME].

c. *Pros.* A group of two lines having different rhythms.

1825 B. L. GILDERSLEEVE *Pindar* p. liii, Dyads and triads there are in Pindar, but they do not disturb the rhythmical working of the odes.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = DYADIC.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 266 Copper is a dyad element. 1881 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 433/1 He has also prepared the hydrate and oxalate of the dyad radical (C₂H₂Hg₂O₂).

Dyad, Dyaf, Dyap, ME. (Kentish) forms of DEAD, DEAF, DEATH.

Dyademe, *obs. form of DIADEM.*

Dyadic (doi'ædik), *a. (sb.)* [ad. Gr. *δυαδικός* of the number two.] Of or pertaining to a dyad or group of two. *Dyadic arithmetic*: binary arithmetic, in which the radix is 2. *Dyadic disyntheme*: see DUADIC.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Arithmetic*, Binary or Dyadic Arithmetic is that, wherein only two figures, unity, or 1, and 0, are used. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* X. 43 The dyadic arithmetic proposes to express all numbers by two characters, 1 and 0. Thus, 1 is represented by 1, 2 by 10, 4 by 100, and 8 by 1000. 1882 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2395 Up to 360, the whole development [of the doctrine of the Trinity] was markedly dyadic.

b. *Chem.* Of the atomic constitution of a dyad. 1873 FOWLER *Chem.* 395 Cadmium, like zinc, is dyadic.

B. *sb.* = *Dyadic arithmetic*.

[1845 J. M. MACKIE *Leibnitz* 187 Leibnitz invented the Dyadik or reckoning with zero and unity.]

Dyakis-dodecahedron (doi'ækis,dōw'dfæhē'drŏn). *Cryst.* [f. Gr. *δυάκις* twice, f. *δύο* two + DODECAHEDRON.] A crystalline form contained by twenty-four trapezoidal planes having two sides equal; = DIPLOHEMION, DIPLOID.

1881 H. BAUERMAN *Textbk. Syst. Min.* 54 The same relation holds good with its hemihedral form, the dyakis-dodecahedron which under similar conditions passes into a pentagonal dodecahedron. 1883 M. F. HENDLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 355 The dyakis-dodecahedron... has twelve short, twelve long, and twenty-four intermediate edges.

Dyakon, *obs. form of DEACON.*

Dyal, Dyam-, Dyap-: see DIAL-, etc.

Dyarchy (doi'æiki). [Another spelling of DIARCHY, of less etymological authority.] = DIARCHY; government by two rulers.

1825 *Academy* 10 Oct. 231/2 The imperial government is a Dyarchy, says Dr. Mommsen. 1886 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* I. 350 The 'dyarchy' of senate and emperor is taken for granted.

Dyas (doi'æs). *Geol.* [a. Gr. *δυάς*: see DYAD. After *Trias*.] A name for the Permian system.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Textbk. Geol.* xv. 273 The lower red sandstones and magnesian limestones—the Dyas or double group of German geologists. 1887 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 163/2

In the place of Murchison's term 'Permian'... he follows continental geologists in using Marcou's rather awkward word 'Dyas'.

Hence **Dyassic** (doi'æ'sik), *a.*, Permian.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Colta's Rocks Class.* 105 Rocks belonging unmistakably to the Rothliegende or Dyassic age.

Dyaster, Dyastole: see DIA-.

Dyat(t), *obs. form of DIET.*

Dyaue, ME. (Kentish) form of DEAF.

Dycare, *obs. form of DIKER.*

Dyce, dice (dōis), *adv. Naut.* [History obscure.] Assumed to mean 'thus'.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 40 What is the meaning of 'very well thus'; 'dice and no higher'? Her head is in a very good direction, but no closer to the wind. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., 'Very Well Thus, or Dyce' (See *Thus*). *Ibid.*, *Thus, Very Well Thus, or Dyce*, the order to the helmsman to keep the ship in her present direction, when sailing close-hauled.

Dyce, dycer, *obs. forms of DICE, DICER.*

Dych(e, Dycht, Dycke, *obs. ff. DITCH, DIGHT,*

DIKE, *Dyctee, -ye*, *obs. forms of DITTY sb.*

Dydapper, -dopper, *obs. ff. DIDAPPER.*

Dyde, *obs. form of DEAD, DEED, DID, DIED.*

Dye (dōi), *sb.* Forms: 1 *déas, déah, 3-4 déhe, 6-9 die, 7- dye*. [OE. had *déag, déah fem.*, gen. *déage* (= OTeut. **daugō-*), for which a ME. *déhe* (= *deage, deje*) is known in 13th c. This would give later *deye, dey*, also (as with *DIE v.* and *EYE*) *dye, die*. The word is not known thenceforth till the 16th c., when we find *die*: see the *vb.*

(The OTeut. **daugō-* indicates an ablaut series *deng-, daug-, dug-, Aryan 'dheuk-*, etc., to which Kluge (*Engl. Stud.* XI. 511) refers also L. *fucus*, and *fucare* to dye.)]

1. Colour or hue produced by, or as by, dyeing; tinge, hue.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 152/18 *Tinctura*, *deah*. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 254 Se wolcn-reada wæfels... mid ðære deage hiwe. a 1300 *Prayer to Our Lady* 20 in O. E. *Misc.* 193 And mi tohte rude turne al in-to oðre dehe [*rimas* bische, ehe, leihe]. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 41 Girt with a crimson roobe of brightest die. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. i. 243 His tawny Beard In... cut and dye so like a Tile. 1668 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 24 Till... we ploughed deeper Water, North East, of a Carulean dye. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* II. iii, Deck'd with flow'rs of various dies. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 358 Fragrant Spice, or Silks of costly Die. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 88 Wings and crests of rainbow dyes.

b. *fig.* Chiefly in such phrases as a *crime, fact*, etc. of *blackest or deepest dye*, and the like.

1601 CORNWALLYSE *Ess.* xvii, I never yet saw griefe of so deepe a Dye. 1605 TRYALL *Chiv.* iii. iii. in Bullen O. P. III. 314 True vertues dye is such That malice cannot stayne nor envy tuch. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 244 A Treason of an ugly dye. 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 5. § 1 A Fact... of as Glaring a Die as I have ever known. 1819 MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Com.* 2 Mar. Wks. 1846 III. 370 Crimes... of the blackest die. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 June 4/7 He is a criminal of the deepest dye.

2. A material or matter used for dyeing; esp. colouring matter in solution.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 152/19 *Coccus*, read *deah*. c 1000 *Agg. Gloss.* *ibid.* 244/30 *Purca*, *deax uel telz*. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 26 Wood called Sorba, much like Brasill, but makes a very deep dye. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W. xiv*, Cheese of curd-like whiteness, with no foreign die adulterate. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 527 Dyes... which require no mordant, are called permanent or great dyes. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vi. (1858) 269 The purple shellfish... supplied the Phœnician merchants with their celebrated dye.

b. As a constituent or property of the cloth.

1825 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 200 When the dye is very fast, the cloth may be passed repeatedly through the machines... without being affected.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dye-drug, -pot, -trial, -vat (-fat)*; *dye-bath, dye-book*, the wide shallow vessel containing the dyeing liquid; also the colouring matter therein contained; *dye-stone*, an iron limestone, used as a dye in U.S.; *dye-stuff, dye-ware*, a substance which yields a dye; *dye-works*, works in which dyeing is carried on. Also *DYE-HOUSE, -WOOD*.

1875 URE's *Dict. Arts* III. 168 But in its state of freshness its volume becomes troublesome in the 'dye-bath'. *Ibid.* I. 611 The mordant... is apt to give up a portion from the cloth in the 'dyebeck'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* iii. 108/2 A solution of it is made in the dyebeck—a long vessel containing the dye in solution. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 267 The duties upon oil, 'dye-drugs', and every other impost. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* (1644) 602 A blew and purple scumme that riseth on the 'Dyfat' which is taken off and dried. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 55 Wool which never received the least tincture in the dye-fat. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 225/1 'Dye-stuffs can penetrate the minute pores of vegetable and animal fibres only when presented to them in a state of solution. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 41 Low prices of oil and 'dye-ware'. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 226/2 Each of the great 'dye-works in Alsace.

Dye (dōi), *v.* Pa. t. and *ppl. dyed*; *pr. ppl. dyeing*. Forms: 1 *déagian, dégian, 4-5 deyen, deien, dyen*, (5 *dyzen, dyne, 6 dei*), 4-9 *die, 4- dye*. [OE. *dagian* (= OTeut. **daugjan*), f. *déag DYE sb.* (The convenient distinction in spelling between *die* and *dye* is quite recent. Johnson's *Dict.* spells both *die*; Addison has both as *dye*.)]

1. trans. To diffuse a colour or tint through; to tinge with a colour or hue; to colour, stain.

a 1000 Aldhelm Gl. (Napier, O. E. Gl.) I. 1208 *Fucare*, deagian. *Ibid.* 5196 *Inficere*, deagian. *Ibid.* 5330 *Coloratis*, deagedum. *1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xix. viii. (1495) 866 Red clothe dieth the viter parti of water yf it is layed there vnder. *Ibid.* Many thynges dyeth and colour-yth thynges wythout and not wythin: as it fareth in peyn-ture. *c 1500 Melusine xxxi.* 229 The dyches watre was as touned & dyed with theyre blood. *1667 Milton P. L.* x. 1009 So much of Death her thoughts Had entertained, as di'd her Cheeks with pale. *1780 Gay Poems (1745)* II. 258 My hands with blood of innocence are dy'd. *1886 Cooper Mohicans* (1829) I. iii. 45 It fell, dying the waters with its blood. *1892 Gardner Student's Hist. Eng.* 9 They dyed their faces in order to terrify their enemies.

b. spec. To impregnate (any tissue or the like) with a colour, to fix a colour in the substance of, or to change the hue of by a colouring matter.

c 1386 Chaucer Nun's Pr. Epil. 12 Him nedeth nat his colour for to dyen With Brasil. *c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 180 Pow schalt die hise heeris if bei ben white, wip tincture bat ben forseid. *1465 Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 178 Saffe he axithe allowanse flor dyeynge xvi. 327 dyes cloth .xj. d. *a 1577 Gascoigne Flowers*, etc. Wks. (1587) 309 Nor useth art, in deing of hir heare. *1654 tr. Martini's Conq. China* 34 Black and purple horse-hair, which they die and dress most curiously. *1816 J. Smith Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 527 The most usual stuffs or materials which are required to be dyed, are wool, silk, cotton, and linen.

fig. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 418 As it were dye your wit in their unchangeable colours. *a 1700 Dryden (J.)* All white, a virgin saint she sought the skies; For marriage, though it sullies not, it dies.

c. Phrase: To dye in (the) wool, in grain, to subject to the action of a colouring matter while the material is in the raw or primitive state; the effect of which is more thorough and lasting than when done after it is 'made up'. *lit. and fig.*

c 1386 [see sense 2 a]. *1579-80 North Plutarch* (1676) 65 If he had not through institution and education (as it were) died in wool the manners of children. *1679 Lond. Gaz.* No. 1449/4 A peice of half Ell green double Camblet dyed in the Wool. *1798 Edgeworth Pract. Educ.* II. 351 Dyed in grain, means dyed into the substance of the material so that the dye can't be washed out.

2. Various constructions: **a.** with the colour as object.

c 1386 Chaucer Sgr.'s T. 503 So depe in greyn he dyed [*Lam.*, deided] his colouris. *c 1386 - Frankl. Prol.* 53 Colours ne knowe I none. But . . . swiche as men dye [so all 6 texts; *Wright* deyen] or peynt. *1530 Palsgr.* 515/2 This dyer dyeth none other colouris but onely scarlets. *c 1600 Shaks. Sonn.* xcix. The purple pride. In my love's veins thou hast too grossly dyed. *1875 Ur's Dict. Arts* II. 173 Green . . . is produced by dyeing a blue over a yellow or a yellow over a blue.

b. with complement: To dye (a thing) red, blue, etc., or of (+ into), to some colour.

1418-20 Lydg. Chron. Tray i. v. Whose blewie is lightly dyed into grene. *1486 Bk. St. Albans Aij b.* It had nee to be died other green or blwe. *1590 Spenser F. Q.* II. i. 39 A stream of gore . . . into a deepe sanguine dide the grassy grownd. *1717 Lady M. W. Montagu Let. to Cress Mar* 1 Apr. They die their nails a rose colour. *1753 Chambers Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Dyeing.* He uses it daily to dye any thing woollen to a scarlet colour. *1875 Ur's Dict. Arts* II. 164 Moses speaks of a raiment dyed blue. *1883 Manch. Guardian* 30 Oct. 8/4 The rain . . . in this red sandstone country soon dyes the stream of a dark red.

c. absol. or with compl. only.

1436 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 180 The madre and woode that dyers take on hande To dyne wyth. *1467 in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 383 When they be personis ynogh . . . to dye, carde, or spynne. *1596 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 16 They call drinking deepe, dying Scarlet. *1866 Lindley Sch. Bot.* 56 *Genista tinctoria*. . . Dyes yellow.

3. intr. for pass. To take a colour or hue (well or badly) in the process of dyeing.

Mod. This material dyes very well.

Hence **Dyed ppl. a.**

c 1645 Howell Lett. vi. 9 Alderman Cockeins project of transporting no White Cloths but Died. *1863-72 Watts Dict. Chem.* II. 354 A piece of dyed cotton. *1876 A. Arnold in Contemp. Rev.* June 30 A henna-dyed follower of Islam.

Dye, obs. form of **DIE** *v.* and *sb.*

Dyead, Dyeath, Dyeaue, obs. ff. **DEAD**, **DEATH**, **DEAF**.

Dyedral, obs. var. **DIHEDRAL**.

Dye-house¹. The building in which a dyer carries on his work.

1465 Mann. & Housch. Exp. 179 Edward Bernard that dweld in hys dyhowse. *1545 Act 37 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 9 Where anny personne shall demyse any dyehouse or Brew-house. *1697 Lond. Gaz.* No. 3261/4 Some of them Broke open a Dye-House at Bow. *1876 Bancroft Hist. U. S.* VI. xxx. 87 Trees, useful in the workshop and the dye-house.

Dye-house², dial. var. of **DEY-HOUSE** (Grose).

Dyeing (dai'ing), *vbl. sb.* Also 6-9 **dying**. [*f. DYE* *v.* + -ING¹.] The process of impregnating with colour; esp. the fixing of colours in solution in textile and other absorbent substances.

c 1000 Ælfric Hom. II. 464 Ne mihte se wuldrfulla Salomon, ne nan eorlic cuning swa wlitige deageune his hræglum begytan swa swa rose hæzð. *1530 Palsgr.* 213/2 Dieng with colour, tincture. *1548 Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI.* c. 26 Preamb., White Ashes, are very necessarie . . . for the . . . dyeing and scowring of wollen clothe. *1731-39 Miller Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) s. v. *Cuscutaria*. The Brasiletto wood which is much used in Dying. *1877 C. O'Neill in Encycl. Brit.* VII. 570/2 The term dyeing . . . is usually confined to the colouring of textile fibrous materials by penetration.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *dyeing-drug*, -*earth*, -*goods*, -*herb*, -*liquor*, -*material*, -*stuff*, -*wood*, etc.; also *dyeing-frame*, one on which articles are hung when dipped simultaneously into the dye.

1530 Palsgr. 213/2 Dieng fatte or leed, *conier*. *1670 R. Coke Disc. Trade* 34 All sorts of Dying stuffs, Hides, [etc.]. *1795 Dr. Fox Voy. round World* (1840) 161 Dying-woods and dying-earths. *1733 Berkeley Querist* § 509 Saffron, dying drugs, and the like produce. *1813 Sir H. Davy Agric. Chem.* (1814) 73 Dyeing materials are furnished by leaves, or the petals of flowers. *1875 Ur's Dict. Arts* II. 792 When the dyeing-frame is raised up out of the copper, it should be tilted on one side.

Dyep, obs. (Kentish) form of **DEEP**.

Dyperer, obs. form of **DIAPER**.

Dyer (dai'ar). Also 4 **dighere**, **dihzere**, 6-7 **dyar**, **dier**, -*ar*. [*f. DYE* *v.*: OE. type **dagere*.]

1. One whose occupation is to dye cloth and other materials.

1369 in Riley Lond. Mem. (1868) 337 Victor de Male, dighere. *c 1386 Chaucer Prol.* 362 A Webbe, a Dyere, and a Tapicer. *a 1400 in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 350 Pe mayster dygheres of peyntours in be citee. *1568 Bulleyn Bk. Simples* 47 b. With this Diars colour their Woll withall. *a 1610 Healey Theophrastus* (1636) To Rdr., A great water-pot like a Diers fat. *1724 Swift Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 94 A piece of black and white stuff just sent from the dyer. *1838 T. Thomson Chem. Org. Bodies* 368 Indigo employed by the dyers or calico-printers.

b. A variety of grape.

1864 Daily Tel. 20 July, Grapes are already in the market, and the especial one known as the 'dyer', from being used to colour various wines, is beginning to bluish.

2. Combinations of dyer's: **a.** *dyer's bath* = **DYE-BATH**; **† dyer's grain**, the coccus insect, kermes; **dyer's spirit**, tin tetrachloride, employed as a mordant. **b.** In the names of plants used for dyeing: *dyer's alkanet*, bugloss, *Achusa tinctoria* (*Ur's Dict. Arts* 1875); *dyer's broom*, whin, *Genista tinctoria*, also called *dyer's green-weed*, *Dyer's weed*, and *woadwaxen*; *dyer's grape*, *Phytolacca decandra* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); *dyer's-moss*, archil; *dyer's oak*, *Quercus infectoria*, the galls of which yield a dye; *dyer's rocket*, *Reseda luteola*, also called *dyer's yellow-weed*; *dyer's woad*, *Isatis tinctoria* (see **WOAD**).

1591 Percivall Sp. Dict., The tree whereon diers grayne groweth, *Coccus infectorius*. *1597 Gerard Herbal* III. xviii. (1633) 1317 The Greenweeds; do grow to dye clothes with. It is called . . . in English Diers Greenweed. *1834 S. Thomson Wild Fl. III.* (ed. 4) 236 The . . . yellow-flowered *Genista tinctoria*, or dyer's green-weed, or woad-waxen. *1860 Oliver Less. Bot.* (1886) 124 *Dyer's Woad* (*Isatis tinctoria*). *1865 Miss Pratt Flower Pl.* I. 157 *Reseda luteola*, *Dyer's Rocket*. *Ibid.* II. 81 *Genista tinctoria*, *Woad-waxen*, *Dyer's-whin*, *Dyer's weed*, or *Greenweed*.

Dyer, obs. form of **DIER**, one who dies.

Dyer's weed. A name given to plants that yield a dye: esp. Yellow-weed or Weld, *Reseda luteola*; also *Dyer's greenweed* or *Woadwaxen*, *Genista tinctoria*, and *Dyer's woad*, *Isatis tinctoria*.

1578 Lytr Dodoens I. xlvii. 68 Of Dyers weede . . . The leaves of this herbe are . . . not much unlike the leaves of Woad. . . It is used of Dyers to colour and dye their clothes into greene, and yellow. *1649 Blithe Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 224 In our English Welde or Dyars-Weed. *1704 Martyn Rousseau's Bot.* xx. 280 Dyers-weed or Weld grows common in barren pastures, dry banks, and on walls. *1861 Miss Pratt Fl. Pl.* II. 81 [see prec.]. *1866 Treas. Bot.* *Dyer's-weed* . . . also . . . *Isatis tinctoria*. *Ibid.* s. v. *Reseda*, *R. luteola*, the Weld, Yellow-weed, or Dyer's Weed.

Dyery (dai'eri). [*f. DYE* + (-E)RY.] A place where dyeing is carried on; a dyeing establishment. *1766 tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 609 In this town are manufactures of stuffs and linen, as also a dyery. *1884 J. Payne 1001 Nts.* VIII. 298 The door of the dyery.

Dyery, obs. form of **DAIRY**.

Dyester (dai'star). Now *Sc. arch.* Also 4 **diestere**, -*are*, 5 **deyster**. [*f. DYE* *v.* + -STER. Cf. **DEXTER** *sb.*] = **DYER**.

a 1350 Childh. Jesus 1158 (Mätz.) He cam to a diestare. And seide he coupe of his mestere, þis diestere with oute blame Of þis hadde game. *1497 Will of J. Thomlynson* (Somerset Ho.), I John Thomlynson of Coventry, Deyster. *1818 Scott Hist. Midl.* vii. That dyester's pole is good enough for the homicide. *1857 A. Jeffrey Roxburghshire* II. iii. 120 In 1736 Robert Dick, a dyester, was summoned.

Dyety, Dyeve, obs. forms of **DEITY**, **DIVE** *v.*

Dye-wood. Wood yielding a dye.

1699 Dampier Voy. (R.), Here are dye-woods, as fustick, &c. *1812-16 J. Smith Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 92 Several woods, of foreign production, such as dyewoods, we pass over. *1863-72 Watts Dict. Chem.* II. 354 This is a style of calico-printing in which one or more mordants are mixed with dye-wood decoctions or other coloured solutions.

Dyf: see **DIF**.

Dygne, dygnyte, obs. ff. **DIGNE**, **DIGNITY**.

Dyogram (dai'ogram). [*See* quot. 1862.] A diagram consisting of a curve showing the variation of the horizontal component of the force of magnetism exerted upon the ship's compass-needle by the iron in the ship's composition while making a circuit or curve.

1864 A. Smith Deviat. Ship's Compass App. ii. 151 Graphic representations of the amount and direction of the forces which act on the magnetic needle. These representations are designated by the general name of 'Dyogram', a contraction for 'Dynamo-gonio-gram' or 'Force

and angle diagram'. *1881 Maxwell Electr. & Magn.* II. 73 Such a curve, by means of which the direction and magnitude of the force on the compass is given in terms of the magnetic course of the ship, is called a Dyogram.

Dygre, obs. f. **DEGREE**.

Dying (dai'ing), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see **DIE** *v.* 1 [*f. DIE* *v.* 1 + -ING¹.] The action of the verb **DIE**.

1. Ceasing to live, expiring, decease, death.

1597 R. Glouc. (1724) 485 Hunger & deining of men. *a 1340 Hampole Psalter* cvi. 20 He toke pain out of paine dyngis. *1586-34 Tindale 2 Cor.* iv. 10 And we all wayes beare in oure bodyes the dyinge of the Lorde Iesus. *1606 Bacon Sylva* § 448 The Dying, in the Winter, of the Roots or Plants that are Annual. *1893 Huxley Evolut. & Ethics* 9 Life seems not worth living except to escape the bore of dying.

b. transf. and fig. See **DIE** *v.* Also with *adv.*

1750 Phil. Trans. XLVI. 413 At the dying of the Stream, it is often two Feet higher than the Main Tide. *1855 Bain Senses & Int.* II. i. § 16 The gradual dying away of a motion. *1884 J. A. H. Murray in 13th Addr. Philol. Soc.* 7 The history of the dying-out of Cornish.

2. attrib. Of, belonging to, or relating to dying or death, as *dying bed*, *command*, *day*, *declaration*, *fil*, *groan*, *prayer*, *shriek*, *time*, *tree*, *wish*, *word*, etc. Cf. **DEATH** 18 a. (In some of these, the *vbl. sb.* has come to be identified with the *ppl. a.*)

1580 J. Stubbs in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 41 The glad tydings . . . half revived my wife almost in a dyeng bedd. *1593 Shaks. Lucr.* 1266 Dying fear through all her body spread. *1599 Sandys Europe Spec.* (1632) 90 To have a sight of her sometime before their dying-dayes. *1600 Quarles Jonah* (1638) 45 Like pinioned prisoners at the dying tree. *1711 Addison Spect.* No. 70. ¶ 8 The Scotch Earl falls; and with his Dying Words encourages his men to revenge his Death. *1784 Cowper Task* III. 328 The sobs and dying shrieks Of harmless Nature. *1872 Wharton Law-Lexicon* (ed. 5) 273/2 Death-bed or Dying Declarations are constantly admitted in evidence. *1884 Tennyson Becket* Prol. 19 A dead man's dying wish should be of weight. *Mod.* I shall remember it to my dying day.

Dying, *ppl. a.* [*f. as* prec. + -ING².] That dies.

1. Departing from this life; at the point of death, moribund; mortal.

c 1450 tr. De Imitatione II. xii. 50 Know for certain þat þou must lede a dieng lif. *1563 Winge Wks.* (1890) II. 63 He had leuir the dethe of the deand sinnar, than that he suld retorne and leue. *1598 Sylvester Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handicrafts* 422 He . . . buries there his dying-living seeds. *1704 Ray in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 206, I look upon my self as a dying man. *1811 Shelley Ginevra* 81 The dying violet. *1860-1 Flo. Nightingale Nursing* 71 Oh! how much might be spared to the dying!

2. transf. and fig. See **DIE** *v.*

1590 Spenser F. Q. II. vii. 36 Another did the dying brands repayre With yron tongs. *1598 Shaks. Ven. & Ad.* 338 As a dying coal revives with wind. *1697 Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 382 Dying Murmurs of departing Tides. *1713 Pope Prol. Cato* 14 Such Tears as Patriots shed for dying Laws. *1800 Shelley Liberty* xix, As a brief insect dies with dying day.

Hence **Dyingly** *adv.*, in a dying manner, in dying; **Dyingness**, dying or languishing quality.

1435 Misyn Fire of Love II. xii. 103 Deyngly I sal wax stronge. *1556 J. Heywood Spider & F.* lix. 46 As both sides shall lue: euermore dyingly. *a 1605 Fletcher Love's Pilgr.* IV. iii, I can dyingly and boldly say I know not your dishonour. *1700 Congreve Way of World* III. v, Tender-ness becomes me best, a sort of dyingness. *1863 New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 276 To sing faintly, sweetly, and as it were dyingly.

Dyt, *Sc. var.* of **DIE** *sb.*, *Obs.*

Dyke, *etc.*, a frequent spelling of **DIKE**, *etc.*

Dyker, Dylaye, obs. forms of **DICKER**, **DELAY**.

Dylde (in phr. *God dylde you*): see **YIELD** *v.*

Dyle, Dyll (e), obs. forms of **DILL**.

Dylectable, obs. var. **DELECTABLE**.

Dyluue, var. **DILUVY** *Obs.*, deluge, flood.

Dymbe, dyme, dymme, obs. forms of **DIM**.

Dyme, obs. form of **DREM** *v.*, **DIME**.

Dymisent, dymyceynt, -*sen* (t, -*son*): see **DEMISENT**, *Obs.*

Dymonde, obs. form of **DIAMOND**.

Dyna-. In the derivatives of *Gr. δύνα-σθαι* to be able, *dύναμις* power, the *y* (= *Gr.* *y*) is etymologically short, and is so treated in pronouncing dictionaries down to the middle of the 19th c. But popular usage (esp. since *dynamite* came into vogue) tends to give the *y* the diphthongal pronunciation (ai) in all these words, though (din-) is still preferred by some in *dynamic* and its family, and app. by most scholars in *dynasty* and its family.

Dyna, obs. form of **DINAR**.

Dynactinometer. ? *Obs.* [*f. Gr. δύναμις* power + *μετρίω* (metrív-) ray + *μέτρον* measure: see **METER**, and cf. **ACTINOMETER**.] An instrument designed to measure the intensity of the photogenic rays, and to compute the power of object-glasses.

1851 M. Claudet in Philos. Mag.

Dynagraph (dai'nágráf, din-). [*f. Gr. δύναμις* power + *-γράφος* writer, -*GRAPH*.] The name given in the United States to a machine of the same character as the *dynamometer* car on some English Railways, used for mechanically reporting the condition of a railway line, the speed of a train, and the power used in traversing a given distance.

These elements are recorded on a paper ribbon moved by means of gearing from one of the axles of the car or van which carries the machine. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

†**Dynam.** *Obs.* [a. F. *dynamie* (also *dynamic*), 'a unit of power, the force necessary to raise in a given time 1000 kilogrammes to a height of 1 metre'; f. Gr. *δύναμις* power, force.] 'A term proposed by Dr. Whewell, as expressive of a pound or other unit, in estimating the effect of mechanical labour.' Craig 1847. (See also **DYNE**.)

Dynamagrite, early name for **DYNA MOGEN**, q.v. **Dynamo** (dai'nēm). *Physics*. [a. Ger. *dynamie*, f. Gr. *δύναμις*: see **DYNAM.**] A force or a force and a couple, the resultant of all the forces acting together on a body.

1866 J. PLÜCKER *Fundam. View. Mech.* in *Phil. Trans.* CLVI. 362 If any number of given forces... act upon or pass through given points, according to the fundamental laws of statics, the resulting effect is obtained by adding the six coordinates of the forces... In the general case I propose to call the cause producing the resulting effect *dynamo*. *Ibid.* 363 A *dynamo*, determined by its six linear coordinates... represents the effect produced by two forces not intersecting each other. *Ibid.* 369 A *dynamo* may be resolved into pairs of forces, the forces of all pairs constitute a linear complex.

Dynamometer (dai-, dinæ'mtēr: see **DYNA**-). [mod. f. Gr. *δύναμις* power + *μέτρον* measure; or shortened from **DYNAMOMETER**.] An instrument for measuring the magnifying power of a telescope; = **DYNAMOMETER** 2.

a 1868 WEBSTER CITES RAMSDEN. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 67 View the image... formed in the visual pencil of an eyepiece, with a dynamometer of very delicate divisions. 1876 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 116 The image can be measured with tolerable accuracy by Mr. Berthon's dynamometer.

Hence **Dynametric**, **Dynametrical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to a dynameter.

1868 WEBSTER, *Dynametrical*.

Dynamik (dai-, dinæ'mik: see **DYNA**-), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. f. *dynamique* (Leibnitz 1692, *Dict. Acad.* 1762), ad. Gr. *δύναμις* powerful, f. *δύναμις* power, strength.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to force producing motion: often opposed to *static*.

1807 D. GILBERT in *Phil. Trans.* CXVII. 26 Mr. Watt... assumed one pound raised one foot high for what has been called in other countries the dynamic unit. 1843-46 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 1) 13 A comparative view of the corpuscular and dynamic theories of heat. 1850 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 74 I have used... the terms dynamic and static to represent the different states of magnetism. 1847 J. DWYER *Princ. Hydraul. Engineer.* 94 The horse's power is principally used by Engineers in this country as a Dynamic unit. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. xi. 138 We find light producing a dynamic effect... in those molecular re-arrangements which it works in certain crystals. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xix. 331 According to the dynamic view... heat is regarded as a motion. 1881 ARMSTRONG *Address Brit. Assoc. in Nature* No. 619. 449 Such is the richness of coal as a store of mechanical energy that a pound of coal, even as used in the steam-engine, produces a dynamic effect about five times greater than a pound of gunpowder burnt in a gun.

2. Of or pertaining to force in action or operation; active.

1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer*. i. 6 What would man be without Nature? A mere capacity, if such a thing be conceivable alone; potential, but not dynamic. 1863 — *Heat* v. 137 While in the act of falling, the energy of the weight is active. It may be called *actual* energy, in antithesis to *possible*, or... *dynamic* energy, in antithesis to *potential*. *Ibid.* 138 As potential energy disappears, dynamic energy comes into play.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Active, potent, energetic, effective, forceful.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn.) II. 105 Their dynamic brains hurled off their words, as the revolving stone hurled off scraps of grit. 1876 GRO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* i. 1, What was the secret of form or expression which gave the dynamic quality to her glance? 1876 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 14 [Greek intellect] has been the great dynamic agency in European civilisation.

b. Opposed to *static*.

1876 C. P. MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) 117 (To borrow a metaphor from mechanics) the adjective is a *static* attribute, the verb is a *dynamic* attribute.

4. Of, according to, or pertaining to the science of **DYNAMICS**: as the *dynamic* theory of the tides.

1838-51 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* (ed. 9) 196 A sure dynamic theorem. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 416 The dynamic laws which cause a pump to act.

5. *Med.* a. Functional, in contradistinction to *organic*; as in *dynamic disease*. b. With Hahnemann and his followers: Of the nature of some immaterial or 'spiritual' influence. + c. Attended with a morbid increase of vital action, sthenic (*obs.*). *Dynamic school*: a name given to the Stahlans, or followers of Stahl, as attributing the vital phenomena to the operation of an internal force or power acting for the most part independently of external causes. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

[1889 see **ADYNAMIC**.] 1834 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 272 Dr. Stoker... has divided dropsies into two kinds, dynamic and adynamic. 1855 J. R. KEYNOLDS *Dis. Brain* ix. The simple fact of convulsions is proof of dynamic (functional) disease. 1881 J. G. GLOVER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 128/1 (*Homoeopathy*), Underlying all his [Hahnemann's] system... was the idea that the causes of disease were impalpable, immaterial, spiritual, dynamic. 1888 *Med. Temp. Trnt.* I. 114 A dynamic narcosis of the ultimate fibres of sensation.

6. In the Kantian philosophy: Relating to the reason of existence of an object of experience.

Dynamic relations, the relations between objects as forming parts of one connected experience: viz. the relations of substance and accident, of cause and effect, and of substances acting upon each other. *Dynamic category*, a category that expresses one of the dynamic relations. *Dynamic synthesis*, a synthesis which is guided by the dynamic categories.

7. Relating to the existence or action of some force or forces; applied esp. to a theory that accounts for matter, or for mind, as being merely the action of forces: see **DYNAMISM** 1.

Dynamic theory of Kant, a theory according to which matter was conceived to be constituted by two antagonistic principles of attraction and repulsion.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. ix. 150 We had both equal obligations to the polar logic and dynamic philosophy of Giordano Bruno.

B. *sb.* 1. = **DYNAMICS**, q.v.

1873 CLIFFORD *Syllabus of Lectures in Math. Papers* (1882) 516 The science which teaches under what circumstances particular motions take place... is called *Dynamic*... It is divided into two parts, *Static*... and *Kinetic*. 1878 — (*title*) *Elements of Dynamic*: An Introduction to the Study of Motion and Rest in Solid and Fluid Bodies.

2. = **Dynamic theory**: see A. 7.

1884 tr. Lotze's *Metaph.* 305 As Kant does in the course of his 'Proof' of this 'Precept No. 1' of his 'Dynamic'.

3. Energizing or motive force.

1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 270 The Struggle for Life, as life's dynamic, can never wholly cease. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 16 July 80/1 There is lack of dynamic. There is lack of direct soul-changing power.

Dynamical (dai-, dinæ'mikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the science of **DYNAMICS**.

1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 271 An elementary exposition of the dynamical principles employed in these investigations. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 266 As an abstract dynamical proposition. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 28 Apr. 486/3 Strict deductions from admitted dynamical principles.

2. Of or pertaining to force or mechanical power: = **DYNAMIC** a. 1, 2.

Dynamic electricity, current electricity, as exhibited in the galvanic battery, and in electromotive appliances.

1808 WEBSTER, *Dynamical*, pertaining to strength or power. 1843-46 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 1) 15 Nor do we by any of our ordinary methods test heat in any other way than by its purely dynamical action. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. xi. 138 In this purely dynamical action consists the production of sound. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea II. § 108 The dynamical forces which are expressed by the Gulf Stream. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess.* i. 14 On the mutual convertibility of heat and dynamical force. 1866 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 96 In a permanent condition of dynamical equilibrium. 1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* No. 619. 435 High potential... is the essential for good dynamical economy in the electric transmission of power.

b. *transf.* Cf. **DYNAMIC** a. 3 b.

1870 S. H. HODGSON *The Practice* II. iv. § 93. 11 The distinction between the static and dynamical mode of perception gives the distinction between noun and verb. [See also s.v. **DYNAMICALLY**.]

3. Applied to inspiration conceived as an endowing with divine power, in opposition to a 'mechanical' inspiration in which the medium is the mere tool or instrument of the Deity.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. xvi. 60 The method in which it [Divine Influence] has been exerted on man has been dynamical rather than merely mechanical. 1846 HARE *Mission Conf.* (1850) 299 Andrewes... was disposed to look at the work of the Spirit rather as mechanical, than as dynamical or organic. 1856 J. MACNAUGHT *Doctrine Inspir.* vi. (1857) 6 If a living man... be 'moved by the Spirit', it can, assuredly, only be by a strengthening, or enlarging, or adding to the number of the faculties of that living man—that is, by 'dynamical' inspiration.

4. Of or pertaining to **DYNAMISM** (sense 1).

1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 579/1 That high form of dynamical philosophy which was contained in the poems of Empedocles of Agrigento. 1850 — *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 85 The natural philosophers of Greece are divided into the dynamical and mechanical—Thales being assigned to the former class.

5. *Med.* Functional: = **DYNAMIC** 5 a.

1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 19 Another element of disease in the dynamical condition of a part, appears to be an alteration in the relation between the tissues and the blood.

Dynamically, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In a dynamic or dynamical manner or way; in the way of a force in action or in motion; from the point of view of dynamics.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 267 A straight line, dynamically speaking, is the only path which can be pursued by a body absolutely free. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxvii. 411 Manifesting its power, at great distances, only dynamically, by shaking the crust of our planet in linear directions. 1870 S. H. HODGSON *The Practice* II. iv. § 93. 8 The distinction of noun and verb... seems to me to be the distinction between an object considered statically, and one, perhaps the same object, considered dynamically... A verb is a noun in motion, a noun is a verb at rest. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 9 The animal may be considered statically or dynamically.

Dynamicality. *Chem.* A synonym of *valency* or *atomicity*. In mod. Dicts.

Dynamics (dai-, dinæ'miks). [Plural of **DYNAMIC**, after earlier names of sciences in -ics, q.v.]

1. The branch of Physics which treats of the action of Force: in earlier use restricted to the

action of force in producing or varying motion, and thus opposed to *Statics* (which treats of rest or equilibrium under the action of forces); more recently (see quota. 1863-67), the name *Kinetics* has been introduced for the former, *Dynamics* being taken in a more comprehensive (and more etymological) sense, to include *Statics* and *Kinetics*. But the earlier usage, in which *Statics* and *Dynamics* are treated as co-ordinate, is still retained by some physicists, and has largely influenced the popular and transferred applications of the word and its derivatives. Also called **DYNAMICO**.

1768-89 HOWARD *Royal Encycl.*, *Dynamics* is the science of moving powers; more particularly of the motion of bodies that mutually act on one another. 1804 ROBISON *Mechan. Philos.* Pref. The general doctrines of *Dynamics* are the basis of *Mechanical Philosophy*. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 57 This part of *Dynamics* would lead to the consideration of Central Forces. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Mech.* I. i. 1 (U. K. S.) In the second part, which is called *dynamics*, bodies are considered as submitted to the action of forces which are not in equilibrium. 1862 THOMSON & TAIT *Sketch of Elem. Dynamics* 1 *Dynamics* is the science which investigates the action of Force... *Dynamics* is divided into two parts, *Statics* and *Kinetics*. 1867 — *Nat. Philos.* Pref. 2 Keeping in view the proprieties of language, and following the example of the most logical writers, we employ the term *Dynamics* in its true sense as the science which treats of the action of force, whether it maintains relative rest, or produces acceleration of relative motion. The two corresponding divisions of *Dynamics* are thus conveniently entitled *Statics* and *Kinetics*. 1891 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. 17 We deal with statics, not with dynamics.

b. That branch of any science in which force or forces are considered.

e.g. *Geological Dynamics*, that branch of geology which treats of the nature and operation of the forces by which the earth's surface has been affected, as distinguished from that which treats of the existing condition of the surface, and the order and characteristics of the strata.

1842 MILL *Logic* VI. x. § 5 (1856) II. 505 [With Comte] *Social Dynamics* is the theory of society considered in a state of progressive movement; while *Social Statics* is the theory of the *consensus* already spoken of as existing among the different parts of the social organism. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* 768/1 He treats rather of the *dynamics* than of the *statics* of law—rather of those events or forces by which classes of rights begin, are modified or terminate, than of those rights and duties which accompany a given *stationary* legal relation. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* xv. 313 It is for those to decide who are conversant with dynamics of glacier motion.

2. *transf.* The moving physical or moral forces in any sphere, or the laws by which they act.

1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. vi. 236 To unsettle the moral dynamics which nature hath established there. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 189 The great storehouse of our spiritual dynamics. 1849 BUCHANAN *10 Years' Conf.* (1852) II. 392 Conscience seemed to be a force as little known to the dynamics of politicians in the nineteenth as in the seventeenth century. 1867 CORN. Mag. Jan. 25 No comprehensive theory of the dynamics of aesthetic evolution has yet been propounded.

† **Dynamide**. A generic term proposed by Berzelius to include the 'imponderables', caloric, light, electricity, and magnetism, in substitution for *fluid*. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.)

Dynamimeter, **Dynamio-meter**, forms more etymologically correct, proposed and by some used, instead of **DYNAMOMETER**.

Dynamism (dai'n-, di'nāmiz'm). [f. Gr. *δύναμις* power, force + *-ISM*. In mod. f. *dynamisme*.]

1. A philosophical system, theory, or doctrine, which seeks to explain the phenomena of the universe by some immanent force or energy.

Applied to an ancient doctrine of the Ionic philosophers, who explained the motion of bodies by such principles as love and hatred; to the doctrine of Leibnitz that all substance involves force; and to modern theories that mechanical energy is substance, or that the doctrine of energy is sufficient to explain the constitution of the universe.

1857 W. FLEMING *Vocab. Philos.* (1858) 148 *Dynamism*, the philosophy of Leibnitz, that all substance involves force. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 552 To distinguish the dynamism of Goethe from that of Diderot, to show how this dynamism is related to the free pantheistic doctrine which emerged in Goethe's mind from the dogmatic system of... Spinoza. 1875 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* IV. iv. § 77 II. 316 Two great systems embrace all minor systems: Atomism and Dynamism... The dynamist theory regards Matter as constituted by unextended centres of force. 1876 MANNING in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 1030 Mr. Kirkman, as a champion of Dynamism, has challenged single-handed all Atomists and Materialists. 1891 tr. *Didon's Jesus Christ* 14 The dynamism of Thales and Pherecydes gave place to the atomism of Democritus.

2. In various *non-uses*: The mode of being of force or energy; operation of force; energizing or dynamic action.

1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life in Lond.* (1882) II. vii. 144 These all build on mechanism; one spark of dynamism, of inspiration, were it in the poorest soul, is stronger than they all. 1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 111 That which by its definition is not substantial at all, but pure dynamism. 1880 *Times* 20 Nov. 5/4 The seismograph on Mount Vesuvius indicates great subterranean dynamism. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Symposium* 211 Apparent miracle by the dynamism of touch. 1887 — *Fash. Philos.* 19 The one contains a vital element in its dynamism which the other does not.

3. *Med.* 'The theory of the origin of disease from change or alteration of vital force.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Hence **Dynamist**, *a.* One who studies or deals with dynamics; *b.* One who holds the doctrine of dynamism. **Dynamistia** *a.*, of pertaining to, or of the nature of dynamism; according to the doctrine of dynamists.

1896 *Dove Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 275 The dynamist... treating of levers which... have neither breadth nor thickness, and contain no material, is an absolute Idealist. 1893 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 719/1 It is usual... to speak of two kinds of monarchism, — the dynamistic and the modalistic. By monarchians of the former class Christ was held to be... constituted the Son of God simply by the infinitely high degree in which he had been filled with Divine wisdom and power.

|| **Dynamitard**. [*f.* DYNAMITE, after *Fr. com-munard*.] (Not in recognized *Fr.* use, though it may have occurred in French newspapers.) = DYNAMITER.

1896 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 1/2 'Red Spectre in France.' The public confession that the 'dynamitards' had paralyzed the administration of justice. 1893 *Ibid.* 2 Feb. 1/2 The Dynamitards have not secured the return of a single deputy even for the 'reddest' constituency in France. 1893 *Athenum* 29 Dec. 876/1 A melodrama... dealing with the proceedings of English dynamitards.

Dynamite (dai'nāmit, di'n-), *sb.* [*mod. f. Gr. δύναμις* force + *-ITE*, by Alfred Nobel the inventor.]

1. A high explosive prepared from nitro-glycerine mixed, for greater safety in carriage and use, with some inert absorbent substance.

1897 *Specif. Newton's Patent No.* 1345. 3 Causing it [nitro-glycerine] to be absorbed in porous unexplosive substances, such as charcoal, silica... whereby it is converted into a powder, which I call dynamite or Nobel's safety powder. 1896 *Daily Tel.* 15 July. Other experiments demonstrated the great velocity imparted to fragments of shells charged with dynamite. 1895 *Ann. Reg.* 120 A clockwork which was timed to cause the explosion of the dynamite. 1893 *Fortn. Rev.* May 641 Dynamite... consists of nitro-glycerine absorbed in an infusorial siliceous earth called 'Kieselguhr'.

2. *attrib.*, as *dynamite bomb*, *outrage*, etc.; *dynamite cruiser*, a cruiser armed with dynamite guns; *dynamite gun*, a pneumatic gun for throwing dynamite shells, or other high explosives.

1890 *Daily News* 13 Dec. What was to be said of the dynamite affair at Bantry. 1893 *Ibid.* 14 Sept. 2/7 The various dynamite outrages committed in Glasgow. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 7/1 The dynamite conspiracy. 1896 *World* 12 May 8 The dynamite bomb exploded among the Chicago police. 1893 *Times* 2 Oct. 3/2 To have shown that the dynamite shells could be successfully fired from an ordinary gun. *Ibid.*, The dynamite gun is a new instrument which has its own functions in time of war. *Ibid.*, After the gun has been properly tested on board the dynamite cruiser.

Dynamite, *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To shatter or wreck by the explosion of dynamite; to mine or charge with dynamite.

1891 H. CAOSSEY in *Independent* (N. Y.) No. 1684 Finally Utah should be dynamited. 1893 A. M. SULLIVAN in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 7/1 Our homes are in the midst of the cities that are, forsooth, to be kerosined and dynamited. 1892 *L'pool Daily Post* 4 Aug. 5/5 Threat to dynamite New York Banks.

Dynamiter (dai'nāmītar, di'n-). [*f. DYNAMITE v. + -ER.*] One who employs dynamite and similar explosives for unlawful purposes; esp. as a means of attacking existing governments or political systems.

1893 *U. S. Newspaper* 16 May. There is a rumor that dynamiters intend to damage the Welland canal. 1894 *American* VIII. 294 You do not find a good citizen... under the hat of a dynamiter and an assassin. 1893 STRVENSON *Dynamiter* 116 Under this alias, you follow the profession of a dynamiter.

|| **Dynamiteur** (dināmītor). [*mod. F.*] = *prec.*

1893 *Spectator* 14 Apr. 472/1 The Dynamiteurs — we had better adopt the French word at once — may yet secure... fanatics as agents. 1896 J. D. CHAMPLIN *Chron. Coach* i. 6 The tall column... which the dynamiteurs had threatened with their bombs only a few nights before.

Dynamitic (dai'nāmītik, di'n-), *a.* [*f. DYNAMITE sb. + -IC.*] Of or pertaining to dynamite; having to do with dynamite, or dynamiters.

1896 GOLDW. SMITH in *10th Cent.* June 887 If he did, a more dynamitic rival would immediately pluck him down. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Jan. 102/2 To receive subscriptions for carrying on dynamitic warfare. 1895 *N. Amer. Rev.* Apr. 463 The father of Nihilism and of dynamitic anarchy.

Hence **Dynamitically**, in same sense; **Dynamitically**, by way of dynamite.

1896 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 1/2, I have had neither part nor lot in any secret Fenian or dynamitically operations. 1897 *Congregationalist* (U. S.) 17 Feb. The Irish attempts, at New York, Paris, and elsewhere, dynamitically to blow up England on behalf of Ireland. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 Oct. 450/3 His dynamitically and tyrannical schemes.

Dynamitism (dai'nāmītiz'm, di'n-). [*-ISM.*] The principles and practice of the dynamiter; the use of dynamite and similar explosives for the destruction of life and property, as a method of attacking a government, nation, or person.

1893 *American* VI. 36 Unqualified repudiation of assassination and dynamitism. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 3/3 He was indicted, not for dynamitism, but for Fenianism.

Dynamitist. [*f. as prec. + -IST.*] One who practises or favours dynamitism; a dynamiter.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 8 July 45/1 Reports of the intentions of the

American-Irish dynamitists. 1895 HOLYOAKE *Lett. in Daily News* 7 Feb. 3/8 While Dynamitists and State Socialists appear as lurid figures on the horizon of society.

Dynamize (dai'n-, di'nāmīz), *v. Med.* [*see -IZE.*] *trans.* To endow with power. In *Homoeopathy*, To increase the power of (medicines) by trituration or succussion. Hence **Dynamisation**.

1895 *Household Wds.* XII. 69 Monstrous assertions of the curative power of the 'high dynamisation' of medicinal substances. 1891 J. G. GLOVER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 127/1 The most characteristic feature of Hahnemann's practice — the 'potentizing', 'dynamizing', of medicinal substances. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dynamisation*... used by the homoeopaths to denote the accession or freeing of active powers produced in a medicine by pounding it or shaking violently the bottle in which it is contained.

Dynamo, an element, derived from *Gr. δύναμις* 'power, force', used to form combinations and derivative words, as *Dynamo-electric a.*, pertaining to current (formerly called dynamic) electricity; also, pertaining to the conversion of dynamical into electrical energy, as in *dynamo-electric machine*, *machinery*; see next. **Dynamo-metamorphism**, the transformation of energy from one mode of action to another.

1892 *Deschanel's Nat. Phil.* (ed. 6) 795 Machines constructed on this principle [that of Siemens and Wheatstone] are called dynamo-electric. 1896 *Yale Univ. Grad. Course Instruct.* 58 Effects of dynamo-metamorphism.

Dynamo (dai'nāmo), *sb. Electr. Pl. -os.* [*Abbreviated from dynamo-machine*, itself short for *dynamo-electric machine*.] A machine for converting energy in the form of mechanical power into energy in the form of electric currents, by the operation of setting conductors (usually in the form of coils of copper wire) to rotate in a magnetic field.

The full name *dynamo-electric machine* was given by Siemens in 1867, to distinguish his invention from the *magneto-electric machines* previously used, in which the electric current was generated by means of a permanent magnet. But in the shortened form *dynamo* (recommended by Prof. S. P. THOMPSON early in 1889), the use of the word has been extended so as to include all forms of these machines; see *quot.* 1884.

1892 *Times* 2 Dec. 5 Professor Thompson said that the name 'dynamo-electric machine' was first applied by Dr. Werner Siemens in a communication made in January, 1867, to the Berlin Academy. He there described a machine for generating electric currents by the application of mechanical power, the currents being induced in the coils of a rotating armature by the action of electro-magnets which were themselves excited by the currents so generated. The machine was, in fact, a self-exciting dynamo.]

1897 *Specif. Clark's Patent No.* 4311. 2 A dynamo-electric machine. 1896 S. P. THOMPSON in *Engineering* 20 Dec. 300 Such machines were more powerful than those in which only steel magnets were used; and they have received the name *dynamo-electric machines*. *Ibid.*, The cost of producing electric currents of any required power is now simply the cost of a dynamo-machine and a steam-engine, and of the coal and labour necessary to supply and attend to them. 1890 *Print. Trades Jnl.* No. 32. 26 Instructions... for depositing Copper by the battery, or by the Dynamo-machine. 1892 *Athenum* 5 Aug. 179/2 The word 'dynamo' is now being used as a noun in the place of 'dynamo-electric machine', and from its convenience it will probably soon become the generic term. 1884 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-electric Mach.* 3 A dynamo is a dynamo, in fact, whether its magnets be excited by the whole of its own current, or by a part of its own current, or by a current from an independent source. *Ibid.*, The arbitrary distinction between so-called magneto-electric machines and dynamo-electric machines fails when examined carefully. In all these machines a magnet, whether permanently excited, independently excited, or self-excited, is employed to provide a field of magnetic force. *Ibid.* xi. 199 (Heading) The magneto-dynamo or magneto-electric machine. 1895 *Athenum* No. 2985. 54 Efficiency and economic coefficient of dynamos, the series dynamo and the shunt dynamo being separately considered.

Dynamogen (dai'n-, di'nāmōdžen). [*mod. f. DYNAMO + -GEN* taken in sense of 'producing', 'producer'.] Nitromagnite; a high explosive (for which the name 'dynamagnite' was first proposed), consisting of a mixture of nitro-glycerine and prepared hydrocarbonate of magnesia. Known in U.S. as 'Hercules powder'.

1892 *Daily News* 30 May 6/2 A new explosive has been invented by M. Petri, a Viennese engineer. The name given to it is dynamogen... The charge of dynamogen is in the form of a solid cylinder.

Dynamogeny (dai'n-, di'nāmōdžni). [*mod. f. DYNAMO + Gr. -γενεια* production; see -GENY.] Production of increased nervous activity; dynamization of nerve-force.

1897 *Fortn. Rev.* May 742 The views recently propounded by Professor Brown-Séquard upon what he calls nervous 'dynamogeny'. *Ibid.*, Inhibition in one nervous sphere is often accompanied with dynamogeny in another. 1895 tr. *Max Nordau's Degeneration* 28 A feeling of pleasure is always connected with dynamogeny, or the production of force; every living thing, therefore, instinctively seeks for dynamogeny sense-impressions.

So **Dynamogenesis** = DYNAMOGENY; **Dynamogenia** *a.*, of or pertaining to dynamogeny; **Dynamogenous a.**, having the property of generating or producing force; **Dynamogenously adv.**

1893 L. BRUNTON in *Nature* 8 Mar. 436 M. Brown-Séquard supposes that in each layer of the cerebro-spinal system there are both dynamogenic elements and inhibitory ele-

ments for the subjacent segments. 1897 *Fortn. Rev.* May 742 Recent researches by Dr. Féré have thrown additional light upon these 'dynamogenic' or 'force-producing' processes. 1895 tr. *Max Nordau's Degeneration* 28 Many sense-impressions operate enervatingly and inhibitingly on the movements; others, on the contrary, make these more powerful, rapid and active; they are 'dynamogenous', or 'force-producing'. *Ibid.* 29 Pictures operating dynamogenously, and producing feelings of pleasure.

Dynamograph (dai'n-, di'nāmōgraf). [*mod. f. DYNAMO + Gr. -γραφος* writer; see -GRAPH.] An instrument for recording the amount of force exerted.

1891 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* III. 1014 A dynamograph, for ascertaining the average strength of draught. Invented by Adam Chevalier de Burg. 1897 *HAMMOND Dis. Nerv. Syst.* p. xix, The Dynamograph is of great value in the diagnosis of diseases of the nervous system. 1896 *HAMILTON Nerv. Dis.* 26 The dynamograph... a combination of the dynamometer and the writing part of the sphygmograph, is advocated as a valuable aid in diagnosis.

Hence **Dynamographic a.**, pertaining to a dynamograph.

1895 *PITCHARD tr. Marry's Movement* ix. 52 The areas of the curves which are described by the dynamographic needle express the exact equivalent of the force employed.

Dynamometer (dai'n-, di'nāmōmītar; see DYNA-). [*ad. f. dynamomètre* (in *Lunier, Dict. des Sciences*, 1805), *f. DYNAMO + Gr. μέτρον* measure.]

1. A name of instruments of various kinds for measuring the amount of energy exerted by an animal, or expended by a motor or other engine in its work, or by the action of any mechanical force.

1810 *Q. Rev.* Aug. 59 Some experiments made... with a new instrument, invented by Regnier, which he calls a dynamometer, for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative strength which individuals are capable of exerting. 1893 *Mech. Mag.* No. 14. 209 The Dynamometer of Regnier, which enables us to ascertain easily the comparative strength of men. 1892 *Lond. Rev.* 23 Aug. 176 The draught-power of the engine was noted by a spiral spring dynamometer, capable of registering up to 8 tons. 1899 *THOMSON & TAIT Nat. Phil.* i. 1. 488 The name 'dynamometer', besides, appears to be badly formed from the Greek; and for designating an instrument for measurement of force, I would suggest that the name may with advantage be changed to *dynamimeter*. 1895 *PITCHARD tr. Marry's Movement* ix. 146 Dynamometers are constructed on the principle that an elastic body is distorted in proportion to the degree of force applied.

fig. 1894 *LOWELL Cambridge* 30 *Y. Agr. Pr. Wks.* 1890 I. 88 An accurate dynamometer of Willard's punch or Porter's flip. 1890 B. L. GILDERSLERVE *Est. & Stud.* 245 He saluted his wife as a moral dynamometer.

2. An instrument for measuring the magnifying power of a telescope; also called DYNAMETER.

1832 *Nat. Philos., Optic. Instr.* iv. § 18. 11 (U. K. S.) The magnifying power of telescopes may be ascertained... by means of a dynamometer. 1890 G. F. CHAMBERS *Handbk. Astron.* vii. 1, Shifting the Dynamometer until the two internal edges exactly touch the circumference of the image.

Hence **Dynamometric, -metrical** (also **dynami-**) *a.*, of or pertaining to the measurement of force; **Dynamometry**, the measurement of force.

1864 *WEBSTER, Dynamometric, -al*. 1868 *DUNCAN Ins. World* Introd. 23 In order to measure the muscular strength of man, or of animals... many different dynamometric apparatuses have been invented, composed of springs, or systems of unequal levers. 1890 *Daily News* 14. Nov. Thorough Test of Double Ploughs... To carry out the dynamometrical experiments. 1899 *THOMSON & TAIT Nat. Phil.* i. 1. § 437 If we... apply the proper amount of force at each end of the dynamometric rope or chain. 1891 *Athenum* 7 Mar. 316/1 Further Contributions to Dynamometry.

Dynamopathy. A synonym of *Homoeopathy*, in reference to the 'dynamization' of drugs. (*S.S. Lex.*)

Dynamoscope (dināmōskōp). [*a. f. dynamoscope* (Collongues 1862), *f. DYNAMO + Gr. -σκόπος*, -SCOPE.] An instrument devised for the prosecution of *dynamoscopy*.

Dynamoscopy [*Fr. -opie*], Collongues' name for a special form of auscultation for the observation of the sound called *bruit rotatoire*, a hollow rumbling heard in living muscular tissue, esp. in the tips of the fingers, and supposed to proceed from fibrillary contraction of the muscles.

Dynast (di'n-, dai'nāst; see DYNA-). Also 7 di-. [*ad. late L. dynastēs, a. Gr. δυναστής* lord, chief, ruler, *f. δύνασθαι* to be able, powerful. Cf. *F. dynaste* (16th c.). Milton used the *Gr.* and *L.* accus. pl. *dynastas* in English context.] One in power; a ruler, lord, chief, potentate, esp. a hereditary ruler; a member or founder of a dynasty.

1831 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 652 The ancient stemme of Des Ewes, Dynasts or Lords of the Dition of Kessel in the Dutchie of Gelderland. 1892 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. 111. (ed. 4) 332 How many great Caesars, mighty monarchs, tetrarches, dynastes, Princes, lived in his daies. 1698 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 113 Shaw-Mahomet an Arabian Dynast. 1648 *MILTON Tenure Kings Wks.* (1847) 237/1 Therefore did his Mother the Virgin Mary give such praise to God... that he had... cut down dynastes or proud monarchs from the throne. 1792 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. i. v. 121 They might probably be Dynasts of that Country. 1894 *MAHAFFY Soc. Life Greece* iv. 116 Miltiades the elder was a sort of prince or dynast in Attica.

Dynastic (din-, dai'nāstik), *a. (sb.)* [*ad. Gr. δυναστικός, f. δυναστής*; see *prec.*, and cf. *F. dynastique* (admitted 1878 into Acad. Dict.).] Of, pertaining to, or connected with a dynasty or dynasties.

1828 WEBSTER, *Dynastic*, relating to a dynasty or line of kings. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* I. 74 An alien tyranny. With its dynastic reasons of larger bones And stronger sinews. 1863 BAYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (1875) 77 The first of the dynastic quarrels of modern Europe.

+ *B. sb.* = DYNAST. *Obs.* rare -o.
1623 COCKERAM, *Dynasticks*, one of great rule and power. *Ibid.* II. A great Ruler, Potentate, Dynastick.

Dyna'stical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.
1750 DALE (*title*) The History and Antiquities of Harwich and Dovercourt, topographical, dynastical, and political. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* III. xxiii. 232 Monarchical, not dynastical institutions.

Hence **Dyna'stically** *adv.*
1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 243 Those [nations] which are designated dynastically from the head of a ruling family.

Dynasticism, *[f. DYNASTIC a. + -ISM.]* The dynastic principle; the system of ruling dynasties.
1874 GOLDW. SMITH in *Forin. Rev.* Mar. 260 Look round Europe, and you will see that Legitimacy is dead, and that the sand of Dynasticism has nearly run. 1884 — in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 315 Its attempt to make election extinguish itself in favour of dynasticism.

Dynastidan (*din-, dōinæ'stidān*). *Entom.* [f. mod.L. *Dynastidæ*, f. *Dynastes* as a generic name.] A member of the *Dynastidæ*, a family of large beetles including the *Dynastes* or Hercules-beetle.
1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 365 The mighty Dynastidans appear to feed upon putrescent timber.

Dynasty (*dinā'sti, dōi-*). [*a. F. dynastie* (15-16th c.), ad. late L. *dynastia*, ad. Gr. *δυναστεία* power, lordship, domination, f. *δυναστέω* DYNAST.]
1. Lordship, sovereignty, power; régime. Now rare or *Obs.*

1623 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 69 They tell... of divers Dynasties or governments in this country of Babylon. 1666 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 196 The King bestowed a far better Dynasty or Principality upon him in Asia. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 439 The Dynasties or Politics of the Nations, the Secular Kingdoms and Powers. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xv. (1874) 295 During the present dynasty of probation and trial.

2. A succession of rulers of the same line or family; a line of kings or princes.

1660 CARGRAVE *Chron.* 23 Than entered that lond [Egypte] they of Tebes, tyl xxxvi. dynasties had regned. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. ii. § 2 (R.) The account of the dynasties... agreeth for the most part, if not altogether, with the histories of the Assyrians, Trojans, Italians, and others, etc. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iii. 146 He digested the successive Governments of the Egyptians into 32 Dynasties. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 19 At some time or other... all the beginners of dynasties were chosen by those who called them to govern. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 53 Disaffected to the ruling dynasty of Nepal.

b. transf. and fig.
1800 J. REEVES *On Pr.* 18 (T.) The next dynasty of theologians, the schoolmen. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* vii. 234 The annals of a dynasty of noble poets. 1866 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* I. xii. 263 Aristotle... was fitted to found a new dynasty in philosophy.

Dyndille, *obs. form of DINDLE v.*

Dyne (*dain*). *Physics.* [*a. F. dyne*, taken from Gr. *δύναμις* force, *δύνασθαι* to be powerful.]

The unit of force in the centimetre-gramme-second (C. G. S.) system, i.e. a unit equivalent to that force which, acting for one second on a mass of one gramme, gives it a velocity of one centimetre per second.

In France the term had been proposed at an earlier date in a different sense: see quot. 1842.

1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVI. 192 The Industrial Society of Mulhausen... observe, that the usual estimation of horsepower is not uniform, and propose that the unit for France should be the force required to raise one kilogramme to the height of a metre in a second. To this unit they propose that the name of *dyne*... should be applied. 1873 *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 223 As regards the name to be given the C. G. S. unit of force, we recommend that it be a derivative of the Greek *δύναμις*. The form *dynamy* appears to be most satisfactory to etymologists. *Dynamy* is equally intelligible, but awkward in sound to English ears. The shorter form, *dyne*... will probably be generally preferred in this country. *Ibid.* 224 The weight of a gramme, at any part of the earth's surface, is about 980 dynes, or rather less than a kilodyne. 1874 MAXWELL *Poem in Life* (1882) 633 This string, you said, is strained too far, 'Tis forty dynes at least too tight. 1889 A. W. POYSEY *Magnet. & Electr.* 97 By a charge of one unit is meant that charge on a very small body, which, if placed at a distance of one centimetre from an equal and similar charge, repels it with a force of one dyne.

Dyneer, -er(e), *dynner*, -or, *obs. ff. DINNER.*

Dyng(e), *obs. forms of DING v.*

Dyng(e), *Sc. var. of DIGNÉ a. Obs. worthy, etc.*

Dyngnete, *obs. form of DIGNITY.*

Dynle, Dynt, *obs. ff. DINDLE, DINT.*

Dyophysite (*dōi'pizit*). *Theol.* [ad. late Gr. *δυοφυσίται* (found in 5th c. beside *δυοφύται*, DYPHYSITE, which was a more etymological form), f. *δύο* two + *φύσις* nature.] A holder of the doctrine of the co-existence of two natures, the divine and the human, in Christ: opposed to the Monophysites. Hence **Dyophysitic**, **Dyophysitical** *a.*, of or pertaining to Dyophysites; **Dyophysitism**, the doctrine of the Dyophysites.

1860 EDERSHEIM tr. *Kurt's Ch. Hist.* I. § 82. 5 Felix II of Rome... leader of the Dyophysites. 1882 CAVE & BANKS tr. *Dorner's Chr. Doctrine* 216 This monothelistic formula of

union maintained by Heraclius and Zenon, retained no place between Dyophysites and Monophysites. *Ibid.* 219 In opposition to all theories of confusion the Church held to Dyophysitism and Dyothelism. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 461 An attempt to reconstruct the Lutheran theory [of Christology] on a modern critical and ethical instead of a dyophysitic basis.

Dyot, *obs. f. DIET.*

Dyothelite, -ite (*dōi'p'itit, -oit*), *a.* and *sb. Theol.* [f. Gr. *δύο* two + *θελητής*, agent-n. from *θέλω* to will: lit. a 'two-willer'. Opposed to *μονοθελητής* a 'one-willer'. The ending in *-ite* is conformed to words of that termination. A more etymological form would be *dithelite*.] *a. adj.* Holding the doctrine that Christ had two wills, a divine and a human. *b. sb.* A holder of this doctrine; an opponent of MONOTHELETISM.

Hence **Dyothelitan**, **Dyothelite**, *-i'tio, Dyothelistical* *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the Dyothelites; **Dyothelism**, **Dyothelism**, the doctrine that Christ had two wills.

1848 S. DAVIDSON tr. *Gieseler's Eccl. Hist.* II. 174 The doctrines of the Dyothelites and Monothelites. 1860 EDERSHEIM tr. *Kurt's Ch. Hist.* I. § 82. 8 After that [A. D. 680] Dyothelism was universally received as orthodox doctrine. 1882 CAVE & BANKS tr. *Dorner's Chr. Doctrine* 220 The decision of the Dyothelitic Council of the year 680: 'The human will remains in unity with the Divine, because it is always determined by the omnipotent drawing of the Logos'. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 458 [Impersonality of human nature of Christ] seems inconsistent with the dyothelitic theory. *Ibid.* II. 1560 The dyothelitic views were defended by the Roman legates. *Ibid.* The doctrine of two wills in Christ, dyothelism, was formally defined and accepted by a synod of the Lateran (649). 1887 HEARD *Russian Ch. i. 2* The monothelistic patriarchs and the dyothelistic popes mutually anathematized each other.

Dyphone (*dōi'fō'n*). *Mus.* [f. Gr. *δύο* two + *φωνή* sound, tone. But the etymological form is *diphone*, Gr. *δίφωνος*.] The 'double lute', invented by Thomas Mace in 1672.

1676 T. MACE *Musick's Mon.* II. xli. 203 Concerning the Dyphone: or Double-Lute, The Lute of Fifty Strings. *Ibid.* 206 Since we are Thus Joyned Both in One, Henceforth Our Name shall be The Lute Dyphone. 1880 W. H. HUSK in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 185 He [Mace] in 1672 invented a lute of 50 strings, which he termed the Dyphone, or Double Lute.

Dynoposohistick, *erron. f. DEIPNO-*

Dyptic(k), *obs. ff. DIPTYCH.*

Dyr-: see DER-, DIR-

Dyre, *obs. f. DIRE a., DOOR, DURE v.*

Dyryge, *obs. form of DIRGE.*

Dyrk(e), Dyryse, *obs. forms of DARK, DRESS v.*

Dyrypdonne, *obs. f. DIRUPTION.*

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 2953 Josephs cote in no parte felt payne of dyrypdonne.

Dys, *obs. f. DICE; see DIE sb.*

Dys-: *obs. spelling of DIS-*, in many words.

Dys- (*dis*), *prefix*, repr. Gr. *δυσ-* [= Skr. *du-*, OTeut. **tus-*, OHG. *zūr-* (Ger. *zer-*), ON. *tor-*, OE. *to-* in *to-break*, etc.] 'inseparable prefix, opp. to *eu* [see EU-], with notion of *hard, bad, unlucky*, etc.; destroying the good sense of a word, or increasing its bad sense' (Liddell and Scott). In Eng. used in many words, chiefly scientific, derived or compounded from Greek; the more important of these are entered as Main words; others (mostly pathological) follow here.

Dysangelical a. (*nonce-wd.*), used in opposition to *evangelical*. **Dysarthria** [Gr. *ἀρθρον* joint, articulation], defective or deranged articulation in speaking; whence **Dysarthria a.**, belonging to dysarthria. **Dysarthrosis** (*disar'thō'sis*) [Gr. *ἀρθρωσις* articulation], (a) faulty articulation or congenital dislocation of a joint; (*b*) = *dysarthria*.

Dyscholia (*-kō'lik*), *a.* [Gr. *χολή* bile], arising from bilious disorder (*nonce-wd.*). **Dyschromatopsia**, -*chromatopsy* [Gr. *χρωματ-* colour + *οψία* seeing, sight], deranged vision of colours, colour-blindness; hence **Dyschromatopsia a.**, colour-blind.

Dyscinetia: see *Dyskinesia*. **Dysopulotio**, *-loal adjs.* [Gr. *ἐπουλωτικός* (Galen) promoting cicatrization], difficult to heal or cicatrize. **Dysgenesis** (*-džen'sis*) [Gr. *γένεσις* production], difficulty in breeding; *spec.* used by Broca for that degree of sexual affinity in which the offspring are sterile among themselves, but capable of producing (sterile) offspring with either of the parental races (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883); so **Dysgenesis** (*-džine'sik*), *a.* [F. *dysgénésique*]. **Dysgeogenous** (*-džig'ogžnəs*), *a.* [ad. F. *dysgéogène* (Thurmann 1849), f. Gr. *γῆ*, *γῆω* earth + *γενε*, taken in sense 'producing'], not readily decomposing into good soil; the opposite of *eugeogenous*.

Dysgrammatical a., pertaining to faults of speech arising from disease. **Dysidrosis** (also *dysid-*) [Gr. *ἰδρῶσις* sweat], a disease of the sweat-glands, in which the sweat is retained and produces swellings. **Dyskinesia** (also *dysci-*) [Gr. *δυσκίνησις* (Hippoc.)], a class of diseases in which voluntary motion is impeded. **Dyslalia**

(*dislā'liā*), **Dyslaly** (*dislālī*) [Gr. *λαλία* speaking], derangement or impediment in speech, *spec.* that due to defects in the organs of speech or motor nerves. **Dyslexia** [Gr. *λέξις* 'speaking' (here taken in sense 'reading')], a difficulty in reading due to affection of the brain. **Dyslogia** (*-lō'gdīā*) [Gr. *-λογία* speaking, speech]: see *quot.*; hence **Dyslogical a.** **Dysnomy** (*dis'nōmī*) [Gr. *δυσνομία* lawlessness, f. *νόμος* law], a bad system of law (*rare-o*). **Dysopia**, **Dysopia**, *-o'psia* [Gr. *ὄψις* (ὄψ-) eye, face, *-οψία* sight, vision], defect or derangement of vision (Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1811).

Dysorexia, *-xy* [Gr. *δυσορέξια* (Galen)], defective or depraved appetite. **Dysphasia** (*-fē'ziā*) [Gr. *δύσφασις* hard to utter, *-φασία* speaking], derangement in speech due to confusion or loss of ideas arising from affection of the brain (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883); hence **Dysphasic** (*-fæ'zik*), *a.* **Dysphonia** (*-fō'nīā*), **Dysphony** (*dis'fōnī*), [Gr. *δυσφωνία* 'harshness of sound'], difficulty of speaking arising from affection of the vocal organs; hence **Dysphonic** (*-fō'nīk*), *a.*, affected with dysphonia. **Dyspneumony** *nonce-wd.* [Gr. *πνεῦμα* lung], disease or affection of the lungs. **Dyspermatism** [Gr. *σπερματισμός* emission of semen (LXX.)], impeded emission of semen (Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1811).

Dysthesia (*-pē'siā*), **Dysthesis** (*dis'thēsi*) [Gr. *δυσθασία*], a bad condition or habit of body; hence **Dysthetic** (*-pē'tik*), *a.* **Dysthymia** (*-pē'mīk*), *a.* [f. Gr. *δυσθυμία* desponding + *-ία*], affected with despondency or depression of spirits. **Dystocia** (*-tō'siā*), **Dystolia**, incorrectly *-tochia* (*-tō'kiā*) [Gr. *δυστοκία*], difficult or painful childbirth; hence **Dystocical a.** **Dystome** (*dis'tō'm*), **Dystomia** (*dis'tō'mīk*), **Dystomous** (*dis'tō'məs*), *adjs.*

Min. [Gr. *δύστος* hard to cut], having imperfect fracture; cleaving with difficulty. **Dystrophia** (*-trō'fiā*), **Dystrophy** (*dis'trō'fi*) [Gr. *-τροφία* nourishment], defective nourishment (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883); hence **Dystrophic a.**

1834 SOUTHEY *Corr. w. Caroline Bowles* (1881) 318 What I call the 'Dysangelical party'. 1876 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 613 The latter [lalopatia] thus includes 'dysarthria (including dyslalias and dysphasias). *Ibid.* 612 'Dysarthric disturbances of speech. 1889 *Ch. Q. Rev.* 441 Views... formed under the predominating influence of eulohic and 'dyscholic expressions of thought prevalent at the time.

1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* iii. 117 'Dyschromatopsia has been found common. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Apr. 515 A 'dyschromatopic patient. 1733 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 'Dyspulotica, in medicine, great ulcers beyond cure. 1851-60 *MAVNE Expos. Lex.*, 'Dyspulotica... difficult to be healed. 'Dyspulotica. 1867 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disph.* 205 The ulcer is sometimes left 'dyspulotical. 1876 BARTLEY tr. *Toginard's Anthropol.* II. vii. 269 M. Broca has defined the various degrees of sexual affinity... thus:—Aabortive, Agenesis, 'Dysgenesis, without offspring; Paragenesis, Eugenesic, with offspring. 1863 J. G. BAKER *N. York* 152 The 'dysgeogenous hills... a range of calcareous hills which are somewhat lower in altitude. 1888 F. A. LEXS *Flora West Yorksh.* 65 Dysgeogenous Rocks... are homogeneous in nature, hard or moderately so, very permeable to water, etc.

1876 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 793 [Faults of speech] which arise from disease and which we designate by the term 'dysgrammatical derangements. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 236 'Dysidrosis. Fox has described this disease. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 'Dysidrosis. 1879 G. HEWITT in Reynolds *Syst. Med.* V. 702 Uterine dyskinesia is one of the earliest symptoms of uterine flexion. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Uterine Dyskinesia. Graily Hewitt's term for inability to walk or move, or perform certain of the ordinary motions of the body, without producing pain referable to the uterus. 1851-60 *MAVNE Expos. Lex.*, 'Dyslalia. 1865 *Househ. Words* Nov. 465 Learnedly speaking, stammering is an idiopathic 'dyslaly. 1876 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 612 It is usual to designate those [lesions of articulation] which depend clearly upon gross mechanical defects in the external apparatus of speech and their motor nerves as *dyslalia* in contradistinction to the true or *central dysarthrosis*. 1886-8 W. R. GOWERS *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (1892) I. 297 The cerebral symptom... 'dyslexia' a peculiar intermitting difficulty in reading. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Dyslogia, a defect of speech in which the individual words are correctly formed, but are so put together as to express a disturbance of thought. 1876 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 790 An instance of 'dyslogical paraphasia. 1623 COCKERAM, 'Dysnomie, ill ordering of lawes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, 'Dysopsie, dimness, ill sight. 1706 PHILLIPS, 'Dysorexia, a decay or want of Appetite. 1828 WEBSTER, *Dysorexy*, a bad or depraved appetite; a want of appetite. *Coxe*. 1876 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 613 Dysarthric and 'dysphasic disturbances taken together constituting what are properly considered as true disturbances of speech. 1706 PHILLIPS, 'Dysphonia, a Difficulty of Speech, occasioned by an ill-Disposition of the Organs. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 309 There is dysphonia, but not complete loss of voice. 1874 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 164 At other times the patient wakes up in the morning aphonic or 'dysphonic. 1839 STERLING *Lit.* 30 June in Carlyle *Life* III. i. Rather I think from dyspepsia than 'dyspneumony. 1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 605 Followed by secondary symptoms or a syphilitic 'dysthesis. *Ibid.* I. 282 Persons of weakly and inelastic fibres, and 'dysthetic habits. 1847 CRAIG, 'Dysthymic, desponding; depressed in mind. 1864 WEBSTER, *Dysthymic*, affected with despondency; depressed in spirits; dejected. 1706 PHILLIPS, 'Dystocia, a Difficulty of bringing forth. 1812 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, 'Dystochia. 1868 M. RYAN *Man. Midwifery* 308 In consequence of difficult, tedious and 'dystocial labors. 1847 CRAIG, 'Dystomic, in Mineralogy, having an imperfect fracture or cleavage. 1864 WEBSTER,

Dystome, Dystomic, Dystomous. 1886 W. R. GOWERS *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* I. 386 Idiopathic Muscular Atrophy. Muscular 'Dystrophy'. 1893 S. D'ONDIARD *Med. Electr.* 54 The agents of demolition or elimination, called 'dystrophics' or denutrients. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 4 Nov. 998 The dystrophic view of sclerosis.

|| **Dysæsthesia** (disēs'pē'siā). *Path.* [L., a. Gr. *δυσαισθησία* (Galen) insensibility, f. *δυσαισθητος* insensible, f. *δυσ-* (DYS-) + *αἰσθε-* to feel: cf. *Æsthesia, Anæsthesia.*] Difficulty or derangement of sensation, or of any bodily senses; also applied to a class of diseases of which this is a symptom.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Dysæsthesia*, a difficulty or fault in sensation. 1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 210 The common technical name for the genus is dysæsthesia. 1899 *Lancet* 28 Dec. 1331/1 Hyperæsthesia or dysæsthesia of one or more nerves.

So **Dysæsthetic** (-jē'tik), *a.*, relating to or affected with dysæsthesia.

Dysamay, obs. f. **DISMAY**.

Dysanalyte (disēs'nālōit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *dys-analit*, Knop, 1877], ad. Gr. *δυσανάλυτος* hard to analyse.] A columbo-titanate of lime, in black cubical crystals.

1877 *Amer. Jnl. Sc. Ser. III.* XIV. 243.

Dysar, Dysarde, obs. ff. **DICER**, **DIZZARD**.

Dysbink, var. of *dish-bink*: see **DISH** sb. 10.

Dyscece, -cencion, -cend, -cept, -ceyte, -ceyue, obs. ff. **DECREASE**, **DESCENSION**, **DISENSEN**, **DESCEND**, **DECEIT**, **DECEIVE**.

Dysclasis (di'sklāsīt). *Min.* [Named 1834, f. Gr. *δυσ-* (DYS-) + *κλάσις* breaking, fracture + *-itis*; from its toughness.] A synonym of **OKENITE**.

1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* 175.

† **Dyscrase**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4-7 **discrase**, 6 **discrase**, 7 **discrase**. [f. *dyscrasis*, **DYSCRASY**, or prob. a. OF. **discraser*, f. *discrasie*. In 15-16th c. evidently viewed as a deriv. of *crase*, **CRAZE** *v.*, and used accordingly.] *trans.* To affect with a dyscrasy; to distemper, disorder.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 215 Bi occasioun of bes two errors many oþer men ben discrasid. c 1440 LYDG. *Secrets* 1213 Helthe of body, dyscrasyng of syknesse. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xiii. A bell... whether it be hole and of perfite sounde or dyscrased. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* Ep. 4 Sufficient to cure the discrasid. 1576 — *Lemniæ Complex.* (1633) 45 Wherby health... if it happen to be discrasid and impaired... may againe be restored. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physic* (N.). So the... do first by this evil demeanour shake and discrase them [their bodies].

|| **Dyscrasia** (di'skrāsī). Also 7 **dis-**. [med.L., a. Gr. *δυσκράσια* bad temperament (of body, air, etc.), f. *δυσ-* (DYS-) + *κράσις* mixing, tempering.] = **DYSCRASY**.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 54 A Wounde þat haþ enpostym or an yuel discrasiam—þat is to seiie out of kynde distemperid, eiper to cold eiper to hoot. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 65 The souls of men have their general discrasias and disaffections, as our bodies have. 1899 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 413/1 We find these alterations associated with a general dyscrasia.

Hence **Dyscrasial** *a.*, of the nature of, belonging to, or arising from dyscrasia.

1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 23 Acute dyscrasial disease—typhus, small-pox, etc.

Dyscrasie (di'skrāsī). *a.* [mod. f. **DYSCRASIA** + *-ie*.] Of the nature of, arising from, or affected with dyscrasia; dyscratic.

1874 JONES & SEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 227 This form is... of a dyscrasic character. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 161 A dyscrasic state induced by the enormous amount of alkali.

Dyscrasite (di'skrāsīt). *Min.* Also **dis-**. [f. Gr. *δυσκράσια* bad mixture + *-ite*.] Antimonial silver, a native alloy of silver and antimony in variable proportions (Ag₂Sb, Ag₃Sb, Ag₄Sb₂), found in the Harz Mountains, etc.

1893 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* 300 Arsenical silver... is harder than discrasite. 1866 DANA *Min.* 35 Dyscrasite.

Dyscrasy (di'skrāsī). *sb.* Also 5-8 **dis-crasy**, -cie, -oy. [a. OF. *dyscrasie* (13-14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. med.L. *dyscrasia*: see above.] A bad or disordered condition of the body (originally supposed to arise from disproportionate mixture of the 'humours': cf. **DISTEMPER**, **ANCE**, **-ATURE**); morbid diathesis; distemper. (Now more usually in Latin form **DYSCRASIA**, *q. v.*)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 57 Þe drie discrasie þou schalt knowe bi þe smalnes of þe lyme. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* II. x. (1539) 27 b. Nutmiggis, with their swete odour comferte... also the brayn in colde discrasies. *Ibid.* IV. 75 b. I will somewhat wryte of two dyscrasies of the body. 1690 VENNER *Via Recta* (1690) 9 A dyscrasie, a putting of the body and spirit out of frame. 1646 J. WHITAKER *Ussiah* 22 Physicians observe in crasie bodies, that a sudden *eucrasie* is the forerunner of some *discrasie*. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 154 A discrasie of the juices. 1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 364 Dependent upon a dyscrasy or intemperament of the blood.

b. transf. and fig. Disorder.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 2 The perpetual Meditation of my private Troubles, and the publicke Dyscrasy. 1647 CUDWORTH *Serm.* I Cor. xv. 57 (1676) 81 Sin is but a disease and Dyscrasy in the soul. 1817 J. GILCHRIST *Intell. Patrimony* 40 Giving... nutriment to social dyscrasy. Hence † **Dyscrasy** *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* = **DYSCRASE**.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 85 If þei ben discrasid [v. r. discrasiede], remeue þilke discrasie wiþ þat, þat is contrarie. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* iii. 40 A discrasied body.

† **Dyscratic**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. Gr. *δυσκράτος* of bad temperament, distempered + *-ic*.] Affected with dyscrasy; distempered.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* XIX. 739 The Blood being habitually weak and withal dyscratic or intemperate.

Dyscrease, -crease, -cres, obs. var. ff. **DECREASE**.

Dyse, obs. f. **DICE** (*Die* sb. 1); var. **DISE** (= **ADZE**).

Dysease, **dyseis**, obs. ff. **DISEASE**.

† **Dysenterial**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *dysenteria*

DYSENTERY + *-al*.] = **DYSENTERIO** 1.

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. for Health* (1633) 76 Use it to stop the fluxe, whether it be sudden, or humoral, or dysenteriall. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 185. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Strawberry*, To stop the Whites and Dysenterial Fluxes.

Dysenteric (disenter'ik), *a.* Also 8 **dissen-trick**. [ad. L. *dysentericus*, a. Gr. *δυσεντερικ-ός* liable to or afflicted with dysentery, f. *δυσεντερία*: see **DYSENTERY**.]

1. Belonging to or of the nature of dysentery.

1777 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Flux*, A Dysenterick Flux. 1764 GRANGER *Sugar Cane* 114. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 382 In dysenteric diarrhoea. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* xix. 410 [It] produced a dysenteric effect.

b. Used for curing dysentery. *rare.*

1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. 459 The Dissentrick Vomit, a leaning plant.

2. Affected with or suffering from dysentery.

1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 248 Twelve dysenteric patients. 1831 TRELAWEY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 288 Noisy and filthy as the draggetailed dysenteric cockatoo.

† **Dysenterical**, *a.* *Obs.* = **prec.**

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 331 If the flux be from the stomach, or dysenterical. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 393 Calanus, an Indian philosopher, being dysenterical, obtained leave of Alexander to burn himself for more quick despatch. 1684 BOYLE *Porosm. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iii. 29 A Flux, for the most part dysenterical.

Dysenteriform (disenterif'orm), *a.* [f. L. *dysenteria* + *-form*.] Having the appearance or symptoms of dysentery.

1880 *Med. Temp. Jnl.* Oct. 5 Dysenteriform evacuations.

† **Dysenterious**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as **prec.** + *-ous*.] = **DYSENTERIC** 2.

a 1654 CATAKER 186 (L.) A dysenterious person, that can relish nothing.

Dysentery (di'sentēri). Also 4-7 **diss-**, (**dyse**), 6-7 **dis-**, (7 **diso-**); 4-8 **-erie**. *β.* (in L. form) 4-7 **dissenteria**, (4 **-aria**), 6-7 **dis-**, **dysenteria**. [a. OF. *dissenterie* (13th c. *dissintere*), ad. L. *dysenteria* (Pliny, etc.), a. Gr. *δυσεντερία*, f. *δυσεντερος* afflicted in the bowels, f. *δυσ-* (DYS-) + *εντερος* bowels.]

A disease characterized by inflammation of the mucous membrane and glands of the large intestine, accompanied with griping pains, and mucous and bloody evacuations.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxviii. 8 The fadir of Puplius... trauelid with feueres and dissenterie or flux. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 259 That dysenterye of comon usage The reed flux ys clepyd in oure language. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cvi. 40 The dysentery or exulceration of the guttes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. ix. (R.) For the dysenterie or bloudie flux. 1649 THOMASSON *Tracts* (Br. Mus.) CCCCXLI. vi. 51 Other necessities encreased the dysentery in our leaguer. 1708 SWIFT *Predict.* for 1708 Wks. 1755 II. i. 153 On the 20th cardinal Portocarrero will die of a dysentery. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. iv. 419 Many of our men had... fallen into dysenteries. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xli. 544 The dysentery swept away one-third of their army. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 69 Dysentery also is decidedly produced by impure water.

attrib. 1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 265 Rolander, who, like Linnæus, ascribed dysentery to the dysentery-tick, or *acarus dysenteria*.

b. A disease of bees.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) I. iv. 90. 1846 J. BAXTER *Lib. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 97 The chief diseases of bees... are dysentery or looseness, torpor, falling in flight from vertigo or giddiness, and vermin.

Dyser, obs. form of **DICER**, **DISOUR**.

Dyse, -esse, **dysehe**, etc., obs. ff. **DISEASE**.

Dysj, **Dysloyn**, obs. ff. **DIZZY**, **DISJOIN**.

Dyslogistic (dislōdgi'stik), *a.* Also **erron-dis-**. [f. **DYS** + stem of *eu-logistic* (without reference to Gr. *δυσλόγιστος* 'hard to calculate, ill-calculated, misguided').]

Expressing or connoting disapprobation or dispraise; having a bad connotation; opprobrious. (The opposite of *eulogistic*.)

1808-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jud. Evid.* (1827) I. 146 Under the name of revenge, or malice, or some other such dyslogistic name. 1810 — *Packing* (1821) 15 Packing:—a name which, from the application at that time but too frequently made of the practice... has acquired a dyslogistic tinge: serving at present to express, not merely the practice itself, but the sentiment of disapprobation excited by the idea of it. 1825 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 70/2 Mischievous fallacies also circulate from the convertible use of what Mr. B. is pleased to call dyslogistic and eulogistic terms. 1838 TAIT'S *Mag.* V. 67 A political adventurer (we use the word in its dyslogistic sense). 1887 *Spectator* 2 July 888/2 The dyslogistic names, by which it pleases each side to denominate its opponents.

Dyslogistically, *adv.* [f. **prec.** + *-al* + *-ly*.] In a dyslogistic manner; in dispraise.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 166 The latter is applied to them dyslogistically. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* (1877) 204 'Caution' is used dyslogistically; at least a man is said to be too cautious, or over-cautious, when he deliberates too much or too often.

Dyslogy (di'slōdgi). *nonce-wd.* [f. **DYS** + stem of *eu-logy*. (There was no corresp. Gr.)] Dispraise, censure: the opposite of *eulogy*.

1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau Misc. Ess.* 1872 V. 267 In the way of eulogy and dyslogy... there may doubtless be a great many things set forth concerning this Mirabeau.

Dysluite (di'slu:it). *Min.* [arbitrary f. **DYS** + Gr. *λύειν* to loose, dissolve + *-ite*.] A variety of garnet or zinc spinel, containing manganese: from the difficulty of decomposing it for analysis.

1821 *Jrnl. Acad. Nat. Sc.* (Philad.) II. 287 Dysluite, a new mineral.

Dyslysin (di'slisin). *Chem.* [arbitrary f. **DYS** + Gr. *λύσις* solution + *-in*.] (See *quots.*)

1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Dyslysin*, term for a substance got from bilin digested with dilute hydrochloric acid with alcohol. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 360 *Dyslysin*, C₁₂H₁₆O₈. *Dyslysin* is an amorphous substance... insoluble in water, acids, potash-ley, and alcohol (hence the name), but soluble in ether.

Dysme, obs. form of **DIME**.

|| **Dysmenorrhagia** (dismenorē'z'giā). *Path.* [See **DYS-**.] = **next**.

1885 W. ROBERTS *Treat. Urin. & Renal Dis.* III. xiv. (ed. 4) 678 In women who are subject to dysmenorrhagia.

|| **Dysmenorrhœa** (-rī'ā). *Path.* Also **-rhea**. [See **DYS-**.] Difficult or painful menstruation.

1820 R. THOMAS *Mod. Pract. Physic* (ed. 3) 532. 1873 E. H. CLARKE *Sex in Educ.* (1880) 23 Those grievous maladies which torture a woman's earthly existence, called leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa... and the like.

Hence **Dysmenorrhœal**, **Dysmenorrhœic** *adjs.* 1890 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 644/1 These dysmenorrhœal membranes present all the characteristics of a true decidua structure. 1873 E. H. CLARKE *Sex in Educ.* 62 Pale, weak, neuralgic, dyspeptic, hysterical... dysmenorrhœic girls and women.

Dysmerism (di'smērīz'm). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *δυσ-* (DYS-) + *μερισμός* division into parts (**MERISM**).] The aggregation of unlike or irregularly arranged parts in the formation of an organism. So **Dysmeristic** *a.*, having the character of such an aggregation. **Dysmerogenesis** (dis'mērō,dzenēsīs) [Gr. *μέρος* part, *γένεσις* production], the formation of an organism by successive production of parts which are unlike or irregularly arranged; hence **Dysmerogenetic** *a.*, marked by or resulting from dysmerogenesis. **Dysmeromorph** (-mōrf) [Gr. *μορφή* form], an organic form or organism resulting from dysmerogenesis; hence **Dysmeromorphic** *a.*, having the character of a dysmeromorph. (Opposed to **EUMERISM**, **EUMERISTIC**, etc.)

1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 555/1 (*Ily-drozoa*) According to this second hypothesis... the tendency to bud-formation has all along acted concurrently with a powerful synthetic tendency, so that new units have from the first made but a gradual and disguised appearance. This is 'dysmerogenesis', and such aggregates as exhibit it may be called dysmeristic. *Ibid.* 555/2 Ordinary cell-division is an example of eumerogenesis; free-formation of nuclei, as in the fertilized ovum of Arthropoda, is dysmerogenesis. A synctium is usually a synthesized eumeromorph, but may be a dysmeromorph.

Dysodont (di'sodōnt), *a.* *Zool.* [f. **DYS** + Gr. *ὀδών*, *odont-* tooth.] Belonging to the order *Dysodontia* of bivalve molluscs, having obsolete or irregular hinge-teeth.

Dysodyle, -ile (di'sodōil). *Min.* [a. F. *dysodyle* (Cordier 1808) f. Gr. *δυσώδης* ill-smelling, stinking + *ὄλη* matter: cf. **CAODYL**.] A very inflammable hydrocarbon occurring in masses of a yellowish or greenish colour, and foliated structure, which emits a fetid odour when burned.

1809 *Nicholson's Jnl.* XXIV. 223 On the Dusodile, a new Species of Mineral. 1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 12 Dysodile. 1887 *Dana's Man. Min.* 349 Dysodile... containing several per cent of sulphur.

Dysour, -owre, obs. forms of **DICER**, **DISOUR**.

Dysparych, obs. form of **DISPARAGE**.

Dyspathy (di'spāpi). *rare.* Also 9 (**erron-**) **dis-**. [In sense 1, ad. Gr. *δυσπάθεια* insensibility, f. *δυσπαθής* impassive, f. *δυσ-* (DYS-) + *πάθος*, *pathē*-feeling. In sense 2, = obs. F. *dispathie* 'an Antipathie or natural disagreement' (Cotgr.), obs. It.

dispathia (Florio), taken as the opposite of Gr. *συμπάθεια*, L. *sympathia*, It. *simpatia* (Florio), *simpatia*, F. *sympathie*, **SYMPATHY**, and sometimes spelt *dispathy*, as if the first element were L. *dis-* (DIS-), and the sense rather 'difference of feeling'.] † 1. *Med.* (See *quot.* 1883.) *Obs.*

1541 R. CORLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 E j. They do vse these names, Dyspathies, Metasyncrisis, Imbecyllities, fyrmytudes, and sondry other such names. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dyspathia*, old term. for indisposition to, or non-susceptibility of, a disease. Also, a severe disease.

2. The opposite of *sympathy*; antipathy, aversion, dislike; disagreement of feeling or sentiment.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. (1632) 498 It may well be, I have received from them that natural dyspepsia unto phisicke. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Summary 73 A discourse touching the causes of Sympathie and Dyspepsia. 1803 SOUTHEY in *Robberds Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) I. 439 With enough dyspepsia always to keep conversation wakeful. 1809 — *Sir T. More* I. 18 Notwithstanding many discrepancies and some sympathies between us. 1884 H. S. WILSON *Stud. Hist.* 326 Woman-like, she was a partisan; she felt sympathy or dyspepsia; she loved favourites, and she loathed antagonists.

So **Dyspepsia** *a.*, marked by 'dyspepsia' or aversion; the reverse of *sympathetic*.

1886 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 315 What you say of Carlyle is sympathetic (as it should be) and not dyspeptic.

Dyspepsia (*e.*, *-peir* (*e.*, *-pere*, obs. ff. DESPAIR).

|| **Dyspepsia** (*dispe'psia*). [*a.* L. *dyspepsia* (Cato), a. Gr. *δυσπεψία* indigestion, f. *δύσπεπτος*: see **Dyspeptic**.] Difficulty or derangement of digestion; indigestion: applied to various forms of disorder of the digestive organs, esp. the stomach, usually involving weakness, loss of appetite, and depression of spirits.

[1857 *Physical Dict.*, *Dyspepsia*, ill concoction.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dyspepsia*, a Difficulty of Digestion, or Fermentation in the Stomach and Guts. 1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 569 Report of Diseases in the Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary. Diarrhoea, 15; Dysentery, 2; Dyspepsia, 10. 1845 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 263 Rapid eating almost invariably leads to overloading the stomach; and when to this is added a total disregard of the quietude necessary for digestion, what can be expected to follow but inveterate dyspepsia? 1854 C. BROWN *Lett.* in *Mrs. Gaskell's Life* 430 Headache and dyspepsia are my worst ailments. 1865 *Lancet* 13 Sept. 278 A French writer calls dyspepsia 'the remorse of a guilty stomach'.

fig. 1865 LOWELL *Thoreau* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 362 Every possible form of intellectual and physical dyspepsia brought forth its gospel. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Jan. 3/2 The Christian life, in order to be healthy and strong, wanted exercise as well as feeding; too many were content to feed without serving, the consequence being spiritual dyspepsia.

Hence **Dyspepsia** *v. nonce-wd.*, to affect with dyspepsia.

1848 *Q. Rev.* Dec. (Hoppe), It gravels and dyspepsias him. 1849 F. B. HEAD *Stokers & P.* iii. (1851) 38 To lose sight of his luggage, dyspepsias him beyond description.

Dyspepsy (*dispe'psi*). Also 7-10, 7-9 *dis-*. [*a.* F. *dyspepsie* (17th c.) or ad. L. *dyspepsia*: see *prec.*] = **DYSPEPSIA** (which is now more usual).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dyspepsia*. 1661 LOWELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 366 The imbecility of the stomach, which is a vice of the concocting faculty, and it's called aepsy, bradyepsy, or dyspepsy and diaphthora. 1817 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVII. ii. 365 He was, at first, attacked with diarrhoea, afterwards with dyspepsy. 1829 SOUTHEY *Epistle in Anniversary* 18 By bile, opinions, and dyspepsy sour. 1848 LOWELL *Table for Critics* 106 Brought to death's door of a mental dyspepsy.

Dyspeptic (*dispe'ptik*), *a.* (*sb.*) [*f.* Gr. *δυσπεπτος* difficult of digestion, f. *δύσ-* (DYS-) + *πéptos* cooked, digested: after Gr. *πéptos* able to digest.] +1. Difficult of digestion; causing dyspepsia; indigestible. *Obs. rare.*

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.*, It is... more solid, course, and dyspeptic than that of wheat.

2. Of or belonging to dyspepsia.

1809 *Med. Jnrl.* XXI. 265 This dyspeptic state of the stomach. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 188 Decided dyspeptic symptoms.

b. *fig.* Showing depression of spirits like that of a person suffering from dyspepsia; morbidly despondent or gloomy.

1894 *Forum* (U. S.) Aug. 732 There is no throwing up of the hands in despair—no dyspeptic politics, to put it briefly.

3. Subject to or suffering from dyspepsia.

1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 443 Common to the hysteric, dyspeptic, and choleric. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chms.* (C. D. ed.) 171 Dyspeptic individuals bolted their food in wedges. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 1 Carlyle... was a kind of dyspeptic Mount Sinai.

B. *sb.* A person subject to or suffering from dyspepsia.

1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 157 The sedentary and studious dyspeptic. 1866 Mrs. STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 34 It is almost impossible for a confirmed dyspeptic to act like a good Christian; but a good Christian ought not to become a confirmed dyspeptic. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* II. 98 She had the usual surprising appetite of the sallow American dyspeptic.

Dyspeptical, *a. rare.* [*f.* *prec.* + *AL.*] = *prec.* 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iv. We are poor, unfriended, dyspeptical, bashful. 1831 — in *Froude's Life in Lond.* (1882) II. 169 She had been for three years violently dyspeptical.

Dyspeptically, *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + *LY* 2.] In a dyspeptic manner (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Post. Wks.* (1893) II. iv. 102 A man... dyspeptically incapable of command at forty-two. 1866 DICKENS in *J. Forster's Life* VII. vii. 354 Half strangled with my cold, and dyspeptically gloomy and dull.

|| **Dysphagia** (*disf'g'gik*). *Path.* Rarely in anglicized form **dysphagy** (*disf'g'gi*). [*mod.* L. f. *DYS-* + Gr. *φάγω* eating. So *mod.* F. *dysphagie* (1805 Lunnier).] Difficulty of swallowing (as a symptom of some disease or affection).

1703 W. KEIR in *Med. Commun.* I. 160 This case exhibits an instance of a species of dysphagia. 1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 78 Dysphagia, strictly speaking, is not a disease itself. 1890 GOWERS *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* I. 293 Dysphagia may be added to the other paralytic symptoms.

Hence **Dysphagia** (*disf'g'gik*), *a.*, relating to or affected with dysphagia (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

Dyspite, obs. form of **DESPIRE**.

|| **Dyspnoea** (*dispn'ra*). *Path.* [*L.* *dyspnoea*, a. Gr. *δυσπνοια* difficulty of breathing, f. *δύσπνοος*, f. *δύσ-* (DYS-) + *πνέω* breath, breathing.] Difficulty of breathing; laborious breathing.

1682 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Dyspnoea*, a puriness or shortness of breathing. 1707 FLOWER *Physic. Pulse Watch* 144 This happens in Dyspnoea, Pains, Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Head. 1754-64 SKELLIE *Midwif.* II. 27 She was seized with a dry cough, violent dyspnoea, etc. 1843 Sir T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Phys.* xxxviii. (L.) In dyspnoea the breathing is almost always difficult when the patient is lying flat on his back. 1890 *Lancet* 27 Sept. 663/2 Obesity develops the systemic circulation to the full capacity of the lungs, so that the least exertion will produce dyspnoea.

Hence **Dyspnoea** *a.*, of or belonging to dyspnoea; **Dyspnoic** [*Gr.* *δυσπνοικός*] (also *erron.* **Dyspnoic**, *-otic*) *a.*, of the nature of, characteristic of, accompanied by, or affected with dyspnoea.

1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 467 Gold-refiners become dyspnoic from inhaling the vapour of aquafortis. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 245 Diseases terminating rapidly with dyspnoic symptoms. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 4) 31 Without experiencing any notable dyspnoic distress.

Dysporomorph (*disp'orom'f*). *Zool.* [*f.* *Dysporus* name of a genus of gannets + Gr. *-μορφο* -FORM.] A bird of the division **Dysporomorphæ** in Huxley's classification, including the pelicans, gannets, cormorants, etc. So **Dysporomorphia** *a.*, belonging to the **Dysporomorphæ**.

Dyspoyle, **Dyspyghte**: see **DE**.

Dyssaue, **-ayue**, **Dysseyt**, **-eyte**, obs. forms of **DECEIVE**, **DECEIT**.

Dysseche, **Dysse**, obs. ff. **DISH**, **DAIS**, **DIOE**.

Dyssease, **-ees**, **-ese**, etc., obs. ff. **DECREASE**, **DISEASE**.

Dyssende, **-ente**, obs. forms of **DESCEND**.

Dyssour, var. **DISOUR** *Obs.*

Dyssyper, corrupt f. **DOUSEPERS** *Obs.*

Dysteleology (*distel'og'ldgi*). [*ad.* Gr. *dysteleologie* (Häckel), f. *DYS-*, here taken in privative sense + *teleologie* TELEOLOGY.] The doctrine of purposelessness, or denial of 'final causes', in nature (opp. to TELEOLOGY); the study of apparently functionless rudimentary organs in animals and plants, as held to sustain this doctrine. 1874 MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 371 Dysteleology is a term which Professor Häckel, of Jena, has devised to denote the study of the 'purposelessness' of organs. 1875 *Ibid.* XXVI. 950. 1879 tr. *Häckel's Evol. Man* I. 109 The science of Rudimentary Organs, which we may call, in reference to their philosophical consequences, the Doctrine of Purposelessness, or Dysteleology.

Hence **Dysteleological** *a.*, relating to dysteleology; showing absence of purpose or design; **Dysteleologist**, a believer in dysteleology; one who denies final causes in nature. 1874 MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 371 Arguments analogous to some of the Dysteleological arguments of today. 1879 tr. *Häckel's Evol. Man* I. v. 111 The favorite phrase 'the moral ordering of the world' is also shown in its true light by the dysteleological facts. 1883 L. F. WARD *Dynam. Sociol.* I. 173 (Cent.) Dysteleologists, without admitting a purpose, had not felt called upon to deny the fact.

Dyster, var. **DYESTER**.

Dysurio (*disi'urik*), *a.* [*ad.* Gr. *δυσουρίας*, f. *δύσσοια* DISURIA: see -IO.] Pertaining to or affected with dysuria (Webster, 1864).

Dysury (*disi'uri*). *Path.* Forms: 6 **dyssurye**, 6-7 **dissurie**, -ry, 6-8 **disury**, 7 **dysurie**, 7-**dysury**. Also in Lat. form **dysuria** (*disi'uri*). [*a.* OF. *dissurie* (14th c.), *mod.* F. *dysurie*, ad. L. *dysūria* (Coelius), a. Gr. *δύσσοια* retention of urine, f. *δύσσοιος* adj., f. *δύσ-* (DYS-) + *οἶστος* urine.] Difficulty in passing urine; a disorder characterized by difficult or painful urination.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. iv. (1495) 268 Sometime the wayes ben alle stoppyd and dyspyngye is all forbode, and that euyl byghte Dissuria. 1597 ANDREW BRUNS-

wyke's Distyll. Waters K ij, Good agaynst strangury and dysurye. 1547 BOONDE *Brev. Health* cvii. 40 b, It is named the Disury. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Comput.* III. 60 Old Men, who labour of a most cruel Dysury from a great Stone. 1748 tr. *Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 266 If he stales with Difficulty, it is called a Dysury. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* III. 26 She had dysuria during the night. 1837 BICKERSTETH *Life of Franke* vii. 208 The complaint so frequently attendant upon old age, the dysury.

Dysyn, **dysyng**, obs. forms of **DIZEN**, **DIOING**.

Dyt-: see also **DIT-**.

Dytiscid (*diti'sid*), *a.* [*f.* *Dytiscus*, a genus of water-beetles, *mod.* L. corruption of *Dyticus*, a. Gr. *δυτικός* able to dive, f. *δύω* to dive.] Pertaining to the **Dytiscidae**, a family of water-beetles.

Dytone, *Sc.* form of **DITTON** *Obs.*, a phrase.

Dyvisse, **dyvys** (*e.*, obs. ff. **DEVISE**, **DEVISE**).

Dyvoor (*dai'vor*). *Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also 6 **dyver**, 7-8 **dyvor**, -ar, 9 **divor**. [Origin uncertain.]

According to Skene, 'called **dyvoor**, because he does his *dyvor* to his creditors'. But this is not logical; and it leaves the vowel and stress of the first syllable unexplained. The phrase 'drowned in debt' in quotes. 1597 and 1636, with the later 'over head and ears in debt', suggests that it may be the same word as *diver*.]

A bankrupt; hence *gen.* one in debt; a beggar.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Women* 410 Deid is now that dyvoor, & dollin in erd. 1593 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 278 Lyk ane dyvor, thair de deis. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.*, *Dyvoor*, *Dyvoor*, vtherwaies Bair-man, quha being involved and drowned in debtes, and not able to pay or satisfie the same: For eschewing of prison and vther paines, makis cession and assignation of all his gudes and geare, in favours of his creditors: And dois his dyvoor and dewtie to them. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 194, I am as deeply drowned in His debt as any dyvoor can be. 16.. *Court of Sess. Rec.* in *Cramond Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 318 *note*, The Court of Session enacted that the dyvoours habit be a coat or upper garment... whereof one half to be of a yellow and the other of a brown colour... with uppermost hose on his legs half brown and half yellow. 1693 *Sc. Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 101 The Saints in Heaven are nothing but Christ's... beggarly Dyvoors, a Pack of redeem'd Sinners. 1769 in *Cramond Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 318 The magistrates... ordained him to put on and wear the dyvoor's habit: he was thereafter dismissed wearing the said dyvoor's habit. 1844 SCOTT *Redgannet* let. xi, 'Well, you dyvoor bankrupt... have you brought me my rent?' 18.. GALT *Town Drummer*, He was... a dyvor bodie, with no manner of conduct. 1836 *Act 6 & 7 Will. IV.* c. 56 § 18 It shall not be lawful to ordain the Debtor to wear the Dyvoor's Habit.

+ **Dyvoor**, *Sc.* *Obs.* [*f.* *prec.* + *Y.*] Bankruptcy; beggary.

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Dyvoor*, *Dyvoor*, Diverse shameful forms of dyvoourie, as used and observed. 1661 R. BAILLIE in *Z. Boyd's Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 35/2 Help your... friends out of beggary and dyvooury if you can.

Dywtte, rare obs. form of **DUTY**.

Dyyas, obs. form of **DIOE**: see **DIE** *sb.* 1

Dysar, var. of **DISOUR** *Obs.*

Dyserde, **-ert**, var. **DIZZARD** *Obs.*

|| **Dzeren** (*dzi'ren*). Also -on, -in. [Native name in Mongolia, *džeren* (Pallas *Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica* 251), more properly *džeren*, f. *džer* reddish-yellow, rufous. (Prof. Pozdneyev of St. Petersburg.)] The Mongolian antelope, *Procapra gutturosa*.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 73/2 The dzerens inhabit the dry arid deserts of Central Asia... particularly the desert of Gobi.

Dahu: see **DIZZUR**.

|| **Dziggetai**, **dzh-** (*dzi'g'etai*, *dž-*). Also **dshikketaei**, **dshikketei**, **dahiggetai**, **dzigguetai**, **dsigithai**, **dsiggethai**, **gioquetai**, **djiggetai**, **jiggetai**. [Mongolian *dshiggetti* (Pallas *Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica* 262), more properly *ichikhilei*, eared, long-eared, f. *ichikhi* ear (Pozdneyev).] A species of equine quadruped native to Central Asia, *Equus hemionus*. It approaches the mule in appearance.

1793 PENNANT *Hist. Quad.* (ed. 3) I. 4 *Dshikketai* or Wild Mule. *Ibid.* 7 The Mongolians call them *Dshikketai*, which signifies the eared. *Ibid.* 11 The manners of the *Koulan* or wild ass, are very much the same with those of the wild horse and the *Dshikketai*. 1805 T. M. HARRIS *Nat. Hist. Bible* s.v. *Ass* § 4 *The Gicquetai* of Professor Pallas, the wild mule of Mongolia. 1834 McMURTRIE *Caviers' Anim. Kingd.* 102 *Equus hemionus*. (The *Dziggetai*.)

A species which, as to its proportions, is intermediate between the horse and the ass, and lives in troops in the sandy deserts of Central Asia. 1834 *Phys. Geog.* 54/2 (U. K. S.) Thus the quagga [and] the zebra... answer to the ass and the jiggetai of Asia. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 330/1 Wild animals are numerous, especially hares, antelopes, *dahiggetais* or wild asses. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. i. 714 The second species admitted by Zoologists to form a distinct race is the *Dziggetai*. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 77 That direct link between the horse and ass, known to the moderns as the *dziggetai*, or *Equus hemionus*.

E.

E (*ē*), the fifth letter of the Roman alphabet, represents historically the Semitic *Ḥ*, which originally expressed a sound resembling that of *h*, but was adopted by the Greeks (and from them by the Romans) as a vowel, the pronunc. of which probably varied from the 'mid-front' (*e*) to the 'low front' (*ē*) vowels of Bell's system. In the Roman, as in the earliest Greek alphabet, the letter represented the long as well as the short quantity of the vowel. There are reasons for believing that in OE. the short *e* had two sounds, possibly (*e*) and (*ē*); the OE. long *ē* seems to have been sounded approximately as (*ē*).

The sounds now expressed by E in standard English are the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (1) <i>ē</i> in <i>be</i> (bē) | (4) <i>ē</i> in <i>acme</i> (æ'kmē) |
| (2) <i>ē</i> in <i>here</i> (hēr) | (5) <i>e</i> in <i>bed</i> (bed) |
| (3) <i>ē</i> in <i>there</i> (thēr) | (6) <i>e</i> in <i>alert</i> (æl'ert) |

Exceptional sounds are (7) *ē* in *eh* (8) *i* in *England, English*, and (9) *ā* occurring before *r* in *clerk, sergeant*, and in various proper names, as *Berkeley, Hertford*.

In unaccented syllables it has the obscure sounds:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (10) <i>ē</i> in <i>remain</i> (rē'mān) | (12) <i>ē</i> in <i>added</i> (æ'dēd) |
| (11) <i>ē</i> in <i>moment</i> (mō'mēt) | (13) <i>ē</i> in <i>father</i> (fā'ðer) |
| (14) the mere voice-glide (<i>ə</i>) as in <i>sadden</i> (sæ'dēn) | |

In foreign words not fully naturalized certain other sounds occur: the Fr. *en* occurs, retains in Eng. use its two sounds of (aē) and (æh), as in *ennui* (aē'nūi), *bon-chretien* (bōn'kre-ti-ān); the Fr. unaccented *e* preserves the sound of (*e*) in words like *cau-de-vie* (dō dō vī); and the Fr. *é* that of (*e*) in a few words, as *café* (kafē).

E is also the first element in many vowel-digraphs, most of which have more than one pronunciation.

(1) *Ea* is usually sounded (*ē*), as in *bead* (bēd); exceptionally as (*ē*) in *break, great, steak*. It frequently represents (*e*) in cases where that sound descends from a long vowel or diphthong, either original, as in *thread* (brēd), *dead* (dēd), or acquired in OE. through position, as in *stead* (stēd). When followed by *r* it has the sounds of (*ē*) as in *ear* (ēr), of (*ē*) as in *pear* (pēr), and of (*ē*) as in *earth* (ēāth), (ā) as in *heart* (hārt). In final unaccented syllables it sometimes becomes (*i*) as in *guinea* (gī'nī).

(2) *Eau*, found only in words of Fr. origin, is sounded (iā) in *beauty* and its derivatives, and (i) in a few proper names, as *Beauchamp* (bē'tāmp); in all other cases it is (ō) or (ō), as in *bureau* (biūrō), *voulean* (vūrō).

(3) *Ee* has the sound of (*ē*) as in *feel* (fēl), and before *r* that of (*ē*), as in *peer* (pēr). In *been* many persons sound it as (*i*); it has also this sound in *breaches* (brē'fēz), *coffee* (kō'fi).

(4) *Ei* has the sound of (*ē*) chiefly in the combination *cei*, as in *receive*; also in *teal*, and in Sc. words, as *teind*. In other cases its usual sound is (*ē*), as in *vein*. In *either*, *neither*, it is variously sounded (*ē*) and (ā). In a few words, on account of German or Greek etymology, it is pronounced (ai), as in *eider-down*, *ophicleide*. In unaccented final syllables it becomes (ē), as in *foreign* (fō'ren), *sovereign*.

(5) *Eo* (as a digraph) is sounded (ē) in *people*, (e) in *leopard*, and (ō) in *yeoman*.

(6) *Eu* has the sound of (iā), and when followed by *r* that of (iā), as in *euphony*, *Europe*; in unaccented syllables these sounds become (iū), (iū), as in *euphonious*, *neurvalgia*. (After *l* or *r* the first element in these diphthongs is wholly or partially obscured: see L, R.) In a few Fr. words not fully naturalized *eu* retains its original sounds (ō), (ō), and (ō).

(7) *Ew* has the sounds of (iā), (iū), as in *new* (niū), *Mat-thew* (mæ'tiū).

(8) *Ey* is sounded (ē) in *key*, and (ē) in *obey, they, prey*; it occurs most frequently in unaccented final syllables, with the sound (i), as in *donkey* (dō'ngki), *money*. In *eye* and its derivatives and compounds it is pronounced (ai).

The cases in which E is silent are very numerous.

The rule may be laid down that (except in foreign words not fully naturalized as to form) a final *e* is never sounded when there is another vowel in the word. The silent *e* is due primarily to the ME. obscure *-e* (—OE. *a*, *e*, *o*, *u*, or a Fr. *e*), which continued to be written long after it ceased to be sounded. In imitation of the cases in which the silent *e* had this historical justification, it was in 16th c. very frequently added to almost all words ending phonetically with a cons.; when the preceding vowel was short and accented,

the final cons. was doubled, as in *bludde, bedde* for *blood, bed*; a mute *e* after a single cons. implied that the preceding vowel was long. In our present spelling the use of silent *e* has been greatly narrowed, but it is retained in the following cases: (1) When it serves to indicate that the vowel in the syllable is long; e.g. in *wine* (wain) compared with *win* (win), *paste* (pēst) compared with *past* (past). When the quantity of the vowel is already shown by the use of a digraph, the *e* is no longer added, e.g. in *soon, mean* (in 16th c. often *soone, meane*), unless the final cons. is *s*, *z*, or the voiced *th* (ð), as in *house, breeze, sheathe*. (2) When a word ends phonetically with certain consonants which custom does not permit to be written in a final position, as *v*, and *l*, *r* after consonants. (3) Where the silent *e* affects the pronunc. of a preceding *c* or *g*. (4) After *s* or *z* preceded by a cons., as in *purse, pulse, corpse, bronze, furze*. (5) In words like *infinite, rapine*, etc., where the vowel of the final syllable has become short since the establishment of the existing rules of spelling; and in words adopted from Fr. (6) In some anomalous cases of diverse origin, as *are, were, come, done, gone, some, one, none*. The silent *e* is omitted before flexional suffixes beginning with a vowel, as in *moving*; before *-able* it has been usually retained, as in *moveable, loveable, unmistakable*, though many writers now prefer to omit it, esp. when the vb. is a polysyllable. Before suffixes beginning with a cons. the mute *e* is nearly always written; in *abridgment, acknowledgment, fledgling, judgment, nursing*, it is commonly omitted, but usage is divided except in the last instance; in this Dictionary the *e* is retained after *dg*, in accordance with general English analogies.

The following are illustrations of the literary use of the letter: a. simply.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (1880) 6 þa syx ongyrnsað of ðam steafe e. 1668 O. PRICE in Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* i. iii. (1867) 81 E sounds like, ee, in be, euen, euening, England, English, etc. 1865 MISS YONGE *Cleaver Wom. of Fam.* i. x. 249, I can very easily alter the L into an E.

b. as representing the sound of which it is the usual symbol.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 485 If þe child a woman be, When it es born it says 'e, e', þe first letter. of Eve.

II. Used as a symbol, with reference to its place (5th) in the alphabet, or (2nd) in the series of vowels; also on various other grounds.

1. E, e, *e* is used to denote anything occupying the fifth place in a series (cf. A, B, C).

2. In *Music*. E is the name of the 3rd note of the diatonic scale of C major, corresponding to *mi* in the Sol-fa notation. Also the scale or key which has that note for its tonic.

1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Pianof.* 54 Every black key except B-flat and E-flat. 18. As it was Written 229 A leap of the bow and fingers back to A and E.

3. In *Logic*: A universal negative.

1807 WHATELY *Logic* (1850) 49.

4. *Naut.* E. The second class of rating on Lloyd's books for the comparative excellence of merchant ships. (Adm. Smyth.)

5. *Math.* The lower-case *e* or *e* denotes: a. The quantity 2.71828..., the base of Napier's system of logarithms. b. The ECCENTRICITY of an ellipse.

1860 SALMON *Comic Sect.* xi. (1879) 161 The quantity *e* is called the eccentricity of the curve. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* i. 21 The system [of logarithms] whose base is *e*.

6. In *Dynamics*: *e* is the symbol of the coefficient of restitution or of elasticity.

1856 TAIT & STEELE *Dynam. Particle* x. (1871) 344 Let *e* be the coefficient of restitution.

7. In *Electricity*. *e* stands for the electro-motive force of a single cell, E for the sum of such forces.

1885 S. P. THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* § 345.

8. In *Chem.* E represents the element Erbium.

III. Abbreviations.

a. E. = various proper names, as Edward, Ellen; = Engineer(s) in C.E. and R.E. b. = East, a point of the compass. c. E.E., E. & O.E. (*Comm.*)

= errors (and omissions) excepted. d. E.M. = Earl Marshal. e. e.g. = Lat. *exempli gratia* for the sake of example.

E, obs. form of Hæ; obs. Sc. form of Eye.

E-, prefix¹, ME. ē-:—OE. ē-, accented form of a-. See A- prefix¹ and Æ- prefix.

E-, prefix², occas. variant of V-. Obs.

E-, prefix³, L. ē-, shortened form of ex-, out of, occurring in words ad. or f. L., as *emit, evacuate*; see Ex-.

Ea (Ēā). dial. [repr. OE. *ea*, ME. *Æ* sb.¹ river.] A river, running water. Still in use in Lanc.; in the fen-country applied to the canals for drainage, in which sense it is usually spelt *eau* [as if a. F. *eau* water]. Also attrib. See also AA.

[c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii. 14 Seo georðe ea ys gehaten Eufates.] 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Ea*, a river along the sands on the sea shore. 1861 SMILES *Lives Engineers* i. 63 They... surveyed the new eas and sluices, after which they returned to Ely. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward*, xx, They rowed away for Crowland, by many a mere and many an ea. 1875 WHITBY Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Ea-course*, or *Eau-course*, the water-channel.

Each (ĭtʃ), a. (quasi-prom.) Forms: a. 1 *élo*, *élc*, 2-3 *elc*, *elch*, 3 *alc*, *aloh*, 1-2 *elo*, 2-3 *elch*, (2) *heloh*, 3 *elho*, 2 *ach*(e), (eo), 3 *æche*, 3-6 *ech*(e), 5-6 *eich*, *eyche*, *each*(e), 6- *each*. β. 1 *ylc*, 3-4 *ilo*, (3) *il*, 3-5 *ilk*(e), (3) *Orm. ille*, *illk*, 6- *Sc.* (see ILK). γ. 2 *uloh*, 3-4 *iloh*(e), 5 *ylche*, 2, 4-5 *uch*(e), 4-6 *ich*(e), 5-6 *ych*(e). δ. 1 *zehwilo*, *hwelo*, *hwylc*, 2 *iwlch* (*iwil*, *iwl*), *iwlulo*(h), *uwiloh*, (*uwilch*, *uwil*), (3) *Orm. iwhillo*, 4 *uich*. ε. 1 *éç*-(*éç*, *éç*)-*hwilo*, *hwelo*, *hwylc*, *wylc*, 2 *zighwilo*, *ewilch*, *eilo*, 3 *ewo* (accus. *eulno*), 2-4 *euch*, 5 (Norf.) *euyoh*. [The historical forms inseparable from this word represent three distinct but nearly synonymous words in OE.]

1. OE. *ēlc*, app. = OFris. *ellik*, *elk*, *ēk*, Du. *elk*, OHG. *cogilth* (MHG. *iegeth*, mod.G. *jeglich*):—WGer. phrase **aiwo(n galiko-s)*, corresp. to OE. *ā gelle* (see A *adv.*, *AY*, and *ALIKE*). The phrase may perhaps best be explained as evolved from the adverbial **aiwo(n galikō* 'ever alike', = the frequent OHG. *cogiltho*. In OE. (as in OFris. and Du.) the second word seems to have lost the prefix *ge-*, and the *i* of **d-llc*, **dlc*, produced the umlaut in the first syllable. (See, however, 3 below.) The OE. *ēlc* with long vowel is perhaps the ancestor of our modern form; but already in the OE. period the vowel was dialectally shortened, and appears as *elc*, *elc*, and *ylc*. The two former gave rise to such ME. forms as *alc(h)*, *ache*, *elch*; the OE. *ylc* seems to be recorded only in the (Mercian) Vesp. Psalter, but must have been widely diffused, as it became in southern ME. *ulch* (*ū*), *ilch*, in west midland *uch* (*ū*), *ich*, and in east midland and north. ILK, which still survives in north. dial. and in Sc. (In *Havelok* the form *ilc*, *ilk* is occas. reduced to *il* before a cons.)

2. OE. *gehwiile* = OHG. *gihwilt* (see Y- and WHIC). This is the source of early ME. *iwlch*, *iwlulch*, probably also of *uwilch*, *uich*; it is possible also that the 14-15th c. *uch*(e) may be from this source instead of being a continuation of the earlier *uch* (*ū*) from OE. *ylc*. (Layamon writes *swidel*, *twidel* for *swilc del*; similarly the Lambeth Homilies have *uwil* before cons., and accus. *uwilne*.)

3. OE. *æg* (*æg*, *æg*)-*hwilc* = OHG. *eogihwelth*, f. WGer. *aiuwon*, OE. *d*, *ð*, *AY*, always + **gahwa-* *liko* = OE. *gehwile* (see above). (The umlaut is supposed to be due to the *i* in *gi*, earlier form of the prefix *ge*.) This word seems to be represented in ME. by the forms *ewile* (*eulne* for **eulne* accus. occurs once in Layamon), *euych*, *eile*, *ewc*, *euch*; the forms *eich*, *eyche*, in 15-16th c. may possibly in some cases belong to this series rather than to *a*, to which they are referred above.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. *c885 Vesp. Psalter* civ. 35 And sloz oelc frumbearn. *c1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt.* vii. 17 Ælc god treow byrð gode wastmas. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ic eou wulle werien wið elcne herm. *Ibid.* 75 Ec of heom wrat. his uers. *c1175 Cott. Hom.* 217 Þenche 3ie ælc word of him swete. *c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Elch pine of helle is fremed on þre fold wise. *Ibid.* 31 Ðus deuel eggeð ælc man on his herte. *Ibid.* 91 Elhc cristene man makæð þis dai. processio. *Ibid.* 99 Echcs mannes soule. *Ibid.* 145 Hie clensede heo seluen of ache synne. *c1205 LAY.* 1113 Wende æche oðer þat hit weoren heore broðer. *Ibid.* 1485 Habbe ælc god mon on his rihte. *Ibid.* 2056 We þe wulleð jelden sixti hundred punden to alches 3eres firsten. *c1230 Syr Gener.* xxiii. And eache a Prince bryng his semble. *a1200 MS. Sloane* No. 1086 f. 30 in *Dom. Archit.* 111. 69 In halle make fyre at eycne a mele. *a1200 Miracle Plays* (1838) 17 Leewe you not this eich one? *1250 B. Google Pop. Kingd.* 52 Eche heart was then perversely bent. *a1260 Ld. Vaux* in Farr's *S. P.* 303 Why doest thou put thy trust In things eiche made of clay. *1293 Hooker Eccl. Pol.* i. ii. (1611) 3 That which doth assigne vnto each thing the kinde.

b. *c885 Vesp. Psalter* lxxviii. 51 And sloz ylc frumbearn on eorðan. *c1250 Gen. & Ex.* 119 Ilk gres, ilc wurt, ilc birðel tre. *a1200 Havelok* 1740 Il man to þer he cam fro. *Ibid.* 2172 Of his mouth it com il del. *1240 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 584 Þus wold with-in ilk man es. *c1230 Syr Tryam.* 1511 At ylike stroke the fyre owt braste.

γ. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 65 Ulche dei. *a1200 Moral Ode* 90 in *Cott. Hom.* 165 Uches monnes bonc. *c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Ilch man of his wise noted his swinch. *1207 Elegy* *Edw. I.* xi. In uch bataille thou hadest pris. *c1230 Arth. & Merl.* 3666 Ich of hem wel noble was. *c1240 Cursor M.* 25 (Trin.) Vche fruyt, þat men may fynde. *c1280 Wyclif Sel. Wks.* 111. 431 Ilche man þat is ordeyned of God to be dampned. *c1400 Destr. Troy* 4046 Now wete yche wegh. *c1450 Mvnc* 146 Vche dayes bred. *1258 STARKEY England* i. ii. § 3 (1871) 29 Ychone in hym selfe. *Ibid.* 38 Loue eury man eche other.

δ. *c885 Vesp. Psalter* xlii. 2 Ða idlan spreocende is anra ghwelc to ðem nestan. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 11 Halden from uwilche swinke. *Ibid.* 13 Uwl mon. *Ibid.* 17 God. haue ihaten uwlne. mon. *Ibid.* 121 Seh ut on twulche half. *Ibid.* 133 Wið iwilche cristene monne þe he to sendeð his halie iwrten. *c1200 ORMIN* 10784 Iwhilc man. *c1205 LAY.* 25664 Þat lond iwele iwidel. *Ibid.* 25880 He þe awalt iwidel. *c1275 Lure Ron* 125 in *O. E. Misc.* 97 Þarine is iwele balawes bote. — *Pains of Hell* 151 *Ibid.* 151 And heore inward uych del. — Eft heo werpeþ al in al.

ε. *a1000 Metr. Boeth.* xiv. 9 Eghwelce dæg æcera þusend. *c1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 34 Eghwylc [c1260 *Hattin G.* aighwylc] dæg hæf genoh on hys ægenum ymboþan. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 17 Þet þu beode eilcmon al swa þu waldest þet me dude þe. *Ibid.* 93 Ewilcum of þan wurhtan. *c1205 LAY.* 596 Þe king. . hehte eulne mon. *a1225 Leg. Kath.* 1231 On euch [Cotton MS. ewc] wise in þe world. *a1240 Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 205 On euche half abuten. *1280-7 Prior of Bromholm* in *Paston Lett.* 856 111. 277 Euych on in length xj jerd.

B. Signification and uses.

I. As adj. used attrib.

1. Every (individual of a number) regarded or treated separately.

The early use of *each* corresponded closely to the mod. use of its compound *EVERY* (= *ever each*), the only difference being that it has always been possible to use *each* when only two things are referred to. Thus a sentence with a sing. subject preceded by *each* would (formerly) have been but slightly if at all altered in meaning by the substitution of a plural subject preceded by *all*. In modern usage *each* has assumed the sense of the Lat. *quisque*, and implies a distribution of the predicate or object parallel with the distribution of the subject (or conversely). An exception to this rule results from the fact that we cannot use *every* when only two persons or things are spoken of, so that in this case *each* retains its original extended use.

a. followed immediately by a sb. (In OE. sometimes pl.; afterwards always sing.)

c1000 Sax. Leechd. i. 310 Ælce wunde hyt gehælep. *a1123 O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Roth'ælce gearse sceolde. . þreo þusend marc habban. *c1250 Gen. & Ex.* 581 Ilc wateres springe here strengde undede. *c1350 Will. Paterne* 1488 Uch wiþ þat it wist. *c1380 Wyclif Sermon* lxxvii. Sel. Wks. l. 301 Ebreus clepen ech water a see. *c1400 Sir Amadace* l. i. che mon in thayre degre. *148a Marg. Paston's Will* in *Lett.* 861 111. 283, I wulle that ich household being my tenant there have vjd. *1598 J. DICKENSON Greene in Conc.* (1878) 153 The bodies each-sickness may be expelled by choyce of symples. *1664 Evelyn Kal. Hort.* (1729) 187 Gard'ners had need each Star as well to know. as Seamen. *1742 Young Nt. Th.* ii. 286 Each night we die, Each morn are born anew. *1820 Krats Lamia* 572 Before each lucid panel fuming stood A censor. *1874 Morley Compromise* (1886) 123 Each citizen of the latter is an incorporated member of the former.

† b. with a or an (one) before the sb. (= mod. *each*, *every*). *Obs.* (For Sc. examples see ILKA.) *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 87 Þet heo sculden offrien of elchan hiwscipe gode an lomb. *c1200 ORMIN* 5726 Ilc an unncleue luss. *a1200 E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii. 13 In ilka land. *c1350 Will. Paterne* 511 Vch a burn of þis world worshipsþ him one. *1393 LANGL.* P. Pl. C. xxiii. 19 He dronk of eche a diche. *1432 Test. Ebor.* ii. (1855) 22, I wite to ilka prest. . . iiiij. *c1456 Tourn. Tottenham* 112 in *Percy Reliq.* In ycha stede ther thay me se.

c. with one used absol. (often distributing a pl. subject or object; cf. 4). In mod. use generally superseded by *every one*, or by *each* absol. For Sc. examples see ILKANE.

971 Blickl. Hom. 127 Æt eghwylcum anum þara hongab leontfiet. *c1200 ORMIN* 503 Þat ilc an sholde wienn wel. *a1225 Leg. Kath.* 57 Echan bi his euene. *c1250 Gen. & Ex.* 1379 Him and ilc-on his kamel Wið watres drinc ghe quemedel wel. *1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* 105 With þo ladies ilkone. *c1340 Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 96 Leue vchon oper. *1400 E. E. Wills* (1882) 52, I will þat ilkon off be other thre ordirs. . haue x marc. *1513 DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. vi. 55 The fader of goddis ichone. *1513 BRADSHAW St. Werburge* (1848) 113 She. . kyssed them ycheon. *1535 COVERDALE Isa.* xiii. 14 Eury man shal turne to his owne people, & fle echone. *1631 T. POWELL Tom All Trades* 153 Every each one respectively.

d. Phrases. On († in) *each side*, † on *each a side*: (now usually = *on both sides*; formerly also = *on every side*). In same sense, † On, in *each half*. *Each day*: † used attrib. and in genitive case in sense 'every day', as applied to clothing, etc. † *Each other* . . . = *every other* (i. e. every alternate). . . † *Each a deal*, † *each deal*: every whit. † *Each kind*: of every kind, every kind of; the northern form appears in one word as ILKIN.

1275 BARBOUR Bruce xvi. 367 The. . lord of dowglass ay Had spys out on ilka syde. *c1400 Chron. Vilod.* 724 Wepung and sorwung in yche a syde. *1551 TURNER Herbal* Dvja, It groweth . . of iche syde of the high way.

c1205 LAY. 14745 Bruttes. . heom to-holden in æchere halue. *a1225 Leg. Kath.* 19 On euch half [= on every side]. *1425 Will of Clanbowe* (Som. Ho.) Myn echedaies gown. *1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VI. 363 It ended in a compromise for a fee each other time.

a1300 Cursor M. 1364 Had vnderstanden wele. . ilk [F. ilka] dele. *c1325 Chron. Eng.* in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* 11. 303 The traitour uchadel Sende hit to Denemarke. *c1400 St. Alexius* (Vern.) 334 Rædde hit sipen vchadel. *c1440 Generydes* 697 His thought was sett oon hir yche deell. *a1250 Prov. Alfred* 384 in *O. E. Misc.* 126 Uyches cunnes madnes. *c1250 Gen. & Ex.* 220 Ilc kinnes beste.

e. *Ever each*: original form of *EVERY*, q. v.

† 2. After *without* (*buton*): = *ANY*. Cf. ALL A. 4. *c897 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* xi. 288 Butan ælcum ege. *c1175 Cott. Hom.* 227 Accenned of þe der on hefene buton elcer moder. *c1300 Becket* 480 Without ech delay.

II. Absol. (*quisque*).

3. With reference to a sb. going before, or followed by *of*. Sometimes incorrectly with pl. vb. *a1000 Cadmon's Gen.* 1521 (Gr.) Ælc hine selfa begrindeþ gastes dagedum. *c1330* [see A. γ]. *c1386 CHAUCER Monkes P.* 163 He. . makæd ech of hem to be his thral. *1588 J. UDALL Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 50 If God do vually bestow doctrine and exhortation vpon seuerall persons, wherein eche is found to excell. *1678 R. BARCLAY Apol. Quakers* xi. § 7. 354 Each made it their work to retire inwardly to the Measure of Grace in themselves. *1739 CHESTERF. Lett.* I. xxv. 93 Each of these verses have five feet. *1768 COWPER Gilpin* 213 All and each that pass'd that way Did join in the pursuit. *1837 J. H. NEWMAN Par. Sermon* (ed. 2) 111. xxii. 354 Each has his own place marked out for him. *1871 MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 3 Each did much to. . purify the spiritual self-respect of mankind.

4. Distributing a plural subj. or obj. *So equal each to each*, said in Geometry of corresponding parts.

c1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xx. 9 Þa onfengon hig ælc his pening. *c1400 Beryn* 83 Lo! howe the clowdis worchyn, eche to mete his mach. *c1510 MORE Picus Wks.* (1557) 91 Eche of them after their deseruing. *1578 MASCALL Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 151 Turnericke, long Pepper, graines of Bay-berries, of ech a halfe peny worth. *1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 258 Studios of Honey, each in his Degree. *1790 BURKE Fr. Rev.* 19 His majesty's heirs and successors, each in his time and order. *1840 LARDNER Geom.* 164 The component plates. . being equal. . each to each in magnitude. *1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 309 The lords of the bed-chamber (had) a thousand a year each.

† b. *Each* (uninflected) has been occas. used to distribute a pron. in genit. pl.

1615 CHAPMAN Odys. xiii. 149 Two rocks. . whose each strength binds The boist'rous waves in from the high-flown winds. *1704 ROWE Ulyss.* ii. i. 944 The massie Goblets. . . Whose each capacious Womb. . Portended witless Mirth.

c. Often with reference to price; = *apiece*. *Mod.* They cost sixpence each. I paid sixpence each for them.

5. *Each other*: used as a reciprocal pronoun in acc., dat., or genit. case; = *another*.

Originally this was a phrase construed as in 4, *each* being the subject, and *other* (inflected in OE. *ðerne*, *ðres*, *ðrum*, etc.) being governed in acc., genit., or dat. by a verb, prep., or sb. This use still occurs arch. or poet. (*each to other*, etc.). The words have however long become a compound (cf. Du. *elkander*), so that we can say to *each other*, of *each other*, etc. To use the word as a nom. ('We know what each other are doing') is a vulgarism occasionally heard.

a1000 Battle of Maldon 234 Us is eallum þearf ðæt we eghwylc ðerne bylde. *c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 149 Þat we sholden biwepen ure elch oðres sinne. *1258 Proclam. Hen. III* in *Stubbs Sel. Chart.* 388 Þæt whc oper helpe þæt for to done. *1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* v. xxix. (1495) 140 Foules that lyue by blode etc. not eche other. *1480 CANTON Chron. Eng.* ccxxiii. 222 Thousanddes fell to the grounde eche vp other. *1485 MALORY Arthur* ii. vi. We will helpe eche other. *1533 LD. BERNERS Froiss.* i. cxi. 133 [He] saluted them eche after other. *1538 STARKEY England* i. 2 Ych one to the profyt of other. *1594 T. B. LA Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 338 Helping eche other so farre as wee may. *1615 WADSWORTH* in *Bedell Lett.* (1624) 7 How these two could be. . members. . participant each of other. *1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb.*

1. (1702) I. 37 Justled each the other too much. *1667 MILTON P. L.* iv. 682 Responsive each to others note. *1709 STERLE Tatler* No. 47 P. 2 These Two Lovers seem'd. . for each other. *1816 J. WILSON City of Plague* ii. iii. 11 That we may see each other's faces. *1821 KRATS Isabel* xxi. Each unconfines His bitter thoughts to other. *1828 SCOTT F. M. Perth* II. 24 To defy each other to mortal combat.

C. Combinations.

Certain phrases beginning with *each* were formerly written as single words (cf. *everybody*): as *each a dele* (*ilkadel*, *uchadel*), *each day's* (*echedaies*, cf. Sc. *ilkaday*), *each man* (*eilcmon*, *eachman*), *each one* (*echone*, *ichone*, *ILKANE*); see examples under A, B. See also ILKIN.

Each, var. f. *ÈCHE* v. *Obs.*

† *Each-where*. *Obs.* [f. *EACH* + *WHERE*.] Everywhere, in every part, on every side.

c1340 Cursor M. 13981 (Trin.) Iesus preached vche where. *a1541 WYATT Poet. Wks.* (1861) 50 Each where where man doth live. *1553 Short Catech.* in *Liturgies*, etc. *Edw. VI* (1844) 507 His Godhead is in such sort eachwhere, that it filleth both heaven and earth. *a1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 43 From dark sepulchres each where.

Edmede, -mod, var. ff. *EDMEDE*, *Obs.*, humility, EDMOD a, humble.

† *Eadi*, a. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *eadis*, 2-4 *eadi*, 2-3 *ædi*, *ædi*, *ædi*, *ædi*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *dadig* = OSax. *ðdag*, OHG. *ðag*, ON. *andigr*, wealthy, happy, Goth. *aulags* happy, f. OTeut. **audom*, *audom* = riches + *-go*; see -γ.]

1. Rich, wealthy, luxurious. *a1000 Crist* 1497 (Bosw.) Earm ic was. . ðæt ðu wurde eadig. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 115 Þet he mid wohþe ne of-sitte ne ermne ne eadine. *a1200 Moral Ode* 227 in *Lamb. Hom.* 173 Understondeð nu to me eadi [other MSS. eadi, edye, ædi] men and arme. *c1205 LAY.* 2361 An eorð-hus eadi & feier.

2. Happy, fortunate, well-omened. Also, Blessed, saintly; said of persons and their actions.

c885 Vesp. Psalter cxviii. (cxix.) 1 Eadige unwenne in wege. *a1000 Guthlac* (Gr.) 147 Siððan biorg gestæh Eadige oretta. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 47 Ædie and blessed beon alle þeo þe ihereð godes weordes and heom athaldeo. *a1225 Ancr. R.* 142 Heo holden hire up mid hore lif holiness, and mid hore eadie bonen. *c1250 Gen. & Ex.* 2086 'Me wore leuere', quad Ioseph, 'Of eadi dremes rechen swep.' *c1315 SHOREHAM* 129 The eadi levedy [i. e. the Blessed Virgin].

Hence † *Eadilegge* (Orm.) [see -LOCK], happiness, prosperity. † *Eadily* adv., in a blessed or fortunate manner. † *Eadiness*, happiness, prosperity; blessedness.

a1000 Beowulf (Gr.) 100 Swa þa driht-guman dreamum lifdon eadiglice. *c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Þe fulle ednesse of paradis. *c1200 ORMIN* 5706 Þe sexte seolles eadig-lejcc. *a1225 Ancr. R.* 328 Edmodnesse eadiliche bigiled ure Louerd. *a1240 Ureism* in *Cott. Hom.* 189 Þu hauest þin ednesse, and ti mucchele heh-schipe.

Eadish, obs. form of *EDDISH*.

† *Eadness*, *Obs.* Forms: 1 *eadnis*, 2 *edness*. [OE. *eadnis*, f. *ead* wealth = OHG. *et*, *ed*, ON. *auðr* = OTeut. **audom*, *audom* = riches + *-ness*. (The OE. *ead* adj. wealthy is of doubtful genuineness.) Cf. *EADI*, *EADINESS*.] Happiness, luxury.

a1000 Runic Poems (Gr.) 4 Os byð. . eorla gehwam eadnis and tohyht. *c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 75 Ednesse letted þe mannes shrife.

Eager, var. form of *EAGRE*, tidal wave.

Eager (īgar), a. Forms: 3-7 *egre*, 4-5 *egor*, *egyr*, 4-6 *egir*, 5 *eegre*, 5-6 *aygre*, 6 *eigre*, *eygre*, *eger*, *egar*, *aygre*, 7 *egre*, 6-*eager*. [a. OF. *aigre* sharp, keen, sour; — L. *acer* = acc. of *acer* sharp, pungent, swift, strenuous. (Senses 1, 2, 4, 5 are taken from Fr.; 6 seems a specially Eng. development.)]

1. Of material things or physical conditions.

† 1. Pungent, acrid, keen to the taste or other senses. Of medicines: Sharp or violent in operation. Of diseases: Acute, severe. *Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER Boeth. (1868) i. v. 25 A more myzty and more egre medicine. *1544 PHAER Regim. Lyfe* (1546) I j. Those diseases are exceeding egre, sharp and almost importable of peyne. *1574 NEWTON Health Mag.* 14 To mingle. . sweete and toothsome with sower and egre. *c1600 SHAKS. Sonn.* cxviii. To make our appetites more keene With eager compounds we our pallat vgre. *1601 HOLLAND Pliny* xix. v. Of all this bulbous kind, the Sea-onyon is reputed chiefe. . there is not any more egre and biting than it.

b. Said of cold (after quot. 1602).

1602 SHAKS. Ham. i. iv. 2 It is a nipping and an eager ayre. *1844 J. KENNEDY Swallow B.* (1860) 100 Imparted an eager chilliness to the atmosphere. *1884 STEVENSON New Arab. Nts.* 180 The eager air of the seaside.

† c. *fig.* Of words: Biting, keen. *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER Melibee p. 212 Thou shalt rather. . flee fro the sweete wordes of flaterunge preiseres than fro the egre wordes of thy freend. *1593 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* ii. vi. 68 Vex him with eager Words. — *Rich. II.* i. i. 49 The bitter clamour of two eager tongues.

† 2. *spec.* Sour, acid, tart. *Obs.* [So Fr. *aigre*.] *c1350 Med. MS.* in *Archaeol.* XXX. 352 Eysyl or egry wyn. *c1460-70 Bk. Quintessence* 4 Corrupt wyn, þat is, rotyng, but not egre. *1575 Art of Planting* 39 The wyld and eager Cherry tree. *1602 SHAKS. Ham.* i. v. 60 It doth posset And curd like Aygre droppings into Milke. *a1717 PARNELL Hermit* 39 Breed of the coarsest sort, with eager wine. *1787 BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* i. s. v. *Brewing*, It was hard to brew Drink which would be fine before it was eager.

3. **† a.** Of a cutting instrument: Sharp (*obs. rare*). **b. techn.** Of certain tools: 'Biting' keenly. *c 1611 CHAPMAN Iliad* x. 150 The eager razor's edge. *1831 J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metals* II. 139 [The tool represented in the figure] is what the artisan calls an eager tool, and is used for roughing the work; it has a . . . semicircular edge, so formed as to bite keenly.

4. Of metals: Imperfectly tempered, brittle. *Obs.* [So *Fr. aigre*, opposed to *doux*.]

1580 NORTH Plutarch 378 The Iron Coyn of Sparta . . . was so eager and brittle by means of this temper, that, etc. *1690 Locke Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 35 Gold will be sometimes so eager . . . that it will as little endure the Hammer as Glass itself. *1763-6 W. LEWIS in Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 78 note, Iron or steel . . . render gold hard and eager.

II. Of living beings or their attributes.

† 5. Strenuous, ardent, impetuous; fierce, angry. Said of persons, their actions and attributes. *Obs.*

1597 R. GLOUC. 80 His Britones were so egre . . . pat ho Romaynes and here kyng gonne fle atte laste. *c 1380 Sir Feramb.* 144 Roland answered wyf egre mod. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 545 Ymasus, yrfull, egre of wille. *1475 Bk. Noblesse*, Cruell and egre were. *1485 MALORY Arthur* I. xiv (1817) With an egre countenance. *1513 DOUGLAS Aeneis* IX. xi. 28 Egryr of thar wyllis. *1555 Fardle Facions* Pref. 17 Echone contendeth with egre mode and bitter dispute. *1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* II. 137 His most egre enemy. *1667 Decay Chr. Piety* ix. § 1. 298 Glut the eagerest malice. *1733 CHYVNE Eng. Malady* II. viii. § 7 (1734) 201 When the Conflict . . . is very hot, brisk, and eager, we all agree to call it a Fever.

† 6. Of beasts and birds of prey: Fierce, savage. Also *transf. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER Clerkes T. 1143 Egre as is a Tygre. *1530 PALSGR.* 311/1 Egar, fierce, as a wyld beest is. *1583 STANYHURST Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 21 The southwynd merces eager.

6. Of persons: Full of keen desire or appetite; impatiently longing to do or obtain something. *Const. inf.*; after, for, † of (the thing desired); about, in, † upon (a task, matter, or concern). Also of desires or appetites: Intense, impatient.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 3753 Menelay the mighty was . . . Aunrus in armys, eager of wer. *1561 NORTON & SACKV. Gordoduc* 1008 After bloud so egre were thy thirst. *1596 SPENSER F. Q.* I. viii. 6 Egre greedinesse. *1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. I.* 40 He . . . found others to be less eager in the pursuit of his Friendship. *1665 BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* ix. 432 Eager of fame, and of the promis'd Prize. *1719 DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) I. 319 The Captain was so eager . . . that he could hardly have Patience to let him come so near as to be sure of him. *1734 LAW Serious C.* xii. (ed. 2) 189 He is eager upon it. *1751 JOHNSON Ramb.* No. 153 P. 5 Eager of any intelligence that might increase it. *1759 ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* I. II. 133 She had become acquainted with the eager and impatient temper of the nation. *1769 — Chas. V.* III. vii. 2 He was eager for war. *1793 BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 177, I am not now so eager about your coming to town as I was. *1796 MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 201 The enemy . . . being eager in plundering the baggage of the dead. *1836 THIRLWALL Greece* III. xix. 106 They are . . . eager for foreign expeditions. *1849 RUSKIN Sev. Lambs* v. § 10. 146 How much of imperfection . . . the eyes of those eager builders could endure. *1883 MANCH. Exam.* 26 Nov. 4/2 Makers are not eager to book fresh orders.

b. Of actions, gestures, looks, etc.: Characterized by or manifesting alacrity or impatient desire.

Phrases like *eager conflict*, *pursuit*, originally belonged rather to 5, but modern feeling connects them with this sense. *1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 645 Early Visitants, With eager Eyes devouring. The breathing Figures of Corinthian Brass. *1724 BERKELEY Alciphron* II. § 16 Wks. 1871 II. 84 Those gentlemen who are called men of pleasure, from their eager pursuit of it. *1853 ROBERTSON Serm.* Ser. III. xi. (1876) 131 An epistle abounding with the most earnest and eager controversy. *1866 G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 253 The unconsciously eager way in which he looked at the eatables. *1873 BUCKLE Civilis.* viii. 457 Eager in upholding rights of kings.

† 7. *spec.* Hungry (?orig. techn. in Falconry). Of the eyes: Hungry-looking. *Obs.*

1486 Bk. St. Albans Cvj. The hawke will be very eegre and glectous of the seekness. *1575 TURBERV. Bk. Falconrie* 160 When your falcons be skoured and cleane so as beyng sharp set they may be called hungrie hawkes, or as falconers teame them eagle hawkes. *1693 W. ROBERTSON Phrascol. Gen.* 516 Eager or sharp set, i.e. hungry. *1712 STEELE Spect.* No. 266 P. 2 Her eyes were wan and eager. *1766 ANSTEV Bath Guide* v. 75 Your Frenchman so eager, With all his Soup Meagre.

III. *Comb.*, as *eager-eyed*, *-hearted*, *-looking* adjs.; also *† eager-dulce*, *-sweet a.*, acid and sweet. [Cf. *AIGRE-DOUX*, *AGRODOLCE*.]

1880 KEATS Eve St. Agnes iv. The carved angels, ever eager-eyed. *1805 WORDSW. Incid. Favourite Dog* 11 Every dog is eager-hearted. *1805 Bro. Jonathan* II. 77 His eager-looking red eyes. *1548 UDALL Erasmus. Par. Luke* 3a, The eagredulce sauce of the paraphrase. *Ibid.* Pref. 5b, If with vinegre it be made eagredulce. *Ibid.* 3 Eagredulce. *1626 SURFL. & MARKH. Countr. Farm* 416 As concerning Ciders . . . the eager sweet are much better . . . than the harsh sweet.

† *Eager*, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4-5 *egren*. [ad. OF. *agrier*, *agrier*; cf. *prec.*] *trans.* To excite, irritate, provoke; in quot. 1581 to irritate physically; also *refl.* to become exasperated.

c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth. (1868) IV. vi. 141 Pe nature of som man is so . . . vncouenable pat . . . pouerte . . . myzte raper egren hym to done felonies. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 739 He angurth hym full euyl, & egred hym with. *1581 MULCASTER Positions* xvi. (1887) 77 They that be gawled or byled within, may neither runne nor wrastle, for egering the inward.

Eagerly (*Ēgəli*), *adv.* [f. *EAGER a.* + *-LY*.]

† 1. Sharply, pungently, keenly; violently, harshly, severely. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xix. 376 Panne welled water for wikked werkes, Egerlich ernynge out of mennes eyen. *c 1450 Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 82 The more the synne is abominable the egerlyer thei be tempted bi the deuelle. *1480 CAXTON Ovid's Met.* xi. xxi, I am more aigrely tempestet, than he was wyth the floodes of the see. *1553 BALE Vocacyon in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 341 Within ii dayes after was I sick agayn, so egerly, etc. *1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 650 Raine, which frose so egerly . . . that it seemed the depth of Winter had . . . been come in.

† 2. To bear eagerly [tr. *acide ferre*, *Vulg.*; cf. also *Lat. egre ferre*, which may have been sometimes confused] : to take amiss, be grieved at. *Obs.*

1386 WYCLIF Eccles. iv. 9 Egrelly or heuily bere thou not in thi soule. *1492 CAXTON Vitae Patr.* (W. de W.) I. xxxv. (1495) 29 a/1, Whyche thyng . . . Cypryan bare agyrelly. *1598 CHAPMAN Iliad* I. 99 Agamemnon rose, egerly bearing all.

† 3. Angrily, fiercely, bitterly, malignantly. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xvi. 64 Egrellich he loked on me. *c 1450 LONELICH Graill* xxxvii. 698 A lyown that loked full egerlye. *1609 B. JOHNSON Sil. Wom.* II. ii. 81 Him she loves most, she will seeme to hate egerliest.

3. Impetuously, swiftly. (Now only in phrases like *eagerly pursuing*, which approach sense 4).

1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. 39 To be cite bei went egrelly, & did ho kynges fle. *1375 BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 427 Douglas . . . full egerly Assalit. *c 1450 Merlin* x. 158 He . . . rode a-gein hym full egerly. *1613 SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 240 How egerly ye follow my disgraces. *1655 EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 23 Who were egerly pursuing the Parthians.

4. In an eager manner; with impatient desire, promptitude, or alacrity.

1601 SHAKS. Jul. C. v. iii. 7 Brutus . . . hausing some advantage on Octavius, Tooke it too egerly. *1719 DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) II. viii. 184 Eagerly hungry. *1761 GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. 114 The oath of fidelity was egerly taken by every order of the state. *1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 546 An unprincipled minister egerly accepted the services of these mercenaries. *1867 SMILES Huguenots Eng.* x. (1880) 156 Thanksgivings . . . in which the people egerly took part.

Eagerness (*f'gəness*). [f. *EAGER a.* + *-NESS*.]

The state or quality of being EAGER.

† 1. a. Pungency of taste. b. Acidity, sourness. *1490 ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 112 Alle maner auenturs . . . of alle the sayd wyne, leage forth and egrenesse of the same only excepte. *1568 WARDE tr. Alexis's Secr.* (1568) 106 a, Sugre for to moderate the egrenesse of the Alome. *1601 HOLLAND Pliny* xix. viii. Sennie . . . stewed in some convenient liquor, in such sort, as a man shal not . . . complaine of any eagerness that it hath. *1713 Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (1743) 104 By . . . Boiling, the Wort is . . . more able to resist Eagerness and Putrefaction.

† 2. Acerbity, bitterness, irritability. *Obs.*

1475 Bk. Noblesse 4 Ire, egrenesse, and feernesse is holden for a vertu in the lion. *1571 GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xviii. I. 56 Saul had persecuted him with greater furie and egrenesse than all the rest. *1644 BEDDLE Lett.* II. 47 This egrenesse is not mutual.

† 3. Of metals: Defective temper, brittleness. *1622 MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 289 It taketh away the eagrenesse of Brasse.

4. Keeness, swiftness. *1831 J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metals* I. 290 These stones [grindstones for cutlery] are of a peculiar grit, and cut with great eagerness.

† 5. Impetuosity, fierceness. *Obs.*

c 1400 Malayne 915 Afir armours he askede tytte, For egrenesse he lougha. *1485 MALORY Arthur* I. xvi (1817) They were so courageous that many Knyghtes shoke . . . for egrenes. *1664 MANLEY Crocius's Low-C. Wars* 417 Nor the Sea it self, can put a stop to their [bears'] eagerness. *1678 EARL MURRAY in Lauderdale Pap.* (1885) III. lxxx. 131 The Kinge . . . becam pael and he shouke withe eagernes.

6. Keeness of appetite or desire; impatient haste to do or obtain something. *Const. of, for, or inf.*

1486 Bk. St. Albans A vij b, Mony an hawke for egrenesse when he shulde nomme a fowle he seesith bot the federis. *1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* (1869) 239 Industrie is a liuely and vnwender search and occupation in honest things, egrenesse is an appetite in base and small matters. *1665 BOYLE Occas. Refl.* (1675) 69 We . . . find not . . . that Satisfaction . . . that the Eagerness of our unruly Appetites promises us. *1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. Ded.*, An eagerness of Learning more. *1741 RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 18 'What say'st thou my Girl?' said he, with some Eagerness. *1870 BRYANT Homer* I. vi. 184 Let no man through eagerness for spoil Linger behind the rest.

7. Keeness of vision, keenness of sight. *Obs.*

1486 Bk. St. Albans A vij b, Mony an hawke for egrenesse when he shulde nomme a fowle he seesith bot the federis. *1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* (1869) 239 Industrie is a liuely and vnwender search and occupation in honest things, egrenesse is an appetite in base and small matters. *1665 BOYLE Occas. Refl.* (1675) 69 We . . . find not . . . that Satisfaction . . . that the Eagerness of our unruly Appetites promises us. *1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. Ded.*, An eagerness of Learning more. *1741 RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 18 'What say'st thou my Girl?' said he, with some Eagerness. *1870 BRYANT Homer* I. vi. 184 Let no man through eagerness for spoil Linger behind the rest.

8. Keeness of vision, keenness of sight. *Obs.*

1486 Bk. St. Albans A vij b, Mony an hawke for egrenesse when he shulde nomme a fowle he seesith bot the federis. *1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* (1869) 239 Industrie is a liuely and vnwender search and occupation in honest things, egrenesse is an appetite in base and small matters. *1665 BOYLE Occas. Refl.* (1675) 69 We . . . find not . . . that Satisfaction . . . that the Eagerness of our unruly Appetites promises us. *1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. Ded.*, An eagerness of Learning more. *1741 RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 18 'What say'st thou my Girl?' said he, with some Eagerness. *1870 BRYANT Homer* I. vi. 184 Let no man through eagerness for spoil Linger behind the rest.

9. Keeness of vision, keenness of sight. *Obs.*

1486 Bk. St. Albans A vij b, Mony an hawke for egrenesse when he shulde nomme a fowle he seesith bot the federis. *1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* (1869) 239 Industrie is a liuely and vnwender search and occupation in honest things, egrenesse is an appetite in base and small matters. *1665 BOYLE Occas. Refl.* (1675) 69 We . . . find not . . . that Satisfaction . . . that the Eagerness of our unruly Appetites promises us. *1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. Ded.*, An eagerness of Learning more. *1741 RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 18 'What say'st thou my Girl?' said he, with some Eagerness. *1870 BRYANT Homer* I. vi. 184 Let no man through eagerness for spoil Linger behind the rest.

10. Keeness of vision, keenness of sight. *Obs.*

1486 Bk. St. Albans A vij b, Mony an hawke for egrenesse when he shulde nomme a fowle he seesith bot the federis. *1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* (1869) 239 Industrie is a liuely and vnwender search and occupation in honest things, egrenesse is an appetite in base and small matters. *1665 BOYLE Occas. Refl.* (1675) 69 We . . . find not . . . that Satisfaction . . . that the Eagerness of our unruly Appetites promises us. *1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. Ded.*, An eagerness of Learning more. *1741 RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 18 'What say'st thou my Girl?' said he, with some Eagerness. *1870 BRYANT Homer* I. vi. 184 Let no man through eagerness for spoil Linger behind the rest.

11. Keeness of vision, keenness of sight. *Obs.*

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c 1380 WYCLIF Serm. xxx. Sel. Wks. II. 110 Lyke to a fleynge egyle. *1385 — Ser.* iv. 13 Swifter than egilis his horn. *c 1475 Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 701 *Hec aquila*, a negylle. *Ibid.* 761 A egyle. *1535 COVERDALE Obad.* 4 Though thou wentest vp as hye as the Aegle. *1606 HOLLAND Sweton.* 81 An Egyle snatched a peece of bread out of his hand. *1607 SHAKS. Timon* IV. iii. 224 These moyst Trees, That haue out-liu'd the Eagle. *1766 PENNANT Zool.* (1768) I. 123 Eagles are remarkable for their longevity. *1862 LOWELL Poet. Wks.* (1879) 391/2 Ninety miles off as the eagle flies. *1878 BROWNING La Saisias* 25 Can I make my eye an eagle's?

b. with prefixed word defining the species.

1608 I. CLAYTON in Phil. Trans. XVII. 989 The largest I take to be that they call the Grey Eagle. *1790 PENNANT Tour in Scotl.* II. 24 Sea Eagles breed in ruined towers, but quit the country in winter; the black eagles continue there the whole year. *1803 Pic Nic* No. 6 (1806) I. 224 The fierce bald-eagle, tyrant of thy native woods. *1865 GOULD Birds of Australia* I. 9 The natural disposition of the Wedge-tailed Eagle leads it to frequent the interior portion of the country.

c. *fig.* (often with allusion to 2 a, b.)

1611 SHAKS. Cymb. v. v. 473 Our princely Eagle Th' Imperial Caesar. *1664 MARVELL Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 126 Those two Sonnes of the Russian Eagle. *1821 SHELLEY Hellas* 47 Russia's famish'd eagles Dare not to prey beneath the crescent's light. *1847 TENNYSON Princ.* IV. 64 Hope, a poisoning eagle.

2. A figure of the bird used for any purpose:

a. as an ensign in the Roman army, and as an ensign and badge in the French army under the empire.

1400 Morte Arth. 360 Hys egyle to touche, pat borne es in his banere. *1601 HOLLAND Pliny* I. 273 Caius Marius . . . ordained, that the legions . . . should haue the Egyle for their standard. *1700 OZELL Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xi. 161 Cinna flatter'd Valerius, that Sylla's Soldiers . . . would soon desert to his Eagles. *1812 WELLINGTON Disp.* 21, 24 July in *Examiner* 24 Aug. 535/2 The Eagles and Colours taken from the enemy. *1825 J. W. CROKER in Papers* (1884) I. iii. 73 The broken eagles which the French soldiers wore on the fronts of their caps. *1862 MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxviii. 348 Their eagles were retained as trophies.

b. as an armorial bearing; esp. of the Holy Roman Empire, and of the various modern empires, as the Austrian, French, German, and Russian. Also as the badge of an order of knighthood. *c 1386 CHAUCER Monkes T.* 393 The feeld of snow, with thegie of blak ther-Inne. *1705 Lond. Gas.* No. 182/1 A new Order of Knighthood, called the Order of the White Eagle. *1707 Ibid.* No. 435/2 Knight of the Order of the Prussian Eagle. *1845 S. AUSTIN tr. Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 1. 149 The . . . cities . . . which bear the imperial eagle in their arms.

c. as the sign (or appellation) of an inn.

1556 Chron. Gr. Friars (1852) 75 At the syne of the Eggylle.

3. Applied to certain objects made in the form of an eagle; such as a brass (or wooden) lectern in a church; the ampulla containing the anointing oil used at coronations; a clasp for a belt, etc.

1766 ENTICK London IV. 213 The reader's desk is an inclosure . . . in which is a . . . brass pillar supporting an eagle. *1800 A. TAYLOR Glory of Regal.* 61 A spoon into which the oil is poured from the beak of the eagle. *1836 PARKER Gloss. Archit.* I. 287 A common form for brass lecterns . . . is that of an eagle . . . with wings expanded to receive the book. *1844 TENNYSON Godiva* 43 She . . . Unclasp'd the wedded eagles of her belt. *1852 THACKERAY Esmond* II. vi, Mr. Tusher . . . read from the eagle.

4. The asterism *Aquila*, one of the northern constellations. † *Eagle-star*, Altair or *aquila*.

1551 RECORDE Cast. Knowl. 264 Towarde the southe, is the Egyle, includinge 9 starras. *1601 HOLLAND Pliny* II. 522 From the Egyle-star. *1868 LOCKYER Heavens* (ed. 3) 329 In the west appears Altair, in the Eagle.

5. A coin bearing the image of the bird; *spec.* a coin of base metal current in England at the accession of Edward I; a gold coin of the United States, value ten dollars. *Double-eagle*: a U. S. coin worth twenty dollars.

[*c 1350 W. HEMINGBURGH Chronicon* (1849) II. 187 Monetas . . . pessimi metalli, pollardorum, crocadorum . . . aquilarum, etc.] *1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v., He . . . decry'd the use of these Eagles, and other the like kinds of base coin. *a 1850 ROSSETTI Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 209 Quite a glut of eagle-pieces. *1860 BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* s.v., There are also double-eagles of twenty dollars, as well as half and quarter-eagles.

6. *Sea Eagle*: † a. properly the

9. *Angling*. A kind of artificial fly.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 360 There are two Eagles, the grey and yellow.

10. *Comb*. a. attrib., as *eagle-bark*, *-claw*, *-eye*, *-flight*, *-height*, *-plume*, *-plumage*, *-radiance*, *-speed*, *-spirit*, *-standard*; b. objective, as *eagle-baffling* adj., *-bearer*; c. parasynthetic deriv., as *eagle-billed*, *-pinioned*, *-sighted*, *-winged* adjs.; *eagle-like* adj. and adv. Also *eagle-cock*, a weather-cock; *eagle-fisher*, the Osprey; *† eagle-flower*, the Balsam (*Impatiens Balsamina*); *eagle-ray*, *-skate* (= sense 6 b); *† eagle-wit*, a person of penetrating intellect. Also *EAGLE-EYED*, *-HAWK*, *-OWL*, *-STONE*.

1848 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* l. i. 20 This wall of *eagle-baffling mountain. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* Aiskhulos bronze-throat *eagle-bark at blood. 1668 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat.* Ins. 939 The mouth forked and *Eagle-bill'd. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 105 *Eagle-claw trap. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gt. Brit.* l. iii. x. (1743) 213 On it was a Cross. and on that an *Eagle-cock of Copper gilt. [1603 CHITTELL, etc. *Patient Grisild* (1841) 12 Women have *eagle's eyes To pry even to the heart.] 1819 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* iii. (1871) 120 The eagle eyes of informers. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* x. 145 Hiawatha, hardly touched his *eagle-feathers As he entered at the doorway. 1849 C. ST. JOHN *Tour Suthd. L.* 24 A shepherd told us of a nest of the *Eagle Fisher. 1851 GALLANGA in *Mariotti's Italy* 337 *Eagle-flight of genius was out of the question with him. 1866 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. Rees) s. v. *Balsamine*. The other [species] is from China. . . most commonly called the immortal *eagle-flower. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* ii. iii. 386 Trees and Shrubs which are now in Flower, as . . Genistella, Eagle Flower. 1804 TENNYSON *Becket* 29 At such an *eagle-height I stand. 1860 J. BRYAN *Ps.* cxxvii. in FARR'S *S. P.* 335 *Eagle-like his fame shall mount. a 1686 R. HARRIS *Hezekiah's Recov.* (1630) 29 Good men will bless God for an eagle-like body. 1800 BURNS *Wks.* III. 301 Dangers, *eagle-pinioned, bold, Soar around each cliffy hold. 1811 SCOTT *Roderick* 28 Morena's *eagle-plume adorned his crest. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* ii. ix. *Eagle-plumage deck'd her hair. 1717 FENTON *Poems* 160 (Jod.) The nectar'd sweets supply *eagle-radiance to the faded eye. 1866 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* ii. 151 Myliobatis (Cuv.) *Eagle Ray. Head projecting; pectorals extended like wings. 1888 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 226 What peremptory *Eagle-sighted eye Dares looker? 1637 HEYWOOD *Roy. Kings* i. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 7, I was borne Eagle-sighted, and to gaze In the Suns fore-head. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* t. ii. 113 S. John having written his Eagle-sighted Gospel. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Mar. 6/1 The formidable sting-ray, *eagle-skate, or *there*. 1795 POPE *Odys.* i. 413 Abrupt, with *eagle-speed she cut the sky. 1817 BYRON *Lament Tasso* 2 *Eagle-spirit of a child of song. 1811 SCOTT *Roderick* 42 On *eagle-standards and on arms he gazed. 1893 SHAKS. *Rich.* II, i. iii. 129 The *eagle-winged pride Of sky-aspiring and ambitious thoughts. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* ii. 12 The Eagle-wing'd Evangelist. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* iii. 112 The eagle-winged lion of Daniel. 1865 GLANVILLE *Seeps. Sci.* xx, 129 Aristotle would have fainted before he had flown half so far, as that *Eagle-wit (Descartes).

Eagle (*ī'g'l*), *v. nonce-ud.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To fly as an eagle. Also, *To eagle it*.

1654 BENLOWES *Theoph.* To my fancy, &c., Eagling 'bove transitory Spheres. 1868 R. BUCHANAN *Wallace* i. ii. Thou'dst play the eagle in thy borrowed plumage; Whose are the feathers wherewith thou wouldst eagle it?

† *Eagled*, *ppl. a. Obs. or nonce-ud.* [f. *EAGLE sb.* + *-ED* 2.] a. Furnished with the image of an eagle; having an eagle or eagles. b. Resembling an eagle in form or action; eagle-like.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 296 Hee carried upon his own shoulders the Eagled Ensigne into the Camp. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 115 Souldiers haue the start of Scholars in their Eagled strength.

Eagle-eyed, *a.* [see *EAGLE* to c.] Having an eye like an eagle; keen-sighted. *lit.* and *fig.*

1601 BP. BARLOW *Eagle & Body* (1609) E i v a, Faith, being Eagle eyed, can . . see the maiestie of God. 1605 HART *Anat. Ur.* ii. iii. 65 The most eagle-eyed Physitian. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* John viii. 11 It is a false zeal that is eagle-eyed abroad, and blind at home. 1800 WREMS *Washington* v. (1877) 35 The eagle-eyed friendship of Mr. Waller quickly discovered him.

Eagle-hawk. Transl. of Fr. *aigle-autour*, Cuvier's name for a South American bird of prey of the genus *Morphnus*, called *Spizaetus* by Vieillot. The name is found in Griffith's transl. (1829) of Cuvier's *Régne Animal*, but never came into English use.

Eagle-owl. A nocturnal bird of prey (*Bubo ignavus*), the largest of the Owl tribe inhabiting Europe.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 99 The great Horn-Owl or Eagle-Owl. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* 71 The great eagle owl has once been shot in Yorkshire. 1849 KNOX *Ornith. Rambles* 186 There has been for many years a magnificent living collection of Eagle owls at Arundel Castle.

Eagleship, *nonce-ud.* [f. *EAGLE sb.* + *-SHIP*.] The position or dignity of an eagle.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 24, I always illustrated my eagleship, by aiming at the noblest quarries.

† *Eagless*, *Obs. rare*—o. [ad. OF. *aiglesse*.] A female eagle.

1611 COTGR., *Aiglesse*, an Eaglesse; a henne Eagle. *Eagle-stone*. [See *ÆTITES*, and quot. 1601.] = *ÆTITES*.

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 390 An eggyl and a charbokull stone. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 590 The Ægle-stones called Ætites . . it is said that . . without them the Ægles cannot hatch. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2126/4 An Eagle Stone, tied up in a piece of black Ribon. lost the 29th Instant. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Ætites*, The finest and most valued of all the eagle-stones, are accidental states of one or other of our

common pebbles. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 16 Norway produces crystals . . thunder stones, and eagle-stones. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Ætites*, The eagle-stone; a stone, hollow and containing another substance within it; the . . shell of clay-iron stone; the . . nucleus, of variable composition.

Eaglet (*ī'g'let*). Also 7 *eglet*. [a. Fr. *aiglette*, dim. of *aigle* *EAGLE*; see *-ET*.] A young eagle.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 68 b, This birde Ossifraga . . bryngeth vp the Eaglet so cast out. 1668 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 1660 When Eglets are first taught to flye. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 377 Went like eaglets to the prey. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 208 The callow eaglet.

b. as a charge in heraldry. 1611 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xvii. 158 On a bend gules, three Eaglets displayed. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 158 The well-known Shield of Piers de Gaveston. . . vert, six eaglets or.

Eagle-wood. Also 8 *agal-wood*. [transl. F. *bois d'aigle*, Pg. *pao d'aguila*, a perversion of Malayalam *ayil*, or some other vernacular form of Skr. *aguru* (Yule). Cf. *AGALLOCH*.]

Another name for *AGALLOCH* of CALAMBAC, q. v. 1516 BARBOSA (Lisbon) 393 (Y.) Aguila, cada Farazola de 300 a 400 (fanams). 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* i. 59 The Portuguese call it Eagle-wood. 1774 NIEBUHR *Des. de l'Arabie* xxiv. (Y.) Un bois nommé par les Anglois Agalwood, et par les Indiens de Bombay Agar. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jnals.* (1855) II. 318 (Y.) The eagle-wood. . . is much sought for its fragrant wood. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 67 Trees containing the eagle-wood, resins, and dye-woods. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 86 A second [palace] of nine stories, constructed entirely of eagle-wood.

† *Eagly*, *v. Obs.* [f. *EAGLE* + *-FY*.] *trans.* To make into an eagle or like an eagle.

1598 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxvii, Had the Sunne been up. . . (such pride bewitch'd my wit To Egel-fie my selfe) I had assayed to soar to it. 1668 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 1595 The Kites that flye above the clouds, themselves to Eaglefite.

† *Eagly*, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *EAGLE* + *-Y*.] Eagle-like, aquiline.

1664 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 222 The sharpest and most eagle eye.

Eagre (*ī'g'ar*, *ī'g'ar*). Forms: a. (2, 8 *higra*), 7 *higre*, 7 *-hygre*, *hyger*. β. (2, 6), 7 *agar*, (9 *dial. ager*), 7 *-9 eagre*, 8 *eger*, *egre*, (9 *agir*, *egre*, *pseudo-arch. eygre*), 7 *-eager*, *eagre*. [Of unknown etymology. The conjecture which connects it with the OE. *lagor*, *igor*, occurring in comb., app. with sense 'flood, ocean', is untenable, because the OE. *g* in such a position would have become *y* in mod.E. Nor can it be a. ON. *egir* ocean, sea-god, as the inflexional *-r* would in that case have disappeared.

The identity of *eagre* with *higre* (Latinized as *higra* by William of Malmesbury) seems clear from the sense, but is difficult to account for phonologically. The usual pronunc. in the neighbourhood of the Humber and Trent is (*ī'g'ar*); the 17th (16th) c. spelling *agar* seems to be a phonetic rendering of this or its antecedent. The Dicts. give (*ī'g'ar*). Identity with *ACKER* is not clearly indicated by the sense, and is very doubtful.]

A tidal wave of unusual height, caused by the rushing of the tide up a narrowing estuary; = *BORE sb.* Chiefly with reference to the Humber (and Trent) and the Severn.

a. [1115 WILL. OF MALMESB. *Gest. Pontific.* (Rolls) 292 [The Bore on the Severn] Nautæ certe gnari, cum vident illam Higram (sic enim Anglici vocant) venire, navem obvertunt, et per medium secantes violentiam ejus eludunt.] 1612 DRAVTON *Poly-olb.* vii. 101 With whose tumultuous waves Shut up in narrower bounds, the Higre wildly raves. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wherry-Ferry Voy.* Wks. ii. 11/1 The Flood. hath lesse mercy then Beare, Wolfe, or Tyger, And. . . it is called the Hyger. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover*, such a Roll of the Tides as the Sailors corruptly call the Higre, instead of the Eagre. 1817 STARK *Hist. Gainsburgh* (1843) 522 A curious phenomenon is observed in the Trent called the Eagre or Hygre.

b. [1598 LVLV *Gallathea* i. i. [The scene is beside the Humber] Neptune. sendeth a Monster called the Agar, against whose coming the waters rose, the fowles fle away, etc.] 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* (1854) 76 A sudden surprisal of the tide called Eagre. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 312 Those Agars and impetuous flows. 1685 DRYDEN *Threnodia August.* iv, His manly heart. . . like an eagle rode in triumph o'er the tide. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 49 ¶ 12 He forded rivers where the current roared like the Egge of the Severn. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 323 The Eagre or Eau-guerre, so remarkable in the mouth of the Severn. 1864 DANA *Man. Geol.* 653 In the eagre of the Amazon, the whole tide passes up the stream in five or six waves. . . each twelve to fifteen feet high. 1863 JEAN INGELOW *High Tide* Lindis. . . at the eygre's breast Flung uppe her weltering walls. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail. Skirl.* II. 87 He would. . . get on a pink and go up wi' th' ager.

Hahte, *obs. form* of *AUGHT*, property.

Eaise, *obs. form* of *EASE*.

Eal, *obs. form* of *AWL*.

Eald, *obs. form* of *ELD*, *OLD*.

Ealdor, *Ealdor*, *WS. fl.* of *ALDOR*, *ALDOR*.

Baldren, *obs. and dial. form* of *ELDER*.

Eam, *variant* of *EME*, *Obs.*, *uncle*.

Eam, *obs. form* of *am*: see *BE v.*

† *Ean*, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 *éanian*, 4 *enen*, *enye(n)*, 5 *enyn*, 6 *eane*, *eyne*, 7 *-ean*. (*Pa. ppl.* 4 *eindyd*.) [OE. *anian* = Du. *dial. oonen* of same meaning; Prof. Sievers considers the OTeut. type to be **aundjan*, f. **aw-jā* EWE.

The current identification with OE. *tanian* to bring forth does not account for the specialized sense, and the supposed loss of the *c* lacks analogy.]

trans. Of ewes: To bring forth lambs, to yeane. Also *intr.* See *YEAN*.

a 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* lxxviii. 70 (Bosw.) He genam hine of cowedum sceapa, fram canizendum he genam hine. 1307 TRAVIS *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 451 An hoyfiter . . enyed a lomb. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. iv. (1495) 757 Lambes whyche ben eindyd in sprynging tyme. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 140 Enyn, *feto*. 1555 EDEN *Decades W.* Ind. (Arb.) 329 A lambe newly eyned. 1580 NORTH *Pintarch* 582 An Ewe that had eaned a Lamb. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 243 Eaned and nursed up such a couple of twins as the kingdom. . . could not parralell. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. i. 115 (E. D. S.) When the ewe has lately eaned. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Hence *Eaned ppl. a.*, born (of lambs); *Eaning vbl. sb.*, the action of bearing lambs; also *attrib.*, as in *eaning-mood*, *-time*; *Eanling*, a young lamb.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. i. iii. 80 All the eanlings which were streakt and pied. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vii. 24 Your selfe-conceiuing phantasie, being euer in the eaning mood. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 88 Salt is to be given to them after eaning. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* i. iv. (1640) 134 And both (ewes and rams) do feed, As either promised to increase your breed At eaning-time. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xlvii. 47 When he the Ean-ling offer'd. a 1648 — *Eclog.* v. 57 Dire, as y Smiting Haile to new-can'd Lambs.

Eani, *obs. f. ANY*.

Ear (*ī'ar*), *sb.* Forms: 1–2 *éare*, 3–6 *ere*, (3 *ire*, 4 *phere*, *er*, *erre*, 5 *heer*, *here*, 6 *heare*) 4–6 *eere*, *ere*, 5 *eire*, 6–7 *eare*, 6– *ear*. *Pl. ears*; also 1–2 *earan*, 1 *earo*, *-u*, 2–4 *earen*, 4 *eeren*, *eren*, (*heren*, *ern*). [Common Teut.: OE. *éare* wk. neut. = OFris. *êre*, OS. *êre*, *ôra* (MDu. *ôre*, *oore*, Du. *oor*), OHG. *ôra* (MHG. *ôre*, mod.G. *ohr*), ON. *eyra* (Sw. *öra*, Da. *øre*), Goth. *ausō* = OTeut. **(au)son-*, *aucon-*, cogn. with L. *auris* (: **ausis*), Gr. *oûs*, Lith. *ausis*, OSlav. *ucho*, OIr. *ô*, of same meaning.]

I. The organ of hearing in men and animals. Anatomists distinguish (1) the *external ear*, consisting of the pinna (the portion which projects outside the head) and the meatus or passage leading thence to (2) the *middle ear*, or tympanum, a cavity in the substance of the temporal bone, separated from the external meatus by a membrane called the *membrana tympani*; (3) the *internal ear*, or labyrinth, which is a complex cavity hollowed out of the bone. In popular language *ear* is often used for the external ear or the pinna alone.

1. The external ear.

a 1000 *Riddles* lxxxviii. 3 (Gr.) Wiht. . . hæfde an eage and earan twa. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18836 His hare. . . Bi his eres skailand sumdele. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 556 Reed as the bristles of a sowes erys. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 79 Vij gentylen of Kent sett on the pylery. . . and one of eche of hir erys cut of. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1667) 43 Hir eares might well glow, For all the towne talkt of hir. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The eares . . are divided. . . in the hart, and pilous in the rat. 1746 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 34 They would not have let their Ears appear quite so long, had they suspected, etc. c 1750 J. NEWTON *Jrnl.* (1836) 64 Some of them said that their ears burned on their heads to hear me speak to such a man. 1822 TENNYSON *Miller's Daw.* xxii, I would be the jewel that trembles in her ear.

b. With certain defining words: a particular shape or appearance of the ear. *Button ear*: in dogs, an ear falling in front, and hiding the inside. *Rose ear*: one folding at the back and disclosing the inside. *Asylum ear*, *insane ear*: a disease of the ear common among the insane in asylums.

c. Phrases. *About one's ears*: said of a shower of blows or missiles, a conflagration, a falling house; also *fig. Over (head and) ears, up to the ears*: *fig.* deeply immersed in. *To prick (up) one's ears*: as a horse when full of animation; *fig.* of persons, to assume an attitude of expectant attention. *† To hang one's ears*: to be cowed, discouraged. *To have, hold, take by the ears*: to keep or obtain a secure hold upon (a person); so also, *to pull or drag by the ears*, i.e. violently, roughly; *to lead by the ears*: to keep in abject dependence. *† To pull one by the ear* [after L. *vellere auriculam*]: *fig.* to compel one's attention. *† To shake one's ears*: (? as a dog when wet); also, *to make the best of a bad bargain*; also, *to show contempt or displeasure. To be willing to give one's ears*: to be ready to make any sacrifice.

1624 WARREN *Unbelievers* (1654) 24 All Sodome was. . . flaming about the ears of the Inhabitants. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xiv. x, I have brought this world about my ears, and eke The other: that's to say, the clergy.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* l. i. (Arb.) 12 If any woman smyle, Vp is he to the harde eares in loue. 1663 PERPES *Diary* 2 Oct., My wife, who is over head and eares in getting her house up. 1768 GRAY in *Corr. N. Nicholls* (1843) 80, I am over head and ears in writings. 1839 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 213, I. . . was up to my ears in law.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 275 At which like Vnbackt colts they prick't their eares. 1678 EARL MURRAY in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. lxxxiv. 147 They beginne now to hange ther ears. A gentelman told me. . . he saw the E. Kincarden

& dyvers others. all out of humor. *Mod.* I pricked up my ears when I heard your name mentioned.

a 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 206 Bertram was the first that pulled me by the ear and brought me from the common error of the Romish Church. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 For Poesie must not be drawne by the eares, it must be gently led. 1590 PASQUILL *Apol.* i. C b. They have all vowed to hale thee out of thy trenches by the head and eares. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvi. 592 They would home to their very houses and pluck them out by the eares. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. xxviii. 39 Which Countries... the Spaniard holds as one would do a Woolf by the ear, fearing they should run away. 1884 MARY HICKSON *Ireland in 17th C.* I. Intro. 9 The chiefs... led the ignorant credulous masses by the ears after them.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* viii. 45 When Gods threatnings are vnto vs a great many of vs do but shake our eares at them. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* II. (D.) Shooke mine eares And lick't my lipps, as if I begg'd attention. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. § i. xxi. 32 They shut their Gates against him, and made him go shake his eares, and to shift for his lodging. 1747 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* I. 166 (D.) How merry my ghost will be, and shake its eares, to hear itself quoted as a person of consummate prudence. 1883 W. NORRIS *No New Th.* I. vii. 176 Many a man would give his ears to be allowed to call two such charming young ladies by their Christian names.

d. † To go, come, fall, together by the ears, be by the ears: said of animals fighting; hence of persons, to be at variance (*obs.*). So To set (persons) by the ears: to put them at variance.

1539 TAUBERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 22 The apes... skambled and went together by y^e eares for the nuttes. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 280:17 When we be together by the eares like dogs and cates. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* 1184 They fell together by the eares about the matter, some taking part with the old General, and some with the new. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 4 When hard Words... Set Folks together by the eares, And made them fight. 1745 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 67 They would fall together by the eares about who should go with you. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 225 In one place, we fight for a sword; in another for a horse; in short, we are all by the ears together. 1793 GOUVER. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 282, I saw clearly that France and England would at length get by the ears. 1868 G. DUFFY *Pol. Surv.* (1868) 40 Does it [Turkey] fancy that it will obtain security for itself by setting Greek and Bulgarian by the ears?

† e. To sleep on the (right or left) ear: to sleep lying on one side. To be able to sleep on both ears [after L.: 'you may sleep at ease on which ear you like', Ter. *Heaut.* I. ii. 100]: to be free from anxiety.

a 1663 BRAMHALL *Wks.* (1842-4) III. 518 (D.), I will remove this scruple out of his mind that he may sleep securely upon both ears. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1805) VII. 485 Young people... will need no more than one nap... if they turn upon the other ear to take a second, they should be taught to look on it as an intemperance.

f. In allusion to the loss of ears as a punishment. † (Not to dare) for one's ears; cf. for one's life, and mod. colloq. 'It would be as much as his ears were worth'.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 640 The Drones do willingly contain themselves in their own cells... the younger not daring for their ears to break into their fathers Lands.

† g. Wine of one ear: good wine. [A French idiom of obscure origin.]

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. v. [The wine] is of one eare, well wrought, and of good wooll.

2. The internal and middle ear, together or separately; also the three portions as a whole.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xviii. (1495) 64 The couenable lymme to heringe is a gristyl-bone set in the eere. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 611 The Sounds... are carried through the contorted Meanders of the Eares to the Auditory Nerue. 1808 MED. *Trin.* XIX. 387 The Muscles of the Middle Ear. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. i. 50 In the lowest animals the ear is reduced to a sack filled with a special fluid.

3. With reference to its function: The organ of hearing. To speak in the ear: to whisper, speak privately. Proverb, Walls have ears, i.e. there may be listeners anywhere.

c 845 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 38 Lustas heortan heara geherde eare ðin. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 15 Hic hefelice mid eorum zehyrdon [c 1160 *Hutton earen*]. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Eien loked and eare lusted. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 98 Sing in min earen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5140 A messenger, Pat spak al still in his er. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* cxi. Sel. Wks. II. 28 Here he þes wordis, wip ere and herte. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 2068 The things that I herde there, What a loude and what in eere. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 411 If thou putte thyne eiere to hit thou schalle here a maruellous sownde. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 27 Heroured in one of his felawes heres. 1600 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. vii. 53 They say Walls have Ears. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 27 To inform either of them in the ear what may be the best for them to choose. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 801 A buzzing Sound of Bees his Ears alarms. 17... COWPER *Ep.* II. 4 Nor ear heard huntsman's halloo. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 893 Till the ear Wearies to hear it.

b. with adjs. expressing the character or disposition of the person listening, as vulgar, polite, fastidious, willing, sympathetic, patient.

1593 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. xvi. Plausible to vulgar eares. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 32 This is abhorring to Christian... eares. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark ix. 8 The obedient ear honours Christ more than... the applauding tongue. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 511 Things unfit for ears polite.

c. transf. and fig. esp. as attributed to the mind, the heart, etc., or to quasi-personified objects.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 36 Wip þe eeris & een of his hert. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 146 No persone may receyue... the counseyles of the holy goost, excepte he haue a spirituall eare. 1556 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. v. 35 Stop my houses eares, I meane my casements. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxiii. 126 Those that are appointed to receive the Petitions... of the People... are as it were the publique Eare. 1728 ADDISON *Ps.* xix. In reason's ear they all rejoice. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xx. 350 There was an ear in an Assyrian... people which could be opened to hear God's word. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. ii. 103 The illustrious Eastern conqueror, whose name fills the ear of fame.

d. fig. Phrases, To open one's ears, incline one's ear(s), lend an ear (one's ears), † lay to one's ears: to listen (see give ear in 6). To bow down one's ear: to listen graciously. † To cast aside one's ear: to listen casually. To be all ears: to be eagerly attentive. To close, stop one's ears, turn († give) a deaf ear: to refuse to listen. † To hear of both ears: to hear both sides, be impartial. † Not to hear of that ear: to be wilfully obtuse on a certain subject, 'to be deaf on that side of the head'. To go in at one ear and out at the other: said of discourse that produces no impression on the hearer's mind. To have itching ears (after a Tim. iv. 3): to be eager to hear novelties. To tickle the ear(s): to gratify with agreeable sounds; hence to flatter, coax; so also, † To stroke the ears.

c 1375 *Lay-Folks Mass-bk* B. 58; Bow down þin eren. c 1430 *Syr. Tryam.* 59 note, If ye wyll... laye to your eere, Of adventures ye shall here. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 9 Viola. Then lend me your eares. *Fust.* Mine eares are your deare sister. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* iv. 20 My sonne... incline thine eare vnto my sayings. 1611... Ps. xxxi. 2 Bowe downe thine eare to me. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. (D.) Hang your ears this way, and hear his praises. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. iii. 74, I... began to open my ears, the better to understand so efficacious a proof. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle, Crit.* Misc. 202 These are possibilities to which he will lend no ear.

c 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* III. xxv. 969 a, Of hap, as he kest his eare aside, He, of two porters, the counsaile did espie.

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 88 He was all ear to her charming voice. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xv. 174, I am all ears.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19452 (Gött.) Pa wreches... gun þair erin for to ditt. 1548 HALL *Chron. Rich.* III. 24 (Halli.) She began... to relent and to geve to them no deffe are. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxiii. xlvii. 850 Scipio Africanus for a long time gave the deafe eare... unto them. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 201 [The king of] Bohemia stops his eares. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vii. 272 She had turned a deaf ear to the persuasions by which they sought to prevail on her.

1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 239 Our unthankfulness, how foul it is... But we cannot abide to hear on this ear. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. v. 50 A Man of Understanding... is not apt to pass sentence till he hear of both Ears, and have well pondered, Pro and Con.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5154 For alle yede oute at oon ere That in that other she dide lere. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxi. 125 [A sermon] goes in at the one eare and out at the other. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xxxiii. 173 Let it go in at one ear, and out at the other; never report it again.

a 1668 DENHAM *Sp. agst. Peace at Close Comm.* xi, Did I for this take pains... To stroke the people's ears?

4. transf. Used in sing. and pl. for: The sense of hearing, auditory perception (cf. similar use of eye, palate). In the ears (rarely ear) of: within the hearing of, so as to be heard by. (Orig. a Biblical Hebraism, and now somewhat arch.) To come to the ear(s) of: to come to (a person's) knowledge by hearing; said of facts, reports, etc. † At first ear: on the first hearing.

1297 R. GLOUC. 492 It com the kinge to ere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 449 The tithandis... Com to the cliffurdis ere. 1382a WYCLIF *Luke* iv. 21 This scripture is fulfilled in 30ure eeris. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 17 A third cause of common Errors is... a believing at first eare what is delivered by others. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 9 Dec. (1870) 158 Most people have ears, but few have judgment.

5. (in sing. only) The faculty of discriminating sounds; esp. that of accurately recognizing musical intervals. More fully musical ear, ear for music. Similarly, an ear for verse, etc. To sing or play by ear: i.e. without the aid of written music.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b, In the psalmody... haue a good eare. 16... PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 139 Singing with my wife, who has lately begun to learn... though her eare is not good. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 110 To learn to play by rote or ear without Book. 1718 STEELE *Spect.* No. 313 ¶ 9, I have no Ear for Musick. 1779 COWPER *Lett.* Wks. (1876) 40, I am convinced... that he has no ear for poetical numbers. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. xii. 220 The ear distinguishes verse from prose. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. i. (1871) 104 A fine ear for music. 1874 SAYCE *Philol.* vi. 246 The musical ear is... the creation of a high civilisation.

6. Voluntary hearing, listening, attention. Chiefly in phrases like To give ear: to listen attentively. To have (win, gain) a person's ear: to have (obtain) his favourable attention.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vi. 83 Gyuyng god ere vnto the vterance. 1597 HARRISON *England* II. I. (1877) 1. 93 Your request deserveth little consideration and lesse eare. 1611 COTGR. *Onye*, eare, attention, hearing. 1655 M19. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* in Dircks *Life* (1865) 384 Never refused me his ear to any reasonable matter. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* Alex. I. 463 They... would... sell his Ear, pretending Interest where they had none. 1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 177 Mr. Kidney... has the Ear of the greatest Politicians. 1797 DE FOE *Syst. Magic.* I. iv. (1840) 103 On

condition that thou wilt now... give ear to my instructions. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. vi. 97 Some messenger powerful enough to take their ear and be heard. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 31 Oct. 14/3 To gain the ear of the House.

II. An object resembling the external ear in shape or relative position.

† 7. One of the auricles of the heart. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxvi. (1495) 149 Thyse two pyeces ben callyd the eeres of the herte. 1541 R. CORDLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* The hert hath two eares... y^e serve for to let the ayre in and out. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 196 The bullet had pierced through his heart, and had stayed in the left eare. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vii. § 4 The Fibers of the Ears of the Heart.

8. The handle of a pitcher or drinking vessel, and dial. of many other things.

[Cf. Ger. *öhr* (—OHG. *ori*, perh. = OE. *fre*, ? spike at the back of an axe), *öse* (—MHG. *ase*, f. base of O Teut. *auson*, *auson* = EAR); Eng. employs the primary word in this sense instead of a derivative as in Ger.]

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 141 Ere of a vesselle, *ansa*. 1522 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb., For a new bayle & an ere... of the bukett. 1534 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 211 Item an other basen of latten withouth erys weyngne vii. 1602 PLAT *Delights for Ladies* liv, A deep bottomed basen... with two eares of Iron to hange it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* (1806) I. 135 His empty can, with ears half worn away, Was hung on high. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 61 Each bottle had a curling ear.

b. The part of a bell by which it is hung; a similar part on the ram of a pile-driver, by which it is lifted; 'the lugs or ear-shaped rings fastened on the larger bombs or mortar shells for their convenient handling with shell-hooks' (Adm. Smyth).

1484 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Lincolnsh.* (Nichols 1797) 80 Paide... for making... an ere to y^e bell. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* I. 4 The various parts of a bell may be described as... the ear or cannon on its top... by which it is hung.

9. Mech. A projection on the side or edge of a piece of machinery or a tool; serving as a handle or attachment, as one of a pair of supports on opposite sides, or for other purposes.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 2 At the Ear of the upper Bellows board is fastened a Rope. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Ear*, one of the two projecting parts on the portions of an eccentric strap by which they are bolted together. *Ibid.* *Ear*, in *Printing*, a projection on the edge of the frisket; or one on the edge of the composing-rule. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* iv. (1878) 27 Flue-pipes [of an organ]... are often furnished with ears, that is, pieces of metal or wood projecting from each side of the mouth.

† b. Used by Dryden in the description of a Roman plough [transl. L. *auris*].

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 252 A fastned Beam prepare, On either side the Head produce an Ear.

10. Ears of a pump: 'the support of the bolt for the handle or break' (Adm. Smyth).

11. Naut. See quot.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 Ears of boats, the knee-pieces at the fore-part on the outside, at the height of the gunwale.

12. Bot. and Conch. = AURICLE 2.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/1 The Ears, or fines, are such leaves as grow on the foot stalk, either naturally small, or through extravagancy above nature's use. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 32 Ear, is the flat part that in some bivalves spreads from the Cardo, or joint, as in a scalop. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 258 Shell hyaline, posterior ears obsolete, anterior prominent. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 183 Corolla with two ears at the base, which remain and crown the fruit.

13. The part of a cap coming over the ears.

c 1830 MRS. SHERWOOD *Houlston Tracts* III. lxxvii. 8 The ears of her mob cap untied for the benefit of the air.

14. Artificial ear: an ear-trumpet in the form of a natural ear.

III. Comb. and attrib.

15. General relations: a. attributive (portions or natural appendages of the ear), as ear-drum, -lobe, ridge, -root, -sac, -tip, -tuff; (ornaments worn in the ear), as ear-jewel, -pendant; (surgical instruments for operating on or examining the ear), as ear-douche, -lamp, -nozzle, -speculum, -syringe; b. objective, as ear-protector, -whisperer; † ear-bussing, -catching, -crucifying, -deafening, † deaf-ing, -erecting, -kissing, -piercing, -pleasing, -splitting, -stunning adjs., ear-tickling adj. and vbl. sb.; c. locative and instrumental, as ear-labour, -cropped, -directed, -hard adjs.

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* II. i. (Qo.), You have heard of the news... I meane the whisper'd ones, for they are yet but *ear bussing [folios here kissing] arguments. 1839 DARRBY *Introd. Beaum. & Fl.* (1839) I. 25 Fletcher's *ear-catching language. 1646 J. HALL *Poems*, To Mr. Hall, Thou need'st no nose-lesse monuments display Or *Ear-cropp'd Images. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Shy. for Paint.* Wks. 1812 II. 110 Raising such *ear-crucifying noise. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. i. 9 The *eare-deaff'ning Voyce o' th' Oracle. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 8 The noise of some *eare-deafing crowd. 1812 G. COLMAN Br. *Grims, Lady of Wreck* II. xxvi, *Ear-directed by the sound. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 63 There is carnosity on the *ear-drum. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1822) I. 166 The much-enduring ear-drum of the nursery-maid. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 9 He chirrup brisk his *ear-erecting steed. 1732-80 BAILEY, *Ear Hard, spoken of a Horse. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 126 Made the other pull off his two *ear-jewels also. a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866) I. 325 But as we pray, so we hear; the one is a lip-labour and the other is an *ear-labour. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr.*

Afr. in Jnrl. R. G. S. XXIX. 130 All distend the 'ear-lobe: a hole is bored with a needle... and is enlarged by inserting bits of cane. 1648 tr. *Senault's Par. upon Job* 416 An 'ear-pendant of gold. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 352 Th' 'ear-piercing fife. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* xxix. 362 Wail on wail, long, wild, ear-piercing, rang along the vaulted roofs. 1641 W. HOOKE *New Eng. Teares* Pref. Aij b. As for this Sermon, expect not 'eare-pleasing, but heart-affecting phrases in it. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 156/1 'Ear Protector for winter. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 263. I wear an 'ear-ridge, a tiara, to speak heroically, of wolf-skin. 1816 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 128 Your Horse... sweateth much, especially in his flanks, at his 'eare-roots, and in such like vsual places. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4540/8 A. Bay Gelding... hath large slouch Ears... very large Ear-roots. 1882 W. K. PARKER in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* II. iii. 166 The huge 'ear-sacs are quite perfect as to cartilage. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 4/1 The trombones seemed... to drown everything else by their 'ear-splitting tones. 1885 TENNYSON *Tires.* 11 That 'ear-stunning hail of Ares. 1884 *Academy* 10 May 303/1 There is no 'ear-tickling, or mere writing for effect. 1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 182 It puzzles me how he has learnt to round his sentences so ear-ticklingly. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* I. xxix. 395 A crescent of black marking the 'ear-tips. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. 71 Elegant 'ear-tufts are occasionally present. 1549 OLDE *Erasm. Paraphr. Ephesians* Frol., Seduced... by seditious 'eare-whisperers.

16. Special comb.: ear-bob (now vulgar or humorous), = EAR-DROP; + ear-bored ppl. a. (see BORE v. 1 c); ear-bow, an ornament for a horse's ear; ear-brisk a. (see quot.); ear-brush = AURILAVE (see quot.); ear-bulb (*Anat.*), the membranous labyrinth and the cochlea together; ear-cap (see quot.); ear-chamber, the cavity of the internal ear; ear-concha (*Anat.*), the concha or external ear; + ear-confession, auricular confession; ear-cornet, a kind of ear-trumpet; ear-cough, a 'cough excited through irritation of the external ear' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); ear-covert, a tuft of feathers covering the ear in birds, = AURICULAR B. a; ear-deep a., reaching the ears only; + ear-dove, obs. name of some bird (see quot.); + ear-dropper, an eaves-dropper; ear-exercise, an exercise for training the musical ear; + ear-finger, the little finger, often put in the ear, = AURICULAR B. b; ear-flap, the lobe or the loose part of the ear; the external ear generally; + ear-gristle, the cartilage of the ear, the external ear; + ear-guard, one who prevents a person from hearing; ear-hole, the aperture of the ear; dial. used for the ear itself; + ear-knowledge, knowledge obtained by hearsay; ear-lap, the lobe of the ear; also the external ear as a whole; ear-lappet, ? = ear-covert; + ear-leaf (*Bot.*), the cotyledon of a plant; ear-lechery (see quot.); + ear-lid (see quot.); ear-look, a look of hair over or above the ear; ear-nosed a., *Conch.* (see quot.); ear-pieces, ear-plate, part of a helmet covering the ears; ear-port (see quot.); ear-reach, = EAR-SHOT; + ear-rentingly adv., ? for ear-rendingly, but cf. EAR-RENT; ear-room (cf. house-room); + ear-rownner, an ear-whisperer; ear-say, erroneously used for hearsay; ear-scalp (*Anat.*), the skin covering the ears; ear-shell (see quot.); + ear-shrift, auricular confession; + ear-sore, something disagreeable to the ear (cf. EYE-SORE); + ear-sore a. (*dial.*), irritable, ill-tempered; + ear-spectacle, an ear-trumpet; ear-stone, an otolith; ear-string (cf. eye-strings, heart-strings); + ear-wire (see quot. 1685); ear-worm, ? = EAR-WORM; fig. a secret counsellor; ear-wort, a plant supposed to be good for curing deafness, *Dysophila auricularis* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also EAR-ACHE, -DROP, -MARK, -MARKED, -PICK, -RING, -SHOT, -TRUMPET, -WAX, -WISE, -WITNESS, q. v.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 56 Her 'eare-bobs of some considerable Jewels. 1859 *Pall Mall G.* 4 He purchased a pair of ear-bobs. 1658 and *Narr. Late Park. in Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 433 The 'ear-bored slavish citizens. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos.* Phil. 64 Are voluntary Ear-bored Slaves. 1796 W. FELTON *Carriages* II. 148 The 'Earbows are of stiff leather, and covered with lace, or tape. 1731-1800 BAILEY, 'Ear Brisk, when he (a horse) carries his Ears forward. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. viii. (1871) 281 He was an ear-brisk and high-necked critter. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Ear-brush, a toilet instrument for cleaning the ear. 1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 549/2 The 'ear-bulb... consists of a hard external case. 1847 CRAIG, 'Ear-cap, a cover for the ears against the cold. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 65/2 They contribute... to the formation of the 'ear-chamber. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 186 There are no 'earconches, lips, teeth, epiglottis... nor scrotum. 1549 ALLEN tr. *Jude's Par.* Rev. 37 The articles of auricular and 'eare confession, of purgatorie. 1877 BURNET *Ear* 326 'Ear-cough was known to medical men a long time ago. 1808 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 233 Head, nape of the neck, and 'ear-coverts pale yellow. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Tri. Woman* 376 Content with 'ear-deep melodies. 1795 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 304 It had two spots of each side of the neck of a dark colour, whence the name of 'Ear-Dove. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 81 (D.) An 'ear-dropper might hear such things talk'd at cock-pits and dancing schools. 1807 *Birmingham Instit. Mag.* Sept. 23 The classes in Harmony-'Ear Exercises, and Sight Singing. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* Z.) 298 *Auricularis*, 'ear-finger. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.*

179 To becken with the Eare-finger is their usuall concise expression. 1850 O. W. HOLMES *De Sauty* Pretermitt thy whittling, wheel thine 'ear-flap toward me, Thou shalt hear them answered. 1876 LANKESTER *Hist. Creation* I. i. 13 Our long-eared ancestors... moved their large ear-flaps freely. 1656 DUGARD *Gale Lat. Uni.* § 206. 57 To the ears are fitted the 'ear-gristles, being broad to reflect the sounds, and hollowed with turnings to carry them inwards. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 62 Your 'Ear-guard will keep farre enough from you what ever I have said. 1692 RAY *Creation* (1714) 152 Have very small ears and 'ear-holes as the cetaceous fishes have. 1644 HEYWOOD *Gunnak.* IV. 186 In all this banding of their disreputation... nothing ever came within the compass of his 'eare knowledge. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 157 *Pinnula*, 'earleppa, *uēl* upward eare. 1951 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 13 Pull y^e patient sore by y^e earlap vpwward. 1880 E. OFFERT *Forbid.* L. iv. 126 The hat is... attached by strings round the earlaps. 1884 tr. *Lot's Logic* 40 Aristotle gives risibility as a property of man, Hegel the ear-lap; both distinguish man from the brutes. 1868 DARWIN *Anim.* & PL. I. vii. 244 The breeds which... have red 'ear-lappets. 1728 BRADLEY *Gardening* (1731) 285 If any seed has had Moisture enough to put forth its Radicle never so little, and is after that check'd before the 'Ear-Leaves appear. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* (1738) 20 Hird to praise with stallion pen, Serve the 'ear-lechery of men. 1952 HULOT, 'Eare lydde, or over-part of the eare, *pinnula*. c. 1775 WELCH in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Oct. 736/1 A musket ball [struck] the pin out of the hair of his 'ear-lock. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 183 His hair strutting out on each side in stiffly pomatumed ear-locks. 1705 I. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1954 This is distinguisht from the last in being... 'Ear-nosed, viz. inclining more towards one end of the hinge. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-Pl. Bk. Ser.* II. (1849) 644 The morion should be without 'ear-pieces. 1688 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* I. ix. § 3. 34 A Spanish Morian... bound downe with lined 'eare-plates vnderneath his chinne. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xcix. Wks. (1797) IV. 461 Your 'ear-ports will let in the sound. 1648 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. II. § 6 Some invisible eare might lie in ambush within the 'Eare-reach of his words. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 63 Roaring and 'eare-rentingly exclaiming. a 1656 Br. HALL *Select Th.* § 48 Som there are that will not give so much as 'ear-room to the Word of Truth. 1738 WIMBELDON *Serm.* in HATTON MS. 57 p. 11 (Halliwell) It is good that every lord of the comunte be not lad bi folis, nor bi noon other 'ere-rownners. 1817 COLE-RIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. iii. 53, I have only 'ear-say evidence. 1871 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 396 This part is distributed to the 'ear-scalp and the muscles of the mouth. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, 'Ear Shell, *auris marina*, in natural history, the name of a genus of shell-fish. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 14/2 This section of Gastropods [Haliotidae] commonly called 'Ear-shells' or 'Sea-ears'. 1554 T. SAMSON in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 50 But this is so far from their 'ear-shrift. 1604 BABINGTON *Notes Levit.* Wks. (1637) 385 Our Popish Teachers would gather an argument for their Auricular Confession and Eare-shrift. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* viii. (1596) 106 It is rather an head-ach than an 'eare-sore. a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) I. 306 (D.) The perpetual jangling of the chimes... is no small 'eare-sore to us. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 285 Mark whether any Sound abroad in the open Air, will not be heard distinctly, from further distance, than without that Instrument; being (as it were) an 'Eare-spectacle. 1854 BADHAM *Haliot.* 171 The large 'ear-stones, which... characterise all the members of the present group (the gurnard group). 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama*, The 'ear-strings throb as if they were rent. 1659 FELTHAM *Low Countries* (1677) 54 Their 'Ear-wyres have so nipt in their Cheeks. 1855 COOKE *Marrow of Chirurg.* (ed. 4) v. i. 221 The Ear-wires worn by women to fix their Head-clothes too to keep them on. 1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* I. xl. 84/2 They [in India] can hardly kepe any paper... from women, which are like 'eare-wormes. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 152 There is nothing in the oath to protect such an ear-worm, but he may be appeached.

Ear (i. 1), sb. 2. Forms: 1 ear, eher, ehher, echir, 2 eher, 3 er, 3-5 ere, 5 eere, 3er, 6-7 eare, 7- ear. For Sc. forms see ICKER. [OE. *ear* (WS.), *ehar*, *ehher* (Northumb.), *echir* (Mercian) = OHG. *chir*, *ahir*, (MHG. *cher* neut., mod.G. *ähre* fem., Du. *aar*), ON. *ä* (Sw., Da. *ax*), Goth. *ahs* (genit. *ahsis*) neut. : -O Teut. **ahos*, of same meaning = Lat. *acus* (genit. *-tris*) neut., husk of corn. Words radically of the same origin and signification are AWE, AIL sb.]

A spike or head of corn; the part of a cereal plant which contains its flowers or seeds. In (+OE. *on*) the ear, in ear: said of corn when in the stage at which it bears ears; cf. in flower.

a 800 Corp. Gloss. 1892 *Spicas*, ear. c. 1000 Ags. Gosh. Matt. xii. 1 Hys leorning-cnihtas... ongunnun pluccian þa ear [c. 950 Lindisf. ehere; c. 975 Raskin. *echir*; c. 1160 *Hattor* ear]. *Ibid.* Mark iv. 28 Sybhan fullne hwæte on þam eare [c. 950 Lindisf. eher; c. 975 Raskin. *ehher*; c. 1160 *Hattor* eare]. c. 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2104, VII. eares wexen fette of coren. 1297 R. GLOUC. 490 To foule wormes muchedel the eres gonne turne. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clvi. (1495) 707 The heeds of corn eres ben arend vpwarde. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* vii. 16 Now gynnyth barley ripe and is to amende Er the eere to breke and shedde it. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 116 An Ere of come; *spica*, *arista*. c. 1485 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* Wks. 10 We oughte to ryde now... while the corne is in the eere. 1553 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 13 Sprot-barley hath a flat eare. 1611 BIBLE Ex. ix. 31 Barley was in the ear. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. (1749) 133 The ripen'd Grain, whose bending Ears Invite the Reaper's Hand. 1819 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 93 Thirty-two kernels of wheat from the middle of the ear. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. Marking each little object on his road, An insect, sprig of grass, and ear of grain.

+ **Ear**, sb. 3. Obs. rare-1. Forms: 5 yere, 7 eare. [f. EAR v.] The action of ploughing; a ploughing. Also in comb., as ear land, -time.

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 12 At yere time I sew fare corn 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 35 Hee shall giue the second eare vnto those his grounds that are most barren. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* 516 Ear-land, *arvum*.

Ear, sb. 4. dial. 'A west country term for a place where hatches prevent the influx of the tide' (Adm. Smyth). 1847 HALLIW. (Somerset.)

Ear (i. 1), v. 1. Obs. exc. arch. Forms: 1 erizan, 1-2 erien, (3 serien), 3-5 ere(n), (eer), 6-8 eare, 7- ear. (3-5 here, 5 eryyn, eiere, 6 eire, eyr, 6-8 Sc. dial. are, 7 ayre.) [Common Teut.: OH. *erian* = OFris. *era*, ODu. *erich*, OHG. *erran*, *erren*, (MHG. *eren*, *ern*, early mod.G. *aren*), ON. *erja*, Goth. *arjan* : -O Teut. **arjan*, f. WARYAN root **ar* to plough, whence Gr. *ἀρόω*, L. *ar-āre*, Ir. *airim*.] 1. *trans.* To plough, till (the ground); also, to turn up (the ground), to throw up (an object) with a plough.

c. 1000 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiv. 4 (Gr.) Peah him mon erizan scyle æcera þusend. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxiv. 135 Hæfst ðu æcceras to erigenne. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 201 For ye non erpe ne eren. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141 Eryyn londe, *ara*. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* I. 184 To tille a felde man must... eree it uppe bydene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ix. 140 And wyth ane hundreth plewis the land he aryit. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 After that he tempereth it with dong, than eareth it, soweth it, and haroweth it. 1597 HARRISON *England* I. xxiv. (1877) I. 361 A siluer saucer... was eared vp by a plough. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 505 When you ere it [the ground] vp with the plough. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 181 A plow will ayre an Acre a day. 1721-1800 BAILEY, To Ear, or Are, to till, plough, or fallow the Ground. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 83 But if you'll ear the soil For wheaten harvest.

b. *absol.*
a 1000 Ags. Gosh. Luke xvii. 7 Hwylc eower hæfþ erigendne beow. c. 1205 LAY. 10030 Heo gunnen to erien. 1297 R. GLOUC. 21 Heo... erede and sewe, So þat in lute while gode cornes hem grew. c. 1430 LVDC. *Bochas* I. xix. (1554) 35 b. If ye not had hered in my calf. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 14/4 The oxen erid in the ploughe. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* ix. 10 That he which eareth should ear in hope. c. 1630 in RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 77 (1810) 78 Plough with a golden coulter, And eare with a gilded share.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*
c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knts.* T. 28, I wolde have told you fully... But all this thing I moste as now forebere. I have... a large feeld to ere. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 271/3 With the plough of his tonge erylde the felde unreasonably. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* II. Fij, Long pilgrimage you hane to pas, huge feelde of seas to eare. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. xiv. 22 The field of loue, with plow of vertue eared. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 49 Make the Sea serue them; which they eare and wound With keeles.

Hence **Eared**, **Earing** ppl. adjs.; **Earer** sb., a ploughman.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxviii. 24 Whether al day shal ere the erere, that he sowe. c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 485 Without toun, house, or tree... or eared land. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141 Eryar of londe, *arator*. 1565 CALFILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 178 He maketh many mysteries of the Cross: as the hoised sail, the earing plough, the blowing winds. 1594 GREENE *Selinus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 244 The vn-manured land, Which answers not his eares greedie mind.

Ear (i. 1), v. 2. Also 7 eare. [f. EAR sb. 2] *intr.* Of corn: To produce ears, come into ear.
1448 *Three K. Cologne* (Bedf. MS.) vii. [In Palestine] atte Cristemasse barly bygynnyth to ere. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in FARR'S S. P. (1848) 56 Thou with corn canst make this stone to eare. 1776 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 373 The barley... not earing well on account of the dry season. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxvii. 157 The rye was... beginning to ear.

+ **Ear**, v. 3. Obs. [f. EAR sb. 1; in some cases perh. a misspelling for *earh*.] *trans.* To give ear to. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 117 You Gods... Eare this I doe craue you. a 1606 FLETCHER *Two Noble Kinsm.* III. i. Thou knew'st... I ear'd her language.

Ear, dial. var. of NERE, kidney.
+ **Earable**, a. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 5-7 erable, 5 errabull, 6-7 errable, (herabull), erable, 6-7 earable. [f. EAR v. 1 + -ABLE.] Capable of being ploughed; fit for tillage. Also *absol.* as quasi-sb. Cf. ARABLE.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* (1477) 118 Good londe erable and fayr medowes plente. 1486 Bk. *St. Albans* Evi, On felde or in errabull londe. 1558 HULOT, Eareable, or rather arable lande. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus Germania* III. (1622) 265 Their earable land they change by yeeres. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* 516 Earable, *arabilis*.

Ear-ache. [f. EAR sb. 1]
1. Pain in the drum of the ear; otalgia.
1769 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 361 When the ear-ach proceeds from insects, or any hard body sticking in the ear. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 63 A poor woman suffering dreadfully from the earache.

2. *dial.* The Field Poppy. (Britten and Holland.)
+ **Ear'al** a. ? *nonce-ud.* That addresses the ear. 1658 HEWITT *Serm.* 34 (Todd) They are not true penitents who are merely earal, verbal, and worded men, that speak more than they really intend.

Earand, dial. f. EBBAND.

Earar, var. of EREB, sooner.

Ear-cockle (i. 1) (k'p-k'l). [? f. EAR sb. 2 + COCKLE in some sense, perhaps the name of the weed.] 'A disease of wheat and other graminaceous plants caused by the presence of vibronces in the seed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 113/2

Ear-drop (i-ardrop). [*f.* EAR sb.¹ + DROP sb.]

1. An ornamental pendant worn in the ear.

2. *transf.* The popular name of the flower of the common fuchsia. (Britten and Holland.)

Eared (i-aid), *pp.* a.¹ [*f.* EAR sb.¹ + -ED.]

1. Furnished with ears (in various senses); in *Bot.* = AUBICULATE. *Eared owl*: a species of owl which has tufts on the head resembling ears.

1344 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 101 A littill panne of brasse y-ered.
1394 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. xii. (ed. 7) 556 He is eared and tailed like a Rat. 1677 *Plot Nat. Hist. Oxfordsh.* 103 This stone is . . eared on both sides. 1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* (1856) 256 Shell sub-orbicular . . beaks approximate, eared.
1867 *Athenæum* No. 2094. 812 1/2 A white cap and eared head-dress. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 176 C, A group of Eared Seals.

b. With defining word: Having (large, open, etc.) ears. Also LOP-EARED, PRICK-EARED, etc.
† *Four-eared*: ? = four-armed (said of a market cross).

1544 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Rec. . . for land at be fower yeryd cros. 1724 *Lond. Gas.* No. 6324/3 A Cart-like Gelding . . a little Wide Ear'd. 1813 *SOUTHEY Roderick vi.* The whole people heard . . open-ear'd, the sound. 1825 *Mrs. SHERWOOD Old Times ii.* Her hair . . was combed neatly under a round-eared cap.

† 2. (Cf. *L. auriti canes* in Apuleius.) *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 111 Dogs . . are called . . fierce, subtil, sounding, bold, eared for attention, affable, swift.

Eared (i-aid), *pp.* a.² Also 4 eeryd. [*f.* EAR sb.² and v.² + -ED.] Of corn or similar plants: Having ears; in *Her.* having ears of a certain tincture. Also, That has come into ear.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. xi. vi.* (1495) 393 Dewe gendrid in corrupt ayre . . corruppyth grene corn when it is eeryd. 1563 *HYLL Garden.* (1593) 105 The flour also is eared, much like to an ear of corne. 1589 *R. HARVEY Pl. Perc.* (1590) 21 A crop of toward youth, so well eared, that they put vs in hope of a timely harvest. 1620 *GUILIM Heraldrie iii. ix.* 111 Three Wheate stalkes, bladed and Eared all proper. 1623 *E. WYNNE in Whitbourne New-foundland* 108 We have Wheate, Barly, Oates & Beanes both eared and coddled. 1870 *RUSKIN in Daily Tel.* 7 Oct. If one could only consider it as much a victory to get a barren field sown as to get an eared field stripped.

† **Earestay**. ? Mistake for *caresaye*, *obs. f.* KERSEY.

1611 in J. Jeaffreson *Middlesex County Rec.* II. 71 Unam peciam linei vocatam Earestayes.

Earewe, *obs.* form of *ABROW*.

Earfth, var. of *ARVETH*, *Obs.*

|| **Earik**. [*Ir. eiric*.] Compensation, fine.

1586 *J. HOOKER Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 23 1/2 When earlike or composition is made among the late people for anie murder.

† **Earing**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* EAR v.¹ + -ING.] The action of ploughing; a ploughing. Also *attrib.*, as in *earing-time*.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141 Eryngye of londe, *aracio*. 1580 *BARET Ato. E* 15 The first earing, or tilth of land. 1611 *BIBLE Ex.* xxxiv. 21 In earing time and in harvest thou shalt rest. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Countr. Farm* 537 Wheat or mesling especially doe desire to haue three earings before they bee sowne.

Earing, *vbl. sb.* *2* [*f.* EAR v.²] The process of coming into ear. Also *concr.* (see quot 1750).
1547 *T. KEY Erasm. Par. Mark* (1548) iv. 17 It widdered away before it came to earing. a 1608 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* 41 Many grains are lost which come not to sprouting or earing. 1750 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandm.* III. i. 27 (E. D. S.) The shoot or earing of young wheat.

Earing (i-aring), *sb.* *Naut.* Also 7-9 earring. [*f.* EAR sb.¹ + -ING¹; possibly however = *EAR-RING*. (See quot. 1627.)] 'One of a number of small ropes employed to fasten the upper corner of a sail to the yard' (Adm. Smyth). Also *attrib.*

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 The trusses, the lifts, the earring, the cat harpings. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 23 The Earing is that part of the bunt rope which at all the four corners of the sail is left open as it were a ring. 1762-9 *FALCONER Shipw.* II. 153 The weather-earings and the lee they past. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 429 We're all Macaronies from earing to clue. 1840 *R. DANA Bef. Mast* iv. 9 Our new second mate used to . . have the weather earring passed before there was a man upon the yard. c 1860 *H. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 19 Head earring strops [are] used . . For hauling out and securing the head earrings. *Ibid.* 45 The head earrings [are] handed up to the earring men on the yard. *Ibid.* 46 The first and second reef earrings.

† **Earish**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f.* EAR sb.¹ + -ISH.] Auricular (confession).

1554 *Becon Comfort. Epist.* in *Prayers* (1844) 201 Their rising up consisteth in popish penance, in feigned contrition, in earish confession.

Earl (3il) *sb.* Forms: 1-4 eorl, 2 eorl, 3 3ierl, 3-6 erl, (4 erldi, erld, erel, errel, 5 erell, er-rlle), 4-6 3erl, 5-7 erle, 5 urle, 3orle, 6-7 yerle, earle, 9 Sc. yerl, 7- earl. See also JARL, YARL. [*OE. eorl* = *OSax. erl* (= sense 1 b below), *ON. earl*, later *iarl*, nobleman, chieftain: -*OTeut. *erl-s*.

Some scholars refer the word to the Aryan root *ers, comparing *Gr. ἔρσην, ἄρσην* male; cf. also *EARNEST a.* and *sb.* The *ON.* runic spelling *erilar* seems however unfavourable to this view. The notion that *eorl* is a corruption of *ealdor* is wholly untenable.]

† 1. A man of noble rank, as distinguished from a *eorl*, *CHURL*, or ordinary freeman. Only in *OE.*

1a 626 *Laus of Ethelbert* 13 Gif on eorles tune man mannan oflesceþ xii scillinga gebete. a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 132 Eode swa anæd eorl to pam ceorle.

† b. In *OE.* poetry used for: A warrior, a brave man, a man generally.

Beowulf 357 þær Hroðgar sæt . . mid his eorla gedriht. a 1000 *Riddles* xlvii. 6 (Gr.) Ealra wæron fife eorla and ideas. a 1000 *Crist* 546 (Gr.) Hwite cwoman eorla ead-giefan englas togeanes. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 1844 þa com ellenrof eorl sidian Abraham.

† 2. In late *OE.*: A Danish under-king (see JARL); hence (under Cnut and his successors) the viceroy or governor of one of the great divisions of England, Wessex, Northumbria, Mercia, etc. (In this sense practically synonymous with the native title of ALDERMAN.) *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c 906 *Laus of Edu. & Guthrum* 12 Gif man gehadodne . . foræde . . Þonne sceal him cyng beon oþþon eorl þær on lande . . for mæc and for mund boran. c 1048 *Chart. Leofric in Cod. Dipl.* IV. 72 Leofric eorl and his gebedda habbað geunnen twa land for Godes lufan. a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud) an. 1048 Man sette þa Odda to eorle ofer Defenascire, & ofer Sumersæton, etc. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 72 Canute . . created Thurkill earl or duke of East Anglia.

3. After the Norman Conquest regarded as equivalent to the Lat. *comes* COUNT.

† a. *generally*. Applied to all feudal nobles and princes bearing the Romanic title of Count; also *Hist.* to the officers called *comites* under the later Roman empire. In *ME.* often used as the typical designation of a great noble. *Obs.* (In *Hist.* use COUNT is now always employed in this sense.)

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Se hlaforð into þar halle come, mid his diereuud seferede, mid ærlen and aldren. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 324 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 230 We mihten habben more . . þan 3ierles and kinges. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13270 Nought o riche kinges kin Ne of erel þan gret baron. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 386 Dukis & erlis, barons & knyghtis. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 251 Rouland eorl of þe paleys. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4068 Ascalaphus, a skathil duke. And Helminus, a hede vrie, hadyn to-gedur Thretty shippes. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 269, Duke, Errelle, and eke Baroun. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141 Erle, lorde, comes. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour E vj*, The sone of an erle of that land. 1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 72 1/2 Nectaridus one of the emperours house earle of the sea coast, hauing charge of the parties towards the sea, was slaine. 1655 *M. CARTER Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 51 We used the word Earl for gentle or noble. 1799 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre l.* 354 Christianity . . wrested in France enormous possessions out of the hands of the Earls and Barons.

b. *spec.* In England, Scotland, and Ireland, the title of a specific order of rank, corresponding to Count in the nobility of other European nations; in the modern peerage an earl ranks next below a marquis, and next above a viscount.

Under the Norman kings the title of earl (count) implied the governorship or the feudal lordship of a COUNTY; subsequently the territorial designation (Earl of Derby, of Leicester) became, as in other degrees of the peerage, purely formal, and in some cases a surname is used instead (as Earl Brownlow, Earl Cowper). When a duke or a marquis has an earldom as his second title, this is 'by courtesy' given to his eldest son: thus the heir of the Duke of Northumberland is Earl Percy, of the Marquis of Winchester, the Earl of Wiltshire.

a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Þurh þone eorl Rodbert of Normandie þe mid unfriðe hider to lande fundode. 1140 *Ibid.*, On þis 3ær wolde þe king Stephne tæcen Rodbert eorl of Gloucestre. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* 523 He . . bileuede the erl marschal & the erl of Chestre there. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* II. 234 Twa Erlis alsua with him war. 1473 *WARW. Chron.* 1 Lord Stafford was made Erle of Devynshire. 1536 *WRIOTHESLEY Chron.* (1875) I. 41 Moste of the Kings Councell, as erles, lordes and nobles of this realme. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* 54 Sir John Dudley that was amrelle of the see was made yerle of Warwyk. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* II. ii. 79 The Earle of Warwick Shall one day make the Duke of Yorke a King. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. i. xii. 310 An earl is a title of nobility. 1826 *SCOTT Old Mort.* 293 Levied an armed regiment under the Verl of Angus.

† 4. A director, superintendent.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 382 1/2 Thenne the erle of the sacrefyses gaue moche money.

5. *Comb.* † **earl-right**. (Only in *OE.* and *Hist.*)
c 1030 *Laus of Cnut* in *Thorpe Laus* 8: Gif þegen geþeah þæt he weaþ to eorle þonne was he syþþan eorl-rightes weorðe. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I. v. 80 The . . man who has 'thriven to earl-right', or who has his forty hides.

Earl, v.¹ *Sc.* [*var.* of ARLE v.] To 'fasten' by earnest-money, pledge, betroth.

c 1375 *BARBOUR St. Agnes* 26 In takine of wedinge He erlis paime with his ryng. a 1820 *TANNAHILL My Mary*, The heavenly vow I got, That earled her my own.

† **Earl**, v.² ? *nonce-wd.* [*f.* EARL sb.] *trans.* ? To be the lord of.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4646 Alexander, that aire 'þat erles all þe werd.

† **Ear-lager**, *rare* -¹. (See quot.)

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* 439 The ear-lages or ear-laps of a Mule.

Earldom (3-ildom). [*f.* EARL sb. + -DOM.] The domain or territory governed by an earl (*obs. exc. Hist.*); the rank or dignity of an earl.

a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1053 (Laud MS.) Feng Ælfgar eorl to ðam eorldome þe Harold ær ahte. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* 523 Sir Peris de Roches . . The king 3et . . erldom of Gloucestre. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 85 Two and þritti schires . . þat now beþ 1-cleped erldoms. 1495 *Act 2 Hen. VII.* xxxiii. § 2 Londres and tenementes parcelles of the seid Erldome of Marche. 1530 *PALSGR.* 49 *Comte*, an

erledom. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. ii. 93, I clayme the gift . . Th' Earledome of Hertford, Which you haue promised. 1688 *DRYDEN Salyr* 124 Others with Titles and new Earldoms Caught. a 1745 *SWIFT Lett.* (1768) IV. 317 [Henry II] bequeathed that earldom [Anjou] to the second [son] in his last sickness. 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy & It. Isl.* II. 118 Robert Guiscard, about 1059, united in his own person all these earldoms. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 537 His marquise became extinct; but his son was permitted to inherit the ancient earldom. 1874 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/4 The accession of Viscount St. Lawrence to the earldom of Howth.

Fig. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* III. 88 The erldom of enuye and yre he hym graunteþ.

Earled *pp.* a. *nonce-wd.* Turned into an earl.

1606 *EARL NORTHAMPTON in True & Perf. Relat.* Pp 3 b, As the Prior of Duresme [wondered] of his Earled Bishop.

Earless (i-iles), a.¹ [*f.* EAR sb.¹ + -LESS.]

1. Having no ears: a. of human beings and animals; b. of drinking vessels, etc. (cf. EAR sb.¹ 7); c. *Conch.* of bivalve shells.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Eisoreille* . . earlesse, without eares. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 105 Earless mammoth [misspelt for marmot]. 1828 *BLACKW. Mag.* XXIII. 598 He was . . earless, eyeless, cheekless, noseless, and chinless. 1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* (1856) 261 Aucella . . left umbo prominent, earless. 1870 *E. PEACOCK Ralf Skirl.* II. 136 Dainty little earless china cups.

2. Destitute of the sense of hearing, or of musical ear. Also *poet.* of places: Where nothing can be heard.

1808 *WORDSW. Sonn. To Toussaint l'Orv.*, In some deep dungeon's earless den. 1865 *ALEX. SMITH Summ. Skye* I. 180 Weary of singing his songs to the earless rocks and sea waves. 1876 *MISS YONGE Womank.* vi. 44 Just as the earless are given up as to music.

Earless (i-iles), a.² [*f.* EAR sb.²] Of stalks of corn: Destitute of ears.

1a 1400 *Chester Pl.*, *Death Abel* I. (1843) 38 Cain. These earles cornes. offer I will to daye.

Earlet (i-ilet), *off.* [*f.* EAR sb.¹ + -LET; in sense 1 after BRACELET.]

† 1. An ear-ring. *Obs.*

1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Prov.* xxv. 12 A golden earlet.

2. Anything resembling a small ear. † a. An auricle of the heart. b. *Bot.* = AURICLE 2. c. ? An attachment to a church bell.

1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* II. vii. 107 The parts of the Heart . . are either externally seen, as the Earlets. c 1700 *W. GIBSON Farrier's Guide* I. iii. (1738) 27 There belong also to the Heart, two Auricles or Earlets. 1865 *tr. Hugo's Hunchback* IV. iii. (Chapman and H.) 144 He seized the brazen monster by the earlets. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Earlet*, an ear-like appearance produced by an indentation in the leaves of some of the foliose Hepaticæ.

† **Earliness**. *Obs.* [*f.* *earlier*, compar. deg. of EARLY a. + -NESS.] The quality of being more early, priority.

1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Setv.* Cont., A Moreness of worlds, and Earliness of this world, stand upon the same untrusty bottom.

† **Earlily**, *adv. Obs.* [*f.* EARLY a. + -LY².] At an early period or stage.

1669 *PERYS Diary* 4 Mar. And so I parted, with great content that I had so earlily seen him there. 1678 *Br. WETENHALL Office of Preaching* 742 That it [preaching] was earlily required of the Presbyters, we have already seen out of the pretended Apostolical constitutions. 1713 *STEELE Englishman* No. 46. 302, I thus earlily let go my Fire against the Pretender's Friends.

Earliness (3-illines). [*f.* EARLY a. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being early; formerly also, promptitude, zeal.

a 1666 *DONNE Sermon*. 245 There is a youth in our age and an earliness acceptable to God in every action. 1640 *Br. HALL Episc.* I. xii. 52 Our owne Authours are . . alleged for the earliness of this Apostasie. 1688 *Addr. fr. Worcester in Lond. Gaz.* No. 1707/5 Our former Earliness and Stability in Duty, had given us the Character of the Loyal City of Worcester. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xx, That we may strive to-morrow, with the sun's earliness, to wake a stag from his lair. 1866 *MRS. GASKELL Wives & Daughters* I. 328 No one objected to the earliness of his call.

† **Earlings**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [*f.* EAR sb.¹ + -LING.] Possibly a transl. of *Fr. oreillettes* 'wires about a woman's head' (*Mière Fr. Dict.* 1701); cf. *Ear-wires*.

1660 *Rates in Act Tonnage & Poundage* 12 *Chas. II.* 16 Earlings, the Groce cont. 12 dozen, *xl.* 1721 *C. KING Brit. Merch.* I. 290 Catlings, Earlings, Outnall, Thred, Ticking, Copperas [in list of Imports from France].

Earliness (3-illines), *nonce-wd.* [*f.* EARL sb. + -ISH + -NESS; *OE.* had *eorlisc* (= earlish) in the sense 'noble, like an earl'.] The distinctive quality of an earl.

1876 *M. COLLINS Blacksm. & Schol.* II. 120 The Earl had no particular earliness about him.

Earl Marshal. A high officer of state, formerly the deputy of the CONSTABLE as judge of the *curia militaris* or court of chivalry. The title was originally 'marshal', but one of the holders of the dignity became in 1189 Earl of Pembroke, and it has never since been held by a person of lower rank than an earl. The office is now hereditary in the line of the Dukes of Norfolk, its functions being now confined to the presidency of the Heralds' College and the right of appointing its officers, and to certain purely ceremonial duties.

The equivalent Scottish office of *marischal* became in 14th c. hereditary in the family of Keith; in 1458 the holder of the office was created an earl under the title of Earl Marischal; the last Earl Marischal was attained in 1716.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls ser.) 10733 William be erl marschal deide pulke 3er alas. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, xxxv. Preamb., The office of Erle Marshall of this Realme. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* (R.) Being earl-marshall... welcomes her ashore. 1766 ENTICK *London IV*. 27 The four pursuivants... are also created by the earl-marshall. 1837 Penny Cycl. IX. 242/1 Earl Marshal of England... orders all great ceremonials.

Earlship (ɛərlʃɪp). In OE. *eorlscipe*. [f. *EARL* sb. + *-SHIP*. In sense 2 the word is of later and independent formation.]

+1. Manliness, bravery; nobility, lordship. Only in OE.

Beowulf 1727 (Gr.) Eard and eorlscipe. a 1000 *Widsith* 37 (Gr.) No hwæðre he ofer eorlscipe fremede.

2. The dignity or office of an earl (*Hist.*). Also, your earlship: used as a humorous or quasi-arch. form of address.

1792 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* V. 268 Allow me to repair my omission by presenting to your earlship his little highness Abenaide [ed. 1 1790 has your lordship]. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III. 295, I thank your noble earlship. 1883 H. M. KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 115 The formation of the new great earlships.

Early (ɛəli), *a.* Forms: 3 *earlich*, 4-5 *erli*, *erly*, 6 *yerly*, 7 *early*, 6- *early*. See the *adv.* Not found in OE., and only rarely in ME.; probably evolved from the *adv.* Cf. the equivalent ON. *arligr*, which is also of rare occurrence.]

1. Absolutely or relatively near to the beginning of a portion of time: opposed to *late*.

When used with a sb. denoting a division of time, it sometimes gives to the latter a partitive sense: thus the *early spring* = the early part of the spring; the *early morning* = the early part of the morning; similarly the *early nineteenth century*, etc.

1. With reference to the time of day.

a. Belonging to the first part of the morning; that exists, takes place, appears, or does something in the first part of the morning. Proverb, *The early bird gets the worm*; hence *early bird*, humorously = *early riser*.

In *early riser*, *early rising*, the first word may either be taken as an adj., or the phrase may be treated as a combination in which the first element is the *adv.* (cf. *well-doer*, *-doing*). The former view seems most in accordance with the modern grammatical consciousness, and is supported by the analogy of the similar phrase in quot. 1225.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 258 His earlich ariste from deað to liue. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxii. (1495) 360 Mane the erly dawning maykth ende of the nyght lytyll and lytyll. c 1450 *Sir Beues* (MS. M.) 1929 Beuys sayde: 'Yet is it but erly day!' 1504 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iii. 209 The early Village Cock Hath twice done salutation to the Morn. 1611 *BIBLE Hosea* vi. 4 Your goodness is as a morning cloud, and as the early dew it goeth away. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* II. xiv. He that hath once got the fame of an early riser, may sleep till noon. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 642 Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet, With charm of earliest Birds. 1785 *COWPER Tirac.* 765 Where early rest makes early rising sure. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 356 Whose watchful priest would meet, with matin blaze, His earlier God. 1833 R. HOGG *Let. in Lockhart Scott* (1839) IX. 111 He asked me if I was an early riser. 1866 *Arab. Nts.* 487 It was time to get up for early prayers before sunrise.

b. Relatively near to the beginning of the day (or night). Of events or actions: Taking place at an hour relatively not far advanced, or before the usual hour. *Small-and-early*: applied in recent use to evening parties; colloq. also as quasi-sb.

1848-60 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, The meeting will begin at early candle-light. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. xi. 83 Mrs. Podsnap added a small and early evening to the dinner.

c. To keep early hours: to rise and retire early. *Early habits*: habits of keeping early hours. Hence colloq. the adj. is applied to persons.

1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* V. xvii. 114 Early hours... and ease, without hurry, will do every thing. 1781 *COWPER Retirem.* 429 What early philosophic hours he keeps. *Mod.* They are early people, and seldom go out in the evening.

+d. *absol.* = Early morning, early hour. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Eccles.* xviii. 26 Fro erli vnto euen the tyme shal ben changed. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* ii. iii. 7 To morrow with your earliest, Let me haue speech with you.

2. Relatively near to the beginning of the year. Of things or events: Appearing or occurring relatively soon in the year; esp. of plants with regard to their time of bearing flowers or fruit.

1526 *TINDALE James* v. 7 Untill he receave the yerly and the latter rayne. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 38 In an early Spring, We see th' appearing buds, which to proue fruit, Hope giues not so much warrant. 1634 *MILTON L'Allegro* 89 If the earlier season lead. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 192 Fruits and Flowers, are more early or tardy... according as the Soil and Situation are qualify'd by Nature or Accident. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 67 Ev'n in this early Dawning of the Year. 1811 W. SPENCER *Poems* 98 Sere, sere was ev'ry earlier rose. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. PL V.* 204 Early Purple Orchis.

3. With reference to a lifetime.

a. Pertaining to or connected with childhood or youth. b. Relatively near to the beginning of a lifetime or career. (Sometimes contextually = premature, too early.)

1630 *LORD BANIANs* 62 They marry about the seventh year... that the parents might before death see their children disposed, which cometh to pass by these early conjunctions. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* (Ded.), I had a very early Ambition to recommend my self to Your Lordship's Patronage. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th. v.* 899 Early, not sudden, was Narcissa's fate. 1771 *JUNIOR Lett.* xlix. 256 The duke... was in life your earliest friend. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 354 Our most important are our earliest years. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 109 Henry Wharton... whose early death was soon after deplored by men of all parties. 1875 *EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims., Poet & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 158 Music and rhyme are among the earliest pleasures of the child. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 36 The man who is to be good at anything must have early training.

¶ Used by Byron for: Youthful, young.

1814 *BYRON Lara* i. x. Blest are the early hearts and gentle hands That mingle therein well-according bands. 1818 — *YUAN I.* xliii, Lucretius' irreligion is too strong For early stomachs.

4. Belonging or relating to the initial stage of a historical epoch, of the history of a people, of the world, of a science, etc.; ancient. So *early history*, *early records*.

1676-5 *COMBER Comp. Temple* (1702) 558 There are no More, or earlier Laws than these. 1747 *COLLINS Passions* 2 While yet in early Greece she sung. 1767 *BONNYCASTLE Astron.* i. 3 Astronomy is a science of the earliest antiquity. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* i. 106 Anaxagoras seems to have been one of the earliest philosophers... who held this doctrine. 1821 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* vii. 373 The early engravers... never attempted to express more than the drawing and the actual light and shadows. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 593 After the fashion of an earlier generation. *Ibid.* II. 399 Early fathers of the Church. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) i. viii. 90 Wherever we find the level... square occurring... in early Northern work. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 1, In the early Church he exercised a real influence. 1875 *FORTHUM Maiolica* 92 Two large and finely painted early dishes.

b. *Archit.* **Early English**: the name commonly applied to the period of English architecture succeeding the so-called 'Norman', and usually described as extending from A.D. 1175 to 1275; also the style characteristic of that period; also called *Early Pointed*, *First Pointed*.

1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* i. 106 The Early English capital is, therefore, a barbarism of triple grossness. 1879 *SIR G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* i. 123 The round moulded capital is characteristic of the English Early Pointed. *Ibid.* 138 The Early Pointed style was from 1175 to 1275.

5. *generally*. Connected with the initial part of any division of time, any continuous action, etc.; also, anterior in comparison with something else; timely, done or taking place without delay, or before it is too late. In compar. and superl. = former, foremost (in time).

1767 *GOOCH Wounds* i. 191 This consideration shou'd engage our earliest and closest attention to the rules. 1791 *BURKE App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 9 Made men remiss in early precaution. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* ix. 303 Fear not for Burgundy!... Our earliest scouts Shall tell his homeward march. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* vi. iii, Bruce's earliest cars restore That speechless place to Arran's shore. 1822 *PEBOOV Eng. Journalism* xxi. 153 The early part of this century.

b. Of future dates and events; Not remote, near at hand.

1857 *LIVINGSTONE Trav.* Introd. 8 There being no prospect of an early peace. *Mod.* An early date has been fixed for the ceremony. Please reply at your earliest convenience.

II. 6. With reference to serial order: Occupying a position near the beginning.

1707 *Land. Gas.* No. 4333/8 They will Advance Money upon early Tallies. *Mod.* The early chapters of the book. The early prime numbers.

Early (ɛəli), *adv.* Forms: 1 *Northumb. ærlīce*, *ærlīce*, 2-4 *erliche*, 3 *earliche*, 4 *erlike*, *erli*, *erely*, *eerly*, *arliche*, *orly*, *Sc. arliche*, 3-4 *arli*, 4-5 *erly*, 5 *yerlyche*, *yerely*, *north.* 4-5 *areli*, -ly, 4-6 *Sc. ar*, -y, -aily, 5 *Sc. yerly*, 6 *yerle*, 6-7 *early*, 6- *early*. [OE. *erlīce* (= ON. *erlīga*) f. *ār* (= ON. *ār*) positive deg. of *ēr* ERE + *-līce* -ly. The ME. forms with *o* descend directly from this; the OE. var. *erlīce* (with umlaut or assimilation to *ēr*) gave rise to *arli*, *erli* (whence the mod. form).]

1. Near the beginning of a period of time.

1. With reference to the time of day.

a. In the first part of the morning.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John viii. 2 And erlice [c 975 *Rushw. arlice*] æftersona cuom in temple. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Erliche rise, and gernliche seche chireche. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 Sigged... prime iwer erliche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2817 Bot arli [1340 *Fairf. erly*], ar men well might see, þe angels badd loth do him flee. c 1320 *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 203 The child... ros arliche amoween. 1330 *R. BRUNN Chron.* (1810) 32 He sula fynd a palmere orly at morn. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 554 For to riss arly eurlir day. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 460 He wakide eerly to his puple. c 1420 *Chron. Villod.* 785 In Asterre day 3erlyche in þe mornynge. c 1425 *WYNTWON Chron.* ix. i. 65 Rycht arly in til þe fall. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* viii. viii. 23 At mornrow full arly Eneas haisist vp, and mycht nocht ly. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburg* (1848) 165 This Judith rose up yerle. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxviii[xix]. 147 Early in y^e mornynge do I crie vnto the. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 188 What misadventure is so early vp? a 1665 J. GODWIN *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 113 Early up and never the nearer. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 49 p. 2 Young Fellows... who rise early for no other purpose but to

publish their Laziness. 1832 *TENNYSON May Queen*, Call me early, mother dear. 1884 J. HAWTHORNE in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 433/2 You must get up early to get the better of a man who has been a parson.

b. Relatively near to the beginning of the day (or night); at an hour not far advanced.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, xxii. § 4 Laborers... late comynge unto their werke, erly departing therefro. 1822 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* i. 458 We resumed our journey early. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* iv. xviii, Earlier the night came on. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* cvii, A bitter day that early sank Behind a purple-frosty bank of vapour.

c. *Early and late*: at all hours, continuously, incessantly.

c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (BM. MS.) 302 Erliche & late to gladen þee. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 392 What lyf 3e lede, erly & late. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 124 Be subgette to bi souereyne Arly and late. 1590 *Pasquil's Apol.* i. Cij b, His conuersation among them... was... all manner of seasons, early, and late. 1621 *QUARLES Esther* (1717) 28 Prayr... finds admittance, whether earl' or late. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xx, I was up early and late.

2. Relatively near to the beginning of the year.

1666 *BACON Sylva* § 421 An Early-Coming Fruit. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 191 Early-set Anemonies. 1795 *BURKE Th. on Scarcity* Wks. VII. 406 All the early sown grain recovered itself. *Mod.* Some of the species flower very early.

3. With reference to a lifetime.

a. In childhood or youth. b. At a time relatively near to the beginning of a lifetime or career. (Sometimes contextually = too early, prematurely.)

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 116 Hire fader hefe iset hire earliche to lare. c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Edinb. MS.) 23046 Pat... arlik to god þaim tok. 1612-15 *BP. HALL Contempl. O. T.* xii, iv, Samuel began his acquaintance with God early. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 265 Early begin the stubborn Child to break. 1767 *FORDYCE Sermon. Yng. Wom.* II. xii. 200 She lost her father early. 1815 *SCRIBBLEMANIA* 252 Where the seeds of virtue are early planted. 1835 *WILLIS Pencilings* i. xiv. 105 The early-learned history of the family. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 109 Voltaire perceived very early in life that to be needy was to be dependent.

4. At or near the beginning of a historical epoch, of the history of the nation, the world, a science, etc.; far back in date, anciently.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9001 (Fairfax MS.), Allas arly [v. r. arli, erly] þis gile be-gan. Pat adam þat was forsmast man... was begiled þerou a wife. 1668 *SIR T. BROWNE Hydriot.* ii. 7 The Romans themselves were early in no small numbers. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 312 The Americans early found out its useful qualities. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 317 As early as the reign of Elizabeth.

5. *generally*. In the initial part of any division of time, any continuous action, etc. Also, at a time anterior with respect to something else; in good time, without delay, before it is too late.

1655 *MILTON Sonnet 'Avenge, O Lord'* 14 That from these may grow A hundredfold, who... Early may fly the Babylonian woe. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 545 Early they stall their flocks and herds. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* Alex. i. 457 This Abuse was early redrest. 1807 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 71 He very early saw that the fidelity of the western country was not to be shaken. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* i. vii. 456 This great and salutary reaction began early in the present century. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. vi. 41 A Parliament... may... be converted earlier for dispatch of business. 1872 *RAYMOND Mines* 200 Early in December the weather becomes too cold and stormy.

II. 6. Referring to serial order. Near the beginning of the series.

Mod. His name appears very early in the list.

† **Earman**. *Obs. rare.* In 3 hearman. [f. stem of *EAR* v. 1 + *MAN*.] A cultivator.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 All swuch as weren ear ha gulten his earste hearman.

Ear-mark, *sb.* [f. *EAR* sb. 1 + *MARK* sb.]

1. A mark in the ear of a sheep or other animal, serving as a sign of ownership.

1523 *FITZGERB. Hush.* § 52 Se that they [the sheep] be well marked, both eare-marke, pitche-marke, and radel-marke. 1681 *Land. Gas.* No. 1625/4 Lost... a White Mare... no Ear-mark. 1683 *Col. Rec. Penn.* i. 65 Punishm^t for those y^e shall presume to alter their Neighbours Eare or Brand Mark. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Marking*, Some mark them with Raddle and make Ear Marks.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A 'stamp', mark of ownership, identifying mark.

1577-87 *HARRISON in Holinshed Descr. Brit.* xx. 115 This proverb hath... been used as an eare marke of their dissimulation. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 67 We should see foure, five, and more, which had, as it were, our eare-marke; one hurt upon the backe, another neere the tayle, another about the fynes. 1670 *BROOKS Wks.* (1867) VI. 99 God makes this the ear-mark of his people, that they are children that will not lie. 1672 *MARVELL Reh. Transp.* i. 151 Fanatick Money hath no Ear-mark. 1879 *TROLLOPE Thackeray* 201 His [Thackeray's] most besetting sin in style, — the little earmark by which he is most conspicuous.

3. The mark of teeth in the ear.

1837-40 *HALIBURTON Clockm.*, They said it was a biter bit, and they came... to see which critter would get the ear-mark.

Ear-mark, *v.* [partly f. prec. sb.; partly f. *EAR* sb. 1 + *MARK* v.]

1. *trans.* To mark (animals) in the ear as a sign of ownership or identity; *fig.* to mark (anything) as one's own, make its identity recognizable, by a special sign. Hence *Ear-marked ppl. a.*

1591 *SPENCER M. Hubbard* 188 Least we... for eare marked beasts abroad be bruted. 1612 R. CARPENTER *Soules Sent.*

76, I will heere let them passe as care-markt slaues of Sa-
than. 1641 *BEST FARM. Bks.* (1856) 4 It is a goode way to
caremarkt lambes as they fall. 1888 *Standard* 2 Jan. 5
The troubles which an ear-marked cheque avoids. 1888
MONTAGUE WILLIAMS *Def. Dr. Lamson in Times* 14 Mar.,
Why did the prisoner go down to Wimbledon and earmark
his visit by, etc.

† 2. (*nonce-use*.) To mark a person by cutting
his ears (in the pillory).

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm Wks.* (1699) 125 The
Practice of . . pilloring, gagging, Ear-marking, Noseslitting.

† **Earn**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [OE. *ern* = (by meta-
thesis) ON. *rann*, Goth. *rasn* :—O Teut. **rasno(m)*;
cogn. with *REST*. The OE. word is chiefly found
in compounds, as *bere-ern*, *hordern*; see quot.
under *BARN*, *SALTERN*.] A place, dwelling, hut.

a 1000 *Laws of the 57 (Bosw.)* Birep into his *erne*. 1664
Flodden F. iii. 25 Who had been shroud in shepherds *earn*.

Earn (*3in*), *v.* 1. Forms: a. 1 *earnian*, 2-4
ernie(n), *erne(n)*, 5 *arne*, 6-7 *earne*, 7- *earn*.
β. 1 *geearnian*, 2 *earnien*, *iarnien*, *ternien*,
6 *jarn*, *yerne*, *yearne*, *yarn*, (9 *dial.* *yearn*,
yarn). [OE. *earnian*, *ge-earnian*, repr. an O Teut.
type **aznþjan*, f. **aznā* (ON. *gnn*) labour, properly
field-labour, connected with Goth. *asans*, OHG.
aran (whence MHG. *erne*, mod.G. *ernste*) harvest,
Goth. *asneis*, OHG. *esni* hired labourer, OE.
esne serf, labourer, man. The primary sense is
therefore 'to obtain as the reward of labour'. The
OE. *earnian* corresponds in meaning with OHG.
arnēn, but in form with OHG. *arnēn*, which derives
its sense 'to reap' independently from the *sb.*

The ME. forms with initial *y* or *y* may in some cases
descend from OE. *ge-earnian*; the mod. dial. forms with *y*
prob. represent the simple vb.; cf. *yerth*, *yale* for *earth*,
ale (OE. *alao*).

1. *trans.* To render an equivalent in labour or
service (for wages); hence, to obtain or deserve
(money, praise, any advantage) as the reward of
labour. In early use in wider sense: To de-
serve; to obtain as a recompense. (In OE. the
simple vb. governs the genit. case, the compound
ge-earnian the accusative.)

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* in *Sweet Ags. Reader* (ed. 5) ix.
47 Wuton agifan ðam esne (Orpheus) his wif, for ðam he hi
hæfð geearnad mid his hearpunga. a 1000 *Guthlac* 767
(Gr.) Soðfæstra saula. earnað on eorðan ecan lifes. a 1175
Cott. Hom. 223 Pat hi sceoldan mid eadmodnisse & mid her-
samnisse gearmie þa wuniunge on hefe rice. c 1175 *Lamb.*
Hom. 93 Pet ðeo eadmod isomunne iernade et gode, þet mu-
chel er þe engles. forluren. a 1500 *SKELTON Vox Populi* i.
339 Yoke man. . . trewly his goodes to yerne. 1500 *LYNDESAY*
Complaynt 50 Lang seruyce jarnis ay reward. 1591 *NASHE*
Prognost. 23 Many shall drinke more than they can yerne.
a 1667 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* (1690) 107 There was earned in
four years. . . the summe of four Millions. 1771 *Junius Lett.*
liv. 286 These praises. . . have been dearly earned. 1833 *Hr.*
MARTINEAU Loom & Lugg. i. 8 Do they all earn wages?
1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* i. 359, 'I must. . . yearn my own
living.' 1851 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* II. iii. 1. xv. § 11 The
effort of men to earn, rather than to receive, their salvation.
1863 *BARRY Dockyard Econ.* 147 Go into any private work-
shop where old men are earning as much as young men,
and you will find that they are earning it.

b. Of qualities or actions: To procure as a
direct consequence (a name, reputation, etc.) for a
person.

1506 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. 1. 40 The which shal nought to you
but foule dishonor yerne. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* iii. § 7
(1882) 148 The stern justice of his rule earned the hatred of
the disorderly baronage. *Mod.* His eccentricities had
earned for him the nickname of 'The Madman'.

c. Of money invested; also of an implement,
etc.: To be the means of producing (an income
or money return).

1807 *Times* (weekly ed.) 30 Sept. 1/4 The line. . . would
earn at least four per cent.

† d. *intr.* To do work (for a reward or result).

1509 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vi. xxx. (1612) 148 Now Mars. . .
Anchises and Adonis. . . May earne for babes, for Vulcan
shall be parent at their birth.

† 2. *absol.* To deserve well or ill. *Obs.* [cf. L.
bene mereri.]

961 *EADGIFU Charter* in *Sweet Ags. Reader* (ed. 5) 55 Heo
ne dorste. . . hem swa leanian swa he hire to geearnud hæfde.
1622 *DEKKER*, etc. *Virgins Mart.* iv. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 59 A
piece of Roman gold With Cæsar's stamp, such as he sends
his captains When in the wars they earn well.

3. [cf. OHG. *arnōn* to reap.] To glean. *dial.*
1876 *Mid. Yofksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.).

Hence **Earned ppl. a.**, purchased by an equivalent
in labour; esp. in phrases *well-earned*, *hardly-*
earned. **EARNER**, one who or that which earns.

1612 *ROWLANDS Knaue of Harts* 23 Make my hands
the earners of my meate. 1614 *CORNWALLIS in Gutch Coll.*
Cur. i. 162 Nor make him so dear an earner of our monies.
1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 75 The well earned pro-
motion. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 11/2 Unearned incomes
should be taxed before earned incomes. 1886 *Manch.*
Exam. 3 Nov. 5/5 The wives of wage earners.

† **Earn**, *v.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* [app. identical with
ME. *erne* (repr. both OE. *iernan*, metathetic var.
of *rinnan*, RUN, and the causative *ernan* = *ren-*
nan): in OE. the prefix-vbs. *ge-rinnan*, *ge-rynnan*,
occur in the senses 'curdle, cause to curdle'; the
ppl. *geurnen* 'curdled' is found in *Leechdoms*
VOL. III.

II. 230, 272, III. 278.] *intr.* To curdle. Also *trans.*
To curdle (milk), esp. for making into cheese.

1674 *RAY N. C. Wds.* 16 To *Earn*, to run as cheese doth
. . . Var. Dial. 1784 *RAMSAY Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) i. 86 The
kims to kirl and milk to earn. 1769 *Mrs. RAFFALD Eng.*
Houskpr. (1778) 250 When it [new milk] is ready to boil
put in a quart of good cream, earn it. 1877 E. PRACOCK
N. W. Linc. Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Earn*, to curdle with rennet.

† **Earn**, *v.* 3. *Obs.* Forms: (? 1 *earnian*), 6
erne, *earne*, 7 *earn*. [app. a var. of *YEARN* :—
OE. *geornian*; cf. dial. *ear* for *year*. All the
senses of the present word, exc. 3, also belong to
the form *YEARN*. The OE. *geornian* to murmur
(Bosw.-T. in pres. ppl. *geornigende*), *geornfulnes*
solicitude, *geornlice* diligently (*Leechdoms* I. 190),
seem to show that the two forms go back to an
early period; see *Sievers Ags. Gram.* (ed. 2) § 212.

Prof. Skeat (S. V. *YEARN*) considers that *earn*, *yearn* to
grieve (sense 2 below) are of distinct origin from *earn*, *yearn*
in the sense to desire. He regards the former as a corrup-
tion of ME. *ERNE*. But the development of sense from
'desire' to 'sorrow' presents no serious difficulty; and there
is no clear evidence of confusion between the two words.]

1. *intr.* To desire strongly, to long. Also, *To*
earn it. (? *refl.*)

1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Mar.* 76 My courage earned it
to awake. 1596 — *F. Q.* i. i. 3 His hart did earne To proue
his puissance.

2. To be affected with poignant grief or com-
passion; also impers. *it earns me*.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* ii. iii. 3 My manly heart doth *erne*
. . . for Falstaffe hee is dead, and we must *erne* therefore.

1601 — *Jul. C.* ii. ii. 129 That every like is not the same. . .
the heart of Brutus earnest to think upon. 1614 B. JONSON
Barth. Fair iv. vi. Alas poore wretch! how it earns my
heart for him! 1621 P. STERRY *England's Deliverance*
(1652) 26, I do. . . with bowels tenderly Earning, warn and
intreat, etc.

3. ? To tremble. *rare-0*.

1612 *COTGR.*, *Frissonner*, to tremble, quake, shru, shiuer,
dider, shudder, *earne*, through cold or feare.

4. Of hounds, deer, etc.: To utter a prolonged
cry. See *EARNING vbl. sb.* 2.

† **Earn**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [app. ME. *corne*, OE.
georne eagerly, anxiously; cf. *EARN v.* 3.] Earn-
estly, longingly.

1530 *ANCR. R.* 44 Cried him *eorne merci* & forgiue-
nesse. 1566 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* vii. 11 Who doubts but
they prayed earnestly, when they were in Bocardo.

Earn, var. form of *ERNE*, eagle.

Earn-bleater, *-bliter. dial.* [Derivation
unknown; this and OE. *heferblæte*, *hæfenblæte*,
name of some bird, 'bicoca, bugium', prov. Eng.
hammerbleat snipe, may possibly be various cor-
ruptions of the same word.]

'A Scotch name for the snipe.' (Jamieson.)

1768 *ROSS Helenore* 58 (Jam.) The *earn-bleater* or the
muirfowl's crow. Was like to melt her very heart awa.

Earnest (*3inest*), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 *earnust*,
-ost, -est, 3 *earnest*, 3 *orneste*, 3-5 *erneste*, 3-6
ernest, 5 *erneyest*, 4-6 *ernes*, 6 *earnes*, 6-
earnest. [OE. *earnust* fem. = OHG. *ernust* fem.,
neut., MHG. *ernest*, mod.G. *ernst* masc., MDu.
ernst, *aernst* (of similar meaning):—O Teut. **er-*
nusti, perh. f. root **ers*, found also in *ERRE (obs.)*
anger. A different ablaut form of the same root,
with similar suffix, appears to exist in OE. *ornest*
wager of battle, ON. *orrost*, late OE. *orrest* battle.
The form *ernes* may possibly represent a distinct word:—
OE. *geornes*, (*veornnes*) eagerness, strength of desire; cf.
EARN v. 3; it was however in 15th c. completely identified
with the present word.]

† 1. Ardour in battle; in wider sense, intense
passion or desire. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAY.* 16480 Þer wes fehte swiþe stor, *earnest* ful
sturne. c 1250 *Ibid.* 16468 To fihite mid folle *3orneste*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 121 Vortimer with gret power and
god earnest ynow. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1285 The hote
ernest [v. r. *heruest*] is al overblowe. c 1400 *Rom. Rose*
4840 And whanne they han her lust geten The hote *ernes*
they al foryetten.

2. Seriousness, serious intention, as opposed to
jest or play; esp. in phrase in († for) *earnest*, in
good (sober, sad) *earnest*. In OE. *on earnest* means
'earnestly', also 'in reality'. In mod. use *to be*
in earnest, applied to persons, has sometimes an
emphatic sense = to be earnest.

c 1000 *WULFSTAN Addr. to English* in *Sweet Ags. Reader*
(ed. 5) 111 Gif we on eornost ænige scame cufan. c 1250 *Gen.*
& *Ex.* 411 Adam is to eue cumen, More for erneste ðan for
gamen. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* v. 6 Til perfitte man it
falles not to leghe nouper in ernest ne in gamen. 1430
LYDG. Chron. Troy i. v And this contek in ernest and in
game Departed was betwixt love and shame. *Ibid.* i. vi,
It is an earnest and no game. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 14/4
Arneste or *erneste*, seruywste. c 1480 *CAXTON Sonnet of*
Aymon 328 Is it erneste that ye speke? c 1535 *DEWES*
Introd. Fr. in Palgr. 927 In *earnest*, a *certes*, For *earnest*,
pour certes, Of *earnest*, de *certes*. 1570 *Marriage Wit & Sc.*
iv. i. in *Hazl. Dodsl.* II. 362 But in good earnest, madam,
speak—off or on? 1636 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* lxxv. (1862)
I. 193, It were good to be beginning in sad earnest to
find out God. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* Wks. (1851) 373, I
deal not now with this caiff, never worth my earnest, and
now not reasonable for my jest. 1799 *Br. BUTLER Sermon*,
Self-Deceit 475 It never in earnest comes into their thoughts.
1745 *WESLEY Annu. Ch.* 15, I am in great Earnest when I

declare once more, that I have a deep conviction. 1855
PRASCOTT Philip II. ii. vi. (1857) 102 It was no feint, but
a surprise meditated in good earnest. 1875 *JOWETT Plato*
(ed. 2) i. 207 Are you in jest or in real earnest?

† b. ME. phrase: *Erte(n in earnest)*: to con-
duct to a serious result; *erte(n in earnest)*: to bring
seriously to pass. [Cf. OHG. *uuart giuuentit in*
guota ernust 'factus est in agonia' Graff.]

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2942 Ertes ay to euyll ende & ernyst
by the last. *Ibid.* 11634 For ertyn his exile in earnest.

Earnest (*3inest*), *sb.* 2. Forms: 3 *dat.* or *acc.*
ernesse, 4 *ernes*, *earnes*, 5 *ernys*, 5-6 *ernest*, (5
arneste), 6- *earnest*. [Of obscure etymology:
presumably connected with the synonymous *erles*
(see *ARLES*), *ERRES* (a. OFr. *erres* pl.); possibly
it was altered from these after the analogy of de-
rivatives in *-NESS*.]

The alleged OF. *erues*, frequently given as the etymon,
is spurious. Prof. Paul Meyer; the Welsh *ernes* is borrowed
from Eng. At an early period app. confused with *EARNEST*
sb., the notion being that an 'earnest' was so called as
showing that a bargain was made 'in earnest'.]

1. Money, or a sum of money, paid as an instal-
ment, esp. for the purpose of securing a bargain or
contract. Also *fig.* A foretaste, instalment, pledge,
of anything afterwards to be received in greater
abundance. † Phrase, *On (in, for) earnest*: by
way of earnest, as an instalment or foretaste.

The lit. sense is now nearly confined to law-books, and
the *fig.* use, which retains its currency chiefly on account
of its occurrence in the Bible, has almost ceased to be con-
sciously metaphorical.

a 1225 *Juliana* 17 Nu þu schalt on alre earst as on ernesse
swa beon ibeaten wið bittere beamen. 1380 *Wyclif Sel.*
Wks. i. 142 Crist toke ernest here in þis world. *Ibid.* III.
61 He hadde answer of God, þat was ernest herto. 1424 R.
FLORE in E. E. Wills (1882) 59, I have paid him a noble on
ernest. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 14/4 *Arneste* or *hanselle* for
ernest *H. P.* ansal *K. I.* 1463 *Munn. & Housch. Exp.* 157
Item, my mastyr payd to hym in ernest that schuld make my
lady's cloke, iij. s. iij. d. 1499 *Nottingham Borough Rec.* MS.
1378. 5 Reseyved of ernys iij. d. 1500 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools*
(1874) II. 115 Thy ernest is layde, the bargaen must abyde.
It may nat be broke. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 685
As ye see, . . . after all bargaines, there is a signe thereof
made, eyther clapping of hands. . . or giving some earnest.
1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* i. v. 65 It is an earnest of a farther
good. 1633 *I. ADAMS Exp.* 2 *Peter* iv. 11 An earnest
seals the bargain. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 42 P. 12 The
Earnest given me of something further intended in my
Favour. 1800 A. ADDISON *Reports* 133 Plaintiff paid a
guinea earnest. 1814 *WORDSW. Excursion* i. The primrose
flower Peeped forth, to give an earnest of the Spring. a 1830
MACINTOSH More Wks. 1846 i. 397 The enthusiastic ad-
miration with which the superior few feel an earnest of their
own higher powers. 1845 *STEPHEN Latius Eng.* II. 69 If
such portion be accepted by way of earnest. 1850 *TENNISON*
In Mem. xcviij. The days she never can forget Are earnest
that he loves her yet.

b. *Comb.*, *earnest-money*, *giver*, *EARNEST-PENNY*.

1557 in *Turner Records of Oxford* 266 The ernyst money
of the towne rents. 1616 *SIR R. BOYLE in Lismore Papers*
(1886) i. 136, I delivered to. . . Cap. W. Hull xxth ster: as
earnest money to buy casks for flumadoes. 1698 *VANBRUGH*
Prov. Wife iii. i, I'm none of your earnest-givers. 1806
KENT Comm. Amer. Law (1873) II. xxxix. 494 If, there-
fore, earnest money be given. . . the contract is binding.

† 2. *Can.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1673 R. HEAD *Caning Acad.* 37 *Tis me my Earnest*,
Give me my Share or Divident. 1795 *New Cant. Dict.*

† **Earnest**, *sb.* 3. *Obs.* ? Mistake for OE. *ornest*
single combat; the ground for the concluding state-
ment in the quot. is unknown.

1591 *LAMBARDE Arch.* (1635) 44 If a French man doe ap-
peale an English man of. . . murder, the French man may
defend himself by Battaille, which was then termed in
English, *Ernest*; a word that we keep yet, saying, when
we see a man fight, hee is an Ernest.

Earnest (*3inest*), *a.* Forms: 1 *earneste*, 3,
6 *ernest*, (3 *ernexat*), 5 *ernyst* (? 7 *earst*), 6-
earnest. [OE. *earneste*, f. *EARNEST sb.* 1; in ME.
no unequivocal examples have been found; perh.
the word died out in OE., and was afterwards
developed afresh from the attrib. use of the *sb.*]

1. Of persons: Serious, as opposed to trifling;
usually in emphatic sense, intensely serious, gravely
impassioned, in any purpose, feeling, conviction,
or action; sincerely zealous. Of feelings, convic-
tions, etc.: Intense, ardent. Of actions or words:
Proceeding from or implying intensity of feeling
or conviction.

In mod. use the word tends to exclude the notion of un-
governed or violent feeling, which in some earlier examples
is prominent; cf. quot. 1670 under *EARNESTNESS*.

c 1000 *ELFRIC Hom.* (Thorpe) i. 386 Mid eornestum
mode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26351 Cleue and reuful. . . sted-
fast, ernexst, willi (? read earnest-willi). c 1400 *Destr. Troy*
2713 The ernyst speche. . . of Elinus the Bysshop. 15. . .
R. WEAVER *Lusty Yuv.* in *Hazl. Dodsl.* II. 99 Of an
earnest professor of Christs Gospel Thou madest me an
hypocrite. 1563 *MAN tr. Musculus' Common Pl.* 372 a,
Anye earnest or curiose search thereof. 1581 *SAVILLE*
Tacitus' Agricola (1622) 186 Being yong hee had addicted
himselfe to the study of philosophie in earnest sort. 1591
SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI. iii. 316 My tongue should stumle
in mine earnest words. 1593 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* ii. i. (1611)
54 An earnest longing desire to see things brought to a
peaceable end. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. iii. 87, I. have
been An earnest aduocate to plead for him. 1611 *BISL*
Hebr. ii. 1 We ought to giue the more earnest heede.

1668 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Flatterer*, His chiding may seem but the earnest commendation. 1668 DEKKER, etc. *Witch* *Edmond*. III. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 391 I'll not turn from it, if you be earnest Sir. 1756-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxvii. 141 The good lady... was very earnest in serving me of everything. 1793 SOUTHEY *Triumph of Wom.* 240 What though her Priests in earnest terror call On all their host of Gods to aid? 1830 D'ISRAELI *Charles I.* III. vi. 114 There was a good deal of earnest impetuosity in his temper. 1842-4 EMERSON *Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 26 All history resolves itself... into the biography of a few stout and earnest persons. 1858 *Edin. Rev.* No. 217. 183 To [Arnold]... we owe the substitution of the word 'earnest' for its predecessor 'serious'. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 22. 160 To say one earnest word in connexion with this ascent.

b. Const. *for*, or *inf.* Somewhat rare.

c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 302 The Presbyterian faction were earnest to have the army disbanded. 1676 TEMPLE *Lett.* in Wks. 1731 II. 420 The Swede is earnest for a Peace. 1833 *Arab. Nis.* 377 Saony... was earnest with the King to give the signal to the executioner. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. i. v. 61 Caraffa [was] earnest to introduce the inquisition.

c. *transf.*

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 166 For the Earth, I say, is an earnest place. 18... LONGF. *Psalm of Life*, Life is real, life is earnest. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling*, The Bible, most earnest of books.

d. Comb. *earnest-hearted*, -*mind* adjs.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 409 If a little maid... Should sigh within it, earnest-mind, This need will answer evermore. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 53/2 A thoroughly good and earnest-hearted man.

† 2. Of animals: Excited. *Obs. rare.*

1809 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) Cij, If they [bees] be so earnest that you fear stinging your hands.

3. Of things: Demanding serious consideration; weighty, important.

1544 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 26 We scholars have more earnest and weighty matters in hand. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxv. 180 Sir Charles had earnest business in town.

† **Earnest**, *adv.* *Obs.* [OE. had *earnoste* *adv.*, perh. instrum. case of *earnost*, EARNEST *sb.*], or f. the adj.; the later word is merely an *advbl.* use of the adj.] = EARNESTLY.

1669 J. COLE *Of Death* 44 The lesse the bodily members are occupied, the more earnest he withdraws himself to his cogitations. 1709 STYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlvii. 516 Had not profited with that Queen, so earnest was she bent against the Duke of Chastelherault. 1795 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 453 Earnest they sued for an auxiliary band.

† **Earnest**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. EARNEST *sb.*], or a.] *trans.* a. To use in earnest. b. To render earnest.

1608 *Pastor Fido* Ej (N.) Let's prove among ourselves our earnest in jest, That when we come to earnest them with men, We may them better use. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. viii. (1632) 519 The study and plodding on bookes, is a languishing and weak kind of motion, and which heateth or earnesteth nothing.

† **Earnest**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5 *earnest*. [f. the adj.] To secure by giving or taking earnest.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 120 A nothir lover... Wyth the ryng of hys feyth hath ernestyd me. 1630 LORD BACON *Intro.*, I was willing to earnest his love to mee by this injunction. 1695 J. ST. N. *Widow's Mite* 28 Election made sure, confirmed, sealed, witnessed, earnested by the peculiar Spirit of Adoption.

† **Earnestful**, *obs.* [f. EARNEST *sb.*], or -FUL.] 1. Important; = EARNEST *a.* 3.

c 1306 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 1175 Lat us stynte of earnestful matere. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullies Offices* I. (1540) 60 If so be of serious and earnestful maters, let hym vse grauytie.

2. = EARNEST *a.* 1. Also as quasi-*adv.*

1430 A. B. C. *Aristotle in Babes Bk.* (1868) 11 E to elenge, ne to excellent, ne to earnestful neiper. 1530 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 73 Quhen the king was behandin this man maist earnestfull. 1563 DAVIDSON *Answe. Kennedy in Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 186 Your Lordship's earnestfull and godly desyre.

Hence † **Earnestfully** *adv.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 144 He ansuend ernystfully.

† **Earnestly** (5'méstli), *adv.* [f. EARNEST *a.* + -LY.] In an earnest manner; in a manner indicating earnestness. (In OE.: In truth, in reality; also in the Gospels transl. *ergo*, *itaque*, *Vulg.*)

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 9 Earnestlice þa ðæ gecomon þa embe þa endlyften tide comon, þa onfengon hig ælc hys pening. a 1000 *Lawes of Cnut* (Eccl.) xv. Sunnan-dæges cyþingce we forbeodaþ eac earnostlice. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26932 Þi scrift agh to be mad herneſtly, noht als intent o wayn-glori. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1240 He enteres in ful ernestly, in yre of his hert. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6490 Carion... full earnestly with Ector auntrid to fight. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 142 Earnestly, seriose. 1535 COVERDALE *Tobias* ix. 3 Now seist thou how earnestly Raguel hath requyred me.

1544 BALE *Chron.* Sir J. Oldcastell in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 268 Than loked the Lord Cobham earnestly vpon the archbischopp. 1558 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 3 He so earnestly maid supplicatioun to thame. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 121. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lech.* xii. comm., The other Jewes most earnestly persecuted Christians. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 3 Reflexions which I earnestly recommend to the Thoughts of my fair Readers. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* iv. § 33. 123 The most earnestly imitative treatment. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. i. (1857) 8 He had... endeavoured earnestly to do his duty to the best of his abilities. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 55 A... pair of chickens, which he offered most earnestly to S—.

1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xx. 155 We know enough of Hereward to make us earnestly long to know more.

† **Earnestness** (5'méstnēs), [f. EARNEST *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being earnest.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. 162 They must watch with all care, earnestness, and diligence. 1670 WALTON *Lives* III. 158 Never expressing an earnestness... but an humble Gravity suitable to the Aged. 1770 JOHNSON *Lett.* (1788) II. ccvii. 55 Keep your mind quiet, do not think with earnestness even of your health. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 361 Sawing, every one with the might and earnestness of a Demiurgus. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 32 Earnestness; that is, sincerity of purpose. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 581 The discussion began with warmth on one side, and grave earnestness on the other.

† **Earnest-penny**, *Obs.* [f. EARNEST *sb.* + PENNY.] A small sum of money (prob. orig. a literal penny) paid as earnest to secure a bargain; cf. *bargain-penny*, *fastening-penny*.

1508 *Nottingham Borough Rec.* MS. 1383. 10 Receipt... unum denarium argentū ut pro an earnest penny. 1558 HULOKT, Bynde with an earnest peny, *obser.* 1568 EDEN *Lett.* in *1st Eng. Bks. Amer.* (Arb.) Pref. 43/2, Xx⁴ thereof to be lotted to me for an earnest peny to begynne the booke. 1869 W. COWPER *Heaven Open*. 119 It is custodable to men to give an earnest penny in buying and selling. 1760 MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* (1820) 10 *Arrha*, an earnest-penny.

b. *fig.* (In 16th and 17th c. freq. in religious use.) 1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* 19 That assured saving health and earnest-penny of everlasting life. 1571 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in *Hazl. Doddsley* IV. 50 Then for an earnest-penny take this blow. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 97/2 Y^e spirite of God... is the earnest peny of our adoption. 1666 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriol.* 281, I offered them an earnest-penny, to take me along with them as a companion and witness. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* IV. ii, Presents from me... the earnest-pence for our love-bargain.

† **Earnesty**, *Obs. rare.* Also 6 *yrnesty*. [f. EARNEST *a.* + -TY.] Earnestness.

1578 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 419 With some earnesty to prefer his honour and true religion. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 361 This was done with such yrnesty that for the tyme it was a great obstacle in our proceedings.

† **Earnful**, *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [app. a var. of YEARNFUL; for the relations between the two forms cf. EARN *v.* 3.] Anxious, full of longing desire; sorrowful. Hence *Earnfully* *adv.*

[a 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 22 Eornfulness [v. r. geornfulness] þisse worlde.] c 1500 *Noble Lyfe* II. lxxxix, He cryeth eurnefulli ho, ho! 1575 T. ROGERS *Sec. Coming Christ* 47/1 Their woofull cries... their eurnefull plaintes. 1581 STUDLEY *Seneca's Hercules* Cl. 191 b, Philomede... eurnefullid mone Her tender lris death. 1587 T. HUGHES *Arthur* IV. ii. in *Hazl. Doddsley* IV. 323 A deep and eurnful sigh. 1596 LONGE *Marg. Amer.* 136 Weeping piteously in so eurnful manner. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* v. viii. The eurnful smart Which eates my breast. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Earnful*, sad, lamentable.

† **Earning** (5'min), *vbl. sb.* [f. EARN *v.* + -ING; in OE. *earnung*, *geearnung*.]

1. The action of giving labour as an equivalent for wages, of acquiring money by labour. Also *attrib.* 1874 *Daily News* 3 May 6/1 The men who have earned them [laurels] and know what the earning cost. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 1/1 The real earning power of the property.

b. *concr.* in pl.: The amount of money which a person acquires or becomes entitled to by his labour; also, the income produced by invested capital.

1738 *Acc. of Workhouses* 29 To know their earnings, and to give an account to the trustees. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. vi. 56 The whole is commonly considered as the earnings of his labour. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 416 The earnings of the peasant were very different in different parts of the kingdom. 1888 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 2/1 The gross earnings of railways have increased.

† 2. The fact of deserving, merit; *concr.* that which one deserves. *Obs.*

c 1000 WULFSTAN *Homily in Sweet Ags. Reader* xvi. 16 Mid miclan earnungas we geearnodon þa yrmða be on us sitað. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Crist us sef moni free zeue... nawit for ure erunge bute for his mucche mildheortnesse. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 171 Danne wule he... demen elch man after his erninge.

† 3. *pl.* Gain, profit. *Obs.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* (Egerton MS.) 161 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 32 If we serueden god so wedoð erninges, more we haueuden of heuene þanne eorles oper kinges. [But other texts read *erninges*.] 1703 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 182 Now is the time to make earnings in the islands. 1875 BROOKS *Gold. Fk. Wks.* 1867 V. 15 If thou wouldst make any earnings of thy reading this treatise, then thou must—Read, and believe what thou readest.

† **Earning**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. EARN *v.* + -ING.]

1. Longing desire; poignant grief or compassion. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGNM. *Whole Creature* xii. § 4. 131 The strong movings of his hart, and the earnings of his affections. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 95 ¶ 1 The generous Earnings of Distress in a manly Temper.

2. The act of uttering the prolonged cry of hounds or deer.

1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 13 The earning of the houndes in continuans of their crie. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGNM. *Whole Creature* xiii. § 4. 219 The young Fawne with earning.

† **Earning** (5'min), *vbl. sb.* *dial.* Also *yearning*. [f. EARN *v.* + -ING.]

1. The curdling of milk for cheese.

1786 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 40 It is this fourth stomach with the milk curdled in it, that is commonly taken for earning of milk. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 31 To allow the Milk to stand an Hour, in earning, or after the Runnet

is put in. *Ibid.* 45 A very material circumstance to be attended to in Cheese-making, is the time... when the Milk is at rest, called earning time.

2. The means of curdling milk; rennet. Also *attrib.*, as in *earning-bag*, *skin*. Also *earning-grass* = BUTTERWORT.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 149 When your Runnet or Earning is fit to be used. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Cheese*, Go to the Pot where the Earning Bag hangs, and take so much of the Earning, as will serve for the Proportion of Milk. 1775 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1792) 1131 (Jam.) *Pinguicula vulgaris*, Steep-grass, Earning-grass. 1778 *Fam. Acc. Bk.* in *E. Peacock N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) A calf-head and a piece of earning-skin. c 1820 *Cottagers of Glenburnie* 202 (Jam.) Mrs. MacClarty then took down a bottle of rennet, or yearning, as she called it. 1863 ATKINSON *Danby Provinc.* N. Riding *Yorksh.*

† **Eareck**, var. form of EIRACK.

† **Eare-pick**, -*picker*. [f. EAR *sb.* + pick.] An instrument for clearing the ear of wax, etc.; also *fig.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 116 An Ereyke, *aurifricium*. 1568 RICHMOND, *Wills* (1853) 227 To James Gybson my godson... one silver ear pick. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Tras. Fr. Tong.* *Vne cure oreille*, an eare picker. 1598 LVLV *Midas* v. ii. 63, I protest by cissars, brush & combe; bason ball & apron; by razor, earepike & rubbing clothes. 1614 T. ADAMS in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* xxvii. 10 Alas! poor truth, that she must now be put to the charge of a golden earepick, or she cannot be heard. 1634 S. ROWLEY *Noble Sold.* II. i, Is the king at leisure... to heare a Souldier speake. I am no eare-picker To sound his hearing that way. 1700 *Transactioner* 21 He Acts all the uncouth Faces, of a Transactioner pausing over a China Earepicker. 1825 HOWE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1255 Tweezers with an ear-pick.

† **Eare-rent**, *Obs.* [perh. orig. f. EAR *sb.* + RENT; but used (? punningly) with allusion to EAR *sb.*] ? Some kind of agricultural rent. In quots. used punningly for: a. The loss of a person's ears in the pillory. b. The 'tax' imposed on a listener's patience by a profitless or noisy talker.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, Raskalls would runne themselves from breath to see... you t'haue but a Hole to thrust your heads in, For which you should pay Eare-rent. 1644 MARRINGER *Renegado* III. ii, You speak not tempests, nor take eare-rent from a poor shopkeeper.

† **Eare-ring**, *earring*. [f. EAR *sb.* + ring.] Also 1 *ear-hring*, 5 *aryng*, 6 *earring* (e, eare ryng (e).

1. A ring worn in the lobe of the ear for ornament; often used for a pendant or 'drop'.

c 1000 *Elfric Exod.* xxxii. 2 Nymap zyldene ear-hringas of cower wifa earon. 1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath. Angl.* 45 *Inauris*, be Aryng in the ere. 1525 COVERDALE *Jude*. viii. 24 For in so moch as y^e men were Ismaelites, they had earinges. — *Ezek.* xvi. 12, I put... eare rynges vpon thyn eares. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 454, I send you honour two earerings. a 1643 G. SANDYS (J.) *They*... gave the precious earings that they wore. 1701 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlv. 18 Her earings... were two diamonds shaped exactly like pears. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xviii, A pair of gold ear-rings. 1875 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xl. 174 The lifeless frame, dressed as became a war-chief, glittered with belts, and ear-rings.

2. *dial.* The common fuchsia. (Britten and Holland.)

† **Earsh**, *Obs. exc. dial.* [A slurred pronunc. of EDDISH; see also ARRISH.]

a. A stubble field. b. = Eddish or aftermath.

1622 MAY *Virgil's Georg.* (L.) Fires oft are good on barren earshs made. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Earsh*, a stubble field; as a wheat earsh, a barley earsh.

† **Earshot** (i-3/4pt). [f. EAR *sb.* + SHOT; after *bowshot*, etc.] The distance at which the voice may be heard; hearing.

1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Wom. Hater* I. iii, Hark you Sir, there may perhaps be some within ear-shots. 1713 *Guardian* No. 71 (1756) I. 315 Within ear-shot of one of those little ambitious men. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. vi. 75 Tadpole and Taper... withdrew to a distant sofa, out of earshot, and indulged in confidential talk. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 1001 She was... not in earshot of the things Outspoken o'er the heads of common men.

† **Earst**, *obs.* var. ERST; ? also of EARNEST *a.*

† **Eart**, *obs.* form of art; see BE *v.*

† **Earth** (5'p), *sb.* Forms: a. 1-4 *eorðe*, 1-*Northumb.* *eorðu*, *eorðe*, 2 *horðe*, 3-6 *erð* (e, 4-5 *irthe*, *urth* (e, 4-6 *yerth* (e, *herthe*, 5 *3erþ*, *yorth*, 6 *earthe*, *yearth* (e, *erith*), 8-9 *Sc.* *yirth*, 9 *Sc.* and *dial.* *yearth*, *orth*, 6- *earth*. b. 3-5 *erd* (e, 6 *eard*, *eird*, 8 *yird*, 9 *Sc.* and *north.* *dial.* *yird*, *yeird*, *eard*. [Common Teut.: OE. *eorpe*, wk. fem., corresponds to OS. *ertha* wk. fem. (MDu. *aerde*, *erde*, Du. *aarde*), OHG. *erda* str. and wk. fem. (MHG., mod.G. *erde*), ON. *iprð* (Sw., Da. *jord*), Goth. *airpa* str. fem.: -OTeut. **erþā*, (? WGer.) *erþōn* -; without the dental suffix the word appears in OHG. *ero* earth, Gr. *ἐρα-ς* on the ground; no other non-Teutonic cognates are known to exist, the plausible connexion with Waryan root *ar, to plough, being open to serious objection.

With the northern and Sc. forms with -d cf. ME. *dede* for *death*; the change of -p into -d is rare at the end of a word, though in medial positions it is frequent in Sc. The northern forms of the present word were in the early ME. period graphically coincident with those of ERD, and in some phrases the two words seem to have been confused. (Men's notions of the shape and position of the earth have so greatly changed since Old Teutonic times, while the language of the older notions has long outlived them, that it

is very difficult to arrange the senses and applications of the word in any historical order. The following arrangement does not pretend to follow the development of ideas.)

I. The ground.

1. Considered as a mere surface. † *To win earth on*: to gain ground upon; *to lose earth*: to lose ground.

Beowulf 1533 Wearp ða wunden mæl... þæt hit on eorðan læg stið and stylec. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* in Sweet *Ag. Reader* (ed. 5) 85 Iohannes... astrehte his lichoman to eorðan on langsumum gebede. c 1000 *Ormin* 8073 For he [Herod] warrþ seoc, and he bigann To retenn bufenn eorþe. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13860 Pey wyþ-drownen hem, & erþe þey les. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 284 The Kyng... Wes laid at erd. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 6817 Sum [he] hurlit to þe hard yerth. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 657 Twenty fote he garde hyme 800, Thus erthe on hym he wane. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T. v. i.* 109 They kneele, they kisse the Earth. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 192 Let your Gardiner endeavour to apply the Collateral Branches of his Wall-Fruits... to the Earth or Borders. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ. v.* 486 Part roll'd on the earth and rose again.

2. Considered as a solid stratum.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4699 Pe erth ic clang, for drught and hete. c 1300 *Ibid.* (Fairf.) 16784 The day was derker then the night þe erthe quoke with-alle. 1564 BULLYER *Bk. Simples* 57 a, The people... are constrained to inhabit in Caves, under the yearth. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 8 b, Of Gemmes, some are found in the earthes vaines, & are digged vp with Metalles. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* iii. 339 Who under earth on human kind avenge Severe, the guilt of violated oaths. 1865 *Frost & Fire* II. 182 Them is what we call marble stones; they grow in the yearth.

† 3. Considered as a place of burial; esp. in phrase *To bring (a person) to (the) earth. Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 4283 To gadere come his eorles & brohten him to eorþe. c 1305 *Edm. the Conf.* 594 in E. P. P. (1866) 86 Dids he com iwis & þer he was ibrogt an vrþe. 1387 E. E. *Wills* (1882) a Y be-queethe iii. ii to bringe me on erthe. 1542 *Bury Wills* (1850) 261 [William Clover, of Chelsworth, charged his wife to bringe me vnto the herthe honestly accordyng to my value. *Ibid.* 141, I comytt my body to be buried in the church erthe. 1590 MARLOWE *Edu. II.* v. i, Every earth is fit for burial.

4. The hole or hiding-place of a burrowing animal, as a badger, fox, etc. Also *fig.*

1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 187 If you... put the Terryer into an earth where foxes be or Badgerdes, they will leave that earth. 1611 COTGR. *Accul.*, the bottom... of a foxes, or badgers earth. 1719 DR FOR *Crusoe* (1840) I. xi. 183 Frighted hares fled to cover, or fox to earth. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 332, I recommend to you, to turn them into large covers and strong earths. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 311, I am ready to take you to any place of safety you can name... But you cannot persuade me that you do not know what earth to make for. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vi. (1879) 113 They were generally near their earths, but the dogs killed one. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 253 And onward to the fortress rode the three. 'So, thought Geraint, 'I have track'd him to his earth'.

5. The soil as suited for cultivation; sometimes with a defining word denoting the nature or quality of the soil.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 7 Hrendas forðon ða ilca to huon uutedile eorðo 31-onetad. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 Sum ful on þe gode eorðe and þat com wel forð. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 27268 (Fairf.) Tilmen... better þaire awen erp tilis. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 141 Erye, or erthe [erde K], terra, humus, tellus. c 1450 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 81 The bitterest erthe & worst that thou canst thinke. 1523 FRZHEB. *Husb.* § 13 To plow the barley-erthe. 1557 *Lanc. Wills* (1854) I. 143 On close lyeinge nerest unto James Baillies called the merled earthe. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* iii. 29 When you finde the chase to runne over any faire earth, as either over More, Meadow, Heath [etc.] all which my countrymen of the North call skelping earths. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Earth*, By means of sand it is, that the fatty earth is rendered fertile. 1821 MRS. WHEELER *West-world. Dial.* 71 They racken his earth is as gud as onny ith parriish.

6. *Electr.* The ground considered as the medium by which a circuit is completed. Hence used for: A communication with the earth.

1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 250 An 'earth', however, is generally put at each station.

II. The world on which we dwell.

7. The dry land, as opposed to the sea.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* I. 10 And God gecigde þa drignisse eorðan. c 1160 *Hatto Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 15 7c befared sæ and eorðan. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 116 De dride dai... was water and erde o sunder sad. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 383 Þe watris all he calid þe se, þe drey he calid erd. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 10 God clepid the drie erthe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 624 The seat of men, Earth, with her nether Ocean circumfus'd. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* iv. 119 Sooner let earth, air, sea to Chaos fall. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* I. 6 There's sae strong a spirit of life hotchin over yearth and sea.

8. The world as including land and sea; as distinguished from the (material) heaven.

Beowulf 92 (Gr.) Se ælmihtiga eorðan wiorhte. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Sunnen dæd was isezan þæt formeste liht buen eorþe. c 1205 LAY. 4154 He somenede ferd Swulc nes næwere eær on erde. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 40 Of nozt was heuene and erde samen wrozt. c 1300 *Cast. Lowe* 95 God atte begynnynge Hedde i-maad heuene wip ginne... And þe eorþe þer-after þer-wip. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 127 What proportion all the Rivers in the Earth bear to the Po. 1747 J. SCOTT *Christ. Life* III. 489 Spreading... even to the utmost ends of the earth. a 1813 A. WILSON *Rab & Ringan* Poet. Wks. (1846) 147 He ca'd the kirk the church, the yirth the globe. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 99 Men for a long while regarded the earth as a boundless plain.

9. Considered as the present abode of man; frequently contrasted with heaven or hell. In poet. and rhet. use often without the article.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 18 Me is 7eseald ælc anweald on heofonan and on eorpan 1990 *Lindisf. on eorðo*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Heo on eorþe 7eueð reste to alle eorþe þrelles wepmen and wifmen of heore þrel weorces. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29280 Crist has here in irthe leuyd þe hele of cristendom and heuyd. *Ibid.* 71 [Scho] saues me first in herth fra syn, And heuen blys me helps to wyn. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 515 To conquire alle secular lordship in þis eorþe. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 Wat þu byndist vpon 7erþe, ic schal be boundoun al so in heuin. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 462 Shalle not long w' 30u in urthe a byde. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 13 And he... louthir chastite a monge alle þe virgyns in erthe. c 1500 *Lancelot* 128 For in this erith no lady is so fare. 1546 *Primer Hen. VIII.* 74 To whom... In heaven & yerth be laud and praise. Amen. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 37, I came not to send peace in to the yerthe but warr. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C. i.* iii. 45 Those that haue knowne the Earth so full of faults. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 99 O Earth! how like to Heav'n, if not preffer'd More justly. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 813 Mighty Caesar... On the glad Earth the Golden Age renews. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 182 But Kilmeny on yirth was nevir mayre seine. 1828 TRENCH *Parables* ii. (1877) 15 Earth is not a shadow of heaven, but heaven... a dream of earth.

b. *transf.* The inhabitants of the world.

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Benedicite*, O let the Earth, speak good of the Lord. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xi. 1 The whole earth was of one language.

c. In the intensive expression *on earth.*

1864 THACKERAY *Philip* (1872) 228 What scheme on (h)earth are you driving at? *Mod.* What on earth is the matter here?

10. Considered as a sphere, orb, or planet.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5339 Erthe, that bitwixe is sett The sonne and hir (the moon). 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* Cont. (Arb.) 45 A demonstration of the roundnesse of the earth. 1658 CULPEPPER *Astron. Judgem. Dis.* 18 The Earth is a great lump of dirt rolled up together, and... hanged in the Air. 1706 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 403 The Place of the Aphelion or Perihelion of the Earth. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. Introd. 32 The Earth is stretched out at the Poles. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* Introd. 2 The earth is a planet.

† b. *transf.* A world resembling the earth; a (supposed) habitable planet.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 381 He affirmed... the Moon [to be] an earth, having Mountains and Valleys, Cities and Houses in it. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 168 We will consider... the rest of the earths, or of the planets within our heavens. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nis.* I. 23, This is the 1st, or highest, of 7 earths.

III. † 11. [? After L. terra.] A country, land; portion of the earth's surface. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iii. 22 Aftær ðas cum se hælend... in iudea eorðu 1975 *Rusku. eorðo*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5484 Ioseph... first was berid in þat contré, Sipen born til his erth was he. c 1380 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxi. 2 Some of man... prophecy thou ajens the erthe of Israel. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1325 They yave Ser Torrent that he wan, Both the erth and the woman. 1550 LAUDER *Tract.* (1864) 270 And... 3e be nocht feird But doute for to possesse the eird. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 344 This hand That swayes the earth this Climate overlookes. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 41 The Athenians have the spirit not to be slaves to their earth.

IV. As a substance or material.

12. The material of which the surface of the ground is composed, soil, mould, dust, clay.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 351 (Gr.) Peah min ban and blod butu 7e-weorðen eorðan to eacan. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 God... cweð þæt he wolde wecan man of eorðan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 928 Vnto þat erth þou was of tan. a 1300 *Havelok* 740 A lieti hus to maken of erthe. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 427 Askes and powder, erthe and clay. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C v, To graue... in erthe, and other sculptures. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 193 Now is your Season for Circumposition by Tubs or Baskets of Earth. 1708 J. C. COMPTON *Collier* (1845) 15 Mould, Sand, Gravel or Clay (all which I call Earth). 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 54 Alternate strata of earth and limestone. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiv. 213 The envoys... undertook to give earth and water. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* III. 168 'Sober floories that smell o' the yird like'.

† b. Clay as material for pottery. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 69 He wolde euer be serued in vessels of erth. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* iv. Sched. s. v. Bottles, Bottles... of Earth or Stone the dozen.

c. In *Sugar-making*. A layer of earth spread over the raw sugar in the process of refining.

1754 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Sugar*, When the second earth is taken off, they cleanse the surface of the sugar with a brush.

13. As the type of dull, dead matter.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. iii. 78 Dar'st thou, thou little better thing then earth, Divine his downfall?

b. As a disparaging term for precious metal.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine Dr.* (1876) 34 My bagges are full... with the white and red earth of the world.

c. Used for: The body. Cf. *dust, clay.*

a 1600 SHAKS. *Sons.* xclvi, Poore soule the center of my sinful earth. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* v. (1679) 19 This earth of mine doth tremble, and I feel A stark affrighted motion in my blood. 1822 SHELLEYS *Hellas* 21 The indignant spirit cast its mortal garment Among the slain—dead earth upon the earth.

14. Earth as one of the four so-called 'elements'.

Also, in pre-scientific chemistry, one of the supposed five (or six) elements; see *quot.* 1778.

a 1300 *Frage. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 267 Of this four elementz ech quik thing y-maked is. Of urthe, of water, and of eyr, and of fur, i-wis. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 92 Four elements there ben diverse, The first of hem men erthe call. 1564

P. MOORE *Hope Health* i. iii. 5 The yearth is the lowest and heaviest element. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N. i.* v. 294 You should not rest Between the elements of ayre and earth. 1776 *Dict. of Art & Sciences*, s. v. *Element*, The elements... to which all bodies may be... reduced are... Water... Air... Oil... Salt... Earth.

15. *Chem.* (See *quots.*) In mod. use restricted to certain metallic oxides, agreeing in having little taste or smell, and in being unflammable, e.g. magnesia, alumina, zirconia, and the 'alkaline earths' baryta, lime, strontia.

a 1728 WOODWARD (J.) Earths are opaque, insipid, and, when dried, friable, or consisting of parts easy to separate, and soluble in water. 1751 SIR J. HILL *Mat. Med.* (J.) The five genera of earths are, 1. Boles, 2. Clays, 3. Marls, 4. Ochres, 5. Tripelas. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. i. 1. 22 They unite with acids, alkalis... and some earths, principally alumine. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 12 Four Earths generally abound in soils, the aluminous, the siliceous, the calcareous, and the magnesian. 1863-79 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 360 *Earths*, this name is applied to the oxides of the metals, barium, strontium, etc.

B. *Earth-* in *comb.*

I. General relations.

1. attributive. a. Pertaining to the earth as a world, or as a globe or planet; as in *earth-god, -goddess, -history, -lord, -measure, -noise, -pole, -power, -surface*. b. Pertaining to the ground, dwelling or existing on, near, or below the surface of the ground, as in *earth-beetle, -bird, -damp, -fly, -hole*. c. Pertaining to the crust of the earth, as in *earth-throe, -tremor*. d. Pertaining to the earth in relation to electricity, as in *earth-resistance*. e. Characteristic of earth as a substance, as in *earth-colour, -tint*; composed of earth, as in *earth-bank, -bottom, -envelope, -mound, -wall*.

1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix. 236 He went along the 'earth-banks of his ancient home. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 379 A kind of 'earth-beetles called tauri, i. Bulls. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 132 Peos... beoþ 'eorð briddes, & nestes o þer eorðe. 1883 F. G. HEATH in *Century Mag.* Dec. 169/1 Over the original 'earth-bottom of the cave is a bed or layer of considerable thickness. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxvii, The light usually carried by a miner... certain to be extinguished should he encounter the more formidable hazard of 'earth-damps or pestiferous vapours. 1884 H. R. HAWES in *Longm.* *Mag.* Dec. 191 The 'earth-envelope of mind is not the measure of mind. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 176 There is a sort of Flies at the Cape which the Europeans call 'Earth-flies. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 74 We have no acknowledged 'earth-goddess in the poems. 1880 A. WALLACE *1st. Life* 83 The opposite belief, which is now rapidly gaining ground among the students of 'earth-history. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 He turnde... fro mennes wunienge to wilde deores, and ches þere crundel to halle and 'eorðhole to bure. 1668 GAULE *Pract. The. 42* The 'Earth-Lords [Adam's] honour now layd in the dust. 1590 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xii. xviii. 389 It was needefull for Mechanicall 'earthmeasures, not to be ignorant of the measure and contents of the circle. 1875 *Emerson Lett. & Soc. Aims, Immortality Wks.* (Bohn) III. 280 The Pyramids... and cromlechs and 'earth-mounds much older. 1850 BROWNING *Poems* II. 435, I can hear it 'Twixt my spirit and the 'earth-noise, intervene. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 32 From the 'earth-poles to the line. 1867 *Spectator* 7 May 626/1 The 'earth-powers which dwell in the billows, the rain, the frost, and the air. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 243 The 'earth resistance to the current... is next to nothing. 1863 PROCTOR in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 566 An extent of 'earth-surface to be measured. *Ibid.* Tens of thousands of human beings have... been destroyed by 'earth-throes. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct. 3/1 The colour of these tiles is a deep 'earth-tint. 1867 G. H. DARWIN *Earthquakes in Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 274 These troublesome changes are called 'earth tremors. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 217/3 Dr. Bruce also pointed out traces... of the vallum or 'earthwall.

2. objective. a. (sense 1), as *earth-tilling, -worker* vbl. sbs., *earth-baking, -convulsing, -deluvius, -incinerating, -piercing, -trading* ppl. adjs. b. (senses 7, 8), as *earth-measuring* vbl. sb., † *earth-amazing, earth-crossing, -destroying, -devouring, -emblemizing, -overgazing, -refreshing, -vexing* ppl. adjs. c. (sense 9), as *earth-poring, -seeking* ppl. adjs. d. (sense 12), as *earth-grubber, -maker, -scraper; earth-eating* vbl. sb. and ppl. adj.; *earth-wheeling* vbl. sb.

1624 QUARLES *Job* (1717) 221 Jehovah did at length unshroud His 'Earths-amazing language. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 143 'Earth-baking heat. 1819 SHELLEY *Præmeth. Unb.* iv. (1878) II. 132 'Earth-convulsing behemoth. 1886 PROCTOR in *19th Cent.* May 692 A special 'earth-crossing family of Comets. 1590 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 687 Where 'earth-deluvius Conies keepe. a 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* IV. 1540 (Jod.) This all drowning 'earth-destroying shower. c 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* 39 (Jod.) The 'earth devouring anguish of despair. 1852 Th. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 499 These examples of 'earth-eating in the torrid zone appear very strange. 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 22 There are a tolerably large number of earth-eating tribes in North America. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* x. (1848) 108 The sacrificial ox, 'earth-emblemizing. c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 33/2 The earth and 'earth-embracing sea did shake. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. ix. 274 They offered prayer To earth-embracing Neptune. 1883 PROCTOR in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 566 The 'earth-fashioning power of vulcanian forces. 1661 K. W. Conf. *Charac.* *Usurer* (1860) 74 This miserable 'earthgrubber doth... acquire this trash with vexation. 1869 SPURGEON *Tras. Dav. Ps.* xv. 2 A True believers do not... bend double as earth-grubbers. 1801 HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* 34 Finding nothing could be done with the 'earth-holders, I... determined to build my stories in the heaven. 1598 J. DICKINSON

Green in Conc. (1878) 134 *Earth-incinerating Aetnas wombe big swolne with flames. 1719 De Fox *Cresce* (1840) II. xiv. 285 Potters and *earth-makers; that is to say, people that tempered the earth for the China ware. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XII. xviii. 389 Geometria, that is, *Earthmeasuring. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xci. The peak Of *earth-organizing mountains. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XIX. (1848) 206 The broad and upturned base Of that *earth-piercing altar pyramid. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 24 High, and purged Soules Leave Time and Place, to dull *earth-poring foles. 1651 DRAYTON *Wks.* II. 479 (Jod.) The *earth-refreshing Sun. his golden head doth run Far under us. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spiritual Navig.* 34 *Earth scrapers. that would dig to the Center to exhale riches. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 13 A low brut Affection. which binds In Sensual Fetters, lowe *Earth-seeking minds. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. i. (1878) 3 Wearing so many crowns, as *Earth-subduer, Legislator. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 31 Pis kyng [Azarias] louede wel *erpe telynge. 1388 WYCLIF I *Cor.* III. 9 3e ben the erthe tilyng of God. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 25 *Earthtreading starres, that make darke heauen light. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 42 This *earth-vexing smart. 1477 in *York Myst.* Intro. 21 note, Garthyners, *erthe wallers, pavers, dykers. 1885 SIR R. RAWLINSON in *Pall Mall G.* 17 Jan. 1/2 Stockport, where men had been set to test work at *earth-wheeling. 1878 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* II. 57 *Earth-worker, as the original word for husbandman should be rendered.

3. instrumental with passive pple., as *earth-blinded, dimmed, fed, rampired, stained, worn.* 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. viii. Thou the *Earth-blinded summonest both Past and Future. 1884 W. G. HORDER in *Chr. World Pulpit* 12 Nov. 310/3 Our *earth-dimmed souls. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. vii. *Earth-fed Minds That never tasted the true Heav'n of love. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hem. V.* cli. *Earth-rampeir'd Ears, expect the Drum to Call. 1807 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 24th *Sund. after Trin.* The *earth-stained spirit Whose wakeful musings are of guilt and fear. 1866 E. PEACOCK *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 177 The *earth-worn face of the living.

4. adverbial with adjs. or vbl. sbs. Chiefly locative and originative (in, on, near to the earth; from, of the earth), and simulative (as the earth); as in *earth-bedded, -bound, -bowed, -bred, -burrower, -coloured, -creeping, -ejected, -gaping, -groveling, -lent, -low, -made, -nurtured, -proud, -rooted, -sprung, -turned, -undone, -wide.*

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xv. Von *earth-bedded jetting-stone. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 96 Who can. bid the Tree Vnfixe his *earth-bound Root? 1865 G. SMITH *Autumn* IV. in *Macm. Mag.* XIII. 54 *Earth-bow'd trees. 1594 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 285 *Earth-bred brethren, which once Heapte hill on hill to scale the starrie skie. 1603 H. CROSSE *Virtues Commu.* (1878) 90 Earth-bred wormes, . . will stand upon termes of gentilitie. 1622 MAY *Heir* in *Hazl. Doddsley* II. 517 The earth-bred thoughts of his gross soul. 1883 WOOD in *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 162 The mole is an *earth-burrower. 1877 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 5/7 We reached Biela at dark, *earth-coloured, wet and out of spirits. 1881 SIDNEY *Apoll. Poetie* (1622) 530 So *earth-creeping a mind, that it cannot lift itself vp to looke to the skies of Poetry. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. ii. The earth-creeping breeze. 1886 PROCTOR in *19th Cent.* May 694 The orbit. had been that of the *earth-ejected comet. 1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 31 *Earth-gaping Chasma's, that mishap aboades. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. xxxviii. This Province. . . is hight *earth-groveling Aptery. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* VI. (1848) 61 With every *earthly ray of every star Holy and special influences are. 1600 TOUNEURE *Transf. Met.* cclxxxii. With fleecy Wool, that hung on *earth-low brakes. 1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 416 Everything *earth-made has a weight in it which drags it down to earth. 1881 H. PHILLIPS tr. *Chamisso's Faust* 15 Woe and wail earth-born, *earth-nurtured! 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 218 Weary *earth-plodders. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 70 *Earth-proud, proud of the earth which is not theirs. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Songs of Days & Nts.* 51 The long grass. . . an *earth-rooted sea. 1614 R. TAYLOR *Hog lost Pearl* in *Doddsley* (1780) VI. 412 Tortur'd by the weak assaults Of *earth-sprung griefs. 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1850) 74 Earthsprung mothers, of an earthly name, Doomed to die. 1618 BRAITHWAITE *Descr. Death.* *Earth-turned, mole-eyed, flesh-hook, that puls us hence. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 313 As one God-satisfied and *earth-undone. 1864 R. S. HAWKER *Quest. Sangraal* 4 The *Earthwide Judge, Pilate the Roman.

II. Special comb.: *earth-almonds*, 'the corms of *Cyperus esculentus*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *earth-bags* = *sand-bags* (*Adm. Smyth*); see *earth-sack*; *earth-balls*, truffles, *Tuber cibarium* (Britten and Holland); **earth-bath*, a kind of medical treatment in which the patient was buried up to the shoulders in the ground; *earth-battery* (*Electr.*), a battery formed by burying two voltaic elements in the earth some distance apart; *earth-bed*, a bed upon the ground; the grave; **earth-bind*, some creeping plant; *earth-bob*, a maggot, the larva of a beetle; **earth-goal*, coal as distinguished from charcoal; *earth-car* (see *quot.*); *earth-chestnut* = *EARTH-NUT*; **earth-chine*, a cleft in the earth; *earth-closet*, a substitute for a water-closet, in which earth is used as a deodorising agent; *earth-current* (*Electr.*), an irregular current due to the earth, which affects telegraph wires so as to render them temporarily useless for communication; **earth-dog*, a terrier; *earth-drake*, mod. rendering of OE. *eorð-draca* earth-dragon; **earth-flax*, some mineral, possibly asbestos; *earth-flea*, *earth-fly*, = *CHIGO*; *earth-foam*, a variety of Aphrite; *earth-fork*, a digging

fork; *earth-gall*, the Lesser Centaury, *Erythraea Centaureum*; *earth-hog* = *AARD-VARK*; *earth-house*, an underground chamber or dwelling; *fig.* the grave; *earth-hunger*, a disease characterized by a morbid craving for eating earth; *fig.* desire to possess land, greed of territory; **earth-ivy* = *GROUND-IVY*; **earth-lice*, transl. L. *pedunculi terræ* (see *quot.*); *earth-marl*, marl containing a large proportion of clay; *earth-moss*, the genus *Phascum* (Britten and Holland); *earth-mouse*, the plant *Lathyrus tuberosus* (Britten and Holland); **earth-moving* *vbl. sb.* = *EARTH-QUAKE*; *earth-oil*, petroleum; *earth-pillar* (*Geol.*), a pillar-like mass of earth (see *quot.*); **earth-planet*, *nonce-ud.*, a fugitive, wanderer; *earth-plate* (*Electr.*), a metal plate buried in the earth, connected with a telegraph battery in order that the circuit may be completed by the earth; **earth-puff*, a puff-ball fungus (*Nares*); **earth-ric* (*Orm. corperiche*), the earth-realm, earth as a region; *earth-rind*, rhetorically used for 'crust of the earth'; also *fig.*; *earth-sack*, a sack filled with earth, used as a fascine in fortifications; *earth-sculpture*, the physical processes by which the form of the earth's surface is altered; *earth-shaker*, also *earth-shaking* *ppl. a.*, chiefly used as epithets of Poseidon or Neptune; *earth-shaking* *vbl. sb.*, formerly = *EARTHQUAKE*; *earth-shine* (*Astron.*) = *EARTH-LIGHT*; *earth-shock*, a convulsion of the earth; **an earthquake*; **earth-shrew*, the Shrew-mouse; *earth-side*, *nonce-ud.*, earthward side or aspect; *earth-smoke*, the plant *Fumitory* (Britten and Holland); *earth-spider*, the Tarantula; *earth-spring*, in electrical machines a spring connected with the earth; *earth-star*, a fungus so called from its stellate shape when lying on the ground; also as *nonce-ud.*, applied to the earth considered as a 'star', and to luminous objects resembling stars; *earth-stopper*, one who is employed to stop up the 'earths' or holes of foxes; *earth-table* (*Arch.*), see *quot.*; *earth-tongue* (*Bot.*), Eng. rendering of the name of the genus *Geoglossum* (Treas. Bot.); *earth-wave*, a seismic wave in the solid crust of the earth; *earth-wolf*, transl. Du. *AARDWOLF*, q.v. Also *EARTH-APPLE, -BOARD, -BORN, -DIN, -FAST, -LESS, -LIGHT, -MAD, -WISE, -WORK, -WORM.*

1765 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 108/2 The *Earth-bath. may be used with safety only from the end. of May to . . October. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6562 Joseph bans pai wit ham ledd, bar pai ham grof in *erth bedd. 1637 NABBS *Microcosm* in *Doddsley* IX. 163 My earth-bed wet with nightly tears. 1877 BROWNING *La Saetia* 118 Of all earth-beds, to your mind Most the choice for quiet, yonder. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 205 Headache of rheume, put in the iuyce of white *Earthbinde into the nose. 1590 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* I. iii. 13 The *Earth-Bob or White-Grub is a Worm with a red Head. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 57 The best bait for them in the winter is, the earth bob, it is the spawn of the beetle. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* **Earth-car* = dumping-car, a car for transporting gravel and stone in railway operations. 1820 *Bestiary* 402 [A fox] goð o fælde to a furg, and falled darinne, In eried lond er in *erð-chine. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 661/3 He had converted a privy into an *earth-closet. 1871 NAPHYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. viii. 233 The dry earth-closet is especially valuable. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espeilla's Lett.* (1814) I. 12 They burn *earth-coal everywhere. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. 376 An unknown and ever varying electromotive force. . . due to the earth (producing what is commonly called the *earth-current). 1816 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 699 The hunting of the Foxe and Broke. . . is to be performed with *earth-dogs. 1800 *Beowulf* (Gr.) 2711 Sio wund. . . þe him se *eorð-draca ær geworhte. 18. . . OGILVIE, s.v. *Earth-drake*, cites W. SPALDING. 1805 WOODWARD (J.) Of English talc, the coarser sort is called plaister, or parget; the finer, *earth flax, or salamander's hair. 1878 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 349 A soft friable variety of it [aphrite] called *earth-foam. 1800 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 186 Centaurian sume hatð hyrde wyrt sume *eorð zeallan. 1611 COTGR., *Repeyret*, Feuerwort, Earthgall, Centorie the lesse. 1884 MILLER *Plant Names* 40 Earth-gall, Erythraea Centaureum and other plants of the Gentian tribe. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 118 The *Earth-hogs. . . are not unlike the European hogs, excepting that their colour approaches to a red. 1800 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 146 Romane him. worhton *eorþ hus for þære lyfte wilme. 1805 LAV. 2381 Seouen 3er we Astrild i bissen eorð huse [1850 erp huse]. 1856 LONGF. *Grave* 28 Loathsome is that earth-house and grim within to dwell. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* vii. *Truth* Wks. (Rohn) II. 53 The *earth-hunger, or preference for property in land, which is said to mark the Teutonic nations. 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct. 342/2 The Boers. . . whose earth hunger is notorious, will gradually 'eat-up' all the surrounding territories. 18050 *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 209 *Hedera nigra*, *eorðifig. 1805 *Voc. Plant-names* in Wt. Wülcker 558 *Hedera nigra*, eorþiui. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 37 a. Take the lesse Shaving girss. . . and Earth yvy, of eche two handfull. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 379 Some teame them, Pedunculos terræ, *earth-lice. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 226 note. A very considerable number of *earth-marls are of a stony hardness. 1831 *Brit. Husb.* I. 311 The origin of earth-marl is a subject of curious inquiry. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 32. 126 The *earth-mouse (*Lathyrus tuberosus*), which the French peasant will not cultivate because, he says, it walks underground. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiv. 7 *Erthemouynig schulen be by placis. 1755 BAKER

in Dalrymple *Or. Rep.* I. 172 (V.) About 200 Families. . . employed in getting *Earth-oil out of Pitts. 1870 LYEILL *Student's Geol.* vi. (ed. 4) 82 *Earth-pillars with stones on their tops are relics of the country worn away all around them. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 141 Children, whores, and fugitives. . . A man must not beleue these runagate *earth-planets. 1595 J. HIGINS tr. *Yunius Nomenclator* (N.) Mushrooms, tadstooles, earthpuffs, *earthpuffs. 1800 ORWIN 12132 Nan eorþlitz kinedom Here upponn *eorþeriche. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamphl.* iv. 8 On what a bottomless volcano. . . separated from us by a thin *earth-rind, Society. . . in the present epoch, rests! 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* I. 5 The history of the earth-rind opens to us a vista into time. 1800 *Longm. Gas.* No. 4471/2 We began. . . to fill the Fosse. . . with Fascines and *Earth-Sacks. 1883 MRS. PRESTWICH in *Gd. Words* 643/2 Glaciers and other agents of *earth-sculpture. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 184 Th' *earth-shaker Neptune. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1869) I. 55 The mighty Poseidon, the earth-shaker and the ruler of the sea. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 299 Mammertus. . . ordeyned Rogacionis aenst *erpe schakynge. 1610 *Ibid.* vii. xv. (1527) 280 b. In ytalye was an erth-sakyng that dured xl dayes. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 866 By the *earth-shaking Neptune's mace. 1875 LONGF. *Maq. Pandora* III. sp. 8 The earth-shaking trident of Poseidon. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* (U. K. S.) III. *Astron.* iii. 77/2 That part of the moon which receives no light directly from the sun, may, by indirectly receiving it from the earth, become. . . faintly visible. The appearance. . . has received the name of *earth-shine. 1876 G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 87 The Earth-shine is more luminous before the New Moon than after it. 1835 SHOREHAM 124 Altha was an *erthe-schoke. 1816 BYRON *Siege* Cor. xxxiii. All the living things that heard That deadly earth-shock disappear'd. 1693 in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 851 The Shrew-mouse or Erd. l.e. *Earth-shrew. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xiv. The *earth-side of the grave. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* II. ix. 226 On this dark or earth-side of his [Christ's] nature. 1883 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 1 Dec. 760/2 A common *earth-spider, the tarantula. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 299 When P moves away from the *earth-spring it carries this charge with it. 1816 BYRON *Siege* Cor. v. Its *earth-stars melted into heaven. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxviii. (1848) 335 Is the earth-star struggling still with death? 1885 W. H. GIBSON in *Harper's Mag.* May 912/1 The fungus called the earth-star, *Geaster hygrometricus*, a plant of the puff-ball tribe. 1880 *Times* 2 Nov. 4/5 There are huntsmen, whips, and grooms, kennel attendants, smiths, and *earth-stoppers to be employed. 1875 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.* **Earth Table*. . . the plinth of a wall. . . or lowest course of projecting stones immediately above the ground. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ix. 261 Heat in some way generates the force of the *earth-wave. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 188 [In earthquakes] near the sea the water waves may be far more destructive than the earth waves.

**Earth*, *sb.* 2 *Obs. or dial.* Forms: *i* *ierp*, *irp*, *yrp*, *earp*, *erþ*, 4-5 *erpe*, 6 *earthe*, 6 *earth*. [OE. **erþ*, WS. *erþ* str. fem. (OTent. type **arpi-2*) f. **ar*, root of OE. *erian*, EAB *v.* to plough + suffix as in BIRTH.

1. The action of ploughing; a ploughing. In OE. also 'ploughed land' and 'produce of arable land, a crop' (Bosw.-Toller).

1890 K. ALFRED *Bada* IV. xxviii. (Bosw.) Ða georn ðær sona up zenithsumlic yrp and wæstm. a 1000 *Recl. Sing. Pers.* in Thorpe *Leas* (1840) 186 Feolanda sonolcgerihtu . . ben-feorm for ripe, 2yt-feorm for yrðe. 1308 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii xviii (MS.) Þe more garydne was of twenty days erpe oper erynge [1408 erthe ar erynge]. 1558 HULOET, Earth or earrynge of Lande in some place taken for tyllage of lande, as the first earth. . . first ploughing styring. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb* xxv. (1878) 84 Such lande as ye breake vp for barlie to sow, two earthes at the least er ye sow it bestowe. 1813 VANCOUVER in A. Young *Agric. Essex* I. 203 One or two deep clean ploughings is all that can. . . be required. . . and one or both of these earthes, under certain circumstances, had better be dispensed with.

2. The soil turned up by the plough on the edge of the furrow.

1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* 275 If the earths of the furrows are set on their edge, the harrows turn them back.

Earth (3sp), *v.* Forms: *a. Sc. and north. dial.* 4-6 *erds*, 6 *eird*, 9 *eard*, *yird*. *β.* 6- *earth*. [f. *EARTH sb.* 1; until 16th c. app. only *Sc.*]

*1. *trans.* To commit (a corpse) to the earth; to bury. (In *Sc.* formerly the usual word for this sense; in Eng. writers only *poet.* or *rhet.*, with a reference to the etymology.) Now only *dial.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xlii. 666 And the laiff. . . In-to gret pites erdit war. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xii. 7 Robert oure second Kyng. . . Wes erdyde in Skone, quhare he lyes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. ii. 12 The reliques and bonis in feir Of my diuynne fadir we erdit here. 1557 TOTTILL *Misc.* (Arb.) 142 Though earthed be his corps, yet florish shall his fame. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dr.* Wks. (1881-3) XIV. 316 His liuelesse bodie. . . Let that be earthed. . . in gorgeous wise. 1606 Dk. BUCKH. *Sp. Ho. Lords* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 377 If my Posterity should not inherit the same fidelity, I should. . . be glad to see them earthed before me. 1748 R. BLAIR *Grave* 169 Why thy ad in earthing up a carcass? 1808 *Poet. Register* 73 We'll earth her tomorrow. 'Tis the only wise method to bury one's sorrow. 1829-33 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 100 But Lauchie did dee, and was welcomely yirdet. 1875 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Earded*, consigned to the earth; buried.

2. To plunge or hide in the earth; to cover with earth. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) Only *poet.* or *rhetorical*. Also *fig.*

1648 Br. HALL *Select Th.* 35 Let a man strictly examine his own affections, he shall find them so deeply earthed. 1654 BENLOWES *Theoph.* xi. xliiii. Seeds thrive When earth't. 1748 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 948 The miser earths his treasure. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 16 Could I, like Heaven's bolt, earthing quench myself, This moment would I, etc.

3. *Gardening.* To heap the earth over (roots and stems of plants). Usually with *up*.

1693 SIR R. BULKLEY, *Maize*, in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 939 It must be earth'd up with the Howe twice or thrice in growing. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 299 In dry Soils, you must Earth up a little our Artichocks. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden*. xv. (1813) 231 Earth up the plants frequently . . a little at a time, in order to blanch them. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 8 The plant centres being 'earthed' or covered over with a few shovels of earth.

4. *trans.* To conceal in a hole or burrow. 1619 J. KING *Serm.* 40 Beasts . . earthed in their thickets and bogges. a 1635 CORBET *Iter Bor.* 127 The cunning men, like moles, Dwell not in howses, but were earth't in holes.

b. *refl.* (In 17th c. often *transf.* and *fig.*) 1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 335 This wily Creature, fearing lest hee should bee taken by the . . sent, hath earth'd himselfe backe againe into the 92 page. 1696 *Artif. Handsomeness* 137 He then retreats to this [stronghold] of Scandal, and earths himself in this burrough. 1729 D'URFUY *Pills* IV. 56 He Earths himself in Cellars deep.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* of the fox, etc.: To run to his earth; to hide in the earth.

1622 FLETCHER *Span. Curate* II. i. They wil not die here, They wil not Earth. 1634 HEYWOOD *Witches of Lanc.* I. i. Wks. 1874 IV. 172 Perhaps some Foxe had earth'd there. 1713 *Guardian* No. 125 (1756) II. 163 Hence foxes earth'd, and wolves abhor'd the day. c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1852) 188 Once again he earths, slipping away to house with them beneath. 1882 *Echo* 20 Feb. 4/2 The vulp earthed at last, and had to be left for another day.

5. *trans.* To drive (a fox, etc.) to his earth. Also *fig.*

1575 TURBURY. *Bk. Venerie* 239 We earth and digge a Badger. 1719 D'URFUY *Pills* II. 270 The vixen's just now Earth'd. 1742 YOUNG *N. Tr.* IV. 96 The circling hunt, of noisy men . . Pursuing, and pursu'd, each other's prey. 'Till death, that mighty hunter, earths them all. 1807 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 272 The consciousness of having now fairly . . earthed the objects of this arduous search.

6. *intr.* (See quot.) *dial.* 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Earth*, to turn up the ground as a mole does.

7. In *Sugar-making*. Hence *Earthed* *ppl. a.* See quot., and cf. CLAYED.

1707-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* II. s.v. *Sugar*, Earthed Sugar is that which is whitened by means of earth laid on the top of the forms it is put in to purge itself.

† *Earth-apple*. *Obs.* [f. EARTH *sb.*¹] 1. In OE. ? A cucumber; also = glossarial L. *mandragora*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Num.* xi. 5 Cucumeres þæt synd eorþæppla. c 1000 = Gloss. in Wt. Wülker 136 *Mandragora*, eorþæppel. c 1000 = SOW-BREAD (? *Cyclamen europæum*).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 300 Cankerous sores are cured with the root of Sowbread, which we call the earth-apple. 8. ? The potato [transl. Fr. *pomme de terre*]. In mod. Dicts.

Earth-board. [f. EARTH *sb.*¹ (or perh. *sb.*²) + BOARD.] The mould-board of a plough.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 190 The Shield-board, some call Breast-board, or Earth-board, or Furrow-board. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 33/2 The plat, or earth-board, turned most of the carrots out of the ground. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 403 The 'hardy rustic' still goes into the woods and seeks for an elm . . for the earth-boards.

Earth-born, *ppl. a. poet. or rhetorical.*

1. Born by emerging from the earth: applied e.g. to the Titans, to the offspring of the dragon's teeth of Cadmus, etc. Also = AUTOCHTHONOUS.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 231 They had like the earth-borne brethren, wrought one anothers destruction. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 403 Young turtles . . are seen bursting from the sand, as if earth-born. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 324 Lessing still towers in the distance like an Earth-born Atlas. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 41 Cadmus and his earth-born men.

2. Born on the earth; of earthly or mortal race, as opposed to angelic or divine.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 360 Creatures of other mould, earth-born perhaps, Not Spirits. 1758 WESLEY *Lect.* cxlvii. II. vi. By all the Earth-born Race His Honours be express'd.

b. *transf.* Of humble, as opposed to royal birth. 1709 EDM. SMITH *Phædra & Hippol.* I. ii. (1793) 594 Earth-born Lycon may ascend the throne.

3. Of things; Produced by the earth; arising from the earth.

1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* v. i. Behold the vain Effects of Earth-born Pride. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xi. Nor were these earth-born Castles bare. 1864 FUSEY *Lect.* Daniel ix. 563 The serene depth of heaven . . undimmed . . by the black earth-born clouds, which roll so far below.

† *Earth-din*. *Obs.* For forms see EARTH *sb.*¹, DIN; in 4 *Sc. erdine*, *erdinge*. An earthquake.

a 1079 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1060 On bisan gere was micel eorð-dyne. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1108 Oc siðen loth wente ut of hine, brende it ðhunder, sanc it erðe-dine. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20499 An erth-din þar com þæt scook All things. c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* I. 455 Scho walde horrible erdinge ger be, Ande hwydisly wp raise the see. c 1375 — *St. Margarete* 590 Sone was herde a fellone bere Of thonir and of erdine. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141 Erthe wAKE, or erpe dene [K. erdyn, or erde wAKE, P. erthdyn]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 117 An Erthe dyne, or an Erthe vAKE.

Earthen (ē'p'n), *a.* Forms: 3 *eorðen*, *erthin*, 4-5 *erpen*, 5 *erpyrn*, (6 *erdyn*), 6- *earthen*. Also *EARTHERN*. [app. not recorded in OE.; the normal form would be **erpen*, WS. **ierpen*, *yrpen* = OHG. *irdin*, Goth. *airpeins*: — OTeut. **irþino*-2, f. *erþ* EARTH; see -EN.]

1. Made or composed of earth.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 388 A lefdi was þæt was mid hire uoan biset al abuten . . wiðinnen one eorðene castle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27646 Þou man þæt es in erth stad þæt es noght bot an erthin gadd. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141 Erþyn [written *erryn*] or of the earth, *terrenus*. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 286 The earthen floors we have in use in several parts of England . . as hard as stone. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. ii. 243 A high earthen rampart . . running off, from a British fort. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 16 Pacing the earthen floor with solemn feet.

b. Made of baked clay.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xix. 1 Go and tac the erthene litil wyne vessel of the crockere. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 150 Item, for ij. erthen pansys ijd. 1597 *MS. Acc. R. Gibson Master of Revels*, Item, dew for iij. dosyn erdyn dishes, y^e dosyn, iij. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 536 The God of Wine, Whose Earthen Images adorn the Pine. 1795 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 102 Two hundred large earthen jars. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 233 A tubulated earthen or iron retort. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 66 The three measures of wine, or the earthen vessel which contains them.

2. Said disparagingly of the human body, or of the world. Sometimes *transf.* and *fig.* of conditions, qualities, etc.: Characteristic of the earth, merely material. Also in comb., as *earthen-hearted*.

16.. LEVER *Prayer* in Farr's S. P. 523 Let thy holy eyes reflect Their influence upon my earthen state. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 174 Nor will he care who shuts up his earthen eyes, when death it selfe opens his soules eyes. a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 68 The best part of this Earthen World is man. 1855 BROWNING *Grammarian's Funeral*, To make the heavenly period Perfect the earthen. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 211 We know who is to be the guest of this earthen hospitality, — how much beauty, love, and heartbreak, are to be covered in that pit of clay. 1876 *Ibid.* Ser. II. 15 Far from a man . . be so rash and earthen-hearted a humility.

Earthen, *v. rare*-. [f. EARTH *sb.*¹ + -EN.] *intr.* To turn into earth.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* v. (1848) 39 While one so beautiful lies earthen here.

Earthenware (ē'p'n, wē'wē). [f. EARTHEN *a.* + WARE; until 19th c. often written as two words.]

1. Vessels or other objects made of baked clay.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 29 The Town (Delft) is noted for good earthen Ware, as Stone-jugs, Pots, etc. 1787 DE FOE *Eng. Tradem.* xxvi. (1841) I. 267 Earthenware from Stafford, Nottingham, and Kent. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 270 When earthen ware is mentioned in this paper, the cream-coloured or queen's ware is meant. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 30 The manufacture of earthen-ware.

b. In pl. Kinds of earthenware.

1822 G. PORTER *Porcelain* I. 19 Efforts . . for improving the quality of common earthenwares made in Staffordshire.

2. The material of which such vessels are made.

1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 295 Pour it into a jar of stone or earthenware. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) Introd. 40 A trough of earthen-ware, divided in its length by numerous partitions of the same material. 1873 WATTS *Foundry Chem.* 388 Earthenware is made from a white secondary clay.

3. *attrib.* and in comb., as *earthenware vessel*, *-dealer*, *-man*.

1812 J. & H. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* v. (1873) 41 England is a large earthenware pipkin. 1813 *Examiner* 24 May 329/G. J. Downes, High Holborn, earthenwareman. 1868 *ELIOT F. Holt* 53 The light by which the minister was reading was a wax-candle in a white earthenware candlestick.

Earthern *a.*, corrupt form of EARTHEN.

1766 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 591 Your earthern vessel, provided it is close stopp'd, I allow to be a good succedaneum. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 407 Beating also with a stick . . on the top of an earthern pot covered with a wet and well-stretched deer-skin.

Earthfast (ē'p'fast), *a.* [f. EARTH *sb.*¹ + FAST *a.*] Fixed in the ground; cf. quot. 1869.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xvii. (1885) I. 130 Some men synd swa ablende þæt hi bringað heora lac to eorðfestum stane. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 109 No runic earth-fast monument of any kind . . has ever been found in any Saxon or German territory. 1869 R. B. PEACOCK *Gloss. Lonsdale Dial.*, *Earthfast*, said of a stone appearing on the surface but fast in the earth. 1881 tr. *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* I. ii. 97 A box . . fixed to the ground with earth-fast stakes and cross-bars.

† *Earth-grine*, *-grith*. *Obs. rare.* [f. EARTH *sb.*¹; the correct form and the etymology of the second element are unknown.] An earthquake.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 414 Þoru out al Engeland so gret erþgrype [v. r. erþgrine, erþgrene, erpe dene, erpe den] þer com. *Ibid.* 530 Erþgrine strong inou aboute Leinte.

† *Earth-horn*. ? *nonce-wd.* A contrivance said by Langtoft and his translator Robert of Brunne to have been used by the English at the battle of the Standard, in order to discomfit the Scots by terrifying their cattle with a subterranean noise.

Langtoft's words are 'Homme dist, tymmers Englays suz terre auvent.' The original source seems to be the following: 'Idem archiepiscopus [Thurinus] . . fieri jussit in viis subterraneis quaedam instrumenta sonos horribiles reddentia, quae Anglice dicuntur *Petronas*' (*Life of Abp. Thurstan* in *Raine Historians of Church of York* II. 266). 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 118 Yn ilk strete & way þei ordeynde an erpe horn. *Ibid.* þis was at Kouton more, þæt þe erpe hornes blew þe þe Scottis misfore.

Earthiness (ē'p'iness). [f. EARTHY *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being earthy; the properties characteristic of earth as a substance or as an 'element'.

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxiv. (1495) 685 Tame peres grene . . be soure: but in sethyng . . wyth hony . . the

erthynesse . . therof maye be somewhat tempryd. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* II. II. I. x. 166 We find Bodies of more Earthiness of more easie Calcination. 1790 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 18 There is no stone but will, by reason of its earthiness, sink in water. 1870 READE *Put yourself in his Pl.* III. 275 The water had a foul and appalling odour, a compound of earthiness and putrescence.

† *b. concr.* Earthy matter. *Obs.*

1528 PAYNELL *Salerno Regim.* Bijb. The moystnes therof [of flem] is conieyled and some what altered to erthynes. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* I. (1651) 19 The Spirit . . ariseth . . without any earthiness mixed with it. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 124 Having a juice extremely sweet and sugred, leaving no Earthiness or Lees behind it.

2. *fig.* = EARTHLINESS I.

1670 WALTON *Lives* IV. 340 This dignity hath no such earthiness in it, but it may very well be joined with Heaven. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* v. § 24. 161 There is dreaming enough, and earthiness enough . . in human existence. 1864 D. MITCHELL *Ser. Stor.* 265 The eyes are living eyes, but with no touch of earthiness.

Earthing (ē'p'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. EARTH *v.* + -ING.] *Occas. attrib.*

† 1. Burial. *northern* and *Sc.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1190 [Abel had] at his earthing [Geth. birjing, Trin. burying] all lede. c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 2054 Nocht lange eftir his erdinge . . Egistus tuke to wyf Cletemistra. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* (1858) I. 86 Euerlik clan had . . ane common erding place.

† *b.* The state of being buried. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18041 þæt stinkand lazarus fra vs Of his erding þe thridd dai He losed him.

2. The action of heaping (up) earth round a plant.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1720) 105 Several of which [vegetables], are most of them to be blanch'd by laying them under Littier, and earthing up. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Earthing* is the covering of Trees, Plants, and Herbs with Earth. 1862 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 117 All that will be required after, besides these earthings, is a regular supply of air.

† 3. Anchorage. *Obs. rare.*

1846 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 171 Our anchor casts deepe in heaven, where there is good earthing.

4. a. The action of taking refuge in an 'earth' or burrow; *concr.* the earth or burrow itself. b. Driving an animal to its earth; perh. also used for UNEARTHING.

1597 and *Pl. Return Parnass.* II. v. 830 Do you meane at the vnkenelling, vntapezing, or earthing of the Fox? 1706 PHILLIPS, *Earthing*, among Hunters, a Term us'd for a Badger's lodging. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 295 Having found a Fox's Earth, cause all his Holes you can find to be stop't . . in order to prevent his Earthing. 1844 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 335 Our party . . had its dog . . and my companions were desirous of getting his earthing ability tested upon the badger of the establishment.

† *Earthish*, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. EARTH *sb.*¹ + -ISH.] = EARTHLY.

1536 TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* Wks. 1849 II. 87 But an if thou wilt not come within the covenant of God . . thou art bound by these words so fast that none . . can loose thee; no, though our earthing god whisper all his absolutions over thee.

Earthite, *nonce-wd.* [f. EARTH *sb.*¹ + -ITE.] An inhabitant of earth.

1825 R. AYTON *Ess. & Sk. Char.* 210 We loyal earthites may be pleased to think so; but what may the moonites . . say to such a notion?

Earthland. [f. EARTH *sb.*² + LAND.] Arable land.

826 *Chart. Egbert's in Cod. Dipl.* V. 84 Donon wast for ðonæ sealstub oð ðæt yrðland. c 1000 *Voc.* in Wt. Wülker 279 *Arua*, yrþland. 1885 *Archæol. Jnrl.* XLII. 271 That slight deposit of mud from the river which is at present imperceptibly converting them from earthland into marsh.

Earthless, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. EARTH *sb.*¹ + -LESS.] Unencumbered by earth (by the body).

1817 BYRON *Manfred* III. iv. 152 He's gone—his soul has ta'en his earthless flight.

Earth-light. *Astron.* The partial illumination of the dark portion of the moon's surface by light reflected from the earth; = *earth-shine*, q.v. in EARTH *sb.*¹ B. II.

1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* vi. 223 It [the earth] then illuminates its [the moon's] dark half by strong earth-light. 1874 MOSELEY *Astron.* xlvii. 150 In the conical shadow there is absolutely no light (except, perhaps, some little reflected from the earth called earthlight).

Earthliness (ē'p'linēs). [f. EARTHY *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being earthy; the distinctive properties of terrestrial things; worldliness as opposed to *heavenliness*.

1593 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxvi. 1215 When we . . worship him [God], wee imagine not any earthliness in him. 1611 COTGR., *Terresterrile* . . earthliness, worldliness. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 107 They in whom the first natural Earthliness and will, are predominant. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* I. (1853) 4 Each stain of earthliness Had passed away. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* II. xlii. 211 For often there was an earthliness in his conceptions.

† 2. = EARTHLINESS I. *Obs.*

c 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 920 The one is pure, separate of earthynesse. 1594 *Mirr. Pol.* (1599) 178 If of an earthy substance wee would make fire, we must first purge and purifie it from the earthliness. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 144 It is . . the earthliness that is so nauseous. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. iv. 371 Vulturs are said to smell the earthliness of a dying corps.

† *Earthling*, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 *yrþling*.

2 *urþling*, 8 *earthling*. [f. EARTH *sb.*² + -LING.] A ploughman, cultivator of the soil. Perh. only

in OE.; quots. 1200 and 1714 merely give the OE. word in later spelling.

c 1000 *Ælfric Collog.* in Wr. Wülcker 99 Seyrþling us calle felt. a 1000 *Fragm. Ælfric's Gloss.* (1838) a Uþrling. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Fortescue's Abs. & Linn. Mon.* 79 [The Anglo-Saxon] Earthling, is a Husbandman, or Earthling.

Earthling (ɛ:þlɪŋ), sb.² [f. EARTH sb.¹ + -LING.]

1. An inhabitant of the earth.

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 124 Wee (of all earthlings) are Gods vtmost subjects. c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 31 Nature gaz'd on with such a curious eye, That earthlings oft her deem'd a deity. 1819 H. BUSK *Ves-triad* iii. 176 Shall we... in absence be betray'd, Like puny earthlings by a faithless maid? 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxiii. (1848) 297 Behold this earthling standing by my side.

2. One who is earthy in mind or disposition.

1615 ROWLAND *Melanck. Knt.* 35, I haue interioir excellence that shines Beyond your earthlings gold and silver mines. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 148 It is not gold or silver that the earthlings of this world seek after. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* ii. 59 The cold earthlings who form the various embodiments of selfishness.

Earthly (ɛ:þli), a. For forms see EARTH sb.¹ [f. EARTH sb.¹ + -LY.]

1. Pertaining to the earth, terrestrial. Chiefly and now almost exclusively with implied opposition to heavenly.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 þam wiberweardan beop þæs mannes synna gecwemran þonne eal eorþlic goldhord. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 29 Witodlice ic scege eow þæt ic ne drince heonunforð of þysum eorþlican wine. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 þæt þu lūie þine drihten ofer... alle eorðlice þing. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 155 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 224 Eðlīe ham wære al wele and eorðeliche blisse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1157 Hou suld ani eorðli fress Duellē wīd þe in sikirness. c 1320 *Sir Benes* 3344 Eorþliche man semþ he nougt... Boute a fend stolen out of helle. 1413 *LYDG. Pylgr. Soule* i. xxx. (1859) 33 Man, of heuēly nature and erdely very partynēr, kny-teth to geders bothe heuēn and erthe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 A pilgrym that entēdeth to go to the erthly Jerusalem. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L. v.* iv. 125 Then is there mirth in heauen, When earthly things made euen atone together. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* iv. § 23 Wks. 1871 II. 171 This earthy globe is but a point in respect of the whole system of God's creation. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xxxv. The pageant pomp of earthly man. 1877 MOZLEY *Unit. Sermon* i. 1 [The Church] has taken her own way in claiming earthly sovereignty.

b. Of or belonging to the material or lower elements of human nature.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxiv. For she [knowledge] is earthy of the mind. 1858 ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. 191 This influence of the religious element of the imagination on the earthly feeling.

c. As an emphatic expletive; = 'on earth'.

1753 *Stewart's Trial* in *Scots Mag.* Mar. 132/2 What earthly purpose could the pannel serve by such a... piece of villany? 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iv. 37 If a man were alone on an island... the precious metals would be of no earthly use.

d. Like or resembling the earth. *rare*.

1836 LYTON *Athens* (1837) i. 304 Thales... maintained the stars and sun to be earthly.

e. As quasi-sb. with pl.: A terrestrial being. *rare*. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 177 Let all earthlies and celestials wait Upon thy royal state.

† 2. Existing or living in or on the ground. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 17 Richard cry'de... A Scep-ter, or an Earthly Sepulchre. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 1103 Some earthly Insects... are bred in the earth, some in living creatures.

† 3. Partaking of the nature of earth, resembling earth as a substance, consisting of earth as an element; = EARTHY. *arch. or Obs.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* iv. xi. 96 Yf unkind melan-coly hath maystry... soure sauour and sharpe and erthly is feilt in the mouth. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 107 b, Penny ryall... is made of a fyrie substance with som burnt erthly part. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* iii. xiv. 335 The roote is... covered with a thicke rinde or barke, of a browne earthly colour without. 1614 W. B. *Philos. Banquet* (ed. 2) 15 The gristles are... more earthly, drie, and hard, then Liguaments. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes Trial* App. 11 He said the mouth... was of an earthly substance for a certaine depth. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 64/2 The Creatures were first generated of Humidity, Calidity and Earthly Matter. 1770 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 222 Metals and charcoal agree in consisting of phlogiston united to an earthy base. 1771 N. NICHOLLS *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 131 An earthy smell... exhaled by the sun from the loose and fermenting mould. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlv. (1856) 423 No earthy covering masks the grinning rocks of Proven.

† b. Pale or lifeless as earth. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iii. 229 A precious Ring... Doth shine vpon the dead mans earthy cheekes.

† c. fig. Stolid, dull; cf. airy, fiery, ? nonce-use. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 394 Nor so airy [English horses] as the Spanish gennets... nor so earthy as those in the Low Countries.

† 4. Made of earth or baked clay; = EARTHEN. *rare and doubtful*.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 143 Erthly (P. or of erthe made), *terrenus, terrestrius*. 1533 *FRITH Anoth. Bh. agst. Rastell* 323 We have this... treasure in frail, brittle, and earthy vessels.

5. Comb. **Earthly-minded** a., having the affections fixed on the earth, worldly-minded; whence **Earthly-mindedness**. **Earthly-wise** *adv.* (nonce-ud.), in an earthly manner.

1593 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. xi. (1611) 35 To be earthly minded men. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 7 An earthly fullness, which... the children of this world, or earthy-minded men, do affect and set their hearts upon.

1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 93 A very earthy-minded man, and too much sighted into this lower world. 1668 HIERON *Wks.* i. 749 Suppress within me all earthy-mindedness. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 238 That particular sort of Earthly-mindedness which we call Covetousness. 1794 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 627, I speak too earthilywise, Seeing I never strayed beyond the cell.

Earthly, *adv. rare*. [f. prec. adj.] = 'In any way on earth', at all.

1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd. 36, I do not know earthly where to go or what to do.

† **Earth-mad**. *Obs. rare*. [OE. *eorpmata* 'vermis' in Corpus Gloss. for *eorpmapa*, f. *eorpe*, EARTH sb.¹ + *mapa* MATHE.] An earthworm.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 334 The earth-mads and all the sort of worms & grubs, are without eyes.

Earth-nut. Also 6 ernut(e).

1. The roundish tuber of an umbelliferous plant (*Bunium flexuosum*, including *B. Bulbocastanum*), called also *Earth-chestnut* and *Pig-nut*.

175 *Charter in Cod. Dipl.* III. 399 (Bosw.) Of ðam cumbe in eorþnuten a þorn. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* l. D ii j b, Apios is called also Chamebalanos in greke... and the same semeth to me to be called in Englishe, an ernut, or an earthnut. 1597 *GERARD Herbal* ii. ccccxxxi. (1633) 1064 Earth nut, Earth chest nut, or Kipper nut. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Sallet*, Earth-Nuts, when the Rind is pared off, are eaten raw by Country People. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 90 Daws forsake the fields, Where neither grub... nor earth-nut... Repays their labour. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life* in S. C. 331 The earth-nut, pig-nut, or ground-nut, as it is variously called.

2. Applied variously to other plants, as the truffle (*Tuber*), the ARACHIS, the *Oenanthe pimpinelloides*, and the Heath Pea (*Lathyrus macrorrhizus*).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 17 Astragalus... may be called in english peaserthnut. 1644 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 83 A dish of Truffles, which is a certain earth-nut. 1713 *PETIVER in Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 62 Four leaved Earth-Nut. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.*, *Gesse*, a plant of which there are two sorts, one... cultivated... and the other the wild one in Latin Chamæbalanos, called by some *Earth-Nut*. a 1854 *Phytologist* III. 260 (Britten) (*Oenanthe pimpinelloides* L. The children eat the tubercles under the name of earth-nuts.

Earthquake (ɛ:þkwɛɪk). [f. EARTH sb.¹ + QUAKE sb.]

1. A shaking of the ground; usually *spec.* a convulsion of the earth's surface produced by volcanic or similar forces within the crust.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20499 (Trin.) An erþquake [v. r. erth-din] coom þæt shoke alle þinge. 1382 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 252 The pestilens, and the eorthe-gwake, Theose... things Beoth tokens. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 305 As thro an erthe gwake. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. iv. 131 By furs of thunder or erdqwayk wyth a clap. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 73 These doors, these laurel, these mount with terrible earth quake Doo totter shuiering. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. ix. 156 After an Earth-quake many new springs... discovered themselves. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* i. 91, I plainly saw it was a terrible Earthquake, for the Ground I stood on shook three times at about eight Minutes distance. 1821 *SHELLEY Hellas* 5 All its banded anarchs fled, Like vultures frightened. Before an earthquake's tread. 1864 *Q. J. Sci. J.* 57 An Earthquake... is the transit of a wave or waves of elastic compression in any direction... through the substance and surface of the Earth, from any centre of impulse.

b. fig.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 188 Whosoever... so earnestly labours to keep such an incumbering surcharge of earthly things, cannot but have an earth-quake still in his bones. 1664 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 310 In this age, wherein there is an earthquake of ancient hospitals. 1835 L. HUNT *Capt. Sword* ii. lviii. See where comes the horse-tempest again, Visible earthquake. 1868 BRIGHT in *Star* 14 Mar., This social and political earthquake under which Ireland is heaving.

attrib. 1814 BYRON *Ode Napoleon* 30 The earthquake voice of Victory.

2. Comb. a. attrib., as earthquake-fiend, -gown, -pendulum-microphone, -shock, -voice, -wave.

1821 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* i. 38 The *Earthquake-fiends are charged To wrench the rivets from my quivering wounds. 1790 H. WALPOLE *Lett. Sir H. Mann* 2 Apr., Several women have made *earthquake gowns, that is, warm gowns to sit out of doors all to-night [an earthquake having been predicted]. 1828 *Nature* XXVI. 220 For the study of... seismological movements of the earth's crust as revealed by the microphone. Dr. A. V. G. Mocenigo... has devised an *earthquake-pendulum-microphone. 1876 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 188 *Earthquake-shocks are happily of rare occurrence in this country. *Ibid.* An *earthquake-wave is a vibration of the solid crust of the earth.

b. instrumental, as earthquake-rifted, -ruined, -shaken, -swallowed adjs.

1819 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* i. New fire From *earthquake-rifted mountains of bright snow Shook its portentous hair. *Ibid.* ii. iv. The lurid smoke Of *earthquake-ruined cities. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. iv. 240 Silent villages, *earthquake-shaken, gleam in white ruin. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1848) 102 *Earthquake-swallowed cities.

Earth-quakes. *dial.* [f. EARTH sb.¹ + stem of QUAKE v.] 'A species of quaking-grass common in England' (*Treas. Bot.*).

1824 MILLER *Plant-N.* Earthquakes, *Briza media*.

Earthquaking, *vbl. sb.* [f. EARTHQUAKE + -ING; in first quot. f. EARTH sb.¹ + QUAKING.]

† a. = EARTHQUAKE (*obs.*). b. The occurrence of earthquakes. c. attrib.

c 1200 MAUNDEV. viii. 84 When the Jewes hadden made the Temple, com an Erthe quakeng, and caste it down. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 31/2 The constant earthquakeing has ceased.

Earthquaking, *phl. a.* [f. EARTH sb.¹ + QUAKING; also f. EARTHQUAKE + -ING ².] a. Causing the earth to shake. Also *fig.* b. Subject to earthquakes.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 72 Jove shaking his earthquakeing haire. 1820 *SHELLEY Witch Atl.* xlii. The earthquakeing cataracts which shiver Their snow-like waters into golden air. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 570 But here amid earthquakeing shocks Whirlwinds rave around the rocks. 1881 *Athenæum* 27 Aug., That... earthquakeing spot which was selected by the Spanish leader for the site of his capital (Lima). 1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 19 Mar. 306/3, I have travelled a good deal in earthquakeing lands.

† **Earthquake**. *Obs.* [f. EARTH sb.¹ + QUAVE sb.] = Earthquake.

1382 WYCLIF *Ether* xi. 5 There semeden vois... and thundris, and erthe quakes, and disturbing u on the erthe. c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* l. iii. (1558) 5 God... may confounde it with an erth quake. 1540-1 *ELYOT Image Gov.* (1549) 67 Where diuerse citees by earthe quakes had ben frused, and therewith defoured.

Earth-ridge. [f. EARTH sb.² or 1.] See quot.

1796 *MARSHALL Rural Econ. W. Eng.* 158 Earth-ridges are formed in the field, either with mold hacked from the borders of it, or with the soil of the area raised with the plow. 1848 *HALLIWELL, Earth-ridge*, a few feet of earth round a field which is ploughed up close to the hedges.

† **Earth-tiller**. *Obs.* [f. EARTH sb.¹ + TILLER.]

A cultivator of the soil. So in OE. and ME. *Erthe-tillie*, *-tille* [see TILLIE].

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* iv. 2 Abel was sceaphyrde, and Cain eorþatilla. c 1205 *LAY. 22107* He hæhte... þa eorðe-tillien (1250 erþe-tillies) teon to heore cræften. c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 93 in *Ritson Metr. Nom.* II. 274 Bruyt hade muche folk with him. That were erthe-tyllers gode. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xxi. 34 He sente his seruants to the erthe tillers, that they token fruytis of it. 1622 *DAVIES Why Ireland, &c.* (1747) 190 Over that 4d. or 6d. daily to every one of them to be had and paid of the poore earth-tillers. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Off-cast words in the mouths of Handy-crafts-men and Earth-tillers.

† **Earth-tilth**. *Obs.* [f. EARTH sb.¹ + TILTH.]

Cultivation of the soil, agriculture. Hence † **Earth-tilther** = EARTH-TILLER.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Collog.* in Wr. Wülcker 99 Eorþtillþ, *agricultura*. 1388 *WYCLIF Eccles.* vii. 16 Haate thou not trauele-ouse werkis, and erthe-tillie maad of the hyeste. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxx. (1495) 720 Erthe tyllthers and kepers of vyne.

Earthward (ɛ:þwɔ:rd), *adv. and adj.*

A. adv. Towards the earth. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xc. 413 (Add. MS.) The Fadre loked to the Erthward, and fownde a peny. 1646 *JENKYN Remora* 28 Shall we run with the swiftness of the Roe earthward, and go a dull Asses trot heavenward? 1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov., The... outpourings of smoke... sink earthward.

B. as adj.

1870 M. D. CONWAY (*title*), The Earthward Pilgrimage.

† **Earth-ware**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [OF. *eorþware*, f. *eorpe*, EARTH sb.¹ + *-ware*, as in *heofonware* heaven-dwellers, *burhware*, etc.] Earth-dwellers.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oras.* iii. v. § 5 Crist... sibb is heofonwara and eorðwara. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Sunne dei blisseð to-gederes houeneware and horðe ware. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 322 Al þe wide worde—eorðe ware and heouene ware.

Earthwork (ɛ:þwɔ:rk). [f. EARTH sb.¹ + WORK sb.] A bank or mound of earth used as a rampart or fortification. Not in 18th c. Dicts.

1632 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xv. (1821) 385 The Enemy had ground sufficient... to cast up new Earth works. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* l. 278 The remains of an ancient entrenchment... This earth-work was evidently once of considerable extent. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimeas* (1877) III. iii. 340 The Russians had thrown up strong earthworks on the banks of the river.

Earthworm (ɛ:þwɔ:rm). [f. EARTH sb.¹ + WORM.]

1. A worm that lives in the ground, *esp.* an individual of the genus *Lumbricus*.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Lombrus*, an easse, an earth worme, *lumbricus*. 1594 GREENE *Selinus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 220 We, like earth wormes lurking in the weeds, Do liue inglorious in all mens eyes. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 148 Earth-Worms, are often us'd in compositions for cooling and cleansing the Viscera. 1855 *OWEN Comp. Anat.* (ed. 2) xi. 228 The second order [of annelids] includes the earth-worms.

2. *fig. a.* As a disparaging designation for a human being, *esp.* a mean or grovelling person.

b. With allusion to the 'worm' in the grave.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. Ep. Ded. 2 This generation of earth-wormes, which place nature... in the roome of the Creatour. 1625 *BURGES Pers. Tithes* 39 The Couetous Earth-worm would laugh in his sleeue to see his elbow vnderlaid with such a Cushion. 1684 *CHARNOCK Attrib. God* (1834) II. 666 How should such an earth-worm... be afraid to speak irreverently of so great a king? 1869 *GOULBURN Purs. Holiness* viii. 73 Apt to be smitten by the earthworm of death.

attrib. 1666 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 22 God so ordering the state of his earth-worm Children.

Earthy (ɛ:þi), a. [f. EARTH sb.¹ + -Y.]

1. Of material substances: That is of the nature of earth or soil; having the characteristic properties of earth; resembling earth in some specific property. Of minerals: Without lustre, friable, and rough to the touch; also, containing impuri-

ties of the nature of earth, as in *Earthy Cobalt*, *Hematite*, *Manganese*, etc.

1667 *Boyle Orig. Formes & Qual.*, The Earthy powder, I obtain'd from already distill'd Rain water. 1695 *Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.) All water... is stored with matter, light in comparison of the common mineral earthy matter. 1797 *M. Baillie Morb. Anat.* (1807) 284 The kidneys have been said to be converted into an earthy substance. 1843 *Portlock Geol.* 225 Earthy Hematite is found at Bardahessigh. 1846 *J. Baxter Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 293 An excess of vegetable matter is... to be remedied by the application of earthy materials. 1863-8a *Watts Dict. Chem.* III. 814 Earthy Cobalt is a wad in which oxide of cobalt sometimes occurs to the amount of 33 per cent. 1877 *Green Phys. Geol.* II. § 5. 46 Crystalline rocks occasionally put on a loose friable form and are then said to be earthy.

b. Of qualities, etc.: Characteristic of earth. So *earthy taste, smell, colour. Earthy fracture*: see quot. 1817.

1555 *Eden Decades W. Ind.* II. ix. (Arb.) 121 The skyn is of earthy colour. 1666 *Bacon Sylva* § 387 All sweet Smells have joynd with them some Earthy or Crude Odors. 1817 *R. Jamieson Char. Min.* 235 When the fracture surface shews a great number of very small elevations and depressions, which make it appear rough, it is called earthy. 1839 *T. Thomson Chem. Org. Bodies* 508 An earthy fracture. 1840 *R. Dana Bef. Mast* xxxv. 133 The crispness of the raw onion, with the earthy taste.

c. Consisting of earth (said of the ground; cf. *sandy*), or of material resembling earth. Said fig. of the human body, esp. of a dead body.

a 1566 *Sidney Ps.* xcvi. Starry roofe, and earthy floore. 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* IV. i. 219 And soone lye Richard in an Earthie Pit. 1593 — *a Hen. VI.* III. ii. 147 His dead earthy Image. a 1654 *J. Smith Sel. Disc.* viii. 380 The soul must be wholly dissolved from this earthy body in which it is so deeply immersed. 1854 *Hooker Himal. Frnts.* I. ii. 46 The egg-like earthy chrysalis of the Sphinx Atropos.

¶ *humorously.*

1836 *Dickens Sk. Bos* (1877) 69 A damp earthy child. † 2. Having the properties of the 'element' earth, as distinguished from those of fire, air, or water; heavy, gross. So *earthy vapour. Obs.*

1666 *Bacon Sylva* § 390 When they (flowers) are Crushed, the Grosser and more Earthy Spirit cometh out with the Finer and troubleth it. 1642 *Wilkins Math. Magic* (J.) Lamps are inflamed by the admission of new air, when the sepulchres are opened, as we see in fat earthy vapours. 1677 *Hale Prim. Orig. Man.* 76 The Clouds are attracted out of moist and watry, and also earthy Vapours

b. fig. Grossly material, coarse, dull, unrefined. Sometimes with mixture of i.

1594 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 65 The sense of touching... is most earthy of all the rest. 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* I. ii. 273 Thou wast a Spirit too delicate To act her earthy, and abhor'd commands. 1665 *Boyle Occas. Refl.* IV. ii. (1675) 176 Men whom... he was wont to undervalue, as being far more Earthy than himself. 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits* xiv. *Literature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 103 They [the English] delight in strong earthy expressions... coarsely true to the human body. 1868 *Nettelbladt Browsing* II. 74 The dumb striving of a humanity prisoned in too earthy a chamber.

3. Chem. Pertaining to the class of substances technically called 'earths', or to one of those substances; in mod. use, pertaining to the class of metallic oxides so designated. † Also quasi-sb.

1718 *Quincy Compl. Disp.* 10 The Particles of Sal Alkali do consist of earthy and acid united together. 1794 *Sullivan View Nat.* I. 135 Bodies have been divided into six classes, saline, inflammable, metallic, earthy, watery, and aerial. 1805 *W. Saunders Min. Waters* 40 Sulphat of Lime... is one of the commonest of all the earthy salts that are found in natural springs. 1809 *Med. Jmrl.* XXI. 475 Earthy carbonates. 1863-8a *Watts Dict. Chem.* II. 360 Baryta, strontia, and lime... are sometimes designated earthy alkalis. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Eastbourne.* There is an earthy spring here of little moment.

4. Pertaining to the ground, or to what is below the ground; dwelling inside the earth; resembling a place underground.

1666 *Dryden Indian Emp.* II. i. Wks. (1821) II. 313 Those earthy spirits black and envious are. 1794 *Sullivan View Nat.* II. 106 Beneath the earthy surface of the globe, we shall be able to trace its levelling and its dreadful energy. 1848 *Dickens Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 36 Little Paul might have asked with Hamlet 'into my grave!' so chill and earthy was the place.

† 5. Pertaining to the earth in its geographical or astronomical aspect. *Obs.*

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* XIII. v. (1495) 443 The ryuer Gyon hyghte Nilus... and is callid the joynynge of the erthe, other erthy. 1640 *Wilkins New Planet* II. (1684) 115 The gravity and magnitude of this Earthy Globe, do make it altogether unfit for so swift a Motion. 1721-1800 *Bailey, Earthy Tripticity* (in Astrology), the Signs Taurus, Virgo and Capricorn.

6. Dwelling or existing on the earth; characteristic of earthly as opposed to heavenly existence. Now only with a mixture of sense i, i c, or 2 b, as in the Biblical phrase of the earth, earthy. Hence comb., *earthy-minded*.

1595 *Shaks. John* III. i. 147 What earthie name to Interrogatories, Can task the free breath of a sacred King? 1609 *Chapman End of Learn.* in Farr's *J. P.* (1848) 253 Let a scholar all earthy volumes carrie, He will be but a walking dictionarie. 1615 — *Odys.* VII. 290 The impious race Of earthy giants, that would heaven outface. a 1658 *Cleveland Gen. Poems* (1677) 167 O that in this case we were Earthy-minded. 1667 *Milton P. L.* IV. 583 If Spirit of other sort... have oreleapt these earthie bounds. 168a *Norris Hierocles* 19 As apt to dwell and converse upon the Earth, and inform earthy bodies. 1809 *H. Neale Lit. Rem.* 45 The

latter [Shakspeare] is of the earth, earthy. 1869 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Feb. 219 The... muse Urania is almost his only patroness; from her eight earthier sisters he gets hardly any assistance.

Ear-trumpet. An apparatus in the form of a straight or convoluted conoidal tube, used by persons somewhat deaf, to enable them to hear more distinctly.

1776 *Burney Hist. Mus.* I. 184 Perhaps Asclepiades was the inventor of the acousticon, or ear-trumpet. 1823 *Byron Juan X.* xxxiv. The ear-trumpet of my good old aunt.

Eartr. obs. f. art thou: see BE v., and THOU.

Earun. obs. form of are: see BE v.

Ear-wax. [f. EAR sb.1] A viscid secretion which collects in the external meatus of the ear.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* XVII. v. (1495) 606 Eere were is put thereto to make it [aloes wood] someale bytter and redde. 1519 *Horman Vulg.* 27 b. Earewaxe doth stop the entrynge from small bestis. 1573 *Art of Limning* 2 If there stand any belles upon the sise, put in eare waxe, for it ys a remedy therefore. 1614 *T. Adams in Spurgeon Treas.* Dav. Ps. xxvi. 10 Far be from our souls... that the ear... should be stopped with the earwax of partiality. 1791 *E. Darwin Bot. Gard.* II. 20 note. The ear-wax in animals seems to be in part designed to prevent insects from getting into their ears. 1876 *Quain Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 631 The cerumen or ear-wax is secreted by these glands.

Earwig (iō'wig). Forms: 1, 2 earwiga, (1 eorwiga), 5 erwyrge, serwige, erewyrge, 6 erwyrge, (herewyrge), 6-7 earwige, 7 earwig, earewig, 6- earwig. [OE. *earwiga*, f. *lar-*, EAR sb.1 + OE. *wiga* earwig; cf. *WIGGLE* v. to wriggle. See also *ABWYGILL*. Cf. *Fr. perce-oreille*, Ger. *ohr-wurm*.]

1. An insect, *Forficula auricularia*, so called from the notion that it penetrates into the head through the ear.

c 1000 *Elfric Gloss.* in Wr. Wulcker 122 *Blatta*, eorwiga. c 1000 *Sax. Leech.* II. 44 Wip earwigan, genim þæt micle greate windel streaw twygece... ceop on þæt eare he bið of sona. 14... *Voc. Harl. MS.* 1002 in *Promp. Parv.* 143 note, *Aurulus*, a serwige. c 1450 *MS. Sloane* 4. 80 in *N. & Q.* III. VI. 4 Y^e blacke flye, y^e erwyrge, y^e old waspys. 1547 *Salesbury Welsh Dict.*, *Prwy klustior*, an erwyrge. 1601 *Holland Pliny* II. 300 If an earwig... be gotten into the eare... spit into the same, and it will come forth anon. a 1643 *W. Cartwright Poems* (1651) (N.) I'm afraid 'Tis with one worm, one earwig overlaid. 1797 *Swift To Young Lady*, To fall into fits at the sight of a spider, an earwig or a frog. a 1845 *Hood Tale of Trumpet* ix. No verbal message was worth a pin, Though you hired an earwig to carry it in!

¶ Perhaps with a pun on *heretic*.

1563 *Foxe A. & M.* (1631) III. xii. 988/2 He was once at the burning of an Herewigge (for so hee termed it) at Uxbridge.

† 2. fig. An ear whisperer, flatterer, parasite. 1633 *Ford Broken H.* II. i. That gawdy earwig, or my lord your patron, Whose pensioner you are. 1688 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 260 Court earwigs banish from your ears. 1798 *Herald* II. 46 The earwigs of royalty... will not hereafter be suffered to mislead majesty by whispering, etc.

3. Comb., as † earwig-brain, one who has a 'maggot' or craze in his brain.

1599 *Nashe Lent. Stuffe* 74 Eight score more galliard cross-points, and kickishwishes, of giddy ear-wig brains.

Earwig (iō'wig), v. [f. the sb.]

1. a. To pester with private importunities or admonitions. b. To influence, bias (a person) by secret communications; to insinuate oneself into the confidence of (a person).

1837 *Marryat Dog-friend* (L.). He was so sure to be earwigged in private that what he heard or said openly went for little. 1839 *Dickens O. Twist* (1850) 251/2 Suppose he was to do all this... not grabbed, trapped, tried, earwigged by the parson... but of his own fancy. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 767 Each secretary of state is earwigged by a knot of sturdy beggars. 1867 *Smith Sailor's Word-bk.*, Earwigging, feeding an officer's ear with scandal against an absent individual.

2. in *pa. pple.* ? Having a 'maggot' or craze in one's brain. *nonce-use.*

1880 *Browning Pietro* 340 The people clamour, Hold their peace, now fight, now fondle, earwigged through the brains.

Earwiggy (iō'wiggi), a. [f. EARWIG sb. + -y.]

a. Infested by earwigs. b. Resembling an earwig. Hence *Earwiggy-ness*.

1870 *Miss Broughton Red as Rose* I. 82 A seat... 'I don't fancy it... it looks earwiggy'. 1865 *Masson Rec. Brit. Philos.* IV. 388 There was an inherent dogginess or earwiggy in the given kind of associative feelings.

Earwise (iō'woiz), adv. rare. [see WISE.]

1. After the manner of an ear of corn. [EAR sb.1]

1723 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Mint*, The Great Mint... has leaves like Sage... with a good Number of Stems at the End of which it produces Flowers growing Ear-wise.

2. By means of the ear; auricularly. [EAR sb.2]

1835 *T. Hook G. Gurney* (1850) I. vii. 123 Although I took the advice earwise, I did not act upon it.

Ear-witness. [f. EAR sb.1] A person who testifies, or is able to testify, to something on the evidence of his own hearing.

1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. 257 All which are present being made ear-witnesses. 1636 *Healey Epictetus* Man. lxxix. 89 Let not... the vulgar be ear-witnesses of thy words, but eye-witnesses of thy works. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. t. § 1. 181 Strabo himself was an ear-witness to this. 1850 *Grote Greece* II. lxiv. VIII. 269 The last words of these drowning men reported by an ear-witness. 1870 *Bowen Logic* xiii. 433 The Testimony of eye- and ear-witnesses.

† **Eary**, a. *Obs.* In 6 earie. [f. EAR sb.2 + -y.] Of the nature or appearance of an ear (of corn).

1576 *Lyte Dodons* II. xviii. 168 His spikie tuftes, or earie floures are greater, longer and fuller.

Easalon, var. of **ESALON**, a small buzzard.

Ease (i:z), sb. Forms: 3 eaise, ays, esse, (4 hessa, hayse), 3-4 eise, ais, 3-6 es(e, 4 ess, eyssa, 4-5 eyse, aysse, 5 aiese, (hesse), 6 eas, (Sc.) eais, eis, 4- ease. [a. OF. *eise*, *aie* (mod. *aie*) fem., cogn. w. *Pr. ais*, It. *agio* (formerly also *asio*), Pg. *azo* masc.; late L. type **asia*, **asium*, of uncertain origin.

The earliest senses of *Fr. aise* appear to be: 1. elbow-room ('espace libre aux côtés de quelqu'un', A. Darmesteter, from Heb.-Fr. gloss 11th c.); 2. opportunity. It has been suggested by Bugge that **asia*, **asium* may be f. *asa*, a recorded vulgar form of L. *ansa* handle, used fig. in sense 'opportunity, occasion'. With reference to the sense 'elbow-room' it is remarked that *ansatus* 'furnished with handles' is used in Lat. for 'having the arms a-kimbo'. This is not very satisfactory, but it does not appear that any equally plausible alternative has yet been proposed. Connexion with *EATH* is impossible.]

† I. 1. Opportunity, means or ability to do something (cf. *EASY* a. 1).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 3if þer were eise uorto fulfullen þe dede. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Man seið þæt eise maketh þeof. a 1500 *Life St. Katherine* (Halliwell 1848) 2 The riche come... and broghte with them ryches moche, And the pore come also And after there ese broght the.

II. Comfort, absence of pain or trouble.

2. Comfort, convenience; formerly also, advantage, profit, and in stronger sense, pleasure, enjoyment. To take one's ease: to make oneself comfortable. † To do (a person) ease: to give pleasure or assistance to. † To be (a person's) ease: to be pleasing, convenient, advantageous.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 Gruched 3if heo naueð nout oðer mete oðer drunch efter hire eaise. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 28 I-se swote eise wiðute swuch trubill. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22773 Werdis worschip... siluer and gold and esse [F. *esse*, C. *es*, *Edinb.* ais] of liif. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* III. 623 Bot mycht name eyss let hyr to think On the king, that sa sar was stad. 1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 35 The woundes of his malady They [i. e. the hounds] lick for to done him ese. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xlv. (1495) 807 Them that liue delycately and in ease and reste. c 1400 *Calo's Mor.* 199 in *Cursor M.* p. 167a Quen þou art in gode ese. þou pink on misese. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7500 We wolden, if it were your ese... A short sermon unto you seyne. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 386 (Add. MS.), I wil neper selle it... for the aiese that it dothe me. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* xxviii. Preamble, His Highnes is not mynded for the eas of his subiectes... of longe tyme to calle... a newe parliament. 1523 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. cccxvii. 686 It was nat his eise that he came to Tourney as at that tyme. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* II. 653 He levis weil that levis into eis. a 1555 *Latimer Wks.* 1845 II. 479 *Latimer*:—'Good master Prolocutor, do not exact that of me which is not in me.' *Prolocutor*:—'Take your ease.' *Latimer*:—'I thank you, sir, I am well.' 1600 *Shaks. Ham.* I. i. 131 Any good thing... That may to thee do ease; and grace to me. 1612 *Hobbes Leviath.* II. xxx. 184 The ease, and benefit the Subjects may enjoy. 1766-71 *H. Walpole Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 234 The General could not live in it to his ease. 1825 *T. Jefferson Autobiog. Wks.* 1859 I. 4 The portion which came... to Mrs. Jefferson... doubled the ease of our circumstances. 1841-4 *Emerson Ess. Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 205 The popular notion (of a gentleman) certainly adds a condition of ease and fortune. 1870 *Hawthorne Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 217 The occasional ease of rustic seats.

† b. *concr.* A convenience, gratification, luxury.

1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 38 Idelnesse... seceh eses many folde. 1484-5 *Caxton Curial* 3 b, Noman preyeth enough the ayses that he hath in hys pryuate and propre hous. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 81 She can cause her prelate to dispenche with her to haue suche pleasures & eases. 1609 *Parkinson Paradisi in sole* (1656) 5 A Fountain in the midst... to serve as an ease to water the nearest parts thereunto. a 1631 *Donne Sermon* xxxix. 384 Uriah... refused to take the Eases of his own house.

3. Absence of pain or discomfort; freedom from annoyance.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 358 Nis he a kang knit þæt secheð reste iðe nihte, and eise iðe place? a 1300 *Havelok* 59 Panne was engelond at hayse. 1597 *Morley Introd. Mus.* 55, I wish you such contentment of minde, and ease of bodie. 1657 *S. Purchas Pilgr. Flying Ins.* 276 There were more ease in a nest of Hornets, then under this one torture. 1721 *Steele Spect.* No. 80 ¶ 1 They now no longer enjoyed the Ease of Mind and pleasing Indolence in which they were formerly happy. 1750 *Johnson Ramb.* No. 85 ¶ 4 Ease, a neutral state between pain & pleasure. 1799 *Burke Corr.* (1844) IV. 1 The horrid scenes... hardly leave one ease enough of heart or clearness of head to put down anything... on paper to you. 1863 *Geo. Eliot Romola* II. ii. (1880) II. 16 He wanted a little ease... after the agitation and exertions of the day.

4. Absence of painful effort; freedom from the burden of toil; leisure; in bad sense, idleness, sloth. 1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 110 He loveth ese, he loveth rest, So he is nought the worstiest. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Ese, or reste, *quies*. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 138 Ease breedeth vice. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* I. 184 The Sire of Gods and Men Forbids our Plenty to be bought with Ease. 1871 *R. Ellis Catulus* II. 15 Ease hath entomb'd princes of old renown and Cities of honour.

b. Facility as opposed to difficulty. Chiefly in phrase, *with ease*.

1620 *Shaks. Temp.* III. i. 30, I should do it With much more ease. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* IV. 137 With ease distinguish'd the Regal Race. 1737 *Pope Horac. Epist.* II. i. 108 The mob of gentlemen who wrote with ease.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xvi. § 27 Another . . . test of greatness is . . . the appearance of Ease with which the thing is done. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucratus* 174 Seeing with how great ease Nature can smile.

6. Indifference, unconcern; absence of hesitation or scruple.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 2 In your lordship it beholds its patron and introducer; the author, it is matter of ease to me not to know. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 661 Where the Governor-General spoke of pensions with so much ease, he well knew, that in the circumstances . . . a pension . . . little or nothing differed from a name.

5. Freedom from constraint; an unconstrained position or attitude; esp. in *Mil.* phrase, *To stand at ease*: see quot.

1808 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.*, *Ease* . . . signifies a prescribed relaxation of the frame from the erect and firm position which every well-dressed soldier should assume. *To stand at ease* is to draw the right foot back about six inches, and to bring the greatest part of the weight of the body upon it. 1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* xli. His usual 'stand at ease' position. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 43 Stand at Ease. *Ibid.* 61 Sit at Ease. 1833 STOCQUER *Milit. Encycl.* s. v. *Stand*, To stand at ease is to be allowed . . . a certain indulgence with regard to bodily position, with or without arms.

8. Freedom from embarrassment or awkwardness in social behaviour.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 157 ¶ 8 Enabled me to discourse with ease and volubility. a 1764 LLOYD *Whim*, Wears his own mirth with native ease. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* iv. 65 Mrs. Wallace envied Mrs. Sydney the ease and kindness with which she conversed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 469 A certain graceful ease marks him as a man who knows the world. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VIII. 91 She . . . moved about among the dignitaries of the University, with combined authority and ease.

7. Phrases (senses 1-6). a. *At ease, at one's ease, + well at ease*: in comfort, without anxiety or annoyance, unconstrained, unembarrassed; formerly also, in comfortable circumstances, well-to-do. b. *Ill (+ evil) at ease*: uncomfortable, uneasy. + c. *Little ease*: used as a name for a prison-cell too small to permit the person occupying it to assume a comfortable position.

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13136 All war sett and ete at esse. *Ibid.* 17651 He was gestind ful wele at ais. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 228 He levys at ess that frely levys. c 1450 *Merlin* xxii. 397 Galashin was not all at his ese, for he was yet a-monge the horse feet. 1535 COVERDALE *Hosea* II. 7, I will go turne agayne to my first huszbonde, for at y^e tyme was I better at ease, then now. 1668-9 MARVELL *Corr.* cix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 268 If . . . you have given us a rule to walke by, our discretion will be more at ease. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 210 Monied men . . . amongst whom his Majesty conceiving the Duke of Espernon to be one the most at his ease, etc. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 2, I am the more at Ease in Sir Roger's Family, because it consists of sober and staid Persons. 1821 SYD. SMITH *Lett.* cc. An old Aunt has . . . left me an estate. . . this puts me a little at my ease. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 27. 202 We all felt more at ease when a safe footing was secured. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxiv. 564 He felt much more at his ease in the saddle than afoot.

b. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16119 Mi wyf es sumquat iuel at ess [v. r. ese]. a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 59 She . . . was of euell ete ease in this worlde. 1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 2 a, Iii. or iiii. days 3itt j was euyll att ese in my hede. 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. i. xx. 70 He feigned himselfe to be euill at ease. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* xix. You were ill at ease. . . Too fearful that you should not please.

c. 1650 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 156 A little ease (i. e. a prison). 1820 HEATH *Grocer's Comp.* (1869) 92 note, Little Ease was a place of confinement for unruly apprentices; it was situated in the Guildhall.

III. Relief, alleviation. [Somewhat influenced by the verb.]

8. Relief or mitigation of pain or discomfort; release from an annoyance. Const. from, of.

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* viii. § 1 Surgeons . . . mindinge onely their owne lucre, & nothing the profit or ease of the diseased or patient. 1588 ALLAN *Admon.* 17 Sum little ease and release of the intollerable feares and miseries. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 103 The Patient breaks much Wind upwards and downwards, and finds Ease thereby. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 61 That positive enjoyment, which sudden ease from pain . . . affords. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax.* no Tyr. 61 That a great man may get ease from importunity. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nis.* I. 112 Liberate him, said the King, and give us ease.

d. + *To do one's ease*: to relieve the bowels. So seat, + house of ease.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. § 1. xviii. 28 It happen'd the King was come from doing his Ease. 1731 SWIFT *Strepheu & C.* Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 157 Had you but through a cranny spied, On house of ease your future bride. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 143 Round-house at the Head. Conveniences or seats of ease for the officers.

c. *Chapel of Ease*: see CHAPEL. So also (humorously) *court of ease*, *theatre of ease*: one provided to relieve the crowding in a larger building.

1779 SHERRIDAN *Critic* I. i. Make the stage a court of ease to the old Bailey. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 429 It seems a sort of theatre of ease to that called the National.

9. Relief from constraint or pressure; abrogation or alleviation of a burden or obligation; + redress of grievances. + *Writ of ease*: a certificate of discharge from employment; transf. a 'bill of divorcement'.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 107 Hastings, Dover, Hithe [etc.] . . . were the first Ports of privilege . . . although . . . divers other places also (for the ease of their charge) be crept in. 1587 FLEMING *Contm. Holinshed* III. 1345/2 Thus was justice ministred, and that execution to Gods glorie, & the

ease of the common wealths greefe dispatched. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvi. (1851) 103 Salomith . . . sent a writ of ease to . . . her husband; which, as Josephus there attests, was lawfull only to men. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 18 Having . . . tried great measures, and . . . found no Ease. 1699-1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.*, Mischiefs . . . might follow, if princes get not . . . ease from the apostolic see. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* 519 He hath a writ of ease given him; rude donatus est.

+ 10. *concr.* (from 8, 9): An act or means of relieving pain or discomfort, of giving relaxation from burdens, an easement, relief. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Ese, or cowmfort, *levamen, consolamen.* 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1631) 275 Eases of griefes he repositeth . . . in calling from the thought of offence. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 56 Till then, Ile sweate, and seeke about for eases. 1701 J. LAW *Conn. Trade* (1751) 172 This ease . . . of the industry, would chiefly and principally fall on the lands by two several ways. a 1718 *Penn. Life* in Wks. 1726 I. 129 Dissenters receiv'd a General Ease, and enjoy'd their Meetings peaceably. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Antiq.* III. iii. That [discovery of springs] was an ease to them [the Israelites suffering thirst]. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* v. 141 Required by His Majesty from those Colonies to be done in ease of the National Expende.

IV. 11. *Comb.*, as + *ease-bred*, *-loving* adjs.; *ease-and-comfort*, a leg-rest, consisting of two boards fixed in the shape of a T; + *ease-room*, a comfortable lodging-room; cf. EASEMENT I d.

1591 *Troubl. Raigne K. John* (1611) 62 The ease-bred Abbots, and the bare-foot Friars . . . Are all in health. 1609 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* v. (1862) I. 47 In your house there are fair ease-rooms and pleasant lights. 1847 CRESS BLESSINGTON *M. Herbert* (Tauchn.) I. 126 A bergere in each of the rooms, with abundant pillows to prop up her weak frame, and an ease-and-comfort to each, to support her legs. 1876 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 175 Around Hanno gathered all that was ease-loving, all that was shortsighted.

Ease, obs. and dial. var. of EAVES.

Ease (*iz*), *v.* Forms: 4 *eysy*, *eyse*, (*heise*), *eys*, (*Sc.*) *eiss*, *eeae*, *ayse* (n, 4-5 *ey* (n, 4-6 *ese* (n, 5- *eeae*. [Prob. originally ad. OF. *aaisier* = It. *adagiare*, f. L. *ad* to, at + late L. *asiu-m* *EASE* sb.1; but virtually f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To give ease (physically) to; to render more comfortable, relieve from pain, etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 82 po bet byeb zuo wyse to loky bet body and to eysyng and to delyty. 1398 *REYNA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. liii. (1495) 635 Iuy hath the vertue of rypynge, of clensynge and of eysynge. + a 1400 *Chester Pl.* II. (1847) 5 This woman . . . That ead me this hasse. 1413 *LYDG. Pylgr. Soule* IV. xxxii. (1483) 81 Oftimes these armes will bleden to esen and comfort the hede. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xvi. 23 So was Saul refreshed, & eased. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 7 Though it grieue mee to thinke vpon it, yet it easeth my stomacke to tell it. 1809 *Med. Jmnl.* XXI. 56 He drank it because it 'broke the wind, and eased' him. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Dæmonic Love*, Even the fell Furies are appeased, The good applaud, the lost are eased.

+ b. To refresh with repose or food; to entertain, accommodate hospitably. Also *refl.* *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 96 Toward Wynchestre þam dight, his folk frote eyse. *Ibid.* 192 Sekre were þeir heided, heled þam of wound. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiv. 387 That esyt thame, and maid gud cher. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts.* I. 1336 Theseus . . . festeth him, and doth so gret labour To esen hem. c 1400 *Iwaine & Gau.* 232 That night had I . . . mi stede esed of the best. c 1430 *Syr Gomer* (Roxb.) 2816 Anazare . . . into a feire chambre him ladd, And eased him as a fre prisoun. c 1450 *LOVELICH Grail* xlii. 543 [Se] that . . . they ben esed with the beste. c 1460 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 257 (Harl. MS.) His squier sojte an host, for swiche a worthi knygt to be eside ynne. 1650 ROW[SON] *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 513 To harbour more souldiers nor conuenientlie they can lodge & ease. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* vi. 457 Boldly fall on, before their Troops are eas'd.

c. + *To ease nature* (obs.), *ease oneself*: to relieve the bowels.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Eysyn, *stercoris, merdo, egcro.* 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 47 Passage to dismishe excrements which easeth. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxiii. 13 If thou wilt ease thyself. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* x. xxvi. (1715) 145 Whosoever easeth Nature in Apollo's Temple shall be Indicted. 1777 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Ease one's self*, to relieve the bowels.

2. To give ease of mind to; to comfort, disburden, relieve (the mind or heart). Also *refl.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13868 (Trin.) He esed him wip wordes hende. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1700 And with our speche lat us ese our herte. 1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 6 b, I shall ese my mynde or hertt, *animo meo morum gessera.* 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xi. 28 Come unto me . . . and I will ese you. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrow* IV. viii. 385 Torment [may prove] an occasion of easing the mind. 1722 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 365 Some scruple rose, but thus he eas'd his thought. 1807 CRABBE *Hall of Just.* I. 29 Give me to ease my tortured mind. 1800 KEATS *Hyper.* I. 112 And all those acts which Deity supreme Doth ease its heart of love in. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 294 The Chancellor . . . could not well ease himself by cursing and swearing at Ormond.

+ 3. To give relief to (any one suffering from oppression, or burdened with expenses or laborious duties) in wider sense; to benefit, help, assist. Also (rarely) *absol.* *Obs. or arch.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Prol. 84, I made it not forto be praysed, Bot [þat] be lewed menne were ayssed. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 8 So þat be somme be nat so moche þe on may be esed as wel as an oper. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 16 As though they would ease you with a sterpe. 1587 FLEMING *Contm. Holinshed* III. 1541/2 They were afterwards eased by purueitors appointed for those and other purposes. a 1619 DONNE *Biankan.* (1644) 100 If that rule . . . be . . . a good guide in all perplexities, it will ease very much,

1647 *Protests Lords* I. 15 The kingdom eased . . . by the discharging of all unnecessary forces. 1653 URQUHART *Rabais* I. xlv. He . . . gave unto each of them a horse to ease them upon the way. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 746 Towards the latter end of Summer . . . they constantly eased the Country, and retired of themselves. 1765-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxiii. 713 The declared intention of easing the dissenters.

4. To relieve, lighten, set free (a person, etc.) of (+ *from*) a burden, pain, anxiety, or trouble.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 354 Thou shalt be esed er thou go Of thilke unsely jolif wo. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab.* 4 *Lim. Mon.* (1714) 75 His Son, King Roboham, would not ease them thereof. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 b, In maner easyng them of their labour. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxx.[lxxxii.] 6 He eased his shulder from the burthen. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 227 If this law were observed, the people should be eased of great expences, judges and justices of great travail. 1630 J. TAYLOR *Water P.* *Trav.* *Prague* Wks. III. 90, I am no sooner eased of him, but Gregory Gandergoose . . . catches me by the goll. 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 9 Nor, indeed, can I ease you of that wonder. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 486 The Pastor . . . eases of their Hair, the loaden Herds. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxi. 349 Ease your bosoms of a fear so vain. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. vi. 63 To ease the expedition of all unnecessary expence. 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Brooke* F. vi. 76 To ease my mind of all worldly concerns. 1862 BORROW *Wales* I. 34 A powerful priest . . . has . . . eased me of my sins.

b. in *pass.* with prep. omitted. *poet. rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 739 [Adam & Eve] eas'd the putting off These troublesom disguises which wee wear, Strait side by side were laid.

c. *humorously*. To deprive, despoil of.

1609 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxvii. xlii. 952 Having eased them [exults] of a great part of their prey . . . he chased themselves to the sea unto their ships. a 1630 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* III. ii. (R.) He is sure to be eased of his office, though perhaps he bought it. *Mod.* The light-fingered gentry eased them of their purses.

5. To lighten (a burden, etc.); to lessen (an inconvenience); to assuage, relieve (pain, distress).

a 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 950 And ech of þow eseth oþeres sorwes smerte. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 152/2 And for easing whereof he . . . in verie deed had also promised, and deuised how and by what means these charges might be answered. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 35 Is there no play To ease the anguish of a torturing hour? 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 112 The haven is not very large nor safe, but that inconvenience is somewhat eased by an artificiall key. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Crosse* vi, Ah my deare Father, ease my smart. 1701 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 109 'Tis resolved that it cannot be eased or remitted. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 355 The horse and the ass . . . contribute to ease his fatigues. 1824 H. T. MARTINEAU *Moral* I. 3 Machinery, which easeth man's labour. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 133 This conduct is found conducive to easing the rates.

b. *poet.* To rest from, relax (labour).

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* x. 543 Eased in sleep the labours of the day. 1871 K. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 36 The rest which easeth long toil.

6. To render easy, facilitate. *rare.*

1632 MASS. & FIELD *Fatal Dow.* II. i, My miracle is eased. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 430 [Storks] with mutual wing Easing their flight. 1795 ANDERSON *Narr. Embassy China* in *Morse Amer. Geog.* (1796) II. 516 But with this aid in easing the passage, the beginning of the ascent has a very fearful appearance.

7. To relax slightly (anything that is too tight); to move gently; to lift slightly; to shift a little, make to fit.

Mod. Tell the carpenter to ease the door a little.

+ 8. *intr.* To cease, slacken. *Obs.*; cf. 10 b.

1583 *Exec. for Justice* (1675) 46 The remnant of the wicked flock . . . would ease from their . . . libellings. 1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Ease*, to cease operations, abate. 'Trains boun to ease a bit.

9. *Naut.* Often with *away, down, off*: to slacken (a rope, sail, etc.). *To ease up*: to come up handsomely with a tackle-fall. Also in forms of command, as *Ease away! Ease off!*: slacken out a rope or tackle. *Ease her!* (in a steam vessel): reduce the speed of the engine. *Ease the helm!*: put the helm down a few spokes in a head sea. (Adm. Smyth.)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 20 When the Shrouds are too stiffe, we say, ease them. 1692 *ibid.* xvi. 76 To make her go more large, they say, *Ease the Helm.* 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Larguer*, f. *Ecoule*, to ease off the sheet. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1863) 101 Ease the ship with a spoke or two when she scuds. 1841 *Punch* I. 35 The dirty lad below, whose exclamation of 'Ease her—stop her—one turn ahead'—may one day be destined to give the word of command on the quarter deck. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xc. 78 The present government might have stood its ground, if it had known how to ease off the rope handsomely. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 8 Luff and ease off the fore-sheet. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 5 July 2/2 She ratched like a phantom to windward of us, and . . . eased away her sheets fore and aft. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 132 The earings are eased down.

10. *Ease off.* a. *trans.* To get rid of with the view of giving or obtaining relief. b. *intr.* To become less burdensome.

1884 S. DOWELL *Hist. Taxation* I. 177 It was an object with the king to ease off the business. 1884 *Manchester Exam.* 11 Oct. 4/1 To-morrow . . . the rates are likely to again ease off. 1887 *Spectator* 30 July 1012/1 Every effort to ease off the immediate pressure of the agrarian difficulty.

Hence *Eased* ppl. a.

1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 27. 124 The Arms to be carefully deposited in the Rack, with eased springs. 1877

M. ARNOLD *Heine's Grave*, Poems II. 257 Cool drinks, and an eased Posture and opium.

Easeful (i'zful), *a.* Also 4 *eisful*, 5 *esful*. [*f.* EASE *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. That gives ease, comfort, or relief; comfortable, soothing.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 70 Myne auenture heir tak will I, Qubethir it be eisful or angry. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. xx. 46 Wyth obire thyng Dat esful ware to bare lyknyng. 1520 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. 377 Wishing easeful rest to Philoclea. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* i. 58/2 How pleasant and easefull the good lucke of those princes. 1607 C. LEVER in FARR'S *S. P.* 168 To make his burthen Easeful as hee may. 1625 tr. *Gonsalvo's Sp. Inquis.* 123 A bed of flags which served them both to couch on, more painfull a great deale then easefull. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 67 It is neither easeful, profitable, nor praiseworthy in this Life to do evil. 1820 KEATS *Ode Nightingale* 52 For many a time I have been half in love with easeful Death. 1886 T. HARDY in *Macm.* Mag. 70 That easeful sense of accomplishment which follows work done that has been a hard struggle in the doing.

2. Unoccupied, at rest; addicted to ease or indolence, slothful, careless.

1611 COTGR., *Aiser*, to be lazily, easefull. a1618 RALEIGH *Seat of Govt.* (1651) 66 Giving the best of their grain to the easefull and idle. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* iii. 18 The faire smooth way, of easefull Pleasure tends. 1686 J. CROOK *Ep. Yng. People prof. Truth* 4 Rest no longer in an easeful mind. . . but sink down in deep Humility. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 88 Winter is easeful for the husbandman.

Hence **Easefully** *adv.*, in an easeful manner; comfortably; idly. **Easefulness**, the condition of being easeful.

1611 COTGR., *Estre en la paille inques au ventre*, to be fully accommodated, easefully lodged. a1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* i. xix. (1640) 235 The diligent man takes as much content in his moderate labour, as the sluggard in somnolency and easefulness. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 15 The exceeding sense of comfort and easefulness. 1886 *Graphic* 27 Feb. 242/1 Standing with her hands on her hips, easefully looking at the preparations on her behalf.

Easel (i'zēl, i'z'l). Also 7-8 *easle*, 8 *ezel*. [*ad. Du. easel* = Ger. *esel* *ass.* Cf. the similar use of HORSE.] A wooden frame to support a picture while the painter is at work upon it; a similar frame used to support a blackboard, etc. (In quot. 1791 a blunder for *palette*.)

1634 J. B[ATE] *Myst. Nat.* 119 Provide a frame or Easel called by Artists. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 193/1 St. Luke, the Patron of Painters. . . is drawn at his Easel working. 1733 BELCHIER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 106 The Trunk of a Skeleton fix'd to a Painter's Ezel. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 7 Many of the unexpected changes in mixing colours on a painter's easle. . . may depend on these principles. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 109 The Easel is a frame which supports the painting during its progress.

b. as the typical instrument of a painter. 1836-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. 1. iii. 223 *note*, Some productions of his easel vie with those of Raphael.

Hence **Easel-dorm** (*nonce-ud.*), painting as a profession; the whole body of painters. **Easel-picture**, **easel-piece**, a picture painted at the easel, or small enough to stand upon it.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 308 He continued working on his easel-pieces. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* II. 396 His easel-pictures are perfect models of colouring. 1860 SALA in *Cornh. Mag.* I. 578 This grandee of easeldom.

Easeless (i'zles), *a.* [*f.* EASE *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Of persons: Having no ease or rest. *rare.* 1634 VICARS *Eneid* ii. 915 Thus as I ceaselesse, ceaselesse prid' about, In every nook, furious to finde her out.

2. Of pain or distress: Having no abatement, admitting of no relief.

a1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 169 It will take from them all pleasure, and bring them to easeless, and yet endless, pain. 1633 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Speeches* K. Chas., Thou becalm'st Mind's easeless anguish. a1770 WHITEFIELD *Serm.* xxxii. Wks. 1772 VI. 10 Easeless and endless misery.

3. Destitute of ease in bearing or manner. *rare.* 1811 *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 5 It is often accompanied with a punctilious easeless behaviour.

Easement (i'zment). Also 4 *eyse*, 4-5 *esement*, 5 *esmint*, -ment, *aysayment*, (6 *hesement*), 6-8 *eas*, 7 *aisment*. [*a.* OF *aisement*, *f.* *ais-ier*, EASE *v.*: see -MENT; cf. Anglo-Lat. *aisiamentum*.]

1. The process or means of giving or obtaining ease or relief from pain, discomfort, or anything annoying or burdensome; relief, alleviation; † redress of grievances. Now somewhat *rare*.

c1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 259 Some esement has lawe yshapen us. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 7988 We exiled for euer more our easement to laite. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xviii. 105 In sted of easement he findeth himself tormented dubble. 1640-9 SIR B. RUDYARD in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 24 They must . . . be eased in their Goods, from the exactions. . . of Purseuants [etc.]. And if the People have all these easements, yet if, etc. 1796 BURKE *Let. noble Ld. Wks.* 1842 II. 260, I certainly stand in need of every kind of relief and easement. 1840 W. HOWITT *Visits Remark. Places* 200 Seeking a little easement of their swollen purses. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. ix. 405 He promised its reduction to three shillings in the pound, an easement to the landed interest of five hundred thousand pounds.

†*b.* **Dogs of easement**: dogs employed to take up the chase in place of those that are spent. *Obs.* 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 692 Then also you must let slip some of your fresh dogs, or dogs of easement.

†*c.* **spec.** The relieving of the body by evacua-

tion of excrement; *concr.*, a privy. Phrases, *House, stool of easement*; *to do one's easement. Obs.*

c1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 43 Schal þey [children] not . . . make me foule wyth her kyndely esement. 1513 *Bk. Kerryngne in Babees Bk.* (1868) 283 And se the hous of hesement be swete and clete. 1555 *Fardle Facions* i. v. 51 In the easement of vrine, the men rowked doune. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Aller à la selle*, to go to the stoole of easement. 1634 HARRINGTON *Salernus Regim.* 3 Doing his easement. 1712 DIGBY *Epicurus Morals* 124 The soldiers. . . found him in a House of Easement.

†*d.* **spec.** Refreshment by food and repose; hence, comfortable accommodation, food and lodging; 'entertainment for man or beast'. *Obs.*

c1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3384 He had ful nobil rest, With alkins esment of the best. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxx. 155 He wold not abyde in scotland in wynter season for esement of his peple. 15. . . *Eger & Gr.* 235 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 361 Easment for me and my hackney. 1593 FITZHERB. *Surv.* i. (1539) 5 A place of easement to put in cattel. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 93 Meit and drink, fyre, clathis and easment. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi. He might have had less to complain of in respect of easements.

2. Advantage, convenience, comfort; furtherance, assistance; formerly also, gratification, enjoyment. † **Common easement**: something done for the public benefit. *arch. or Obs.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3338 A place onestly ordainit for esmint of hir. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. viii. 772 Wyth pare posses-siounys and bare Rentis Wyth wont Fredomys and Aysa-mentis. c1440 PECOCK *Repr.* i. xx. 120 Into esement of him self and also of his neigbour, a man may sange, pleie, and lauze virtuoseli. 1521 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 16 The reparation of such wayes, brydges, and other common easements. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 212 Nature unwilling that humane life should want any easement, hath provided. . . the labour of cammels. 1791 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 283 To leave our . . . loose materials, stowed away in the store-room, . . . was indeed a great easement to us. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii. I had the cast of a horse from Ferrybridge—and divers other easements.

b. **concr.** Something that serves for an assistance or convenience; *e.g.* accommodation in or about a house, as rooms, sheds, or farm-buildings.

c1400 MAUNDEV. xix. 214 Schippes, made with Halles & Chambres and other eysementes. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 138 Easmentis fixit vnto houses or to soile. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Act Robt. I.* 26 That name of them [our subjects] sall . . . carrie. . . anie kind of armour; or horse, or other aismentis, to the common enemies of our Realme. 1703 MAUNDELL *Journ. Jerns.* (1721) 28 Without the assistance of such easements. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 48 The bills in their houses [in Scotland] say they have different easements to let.

3. The right or privilege of using something not one's own; *esp.* in *Law*. (See quot.)

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 22, I wille the said Jenete terme of hire lyff haue esement of the kechene to make in hire mete, and esement of the welle in y^e yeerd. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 210 A Way or other thing of easement. 1607 COWELL, *Easement*, easamentum, is a seruice that one neighbour hath of another by charter or prescription, without profite, as a way through his ground, or such like. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* iii. 154 If the purposes for which the land of another are used merely tend to the more convenient enjoyment of another piece of land, the right is called an easement.

Easer (i'zai). [*f.* EASE *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which gives ease or relief. Hence **Easeress**.

1599 GREENE *Alphons.* (1861) 235 Farewell, Medea, easer of my heart. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. xcii. 179 This is lenitive and a great easer of paine. 1631 *Celestina* xii. 136 Easeresse of my paine, and my hearts joy! 1779 JOHNSON *Let.* (1788) II. ccxii. 82 The depository of her troubles, and easer of her bosom.

† **Easierly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* Used for *easilier*, comparative degree of EASILY.

1494 FABYAN vi. clixviii. 187 He myght the more easierly opayne the possession. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 146 The lesser are more moist, easierly concocted.

Easily (i'zili), *adv.* Formerly compared **easilier**, -est; also EASIERLY. Forms: 4 *aisieliche*, *eseliho*, *esely*, *esili*, 4-5 *esely*, *esili*, *esly*, 5-6 *easely*, 6 *easly*, *easilie*, 6- *easily*. [*f.* EASY *a.* + -LY².]

1. Comfortably; without pain, discomfort, or anxiety, luxuriously, self-indulgently.

c1300 *St. Brandan* 395 3e schulle wende, Al eseliche withoute any [MS. *Laud* 108, 106 (Halliiv.) *has* aisieliche]. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 20 To disceyue men in gostly goodis and worldly, and norischen hem esily in synne. c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 473 Vp on an Ambler esily [v. r. *esly*] she sat. c1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 208 Belyve 3e brought me of be beste And made my bedde full esyly. 1564 *Act 5 Eliz.* xii. § 3 Persons seeking only to live easily, and to leave their honest Labour. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 339 The one sleeps easily because he cannot study. *Mod.* The patient rested much more easily last night.

2. Without constraint or stiffness; smoothly, freely.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. iii, Dis puppis [the hinder part of the brain] is harde þat þe synwes of meuyng meue þe eselokor [1535 *easiler*] and þe soner. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Sam.* xx. 8 A swerde, which wente easily out and in. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 159 Sir, wyte myt ambles well; it goes easily. *Mod.* The window-frame fits quite easily.

†3. Without hurry; deliberately, gradually. Also, calmly, quietly. *Obs.*

1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1675 That through the worlde her fame goo Eesly and not to faste. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 2208 When Priam hade his prologe preched to ende, Ector hym answered esly and faire. c1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ.*

Ord. (1790) 473 Let hit renne thorough esiliche. 1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 7 b, Bere esily thy harme & it shall greue the the lesse. 1621 *TOURNEUR Ath. Trag.* ii. iv, I am acquainted with the way. . . Lets easily walke. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* i. 9 She reach'd her Hand easily towards my Breast.

4. With little exertion, labour, or difficulty.

c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1929 So great a noyse. . . Men myght hyt have herd esily to Rome. c1400 MAUNDEV. xiv. 160 The poyntes [of these contrefetes] wil breken lightly, and men may esily polliche hem. c1440 PECOCK *Repr.* i. ix. 46 Withoute the clerkis. . . lay persons schulen not esili lytli and anon haue the dew vnderstanding of Holi Scripture. 1538 STARKY *England* ii. ii. § 12 (1871) 190 By thys mean. . . the controuersys. . . schold easily be pacifyd. 1550 VERON *Godly Saiynge* (1846) 9 Whyche thing we may easily se in the histories of the olde auncyent Jewes. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xiv. 65 Nothing is more easily broken than a mans word. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) II. 178 Who might easiliest get out of the City. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 29 It is a . . . better rule not to put off till to-morrow what we can do more easily to-day.

b. In phrases like *easily possible*, *it may easily happen*. Also *easily* (= beyond question) *first*, after *L. facile princeps*.

1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 145 They are more straung, nor easlie like to happen. 1595 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. l. 75. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 96 We name. . . things according to what they oftener or easiliest do seem to us to be. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xlix. 6 He as easily last among the poets As thou surely the first among the pleaders. 1883 W. BLAIRIE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 907/1 Harvard has . . . easily the finest gymnasium in the world.

5. With little resistance or reluctance.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 392 The House of Peers . . . gave. . . easily [their consent]. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 56 If it come from the Brain it [a Catarrh] afflicteth easily, long and continually. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 153 P. 4 Youth catches Distempers more easily [than Age]. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 38 They easily bear with the smothering Heat of Stoves. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 24, I had too easily, and, I may say, too weakly, put that to the vote. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tour.* 401 [He] had thought He loved her. . . wedded easily But left her all as easily.

†6. Preceded by *but*: In a listless or indifferent manner; hence, in a trifling degree; with poor success; indifferently, meanly, poorly. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 29 Some peple endowed with worldly goodes. . . can not depart but easily withthe finauce. 1476 SIR J. PASTON in *Let.* 776 III. 162 The Frenshe Kyng cherysseth hyr [Queen Margaret] butt easelye. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 16 Some nonnyes kepe their virginite but easely. 1614 *Ibid.* 34 For lacke of tette I cham my meate but easily. 1536 *Remed. Sedition* 16 Can they here goddis lawes, ye though they be but easily preached, and not abhorre sedition. . . ?

7. (Made) in such a manner as to be easy.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 75 The staires . . . are so easily made, that one may go vñp and downe a hors-backe.

Easiness (i'zines). [*f.* EASY + -NESS.] The state or quality of being EASY (in any of its senses).

1. Freedom from discomfort or anxiety.

1691 RAY *Creation*, The rest and easiness we enjoy when asleep.

2. The quality of being easy in attitude, behaviour, style, etc.

1567 DRANT *Horace's De Arte Poet.* A j, I followe flowinge easynes, my style is clearely made. 1724 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 343 Her Easiness of Behaviour makes him secure of acceptance. a1791 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) XIII. 378 Perspicuity, purity, propriety, strength and easiness, constitute a good style. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 551 Virgil. . . wanting much of that natural easiness of wit that Ovid had.

3. Indolence, carelessness, indifference.

1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (Arb.) 49 They are full of very idle easiness. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 75. 1699 T. CLOCKMAN *Tully's Offices* (1706) 207 Ruin'd by his Easiness and Neglect. 1825 Houlston *Tracts* i. xxx. 3 There was no reason for deferring it, but only just his easiness.

4. The quality of not being difficult or burdensome; facility.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lvii. (1495) 172 Many and dyuerse boones ben in the body and that for . . . easynesse of mouynge. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 727 No man . . . should with too much easinesse be promoted without witness. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 166 Refraime to night And that shall lend a kinde of easinesse To the next abstinence. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 320 The easinesse of the purchase makes the profit so much the greater. 1800 STUART in *Wellington's Disp.* (1877) 575 Besides easiness of conquest, they would find wealth.

5. The quality of not being harsh or exacting; gentleness, indulgence, kindness.

1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 20 a, To holde chylder vñdir wyth shame & gentillnes sofnes or esynes. 1611 BAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* iv. i, Do you raise mirth out of my easiness? 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 347 The Easiness of our Saviour in bearing with offences, etc. 1748 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 304 That easiness of temper, which is expressed by the word good-humour. 1866 TRENCH *Mirac.* xiii. 344 Behind a seeming severity lurks the real love, while under the mask of greater easiness selfishness lies hid.

†6. The quality of being easily influenced; in bad sense, credulity; want of firmness, fickleness.

a1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 35 The King. . . working vpon the easiness of his youth, and ambition. 1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 12 Persons. . . who practised upon their easiness. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 496 The Envy and Spight of the Chief Priests and Pharisees, The Easiness and Fury of the Common People. a1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* II. (1847) III. vii. 174 All made advantage of English easiness and dissipation.

Easing (i'zing), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* EASE *v.* + -ING¹.]

The action of the verb **EASE**. Mostly gerundial. Also † **easing-chair**, a nightstool.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Allegiance*, an easing or succouring. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 179 For easing me of the carriage. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 757 The Staying and Easing of the Tooth-ach. 1667 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 54 The easing of her Masts and Shrouds, for some ships will saile much better when they are slacke. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* ii. § 40. 149 The Easing and Pleasing many of his Poor Subjects. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* iii. 3 Oct. The doctor... found Frogmore enthroned on an easing-chair. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 195 The taking away of an angle... of the rail... is called by workmen the easings of the rail. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* ii. viii. ii. § 1. 649 Easing and starting are of course the exact opposites of each other.

Easing (i'zɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 5 **esyng**, 9 *dial.* **yeasin**, 6- **easing**. [contracted form of **EAVEISING**.] = **EAVEISING** 2. Also in *comb.*, as **easing-drops**, **-sparrow**.

1400-50 *Alexander* 1522 Euen als be esynges 3ode ouer be be costez. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 117 An Esyng, *domicilium, lectum*. 1580 NORTH *Plutarck* 597 He lay without doors, under the easing of the House. 1611 *Manchester Court Lett Rec.* (1885) II. 267 Anoyed by the water w^{ch} cometh from the easing of the howse. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Easings*, eaves. 1827 J. SCHOLLS *Jannt* 31 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), See yo, Tim, hoo sed to me, iv ther is nah o felley peecorht on th' yeasin's wi' o choilt in his arms. 1881 *Leicesterh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Easings*, eaves, more particularly the eaves of a stack or rick.

Easing (i'zɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. **EASE** v. + -ING 2.] That eases.

1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 39 He did it upon lightning and easing circumstances.

Easki, early variant of **ASK**.

† **Easle**, *dial.* Also 1 **yale**, 4 **his-**, **huys-**, **seles**, 5 **iselle**, **isyl**, **ysyle**, 6 **Sc. isill**, 8-9 **Sc. aisle**. [OE. *ysle* (app. wk. fem.), cogn. w. ON. *usli* wk. masc., embers, perh. f. Aryan root **eus* to burn, whence L. *ūr-ēre*. The mod. forms *easle* (17th c. *Æt'l*), *aisle*, are phonetically anomalous.] Hot ashes or cinders; see quot.

1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2553 (Gr.) Bearwas wurdon to ascan and to ysian. 1000 *ÆLFRED Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 146 *Fawilla*, *ysle*. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblsw.* in Wright *Voc.* 171 *De Jalemetches*, from hiseles [v. r. *huysseles*]. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 266 *Isyl* of fyre, *fawilla*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, *Aiselle*, *fawilla*, or a sperke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. l. 125 Had sytten still, among the assays could And lattyr isylls of thar kynd cuntre. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.* Pref. 4 (E. D. S.) We in Essex use Easles for the hot embers (or as it were burning coals) of straw only. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xiii. She fuff't her pipe wi' sic a lunt... An aisle brunt Her brow new worster apron. 1874 *N. & Q.* 10 Oct. 290 So as to receive and enclose the falling aisle, as well as the wax or tallow of the candle.

Hence † **easle-cake**, a cake baked in the ashes. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 261 *Isylkake*, or chesekake, or eykake bakyne vndyr askys.

† **Easse**, *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 9 **ease**. An earthworm.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Lombriz*, an easse, an earth worme. 1598 FLORIO, *Lumbrici*, little eassees or earthwormes. *Mod. Devonsh. Dial.*, *Eases*, worms.

Eassel, *adv. Sc.* Also **easel**, **eissel**. [f. **EAST**; the mode of formation is obscure.] Eastward, easterly. Hence **eassel-gate**, **-ward**.

1810 HOGG *Brownie's Bods.* I. 12 (Jam.) The wind being eissel. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* i. 'O, if ye get to easel and wessel again, I am undone. 1816 — *Antig.* I. vii. 162 'Weize yourself a wee easel-ward.' 1829 — *Guy M. note* v. Dandie Eassil-gate, Dandie Wassail-gate... had their names from living eastward and westward in the street of the village.

Eassin, *v. Sc.* Also **easten**, **eicen**, **sen**. [? repr. OE. **axnian*, **ahsnian*, f. *oxan-*, **ohsan-*, Ox; cf. ON. *kyr yxna* 'a cow in heat' (Vigf.).] a. Of a cow: To desire the male. b. fig. To desire strongly. Hence **Einisng** *vbl. sb.*

1661 *Act Chas. II.* vii. 183 (Jam.) Fiftie sex calves, which within three years... would have eicened. 1715 PENNECUK *Tweeddale* 15 (Jam.) The country people call this plant... *Easting wort*, which they affirm makes cows come to bulling. 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 42 (Jam.) Ye'll weat mony a drouthy mou', That's lang a eising gane for you, Withouten fill, O' dribles frae the gude brown cow.

East (i'st), *adv., sb. and a.* Forms: a. 1 **éastan** (*Northumb.* **éasta**), 3-4 **esten**. b. 1-2 **éast**, 2-5 **est**, 3 **est**, (4 **yeast**), 4-5 **este**, 4-6 **easte**, **eest**, 6 **Sc. eist**, 3- **east**. [repr. two distinct forms in OE., both of which occur only as adv. or in composition. (1) OE. *éastan* = OS. *éstan* a (Du. *oost*), OHG. *östana*, (MHG. *östen* e, mod. G. *osten*), ON. *austan* :- OTeut. **aus-to-nō* 'from the east', f. base **aus-* dawn (found in L. *aurōra* :- **ausōsa*, Lith. *ausrā*, Skr. *ushās* dawn, Gr. *αὔριος* :- **αὔριον* morning) + double suffix, as in OE. *hin-da-n* from behind. (2) OE. *éast*, in compounds repr. OTeut. **aus-to-* (see above), but as adv. perh. shortened from **éaster* 'toward the east' = OS., OHG. *östar* (Du. *ooster* in compounds), ON. *aust* advs. :- OTeut. **aus-tr-*, f. **aus-* + suffix, as in OE. *hin-der* backwards; cf. ON. *aust* sb. masc. (gen. *austs*), Goth. **Austragutis* Ostrogoths. A trace of the lost OE. **éaster* appears in the adj. (compar.) *éasterra* more easterly; also in certain place-names,

as *Eastorege*, *Eastry*; cf. 'Aldulfus rex Estrang-lorum' *Bæda H. E.* iv. xvii.

As a nautical term the Eng. word has been adopted into Romanic langs.: Fr. *est*, Sp., Pg. *este*, Pg. also *leste*.)

A. adv.

† I. 1. [repr. OE. *éastan*.] From the east. Also in OE. *bi éastan*, ME. *bi esten* eastward; sometimes as prep. with dat. = eastward of. Comb. **eastan-wind**: see **EAST-WIND**.

c 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* i. l. § 12 Beceastan Rine sindon East-francan. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 806 (Gr.) 31f wind cymb westan oððe eastan. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 232 'Bihold, cweð [he] bi esten. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Langt.* (1725) 5 Grete talage laid he peron bi Esten.

II. [repr. OE. *éast*.]

2. With reference to motion or position: In the direction of the part of the horizon where the sun rises. More definitely: In the direction of that point of the horizon which is 90° to the right of the north point; also due (†full) east.

c 890 K. *ÆLFRED Bæda* i. iii. (Bosw.) Dæt ealond on Wiht is britiges mila lang east and west. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xiii. 59 (Gr.) Sio sunne... norð eft and east Eldum oðwedd. c 1200 ORMIN 7270 We sæghenn æst in ure lond þiss newe kingess sternne. 1250 LAY. 2323 Ferden heo æst ferden heo west. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (1839) 22 It [a comet] arose ester and ester, till it arose full este. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 b. Where it weneth to go east, it gothe west. 1565 J. HERWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 41 Alwaie the longe east the shorter west. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xiii. 11 Lot journeyed East. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 144 If the place be any distance east or west of Greenwich. 1832 *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV.* lxiv. Sched. O. 38 A straight line drawn due east to a point one hundred yards distant.

b. *About east*: in U. S. slang 'regularly', in proper style, as it should be.

a 1860 H. BIGELOW *Lett. in Family Comp.* (Bartlett), I did walk into the beef and 'taters and things about east. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P. Wks.* (1879) 231 To find out what was about east and to shape his course accordingly.

3. quasi-sb. Preceded by prep. *from*, *on*, etc.

c 1200 ORMIN 11258 All þiss middellærd iss ec O fowwe dælless dæledd Onn Est, o West, o Sub, o Norþ. a 1240 *Sauvies Ward in Cott. Hom.* 265 As swift as þe sunne gleam þe scheot from est into west. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2312 Fra est he broght a felauscap vnto þe feld of sennar.

B. sb.

1. subst. use of A. 2. The portion of the horizon or of the sky near the place of the sun's rising. More definitely, that one of the cardinal points near which the sun rises.

c 1280 *Neuminster Cartul.* (1878) 118 Versus le Est. c 1300 *St. Brandan* 35 Towards than Est so fur we wende. 1340 *Ayrb.* 124 Sleppe: hit wereþ wyþ þet yeast be porueyng aye be perils. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Est, *oriens*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* viii. 16 Fyue and twenty men... turned... their faces toward the easte. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iii. 27 The gentle day... Dapples the drowsie East with spots of grey. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.* i. 65 Herbs sleep unto the East. 1734 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 64 The Wind just shifted from the East. 1820 TENNYSON *In Mem. xcv.* And East and West... Mixt their dim lights... To broaden into boundless day.

b. *To the east (of)*: (situated) in an eastward direction (from).

1798 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. 431 If the countries... had been situate to the east of those whose longitude mariners had ascertained. *Mod. Barking* is 7 miles to the east of London.

2. The eastern part of the world, the orient; the eastern part of a country, district, or town.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3384 Þai held... þe landes þat war tilward þe est. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 339 Pre kingis camen afor of þe east. 1484 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xxii. 21 The realy wey from the east in to the west was called watling strete. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxv. 4, I will de-lyver y^e to the people of the east. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 3 Where the gorgeous East... Shows on her Kings Barbaric Pearl. 1732 BRERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 27 There was a general expectation in the east of a Messiah. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. iii. (1872) 38 In the same East, men take off their sandals in devotion.

3. = **EAST-WIND**.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xx. 12 Where the sharp east for ever... blows. 1785 COWPER *Task* iv. 363 The unhealthy East, That... searches every bone Of the infirm. 1864 BRYANT *Return of Birds* iv. The blustering East shall blow.

C. as *adj.* That is situated in or adjacent to the eastern part of anything; that is towards the east; oriental, easterly. Formerly often used where *eastern* would now generally be preferred.

The adjectival use of the word arises from the analysis of compounds like OE. *éast-dæl* (see D. 1), the first element of which, having a virtually adjectival force, came to be regarded as a separable word.

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 [Christ] rad in et þan est 3ete þere burh. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 2 Temese by the Est syde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11395 A folk... Wonnand be þe est ocean. c 1400 MAUNDEV. xiv. 156 Ethiopie is departed... in the Est partie, and in the Meridionelle partie. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Soule* v. xiv. 81 The sonne... hastyd hym vpward toward the east oryson. 1593 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* iv. xi. The East and West Churches. 1624 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. vii. 167 An East window welcomes the infant beams of the Sun. 1693 EVELYN *Compl. Gard.* I. 30 There are four sorts of Expositions, the East, the West, the South and the North.

D. In Combination.

1. Combined with sb., as in † **east-deal**, eastern part; † **east-half** [cf. ON. *aust*-half], eastern or

easterly side; † **East-man** (see quot.); **east-sea**, a sea on the east side of a country, or in an eastern region of the world; formerly also as the proper name of the Baltic [= Ger. *Ostsee*]. See also **EAST-COUNTRY**, **-END**, **-LAND**, **-WIND**, **ESTRICHE**. (The combs. of this class still in use are now commonly written without hyphen, and *east* regarded as an adj.)

c 1000 *Agst. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 2 We ge-sawon hys steorran on *east-dæle. c 1200 ORMIN 16400 Æstidale off all þiss werelid iss Anatole zehatenn. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cii. 12 How mikle estdel stand westdel fra. 1398 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 Dæm monnum þe on *east heafle þære e wicodon. c 1200 ORMIN 3430 He sette a steorrne upp o þe lift... Onn æst half off þiss middellærd. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10581 He grauntid þo grete a graunt for to haue In the entre of the est halfe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* ii. 68 The Oustmans, as one would say Esterlings or *Eastmen, came out of... Germanie into Ireland. c 890 K. *ÆLFRED Bæda* i. xii. Fram *east sæc oþ west sæc. c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 18 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 48 Temese [gob] into þe est see. 1710 *London Gaz.* no. 4669/3 A Danish Frigot arrived from the East-Sea.

b. Prefixed to names of countries or districts, usually with sense 'eastern portion of...', as in *East Germany*, *East London*; often forming the recognized name of a political or administrative division, as *East Prussia*, *East Derbyshire*. Also prefixed to adjs. of territorial signification, as *East-midland*, *East-central*; and to names of peoples, as *East-Goths* (= *Ostrogoths*), *East-Franks*.

1898 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 Norþymbre and Eastengle hæfdon apas gesæld. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 40 Vpon the xxvj day of September, the Homes was east-Nisbet. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 196 The Eastgothes & Lumbardes, obtained Italy. 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXIX. 49 The East-insular tribes have a chivalrous abhorrence of... personal abuse. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* ii. 55 The East-Goths had a strongly monarchical constitution.

2. With ppl. adj., as † **east-surprised**; **east-bound**, eastward bound (chiefly in America of railway traffic).

1599 *NASHE Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 29 By the proportion of the east-surprised Gades... diuers have tried... to configure a twin-like image of it. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar. The east-bound express was held at North Platte. 1882 *Times* 22 Mar. 5/3 East bound freight rates.

3. **East-south-east**, **East-north-east**: the points of the compass distant 22½° from due East; **East-by-South**, **East-by-North**: the points distant 11¼° from due East. Used as sb., adj., and adv.

1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* i. vi. (Arb.) 87 An Eastsouth-easte wynde arose. 1594 *DAVIS Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 14 East and by north raiseth a degree in sailing 102 leagues and a mile. 1713 *London Gaz.* No. 5141/3 A Sand lies almost East and by South, half Southerly from the Spurn Light. 1735 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 84 We... then stood away east, and east-by-north. *Ibid.* 302 [We] stood away... east-north-east. *Ibid.* 335 A much larger river... which... ran east-by-south towards the sea. 1744 *WOODROOFE in Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xxiii. 98 A light breeze springing up at east south east, we weighed. 1849 *DANA Geol.* ix. (1850) 489 The course of a fissure is east-by-north.

East (i'st), *v.* [f. prec.] a. *intr.* To move, turn, or veer towards the east. Cf. **EASTING** *vbl. sb.* b. *refl.* To orientate, find out one's true position.

1828 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 202 He must make many a turning... before he can east himself.

East-country. An eastern country: in 18th c. applied spec. to the region of the Baltic; cf. **EASTLAND**, **ESTRICHE**. Also *attrib.*

1701 J. LAW *Comm. Trade* (1751) 141 Since by them they will be capable of receiving corn in the east-countrys. 1709 *London Gaz.* No. 4604/4 Will be exposed to publick Sale... about 730 Quarters of East-Country Wheat. 1750 *Ibid.* No. 4708/4 Inquire at the Works, or Royal Exchange East Country-Walk in Exchange Time. 1759 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 120 Our Trade to the East Indies and East Country is as free to us as ever.

† **Eastee-man**.

1681 E. WHITAKER *Ignoramus Just.* 18 To turn Informer, Promoter, or Eastee-man, unless in case of a Riot, or such like, the Constable can do no such thing but at his own Peril.

† **Easten**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 3 **æsten**, 6 **Sc. estin**. [f. **EAST** + -EN; cf. **NORTHERN**. In quot. 1205 the reading *æsterne* (**EASTERN**) has been suggested; in quot. 1549 the word may possibly represent OE. *éastan*: see **EAST**.] a. Belonging to Eastern countries; b. Coming from the east; easterly.

c 1205 LAY. 27393 Eorles and dukes eke of æstene weorlde. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 61 The... cardinal vnynd callit subolanus... quihik the vulgaris callis estin vnyd.

East-end. The easterly extremity of anything. In mod. use often *spec.* The eastern part of London. Hence **East-end-er**, an inhabitant of the East End.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 893 Se muþa is... æt þæs midlan wuda east ende þe we Andred hatað. c 1205 LAY. 28305 þe wind him gon wende, & stod of þan æst ende. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1251 Toward þe est end of þis dale. 1883 *BLACK Shandon Bells* xxix, What we are doing in the East-end. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Aug. 11/1 The stereotyped East-end-er of London. 1886 *Ibid.* 28 Apr. 1/1 The East-enders have several advantages... over the West-enders.

Easter (i'staɪ), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 (as pl.) **éastron**, -un, -an, -u, -o, *Northumb.* **éastro**, **éastro**, **éastro**; (as sing.) **éastro**, *Northumb.* **éastro**; genit. (as pl.) **éastrono**, -ana, **éastra**; (as sing.)

éastran, *Northumb.* *éastres*, *éostres*; 2 *eastran*, *eastrén*, 3, 5 *eastré*, 3-6 *eastrén*, 4-6 *eastré*, (4 *eastrén*), 5 *eastré*, *eastrén* (e, *eastrén*, *eastrén*, *eastrén*, 6 *eastré*, 6- *eastré*. [OE. *éastre* wk. fem. = OHG. *éastara*; more freq. in plural *éastron*, corresponding to OHG. *éastron* (MHG., mod.G. *östern* pl.); the strong forms occas. appearing seem to have been derived from the combining form *éastr-*. Bæda *Temp. Rat.* xv. derives the word from *Eostre* (Northumb. spelling of *Éastre*), the name of a goddess whose festival was celebrated at the vernal equinox; her name (:-OTeut. **austrôn*-cogn. w. Skr. *usrá* dawn; see EAST) shows that she was originally the dawn-goddess.]

1. One of the great festivals of the Christian Church, commemorating the resurrection of Christ, and corresponding to the Jewish passover, the name of which it bears in most of the European langs. (Gr. *πάσχα*, ad. Heb. *pésah*, L. *pascha*, Fr. *Pâques*, It. *Pasqua*, Sp. *Pascua*, Du. *pask*). According to the modern rule it is observed on the first Sunday after the calendar full moon—i.e. 'not the actual full moon, but the 14th day of the calendar moon' (Bp. Butler)—which happens on or next after 21 March. In ordinary language *Easter* is often applied to the entire week commencing with Easter Sunday.

890 K. *Ælfred Bæda* v. xxi. Ic *éas* tide *Eastræna* ecclie healdan wille. c1000 *Ag. Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 471 *Phase*, *eastran*. a1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1101 Heold se cyng Henric his hired . . . to *Eastran* on *Winceastre*. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 101 *þe þre dage bi foren eostre* [ben] cleped swidages. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3288 *Ðor-of in easterne be we wunen Seuene sides to fuint cumen.* c1300 *St. Brandan* 148 *Ther 3e shulle this Ester beo.* 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35 *þe soneday fourtythe after easterne.* c1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 785 *þis miracle was þus . . . y do, in þe Astore nexste after hurre body dyenge.* c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 *Easterne, Pascha.* 1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 278 *From passyon soneday tyl Esterne.* 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* cxxxi. 254 *The clergie . . . wold not graunte vnto Ester next cymyng.* 1593 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* iv. xi. *Keeping the feast of Easter on the same day the Jews kept theirs.* 1655 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* ii. 55 *The Springtime, wherein the Feast of Easter . . . was celebrated.* 1788 *Priestley Corrupt. Chr.* ii. viii. 129 *The first . . . festival . . . that was observed . . . was Easter.* 1837 *Howitt Rur. Life* vi. iv. (1862) 432 *Easter was the great festival of the Church.*

† 2. The Jewish passover. *Obs.*

971 *Blick. Hom.* 67 *Hæselend cwm syx dægem ær Iudea eastrum.* c1000 *Ag. Gloss.* Mark xiv. 1 *Ælter twam dægem wæron eastron.* 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxxi. (1495) 366 *Ester is callid in Ebrewe Phase, that is passynghe other passage.* 1535 *Coverdale Eek.* xiv. 21 *Vpon y^e xiiiij. daye of the first moneth ye shal kepe Easter.* 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Whitsunday* i. (1859) 453 *Easter, a great, and solemne feast among the Jewes.* 1611 *Bible Acts* xii. 4 *Intending after Easter to bring him forth.*

3. *Comb. and attrib.*

a. Obvious combinations: in sense 1, as *easter-festival*, *-gambols*, *-holidays*, *-lamb* (see also b), *-morning*, *-morrow*, *-pence*, *-Sunday* (*-Monday*, *-Tuesday*, etc.), *-tide*, *-time*, *-week*.

c1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 133 *On Ester monedai.* 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 249 *He ros on estryn morwe.* c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxii. 266 (Add. MS.) *Our Lord Jhesu Crist, the whiche many desire for to norishe, and namly in Esterne tyme.* 14. *Prose St. Brandan* (Percy) 39 *A place lyke Paradise wherein they shold kepe theyr Esterdyde.* 1517 *Torkington Pilgr.* (1884) 66 *Ther we a bode . . . Ester evyn, Ester Day, and also Ester munday. . . Ester Tewysday . . . we Departyd.* 1676 *Marvell Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 11 [Some] would . . . have venturd their coffer-farthing, yea their Easter-pence by advance. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6052/1 *The Easter-Holidays having passed.* 1815 *Scott Ld. of Isles* iii. xxviii. *How there the Easter gambols pass.* 1886 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* II. 193 *The house-lamb and the early Easter-lamb.* 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 5/2 *The weather this Eastertide is bright.*

b. Special combs., as *easter-book*, an account-book for recording easter-dues; *easter-dues*, money payable at Easter to the parson of a parish by the parishioners; *easter-eggs*, eggs painted in bright colours, which it was (and, by a partial revival, still is) customary to present to friends at Easter (= *PACE-EGGS*); *easter-eve*, *-even*, the evening, and hence the day, before Easter-Sunday; *† easter-lamb*, the paschal lamb; *† easter-offering* = *easter-dues*; formerly also used for the paschal sacrifice; *† easter-supper*, the passover; *easter-taper* [L. *cereus paschalis*], a taper used in church ceremonies at Easter. Also *EASTER-DAY*.

1546 *Mm. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 10 *Item the "Easter Booke communibus Annis, lxxv. vij. 1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxv. 229 *Necessity will . . . make him study his Easter-book more than all other Writers.* 1885 *Home Every-day Bk.* I. 426 *"Easter Eggs" . . . pass about at Easter week under the name of *pasch*, *pasie*, or *pace* eggs.* c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 *On "easteruen gon abuten þe fantson.* 1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 321 *That one Sabbath or Saturday which falleth out to be the Easter-eue.* 1858 *Hakluyt Voy.* I. 66 *Vpon Easter even we were called vnto the tent.* 1535 *Coverdale E. Eadr.* vii. 10 *They that came out of captiuyte, kyllid the "easter lambe.* 1887 *Golding De Mornay* xxx. 481 *Jesus the true Easterlambe.* 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 339 *Iosue offred þe "Easteroffrynge.* 1828 *Bentham Ch. Eng.* 422 *Were it only by Easter-offrynges.* 1548 *Udall, etc. Eras. Par. Mark* xiv. 15 *There prepare you for vs our "easter souper.*

1848 *Secret Soc. Mid. Ages* 361 *The bone . . . he had filled with the wax of an "Easter-taper, and with incense.* 1818 *Caviss Digest* II. 477 *The fine levied . . . in "Easter term 1697.*

Easter, *sb.* *dial.* Forms: 6 *astire*, 9 *oster*, 7- *easter*. See also *ASTRE*. [a. OF. *aistre*, *astre* (mod.F. *âtre*) hearth.] (See quot.)

1541 *Schole-house of Women* in *Haditt E. P. P.* IV. 129 *Bad her take the pot . . . set it aboue upon the astire.* 1674 *Ray N. C. Wds.*, *Easter*, the back of the chimney or chimney stock. 1848 A. B. *Leicestershire Wds.*, *Ester*, back of the fire-place. 'My hay . . . is as black as the Ester.'

† *Easter*, *a. Obs.* Also *4 easter*, 6 *Sc. eister*. [perh. comparative of *EAST* a. (OE. had *éasterra*); possibly suggested by Du. *ooster*-in compounds.] Nearest the east; eastern (part of a country, a building, etc.). Also in comb., as *easter-board*.

1387 *Trevisa Higden* (1865) I. 257 *Boemya is þe firste prouince of þat ester Germania.* 1513-73 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 29 *James Colvillis one [was restourit] to his landis of eister Weymes.* 1591 *Harington tr. Ariosto's Or. Fur.* xxiii. vi. *The dawning brake, and all the Easter parts were full of light.* 1688 R. *Hawkins Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 117 *This bay is all sandie and cleane ground on the easter part.* *Ibid.* 135 *One evening, being calme, and a goodly cleare in the easter-board, I willed our anchor to be weyed.* 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4430/4 *The Town of Anstruther-Easter.* 1777 *Watson Philip II* (1793) I. x. 448 *Covering it from north to south, that is, from the Easter to the Wester Scheld, with water.* 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* x. He's keeping guard o'er *Millwood* in the easter round of the tower.

Easter-day. For forms see *EASTER*. [OE. *éastor-dæg*, f. *éastor*-combining form of *éastron*, *EASTER*; some of the ME. and early mod. forms are f. the genit. or nom.] *Easter Sunday*.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 *Uwile sunne-dei is to locan alswa ester dei.* c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 *Forte þene þuresaid biforen estrene dai.* *Ibid.* 99 *þis dai is cleped estre dai.* 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxxi. (1495) 367 *Ester daye is tyme of gladnesse.* 1447 *Bokenham Seyntys* (1835) 180 *On esterne day next folwyng.* 1480 *Caxton Descr. Brit.* 29 *He helde vnlawfully yesterday.* 1517 *Torkington Pilgr.* (1884) 53 *He sawe . . . Criste rysen vpon Ester Day.* 1641 *Suckling Ballad Wedding Poems* (1648) 38 *No sun vpon an Easter day Is half so fine a sight.*

Eastering, *phl. a. rare*. [? f. *EASTER* a. + -ING; cf. *westering*.] Shifting eastward.

1876 *Morris Sigurd* iii. 202 *As the eastering wind shall lead.*

† *Easterling*. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [app. f. *EASTER* a. + -LING, prob. after Du. *oosterling*.]

The word seems not to have been found as Eng. before 16th c. In Anglo-French and Anglo-Lat. *sterlingus*, *esterlingus* appear in the 13th c., but only in the sense of 'sterling penny' or 'pennyweight' (cf. *libra sterlingium*, *sterlensis moneta* in *Ordericus Vitalis*, a. 1142); in *Matt. Paris moneta esterlingorum* seems to mean 'the coinage of sterling pennies', not 'the coin of the esterlings'; nor do AF. phrases like 'vint soute esterlings', 'cinkaunte mars esterlings' show that *esterlings* was understood to be the name of a people. The antiquaries of the 16th and 17th c., however, assumed that the 'esterling' was so called as having been coined by the Esterlings or Hanse merchants; hence they use *esterling money* as a transl. of *moneta esterlingorum*, etc. See *STERLING*.

A native of the east.

1. *spec.* A native of eastern Germany or the Baltic coasts; chiefly applied to the citizens of the Hanse towns.

1534 *Whithesley Chron.* (1875) I. 24 *Alis Gray, and Wolfe, an Esterlinge.* 1538 *Leland Itin.* VI. 57 *Many Esterlinges were buried there.* 1598 *Hakluyt Voy.* I. 6 *Witland is appertaining to the Esterlings.* 1611 *Speed Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xvii. (1639) 878. 1668 *Child Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 127 *The Danes, Swedes, Holsteiners, and all Esterlings, who . . . import . . . Eastern Commodities.* 1668 *Fuller Worthies* i. xxiii. 67 *The High-Dutch of the Hans Towns . . . (known by the name of Esterlings).* 1771 *Goldsom. Hist. Eng.* i. 251 *The city of Wexford, and the two adjoining districts . . . were then in possession of the Esterlings.*

b. *attrib.* *Easterling money*: see *etymology*.

1605 *Camden Rem.* (1657) 184 *Money coined in the East parts of Germany . . . was called Esterling money.* 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 176 *Guilhalda Teutonorum* is used for the fraternity of Esterling Merchants in London called the Stilyard. 1677 *Yarranton Eng. Improv.* 145 *A Tax being laid upon these Esterling Clothes.* 1871 J. C. Adams in C. Davies *Metz. Syst.* iii. 112 *The Rochelle and esterling pound was therefore the same.*

c. A ship of Germany or the Baltic countries.

1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Hastings* xxi. 3 *At hand whole fleet of esterlynges.* 1633 *T. Stafford Pac. Hib.* xi. (1821) 593 *The ships that were descryed being a Fleet of Esterlings.*

d. [transl. Anglo-L. *esterlingus*.] The weight of the esterling or sterling penny; a penny-weight, $\frac{1}{6}$ of an ounce.

1605 *Camden Rem.* (1637) 185 *In a pound there ought to be eleven ounces, two Esterlings and one fering, and the other alloy.*

2. *gen.* An inhabitant of an eastern country or district; also, a member of the Eastern Church. *arch.* 1561 *Daus tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 279 b. In. 1215 *he [Pope Innocent III] helde a general counsell in Latere, wherein warre was declared agaynst the Esterlinges.* 1565 *Calphill Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 156 *John, the legate of the Esterlings, brought forth another reason.* 1577 *Eden & Wiles Hist. Trav.* 230 b. *The farre South asterlynges doe know this parte of Europe by no other name then Portugall.* 1609 *Holland Ann. Marcell.* xxxi. xvi. 431 *The . . . regiment of Esterlings [Orientalis turma] G. Saraceni . . . got the upper hand.* 1649 *Jer. Taylor Gt. Exemp.* iii. xv. 84 *It was a custome of the Esterlings, and of the Roman Empire generally.* 1688 *Bp. Parker Reasons Abrog. Test* 107 *Mahomet gives them that name of Zabii,*

because they lay Eastward from Arabia, for so the Word signifies Esterlings. 1816 *Southern Lett.* (1856) III. 19 *Of all the Esterlings, the Persians are the worst.* 1855 *Kingsley Westw. Ho.* (1861) 4 *One west country man can fight two esterlings.* 1870 *Morris Earthly Par.* II. iii. 124 *With Esterlings and his own country-folk they deal.*

3. See *quot.*

1808 G. *Montagu Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 161 *Easterling*, a name for the Smew.

† *Easterly*, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *EASTER* *sb.* + -LY¹.] Pertaining to Easter or to the passover.

c1000 *Ag. Gloss.* Luke ii. 42 *Hy foron to hierusalem to þan easterlican freolse.* c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 *þas fifti dayes fram þan easterliche dæle beoð alle ihalode to ane herunge.* 1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 135 *Frynccially amongst these estirly solemnytes.*

Easterly (*F'stali*), *a.* *2* and *adv.* [? f. *EASTER* a. + -LY; cf. Du. *oosterlyk* in same sense.] *A. adj.*

1. Situated towards the east.

1548 *Thomas Ital. Gram.*, *Orientele*, *easterlie*. 1600 *Douland Ornith. Microb.* 87, *I would have the Easterly Franci to follow the best manner.* 1655 *Moufret & Bennet Health's Improv.* (1746) 85 *Easterly Towns . . . are more wholesome than the westerly.* 1751 *Percival in Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 218 *Condate being placed in the road to Mediolanum shews it to be easterly of Chester.* 1869 *Dunkin Midd. Sky* 43 *The most easterly part of this constellation.*

2. Coming from the east; chiefly of the wind, rarely of merchandise.

1550 *Morwynge Evonym.* 399 *Then kepe by itself an unce of easterly saffron well beaten.* 1666 *Bacon Sylva* § 662 *Cold and Easterly Winds.* 1779 *Dk. Richmond in Burke's Corr.* (1844) I. 399 *Going to Uppark in this easterly wind, has made me quite ill.* 1816 J. *Smith Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 43 *The wind in the Atlantic . . . is almost always easterly.*

B. adv. In an eastern position or direction. Of the wind: From the east, or a point nearly east.

1635 *Breton Trav.* (1844) 77 *During this time the wind stood most easterly.* 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* 2640/3 *It blew hard Easterly.* 1691 *Ray Creation* ii. (1701) 105 *To them that live more easterly.* 1820 *Scott Monast. Ill.* To get into the little valley of Glendearg he had to proceed easterly.

Easter-ma-giant, ma-giant. *dial.* In Cumberland, the green tops of Bistort (L. *Polygonum bistorta*) which are eaten (Britten and H.).

† *Eastermost*, *a. Obs.* [f. *EASTER* a. + -MOST, in place of the earlier *EASTMOST*; cf. *bettermost*, *uppermost*, etc. Now superseded by *EASTERNMOST*.] Most easterly; situated farthest to the east.

1555 *Eden Decades W. Ind. (Arb.)* 381 *The easternmost tree is the highest.* 1614 *Raleigh Hist. World* ii. 287 *The . . . Easter-most Hills of Tyne.* 1704 *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* III. 51/2 *The bigger Island . . . is the Easternmost.* 1839 J. C. Hare in *Philological Museum* i. 175 *The easternmost Pelagian country on the Propontis.*

Eastern (*F'stām*), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 *éa-sterne*, 3 *estrin*, 4 *estren*, *estern* (e, 6-7 *easterne*, 7- *eastern*. [OE. *éasterne* = OS. *éstroni*, OHG. *éstrōni* (wind), ON. *austrann* :- OTeut. **austrōnjo*, f. **austr*- EAST; for the suffix *ōnjo* (? = L. *-āneus*) cf. *northern*, *southern*, *western*.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to the east side of the world, to countries in the East, or to the empire of the East; dwelling in the East; Oriental. *Eastern Church*: the great communion otherwise called the Greek Church. *Eastern question*: a general term for the political problems relating to Eastern Europe.

a1000 *Ag. Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 228 *Eoi magi*, *easterne tungelwitegan.* a1300 *Cursor M.* 11388 *A prophet of estrinland, hight balaam, crafti and bald.* 1593 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* iv. xi. *His desire was that of the two the Easterne Church should rather yield.* 1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 311 *Oh Easterne Starre.* 1739 *Pope Ess. Man* ii. 27 *As Eastern priests in giddy circles run.* 1879 *Morley Voltaire* (1886) 82 *The simple political conception of an eastern tale, a good-tempered despot with a sage vizier.*

2. Lying towards the east; having a position relatively east; facing eastward.

1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* iii. ii. 42 *He [the sun] fires the proud tops of the Eastern Pines.* 1667 *Milton P. L.* iv. 541 *The eastern Gate of Paradise.* a1719 *Addison (J.)*, *The eastern end of the isle rises up in precipices.* 1841 W. *Spalding Italy & It. Isl.* II. 18 *The greatest names of the church continued to be found in the eastern quarter of the empire.* 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* L § 11. 74 *A pale light now overspread the eastern sky.*

b. Having an eastward direction. *rare.*

a1719 *Addison (J.)*, *A ship at sea has no certain method in either her eastern or western voyages.*

3. Of the wind: Blowing from the east. *poet.* a1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 315 (Gr.) *Donne cymð on uhtan easterne wind.* 1590 *Shaks. Mids. N.* iii. ii. 142 *Fa'nd with the Easterne winde.* 1768 *Falconer Shipw.* I. (R.) *When eastern breezes yet enervate rise.* 1845 *Tennyson Audley Cr.* 52 *She was sharper than an eastern wind.*

B. sb. a. An inhabitant of the East; an oriental. b. A member of the Eastern Church.

c1000 *Elfric 700* (Thwaite) 167 (Bosw.) *Se wer was swite mere betwux callum easternum.* 1862 J. *Gadsby in Spurgeon Treat. Dav. Ps.* cxix. 136 *Most of the easterns shed tears much more copiously than the people of Europe.* 1865 *Pusey Truth Eng. Ch.* 60 *S. Meletius remained in the communion of the Easterns.* 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct. 360/2 *These degenerate Easterns, who . . . rush at and devour French novels of the lowest type.*

Hence *Easterner* (U.S.), an inhabitant of one of the eastern or New England states.

1864 LOWELL *Biglow P. Wks.* (1879) 246 One hears such not seldom among us Easterners.

Easternly (i'stɔɪnli), *a. & adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.]
† *A. adj.* Situated to the eastward, or on the east side; of the wind, blowing from the east; = **EASTERLY**. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* viii. (ed. 7) 790 You shall easily draw the Easternly Meridians. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. 39 These hottest regions of the world... are refreshed with a daily gale of Easternly wind. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3255/1 Volhinia, the most Easternly Province of Lithuania.

B. adv. † *a.* In an eastern position (*obs.*). *b.* In an eastern manner; after the fashion of the Easterns (*rare*).

1765 MICHELL in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 76 Somewhere about the place D, a little less easterly than the point of the sand. 1883 *Athenæum* 9 June 724/1 Men who know nothing of the East... and cannot think easterly.

Easternmost (i'stɔɪnmɔst, -moust), *a.* [f. as prec. + -MOST; cf. **EASTERMOST**, **EASTMOST**.] Situated farthest to the east; also (*nonce-use*), of a character most essentially oriental.

1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. iii. xli. 418 The species are most numerous in the Easternmost islands. 1859 SMILES *Stephenson* 51 The railway... crosses this road close by the easternmost end of the cottage. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* i. (1866) 5 Easternmost of all the Eastern Churches, easternmost in thought and custom always, and easternmost in situation also. 1884 *Law Rep.* XIII. *Queen's B.* 675 The defendants' colliery is the easternmost in the group.

† **East India**. *Obs. exc. attrib.* Formerly used = (*The*) **EAST INDIES**. *East India Company*: a company formed for carrying on an East Indian trade, especially the English company incorporated in 1600, and described in its charter as 'The Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies', which from 1773 exercised political power in the East, and had the chief part in the administration of the affairs of Hindostan, till 1858, when the government was assumed by the Crown. *East India fly*, an East Indian species of *Cantharis* or blister-fly; *East Indiaman*, a ship of large tonnage engaged in the East India trade.

1624 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 187, I account so farre of East India, as is from eighteen degrees north... to Cape Comrein. 1655 E. TERRY (*title*). A Voyage to East India. 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 192 (R.) Our own eight East India ships... are all safe in our harbours. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3980/4 Lost a New East-India Company's Bond... for 150l. 1799 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 p. 2 A Boatswain of an East-India Man. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 49 The East-India Company was incorporated about... 1600. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xx. (1862) 395 The crew of a West Indiaman or an East Indiaman.

b. In Anglo-Indian use sometimes *attrib.* = **EURASIAN**.

1831 *Asiatic Jnl.* New Ser. VI. ii. 106 Some elaborate speeches... were delivered by members of the East-India community.

East Indian, *a. and sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.]

A. as adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the East Indies. 1553 EDMOND *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 8 The Ilandes of Molucca situate in the mayne East Indian Sea. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 105 From the coast of the East Indian sea.

2. In Anglo-Indian use; = **EURASIAN**.

1831 *Asiatic Jnl.* New Ser. VI. ii. 106 The Calcutta East-Indian petition. 1849 *Calcutta Rev.* XI. 74 The present situation and prospects of the East-Indian body.

B. as sb. A Eurasian.

1831 *Asiatic Jnl.* New Ser. VI. ii. 106 A meeting of East-Indians took place at the Town Hall. 1849 *Calcutta Rev.* XI. 74 The East-Indians obtained the privilege of sitting on the... Juries.

East Indies. A geographical term, including Hindostan, Further India, and the islands beyond. Opposed to the *West Indies* or Central American islands.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iii. 79 They shall be my East and West Indies, and I will trade to them both. 1667 COWLEY *Mistr.* (1710) I. 82 Mine her fair East-Indies were above. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 252 The East Indies include also the islands of the Indian Ocean.

Easting (i'stɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **EAST** + -ING¹.]

1. *Naut.* 'The course made good, or gained to the eastward' (Adm. Smyth).

1668 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 91 For easting and westing, great diligence is required not to fall into error. 1864 *Bucaniers Amer.* ii. (1698) 160 My whole easting I reckoned to be now 677 Leagues and 4 of a league. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* ii. iv. (ed. 4) 233 Without hailing in for the main to secure our easting. 1781 BLADGEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 330 We... made some easting to keep clear of the dangerous shoals. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton*. The 230 To compute from the observed bearings the amount of all the... easting or westing. 1860 L. BLTON in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 289, I ran down my easting in 38° S.

2. An approach to an easterly direction; a sloping or veering eastwards. Of a wind or ocean current: A shifting eastward of the point of origin; easterly direction.

1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* vii. § 344 That diurnal rotation does impart easting to these winds there is no doubt. 1864 DANA *Man. Geol.* 539 In Maine the courses [of the rock-groovings] have an unusual amount of easting. 1865 *Fall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 11/1 This very gregale... has there [at Malta] decided easting in it, and may well have blown St. Paul from Crete thither.

3. Of a heavenly body: The reaching the eastern point of its apparent daily path.

1883 PROCTOR *Gl. Pyramid* iii. 139 The easting, southing, westing, and northing of heavenly bodies.

Eastland (i'stland), [f. **EAST** + **LAND**.]

1. *a. gen.* An eastern country or district. Now only *poet.* † *b. spec.* (in 14th-17th c.): The lands bordering on the Baltic.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxix. 1 Witodlice þa he [Jacob] com to þæm eastlande. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 534 Wittiest ha weren of alle þe meistres þæt weren in estlonde. c. 1325 *St. Kenelm* 43 Of westex & of humberlond; & of estlond. 1381 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxix. 1 Jacob thanne forth goon, cam into the est loond. 15... LINDSAY (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) 357 Mr. Normand Galloway... was in the eastland. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 185 And emeralds from far east lands brought.]

2. *attrib.*

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 102 Et in iiij Estlandborde [i. e. planks from Norway] emp. ad pondon. subitus le Table... 122. 1580 *Invent.* (1815) 301 (Jam.) Item, in the chalmier of deis an stand bed of eastland tymmer with ruf and pannell of the same. a. 1618 RALEIGH *Inv. Shipping* 10 South part of the Baltic, or Eastland Sea. 1668 CHILDS *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 127 The Eastland and Norway Merchants, who affirm... their Trade is much declined since the passing the Act of Navigation. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xix. Would... send a great deal of Money for Eastland Furr. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3880/4 Two of the Convoys to our homeward-bound Eastland Fleet. 1797 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 410 The Eastland Company... enjoying by their charter, the Trade of... Norway, Sweedland, Poland. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Jew.* (1789) 184 Phonimus, a considerable east-land merchant. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. 408 How goes it then, With him—thy kinsman, mid the Eastland men?

Hence † **Eastlandish** *a. obs.*

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* Ep. Ded., High, Low, and Eastlandish Teutonike.

Eastling, *a., -lings*, *adv.* *Sc.* In 8 eastlin, -lins. [f. **EAST** + -LING, with adverbial genitive -s. Cf. **BACKLINGS**.]

A. adj. Of the wind: Easterly. *B. adv.* In an easterly direction.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. ii. This [elm] shields the other frae the eastlin blast. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 58 (Jam.) Ay heading castlins, as the ground did fa'. 1789 BURNS *Let. T. Tennant* 7 This blae eastlin wind.

Eastmost (i'stmɔst, -moust), *a.* Also 6 *Sc. eastmest*. [OE. had *eastmest* adj., superl. f. **EAST** *adv.* + -m-, -st, suffixes (see -MOST); but continuity is not proved, and the word was prob. formed afresh at a later period.] That is most easterly in position. Now *poet.*; see **EASTERNMOST**.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 201 The eastmest part of Britane to the se. 1587 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (1860) II. 306 The eastmest bed, next to the windowe, in the hye chamber. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. viii. 75 Bassora is the eastmost City... in the Turkish Dominions. 1845 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* i. 2 My father purchased the eastmost house on the south side of the Meadows. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 12 Up the eastmost of the beech-slopes brown He turned.

Eastre, var. **EASTER** sb.¹ & 2, also of **ESTRE**, *Obs.*

Eastward (i'stward), *adv. and a.* [f. **EAST** + -WARD; OE. had *easteward* *adv.*, *eastanweard* *adj.*, but the mod. *adv.* is probably merely a use of the *adv.*]

1. Towards the east; in an eastern direction: *a.* of motion.

999 *Chart. Edgar in Cod. Dipl.* VI. 8 Donon to holan dic eastward. 1297 R. GLOUC. 41 Þis Picardes penne wende forþ Eastward eyr faste. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* II. 133 Alle þat han wel y-wroght wenden þey shulle Estward to heuene. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 18 Whedir is he walked, Estward or weste? 1553 EDMOND *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 9 Sayling Eastward by the coastes of Aphrica. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xvii. 3 Get thee hence, and turne thee Eastward. 1722 DE FOE *For Plague* (1840) 16 The plague... began now to come eastward. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 155 Ten of the stars have motions eastward, peculiar to themselves.

b. of position, bearing, or aspect. Also in *comb.*, as *eastward-looking*.

a. 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xvi. 18 (Gr.) Þonan Oð Indeas eastward. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* I. 14 Estward ich byhulde after þe sonne. 1535 COVERDALE *Exek.* xl. 10 The chambers of the dore eastward, were thre on euery side. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xiii. 14 Looke... Northward, and Southward, and Eastward, and Westward. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* ii. 11 The eastward-looking branches of the great elms.

2. *quasi-sb.*

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3099/3 The 17th arrived the *Smirna* Factor... from the Eastward. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 318 It might... empty itself to the Eastward. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 230 If a ship has been sailing to the eastward.

B. adj. That moves or looks eastward.

824 *Chart. Egberht in Cod. Dipl.* V. 71 Donon on rihschere eastward. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Estward, orientalis. 1883-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* II. 903 The... eastward posture in prayer. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 27 Mar. 4/7 The Russians on their side are quietly prosecuting an eastward concentration.

Eastwardly, *adv. and a.* [f. prec. + -LY¹, 2.]

A. adv. *a.* In an eastern direction. *b.* Of wind: From an eastern quarter.

1667 H. OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 421 Another people, not far from these, Eastwardly, of a Dwarfish Stature. 1747 DOBBS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 474 Behring sailed... to the Isles of Japon, and from thence Eastwardly 50 German miles. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 100 There

is a breeze eastwardly. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 46 Continuing eastwardly along the coast.

B. adj. *a.* That has an eastern direction. *b.* Of the wind: That blows from the east.

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 68 The wind was eastwardly. 1805 FLINDERS in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 258 The eastwardly winds appearing to have set in. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* iv. 108 note, Higher latitudes where the earth's eastwardly motion is less. 1883 — in *Knowledge* 20 July 41/2 The body at P is carried eastward by the eastwardly motion of G.

Eastwards (i'stwardz), *adv.* [f. **EASTWARD** + -s; cf. *backwards*, *upwards*.] = **EASTWARD** *adv.*

1517 TORRINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 38 The londe... marcheth Eastwardis to the kyngdom of Araby. 1877 R. J. MORRIS *Under Balkans*. The corpse... was... laid feet eastwards.

East wind, *east-wind*. [OE. *eastanwind*: see **EAST** A. 1.] The wind blowing from the east. In England and in New England proverbially bleak, unpleasant, and injurious to health; hence often *fig.* In quots. from or allusions to the Bible the *fig.* sense refers to the scorching and destructive east wind of Palestine. Hence **East-winded** *adj.*

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 143 *Subsolanus*, eastenwind. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xi. iii. (1495) 386 The Este wynde that hight Subsolanus. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 þe Estewynde, *euurus*. 1535 COVERDALE *Exek.* xvii. 10 Withered... as soone as y^e east wynde bloweth. 1649 R. HODGES *Plain. Direct.* 4 An East-winde may spoil a nest of yong birds. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 262 It was to no more purpose to talk to them than to an East-wind. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 75 The east wind in Palestine... is parching, scorching, destructive to vegetation, oppressive to man. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Tract.* 53 [A nature] so steeped... in sunshine that the east winds (physical or intellectual) of Boston... assailed it in vain.

1873 MISS THACKERAY *Old Kensington* ii. 9 One bitter east-winded morning.

East-wise, *adv.* (*nonce-wd.*) [f. **EAST** + -WISE.] = **EASTWARD**.

1882 E. C. BABER in *Roy. Geog. Soc. Suppl. Pap.* I. 1. 115 The elegant northward meander with the graceful turn eastwise provided for it by cartographers.

Easy (i'zi), *a. and adv.* Forms: 3-4 *aisie*, -y, ? *eise*, 3-5 *eese*, -i, -y, 4-6 *eese*, -i(e), -y(e), (4 *eisy*, 5 *eysie*, 3eisy, heisy), 6-8 *easie*, -ye, (9 *dial.* *yessy*, *yeesy*) 4- *easy*. [a. OF. *aisie* (mod. *aise*), pa. pple. of OF. *aisier*, *aisier* to put at ease, whence *EASE* v. The development of the Eng. senses has been affected by *EASE* sb.; the mod. Fr. uses of *aise* may also have had some influence.]

1. At ease; characterized by ease or freedom from pain or constraint.

† 1. At liberty, having opportunity or means (to do something). Cf. *EASE* sb. 1.

[Possibly *eise* in quot. 1225 may be a distinct word, a Fr. *aise* at ease.]

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Offredde loc for him, also he *aisie* was; gif he was riche wimman... a lomb... gif he was poure two duue brides. a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 20 Et te one psalme 3e schulen stonden, 3if 3e beoð *eise*, [v. r. *aise*] & et te oðer sitten.

2. Of conditions or state: Characterized by ease or rest; comfortable, luxurious, quiet.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 166 Worldly honour & *aisy* lif. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 117 *Eisy*; *ediosus*, *secundus*. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 185 You vie Happiness in a thousand easy and sweet Diversions. c. 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 123 In the full enjoyment of all things that can make their life easy, pleasant and happy. 1729 DE FOE *Cruoe* i. 114 My Condition began now to be... much easier to my mind. 18... Mrs. BROWNING *Lit. Mattie* v, T was a green and easy world As she took it.

3. Of persons: Free from physical pain or discomfort, or from outward annoyance or burden.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 *Eisy*, *Quietus*. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* II. 741 The sick grow *easie*, and the feeble strong. a. 1791 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) XII. 131 Mr. W's radical cure I shall hardly try, I am very easy, and that is enough. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 256 Head easy, thirst and general indisposition continued. 1809 *Ibid.* XXI. 487 After an opiate he became easier.

4. Free from constraint or stiffness; chiefly of or with reference to bodily posture or movements. Also *transf.* of manners or behaviour: Free from embarrassment or awkwardness. Also in phrase, *Free and easy* (see **FREE**).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 117 *Eisy* of gate; *gracilis*. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1712) Gen. Pref. 17 That I might the more undisturbedly write the *easie* Emanations of mine own Mind. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 7 His conversation was *easie* and obliging. 1704 ROWE *Ulyss.* i. 1. 77 Be *easie*, affable, familiar, friendly. 1750 EARL SHAPTESB. in *Priv. Lett.* 1st Ld. *Malmesbury* I. 77 Handel... is quite *easie* in his behaviour. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvi, Leicester, bowing to his rival with the easiest and most graceful courtesy. 1837 H. R. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 142 He was a most friendly personage, as willing as he was free and easy. 1850 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 270 To an easy graceful carriage... he added... great skill in argument.

b. of written compositions: Showing no trace of effort; smooth, flowing. Also *transf.* Of a writer or thinker.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 ¶ 5 He sits with one Hand on a Desk writing and looking as it were another way, like an easy Writer. 1713 *Guardian* No. 15 (1756) I. 69 As there is an easy mien, and easy dress... so there is an easy sort of poetry. 1832 tr. *Sismond's Ital. Rep.* vii. 153 The light, elegant, and easy prose of his novels. 1880 L. STEPHEN

Pope iv. 90 He could seldom lay aside his self-consciousness sufficiently to write an easy letter. 1884 CHURCH BACON ix. 220 Easy and unstudied as his writing seems, it was . . . the result of unintermitted trouble and varied modes of working. 5. Not hard pressed: not hurried, gentle; said of motion, a breeze, a fire, etc. Also *Naut.*, as *easy sail*.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 284, I saugh comyng of ladyes nientene In . . . a ful esy paas. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xvii. (Tollem. MS.), To make þe syzte perfit þis þingis þeþ nedful; þe cause efficient . . . and takynge hede, and esy meuyng [L. *motus medicis*]. *Ibid.* xix. ix. (1495) 897 Oximell is sodde on easy fyre and softe vnto it be thycke. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Ezy, or softe, yn sterynge, *lentus*. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 795 They have a very slow and easie pace. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 120 So to the Coast of Jordan he directs His easie steps. 1704 J. CUNINGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1659 Fair and serene weather. . . with easie Gales at S. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5450/2 We made an easie sail for the Maese. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* i. 2 We coasted within four leagues of the land, under easy sail, with light breezes. 1852 G. W. CURTIS *Wand. in Syria* i. 1. 8 The donkeys are like large dogs, and of easy motion. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Easy draught*. The same as light draught of water. *Easy roll*. A vessel is said to roll deep but easy, when she moves slowly, and not with quick jerks.

b. *Be easy!* do not hurry, don't be so eager. Now considered an 'Irishism'.

1746 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 26 That Gentleman . . . advised the said *William Thompson* to be easy for a little Time. 1838 J. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 41 'Be aisy, be aisy! . . . and don't be after killin' him quiet'.

6. Free from mental anxiety, care, or apprehension. Phrase, *To make (a person) easy*.

1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus Mor.* xx. Manage the rest of your affairs of Life With easie Conversation, void of Strife. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) i. xx. 363, I was perfectly easy as to the security of my effects. 1722 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 208, I made her easy on that point. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 187 Meer Causim was not easy upon the prospect of a connexion between the Emperor and the English. 1885 SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Rep. to P. D.* 88 A sensitive girl, whose conscience was not easy on the subject.

7. Fond of ease, averse to taking pains or thought; not strenuous, indolent; careless, thoughtless, unconcerned; = *EASY-GOING*.

1640 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. § 10. 3 The easie softnesses of religious affections. 1650 — *Holy Living* II. § 79 For no ease, healthful and idle person was ever chaste. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 604 Easy Sloath. 1724 WATTS *Logic* IV. i. (1802) 371 In this easy view of things. 1798 WORDSW. *Old Cumb. Beggar* 108 The easy man Who sits at his own door, — and Feeds in the sunshine. 1862 STANLEY *Jeru. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 251 They mark out for their prey the easy colonists. 1871 ROSSETTI *Dante at Ver.* xvi. He'd meet them flushed with easy youth.

8. (With mixed notion of 2, 3, 6.) In comfortable circumstances, well off. Also of 'circumstances', fortune.

1701 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 41 To make them and their Posterity easie in all times to come. 1708 SWIFT *Abol. Chr. Wks.* 1755 II. i. 86 Such a rent as, in the modern form of speech, would make them easy. 1721 BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin Gl. Brit.* Wks. III. 206 Men easy in their fortunes, and unprovoked by hardships of any sort. 1726 BUTLER *Serm.* vi. 108 One in easie Circumstances. 1783 BURKE *Sp. E. Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 59 These plots and rebellions . . . are the offspring of an easy condition, and hoarded riches. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 46 Easy farmers display a variety of plate. 1857 *Edin. Rev.* July, The 'easy' classes will contrive to furnish the governing classes of the country. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 160 He was in easy circumstances.

II. 9. Conducive to ease or comfort: chiefly of appliances for repose. See also *EASY-CHAIR*.

138. *Anticrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 129 Þei slepyñ ful soft in ful eesi beddis. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5609 Though he have lytel worldis goode, Mete & drynke, & esy food. 1545 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxviii. [lxix.] 234 Theyr lodgynges . . . was not so easye nor large as thoughte they had ben at Parys. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Inf.* II. i. § 19 (1864) 104 Driven along at a moderate speed, in an easy carriage. 1879 WALFORD *Londoniana* II. 105 An office much sought after as one of those 'easy cushions' reserved for the repose of men of merit or favourites of the great.

† b. Advantageous, affording convenience, satisfactory. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 126 [A horse is] esy and propheta byll. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 34 Having all one common End of publick Good, they come after full Debates to easie Resolutions.

III. Causing little discomfort or obstruction.

10. Of the means, method, or object of an action: Presenting few difficulties; offering little resistance. Const. *inf.* (act., less freq. pass.) or of followed by sb. denoting the action; also with the nature of the action contextually implied: of books, language; = easy to read, understand; of the soil; = easy to cultivate, etc.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16557 (Trin.) Þei . . . cut þis tre in two; þei fond þi good and esy to dele wiþ. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 202 þis pater noster þat is best & most þisy of alle. 15. . . *Frere & Boye* 76 in Ritson *Ant. Pop. P.* 38 The olde man was easy to please. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. lxviii. 385 Vitalicus . . . hath long branches ful of ioyntes, easie to play. 1582 CHARKE in *Confer.* iv. (1584) Cc ijij, The place is easie Greeke. 1609 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiii. 481 Nothing . . . is more easie and easie [facilius] to be knowne. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xviii. 80 From want of understanding this easie truth. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 240 Two ready and easie waies of procuring Atonement. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 283 Ploughing is an imitative Toil, Resembling Nature in an easie Soil. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 291 ¶ 6 This part

of a critick is very easie to succeed in. 1760-71 H. WALPOLE *Verme's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 163 note, Those, which being in great collections are most easy of access. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. L.* i. 1. 11 Men are much more likely to discover easier . . . methods of attaining any object. 1823 LAMB *Elia Ser.* II. xii. (1865) 314 The writings of Temple are, in general, after this easy copy. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* II. 31 The colors and scents are useful in making the flowers more easy to find.

b. Of a road: That may be travelled without discomfort or difficulty. Of a slope: Gradual, not steep.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1402 Þe way of dede semes large and esy. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxiv. 328 And all the other of the Companions . . . had more easy passage thanne those that passed the day before. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* II. (1859) 536 An easie and short ladder, whereby we may climbe. 1596 SPENSER *State Ire.* 3 Subdued the people unto him, & made easie way to the settling of his will. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. ii. 17 At last, with easie Rodes he [Wolsey] came to Leicester. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 179 ¶ 6 You mount by six easy steps. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* vii. xx, Children of Earth, . . . Whom I have guided here By easier passage.

II. Of actions: Not difficult; to be accomplished with little effort. Frequently as complement when the subject is a vb. in the *inf.*; = *EATH* I.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 245 For drede of lettynge of bettre occupation þat is more list or esy. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xx. (1495) 208 In olde men abstynence of meete is softe and esy. 1538 STARKEY *England* iii. 69 Much easier to spy ij fautyts then amend one. 1578 T. PROCTER *Gorg. Gallery in Heliconia* I. 81 As eese a broken Syve Should holde the dropping rayne. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 57 After taking of somewhat of easie Digestion. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 144 You must live after the spirit . . . and thats no easie thing to do. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 128 It is as esy to close the eyes of the mind as those of the body. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 144 The easier digestibility of animal food in man. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vii. 151 It is of the nature of habit to make acts easier and easier. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle, Crit. Misc.* 156 It is easy to make a solitude and call it peace.

12. Of persons and their dispositions: Moved without difficulty to action or belief; soon yielding, compliant; credulous. *Lady of easy virtue*: euphemistically for an unchaste woman.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 47 Not a whit, Your lady being so easy. 1643 DENHAM *Poems* 169 An easy ear deceives, and is deceiv'd. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* III. i. An easie King deserves no better Fate. 1697 — *Virg. Aeneid* II. 261 With such Deceits he gain'd their easie hearts. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* III. i. To which his easy nature, soon appeas'd, Invited me. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* v. i. (1849) 263 The great city . . . seemed, like some fair lady of easy virtue, to lie open to attack, and ready to yield to the first invader. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 258 Juries were no longer so easy of belief.

† b. Not unwilling, ready. Const. *inf.* Now only with passive, as *easy to be entreated*; cf. 10. *Obs.*

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 83 When men ignorantly . . . do wrong, the wronged are to be easie to grant pardon. 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1848) 55 Hutchinson was neither easy to believe it, nor frightened at the example. 1715 BURNET *Own Times* (1823) I. 529 He was too easy to enter into any employment that might bring him into favour. 1738 WESLEY *Psalm* cxvi. 5 How easy to forgive!

13. That is obtained with ease, with little effort or sacrifice.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 641 The Swain . . . Receives his easy Food from Nature's Hand. *Ibid.* iv. 704 A Fault which easie Pardon might receive, Were Lovers Judges. 1785 COWPER *Tiroc.* 766 Disease or comes not, or finds easy cure. 1856 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* (1876) II. xiv. 463 He obtained an easy pardon.

14. Of burdens or penalties: Not oppressive or painful. Of prices or conditions: Moderate, not burdensome.

1382 WYCLIF *Math.* xi. 30 My 30c is swete, or softe, and my charge list, or esy. 1413 LYGDE *Pylgr. Sowle* III. vi. (1483) 54 That hath . . . granted the to be purged with more esy paynes. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 47 Curators Engayne 3e not to 3eey penans, ne to strait algat. 1488-9 *Act & Hen. VII.* ix, They will sell them at none esier price. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Math.* xi. 22 It shalbe easier for Tyre and Sidon at the day of iudgement, then for you. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* Cijb, Where Marble is to be had at easy rate, but where Copper is very dear. 1696 PERYS *Diary* VI. 187 Secure it for me on the easiest terms you can. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 31 An easy fee of one shilling. a 1771 SMOLLETT *Love Elegy* 18 And bid the turf lie easy on my breast. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 251 He remained there in easy confinement. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* iv. 34 Peace was granted to him on the easy conditions of a nominal fine.

† b. Of persons: Not oppressive or severe; not exacting; lenient, gentle; cf. 12. In 18th c. also: Not difficult to 'get on' with [cf. *Fr. aisé à vivre*]. c 1325 *Body & Soul* (Laud MS.) in Wright *Mapes Poems* 336 For I [the body] the [the soul] so ease fond the[r] fore couthe I never blinne. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 223 He was an esy man to yeue penance. 1460 CAPREAVE *Chron.* (1858) 70 Sche mad hir son more esy, and sessed meche his persecution. 1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 30 b, Faders shal be esy ande tender anemste their chyldre. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 310 Pisistratus, a generous and easie Governour. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 221 Supposing . . . that the elector should refuse to be . . . easy with the queen herself. 1797 — *To very yng. Lady* Wks. II. ii. 42 A shrew from Billingsgate would be a more easy and eligible companion.

† 15. Of small 'weight' or importance, insignificant, slight; not very good, indifferent. So *easy*

birth, easy capacity; cf. dial. '*Easy, idiotic*' (East Cornw. Gloss.). *Obs.*

1460 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* (1874) II. 321 Thow . . . I have govyn yow bot easy cause to remembryr me . . . yet . . . let me not be forgotyn. 1495 *Bk. Noblesse* 78 Holden vertuous . . . though he were descendid but of esie birthe. 1481 CAXTON *Tulle's Old Age* H j, Of so grete age that he . . . shold be of easy power of bodily strength to make werre ayenst Carthage. 1491 *Will of Cliff* (Somerset Ho.), I shall leue but Esy good. 1520 HORMAN *Vulg.* 147 b, Easy agreement foloweth . . . where women be married not for loue but for good. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* (1877) 248 Wine that was but easie and so-so. 1622 R. CARPENTER *Experiences* II. vii. 171 Shall one of us dirty creatures, frowne and be troubled . . . moved by every small and easie occasion. 1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Charles I.* 191 Though an easie capacity might foresee that they could do nothing by such an enterprize.

16. Not pressing hardly; loosely fitting; opposed to *tight*.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 50 Is my beaver easier? 1601 — *All's Well* v. iii. 278 This womans an easie gloue my Lord, She goes off and on at pleasure. *Mod.* The coat is an easy fit. An easy pair of slippers. The nut of the screw is a little too easy.

17. *Comm.* (opposed to *tight*.) Of a commodity: Not much in demand; hardly maintaining its price. Of the state of the market: Not characterized by eager demand; showing little firmness in prices.

1888 *Standard* 7 Apr. 2/8 (Trade report) Bacon is easier. *Mod.* The money-market is easy.

18. In *Whist*. *Honours easy*: said when the 'honours' are evenly divided. (Merely *colloq.*: the technical phrase is 'honours divided'.)

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 26 July 103 If we have the worst of that, honours are easy.

B. *adv.* In an easy manner.

1. Without difficulty. Chiefly in compar. or superl.; now *colloq.* or *vulgar*.

1400 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 239 For esye he comun al esye ho ssuln wende. 1564 *Brief Exam.* **b, This thing is easier . . . saide of you, then proued. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* I. viii. 4 Three miles it might be easie heard. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cix, As easie might I from my selfe depart, As, etc. 1680 SIR R. FILMER *Patriarcha* iii. § 12 The voice of a multitude is easier heard. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 279 The good man can easiest persuade himself that God is good. 1823 BYRON *Yuan* xiv. lxxxv, A wavering spirit may be easier wreck'd. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* v. (1876) 134 All the easier led away by bad example.

† 2. In a very moderate degree. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 72 Many of the officers have be but esy vailleable to the defense of youre countre.

3. Not tightly, with freedom of movement.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 204 ¶ 2 Fit as easie as any Piece of Work. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xli, The bolts full easy slide.

4. *colloq.* At a leisurely pace, comfortably, without much trouble; in a comfortable position (also *transf.* of a ship). In phr. *To take it easy*, to make oneself comfortable, to do no more than one must; also, *To let one off easy*, i.e. with a light penalty.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 13 Which kept the vessel's head to the sea, and made her lie easy. 1821 BYRON *Lett.* civ. in Moore *Life* 1833 III. 139 'The two doreen' were with the cat-o'-nine tails;—the 'let you off easy' was rather his own opinion than that of the patient. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xii. 103 Everything was going on quite easy and comfortable. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Taking it easy. Neglecting the duty. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 May 539/2 Take my advice, and go easy for a bit.

b. As word of command. *Easy!*: (move) gently! *Easy ahead!*: (steam) at a moderate speed! In Boating, *Easy all!*: stop (rowing)! Hence as sb. A short rest.

1865 'A Don' *Sketches fr. Cambr.* 119 Hallo! easy all! Hard word there, Smith! what does it mean? 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Easy*, lower gently. 1883 MRS. BISHOP *Sk. in Malay Pen.* v. in *Leisure Hour* 193/2 'Easy ahead', shouts the . . . captain. 1885 *Standard* 6 Mar. 3/7 They reached 18ley lock without an easy.

c. Comb. a. parasynthetic, as *easy-hearted*, -*humoured*, -*priced*, -*spirited*, -*tempered*; b. adverbial, as *easy-borrowed*, -*flowing*, -*handled*, -*held*, -*rising*, -*spoken*, -*yielding*. Also *EASY-GOING*.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 187 A Slaue whose 'easie borrowed pride Dwells in the fickle grace of her he follows. 1739 J. DARLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fl.* Wks. 1839 I. 25 Fletcher's liveliness, bustle, his 'easy-flowing language . . . are sure to titillate a mixed audience. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxv. 142 One of those 'easy-handed' personages. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 164, I . . . wind me into the 'easy-hearted man, And hug him into snares. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 139 Her 'easie held imprisonment. a 1790 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 177 Tully, the most 'easy-humoured and facetious man in the world. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxv. 147 The easiest-humoured amateur of luxury. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* II. i. 171 Haue wrought the 'easie-melting King, like Wax. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xi. 98 There were small hillocks upon an 'easie-rising plain. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacrif.* II. iv. I was a good, cold, 'easy-spirited man. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. 10 A world, where most of us are plain 'easy-spoken people. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* iv. 38 Her ladyship is one of those 'easy-tempered beings. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) XIV. 65 For what does vast Wealth bring, but Cheat . . . An 'easy-troubled Life, and short? 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* i. cxi, And 'easie-yeelding zeale was quickly caught.

D. as sb.; see B. 4 b.

† *Easy*, v. *Obs.* [f. prec. adj.] a. To make easy; to facilitate. b. To relieve, assist.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forrest* 68 Their [cranes'] flight is like a

Triangle, sharpe at the ende, and broade aboue, and easied therewithall by one another his helping. 1551 RECORDE Cast. Knowl. (1556) 51 If I myght see their forme I shoulde be muche easied in framyng it.

Easy chair, easy-chair. A chair adapted for sitting or half reclining in an easy posture, often furnished with arms and padded back.

1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* iv. i. Get my easie chair down stairs, put the gentleman in it. 1773 *Guardian* No. 131 (1756) II. 188 Immersed in the luxury of an easy-chair. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 371 His host was confined by gout to an easy chair. 1881 Mrs. A. ELLIS *Sylvestra* II. 65 He sunk... into an easy-chair, pipe-and-bottle life.

Easy-going, ppl. a. &. Of a horse: Having an easy gait or step. **b. fig.** That takes things easily; comfort-loving; inactive, indolent.

1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 7 Let us suppose an easy-going, good-natur'd man. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenshoe* iii. That easy-going cream-coloured 'oss. 1868 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 1. 3 Antiquarianism, which used to be an easy-going slipshod sort of pursuit. 1879 BEERBOHM *Palagonia* iii. 36 He is a careless, easy-going vagabond, always cheerful.

Hence **easy-goingness.**

1879 Mrs. HOUSTON *Wild West* 34 The temptation to cheat... owing to the easy-goingness of his master. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 164 The good-natured easygoingness of the then leader of the House of Commons.

Eat (it), *v.* *Pa. t.* ate, eat (ēt, et, it). *Pa. pple.* eaten (ē'tn). *Forms:* *Inf.* 1-2 et-, eat-, eat-, eotan, 2-4 eat-, eoten, ete(n), (2-3 aeten, 4 ethen, 3-4 hete, heyt), 4-6 ete, ette, (4 eete, ehyt, 4-5 ert(e)), 3-7 eate, 6 Sc. eat, eit, 6-eat. *Pa. t.* 1-3 et, (2 eat), 2-4 et(t), 4-6 ete, 3-4 at, (4 hete), 4-5 eet(te), 6-7 eate, 7-9 eat, 6-ate. *Pa. pple.* 1-5 eten, 4-5 ete, eeten(n), 4-6 etin(e), -un, -yn, etty(n), 6 Sc. eatin, eittin, 7-9 eat, 8-9 ate, 7-eaten. [Common Teut. and OE. *etan* str. vb. (3rd sing. pr. *ytē*, *ietēp*, *pa. t.* 1st, 3rd sing. *ēt*, *et*, pl. *ēton*, *pa. pple.* *eten*) = OFris. *ita*, *eta*, OS. *etan* (MDu., Du. *eten*), OHG. *evan*, *evan* (MHG. *essen*, mod. G. *essen*), ON. *eta* (Sw. *äta*, Da. *äde*), Goth. *itan* = OTeut. *etan* = L. *ed-ere*, Gr. *ēb-eiv*, Ir., Gael. *ith*, Lith. *ed-*, Skr. *ad-*. The accentuation of OE. MSS. shows that this verb differed, as in Goth. and ON., from other verbs of the same conjugation in having a long vowel in the *pa. t.* sing. *ēt*, whence the mod. *eat* (it); but a form *et*, with short vowel, must also have existed, as is proved by the ME. form *at*, mod. *ate*. The pronunc. (et) is commonly associated with the written form *ate*, but perh. belongs rather to *eat*, with shortened vowel after analogy of wk. vbs. *read*, *lead*, etc.; cf. dial. (bet) *pa. t.* of *beat*.]

I. To consume for nutriment.

1. *trans.* To take into the mouth piecemeal, and masticate and swallow as food; to consume as food. Usually of solids only.

1845 *Vesp. Psalter* xlix. [L.] 13 Ah ic eotu flesc ferra. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John vi. 54 Se hæfð ece lif be ytt [1260 *Hutton* et] min flesc. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 For þat þu ete þat ich be forþoden hadde. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 377 Sum þhe þer at, and sum þhe nam, And þar it to her fere adam. a 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 922 Pou sal wit... suinc Win þat pou sal ete and drinc. *Ibid.* 11111 He hete na bred ne dranc na win. 1388 *Wyclif Isa.* xxxvii. 30 Et this 3er that freli ben sprunge, and in the secunde 3er et appellis. c 1400 MAUNDEV. ii. (1839) 11 That Tree that Adam ete the apple of. c 1450 *Liber Co-* *corum* 29 Tho heroun is rosted. And eton with gynger. c 1460 *Peacock Repr.* 498 The Tacianys... halden that fleisch schulde not be ete. 1508 *Fisher Wks.* I. (1876) 56 Ete vnholome wedes, and anone cometh sekemes. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 174 A synner is not worthy the breed that he eateth. 1557 *NORTH GUYARD'S Diall Pr.* (1619) 700/1 In that golden age... they... eate rootes for breade and fruites for flesh. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 724 Whoso eats thereof forthwith attains Wisdom. 1763 *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 93 Whitebait... are only to be eat at Greenwich. 1866 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. § 22. 155 Up to this point I had eaten nothing.

b. Of liquid or semifluid food. Now chiefly with reference to soup, or other similar food for which a spoon is used.

1644 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 75 We eat excellent cream. 1691 *RAY Creation* II. (1704) 405, I observed it afterwards not only to eat Milk. 1769 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Ep. fall-* *ing Minis.* Wks. 1812 II. 127 He might have eat his soup. 1885 *SINNETT Karma* II. 36 He began to eat the soup.

c. In phrases, To have something, enough, little, etc. to eat; formerly also To have to eat, to give (a person) to eat. Cf. *F. donner à manger*.

In some dialects 'something to eat' is the common expression for food: 'The something to eat at the hotel was very good' (Sheffield).

c 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* III. xi. § 3 Seo leo bringð his hung- *regum* hwelpum hwet to etanne. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Mon. leuseð his fleis, hwenne he him 3efed lutel to etene. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13501 All þai had i-nogh at ette. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 6191 Yhe wald noght gyfe me at ete. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 17 Þei hadden not to ete. 1611 *BIBLE a Chron.* xxxi. 10 Wee have had enough to ete. 1807 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 2/2 We had hardly anything to eat all the while we were prisoners.

† **d. fig.** To submit to, 'swallow' (an insult, an injury). Also, To treasure up, 'feed upon' (thoughts, words, etc.); orig. a Biblical idiom.

1388 *Wyclif Jer.* xv. 16 Found ben thi wrdys, and Y eet hem [1611 I did eat them]. 1607 *DICKER Sir T. Wyatt*

Wks. 1873 III. 119 He ate no wrongs, lets all die, and He dye. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. iv. 185 Hee vtters them as he had eaten ballads, and all mens eares grew to his Tunes.

e. absol. with of in partitive sense. In early ME. sometimes with *genitive*.

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* iii. 17 For ðan... ðu æte of ðam treowe. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Moyses... þes dages... nefre ne ete mennesses metes. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Se þe of þese brad ette, ne sterfed he nefer. c 1205 *LAV.* 18858 Of his breosten scullen æten aþele scopes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3944 O sinnu etes [v. r. etis] neuer juu. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5258 Hymself dronke wiþ wyn & eten of hure vytaille. 1581 *MAR-* *BECK Bk. of Notes* 108 Finding him eating of an Albrow. 1611 *BIBLE Ex.* xxxiv. 15 Lest... thou ete of his sacrifice. 1835 *Willis Pencillings* I. ii. 19 But the rest eat very voraciously of a loaf of coarse bread.

2. Phrases, chiefly transf. and fig.

a. To eat one's terms: a colloquial phrase for 'to be studying for the Bar'; students being required to have dined in the Hall of an Inn of Court three or more times during each of twelve terms before they can be 'called'.

1834 *MACAULAY Pitt Misc.* (1860) II. 312 He had already begun to eat his terms. 1861 *LEVER One of Them* 159 He had eaten his terms in Gray's Inn.

† **b. To eat the air:** to be 'fed upon promises', tantalized. *Obs.*

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* I. iii. 28 Who lin'd himself with hope, Eating the ayre, on promise of Supply.

c. To eat one's words: to retract in a humiliating manner. See also *HUMBLE PIE*.

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* lxii. 12 God eateth not his word when he hath once spoken. a 1618 *RALEIGH Rem.* (1644) 73 Nay we'll make you confess that you were deceived in your projects, and eat your own words. 1679 *Hist. Tetlar* 35 He... began to boggle, and would fain have eaten his words. 1790 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* iv. i. Ye lied said rounde,—and, in faith, had best Eat in your words. 1806-7 *J. BERRISFORD Miseria Hum. Life* (1826) vii. xli. Unguarded words, which, as soon as you have uttered them, you would die to eat. 1837 *Sir F. PALGRAVE Merch. & Friar* (1844) Ded. 7 Quoting one's own books is next worst to eating one's own words.

† **d. To eat iron, a sword:** to be stabbed (*obs.*).

To eat stick: a mod. orientalism for 'to be beaten'.

15... *Hickscorn* in *Haal. Dodsley* I. 168 The whoreson shall eat him [i. e. the dagger], as far as he shall wade. 1594 *Contention betw. Lancaster & York* I. (1843) 63 He make thee eate yron like an Astridge. 1806 *W. M. THOMSON Land & Bk.* 319, I frequently hear them say of one who has been bastinadoed on the soles of his feet, that he has eaten fifty or five hundred sticks. 1865 *Spectator* 4 Feb. 122 The uncivilized freedom in which they could do as they liked, 'eating stick' included.

e. In certain Biblical Hebraisms; To eat the fruit of one's own doings: to receive the reward of one's actions; *To eat the good of the land*, etc.

1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xiii. 2 A man shall eat good by the fruit of his mouth. — *Isa.* iii. 10 They shall eat the fruit of their doings.

f. To eat earth: a colonial expression for 'to possess oneself of land'; cf. *earth-hunger*.

1888 *Times* 8 Apr. 9/5 A man [in Australia] can eat as much earth as he likes for 5s. to 10s. a square mile.

g. intr. To consume food, take a meal.

1845 *Vesp. Psalter* xlii. [L.] 26 Eatað ðearfan and bið gefylled. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxviii. [L.] 29 Swiðe ætan and sade wurdan. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 [Hio] eat and 3iaf hire were, and he et. c 1205 *LAV.* 13456 For alle heo sculden æten [1275 heote] ther. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1779 Ðor-on he eten biðe and glæð. c 1325 *Corr de L.* 3497 Whenne they hadde etene, the cloth was folde. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxi. 77 Þe pore sall ete & þai sall be fild. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 97 Weher het 3e or drynk... do all þingis in þe name of our Lord. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 To Ete, *epulari*. 1566 *TINDALE Acts* xi. 3 Thou wentest in unto men uncircumcised and ateest with them. 1563 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) III. 905 Now we cannot eat, unless we gnaw with our Teeth. a 1676 *MARVELL Wks.* III. 457 He had not eat since the day before at noon. 1687 *SHADWELL Journal* 23 He does forget... his Friends Face, with whom last Night he Eat. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 46 They eat and sleep at proper intervals like all other quadrupeds. 1866 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 74 There should be temperance... in eating.

b. To eat well: to have a good appetite; also, to keep a good table, be an epicure. So also † *To eat ill:* to be badly fed.

1677 *EARL ORRERY Art of War* 16 The Peasant... eats and lodges worse than the Citizen. 1709 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 148 P9 Who is a great Admirer of the French Cookery, and (as the Phrase is) eats well.

c. Const. † on, upon (a kind of food). Cf. *to dine on, feed on*; also *1 e.* Also const. *from, off*, † *in* (gold, china, etc.).

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* I. iii. 84 Have we eaten on the insane Root, That takes the Reason Prisoner? 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* 361 [He] did eat upon Cakes made with meal and hony. 1665 *PURCHAS Pilgrimes* II. 1474 Hee always eates in priuate among his women vpon great varietie of excellent dishes. 1648 *COTTESS SUSSEX in 7th Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* (1879), I am loth... to eat in pewter yet, but truly I have put up most of my plate. 1735 *PORP Ep. Lady* 82 Yet on plain pudding deign'd at home to eat.

4. quasi-trans. uses of 3.

a. with obj. followed by adj. or prep.: To affect in a certain way by eating: e.g. *To eat oneself sick, into a sickness; to eat* (a person) *out of house and home* (i. e. to ruin him by eating up his resources); of animals: *To eat the ground bare*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4574 In þat medu sa lang þai war þat

etten þai had it erthe bare. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* II. i. 80 All I haue, he hath eaten me out of house and home. 1722 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* (1755) 53 John's family was like to be eat out of house and home. 1807 *ANNA PORTER Hungar. Bro. v.* You would not deny me my dinner, because I might eat myself into an apoplexy. 1838 *Ht. MARTINEAU Life in Wilds* iv. 54 They would soon eat us out of house and home.

b. To eat its head off: said of an animal that costs more for food than it will sell for.

1736 *BYROM Jmrl. & Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. 1. 35 The eating his head off means that he would eat as much hay and corn as he was worth. 1860 *TROLLOPE Framley P.* xiv. 277 A gentleman... does not like to leave him [a good horse] eating his head off. 1877 *E. PEACOCK N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), Cattle which have been bought at a loss are said to eat their heads off.

c. To eat one's fill: to eat until satisfied.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þe tadde... neure ne mei itimen to eten hire fulle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12947 Bidd þir stanes be bred to will, And siþen mai þou ete þi fill. 1611 *BIBLE Lev.* xxv. 19 Ye shall eat your fill, and dwell therein in safetie. 1737 *POPE Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 323 You've play'd, and lov'd, and eat, and drunk, your fill.

5. intr. with pass. force (chiefly with adj. or adv.): To have a certain consistence or flavour when eaten.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* I. i. 175 Like one of our French wither'd peares... it eates drily. 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* 36 Being dressed they eat like Barbles. 1688 *J. COLLINS Making Salt Eng.* 6 A Chine of this Beef... Eat with a savour like Marrow. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vicar W.* xvi. (1857) 96 If the cakes at tea eat short and crisp.

6. To cause to be eaten.

† **a. (See quot.)**

1784 *TWAMLEY Dairying* 71 Cheese... that will spend well, or according to the common Phrase, will eat Bread well.

b. To have (a crop, etc.) eaten; to give up (to animals) to be eaten. Const. *with*.

1601 *WEEVER Mirr. Mart.* F ij, Their dead with dogs Hircanians do eate. 1799 *J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 218 A custom of eating his hay, sometimes, with sheep, close to the ground. 1868 *Perthshire Jmrl.* 18 June, The pasture... he intended to eat with sheep.

† **7. U. S. slang.** To provide with food.

a 1860 *Pickings fr. Picayune* 47 (Bartlett), I was told you'd give us two dollars a day and eat us. *Mod.* I can eat you and drink you, but I can't sleep you.

II. To destroy by devouring.

8. trans. To devour, consume (as a beast of prey); to prey upon; to feed destructively upon (crops, vegetation); *transf.* to ravage, devastate. *lit. and fig.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John x. 10 Deaf ne cymes buta þæt te gæste & eteð [V. *maclet*] & losað. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* (Mätz.), Þei ete [V. *comederunt*] Jacob, ilka lim, And unroneð þe stede of him. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22862 Men... Wit hundes eten þe mast parti. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxi. 21 Saf me þæt þe deuel ete me noght. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. ii. 65 Or Earth gape open wide, and eate him quicke. 1611 *BIBLE Ex.* x. 12 That they may... eate every herbe of the land. 1730 *PORP Ep. Bathurst* 196 The gaunt mastiff... Affrights the beggar whom he longs to eat. 1865 *KINGSLEY Water-bab.* 8 Monsters who were in the habit of eating children. *Mod.* He went to Africa, and got eaten by a lion.

† **b. To absorb (time) wastefully. Obs.**

1598 *MARSTON Pigmali.* iii. 147 His ruffe did eate more time in nearest setting Then Woodstocks worke in painfull perfecting.

c. To eat one's (own) heart: to suffer from silent grief or vexation. Also in Biblical phrase, *To eat one's own flesh:* said of an indolent person.

1566 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. ii. 6 He could not rest; but did his stout heart eat. 1611 *BIBLE Eccles.* iv. 5 The fool foldeth his hands together, and eateth his owne flesh. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* cviii. 3. I will not eat my heart alone. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* I. 333 Eating away their own hearts in the consciousness of an ineffectual protest.

9. trans. Of small animals: To gnaw, pierce, wear away by gnawing.

1611 *BIBLE Acts* xii. 23 Hee was eaten of worms and gave up the ghost. 1793 *SNEATON Edystone L.* § 61 note, It is not uncommon for the timber of ships to be eaten by the worm under the copper sheathing. c 1828 *BROOKES Alfarabi Poems* 137 Many a wrinkled sun Ate to the core by worms.

10. transf. Of slow and gradual action, as of frost, rust, cancerous or similar disease, chemical corrosives, the waves, etc. Const. *into* (the result).

1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* III. ix. (Arb.) 177 It is eaten & indented with two goulfes. 1579 *LVLV Euphues* (Arb.) 100 The Rose though a lylie it be eaten with the canker. 1691 *T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent.* 12 The Dreadnought's Rudder-Irons being... so eaten, as not to be fit for her being adventured to Sea again with them. 1796 *COLERIDGE Destiny of Nat. Wks.* I. 199 His limbs The silent frost had eat, scathing like fire. 1819 *J. HODGSON in J. Raine Mem.* (1857) I. 265 The cliffs chalky and stratified, like those of Marsden, eaten into caves.

b. absol.

1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 484 Arsnick... bindeth, eateth, and fretteth, being a very strong corrosive. 1677 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 242 Being washed three or four times, it Bites or Eats not, but dries quickly. 1693 *W. ROBERTSON Phrasol. Gen.* 520 To eat as rust doth, *rodere*. To eat as a canker doth, *corrodere*. 1823 *LAMB Elia Ser.* II. vii. (1865) 280 His disease was a scrofula, which appeared to have eaten all over him.

† **c. fig.** Of passions, grief, etc.: To 'devour', torment. Cf. *eat up* 18. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John ii. 17 Pines huses anda me et [c 1160 *Hutton* ett]. a 1222 *St. Mark.* 17 For onde that

et ever ant aa ure heorte. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 3280 Enst and hete, þat ipenli þair hertes etc.

11. To make (a hole, a passage) by fretting or corrosion. With cognate obj. *To eat one's (its) way. lit. and fig.*

1597 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 843 The slow creeping Evil eats his way, Consumes the parching Limbs, and makes the Life his Prey. 1768-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* v. 138 Something like a figure eaten into the barril. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xxvi. 344 The long canal which the running waters have eaten into the otherwise unchanged ice. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 138 Little water-courses may be eaten out of solid rock by a running stream.

12. *intr.* To make a way by gnawing or corrosion; *lit. and fig.* Const. *into, through.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 136 How one man eats into another's pride. *a 1656 Bp. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 189 The canker... eats through the cheek. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 674 Searching Frosts have eaten thro' the Skin. 1760 COOPER *Table Talk* 8 Strange doctrine this! that... eats into his [the warrior's] bloody sword like rust. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (ed. 2) iii. xxii. 365 Has not the desire of wealth so eaten into our hearts? 1861 BRIGHT *India, Sp.* 19 Mar. (1876) 61 Anticipation... more likely to eat into the heart of any man.

13. *Naut. trans. and intr.* (See quot.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Soudre au vent*, to hold a good wind; to claw or eat to windward. 1807 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Eating* the wind out of a vessel, applies to very keen seamanship, by which the vessel... steals to windward of her opponent.

III. Combined with adverbs. (All *trans.*)

14. *Eat away.* To remove, destroy by gradual erosion or corrosion. *lit. and fig.*

1538 STARKY *England* ii. 46 They be as hyt were etyn away. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Cambul* (1842) i. 147 The river... frequently eats away its banks. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* i. 8 Carbonic acid eats away the limestone. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jmnl.* ii. 286 The sun still eats away the shadow inch by inch.

15. *Eat in.* *† a.* To take into the mouth and eat; *fig.* to consider, 'inwardly digest'. Also, to consume, waste away (*obs.*). *b.* To 'bite in' with acid, etc.

c 1340 Cursor M. App. ii. 20527 Þe appel of a tre that adam toke & ete it inne. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 133 That their very skin, and quick flesh is eaten in and consumed to the bones. *c 1600 Z. BOWD Zim's Flowers* (1855) 125 What I have said, I'll neither lesse nor more, Nowe eat it in.

16. *Eat off.* To take off or remove by eating.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 182 Some thieves have eat off their irons... with mercury water.

17. *Eat out.* *a.* = *to bite out.*

1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* i. 267, I suppose I ought to eat my tongue out, before I should say such a thing.

b. To exhaust eatables or pasture in (a place). 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. VI.* xv. xi. 71 But, in the mean while, he is eating - out these Bohemian vicinages. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Mar. 6/1 Wyoming is a natural grazing country... and to suppose that it can be 'eaten out' in ten years or a generation is to suppose an impossibility.

c. To destroy as a parasite or a corrosive. Also *fig.*

1616 [See 18b]. *a 1656 Bp. HALL Breath. Devout Soul* (1851) 165 Yet, when we have all done, time eats us out at the last. 1696 DUGARD *Gale Lat. Unl.* v. 103. 33 Vvye clambering over trees, eateth them out. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 74 A little of the said oyl... presently eats out the Colour. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 146 The cheapness of these Threds will eat out the very Spinning in most parts of England.

d. To encroach upon (space, formerly also time) belonging to something else.

a 1716 SOUTH Sermon (1717) v. 67 No... Business of State ate out his times of Attendance in the Church. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. iv. i. 197 A certain handsome room on the ground floor, eating out a back-yard.

e. Mining. (See quot.)

1851 COAL-TR. *Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 25 *Eat out*, this expression is applied when a level coal drift is turned to the dip, in order to take advantage of (or 'eat out') a rise hitch.

18. *Eat up.* *a.* To consume completely, eat without leaving any; to devour greedily. Also *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Bel 22* Ate vp soch thinges as were vpon y^e altare. 1893 STUBBS *Anal. Abus.* ii. 27 By this meanes rich men eate vp poore men, as beasts eate vp grasse. 1816 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* ii. The wedding-cake was all ate up. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. N-Cap C.* 1472 Monsieur Leonci Miranda ate her up with eye-devouring.

b. To devastate, consume all the food in (a country); to consume all (a person's) provisions or resources; to ruin (a person) for one's own benefit. Also (in mod. use) of nations: To absorb, annex rapaciously (neighbouring territories).

1616 HIERON *Wks.* i. 589 Goe not from the church, to eate out & to eate vp one another in the market, by fraud & cruelty. 1715 BURNET *Own Times* (1823) i. 413 He set as many soldiers upon him, as should eat him up in a night. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 158 The Scots were sent home, after having eaten up two counties. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vii. 146 Others... would not fail to make themselves greater or stronger by eating up their neighbours. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar v.* 42 On their swept eating up the country. 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct. 342/2 The Boers... will gradually 'eat-up' all the surrounding territories, as they are now 'eating-up' Zululand.

c. fig. To absorb wastefully; to have a destructive effect upon; to consume (time, money, etc.).

1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* Pref. 54 Hath eaten up the comfort of love in a great measure. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 674 The Affection of being Gay and in Fashion, has

very near eaten up our good Sense and our Religion. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) II. v. ii. 416 Whose salaries may eat up the greater part of the produce of the tax. 1840 MARRVAT *Poor Jack* xxxv. The sun had so much power... that it eat up the wind. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* i. xviii. (1879) 179, I got a bit of Sophocles that was so horribly hard, it ate up all my time.

d. To absorb, assimilate the ideas of (a writer). 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 138 We say in Dutch, He hath eaten Galen or Priscian quyte vp, that is to say, he hath learned them by hart. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 281 Kant ate up all Hume, and redigested him.

e. Of passions: To 'consume', absorb (a person). Of diseases, troubles, etc.: To wear out the life of (a person). Chiefly in *pass.*; const. *with* (pride, selfishness, etc.); a disease, debts, etc.).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 391, I see, you are eaten vp with Passion. 1718 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 494 ¶ The saint was... generally eaten up with spleen and melancholy. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) i. vi. 109 Nehemiah found the people... eaten up with debts. 1799 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) iii. 316 The garrison is... eat up with the scurvy. 1813 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* v. 15 He is eat up with pride.

† f. To elide or slur over (syllables) in pronunciation. *Obs. rare.* [So. Fr. *manger*.]

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 57 Sa is the hinmost lang syllabe the hinmost fute, suppose there be vther short syllabis behind it, quhiliks are eatin vp in the pronouncing, and na wayis comit as fete.

IV. The verb-stem in comb. with obj.: *eat-all*, a glutton; *† eat-flesh*, transl. L. *sarcophagus*, Gr. *σαρκοφάγος* the name of a kind of stone which had the property of consuming the flesh of corpses laid in it (see *SARCOFAGUS*).

1598 FLORIO, *Pamphago*, the name of a dogge, as one would saie a rauener, an eate-all. 1884 C. POWER in *Genl. Mag.* Feb. 121 Idle people in the community - do nothings and eat-alls. 1822 SHERWOOD, An eate-flesh, *sarcophago*.

† Eat, sb. Obs. Forms: 1-3 *et*, 2-4 *eto*, (2 *hete*), 3 *at*, 4 *ethe*, 7 *eat*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *et* = OFris. *et*, OS. *et*, OHG. *et*, ON. *et* = OTeut. **eto-m*, f. ablaut-stem of **etan* to EAT. In later use perh. the vb.-stem used subst.]

1. That which is eaten, food.

a 1000 Guthlac 708 (Gr.) Oft he him æte heold. *c 1000 ÆLFRIÐ ON O. T.* in Sweet *As. Reader* 60 Moyses... ætes ne gimde on eallum ðam fyrste. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 109 On monie wisen mon mei wurchen elmesann, on ete and on wete. *c 1200 ORMIN* 11640 Adam... Biswikkenn was burh æte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 248 Vor be to moche drinke and ethe sterfþ moche volk. 1609 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* ii. 70 Thou art cold of constitution, thy eat unhealthful.

2. The action of eating; a meal.

c 1000 Ags. Ps. lviii[ix]. 15 (Gr.) Hi to æteut gewitað. *a 1200 Moral Ode* 258 in *Cott. Hom.* 175 Þo þe sungede muchel a drunke and an ete. *c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Þe lichames festing is witiðging of estmetes... and untimliche etes. *Mod. Scotch, Gude to the eat* = good to the taste.

Eat, Sc. variant of OAT.

Eatable (f'tæbl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. EAT v. + -ABLE.]

A. adj. That may be eaten, suitable for food; edible, esculent.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 Eteabylle, *comessibilis*. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. (1568) M v b, The eatable cucumbe pepon that is to saie rype, is of a fyne substance. 1579 FULKE HESKINS *Parl.* 306 The crosse maketh our Lordes fleshe layde vpon it eatable of men. 1560 *Consid. Raising Money* 15 To lay a Home-Excise upon things eatable and drinkable. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 8 Bread mixed with sea-water... in time becomes so bitter as not to be eatable. 1863 LYVELL *Antig. Man* 13 The common eatable oyster.

B. sb. That which may be eaten; an article of food. Chiefly in *pl.*

1672 PERRY *Pol. Anal.* 362 More eatables were exported anno 1664, than 1641. 1719 DE FOE *Crispus* (1840) II. ii. 46 Bread or other eatables. 1736 BERKELEY in *Fraser Life* iv. (1871) 133 Whether a minor be not chargeable for eatables and wearables. 18... LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) II. 82 We had brought no eatable with us but fruit and thin *marzipane*. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* xvi. 242 Till... all the drinkables and eatables in Pedro's shop had disappeared.

Hence *Eatableness*; also *Eatability*, *nonce-wd.*

1795 SOUTHEY *Letters fr. Spain* (1799) 113 P.'s theory of the eatability of cats. 1813 *Ann. Reg.* 1812 Chron. 518 Water-cresses, of the eatableness of which the Persians appeared totally ignorant.

Eatage (f'tedʒ), *north. dial.* [f. EAT v. + -AGE; cf. EDDISH, which may have been confused.]

1. Grass available only for grazing; *esp.* the aftermath, or growth after the hay is cut. Also with some defining word, as *after-, spring, winter*.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 129 Three landes in the Carre at 16s. 8d. a lande without the eatage. 1723 *Lond. Gas.* No. 6209/4 The Winter Eatage... arising from... West Inggs. 1784-1815 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XIX. 313 in *Old Country Wds.* (E. D. S.) There is no grass that will bring so heavy a crop of hay (as clover and rye-grass) and that after an early spring of eatage. 1797 BURNS *Eccl. Law* III. 469 The after-mowth or after-eatage. *Ibid.* 477 Cattle... put and kept upon the same land... for the spring eatage. 1863 Mrs. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.* The eatage of the Lanes of the Township will be let by ticket. 1877 JUSTICE LUSH in *Law Rep. Queen's B.* II. 449 The winter eatage of the tenement.

2. The right of using for pasture.

1857 C. B. ROBINSON *Gloss. Best's Farm. Bks.* (1856) 184 An increased charge being made for eatage of the fogge. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 5 It is the eatage of the straw rather than the straw itself which belongs to the off-going tenant. 1885 *East Cumbrld. News* 18 July, To be sold, eatage of fog.

† Eat-bee. Obs. An English name for the *Merops apiaster*, (sometimes wrongly identified with the Wood-pecker.) Cf. *BEZ-EATER*.

[1573 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Apiaster* *Aucula* est, Seruius, Eadem quæ merops, aus Germaniæ ignota. Longe enim errant, quæ picum viridem interpretantur.] 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 646 Divers living creatures are nourished by... honey; as the bear... the woodpecker or eat-bee. 1611 CORGE, *Guespier*, a Woodwall, Wood-pecker, Eat-bee (a little bird). 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* 520 An eat-bee, a bird; *apiaster, merops*.

† Eat-bill. ? Blundered form of prec. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Grallo*, a woodpecker, or eate-bill, or wit-wall.

Eatoche. Also 7 *eitch.* Sc. form of ADZE.

1611 Rates (Jam.) Eitches for cowpers, the dozen iiii. xiii. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxv, 'Let me hae a whauple at him wi' mine eatche—that's a'.'

Eatlich, var. of ATELICH *a.*, *Obs.* frightful.

Eaten (f'tn), *pl. a.* [pa. pple. of EAT v.]

1. Consumed as food; devoured.

1590 MINSHU *Span. Gram.* 80 *Eaten* bread is forgotten. 1656 DUGARD *Gale Lat. Unl.* v. 862. 271 Half-eaten morsels, and other scraps. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* Thou whose mouth Looks red from the eaten fruits of thine own womb. 2. Gnawed, corroded, ulcerated. Cf. *MOTH-, WORM-EATEN*.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 31 Old Mouse-eaten records. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 401 The aforesaid eaten or lanced wounds.

Eater (f'tai). Also 1-5 *eter(e)*, 5 *etar*. [f. EAT v. + -ER.] One who eats; also with *up*, a consumer, devourer, and with object sb. prefixed, as *bread-, flesh-eater*.

a 1000 Prov. 18 (Bosw.) *Eteras, commessatores*. 1340 *Ayeb.* 47 Ase byþ þe mochele drinkeres and eteres. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 267/2 Thou etar of porrete were thou to take me out of myn hows? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 An Eter, *comestor*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxvi. 13 Thou art an eater vp of men, and a waister of thy people. 1625-6 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* iii. ii. Do I look like a spider-catcher, or toad-eater? 1710 FULLER *Tatler* No. 205 ¶ 2, [I] always speak of them with the Distinction of the Eaters, and the Swallowers. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Frml.* 7 June *Life* (1862) II. viii. 253 We slept like pudding-eaters. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1842) VI. vii. 95 It severs the fruit from the eater.

fig. 1829 E. ELLIOTT *Vill. Patriarch* Notes 179 Unless the bread-tax-eaters can be induced to conuene.

b. with adj. prefixed, as *great, moderate*, etc.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 37 They are great eaters. 1809 JAS. MOORE *Camp. Spain* 62 He [Sir John Moore] was a very plain and moderate eater. 1863 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. viii. v. 43 He is no great eater.

c. trans. Of chemical corrosives. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cxxx. 432 Liergie, or lime, in lye... are likewise very violent and strong eaters.

Hence *Eatress* [see -ESS], a woman who eats.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 244, I never beheld eaters or eatresses lay about with greater intrepidity. 1840 *New Month. Mag.* LIX. 312 In a salon filled with the insatiable eaters and eatresses of macaroni.

Eath, eith (f'ð, i'p), *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* exc. Sc.

Forms: 1-3 *eat(e)*, *et(e)*, 1-4 *ep(e)*, 3-6 *eth(e)*, 3 *ep*, *eið*, *eitht*, *ith*, *iepe*, *ype*, 4-5 *eyth*, (4 *esp*, *eeth*, *ejatho*), 6 *eatho*, 6- *eath*, Sc. *eith*. [OE. *lape* adv. = OS. *læp* easily, perhaps, OHG. *læp* perhaps (also in *un-læp* 'with difficulty') = OTeut. **auþ*; the combining form *lap-* = ON. *auð-*, as in *auð-gyrr* easy to do. Of the adj. the normal OE. form is *lepe*, *ype* (also used as adv.) = OS. *læp* easy, OHG. *læp* easy, possible = WGer. **auþjo-s*; perh. the word was orig. an -*u* stem, which would account for the existence of the form *lap(e)* without unlaunt. The OE. compar. degree of the adv. was *leþ*, *ep*, but there is no distinct evidence of its survival into ME.

It has been disputed whether the present word is related to OHG. *læp*, MHG. *læp*, *ade*, *mod.G.* *læp*, ON. *auðr*, Goth. *auþs* (for *auþeis*, *auþus*), desert, uninhabited, empty. The sense offers no valid objection to the connexion of the words, as the notion of 'empty' might give rise both to that of 'desert' and to that of 'free from difficulties'.]

A. adj.

1. Of an action: Easy, not difficult.

c 1200 ORMIN 10673 And Crist was ep to witenn þatt Fort Crist wat alle þingess. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 18385 Of eldrin men þai mette wit tuin. Pat þai war ald was eth [v. r. ith] to se. *c 1340 Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 676 To fynde hys fere vpon folde, in fayth is not eþe. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* xvii. 454 It was nocht eyth till ta the tounne. 1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxi, In olde men abstinence of mete is eth and esy. 1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Exclamation 28 Far eithar is... Ane othir sayaris faltis to spy and note, Than but offence or falt thame self to wryte. 1599 MONTGOMERIE *Navigation* 200 To the Porte of Leith: To come right in, we thought it very eith. 1647 H. MORSE *Cupid's Conf.* xiii, And eath it was, since they're so near a kin. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* i. lxxiv, To stir him from his traunce it was not eath. 1821 Mrs. WHEELER *App. Cumbrld. Dial.* 10 E'en yet its eith to trace A guilty conscience in my blushing feace. 1866 HUSLOP *Prov. Scott.* 55 Eith working when will's at home.

b. Of a passage, etc.: That may be travelled with ease, not rough.

Brownulf 228 (Gr.) Wedera leode... gode þancedon þæs þe him yblade eath wurdon. 1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July go Hereto, the hills be neighe heauen, and thence the passage ethe. 1607 P. FLITCHER *Locusts* i. ix, Hels yron gates to every guilty soule yeelds entrance eath.

2. Of the object, means, or method of an action: Making slight resistance; presenting few difficulties; = **EAST**. Const. *inf.*, usually active in form but passive in sense.

a 1205 Juliana 57 Weneſt tu þat we beon se eð to biwihelin? *a 1240 Wokunge in Cott. Hom.* 279 Pouerte wið menske is ead for to þolien. *1297 R. GLOUC.* (1810) 327 He was symple & myldore, & eþ to ouercome. *c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus* v. 849 He was ethe ynough to maken dwelle. *c 1400 Rom. Rose* 3955 A foole is eyth to bigyle. *c 1450 HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 58 The Baine is eith to buske that is vnborne. *1538 MORE Confut. Tindale Wks.* 382/1, I woulde euery other thinge wer as ethe to mend as thys is. *a 1535 Wks.* 83 For as saint Poule saith, y^r fleshy synnes be eth to percelue. *1638 SANDERSON Sermon.* 323 A great mountaine is eath to be seene. *1691 RAY N. C. Words Coll.* 23 It is eath to do, i. e. Easie. *1847-8 H. MILLER First Impr.* xiv. (1857) 235 One of our old Scotch proverbs [says] God's bairns are eath to lear, i. e. easily instructed.

† b. Of a person: Easy to be entreated, gentle; in ME with genit, *eð modes* gentle of mood. Also, Ready, susceptible; const. *inf.* Obs.

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2249 God hunne him eði-modes ben. *1296 SPENSER F. Q.* iv. vi. 40 Her gentle hart. More eath was new impression to receive.

† 3. Comfortable, at ease, free from pain.

c 1205 LAY. 2234 Eð him wes on heortan. *Ibid.* 8178 þa was his hurte eðe. *Ibid.* 1250 þo was he þe eþere.

B. adv. Easily, without difficulty.

a 1000 Boeth. Metr. ix. 54 He wel meachte þæt unriht him eðe forþodan. *a 1000 Andreas* 425 (Gr.) God eade mæz heaðolifendum heale gefremman. *c 1175 Cott. Hom.* 219 He wolde and eade mihte bien his sceoppinde zelie. *a 1200 Moral Ode* 284 in *Cott. Hom.* 177 lēpe he muwen ben of-dræd þe hine sculled bi-helde. *a 1205 Ancr. R.* 62 A blinde þe heorte. heo is eð ouercumen, & ibrouht some mid sunne to grunde. *a 1300 K. Horn* 61 So fele miȝten yþe Bringhe him þre to dipe. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 11219 Mought he not þan. Be born vte of a maiden eth At þe time o nine moneth. *c 1315 SHOREHAM* 7 Wel eþathe, God thorwe miracles ketheth hit A-lyve and eke a-dethe. *c 1460 Tounesley Myst.* 193 Oone worde myght thou speke ethe. *1538 STARKEY England* i. ii. § 6 (1871) 32 We may the. ethe also avoyd thys ignorance. *1600 FAIRFAX Tasso* x. xlii. 187 Who thinks him most secure is eathest shamed. *a 1774 FERGUSSON Rising of Sess.* Poems (1845) 28 Eith can the pleugh-stilts gar a chiel Be unco vogie Clean to lick aff his crowdie-meal. *1868 HILTON Prov. Scotl.* 54 Eith learned, soon forgotten.

C. Eath- in Comb.

1. Forming adjs. (which did not survive beyond 14th c.), the final element being f. the stem of a verb: *eðbete* [see **BET** v.], easy to amend; *eðfele* [see **FEEL** v.], easily felt; *eþgete* [see **GET** v.], easily obtained; *eðlete* [see **LET** v.], and cf. OE. *eafðlæte* emitted with difficulty, easily dismissed, lightly esteemed; *eðluke* [see **LOUK** v.], easily pulled; *eðsene* [see **SENE** a., **SEE** v.], easy to see; *eþwinne* [see **WIN** v.], easy to win.

c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 63 þat we hauen agilt her biforen. buð eðbete gif hie us sore rieweð. *c 1225 Ancr. R.* 194 Uorð þæt heo beoð eð fele. *c 1000 ÆLFRED ON O. & N. Test.* 33 (Bosw.) Him was eapgete ele to ðam babe. *c 1275 Sinners Beware* 19 in *O. E. Misc.* 74 þy vs is eþ-gete Helle þat is unlede. *a 1200 Moral Ode* 38 in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 24 eðlete (is) muchel gyue ðenne ðe heorte is ille. *a 1225 Juliana* 70 Me ledde hire & hleac forð ant heo wes eð-luke. *a 1000 CYNEWULF Crist* 1235 Ðær biþ eþgesyne þreo tacen. *a 1200 Moral Ode* 338 in *O. E. Misc.* 70 þat is wel eþ-sene. *a 1225 Leg. Kath.* 381 Sutel is and eðsene. þæt tu wer iset þung to leaf and to lare. *a 1225 Ancr. R.* 116 Wiðuten writunge, þe fulðe is to eð-cene. *c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Nime we þe turtles bitocninge þat is eðwinne.

2. With final element f. a sb.: see **EDMON**, **-MEDE**.

† **Eathe**, v. Obs. rare. In 3 pa. t. *eðeðe*. [f. **EATH** a.] *trans.* To lighten, alleviate, assuage. *c 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 1439 Eliezer him cam a-gon, Eðeðe his sorȝe, broȝt him a wið of faizer waspene.

Eather, dial. form of **EDDER**, osier.

† **Eathly**, a. and adv. Obs. Forms: see **EATH**. [f. **EATH** a. + **-LY**.] **A. adj.**

1. Easy, not difficult.

c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xix. 26 Ealle þing synt mid Gode eadlice [c 1160 *Halton ædelice*]. *c 1160 Halton Gosp. Matt.* xix. 24 Æpelicor beoð þam ofsende to ganne purh næðle eaze. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 135 Of ane eðeliche dede.

2. Inconsiderable, slight, trifling. Often in antithesis to *eche* (= eternal): Of short duration.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED Bæda ii. v. (Bosw.) Gif ðu ne wilt us ȝe-þanian in swa ædelicum þingo. *c 1176 Cott. Hom.* 221 Mid þære ædeliche hyrsumnesse þu ȝearnest hefen rices merhðe. *a 1225 Ancr. R.* 282 On eðelich stiche, oðer on eðelich eche maked uorte understonðen huwutel wurð is prude.

3. a. Of a person: Low in station; mean in character. b. Of a thing: Of small value.

c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 35 Ne was þe engel isend ne to kinge. ac to loȝe and eðeliche men also heordes buð. *a 1300 Floris & Bl.* 274 Abute þe orchard is a wal; þe eþelike ston is cristal.

B. adv. Easily, without difficulty.

c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke xviii. 25 Ædelicor mæz se oflend gan þurh are næðle eaze. *c 1200 ORMIN* 12532 Sop Godd. mihte standenn æþelȝ ȝen himm. *1213-75 Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 249 His lyk eithlie culd not heirtfoir be fundin. *1737 RAMSAY Scot. Prov. Ded.* You may eithly make your-sells master of the hale ware. *1813 Hogg Queen's Wake* 73 The rein deir dun can eithly run, Quhan the houndis and the hornis pursue. *1874 BLACKIE Lays Highl.* 71 This only lore my beggar wit Could eathly understand.

b. At an easy price, cheaply.

c 1225 Ancr. R. 290 Ne sule þu neuer so eðeliche. his deorewurðe spuse.

† **Eaths**, adv. Obs. [f. **EATH** a. with genitival -s; cf. **UNEATHS**.] Easily.

1594 Cornelia in Hazl. *Dodley* V. 209 Which eaths appear in sad and strange disguises To pensive minds.

Eating (f-tin), vbl. sb. [f. **EAT** v. + **-ING**.]

1. The action or habit of taking food.

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 19 Þe licome luuad muchele slauðe and muchele etinge and drunkunge. *c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Summe men ladeð here lif on etinge and on drinkinge else swin. *c 1280 Wyclif Sermon.* Sel. Wks. I. 66 Hous of etyng. *Ibid.* III. 410 Ffor gostly etyng of Cristis owne body. *a 1450 Knt. de la Tour* 22 Ther was gret noyse betwene the man and hys wiff for etinge of the ele. *1528 PAYNELL Salerne Regim. E.* They that haue a putrifed feuer, are forbyden eatyng of mylke. *1601 SHAKS. Jul. C.* i. ii. 296. *1651 HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xli. 264 By eating at Christ's table, is meant the eating of the Tree of Life. *1755 SMOLLETT Quix.* (1803) II. 133 The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. *1884 RUSKIN in Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 6/1 You have. kickshaws instead of beef for your eating.

b. An act of taking food; a meal. Also a way or manner of feeding. arch.

1283 Cath. Angl. 118 An Etyng, commestio, edilis. *1335 COVERDALE Eclis.* xxxvii. 29 Be not gredy in euery eatyng. *1608 HIERON Wks.* I. 691 Taking heed to our selues in our eatyngs, in our apparrell, in our companie, in our recreations. *1847 L. HUNT Men, Wom. & B.* i. iv. 77 Marvelling at their eatyngs, their faces, and at the prodigious jumps they took. *1873 LYTTON K. Chillingly* III. v. (1878) 188 Epochs are signalised by their eatyngs.

c. Good, etc., eating: said of an article of food.

1763 Mrs. HARRIS in Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. *Malmebury* I. 93 Whitebait. are really very good eating. *1781 Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 169 note, White Ants. are most delicious and delicate eating. *1871 Gd. Words* 720 A. fish, weighing from half-a-pound to two pounds, and excellent eating.

2. Corrosion; disintegration by a chemical agent.

1691 T. H[ALL] Acc. New Invent. 1 The extraordinary Eating and Corroding of their Rudder-Irons and Bolts.

3. attrib. and Comb., as eating-apple, -parlour, etc. Also **EATING-HOUSE**, -ROOM.

c 1440 Prompt. Parv. 143 Etyng apulle tre, *esculus*. *1283 Cath. Angl.* 118 An Etyng place, *fransorium*. *1509 FISHER Fun. Sermon.* Marg. Ctesse *Richmonde* (1708) 12 The hour of dyner. of the Etyng day was ten of the Cloke, and upon the fastyng day, Eleven. *1535 COVERDALE Ruth* ii. 12 What it is eatinge tyme, come hither, and eate of the bread. *1622 MASSINGER, etc.* *Old Law* iii. i. I shall have but six weeks of Lent. & then comes eating-tide. *1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Gt. Eater Kent* 12 Nothing comes amisse. Let any come in the shape of fodder or eating-stuffe, it is welcome. *1719 DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 256 The said man-eating occasions. *1823 F. COOPER Pioneer* vii. (1869) 35/2 The remainder of the party withdrew to an eating parlour. *1845 DARWIN Voy. Nat.* viii. (1873) 172 The elevatory movement, and the eating-back power of the sea. *1853 ROCK Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 86 They went in procession to the eating-hall.

Eating (f-tin), ppl. a. [f. **EAT** + **-ING**.]

1. That eats; chiefly in comb. with prefixed obj. Formerly also, Greedy, voracious.

1283 Cath. Angl. 118 Etyng, edax, edaculus. *1712 Addison Spect.* No. 446 ¶ 6 An eating Parasite, or a vain-glorious Soldier. *Mod.* He has killed a man-eating tiger.

† b. quasi-sb. = **EATER**. Obs.

c 1340 Cursor M. 7125 (Trin.) Of þe etyng þe mete out sprong. *1382 Wyclif Nahum* iii. 12 His vnripe figis. shuln falle in to the mouth of the etyng [1388 etc].

2. That consumes or eats away; gnawing, corroding, fretting: of sores, chemical corrosives, etc. *1621 BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. iii. (1651) 383 Plaisters to raise blisters, eating medicines of pich, mustard-seed and the like. *1700 ROWE Tamerl.* iv. l. 1774 Drops of eating Water on the Marble. *1835 BROWNING Paracels.* 130 Festering blotches, eating poisoning blains.

fig. *c 1608 FR. DAVIDSON Ps. lxxiii.* in Farr's S. P. (1845) 322 From sweating toyle, and eating care. *1632 MILTON L'Allegro* 135 And ever against eating cares, Lap me in soft Lydian airs. *1700 ROWE Ambit. Step-Moth.* i. i. 278 That eating canker, Grief. *1876 BLACKIE Songs Relig. & Life* 186 From eating care thy heart to free.

Eating-house. A house for eating, esp. one in which meals are supplied ready dressed; a cook's shop, restaurant.

c 1440 Prompt. Parv. 143 Etyng howse, *fransorium*. *1673 DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* iv. iv. An eating house. Bottles of wine on the table. *1748 SMOLLETT Rod. Random* xiii. To dine at an eating-house. *1805 N. NICHOLLS Let. in Corr. Gray* (1843) 49 He dined generally alone, and was served from an eating-house. in Jermyn Street. *1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 237 A third had stepped into an eating house in Covent Garden.

Eating-room. Obs. exc. arch. A room appropriated for eating; a dining-room.

1613 in Northern N. & Q. I. 74 Chalmers to be ordinaire sitting rooms. *1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxvii. 27 He handed her down stairs into the eating-room. *1840 H. MAYO Pop. Superst.* vi. 87 He went to the hotel of M. Lafargue. and entered the eating room.

† **Eatnell**. Obs. [obscurely f. **EAT** v.]

1611 Cotgr., Croqueteur, an eatnell, a greedie, and lick-orous feeder.

Eaton, obs. form of **ETIN**, giant.

|| **Eau** (o), French for 'water', occurring in the names of several liquids, used as scents or in medicine, as **Eau-de-Cologne**, a perfume consisting of alcohol and various essential oils, originally (and still very largely) made at Cologne; also (*nonce-use*) as a vb. **Eau-de-Luce**, a medicinal prepara-

tion of alcohol, ammonia, and oil of amber, used in India as an antidote to snake-bites, and in England sometimes as smelling salts. **Eau-de-vie** [lit. 'water of life'], the Fr. name for brandy. See also **EW**, **ARDAUNT**, **EWROSE**.

1823 BYRON To Ld. Blessington 14 Apr., Neither lemon-juice nor 'eau de Cologne, nor any other eau. *1845 Tail's Mag.* XII. 803 Her maid. comforted and eau-de-cologned her. *1854 Mrs. GASKELL North & S.* xxii, Mrs. Thornton bathed Margaret's temples with eau de Cologne. *1756 Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 33 This gives you the genuine 'Eau de luce. *1808 Med. Jnl.* XIX. 492 The wounds were deeply scarified, and filled with eau de luce. *1852 Th. Ross tr. Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 447 In vain have ammonia and eau-de-luce been tried against the Curare.

Eau, erroneous form of **EA**, canal.

† **Eau-bruche**, sb. Obs. Forms: 1 *ew-bryce*, 2-3 *eu-, ewe, ewue, eaubruche*. [OE. *ew-bryce*, f. OE. *ew*, *Æ* sb. marriage + *bryce*, **BRUCHE**, a breaking.] Adultery.

a 1000 in Thorpe Laws I. 374 (Bosw.) Wið æghwylcne *ewbryce*. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 49 Also þeos men doð þe ligged inne eubruche. *c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 137 Alle þo. don eweubruche on here agene spuse. *Ibid.* 213 Ollende word and idele lehtres. beð bispeke eweubruche. *a 1225 Ancr. R.* 204 Heo beoð. Hordom, Eaubruche, etc.

† **Eau-bruche**, sb. Obs. Forms: 1 *ew-bryca*, 2 *eubruche*. [OE. *ewbryca*, f. prec.]

Also **Eau-breakere**. Obs. In 2 *eawbreakere*. [f. ME. *brekere* **BREAKER**.] An adulterer.

a 1000 in Thorpe Laws II. 268 (Bosw.) Se ðe his ewe for-let, and nimð oðer wif, he biþ ewbryca. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ne beo þu eubruche. Ne do þu peote. *Ibid.* 29 Rubberes. and þa eawbreakere. habbað an þonc fulne.

|| **Eau forte** [lit. 'strong water'], French for 'nitric acid'; hence, for an etching.

Hence **Eau fortiste**, an etcher.

1822 Society 11 Nov. 22/1 The etching being by the well-known *eaufortiste*, Mr. J. L. Steele.

Eave, (iv). [Back-formation from **EAVES**, treated as pl.] Used as the sing. of **EAVES**. Hence

Eave v., to provide with shelter under eaves;

Eaved ppl. a., provided with eaves; **Eaving** sb. (usually pl.) = **EAVES**.

1580 NORTH Plutarch 378 He hid the Money he had stolne under the house eavings. *1611 COTGR., Agouttis*, the eavings of a house. *1710 T. WARD Eng. Ref.* i. (1716) 102 (D.) His hat. With narrow rim scarce wide enough To eave from rain the staring ruff. *a 1722 Lisle Husb.* (1757) 445 On these walls. is a large eaving to his house. *1823 P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 402 *Eave*.—The skirt or lower part of the slating hanging over the naked of the wall. *1851 RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xiv. 151 The Eaved Cornice. as represented in the simplest form by cottage eaves. *1871 TYNDALL Forms Water* § 37. 258 The water trickles to the eave and then drops down.

Eaver ¹ (i-vai). Obs. exc. dial. Also **ever**.

[Of unknown origin; some have suggested adoption of F. *ivraie* darnel, *Lolium temulentum*; the forms of the Eng. word, however, seem to forbid this.]

Rye grass (*Lolium perenne*).

1732 De For Tour Gt. Brit. (1769) I. 359 Clover, Eaver, and Trefoil Grass. *1796 W. MARSHALL West of Eng. Gloss.* Eaver, *lolium perenne*, rye-grass. *1880 East Cornwall Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Eaver, in some parts pronounced *Hayver*. The grass, *Lolium perenne*.

Eaver ² (i-vai). dial. Also 7 **eever**, 9 **ether**.

A provincial term for the direction of the wind; a quarter of the heavens. (Adm. Smyth.)

1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Eaver* (sometimes *Ether*). The wind is in a rainy eaver.

Eaver, obs. Sc. var. of **AVER**.

1609 SKENE Reg. Maj. 72 Great number of eavers or beasts.

Eaver, var. of **EVER**, Obs., wild boar.

Eaves (ivz). Forms: 1 *efes*, 3-5 *eouesen*

(pl.), *ouese*, -ise, 4 *eues*, *euese*, 4-8 *eves* (e, 4 *hevese*), (6 *ease*, 6 pl. *esen*), 7 *eaves*, (*eoves*, *heaves*), dial. *eize*, 7- *eaves*. [OE. *efes*, fem. = OFris. *ose*, Flem. (Kilian) *oese*, OHG. *obasa* (MHG. *obse*, mod. dial. G. *obsen*) eaves, porch (:- WGer. **obis(w)a*, **obas(w)a*) = ON. *ups* (Sw. dial. *uffs*), Goth. *ubizwa* porch; prob. f. same root as **OVER**. The final -s has been mistaken for the sign of the pl., and in mod. Eng. the word is commonly treated as pl., **EAVE** being occas. used as the sing. The forms ME. *ouese*, WSomerset *office* (Elworthy), point to an OE. form **ofes*:- WGer. **obas(w)a*.]

1. The edge of the roof of a building, or of the thatch of a stack, which overhangs the side.

a 1000 Lamb. Psalter c[il]. 7 (Bosw.) Geworden ic eom swa swa spearwa. anwuniende on efese. *c 1205 LAY.* 29279, I þan eouesen he [þa sparwen] grupen. *c 1220 Bestiary* 462 De spinnerne. fested atte hus rof hire fodredes o rof er on ouese. *c 1440 Prompt. Parv.* 144 Evese, or evesyng of a house, *stillicidium*. *c 1500 Paricnay* 5504 Also thys chambre well depoynted was ffor foote of wallure the ouise vnto. *1570 LEVINS Manu.* 211 Y^e ease or eues of a house. *1579 LYL Euphues* (Arb.) 91 The Swallow which in the summer creepeth under the eues of euery house. *1610 SHAKS. Temp.* v. i. 17 His teares runs downe his beard like winters drops From eaves of reeds. *1611 CORVAT Crudities* 323 The penticles or eausises of their houses. *1629 Sherlogenbosh* 48 It. ruined some houses; of some the heaves and tops were dammified very much. *1632 MILTON Il Pensar.* 130 Ushered with a shower still. With minute-

drops from off the eaves. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 104 The Birds under the Eaves of his Window call him up in the morning. 1751 W. HALFPENNY *New Designs Farm Ho.* 5 Thence to the Eaves of the Roofs one Brick and half. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 161 The best form of corn stacks is circular, with... a conical top, diverging a little towards the eaves. 1819 SHELLEY *Ros. & Helen* 367 Like twinkling rain-drops from the eaves. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 178 The eaves... rest commonly on small arcades or corbel-tables.

fig. 1675 CROWNE *City Polit.* II. i, I hang on the eaves of life, like a trembling drop, ready every minute to fall.

† b. Of a wood: The edge, margin. *Obs.*

898 O. E. *Chron.* an. 894 þa foron hie... bi swa hwæperre efes swa hit þonne fierdeas was. c. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblertu.* in Wright *Voc.* 159 *Desous l'overay*, under the wide-side wode-vevesse. c. 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1178 þus laykez þis lorde by lynde wodez euez.

2. *transf.* Anything that projects or overhangs slightly, as † the brow of a hill, † the flaps of a saddle, the edge of a cloud or precipice, the brim of a hat; also *poet.* the eyelids.

1384 WYCLIF *Job* xi. 5 Anne forsothe sat beside the weye eche dai in the euse [1388 cop; Vulg. *supercilio*] of the hill. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 412 He got up to the saddle eaves, From whence he vaulted into th' seat. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lvi, Closing eaves of wearied eyes I sleep. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea xi. § 511 The southern eaves of the cloud plane. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 21 Overhanging eaves of snow. 1868 BORROW *Wales* I. 4 A leather hat... with the side eaves turned up.

3. *Comb.* eaves-board (also *eave-board*; see EAVE), eaves-catch, -lath (see quot. 1875); † eaves-knife, a knife for cutting thatch at the eaves; eaves-martin, the House Martin (*Hirundo urtica*). Also EAVES-DROP *sb.* and *v.*, -DROPPER, -DROPPING.

1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 131 Tabulas quæ vocantur *Esborde. c. 1505 *Church-w. Acc. St. Dunstan's Canterb.*, For xlv fote of 'evys borde xvd. 1667 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, To the Sawyers for cutting of evesboard. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 88 The eave-boards project... 16 inches. 1875 GWILT *Archit.*, *Arvis fillet*. When... used to raise the slates, at the eaves of a building, it is then called the eaves' board, eaves' lath, or 'eaves' catch. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (1856) 139 A thatchers tooles are... an 'eize-knife for cutting the eize. 1422-3 *Archives Christ Ch. Canterb.* in *Archæol. Cantiana* XIII. 561 Item paid for Carrying of the Schretherris *Evys-lathe, lathe, and tyle... 1833 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1858) II. 307 The 'eaves-martin very plentiful.

Eavesdrop, *-drop*, *sb.* [OE. *yfesdrype*, f. EAVES + DRIP, afterwards refashioned after DROP; cf. ON. *upsar-dropi* of same meaning; the Flem. *oosdrup*, according to Kilian, meant simply 'eaves'.] The dripping of water from the eaves of a house; the space of ground which is liable to receive the rain-water thrown off by the eaves of a building.

Chiefly used with reference to the ancient custom or law which prohibited a proprietor from building at a less distance than two feet from the boundary of his land, lest he should injure his neighbour's land by 'eavesdrop.'

868 *Kentish Charter in Brit. Museum Fac-Sim.* n. plate xxxviii, An folces folcwyrt to leffenne rumas butan twigen fyt to yfes dryppe. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. i. ii. 15 The lean demigod... had... to wait under eavesdrops. 1880 MURHEAD *Gauis Digest* 590 Rights of light, prospect, gutter, and eaves-drop.

Eavesdrop (*i-vzdrpp*), *v.* Also 7 *eave-drop*. [f. *prec.*; or perhaps back-formation from EAVES-DROPPER.] *intr.* To stand within the 'eavesdrop' of a house in order to listen to secrets; hence, to listen secretly to private conversation. Also *trans.* To listen secretly to (conversation); formerly also, to listen within the 'eavesdrop' (of a house); to listen to the secrets of (a person).

1606 *Sir G. Goswaghe* v. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1884) III. 82 We will be bold to evesdroppe. 1611 S. W. BAKER in *Coryat Crudities* Panegyric Verses, That evesdrops a word. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Esoute*, *Esoute aux esoutes*, to eave-drop, to prie into men's actions or courses. 1619 DALTON *Countr. Just.* lxxv. (1630) 189 Against such as by night shall evesdrop mens houses. 1632 SHIRLEY *Hyde Park* i. ii, It is not civil to eavesdrop him. 1800 SCOTT *Abbot* xxi, Art thou already eaves-dropping? 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life v. Be-kavindr* Wks. (Bohn) II. 386 We must not peep and eaves-drop at palace-doors. 1874 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* 176 What we eavesdropped so shamefully in the hotel parlor.

Eavesdropper (*i-vzdrppr*), *For* forms see EAVES. [f. EAVESDROP *v.* (or perhaps *sb.*) + -ER.] a. In English Law: see quot. 1641. b. *gen.* One who listens secretly to conversation.

1487 *Nottingham Borough Rec.* III. 10 Juratores... dicunt... quod Henricus Rowley... est communis evys-dropper et vagator in noctibus. c. 1515 *Modus tenendi Cur. Baron.* (Pynson) A v b, Euesdroppers vnder menes wallis or wyndowes... to bere tales. 1561 AWDELEY *Frat. Vocab.* 15 Ezen Droppers. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* II. viii. 24 There must be some eves-droppers with pen and inke behind the wall. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 153 Evesdroppers are such as stand under wals or windowes... to heare news. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xii. 72 Like a thief, or eves-dropper, he is forced to dodge about in hopes of a letter. 1851 W. W. COLLINS *Ramb. by Railways* xv. (1852) 290 The expertest eaves-droppers, who had listened at the door, brought away no information.

Hence **Eavesdropping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1605 YARINGTON *Two Lament.* Traj. iv. vi. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV, Your close eaves-dropping policies Have hindered him of greater benefits. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 191 To stand to the courtesy of a night-walking cudgeller Vol. III.

for eaves dropping. 1678-3 *Roxb. Ballads* vi. (1887) 440 Where they need fear No... eves-dropping ear. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iii, A beggarly, strolling, eaves-dropping ensign. 1830 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. iii. 46 An eaves-dropping menial. 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* 473 Eavesdropping consists in privily listening.

† **Eavesing**, *Obs.* Forms: 1 *oesung*, *efesung*, 5 *evesung*, 4-6 *evys-*, *evys-*, *evesung*, -ing, 6 *eusing*, *eavesinge*. See also EASING *sb.* [repr. OE. *efesung*, *vbl. sb.* f. *efes-ian*, *EVESE* *v.*; in sense 2 directly f. EAVES.]

† 1. The action of trimming the edges of anything; clipping, polling, shearing. Also *concr.* What is cut off: the clippings of hair. *Obs.*

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 474 *Circinatio*, *oesung*. c. 1050 *Ag. Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 364 *Circinatio*, *efesung*. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 398 Absalomes schene white, þæt ase oft ase me euesede him me solde his euesunge vor two hundred sicles.

2. The eaves of a house or stack; formerly also used for 'roof', and hence *transf.* for 'dwelling'.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 142 þe niht fuel iden euesunge biocneð reclues, þæt wunied... under chirche euesunge. 1393 *LANG. P. Pl. C.* xx. 193 As we may seo a wynter, isykyles in euesunges 'thorgh hete of þe sonne Melteþ in a mynt-while' to myst and to water. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 144 *Evese*, or evesunge of a house. 1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Bar-gawl twy*, house eusing. 1572 *Scholt house Wom.* 912 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 140 King Salomon... A woman dooth assimilate Unto a dropping eusing guise, Distilling down after rainlate. 1572 *Boswell's Armory* II. 88 A righte little parte of water... is called Gutta, when it... hangeth on eavesinges.

Eawiht, *obs.* form of AUGHT.

Eawl, *obs.* forms of AWL, AXE.

Eawl, *obs.* see AXLE.

† **Eban stone**, *Obs.* rare-¹.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. iv. (1651) 370 The Eban stone which Goldsmiths use to sleeken their gold with.

Eban (e, -y), *obs.* forms of EBON, EBONY.

† **Ebaptization**, *Obs.* rare-¹. ? Declaring a person not to have been validly baptized.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch. Aesopos*, ** 2 f, Ebaptizations, Corruptions, Abstentions, Ecomunications.

† **Eba-te**, *Obs.* [a. Fr. *ébat*.] Sport, diversion. c. 1515 *Compl. to late married* (1862) 14 For to blame women was all his ebate.

† **Ebauchoir**, [F. *ebauchoir*, f. *ebaucher* to sketch in outline.] a. A large chisel used by sculptors to rough-hew their work. b. A large hatchel or comb used by ropemakers.

Ebb (eb), *sb.* Forms: 1 *ebba*, 4-6 *ebbe*, 7 *eb*, 7- *ebb*. [OE. *ebba* = OFris. *ebba*, Du. *ebbe*, *eb*: the mod.G. *ebbe*, Da. *ebbe*, Sw. *ebb*, are not native in those langs., and Fr. *ébe* is, like other nautical terms, adopted from Eng. The ultimate etymology is uncertain: the OTeut. type might be **abjon*, f. the prep. *ab* off; or **ebjon*, connected with Goth. *ibnks* backwards.]

1. The reflux of the tide; the return of tide-water towards the sea. Often in phrase *ebb and flow*; also *tide of ebb*, *half-quarter-ebb*.

a 1000 *Byrkneth* 65 (Gr.) þar com flowende fiod æfter ebban. a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1114 On þis gearde was swa mycel ebba. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Langt.* (1810) 106 þe bodies... wer costen vpon þe sond, After an ebbe of þe fode. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 133 Ebbe of the see, *refluxus, salaria*. 1561 *EDEN Art. Navig.* II. xviii. 50 Whiche the Mariners call nepe tydes, lowe ebbs... or lowe fluddes. 1602 DRAVTON *Bar. Warres* I. xxxix, As Seuerne lately in her Ebbs that sanke. 1665 in *Phil. Trans.* I. 54 The Flood runs East... and the Ebb West. 1762 *BONLASE* *ibid.* LII. 418 The sea advancing the first time to a quarter ebb; but the second advance was but as far as the sea reaches at half ebb. 1822 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man* 69 During the freshets the ebb and flow are little felt. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxvii, We... made sail, stemming the last of the ebb.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A flowing away backward or downward; decline, decay; a change from a better to a worse state.

c. 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 273/1 That sight... might all my welling sorrowes void, and of the flood make an ebbe. 1555 *Fardle Factions* Ded. 1 Not coueting to make of my floudde, another manes ebbe. 1652 J. HALL *Height Elegance* Introd. 20 This... was the Ebbe of his greatness. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. v. 80 To shed the slow remains, His last poor ebb of blood, in your defence. 1833 BYRON *Island* III. iv, His faintness came... from... nature's ebb. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 279 Her ebbs and flows of passion.

b. A point or condition of decline or depression, *esp.* in phrases *To be at an ebb*, *at a low*, *lowest ebb*. Also *poet.* of the eyes. *At ebb*: dry.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 435 Mine eyes (newer since at ebbe) beheld... my Father wrack't. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 142 The low water ebbe of the evill day. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 134 To make the Apostle reason at a very low ebbe. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* VII. 154 Private and public Virtue were at the lowest Ebb. 1778 in *Bay Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 36 In 1780 money was at its lowest ebb. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. (1878) 698 The fortunes of France reached their lowest ebb.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ebb-tide*, etc. Also *ebb-sleeper*, a bird; = DUNLIN.

1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Ebb-water*, when there's but little Moon in the Pocket. 1837 R. DUNN *Ornith. Ork. & Shet.* 87 *Fringa Variabilis*, Meyer. Ebb-sleeper, Dunlin. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Friend* xxix, They were... swept out of the harbour by the strong ebb tide. 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) V. II. lxiii. 448 They began to feel as if the ebb-tide had reached its lowest point. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. &*

Schm. (1858) 65, I was introduced also, in our ebb excursions, to the cuttle-fish.

† 4. [f. the adj.] *pl.* Shallows.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 41/2 Brigantines with flat keeles to serve for the ebbs.

5. [? a distinct word.] The Common Bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*, *dial.*

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 61.

† **Ebb**, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5-7 *eb*, 6-7 *ebbe*, 6- *ebb*. [app. evolved from the attrib. use of the *sb.*, as in *ebb-tide*.]

1. Of water, wells, etc.: Shallow, not deep. With *of*: Having a small supply, short. Also *fig.*

c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* ix. iii. 47 Swlway was at þare passyng all Eb. 1523 FITZHERB. *Serv.* xi. 57 The ebber the water is, the swifter it is. c. 1581 J. FALKNER in *Eng. Mech.* (1870) 4 Feb. 500/2 The water of Trent [was] dried up, and sodenly fallen so ebb. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Leti.* xciv. I. 243 O, how ebb a soul have I to take in Christ's love! 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 165 When the water is drawn ebb from Fishes. 1693 LIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Peter* v. 8 This Apostle... drew from too full a spring to be ebb of matter. 1747 *Scheme Equiv. Men of War* 23 Their Tide of Learning... is always ebb.

b. *transf.* of a furrow; the sides of a vessel, etc.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 33 A meane furrowe, not to depe nor to ebbe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 185/1 A Greyhound [is] Ebb, or Shallow chested... [when he hath] his breast & body all of a thickness. *Ibid.* III. 320/1 It is a cooling Vessel... with ebb sides. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scott.* 149 Plowed with an ebb Furrow. 1880 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Will this dish do to make the fitchcock pie in? No; it's too ebb.

2. Near the surface; a. of the sea, b. of the land; also as quasi-*adv.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 40 A multitude of fishes floted ebbs about it. *Ibid.* II. 29 Cum in... hath a qualitie to grow with the root very eb. 1608-11 BR. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* II. xiii. Whether I be drowned in the ebber shore or in the midst of the deepe sea. 1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 119 Sometimes it [marl] lies so ebb... that they plow up the head of it. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* M iv b, If Ore be once discovered, and it lie Ebb and Soft. 1794 *Bailiff's Diary in Shropsh. Word-bk.*, I am convinced that it is too ebb plow'd.

Ebb (eb), *v.* Forms: 1 *ebbian*, 2-5 *ebben*, 5-6 *ebbe*, 7- *ebb*. [OE. *ebbian*, f. *EBB* *sb.*; cf. OE. *a-ebbian*, *be-ebbian* to strand a ship; also OHG. *fir-ebbita* 'deferbuerat', and MHG. (*rare* -¹) *eppen* to ebb.]

1. *intr.* To flow back or recede, as the water of the sea or a tidal river: frequent in phrase, *To ebb and flow*. Also with *away*, *down*, *off*, *out*.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 1413 Lago ebbaðe sweart under swegle. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 þe se floweð and ebbed. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1216 The se, after the tydes certayn, Ebbses and flowes. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xvii. 425 The se wes ebbit sa. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 223 The see was ebbyd. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 216 The sea will ebbe and flow. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vi. 86 In some narrow seas the sea seauen times a day ebbs and flowes. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 121 Ships... may lie afloat, and not have the Water ebbed away from them. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Passage* v. 59 The water might ebb another fathom. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* ix. (1860) § 429 The tides ebbed and flowed in it.

b. *transf.* Of a ship: To sink with the tide. Of water: To sink lower. Of blood: To flow away.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 1145 Ebben gan the well Of hir teares. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xvii. 421 Quhill that scho [the ship] ebbit on the ground. 1655 MRO. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* lvii, The water standing at a level, if a Globe be cast in... it presently Ebbeeth. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. viii, [He] eyed The life-blood ebb in crimson tide.

2. *fig.* To take a backward or downward course; to decay, decline; to fade or waste away. Also with *away*, *down*, *off*, *out*.

a 1480 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 428 When that riches es eben and abate. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Med. Morall* To Rdr. 3 Helpyng hym to ebbe, and helpyng hym to rise. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 12 After full sea, our hopes ebbe too. 1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achit.* 226 Kingly power, thus ebbing out. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* II. 325 My passions ebbe and flow At Thy command. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 170 As my money declined, their respect would ebb with it. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* ix. 137 As his strength ebbed away. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. i. 29 My spirit's flood tide ebbed more and more.

3. *trans.* a. To hem in (fish) with stakes and nets so that they cannot go back to sea with the ebb-tide; see **EBBING** *vbl. sb.* 2. b. To hem in (the tide) with sandbanks. c. (See quot. 1877.)

1807 HARDMAN *Waterloo* 12 Driving that sand along towards the sea shore, To ebb the tide fast in. 1877 *Holder-ness Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Ebb*, to gather fish-bait. So termed on account of its being done whilst the tide is ebbing.

Ebbed (ebd), *ppl. a.* [f. *EBB* *v.* + -ED.]

a. That has flowed back. b. That has been left dry by the falling tide.

1858 HOGG *Shelley* II. 204 A fresh flood of the ebbed waters of a wide sea of troubles. 1859 A. SMITH in *Macm. Mag.* I. 121, I can wander on the ebbed beach.

† **Ebbberman**, *Obs.* Also 6-8 *hebbberman*. [f. *ebber*, agent-noun f. *EBB* *v.* (sense 3) + MAN.] (See quot. 1715.)

1715 KERSEY, *Hebbberman*, one that fishes below Bridge, commonly at ebbing Water, etc. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. i. vii. 35/1 A number of fishermen belonging to the... Thames some stiled... hebbermen. *Ibid.* II. v. xxvii. 480/2 No... Hebbberman shall... fish for smelts, between Good Friday and, etc. 1721-90 in BAILEY.

Ebbing (e-bin), *vbl. sb.* [f. **EBB** v. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of flowing back or retiring: of the sea or a tidal river; also, of springs.

c 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in *Wt.* Wulker 154. *Sinus*, see *ebbung*. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. xix. cxxvii. (1495) 929 Ebbing and flowing of the see comyth and gooth. c 1430 *Life St. Katherine* (Gibbs MS.) 52 The ebbing and flowing of the see. 1695 *Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. i. (1723) 173 The ebbing and flowing... of certain Springs. 1870 *Bowen Logic* xii. 377 Sea-weed... left there by the ebbing of the tide.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 For swich ebbing. 1647 J. BERKENHEAD in *Beaum. & Fl. Wks.* Pref. Verses, Brave Shakespeare flow'd, yet had his Ebbings too. 1660 *Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xviii. 136 There may be strange Ebbings and Flowings... in the Atmosphere. 1715 *Burnet Own Time* (1766) II. 141 Popular heats, which have their ebbings and flowings. 1863 J. BROWN *Horz Subs.* (ed. 3) 109 Slow ebbing of life.

2. Comb., as **ebbing-lock**, -**weir**, a lock or weir for detaining fish at the ebb-tide.

1478 *Act 12 Edw. IV.* vii, Ascuns... tielx... milledammes estankez de molyns lokkez hebbingweres, etc. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* v. 8 2 Myldammes lokkes hebbingweres hecques and fludgates. 1539 *Will of Samson, Eryth Somers-* set Ho. My Tyde bote... my Hebbing locke. 1622 *Callis Stat. Sewers* (1647) 211 Locks and Hebbingweres. 1715 *Kersey, Hebbingweirs*, nets or devices laid for fish at ebbing water. 1721-20 in *BAILEY*.

Ebbing, *ppl. a.* [f. **EBB** v. + -ING².] That ebbs.

1530 *Hist. Jacob & 12 Sonnes* (Collier) 19 Layed him on the fume. But... it was ebbing water. 1820 *Shelley Prometh.* Unb. iii. ii. 28 Borne down the rapid sunset's ebbing sea. 1837 *Murrayat Dog-Friend* xii. They watch'd the ebbing tide. 1845 *Darwin Voy. Nat.* xx. (1873) 458 These ebbing wells.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1597 *Daniel Civ. Wars* vii. 10 For all this ebbing chance, remains The spring that feeds that hope. 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 53 Since after wine the ebbing wit doth flow. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* ii. i. 226 Ebbing men... do so neere the bottom run. 1750 *tr. Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 90 Crispasius is a stone... of an ebbing and confused colour. 1786 *BURNS Ded. to G. Hamilton* xii. When ebbing life nae mair shall flow. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* i. 295 My ebbing purse, no more the foe shall fill. 1840 G. S. FABER *Regem.* 263 Mr. Newton's ebbing and flowing religious impressions. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxi. (1878) 388 These tide-marks indicated ebbing strength.

† **Ebble**. *Obs. or dial.* Also 5 **awbel**, **ebel** (le. [app. a var. of **ABELL**, though the form is not easy to explain.] The Aspen (*Populus tremula*); perhaps also the White Poplar (*Populus alba*). c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 172 Awbel or ebelle tre (*K. P.*, *ebeltre*). 1830 *FORBY E.-Angl. Glossary*, *Ebble*, the asp tree... *populus tremula*.

Ebbless (e-blēs), *a.* [f. **EBB** sb. + -LESS.] Not liable to, or susceptible of, an ebb.

1807 *Lytton Falkland* 217 An ebbless and frozen substance. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 405 One ebbless flood of many waves.

Ebbness. *Obs. or dial.* [f. **EBB** a. + -NESS.] Shallowness.

1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* clxxv. I. 413 Their ebbness could never take up His depth.

† **Ebby**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. **EBB** sb. + -Y.] Having an ebb or receding direction.

1645 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* xxxv. (1658) 371 The current... can make a contrary ebby water in the sam channel.

Ebdomade, -**ary**, *obs.* ff. **HEBDOMAD**, -**ARY**.

Eben (e, obs. form of **EBON**).

Ebeneous. [f. *L.* *ebene-us* + -OUS.] Of the nature of ebony.

Ebenexer (ebēnē-zēr). [Heb. עֶבֶר מִן הָעֵץ *eben hā-zēr* 'the stone of help': see 1 *Sam.* vii. 12.]

1. The name of the memorial stone set up by Samuel after the victory of Mizpeh: see 1 *Sam.* vii. 12. Used appellatively in religious literature in fig. phrases, alluding to the sentiment 'Hitherto hath the Lord helped us', associated with the origin of the name.

1758 R. ROBINSON *Hymn*, 'Come Thou fount', Here I raise my Ebenezer, Hither by Thy help I'm come.

2. Occasionally (like Bethel, Zoar, Zion, etc.) adopted by Methodists, Baptists, Independents, etc. as the name of a particular chapel or meeting-house. Hence used contemptuously as a synonym for 'dissenting chapel'.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 318 Such low resorts as public-houses and Ebenezers.

† **Eber**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 1-2 **ēbēre**, **ēbēre**, 3 **ebare**, **ebure**, 4 **ebber**. [OE. *ēbēre*, (? *ēbēre*), of obscure origin; = OFris. *ēber*, *āber*, used as a law term in same sense.]

1. Manifest, unconcealed. The phrase *ebere morp* (open murder) is retained in the Latin Laws of Henry I, and is quoted by the legal antiquaries of 17th c. as a technical term; see also **ABERE**. (Occasionally *absol.* ? = 'manifest fool' or 'villain'.)

a 975 *Laws of Edgar* ii. vii. Se *ēbēra* beof. a 1035 *Laws of Cnut* (Secular) lxxv. Husbryce & barnet & open pyfð and *ēbēre* morp... is beofles. c 1200 *ORMIN* 7180 All þe 33re *ēbēre* unþanþaness. c 1205 *LAY.* 2271 Saie me þu ebure [1275 *ebare*] sot. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13662 He wald lere vs

her vr lai, þat ebber þat in sine was gotin. *Ibid.* 15021 'Ful eber thuert (read thu ert) nai' coth he. c 1340 *Ibid.* 13041 (Trin.) She þat was an ebber (G. obber) sol.

Hence † **Eberly** *adv.*, manifestly, flagrantly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8680 Þou lies... Ful eberli.

† **Ebi-be**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. *L.* *ēbēre*, f. *ē* out + *bi-ēre* to drink.] *trans.* To drink to the dregs, swallow completely. In quot. *fig.*

1689 *Apol. Fail. Walker's Acc.* 13 Having long before ebi'd the Doctrine of Passive Obedience.

Ebionite (ēbionait). [ad. *L.* *ebionita*, f. *Heb.* עֲבִיּוֹן *ebyon* poor; see -ITE. The original signification is prob. 'one who is poor in spirit'.]

One of a body of Christians in the 1st c., who held that Jesus was a mere man, and that the Mosaic Law was binding upon Christians. In the 2nd c. they became a distinct sect. Also *attrib.*

1650 *GELL Serm.* 11 Ebionites, who denied the Deitie of Christ. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* II. 103 Ebionite hatred [was] still burning against St. Paul in the second century. 1882-4 — *Early Chr.* II. 343.

Hence **Ebionitism** *a.*, pertaining to the Ebionites, or their doctrines; **Ebionitism** = **EBIONISM**.

1833 G. S. FABER *Recapitulated Apostasy* 18 The early Gnostic and Ebionitic Heresies. 1882 *SCHAFF Relig. Encycl.* 106 It... shows traces of Ebionitic origin. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* II. 44 The so-called Ebionitism of St. James.

Ebionize (ēbioniz), *v.* [f. *EBION*-ITE + -IZE; see -IZE.] *intr.* To adopt or imitate the doctrines or practices of the Ebionites. Hence **Ebionizing** *ppl. a.* So also **Ebionism**, the tenets of the Ebionites; tendency towards the tenets or practices of the Ebionites.

1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* II. 168 The liberal Gentiles far more than the Ebionising Jews. *Ibid.* 173 The Ebionism of this section of the Church. 1880 *CHAMBERS Encycl.* s.v. *Ebionites*, Essenism modified Ebionism greatly.

Ebland, var. of **IBLAND**, *obs.* among.

† **Eblandish**, *v.* *Obs.* rare-0. [as if f. *F.* **eblandiss*, lengthened form of **eblandir* : — *L.* **eblandiri* to obtain by coaxing.] (See quot.)

1623 *COCKERAM* II. To get by Flattery. *Eblandish*.

† **Eblaze**, **eblazon**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [f. *E-3* (after words of Lat. etymology) + *BLAZE*, *BLAZON* v.] *intr.* To shine forth in bright colours.

1820 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* ii. Th'englanded Spring... Began to eblazon from her laeue bed. — *Christ's Vict.* in *Farr's S. P.* (1848) 61 There pinks eblazed wide, And damaskt all the earth.

Eboe (ē-bo). A name applied in the W. Indies to the negroes from Benin. ? Hence *attrib.* **Eboe-tree** (*Dipteryx eboensis*), a tree of Central America, yielding Eboe oil, a name also given to the oil of a different tree; see quot.

1834 M. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 126 Immediately after the christening the Eboe drums were produced. *Ibid.* 190 The mortification of the Eboes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 476 *Aleurites triloba* (candleberry-tree) yields eboe oil.

Ebolition, *obs.* var. **EBULLITION**.

Ebon (ē-bon), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: (4) **ebonus**, 5-7 **eban** (e, heban, 6-7 **eben** (e, heben (e, ebone, 9 *arch.* **heben**), 6- **ebon**. Some of the forms in -e may belong to **EBONY**. [ad. *L.* *hebenus*, *ebonus*, ad. Gr. *ἔβεος*, perh. of oriental origin: the Heb. עֶבֶן *heben* (Ezek. xxvii. 15) is supposed to be the same word. In med. *L.* (*hebanus*, whence some of the Eng. forms; cf. It., Sp., Pg. *ebano*.)

A. sb.

1. A hard black wood, the product of a tree belonging to the N.O. *Ebenaceae*, mentioned in very early times as an article of import from the East; = **EBONY**. Now only *poet.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. xvii. lii. (1495) 633 Ebonus is a tree growyng in Ethiopia wyth blacke colour. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 135 Eban, tre, *ebanus*. 1558 *WARDE Tr. Alexii's Scr.* 96 a. It is very good... also to make tables and coffers of... Hebene. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* De l'Hebene, a wood called Heben. 1607 *MAY Lucan* x. 139 Pillars there Not covered with Egyptian Eben were. 1697 *DRYDEN Virgil* 18061. 1. 207 India black ebon and white ivory beam. 1846 *LYTTON Lucretia* (1853) 301 Dark as ebon, spreads the one wing.

2. The tree itself, *Diospyros Ebenus*, a native of Ceylon, Madagascar, and the Mauritius. *Obs.*

1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 284 Wodde of Heben. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 148 Great woods of Ebene... alwaies greene. 1623 *COCKERAM* III. *Ebone*, a blacke tree, bearing not leaves nor fruit, being burnt, it yeelds a sweet smell.

B. attrib. and adj. (chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*)

1. simple *attrib.*

a 1599 *SPENSER Ruines of Time* Wks. (1678) 130 A curious Coffre made of Heben wood. 1623 *PURCHAS Pilgr.* I. vii. xi. 595 They found excellent Eben Trees. 1813 *SCOTT Trierm.* III. xiii. A weighty curtal-axe... the tough shaft of heben wood.

2. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* Consisting of or made of ebony; often *fig.* for 'black, dark'.

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 948 Deaths ebon dart. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* vii. xvii. Her eye-brow black, like to an ebon bow. 1737 *WEST Let.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 20 Fate, whose ebon sceptre rules The Stygian deserts. 1748 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* i. 18 Night, sable goddess! from her ebon throne. 1779 *SIR W. JONES Arcadia* Poems (1777) 102 With ebon knots, and studs of silver, wrought. 1818 *SHKLE-LEY Rev. Islam* i. xxx. But when in ebon Mirror, Night-

mare foll. 1863 *LONGF. Wayside Inn, 2nd Day*, Interl. III. 19 From out its ebon case his violin the minstrel drew.

3. *adj.* Of the colour of ebony; black, dark, sombre.

1607 *HEYWOOD Fair M. of Exchange* i. Wks. 1874 II. 16 As blind as Ebon night. 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 5 There under ebon shades... In dark Cimmarian desert ever dwell. a 1703 *POMFREY Poet. Wks.* 1833 116 Night... spreads her ebon curtains round. 1808 *COLERIDGE Sibil. Leaves* II. 196 Deep in the air and dark, substantial, black, An ebon mass. 1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico* III. vi. (1864) 168 The image of the mystic deity... with ebon features.

4. *erroneously* used for 'ivory'.

1593 G. FLETCHER *Licia* Sonn. xxix. (1872) 109 Her Ebon thighs. *Ibid.* xxxix. (1872) 109 Those Ebon hands.

C. Comb. a. similitive, as *ebon-black*, -*coloured*;

b. instrumental and parasynthetic, as *ebon-fused*, -*masted*, -*sceptred*, -*tipped*, etc.

1592 *GREENE Poems* 85 How bright-eyed his Phillis was... When from th'arches 'ebon-black flew looks as a lightning. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* i. 246 The 'ebon coloured Inke. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 621 1 Melanosis may be found in the form of brown or ebon-coloured fluid. 1601 *Death Earl Huntington* II. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* VIII. 256 Pitch-colour'd, 'ebon-fac'd, blacker than black. 1845 *HIRST Poems* 66 Royal vessels... 'ebon masted. 1745 T. WATSON *Plas. Melanch.* 113 Night... Sister of 'ebon-sceptred Hecat, hail! 1818 *KEATS Endym.* I. 147 With 'ebon-tipped flutes.

Hence **Ebonine** *a.*, dark, sombre.

1881 *PALGRAVE Visions of Eng.* 292 Through that ebonine gate of doom The thrice five thousand are flown.

Ebonist (ēbōnist). [f. *EBON*-Y + -IST. Cf. *F.* *ébéniste*.] A worker or dealer in ebony or other ornamental woods.

1706 *PHILLIPS, Ebonist*, one that works or deals in Ebony. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1871 *Athenaeum* 24 June 783 A great hubbub of glaziers, carpenters, ebonists, iron and tile workers.

Ebonite (ēbōnit). [f. *EBON*-Y + -ITE.] A hard compound of india-rubber and sulphur, united by the action of heat. Another name for it is **VULCANITE**. Also *attrib.*

1861 *Chem. News* Oct. 221 The material known as hard india rubber, vulcanite, or in its most perfect condition as ebonite. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 288/1 Hard or horny caoutchouc, such as will come under the designation of ebonite.

Ebonize (ēbōniz), *v.* [f. *EBON*-Y + -IZE.] *trans.* To make (furniture, etc.) look like ebony.

Hence **Ebonized** *ppl. a.*

1880 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct. Since black and gold is so fashionable in furniture, he might be agreeably ebonised and gilded. 1879 *MISS BRADDON Vixen* III. 313 Ebonised chairs.

Ebony (ēbōni). Forms: 4 **hebenyfi**, 6 **hebeny**, **ebonie**, (7 **ebany**, **ebeny**, **ibony**), 7-**ebony**. [Of somewhat obscure formation: ME. *hebenyfi* is app. ad. *L.* *hebeninus* (? misread as *hebenius*), ad. Gr. *ἔβηνινος* made of ebony, f. *hebenus* *ebony*. Cf. *EBONY*.]

1. a. A hard black wood, obtained from various species of the N.O. *Ebenaceae*, especially that mentioned under **EBON** 2, and *Diospyros Melanoxylon*, a native of Coromandel. b. The wood of *Brya Ebenus* (quot. 1725), a native of Jamaica.

1382 *WYCLIF Ezek.* xxvii. 15 Teeth of... hebenyfi [Vulg. *dentes hebenyros*], that is a tree that after that it is hit waxith hard as a stoon. 1573 *Art Limning* 9 The saide vernishe maketh tables... of... hebeny to glisten. 1597 *GREENE Poems* (1861) 312 In a coach of ebony she went. 1608 *NORDEN Surv. Dial.* I saw palm trees made of an Oke... blacke as lbony. 1682 *WHEELER Journ. Greece* vi. 448 Here grows some Ebany. a 1748 *THOMSON Sickness* I. (R.) Affliction, hail!... open wide thy gates, Thy gates of ebony. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 84 Hard woods, such as box, lignum-vitæ, or ebony. 1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Indust. Sc.* (1857) II. 50 A ball of ebony sinks in the water. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 434 Real downright negroes, half-naked, black as ebony.

2. One of the trees above-mentioned.

1810 *Charac.* in *Ann. Reg.* 614/2 There are entire woods of cedars and ebonies. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* II. ix. v. 494 Ebony is the most important of the trees which they are in the habit of felling.

3. *attrib.*

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* in *Arb. Garner* III. 28 They carry into India, gold... ebony wood. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Even-song*, Thus in thy Ebony box Thou dost inclose us. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 86 Ebony pests about four foot long. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 378 A large nasso, or ebony-tree, which much resembles the fir-tree. 1861 *Du CHAILLU Equat. Afr.* xvi. 277 Quengueza and I... started up river for the ebony country.

4. As the type of intense blackness. *Son of ebony*: humorously = negro. Also *attrib.*, as in *ebony complexion*, *skin*, etc.

1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvii. (1849) 308 The different tribes of mankind, from the ebony skin of the torrid zone, to, etc. 1850 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* vi. 35 Black Sam... about three shades blacker than any other son of ebony on the place. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 39 A race of savages... the ebony negroes of the Soudan.

|| **Eboulement**. [F. *éboulement*, f. *ébouler* to crumble (said of earthworks).]

1. *Fortification*. The crumbling or falling of the wall of a fortification.

2. *Geology*. A sudden rock-fall and earthslip in a mountainous region.

Ebracteate, -**ated** (ēbrāktē't, -ē'tēd). *Bot.* [ad. mod. *L.* *ēbracteātus*, f. *ē* out of + *bractea* BRAC¹; see -ATE, -ED.] Destitute of bracts.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 167 Apetalous dicotyledons, with . . herbaceous ebracteate calyxes. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 181 When bracts are absent altogether, such plants are said to be ebracteate. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 621 The ebracteate flowers stand on the rachis of the inflorescence.

Ebracteolate, *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *ēbracteolātus*; cf. prec. and BRACTEOLATE.] Not furnished with bracteoles.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 201 Receptacle ebracteolate.

Ebraick, *Ebrow*: see HEBRAIC, HEBREW.

1721-1800 in BAILEY, *Ebraick*.

† **Ebrangle**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *ēbranler*, after BRANGLE.] *trans.* To shake violently.

a 1693 UROUHAUT *Rabelais* III. xxxii. (1708) 452 Their whole body is shaken and ebrangled.

Ebriate (*ēbriāt*), *a. humorous.* [ad. L. *ēbriātus*, pa. pple. of *ēbriāre* to make drunk.] Intoxicated; *fig.* Hence **Ebriating** *ppl. a.*, intoxicating.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 704 Acme . . Kissed her sweet youth's ebriate eyes. 1872 M. COLLINS *Plunges for Pearl* II. vii. 120 He . . solaced himself with something ebriating.

† **Ebriating**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *ēbriatē* vb. (f. EBRIETY + -ATE; cf. *capacitate*, *habilitate*, etc.) + -ING.] Intoxicating.

1711 *Brit. Apollo* IV. No. 18. 2/1 Things . . of an ebriating Quality.

Ebriety (*ēbriētī*), [ad. F. *ēbriété*, f. L. *ēbrietāt-em*, f. *ēbrius* drunk.]

1. The state or habit of being intoxicated, drunkenness. † Also *pl.* instances of intoxication.

1822 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal. v. 21* The works of the flesh . . are, fornication . . ebrieties, commensations, and such like. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banq.* 42 The Satietie of Epicurisme, the gallantnesse of Ebriety. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* vi. 73 Ebriety may properly be said to be a Disease or sickness. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 185 Some under the most extreme exigencies of poverty, will indulge in ebriety. 1785 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 144 His father's unconquerable ebriety. 1859 JEPHSON *Britany* xvi. 273 Our guide to the garulity of age added that of partial ebriety.

2. *fig.* Excitement, an excited condition.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambd.* No. 167 ¶ 6, The ebriety of constant amusement.

† **Ebrillade**, [Fr.] *Manège*. A check of the bridle which the horseman gives to the horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1752 JOHNSON; and mod. Dicta. **Ebriose** (*ēbriōs*), *a. humorous.* [ad. L. *ēbriōsus*.] Drunk.

1871 *Atlantic Monthly* Jan. A . . cabman 'copiously ebriose'. a 1882 J. BROWN *Yohn Leech in Flora Sub.* Ser. III. (1882) 17 Returning home . . copiously ebriose from Epson.

Ebriosity (*ēbriōsiti*), *rare.* [ad. F. *ēbriosité*, L. *ēbriōsitāt-em*, f. *ēbriōsus* habitually drunk.]

a. Habitual intoxication. b. Exhilaration; physical excitement.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 270 Will neither acquit ebriosity nor ebriety, in their known and intended perversions. 1859 THOREAU *Walden* xi. 237 Of all ebriosity, who does not prefer to be intoxicated by the air he breathes.

Ebrious (*ēbriōs*), *a.* [f. L. *ēbriōsus* + -OUS.]

a. Addicted to drink; tipsy. b. Characteristic of the intoxicated state. Hence **Ebriously** *adv.*

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Old Age* 33 Not ebriously swilled but moderately tasted. 1630 PRYNN *Anti-Armin.* 268 The second was but a dissolute, ebrious, prophane, luxurious English-Dutchman. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ebrious*, drunken, or that causeth drunkenness. 1858 *Cassell's Art Treas.* *Exhib.* 412 Those young sots with the ebrious faces.

† **Ebriatian**, *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. *Ebr-ew* HEBREW, to match *Grecian*.] A Hebraist.

1601 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 97 He was a very good Grecian and Ebriatian.

† **Ebryson**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [prob. corrupted form of late Gr. *ēbryōn* (*χρυσιον*) pure gold, Cf. Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* (1753), 'Ebrisyus color, a term used by some of the old writers to express a very fine yellow'.]

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 14 Of Ierico the sote rose floure, Gold Ebryson callid in pictur.

† **Ebuccinate**, *v. Obs.* [f. E + BUCCINATE.]

trans. To trumpet forth. Hence **Ebuccinator**.

1541 BECON *News out of Heav.* Wks. (1843) 43 The ebuccinator, shewer, and declarer of these news, I have made Gabriel. 1588 NEWTON in FARR'S S. P. (1845) II. 553 The troupes seraphical . . Ebuccinate Gods power. 1666 tr. *Horace 2 Odes* xix, He fill'd with Bacchus power assayes To ebuccinate his fame and praise.

† **Ebull**, *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *ebulus*.] The Dwarf Elder (*Sambucus Ebulus*).

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lx. (1495) 636 Ebulus is a wede moost lyke to Elerne tree bothe in leuys and in stalkys. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Eclog.* x. 23 Pan . . we saw [coloured] red With bloudie berries of ebul tree.

† **Ebulate**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also **ebulate**.

[f. late L. *ebullāre*, var. of *ebullire*; see -ATE.] *intr.* To boil, be in a state of ebullition.

1603 COCKERAM II. To Boyle, Elizate, Ebulate. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ebulate*, to bubble or burst out. 1739 [G. SMITH] *Cwr. Relations* II. 195 Continually boiling and ebulating over a great Fire.

Ebulliate, *rare.* [badly f. L. *ebullire*; see next and -ATE.] *trans.* and *intr.* To boil; to bubble out.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bh. Physicke* 38/2 The vineger

wherin the pepper was ebulliated. 1633 PRYNN *Histrio-M.* I. vi. iii. (R.) Whence this 29. play-opugning argument will ebulliate. 1770 *Brit. Apollo* III. 77 The Blood . . ebulliates. 1853 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) II. 259 A heart too contracted . . to let what it holds ebullate very freely.

Ebullience (*ēbūliēns*). [f. L. *ebullient-em*, pr. pple. of *ebullire*, f. *ē* out + *bullire* to BOIL. See -ENCE.] An issuing forth in agitation, like boiling water; overflow; enthusiasm, extravagance.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 II. 170 The extravagance, or rather ebullience of his passion. 1803 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. (1845) 79 The ebullience of youth is now chastened into the steadfast energy of manhood. 1885 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 67 The danger of an overflow into gushing ebullience.

Ebulliency (*ēbūliēns*). [f. prec. + -Y.]

1. The quality of being ebullient; readiness to boil or bubble forth or overflow. *lit.* and *fig.*

1676 R. DIXON *Two Test.* 228 Mistaking . . the ebullency of their Fancies . . for a supernatural Inspiration. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 68 The simple, whom . . an original ebullency of spirit, had urged to the investigation of the ground of all things. 1885 *Athenaeum* 19 Sept. 379/2 Neville acts with his customary ebullency and manliness.

2. *pl.* = EBULLITION 4.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. § 12 (1713) 24 In the . . ferments and ebullencies of the Spirits of Men in this Age.

Ebullient (*ēbūliēnt*). [ad. L. *ebullient-em*, pr. pple. of *ebullire*; see prec.]

1. That boils; boiling; agitated, as if boiling.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bh. Physicke* 4/1 Let this bottle remayne one hower in hot ebullient water. 1814 CARY *Dante* (1871) 304 Every cirque Ebullient shot forth scintillating fires. 1842 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 14 Lava in a liquid and ebullient state.

2. a. Of the humours of the body: Agitated, hot, effervescent. b. Of drugs and diseases: Causing heat and agitation.

1680 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 79 The same is of an hot and ebullient nature. *Ibid.* (1650) 161 They engender ebullient humors. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 226 The body is affected . . as if some part were put in boiling water, wherefore some have called this the Ebullient Ague. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vi. 216 Great counsels are often troubled with . . ebullient . . humours. 1724 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 1320 They scarce can swallow their ebullient spleen.

3. *fig.* Of energy, feelings, influences: Gushing forth like boiling water; bubbling over, overflowing, enthusiastic. *Constr. with.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* vii. 126 That fountain of life which ought to be ebullient in every Regenerate Christian. 1808 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 352 The general and ebullient feeling with which all Britain overflowed imposed silence upon the lying lips. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 532 His commentaries on the past are ebullient with subtlety. 1876 G. P. LATHROP in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 459 The ebullient undulating prose style of the poet.

Hence **Ebullenly** *adv.*

1887 *Punch* 10 Sept. 110 Ebullenly sentimental novelist.

Ebullioscope (*ēbūliōskōp*). [mod. f. in Fr.; hybrid formation on L. *ebullire* + Gr. *-skopos* an observer.] (See quot.)

1880 *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Ebullioscope*, an instrument for ascertaining the strength of distilled liquors by observing the boiling point and the atmospheric pressure. 1882 *Nature* No. 636. 236 [M. Malligand's] ebullioscope . . which the French Syndical Chambers adopted in 1878.

Ebullition (*ēbūliōn*). *Forms:* 6 ebullioion, ebullioion, -ition, 6-7 ebolition, 7 ebullition, 7- ebullition. [ad. L. *ebullition-em*, f. *ebullire* (see prec.), whence OF. *ebullition*, Sp. *ebullicion*, It. *ebullizione*, *ebollizione*. The earlier Eng. forms are prob. from Fr.]

1. The process of boiling, or keeping a liquid at the boiling point by the application of heat; the state of bubbling agitation into which a liquid is thrown by being heated to the boiling point. In first quot. perh. (etymologically) the process of extracting by boiling.

1594 PLAT *Jewel-ho.* III. 16 When you have gotten out by ebullition the full strength & vertue. a 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* (1681) Voc., Ebullition, a boiling up. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. t. v. 76 Galls are almost totally soluble in water by long ebullition. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 403 Ebullition is that state of a liquid in which steam is continually formed within itself. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xii. (1833) 302 Fluids of easy ebullition. 1842 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* (1862) 30 This body of lava is evidently at such times in igneous ebullition.

† b. *Pathol.* A state of agitation in the blood or 'humours' due to heat; formerly supposed to be the cause of the action of the heart, and when morbid to give rise to febrile and inflammatory disorders. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxiii. 21 b, It maye come of . . ebullition of the lyver. 1653 HART *Arraignm.* Ur. II. 7 The ebullition or concoction of blood. 1667 LILLY *Chr. Astro.* xlv. 263 [Mars] being the cause of a Fever . . shewes ebolition or a boiling of the humours. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 20 Scorbutick Ale . . restraineth the Ebullition . . of the Vaporous Blood. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Ebullition of the Blood . . in medicine a term used by some of the old writers.

2. *transf.* A state of agitation in a liquid resembling that produced by boiling heat; rapid formation of bubbles, effervescence.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 197 Copper, which is dis-

solved with lesse ebullition. 1686 W. HARRIS *Lemery's Course Chym.* II. xxi. 602 The ebullition which happens between acid and alkali. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Euphorbium*, Spirit of Nitre and that of Vitriol, penetrate the same without Ebullition. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 109 Muriatic acid does not act upon copper except in a state of ebullition.

3. The action of rushing forth in a state of agitation or boiling; said of water, and *transf.* of fire, lava, etc. (In quot. 1599 *humorously* of tobacco-smoke.)

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out Hum.* III. iii. 44 The practice of the Cuban ebolition, Euripus, and Whiffe. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 166 The fiery ebullitions of *Ætna*. 1683 PETTUS *Flata Min.* II. s. v. *Boiling*. This ebolition or playing [of a spring]. 1698 RAY *Discourses* II. v. (1739) 269 The Ebullition and Volutation of the melted Materials. 1799 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 381 The ebullitions of this Spring are very remarkable. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. II. xix. 448 A great ebullition of gas took place. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 356 Ebullition is converted into explosion.

4. *fig.* A sudden outburst or boiling or bubbling over: a. of war or civil commotion.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bh. M. Aurel.* (1546) B viij, The ebullition and moyung of cyuyll warres. 1665 MAMLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* II The Law, which kept under the violent ebullitions of their power. 1878 W. F. NAPIER *Penins. War* I. 31 After the first ebullition at Manresa, the insurrection of Catalonia lingered awhile.

b. of passion; also, of fancy, sentiment, etc.

1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 109 The ebullitions of those lusts that war in our members. 1665 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.* I. (1858) Pref. 9 The obvious ebullitions of that light humour which takes the pen in hand . . to be seen in print. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 79 ¶ 5 Such faults may be said to be ebullitions of genius. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 339 These ebullitions of jealousy. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vit. Paris* App. 293 A slight ebullition of French flattery. 1842 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 325 A revolutionary reform breaks out with an ebullition of popular feelings.

Hence **Ebullitionary** *a.*, of the nature of an ebullition.

1830 BLACK in *Fraser's Mag.* I. 287 The saline particles have been added to the ebullitionary agitation.

† **Ebulum**, *Obs.* [a. L. *ebulum* the dwarf elder-tree.] A name for elderberry wine.

1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (1743) 195 Make a white Ebulum with pale Malt and white Elder-berries. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* 245 To make Ebulum.

Ebure, *obs. form* of IVORY.

† **Eburgese**, *Obs. rare*—1. Some silken stuff.

1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* I. (1835) 182 One other teaster of yellowe and blew satten eburgese.

Eburin (*ēbūrin*). [f. L. *ebur* ivory + -IN.]

'A substance obtained by subjecting a mixture of ivory or bone dust with albumen or ox blood to great pressure at a high temperature. It is very hard, and is a non-conductor of electricity' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Eburnation (*ēbūmā-tōn*). *Pathol.* [f. L. *eburnus* made of ivory + -ATION.] 'The act or process of becoming hard and dense like ivory' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). So also **Eburnated** *ppl. a.*

1840 LISTON *Surgery* 83 Eburnation of the surfaces of the Bones. 1861 BUMSTRAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 616 This tendency to eburnation and thickening of the osseous tissue is not confined to the part first affected. 1870 HOLMES *Surgery* (ed. 2) III. 712 A fractured rachitic 'eburnated' bone.

Eburnean, -ian (*ēbūn-ian*), *a.* [f. L. *eburneus* made of ivory + -(I)AN.] Made of or resembling ivory.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Eburnean*, of Ivory, or white like Ivory. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1866 J. ROSE *Virg. Ecl. & Georg.* 97 Of Pelops and far-famed eburnian limb.

Eburneoid (*ēbūn-oid*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Showing a resemblance to ivory.

1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 705/2 Parts of bone acquire that degree of hardness, which has been termed eburneoid induration.

Eburnification, *rare.* = EBURNATION.

1876 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* iv. 135 Another [characteristic] drawn from the eburnification . . of the teeth.

Eburnine (*ēbūn-ine*), *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *eburnus* + -INE.] Ivory-like, ivory-coloured.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 669 Arms and bosom eburnine.

Ecalcarate (*ēkāl-kā-rēt*), *a. Bot.* [f. E-3 + L. *calcar* spur + -ATE.] Without a spur.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Ecalcarate*, in botany, a corol, without any spur, or spur-shaped nectary. As in *Wolfenia*. 1866 in *Trias. Bot.* 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ecardine (*ēkār-dīn*). [f. E-3 + L. *cardin-em* hinge.] A mollusc whose shell has no hinge.

1876 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 308 In the Ecardines the two valves . . have pretty much the same form.

† **Écarté** (*ekarté*). [F. *écarté*, *écarter* to discard, to throw out cards.] A game of cards for two persons, in playing which the cards from 2 to 6 are excluded. One feature is that a player may ask leave to discard, or throw out certain cards from his hand, and replace them with fresh ones from the pack. Also *attrib.*

1824 (title) *A Treatise on the Game of Écarté*, as played in the first circles of London and Paris. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxv, She watched over him kindly at Écarté of a night. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. Blanc's *Hist. Ten Y. I.*

355 M. Cavaignac threw on an écarté-table in the Louvre a packet of cartridges. 1876 'CAVENDISH' [Hy. Jones] *Ecarté* is the game of écarté in some of its features, namely the discard (from which its name is derived) and the score for the king, is of modern origin.

|| **Ecartelé**, *a.* [F. *écartelé*, pa. pple. of *écarteler* to divide into quarters.] *Her.* Of a shield: Divided into quarters by an horizontal and a vertical line 'quarterly'. (Bailey.)

1731-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. **Ecarinate** (fka'rinēt), *a. Bot.* [f. E-3 + L. *carina* keel + -ATE.] That has no carina.

+ **Ecartis**. *Obs. rare* -1. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 383 A List of Merchandizes coming from the Levant. Buff called Ecartis.

+ **Ecastery**, *adv. Obs.* -o [f. L. *ecaster* 'by Castor' + -LY².] (See quot.)

1633 COCKERAM II. By my faith, *ecasterly*. **Ecaudate** (fka'dēt), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *ēcaudāt-us*, f. ē (see E-3) + L. *cauda* tail: see -ATE.]

1. *Zool.* That has no tail, or a very short one. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 4/1 Animals... changing their form to caudate or ecaudate at pleasure. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 52 Astusice. Body not loricated, caudate or ecaudate, form mutable.

2. *Bot.* 'Spineless, without a stem' (Paxton, *Bot. Dict.* 1840).

|| **Ecbasis**. [Gr. *ἐκβάσις*, f. stem of *ἐκβαίνειν* to go out, digress.] See quot. (Craig's explanation, copied in later Dicts., appears to be merely a guess. In sense 'digression' the word appears in late Lat.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ecbasis*, a going out, an Event; also a Rhetorical Figure call'd Digression. 1847 CRAIG, *Ecbasis*, in Rhetoric, a figure in which the orator treats of things according to their events or consequences.

Ecbatic (ekbæ'tik), *a. Gram.* [ad. Gr. *ἐκβατικός*, implied in the adv. *ἐκβατικῶς*, used by late grammarians; f. *ἐκβαίνειν* to result, issue; cf. *ἐκβάσις* a result, consequence.] Of a clause or a conjunction: Denoting a mere result or consequence, as distinguished from a purpose or intention.

1836 E. ROBINSON *Greek Lex.* IV. T. (1869) 376 [The use of *iva* is sometimes] ecbatic. 1866 E. MASSON *tr. Winer's Gram.* N. T. (ed. 6) 479 Others... are for admitting the ecbatic import of *iva*.

|| **Echlastesis** (ekblastē'sis), *Bot.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐκπλαστήσις* 'shooting or budding forth' (Liddell and Scott).] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Echlastesis*, the production of buds within flowers, in consequence of monstrous development, or in inflorescences.

|| **Echole** (ekbō'li), [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐκβολή*, f. *ἐκβάλλειν* to throw out.]

1. *Rhet.* A digression, in which a person is introduced speaking his own words. (Webster.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Echole* in rhetoric is used for a digression.

2. In ancient Music: see quot.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Echole*, a. change in the enharmonic genus, by the accidental elevation of a chord, or string, five dièses above its ordinary pitch.

Ecbolic (ekbō'lik), *a. & sb. Med.* [as if ad. Gr. *ἐκβολικός*, f. *ἐκβολή* expulsion.]

A. adj. That promotes the expulsion of the foetus.

1877 WOODMAN & TIDY *Forensic Med.* 756 The ecbolic properties of ergot are too well known.

B. sb. A drug that possesses this property.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ecbolics*... a term used to express such medicines as were given to promote delivery in child-birth. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 549 Cases must be rare in which the latter [obstetric instruments] are not preferable to the ecbolic.

Eccaleobion. [Gr. sentence *ἐκκαλέω βίον* (intended to mean 'I evoke life') written as one word.] The name given to an egg-hatching apparatus invented by W. Bucknell about 1839.

1839 BUCKNELL (title), *Eccaleobion*: a Treatise on Artificial Incubation. 1847 CRAIG, *Eccaleobion*, a contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* 787 Willis's *Home Journal* was at one time a very eccaleobion for young writers.

+ **Eccathartic**, *a. Obs.* [as if ad. Gr. **ἐκκαθαρτικός*, f. *ἐκκαθαίρειν* to cleanse out.] = CATHARTIC; erroneously taken by Willis in the contrary sense.

1681 *tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Voc.*, *Eccathartic*, not purging.

|| **Ecce** (ek'si). Latin for 'lo!' or 'behold!' Used in phrases like *Ecce signum!* behold a sign! Also **Ecce Homo**, 'behold the Man' (*John* xix. 5); hence used subst. for a picture representing Christ wearing the crown of thorns.

1596 SHAKS. *I. Hen. IV.* II. iv. 187 *Ecce signum*. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 46 The many *Ecce's* and *Selah's* they affix to their prophetic Speeches.

Hence + **Ecceity** [ad. med. L. *ecceitas*; see -ITY], the quality of being present.

1540 CHALONER *Erasm. Morie Enc.* Mja, Innumerable such fine toys have they... of Instantes... and ecceites. 1581 J. BELL *Harmon's Ansv. Osor.* 56 In Distinctions, ecceities and quiddities, they [the Schoolemen] could many time easily see that thing which was no where at all. 1711 *tr. Werreftius' Discov. Logomachys* 101 Hæcceity, ecceity, petreity, etc.

Eccentric (eksen'trik), *a.* Forms: 6 *eoocen trike*, 6 *9 excentric* (k(e), 7-8 *eoocentrick*, 7 *eo-*, *excentricque*, 7- *eoocentrio*. [ad. late L. *eccentricus*, f. Gr. *ἐκκεντρος* eccentric as opposed to concentric (f. *ἐκ* out of + *κέντρον* centre); see -IC; the word is found in all the Romanic langs.: Fr. *excentrique* (14th c. in Littré), Pr. *excentric*, It. *eccentrico*, Sp. *excentrico*.] *A. adj.*

1. Of a circle: Not concentric with another circle (const. *to*). Of two or more circles: Not mutually concentric. Chiefly used of circles of which one is within the other. + *Eccentric orb*: in the Ptolemaic astronomy, an orbit not having the earth precisely in its centre (afterwards sometimes used in a Copernican sense: an orbit not having the sun precisely in its centre).

1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 247 These two circles... are eccentrique, for they have not one common centre. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iii. (1651) 159/2 Which howsoever Ptolemy, &c., maintain to be real Orbs, excentric, concentric. 1656 *tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 431 This annual orb [of the earth] is eccentric to the sun.

+ *b. fig.* Not agreeing, having little in common. Const. *from, to. Obs.*

1607-12 BACON *Wisdom, Ess.* (Arb.) 184 His owne endes, which must needs be often excentricke to the endes of his Master or State. 1666 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 463 My book of Accounts... is so eccentric to your studies as I thought it unworthy your acceptance. 1670 SANDERSON in Usher *Power Princes* (1683) Pref. A task... altogether excentric from their function and calling.

2. That has its axis, its point of support, etc., otherwise than centrally placed. Cf. *B. 2*.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 45 Else the world will be Eccentric, and then it will whirle. 1743 SAVERY in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 177 Large object-glasses for telescopes are not commonly well center'd. I... return'd [two faulty ones] and had two sent me again, as eccentric well nigh as the former ones. 1825 WOOD *Railroads* 148 This eccentric circle is loose upon the axle... a circular hoop... fits the circumference of the eccentric motion. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 92 That ingenious but simple contrivance the eccentric wheel.

3. Not centrally placed. Of an axis, etc.: Not passing through the centre.

1849 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Outlines Astron.* iii. § 141 (1858) 83 If the axis be eccentric. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 203 The organic centre of the transverse section does not usually coincide with the geometrical centre, as is easily seen in the transverse sections of most petioles and horizontal branches with an 'eccentric' pith. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner. & Ferns* 365 The position of the bundle in the root is from the first slightly eccentric.

+ *b. Of a locality*: Remote from the centre; out of the way. [So Fr. *quartier excentrique*.] *Obs.* 1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 312 [The College] is... eccentric in its position, exposed to all bilious diseases abandoned by the public care.

c. Phys. (See quot.)

1876 BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* 20 The sensation of sight can only take place... in the brain... and yet we transfer the object seen to the external world surrounding us. This fact is called the law of eccentric sensation.

+ *4. Misused for*: Having no centre. *Obs.*

1637 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 7 Only that is eccentric, which was never made. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. xli. 28 Deaths hell deaths Self out-deaths, Vindictive Place I... Excentric Space! 1681 *tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Voc.*, *Eccentric*, without centre.

5. Of orbital motion: Not referable to a fixed centre of revolution; not circular. Of a curve, an elliptic, parabolic, or hyperbolic orbit: Deviating (in greater or less degree) from a circular form.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* 77 Let these Lights... be kept from irregular and eccentric motions. 1652 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 247 They could not acquire such Revolutions in Ellipses very little Eccentric. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 32 Like other planets moving about the sun in very eccentric ellipses. 1866 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc.*, *Comets* 104 A comet moves round the sun... in an immensely elongated, or as it is termed a very eccentric, ellipse.

b. transf. Of a heavenly body: Moving in an orbit deviating (more or less) from a circle.

1711 KEILL *Maugertius Diss.* (1734) 63 The Comets are no more... than very excentric Planets. 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* lxix. 8 Wks. 1811 IX. 249 Those horrid, eccentric orbs. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 581 When very eccentric planets or comets go round any flat star, in orbits much inclined to its equator.

c. Eccentric anomaly: the true anomaly of a planet moving in an eccentric orbit (opposed to the mean anomaly). *Eccentric equation*: see EQUATION.

6. *fig.* Regulated by no central control.

a. Of actions, movements, and things in general: Irregular, anomalous, proceeding by no known method, capricious.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 195 Finding all eccentric in our times. 1792 BURKE *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. I. 586 The eccentric aberration of Charles the Second. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 657 This eccentric clemency has perplexed many writers.

b. Of persons and personal attributes: Deviating from usual methods, odd, whimsical.

1685 86 *Loyal Poems, Shaftesbury's Farew.* 6 The brightest, yet the most excentrick Soul. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* II. 68 The Extravagance of Excentrick and irregular

Desires. 1777 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xxxiv. (1803) 61 His motives were rather eccentric. 1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. Pref. 7 [Forester is the picture of] an eccentric character. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* II. (1863) 19 That great, though unequal and eccentric genius.

7. *a. quasi-adv.* *b. absol.* quasi-sb.

1672 DRYDEN *Cong. Granada* I. v. i. He moves excentricque, like a wandering Star. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 203 Wordsworth never quite saw the distinction between the eccentric and the original.

B. sb.

+ 1. [= *eccentric circle, orb*; see A. 1.] In Ptolemaic astronomy: A circle or orbit not having the earth precisely in its centre. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xi. (1495) 317 The fyrste meynge of a planete... is a cerche that hyghte Eccentricus. 1561 EDEN *Art Navig.* I. xx. 22 *Eccentricke*, is a circle which hath his center distant... from the center of the worlde. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 293 The Perigeum or lowest part of the eccentric. 1724 WATTS *Logic* (1736) 225 *Eccentricicks* and *Epicycles* of Ptolomy. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. Intro. 14 A number of circles called *eccentricicks* and *epicycles*.

fig. a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 551 Reserving... somewhat for common calamities, somewhat as it were for the universal motion of the whole body, somewhat for eccentricicks.

2. *Mech.* A circular disc fixed on a revolving shaft, some distance out of centre, working freely in a ring (the *eccentric strap*), which is attached to a rod called an *eccentric rod*, by means of which the rotating motion of the shaft is converted into a backward-and-forward motion. Its most frequent use is for working the slide-valve of a steam-engine. (Earlier *eccentric circle, motion*; see A. 2).

1807 *Specif. Mandelays Patent* No. 5531 It consists... in the application of an eccentric to work the slide [valve]. 1838 *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 69 The slides are worked by four fast eccentricicks... instead of two loose ones. 1881 *Mechanic* § 657. 302 The set screw in the eccentric shall be downwards.

3. [Cf. A. 6 b.] A person whose conduct is irregular, odd, or whimsical.

1832 SCOTT *St. Roman's* Intro. Men of every country playing the eccentric. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* vi. (1879) 65, I have given no description of the old eccentric's abode.

C. Attrib. and Comb. *a.* In various parts connected with the eccentric that works the slide-valve in a steam-engine, as *eccentric-catch*, *-hook*, *-rod*. Also *eccentric-hoop*, *-ring*, or *-strap*, the ring in which the eccentric revolves.

b. In various machines or parts of machines, whose distinctive feature is that they are worked by an eccentric wheel or depend upon an eccentric arrangement; as *eccentric-arbor*, *-chuck*, *-cutter* (in Turning), *-engraving*, *-fan*, *-gear*, *-pump*.

1850 *Handbk. Turning* 57 Eccentric turning... includes all the various... work for which the powers of a lathe are... celebrated. *Ibid.* 87 Eccentric chuck. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 100 When the three screws are loosened the two parts of the eccentric arbor may be shifted.

Eccentricity. [f. as prec. + -ICAL.]

+ 1. *a.* = ECCENTRIC A. 1. Also *fig.* *b.* Pertaining to an eccentric orbit. *Obs.*

1640 WILKINS *New Planet* x. (1707) 262 Supposing the Earth to move in an Eccentric Orb about the Sun. 1642 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. (1851) 98 With a kinde of eccentrical equation. 1646 W. DELL *Right Reformation* * Whose... interest is eccentrical from the... interest of the kingdoms. 1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* iv. 62 Why in the knots of Deal... the Circles are often eccentric. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 208 For want of some pregnant Principles... they [Physicians]... are most what eccentrical to the truth.

2. Out of the regular track; exceptional. irregular.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. ix. (1859) 445 An all-seeing eye... governs the most eccentric motions of creatures. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xv. 490 There were... many illegal and eccentric Proceedings. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 3 There is allowed in those cases an extrajudicial or eccentric kind of remedy. 1807 POLLOCK *Course T.* II, Vanity to be Renowned for creed eccentric. 1845 PETRIE *Round Towers Irel.* 29 Tops either pointed, or truncated at the summit, and ornamented with something eccentric.

Eccentrically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an eccentric direction or manner.

1. Not concentrically; not symmetrically with respect to the centre.

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 93 A Wheel... eccentrically hung neither moves so easily nor performs its work so truly. 1703 *Brit. Apollo, Supern. Paper* No. 1. 2/1 [The Moon] moves Eccentrically with Respect to Us. 1849-50 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1206/1 The liver cells in Boltenia are... arranged in eccentrically radiated groups. 1875 LASLETT *Timber Trees* 8 The pith is eccentrically placed.

2. Out of one's proper sphere; irregularly; in mod. use, oddly, whimsically, strangely.

1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 55 Prudence is herein very solicitous... That nothing be done eccentrically. 1737 *Common Sense* 10 Sept., Women... are confined within the narrow Limits of Domestic Offices, and when they stray beyond them, they move eccentrically, and consequently without Grace. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* II. 4 The skylight eccentrically patched like a broken head.

+ **Eccentricate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. ECCENTRIC *a.* + -ATE.]

1. *trans.* Used bombastically for: To disclose.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xx, My design is to... eccentricate to you my Cogitations.

2. *intr.* To go out of one's proper sphere.

1643 *Mercurius Britannicus* 3 Oct. No. 6. 42 We can discuss our differences in our own seats and no man go out nor eccentricate.

Eccentricity (eksentri'siti). [*f.* as prec. + -ITY.] The state or quality of being ECCENTRIC, *q. v.*

1. The quality of being abnormally centred; of not being concentric; of not having the axis in the centre. † Orig. of planetary orbits: The fact of having the earth at a distance from the centre (*Obs. exc. Hist.*). In mod. astronomy of a circle or arc in the celestial sphere: The fact of not being concentric with the sphere.

1551 *Records Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 247 Sith the centre of the greater circle is by A, and the centre of the lesser circle is by B, the distance between A and B is the quantitie of their eccentricity. 1594 *Davis Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 5 All which differences are caused by the eccentricity of her Orbe wherein she mouth. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* 325 Yet by reason of his Eccentricity, his [the sun's] motion is unequal. 1839 *R. S. Robinson Navt. Steam Eng.* 107 *o r*, being the whole motion caused by the eccentricity... a portion of *o r* must be cut off by the eccentric pulley. 1849 *Sir J. Herschel Outlines Astron.* iii. § 141 (1858) 83 The effect of eccentricity is... to increase the arc representing the angle in question on one side of the circle.

† 2. The condition of not being centrally situated; distance from the centre. *Obs.*

1845 *T. Jefferson Autobiog. Wks.* 189 I. 48 Its local eccentricity... lessened the general inclination towards it. 1856-7 *Sir W. Hamilton Metaph.* xxxii. (1870) II. 241 The agitation of one place of a sheet of water expands itself, in wider and wider circles... although, in proportion to its eccentricity, it is always becoming fainter.

3. Of a curve: Deviation from circular form.

1696 *Whiston The Earth* i. (1722) 18 All degrees of Eccentricity make Ellipses of all species. 1868 *Lockyer Heavens* (ed. 3) 72 The orbit of Mercury is very elongated, or, in astronomical language, its eccentricity is considerable.

b. as a measurable quantity.

The eccentricity of an ellipse was formerly defined as the distance between the centre and one of the foci; it is now represented as an abstract number, *e. g.* as the ratio of the focal distance of the centre to the semi-major-axis. The more modern expression, however, for the eccentricity of all conic sections is the ratio of the focal distance (of any point in the curve) to the distance from the directrix. In the case of the ellipse this is numerically identical with the ratio previously mentioned.

1726 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* I. 71 The right Line AP, connecting the Apices... the Line of the Apices; the Part CS of it, the Eccentricity. 1787 *Bonycastle Astron.* vi. 90 The distance between the centre of the ellipse O, and one of its foci F, is called its eccentricity. 1874 *Mosely Astron.* lxxiii. (ed. 4) 210 Ellipses whose foci... are near one another... are called ellipses of small eccentricity. 1881 *C. Taylor Conics* 164 Having given four points and the eccentricity of a hyperbola... shew how to construct a curve.

4. The quality or habit of deviating from what is usual or regular; irregularity, oddity, whimsicality.

1794 *Sullivan View Nat.* V. 187, An excursion, for the eccentricity of which I shall... be condemned. 1849 *Mill Liberty* iii. (1865) 39/a Eccentricity has always abounded when and where strength of character has abounded. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Apr. 4/1 What in some persons is called eccentricity, in others would be called insanity.

b. *concr.* An instance of deviation from what is usual, an extravagance. Also *pl.*

1657 *Colvil Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 49 The like uncertainty he sees in change of Eccentricities. 1818 *Mrs. Shelley Frankens.* i. (1865) 10 To render their seeming eccentricities consistent for ever. 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits* vi. *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 47, I know not where any personal eccentricity is so freely allowed. 1870 *Hawthorne Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 196 Miscellaneous eccentricities of sculpture.

Eccentrize, *v. nonce-wd.* [*f.* ECCENTR-IO + -IZE.] To play the eccentric (quasi-*refl.* in quot.).

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 461 It has been the fashion... to take up any scribbler who has libelled, fought, or eccentrized himself into notice.

Echeneis, variant of ECHENESS, *Obs.*

Echo, *obs.* var. ECHO.

Echondrosis (ekondrō'sis). *Pathol.* [*a.* assumed Gr. ἐκόνδρωσις, *f.* ἐκ out + χόνδρος cartilage; after words like *ecchymosis*.]

1874 *Jones & Siev. Phys. Anat.* 141 Outgrowths of cartilage, known as echondrosis.

|| **Ecchymoma** (ekimō'mā). *Pathol.* [*mod. L.*, *a.* Gr. ἐκχύμαμα; see next.] A tumour formed by an effusion of blood under the skin.

1541 *R. Copland Galyen's Teraf.* 2 H iij, Such rupcyons be with ecchymosis or ecchymonia [*sic*]. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compli.* v. 139 When the Ecchymoma... was just turning to an Abscess, I opened it. 1876 *Duhring Dis. Skin* 329 Ecchymomata consist of extensive extravasations, which appear in the form of tumors.

Ecchymosed (ekimō'st, -ō'sd), *pp. a.* *Pathol.* [*ad. Fr. ecchymosé, f. ecchymose, Fr. form of next.*] Affected with ecchymosis.

1834 *J. Forbes Laennec's Dis. Chest.* There was an ecchymosed spot... on the inner surface of the pericardium. 1878 *T. Bryant Pract. Surg.* I. 49 The lymphatic glands... are usually swollen, red, and ecchymosed on section.

|| **Ecchymosis** (ekimō'sia). *Pathol.* [*mod. L.*, *a.* Gr. ἐκχύμωσις, *f.* ἐκχύνωσθαι to extravasate blood, *f.* ἐκ out + χύνω juice.]

'A blotch caused by extravasation of blood below the skin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1541 *R. Copland Galyen's Teraf.* 2 H iij b, All acchymosis or ecchymonia indicateth vacuacyon for remedy of y^e cure. 1612 *Woodall Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 385 Blood is forced into the Muscles confusedly, as by the Ecchymosis may appear. 1758 *J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 163, I... found a little Ecchymosis towards the Elbow. 1866 *A. Flint Princ. Med.* (1880) 27 When the hemorrhages are minute, they are called punctate or ecchymoses.

Ecchymotic (ekimō'tik), *a. Pathol.* [*f.* Gr. ἐκχυμώσθαι; see prec.] 'Of the nature or appearance of an ecchymosis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1857 *Bullock Caseaux' Midwif.* 67 The surface is... covered... sometimes with ecchymotic spots.

Eckle, *v. dial.* Also *eekle*. [*app. var. of ETTLE.*] *intr.* To aim or intend.

1781-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1847-78 *HALLIW.*, *Eckle*, to aim; to intend; to design. *North.*

Eckle-grass. (See quot.)

1866 *P. Neill Tour Orkney* (Jam.) Pinguicula vulgaris, or common butter-wort—in Orkney is known by the name of Ecklegrass.

|| **Ecclesia** (eklē'ziā, -siā). *Hist.* [*med. L.*, *a.* Gr. ἐκκλησία, *f.* ἐκκλητός called out, *f.* ἐκκαλεῖν to call out.] A Greek word for a regularly convoked assembly; chiefly applied to the general assembly of Athenian citizens. On the introduction of Christianity it became the regular word for CHURCH, *q. v.*

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 79 Ecclesia, which worde wee use for the Church, is properly an assembly. 1800 *T. Mitchell Aristoph.* I. 227 The ecclesia consisted of all such as were freemen of Athens. 1849 *Grote Hist. Greece* (1864) II. lxxiv. V. 533 That misguided vote, both of the Senate and of the Ecclesia.

† **Ecclesial**, *a. Obs.* [*a.* OF. *ecclesial*, *f.* L. *ecclesia*; see prec.] Of or pertaining to the church; = ECCLESIASTICAL. *Freq.* in Milton.

1649 *Milton Eikon* iii. (1851) 443 It is not the part of a King... to meddle with Ecclesial Government.

Ecclesiology, bad form of ECCLESIOLOGY.

Ecclesiarch (eklē'ziā'rk). [*f.* Gr. ἐκκλησία church + -αρχος ruler.] A ruler of the church. Hence **Ecclesiarchy**.

1781 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* III. lxxvi. 671 The great ecclesiarch poorly excuses his submission to the emperor. 1878 *E. Jenkins Haverholme* 92 *He.*... was... a sort of lay ecclesiarch in the county. *Ibid.* 167 Emancipation of Christianity from tradition and ecclesiarchy.

Ecclesiast (eklē'ziā'st). [*(? a. Fr. ecclesiaste)*, *ad.* (through L.) Gr. ἐκκλησιαστής one who takes part in an ECCLESIA (= sense 3 below); used by the LXX. to render Heb. קָהָל קֹהֵלֶת one who addresses a public assembly.]

1. 'The Preacher', i. e. Solomon considered as the author of the Book of Ecclesiastes. In first quot. applied to the author of Ecclesiasticus, the reference being to xxxiii. 19.

c 1386 *Chaucer Wvys Prol.* 651 Thanne wolde he, vp-on his Bible seke That ilke prouerbe, of Ecclesiaste Where he comandeth, and forbedeth faste Man shal nat suffre his wyf go roule aboute. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 536 The happiness that allures me, says the Ecclesiast, is a mockery.

2. † a. [suggested by 1.] One who performs public functions in church (*obs.*). b. [Suggested by ECCLESIASTIC.] A church administrator.

c 1386 *Chaucer Prol.* 708 He [the Pardoner] was in churche a noble ecclesiaste. 1866 *F. W. Newman Relig. Weakness Prol.* 40 We see a great ecclesiast.

3. A member of the Athenian Ecclesia.

1849 *Grote Greece* II. I. VI. 382 Present to the mind of every citizen in his character of dikast or Ecclesiast. 1879 *Symonds Grk. Poets* Ser. I. i. (1877) 30 The whole Athenian nation as dikasts and ecclesiastes were interested in Rhetoric.

Ecclesiastes (eklē'ziā'stēz). [*a.* Gr. ἐκκλησιαστής; see prec.] The title of a book of the Old Testament, written in the person of Solomon, and traditionally ascribed to his authorship.

(Properly the Gr. title is the designation of Solomon considered as the author of the book, and is occas. so used by Eng. writers, though in the text of the book the Eng. versions render the corresponding Heb. word as 'The Preacher'.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8464 [Of Salamon] be first boke Man it clepes ecclesiastes. 1382 *Wyclif Eccles. Prol. note*, Here gynneth the prologe in the boc of Ecclesiastes. 1579 *W. Fulke Heskins' Parl.* 9 Salomon in his Ecclesiastes pleaseth not M. Heskins. 1641 *Hinde J. Bruen Ded.* 1 [Salomon] was both an Ecclesiastes, and a King.

Ecclesiastic (eklē'ziā'stik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 *ecclasyastyke*, 6-7 *-iastique*, 7 *-tick(e)*, *-tik*, 7- *ecclesiastic*. [*ad.* (through Fr. and L.) Gr. ἐκκλησιαστικός, ultimately *f.* ἐκκλησία church.]

A. adj. (Now rare; see ECCLESIASTICAL.)

1. Of or pertaining to the church; concerned with the affairs of the church; opposed to *civil* or *secular*.

1483 *Caxton Cato G j b*, The benefices and the thynges ecclasyastyke. 1588 *A. King Canisius' Catech.* 42 b, Jesus Christ... commandit thais thyngis quihik pertains to obedience to be geuin to the Apostolike and Ecclesiastic commandmentis. 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* i. § iv. xiii. 213 Some ecclesiastic writers... impute a Trinity of gods to Marcion. 1695 *Kennett Par. Antig.* vii. 30 The disposition of the Ecclesiastic state depending always on

the revolutions of the civil government. 1766 *Colz in Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 510 IV. 487 To unloose all ties both civil and ecclesiastic. 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits x. Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 73 Whatever is excellent... in civil, rural, or ecclesiastic architecture.

† b. Of language (*esp.* Gr. or L.), words, or senses of words: Characteristic of ecclesiastical writers; opposed to *classical* or *secular*. *Obs.*

1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* I. vii. 31 This singularity of the Ecclesiastique use of the word [*credo*] hath raised many dissenters. a 1638 *MEDE Wks.* II. iv. (1672) 360 [In] S. John's Writings... we find two Ecclesiastick terms of λόγος, and Κυριακή νύκτα.

2. Of persons: Belonging to the church viewed as consisting of the clergy; clerical (= older sense of *spiritual*) as opposed to *lay*. Also of attire, functions, etc.: Pertaining to the clergy.

1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* (1638) 81 He caused the Priests in their ecclesiastick attire and ornaments, to march forth in the army. 1850 *Downe Pseudo-Mart.* 26 Nor dealt they onely with temporall punishments upon Ecclesiastique persons. 1880 *Combe (Dr. Syntax) Consol.* III. 182 A gay eccl. siastic Beau.

B. sb.

1. [See A. 2.] A clergyman, person in orders, a 'churchman' as distinguished from a 'layman'. *App.* not before 17th c., the earlier term being 'spiritual man'. Chiefly *techn.* and *Hist.*

1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 The subjection of Ecclesiastiques to the Common-wealth. 1707 *Addison State of War* 254 And at the same time such vast numbers of Ecclesiasticks, secular and religious. 1870 *F. Wilson Ch. Lindisf.* 93 A fragment of an effigy of an ecclesiastic. 1880 *M. Carthy Own Times* IV. lxxiii. 427 He had in him much of the taste and the temper of the ecclesiastic.

† 2. *pl. a.* Matters ecclesiastical. b. The science of church government. (*rare*). *Obs.*

a 1619 *Fotherby Atheom.* II. xiv. § 2 (1622) 356 For Morall Philosophie... hath three parts: Ecclesiastickes, Oeconomickes, and Politickes. 1674 *Chas. II. in Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 311 He is much troubled, that that Declaration... should have... given an occasion to the questioning of his power in ecclesiasticks. 1738 *Neal Hist. Purit.* IV. 455.

Ecclesiastical *a.* [*f.* prec. + -AL.]

1. = ECCLESIASTIC A. 1.

1538 *Coverdale N. T. Ded.*, Jurisdiction ecclesiastical. 1593 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* I. xvi. 47 Our whole question concerneth the qualitie of ecclesiastical lawes. 1635 *N. Carpenter Geog. Del.* II. xiv. 235 Their Churches haue no perfect platforme of Ecclesiastical government. 1704 *Nelson Fest. & Fasts* (1739) 1 Festivals... are of Ecclesiastical Institution. 1865 *Maffei Brigand Life* II. 15 Both the ecclesiastical and civil tribunals.

b. **Ecclesiastical Commission, Commissioners**: a body of commissioners, acting in subordination to the Privy Council, for administering certain portions of the revenues of the Established Church of England. **Ecclesiastical Corporations**: corporations consisting solely of ecclesiastical persons. **Ecclesiastical Courts**: courts for administering ecclesiastical law and maintaining the discipline of the Established Church. **Ecclesiastical law**: the law, derived from Canon and Civil law, administered by such courts. **Ecclesiastical judge**: a judge of an ecclesiastical court.

1649 *Bp. Hall Cases Cons.* II. v. (1654) 113, I see not why the Ecclesiastical Judge may not convert the person accused. 1651 *Hobbes Govt. & Soc.* xiv. § 5, 215 The humane Lawes (which are also called Ecclesiastical) concerning things sacred. 1681 *Neville Plato Rediv.* 176 The Clergy... had and will have... inferior Courts in their own Power, called Ecclesiastical. 1827 *Hallam Const. Hist.* (1866) III. xiv. 63 No legal defence could be made for the Ecclesiastical commission of 1686. 1836 *H. Rogers J. Howe* viii. (1863) 195 Dignitaries of the Church... put into motion all the... machinery of the ecclesiastical courts. 1846 *M'Culloch Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 250 All bishops have chancellors to assist them in... matters of ecclesiastical law.

2. Of or pertaining to the church viewed as consisting of the clergy; pertaining to or characteristic of an ecclesiastic or ecclesiastics.

1538 *Starkey England* iv. 138 Are gyuen to the Church and Ecclesiastycal personys. 1576 *Lambarde Peramb. Kent* (1826) 137 How hee might... without offence to the Ecclesiastical estate... containe that treasure within the Realme. 1841 *Miall Nonconf.* I. 2 A final grapple with ecclesiastical tyranny. 1845 *S. Austen Rank's Hist. Ref.* I. 17 To maintain the ecclesiastical rights and privileges.

† b. *spect.* **Ecclesiastical State(s)**, the provinces formerly ruled by the Pope as Head of the Roman Church; = *States of the Church, Papal States*. *Obs.*

1689 *Luttrell Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 543 The pope has published a bull, excommunicating all persons... that shal hinder the commerce... of the ecclesiastical state. 1815 *Wetlington Let. in Gurw. Disp.* XII. 238 This officer says that he already in fact governs the Ecclesiastical States.

3. quasi-*sb.* a. = ECCLESIASTIC B. 2, a. *pl.* Matters concerning the church.

1641 *C. Burges Serm.* 26 To adhere to the Pope as supreme in all Spiritualls and Ecclesiasticalls. 1649 *Jen. Taylor Gl. Exemp.* 1. Add. ix. 143 Their... greater ministries in Ecclesiasticalls. 1710 *W. Hume Sacr. Success.* 249 What is said to vindicate pope Joan's negotiation in Ecclesiasticalls, may be apply'd to any sort of hypocrites.

b. = ECCLESIASTIC B. 1, *rare*.

1882-3 *Schaff Relig. Encycl.* II. 911/2 Nor could any ecclesiastical receive his office from a layman.

Ecclesiastically, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.]

In an ecclesiastical manner or fashion; in an ecclesiastical sense or relation.

1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 60 To governe the Church by the rules of his worde, and that ecclesiastically. 1577 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* v. 124 The noble group of buildings which form ecclesiastically the centre of Florence.

† **Ecclesiasticalness**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Ecclesiastical character.

1559 FULLER *App. Innoc.* (1840) 334 Wills... are proved in the Court-Christian, which evidenceth something of ecclesiasticalness in them.

Ecclesiasticism (eklēzias'tisiz'm). [f. ECCLESIASTIC + -ISM.] The spirit and temper, or the principles of action, which are distinctively ecclesiastical.

166a SHIRLEY *Nug. Crit.* vii. 207 There are... certain anomalies of mediæval ecclesiasticism... which are utterly repugnant to his intellect. 1876 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Strains* ii. in *Contemp. Rev.* June 139 The struggle between... Ecclesiasticism and Humanism. 188a FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. xxxvi. 506 A character extremely familiar in the annals of ecclesiasticism.

b. *concr.* An ecclesiastical system. 1868 *Fortin. Rev.* May 498 Those organisations... contrast... with the older ecclesiasticisms.

Ecclesiasticize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render ecclesiastical.

1865 *Land. Rev.* 241/2 He would lose all caste if he did not appear ecclesiasticized from head to foot.

Ecclesiastico-, combining form of Gr. ἐκκλησιαστικός, as in **ecclesiastico-conservative** a., advocating a conservative policy in church affairs; **ecclesiastico-military** a., combining an ecclesiastical with a military organization.

1685 H. MORE *Para. Proph.* 269 Hieratico-Political or Ecclesiastico-Secular Sovereignities. 1753 Bp. WARBURTON *Lett. late Prelate* (1809) To consider it in... an ecclesiastico-political light. 1817 BENTHAM *Church-of-Englandism* 308 Ecclesiastico-statistical information. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref. I.* 23 The German empire... extended the ecclesiastico-military State of which the Church was an integral part. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv. (1857) 536 The ecclesiastico-conservative journal... patronized... by the Scottish Church.

Ecclesiastistry, *nonce-wd.* [f. ECCLESIAST + -RY.] Ecclesiastical pomp or business.

1865 CARLYLE *Frederick. Gt.* VII. xviii. xii. 19 Olmütz... has much to do with artillery, much with ecclesiastistry.

Ecclesiography, [f. ecclesio-, combining form of ECCLESIA + Gr. -γραφία writing, description.] A descriptive treatise on the church.

1881 J. G. MANLEY (*title*), Ecclesiography or the Biblical Church analytically delineated.

Ecclesiolatry (eklēzi'olātri). [f. as prec. + Gr. λατρεία worship.] Worship of the church; excessive reverence for church forms and traditions. So **ecclesiolater** [cf. *idolater*], one who is guilty of 'ecclesiolatry'.

1847 J. W. DONALDSON *Vindication of Protestant Princ.* 26 The Anglican Ecclesiolatry of the Archbishop. *Ibid.* Pref. p. vii. With regard to the Ecclesiolaters. 1853 CONYBEARE *Ess. Eccles. & Soc.* (1855) 161 If a champion of ecclesiolatry is qualified... to render good service to his partisans, etc. 1881 CRAWFORD in *Ch. Bells* 25 June 477/2 The uncompromising ecclesiolatry which many goodmen have... adopted as part of their religion.

Ecclesiologic, -ical (eklēzi'olōdžik, -ikāl). [f. ECCLESIOLOGY + -IO, -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to ecclesiology; devoted to ecclesiology. Hence **ecclesiologically** *adv.*, from an ecclesiological point of view.

1847 *Handbk. Eng. Ecclesiology* 1 Church Schemes published by the Ecclesiological late Cambridge Camden Society. 1853 Cdl. WISEMAN *Ess.* III. 391 The ecclesiological movement in the Anglican Church. 1869 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Perpet. Curate* xlv. 387 Buller... is too ecclesiological for my taste. 188a F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 286 The church... pranked out with staring ecclesiologic trumpery, is... of rare antiquity. 1883 B. H. BECKER in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 88 The more correct ecclesiological taste developed by Pugin.

Ecclesiologist (eklēzi'olōdžist). [f. next; see -IST.] A student of ecclesiology.

1841 (*title*) The Ecclesiologist, published by the Cambridge Camden Society. 1847 LADY G. FULLERTON *Grantley Manor* II. ix. 7 My uncle... is not much of an ecclesiologist. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Feb. 309/1 The swift is the better ecclesiologist, loving to perch his nest under the tall pinnacles of some cathedral steeple.

Ecclesiology (eklēzi'olōdži). Also 9 (incorrectly) ecclesology. [f. ecclesio- (see ECCLESIOGRAPHY) + Gr. -λογία discoursing: see -LOGY.] a. The science relating to the church or to churches; now usually, The science of church building and decoration. b. A treatise on churches.

1837 *British Critic* xxi. 220 We mean then by Ecclesiology, a science which may treat of the proper construction and operations of the Church. 1847 (*title*) Handbook of English Ecclesiology. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 4 The first phase of ecclesiology was simple antiquarianism. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. i. 249 The... characteristics of Irish ecclesiology. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng. I.* 47 To say but a few words about each church... in Norfolk would be to compose an ecclesiology.

Ecclesiophobia, *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec., after *hydrophobia*.] A morbid dread of ecclesiasticism.

1877 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 5/7 That... form of ecclesiophobia which consists in seeing the finger of Jesuitry everywhere.

Ecolyptic, obs. form of ECOLIPTIC.

Eccoprotic (ekopr'tik), *a. and sb.* [ad. Gr. ἐκκοπτικός, f. ἐκκοπένω, f. ἐκ out + κόπος dung.]

A. *adj.* Producing evacuation of the bowels; mildly purgative. B. *sb.* A mild aperient.

1666 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 231 It must be brought forth with diuretics... or with Eccoprotics. 178a W. HEBERDEN *Comm.* xx. (1806) 106 Eccoprotics used occasionally, so as just to prevent costiveness. 1847 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 107 He prescribes purgative medicines to act as eccoprotics, to excite but not to stimulate the bowels.

Eccrinology (ekrin'olōdži). *Phys.* [a. F. *eccrinologie*, f. Gr. ἐκκρίν-ειν to secrete + -λογία discoursing (see -LOGY).] 'Term for the doctrine of, or a treatise on, the secretions' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

|| **Eccrisis** (e'krisis). *Med.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ἐκκρίσις secretion, f. ἐκκρίν-ειν to secrete.] Old term for an excretion or expulsion, whether a normal secretion or a product of disease; also the thing excreted. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Eccrisis*, a voiding of Humours, Excrements, or Ordure. 1781-1800 in BAILEY.

Eccritic (ekrit'ik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. ἐκκρίτικός having the power of secretion or excretion; cf. ECATHARTIC.] (See quot.)

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc. *Eccritic*, not critical [app. a mere blunder]. 1883 WEBSTER, *Eccritic*, a remedy which promotes discharges, as an emetic, or a cathartic.

Eccyty, obs. var. ECCEITY.

Ecderon (ek'dēron). [irregularly f. Gr. ἐκ out + δερ-ος, δερ-μα skin.] A term introduced by Prof. Huxley to denote the outer part of the skin and skin-like structures, including the epidermis, the epithelium, and all structures homologous with these. Opposed to ENDERON.

Hence **Ecderonia** a. 1859 HUXLEY in *Todd Cycl. Anat.* V. 476/1 The whole external area of metamorphosis, I call the Ecderon. *Ibid.* The ecderonic area of metamorphosis.

|| **Ecdysis** (e'kdisis). [mod.L., a. Gr. ἐκδύσις, f. ἐκδύειν to put off.] The action of stripping or casting off, esp. of slough or dead skin in serpents and caterpillars, or of the chitinous integument in Crustacea. Also *concr.* that which is cast off, slough. 1844 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iv. (1867) 581 The change consisting in what is termed 'ecdysis', a casting off, or moulting only. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 380 There has not been observed any inert stage before the transformations or ecdysis.

Fig. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* II. 58 A skin of some dimension was cast [by 'the human larva'] in the 16th century... a new ecdysis seems imminent. 1876 M. & F. COLLINS *Blacksmith & Sch.* (1883) 191 There is to be an ecdysis.

Ece, OE. and early ME. f. ECCE, *a. Obs.* eternal.

Echap(e, -appe, obs. var. ESCAPE v. : see ESCAPE.

|| **Echarpe**. A Fr. word for a scarf or sash worn across the breast from shoulder to waist. *En echarpe* (Mil.) : see quot.

1778 SIMMS *Mil. Guide* s.v. To batter an [read *en*] *echarpe* is to batter obliquely or side ways.

† **Eche**, *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare.* [? var. of EKE addition; or f. ECHE v.] A piece added (e.g. to a bellrope). Cf. EKE *sb.*

1545 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, For ij ropes for eches for the bell ropes. For a eche to the gret bell *jd.*

† **Eche**, *sb.* 2. *Obs. rare.* [app. ad. OF. *esche*, *aiche* tinder = L. *esca* bait.] A taper.

1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* II. (1550) 52 (Women) that gause aultre clothes and towels, waxe candels and eches, masse grotes and trentals. *Ibid.* 84 b, They toke of these sea crabbes, and tyed eches vnto them light.

† **Eche**, *a. Obs.* Forms : 1 *ēce*, 1-2 *ēce*, 2 *ēch*, *ēche*, 2-3 *ēche*. [OE. *ēce*, *ēce*, repr. OTeut. **aiwoko-*, f. **aiwum* = L. *æuum* age (see A *adv.*, AY); cf. Goth. *ajuk* (:-**aiwoko-*) in *ajukdups* eternity.] Everlasting, eternal. Also quasi-*sb.* in phrase *in eche*.

c 845 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlii. 7[6] In gemynde æcre bið se rehtwisa. 837 *Kentish Charter* in Sweet O. E. Texts (1885) 449 Dæt mon agefe dæt lond inn hizum to heora beode him to brucanne on ece ærfe. a 1000 *Riddles* (Gr.) xli. 1 Ece is se scyppend. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 230 Witeð into ece fer. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 364 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 231 God one sal ben ache lif, and blisse. and ache reste. a 1225 *Juliana* 79 Iheiet beo he him ane as he wes and is eauer in eche. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1277 Ah eavrecuþ thing that eche nis A-gon schal and al this worldes blis.

† **Eche**, *v. Obs.* Forms : 1 *fecan*, *ican*, *ycan*, *écan* (also with prefix *ge-*), 2-3 *echen*, 4-7 *eohe*, *eocho* (o, 6 *etoehe*, *eatoh*, 7 *each*, *ich*. See also EKE *v.* [repr. OE. *ican*, in WS. *ican* wk. vb. = OS. *ðkian* : OTeut. **aukjan* (cf. OHG. *auhhôn* : **aukjan*), f. **auk-an* str. vb. (ON. *auka*, Goth. *aukan*; elsewhere only in pa. pple. OE. *écen*, OS. *ðkan*) to increase, cogn. w. L. *augere*, Gr. *αὐγαίνω* to increase.]

1. *trans.* To enlarge, augment, increase.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1386 (Gr.) Ðu scealt ecan ðine yrmþu. c 1000 *Sax. Leech.* II. 208 Gif him sefer ne sie, ye þæt mid wine. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 He... his sunnen echeð. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 44 God ou echeð furdre his deorewurðe

grace. a 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1460 God might not oo poynt of my joyes eche. 1530 PALSGR. 531/1, I etche, I increase a thyng, *Je augmente*. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 23 To peize the time, To ich [Qo. 2, 3, 4 *ech and eech*] and to draw it out in length. 1608 — *Per.* III. Prol. 13 Time... with your fine fancies quaintly eche [*prime-and* speech].

b. with *out* = *Eke out*.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. Prol. 35 Still be kind, And eech out our performance with your mind. 1655 *Francion* I. iii. 63 He had such a full Character eech'd out with long Cloak-bag-string dashes, etc.

2. To add (something) to.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Luke xii. 25 Hwyle eower mæg ben-cende ican [c 950 *Lindisf.* and c 975 *Rushw.* *ge-ec*]; c 1160 *Hattou echan* [and *elne* to his anlicnesse? 128a *Wyclif Lev.* ix. 17 He made brent sacrifice, echeunge into the sacrifice offrynges of licours. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1122 Harde pitche and wax, take even weight, And herde with six liquide herto eche An halven dele.

b. ? To increase (one's) stature. [But possibly a different word; cf. ICHE.]

1640 A. HARNET *God's Summ.* 413 Riches cannot... each us one haire breadth neerer heaven.

3. *intr.* To grow.

1595 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* x. (1593) 249 Her bellie big The eatching [L. *crescens*] tree had overgrown.

b. Of a 'pace' : To increase, be quickened.

1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* ix. How each envious pace Vies to be first, and eches for the place.

† **Echelic**, *a. Obs.* [f. ECHE a. + -lich, -LY 1.] Everlasting, eternal.

Hence † **Echelloche** *adv.*, eternally.

c 845 *Vesp. Psalter* xxiii. 7 Bið upahefene geatu ecclice. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Deo echeliche riche þet he hæuð izarwed. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Alle men shullen cume to libben echeliche. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Heallunge on & leome of echelich heale.

|| **Echelle**, *Obs. rare*—1. [Fr. *échelle* ladder.]

? An arrangement of ribbons in the form of a ladder; a lacing of ribbons in front of the stomacher.

1690 *Songs Costume* (1849) 188 Of ribbon, various echelles, Gloves trimm'd, and lac'd as fine as Nells.

Echelon (eʃlən, eʃlən). Also echellon. [a. F. *échelon*, f. *échelle* ladder.]

1. 'A formation of troops in which the successive divisions are placed parallel to one another, but no two on the same alignment, each division having its front clear of that in advance' (*Stocquer*). Also *attrib.* *In echelon* (also *Fr. en échelon*) : drawn up in this manner. *Direct, oblique echelon* : see quot. 1832. *Echelon-lens* : see LENS.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 55 The Echelon (or diagonal) changes of position. 1803 WELLINGTON *Mem.* in *Gurr. Diap.* II. 339 The 74th was not in an echelon. 181a *Examiner* 24 Aug. 531/2 The... rear-guard... was perceived drawn up *en echelon*. 1839 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 46 *Direct Echelon*—Is when the Line is broken into several parts, moving direct to the front or rear in succession. *Oblique Echelon*—Is when the Line is broken into several parts by wheels from Line, or Column, less than the quarter circle, so as to be oblique to the front front, and parallel with each other. *Ibid.* 69 The... Troops... advance in echelon. 1834 *Mudie Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 167 If you do not stir, he [raven] will drop down... and begin to hop in an echelon fashion.

2. Used for : One of the divisions of an army marching in echelon.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 324 Disposed... all his ardent train, To charge, change front, each echelon sustain. 186a *Guardian* 23 Apr. 400/2 Each echelon... deployed into line.

Echelon (eʃlən), *v.* [f. prec., or ad. Fr. *échelonner*.] *trans.* To arrange (troops) in the form of an echelon; to dispose in divisions at successive intervals. Mostly in *pa. pple.*; also *absol.*

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 380/2, 150,000 troops echeloned over the country. 1879 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/7 To echelon the flanks of the attacking force somewhat to the rear.

b. *transf. and fig.*

c 1260 WRAXALL *tr. R. Houdin* xv. 213 Miseries we had to undergo, like so many pinpricks echeloned on our passage. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 5/1 Along the infinite ascending spiral which leads from earth to heaven... the whole human race is echeloned at irregular intervals.

Hence **Echeloned** *ppl. a.*

1857 C. ADAMS *Gl. Campaigns* 76 The echeloned formation of his divisions.

† **Echeneis**, *Obs. rare.* Also echineis. [Gr. ἰχθυήεις, f. ἰχ-ειν to hold + νῆς (dat. νηί) ship, from its supposed power of holding back a ship.] The Remora, or Sucking-fish, which has on the crown of its head an oblong flat disk, or sucker, by means of which it can adhere to foreign bodies.

1594 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 209 The Echeneis swimmes against the streames. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 29 The little fish Echeneis stops the Ships. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. III. i. 300 The Echeneis, or Sucking-fish.

† **Echeneis**, *Obs.* Also 1-3 *ecness*, -nyss, 2-3 *ech*-, *echeness*. [f. ECHE a.; see -NESS.] Eternity; only in phrase *On or in echeneis*.

c 845 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 8[7] Drythen in ecnesse ðorhwunað. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 209 Vniseð bið þe jitsere þe... þurh his ahyene ehte forward a on ecnesse. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 430 From worlde to worlde, euer on ecchennesse.

Echeveria (ek'ver'i-ā). [In honour of M. Echeverri, author of the splendid drawings of the *Flora Mexicana* (Paxton).] A handsome genus

of succulent plants allied to the house-leek (N.O. *Crassulaceae*), extensively used in carpet gardening. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 3/4 My Londoner, who... likes old friends among the flowers whose names he has got well into his head better than all the Alternantheras and Echeverias. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Colin Clout's Calendar* 147 It will not away with your modern gloxinias and echeverias.

† **Echevin** (eʃvæn). [F. *échevin*, OF. *eschevin* = It. *schiafino*; = med. L. *scabinus*; of Teut. origin; cf. OLG. *scepeno* (Schade), OHG. *sceffen*, *sceffen* (Ger. *schöpfen*, *schöpfen*).] A municipal functionary in French and Belgian towns, corresponding nearly to an English alderman.

1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1797) 17 The civil magistracy of Boulogne consists of a mayor and echevins. 1881 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 81 A highly connected echevin or alderman of Ghent.

† **Echidna** (ekidnā). Zool. [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐχίδνα* viper.] A genus of Australian toothless burrowing monotremate mammals (family *Echidnidae*), resembling hedgehogs in size and external appearance. In several points their structure is allied to that of birds. The best known species is *E. Hystrix*, the Porcupine Ant-eater.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 320 The Echidna, or Porcupine Ant-eater, is about the size and form of a Hedgehog.

Echidnine (ekidnein). Chem. [f. Gr. *ἐχίδνα* viper + *-INE*.] (See quot.)

1861 HULME tr. *Moqim-Tandon* II. v. ii. 284 Prince Lucien Bonaparte has shown that the poison of the Viper consists essentially of a principle to which he has given the name Echidnine or Viperine.

Echinal (ekinal), a. [f. ECHIN-US + *-AL*.] Of or belonging to a sea-urchin.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 129 A saurian vertebra together with patella and echinal spines.

Echinatē (ekinatē), a. [ad. L. *echinatus*, f. *echinus* hedgehog.]

1. Bot. 'Furnished with numerous rigid hairs, or straight prickles; as the fruit of *Castanea vesca*' (*Treas. Bot.*).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 116 Whose outward husk is Echinate and prickly. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 344 Each grain is echinate.

2. Zool. Resembling an echinus or sea-urchin. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 230 The spiniform teeth which give the echinate character to this species.

Hence **Echinato-dentate**, a. Zool., having toothlike prickles or spines.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 173 Exterior... echinato-dentate.

Echinatē, v. *nonce-ud*. [f. prec.] *intr.* To set up one's prickles like a hedgehog; in quot. *fig.* 1768 J. WILLIAMS (A. Pasquin) *Childr. Theraps* (1792) 243 When merit exhibits his guinea gorged purse, They'll echinate, reddened and tacitly curse.

Echinated (ekinatēd), *ppl.* a. [f. as prec. + *-ED*.] = ECHINATE a.

1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 346 Bearing... crasse, spinous and echinated Apples. 1796 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 233 Half the capsule is echinated, the other smooth. 1881 MACDONALD in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 85. 281 Lobes of apertures finely echinated.

† **Eching**, *vbl. sb.* Obs. [f. ECHE v. + *-ING*.] The action of increasing, enlarging, supplementing; *concr.* an addition.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xv. 9. I shal putte vpon Dibon echingus [1388 encresyngis; Vulg. *aditamenta*]. 1500 *Prior. Purse Exp. Eliz.* York (1830) 34 Item for mending and eching of iiij. hopys to the said whelys iij.

† **Eching**, *ppl. a.* Obs. [f. ECHE v. + *-ING*.] That increases. In quot., that increases speed, is quickened; cf. ECHE v. 3 b.

1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* II. (1646) 13 Lord, how my Lambs divide Their eching paces to the farther side.

Echinid (ekidnid). Zool. [mod. f. Gr. *ἐχίνος* sea-urchin + *-ID*; cf. F. *échinide*.] Any member of the *Echinus* family. As *pl. mod. L.* **Echinida** is often used; also **Echinidans** in same sense.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 209 The most powerful... organs with which the Creator has gifted the Echinidans are their jaws and teeth. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* 225 Echinida have a globular ovoid or depressed body without rays. 1887 *Athenaeum* 5 Feb. 194/2 The echinids, asteroids, and holothurids have sprung from a common primitive form.

Echinite (ekinitē). [ad. mod. L. *echinita*; see ECHINUS and *-ITE*.] A fossil echinoderm; a fossil sea-urchin. Hence **Echinital** a., pertaining to or resembling echinites.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 203 The Bodies which are call'd, by Naturalists, *Echinites*. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* II. 55, I have likewise a middle-sized petrified Echinite. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* 24 The echinites.

Echino- (ekino-, e-kind), combining form of Gr. *ἐχίνος*, used (either in its original sense of 'hedgehog', denoting something prickly, or in that of 'sea-urchin', ECHINUS) to form compounds in scientific use. **Echinococcus** (-k'p'kōs). Zool. [Gr. *ἐχίνος* seed-grain], a former genus of ACERPHALOCYSTS or hydatids, now known to be the scolex or higher larval form of a species of tapeworm, hence called *Tenia Echinococcus* (formerly *T. nana*). † **Echinod**, Obs., in 8 ekinod [Gr. *ἐχίνος* tooth], (see quot.). **Echino-*-on*orinits**: see ENORINITE.

1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 126 note, These may be considered rather as the Parasites of the *Echinococcus. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 131 When the youngest of these can again bud off tenia-heads on its inner wall, we get the Echinococcus-form. 1708 in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 78 The *Ekinod or Fossil Tooth of the Sea-Urchin. 1850 DANA *Geol. App.* I. 713 Encrinites, particularly the *echinocrinites.

Echinoderm (ekino-, e-kindam). [f. *echinodermata*, by shortening], a member of the class *Echinodermata*; hence **Echinodermata** a. [see *-AL*] = ECHINODERMATOUS. † **Echinodermata** (-dō-i-mātā), *sb. pl.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ἐχίνω* stem of *δέπμα* skin], a class of animals formerly included in the *Radiata*, but now placed in the sub-kingdom *Annuloida*, including Sea-urchins, Sea-cucumbers, etc.; the name refers to the sharp-pointed spines with which the skin of the typical species is studded. **Echinodermatous** a., belonging to or resembling the echinodermata.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 201 The *Echinoderms form the second order of the Radiaria. 1886 *Athenaeum* 18 Dec. 828/2 The blastoids form an extinct group of stalked echinoderms. 1845 WHEWELL *Indic. Creator* 39 The higher types of *Echinodermata, Articulate, and Molluscous, Animals. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 109/2 Some marine animals without an *echinodermatous covering.

Echinoid (ekinoīd), a. and *sb.* [mod. f. ECHIN-US + *-OID*.]

A. *adj.* Bearing a resemblance to, or having the characteristics of, an Echinus or Sea-urchin.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 208 The fossil species of Crinoid, Asteroid, and Echinoid radiata.

B. *sb.* An individual of the Order *Echinoidea* (Class *Echinodermata*), the characteristics of which are a shell composed of calcareous plates, and locomotion by suckers and spines.

1864 *Reader* No. 85. 204/2 Starfishes, echinoids, or ophiurans.

Echinology (ekin'olōjī). [f. Gr. *ἐχίνος* ECHINUS + *-λογία* discourse.] The study of Echinoids. Hence **Echinologist** [see *-IST*], a student of echinology.

1881 H. W. MACINTOSH in *Nature* No. 628. 41 Zoologists in general, and echinologists in particular.

Echinulate (ekini'ulēt), a. [f. on the analogy of ACICULATE, as if ad. mod. L. *echinulatus*, f. **echinulus*, dim. of ECHINUS.] Having or covered with small prickles.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 157 Calicles small, nearly hemispherical and echinulate. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 29 The spores are in many instances... beautifully echinulate.

Hence **Echinulately** *adv.*, with small prickles.

Echinulato-striate a., streaked with rows of small prickles.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 157 Surface finely echinulato-striate. *Ibid.* 450 The calicles... are striate, though not echinulately so.

Echinuliform (ekini'ulif'orm), a. [mod. f. L. **echinul-us*, dim. of ECHINUS + *-FORM*.] In the form of, or resembling, small prickles.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 707 Delicate echinuliform points.

Echynus (ekinoīns). Zool. Also 4 *echynus*, 6 *echynus*. [a. L. *echinus*, Gr. *ἐχίνος* hedgehog, sea-urchin.] The Sea-urchin; a genus of animals (Order *Echinoidea*, Class *Echinodermata*), inhabiting a spheroidal shell built up from polygonal plates, and covered with rows of sharp spines. (The sense 'hedgehog' given in Bailey and some mod. Dicts. seems to be merely Gr. and Lat.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. ix. (1868) 82 Sharpe fishes þat hythen echynus. c 1520 ANDREWES *Noble Life* in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 234 Echynus is a lytell fysshe of half a fote longe, & hath sharpe pryckles vnder his bely in stede of fete. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 33 In Chalk... there are only found Echini, and the other lighter Sorts of Shells. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 120 Von round Echynus ray his arrowy mail. 1877 W. DALL *Tribes N. W.* 51 The echynus... is furnished with ovaries on the inner side of the dome of the test.

† 2. See quot. Obs. or doubtful; cf. ECHINATE. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Echynus*, [among Botanists] is the prickly Head, Cover of the Seed or Top of any Plant, so called from its likeness to a Hedg-hog.

3. *Anat.* 'The rough stomach of a ruminant; also, the rough and muscular gizzard of graminivorous and gallinaceous birds' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1716 G. CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* II. 360 In all granivorous birds, the Crop, the Echynus, and the Gizzard.

4. *Archit.* The ovolo moulding next below the abacus of the capital of a column. [So in Gr. and L.; the reason for this use of the word has been variously conjectured.]

1593 SHUTE *Archit.* Dija, The Antiques in diners of their edifices, hath made Echynus, to be in Proiecture like unto Abacus. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 127 Echynus, a Bottle cut with an edg. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 90 This part is called an echynus, because of its resemblance to the prickly coat of chestnut. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., Echynus, the same as the ovolo or quarter round, though... only properly so called when carved with eggs and anchors.

† **Echiquette**, a. Obs. Her. [a. Fr. *échiquet*, connected with *échiquier* chess-board.] = CHECKY. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Echiquette*; see CHECKY. 1775 ASH, *Echiquette* (adj. in heraldry); checky.

† **Echiquier**. Mil. Obs. rare-1. [F. *échiquier* chess-board.] In phrase, *To retire in échiquier* [so Fr. *en échiquier* (Littre)], i.e. by alternate squares.

1818 *Examiner* 21 Dec. 812/1 They retired in échiquier, under a very heavy fire.

Echites. Also 7 *echite*. [a. Gr. *ἐχίτης*, f. *ἐχίς* viper.]

† 1. A precious stone, dark-green, red, or violet, with fabulous properties, found in India and Persia; cf. AETITES. Obs.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxxviii. (1495) 565 Echites conteyneth and bredyth a nother stone wythin. 1567 MAPLEY *Gr. Forest* 6 Echites is a stone... without the which the Eagle can not bring forth her yong. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 40/1 The Echite is a stone... of a violet colour. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Echites*, a precious stone, of a darkish-green colour, somewhat resembling a viper.

2. Bot. A genus of climbing plants (N.O. *Apocynaceae*), 'so called from its twisting habits'.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Echites*, an herb, a kind of Clivers. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Everyday Bk.* 138/1 Echites are beautiful climbers.

Echo (ekō), *sb.* Pl. echoes, rarely echos. Also 4 *eoko*, 5-7 *ecoco*, 6-8 *echoo*. [a. L. *echō*, a. Gr. *ἠχώ*, related to *ἠχέω* sound.]

The termination -ō was common in Gr. female names, and perh. (as in the similar case of *πείθω* persuasion) the form may be due to personification, although in Gr. literature it is used in an appellative sense much earlier than the mention of Echo as a distinct mythological person.]

1. A repetition of sounds, which is produced by the reflexion of the sound-waves due to their incidence on something denser than the aerial medium in which they are propagated; hence *concr.* a secondary or imitative sound produced by reflected waves, as distinguished from the original sound caused by the direct waves.

1340 *Ayend.* 60 Echo, þet is þe rearde þet ine þe heze helles comp ayen and acordeþ to al þet me him sayþ. 1368 WYCLIF *Wisdom* xvi. 16 Ecco sowynge ayen for hyeste hillis. 1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Hyden* I. xxi, Ecco is reboundynge of noyse. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxvii. 8 The voyce of God must resound... as it were an Echo in holow places. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 581 This miraculous rebounding of the voice, the Greeks have a pretty name for, and call it Echo. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 581 Which if considered in Audibles, then will the Second Hypostasis be look'd upon, as the Echo of an Original Voice; and the Third as the Repeated Echo, or Echo of that Echo. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. x. Round and around the sounds were cast, Till echo seemed an answering blast. 1877 BRYANT *Lit. People of Snow* 313 Like echoes softly flung from rock and hill.

b. *To applaud to the echo*: i.e. so vociferously as to produce echoes.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 53. I would applaud thee to the very Echo That should applaud again. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* (C. D. ed.) 77 The performance was applauded to the echo.

2. The cause of this phenomenon personified. (In Greek mythology, Echo was regarded as an 'Oread' or mountain nymph.)

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 162 Else would I tear the Cause where Echo lies And make her ayrie tongue more hoarse. 1793 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindarian Wks.* 1812 IV. 161 And Echo, long banish'd, sweet Maid, Return'd with her stories of love. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2. 15 The echoes talked down to me from the mountain walls.

3. An artifice in verse, by which one line is made to consist of a repetition (such as might be given by a literal echo) of the concluding syllables of the preceding line, so as to supply an answer to the question contained in it, or otherwise to give a continuous sense. Hence, the name of the species of verse in which this was done. Also *attrib.*, as in *echo verse*.

The most perfect modern example of this once fashionable device is Hugo's *Chasse du Berger*, where every alternate line throughout a long poem is an 'echo' of the preceding line.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Heaven*, But are there cares and businesse with the pleasure? Echo, Leisure. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 199 Quoth he, O whither, wicked Bruin? Art thou fled to my—Echo, Ruin! 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 62 P. 3 False wit chiefly consists in the resemblance and congruity... sometimes of Syllables, as in Echos and Doggerel Rhymes. 1791-1844 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit.* (1866) 263/2 A similar contrivance, that of Echo Verses, may here be noticed.

† 4. A response received or expected as a matter of course from the nature of the address. Obs.

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* v. xx. 333 Give out, from the inwards of his heart and Soule, with an Echo, Amen. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 300 Now the echo or antiphony which these elegant exclaimers hope... to draw necessarily from their audience, is that, etc.

5. *fig.* A repetition or close imitation, chiefly of things that can be compared to speech, voice, or sound (e.g. a writer's thoughts or style), but occas. with wider meaning; an enfeebled reproduction; an effect that continues after its cause has ceased; and the like.

1662 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 211 Their Services are, as it were, so many Echo's and Reflexions upon the Mystery of Pentecost. 1672 SANDERSON *12 Serm.* 465 God... also causeth the Echo of that word to sound in our hearts. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 50 His folly, and his wisdom... are all of his own growth, not the

echo or infusion of other men. 1749 *Power Numbers Poet. Comp.* 60 The Sound is still an Echo to the Sense. 1860 *FARRAR Orig. Lang.* i. 28 A feeble echo of splendours. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* ii. 60 Was it some last echo blown From ended struggles?

6. *transf.* A person who reflects or imitates the language, sentiments, or conduct of others; one who assents obsequiously to the opinions of another.

a 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 168 Then write, that I may follow, and so bee Thy debtor, thy echo, thy foyle, thy zancee. 1691 *Satyr agst. French* 3 These Apes, these Echo's . . of Men, Shall be the present Subject of my Pen. 1732 *SWIFT Corr. Wks.* 1841 II. 672 Clarendon, whom they reckoned the faithful echo of their master's intentions. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess.* vi. Wks. (Bohn) I. 88 Better be a nettle in the side of your friend than his echo.

7. *Music.* (See quot.)

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4797/3 The lesser Organ . . has in it 10 Stops and 4 Echo's. 1876 *HILES Catech. Organ* i. (1898) 4 The Echo consisted of duplicates of some of the Treble stops of the other Manuals. 1898 E. J. HOPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 21 The resources for . . accompaniment were extended . . by the insertion of an additional short manual organ called the Echo.

8. *Whist.* (See quot. 1876.)

1861 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 268 The advantages of the echo are manifold. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss. 11 Echo, asking for trumps in response to your partner's ask, when but for his demand you would not have called.

9. *Comb.* as *echo-echoing*, *echo-giving* ppl. adjs., *echo-wise* adv.; † *echo-sound*, a certain artifice in verse (see quot.).

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poessie* (Arb.) 210 Ye make one worde both beginne and end your verse, which therefore I call the slow retourne, otherwise the Echo sound. a 1626 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm.* xix. (1661) 385 If it come . . from Him to us first, and from us then to you 'echo-wise'. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xx. (1848) 259 Its echo-echoing walls at a whisper fall. a 1896 *LONGF. Sunrise Hills* 25 The echo-giving hills.

Hence *Echoic a.*, of the nature of an echo; *Echoism*, the formation of words imitative of natural sounds; *Echoist*, one who repeats like an echo; *Echoise v.*, † to repeat as does an echo (*obs.*); to form words imitative of sounds.

1600 *TOURNEUR Transf. Met. Prol.* Wks. 1878 II. 187 The echoized sounds of horrore. 1880 J. A. H. MURRAY *Addr. Philol. Soc.* 20 Onomatopoeia . . I prefer to call echoism. *Ibid.* note, Echoism suggests the echoing of a sound heard, and has the useful derivatives *echoist*, *echoize*, and *echoic*.

Echo (e'kō), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* Of places: To resound with an echo. Also *fig.*

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iii. 181 Kist her lips with such a clamorous smacke That . . all the Church did echo. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* 105 And at every Roar it gave, it made all the Valley Echo. 1747 *HERVEY Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 163 All eternity [will] echo to their triumphant acclamations. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 93 Larks and nightingales make the sky echo with song.

b. Of a sound: To be repeated by echoes, give rise to echoes, reverberate, resound; hence *fig.* of rumours, fame, etc.

a 1559 *SACKVILLE in Mirr. Mag. Induct.* xiii. (1563) 116 b, With dolefull shrieks, that eoked in the skye. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2532/2 This was followed by *Long Live King Joseph*, which quickly echo'd all over the City. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round W.* (1840) 253 That sound echoed and reverberated from innumerable cavities among the rocks. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* v. xxxii, Now the deaden'd roar Echoed beneath.

2. *trans.* Of places or material objects: To repeat (a sound) by echo.

1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* ii. 11 § 7 (1864) 215 A sound echoed from many sides is made voluminous.

¶ Used for: To reflect (light).

1822 *BEDDOES Rom. Lily. Poems* 145 Fair as . . The last dim star, with doubtful ray . . Echoed to the eye on water.

3. *fig.* Of persons: To repeat (sounds, words) in the manner of an echo; to repeat the words of, imitate the style or sentiments of (another person); to play the echo to, flatter with servile assent. Of language, compositions, etc.: To imitate, resemble (an earlier model).

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iii. iii. 107 *Othel.* What do'st thou thinke? *Iago* Thinke, my Lord? *Othel.* Thinke, my Lord? Alas, thou echo'st me. 1649 *BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 111 All which I Echo with thee that possibly it may be so. 1759 *FRANKLIN Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 254 This language was never echoed at home. 1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* II. 32 Posterity have echoed these censures. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* vi. § 6 (1882) 333 In England Colet and More echoed, with greater reserve, the scorn and invective of their friends.

b. *absol.* To repeat words like an echo.

1880 *Mrs. FORRESTER Roy. & Viola* I. 7 Dreams, indeed, my dear, echoes Netta lightly.

c. *intr.* To play the echo to.

1637 *HERVEY Dialogues* ii. 29 Now echo vnto me, and sing, Thou myne. 1700 *ROWE Tamerl.* iv. i. 1705, I will Echo to thee, thou Adulterer, Thou dost profane the name of King and Soldier. 1767 *HUGH KELLY Babler* II. 209 She constantly echoed to his groans.

4. *In Whist.*

1861 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 268 You should not echo a call unless you have at least four trumps.

Echoed (e'kōd), *ppl. a.* [f. *ECHO v.* + -ED.]

1. Repeated by an echo.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. xii. 4 Then gan triumphant trumpets sound on hye That sent to heaven the echoed report. a 1704 T. BROWN *On Ormond's Revoc.* Wks. 1730 I. 48 The cliffs

and hills my echo'd thoughts rehearse. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. § 23. 168 The echoed voices mingled strangely with the gusts of the wind.

2. *fig.* Imitated, unoriginal.

1853 *LYNCH Self-Impr.* iii. 66 Books of vapid, echoed talk.

Echoer (e'kōw), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who echoes or repeats.

1823 *Monthly Review* CI. 353 We shall be but . . the echoers of a mock-bird's song. 1837 *FRASER'S Mag.* XV. 160 The borrower, the echoer, the copier, cannot do it.

Echoing (e'kōw), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. *ECHO*, *lit.* and *fig.* *Poet.* occas. in pl.

1638 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Irene* Wks. (1711) 164 The alarms of trumpets and drums are not heard . . save by the echoing of the perplexed continent. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. Introd., Some feeble echoing of thine earlier lay. 1850 *Mrs. BROWNING Poems* II. 263 All echoings from out the hills.

Echoing (e'kōw), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. Of places or material objects: That reverberates sounds; characterized by or resounding with echoes.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 1107 A Pillard shade High over-arch'd and echoing walks between. 1683 *BOYLE Effects of Mot.* v. 65 The better sort of our Echoing places. 1809 *SOUTHEY All for Love* vii. xxxiii, The echoing ground repeated the sound. 1842 *LONGF. Slave in Dism. Swamp* v, Wild birds filled the echoing air with songs.

2. Of sounds or sound-producing agencies: That causes echoes. *lit.* and *fig.*

1700 *ROWE Ambit. Step-Moth.* iv. iii. 1958 This way the Echoing Accents seem to come. 1795 *Pope Odys.* xix. 603 My echoing griefs the stary vault invade. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revist.* 111 The echoing Bugle sounded through the streets of Brussels. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits* xiv. Wks. (Bohn) II. 108 His countrymen forsook . . Parnassus, on which they had once walked with echoing steps.

3. That gives or constitutes an expected response. a 1764 *LLOYD Actor* Wks. 1774 I. 13 Equipoised he stands Till praise dismiss him with her echoing hands. 1861 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 268 Here your partner cannot tell whether your card is an original or an echoing one.

Hence *Echoingly adv.*

1854 *Chamb. Jral.* I. 395 The first chords . . wandered echoingly round the church.

Echoless (e'kōlēs), *a.* [f. *ECHO* + -LESS.]

That has no echo; chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.* in the sense 'silent, noiseless'.

1728 *Monthly Review* XXVI. 503 An aerial telegraph . . by means of which the voyagers (in balloons) can talk with each other in the echoless space. 1816 *BYRON Prometh.* 14 The suffocating sense of woe, Which speaks but in its loneliness . . nor will sigh Until its voice is echoless. 1825 *BLACKW. Mag.* XVIII. 440 No unfit haunting place for things of echoless footstep. 1868 A. J. MENKEN *Infelicia* 3 That far off, echoless promise.

b. *fig.* That gives no echo; unresponsive.

1860 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* x. 553 Father and mother stunned, and echoless To the blow.

Echometer. Also 8 *echometre*. [f. Gr. ἤχο-s sound + μέτρον measure; in Fr. *échomètre* (Littre).] (See quot. 1875.)

1736 *BAILEY Echometre.* 1875 *BRANDE Dict. Science* 749 In Music, a sort of scale or rule, marked with lines which serve to measure the duration of sounds, and to ascertain their intervals and ratios. 1881 in *WORCESTER*.

† **Echometry.** ? *Obs.* [mod. f. Gr. ἤχῳ ECHO, or ἤχος sound + μετρία measuring. Littre has Fr. *échométrie* 'art de calculer, de combiner la réflexion des sons', = sense 1 below.]

1. 'The art of making vaults or arches so as to produce an artificial echo.' 1818 in *TODD*.

2. The art of measuring the duration of sound.

1847 in *CRAIG*.

Echoy (e'kōi), *a. rare.* [f. *ECHO sb.* + -Y.] Of the nature of an echo.

1841 *BLACKW. Mag.* I. 587 The very beams and rafters . . throwing off their *ενα πρεσβέρτα* in echoy sounds.

Ecko, *obs.* form of *ECHO*.

† **Éclaircisse.** *Obs. rare* -1. [Back-formation from next; as if ad. Fr. *éclairciss-*, *éclaircir*.] *trans.* To clear up.

1754 *NEWTON Proph.* (1832) 668 Till time shall accomplish and eclaireise all the particulars.

¶ **Éclaircissement.** Forms: 7-8 *eo(c)ler-* *cissement*, *-claircis(s)ment*. [F. *éclaircissement* (ekl'risismā) clearing up, f. *éclairciss-*, *éclaircir* to clear up. Very common in 18th c.]

1. A clearing up or revelation of what is obscure or unknown; an explanation.

1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* v. i, This *éclaircissement*, which is made this day of your quality. 1716 *Pope Let.* in *Lady M. W. Montague's Lett.* xxxiii. I. 117 You could give me great *éclaircissements* upon many passages in Homer. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxiii. 294 Their mutual astonishment was unspeakable at the *éclaircissement*. 1792 *PITT in Academy* No. 616. 132/2 His readiness to give me any *éclaircissement*. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xv, When the *éclaircissement* comes there will be a scene.

2. A mutual explanation of equivocal conduct; esp. in phrase, *To come to an éclaircissement*.

a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xii. III. 243 Till the first interview and *éclaircissements* were passed between the King & Queen. 1876 *ETHERIDGE Man of Mode* iii. iii, To get me to meet Lovett here in order to an *éclaircissement*. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. lxxxiii. 419 As soon as you are prepared to speak all that is upon your mind . . then we may come to an *éclaircissement*. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M. xx,*

Such . . restraints as might prevent any engagement or *éclaircissement* taking place.

Eclampsia, eclampsy (eklām'psia, -si). *Pathol.* [a. and ad. mod. l. *eclampsia*, as if a. Gr. ἐκλαμψία, regularly f. ἐκλάμπειν to shine forth. Cf. Fr. *éclampsie*.] 'Epileptiform convulsions dependent on some actual disturbance of the nervous centres caused by anatomical lesion' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). So also *Eclampsic a.*, affected with, or characteristic of eclampsia; (the less correct form *eclampsic* has been also used).

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 823 Epileptiform convulsions, or eclampsia . . are to be discriminated by means of the . . symptoms. 1897 *BULLOCK tr. Caseaux' Midwif.* 295 Eclampsic patients. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Idiocy*, eclampsic . . One of Ireland's divisions, including those cases that have followed infantile convulsions.

¶ **Éclat** (ekla'). [Fr. *éclat*, OF. *esclat*, related to *éclater*, OF. *esclater* to burst, burst out. The senses occurring in Eng. use are taken (with more or less accuracy) directly from Fr. In 18th c. and first half of the 19th c. the word was in much more frequent use than it has been subsequently. (Sometimes ignorantly written *éclat*.)

The OF. *esclater* = Fr. Cat. *esclatar* is usually believed to be ad. WGer. **slaitan*, causative of **slitan*; see *Syr.* The Teutonic *sl-* became in Romanic *sl-*, to which the usual euphonic *e-* before initial *s* + cons. was afterwards prefixed. The Fr. sb. has also the sense of 'splinter', and its early form, or a synonymous fem. (*esclate*, is the source of Eng. *SLATE*.)

† 1. Brilliancy, radiance, dazzling effect (in lit. sense or with conscious metaphor). *Obs.*

1676 *ETHERIDGE Man of Mode* iii. ii. (1684) 36 The *Éclat* of so much beauty . . ought To have charm'd me sooner. 1749 *UDAL RHYS Tour Spain & Port.* (1760) 5 There was the greatest *Éclat* of Beauty and Finery imaginable. 1764 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* v. (1848) 180 The sun is so concealed by clouds as to give no particular *éclat* to that part of the hemisphere. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. v. 183 They [the polypes] strike the beholder by the *éclat* of petal-like animals with which their branches are covered.

† 2. Public display, ostentation; notoriety, publicity; *concr.* a public exposure, scandal, 'scene'. To make an *éclat*: to 'make a noise in the world', create a sensation.

a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* III. xii. 223 He was then a man of *éclat*, had many servants. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) II. ii. i. 68 A disposition inclined to the submissive, is not that which makes the greatest *éclat*. 1795 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 114 Not to commit the honor . . of your college, by an useless act of *éclat*. 1839 *BYRON Juan* xiv. lx, With the kind view of saving an *éclat*.

3. 'Lustre' of reputation; social distinction; celebrity, renown. In 19th c. often in disparaging sense: 'false glitter', showy brilliancy.

1742 *MIDDLETON Cicero* ii. vi. 70 Caesar . . by the *éclat* of his victories, seemed to rival the fame of Pompey. 1807 G. GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 330/5 He . . gave chemistry an *éclat* which it did not before possess. 1823 *BYRON Age of Bronze* xvi, Montmorenci . . Turns a diplomatist of great *éclat*. 1847 *Mrs. SHERWOOD Lady of Manor* II. x. 44 The glitter and *éclat* of foreign levity.

b. Conspicuous success; universal applause, acclamation. Chiefly in phr. with (*great*) *éclat*.

1741 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* II. 37 note, Professed with the greatest *éclat*. 1767 'G. GAMBADO *Acad. Horsem.* 41 Thus . . you go off with *éclat*. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 250 Marshall was received here with the utmost *éclat*. 1810 *BYRON To H. Drury* 3 May, We get on with great *éclat*.

¶ **Éclat, v. rare.** [f. prec.] a. *intr.* To burst forth, become known. b. *trans.* To make notorious, bring into publicity.

1730 *HERVEY Mem.* I. 11 The superior enmity they bore to men in power hindered that which they felt to one another from eclating. 1835 W. H. MAXWELL *Capt. Blake* I. xv, A love affair which his blundering management had eclated. *Ibid.* III. i, Your being eclated in the newspapers.

Elect (eklekt'), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἐλεκτός, f. ἐκλέγειν to select.] Chosen, select.

1839 *BAILEY Festus* xix. (1848) 205 Exists This class elect in all things. 1855 — *Mystic* 66 A band elect.

Eclectic (eklektik'), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ἐκλεκτικός selective, f. ἐκλέγειν to select.] A. *adj.*

1. In ancient use, the distinguishing epithet of a class of philosophers who neither attached themselves to any recognized school, nor constructed independent systems, but 'selected such doctrines as pleased them in every school' (Liddell and Scott); Diogenes Laertius speaks of an 'eclectic sect' founded by Potamon of Alexandria in the second century after Christ. In mod. times this designation has been for similar reasons given to or assumed by various philosophers, notably V. Cousin; and it is also applied to those who combine elements derived from diverse systems of opinion or practice in any science or art. So also *eclectic method, system*, etc.

1683 *DRYDEN Life Plutarch* 37 The Eclectick sect, which was begun by Potamon. 1708 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 11 Clemens . . followed that manner of Philosophising which was then call'd Eclectick. 1756 *Monthly Mag.* II. 466 To endeavour at preparing . . some eclectic system of belief. 1828 *KIRBY & S. Entomol.* xlviii. IV. 465 Era of Latreille, or of the Eclectic System. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMBS Paint.*

181 The Eclectic, or...the Academic style was developed...by...the Caracci school. 1876 MORLEY *J. De Maistre* Crit. Misc. 107/1 There were three chief schools of thought, the Sensational, the Catholic, and the Eclectic.

2. More vaguely: That borrows or is borrowed from diverse sources. Also, of persons or personal attributes: Unfettered by narrow system in matters of opinion or practice; broad, not exclusive, in matters of taste.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xiv. (1871) 141 With...an eclectic turn of mind, Mr. Vavasour saw something good in everybody. 1865 LECKY *Ration*. (1878) I. 301 The higher virtue, which binds men...to endeavour to pursue an eclectic course. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiii. 208 The strangely eclectic character of Scottish royal nomenclature. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 8 The hymn-book in use is a tremendously eclectic one. 1879 CHURCH *Spenser* 45 When allowance is made for an eclectic...phraseology...the Shepherd's Calendar is...of great interest.

3. In etymological nonce-uses. a. Made up of 'selections'. b. That selects, does not receive indiscriminately.

1814 *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 462 The...volumes are wholly eclectic; they contain no original matter. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 67 His mind was in the best sense eclectic, and he had a strong...repugnance to the debased.

B. sb. a. An adherent of the Eclectic school of philosophy. b. One who follows the eclectic method; one who finds points of agreement with diverse parties or schools.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. xii. 281 By certain...Eclectics, who...choose whatever is most plausible. 1866 R. VAUGHAN *Mythics* (1860) I. 56 The Alexandrians were eclectics. 1879 W. SMITH *Thorndale* 400 He has added to his title of Utopian that of Eclectic. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Eclectics*, a term applied to certain medical practitioners in America.

Eclectical (eklektikāl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] = ECLECTIC a.

1866 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 82 The Eclectical system [in Art]—that of choosing the best points out of a multitude of fine forms.

Hence *Eclectically adv.*, in an eclectic manner.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 236 Others...voted arbitrarily or eclectically, that is, by no law generally recognised. 1896 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 27 Their reverence...a few...facts eclectically picked out of the past.

Eclecticism (eklektisiz'm), [f. ECLECTIC + -ISM.] The eclectic philosophy; the eclectic method applied to speculation or practice.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 124 Abstracted selfishness...in its modern guise of philosophic eclecticism. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. vi. 107 Eclecticism, conciliation, union were...the grand aim of the Alexandrian school. 1838 EMERSON *Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 212 The French Eclecticism, which Cousin esteems so conclusive. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *N. T. Grk.* II. 246 The eclecticism of the Syrian revisers.

b. *concr.* The product of an eclectic method. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Ser.* I. xii. (1876) 278 What is a man but a finer...landscape than the horizon figures,—nature's eclecticism?

Eclecticism (eklektisiz), v. [f. ECLECTIC + -IZE.] *trans.* To treat in an eclectic method; to make selections from.

1854 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 135 Proclus, who was to eclecticism and harmonise all mythologies.

Eclectism (eklektiz'm), [ad. Fr. *eclectisme*.] = ECLECTICISM. So also *Eclectist*.

1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 379 After these come Domenichino and the Caracci, eclectism and polish. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* May 645 An eclectist like the Caracci in painting.

† **Eclegme**. *Med. Obs.* Also 7 eclogm, eclogmat. [a. (directly or through Fr. *eclegme*) med.L. *eclegma* (gen. *eclegmat-is*) for *eclegma*, a. Gr. *ἐκλεγμα*, f. *ἐκλεῖν* to lick out.]

'Old term for a linctus, or form of medicine of a semifluid consistence, which is licked off the spoon' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* III. i. (1623) Eclegmats Embrochs, Lixives, Cataplasmes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. v. (1676) 233/2 Confections, Treacle, Mithridate, Eclegmes or Linctures. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 271 No Eclegme...can be sent directly...into the Lungs.

Eclipsable (ʔklipsəb'l), a. [f. ECLIPSE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being eclipsed.

1845 J. O'DONOVAN *Irish Gram.* 63 After the interrogative particle 'an', all verbs beginning with eclipsable consonants are eclipsed.

† **Eclipsareon**. *Obs.* [f. ECLIPSE.] (See quot.)

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. 179 A globe to show the phenomena of solar and lunar eclipses on all places of the terrestrial globe, called an eclipsareon. 1867-77 G. CHAMBERS *Astron. Voc.* 915 *Eclipsareon*, an astronomical toy invented by Ferguson.

† **Eclipsation**. [f. ECLIPSE v. + -ATION; in med.L. *eclipsatio* (Du Cange).] The action of eclipsing or state of being eclipsed. Also *fig.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 187 Obscuratyon...called Eclipsation. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 93 That...owtlandish word, Eclipsation of my absence. 1584 *Almanack*, She (the moon) will...continue in her total Eclipsation one hour and .xx. minutes.

Eclipse (ʔklips), sb. Forms: 4 *esoleptis*, (*enclipsis*), 4-7 *eclipses*, 5-6 *eclipsees*, (5 *eoleps*, -ypse, 6 *eolip(s)is*, 7 *eclipsees*), 4- *eclipse*. [a. OF. *eclipse*, *esclipse*, ad. L. *eclipsis*, Gr. *ἐκλειψις*, VOL. III.

noun of action f. *ἐκλείπειν* to be eclipsed, literally to forsake its accustomed place, fail to appear.]

1. *Astron.* An interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body, by the intervention of some other body, either between it and the eye, or between the luminous body and that illuminated by it; as of the moon, by passing through the earth's shadow; of the sun, by the moon coming between it and the observer; or of a satellite, by entering the shadow of its primary. Also in phrase, *In eclipse*. For *annular, partial, total eclipse*, see those adjs. Cf. OCCULTATION.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16814 Oft siths haue we sene...esleptis [v. r. *clipes*, *clippes*, *clippis*] of sun and mone. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* (1868) 133 When be moone is in the eclips. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 140 Dis eclips. bat ouer-closeth now be sonne. 1494 FABIAN *Vit. ccxlii.* 289 In y^e yere of our Lord .xii. c. xlii. appeared a great eclips of the sone. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 55 In the tyme of the eclipsis, the eird is betuix the mune and the sounne. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* I. ii. 112 These late Eclipses in the Sun and Moone portend no good to vs. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 100 That fatal...bark Built in the eclips. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 119 Often had mankind seen the sun in eclips. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* 258 An eclips of Titan. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 33 The Sun cloak'd himself in wan eclips.

b. *transf.* Absence, cessation, or deprivation of light, temporary or permanent; *techn.* the periodical obscuration of the light from a light-house.

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1521) 305 A vniuersall derknes & eclips was ouer all the world. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Buckham*, xciii. With fowle eclips had ref my syght away. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 80 Blind among enemies...Irrecoverably dark, total eclips. 1764 COWPER *Task* III. 736 The eclips That metropolitan volcanoes make. 1830 TENNYSON *Burial of Love*, His eyes in eclips. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 186 A Fixed Red Light, varied by flashes preceded and followed by short eclipses.

2. *fig.* Obscuration, obscurity; dimness; loss of brilliance or splendour.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 645 This...eclipse of Christian manners, doth presage the destruction of the world to be at hand. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi. 140 God oftentimes leaves the brightest men in an eclips. 1650 *Bounds Publ. Obs.* (ed. 2) 18 How knowes he...that the...Power is...in an Eclipse? a 1711 KEN *Serm. Wks.* (1838) 114 Goodness has an inseparable splendour, which can neuer suffer a total eclips. 1876 BROWNING *La Saisias* 31 When I...declare the soul's eclips Not the soul's extinction.

† 3. A fraudulent device in dice-playing; (see quot.). *Obs.*

1711 J. PUCKLE *Club* (1817) 19 Gamsters have the Top, the Peep, Eclipse [note, securing with the little finger, a die on the outside of the box], Thumbing, etc.

Eclipse (ʔklips), v. Forms: see prec. 5 *pa. pple. eclippid*. [f. prec. Cf. Fr. *eclipsar*, late L. *eclipsare*.]

† 1. *intr.* To suffer eclipse; to be eclipsed. *Obs.* 1293 GOWER *Conf.* II. 153 The sonne and mone eclipsen both. a 1593 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 206 Thou neuer doest eclips...thy glorie still doth waxe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 666 The night-hag...comes...to dance With Lapland witches while the labouring moon Eclipses at their charms.

† b. *fig. Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. ii. 5 a, God...can...maken princes eclipsen in theyr glorie. 1590 GREENE *Poems* (1861) 296 Starry eyes, whereat my sight Did eclips with much delight.

2. *trans.* Of one of the heavenly bodies: To cause an obscuration of some other heavenly body, by passing between it and the spectator, or between it and the source from which it derives its light.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 356 The son had lost his sight; Eclippid was hee. 1596 DRAVTON *Legends* I. 928 The blessed Sunne...Eclips'd to me, eternally appears. 1796 T. GREGORY *Astron.* I. 34 The Duration of some Eclipses is...so long...as to let the Moon go the Length of three of its Days in the Shadow totally eclipsed. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Introd. Astron.* p. lii. (Usef. Knowl. Ser.) When the moon eclipses the sun to us, the earth is eclipsed to the moon.

b. *transf.* To intercept (light); used *techn.* with reference to an intermittent light in a lighthouse. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 60 It is a White Revolving Light, eclipsed once a minute.

3. *fig.* To cast a shadow upon, throw into the shade; to obscure, deprive of lustre.

1581 R. GOADE *in Confer.* II. (1584) H iij b, The glorie of it was...eclipsed. 1650 B. DISCOLLIM. 30 A toleration of errors eclipsing and accosting Gods Truths. 1666 DRYDEN *Wild Gall.* Wks. 1725 I. 164, I confess I was a little eclips'd; but I'll clear up. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 525 The ancient name was eclipsed by a later title. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 351 The splendour of the House of Argyll had been eclipsed.

† b. To hide, screen from. Also, to extinguish (life). *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* iv. v. 53 Here I take my leaue of thee...Borne to eclips this Life this afternoone. 1624 G. ENGLISHMAN *Forerunner of Rev.* 3 How easily I may eclips myself from his power to do me harm. 1653 CLORIE & NARCISSEUS I. 243 He was not to be eclipsed from the eyes of the multitude.

4. To render dim by comparison; to outshine, surpass. Chiefly *fig.*

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlii. 18 Her earrings eclipsed all the rest. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 127 The Earl of Surrey had totally eclipsed him in favour. 1812 S. ROGERS *Colymbus* xii. 61 A spark is thrown that shall

eclipse the sun. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xiii. 381 A discovery which is the glory of one age is eclipsed by the extension of it in another. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxxi. 159 One must sing in a room or the nightingales would eclipse us.

5. † a. To elide or omit (sounds) in pronunciation (*obs.*). b. In Irish (Gaelic, etc.) Grammar: To change the sound of an initial consonant according to euphonic laws. (In writing, the letter expressing the new sound is prefixed to the original initial which becomes silent.) See ECLIPSE.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poess* II. xii. (Arb.) 127 If he [a word] goe before another word commencing with a vowel not letting him to be eclipsed, his vtterance is easie. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 56 a, The English which they speake is good...but they disgrace it...eclipsing (somewhat like the Somersetshire men) specially in pronouncing the names.

Eclipsed (ʔklipst), *pple. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Suffering from eclipse, darkened.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Paradise* iii, No stormie night Can so afflict...As thy eclipsed light. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 130 An eclipsed Moon. 1884 *Athenaeum* 11 Oct. 469/1 The absence of red colour in the eclipsed moon.

2. *transf. and fig.* Obscured, 'in the shade'.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 177/1 The eclipsed state of England after his [king Edmund's] death. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* xc, Mine shall sing of his eclipsed estate.

† b. Enfeebled; labouring under infirmity. (In quot. 1667 perhaps = *blind*). *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 431 Those which are effeminate or defective, and eclipsed in their minde or courage. 1667 *Carte Papers* (MS.) CLIV. fol. 132 b (Bodl. Libr.), The humble petition of William Walsh eclipsed.

† 3. = ECLIPSE a. *Obs.*

1627 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 484 Who...would make a new Zodiack, and draw his eclipsed lines through the East and West Indies.

Eclipsor (ʔklipsɔr), [f. ECLIPSE v. + -ER.] One who eclipses, darkens, obscures, or outshines.

1594 BARNFIELD *Affect. Sheph.* II. xxix, Oh foule Eclipsor of that fayre sun-shine. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1817) IV. xvi. 79 They confessed themselves eclipsed, without envying the eclipser.

Eclipsing (ʔklipsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ECLIPSE v. + -ING.] a. The action of causing an eclipse. b. The condition of being in an eclipse. Also *fig.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxv, The name of whom shall...ever yliche without eclipsing shine. a 1541 WYATT *Wks.* (1861) 49 He...gives the moon her horns their eclipsing. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 61 An eclipsing...of the shynings of grace.

Eclipsing, *pple. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

† 1. That is suffering eclipse; that is being eclipsed. 1748 A. PHILIPS *Pastorals* vi. 114 His Voice had power To free the 'clipping Moon at Midnight Hour.

2. That causes eclipse; that darkens, or causes darkness or obscurity. In quotes. *fig. only.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. vii. (1718) 153 O why Does thy eclipsing hand so long deny The sunshine of thy soul-enlivning eye? 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* liv, That Benediction which the eclipsing Curse Of birth can quench not. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xl. 183 Despondency...had floated in and hovered above him with eclipsing wings.

3. That outshines or surpasses others.

1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* § 2 Their greatest Accomplishments...are in that Eclipsing company, as inconspicuous as the faint Qualities of more ordinary persons.

Eclipsis. *Gram.* [ad. Gr. *ἐκλειψις*, noun of action f. *ἐκλείπειν* to leave out; in sense 1 perh. confused with *ἐλλipsis*; in sense 2 app. suggested by ECLIPSE in *fig.* sense 'to obscure'.]

† 1. An omission of words needful fully to express the sense. *Obs.*

1538 COVERDALE *Prol. N. T.*, The cause...is partly the figure called eclipsis. 1590 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poess* III. xii. (Arb.) 175 Eclipsis or the Figure of default.

† b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 38 *Eclipsis*, is a piece of a Line drawn to denote that some part of a Verse or Sentence cited, is left out...As,—'Tis still the Miser's Lot. The young Fool spends all that the old Knave got.

2. In Irish (Sc. Gaelic, Manx) Grammar: see quot.

1845 J. O'DONOVAN *Irish Gram.* 58 *Eclipsis* in Irish Grammar may be defined the suppression of the sounds of certain radical consonants, by prefixing others of the same organ.

Eclipt, *obs.* form of YCLEPT.

Ecliptic (ʔkliptik), a. and sb. Forms: 4-8 *ecliptiok(e)*, -tik(e), -que, (4, 7 *eco*, *eclyptic*, *k*, 7 *ecloptique*, 8 *ecloptic*), 7- *ecliptic*. [ad. (directly or through F. *écliptique*) L. *ecliptic-us*, Gr. *ἐκλειπτικός* in same sense.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to an eclipse. *Ecliptic limits*: the limits within which an eclipse is possible. *Ecliptic conjunction*: a conjunction of sun and moon which results in a solar eclipse.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xx. iii. 145 When [the Sunne] himselfe and the rounde of the Moone...are come to those dimensions which they usually tearme...eclipticke or defective (*defectivas*) conjunctions ascending and descending. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* II. vi. 153 These ecliptic Nights last but a little Time. 1771 MASKELYNE in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 544 The time of the ecliptic conjunction may be deduced. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Astron.* 93/2 (Usef. Knowl. Ser.) The solar ecliptic limits exceed the lunar.

fig. 1678 SIR T. HERBERT *Mem. Chas. I.* 88 (T.) In this ecliptick condition was the king...sequestered in a manner from the comfort earth and air affords.

† **b. Ecliptic circle, line, way** = ECLIPTIC *sb.*
 c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol. Pol.* 3 To knowe in owre oriente
 .. the arising of any planete after his latitude fro the Eclip-
 tik lyne. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* III. i. xiv. (ed. 7) 305 You
 must have respect only to the Ecliptique lyne. 1608 HOBBS
Seven Prob. Wks. 1845 VII. 10 Does not the earth move...
 in the ecliptic circle once a year? 1728 BLACKMORE *Crea-
 tion* II. (1736) 52 The sun revolving thro' th' ecliptic way.
 fig. 1649 SELDEN *Latius Eng.* II. xxx. (1739) 137 He would
 therefore have his way like that of the Zodiack, broad
 enough for Planetary motion of any one that could not
 contain himself within the Ecliptick Line of the Law.
 ¶ Used by mistake for ELLIPTIC.

1634-46 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 53 The Exercise of Pro-
 phesying, or, in ecliptick expression, the Exercise of the
 Ministers.
B. sb.

1. The great circle of the celestial sphere which
 is the apparent orbit of the sun. So called be-
 cause eclipses can happen only when the moon is
 on or very near this line. Sometimes put for the
 plane of the ecliptic.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ix. 208 The distance of
 the Pole circles from the Pole is just so much as the de-
 clination of the Eclipticke from the Equator. 1646 Sir
 T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 291 If we imagine the Sun to make
 his course out of the Ecliptick, and upon a line without
 any obliquity. 1698 KEILL *Exam. The Earth* (1734) 225 It
 [is] .. impossible to conceive how a Sphere can be inclin'd
 to a Plane, passing thro' its Center as the Ecliptick does
 thro' the Center of the Earth. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.*
 (1862) I. iv. 13 Its equator was in the plane of the ecliptic.
 1854 KELLY & TOMLINSON *tr. Arago's Astron.* 121 The in-
 clination of the orbit of this comet to the ecliptic is 12° 34'.

2. The great circle on the terrestrial sphere
 which at any given moment lies in the plane of
 the celestial ecliptic.

1819 *Pantologia, Ecliptic*, in geography, an imaginary
 great circle on the terrestrial globe .. falling upon the plane
 of the celestial ecliptic.

Ecliptical (ekliptikāl), *a.* [f. ECLIPTIC + -AL.]
 Pertaining to the ecliptic; situated on the ecliptic.

1566 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 281 The Ecliptical
 points, which be commonly called the Headde and the
 Tayle of the Dragon. 1883 CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 429
 In carrying out the work of ecliptical charting .. M. M.
 Henry .. resolved .. to have recourse to the Camera.

¶ Used in error for ELLIPTICAL.

1583 FULKE *Defence* (1843) 402 When the sentence is
 ecliptical or defective. 1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xii.
 299 He conceives this word, On mine Honour, wraps up a
 great deal in it .. and no lesse then an ecliptical oath,
 calling God to witnesse, who hath bestowed that Honour
 upon him.

Hence **Ecliptically adv.**, in the direction of
 the sun's (apparent) annual motion in the ecliptic.

1668 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus*, The flower twists
 Acquaintedly from the left hand to the right .. the stalk
 twineh ecliptically from the right to the left.

† **Eclipticity**. *Obs. rare* -1.

1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 68 Discoveries, with regard
 to the eclipticity of the Zodiac.

Eclogite (eklōdžait). *Min.* Also **eclogyte**,
eklogite. [f. Gr. *ἐκλογή* selection; see quot. 1822.]
 A metamorphic rock, consisting of granu-
 lar garnet and hornblende, with grass-green smar-
 agdite (Dana *Man. Geol.* (1880) 74).

[1822 HAUÏ *Minéralogie* IV. 548 Dillalage, Espèce unique:
 Eclogite, d' *ἐκλογή* choix, parce que les composans de cette
 roche n'étant pas de ceux qui existent plusieurs ensemble
 dans les roches primitives .. semblent s'être choisis pour
 faire bande à part.] 1854 TH. ROSS *tr. Humboldt's Trav.*
 III. xxix. 169 Feldspar with a basis of soda .. forms .. with
 garnet, eclogyte. 1866 LAWRENCE *tr. Cotta's Rocks Class.*
 This rock, to which HAUÏ gave the name of eclogite, is
 usually very firm and coherent.

Eclogue (eklōg). *Forms:* 6-8 **eglog**(ue), (6,
 9 **æglogue**, -ge), 6- **eclogue**. [ad. L. *ecloga*, *a.*
 Gr. *ἐκλογή* selection, f. *ἐκλέγειν* to select.

The spelling *æglogue* (med. L. *ægloga*, Fr. *églogue*) was
 associated with a fanciful derivation from *αἴξ*, *aiy-ós* goat
 (as if 'discourse of goatherds').

1. A short poem of any kind, *esp.* a pastoral
 dialogue, such as Virgil's *Bucolics*.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm. (heading)*, The fyfte
 Eglog of Alexandre Barclay of the Cytizen & Uplondyshman.
 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Gen. Arg.* § 2 They be
 not termed *Eclogues*. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites Ep. Ded.*
 I. Some .. deusing how to .. blanchie their passions with
æglogues, songs and sonnets. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 172 His
 meaning might be perceived out of the last Eglogue of
 Virgill. 1704 POPE *Disc. Past. Poetry* 55 It is not suffi-
 cient that the sentences only be brief, the whole Eclogue
 should be so too. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. § 4 (1882) 37
 A little eclogue descriptive of the approach of spring.

¶ 2. Erroneously for: Conversation, discourse.

1613 R. C. Table *Alph.* (ed. 3), *Eclogue*, a talking to-
 gether. a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Sermon* (1675) 283 The Shep-
 herds in the Eclogue which they had together about going
 to Bethlem to find Christ, use this Speech.

3. *attrib.*, also *eclogue-wise adv.*, as in an eclogue.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1613) 219 Which gave occasion to
 Histor and Damon .. to present Basilus with some other of
 their complaints Eclogue-wise. *Ibid.* 388 In eclogue wise.

Hence **Ecloguey a. nonce-wd.**, pertaining to, or
 of the nature of, an eclogue or pastoral poem.

18.. BARNES *Poems Dorset Dial.*, They poems .. fill my
 heart w/ .. The most ecloguey thoughts they do!

Ecclude, *erron. form of EXCLUDE v.*

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 66 He is utterly eccluded from
 his family.

Econess, -nyss, var. of ECHENESS, *Obs.*

† **Ecod**, *int. Obs.* [var. of EGAD, *egod*, AGAD,
 q.v.] Used as a mild oath.

1733 FIELDING *Don Quix.* I. viii, 'Ecod! it runs in my
 head. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trips Scarb.* III. iv, It's well I have
 a husband coming, or ecod I'd marry the baker. 1865
 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* xiv. 371 Ecod, when I say to him ..

† **Economacy**. *Obs. rare.* In **7 economacy**.

[f. L. *economus* (ad. Gr. *οικονόμος* steward) +
 -ACY.] The position or office of being 'spiritual
 economus' or controller of ecclesiastical affairs.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 45 That Objection of
 Protestants against the economacy of the Bishop of Rome.

Economic (ikōn'mik), *a.* For forms cf.
ECONOMY. [ad. L. *economicus*, ad. Gr. *οικονομικός*,
 f. *οικονόμος*; see **ECONOMY** and -IO. The Fr.
économique is of earlier date, and may have been
 the first source of the Eng. word.]

1. † **a.** Pertaining to the management of a house-
 hold, or to the ordering of private affairs (*obs.*)
 b. Relating to private income and expenditure.

1592 Sir JOHN DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xii. (1607) 52 Doth
 employ her Oeconomick Art .. her Household to preserve.
 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 111 In this Oeconomick or
 household order. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 212 A man of
 naturall goodness .. whose courses .. serve me for Oeconomi-
 ck booke. 1650 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 193 Employing
 them in oeconomic & naturall morall duties. 1669 GALE
Crt. Gentiles I. III. i. 17 Oeconomic Poesie .. also .. Politic
 Poesie .. had their Original from Moses's Oeconomies, and
 Politics. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XIX. 408 That I in wisdom
 economic ought Pass other women. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart.*
Res. (1858) 77 Landlords' Bills, and other economic Docu-
 ments. — *Sterling* I. ix. (1872) 55 His outlooks into the future,
 whether for his spiritual or economic fortunes, were confused.

2. Relating to the science of economics; relating
 to the development and regulation of the material
 resources of a community or nation.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* II. 70 The economic experi-
 ment. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. iv. 35 Principles which
 will enable us to investigate economic problems. 1883
Manch. Exam. 22 Nov. 5/3 M. Leroy-Beaulieu .. one of the
 ablest writers on economic subjects.

b. Maintained for the sake of profit. Also,
 Connected with the industrial arts. (The former
 title of what is now the 'Museum of Practical
 Geology' was 'Museum of Economic Geology'.)

1854 BADHAM *Haliet.* 36 The advantages to be derived
 from economic fish-ponds. *Mod.* The many economic ap-
 plications of electricity.

† 3. Thrifty, careful, saving, sparing. *Obs.*

1755 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II.* II. 96 We should be eco-
 nomic. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* vi. (1832) I. 112, I
 never saw any one so economic of her smiles.

† 4. **Economic Rat**: a transl. of *Mus econo-
 micus*, a name given by Linnæus to a burrowing
 rodent found in Siberia and Kamtschatka (now
 called *Arvicola economicus*). *Obs.*

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 378 The migrations of
 the Economic Rats, are not less extraordinary.

5. Pertaining to 'economy' in religious teaching,
 or to 'economy of truth'. Cf. **ECONOMY** 6.

[1815 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Substance of some Letters* (1816) I.
 11 That species of writing called by Voltaire, the economic
 style, or an expedient falsification of facts.] 1851 ROBERTSON
Serm. Ser. IV. vi. (1863) I. 34 His economic manage-
 ment of Truth. I use this word though it may seem pedantic.

6. Pertaining to a dispensation, or method of
 the Divine government. Cf. **ECONOMY** 5 b.

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissertations* (1845) I. 31 Jacob
 gives to this agent the .. economic title of The Angel.

B. sb.
 † 1. The art or science of managing a house;
 housekeeping. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 141 That othir point, which to practi-
 que Belongith, is economeque. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.*
 v. (1623) K iv, As well in Musick as Oeconomick there must
 sometime be Discords.

2. *pl.* (after L. *economica*, Gr. *οικονομικά*).

† **a.** The science or art of managing a house-
 hold; a treatise on that subject. *Obs.*

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 16 Aristotle .. in his
Economikes .. biddeth us to rise before day. a 1619 FO-
 THERBY *Atheom.* II. xiv. § 2 (1622) 356 Morall Philosophie ..
 hath three parts: Ecclesiastickes, Oeconomickes, and Poli-
 tickes. [1621 *Bk. Discip. Ch. Scol.* 43 Ethica, Oeconomica &
 Politica.] 1665 GLANVILL *Septs. Sci.* xix. 123 The more practi-
 cal ones of Politicks and Economics. 1770 LANGHORNE
Plutarch (1879) II. 586/2 Economics, so far as they regard
 only inanimate things, serve only the low purposes of gain;
 but where they regard human beings they rise higher.

b. The art of regulating income and expendi-
 ture; also, pecuniary position.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. iv. (1872) 27 The family economics
 getting yearly more propitious and flourishing. *Ibid.* II.
 vi. 140 The Original Regulations .. a very solid lucid piece
 of economics.

c. The science relating to the production and
 distribution of material wealth; sometimes used
 as equivalent to *political economy*, but more fre-
 quently with reference to practical and specific
 applications. Sometimes qualified by an adj. pre-
 fixed, as in *Rural Economics*. Also, the condition
 of a country with regard to material prosperity.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 176 He .. engaged to go with
 me .. to Tour d'Aigues to wait on The baron .. whose essays
 are among the most valuable on rural economics. 1839

CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. (1858) 17 The oppression has gone
 far farther than into the economics of Ireland. 1841-4
 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. vii. (1876) 181 Chemistry, natural his-
 tory, and economics. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iii. 100
 Those moral attributes .. are independent of economics.
 1863 MARY HOWITT *tr. F. Bremer's Greece* I. v. 138 The
 improvement of Greece in economics. 1881 P. GEDDES in
Nature XXIV. 526 Those sections .. were devoted to ..
 physical economics.

† 3. One who understands the art of housekeep-
 ing. *Obs.*

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* i. 10 God is the best economic;
 his house is exactly ordered for matter of good husbandry.

† 4. *Ecol. Hist.* An administrator of the revenues
 of a vacant benefice [= med. L. *aconomus*]. *Obs.*

1616 N. BRENT *Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 611 There being
 a suit for a benefice, an Oiconomick may be created. *Ibid.*
 735 The Episcopal See being void, the Chapter shall elect
 one or two oiconomicks.

Economical (ikōn'mikāl), *a.* Forms: see
ECONOMY. Also **oiconomical**. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to a household or its management;
 resembling what prevails in a household. *arch.*

1579 G. HARVEY *Leti. bk.* (1884) 61 The other economical
 matter you wotte of. 1856 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.*
 I. 493 Oeconomical science, that is .. the art of ruling a house
 well. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 Those private ver-
 tues .. concerne his economical administration. 1680 Sir R.
 FILMER *Patriarcha* II. § 2 Adam had only economical
 power, but not political. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv.
 § 1. 425 Economical Convenience first determined the
 Ratio's of Doors, Windows, etc.

b. Pertaining to pecuniary position.

1825-45 CARLYLE *Schiller App.* (ed. 2) 270 My economical
 circumstances render it impossible for me to travel much.

2. Pertaining to, or concerned with, the develop-
 ment of material resources; relating to political
 economy. Cf. **ECONOMY** 3.

1761 GIBBON *Decl. & F. II.* xxxi. 173 The economical
 writers of antiquity .. recommend the former method. 1790
 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 117 Commerce .. and manufacture, the
 gods of our economical politicians, are themselves perhaps
 but creatures. 1878 MORLEY *Condorcet* 43 Why did not
 France sink under her economical disorders?

b. = **ECONOMIC** 2 b.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 210 He had the direction
 .. of the economical garden. 1822 L. MASON *Sc. & Art* II. 28
 Many very important applications of this principle have
 been made by Count Rumford to economical purposes. 1856
 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* v. 69 Bakewell created .. breeds
 in which every thing is omitted but what is economical.

3. Characterized by, or tending to economy; of
 persons; saving, thrifty; opposed to *wasteful*. Cf.
ECONOMY 4.

1780 BURKE *Sp. on Economical Reform* 17 An economical
 constitution is a necessary basis for an economical ad-
 ministration. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxii. 228 The
 more economical application of the public revenue. 1851
 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 259 The use of animal flesh
 .. as a principal article of diet .. is very far from being
 economical. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 89 He will
 not work in an economical way. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope*
 iv. 92 Illustrative of his economical habits.

4. = **ECONOMIC** 5.

1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* 80 Careful ever to maintain
 substantial truth in our use of the economical method.
 1864 — *Apol.* 386 She observes no half-measures, no eco-
 nomical reserve.

5. a. Pertaining to a dispensation; cf. **ECONOMY** 5 b.

b. Pertaining to an organization; cf. **ECONOMY** 8.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 631 The Trinity .. doth
 defende the Oiconomical state, that is, the mystery of the
 dispensation. 1646 BURD. *Issachar in Phenix* (1708) II. 265
 This Sanhedrim is Christ's Vicegerent in his economical
 Kingdom. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sacra* III. 40 The Oeco-
 nomical harmony is disturbed. a 1726 W. REEVE *Serm.*
 (1729) 171 When the .. Son of God had served the prophetic
 and priestly parts of his economical charge. 1817 G. S.
 FABER *Eight Dissertations* (1845) I. 37 The economical
 office of the Word .. is to declare the Father to his creatures.

Economically (ikōn'mikālī), *adv.* [f. prec.
 + -LY².] In an economical manner.

1. With reference to, or from the point of view
 of, economic science.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 172 The best examples of the
 application of science, economically to agriculture, can .. be
 found in Virginia. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* v. (ed. 3) 49
 Economically considered, the existence of mankind is con-
 ditioned by some sort of saving.

2. In a thrifty or saving, as opposed to a waste-
 ful, manner.

1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 620/1 Those resources the king-
 dom should economically apply. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit.*
India (1845-8) III. 549 The object might be attained ..
 more economically, by the appointment of a Lieutenant-
 Governor. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 415/2 Labour
 can be more .. economically carried out.

3. *Theol.* According to the method or subject to
 the conditions of the divine economy.

1696 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 71 The Sin of Man ..
 disabled the Law of Works that it could not give that
 Eternal Life which after the Fall it promised only econo-
 mically. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissertations* (1845) I. 36 God
 the Father .. economically declares his high behests through
 the medium of the Word. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 67
 The system which is of less importance is economically or
 sacramentally connected with the more momentous system.

Economist (ikōn'mist), [f. Gr. *οικονόμος*
 (see **ECONOMY**) + -IST. Cf. Fr. *économiste*.]

† 1. One who manages a household; a house-
 keeper. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1786 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 100 A prudent man... may first become a good economist, that is, a governor & father of a family. 1786 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) l. 99 Mr. Penny... will prove a good husband, and a great economist. 1765 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) II. 219, I am got into lodgings of my own, and will endeavour to be as good an economist as my villainous nature will let me. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 11 The perfect economist or mistress of a household.

2. A manager in general; one who attends to the sparing and effective use of anything, esp. of money. Const. of.

1710 SHAFESB. *Charac.* III. § 1. (1737) II. 372 O wise Economist... whom all the Elements and Powers of Nature serve! 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 64 ¶ 2 He is a good Economist in his extravagance. 1735 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Time*. Every good Economist will purchase as cheap as he can. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* l. 553 He appears to have been but an indifferent economist. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 47 [He] was such a rigid economist of time, that every hour was allotted to its separate work.

3. One who practises or advocates saving.

1758 *Herald* II. 109 No. 27 He is an economist in his expenses. 1771 H. MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xxxvi. (1803) 72 His aunt was an economist. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 420 An Italian... must be a rigid economist. 1866 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 115 Economists who pressed for the reduction of the public expenditure.

4. A student of, or writer upon, economics or political economy.

1804 EARL LAUDER. *Publ. Wealth* (1819) 354 To the economists commerce ought to have appeared a direct means of increasing wealth. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1836) 393 The great defect of... our own economists in general, is the want of definitions. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. Pref., Those facts which form the special study of the economist.

b. More fully, Political Economist.

1825 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* II. x. 197 He [Mr. Monck] is a great Grecian and a great political economist. 1825 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 326 David Hume... one of the most profound political economists of his time.

c. One of the school of 'Economistes' (who flourished in France in the 18th c.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. ix. A... considerable sect, distinguished in the French republic of letters by the name of 'The Economists'. 1869 BUCKLE *Civilis.* II. vii. 328 Soon after 1755 the economists effected a schism between the nation and the government. 1878 MORLEY *Condorcet* 33 As a thinker he is roughly classed as an Economist.

Economization (*Ekonomizē'zōn*). [f. prec. + -ATION.] The action or process of economizing (force, material, etc.).

1866 *Even. Standard* 13 July 3 The economization of the elements of electricity. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 May 4/5 A great economization of the commercial processes.

Economize (*Ekonomizē'zō*), v. [f. Gr. *oikonomō*-os (see *ECONOMY*) + -IZE.]

† 1. *intr.* To act as the governor of a household. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 41 The power... to... economize in the Land which God hath given them, as Masters of Families in their Houses.

† 2. *trans.* To arrange, constitute, organize. *Obs.* 1691 BEVERLEY *Thous. Years Kingd. Christ* 12 So shall the Divine Person... Oeconomize... the Lustre of its Glory. *Ibid.* 18 The Throne of God... is so Oeconomiz'd as to be distinct.

3. To use sparingly; to effect a saving in. 1800 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 122 He is calculating how he shall economize time. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men* VI. *Napol.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 371 He never economized his ammunition but... rained a torrent of iron... to annihilate all defence.

b. To procure the funds for anything by economy or saving. Somewhat rare.

1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. iii. § 82. 341 Her... charities... were economised from her own personal revenue.

4. *intr.* To practise economy; to spend money more sparingly than before. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 219 Economising on principles of justice and mercy. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* xl. (1883) I. 217 Light is one of the things I do not like to economise in. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iii. (1852) 95 When wages fall... the poor... are obliged to economise.

5. *trans.* To turn to account, turn to the best account; to apply to industrial purposes.

1832 H. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ix. 117 It must be for man's advantage to economize this power. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* I. (1868) 6 How this labour may... be... economized, so as to produce the richest results. 1863 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geol.* (1878) 606 Who knows... what motive powers may... be economised other than those that result from the direct application of heat. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 366 [Machinery's] object is to economise force supplied from without.

Hence *Economized ppl. a.*

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vi. 106 These are already economized alterations of something still more primitive.

Economizer (*Ekonomizē'zai*). [f. prec. + -ER.] One who or that which economizes.

1. One who makes money go a long way; one who effects saving in expenditure.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* (1867) 281 Sarah is as good an economiser as any going. 1886 *Pall Mall Budget* 7 Jan. 4/2 He was a most rigid economizer who spent a halfpenny in tar, but when the ship foundered his economy was not much appreciated even by himself.

2. One who practises 'economy of truth'.

1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 86 The modern economist keeps back his opinions or dissembles the grounds of them.

3. *Mech.* An appliance of any kind intended to effect a saving, esp. of heat or fuel. Also *attrib.*

18... Chambers' *Encycl.* s.v. *Caloric Engine*. [Economy of

fuel] is effected by a 'regenerator,' or more properly, 'economizer'. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 64 1/2 Fire Economiser for ordinary grates. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Jan. 85/1 A boiler in the economiser house exploded.

Economizing (*Ekonomizē'zōn*), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action or process: a. of turning to account for industrial purposes; b. of using with reserve and to the best effect.

1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 214 1/2 The appliances for the economizing of water. 1881 *Athenaeum* 17 Sept. 364 1/2 Work, which a slight economizing of his boundless materials might... expedite.

Economy (*Ekonomi*). Forms: 6 econ-, ycon-, nomie, 7 oconomie, (7, 8 oconomy), 7-9 oconomy, 7- economy. [ad. L. *oconomia*, ad. Gr. *oikonomia*, f. *oikonomos* one who manages a household (usu. *spec.* a steward), f. *oikos* house + *nomos*, f. *némein* to manage, control. The Gr. *oikonomos* was adopted in classical Lat. as *oconomus*, but seems to have been re-introduced into med. L. from contemporary Gr. (in an ecclesiastical sense) with the phonetic spelling *yconomus*, whence the early Fr. and Eng. *yconomie* as forms of this word.

In Christian Latin the accepted transl. of *oikonomia* was *dispensatio* (cf. L. *dispensator* = Gr. *oikonomos* steward); hence in certain *Theol.* senses *economy* and *dispensation* are used convertibly.]

1. Management of a house; management generally.

† 1. The art or science of managing a household, esp. with regard to household expenses. *Obs. exc.* in phrase *Domestic economy*.

c 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 29 'The Doctrinal Principis and Proverbys Yconomie, or Howsolde keepyng. (1580) NORTH *Plutarch* 303 A part whereof is Oeconomia, commonly called House-rule. 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 255 You have contrary to... good oconomy made a snow-house in your upper Room.

b. The manner in which a household, or a person's private expenditure, is ordered. *arch.*

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 50 ¶ 3 His Equipage and Oconomy had something in them... sumptuous. a 1723 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Artifice* IV. (D.) He ought to be very rich, whose oconomy is so profuse. 1727 POPE *Th. Var. Subj.* in *Swift's Wks.* 1755 II. i. 229 Three great ministers, who could exactly compute... the accounts of a kingdom, but were wholly ignorant of their own oconomy. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xlix. 372 Impertinence... to watch over the economy of private people. 1825-45 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. (ed. 2) 70 If you could find me any person that would undertake my small economy.

† c. *concr.* A society ordered after the manner of a family. *Obs.*

1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 249 At Holbeck we... had an economy of young men.

† d. The rules which control a person's mode of living; regimen, diet. *Obs. rare.* 1735 BARBER in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 85 The oconomy you are under must necessarily preserve your life many years.

2. In a wider sense: The administration of the concerns and resources of any community or establishment with a view to orderly conduct and productiveness; the art or science of such administration. Frequently specialized by the use of adjectives, as *Domestic, Naval, Rural*, etc. So † *Charitable Economy* [in Fr. *économie charitable*]: the management of charitable institutions.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxiii. 124 Special Administration... at home, for the Oeconomy of a Common-wealth. 1692 T. H[ALL], *Acc. New Invent.* 117 Of Naval Oeconomy or Husbandry. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 344 'Twould have been bad Oeconomy to make such an use of them [Cushions]. 1778 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 194 Rural economy is but at a low ebb here. 1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. iv. 320 The functions in domestic oconomy are many, which fall to the share of women. 1801 MRS. TRIMMER (title), Oeconomy of Charity, or an address to Ladies adapted to the present state of charitable institutions. 1863 P. BARRY *Relig.*, Dockyard Economy and Naval Power. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xix. 455 Articles... employed in the... economy of agricultural operations.

b. *esp.* Management of money, or of the finances. 1741 BETTERTON in *Oldys Eng. Stage* II. 7 It was not the only erroneous Instance of his Oeconomy. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble* LD. Wks. VIII. 23 A system of oconomy which would make a random expence... not easily practicable.

3. Political Economy [transl. Fr. *économie politique*]: originally the art or practical science of managing the resources of a nation so as to increase its material prosperity; in more recent use, the theoretical science dealing with the laws that regulate the production and distribution of wealth.

1767 SIR J. STEWART (title), An Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. Intro. II. 3 Political oconomy... proposes two distinct objects... to provide a plentiful revenue or subsistence for the people... and... to supply the state... with a revenue sufficient for the publick services. 1825 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* I. § 1. 1 Political Economy is the science of the laws which regulate the production, distribution, and consumption of those articles or products which have exchangeable value, and are either necessary, useful, or agreeable to man. a 1830 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* (1831) II. 125 The French have long distinguished themselves by their knowledge of political economy. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* I. (ed. 3) 2 The subject of a treatise on political economy is, the services which men render to each other; but those services only on which a price can be put.

4. Careful management of resources, so as to make them go as far as possible.

a. with reference to money and material wealth: Frugality, thrift, saving. Sometimes euphemistically for: Parsimony, niggardliness.

1670 COTTON *Esperon* I. ii. 62 Men have... been very liberal in their censure of the Duke's Oeconomy. a 1694 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* x. (1704) III. 88 Nor was this Oeconomy well liked even in France. 1768-71 H. WALPOLK *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 162 The luxury of Britain did not teach him [Holbein] more oconomy than he had practised in his own country. 1770 JAS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett.* 1st Ld. *Malmebury* I. 106 There can be no independence without economy. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VII. 5 The economy with which [Q.] Mary had commenced her reign had been sacrificed to superstition.

b. *concr.* An instance or a means of saving or thrift; a saving.

1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 389 The suppression of the packets is one of the economies in contemplation. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiii. (1876) 10 Improved breeds of horses, cattle... are really economies. 1876 *Times* 4 Oct., [The Railway Company] has only been saved from utter bankruptcy by economies.

c. with reference to immaterial things, as time, personal ability, labour, etc.

1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* vi. 275 The economy shown by nature in her resources is striking. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. vii. 107 To read a language that has been very imperfectly mastered is felt to be a bad economy of time.

II. 5. *Theol.* The method of the divine government of the world, or of a specific department or portion of that government.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § 1. 28 All this is the method and Oeconomy of heaven. 1795 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. v. 127 The whole Oeconomy of our Salvation might be the better represented. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* i. 15 That particular scheme of the divine economy which is revealed to us in the New Testament. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 226 The true theological position of the Law—its true position, that is, in the Divine oconomy of salvation.

b. *esp.* A 'dispensation', a method or system of the divine government suited to the needs of a particular nation or period of time, as the *Mosaic, Jewish, Christian* economy.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 516 Apol., Tending to the greater ornament and completeness of the Christian Oeconomy. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 256 The Oeconomy of Faith should go before that of Vision. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithe* II. 58 The Mosaic Oeconomy. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 4. 13 This Egyptian influence in the Mosaic Economy has been largely over-rated. 1866 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* 97 The Economy of Grace. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* viii. 100 The twofold song descriptive of both economies.

III. 6. a. *Theol.* [after Gr. *oikonomia* in the late sense 'politic administration'.] The judicious handling of doctrine, i.e. the presentation of it in such a manner as to suit the needs or to conciliate the prejudices of the persons addressed. b. This sense has been (by misapprehension or word-play) often treated as an application of 4. Hence the phrase *economy* (as if 'cautious or sparing use') of truth.

Newman's history of the Arians (1833) contained a section on the use of 'the Economy' by the Fathers. The word was eagerly caught up by popular writers and used contemptuously, as if it were a euphemistic name for dishonest evasion; in this sense it is still freq. met with. The sense of *oikonomia* to which Newman referred occurs freq. in Chrysostom and Gregory Nazianzen; e.g. the former, commenting on the words 'vain deceit' (*Col.* ii. 8) says that some deceits are good, e.g. that practised by Jacob, which was *oikonomia* not a fraud but an 'economy'. The ecclesiastical use of the word occurs in Fr. writers of the 17th and 18th c., and was ridiculed by Voltaire; hence the appearance of b so early as 1796. See also *ECONOMIC* a. 5.

a. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* i. § 3 (1876) 65 The Economy is certainly sanctioned by St. Paul in his own conduct. To the Jews he became as a Jew, etc. 1841 — *Tracts for Times* xc. (ed. 4) 83 What was an economy in the reformers, is a protection to us. 1885 E. S. FROULKES *Prim. Consecration* iv. 93 Whether S. Cyril pushed his economy—or, as it would now be called, his diplomacy—too far.

b. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 208 Falsehood and delusion are allowed in no case whatever. But... there is an economy of truth... a sort of temperance, by which a man speaks truth with reason that he may continue to speak it the longer. *Mod.* 'I do not impute falsehood to the Government, but I think there has been considerable economy of truth'.

IV. Organization, like that of a household.

7. The structure, arrangement, or proportion of parts, of any product of human design.

† a. *spec.* of a poem, play, etc. [Immediately from Gr. and Lat.] *Obs.*

1691 MILTON *Samson* Intro. Such oconomy or disposition of the fable as may stand best with... decorum. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 97 In this... Economy of a Poem, Virgil much excels Theocritus.

b. *gen.*

1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.* (1789) 217 An odd sort of elegance in the oconomy of her table. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 311 The Crossings of Stairs... would confound the Oeconomy of the Building. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xxxvii. 21 The oconomy of the table was recomposed. 1756 COLMAN & THORNTON *Connoisseur* No. 103 That the oconomy of the beaufait... may not be disarranged.

8. In wider sense: The organization, internal

constitution, apportionment of functions, of any complex unity.

† a. of the Trinity. *Obs.*

1598 tr. *Junius on Rev.* iv. 2 According to the economy or dispensation thereof [of the divine essence]. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § 3. 46 For now we are to consider how his natural body enters into this economy and dispensation. 1700 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 268 This Order and Economy, observable in the Persons of the Sacred Trinity.

b. of an individual body or mind. Sometimes *concr.* (like 'system') for the body as an organized whole.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* (1682) 176 The whole Economy of the body. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Pov.* Wks. 1730 I. 95 The whole economy of their brain is corrupted. 1752 HUMER *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 192 With regard to the economy of the mind... all vice is indeed pernicious. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 193 An effort of the economy to eject the poison.

c. of the material creation or its subdivisions, as in phrases, *animal, vegetable economy, economy of nature.*

1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 53 Within the course and economy of nature. 1710 SHAFTESS. *Charac.* II. § 1 (1737) II. 1. 19 An Animal-Order or Economy, according to which the Animal Affairs are regulated and disposed. 1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* Introd. 2 They... had no idea... of the vegetable economy. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* v. (1814) 209 Water is absolutely necessary to the economy of vegetation. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* II. ii. 174 We will retire to its forests to collect and examine the economy of its most rare and beautiful birds.

d. of human society as a whole, or of any particular community.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1682) 16 Nor will [heads that are disposed unto schism] be ever confined unto the order or economy of one body. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* v. § 2. 75 In old time there was a manner of living, and as it were a certain economy... living by Rapine. 1712 *Spect.* No. 404 P. 1 In the Dispositions of Society, the civil Economy is formed in a chain as well as the natural. 1815 DK. YORK *Let. in Gurw. Disp. Wellington X.* 4 Your... attention must... be directed to... the interior economy of the different corps. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 672 This real value in the economy of society is not disparaged.

† **Econtrary**, *adv.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. L. *e contrari* in same sense.] Contrariwise, vice versa.

1512 *Act & Hen. VIII.* xix. § 11 That no persons that ys rated for landes... be sette or taxed for his goode and catelles moveables nyther econtrary.

† **Econverse**, *adv.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. L. *e converso* of same meaning.] Conversely.

1547 *Boorde Brev. Health* ccviii. 71 b. That reason may knowe the truth from the falschod and so converse.

† **Ecossaise**. [f. *écossaise* fem. adj. 'Scotch'. Cf. SCHOTTISCHE.] (See quot.)

1863 E. PAUER *Programme* 27 Apr., A lively dance tune in 2/4 time. In older music the Ecossaise was in 3/4 slow time and was sometimes used for the Andante.

Ecostate (*ēkōstātē*), *a.* [f. E-*pref.* + L. *costa* rib + -ATE.] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Ecostate*, not having a central or strongly-marked rib or costa.

† **Ecoute** (*ēkut*). *Mil.* [f. *écouter* (f. *écouter* to listen) an excavation, in which a miner can listen for the working of the enemy's miners.] (See quot.)

1815 HUTTON *Phil. & Math. Dict.* I. 282 *Catacoustics*,... are écoutes or small galleries... in front of the glacis of a fortified place, all of which communicate with a gallery that is carried parallel to the covert-way.

† **Ephasis**. [Gr. *ἐφάσις* declaration, f. stem either of *ἐφάμην* to show forth, or of *ἐφάμην* to tell forth. Cf. ECPHRASIS. (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ephasis* (in Rhet.) a plain declaration or interpretation of a thing. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Eophonema** (*ēkōnēma*). *Rhet.* [Gr. *ἐκφώνημα*, f. *ἐκφώνεω* to cry out.] (See quot.)

1736-1800 BAILEY, *Eophonema*, a rhetorical figure, a breaking out of the voice, with some interjectional particle. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Ephoneisis**. Also 6 *eophonisis*. *Rhet.* [Gr. *ἐκφώνησις*, f. as prec.] Exclamation, an exclamatory phrase.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 221 Eophonisis, the figure of exclamation... it vtters our minde by all such words as do shew any extreme passion. 1642 JOHN EATON *Honey-combe of free Justif.* 318 The Eophonisis or acclamation of Chrysostome upon this plea. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 226 Eophonisis, Admiration or Wonder and Exclamation... is marked thus (!) 1715 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Ephora** (*ēklōrā*). *Archit.* [Gr. *ἐκφορά*, f. *ἐκφέρειν*, f. *ἐκ* out + *φέρειν* to bear.] (See quot.)

1715 KERSEY, *Ephora*, a jutting or bearing out in a building. 1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1825 76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss, *Ephora*, a word used by Vitruvius to signify the projecture of a member or moulding of a column.

† **Ephractic**, *a.* *Med.* *Obs.* [ad. late Gr. *ἐκφρακτικός*, f. *ἐκφράσσειν* to remove obstructions.] Adapted to clear away obstructions; aperient, deobstruent. Also as quasi-*sb.* Hence † **Ephractic** *a.*, of same meaning.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renov's Disp.* 30 Must be dissolved by a... cutting Ephracticke. *Ibid.* 124 Ephractic, as it were purging fractures. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 16 It is of great concernment... to procure the blood and spirits a free course... by suitable purges and Ephractic Medicines. 1775 ASH, *Ephractic*, attenuating, dis-

solving tough humours. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ephractic*, aperient, also the same as deobstruent.

† **Ephrasis** (*ēkfrāsīs*). [Gr. *ἐκφρασις*, f. *ἐκφράσσειν*, f. *ἐκ* out + *φράσσειν* to speak.] (See quot.)

1715 KERSEY, *Ephrasis* (in Rhet.) a plain declaration or interpretation of a thing. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIV. 65 The same florid effluviaries of style... in... an ephrasis of Libanius, are harmless.

† **Ecraseur** (*ēkrazōr*). *Surg.* [F. *écraseur* crusher, f. *écraser* to crush.] A blunt chain-saw, tightened by a screw or by a rack and pinion, for removing piles, polypi, etc. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1899 *Dubl. Hosp. Gaz.* 15 Jan., On the use of the Ecraseur in the operation for Anal Fistula.

† **Ecrhythmous** (*ēkripmas*). [f. Gr. *ἐκρhythmos* out of tune, f. *ἐκ* out + *ρυθμός* rhythm; see -OUS.]

1715 KERSEY, *Ecrhythmous*, a Pulse that observes no Method. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ecrhythmous*, old term applied by Galen to the pulse, and meaning irregular or unrhythmic.

† **Ecoulement**. [Fr.] The fall of a mass of rock, a building, etc. Used fig.; also *spec.* in *Geol.*

1800 H. MATTHEWS *Diary of an Invalid* (1835) 288 Napoleon has so catamaranned the foundations, that more than one écoulement has already taken place. 1839 MURCHISON *Silurian System* I. xiii. 163 The great écoulement of rocks round Daren. *Ibid.* I. xxxiii. 435 I found the phenomena to be similar to many écoulements of Alpine tracts.

† **Ecu** (*ēkri*), *a.* [F. *écru* raw, unbleached.] The name of a colour; the colour of unbleached linen. Also quasi-*sb.*

1869 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 7 White écu or maize are the shades preferred. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 9/1 The bridesmaids... wore dresses of pink satin and écu muslin.

† **Ecstasy**, *v.* *rare*. [f. ECSTASY + -ATE. Cf. F. *extasier*.] *trans.* = ECSTACIZE.

1823 *New Month. Mag.* VIII. 278 The singer... may extasiate his audience.

† **Ecstasied** (*ēkstāsīd*), *ppl. a.* [f. ECSTASY + -ED.] a. Exalted in contemplation. b. Enraptured.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *St. Exemp.* II. iv. Seraphims and the most ecstasied order of intelligence. 1661 K. W. CONF. *Charac.* (1860) To Rdr. 9 Those... whose ecstasied souls ravished with joy of his condign punishment, by excess of ecstasied spirits did themselves injuries. 1787 tr. *Klopstock's Messiah* III. 115 Thus ecstasied, sang the youthful spirits of Heaven.

† **Ecstasis** (*ēkstāsīs*). Also 7 *extasis*. [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐκστασις*; see ECSTASY.] = ECSTASY *sb.* 2, 3.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. 1. v. (1651) 392 Another... like in effect to Opium, Which puts them... into a kinde of Extasis. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 109 Ecstasis is either true, as when the mind is drawn away to contemplate heavenly things, or etc. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* III. § 3. 201 Vision, dream, trance, ecstasis, were common incidents in the history of the Hebrew prophets.

† **Ecstasize** (*ēkstāsīz*), *v.* [f. ECSTASY + -IZE. Cf. ECSTASY *v.*]

1. *trans.* To throw into an ecstasy or transport of rapturous feeling; to give pleasurable excitement to. Also *refl.*

1835 *New Month. Mag.* XLV. 469 The auditors were delighted, enraptured, ecstasized. 1853 MISS SHEPPARD *Ch. Austerley* I. 54, I should have ecstasized myself ill. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. xvi. 251 Read passages from Byron... ecstasizing the lawyer's lady.

2. *intr.* To 'go into ecstasies'.

1854 T. GWYNNE *Nanette* (1864) 18 The merry old woman was ecstasizing over the size and beauty of the... fish.

Ecstasy (*ēkstāsī*). Forms: 4-5 *extasie*, -oye, 6-9 *extasie*, -y, *ecstasy*, *extasy*, -ie, 6-8 *extasy*, 6 *extasie*, 7 *extase*, *ecstasy*, 8, 9 *ecstasy*, *ecstasy*, 7-9 *extasy*, 6- *ecstasy*. See also ECSTASIS. [a. OF. *extasie*, (after words in -*sie*, ad. L. -*sia*) f. med.L. *extasis*, a. Gr. *ἐκστασις*, f. *ἐκστασθαι* to put out of place (in phrase *ἐκστασθαι φρενῶν* 'to drive a person out of his wits'), f. *ἐκ* out + *στασθαι* to place. The mod. Eng. spelling shows direct recourse to Gr. The Fr. *extase* is ad. med.L. or Gr.

The classical senses of *ἐκστασις* are 'insanity' and 'bewilderment'; but in late Gr. the etymological meaning received another application, viz., 'withdrawal of the soul from the body, mystic or prophetic trance'; hence in later medical writers the word is used for trance, etc., generally. Both the classical and post-classical senses came into the mod. langs., and in the present fig. uses they seem to be blended.]

1. The state of being 'beside oneself', thrown into a frenzy or a stupor, with anxiety, astonishment, fear, or passion.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iii. 10 Thei weren fulfillid with wonder, and extasie, that is, leesyng of mynde of resoun and lettynge of tunge. 1400 *Chester Pl.* II. (1847) 113 I knowe... That you be in greate extacye. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew Malta* I. ii. 217 Our words will but increase his ecstasy. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 19 To lye In restlesse extasie. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 201 With a great and sudden Army he entered... In which extasie the English Factours fled to Bantam. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* I. ii. The crouching beasts Cling to the earth in pallid ecstasy.

2. *Pathol.* † a. By early writers applied vaguely, or with conflicting attempts at precise definition, to all morbid states characterized by unconsciousness, as swoon, trance, catalepsy, etc.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* v. 124 Beames... shoote from out the fairenes of her eye: At which he stands as in an extasie. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIII. xv. 179 The principall person of the embassage... fell downe flat before them in a swoone and extasie. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 80, I... layd good scuses vpon your extasie [Stage direction to line 40: Falls into a trance]. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1702) I. 160 The Ministers of the State... like men in an Extasy... had no Speech or Motion.

b. In modern scientific use. (See quot.)

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 840 Ecstasy. In this condition, the mind, absorbed in a dominant idea, becomes insensible to surrounding objects. 1882 QUAIN *Dict. Med.*, s. v. The term ecstasy has been applied to certain morbid states of the nervous system, in which the attention is occupied exclusively by one idea, and the cerebral control is in part withdrawn from the lower cerebral and certain reflex functions. These latter centres may be in a condition of inertia, or of insubordinate activity, presenting various disordered phenomena, for the most part motor.

3. a. Used by mystical writers as the technical name for the state of rapture in which the body was supposed to become incapable of sensation, while the soul was engaged in the contemplation of divine things. Now only *Hist.* or *allusive*.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 107 In such sober kind of ecstasies did Plotinus find his own soul separated from his body. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. (1712) 171 The Emigration of humane Souls from the bodie by Ecstasy. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xix. (1695) 119 Whether that which we call Extasie, be not dreaming with the Eyes open, I leave to be examined. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 181/2 Things seen in an Extasy are more certain than those we behold in dreams. 1825 EMERSON *Transcend.* Wks. 1875 II. 282 He [the Transcendentalist] believes in inspiration and in ecstasy. 1846 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. III. ii. 65 Ecstasy... is the liberation of your mind from its finite consciousness. 1879 LEFEVRE *Philos.* I. 29 The Chaldeans and the Semites let loose on the West these wanton rites, the intoxication of the senses, and by a natural transposition, mystic ecstasy.

b. The state of trance supposed to be a concomitant of prophetic inspiration; hence, Poetic frenzy or rapture. Now with some notion of 4.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 59 Certain women in a kind of ecstasie foretold of calamities to come. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* iv. 125 Eucherius, Bishop of Orleans... being in an Extasy, saw him in Hell. 1751 GRAY *Elegy* xii, Hands... waked to ecstasy the living lyre. 1755 — *Progr. Poety* (R.), He that rode sublime Upon the seraph wings of ecstasy. 1813 SCOTT *Triumf.* III. xxxv, He leant upon a harp, in mood of minstrel ecstasy.

4. An exalted state of feeling which engrosses the mind to the exclusion of thought; rapture, transport. Now chiefly, Intense or rapturous delight: the expressions *ecstasy of woe, sorrow, despair*, etc., still occur, but are usually felt as *transferred*. Phrase, *To be in, dissolve* (trans. and intr.), *be thrown into ecstasies*, etc.

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 162 After they come downe agayn to themselves from such excessyue eleuacyon or extasy. 1603 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* (1877) Ep. Ded. 6 In extasie of despair. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Div. b. In a sorrow-sighing extasie, Henry tooke leaue. 1600 MELTON *Astralog.* 4 This extasie of my admiration was broken off by the occasion of a noyse. 1632 MILTON *II Pens.* 165 As may with sweetness, through mine ear, Dissolve me into ecstasies. a 1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Love* Wks. 1730 I. 112 In ecstasies I wou'd dissolving lie. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 26 Boyish tricks that I played in the ecstasy of my joy. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* v. The ecstasy of the monk's terror. 1831 MACAULAY *Moore's Byron.* Ess. (1854) I. 165 What somebody calls the 'ecstasy of woe'. 1848 — *Hist. Eng.* I. 627 The crowd was wrought up to such an ecstasy of rage that, etc. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 19 There had been no ecstasy, no gladness even. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Fr. Critic on Milton* Ess. 242 When he hears it he is in ecstasies.

b. An outburst, a tumultuous utterance (of feeling, etc.). *Obs.*

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* I. 32 The Fury and Ecstasies of a giddy and passionate Multitude. 1795 POK *Odyss.* IV. 1013 Shrill extasies of joy declare The favouring goddess present to the pray'r.

5. *Comb.*

1840 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 169 A poet! know him by The ecstasy-dilated eye.

† **Ecstasy**, *v.* [f. the sb. Cf. ECSTASIZE *v.*]

+ 1. *trans.* To throw into a state of frenzy or stupor. Only in *pass.* *Obs.*

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. i. Wks. (1677) 159 They us'd to be so extasi'd... as... to tear their garments. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (1878) I. 12 My Blood was Corral, and my Breath was Ice, Extasied from all Sense, to think, etc. 1670 *Conclave wherein Clem. VIII. elected Pope* 2 They were extasied with distractions.

+ 2. *intr.* To behave as in an ecstasy. *Obs.*

1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 15 With seeming seeing, yet not seeing eyes... he extasies.

3. *trans.* To raise to a high state of feeling; to fill with transport; now *esp.* to delight intensely, enrapture. Chiefly in *pass.*; see ECSTASIZED.

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* v. i. in Bullen O. Pl. IV. Thou with these words hast extasyde my sowle. 1631 — *Fair M. of West* I. II. i. Wks. 1874 II. 281, I cannot but wonder why any fortune should make a man ecstasied. 1660 *Character Italy* 89 She would extasy a forer with the sight of her stately fabricks. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 251 Breathless with haste and ecstasied with joy. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. xx. 232 The crowd was again ecstasied.

† **Ecstatic** (*ēkstātētik*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἐκστατικός*, f. stem *ἐκστα-*. See ECSTASY *sb.* and -IC.]

A. adj.

1. Of the nature of trance, catalepsy, mystical absorption, stupor, or frenzy (see ECSTASY sb. 1, 2, 3); accompanied by or producing these conditions. Of persons: Subject to experiences of this kind.

1630 MILTON *Passion* 42 There doth my soul . . sit In pensive trance . . and ecstatic fit. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 286 The Quakers . . during these Extatick years . . were not in a Solid Condition. 1718 POPE *Eloisa* 339 In trance extatic may thy pangs be drowned. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xxx. Convulsions of extatic trance. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Colum.* xxvii. 27 The banded Priest's extatic art. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 62 In the extatic state, individuality, memory, time, space . . all vanish.

2. Of the nature of ecstasy or exalted feeling; characterized by, or producing intense emotion (now chiefly pleasurable emotion). Of persons: Subject to rapturous emotion. (See ECSTASY sb. 4.)

1664 H. MORE *Apology* 503 Carried quite away in an Extatick fit of Love and Joy and transporting Admiration. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. xi, Mrs. Miller . . burst forth into the most extatic thanksgivings to Heaven. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* I. 260 He quivers in extatic pain. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 42 Thy Newgate thefts impart extatic pleasure. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* vii. 24 She had thrown herself in extatic idolatry at the feet of the hero of Caprea. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* I. § 27. 45 Minds of a visionary and extatic nature.

3. *absol.* quasi-sb. rare.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 25 The man indeed at times is all upon the extatic.

B. sb. 1. One who is subject to fits of ecstasy (see ECSTASY sb. 2, 3).

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 201 (D.) Old Hereticks and idle Ecstasicks. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 190 A swarm of . . ecstasies . . spread over the country. 18 . . PROCTOR in *Cycl. Sc. I.* 433 The childhood and youth of an extatic.

2. *pl.* Sarcastically used for: Utterances in a state of ecstasy or transport; transports.

1819 BYRON *Juan* III. xi, Dante's more abstruse ecstasies Meant to personify the mathematics. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Nov. 616 Ecstasies again, might be spared.

|| **Ecstasica**, [mod.L., f. as prec.] (See quot.)

1779 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. xix. 689 'Ecstasica,' i.e. females of strongly Emotional temperament, who fell into a state of profound Reverie. 1893 SALMON in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 521 Abbé Clocquet was able to consult an ecstasica of his acquaintance.

Ecstasical, *a. arch.* [f. ECSTATIC + -AL.] = ECSTATIC.

1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. ii. 43 Let this lunaticall or extaticall frier. forbear to bragge. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* III. xv. 320 At the solemn Feasts of Bellona those sacred ser-vants wounded each other in an extaticall furie. 1618-9 BR. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. xii. (1796) III. 207 This was not Abraham's or Elihu's extaticall sleep. a 1656 BR. HALL in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxlii. 3 David's rapture, expressed in an extaticall question of sudden wonder. a 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1881) 186 Graces . . which some saints of God enjoy in extaticall . . raptures. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 239 Extaticall love . . continually carries me out to Good without myself. 1682 *Nouv. fr. France* 5 If he thinks what he says will be reported in the Kings hearing . . he grows almost Ecstasical.

Hence **Ecstasically** *adv.*, in an ecstasical manner; in a state of ecstasy. Also † **Ecstasicalness**, ecstasical condition.

1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* 293 Spoken rapturously and ecstasically. 1667 — *Div. Dial.* II. § 14 (1713) 131 Madness is nothing else but an Ecstasicalness of the Soul. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 63 The Dutch discoverers . . made certain of the natives most ecstasically drunk. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 6, I would . . extaticallly shed the last drop of my blood for his Holiness. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1047 *Blackwood* . . rejoices ecstasically . . over the downfall of the Gladstone Government.

† **Ecstatize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ECSTAT-IC + -IZE.] *trans.* To throw into an ecstasy, ecstatize.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* IV. viii. 222 He stood extatiz'd at that Picture.

|| **Ecstasia** (ektē'ziā). *Pathol.* [mod.L., as if a. Gr. *ἐκτασία, f. as next, on the analogy of ἀναστροφή, etc.] A dilatation. A synonym of ANEURISM. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 599 Bronchial ecstasies with intact or ulcerated mucous membrane.

|| **Ecstasis**, [mod.L., a. Gr. ἐκτασις, f. ἐκτείνειν, f. ἐκ out + τείνειν to stretch.]

1. (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ecstasis*, Extension or Stretching out. In *Grammar* a Figure whereby a short Syllable is extended or made long. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *Pathol.* Any morbid condition characterized by a state of dilatation. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Ectenic (ektenik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐκτεν-ης strained, f. ἐκτείνειν to stretch out + -ic.] Epithet applied to the phenomena, otherwise called 'mesmeric' or hypnotic, considered as produced by a state of strained attention.

1882 *Ch. Times* 17 Feb. 104 Manifestations . . psychic, biological, odyllic, ectenic.

Ecteron, -onic, bad forms of ECDERON, -ONIC.

1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vii. 237 The common term Ecteron is applied to both structures. 1881 — *Cat* 27 The teeth . . in part are ecteronic.

Ectethmoid (ekte'moid), *a.* [f. ECTO- + ETHMOID.] 'A term for the prefrontal of the fish, or of the lateral ethmoidal mass, with upper and middle turbinals in man' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1882 PARKER in *Trans. Linn. Soc. II.* III. 171 This is the prefrontal or ectethmoid (bone).

|| **Ecthlipsis** (ek'plī'sis). *Prosody*. [mod.L., a. Gr. ἐκθλίψις, f. ἐκθλίβειν, f. ἐκ out + θλίβειν to rub, squeeze.] (See quot. 1880.)

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 175 Ecthlipsis . . a striking out. It is a figure of Prosodia, especially when (M) with his vowel is taken away, the next word beginning with a vowel. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1715 in KERSEY. 1880 ROBY *School Lat. Gr.* § 941 Ecthlipsis, crushing out, in verse, of a syllable ending in m before an ensuing vowel.

|| **Ecthyma** (ek'thō'mā). *Pathol.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ἐκθύμα, f. ἐκθύνειν 'to break out as heat or humours' (Liddell & Scott). 'By some it is looked upon as the same as Impetigo' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1834 M. GOOD *Study of Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 497 In Ecthyma the pustules are seldom numerous.

Hence **Ecthymatous** *a.*

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 359 The ecthymatous form is nothing more than a chancreoid.

Ecto- (ek'tō), repr. Gr. ἐκτο-, stem of ἐκτός *adv.*, outside; employed as comb. form in many compounds of mod. formation, as **Ecto-blast** [Gr. βλαστός sprout], see quot. **Ecto-calca-neal** *a.*, see quot. and CALCA-NEAL. **Ecto-condyloid** [Gr. κόνδυλος knuckle + -oid], see quot. **Ecto-cuneiform** *a.*, see quot. and CUNEIFORM. **Ectocyst** [Gr. κύστις bag], see quot. and CYST. **Ectoderma** [Gr. δέρμα skin], the outer layer of the blastoderm, also called *epiblast*; also, a term applied to the outer layer of the body of the Coelenterata; hence **Ectodermal** *a.*, **Ectodermic** *a.*

Ecto-metatarsus [mod.L. *metatarsus* the bones between the tarsus and the toes], see quot. for **Ecto-calca-neal**. **Ecto-parasite**, see quot. 1861; hence **Ecto-parasitic** *a.* **Ectoplasm** [Gr. πλάσμα something moulded or formed], see quot.; hence **Ectoplasmic** *a.* **Ecto-proctous** *a.* [Gr. πρωκτός anus, rump], belonging to the *Ectoprocta*, an order of Polyzoa having the anus outside the mouth-tentacles. **Ecto-pterygoid** *a.* [see PTERYGOID], see quot. **Ecto-sarc**. *Zool.* [Gr. σάρξ, σαρκ-ός flesh], the outer transparent sarcoderm-layer of certain rhizopods, such as the Amoeba. **Ecto-stoma** [on the analogy of Gr. ἐξόστωσις, f. ὀστέον bone], an external growth of bone. **Ectozoon** (*pl. -a*) [Gr. ζῷον animal], see quot.

1864 WEBSTER, **Ecto-blast*, the Membrane composing the walls of a cell. 1864 OWEN in *Circ. Sc. (c. 1865)* II. 74/4 There are three calca-neal processes . . the third, called *ectocalca-neal, from behind the ectocondyloid cavity and the ectometatarsus. *Ibid.* 74/4 The *ectocuneiform surface. *Ibid.* 68/2 A smaller ossicle . . is the *ectocuneiform. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* IV. 208 The ecto-cuneiform may enormously preponderate over the other cuneiforms as in the Horse. 1880 *Athenaeum* 23 Oct. 536/1 Each individual of a colony of Polyzoa is encased in a cell known as the *ectocyst. 1881 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Celent.* 11 The *ectoderm growing from within outwards. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. iii. 67 The upper germ-layer, from which the outer skin and the flesh proceed, Huxley named Ecto-derm, or Outer layer. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* An. I. 35 The *ectodermal cells constitute the epidermis (ecoderm). 1877 FOSTER *Text-bk. Physiol.* III. 74 The junction of the *ectodermic muscular process (in Hydra) with the body of its cell. 1861 HOLME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VI. 291 Those Parasites which derive their nourishment from the skin . . have . . been named . . *Ectoparasites. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* An. IV. 192 Balata [is] an ectoparasite, upon oligochaetous Annelids. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 42 The Myxinioids . . are . . ecto-parasitic. 1883 J. E. ADY in *Knowl.* 15 June 355/2 Its [Amoeba's] jelly-like body becomes faintly parcelled out into an outer firm (*ectoplasm) and an inner soft (endoplasm) layer. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 583 Two cells . . separated . . by an *ectoplasmic layer . . of protoplasm. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* An. viii. 460 The characteristic polyptide of the *ectoproctous Polyzoa is a structure developed from the cystid. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 131 The bony palate may be enriched by the addition . . of two extra bones, the *ecto-pterygoid and the ento-pterygoid. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* An. II. 94 Beneath this lies a thick cortical layer (*ectosarc) distinguished by its clearness and firmness from the semifluid central substance (endosarc). 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, **Ectozoon*, a general term for those parasitic insects . . that infest the surface, or external part of the body, in distinction from the Entozoa.

|| **Ectopia**. *Pathol.* [mod.L. *ectopia*, f. Gr. ἐκτοπ-ος, adj. f. ἐκ out + τόπος place.] 'Displacement; anomaly of situation or relation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

|| **Ectropion**, -um. *Pathol.* [mod.L. *ectropium*, Gr. ἐκτρόπιον, f. ἐκ out + τρέπειν to turn.] 'An outward bending; especially applied to the condition in which the eyelid folds on itself, so that the conjunctival surface becomes external; eversion of the eyelid' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1863 COOKE *Marrow of Chirurgery* (ed. 4) II. § III. 154 Ectropion is when the lower eyelid is fallen down. 1736 in BAILEY. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 697 Ectropion is common in the under, and very uncommon in the upper eyelid. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 345 Ectropion signifies an everted condition of the lid.

Ectrotic (ek'trō'tik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. ἐκτροτικός pertaining to abortion, ἐκτροπάζειν to miscarry.] 'Term formerly applied to medicines and agents which cause abortion of the foetus. Also applied to medicines or modes of treatment which tend to produce the abortion or sudden cutting short of a disease' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 1039 The local treatment [in small pox] embraces measures to render the eruption abortive on the face, or to prevent the disfiguration caused by pitting. The treatment for this end is called ectrotic.

Ectyloctic (ektīlō'tik), *a. and sb. Med.* [ad. Gr. ἐκτυλοτικός, f. ἐκτυλό-ειν, recorded in sense of 'swell out into a callus', but here taken as meaning 'to remove warts', f. ἐκ out + τύλος wart.] (See quot.)

1736 BAILEY, *Ectylocticks*, remedies proper to consume and eat off callus's, warts and other excrescences found on the flesh. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1847 CRAIG *Ectyloctic*, having a tendency to remove callosities or indurations of the skin. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Ectypal (ektīpāl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an ectype; of the nature of an ectype or copy; opposed to *archetypal*.

1642 R. C. *Union of Christ & Ch.* 3 Material things are but Ectypall Resemblances and Imitations of spiritual things. a 1712 KEN *Hymnol.* Wks. 1721 III. 232 Ectypal Salem here is in their Eye, The Model of Archetypal on high. 1845 CORRIE *Theol. in Encycl. Metrop.* 857/1 A common division [of Theology] . . used to be . . 1. Archetypal Theology, . . 2. Ectypal . . derived from the former.

Ectype (ektīp), [ad. Gr. ἐκτύπον, neut. of ἐκτυπος worked in relief, f. ἐκ out + τύπος figure.]

† 1. An impression (in wax, clay, etc.) of a seal or medal. ? *Obs.* in *lit.* sense.

1666 PHILLIPS *Pref.*, *Ectype*, a thing taken out of another Copy. 1677 EVELYN *Numism.* v. 196 Sent the Ectype of a Medal to Sir Robt. Cotton. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

b. *fig.* A copy, reproduction; *esp.* as opposed to *archetype* or *prototype*.

1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 48 Thine own ectype Brownrigge. 1692 BEVERLY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 10 It is an Ectype or Exemplification of the Everlasting Covenant. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxxi. (1695) 212 The Complex Ideas of Substances are Ectypes, Copies too; but not perfect ones. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* III. 53 The true ectypes of their originals. 1846 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 771 To subordinate . . the prototype to the ectype.

2. *Archit.* An object in relief or embossed.

1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*

Ectypography (ektīpō'grāfi). [f. Gr. ἐκτύπος (see ECTYPE) + -γραφία a writing.] (See quot.)

1870 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art* s.v. A mode of etching by which the lines are raised on the plate instead of sunk in. *Ibid.* 179 [In ectypography] the lights are etched in and the lines of the design left standing in relief, similar to the letters of type-founders.

|| **Écu** (ekū). [Fr.: originally 'shield':—L. *scutum*; according to Littré so called because it bore on one face 3 fleurs-de-lis, like a heraldic shield.]

A French silver coin; commonly regarded as equivalent to the English 'crown'. Now used in France as a name for the five-franc piece.

The relation of the *écu* to the *livre*, and its actual value, varied greatly at different periods. There was also a gold *écu*, similarly variable in nominal and actual value.

1704 *Royal Proclam.* 18 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4029/1 Ecu's of France, or Silver Lewis. Four Shillings and Six Pence. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xii. 145 The coinage of *écus* . . had been left unrestricted.

† **Eculee**. *Obs. rare*—1. [OF. *eculee*, ad. L. *equuleus* rack, dim. of *equus* horse.] (See quot.)

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 152/1 An instrument named eculee of which two endes stonde on the ground and ii upward lyke Saynt Andrews crosse.

Ecumenacy, -ic, -ical, -icity: see ECUMEN-.

Eczema (ek'zīmā). *Pathol.* [Gr. ἐκζεμα, f. ἐκ(τ)-ειν, f. ἐκ out + ζ(τ)-ειν to boil.] 'An acute, or chronic, non-contagious, simple inflammation of the skin, characterized by the presence of itching papules and vesicles which discharge a serous fluid, or dry up' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). There are many kinds of eczema; a form occurring in cattle (*E. epizooticum*), is known as 'the foot and mouth disease'.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Eczema*, a name given by the ancient physicians, to any fiery pustule on the skin. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 24 Apr. 5 Animals . . may communicate disease . . though . . not suffering from . . eczema themselves.

Hence **Eczematous** *a.*, **Eczematously** *adv.*

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 4 A family drank the milk [from a cow having the foot and mouth disease] undiluted, and are now suffering from an eczematous condition of the lips, tongue, and palate. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 165 The eczematously diseased tissues.

† **Ed**, *a. Obs. rare.* Only in *superl. edist* or *eddist*. [Of uncertain origin; it has been identified with the OE. *ēad* happy (cf. EADI, EADNESS), but the latter appears to be a spurious word evolved from corrupt readings. Perh. *ed* d'ist may be a scribal error for *oddist*, which occurs elsewhere in the poem.] ? Distinguished in war.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5324 Ercules, bat honorable, edist of my knights. *Ibid.* 5950 Ector . . eddist of knights.

† **Ed-**, *prefix*, OE. *ed* = OHG. *it* (a. id- (MGH. *ite*-, *it*-, mod.G. dial. *it*-), ON. *ið*-, Goth. *id*-,

again, backwards (= L. *re-*). Frequent in OE.; a few examples survived into ME.; see EDBOTE, EDGROW, EDHALDE.

-ed, suffix¹, the formative of the pa. pple. of wk. vbs., had in OE. the forms *-ed*, *-ad*, *-od* (*-ud*), where the vowel represents (though not with uniform consistency) the thematic suffix characteristic of the class to which the vb. belongs; the ppl. suffix proper being *-d*:—O Teut. *-do-*:—O Aryan *-id-*; cf. Gr. vbl. adjs. in *-ros*, and L. pples. in *-tus*. In some OE. vbs. the suffix is added immediately to the root-syllable, and therefore appears without preceding vowel as *-d*, or after a voiceless cons. as *-t*; e.g. in *seald* SOLD, f. *sellan* to SELL, *boht* BOUGHT, f. *byrgan* to BUY. In ME. the several vowelised forms of the suffix (where they were not contracted) were levelled to *-ed* (*-id*, *-yd*), and this *-ed* is in most cases still retained in writing, although the pronunc. is now normally vowelless (*d*), or after voiceless cons. (*t*), as in *robed* (*rōbd*), *hoped* (*hōpt*). The full pronunc. (*ed*) regularly occurs in ordinary speech only in the endings *-ted*, *-ded*; but it is frequently required by the metre of verse, and is still often used in the public reading of the Bible and the Liturgy. A few words, such as *blessed*, *cursed*, *beloved*, which are familiar chiefly in religious use, have escaped the general tendency to contraction when used as adjs.; and the adjectival use of *learned* is distinguished by its pronunc. (*lārnéd*) from its use as simple pple. (*lārnd*). From 16th to 18th c. the suffix, when following a voiceless cons. (preceded by a cons. or a short vowel), was often written *-t*, in accordance with the pronunc., as in *jump^t*, *whipt*, *sept*. This is still practised by some writers, but is not now in general use. Where, however, a long vowel in the vb.-stem is shortened in the pple., as in *crept*, *slept*, the spelling with *-t* is universal. Some pples. have a twofold spelling, according as the vowel is shortened or not in pronunc.; e.g. *leapt* (*lept*), and *leaped* (*lipt*).

In several other classes of instances the *-ed* of early ME. has undergone subsequent contraction (in the inflected forms, however, this process had already begun in OE.): e.g. the endings *-ted*, *-ded* became *-t*, *-d* (as in *bledd*, mod. *bleed*, for OE. *bled* (see BLEED v.), *sett*, mod. *set*, for OE. *set* (see SET v.)); after *l*, *n*, *r*, the ending *-ded* has often become *-t*, as in *gilt*, *sent*, *girt*; and in certain cases *l*, *m*, *n* at the end of a verb-stem cause the suffix *-ed* to become *-t*, as in *spilt*, *unkempt*, *burnt*. These contractions occur only in the older words of the language, and many of the words in which they are found have parallel forms without contraction, in most cases with some difference of meaning or use. The Sc. form of *-ed* is *-it*, with which cf. such early ME. forms as *i-nemphet* named, *i-crimet* crowned, though these belong chiefly to extreme southern dialects.

2. The suffix was (chiefly in 15th, 16th, and 17th c.) added to adapted forms of L. pples., the intention being to assimilate these words in form to the native words which they resembled in function; e.g. *acquired*, *situated*, *versed* (*sine*). Similarly, the ppl. adjs. in *-ate*, ad. L. *-atus*, common in mod. scientific nomenclature, have usually parallel forms in *-ated*, without difference in meaning; e.g. *bipinnate(d)*, *dentate(d)*.

3. It is possible that some of the adjs. formed by the addition of *-ed* to sbs. may be examples of this suffix rather than of *-ED*². The apparent instances of this which can be traced back to OE., however, are found to belong to the latter.

-ed, suffix², OE. *-ede* = OS. *-ēdi* (not represented elsewhere in Teut., though ON. had adjs. similarly f. sbs., with ppl. form and *i*-umlaut, as *eygdr* eyed, *hynrdr* horned):—O Teut. type *-ēdjo-*, is appended to sbs. in order to form adjs. connoting the possession or the presence of the attribute or thing expressed by the sb. The function of the suffix is thus identical with that of the Lat. ppl. suffix *-tus* as used in *caudatus* tailed, *auritus* eared, etc.; and it is possible that the Teut. *-ēdjo-* may originally have been f. *-ēdo-* (see *-ED*¹), the suffix of pa. pples. of vbs. in *-djan* formed upon sbs. In mod. Eng., and even in ME., the form affords no means of distinguishing between the genuine examples of this suffix and those ppl. adjs. in *-ED*¹ which are ultimately f. sbs. through unrecorded vbs. Examples that have come down from OE. are *ringed*:—OE. *hringed*, *hooked*:—OE. *hōcede*, etc. The suffix is now added without restriction to any sb. from which it is desired to form an adj. with the sense 'possessing, provided with, characterized by' (something); e.g. in *toothed*, *booted*, *wooded*, *moneyed*, *cultured*, *diseased*, *jaundiced*, etc., and in parasyntetic derivatives, as *dark-eyed*, *seven-hilled*, *leather-aproned*, etc. In *bigoted*, *crabbed*, *dogged*, the suffix has a vaguer meaning.

(Groundless objections have been made to the use of such words by writers ignorant of the history of the language: see quot.) In pronunciation this suffix follows the same rules as *-ED*¹.

1779 JOHNSON *Gray Wks.* IV. 302 There has of late arisen a practice of giving to adjectives derived from substantives, the termination of participles: such as the 'cultured' plain... but I was sorry to see in the lines of a scholar like Gray, the 'honied' spring. 1832 COLERIDGE *Table-T.* (1836) 171, I regret to see that vile and barbarous vocable *talented*... The formation of a participle passive from a noun is a licence that nothing but a very peculiar felicity can excuse.

Edacious (ēdā'sh), a. [f. L. *edāci-* (nom. *edax*), f. *edēre* to eat + *-ous*.]

1. Of or relating to eating; devoted to eating, voracious. Now chiefly humorous.

1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* viii. 199 Our... high-toned irritability, edacious appetites, and pampered constitutions. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick*, *Gl.* III. ix. viii. 135 Who shall judge him?—transcendent King of edacious Flunkies. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. II. 182 His edacious peculiarities—whether... he was... most partial to lamb or turkey.

b. fig. Greedy, eager.

1865 CARLYLE *Frederick*, *Gl.* V. xiii. v. 62 These words Hyndford listened to with an edacious solid countenance. 1866 — *Remin.* (1881) I. 259 A hardy little figure, of edacious energetic physiognomy.

2. Said of time. (After L. *tempus edax rerum*.)

1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* I. 372 Edacious Time has all his works consumed. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 31 Concord Bridge had long since yielded to the edacious tooth of Time. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 4 Edacious Time too visibly devours her last charm.

Edacity (ēdā'sh), [f. as prec. + *-ty*.]

1. The quality of being edacious; capacity for eating; good appetite. Now chiefly humorous.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 972 The Wolf is a Beast of great Edacity and Digestion. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xxxix, If those pipes windings... Should not refrain too much edacity. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* xviii. 613 Edacity in the Small Pox is usually an ill Sign. 1823 *New Month. Mag.* VII. 335 He has vivacity, edacity, and bi-bacuity. 1824 BADHAM *Halicut*, 516 Ulysses' edacity is competently attested in the Odyssey.

2. Corrosive quality, destructive power. Obs.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 146 Lest the noxious quality of the air or edacity of heat spoil their qualities.

† **Edad**, int. Obs. [Cf. ADAD, ADOD, EDOD, EGAD, ECOD.]

1770 *Brit. Apollo* III. 28 1/2 *Add* and *edad* is only a mincing of *by G—d*.

Edaphodont (ēdāfōdnt), a. *Palæont.* [ad. mod. L. *edaphodus* (-odont-), f. Gr. *ēdaphos* floor + *ōdōs*, *ōdōr*-os tooth; the name was given by Buckland on account of the shape of the teeth.]

A fish of the fossil genus *Edaphodus*, remains of which are found in deposits ranging from the Cretaceous to the Eocene.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 97/1 The cylindrical dental masses of the... edaphodont fishes.

† **Edbote**, Obs. rare. [f. ED- + BOOT sb.¹] Restitution, amends, satisfaction.

c. 1325 SHOREHAM 31 Penance heth maneres thre, Thor3 sorje, schryfte, and edbote. *Ibid.* 36 Wanne man hys repentant i-schryve, He schold don edbote.

|| **Edda** (ēdā). [ON.; usually identified with *Edda* the name of the great-grandmother in the ON. poem 'Rígsþul' (see Vigf. and Powell *Corpus Poet. Bor.* II. 514); others consider it to be f. *ēdr* poetry.] The name given to two distinct Icelandic books:

a. By Icelandic poets of 15th c. applied to a miscellaneous handbook to Icel. poetry, containing prosodic and grammatical treatises, with quotations and prose paraphrases of myths from old poems. This work (partly written by the Icelandic historian Snorre Sturelson c. 1230) has since 1642 been commonly called Snorre's *Edda*, or the Younger or Prose *Edda*.

b. A collection (made c. 1200) of ancient ON. poems on mythical and traditional subjects. The names 'Elder or Poetic *Edda*', 'Edda of Sæmund', were applied to this work by Biörn of Skarðsá, who erroneously ascribed its compilation to the Icelandic historian Sæmund (d. 1133).

1771 MACPHERSON *Introd. Hist. Gl. Brit.* 180 Neither does the Icelandic *Edda*... supply that defect. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 196 *Edda*, a word of uncertain etymology, is thought to signify Ancestress. 1866 *Reader* 3 Mar. 221/2 The Elder (or Poetic) *Edda* is a volume of very old mythological and heroic lays. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 181 The *Edda* is the purest and most abundant source of knowledge for primitive Germanic conditions.

Hence **Edda-ic**, **Eddic** a., of or pertaining to the *Eddas*; resembling the contents of the *Eddas*.

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. *Introd.* 41 No *Eddic* or other Manuscripts... are older than... the 13th century. 1824 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 267/1 African and Australian myths almost as *Eddic*... may be quoted. 1883 VIGF. & POWELL *Corp. Poet. Bor.* I. 101 There are not one but many mythologies in the *Eddic* poems.

Eddas, var. of EDDOES.

Edder (ēdā), sb. Obs. exc. dial. Also 8-9 eather. [Of doubtful etymology; some have identified it with OE. *eodor*, *eder* enclosure = OHG. *etar*, ON. *jaðarr* edge, border.] Osiers, hazel-roses, or other light flexible wood, used for interlacing the stakes of a hedge at the top. Also in *Stake and edder* (eather) fence. Hence **Edder** v.; also **ether**, trans. to interlace or bind (a hedge)

at the top with osiers, etc. **Eddering** vbl. sb., a. the action of the verb; b. *concr.* the materials used in the operation.

[*Beowulf* 1038 Mearas... on flet teen in under eoderas. a 1000 *Wanderer* (Gr. Wülcker) 77 Stondað... hrygde ða ederas.] 1523 FITZGERB. *Husb.* § 126 When thou haste made thy hedge and eddered it well, than take thy mall agayne and dryue downe thy edderinges. 1577 TUSSEY *Husb.* xxxiii. (1878) 73 Save edder and stake, strong hedge to make. 1664 SPELMAN *Gloss.* s.v. *Etarcharte*, Angli... hoc ipsum the edar and ethar appellantes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Quicket*, Edder... is to bind the Top of the Stakes in with some small long Poles, or Sticks on each Side. 1784-1815 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* VII. 25 The stake and eather fence, for new made fences, is the cheapest. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 626 Hurdles, fagots, stakes and edders. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* *Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Ethering* is running a line of hazel, or other flexible rods, intertwiningly along the top of a hedge.

Edder, obs. and dial. var. of ADDER sb.¹, EIDER.

Edders, var. of EDDOES.

Eddish (ēdīʃ). Forms: (? 1 *edisio*, -*eso*), 6-7 *edysche*, -*ysche*, -*ish*, 6-8 *etch(e)*, 7-8 *eadish* (7 *esh*), (9 *dial.* *edidge*, *hedditch*), 7- *eddish*. See also EARSH, ARRISH. [Of obscure etymology.]

Usually identified with OE. *edisc* park or enclosed pasture (glossed *vivarium*), with which cf. OE. *yddisc*, rendering L. *supellex*, *supellectile*, household stuff. It is difficult to see how the meaning of the OE. word could have given rise to the mod. sense of *eddish*, which, though widely diffused in dialects, has not been traced further back than the 15th c.; and the assumption that 'aftergrowth' is the unrecorded primary sense of OE. *edisc* 'park' appears too hazardous. The current derivation from OE. *ed* 'again' suits the modern sense, but (even if this sense were demonstrated for OE.) involves difficulties with regard to form.

† 1. OE. *edisc*: A park or enclosed pasture for cattle.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 147 *Broel*, *edisc* [*Corpus* 324 *Broel*, *edisc*, *deortun*]. 778 *Ag.* *Charter* in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 427 *Agellum qui dicitur tatan edisc*. 828 *Ibid.* 458 Grotan edescas lond. a 1000 *Ag.* Ps. xcix. [c.] 3 We his folc syndan and his fæle sceap, þa he on his edisce alle afedde.

2. a. Grass (also clover, etc.) which grows again; an aftergrowth of grass after mowing (in first quot. perhaps 'brushwood'). b. Stubble; a stubble-field.

1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Promp. Parv.* 136 *Frutex*, a styke, a yerde, and buske, underwode, or eddysche. 1523 FITZGERB. *Surv.* 2 Yet hath the lorde the Eddyshe and the aftermathe. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xviii. 43 Soile perfectly knowe, eddish ys sowe. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* i. iv. There is little eddish or after-pasture. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 325 Eddish, Edash, Etch, Ersh or Eegress, the latter Pasture, or Grass that comes after Mowing or Reaping. a 1728 Dr. KENNETH *Lansdowne MS.* 1033 in *Promp. Parv.* 135 note, Eddish, roughings or aftermathe in meadows, but more properly the stubble or gratten in corn-fields. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* v. i. 101 Eddishes, stubble-fields. 1795 VANCOUVER *Agric. Survey Essex* 50 The bean etche well cleaned in the autumn and sown again with wheat; a small portion of these etches are occasionally sown with tares. 1830 *Boston (Linc.) Gazette* 19 Oct., Pastures have been abundant and the eddishes luxuriant. 1863 *Lanc. Fens* 23 Owd Ned had gone... a-helpen... t' heawse ther hedditch. 1880 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., The young beas han broke into the clover eddish.

b. = EATAGE.

1843 LD. AINGER 12 *Merson & Welsby's Rep.* LXII, The action is brought... for the eddish or eatage of a field.

3. attrib., as in *eddish-grass*; *eddish-cheese*, cheese made from the milk of cows fed on the aftermathe; *eddish-crop* (see quot. 1863); † *eddish-hen* [f. OE. *edisc*; see 1], a quail.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* civ. [cv.] 40 Bedun fiasc & cwom him edeschen. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* civ. [cv.] 40 þai asked, and come þe eddischenne. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. xxxv. 68 Eddish grasse... in some countries is called after-maths. 1615 — *Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 152 Touching your Eddish cheese, or Winter cheese. 1861 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 267 A ham... an Eddish cheese, and a few other trifles. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.) *Eddish-crop* (Ess.) is a grain crop after grain.

Eddit, var. of ADIT, a watercourse.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 79 The Eddits that are taken up from the several streams.

Eddoes (ēdōz). Also *edoes*, *eddas*, *edders*, *eddy* (in *eddy-root*). [An African word, from the language of the Gold Coast.] 'The tuberous stems of various araceous plants, as *Colocasia esculenta*... *Caladium bicolor*, etc.' (*Treas. Bot.*) *Eddy-root*: the root of the taro (*Colocasia macrorrhiza*). 1695 BURTON *Engl. Empire America* x. 142 Carrots, Potatoes, and Eddoes, a substantial wholesome nourishing Root. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 227 The different species of Eddas are distinguished into the blue Eddas, the scratching Eddas, and the roasting Eddas. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2022 Extensive plantations, consisting of the taro or eddy root, and sweet potatoes. 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* I. iv. 64 note, Eddoes, arum sagittæ folium, have been introduced by the Nova Scotian settlers. 1841 ORDERSON *Creol.* II. 10 Yams, potatoes, and eddoes.

† **Eddre**. Obs. Forms: 1 *ēdre*, *ēdre*, *ēdre*, 3 *ēdre*. [OE. *ēdre* = OFris. *edderre*, *eddre*, OHG. *ādara*, *ādra* (Du., Ger. *ader*), OSw. *ādra* (Sw. *ādra*):—O Teut. type **ēdron-*; cogn. w. ON. *ēð-r* (repr. O Teut. type **ēdri-*), of same meaning; the Gr. *ἥρῶν* heart, *ἥρῶν* belly, may be ultimately connected.] A bloodvessel, vein.

Beowulf 2967 (Gr.) Swat ædrum sprong forð under fere. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxiii. 17 (Gr.) Wærun mine ædra ealle tolyscde. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 258 Men. huded ham hwon heo beoð ieten bol on one erm. eddre. a. 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 45 Ich have hem leten eddre blod.

Eddy (e'di), *sb.* Also 5 *Sc. ydy*, 6-7 *edie*, *eddee*, -ie. [Of unknown history; app. first recorded in 15th c.; if of Eng. origin, the sense seems to point to connexion with *Ed-*; cf. *ON. iða* of same meaning.]

1. 'The water that by some interruption in its course, runs contrary to the direction of the tide or current' (Adm. Smyth); a circular motion in water, a small whirlpool.

a. 1445 *Houlate* lxiv. The barde. socht wattir to wesche him thar out in an ydy. 1553 *BRENDE Q. Curtius* 245 (R.) Suche as . . . escaped their enemies, were . . . drowned wyth . . . the eddies of the streame. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 251 The strong eddy or Whirlpools of the River . . . brought it into the Trench. 1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* i. 131 Those great eddies . . . that suck into them . . . whatever comes within their reach. 1797 *THOMSON Spring* 816 The madness of the straiten'd stream Turns in black eddies round. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* iii. vii. The wheeling eddies boil. 1882 *WHITE Naval Archit.* 449 It is blunt tails rather than blunt noses that cause eddies.

2. *transf.* Wind, fog, dust, etc. moving in a similar way; a circular movement of wind, etc.

1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Caubul* (1842) i. 173 Rain. brought . . . by the eddy in the winds. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* iii. i. 269 Indicated through circling eddies of fog. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 22 A dustcloud rolls in eddies forth.

3. *fig.*

1791 G. MORRIS in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 413 There is in the current of their affairs a strong eddy or counter tide. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 147 An eddy of criticism. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* xlviii. The lightest wave of thought shall lisp, The fancy's tenderest eddy wreath. 1868 *STANLEY Westm. Ab.* iii. 139 These are but the eddies of the royal history. 1875 *FARRAR Seekers* ii. iv. 231 In the mighty eddies of an unseen, mysterious agency.

4. *Comb.*, as *eddy-breeze*, -*current*, -*stream*, -*tide*; *eddy-rook* (see *quot.*); *eddy-water* (also *eddy*, Adm. Smyth), the dead water under a ship's counter. Also *EDDY-WIND*.

1799 *Naval Chron.* i. 250 'Eddy breezes from a hilly shore. 1800 *HAKLUIT Voy.* III. 291 (K.) From the Cape to Virginia . . . are none but 'eddie currents. 1877 A. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* iv. § 1. 124 Rock possessing this [Current-Bedding] structure is sometimes called 'Eddy-Rock' by quarrymen and well-sinkers. 1795 *De For. Voy. round W.* (1840) 352 They would rather have an 'eddy stream against them. 1627 *CART. Smith Seaman's Gram.* x. 48 An 'Eddie tide is where the water doth runne backe contrary to the tide. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 8/2 Owing to the eddy tide these operations were not attended with success.

Eddy (e'di), *v.* [f. *prec. sb.*]

1. *intr.* To move in an eddy or eddies: said properly of water and objects borne on water; also of air, vapour, etc., and *transf.* of birds on the wing. Also *fig.*

1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. xvii. Eddying in almost viewless wave, The weeping willow twig to lave. 1813 - *Trierm.* iii. vii. The unwanted sound, Eddying in echoes round and round. 1833 *MARRVAT P. Simple* (1863) 158 The wind was high. . . sweeping in the rain in every direction as it eddied to and fro. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Press* II. 91 Large hungry eagles. . . eddying far above into the regions of air. 1850 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 285 A flat cake of ice eddied round near the floe we were upon. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. § 14. 97 The vapour . . . eddying wildly in the air.

2. *trans.* To whirl round in eddies. Also with *in*: to collect as into an eddy (rare).

1730 *THOMSON Autumn* 322 The circling mountains eddy in. From the bare wild the dissipated storm. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 113/1 How are we to tell that a comet . . . may not get eddied (so to speak) by some great planet? 1878 *SMILES Robt. Dick* iv. 28 The water is churned and eddied about.

Eddying (e'diɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *prec. + -ING* 1.] The action of the vb. **EDDY**: moving in circles, whirling. In *quots. transf. and fig.*

1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 220 An eddying instead of progression of thought. 1830 *TENNYSON Ode to Mem.* ii. The eddying of her garments caught from thee The light of thy great presence. 1886 *Athenaeum* 10 July 39/1 The twistings and eddyings of the political current.

Eddying, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec. + -ING* 2.] Moving in eddies; full of eddies.

1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice-told T.* (1851) II. ix. 127 The eddying wind has kept them [the roofs] bare at the bleak corners. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* I. v. 158 From Lycia where the eddying Xanthus runs. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* i. 16 The eddying vapours . . . had been mingling . . . in endless ways.

Eddyless (e'diləs), *a.* [f. *EDDY sb. + -LESS*.] Without eddies, tranquil; also *fig.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* v. (1626) 104 A silent streame I found, All eddyless, perspicuous to the ground. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 485 To mortify the body, and still the mind into eddyless meditation.

Eddy-root: see *s. v. EDDIES*.

Eddy-wind. A wind that moves in an eddy. 1666 *CAPT. SMITH Acad. Yng. Seamen* 17 A gust, a storme. . . an eddy wind. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 20 Men . . . that are weather-waft up and down with every eddy-wind of every new doctrine. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 505 Chaff with eddy Winds is whirld around. 1713 *DESAGUILLERS Fires Impr.* 152 Such Eddy-Winds blow from the South when we have them here at London. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) IV. 1218 There is . . . an eddy wind at S. W.

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* a. v. The eddy-wind of a sail escaping in a curve makes the sail abaft shiver.

Edo, ME. f. of *code*, OE. pa. t. of *go*.

† **Edecimation**. *Obs. rare* 1. [a. L. *edecimā-tiō-em*, f. *edecimā-re*, f. *ē* out + *decimus* tenth.] The action or process of taking a tithe or tenth. a. 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xlviii. 386 The Edecimation and Tith-haling of their Goods.

|| **Edelweiss** (ē'del'vōis). [f. Ger. *edel* noble + *weiss* white.] An Alpine plant, *Gnaphalium Leontopodium* or *Leontopodium alpinum*, remarkable for its white flower, growing in rocky places, often scarcely accessible, on the Swiss mountains. Also *attrib.*, as in *edelweiss-lace*.

1862 *EMERSON Thoreau Wks.* (Bohn) III. 330 It is called by . . . the Swiss Edelweiss, which signifies Noble Purity. 1878 *BROWNING La Saïsias* 21, I knew an Alpine-rose which all beside named Edelweiss. 1882 *CHARLES LOWDER* 356 A . . . cross of edelweiss had been placed on the coffin. 1884 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 2/7 Perhaps the most successful rival of Nottingham goods is the German-Swiss Edelweiss lace.

Edematose, -ous, var. f. *CEMATOSE*, -ous.

Eden (ē'dn). [a. Heb. *עֵדֶן*; etymologically 'pleasure, delight']

1. The abode of Adam and Eve at their creation, Paradise; also more fully, *The garden of Eden*.

1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* iv. 16 Caym . . . dwelleth at the east place of Eden. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* ii. 8 The Lorde God also planted a garden of pleasure in Eden. *Ibid.* iii. 23 Then the Lorde God put him out of the garden of Eden. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 143 Discovering . . . all the East Of Paradise and Edens happie Plains. 1796-7 *COLERIDGE Poems* (1862) 14 Ah flowers! which joy from Eden stole While innocence stood smiling by. 1860 *HAWTHORNE Marb. Fawn*, II. x. 108 What the flaming sword was to the first Eden, such is the malaria to these sweet gardens and groves.

2. *transf. and fig.* A delightful abode or resting-place, a paradise; a state of supreme happiness.

a. 1225 *Juliana* 79 He [the translator] mote beon a corn i godes guldene edene. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. ii. 42 This sceptred Isle This other Eden, demy paradise. 1665-9 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* (1675) 320 He inherits . . . a gay and privileged Plot of his Eden. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* ii. 128 Who acts thus wisely mark the moral Muse A blooming Eden in his life reviews. 1830 *MRS. BRAY Fitz of F. i.* (1884) 9 Mount Edgcombe, that Eden of Devon. 1842 *TENNYSON Gardener's Dau.* 187 Henceforward squall nor storm Could keep me from the Eden where she dwelt.

Hence **Edenic** (ē'denik), *a.*, of or pertaining to Eden; **Edenize** *v. trans.*, to make like Eden; to admit into Eden or Paradise; **Edenized** *ppl. a.*, **Edenization**.

a. 1618 J. DAVIES *Wit's Pilgrim*. N iv. (T.) For pure saints edeniz'd unfit. 1850 *MRS. BROWNING Poems* i. 75 By the memory of Edenic joys Forfeit and lost. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* iii. (1865) 22 The moral contrast which the savage presents to our conceptions of Edenic life. 1877 *WRAXALL tr. V. Hugo's Misérables* iv. v. 4 The Edenization of the world.

Edental (ē'dentāl), *a.* [f. *E-* + *L. dent-em* tooth + *-AL*.] = next.

1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* v. (1873) 82 Another gigantic edental quadruped. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Edentata**, *sb. pl.* [mod. L., f. *ēdentātus*, f. *ēdentāre* to render toothless, knock a person's teeth out, f. *ē* out + *dent-em* tooth.] An order of Mammalia characterized by the absence of front teeth; represented by the Ant-eater, Armadillo, Sloth, etc.

1834 *McMURTRIE Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 92 The Edentata, or quadrupeds without front teeth. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 99 The three lowest orders of mammals, namely, marsupials, edentata, and rodents.

Edentate (ē'dentēt), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *ēdentātus*; see *prec.*]

A. adj. Characterized by the absence of incisor and canine teeth; belonging to the order *Edentata*; see *B.* Sometimes = 'toothless'.

1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* i. 406 Mouth not entirely furnished with teeth, and often edentate. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 245/2 The mouth . . . consists of two . . . edentate mandibles sheathed with horn. 1885 *PARKER Mammalian Desc.* iv. 96 He is not truly edentate, but has teeth.

B. sb. 1. in *pl.* = **EDENTATA**.

1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 208 Like most of the other Edentates, they [the Sloths] can roll themselves up and take a long and reckless sleep. 1880 *HAUGHTON Phys. Geog.* vi. 269 The Edentates are among the lowest forms of placental Mammals.

2. *humorously*. One who has lost his teeth.

1850 *KINGSLEY Alt. Locke* xxxvi. (1874) 270 How could a poor edentate like myself articulate a word?

† **Edentate**, *v. Obs.* 1. [f. as *prec.*] *trans.* To strike out, or draw out (a person's) teeth.

1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

Hence † **Edentation**, the extraction of teeth.

1623 in *COCKERAM*.

Edention, erroneous form of **EDENTATION**.

1623 *COCKERAM II*, A Pulling out of teeth, *edention* [but *edentation* in pt. 1].

Edentulous (ē'dentūləs), *a.* [f. L. *edentulus* toothless, f. *ē* out + *dent-em* tooth + *-OUS*.] Having no teeth, toothless.

1792 *MONRO Compar. Anat.* 110 The chin and nose of edentulous people are much nearer. 1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 281 Fishes. [are] apparently utter strangers to edentulous old age. 1839-47 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* III. 367/1

The jaws [of echidna] are edentulous. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 39 Instances . . . in which the jaws have been entirely edentulous.

† **Eder**, *e'dera*. *Obs. rare*. [ad. and a. L. (*h*) *edera*.] Ivy. (The L. word was prob. retained by Wyclif in the version of 1382 from ignorance of its meaning. In *Jonah* the A. V. has 'gourd'.)

1382 *WYCLIF Jonah* iv. 6 The Lord God made redy an eder [1388 an yuy], and it styded vp on the hed of Jonas. — a *Mac.* vi. 7 Crownyd with edera [1388 with yuy].

Ederling. ? Mistake for **elderling* ancestor [f. *elder*, *ALDER sb.* 2 + *-LING*.]

c. 1300 *K. Alis.* 1711 Darie, the kyng of alle kynges, The godis . . . hath to ederlyng.

Edge (edʒ), *sb.* Forms: 1 *ecg* (g. 3-7 *egge*, (3 *agge*, *hegge*, 5-6 *eg* (e, 6-7 *edg*), 5- *edge*. [OE. *eg* str. fem. = OS. *eggia* (MDu. *egge*, Du. *egge*)

edge, corner, point, OHG. *ekka* edge, point (MHG. *ecke* edge, point, corner, mod. Ger. *ecke* fem., *eck* neut., corner), ON. *egg* edge: -OTent. **agjd*, f. OArvan root **ak*, whence many words of cognate sense, e.g. L. *acies*, Gr. *akis* point; cf. AIL *sb.*, AWN, EAR *sb.* 2. (The sense 'corner', which has been developed in Ger. and Du., is wanting in Eng.)

1. A cutting edge.

1. The thin sharpened side of the blade of a cutting instrument or weapon; opposed to the 'back' or blunt side; or to the 'flat' or broad surface of the blade. Often associated with *point* (OE. *ord*). The edge of the sword: used rhetorically for 'the sword' as the typical instrument of slaughter or of conquest.

Beowulf 1549 (Gr.) Breost net . . . wiðord and wið egge ingang forstod. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxi. 24 Hic feallað on swurdes egge [c. 1160 *egge*]. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 He wile smite . . . mid egge and cleuen . . . oðer mid orde and piltten. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* iv. 899 Beth rather to hym cause of flat than egge. c. 1450 *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 735 *Hoc acumen, Hec acies*, a neg. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* i. 20 Some kindes of salt . . . doe giue such temper to the edges of weapons. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. i. 150, I will . . . giue to th' edge o' th' Sword his Wife. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xxxiv. 26 They slew Hamor and Shechem . . . with the edge of the sword. — *Hebr.* xi. 34 [They] escaped the edge of the sword. 1648 *MILTON Tenure Kings* Wks. 1738 l. 317 And what restraint the Sword comes to at length, having both edge and point, if any Sceptic will needs doubt, let him feel. 1797 *GODWIN Enquirer* i. ii. 9 A tool with a fine edge may do mischief. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* II. 20 When it was steel coat to frieze mantle, the thieves knew . . . whether swords had edges or no. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 54 The King by the edge of the sword changed himself . . . into a King according to the laws of England.

¶ humorously misused.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. ii. 173 To be in perill of my life with the edge of a featherbed. 1599 — *Hen. V.* iii. vi. 50 And let not Bardolphs vitall thred bee cut With edge of Penny-Cord.

b. poet. A cutting weapon or tool; in ME. also a lance.

Beowulf 2876 (Gr.) Þæt he hyne sylfne gewrac ana mid egge. c. 1205 *LAV.* 5605 He hauede monie Alemainis mid agge [1275 *hegge*] to-heowen. c. 1300 *K. Alis.* 1271 He gripeth in hond a spere . . . Thoroughth the bruni creopeth the egge. c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1104 Nauher to count ne to kerue, with knyfe wyth egge. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Former Age* 19 No flessch ne wyste offence of egge or spere. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. v. 113 Men and lads Stain all your edges on me. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* xxi. 25 On all sides Down came his edge.

c. The sharpness given to a blade by whetting. c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5147 His naked swerd in hond he bare, The egge was mich wored a-wey. 1517 *TORKINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 21 Tooles made of Iron that neuer lese ther egge by myracle of Seynt Nicholas. 1850 *BLACKIE Aeschylus* I. Pref. 10 It is for lack of skill in the workman, not from want of edge in the tool. *Mod.* The knife has no edge. Put an edge on this knife.

2. *fig. a.* With direct reference to 1, 1 c. Power to 'cut' or wound; keen effectiveness. Of language: Trenchant force (cf. *point*). Of appetite, passion, desires, enjoyment, etc.: Keeness. Phrases (used also *lit.* in 1, 1 c), † *To add an edge to*; *to put, set an edge upon*; *to dull, blunt the edge of*, etc. *Not to put too fine an edge upon it*: to use 'blunt', outspoken language.

a. 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) II. 88 To add an edge unto our prayers. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. v. 35 Abate the edge of Traitors, Gracious Lord. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 73 She moues me not, or not remoues, at least, Affections edge in me. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* (1634) 503 Faults and contrary successes giue it [love] edge and grace. 1650 *SHAKS. Temp.* iv. i. 20 To take away The edge of that dayes celebration. 1625 *DONNE Serm.* 105 The apostle there changes the edge of his argument. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof.* St. iii. xl. 179 Take not too much at once, lest thy brain turn edge. 1661 *BRAMHALL Just. Vind.* iv. 87 The edge and validity of it [ecclesiastical law] did proceed from authority royal. 1704 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 142 Pleads reasons y^e Edge of which . . . has wore off. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* 1st Prol., No tricking here, to blunt the edge of law. 1830 T. HAMILTON *C. Thornton* (1845) 79 Exercise . . . had given more than its wonted edge to my appetite. 1846 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* II. vii. 416 Several circumstances operated to sharpen the edge of intolerance. 1870 *SWIMBURNE Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 286 The marble majesty of Calantha [in Ford's 'Broken Heart'] . . . gives force and edge to the lofty passion of the catastrophe. 1879 *LOWELL Port. Wks.* 375 Yet knows to put an edge upon his speech. *Mod.* He is, not to put too fine an edge upon it, a thoroughpaced scoundrel.

† b. Of persons: Ardour, keenness in pursuit of an object; in weaker sense, inclination, liking.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus* Hist. ii. xlii. (1591) 78 The Othomans, laying aside all edge to fight. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learning* ii. 112 He must take heed he shew . . . some sparkles of liberty, spirit, and edge. a 1638 MEDE *Ep. Hayn* xii. Wks. 752, I have little or no edge to contend with one I think persuaded. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 183, I have so small hope to prevail with men, because I goe against their edge. *Ibid.* 390 As for others, their edge is not so much toward them.

† c. To give an edge to, set an edge upon (a person): to stimulate, incite. *Obs.* (Cf. EDGE, EGG vbs.)

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i. 27 Give him a further edge. 1609 HOLLAND *Livy* vi. xxviii. 237 The memoriall of that late . . . Josse sustained might rather stirre them up and set an edge upon them. 1666 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 274 What is wanting to give us an edge to the duty.

† d. fig. Phrases (with direct reference to sense 1), back and edge: adjoining, close by. *Fall back, fall edge:* 'come what may', in any case. *On edge* (said of ears, heart, teeth; also, to set): full of eagerness, all agog, ready.

1580 T. M. *Pref. Verses* in Baret *Atv.* viii. Learned Athens did . . . set his teeth on edge, such floures to pull As best him like, to store his skillfull brest. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 43 With harts on edge To be aveng'd each on his enemy. 1591 LVLV *Sappho* iv. iv. You will set mine eares on edge with sweet words. 1641-a HOTHAM in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1721) I. 496 Fall back! fall edge! I will go down. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *Fall back fall edge*, or come what will. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 135 The people who live back and edge.

4. To set (a person's) teeth on edge: 'to cause an unpleasant tingling in the teeth' (J.). Also fig. Also (rarely) *Out of edge*, in same sense.

It is not quite clear what is the precise notion originally expressed in this phrase. The earlier expression was *to edge the teeth* (see EDGE v. 3); in the passage *Ezek.* xviii. 2 the Vulgate has *obstupescere* to be benumbed.

1384 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xviii. 2 And the teeth of sones wexen on edge. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxxii. (1495) 723 A grene grape greuneth the rotes and synwes of the teeth with coide soo that they make the teeth an egge. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxi. 29 Y' fathers haue eaten a sower grape, and the childrens teth are set on edge. 1576 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xx. 576 The same eaten rawe are good against the teeth being set on edge. 1585 J. HIGINS tr. *Yunius Nomenclator* 48 *Dentium stupor*, a bluntness of the teeth, when with eating of . . . sower things they be out of edge. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 133 That would set my teeth nothing an edge. Nothing so much as mincing Poetrie. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 162 How come they . . . to be set on edge by acids. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. (1858) 20 The strong have eaten sour grapes, and the teeth of the weak are set on edge.

† 5. As rendering of *L. acies*: a. Line of battle. b. Keenness of eyesight. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* iv. 2 In the Edge in the felde they slewe aboute a foure thousande men. 1681 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 61 The wise Contriver hath drawn the pictures and outsides of things softly and amiably unto the natural edge of our eyes.

II. Things resembling a cutting edge.

*with regard to sharpness.

6. The crest of a sharply pointed ridge; freq. in topographical names, as Swirrel Edge, Striding Edge. (More frequently, however, names of this kind denote escarpments terminating a plateau, and therefore are to be referred to sense 11; e.g. Millstone Edge, Bamford Edge; in Sc. *edge* usually denotes merely a ridge, watershed.)

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 451 Bot be hyest of be eggez vn-huled wern a lyttel. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. viii. 55 The worthy people Lydiane . . . remane apoune the edge of the Hetruscane hyllis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* iii. 371 At Sowtra ege thair merchis than tha maid.

b. A perilous path on a narrow ridge; fig. a sharp dividing line; a critical position or moment. [Sometimes with notion of 1; cf. 'to walk on a razor's edge', Gr. *ἐπὶ ῥυφῶν ἀκρῶν*.]

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. i. 170 You knew he walk'd . . . on an edge More likely to fall in, then to get o're. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 276 That voyce . . . heard so oft . . . on the perilous edge Of battel when it rag'd. 1718 POPE *Iliad* x. 197 Each . . . Greek . . . Stands on the sharpest edge of death or life.

7. The line in which two surfaces of a solid object meet abruptly; spec. in Geometry, the line of meeting of two faces of a polyhedron.

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 149 Terminal solid angles replaced by two planes, resting on the obtuse edges of the pyramids. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 30 The edges formed by the intersections of pairs of adjacent faces.

b. Skating. (To cut, do) the inside or outside edge: a particular form of fancy skating on the inner or outer edge of the skate-iron.

1771 JONES *Skating* 22 The inside edge is sometimes required in performing some of the more difficult manœuvres. *Ibid.* 37 [The Dutch] travel on the outside edge. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iii. i. Learning to cut the outside edge on skais that have no edge to cut with. 1880 VANDERVELL & WITHAM *Figure-Skating* 137 The inside edge backwards . . . may be taken up from the turn on both feet by continuing backwards. *Mod.* Can you do the outside edge?

*as contrasted with a broad surface.

8. Of a thin flat object: One of the narrow surfaces showing the 'thickness' or smallest dimen-

sion, as distinguished from the broad surfaces. *On edge* (formerly often written an edge): resting upon the edge, placed 'edgewise'. † To plough the soil up on an edge: to plough it into ridges.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 72 The Board is set an edge with one end in the Bench-screw. 1708 MORTIMER *Husb.* 50 Harrow it as you plow it up, but then . . . you must speedily plow it up an edge again. 1784 DE LOMME *Eng. Const.* ii. xvii. 276 Ran the edge of his hand with great quickness along his neck. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisias* 14 Fangs of crystal set on edge in his demesne. *Mod.* A plate set up on edge. The shilling has a milled edge.

† b. fig. Phrase, To get by the edges: to get (information) indirectly or imperfectly. *Obs.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* ii. 45 They had got by the Edges a little Intimation of the then Prince of Orange's undertaking.

c. spec. Of a book: One of the three surfaces left uncovered by the binding; called severally top, bottom, and fore edge.

Mod. The top edge of the book is gilt; the others are left white.

9. The rim (of a hollow vessel).

c 1400 Beryn 587 The egge of the panne met with his shyn. 1450 *Inv. in Paston Lett.* 335 l. 468 Vj bolles with oon coverede of silver, the eggis gilt.

III. The boundary of a surface.

10. The line which forms the boundary of any surface; a border, verge. By extension, that portion of the surface of any object, or of a country, district, etc., adjacent to its boundary. (Cf. BORDER.)

In geographical sense formerly often used where *frontier* or *boundary* would now be preferred.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 46 And sett þou þere þe degre of þe mone according wiþ þe egge of þe label. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture in Babes Bk.* (1868) 129 Ley þe bouzt on þe vtur egge of þe table. 1404 FABYAN vi. cxcvi. 202 The abbey of Leof, besyde Hereforde, in the egge of Walys. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xl. 12 The edge before the chambres was one cubite brode. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. i. 9 Hereby vpon the edge of yonder Coppice. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* ii. ii. 117 From edge to edge A th' world. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 228 Many of their Leaves parch'd about their Edges. 1732 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) II. 181 Elestre, is a Village on the Roman Watling-street, on the very Edge of Middlesex. 1803 LAMB *Ælia* Ser. ii. vii. (1865) 280 All this time sat upon the edge of the deck quite a different character. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* II. 210 The image will be more perfect . . . at its middle than towards its edges. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxii. 238 He . . . drew up his men at the water's edge. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 21 The edges of the orbit are comparatively dense and strong.

b. fig. of portions of time, seasons, etc.

1638 FEATLY *Transubst.* 229 Win the day in the edge of the evening. 1702 JOHNSON *Let.* 20 Mar. in *Boswell*, I made a Journey to Staffordshire on the edge of winter. 1808 E. WAUGH *Snack-Bait* iv. 72 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) We're be back again abeawt th' edge-o'-dark.

† c. That which is placed on the border of a garment, etc.; = EDGING. *Obs.*

1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz.* York (1830) 68 Blake velvet for an edge and cuffs for the same gowne. 1552 HULOET, Edge of a fillet or roll. *Tania.* 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxvi. 10 Fiftie loopes on the edge of the curtaine.

† d. Archit. In first quot. rendering *L. regula* 'the shank of a Doric triglyph' (Lewis and Short). In second quot. app. = FILLET. *Obs.*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Cijb. The edge which Vitruuius calleth Regula. *Ibid.* Dja. The lowest edge that standeth vpon Plinthus shalbe in height half a part.

11. The brink or verge (of a bank or precipice).

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 383 Er vch bobom watz brund-ful to be bonkez eggez. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 3 The edge of the frensch cliff shold be the ende of the world yf the ylonde of brytany were not. 1807 POLLOK *Course T.* v. Toppling upon the perilous edge of Hell. 1865 *Reader* 3 June 619/3 In Derbyshire it nests in the rocks and 'Edges', as the precipices are called.

b. fig. On the edge of: on the point of (doing something).

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 68 Will you, the Knights Shall to the edge of all extremitie Pursue each other! 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* v. 114 He was now on the very edge of losing his office.

IV. 12. attrib. and Comb. a. locative, as edge-hummock, -moulding, -plate, -teeth, -way; edge-gilt adj. b. objective, as edge-cutting. c. adverbial, as edge-view. Also edge-coals, coals from an edge-seam; edge-joint (see quot.); † edge-leam, -lome [OE. *lōma*], an edge-tool; edge-mill, edge-rail, edge-roll (see quotes.); edge-seam, a layer or seam of coal that has been tilted into a nearly vertical position; edge-shot a., edge-wheel (see quotes.). Also EDGE-TOOL, -WAYS.

1854 MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiv. (1860) 153 "Edge-coals"—those steep seams of the Mid-Lothian Coal-basin. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 91 Do honour to any 'edge-gilt' vacuity in man's shape. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 241 "Edge-hummocks, that is to say, hummocks formed at the margin of flocs and afterward cemented there. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* "Edge-joint (Carpentry), a joint formed by two edges, forming a corner. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Carnes* (E. D. S.) "Edgeleams, sb. pl., edge tools. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 161 An "Edgelome, culler. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* "Edge-mill, an ore-grinding or oil-mill in which the stones travel on their edges. 1762 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 509 All the "edge-mouldings of the canopy were tore to pieces. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 175/1 All along each bottom side of the body should be plated with iron. The "edge-

plate, as this is technically called. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* "Edge-rail (Railroad). a. One form of rail-road-rail, which bears the rolling stock on its edge. b. A rail placed by the side of the main rail at a switch to prevent the train from running off the track when the direction is changed. *Ibid.* "Edge-roll, A brass wheel used hot, in running an edge ornament, on a book cover. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton*. The. 236 We obtain the same information from inspecting the "edge-seams. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* I. 269 The strata . . . receive the appellation of edge seams, from their descending, or almost upright position in the earth. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* "Edge-shot, a board with its edge planed is said to be edge-shot. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 162 "Edge-teeth dentated. 1857 W. BINNS *Orthographic Project.* iii. (1862) 22 If the paper be now turned . . . we shall have an "edge-view . . . of the plane on which the lines are drawn. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* x. 83 Trudging along on the opposite "edgways of the soft brown, deep-rutted road. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 771 "Edge-wheel, a wheel travelling on its edge in a circular or annular bed.

Edge, dial. var. of ADZE.

Edge (ed3), v. 1 Also 3-4 egge(n, 5 eggyn. [f. EDGE sb.]

The older forms of this word coincide graphically with those of EGG v., which is ultimately of identical etymology. The forms with *gg* are for convenience treated under EGG, exc. where used in senses now peculiar to this word.]

1. trans. To give an edge, impart sharpness, to (a weapon, etc. or tool); chiefly in fig. sentences.

1597 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (1810) 274, I-egged yt [the sword] ys in on alf. 1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 364 Not blunting the sword of Justice, but rather edging it. 1621-31 LAUD *Ser. Sermon* (1847) 55 Will God . . . edge the sword upon the common enemy of Christ? 1718 POPE *Odys.* xx. 62 Thy sure divinity shall . . . edge thy sword to reap the glorious field. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* iv. i. One dear embrace; 'twill edge my sword. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vi. 336 Fame fired their courage, freedom edged their swords.

b. trans. and fig. To give keenness or incisive force to (appetite, wit, endeavours, etc.).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. v. 38 With spirit of Honor edged More sharper then your Swords, high to the field. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Child of Light* 39 These doe edge and sharpen the wit. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse* T. (1841) 156 O that this would edge the endeavours of our generation. 1673 *Lady's Call.* i. ii. § 10. 16 All the torments there being edged and sharpened by the woful remembrance. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 644 Some intervals of abstinence are sought To edge the appetite. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 36 The piercing cold of the night-wind edged with sea-salt. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Nero* ii. i. 6/1 But now to hear how she hath edged her practice.

† 2. To urge on, incite, provoke, encourage (a person); = EGG v. (but usu. with more direct reference to the sb.); also, to stimulate, give activity to (an industry, etc.). *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1575 J. HOOKER *Carew* 116 He . . . would . . . edge, procure and cause others to do the like [bestable money]. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1239/2 He accused the monks of manie things, and did therewith so edge the king against them. 1613 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 141 The Duke edged his soldiers, by declaring unto them the noble works of their ancestors. 1605 BACON *Usury, Ess.* (Arb.) 545 This . . . will Encourage and edge, Industrious and Profitable Improvements. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xiii. (1655) 76 Which edgeth the Spaniards to a constant and continual war with the Inhabitants.

b. with on: = egg on (see EGG v. 2).

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 613 Cassius . . . did . . . edge him [Brutus] on the more, for a private quarrell he had conceived against Cesar. 1609 HOLLAND *Livy* xlii. liv. 1147 b. It envenomed the enemies and edged them on [infestiores fecisset]. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Americans no Jewes* 61 [Cannibalism is] a national helluonism . . . Whetted and edged on by . . . Revenge. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, To Edge, or as tis vulgarly call'd, to Egg one on. 1843 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 36 To this they will ever be edged on by those, who are watching to take advantage of our perplexities. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 41 To be cornered and pressed and edged on . . . into the best ways and noblest endeavors.

† 3. To set (the teeth) on edge. *Obs.* exc. dial.

[Cf. Flem. *eggen de tanden* (Kilian).]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 796 þair suns tethe are eggeid yitt. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 136 Eggyd, as tethee for sower frute, acidus. a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 347 Lest per-adventure we take chalk for cheese, which will edge our teeth, and hinder digestion. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* vi. 318 That bitter Apple which edged all mens teeth. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maiden's well lost* lv. Wks. 1874 IV. 147 If youle eate grapes vnripe, edge your owne teeth. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* i. 26 It edges my teeth wurr nor a railroad whistle.

† b. ? trans. ? To irritate.

c 1450 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 115 How shrewly he was egged For to here hys dyrg do, and se hys pet deggyd.

4. To furnish with a border or edging; to border; also, to colour or ornament on the edge.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 107 One of these is edged with belles. c 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 20 Of golde and silver and such trumperie, To welte, to edge, to garde. 1609 MILTON *Ode Nativity* 185 From haunted spring and dale Edged with poplar pale. 1684 WILKING in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 259 For edging my Hat, 4d. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* iii. 248 Whose sarcent skirts are edged with . . . gold. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 133 The glittering fringes which edge the pink. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 202 Matricaria inodora . . . bracts edged with brown.

b. Of a range of hills, etc.: To form a border or enclosure to; to enclose.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 126 On the top of all, runs a balustrade which edges it quite round. 1717 BERKELEY in *Fraser Life* (1871) 569 The 2 first miles of this post close along the Dea, being edged on the left by mountains. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 102 A bay there lies, Edg'd round with cliffs. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Jan. 5/3 Except where it is edged by

the border lands of China and Thibet, Burmah is surrounded by British territory.

5. intr. To move edgewise; to advance (esp. obliquely) by repeated almost imperceptible movements. Also with advs. *aside, away, down, in*, etc. Chiefly *Naut.* (see quot. 1867).

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 128 We descried a ship .. we edged towards her to see what she was. 1667 — *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 Be yare at the helme, edge in with him. a 1668 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 60 Publicly edging nearer the holy mother Church. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* iii. 41 The James .. then edged vp in the winde. 1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 4 Sept. Causing their right wing of horse to edge down towards the sea. 1718 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1717) 72 He observed Frog and old Lewis edging towards one another to whisper. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xvi. (1840) 269 They .. stood edging in for the shore. 1777 COOK *2nd Voy.* iii. vii. (R.) On edging off from the shore, we soon got out of sounding. 1790 BRATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* i. 382 Rear-Admiral Knowles .. kept edging down on the enemy. 1832 MARRIAT *N. Forster* xli. The .. admiral edged away with his squadron. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 283 The wind edged round a little more to the northward. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xv. 275 He edged past the table in the back-parlour to the window. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Edge away*, to decline gradually from the course which the ship formerly steered, by sailing larger or more off, or more away from before the wind than she had done before. *To edge down*, to approach any object in an oblique direction.

fig. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 5/1 A disposition, on the part of a youth, to edge into a different station from that in which he was born.

6. trans. To move by insensible degrees; to insinuate (something, oneself) into a place. With advs.: To force (something) by imperceptible degrees *away, in, off, out*. Also *fig.*

1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 161 During the motion of your advanced Wing, to edge it, by degrees, and insensibly, towards, etc. 1690 LOCKE *Educ. Wks.* 1214 III. 67 Edging by Degrees their Chairs forwards. 1704 DAVENANT in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 397 IV. 245 If you believe him obstinate .. advise me of it, for I can edge it [a wager] off. 1708 MRS. CANTLIVRE *Busie Body* ii. i. A Son of One and Twenty, who wants .. to edge himself into the Estate. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 14 Every one edging his chair a little nearer. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 31 Aug. 545/2 An opportunity .. of edging himself into the paper. 1829 L. TAYLOR *Euthus* vii. (1867) 143 Christianity .. is seen constantly at work edging away oppressions. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Nov. 5/5 The products of the Continent are gradually edging those of England out of the [Turkish] market.

b. To edge in (a word, etc.): to push in, as if with the edge first.

1663 D. A. *Art Converse* 9 Without giving them so much time as to edge in a word. 1866-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xii. Concl., Andromache .. contrived to edge in a smile.

Edge (edʒ), *v.* 2 Also 4 *hegge-n*. [OE. *eggan* (pa. t. *egide*), = MDu. *Du. eggen*, OHG. *eggen* (pa. pple. *eg-egit*), MHG. *egen*, mod.G. (from LG.) *eggen* to harrow :—OTeut. **agjan*, whence OE. *egide*, *egde* = MLG. *egede*, MDu. *eghede* (Du. *egid*), OHG. *egida* a harrow. Outside Teut. cf. L. *occa*, Welsh *oged* (—*oget*), Lith. *akėcos* a harrow, *akisi* to harrow. The root may possibly be identical with that of *EDGE sb.*] To harrow.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1430 *Occabat*, *egide*. 1393 LANGL. *P.* C. vi. 19 Canstow .. Heggen oter harwen oher swyn oter gees dryue. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 325 *To Edge*, to harrow. 1746 *Dict. Rusticum* (ed. 3) *To Edge* .. a Country-word for to harrow.

Edge-bone, corruption of AITCH-BONE, *q. v.*

Edged (edʒd), *pp. a.* [f. *EDGE sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] I. Furnished with a cutting edge; sharpened, trenchant. Also *fig.* Cf. TWO-EDGED. For *edged tool* see *EDGE-TOOL*.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. 52 O turne thy edged Sword another way. a 1593 MARLOWE *Dido* iv. i. With the sharpness of my edged sting. a 1639 T. CAREW *Wks.* (1824) 102 Justice hath to the sword of your edg'd eyes His equal balance joynd. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 213 Afterwards with edg'd Grooving Tools .. they cut down .. the Exuberances. 1833 LARDNER *Manuf. Metal* II. 2 (Cabinet Cycl.) Nor are the edged stones .. so defectively formed .. as might be imagined.

2. Having an edge or lateral boundary: only with defining prefix, indicative of colour, number, etc. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangement*. (1796) I. 255 Anthers 3-edged. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* vi. The red-edged leaves. *Mod. Black-edged* note-paper.

3. Having a border (of ornamental work). *Obs.* 1697 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3204/4 A Gold Watch .. having an Edged Case. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 80 An edged hat. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Clear Starcking*. To order the edged heads; when you find they are clapp'd sufficiently, pin it down to the board.

† Edgeful, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *EDGE sb.* + -FUL.] Having abundance of edge; keen, cutting. 1614 T. WHITE *Martyrd. St. George* A iii. Hee .. Against the Empires enemies did set His warlike brow, and edgeful humor whet.

† Edge-growth, corruption of **edgrowth* = *EDGROW*.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* ii. x. 63 The second is of *Massage*, *Edge-growth*, *Winter-Herbage*, etc.

Edgeless (edʒləs), *a.* [f. *EDGE sb.* + -LESS.] That has no edge. *lit.* and *fig.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* ii. ix. 400 His sword, which he carried neither edges, nor in vain. 1661 J. FOUNTAIN VOL. III.

Rewards Virtue 2 To save her sheers, Which else had sure been edgeless long ago. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 143 The dumb and edgeless shore of darkened sand. 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 444/2 As lustreless and edgeless as an old shilling.

† Edgeling, *long, adv.* Also 4 *egge-oghelynge(s)*. [f. *EDGE sb.* + -LING, as in BACKLING(s) *adv.* (OE. *bæcling*); for the corrupt form -long cf. *sidelong, headlong*.]

a. With the edge. **b. On the edge; edgewise.** 1212 *Morte Arth.* 3675 Upcynes eghelynge þay ochene þare alytre. 1289 CAXTON *Faytes of A. i.* ix. 24 They scorned them that smote edgelyng. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Fraper d'estoc & de taille*, to strike both foyning and edgeling. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. (1632) 330 It is hard, be it flat-long, side-long, or edge-long, but an ingenious .. wit shal .. meet with some aire that wil fit his turn. 1611 COTGR., s. v. *As*, A dye that stands edgeling, so as its doubtful what chance it will yield.

Edger (edʒə), [f. *EDGE sb.* and *v.* + -ER.]

1. One whose edges or puts an edge on anything. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Bordador*, an imbroderer, an edger.

2. Of flowers and leaves: (see quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 115/1 Edgers are the spring or first ripe Tulipa's. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Edger*, a plant whose leaves are edged with white or yellow.

3. Mech. (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Edger*, a circular saw .. by which the bark [etc.] are ripped from slab-boards.

Edge-tool, edged tool. In early use, Any implement with a sharp cutting edge, as a knife or sword; now (in lit. sense) restricted to industrial tools, and technically denoting chiefly chisels, gouges, planes, etc., also (with defining adj. *heavy*) axes, hatchets, etc. Also *attrib.* (The form *edged tools* is now used only in fig. sense.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3755 And 3if any egge tol wol entre in-to his bodi I wol do him to be deth. c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* ii. v. (1554) 47 b/1 Leuer I haue, with some edge tole Too slea my selfe, than liue in slaundre and dole. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI.* xxvii. The greatest part of edged Tools, Weapons, and other necessary things having Edges. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 167 An Edge-Tool .. will .. cut off all the parts. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) II. v. 108 Nor had they any edged tool. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6175/6 Robert Wilkins .. Edge Tool maker. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 8 Edged tools are in general designed to cut. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* App. 771 To make Edge-tools with cast Steel and Iron. 1886 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 5/5 The saw and edge-tool houses are doing moderately well.

b. 2. fig. and in proverbial use. esp. in phrase *play or jest with edge tools*.

1570 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 57 Some say that it is not good iesting with edge toles. 1622 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i. If you move the duke's patience, 'tis an edge-tool. 1767 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 4 May, They find it is playing with edged tools. 1798 HUTTON *Autobiogr.* 27 The man who plays with edge-tools, may, by chance, cut his fingers. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M. v.* I begin to think .. I have been rather jesting with edge-tools. 1866 MILL in *Edin. Rev.* CXXIII. 337 He came to think that the Socratic cross-examination is a dangerous edge-tool.

Edge-ways, -wise, (rarely) -way.

1. Of position: With the edge (instead of the broad surface) uppermost, foremost, or turned towards the spectator.

1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 73 Alter stones ij—one is broke .. thother yet standeth edgewaie in the ground. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 126 They layd them [fir deals] edg-ways. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 160 The Partition Plates must be .. fix'd edgewise to the great Plate. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6156/4 One of his fore Teeth .. standing edgeway. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. iii. I'll stand edgeway. 1827 BIRCH *Ant. Pottery* (1858) II. 303 Curved bricks set edgeways in a thick slip of the material. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 358 At certain times the rings of Saturn are seen edgeways. 1885 H. J. STORON in *Law Times* LXXX. 1197 The ladder .. standing edgeway.

fig. 1664 H. MORE *Myol. Inq.* Apol. 538 This Objection is set edge-wise, and seems to stand .. in a very dangerous posture. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 409 Sometime a scripture will be set so cross or edgeway to their good and comfort.

b. Edge to edge.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 121 Each is composed of .. deals .. bolted together edgewise.

2. Of motion: With the edge foremost.

1794 VINCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 44 When they [the planes] move edg-ways. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* II. 156 The savage raised the axe .. and brought it down again edgeway.

b. fig. in To get a word, etc. in edgeways, etc.

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* ii. ii. All her words appear to slide out edgewise. 1824 MISS MITTFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 156 As if it were possible for any of us to slide in a word edgewise. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 206 At the last [he] pushed in his word Edgewise, as 'twere.

3. On the edge (instead of the broad side).

1791 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 239 The sea acting edgewise upon the joint would exert the same power to lift it up.

Edginess (edʒinəs), [f. *EDGY* + -NESS.] The condition of having the outlines too clearly marked; angularity, hardness of outline. Also *fig.*

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 427 It would supply an excellent study for a painter; all edginess .. is gone. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 391 To be clear, acute, and definite, without that edginess and inelasticity.

Edging (edʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *EDGE v.* + -ING.]

1. The setting on edge (of the teeth). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Amos* iv. 6 Y 3aue to 3ou eggyng of teeth.

2. The putting of an edge or border to anything. Also *attrib.*, as in *edging-lace, -stroke, -tile*.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Canstille*, an edging lace. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 446 Very much used for the edging of the best garments. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* (R), The edging stroaks, by some called outlines, and contours only. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 126 *Edging of plank*, sawing or hewing it narrower.

b. The trimming of the edges (of a lawn or grassplot); also attrib., as in edging-iron, -shears. 1898 GLENNY *Gard. Everyd. Bk.* 236/1 The edging-iron must be used instead of the shears.

3. contr. That which forms an edge to anything; a border, fringe, etc. sewn on the edge of a garment; a border (of box or other plants) surrounding a flower-bed; and the like.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 199 Adorn the outward Verge with an Edging of Pink, Limon Thyme, etc. a 1700 DRYDEN (T.), The garland which I .. border'd with a rosy edging round. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* iv. (1706) 66 The Clouds aloft with golden Edgings glow. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 366 After Rain, clip your Edgings of Box. 1807 CRABBE *Library* 148 The dull red edging of the well fill'd page. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xvi. 302 The old road .. marked by its bold edging of stones.

b. A trimming on a seam.

1664 *Perrys Diary* 10 Feb., A close-bodied .. coat, with a gold edging in each seam. 1797 ADDISON *Ovid's Met.* II. (R.) To show The golden edging on the seam below.

4. Lace made to be sewn on to the edge of some article of dress. Shorter form of *edging-lace*.

1558 *Richmond Wills* (1853) 127 Vj yeards of edging xxd. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5438/4 Two Quarter Boxes of Lace and Edgings. 1750 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 555, I have got your harp shell, and will send it you, and the Elizabeth edging. 1821 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 387 'Edgings', or the several kinds of cheap lace used for the bordering of caps and other female requirements.

5. The action of moving by insensible degrees; attrib., as in edging movement.

1879 A. FORBES *Daily News* 16 Apr. 3/2 A kind of side-long edging movement.

Edging (edʒɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. *EDGE v.* + -ING.] That moves by imperceptible degrees. Hence *Edgingly adv.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 220 The new-made beau awkwardly followed, but more edgingly.

Edgrew, -grow. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 9 *dial. etgro.* [f. *ED* + stem of OE. *grow-an*; cf. OE. *edgrōung*, *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 149.] The aftergrowth of grass; aftermath, eddish.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 135 Edgrow, greese [K, etc. edgrow, herbe. H. P. growe, greese], *bigermen, regermen.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 72/2 Edgrew is the Grass left growing after Mowing, some term it the Latter grass, or latter growing. 1726 *Dict. Rusticum* (ed. 3), *Edgrew*, some term it Latter-grass or Latter-math. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), s. v. So much for t'gress and soa much for t'etgro.

Edgy (edʒi), *a.* [f. *EDGE sb.* + -Y.]

1. Having an edge or edges; sharp, cutting.

1775 C. DAVY *Bourril's Glac. Savoy* (1776) 99 Constantly walking over broken rocks, either ragged, or cleft, or edgy. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 15 (1822) I. 118 Lastly, think of the razor itself .. how cold, how edgy, how hard! 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 11. 75 Binding the dusty remnants and edgy splinters into springing vaults.

2. Of a painting: Having the outlines too hard. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 438 There were two Holbeins, flat, shadowless, edgy compositions. 1868 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Apr. 362 Less edgy and more softly sweet in colour than previous works.

3. fig. Full of edge or keenness; eager. *dial.*

1858 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Wds.*, *Edgy*, eager. 'He's very edgy to go there': also 'pert' and 'forward'.

Edhalde, var. *ATHOLD*, *v. Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 Edhalde þæt brihte ikunde; þæt god hæuð in ow ibroht of saule and of likame.

Edi, var. of *EADI a. Obs.*

Edib'latory, *a.* [badly f. *edibilis* *EDIBLE*, after adjs. in -atory; see -ORY.] Relating to edibles or eating.

1828 LYTTON *Pelham* I. 216 Edib'latory Epicurism holds the key to all morality.

Edibility (edibi-liti), [f. next; see -ITY.] The quality of being edible, capability of being eaten.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 130 To convert, so far as edibility .. is concerned, an old fowl into a young capon.

Edible (edibi-l), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *edibilis*, f. *ed-ere* to eat.]

A. adj. Eatable, fit to be eaten.

1611 COTGR., *Out*, the paunch, and intralls of edible creatures. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The head is edible .. of the cow, calf, etc. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 395 The edible frog. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 219 The Edible Snail or *Helix pomatia*. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 104 Everything edible was bought up.

B. sb. An eatable substance, an article of food. (chiefly in *pl.*)

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Birds, fishes, and other edibles. 1690 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. i. 114 Impositions upon Edibles. 1829 SALA *Tu. round Clock* (1861) 357 The delightful hampers of edibles and drinkables. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., What will be the effect of the introduction of this new edible?

Hence **Edibleness**; = *EDIBILITY*.

1779 in SCOTT *Bailey's Dict.* 1775 in *ASH*; and in *mod. Dicts.*

Edict (edikt), Also 3 *edit*, 5 *edyote*, 6 *Sc. edik*. [ad. L. *edictum* (the earliest form a. OFr.

edit), f. *édicte*, f. *ē* out + *dicte* to say. In 16th and 17th c. accented on the last syllable.]

1. That which is proclaimed by authority as a rule of action; an order issued by a sovereign to his subjects; an ordinance or proclamation having the force of law; *esp.* the edicts of the Roman prætors, and subsequently of the emperors, and of the French monarchs. *Edict of Nantes*, an edict issued by Henry IV of France, granting toleration to the Protestants; revoked by Louis XIV.

1597 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11966 De edit ywis. bat was be ban of kenigwurpe. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A iij. He dyd doo make an edycte or decree. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* II. 12 With ane consent [they] contempnit that edik. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 114 The Creditours to be compelled by an Edict of your maiestie, to hold the content with repaement of the summe . . . of the thyng that they lende. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 147 The Edicts of Prætors, and of the Ediles. 1663 *Brit. Speculum* 60 Monarchs at first governed. . . by immediate Edicts. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 97 ¶ 4 By Our Royal Resolutions declared in this Edict as follow. 1758 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 204 ¶ 9 He therefore fixed upon the gate of the palace an edict. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* 777/1 Constitutions of Justinian, improperly called edicts. 1875 POSTE *Gains* I. (ed. 2) 34 Edicts were legislative ordinances issued by the emperor . . . and were analogous to the edicts of the prætors and ediles.

fig. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 151 If then true Louers haue bene euer crost, It stands as an edict in destinie. 1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. lxvii, The generall Edicts of nature. 1876 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 58 Law, Now styled God's, now Nature's edict?

2. *Sc.* 'The name of a writ whereby all concerned were called by proclamation at the market cross or church-door, to appear for their interest in some cause. . . The term is used in ecclesiastical law for certain notices made to a congregation from the pulpit' (Barclay *Digest Laws Scotl.* s. v.). 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. vi. 214 In 1636 the Council of Aberdeen ordain a public edict to be served at both the Kirk doors and at the College gate.

† **Edict**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *édicter*.] *trans.* To publish (a law); to decree.

1652 GAULLE *Magastrom.* 362 Some of them [Lycurgus' laws] were such that old wives and slaves might easily have both predicted and edicted.

Edictal (*idi-ktāl*), *a.* [ad. late L. *édicālis*.]

a. Of or pertaining to an edict or edicts; consisting of edicts. *b.* In Scotch Law: That is done by means of an 'edict' or public proclamation. *Edictal citation*: a citation (formerly) made by public announcement in cases where personal citation was impossible, *e.g.* when the person cited was resident outside the kingdom. The term is still retained, though the procedure which it strictly denotes is no longer used: see quot. 1880.

1814 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) IV. 215 All edictal citations are made at Scalloway. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 565 That reservoir of equity, the prætorian or edictal law of Rome. 1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 100 § 95 The Lord Ordinary shall also appoint edictal intimation thereof to be made by publication in the record of edictal citations. 1875 POSTE *Gains* III. (ed. 2) 327 Patrona mother of two children had. . . the edictal rights of patronus. 1880 BARCLAY *Digest Law Scotl.* (ed. 4) 334 Edictal Citations or Intimations. In the case of foreigners, these were formerly given at the market cross of Edinburgh, and pier and shore of Leith. This is now more judiciously done by leaving the copies at the Office of Edictal Citations.

Hence **Edictally** *adv.* in an edictal manner; by public proclamation.

1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* ci. § 30 Publication has been made edictally in Edinburgh. 1887 *Scotsman* 31 Jan. 10/2 On 19th November she charged him edictally to make payment.

† **Ediction**, *Obs.* Also 5 *edicion*. [ad. L. *ediction-em*, f. as *EDICT*.] Edict, command.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxxix. i. To Bedes dayes y^e Scottes . . . obeyed his edicion. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 231 In the former edicion of the Councell.

† **Edifiable**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *EDIFY* + *-ABLE*, in *trans.* sense: see *-ABLE*.] Fitted to edify; edifying, profitable.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 And with these all opportunitie of good and edifiable speech perisheth.

† **Edificant**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *edificant-em*, *pr. pple.* of *edificare* to build.] Edifying.

1648 BP. OF DURHAM *Presentm. Schismatic* 11 The Apostle hath prescribed rules for regulating the Ceremonies of the Church, one whereof is Edification, and what is edificant, the same as also significant. 1655 T. DUGARD *Verses on Gattaker* 73 Edificant It [his pen] also was, like those bless'd builders, who stood on their guard, and stoutly builded too.

† **Edificate**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *edificātus*, *pa. pple.* of *edificare* to build.] Built up, constructed, instituted, arranged.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxxiii. iii. There were in his tyme ouer all, With other so afore edificate, Xviij flamyne. 1530 LYNDESAV *Test. Papynge* 110 The ertb be Nature so edificate With holsum herbis. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 58 That proper place sa well edificate.

So **Edificate** *v.* *rare*—0. *trans.*

1653 COCKERAM II, To Build, Fabricate, Edificate. **Edification** (*edifikē-shn*). [ad. L. *edificātiō-em*, f. *edificare* to build, *EDIFY*.]

1. Building, *rare* in mod. use.

1549 W. THOMAS *Hist. Ital.* 206 About 700 yeres after the edificacion of Rome. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 111

The castle . . . is not onely of situation the strongest I have seene, but also of edificacion. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. ii. 27 Cadmus . . . is said to have written 4 Books, touching the Edificacion of his own Citie. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 80 The Edificacion whereof would be best promoted by attributing to those Workmen neither more nor less than their Due. 1721-23 STRYVE *Ecccl. Mem.* II. i. II. ii. 261 Officers to make all manner of provision for the edificacion of the said fortresses. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 236 The exhibition of games, the edificacion of palaces. 1849 JERSON *Brittany* xviii. 293 Church-edificacion is everywhere the order of the day.

† *b. concr.* A building. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 405 To make edificacions in cites. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xv. ii. 320 He throweth down also the enimies edificacions. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* and in mod. Dicts; not in BAILEY, JOHNSON, or ASH.

c. fig. Building up of character, etc.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. App. iii, The whole period of youth is one essentially of formation, edification, instruction. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 165 The religious idea, as opposed to Philistine demolition or to Philistine edification.

2. *fig.* In religious use, after Gr. *oikodophē* in 1 *Cor.* xiv: The building up the church, of the soul, in faith and holiness; the imparting of moral and spiritual stability and strength by suitable instruction and exhortation.

1384 WYCLIF *Rom.* xiv. 19 And kepe we tho thingis to gidere that ben of edificacioun, that is, to bylde soulis to heuene. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiv. 276 (Harl. MS.) Noble and profitable wordis, to edificacion of þe peple. 1548 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* i. 67 Devilish ploughing, the which worketh to haue thingis in Latin, and letteth the fruitful edificacion. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* x. 8. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxvii. 236 To the edificacion of God's peple. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* v. 202 To build up men in Faith and Holiness of Life, that which we properly mean by Edificacion. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. iv. xi. 417 In providing for the religious necessities of posterity, they were directly serving their own edification.

b. Mental or moral improvement, intellectual profit; instruction. (Now often *ironical*.)

1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* Pref. 16 The design of this Peece is not the ostentation of the Author, but the edification of the Reader. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxvii, For the Edification of the Citizens of our Metropolis in Loyalty. 1779 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 199 Promote . . . mutual edification by every proper means. 1777 SHERRIDAN *Sch. Scand.* v. ii, It certainly is edification to hear him talk. 1806 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, Where was the edification of all this? 1847 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* Wks. VI. 39 That he might distribute his edification in equal proportions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 206 Kindly answer, for the edification of the company and myself.

† **Edificative**, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *edificāt-* *ppl.* stem of *edificare* + *-IVE*.] Edifying; adapted to promote spiritual improvement.

1420 LOVE *Bonavent.* *Mirr.* xxxviii. 78 (Gibbs MS.) Gostly comforte of hem by hys edifyfacyt [W. de W. 1530 edification] and holy wordes. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. xxvi. 24 a/1 His worde was edifyfacyt that they whom he endocrynted put in effecte . . . all his doctryne. 1530 R. WHITFORD *Werke for Household* (1533) A, So that . . . it sholde be . . . edifyfacyve and profitable. 1634-46 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 328 Whilk exercises . . . proved verie edificative to those who were partakers of them.

Hence † **Edificatively** *adv.* in an edifying manner.

1530 (title) The Dialogues of Creatures moralysed, applyably and edifyfacyt to every mery and iocunde Mater.

Edificatory (*edifiketōri*). [ad. L. *edificatōrius*; see *prec.* and *-ORY*.] Intended or suited for purposes of religious edification.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* x. (R.) An exercise so beneficially edificatory to the church of God. 1678 *Lively Oracles* viii. § 31. 316 Some parts of it . . . are not so . . . edificatory to us. 1802-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* II. 1613 The edificatory character of Neander's history.

Edifice (*edifis*). Also 6-8 *edifioe*, 7 *edifyoe*. [a. F. *edifice*, ad. L. *edificium*, f. *edis* temple, house + *-ficiū* making.]

1. A building, usually a large and stately building, as a church, palace, temple, or fortress; a fabric, structure.

1336 CHAUCER *Melib.* p. 367 Castelles and othere manere edifices. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* (1477) 71 And with this they shal ordeyn solempne edifices and houses for the cite. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 72 The edifices of the Abbey have bene made by many men in continuance. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 225, I haue lost my edifice, by mistaking the place, where I erected it. 1605 HARRINGTON *View State Irel.* (1880), Hee cold not preach to edifye the Church, yet hee will bee famous to all posteritye for edifyces in the Church. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1651) 270 The inner roomes of a fair-built and sumptuous edifice. 1711 *Dis-senting Teachers Addr. agst. Bill for 50 new Churches* 10 Shall this be done for a few ungodly steeped Edifices? 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 128 For you will see under water . . . the ruins of many edifices. 1849 FREEMAN *Archil.* 14 A moist and a dry climate require different kinds of edifices.

b. trans. & fig.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 98 ¶ 1, I am not for adding to the beautiful Edifices of Nature. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 485 The edifice of a new church must have been raised on a purely democratical basis. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 223 Upon the integrity and judgment of these Quinquageneri will depend really the whole edifice of the University. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle, Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. 197 The corner-stone of Comte's edifice.

† 2. *a.* The action or process of building or construction. *b.* Style of building, architecture.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 394 The Arsenal and Armory . . . being of a strange and wonderful edifice. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel a How* . . . Princes and Magistrates have proceeded in their Edifices.

Edificial (*edifi-fīāl*), *a.* *rare*. [ad. late L. *edificiālis*, f. *edificium*; see *prec.* and *-AL*.]

a. Of or pertaining to building, architectural.

b. That is of the nature of an edifice. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* 63 The edificial Palaces of Bees and Monarchical spirits. 1794 *Hist. Rivers Gl. Brit.* I. 232 (R.) Mansions . . . without any striking edificial attraction. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* VI. II. (1849) 255 Long surpassed by many other edificial structures.

Edifier, *rare*. [f. next + *-ER*.] *a.* A builder.

b. One who edifies in a religious sense.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 21 Certeyn strong men and rich . . . edifiers of cites. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* (R.) They scorn their edifiers to own who taught them all their sprinkling lessons.

Edify (*edifai*), *v.* Also 4 *ede*, *edifien*, 4-7 *edifie*, 4-6 *ede*, *edy* (f. *fy*, *edifye*, 6 *edefie*, 6-7 *edify*. [a. F. *edifier*, ad. L. *edificā-re*, f. *edis*, *edis* dwelling + *-ficāre* to make; see *-FY*.])

1. *trans.* To build; to construct (a dwelling, edifice) of the usual building materials. *rare* in mod. use.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* I. 19 Bat edified be þe waghes of ierusalem. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 42 To for-don hit on a day, and in þre dayes after Edeffen hit eft newe. 1468 J. PASTON in *Lett.* 461. II. 113 A plase late be the said Sir John edified at Caster. 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. x. 46 He did . . . edefie a gate on the bancke of the river Thames. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 117 To take timber to edifie the house againe. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (ed. 3) I. 187 Babylon . . . was largely edified by the Assyrian Monarchs. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* II. 118 The names of all who had died in the convent since it was edified.

† *b. absol.*

1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 276 b/2 Lo this man began to edifie, but for his foundement is bad, to the ende may he it nat bring. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* I. 364 The see gravel is lattest for to drie, And lattest may thou therwith edifie. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. viii, A man, whiche intendeth to edifie. 1655 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* 124 To edifie at pleasure upon the Convent Garden.

† *c.* To furnish with buildings.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 199 Apulia is a coste of the see of Ytaly . . . byldeed and edifiede firste by Grekes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. I. 14 Through countries waste, and eke well edifyde.

† 2. To construct, set up, irrespective of the object, or kind of materials. *Obs. or arch.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 21 The poble edified ymagines to her liknes. 1546 LANGLAY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. v. 70 Some beganne to edify cotages of boughes of trees. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 661 And thereupon did raise full busily A little mount, of greene turfs edified. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1682) 51 She was edified out of the Rib of Adam. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* 155 The brazen sea That Solomon had edified.

† *b.* To work up or fashion (materials) into a building or structure. Cf. *BUILD* 5. *Obs.*

1384 WYCLIF *Gen.* II. 22 And the Lord God edified the rib, the whiche he toke of Adam, into a woman.

† *c. fig.* To build up, establish, organize (a system, institution, or law, a moral quality, etc.), to establish or strengthen (a person).

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxviii. 7 [5] Pou sall destroy þaim & noight edifye þaim. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vi. 140 Pere þat uertues han edified þe bodie of þe holy man. 1425 *Ord. Whittington's Alms-house* in *Entick London* (1766) IV. 354 Inforcing himself to edifie and nourish charity . . . among his felawes. 1461-83 *Ord. R. Housch.* 61 The Clerkes of Grenelothie . . . to helpe kepe in course the Statutes . . . edifyed before-tyme. 1534 WHITTYNTO *Taillyes Offices* I. (1540) 34 Solon fyrste edified the schole called Areopagus in Athens. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* I. (1710) 28 To edify a name and reputation. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. xlix. 95 He secretly edified the throne of his successors.

† *d.* To frame a notion; 'make out', imagine.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach. Wks.* 1738 I. 238, I cannot edify how, or by what rule of proportion that man's virtue calculates.

† *e. intr.* To take form, grow; also *fig.* to prosper, achieve success. Cf. 4. *Obs.*

1400 *Cov. Myst.* 252 Mannys sowle in blys now xal edify. 1622 BACON *Henry VII.* 160 Perkins Proclamation did little edifie with the people of England. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 147 It [the seed] then beginneth to edifie in chiefe. 1666 HEYLIN *Laud* I. 142 But all this did not edifie with the House of Commons.

3. *trans.* In religious use: To build up (the church, the soul) in faith and holiness; to benefit spiritually; to strengthen, support. Also *absol.*

In early use sometimes with distinct allusion to sense 1; rarely in bad sense as in quot. 1440.

1340 *Ayent* 197 þe uelazrede of poure men, þet byep poure uor God . . . hise mo3e wel edefe be uorbenes. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 354 Petre and Poul . . . token power of Crist . . . but for to edife þe Chirche. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi. 58 (Add. MS.) All that is done agayn conscience edefieth to helle. 1521 MORE *Herseyes* I. Wks. (1557) 108/2 In whose deuout sermons the people were greatly edified. 1548 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiv. (1874) 62 They were edified to walke in the amendment of lyfe. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 908 To edifie the conscience that is weak. 1719 SWIFT *To Yang. Clergy.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 9 A plain convincing reason . . . will edify a thousand times more than the art of wetting the handkerchiefs of a whole congregation. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxi, The complaints and mutual accusations which assailed the throne of Constantine . . . were ill adapted to edify an imperfect proselyte. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. App. 751 He was much edified by the king's prayers and almsdeeds.

b. To inform, instruct; to improve in a moral sense; sometimes *ironical*.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G v b, His sayings thus ended, the Senate was greatly edified therewith. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N. v. i.* 208 Looke then to be well edified when the Foole deliours the Madman. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr. v. iii.* 112 My loue with words and errors still she feedes But edifies another with her deedes. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 3, I shall endeavour to edify my Reader in the Virtues proper to these Purposes. 1845 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) II. iii. 84, I have been much edified by seeing how your father and sister take the privation.

† 4. *intr.* To profit in a spiritual sense. *Obs.*
1636 W. SAMPTON *Vow-Breaker* Iij. Is there any man here desires to edifie? I am in the humour of converting. 1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried* 6 A Minister, whom they can cordially affect, or by whom they can edifie. a 1670 HACKBT *Abp. Williams* 1. (1692) 188 And few will captivate their understanding to edify by a sacrilegious reformer.

† b. To gain instruction generally. *Obs.*
1610 B. JONSON *Alch. iii. i.* I have not edified more truly, by man... since the beautiful light first shone on me. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* v. (1735) 104, I edify so much by example, I will never be one [a husband]. a 1786 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* 1. i, This is like to be a warm Debate! I shall edify. 1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 311 The great mass of our nation will edify and thank you.

† Edify, *sb. Obs.* Erroneous form of EDIFICE.
1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind. iii.* (Arb.) 153 The houses & other edifies of this prouince. 1555 — *Mosconia & Cathay* 279 The rouffes of whose edifies are gylted & embowed.

Edifying, *vbl. sb.* [f. EDIFY v. + -ING.]
† 1. The action or process of building; also *concr.* a building. *Obs.*

1432-30 tr. *Higen* (1865) I. 411 At Brehenoc is a water... where a man may see in clere tymes meruellous ediffenges. 1513 Test. *Ebor. v.* (Surtees) 49 To the edifying of a porche to the church of Est Drayton xxx. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 32 Ther [the Sarrazins] edifying wold not stonde in no wyse. 1608 FULBECKE *and Pt. Parall.* 13 The foundation, the edifying, and the endowment [of a church].

2. Spiritual instruction and improvement.
1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. Marg. Cates Richmond* (1708) 10 To the edifying of other, by the example of her. 1548-3 Act 24 & 35 Hen. VIII. 1, Al maner of persons... may rede... the bible... for their owne ediffeng. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 5 For the... edifying of the vnelearned. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* (1709) IV. 542 My... End is Godly Edifying.

Edifying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]
† 1. That builds. *Obs.*

1664 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 499 One demolishing hammer can undo more in a day than ten edifying axes can advance in a month.

2. Tending to produce moral and spiritual improvement; instructive. In mod. use often *ironical*.
1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, What so euer ye fynde therin, good and edifyenge, gyue laude and prayns-ynge to god therfore. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xiv. 361 Their Conversation... might... be... Edifying to others. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. v. 186 How edifying to the soul is this generous sensibility! 1813 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 224 The humiliating and disgusting, but at the same time most edifying spectacle. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 41 Voltaire's spirit may be little edifying to us.

Hence Edifyingly *adv.*, in an instructive or improving manner; in mod. use often *ironical*.

1664 SPARROW tr. *Bekme's Theosoph. Lett.* 3 He... might thereby... edifyingly... quicken himself in a Christian brotherly Union. 1708 ECHARD *Ecl. Hist.* (1710) 305 Not so well or edifyingly instructed. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 699 The sermon was edifyingly platitudinarian.

Edile, variant of EDILE.

1800 MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* (ed. 10) 2 Aedilis, an edile or officer who took care of the repair of temples and other buildings.

Ediness, var. of EADINESS, *Obs.*, s.v. EADI.

Edingtonite (e-din-ton-ait). *Min.* [f. the surname Edington (see quot. 1825) + -ITE.] A greyish white translucent mineral, consisting chiefly of the silicates of alumina, baryta, etc.

1825 HAIDINGER in *Edin. Jnrl. Sci.* III. 317 It is in compliment to that gentleman [Mr. Edington, in whose collection Haideringer first saw the mineral] that the name of Edingtonite is here proposed. 1868 DANA *Min.* 417 Edingtonite occurs in the Kilpatrick Hills, near Glasgow, Scotland, associated with hematite, another baryta mineral.

† Edipol. *Obs. rare.* [miswritten for L. edepol by Pollux. (Erroneously connected with edis temple.)] Any common asseveration.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 579 *Edepol*, by the house of edepol. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 14 Away with your pishery pashery, your pols and your edipols.

Edit (e-dit), *v.* [(1) f. L. *edit-us*, pa. pple. of *edere* to put forth, f. *ē* out + *dare* to put, give; (2) back-formation from EDITOR.]

† 1. To publish, give to the world (a literary work by an earlier author, previously existing in MS.). Chiefly in pa. pple., after L. *editus*. *Obs.*

1791 ENFIELD tr. *Brucker's Hist. Philos.* II. 367 [Abelard] wrote many philosophical treatises which have never been edited.

2. a. To prepare an edition of (a literary work or works by an earlier author); so with the name of the author as obj., e.g. 'to edit Horace, Shakspeare', etc. b. To prepare, set in order for publication (literary material which is wholly or in part the work of others). Sometimes euphemistically for: To garble, 'cook' (e.g. a war-correspondent's dispatch, etc.). c. To be or act as the EDITOR of (a newspaper or other periodical).

1793 V. KNOX *Lett. to Yng. Nobleman* (R.), Read... the few orations of Demosthenes, which Monteny has edited. 1835 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 3 To write and edit a new publication. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 72 The progress of science and art in editing from ancient manuscripts. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 647/2 It has not been guilty of the... folly of attempting to 'edit' the news.

Hence Edited *ppl. a.*
Mod. A carefully edited work.

Editing (e-ditj). [f. EDIT v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. EDIT.

1885 *Athenaeum* 15 Aug. 108/1 The 'Letters...' have had the advantage of careful editing.

Edition (e-di-jon). [a. F. *édition*, ad. L. *editiō-em*, f. *edere* to put forth, publish; see EDIT.]

† 1. The action of putting forth, or making public; publication. *Obs.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Ep. to King, Desiring your grace not so much to behold the simplices of the woork... as to fauour the edition thereof. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 111 Touching y^e proclamation or first edition of the ten Commandments. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xix. (1632) 999 The said pretensed marriage was made... without edition of banes. 1659 A. LOVEDAY in *R. Loveday's Lett.* To Rdr., So tender was I of his honour in edition of his labours. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) Pref., God never saw it necessary... to correct and amend any thing in this great Volume of the Creation, since the first edition thereof.

† 2. The action of producing, or bringing into existence; hence, birth, creation (of orders of knighthood, etc.), extraction, origin. *Obs.*

1599 SANDVY *Europe Spec.* (1632) 147 The great States of Italy... are loth to have their Pope of a Spanish edition. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambo.* Plays 1873 II. 17 The Duke mistakes him (on my life) for some knight of the new edition. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 332 The Birth... we define to be an Edition or bringing into the world of an infant. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parmass.* 211 Barons of late edition. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 151 Consequently the World... is of a far later Edition than Eternity.

† b. Kind, species; fashion, 'stamp'. *Obs.*

a 1655 FLETCHER *Nice Val.* l. i. i. It kisses the forefinger still: which is the last edition. 1632 BROME *North Lasse* II. iv. Wks. 1873 III. 33 A large window, one of the last Edition. 1640 J. LEY *Patterne of Pietie* 155 The Saints of the old edition. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Communion with Angels* 93 His condition, his spirit and his worke were all of a low and humble edition.

3. *concr.* a. One of the differing forms in which a literary work (or a collection of works) is published, either by the author himself, or by subsequent editors. b. An impression, or issue in print, of a book, pamphlet, etc.; the whole number of copies printed from the same set of types and issued at the same time.

In the case of printed works the meanings a and b are often coincident; but an 'edition' (sense a) of a classic or the like, with a corrected text and critical or illustrative matter, being in a sense an independent work, may go through several 'editions' (sense b). It is awkward to speak of, e.g. 'the second edition of Campbell's edition of Plato's *Theaetetus*'; but existing usage affords no satisfactory substitute for this inconvenient mode of expression. To say 'the second impression' would now imply an unaltered reprint. The word is sometimes used in a narrower sense than that of the definition of b: thus a 'large paper edition' may be printed from the same type as, and issued simultaneously with, an 'edition' on small paper; but it is also usual to say '100 copies of this edition are on large paper'.

[1555 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (ed. 2) A iij b, I have now in this seconde edition taken about it such paines.] 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1885 Although sufficient relation be made before in our former edition to be seen, pag. 1277. 1607 SIR W. VAUGHAN *Directions for Health* (title page), The third Edition. 1644 GATAKER *Transubst.* 104 Their several Editions... so chopped and changed. 1666 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sac.* I. vi. § 1 He might make use of the Edition of Causinus. 1703 DE Foe *True-born Eng.* Expl. Pref., I have mended some faults in this Edition. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 470 F Upon examining the new Edition of a Classic Author. 1784 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr.* I. Pref. 21 There are different editions of many of the authors. I have quoted. 1807 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* Pref. 22 In preparing this Third Edition for the press. 1828-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iv. § 63 Above 60 editions of the Orlando Furioso were published in the 16th century. 1845 STEPHEN *Laus Eng.* I. 185 [King John's] charter was finally altered, in its last edition, by Henry the third. Mod. The latest edition of this evening's paper.

b. *fig.*

1828 STEUART *Planter's G.* 51 Boucher had another plan... for removing Trees... it is a better edition of Lord Fitzharding's system. 1856 in *Century Mag.* (1887) May 95/2 We cannot hazard a second edition of imbecility.

† Edition, *v. Obs. rare-1.* [f. the sb.] *trans.*

To make an edition of; to issue, publish.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 4 The Jesuit Petavius's Chronological Tables were edition'd.

Hence † Editioner. *Obs. rare.* = EDITOR.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Maps & Charts, Posth.* (1650) 321 That necessary Guide, added to a little, but not much augmented, by the late Editioner. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 18 You have there *Boufioriar*, which the dexterity of the Editioner, or Interpreter hath turned into *Boufioriar*.

Editor (e-di-tor). [a. L. *editor*: see EDIT, EDITOR.] One who edits.

† 1. The publisher of a book (cf. Fr. *éditeur*).

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* I. v. (1650) 33 Otherwise some Interloper may perhaps underhand fall upon the work at a lower rate, and undo the first editor.

2. One who prepares the literary work of another

person, or number of persons for publication, by selecting, revising, and arranging the material; also, one who prepares an edition of any literary work.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 470 F 1 When a different Reading gives us... a new Elegance in an Author, the Editor does very well in taking Notice of it. 1725 POPE *Notes on Shaks.* (J.), This nonsense got into all the editions by a mistake of the stage editors. 1748 ANSON *Voy. Introd.*, The Editors of a new variation-chart... have... been misled by an erroneous analogy. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Nat. Med.* Introd., The Editor conceives that the plan laid down here is, etc. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 302 The editors of club books are not mere dreary drudges.

3. *esp.* One who conducts a newspaper or periodical publication.

1803 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 111 The Editor of the *True Briton*. 1823 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* 146 This blunder-headed editor of *Bell's Messenger*. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 248 The editor of the daily newspaper.

4. *Antiq.* [L. *editor ludorum*.] The exhibitor (of Roman public games).

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-hur* v. x. (1884) 283, I have here the notice of the editor of the games, just issued.

Hence Editor *v. trans.*, to treat (a person or work) as an editor does. Edited *ppl. a.*, provided or furnished with an editor. Editorless = EDITRESS. Editorless *a.*, without an editor.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 335 Some laggardly editorless, or ten editor'd periodical. 1836 *Ibid.* XL. 766 Lady Blessington is registered... editors of half-a-score of books. 1883 TROLLOPE *Autobiog.* II. 123 Two or three literary gentlemen by whom to have had myself edited.

Editorial (e-di-to-ri-äl), a. and sb. [f. prec. + -IAL.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to an editor; proper to, or characteristic of, an editor.

1744 AKENSIDE *Lett. in Poems* (1845) 30 He has intirely dedicated himself to... editorial criticism. 1794 PARR in *Brit. Critic* Feb. (T.), Lambin... and Heyne also... seem to have considered it as part of their editorial duty, etc. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. (1872) 117 In spite of editorial prophecy. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* (1847) 234/2 Bless our editorial heart.

B. *sb.* A newspaper article written by, or under the responsibility of, the editor; a 'leader'.

1864 *Spectator* 539 Mr. Bennett... thinks that 'an editorial' is the highest style of composition known. 1866 MRS. STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 14 To set up the editorial of a morning paper. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 601/1 The *Daily Proteus* sent Jack twenty dollars... for two editorials. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 12/1 Finely worded editorials.

Hence Editorially *adv.*, in an editorial manner or capacity; as an editor does. † Editorialship = EDITORSHIP.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 142 You are editorially exonerated. 1826 J. GILCHRIST *Lecture* 34 During his Editorship he must have been a kind of Consul or Dictator in the Republic of Letters. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 789/2 She wrote editorially for a London paper. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Apr. 8/6 The anticipations which... you ventured editorially to give expression to.

Editorship. [f. EDITOR + -SHIP.] a. The duties, functions, and office of an editor. b. The tenure of that office. c. Editorial superintendence.

1788 TYERS *Hist. Rhaps. on Pope* 14 (T.) The editorship of Shakspeare... Pope afterward undertook. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec. 831/1 Captain Benjafield, who was formerly Editor of the *Morning Post*, has been charged... with obtaining, during that editorship, an annuity. 1813-40 W. GIFFORD *Massinger's Wks.* (1840) 447/1 If such portentous lines as these may be introduced without reason, and without authority, there is an end of all editorship. 1884 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xix. 144 The *Daily Telegraph*, under the editorship of Mr. Edwin Arnold.

Editress (e-di-tress). [f. EDITOR + -ESS.] A female editor.

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 286 The editress... has inserted the French letter to Anquetil du Perron. 1826 *Gentl. Mag.* Sept. 244/1 The fair Editress has got up this work judiciously and tastefully. 1884 *Bazaar* 17 Dec. 648/1 The editress of this volume... is herself an authoress.

† Edituatē *v. Obs. nonce-ud.* [f. L. *edituāt-*, ppl. stem of *edituāri*, f. *editu-us*, transl. *νεωκόπος* 'temple-keeper' in *Acts* xix. 35, where the 'town-clerk' of Ephesus speaks of that city as 'temple-keeper' (A.V. 'worshipper') of Diana.] (See quot.) 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* x. (1684) 49 The Devotion whereof could not but move the City [Ephesus]... to affect the Dignity and Title of the *Neuēkōpos*, to edituate such a piece of Divine Office. 1732 in *Colles.* 1775 in *ASH.* 1818 in *TOPP.* and in mod. Dicts.

† Edilen. *Obs.* [OE. *edllan*, f. ED- + OE. *llan* reward; cf. OHG. *illōn* of same meaning.] Reward.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iii. § 4 Pæt edlean þe ðu... gehete. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Forðon bið þe lesse his edlen þere dede.

† Edmede, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 *ēadmēdu*, 3 *ēad-, ēad-, ēadmēde*. [OE. *ēad-*, *ēadmēdu*, abstr. f. *ēad-*, *ēadmēd*, EDMOD. (OE. *ēadmēdu* = OS. *ēadmēdi*, OHG. *ēdmuolt*; OE. *ēadmēdu* = OS. *ēdmuodi*, OHG. *ēdmuolt*.)] Gentleness, humility.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* cxviii(xix). 92 þæt ic on minum ēadmēdum eall forwurde. c 1205 *LAV.* 21866 3eorden Arðures grif & his admēden. *Ibid.* 10013 þurh his admēden.

† Edmede, *a. Obs.* [OE. *ēadmēde*, *ēadmēde*, f. EDMOD a. (OE. *ēadmēde* = OS. *ēadmēdi*, OHG. *ēdmuodi*; OE. *ēadmēde* = OHG. *ēdmuoliti*.)] Humble.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps. cxv. 1* [cxvi. 10] (Gr.) Ic eom eadmede swipe.
c 1175 *Lamb. Hom. 115* þe edmeda riche . . mei beon godes
wreche.

† **E'dmod**, *a. Obs.*; also eadmod, edmedeod,
sedmod, admod, obmod. [OE. *ēadmōd*, phonetic
variant of *ēapmōd*, f. *ēape*, EATH + *mōd* MOOD; the
exact equivalent (type **aupmōdo-*) does not occur
in continental Teutonic, but the derivatives in
-*mōdjo-* (= EDMEDE *a.*) and in -*mōdin-* (= EDMEDE
sb.) are found with forms parallel to the OE. *ēap-*,
ēad-; see EDMEDE *sb.* and *a.*] Gentle, humble, meek.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt. xi. 29* Ic eom bilwite and eadmod
on heortan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom. 5* Þes we ahte to beon
þe edmoddre. *Ibid.* 113 Drihten . . 3eueð þan edmeodan
streinþe. c 1200 *ORMIN 10837* Eddmod allse cullfre. c 1200
Trin. Coll. Hom. 89 Ich am milde and admod on herte.
c 1205 *LAY. 25571* Þurh þine admode [c 1275 edmode] will
.. let þu mi sweuen to selþen iturnen. a 1225 *Anscr. R.*
276 3if þu wilt beon edmod, þenc euer hwat þe woteð of
holinesse. c 1275 *LAY. 23255* Woweyn was edmod.

Hence **E'dmodi** *a.* [cf. OHG. *ēmūatig*; see -*y*]
= EDMOD. **E'dmodien** *v. trans.*, to humble.
E'dmoded *ppl. a.*, meek. **E'dmodlejo** [see -*LOCK*],
humility, gentleness. **E'dmodleho** *adv.* [see
-*LY 2*], humbly, meekly. **E'dmodness** [see -*NESS*],
gentleness, humility, meekness.

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xii.* Crist eardað on þære dene
eadmodnesse. a 1175 *Cott. Hom. 221* Mid ælra eadmod-
nisse . . 3earnian mid admodnisse. *Ibid.* 237 His admoded
deað ofer com. and forðede ure sorige and zelice deað.
c 1175 *Lamb. Hom. 17* Crist . . eadmode hine seolfne þet he
wes iboren of ure lefdi. *Ibid.* 89 Cristes apostles weren
wuniende edmodliche on heore ibeoden on ane upflore.
c 1200 *ORMIN 17649* Forr to berhthen eadmodliþ þe wereld
þurh hiss are. *Ibid.* 19297 Full off baþe, off millice, off
are, off eadmodleþe. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 94 Þe anui þet heo
her nor his luue edmodliche þolieð. *Ibid.* 130 Heo holdeð
.. þet heaueð lowe þurh milde edmodnesse. *Ibid.* 246 Þe
edmodies monnes bonen þurh þe weolcne. *Ibid.* 278
Makieð edmod [T. C. eadmodieð] our heorte.

E'dness, variant form of EADNESS, *Obs.*
† **E'do-ceate**, *v. Obs.* -*o* [incorrectly f. L. *ēdocē-*
re + -*ATE 3*]. *trans.* To teach.

1623 *COCKERAM II.* To teach, *E'do-cke.*
† **E'docke**, *Obs.* [OE. *ēa-docca*, f. EA water,
river + *DOCK*.] Some broad-leaved water-plant;
? the Clote or Yellow Water-lily (*Nuphar lutea*).

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wr. Wulker 136 *Nimpha*, eadocca.
a 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 28 *Lilium aquaticum*,
an edocke; flos ejus nenufar. a 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.)
04 *Lappacium Aquaticum*. . angl. waterdokka uel edokke.
[1884 *HOLLAND Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Edick*, the bur
or burdock (*Arctium Lappa*); also *Errick*.]

† **E'doctrinate**, *v. Obs. rare* -*1*. [f. E- + *DOC-*
TRINATE.] *trans.* To teach thoroughly, train.

1625 *SHIRLEY Love-tricks III. v.* In what kind of comple-
ment please you, venerable sir, to be doctored?

† **E'do'd**, *int. Obs. rare* -*1*. Variant of ADOD.
1694 *EDWARD Plantus 92* Edod, I thought the remem-
brance o' your last wife had frighted you from matrimony.

E'does, variant of EDDOES.

† **E'domic**, *a. Obs. rare* -*1*. In 7-ique. [f.
Edom, another name for Esau + -*IC*.] (See quot.)

1699 *R. GELL Amendm. Last Eng. Bible 296* Even the
Edomite nature, the animals homo who wrongs his brother
the spiritual & heavenly man.

E'domitish, *a.* [f. *Edomite* inhabitant of
Edom + -*ISH*.] Pertaining to Edom; characteristic
of the Edomites. In 17th c. sometimes used allu-
sively with reference to Ps. cxxxvii. 7.

1641 *W. HOOKE New Eng. Tears 6* A right Edomitish
quality; for Edom rejoiced over the children of Judah, etc.
1641 *MILTON Animadv. Wks.* (1851) 240 This is a more
Edomitish conceit than the former. 1645 — *Colast. Ibid.*
349 [Job's] Edomitish Freins.

E'driophthalmian (e'dri(ə)phæ'liān), *a. and*
sb. [f. mod.L. *edriophthalmia* sb. pl. (irregularly
f. Gr. *ēdra* seat + *ophthalmos* eye) + -*IAN*.]
A. adj. Belonging to or resembling the *Edri-*
ophthalmia, or 'sessile-eyed' Crustacea (including
the Prawns, Shrimps, etc.) *B. sb.* An individual
of that order.

1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. An. vi.* 369 The organisation of
the Stomatopoda is more Edriophthalmian . . than Podoph-
thalmian. 1835-6 *Todd Cycl. Anat. I.* 787/1 Several Edri-
ophthalmians are also born before they have acquired the
whole of their extremities.

So **E'driophthal'mous**, *a.* [see -*OUS*.]

1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. An. vi.* 285 The head . . of an
Insect, or Edriophthalmous Crustacean.

E'dropic, *Sc. var.* of HYDROPIC.

† **E'droppit**, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* Variant of HY-

DROPPED, affected with dropsy.

1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot. ix. xxi.* (Jam.) His wambe
throw immoderat voracitie was swolin as he had bene
edroppit [*instar hydriopici inflatus*].

Educability (e'diukə'biliti). [f. EDUCABLE *a.*;
see -*ITY*.] The quality of being educable; capa-

bility of being educated.

1840 *Chamb. Trans. 16* Apr. 97 Educability of Animals.
a 1866 *J. GROVE Exam. Utilit. Philos. x.* (1870) 169 The
moral educability of man. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys. i.*
ii. § 83 (1879) 89 Birds of the Parrot tribe are pre-eminent for
their educability.

Educable (e'diukə'biliti), *a.* [as if ad. L. **ēducā-*
bilitis, f. *ēducā-re* to educate.] Capable of being
educated.

1845 *R. HAMILTON Pop. Educ. viii.* (ed. 2) 178 Of educable
age. 1879 *BAIN Education as Sci. iii.* 24 In old age, when
we cease to be educable in any fresh endowment. 1886
Sat. Rev. 1 May 590/1 Tories will prove educable.

† **E'ducate**, *obs.* and *Sc. pa. ppl.* of next.

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII. xliii.* in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.*
11 Where yowth and good wyttes be educate and noryshed.
1861 *RAMSAY Remin. v.* (ed. 18) 118 The hospital where
Eppie was educate.

Educate (e'diuket), *v.* [f. L. *educāt-* ppl.
stem of *educāre* to rear, bring up (children, young
animals), related to *educēre* to lead forth (see
EDUCE), which is sometimes used nearly in the
same sense.] *trans.* or *absol.*

† 1. To rear, bring up (children, animals) by
supply of food and attention to physical wants. *Obs.*

1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts 229* The Epirotan & Sicilian
horses are not to be despised, if they were well bred &
educated. 1651 *WITTIE tr. Primrose's Pop. Err.* 292 A boy
of a good habit of body, with large veins, well and freely
educated. 1690 [see EDUCATED]. 1818 [see 2].

2. To bring up (young persons) from childhood,
so as to form (their) habits, manners, intellectual
and physical aptitudes.

1618 *BOLTON Florus i. i. 3* Himselfe delighting in the
Rivers and Mountaines, among which he had bene edu-
cated. 1818 *CAUSSE Digest VI.* 336 A devise . . to the intent
that with the profits he should educate his daughter. 1839
tr. Lamartine's Trav. East 168/1 The principal amongst
them (Greeks) have their children educated in Hungary.
1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 40 The youth of a people
should be educated in forms and strains of virtue.

b. To instruct, provide schooling for (young
persons).

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L. v. i. 84* Do you not educate youth
at the Chawghouse on the top of the Mountaine? 1863
MARY HOWITT tr. F. Bremer's Greece i. i. 13 It has edu-
cated, and it educates to this day, a great portion of the
Athenian female youth of all classes. 1863 *A. TYLOR Educ.*
& Manuf. 40 It costs 8d. per week to educate a child.

3. To train (any person) so as to develop the in-
tellectual and moral powers generally.

1849 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) I. 198 In my eyes the question
is not what to teach, but how to Educate. 1875 *JOWETT*
Plato (ed. 2) V. 120 Elder men, if they want to educate
others, should begin by educating themselves. 1886 *Fall*
Mail G. 10 July 4/2 Our artists are not educated at all,
they are only trained.

4. To train, discipline (a person, a class of per-
sons, a particular mental or physical faculty or
organ), so as to develop some special aptitude,
taste, or disposition. *Const. to, also inf.*

1841-4 *EMERSON Ess. Hist. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 11 And the habit
of supplying his own needs educates the body to wonderful
performances. 1847 — *Repr. Men. v. Shaks. Ibid.* I. 359 Our
ears are educated to music by his rhythm. 1867 *DISRAELI*
in Scotsman 30 Oct. I had to prepare the mind of the
country, and to educate, — if not too arrogant to use such a
phrase, — our party. *Mod.* He is educating himself to eat
tomatoes.

b. To train (animals).

1850 *LANG Wand. India 2* No horses, except those edu-
cated in India, would crawl into these holes cut out of the
earth and rock. 1866 *KANE Art. Expl. i. xxix.* 389 The
dogs of Smith's Sound are educated more thoroughly than
any of their more southern brethren.

Educated (e'diuket), *ppl. a.* [f. EDUCATE *v.*
+ -*ED*.] That has received education, mental or phy-
sical; instructed, trained, etc.; see the vb. Often
with an adverb prefixed, as *half*, *over*, *well*.

1670 *R. COKE Disc. Trade 60* A Merchant better educated,
and more conversant in Trade, may better understand it,
than a Privy Counsellor, who is not so educated, and less
conversant in it. 1690 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Tender-*
parrel, a very nicely educated creature, apt to catch Cold
upon the least blast of Wind. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1863)
67 He was over-educated for his intellect. 1855 *MACAULAY*
Hist. Eng. III. 320 Lochiel . . might indeed have seemed
ignorant to educated and travelled Englishmen. 1882 *J.*
H. BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng. II. 411 But the Puritans were
neither educated nor reverent. 1889 *E. BERDO St. Bern-*
nard's 168 Every half-educated . . young man.

b. *transf.* Carefully tended, trained into shape.

1848 *TENNYSON E. Morris 131* Slight Sir Robert with his
watery smile And educated whisker.

† **B.** as *sb.* The person educated.

1673 *O. WALKER Education 213* It concerns . . Parents and
Educators to see that the educated converse as much as
may be with his . . superior. *Ibid.* 107 It will be the Teachers
care and Educateds endeavour.

Educatee, *nonce-wd.* [f. EDUCATE *v.* + -*EE*.]

One who is subjected to the process of education.

1815 *T. PEACOCK Nightmare Ab.* 144 It is the only piece
of academical learning that the finished educatee retains.
1857 *Sat. Review III.* 53/2 It is not enough for the educator
to pour fact after fact into the educatee.

Educating, *ppl. a.* [f. EDUCATE + -*ING 1*.]
That educates.

1856 *MASSON Chatterton II. iii.* (1874) 166 O month of June,
1770! and this is the kind of educating circumstance you
provide for Chatterton?

Education (e'diukə'tʃən). [ad. L. *educātiō-em*,
f. *educāre*; see EDUCATE *v.* and -*TION*.]

† 1. The process of nourishing or rearing a child
or young person, an animal. *Obs.*

1540 *T. RAYMALDE Birth Mankynde Cij.* The education
.. of infants at this tyme [1 year old]. 1542 *BOORDE*
Dyetary xvi. (1870) 271 Beefe . . doth make an Englysshe
man stronge, the education of hym with it consyderyd.
1651 *WITTIE tr. Primrose's Pop. Err.* 185 The people doe
erre much about the education of children . . I have seen

some frequently give to their children . . strong Beere. 1661
LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min. 72 They [harts] delight in
woods, and places of their first education.

b. *spec.* [after Fr.] The rearing of silkworms;
concr., a number of silkworms reared at one time.

1888 *E. A. BUTLER Silkworms 56* For large 'educations'
a room is fitted with shelves.

2. The process of 'bringing up' (young persons);
the manner in which a person has been 'brought
up'; with reference to social station, kind of man-
ners and habits acquired, calling or employment
prepared for, etc. *Obs. exc.* with notion of 3.

1531 *ELYOT Gov. I. ii.* (1883) I. 24 In the fyrste [volume]
shall be comprehended the beste forme of education or
bringing up of noble children. 1593 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol. i.*
vi. Education and instruction are the meanes . . to make
our naturall faculty of reason . . better. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam.*
Str. Induct. ii. 20, I Christopher Slie . . by education a
Cardmaker. 1644 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia i.* 10 Their . .
handy crafts, and educations, are much like them in that
part of Virginia we now inhabite. 1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.*
(1847) 99/2 A complete and generous education . . fits a man
to perform . . all the offices . . of peace and war.

1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb. vii.* (1703) II. 206 He
Begot many opinions, and motions, the Education whereof
he committed to other Men.

3. The systematic instruction, schooling or train-
ing given to the young in preparation for the work
of life; by extension, similar instruction or train-
ing obtained in adult age. Also, the whole course
of scholastic instruction which a person has re-
ceived. Often with limiting words denoting the
nature or the predominant subject of the instruc-
tion or kind of life for which it prepares, as *classical*,
legal, *medical*, *technical*, *commercial*, *art education*.

1616 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* 10 It much concerneth every parent
to see their children to have the best education and instruc-
tion. 1670 *R. COKE Disc. Trade 71* Education in Geometry
and Numbers. 1748 *GRAY Comment Educ. & Govt. Wks.*
1836 I. 152 The principal drift of education should be to make
men think in the northern climates, and act in the southern.
1795 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 299 If you consent to put your
clerical education, or any other part of your education,
under their direction or control. 1801 *STRUTT Sports &*
Past. i. i. 3 As early as the ninth century . . hunting con-
stituted an essential part of the education of a young noble-
man. 1809 *SYD. SMITH Wks.* (1859) I. 183/2 Education gives
fecundity of thought . . quickness, vigour, fancy, words,
images, and illustrations. 1812 *J. HENRY Camp. agst.*
Quebec 123 Many of our sergeants were, with good educa-
tions, substantial freeholders in our own country. 1862 *SIR*
B. BRODIE Psychol. Inq. II. ii. 73 Hours of relaxation truly
[are] as necessary a part of education as hours of study.

b. The training of animals.

1538 *STARKEY England 189* Theyr haukys and theyr
houndys, of whose educayton they have grete care. 1618
LATHAM and Bk. Falconry (1633) 147 By which means with
her naturall education together, she wil be as perfect in
knowledge of the country, as the wilde Haggard her
naturall damme that bred her.

c. *fig.*

1832 *H. MARTINEAU Ireland iii.* 52 There is another
kind of education always going forwards . . the education
of circumstances. 1860 *TEMPLE in Essays & Reviews 1* The
education of the world.

4. [From sense 3, influenced by sense 2 and
sometimes by the quasi-etymological notion 'draw-
ing out'.] Culture or development of powers,
formation of character, as contrasted with the im-
parting of mere knowledge or skill. Often with
limiting word, as *intellectual*, *moral*, *physical*.

1860 *MILL Repr. Govt.* (1865) 66/2 Among the foremost
benefits of free government is that education of the intelli-
gence and of the sentiments. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ. x.*
(ed. 3) 116 It confounds education with the knowledge of
facts, whereas it really is the possession of method. 1871
Figure Training 37 The . . training and education of the
figure. 1872 *MORLEY Voltaire 1865* 45 The Jesuits'
devotion to intellectual education. 1875 *H. E. MANNING*
Mission H. Ghost xiii. 377 Education is the formation of
the whole man — intellect . . character, mind, and soul.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1664 *GLANVILLE Lux Orient.* (1682) Pref. 22 These prepos-
tous discerners presently conclude everything that is . . of
another stamp from their Education-receptions, false and
ridiculous. 1794 *MATHIAS Parr. Lit.* (1798) 218 The un-
fortunate Education Sermon, which Bishop Hurd happened
to dislike. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village i.* (1863) 151 The
young ladies . . who . . had trodden the education-mill till
they . . had lost sense in sound, and ideas in words. 1858
HOLLAND Titcomb's Lett. i. 17 The Education Society, and
kindred organizations. 1872 *RUSKIN Fors II.* xvii. 5 Listen
to this, you cheap education-mongers.

Educational, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -*ABLE*.]
Capable of receiving education.

1859 *I. TAYLOR Essays 248* The educational classes of
our Indian subjects.

Educational (e'diukə'tʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -*AL*.]

† 1. Due to, or arising from, education. *Obs.*

1652 *GAULE Magastrom. 30* The educational and pro-
fessional are to be . . accounted for national sinnes. 1790
CATH. GRAHAM Lett. Educ. 212 Every love intrigue . . must
naturally tend to debase the female mind, from its violence
to educational impressions. 1815 *ASHBEL GREEN Report*
287 Opinions which interfered with his educational creed.

2. Of or pertaining to education; concerned with
education.

1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res. II. xi.* Is there not an everlasting
demand for Intellect in the . . political, or religious, educa-
tional, commercial departments. 1837 *BULWER Athens II.*
413 Much of his [Pythagoras] educational discipline . .

bear[s] an evident affinity to the old Cretan . . institutions. 1840 MILL *Disc. & Disc.* (1859) II. 192 The regeneration . . of our educational institutions is an object of more urgency. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* Pref. 5 The history of educational progress in any country, can hardly fail to be interesting to the historian.

Hence **Educationally adv.**, with reference to education; from an educational point of view.

1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 196 Educationally considered, the sister isle is not an ignorant country. 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLVII. 296 Educationally he has been of service to us, and merits our thanks. 1886 *Durham Univ. Jnl.* 20 Feb. 3 The Durham course is educationally better than what a Theological College is able to offer.

Educationalist, [f. prec. + -IST.] One who makes a study of the science or methods of education; an advocate of education.

1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 498 The real philanthropist and educationalist of our day. 1869 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i. iv. § 3. 314 note, T. W. Hill . . a well-known orthoepist and educationalist.

Educationaly, a. [f. EDUCATION + -ARY.] Concerned with education.

1879 C. R. SMITH *Addr. Stood Elocut Class* 5 Founders of educationists Clubs . . have overlooked Literature.

Educationalist, [f. as prec. + -IST.] = EDUCATIONALIST.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 130 The sensitive educationists of this thin-skinned age. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 209 Educationists have written for and against the system of giving school prizes.

Educationalize, v. rare. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To subject to education. *absol.* in quot. Hence **Educationalised ppl. a.**

1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 405 Lord Brougham's attempts to educationize, without teaching religion or morals. *Ibid.* 406 The . . religiously educationized portions of the public.

Educative (e'di'kätiv), a. [f. L. *educat-* ppl. stem of *educare* (see EDUCATE) + -IVE.]

1. Of or pertaining to education.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 52 The educative theory . . was simple but effective. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 47 During the educative process.

2. That has the power of educating; bearing upon or conducive to education.

1844 EMERSON *Ess. Experience*, The plays of children are nonsense, but very educative nonsense. 1869 M. PATTON *Serm.* (1885) 192 Theology affords the materials of a true and a truly educative knowledge. 1872 M. COLLINS *2 Plunges for Pearl* I. ix. 198 Educative endowments . . designed for both sexes. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 161 Suggestions . . towards making our schools healthy . . and educative centres.

Educator (e'di'kätör), [a. L. *educator*, agent-noun f. *educare*; see EDUCATE v.]

1. He who or that which nourishes or rears physically. *Obs.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas* I. 43 [The female breast] that most sacred fountain of the body, the educatour of mankind.

2. One who or that which educates, trains, or instructs.

1673 [see EDUCATED B]. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 203 Wks. 1871 III. 372 Modern educators of youth. 1850 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ. Mid. Ages* i. 9 They were . . educators of the poor in their schools. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 276 Language . . is the greatest educator of mankind. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 54 Lord Randolph Churchill, who is the guide and educator of his party.

Educatory (e'di'kätör), a. [f. *educat-* ppl. stem of *educare* + -ORY.] That has an educating influence.

1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vi. (ed. 2) 137 That educatory regimen of which Scripture is the rule and end. 1878 MOZLEY *Rul. Ideas* ii. 53 The ideas which His own educatory providence has since instilled.

Educatrix (e'di'kätres). [f. EDUCATOR + -ESS.] A female educator.

1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 544 This supposedly exemplary mother too was the educatrix of Caligula. 1815 *Monthly Rev.* LXXVI. 500 Hospitality will become the educatrix of the human race.

Educe (i'di's). [ad. L. *educere*, f. *ē* out + *ducere* to lead.]

1. *pass.* To be led forth, branch out (said of a river, a blood-vessel). *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 69 The first flood . . the inundation of whom is educed in to Ynde. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii. 93 Where the vessels are inserted and educed.

2. *Med.* To draw forth so as to remove. *Obs.*

1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 140 Medicine will . . work on the sickness, and educate it. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* ix. 50 Warm Water . . doth, as an emetic vehicle, often educate superfluous and putrid humours.

3. To bring out, elicit, develop, from a condition of latent, rudimentary, or merely potential existence.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* vii. 187 The Heavens are efficient, which educate the forme out of the matter of the corne. 1612-5 BR. HALL *Contempl.* xix. vii. He educeth warmth out of that corps. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* x. iii. (1856) 475 Hell is not so much induced, as educed out of men's filthy lusts and passions. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. iii. iii. 42 Chaos was that ancient slime, out of which all things were educed. 1761 COWPER *Hope* 155 [Hope] has the wondrous virtue to educate From emptiness itself a real use. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 328 Education—consists in educating the faculties and forming the habits. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 356 Given

a world of Knaves, to educate an Honesty from their united action. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. vi. 105 Anaximenes found the original Element in air, from which, by rarefaction and condensation he educed existences.

b. *Chem.* To disengage (a substance) from a compound in which it already existed ready formed; contrasted with *produce*. Cf. *EDUCE sb.*

1805 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 312 note, Educured by the action of the nitric acid on the original principles of the dragon's blood.

c. To draw forth, elicit (a principle, the result of a calculation, etc.) from the data.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxviii. (1870) II. 353 Notions . . which we educate from experience, and build up through generalisation. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 101 From the careful comparison of facts to educate laws. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. viii. 181 A Statist will quickly educate what he calls the 'percentages'.

4. To evoke, give rise to (actions, manifestations, etc.).

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. Intro. 8 The circumstances which educed his statements of doctrine.

Hence **Educement**, the action or process of drawing out or developing. **Educible a.**, that can or may be educed. **Educing vbl. sb.**, the action of the verb *EDUCE*; a bringing out or drawing forth.

1605 GLANVILL *Septs. Sci.* xviii. By educating, the affirmers only mean a producing. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 157 Faith is natural, i.e. educible out of the potency of corrupt nature. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 31. 137 All manner of life . . is . . educible out of nothing and reducible to nothing again. 1822 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xvi. 237 The educating of a new creation out of the old. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 612 The new impulses it ministered to the educement of the individual consciousness.

Educt (i'dukt), [ad. L. *eductum*, neut. pa. ppl. of *educere* to *EDUCE*.] That which is educed.

1. *Chem.* 'A body separated by the decomposition of another in which it previously existed as such, in contradistinction to product, which denotes a compound not previously existing, but formed during the decomposition' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 197 To form an idea of the composition of this stone . . we must consider the educts of its analysis. 1805 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 209 In the first experiment it was obtained as a product, and not as an educt. *Ibid.* 312 note, Consequently the latter . . is considered as an original ingredient or educt. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 628 The black coloring-matter of such urine is in all probability an educt from carboic acid.

2. A result of inference or of development.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 321 In the Scriptures, they are the living educts of the imagination. 1857 SIR W. HAMILTON *Reid* 784 All our Knowledge is an Educt from Experience. 1865 *Reader* 22 July 86/3 Throw revelation overboard, and its educt, natural theology . . must bear it company.

† **Edu'ct**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *educt-* ppl. stem of *educere*; see prec.] *trans.* = *EDUCE*.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 105 Educuted, or brought forth out of the Womb of pure Nature.

Eduction (i'duk[sh]n), [ad. L. *eductio*-em, noun of action f. *educere* to lead forth.]

1. a. A leading forth or out. b. A putting forth (of the tongue). *Obs.*

1649 BULWER *Pathomiot.* II. x. 233 This ironical education of the Tongue. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* i. 13 Israel's education out of Egypt. 1659 T. WALL *Char. Enemies of Ch.* 19 God ascribes their education from Egypt . . unto Moses.

2. *Med.* Removal by drawing forth. *Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 139 We need not suspect any harm by the education of some of them. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 493 The education of the Matter is hindered. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 180 The true cure . . consists in the . . Education of . . Phlegm.

3. The action of drawing forth, eliciting, or developing from a state of latent, rudimentary, or potential existence; the action of educating (principles, results of calculation) from the data. Also *concr.* = *EDUCT*.

1653 D. CAPEL *Tentation* 78 But the work [of sin] must begin at the inward educations and motions of the will. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 295 This education . . of the Light should begin and be continued . . for the first three Days of the World. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 938 The most ancient Atheistic Hypothesis was the Education of all things . . out of Matter. 1696 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. ix. 35 The Power of Matter, and Education therefrom, are meer Words. c. 1840 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* App. (1866) II. 257 The logicians have . . limited reasoning . . to a mediate education of one proposition out of the correlation of two others. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 70 [Sensible objects] are not the actual existences out of us, but only . . educations by our physiology out of a 'something'.

4. The bringing on or occasioning (an event). Cf. *EDUCE v. 4. rare*.

a. 1806 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1811) II. 280 We see . . men sedulously employed in the education of their own ruin.

5. *Steam-engine*. a. The exit of waste steam from the cylinder either to the condenser or into the atmosphere; chiefly *attrib.*, as in *education-pipe*, *-side*, *-steam*, *-valve*; but now almost entirely superseded by EXHAUST. b. Short for *education-valve*.

1782 WATT *Specif. of Patent* No. 1321 The steam rushes into the education-pipe. 1829 R. STUART *Anecd. Steam Engines* II. 374 g. g. Exhausting or education valves. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N. W. Pass.* II. 14 Having led the steam from

the education pipe. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 102 The steam will be cut off . . but the education will remain open. 1841 SCOTT RUSSELL *Steam Engine* 201 The education valves, ports, and passages by which the steam enters the condenser. 1859 W. RANKINE *Steam Eng.* (1861) 486 An education valve . . to let the steam escape to the condenser.

Eductive (i'dvktiv), a. [f. L. *educt-* ppl. stem of *educere* to *EDUCE* + -IVE.]

† a. *Med.* Tending to draw out (*obs.*). b. Having the function of eliciting or developing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 165 Every humour . . hath its proper educative Cathartick. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, The power of Matter in reference to Forms is partly Educative.

Eductor (i'dvktör), [a. L. *eductor*, agent-noun f. *educere*.] He who, or that which, educes.

1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 84 A stimulus must be called an eductor of vital ether.

Edulcorate (i'dv'kört), ppl. a. rare. [ad. L. *edulcorat-us*; see next.] Softened, sweetened.

1820 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 112 An excuse such as might have been expected to . . call forth sympathy and edulcorate feelings in the bosom even of the most obdurate Judge. 1829 H. BUSK *Dessert* 459 Edulcorate juice from every clustering vine.

Edulcorate (i'dv'kört), v. [f. L. *edulcorat-* ppl. stem of *edulcorare*, f. *ē* out + *duc-* or sweetness.]

† 1. To sweeten, make sweet. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 415 Giving to the infants . . water of succory, endive, and violets edulcorated. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 31 Dung of Swine . . is said . . to edulcorate . . fruit so sensibly as to convert the bitterest Almond into sweet. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 60 Strain off, and edulcorate with Sugar to make it palatable.

2. To free from harsh and acrid properties; to purify, soften.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 75 Edulcorate it . . by boiling it in spirit of Vinegar. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* iii. 108 This Vinegar impregnated and edulcorated with the Lead. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 225 Experiments for edulcorating vicious train-oil.

3. *Chem.* To free from soluble particles by agitation or trituration in water, or by washing on a filter.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chem.* 14 By evaporating the corrosive Menstrum, then edulcorating [sic]. 1683 SALMON *Dom. Med.* lxi. 320 Which you may edulcorate by many washings. 1754 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 858 Let the salt be well washed off, and the mass well edulcorated. 1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 218 The silic which is precipitated by this means must then be edulcorated and dried. 1844 *North Brit. Rev.* II. 72 He might . . edulcorate the muriatic and fluoric radicals.

Hence **Edu'lorated ppl. a.** **Edu'lorating vbl. sb.**, ppl. a., softening, sweetening, purifying. **Edu'loration**, the action or process of washing away particles soluble in water.

1660 *Character of Italy* 83 We will allay the bitterness of this potion with the edulcorating ingredients of their virtues. 1718 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xxi. § 27 This the Chymists call Edulcorating, that is to say, making sweet or fresh. 1758 *Elaboratory laid Open* 241 The edulcoration may be sufficiently perfected by such an ablation. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 609 A precipitation . . after edulcoration and exsiccation, weighed forty-two grains. 1778 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 332 The edulcorated powder was now perfectly white. 1805 GREGOR *ibid.* XCV. 336 The last portion of edulcorating water dropped through the filter of an opalish hue. 1866 GRIFFIN *Chem. Handcraft* (Heading of Chapter), Filtration, Percolation, Edulcoration.

Edulcorator (i'dv'körtör), [f. as prec. + -OR.] a. One who, or that which, edulcorates. b. 'A term for a dropping-bottle or a wash-bottle' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 135 Swines Dung . . is supposed to be a great Edulcorator of Fruit.

† **Edu'le**, a. and sb. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *edulis*, f. *ē* to eat.] = *EDIBLE A* and *B*.

1659 EVELYN *Acetaria* 1 Sallets . . are a Composition of Edule Plants and Roots of several kinds. *Ibid.* (1729) 168 So many rare Edules unknown to the Ancients.

So also **Edu'lious a.**, in same sense.

a. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 13 Pease, beans, or such edulious pulses. *Ibid.* 63 And so, producing an edulious or esculent Fruit, is properly named Esculus.

Edward (e'dward), [f. the proper name.] A coin of one of the Edwards: a. The 'angel' of Edward IV, or the 'noble' of Edward III. b. *Edward shovelboard*, a broad shilling of Edward VI, frequently used in the game of Shovel-board.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 158 Two Edward Shovelboards, that cost me two shilling and two pence a peece. c. 1817 HOGG *Tales & St.* IV. 49 The golden Edward, with three holes in it, with which I presented my Mary.

Edwardian (edwō'diän), a. [f. as prec. + -IAN.]

1. *Archit.* Belonging to, or characteristic of, the reigns of the first three Edwards.

1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. ii. 65 A style . . transcendent in the combination of grace and majesty—the style of Edwardian England. 1884 *Athenaeum* 16 Aug. 216/2 A . . splendid specimen of the concentric type of shell keeps typical of the Edwardian period.

2. Belonging to the reign of Edward VI. In this sense also **Edwardine**.

1866 LITTLEDALE *Cath. Ritual Ch. Eng.* 11 This enactment of the Edwardine ornament was renewed in 1662.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 748 The Edwardian reformers compiled the First Book of Edward.

† **Edwit.** *Obs.* Also 3 **edwit**, **edwyte**. [OE. *edwit* = OS. *edwit*, Lips. Gloss. OHG. *itawt* (MHG. *itawt*), Goth. *idweit* :—OTeut. **edwito-m*, f. **edwito-an* to reproach; see EDWITE v.] Reproach, rebuke, taunt; taunting speech.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxviii. 8 Forðon fore ðe ic aber edwit. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxviii. 9 Me eac fela þinra edwita on gefeollon. c 1205 *LAV.* 5827 Heorten we hauden sare and ure cun ædwit auere mare. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* 379 He made hym somdel wroþ, Vor edwyt of hys grete wombe. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 124 (Mätz.) Hytt was full grett dyspyte So offte to make me edwyte.

† **Edwite**, *v. Obs.* Also 1 **edwitan**, 3 **eadwiten**. [OE. *edwitan* str. vb. :—OTeut. **edo-*, *edwitan*, not represented exc. in Eng.; the OHG. *itawt* (MHG. *itawtzen*), Goth. *idweitjan* wk. vbs., are f. the derived sb. **edwito(m)* EDWIT, f. *edo-*, *edu-*, ED- + *witan* (OE. *witan*) to impute, blame. Cf. ATWIT.]

1. *trans.* To taunt, blame, reproach.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxviii. 10 Edwit edwitenra ðe gefeollon ofer mee. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 212, & 31f þer is out to eadwiten. a 1300 *Commandm.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 16 Þat we ssold edwite is worþi wound. 1388 *Wyclif Ecclus.* xx. 15 He schal edwite many thingis. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 70 To Conscience þei adwiten me.

2. To make (a thing) a subject of reproach to a person. *Const. dat. or to.* (Sometimes with obj. sentence instead of acc.)

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 We ne edwiten nawt wiues hare weanen. a 1240 *Sawles Warle* in *Cott. Hom.* 253 Ha wið hokeres edwited ant up breideð euch an his sunnen. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 368 His [wif] gan edwite him þo How wikkedlic he lyued. 1388 *Wyclif Wisd.* ii. 12 He vp-breideð [C. edwited] to vs the synnes of lawe. c 1430 *Stans Puer* 28 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 29 Be not to hasti upon breed to bite Lest men þerof Do þee edwite.

Hence **Edwiting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of reproaching or rebuking; a rebuke, reproach.

1388 *Wyclif Wisd.* v. 3 These .we hadden .into licesse of vpbreiding [C. ether edwiting]. — *Ecclus.* xviii. 18 *mar.* The reseyuere . . aschamed of edwitingis doon to him.

Ee, *north.* and *esp. Sc.* form of **EYE**, *q. v.* for the word and its compounds, *ee-bree*, *ee-list*, etc.

Ee. Colloq. contraction for **YE**.

1775 *SHERIDAN St. Patr. Day* I. i, Hark'ee lads, I must have no grumbling.

-ee, *suffix* ¹, used in technical terms of Eng. law, was orig. an adaptation of the *-el* of certain AF. pa. pples., which were used as sbs. The existence in legal AF. of pairs of correlative words like *apelour* APPELLOR, *apell* APPELLEE, seems to have led in the first place to the invention of words in *-ee* parallel to those agent-nouns in *-or* which had been adapted in legal use from AF.; and subsequently the terminations *-or* and *-ee* were freely added to Eng. vb-stems to form sbs., those in *-or* denoting the agent, and those in *-ee* the passive party, in such transactions as are the object of legislative provision. The derivatives in *-ee*, however, unlike the AF. participial sbs. after which they were modelled, have not usually a grammatically passive sense, but denote the 'indirect object' of the vbs. from which they are derived. Thus *vendee* is the person to whom a sale is made, *indorsee* the person in whose favour a draft, etc. is indorsed, *lessee* the person to whom property is let. With still greater departure from the original function of the suffix, *payee* denotes the person who is entitled to be paid, whether he be actually paid or not. In a few cases the suffix has been appended, not to a verb-stem in Eng. or AF., but to a Latin ppl. stem etymologically related to an Eng. sb., as in *legatee*, a person to whom a *legacy* has been bequeathed.

2. The use of this suffix in law terms has been freq. imitated in the formation of humorous (chiefly) nonce-words, as *testee*, *cuttee*, *educatee*, *laughee*, *senlee*, denoting the personal object of the verbs from which they are formed.

3. In a few words, as *bargee*, *devotee*, the suffix is employed app. arbitrarily.

4. *-ee* also appears in the English spelling of certain sbs. adopted from mod. F. ppl. sbs. in *-el*, as *debauchee*, *refugee*.

-ee, *suffix* ², of vague meaning and obscure origin. In *bootee*, *coatee*, where it has a diminutive force, it may (though not very probably) be an altered form of *-y* (in Sc. *-ie*). In other words, as *goatee*, *settee*, the analogies that may have given rise to the suffix are uncertain.

† **Eefe**, *a. Obs.* [Corrupt f. EATH *a.*] Easy.

1576 *Th. PROCTOR Gorg. Gallery* G. It is as eefe a broken syve Should holde the dropping rayne.

Eegrass (*f-gras*). *dial.* Also 8 **eagrass**. [Of unknown etymology; cf. *WSom. eargrass* (*yā-grās*) 'the annual or biennial grasses sown upon arable land' (Elworthy).] = EDDISH, EDGROW.

1669 *WORLDIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 325 Eddish . . or Eegrass, the . . Grass that comes after Mowing. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.*, *Eddish*, otherwise called . . Eagrass. 1844 *W. BARNES Poems Rural Life* 256 An' we've a-trod the sheenen blade Ov eegrass in the summer shade.

Eel (*f*). Forms: 1 **ēl**, **eol**, 1-6 **ele**, 5-7 **eele**, 6 **Sc. eill**, (5 **jele**, 6 **ye(e)le**, 7 **yeel**), 6- **eel**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *ēl* = MDu. *aal* (Du. *aal*), OHG. *āl* (Ger. *aal*), ON. *dāl* (Da. *aal*, Sw. *dāl*) :—OTeut. **ēlo-s*. The ultimate etymology is unknown; the hypothesis that the word is cogn. with the synonymous L. *anguilla*, Gr. *ἔχελυς*, is untenable.]

1. *a.* The name of a genus (*Anguilla*) of soft-finned osseous fishes, strongly resembling snakes in external appearance. The best known species are the Common or Sharp-nosed Eel (*A. anguilla*) found both in Europe and in America, and the Broad-nosed Eel or GRIG (*A. latirostris*). The true eels are fresh-water fishes, but migrate to the sea to spawn. *b.* Used (both in popular and in scientific language) as the name of the entire family *Muraenidae*, comprising the true eels with several other genera, notably the CONGER.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Collog.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 94 Hwilec fixas gefest hu? *Ælas* and hacodas, etc. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 308 Hrefnes geallan . . & eles, & feld beon huniz meng to somne. 1052-67 *Chart. Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 242 Foure þousend eel in lenton to carite to ðe abbot. a 1300 *Havelok* 897 A carte lode . . Of grete laumprees, and of eles. c 1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 50 Fyrst flyghe þyn elys, in pese hom smyte. 1528 *MORE Herseyes* I. Wks. (1557) 165/2 A blynde bagge full of snakes and eles together. 1588 *PAYNELL Salerne Regim.* Oijj b, The yele is an vnholosome fyshe. 1586 *COGAN Haven Health* clxxvi. (1612) 140 An old yeele is wholsomer than a yong. 1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* iii. lxxx. 707 The fat . . of a mole, eele, or serpent. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 538 ¶ 3 They passed to eels, then to parsnips, and so from one aversion to another. 1800 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 2 The Common Eel . . forms a connecting link . . between the serpents and the fishes. 1866 *Geo. ELIOT F. Holt* (1868) 27 It is a lucky eel that escapes skinning. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* xxxi. 237 The silver-bellied eel or bed-eel . . corresponds to the sharp-nosed eel.

c. In fig. phrases, as the type of something 'slippery'.

1524 *DR. NORFOLK* in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 224 Whosoever have hym best, is no more sure of hym, than he that hath an ele by the tayle. 1c 1600 *Distracted Emp.* v. iv. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 258 They have sweete eeles to hold by. 1791 *NEWTON Tour Eng. & Scot.* 374 He may possibly take an eel by the tail in marrying a wife.

† **Salt eel**: a rope's end used for flogging. *Obs.* [From the use of an eel-skin as a whip.]

1663 *PAPA'S Diary* 24 Apr. With my salt eele went down in the parer and there got my boy and did beat him. 1699 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Salt-eel*, a Rope's end used to Drub the Boies and Sailors on board of Ship.

2. Applied popularly to various other fishes resembling eels in their snake-like form. *Electric eel* = *GYMNOTUS*. *Nine-eyed eel*: the River Lamprey. *Sand eel*: the Lance or Ammodyte.

a 1705 *RAY Syn. Piscium* (1713) 154 *Sand-eel* (Given as a synonym for the lancelet). 1820 *P. NEILL Fishes in Forth* 30 (Jam.) Lesser Lamprey . . The popular name Nine-eyed eel arises from the spiracles being taken for eyes.

3. The popular name for the minute animals (resembling an eel in shape) found in vinegar (*Anguillula aceti*) and in sour paste (*A. glutinis*). They are *Entozoa* of the order *Nematodea*.

1746 *SHERWOOD in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 67 The Eels in sour Paste are the Animalcules in Question. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The long bodied animalcules, discovered by the microscope in vinegar, sour paste, etc. . . have been generally distinguished . . by the name of eels. 1881 *CARPENTER Microscope* (ed. 6) 695 *Anguillula* or 'Eels' of the microscopist.

4. *U.S.* A nickname for a New Englander.

1837-40 *HALLIBURTON Clockm.* (1862) 318 The eels of New England and the conrackerers of Virginia.

5. General comb.: *a.* attributive, as *eel-boat*, *-freak*, *-fry*, *-line*, *-man*, *-net*, *-oil*, *-pie*, *-river*, *-trap*, *-weir*, and *eel-like* adj. and adv.; *b.* objective, as *eel-catching*, *-fisher*, *-netting*.

1883 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* vi. 43 These 'eel-boats' are precisely like the Noah's ark of childhood. *Ibid.* xxxi. 237 Naturalists can only rely upon the observations of those whose occupation is connected with 'eel-catching'. *Ibid.* vi. 43 Through the night the 'eel-fisher' sits in his cabin . . waiting for the eels the stream will bring to his net. *Ibid.* xxxi. 235 The 'eel fisheries' are nearly as valuable as the salmon fisheries. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 101 This singular 'eel-freak'. *Ibid.*, Thousands and thousands of 'eel-fry' all alive in the bodies of eels. 1685 *BOYLE Effects of Mot.* iv. 41 The 'Eel-like' particles of water. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* vii. Eel-like positions. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* I. iii. 27 'Eel-like' gliding, skipping and hiding. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* xix. 137 Formerly 'eel-lines', with a thousand hooks strung on at intervals . . used to be set. *Ibid.* xxiii. 251 The 'eelmen', living so much on the water . . become very observant. *Ibid.* xix. 145 The 'eel-net' is set across the dyke to catch them [eels] in its long 'poke'. 1769 *Mrs. RAFFAEL Eng. Househ.* (1778) 155 An 'Eel Pye'. 1849 *SOUTHEY Comm. Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 340 Monstrel mentions horseloads of eel-pies brought from Mantes to the market of Paris. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* xxii. 249 The Yare is the best 'eel-river' of all. 1879 *LUBBOCK Sci. Lect.* i. 5 The bladders are on the principle of an 'eel-trap', having a closed entrance with a flap which per-

mits an easy entrance, but effectually prevents the unfortunate victim from getting out again. 1866 *PEARCE Water-farm.* xvii. 180 At various points in the course of the rivers 'eel-weirs' are placed.

6. Special comb.: *eel-babber*, *-bobber*, = *BOBBER* ²; *eel-basket*, a trap of basket-work with funnel-shaped entrance, allowing the eels to enter, but preventing their escape; *eel-backed a.* (see quot.); *eel-bob* (see *BOB sb.* 1 7); *eel-buck* (see *BUCK sb.* 4); *eel-oake* (see quot.); *eel-crow* (see quot.); *eel-fork* = *EEL-SPEAR*; *eel-grass*, *U.S.*, a name for *GRASS-WRACK* (*Zostera marina*), and for other grass-like sea and river weeds; *eel-hut*, the hut occupied by an eel-fisher when engaged in fishing; *eel-leap*, *dial.* [*LEAP* basket] = *eel-basket*; *eel-pick* = *EEL-SPEAR*; *eel-picker*, one who fishes with an eel-pick; *eel-pot* = *eel-buck*; so *eel-picking* *vbl. sb.*; *eel-putchon*, *-set*, *-setter*, *-setting*, *-trunk* (see quot.); *eel-ware*, *Ranunculus fluitans* (Britten and Holland); *eel-wheel* (misspelt *-wheel*) = *eel-buck*.

1883 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* xxxi. 237 The bunch of worms strung on worsted with which the 'eel-babber' works. 1796 *Dict. Rusticum*, **Eel-Back'd Horses*, such as have black Lists along their Backs. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 196 Hand-lines . . snares and 'eel-bobs'; Indian fishing lines. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* v. 40 An eel-fisher threading job-worms on to worsted for the purpose of making an 'eel-bob'. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 471/1 The present alleged fishery right for netting and 'eel-bucks' are to be revised. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* xxxi. 235 On the Thames . . the eels are intercepted in their descent by weirs or frameworks holding basket-work traps, called 'eel-bucks'. 1853 *WALTON Angler* 2. 189 Small Eeles . . The poorer sort . . make a kind of 'Eele-cake' of them, and eat it like as bread. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 213 'Eel crow' given as the popular name of *Columbus migratorius*. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 45 The kelp and 'eel-grass' left by higher floods. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* xxxi. 250 In these lonely 'eel-huts' . . the eel fishers sat watching their nets. 1877 *E. PEACOCK N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) **Eel-leap*, an eel-trap made of wickerwork. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* xxxi. 238 They [eels] work down into the soft mud, far beyond the reach of 'eel-picks and darts. *Ibid.* xxvi. 203 The 'eel-picker' in his little punt . . is a common object on the flats. *Ibid.* xix. 143 'Eel-picking is an art in which some men attain considerable skill. Sometimes an eel-picking match takes place on the Broad. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 8 **Eel Pot*, for use in salt water. *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 125 **Eel Putchons*, are the ordinary eel baskets that are baited and placed in the river during the spring and summer months for eels. 1871 *H. MANSHIP Gl. Yarmouth* in *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* xxvii. Certen 'ele settes . . all soch fishe as usually are tacion in the seid settes. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 97 Eelsets . . are nets set athwart the stream for the purpose of catching a . . species of eel. *Ibid.* 98 The oldest Norfolk 'eel-setters'. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* xxxii. 250 This [ebb and flow of the tide] militates against 'eel-setting'. 1877 *E. PEACOCK N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) **Eel-trunk*, a box with holes in the sides, in which eels are kept alive till wanted for the table. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 57 **Eel Wheels* or *Traps*. Lampern Spurts.

Eel-bed. 1. *a.* A pond or preserve for eels. *b. transf.* A bivouac on swampy ground.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 113 An Ele bed, *anguillarum*. 1813 *Sir R. WILSON Diary* II. 430 The pains of an eel-bed.

2. *pl.* A plant (*Ranunculus fluitans*).

Eeler (*f-lər*). [*f. EEL* + *-ER* 1.] An eel-catcher.

1851 *FRASER'S Mag.* XLIII. 254 The artful eeler . . lets down a hank some cubits long of the intestines of a sheep.

Eelery (*f-ləri*). [*f. EEL* + *-ERY* 1.] A place where eels are caught.

1854 *BADHAM Hallett* xvii. 371 The moderns, like the ancients, have their favourite eeleries. 1864 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 190 We must not suppose there are no valuable eeleries in the British Isles.

Eel-fare (*f-lfər*). 1. *a.* The passage of young eels up a river. *b.* A brood of young eels (see *ELVER*).

1537 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. vii, Any frye, spaume, or brode of yeles, called yele fares, or Ell vares. 1721-1800 *BAILEY, Eel-fares*, *-vares*, a Fry or Brood of Eels. 1836 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* (1859) I. 54 This passage of young Eels is called Eel-fare on the banks of the Thames. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* xxxi. 235 This 'eel-fare' lasts several days.

Eelhood (*f-lhud*). *nonce-wd.* [*f. EEL* + *-HOOD* 1.] The rank or condition of a full-grown eel.

1864 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 185 Of the myriads that ascend our rivers few . . ever arrive at eelhood.

Eel-pout. [OE. *ēle-puta*, *f. EEL* + *POUT* 1.]

1. One of two different species of fishes. *a.* = *BURBOT*. *b.* = *BLENNY*.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Collog.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 94 Hwilec fixas gefest hu? . . mynas and æleputan. 1598 *FLORIO, Aguleo*, an eel-pout. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 246 A kind of Lampreys or Elepouts like to sea Lampreys. 1740 *R. BROOKES Art of Angling* I. xli. 87 The Eel-Pout or Burbot . . has a smooth, soft, slippery Body like an Eel. 1820 *P. NEILL Fishes in Forth* 8 (Jam.) *B. viviparus*. Viviparous Blenny; Green bone. Here this species sometimes gets the name of Eelpout and Guffer. 1863 *COUCH Brit. Fishes* III. 93 The Burbot is . . distinguished by exhibiting some of the manners of the eel, by which it has obtained in some places the name of Eelpout.

† 2. A yellow flower. ? = *eel-ware* (see *EEL* 6).

1736 *BAILEY Househ. Dict.* 141 Butter . . As for that which is tinged with eel pouts, it not only deceives the sight, but is very often disagreeable to the taste.

Eel-skin. [f. EEL + SKIN.] The skin of an eel. † *Merchant of eel-skins* = ? rag and bone collector. Also attrib., as in *eelskin-dress*, a tight-fitting dress; *eelskin-queue*, a pig-tail.

1568 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 54 A marchant of eele skins. A marchant without either money or ware. 1595 SHAKS. *John I. i.* 141 My armes, such eele-skins stuff. a 1613 OVERBURY *Charac., Drunken Dutchm.* When he's drunke, you may thrust your hand into him like an eele-skin. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1849) 308 He directed that he should be carried to the grave with his eelskin queue sticking out of a hole in his coffin. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph. II.* 226 Jersey jackets and eel-skin dresses. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 4/1 A smooth-faced, vicious-looking fellow, dressed in a close cap and eelskin neckcloth.

Eel-spear. [f. EEL + SPEAR.] A forked or pronged instrument for catching eels by transfixing them as they lie in the mud. (See quotes.)

1555 EDM. *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 197 Speares... lyke vnto trout speares or yele speares. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* (1679) 235 He beareth... 3 Eel-spears argent. 1783 *Sportsman's Dict.*, *Eel-spear*; this instrument is made for the most part with three forks or teeth, jagged on the sides. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.*, *Eel-spear*, a sort of trident with ten points for catching eels, called in Lincolnshire an eel-stang.

Hence **Eel-spearer**, **Eel-spearer** *vbl. sb.*
1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broad's v.* 40 Here and there was an eel-spearer in his punt. *Ibid.* xxxi. 244 Eel-spearer is quite an athletic occupation.

Eely (i-li), *a.* [f. EEL + -Y.] Eel-like.

† *a.* Resembling the flesh of an eel. *b.* Resembling an eel in movement; wriggling, writhing. 1653 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 124 A Conger... is... of a moist, soft, and Eely Substance. 1868 CALVERLEY *Verses & Tr.* 16, l. 1. See you sit with that composure On the eeliest of hacks. 1871 *Cassell's Mag.* 22 July 336/1 We have the pleasure of seeing the snakey, eely monster whisking about in the water.

Eem. *dial.* [repr. OE. *efnan*, ON. *efna* to perform (Da. *efne* to have ability, Sw. *efna* to form, shape. Cf. ME. *em-cristen* for *even*.) To spare time; to find an opportunity; to 'afford'; to succeed (in doing a thing), 'get' (to do).

1674 RAY *N. Country Wds.* Coll. 16 Chesh. I cannot Eem, I have no leisure, I cannot spare time. 1745 BYRON *Misc. Poems* (1773) l. 157 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) We worken hard... An cannot eem to be so feert. 1750 J. COLLIER *Wks.* (1819) 71 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Aw've tried mony a time but aw could never eem to do it.

Een, *obs.* and *dial. pl.* of EYE.

Een, *var. form* of EVEN *adv.*

Eer, *obs.* form of ERE, before.

-eer, *suffix*, is an anglicized form of the Fr. suffix *-ier* (repr. normally L. *-iarius*, and in many words replacing *-air*:—L. *-arius*; see *-ARY*), used to form sbs. denoting persons, as in *canonnier* CANNONEER, *muletier* MULETEER; the usual sense is 'one who is concerned with', or 'one who deals in'. (Where the sb. from which the F. word was formed never became familiar in Eng. use, the original spelling *-ier* is retained, as in *bombardier*, *grenadier*). In imitation of these words (perh. in some instances rather in imitation of Sp. sbs. in *-ero*, of similar origin) the suffix is added to Eng. sbs. to form designations of persons, as *auctioneer*, *charioteer*, *mountaineer* (earlier *-er*). In many of the words so formed there is a more or less contemptuous implication, as in *crotcheteer*, *garretter*, *pamphleteer*, *pulpiteer*, *sonnetteer*.

E'er, variant of EVER.

Eerie, **eery** (i-ri), *a.* Forms: 4 *eri*, *hery*, 4-6 *ery*, 6 *erie*, 9 *erie*, -y (Anglo-Irish airy), 8- *eery*, -ie. [ME. *eri*; var. of *erj*, *ABGH*; or ? f. that word + -y.]

The word occurs in the northern (not in the midland) version of the *Cursor Mundi*. It has recently been often used in general literature, but is still regarded as properly Scotch.]

1. Fearful, timid. In mod. use, expressing the notion of a vague superstitious uneasiness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17685 (Götl.) Ioseph be nocht eri. c 1375 ? BARBOUR *S. Cosmas & D.* 321, & scho... wes for hyme hery. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. xii. With ery courage. 1513 — *Encls* vii. iv. 91 He fled... and to his cave hym sped wyth ery spreyt. 1572 *Sempill Ballades* (1872) 159 We pure sall cry with erie hartis. To the, O God. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Drink Eccl.* Poems (1845) 50 They glower eery at a friend's disgrace. 1807-10 TANNHILL *Poems* (1846) 98 The watch-dog's howling... makes the nightly wanderer eerie. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. ii. 357 Do you feel eerie? 1876 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xiv. 353 This eerie feeling... might be causeless.

2. Fear-inspiring; gloomy, strange, weird.

1798 BURNS *Wks.* (1800) II. 403 Be thou a bogle by the eerie side of an auld thorn. 1795 MACNEILL *Waes o' War* in *Poems* (1801) 5 Night comes dark and eerie. 1808 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 116 Hae ye walked... fra Bawhannan Lodge, in sic an eerie night. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Str. World* II. i. 10 The... sheep bell had an eerie sound.

Hence **Eerily** *adv.*, in an eerie manner; weirdly.

Eeriness, an undefined sense of fear; superstitious dread. **Eerisome** *a.*, weird, gloomy.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 295 Sum man for ernes will trymbill. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* vi. Debar then... All eiryness or feir. 1848 C. BROWNE *J. Eyre*, It spoke in pain and woe... eerily. 1863 *Gd. Words* 522 A weird unhappy sound!

what could it be That through the wan night wailed so eerily. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes Wks.* II. 13 Feeling the sensation of eeriness as twilight came on. 1865 *Frul. Horticulture* Christm. No. 16/2 From that night I have never known eeriness. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Dec. 503 (Jam.) The kye... gied a dowfan eerisome crune. 1832 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 49 The objects sae dear... Turn eerisome hame thoughts.

E'ery, contraction for EVERY.

† **Ees**, *Obs.* [possibly repr. OE. *és* 'food, meat, carrion' (Bosw.); possibly a corresponding MDu. *aes* food, bait (mod. Du., Ger. *aas*).] (See quot.) c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Ees, fysz mete on a hoke (P. bought for fishes), *esca*, *escarium*.

Eesome (i-šm). [f. *ee*, Sc. form of EYE + -some.] Attractive or gratifying to the eye.

1883 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* III. 159 (Jam.) Look at them now,—Will only body deny that that's an esome couple?

Eese, **eealy**, **eeey**, *obs.* ff. of EASE, etc.

Eete(n, eette), *obs.* forms of pres. t., pa. t. and pa. pple. of EAT.

Eep, eeth, *obs.* forms of EATH.

Ever, *var.* of EAVE *sb.* *dial.*

Ef (ef). Name of the letter F, q. v.

Ef (*pref.*), the form of the L. *pref. ex-* used before words beginning with *f*.

Efacks, efackins, efags, efacks, efec-lings: see *EFEGS*, *Obs.*

† **Efa-ct**, *int. Obs.* [perh. var. of *efaks*, *EFEGS*, influenced by *in fact*.] Used as a mild oath.

1680 *Revenge* iv. l. 34 We'll have tother Dance, efact we will.

Efen, *obs.* form of EVEN.

Efende, *var.* of EFFENDI.

Efere, *var.* of IFERE, *adv.* *Obs.* together.

† **Efestide(s)**, *Obs.* [corruption of L. *hephæstitis*, a. Gr. **ἡφαίστις*, f. **Ἥφαistos* the name of the God of Fire.] A jewel described by Pliny.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 7 (Of Stones) Efestides is in colour... shamefast and childish. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 40/4 Efestide... held against the Sun is Fiery coloured.

Eft, *var.* of EFT, EVET.

Effable (e-fā'b'l), *a.* [a. F. *effable* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *effabilis*, f. *effari* to utter, i. *ex* out + *fari* to speak.] † *a.* Of sounds, letters, etc.: That can be pronounced (*obs.*). *b.* That can be, or may lawfully be, expressed or described in words. Now only *arch.* in antithesis to *ineffable*.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* l. 1. Pauls notions... were such as could not be expressed... mine were... easily effable. 1668 WILKINS *Philos. Lang.* 414 How this Universal Character may be made effable in a distinct Language. 1753 JOHNSON *Effable*. Expressive, utterable. *Dict.* 1872 LONGR. *Div. Trag.* II. ii. These effable and ineffable impressions of the mysterious world.

† **Effa-bule**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [as if ad. L. **effabulāri*, f. *ex*- out + *fābulāri* to fable.] To fable. c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Connw.* (1728) 82 The graue will fit euery stature, as is effabuled.

Eface (efā's). [ad. F. *efacer* (= Pr. *esfassar*), f. L. *ex* out + *facies* face.]

1. To rub out, obliterate (writing, painted or sculptured figures, a mark or stain) from the surface of anything, so as to leave no distinct traces.

1611 COTGR., *Eface*, to eface, deface, raze, blot, rub out, wipe away; to abolish. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 279 So coin grows smooth... Till Cæsar's image is eface at last. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxi. The ignominious images, painted on the public buildings... were eface.

b. In wider sense: To cause to disappear entirely, do away with (a visible feature or object).

1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 105 The close of a cycle, when the sun was to be eface from the heavens, the human race from the earth. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 192 Pools of water, which would be eface again, soon after they were formed. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 83 The entrance through the tower has been eface.

c. *Crystallography.*

1823 H. J. BROOKS *Introd. Crystallogr.* 214 A right square prism... may result from... an octahedron with a square base, by the concurrence... of the modifications *a* and *e*... when those modifications eface the primary planes.

2. To expunge, erase (words or sentences) from a written composition or document. Now only in fig. sentences.

1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 279 Fluent Shakspeare scarce eface'd a line. 1805 N. NICHOLS *Let. in Corr. to Gray* (1843) 40 The lines of Mason which were eface'd and replaced by these. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 440 Perhaps the passions excited by the tyranny of James might make it impossible to eface the penal laws from the statute book.

3. *fig.* To obliterate, wipe out (a memory, a mental impression); to 'blot out', pardon, obtain oblivion for (an offence); to abolish, destroy (distinctive characteristics, etc.).

1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 21 That efacest... the synnes of theym that ben repentant. a 1606 BACON in Webster, Eface from his mind the theories and notions vulgarly received. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 822 'Tis thine t' eface With virtuous acts thy ancestor's disgrace. 1738 WESLEY *Psalm* li. i. In tender Mercy look on me, And all my Sins eface. 1837 BUCKLE *Civilis.* viii. (1873) 456 An impression had been made upon the popular mind which it was hardly possible to eface. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 194 If such a proposition is true, the world must eface its habit of admiration for the... heroes of the past.

4. *fig.* To cast utterly into the shade, reduce to virtual nonentity. *b. refl.* [after Fr. *s'effacer*]. To reduce oneself to insignificance; to abandon or forfeit one's claim to consideration.

1716 8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let. I.* xxxvii. 143 Her beauty eface'd everything I have seen. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. ii. 30 Amy Gray was... quite eface'd. *Mod.* As a politician he has completely eface'd himself by this act of imprudence.

Effaceable (efā'sā'b'l). [f. *prec.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being eface'd.

1839 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* vi. Washed off all effaceable marks of the late accident. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 27 Mucous membrane, when not stretched, is thrown into effaceable folds or rugæ.

Effacement (efā'smēt). [f. as *prec.* + -MENT.]

The process of efacing; the fact of being eface'd. 1797 *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 572 A state of simplicity... subsequent to the effacement of the vices of barbarism. 1866 WADGWOOD *Origin of Lang.* 7 Effacement of a sense from want of practice. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* v. 99 The effacement of the national sentiment is an artificial and violent evasion of a fact of nature.

Effacing (efā'sin), *ppl. a.* [f. EFFACE *v.* + -ING.] That efaces or obliterates.

1813 BYRON *Glaucor* 73 Decay's efacing fingers. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 4/1 The efacing fingers of death were... shockingly apparent on the Cardinal's visage.

Effactive (efā'siv). *nonce-wd.* [f. EFFACE *v.* + -IVE.] Disposed or tending to eface. *Self-effactive*: modest, retiring.

1823 CAIRD *Edinbro' Lect. Hume* 23 Nov., In society he was the most self-effactive of men.

Effald, -ly, *obs.* ff. APALD, APALDLY.

† **Effamish**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OF. *effamer* (cf. AFFAMISH, f. *affamer*), f. L. *ex*- out + *fam-es* hunger.] = FAMISH, *v.*

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Consul. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) Pref. 3 Being effamished, [they] are content... to eate it. 1634-46 Row *Hist. Kirk* 1842 137 Ministers shamefullie abused, they and their families effamished.

|| **Effaré** (efā're), *a. Her.* [a. F. *effaré*, pa. pple. of *effarer* to agitate.] (See quot.)

1778 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. 2), *Effaré*, in heraldry, a term applied to a beast when rearing on its hind legs, as if it were affrighted. 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. s. v. *Effaré* or *Effaré*, a French term for a beast in the attitude which English Heraldry call 'salient' or 'springing'.

† **Effascinable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [as if ad. L. **effascinābilis*, f. *effascināre* see next.] Susceptible to enchantment.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vii. xvii. 359 A strangely impure and effascinable passivity of Phancie.

† **Effascinate**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *effascinate*. [f. L. *effascināt*- *ppl.* stem of *effascināre*: see -ATE 3.] = FASCINATE.

Hence **Effascinating** *ppl. a.*

1616 HOLYDAY *Persius* in Halliwell's *Shaks.* V. 330 Skillfull to depell the harmes Of an effascinating eye. 1644 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* viii. 399 Of force to effascinate the gods. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. ii. 143 He has... effascinated the hearts of the Court. 1678 H. MORE in Glanvill *Sadduc. Triumph.* (ed. 1727) 63.

† **Effascination**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *effascinā-tion-em*, f. *effascināre* to bewitch.] = FASCINATION.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* viii. 402 There are others whom their effascinations can keepe from eiecing their Vrine. 1690 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 59 The effascination by the optick emission of the eyes. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vi. xiv. 255 Hood-winked and held down with an overbearing effascination and witchcraft.

† **Effate**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *effātum*, f. *effari* to speak out.] A saying, dictum, maxim. Also || **Effatum** (*pl. effata*).

1690 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 154 Their effata or most revered contents equalled by parliament to the oracles of the common law. 1678 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 177 The effates of Scripture seem to contradict themselves. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 204 The Effatum, That Nature abhors a Vacuum. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 118 That common Theological Effate, Grace is Glory begun.

† **Effatuate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [as if ad. L. **effatūatus*, f. *ex*- out + *fatu-us* stupid, foolish: cf. AFFATUATED.] Infatuated.

1600 Dr. *Dodypoll* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 112 Had I not bene effatuate even by Fate.

† **Effatuate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To besot, render dull or stupid.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 16 Nothing effatuates the understanding of man more than exesse in meat.

† **Effaut**, *Obs. Music.* Also (corruptly) *ef-faut*. The fuller name (F *fa ut*) of the note F, which was sung to the syllable *fa* or *ut* according as it occurred in one or other of the Hexachords (imperfect scales) to which it could belong. a 1327 *Learn. Music* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 293 Of effaut and elami ne coud y nevere are. 1671 DR. BUCKH. *Rehearsal* II. v. A certain note... in Effaut flat.

Effect (efekt), *sb.* Also 6 *Sc. effect*. [a. OF. *effect* (F. *effet*), ad. L. *effectus*, n. of action f. *efficere* to work out, accomplish, f. *ex*- out + *facere* to make.] 1. Something accomplished, caused, or produced; a result, consequence. Correlative with CAUSE.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 The planetes... causen us by hir influence... effectes lik to the operacions of bestes. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 6 Thy enter-

pryse came to none effect. 1579 JONES *Bathes of Bathes* *Ayde* iii. 22 a. Cause of sickness is that unto which any thing followeth, which is named effecte. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.*, The Effect, is that which is brought to passe by the Cause. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 4 Contrivances... that are the Effect of a great deal of Study. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. i. Wks. 1874 I. 16 We know not at all what death is in itself; but only some of its effects. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 119 Nature begins from causes, and thence descends to effects. 1831 BLAKEY *Free Will* 198 We... give the name of cause to that event which precedes, and the name of effect to that event which follows in the order of time. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 485 The beneficial effects of their interposition had given shelter and security to private trade.

b. *collective and abstr.* Results in general; the quality of producing a result, efficacy. Phrases, *With effect, of no (none) effect.*

c. 1385 CHAUCEUR *L. G. W.* 620 Thing that beryth more effect. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxv. 30 This ordynance... was of lytell effect. 1538 STARKEY *England* 15 This law [i.e. civil law] takyth effecte of the opynyon of man. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* i. ix. (Arb.) 99 Whose perfume is of most excellent effect to heale the reumes. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* vii. 13 Making the word of God of none effect through your tradition. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 865 This Tree is... of Divine effect To open Eyes. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* i. iv. 341 A law was made... but it had little effect. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 115 You may... throw his foil at a sufficient distance... to enable you to deliver a thrust with effect. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. x. viii. 288 Respectful message to his Majesty was of no effect.

c. *Mechanics.* The amount of work done in a given time. *Useful effect:* the net result, after making deductions for loss from friction, etc.

1818-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 111 The effect of animal force, then, or the quantity of work done in a given time will be proportional. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 389 An agent for generating mechanical effect.

2. +a. A contemplated result, a purpose; chiefly in phrases, *To this or that effect, to the effect that (obs.).* b. In the same phrases: Purport; drift, tenor, essential significance.

c. 1386 CHAUCEUR *Merck. T.* 153 And for his freendes on a day he sente To tellen hem the effect of his entente. 14... *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 50 The effect of which was thus in dede. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* vi. ii. 131 Ane othir goldin grane to the ilk effect Thow sall nocht mis. 1601 SHAKS. *Tul. C.* i. ii. 983 *Cash.* He spoke Greeke. *Cassi.* To what effect? 1659 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 987 Hee incharged the same Don Pedro, to go and surprise the said Souldiers, giving him two hundred hors and five hundred Foot to that effect. 1848 CRUISE *Digest* II. 17 A subsequent proviso was added to that effect. 1879 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 157 The famous reviewer's sentence... to the effect that, etc.

+3. An outward manifestation, sign, token, symptom; an appearance, phenomenon. *Obs.*

c. 1450 *Why can't be Nun* 67 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 140 In a gadyne I sportyd me... to see the swete effecte of aprelle flowers. 1593 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. ii. His wisdom hath stinted the effects of his power. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. iii. 112 What effects of passion shows she? 1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes* (1669) 22 note, No natural effect gives such impressions of Divine force, as Thunder.

b. A (pleasing or remarkable) combination of colour or form in a picture, a landscape, etc. Cf. 6. 1884 RUSKIN *Art of Eng.* 222 The old water-colour men were wont to obtain their effects of atmosphere by, etc. *Mod.* The reflexion of the trees in the brook is a very pretty effect. Here's a painter with his sketch-book hunting for 'effects'.

+4. Something which is attained or acquired by an action. *Obs.*

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iii. 54, I am still possesst Of those effects for which I did the Murder.

b. *pl.* 'Goods and chattels', movable property. *Personal effects:* personal luggage as distinguished from merchandise, etc. Also with wider meaning in phrase *No effects:* written by bankers on dishonoured cheques when the drawer has no funds in the bank; also, *To leave no effects:* to leave nothing for one's heirs.

1704 J. LOGAN *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 390 The effects of their plantations will scarce buy them clothes. 1711-14 ADDISON *Spect.* (J.), The Emperour knew that they could not convey away many of their Effects. 1843 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* v. (1887) 196 The bankers declined to cash the Captain's draft... simply writing the words 'No effects' on the paper. *Mod.* Sale of household effects. The contents of the trunks were insured as 'personal effects'. He died leaving no effects.

5. Operative influence; a mode or degree of operation on an object.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* I. 635 What Effects are thereby produced upon the body. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 149 It will act like a concave lens when the cooling effect has reached the axis. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 104 Speeches which will have an effect upon the courts. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 561/2 The effects which the demand for aboriginality... had upon the race of builders.

b. The state or fact of being operative. *To give effect to:* to render operative. *To take effect:* to become operative; to prove successful; (of a law, an agreement, etc.) to come into force (*from* a certain date).

1771 GOLDSMITH *Hist. Eng.* ii. 62 The stratagem took effect; the English... began to fly on all sides. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 59 The Administration was willing to give effect... to the arrangements. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 545 Edward's grant was not to take effect till after the death of Ælfwine.

6. The impression produced on a beholder, hearer, or reader, esp. by a work of art or literature; sometimes = *general effect*, the impression produced by a picture, building, etc., viewed as a whole. *For effect:* for the sake of creating a telling impression on the minds of spectators or hearers.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. iii. 328 What they call the effect in architecture. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 16 With a view... to poetical effect. 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 219 His (Shelley's) aim is rather to render the effect of a thing than the thing itself. *Mod.* His whole behaviour and conversation are calculated for effect.

7. Accomplishment, fulfilment. *Obs.* exc. in phrases, *To bring to effect, carry into effect:* to accomplish, bring to a successful issue.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 389/1 Who someuer shal... calle me that he may have... the effecte of his requeste & prayer. 1538 STARKEY *England* 195, I thynke hyt shold be veray hard to byryng thys to effect. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. i. 50 Losing... the faire effects of future hopes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 177 What he took in hand, he... brought to good effect. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Hist. Surv.* (1651) 403 Never bringing their designs to effect. 1705 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 208 The only means to bring all happily to effect. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 111 The proposals are... such as a pious active prince... might soon bring to effect.

+b. Practical reality, fact, as opposed to name or appearance: see 8. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 109 Meere words. Th' effect doth operate another way. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1849) III. 545 He should depart only with a title, the effect whereof he should not be possessed of, before he had very little deserved it.

8. *In effect:* formerly = in fact, in reality, opposed to *in show, in words*. In mod. use, virtually, substantially, so far as the result is concerned (see senses 1, 2).

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 243 With pretence to depart from thence vnto China, as in effect they did. a 1600 HOOKER (J.) In shew, a... senate... was to govern, but in effect one only man should... do all in all. 1606 BACON *Sylva* (J.), No man, in effect, doth accompany, but he learneth, ere he is aware, some gesture, or voice, or fashion. a 1668 DENHAM (J.) State and Wealth... is to him... No other in effect than what it seems. a 1719 ADDISON (J.) To say of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is in effect, to say that the author of it is a man. 1804 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Husbandry Bengal* (1806) 37 The duties are paid... by the purchaser; but the charge in effect falls upon the importer. *Mod.* The two methods are in effect identical. He was, in effect, accused of falsehood. I cannot tell you what he said, but in effect it was that he, etc.

9. [After Fr. *effet*.] (See quot.)

1778 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Effect in the manage, is applied to the movements of the hand which direct the horse. They distinguish four effects... viz. in using the bridle to put a horse forwards, draw him backwards, and shifting it out of the right hand into the left, and vice versa.

Effect (efe'kt), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To bring about (an event, a result); to accomplish (an intention, a desire).

The existence of obstacles or difficulties is, in mod. use, ordinarily implied in this sense of the vb.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxi. (1612) 154 And nothing else I did affect but to effect my sute. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. vi. 98 He crosse the Sea To effect this marriage. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* i. vi. (1718) 25 Let wit, and all her studied plots effect The best they can. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 90. 244 At first they only wish to be secure; that effected, they endeavour to grow Powerful. 1798 *Anec. W. Pitt* III. xlv. 196 Peace... would never be effected. 1833 LARDNER *Manuf. Metal* II. 227 (Cab. Cycl.) This reciprocating movement of the carriage is effected by a pinion fixed upon the end of a vertical spindle. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* iv. i. (1871) 203 Just effected his escape as the servant announced a visitor. 1850 BROWNING *Easter-Day* 5 Effecting thus, complete and whole, a purpose of the human soul. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 13 The cure... has to be effected by the use of certain charms. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 105 The most skilful chemists have hitherto failed to effect such decomposition.

+b. To produce (a state or condition). *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. i. 86 *Sortie* am I that our good-will effects Biancas griefe. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 135/1 The concurrence of Pleasures which effecteth Beatitude, is very difficult.

c. To make, construct. *rare. arch.*

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 75 The Lighthouse happily effected by Mr. Ruyerd. 1884 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* 317 An enormous window... had been effected in the wall.

d. *Comm.* To effect a sale, an insurance; hence, to effect a policy (of insurance).

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 598 The earliest purchases are effected in immediate proximity to the mines. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 17 Oct. 5/4 Nominee life policies are often effected which are altogether invalid.

+2. To give effect to (a resolution, a feeling); to fulfil (a promise). *Obs.*

c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* v. 95 *Faustus* I swear... To effect all promises between us made. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 6 You heauens, effect your rage with speede. 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* iii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 20 We shall be called upon shortly to effect our vote made the former sitting.

+3. *absol. and intr.* To have an effect, be effectual; to accomplish its purpose. *Obs.*

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxiv. (1612) 164 But that Cadwalladers Fore-doomes in Tuders should effect Was vnexpected. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1330 The petard having effected as we have said. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 161/4 Elements, of which Air and Fire have a faculty to move and effect.

¶ 4. Confused with AFFECT (? and INFECT).

1494 FABYAN *Vil.* 371 The Albanyensis... had ben effected w^t dyuers poyntes of herysy. 1659 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 301 The Abbat of Santa Pia... whom the earl particularly esteemed and effected. 1759 T. COOKE *Tales, Prop.* &c. 135 His words effected much the Laureat's Mind. 1778-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1279 He effects to preserve an entire silence about Kerguelen.

+ *Effected*, ppl. a. *Obs. rare.* [f. EFFECT v. + -ED; prob. confused with AFFECTED.] With *adv.* (*well*, etc.) prefixed; Affected, disposed.

1604 HIERON *Wks.* (1619-20) I. 503 Holy men... haue... bin the meanes of much comfort to well effected people. 1640-1 Kirkcudbr. *War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 61 Their are sundrie persones... evill effected to the caus.

Effector (efe'ktōr). Also 7 effectour, 7-8 effector. [f. EFFECT v. + -ER, or a. L. *effector*.]

1. He who, or that which, brings about an event or result, accomplishes a purpose, etc.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Div.* 202 The howlerly effectours of many admirable actions. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 447 Wee shall make his nature the effector of his vicious will. 1611 MARKHAM *Commtr. Content.* i. xiii. (1668) 66 Baits and inticements... are effectours of our desires in this pastime. 1668 CHANDLER *Van Heemont's Oriat.* 151 They blame the Air as the effector of all corruptions whatsoever. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* ii. vi. 475 That infinite Being, who was the Effector of it [Creation]. 1863 VANCE in *Sat. Rev.* 415 Had the translation of Saintré to be entered on afresh, it is not... certain that I had been the effector of the same.

+2. A maker, creator. *Obs.*

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* II. 67 One Monarch of the world the great Effector. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 242 The omnipotent Effector and Productor of all things.

¶ = AFFECTER 1. *Obs.*

1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 179/1 He was indeed a great effector of glory.

+ *Effectfull*, a. *Obs.* In 6 *Sc. effect-*. [f. EFFECT + -FULL.] Effectual.

1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* xviii. Our souerane Lady in her parliament... maid actis... quhiliks as yit hee tane na dew and effectfull execution. 1669 SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 78 The effectfull cause of direful diseases.

Effectible (efe'ktibl), a. [f. EFFECT v. + -IBLE.] Capable of being effected.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 87 Not effectible upon the strictest experiment. 1669 *Descr. Future Hist. Europe* 14 His Decrees most effectible, when we think him the furthest off. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig.* Man. iv. v. 338 Whatsoever... is effectible by the most congruous and efficacious application of Actives to Passives.

Effecting (efe'ktiv), vbl. sb. [f. EFFECT v. + -ING.] The action of the verb EFFECT.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* (1887) Ep. Ded. 6 The effecting whereof pretendeth great honour to your Maiesties person. 1609 ROWLANDS *Kname of Clubbis* 17 Although the plot... by thee was laid, Th' effecting of it by me thou didst obtaine. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* vi. 15 In order to the sure effecting of this Designe.

¶ Used gerundially with omission of *in*; virtually serving the function of a pr. pple. passive.

1789 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 88 Four sentiments on the revolution effecting here. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. i. 325 During the time in which this great revolution was effecting in the government of Bengal. 1866 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* i. ix. 21 Ought you not to congratulate yourself that a great change is effecting?

Effecting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That effects.

Hence Effectingness = EFFICACIOUSNESS.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 179 If we are instructed to believe the particular effectingness of a religious discourse proceeds from the workings of the Spirit, etc.

+ *Effection*. *Obs.* [ad. L. *effectio*-em, f. *efficere*: see EFFECT sb.]

1. a. Fabrication, formation, production.

1430 *Lydg. Chron.* *Troy* II. xvii. An ymage... All of brent golde by false effection. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig.* Man. 290 Attributing the Effection of the Soul unto the Great God. *Ibid.* iv. vii. 350 The primitive Effection of the Humane Nature.

b. Accomplishment, performance.

1659 GAULE *Magastrom.* 53 To invent... their own way for the cognition, acquisition, or effection of any thing. 1656 JEANES *Fulm. Christ* 151 The incarnation... belongs unto all the three Persons effectiue, in regard of effection.

+2. *Geom.* A construction; a proposition; a problem or praxis drawn from some general proposition. (Todd.) *Obs.*

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* 1818 in Todd; and in mod. Dicts.

¶ Confused with AFFECTATION and INFECTION.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxiii. (1495) 131 A swete voyce... chaungth the effectiō of the herers. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. iii. (Arb.) 115 Of such force is education & natural effect. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1550) N ij, Beware of... fennes, for oftentimes the effectiō of the aire, ariseth of the corrupte vapours.

Effectism (efe'ktivizm), n. *nonce-wd.* [f. EFFECT + -ISM.] The habit of aiming at 'effect'.

1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 472 Any flimsy effectism of plot.

Effective (efe'ktiv), a. and sb. [a. F. *effectif*, -ive, ad. L. *effectivus*: see EFFECT v. and -IVE.]

A. adj.

+1. That is concerned in the production of (an event or condition; rarely, a material product).

1594 T. B. *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* II. 379 Powers..

are effective principles of all actions. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* l. ii. 91 The sign of the Cross is... effective of grace. 1677 *Gale Cr. Gentiles* II. iv. 170 Politic Philosophy is defined... a Science effective of Justice in the City. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 193 In the Terrestrial (Ague) the part effective of the blood is out of its natural temper.

† b. Having the power of acting upon objects.

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* 214 Time is not effective, nor are bodies destroyed by it, but from the action and passion of their Elements in it. a 1654 J. Smith *Sol. Disc.* v. 139 The more unbodied any thing is, the more unbounded also is it in its effective power.

† 2. Concerned with, or having the function of, carrying into effect, executing, or accomplishing.

c 1425 *Wyntoun Cron.* ix. xxvii. 256 Dis was be Proces causative, Dat estyrl folowit effective. 1597 *Morley Introd. Mus. Annot.*, Musick is divided into two parts. The second may be called syntactical, Poetical, or effective. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* l. i. 33 The former was significant only, his effective.

3. That is attended with result or has an effect.

1760 *Goldsmithe Cit. W.* l. (1837) 200 There is an effective power superior to the people. 1776 *Adam Smith W. N. I.* l. x. 149 The masters alone had an effective voice in the legislation. 1863 *Burton Bk. Hunter* 90 The honour of the first effective shot.

b. In mechanical and economical science: Said of that portion of an agency or force which is actually brought to bear on a particular object.

1798 *Malthus Popul.* III. x. (1806) II. 250 The quantity of effective capital employed in agriculture. 1845 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 67 This we call the virtual or effective head [of water]. 1879 *Thomson & Tait Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 228 The Component of a force in any direction, (sometimes called the Effective Component in that direction).

c. Theol. *Effective faith, love, etc.*: that bears fruit in conduct [med. L. *effectivus*].

1854 F. W. Faber *Growth in Holiness* v. (1872) 75 Effective love makes us the living images of Jesus.

d. *Effective range*: the range within which a missile, weapon, or fire-arm is effective.

1859 *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 65 Two hundred and twenty yards... is to be taken as the effective range for fighting purposes of the old archery.

4. Powerful in effect; efficient, effectual.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxxiv. (1495) 654 Oleum iuniperum is most effectyly ayenst the Quartayn. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xvi. 402 He does not speak often; nor can he be considered an effective speaker. 1837 *Howitt Rur. Life* (1862) l. iv. 30 Contributed to make these pursuits effective, elegant, and attractive. 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits, Land Wks.* (Bohn) II. 17 Its best admirer could not have... anchored it [England] in a more effective position. 1860 *Hawthorne Marb. Faun* xliii. 338 An Italian comedy... effective over everybody's risibilities. 1879 *Froude Caesar* iv. 39 Fewer men, better trained and disciplined, would be made more effective.

b. Of works of art, literary compositions, etc.: Producing a striking impression; picturesque.

1833 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 107 The high bank... is rendered effective by a perpendicular wall of naked sandstone. 1873 *Freeman Hist. Ess.* 21 It is not one suited to produce any very effective romantic narrative. 1883 *Garden* 18 Feb. 119/1 Varieties of Amarantus are... effective in the garden.

5. Fit for work or service: chiefly of soldiers or sailors. (Also *absol.*; see B. 2.)

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 105 Being not above 15 or 16000 Men Effective. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3733/4 The Imperial Army is said to consist of 44000 Effective Men. 1792 *Smeaton Edystone L.* § 295 The copper-smiths... were not likely very soon to be effective. 1865 *Carlyle Fredk. Gt. VII.* xviii. l. 93 Army of 60,000 on paper; of effective more than 50,000.

b. *Effective charge*: the expenditure upon effective forces, as distinguished, e.g., from that upon military pensions, retired pay, etc.

1848 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* l. 306 The whole effective charge of the army, navy, and ordnance, was about seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

6. Actual, *de facto*; existing in fact; that is... so far as the effect is concerned; opposed to potential, nominal.

1796 *Burke Art. W. Hastings Wks.* 1842 II. 113 Afterwards displacing two effective governors... appointed by himself. 1790 — *Fr. Rev.* 9 The collection of an effective and well-distributed revenue. 17... Bentham *Levelling Syst.* Wks. 1843 l. 361 Those... whose present fortunes are above the mark... would be but a small part of the real and effective losers. 1878 *Gurney Crystallogr.* 39 Potential and not effective planes of symmetry.

b. *Effective money*; also quasi-*sb.* (see quot.).

1858 *Simmonds Dict. Trade, Effective*, a term used in many parts of the Continent to express coin in contradistinction to paper money. Thus bills on Vienna are generally directed to be paid in effective.

B. *sb.* † 1. An efficient cause. *Obs.* See A. 5.

1610 *Healey St. Aug. City of God* xii. xxv. (1620) 442 Had the eye, the apple... their rotundity, not from any external effective. 1686 *Goad Celest. Bodies* l. i. 1 No less are they the due Effective of the former.

2. *Mil.* An effective soldier. (See A. 5.) Usually *pl.*

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6060/1 The Garrisons... consist of 1000 Effectives. 1809 *Wellington Let. in Gurw. Disp.* IV. 478 An abstract... which shows the comparative numbers of effectives and total. 1876 *Bancroft Hist. U. S. VI.* xxiv. 4 They counted nine thousand effectives.

b. *collect. sing.* The effective part of an army.

1885 *Standard* 29 Oct. 5/5 The effective of the Turkish forces in the Balkan Peninsula now reaches 180,000 men.

VOL. III.

Effectively (efe'ktivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

† 1. As a means of causing or producing. Cf. quot. 1607 in EFFECTIVE A. 1.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* l. i. 34 That [the sign of imposing hands] is effectively used, is out of the question.

† 2. a. By a direct exercise of power. b. With regard to the effects. (Chiefly *Theol.*) *Obs.*

1644 *Br. Maxwell Prerog. Chr. Kings* i. 16 This [deposing an emperor] is done by the Pope... not effectively but consecutively. 1654 *Gaule Magastrom.* 85 Whether the planets have (either actually and formally, in themselves, or virtually and effectively upon others) those prime elementary qualities.

1656 *Jeanes Fulm. Christ* 211 [God's love to Christ] is said to be in believers... not only effectively, in regard of its effects, grace, and glory; but also objectively.

3. = *In effect* (see EFFECT *sb.* 8): † a. Actually, in fact (*obs.*). b. Virtually, substantially.

1659 *Gentl. Call.* (1696) 43 A rectified Will... alone... effectively gives us the preeminence above Beasts. 1671 *Dryden Even. Love* iv. i, Don Melchor... is effectively at Madrid. 1844 *Macintosh T. More Wks.* 1846 l. 442 It is not equitable to treat him as effectively... answerable for measures of state. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 796/2 Effectively England is a republic and not a monarchy.

4. So as to produce an effect. Often *emphatically*: With powerful effect; decisively, completely.

1825 *McCulloch Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 104 Give to any people the power of accumulating, and... they will not be disinclined to use it effectively. 1833 J. Taylor *Fanat.* v. 113 Mohammed... effectively cashiered from his system every pure and spiritual conception of virtue. 1858 *Froude Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 374 A parliament composed of other members than those who had sat so long and so effectively. 1878 R. W. Dale *Lect. Preach.* vi. 163 If we can preach without reading, we are likely to preach more effectively.

5. In a manner to be fit for service. Cf. EFFECTIVE A. 5.

1665 *Perry's Diary* 18 Sept., 10,000 men effectively always in arms. a 1667 *Cowley Anacront.* (1710) l. 52 The Ionian Regiment. And next the Carian Company, Five hundred both effectively.

Effectiveness. [f. EFFECTIVE A. + -NESS.]

The quality of being effective, in various senses.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* l. i. 34 We agree in many vses with them [the Papists], but one of their vses (to wit) their effectiveness we forebare. 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* 583 Infinite self-activity or effectiveness. 1830 *Arnold Tril. in Life* (1858) II. 336 The comforts and effectiveness of society. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* x. 227 Effectiveness in debate. 1879 *Rogers in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 53/2 The labour is average in point of effectiveness.

Effectless (efe'ktles), a. [f. EFFECT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without effect, fruitless: also quasi-*adv.*

1588 *Shaks. Tit. A.* III. i. 76 I'll chop off my hands... they have seru'd me to effectlessness vse. 1673 O. Walker *Educ. 8* Both Capacity and Instruction are effectless without practise and exercise. 1755 T. H. Croker *Orl. Furioso* xiv. lxxiii, Nor were his fervent prayers effectless said. 1815 W. Taylor in *Robberds Mem.* II. 459 Silence alike improbable and effectless. 1851 *Ruskin Mod. Paint.* II. III. l. v. § 5 The sun itself at noonday is effectless upon the feelings.

Effector; see EFFECTOR.

† **Effectress** (efe'ktrës), *Obs.* [f. EFFECTOR + -RESS.] A female effector. (Cf. next.)

1601 *Cornwallys Ess.* II. xxxviii. (1631) 152 It is so certain an effectress of things prosperity. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 8 The Virgin Marie... reputed an effectress of miracles. 1664 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 143 The effectress of a thinness or emaciation.

|| **Effetrix**. [L.; fem. of *effector* EFFECTOR: see -TRIX. (In mod. philosophical L. used in apposition with *causa, vis.*)] An efficient cause or power.

1610 *Barrough Meth. Physik* III. i. (1639) 100 Weakness of the stomach is sometime caused through distemper of the effetrix or working quality.

† **Effectuable**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Fr. *effectuable* + -ABLE.] That can be effectuated.

1611 *Sreed Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. It was a worke worthy of his labour... and not easily effectuable.

Effectual (efe'ktiväl), a. Also 4-5 effectuell.

[a. OF. *effectuel*:—late L. *effectualis*, f. *effectus* EFFECT *sb.*: see -AL.]

1. That produces its intended effect, or adequately answers its purpose. Of legal documents or covenants: Valid, binding.

c 1386 *Chaucer Sompn. T.* 162 Our orisouns ben more effectuell. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII. Annex. Ducat. Lanc.* Ruffhead IX. App. 106 Every such Lease... be as good effectual and available in the Law. c 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 151 To bryng the matere to a conclusion effectuell. 1664 *Evelyn Kal. Hort.* (1729) 232 One single Pipe of competent bore, would be as effectual as three or four. a 1687 *Perry Pol. Arith.* (1690) 73 The Charge of the Government... would be more... effectual. 1794 *Burke Corr.* (1844) IV. 205 We must endeavour to make our complaints rather effectual than loud. 1884 *Earl Selborne in Law Times Rep.* 1 Mar., Registration does not make effectual a document which was... inoperative and of no effect.

b. *Theol.* *Effectual calling* (see quot.). So also *effectual grace*: the special grace given to those elected to salvation.

1609 *Bible* (Douay) Index, Grace sufficient is given to every one, effectual of Gods especial mercie to some. 1648 *Shorter Catech.*, Effectual calling is the work of God's Spirit, whereby... he doth persuade and enable us to embrace Jesus Christ. 1664 *Stillingsd. Orig. Sac.* III. iii. § 7 If God withdrew not any effectual grace from man.

c. *Effectual demand*: in Political Economy.

1776 *Adam Smith W. N. I.* l. vii. 58 Such people may be called effectual demanders, and their demand the effectual demand; since it may be sufficient to effectuate the bringing of the commodity to market. 1798 *Malthus Popul.* III. x. (1806) II. 250 The sole cause which would determine the quantity of effective capital employed in agriculture would be the extent of the effectual demand for corn. 1868 *Rogers Pol. Econ.* III. (ed. 3) 21 And this demand must be effectual, that is, must be accompanied with the power of proffering some other object in exchange.

† 2. = EFFECTIVE in various senses. *Obs.*

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxvi. (1495) 462 The more whyte... a perle is, the more effectuell and vertuous it is holde. 1586 *Bright Melanch.* x. 44, I take it... to be an effectuell & pregnant substance. 1664 *Marvell Corr.* xxxv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 79 My Lord of Bath, who is... as effectuell an hand as can be chosen in the whole Court. 1674 *Playford Skill Mus.* l. 60 With his Harp he expressed such effectual melody and Harmony. 1689 *Br. G. Walker Siege Derry* 37 We also got into our Garrison some Effectual Men out of their number.

† 3. *Effectual cause*: = efficient cause. *Obs.*

1581 *W. Stafford Exam. Compl.* III. (1876) 83, I must... try out the effectual cause of these inclosures.

4. Of prayers, entreaties: earnest, urgent (see also 1).

Cf. Anglo-Lat. *effectuose supplicantes* 'earnestly entreating', A.D. 1229 in Rymer I. 308. Perhaps this use was originally due to confusion with EFFECTUAL; but the translators of the A.V. ingeniously applied themselves of it in *James* v. 16 to render Gr. *ἐντροπυμένη* (R. V. 'in its working').

[cf. 1386 in 1.] 1440 [see EFFECTUALLY 2]. 1547 *Bidding Prayer*, Ye shall also make your hearty and effectual prayer to Almighty God for the peace of all Christian regions. 1611 *Bible James* v. 16 The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. 1616 N. Brent *tr. Sarpi's Hist. Conc. Trent* (1676) 505 Letters came... with most effectual exhortations, in the Popes name, to accommodate the differences.

† 5. ? Actual, now existing. *Obs.*

1598 J. Heywood (*title*), Workes, namely a Dialogue, wherein are pleasantlie contrived the number of all the effectual Proverbs in our English tongue. 1655 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* II. 116 The Danes had London... and Alfred only three effectuall Shires.

† 6. 'To the point', pertinent, conclusive. *Obs.*

1593 *Shaks. 2 Hen. VI.* III. i. 41 Reprove my allegation... Or else conclude my words effectuall. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* l. iv. 207 'Tis... my fashion... to be plain and effectual. 1605 *Meade in Ellis Orig. Lett.* l. 315 III. 203 He would give a speedy and effectual answer. 1677 *Marvell Corr.* cccviii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 552 There will be no money given this sitting, but upon very visible and effectual terms.

Effectuality. [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being effectual.

a 1641 *Mountagu Acts & Mon.* (1642) 132 The nature, condition, force, and effectuality of grace. 1798 *Herald* II. 46 No. 18 The simplicity, facility, and effectuality of my scheme is undeniably a proof, etc. 1865 *Carlyle Fredk. Gt. VI.* xv. ix. 52 Solidity, brilliant effectuality, shining through all he does.

Effectually (efe'ktiväli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².]

1. a. So as adequately to answer the purpose.

c 1375 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 385 3if a man schuld do effectually almes. 1466 *Sir J. Felbridge in Paston Lett.* 538 II. 255 Yff yt please your gentylnesse to be effectually my friend. 1576 *Lambarde Peramb. Kent* (1826) Introd. 8, I know not how I may more fitly and effectually commend it than to say, etc. 1664 *Fuller Worthies* (1840) III. 119 Doing his charity effectually, but with a possible privacy. 1699 *Bentley Phal.* 159, I have already effectually confuted Pausanias's date of Anaxilas. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 98 P. 4 An excessive Head-dress may be attacked the most effectually when the Fashion is against it. 1818 *Cruise Digest* II. 359 Any conveyance by the covenantor... will effectually destroy all contingent uses. 1880 *Haughton Phys. Geog.* v. 205 The equatorial meridian chain has so effectually robbed the eastern Trade Winds of their vapour.

b. *Theol.* See EFFECTUAL 1 b.

1634 *Cannet Necess. Separ.* (1849) 225 We have been partakers of the true word and sacraments, and many of us effectually called thereby.

† 2. Of entreaties, prayers, etc. (cf. EFFECTUALLY): Earnestly, ardently. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiii. 352 (Add. MS.) We pray the effectually of one counsaile... and help. 1476 C. Rymforth in *Paston Lett.* 813 III. 221 Effectually desyring to be forth of your welfare. 1528 *More Heresies* i. Wks. (1557) 167/2 He meruaylous effectually besecheth christen people to agre. 1578 *Chr. Prayers in Priv.* *Prayers* (1851) 457 Grace to pray effectually.

† 3. Pertinently, to the purpose, explicitly. *Obs.*

1583 T. Watson *Poems* (Arb.) 78 Plainly and effectually set downe, albeit in fewe wordes. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* xiii. 146 Write to me effectually your Lordships mind.

† 4. As the effect of a cause. *Obs.*

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxvi. 921 Of him that is one god in substance comyth all creatures effectually.

† 5. In effect; in fact, in reality. *Obs.*

c 1600 *Shaks. Sonn.* cxiii, Mine eye... Seemes seeing, but effectually is out. 1664 J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1807) 18 There arrived... a gentleman traveller... but effectually he was the Pope's nuntio. 1768 *Sterne Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 35 Something darken'd the passage... it was effectually Mons. Dessein.

Effectualness (efe'ktivälness). Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being effectual; the power of producing effects; efficacy.

1545 *Prof. Hen. VIII's Primer* in Wilkins *Concilia* III. 873 The pith or effectualness [Lat. *rim*] of the talke. 1587 *Goldinge De Mornay* xxx. (1617) 523 The effectualnesse of his doctrine in the curing of mens soules. 1681 *Ainsworth*

Annot. Pentat. Ex. iv. 7 A thing done in the bosome signifieth secrecie and effectualnesse. 1606 STILLINGF. *Serm.* 1. iv. (R.) From the effectualnesse of it in order to that end, it is the power of God to salvation. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess. Ch. 91* Has the advantage of a far greater effectualnesse than Butler's way.

† **Effectuate**, *v.* *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **effectuat-us*, pa. pple. of **effectuā-re*; see next and -ATE².] Used as pa. pple. of next.

1609 W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 291 A mans death may bee effectuated by two meanes. 1646 Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 31/1 That he see the premisses well effectuate.

Effectuate (efe'ktiu'et), *v.* Also 6-7 effectuat. [f. (on the analogy of ACTUATE) F. *effectuer*, f. L. *effectus*; see EFFECT *sb.* and -ATE³.] *trans.* To bring to pass (an event); to carry into effect, accomplish (an intention, desire).

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 127 He found him a most fit instrument to effectuate his desire. 1587 FLEMING *Conti. Holmsheld* III. 1577/2 A deed of great honour... and easie to effectuate. 1588 D. ROGERS in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 233 III. 146 Gentlemen, against whom the kinge can lyttle effectuate. 1638 *Relat. State Kirk Scotl.* 5 To the end they might effectuat this point the more easily. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. III. § 1 (1734) 138 The only Means that can effectuate a Palliative Cure. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* II. 113/1 should probably be put to death without effectuating my purpose. 1818 *Cruise Digest* vi. 167 Courts of justice have been always anxious to effectuate the intentions of testators. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 229 If the Premises precede, and, as it were, effectuate the conclusion.

Effectuating (efe'ktiu'etiv), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb EFFECTUATE. 1619 in *Eng. & Ger.* (1865) 47 For the disguising and effectuating of their designs. 1630 LORD *Banians* 85 They make as few instruments serve for the effectuating of divers workes as may bee. 1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 65 In order to the effectuating this his Mediation. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 619/2 The effectuating such a plan.

Effectuating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That effectuates; efficient, operative.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 87 The effectuating cause of sensation. 1851 W. HANNA *Mem. Chalmers* (1854) II. 158 The effectuating influence.

Effectuation (efe'ktiu'etjən), [noun of action f. EFFECTUATE; see -ATION.] A carrying out, or carrying into effect; accomplishment, fulfilment. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. xx. Charles King of France... resolved to breake thorow all respects... rather then to faile in effectuation. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 135 In the effectuation of which... the exclusionary system is the main instrument employed. 1818 DWIGHT *Theol.* xiii. (1830) I. 233 To publish laws for... the effectuation of the common duties. 1865 W. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 375 The effectuation of his great scheme.

† **Effectuous**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 effectuos, 5 -wis, -uis, -uous, 6 -us. [ad. OF. *effectueux*, ad. med.L. *effectuosus*, f. *effectus*; see EFFECT *sb.* and -OUS.]

1. = EFFECTUAL *a.* 1. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 55 *pe* word of dede is more effectuos in werkynge *ben* *pe* word of *pe* moub. 1495 *Act 2 Hen. VII.* c. 61 § 7 The same graunt... [shall be] aduillable, good and effectuos. 1548 G. WISHART in *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 12 This fayth is effectuos through charitie. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 96 b, The lesse kynde [of Poly] is... more effectuos or stronger in working. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Right Use Ch.* I. (1859) 154 The effectuos presence of his heavenly Grace. 1567 MARPLET *Gr. Forest* 4 b, Ceraunium... is... effectuos to bring a man in sweete sleepe. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. ix. (1639) 107 You must come to more effectuos remedies.

2. Of prayer, etc.: Urgent, earnest; = EFFECTUAL *a.* 1535 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 226 An effectuos prayer, very needful in these last... days. 1536 BEDVL in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. i. xxxv. 269 Two brethren... have given their bills inclosed to me, very effectuos. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 203 By our most effectuos and earnest Letter.

† **Effectuously**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] 1. Effectually, with powerful effect. a. 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 380 Whiche in this cas Thou lykyst to chesyn effectuosly To occupye the lott of Judas plast. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. xxxviii. 260 To be Pope pai wrat for... All be more effectuwysly. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 61 To thyneke... not superficially... but... effectuosly. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* IV. 154 Oyle of lynesseed... swageth payne effectuosly. a. 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 274 Whosoever receiveth worthily that bread and wine, receiveth effectuosly Christs body... he is made effectually partaker of his passion.

2. Urgently, earnestly; cf. AFFECTUOUSLY. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. (1822) 441 Thay... desiryt him effectually to lede thame... to the tentis of inemyis. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 3 Praying effectuosly to graunt hir constancie.

† **Effectuousness**, *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being effectuos; efficacy. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 48 The effectuousness of the Semisextile... must be referred... to that efficacy, which... is not yet extinct in the Oblique Line.

† **Effectble**, *v. Obs.* [variant of AFFEEBLE or ENFEEBLE; the prefix being assimilated to EF-] *trans.* To enfeeble.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlviii. 8 The welfare of the Church... may... be sore shaken, but yit not so effectbled that it shuld fall. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 326 That foule [Eagle] is... not effectbled by yeeres, nor subject to diseases.

† **Effectblish**, *v. Obs.* [var. of AFFEEBLISH *v.*; see prec.] *trans.* To enfeeble. Hence **Effectblishing** *vbl. sb.* **Effectblishment** *sb.*, weakening.

1570-80 T. HACKET *Amadis of Gaule* 305 The brave Lyons... shall be brought under, and the strength of their clawes effectblished. 1540 RAYNALD *Eyrth Man.* (1634) 123 To the great effectblishing of the woman. *Ibid.* (1634) 49 For in some they linger upon five, sixe, seven, yea eight dayes at each Terme, to their great effectblishment.

† **Effeir**, *sb. Obs. or arch.* Also 4-5 effeer(e, 6 effeer, -air. [Sc. var. of AFFAIR, q. v.] 1. = AFFAIR 1; a 'cause'.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 305 He sped him to the were, Till help his Eym and his effeer. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lxxviii, For greit effeir me thocti na pane to die. a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Oppos. Court to Cons.* 22 No furtherer of their effairs.

2. = AFFAIR 6; appearance, bearing; show, 'pomp and circumstance'; ceremony. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 608 The king persaut be thair effeir, That all wes suth men till hym tald. *Ibid.* vii. 30 Iohn of Iorn, with gret effeer. *Ibid.* 126 Thai persaut be his spekyng, And his effeer, he wes the kyng. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxii. 69 Dame Anabil Quene of Scotland... Cunand, curtis in her effeis. c. 1500 *Lancelot* 2357 Sche gart bryng... With grette effeir this knyght to hir presens. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 209 Their forwardnes and eik thair fresche effeir. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, This risling in effeir of war.

b. *pl.* Phenomena, properties. 1500-30 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 128 Discirnyng all thair [flouris] fassionis and effeiris.

Effeir, effere (in Sc. *efi'r*), *v. 1 north. dial.* Also 7 effeer. [Usual spelling of AFFEIR, AFFERE.] 1. *impers. intr.* To fall by right, appertain, become, be proper or meet. *Obs. exc. in Sc. law phrase 'as effeirs'.*

c. 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 3020 And pai In Achaia hime erde With kynys honour, as efferde. c. 1375? BARBOUR *St. Philipus* 90, & al be remayne to do pat efferyte pare ordry to. c. 1430 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab., Tale of Dog* 23 The Ravin, as to his office weill effeird, Indorsat hes the write. *Ibid.* (1832) 25, I drew a little by, For it effeirs nether to heare nor spyre. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 326 Or to his stait effeirit for to haif. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 95 It effeirs That I be judged by my Peers. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 128 All competent diligence may pass and be directed hereon in form as effeirs.

† 2. As *personal vb.* To be becoming, pertain properly. Const. to or dat. a. 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. viii. He cheist a Plane as did affeir him. a. 1500 *Maitland Poems* 328 (Jam.) Honest weidis, To thair estait doand effeir [=effeird]. a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 573 All his fousome forme thereto effeirs. 1800 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxiii, In all that effeirs to war.

† **Effeir**, *v. 2 Sc. Obs. rare.* [var. AFFEIR, q. v.] 1. *trans.* To frighten. 1571 DOUGLAS *Ensis* XI. xii. 102 Na wound nor wapyn mycht hym anis effeir. 1553 (ed. 1) *Ibid.* VIII. iv. 88 The first time that any... persaut Cacus efferde [v. r. afferd].

2. *trans.* To fear, be afraid of. 1552 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 1576 Effeir 3e nocht Diuine punytione?

† **Effeirig**, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 effeirand. See also AFFEIRING. [pr. pple. of EFFEIR *v.* 1] Properly appertaining, suitable, proportionate. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 56 God almychty... mittigatis... baytht the gude... and euil operations of the planetis, effeirand for the vertu and vice that ringis among the pepil. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* I. (1812) Intro. 34 Litill Johnne... hes bene fourtene feet of hicht, with square membris effeiring thairto. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xli, With annual rent and expenses effeiring.

Hence **Effeirandly** *adv.*, suitably. 1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 485 (Jam.) Efter thair qualite foirsaid to be punischt effeirandlie.

Effeminacy (efe'minasi), Also 6 effeminaty. [f. EFFEMINATE *a.*; see -ACY.] 1. Effeminate quality; Unmanly weakness, softness, or delicacy. 1608 WARNER *Ab. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 360 Finding... the Britons alienated from themselves through ease and effeminacy. 1606 T. H. CAUSSIN's *Holy Cr.* 13 A spirit soothed with its own effeminaty. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 104 ¶ 2 His Features, Complexion, and Habit had a remarkable Effeminaty. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 7, 153 Their coarse manners melted gradually into false Politeness and Effeminaty. a. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iv. 172 A barbarous people, possessed of a beautiful country, may be relaxed in luxury and effeminaty.

† 2. (cf. EFFEMINATE *a.* 3.) *Obs.* 1642 CHAS. I. *Declar. Soldiers at Southamp.* 21 Oct. 6 Avoid... excessive drinking and effeminaty (by some esteemed the property of a souldier). 1671 MILTON *Samson* 410 But foul effeminaty held me yok't Her Bond-Slave.

Effeminat-us, f. *effeminā-re*, f. *ex* out + *femina* woman.] *A. adj.* 1. Of persons: That has become like a woman: a. Womanish, unmanly, enervated, feeble; self-indulgent, voluptuous; unbecomingly delicate or over-refined. † b. (cf. quot. 1609 in B.) (The two first quotes may possibly belong to 3.) c. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. v. (1554) 77 a, It is... the most perilous thyng A prince to be of his condicion Effeminat. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E viij, An effeminat persone neuer hath spiritue to any hie or noble dedes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. (1873) 25 Effeminet men sal be ther dominatours. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 50 The sclenderness of their capacie and effeminat hartes. 1603 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. xxii. 319 But a Souldier's death shall make amends for thy effeminat life. 1748 ANSON *Voy. II.* xiv. (ed. 4) 386 A Luxurious and effeminat race. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Li.* I. 107 This step

... enabled the Germanic soldiers to compare themselves with the effeminate troops of the south. *absol. quasi-sb.* 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Prov.* xviii. 8 The soules of the effeminate shal be hungrie. 1602 DRYDEN tr. *St. Evremont's Ess.* 162 A softness, wherein for the most part languish the Effeminate.

b. Of things: Characterized by, or proceeding from, unmanly weakness, softness, or delicacy. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 32 Effeminate gesture to raulsh the sence. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iv. 107 Shall we at last conclude effeminate peace? 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* v. 49, I scorn those effeminate revenges. If I hurt any man it shall be with my sword. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & Fall* I. 148 Rome was... humbled beneath the effeminate luxury of Oriental despotism. 1839 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. iii. 149 They would sooner employ... the most effeminate circumlocution than resort to a... homely term or phrase.

† c. Without implying reproach: Gentle, tender, compassionate. *Obs.* 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 26 Their handes had no leasure to aske counsell of their effeminate eyes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. vii. 221 We know your tenderness of heart, And gentle kinde effeminate remorse.

† d. Of music, odours, etc.: Soft, voluptuous. *Obs.* 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 61 The Ionick Mood was more light and effeminate Musick. 1692 O. WALKER *Hist. Illustrated* 77 The Myrtle... because of its Effeminate smell, etc.

¶ Used for: Feminine, characteristic of women. 1549 OLDE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Timothy* II. 9 Nowe let the women also praye after the example of the men. Yf there be any effeminate affection [Lat. 'Si quid est in animo muliebrium affectum'] in their stomakes, let them caste it out. † 2. Physically weak, 'delicate'. *Obs.* 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* x. 91, I. advise those that have effeminate stomacks to take off the cold from the water before they drink it.

† 3. The notion 'self-indulgent, voluptuous' (see 1) seems sometimes to have received a special colouring from a pseudo-etymological rendering of the word as 'devoted to women'. Unequivocal instances are rare; cf. quot. 1430 in 1; also EFFEMINACY 2; EFFEMINATENESS 2. *Obs.* 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 55 Man effemynat [Virgil *uxorius*] without honour rauysshed in to dilectionate femynynce. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* II. (Arb.) 146 The king was supposed to be... very amorous and effeminate.

† 4. Used as pa. pple. of EFFEMINATE, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.*, How strang... pepill grew in our region afore they were effeminat with lust. a. 1550 ROLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 619 How many men hes it effeminate.

B. *sb.* An effeminate person. b. *spec.* (see quot. 1609).

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. 70 This wanton young effeminate [Richard II]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* xiv. 24 Effeminates [Vulg. *effeminati*, 1611 Sodomitae] were in the land. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 223 With a just disdain Frown at effeminates. 1860 W. WEBB in *Medical Times* 15 Sept. 266/2 Soft-handed effeminates.

Effeminate (efe'minat), *v.* [ad. L. *effeminatus*, pa. pple. of *effeminā-re* (see EFFEMINATE *a.*) Cf. F. *effeminer*.] † 1. *trans.* To make into a woman; to represent as a woman. *Obs. rare.* 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 493 They effeminated the Air and attributed it to Juno. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 90 Till the male Queen cou'd be effeminat [i.e. till the actor playing that part could be shaved].

2. To make womanish or unmanly; to enervate. 1551-6 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* (Arb.) 40 It is not to be feared lest they should be effeminat, if they were brought vp in good craftes. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1585) 155 He effeminat his souldiers with all kind of delicacy and lasciuiousnesse. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (1841) 19 Bringing sweet comforts into Theaters which rather effeminat the minde. 1676 SHADWELL *Libertine* IV. ii, Luxurious living... Effeminates fools in body. 1699 T. CLOCKMAN *Tully's Offices* (1706) 61 note, A Stream which was said to... effeminate those that washed in it. 1758 *Herald* II. 252 If the too free admission of wealth... could... effeminate their manners. 1809 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 236 Luxury has not effeminated them.

3. *intr.* To become womanish; to grow weak, languish. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 236 To seen a man from his estate Through his soty effeminat And leve that a man shall do. 1612 BACON *Greatness Kingd.*, *Ess* 239 In a slothfull peace both courages will effeminate, and manners corrupt.

Effeminated (efe'minatet), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] a. Rendered womanish or unmanly. b. Reduced to the employments of a woman. † c. Degraded by subjection to a woman. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. iii. § 38 His chiefest Consorts were Effeminated persons, Ruffians and the like. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* 24 See Omphale, her effeminat king Basely captive, make him doe any thing. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. iv, The effeminat Male Apple eater [Adam].

Effeminately (efe'minatli), *adv.* [f. EFFEMINATE *a.* + -LY².] 1. In an effeminate or unmanly manner or style. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man.* in *Wks.* (1573) 143 That white rochette that the Byshops... weare so like a Nunne, and so effeminately. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. i. (Arb.) 138 Effeminately decked. 1611 CORGER, *L'aschement*, coldly, faintly, effeminately. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Hist. Surv.* (1651) 206 A youth too curiously and effeminately drest. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* (1715) I. i. xxvi. 172 If any one... take hire for him [a Boy] to be effeminately embraced. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* 359 The Roman Soldiers had lived too effeminately to fight well. 1836 MARRVAT *Olla*

Podr. xxv, They are . . . very effeminately built race.
1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* i. xix, He's not effeminately lovely.

† 2. ? Through degrading passion for a woman.
1671 MILTON *Samson* 562 To let in the foe, Effeminately vanquished.

Effeminateness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.]
1. The quality or condition of being effeminate or womanish; unmanly softness or weakness.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 59 An Art . . . not of effeminateness, but of stirring of courage. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. xxvii. (1840) 84 They sent a distaff and a spindle . . . as upbraiding their effeminateness. 1670 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* (1698) Pref. 19 My young traveller should leave behind him . . . all effeminateness. 1812 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary 17 June* in *Earle Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 322 His sensibility . . . is in danger of being mistaken for effeminateness.

† 2. (Cf. EFFEMINATE a. 3.) *Obs.*
1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.* (1660) *Vervuifvinge*, effeminatenesse, or given to women.

Effeminating, *vbl. sb.* [f. EFFEMINATE v. + -ING¹.] The action or process of rendering effeminate; unmanly softening or weakening.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 190 They make rather to the effeminatinge of the myndes of men. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* lxvii. 110 We are permitted no books but such as tend to the . . . effeminating of the mind.

Effeminating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Making effeminate or unmanly; enervating.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* iii. i, Thou art as hard to shake off as that . . . effeminating mischief, love. 1757 *Herald* (1758) I. 91 Effeminating luxury. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* (1861) 121, I . . . find the religions of men . . . unmanly and effeminating.

Effemination (efe-min'ā-jōn). [ad. L. *effeminatio*-em, f. *effeminare* to EFFEMINATE.] The process of rendering or of becoming effeminate.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 120 [The hare] figured . . . degenerate effemination. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compit.* i. 36, I know a place in the Belly . . . which, if burnt [with moxa], a certain Effemination follows, without hope of recovering a man's Virility.

† **Effeminator**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -OR.] He who, or that which, renders effeminate.
1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 279 That Effeminatour both of youth and age, Delicacy of apparell.

Effeminate (efe-min'āiz), *v.* Now rare. [f. EFFEMINATE a. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render effeminate or womanish in character or appearance.

c1612 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) 1083 His braue Knights effeminat'd by Sloath. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* iii. 970 A love-lacke . . . Doth the lewd wearer quite effeminize. 1836 DONALDSON *Theat. Greeks* (ed. 4) 376 The tragic poets . . . effeminized them. 1863 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 269 [Pope] is considered . . . to have . . . effeminized Dryden's style.

Hence **Effeminized** *ppl. a.* **Effeminizing** *ppl. a.*
1841 *Blackw. Mag.* xvi. 162 Enthusiasm . . . inspired . . . by the effeminizing sensuality of Moore. 1881 LD. LYTTON in *19th C. Nov.* 769 Our present somewhat effeminized civilisation. *Ibid.* 774 It tends to encourage . . . an effeminizing influence in English poetry.

† **Effendi** (efe-n'di). Also 7 *aphendis*, 9 *efendee*. [Turkish *efendi*, a corruption of Gr. *ἀφένδης* (pronounced *afendis*) lord, master.] A Turkish title of respect, chiefly applied to government officials and to members of the learned professions.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 381 Their *aphendis* written also by the later Greeks *ἀφένδης* is corrupted from *Αφέντης*, i. Lord. 1688 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2313/2 Nachis Effendi (who is the chief of those that wear a Green Turbant, as being descended from Mahomet). 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1825) 207 He assembled the chief *efendis* or heads of the law. 1732 EAMES in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 340 It has the Imprimatur . . . of a Turkish Divine, and three *Effendis*. 1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Propag. Chr.* II. 535 The *Effendis* or doctors frankly confessed that they were unable to answer the arguments of the missionaries.

† **Effere**, *v. Obs. rare*. Also 7 *Efferre*. [ad. L. *effere*, f. *ex* out + *ferre* to bear.] *trans.* To bring forth; to give off.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* lxxxv. 352 But Insolencie hath a time as well to fall as erre. To which no Opportunities but doe Effects *effere*. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 326 Honey must be cocted till it *effere* no more spume.

† **Efferate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *efferratus*; see next.] Fierce, harsh, morose.

1684 H. MORE *Answ.* 112 Either heedlessness or an *efferate* religious Melancholy.

† **Efferate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *efferratus*-ppl. stem of *efferrare*, f. *effere*-us EFFERE a.] *trans.* To render fierce, exasperate.

1658 USSHER *Ann.* vi. 243 The foedity of such an act might . . . *efferate* their minds more. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* ii. 6 Riches exalt the mind and *efferate* it.

Hence † **Efferation**, *Obs. rare*. Irritating action.
1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compit.* viii. 295 Spirits . . . by their *efferation* often hurt the Bowels.

† **Effere**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *effere*-us, f. *ex* out + *ferre* fierce.] Excessively wild or fierce.

1806 J. HOOKER *Girald. Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 144/1 Let us returne to the historie of this *effere* . . . nation.

† **Effere**, *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*. Also *afeir*, *affeir*. [Used *metr. gr.* for *FEAR* sb.; the prefix vaguely after *APEAR* v., *EFFRAY*: see *EFFEIR* v.] Fear.

1553 DOUGLAS *Ensis* II. v. [iv.] 21. (ed. 1) 34 2, We fled away al bludles for *effere* [v. r. *afeir*]. *Ibid.* iii. i. 57 And for *effere* [ed. 1874 *affeir*] my blude togiddir *fresit*.

Effere, var. of *EFFEIR*, v. *Sc.*, to suit.

Efferent (e-f'er-ent), *a.* and *sb. Phys.* [ad. L. *effere*-em, pr. pple. of *effere*: see *EFFERE*.]
A. adj. Conveying outwards, discharging.

1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 487 A minute venous radicle, *effere* vessel (may be seen) to emerge . . . in close proximity to the artery. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 34 The *effere* arteries are . . . connected with *afferent* veins. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* vii. 108 An impression made on an *afferent* nerve causes by discharge through an *afferent* nerve a contraction.

B. sb. That which carries outwards.
1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 541 Look upon . . . the ethereal waves as the *afferents* and *effere*nts of Omniscient Thought. Hence **Effere**ntial.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 992/2 In *Athalia* . . . the *effere*ntial vessel is entirely absent.

† **Effereus**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *effere*-us (see *EFFERE* a. + -OUS).] Fierce, violent.

1614 BR. J. KING *Vine Palat.* 34 From the teeth of that *effereus* beaste . . . persueve our roots. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 167* To correct the *effereus* nature of the purgatives.

† **Effervency**, *Obs.* [f. L. *effervescere*-em, pr. pple. of *effervescere* to boil up or over: see -ENCY.] The condition of being overheated, of issuing forth in a heated state.

1670 E. R. NE PLUS *Ultra* 105 Effervency of that [blood] in the heart. 1670 J. CLARIDGE *Sheph. Banbury's Rules* (1744) 33 When they [fulminating matters] are burst forth and floating in the air, they [cold winds] hinder their *effervency* [in thunderstorms]. 1681 [see EFFERVESCENCY].

Effervescence (e-f'er-ves-ēns), *v.* [ad. L. *effervescere*, f. *ex* out + *fervescere* to begin to boil, inceptive vb. f. *fervere* to be hot.]

† 1. *intr.* 'To generate heat by intestine motion' (J.); to break into violent chemical action.

1702 MEAD *Mech. Acc. Poisons* (J.). The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves will *effervescere* even to a flame. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. iii. § 2. 364 If these Corpuscles *effervescere* together . . . repulsive Powers may arise.

2. To give off bubbles of gas, *esp.* as the result of chemical action; to bubble.

1784 KIRWAN *Min.* 43 [Calcareous Grit] *effervescere* with acids. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 94 A vein of earth . . . which . . . did not *effervescere* with acids. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Wat.* 166 Which, when mixed up with soda . . . *effervescere* and fused into a perfect glass. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 281 The residue will . . . *effervescere* with dilute acids. 1846 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 28 Human gastric juice . . . *effervescere* on the addition of alkalies.

b. Of the gas itself: To issue forth in bubbles.
1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 173 As the carbonic acid *effervescere* away, the particles of yeast . . . begin to sink. 1874 LYLELL *Elem. Geol.* ii. 13 The carbonic acid . . . froths up or 'effervescere' . . . in small bubbles through the drop of liquid.

3. *fig.*
1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix. 65 A number of . . . juveniles . . . were *effervescing* in all those modes of . . . gambol and mischief. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 337 No period could be found when mingling faith and culture *effervescere* with more curious results.

4. *trans. rare*. To stir up, excite, exhilarate.

1866 HARVARD *Mem. Biog.*, G. W. Baileholder II. 6 The steady, regular tramp of the marching thousands *effervescere* our spirits.

Effervescence (e-f'er-ves-ēns), [f. L. *effervescere*-em, pr. pple. of *effervescere*; see prec. and -ENCE. Cf. F. *effervescence*.]

† 1. The action of boiling up; heated agitation of the particles of a fluid. *Obs.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 164 Black blood . . . or lurid, green, &c. do not signify the corruption of it, but are symbolizations of only . . . its *effervescence*, or fermental turbulency. 1676 GREW *Lect. Lucitation* i. § 4 *Effervescence*; then and only properly so called, when they [the bodies mixed] produce some degree of heat. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 160 The *effervescence* of the Fever must be permitted. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 44 By proper Internals . . . allay the *Effervescence* of the Blood.

2. (Without necessarily implying heat.) The action of bubbling up as if boiling; the tumultuous rise of bubbles of gas from a fluid; *esp.* as the result of chemical action.

1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 87 An *effervescence* . . . with some potent Acid. 1695 *New Light Chirurg.* put out 63 'Tis an Acid, because of its *Effervescence* with Volatile Salts. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 132 That *effervescence* observed in the mixture of acids and alkalies. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sc. xvi. (1849) 151 A tall glass half full of champagne cannot be made to ring as long as the *effervescence* lasts. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* 22 If brisk *effervescence* follows . . . the urea has been converted into carbonate of ammonia.

3. *fig.*

1748 JOHNSON *L. P. Wks.* 1816 X. 310 The *effervescence* of invention had subsided. 1791 *Heroic Ep. to J. Priestley* in *Poet. Regist.* (1808) 397 The weekly burthen of their drowsy din [s. Mere *effervescence* of an acid soul. c1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 400 An *effervescence* of the sublimer affections. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 167 The first *effervescence* of boyish passions. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lii. 55 A fellow . . . who was in an *effervescence* of surprise.

Effervescency (e-f'er-ves-ēnsi). [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] *Effervescence* state or condition; also loosely = prec.

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Effervescency*, *effervescency*, a being very hot or inflamed. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed. 3) Intro. 49 *Effervescency* is the Ebullition of a liquid without the separation of its parts. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. i. 5 Nor did she superinduce

the least heat . . . from the manual *effervescencies* of devotional tracts.

Effervescent (e-f'er-ves-ēnt), *a.* [ad. L. *effervescere*-em, f. *effervescere* to EFFERVESCE.]

† 1. That is in a state of bubbling heat. *Obs.*
1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 180 While the bloud is too *effervescent*, evacuation is not very proper.

2. That has the property of rising in bubbles.

1875 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 459 Administer *effervescent* powders. *Mod.* The mixture is slightly *effervescent*. The abuse of *effervescent* beverages.

3. *fig.*
1823 MACAULAY *Walpole's Lett. H. Mann, Essays* (1851) I. 285 It was nonsense *effervescent* with animal spirits and impertinence. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. ii. The old Gaulish and Gaelic Celthood, with its . . . *effervescence* promptitude. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 67 He had been in that State during its *effervescent* days.

Effervescible (e-f'er-ves-ēbl), *a.* [f. as next + -IBLE.] *a.* Capable of producing *effervescence*. *b. fig.* Ready to *effervescere*; heated, excited.

a 1812 KIRWAN (W.) A small quantity of *effervescible* matter. 1866 *Morning Star* 16 Mar. 5/4 The *effervescible* imagination of the extravagant fair.

Effervescing (e-f'er-ves-ēng), *ppl. a.* [f. *EFFERVESCE* + -ING².] That *effervescere*; lit. and *fig.*

1793 T. BRIDGES *Consumpt.* 128 *Effervescing* mixture of chalk and vinegar. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. vi. He . . . was . . . conducted along the streets, amid *effervescing* multitudes. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* vi. 222 Life's first *effervescing* hopes.

Effervescive (e-f'er-ves-ēv), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Tending to or characterized by *effervescence*.

1844 HICKOK *Mental Philos.* 77 An *effervescive* force.

Effet, *obs.* form of *EFT* sb.

Effete (e-f'it), *a.* Also 7 *effete*. [ad. L. *effetus* that has brought forth young, hence worn out by bearing, exhausted, f. *ex* out + *fitus* breeding.]

† 1. Of animals: That has ceased to bring forth offspring. *Obs.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* II. vi. 39 The Earth . . . grown *effete* and old Hardly bears small ones [i. e. men] now. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 134 The Animal becomes barren and *effete*. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 165 Hens . . . after three years become *effete* and barren.

fig. 1681 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. i. § 5 (1651) 374 Nature is not *effete* . . . to bestow all her gifts upon an age. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace Wks.* 1842 II. 289 Even she [France], the mother of monsters . . . shews symptoms of being almost *effete*. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 410 Wonder-producers in youth generally become in manhood *effete* even of common births. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 337 Nature . . . was as if *effete* now; could not any longer produce Great Men.

2. *transf.* Of material substances: That has lost its special quality or virtue; exhausted, worn out.
1668 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* v. 100 The [Chocolate] Paste alone grows *effete*, and insipid. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 228 That imprison'd and *Effete* Air, within the Green-house. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 106 It . . . grows more *effete* or less smart to taste. 1828 STEUART *Planter's G.* 187 The Lime is rendered nearly *effete* and powerless. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 12 Animals and plants are ever throwing off *effete* particles from their organisms.

† Of strength, vital power: Spent, worn out.

1765 WARBURTON *Lett. late Prelate* (1809) 359 Till all the vigour . . . of that monarch of the grove [the oak] be *effete* and near exhausted.

3. *fig.* Of men in an intellectual sense, of systems, etc.: That has exhausted its vigour and energy; incapable of efficient action.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 228 They find the old governments *effete*, worn out. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 295 It [gardening] is the fine art which is left for us, now that sculpture, painting . . . have become *effete*. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. 226 Pray accept your *effete* English aristocrat. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* xv. 143 But the monastic system . . . is now *effete* altogether.

Effetness, exhaustion, worn-out condition.

1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 274 The *effetness* of this Mantchoo dynasty. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* 6 June, The mummy-like *effetness* . . . of Ultramon-tanism.

† **Efficable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *efficere* + -ABLE.] Efficacious, effective.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 582 The fat of a wolf is no less *efficable* than the flesh.

† **Efficace**, *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *efficace*, ad. L. *efficacia*, f. *efficax*; see next.] *a.* Efficacy. *b.* Effect. *c.* Active duty.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 246 Ich habbe iseid of ham [tears] her uour muchel *efficaces*. a 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. Prol. Vertues, In the whiche was all *efficace* of ver-tee. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) 327 By the touch of their liue *efficace*. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 602 Saints That fine, like Aldermen, for grace To be excused the *efficace*. 1712 G. WHEELER *Liturgy* 94 All-holy Spirit, his Life-giving *Efficace*.

† **Efficace**, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *efficace*, ad. L. *efficax*, (stem *efficaci*), f. *efficere* to accomplish.] = next.
15. T. HACKET *Treas. Amadis de Gaulle* (Bynmenam) 259 To drawe them . . . by *efficace* promises and persuasions.

Efficacious (e-f'ic-ē-shus), *a.* [f. L. *efficaci*- (see prec.) + -OUS: see -ACIOUS.] That produces, or is certain to produce, the intended or appropriate effect; effective. (Said of instruments, methods, or actions; not, in prose, of personal agents.)

1528 ROY *Sat.* (1845) Goddis worde is so *efficacious*. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 35 Lesse *efficacious*, that is, in plain English ineffectual. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. iii. 39

He saies it is the first efficacious cause of the Being of all things. *a 1679* T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1863) VII. 510 God... vouchsafeth... efficacious grace to overcome temptation. *1744* BERKELEY *Siris* § 58 Soap, therefore, is justly esteemed a most efficacious medicine. *1830* LVELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xli. 421 Variation and Natural Selection will be efficacious in forming distinct races in separate islands. *1860* MILL *Refr. Govt.* (1865) 51/2 To provide efficacious securities against this evil. *1873* BROWNING *Red. Cott. Nt.-Cap* 497 Be efficacious at the Council there.

Efficaciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an efficacious manner; effectively.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. II. 152 No man delivered himself more... efficaciously with the hearers. *1725* BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Watering*, They act efficaciously, and yield what is expected from them. *1836* SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xii. 84 Objects on which men are... efficaciously employed. *1879* CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 181.

Efficaciousness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being efficacious; effectiveness.

1630 J. PRESTON *Sermons bef. his Majesty* 44 As that which hath sinews and efficaciously in it [differs] from that which is... powerless. *1650* WEEKES *Truth's Conf.* II. 42 The efficaciously of the death of Christ. *1669* BUNYAN *Holy Cite* 265, I come to speak to this Tree touching... the efficaciously of its leaves. *1796* BLAKE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 2 Which multiplied by the lever a gives *ma-nb* for the efficaciously of that force. *c 1860* WRAXALL *tr. R. Houdin* II. 11 The Vermifuge Balsam, whose sovereign efficaciously is indisputable.

Efficacy (efikæ'siti). Also 5-6 *efficacite*, 6-7 -*itie*. [ad. L. *efficacitatem* (cf. F. *efficacitè*, but this may be of later origin), f. *efficax*: see EFFICACE a.] = prec. and next.

1430-50 *tr. Higden* (1865) I. 61 [The ocean] felethe by more efficacie the strengthe of y^e moone then a see coartate. *1598* ROY *Sat.* (1845) Yf their paynted efficacie is but as it seemeth to be. *1543* TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* v. v. 170 The oyle of... saint Johns wort is of singular efficacie, in all paynes of... the knee. *1644* F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 540, I could bring Testimonies... of the efficacie thereof to expiate sinne. *1678* GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 3 We may firmly assert... the efficacie of Divine Concourse. *1775* ASH, *Efficacy* (from *Efficacy*, but not much used) Efficacy. *1868* BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. 150 Better estimate exorbitantly, than disparage Aught of the efficacy of the act. *1874* LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 114 The efficacy of Intelligence depends on the organs which cooperate. *1886* SAT. *Rev.* 21 Aug. 251/1 The National Liberal Federation... a monument of the efficacy... of programmes and delegacy.

Efficacy (efikæ'si). Also 6 *efficacy*. [ad. L. *efficacia*, f. *efficax*; see EFFICACE a. and -ACY.]

1. Power or capacity to produce effects; power to effect the object intended. (Not used as an attribute of personal agents: cf. EFFICACIOUS.)

1527 ANDREW *Brunswick's Distyll. Waters* Prol., Charmes of efficacy unnatural by the devyll invented. *1532* MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. (1557) 740/4 Theeffect and efficacy of al these thynges, cometh of God. *1563* HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 165 The seedes may well be kept for three yeares in good efficacy. *1646* SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 40 An act, not... beyond the efficacy of the Sun. *1744* BERKELEY *Siris* § 4 A medicine of such efficacy in a distemper. *1750* JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 47 P 11 The efficacy of mirth it is not always easy to try. *1792* in Chipman *Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 55 The division was not taken to have any legal efficacy. *1844* H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 553 To maintain the village institutions of the country in entireness and efficacy. *1856* FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. II. 103 No measures would be of efficacy which spared the religious houses.

† 2. A process or mode of effecting a result. *Obs.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. (1695) 156 The Efficacy whereby the new Substance or Idea is produced, is called, in the subject exerting that Power, Action; but in the subject, wherein any simple Idea is changed or produced, it is called Passion. *Ibid.* IV. III. § 24 We are ignorant of the several Powers, Efficacies, and Ways of Operation, whereby the Effects... are produc'd.

† 3. a. Effect. b. ? Actual event. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* v. Oiiiij, You by youre prayer can worcke greate efficacye. *a 1613* OVERBURY *Characters* (1638) *A Puritane*, His arguing is but the efficacy of his eating. *1633* BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 350 In the efficacy of his appearance, he shall be so glorious.

Efficat, *ppl. a.* ? Mistake for EFFICIENT.

1594 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xiii. 76 The poniard that did end the fatal liues, Shall break the cause efficiat of their woes.

† **Efficiate**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. Only in vbl. sb. *efficating*. [incorrectly f. L. *efficere*; cf. EFFICIENT, and see -ATE³.] *trans.* To effect, bring to pass.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 406 A few instruments or medicaments for the *efficating* thereof.

Efficience (efi'sjens). *Obs. or arch.* [ad. L. *efficientia*, noun of quality f. *efficiens*: see EFFICIENT and -ENCE.]

1. The exercise of efficient power; causative or productive activity.

1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. III. 37 The first piece of this Divine efficience is... referred to the Divine Ideas. *a 1680* J. CORBET *Free Actions* I. § 1 God's Efficience is concern'd in the Event decreed. *1794* MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* I. 319 The surprising efficience of two bodies... to produce a third unknown before.

2. Effectiveness, efficacy.

1865 SIR K. JAMES *Tasso* XII. xxviii, Do thou for her with such efficience pray.

Efficency (efi'sjensi). [ad. L. *efficientia*; see prec. and -ENCY.]

1. The fact of being an operative agent or efficient cause. Now only in philosophical use.

1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. i, The manner of this deivine efficience being farre above us. *1628* T. SPENCER *Logick* 31 God is sayd to be the Efficient Cause of man: the office of this efficiency, is placed in ioyning the forme vnto the matter. *1676* HALE *Contempl.* I. 365 The Efficiency... of the Principal Cause is that which gives efficacy to the Means and makes it effectual. *1695* WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 56 [Gravity of bodies] does not proceed from the Efficiency of any such Contingent and unstable Agents. *1870* BOWEN *Logic* XII. 417 Constancy of sequence is no certain indication of causal efficiency.

† b. The action of an operative agent or efficient cause; production, causation, creation. *Obs.*

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 221 These Prodigies are of Diabolical efficiency. *1677* HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. VII. 350 That Power and Wisdom... were equal to the formation and efficiency of the Sun. *1678* CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* 576 These ancient pagans... used it [create] generally for all manner of production or efficiency.

2. Fitness or power to accomplish, or success in accomplishing, the purpose intended; adequate power, effectiveness, efficacy.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* I. 49 The very frame of it... had an efficiency... to carry up the heart to God. *1818-60* WHATELY *Com. pl. Bk.* (1864) 76 The penalty annexed to any law is an instance, not of its efficiency, but... of its failure. *1858* BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 556 The navy was... more than doubled in efficiency. *1859* MILL *Liberty* v. (1865) 67/2 The greatest dissemination of power consistent with efficiency. *1863* FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. v. 193 That nothing more powerfully promotes the efficiency of labour than an abundance of fertile land.

b. *pl.* Efficient powers or capacities.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 46 The production of effects beyond their created efficiencies.

† **Efficiency**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *efficientia*: see prec. + -ARY.] Pertaining to executive action.

1649 SELDEN *Lawus Eng.* I. xiv. (1739) 26 [They] exercised not only a Judiciary power... but challenged an Efficiency power in the Marriage-making.

Efficient (efi'sjnt), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *efficient*, ad. L. *efficient-em*, pr. *ppl.* of *efficere*, f. *ex* out + *facere* to make.] *A. adj.*

1. Making, causing to be; that makes (a thing) to be what it is; chiefly in connexion with *cause*.

1598 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (1495) 61 The cause efficient. *1477* NORTON *Ord. Alch.* I. in Ashm. (1652) 19 For cause efficient of Mettalls finde ye shall Only to be the vertue Minerall. *a 1560* ROLLAND *Crit. Venus* III. 505 Of this slaughter he was caus efficient. *1577* *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 614 By members are shewed the efficient powers of God. *1635* SWAN *Spec. M.* v. II. (1643) 149 The efficient cause [of dew] is the temperate cold of the night. *1656* STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* II. I. 54 Præexistent... in the Intellect of the efficient God. *1756* BURKE *Subl. & B. Wks.* 1842 I. 58 The common efficient cause of beauty. *1829* I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* II. (1867) 55 The efficient will of the First Cause. *1866* ARGYLL *Reign Law* VI. (1871) 321 This change in mind is the efficient cause of a whole cycle of other changes.

2. Productive of effects; effective; adequately operative. Of persons: Adequately skilled.

1707 J. BARLOW *Oration* 4 July 8 Without an efficient government our Independence will cease to be a blessing. *1801* SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XI. xxxii, Soon his hand Shall strike the efficient blow. *1833* I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* v. 114 The belief of their efficient intercession in the court of heaven. *1850* MRS. STONE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiii. 297 He was an expert and efficient workman.

B. sb.

† 1. 'The cause which makes effects to be what they are' (J.). *Obs.*, but in 17th c. very common.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abus* (Arb.) 37 There are more... causes in nature than efficiencies. *1594* HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. (1632) 76 To take away the first efficient of our being, were to annihilate utterly our persons. *1611* SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. 68 The abuse of Sanctuaries had beene an efficient of many troubles. *1646* SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. IV. 345 Beside the solary Iris... there is another Lunary, whose efficient is the Moone. *1649* ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 511 The Efficient or Author of it, is... God himselfe. *1722* WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 67 An infinite succession of effects will require an infinite efficient, or a cause infinitely effective. *1754* EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. IX. 259 The Motion of the Sun... is not the proper cause, Efficient or Producer of them. *1774* MITFORD *Harmony of Lang.*, Ignorance concerning the efficiencies of the harmony of language. *1804* - *Inq. Principles Harm. Lang.*

2. *Mil.* An efficient soldier; esp. a volunteer adequately qualified for service.

1864 MRQ. HARTINGTON *Sp. Ho. Commons* 4 May, The number of 'efficients' under the new system was 112,165. *1884* MANCH. *Exam.* 17 Mar. 5/1 The number of efficients... present at inspection... [was] higher than ever before.

Efficiently (efi'sjntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

† 1. As by an efficient cause; in the relation of an efficient cause; by the operation of an agent.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 158 Created effects are Necessary... When the next cause is determined to one... Naturally, [or] Efficiently. *1651* BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 291 All men believed, that faith was confirmed by signes (that is efficiently). *1678* CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* 739 It is Impossible... For a thing to be Efficiently Caus'd, by that which hath not... a Sufficient Productive Power.

2. In an efficient manner; so as to produce an effect; with adequate success; effectively.

1828 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 139 Means to act efficiently as his advocates. *1851* SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 403 None so efficiently protect the weak. *1856* FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 19 There is a fair evidence that the system worked efficiently and well.

† **Effiction**, *Obs. rare* -^o. [ad. L. *effiction-em*, noun of action f. *effingere* to fashion.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Effiction*, an expressing or representing. *1775* in ASH.

† **Effierce**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. EF- + FIERCE.] *trans.* To render fierce, madden.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. XI. 27 With fell woodness he effected was.

Effigial (efi'dziäl), *a. rare*. [f. L. *effigi-es* + -AL.] Of the nature of an effigy.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* 6 The three first Volumes contain chiefly Effigial Cuts.

Effigiate (efi'dziät), *v.* Now *rare*. [f. late L. *effigiat-* ppl. stem of *effigiare*, f. *effigies*: see EFFIGIES.] *trans.* To present a likeness of; to portray, represent by a picture or sculpture. Also *fig.*

1608 BR. J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 5 Reasonable soules, effigiated to God's image. *1627* HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. IV. § 1 A Roman amphora... is exquisitely effigiated by Villalpandus. *1628* J. WALL *Serm. Ded.*, It was the design of Seneca to effigiate the Emperor Nero. *1809* *Monthly Mag.* XXVII. 160 Two-headed eagles... were effigiated in many houses... in Peru.

† b. To fashion into a likeness. *Obs.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. VI. § 17 A light or fire effigiated into such a resemblance. *1700* J. BROOME *Trav. Eng. & Scot.* III. (1707) 297 Some [stones] we observed whose lower Parts seem to be effigiated into divers little Feet.

Hence **Effigiating** *ppl. a.*

1616 HOLYDAY *Persius* (1618) 310 Like the potters clay, now thou must feel Sharp discipline's effigiating wheel.

Effigiation, [f. as prec.: see -ATION.] The action of fashioning or of representing; chiefly *concr.* a likeness, representation.

c 1535 DEWEES *Introd. Fr. in Palagr.* 1057 In the whiche all... effigiation doth shyne clerely. *1655* FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. 41 No such effigiation was therein discovered. *1741* *tr. Cicero's Nat. Gods* I. 66 Philosophers call every such Effigiation of the Mind vain Motion. *1876* MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xv. 163 The effigiation shocked me with its rude literalness.

|| **Effigies** (efi'dzi:z), *arch.* [L. *effigies*.] A likeness, image, portrait, whether drawn, painted, or sculptured, or of any other kind. (Now superseded by EFFIGY, exc. as humorously pedantic.)

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. VII. 193. *1615* G. SANDYS *Trav.* 181 The effigies of Saint Ierome, miraculous framed by the natural veins of the stone. *1676* LOND. *Gas.* No. 1123/4 Which Sentences were... Executed upon them in Effigies, they being fled. *1702* W. J. BRYN'S *Voy. Levant* VI. 17 The Statue which we saw at this Castle is the Effigies of Queen Semiramis. *1800* SCOTT *Monast.* xxiii. note, A gold coin of James V... the effigies of the sovereign is represented wearing a bonnet. *1831* CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 178 A Signpost, whereon... stood painted the Effigies of a Pair of Leather Breches.

fig. *1653* S. FAIRCLOUGH *Fun. Serm.* 11 To delineate... the effigies and beauty of his life and conversation.

† **Effigies**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To portray, picture.

1652 SPARKS *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 223 Sorrows inexpressible... fitter here to be effigiesd like sacrificed Iphigenia, with Agamemnon's veil of silence.

† **Effigium**, *Obs. rare*. [med. L. (see Du Cange).] Corrupt var. of EFFIGIES *sb.*

1564 BULLEIN *Dialogue* (1888) 81 It was the picture or Effigium of a noble man.

† **Effigure**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. EF- + FIGURE v.] *trans.* To put into shape.

1486 Bk. *St. Albans, Heraldry* A ijb, The law of armys... the whiche was effigured... before any lawe of the worlde.

Effigy (efi'dzi). [a. F. *effigie*, ad. L. *effigies* in same sense, f. *effingere* to fashion. Our examples before 18th c. are either *pl.* or in the phrase *in effigie* (see 2), so that they may belong to L. EFFIGIES.]

1. A likeness, portrait, or image. Now chiefly applied to a sculptured representation, or to a habited image, as in 2; also to a portrait on a coin; in wider sense somewhat *arch.*

1539 N. WOTTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. cxlii, II. 122 Hanze Albein hath taken th'effigies of my Ladye Anne and the ladye Amelye. *1611* CORVAT *Crudities* 211 Their pictures or effigies (for I doubt whether picture be a proper word... because it is not done with the pensill) are made of this worke [mosaic]. *1673* CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. II. 282 The Effigies & Representations of Martyrs. *1713* STEELE *Englism.* No. 55 P 1 The burning the Effigy of the Pretender. *1727* A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxxi. 384 But his Effigy is often carried abroad in Procession, mounted on a Coach four Stories high. *1847* EMERSON *Repr. Men* IV. Wks. (Bohn) I. 343, I look at his effigy opposite the title-page. *1853* PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* VIII. 195 Coins, bearing the effigy of the Horse. *1870* F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 29 An ancient cross-legged effigy clad in mail.

2. Phrases. In *effigy*: under the form, or by means of, a portrait or image; also *fig.* To execute, hang, burn in effigy: to inflict upon an image the semblance of the punishment which the original is considered to have deserved; formerly done by way of carrying out a judicial sentence on a criminal who had escaped; now only as an expression of popular indignation or hatred.

In the early examples the phrase *in effigie* was prob. always intended as Latin; in poetry of the 17th c. the pronounc. with 4 syllables is usually indicated.

1617 DONNE *Serm.* (1665) III. 14 In those that are damned before, we are damned in Effigie. *a 1652* BROME *Queen's*

Exch. II. i. (1657) Cjb, Marvel not . . when this but in Effigy [*sic*, though metre requires *L. in effigia*] Was but plac'd by her. 1666 3rd Advice Painter 31 Gibson, farewell, till next we put to sea, Faith thou hast drawn her in Effigy. 1676 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1528 Some, on the Sign-post of an Ale-house Hang in Effigy on the Gallows. 1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4367/1 A Third, nam'd Piaget, was executed in Effigy, he had fled from Justice. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 7 One of our old Kings . . is represented in Effigy. 1744 SWIFT *Wood's Exc.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 157 The people . . appointed certain commissioners to hang him in effigy. 1833 H.T. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* III. 32 Who proposed to burn them in effigy?

Hence **Effigy** *v. trans.*, to serve as a picture of, to 'body forth'.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 52 Paris . . is . . rich in what is calculated . . to suggest reflection . . by effigying the events of a far distant date.

† **Effiner**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [*f. effine*, var. of AFFINE *v.* (cf. EFFIRM *v.*) + *-ER*.] A refiner (of silver or gold).

1591 SIR A. NAPIER *Let. in Mem. J. Napier* (1834) 230 The said effyneris may mak mair nor xl^l (£40,000) of profit.

† **Effinge**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. L. effingere*, *f. ex* out + *ingere* to fashion.] *trans.* To fashion, shape.

1677 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 592 Each Medicament is . . effinged into a form proper for the diseased.

† **Effirm**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [*var. of AFFIRM*] *trans.* To assert (the existence of).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 51 Lactantius firmien . . scorns the mathematicians that effirmis antipodas.

† **Effagitate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. L. efflagitare*, *f. ex* out + *flagitare* to demand.] *trans.* To demand eagerly; to desire eagerly. Hence **Effagitated** *ppl. a.*

1641 PLYNNE *Antip. Ded.* 5 Which long effagitated difficult worke . . the publishing of this Antipathy will much facilitate. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* II. i. j. The noble enterprise . . devoutly to be effagitated by all ingenious persons.

Efflagration (efflāgrāshn). *rare*. [*as if ad. L. efflagrātio-em*, *f. efflagrāre*, *f. ex* out + *flagrāre* to blaze.] Emission of flames.

1811 PINKERTON *Petr. II.* 271 This mountain was formerly in a state of efflagration. *Ibid.* 304 The efflagration ceased.

† **Efflate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. L. efflat* - *ppl. stem of efflāre*, *f. ex* out + *flāre* to blow.] *trans.* To puff out.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 78 Efflated with pride and high opinions of his worth. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Efflation (efflāshn). [*as if ad. L. efflātiō-em*, noun of action *f. efflāre* - see *prec.*]

1. Blowing out, strong expulsion of breath. 1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 Efflation, which is the immediate matter of voyce, is the action of the same Arterie. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 359 The cough . . is a vehement, frequent, and sounding efflation of much breath. 1773 in SCOTT *Bailey's Dict.* (ASH).

2. *concr.* That which is blown or breathed forth; an emanation.

1864 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 65 The *Rig-veda* is the efflation of that great being.

Effloresce (efflōres). [*ad. L. efflorescere*, *f. ex* out + *flōrescere* to blossom, *f. flōs*, *flōr-is* a flower.]

1. *† a.* To bloom, burst forth into flowers (*obs.*). 2. To burst forth into something resembling a flower. 3. To burst forth as a plant when flowering; *const. into*.

1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 25 They will . . begin to effloresce and shoot out into flowers. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 432 Fungi germinate, effloresce, disseminate, and die, during the evolutions of the seasons. 1866 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) II. 18 Zoophytes, or Plant-animals, so denominated from their efflorescing like plants. 1870 KOLLESTON *Anim. Life* 144 Efflorescing into two or three coecal ampullae.

2. *Chem. a.* Of a crystalline substance: To change over the surface, or throughout, to 'flowers' or fine powder, owing to the loss of the water of crystallization on exposure to the air.

1798 W. NICHOLSON *tr. Fourcroy's Nat. Hist. & Chem.* II. 305 Some salts . . readily effloresce, and continue to fall in pieces, till the whole becomes a fine white powder. 1792 HAMILTON *tr. Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. III. i. 214 It effloresces, that is, it parts with its water of crystallization in the air, and assumes the appearance of flour. 1866 H. W. REVELLY in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* VIII. 323/2 Tufo, a volcanic production, never effloresces.

b. Of a salt: To come (in solution) to the surface (of the ground, etc.) and there crystallize. Also, To form a crust (by capillary attraction and evaporation) on the sides of a vessel containing a solution.

1820 T. CROMWELL *Excurs. Ireland* VII. 61 The vitriolic particles . . are seen to effloresce in various places. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 636 Mirabilite . . effloresces with other salts on the limestone below the Genesee Falls.

c. Of the ground, a wall, etc.: To become covered with a powdery crust of saline particles left by evaporation from a solution which has been drawn to the surface by capillary attraction.

18. . DANA (W.) The walls of limestone caverns sometimes effloresce with nitrate of lime.

3. *fig. a.* (after 1) To 'blossom out', break out into brilliant display. b. (after 2 c) Of hidden

agencies, etc.: To come to the surface, become manifest.

1834 FOSTER *Pop. Ignorance* Knowledge . . has seemed at last beginning to effloresce through the surface of the ground. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. III. i. 101 The secret courses of civic business . . efflorescing . . as a concrete Phenomenon. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 812/1 A disposition . . to effloresce into extremely tall talk. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Apr. 10 The man who effloresces in later life into the full-blown social science orator.

Effloresced (efflōrest), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec.* + *-ED*.] That has crystallized on the surface; also, that has crumbled to powder. (See the *vh.*)

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 230 Effloresced matter thrown down from the rocks. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnl.* I. i. 13 They were frequently white with effloresced salts. 1884 *Athenaeum* 15 Nov. 628/2 The heat of dissolution of effloresced sodium sulphate.

Efflorescence (efflōresshns). [*a. F. efflorescence*, as if *ad. L. efflorescentia*, *f. efflorescere* - *EN-CE*.] pr. pple. of *efflorescere* to EFFLORESC: see *EN-CE*.]

1. The process of producing flowers, or bursting into flower; the period of flowering.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 389 The Spirit of the Plant is . . severed from the grosser Juicy in the Efflorescence. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* II. 15 They are the blossom on the fruit-tree, an efflorescence which shows the tree's vitality. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 117 The tendency to efflorescence in the trees of America . . has encouraged their diffusion through Europe.

2. *fig.* A development like that of blossom; an abundant or ostentatious growth; the 'flower' of age, etc.

1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 40 His impertinent efflorescence of Rhetorick upon 30 mean Topics. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 14 The pared-off Turf is the very fat, and Efflorescence of the Earth. a 1731 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 187 Lord, who in Efflorescence of thy Age Wouldst from the World thy Spirit disengage. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 141 ¶ 11 Mirth can never please, but as the efflorescence of a mind loved for its luxuriance. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 284 Of Fable Literature this was the summer-tide and highest efflorescence. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* II. vi. 265 That noble efflorescence of charity which marked the first ages of Christianity.

† 3. Colour developed on the skin, either in the ordinary course of nature, or as the result of disease. *Obs.* in *gen. sense*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. 330 A shadow or darke efflorescence in the outside. 1676 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. cxxxiii. 69 The hectic efflorescence on the countenance of an invalid.

b. *Pathol.* 'A morbid redness, or rash of the skin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* v. 152 There is a threefold difference of Efflorescences in the skin. 1703 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 149 The efflorescence on her arms [is] entirely gone. 1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 135 In measles, infection reaches its greatest power during the eruptive stage and the stage of efflorescence.

4. *Chem.* The process of efflorescing, in various senses (see EFFLORESC 2 a, b, c); also *concr.* the powdery deposit which is the result of this process.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 326 To afford an efflorescence which . . appear'd to be Vitriol. 1671 KIRKBY in *Phil. Trans.* (1672) VII. 4070 It [an inland sea, near Danzick] becomes . . green in the middle with a hairy efflorescence. 1677 PLOT *Nat. Hist. Oxfordsh.* 62 Pyrites are . . the efflorescence of Minerals. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) Add. 10 We found under it Efflorescences of pure Salt. 1828 STEUART *Planter's Guide* 189 The sulphate of iron is . . distinguished by an efflorescence of small white crystals. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *De Santy*, Whiteness round his feet the dust of efflorescence. 1886 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 183 [Nitrate of potassium] occurs as an efflorescence on the soil.

† **Efflorescency**, *Obs. rare*. [*f. as prec.* - see *-ENCY*.] Efflorescent condition; an abundant display. *fig.* Also = *prec.* (sense 4).

1649 J. H. MOTION *Parl.* 14 Such persons, as shall discover the greatest luxury and efflorescency of Vertue. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 4 Highest Efflorescency of glory. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* 81 These Saline Efflorescencies I found at some leagues distance from the Dead Sea.

Efflorescent (efflōresht), *a.* [*ad. L. efflorescent-em*, pr. pple. of *efflorescere*: see EFFLORESC.]

1. *Bot.* That is efflorescing or blooming.

2. *a.* Resembling an efflorescence. b. Forming an efflorescence; appearing on the surface in a powdery deposit; also *fig.*

1818 FARADAY *Res.* VII. (1848) 18 A slight efflorescent appearance was seen on the broken edge. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 69 In combination . . it is found efflorescent on the soil in some countries. 1876 BATES *Centr. Amer.* VI. 81 Gold . . is found mostly efflorescent or disseminated in the mines of La Luz and S. Bernabé. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* I. x. 117 Deadening his touch with the efflorescent crusts . . upon the dry bones of theology.

Efflorescing, *ppl. a.* [*f. EFFLORESC* + *-ING*.] That effloresces; that resembles an efflorescence.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 321 A tideless river, margined by new ice and crusted with efflorescing snow. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 343 Great efflorescing knobs.

† **Efflower**, *v. 1 Obs. rare* -1. In 5 *efflower*. [*f. EF* + *FLOWER* *v.*] *intr.* Of a plant: To go out of bloom.

c 1490 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 82 This meene [kynde] ef-floureth [*L. deflorescit*] sone.

Efflower (efflōur), *v. 2 rare* - [ad. *F. effleurier* in same sense (after FLOWER).] (See *quot.*)

1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 87 Chamois, or Shamoy leather. The skins are first washed, limed, fleeced, and branned as above described. They are next efflowered, that is deprived of their epidermis, by a blunt knife.

Effluention, *obs. form of EFFLUXION.*

Effluence (efflūens). [*as if ad. L. effluentia*, *f. effluent-em* flowing out (see EFFLUENT); cf. earlier AFFLUENCE, *ad. L. affluentia*.]

1. A flowing out (*esp.* of light, electricity, magnetism, etc.); also *transf.* a (tumultuous) streaming forth (of men).

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iii. 54 Electricall bodies draw other bodies vnto them by reason of a moist effluence of vapours. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 64 Where the greater continents are joynd, the action and effluence [of magnetism] is also greater. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 386 The cohesion cannot be owing to an effluence and affluence of one and the same electrical fluid. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. i. 6 That stormful effluence towards the Frontiers. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* III. 233 Gladdened by that broad effluence of light.

b. *fig.* 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 196 Truth, not of constitution . . But, of emanation, effluence, and consecution. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* in *Daily Tel.* (1883) 10 July 5/4 The fullness and effluence of man's enjoyments. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 203 In this effluence of words . . the genuine art of dramatic writing consists.

2. *concr.* That which flows forth; an emanation.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1301 All water and moisture . . they call the effluence of Osiris. 1718 *Prior Poems* 311 Heav'n's fuller Effluence mocks our dazzl'd Sight. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 225 When the jar is seen, an effluence of the internal organ . . takes its form. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 276 Colour is an effluence of form.

b. *fig.* 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* I. 30 We speake of goodness, of power, &c., as of the effluences . . thereof. a 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 371 And to support the Martyr, on his Head Consolatory Effluences shed. 1860 MORLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 148 The effluence which came so naturally from the tranquil eyes of William the Silent. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 70 They were persuaded that the empire itself . . was an effluence from the divine regimen of the world.

† **Effluenced**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare* -1. [*f. prec.* + *-ED*.] That is borne out in an effluence or outflow; outpoured.

1691 E. TAYLOR *tr. Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 56 The effluenced spoken Matter of the third.

† **Effluency**, *Obs. rare*. [See EFFLUENCE and *-ENCY*.] = EFFLUENCE.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 52 These scintillations are . . the inflammable effluencies discharged from the bodies collided.

Effluent (efflūent), *a. and sb.* [*ad. L. effluent-em* pr. pple. of *effluere* to flow out, *f. ex* out + *fluere* to flow.]

A. *adj.* That flows forth or outwards.

1796 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (1721) 21 Arterious or effluent. 1798 KEILL *Anim. Econ.* 90 The Motion of the effluent Water will be alike in both cases. 1808 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 590 The pure, hot, effluent gravy of your steak. 1880 *Daily News* 9 Jan., An effluent drain into the Thames.

fig. 1803 *Monthly Mag.* XV. 151 The Acts of Peter form a narrative, so widely different in character from the Acts of Paul, that it is hardly possible to conceive them effluent from the same pen. 1839 *Bailey Festus* (1848) 60/1 Born Of effluent or influent Deity.

B. *sb. a.* A stream flowing from a larger stream, lake, or reservoir. b. The outflow from a sewage tank, or from land after irrigation or earth-filtration of sewage.

1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. Geographers will doubt that such a mass . . can maintain its level without an effluent. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life* in *S. C.* 344 This old hatch . . is situate . . on the effluent. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 4/1 The clear effluent has been drawn off from each tank.

Hence **Effluentness**, *rare* -0.

1773 in SCOTT *Bailey's Dict.* (ASH).

† **Effluous**, *a. Obs.* -0 [*f. late L. efflu-us* of same meaning + *-OUS*.] That runs or flows out.

1666 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Effluve (efflūv). *Electr.* [*a. F. effluve* in same sense, *ad. L. effluuium*, *f. ex* out + *fluere* to flow.

The *Fr.* word was first employed in this sense as a translation of EFFLUVIUM, used in English by Hauksbee 1767.]

The diffusion of electricity from an electrified body by radiation or atmospheric conduction.

1881 in *Nature* XXV. 168 Combination of hydrogen with oxygen under the influence of electric effluves.

† **Effluvia**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*f. EFFLUVIUM* + *-ABLE*.] That can pass off in effluvia.

a 1691 BOYLE *Electricity* Wks. 1772 IV. 354 A great degree of heat . . [in a diamond being ground] may force it to spend its effluvia matter.

† **Effluviate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. EFFLUVIUM* + *-ATE*.] a. *trans.* To throw off (in a stream) small particles or corpuscles; also *absol.* b. *intr.* Of the corpuscles themselves: To pass off in a stream.

Hence **Effluviating** *ppl. a.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 57 Camphire which spends itself by continually effluviating its own Component Particles. *Ibid.* II. 103 The Stars and Planets with their Luminous and Vaporous Spheres continually effluviating from them. *Ibid.* III. 159 Bodies that effluviate intrinsically from themselves. 1865 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 53 The various effluviating Bodies. 1893 SIR T. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 186.

Effluvent, *a. nonce-wd.* Extremely fluent.
1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 169 To say truth, they were not only intolerably effluent but inveterately prosy.

Effluvius (efflū'vius), *a.* [f. EFFLUVIUM + -OUS.] Of the nature of an effluvium, passing off like an effluvium.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 125 The soul should covet a re-union with every effluvious particle of its former body. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 85 They supposing Humane Volitions... to be Mechanically Caused... from those Effluvious Images of Bodies.

Effluvium (efflū'vium), *pl.* effluvia, 7-8 effluvia. [a. late L. *effluviū*, f. *effluere*, f. *ex* out + *fluere* to flow.]

† 1. A flowing out, an issuing forth; a process or manner of issuing forth. *Obs.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 156 The effluviū of blood. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke Wks.* 1875 IV. 8 [The bishops]... cannot transmit it [wit] by breathing, touching, or any other natural effluviū. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* (1768) I. 123 Owing to certain subterraneous effluviū of wind.

2. Chiefly applied to the (real or supposed) outflow of material particles too subtle to be perceived by touch or sight; *concr.* a stream of such outflowing particles. † *a. gen. (obs.).*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 114 A continual steame of most subtle effluviū. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 89 A spirituous, yet corporeal effluviū... flowing from it. 1711 SHAPTESHAFT *Charac. Enthus.* (1749) I. 33 Epicurus... thinks to solve 'em by his Effluvia, and aerial looking-glasses. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 191 Quick effluvia darting through the brain.

b. A stream of minute particles, formerly supposed to be emitted by a magnet, electrified body, or other attracting or repelling agent, and to be the means by which it produces its effects. Chiefly *pl.* (Now only *Hist.*; but it probably survived the theory which it strictly implies.) Also *fig.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 86 So will a Diamond or Sapphire emit an effluviū sufficient to move the needle or a straw without diminution of weight. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* II. 121 The Load-stone doth... so freely send forth its effluviū. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* xvii. 120 The Effluvia of the Load-stone. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 23 He as the Sovereign Magnet... Attracts every Living Stone by the Effluviū, the Flowings out of Life into, and upon, it. 1788 COWPER *Lett.* 9 Aug., Mr. Rose a valuable young man... attracted by the effluvia of my genius. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 152 A plane or circle held east and west... divides the north from the south magnetic effluvia. 1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* xix. (1865) 449 The doctrine... that magnetism is an effluviū issuing forth from the root of the tail of the Little Bear.

c. An 'exhalation' affecting the sense of smell, or producing effects by being received into the lungs. In mod. popular use chiefly a noxious or disgusting exhalation or odour.

1656 *tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 503 They that say, there goes something out of the odorous body, call it an effluviū. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Philos.* II. 244 Infectious Diseases... conveyed by insensible Effluvia. 1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 538 ¶ 3 The miraculous Powers which the Effluviū of cheese have. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* II. 132 The effluviū proceeding from the colours... is extremely injurious to... health. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* III. (1852) 49 At the distance of half a mile... I have perceived the whole air tainted with the effluviū. 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 260 [They] know nothing of the effluvia of the orange.

† 3. The *pl.* effluvia has often been ignorantly or carelessly treated as a sing. (in senses 2 a, b, c), with a new *pl.* effluvias or effluvia.

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* xvii. 120 Subtle insensible spirits, or rather atoms and effluvia's. 1659 NORRIS *Curr. Refl.* 24 Tell me how these corporeal effluvia... enter the eye. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* II. (1813) 30 Pieces of a different flavour and effluvia in the bark, wood, leaves, etc. 1806 T. THOMAS *To W. Hanbury* 14 The fam'd Perfumes of Summer... Men to Rapture with Effluvia move. 1806 T. PAINE *Yellow Fev.* Misc. Wks. II. 180 An impure effluvia, arising from... the ground. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 64 The putrid effluvia in prisons. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 85 A strong effluvia of the stable.

Efflux (efflŭks), *sb.* [ad. L. *efflux-us*, f. *effluere*: see EFFLUENT.]

1. A flowing outwards of water or other liquid; a stream, river. Also, of air, gases, volatile particles, magnetic or electric currents, etc.; opposed to *afflux* or *influx*. Also *attrib.* Hence, a channel of outflow.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* xiv. § 21 A pool was made from the frequent effluxes. 1656 *tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 504 The cause of smelling must consist in the simple motion of the parts of odorous bodies without any efflux or diminution of their whole substance. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp.* II. (1682) 81 The Receiver did afford some efflux to the air. 1747 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1840) V. 184 We had even discovered... its [electrical fire's] afflux to the electrical sphere, as well as its efflux. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. xvi. 329 The narrow defile of Tempé, forming... the efflux of all the waters from the Thessalian basin. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 187 The efflux point of the water. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 55 It seems unlikely that efflux of -E... should be immediately succeeded by an influx of +E.

b. *fig.*
1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 186 His... providential acts... by reason of that their efflux and emanation are made better known to us. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Course Serm.* I. II. 17, I have described the effluxes of the Holy Spirit upon us in his great channels. 1827 C. BRIDGES *Exp. Ps.* cxix. (1830) 183 The acts of God are nothing else but the effluxes

of his goodness. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xvii. 129 Prestige with a newspaper... is... an invisible efflux of personal power.

† 2. *Pathol.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 124 A miscarriage that happens before the tenth day was formerly called an efflux.

3. The lapse, passing away (of time, or of a particular period); hence, expiry, end.

1647 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* v. 21 Austin... left it to successors to work out by degrees in efflux of time. 1677 MANTON *Serm.* Ps. cxix. 100 All that efflux of time which was between Christ's ascension and his second coming, is called 'the latter days'. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 322 The workings of mechanical causes in the efflux of rolling years. 1884 SIR J. DAY in *Law Reports* 13 *Queen's B.* 631 The efflux in 1877 of the time within which the turnpike trust was limited.

4. *concr.* That which flows out; an emanation.

1647 H. MORE *Psychosia* Pref. All our souls are free effluxes from his essence. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iii. 310 The natural production of insects out of the finest parts and effluxes of most Vegetable Natures. 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 500 Such Graces, O co-effluent Dove, Are the Effluxes of thy Love. 1880 GLADSTONE in *Scotsman* 23 Mar., The Established Church of Scotland... was the efflux of the mind of the people.

† **Efflux**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

a. *trans.* To subject to efflux; to cause to flow forth. b. *intr.* To flow forth; (of time) to elapse.

Hence **Effluxing** *ppl. a.*, outflowing.

1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xi. (1700) 61 Some odd Centuries of years, (efflux'd since the Creation). 1669 — *Contn. New Exp.* Wks. 1772 III. 222 As much mercury as will of itself flow out is effluxed. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physick* 147 From his own effluxing goodness of Charity, he always took care of me.

Effluxion (efflŭkʃən). Also 7-9 effluxion. [f. prec. + -ION.]

1. The action or process of flowing out; an outflow (of fluids or currents of any kind). Also *fig.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 80 We might perhaps believe that... by this effluxion bodies tended to the earth. 1651 *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* 53 An abundant and continual Effluxion of blood causeth sudden death. 1670 G. H. HIST. *Cardinals* II. III. 209 Would he but endeavour to suppress certain passionate effluxions from his youth. 1874 *Wiltsh. Times* 3 Apr. 5/2 Death occurred from a sudden effluxion of the blood to the brain.

b. *concr.* An abortion. Cf. EFFLUX sb. 2.

1643 R. O. MAN'S *Mort.* vi. 48 The Soule of that Effluxion... must needs continue its immortality. 1696 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. The lapse or passing away (of time); the expiry or completion (of a certain period).

1621 MOLLE *Camarar. Lin. Libr.* v. xii. 362 Till friendship may be consolidated by effluxion of time. 1633 EARL MARCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 9 The glass then runs most faintly when it [the hour] draws nearest to effluxion. 1807 C. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. Pref. 6 The effluxion of a century. 1888 *Times* 12 June 10 The partnership... having expired by effluxion of time.

3. *concr.* = EFFLUVIUM, EFFLUX 3.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 941 There are... some Light Effluxions from spirit to spirit. c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* v. cxiii, Some... deny all effluxions from objects sensible. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 69 Dr. Brown confounds the matterless species of the Peripatetics with the corporeal effluxions of Democritus and Epicurus.

† **Effluxive**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **effluxivus*, f. *efflux*, *ppl.* stem of *effluere*: see prec. and -IVE.] Outflowing.

a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 24 The kindred of our... souls is called friendship, when their effluxive beams... meet, embrace, and weave themselves into a constellation.

† **Effocate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. L. *effocāt* -*ppl.* stem of *effocāre*, f. *ex* out + *fo* throat. Cf. SUFFOCATE.] To choke, strangle.

1656 in BLOUNT.

† **Effode**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *effodere*, f. *ex* out + *fo* to dig.] To dig out (of the ground), dig up.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 41 Some may be effoded and gathered. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Effoded*, digged up.

† **Effodiate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *effodere*: see prec. and -ATE 3.] = prec.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* 73 Trenches that it [this little Spade] hath effodiated.

† **Effodicate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. EF + L. *fodicāt*, *ppl.* stem of *fodicāre* to dig.] = prec.

1599 A. M. *tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physice* 34/1 Roote of Buglosse... effodicated in the end & last quarter of the Moone.

Effodient, *a.* *rare* -o. [ad. L. *effodient-em*, *pr. pple.* of *effodere*: see EFFODE.] Digging; accustomed to dig.

1847 in CRAIG. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Effoliate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. EF + FOLIATE *v.*] To open into leaf. Hence **Effoliated** *ppl. a.*, that has opened into leaf. Also (with different sense)

Effoliation, removal of leaves (*Treas. Bot.*).
1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. § 44 That which here befalls the now effoliated Lobes.

† **Eforce**, *sb.* *Obs. rare* -1. [a. OF. *efforce*, -se, f. *efforcier*; see next.] A violent means.

1549 SIR T. CHALONER *Erasm. Moriz Enc. Pja*, Would he so manfully defende and kepe it, both with sward, with poyson, and with all other eforce.

Eforce (efō'is). Also 6 eforce. [ad. F. *efforcier* (OF. *esforcier*) = Pr. *esforsar*, -zar, It.

sforzare := med. L. *exfortiāre*, f. *ex* out + *fortis* strong.]

† 1. *refl.* To force oneself, to make an effort (transl. F. *s'efforcier*). *Obs.*

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* III. 31 Everiche of the company eforced them to doo honour. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* III. I. xv. 105 b, Manye eforce themselves to make argumentes to be contrarye.

2. *trans.* In Spenser's use: To force open, to gain by force, to compel; also, To eforce it.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q. (J.)* Iron chests and coffers... Them to eforce by violence or wrong. *Ibid.* III. ix. 9 Affray with cruell threat, Ere that we to eforce it do begin. *Ibid.* xii. 43 Th' enchaunter... all that fraud did frame To have eforce the love of that faire lasse.

3. To force out, tear out by force. *rare.*

1845 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 91 Standing corn, From lowest roots aloft eforced.

Hence **Eforced** *ppl. a.*, uttered with effort.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 4 Again he heard a more eforced voyce.

Effore, *prep.* var. of AFORE. *Obs.*

1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 336 (Jam.).

Efform (efō'm). Also 6 effourm. [f. EF + FORM *v.*] *trans.* To make into a certain form; to shape, fashion.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 16 Nature (as I have sayd) effourm'd in such sorte this bone Hyoides. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 10 Of warlike instruments they plow-shares shall And pruning-hooks efform. 1805 J. BERESFORD *Song of Sun* 31 Stains on themselves they bring, tho' first efform'd Of purest mold, by God. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 211 And efforming the government to some model.

† **Efformation**, *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ATION.] Formation, framing, shaping.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 61 We have noted the noble vse and efformation of this member. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 16 As the protypus was of wax for efformation. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 40 To give an account of the Production and Efformation of the Universe.

† **Efformative**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -IVE.] Formative, tending to form.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 163/2 *Δύναμις πλαστική*, is that efformative might in the seed that shapes the body in its growth. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 43 A plastic and efformative virtue.

Efformer, [f. EFFORM *v.* + -ER.] One who, or that which, forms, moulds, or fashions.

1662 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* 195 If the Mother's Soul could be the Efformer of the Foetus, etc.

Effort (efō't), *sb.* [a. F. *effort*, noun of action, f. *efforcier*: see EFFORCE *v.*; in OF. and Pr. *esfort*, It. *sforzo*. In 17th and 18th c. accented *effort*; see quots. in 2.]

† 1. Power: also, *pl.* powers, properties. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Enchiridion* I. 14 The yate... passed alle other in efforte and strengthe. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 15 The same Efforts, she does confer Upon the same Productions here.

2. A strenuous putting forth of power, physical or mental; a laborious attempt; a struggle.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 527 Thadmyrall sawe the grete efforte of armes that Reynawde made agens the folke. c 1636 DENHAM *Passion of Dido* 248 Life's last efforts yet striving with her wound. 1682 SHADWELL *Medal* 121 In Cromwells Court, Where first your Muse did make her great effort. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 113 The panting Courser... Makes many a faint Effort. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) H h iv, The rope-bands are sufficient to sustain the effort of the sail. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 7 On whatever subject the mind feels a lively interest, attention, though always an effort, becomes a delightful effort. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 27. 202 It required a considerable effort to escape.

b. In the fine arts, oratory, etc.: A display of power, an achievement.

1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xiii. 728 There is... in some of his [Bossuet's] greatest efforts... much... majesty of genius.

† **Effort**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. EF + L. *fortis* strong.] *trans.* To strengthen, fortify.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 276 He eforted his spirits with the remembrance... of what formerly he had been.

Effortless (efō'tless), *a.* and quasi-adv. [f. EFFORT *sb.* + -LESS.] Making no effort.

1. Abstaining from effort, passive, tame.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. xix, Idly to remain Were yielding effortless. 1880 H. JAMES *Madonna* 37 You have lost time in effortless contemplation.

2. Acting without effort; unstrained, easy.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 683 The effortless sublimity of Homer. 1861 *Wheat & Tares* 37 He delighted in their [children's] easy, unconscious, effortless, condition.

Hence **Effortlessly** *adv.*, without exertion.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 10/2 Effecting all our object painlessly and effortlessly.

† **Effossion**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *effossion-em*, f. *effoss-us*, *pa. pple.* of *effodere*: see EFFODE.] The action of digging out (of the ground).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 271 Its roots... after their effossion are cut and dried. c 1714 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Mar. Scriblers* I. I. in *Pope's Wks.* (1886) X. 279 He... set apart several annual sums for... the effossion of coins. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Effracted**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *effract-* *ppl.* stem of *effringere*, f. *ex* out + *frangere* to break + -ED 1.] Broken off.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 259 Manna, is collected from its effracted boughs.

Effraction (efrækshən). [a. Fr. *effraction*, as if ad. L. **effraction-em*, f. as prec.] Breaking open (a house); burglary.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 277 The dwelling-place where the effraction was perpetrated. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* iv. 80 A riot, with effraction and murder. 1881 J. PAYNE *Villon's Poems* Introd. 54 Such efficient instruments of effraction that no bolts or locks could resist them.

† **Effraiture**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *effraitura*, f. as prec.] (See quot.)

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* x. vi. (1678) 232 An Effraiture [of the Skull] is when the bone falls down, and is broken by a most violent blow.

Effraible, *a.* Perhaps a misprint for EFFROYABLE, which Harvey elsewhere uses. The Dicts. have *effraible* with this example.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 5 Pestilential symptoms declare nothing a proportionate efficient of their effraible and miscreant nature. 1755 JOHNSON, *Effraible*. So 1775 in ASH. 1788-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Enfranchise (enfrantʃaɪz), *v.* [corresp. formally to OF. *enfranchiss-*, *enfranchir*, f. *es-* (=L. *ex-*) out + *franc* free; but perh. the Eng. word may be a recent formation from the same elements. Cf. AFFRANCHISE, ENFRANCHISE.] To invest with franchises or privileges.

1664 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Enfranchisement**, the action of enfranchising; the state of being enfranchised.

1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* II. 436 The subsidies [the Romans] demanded from them [the provinces] were on the condition of enfranchisement.

Effray, *obs. var.* AFFRAY *sb.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 113 In sic effray thai baid that nycht. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour B.* ii. For no gentil wymmen ought to make none effrayes in them. 1553 (ed. 1) DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xi. xvii. 67 Acca schawis to him and all his feris The huge effray [ed. *Small* affray].

† **Effray**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *effraye-r*: see AFFRAY.]

1. *trans.* To frighten; to affect with fear; to alarm, startle.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 610 Thai effrayit war suddany. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxv. 201 Moche other folke were sore effrayed. 1500-20 DUNBAR *This. & Rose* 68 And that no schouris nor blastis cawld Effray suld flouris nor fowles on the fold. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 16 Their dam upstart out of her den effraide.

2. To keep off by frightening; to scare.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 58 Fra yis profane nouetie .. effrayis vs y^e Apostolique .. doctrine.

3. To feel fear of; to fear.

1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* (1507) iii. xxx. 122, I lyue in grete drede and effray myne owne wardens.

Hence **Effrayed ppl.** *a.*, frightened, shaking with fear. **Effrayedly** *adv.*, in an alarmed manner, as men do who are alarmed. **Effraying vbl. sb.**, the state of being afraid; fright. All *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 110 The men .. full effraytly gat thair ger. *Ibid.* ix. 599 The Inglis .. war stonayit for effraying. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. (1822) 150 The senate effrayetlie conuenit to this counsell, and wes mair effrayetlie consultit. 1553 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* ix. iii. (ed. 1) 170 Wyth pikis brekadoun Zone fortiores, and now .. wyth me Assailezant this effrayit stenthr.

† **Effrenable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *effrēn-us* unbridled (f. *ex* out + *frēn-um* bridle) + *-ABLE*.] Incapable of restraint, violently rebellious.

1621 BOLTON *Stat. Ir.* 313 (an. 11 Eliz.) The saide traytor having by this effrenable meanes growen to great power.

† **Effrenate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *effrēnāt-us*, f. *effrēnāre*, f. *ex* out + *frēn-um* bridle. Cf. *F. effrēnāt.*] *a.* Of passions: Unbridled, ungovernable. *b.* Of drugs: Violent in action.

1561 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1852) 157 Men of effrenate intemperancy. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 143 Nothing doth so much dehort from .. any medicament as its effrenate, prepotent and malign quality.

Hence **Effrenated ppl.** *a.*, unbridled, unruly. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Ir.* in *Holinshead* II. 1441 Let vs returne to the historie of this effrene and effrenated nation.

† **Effrenation**. *Obs.*—*o* [ad. L. *effrēnātiō-em*, f. *effrēnāre*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Effrenation*, unruliness. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1818 in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Effrenous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *effrēn-us*; see EFFRENABLE and *-OUS*.] = EFFRENATE *b.* 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 164 Stibium also .. though it be immitte and effrenous.

† **Effringe**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *effringere*, f. *ex* out + *frangere* to break.] *trans.* To break or pound out; to make by pounding.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 195 Medicaments from which .. Powders can be effringed.

† **Effront**, *v. Obs. rare.* [(1) back-formation from next; (2) ad. OF. *effronter* to break the forehead of; see next.]

1. *trans.* To free from bashfulness.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 40, I am naturally bashfull, nor hath .. age .. been able to effront .. me.

2. To put to confusion.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich. II.* cclvi, Least Gloucester's Credit and Relations might Effront his storye.

† **Effronted**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. F. *effronté*, OF. *esfronté* (= It. *sfrontato*) := late L. **ex- (ef-)fron-tātus*, f. (**ex-*) *efrons*, f. *ex* out, without + *frons*

forehead + *-ED*. (The L. *frons* occurs in the sense of 'ability to blush', so that *effrons* prob. meant 'unblushing'; cf. *brouless, frontless*. Some, however, suppose the lit. sense to be 'putting forth the forehead'.)]

Shameless, barefaced, unblushingly insolent.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 41 Yet their effronted thoughts adulterate, Think the blind world holds them legitimate. 1613 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sculler Wks.* iii. 172 He .. with his effrontit shamelesse face, Seemes to command the diuell. 1614 SIR W. ALEXANDER *Doomesday* II. (R.) Th' effronted whore prophetically showne By holy John in his mysterious scrouls. 1641 *Relat. Answ. Earl Strafford* 97 Others .. imputed this to his effronted boldnesse.

Hence † **Effrontedly** *adv.*, in a barefaced manner; shamelessly.

1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 216 Lest my Vncle .. should the more effrontedly execute vpon mee the remainder [of his treachery]. 1680 HICKES *Spir. Popery* 40 To shew .. how effrontedly this Antiepiscopean speaks.

Effrontery (efrɒntəri). Also 8 *effronterie*, *-ary*. [ad. F. *effronterie*, f. *effronté*: see EFFRONTED.] Shameless audacity, unblushing insolence. Also *concr.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. Pref. 28 By Printing those Orthodox Letters he gain'd the Point of making his own Effronteries to sell the better. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. v. 100, I express my Resentment .. by the superficial Effrontery .. of my Brows. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxx. 65 The happy inheritance of impregnable effrontery. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 362 Both as modest in their youth as afterwards remarkable for their effrontery. 1838 ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. 58 With blasphemy and unscrupulous effrontery.

Hence † **Effronterist** [see *-IST*], *nonce-wd.*, one who displays effrontery.

1776 *Adv. Corkscrew* ii. 18 He was now become a perfect effronterist.

† **Effrontuous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. EFFRONTED, after words like *affectuous, fatuous*.] Characterized by effrontery.

1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vii. 543 That a Government should appear so weak as to suffer such an effrontuous proceeding to run on to this height.

Hence **Effrontuously**, *adv.*

1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 127 To hear his decrees most brutally and effrontuously arraigned. — *Exam.* i. i. 23.

† **Effroyable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *effroyable*, f. *effroi* fright.] Frightful.

1609 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 23 The first .. upon the sight of such an effroyable symptom .. might mistake it for an Apoplexy.

† **Effude**, *v. Obs.* [incorr. ad. L. *effundere* (see EFFUND *v.*), the perfect stem *effūd-* being taken instead of the pres. stem.] *trans.* To pour out.

1624 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 7 This hideous cataract .. effudes it selfe altogether .. into the ocean. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 79 Whereby part of it will be effuded.

Effulge (efwldʒ), *v. poet.* (but now mainly in humorously pedantic use). [ad. L. *effulgere*, f. *ex* out + *fulgere* to shine.]

1. *intr.* To shine forth brilliantly.

1735 THOMSON *Liberty* v. 361 As on pure winter's eve, Gradual the stars effulge. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* i. 479 Like rays effulging from the parent sun. 1865 ALEX. SMITH *Summ. Skye* i. 38 Each effulging like Phoebus.

b. fig. 1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 277 He effulges with the sun in velvetine jacket and breeches. 1852 D. MOIR *Contadina* i, The eloquence of purest truth effulges in thy smile.

2. *trans.* To flash forth. *lit. and fig.*

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. 20 The topaz charms the sight, Like these, effulging yellow streams of light. 1729 THOMSON *Britannia*, His eyes effulging a peculiar fire.

Effulgence (efwldʒəns). [f. next: see *-ENCE*.] The quality of being effulgent, splendid radiance. *lit. and fig.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 388 On thee Impress the effulgence of his Glorie abides. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xxi. 135 In the first half of its visible course, it emitted a prodigious effulgence. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 103 The splendour of rich colour is to be found only in the effulgence of light.

Effulgent (efwldʒənt), *a.* [ad. L. *effulgēnt-em*, f. as prec.] Shining forth brilliantly; sending forth intense light; resplendent, radiant. Hence **Effulgently** *adv.*

1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* II. 89 Whose spacious orb collects th' effulgent beams. 1854 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 178 He is upborne by an effulgent cloud. 1860 TYN-DALL *Glac.* i. § 27. 218 The fiery light of the sinking sun .. mottled the mountains with effulgent spaces.

fig. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* i. 330 Venus .. stood Effulgent on the pearly car. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 358 Others .. resist the effulgent evidence which sustains the strongholds of our faith. 1868 J. T. NETTLESHIP *Ess. Browning* vi. 219 Its beauty might be more effulgent by reason of the .. dulness of the rest.

† **Effulmination**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *EX-* + *FULMINATION*.] The launching of thunderbolts; *concr.* a thunderbolt launched. *fig.*

1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 32 The Popes .. attempting to send out effulminations against Christian kings in all countries.

† **Effumability**. *nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. L. *effumare* + *-ABILITY*: see EFFUME and *-ITY*.] Capability of being converted into vapour.

1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* iv. 271 Paracelsus .. seems to define Mercury by Volatility, or (if I may coyne such a Word) Effumability.

† **Effumation**. *rare.* [a. OF. *effumation*, as if ad. L. **effumātiō-em*, f. *effumare*: see next.] The action of converting into 'fumes' or vapour; *concr.* a vapour emitted.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 47 Swelling ebullition, whence afterwards those hot effumations .. arise. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Comput.* xiv. 494 Instruments fit for Effumation and Vaporation.

† **Effume**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *effumer*, f. L. *effumare*, f. *ex* out + *fūm-us* smoke.] *trans.* To puff out (smoke).

1599 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man out Hum.* III. i, I can make this dog take as many whiffes as I list, and he shall retain, or effume them, at my pleasure.

Effund (efwɒnd), *v.* [ad. L. *effundere*, f. *ex* out + *fundere* to pour.]

trans. To pour out (*lit. and fig.*); to shed (blood); to pour out the contents of (a vessel).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 107 Oydregges salt effunde upon the roote [of olives]. a 1500 *Cuckow & Night*. Lenvoye, Suspires which I effunde in silence! 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. I j b (T.), After this went forth the seconde angel .. effunding his vial upon the sea. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 70 The Arterie being from that deriued, which is effund into the liuer. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 51 If he his life effund To utmost death. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 322 Much Blood they effund. 1776 tr. *Da Costa's Conchol.* 60 Several [kinds of shells] .. effund this purple juice. 1866 J. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* II. 146 Now doth the Idæan boy appear Effunding .. nectar rare.

† **Effuscation**. *Obs. rare*—1. [as if ad. L. **effuscātiō-em*, f. *ex* out + *fuscare* to darken.] The action of making obscure; a beclouding.

1624 DONNE *Devotions Wks.* 1839 III. 497 These eclipses, sudden Effuscations and darkening of his Senses.

† **Effuse**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. the vb.] A pouring out, effusion.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. vi. 28 Much effuse of blood doth make me faint. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid of W.* II. II. Wks. 1874 II. 369 Such a small effuse of blood.

Effuse (efiʊs), *a.* [ad. L. *effūs-us*, pa. pple. of *effundere* to pour: see EFFUND.]

1. Poured out freely; chiefly *transf.* and *fig.* wide-spreading, overflowing, unrestrained, extravagant. *Obs. or arch.*

c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture in Babes* Bk. (1868) 105 If lyke a chyld, it [laughing] is effuse and wanton. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* viii. (1653) 141 A Nation .. whose Eares are dilated to so effuse a magnitude, that they cover the rest of their bodies with them. 1655 BR. RICHARDSON *On O. Test.* 321 (T.) Wherever the body is, yet the heart of fools is in effuse mirth. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 1286 No wanton waste amidst effuse expence.

2. *a. Bot.* Of an inflorescence: Spreading loosely, especially on one side. *b. Conch.* Having the lips separated by a groove.

1842 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club.* II. 31 *Bulla Pectinata*, aperture ampullaceous, effuse above. 1870 HOOKER *Stnd. Flora* 388 *Luncus glaucus* .. cymes effuse.

Effuse (efiʊz), *v.* [f. L. *effūs-* ppl. stem of *effundere*: see EFFUND.]

1. *trans.* To pour forth or out (a liquid); † to shed (blood); in *pass.* to be extravasated. Also *refl.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 That moost precyous blode effused & shedde. 1552 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iv. 52 Maiden-blood thus rigorously effus'd Will cry for Vengeance. 1682 *Disc. Addr. or Presentm. agst. Association* 7 The Cup out of which they were to effuse Wine .. in Honour of the Gods .. broke into pieces. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xix. 633 My pitying eye .. effus'd a pteuous stream. 1759 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* L. 33 The marble finely powdered, and aqua fortis effused over it, the marble particles were nigh destroyed. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 174 A little blood was supposed to be effused upon the dura mater. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 229/1 Lymph is effused from the wound in the vessel. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Trm.* II. 287 The same gentle shower .. had been effusing itself all the morning.

2. *transf. a.* To pour out, shed, send forth (air, heat, light, odours, etc.).

1598 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xx. (1495) 208 In somer kynde heete drawyth oute .. and is effusyd .. and departed and is lesse in the body wythin. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 3 P 4 The sun, by shining too long, will effuse all its light. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 201 The scented pulvilio, which the untwisted hairs reproachfully effused. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 259 From his disc .. is effused now a gentle crimson light.

b. poet. nonce-uses of pa. pple. By Thomson, of the horse: Rushing unchecked (cf. L. *effusus habentis* and EFFUSED *ppl. a.*). By Cowper, of a crowd: Poured forth.

1797 THOMSON *Summer* 509 The horse .. o'er the field effus'd Darts on the gloomy flood. 1792 COWPER *Odys.* viii. 634 From the horse effused the Greeks Left their capacious ambush.

3. *fig.* Also *absol.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 1, God must infuse, before we effuse. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* i. xcv, Good words effus'd Thou dost me give. c 1750 MELSTONE *Elery* i. 22 'Twas his fond heart effus'd the melting theme. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* 58 Professions lavishly effused and parsimoniously verified. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. III. viii. (1849) 110 A palpable tranquillity had been effused abroad. † 4. *Phys.* To throw off (a branch).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii. 56 After that these Arteries

haue effused forth these braunches to the palate . . . they rise vp into the Scull.

Effused (ef'üz-d), *ppl. a.* [f. **EFFUSE** v. + -ED.]
1. Poured out, shed; also (of blood, etc. within the system) extravasated.

1611 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* iii. (1626) 59 Thy Mother, and her sisters shall imbrue Their furious hands in thy effused blood. 1845 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 315 Blood-corpuscles being found in the effused fluid.

2. Stretched at full length, with limbs relaxed. [cf. *L. effusus*.]

1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 323 The goddess languid and effused like a broad-blown flower.

Hence **effusedly** *adv.* rare⁻¹, in an overflowing manner, unrestrainedly.

1594 2nd Report *Faustus* in Thoms' *Prose Rom.* III. 331 Therewith laughing effusedly vanished away.

Effusion (ef'üz-zən). Also 4 **effusion**, 5-6 **effucion**. [*ad.* (directly or through *Fr. effusion*, 14th c. in Littré) *L. effusio*-em, n. of action f. *effundere*: see **EFFUND**.]

1. A pouring out, a spilling (of liquid); † shedding (of tears). *Effusion of blood*: bloodshed, slaughter; also in general sense, the pouring out of blood by a wound, etc. (and see 1 c).

1514. *Tundale's Vis.* *Circumcision* 8 Cryst in his man-hode Sched his blode by effusion. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xl. 164 (Harl. MS.) In holy writte Effusion of blood is not elles but trespass in synnyng. 1586 TINDALE *Hebr.* ix. 22 With out effusion of blood is no remission. 1598 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 49 This effusion of such manly drops . . . Startles mine eyes. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Morals* 1295 The effusions and funeral libaments. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worship Commun.* I. § 4. 76 By breaking bread and effusion of wine. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* ii. iii. 19 For the danger of effusion of the holy wine, they in some places chose that expedient. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 162 The effusion of blood . . . may bring the patient's life into danger. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. i. 9 Every new conquest required a fresh effusion from her veins. 1867 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc.* 43 The effusion of lava.

concr. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 30 Thine owne bowels . . . the meere effusion of thy proper loines. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvii. iv. 149 Shed a constant effusion of wine.

¶ Used for **AFFUSION**.

1687 G. TOWERN *Baptism* 54 To baptize by a bare Effusion, or sprinkling of water. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 103 Baptism . . . may be performed . . . by Effusion or Sprinkling.

† b. *Effusion of spirits* (see **ANIMAL SPIRITS**): supposed to be the cause of fainting. *Obs.*

1651 SIR H. WOTTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* i. 340 III. 255 note. On a sudden effusion of spirits, he sunk under the table. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 15 A wound of the brain, and from thence an effusion or troubling of the spirits.

† c. A copious emission of smoke, 'effluvia' (see **EFFLUVIUM**), etc. Also *concr.* *Obs.*

† 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. vii. (1659) 104 Magnetia is Fier of Effusion. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 58 Besides the Magnetical One of the Earth, several Effusions there may be from divers other Bodies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 766 From about him fierce Effusion rowld Of smoak.

d. *Physic.* (See quot.)

1850 T. GRAHAM *Chem.* (ed. 2) I. 78 Effusion of gases . . . by which I express their escape into a vacuum by a small aperture in a thin plate.

e. *Pathol.* The escape of any fluid out of its natural vessel, and its lodgment elsewhere; 'the separation of fluid from the vessels in a morbid state of the parts' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 364 The Effusions . . . of any . . . Blood upon the Ventricles of the Brain. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 122 The effect of inflammation termed effusion. 1865 KANE *Art. Expl.* i. xix. 232 The immovability of my limbs was due to dropsical effusion.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* † a. Of persons: Dispersion, rout. Also *poet.* of things: Confused downfall.

† a 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 92 Godes people were put to effusion. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxii. 99 In mix'd effusion roll, Th' untasted viands.

† b. 'Bounteous donation' (J.). *Obs.*

1514 PAGE in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. 203 He doithe seke nothyng but favors, and procurithe the same bi effusion off mony. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iv. v. § 3 Antigonus sped so well by large effusion of his treasure. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* 68 The great force that the gospel . . . had . . . upon men's souls, melting them into that liberal effusion of all that they had.

c. A 'pouring' forth of any influence or agency; often of the Holy Ghost.

1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 324 You shall not be forgotten in the effusion of thys plague. 1628 BAXTER *Saving Faith* § 4. 27 The Promise of Infusion and Effusion [I will pour out my Spirit to you]. 1741 tr. *Cicero's Nat. Gods* I. 28 The World, with an universal Effusion of its [Reason's] Spirit, is God. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 66 The fulfilment of Christ's promise in the effusion of His Spirit.

3. *fig.* A pouring forth, unrestrained utterance (of words, sounds, etc.); frank and eager expression (of emotions).

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. Pref.* 4 It was a new hymne of Christ's effusion. 1776 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. ii. 108 The effusion of joy was general. c 1812 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* An involuntary confidence, an irrepressible effusion to a soothing friend. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 606 William talked to them [Dyckvelt and Witsen] with . . . an effusion of heart, which seldom appeared in his conversations with Englishmen. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 266 The other's [song] . . . warmer in effusion of sound.

b. *abstr.* Effusiveness, enthusiastic demeanour. [So in *Fr.*]

1876 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* ii. 61 Talking cheerily, I dine with effusion.

4. *concr.* Applied to a literary composition, to a speech (formerly also to any work of art), considered as an 'outpouring' of the author's feelings, genius, etc. Now often *contemptuous*.

1779 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope Wks.* IV. 71 Queen Caroline had declared her intention to visit him [Pope]. This may have been only a careless effusion. c 1811 FUSSELL *Lect. Art.* v. (1848) 402 The effusions of Lanfranco and Pietro da Cortona. 1866 SCOTT *Woodst.* i. Here ended this wild effusion. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 247 The extemporaneous effusions . . . of a Phemius and a Demodocus. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* viii. (1875) 346 That book . . . was the effusion of one master mind.

Hence **effusionist**, a writer of 'effusions'.

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 449 All great novelists . . . were men of genius and learning. The popular monthly effusionists nowadays are neither.

Effusive (ef'üz-siv), *a.* [f. *L. effus-* (see **EFFUSE** a.) + -IVE as if *ad. L. effusivus*.]

† 1. That proceeds from a pouring out. *Obs.*

1725 POPE *Odys.* xxii. 490 The floor Wash'd with th' effusive wave. 1795 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. iii. 1781 With fine films . . . Of oil effusive lull the waves to sleep.

2. Of emotions, affections, etc.: Overflowing, irrepressible; in mod. use, demonstratively expressed.

1668 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.*, Scholia (1712) 52 The innocence of his private Life, and his most effusive Charity and Humanity. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* in *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 304 Tito could only be saved from alienation by . . . a recovery of her effusive tenderness.

3. That expresses feeling demonstratively.

1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xxi. 12 A very effusive hymn . . . an utterance of unmitigated thanksgiving. 1879 M'CARTHY *Omn Times* I. 358 Peel . . . was not effusive; he did not pour out his emotions.

4. That has the function of giving outlet to emotion. *rare.*

1855 BAIN *Senses & Inst.* iii. iv. § 27 (1864) 622 The purely effusive arts, such as music or the dance.

Hence **effusively** *adv.*, in an effusive manner.

Effusiveness, the quality of being effusive.

1870 *Daily News* 22 July 3 You came upon damels . . . who giggled and talked effusively by the wayside. 1877 H. PAGE *De Quincy* I. iii. 64 The enthusiastic effusiveness of these lines. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & Viola* I. 40 Netta embraced her effusively. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 529 None of the tender effusiveness and earnest praise which we have been hearing.

Effutation, *nonce-ud.* [f. *L. effuti-re* to prate + -ATION.] Twaddle, balderdash.

1823 J. LACY (G. Darley) in *Lond. Mag.* VIII. 648 The plotlessness, still-life, pulsing effutation . . . of modern plays.

† **Effuso**, *v.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Corruptly *ad. Fr. effusquer* = **OBUSCATE**.] *trans.* To obfuscate, dim.

1656 SHEPH. *Kal.* viii. Wrath effuseth and leeseth [Fr. *effusque et perd*] the eye of reason.

¶ **Effreet** (e'frit). Another form of **AFREET**.

1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 8 Come down, and fear not this Effreet. 1865 FAIRHOLT *Up Nile* 133 The lady . . . asserted that the father was an effreet or evil spirit.

Eft (eft), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 *efeta*, -e, 2-4 *eue*, 2-7 *evete*, 4 *euete*, 4-6 *ewt*(e), (5 *eeft*, 6 *ewft*, euit), 6-8 *euet*, 8 *eff*, 9 *dial. effet*, *evvet*, 7-*eft*. See also **NEWT**. [OE. *efeta*, of unknown origin. The form **NEWT** (a *newt* corruptly for an *eut*) is more frequent in literary use, and in some dialects has superseded the older form.]

A small lizard or lizard-like animal. Now (like **NEWT**) chiefly applied to the Greater Water-Newt (*Triton cristatus*) and to the Smooth Newt (*Lophophis punctulatus*), of the order *Salamandridæ*.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wt. Wulker 122 *Lacerta* uel *stilio*, *efete*. a 1100 *Cott.* ibid. 321 *Lacerta*, *efeta*. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 273 in *Voc. Hom.* 177 *Peor* beð nadden and snaken, *eueten* and frude. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6126 *Evets*, and snakes, and paddokes brode. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxx. 28 An *eute* enforst with hondis, and dwelleth in the housis of kingis. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxix. (Tollem. MS.), Venimouse bestes and *auetes* (1535 *lisardes*). c 1400 MAUNDEV. v. 61 In that Abbeye ne entrethe not no Flye ne Todes ne *Ewtes*. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 48 *Eftes* that doon none harme. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 52 b. [The Cameleon] beynge like to y^e *Ewte* in the bodye. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 315 All things that breede in the muddle are not *Euetes*. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. ii. May never *euet*, nor the toade, Within thy banks make their abode. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 251 Animals somewhat like *Evets* or *Newts*. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* iii. ii. 79 (E. D. S.) *Eft*, an *eft*. 1763 CHURCHILL *Prop. Fam.* Poems I. 112 In quest of food, *Efts* strove in vain to crawl. 1800 HURDIS *Favorite Vill.* 153 Wriggles the viper and the basking *eft*. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Effet*, a *newt* or *eft*. 1876 A. B. BUCKLEY *Short Hist. Nat. Sc.* xxiv. 201 Aquatic salamanders, which resemble our *newts* or *efts*. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arbor* I. xiv. 195 We used to hunt as boys for . . . the little *evvet*, the alligator of Great Britain.

† **Eft**, *sb.* 2. *Obs. rare*. [Of obscure origin; cf. OE. *neft*, *nefst*, malice, which freq. occurs in connexion with *nibð*.] ? Malice.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 35 Jowes havis *eft* and *nithe* At me for the ferlikes that I *kithe*. *Ibid.* 125 *Eft* and *nythe* and *felony*.

† **Eft**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 *superl. eftest*.

[? A blunder ascribed to Dogberry; but it is not clear what word is alluded to.] ? Ready, convenient.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. ii. 38 Yea, marry, that's the eftest way.

† **Eft** (eft), *adv.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 3-5 *efte*, (3 *heft*, *Orm. eft*). [OE. *eft* = OS., OFris. *eft*, ON. *eftir*, *eftir*, *eft*; -Oteut. Cf. *afstiz* *adv.* compar. deg., f. stem *ast*: see **ART**. Cf. OE. *leng*, compar. deg. of *lang*, **LONG** *adv.*]

1. A second time, again; back.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxi. 20 Of neolnisse eorðan eft ðu alædes mec. c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* viii. 10 Noe . . . asende ut eft culfran. c 1200 *ORMIN* 16638 Hu ma33 ald mann ben borenn eft. c 1205 LAY. 15081 Nu was Vortigere æft [c 1275 *heft*] king. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24403 He cried ans and eft. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 105 Ontille Ingland eft he turned ouer þe se. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man Lawes* T. 694 Eft were his lettres stolen everichon. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 267 Again the goode [chestnuts] under gravel be do, and tried eft and thries preve hem so. 1529 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 160 Many a word yfaine shall eft arise. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 145 Hee . . . vanished eft away.

b. *Eft and eft*: again and again. *Eft . . . eft*: first . . . then.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xvi. 145 3if hym eft and eft eueer at his neede. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 416 And as it drieth, eft and eft it dight. 1593 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxviii. 1108 Eft at one side and eft a tother.

2. Indicating sequence or difference in discourse: Again, moreover, likewise.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 19 Eft [c 950 *Lindisf.* eft sona] ic eow secge. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 Ne eft he ne mei on his welan . . . modegian. 1340 *Ayrb.* 133 Yef eft þer is a stape huerinne is þe uolle of perfection of þise uirtue. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 327 Meny nytes in þe somer . . . þe sonne gob noust down . . . and eft as many dayes in þe wynter . . . the sonne ariseþ noust. 1533 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 12 It is eft declared by this presente acte, that, etc. 1652 GATAKER *Ridley in Fuller Abel Rediv.* 195 It pleasing God eft . . . to imprint in the face . . . a living portraiture of those endowments.

3. Afterwards.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 685 (Parker MS.) Þone [sc. Mul] mon eft on Cent forbærnde. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 85 Sume men leden erest iuel lifode, and turnen eft to god. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 332 He hit schal eft with tenez tynne. 1430 *Lydg. Chron.* Troy i. vii. First with right make our selfe strong; And eft our force manly for to shewe, Of knyghtes chose taken out a fewe. 1528 MORE *Herseyes* v. Wks. 269/2 Dauid fell . . . fyrst in aduocaturie & eft in manslaughter. a 1559 CAVILL in *Mir. Mag.* (1563) B 2 b, Whom fortune brought to boote and eft to bale.

b. with *never*, if ever.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 He ualleð in to helle pine þer neuer eft ne cumeð of bote. c 1320 *Hali Meid.* 11 Beo ha eanes fullliche forcoruen ne spruteð ha neuer eft. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2776 3if þou haue euer eft neðe to me. c 1325 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 302 Hys herit scholde to-breke, Ne schold he never eft more speke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xii. [xi.] 99 Neuir syne with ene saw I hir eft.

4. *Comb.* *eft-sithe v.* (in 2 *eftsidian*) to return; *eft-sith*, *-sithes* *adv.*, another time, once more; also, from time to time, often (cf. **OPTESITHES**). Also **EFTSOON**(s).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 Þet ure saule moten eft-sidian to him. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1901 Noe . . . sent þe dofe eft-sith. a 1447 EARL SURREY *Æneid* II. 588 Which way eft-sithes . . . Andromache alone Resorted to the parents of her make. 1875 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Eftstith*, often.

† **Eft**, *obs.* Sc. form of **AFT** (see **AFT** 4); only in *eft castle*, *eft ship*, the after part of a ship, the poop: cf. **AFTER** a., and **FORECASTLE**.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 26 Furth of his eft schip a bekyn gart he stent. *Ibid.* v. iii. 58 The patrouns in eft castellis, fresche and gay, Stude.

Eften, *app.* spurious f. **EFT** *adv.*, after **OFTEN**.

1643 COCKERAM II. A. P. b. Again, *often*.

Efter, *after*, *obs.* Sc. var. **AFTER**, **AFTER**.

† **Efter-char**. *Obs. rare*. [f. *efter*, var. of **AFTER** + **CHAR** = OE. *cerr*, *cyrr* a turn.]. Return. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21922 He sal find þan nan efter-char. **Efters**, early misreading for **ESTRES**.

1532 *Rom. Rose* iv. 61 in *Chaucer's Wks.* (ed. Thynne), It was not left Till I had all the garden been In the efters [ed. *Bell-Sheat* I. 1448 *estres*] that men might see. 1715 KERSEY, *Efters*, Walks, Galleries, Entries, Hedges. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Eftersoons**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 1 *after sōna*, 3-4 *eftir*, -*tur*, -*son*(e), -*sons*. [f. OE. *efter*, var. of *æfter*, **AFTER** + **SOON**, with *advbl.* -s. Cf. **EFTSOONS**.] a. Again. b. Soon after, presently.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark x. 1 Gesomnadon eft sona menigo to him and eftersona [he] larde hia. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4241 Vn-til egipte þai haue him [Joseph] broght, þar he was eftersons saald. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7424 Ector eftir-sons etlyt on Achilles.

Eftir, *eftir*-, *dial.* f. **AFTER**, **AFTER**.

† **Eftsoon**, -*soons*, *adv.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

Forms: 1 *eftsōna*, 3-5 *eft*-, *efsona*, 4-7 *eft(e)-soone*, (6 *eft sonne*), 3-6 *eft(e)sons*, -*nes*, -*nis*, (4 *efsoins*, 5 *eftones*, *afstsones*, 6 *eftsens*, 7 *eftsones*, 8 *eftesons*), 4-7 *eft(e)soones*, (6 *eftsoones*), 6- *eftsoons*, 7- *eftsoon*. In several of the forms sometimes written as two words. [f. **EFT** *adv.* + **SOON**; in the later forms with -s after the analogy of *advbs.* from genitive cases.]

1. A second time, again.

c1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Mark x. 1. Pa comon eft menigu to him and . . he hi larde eft sona. c1300 *St. Brandan* 231. Gret travayl 300 is to come er 3e eftsonne lond i-seo. c1400 MAUNDEV. v. 51. The Sarazines cunntrefeten it [Bawme] be sotyltee of Craft . . the Apotecaries cunntrefeten it eftsones. c1449 *PROCK Repr.* 540. It is no neede forto write the same proof of resoun eftsoone here. 1576 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 303. It therefore needeth not now eftsoones to be rehearsed. 1637 *R. ASHLEY tr. Malvessi's David Persuaded* 166. Those other are seldom delivered out of their dangers but they returne eftsoones to their misdoings.

b. quasi-adj. with vbl. sb.
1571 [see 3]. 1611 *COTGR., Iteration* . . repetition . . eftsoones-doing.

2. Indicating sequence or transition in discourse: Again, moreover, likewise.

930 [see *EFT adv.* 2]. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133. Eft-sonne godes word is icleped sed. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7. Eft-sonne ure helendes on tocome binco dilleche and grisliche all manne. c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2417. So watz Adam in erde with one bygylded . . & Samson eft soner. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 2478. Then Elinus, eftsones, he drest hym to say. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny II.* 217. Vnesse the party do eat some garlick before, and eftsones in the gathering [of the white Ellebore] sup off some wine. it will. offend the head.

3. Afterwards, soon afterwards. (The notion of 'soon', though app. implied in the etymology, is not distinctly evidenced in early examples, and down to 17th c. is sometimes absent; but in mod. archaistic use the sense is commonly 'forthwith, immediately'.)

1297 *R. GLOUC. Chron.* (1724) 397. Another gret mayster he slou, & efsonne he brydde. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 81. Hacon . . praied him 3it eftsonne To com till Ingland. 141. *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 78. Eft sonne set hit one the fyre to hit boyle. 1530-1 *Act 2 Hen. VIII.* c. 12. If he do not accompysshe the order . . to be eftsones taken and whipped. 1571 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 12. If any Person Ecclesiastical shall not reuoke his error, or after such reuocation eftsoones affirms such untrue doctrine . . such eftsones affirming shalbe iust cause to deprive such person, etc. 1598 *Ord. Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 680. Those disloyal defections in Ireland . . turned eftsoons into violent commotions. 1608 *SHAKS. Per. v. i.* 256. Toward Ephesus Turn our blown sails; eftsoons I'll tell thee why. 1650 *HOLLAND tr. Camden's Brit.* 1. 558. Henry the fourth Earle, eft-sonce honorably employed. 1748 *Thomson Cast. Indol.* i. xxix. Not one eftsoons in view was to be found. c1764 *LLOYD Progr. Emu* Wks. 1774. I. 136. She waz'd it round: Eftsoons there did appear Spirits and witches. a 1856 *LONG. Elected Knight* vii. Sir Oluf questioned the knight eftsoons. 1871 *Sunday Mag.* 118. They eftsoons fell down, as men very nigh dead.

4. From time to time, occasionally, repeatedly.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxliii. (1495) 700. They [wyloves] mowe efte sonne be shred and paryd without a ladder. 1540 *RAYNALD Byrth Man.* (1614) 153. Infirmitates, which eft-sones happen to Infants in their infancy. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1636) 81. Mauge, a name eftsoones vsed in the worshipfull family of Vavasors, Malgerius, in old histories. 1609 *HOLLAND Livy ix.* xxxiii. 338. He eftsoons [identem] rehearsed and reiterated the law Æmylia. 1634 *SHERWOOD, Eftsoone, sonvent.* 1700 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) l. vi. 31/2. Both these do happen eftsoons.

5. Eftsoons as: as soon as.

c1555 in *Ridley's Wks.* (1841) 256. Dr. Ridley . . eftsoons as he had heard the cardinal named . . put on his cap. c1555 *LATIMER Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 278. The other prisoner . . eftsoons as he was placed, said to the lords.

† Eft-white, v. Obs.—1. [? f. *EFT adv.* + *white*, var. of *quite*, *QUIT*.] *trans.* (absol.) To repay.

c1469 *Towneley Myst.* 106. A fatt shep I dar say A good fiese dar I lay, Eft whyte when I may, Bot this wille I borow.

Efulcrate (*fivlkrzt*), a. Bot. [f. *E-* pref. 3 + *L. fulcrum* + *-ATE*.] 'Said of buds from below which the customary leaf has fallen' (*Treas. Bot.*). Cf. *FULCRATE*.Egad (*igē'd*), int. Also 7 igad, 8 egod. [prob. representing earlier *A God!* from a interjection: but in later times perhaps associated with asseverations, like *i'faith*, or possibly with *God*: cf. *AGAD*, *ADAD*, *ADOD*, *EGOD*, etc.] Used as a softened oath.

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 4. Which is very civil I gad. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxv. 323. An exclamation of 'Humbugged egad!' 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* xviii. (1809) 140. Egod, off we set, and never stoit till I got to the bottom. 1823 *BYRON Island II.* xxi. Egad! she seem'd a wicked-looking craft. 1868-9 *MISS BRADDOX Charlotte's Inher.* iv. ii. 93. Yes, egad, and such a fortune as few girls drop into now-a-days.

† Ega-gropile. Obs. [a. Fr. *égagropile* f. Gr. *αἰγάρο-ς* wild goat + *πίλος* felted hair.] See quot. 1811 *W. WALTON Peruvian Sheep* 97. The egagropiles, or hairballs, taken from the inside of horned cattle. *Ibid.* 99. In the Llama they [concretions] rather become egagropiles.Egality. Obs. [ME. *egalite*, a. F. *égalité*: see *EGALL* a. and *-ITY*.] = *EQUALITY* (in 14th c. with sense 'equanimity').

(Re-formed as a nonce-wd. by Tennyson, to convey the modern associations connected with the Fr. word.)

c1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* ii. iv. 42. Al fortune is blisful to a man by be agreeable or by be egalite of hym þat suffreþ it. c1386 — *Pers. T.* 7. 875. She is as thise martirs in egalitee. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 1704. A rent may be granted for equality of partition. 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's F.* 265. That cursed France with her egalities!

So *Egalitarian* a. nonce-wd. [after F. *égalitaire*: see *-ARY* and *-AN*.], that asserts the equality of mankind.

1805 *G. MURRAY Under Lens II.* 103. Will not hear of the egalitarian doctrine.

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† Egall, a. Obs. Also 5-6 egalle, 6 eguall, 6 egal. [a. OF. *egal* (*esgal*, *igal*, mod.F. *égal*): — *L. æqualem* *EQUAL*.] = *EQUAL*. Also quasi-sb.

c1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* iii. 88. To have right as you list comfort, Under your yerde egall to mine offence. c1480 *Crt. of Love* 1041. Thy birth and hers they be nothing egall. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhetorique* 109. Egual members [of a sentence] are such, when, etc. 1555 *Instit. Gentleman* D. Makynge those their egalles whyche ought to be their inferiors. 1598 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iv. iv. 4. An Emperour. . . Confronted thus, and for the extent Of egall [F. 2. 3. 4 equal] justice, vs'd in such contempt? 1594 *West Symbol II.* *Chancery* § 28. Ministers of Justice. . . frame their judgments after the square and rule of good and egall. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. iv. 13. Companions Whose soules doe beare an egal [Q. equal] yoke of loue.

Hence † *Egally adv.*, equally, evenly; with even judgement or temper; † *egallness*, equality.

c1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* ii. iv. 43. Wip hem þat every fortun receyuen agreeably or egaly. c1450 *Crt. of Love* 365. Egally to discern Betweene the lady and thine ability. 1556 *FINDALE 2 Cor.* viii. 14. That ther be egalles now at this tyme, that youre abundance sucker their lacke. 1561 *NORTON Gorboduc* (1590) i. ii. And such an egalles hath nature made Betweene the brethren of one fathers seede. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iii. vii. 213. Your tendernes. . . to your Kindred And egally indeede to all Estates. 1611 *BOLTON Stat. Inst.* 157 (28 Hen. VIII.). The other part thereof egally to be divided amongst them.

† *Egall, v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.; cf. Fr. *égaler*.] *trans.* To equal, be equal to.

1591 *LODGE Catharos Eivb*, The surplusage should not egall the principal.

† *Egar, v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *égarer* to mislead, and *refl.* to stray.] *trans.* To put aside, dispense with; *intr.* To stray, wander. Hence † *egarring vbl. sb.*

1544 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 765. Item, to know the Kinges Majestes pleasur . . for egarring of certeyn fotemen. 1584 *SOUTHERNE Pandora* 3. But if I will thus like Pindar, In many discourses Egar.

† *Egede, a. Obs.* [Of unknown etymology, but app. related to *egede*, *egede* (? folly), which occurs in the *Ormulum*.] Foolish.

a 1225 *Anor. R.* 282. Hwu egede þing is horel. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 39. Pah hit be egede sahe; hit ah meiden to eggi be swiðe þer framward.

† *Egelidate, v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. late L. *ēgelidat*-ppl. stem of *ēgelidare* to thaw, f. *ē* out + *gelidus* frozen.] *trans.* To render fluid (what is congealed).

1609 *J. DAVIES Holy Roode* 20. Then should my teares egelidate his gore.

† *Egence, rare.* [as if ad. L. **egēntia*, f. *egēnt-*em, pr. pple. of *egere* to be in need.] Need, the existence of needs.

1805 *J. GROTE Moral Ideas* ii. (1876) 31. Egence is the life of the universe.

† *Egency, Obs.* [f. as prec.: see *-ENCY*.] Neediness, poverty.

1600 *TOURNEUR Transf. Met.* xviii. So plac'd, hir ground might feed hir egencie.

† *Egene, a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *egēnus*, f. *egere*: see prec.] Needy, poor.

1631 *R. H. Arraignment. Whole Creature* xiii. § 3. 210. The perverse will of man . . must needs it selfe alwayes be hungry and lancke, egene and leane.

† *Egepy, Obs. rare*—1. [ad. (? through mod.L.) Gr. *αἰγυπῖος*.] A kind of vulture.

1651 *J. FIREAKE Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 42. Egepis and Eagles.

† *Eger, app.* a misreading of *EDGER* in *R. Holme*: see *EDGER* 2.

1706 *PHILLIPS, Egerr*, [country-word], the Spring or first blown tulips. 1715 in *KERSEY*. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1864 in *WEBSTER*; and in mod. Dicts.]

Eger, obs. form of *EAGER* a., *EAGRE*.† *Egerminate* (*idzē'minat*), v. [ad. L. *ēgerminat*-ppl. stem of *ēgerminare*, f. *ē* out + *germinare* to sprout.] *intr.* Of a plant: To shoot forth.

1623 *COCKERAM, Egerminate*, to spring or bud out. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1846 in *WORCESTER*; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence *Egermination*. 1736 in *BAILEY*.† *Egerne, a. Obs.* [of obscure etymology; cf. *ON. agiarn*.] Greedy.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37. Dis orof is swiðe egerne, and fecheð his leswe hwile uppen treues and hwil uppen cliues and hwile in þe dales.

† *Egest* (*idzēst*), v. [f. L. *ēgest*-ppl. stem of *ēgere*, f. *ē* out + *gere* carry.] *trans.* To pass off, expel; *esp.* from within the body, e.g. by evacuation of the bowels, perspiration, etc.

1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* 65. When one is troubled with a desire of going often to the stool, and can egest nothing.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 899. The Beare, the Hedgehog . . all wax Fat when they Sleepe, and egest not. 1631 *BRATHWAIT Whimsies* To Rdr. 11. I digrest meat . . to be egested long before it come to be digested. 1633 *T. ADAMS Exp.* 2. *Peter II.* 13. What [is] rich apparel, which man takes up in pride, but that the worm hath egested in scorn? 1685 *MANTON Christ's Transfig.* iii. Wks. 1870. I. 362. The grave was like a woman ready to be delivered; it suffered throes till this blessed burden was egested. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 5. Alcohol. . . undergoes no . . change when taken into the stomach, but is egested from the lungs and skin.

† *Egesta* (*idzēstā*), sb. pl. [L. *ēgesta*, neut. pl. of *ēgestus*, pa. pple. of *ēgere*: see prec.] Waste matters passed off from the body; excreta.

1707 *E. FORD in Med. Commun.* II. 128. An exact attention to the ingesta and egesta would be conducive to recovery. 1833 *J. RENNIE Alph. Angling* 36. It feeds . . if we may judge from its ingesta, upon . . slime or moistened clay. 1862 *SIR H. HOLLAND Ess. Mod. Chem.* 448.

† *Egestion* (*idzēstjən*). [ad. L. *ēgestionem*, noun of action f. *ēgere*: see prec.]† 1. *gen.* The action of discharging or emptying out. In quot. *concr. Obs.*

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 449. Now thai condite her must egestion [L. *primo amne musci spumantis egesto*] That wol with gipse her wynes medicyne.

2. *Phys.* The passing off of excreta from within the body; opposed to *ingestion*.

1670 *RAY Proverbs* (1768) 8. Why the naming of some Excrements of the body, or the egestion of them is condemned. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 32. These natural or involuntary exertions of Digestion, Egestion, Circulation. 1847-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 459/1. The functions of egestion are more necessary to the maintenance of life than those of ingestion. 1878 *BELL tr. Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 84. The form of which is very varied, and which at times contains the orifice of egestion also.

† b. *spec.* Evacuation of the bowels. *Obs.*

1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* xv. 12. They do defyle them selfe other by uryne, or by egestion, or both at once. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* v. 64. The Muscles. . . are vnto egestion serviceable. 1608 *TORSSELL Serpents* 756. He which is stung by a scorpion . . is affected with . . a continual desire to egestion. 1711 *Last Distemp. Tom Whigg* i. 5. Sliced, a . . Term in Hawking to signifie Egestion.

† c. Occasionally used for 'vomiting'. *Obs.*

1633 *T. ADAMS Exp.* 2. *Peter I.* 20. The true history of Jonah, his swallowing and egestion by the whale. 1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts* 383. By luke-warme water. . . the stomach is made apt to egestion.

d. *concr.* Excrement, † vomit.

1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* 482. The excrements of his [the ox's] belly and egestion or dung, for the amending and enriching of plowed lands. 1609 *Br. BARLOW Ansv. Nameless Cath.* 100. The vnsuaurie egestion of a filthy strong stomake. 1620 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* i. xvi. (1639) 25. For the most part their egestions be liquid. 1666 *HOBBS Six Less. Wks.* 1845 VII. 324. To take wing . . like beetles from my egestions. 1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* ii. xlvii. 309. The Egestion, soft, equal, yellow, is well digested.

† 3. The expulsion of a product of digestion, secretion, etc., from the organ producing it. Also *concr. Obs.*

1643 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* xxxv. (1658) 367. The arteries which lie fittest to receive these sundry egestions of blood. 1666 *PHILLIPS, Egestion*, the Expulsion of Meat, digested through the Pylorus or gate of the Stomach, to the rest of the Intestines. 1715 in *KERSEY*. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

† *Egestive* (*idzēstiv*), a. [f. L. *ēgest-* (see *EGEST* v.) + *-IVE*.] Pertaining to, or connected with, the process of egestion.

1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* iii. vi. 276. They have the digestive, egestive, and other parts of the Nutritive Faculty. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 60/1. Less activity is indicated in the egestive than in the ingestive system. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. An.* i. 50. In the Porifera, the terminal aperture of the gastræa becomes the egestive opening of the adult.

† *Egestuose, a. Obs.*—° [ad. late L. *ēgestuosus*, irreg. f. *ēgestas* poverty.] = *EGESTUOUS*.

1775 *ASH, Egestuose*, poor, needy.

† *Egestuosity, Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **ēgestuositas*-em, f. as prec.] Meagreness, poverty.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 64. 2/2. Clothing the Egestuosity of your Matter with pompous Epithets.

† *Egestuous, a. Obs.*—° [see *EGESTUOUS*.] Very poor and needy.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1775 in *ASH*.

Egg (*eg*), sb. Forms: a. 1 *ēg*, (*ēiz*), 2 *aiz*, 3-5 *ey* (e), 4-6 *ay* (e), 5 *3ey*; pl. 1 *ēg* (e) *ru*, 4 *eyer*, 3-5 *ay-*, *ei-*, *eyren* (e), 5 *eyron*, -oun. β. 4-7 *eg*, *egge*, (5 *eeg*, *ege*, *hegge*), 6- *egg*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *ēg*, pl. *ēgry* (whence the a. forms) = OS. *ei* (MDu., Du. *ei*), OHG. *ei*, pl. *eigr* (MHG. *ei*, mod.G. *ei*, pl. *eier*), ON. *egg*, Goth. **addjis* (Crim.-Goth. 16th c. *ada*): —OTeut. **ajjos*-neut. The β. forms are from the ON. *egg*. The connexion of the Teut. word with its Waryan synonyms, Gr. *ᾠόν*, L. *ovum*, OS. *jaje*, Ir. *og*, is probable, but has not yet been demonstrated.]

1. The (more or less) spheroidal body produced by the female of birds and other animal species, and containing the germ of a new individual, enclosed within a shell or firm membrane. *Addle*, *Wind egg*: see those words.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 169. On *æge bið gizeleca* on mid-dan. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 156. Wip þon þe hæf we næwe æmettan *ægru* zenim. a 1225 *Anor. R.* 66. Kumed þe coue . . & reueð hire hire eiren. c1300 *K. Alis.* 568. A faukon . . An ay he laide . . That feol the kyng Philip nygh. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xi. 343. Many other briddes Hudden . . her eggis . . In mareys. 1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* lix. 5. The eiren of edderes thei to-brecken. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxviii. 106. (Harl. MS.) Anopere birde . . laborithe . . to infecte hir nest or hir eyrene. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans Aija*, To speke of hawkis fro an egg to thei be habull to be taken. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xxxix. 13. The Estrich. . . when he hath layed his eggis vpon the grounde, he bredeth them in the dust. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* ii. i. 32. Think him as a Serpents egge. 1657 *S. PURCHAS Pol. Flying-Ins.* 48. Im-properly that is an egg out of the whole whereof a living creature is bred, as the eggs of Spiders, Ants, Flies. 1747 *GOULD Eng. Ants* 32. A Queen . . in a Box . . will in a few Days deposit some Eggs, unless she had laid before you

took her. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 339 The numerous brood of [turtles] eggs are buried in the warm sands of the shore. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 95 The eggs of the Slug, when dried up by the sun or by artificial heat... are found not to have lost their fertility.

b. *spec.* An egg of a domestic fowl as an article of food.

805-31 *Chart. Ormulf* in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 444 gif hit ðonne festendæg sie, selle mon unegæ cæssu and fisses and butran and ægera. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 103 Smire mid æges zeolcan. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xi. 12 gif he bit æg [c. 1160 *Hutton aig*] segst þu ræcð he him scorpionem. 1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (Rolls) 8334 Vor aney tueie ssillinges wel vawc þo hii boiste. c. 1300 *K. Alis.* 4719 Men to heom threove drit and donge, With foule ayren. c. 1400 MAUNDREV. v. 49 Thidre bryngen Wommen... here Eyren of Hennes, of Gees & of Dokes. c. 1400 *Rouland & O.* 222 The lawes of Cristyante ne are noghte worthe ane aye. c. 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 582 Wol thou... eyren grette thai legge? 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prol. What sholde a man in these dayes now wryte, egges or eyren, certainly it is harde to playse every man. 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 9 So is it not worthe a rotten aye. 1596 *Suaks.* i. Hen. IV. ii. 1. 64 They are vp already, and call for Egges and Butter. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 52 Goose-egges are loathing. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. ii. 148 Constrain'd to... keep Lent with Bisket and hard Egges only. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 255 Egges are perhaps the... most nourishing... of all animal Food. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. 137 Give them to this fellow; he'll put them down as if they were eggs, now. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 46 Was it... worth... discussion... whether an egg laid on a festival might or might not be eaten?

2. *fig.* That which contains the germ of anything; generally in a bad sense. Also in phrase, *To crush in the egg.*

1645 *TOMBES Anthropol.* 8 This was the egge out of which their contentions were hatched. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. IV.* cccxviii, Soe Power of Warre From the first Egge of Libertie, out-Creepes A fatal Serpent. 1689 *Apol. Fail. Walker's Acc.* 91 The Rebellion... had not been either prevented or crush'd in the Egg.

b. Applied contemptuously to a young person. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. ii. 83 What you Egge? Yong fry of Treachery. 1825 E. ELLIOTT *Taurasdes* iv. iv. Wks. III. 272 Who would suspect a boy? Who hir'd thee? Egg!

3. Applied to anything that resembles an egg in shape or appearance. So *† To turn up the eggs* (i.e. the whites) of one's eyes.

1580 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* (Arb.) 105 The egge or figure ouall. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 89 The eggs of their eyes are at their highest elevation. a. 1637 B. JONSON (R.) A puritan poacht, That used to turn up the eggs of his eyes. a. 1691 BOYLE (J.) There was taken a great glass-bubble with a long neck, such as chemists are wont to call a philosophical egg.

4. Phrases: *A bad egg* (colloq.): a person or a scheme that disappoints expectation. *† Egg and bird*: in youth and maturity, from beginning to end, first and last. *To break the egg in anybody's pocket*: to spoil his plan. *† To take eggs for money*: to be put off with something worthless. *To have eggs on the spit*: to have business in hand. *To tread upon eggs*: to walk warily, as on delicate ground; *† (To be) with egg*: (to be) ready to lay; also *fig.* *† To come in with five eggs*: to break in fussily with an idle story; more fully, *Five eggs a penny, and four of them addle.*

1544 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 272 Persones comyng in with their fue egges, how that Sylla had geuen ouer his office of Dictature. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* (Arb.) 56 An other cometh in with his fue egges. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iii. I have eggs on the spit; I cannot go yet, sir. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 161 Mine honest Friend Will you take Egges for Money? 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. i. 130 Contented to take Egges (as it were) for their money. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* A III, I have been such a prodigiate Liver, Egg, and Bird. 1733 P. DRAKE *Grotto (title-page)*, Apollo's... Grotto makes them [Wits] all with egg. a. 1734 *North Exam.* 324 This very circumstance... broke the egg... in the Pockets of the Whigs. a. 1734 — *Ld. Guilford* (1808) I. 245 (D.) This gave him occasion... to find if any slip had been made (for he all along trod upon eggs). 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 57 Very like that of a Female Bee, Wasp, or Queen Ant, when not with Egg. 1864 *Athenaeum* 559/1 'A bad egg',... a fellow who had not proved to be as good as his promise. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* XIII. in *Harper's Mag.* May 954/2, I have other eggs on the spit.

b. In many proverbial phrases of obvious meaning; also, *As sure as eggs is eggs*; hence, *As safe as eggs* (in same sense). *Teach your grandmother to suck eggs*: said to those who presume to offer advice to others who are more experienced. *To have all your eggs in one basket*: to risk all one's property on a single venture.

1590 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 26 Thy head is as full of quarrels, as an egg is full of meat. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 5 Critiques that spend their eyes to find a haire vpon an egg. 1600 SHELTON *Quix.* III. vii, The Hen lays as well vpon one Egg as many. a. 1610 BABINGTON *Wks.* (1622) 51 To be wonne with the egg and lost with the shell, is a great inconstancie. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 130 We are Almost as like as Egges. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. 160. 177 They are as like your own, as an egg to an egg. a. 1634 G. HERBERT *Facula Prud.* (1640) 291 He that steals an egg, will steal an ox. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* As sure as Eggs be Eggs. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 348 You would have me teach my Grandame to suck Eggs. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip. Scarb.* III. iv, As full of good-nature as an egg's full of meat. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vi, I shall come out bottom of the form as sure as eggs is eggs. 1871 M.

COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. iv. 114 We've got the Derby and Leger this next year as safe as eggs.

II. Comb.

5. In Plant-names: *Eggs and Bacon*, *Eggs and Butter*, *Eggs and Collops*; popular names for several plants, esp. *Linaria vulgaris*, the Field Snap-dragon or Toad-flax.

1876 BRITTEN & HOLL *Plant-n.*, *Eggs and Bacon*. From the two shades of yellow in the flower. 1. *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.; 2. *Lotus corniculatus*. Eggs and Butter, *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill. Eggs and Collops, *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.; 2. *Ranunculus acris*, L.

6. General comb.: a. attributive, as *egg-ball*, *-basket*, *-cup*, *-pie*, *-sauce*, *-spoon*, *-stall*, *-state*, *-tongs*, *-yolk* or *-yolk*.

1869 *Beeton's Househ. Management* 201 *Egg-balls for Soups and Made Dishes. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 108 The font... is of an *egg-cup form. 1869 *Beeton's Househ. Management* 858 Silver or plated *egg-dishes are now very much used. a. 1850 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1861) 174 When *egg-pies grow on apple-trees, then will thy grey mare prove a bag-piper. 1634 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Gl. Eater Kent* 12 it is welcome, whether it bee sawsedge or custard or egge-pye. c. 1685 in *Dk. Buckh'm's Wks.* (1705) II. 48 She... neatly dish'd it up with *Egg-sauce. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam, Ess.* (1865) I. 80/2 Judgments only to be averted by salt-fish and egg-sauce. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 273 Those who kept *egg-stalls and fish-stalls cursed him and removed them. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 38 The Continuance of Ants in the *Egg State is somewhat precarious. 1868 *Q. Rev.* 354 These 'colifichets' are made principally of the *egg-yolk.

b. objective, as *egg-eating* vbl. sb. and ppl. adj.; *-hunter*, *-laying* vbl. sb. and ppl. adj., *-monger*, also, *egg-beater*, *-boiler*, *-detector*, *-poacher*, *-tester*, *-timer*, appliances and implements used for or in beating, boiling, etc., eggs.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110/2 Patent *Egg Beaters. 1836 T. HOOK G. Gurney I. iii. 85 *Egg-eating and prawn-picking are not delicate performances. 1880 A. HERBURN in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 505 The egg-eating birds kept the wood pigeon within very moderate bounds. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 265 Our *egg-hunters found it difficult to keep their feet. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxi. 186 Like a goose in the agonies of *egg-laying. 1876 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III, All oviparous or egg-laying creatures. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110/2 *Egg Poachers. *Ibid.* 25/1 Microscopes, *Egg Testers, Lamps, etc. *Ibid.* 112/2 An assortment of *Egg... Timers, etc.

c. similitive, as *egg-bald*, *-like*, *-oblong*, *-shaped*, *adjs.*; *egg-fashion* adv.

1877 TENNYSON *Harold* v. i, But if thou [the monk] blurt thy curse among our folk... I may give that *egg-bald head The tap that silences. 1700 *Land. Gas.* No. 3819/8 Three Diamonds... two of them pretty large cut *Egg-fashion. 1599 T. (MOUTET) *Silkwormes* 18 *Egg-like [marginal gloss or oval]. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 742/2 The bones of the cranium... concur in the production of an egg-like cavity. 1857 WOOD *Com. Objects Sea Shore* 50 Some of them have anything but an egg-like aspect. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 16 A small oval face, with an egg-like line of cheek and chin. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangement*. (1796) I. 155 Seed single, *egg-oblong. 1766 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 186 The seeds *egg-shaped, one or two strongly adhering to the calyx. 1845 STROEQUER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 370 Ceylon is egg shaped.

7. Special comb.: *egg and anchor*, *egg and dart*, *egg and tongue* (mouldings), varieties of the ECHINUS, produced by the alternation of vertical with egg-shaped ornaments: see ECHINUS 3 and quotes. there given; *egg-apple*, the fruit of the Egg-plant (*Solanum Melongena*); *egg-bag*, (a.) the ovary; (b.) = *egg-case*; *egg-berry* (see quot.); *egg-bird*, a species of tern (*Hydrochelidon fuliginosa*) common in the West Indies, where its eggs are collected for use as food; *egg-binding*, the condition or disease of a fowl that is egg-bound; *egg-born* a., produced from an egg; *egg-bound* ppl. a., said of fowls suffering from weakness or disease, so that they are unable to expel their eggs; *egg-breaker* (see quot.); *egg-case* (see quot.); *egg-cell*, the cell or germ from which an egg or a living animal is subsequently developed; *egg-cheese* (see quot.); *egg-chinned* ppl. a., ?double-chinned, or having an egg-shaped chin; *egg-cluster* = *egg-case*; *egg-coal*, coal broken into pieces the size of an egg; *egg-covering*, the external membrane of an insect's egg; *egg-dance*, a dance blindfold among eggs; *fig.* an intricate and difficult task; *egg-flip* = *EGG-NOG*; *egg-form*, an ellipse; *† egg-fraise*, a pancake; *† egg-fry*, zoosperms, semen of the male; cf. *FRY*; *egg-full* a., as full as an egg is of meat; *egg-glass*, (a.) a glass for holding an egg; (b.) a sand-glass in which the running of the sand indicates the time during which an egg should be boiled; *egg-hole* (see quot.); *† egg-hot*, 'a hot drink made of beer, eggs, sugar, and nutmeg' (Berks. Gloss. E. D. S.); *egg-life* (see quot.); *egg(s)-man*, a collector of (wild fowls') eggs; *† egg-nest* = *egg-case*; *† egg-pea*, an old variety of garden pea; *egg-peg*, the sloe; *egg-plum*, an egg-shaped plum, generally of a light yellow colour; *egg-pop* (U.S.), ?; *egg-posset* = *egg-flip*; *egg-pouch*,

egg-sac = *egg-case*; *egg-Saturday*, the Saturday before Shrove Tuesday (Nares); *egg-alice*, a kitchen utensil for removing omelets or fried eggs from the pan; *egg-spoon*, (a.) a spoon used in eating eggs; (b.) (see quot.); *† egg-starch* a., ?; *egg-stone* = *OOLITE*; *egg-sucker* (see quot.); *egg-Sunday*, the Sunday before Shrove-Tuesday; *egg-trot* = *egg-wife's trot*; *egg-urchin*, the popular name of one or more species of ECHINUS; *egg-whisk*, an utensil for beating eggs to a froth; *† egg-wife*, a woman who offers eggs for sale; hence *egg-wife's trot*, the pace at which an egg-wife would ride to market.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The profile or contour of the echinus, is enriched with *eggs and anchors, alternately placed. 1871 MISS BRADDON *Lovels* xxxii. 257 A house glorified within by *egg-and-dart mouldings. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 253 From this ovary, or *eggbag, as it is vulgarly called, the fish's eggs drop one by one into the womb. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 127 Thus also spiders carry out about their nest or egg-bag. 1876 BRITTEN & HOLL *Plant-n.*, *Egg-berry, *Prunus Padus* L. Cf. Heckberry. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 54 Small grey Fowls no bigger than a Black-bird, yet lay Eggs bigger than a Magpy's; and they are therefore by Privateers called *Egg-birds. 1778-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1362 Upon the shore were... some egg birds. 1882 *Bazaar* 15 Feb. 175 My queries as to *egg-binding... my hen budgerigar died *egg-bound. a. 1631 DRAVTON *Elegies, Lady Aston's Departure*, Leda's brood, Jove's *egg-born issue smile upon the flood! 1779 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 422 A sort of Gull, called *Egg-breakers, by the natives. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* 755 The females (Spiders) lay their eggs in these tubes; inclosing them in a silken cocoon, or *egg-case, which they carry about with them when they go to hunt. 1880 LANKSTER *Degen.* 20 A structureless particle... thrown off from its parent, known as the *egg-cell. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. vi. 121 The human egg-cell is... not essentially different from those of other Mammals. 1784-1815 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XXXVIII. 504 (E. D. S.) Farmers... make *egg cheeses... by putting five yolks of eggs to every pound of curd. 1655 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV. i, My *egg-chind laureate here 1692 RAY *Phys.-Theol. Disc.* IV. (1732) 49 Ovary or *Egg-cluster. 1857 WOOD *Com. Objects Sea Shore* 52 The egg-cluster from which the sketch was taken. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Egg-Coal, Pennsylvania. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 270/1 The young... swim about... the instant that they are liberated from the *egg-coverings. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 172 The *egg-dance... was common enough about thirty years back. 1882 *Society* 18 Nov. 29/2 The slip is very excusable, for it is an egg-dance. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. iii. 487 Some concentrated liquid nourishment, as a few spoonfuls of *egg-flip or beef-tea. 1551 RECORDE *Patkru. Knowl.* I. Def., It is lyke a circle that were brused... whiche forme Geometicians dooe call an *egge forme. 1603 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* 323 An *egg-fraise. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 124 An egg... that sprang from the impetus of the tread, the Harvey-antagon, or contagion and *egg-fry of Kerckring and de Graaf. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxvii. (1848) 324, I am *egg-full of life. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Culture* Wks. (Bohn) III. 227 No more a measure of time than an hour-glass or an *egg-glass. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Egg-hole (Derby), a notch cut in the wall of a lode to hold the end of a stempel. 1796 LAMB in *Lett.* (1849) 25, I have been drinking *egg-hot and smoking Oronooko. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 12 *Egg-life or embryo-life within the egg-membranes. 1886 E. C. DAWSON *Bp. Hannington* viii. (1887) 107 The enthusiastic *eggsmen... scrambled up again with the contents of three nests in his pockets. 1704 A. VAN LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1620, I saw exceeding small ones still remaining in the Ovary or *Egg-nest. 1744 *Notes & Observ.* Tusser's *Husb.* 19 Runcival Pease... in their room are got the *Egg-pea, the Sugar-pea, etc. 1876 BRITTEN & HOLL *Plant-n.*, *Egg-peg Bushes, *Prunus spinosa* L. 1850 *All Y. Round* No. 1. 17 The persimian is like a large *egg-plum. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* I. i. (Paterson) 6 Water to make *egg-pop with. 1832 HONE *Year-bk.* 9 Jan. 61 *Egg-posset, alias Egg-flip, otherwise... 'rum booze'. 1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 72 The only insects... known to spin an *egg-pouch like the spiders are the hydrophilii, a kind of water beetle. 1857 WOOD *Com. Objects Sea Shore* 50 All the *egg-sacs would have been found empty. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 368 They [the Gregarinae] have been described under a variety of titles, such as worm-nodes, *egg-sacs, etc. 1607 Chr. Prince in *Misc. Ant. Angl.* (1816) 68 On the sixth of february, beeing *egge satterday, it pleased some gentlemen schollers in the towne to make a dauncing night of it... the next Tuesday following beeing shrovetuesday. 1670 Sir R. BAKER *Theatr. Tri.* 37 One trick which he... seems to have learned... from Egge-Saturday in Oxford, to make diversity of meats with diversity of dressing. 1796 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 238 Fry them brown in fresh butter; then take them out with an *egg slice. 1886 E. C. DAWSON *Bp. Hannington* viii. (1887) 107 The egg hunter arms himself with an instrument called an *egg-spoon, like a tiny landing-net, at the end of a long, light rod. 1630 TAYLOR *Workes* (N.) Whose calves *egg-starch may in some sort be taken As if they had been hang'd to smoake like bacon. 1822 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorksh. Coast* (1828) 68 This rock is called oolite, or *egg-stone. c. 1865 LD. BROUGHAM in *Circ. Sc. I. Intro. Disc.* 22 A bird called the Toucan, or *Egg-sucker, which chiefly feeds on the eggs found in... nests. 1843 EMBLETON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 51 E. Sphaera—Common *Egg Urchin. E. miliaris. —Purple-tipped Egg Urchin. 1699 H. H. BURNEL *Plutus* Cij b, A Bawd, a scolding *Eggwife.

Egg (eg), v.1 [a. ON. *eggja* (Da. *egge*), = EDGE v.1]

1. *trans.* To incite, encourage, urge on; to provoke, tempt. Cf. *EDGE* v.1 Const. (*† til*), *to, unto* (an action, enterprise, etc.). *Cf.* exc. as in 2.

c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 195 Also þe deuel him to eggede.
c 1230 Hali Meid. 3, & eggede þe to brudlac. *1330 R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 278 Þe clergi of Scotland egged þer kyng Jon. *c 1350 Will. Palerne* 1130 He sent eniuously to þem þe eggede him swiþe bi a certayne day bataile to a bide. *c 1386 CHAUCER Pers. T.* 7894 Þei þat eggene or consenten to þe sinne bien partiners of þe sinne. *c 1440 Promp. Parv.* 136 Eggyn, or entycyn to doon well or yvele [P. eggene, or styte to gode or yll], *incito, pro-voco.* 1508 BARCLAY *Shep of Folly* 141 b, He shall haue frendes and felawys at honde, To egge him forwarde vnto vnhappyenes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. viii. 17 Thai foyne at vthir, and eggis to bargane. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 299/t Especiallie being eggde . . by his brethern taking it to stomach. *a 1593 H. SMITH Wks.* (1866-7) I. 379 A man which sharpens his enemy with taunts, when he would egg him to fight. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* i. xi. (1622) 21 The like occasion eggde him to the like cruelty against Semp. Gracchus. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 93 Their suspicions eggde them to cruelty. 2. with *on.* Const. 10, etc.

1566 DRANT *Horace' Sat.* v. Db, Ile egge them on to speake some thyng, whiche spoken may repent them. 1594 CAREW *Huarts' Exam. Wits* iv. (1596) 45 Sibils and Bacchantis . . men think are eggde on by some diuine inspiration. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. iii. xxxii, That foregoing light That egges us on cording to what we haue liuen. 1691 WOOD *Atk. Oxon.* II. 328 Mathew Hazard [was] a main incendiary in the Rebellion, violently eggde on by his wife. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 257 Thus they egg Men on to old Age . . till they learn too late. 1747 CARTER *Hist. Eng.* I. 21 Everything conspired to . . egg them on to the undertaking. 1852 THACKERAY *Edmond* ii. x. (1876) 207 Schemers and flatterers would egg him on.

Egg (eg), *v.* 2 [f. the sb.] *trans.* a. In comb. To egg and crumb: to cover with yolk of egg and crumbs. b. To pelt with (rotten) eggs. c. *intr.* To collect (wild fowls') eggs.

1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* i. They be all hegged and crumbed. 1847 *Baltimore Sun* 1 Aug. (Bartlett) The abolition editor of the Newport News, was eggde out of Alexandria . . on Monday. 1864 MRS. H. WOOD *Trev. Hold* III. ix. 131 To see a sweetbread eggde and crumbed. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 806/t An Iowa poet has been eggde by the populace. 1887 E. C. DAWSON *Bp. Hannington* viii. 106 They . . fished, eggde . . and explored to their heart's content.

Egge, obs. var. of **EDGE** sb. and *v.* 1

Egged (egd), *pp.* a. [f. **EGG** sb. + -ED.] Mixed with egg.

1835 T. MOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) I. v. 107 Directions about eggde-wine.

† **Egger**, sb. 1 *Obs.* Also 6 **eggar**. [f. **EGG** *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who urges on or incites; an instigator. Also *egger* on.

1808 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. i. 120, I wish the ill yeare to his Eggars and setters on. 1805 *Ans. Supposed Discov. Romish Doctr.* 37 The eggars and instruments of all those slaughters. 1893 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* 524 An *egger* on, *impulsor*.

Egger (eg'ar), sb. 2 [f. **EGG** *v.* 2 + -ER.] One who collects (wild fowls') eggs.

1875 BR. HANNINGTON in *Dawson Life* (1887) viii. 109 And to the eggars of this isle The emu's egg she shows.

Egger (eg'ar), sb. 3 Also **eggar**. [app. f. **EGG** sb. + -ER; see quot. 1720.] A collector's name for various species of moths, esp. the Oak Egger-moth (*Bombyx quercus*).

1705 B. WILKES *Bowles New Collection Engl. Moths* Plate I. The Great Egger Moth. 1720 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Insects*, Descr. Pl. xviii, It spun itself . . a brittle brown Case b, in form of an Egg, like Caterpillar a in the next plate; for which reason they are called by some the great and small Egger. 1775 M. HARRIS *Eng. Lepid.* 21. 1859 W. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 89 The caterpillar of that fine large insect, the Oak Egger-moth, is said to feed on the leaves of the Heath. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Nat. Hist. Brit. Moths* 41 The Pale Oak Egger (*Trichinura crataegi*); the Small Egger (*Eriogaster l. nestrus*); the Oak Eggar (*Bombyx quercus*); the Grass Eggar (*Bombyx trifolii*). 1884 Pall Mall G. 12 Aug. 3/2 An oak-egger has been seen in Hyde Park.

Egging (eg'in), *vt.* 1 sb. 1 [f. **EGG** *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] An urging forward, incitement, instigation. Also *egging forward* or *on*.

c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 197 Þat heued þat Iob heled wif þe deules egginge was his rihte bileue. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 7206 His [Samson's] wif wald noht fin Thoru egging of his wiferwin. *a 1400 Octavian* 688 Selle hem noht For no eggenges. 1521 *Old City Acc. Bk. Archæol.* XLIII, A fyne lost by John Stone for egging of an other mannes apprentice from his maistre. *xxd.* 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* vii. 63 Antonius began al greute ciuill warre through the . . egging forward of his wife Cleopatra. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence's Hecyra* II. i. They haue married by your egging on. *a 1659 CLEVELAND Wks.* (1687) 370 How curst an egging . . do these unwily Dances bring. 1875 A. R. HOPE *School-boy Fr.* 90 He needed very little egging on, to talk nonsense.

Egging, *vt.* 2 sb. 2 [f. **EGG** *v.* 2 + -ING 1.] The action of collecting (wild fowls') eggs; also *attrib.* 1893 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broad* II. 15 The unwily trade of egging and bird-seed-destroying. 1896 E. C. DAWSON *Bp. Hannington* viii. (1887) 207 They had arrived in the height of the eggging season.

Egglar (eg'lar), *vt.* 1 sb. 1 [f. **EGG** sb., ? after *pedlar* or *higgler*.] An egg-dealer and poulturer.

1791 *Census (Merton)* in *Stat. Acc. Sc.* (1795) XIV. 589 Weavers 4, Clothier 1, Egglers 2. 1869 *Daily News* 6 Jan., But his chief profession is that of an 'egglar', that is, he used to buy eggs and forward them in large quantities to England. 1880 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 6/6 They do not even eat the eggs, but sell them to an 'egglar'. 1881 *Supp. Oxford Gloss.*, *Egglar*, a poulturer.

Egklet (eg'let), *nonce-wd.* [f. **EGG** sb. + -LET.] A small egg.

1883 *Corn. Mag.*, On being 'Pilled', The sight of those added egglets [pills] lying in their cardboard nest.

Egging, *vt.* 1 sb. 1 [f. **EGG** sb. after **EGO**-LER.] The business of an eggler.

1881 J. YOUNGER *Autobiog.* ix. 90 Try the eggling or cadgering.

† **Eggment**, *Obs.* [f. **EGG** *v.* + -MENT; an early example of the addition of -MENT to an Eng. vb.] Incitement, instigation.

c 1340 Cursor M. 25733 (Fairf.) We synne þorou eggment of þer þre. *c 1386 CHAUCER Man of Lawes T.* 744 Thurgh wommannes eggment Mankynde was lorn. *c 1440 Promp. Parv.* 136 Eggment, or sterynge, incitement.

Egg-nog (eg-nog), *Also (rarely) egg-noggy.* [f. **EGG** + **NOG** strong ale.] A drink in which the white and yolk of eggs are stirred up with hot beer, cider, wine, or spirits.

1825 Bro. Jonathan I. 256 The egg-nog . . had gone about rather freely. 1844 Mrs. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 179 Followed by the production of a tumbler of egg-noggy. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 428 And made an egg-noggy of cider eggs. 1879 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 91, I would rely chiefly on egg-nog, beef essence, and quinine.

Egg-plant. A popular name for the *Solanum esculentum*, originally given to the white-fruited variety, but afterwards extended to that which bears the purple fruit or Aubergine.

1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man own Gard.* (1803) 102 The choicest kinds [of tender annuals] are the double balsams . . ice-plant, egg-plant, etc. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 202 When this [its fruit] is white it has the name of Egg-Plant. 1847 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Life* xv. 273 Soup made of a glutinous vegetable, and the egg-plant roasted before the fire. 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 125 There is the purple-fruited egg-plant, and the white-fruited egg-plant.

Eggrite, obs. form of **EGRET**.

Egg-shell. [f. **EGG** sb. + **SHELL**.] The shell or external calcareous covering of an egg; often as a type of worthlessness or of fragility.

c 1300 A. All. 577 He fondith to crepe. Ageyn into the ay-schelle. 1471 RIPLEY *Compl. Alch.* viii. in Ashm. (1652) 171 Fro Eggshells calcynd. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 36, I gat not so muche . . As . . a poore eggshell. 1599 H. BUTTES *Diet's Dry Din.* To Rdr., I haue put into a by-dish (like Egg-shells in a Sauce) what worthily may breed offence. *a 1618 RALEIGH Prerog. Parl.* 57 Without the Kings acceptance, both the publicke and priuate aduices be but as empty Egg-shells. 1799 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 328 The carbonate of lime exceeds in quantity the phosphate . . in the egg shells of birds. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 63/t The pores of the egg-shell may be easily stopped by any . . oily matter. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1273 He . . babbled . . How Enid never . . cared a broken egg-shell for her lord.

b. *attrib.*, chiefly *similitive*. *Egg-shell china*:

a porcelain ware of extreme thinness and delicacy. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* II. xlv. 52 We . . stepping into an egg-shell caïque, crossed the Golden Horn. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* vii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 424 We come out of our egg-shell existence. 1861 C. P. HODGSON *Resid. Japan* 31 Fragile and sweetly pretty little egg-shell porcelain cups. 1887 *Times* 11 Aug. 13/2 The egg-shell sides of the Mercury.

Hence **Eggshell-ful**, as a measure of quantity.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 29 An eye-schelle ful of good brennyng water. 1579 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 73 Drink an eggshellfull of the iuce of Betony. 1746 BERKELEY *Sec. Let. Tar-water* 8 14 An egg-shell full of tar. 1758 J. S. L. DRAKE *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 247, I found about an Egg-Shell full of purulent Serosity.

Eggy (eg'i), a. [f. **EGG** + -Y.] a. Full of eggs, abounding in eggs. b. Marked with stains of egg. 1709 RAMBL. *Fiddle-Caps* 7 So Eggy withal, that a man would haue Sworn, He had just in the Pill'ry been taking a Turn.

Eghe, obs. form of **EYE**.

Egir, obs. form of **EAGER**, a.

Egishment, var. of **AGISTMENT**.

1681 J. W. Syst. Agric. 325, *Egishments*, cattle taken in to graze or be fed by the week or month.

Eglandular (eg'lændi'lar), a. *Bot.* [f. **E**-pref. 3 + **GLANDULAR**.] That has no glands.

1870 J. D. HOOKER *Student's Flora* 21 Matthiola incana . . pod eglandular.

Eglandulose (eg'lændi'lous), a. *Bot.* [f. **E**-pref. 3 + **GLANDULOSE**.] = *prec.*

1876 HULME *Wild Flowers* 1. Summary 15 Leaves pin-nate, eglandulose, slightly hairy.

Eglantine 1 (eg'lântin, -tin). Forms: 4-6 *eglintine*, (6) *egletyne*, 7- *eglantine*. [a. F. *eglantine* (= Pr. *aiglantine*), f. OF. *aiglent* of same meaning, prob. repr. Lat. type **aculentus* prickly, f. *acu-* needle + *-lentus* suffix, as in *viru-lentus*, *lucu-lentus*; cf. *aculeus* sting, prickle.]

1. The Sweet-briar; also *attrib.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. II. 14 There he was crowned with Eglantier [v. r. Eglantine]. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. N vj a, The eglantine is much like the common brebe but the leues are swete and pleasant to smel to. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 152 Quite ouer-cannoped with . . Eglantine. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 62/t The Eglantine Rose is the Sweet briar Rose. *a 1763 SHENSTONE Odes* (1765) 122 Nor spare the sweet-leaft eglantine. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxiv, Ere the hot sun count His dewy rosary on the eglantine. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mount-Royal* II. iv. 82 Hedges filled with honey-suckle and eglantine.

2. By Milton possibly taken for: The honey-suckle.

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 48 Through the sweetbriar or the vine, Or the twisted eglantine.

Eglantine 2. (See quot.)

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. 31 Eglantine, a stone of the hardness and grain of marble.

Eglatere (eg'lät'i-r). *Obs. exc. poet.* Forms: 5 *eglantere*, 4-5 *eglenter*, -ier. [a. OF. *eglantier*, *aiglantier* (mod. F. *églantier*), f. *aiglant* (see **EGLANTINE** 1) + -ier, as in *ros-ier* rose-tree, etc.] = **EGLANTINE** 1.

a 1387 Simon. Barthol. (Anecd. Oxon.) 12 Bedegar est nodus rosæ albæ silvestris, vulgari nomine, eglenter. 1459 Test. Ebor. (1855) II. 226 Ij gilt pees with ij coverkills with treiles of eglenters. *a 1500 Flower & Leaf* viii, The hegge . . With sicamour was set and eglatere. *Ibid.* xii, I . . Thought suddenly I felt so swete an air Of the Eglantère. 1830 TENNYSON *Dire* 23 The woodbine and eglatere Drip sweeter dewes than traitor's tear.

Egle, obs. form of **EAGLE**.

† **Egleche**, a. *Obs.* [app. repr. or f. OE. *aglæca*, *aglæcea*, sb., cruel person, fierce warrior, f. *aglæc* misery, sharp conflict; of uncertain origin.] ? Valiant.

a 1250 Prov. Alfred in *O. E. Misc.* 102 Knyhtes egleche. *a 1300 Magdalena* in *Saints' Lives* (1887) 462 Sleize men and egleche . . Lustniez noube to mi speche. *c 1300* in R. GLOUC. (Rolls) Append. XX. 125 Þe lefdi [the empress Matilda] was egleche.

Eglenter, obs. form of **EGLATERE**.

Eglogue, obs. form of **ECLOGUE**.

† **Eglomerate** (eg'lómér'et), *v.* *Obs.* -o [as if f. L. **glomerat-* ppl. stem of **glomerare*, f. *ē* out + *glomerare* to wind or gather into a ball; f. *glomus*, -er-is clew, or ball.] *trans.* and *intr.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Eglomerace* [sic], to unwind. 1775 ASH, *Eglomerate*, to unwind itself. In mod. Dicts.

Eglotte, obs. var. of **AGLET**.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 176 An Eglotte, *bractœolum*.

Egma. A 'stage rustic's' blunder for **ENIGMA**.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 73 No egma, no riddle, no lenuoy.

|| **Ego** (eg'o, i'g'o). *Metaph.* [L. *ego* I.]

That which is symbolized by the pronoun I; the conscious thinking subject, as opposed to the non-ego or object. Also *humorously*, for 'self'.

The pronunciation (i'g'o) is now seldom heard in England, though no other is recognized in the 1885 edition of Ogilvie, and in the 1886 edition of Webster. In the derivatives *egoism*, *egotism*, etc. the sound (i'), given in the same dictionaries without alternative, is in Eng. use still more rare than in the case of the primary word.

[1789 COWPER *Letter* 6 June, To thee both Ego and all that Ego does is interesting.] 1824 GALT *Rothelan* II. 201 He plainly regarded Ego as one of the most captivating of the human race. 1829 *Edin. Rev.* L. 200 In every act of consciousness we distinguish a self or ego. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 514 The Ego is essentially an Activity; consequently free. 1870 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* (1878) 142 The harmonious laws of his mind are everywhere visibly at work—but the ego—the mere personality—is nowhere to be traced. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. iv. 51 While the Non-ego shifts, the Ego remains the same.

b. Comb. *ego-altruistic* [the first element really stands for *egoistic*]: see quot.

1845 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. viii. vii. 595 The ego-altruistic sentiments . . sentiments which while implying self-gratification, also imply gratification in others.

Hence **Ego-hood**, *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *ego* I + -HOOD.] Individuality, personality.

1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVII. 79 We must face . . the reality of our own ego-hood.

Egoical (eg'o'ikäl), a. [f. **EGO** + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to egotism.

Egoism (eg-, i'g'oiz'm). [ad. F. *egoisme*, ad. mod. L. *egoismus*, f. L. *ego* I: see -ISM. Cf. **EGOTISM**.]

1. *Metaph.* The belief, on the part of an individual, that there is no proof that anything exists but his own mind; chiefly applied to philosophical systems supposed by their adversaries logically to imply this conclusion.

[1722 C. M. PFAFF (*title*), De Egoismo, nova philosophica heresi.] 1765 REID *Int. Powers* II. x. 285, I am left alone in that forlorn state of egoism. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 279 The egoism of Berkeley and Hume is largely incorporated in his system.

2. *Ethics.* The theory which regards self-interest as the foundation of morality. Also, in practical sense: Regard to one's own interest, as the supreme guiding principle of action; systematic selfishness. (In recent use opposed to *altruism*.)

1800 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 234/t Affection . . was lost in selfishness or according to their new word Egoism. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 103 A contrast of his egoism (for he was benefited on them) with the generous abandonment of rights by the other members of the Assembly. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 463 Egoism . . is sure to prevail whenever the pressure of high Christian motives is removed. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-day Pamph.* i. 9 The mature man, hardened into sceptical egoism, knows no monition but that of his own frigid cautions. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 19/t Religion in this shape is quite consistent with the most selfish and contracted egoism. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* viii. 198 The promptings of egoism are duly restrained by regard for others.

b. (See quot.)

1882 HAECKEL in *Nature* XXVI. 540 The natural instinct of self-preservation, Egoism.

c. *pl.* Selfish aims or purposes; instances of selfishness.

1795 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* Wks. 1859 IV. 115 It must be so extensive as that local egoisms may never reach its greater part. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 90 Hearsays, egoisms, purblind dilettantisms. 1870 J. STIRLING *Mill on Trades Un. in Recess Stud.* viii. 309 The internecine strife of anarchical egoisms.

8. In matters of opinion: a. The habit of looking upon all questions chiefly in their relations to oneself. b. Excessive exaltation of one's own opinion; self-opinionatedness.

1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 134 He is deprived of every shadow of a plea to impute fanaticism or any form of egoism. 1858 ROBERTSON *Lect.* 169 That egoism of man... can... read in the planets only prophecies of himself. 1870 TOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 177 Every narrow provincialism whether of egoism or tradition.

4. = EGOTISM I.

1807 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 69 Pardon me these egoisms. 1870 GLADSTONE *Prim. Hom.* (1878) 148 Never once... does Odysseus indulge in the slightest egoism. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxiv. 4 Note the egoism of this verse and of those preceding it.

5. *Hindu Philosophy.* Used as transl. of Skr. *abhimāna*, by some rendered 'self-consciousness'.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 45 The organ of egoism. 1878 COWELL *Aphorisms of Saṅgita* 110 The Sān-khya considers 'intellect' 'egoism', and 'mind' as quite distinct from each other.

Egoist (e'g-, ē'gōist). [*f.* as prec. + -IST.]

1. (See quot.)

1785 REID *Int. Powers* 640 A sect... called Egoists, who maintained that we have no evidence of the existence of anything but ourselves. 1860 MANSEL *Proleg. Logica* App. 313 It would not add one tittle to the evidence of the fact... in the eyes of anyone but an Egoist.

2. One who makes regard to his own interest the guiding principle of his conduct.

1879 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Nov. He is... thoroughly selfish, an 'egoist', as Mr. Meredith, adopting current slang, writes the word which used to be 'egotist'.

3. One who talks much about himself; = EGOTIST. Also quasi-adj.

1794 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 217 My next letter shall be less egoist. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* xix. (1877) 102, I will turn egoist, and tell you my adventures.

Egotistic (eg-, ēgōtistik), *a.* [*f.* prec. + -IC.]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, metaphysical or ethical egoism.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *On Faith in Lit. Rem.* IV. (1839) 434 The thirst and pride of power, despotism, egoistic ambition. 1839 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 194 Of Absolute Idealism only two principal species are possible... the Theistic and the Egotistic. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 18 The egoistic concept that the soul energizes, enjoys, and suffers, is the foundation of desire, aversion, virtue, etc. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* i. 9 Egotistic and Universalistic Hedonism.

2. Of feelings, desires, actions: Self-regarding, prompted by self-interest; in bad sense, selfish.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 255 His very pity will be cowardly, egoistic, sentimental, or little better.

3. Given to talk about oneself; = EGOTISTIC.

1852 ROBERTSON *Lect.* 170 Among... the egoistic class of first-rate poets, severe justice compels me... to place Lord Byron.

Egotistical (eg-, ēgōtistikāl), *a.* [*f.* prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Egotistically** *adv.*, from an egotistical point of view.

1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* II. 817/1 If the Idea be regarded as a mode of the human mind itself, we have a scheme of Egotistical Idealism. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxxi. 235 There is a dignity in the desire to be right... which will not fail to supersede what is egoistical and frivolous in a man's personal feelings in society. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 57 He had learned to despise the splendours of rank and fortune, without being misanthropical or egoistical. 1870 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* xii. 207 Each profits egoistically from the growth of an altruism.

Egoistry, *nonce-wd.* [*f.* EGOIST + -RY.] = EGOISM.

1841 LD. SHAFTESBURY in *Life* ix. (1887) 184 His love of expediency, his perpetual egoistry.

Egoity (egōiti), *a.* [*f.* EGO + -ITY.] a. Selfhood; that which forms the essence of personal identity. b. (See quot. 1867.)

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 290 Our individual singularity and egoity. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xvii. (1713) 139 Those mysterious depths of Satan which the Theosophers so diligently discover, such as are Ipseity, Egoity, or Selfishness. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 198 If you would permit me to use a school term, I would say the egoity remains. 1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 261 We are to understand... not the particular individual, but the universal ego, universal reason... Egoity and individuality, the pure and the empirical ego, are entirely different ideas.

Egoizer (egōizai), *rare.* [*f.* *egoize v. (*f.* L. ego + -IZE) + ER.] Used as trans. of Skr. *ahamkāra* (*lit.* 'ego-maker') a term in Hindu philosophy. See quot. and cf. EGOTISM 5.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 57 That internal organ which has egoism for its characteristic affection is the egoizer.

Egomania (egomāniā), *humorous.* [*f.* Gr. ἐγώ I + μανία madness; after monomania, bibliomania, etc.] Morbid egotism.

1855 W. S. WALKER *Poet. Wks.* (1852) Introd. 88 Would I could get rid of this egomania!

Ægomen, *rare* -1. [*ad.* Gr. ἡγούμενος, *pr.* pple. of ἡγέσθαι to lead.] A monastic functionary in the Greek Church.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 174 The principall... archimanders and egomens of the... religious houses of his kingdom.

† **Egomism**, *Obs. rare.* [*a.* Fr. *égomisme*: see Ego and -ISM.] The inserted *m* Littre conjectures to be derived from the pronoun *me*. More probably the word was a parody of some older term, such as *atomisme*.] The belief of one who considers himself the only being in existence.

1797 RAMSAY *Disc. sur la Mythol.* 90 Une espèce de Pyrrhonisme nommé l'Egomisme, ou chacun se croit le seul être existant. c 1730 A. BAXTER *Eng. Nat. Soul* (1745) XI. 21 That kind of Scepticism called Egomism. 1856 W. H. THOMPSON in A. BUTLER *Hist. Anc. Philos.* I. 80 note, It [egotism] is not more barbarous than its homonym 'egotism', and much less so than 'egomism', which occurs in 'Baxter On the Soul', where it is attributed to certain Cartesians.

Egophony, var. of ÆGOPHONY.

Egotheism (egōtēiz'm), *rare.* [*f.* Gr. ἐγώ + θεός God + -ISM.] The (mystical) identification of oneself with the Deity.

1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1856) II. vii. i. 7 The arrogant egotheism of some passages they took in another sense. 1882 J. NICHOL *Amer. Lit.* viii. 267 He approaches the Egotheism of the Sufis.

Egotism (e'g-, ēgōtiz'm). [*f.* EGO + -ISM, with intrusive *t* as in AGIOTAGE.]

If the statement of Addison (quot. 1714) can be trusted, the word seems to have been invented by some of the Port-Royalists to range with the terms of rhetoric denoting 'figures of speech' and the like. (In accordance with this, Lord Chesterfield speaks of 'the egotism' as one might say 'the apophosis', 'the chiasmus'.) It seems probable that 'egotism' was formed on the pattern of some older word in -ism; cf. for example Fr. *idiotisme*.]

1. The obtrusive or too frequent use of the pronoun of the first person singular: hence the practice of talking about oneself or one's doings.

1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 562 ¶ 3 The Gentlemen of Port-Royal... branded this Form of Writing (in the First Person) with the Name of an Egotism. 1747 CHESTERTON *Lett.* I. cxxxix. 344 Banish the egotism out of your conversation. 17... *Ibid.* II. 238 Though I do not recommend the egotism to you with regard to any body else, I desire that you will use it with me. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. Introd. 16 The nature of journals renders egotisms unavoidable. 1775 MASON *Mem. Gray Poems* (1775) 173 The Reader... will excuse this short piece of egotism. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 407 The egotism of personal narrative.

2. The vice of thinking too much of oneself; self-conceit, boastfulness; also, selfishness.

1800 *Med. Jurid.* IV. 503 My readers will pardon any appearance of egotism... since it is not easy to talk of oneself without giving offence. 1830 COLERIDGE *Lect. Shaks.* II. 116 The intense selfishness, the alcohol of egotism, which would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon Wks.* (Bohn) I. 381 His absorbing egotism was deadly to all other men. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. vii. 101 Sin is the withdrawing into self and egotism out of the vivifying life of God. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 232 Without egotism, I can safely offer to make a gun or guns against any maker in the world. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 257 An intense class and national egotism then dominated all politics.

Egotist (e'g-, ēgōtist). [*f.* as prec. + -IST.] One who makes too frequent use of the pronoun I; one who thinks or talks too much of himself; a selfish person. Also attrib.

1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 562 ¶ 4 The most eminent Egotist... was Montaigne, the author of the... Essays. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ball. & Songs* I. Pref. 4 A man, that acknowledges favours may be allowed to be an egotist. 1830 MACINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 175 As much an egotist as Montaigne; but not so agreeably so. 1848 W. H. KELLY in *L. Blane's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 459 Such is, in the egotist and vulgar meaning of the phrase, the genius of the ambitious. 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* 240 The egotist is ever speaking and thinking of that which belongs to himself alone. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lvii. The sailors were preparing to desert the sinking ship in the little boat... then there was a rush of egotists; and thirty souls crowded into it.

Egotistic (eg-, ēgōtistik), *a.* [*f.* prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, egotism.

c 1860 WRAXALL in *R. Houdin* iv. 36, I began to lose the egotistic indifference which a lengthened illness usually produces. 1865 READER 8 July 30 His diction is entirely his own, avowedly egotistic. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. 70 The Christian hope of immortality cannot be an egotistic hope.

Egotistical, *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton, Ess.* (1851) I. 14 The character of a writer from the passages directly egotistical. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 321 Patriotism has often covered the most egotistical motives. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxxxvi. (1878) 697, I have a right to be garrulous and egotistical. 1870 D'ISRAELI *Lothair* xlix. 268, I am talking in an... egotistical... manner.

Hence **Egotistically** *adv.*, in an egotistical manner, as a result of egotism.

1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Vivian* iii. (1832) 195 Egotistically secured from the pains of sympathy. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 66 An old black cat... lay... upon the centre foot of the fender purring egotistically. 1880 H. JAMES *Benvenuto* i. 344 A man... who assumes, a trifle egotistically, that the rest of the world was equally at leisure.

Egotize (eg-, ēgōtīz), *v.* [*f.* EGOT-ISM: see IZE.] *intr.* To talk or write in an egotistic way.

Hence **Egotizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1789 COWPER *Lett.* 6 June, I egotize in my letters to thee.

1792 and Ep. J. Priestley in *Poet. Register* (1808) 406 E'en the first egotizing sentence flags. 1811 L. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* 75, I am involving myself in the sins of preaching and egotising. 1865 R. PAUL *Lett. in Mem.* xix. (1872) 328, I am not going to egotise.

Egranulose (ēgrānizō's), *a.* Bot. [*f.* E-pref. + GRANULOSE.] Without granules.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Egre, *obs.* form of EAGER.

† **Egre'dient**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*ad.* L. *egredientem*, *pr. pple.* of *egredi* to go out, *f. ē* out + *gradi* to step.] That goes out or issues forth.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 74 The one is as ingredient, the other as egredient.

Egregious (ēgrī'djās, -djās), *a.* Also 6 m-, **egregius**. [*f.* L. *egregius*, *f. ē* out + *grex*, *greg-is* flock + -OUS: hence *lit.*, towering above the flock.]

† 1. Prominent, projecting.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii. 92 All the poynt, and egregious portion of the right side of this inuolucure.

2. Remarkable in a good sense:

a. Of persons and personal qualities: Distinguished, eminent, excellent, renowned. *Obs.* (exc. in humorously pedantic use).

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 172 Peda, the sonne of Penda, an egregius yonge gentillmanne. 1590 MARLOWE and Pt. *Tamburl.* I. i, Egregious viceroys of these eastern parts. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Ex. xxxviii. 23 Ooliab... was himself also an egregious artificer in wood. 1656 HOBBS *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 283, I am not so egregious a mathematician as you are. 1738 BIRCH *Milton in Milton's Wks.* (1738) I. App. 84 Egregious was their Loyalty and Veneration of Majesty. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 53 There is a school book by the egregious John Amos Comenius. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomen* I. 122 When he wanted to draw... some one splendid and egregious, it was Clive he took for a model.

b. Of things: Remarkably good or great. Of events and utterances: Striking, significant. *Obs.*

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* II. (Palfr.) Prol. Certain reserved sentences very egregious lively and excellent. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. 11 Except... thou doe giue to me egregious Ransome. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 220 This is egregious doctrine, and for which one day charity will much thank thee. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 147 It [emulsion] is especially of egregious use in Fevers.

3. Remarkable in a bad sense; gross, flagrant, outrageous. [This sense does not belong to L. *egregius* or to It. *egregio*; prob. it arose from an ironical use of it, though our earliest quotations afford no evidence of this.]

a. of persons and personal attributes.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 33 Thai them selvs cannot dissemble it without egregious impudencie. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 69 Egregious is neuer used in english but in the extreame ill part. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 211 Italian Fiend... Egregious murderer. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 576 Egregious Liars and Impostors. 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* v. 1, He would be an egregious ass who wou'd venture to lay out his money in them [jewels]. 1839 JAMES LOUIS XIV. I. 50 The egregious superstition of the higher orders. 1864 *Morning Star* 13 Sept., Every tradesman... with egregious bonhomie tries to cheat you.

b. of things, actions, etc.

1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 88 He toucheth severity towards servants, as a hainous and egregious offence. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 ¶ 2 People that want Sense, do always in an egregious Manner want Modesty. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. ii. 48 An egregious exercise of tyranny. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* ii. (1828) I. 21 An egregious waste of time. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 426 No blunder could have been more egregious.

c. *nonce-wd.* Wandering from the flock.

1873 BROWNING *Red Colt Night-C.* 1203 An egregious sheep... Unearthed the image of good Mother's time.

Hence **Egregiousness**, the quality of being egregious; the possession of uncommon qualities. 1632 SHERWOOD, *Egregiousness* is excellence. 1877 TIMES Feb. 19. 12/1 Professor Guthrie pointed out that water... is unusual, and shows egregiousness in its properties.

Egregiously, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY.] In an egregious manner, remarkably; in 17th c. occasionally in a good sense, remarkably well, excellently; now exclusively in bad or ironical sense, grossly, monstrously, shamefully.

a 1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 368 Here have I blotted your Paper vainly, and played the fool egregiously. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camdey's Hist. Elis.* I. an. 2. 25 The French egregiously dissembled a desire of peace. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xix. 156 Whom he had seen to act his part most egregiously upon the Stage. 1866 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* II. xiv. 267 Well aware... that he was trespassing egregiously.

Egreinoigne, -moyn, *obs.* ff. AGRIMONY.

a 1378 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 9 Agrimonia, egremoyne. a 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 3 Agrimonia uel agrimonia... gall. et angl. egremoigne.

Egress (ē'gres), *sb.* [*ad.* L. *egressus*, *n.* of action *f. egredi*, *f. ē* out + *gradi* to step.]

1. A going out, or issuing forth, from an enclosed or confined place; the right or liberty of going out, esp. in phrase originally legal, *Ingress, egress, and regress.* Also attrib.

1538 tr. *Lyttleton's Tenures* viii. fol. 15b. Free entre, egress, and regress. 1543 *4 Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 To haue free ingresse egress and regress into all such places. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. April* 84, I have... observed... in sundrie Demoniacs, a vomiting immediately before the egress of the Spirit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 437 Gates of

burning Adamant... prohibit all egress. 1794 T. RICHES *Hist. Royal Genl. Spain* 400 The French Fleet... enter'd the Bay of Cadiz, to prevent all Egress and Regress of that Harbour. 1800 E. FRACOCK *Raff. Skirl.* I. 13 The other door which afforded egress into the small court. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 5/2 Another improvement is the egress chamber.

b. *Astron.* The emergence of a heavenly body from an eclipse or occultation; also, the passing of a planet off the sun's disc in a transit; the end of an eclipse or transit. Also *attrib.*

1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 2 May (1885) I. 239 They plainly perceiv'd the Ingress and Egress. 1867-77 G. CHAMBERS *Astron. Voc.* 915 *Egress*, the passage of a satellite from the disc of its primary, at the end of the phenomenon known as a 'transit'. 1888 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 5/4 The Transit of Venus... the egress observations in the West Indies.

2. *Anal.* Of nerves and vessels: An issuing forth, or branching out.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 110 After the egress or going out thereof [of the nerve] it cleaveth into two branches. 1658 CULPEPPER & COLE tr. *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 46 That the Ingress and Egress of the Vessels might be discerned. 1830 R. KNOX *Bellard's Anat.* 359 The nervous fasciculi... are collected together at their egress from the ganglion.

3. A channel of exit, an outlet.

1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 229 God... as a wise Artist... stops all other egresses but that which fits his design. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* 142 A lane... an egress from which was shut up. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* III. 163 The door... was a private egress opening on the wide terrace.

4. *fig.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions v.* § 4. 264 Ingress into this world... Progress of Life... Egress or death. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* 1653 Pref. 11 This present Work... the Author's entreats... may receive a charitable Construction upon the egress thereof. 1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* ix. 74 Love then consists in a kind of expansion or egress of the heat and spirits to the object loved. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 43 What should prevent the ingress... of noxious trades, or facilitate their egress.

Egress (eg'res), *v.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To issue, to go forth. (Perfect tenses sometimes conjugated with *be*.)

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 111 b, Two other payre of sinewes... which after they are egressed or gone forth, beget also, by together knitting, one notable nerve. 1765 W. LAW tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* I. (1772) 11 That which is egressed is called the Lubet of the Deity. 1866 J. ROSE *Ovid's Fasti* II. 203 Forth from the camp egress'd their bands.

Egression (eg're-jon). [ad. L. *egressiō-em*, f. *egress-* ppl. stem of *egredi*: see **EGRESS** sb.]

1. The action of issuing forth or going out from any enclosed place or specified limits.

1590 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* III. 272 To send a man... To his egression. 1607 TOSSELL *Serpents* 753 Scorpions, which at their first egression do kill their Dam that hatched them. 1650 H. BROOKER *Conserv. Health* 117 The Cold hinders the egression of Vapors. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* iv. i, Mævius... in the instant of its [the arrow's] egression... repents of the intended evil. 1767 HERRDERN in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 461 The accession of strangers and the egression of the natives being so equally inconsiderable. 1868 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 448 The Indian peninsula is a huge cul-de-sac, into which race after race... has poured... without the possibility of any egression.

† b. *spec.* The exodus of the Israelites from Egypt. *Obs.* (freq. in 18th c.).

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 352 The times from the egression to the building of Solomon's Temple. 1738-41 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 256 The Egression of the Israelites.

† c. *transf.* The issuing as a branch, etc. *Obs.* 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 59 Sinewy and sharpe is the egression of this muscle at the first.

† 2. Emergence from, out of (obscurity, etc.); a deviation from accustomed rules; an outburst of feeling, poetic fervour, etc. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsy* Arg. A. J, Lennyng the egressyons poetyques and fabulous obscurytes. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Course Serm.* I. iv. 50 Extraordinary egressions and translations beyond the ordinary course of an even Piety. *Ibid.* (1678) 85 The Gospel... requiring the heart of man did stop every egression of disorders. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* lxviii. 1 Egressions of affection unto God. 1738-41 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 31 All Countries on their first Egression out of Barbarity. 1753 *Ess. Celibacy* 80 Such egressions from her laws are degeneracies from the connate standard of human perfection.

Egressive, *a.* [as if ad. L. **egressivus*; cf. prec. and -IVE.] Tending to issue forth.

1691 ED. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Phil.* 356 The desire is egressive, and the Egress is the Spirit of the Will.

Egret (eg-rét, i'grét). Forms: 5 egrette, egrette, 6-7 egret, 7 (egript), 8 egrette, egrette, 5- egret. See also AIGRETTE. [var. of AIGRETTE: a. Fr. *aigrette*, dim. of *aigr-*, a. OHG. *heigr*: see HERON.]

1. The Lesser White Heron: cf. AIGRETTE 1. Also *attrib.*, as in egret-heron.

1411 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* III. 129/2 Egrets 4 @ 1/2. c. 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 911 Thegret, laigret. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 520 An egret... is all white as the swanne, with legs like to an hearshaw. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 513 Egrets, a species of Heron now scarce known in this island. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* III. viii. 178 As quiet poultry might look on an egret. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. ix. iv. 455 Snowy egrets... station themselves lower down to watch the fish.

2. The feathery pappus of the seeds of the dandelion, thistle, and other plants; = AIGRETTE 3.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 70 Seeds in which the down or egret... is sessile. 1800 J. HURDIS *Favourite Vill.* 110 Egret from the head Of thistle ravished. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* vi. (1871) 29 The egret of a thistle.

3. *attrib.*, as † egret-monkey [Fr. *aigrette*; so called by Buffon from the tuft on the top of its head], an assumed species of ape called by Linnaeus *Simia Aygula*; it is now supposed that the female of some species of *Macacus* was meant.

1808 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 81 The egret monkey. 1829 *Tower Menagerie*, Contents.

Egrimonie, *y*, obs. ff. AGRIMONY.

† **Egrimony**, *rare* -o. [ad. L. *egrimonia*, f. *eger* sick.] Deep sorrow.

1606 in COCKERAM. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1828 in TODD. 1847 in WEBSTER and MOUT. Dicts.

Egriot, var. of AGRIOU, *Obs.*, a sort of cherry.

Egritude, var. of AGRITUDE, *Obs.*

Egromancy, egromantic, corrupt ff. NECROMANCY, -MANTIC.

[Cf. *negromancy* and Walloon *egromancien* = Fr. *néromancien* (Littre). Sir R. Burton believes that he found the words in some Eng. writer of 17th c., and many scholars inform us that they have certainly met with them in earlier literature, but we have failed to obtain references.]

1825 R. BURTON *Arab. Nights* I. 76 By virtue of my egromancy become thou half stone and half man. *Ibid.* I. 133 An hundred and seventy chapters of egromantic formulas.

† **Egrote**, *v.* *Obs.* -o. [ad. L. *egrotäre*, f. *egrotus* sick.] *intr.* To be sick; to feign oneself sick.

1721-61 in BAILEY.

Hence **Egrotting** *vbl. sb.*, a feigned sickness.

1732 in COLE. 1775 in ASH.

Egrymon, *Obs.* variant of AGRIMONY.

Egte, obs. form of EIGHT.

Egual, var. of EGALL *a.* *Obs.* equal.

Egurgitate (eg'ur-jit-it), *v.* *rare*. [ad. L. *egurgitāt-* ppl. stem of *egurgitäre*, f. *ē* out + *gurgit-* em whirlpool, gulf.] *trans.* To vomit forth; humorously, to utter (phrases).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 64. 2/2 Horisonant Phrases... which... with... Facility you Egurgitate. 1862 Q. Rev. July 192 The most purposeless crystalline-chalybeate bubbles which earth has yet egurgitated. *Egylle*, obs. ff. EAGLE.

† **Egyptiac**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*. [ad. late L. *Ægyptiacus*.] = EGYPTIAN.

1635 PACITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 48 Groning under their Egyptiack bondage.

† **Egyptiacal**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = EGYPTIAN.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* lxxx. 14 Egyptiack bondage. 1566 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 134/1 Suffering no gibbes... nor the Egyptian rolls upon womens heads.

Egyptian (dji'pjon), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 egi-, egyptian, -ien, -yan, 6 egyptian, egyptoy-, (-y)-an, 7 eg-, 7- egyptian. [f. EGYPT + -IAN.] *A. adj.*

1. Belonging or relating to Egypt.

1646 CRASHAW *Delights of the Muse* 129 Th' Egyptian Pyramids themselves must live. 1796 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 245 The Egyptian, Julian, and Gregorian [year]. 1823 RAWLINSON *Egypt & Bab.* 223 No trace has been found of camels in the Egyptian monuments. *Mod.* The recent Egyptian campaign. He speculated in Egyptian bonds.

b. *fig.* In Biblical allusions, as *Egyptian bondage*: bondage like that of the Israelites in Egypt; *Egyptian darkness*: intense darkness (see *Exod.* x. 22); also, † *Egyptian days*: the two days in each month which were believed to be unlucky.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxi. (1495) 358 For there ben xliiii Egypciens dayes it folowith that god sente mo wrechies upon the Egypciens than ten. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 93 A waytib not beis Egipcian daies, (bat we call dysmal). 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Epic.* II. iv. 76 A Glympse that might Enlighten them in the midst of Egyptian darknesse. 1659 MILTON *Rapt. Commu.* Wks. (1851) 401 A part of the Nation were desperately conspir'd to call back again thir Egyptian Bondage. 1844 J. ABBOTT *Napoleon* II. viii. 133 It was a night of Egyptian darkness.

2. *Bot.* Egyptian Bean: perh. the fruit of *Nelumbium speciosum*; Egyptian Lotus = *Nymphaea Lotus*; Egyptian Rose = *a. Scabiosa arvensis* L. b. *Scabiosa atropurpurea* L.; Egyptian Thorn: *Crataegus Pyracantha*.

3. *Min.* Egyptian Jasper, † Egyptian pebble: a brown mottled jasper from Egypt.

1771 HILL *Fossils* 226 Egyptian Pebble. 1804 JAMESON *Minerology* I. 230 Egyptian Jasper. 1884 DANA *Minerology* 195 Egyptian Jasper.

4. = GIPSY, *humorous*.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. xiii. IV. 295 Mr. Jones... took leave of his Egyptian majesty.

5. In Printing. *Egyptian type* (letters, figures): a particular kind of type distinguished by the thickness of the stems; also as quasi-sb.

1855 J. GORDON *Interest Tables* Pref. 7 The introduction of Egyptian figures at the tens... will... give increased facility to the eye in running over the columns. 1859 H. BEADNELL *Guide Typography* II. 35 Types are... distinguished according to the information... of the letter... [as]... Roman, Italic... Egyptian.

B. sb.

1. A native of Egypt. Often *fig.* with allusion to the aspect in which the Egyptians appear in the Bible. *To spoil the Egyptians*: cf. *Exod.* xii. 36.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xix. 21 Egipcions schulen knowe the Lord. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. iii. (1495) 347 Amonge the Egypciens the yere was tokenyd by a dragon paynted bytyng his owne taylle. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 73 Decretistis, as to pat part of wysdam bat bei haue of be worldis wisdam, are Egipcians. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampl.* Wks. (1687) 422 All without the Fold of the Godly were Egyptians. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 323 The... abhorrence of the Egyptians for these barbarous Iconoclasts. *Mod.* The manners of the ancient Egyptians.

2. = GIPSY.

1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 98 b, It is ordayned agaynst people callinge themselves Egypciens, that no such persons be suffred to come within this realme. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 179 For the better triall of... maisterfull beggers, fenseit foolis, counterfit Egyptians. 1697 *View of Penal Laws* 310 If any Transports into England or Wales, any lewd People, calling themselves Egyptians, they forfeit 40s. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. A company of Egyptians, or as they are vulgarly called, gipsies.

3. *pl.* In recent use = *Egyptian stocks*: securities issued by the Egyptian government.

Hence **Egyptianize** *v.* a. *intr.* to act like an Egyptian; to adopt Egyptian practices; b. *trans.* to make like an Egyptian or the Egyptians. **Egyptianised** *ppl. a.* **Egyptianism**, Egyptian characteristics, inclination to Egyptian customs.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* vi. 17 It was... wickedness... to Egyptianize in the adoration of the God of Israel. 1807 G. S. FABER *Expiat. Sacrif.* 268 God's condescension to the Egyptianism of the Israelites. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xx. III. 442 This dynasty [Psammetichus's] had too little of pure Egyptianism in them to find favour with the priests. 1851 H. TORRENS in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 9 The existence of an Egyptianised race.

Egyptize, *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. EGYPT + -IZE.] *intr.* To refer things to Egyptian sources.

1844 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Anc. Greece & It.* (ed. 3) 408 Little given as we are to Egyptising.

Egyptologue, *rare*. [a. Fr. *Égyptologue*; cf. next.] = EGYPTOLOGIST.

1826 *Sat. Rev.* II. 419/1 The famous Egyptologue, the Vicomte de Rougé. 1859 *Ibid.* VIII. 401/2 Many writers on Greek mythology, to say nothing of professed Egyptologues.

Egyptology (idjipt'olodji), [f. as if ad. Gr. **αἰγυπτολογία*, f. *Αἰγυπτός* Egypt + -λογία discursing (see -LOGY).] The study of Egyptian antiquities, of the ancient Egyptian language and history. Hence **Egyptologer** = EGYPTOLOGIST.

Egyptological *a.*, pertaining to, concerned with, or devoted to Egyptology. **Egyptologist**, one versed in the study of Egyptian antiquities.

1859 GREGORY *Egypt* I. 37 The name Sesortesen... recent Egyptologists are... unanimous in maintaining. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 162 Egyptology, he [Sir George Lewis] says, has an historical method of its own. 1864 PIAZZI SMYTH *Our Inher. Gt. Pyramid* v. xxii. (1874) 418 By the sadly Egyptological Baron Bunsen. 1873 GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* II. 14 Hieroglyphics are to the Egyptologist—the silent... records of an age long passed away. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 210 The key afforded by the researches of Egyptology. 1876 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 22 The historical discoveries of the earlier Egyptologists were for a time arrayed against Revelation. 1882 *Academy* No. 513. 150 Mr. O. modestly disclaims all Egyptological pretensions.

Egyr, obs. form of EAGER.

Egyrmonye, obs. var. of AGRIMONY.

Ejathe, obs. form of EATH.

Eje, obs. f. of AWE, EYE.

Eh (ē, ē), *int.* [repr. an exclamation of instinctive origin; ME. had EY; the mod. spelling may be after Fr. *eh*, though it might have suggested itself independently.]

1. An ejaculation of sorrow. Cf. AH 1.

1567 *Triall Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodley* III. 281 Eh, they have used me with too much villainy.

2. An interjectional interrogative particle; often inviting assent to the sentiment expressed.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, Wasn't it lucky, eh? 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VI. 132 What have I brought you here for—eh? 1859 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 68 You are joking, Jesse, eh? 1867 E. WAUGH *Ould Blanket* III. 61 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) Eh, iv that blanket could talk, Ailse, it could oather make folk laugh or cry! 1870 B. BRIERLEY *Bundle o' Fents* I. 31 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) 'Eh, whatever is ther' t' do?' hoo shrikt cawt.

Hence **Eh** *v. intr.*, to say 'Eh!'

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* vii. The former ha'd, eh'd.

Ehe, **ehelid**, **ehsihdo**, **ehthurl**, obs. forms of EYE, EYE.

Ehlite (ē'loit). *Min.* [f. *Ehl*, local name (see quot.) + -ITE.] A variety of Pseudomalachite.

1868 DANA *Min.* s. v. *Pseudomalachite*, Ehlite of Breithaupt. Occurs in veins at Ehl near Lenz on the Rhine.

Ehrenbergite (f'renbe:gi:t). *Min.* [f. the surname Ehrenberg + -ITE.] A species of CIMOLITE.

1868 DANA *Min.* s. v. *Cimolite*, Ehrenbergite occurs in clefts in trachyte at the quarries of Steinchen.

Ehte, obs. form of AUGHT, property.

Ehyt, obs. form of EAT *v.*

Ei, ME. contracted form of ANY.

+ **Eicastic**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. εἰκαστικός, f. εἰκάζειν to liken, portray.] Imitative.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* l. iii. l. 295 Eicastic Art or Skill in Imitation: whence also Eicastic Poesie received its origination: because its main use lies in framing Images, and pleasing representations of persons or Things.

Eich (e), *obs. var. of EAOH.*

Eiconic, *var. of ICONIC.*

Eicosihedron, *obs. form of ICOSAHEDRON.*

Eident (eident), *a. Sc.* Also 6 ydant, 8 eydent. [Variant of earlier YTHAND, prob. an altered form of northern ME. *iden* (a. ON. *idinn*, *idinn* 'assiduous, diligent', Vigf.), perh. assimilated to pr. pples. in -and.] Diligent, industrious, busy; also attentive to. Cf. YTHAND.

1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* vi. O ij. The soules of the Sanctes departed ar mair ydant in this exercise [of praise] then when they wer alive. 1774 FERGUSON *Farmer's Ingle Poems* (1845) 36 Wad they [gentler gabs] to labouring lend an eident hand. 1807-10 TANNAMILL *Poems* (1846) 12 The lad .. Was eident ay, and deftly hel' the plough. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv. 'Be eident and civil to them baith.'

Eider (eider), *sb.* Also 8-9 edder. [Ultimately a. Icel. *eddr* (pron. aiðar), genit. of *ed-r* eider-duck, in the comb. *eddr-dún* eider-down. The continental forms, Sw. *†eider*, now *ejder* (-gås), Da. *eder* (-fugl), Ger. *eider* (-ente), are similarly adoped from Icel. The present Eng. spelling is probably from the Sw. used by Von Troil.]

1. A species of duck, *Somateria mollissima*, abundant in the Arctic regions, that lines its nest with EIDER-DOWN; also, *King-eider* (*Somateria spectabilis*). Chiefly attrib., as in *eider-bird*, -duck, EIDER-DOWN.

1743 in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 612 Amongst the Sea-birds are the Edder, Ducks of Three Kinds. 1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 143 The eider-bird is yet more useful to the natives. 1854 D. MOIR *Fowler* viii. The eider ducks, With their wild eyes, and necks of changeable blue. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 265 Swans and brantgeese, harlequins and eiders. 1863 *Spring Lapl.* 384 The king eider and Barrow's Iceland duck are only occasionally seen in the autumn.

2. The down itself.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) II. 243 The down known by the name of Eider or Edder which these birds furnish.

3. attrib. or adj. Resembling eider-down.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 18 Sheep protects him with his eider wings. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trng.* III. ii. 259 Beneath her eider robe the .. earth Watches .. for the sun.

Eider-down, [ultimately a. Icel. *eddr-dún*: see EIDDER and DOWN sb.2; the Icel. word has been adopted as Sw. *ejder-dun*, Da. *eder-duun*, Ger. *eiderdon*, Fr. *édredon*.]

1. The small soft feathers from the breast of the eider duck. Also attrib.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 125 In this number we may reckon the Eider-down. 1804 CR. RUMFORD in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 85 Having its two ends well covered up with eider-down. 1865 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 167 All who could work, even at picking over eider-down. 1899 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 17 You top up with a sweet little eider-down quilt, as light as roses.

2. = eider-down quilt.

Eidograph (eido'gráf). [f. Gr. εἶδος form + γράφειν to sketch.] (See quot.)

1801 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 81 Professor Wallace's eidograph may be advantageously employed. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 288 1/2 The eidograph is a correct instrument for enlarging or reducing drawings.

|| **Eidolon** (eido'lon). *Pl.* sometimes -a. [a. Gr. εἶδωλον (see IDOL, IDOLUM) image, spectre, phantom.] An unsubstantial image, spectre, phantom.

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 137 Flying through the air, and living .. with mere Eidolons. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* i. 36 Calling up his eidolon in the hall of his former greatness. 1849 POE *Dreamland*, An Eidolon named Night On a black throne reigns upright. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 155 How Ulysses left the sunlight For the pale eidola race. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. xxi. 193 It is a magic shape, a lifeless eidolon. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 174 No real giant, but a pure eidolon of the mind.

b. Optics.

1881 G. R. PIGGOTT in *Nature* No. 622. 515 If [the objects are] transparent, strange eidola are generated difficult of interpretation and dispersion.

Hence **Eidolio** *a.*, of the nature of an eidolon.

Eido-loclast [f. Gr. κλάσσειν breaker; cf. *Iconoclast*], one who demolishes idols.

1881 G. R. PIGGOTT in *Nature* No. 622. 515 The earlier .. plates .. teem with eidolic varieties of form. 1884 DE QUINCEY *Goethe Wks.* 1863 XII. 191 Let the object of the false worship .. be made his own eidoloclast.

+ **Eidouranion**. [f. Gr. εἶδος form + οὐρανός heaven.] The name given to a mechanical contrivance for representing the motions of the heavenly bodies; cf. ORRERY.

1885 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Frank* (Sequel) (ed. 2) II. 243 He saw in large letters .. Orrery and Eidouranion. 1889 PEACOCK *Misfort.* *Elphin* 82 Astronomy .. elevating the mind, as the eidouranion lectures have it, to sublime contemplations.

Eidyll, -ic, *var. of IDYLL*, -ic.

Eie, *obs. form of ANY, AWE, EYE.*

Eiffule, *obs. form of AWFUL.*

Eigh (eigh), *int. dial.* [cf. EH, EX.] An exclamation expressing wonder or asseveration.

1750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Wks.* (1819) 54 *Mary*. Is Scrots o' Rutchots so honsome? *Tim*. Eigh, hoos meeterly. 1755 JOHNSON, *Eigh*, an expression of sudden delight. 1775 in ASH. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F. v. i.* Eigh! I would kiss them. 1867 J. P. MORRIS *Selby Beck Dobby* 5 (*Lauc. Gloss.*) Eigh, ther's many a million on 'em.

Eighe, *obs. form of AWE.*

Eight (eigh), *a. and sb.* Forms: a. 1 ahta, eahta, ehte, 2 ehte, (Orm.) ehhte, 3 ehte, eahte, 3-5 eyt(e, ei3-, eih-, eyhte, (3 eyte, eyth), 4-6 eyght(e, 4 eheit, heyt, eyt, 3it(t, 5 eght, ey3the), 6- eight. *B.* 3-5 acht, aght, a3t(e, aht(e, Sc. ault(e, 5 Sc. awcht, 4- Sc. aucht, 6-Sc. aught. [Com. Teut. and Aryan: OE. *ahta*, *cahta*, *ehhte*, Northumb. *ahhto*, = OFris. *achta*, *achte*, *acht*, OS. *ahto* (Du. *acht*), OHG. *ahto* (MHG. *achte*, mod.G. *acht*), ON. (*ahta*) *átta* (Sw. *átta*, Da. *otte*), Goth. *ahtau*; cf. L. *octo*, Gr. *ὄκτω*, OIr. *ocht*, Lith. *aszūni*, Skr. *ashtāu*.]

The cardinal numeral next after seven, represented by the symbols 8 or viii.

A. as adj.

1. In concord with sb. expressed.

Beowulf 2075 (Th.) Heht ða .. eahta mearas .. on flet teon. 1000 *Menologium* 95 (Gr.) Pæs emb ahta and nigon Dogera rimes. 1070 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) Turolf abbot and ahte siþe twenti Francisce men mid him. 1200 ORMIN 4327 Riht ehte siþe an hundredd. 1225 *Ancre. R.* Pref. 23 This an Boc is todealet in eahte lesse Boke. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 385 As in þe yer of grace a þousend þer yt was And four score & eyt(e. 1300 *Cursor M.* 188 He heled on al vnþere Pat seke was thritte and aht yer. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xi. 523 Aucht hundreth armyt, I throw, thai weir. 1445 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. viii. 104 Aucht hundyr wynter and seventy. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 210, I shall make them to be accompanied of eyghte erles. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 10 In the year of God jm. v. twantie aucht yeiris. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 80 In eight the first yeeres of his empire. 1631 MILTON *Epit. Mckness*. *Winchester* 7 Summers three times eight save one She had told. 1758 RAMSAY *Poems* (1844) 83 Twa times aught bannacks in a heap. 1755 POPE *Prod. Sat.* 182 The Bard .. strains from hard-bound brains, eight lines a year. 1885 BALL *Story of the Heavens* 146 An interval of eight years.

b. (An) eight days = a week.

c 1160 *Haltan Gosp.* John xx. 26 Efter ehte (c 1000 eahta) dægen his leorning-cnihtes waren inne. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 45 Næst uor aue monþe ne to e3te dayes: ac ine one zelum day. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* ix. 28 About an eight dayes after these sayings. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 194 Eight Days after, prick them forth at distances.

2. With ellipsis of sb., which may usually be supplied from context.

c 1205 LAY. 26502 Þer eahte þer niþene. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 334 Al þene world, þute ehte i þen arche. 1325 E. E. *Alit.* P. B. 331 Þis meyny of a3te i schal saue of monnez saulez. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 84 Þe date was a þousand & fourscore & ahte. 1340 *Cursor M.* 1027 3ou 3itt haue i forborn .. My broþer benesoun i 3ou 3yue. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. x. 521 For awcht or ten in comowne prys sawld we þen. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 13 We, acht, acht, and neyn, and ten is this. 1588 A. KING tr. *Cassius' Catech.* 161 b. Our Lords beatitudes .. ar rakened aught in number as follovia. 1664 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 638 Eight that were left to make a purer world.

b. esp. With omission of hours; as eight o' clock, etc.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 210 Let him be sent for tomorrow, eight a clocke to haue amends. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. i. 205 His eyes were set at eight i'th morning. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 263 P. 1, I went to see him .. about Eight a Clock in the Evening. *Mod.* We breakfast at eight.

c. Prosody. In eight and six (four, etc.): in lines alternately consisting of those numbers of syllables. See B. 2 d.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 25 It shall be written in eight and sixe.

+ d. Piece of eight (reals): the Spanish 'dollar' or 'piastre' (Sp. *pieza de ocho*). *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1592 THOMPE *Ess. Constit.* 4 *Int. Empire Wks.* 1731 I. 111 Crying up the Pieces of Eight. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* (1744) II. 129 At Rambang I bought a cow .. for two Pieces of Eight. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 163 The Salisbury .. took a Spanish ship, with one hundred and fifty thousand pieces of eight on board. 1883 R. L. STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* 225 Pieces of eight.

3. Coupled with a higher cardinal or ordinal numeral following, so as to form a compound (cardinal or ordinal) numeral.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 485 The eight and fortieth Chapter abideth in the exposition of the same text. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 259 Every year, upon the eight and twenty day of August, they observe a solemn feast. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Foster* xxii, D—n your eight-and-twenties!

B. as sb.

1. The abstract number eight.

1308 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXI. (1495) 922 One doo to seven makyth the nombre of eyghte. 1808 WILFORD in *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 289 Seven is a fortunate number among the Hindus: eight among the Bauddhists.

2. A set of eight persons or things.

a. Card-playing. A card marked with eight pips.

1598 FLORIO, *Otto*, the number of eight, an eight vpon the cards. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamster* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 341 Then he plays his eight of hearts.

b. The crew of a rowing boat, consisting of eight oarsmen. The *Eights*: boat-races at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge between the

boats of the different colleges, which take place in the Summer Term. Hence *Eights Week*.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 142/1, I rowed in a fairish 'eight'. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. i. 6 He .. could not be persuaded to be one of the University eight.

c. Bibliography. In *eights*: an expression indicating the number of leaves in a sheet of an early printed book.

1828 LOWNDES *Bibliogr.* s. v. *Caxton*, It [the Cronicles] terminates on the recto of Y 6 in eights. 1883 GREGOR in *Rolland's Crt. Venus* Introd. 31 It is a quarto, and consists of A to I in eights. c 1884 *Brit. Mus. Cat.*, *Sarum Primer* (1538) Register: sigs. A-T, in eights, except T which has four leaves.

d. Metre. In *eights*: in lines of eight syllables. So *In eights and sixes* (four, etc.): in alternate lines of those lengths. Chiefly said of hymns.

3. The figure (8) representing this number; hence anything in the form of an 8; esp. a figure made on the ice in skating. Also *figure (of) eight*; sometimes attrib.

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 15 All our courses are but figures of eight. 1842 TENNYSON *Epic* 10 Cutting eights that day upon the pond. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 626 The thrice-repeated eight, the eight hundred and eighty and eight. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 1 What is a figure of eight knot used for? 1876 A. ARNOLD *Persia in Contemp. Rev.* June 42 One is surprised to see a European cutting figures of eight upon frozen pools. 1887 CORNH. *Mag. Mar.* 255 They danced a figure 8 chain.

C. Comb., as *eight-angled*, -celled, -sided, threaded adjs.; combined with sbs. forming adjs. of dimension, etc., as *eight-inch*, -line, -penny; *eight-day* adj., -fold adj. and adv.; *eight-day* clock, a clock that goes for eight days without winding up; *eight-oar a.* (of a boat), manned by eight rowers; also as sb.; *eight-shaft*, a kind of corded fabric; *eightsman*, one of the crew of an eight-oar. (*Eight pence* is almost always written as one word, usu. without hyphen.)

1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unt.* 155 A Dye, four-square though six-sided, and *eight angled. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 521 The neck appears to form .. an *eight-celled rosette. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Box* ii, He took to pieces the *eight-day clock. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xviii. 278 Little eight-day-old Venetians. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 293 An eight-day watch had watched she. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Bij. Octupla. *eightfold. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 344 The customs had multiplied eightfold within sixteen years. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* Introd. 42 The paths of the saints, or the eightfold path of purity. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 660 His patent locomotive engine, with two *eight-inch cylinders, weighs five tons. 1860 ALL V. ROUND No. 73. 548 The cost of an eight-inch cast-iron gun .. is about a hundred pounds. 1864 HAZLITT *Early Pop. Poetry* IV. 19 In four *eight-line stanza. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Eight-line Pica. A type whose face has eight times the length of pica. 1850 KINGSLEY *Al. Locke* xii. (1874) 105 An *eight-oar lay under the bank. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 300 If Mr. Urquhart could persuade the Universities to substitute Turkish baths for eight-oars. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. iii. 119 A Trifle, some *eight-penny matter. 1768 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 13484, Eight pieces of Eight-penny taffaty Ribon. c 1850 *Kudim. Navig.* (Weale) 135 Nails of sorts. 8, 10, 24, 30, and 40-penny nails. 1840 *L'pool Jnrl.* 4 July 1/2 A Great Stock of Fustians, in Beavertees. *Eightshaft, Contrad., and other excellent Cords. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 133 A series of double *eight-sided pyramids might result from class A, 4, and 6. 1882 *Standard* 16 Mar. 2, I am, Sir, your obedient servant, An *Eightsman. 1666 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* xxviii. (1697) 536 Some will have it that [*Maschaar*] .. signifies *eightthreded Line.

Eight, *obs. form of AIT.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 42 Some do also plant Oziers in their Eights like Quick-sets, thick, and neer the water.

Eighte, *eight*, *obs. fl. AUOHT*, property.

Eighteen (eigh'teen), *a. (sb.)* Forms: 1 ehta-týne, 2 ehte-tyna, 3 eht-, ah-, ehte-, ey3tene, 4-5 ey3-, eyghtene, 6-8 aht-, aughtene, 6 eghtene, 6- eighteen. [OE. *e(a)htatýne*, -têne, corresponds to OFris. *achtatýne*, OS. *ahotian*, *ahtelehan* (Du. *achtien*), OHG. *ahotsehan* (MHG. *ahsehan*, mod.G. *achtzehn*), ON. *átján* (*átján*, Sw. *adertán*, Da. *atten*), Goth. **ahtau-talhan*; f. OTeut. **ahtau*, *ahth*, EIGHT + **tehun* TEN; for the divergent Eng. form of the second element, see -TEEN.]

1. The cardinal number next after seventeen; represented by the symbols 18 or xviii.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 4 Swa þa ehta-tyne (1160 *Hatton* ehte-tyna) ofer þa feoll se stýpel on siloa. 1205 LAY. 18014 Ohtere cnihten ahtene (c 1275 ehtetene) þusen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 407 In þe yer of grace a þousend & four score & ey3tene. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 48 Þe date of Criste a þousand & mo bi aughtene. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth De P. R.* XIX. CXXVI. (1495) 928 Syxe and twelue makyth eyghtene. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* (Mätz), Hundyr byschapis and aughtene. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137 Ey3tene [*P. eyghtene*], octodecim. 1550 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Suffolk* xi. 3 For eightene monthes we dyd conclude a truce. 1641 SUCKLING *Fragn. Aurea* (1646) 35 For your eighteen pence you sit The Lord and Judge of all fresh wit. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 356 He appointed Sandoval to command .. eight hundred and eighteen foot soldiers. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvi, About eighteen years since .. it chanced, etc.

2. quasi-*sb.* = eighteen-pounder (see 3).
 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvii. We took a seat upon the long eighteen.

3. Comb. *Eighteen-headed, -tailed* adjs.; *eighteen-knot a.*, (a vessel) capable of going eighteen knots in an hour; *eighteen-penny a.*, that is worth or costs eighteen-pence; also quasi-*sb.*; *eighteen-pounder*, a gun throwing a shot that weighs eighteen pounds. (*Eighteen pence* is often written as one word, with or without hyphen.)

1766 SHARP in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 84 This has been used many years in St. Bartholomew's hospital, instead of the old *eighteen-headed bandage. 1817 CORBET *Pol. Reg.* 8 Feb. 168 Having an *eighteen-penny-piece put into his hand. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 14 Simpson's... eighteenpenny fish ordinary. 1883 H. R. HAWES in *Gentl. Mag.* July 47. I proceeded to elicit from the red eighteenpenny [fiddle] all it had to give. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* x. 443 The vessel of war suffered severely from two *eighteen-pounders on the Jersey shore. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 46 Exposed to any hostile Power with an *18-knot cruiser. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xviii. (1804) 101 We dressed the wound, and applied the *eighteen-tailed bandage.

Eighteener (eɪtˈiːn). [*f.* EIGHTEEN + -ER.] A cask holding 18 gallons.

1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* II. 117 He finds... our Steven wi' two eighteeners.

Eighteenmo. [English reading of the symbol 18mo for OCTODECIMO; cf. *twelvemo, sixteenmo.*] Used colloq. in the book trades for OCTODECIMO. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

Eighteenth (eɪtˈiːnθ). [*f.* EIGHTEEN + -TH]. *a.* Forms (see EIGHT) + 1 -*tuða*, -*teða*, -*teōða* (*fem. neut.* -*ðe*), 3 -*tepe*, -*tenthe*, 4 -*teope*, 6 -*tenth*, 6 -*teenth*; from 6 - the *t* of *eight* has been dropped, though some dialects still retain it in pronunciation. [OE. *achtatoba*, *f. eahtha*, EIGHT + *teōða* tenth; cf. ON. *attjándi*; in the other OldTeut. langs. this numeral is not recorded. The mod. form is *f.* EIGHTEEN + -TH (after FOURTH) which has become the ordinal suffix for all numerals above 3.]

Next in order after the seventeenth. Hence *Eighteenthly adv.*, in the eighteenth place.

893 K. ALFRED *Orv.* vi. 11. § 3 On þæm eahtheofan geara his [Tiberius] rice... wearð micel þeostres ofer eallne middangeard. 1258 *Procl. Hen. III* (ed. Ellis 1868) Witnesse vs seluen æt Lundan þane ejetenþe day on the Monþe of Octobr. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 436 þo deyde Mold þys god quene, enlene hondred 3er And eysteþe after þat God anerþe alyste her. c. 1305 St. Swithun 5 in *E. P.* (1862) 43 þe eysteþeþe king. 1530 PALSGR. 372 *Dixhuitiesme*, eyghtenth. 1570 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 102 The eighteenth Chapter beginneth the exposition. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xv. 1 In the eighteenth yeere of king Ieroboam. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 Voltaireism may stand for the name of the Renaissance of the eighteenth century.

1614 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 322/2 Eighteenthly, That One of the Three Officers do... reside at Chatham. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. iii. 303 Eighteenthly, why... should the name... be said to be written?

Eighth (eɪtʰ). *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *eahtha*, *eah*, *ehthea* - (late WS. also *eahtheōða*), 1-3 *eah*, *ehthusa*, -*ðe*, 3 *ehtheōðe*, -*tuðe*, *eg*, *ehthe*, 3-4 *eythe*, -*ipe*, *aythe*, 5 *eghtid*, *eyted*, 7- *eythth*: from 3- the forms are often identical with those of the cardinal, 3 *eyth*, 4 *eyte*, *heyt*, *aght*, 5 *eght*, 5-6 *eyght*, 6 *awght*, *ayght*, 5-9 *eight*, *Sc. aught*. [OE. *eahtha* = OHG. *ahtho* (MHG. *ahthode*, *ahthede*, *ahth*, mod.G. *achte*) repr. OTeut. type *ahthōm* - *f.* **ahtau*, **ahth* EIGHT (The OS. *ahtho*, Goth. *ahthuda* represent a type **ahthōm* - the result of accent-shifting or of analogy; for the OFris. and ON. forms see EIGHTIN.]

A. adj.

1. That comes next in order to the seventh.

a. 1000 *Menologium* 3 (Gr.) Crist was... on þy eahtheofan dæg Hælend gehaten. c. 1000 Sax. *Leech.* II. 298 Eahtheop is þæs stanes mæzen, þæt, etc. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þæt me sculde in þe ehtuþe dei þæt knaue child embsnipen. a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 144 þe ehtuþe þinc is hu muchel is þe me ðe blisse of heouene. a. 1300 *Signs before Judem.* 113 in *E. P.* (1862) 10 þe eht dai so is dotus and þat ful wel þou salt se. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 29310 þe aght case fallas all þa in þat any witchcraft gers bigyn. 138. WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 267 þe ehtþe condicioun. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 6222 The Eghtid Batell in the burgh [was] Vnder Serces... the souerain of Perce. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 100 The vertue of the Eight sphere. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* viii. 66 And on the eight daye he let the people go. 1554 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 11 The ryght keeping of the aucht command. 1605 HEYWOOD *If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 207 If it be treason To be the daughter to th' eight Henry, I am a traitor. 1609 BR. HALL *Disputes. Poperie* (1627) 635 Let him heare Origen, what he answers, in the sixth volume of his Explanations of Essay. 1664 EVRLYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 194 The sixth, eighth or tenth day. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* liii. (1838) V. 266 But the seventh and eighth centuries were a period of discord and darkness. 1887 *Gray's Anat.* (ed. 11) 667 The eighth or auditory nerve.

b. With ellipsis of *sb.*, to be supplied from context. Also in dates, with ellipsis of *day* (of the month).

a. 1000 *Guthlac* 1010 (Gr.) Min feorh heonan On þisse eahtheofan [nihte] ende geseceð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 473 The ehtþete was, that... citation non nere Thoru bulle of

the pope. c. 1305 E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 1020 þe ahtþe þe beryl clær & quyt. a. 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 83 The eyted is contempt of veyn glory in us. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 77 þe heyt. Crist biddip in þe gospel to His vicar, turn þe swerd in to þe schep. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xxi. 20 The ayghte befall. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 183 The awght is meiknes quihik assuages and mitigats al angrie motions of ire. 1648 CHAS. I. *Answ. Petit. Pres.* at York 18 Apr. 1 Our Message of the eighth of April. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xlv. 257 When the Lord of the Ascendant is... in the Antiscion of the Lord of the eighth. 1667 MILTON P. L. ix. 67 The space of seven continu'd Nights he [Satan] rode With darkness. On the eighth return'd. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 181 She answered them... 'The tongue no man cau tame... James Third and Aucht', and drank off her glass.

2. *Eighth part*: one of eight equal parts into which a quantity may be divided.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxvii. 154 He had nat the eyght part in nombre of men as the frenche kynge had. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iii. ix. R ij. An eight part of the great Pyramid HIK. 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* A. c. One eight part of the thickness.

B. *sb.* 1. = *eight part*. See A. 2.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Bijb. An eight more. 1747 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* i. (1757) 23 The commander in chief is to have one half of the eight. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 391 The Muskhoyses form seven eighths of what is termed the Creek Confederacy.

b. Mil. *Eighth-wheel*, when a body of troops revolves upon its centre or one of its ends to the extent of one-eighth part of a circle.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 110 The eighth wheel is toward the flank which is to be the head of the column... Advantage will arise if the eighth wheel is made on the center of each body. *Ibid.* 130 According to the degree ordered, whether half, quarter, or eighth wheel.

† 2. *Music.* = OCTAVE. *Obs.* a. An interval of seven notes of the diatonic scale.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 70 A third, a Fifth, a Sixth, and an eighth. 1652 *News fr. Loue-Countr.* 8 He... Knows Thirds, Fifths, Eights, Rests, Moods, and Time. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 73 He next Observes, that all Progressions by Concord, except by Eighths, produce Discord. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iii. 54 They sang the... Part an Eighth, or Seven Notes higher than the Men.

b. The note separated from any given one above or below by an interval of an eighth.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microt.* 15 In b f a f m i, and his eight, you may not sing mi for fa. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. i. 3 Which will be the same, and only eights to those above. 1684 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* vii. 88, I made him raise his Voice to an Eighth.

Eighthly (eɪtʰli). *adv.* Also 6-7 *eightly*. [*f.* EIGHTH + -LY.] In the eighth place.

1570 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 770 Eightly, that images were not set up to be worshiped. 1607 TOSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 21 Eightly, a woman dissembling her pregnancy. 1648 D. JENKINS *Wks.* 38 Eightly, We maintain that the King is King by an inherent birth-right. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. iii. 298 Eightly, if any demand why it is said to, etc.

Eighthly (eɪtʰli). *a. (sb.)* Also 4 *eythithe*, 6 *eyghteth*. [*f.* EIGHTY: see -TH.] The ordinal numeral answering to the cardinal eighty.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* i. 10 In the hundred 3er and eizte and eythithe. 1530 PALSGR. 372 *Ochtantisme*, eyghteth. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 176 Our moon is nearly one eightieth of the earth.

Eightsome, *a.* or *adv.* *Obs. exc. Sc.* Also 4 *ayt-sum*. [*f.* on the analogy of OE. phrases like *syxa sum* one of six, where the numeral is in genit. pl. See EIGHT and SOME, and cf. *Sc. twosome, threesome.*]

Eight together. *Eightsome-reel* (after *foursome*), a kind of dance in which eight persons take part.

c. 1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 411 Hym ayt-sum in þat ark as aþel god lyked. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 615 The eightsome-reel of the heptarchy became the pas-seul of the kingdom of England.

Eight-square. *Obs. exc. Naut.* [*f.* EIGHT + SQUARE, after the logically correct *four-square*; cf. *three-square*.] Having eight equal sides; in the form of a regular octagon, octagonal.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 53 The work is 8-square. 1598 HAKLUVY *Voy.* II. 1. 104 It was eight square and very thicke. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1499/4 A small eight-square Watch. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4748/4 Two Silver polished Candlesticks eight square. c. 1850 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 75 All yards are made eight-square in the centre.

quasi-*adv.* 1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 369 The tower of the Church of Dithorn... is somewhat remarkable, it being built eight square. 1688 WHELER *Journ. Greece* v. 395 He built a Tower eight square of Marble. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 114 A short beam... trimmed eight-square.

Hence *Eight-square sb.*, an octagonal figure; *Eight-square v.*, to fashion into octagonal shape.

1794 *Rigging & Seamansh.* I. 21 A straight line is then struck... and the eight-square lined from it. *Ibid.* 20 The... side is then canted up and eight-squared.

† **Eightin**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 3 *eyten*(e)de, *ehende*, (*Orn.*) *ehhtende*, 4 *eyh* - *eytand*, -*end*, *eyhteden*, *agt*, *aghtand*(e), -*end*, *aghten*, *achtande*, *aughtene*, 5 *heghten*, *auhtand*, 6 *egh* - *eytyn*, *eyhtyn*(e), *eyhtyn*, *auhtane*, -*in*. [The northern form of EIGHTH; perh. of Scandinavian origin; cf. ON. (**ahund*) *attundi*; the intrusive *n*, due to the analogy of *seventh* (cf. ONorthum. *seofundā*), occurs also in OFris. *achtunda*.] = EIGHTH.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 On þe ehtende dai after þe childes burde, þe frend shopen þe child name. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2543 Ðe ejetenede king amonaphis, Agenes þis folc hatel is. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9169 þe eyhtand sibile bigan to rise. *Ibid.* 10573 Of decembre þe aghten dai was sco geten. c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* (1866) 11 The aughtene commandement es that 'thou sall noghte bere false wytnes agaynes thi neighteboure'. c. 1440 *Melayne* 828 All solde come... By the heghten day at none. 1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 150, I will that my executrix... make an eghtyn day honestly for me. 1558 *LYNDESAV Drewe* 531 The sewint [is callit] Thronus, the auchtin, Cherubin.

b. Comb. † *eightin* - *dole*, -*dole* [*lit.* eighth part]: an obsolete measure of capacity.

(Wey in *Prompt. Parv.* says '1/8 of a coom' = 16 quarts; the *haughten*, *aghtendole* of Lancashire may be the same word, though identified with HALVENDAL by the editors of *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), who quote conflicting explanations of it as '7 quarts', '8 pounds'.)

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 137 Eytyndeale, mesure. 1887 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* V. 323 At Gawthorp. Shuttleworth pays 6d. for an eightendole.

Eighty (eɪtʰi). *a. (sb.)* Forms: 1 (hund)eah-tatiz, -ehtatiz, -ehtatiz, -eahtiz, 3-4 *eyteti*, 5 *eyty*, 6 *eyghty*, *eightie*, 6 - *eighty*. [OE. *hundeachtig*, *f. hund* - (prefix to the denary numerals: see HUNDRED) + *eahtha* EIGHT + -*tig* - OTeut. **tigiwis* plur. of **tegu-z* decade (see -TY).]

1. The cardinal number equal to eight tens, represented by 80 or lxxx. Also with omission of *sb.* and in comb. with numbers below ten (ordinal and cardinal), as *eighty-one*, *eighty-first*, etc.

885 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxix. [xc.] 10 In mæhtum hundæhtatiges zera. — O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) Introd., Gaius Julius Romana Kasero mid hund ehtatizum scipum zesohie Brytene. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 478 Endleue hundred 3er of grace, & eizteti & thre. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xviii. 349 Auchty thousand he wes and ma. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxvii. 36 The aungil of the Lord smot in the tentus of Assiries an hundrid and syue and eizteti thousand. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 137 Eytyty, octoginta. 1530 PALSGR. 367 *Ochtantie*, eyghty, lxxx. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iv. i. 96 Eightie odde yeeres of sorrow haue I seene. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. 187 Mr. Fox fore-told the ruine and destruction of the Invincible (so called) Armado in the eighty eight. 1771 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 533 When the Romans began to coin gold, it did not exceed the eighty-fourth part of their Pound. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 217 In the year one thousand four hundred and eighty-five. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 47 Aspasia, now over eighty.

2. quasi-*sb.* a. The age of eighty years. b. *The eighties*: the years between eighty and ninety in a particular century.

1825 E. ELLIOT *Poems* 221 He stoop'd no more, like toothless eighty. 1883 SEELEY *Expansion of Eng.* 260 Adam Smith, writing in the eighties.

3. Comb., as in *eighty-gun ship*.

1747 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* i. (1757) 30, I have known some gentlemen captains of eighty gun ships, who... were not old enough to be lieutenants. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Hh ij, The 80-gun ships... begin to grow out of repute.

Eigne (eɪn), *a. Law.* [corrupt spelling of AYNÉ, ad. Fr. *ainé*.] First-born, eldest; see AYNÉ.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 286 Hee hath issue a sonne naturall by a concubine and after marryeth the same concubine, him the lawyers of Englande, call a Bastarde eigne. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 253 Where there be many of one name, diuersitie of the names must be put by addition of eigne, puisne, etc. 1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* iv. i. Thou art not so much as Bastard eigne. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Eigne*, eldest or first-born; as bastard eigne.

b. *Eigne title*: a prior, superior title. *Eigne estate*: one that is entailed.

1613 DALTON *Countr. Just.* lxxxiii. (1630) 213 By reason of the eigne title of the disseisee. c. 1640 J. SMITH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 264 Hee was remitted to his eigne estate taile, to him and to the heires males of his body.

Eigarette, *obs. var.* of AIGRETTE 2.

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* i. i. Take care of the eigarette, leave the watch upon the table.

Eik (ɛk). *Sc.*

1. 'The liniment used for greasing sheep' (Jam.).

2. 'A sort of unctuous perspiration that oozes through the pores of the skin of sheep in warm weather (Roxb.); often called *sheep-eik*' (Jam.).

1641 *Parl. Proc.* 8 Sept. in *Scotch Acts* (1870) V. 598 Bicaus the eik and filthines of the samene [wool] is a great prejudice to the workeris thairof.

Eik, *Sc. form* of EKE *sb.* and *v.*

Eikon, *var.* of ICON.

Eil, *obs. form* of AIL *a.* and *v.*

Eild (ɪld), *a. Sc.* [var. of YELD *a.*] Of a cow: Not giving milk, from being in calf, or from age.

1822 W. J. NAPIER *Pract. Store-farming* 252 The gilmers giving milk will consume more grass than when eild. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VI. 21 No man could guess at how large a price Constable had estimated his eild kye.

Eild, *var.* ELD, *Obs.*, old age, ELD *v.* to grow old.

Eild, *var.* of YIELD *v.*, to require.

Eildin(g), *var.* ff. ELDING, fuel.

Eildritch, *var.* of ELDRICH.

† **Eileber**. *Obs.* [App. a corrupt form of OE. *ēalifer* (? *f. ea* river + *LIVER*), a plant used as a remedy for liver disease and lumbago; ? Water Liverwort (*Ranunculus aquatilis*).] Some plant; in Gerard's 'List of names gathered out of antient

written and printed copies identified with *Alli-aria* (i.e. Sauce-alone, *A. officinalis*).

[c. 1000 Sax. Leechb. II. 64 Eallifer hatte wyrt.] 1597 Gerard Herbal App. to Table. 1847 in Halliwell. 1878 in Britten & Holl.

Eillet, obs. form of EYELET.

Eilich, *a. Obs.*, dreadful, terrible: see AWLY.

† **Eilland**, *Obs. rare*. Also eillond. [OE. *elland*, f. *el* (-O Teut. **aljo*- other) + *LAND*; cf. OS. *elilendi* adj. foreign, OHG. *ali*-, *elilanti* foreign, of another country, hence wretched (mod. G. *elena*). (The spelling is perh. due to confusion with *eiland* ISLAND.)] A foreign land.

Beowulf 3020 (Gr.) Eorl...seal...el land tredan. a 1300 Cursor M. 2189 Til eillandes þir þam drou.

Eilond, obs. form of ISLAND.

Eine, obs. pl. of EYE.

Einsent, obs. form of ENCEINTE *a.*

Einsicht, obs. var. of EYESIGHT.

Eirack (ē-ræk, i-ræk). *Sc.* Also earack, ea-er, erock. [a. Gael. *eirag* = Ir. *eireag*.] A hen of the first year.

1791 A. Wilson Laurel Disput. Wks. (1846) 123 Three fat eerocks fastened by the legs. 1795 Statist. Acc. XX. 8 (Jam.) Eirack, a chicken. 1831 J. Wilson in Blackw. Mag. XXIX. 306 A simultaneous charge of cocks, hens, and earocks!

Eird, obs. form of EARTH; var. ERD, *Obs.*, dwell-ing.

Eirdly, *Sc. form* of EARTHLy.

Eir(e), obs. form of AIR, EYRE, HEIR.

Eirede, var. EREDE *a. Obs.*, lacking counsel.

Eirenarch (ēir-nārk). [ad. Gr. *εἰρηναρχία*, f. *εἰρηνη* peace + *ἀρχή* to rule. (In English Latin *eirenarcha* is used for 'justice of the peace'.)] An officer charged with preserving the public peace. Hence **Eirenarchical** *a.*, having the function of an eirenarch. **Eirenarchy** (see quot.). 1641 J. Jackson True Evang. T. III. 173 The Messias...is also Eirenarchical, and atones. 1656 Blount Glossogr., *Eirenarchy*, the office or Government of a Constable, or a Justice of the Peace. 1781-1801 Bailey, *Eirenarch*, a Justice of the Peace. 1775 in Ash. 1867 Pearson Early & Mid. Ages Eng. I. 48 Under these, probably, were eirenarcha, or village bailiffs.

Eirenica, *irenic* (ēir-nik), *a. rare*. [ad. Gr. *εἰρηνικός*, f. *εἰρηνη* peace.] Tending to or productive of peace.

1878 N. Amer. Rev. 335 President Porter, in his admirable and irenic opening of this discussion, makes it very difficult, for one who follows him. 1885 Ch. Q. Rev. Jan. 283 The 'eirenic' efforts or aspirations of such divines.

† **Eirenicon** (ēir-nikn). [ad. Gr. *εἰρηνικόν*, neut. of *εἰρηνικός*: see prec.] A proposal tending to make peace; an attempt to reconcile differences.

1656 (title) *Εἰρηνικόν*, a Poeme, wherein is perswaded the composing of the differences of all the faithfull. 1865 Pusey Truth Eng. Ch. (title-page), The Church of England a Portion of Christ's One Holy Catholic Church, and a Means of restoring visible Unity: An Eirenicon. 1886 Pall Mall G. 19 June 1/2 We wait with interest to see Mr. Chamberlain's response to the new Eirenicon.

† **Eirant**, var. of ERRANT, *Obs.*

1597 Fleming Contin. Holinshed III. 1370/1 A fesse indented sable charged with foure leuses eirant.

† **Eires**, *Obs. rare* = *1*. Some kind of hawk.

(? Mistake for *eyas*.)

1655 Walton Angler (ed. 2) 19 The Eires, the Brancher, the Ramish Hawk, the Haggard and the two sorts of Lenters.

Eirmonger, *Obs.* [f. *eir-en*, ME. pl. of Egg + *MONGER*.] A dealer in eggs.

c. 1300 St. Swithin 69 in E. E. P. (1862) 45 Mijte eirmongers nou fare, so, þe baldelike hi mijte Huppe ouer diche.

Eirn, obs. form of YEARN.

Eiry, var. of AERY, EERIE, *a.*

Eise, ? obs. var. of EAST.

† **Eisell**, *Obs.* Forms: 2-3 *aissille*, 2-4 *eisel*, 3-5 *aysel* (l, -il, -ylle, (4) *aycel*, -sell), 4-6 *aissel*, -il, -ylle, (4) *aissil*, 5 *ascill*, *ass*-, *asell* (e), 4-7 *eisel* (l, -ill, *eysell* (e, -seel, -sil, -syl, -zell, 5 *esylle*, -syl, (4) *heysyl*, 6 *esile*). [a. OF. *aissil*, *aissil*:-late L. **acitillum*, dim. of *acitum* vinegar.] Vinegar.

c. 1160 Halton Gosp. Mark xv. 36 Fylde ane sponge mid eisle. *Ibid.* John xix. 29 Ða stod an fet full aissiles. a 1225 Ancr. R. 404 Þis eisel...puruh fulled mine pine. a 1240 Wokunge in Cott. Hom. 283 Nu beden ha mi leof, aissille. a 1300 E. E. Psalter lxviii. 22 [lxix. 21] In mi thriste with aysile drank þai me. 138 Antecrist in Todd 3 Treat. Wyclif 133 Crist tasted eysel; and þei nolden non but goode wyne. c. 1420 Pallad. on Husb. viii. 134 In this moone is made Aisel squillye. c. 1450 Mvrc 1884 Loke thy wyn be not eysel. 1559 Primer. N. Oor F iv, I beseeche thee for the bitterness of the Aissel and Galle. 1608 SHAKS. Ham. v. i. 299 Woo't drinke vp Eisle, eate a Crocodile? 1660 VENNOR Via Recta vi. 94 Eissell...is also a good sauce. 1634 HARRINGTON Salerne Regim. 67 Summer-sauce should be verjuice, eysell or vinegar.

† **Eisful**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *egesfull*, 3 *esiesful*, 2-3 *eisful*. [OE. *egesfull*, f. *eges-a* (= OS. *egiso*, OHG. *ekiso*:-O Teut. **agisom*-, f. **agis*:- see AWE) + *-FUL*.] Fearful, terrible.

a 1000 Judith 21 Ðes se rica ne wende, Egesfull eorla dryhten. c. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 111 Ðe laured scal beon liðe

þan godan and eisful þan dusian. c. 1205 LAY. 17972 Ðæt is an ægesful sune! Ðæt of pine licame scal cume. a 1225 St. Mark. 9 Aþein þis eisful wiht...help me mi laured.

† **Eisio**, *v. Obs.* In 2 *eisian*. [OE. *eg(e)sian* = OS. *egison*, OHG. *ekison*:-O Teut. **agisōjan*, f. **agis*:- terror: see AWE sb.] *trans.* To frighten.

Beowulf 6 (Gr.) Oft Scyld...egsode eorl[as]. c. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 111 Swa mihtles...þet he his men eisian ne der.

† **Eislich**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *egeslic*, 2 *eislic*, 3 *eiselich*, 4 *aialic*. [OE. *egeslic*, f. *eges-a* terror (see EISFUL) + *-lic*, *-ly*; cf. OS. *egislīc*, *eislīc*, OHG. *ekislīh*.] Fearful, terrible.

c. 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xxxv. § 6 Ða was ðær eac swiðe egelic geatweard, ðæs nama sceolde bion Caron. c. 1000 Wulfstan Addr. Engl. in Sweet Reader 108 Eall ðæt sindon miccle and egelice dæda. c. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 87 Eislīc swiðe and blawende beman. c. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 67 To beregen us...wið þe eiseliche shame.

Hence **Eisliche** *adv.* a. Fearfully; b. Timidly. c. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 41 Hege treon eisliche beorninde etforen helle 3ete. c. 1394 P. Pl. Crede 341 Pere y auntrede me in & a[is]liche y seide.

Eissel, *Sc. form* of EASSEL.

Eist, var. of ESTE *a. Obs.* dainty.

† **Eisteddfod** (ēstēd'vōd). [Welsh; lit. 'session', f. *eistedd* to sit.] A congress of (Welsh) bards.

1828 Ann. Reg. 1. Chron. 428 An Eisteddfod, or Congress of Bards, was held...last week. 1847 National Cycl. II. 858 Since the time of Queen Elizabeth no royal commission has been issued for holding an eisteddfod.

Hence **Eisteddfodism**.

1868 Lond. Q. Rev. Oct. 53 That eisteddfodism by which Mr. M. Arnold seems to have been bitten.

Eister, obs. *Sc. var.* of EASTER *a.*

Eisay, obs. var. of EASY.

† **Eistricion**, *Obs. rare* = *1*. ? Erroneous form of EXTRACTIOn (OF. *estracion*).

c. 1450 Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1866) 2 Growinge be eistricion, that worthi and wis is, Conquayned in wedlocke.

Eitch, obs. var. of EATCHE, *Sc.*, adze.

Eith, *Sc. form* of EATH.

Either (fēai, ēi'ðai), *a. (pron.) and adv.*

(conj.). Forms: 1 *ēz*, *ēz*-, *ēzhwæder*, 1-2 *ēzder*, 2 *ēzder*, (3 *Orm*. *ēzðer*), 3 *ēzder*, *aleþer*, 2-4 *ēzder*, *eipser*, 3-5 *aipser*, *aither*, *ayther*, (*ayder*, 5 *eyder*), 3-6 *ether*, (? 4-6 *aper*, *ather*, -ir, 4 *euther*, *ewther*), 3-7 *eyther*, -thir, (5 *eythar*), 6 *eather*, 4- *either*. See also *ER*. [OE. *ēghwæder* (contracted *ēgher*) = OHG. *cogihwæder* (MHG. *ieghwæder*), f. WGER. **aiw(n)* (in OE. *ā*, *ō*) *AY*, always + **gihwæparoz* (in OE. *gēhwæder*: see *Y*- and *WHETHER*) each of two.

In OE. and early ME. the word appears only in its original sense 'each of two', or as *adv.* = 'both'; but about the beginning of 14th c. it assumed the disjunctive sense 'one or the other of two' (and the corresponding adverbial use), which properly belonged to OE. *āhwæder*, *āwder*, ME. *ouþer*, *oþer* (see *OUTHER*). This disjunctive sense has so far prevailed that in mod. Eng. such expressions as *on either side* = 'on both sides' are felt to be somewhat arch, and must often be avoided on account of their ambiguity. The word *OUTHER* became obs. in literary use in 16th c.; its mod. dial. forms (pronounced *ōðai*, *ōðai*, etc.) are popularly regarded as belonging to *either*. (It is not quite clear whether the forms *oþer* *athir* in *Sc.* from 14th to 16th c. should not be referred to *OUTHER*; cf. OE. *āwder*.)

The pronunciation (fēai), though not in accordance with the analogies of standard Eng., is in London somewhat more prevalent in educated speech than (fēai). The orthoepists of 17th c. seem to give (ēðai, fēai); Jones 1701 has (ēðai) and (aiðai), Buchanan (1766) has (aiðai) without alternative (see Ellis, Early Eng. Pron. ix, x.). Walker (1792) says that (fēai) and (aiðai) are both very common, but gives the preference to the former on the ground of analogy and the authority of Garrick. Smart (1849) says that 'there is little in point of good usage to choose' between the two pronunciations, though in the body of his dictionary he, like earlier orthoepists, gives (fēai) without alternative.

A. adj. (pron.)

I. Each of the two.

1. As adj. used attrib.

c. 893 K. ÆLFRED Oros. i. xi. § 1 Hwa is þette ariman mæge hwæt þær moncyngnes forweard on æzðere hand. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1439 Muche folc in eipser half to gronde me slou. a 1300 Cursor M. 12881 þe holl strem of flum iordane On aipser side stude still as stane. 1340 HAMFOLKE Pr. Cons. 1274 Bot with þe world comes dam fortune, þat ayther hand may chaunge none. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce II. 346 On athir syd thus war thai yhar. c. 1420 Anturs of Arth. xxxix, Aythire freke appoune fold has fastned his sperre. 1535 COVERDALE Ezek. xl. 48 By the wallis also were pilers, on either syde one. 1628 HOBBS Thucyd. (1822) 25 The standard being on either side lift up, they joind battle. 1766 FALCONER Shipwre. Proem 40 The fierce extremes of either zone. 1820 SCOTT Ivanhoe III. There was a huge fireplace at either end of the hall. 1842 TENNYSON E. Morris 37 Either twilight and the day between.

† **b. With plural sb.** = 'both'. Also (rarely), *either both*, in same sense. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON Calvin's Inst. i. Pref., They all endeavour...to kepe still eyther bothe kingdome safe. 1586 Let. Earle Leicester to The Lords and Commons in either houses assembled. 1608 TOPSELL Serpents 694 Upon either feet they [skinks] have five distinct fingers or claws.

† **c. With possessive pron. interposed before the sb. Obs. rare.**

c. 1305 St. Kenelm 355 in E. E. P. (1862) 57 Out berste aipser hire [the queen's] ege & fulle adoun vpe hire sautere.

† **d. Either other**: each of the two. (In quot. with pl. vb. as if = 'both'.) *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE Lev. Prol., For which cause either other of them were ordained.

† **2. absol. as pron.**; used both of persons and things. Often followed by *of* with pl. sb. or pron. (In ME. with genit. pl. in same sense; in the case of pronouns this survived until 17th c., e.g. *Your either* = 'either of you'.) *Obs. or arch.*

c. 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. ix. 17 Hig doð niwe win on niwe bytta, and æzðer byð gehealden. c. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 15 Eour cyþer sunegad bi-foran drihten. c. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 141 Hur eider alund þe se. c. 1200 ORMIN 119 For e3þer here 3ede swa Riht aftter Godess lare. c. 1205 LAY. 15982 Eider [c. 1275 aipser] wende to his hole. a 1300 Cursor M. 8360 And did þair eider dun for to sitt. c. 1420 Pallad. on Husb. i. 808 So shall her eithers werke ben overblowe With colde or hote. 1479 Bury Wills (1850) 54, I beqweþe to eyther of myn excoutors xli. 1535 COVERDALE Ruth i. 9 Ye maie fynde reste ether of you in hir husz-bandes house. 1591 SPENSER M. Hubberd 551 So parted they, as eithers way them led. 1615 CHAPMAN Odys. iv. 79 The portraiture of Jove-sustain'd and sceptre-bearing kings Your either person in his presence brings. 1676 in Picton L'pool Munic. Rec. (1883) i. 268 The Sergeant and Water Bayly shall have either a cloak. 1799 GOLDSM. Misc. Wks. (1837) III. 219 Fontenelle and Voltaire were men of unequal merit; yet how different has been the fate of either.

† **b. With plural concord. Obs.**

1542 UDALL Erasmus Apoph. 53 b, Either of them as naked as ever they wer born. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. Poley. II. 90 Either of them have treated me as the scandall...of my Sex.

c. Sometimes = each (of more than two things).

1588 R. PARKE tr. Mendoza's Hist. China 76 The other thirteene provinces that do remaine haue eyther of them a vizoyr or governor. 1867 HOWELLS Ital. Jour. 228 Just above the feet, at either of the three corners, is an exquisite female bust.

† **d. Either other**: = 'each other': cf. EACH. *Obs. exc. in form either...the other.*

Usually the two words were in different grammatical relations, one of them (in most cases the former) being the subj., and the other governed in acc., genit., or dat. by a vb., sb., or prep. Sometimes, however, *either other* became a compound cf. *each other*, and might be governed by a prep. a 1000 Andreas 1053 (Gr.) *ægðer* para eorla oðrum trymede Heofonices hyht. c. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 213 Þesse wise biswikeð her aipser oðer. c. 1205 LAY. 3932 Eipser liateden oþer. a 1300 Floris & Bl. 500 Eipser oþer sone ikneu. a 1300 Cursor M. 799 Quen ayder biheld oþer naked, For scham þay stode bath and quakid. c. 1320 Sir Beves 1991 Ather askede of oþeres stat. 1393 LANGLAND P. Pl. C. xxi. 127 Ayþer axed of oþer of þis grete wonder. 1398 TRAVISA Barth. De P. R. v. i. (1495) 99 Membres helpen eyther oþer. 1439 E. E. Wills (1882) 124 Aither ather othir in the taile. 1471 Hist. Arrivall Edw. IV (1838) 19 There was a grete myste and letted the syght of eithar othir. 15... Kyng to Hermyn 513 in Hazl. E. P. I. 33 Ather betauþt oþer gode dey. 1558 LYNDSEAY Monarchie 4023 Athers deand in vtheris arme. 1593 SHAKS. Lucr. 66 Beauties red and Vertues white, Of eithers colour was the other Queene. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 237 There seems to be a more connatural transmutation of either into other. 1874 MORLEY Compromise (1886) 103 The rights of either to disturb the other.

II. One or other of the two.

3. As adj. used attrib.

c. 1300 Beket 2217 He mijte...wende up aither side. c. 1320 Sir Tristr. (1886) 356 Ches onaiþer hand. 1667 MILTON P. L. I. 424 Spirits when they please Can either Sex assume, or both. 1740 CHESTERF. Lett. I. ix. 170 When the sun shines on either side of us (as it does mornings and evenings) the shadows are very long. 1788 GIBSON Decl. & F. (1846) VI. 190 The artificial thunder, in the hands of either nation, must have turned the fortune of the day.

† **Incorrectly with plural vb.**

1874 RUSKIN Val d'Arno 119, I don't mean that either of the writers I name are absolutely thus narrow in their own views.

† **b. Either other**: one or the other of two. *Obs.* 1532 MORE Confut. Tindale Wks. (1559) 707/2 Wythoute any chaunge of beliefe on eyther other syde. 1567 JEWELL Def. Apol. (1611) 100 Let him take whether he liketh best, if either other of these words shall serue his turne.

4. absol. as pron. (Formerly sometimes inflected in genit.)

1548 COVERDALE Erasmus Par. i Cor. iii. 15 If eythers worke be with fyre destroyed, the workman shall lose his labour. 1593 Hooker Eccl. Pol. I. x. (1611) 25 If wee bee both or eyther of these. 1802 Med. Jnrl. VIII. 188 It is by no means necessary to determine a preference between the two...since either of them may be resorted to. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 164 Whatever was ridiculous or odious in either increased the scorn and aversion which the multitude felt for both. 1866 CAMP Banking viii. 167 Either causes a loss to the community.

† **Incorrectly with plural vb.**

1833 BR. THIRLWALL Philolog. Museum II. 656 Religious rites by which either Thebes or Eleusis were afterwards distinguished.

† **b. Either of both**: = 'either of the two'. *Obs.* a 1575 ABP. PARKER Corr. 396, I never heard of either of them both till your honour had sent me your last letters. 1621 AINSWORTH Annot. Pentat. (1639) 86 Wives were taken in Israel by bills of Dowry, and solemne espousals; but concubines without either of both.

c. Sometimes = any one (of more than two).

1616 Hieron Wks. (1624) II. 11 That doctrine which tends to the furtherance of all or either of these three. 1796 ENCYCL. Brit. XVII. 566 Rubens, Jordens, and Snyders, used to co-operate in each other's...pictures...and thus they

became more valuable than if finished by either of them singly. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 31 If either of them [several methods] be found to fail.

B. as *adv.* (*conj.*)

I. Adverbial uses of A. I.

†1. In OE. and early ME. = BOTH. In the oldest use followed by *ge...ge*, or *ge...and*; afterwards *ge* was omitted, and being retained in the second place. *Obs.*

1893 K. AELFERD *Oros.* II. v. 88 *Æþer* 3e of Scippium 3e of Crecum. a 1067 *Chart. Eastward in Cod. Dipl.* IV. 227 *Æþer* 3e binnan burh and butan. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 [3e] imugon 3ecnowen eider god and euyt. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Bute þu heo alle for-lete eider 3e þa ane 3e þa oðer. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 32 in E. E. P. (1862) 24 *Ayþer* to lute! & to muchel. c 1205 *LAV.* 3087 *Aider* [c 1275 *boþe*] bi worden and by writen.

†2. Used to connect more than two terms. *Obs.*
c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 *Eider* 3e on herunge 3e on hungre 3e on cwalme 3e on uniwider 3e on wilde deoran.

II. Adverbial uses of A. II.

3. Introducing the mention of alternatives.

a. *Either...or*, †*either...or* (*either*). (Formerly *either* might be preceded by an adj.; see quot. 1594.)

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 207 *Eþer* to kyng...oper to deukis. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prolog. 5 Non...that eythir hath in heyn or in hell I-be. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 25 Eyther springing there Or elles thider brought from elles where. 1540 CROMWELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 142 II. 168, I never thought treson to your Higness...ayther in woorde or dede. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Regation Wk.* IV. (1859) 498 They either quite ear them up...or else, etc. 1593 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* II. ii. How should either men or Angels be able perfectly to behold? 1594 Br. J. KING *Tomas*, 4c. (1618) 623 The mutable and transitory either pleasures or profits of this life. 1713 *BERKELEY Hylas & P.* I. Wks. 1871 I. 297 *Either*, Hylas, you are jesting, or have a very bad memory. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 266 A narration of events, either past, present, or to come.

†b. *Either...either*: = either...or. *Obs.*

1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* Pref., Knowledge...that maye appertaine either to good gouernance in time of peace, eyther wityte policies in time of warre. 1574 *HILLIARD Guesard's Ep.* (1584) 20 In those golden times either philosophers did gouerne, either else gouernours did use philosophie. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* Gviiij b. Ather on y^e day self of y^e equinoxe, ather ellis on y^e day next yairefter.

†4. = Or. Also, *either else* = or else. *Obs.*

138. WYCLIF *Antec.* in Todd's *Treat. Wyclif* 118 Who ever cleip himself unversal prest eiber desirþ to be cleid. 1395 *PURVEY Remonstr.* (1851) 8 The cruelte of all thevis eithir robberis. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* K vij b. She was brente eyther stoned with stones. 1546 *COVERDALE Lord's Supper Wks.* 1844 I. 462 Perhaps men would have forgotten themselves, either else the mercy of God should not have been so much known as it ought to be. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abs.* II. 10 Either else they would neuer be so desirous of reuenge. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* vi. 42 *Either* [1881 *Revised*, Or] how canst thou say to thy brother.

5. a. As an alternative, 'which way you please'.

b. In negative or interrogative sentences: Any more than the other.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1479 Or Alisaunder ewther was his other name. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* II. v. 206 To. Wilt thou set thy foote o' my necke? An. Or o' mine either? 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth xxxii.* Thy sex cannot help that either. *Mod.* If you do not go I will not go either. If John had said so, or William either, I could believe it.

Eitlin, *obs.* Sc. pa. pple of EAT.

Ejaculate (dʒæˈkjuːlət), v. [f. L. *ejaculāt*-ppl. stem of *ejaculāri*, f. *ē* out + *jaculāri* to dart, f. *jaculum* javelin.]

†1. *trans.* To dart or shoot forth; to throw out suddenly and swiftly, *etc.* *Obs.* in general sense.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Ejaculate*, cast out. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim.* 4 Min. 102 They [Porcupines] have... prickles... which they ejaculate. 1768 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 170 The stones thus ejaculated have been found to contain all kinds of minerals.

b. *spec.* To eject fluids, etc. from the body.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* VI. 88 To ejaculate seede into the matrice. 1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 35 So doth the heart ejaculate the influent spirit. 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xxxi. The cavernous nerve, whose office is to ejaculate the moisture. 1807 *Ann. Reg.* 823 The spider...ejaculates...several threads. 1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1828) II. xvii. 68 To ejaculate its venom into the wound. 1836-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 422/1 A...tube through which the seminal liquor is...ejaculated. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 905 A man who could never ejaculate.

†c. *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1630 *JACKSON Creed* v. xxv. The sun...can...ejaculate his beams upon any body capable of heat and illumination. 1679 Br. of Hereford *Let. Popish Idol.* 22 [They] groan and sigh, as if they would breath forth and ejaculate their very Hearts unto it. 1704 *SWIFT Mock. Operat. Spirit* (1711) 280 There are three general ways of ejaculating the Soul. 1718 *BLACKMORE Creation* 13 The mighty magnet...Its active rays ejaculated thence irradiate all the wide circumference. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 374 A hissing sound, ejaculated by sudden impulse.

2. To utter suddenly (a short prayer; now in wider sense, any brief expression of emotion). Also *absol.*

1666 *PURVIS Diary* 23 July (1879) IV. 22, I could not but with hearty thanks to Almighty God ejaculate my thanks to him. 1791 Mrs. INCHBALD *Simp. Story* I. iv. 38 Miss Woodley ejaculated a short prayer to herself. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* II. vii. vi. 314 But where can the Prince be? VOL. III.

he kept ejaculating. 1878 *LADDON Elem. Relig.* vi. 184 We may of course ejaculate to such a thing if we like.

Hence *Ejaculated* ppl. a.

1711 *KEN Christophil Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 524 Each Moment by ejaculated Pray'r We keep Possession of our Mansion there. 1865 *FARRAR Chapters on Lang.* 100 We may condense into a single ejaculated monosyllable, all, and more than all, of a whole sentence.

Ejaculation (dʒæˈkjuːləʃən), [as if a. L. **ejaculatiō-em*, f. as prec.: see -ATION.]

†1. The action of hurling (missiles); the spouting out (of water); the throwing up (stones, etc. by subterranean forces). *Obs.*

1650 *GUILLMIN Heraldry* IV. xiv. (1660) 332 Man...furnished himself to the full...with Instruments of ejaculation. 1665 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xxii. 143 Ashes...carried many miles...with their own violent ejaculation. 1633 Br. HALL *Hard Texts* 238 A sling...should be altogether for ejaculations. 1768 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 61 When the ejaculation is strong and brisk, the petroleous wells are observed to become very turbid. 1818 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 405 [He] spouted out of his mouth...several tuns of water...This ejaculation was received with the highest applause.

2. The sudden ejection or emission (of seed, fluids, etc.) from the animal or vegetable system.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1201 The ejaculation or casting forth of natural seed. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 113 The vessels of ejaculations. 1677 *GREW Anat. Fruits* v. § 19 That violent and surprising Ejaculation of the Seeds. 1797 *BADLEY Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Bees*, The Bees...are generated...by the Ejaculation of a little Crystalline Water into the Bottom of the small Cells in the Combs. 1807 *Ann. Reg.* 823 The ejaculation or darting of the [spider's] threads is doubted. 1865 *Reader* No. 151. 576/3 Ejaculation of aqueous fluid from leaves.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* a. The emission of rays (by a luminary), of occult or magical influence, etc.

b. The putting up of short earnest prayers in moments of emergency; the hasty utterance of words expressing emotion.

1665 *BACON Envy, Ess.* (Arb.) 511 There seemeth to be acknowledged, in the Act of Envy an Ejaculation...of the Eye. a 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 20 In the ejaculation of her prayers on her people. a 1637 Sir J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1824-5) II. 73 The suns ejaculations of his beams wpon the earthe, more then 6,000,000 myles. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vii. (1878) 101 An ejaculation of love is not likely to offend Him.

4. *concr.* Also *fig.* a. *gen.*

1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* IV. xviii. (1737) 77 Lightnings, fiery Vapours, and other aerial Ejaculations. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess. Poe. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 168 The religions of the world are the ejaculations of a few imaginative men.

b. *spec.* A short prayer 'darted up to God' (Fuller) in an emergency. In wider sense: A short hasty emotional utterance.

1644 T. GOKINS *Hallowed be Thy Name* in Farr's *S. P.* (1847) 325 Thou takest recreation In...one ejaculation. 1656 *FINETT For Ambaz.* 237, I found by his ejaculations that they repented of their punctillios. 1694-5 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 382 III. 338 The other Bishops giving their assistance...with very good ejaculations. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 24 He makes the lords and commons fall to a pious, legislative ejaculation. 1863 *FR. KEMBLE Resid. Georgia* 133 The usual chorus of...ejaculations of welcome.

Ejaculative (dʒæˈkjuːlətɪv), a. [f. as EJACULATE + -IVE.] a. Of the nature of an ejaculation.

†b. Pertaining to the emission of occult influence (*obs.*).

1656 Z. CROFTON *Fasten. St. Peter's Fett.* 58 [It] can be no warrant for such premeditated, ejaculative expressions, to be prescribed in set and public prayer. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* I. xx. (1632) 44 The Tortoises and the Estriges hatch their eggs with their looks only, a signe that they have some ejaculative vertue. 1841 *DISRAELI Amen. Lit.* (1859) I. 35 An Anglo-Saxon poem has the appearance of a collection of short hints...cut and ejaculative.

|| **Ejaculator**. *Phys.* [mod. L. f. *ejaculā-ri* to EJACULATE.] (See quot.)

1777-81 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Ejaculator* in anatomy, a name applied to two muscles of the genitals, from their office in the ejaculation of the seed.

Ejaculatory (dʒæˈkjuːlətəri), a. [f. as prec. + -ORY.]

1. †a. Adapted for ejecting (a missile, or the like). b. *Phys.* That is concerned in the ejection of semen, etc.

1655 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 322 The bullet's falling on the ejaculatory spring. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 117 Seminary vessels both preparatory, and ejaculatory. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Ejaculatory*...ducts, or canals, arising from the vesiculae seminales. 1860 Sir H. THOMPSON *Dis. Prostate* (1868) 7 Two slight lines of depression...indicate the tracks of the ejaculatory ducts. 1861 *HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. i. 47 The excretory canal of the gland, called Ejaculatory Duct.

†2. Inclined to ejaculate; given to abrupt, impulsive expression. *Obs.*

1644 *QUARLES Barnabas & B.* To Rdr., This small Essay (the epitome of his ejaculatory soul).

3. Of the nature of or resembling an ejaculation or sudden utterance. (Originally of prayers: see EJACULATION 4 b; now in wider sense.)

1644 Sir E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* Cij b, In hymns and Psalms ejaculatory passages...are warranted. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* VI. (1851) 65 Not only in ejaculatory, but in our set prayers. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* lxx. (1804) 472 Strap...venting ejaculatory petitions to Heaven for our safety. 1851 *LONGF. Gold. Leg. Convent of Hirschau*, To breathe an ejaculatory prayer.

4. quasi-sb. = EJACULATION 4 b. *rare.*

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 575/1 Indeed, I have reason to know it, was the severe ejaculatory.

Eject (dʒekt), sb. [ad. L. *eject-um*, neut. of *ejectus* thrown out; see next. The term was coined by Prof. Clifford on analogy of *subject*, *object*.]

Something (*vis.* a sensation or mental state other than our own) which is neither an actual nor a conceivable object of our consciousness, but which is inferred to be a real existence analogous in kind to our own sensations or mental states.

1878 *CLIFFORD Things-in-thems.*, *Lect. & Ess.* (1886) 275, I propose...to call these inferred existences *ejects*, things thrown out of my consciousness, to distinguish them from *objects*, things presented in my consciousness, phenomena. 1883 *ROMANES Ment. Evol. Anim.* I. 22 The evidence derived from *ejects* is practically regarded as good in the case of mental organizations inferred to be closely analogous to our own. 1884 — in *Nature* XXIX. No. 747. 380 The *eject* of my contemplation is the mind of a dog. 1885 C. L. MORGAN *Springs of Cond.* III. ii. 267 My neighbour's mind, feelings, motions are *ejects* to me; they can never be objects.

†**Eject**, ppl. *Obs.* [ad. L. *eject-us*, f. *ejicere*, f. *ē* out + *jacere* to throw.] Used as pa. pple. of next.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 123 The inhabitants of whom somme tyme eicte and put in captiuite. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 208 b, Now is the prynce of y^e worlde eicte & casten out.

Eject (dʒekt), v. [ad. L. *eject-are*, freq. of *ejicere* to throw out, f. *ē* out + *jacere* to throw; or directly f. *eject*-ppl. stem of *ejicere*. As in many other Eng. vbs. identical in form with L. ppl. stems, the precise formation is somewhat doubtful; the senses are derived partly from *ejicere*, partly from *ejectare*.]

1. *trans.* To throw out from within.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* 197 See the same till all the scum or earthy substance thereof be ejected. 1644 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 62 In the Queen's Garden is a Diana ejecting a fountain. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxii. 165 To reduce that indigestible substance [gold] into such a forme as may not be ejected by seidge. 1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 221 He died...while endeavouring to eject saliva. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. ii. xxxiii. 217 If stones are thrown into the Crater they are instantly ejected.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; esp. To dart forth, emit (flames, light, etc.).

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. iii. Every look or glance mine eyes ejects [1601 mine eye objects]. 1630 *DRAYTON Muses Elys. Nym.* 78 The Carbuncle...a flaming light And radiancy electeth. 1640 *QUARLES Jonah* (1638) 35 His home-bred stomach's curd'd or quite ejected. 1738 *BROOKE Jerusalem Deliv.* III. 10 His arms and eager eyes ejecting flame. Tancred came. 1748 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* I. 258 How groaning hospitals eject their dead!

2. To expel, drive out (by force or with indignity) from any place or position.

1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* III. vi. (Arb.) 162 Al the barbarous Kynges & Idolatours beinge eiected. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* III. i. 287 To dispatch this Vaporous Traitor; to eject him hence Were but one danger. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* I. 414 Ejected, emptied, gazed, unpytied, shund, A spectacle of ruin or of scorn. 1706 *SWIFT Acc's Birthday Wks.* 1819 XIV. 542 If the gout should seize the head, Doctors pronounce the patient dead; But if they can...eject it to th' extremest parts, etc. 1808 *D'ISRAELI Chas.* I. I. viii. 270 Those inferior minds, who had ejected the master-spirit from their councils. 1863 *FR. KEMBLE Resid. Georgia* 57 They [two free black preachers] have lately been ejected from the place.

†b. In pass. with omission of *from*. *Obs.* (Cf. *to be banished the country*.)

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 64 And for that they would be justified by the works of the law, were ejected the house of God. 1660 T. WATSON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Pa. xvi. 11 Austin saith 'Lord...if I might see thy face one day; but alas! were it only a day, then to be ejected heaven'.

3. To expel from a dignity or office. Also, To turn out, evict (a person) from property or possessions; esp. in *Law*.

1570-6 *LANBARD Peramb. Kent* (1826) 229 The Abbat...ejected the Kings Clarke. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 127 That I might be reuenged vpon them, that had eiected vs out of our patrimony. 1633 *BAXTER Chr. Concord* 117 If they can prove their Ministers fit to be ejected, let them there prove it. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 217 When the executive officers came to eject the inhabitants from their houses and lands. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* II. (1863) 18 [The elder Howe] was not the man for Loughborough, and he was consequently ejected. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* III. 20 He had ejected disreputable senators from the Curia.

|| **Ejectamenta** (dʒektəˈmɛntə), sb. pl. [pl. of L. *ejectamentum*, f. *ejicere*: see prec.] Substances ejected by eruptive forces.

1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man* x. (ed. 3) 192 Yet the cone, an incoherent heap of scorie and spongy ejectamenta, stands unmolested. 1879 *RUTLEY Stud. Rocks* IV. 32 These fragmentary ejectamenta are often thrown high into the air.

†**Ejection**. *Obs.* -° [f. as prec.: see -ATION.]

1736 *BAILEY, Ejection*, a casting or throwing out. 1775 *ASH, Ejection* (not much used, from *eject*), the act of casting out.

Ejected (dʒektəd), ppl. a. [f. *EJECT* v. + -ED.]

1. Thrown out from the interior of anything.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 165 If the water be...upon the fire...these ejected bubbles will be more apparent. 1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 269 The low heat of the ejected lava. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 445 That singular ejected rock, the Devil's Thumb. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.*

1. xxiv. 320 The young gulls were feeding on the ejected morsel.

2. Expelled from a country, or from an office; evicted, turned out from a possession, tenancy, etc.

1649 MILTON *Eikon*. Wks. 1738 I. 408 True policy will teach them to find a safer interest in the common friendship of England, than in the ruins of one ejected Family. 1665 MARVELL *Corr.* xlviii. Wks. 1872 II. 183 Non-conformist ejected Ministers. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* iv. (1863) 116 But though Howe was an ejected minister, he could not consent to be a silenced one.

Ejecting (idz'ek'tjŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EJECT *v.* + -ING¹.] Casting out, expulsion.

1603 FULBECKE *1st. Pt. Parall.* 100 Our law punisheth... the immature ejecting of any of these out of the wombe. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 26 The miracles of our Lord... were... for the real benefit and advantage of men, by... ejecting of devils.

Ejection (idz'ek'tjŋ), *ad. L. ejection-em, n.* of action f. *ejicere*: see EJECT *v.*

1. The action of casting out from within. Formerly applied *spec.* in *Physiology* (see quot. 1751). 1613 R. C. Table *Alph.* (ed. 3) *Ejection*, a casting forth. 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.*, Cebes 135 Her owne receipt... which purgeth out all their ingulphed evils, as by vomit or ejection. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* viii. 74 There is no ejection of their excrements by stool for two or three dayes. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ejection*, the act of throwing out or discharging anything at some of the emunctories; as by stool, vomiting or the like. 1813 EUSTACE *Tour Italy* I. (R.) The vast ejection of ashes... must have left a large void in its [Vesuvius'] centre. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* vi. 260, I pricked deeply the column... without causing the ejection of this pollinium. 1881 STOKES in *Nature* No. 625. 597 The ejection of gas from the body of the sun.

b. *concr.* Something ejected; *spec.* by a volcano.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* 158 The Apothecary sware he smelt him [the mouse] coming by the scent of the ejection. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 197 One unclassified volcanic ejection... the *roche rouge* in Velay, in France. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 197 The ejections in this place entirely conceal from view the stratified rocks of the country.

† c. *fig.* An outpouring of emotion. *Obs.*

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Siles Scint.* I. 36 What thin Ejections, Cold affections.

2. A casting out or expulsion from a particular place or position; also from office or possessions.

1666 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 349 He... did entreat of the ejection of the byaris and the sellaris furth of the Tempill of Jerusalem. 1657 HAKEWILL *Apol.* I. i. § 1 [Adam and Eve's] Creation and Ejection. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 356 Exorcisme (that is to say, of ejection of Devils by Conjuration). 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 417 To the Syracusians he gave Laws upon the ejection of their King. 1765 JOHNSON *Prof. Shaks.* (R.) Some of these alterations are only the ejection of a word for one that appeared to him more elegant. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 48 The ejection of many good men immediately followed.

† b. The state of being banished, exile. *rare.*

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 491 The People with whom he [the son of Perlander] lived in his ejection.

c. In Scotch Law. *Action of ejection*: = EJECTMENT 2. *Letters of ejection*: see quot.

1764 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* 427 Actions of spuilzie, ejection and intrusion are penal. *Ibid.* 464 If one be condemned... to quit the possession of lands, and refuses... letters of ejection are granted... ordaining the Sheriff to eject him.

† 3. = ECBOLE 2. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1257 Polymnestus... first made the drawing out of the note longer, and the... ejection thereof much greater than before.

† **Ejectitious**, *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ejectiti-us*, f. ppl. stem of *ejicere*: see prec. + -ITIOUS.] (See quot.)

1736 BAILEY, *Ejectitious*, cast out. 1775 in *ASH*.

Ejective (idz'ek'tjv), *a.* [as if ad. L. **ejectivus*: see EJECT *v.* and -IVE.]

1. That has the function or the power of ejecting.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 45 The one a vomiting or ejective medicament. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farriers Dispens.* II. i. (1734) 57 The Ancients thought there was some ejective Property in all purging Medicines. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 301 Each shot carries with it its own share of ejective force. 1886 CORNH. *Mag.* Oct. 428 The giant planets must have possessed corresponding ejective energies.

2. Pertaining to an eject.

1883 ROMANES *Ment. Evol. Anim.* I. 16 This necessarily ejective method of enquiry. 1884 — in *Nature* XXIX. No. 747. 380 Our ejective inferences can only be founded on the observable activities of organisms.

Hence **Ejectively** *adv.* a. By means of ejection. b. With reference to ejects. **Ejectivity**, the fact of being an eject.

1883 ROMANES *Ment. Evol. Anim.* I. 17 Ejectively some such criterion is required. 1886 — in *Contemp. Rev.* July 48 Both subjectivity and ejectivity are only known under the condition of being isolated from objectivity.

Ejectment (idz'ek'tmēt), [f. EJECT *v.* + -MENT; app. first used in legal Anglo-French.]

1. a. *Law.* The act or process of ejecting a person from his holding. b. In wider sense, = EJECTION 2 (but chiefly with allusion to a.).

1567 RASTELL *Termes of Law* 68 b, A writ of eiectionment of warde lieth wher, etc. [Fr. *briefe deiectionment de gard* *gist*, etc.] 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 359 This Ejectionment of the Britons. 1672 H. STUBBS *Justif. Dutch War* 60 Continued after their [the Danes'] ejectionment, by our English Kings. 1851 H. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. xiii. 468 Forcible ejectionments of the negroes from their habitations. 1869 SPURGEON *Trens. Dav. Ps.* xxiv. 1 [Man] is but a tenant at will... liable to instantaneous ejectionment. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug., The Irish land

question divides itself naturally into three great points—improvements, tenant right, and ejectionment.

2. (More fully, *action, writ of ejectionment*): 'An action at law whereby a person ousted or removed from an estate for years may recover possession thereof' (Tomlins *Law Dict.*); the writ (otherwise *de ejectione firme*) by which this action is commenced.

An action of this kind, under which damages were claimed for a fictitious ejectionment by an imaginary person, was formerly the recognized mode of trying the title to landed property.

1607 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (1875) 188 An ejectionment hath been left at St. H. Hobarts house for 8000l. 1715 *Act Reg. Papists 2 Geo. I.* in *London Gaz.* (1716) No. 5455/2 He may bring an Ejectionment upon his own Demise. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 253 But will not be at the trouble of bringing a writ of ejectionment. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 199 A writ then of *ejectione firme*, or action of trespass in ejectionment. 1768 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 45 He might bring his ejectionment. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 216 Actions of ejectionment were commenced in the courts at Albany. 1886 STEPHEN *Comm.* (ed. 10) III. 415.

† 3. *pl.* [after L. *ejectionmentia*]. Things cast up or out. *Obs. rare.*

1648 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* II. 514 Ejectionments of the Sea.

Ejector (idz'ek'tɔɪ), [f. as prec. + -OR, upon the analogy of L. agent-nouns in -OR.]

1. *gen.* One who ejects. *lit.* and *fig.* See EJECT *v.* 1. 2.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* I. § 17. 70 The ejectors should show better proof than the ancient possessors. 1645 J. BOND *Ocasus Occid.* 25, I find that sin branded as an Ejector, as an Exiler, not only of Persons, but of whole Churches.

1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried To Rdr.* a Two Apocryphall Orders of Commissioned Officers... known by the names of Triers, and Ejectors. 1831 SYD. SMITH *Speeches* Wks. 1859 II. 218/1 The merciless ejector... will be restrained within the limits of decency and humanity. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 494 The venomous slaver... must be carried back to the face of the foul-breathed ejector.

b. *Law.* The person who ejects another from his holding. *Casual ejector*: see CASUAL.

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 191 If a third person eject him against Right, he shall recover damages against the Ejector. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 200 The lessee had no other remedy against the ejector but in damages. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 680 The parties, viz. the plaintiff, and the defendant, the ejector, usually termed the casual ejector, are fictitious persons. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* iv. § 154 The result of violent, clandestine, or precarious taking from the ejector himself.

2. Applied to various portions of machinery, etc. serving the purpose of ejecting; e.g. an appliance for discharging empty cartridge cases from a breech-loader; a contrivance for ejecting the ashes from the stoke-hole of a marine engine; an apparatus for discharging the contents of sewers by means of compressed air, etc. Also *attrib.*, as in *ejector-condenser*, -*sewer*.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Ejector-condenser* (steam-engine), a form of condenser worked by the exhaust steam from the cylinder. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 128 The ejector is acted upon through its rear claw, that nearest its pivot. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 57/2 Egg-shaped Isaac Shone's House Ejector Sewers. 1887 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 5/2 Of these ejectors there are eight, placed in pairs in different parts of the town.

† **Ejulation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *ejulation-em*, noun of action f. *ejulare* to wail.] Wailing, lamentation.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xv. § 2 (1622) 156 It should be lamented, with this pitifull ejulation. 1659 *Gentl. Call.* § 7 Pref. 3 What ejulations can be bitter or loud enough. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. 85 With dismal groans and Ejulations in the pangs of death. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Ejurate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ejurāt*-ppl. stem of *ejurare* to abjure.] *trans.* To abjure, renounce. Hence **Ejuration** (see quot.).

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1622) 209 The Faith of Christ... was defiled with Arrianism; not ejurated till the year 588. 1626 COCKERAM, *Ejurate*, to forswear, or resigne ones place. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ejuration*, a renouncing or resignation. 1678-96 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Ejure**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ejūr-are*: see prec.] = prec.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 855 To be a close client of his for ever, ejuring all former false and idolatrous service.

† **Eke** (ĕk), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *ēaoc*, 3, 6, 9 *eke*, *Sc.* (6 *eik*, 7 *eeke*). See also ECHE *sb.* [OE. *ēaca* = ON. *auke*:—O Teut. **aukon-*, f. same root as ECHE *v.*]

1. An addition, increase; a piece added on; a supplement. In OE., A reinforcement (of troops).

894 O. E. *Chron.* (Parker MS.) Him com micel eaca to a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 460 (Gr.) Forþon is witen a gehwam wopes eaca. 1766 GEDDES *Prosp. New Trans. Bible* 95 The words in Italics... are generally ill-assorted and clumsy ekes. *Mod. Sc.* It would be too short without an eke.

2. *spec. a.* A tag to a bell-rope; also *attrib.*, as in *bell-ek*. Also ECHE. b. A short straw or wooden cylinder on which a beehive is placed to increase its capacity.

1549 in Miss T. Smith *Rotherham Acc.* (1878) 12 Paid to Robt. Machon for a neke to our gret Bell. 1566 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* III. 577/2, 6 ekes for bell ropes 1/4. 1594 in Miss T. Smith *Rotherham Acc.* (1878) 12 Paid unto Robert

Okes for 10 payre of bell ekes 10s. 1857 C. B. ROBINSON *Gloss. Best's Farm. Bks.* 184 Underlay. Now called ekes; additional bands of straw placed beneath the hive.

3. *Sc.* (16th and 17th c.) A supplement, postscript, appendix to a formal document.

1568 *Declar. Murray, &c.* in H. Campbell *Love-Lett. Mary Q. Scots* 11 The eik or additioun to our answer. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 451 The other partie had givin in an eke or additioun to their former answers.

4. In *advb.* phrase, to *eken* (OE. *to eacan*) in addition, besides, contracted in ME. into TEKE (N, q. v. Also, in same sense, *on eke*.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* i, *Þæt wæs to eacan oþrum unarimeðum yflum.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 To eken oþer þo gremeden hem sore. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 174 Þe nome of Hester ne seið nout one 'abscondita'... auh deð þer teken 'eleuata in populus'. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 34 Hire chyn ys chosen, ant eyther cheke Whit ynoh ant rode on eke.

Eke, *sb.* *dial.* A male salmon.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 10/2 It [a salmon] was a male fish, or what is known in the north of England amongst fishermen as an 'eke'.

Eke (ĕk), *v.* Forms: 1 (see ECHE *v.*), 2-3 *eken*, 4-6 *ek*, (4 *ayke*, 3 *oke*(n), 5-8 *eeke*(e, 6-7 *eak*(e, 7 *ook*, *eyk*), 4- *eko*, 5- *Sc. eik*. [partly f. EKE *sb.*]; partly *dial.* (northern) form of ECHE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To increase, add to, lengthen. Also *absol.* + *Neither to eke nor to pair* (*Sc.*): neither to add to nor take from. Proverb, *Every little ekes*. *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 57 Þe holie man fasteð forto... eken his holinesse. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* civ. (cv.) 24 He ayked his folk with mikel on an. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 13 Nowe... þe priors are ekid. *Ibid.* 26 Þey... 3ekun þer synnis. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (1840) 133 Theyr bounte for to eke. 1530 *Palsgr.* 531/2, I eke... my gowne is to shorte for me, but I wyll eke it. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 130 This miserie... which the malice of man cane neyther eak nor paire. 1599 HARNSET *Agst. Darrell* 193 As they say, Every thing Eiketh. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 96 Quhen the partie hes named ane certaine number of witnes, he may not thereafter eike, nor pair the number of the witnes. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paranoli.* 10 A litle eekes. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 372 It not being princely to... eek the same [the veil of the tabernacle] another was contrived. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 32 Some patch'd dog-hole ek'd with ends of wall. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 258 Without eking or curtailing God's precious truth. 1809 CLARE *Ode Autumn, Anniversary* 76 The moaning brook, that ekes its weary speed.

† b. *intr.* To increase, grow. *Obs.*

1525 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* III. 162 His power eikit so and grew.

† 2. To add. *Const.* + *til*, *to*. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 16352 3iff þu takest twi3es an And ekest itt till fowwre. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21194 Par-til þai eket mar and mare. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Crom.* viii. xxvi. 190 Sal I ek til Goddis wengance? 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 123 They can na thing be eikkyt to my persecutione bot cruel dede. 1634-46 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 17 We... conforme... to the notes and additions thereto eiked. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 14 His Majesty... eiked others that I had omitted.

3. To *eke out*: a. to supplement, supply the deficiencies of anything (*const. with*); esp. to make (resources, materials, articles of consumption, etc.) last the required time by additions, by partial use of a substitute, or by economy.

1596 BP. BARLOW *Three Serms.* iii. 133 Not to be so... given to spending... but eke it out to the ymost. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 209 Ros. The little strength that I have, I would it vvere with you. *Cel.* And mine to eke out hers. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* To Rdr. 6 Best is he that inuents, the next he that follows forth and ekes out a good inuention. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1858) 140 My ink... had been gone... all but a very little, which I eked out with water. 1768 BURNS *Extempore 2 Lawyers*, I eket what his common sense came short, He eked out w' law, man. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xx. 353, I determined to start... to eke out our scanty supply of water. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* I. 25 The meaning of their [savage races'] words has to be eked out by gesture. 1876 H. S. WILSON *Asp. Ascents* II. 57 After a glass apiece we eke out the remainder with snow.

b. To prolong (a speech or composition, an action) by expedients devised for that purpose; to contrive to fill up (a certain amount of space in writing, etc.).

1641 MILTON *Animado.* (1851) 245 Your reverence to eek out your sermonings shall need repaire to Postills, or Poliantheas. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 551 As for his ecking out... the Siege, it was done upon good grounds. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. IX. 186 To eke out anything, signifies to lengthen it beyond its just dimensions, by some low artifice. 1847 BARHAM *Inglol. Leg.* (1877) 289 Enough to have eked out a decent-sized volume. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xi. 236 He... eked out the measure with a peculiar musical sound.

c. To contrive to make (a livelihood), or to support (existence) by various makeshifts.

1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 89 To eke out the existence of the people, every person... was called on for a weekly subscription. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 19 Some runaway slaves... contrived to eke out a subsistence. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* I. i. 12 To eke out a scanty livelihood.

† 4. To *eke up*: to supply, repair (a loss). *Obs.*

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacr.* ii. 53 What meanes are so like to eke up... spiritual losses, as the Supper of the Lord?

Eke (ĕk), *adv. arch.* Forms: 1-2 *ēac*, (1 *ēo*, 60), 3-4 *eo*, *ek*, 3 *ēao*, *ok*, 4-6 *eeke*(e, 4 *heke*, *yke*), 6-7 *eake*, *Sc.* 6 *eik*(e, 8 *eeke*, 3- *eko*. [Com. Teut.:—OE. *ēac* = OFris. *ēk*, OS. *ēk* (Du. *oek*), OHG. *ouh* (MHG. *ouch*, mod.G. *auch*),

ON. *auk* 'also' (Da. *og*, Sw. *och* 'and'), Goth. *auk* for, but. The ultimate origin is uncertain; some connect the word with the root of *EKE v.*, while others consider it f. Aryan **au* again + **ge* particle of emphasis; cf. Gr. *av* γα. The form *ok* in 13th c. is app. a. ON. Also, too, moreover; in addition.

Beowulf 3131 (Gr.) Dracan ec scufun Wyrn ofer weall clif. a 700 *Epinal Gloss*. 846 *Quintian*, sec pan. sec don. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 9 Ic eow secge, eac maran þonne witegan. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1118 Eac on þison geara was ungemetlice mycel wind. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Mid his apostles and ec mid oðere floc manna. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Swa mihte sec þe oðre. a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 56 Vor þæt ec þæt he dude hire was iðe frumðe sore hire undonkes. a 1300 *Havelok* 200 Þe beste, fayreste, the strangest ok. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 210 Her here heke al hyr vmbe-gon. a 1400 *Langl. P.* Pl. A. 1. 88 And eke l-liket to vr lord. c 1380 *Chaucer Protr.* 757 Eke therto he was right a mery man. a 1400 *Oocleve De Reg. Princ.* 365 The ende is dethe of male and eke female. 1500-80 *DUNBAR How Dunbar and Freir* 38 In it haif I in pulpet gon and preicht In Dermtoun kirk, and eik in Canterbury. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* ii. 219 These forrests eke, made wretched by our music. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* v. 1658 But eke doth comprehend That base vmanly sinne of drunkenness. 1750 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* ii. 11. 39 Supposing the wax good, and eke the thimble. a 1856 *LONGF. Childr. Lord's Supper* 122 Answered the young men Yes! and Yes! with lips softly breathing answered the maidens eke.

Ekebergite. *Min.* [f. name of the Swedish traveller *Ekeberg* + -ITE.] An important member of the scapolite family occurring in square prisms of a white, greyish, greenish, or reddish colour.

1882 *CLEVELAND Min.* 359 [Ekebergite of Thomson] is probably a variety of scapolite. 1884 *DANA Min.* 325 It is probable that the mineral is an altered ekebergite.

† **Ekelement.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *EKE v.* + -MENT.] An increase, extension, enlargement.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 586 There is no ekelement or enlargement in matter.

† **Eke-name.** *Obs.* [f. *EKE sb.* + NAME; cf. ON. *aukanafn.*] An additional name, a nickname. Now superseded by the corrupt form NICKNAME: a *neke-name* (*Promp. Parv.*) for an *ekename*.

1303 *BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 1530 As moche þan he ys to blame þat seueþ a man a vyle ekename. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 112 An Ekename, *agnomen.* 1885 *CLODD Myths & Dr.* i. vi. 109 Nicknames (i.e. ekename or the added name).

† **Eker**. *Obs.* -o [f. *EKE v.* + -ER.] One who increases.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 112 An eker, *auctor, augmentator.*

† **Eker**. *Obs. rare.* Also *iker*. [Origin and meaning unknown; possibly a corruption of *niker*, NICKER, water-sprite. Cf. also *EAGRE*.]

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 6175 They woneth in water, y-wis, With eker [v. r. *iker*] and fisch. *Ibid.* 6202 He saye the ekeris wonyng and the fischis lotyng.

Eking (i'kin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *EKE v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of adding or making an addition; the action of putting an 'eke' to (a bell-rope).

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. viii. 53 In ekyng als of Goddis serwyce Scho foundyt. . . twa chapelanyis. 1576 In Miss T. Smith *Rotherham Acc.* (1878) 12 For ekyng of a bell-rope. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 31 But such eeking hath made my hart sore.

2. An augmentation, increase.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 22 And make an ekyng of my peine. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 112 An Ekyng, *augmentum.* 1621 *COTGR. s.v. Accrue*, a growth, eking, augmentation.

3. (See quot.)

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Eking*, a piece of wood fitted, by scarping or butting, to make good a deficiency in length, as the end of a knee and the like. The eking is also the carved work under the lower part of the quarter-piece, at the aft part of the gallery.

Eking (i'kin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That serves to eke out.

1653 *BARNABAS O'LEY Account of Wks.* in *Jackson's Wks.*, His stile . . . is more short than other Authors in Relations, in Eeking and helping particles. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 346 Suppressed invectives and eking rhymes could but ill appease so fierce a mastiff.

Ekmannite (ekmännit). *Min.* [so called by Igelström 1865, after G. Ekmann, the proprietor of the mine where found; see -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of iron and manganese, resembling chlorite in appearance.

1868 *DANA Min.* 490 Ekmannite. . . on heating yields water. **El**, *obs. form of AWL.*

-**el**, *suffix* 1, repr. OE. -*el*, -*ela*, -*ele* (OTeut. **-ilo-*, -*ilon-*, -*ilōn-*), has in mod.Eng. usually become -*le*, q. v., though the older form is retained after *v*, *th*, *ch*, *n*, as in *hovel*, *brothel*, *hatchel*, *kernel*.

OE. -*el* is added to *vbl.* stems to form agent-nouns, instrumental *sbs.*, and *adjs.*, and to *sbs.* to form diminutives; -*ela*, -*ele*, are chiefly used to form diminutives from *sbs.* and object-nouns from *vbl.* stems. See further under -*LE*. -**el**, *suffix* 2, a. OF. -*el* (mod.F. usu. -*eau*), -*elle*, repr. L. -*ello*, -*ella*. This suffix is in classical Latin used to form diminutives from *sbs.* or *adjs.* in -*er* and -*ra*, as *libellus*, *libella*, from *liber* book, *libra* balance; it is also substituted for -*ulo*, -*ula*, to form diminutives of nouns of that termination, where the latter had lost its original diminutive force, as in *porcellus* little pig, dim. of *porculus*, f. *porc-us* pig. In Romanic it was much more widely used in the formation of diminutives. Ex-

amples in Eng. (with the spelling -*el*) are (from the masc. -*el*), *tunnel*, *bowel*, *carnel*; (from the fem. -*elle*) *chapel*, *novel*, *pimpernel*, etc.

2. It should be noted that the ending -*el* in Eng. words adapted from Fr. frequently represents other L. suffixes than -*ello*, -*ella*; e.g. in *jewel*, *vowel*, it stands for Fr. -*el*: -*l*. -*āli* (see -*AL*); in *apparel* for Fr. -*eil*: -*l*. -*iculo* (see -*CLE*); in *kennel* for Fr. -*il*: -*l*. -*ile*, as in *ovile* sheepfold.

† **Elā** (ē-lā). *Mus. Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 7 eela. [f. E + LA; denoting the particular note E which occurred only in the seventh Hexachord, in which it was sung to the syllable *la*. Cf. ELAMT.]

The highest note in the Gamut, or the highest note of the 7th Hexachord of Guido, answering to the upper E in the treble. Often fig. as a type of something 'high-flown'. Also *attrib.*

1550 *LVLV Euphues* (1609) Aij. The Musitions, who being intreated, will scarce sing Sol Fa, but not desired, straine about Elā. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 64 a. You must straine your wits an Elā about theyrs. 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 168 Vntill our wit can reach an Elā straine. 1649 *BULWER Pathomyst.* II. ii. 111 Although it [laughter] be at the highest pitch and scrued up to the very Elā of mirth, it vanishes away. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* 1. 50 An Elā elevated above the Elā of common Humanity. 1800 *SCOTT Abbot II.* iv. 121 'Why God-a-mercy. . . this is a note above E Lā.'

Elāte, *obs. form of ELATE a.*

Elāte (ē-lā'tē). *Chem.* [f. ELA-10 + -ATE.] A salt of elaic acid.

1845 *TODD & BOWMAN Phys. Anat.* I. 82 An elāte of glycerine.

Elā'be, *v. rare* -1. [ad. L. *ēlābi*, f. *ē* out + *lābi* to glide.] *intr.* To slip away.

1837 S. B. HARPER *Bertrand* i. ii. 15 She . . . to a convent hied Whence she will ne'er emerge till he's no more. . . With him elābes the anchor of her vow.

Elaborate (lā'bōrēt), *ppl. and a.* [ad. L. *elaborāt-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *elaborāre* to ELABORATE.]

† **A.** as *ppl.* = ELABORATED: see ELABORATE *v.* 1581 *NOWELL & DAY in Confer.* i. (1584) G b. It was elaborate before, by the . . . studie of all the best learned Iesuites.

B. as *adj.*

1. Produced or accomplished by labour. Also, that has been subjected to processes of art; = ELABORATED. *Obs. or arch.*

1598 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 19 a. Some elaborate polished Poems. 1607 *TOWSELL Fourty Beasts* 27 The Gray. leaveth her elaborate house to the Fox. 1725 *POPE Odyssey* xiv. 360 The vast unnumber'd store Of steel elaborate, and refulgent ore. 1779 *JOHNSON L. P., Cowley*, Wks. II. 65 He has no elegances either lucky or elaborate. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* xxv. 152 Eying the elaborate steel.

2. Worked out in much detail; highly finished.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1676) 176/1 Those elaborate Maps of Ortelius. 1687 *Penal Laws* 22 A. . . veneration for his Learned and Elaborate Works. 1704 *DAVENANT in Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 397 IV. 244, I had prepared a very elaborate letter to Her Royal Highness. 1864 *DARWIN Fertil. Orchids* ii. 71 In the same flower we apparently have elaborate contrivances for directly opposed objects. 1875 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* x. v. 393 In scientific pursuits the preparations are usually elaborate. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 112 He then proceeds to give another and more elaborate explanation of the whole passage.

b. Of an investigation, a study, an operation, etc.: Conducted with great minuteness. Hence *transf.* applied to personal agents or their attributes: Minutely careful, painstaking.

1649 *MILTON Eikon.* iv. (1851) 362 The King was emphatical and elaborate on this Theam against Tumults. 1669 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* i. III. ii. 28 Amongst the Ancients, none have spent more elaborate studies herein than Eusebius. 1798 *MORGAN Algiers* i. III. 37 He was a most curious and elaborate Collector of valuable Histories. 1798 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. cxxxvii. 89 From the annals of the elaborate Maittaire. a 1836 W. GODWIN *Essays* (1873) 193 The world is busy and elaborate to tear him from my recollection. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 86 He read Shakespeare, and made an elaborate study of his method.

Elaborate (lā'bōrēt), *v.* [f. L. *elaborāt-* ppl. stem of *elaborāre* to work out, produce by labour, f. *ē* out + *laborāre* to LABOUR.]

Sense 2 may probably be the earliest in Eng. from the use of the L. word by writers on alchemy or medicine. Cf. Fr. *elaborer*, 16th c. (*Litttré* = sense 2.)

1. To produce or develop by the application of labour; to fashion (a product of art or industry) from the raw material; to work out in detail, give finish or completeness to (an invention, a theory, literary or artistic work, etc.).

1611 *COTGR., Elaborer*, to elaborate. 1666 *COCKERAM, Elaborate*, to do a thing with great pains. 1796 *YOUNG Love Fame* Wks. (1866) II. 96 Attend, and you discern it [ambition] in the fair Conduct a finger, Or, in full joy, elaborate a sigh. 1846 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* (1848) I. II. i. vii. § 12 85 The objects of landscape may be either elaborated or suggested according to their place and claim. 1850 *GLADSTONE Glean.* V. cx. 238 The constitutional system which was in course of being gradually elaborated and matured. 1865 *LOCKY Ration.* (1878) II. v. 199 He elaborates his theory from his own reason. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 390 Little things are elaborated with an infinity of pains.

2. *transf.* Of nature or natural agencies: To produce (a chemical substance) from (its) elements or sources; to fashion or develop (an

animal or vegetable tissue, etc.); also, to transmute (crude materials) into a developed product.

1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass.* 54 Nothing elaborates our concoction more then sleepe. 1665-9 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* (1675) 65 Honey . . . is elaborated by the Bee. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* iv. 81 If the waters be saltish, pure and clear, . . . then a pure Metal is generated; but in defect of purity an Impure Metal, in elaborating of which, Nature spreadeth . . . a thousand years. 1744 *BERKELEY Siris* § 87 The animal spirits are elaborated from the blood. 1808 *STEWART Planter's G.* 211 As well might it be imagined, that the roots elaborate it [the sap] in the leaves. 1834 *SOUTHEY Doctor* lxxvi. (1862) 161 The Sun, under whose influence one plant elaborates nutriment for man and another poison. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* x. 194 Year after year . . . the leaf is elaborating from air and rain and sunshine . . . those solid structures which are destined to outlive it.

Elaborated (lā'bōrēt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] That has been worked up, has undergone preparation or development; worked out in detail, finely wrought, etc. (see the *vb.*).

1608 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xii. lxx. (1612) 295 One elaborated Pen compendiously doth foe. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Fam. Ep. Wks.* (1711) 162 He doth it so finely as if he found such purposes in his way, and went not astray with a search too curiously elaborated. 1844 *DIBDIN Libr. Comp.* 740 It is the most perfect and highly elaborated of all the author's pieces. 1879 *STAINER Music of Bible* 23 An instrument of a more elaborated character.

Elaborately (lā'bōrētli), *adv.* [f. ELABORATE *a.* + -LY 1.] In an elaborate manner.

1633 *EARLE Microcosm.* (Arb.) 104 He is so elaborately excessive, that none will believe him. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 48 It is . . . elaborately shewn, that former patents have passed in the same manner. 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* lviii, I see you are elaborately dressed.

Elaborateness (lā'bōrēttnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being elaborate.

1694 *EDWARD Plantus Pref.*, His [Terence's] extream Closeness and great Elaborateness. 1779 *JOHNSON L. P. Wks.* 1816 X. 167 The 'Old Bachelor' . . . is . . . composed with great elaborateness of dialogue. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* i. ii. § 3 (1879) 99 For they are further remarkable for the elaborateness of their internal structure.

Elaboration (lā'bōrēt'jən), [ad. late L. *elaborātiō-em*, noun of action f. *elaborāre*: see ELABORATE *v.*]

1. The process of producing or developing from crude materials; † *spec.* in Chemistry (see quot. 1612). Also, the process of working out in detail, developing, perfecting (an invention, a theory, a literary work, etc.).

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate (Chemistry)* (1617) 304 Where distillations doe preuaile Distraction takes the head; Then by Elaboration Wise men may be misled. 1858 *GLADSTONE Homer* III. 531 The first thought of Virgil was his Emperor . . . the second the elaboration of his verse.

b. The state of being elaborated; elaborateness.

1824 *DIBDIN Libr. Comp.* 770 Intermediate editions of . . . less elaboration. 1861 W. COLLINS *Dead Secr.* 149 The housekeeper cleared her throat with extraordinary loudness and elaboration, and read on thus. 1877 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* xiii. 319 Various copies exist in various stages of elaboration.

2. The production by natural agencies of chemical substances from their elements or sources; *spec.* (in Physiology) the formation of animal or vegetable tissues, or the changes undergone by alimentary substances from their reception into the body to their complete assimilation.

1576 *BANISTER Hist. Man* v. 81 b. Arteries. . . by their heat helping to the exact elaboration of his blood. 1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* i. xx. (1686) 442 Milk is a chyle which . . . has received but a light Elaboration. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Vegetables*. There happen different Fermentations and other Elaborations amongst the sensible parts. 1858 *CARPENTER Veg. Phys.* § 220 In this process of Elaboration . . . the most important change is the concentration of the fluid.

3. *concr.* in various senses.

1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 235/1 This spirit is a last elaboration. 1856 *DOVE Logic Chr. Faith* iv. ii. § 1. 177 Science is an elaboration. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 200/1 Fig. 138 is a further elaboration of the same design, the lines being doubled.

Elaborative (lā'bōrētiv), *a.* [f. L. *elaborāt-* ppl. stem of *elaborāre* + -IVE.] That has the property of elaborating.

1836-7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* (1859) II. xx. 14 The Elaborative or Discursive Faculty. 1845 *Florist Jnl.* 45 The elaborative organs of the plants. 1876 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 135 Ancient heresies were elaborative, modern disintegrative of dogma.

Elaborator. [as if L. **elaborātor*: see ELABORATE *v.* and -OR.] One who or that which elaborates. In mod. Dicts.

Elaboratory (lā'bōrētəri), [as if ad. L. **elaborātōrium*, f. *elaborāre* to ELABORATE.]

1. A place where chemical operations are performed, or where medicines are compounded; = LABORATORY. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1652 *EVELYN St. France Misc.* (1805) 81 Every great person . . . pretends to his elaboratory and library. 1676 *COLES, Elaboratory* . . . a chymist's workhouse or shop. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 258 Two Elaboratories; one for Chymical, and the other for Galenical Preparations. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 200 Dr. Pearson's Lectures . . . will recommence in the Elaboratory. 1873 M. COLLINS *Sq. Silchester's* I. v. 71 Parlour, bedroom, elaboratory, kitchen.

2. A natural apparatus for elaborating any product of vital action. (Formerly *transf.* from 1.)

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 578 The Sanguification is performed in any one part of the Animal, as the peculiar Shop or Laboratory of it. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* ix. 325 Obstruction of the passages, by which the Aliment passes to its laboratories. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 86. 2/1 The Laboratory of the Nervous Juice. 1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 11 The functions of leaves are to act as laboratories.

† **Elabour**, *v. Obs.* [ad. *F. elabour-er* (Cotgr.) or *L. elaborare* to ELABORATE.]

1. *trans.* = ELABORATE *v.* 2.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.*, *Strange Wds.*, More perfectly digested and elaborated. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirkbrill* x. (Jam. Suppl.) A sepulchral Pyramid elaborated by the painful task of God's people. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* Prol. The marrow is a nourishment most perfectly elaborated by nature.

2. *intr.* To struggle to make one's way.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* cii. 403 Flesh so prouddie stout That but as in a Labyrinth elaborated about.

† **Elacrymate**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. *L. *elacrimat-* ppl. stem of **elacrimare*, f. *ē* out + *lacrimare* to shed tears, weep; cf. *LACRYMAL*, etc.] *trans.* To shed in the form of tears.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 403 The trunk . . . elacrymates a certain Gummeous Succ.

† **Elact**, *v. Obs. rare*. [as if ad. *L. *elactare*, f. *ē* out + *lactare* to suckle.] *trans.* To suckle.

a 1521 *Helyas* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1828) 116 She found in her bed three fayre children The which she elacted and gave to souke of her owne milke.

Elao-, comb. form of Gr. *elaio-* oil (properly olive-oil), used in technical, chiefly chemical, words, as **Elaoerate** (*eli:osi'et*) [cf. *CERATE*], same as *CERATE*. **Elao-margaric** (*acid*) (*eli:omargærik*), a. [cf. *MARGARIO*], an acid found in the oil extracted from the seeds of some species of *Elæococca*. **Elao-meter** (*eli:pmtr*); also *elaio-* [see *METER*], 'an instrument for determining the specific weight of oils, and so their purity' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Elao-pteris** (*eli:optin*); also *ela-*. [Gr. *πηνη-ōs* winged, volatile; cf. *Fr. éléptère*], the liquid part of a volatile oil, as distinguished from the crystallizable portion called 'stearoptene' or 'camphor'. **Elao-tearic** (*acid*) (*eli:osi'tærrik*), a. [cf. *STEARIC*], a solid acid separated by the action of alcohol upon the solid fat obtained from the oil of *Elæococca*.

Elaidic (*eli:aidik*), a. *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ἐλαϊδης* oily (f. *ἐλαϊο-* oil) + *-ic*.] A synonym for *RICINOLEIC* (acid).

1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

Elalate (*eli:alait*). *Med.* [obscurerly f. Gr. *ἐλαϊο-* oil.] 'A medicament which has a volatile oil for its base' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Elalite (*eli:alait*). *Min.* Also *elao-*. [f. Gr. *ἐλαϊο-* oil, olive oil + *-lite*.] A variety of nephelinite occurring massive, or in large crystals, and having a greasy lustre.

1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* II. 43 It is named Elalite . . . on account of its resinous lustre. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* 1st Suppl. II. 305/1 Elalite . . . occurs in amorphous masses. 1877 *Watts Dict. Chem.* IV. 30 Before the blow-pipe, nephelinite melts with difficulty to a vesicular glass; elalite easily. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 108 Elalite is a greenish, brownish, sometimes reddish variety of nephelinite.

Elaic (*eli:ik*), a. *Chem.* [irreg. f. Gr. *ἐλαϊο-* oil + *-ic*; cf. *ELAIN*.] = *OLEIC* (acid).

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 82 The acids are, the stearic, margaric, and elaic.

Elaidic (*eli:aidik*), a. *Chem.* [f. as prec. + *-idic*; cf. *caffeidic*, *glycidic*, etc.] The designation of an acid $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, a solid isomeric modification of elaic (oleic) acid, produced by the action of nitrous acid. Also *Elaidic ethers*: a name for two oily liquids, *Elaidate of Ethyl* ($C_{18}H_{32}O_2 \cdot C_2H_5$) and *Elaidate of Methyl* ($C_{18}H_{32}O_2 \cdot CH_3$), prepared from elaidic acid and alcohol. So **Elaidate** [see *-ATE*], a salt of elaidic acid.

Elaidin [see *-IN*], a solid isomeric modification of olein, produced by the action of nitrous acid on olein.

c 1865 LETHBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 97/1 The conversion of the liquid oleic acid into solid elaidic. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 345 Elaidic ether. *Ibid.* 436 Elaidates of potash . . . Elaidate of magnesia is not sensibly soluble in water. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 390 Oleic acid when acted upon by nitrous acid forms . . . elaidic acid. c 1865 LETHBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 102/1 The oleine of the oil being converted into a semi-transparent jelly-like mass, named *elaidine*. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Elaidin*.

Elain (*eli:in*). [irreg. f. Gr. *ἐλαϊο-* oil + *-in*; cf. *F. Elaine*.] A synonym of *OLEIN*.

(As a trade term commonly pronounced *el'ain*.) 1850 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 409 An oil which is . . . called by Chevreul elain (f. *ἐλαϊο-* oil). 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 310 Elain . . . is the name given to the other substance contained in fat. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 59/1 Fat consists essentially of two proximate principles, stearine and elaine. c 1865 LETHBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 105/1 The elaine or oleine of palm oil. 1875 *URR Dict. Arts* III. 431 The particles consist of a strong membranous skin, enclosing stearine and elaine, or solid and liquid fat.

Elaiodic, -ometer: see *ELMO-*.

Elam, var. of *HELM*, *dial.*, handful of thatch.

† **Elambication**, *Obs.* -o [ad. med. *L. elambication-em*; see *ALEMBICATION*.] 'Old term for a mode of analysing mineral waters, for the purpose of investigating their qualities, either by the sand bath, or by heat in a glass vessel' (Mayne).

† **Elami**, *Mus. Obs.* Also 6 *ellamy*. The note E, sung to the syllable *la* or *mi* according as it occurred in one or the other of the Hexachords to which it belonged.

c 1550 *Armonye of Byrdes* in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 187 Then sang the . . . mays The treble in ellamy. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. 1. 78 E la mi. 1721 CIBBER *Double Gall.* 1, One laughs in Gamut, another sneers in Elami Alt.

† **Elamp**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. *E-* pref. + *LAMP* *v.*; perh. suggested by Gr. *ἐλάμπειν* to shine forth.] *intr.* To shine forth.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in *Farr's S. P. Yrs.* I. 42 The cheerful sunne, elamping wide Glads all the world with his uprising ray.

|| **Elan**. [Fr.; believed to be f. *élancer* (see next).] a. An impetuous rush (e.g. of troops).

b. In Eng. use chiefly *abstr.*: Ardour, impetuosity, vivacity.

1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* III. xiv. 22 With the first charge—the elan as they like to call it, the French seemed to carry all before them. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* May 651 The unquenchable elan of boyhood.

Elance (*flans*), *v. Obs. or arch.* [ad. *F. élaner* = *It. elanciare*, *Pr. elansar*, f. *L. ex* out + late *L. lanceare*, f. *lancea* LANCE.]

1. *trans.* To launch; to cast or throw (a lance or dart). Also *fig.*

1718 *Prior and Hymn Callim. to Apollo*, Thy unerring Hand elanc'd . . . another Dart. *Poems* 436 The Word obscene, Or harsh, which once elanc'd must ever fly Irrevocable. 1748 *Young Nat. Th.* ix. 628 Elance thy thought, and think of more than man. c 1800 K. WHITE *Time* 444 The Holy One . . . elanced The rolling world along its airy way. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 9/2 A thousand worlds . . . were elanced Each minute into life.

2. *intr. for refl.* To shoot, dart, glance.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* iii. 85 We behold . . . 'Cross ether swift elance, the vivid fires!

Eland (*ē-länd*). [a. Du. *eland* elk.]

The Du. word is a Ger. *elend* (elephant), believed to be ad. Lith. *elnis* elk. See *ELLAN*, *ELLEND*, which are earlier adoptions of the word from sources other than Du.]

The largest member (*Boselaphus Oreas*) of the Antelope tribe, belonging to S. Africa, standing five feet high at the shoulders, of a heavy build, for the most part very fat, and much prized for its flesh. Also *attrib.*

1766 *tr. Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* II. 204 Eland . . . is a name given by the colonists to a species of gazel. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 89/1 Elands . . . are now rarely met with except in the most distant and retired parts of the colony (Cape Colony). 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* ii. 43 The eland . . . would grace the parks of our nobility more than deer. 1866 — *Jrnl.* ix. (1873) I. 227 A piece of eland meat.

Eland, *obs. var.* of *ISLAND*.

Elanet (*ē-länet*). [app. f. mod. *L. elān-us* (by some writers conjectured to be ad. *Fr. élan* darting motion) + *-et*.] A species of kite, the *Elanus melanopterus* or Black-winged Swallow-hawk.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 538 Kite. a genus of falconidae, or a sub-family including elanets, etc.

Elalite, etc.: see *ELALITE*, etc.

Elaopteris, var. of *ELAOPTERIS* (see *ELAO-*).

Elaphine (*ē-lāfin*), a. [f. *L. elaph-us*, a. Gr. *ἐλαφ-ōs* stag, deer + *-ine*.] Belonging to or resembling the stag.

1835 SWAINSON *Quadrupeds* 292 The elaphine group. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 209 The elaphine group . . . is principally represented in India by the . . . Axis or Ganges Stag.

† **Elapidate**, *v. Obs.* -o [f. *L. elapidat-* ppl. stem of **elapidare* to clear from stones, f. *ē* out, away + *lapid-em* stone.] *trans.* To rid or clear (a place) of stones.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Hence † **Elapidated**, *ppl. a.* † **Elapidation**.

1721-1800 in BAILEY; 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

|| **Elaps** (*ē-lāps*). [mod. *L. a. Gr. ἐλαψ* corrupt var. of *ἐλαφ-ōs*; see *ELLOPS*.] A genus of venomous colubrine snakes, chiefly found in the tropical countries both of the Old and New World.

Elapse (*ē-lāps*), *v.* [f. *L. elaps-* ppl. stem of *ēlabi* to slip or glide away; see *LAPSE*.]

1. *intr.* Of time, a period of time: To slip by, pass away, expire. (Perfect tenses occas. with *be*.)

1644 [see *ELAPSED* *ppl. a.* 1]. 1657 BURTON *Diary* (1828) II. 114 The Act was to commence at the 1st of February last, which time was elapsed. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 10 P. 9 The time elapses without a revolution. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 390 Fourteen months were now elapsed. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 229 Twenty-seven years had elapsed since the Restoration. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10 (1882) 568 Thirteen years . . . were to elapse between the assembling of one Parliament and another.

† 2. *trans.* To suffer (time) to pass by. *Obs.*

1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 22 Jan. You have wholly elapsed your time. 1705 *Lond. Gas.* 4105/1 Fulke Emes Gent. and others, who had Elapsed their times . . . for paying their

Money. 1709 *Tatler* No. 109 ¶ 6 Dead Persons, who have . . . elapsed the proper Time of their Interment.

† 3. *intr. a.* To lapse, sink insensibly into (a condition). b. To slip away (from memory).

1748 JOHNSON *Wks.* IV. 484 Others . . . have elapsed into idleness and security. 1768-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 544 Swift from their minds elapsed all dangers past.

4. *nonce-use*. To flow gently from.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 66/1 One there was From whose sweet lips elapsed as from a well, Continuously truths which made my soul . . . fertile with rich thoughts.

Hence **Elapsing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1720 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 514 To take the oaths before the elapsing of the day. 1830 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 59 The world is a channel into which God lets a partial and elapsing stream of the great deep of eternity.

† **Elapse**, *sb. arch.* [f. prec. vb.; cf. *LAPSE sb.*]

1. A flowing out or away; *fig.* an emanation, effluence (of divine grace, etc.).

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 426 The sweet elapses of spiritual consolation in devotion. a 1703 POMFRET *Rem.* (1724) 9 Some nobler Bard, O Sacred Power, th' Elapses to receive. 1811 PINKETON *Petral.* II. 370 The under current continues to flow; so that upon its complete elapse, the space remains void.

2. Expiration, lapse, passing away (of time).

1793 ANNA SEWARD in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 464 The distinctions of Whig and Tory . . . have lost their force during the elapse of many years. 1800 *Essay on Ramsay* in *Ramsay's Wks.* (1848) I. 70 The elapse of a few months justified the poet's foresight. c 1800 K. WHITE *Time* 275 The past is . . . an elapse which hath no mensuration. 1823 *Monthly Mag.* LV. 517 They considered Daniel's seventy weeks of years on the brink of elapse. 1883 F. W. POTTER *French Celeb.* II. 109 After an elapse of two decades.

Elapsed (*ē-lāpst*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + *-ED*.]

1. Lapsed, past, gone by.

1644 QUARLES *Steph. Orac.* 1, Such may have pardons for elapsed crimes. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* I. 223 The first campaign being elapsed. 1790 MARSDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 573 The Hindoos compute from the elapsed year. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* i. 1. 6 The elapsed periods of life. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xvi. (1857) 366 The elapsed half of the present century.

† 2. Suffered to slip by, neglected. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. viii. 86 Such great acts . . . comprise the elapsed duty of many months.

† 3. Of angels: Fallen. *Obs.*

1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 27 The Prince of the Spirits elapsed began to Usurp a part of God's Kingdom.

† **Elapion**, *Obs. rare*. [as if ad. *L. *elapion-em*, f. *ēlabi*: see *ELAPSE* *v.* and *-ION*.] The action of elapsing or slipping away, the state of having elapsed; (in quot.) subsidence.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1788 in BAILEY. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 37 The dissolution, elapion, or different compression of some of these strata.

† **Elapive**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. *L. elaps-* (see *ELAPSE* *v.*) + *-ive*.] Apt to let slip.

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (ed. 3) 191 Our memories are so elapive.

Elaqueate, *v. rare* -o. [f. *L. elaqueat-* ppl. stem of *elaqueare*, f. *ē* out + *laque-us* noose, snare.] *trans.* To set free from a noose: to disentangle.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-61 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Elaqueation**.

1730-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG.

† **Elargement**, *Obs. rare*. [mistake for *enlargement*; but cf. *Fr. élargir* to widen, enlarge.] = *ENLARGEMENT*.

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apol.* 152 That enlargement which God intends for the Kingdom of his Son Christ.

† **Elargition**, *Obs.* -o [f. *L. largi-ri* to distribute, bestow; cf. *L. largitio* LARGITION.] Free or liberal impartation or bestowal.

1730-6 in BAILEY.

Elasmobranch (*ē-lāzmobrānk*). *Zool.* [Shortened f. mod. *L. elasmobranchii*, f. Gr. *ἐλασμός* metal beaten out, metal-plate + *ῥάχμα* gills.] An individual of the *Elasmobranchii* or *Chondropterygii*, a class of fishes marked by the cartilaginous nature of the bones, and the absence of sutures in the cranium, as the Shark, Sturgeon, Ray, etc. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1875 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 38 The neural arches may be made up of two separate pieces on each side, as in *Elasmobranch* fishes. 1878 BEIL tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* Intro. 11 Two pairs of fins such as we find in the *Elasmobranchs*. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 61 Mr. F. M. Balfour's . . . work on the development of the elasmobranch fishes. 1887 *Sci. American* 26 Feb. 130 The true fishes form one class, the elasmobranchs, sharks and rays, another class.

Elasmobranchiate, a. and sb. [f. as prec. + *-ATE*.] = prec.

Elasmose (*ē-lāzmōs*). [f. Gr. *ἐλασμός* plate of metal + *-OSE*.]

1. 'An obsolete synonym of *Altaite*' (Dana).

2. Same as *ELASMOSINE*.

1844 ALGER *Phillips' Min.* 520 Black tellurium. . . Elasmose. **Elasmosine** (*ē-lāzmōsin*). [f. prec. + *-INE*.] A telluride of lead and gold with an easy cleavage into thin metallic flexible laminae; nasyagite.

Elastic (*ē-lāstik*), a. and sb. [ad. mod. *L. elasticus*, a. Gr. *ελαστικός* that drives, propulsive, impulsive, f. *ἐλα-* stem of *ἐλαύνειν* to drive.

The L. word, together with the related ELATER, occurs, app. as a novelty, in Pecquet's *Dissertatio Anatomica* (1651), where *elastica virtus* denotes the 'impulsive force' of the atmosphere, which the Torricellian experiment (1643) had shown to be the cause of the phenomena previously ascribed to 'Nature's horror of a vacuum'.]

A. adj.

†1. Pertaining to or causing the 'spontaneous' expansion of air or gases; in phrase *elastic force* (*virtue, faculty, power*, etc.). Now merged in 3.

1653 tr. Pecquet's *Anatomical Exper.* 122 The Spontaneous dilatation [of the air] enerveth the power of the Elastic [impulsive] faculty [Orig. 1651 *virtutis Elasticæ*]. But the other, which is extraneous to the Air, viz., from the accession of heat, will make it firm. 1656 MORE *Antid.* 114. II. 17 (1712) 45 There is an Elastic power in the Air. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 129 The air of the convex part must of necessity have a strong pressure or elastic force to return into the concave thereof.

†2. Of air or gas: Possessing the property of spontaneous expansion. Now merged in 3.

The ultimate particles of air were by some supposed to act like a coiled spring; hence the word came to express the characteristic property of a spring, as in the early instances of sense 3.

1681 tr. Willis's *Rem. Med. Wks. Voc.* *Elastic*, that goeth off with a force like gunpowder, or spreads forcibly forth with a jerk. 1773 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 279 Wind is elastic and rarify'd [fair] pent up in some vessel of the body.

3. Of material substances, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous: That spontaneously resumes (after a longer or shorter interval) its normal bulk or shape after having been contracted, dilated, or distorted by external force. (In this sense ELASTICAL appears to be somewhat older.) Also of motions, forces, etc.: Characteristic of an elastic body. *Elastic limit*: (see quot. 1864.) *Elastic fluids*: still often used specifically for gases (cf. 2), though liquids are now known to be perfectly elastic according to the mod. definition.

'Elasticity of shape' belongs to solids only; 'elasticity of bulk' to bodies of all kinds. In the case of gases the 'normal bulk' to which they tend is indefinitely great. The strict modern use as applied to solids dates from James Bernoulli's memoir of 1694; respecting the earlier instances see note to sense 2.

1674 PETTY *Dupl. Proportion* 3 An Appendix, to what is said of Springs and other Elastic bodies. 1693 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 224 The Air is now certainly known to consist of elastic or springy Particles. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 162 Every body that strikes against another produces a sound, simple, and but one in bodies which are not elastic. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* v. 117 At once he bent Against Tydides his elastic bow. 1794 SCHMEISSER *Min.* I. 290 Elastic Bitumen... is of a brown color, has no lustre, and is very elastic. 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat.* (1806) Def. 1 An elastic fluid is one, whose dimensions are diminished by increasing the pressure. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne Wks.* (Bohn) I. 340 We want some coat woven of elastic steel. 1864 Q. *Jrnl. Sc.* I. 63 The elastic limit, that is the extent to which their particles may be relatively displaced without fracture or other permanent alteration. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. i. 11 The atoms recoil, in virtue of the elastic force. 1874 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xi. 197 The elastic boughs sprang back with dangerous force. 1884 EVERETT tr. *Deschanel's Nat. Philos.* 138 The name of elastic fluids is often given to gases.

b. *transf.* Of motion: Resembling that of an elastic body; springy.

1848 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) II. iii. 116 Her light, elastic, continually lively motions.

c. *fig.* Of feelings, temperaments, etc., hence, also, of persons: Not permanently or easily depressed; buoyant.

1776 HAN. MORE *Florio* II. 193 Th' elastic spirits nimbly bound. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 3 An elastic spirit, anxious to overleap distance. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 145 This elastic little urchin. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 429 Those elastic spirits... had borne up against defeat. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 116 The elastic temperament of Mr. Skirlaugh.

4. In popular language, *esp.*: That can be stretched without permanent alteration of size or shape. † *Elastic gum* [= Fr. *gomme élastique*]: india-rubber. *Elastic web*: cloth woven with india-rubber threads so as to stretch; *Elastic boots*: boots with elastic web at the sides.

1761 CAVALLO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 519 Common vitriolic ether... could not affect elastic gum. 1793 SCHMEISSER *Ibid.* LXXXIII. 165, I have... fixed the tube into the stopper by means of a thin piece of elastic gum. 1808 HENRY *Ibid.* XCIII. 31 A transfer bottle of elastic gum. 1856 R. GARDINER *Handbk. Foot* 48 The introduction of elastic-web for the sides of boots, is a very important improvement. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* I. 5 A pair of moderately strong French elastic boots.

b. *fig.* Of immaterial things: That can be 'stretched' or expanded to suit circumstances; flexible, accommodating.

1829 BRIGHT *Sp. India* I. Aug. The revenue of India is not elastic. 1864 LD. POLLOCK in *Morning Star* 12 Jan. A lax or elastic interpretation of a criminal statute. 1866 CRUME *Banking* viii. 164 Currency laws... will never make capital so elastic... any more than, etc. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 150 A certain elastic relativity of dogma. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 212 The new ideas... would want a much more elastic... instrument than Latin. *Mod. He* seems to have a very elastic conscience.

c. Anat. *Elastic tissue*: one of the varieties of areolar or connective tissue.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. 1. 41 Elastic Tissue is composed of homogeneous fibres. 1876 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 67 Yellow or Elastic Tissue.

†5. In etymological sense: Propulsive. *Obs.* (*nonce use*).

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* IV. By what elastic engines did she rear The starry roof, and roll the orbs in air? B. *sb.* Elastic cord or string, usually woven with india-rubber.

1863 E. B. *Drifting Clouds* 140 Adèle had been enquiring for a piece of elastic for her hat. 1886 W. HOOPER *St. Academic Life* 13 The thorough-going prim man will always place a circle of elastic round his hair previous to putting on his college cap.

† *Elastic*, a. *Obs.* = ELASTIC.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. 22 There is a Spring or Elastic power in the Air in which we live. *Ibid.* 26 Elastic bodies (if I may so call them). 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 141 The Elastic pressure of the external Air upon the surface of the Quicksilver in the vessel. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* viii. 99 By the Elastic force of the bent Bow the string is brought into a violent state of Tension. 1694 SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 213 Suffers no Elastic Air to lye concealed in any Liquors. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xvii. § 10 An inherent Elastic Power... like the Steel Springs of Watches. *fig.* 1668 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. i. § 2. 364 There is an elastic power in conscience. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 163 The Noble and Elastic Soul of Des-Cartes.

Elastically (flæstikālī). [*f. prec.* + -LY².] In an elastic manner.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 234 The cells... bursting elastically with 2 valves. 1828 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 804 The cell-walls which were previously in a state of tension evidently contract elastically.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 272 The visitor... feels his existence sit as... elastically as if he were just born in the full possession of the powers of manhood. 1883 SYMONDS *Ital. Byways* 224 Their bodies are elastically supple.

Elastician (flæstī'jān). [*f. ELASTIC* + -IAN.]

One who is conversant with the science of elasticity.

1885 KARL PEARSON in *Nature* XXXI. 457 It would be extremely valuable to have the opinion of some of our leading elasticians.

Elasticin (flæstisin). [*f. ELASTIC* + -IN.] 'The substance composing the elastic fibres of connective tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1878 KINGZET *Anim. Chem.* 385 Elasticin is the special principle of yellow elastic tissues.

Elasticity (flæstī'sitī). [*f. as prec.* + -ITY:] cf. *Fr. Elasticité*.] The quality of being elastic.

1. In literal sense. Cf. ELASTIC 2, 3.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 175 The External and Internal Air were come to the same... Elasticity. 1674 PETTY *Dis. Royal Soc.* 119 Elasticity is the power of recovering the Figure, upon removal of such Force. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* 111 The Elasticity that Iron, Silver and Brass acquire by hammering. 1721 in BAILEY. 1808 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* III. § 3 (1819) 32 By its own elasticity returning... to its former position. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxv. (1849) 262 The elasticity or tension of steam... varies inversely as its volume. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* II. (1879) 31 Sufficient stress does not appear to have been laid on the elasticity of the spine. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 16. 312 The substance, after stretching, being... devoid of that elasticity which would restore it to its original form.

2. *fig.* a. Energy, vigour, buoyancy of mind or character; capacity for resisting or overcoming depression. Cf. ELASTIC A. 2 b.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 232 This spring of my soul (my Appetitive Faculty)... presses and endeavours with its whole Elasticity. 1708 POPE *Dunc.* I. 182 Me emptiness and dulness could inspire, And were my elasticity and fire. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxi. Nature had given him that elasticity of mind which rises higher from the rebound. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* IV. (1867) 72 To break the elasticity of the inventive faculty. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 41 Our old men have lost the elasticity of youth.

b. Capacity for being 'stretched'; expansiveness, flexibility, accommodatingness. Cf. ELASTIC A. 3 b.

1868 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* T. iii. 21 There is no elasticity in a mathematical fact. 1863 J. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* III. 23 Good, evil, life, and death are striking specimens of this elasticity of signification. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 1 'Elasticity', that is to say, a discretionary issue of bank-notes. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 3 There are some common rules... but their application is a matter of... the widest elasticity.

Elastin (flæstin). = ELASTICIN (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1875 GAMGEE tr. *Hermann's Hum. Physiol.* 35 Elastin... is insoluble in all agents which do not decompose it.

|| *Elatcha*. *Obs.* Also *alleja* (r, alajah, alla-jar (Yule), alliza, allaacha. [a. Turki *alchah*, *alāchah*, any kind of corded stuff.] A silk fabric from Turkestan: 'a silk cloth 5 yards long, which has a sort of wavy line pattern running in the length on one side' (Baden-Powell, in Yule s.v. *Alleja*). Also *attrib.*

c 1613 DOWNTON in *Purchas* I. 504 (Y.) The Nabob bestowed on him... 30 allizahs. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Wareho.* 14 Elatchis... an Indian Silk strip'd with variety of colours... is usually for Gowns. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5051/3 Damasks, Elatches, Guiney Stuffs. 1712 *Advt. in Spect.* (Y.) An Allejah petticoat. 1757 *New Hist. E. Ind.* II. 145, 400 pieces Elatchas. 1823 MILBURN *Oriental Comm.* II. 221 (Y.) Allachas (pieces to the ton) 1200.

Elate (flæ't), a. Also 4 *elast*, *elat*, *elast*. [*ad. L. elāt-us*, pa. pp. of *efferre* to bring or carry out; to elevate, raise. Cf. *OF. elat* *prond*.]

†1. Lifted, raised. *Obs. rare.*

a 1770 FENYON *Let. Knight Sable Shield* in Anderson *Poets* VII. 663 With upper lip elate, he grins.

2. *fig.* Of condition, and of persons with regard to their condition: Exalted, lofty. Of feelings, etc.: Lofty, proud.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 177 This kyng of kynges proud was and elat [v. r. elat(e, elayt)]. 1430 LYDC. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. Whom than he fonde... With sceptre in hande ful pompous and elate. 14... *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 113 O pompe elate with thy cheres bold. 1610 *Histriom.* IV. 117 Thy high fate Shall not discern a fortune more elate. 1668 T. H. tr. *Cassian's Holy Cr.* 58 This Courage... is powerfully elate. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxxiii. (1739) 148 Two Kings we have at once in view, both of them of an elate spirit. 1755 T. H. CROKER *Aristo's Or.* *Fur.* XLIII. lxi. 11. 339 Shall this little burgh grow up to make A city ample, pompous and elate? 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. II. 117 There is an elate independence of soul.

b. Of persons: Inspired (as with joy or hope), in high spirits, exultant, flushed (as with success or victory).

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. I. 116 An Army elate with victory. 1725 POPE *Odys.* I. 176 A brutal crowd, With insolence, and wine, elate and loud. 1839 KNIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 67 The Romish party in England were elate. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xvi. 244 The ladies returned with elate and animated faces.

Elate, v. [*f. L. elāt*-pp. stem of *efferre*: see *prec.*]

†1. *trans.* To lift on high, raise, elevate. *Obs.*

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 37 The superior part [of the bone] is... in the midst most elated, and vpwared heaved. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII. 416 Placus doth elate His shady forehead. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 25 The eighteenth of October, wee found by observation, the North pole elated seventeen degrees. *Ibid.* 168 Sometimes they elate a finger, smile and pray to Mahomet. 1778 PENNANT *Tours Scoll.* (1774) 235 Two of his fingers elated, in the attitude of benediction.

b. *fig.*

1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 14 The House... was suddenly elated into the best Families of England and Ireland. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* ix. 33 This Bishop... elates himself up into usurped titles.

2. To raise the spirits of (a person), inspirit, encourage; to stimulate, excite; also, to puff up, make proud. Also *absol.* and (rarely) *refl.*

a 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 186 But Sapritius elated with the glory of Martyrdom, refused him. 1636 R. BRAINTHAIT *Lives Rom. Emperors* 354 This Emperour... elated himself with self-conceit and pride. 1755 POPE *Odys.* XVII. 33 Schemes of revenge his pondering breast elate. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 91 P 5 Ready... to elate each other with reciprocal applause. 1821 LOWRY *Gold. Leg., Village School*, The wine... elateth me. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 108, I was elated with my own part of this performance.

Elated (flæ'ted), *pp. a.* [*f. prec.* + -ED.] Up-lifted, raised; proud, exalted. Cf. senses of vb.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 31 The Talismani with elated voyces do congregate the people. a 1658 OSBORNE *Characters, &c.* (1673) 617 The Rabble, for want of a more elated Prudence, imagining their Governours to proceed... from some Diviner Extraction than their Own. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 674 Elated man, forgetful of his charge.

|| With a word-play on the musical term ELA.

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll, Cerem.* 10 Accents elat-ed to the Sharpe Clangor of Warre.

Elatedly (flæ'tedlī), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + -LY².] With elation; haughtily, pompously.

1661 FELTHAM *Disc. Luke* xiv. 20 (R.) Where do we find any so elatedly proud, or so unjustly rapacious as he [Nero]?

Elatedness. [*f. as prec.* + -NESS.] Elated state or condition; elation.

1731-1800 in BAILEY. 1791 tr. *Swedenborg's Apoc. Rev.* XVIII. (1875) 578 In proportion to their elatedness of heart from dominion... they experience internal grief after Death. 1805 KNOX & JRBB *Corr.* I. 222 We may be in danger of presumptuous elatedness. 1890 D. KING *Geol. & Relig.* 152 A poor ground for elatedness.

† *Elatement*. *Obs.* [*f. as prec.* + -MENT.] Elation, elatedness.

1766-7 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 272 We reflect upon some inconsiderable... superiority over others, and a sudden elatement swells our minds. 1799 CORN. WINTER *Let. in W. Jay Mem.* (1843) 67 Such an elatement of mind as imaginary painted prospects often occasion.

Elater (e'lāter). [*a.* (through mod.L.) Gr. *elatrio* one who or that which drives.

The adoption of the Gr. word into mod. Lat. (in sense 1) seems to be due to Pecquet (1651), whose English translator, however, usually rendered it by ELATERY.

†1. The expansive or 'elastic' property inherent in air or gases; hence, more widely, 'spring', 'elasticity'. Also *fig.*

1653 tr. Pecquet's *Anatomical Exper.* 90 By its [the Atmosphere's] Spontaneous dilatation (which I call Elater) [orig. *quæm Elaterem nuncupo*]. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* XXII. 162 The swelling... and the springing up... were not the effects of any internal Elater of the Water. 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 117 Persons... having the elater and spring of their own natures to facilitate their iniquities. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 30 Gives 'em a better Tone, or Elater. 1730 STUART in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 347 The Elater of the Guts.

2. Zool. Linnæus's name for a genus of beetles (now the family *Elateridæ*) possessing the power of springing upward from a supine position for the purpose of falling upon their feet; also, a member of this family, a skip-jack.

1808 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) 142 The Elater or Skipper Tribe. The Elaters fly with great facility. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 31 At Bahia, an elater or beetle... seemed the most common luminous insect. 1873 BLACKMORE *Cradock Now.* xxx. (1883) 168 She didn't know an elater from a tipula.

3. *Bot.* An elastic spiral filament, or elongated cell, attached to the sporangium or spore-case in certain Liverworts (*Hepaticæ*), to the spore of Horse-tails (*Equisetaceæ*), etc., and serving to discharge and disperse the sporules when ripe.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 324 Spiral fibres, called Elaters, within which the sporules are intermixed. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* II. 641/2 The elaters which accompany the spores are distinct spiral vessels. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 472 *Equisetaceæ*... spores of one kind, attached to 4 clubbed elastic threads (elaters).

Elater ², **elator** (ἐλάτωρ). [f. ELATE v. + -ER, -OR.] He who or that which elates.

1818 RICHARDSON, *Elater* [with example for ELATER¹]. 1847 CRAIG, *Elator*. In mod. Dicts.

† **Elaterical**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ELATER + -ICAL + -AL.] Pertaining to the theory of elasticity.

1874 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 82 What his Reasons and Evidences are to evince the mistake... of this Elaterical supposition.

Elaterin (ἐλατίνη). *Chem.* Also *elatine*. [f. ELATER-IUM + -IN: cf. F. *elatrine*.] The active principle of elaterium (C₂₀H₂₈O₅).

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 193 An extremely active poisonous principle, called *elatine*, has been found in the placenta of this plant. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 437/2 The active principle of elaterium is a crystalline substance called elaterin. 1887 BRUNTON *Pharmacol.* 929 Elaterin is the most powerful hydragogue we possess.

† **Elaterist**. *Obs.* [f. ELATER¹ + -IST.] One who explains certain phenomena as due to the 'elater' or elasticity of the air.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* i. ii. (1682) 3 His Adversaries (whom for brevity's sake we will venture to call Elaterists). 1674 (M. HALE) *Difficiles Nuga* 237 The Gravitation and Elasticity of the Air, invented by the modern Elaterists. 1708 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Elaterite (ἐλατρίτις). *Min.* [f. ELATER¹ + -ITE.] A brown hydrocarbon, usually soft and elastic like india-rubber; elastic bitumen. 1866 EMMONS *Min.* 215 Elaterite, see Bitumen, elastic. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 244 Masses of elaterite, and sluggy mineral pitch.

|| **Elaterium** (ἐλατήριον). [a. L. *elaterium*, ad. Gr. ἐλατήριον an opening medicine, f. ἐλα- stem of ἐλαύνειν to drive. Senses 3 and 4 are due to ELATER¹.]

† 1. A purgative medicine. *Obs.*—

1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. A sediment or precipitate from the juice of the Squirting Cucumber (*Echallium agreste*, *Momordica Elaterium*), having a bitter acrid taste, and acting as a drastic purgative and emetic. Also called *English Elaterium*, to distinguish it from *French Elaterium*, a much less active preparation, produced by evaporation of the juice.

1576 LYTE *Doctens* iii. xl. 373 Elaterium... drieth forth by siege grosse flem. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Elaterium*... is good against the dropsie. 1684 tr. *Willis' Pharmacopoeia Rat.* 41 Other purging Medicines, as Jalap, Colocynthis, Elaterium... consist of sharp particles. 1790 BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* 551 If two grains of white vitriol, and the same quantity of elaterium, be dissolved in half an ounce of marjoram-water, etc. 1821 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 22 The elaterium... contains a principle *sui generis*, and a bitter substance almost inert by itself. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 437/2 So powerful is pure elaterium, that one eighth part of a grain is sufficient to produce strong cathartic effects.

† 3. Elasticity, springiness (*spec.* of the air): = ELATER¹, ELATERY. *Obs.*

1708 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

4. Used by Richard for the fruit of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, which opens elastically when ripe.

Elaterometer (ἐλατόμετρον). [ad. F. *elatromètre*: cf. ELATER¹ and METER.] An instrument for indicating the pressure of confined air or steam.

1874 KNIGHT *Amer. Mech. Dict.*

† **Elaterium**. *Obs.* [f. ELATER + -IUM; cf. ELATERIUM 3.] The elastic force, elasticity of the air; = ELATER¹.

1653 tr. *Pecquet's Anat. Exper.* 91 The superficie of the Earth-Watrish Orb is pressed of the same [the Atmosphere] not by its weight alone, but also by virtue of his Elatery [orig. *non solo pondere, sed et Elateris... virtute*]. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* 103 The ayr hath... a strong elatery of its own. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* X. 534 Corrosions of bodies may further bend the springy particles of the Air, giving it a greater Elatery. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Elatine, *obs. var.* of ELATERIN.

Elation (ἐλάτιον). Also 4-5 *elacion*, 5 *elacyoun*, 5-6 *elacyon*, 6 *elatioun*. [In M.E. ad. OF. *elacion*, ad. L. *elatiō-em*, n. of action f. ppl. stem of *efferre*: see ELATE a.]

† 1. (after Lat.) a. Lifting, elevation. b. Carrying out (e.g. of a dead body). *Obs. rare.*

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 25 The breast bones... yeeld to the elation and depression of the ribbes. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iv. iv. (1715) 189 Its [the body's] Elation from the House wherein it was prepar'd for Burial.

2. Elevation of mind arising from success or

self-approbation, pride of prosperity; pride, vain-glory.

† 3. *CHAUCE* *Pers. T.* p. 326 Elacion is when he ne may neither suffre to haue maister ne felawe. c. 1410 N. LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxv. 56 (Gibbs MS.) We haue no mater of elacyoun or veyn ioye of oure selfe. c. 1528 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 479 He is in such elacyon Of his exaltation. 1678 OWEN *Mind of God* viii. 231 A noysome elation of mind. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 464 p. 3 Riches exposes a Man to... a foolish Elation of Heart.

† b. *concr.* A proud or vain-glorious action.

c. 1630 JACKSON *Creed* iv. ii. i. Wks. 1844 III. 202 Their next elation... was to elect him for their King.

3. Elevation of spirits (in neutral or good sense); buoyancy, joyousness, pleasurable self-satisfaction. (The usual current sense.)

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184 p. 5 Their time is past between elation and despondency. 1804-8 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 278 These praises give me but very little Elation. 1841 D'ISRAEL *Amer. Lit.* (1867) 619 In the elation of youth, he astounded the... fellows of his college. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. ii. xxvii. (1880) 332 She saw her father... sink from elation into new disappointment.

b. *concr.* An 'outburst' of high spirits. *rare.*

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 243 These are the natural jets and elations of a mind energized by the rapidity of its own motion.

† 4. *concr.* Growth. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 850 Thai be apte unto putacion Of bowes drie or foule elacion [L. *arida aut male nata*].

Elative, a. *rare.* [as if ad. L. **elātivus*: see ELATE v. and -IVE.] † a. That raises, elevates. (*obs.*) b. That elates, causes elation.

1595 LODGE *Fig for Momus* i. By their attracted moyest humiditie, Drawne from a certain vertue elative... Seeke more than their accustomed nutriment Whence raine his generation doth derive. 1838 STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 125 Thither shall gratitude's feelings elative wend.

† **Elatrate**, v. *Obs.*— [f. L. *elātrāt*- ppl. stem of *elātrāre*, f. *ē* out + *lātrāre* to bark: see -ATE³.] † To bark out or speak aloud' (Bailey).

1643 in COCKERAM. 1721-61 in BAILEY. 1800 in JODRELL.

Hence † **Elatration**.

1730-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1800 in JODRELL.

† **Elavate**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *elavāt*- ppl. stem of *elavāre* to wash out, wash away: cf. OF. *eslaver*, *elaver*.] *trans.* To wash clean.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 142/2 First elavate them with water wherin hath decocted chickweede.

† **Elaxate**, v. *Obs.*— [f. E- pref. + L. *laxāre*- ppl. stem of *laxāre* to unloose, relax: see LAX.] To loosen; to widen.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG.

Hence † **Elaxation**.

1721-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG.

† **Elay**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [? var. of ALLAY v. 1 or 2; cf. Fr. *elayer* to dilute.] *trans.* † To mix, dilute.

1573 *Art of Limning* 5 Orpyment may be elayed with Chalke, and dimmed... with Oker de Luke.

† **Elayl** (e'lajil). *Chem. Obs.* [f. Gr. ἐλα- f. an olive-tree (cf. ἐλαιον olive-oil) + ἔλαι substance, material.] Same as ETHYLENE. In quot. in *comb.* 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 509 We see... why the base... should differ so greatly in its behaviour from... Elayl-Stannethyl.

Elayt, *obs. var.* of ELATE a.

Elboic, *var.* of ELBOWIC.

Elbow (elbow). Forms: 1 *elnboga*, *eleboga*, *elboga*, 2-6 *elbowe*, 3 *elbou*, 7 *elbow*, 7- *elbow*; also (Sc.) 6 *elbok*, 8 *elbuok*. [A Com. Teut. compound: OE. *elmboga* = Du. *elleboog*, OHG. *elimbogo* (MHG. *ellenboge*, mod. G. *ellen-, ellbogen*), ON. *elnboge* (Icel. *elmbogi*, *elbogi*, Da. *albue*):—OTeut. **alino-bogon-*, f. **alind* arm (see ELL) + **bogon-* bending = Bow sb. 1.]

1. The outer part of the joint between the fore and the upper arm.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 158 *Cubitus*, fædm betwux elboga and handwyrste. c. 1150 *Voc.* ibid. 536 *Una*, elbowe. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8086 Pair armes hari wit hirpild hid War sette til elbow in pair side. a. 1300 *Fragm.* 322 in *Popular Treat. on Sc.* 139 Thelbowes to the schare. c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 184 A much berd... Watz euesed al ymbe-torne, abof his elbowes. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137 *Elbowe*, *cubitus*. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius Catech.* 138 Wae be vnto thame... quha sewis soft kods to putt vnder euerie Elbok. a. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 101 Turnes... from one Elbow to another. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i. (1684) 11 He was yesterday at the Play, with a pair of Gloves Up to his Elbows. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxxxv. 140 In... a great crowd... people... knock others with their elbows. 1786 BURNS *The Ordination* vii. To see our elbowcs wheep And a' like lamb-tails flyin. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* i. She... on her elbow did recline To look at the lady Geraldine. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 122 Irish bagpipers are inflated by the elbow, Scotch by the mouth.

† b. The point resembling an elbow in the shoulder or hock of quadrupeds. *Obs.*

1609 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 317 The Curb... is a long swelling beneath the elbow of the hough. 1789 W. MARSHALL *Gloucester* (E.D.S.), *Elbow*, the shoulder-points of cattle.

2. *transf.* Anything resembling an elbow.

a. A sharp bend in the course of a river, road, etc.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Ahocinarse el rio*... to run with turnings or elbows. 1618 Bp. HALL *Serm.* V. 117 The current... speeds forward from one elbow of earth unto another. 1768-71 H. WALFOLLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 207 The elbows of serpentine rivers. 1790 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 99 The road... presents from an elbow the finest view of a town I have ever seen. 1861 MISS BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sepul.* II. xxiii. 312 The ravine... turns with a sudden elbow round the end of mount Silpius.

b. A forward or outward projection; a corner.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 472 Fruit-trees or Vines, set upon a Wall against the Sun, between Elbows and Buttresses of Stone, ripen more than upon a plain Wall. 1692 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cvii, Some Elbows of Wharfs... being taken away. 1796 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* III. 206 Ancona... The name of this city is said to be owing to its situation, because of the elbow (*ἀγκύρις*)... which the shore makes in that place. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 120 You cross a wall and the elbow of a large tree that covers it. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* iv. 504 Departing day Behind the mountain's elbow disappear'd. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* II. xiv. 217 The elbow of a hedge jutted forth upon the common.

c. *Mechanics.* An angle in a tube, etc.; a short piece of pipe bent at an angle to join two long straight pieces.

1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 643 As the elbow made a right angle, the tube itself was of course horizontal. 1874 KNIGHT *Amer. Dict. Mech.*, *Elbow*, 1. The junction of two parts having a bent joint. A knee or toggle joint. 2. A bend, as of a stove-pipe. 1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 147 The tube should... have no elbows.

d. *Arch.* (see quot.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 584 *Elbows of a Window*, the two flanks of panelled work, one under each shutter. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Elbows*, the projections on the side of stalls. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Elbow*, the upright side which flanks any panelled work, as in windows below the shutters, etc.

e. *Naut.* (see quot.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cable tourned*... a foul hawse; a cross or elbow in hawse. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *Elbow in the hawse*. When a ship, being moored in a tideway, swings twice the wrong way, thereby causing the cables to take half a round turn on each other.

f. *dial.* (see quot., and cf. *elbow-health* in 5).

1877 E. PEACOCK N.-W. *Linc. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Elbow*, the conical hollow in the bottom of a wine-bottle.

† 3. *transf.* An arm of a chair, made to support the elbow. *Obs. exc. in comb.* ELBOW-CHAIR.

1611 COTGER s.v. *Accendoir*, *Vne chaire à accendoir*, a chair with elbows. 1679 *Marriage of Charles II.*, 3 A great Chair with elbows. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 14 *Elbows* (as the sides of chairs are now called). 1784 *Cowper Task* i. 60 But elbows still were wanting; these, some say, An alderman of Cripple-gate contriv'd.

4. Phrases: a. *At the, one's elbow(s)*: close by, very near; in close attendance; also fig.; so *From the, one's elbow*: away from one's side. b. *Up to the elbow(s)*: lit.; also fig. engrossed in work, excessively busy. c. *To be out at elbow(s)*: to have a coat worn out at the elbows, to be ragged, poor, in bad condition; hence, in same sense, *Out-at-elbowed* adj. (*nonce-wd.*). So, in contrary sense, *In at elbow(s)* (rare). d. † *To scratch, rub the elbow*: to show oneself pleased, to chuckle. e. *To shake the elbow*: to play at dice (*arch.*). † *Knight of the elbow*: a gambler. f. † *To suck at (one's) elbow*: ? to play the parasite, sponge upon (one).

a. 1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist.* *Scots* 243 Ye haue youre enemies... at your elbowe. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 47 In the elder years, reason at the elbow must serve the student. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 143 You are not able to spare him from your elbow. 1658 VANBRUGH *Esop* II. i. (1730) 230 Talk of the Devil and he's at your elbow. 1840-1 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i. I found at my elbow a pretty little girl.

b. 1601 SHAKS. *Jnl. C.* III. i. 107 Let vs bathe our hands in Caesars blood Vp to the Elbowes. 1823 A. ROBINSON *Dead Letter* II. v. Up to our Elbows making Damsion Jam.

c. 1623 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 61 He cannot [speak] Sir; he's out at Elbow. 1773 SMOLLETT *Humphr. Cl.* (1815) 55 Sir Ulic Mackilligut... is said to be much out at elbows. 1841 THACKERAY *Sec. Funn. Nap.* i. Seedy out-at-elbowed coats. a. 1847 MAG. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. vi. 244 He was himself just now so terribly out at elbows, that he could not command a hundred pounds. 1865 CARLYLE *Fred. Gt.* III. viii. iv. 17 Several things known to be out-at-elbows in that Country. 1879 G. ELIOT *Middlemarch* xxxviii. (D.) Pay that hardly keeps him in at elbows. 1885 *Times* 28 May, There is an out-at-elbows look about some quarters of Dublin.

d. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 109 One rub'd his elbow thus, and fleer'd, and swore, A better speech was never heard before. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 25 He'le... scratch the elbow too To see two butchers cures fight.

e. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 26 Nov. (1885-6) I. 100 Money which... he squander'd away in shaking his Elbow. 1760 T. BROWN Wks. II. 46 (D.) Knight of the elbow. 1866 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 127 Many good and great men have shook the elbow.

f. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 312 He had many... that daily sucked at his Elbowe.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *elbow-cushion*, *guard-point*; also *elbow-bombard* [transl. *It. bombardamento cubito*], a kind of cannon in which the breech was at right angles with the bore; *elbow-cloak*, ? a cloak reaching down to the elbows only; *elbow-deep* a. (see quot.; cf. 2 f. and *elbow-health*); *elbow-health*, fig., a bumper; *elbow-pieces*, (a.) in plate armour, a covering for the juncture of the plates meeting at the elbow; (b.)

a piece of tubing forming an elbow; **elbow-polish** = **ELBOW-GREASE**; **elbow-shaker** (see quot.); **elbow-shaking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, playing at dice; **elbow-wind**, a wind blowing sideways. Also **ELBOW-CHAIR**, **GREASE**, **-JOINT**, **-ROOM**. 1881 GREENER *Gum* 20 It was called the 'elbow bombard'. 1818 ROWLANDS *Spy Knave's*, An 'elbow cloak, because wide hose and garters may be apparent in the lower quarters. 1853 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 366 A pulpit Divine... a lollard... over his 'elbow-cushion. 1848 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgement*. II. vii. 102 No man was able to contend with him in his... 'Elbow-deep Healths. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* 190 'Elbow-guards, or *coudeurs*... were rarely adopted till after the year 1300. 1822 MIDDLETON, &c. *Old Law* v. 1. The nimble fencer... that... gave me Those 'elbow-healths. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 643 This tube was connected to the receiver of the air-pump by means of an 'elbow-piece of brass. 1849 G. ELIOT *A. Bede* i. vi. (D.) Genuine 'elbow-polish, as Mrs. Poyser called it. 1785 COWPER *Task* iv. 44 Bored with 'elbow-points through both his sides. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, 'Elbow-shaker, a Gamester or Sharper. 1700 *Prod. to Farquhar's Const. Couple* (D.), Your 'elbow-shaking fool that lives by his wits. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1875) 594 'It's been cut into by your master, with his 'elbow-shakin' and his bill discountin'. a 1722 LITTLE *Husb.* (1752) 113 A face or back-wind signifies little, nor the 'elbow-wind neither to peas and vetches.

Elbow (*elbow*), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To thrust with the elbow; to jostle; also *fig.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. iii. 44 (Globe ed.) A sovereign shame so elbows him. 1673 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* i. 1. Grown more strong, it... elbows all the Kingdoms round about. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 138 They have scarce room to pass in without elbowing... one another. 1710 STEELE & ADD. *Tatler* No. 253 ¶ 8 Must our Sides be elbowed, our Shins broken? 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 190 The trader elbowing the noble and the artisan the trader.

2. To thrust aside with the elbow; also, *To elbow off, out of (anything)*. Chiefly *fig.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 484 ¶ 5 It is ever want of breeding... to be... elbow'd out of his honest ambition. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 74 He used to... elbow his fellow-servants to get near his mistress. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 485 They would elbow our own Aldermen off the Royal Exchange. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Nov. 5/2 The small farming class have been gradually elbowed out of their holdings.

†3. *absol.* and *intr.* To push right and left with the elbows; also *fig.* So also, *†To elbow it*.

1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge* v. 1. Wks. 1874 V. 68 That Pick-devant that elbows next the Queene. 1681 MANNINGHAM *Disc. Truth* 50 (T.) He... grows hot and turbid... elbows in all his philosophick disputes. 1707 *Babler* II. 195 To be elbowing it among people of fashion. 1885 L. WINGFIELD *Barbara Philpot* III. xii. 291 Beaux elbowed for a place.

4. *a. quasi-refl.* To force one's way by elbowing; *const. into, through*. *b. quasi-trans.* To make (one's way) by elbowing.

1833 H. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* i. vii. 132 A carrier had left the market early to elbow his way into the bank. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* v. 162 She... elbows herself in wherever she sees business going on.

5. *intr.* To make an 'elbow' in one's path, go out of the direct way.

1804 SOUTHEY in *Robberds Mem. W. Taylor* I. 503, I would elbow out of my way to Norwich. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 149 Elbowing along, zig-zag.

6. (See quot.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Elbow* To jut out in angles. *Dict.* 1775 in *ASH*. 1832 in *WEBSTER*; and in mod. *Dicts.*

Elbow-chair. A chair with elbows: see **ELBOW sb.** 3.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunk*. Wks. 1730 I. 36 A drunkard seated in an elbow chair. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* ii. 9 Very eloquent in praise of an ancient elbow chair.

Elbowed (*elbow'd*), *ppl. a.* [*f. ELBOW sb. + -ED*].

a. Having elbows or bends. *Elbowit Grass*, *Sc.* (see quot.). *b.* Of a seat: Provided with elbow-rests. *c.* Formed into the shape of an elbow, bent, curved.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 784 An elbowed seat had been introduced. 1825-80 JAMIESON *Scot. Dict.*, *Elbowit Grass*, Flute Fox-tail Grass. *Alopecurus Geniculatus*.

Elbow-grease. *humorous*. Vigorous rubbing, proverbially referred to as the best unguent for polishing furniture. Hence *allusively*, energetic labour of any kind.

1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 5 Two or three brawny Fellows in a Corner, with meek Ink and Elbow-grease, do more Harm than an Hundred systematical Divines with their sweaty Preaching. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Elbow-grease*, a derisory Term for Sweat. 1735 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, It had no elbow-grease bestowed on't. *Nec demorans sapit unguis*. 1879 TROLLOPE *Thackeray* 122 Forethought is the elbow-grease which a novelist, —or poet, or dramatist, —requires.

† **Elbow-ic**, *a. humorous*. *Obs.* In *Dicts.* *el-boio(k)*. [*f. ELBOW + -IC*]. (See quot.)

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* i. iii. Verses, which being above Hexameters, full sometimes, and sometimes over-makes, that rather sounding verse, we call *Elbowick*. 1737 BAILEY II, *Elbowick*, a sentence or verse of a rude or ruffling quality, as it were hunching or pushing with the elbow. 1734 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, *Elbowick* verse, *carmen hypermetrum* or *redundans*. 1775 in *ASH*.

Elbowing (*elbowin*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. ELBOW v. +*

ING]. The action of thrusting with the elbow; *concr.* a thrust with the elbow.

1800 T. MITCHELL *Aristophanes* I. 17 What crowding then and elbowing among them! 1846 W. S. LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* I. 17, I received on the stairs many shoves and elbowings. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. i. xiv. (1880) 188 He pushed his way... with a sort of pleasure in the... elbowing.

Elbowing (*elbowin*), *ppl. a.* [*f. ELBOW v. + -ING*]. That thrusts with the elbow; also *fig.*

1767 GRAINGER *Solitude* (T.), Purse-proud, elbowing Insolence. 1871 LOWELL *Study Wind*. (1886) 23 The elbowing self-conceit of youth.

Elbow-joint. [*f. ELBOW sb. + JOINT*].

a. Anat. The hinge-joint formed by the connexion of the lower end of the humerus with the upper ends of the radius and ulna by means of ligaments' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *b. Mech.* = **ELBOW** 2 c. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 310 This muscle is deeply seated at the lower and fore part of the arm, before the elbow-joint. 1881 *Mechanic* § 1101 In fig. 556 an illustration is given of an elbow-joint.

Elbow-room. [*f. ELBOW sb. + ROOM*]. Room to move one's elbows; hence, freedom from constraint; space sufficient to move or work in at one's ease. Also *fig.*

c 1540 BOORDE *The Boke for to Lerne* Aijb. He... which weyll dwell at pleasure... must dwell at elbowe-rome. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 331 Give faith scope, give it elbow-room to work. 1798 CHESTERFIELD *Let.* No. 348 (1792) IV. 155 Which would give him more elbow-room to act against France. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 315 The improvement... in its [teaching] quality by the... elbow-room which the teacher would obtain.

Elbuck, *Sc. var.* of **ELBOW**.

Elcampane, *obs. var.* **ELECAMFANE**.

Elc, *obs. form* of **EACH**.

Elchee (*elctji*). Also *elchi*, *elctchi*. [*Turk.*

ايلچي *ilchi*, 'from *il* a (nomad) tribe, hence the representative of the *il*' (Y.).] An ambassador. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 64 So well described by an English Elchee. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimes* I. viii. 173 The great Elctchi (Sir Stratford Canning).

† **Elchur**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 *eloor*, -ur, 2 *elohur*. [*OE. elcor* = *OS. elkor*, -kur, *OFris. elker*, *OHG. elichor*; app. the comparative deg. of an adv. related to *OTeut. *aljo* -other.]

Elsewhere, otherwise, besides.

c 890 K. ALFRED *Bada* iv. xxviii. (Bosw.) Gif hit hwæt elcor biþ. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Pet þe mon beo iþuld... and lete elchur his iwt weldre þene his wredde.

† **Elcrook**. *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. el*, name of the letter L + *CROOK*; but cf. **ELLRAKE**.] ? An L-shaped hook.

1666 BIRNIE *Kirk-Burial* (1833) 35 Lyke Hophnees with elcrookes to minche... the offerings of God.

† **Eld**, *sb.* 1 *Obs. rare* -1. [*app. repr. OE. eld* (genit. *eldes*) fire; cf. synonymous *OS. eld*, *ON. eldr* (Sw. *eld*, *Da. ild*)] Fire.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 þu sscope eld & wind & water.

Eld (*eld*), *sb.* 2 *arch.* and *north.* Forms: 1 *eld(u)*, *eldo*, *eld*, (*WS. ieldu*, *ild(u)*, *yld(u)*), 2-6 *elde*, 2-3 *ulde* (*ü*), 3 *elde*, *ealde*, (*4 north. heild*, *held*, *elde*), 4-5 *eelde*, (*helde*), 5 *Sc. eyld*, 3 (6-9 *Sc.*) *eld*, (*elth*), 4- *eld*.

See also **ALD**, **OLD**, *sbs.* [*OE. eldo* (abstr. *sb.* f. *ald*, in *WS. eald*, *OLD a.*), corresp. to *OS. eld*, *OHG. alth*, *clit*, *ON. elli* (*Da. ild*).

Synonymous derivatives from the same root are *ON. pld* (:-*alda*) and *Goth. alps* (:-*alpi*-).

1. The age, period of life, at which a person has arrived. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 80 Se halta wer In þa zrestan eldu zelufade Frencessa fela. c 1000 ALFRIC *Hom.* in Sweet (1879) 90 Eadig is heora (the innocents') yld. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 162 He leng ne leofað þom on midre ilde. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 318 Ich was of swuche elde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2281 Old and ying. At þat forðald vprising sal be of eld, als þai suld here, Hauæ deide of eld of thritti zere. c 1300 *Beket* 159 This child was bot in elde of tuo and twenti zere. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 742 Bot swa grete elde may name now bere. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 403 William & zhe were of on held. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 643 Gamelyn, that yong was of elde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. ix. 41 In sic strenthis and eyld. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Edward IV.* vii. 2 Ye wote well all I was of no great elde. 1600 *TOURNEUR Transp. Metamorph.* (1878) 200 Erinnis purveyor, young elth I meane. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.* s.v. *Eald*, He is tall of his Eald. 1745 RAMSAY *Tea-L. Misc.* (1733) I. 63 His eld and my eld can never agree. 1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. 1 (ed. 7) 177, 'I am just æ eld wi' the auld king' (George III).

†2. Conventional or legal age; full age; majority. *Of eld* = of age; *within eld* = under age; also (quot. 1400) of military age. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Havelok* 128 Sho were comen until helde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29444 (*Coll. Galba*), Childer within elde, of cursed man may haue þaire belde. 1357 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* App. ii. 118 Ilike man and woman that of eld is. c 1400 *Romland & O.* 682 And alle that are with-in elde loka that they to batayle helde. 1450 *MYRC* 236 Alle that ben of warde and elde. 1509 *LYNDSEY Complaynt* 115, I prayit, daylie... My young maister that I mycht see Off eld.

3. Old age, advanced period of life; usually with regard to its effects upon man. Also *personified. arch. & poet.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 59 Se wite eft gewiteþ & to yld ge-cyrrþ. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 373 in *Coll. Hom.* 181 Per is 3eodeþe bute ulde. c 1205 *LAV.* 11546 Vnhæle & ælde hæweð þene king unbalde. c 1250 *Grn. & Ex.* 1197 Sarra... wurd wið child, on elde was. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 801 Alle thir... That clerkes properes of eld calles. 1388 *WYCLIF Prov.* xvi. 31 A coroun of dignyte is eelde. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* iii. v. 303 A staffe forto go by in his eelde for sijkenes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 20 Tha begyn to decrease ande declinis til eld ande to the dede. 1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* i. iv. (1764) 187 Cold, writhled Eld, his liues-wet almost spent. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xvii. xi. (1726) 207 His eies (not yet made dim with eild) Sparkled his former worth and vigor braue. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* ii. ii, Who scorns at eld, peels off his own young hairs. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* ii. xxxi, The whitening snows Of venerable eld. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Pilgr. Glencoe* 478 Hale and unburden'd by the woes of eld. 1858 KINGSLY *Weird Lady* 17 His beard was white with eld.

† *b.* People of advanced age; old men; senate or aristocracy. (In quot. 1592 perhaps the adj. used *absol.*) *Obs.*

c 1000 ALFRIC *Hom.* (Thorpe) II. 506 (Bosw.) Seo yld hi zebad and seo iugub wrat. a 1075 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1004 Dær wæro East Engla folces seo yld ofslagen. 1592 *WYKLEY Armorie* 147 That pleasant sweet content That diuers eld haue found within a wall.

c. poet. An old man. (But perh. an *absol.* use of the adj.) Rarely in pl. *elds*.

1706 COLERIDGE *Dest. Nations*, To the tottering eld Still as a daughter would she run. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* ii. 364 That eld august Came out from Israel. *Ibid.* iii. 165 To the expectant host In solemn order did these elds descend.

†4. Antiquity, duration of existence; time considered as a destroying or wearing agency. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 12 That eld which that all can frete and bite. 1608 R. T. *Five Godlie Serms.* 64 Eld eateth all things. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serms.* Suppl. (1678) 148 An old sore... by its eld almost habituate. 1740 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* 137 In elbow-chair... By the sharp tooth of cankering Eld defaced.

5. Antiquity, the olden time. *Men, times*, etc. *of eld* = men, etc. of old. *poet. and arch.*

c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 11881 Hit is said ofstys with sere men of elde, The last loy of ioly men loynys with sorow. 1640 J. GOWER *Ovid's Fest.* i. 11 In times of eld men pleased the powers of heaven. 1822 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xciii, Lands that contain the monuments of Eld. 1834 LD. HOUGHTON *The Eld*, Blessed be the Eld, its echoes and its shades. 1847 LONGF. *Ev. Prel.* 3 The murmuring pines and the hemlocks... Stand like Druids of eld.

b. People of the olden time, antiquity (personified). *poet. and arch.*

Chiefly in Shakspeare's phrase 'superstitious eld'. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. iv. 36 The superstitious... Eld Recei'd. This tale of Herne the Hunter, for a truth. 1830 SCOTT *Monast. Introd.*, Superstitious eld... has tenanted the deserted groves with aerial beings. 1863 *Proverb* II. i. 5 Tradition and superstitious eld... had filled up the long blank of accurate information.

†6. An age of the world, a secular period. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 807 In þam leothan ham þurh ælða tid ende zebidan. c 1000 ALFRIC *Hom.* in Sweet (1879) 60 Seo bridda yld was þa wuniende of David. c 1250 *Grn. & Ex.* 705 Dis oder werldes elde is so A ðusent 3er seuenti and tuo. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9230 Blissed be sco þat us has spedd þat we þe elds four has redd. *Ibid.* 21847 Sex eldes ha we broght in place. c 1245 WYNTOUN *Crom.* ii. ix. 77 Wyth-in þe ferd Eylede Yrland Was to be Scottis obeyssande. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. xii. 99 Ceculus... all eildis... schawis ws Engenerit was by the God Vulcanus.

7. *Comb.*, as *eld-time*.

1830 BAILEY *Festus* x. (1848) 110 In the eld-time.

† **Eld**, *sb.* 3: *ME. anc eld* = a *neld*, a *NEEDLE*. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1370 So nere, vnethes at anc eld miȝt narrowly betwene.

Eld (*eld*), *a. poet. and arch.* [*repr. ME. eld*, *OE. (WS.) eald* (see **OLD**); the mod. word may however be newly f. **ELD sb.**] Occas. used in poetry for **OLD** (q. v. for earlier instances).

[c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137 Elde, or olde, for-weryde [1499 elde, or worne], *vetustus*, *destitutus*, *inuerteratus*.] 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (1842) 42 Steward... To serve their commons as eld servants use. 1854 DOBELL *Balder* xxv. 185 Ye eld And sager Gods.

b. quasi-sb.

1592 [see **ELD sb.** 3 b]. 1796-1830 [see **ELD sb.** 3 c].

† **Eld**, *v. 1 Obs.* Forms: 1 *WSax. eald-ian*, 2 *eald-ien*, 3 *eld-en*, 3-5 *eld-en*, *eld-e* (4 *Kent yeald-y*), 4-5 *eeld-en*, *eelde*, 6 *ald*, *Sc. elld*. See also **OLD** (v. [In southern dialects repr. *OE. (WS.) ealdian* (:-type **aldþjan*, not represented in any other language). f. *eald*, *OLD*; the equivalent Mercian from **aldian* survived in *ME.* as *OLD* (v. The midland and northern instances of *eld(en)*, *elld(en)*, *elld*, probably belong formally to **ELD v.** 2 (type **aldþjan*).

1. *intr.* To grow old.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xxi. 18 Þonne þu ealdast [c 1160 *Hatton* ealdest]. c 1200 ORMIN 18830, All iss itt whilwend-like þing þatt eldeþþ and forwurpþþ. c 1205 *LAV.* 2937 Þa ældeð [c 1275 holdede] þe king. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ci. 27 (M.) As kleþinge elde sal alle þai. 1340 *Ayemb.* 97 Hi ne may naȝt yealdy, as dede þe yealde laȝe. 1388 *WYCLIF Josh.* xii. 1 Thou hast eeldid, and art of loong age. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137 Eelden, agyn. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. viii. 39 They be paynted lyke yong men... in token that they... elden not. 1536 BELLENDEN *Crom. Scot.* (1821) I. 200 This Valeriane... eldit in miserabil servitude.

2. *trans.* To make old.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 39a Tyme. eldith our auncessours And eldith kynges and emperours.

† **Eld**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* Also 1 *eld-an*, (WS. *ield-an*, *yld-an*), 2 *eld-en*. [OE. *eldan* (in WS. *ieldan*, *yldan*) = OHG. *alten* to delay (also more literally to make or become old):—O Teut. **aldjan*, f. **aldō*-OLD.] *trans.* and *intr.* To put off to a later time, defer, delay.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 152 Se laeow ieldende secð ðone timan. a 1121 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) ann. 1100 ðeah þe ic hit læng yldē. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 þe wrecche sunfulle ne elde nawiht þet he ne ga to bote þe wile he mei.

† **Eld**, *v.* 3 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* = ATL.

195. *The Herites* in Haditt *Dodsky* I. 414 My son, what thing eldesth thee? 1880 Miss JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.* s.v. Doctor. didna seem to know whad elded 'im. Molly's .bin eldin' a lung wilde.

Elded, *obs.* var. of **Yield** *v.*

† **Elded**, *pp.* a. *Obs.* [Eld *v.* 1 + -ED.] That has grown old, inveterate.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott. MS.) 26654 Of elided [F. *eldid*] thing. better [F. *hard*] it is to change þe state.

Elder (e'lðr), *sb.* 1 *Forms:* a. *ellærn*, *ellær*, *ellen*, 2-4 *ellærne*, 4 *ellærne*, *elærne*, (5 *elærne*, *elorne*, *ellern*, *elærne* 5, 9 *dial.* *ellen*), 4-7 *eller*, 4-6 *eldre*, 5 *eldyr*, (6 *ellere*), 6-7 *eldren*, *eldern*, 5 *eller*; ß. 5 *helren*, *hilder* (-tre), *hyldyr*, *hyllor*, *hillar*, *hillerne* (-tre), *hyl* (-tre). [With OE. *ellærn* (of which *ellen* is app. a reduced form, as *lsen* of *lsern*) cf. MLG. *ellern*, *elærne*, *alhorn*, *elhorn* (Schiller & Lübben), Flem. *elhoren*, *alhoren* (Kilian). Possibly an originally adjectival formation; cf. Ger. *ahorn* maple = L. *acer* adj. (For the euphonic change of *elr* to *eldr*—cf. **ALDER** 1.) The forms with initial *h* seem to belong to a wholly different word, prob. of ON. origin; cf. Da. *hyld*, *hyldetræ*, Sw. *hyll*, app. related to the synonymous OHG. *holuntar*, MHG. *holander*, *holder*, mod.G. *holunder*, *holder*; in which a connexion of some kind with **HOLE**, **HOLLOW**, is plausible, as the tree might naturally have been named from its tubular stems.]

1. A low tree or shrub, *Sambucus nigra* (N.O. *Caprifoliaceæ*), called, for distinction, the Common or Black-berried Elder; bearing umbel-like corymbs of white flowers; the young branches are remarkable for their abundance of pith.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 893 *Sambucus*, *ellaen*. a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1175 *Sambucus*, *ellaen*. c 2000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 68 Wip fotece genim elienes leaf. c 1150 *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 556 *Sambucus*, *suew*, *ellærne*. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibleru*, in *Wright Voc.* 163 *De suhen* (hilder-tre, *hellen*) *font les souheus*. 1368 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. i. 66 *hudas* he lapede with þe lewes seluer And on an Ellerne tre [v. r. *eldir*; 1377 B. i. 68 *eller*] hongede him after. c 1425 in *Voc. W. Wülcker* 646 *Hec sambuca*, *hyllor-tre*. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* *Eldyr* or *hyldyr*, or *hillerne tre* [v. r. *hillar*; *hyltre*, or *elærne*; *elder*, or *hyltre*, or *elorne*]. a 1450 *Alphila* 161 *Sambucus*. *ellen*. 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* v. xlii. in *Ashm.* (1652) 158 *Wene they*. .to have. of an Elder an Apple swete? 1523 *FITZGERB. Husb.* § 126 The stakes of the . . . ellere be good. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* II. iii. 30 My heart of Elder. 1608 *PLAT Gard. Eden* (1653) 100 Every plant of an Eldern will grow. 1615 *W. LAWSON Orch. & Gard.* (1648) 3 Some thinke the . . . eller [would have] a waterish marish. 1728 *THOMSON Spring* 443 Then seek the bank where flowering elders crowd. 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* 576 The Elder, indigenous in Europe, was known to the Greeks.

2. Extended to other species of the genus *Sambucus*; in N. America applied chiefly to *S. canadensis*. With distinguishing epithets: **Dwarf Elder**, **Ground Elder**, **Dog Elder** (*S. Ebulus*) = **DANEWORT**; **Wild Elder**, used by Lyte for *S. racemosa*.

1576 *LYTE Dodoens* III. xlii. 379 The nature and vertues of the wilde Eldren are as yet unknown.

b. In popular names of other plants bearing a superficial resemblance to the elder: **Bishop's Elder**, **Dog Elder**, **Dwarf Elder**, **Ground Elder**, **Wild Elder** (cf. 2), names for *Goutweed* (*Agopodium Podagraria*); **Ground Elder**, *Angelica silvestris*; **Marsh** or **Marish Elder**, *Water Elder*, **White Elder** = **GUELDER ROSE** (*Viburnum Opulus*).

3. *Attrib.* as *elder-blossom*, *-branch*, *-bud*, *-bush*, *-flower*, *-pith*, *-stick*, *-tree*, *-vinegar*, *-wine*, *-wood*; *elder-blown* adj.; *elder-blossom*, *elder-blossom*; *elder-gun*, a pop-gun made of a hollow shoot of elder; *elder-moth*, *Uropteryx Sambucata*. Also **ELDER-BERRY**, etc.

1866 *BARNES Rhymes Dorset Dial.* I. 76 A yeld. . . Where *elder-blossoms be a-spread. 1875 *EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 154 The scent of an 'elder-blow' is event enough for him. 1879 *SPENNER Shep. Cal.* Nov. 147 The Muses. . . Now bringen bitter *Eldre branches seare. 1648 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* I. v. 12 In the beginning of the spring. . . salads are made of *eldern-buds. 1825 *SCOTT Guy M.* I. a hut, or farmhouse. . . surrounded by large *elder-bushes. 1666 *BACON*

Sylva § 692 Of this kind are *Elder-flowers, which therefore are proper for the Stone. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 133 Elder-flowers. . . Flowers from May to July. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* IV. i. 210 That's a perilous shot out of an *Elder Gunne. a 1613 *OVERBURY A Wife* (1638) 201 As boyes doe Pellets in Elderne Guns. 188a *Garden* 23 Sept. 273/1 The *Elder-leaved or black Ash. . . the leaves of which . . . are serrated. c 1600 J. DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* IV. ii. Thou wither'd *Elder-pith. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale Wks.* 425/1 No more then . . . thys greke woorde *presbyteros* signifieth an *elder stick. 1598 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxlii. (1495) 700 The *Eldern tree hath vertue Duretica. 1566 *WARDE tr. Alexii's Secr.* III. I. 11 b. Foure vnices of the water of Elderne tree. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 32 The Arabian Costus is the Root of a Shrub very like an Elder Tree. 1709 *STEELE Tailor* No. 150 ¶ 6 They had dissented . . . about the Preference of *Elder to Wine-Vinegar. 1735 *BERKELEY Querist* § 151 Men of nice palates have been imposed on, by *elder wine for French claret. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* v. (1765) 464 A young stick of *elder wood.

¶ 4. Misused for **ALDER** 1.

c 1335 *Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palzer*, 914 Thelder, *aube*. 1611 *FLORIO Alno negro*, the blacke Elder-tree.

Elder, *sb.* 2 *dial.* [cf. MDu. *elder* of same meaning; perh. repr. O Teut. **alipro* (m), f. **alan* to nourish. (Not etymologically connected with **UDDER**.)] The udder of a cow or mare.

1674 *RAY N. C. Wds.* 17 The Elder: the Udder. 1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 262 Which was a yard and an inch high at 2 days old, and had . . . milk in its elder. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 87 The beast should be . . . milked quite clean out of the elder. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* s. v. (E. D. S.) Hur [the cow's] elder's a bit sore. 1880 Miss JACKSON *Shroph. Gloss.* s. v. (E. D. S.) The mar' . . . wuz glad to see the cowt for 'er elder wuz as 'ard as a stwun.

Elder (e'lðr), a. and sb. 3 *Forms:* 1 (Mercian, Kent.) *eldra*, (Northumbrian, Mercian) *ældra*, (WSax.) *ieldra*, *yldra*, 2-3 *eldere*, *eldre*, *ealdre*, 3 *ældre*, *ældre*, *eldre*, *eldore*, *ælder*, 3-4 (heldre), *uldre*, *ildre*, 4 *eilder*, *eldir*, 5 *elther*, *yelder*, *eelder*, (Sc. 6 *eldar*, 8 *ellar*), 3- *elder*. See also **ALDER**, **OLDER**, *adjs.* [OE. *eldra* (fem. and neut. *eldre*) = OS. *aldra*, OFris. *alder*, *elder*, OHG. *altiro*, *eltiro* (mod.Ger. *älter*), ON. *eldre*, *ellre* (Da. *ældre*), Goth. *alþiza*:—O Teut. **a'lpi-*son-, regularly f. **aldō*, OE. *ald* (WS. *eald*), OLD.] The late WS. form *yldra* survived in the south as *uldre* (sb.) until the 13th c.

A. *adj.* The comparative degree of OLD a.; formerly equivalent to the mod. **OLDER**, but now restricted to certain special uses.

1. That has lived or existed longer; senior, more advanced in age.

† a. Formerly used (both of persons and things) as a *predicate*; also as an *attribute* followed by *than*. Now superseded by **OLDER**.

c 1000 *Riddles* xli. 42 (Gr.) Ic eom micle yldra, bonne ymbhwyrft þes. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 A þet ic beo ealdre. c 1200 *Moral Ode* (Egerton MS.) 1 Ic eom ealde þenne ic was, a winter and a lore. a 1240 *Wokinge in Cott. Hom.* 277 Swa þu eldere wex, swa þu pourere was. 1541 *Elvior Image Gov.* 93 If she shall be as olde, or elder than I am. 1593 *BILSON Govt. Christ's Ch.* 364 The lawes of forren countries are farre elder then ours. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* IV. i. 251 How much more elder art thou then thy looks? a 1630 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxxiv. (1640) 161 Friendship is like wine, the elder the better. 1673 *Cave Prim. Chr.* I. vii. 203 A custom probably not much elder than his time.

b. as *attribute* without *than*. Not now used of things, except with quasi-personification. Now chiefly with sbs. denoting family relationship, or as denoting the senior of two indicated persons; otherwise somewhat arch. Often with omission of sb. implied in the context.

Beowulf 469 (Gr.) Wes herezær dead min yldra mæg. c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* viii. 1c ðe zeongeone zelærde swelce snytro swylce manezum oþrum ieldran gewittum oftozen is. c 975 *Dunr. Gosp.* Luke xv. 25 Wes ða sunu his ældra on lond. 1299 R. GLOUC. (1724) 367 Margaret . . . þe eldere of þe tuo, in spoushod he nome. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3861 þe eldir sister he for-sok. 1326 *Wiclif Luke* xv. 25 Forsothe his eldere sone was in the feeld. c 1450 *Merlin* I. 5 The elther suster vnderstode hym welc. c 1476 *Plumpton Corr.* 38 The said Wil. Rycroft yelder. 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* II. xlii. 22 It is a great part of the work of the elder slaves to take care of these young girls. 1745 *WRSLEY IVAs.* (1872) VIII. 217 These are too young; send elder men. 1815 *SCOTT Id. of Isles* VI. xvi. Elder brother's care And elder brother's love were there. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Comp.* (1876) IV. xvii. 47 The Cathedral Church of the bishoprick whose throne is now hidden in the elder minster of Saint Fritheswyth.

† 2. a. Of an obligation, right, or title: Of longer standing, prior, that has superior validity. b. Of officials, etc.: That ranks before others by virtue of longer service; senior. *Obs.*

(*Elder Brethren*: see **BROTHER** 4 b.)

1624 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* IV. § 285 If the possession bee not devested out of them by an elder title. 1594 *WEST Symbol. II. Chancery* § 130 It cannot be intended that he would have left the elder bond. unused for. 1721-1800 *BAILEY, Elder Battalion*, that Battalion which was first raised, and has the post of honour according to its standing. *Elder Officers*, such officers whose Commissions bear the eldest Date.

† 3. *Elder man*: = *elder sb.*, in senses B. 2, 3. Sometimes written as one word *elderman*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5784 (Cotton MS.) Ga gedir samen þin eldir men. 1387 *IKIRVISA Higen* (Rolls) I. 41 þe sena-toures and elder men of Rome. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 2 Jerom. & Gregor take a wey þe name of þe bischop, or helderman. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* (1863) 51 The prophet Moyses hadde chosen seuentie eldremen. 1708 *MORTREUX Rabelais* IV. xxv. So they call'd their eldest Elderman.

4. In Card-playing. *Elder hand*: the first player. Cf. **ELDEST** 5.

1589 *Paphe w. Hatchel* C iiiij. The poore Church should play at vnequal game, for it should loose al by the Elder hand. 1746 *HOWLE Whist* (ed. 6) 22 You are elder Hand. 1873 *CAVENDISH* (H. Jones) *Piquet* 29 The pack is then cut by the non-dealer, or *elder hand*.

† 5. Of or pertaining to a more advanced period of life; later. *Obs.*

(In this sense *elder days* are the opposite of the *elder days* of sense 6, just as an *elder portrait* has a *younger face*.)

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* II. iii. 43. I tender you my seruice raw and young; Which elder dayes shall ripen. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. i. 14 To second illes with illes, each elder worse. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus' Ant.* xvi. xi. 8 He also was guilty of . . . a crime in his elder age.

6. a. That existed at a previous time; ancient, earlier, former. b. Of or pertaining to ancient times or to an earlier period.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* App. i. p. 1636. 23876 We. . . in eldern men vrmirur se. c 1440 *PECOCK Repr.* II. x. 202 In eldir daies, whanne procession was mad. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Induction* xii. 7 What thinges were done, in elder times of olde. 1668 *HALE Pref. Rolfe's Abridgm.* 8 Many of the Elder Year-Books are filled with Law, now not so much in use. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* IX. ix. Huge as the giant race of elder times. 1823 *LAMB Elia* Ser. II. i. (1865) 242 Curiosity pre-ailing over elder devotion. 1824 Miss YONGE *Camos* I. Introd. 2 The elder England has been so fully written of. 1867 *MACFARREN Harmony* II. 35 Modern writers . . . may produce compositions in the elder style.

7. *Comb.* as *elder-born* adj.; *elder* -brotherhood, the state or dignity of an elder brother; *elder-brotherly*, *-sisterly* a., pertaining or proper to an elder brother or sister.

1870 *BRYANT Iliad* II. xv. 81 *Elder-born am I. 1884 in *Littell's Living Age* No. 2077, 66 Its 'elder-brotherhood' Writ on the face of its perfected plan. 1823 *BENTHAM Not Paul* 370 note. This . . . assumed fatherly affection, under the name of 'elder-brotherly' . . . what was it? 1870 Miss BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. viii. 163 'So I told them,' said Fanny, with a demure, 'elder-sisterly air.'

B. sb. An elder person, *lit.* and *fig.*

† 1. A parent [cf. mod.G. *eltern* pl.]; an ancestor, forefather; hence, in wider sense, a predecessor, one who lived in former days. Almost exclusively in pl. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 195 Ure yldran swultan and swibe oft us from wendan. a 1000 *Elene* 462 (Gr.) Ða me yldra min ageaf andsware. a 1067 *Chart. Eadward* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 167 For mines fader and for allra minra yldrena sawlan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Helle. . . we weren in bifolen purh ure eldra gult. c 1205 *LAV. 790* þet me mine eldre (1275 *eldre*) dude some. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27 Feire children. gladien mucle þe ealdren. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 11 Here elderne. . . were y nome in ostage Fram the bataile of Troie. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 109 Underlout till thaim was he, Als god child au til elderes be. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. iv. 419 þat agag of amalek . . . and al his yelpe puple Sholde deyed. fulliche for dedes of here elden. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 14 That with our elthers euer has bene. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* VII. iv. 44 And sett himselfe amyd his elderis throne. 1535 *COVERDALE John* ix. 18 They called the elders of him that had receaued his sight. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 *Tim.* I. 3. I thanke God, whome I serue from myne elders with pure conscience.

† b. *transf.* (see quot.) *Obs.*

1719 *LONDON & Ws Compl. Gard.* v. 115 Some [branches] shoot directly out of the main Body . . . and may be called Elders, or Mothers.

2. (A person's) superior in age, senior. Almost exclusively in pl.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 13215 He þatt iss þin eldre. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 12092 To his eldre worship drawe. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* I. 125 That yonger men obeye unto thaire eldron. 1522 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 36 Ic haif had . . . understanding about my eldaris. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* II. 7 So well I know my duty to my elders. 1737 *POPE Hor. Epist.* II. i. 117 If our elders break all reason's laws. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 411, I . . . leave my elders to judge of them. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 47 The child. . . undoubtedly listens to . . . his elders. 1864 *TENNYSON Enoch* Ard. 375.

b. A person advanced in life.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 281 The wither'd Elder hath his Poll claw'd like a Parrot. a 1643 G. SANUYS (J.) From their seats the reverend elders rose. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 20 Sept. 268/12 The three elders, his companions in this terrible adventure, are now brought home.

2. A member of a 'senate', governing body or class, consisting of men venerable for age, or conventionally supposed to be so. Now chiefly *Hist.*

Orig. as transl. of the *seniores* of the Vulgate, rendering the Heb. זקנים *zəqînim* (lit. 'old men'). Cf. the equivalent Gr. γέροντες.

138a *WYCLIF Dent.* xix. 12 The aldrn [MS. C. *elderes*; 1388 *elders* men] of that citee shulen seende. 1535 *COVERDALE Susanna* 50 The elders (that is the principal heades) sayde. — 1 *Macc.* xi. 31 The lettre which we dyd wryte vnto oure elder Lathenus. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* I. i. 230 See our best Elders. 1611 *BIBLE Ruth* iv. 9 Boaz saide vnto the Elders, and vnto all the people. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* XVIII. 586 The reverend elders nodded o'er the case. 1825 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Canbul* (1842) I. 221 To which the chief elders always lend their weight. 1870 *GLADSTONE Prim. Homer* (1878) 116 They bear the general appellation of *gerontes*, elders, as well as kings.

4. In ecclesiastical use. A literal rendering of Gr. *πρεσβύτερος*, the title given to a certain order or class of office-bearers in the early Christian Church. The Gr. word was adopted in ecclesiastical Latin as *presbyter*, and its historical representative in Eng. is *PRIST*. In certain Protestant churches, chiefly those called Presbyterian, the Eng. word *elder* (with *presbyter* as an occasional synonym) is used as the designation of a class of officers intended to correspond in function to the 'elders' of the apostolic church.

In the Presbyterian churches the term *elder* includes the clergy (for distinction called 'teaching elders'), but in ordinary language it is restricted to the *lay* or *ruling elders*, who are chosen in each parish or congregation to act with the minister in the management of church affairs.

[1388] WYCLIF *Acts* xv. 6 And apostolis and eldre men camen to gidere. [1396] TINDALE *Titus* i. 5 That thou... shuldest ordeyne elders (WYCLIF, preestis) in every cite. [1579] TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 237/2 Seing y^e Church is compared to a flocke... the word shepherde signifieth an Elder, not by age, but by office. [1651] HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 289 Timothy was an Elder. [1719] D'URVEY *Pills* (1872) II. 288 When their Bishops are pulled down, Our Elders shall be sainted. [1760] T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* iv. (1765) 426 Most of the churches... had one or more ruling elder. [1794] BURNS, *Robin skure in hairst*, Robin... Play'd me sic a trick, And me the ells' daughter. [1846] McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 285 The Kirk Session is... composed of the minister of the parish and of lay-elders. New elders are chosen by the Session. [1858] LONGF. *M. Standish* 31 The excellent Elder of Plymouth.

5. Comb., as *elder-like* adv.

[1540] WIT'S *Recreat.* in *Southey Comm-Pl. Bk. Ser.* ii. 314 Now most Elder-like he can Behave himself. [1795] SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* iii. 545 Fathers of the church... what! elder-like Would ye this fairer than Susannah eye?

Elder, v. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] To *elder* it: to play the elder (brother or sister).

[1855] CHAMBERLAIN *Jrnl.* III. 243 She elders it with such tender protection over the little sister.

Elder, dial. form of *ELDER*, rather.

[1857] E. WAUGH *Lanc. Sh.* 26 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) One could either manage we't at th' for-end o' their days. [1894] *Manch. Critic* 21 Feb. *ibid.* I'd elder see 'em worthin for th' next to nought nor see 'em doin nought.

Elder-berry. [f. *ELDER* sb. + *BERRY*.] The fruit of the elder. Also attrib. in *elderberry-wine*.

Hence *Elderberriness* (*nonce-wd.*), used as a mock title, after *highness*, etc.

[1599] PAPPE *W. Hatchet* (1844) 27 His Elderberines... is... like an elderberrie. [1605] ALTHORP *MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* Intro. 62 Surrog of elderberries. [1766] PENNANT *Zool.* (1777) IV. 12 (Jod.) The ova become... almost as large as ripe elder berries. [1840-1] S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* 84/1 Cowslip, currant, ginger, or elderberry wine.

Elderhood (e'ldahud). [f. *ELDER* sb. + *-HOOD*.] a. The position or estate of an elder, seniority. b. The estate of the elders or rulers; the body of elders.

[1597] DANIEL *Civ. Wares* vii. lxxvi. No elderhood, Rufus and Henrie staves The imperial Crowne... undertake. [1860] ELLICOTT *Life our Lord* vii. 346 The Nazarene was... a blasphemous in the face of the elderhood of Israel.

Elderling. rare. [f. *ELDER* sb. + *-LING*.]

† 1. Contemptuously for *ELDER* sb. 3. a. *Obs.* [1606] Bp. W. BARLOW *Serm.* (1607) A 3 b. Euer... Ceremony which, in the Cockpit of Elderlings, is concluded to be Poperie, is not so.

2. An elderly person.

[1863] MARK LEMON *Wait for End* xix. (1866) 237 The two elderlings began to lament their situation.

Elderly (e'ldəli), a. [f. *ELDER* a. + *-LY*.]

1. Of persons or of things quasi-personified: Somewhat old, verging towards old age. Also in comb., *elderly-looking* adj.

[1611] COTGR., *Vieillot*, elderlie, somewhat old. [1660] R. COTE *Power & Subj.* 107 Let... twelve elderly men of free condition, together with the Sheriff be sworn. [1712] BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 301 P. Elderly Pops, and superannuated Coquets. [1773] PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1872) II. 353 The more elderly... members presided. [1848] MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 341 The elderly inhabitants (of Leeds) could still remember the time when the first brick house... was built. [1867] FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 529 An elderly man at the time of his marriage. [1871] TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. vi. 198 The 'Urgent' is an elderly ship. [1876] GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxxv. 30 You had need hire men to... chip it all over artistically, to give it an elderly-looking surface.

2. Of or pertaining to one in later life.

[1674] N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* 152 In our own elderly doings... we are set on work after higher scantlings of wisdom. [1863] GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. Intro. 8 The Frate carried his doctrine rather too far for elderly ears. [1866-] F. HOLT (1868) 19 No elderly face can be handsome, looked at in that way.

3. quasi-sb.

[1865] N. & Q. Ser. III. VIII. 82 Fifty years ago a common exclamation among the elderly was 'my eye Kitty Fisher'.

Hence *Elderliness*. [see -NESS.]

[1876] MISS YONGE *Womankind* xxxv. 322 The trials of elderliness have either been unfelt or safely weathered. [1883] W. M. BAKER *Roll of Waves in Chicago Advance* 27 Sept. A certain reserve and elderliness of manner.

Elderman, see *ELDER* a. 3.

Eldern (e'ldərn), a. Also 3 (*Orm.*) *elldern*, *eldrin*, 7-8 *Sc.* *eldren*, 8 *elderin*. [f. *ELDER* a. + *-EN*. In quot. 1839 prob. a new formation.]

VOL. III.

† 1. Elderly. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

[c. 1200] ORMIN 1273 3iff þu... hæfest 3et... tohh þu be 3ung, Eldernemness late. *Ibid.* 1235. [1611] HUDSON *Judith* 49 (Jam.) The tree bends his eldern branch That way where first the stroke hath made him launch. [1739] A. NICOL *Poems* 73 (Jam.) The eldern men sat down their lane, To wet their throats within. [1768] ROSS *Helmore* 68 (Jam.) Colin and Lindy... The ane eldern man, the niest a lad. [1790] A. WILSON *To E. Pickens*, Anceat some spreading eldern thorn. [1818] SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvii, His Excellency is a thought eldern.

2. Old, belonging to earlier times. *arch.*

[c. 1300] CURSOR *M.* (Gött. MS.) 18016 Mine eldrin folk of iuen lede Hauē i [Satan] done rise againes him. a 1400 [implied in *ELDERNLY* adv.]. [1830] DARLEY *Intro. Beaum. & Fletcher. Wks.* I. 26 Our eldern dramatist was a decided poet, which our modern was not.

Hence † *Eldernly*, adv. [see -LY².], of old time.

a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds.* (1870) 352 þat þe chalouns þat eldernlyche hadde y-set, so halde here a-ysse.

Eldern (e'ldərn), a. [f. *ELDER* sb. + *-EN*.]

For apparent examples in 17th c. (probably to be referred to the attrib. use of *eldern* = *ELDER* sb.) see *ELDER* sb. 1. 3.

Made of eldern.

[1842] AKERMAN *Willsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 1847 in *HALLIW.* 1875 *PARISH Dict. Sussex Dial.* a. v., An eldern stake and blackthorn ether Will make a hedge to last for ever.

Eldership (e'ldərsip). [f. *ELDER* a. and sb. 3 + *-SHIP*.]

1. The position of being elder or senior; seniority, precedence of birth, primogeniture.

[1549] R. PARSONS *Confer. Success.* i. vi. 128 Primogenitura or eldership of birth... was greatly respected by God. [1667] DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* i. ii, My claim to her by Eldership I prove. [1754] RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. v. 19 Her sister addressed her always by the word Child, with an air of eldership. [1838] ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 274 [By Roman law] all children... inherited their father's estate in equal portions, without distinction of sex or eldership.

2. *nonce-use*. As a mock title of honour (after *lordship*): The personality of an elderly person.

[1748] RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 90 So irresistible to their elderships to be flattered.

3. The office or position of elder in a church.

[1577] HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 209 The office of eldership is equalitie distributed between the bishop and the minister. [1655] FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 52 He was deposed from his Eldership.

4. The collective body of (ecclesiastical) elders; a body or court of elders, a presbytery.

[1557] N. T. (Genev.) i. *Tim.* iv. 14 That gyft... which was geuen thee by prophetic with the laying on of the hands, by the Eldership. [1634-46] ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1824) 66 They that tyrannize not over, but be subject to their particular elderships. [1721] WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 568 Do you not lay in one scale the minister against the whole eldership in the other? [1808] E. IRVING *Last Days* 151 As office-bearers in the church we are an unholy and an unworthy eldership. [1885] EDGAR *Old Ch. Life* *Scott.* 189 All the courts of the Church might be called either Presbyteries or Elderships.

Eldest (e'ldəst), a. superl. Forms: 1 *eldest* (a), *eldest* (a), (WS. *eldest* (a), *yldest* (a), *yltst*, 2 *ylste*, 2-3 *ealdeste*, *eldeste*, 3 *eldest*, -ost, -ust, (heldest, 5 *ealdist*), 3- *eldest*, *north. eildest*. [OE. *eldest* a, superl. of OE. *ald* (WS. *eald*) OLD; cf. OFris. *eldest* (a), OHG. *altest* (a) (mod.G. *ältest* (e), Goth. *alpst*, a:—Oteut. **aldisto* (-on-). See *ELDER* a.]

The original form of the superlative of OLD; now superseded by *OLDEST* exc. in special uses.

† 1. Of persons or things: Most aged, farthest advanced in age. Also *absol.* (quasi-sb.). *Obs.* in general sense: replaced by *OLDEST*.

It is, however, still not unusual to speak of 'the (two or three) eldest members of a family,' 'the eldest of the company,' etc.; but this is due either to some slight notion of precedence or superior rank conferred by seniority, or to the wish to avoid the implication that the persons are, absolutely, old.

[c. 1000] AGS. *Gosp. Matt.* xxiii. 31 Seðe eower ylts [c. 1160] *Halton G. yldest* sy beo se eower þen. [c. 1205] LAY. 2721 Gloigin hehte þa alre elduste [1250] heldeste. [c. 1300] CURSOR *M.* 5847 Wid the eldest folk of Israel. [1523] LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. liii. [liii.] 190 The eldest man that luyung neuer saw nor herde of the lyke. [1559] MORVING *Evonym.* 323 A sexta or xx unces of the eldest wine. [1607-18] BACON *Parents & Child.* Ess. (Arb.) 274/1 A man shall see where there is a housefull of children, one or two of the eldest respected. [1611] BIBLE *John* viii. 9 They... went out... beginning at the eldest, even unto the last [so 1881 in R. V.].

2. The first-born, or the oldest surviving (member of a family, son, daughter, etc.). Also quasi-sb.

[c. 1000] ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlii. 12 He sohte fram þam yldestan of þone gingestan. [c. 1175] *Cott. Hom.* 227 Se asprang of Noes ylste sune. [c. 1205] LAY. 2930 þa eldeste dohter haihte Gornouille [1275] eldeste. [c. 1230] *Hali Meid.* 41 Heo of alle unþeawas is his caldeste dohter. [1297] R. GLOUC. (1724) 381 Normandy hys crytage he 3ef hys eldoste sone Robert þe Courtesee. [c. 1300] CURSOR *M.* 4119 An was eldeste o þe elleeun... ruben. [1398] *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* vi. xiv. 199 Lawe wolt that the eldest sone haue the more parte of therytage. [1536] WRIGHTSLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 50 The Erle of Rutlandes eldyste daughter. [1555] SHAKS. *John* I. 159 Good old sir Roberts wiues eldest sone. [1715] Dr Foe *Fam. Instruct.* i. iv. (1841) I. 86 Why not... with you as well as with your eldest sister. [1768] J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 365 A testator... desired that the first annuity might devolve upon the eldest child. [1818] *CRUISE Digest* VI. 320 The eldest son had but an estate for life. [1839] R. GARNETT *Carlyle* 12 Carlyle was the eldest of nine children.

3. Earliest, first produced; first, most ancient. *arch.* Also quasi-sb.

[c. 897] K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xliii. 313 Dæt we gemyndiað ðære scylde þe ure ieldesta mæg us on forworthe [c. 1340] *Ayeneb.* 104 He [God] is þe eldeste and þe meste yknaue. [c. 1449] *PECOCK Repr.* iii. xix. 406 In the eldist tyme. [1593] HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iv. vii, Neither is the example of the eldest Churches a whit more available. [1602] SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iii. 37 My offence... hath the primall eldest curse vpon't. [1649] SELDEN *Lawus Eng.* I. xxxix. (1739) 59 Of Imprisonment there was little use in the eldest times. [1681] DRYDEN *Abt. & Achit.* 458 And Self-defence is Nature's Eldest Law. [1773] MONBODDO *Language* (1774) I. I. vii. 87 Matter must be the eldest of things. [1801] SOUTHEY *Thalaba* xi. xii, Thou the eldest, thou the wisest, Guide me. [1819] SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iv. 101 Plead with the swift frost That it should spare the eldest flower of spring.

† 4. *Mil.* Senior in rank or standing. *Obs.*

[1721] *Long. Gaz.* No. 5930/1 The eldest Battalion of Foot-Guards.

5. In Card-playing. *Eldest hand*, the first player; the right of playing first.

[1599] MINSHEU *Dialogues Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 26/2, I did lift an ace... I a fower... I a sixe, whereby I am the eldest hand. [1680] COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* (1816) 342 If there be three kings, &c. turned up, the eldest hand wins it. [1719] D'URVEY *Pills* I. 99 The 'tothers eldest Hand Gave Hopes to make a Jest on t. [1876] A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss. 11 *Eldest hand*, the player on the dealer's left hand.

† 6. *Law. Eldest part*: (see quot.) *Obs.*

[1641] *Termes de la Ley* 137 The eldest part. Enitia pars is that part that upon partition amongst coparceners falls unto the eldest sister or auncientest coparcener.

7. Comb., as *eldest-born*, *hearted*.

[1605] SHAKS. *Lea* I. i. 55 Gonerill Our eldest borne speak first. [1840] CARLYLE *Heroes* i. 7 Man... the eldest born of a certain genealogy. [1853] KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* i. 7 They had elected Pambo for their abbot... eldest-hearted of them.

† *Eldfather*. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *ealdfæder*, 3 *aldevader*, 4 *aldfader*, *eldefader*, *eld(e)*, *eelde-fadir*, 5 *aldfader*, *-fadyre*, *elfadyr*, 6 *elfader*, *eldefather*. [OE. (WS.) *ealdfæder*, f. *eald*, *ELD* a., OLD, + *FATHER*; cf. OS., OFris. *aldfader*, OHG. *alfater*, mod.G. *alvater* patriarch, ancestor.

The occurrence in northern dialects of the forms with *eld-* (as if from WS. *eald*) has not been accounted for. Cf. *ELDMOTHER*.

Sense 2 does not occur in the other Teut. langs.; the form *elfadyr* has given rise to a suggestion that it is a distinct word, f. OE. *gl.* other; but this is against the evidence of the older forms.]

1. A grandfather; a forefather in general.

[Beowulf 373] (Gr.) Was his ealdfader Ecgþeo haten. [c. 1000] ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xv. 15 þu soðlice forþfæst... to þinum eald-fæderum. [c. 1205] LAY. 31009 He was Merwales fader: Mildburge aldevader. [c. 1255] *Meir. Hom.* 122 Hir aldfader cal I Adam. [c. 1374] CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 40 Þer shiþeþ þe lyknesse of þe witte of hir fadir and of hir eldefadir. [1375] BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii. 694 Efir his gude eld-fadir [he] was Callit robert. [c. 1425] WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. viii. 230 Oure Kyng of Scotland, Dawy... Wes eld-fadyre til oure kyng Willame. [1460] CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 24 Sarugh, which was eld-fader to Abraham.

2. A father-in-law.

[c. 1200] *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Nis þe gist siker of þe huse-bonde... ne þe aldefader of his oðem. [c. 1300] CURSOR *M.* 5730 Moyses... was sett to kepe All his eldfader scepce. [c. 1440] *Promp. Parv.* 137 *Elfadyr, socer.* [1510] *Will of Baker* (Somerset Ho.) To be bestowed at the mind of myn elfader. [1634] *Will in Acts Durham High Commis. Crt.* (1857) 17 note, In the parish Church of St. Nicholas as neare my eld-father, Charles Slingsbye... as possible may be.

Eldin. dial. Also *elgine*, *eldin-dooken*.

[Of unknown etymology: identified with next by Jamieson, who alleges that the plant was used for fuel.] The Butter-bur (*Petasites vulgaris*); by Jamieson erroneously said to be *Rumex aquaticus*.

[1656] TURNER *Herbal* II. 83 a, *Petasites*... is called in Northumbreland an Eldin, in Cambridgeshire a Butterbur. [1808] JAMIESON *Eldin-dooken*, Roxb.—*Elgins*, Lth.

Elding (e'ldin)'. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *eilding*, *eyldynge*, *eldin*, *elden* (e), *eldinge*. [a. ON. *elding*, f. *eldr* fire. Cf. Da. *ilding*.] Fuel.

[c. 1300] CURSOR *M.* 3164 Ysaac þe elding broght. [c. 1440] *Prompt. Parv.* 136 *Eyldynge*, or fowayle, *focale*. [1520] *Kirtoun-in-Lindsay Ch. Acc.* in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Ser.* II. 11. 387 Item for Eldene xiiij. [1648] *Ibid.* in *Peacock N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) To blind Sutton wife for elding. [1705] *Inv. ibid.*, Eldin... and stocks and blocks for. [1790] A. WILSON *Elegy on Unfort. Tailor*, He'd sit, And lika we the eldin hit, And gab fu' trimly. [1816] SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, 'Wadna ye be glad to buy a dram wi't, to be eilding and claise?' [1859] E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* 140 Up blazed the inflammable eilding with a crackling sound.

Elding.² *Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. *ELD* v. + *-ING*.]

Old age.

[c. 1600] *Maitland Poems* 193 (Jam.) Elding is end of erthlie glie.

† *Eldmother*. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 (WS.) *ealdmōdor*, 3-6 *eldmoder*, 5-9 *elmother*, 6- *eldmother*. [OE. (WS.) *ealdmōdor*, f. *eald*, *ELD* a., OLD + *MOTHER*. Cf. OFris. *almdōder*, *alde-mōder*; and see *ELDFATHER*.]

1. A grandmother.

[c. 1000] ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in *W. Wülcker* 173 *Auia*, *ealde modor*. [c. 1300] CURSOR *M.* 1180 Abel... had his eldmother maiden-hede. [c. 1425] *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 672 *Hec auia*, *eldmoder*.

2. a. A mother-in-law. b. A stepmother.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137 Eld modyr [*K elmoder*], soc-
rns. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ix. (viii.) 112 Eldmoder to
ane hundred thair saw I Hecuba. 1510 *Will of R. Payne*
(Somerset Ho.) To Margaret Shelle myne Elmother, a
melche neete. 1571 *Wille & Inv. N.C.* (1835) I. 352. I gyve
vnto my eldmother his wyfe my wyffes froke. 1674 *RAY*
N.C. Words. 16 An Elmother. Cumb. A Step Mother.
1864 *Whitby Gloss.*, Elmother, step-mother.

† **Eldness.** *Obs.* [repr. OE. (WS.) *ealdnyss*,
f. *eald*, ELD, OLD a. + *-ness*: see OLDNESS.]

a. Oldness, old age. b. A former state of
things, antiquity.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 194 (Bosw.) We awurpon ða deri-
gendican ealdnyss. 1307 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 7
Storie is . . . messenger of eldnese. 1388 *Wyclif Isa.* xxiii. 18
Thei be . . . clothid to eldnese. — *Ezek.* xvi. 55 Thi sister
Sodom and her doctris shulen turne ajen to her eldnese.

† **Eldnyng.** *Obs. rare.* [possibly repr. OE.
elning, f. *elnian* to envy, be jealous: see EYN-
DILL.] ? Jealousy, suspicion.

1500-80 *DUNBAR Trua Maryit Wem. & Wedo* 119 That
carll mangit, That full of eldnyng is, et anger, et all euill
thewis. *Ibid.* 16, I dar nought keik to the knaicht that
the cop fillis For eldnyng of that ald schrew that euer on euill
thynkis.

† **El Dorado** (e'l-dor-ä-do). [Sp. *el* the, *dorado*
gilded, pa. pple. of *dorar* to gild.] The name of
a fictitious country (according to others a city)
abounding in gold, believed by the Spaniards and
by Sir W. Raleigh to exist upon the Amazon
within the jurisdiction of the governor of Guiana.

1596 *RALEIGH (title)* Discoverie of Guiana, with a relation
of the Great and Golden Citie of Manoa (which the Spaniards
call El Dorado). 1688-89 *HEYLIN Cosmog.* IV. (1682) 142
Letting pass these dreams of an El Dorado, let us descend.
etc. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* XI. 411 Unspoil'd Guiana, whose
great Citie Geryon's Sons Call El Dorado.

b. fig.
1807 *F. COOPER Prairie I.* I. 15 A band of emigrants seek-
ing for the Eldorado of their desires. c 1860 *WRAXALL*
tr. R. Houdin I. 2 How often, in my infantile dreams, did
a benevolent fairy open before me the door of a mysterious
El Dorado.

† **Eldress** (e'l-dres). [f. *ELDER* sb.³ + *-ess*.] A
female elder, a woman ordained to rule or teach
in a church.

1640 *Bp. HALL Episc.* III. iv. 237, I suppose no man will
think S. Paul meant to ordain Eldresses in the Church.
1753 *WHITEFIELD Let. to Zinzendorf* Wks. 1771 IV. 255
Over the head of the general Eldress, was placed her own
picture. 1880 *HOWELLS Undisc. Country* xii. 172 The office
sisters consulted with the eldress.

† **Eldring.**¹ *Obs.* [f. *ELDER* a. + *-ing*.] In
pl., Elders, parents, ancestors.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4948 Her eldrynges beth elde. c 1315
SHOREHAM 97 3yf thou rewardest thyne eldrynges nauht
A-lyve and eke a-dethe. 1340 *Ayeb.* 118 þe . . . yefpes þet
he broyte mid him uor to yewe . . . to his eldringes.

† **Eldring.**² *Obs. rare.* Also 4 eldringe, 7
eldring, 8 eldrione. [app. = OHG. *erlinc*,
'escaurus', prob. cognate and synonymous with
mod. Ger. *elritze* minnow, which Kluge connects
with *eller* (OHG. *elira*, *erila*), ALDER, as if 'fish
that lives under the shade of alders'.]

A fish; perh. properly the minnow (*Leuciscus*
phoxinus), though this does not suit quot. 1618.

c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 136 Wit pouer men fares the king
Riht als the quale fars wit the eldringe. 1618 in *Naworth*
Househ. Bks. 83, 3 eldringes v. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*
Suppl., *Eldrine*, a name by which some call the . . . minnow.

† **Eldritch** (e'l-dritch, e'l-ritch), a. Sc. Forms: 6
elritch(e), elritch(e), -risch(e), -rish, elraige,
-rage, alritche, 8-9 eldrich, (9 eltrich), 8-
eldritch. See also ELPHRISH. [Of obscure origin;
connexion with ELF, conjectured by Jamieson,
would be suitable for the sense, and is supported
by the form ELPHRISH, app. the same word.]

Weird, ghostly, unnatural, frightful, hideous.

1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 125 There was Pluto the elrich
incubus. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. 108 Vgsum to heir was
hir wyld elrich screik. 1535 *STEWART Cron.* Scot. II. 636
Thair cleithing quihill wes of elritche hew. 1536 *BLEN-
DEN Cron.* Scot. I. 217 Mony haly and religious men . . . fled
in desertis and elraige placis. 1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poesie* (Arb.)
68 The king of Fary . . . With many elraige Incubus rydant.
1598 *J. MELVILL Diary* 25 Feb. 320 The amazull, ugly
alritche darkness. 1789 *BURNS On Capt. Grose*, Ye'll find
him snug in Some eldritch part. 1834 *PRINGLE Afr. Sk.* II.
144 Loud bursts of wild and eldrich laughter. 1850 *HAW-
THORNE Scarlet Let.* VII. (1879) 122 Pearl . . . gave an eldritch
scream. 1860 *LD. LYTTON Lucile* I. III. § 1. 87 Truth is
appalling and eltrich, as seen By this world's artificial
lamplights. 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* III. 40 Joy that had
something eldrich and unearthly in it.

† **Eldship.** *Obs. rare*¹. [f. *ELD* a. + *-SHIP*.]
Old age.

1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* I. II. xxxi, Like winter-morn
bedight with snow . . . so did his goodly Eldship shine.

† **Ele**, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *ele*, 1-4 *ele*, 3 *eli*,
ely, *eoli*. [OE. *ale* = OHG. *oli* (mod. G. *öl*) =
WGer. *öl*, ad. late L. *oli-um* (L. *oleum*). After-
wards replaced by the Fr. form of the same word,
now represented by OIL, q. v. for the forms *oli*,
eoli.] = OIL.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 4 Hogofæste uutetlice
onfengon ele in fetelsum hiora mið licht-fatum. c 1000
Sax. Leechd. II. 230 Wip wambe cope, seod rudan on ele.
c 1200 *ORMIN* 13252 Fort þatt te33. . . Onnon þurh hall3hedd

ele att Crist Hias Hallyhe Gastess frofre. a 1285 *Anscr. R.*
488 Me schal halden eoli and win beode ine wunden.

† **Ele**, v. *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To anoint.
c 1205 *LAV.* 31941 He was icruned and ieled [c 1275 ieled].
c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 41 He schel elye hym wyth ele. *Ibid.*
42 This children eleth me nauht.

Hence *El-ing vbl. sb.* Last *eling*: extreme unc-
tion.

c 1335 *SHOREHAM* 42 For the sygne of thys sacrament the
elyngys boute. c 1450 *MYRC* 533 And the laste elyng
wyth-owte fayle.

† **Ele**, v. *Obs.* [f. OF. *ele*, *eile* (mod. F. *aile*)
wing.] To carve (certain birds).

c 1500 *For serres Lord in Babees Bk.* (1868) 375 To tyre or
to ele a partrich or a quayle y-whyngeed: rere uppe
whyne and legge, as of an henne: cowche them aboute
the carcas; no sawe sawe, or mustard and sugar.

Ele, obs. form of AISLE, AWL, ERL.

† **Eleatic** (eli-æ-tik), a. and sb. [f. L. *Eleatic-us*,
from *Elea*, name of an ancient Greek city in S.W.
Italy: cf. -ATIC.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to Elea or its inhabitants;
spec. used of the philosophy of Xenophanes, Par-
menides, and Zeno, who lived or were born there.
B. sb. An Eleatic philosopher.

1695 *LD. PRESTON Boeth.* I. 5 Brought up in Eleaticque &
Academic Studies. 1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.*
(1857) I. 342 Parmenides must be regarded as an Eleatic
(dialogue). 1849 *GROTE Greece* (1862) VI. lxvii. 44 The
dialectical movement emanated . . . from the Eleatic school.
1870 *BOWEN Lexic.* 312 The famous argument, called the
Achilles, proposed by Zeno the Eleatic.

Hence **Eleaticism**, the doctrine or system of
the Eleatics.

1867 *J. H. STIRLING tr. Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8)
15 Eleaticism is consequently monism, so far as it endeavours
to reduce the manifold of existence to a single ultimate
principle.

Elebore, -bory, -bre, -bur, obs. forms of
HELLEBORE.

† **Elecampane** (e'l-kæmp-ē-n). Forms: 6 *ely-*,
(*alecampane*, *alacompane*, *heli-*, *hilicampans*),
6-7 *elicoampane*, 7 *elecampane*, *elecompane*,
elecompany, *elicompany*, *helicampane*, *eli-*
campane, 8 *elecompane*, (9 *elicoampne*, *aly-*
compane, *allicompanye*, *allicampane*), 6-
elecampane. Also 7 *enulacampane*. [corruptly
ad. med. L. *enula campāna*. The sb. *enula* is a
late form of the classical *insula*. The pseudo-
Apuleius (4th c.) and later writers identify the
plant with the *helenium* described by Pliny; hence
Linnaeus adopted *helenium* as the specific name.
In OE. *insula* was (corruptly) adopted as *colone*
(= earlier **iluna*). The *adj. campāna* may mean
'Campanian', or it may have the late sense 'of the
fields'; the latter interpretation was current in
14th c., as Glanvil distinguishes two species,
hortulana and *campāna*.]

1. A perennial composite plant, Horse-heal
(*Insula Helenium*), with very large yellow radiate
flowers and bitter aromatic leaves and root; for-
merly used as a tonic and stimulant.

[1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lviii. (1495) 636
Enula is an herbe and is oft callyd Enula campāna. 1540
Treas. of Poore Men 62. *Enula campāna*.] 1533 *ELYOT*
Cast. Helth (1541) 91 Drinkte therof . . . with the water of
wilde carretes, or elycampane. 1556 *BULLEYN Bk. Simples*
15 (Britten & Holl.), *Enula campāna*, which we common
plain people call *Alacompane*. 1566 *TURNER Herbal* II. 21
Insula is called . . . in English *Elecampane* or *Alacompane*.
1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsworth *Ecl. Biog.* (1853) II.
47 The fume of *hilicampāna* is very pleasing. 1601 *HOLLAND*
Pliny II. 91 *Elecampane* . . . sprang first (as men say) from
the teares of Ladie Helena. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Countr.*
Farm 198 The Wine wherein the root of *Elecampane* hath
steeped . . . is singular good against the colicke. 1657 *RUMSEY*
Org. Salutis v. (1659) 29 Afterwards eat of the said Cordial
made of *Enulacampane*, etc. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.*
141 *Elecampane* grows in many Places of England. 1794
W. F. MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 393 The true *Elecam-*
pāna is distinguished by its large . . . wrinkled leaves, downy
underneath. 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* 532 *Elecampane* has
been prescribed since the time of Hippocrates.

2. A species of sweetmeat flavoured with a pre-
paration from the root of this plant.

1806-7 *J. BARRSFORD Miscriss Hum. Life* (1806) Post.
Groans xxix, Some long-forgotten bonbon of your boyhood
(treacle, *elecampane*, stick liquorice). 1855 *THACKERAY*
Newcomes I. 244, I don't know how he spent it except in
hard-bake and alycompane. 1875 *F. I. SCUDAMORE Day*
Dreams 128, I have admired Napoleon in marble, I have
eaten him in *elecampane*.

b. *attrib.*

1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* II. lii. 298 Powders of brimstone
and *elecampany* roots. 1754 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* II. s. v. *Wine*,
Elecampane Wine, *vinum enulatum*, is an infusion of the
root of that plant, with sugar and currans, in white port.
1838 *T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 498 Its [*Helenin*] taste
and smell are similar to those of *elecampane* root.

Eleccion, -ioun, -youn, obs. ff. ELECTION.

† **Ele-ct**, sb. *Obs.* [f. the vb.; or ? ad. L.
elect-us, f. *eligere*: see next.] = ELECTION.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* II. xix. (1495) 44 By electes
and choys [*L. electione*] of his owne free aduysment he . . .
wolde be rebell agaynst god. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ix.
xxvii. 141 Schire Henry . . . Wald þis Elect had benee un-
done Sua þat his Mon mycht be Promovit to þat Dignite.

Elect (i-le-kt), a. and sb.² Also 4-5 *elekte*,
eleokte, 5-6 *electe*. [ad. L. *elect-us*, pa. pple. of
eligere to pick out, choose.]

A. *adj.*

1. Picked out, chosen; also, chosen for excellence
or by preference; select, choice. Also *absol.* a
person or persons chosen.

1540 *Chester Pl.* I. (1843) 212 Man . . . which is his owne
electe. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) Intro. 3
A Booke of secrets given by God; To men Elect, a Beaten-
Trod. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* I. (1520) 8/1 Saul . . . was a
good man and elect of God. 1558 *W. WARD tr. Alessio's*
Secrets I. II. 48 b Take Iris electe, what quantitie you
will. 1538 *STARKEY England* II. I. § 19 To be prestys . . . such
only schold be admittyd as haue electe wyttys. 1609 *HOL-
LAND Livy* xxiv. xl. 537 Hee . . . shipped a thousand elect and
choise souldiours . . . in gallies. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* II. iv.
60 You haue heere Lady . . . the elect o' th' Land, who are
assembled To pleade your Cause. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* XII. 214
The Race elect . . . advance Through the wilde Desert. 1863
FR. KEMBLE Resid. Georgia To this country . . . the land elect
of liberty. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 310
He saw . . . that small procession of the elder poets to which
only elect centuries can add another laurelled head. 1876
G. BRADFORD in N. Amer. Rev. CXIII. 4 The executive,
the elect of the whole state, has . . . no . . . medium of communi-
cation with his constituents.

2. *spec. in Theol.* Chosen by God, esp. for salva-
tion or eternal life. Opposed to *reprobate*. Often
absol. with plural sense, *The elect*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, His owne electe
and chosen chyldren. 1535 *JOYE Apol. Tindale* 41 The
electe shal be there with their bodies. 1588 *N. T.* (Rhem.)
Rom. viii. 33 Who shal accuse against the elect of God? 1593
HOOKE Eccl. Pol. I. iv, The elect Angels are without possi-
bilitie offalling. 1630 *PRYNNE Anti-Armin.* 122 It makes,
the Elect and Reprobate, all alike. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III. 136 In
the blessed Spirits elect Sense of new joy ineffable diffus'd.
1719 *D'URVEY Pills* (1872) V. 105, I mean the Sect of those
Elect, That loath to live by Merit. a 1763 *BYRON Pre-
destination, etc.* (R.), While others . . . are mercys vessels,
precious and elect. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 333/2 All the
elect are effectually called at some point of time in life.

b. *allusively.* (Cf. *Matt.* xxiv. 24.)

1885 *J. J. MANLEY Brit. Almanac Comp.* 29 The street
was a miracle in lath and plaster, which might almost de-
ceive the very elect.

B. Chosen to an office or dignity. Now usually,
Chosen, elected, but not installed in office (in this
sense almost always following the sb.). Simi-
larly, in mod. use, *bride*, *bridegroom elect*, said of
betrothed persons.

1643 *PRYNNE Open. Gt. Seal* 21 And that the Warden
of Yarmouth so elect and sworne, shall, etc. 1726 *AV-
LIFFE Parerg.* 128 The Bishop elect takes the Oaths of
Supremacy. 1742 *MIDDLETON Cicero* I. v. 393 Sextius was
one of the Tribunes elect. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* I. s. v. A
lord mayor is elect, before his predecessor's mayoralty is
expired. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* I. xi. 221 The elect bishop
of Cambray was taken prisoner. 1829 *MARRYAT F. Mid-
may* xvi, My captain elect.

B. + 1. One 'chosen' by God, esp. one chosen
for eternal salvation; one of 'the elect' (cf. A. 2).

1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 525/2 Yet are there also
in this church of electes, manye that neuer came to the
fayth. 1546 *BALE Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 42 b, A fore-
warnynge to hys electes. 1584 *R. SCOT Discov. Witchcr.*
VII. ix. 113 Saule . . . was an elect. 1646 *H. LAWRENCE Comm.*
Angels 20 It is probable that every elect hath his proper
and peculiar Angell.

† 2. One that has been chosen for an office or
function; often *spec.* = *bishop elect* (see A. 3). *Obs.*
c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* IX. xxvii. 121 Confermynt he wes
Elect of Legis Dat Bischoprike in þe Impire is. 1490-1
L. Treas. Acc. Scot. I. 197 Item for a composition maid
with Master Johne Guthrie, elect of Ross, for the anna of
the temporalite. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 149
Afterward he [the Pope] refuseth both the elects, and pre-
ferreth Stephan Langton. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* I. vi. 98
Parker and the other four Elects . . . did offer to give unto her
yearly a thousand marks.

† 3. = ELECTO. *Obs.*

1783 *WATSON Philip III* (1793) I. II. 139 Having chosen
an elect or leader.

4. In the Royal College of Physicians: One of
the eight officers (abolished in 1860) who had
formerly the function of granting licences, and the
right of electing the President of the College from
their own number.

1593 *Act 14-15 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 3 That the sixe persons
beforesaid . . . chusing to them two moe . . . be called and
cleaped Elects. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 8 Apothecaries
faulty Wares, to be destroyed by the President and Elects
of the College of Physicians in London. 1840 *Penny*
Cycl. XVIII. 133/2 The constituted officers then of this
corporation are the eight elects.

† **Elect** (i-le-kt), v. Also 6 *electe*. Sc. *electk*.
Pa. t. and *pple. elected*, 6 *elect(e)*. [f. *elect*- ppl.
stem of *eligere* (see prec.).]

† 1. *trans.* To pick out, choose (usually, for a
particular purpose or function). Also *absol.* *Obs.*
in general sense.

1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburgs* (1848) 164 A noble genti-
man . . . Elected a spouses at his owne deuice. 1557 *PAYNEL*
Barcklay's Jugurth. 28 b, He had elect and assembled
such compani as him thought competent for an army.
1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* I. xxiv. L, Hauing elected a loftie
seate. 1591 *SHAKS. Hen. VI.* IV. I. 4. 1603 = *Meas. for*
M. I. I. 19 We haue with special soule Elected him our
absence to supply. 1607 *ROWLANDS Diag. Lanth.* 28 A
heedefull care wee ought to haue, When we doe frends

elect. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* ii. § 1 (1689) 7 Elect your Hair not from lean, poor, or diseased jades. 1801 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxv. (1819) 399 The magnetic needle elects its position.

2. To make deliberate choice of (a course of action, an opinion, etc.) in preference to an alternative. In legal use often *absol.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* viii. i. Comyn wytte doothe full well electe What it shoulde take, and what it shall abjecte. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 59 It can suspend its own acting, either of electing or rejecting. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 26 He must therefore elect. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* IX. 334/1 They are seldom called to adjudicate upon it, except where the party has already elected. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men* iii. *Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 334 He elected goodness as the clue to which the soul must cling in all this labyrinth of nature. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. i. § 25 The Motives which we determinately elect as our guiding principles of action.

b. with infinitive as obj. (Now common, but formerly chiefly in legal use).

a 1666 BACON *Max. Com. Law* ix. 38 If there bee an overplus of goods... then ought he... to determine what goods hee doth elect to have in value. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 182, I would not have Christians... elect to read God's word, rather in any book than his own. 1708 J. POWELL *Devises* (1897) II. 65 The daughter... was a lunatic, and therefore incompetent to elect to take the estate as land or money. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 905 The assured may elect to abandon to the underwriter all right to such part of the property as may be saved. 1868 HILPS *Realms* xvi. (1876) 447 She was secretly delighted that the jester had elected to live with her.

3. To choose (a person) by vote for appointment to an office or position of any kind. Used in three different constructions: *To elect* (a person) *to* (an office, etc.); *to elect* (an officer, etc.); and with complement, as 'they elected him their chief'. Also *absol.*

1494 FABYAN *VI. ccii.* 212 Gerbres... was electe pope of Rome. 1523 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 79 Sexburge was electe To be abbesse. 1528 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. i. 228 If you will elect by my aduise, Crowne him, and say: Long live our Emperour. 1743 TINDAL *II. Rapin's Hist. Eng.* II. xvii. 94 They resolved to elect an Inter-Rex. 1785 BURNS *Two Herds* iv. Ye wha were... by the brutes themselves electit, To be their guide. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 159 They elected for their king Don Ferdinand de Valor. 1807 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) III. i. 32 Few of the Scotch towns ventured to elect their chief magistrate from among their own people.

4. *Theol.* Of God: To choose (certain of His creatures) in preference to others, as the recipients of temporal or spiritual blessings; *esp.* to choose as the objects of eternal salvation. Also *absol.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 42 Antecedency of faith before the act of electing. 1666 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 68 To induce the Lord to elect or predestinate. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* IX. 333/1 Particular persons, without any regard whatever to their merits or demerits, are elected, or rejected for ever.

Electable (flek'täb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Able to be elected, qualified for election.

1879 ECHO 6 Mar. 2/4 The electorate has been widened, but the electable class has been narrowed.

† **Electancy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as next; see -ANCY.] The power of choosing.

1768 TUCKER (Todd, s. v. *Electant*).

† **Electant.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *electant-em*, pr. pple. of *electäre*, freq. of *eligere* to choose: cf. *ELUCT a.*, and -ANT.] One who has power of choosing.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 552 Man is a free agent, and a free volent... but you cannot go on further to entitle him a free electant too. 1847 in CRAIG.

Electar, var. form of **ELECTRE**, *Obs.*

Electary, variant of **ELECTUARY**.

Elected (flek'ted), *pple.* *a.* [f. *ELECT v.* + -ED.] 1. Chosen; chosen for office, etc.; see the vb.

1559 *Form Consecr. Bishops in Liturg. Serv. Q. Elin* (1847) 293 The elected Bishop shall be presented... unto the Archbishop of that Province. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. iv. 12 Why hast thou gone so farre To be vn-bent? when thou hast 'tane thy stand, Th' elected Deere before thee? 1673 PENN *Chr. Quaker* vi. 538 Some Parents... do frequently bestow their Favours upon an Elected Darling. 1831 LONGER *Gold. Leg., Farm in Odenw.*, Thou art my elected bride.

† b. *absol.* with plural sense. *Obs. rare.* 1548 tr. *Erasm. Paraphr.*, Acts, 23 a Iesus... the defendour of his owne elected. 1550 CRANNER *Defence* Pref. *a a To... geue pardon... to al his elected.

2. Chosen by vote as distinguished from other modes of selection.

Mod. The elected members of the council command more confidence than the nominated members.

Electee (flek'ti'), [f. as prec. + -EE.] One chosen or elected.

1593 BILSON *Gent. Christ's Ch.* 357 They could witness the behaviour of the electees to be sincere.

† **Electic**, bad form of **ELECTIC**, after *ELECT v.* 1656 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxxii. 448, I will rather be an Electicke than a Criticke.

Electing (flek'ting), *vbl. sb.* [f. *ELECT v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb *ELECT*.

1611 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 160 The electing of a Towne Clarke. 1667 in *Magd. Coll. & Yas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 88 The Electing of the Bishop of Oxford.

Electing, *pple. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] Choosing, etc.: cf. senses of vb.

1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 181 They say, that Electing love makes men willing, and that Holiness is an effect of Election.

Election (flek'sjon). Forms: 4 *eleccion*, -cioun, -oyoun, 4-6 -cion, 5-6 -oyon, (5 *alexcion*), 5 *electyown*, 6 -tyoun, -tioun, -tton, 6- *election*. [a. OF. *election*, ad. L. *election-em*, n. of action f. *eligere*: see *ELECT v.*]

The action of choosing: in various specific applications.

1. The formal choosing of a person for an office, dignity, or position of any kind; usually by the votes of a constituent body.

c 1270 *St. Edmund in Saints' Lives* (1887) 443 *pe* Eleccion was i-maud in þe chapite at Caunterburi. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 208 To mak election, To chese þe seld cheue aman of gode renoun. 1419 Bp. CLIFFORD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 29 l. 91, I... confirmed the election of dame Jhone North abbesse. c 1450 *Erle Tolous* 1202 Be alexcion of the lordys free The erle toke they thoo, They made hym thir emperoure. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xiv. 23 When they had ordeyned them Elders by election thorow all the congregacions. 1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. 99 The churches have no further power in the election of their pastor. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 365 Abimelech practised with the inhabitants of Sechem, to make election of himselfe. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & Fall* vii. I. 172 In a large society the election of a monarch can never devolve to the wisest. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 39 The empire... had waived the right... to interfere in the election of the pope. 1867 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 29 June (1876) 146 They found that the presidential election was adverse to the cause of slavery.

b. *spec.* The choice by popular vote of members of a representative body (in the United Kingdom, chiefly of members of the House of Commons); the whole proceedings accompanying such a choice. *General election*: an election of representatives throughout an entire country, to fill vacancies simultaneously created; opposed to *by-election*.

1648 Eikon Bas. 2, I was... sorry to heare with what partiality... Elections were carried in many places. 1705 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 612 A writt ordered for a new election at Castle Rising. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xli. 533 It is not infamous to be incapable of voting at a county election. 1823 LYTTON *My Novel* ii. xxiii. 379 The election... suddenly grew into vivid interest. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 20 At elections the national candidate has not often a chance against the local candidate.

† c. A vote. *Obs. rare.*

1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 § 3 The burgesses... shal... come and give their elections.

† d. *concr.* An electoral body. *Obs. rare.* 1590 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Pap.* (1811) 55 But parte of the eleccyon did chose one Victor.

2. The exercise of deliberate choice or preference; choice between alternatives, *esp.* in matters of conduct. † *At or in (one's) election*: at (one's) option or discretion.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 86 Which standt in disposicion Of mannes fre election. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 321/4 Where he now reoth by his election and by the purueance of god. c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 8/1 Which he wold chose, if he shold of necessitie be driuen to that one, and at his election. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 94 b. Vsed to chose by eleccyon & full deliberacyon y^e thynge that is of lesse goodnes. 1604 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parvill.* 26 Where the tenant is outlawed of felony, it is in the Lords election to haue a Writ of Escheate. 1670 CLARENDON *Ess. in Tracts* (1727) 191 True virtue presupposeth an election. 1685 PETTY *Last Will* 11 As for beggars by trade and election I give them nothing. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* i. iv. (1760) 26 A man has a Thing in his Power, if he has it in his Choice, or at his Election. 1768 J. POWELL *Devises* (1897) II. 71 The enquiry, who are personally competent to make, and what amounts to such an election. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* III. 312 Disseisins of incorporeal hereditaments are only at the election and choice of the party injured. 1859 MILL *Liberty* v. (1865) 59/1 So ordering matters that persons shall make their election... on their own prompting. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cent.* *Night-C.* 120 On such a lady if election light... If henceforth 'all the world' she constitute For any lover.

† b. Judicious selection; the faculty of choosing with taste or nice discrimination. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 76 Election is of an excellent power and authoritie... is part and as it were a member of Prudence. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* Pref. The discovering... of these coulers... cleareth mans judgement and election. 1604 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 63, I know not whether Ouid his inuention, or Sir Philipps election be more to be commended.

3. *Theol.* The exercise of God's sovereign will in choosing some of His creatures in preference to others for blessings temporal or spiritual, *esp.* for eternal salvation. *Doctrine of election*: the doctrine that God actually exercises this prerogative with regard to mankind; in popular language often identified with the (Calvinistic) doctrine of 'unconditional election', i.e. election not conditioned by the conduct or disposition of the individual.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* ix. 11 That the purpos of God schulde dwelle vp the eleccion (1526 TINDALE, election), not of workis, but of God clepinge. 1554-9 in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 3 The redemption and ryghte to owr fyrst electyoun. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vi. § 7 The... election of God went to the shepherd, and not to the tiller of the ground. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xi. 5. 1630 DONNE *Serm.* xiii. 136 Prove thine Election by thy Sanctification for that is the right method. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* 91 Election... is the everlasting predestination, or foreappointing of certain Angels and Men unto

everlasting life. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 354 As to Election... Pelagius believed Two sorts of it; the one to Grace and the other to Glory. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 11. 41 This process was founded upon the election and peculiar training of a single people. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredd. Gt.* II. vii. ix. 338 The doctrine of Election... that a man's good or ill conduct is foredoomed upon him by decree of God. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 They realised life as a long wrestling with... forces of grace, election, and fore-destiny.

† b. *concr.* The body of the elect. *Obs. rare.*

1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xi. 7 The election hath obtained it.

† 4. *Astrol.* The choice on astrological grounds of the fit time for undertaking any particular business; *concr.* a time so selected. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man Lawes* T. 214 Of viage is ther noon eleccion. 14... *Epiph.* (*Tundale's Via.* 103) Sowght and chosen owt by election. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* i. ii. iv. vii. What is Astrology but vain elections, predictions? 1721 BAILEY, *Elections* (among Astrologers) are certain Times pitched upon as fittest for the undertaking a particular business. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* xxvii. In spite of... your ephemeris and your election of happy moments.

† 5. The choosing of things for special purposes; *spec.* in Pharmacy (see quot.). Chiefly in 17th c.

1671 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 270 Election is of simples according to time and season wherein they are gathered. 1674 MARKHAM *Chap. Husb.* (1623) 137 Doe not in the election of your Egges chuse those which are monstrous great. 1667 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poetis* Dram. Wks. 1725 I. 72 An election of apt words, and a right disposition of them. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 51 Let the builder make election of bricks that are, etc. 1695 WESTMACOT *Script. Herb.* 49 In the Election of it (the herb *Eletrum*) the oldest is accounted the best. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Election*... teaches how to chuse the medicinal simples, drugs, etc.

† 6. *Arith.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1721 BAILEY, *Election* (in Numbers) is the several ways of taking any Number of Quantities given, without having respect to their places. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v.

7. *Law.* In Afr. phr. *Election de Clerk* (rarely in Eng. form *election of clerk*).

1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Election de Clerke.* 1721 BAILEY, *Election de Clerk*, is a writ that lyeth for the choice of a Clerk, assigned to take and make Bonds, called Statute Merchant. 1835 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* (ed. 4) *Election of Clerk*.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *election-address*, -*ale*, -*cry*, -*day*, -*monger*, -*vote*; *election-mad* adj.; also *election-committee*, a committee formed to promote the election of a particular candidate; also (before the Election Petitions Act of 1868) a committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the validity of controverted elections; *election-dust*, the commotion of an election.

1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 124 Proper for the hustings, or expedient in an 'election address. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 571 By his elder brother's death he comes into possession of the fox hounds and the tube of 'election ale. 1864 *Times* 22 Mar. 9/6 An 'election committee must sit from day to day until they complete the inquiry. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xviii. I doubt if the words ('Pip' and 'Property') had more in them than an 'election cry. 1651 *Narrative late Parli. in Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 400 Meetings... to agree and make choice beforehand... and then promote their choice against the 'election-day. 1648 OLDHAM *Poems* 161 (Jod.) That vile wretch... Whose works must serve the next election day For making squibs. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxvi. 'There's been nae 'election-dusts lately.' 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 493 Had I run opera-mad... or 'election-mad, I might have found companions enow. 1881 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 6/5 This disadvantage 'election-mongers would seek to remedy by running bogus candidates. a 1743 SAVAGE *Wks.* (1775) II. 174 (Jod.), I have no power 'election votes to gain.

Electional (flek'sjonäl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Relating to (astrological) election.

1654 GAULE *Magastrom.* 239 If you would know on what... electional hour to enter your suit.

Electionary (flek'sjonäri), *a. rare.* [f. *ELECTION* + -ARY.] Pertaining to election, electoral.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 291 The more publicly electionary suffrages are given, the less chance there is of bribery.

Electioneer (flek'sjon-i), *v.* [f. *ELECTION* + -EEB, prob. after *auctioneer-ing*.] *intr.* To busy oneself in (political) elections.

1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 580 All the world here is occupied in electioneering, in choosing or being chosen. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Rosanna* iii. Those underlings delight in galloping round the country to electioneer.

Electioneerer (flek'sjon-i-ri), [f. prec. vb. + -ER.] One who manages elections, who uses arts or influence to secure the return of a candidate; one skilled in such arts.

1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Vivian* viii. Loud-tongued electioneerers. 1804 BYRON *Juan* xvi. lxx. Lord Henry was a great electioneerer, Burrowing for boroughs like a rat or rabbit. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Feb. 186/2 The proverbially sanguine temperament of electioneerers.

Electioneering (flek'sjon-i-ri-ng), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The art or practice of managing elections; canvassing on behalf of candidates for membership in representative assemblies. Also *attrib.*

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 315 Officers... are to manage their troops by electioneering arts. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 472 That base business of electioneering. a 1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 17 He busied himself in electioneering, especially at Westminster. 1876 BLACK *Green Past.* xvi. 199 Deeply interested in this electioneering plot.

Electioneering, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That takes an active part in elections.

a 1845 *Hood Tale Trumpet* xlv. As yellow and blue, As any electioneering crew Wearing the colours of Whigs and Tories.

† **Electitions**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [as if ad. L. **electicius*, regularly f. *elect-*: see *ELECT* v.] Arbitrarily chosen.

1631 J. BURGESS *Answ. Rejoined* 167 Will-worship, even that electitious worship, which we fansie, out of our owne seeming and pleasure of our selues.

Elective (flek'tiv), a. and sb. Also 6-7 electif. [a. Fr. *electif* (cf. It. *elettivo*, Sp. *electivo*), on L. type **electivus*: see *ELECT* v. and -IVE.]

In English, as app. in Romanic, the active sense (normally belonging to words similarly formed) is of later origin than the passive sense.]

A. adj.

I. Connected with election to office or dignity.

1. In passive sense. Of the holder of an office, dignity, etc.: Appointed by election. Of an office, etc.: Filled up by election. Of authority: Derived from election.

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Every . . baylye electif and elected. 1593 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 3/2 Abbacies, priories conventual, and other benefices electiue. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* ii. 325 It may be that those Kings were electiue, as the Edumæans anciently were. 1641 *MILTON Prel. Episc.* (1851) 82 A Temporary, and electiue sway. 1735-8 *BOLINGBROKE On Parties* 167 The Gothick Kings were at first electiue, and always limited. 1778-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) i. 78 A regent being necessary, that office, though electiue, generally falls upon the father. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) i. iii. 81 The hereditary prince may be exchanged for an electiue chief magistrate.

† b. Subject to election (at specified intervals).

1659 J. HARRINGTON *Languishing* i. iv. (1700) 394 Annually electiue of the People, as in the . . Archons of Athens. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* ii. 86 He is electiue every three years.

2. In active sense: Having the power of electing officers or representatives by vote.

1572 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 155 At the reading of the said letters he had the greater number of electiue voices. 1844 Ld. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iv. (1862) 61 Electiue body, a body whose functions are confined to the choice of representatives. 1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* iv. xxiii. 527 The business of the Electiue States (in Guernsey) is limited to the election of the jurats and the sheriff.

3. Pertaining to the election of officers or representatives; (of a system of government, etc.) based upon the principle of election.

1642 *BRIDGE Wound. Conc.* Cured iv. 27 When the government is electiue and pactionall, are not the Princes the Ministers? 1791 *MACINTOSH Vind. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 68 The electiue constitution of the new clergy of France. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1858) 152 He appears to make little even of the Electiue Franchise. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) iv. xxxix. 373 A preference of the electiue to the hereditary principle in every department of government.

II. Pertaining to choice in general.

† 4. Pertaining to the action of choosing. Of actions: Proceeding from free choice, optional, voluntary. Obs.

1643 *MILTON Divorce Wks.* 1738 i. 208 God delights not to make a drudge of Virtue, whose Actions must be all electiue and unconstrained. 1646 *HOBBS Liberty, Necess. & Ch.* (1841) 409 All electiue actions are free from absolute necessity. 1668 *HOWE Bless. Righteous* (1825) 4 To apply at last his intellectual and electiue powers. 1775 *JOHNSON Tax. no Tyr.* 14 A duty temporary, occasional, and electiue.

† 5. Preferentially selected according to circumstances. Obs. rare.

1643 T. GOODWIN *Child of Light* 117 There are to be peculiar electiue plaisters to heale these wounds, because these wounds are often differing.

† 6. Proper according to astrological election. Obs. rare.

1681 *CHEYHAM Angler's Vade-m.* ix. § 21 (1689) 96 Electiue Times most propitious to Anglers.

† 7. = *ELECTIC*. Obs. rare.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 20 Like a Philosopher of the Electiue Sect, adding my self to no persons.

8. Of physical forces and agencies: Having a tendency to operate on certain objects in preference to others. *Electiue affinity* (Chem.): the tendency of a substance to combine with certain particular substances in preference to others; formerly *electiue attraction*, which is still used, but chiefly in a wider sense.

1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 100 There seems . . to have been a double electiue attraction in the fourteenth Experiment. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light* 50 The electiue affections of this irradiated influence. 1800 *HENRY Epit. Chem.* (1808) 18 Tables of electiue affinity have been formed. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xxi. (1819) 330 It is owing to this original electiue power in the air that we can effect the separation which we wish. 1859 *TYNDALL Light* § 257 Light . . which has been sifted, by electiue absorption. 1876 tr. *Schutzenberger's Ferment.* 32 Dubrunfant has given this phenomenon the name of electiue fermentation.

b. fig.

1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 285 Sympathetic attraction discovers . . our electiue affections. 1853 Dr. QUINCY *Autobiog.* 5K. Wks. i. 203 The effect of the music is to place the mind in a state of electiue attraction for everything in harmony with its own prevailing key. 1875 O. W. HOLMES *Post Breakf.* T. v. 151 A chance for the electiue affinities.

† **B. sb.** An elected representative. Obs. rare. 1702 *Answ. to Black-List* i. The Just and Prudent Proceedings of their Electives.

Electively (flek'tivli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY².] In an electiue manner; by choice or preference.

1643 T. GOODWIN *Child of Light* 105 Humours in the body . . he can electiue work upon. 1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* II. iv. 137 Electiue to espouse evil is the worst of evils. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 489 Medicines that purge electiue. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xviii. (1819) 272 In the cabbage, not by chance, but studiously and electiue, she lays her eggs.

Electiveness, nonce-word. [f. *ELECTIVE* a. + -NESS.] The fact of (a government's) being electiue. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xi. (1860) 209 French mutability, and American electiveness.

Electivity (flek'tiviti). [f. *ELECTIVE* + -ITY.] 'The property by which some substances attach themselves to certain anatomical tissues and not to others; as when carmine stains growing tissue and avoids formed substance. The act or property of selection.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

† **Electo**. Obs. [Sp.; pa. pple. of *eligir* to *ELECT*.] A leader or commander chosen by mutineers. (Also adapted as *ELECT*.)

1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Numb.* xiv. comm. Verie mutiners themselves do over choose such a one, & call him, the Electo. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* ii. v. § 3. 175 The Israelites . . consulted to choose them a captain (or as they call it now-days an Electo). 1659 R. STAPLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* viii. 5 The old soldiery, after the manner of seditions, created a General, whom they called the Electo.

Electour (flek'tar). Also 5-6 electour. [a. L. *elector* chooser, f. *eligere* to *ELECT*.]

† **a. gen.** One who has the right to vote in election to any office or dignity. **b. spec.** In Great Britain and Ireland, one legally qualified to vote in the election of members of parliament; in U. S., a member of the Electoral College chosen by the several States to elect the President and Vice-President.

1667 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 409 Pe electors to go to a new election. 1774 *CARTON Chesse* ii. ii. B. iij. b. For often tynes the electours and choosers can not wylle not accorde. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 54 The Electors are the Instruments by which the Electd King or Monarch receives his power. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 25 The nine who draw these golden balls chose forty other electors, all of different families. 1769 *Constit. U. S.* i. ii. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature. 1827 *SCOTT Surg. Law.* i. A score or two of quiet electors, who settle the business over a table. 1861 *MAY Const. Hist.* i. 298 The representation of this capital city (Edinburgh) . . was returned by thirty-three electors. 1874 *BANCROFT Footpr.* Time xliii. 374 An Elector . . is one who has been appointed to choose or elect the President of the United States.

† 2. *Knights Electors*: the four gentlemen appointed by the sheriff to serve as members of the jury, and to elect the remaining members, in the process of trial by 'Grand Assize'.

1628 *COKE On Litt.* 294 a. The four Knights Electors of the grand Assize are not to be challenged.

3. One of the Princes of Germany formerly entitled to take part in the election of the Emperor.

1529 *RASTELL Pastyme* Eiv. b. (The Emperor) dyd associate with hym Maximilian his son by the consent of the electours. 1591 L. LLOYD *Triplacitie* E. iii. b. The seven Electors hattes of Germany. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 73 Conradus, Archbishop of Mogunsia, another of the Electors. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. (1702) i. 14 The Prince Electour, who had . . incur'd the Ban of the Empire. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 216 The elector of Saxony. 1879 *FREEMAN Gen. Sketch* xvi. § 4 (1874) 333 A new electorate of Hessen-Cassel was made, whose Elector, as it turned out, never had any one to elect.

Electoral (flek'töräl), a. and sb. [f. prec. + -AL.]

A. adj. I. Relating to or composed of electors: see *ELECTOR* I.

1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 327, I only consider this constitution as electoral. 1807 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 148 Control of the electoral over the representative body. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* i. 413 Austria had . . friends in the electoral college. 1851 *GALLENGA tr. Mariotti's Italy* 197 Bonzelli followed up his scheme by an electoral law. 1852 *GLADSTONE Glean.* IV. lxxviii. 120 Extension of the electoral franchise.

2. Holding rank as, or belonging to, a German Elector.

1675 *Lond. Gas.* No. 978/3 His Electoral Highness has convoked the States. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* ii. 16 George the first, while electoral prince, had married his cousin. 1834 *MACAULAY Chatham, Ess.* (1854) i. 301 Frederick . . had set his heart on the Electoral dominions of his uncle.

† 3. = *ELECTIVE* I. rare.

1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ecc. Biog.* (1850) i. 88 He found the Papacy electoral by the Roman people and clergy. 1866 C. W. HOSKYN *Essays* 223 Harold was the favourite of the people, and their electoral king.

† **B. sb.** = *ELECTOR* (cf. A. 2). Obs. 1692 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2816/3 The Electoral of Saxony. 1693 *Ibid.* 2893/2 The Electoral gave Orders to march immediately. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4358/3 His . . Majesty having written to the Electoral of Hanover.

† **Electorality**. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. *ELECTOR* + -ALITY.] = *ELECTORATE*.

1620 tr. *Accord of Ulm in Reliq. Wotton.* (1685) 534 The Electoralities, Principalities, and Estates within the Empire.

Electorally (flek'töräli). [f. *ELECTORAL* + -LY².] With reference to electors or elections.

1881 *Daily News* 19 May 4 France would be in some danger of being electorally absorbed into Paris. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 1/1 Nothing is electorally more certain.

Electorate (flek'törät). [f. *ELECTOR* + -ATE¹.]

1. a. The state or dignity of a German Elector.

b. The dominions of an Elector.

1675 *Lond. Gas.* No. 983/3 Imperialists have now quite cleared the Electorate of Cologne. 1721 *SWIFT Corr. Wks.* 1841 II. 654 It was a Whiggish action to honour duke Schomberg, who was . . in the service of that electorate. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 241 The abdication of the electorate. 1834 *MACAULAY Chatham, Ess.* (1854) i. 308 The whole electorate was in the hands of the French.

2. The whole body of electors.

1879 O'CONNOR *Beaconsfield* 534 The entire urban electorate of England. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/1 The arguments . . are such as will tell upon the new electorate.

Electress, obs. form of *ELECTRESS*.

Electorial (flek'töräl). [f. *ELECTOR* + -IAL.] = *ELECTORAL* in its various senses.

1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 48 Erect themselves into an electoral college. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 271 Disentangling themselves at once from their electoral perplexities. 1829 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hom.* i. 232 The first class of the nobility of Venice is of the electoral families.

Electorship (flek'töräship). [f. *ELECTOR* + -SHIP.]

1. The state or dignity, or the dominions, of a German Elector.

1624 *Aphor. State in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 501 Revoke the electorship from the Duke of Bavaria. 1678 *WANLEY Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 102 The King . . of Bohemia . . is proscribed and put out of his Electorship. 1762 tr. *Bussching's Syst. Geog.* V. 632 Neumark remained still to the electorship.

2. The state or condition a. of a voter; b. of a member of the (U. S.) Electoral College.

1870 *Daily News* 16 Feb. If appearances are any test of electorship, there were not a score of voters amongst them. 1871 *FREEMAN Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. xii. 393 Candidate for the electorship of the President.

† **Electory**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [as if ad. L. **electorius*, f. *elector*: see *ELECTOR*.] Capable of being filled by election, electiue; = *ELECTIVE* I.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 204 The free election of all Archbishops . . and all other dignities and benefices electory.

† **Electral**, a. Obs. [as if a. L. **electralis*, f. *electrum* amber.] = *ELECTRIC*, in various senses.

1673 *GREW Anat. Roots* ii. § 36 From the Electral nature of divers other Bodies. 1708 in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 72 Amber directed me to that of a Diamond, from its being Electral.

b. fig. 1763 *SHENSTONE Wks.* (1764) i. 290 And what electral fire Shall solve the frosty gripe, and bid it flow?

† **Electre**. Obs. Also electar. [ad. L. *electrum* (cf. Pr. *electre*, OF. *eleutre*), ad. Gr. *ἤλεκτρον* amber, also = sense 1: cf. *ELECTRON*, *ELECTRUM*. (In OE. the L. word was adapted as *elehtre*.)]

1. An alloy of gold and silver, bright and precious; also attrib.

1382 *WCLIF Esch.* i. 4 Electre . . a metal of gold and silver, cleerere than gold. 1592 *JAS. I. Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 25 Pale Electre light. *Ibid.* 76 Electre, a metal, fowre parts gold and fift part silver. a 1626 *BACON Physiol. Rem.* (1679) 98 Change Silver Plate or Vessel into the Compound Stuff, being a kind of Silver Electre. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. ix. (1712) 168 The Bell made of Paracelsus's Electre.

2. Amber; also elixir, healing gum (cf. *AMBER* 7).

Also attrib. 1595 B. BARNES *Spir. Sonn.* in Farr's S. P. *Ellis* i. 41 O blessed sweet wounds! fountains of electre! 1632 *RANDOLPH Jealous Lev.* iii. Sweet gums that from Electar trees Distill.

Electress (flek'trēs). Also: 7-8 electressess. See also *ELECTRICE*, *ELECTRIX*. [f. *ELECTOR* + -ESS.]

1. The wife of a German Elector of the Empire.

1618 *Barnveld's Apol.* Div. The Electressess, and Countesse Palatine. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 386/2 The Electress of Bavaria . . is removed . . to Ingolstadt. 1798 *EDGEWORTH Pract. Educ.* (1822) i. 375 The electress came in with one of her daughters. 1870 *CURTIS Hist. Eng.* 412 George I was the son of the electress Sophia, granddaughter of James I.

2. A female elector; a woman having a vote.

1869 *Spectator* 6 Nov. 1295 The electresses evidently think, even more earnestly than the electors, that, etc.

Electric (flek'trik), a. and sb. [ad. mod. L. *electric-us*, f. L. *electrum*, Gr. *ἤλεκτρον* amber: see *ELECTRUM* and -IC. The mod. L. word seems to have been first used by W. Gilbert in his treatise *De Magnete*, 1600.] **A. adj.**

1. a. Possessing the property (first observed in amber) of developing electricity when excited by friction or by other means.

Originally the word had reference only to the property of attracting light bodies, even the phenomenon of electrical repulsion being a later discovery (Gilbert indeed mentions the non-existence of such a phenomenon as an evidence of a distinction between magnetism and electricity).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iv. 78 By Electric bodies, I conceive . . such as conveniently placed upon their objects attract all bodies palpable.

b. Charged with electricity, excited to electrical action. *Positively or negatively electric*: charged with positive or negative electricity.

2. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, electricity; producing, caused by, or operating by means of, electricity.

Except in the phrases in b, ELECTRICAL is now more usual in this sense. In some cases the choice between the two adjs. is somewhat arbitrarily restricted by usage: thus we usually say 'an electrical machine', but 'an electric battery'.

1675 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 377 The electric virtue of the glass. 1752 FRANKLIN *Let. Wks.* 1840 V. 206 From electric fire... spirits may be kindled. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 286 The electric power has efficacy sufficient to cure diseases. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil. Intro.* 28 The effects of chemical affinity and electric action being connected. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 464 A lady... who was for many months in an electric state so different from that of surrounding bodies, that, etc.

b. Forming phraseological comb. with sbs., as in electric arc, the luminous electrified space between the points of two electrodes through which a powerful electric current is passing; electric atmosphere, the space round electrical bodies within which they manifest their special properties; electric charge, the accumulation or condensation of electricity in a Leyden jar or the like; electric circuit, the passage of electricity from a body in one electric state to one in another through a conductor, also the conductor; electric conflict (see quot.); electric current, the flow of electricity through a conducting body from the positive to the negative pole, or from a high to a low potential; electric density or thickness, the quantity of electricity found at any moment on a given surface; electric discharge, the escape of electricity from a Leyden jar or similar apparatus; electric eel = GYMNOTUS; † electric fire, used by Franklin as = electric fluid; electric fishes, certain fishes that can give electric shocks; electric fluid, Franklin's term for a (supposed) subtle, imponderable, all-pervading fluid, the cause of electrical phenomena; electric force, the force with which electricity tends to move matter; electric ray = TORPEDO; electric residue, a second charge that tends to arise in a discharged Leyden jar; electric resistance, the opposition offered by a body to the passage of an electric current through it (the reverse of conductivity); electric shock, the effect on the animal body of a sudden discharge from a Leyden jar, etc.; electric spark, the luminous discharge from the conductor of an electrical machine to a pointed body presented to it; electric tension, the strain or pressure exerted upon a dielectric in the neighbourhood of an electrified body.

Also in many names of instruments for developing, measuring, illustrating, or applying electricity, and of machines, etc. in which electricity serves as the motive or controlling power, as in electric alarm, annunciator, clock, escapement, furnace, fuse, governor, heater, lamp, pendulum, piano, railway, regulator, steam-gauge, telegraph, telegrapher (see these sbs.); electric balance, an instrument for measuring the attractive or repulsive force of electrified bodies; electric battery (see BATTERY 10); electric bridge, an arrangement of electrical circuits used for measuring the resistance of an element of the circuit; electric candle, a form of electric-light apparatus in which the carbon pencils are parallel and separated by a layer of plaster of Paris; electric chimes, three bells suspended on a metal rod, rung by electricity; electric column, a form of the voltaic pile; electric egg, an ellipsoidal glass egg, with metallic caps at either end, which, when exhausted of air, may by the action of an electrical machine be filled with faint violet light; electric harpoon, one in which a bursting charge is exploded by electricity; electric helix, a screw-shaped coil of copper wire, used in forming an electro-magnet; electric indicator, indicating electro-magnetic currents; electric kite, that devised by Franklin to attract electricity from the air; electric log, a ship's log registering by electricity; electric machine, usu. spec. a machine for developing frictional electricity; electric regulator, for stopping or starting a machine by electro-magnetic circuit; electric signal, a signal conveyed by electric influence; electric switch, a device for interrupting or dividing one circuit and transferring it or part of it to another circuit, a commutator; electric timeball, a large hollow globe dropped at a particular time by an electric circuit; electric

toroh, a gas-lighter worked by electric action; electric wand, a baton-shaped electrophorus; electric wires, those of the electric telegraph.

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 104 A wire bearing an electric current seems to be for the time surrounded by an 'electric atmosphere. *Ibid.* 5 The telephone is a device for transmitting... over an 'electric circuit... various kinds of sound. 1884 F. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 100 'Electric clocks may be divided into three classes. 1883 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 126 A zinc plate... was immersed in the liquid, and a wire united the extremities of the pile: the effect produced hereby, was termed the 'electric conflict. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 307 The influence of 'electric currents. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. 19 The existence and direction of an electric current are shown by its action upon a freely suspended magnetic needle. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. The 'electric fluid with which the conductor is overloaded, repels the electric fluid from those parts of the threads, &c. which are next to it. 1854 LARDNER *Mus. Sc. & Art* III. 119 The electric fluid is deposited in a latent state in unlimited quantity in the earth, the waters, the atmosphere. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 128 'Electric organs of Fishes. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. (1817) 166 Power of giving the 'electric shock. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 230 Electricity... will discharge itself through his arms, producing an electric shock. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 105 When two in volume of this gas, and one in volume of oxygene, are acted upon by an 'electric spark, over mercury, they inflame. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* ii. vi. (C. D. ed.) 115 The 'electric wires... ruled a colossal strip of music-paper out of the evening sky.

3. fig. Chiefly with reference to the swiftness of electricity, or to the thrilling effect of the electric shock; also in obvious metaphorical uses of the phrases in 2 b.

1793 COLERIDGE *Songs of Poesy* v. The electric flash, that from the melting eye Darts the fond question or the soft reply. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 6 We... feel the electric virtue of his (Shakspeare's) hand. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* i. ii. (1851) 29 The effect on all on board might well be conceived to have been electric. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 175 Wait a little, till the entire nation is in an electric state. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 133 A thrill of electric pain smote through each English breast.

4. Electric blue: a trade name for a steel-blue colour used for textile fabrics.

5. Comb., as † electric-magnetic = ELECTRO-MAGNETIC.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 71 Ascribing to the influence of electric magnetic causes the accuracy with which he succeeds in all his experiments.

B. sb.

1. A substance in which the electric force can be excited and accumulated by friction. See A. 1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 81 Our other discourse of Electricks concerneth a generally opinion touching Jet and Amber. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* ii. 133 The effluvia of an Electrick upon its retreat, pluck up Straws. 1748 FRANKLIN *Let. Wks.* 1840 V. 211 Air is an electric per se. 1832 *Nat. Phil.* II. Electric iii. § 56. 14 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The essential parts of... an electrical machine... are the electric, the rubber, etc. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 51 The term electrica is applied to those substances which, when held in the hands and rubbed, become electric.

2. Positive (negative) electric: = electro-positive (-negative) substances.

1842 TURNER *Chem.* (ed. 7) 130 Negative Electrics—Oxygen, Sulphur, Nitrogen... Positive Electrics—Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, etc.

Electrical (flek'trikāl). [f. prec. + -AL.]

† 1. = ELECTRIC A. 1 a. Obs.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iii. 54 Electricall bodies drawe and attract not without rubbing and stirring vp of the matter first. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 86 Bodies electricall, whose emissions are lesse subtile. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 243 The phenomena of electrical bodies, the laws and variations of magnetism.

b. = ELECTRIC A. 1 b.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* ii. (1814) 39 When a piece of sealing wax... gains the power of attracting light bodies... it is said to be electrical. 1813 BAKWELL *Intro. Geol.* (1815) 313 The smoke and vapour of volcanoes are highly electrical. c. 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* v. 129 It is so electrical that it will scarcely leave my hand unless to go to the other.

2. (The usual modern sense.) Relating to or connected with electricity; also, of the nature of electricity. Sometimes used in the combinations mentioned under ELECTRIC A. 2 b, in most of which, however, electric is more usual; exceptions are electrical machine, electrical eel.

1747 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 73, I went... to see... the Electrical experiments. 1747 FRANKLIN *Let. Wks.* 1840 V. 182 Draw off the electrical fire. 1748 *Ibid.* 210 A turkey is to be killed for our dinner by the electrical shock. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* Cont. 14 No damage, except to a part of the Electrical Strap. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 7 The electrical gymnotus or eel. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* i. 195 The electrical pile. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 104 Wires for passing the electrical spark. *Ibid.* 129 The electrical balance of Coulomb. *Ibid.* 169 The electrical column, formed of zinc, Dutch leaf, and paper. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* i. (1865) 42 He constructed a small electrical machine. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 463 When many of these... jars are connected together, it is called an electrical battery. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xv. 196 Electrical eels... abound in the... confuents of the Orinoco. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1879) 62 Is it not possible that the mixture of large bodies of fresh and salt water may disturb the electrical equilibrium? 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 464 In... Electrical fishes, the electric organs are supplied with nerves of very great size. *Mod.* Are there any electrical books in the library?

3. fig. Cf. ELECTRIC 3.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i. The atmosphere becomes electrical. 1814 SCOTT *Warr.* i. iv. 59 The electrical shock caused by the discovery. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 315 The leaves... seem to thrill our fingers with... the flutter of his electrical nerves.

† 4. Skilled in the science of electricity. *Obs. rare.*

1757 E. DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* L. 240 The author, having no electrical friend whose sagacity he could confide in.

Electrically (flek'trikālī), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an electrical manner.

1. In the manner of, by means of, or in relation to electricity.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 307 Points of platina are electrically ignited. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 212 Glass and flannel have been electrically excited. 1861 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* Electrically, india-rubber possesses high advantages. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* iii. 67 Metallic coatings... not electrically connected. 1883 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 3/7 The electrically-lighted marquee in Carlton-road.

2. fig. With suddenness, rapidity, or force as of electricity.

1848 LYTTON *Zanoni* 25 The orchestra—electrically sensitive to the impression of the audience. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. V.* xv. iii. 284 This electrically sudden operation on Prag. 1869 MRS. WHITNEY *Hitherto xviii.* 250 Why? she demanded electrically, like a thunder-clap.

† Electricalness. *Obs.* -ness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being electrical.

1736 BAILEY, *Electricalness*, attracting quality. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† Electricite. *Obs.* [a. F. *Electric*, fem. of *Electeur* ELECTOR.] = ELECTRESS 1.

1695 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3105/3 The Electricite of Bavaria... has miscarried. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4742/2 He brought with him a Letter from the Electricite.

Electrician (flek-, elektri'shān). [f. ELECTRIC + -IAN.] One who studies, or is versed in, the science of electricity; one who works with electrical instruments.

1751 FRANKLIN in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xlv. 201, I have not heard that any of your European electricians have been able to... do it. 1820 E. JESSE *Jnrl. Nat.* 368, I am no electrician. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 4 The electrician had gone to Brest to repair a fault in the French cable.

Electricity (flek-, elektri'siti). [f. ELECTRIC + -ITY.]

1. In early use, the distinctive property of 'electric bodies', like amber, glass, etc., i.e., their power when excited by friction to attract light bodies placed near them; also, the state of excitation produced in such bodies by friction. Subsequently the name was given to the cause of this phenomenon and of many others which were discovered to be of common origin with it, e.g. the electric spark, lightning, the galvanic current, etc. Franklin considered electric phenomena to be due to a subtle fluid diffused through all bodies, the excess of which above its normal quantity constituted 'positive electricity', and its deficiency below the normal quantity 'negative electricity'; but he also used 'electricity' as a name for the fluid itself. Others believed 'positive' and 'negative' electricity to be two distinct fluids, which when combined neutralized each other. The now prevailing view is that electricity is 'a peculiar condition either of the molecules of the electrified body or of the ether which surrounds them' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); but the term 'electric fluid' survives in popular language, and the names 'positive' and 'negative' electricity (also an inheritance from Franklin's theory) are still retained in scientific use.

Electricity may be developed by any means that produces disturbance of the molecular condition of bodies: by friction (*frictional electricity*), by chemical action (*galvanic electricity*), by heat (*thermal electricity*), by magnetism (*magnetic electricity*). Occasionally electricity and its related adjs. are used in a narrower sense with reference to the electricity produced by friction, as distinguished from galvanism or from magnetic or thermal electricity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 Crystal will calefy into electricity; that is, a power to attract straws or light bodies, and convert the needle freely placed. *Ibid.* 79 Saltes... if gently warmed... will better discover their Electricities. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 850 Observations about the Electricity of Bodies. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. ii. Such powers in nature as magnetism and electricity. 1747 FRANKLIN *Let. Wks.* 1840 V. 105 Restoring the equilibrium in the bottle does not at all affect the electricity in the man. 1770 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 209 The difference of the two electricities. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, § 232 Electricity... is distinctly different from both light and heat. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 569, I began to use electricity, by small shocks. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxviii (1849) 310 Electricity may be called into activity by mechanical power, by chemical action, by heat, and by magnetic influence. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 273 Feebler electricities will... produce the sheets of summer lightning. 1869 S. P. THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* 9 Electricity may either reside upon the surface of bodies as a charge, or flow through their substance as a current.

b. Preceded by adjs. denoting (a.) the source or mode of production, as *frictional, galvanic, induced, magnetic, thermal, vital, voltaic*; (b.) the

place of development, as *animal, atmospheric, organic*; (c.) the quality, as *active, constant, free, negative, positive*. *Vitreous, resinous electricity*: older synonyms for positive and negative electricity, which were first observed as resulting from the friction of glass and of resinous bodies respectively.

1755 FRANKLIN *Lett.* 14 Mar. Wks. 1882 V. 341 Their negative electricity [is] increased. 1799 E. DARWIN *Phytol.* 310 (T.) Two electric fluids diffused together, and strongly attracting each other; one . . . vitreous, the other resinous, electricity. 1832 *Nat. Phil.* II. *Galvan.* iv. § 30. 12 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The circulation of voltaic electricity produces an elevation of temperature. *Ibid.* *Electr.* ii. § 49. 13 The body is said to be negatively electrified, or to have negative electricity. *Ibid.* Positively electrified, or to have positive electricity. 1850 tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* III. 189 Transitions of atmospheric electricity to an opposite condition.

2. *fig.*
1791 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 110 They [ambassadors] will become true conductors of contagion to every country which has had the misfortune to send them to the source of that electricity. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 175 Wait a little, till the entire nation is in an electric state; till your whole vital Electricity . . . is cut into two isolated portions of Positive and Negative (of Money and of Hunger). 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jm.* II. 24 The electricity of human brotherhood. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 73 The natural electricity of youth.

3. The branch of physical science which deals with the nature and phenomena of electrical action.

1734 DESAGULIERS *Course Exper. Philos.* 450 Gray has found out several new Phenomena in Electricity. 1796 HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 107 That new . . . wonderful art of electricity, which screens their hotels from the thunder. 1885 S. P. THOMPSON (*title*) *Lectures* in Electricity and Magnetism.

4. *Comb.*, as *electricity-laden* adj.
1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 922 The electricity-laden raindrops.

Electricize (ĕlektrīz'iz). *rare*. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To charge with electricity, make electric. = ELECTRIFY *v.* 1.

1872 Fox *Ozone* 16 Ozone has been considered . . . to be produced only when Oxygen is positively electrified.

Electric light. *a. gen.* Light produced by electrical action. *b. spec.* The same as applied to purposes of illumination. It is ordinarily produced either by the incandescence of a filament of metal or carbon, or by the electric arc formed by the passing of electricity between two carbon points. Also *attrib.*, as in *electric-light apparatus*.

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 352 Electric light—Substitute for Gas (*heading of paragraph*). 1849 WALKER in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) I. 138/2 We . . . saw the electric light outshining all the other . . . lights. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xvi. 430 The electric light was afterwards established at Cape Grisez.

fig. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 3 The electric light of Comparative Philology.

Hence *electric-lighted ppl. a.*, lighted by electricity; *electric lighting vbl. sb.*, illumination by the electric light; also *attrib.*

1881 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 2/4 Beautiful electric-lighted clock. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 141 advt., Electric-lighting engineers.

Electricology. *rare*. [See -LOGY.] (See quot.) 1746 R. TURNER (*title*) *Electricology*, or a Discourse upon Electricity.

Electrico-meteorological, *a.* Relating to electrical meteorology, or to electricity and meteorology.

1787 BENNET in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 289 An electrico-meteorological diary.

† **Electriferous**, *a. Obs.* [See ELECTRUM and -FEROUS.] Bearing or producing amber.

1646 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Electrification (ĕlektrīfīk'āshn). [f. ELECTRIFY *v.* after L. nouns of action in -ficatio.]

1. The action or process of electrifying; subjection to the electric current.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 104 An Electrification of five or six Hours. 1750 *Ibid.* XLVI. 385 The Peltate was not cured; and since the Electrification . . . had been as he was before. 1881 A. MACFARLANE in *Nature* XXIV. 465 After a few electrifications . . . particles collect to form a chain.

2. The state or condition of a body charged with electricity.

1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 29 The electrification of fogs and rain. 1876 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 114 The electrifications of the glass and the resin are of opposite kinds. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 32 It is the . . . practice . . . to call the vitreous electrification positive, and the resinous electrification negative.

Electrified (ĕlektrīfīd), *ppl. a.* [f. ELECTRIFY *v.* + -ED.] Charged with electricity by the passage of an electric current.

1751 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 203 Stream of electrified effluvia. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxviii. (1849) 314 Attraction between electrified and un-electrified substances. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 33 No force, either of attraction or of repulsion, can be observed between an electrified body and a body not electrified.

Electrifier (ĕlektrīfī'ar). [f. next + -ER.] He who or that which electrifies or (*fig.*) startles or shocks violently.

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 210 There is nothing to rouse one like the sound of a cannonade: it's a tremendous electrifier.

Electrify (ĕlektrīfī). [f. ELECTR-IO + -(T)IFY.]

1. *trans.* To charge a body with electricity, or pass the electric current through it; to subject (a person) to an electric shock or current.

1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 188 We electrify . . . a book that has a double line of gold round upon the covers. 1765 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 26 Dec. (1827) III. 233 Being electrified morning and evening, my lameness mended. c. 1796 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 41 The body is said to be electrified, and is capable of exhibiting appearances which are ascribed to the power of electricity. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1851) 150 Quicksilver electrified under a conducting fluid. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 76 The inside will be resinously electrified.

2. *fig.* To startle, rouse, excite, as though with the shock of electricity.

1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 285 III. 308 You will not be so agreeably electrified . . . as you were at Mannheim. c. 1794 BURKE *Addr. Bristol to Constit. (R.)* Those heights of courage which electrify an army and ensure victory. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Elog.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 37 An audience is electrified.

Electrifying (ĕlektrīfī'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. ELECTRIFY + -ING.] The action or process of charging with electricity, or of passing the electric current through a body. Also *attrib.*

1752 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 373 The electrifying machine. 1764 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 13 July, I advised electrifying.

Electrifying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That electrifies.

1880 J. SCOTT in *Land. Mag.* Jan., Vivid, searching, electrifying language. 1834 CAMPBELL *Mrs. Siddons* II. xiii. 393 A manner so electrifying as to make the poor shopman start back.

† **Electrine**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēlectrinus*, or Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*: see ELECTRUM and -INE.]

1. Resembling what exists in amber, electric.

a. 1687 H. MORE in *Div. Dial.* (1713) 560 They supposed it to contain an Electrine Principle in it.

2. Made of the metal ELECTRUM.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 311 It was no matter in a Legacy of Electrine vessels, how much Silver or Electrum was in them.

† **Electrix**, *Obs.* [a. L. *electrix*, fem. of *elector*.] = ELECTRESS 1.

1665 *Land. Gas.* No. 11/1 The Emperor and his Mother . . . are going into Mourning for . . . the Electrix of Bavaria.

† **Electrizable**, *a. Obs.* [f. ELECTRIZE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being electrized.

1753 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 205 Electrizable bodies . . . were sometimes electrised under thick clouds, but without . . . lightning, or even without rain.

Electrisation (ĕlektrīz'āshn). [f. ELECTRIZE *v.* + -ATION; so Fr. *electrisation*.]

1. The process of subjecting (a person or thing) to the action of electricity; the state or condition of being subjected to electrical action.

1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 403 The washing of the boy's feet . . . immediately preceded his electrisation. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* I. 355 Alumina cannot be decomposed by the electrification of mercury. 1871 NAPHY'S *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. iii. 677 Persistent electrisation has been known to cure obstinate cases. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* III. 49 Electrization of persons in the vicinity of a point struck by lightning.

b. Decomposition by electro-chemical action.

1807 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 38 The process of the electrization of ammonia.

2. *fig.* The stirring of the soul mightily, as by electric shock. [after Fr.]

1870 *Echo* 9 Nov., *The levée en masse*, that electrization of all souls.

Electrise (ĕlektrīz). Also 8 *electrise*. [f. ELECTR-IO + -IZE; cf. Fr. *electriser*.]

trans. To charge with electricity; to subject to the action of electricity; = ELECTRIFY.

1746 BROWNING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 373, I was desirous to electrise a Tree. 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 187 We electrize a person twenty or more times running, with a touch of the finger on the wire. 1748 *Land. Mag.* 255 All animal bodies . . . being constantly electriz'd . . . by the earth. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 141 The prime conductor is electrized with the negative. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. i. ii. 90 A spiral wire electrized by the great battery . . . at the London Institution.

Hence *Electrized ppl. a.*

1753 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 207 An electrised phial of water. 1757 E. DARWIN *ibid.* L. 252 Electrised down of the juncus bombycinus. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 13 Decanting the water out of an electrized into another bottle.

Electrizing (ĕlektrīz'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. ELECTRIZE *v.* + -ING.] The action or process of charging with electricity. Also *attrib.*

1763 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 26 The electrising has been discontinued. 1809 HENRY *ibid.* XCIX. 433 *note*, Transferring the . . . gas . . . into the electrizing tube.

Electro (ĕlektrō), *sb. and v.* Used colloq. as an abbreviation for: a. ELECTRO-PLATE *v.*, ELECTRO-PLATING *vbl. sb.*; b. ELECTROTYPY *sb.* and *v.*

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 14 Dec., Intrinsically base metal might have passed current until the electro wore off. *Mod.* They allowed him to take electros of all their woodcuts. It would save expense to electro the illustrations. The spoons ought to be electro'd afresh.

Electro- (ĕlektrō), formally repr. Gr. *ἤλεκτρο-* combining form of *ἤλεκτρον*, which, after the analogy of its derivative ELECTRIC, is treated as if meaning 'electricity'; first occurring in quasi-Greek derivatives like ELECTROMETER, and now used without restriction to form combinations (chiefly written with hyphen) denoting processes carried on by electrical means, or the application of electricity to particular departments of art or industry, as in *electro-blasting, -cautery, -dentistry, -engraving, -etching, -horticulture, -lithotripsy, -oiatrics*. Also in the following:

Electroballistic a., relating to the art of timing by electricity the flight of projectiles.

Electro-bioscopy [+ *-biology*, f. BIO- + *-scopy*, after *microscopy*, etc.], the examination of an animal body by means of a galvanic current, to discover muscular contractions as evidence of life. **Electrocapillary a.**, having reference to the influence of electricity on capillary tubes under certain conditions. **Electro-chemic, -chemical adjs.**, pertaining to electricity and chemistry jointly. **Electro-chemistry**, the science of the application of electricity to chemistry. **Electro-chronograph**, an instrument for electrically recording exact instants of time. **Electro-coating vbl. sb.**, the process of coating a body over with metal by the galvanic battery. **Electro-copper**, iron coated with copper by means of the galvanic battery.

Electro-deposit v., to deposit (a coating of metal, etc.) by means of electricity: hence **Electro-deposit, -deposition**, the process of depositing by electricity; **Electro-depositor**, one who conducts this process. **Electro-diagnosis**, the application of electricity to purposes of medical diagnosis. **Electro-ergometer**, an instrument for measuring the work done by an electric machine. **Electro-fusion**, the fusion of metals by means of the electric current. **Electro-galvanic a.**, pertaining to the galvanic form of electricity; also, pertaining to electricity as including galvanism. **Electro-genesis** [see GENESIS], the state of tetanoid spasm that supervenes in the muscles highly stimulated by galvanism, when the current is withdrawn: so **Electro-genic a.** [see -GENIC], pertaining to electrogenesis. **Electro-gild v.**, to gild by means of an electric current: hence *electro-gilding vbl. sb.*, *electro-gilt ppl. adj.*

Electro-kinesis a. [see KINETIC], having reference to electricity in motion. **Electro-massage**, kneading the body or a limb with a combined roller and small galvanic machine. **Electro-medical a.**, pertaining to the application of galvanism to medical purposes. **Electro-metallurgy**, the application of electrolysis to the deposition of thin coatings from metallic solutions: hence *electro-metallurgical, -metallurgical adjs.*

Electro-muscular a., having reference to the mutual influence of the electric current and muscular contraction. **Electro-negative a.**, pertaining to, or producing, negative electricity. **Electro-nervous a.**, relating to the affinity between electric and nervous action. **Electro-optics**, the science of the relations between electricity and optics. **Electro-pathology**, the science of morbid conditions as they are revealed by electrical means. **Electro-physiology**, the science of the electrical conditions of the physiological processes; the testing by electricity of the bodily functions: hence *electro-physiological adj.*

Electro-photometer, an instrument for comparing the intensity of lights by referring them to the standard of the electric spark. **Electro-poleon** [f. Gr. *-ποῖον*, neut. of *-ποῖος* that makes], a name for Bunsen's carbon battery. **Electro-polar a.**, an epithet applied to the condition of a cylindrical conductor when, on being electrified by induction, the ends become polar. **Electro-positive a.**, pertaining to, or producing, positive electricity. **Electro-process** = *electrotyping process*. **Electro-puncture** = GALVANOPUNCTURE. **Electro-pyrometer** = electric PYROMETER. **Electro-silver v.** = ELECTROPLATE.

Electrosynthetic a., causing chemical composition by means of the galvanic current: hence *electrosynthetically adv.* **Electro-technology**, the science of the application of electricity to the arts. **Electro-telegraphic a.**, pertaining to **Electro-telegraphy** = electric telegraphy. **Electro-therapeutics**, the treatment of disease by electricity. **Electrotherapy** [+ *-therapy*, ad. Gr. *θεραπεία* healing] = *electrotherapeutics*. **Electro-thermancy** [cf. DIATHER-

MANCY], and *Electrothermy* [as if ad. Gr. *θερμία*, f. *θερμός* hot], the science of the electricity developed by heat. *Electrotint* [cf. AQUATINT], a mode of engraving, the design being drawn on copper-plate and transferred by means of an electric bath. *Electro-vital a.*, having reference to the connexion of electricity and the vital actions: hence *Electro-vitalism*.

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 287 Lipmann's *electro-capillary electrometer. 1807 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 2 Application of the powers of *electro-chemical analysis. 1805 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc. I.* 193/2 Laws of *electro-chemical decomposition. 1801 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 330 The quantities of these ions being *electrochemically equivalent. 1809 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Electr. i.* § 2. 1 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) *Electro-Chemistry .. one of the connecting branches between remote divisions of the Philosophy of Nature. 1876 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* II. ii. 157 The *electro-chronograph on which his laps are recorded. 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc. I.* 239/2 *Electro-coating with zinc. 1852 JOUBERT in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 26 Nov., One *electro-copper plate has yielded more than 12,000 impressions. 1864 *Reader* 5 Oct. 483/3 For *electro-deposit a large series of depositing cells is required. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 360 An *electro-deposited coating. 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc. I.* 239/2 Coating metals .. by *electro-deposition. *Ibid.* 215/2 Some *electro-depositors use vats .. of wrought iron. 1801 C. W. SIEMENS in *Nature* XXIII. 353 *Electro-fusion of .. iron or platinum. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Breakf. T.* (1865) 14 Men of letters .. will not disturb the popular fallacy respecting this or that *electro-gilded celebrity. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 28. 98 Delicate steel parts .. have been *electro-gilt. 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc. I.* 227/2 Liquid .. for .. *electro-gilding. 1880 in *Nature* XXI. 457 The expense of *electro-horticulture depends mainly upon the cost of mechanical energy. 1801 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 207 The *Electrokinetic Energy of the system. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 117 Covering it with a thin layer of gold by the *electrometallurgical process. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc. I.* 302/1 *Electro-metallurgical processes require certain temperatures. 1840 SNEE (*title*) Elements of *Electro-metallurgy. 1846 JOYCE *Sc. Dialog.* III. *Electr.* 412 The whole art of electro-metallurgy .. consists in making a good selection of solutions. 1879 DU MONCEL *Telephone* 11 The *electro-musical telephones. 1870 HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 2) IV. A peculiar pain, which is called *electro-muscular sensibility. 1870 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 202 Bodies .. attracted by positively electrified surfaces, and repelled by negative ones .. may be termed .. *electro-negative bodies. 1801 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 343 The Anion, or the electronegative component. 1843 GRAVES *Clinical Med.* xxi. 429 The *electro-nervous theory received a great accession of probability. 1881 W. SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* XXV. 118 The .. prospects of *electro-physiology. 1870 F. POPE *Electr. Tel. I.* (1872) 17 This modification of the Grove battery is sometimes called the *Electropon battery. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* VII. (ed. 2) 205 Chlorine, an electro-negative body, takes the place of hydrogen, an *electro-positive one. 1803 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. Dec. 765/1 Tin is .. electro-positive to iron. 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc. I.* 233/2 Taking copies .. by the *electro-process. 1871 HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 528 *Electro-puncture is nothing more than the application of a galvanic current to the tissues included between two acupuncture needles. 1843 W. GROVE *Contrib. Sc. in Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 273 *Electro-synthetic absorption of nitrogen. Capable of *electro-synthetically combining. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 11/2 The recent developments of practical electricity and *electro-technology. 1843 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 128 Communications may be transmitted with *electro-telegraphic speed. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc. I.* 258/2 The voltaic battery in *electro-telegraphy. 1887 J. BUTLER (*title*) Text-book of *Electro-Therapeutics, etc. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 351 A new and effective method of treating disease—*electrotherapy. 1843 J. SAMPSON (*title*) *Electro-tint, or the Art of making paintings in such a manner that copper Plates and 'Blocks' can be taken from them by Voltaic Electricity. 1843 GRAVES *Clinical Med.* xxi. 432 *Electro-vital or neuro-electric currents.

Electro-biology (flektrɔˈbɔɪəlɔdʒi). [f. prec. + BIOLOGY.]

1. The branch of electricity which deals with the electrical phenomena of living beings; = *electro-physiology* (see ELECTRO-).

1849 SNEE (*title*) Elements of Electro-biology. 1801 in *Nature* XXIV. 39 (The first number of *L'Electricien* contains) an interesting article on electrobiology.

2. The name given about 1845 to a form of 'animal magnetism' or hypnotism, in which unconsciousness was induced by causing the patient to gaze steadily at a small bright object.

Originally the object used was a disc of zinc and copper, the galvanic action of which was supposed to be concerned in producing the result; hence perhaps the name, which however was employed by some writers as a synonym for 'animal magnetism' in general, with reference to its imagined relation to vital electricity.

1850 W. GREGORY *Anim. Magn.* 74 All the phenomena of the conscious state in .. electro-biology .. can be produced by the older mesmeric or magnetic methods. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. xiv. (1879) 350 Who styled themselves 'professors' of a new art which they termed Electro-Biology.

Hence *Electrobiological a.* [see -ICAL], relating to electrobiology. *Electrobiologist* [see -IST], a practitioner of electrobiology.

1849 MACAULAY *Jrnl.* 13 May, I fought a mesmeric and electro-biological battle. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 109 The real combat was one of spirit against spirit .. what would now be called electro-biological. 1860 JEFFERSON *Bk. about Doctors* II. 38 Electro-biologists, spirit-rappers, and table-turners. 1866 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 220 This sage anticipated our modern electro-biologists.

Electrode (flektrɔd). [f. as prec. + -ode (as in ANODE), ad. Gr. ὅδος way.] One of the poles of a galvanic battery. See ANODE and CATHODE.

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* (1839) § 664 In place of the term pole I propose .. *Electrode*, and I mean thereby that surface .. which bounds the extent of the decomposing matter in the direction of the electric current. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* VII. (ed. 2) 207 The same wire, if made the positive electrode of the galvanic battery, is not acted upon by the acid. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 102 This plate forms one of the electrodes or entrances by which the electricity reaches the liquid (otherwise called the poles).

Electrodynamics (flektrɔdɪnæmɪk), a. [f. ELECTRO- + DYNAMIO; cf. *hydrodynamic*.] Pertaining to the force excited by one magnetic current upon another. Hence *Electrodynamical a.*, in same sense. *Electrodynamics*, the dynamics of electricity; the science of the mutual influence of electric currents. *Electrodynamism* [see DYNAMISM] = *electrodynamics*. *Electrodynamometer* [see DYNAMOMETER], an instrument for measuring electrodynamical force.

1832 *Nat. Phil.* II. *Electro-Magnet* xii. § 291. 90 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) An electro-dynamic ring. 1801 SIR W. ARMSTRONG in *Nature* No. 619. 451 Electrodynamical machine. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 324 Theory .. developed by M. Ampere, under the name of Electrodynamics. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 171 Electrodynamics treats of the mutual attractions and repulsions of currents on currents, and currents on magnets. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kems.* 200 Electro-dynamometer, for measuring electric currents which are constantly being reversed in direction.

Electrograph (flektrɔgrəf). [f. ELECTRO- + Gr. γράφω that writes.]

† 1. (See quot.) Obs.

1840 SPENCER *Multipl. Wks. of Art by Electr.* Pref. 8 The instruments themselves [for producing electrotypes] should be called 'electrographs'.

2. An instrument for registering electrical conditions; the automatic record of an electrometer.

1881 G. M. WHIFFLE in *Nature* XXIII. 349 This want of accordance between the electrograph and magnetographs was, etc.

Hence *Electrographic a.*

1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 191 From his study he has electrographic communication with all parts of the United States.

Electrography (flektrɔgrəfi). [f. as prec. + Gr. γράφω writing.] The process of copying

an engraving on an electro-copper plate.

1840 SPENCER *Multipl. Wks. of Art by Electr.* Pref. 8 The whole art of applying electricity to the production of such works of art should be termed 'electrography'.

Electroliser (flektrɔlɪsɪz). [f. ELECTRO-, with ending arbitrarily adopted from *chandelier*; cf. *gaselier*.] A cluster of electric lamps.

1882 *Standard* 27 Mar. 5 Gigantic gilt-brass electroliser.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* p. lxiix/i One large Metal Electroliser.

Electrology (flektrɔlɔdʒi). [f. ELECTRO- + -LOGY.] The science of electricity. Hence *Electrologist*, -ical, adjs.

Electrolysis (flektrɔlɪsɪs). [f. ELECTRO- + Gr. λύω unbinding; after ANALYSIS.]

1. Chemical decomposition by galvanic action.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 720/i The organ generates electricity .. and can effect electrolysis. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* ix. 224 The great contributions of Faraday—magneto-electricity, the quantitative law of electrolysis.

b. as the name of a branch of science.

1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 161 Electrolysis is generally understood to treat of the changes effected in a substance subjected to, but not giving rise to, the current.

2. *Surgery*. The breaking up of tumours, also of calculi, by electric agency.

1867 ALTHAUS in *Brit. Med. Journ.* 11 May, Tumours .. treated by electrolysis. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) II. 624 Dr. Hilton Fagge .. [has] treated light cases of hydatid disease of the Liver by electrolysis.

Electrolyte (flektrɔlɪt). [f. ELECTRO- + Gr. λύω loosed, f. λύνω to loose.] 'A body which can be, or is being decomposed by ELECTROLYSIS' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* (1839) § 664 Many bodies are decomposed directly by the electric current, .. these I propose to call electrolytes. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 143 All liquids capable of being decomposed by the voltaic electrical force, hence called Electrolytes. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 231 The same constituent which in one electrolyte becomes an anion, may in another electrolyte become a cation.

Hence *Electrolytic a.* [see -IC], pertaining to, or capable of, electrolysis. *Electrolytical a.* = prec. *Electrolytically adv.*, by means of electrolysis.

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* (1839) § 664 The term electrolytical will be understood at once. Muriatic acid is electrolytical, boric acid is not. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 153 Electrolytical power of water. 1861 MILLER in *Circ. Sc. I.* 167/2 Decomposition .. by electrolytic action. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 208 The improvement began with the institution of the electrolytic treatment. 1843 W. GROVE *Contrib. Sc. in Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 279 Completion of the circuit and the electrolytical action are synchronous. 187. *Chamb. Encycl.* s.v. *Galvanism*, Gold .. can be deposited electrolytically.

Electrolyse (flektrɔlɪz), v. [f. prec., after analogy of *analyse*, etc.] *trans. a.* To decompose by electrical means. b. To break up (a tumour, calculus) by means of galvanism.

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* (1839) § 665 Chloride of lead .. when electrolyzed evolves the two ions, chlorine and lead. 1881 S. P. THOMPSON in *Proc. Soc. Arts* 24 Dec. 454 Electrolysing water with small platinum points.

Hence *Electrolysable a.* [see -ABLE], capable of being electrolyzed. *Electrolysis* [see -ATION], the process of electrolyzing. *Electrolysed ppl. a.*, decomposed by galvanic action.

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* § 664 For electro-chemically decomposed I shall often use the term electrolyzed. 1876 DÜHRING *Dis. Skin* 95 Electrolyzation is of value in the treatment of .. tumours. 1881 *Athenæum* 12 Nov. 635/1 The electrolyzed liquid is sulphuric acid.

Electro-magnet (flektrɔmægnɛt). [f. ELECTRO- + MAGNET.] A piece of soft iron surrounded by a coil of wire, through which a current of electricity may be passed, rendering the iron temporarily magnetic.

1831 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XX. 201 Account of a large Electro-magnet. 1832 W. STURGEON in *Phil. Mag.* XI. 194 On Electro-magnets. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc. I.* 250/2 A horse-shoe electro-magnet. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* Intro. 2 The first simple electro-magnet was made by Sturgeon [of Manchester].

Hence *Electro-magnetic, -magnetical adjs.*, pertaining to electro-magnetism. *Electro-magnetically adv.*, by means of electro-magnetism. *Electro-magnetics*, the science of electro-magnetism. *Electro-magnetism*, the phenomena of the production of magnetism by the electric current; also, the influence of a magnet on the electric current.

1803 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annu.* 126 The electro-magnetic influence always increased with the number of the plates. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* Intro. 2 An electro-magnetic telegraph. 1803 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annu.* 126 Electro-magnetical effects. 1801 SIR W. THOMPSON in *Nature* XXIV. 433 To transmit electro-magnetically the work of waterfalls. 1808 F. WATKINS (*title*) Popular Sketches of Electro-Magnetism. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 94 Ørsted's great discovery of electro-magnetism. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 5 Reproducing tones by electro-magnetism.

Electrometer (flektrɔmɛtɪz). [f. ELECTRO- + METEER.] An instrument for ascertaining the quality and quantity of electricity in an electrified body.

1790 *Gentl. Mag.* 352 A true and exact electrometer. 1766 LANE in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 451 An instrument which I have contrived for this purpose may not improperly be called an electrometer. 1871 A. YOUNG in *Glasg. Weekly Her.* (1883) 7 July 2/7 An electrometer—a small, fine pith ball. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 128 The electrometer .. consists of two gold leaves attached to a metal-plate. 1801 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 300.

Hence *Electrometric, -ical adjs.*, pertaining to electrometry. *Electrometry*, the measurement of electricity by the electrometer.

Electromotion (flektrɔmɔʃən). [f. ELECTRO- + MOTION.] The motion of a galvanic current. Also, in recent use, mechanical motion produced by electrical means.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 195 The ingenious hypothesis of Volta concerning electro-motion. 1806 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 46 There is no exhibition .. of electromotion.

Electromotive (flektrɔmɔʃɪv), a. and sb. [f. as prec. + MOTIVE a.]

A. adj. Pertaining to electromotion. *Electromotive force*: originally, the force exhibited in the voltaic battery; in mod. use, the difference of potential which is the cause of electric currents.

1806 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 46 Permanent electromotive power. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 187 Zinc and copper plates .. by their electromotive power. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* II. (1865) 624 The electrical excitement, called also the electromotive force, produced in voltaic arrangements. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* I. II. § 2. 49 The electromotive force of the sciatic nerve of a frog. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 220 The sum of the sudden changes of potential, $\Delta_1 + \Delta_2$.. is called the Electromotive Force between A and B.

B. sb. [after *locomotive*.] A locomotive engine of which the motive power is electricity.

1887 *Engineer* 29 July 95 The electro-motive consists of an angle iron frame supporting three platforms.

Electromotor (flektrɔmɔʃɪv), sb. (adj.) [f. ELECTRO- + MOTOR.]

A. sb. Originally, a metal serving as a voltaic element. In mod. use, a machine for applying electricity as a motive power. *B. attrib. or adj.* = *ELECTROMOTIVE*, as in *electromotor force*.

1807 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxiii. 570 Plate or sheet zinc is a powerful electromotor. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 260 During this year (1855) .. Henry M. Paine was then trying to construct a successful electromotor. 1801 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 452 No current will flow through the electromotor.

|| **Electron** (flektrɔn). [a. Gr. ἤλεκτρον: see ELECTRUM.] = ELECTRUM 2.

1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xcvi. XII. 659 Precious metals (gold, silver, and electron). 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* L. 459 Medieval ring . . . formed of electron, or gold much alloyed with silver.

Electronome (ēlektrōnōm). [f. ELECTRO-; cf. *metronome*.] = **ELECTROMETER**.

Electropathy (ē-, elektrōpāthi). [f. ELECTRO-, in imitation of *homoeopathy*; cf. *hydrophobia*.] The treatment of disease by electrical remedies. Hence **Electropathic** *a.*, pertaining to electropathy.

1882 *Society* 11 Nov. 24/1 Electropathic socks.

Electrophore. Anglicized form of next, which is more freq. used.

1778 INGENHOUZ in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 1045, I will now explain the nature of an electrophore. 1866 *All Y. Round* No. 69. 451 The ball is repulsed . . . according to the size of the electrophore or the lightness of the ball.

Electrophorus (ēlek-, elektrōfōrōs). [mod. Lat. f. ELECTRO- + Gr. *phōros* that bears or produces. Cf. It. *electroforo*, Fr. *electrophore*, and prec.] A simple instrument, invented by Volta, for generating statical electricity by induction.

1778 INGENHOUZ *On Electrophorus* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 1027 To explain how far the *electrophorus peripetismus* may be accounted for on the theory of Dr. Franklin. 1782 tr. Volta *ibid.* LXII. App. vii. My electrophorus . . . is a machine well known to electricians. 1880 *Genl. Mag.* Dec. 751 A cat's skin . . . is an admirable rubber for an electrophorus.

Electro-plate (ēlektrōplēt), *v.* [f. ELECTRO- + PLATE.] *trans.* To coat with silver by electrolysis. Hence, **Electro-plater**, one who electroplates. **Electro-plating** *vbl. sb.*

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 25 Feb. 590/1, I electro-plated many articles. c. 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 215/1 The kind chiefly in use by electro-platers, is the German or Liège Zinc. 1865 *Reader* 23 Sept. 351/1 Elkington founded the first establishment in this country, for carrying out the processes of electro-plating. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 93 The electro-plating process began at Birmingham.

Electro-plating (ēlektrōplēt), *sb.* [f. prec. *vb.*] The ware produced by electro-plating.

1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 30 Our breakfast-table displays our electro-plate. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xxviii. 149 This is an age of stucco and electroplate.

Electro-psychology. [f. ELECTRO- + PSYCHOLOGY.] A proposed name for 'animal magnetism' or 'electro-biology'.

1850 W. GREGORY *Anim. Magn.* 73 Electro-psychology and other similar names in which . . . the theory that electricity is identical with the vital force is kept in view.

Electroscope (ēlektrōskōp). [f. ELECTRO- + Gr. *skōpos* looker.] An instrument for ascertaining the presence of electricity, and its quality if present. Hence **Electroscopic** *a.* [see -IC], measured by the electroscope.

1864 *Mech. Mag.* No. 66. 150 The aerial electroscope is an instrument for determining the electric state of the atmosphere. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 53 A gold leaf electroscope. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 300 Instruments by means of which the existence of electric charges . . . may be indicated, but which are not capable of affording numerical measures, are called **Electroscopes**. 1844 TURNER *Chem.* (ed. 7) 85 Several simple electroscopic methods. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *St. Telephone* 285 The electroscopic delicacy of the telephone.

Electrostatic (ēlektrōstætik), *a.* [f. ELECTRO- + STATIC; cf. *hydrostatic*.] Pertaining to statical electricity. Hence **Electrostatically** *adv.* of same meaning. **Electrostatically** *adv.* **Electrostatics**, the science dealing with statical electricity.

1867 SIR W. THOMSON in *Athenaeum* No. 2084. 428 Self-acting electro-static accumulator. 1885 *Athenaeum* 3 Jan. 21/2 The action of the air felt in front of an electrostatic machine in action. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 248 An electrostatic distribution. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 453 The . . . electromotive force of an electromotor may be measured . . . electrostatically by means of the electrometer. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 208 The . . . two-fluid theory of electricity in its application to Electrostatics.

Electrotonus (ēlek-, elektrōtōnōs). [mod. Lat., f. ELECTRO- + Gr. *tōnos* tension: see **TONE**.] The modified condition of a motor nerve under the influence of a constant galvanic current. Also in anglicized form **Electrotonic**.

1866 *New Syd. Soc. Yr. Bk.* 52, *Title*, Contributions to the Physiology of Electrotonic. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* I. ii. 2. 59 The nerve, both between and beyond the electrodes, is . . . in a peculiar condition known as 'electrotonus'.

So **Electrotonic** *a.* [see -IC], relating to or characterized by electrotonus; also (in Faraday's use), the epithet of the peculiar electrical state characteristic of a secondary circuit in the electromagnetic field. **Electrotonicity** [see -ITY], the condition produced by electrotonizing. **Electrotonize** *v.* [see -IZE], to produce electrotonus. **Electrotonizing** *vbl. sb.*

1873 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* § 60, I . . . have ventured to designate it as the Electro-tonic state. 1873 A. FLINT *Nerv. Syst.* iii. 116 The electrotonic condition. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 174 The Electrotonic State.

Electrotype (ēlektrōtīp). [f. ELECTRO- + TYPE.]

1. A model or copy of a thing formed by the

deposition of copper on a mould by galvanic action: also *attrib.*

1840 *Athenaeum* 11 Apr., 324 We have received from Mr. Barclay what he calls an electrotype seal. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 3) III. 537 The Electrotype Process is now one of the great powers which manufacturing art employs. 1880 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxx. 13 Stock of electrotype cuts.

2. The process of electrotyping. 1840 *Mech. Mag.* 15 Aug. XXXIII. 224 (*heading of paragraph*) The Electrotype in America. 1842 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* II. 198 Treatise on the Electrotype. 1859 SIR W. HARRIS *Electr.* 190 The useful arts . . . namely, electro-metallurgy, electrotype, etc.

Electrotype, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To copy in electrotype. Also *fig.*

1847 LADY G. FULLERTON *Grantley M.* I. viii. 273 We are only electrotyped. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* xi. 105 Electrotyped . . . in the medallions that hang round the walls of your memory's chamber.

Hence **Electrotypist** [see -ER]. **Electrotypist** [see -IST]. **Electrotyping** *vbl. sb.*

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 4 Engravers and electrotypers. 1884 *Ibid.* 7 May 8/2 The firm are type-founders, stereotypers, and electrotypers. 1845 H. DIRKS in *Athenaeum* 11 Jan. 42 Copying for the electrotypist. c. 1865 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 234/1 Advantages of electrotyping over stereotyping.

Electrum (ēlektrōm). [a. L. *electrum*, ad. Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, in same senses. See also **ELECTRE**.] † **1.** Amber. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxi. (1495) 683 Of the pyne appyl tree cometh droppynge and woosynge whyche is made harde . . . and soo tornyth in to a precyous stone that hyghte Electrum. 1602 *Metamorph. Tobacco* (Collier) 17 Eridanus his pearl'd Electrum gaue. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. II.* 58 These fishes . . . are unable to attract, or to repel the lightest substances, which even the electrum can affect. † **2.** *fig.* of tears. *Obs.*

1791 GRENE *Maidens Drame* v. 4 It was her masters death That drew electrum from her weeping eyes.

2. An alloy of silver and gold (of pale yellow colour) in use among the ancients; = **ELECTRE** 1. Also *attrib.* **b.** *Min.* Native argentiferous gold containing from 20 to 50 per cent of silver.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxxvii. (1495) 565 Electrum is a metall. . . it shyndeth more clere than gold or syluer. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. iv. (Arb.) 83 *marg. note*, Electrum is a metall naturally mixt of one portion of golde & an other of siluer. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 798 The Ancient Electrum had in it a fifth of Silver to the Gold. 1674 EARL SANDWICH tr. *Barba's Art Metals* (1740) 72 Electrum . . . which is a natural mixture of Gold and Silver. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 5 A mass of electrum . . . consisting of large crystals containing 25 p. c. of silver. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* xvi. 186 The coins of Lydia were frequently of electrum.

3. An alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel.

1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* II. 252 A base metal in modern use has received the name of electrum. It is an alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, with sometimes nickel.

† **Electuarius**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* In 6 **electuarius**. [f. **ELECTUARY** + -OUS.] Of the nature of an electuary; wholesome, beneficial.

1564 BULLEYN *Bk. Compounds* 17 b, This oile is electuarius to the teeth.

Electuary (ēlektrōiāri). Forms: 6 **electuarye**, -*ie*, (*Sc.* **electuar**), 8 **electary**, 4- **electuary**. See also **LECTUARY**. [ad. late-L. *electuārium*, *ēlectārium* (5th c.), perh. a corrupt derivative of the synonymous Gr. *ἐλεκτόν*, f. *ἐλελεῖν* to lick out.]

1. A medicinal conserve or paste, consisting of a powder or other ingredient mixed with honey, preserve, or syrup of some kind.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxxv. (1495) 250 The Elyk is holpe . . . by an electuary that hight Electuarium patris. 1597 ANDREW tr. *Brutusky's Distyll. Waters* A. j. With waters dystillyd, all manner of . . . electuaries be myxed. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. (1879) 145 Spices . . . for to mak exquisite electuaries. 1636 FEARTY *Clavis Myst.* xii. 148 Many simple goes to the making of a soveraigne Electuary. 1798 BROOKES *Pract. Physic* (ed. 3) II. 134 The antiscorbatic Electuary . . . is very efficacious in this Disease. 1792 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) II. 372 Make them an electuary with honey and treacle. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 326 Raw potato and saur-kraut, pounded with molasses into a damnable electuary.

2. *fig.* 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 85 Electuaries to pre-serue them from spirytual diseases. 1641 MILTON *C. C.* Govt. II. (1851) 139 Some eye-brightning electuary of knowledge, and foresight. 1876 EMERSON *Sov. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) III. 385 Innocence is a wonderful electuary for purging the eyes.

¶ **2.** ? Confused with *electar*, **ELECTRE** 1 and 2.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Intro. 52 Ane maner of electuar . . . hewit like gold, and sa attractive of nature, that it drawis stra. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* D, This weight serveth to weigh . . . Gold, Silver, Pearles, and other precious things, as Electuaries and Amber.

¶ **Eledone** (ēlēdonē). [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐλεδώνη* a kind of polypus.] A cephalopod of the tribe *Octopoda*.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 528/2 In the . . . Eledone the suckers are soft and unarmed. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 35 The *Eledone* makes twenty respirations per minute, when resting quietly in a basin of water. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 327 The modified end of the arm in Eledone and Octopus.

† **Eleemosynar**. *Sc. Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 7 **elymosinar**. [ad. med. L. *eleemosynarius*: see

next. Cf. OF. *elemosinaire*, which may be the immediate source.] = **ALMONER**.

a. 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* I. (1677) 22 Alcuin, commonly held to be Charles the Great his Master, was made his Eleemosynar. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 16 The bishop of Murray was made lord Elymosinar. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scot.* I. ii. 53 Other officials were the carver, the cupbearer, the eleemosynar.

Eleemosynary (ēlēmosināri), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 **elemo-**, **eleemo-**, **-sin-**, **-an-**, **-sunary**. [ad. med. L. *eleemosynarius*, f. *eleemosyna*: see **ALMS**.] **A. adj.**

1. Of or pertaining to alms or almsgiving; charitable. **Eleemosynary House, Corporation**, one established for the distribution of alms, etc.

c. 1630 RISSDON *Surv. Devon* § 293 (1810) 302 These her eleemosynary acts . . . are almost vanished. 1665 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 659 The Eleemosynary House or Hospital for the maintenance of two Capellans. 1702 in *London Gas.* No. 3812/1 Divers Persons to whom Eleemosynary Protections were granted. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. ii. 80 The blind eleemosynary spirit inculcated by the Romish church is notoriously the cause . . . of beggary. 1865 H. STAUNTON *Grt. Schools Eng., Dulwich* 502 Three [portions] are assigned to the Educational and one to the Eleemosynary branch.

2. Dependent on or supported by alms.

1654 G. GODDARD in *Burton Diary* (1828) I. Intro. 65 If we be a mere eleemosynary Parliament we are bound to do his drudgery. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxii. (1713) 264 Is not the whole World the Alms-house of God Almighty . . . [in] which he had a right . . . to place us his eleemosynary Creatures? 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 353 There is a sort of Spunging, eleemosynary Travellers. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1879) I. vi. 62 Threw forth . . . food, for the flock of eleemosynary doves.

3. Of the nature of alms; given or done as an act of charity; gratuitous.

a. 1600 JER. DYKE *Sol. Serm.* (1640) 348 God will not have the Ministry of the Word eleemosynary, to be matter of mere almes. 1792 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) 46 An eleemosynary supply of shoes. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* II. v. 121 Eleemosynary relief never yet tranquillized the working classes. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 246 We have nothing . . . to do . . . with eleemosynary . . . education.

b. *Law.* Given in 'free alms'. See **ALMOIGNE**.

1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 440 Baronies . . . given in Frank Almoigne and as Eleemosynary.

† **sb.** *Obs.*

1. One who lives upon alms; a beggar. Also *fig.* 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 141 Those professed Eleemosynaries . . . direct . . . their petitions on a few and selected persons. 1665 GLANVILLE *Septs. Sci.* xviii. 112 That the cause should be an eleemosynary for its subsistence to its effect. 1673 H. STUBBS *Vind. Dutch War* To Rdr. 3 The Parliamentarians were their Eleemosynaries.

2. = **ALMONER**. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Eleemosynary*, an almoner, or one that gives alms. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1809 BAWDEN *Domesday Bk.* 458 Robert the Priest had one carucate of land of the King's Eleemosynary.

3. = **ALMONRY** [ad. med. L. *eleemosynarium*].

1688 R. HOLME *Armory* III. 43/1 [In] the Almonry, or Eleemosynary . . . [are] 4 Yeomen. 1775 in ASH.

Hence **Eleemosynarily** *adv.*, in an eleemosynary manner; charitably, by way of charity.

† **Eleemosynate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *eleemosyna*, Gr. *ἐλεημοσύνη* + -ATE.] *intr.* To give alms. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH.

† **Eleemosynous**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. In 6 **elemosinus**. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Compassionate, merciful.

c. 1590 BUREL *and Pass. Pilgrimer Poems* (1596) P ij a, Ane pepill . . . na ways Elimosinus.

¶ **Eleeson** (ēlēi'son). *nonce-wd.* [A use of Gr. *ἐλεησον* 'have mercy!'] = **KYRIE ELEISON**.

1822 W. L. BOWLES in *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 72, I hear far off faint eleesons swell.

Legal, bad form of **ILLEGAL**.

1647 16 *Quæres to Prælates* Ded. 2 These Quæres will prove fatal to your . . . legal Ecclesiastical Iurisdiccions.

Elegance (ēlēgāns). [a. Fr. *élégance*, ad. L. *ēlegantia*, f. *ēlegānt-em*: see **ELEGANT**.] The quality or state of being elegant.

1. Refined grace of form and movement, tastefulness of adornment, refined luxury, etc. See **ELEGANT** 1, 2, 3.

1797 BREWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. Intro. 7 The . . . elegance discoverable in their outward appearance. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 140 With untutored elegance she dressed. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iv. 224 Elegance, I take to signify that intricate combination and contrast of lines in the form of a figure which constitute an essential part of beauty. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & Viola* I. 1 Nowhere else in the world could you see such a display of luxury and elegance.

2. Of spoken or written compositions, literary style, etc.: Tasteful correctness, harmonious simplicity, in the choice and arrangement of words. See **ELEGANT** 4.

c. 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) G. vj, In elegance of meter and speeche. 1589 NASH *Prof. Greene's Menaph.* (Arb.) 10 Sir Thomas Eliots elegance did seuer it selfe from all equales. 1616 *Pasquil & Kalk.* iv. 270, I . . . Detest thy purest elegance of speech. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambd.* No. 157 P 17 Nothing . . . so say of elegance . . . equal to my wishes. 1804 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* xxvii. Wks. 1846 I. 165 Elegance, by which I alwayes mean precision and correctness. 1882 HINDALE *Garfield & Educ.* II. 402 The elegance of her translations.

3. a. Of scientific processes, demonstrations, inventions, etc.: 'Neatness', ingenious simplicity, convenience, and effectiveness; so of a prescription, etc. See ELEGANT 5. b. Roman Law: transl. L. *elegantia juris*: see quot. 1864.

1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 285, I doubt not but they might be used, with as much elegance, in emulsions. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xi. 84 This formula, undoubtedly of great elegance, probably was not derived by a direct mathematical process. 1864 MAINE *Anc. Law* iv. (1876) 79 To this sense of simplicity and harmony, significantly termed 'elegance', the Roman jurists consulted, surrendered themselves.

4. † a. Correctness of taste: cf. ELEGANT 6. Obs. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 116/1 *Ælian* argued the Elegance of the Person, in choosing such things as were fair.

b. Of manners, etc.: Refined propriety. 1816 MISS AUSTEN *Emma* i. xvi. 114 With all the gentleness of his address, true elegance was sometimes wanting.

5. *concr.* Something which is elegant; a particular instance or kind of elegance.

1676 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 417 A nice contriver of all elegances. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 126 He has left in his Homer a treasure of poetical elegances to posterity. 1844-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) 88 What your father and grandfather used as an elegance in conversation is now abandoned to the populace. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (ed. 3) I. xxvi. 396 The measure of this world's elegances. 1863 EMERSON *Thornton* Wks. (Bohn) III. 337 He had many elegances of his own.

Elegancy (e'lĕgānsi). [ad. L. *ēlegāntia*: see -ANCY.] = ELEGANCE in its various senses.

1. = ELEGANCE 1. *rare* in mod. use.

1554 HULOET, *Elegancy, elegantia*. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xii. (1634) 107 Most of them venerable for their antiquity and elegancy. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. § 15 31 Two general advantages to the Leaves, Elegancy and Security. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 218 An elegancy ran through . . . persons as well as furniture. 1768 A. CALCOTT *Deluge* 407 Neither do the fossil reliques . . . yield in elegancy . . . to the medallic inscriptions. 1838 EMERSON *Milton* Wks. (Bohn) III. 301 He threw himself, the flower of elegancy, on the side of the reeking conventicle.

b. *humorously*, in a form of address or title. 1824 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 435 Your Elegancy will be looking for some news.

† 2. Of language and style: = ELEGANCE 2. Obs. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1834) 38 The elegancy of poets. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* i. 1 b, Tullie cheefe of all laryne elegancy. 1665 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 162 Some judgment might be made concerning the elegancy of the style. 1746 CHESTERF. *Lett.* i. cv. 288 The purity, and the elegancy of his language.

3. *concr.* Something which is elegant; an instance or a kind of elegance: = ELEGANCE 5.

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xxxiv. 547 They count Greek phrases for an elegancy. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* iv. ii. 305 Instruct your wife's woman in these elegancies. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 157 Art never attempts to equal their incomparable elegancies. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. xxii. (1865) 170 Palates not untrained in dietical elegancies. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Sermon*. 41 We must . . . have this or that elegancy . . . according to our condition of life.

Elegant (e'lĕgānt), *a.* Forms: 5 *ilegant*, 6 *ellegant*, -aunt, *elygant*, 6- *elegant*. [a. F. *élegant*, ad. L. *ēlegant-em*, usually regarded as pr. pple. of **ēlegere* (f. **ēleg-us* adj.), related to *ēligere* to select.

The etymological sense is thus 'choosing carefully or skillfully'. In early Lat. *elegans* was a term of reproach, 'dainty, fastidious, foppish', but in classical times it expressed the notions of refined luxury, graceful propriety, which are reproduced in the mod. Eng. use.]

1. Tastefully ornate in attire; sometimes in unfavourable sense: Dainty, foppish.

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 503, I woul, or even, be shavyn, for to seme 3yng . . . that makyt me ilegant and lusty in lykynge. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) 113 It is . . . not for man to be so elegant, To such toyes wanton women may incline. 1554 HULOET, *Elegant* person, *philocalus*. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. vii. A woman if she see her neighbour more neat or elegant . . . is enraged. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Good Fr. Gov.* (1832) 124 She is the elegantest dresser about town. 1882 tr. *Challant Hist. Fashion in France* i. An elegant town lady would . . . adorn herself with a mantle that half covered her.

2. Characterized by refined grace of form (usually as the result of art or culture); tastefully ornamental. Of physical movements: Graceful, free from awkwardness.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 117 The Sixth Legion. left behind them here a remembrance . . . yet to be seen, in large and elegant Characters. 1684 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 138 The *Polypodium plumosum* is an elegant plant. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xiv. (1837) 53 Nothing is truly elegant but what unites use with beauty. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 272 A most splendid and elegant manuscript on vellum. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 137 The passing of the sword to the left side . . . has . . . a more . . . elegant appearance.

† b. Of stature: in 16th c. with sense 'tall'. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. xiv. 10 Turnus. Enarmit walkis . . . Wyth corps of statur elegant [*prastanti*]. 1450-1530 *Mirr. Our Ladye* 7 That the sayd blesyd virgyne Kathryn because she was of an Elegant stature wold gather them of the sayd grapes.

3. Of modes of life, dwellings and their appointments, etc.: Characterized by refined luxury.

a. 1607 PERRY *Pol. Arith.* ii. (1691) 38 Beautifying the Country . . . by elegant Dyet, Apparel, Furniture. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 141 Dumfries-shire contains many elegant seats. 1822 DE QUINCY *Confess.* (1862) 137 What he considered a VOL. III.

really elegant dinner. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-West Pass.* v. 66 An elegant repast of venison. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1873) 2 He felt languid pulses in elegant bedrooms.

4. Of composition, literary style, etc.; also of words or phrases: Characterized by grace and refinement; 'pleasing by minuter beauties' (J.).

Formerly used somewhat vaguely as a term of praise for literary style; from 18th c. it has tended more and more to exclude any notion of intensity or grandeur, and, when applied to compositions in which these qualities might be looked for, has a depreciatory sense.

1528 MORE *Herseyes* i. Wks. (1557) 174/2 The bokes neither lesse elegant nor lesse true. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 292 In a longe oracyon . . . with ellygant wordes. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *St. Exemp.* iii. xiv. 51 A most elegant and perswasive parable. 1672-3 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 23 Arnobius, an African, writ his elegant books against the Gentiles. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. vi. 302 Addison has inserted . . . an elegant character of this poetess. 1797 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 207, I thank you, too, for the elegant poem. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* xx. Wks. (Bohn) I. 250 Pope's *Odyssey* . . . is . . . correct and elegant. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* v. xxv. 545 The love of hard words, of words which are thought to sound learned or elegant, that is . . . which are not thoroughly understood.

b. Of a speaker or author: Characterized by refinement and polish of style. (Formerly in wider use: see above.)

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 189 They did no more then the elegantest Authors among the Greeks. 1672-3 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 44 The learned volumes of this Elegant Father (Chrysostom). 1889 *Spectator* 6 Aug. 1057/2 Rogers belongs to the elegant order of poets.

5. Of scientific processes, contrivances, etc.: 'Neat', pleasing by ingenious simplicity and effectiveness.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* iv. ix. 166 An elegant Workmanship of Nature. 1803 *Med. Jrral.* X. 336 Profound discoveries and elegant improvements in every branch of medical science. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 198 An elegant cement may also be made from rice-flour. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* 146 An elegant mode of showing the composition of the deposit. *Mod.* An elegant chess problem. An elegant method of solving equations.

b. Of medicinal preparations: see quot.

1720 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 127 It [the Electuary] is an elegant Composition for a troublesome . . . Cough. 1768 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* i. vi. 67 The physicians call a medicine which contains efficient ingredients in a small volume, and of a pleasant or tolerable taste, an elegant medicine. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Medica* (ed. 5) 172 This elegant chalybeate has been long in use.

6. Of persons: Correct and delicate in taste. Now only in the phrase *elegant scholar*, which is influenced in meaning by 7.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1018 Thou art exact of taste, And elegant. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. i. 19 A very . . . elegant enquirer into the genius . . . of the northern nations. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. ii. 118 An elegant spectator of the vegetable world. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xiv. Wks. (Bohn) II. 109 Mr. Hallam, a learned and elegant scholar.

b. Refined in manners and habits (formerly also, in feeling).

1722 STEELE *Spect.* No. 491 P 2 An utter Stranger to the . . . Delicacies that attend the Passion . . . in elegant Minds. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. (1824) 533 Her features . . . expressed the tranquillity of an elegant mind. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* xvi. Wks. (Bohn) I. 209 A sainted soul is always elegant. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 26 Such a stock of ideas may be made to tell in elegant society.

7. Of pursuits, studies (formerly also, of sentiments): Graceful, polite, appropriate to persons of refinement and cultivated taste. *Elegant arts*: those pertaining to the adornment of life; nearly = 'fine arts'.

1705 POPE *To Yng. Lady* 4 Trifles themselves are elegant in him. 1722 STEELE *Spect.* No. 466 P 7 Every thing in Nature that can pretend to give elegant Delight. 1772 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 7 The ardours of a youthful appetite become an elegant passion. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Shenstone* Wks. IV. 215 Eminent for English poetry, and elegant literature. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* i. 1 A high state of the elegant arts . . . is indicative of great advancement in civilization.

† 8. Vulgarly used for 'excellent, first-rate'; in humorous literature sometimes as an 'Irishism' with spelling *illegant*.

1828 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *Elegant* for excellent applied to articles of food and drink, is very common: as elegant water, elegant beef, elegant butter. 1888 *Cornhill Mag.* Sep. 277 An' it looked an illegant country an' all in a glimmerin' green.

9. *Comb.*

1809 HANNAH MORE *Coelebs* i. 38 (Jod.) Sir John is a valuable elegant-minded man.

Hence *Elegantissimo v. trans.* [see -IZE], to make elegant. *Elegantissimo a.* [see -ISH], rather elegant.

1798 LAMB *Lett. to Southey* iv. 35 You might . . . elegantise this supersedeas. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* i. 568 What criticisms . . . have been put forth . . . in that englishish . . . periodical! † *Elegant*¹. Obs. [Cf. *alegant*, var. of ALICANTE.] Some kind of dried fruit; ? Alicante raisins.

1879 in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* III. 543 *Elegantes* 2 c 14/3.

† *Elegante*² (e'legānt). [Fr. *élegante*, fem. of *élegant*, ELEGANT *a.*] A fashionable lady.

1806 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Leonora* (1832) 32 Would you know the fashionable dress of a Parisian elegant? 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* i. The elegantes of Queen Anne Street East.

Elegantly (e'lĕgāntli), *adv.* [f. ELEGANT + -LY 2.] In an elegant manner; see senses of the adj. Also in comb. with adjs.

1554 HULOET, *Elegantly*, *elegantor*, *rotunde*. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lix. 17. 228 Hee elegantly putteth the doubtfull speeche in a diverse mening. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* vi. (1757) 146 She's elegantly pain'd from morn till night. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. x. 54 Many hollanders . . . live elegantly. 1783 LD. HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* vi. 178 note, The latter part of the passage in Lamprius is elegantly paraphrased. 1858 W. ELLIS *Vis. Madagascar* viii. 212 A number of elegantly-bound volumes lay on the table. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* ii. 14 Elegantly brutal onslaughts.

Elegiac (e'lĕgzi-ăk), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 *eli-giack*. [ad. L. *elegiac-us*, ad. Gr. *ἐλεγιακός*, f. *ἐλεγείον* ELEGY.]

A. adj.

1. *Prosody*. Appropriate to elegies. *spec.* Usually applied to the metre so called in Greek and Latin, which consists of a (dactylic) hexameter and pentameter, forming the *elegiac distich*. Sometimes the term *elegiac verse* has been applied to the pentameter of the couplet separately.

1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 86 The most vsuall kindes [of verse] are foure, the Heroic, Elegiac, Iambick, and Lyric. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1246 A chronicler penning the historie of these affaires in elegiack verses. 1741 WARTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 62 He has turned the same psalms . . . into elegiac verse. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Hammond* Wks. III. 240 Why Hammond or other writers have thought the quatrain of ten syllables elegiac, it is difficult to tell. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. xx. 503 The iambic and elegiac metres . . . do not reach up to the year 700 B.C. 1873 SNOWDEN *Grk. Poets* i. 15 The pathetic melody of the Elegiac metre.

2. Of the nature of an elegy; pertaining to elegies; hence, mournful, melancholy, plaintive; also (rarely) of a person, melancholy, pensive.

1644 BULWER *Chiron*. 20 An ingenious friend . . . in his Elegiack knell. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 18 He . . . Might sweetly mourn in Elegiac verse. 1752 GRAY *Wks.* (1825) II. 160 Mr. Lytleton is a gentle elegiac person. c. 1800 K. WHITE *Kem.* (1837) 383 Its elegiac delicacy and querimonious plaintiveness. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iii. Introd., Hast thou no elegiac verse For Brunswick's venerable hearer? 1826 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. 994 Elegiac griefs, and songs of love.

3. *Elegiac poet*: one who writes a. in elegiac metre; b. in a mournful or pensive strain.

1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 The most notable [denominations of poets] bee the Heroicke, Tragick, Iambic, Elegiacke. Some of these being termed . . . by the sortes of verses they liked best to write in. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i. xi. (Arb.) 40. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* x. (1878) 319 It is the theme of the elegiac poet, to show the virtues of sorrow. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 875/2 Matthew Arnold . . . the greatest elegiac poet of our generation.

B. sb. † a. An elegiac poet (*obs.*). b. *pl.* Elegiac verses (sense A. 1).

1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poetrie* (1622) 515 The lamenting Elegiacke . . . who bewayleth . . . the weakness of mankind. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 508 His Latin elegiacs are pure. 1886 F. H. DOYLE *Reminiscences* 30, I soon acquired ease . . . in rattling over my elegiacs.

Hence as combining form *Elegiaco-*.

1822 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 255 We named Rousseau's Confessions an elegiaco-didactic Poem.

Elegiacal, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

† 1. Of metre: = ELEGIAIC 1. Obs.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. viii. 172, Of Meters there bee . . . that hath their name . . . of the number of the fete, as Exameter and Pentameter which is also called Elegiacal. 1823 STANFURD *Poems* (Arb.) 125 The heroic and the elegiacal entangled one with the other.

2. Of the nature of an elegy, pertaining to elegies.

arch. Cf. ELEGIAIC 2.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 769 An Elegiacall or sorrowfull Epitaph. 1640 T. CAREW *Poems* Wks. (1824) 92 An elegiacall letter upon the death of the king of Sweden. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 294 Study this higher elegiacal strain.

Elegiambic (e'lĕgzi-ămbik), *a.* [f. L. *elegia* + IAMBIC.] Of a metre: Consisting of half an elegiac pentameter, followed by an iambic dimeter.

1721-1800 BAILEY *Elegiambick Verse*.

Elegiast, *rare* -1. [f. ELEGY, after the analogy of ecclesiast, etc.] A writer of elegies.

1766 GOLDSMITH *Vic. W.* xvii. 47 These Elegiasts . . . are in despair for griefs that give the sensible part of mankind very little pain.

† *Elegio*, *a.* Obs. -o [f. ELEGY + -IC.] = ELEGIAIC.

In some modern Dicts.

Elegiographer, *rare* -o. [f. ELEGY, on the analogy of biographer.] A writer of elegies.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-61 in BAILEY. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† *Elegious*, *a.* Obs. *rare*. [f. ELEGY + -OUS.] Resembling an elegy; hence, lugubrious, melancholy, mournful.

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* iv. x, Th'affrighted heav'n's sent down elegious Thunder. 1635 — *Embl.* v. i. (1818) 259 If your elegious breath should hap to rouse A happy tear.

Elegist (e'lĕgizt). [f. ELEGY + -IST.] The writer of an elegy.

1774 WARTON *Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. 95 Our elegist, and the chroniclers, inpute the crime . . . to the advice of the king of France.

Elegit (el'ig'it). *Law*. [f. L. *eligit* 'he has chosen', 3rd pers. sing. perfect tense of *eligere* to choose; see quot. 1809.] A writ of execution, by which a creditor is put in possession of (formerly half) the goods and lands of a debtor, until his claim is satisfied.

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 36 § 1 To sue execution . . by writ or writtes of Elegit. 1834 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 124 He took forth an Elegit for the rest of the Judgment. 1796 *J. ANSTY Pleadings G.* (1803) 70 Quare clausum fregit May breed a monster called Elegit. 1809 *TOMLINS Law Dict.*, Elegit from the words in the writ, *eligit sibi liberari*, because the plaintiff hath chosen this writ of execution. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop. v. 5* 247 The writ . . has ever since the Statute of Westminster II been called the writ of elegit.

b. The right secured by this writ.
1715 *M. DAVIES Ath. Brit.* I. 309 As for Tenancy of Elegit, Statute-merchant and Staple, etc. 1809 *TOMLINS Law Dict.* s.v., The creditor . . during that term . . is tenant by elegit.

Elegize (el'idziz), *v.* [f. *ELEGY* + *-IZE*.]
1. *intr.* a. To write an elegy; also const. *upon*;
b. To write in a mournful strain.

1708 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* III. i. iii. (1852) 313 His death gave the same gentleman occasion thus to elegize upon him. 1754 *H. WALPOLE Lett.* I. 329 (D.), I . . should have elegized on for a page or two farther. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* July 155 Propertius and Tibullus elegized.

2. *trans.* To write an elegy upon.
1809 *BYRON Eng. Bards* 266 The bard who soars to elegize an ass. a 1845 *HOOD Poems* (1846) II. 66 Whose late, last voice must elegize the whole. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* II. x. ii. 590 He elegizes poor Adrienne Lecouvreur, the Actress.

Elegug, var. of *ELIGUG*.

Elegy (el'idzi). [ad. Fr. *élégie*, ad. L. *elegia*, ad. Gr. *ἔλεγεῖα*, f. *ἔλεγος* a mournful poem.]

1. A song of lamentation, esp. a funeral song or lament for the dead.

1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondyskm.* Introd. 69, I tell mine elegy. 1594 *DRAYTON Idea* 749 My Lives complaint in doleful Elegies. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* I. ix. 140 The Church's song is most of it Elegy. 1750 *GRAY Elegy xii.* Their name, their years . . The place of fame and elegy supply. 1768 *GOLDEN. Nash* 180 The public papers were filled with elegies. (Title) Elegy of a Mad Dog. 1818 *SCOTT Rokeby v. xvii.* Thy strings mine elegy shall thrill, My Harp alone. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* lxx. 12 Death's dark elegy.

2. Vaguely used in wider sense, app. originally including all the species of poetry for which Gr. and Lat. poets adopted the elegiac metre. See also quot. 1755 and 1833.

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* III. ii. 379 There is a man . . hangs . . Elegies on brambles . . defying the name of Rosalinde. 1716-8 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* I. xxxiv. 120 A subject affording many poetical turns . . in an heroic elegy. 1755 *JOHNSON, Elegy*, a short poem without points or turns. a 1763 *SHENSTONE Wks. & Lett.* (1768) I. 17 They gave the name of elegy to their pleasantness as well as lamentations. 1833 *COLERIDGE Table-T.* 23 Oct., Elegy . . may treat of any subject, but . . of no subject for itself . . always and exclusively with reference to the poet. 1859 *KINGSLEY Burns Misc.* I. 379 The poet descends from the . . dramatic domain of song, into the subjective and reflective one of elegy.

3. a. Poetry, or a poem, written in elegiac metre.
† b. [after Gr. *ἔλεγεῖον*] An elegiac distich (*obs.*).

1809 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poets* (Arb.) 64 Long lamentation in Elegie. 1794 *T. TAYLOR Pausanias' Greece* II. 369 An elegy on one of these bases . . signifies that the statue . . was that of Philopomen. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. 126 The elegy, which [Mimnermus] adopted as the organ of his voluptuous melancholy . . had been invented by another Ionian poet, Callinus. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xli. 124 Ovid was the successor in elegy of Propertius and Tibullus.

Elekte, obs. variant of *ELLECT*.

† **Elelendish**, a. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *elelendiso*, 2 *-is*, *helelendis*, (*helendis*). [OE. *elelendisc*, f. *ele-land* (see *EILLAND*) + *-isc*, *-ish*.] Of another land, foreign.

a 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* xxxviii (ix). 13 (Bosw.) Elelendisc ic eom mid ðe. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Nu kumēð þes helelendisse Mon . . elelendis he is icleped for he is of unkuþe þode.

Eleme (el'imi). *Comm.* Also 9 *elemi*. [a. Turk. *اليم* (transliterated *ilim* by Redhouse) something sifted or selected.] *attrib.* in *Eleme figs*, a kind of dried figs from Turkey.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 154 The best kind, known as *elemi*, are shipped at Smyrna. 1888 *Grocer's Price List*, Fine *Eleme Figs*.

Element (el'imént), *s.* Forms: 3-4, 7 *elemens* (*pl.*), 4 *ela-*, *elemente*, 5 *elymente*, 6 *elyment*, *elemente*, 4- *element*. [a. OF. *element*, ad. L. *elementum*, a word of which the etymology and primary meaning are uncertain, but which was employed as transl. of Gr. *στοιχεῖον* in the various senses:—a component unit of a series; a constituent part of a complex whole (hence the 'four elements'); a member of the planetary system; a letter of the alphabet; a fundamental principle of a science.]

1. A component part of a complex whole.
* of material things.

1. One of the simple substances of which all material bodies are compounded.

† a. In ancient and mediæval philosophy these

were believed to be: Earth, water, air, and fire. See examples in 9. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

† b. In pre-scientific chemistry the supposed 'elements' were variously enumerated, the usual number being about five or six. (See quot.)

1784 *WATTS Logic* I. ii. § 2 (1822) 17 The chemist makes spirit, salt, sulphur, water, and earth, to be their five elements. 1765 *Dict. Art. & Sc.* II. s.v. *Element* (enumerate Water, Air, Oil, Salt, Earth).

c. In modern chemistry applied to those substances (of which more than seventy are now known) which have hitherto resisted analysis, and which are provisionally supposed to be simple bodies.

1813 *SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 8 Bodies . . not capable of being decomposed are considered . . as elements. 1830 *M. DONOVAN Dom. Econ.* I. 111 Sugar is composed of three elements, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. 1841 *EMERSON Ess. Hist. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 17 Fifty or sixty chemical elements. 1854 *BUSHMAN in Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 6/1 The proximate elements are formed by the union of several ultimate elements. 1881 *WILLIAMSON in Nature* No. 618. 414 The foundation of . . chemistry was laid by the discovery of chemical elements.

2. In wider sense: One of the relatively simple substances of which a complex substance is composed; in *pl.* the 'raw material' of which a thing is made.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Freres T.* 206 Make ye yow newe bodies away of elements. 1593 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* I. iii. If those principall & mother elements of the world, whereof all things in this lower world are made, should loose the qualities which now they haue. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* III. iii. 61 The Elements Of whom your swords are temper'd may as well wound the loud windes. 1851 *CARPENTER Man. Phys.* 319 The two elements [Fibrine and the Red Corpuscles] separating from each other laterally.

3. The bread and wine used in the Sacrament of the Eucharist. Chiefly *pl.*

[The word *elementa* is used in late L. in the sense of 'articles of food and drink, the solid and liquid portions of a meal' (see *Du Cange*); but in the ecclesiastical use there is probably a reference to the philosophical sense of mere 'matter' as apart from 'form'; the 'form', by virtue of which the 'elements' became Christ's body and blood, being believed to be imparted by the act of consecration.]

1593 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* IV. i. (1611) 128 Vnto the element lett the word be added, and they two make a Sacrament. a 1600 *tr. Calvin's Comm. Prayer-bk.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 245 As if these Elements were turn'd and chang'd into the Substance of his Flesh and Blood. 1607 *HICRON Wks.* I. 256 Such slender & vnlikely elemens of water, bread & wine. 1632 *D. ROGERS Sacraments* 132 They . . bring an whole unbroken Element, made of a fine white delicate wafer. 1745 *WESLEY Annu. Ch.* 35 He deliver'd the Elements with his own Hands. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 354 Elements, the materials used in the Sacraments.

4. a. *Physiol.* A definite small portion of an animal or vegetable structure.

1841-71 *T. R. JONES Anim. Kingd.* 654 Two elements [of a vertebra] which embrace the spinal marrow. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 182 Small vascular bundles composed of narrow elements. *Ibid.* 459 On the side of the wood, new elements . . are constantly added.

b. One of the essential parts of any scientific apparatus; used esp. of simple instruments united to form a complex instrument of the same kind. *Voltaic element*: usually = *CELL* 10, but sometimes = *electrode*.

1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 148 We can even reproduce them . . with the simplest elements of our optical apparatus. 1871 *tr. Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* ix. 67 An electric battery of 50 Bunsen's or Grove's large elements.

** of non-material things.

5. A constituent portion of an immaterial whole, as of a concept, character, state of things, community, etc.

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* II. i. 357 There's little of the melancholy element in her, my lord. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intel. Syst.* 7 These simple Elements of Magnitude, Figure, Site and Motion . . are all clearly intelligible as different Modes of extended Substance. 1833 *BROWNING Pauline* 21, I strip my mind bare—whose first elements I shall unveil. 1841 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Character Wks.* (Bohn) II. 61 This [English] race has added new elements to humanity, and has a deeper root in the world. 1845 *GRAVES in Encycl. Metrop.* 783/1 Mixed with bigotry and superstition, it [the canon law] will be found to contain many pure elements. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iii. 93 In our old constitution we find the elements of feudalism. 1870 *E. PEACOCK Ralf Skirl.* III. 187 Size is certainly one main element of beauty. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* VII. § 5 (1882) 386 The woollen manufacture had become an important element in the national wealth. *Mod.* The Celtic and Teutonic elements in the population.

b. Often followed by *of* = 'consisting of'.

1851 *HELPS Friends in C. I.* 11 These practices have elements of charity and prudence as well as fear and meanness in them. 1866 *KINGSLEY Herrev.* VII. 129 It had its usual element of cant. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 241 The greatest strength is observed to have an element of limitation. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 162 Mingled with all this there is a certain element of grim merriment.

6. One of the facts or conditions which 'enter into' or determine the result of a process, calculation, deliberation, or inquiry. Also with *of* (cf. 5 b).

1812 *WOODHOUSE Astron.* ix. 66 The length of a sidereal year (an element of little or no importance in Astronomy). 1823 *CHALMERS Serm.* I. 129 His will was reduced to an element of utter insignificance. 1842 *W. GROVE Corr. Phys. Forces* 32 If the element of quantity be included, this ob-

jection will not apply. 1866 *CRUMP Banking* III. 72 The periodical publication of accounts by the joint-stock banks furnishes a very important element in coming to a decision. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Serm.* IV. 88 Everything depends upon one element in the case, which element they cannot get at.

7. *spec. (pl.) a. Astron.* The data necessary to determine the orbit of a heavenly body. b. *Crysallography*. Those needed to determine the form of a crystal.

1788-9 *HOWARD Encycl., Elements*, in astronomy, are . . those fundamental numbers, which are employed in the construction of tables of the planetary motions. 1816 *PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* II. 197 The elements of their [comets'] orbits . . agreed nearly with those of the Comet of 1682. 1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sc.* II. (1849) 12 This depends upon seven quantities called the elements of the orbit. 1878 *GURNEY Crystallogr.* 41 The three angles between the axes and two of the ratios between the parameters, are called the elements of the crystal.

8. *Math.* An infinitesimal part of a magnitude of any kind; a differential.

1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl., Element* of an area, called also its differential, is the rectangle . . of the semi-ordinate . . into the differential of the abscissa. 1882 *MINCHIN Unipl. Kinemat.* 112 *P* any point in the lamina at which the element of mass is *dm*. 1885 *WATSON & BURBURY Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 250 The molecular distributions within the element of volume *dx dy dz*.

II. The 'four elements'.

9. Used as a general name for earth, water, air, and fire; originally in sense 1, to which many of the earlier instances have explicit reference; now merely as a matter of traditional custom.

a 1300 *Signs bef. Judgm.* 177 in *E. P.* (1862) 12 *Pe. xii.* dai þe fure elemens sul cri . . merci ihu fæz mari. c 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 120 Bynethe the loweste hevene . . Beoth the four elemens, of wham we beoth i-wroȝt. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ix. 34 *Pe. erth* is þe end of thynges & þe last element. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 97 It [air] is eke the thridd element. 1483 *CAXTON Cato* 4 The four elemens menace alle men that thanke not god. 1535 *COVERDALE Wisd.* xix. 18 The elemens turned in to them selues, like as when one tune is chaunged vpon an instrumēt of musick. 1645 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* iv. (1658) 37 There are but four simple bodies; and these are rightly named Elements. 1656 *H. MORE Antid. Ath.* (1712) Gen. Pref. 15 Regions of looser particles of the third Element. 1712 *Pope Temp. Fame* 447 Thro' undulating air the sounds are sent, And spread o'er all the fluid element. 1743 *BRITON No. iii.* Rich wines and high-season'd Ragouts supply the place of Vegetables and meer Element. 1789 *G. WHITE Selborne* I. 3 Fine limpid water . . much commended by those who drink the pure element. 1816 *BYRON Ch. Har.* III. lxxiv. When elements to elements conform, And dust is as it should be. 1886 *T. K. OLIPHANT New Eng.* II. 219 If the great authors named were set up as models . . we should never hear of fire as 'the devouring element'.

b. *fig.*

1813 *WELLINGTON Lett.* in *Gurw. Disp.* XI. 12 A British minister cannot have too often under his view the element by which he is surrounded. 1850 *KINGSLEY All. Locke* i. (1876) 2 Italy . . where natural beauty would have become the very element which I breathed.

† 10. The sky; ? also, the atmosphere. *Obs.*

[This sense is app. due to med. L. *'elementum ignis'* as a name of the starry sphere; but there may be a mixture of the sense 'air'.]

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 371 A meruelous lyȝt fro thelement dyd glyde. 1599 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* I. 1 . . sawe a craggy rocke . . neare to the element. 1534 *MORE Treat. Passion Wks.* 1307/1 The moone & the sterres appere in the element. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* v. (1590) 458 Morning had taken full possession of the element. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 299, I took them for a faery vision Of some gay creatures of the element. 1676 *HOBBS Liad* xix. 321 A thick Snow, Which Boreas bloweth through the Element. 1714 *GAY Shepherd's Week* VI. 3 note, Welkin . . is frequently taken for the Element or sky.

† b. ? One of the 'heavens' or celestial spheres of ancient astronomy (see *SPHERE*); also (rarely) one of the heavenly bodies themselves. *Obs.*

[Cf. med. L. *elementa* 'planets' and 'signs of the zodiac'; but neither of these senses is clearly evidenced in our quot.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 395 *Pe. sterres* gret and smale *Pat* we may se. In þe ouermost element of alle. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* 975 Wyth fetheris of Philosophy To passen eueriche element. 1534 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Bb. These were the fyrste that wold serche the trouthe of the elemētes of the heuen. 1593 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* I. ix. The Sunne, the Moone, any one of the heauens or elements. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* III. iii. 464 Witness ye euer-burning Lights aboute, You Elements, that clip vs round about.

11. *pl.* Atmospheric agencies or powers.

1555 *EDEN Decades W.* Ind. I. IV. (Arb.) 81 Owre nation hadde trowbled the elemētes. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. ii. 16, I taxe not you, you Elements with vnkindnesse. 1813 *BAKEWELL Introd. Geol.* (1815) 239 Diminution of rocks . . by the incessant operation of the elements. 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip II.* I. iv. (1857) 61 Too gallant a cavalier to be daunted by the elements. 1866 *NEALE Sequences & H.* 102 The war of elements above.

12. That one of the 'four elements' which is the natural abode of any particular class of living beings; said chiefly of air and water. Hence *transf.* and *fig.* (a person's) ordinary range of activity, the surroundings in which one feels at home; the appropriate sphere of operation of any agency. Phrases, *in, out of (one's) element*.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* IV. ii. 186 She workes by Charmes . . beyond our element. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* VIII. 26 You are in for all day . . it is your element. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 275 Our torments also may in length of time become our Elements. 1673 *TEMPLE Observ. United Prov. Wks.* 1731

I. 69 It seems to be with Trade, as with the Sea (its Element). 1719 DE FOX *Crusoe* (1840) II. iv. 73 When they came to make boards... they were quite out of their element. 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* III. 629 The town is my element; there are my friends, there are my books. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xii. (1865) 104 My proper element of prose. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 534 Ferguson was in his element. 1874 MAURICE *Friendship Bks.* iii. 69 Englishmen were to be taught that... the sea was to be their element. *Mod.* Some fishes can live a long time after removal from their element.

III. 13. Primordial principle, source of origin. *rare*.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 61/1 Infinity is... the principle and Element of things. 1820 TENNYSON *In Mem. Concl.*, That God, which ever lives and loves, One God, one law, one element.

IV. 14. *pl.* † The letters of the alphabet (*obs.*). Hence, the rudiments of learning, the 'A, B, C'; also, the first principles of an art or science.

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* iv. 9 Hou ben 3e turned... to syke, or freel, and nedy elements. 1554 HULOT *Elementes* or principles of grammar—*Elementes* letters wherof be made sillables. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* i. (1627) 7 Beginning at the very first Elements, even at the A, B, C. 1644 MILTON *Edw.* (1738) 137 At the same time... might be taught... the Elements of Geometry. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. viii. 60 Man knows first by elements & after long study learns a syllable & in good time gets a word. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Stud. Law Nat.* &c. Wks. 1846 I. 342 Public lectures... have been used... to teach the elements of almost every part of learning. 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* IV. xxiv. 161 Books containing elements of the faith. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 425 Calculation and geometry and all the other elements of instruction.

b. *Euclid's Elements*: the title of a treatise on the rudiments of Geometry.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 8/2 Those [propositions] which Euclid hath reduced into his Elements. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 47 As if the elements of Euclid were not already tedious enough. 1828 LARDNER *Euclid* Pref., Euclid's Elements were first used in the school of Alexandria.

† **Element**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 element. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To compound of elements.

1400 [see ELEMENTED *ppl. a.*]. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. 86 The third thing elemented of them all. c. 1535 [see ELEMENTED *ppl. a.*]. 1582 BATMAN *On Barthol.* XI. xvi. 165 Four elements... of the which all things elemented... are made. a. 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 104 As of this all, though many parts decay, The pure which elemented them shall stay. 1647 FARINGDON *Serm.* (1672) I. 135 Man thus created, thus elemented and composed.

2. *fig.* 1628 DONNE *Serm.* xlviii. 487 Elemented and composed of Heresies. 1640 WALTON *Donne* 38 His very soul was elemented of nothing but sadness. 1670— *Lives* I. 33 Absence... doth remove Those things that Elemented it [sublunary love]. 1694 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 32 A world elemented with Sinne and Misery.

3. To instruct in the rudiments of learning; cf. ELEMENT sb. 14.

1651 *Relig. Wotton*. 489, I thought he had been better elemented at Eton. 1660 [see ELEMENTED *ppl. a.* 2].

Elemental (el'men-tāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the 'four elements', earth, air, fire, and water, or to any one of them.

1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 11 The lower region, called the elemental. 1591 EDEN *Art Navig.* I. iv. The world is divided into two regions: Celestial, and Elemental. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 465 The... purifying both of the Elements and Heavens in their Elemental qualities. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 169 All subsists by elemental strife. 1804 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 73 Mixing the deep note of love with the elemental music. 1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* II. vi. 98 With no prospect of breakfast beyond elemental liquor. 1851— *Sterling* III. ii. (1872) 174 Elemental tumults, and blustering wars of sea and sky.

† 2. Composed of, or produced by, the elements; material as opposed to spiritual; inorganic as opposed to vital; 'material' as opposed to 'formal'; also, in the condition of raw material. *Obs.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Amsw.* II. Wks. 1851 I. 255 An external thing and elemental, but not indifferent. 1577 DEK *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 391 All Elemental Creatures. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parvul.* 80 The Law considereth not bare and elemental bodies, but bodies apparelled. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* Ded. 2 Without the which [the spirit] the elemental and material character... profiteth not. 1650 *Histrio-m.* vi. 131 This elemental bodie (tho' compact) Is but a scattered Chaos of revenge. 1644 MILTON *Arsep.* (Arb.) 35 A kind of massacre whereof the execution ends not in the slaying of an elemental life. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 121 Nor is only an animal heat required hereto [for hatching eggs], but an elemental and artificial warmth will suffice.

† b. *absol.* (quasi-sb. in *pl.*) The bread and wine of the Eucharist considered apart from their consecration. *Obs.*

a. 1655 VINES *Lords' Supp.* (1677) 298 The elementals of bread and wine.

† 3. Applied to fire, in two different senses (cf. ELEMENTARY 3). a. Material, physical, literal, as opposed to 'spiritual' or figurative; also, such as exists in this lower world. b. In its (hypothetical) pure condition, as opposed to the impure form in which it is actually known. *Obs.*

1533 *Hylton's Scala Perf.*, God is not fyre elemental [1494 elemental]. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II.* (1680) 6 Majestic thoughts, like Elemental fire, should tend still upwards.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 99 ¶ 4 Vanish like elemental fire. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 129 A fire elemental is diffused through all nature.

4. Pertaining to the powers or agencies of physical nature. *Elemental spirits, gods, etc.*: those which are personifications of natural phenomena, or are associated with particular departments of nature. So *elemental worship, religion*.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* Unb. iv. i. Elemental Genii... From Heaven's star-fretted domes. 1820 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. v. 231 Elemental worship of the grossest kind. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 42 To rise to intercourse with these elemental spirits of nature was the highest aim of the philosopher. 1875 MERVILLE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxviii. (1877) 554 He continued to serve his elemental fetiche, and introduced the rude black stone which represented the Sun. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 109 Amphitrite appears in the *Odyssey* only as an elemental power.

b. *fig.* Comparable to the great forces of nature. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 42 (1822) I. 336 A bold elemental imagination. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* i. 21 All great force is real and elemental. There is no manufacturing a strong will. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 287 With an elemental movement like the shifting of mighty winds. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 175 The freedom and elemental grandeur of Byron.

† 5. Pertaining to the sky; also, governed by celestial influences. (Cf. ELEMENT sb. 10.) *Obs.*

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyl.* Waters A J, Dystylacyon is an elemental thynge. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. 57 They observed... the elemental signes and tokens in the firmament. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xlviii. An elemental and ascensive soul.

6. Of the nature of an ultimate constituent, whether of material or non-material things; esp. of physical substances, simple, uncompounded.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 362 Elemental substances. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 113 Without the elemental, true... entity. 1773 MONBODDO *Language* (1774) I. III. v. 482 The division of elemental sounds into Vowels and Consonants. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 437 As clear as elemental diamond. 1851 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 115 Elemental passions and affections. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1878) 364 Minerals and the elemental substances. 1863 E. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 207 The primitive elemental operations of thought.

7. That is an essential or integrant part of any unity; constituent.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xiii. (1840) 21 The four elemental nations whereof this army was compounded. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 254 Mere seasonings in the cauldron of public opinion, not its elemental ingredients. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. vii. 311 The few simple but elemental fibers which make up the tissue of most human destinies.

8. Relating to the beginnings or first principles of learning; rudimentary; = ELEMENTARY 6. *rare* in mod. use.

1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 30 Them [Epistles] that have need of an elemental introduction. 1589 GREENE *Menaph.* (Arb.) 68 Everie elemental worde of arte. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1672) 5 Some... Method... shortest and most Elemental. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 353 Elemental training to those higher and more large regards. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* II. x. 328 An elemental work upon astronomy. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* x. (1878) 334 Elemental truths, which have been assailed by some of the heresies of the day.

Hence † **Elementalish** *a.* (*Alchemy.*) Pure, uncompounded, lying at the base of other substances. *Obs. rare*—¹. **Elementalism**, *nonce-wd.*, worship of the elementary powers of nature.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* viii. 120 The Elementalish Gold... lies hid in many Earths. 1863 DUFF in *Chr. Work* July 273 Elementalism, if I may coin a word, the worship chiefly of the Fire, the Air, the Water and the Sun.

† **Elementality**, *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] The fact of being an element.

1654 WHITLOCK *Mann. Eng.* 456 [Essay, 'The Fifth Element, or, Of Detraction.] By this I hope the Elementality (that is the universality) of Detraction... is out of Dispute.

† **Elementally**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an elemental manner or sense.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xv. (1851) 101 Those words... elementally understood, are against nature.

Elementaloid (el'men-taloid), *a.* [f. ELEMENTAL + -OID.] Chem. Like an element; having the appearance of, or behaving like, an element.

1825 in OGILVIE *Supp.*

Elementarian (el'men-tē-ri-ān), *rare*—¹. [f. ELEMENTARY + -IAN.] One who has not advanced beyond the rudiments of his studies.

1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scott.* II. xiii. 355 Elementarians who are not sufficiently qualified to be advanced.

Elementarily (el'men-tā-rī-ly), *adv.* [f. ELEMENTARY + -LY.] In a simple or rudimentary manner; also, † by purely physical causes (*obs.*).

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* v. 21 The Rationally Facultie in Man... may as well be produced elementarily by Man. 1849 RUSKIN *Serv. Lamps* II. (1855) 52 Explaining elementarily.

Elementariness (el'men-tā-rī-nēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being elementary.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 250 The material elementariness of concretes. 1862 C. J. VAUGHAN *Bk. & Life* 64 Things almost puerile in their elementariness. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* 386 The elementariness of 'the things of the mind'.

† **Elementarist**, *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. ELEMENTARY + -IST.] One who treats of the 'four elements'.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 159 Putrefaction, according to that great Elementarist, Aristotle, is, etc.

† **Elementarity**, *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. ELEMENTARY + -ITY.] = ELEMENTARINESS.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 42 Creatures... farre above the condition of elementarity.

Elementary (el'men-tā-rī). Forms: 5-6 elementary(e, -air, -arie (7-8 elementary, -y). [ad. L. *elementārius*, f. *elementum*: see ELEMENT and -AR, -ARY. Cf. F. *élémentaire*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the four elements or any one of them; = ELEMENTAL 1. *rare* in mod. use.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 47 The fyrst part [of the world] is the regione elementair. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. v. 21 The elementary qualities passive. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 19 A species of living Creatures in the Orb of the Moon, which may bear some analogie with those of this Elementary world. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 46 If our Light be a Substance, its either Heavenly, or Elementarie. a. 1761 LAW *Conf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 90 This elementary world. 1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXXIII. 763 This year of peace has been distinguished by 'elementary' war—by deluges and earthquakes.

† 2. Composed of, or produced by, the (four) elements; material, physical; opposed to *spiritual*, *celestial*, etc.; = ELEMENTAL 2. *Obs.*

c. 1440 [see 3]. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 239 A Mineral is an elementary body that is of it self firm and fixed. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* III. § 2 (1643) 48 The uncreated Light (viz. God) commanded this elementary light to be. a. 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Med.* (1851) 9 A false and elementary apparition. 1757 DE FOX *Syst. Magic* I. III. (1840) 88 The Devil... set his human and elementary instruments at work. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 48 Others... say, there is only an elementary virtue in stones.

† b. That is in the condition of raw material.

1799 tr. *Meister's Lett. on Eng.* 145 There is more gross and elementary matter in the English diet.

† 3. Applied to air, fire, water, earth (cf. ELEMENTAL 3): a. Physical, material, literal, as opposed to *figurative* or 'spiritual'; also, such as they exist in this lower world. b. In their state of pure elements, as opposed to the impure state in which they are cognizable by the senses.

c. 1440 HVLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxxiii, God is not fyre elementare. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 438 Some... held the Christalline heavens composed of waters... of a farre other nature than the Elementary. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* II. 7 The whole Elementary air being of its owne nature most subtle. 1658 *Torments of Hell* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 438 Corporal elementary Fire is light... the Fire of Hell is not corporal Fire. 1728 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 230 Fixed air... when stripped of phlogiston, and impregnated with... elementary fire, becomes again dephlogisticated air. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 56 Glass appears to be the true elementary earth, and all mixed bodies are only glass in disguise.

4. Pertaining to the great forces of nature. *Elementary gods*: the gods of the elements. Cf. ELEMENTAL 4, which is now in more frequent use.

1739 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 23 The elementary god of fire. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 173 The worship of the old elementary gods.

b. *fig.* Comparable to the great forces of nature. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. 185 Byron... the greatest elementary power... in our literature since Shakespeare.

† 5. Like one's 'native element'; congenial. *Obs.* 1760 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1792) v. 5 He found their manners congenial and elementary to his own natural turn and disposition.

6. Of the nature of an (absolutely or relatively) ultimate constituent. Of chemical substances: Simple, not decomposable.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xv. 161 As if light were a quality resulting of an elementary composition, it being created before all mixed bodies. 1756 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 18 The solid elementary Particles of Matter. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 210 To about twenty plain elementary sounds... we owe that variety of articulate voices. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 33 The elementary substances of which [rocks] are composed are very few. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxxiii. 330 What one may call the elementary expressions of the face.

b. *Math.* Of the nature of an element or infinitesimal part (see ELEMENT 8).

1822 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 83 Elementary polar area of the curve C. 1825 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 98 An elementary area of that surface.

7. Of the nature of elements or rudiments; rudimentary, introductory. *Elementary book, writer*, one that deals with first principles. *Elementary school*, one in which primary instruction is given.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Arith.* (1575) 429. I would not wishe you to cleave still to these elementary aydes. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Musicke is divided into two parts, the first may be called Elementarie or rudimental. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 17 The same thing must... be true of every other elementary author. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 24 Elementary books on the science. 1841 SPALDING *Italy & It.* I. III. 341 In 1835, the elementary schools were 4422. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 22/2 Elementary maxims of prudence. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 5 These innovations have been treated of in my 'Manual of Elementary Geology'.

† b. That has not advanced beyond the rudiments. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* (T.) Your courtier elementary is one but newly entered, or as it were in the alphabet.

† **Elementate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. mod. L. *elementāt-us*, pass. pple. of *elementā-re*: see next.] = ELEMENTATED.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* ix. in Ashm. 177 Erth ys Gold, so ys the Sowle also, Not Comyn but Owers thus Elementate. 1561 EDEN *Art Navig.* i. iv. Elementate, is euerie body compounded of the four elementes.

† **Elementate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. mod. L. *elementat-* ppl. stem of *elementare*, f. *elementum* ELEMENT.]

The vb. *elementare* occurs in the Latin versions of Paracelsus; the original German has *elementieren*.

trans. a. To impregnate with an element; to compound out of elements. *b.* To be (one or more of) the elements of (a substance).

1560 ASHMOLE *Chym. Coll.* 113 Fermented Ferment, equally elementated with every Element. is Gold. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archid.* i. ii. 15 The substance . . . is not from that element which . . . elementateth the substance.

† **Elementated**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Compounded of the four elements; = ELEMENTED; hence, material, physical; impregnated with an element. *Elementated degrees*: the 'degrees' (of 'hot' or 'cold' quality) in medicinal substances, resulting from the proportions of their 'elements'. Hence *Elementatedness*.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. xiii. 67 Bodies elementated, as wel of minerals as of vegetables. 1660 WHARTON *Soul of World Wks.* (1683) 657 Physicians should . . . segregate the Medicinal virtues of things from the Body, and the Elementated Impurities thereof. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archid.* ii. 101 The Sum or Number which respects the Elementated Degrees. is . . . to be noted. 1660 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 43 A Body above an Elementated one, and heavenly. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 26 Salt . . . the first and last of Elementated Bodies. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archid.* ii. 109 The External Elementatedness . . . corrupts and breaks the former Nature.

† **Elementative**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. ELEMENTATE *ppl. a.* + -IVE.] Of the nature of mere passive matter, inorganic.

1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* i. in Ashm. 20 Mettalls be only Elementative, Having none seede, nether feeling of life.

† **Elemented**, *ppl. a.* [f. ELEMENT *v.* + -ED.] 1. Composed of or produced by (any or all of) the four elements.

c 1400 *Test. Love* ii. (1560) 288 b/2 Of hem all governments in this elemented world proceden. c 1535 DEWEES *Introd.* in Palsgr. (1852) 1053 All thynges ben elemented [Fr. *elementés*] onely, as . . . metals or be elemented and vegetables, as herbes. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* iii. 142 Three distinct substances in every natural elemented body. 1660 ASHMOLE *Chym. Coll.* Mercury in all Elemented substances is one and the same. 1680 BOYLE *Script. Chem.* v. 350 That all Elemented bodies be compounded of the same number of Elements. 1771 *Muse in Min.* 77 Now rushing cataracts descend To calm the elemented frowns.

b. Impregnated with various elements; *fig.* 1660 ASHMOLE *Chym. Coll.* 24 Collecting into Books this Elemented Water falling from Heaven.

2. Instructed, well-grounded in one's art. 1666 FULLER *Worthies* i. 23 The Fishery did breed the natural and best elemented seamen.

† **Elementing**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] Calling into existence, origination. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balsac's Lett.* (1654) II. 20 The first elementing and foundation of love.

† **Elementish**, *a. Obs.* [f. ELEMENT + -ISH.] Of the nature of (any of) the four elements; material, physical.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. Wks. 264 Elementish and etherial parts. 1587-7 ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 177 Scornfully terming the . . . water at baptism, elementish water. 1646 F[ISHER] *Mod. Divinity* 222 God at first gave man an elementish body.

† **Elemently**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. ELEMENT *sb.* + -LY¹.] Pertaining to the four elements.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* x. ii. (1495) 372 Elemently and heavenly fourme.

Elemi (e'lmi). Forms: 6 (gumme) elimi, (gummi) elennij, 8 (gum) elimy, (elemni), 7—elemi. [In Fr. *élemi*, It., Sp. *elemi*, Pg. *gumilene*; of unknown (perhaps oriental) etymology; the Arab. name *لَمِي* *lami*, cited by some writers,

appears, according to Devic, to be known only as a very modern word. The name (*gumi elimi*) occurs in Vigo's Latin *Pratica* (Rome 1517).]

A stimulant resin obtained from various trees, as *Canarium commune* (Manilla), *Isica Icicariba* (Brazil), *Elaphrium elemiferum* (Mexico), used in plaisters, ointments, and the manufacture of varnish. More fully GUM ELEMI. Also *attrib.* in *elemi oil* (= ELEMIN), *elemi resin*, *elemi tree*.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* iii. xiv. 304 b/1 Of mastike . . . vi. of gumme elimi, armoniacke dissolved wth wyne 3. l. & 3. 1699 *Descr. Isthmus of Darien* 4 The Tree likewise that affords *Gummi Elemi* grows here in great Abundance. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3898/3 The Cargo of the Galeon . . . consisting of . . . Jollop, Gum Elemni, . . . etc. 1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 93 Gum Elimy per 100 weight 05 li. 00 s. 0. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Elemi* is usually called gum elemi, though very improperly, inasmuch as it takes fire readily enough. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxviii. 287 The principal resins are common rosin, copal, lac . . . and elemi. 1851-9 HOOKER in *Adm. Man. Sci. Enq.* 427 Elemi is also produced in Mexico, where it is known as Copal. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 664 Elemi tree is imported from Manilla.

Elemine (e'lmin). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -IN.] 1868 ROYLE & HEAD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 391 The Elemi analysed . . . yielded . . . a peculiar crystalline body, Elemine.

188a WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s. v., Oil of Elemi.—Elemine. Elemi resin distilled with water yields a transparent colourless oil, having the composition of a camphene.

† **Elench** (flenk). *Obs.* Also 6 *elenke*, -oke, 6-7 *elenche*. [ad. (either directly or through OF. *elenche*) L. *elench-us*, a. Gr. *ἐλεγχος* ELENCHUS.]

1. *Logic.* A syllogism in refutation of a proposition that has been syllogistically defended (see quot. 1860 in ELENCHUS 1); hence, in wider sense, a logical refutation. *Ignorance of the elench*: = IGNORATIO ELENCHI (*rare*).

a 1539 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 820 Nor knoweth his elenches Nor his predicaments. 1597 BACON *Counters Good & Evil* 139 Their severall fallacies and the elenches of them. 1610 J. DOVE *Adv. Seminaries* 47 A fallacy called the ignorance of the Elench. 1614 JACKSON *Cred* iii. Pref. The second . . . contains . . . an elench of those vulgar fallacies. 1631 MASSINGER *Emp. of East* ii. i. She will have her elenchs To cut off any fallacy I can hope To put upon her.

b. *Aristotle's Elench*: his treatise *περὶ σοφιστικῶν ἐλέγχων* 'concerning sophistical elenchs' or sophisms. (The title does not mean, as is implied in quot. 1837, 'concerning the refutation of sophisms'.) Hence *elench* was often used for: A sophistical argument, a fallacy.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 5 Your Elenchs, your Fallacies, your sillie Syllogismes. 1571 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 132 Aristotle . . . in his . . . Elenchs, should be . . . fruitful. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* i. vi. 36 A double Elench lurketh in this place, one of composition, an other of division. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. 54 This part concerning Elenchs is excellently handled by Aristotle. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. § 20. 308 Our common adversary, that old sophister . . . puts the most abusive elenchs on us. 1689 SELDEN *Table T.* 50 All your Elenchs in Logic come within the compass of Juggling. [1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iii. iii. § 55 A similar doubt might be suggested with respect to the elenchs, or refutations, of rhetorical sophisms.]

2. An index, analytical table of contents. [So Gr. *ἐλεγχος*; cf. It., Sp. *elenco* in same sense.]

1563-7 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 195/1 Certain notes or elenchs upon this epistle. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Elenchio (flenkik), *a.* [f. L. *elench-us* (see prec.) + -IO.] = ELENCHIC.

1890 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxviii. VIII. 634 History presents to us only one man who ever devoted his life to prosecute this duty of an elenchic or cross-examining missionary.

Elenchical (flenkikál), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* i. 53 Elenchicall, or Confutative against Error. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1832 in WEBSTER. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Elenchically, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an elenchical manner, by means of an elenchus.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref. Any Penne, that shall Elenchically refute us.

† **Elenchise**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. ELENCH + -IZE.] *intr.* To make use of the elenchus; to argue. 1631 B. JONSON *New Inn* ii. vi. Hear him problematize . . . Or syllogize, elenchize.

|| **Elenchus** (flenkjks). *pl.* *elenchi*. [L. *elench-us*, a. Gr. *ἐλεγχος* cross-examination. (Sense 3 appears to be only Lat.; perh. another word.)]

1. *a. Logic.* = ELENCH 1. *b. Socratic elenchus*: the method pursued by Socrates of eliciting truth by means of short question and answer.

1603 BUTLER *Head.* i. iii. 1258, I shall bring you, with your pack Of fallacies, t' Elenchi back. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 116 My [Socrates'] elenchus is nothing better in itself than the logic. . . of any other professor. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 127. 271 Admitting the apparent correctness of the opposing argument, we may prove the contradictory of its conclusion by an unsatisfiable argument of our own, which is then called an Elenchus (*ἐλεγχος*). 1874 MANAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xi. 340 Such people . . . cared little about even the Socratic elenchus. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.* P. 713 No dull elenchus makes a yoke for her.

2. = ELENCH 2. *Obs.*

1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† 3. *Antiq.* (See quot.)

1797-5 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Elenchus* in antiquity, a kind of ear-ring set with pearls. In mod. Dicts.

Elenctic (flenktik), *a.* Also (incorrectly) *elenchtic*. [ad. Gr. *ἐλεγκτικ-ός*, f. *ἐλέγχ-ειν* to refute; cf. prec.] Of or pertaining to refutation; concerned with refutation; that occupies himself with cross-examination.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 627 His duty is elenchitic. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxviii. VIII. 566 An elenchic or cross-examining god. 1866 MILL in *Edin. Rev.* CXXIII. 335 The dogmatic Plato seems a different person from the elenchic Plato.

† **Elenctical**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 (incorrectly) *elenchtical*. [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to elenchus, concerned with logical refutation.

1615 CURRY *C. for Coxz.* i. 70 His next Chapter is wholly Elenctical. 1646 WILKINS *Ecclesiastes* § 2 (T.) Elenctical . . . which is usually called an use of confutation. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art. vi.* (1700) 87 In these Writings some parts are . . . Elenctical or Argumentative. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Elende**, *Obs. rare*—1. [a. Ger. *elend*, Du. *eland*; cf. ELAND.] An elk.

1607 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 502 That sort of Animal call'd the Alche, Elche, or Elende.

Elenge, *a. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1-3 *elenge*, 3 *elinge*, (4 *eling*, *elyng(e)*, *helyng(e)*, *eloyng(e)*, 7-8, 9 *dial.* *elling(e)*), 2-6, 9 *dial.* *elongo*. Also ALANGE, q. v. [OE. *élinge*, f. *Æ pref.* + **lunge*: = OTeut. **langjo*-f. **langjo*-LONG *a.* The two etymological senses of 'very long, tedious' and 'remote, lonely', seem to blend in the later uses. Chaucer abnormally accents *elenge* (riming with *challenge*.)

† 1. Very long, tedious. *Obs.*

c 897 ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* v. 40 Þæt his biðð on selen-gum ðingum . . . geþyldige. c 1430 A B C *Aristotle in Babes Bk.* (1868) 11 E to elenge, ne to excellent, ne to earnestful.

2. Remote, lonely; dreary, miserable. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1205 LAV. 15190 Þe stude wes *Ælunge* [1275 *Elinge*]: nu hatte hit Stanhenge [1275 *Stonhenge*]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3075 An elenge lijf þare þai ledd. c 1300 St. Brandan 637 Eling ich 3eode her alone. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. x. 94 Elyng is þe halle. . . Þer þe lorde ne þe lady liketh nouȝte to sytte. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf Bathes T.* 343 Povert is this, although it seme elenge [v. r. *alange*, *alenge*, *alinge*]. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 341 Lanfrank leet neuere a man goo from hym helyng(e) and sorry. c 1400 Beryn 967 Why do yee thus? this is an elyng fare. a 1400 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1008 His labour to hym is the elengere. 1481 Keynard (1844) 65 We goo not into another foreste, where we sholde be strange, and elenge. 1674 RAY S. & E. *Country Wds.* 65 Ellinge. 1828 Murray's *Hand-bk.* Kent Introd. 32 The fairies . . . may still be . . . heard of in the more 'elenge' (lonely) places of the Downs. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.* s. v. *Ellyng(e)*, 'Tis a terrible ellyng(e), lonesome old house.'

† 3. Explained in Dicts. as 'strange, foreign'.

1678-96 in PHILLIPS. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Elengely**, *a. and adv. Obs.* In 4 *elengely*, *eling-*, *elyngelich(e)*, 8 *elengeliok*. [f. ELENGE + -LY¹ and 2.]

A. adj. Solitary, cheerless, miserable. *B. adv.* Drearly, miserably.

c 1305 *Land Kokayne* 15 Elinglich . . . may hi go, Whar þer woniþ men no mo. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xii. 45 Alisaundre, that al wan Elengelicke ended. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xxiii. 38 Filosoures . . . wonede wel elyngeliche and wolden nat be riche. 1721-61 BAILEY, *Elengelich*, strangely or miserably. *Old.*

† **Elengensse**, *Obs.* Also 4 *elangeness*, 6 *ellingness*. [f. ELENGE + -NESS.] Loneliness, dreariness, misery.

c 1320 *Scynyn Sag.* (W.) 1735 His seriaunts . . . of alangenes him undertome. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. liv. (Tollem. MS.) Jacinctus hab^t virtutem de comforte, and doþ away elengensse. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7408 She had a . . . scripple of faint distresse, That full was of elengensse. a 1536 HEN. VIII *Let. in Select. Fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 147 The great ellengness that I find here since your departing.

Eleolite, -lith, var. forms of ELEOLITE.

Eleot, ? *Obs.* A kind of apple.

1676 WORLDICE *Cyder* (1691) 208 Eleots are apples much in request in those Cider-countries for their excellent liquor. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Elephancy**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *elephantia*, f. *elephas*, *elephant-is*, ELEPHANT.] = ELEPHANTIASIS.

[1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxiv. (1495) 279 One manere Lepra comyth of pure Melancoly, and hyght Elephancia. 1494 FAYAN vii. 651 Peynfull syknesse, which of myne auctoure is callyd in Latyne Morbus Elephancie.] 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxiv. 43 In Englyshe it is named the Elephancy, or the Olyphant sickness. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 318 For the leprosie, elephancie, and all gouts or diseases of the ioynts. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* clvi, Cancer, Elephancy and foul diseases of the Skin.

Elephant (e'lñant). Forms: *a.* 4-6 *oli-*, *olyfaunte*, (4 *pl.* *olifauns*, -faunts), 4 *olyfont*, -funt, 5-6 *olifant(e)*, 4 *olephaunte*, 5-6 *olyphaunt*, 4-7 *oli-*, *olyphant(e)*. *b.* 4 *elifans*, 4-5 *ele-*, *olyphant(e)*, 5 *elefaunte*, 6 *eliphant*, 5-6 *elephante*, 6- *elephant*. [ME. *olifaunt*, a. OF. *olifant*, repr. a popular L. **olifantu-m* (whence Pr. *olifan*; cf. MDu. *olifant*, Bret. *olifant*, Welsh *olifant*, Corn. *oliphans*, which may be all from ME. or OFr.), corrupt form of L. *elephantum*, *elephantem* (nom. *elephantus*, -phas, -phants), ad. and a. Gr. *ἐλέφας* (gen. *ἐλεφαντος*). The refashioning of the word after Lat. seems to have taken place earlier in Eng. than in Fr., the Fr. forms with *el-* being cited only from 15th c.

Of the ultimate etymology nothing is really known. As the Gr. word is found (though only in sense 'ivory') in Homer and Hesiod, it seems unlikely that it can be, as some have supposed, of Indian origin. The resemblance in sound to Heb. *פֶּלֶא* *eph* 'ox' has given rise to a suggestion of derivation from some Phœnician or Punic compound of that word; others have conjectured that the word may be African. See Yule *Hobson-Jobson* Suppl., s. v. For the possible relation to this word of the Teut. and Slavonic name for 'camel', see OLFEND. The origin of the corrupt Romanic forms with *ol-* is unknown, but they may be compared with L. *oleum*, *oliva*, ad. Gr. *ἐλαιον*, *elaia*.]

1. A huge quadruped of the Pachydermate order, having long curving ivory tusks, and a prehensile trunk or proboscis. Of several species once distributed over the world, including Britain, only two now exist, the Indian and African; the former (the largest of extant land animals) is often used as a beast of burden, and in war.

c 1300 *K. Alis*. 854 Olifauns, and camelis, Weoren y-charged with vitales. 1340 *Ayeb*. 84 Virtue makep man.. strang ase olyfont. *Ibid*. 224 Pe elifans nele nait wonye mid his wyue, perhuyle bet hi is mid childe. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth*. III. viii. 80 Mayst pou sourmounten pise olifuntz in gretnesse. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (1495) 138 The elyphaunt hath a longe nose lyke a trompe. c 1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. 238 Olifauntz, tame and othere. 1430 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* II. xi. Elyphautes and large Unicornes .. Forged of brasse. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 75 An olyphaunt bereth wel a tour of woode vpon his backe. 15.. *Prop. on State of Eng.* in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 316 for the Sklaunderyng of the Olyfaunte with the long nose. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 383 The elephante (which sum caule an oliphant) is the biggest of all foure footed beastes. 1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* II. (1880) 24 b. Of Flies they able are to make, great Elephants in sight. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 113 The Elephant hath loyntz, but none for curtesie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 345 Th' unwieldy Elephant To make them Mirth .. wreath'd His Lithe Proboscis. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 721 The huge Elephant, wisest of brutes. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxviii. 563 Full-grown male elephants .. ranged in height at the withers from 9 feet 9 inches to 9 feet 10 inches.

b. *fig.* of a man of huge stature.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 2 Shall the Elephant Aiax carry it thus?

c. *Elephant's teeth* (i.e. tusks): ivory.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xxxiii. (1495) 480 Salomons seruantes broughte .. elephautes teeth. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 73/3 The nauye of the kyngne .. brought .. teeth of Olyphautes and grete riches. 1564 *Lanc. Wills* I. (1857) 183 A sett of chest men of oliphants teeth. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 2 A Frigot .. her Lading Gold and Elephants teeth.

2. *White elephant*. a. (see quot.). b. *fig.* A burdensome or costly possession (from the story that the kings of Siam were accustomed to make a present of one of these animals to courtiers who had rendered themselves obnoxious, in order to ruin the recipient by the cost of its maintenance).

1663 H. CLOGAN tr. *Pinto's Travels* xlviii. 274 The white elephant whereon he [the King of Siam] was mounted. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 451/2 White elephants .. are kept in the stables of the king [of Siam], and treated with a kind of veneration. 1883 CROFT in *Elyot's Governor* I. Life 60 Elyot regarded this new dignity much as the gift of a white elephant.

3. As the sign of an inn; the modern 'Elephant and Castle'.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iii. 39 In the South Suburbs, at the Elephant, is best to lodge. 1854 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* (C. D. ed.) xxvii. 235 The far-famed Elephant who has lost his castle.

4. a. Ivory [after *L. elephantus*]. b. A horn or trumpet of ivory [after *Ofr. olifant*].

c 1300 *K. Alis*. 1182 To mouth he set his olifaunt. 1625 CHAPMAN *Odys.* XIX. 77 A chair .. The substance silver and rich elephant. 1668 DAYDEN *Virg. Aeneid* III. 595 Heavy Gold, and polished Elephant. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxi. 10 The handle .. With steel and polish elephant adorn'd.

5. A Danish Order of Knighthood.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3895/2 The King of Denmark conferred the Order of the Elephant upon the Duke of Mecklenbourg. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Its badge .. is an elephant, with a castle on its back, set with diamonds, and hung on a watered sky-coloured ribband, like the George in England. .. In 1189 .. a gentleman among the Danish croises killed an elephant; in memory of which .. the order was erected. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 401/2 The orders of knighthood [in Denmark] are the order of the Elephant, etc.

6. *Sea elephant*: a species of Seal (*Macrorhinus proboscideus*), the males of which have the snout somewhat prolonged.

1798 *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 254 The sea elephant .. has been rather scarce. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 165 *Macrorhinus proboscideus* .. Sea-Elephant and Elephant-Seal of the English.

7. A species of lizard mentioned by Pliny.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 451 Black Elephants .. which be the black kind of the Lizards. 1668 TORSSELL *Serpents* 718 There be .. serpents called 'Elephants', because whomsoever they bite they infect with a kinde of leprosie.

8. [after *Pg. elephante*: see ELEPHANTA.] 'A name given originally by the Portuguese to violent storms occurring at the termination, though some travellers describe it as at the setting in, of the Monsoon' (Yule). *Obs.*

[1554 *Sidi Ali* 75 (Y.) The kind of storm is known under the name of the Elephant; it blows from the west.] 1616 Sir T. ROE in *Purchas Pilgr.* I. 549 (Y.) The 20th day (August), the night past fell a storme of raine called the Oliphant, usuall at going out of the raine. 1703 *Art's Improv.* Introd. 26 Eightly, Of Winds, and storms at Sea; as Trades-Winds, Huricanes. Elephants, Monsoons.

9. *Bot.* A species of Scabious.

1847 in HALLIW. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLL *Plant-n.*

10. (more fully elephant-paper): A size of drawing and cartridge paper measuring 28 x 23 inches. *Double elephant*: a similar paper measuring 40 x 26 1/2 inches.

1700 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3814/4 On two large sheets of Elephant Paper. 1756 *Ibid.* No. 5493/4 The fine Imperial will not be sold under 71 .. and the Elephant 31. c 1790 *Imison Sch. Art* I. 238 A sheet of the largest elephant paper. 1807 *Oris Lect.* Art iv. (1848) 323 Writing .. upon .. double elephant .. paper. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* iv. 35 Elephant in a stationer's .. shop means a large kind of paper. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 3 Dec., 'Elephant folio' .. that is to say, of the fullest portfolio size.

11. *attrib. and Comb.*, as elephant-horn, -keeper, -killer, -shed; elephant-headed, -like adjs. Also

elephant-bed (see quot.); elephant-beetle, some South American beetle, prob. *Dynastes Neptunus*; the name has also been applied to the African species *Goliathus giganteus* and *G. cacticus*; elephant's breath, a shade of colour, light steel grey; elephant-fish (see quot.); elephant-gravel, gravel containing remains of elephants; elephant hawk-moth (see quot.); elephant-leg = ELEPHANTIASIS; elephant-paper (see 10); elephant-seal = Sea-elephant (see 6); elephant-shrew (see quot.); elephant-trumpet (see 4); elephant's tusks, a genus of gasteropodous molluscs belonging to the family *Dentalidae* or tooth-shells.

1807 WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. & Wales* 519 The 'Elephant Bed [at Brighton] first described by Dr. Mantell is provincially termed Combe rock .. it contains remains of *Elephas primigenius*, etc. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 139 The 'Elephant-beetle' .. is found in .. Guiana and Surinam. 1777 HENLY in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 123 Thigh of the elephant beetle. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 246/2 Dressed in grey, the shade known as 'elephant's breath'. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1283 Fish .. known to seamen by the name of 'elephant fish'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Elephant-fish*, the *Chimara callorhynchus* named from the proboscis-like process on its nose. 1852 E. FORBES *Let. in Life Forbes* xiv. 505 The newer 'elephant-gravel' of these parts. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* II. 52 *Charocampa elephor*, the elephant hawk-moth. 1854 F. HALL *Raja-niti* Notes 1 *Elephant-headed .. Ganesa, fulfil my desires. 1884 19th Cent. Feb. 252 A dozen 'elephant-horns' heralded forth that the royal party were in motion. 1799 CORSE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 210 Besides these, the 'elephant-keepers' notice other varieties, which are less distinct. 1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* 703 Neither have they any other name for those Dragons but 'Elephant-killers'. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. R. Hem. N. T.* (1618) 500 Your knees .. are ioyntlesse and 'Elephant-like' in your obedience unto his precepts. 1859 J. LANG *Wand. India* 261 Her tomb .. had been taken away bodily, to pave the 'Elephant shed'. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* I. 15 The 'Elephant Shrew' of Southern Africa (*Macroscelides typicus*) a thick-furred, long-snouted, short-eared burrower.

b. Also in the names of various plants, as elephant-apple (see quot.); elephant-oreeper, (*Argyria speciosa*); elephant's ear, the Begonia; elephant's foot, a species of Yam (*Testudinaria elephantipes*); elephant's-grass, a kind of reed-mace (*Typha elephantum*); elephant's-trunk-plant, elephant's-vine (see quot.).

1866 TREAS. *Bot., Feronia*. The Wood-apple or Elephant-apple tree of India, *F. elephantum*, is the only species belonging to this genus of Aurantiaceae. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Elephant's-ear. The genus begonia. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 271 *Testudinaria elephantipes*. From the appearance of the rhizome it is called 'Elephant's foot' at the Cape of Good Hope. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Elephant's-trunk-plant, *Martynia proboscidea*. *Ibid.* Elephant's Vine, *Cissus latifolia*.

Elephanta. Also (corruptly) elephanter.

[a. *Pg. elephante*: see quot. 1698.] = ELEPHANT 8.

[1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 48 (Yule) We are now winding about the South-West part of Ceilon; where we have the Tail of the Elephant full in our mouth; a constellation by the Portugals called Rabo del Elephanto, known for the breaking up of the Munsoons, which is the last Flory this season makes.] 1795 J. REYNOLDS *View Death* (1735) 24 Till .. Enters th' elephants with thundering noise. 1774 GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* I. 33 (Y.) The setting in of the rains is commonly ushered in by a violent thunderstorm, generally called the Elephanta. 1854 *Life in Bombay* 194 A tremendous burst of thunder and lightning, termed the Elephanta .. The heavy thunderclouds .. apparently form directly over the Island of Elephanta. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Elephanter*, a heavy periodical rain of Bombay.

Elephantiac (elfsantiak). [ad. L. *elephantiacus*, f. *elephantia*: see ELEPHANTY.] One who is affected with elephantiasis.

1868 KINGSLEY *Hermits* 103 Thou elephantiac .. wilt thou not stop shouting blasphemies?

Elephantiasis (elfsantais). [L. *elephantiasis*, a. Gr. *ἐλεφαντίασις*, f. *ἐλεphas*, ELEPHANT.] The name given to various kinds of cutaneous disease, which produce in the part affected a resemblance to an elephant's hide. The best known are: a. *E. Græcorum*, a tubercular disease, often identified with Eastern leprosy; b. *E. Arabum*, called also Elephant Leg, and in the W. Indies Barbadoes Leg, which produces an induration and darkening of the skin, chiefly on the leg.

1821 MULCASTER *Positions* x. (1887) 57 Egyptian lepro, called Elephantiasis. 1866 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 111 Elephantiasis of the Arabians, is a swelling of the foot, wan, and looks like an Elephants Foot. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esopriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 275 Those [letters] which should be thin look as if they had the elephantiasis. 1869 W. M. ROSETTI *Mem. Shelley* Introd. 45 Shelley had a fancy .. that he was about to be visited with elephantiasis.

Elephantic (elfsantik), a. and sb. [ad. L. *elephanticus*, f. *elephas* ELEPHANT.]

a. *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling an elephant; huge, ponderous; = ELEPHANTINE. Now rare.

1598 E. GILPIN *Stial.* (1878) 31 And speaking painters excuse Titian, For his loves loves; and Elephantick vaine. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucetius* III. 194 Give those a sting, or elephantic snout. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 85 The fervent lightness of Lewis, the elephantic ponderosity of Cooke.

† B. sb. = ELEPHANTIASIS. *Obs. rare.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) IV. 332 b/1 A man .. was seke of a maladye called elephantike.

Elephanticide, *nonce-ud.* [See -CIDE.] The killing of an elephant.

1855 *Illust. Lond. News* 28 July 126/2 Elephanticide seems the order of the day.

Elephantide, *rare.* [irreg. f. ELEPHANT.] A person affected with elephantiasis.

1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxvii. 161 Lawsuits .. from .. elephantides having been buried with other dead.

Elephantine (elfsantain, -tin), a. [ad. L. *elephantinus*, a. Gr. *ἐλεφάντινος*, f. *ἐλεphas* ELEPHANT.]

1. Of or pertaining to an elephant, or elephants. *Elephantine epoch* (Geol.): the period marked by the abundance of large pachydermata.

1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 239 Find a word of truth you never will In those that come through th' elephantine tooth. a 1721 KEN *Edmund Poet Wks.* 1721 II. 26 Their Garment was an Elephantine Hide. 1767 HUNTER *Fossil Bones in Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 46 It was true elephantine ivory. a 1794 SIR W. JONES *Tales* (1807) 180 Chaste elephantine bone By min'rals ting'd. 1868 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrgk. Men* 145 An elephantine mammal. 1873 *Wonders Phys. World* II. iv. 300 Fossil elephantine remains.

2. Elephant-like, resembling an elephant in action or manner; clumsy, unwieldy.

1845 HOOD *Remonst. Ode* II. While poor elephantine I pick up a sixpence. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* ix. 146 Cattle .. frisked in ungraceful, elephantine play. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 478/2 The good-humour and somewhat elephantine spirits of the others were quite inexhaustible.

3. Resembling an elephant in size or strength; (of a task) requiring the strength of an elephant.

1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 279 Wearing great sleeves, mishapen elephantine bodies, trains sweeping the earth. 1664 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 286 This elephantine birth [a book of seven volumes]. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 24 Let there be .. no elephantine hats or bonnets. 1849 STOVEL *Cannet's Necess.* Introd. 81 Elephantine as its strength appeared .. its back was broken. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Mar. 387 The task of reviewing a dictionary must needs be elephantine.

4. *Elephantine leprosy*: = ELEPHANTIASIS. *rare.*

1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxvii. 161 Sad is leprosy in all its forms, but most so when elephantine.

5. *Rom. Antig.* (see quot. 1751). Also *allusive.*

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. 99 My Eye into each page shall look Of the Elephantine Book [note, the Book of Nature]. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Elephantine* .. applied to certain books of the ancient Romans, wherein were recorded the transactions of the emperors, and the proceedings, acts, etc. of the senate. They were called elephantine, because composed of ivory leaves, or tablets.

Elephantoid (elfsantoid), a. [f. Gr. *ἐλεphas*, *ἐλεφαντο-ς* ELEPHANT + *-οιδης* like (cf. Gr. *ἐλεφαντώδης*): see -OID.] a. Elephant-like. b. Of or belonging to elephant-like animals. So *Elephantoidal*, a.

1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 407 No elephantoid remains. 1895 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xix. (1890) 371 True elephantoid genera, as the .. mammoth. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* II. 89 The Mastodon, an elephantoid animal.

Elephantry (elfsantri). [f. ELEPHANT + -RY, after *cavalry*.] Troops mounted on elephants.

1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. No. 83. 258 Before we took the Field, we demolished our Elephantry. 1858 F. HALL in *Journ. Amer. Orient. Soc.* (1861) VII. 40 That is to say, elephantry, cavalry, and infantry.

Elephantship, *humorous.* [f. ELEPHANT + -SHIP.] The personality of an elephant.

1884 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 5/5 Her elephantship [Alice] was not lost in hysterics.

† *Elesaw*. *Obs.* [f. OE. *ele* oil & *saw*, *SEW* sb., juice.] Oil.

c 1200 ORMIN 924 Bræd .. smeredd wel wipþ elesaw. *Ibid.* 8667 Drihtinn se33þ .. tatt te shall þin elesaw Lastenn.

† *Elescophe*. *Obs.* [Corruptly ad. Gr. *ἐλεσκόπιος*, -ov.] Some medicinal plant, ? *Sun Surge* (*Euphorbia Helioscopium*).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. iii. (1676) 237/2 Rubarbe, Agaricke, Elescophe, &c. .. are not so proper to this humour.

† *Elest*, var. of *ee-list*, *EYE-LIST*: see *EYE*.

† *Elet*. *Obs. exc. dial.* [app. identical with OE. *eled*, also *alet* (Grein) fire: see *ELD* sb. 1.] Fuel.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Fir haueð on him þre mihtes on to giuende hete, oðer to giuende liht, þridde to wel-dende elet to none þinge. c 1200 *Sir Beues* 2664 Wip oute þe toun hii piȝte a stake þar þe fur was i-make .. Þai fette wode and elet. 1847-78 HALLIW. *Elet*, fuel; oilit. *Wills*.

Eleusian (eliusián). [f. L. *eleusini-us* (Gr. *ἐλευσίνιος*) belonging to Eleusis + -AN.] Belonging to Eleusis in Attica. *Eleusian mysteries*: the mysteries of Demeter there celebrated; also *fig.* Hence *Eleusianism* (*nonce-ud.*).

1643 MILTON *Divorce Wks.* 1738 I. 190 Eleusianian Mysteries, that no man can utter what they mean. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* xx. Wks. (Bohn) I. 250 The Eleusianian mysteries .. show that there always were seeing and knowing men in the planet. 1857 *Chamb. Jyrl.* VII. 226 The eleusianism of bonnetdom.

Eleutherarch, *rare.* [f. Gr. *ἐλευθερος* free + *-αρχης* ruler.] The chief of an (imaginary) secret society called 'the Eleutheri'.

1813 T. J. HOGG *Alexy Haimatoff* 178, The Eleutherarch .. asked if they had any objection to my being initiated in the mysteries of the Eleutheri. 1813 SHELLEY *Let.* 26 Nov. in *Contemp. Rev.* (1884) 387 The Swans and the Eleutherarch.

are proofs that you were a little sleepy. 1817 T. PRACOCK *Nightmare Ab.* 97 He slept .. and dreamed of venerable eleutherarchs.

Eleutherian, *a. rare*. [f. Gr. *ἐλευθέριος* of same meaning (f. *ἐλευθερία* free) + *-AN*.] The title of Zeus as protector of political freedom.

1663 COCKERAM, *Eleutherian*, a deliverer. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* i. xii. Where the family of Greece Hymn'd Eleutherian Jove.

Eleutherism (*elū'theriz'm*). [f. Gr. *ἐλευθερία* free + *-ISM*.] Zeal for freedom.

1808 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 435 A Miltonic swell of diction and eleutherism of sentiment. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 360 Ever since the American war, eleutherism had been the fashion of Europe.

Eleuthero- (*elū'thēro-*), combining form of Gr. *ἐλευθερία* free: **Eleutheronomia** [see MANIA], mad zeal for freedom. **Eleutheronomias** *a.* [see MANIA], one possessed by a mad zeal for freedom. Also in botanical compounds, as **Eleutheropetalous** [Gr. *πέταλον* leaf], **Eleuthero-phyllous** [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], **Eleutherossepalous** [see SEPAL] *adjs.*, having the petals, leaves, sepals, free, *i. e.* distinct, not cohering.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. iv. Nothing but insubordination, eleutheromania, confused, unlimited opposition in their heads. *Ibid.* I. ii. v. Eleutheromania philosophed grows ever more clamorous. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 245 Eleutheropetalous .. has .. been used for polypetalous.

† **Elevable**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [a. Fr. *élevable*, f. *élever*, (see next).] That can be elevated.

1676 H. MORE *Remarks upon two Ingen. Disc.* 164 The Embolus .. being eleuable near to the top of the Laton Syringe or pump. 1691 Ed. TAYLOR *Behmen's Aurora* xxiii. 295 Not accumbent nor eleuable.

Elevate (*eliv'et*), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* Also 4-5 *eluat* (*e*, 5 *eluate*), 6 *eluat*. [ad. L. *elevāt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *elevā-re* to elevate.] Used as *pa. pple.* of *ELEVATE*; also = *ELEVATED ppl. a.*; in various senses. From 18th c. only *poet.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 23 This is to seyn, as many degrees as thy pool is eleuat, so michel is the latitude of the Regionn. 1438-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 227 If that ston be oon say .. by what arte hit was eleuate. 1509 HAWES *Examp. Viri.* vii. 134 He in rychesse shall be so eleuate. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 125 The graue was, opened, eleuat was the chest. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xxix. (1603) 259 A Tombe eleuate and arched. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 559 In thoughts more eleuate. 1673 R. LEIGH *Transp. Rel.* 22 This is eleuate, this is the new way of writing. 1676 HALLEY in RIGAUD *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 228 St. Helena .. where the south pole is considerably eleuate. 1748 YOUNG *Nat. Th.* ii. 350 Souls eleuate, angelic, wing'd with fire. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* vi. Eleuate Amid the thousands .. above their heads upraised. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coll. Night-C.* 1638 There had been shaggy eyebrows eleuate.

Elevate (*eliv'et*), *v.* Also 6 *ellevate*, *ellevate*. [f. L. *elevāt-* *ppl. stem* of *elevā-re*, f. *ē* out + *levā-re* (related to *levis* light) to render light, lighten, hence, to lift, raise.]

† I. 1. *trans.* To lighten, lessen the weight of; to depreciate, extenuate. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 35 a. Custome from chyldhode dothe eleuate the power of meates and drynkes. c 1570 THYNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 5 Cato .. dooth their credit eleuate. As thing whereof but small regard he tooke. 1609 HOLLAND *Livy* xlv. xlv. 1199 b. (The Consul) forgat not to eleuate as much as he could, the fame of the foresaid unhappie field. 1684 Br. MOUNTAGU *Gaggs* 94 To avoide or eleuate the censure of the church .. [they] procured letters deprecatory. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. v. xii. 195 Instead of exalting our idea of the Deity they eleuate or lower it.

II. To raise, lift up.

2. To raise above the usual position, or above the level of surrounding objects. Also *fig.*

1497 J. ALKOK *Mons Perfectionis* C 20/2 Obedyence .. openeth heuens it eleuathit a man from the erth dweller with angels. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 350 This first picture of the Ichneumon was taken by Bellonius, except the back be too much eleuated. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 61 Unless the head .. be more or less eleuated from the horizontal posture. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 4 The character .. of the Oak is rather to extend its arms, than eleuate its head. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 109 The rope by which the bucket is eleuated. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 186 The land in the Bay of Concepcion had been eleuated to the extent of four or five feet.

b. To hold up to view. Now only with reference to the Mass: To lift up (the Host) for the adoration of the people.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. ii. 32 When the hoste is eleuated in the celebration of the Masse. 1649 J. KENT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* ii. 295 III. 342 A rogue of a minister, after his head was severed from his sacred body, eleuated it publicly to the people. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 243 She [the Queen] had forbidden the Archbishop .. to eleuate the Host for adoration.

† c. To rear or raise (by building). *Obs.*

1798 FERRIAR *Eng. Historians* 243 On the northern side of the choir, was eleuated one of those lofty, conical towers.

† d. Of the action of heat: To raise in the form of vapour; to evaporate or sublime. *Obs.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 28 The damping fumes that the Sun eleuates from bogges. 1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. xii. (1675) 240 The Sun has by its .. Beams eleuated this Water in the form of Vapours. 1667 — *Orig. Formes & Qual.* These volatile particles of Gold, with the Salts wherewith they were eleuated. 1715 (see ELEVATED 1 b).

3. *transf.* To raise (the voice).

1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem.* 30 But they the more do eleuate their voyce. 1816 (See ELEVATED *ppl. a.* 2.) *Mod.* It is unnecessary to eleuate your voice.

4. To raise in direction, direct upwards.

a. To raise (one's eyes), direct (glances) upwards; *fig.* to 'lift up' (one's hopes, thoughts) to a higher object.

c 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 82 One Eye declin'd for the losse of her Husband, another eleuated, that the Oracle was fulfill'd. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. 143 The English now eleuated their hopes to the recovery of the province.

b. *Gunnery.* To raise the axis of (a gun, etc.) to an angle with the horizon.

1698 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ii. xxi. 134 Put in your Bullet with a Wad after it, if the Piece be not eleuated. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Hb b. The mortar must be more eleuated. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man* (1862) 112 No. 2 searches, sponges, rams home, eleuates.

5. To raise, exalt in rank or status.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. xix. For riche mennes goodes I muste ofte translate, Unto the poore, them for to eleuate. 1666 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxv. (1612) 351 Nathak, who, eleuated, altered from vertuous to most vaine. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 56 P 2 Footmen, Fiddlers, and Lacqueys, are eleuated into Companions in this present Age. 1713 — *Englishman* No. 2. 10 We like nothing but what will .. eleuate us above our Neighbours. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* i. i. See what liberty exists in Rome, when we, the patricians, thus eleuate a plebeian.

† b. To extol or magnify (in praise). *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 48 With reverence hym eleuate.

6. To raise in a moral or intellectual sense.

1684 GATAKER *Transubst.* 89 To eleuate our minde by faith. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 P 9 Choose Books which eleuate the Mind above the World. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiii. 229 You might as well set Mount Aetna on them flat, and tell them to stand up under it, as tell me to eleuate my servants with all the superincumbent mass of society upon them. a 1867 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 63 There is hardly any virtue which so eleuates our character, as moral courage. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* W. iii. (1884) 98 The attempt to eleuate the race has been mysteriously thwarted.

7. To elate, exhilarate. Somewhat *rare* in mod. use.

1634 MALORY'S *Arthur* (1816) I. 173, I was so eleuated .. in my heart. 1709 LUTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 483 Being eleuated by the terror he had struck into the enemy .. [he] resolved to advance and fight them. 1795 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 34 He seemed extremely pleased at this, and even eleuated. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. ii. 77 The French, eleuated by this advantage, reinforced their victorious party.

b. *spec.* of the effects of liquor. Now *humorous* or *slang*.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 194 (D.) We were all eleuated above the use of our legs as well as our reason. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 372, I, being eleuated with liquor. 1810 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* viii. 230 But with the jumping-powder heated, He got completely — eleuated. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chm.* ix. (C. D. ed.) 94 His depth of feeling is misunderstood. He is supposed to be a little eleuated; and nobody heeds him.

Elevated (*eliv'et*), *ppl. a.* [f. *ELEVATE v.*]

1. Raised up; (of buildings, etc.) reared aloft; (of the hands) uplifted; (*Geog.*) situated at a high level. *Elevated pole* (see quot.). *Elevated railway*: a railway supported on pillars above the street-level.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 32 The south pole is there eleuated fortie & syxe degrees. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 434 The intelligible faculty of the Soule, as the Queene and Princesses of the rest should sit in an eleuated Tribunal. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 290 To elect .. by plurality of eleuated hands. 1674 CH. & COURT of Rome 7 The idolatrous Worship of the eleuated Wafer. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 200 Rivers have their source either in mountains, or eleuated lakes. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 11 Um Shamer, the most eleuated summit of the whole range. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk.* *Elevated Pole*, that .. pole which is above the horizon.

† b. Of vapours: Raised by heat. *Obs.*

1715 tr. *Panciroliut Rerum Mem.* II. viii. 322 Distillation .. whereby eleuated Fumes .. are resolv'd into Waters, Oils.

c. *fig.* Exalted in rank.

1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* So eleuated a station is apt to make men giddy. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 545 The most eleuated position among English subjects.

2. *transf.* Of the voice, of temperature.

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* i. With an eleuated voice. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 76 If the liquid metal be kept .. at an eleuated temperature.

3. *Math.* Of an equation: Involving high powers of the unknown quantity.

1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* iii. 138 Whenever .. the proposed equation is of an eleuated order. 1854 BOOLE *Laws Thought* i. 17 When that equation is of an eleuated degree.

4. a. *Astrol.* b. *Her.* (see quot.).

1711-1800 BAILEY, *Elevated*, a Planet is said to be eleuated above another, when being stronger it weakens the Influence of the other. 1731 *Ibid.* vol. II. *Elevated* in Heraldry .. signifies the points of them [wings] turned upwards, which is the true flying posture.

5. Exalted in character, style, and tone; lofty, sublime; dignified.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass.* iv. i. 117 Among .. eleuated spirits it will often chance that there will arise in conuersation, a certaine diuersitie of opinion. 1713 BEAKLEY *Ess. Wks.* III. 183 The most eleuated notions of theology and morality. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* (1849) Intro. 1 Science .. must ever afford .. subject of eleuated medita-

tion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 120 One of the most eleuated passages in Plato.

6. a. Elated, exhilarated. b. Slightly intoxicated (*humorous* or *slang*).

1684 MASSINGER *Part. of Love* ii. i. A little eleuated With the assurance of my future fortune. 1800 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Winter* 384 Sunshine, Health, and Joy... cheer the eleuated Boy! 1859 JEPHSON *Britany* v. 64 Some of the men were a little eleuated. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xi. 189 This eleuated frame of mind.

Hence *Elevatedly adv.*, in an eleuated manner; with exaltation. *Elevatedness*, the quality or condition of being eleuated.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 27 So penetrating and eleuatedly haue I praid for you. 1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Elevatedness*, exaltedness, a being lift up, etc. 1799 W. GODWIN *St. Leon* (L.). The elevatedness and generosity of my station.

Elevating (*eliv'etjng*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *ELEVATE v.* + *-ING*.] The action of the verb *ELEVATE*.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* i. ix. (1648) 58 It is likewise used for the eleuating or lifting up of weights. 1698 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ii. xxiv. 129 A Gunner's Ruler, for the Eleuating of any Piece of Ordnance to any degree of Mounture. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* i. ix. 138 Eleuating of the eyebrows.

attrib. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 122 The eleuating screw must .. be clamped. 1881 *Times* 28 Jan. 3/6 The eleuating gear of this gun.

Elevating (*eliv'etjng*), *ppl. a.* [f. *ELEVATE v.* + *-ING*.] That elevates; chiefly *fig.*

1817 COLERIDGE *To a Lady*. The eleuating thought of suffered pains. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iv. xvii. (1876) 229 The eleuating power of faith. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* i. iv. 24 Eleuating influences of literature.

Elevation (*eliv'etj-n*). [ad. L. *elevātiō-em*, n. of action f. *elevā-re*: see *ELEVATE v.*]

I. Process or result of elevating.

1. The action or process of lifting up or raising aloft; also, the giving of an upward direction to anything. *Valley of elevation* (see quot. 1887).

1586 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 15 b. The eleuacions or wawes of the see ben meruayulous. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 8 A Bull .. can toss into the air very great .. beasts, which he receiveth again as they fall down, doubling their elevation with renewed strength and rage. 1663 W. CHARLTON *Chor. Gigant.* 32 At first elevation of their eyes. 1676 GREW *Lect.* ii. i. § 6 Elevation; when, like Paste in baking .. they [the bodies mixed] swell and puff up. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.) The disruption of the strata, the elevation of some, and depression of others. 1863 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* i. (1878) 11 Volcanic regions subject to earthquakes are often areas of elevation. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 205 But the land is subject also to local elevations and depressions. 1887 WOODWARD *Geol. Engl. & Wales* (ed. 2) 586 We sometimes find the higher tracts to be formed by what was .. a depression, while tracts originally eleuated have been converted into .. 'Valleys of Elevation'.

† b. *spec.* = *erection*. *Obs.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* i. xi. 10 b, The yarde .. is full of ventosite .. by which the eleuation of the same commeth.

c. *spec.* The lifting up of the Host for the adoration of the people.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 666 Before the Elevation .. he turned him to the People in a great Rage. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. ii. 28 The elevation of the bread *materialiter*, is not idolatrous. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xxviii. (1700) 342 The Elevation of the Sacrament began to be practised in the Sixteenth Century. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 9 And only takes it off when he sings the Gloria Patri, or at the Elevation.

† d. *fig.* The lifting up of the soul (in adoration); a devout exaltation of feeling. *Obs.*

a 1600 HOOKER (J.) All which different elevations of spirit unto God, are contained in the name of prayer. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 3, I could never hear the Ave Maria Bell without an elevation. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 185 The Elevation of Faith to apprehend Divine Power. 1687 BURNET *Death prim. Persecutors*, Let us then Celebrate Gods Triumph over his Enemies with all the Elevations of Joy. 1711 NORRIS (J.) We are .. to love him with all possible .. elevation of spirit.

2. *concr.* A rising or swelling (on the skin or surface of the ground); a rising ground, an eminence.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* ii. x. 23a, Pruna hath not so great eleuation as ignis persicus. 1599 A. M. GABEL-KOBER'S *Bk. Physicke* 288/2 If .. the Patient hath no externalle disease, nor any eleuatiōes. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 285 Secondary strata present .. elevations, from an original elevation in the fundamental stone. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton, Ess.* (1854) I. 141/1 Nooks and dells, beautiful as fairyland, are embosomed in its most rugged and gigantic elevations. 1848 W. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* x. (1879) 221 The remaining part of the elevation seemed like a small hill placed upon a terrace.

† 3. Sublimation; vaporization by heat. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* ii. i. 103 The elevations and sublimations of the spirits of the said salt. 1612 WOODALL *Surrg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 270 Elevation is sublimation, when spiritual parts from the corporal .. by the force of fire are eleuated. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 10 *Elevation*, is the rising of any matter in manner of fume, or vapour by vertue of heat. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 301 An elevation or rectification of some parts of that Matter.

4. *transf.* a. A raising or increase (of temperature). b. A quickening (of the pulse); a raising of the animal spirits. Hence (*dial.* or *vulgar*) that which raises the spirits, a 'pick-me-up'.

1725 N. ROBINSON *The Physick* 88 Elevation or Depression of the Pulse. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* vii. What's elevation? Opium, bor' alive, opium. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 825 The slight elevation of temperature in the forenoon.

5. a. The raising (of the voice) in loudness (? also in pitch). † b. *concr.* The stressed syllable of a metrical foot; = ARSIS (rare).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. 60 The consideration of the Accidents of Words, which are Measure, Sound, and Elevation, or Accent. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 45 Prolongation of Vowels, or Elevation of voice in the pronouncing of any syllable, Accent. a 1789 BURNETT *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) i. vi. 64 They [feet] were divided into two parts: the first of which was called elevation.

† 6. *Mus.* One of the 'graces' in old English music. *Obs.*

1659 CHR. SIMPSON *Division Viol* 9 Sometimes a Note is graced by sliding it from the Third below, called an Elevation, now something obsolete.

† 7. The raising or rearing (of plants). *Obs.*

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 38 The elevation and raising of trees.

8. The action of raising in rank or dignity; the state or fact of being elevated in rank.

16. LOCKE (J.) *Angels*, in their several degrees of elevation above us. 1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 4 The duke of Berwick was gone. to compliment the pope upon his elevation. 1827 HARE *Glosses Ser.* ii. (1873) 541 A sudden elevation in life... smells us out, and often perniciously. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 270 The many men of talent who owed their elevation to Wolsey.

II. The height to which anything is elevated.

9. Of angular magnitude: a. *Astron.* The altitude or angular height of the pole, or of any heavenly body, above the horizon. † Of a place: The elevation of the pole at that place; the latitude (*obs.*). Also in *Dialling*, the angle made by the gnomon with the horizon (which is equal to the latitude of the place).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrolog.* ii. § 23 Tak ther the elevacioun of the pool. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. (1872) 47 Cosmographie... sal declair the... elevation... of the sone, mune, and of the sternis. 1593 FALKE *Dialling* 10 Before Sunne rising and after Sunne setting in our Elevation. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 87 The distance between places may be known by the elevation of the pole. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 471 Under the Elevation of our Pole. 1866 tr. Chardin's *Trav.* 247 The Elevation of Erivan is in 40 Deg. 15 Min. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Elevation of the Pole* (in *Dialling*) is the Angle which the Style... makes with the Substylar Line. 1776 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* i. ii. 373 The Elevation of the Pole in that place therefore is also given. 1867-77 G. CHAMBERS *Astron. Vocab.* Def. 915 Elevation of the Pole.

b. The angle made with the horizontal by any line of direction; *spec.* the angle at which a gun is elevated.

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ii. iv. 93 If his Piece be mounted to any Elevation, he need not put a Wad after the shot. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Hh b. The shell being fired at an elevation of 45°. 1798 CAPT. MILLAR in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Introd. 155, I observed their shot... and knowing that... they would not have coolness enough to change their elevation, I closed them suddenly.

10. A particular height or altitude above a given level; as the height of a locality above the level of the sea; of a building, etc., above the level of the ground.

1722 BRERKELEY *Alciph.* iii. § 9 The particular distance, position, elevation, or dimension of the fabric. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 4 In sheltered groups they will reach an elevation of eighty or a hundred feet. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 129 Jerusalem is of nearly the same elevation as the highest ground in England. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. § 2. 19 What was snow at the higher elevations changed to rain lower down.

b. *fig.*

1822 LAMSON *Sc. & Art II.* 391 He will perceive to what an elevation the excellence of the art can raise him.

II. *concr.* A drawing of a building or other object made in projection on a vertical plane, as distinguished from a ground plan.

1721 BAILEY vol. II, *Elevation* (in *Architect.*) a draught or description of the face or principal side of a building, called also the *Upright*. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 244 The plan and elevations of the late earl of Leicester's house. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. 281 An elevation of the automaton, as seen from behind. 1847 S. BROOKS (title) *City, Town and Country Architecture*, designs for Street Elevations, Shop Fronts, etc. 1874 R. TYRWHITT *St. Club* 28 That's the front of your block which faces you,—the 'elevation' they call it.

12. As an abstract quality: Height, loftiness. a. *lit.* Of a building, etc. b. *fig.* Of literary style: Grandeur, dignity; formerly also in *pl.*, instances of elevation. c. *fig.* Of character and sentiments: Nobleness, loftiness of tone.

a. *Mod.* A building of imposing elevation.

b. a 1639 WOTTON (J.) His style... wanted a little elevation. 1718-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* i. xxxiv. 126 The elevation of an expression in an ancient author. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 1 ¶ 6 Some [epic poets] that imagined themselves entitled... to elevations not allowed in common life. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 134 A return to... the classic form, its dignity, elevation, and severity.

c. a 1680 GLANVILLE *Serm.* iii. (R.) They... pitied the poor and carnal world... all that were not of their conceited pitch and elevation. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 87 ¶ 7 When nothing is necessary to elevation but detection of the follies of others. 1868 LECKEY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 72 Elevation of character constituted the Roman ideal of perfection. 1880 M'CARTHY *Open Times* III. xlv. 407 His character was somewhat wanting in the dignity of moral elevation.

Elevator (e'lēvātor), a. [L. *elevator*, f. *elevari* = to ELEVATE.] One who or that which elevates.

1. *Anat.* a. A muscle which raises or moves a limb or an organ.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vii. 196 Being destitute of any motion, they confer no relief unto the Agents or Elevators. 1746 PARSONS *Human Phys.* i. 17 The Elevator arises tendinous and fleshy from the Edge of the Foramen lacerum. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. ii. § 1. 148 The Elevators of the lower Jaw. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 13 The main elevator of the humerus and the wing.

b. In insects, one of the two flat joints of the maxillary or labial feelers.

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* III. 448 Thus in the hive bee and the humble bee the labials including the two flat joints or elevators have four joints.

2. *Surg.* 'An instrument for raising any depressed portions of bone, particularly of the skull. Also, an instrument used in Dentistry for the removal of stumps of teeth' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

3. a. A machine used for raising corn or flour to an upper storey. b. *U. S.* A large building (containing one or more of these machines) used for the storage of grain. c. A machine used for raising hay or straw to the top of the stack. Also, an appendage to a thrashing machine. d. A lift, hoist, ascending chamber. Also *attrib.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 100 These elevators consist of a chain of buckets, or concave vessels... fixed at proper distances upon a leathern band, which goes round two wheels. 1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* i. 248 An elevator is as ugly a monster as has been yet produced. 1862 J. WILSON *Farming* 161 A larger set of elevators is usually employed to carry up the roughs to the feeding board [in a thrashing machine]. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 114 The new-fangled elevator carries up the hay by machinery from the wagon to the top. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 275/1 He did not trust the elevator, but almost flew down the stairs. 1884 HOWELLS *ibid.* Dec. 118/1 The Elevator boy, pulling at the rope [says] 'We're not there yet'. 1884 LISBON (Dakota) *Star* 10 Oct. A. H. Laughlin... has bought the store building... near the elevator. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 699 Extensive elevator Companies.

Elevatory (e'lēvātorī), a. and sb. [f. ELEVATOR : see -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to elevation, that tends to elevate.

1. *Geol.* Concerned in raising or tending to raise the crust of the earth.

1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 117 The disturbing and dislocating force of the elevatory movements. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xi. (1861) 140 Should the time ever arrive when the elevatory agencies motionless and chill shall sleep within their profound depths. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 205 Elevatory forces must have been at work.

2. In a non-material sense.

1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. l. xiv. § 5 The moral feelings are thus elevatory of the mental faculties.

B. sb. = ELEVATOR 2 [as if ad. L. **elevētorium*; so Fr. *élévatoire*, It. *elevatorio*].

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 91 If a depression of the Cranium be, strive with the elevatory to raise it. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Ddijj, *Vectis*, an Elevatory used to raise depress'd Bones. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in *mod. Dicts.*

† **Eleve**. *Obs.* as Eng. [a. Fr. *élève*, f. *élever* to bring up.] A pupil.

The Fr. word is occas. used when Fr. subjects are spoken of: e. g. 'He was an élève of the Ecole Normale.'

1736 BAILEY, An *Eleve*, a pupil or scholar educated under any one. 1769 HOPE in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 241 note, Mr. James Robertson is an élève of mine. 1807 J. HALL *Trav. Scotl.* I. 146 Dr. Hunter... the élève of Lord Monboddo. 1829 *Genl. Mag.* XCvii. ii. 527 Their Eleves should have... an excellent classical education.

Eleven (elēv'n), a. and sb. Forms: 1 endleofan, -lufon, -lyfon, -an, ellefne (*Northumb.* *ellefne*), 3-4 endlevene, -leve, -lufe, 3-5 enleve(n) (e, -levyn, (3 enlovene, 4 onlevene), elleve(n) (e, -evin, -yven, (3 ellevene, colleve), 5-7 elevyn, (5 eleivan), eleven, -eaven, -euyv, 5- eleven, (6 Sc. allevin, alewin, 9 dial. ellebn, eleeben, lebn). [Common Teutonic: OE. *endleofon* corresponds to OFris. *andlova*, *elleva*, OS. *elleban* (MDu. *elleven*, Du. *elf*), OHG. *einlif* (MHG. *eif*, Ger. *elf*), ON. *ellifu* (Sw. *elifva*, *elfva*, Da. *elleve*), Goth. *ainlif*:-OTeut. **ainlif*:-f. **ain*- (shortened from **aino*-) ONE + -lif- of uncertain origin. Outside Teutonic the only analogous form is the Lith. *višnė-lika*, where -lika (answering in function to Eng. -teen) is the terminal element of all the numerals from 11 to 19.

The OE., OFris., OS., and ON. forms represent a type **ainlifun*, app. assimilated to **tekmun* TEN. The theory that the ending is a variant of OTeut. **tekmun* Aryan **dekun* TEN, is now abandoned; some would derive it from the Aryan root **leig* or from **leip* (both meaning to leave, to remain) so that *eleven* would mean 'one left' (after counting ten.)

The cardinal number next after ten, represented by the symbols 11 and xi.

A. *adj.*

1. In concord with a sb. expressed.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Barda* v. xviii. (Bosw.) Osred ðæt rice hæfde endleofan wintra. a 1000 Andreas (Gr.) 664 Næs þær folces ma. Nenne ellefve orrettmæccas. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxii. 22 [Jacob] nam his wif mid hira endlofun sunum. c 1225 *Cor de L.* 1725 Onlevene thousand of our meyn. 1328 Wyclif *Acts* i. 26 Mathi... was noumbred to gidere with en-

leven apostlis. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 227 Thou hast hanged on myn hals elleuen tymes. c 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 216, I have had ther-to lechys alenen, and they gave me medysins all. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 342 More then enleve mele. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cii. 82 And this mysauenture dured enleven yere and moo. 1552 LYNDESAV *Monarchie* 4509 The zeir of oure Saluatioun Alewin hundreth and sax and fyftie. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 188 Aleven of his... servants. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. vi. 6 Eleuen houres I haue spent to write it ouer. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 229 Nor the Height above ten or eleven [Feet] at most. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 301 Eleven days they had the full use of Bantry Bay. 1887 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 3/2 Humanity... had reduced itself to see no more than eleven eyes in a peacock's tail.

2. With ellipsis of sb., which may usually be supplied from the context. *The Eleven*: sc. disciples; also, a body of executive officers at Athens.

c 1205 LAV. 14531 Bi tene & bi alleuene [c 1275 enlouene]. c 1275 O. E. *Misc.* 55 He seyde to his apostles... hi weren elleuene. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 298 In þe poussed 3er of grace, and endleuene þerto. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4119 An was eildest o þe elleuen. 1307 TREvisa *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 343 Sex score and enleuene. 1597 GARRARD *Art Warre* 130 When they passe a leuen or twelve they are not to be accounted an aray. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xxiv. 33 And found the eleuen gathered together. 1814 BYRON *Wass.* i. xlix. At six a charming child, and at eleven With all the promise of as fine a face. 1849 GROTE *Hist. Greece* V. ii. liii. 427 They were handed over to the magistrates called the Eleven.

b. *esp. sc. hours*: as *eleven o'clock*, etc.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xx. 6 About a leuen of the clocke. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 252 Vpon the Platforme twixt eleuen and twelue Ile visit you. 1759 *Compl. Letter-Writer* (ed. 6) 227 The Ball continued its Briskness and vivacity... till about Eleven. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumbrid. Ball.* 67 When the clock strack eleeben.

B. as sb.

1. The abstract number eleven.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* ix. iv. (1495) 349 Thryes enleuen makyth thre and thyrty. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 123 Nyne, ten, aleuyn, twelue.

2. A set of eleven persons; *esp.* a set of eleven players forming 'a side' at cricket or football.

c 1200 in *Etoniana* v. 95 The eleven of football and the eleven of cricket. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 836/2 Such a county should... produce a few bowlers to maintain the credit of its eleven.

† 3. In phrase, *By the elevens*! (of uncertain origin). *Obs.*

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* ii. i, By the Elevens, my place is gone quite out of my head.

C. *Comb.*, as *elevenfold* *adj.* and *adv.*; *eleven-pointer*, a stag whose horns show eleven points. Also *eleven-o'clock* (see A. 2 b) used *attrib.* or as *adj.* in *eleven-o'clock lady*, *eleven-o'clock wind* (see *quots.*).

1557 RECORDE *Wheist.* B ij, Vndecupla 11 to 1: 22 to 2: 33 to 3, aleuenefolde. 1803 E. L. PEEL in *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 74 A grand eleven-pointer... standing out alone. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, Eleven o'clock lady, Fr. *dame d'once heures*, from its waking up and opening its eyes so late in the day; the star of Bethlehem (*Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L.). 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 8/2 A... stiff breeze... called 'eleven o'clock wind', that is to say, supposing the target to be marked like the dial of a clock, the wind would blow... in the direction of the figure 11.

Hence **Elevenor**, **Eleven's** (*dial.*), an eleven-o'clock meal, a luncheon.

1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 197, I commonly has a drop [of ale] for my elevens; but I can manage a pint o' a'ternoons besides. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.*, *Elevenor*, a luncheon. † **Eleventeen**. *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. ELEVEN + -TEEN.] Twenty-one.

16. WITHER *Weakness*, Many giglets I have married seen Ere they forsooth could reach eleventeen.

Eleventh (elēv'n), a. and sb. Forms: a. 1 endlyfta, *Northumb.* *ellefta*, 3-4 enleste, *north.* *elleft*. β. 1 endleofeða, 4 ellevefpe, 4-5 enlevenp, -the, ellevend, -ent, -enpe, -ynd, -ynt, (4 allevenpe, elned, 5 alefant), 6 elleventh, (ellewint, eleventh, eleventh, eleven, leventh, Sc. levint, 7 elventh, 9 dial. elevent), 7- eleventh. [OE. *endlyfta*, *ellefta*, correspond to OFris. *andlofta*, *ellefta*, OS. *ellifto*, OHG. *einlifto* (MHG. *einlifte*, *eifste*, mod.G. *elfte*), ON. *ellifte* (not recorded in Goth.):-OTeut. **ainlifstom*:-f. **ainlif*:-ELEVEN + ordinal suffix f. OArvan -to-. As in the case of other numerals, the original word has been superseded (since 14th c.) by a new formation on the cardinal numeral + -th (after FOURTH), which is now the universal ordinal suffix. Certain forms in ME. and mod.Eng., following other analogies, have -t or -d instead of -th.]

A. *adj.*

1. That comes next in order to the tenth. *Eleventh hour*: the latest possible time, in allusion to the parable of the labourers (*Matt.* xx.).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 93 Eall eorþe bið mid þeostum oforþeaht æt þa endlyftan tid þæs dæges. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* *Matt.* xx. 6 Ða embe þa endlyftan tide he uteode. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 414 Þe enleste day of heruest. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2267 Þe signe o þe dai elleft, It es na skil þat it be left. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4798 Þe ellevend day men sal com out Of caves. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xix. (1495) 357 The enleuenth month is Nouembre. 1489 *Plymouth Corr.* 78 Alefant day of moneth of March. 1523-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 10 Wpoun the ellewint day of July, &c.

1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* l. xvii. According vnto the eluen conclusion. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* i. i. 2 In th' eleventh yere of y' last Kings reign. 1663 *COWLEY Verses & Ess.* (1669) 60 Come the eleventh Plague, rather than this should be. 1809 *SOUTHEY All for Love* l. xxiv. Though at the eleventh hour Thou hast come to serve our Prince of Power.

b. with ellipsis of sb.

c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1013 Pe lacynghe be enleueþe gent. 1340 *Ayend.* 14 Pe enleste is to leve þe leasnesse of zenne. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2845 Basyng was þe elleueþe þat 3e han slawe there. c. 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 78 Pe elleuynt. 1558 *ASP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 51 The levint, quha presumis of thame self only thing. 1588 *A. KING tr. Canistius' Catech.* 183 The ellewint is continence quhairby we abstain nocht only from meats, bot also from al vickednes. 1632 *SANDERSON 12 Serm.* 101 At the eleventh.

2. *Eleventh part*: one of eleven equal parts into which a quantity may be divided.

1797 *BURKE Regic. Peace Wks.* VIII. 402 An increase .. from an eleventh to a twentieth part of the whole duty.

† 3. *quasi-adv.* in the eleventh place, ELEVENTHLY.

1596 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 292 b, Elleuenty, they be mortified from all feares, scrupules, and euyl dedes.

† 4. *Musical.* The interval of an octave and a fourth; a compound fourth. *Obs.*

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 70 From Gam vt to D la sol re is a twelfe, although it seeme in common sence but an eleuenth.

B. sb. = *eleventh part*; see A. 2.

1557 *RECORDE Whetst.* B. iij, Sesquidecima. 12 to 11 : 24 to 22 .. | 12 | a leuenth more.

Eleventhly (el'evnpli), *adv.* [f. ELEVENTH a. + -LY².] In the eleventh place. Also *quasi-sb.*

1609 *R. BARNER Faithf. Sheph.* 55 Eleventhly & lastly. 1648 *D. JENKINS Wks.* 39 Eleventhly, wee maintaine, etc. 1711 *Vind. Sachverell* 85 We are now come to *Eleventhly*, these *Eleventhly's* and *Twelfthly's*, these false Stories.

Ellevation, bad form of ALLEVATION.

1543 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 To the ellevation of parte of his great and inestimable charges.

Elf (elf), *sb.* Forms: 1 *elf*, *ylf* (app. recorded only in pl. *yffe*), 3 *alve*, 5 *alfe*, 5-7 *elfe*, 4-*elf*. *Plural elves*: 1 *yffe*, 3 *alven*, 6-7 *elfes*, *Sc. elvris*, 8 *elfs*, 6-*elves*. See also ELVEN, AUF, OAF. [OE. *elf* str. masc. = OHG. *alp* (MHG., mod.G. *alp* nightmare, ON. *álfr* (Da. *alf*) elf:—OTeut. **albo-s*; a parallel type **albi-s* (cf. Sw. *elf*, Da. *elv*) appears in late WSax. **ylf* (found in pl. *yffe*—**yffe*) = Mercian, Kent. **elf*, Northumb. **elf*, one or other of which is represented in the mod. word. (The mod.G. *elf* is believed to be adopted from Eng.; MHG. had *elbe* a female elf.)

Some have compared the Teut. word with the Skr. *rbhu*, the name given to the three genii of the seasons in Hindu mythology.]

1. *Mythol.* The name of a class of supernatural beings, in early Teutonic belief supposed to possess formidable magical powers, exercised variously for the benefit or the injury of mankind.

They were believed to be of dwarfish form, to produce diseases of various kinds, to act as *incubi* and *succubi*, to cause nightmares, and to steal children, substituting changelings in their place. The Teutonic belief in elves is probably the main source of the mediæval superstition respecting fairies, which, however, includes elements not of Teutonic origin; in general the Romanic word denotes a being of less terrible and more playful character than the 'elf' as originally conceived. In mod. literature, *elf* is a mere synonym of FAIRY, which has to a great extent superseded it even in dialects. Originally *elf* was masculine, ELVEN feminine; but in 13th and 14th c. the two seem to have been used indifferently of both sexes. In mod. use *elf* chiefly, though not always, denotes a male fairy.

Bourvil 112 (Gr.) Fram þanon untydras ealle onwocon eotenas and yffe. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 11. 296 Wið ælfe and wiþ uncupum fidsan gnid myrran on win. c. 1005 *LAV.* 12956 Sone swa he com an eorðe: aluen hine iuengen. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Man Lawes T.* 656 The mooder was an elf by aventure. 1426 *AUDREY Poms* 77 (Mätz.) Alfe Rofyn be-gon to rug. c. 1460 *Touneley Myst.* (Mätz.) He was takyn with an elfe. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. 7 Wyth Nymphis and Favnis apoun euery syde, Quhilk fairfoltis, or than elvis, clepyng we. 1579 *E. K. in Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* June 25 *Gloss.*, For Gueffes and Gibelines, we say Elfes & Goblins. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* v. i. 33 Ye Elves of hills, brooks, standing lakes and groues. 1635 *HERRICK Hesper* (1869) II. App. 477 Come follow, follow me You fairie elves that be. 1700 *DRYDEN Wife Bath's T.* 3 The King of elfs .. Gamboll'd on heathis. 1712-4 *POPE Rape Lock* i. 33 Airy elves by moonlight shadow seen. 1866 *KINGSLEY Heren.* xv. 193 You are an elf and a goddess. 1875 *B. TAYLOR Faust* i. i. Then the craft of elves propitious Hastes to help where help it can.

† b. Sometimes distinguished from a 'fairy': (a) as an inferior or subject species; (b) as a more malignant being, an 'imp', 'demon'; also *fig. Obs.*

1587 *M. GROVE Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 75 To exercise your selfe In feates of armes, thereby to shun of loytring lue the elfe. a. 1593 *H. SMITH Wks.* 1867 11. 483 Frenzies, furies (wayward elves): What need ye call for whip or scourge? 1622 *J. ABBOTT Force Contrition* in Farr's *S. P. Jaz.* I (1848) 353 The raine which this detested elfe must drive Must from above .. come downe. a. 1668 *F. GREVILLE Mus-tapha, 3rd Chorus*, What means .. This finite Elf of mans vaine acts and errors? 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* (1839) 699 When the fairies are displeased with any body, they are said to send their elves, to pinch them. a. 1700 *DRYDEN (J.)* That we may angels seem, we paint them elves.

2. *transf. a.* (See quot.)

1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* (1839) 699 The fairies .. are said to take young children .. and to change them into natural fools, which common people do therefore call elves, and are apt to mischief.

b. A tricky, mischievous, sometimes a spiteful and malicious creature. *To play the elf*: to act elfishly, maliciously.

a. 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* III. iii. (1869) 46 Women be all such madde pieuishe elues. 1613 *Uncasine of Machiav.* 25 For never it was Ape but plaide the Elf. 1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbinol* III. (1749) 174 This other Elf, in evry Art Of smiling Fraud, in evry treach'rous Leer, The very Hobbinol! 1800 *BLOOMFIELD Farmer's Boy, Summer* 243 Happy the man that foils an envious elf, Using the darts of spleen to serve himself. 1830 *SCOTT Abbot* iv, Stray elf of a page.

3. *transf. a* diminutive being. a. A dwarf, mannikin; hence as *adj.* (quots. 1710, 1725).

1530 *PALSGR.* 216/2 Elf or dwarf, *nain.* 1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Nar*, an elfe. 1720 *Street Robberies Consid.* *Elf*, little. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Elf*, little. a. 1763 *SHENSTONE (J.)*, He .. Wisheth, poor starving elf, his paper-kite may fly. 17 .. *Seven Wise Men* in R. Bell *Hist. Eng.* (1840) X. vii. 143 *note*, The prince .. Laughed at the merry elf; Rejoiced to see within his court One shorter than himself. 1840-5 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 102 As a muscular Giant would handle an elf.

b. Applied to a child (chiefly with some notion of 2 b), to a small animal or insect.

1573 *TUSSEY Husb.* (1878) 59 Looke to thy cattle, Serue yong poore elues alone by themselves. 1660 *J. M[ILTON]* in H. Morley *King and Commons* (1868) So the little wanton elf [a bee] Most gloriously enshrined itself [in amber]. 1786 *BURNS Despondency* Ye tiny elves that guiltless sport. 1844 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. (1863) 15 His own pretty little boys, and two or three other four-year-old elves. 1886 *G. ALLEN Kale's Shrine* xii. 18 Herons .. intent on the quick pursuit of the elusive elves in the stream below.

† 4. By Spenser applied to the knights of his allegorical 'faerie land'.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. i. 17 Which when the valiant Elf percei'd. *Ibid.* l. v. 11 Goe, caytive Elf.

5. In a vague depreciatory sense, 'a (poor) creature', 'a (poor, pious) soul', 'a (poor) devil'. 1573 *TUSSEY Husb.* (1878) 208 Like worldly elfe, to moile and toile. 1703 *DE FOE Ref. Mann.* Misc. 69 Magistrates, like Fious Elves, Let none be Drunk a Sundays but themselves. a. 1849 *HOR. SMITH Addr. Mummy* viii, Still silent, uncommunicative elf.

6. *Comb. a.* appositive, as *elf-child*, -*girl*, -*knicht*, -*lady*, -*woman*; b. attributive, as *elf-castle*, -*dance*, -*flame*, -*horn*, -*house*, -*land*, -*rod*; *elf-like* *adj.* Also *elf-arrow*, -*bolt*, a flint arrow-head (see *ELF-SHOOT*); also, a belemnite; *elf-bore*, a hole in a piece of wood, out of which a knot has dropped or been driven; *†elf-oake*, an enlargement of the spleen attributed to the agency of elves (cf. *AGUE-CAKE*); *elf-cup*, a small stone perforated by friction at a waterfall; *elf-dart* = *ELF-SHOOT* 1; *elf-dock*, a name of the Elecampane; *elf-fire*, *ignis fatuus*, Will o' the wisp; *elf-god*, Cupid; *elf-knot* = *ELF-LOCK*; *elf-queen*, queen of the fairies; *†elf-skin*, a man of shrivelled and shrunken form; *elf-stone* = *ELF-SHOOT* 2; *elf-stricken*, -*struck* *ppl. a.*, bewitched; also *elf-striking* *vbl. sb.*; *elf-taken* *ppl. a.* (in quot. *elfe y-take*), bewitched by elves; *elf-twisted* *ppl. a.*, twisted or gnarled by elves; *elf-wort* = *elf-dock*. Also *ELF-LOCK*, -*SHOOT*, -*SHOT*.

1590 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 198 Thow directit George Cuk to twa women .. for an 'elf-arrow-heid. 1679 *Piot Staffordsh.* (1686) 396 These .. they there [at Aberdeen] call Elf-Arrows. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 151 The stones which the country people call elf-arrow heads. 1825 *SMEDLEY Occult Sc.* 31 The triangular flints, Belemnites, so numerous in Scotland .. are popularly termed Elf arrows. 1773 *JOHNSON Journ. West. Isl. Wks.* 1806 IX. 208 The stone heads of arrows. The people call them 'elf-bolts. 1883 *G. ALLEN Cal. Clow's Gard.* xxxix. 223 The neolithic arrows came to be regarded as elf-bolts. 1814 *Northern Antiq.* 404 (Jam.) If you were to look through an 'elf-bore in wood. 1879 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 2 To heale the 'elfe cake and hardnesse of the side. 1826 *LUTTON 1000 Notable Th.* (1675) 157 The hardnesse of the side called the Elf cake. 1884 *CHILD Ballads* II. § 37, 321/2 After some description of the life at the 'elf-castle. 1895 *R. VAUGHAN Mystics* (1860) II. 74 When the 'Elf-children scatter gold-dust on the ground. 1810 *CROMEK Rem. Nithsdale Song* 290 (Jam.) 'Elf-cups were placed under stable doors .. as a safeguard against witchcraft. 1884 *CHILD Ballads* II. § 42, 375/1 Why are you so pale, as if you had been in an 'elf-dance? 1879 *Prior Plant-n.*, 'Elf-Dock, the elecampane, from its broad leaves called a dock. 1855 *SMEDLEY Occult Sc.* 31 The 'Ignis fatuus' has been named 'Elf fire'. 1884 *CHILD Ballads* II. § 42, 375/2 Olaf .. has to make his way through the 'elf-flame. 1871 *ROSSETTI Poms* 9 Poets' fancies all are there: There the 'Elf-girls flood with wings Valleys full of plaintive air. 1899 *TENNYSON Vivien* 98, I saw the little 'elf-god eyesless once In Arthur's arras hall at Camelot. 1884 *CHILD Ballads* II. § 41, 360/1 Lady Isabel .. hears an 'elf-horn. *Ibid.* § 42, 375/1 He rides to the hills and comes to an 'elf-house. *Ibid.* I. § 4, 23/1 An 'elf-knight, by blowing his horn, inspires Lady Isabel with love-longing. 1824 *HEBER Trn.* II. xxii. 416 Ghastly Yogis, with their hair in 'elf knots. 1884 *CHILD Ballads* II. § 37, 320/1 The 'elf-lady's costume and equipment. 1883 *Cath. Angl.* 113 'Elf-lande. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* III. 357 O sweet and far from cliff and scar, The horns of elfland faintly blowing. 1883 *STANHYURST Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 80 Shee sowns, and after long pausing thus she said 'elfyke. 1841 *LYTTON Night & Morn.* i. vi. 1. 65 His .. hair hung elf-like and matted down his cheeks. c. 1386

CHAUCER Wyf Bathes T. 860 The 'elf-queen, with hir joly compaignye. 1884 *CHILD Ballads* II. § 41, 362/2 He strikes her with an 'elf-rod. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 270 Away .. you 'Elf-skin. 1776 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 281, I have seen one of those 'elf-stones. 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* (1863) 290 He looks as if he were 'elf-stricken. 1699 *E. LHWYD in Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 99 Some on May Day put them into a Tub of Water, and besprinkle all their Cattle with that Water, to prevent being 'Elf-struck, bewitch'd, &c. *Ibid.*, As to this 'Elf-stricking, their Opinion is, that the Fairies .. do sometimes carry away Men in the Air. a. 1500 *N.S. in Promp. Parv.* 138 *note*, A chyld that ys 'elfe y-take .. may nat broke hys mete. 1825 *Chamb. Trn.* 371 Lo—instead of the Hunter in Green, there was only a brown withered twig, so 'elf-twisted and dry. 1884 *CHILD Ballads* II. § 29, 259/1 Three 'elf-women had been not less than fifteen years in weaving it. 1878 *BRITTON & HOLL.*, 'Elfwort, *Inula Helenicum*.

† **Elf**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *ELF sb.*] *trans.* To tangle or twist (hair) as an elf might do.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* II. iii. 10 He .. elfe all my hairies in knots. 1721-1800 *BAILEY*, To Elf the Hair, to tie it up in Knots or Ringlets.

† **Elfayde**, *Obs.* Some kind of animal.

† a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2288 Elfaydes, and Arrabys, and oly-fauntez noble.

Elfhod (elfhud), [f. *ELF* + -*HOOD*.] The state of being an elf.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. l. ii. vi. 39 Little elf, or imp .. with its withered air of .. completed elf-hood.

Elfo, *rare*. [f. *ELF* + -*IC*.] Pertaining to an elf.

1872 *HARDWICK Trad. Lanc.* 231 They find it impossible to leave their husbands and resume their elfic nature. 1886 *C. ROGERS Soc. Life in Scott.* III. 263 Fire had a potent influence against all elfic arts.

Elfin (elfin), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 *elphyn*, -*in*, 78 *Sc. elfan*. [Obscurely f. *ELF sb.*; app. first used by Spenser, and perh. suggested to him by the phrase *elvene land* 'land of elves' (see *ELVEN*); the proper name Elphin in the Arthurian romances may possibly have influenced the form.]

A. adj.

1. Pertaining to elves; of elfish nature or origin. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. iv. 42 Him litle answerd th' angry Elfin knight. *Ibid.* I. x. 65 A Faery .. her base Elfin brood there for thee left; Such, men do Chaungelings call. 1673 *Elphin Knight* i. in *Child Ballads* I. 15/1 The elphin knight sits on yon hill. 1742 *COLLINS Ode* iv. 4 His loveliest Elfin queen has blest. 1792 *S. ROGERS Phas. Mem.* I. 117 Heroes .. Whose elfin prowess scaled the orchard-wind. 1808 *SCOTT Mar.* III. xxiv, The Elfin knight fell. 1800 *KEATS St. Agnes* xxxix, Hark! 'tis an elfin storm from faery land. 1888 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 145 Elfin bells, when the Queen of Faery rides by moonlight.

2. *transf. a.* Diminutive, dwarfish. b. Fairy-like, full of strange charm.

1796-7 *COLERIDGE Poms* (1862) 28 The elfin tribe .. Released from school. 1873 *DIXON Two Queens* III. xvi. 191 From childhood she had been a bright and elfin creature.

B. sb. 1. = *ELF*; also *attrib.*

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. x. 60 And thou, faire yimp .. accompted Elfins sonne. 1807 *CRABBE Birth Plattery* 128 A wicked elphin, roved this land around. 1840 *HOOD Up Rhine* 69 Elfins .. swarm in their romantic mythology. 1864 *SKRAT Uhland's Poms* 307 Darling, join the elfin-dance 'Neath the stars' and moonlight's glance.

† 2. *Sc. ? Elf-land.*

1567-83 *Simpill Ballades* 210 Ane carling of the Quene of Phareis The will win geir to elphyn careis. a. 1800 *Q. of Elfan's Nourice* III. in *Child Ballads* II. 359/1 Waken, Queen of Elfan, An hear your nourice moan. a. 1802 *Young Tamlane* vi. *ibid.* 508/1 The Queen o Elfin will gie a cry.

3. *transf. a* child.

1741 *SHENSTONE Schoolmistress* (1794), In those elfins ears [she] would oft deplore The times. 1804 *J. GRAHAM Sabbath* (1839) 19/1 Then would he teach the elfins how to plait The rusby cap.

Hence *Elfdom*, *nonce-wd.*, the estate of the elves.

1886 *Harper's Mag.* May 838 The traditional type of elfdom.

Elfish (elfif), *a.* [f. *ELF* + -*ISH*.] Pertaining to elves; weird, spectral; of the nature of an elf, resembling an elf; tricky, mischievous; formerly also of inanimate things, unmanageable, intractable. See *ELVISH*.

The older form *ELVISH* is still the more usual; but in some connexions *elfish* might be preferred on account of its more obvious relation to the primitive sb.

1542 *UDALL Erasm. Apoph.* 296 b, The Cypres tree .. is elfishe and frowarde to spryng vp. 1583 *STANHYURST Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 68 The goast of verve Creüsa .. mad her elfish aparance. a. 1791 *Yng. Tom Line* xv. in *Child Ballads* II. 343/2 If my lord were an earthly knight, As he's an elfish grey. 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mariner* iv. xii, The elfish light Fell off in hoary flakes. a. 1802 *Yng. Tamlane* xxxii. in *Child Ballads* II. 354/2 Then would I never tire .. In Elfish land to dwell. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xxviii. 372 Three men, Ootunak, our elfish rogue Myouk, and a stranger. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* I. App. 770 The elfish names are mainly English.

Elf-lock (elflɒk). In 6, 9 *pl.* *elves-locks*. [f. *ELF* + *LOCK* (of hair).] A tangled mass of hair, superstitiously attributed to the agency of elves, esp. Queen Mab: 'which it was not fortunate to disentangle' (Nares).

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 90 Elf-locks [1633 *elk-locks*]. 1596 *LODGE Wits Miserie* (Halliwell), Curld and full of elves-locks. 1637 *HEYWOOD Dialogues* xvii. Wks. 1874 VI. 241 What though my thin and unkemb'd scattered

haire Fell in long Elfe-locks from my scalpe, now bare? 1810 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 214. Their hair remains matted and wreathed in elves-locks. 1848 *Kingsley Saint's Tragic.* iv. 84. The listless craftsmen through their elf-locks scowled.

Hence **Elf-looked** ppl. a., having elf-locks or tangled hair.

1647 *R. STAPYLTON Juvenal* vii. 83. The elfe-lockt fury all her snakes had shed.

Elfship (elfship). *nonce-wd.* [f. **ELF** + **-SHIP**; cf. *his lordship*.] The personality of an elf.

1812 *W. TENNANT Anster F.* vi. xxxix. The gown in which her elf-ship was arrayed.

Elf-shoot, *v.* *north. dial.* [f. **ELF** + **SHOOT** (after **ELF-SHOT sb.**).] *trans.* 'To shoot, as the vulgar suppose, with an elf-arrow.' (Jam.)

1758 *Ramsay Poems* (1800) II. 66. Nine brow nowt were smoor'd, Three elf-shot were. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 281. When these animals are seized with a certain disorder... they say they are elf-shot. 1806 *Falls of Clyde* 120 (Jam.) You'll a warlock turn... Elfshoot our Ky. 1878 *Hardwick Trad. Lanc.* 138. It secures their cattle... from being elfshot by fairies, etc.

Elf-shot. [f. **ELF sb.** + **SHOT**]

1. 'Disease, supposed to be produced by the im-mEDIATE agency of evil spirits' (Jam.).

[c. 1000 *Ag. Leechd.* III. 54. Yifa 7escot. 1681 *GLANVILL SADDUCIMUS* (1726) 398. The sickness of William Black was an Elf-shot. 1841 *Borrow Zincaid* (1843) I. i. viii. 148. Shepherds and cowherds are most exposed to the effects of the elf-shot.

2. *Sc.* A flint arrow-head; see *quot.*

1769 *Pennant Tour Scotl.* (1774) 101. Elf-shots... are supposed to be weapons shot by fairies at cattle.

† **Elger**. *Obs.* [? f. **OE.** *el* eel + *gar* spear. Cf. *Flem. aalger*, *elger*, an eel-spear, of which the Eng. word may possibly be an adoption.] An eel-spear: see **ALGERE**.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 138. Elyer, or elger, fyscharis instrument; anguillaris, fuscina, fragidica, dentata. *Ibid.* 186. Garfangyl, or elger; anguillaria, anguillare.

Eli, var. of **ELE** oil. *Obs.*

Eliad, *obs.* var. of **OELLADE**, glance.

Eliasite (flor'asit). *Min.* [f. *Elias*, name of a mine at Joachimsthal.] Hydrous oxide of uranium, of a brown colour and resin-like appearance.

1852 *SHEPARD Min.* 266. Eliasite occurs in flattened pieces half an inch thick. 1880 *DANA Min.* § 209. Eliasite. In amorphous masses more or less resinlike in aspect, or like gum.

† **Elibation**. *Obs.*— [as if ad. L. **elibationem* f. *ē* out + *libare* to pour out a libation.] A tasting or offering sacrifices.

1666 in *BLOUNT*. 1721-1731 in *BAILEY*.

† **Eligate**, *v.* *Obs.* rare— [irreg. f. L. *ēlic-ēre* to **ELICIT** + **-ATE**; cf. next.] *trans.* To draw out. 1651 *Biggs New Disp.* 147. To eligate all the purulent matter at once out of an Aposteme, is not good.

† **Elicient**, *a.* *Obs.* rare— [ad. L. *ēlicient-em*, pr. pple. of *ēlic-ēre* to **ELICIT**.] That performs an 'elicit act'. Cf. **ELICIT a.**

1617 *Collins Def. B. Ely* ii. ix. 359. It springs from the virtue of religion in the mind of him that yields it, as the original of his act, & yet important only, not elicent; dirigent, not exquent, as your School-men loue to speak.

† **Elicit** (flis'it), *a.* *Philos. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēlicit-us*, pa. pple. of *ēlic-ēre* to draw forth.]

Of an act: Evolved immediately from an active power or quality; opposed to *imperate*.

The 'elicit acts' of the will are its internal acts (i.e. the volitions themselves); its 'imperate acts' are the external acts 'commanded' by it. In *Ethics*, the 'elicit acts' of a particular virtue are those essentially implied in its definition; its 'imperate acts' are those which it may under peculiar circumstances require.

1644 *F. WHITE Repl. Fisher* 544. Satisfaction sometimes importeth all the actions elicite or imperate, which a sinner must performe. 1646 *S. BOLTON Arraignment. Err.* 314. Not... the... elicite acts of conscience, but the imperate, commanded and external acts. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* ii. iii. § 6 I. 411. The imperate acts... of the Virtue of one Commandment must not contradict the elicite acts of another. 1665 *GLANVILL Sceps. Sci.* 26. Experience... attests that our Wills determine... our corporeal motions... What else means the distinction of the Schools of actions imperate and elicite? 1693 *G. FIRMIN Rev. Mr. Davis' Vind.* i. 9. Can the Elicit Act of the Will be forced, and yet the Essence of the Will be preserved? 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Will*.

Elicit (flis'it), *v.* Also 7-8 *elicitte*. [f. L. *ēlic-ēre* ppl. stem of *ēlic-ēre*; see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To draw forth (what is latent or potential) into sensible existence. Also *fig.*

1641 *J. JACKSON True Evang.* T. iii. 178. The former method, of shewing how to elicit... the five-fold profit of Doctrine, Redargution, Correction, Instruction, and Consolation. 1647 *H. MORRE Poems* 138. And when he hath that life elicited. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iii. 76. Which seminal Principle is... derived and elicited from the Plant or Animal. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* xiii. 503. Elicited a tinkling sound. 1837 *J. H. NEWMAN Proph. Office Ch.* 157. They elicit... the innate sense of right and wrong. 1853 *ROBERTSON Sermon.* Ser. iii. x. 127. A corrupt heart elicits in an hour all that is bad in us. 1860 *ADLER Fairiel's Prov. Poetry* xii. 251. Having elicited sparks from two flints he lighted a large fire. 1877 *L. MORRIS Epic Hades* ii. 92. Only suffering... can elicit The perfumes of the soul.

2. To bring out, educe (principles, truths, etc.) from the data in which they are implied. Also, to extract, draw out (information) from a person

by interrogation; sometimes with object clause introduced by *that*.

1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 25. Although... the very same truths may be elicited. 1795 *BURKE Scarcity Wks.* VII. 382. Legislative acts... require the exactest detail... in order... to elicit principles. 1845 *J. H. NEWMAN Ess. Developtm.* 402. The pressure of the controversy elicited... a truth. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 88. The matter in dispute should be clearly elicited from the contending parties. *Mod.* It was at length elicited that a bribe had been offered.

3. To draw forth, evoke (a response, manifestation, etc.) from a person.

1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVII. 92. He could not elicit a syllable from him on the subject. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* i. vi. (1871) 33. The exploits... elicited frequent bursts of laughter. 1860 *LYNDALL Glac.* i. § 25. 188. The edge of one (fissure) which elicited other sentiments than those of admiration.

Elicit, *obs.* pa. pple. of *prec.*

1671 *True Non-Conf.* 493. A... scant act of justice, elicit by a visible State-convenience.

† **Elicitate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *ēlic-it-* (see **ELICIT v.**) + **-ATE**.] = **ELICIT**.

1647 *H. MORRE Poems* 239. Thus may a skilful man hid truth elicitate.

Elicitation (flis'it'it'ən). [f. as *prec.* + **-ATION**.] The action of eliciting or drawing forth. (See *quots.* and cf. **ELICIT a.**)

1656 *HOBBS Liberty, Necess. & Ch.* (1841) 283. By elicitation, he understands a persuading or enticing with flattering words... That elicitation which the Schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act. 1874 *O. BROWNSON Wks.* V. 573. That the elicitation of the act is not necessary... to salvation.

† **Elicitive** (flis'itiv), *a.* *Obs.* [as if ad. L. *ēlic-itivus*, f. *ēlic-ēre*: see **ELICIT** and **-IVE**.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, 'elicit acts': cf. **ELICIT a.**

1644 *F. WHITE Repl. Fisher* 323. None of these actions are the formal or elicitive actions of Religion. 1660 *STILLINGF. Iren.* i. ii. (1662) 41. The internal, formal, elicitive power of Order, concerning things in the Church.

Elicitor (flis'itor). [f. **ELICIT v.** + **-OR**.] One who elicits or draws forth.

1839 *BAILEY Festus* (1854) 137. The death dispeller, life elicitor. 1860 *TRISTRAM Gt. Sahara* xix. 320. The most skilful elicitor of statistics and traditions I ever met with.

Elicoumpany, *obs.* form of **ELCAMPANE**.

Elide (flid), *v.* Also 7 *Sc. elid*. [ad. L. *ēlid-ēre* to crush out, f. *ē* out + *lēdere* to dash.]

† 1. *trans.* To destroy, annihilate (the force of evidence). *Obs.*

1593 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* iv. iv. The force and strength of their arguments is elided. 1627 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. vii. 127. Which doth elude and elide all that which they alleadge. 1688 *Ess. Magistracy in Harl. Misc.* I. 9. They transfer a necessity of eliding them by clearer evidences.

2. *Law*, esp. *Sc.* To annul, do away with, quash, rebut. [So *elidere* in Roman Law.]

1597 *Acts Jas.* VI. (1816) 126. They wald haue elidit and stayit the samyn to haue bene put to ony probation. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 115. He may... take away, elid, and exclude his [the persewer's] action, clame, and petition. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 109. The concurring testimony of the husband and wife... is sufficient to elide this legal presumption. 1828 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xii. Whilk uncertainty is sufficient to elide the conclusions of the libel. 1880 *MURHEAD Gains* iv. § 124. He may... elide the exception.

3. To strike out, suppress, pass over in silence.

1847 *GROTE Greece* ii. xxx. IV. 153. Many of them made the still greater historical mistake of eliding these last four years altogether. 1851 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* I. 750. Gibbon and Sismondi have elided these monarchs. 1870 *BOWEN Logic* (ed. 2) 133. The predesignations of quantity... belonging to the Predicate are usually elided in expression.

3. *Gram.* To omit (a vowel, or syllable) in pronunciation. Hence **Elided ppl. a.**

1796 *Brit. Crit.* (T.). The consonant belonging to the elided syllable. 1821 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* I. 47. Some sounds elided, others exaggerated. 1867 *A. J. ELLIS E. E. Pronunc.* i. iv. 342. It must remain an undecided question whether Chaucer would or would not have elided the vowel.

† **Eligent**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *ēligent-em*, pr. pple. of *ēlig-ēre* to choose.] One who chooses; also, one who elects (to an office); = **ELECTOR**.

a. 1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* ii. (1692) 201. In Polonia... the eligents who make the King by their vote, are tyed fast by their oaths. 1688 *NORRIS Theory Love* (1694) 198. That which determines the Choice of the Eligent.

† **Elight**, *v.* *Obs.* var. (? misprint) of **ALIGHT**.

1542 *UDALL Erasme. Apoph.* 200. a. He had brought the horse backe again and had elighted down.

Eligibility (elidgibil'iti). [f. next; see **-ITY**.]

1. Fitness to be chosen or preferred.

1650 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Dying* vi. iii. (T.). Sickness hath some degrees of eligibility, at least by an after-choice. 1688 *NORRIS Theory Love* i. v. 57. Evill... must in order to eligibility be considered under the formality of good.

2. The condition of being eligible to an office.

1715 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5387/1. The Imperial Ambassador solicited the Pope for a Brief of Eligibility to the Church of Munster. 1771 *BURKE Sp. Middx. Election Wks.* X. 69. The eligibility of persons to serve in Parliament. 1815 *Hist. Univ. Cambridge* i. 130. The eligibility to which [fellowships] is not subject to any... limitations. 1844 *L.D. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* vii. (1862) 95. Without any restriction whatever upon eligibility, except the period of infancy.

3. *concr.* in *pl.* Eligible courses of action; also, qualities that render (a man) eligible.

1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* iv. i. § 11. 440. [God] hath set before us eligibilities in order to several ends which

must either be wholly to no purpose, or... to evil purpose, or else... to a very good purpose. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* II. vii. i. 237. These are his eligibilities, recommending him at Berlin.

Eligible (el'igib'l), *a.* Also 6 *elygyble*, 8 *elegible*. [a. Fr. *éligible*, as if ad. L. **eligibilis* f. *ēlig-ēre* to choose.]

1. Fit or proper to be chosen (for an office or position). *Const. for, + of, to* (an office), *into* (a corporation).

1561 in *W. H. TURNER Select Rec. Oxford* 283. The Mayre should be elygyble. 1604 *EDMONDS Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 2. These fourteene were such as had served five years in the warres, whereby they became eligible of that dignitie. 1645 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iii. 116. Four Essentials are requisite in the Persons Eligible into this Order. 1718 *PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch. Wardens* (ed. 4) 44. All others are Eligible. 1789 *Constit. U.S.* ii. § 1. No person except a natural born citizen... shall be eligible to the office of president. 1839 *tr. Siamond's Ital. Rep.* vi. 135. They ordained that a general list of all the eligible citizens... should be formed. 1853 *BRIGHT Sp. India* 3 June. The natives of India were declared to be eligible to any office. 1863 *H. COX Instit.* i. viii. 124. A member of Parliament cannot, without vacation of his seat, be eligible for any other place.

2. + *a.* Subject to appointment by election. (*obs.*) b. (*nonce-use*). That can be elected (in a certain manner).

1660 *R. COKE Power & Subj.* 108. King Henry the First being requested by the Bishop of Rome to make them [the Bishops] eligible. 1739 *Selden's Laws Eng.* ii. iv. 24. note. Both the Chancellor and other Great Officers of State were originally eligible by the Parliament. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* (1858) 267. Elected and eligible by bribery.

3. Fit or deserving to be chosen or adopted.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1067. What greater contrariety can there be, as touching things eligible or refusable, than to say that, etc. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 192/1. That he conceiveth the Vertues to be eligible in themselves, is manifest. 1748 *ANSON Voy.* i. ix. (ed. 4) 120. The most eligible manner of doubling Cape Horn. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* i. xi. It was fixed upon as the eligible course. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 133. In this equality of mountains, all were alike eligible.

b. That is a matter of choice or preference.

1769 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) I. 181. I never looked upon this method of petition to the Crown as a thing eligible, but as a matter of urgent and disagreeable necessity. 1856 *FERRIER Inst. Metaph.* Intro. 71. Our selection of a new question, as our starting point, is not simply convenient, it is constraining: it is not eligible, but inevitable.

4. (A weakening of sense 3:) That one would choose or like: Desirable, acceptable, suitable.

1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xxiii. 75. The condition of the commons was nowise eligible. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Mor. T.* (1816) I. x. 82. He resolved... to seek some other more eligible situation. 1854 *THACKERAY Newcomes* 222. Not a very eligible admirer for darling Rosey. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* ii. x. 282. It provides them with the most eligible investment for their savings. 1871 *NAPHEYS Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. v. 164. Eligible property.

5. quasi-sb. in *pl.* Eligible persons or things.

1844 *Calcutta Rev.* I. 10. There is no scarcity of brides; and merchants' clerks and Ensigns are eligibles. 1850 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xv. 131. She had, of course, all the eligibles and non-eligibles of the other sex sighing at her feet. 1881 *Athenaeum* 23 July 107/3. A choice or preference of eligibles.

Hence **Eligibly adv.**, in an eligible manner.

1815 *JANE AUSTEN Emma* ii. ii. 138. Eligibly and happily settled.

Eligug, *dial.* Also 7 *elegug*, *helegug*, 9 *eligoo*. [Derivation unknown: Prof. Rhys and the Rev. Silvan Evans do not know it as Welsh.] A local name (in South Pembrokeshire) applied to certain sea-birds, the Common Guillemot, the Puffin, and the Razor-bill.

1662 *RAY Three Itin.* iii. 176. This name, elegug, some attribute to the puffin, and some to the guillem. 1676 *WILLUGHBY Ornithologia* 244. *Anas Arctica* [i.e. the Puffin] Wallis meridionalibus circa Tenby oppidum Guldenhead, Bottle-nose & helegug. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Eligugs*... called also razor-bills. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 350/1. Gulls, razor-bills, and puffins—the birds called locally [in Pembrokeshire] 'eligugs'.

† **El'ike**, *adj.* and *adv.* *Obs.* Also 4-6 *elik*, *-yk*, *-yoho*. A variant form of **ALIKE** q. v.

A. adj. Alike, equal.

1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* vi. xiv. 50. Schynand with elyk [v. r. elik] armes paregate. 1555 *Scotch Acts, Mary* (1814) 507. That the elike lettre of naturalitie be grantit... to all... the said King of Frances subiectis... in the realm of Scotland.

b. Comb. *elike-dele adv.*, similarly; *clikwis adv.* = **ALIKewise**.

a. 1400 *Alexander* 4157. De entring of be equinox it euire elike-dele kyndils. 1428 *Act. Audit* 113 (Jam.) The said Laurence is elik wiss bundin. 1495 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. I. 268. Item to the portaris, elikwis... x. li.

B. adv.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9084. (Göt.) Dat lastep euer elike [v. r. ilik, iliche, elyke] new. *Ibid.* 25106. Bi will in der wrought elik. a. 1400 *Ibid.* 18446. (Laud) There lyf is lastyng euyr elyche.

† **Elimate**, *v.* *Obs.*— [f. L. *ēlimāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlimāre*, f. *ē* out + *lima* a file.] *trans.* To file up; to polish.

1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1736 in *BAILEY*. 1775 in *ASH*. 1847 in *CRAIG*; and in *mod. Dicts.*

† **Elimation**. *Obs.*— [ad. L. *ēlimātiō-em*, f. *ēlimāre*: see *prec.*] Filing up or polishing.

1678 in *PHILLIPS*. 1715 in *KERSEY*. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

Eliminable (ĕlĭmĭnăb'ĭ), *a.* [see ELIMINATE and -ABLE.] Capable of being eliminated.
 1865 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 258 Its being eliminable by right apprehension, on the ground of its falseness, is thus established.

Eliminant (ĕlĭmĭnănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *eliminānt-em*, pr. pple. of *elimināre*: see next.]

A. adj. Expulsive; having power to throw off by the excretions (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 262 The curative power... is... due to its eliminant action on the mucous and cutaneous surfaces.

B. sb. The result of eliminating *n* variables between *n* homogeneous equations of any degree.

1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Theor. Equations* xiii. 140 The quantity *R* is... called their Resultant or Eliminant. 1883 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 477/3 Eliminants and Associated Roots.

Eliminate (ĕlĭmĭnăĭt), *v.* [f. L. *elimināt-* ppl. stem of *elimināre* to thrust out of doors, expel, f. *ē* out of + *limen*, *limin-is*, threshold.]

1. *trans.* To thrust out of doors, expel. Now somewhat humorous.

1568 ABP. PARKER *Lett.* (1852) 314 To help eliminate out of his [God's] house this offendic. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* To Rdr., The second sorte thearfore, that eliminate Poets out of their citie gates. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, From which [room], with the most engaging politeness, she eliminated poor Ferkin.

† *b.* To carry out of doors, divulge (secrets). *Obs.* [Cf. *Hor. Ep.* i. v. 5.]

1608 TUVIL *Essays* 115. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* i. x. § 4 (1622) 100 He did eliminate, and divulge the mysteries of their gods. 1618 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) II. 64 Whatsoever... we do, is... presently eliminated and carried to them.

† *c.* To release, set at liberty. *Obs. rare*—1.

1748 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 388 Eliminate my spirit, give it range through provinces of thought yet unexplor'd.

† *2.* To pass the threshold of, come out of. *rare*—1.

a 1658 LOVEACE *Snail in Poems* (1864) 209 Th'art hood all ore, And ne'r eliminat' thy dore.

3. *a. Phys.* To expel from the body; esp. to get rid of (waste matter, foreign substances, etc.) from the tissues by excretion. *b. Chem.* To disengage, expel (a constituent) from a compound.

1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 496 A week or two are required to eliminate the mercury from the constitution. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 66/1 The infant just eliminated from the uterus. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1881) 73 Certain plants excrete sweet juice... for the sake of eliminating something injurious from the sap. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 87 An acid is formed, which is... again eliminated and carried away by the blood.

4. *gen.* To expel, exclude, remove, get rid of. Used both with reference to material and non-material objects.

1714 LOWTH *Comm. Isa.* Prel. Diss. 62 To be able to discharge and eliminate the errors. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xvi. 1. 533 The... tendency of Herodotus to eliminate from the myths the idea of special aid from the gods. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 19 Eliminating middle men and intermediate profits. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 306 Miss Brontë finds it needful to eliminate the supernatural. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* i. 1. 30 Which enables the potash to be eliminated from the apparatus. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 32 All mythological expressions have probably been eliminated.

b. fig. To ignore, treat as non-existent, set aside as irrelevant (certain elements of a question or concept).

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* ii. (1879) 30, I forgot the Corsair's sinful trade... I honestly eliminated the bad element. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* vi. (1878) 47 Eliminating him from the argument. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* i. (1875) 3 We must eliminate these customs from our conception of that condition.

5. *Algebra.* To get rid of (one or more quantities) from an equation or set of equations; esp. to get rid of (one or more of the unknown quantities) in simultaneous equations by combining two or more of the equations; also, to get rid of (one or more of the variables) from an analytical equation.

1845 PENNY *Cycl. 1st Suppl.* I. s.v., If by means of one of these we eliminate *p* from the rest, the process... would allow of our eliminating both *x* and *y* by one equation only. 1875 TODD *Hunter Algebra* 89 By this process we are said to eliminate the unknown quantity which does not appear in the single equation. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 237 Eliminate *x* between the given relations.

fig. 1844 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. ii. 82 The Church... might be eliminated like a constant quantity from among those fluent materials with which history is conversant.

† *6.* Incorrectly used for: To disengage, isolate, extract (particular elements) from a compound; to disentangle (a fact, a principle) from a mass of confused details; hence, to elicit, deduce.

1843 *For. & Col. Q. Rev.* II. 337 It being... impossible that such infinite ideas as God, eternity, etc... could ever be eliminated by either the will, the reason, or the finite evidence of the finite senses. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* iv. i. § 2. 455 We have sought to eliminate the truth by exhibiting nature in its full and living action. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. § 33 (1864) 523 He would... eliminate the main fact from all the confusing circumstantialities. 1878 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 97 The roots, indeed, eliminate nourishment from the soil. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 183 The corrupt use of 'eliminate' for 'educate'.

Elimination (ĕlĭmĭnăĭt'jən), [*n.* of action f. L. *elimināre*: see ELIMINATE and -ATION.]

† 1. *a.* The action of turning persons out of

doors, or expelling them from their country; the fact of being thus expelled. *b.* Divulgence of secrets (cf. ELIMINATE *v.* 1 *b.*). *c.* (See quot. 1809.)

1801 BR. W. BARLOW *Defence* 175 Fabulous eliminations of his secrets. 1644-47 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 203 The Jews... after all their disgraceful eliminations. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XIV. Apr. 20 The process of excluding this proportion [of the French Legislative Assembly] is entitled elimination.

2. *gen.* Expulsion, casting out, getting rid of anything, whether material or immaterial.

1807 DOWNE *Serm.* 221 This difference gives no occasion to an Elimination to an extermination of those books which we call Apocryphal. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 205 An elimination of those less precise and appropriate significations, which, etc. 1858 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. l. § 1 (1875) 4 The elimination of individual errors of thought. 1878 A. GREEN *Coal* 171 The gradual elimination of the oxygen and the concentration of the carbon still go forward. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* W. i. (1884) 28 The elimination of mystery from the universe is the Elimination of Religion.

3. *Phys.* The process of throwing off (effete and waste matter) from the tissues.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 11 (1864) 94 The elimination of waste matter from the skin is promoted by exercise. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 87 In the death-stiffening this elimination cannot occur.

b. transf. and fig.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xv. (1873) 405 This elimination of sterility apparently follows from the same cause. 1871 — *Desc. Man* I. v. 172 Some elimination of the worst dispositions is always in progress. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* xiv. 346 That natural process of elimination by which society continually purifies itself.

4. *Algebra.* (See ELIMINATE *v.* 5.)

1845 PENNY *Cycl. 1st Suppl.* I. s.v., As to equations which are not purely algebraical... we cannot... say that there is any organized method of elimination existing, except that of solution. 1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Theor. Equations* xiii. (1866) 140 We now proceed to show how the elimination may be performed so as to obtain the quantity *R*.

† *5. calatr.* The process of selecting and abstracting some special element; also, the process of disentangling an essential fact or principle from a mass of confused details. Cf. ELIMINATE 6.

1869 G. C. WALLICH in *Sci. Opin.* 10 Feb. 271/2 The elimination from the surrounding waters of the elements entering into the composition of body-substance. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) I. 159 He [Plato] was not able to apply his dialectic to the elimination of this idea from the names or facts in which it was imbedded. 1854 FARADAY in *Lect. on Educ.* 68 [Hypotheses] of the utmost value in the elimination of truth.

Eliminative (ĕlĭmĭnăĭv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *elimināt-* ppl. stem of *elimināre* (see ELIMINATE *v.*) + -IVE.] That eliminates or tends to eliminate; concerned or employed in eliminating.

Const. of. (See senses of the vb.)

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 278 There can be no congestion of the internal eliminative organs. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 511 Baxter's habit of mind might be called essentially eliminative. 1883 T. M. POST *Serm., Anniv. Exerc. Jacksonville*, III. 51 [Protestant principles] are naturally... curative or eliminative of the poison of despotism or intolerance. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 123/2 Diarrhoea presents itself under two chief forms—irritative and eliminative.

Eliminator (ĕlĭmĭnăĭtə), [*a.* f. a. L. *eliminātor*, agent-noun f. *elimināre* to ELIMINATE.] He who or that which eliminates.

1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 197 The sarcastic... get rid of it [malice] by its proper eliminator—the tongue.

Eliminatory (ĕlĭmĭnăĭtəri), *a. rare.* [f. L. *elimināt-* (see prec.) + -ORY.] Of or pertaining to elimination; esp. in *Phys.*

1847-9 *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 103/2 Deposits... tend to produce eliminatory action. 1883 G. H. TAYLOR *Health by Exerc.* 380 Fails... sensibly to promote the eliminatory processes.

Eling *e*, var. EYLING, *Obs.*, 'wing' of a building.

Elings, var. form of ELENGE. *Obs.*

† **Elinguate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *elinguit-* ppl. stem of *elinguā-re*, f. *ē* out + *lingua* tongue.]

trans. To deprive of the tongue.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roods* D 4 b, The Diu'll that Diu'll elinguate for his doome.

Hence **Elinguation**. *Obs.*— The cutting out of the tongue.

1731 and 1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts. † **Elingued**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [as if f. a vb. **elingue*, ad. L. *elinguāre* (see prec.) + -ED.] Deprived of the tongue; hence *fig.* tongue-tied, speechless, dumb.

1607 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. § 37 Wks. (1677) 234 Fear... often leaves him... quite elingued. 1656 in BLOUNT *Gloss.* [1775 ASH has *Elinguid*, citing COLES, who has only *Elingued*. So 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.]

† **Eligament**. *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **eligament-* *um*, f. *eliguā-re* to clarify, strain.] 'A fat juice squeezed out of flesh' (Phillips 1678).

1653 COCKERAM, *Eligament*, fatness of fish, or flesh. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1781-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH; and mod. Dicts.

Eliguate (ĕlĭkwăt), *v.* Also 7 eliguat. [f. L. *eliguāt-* ppl. stem of *eliguāre*, f. *ē* out + *liguāre* to melt.]

† 1. *trans. a.* To melt (by heat), fuse. *b.* To liquefy. *c.* To cause to flow freely. *Obs.*

1601 VENNER *Tobacco* (1650) 416 It eliguatheth the pinguë substance of the kidneys. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* iv. 28

Immoderat heat doth eliquat or melt the humours. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* xix. 742 Such [Diuretics] as... only plentifully eliquate the Urine. 1720 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 244 It eliquates the Blood, dilutes the Juices.

2. To separate by fusion; to smelt (an ore). 1879 G. GLADSTONE *Antimony*, The ore to be eliquated.

Eligation (ĕlĭkwăt'jən), [ad. L. *eliquātion-em*, *n.* of action f. *a.* as prec.]

1. The action or process of converting into a liquid; liquefaction. *Obs.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 72 A meer putrefactive eliquation of the blood. 1720 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 180 The Eliquation... of... obstructing Phlegm. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 136 Its eliquation indeed could not be so remarkable as in pure alum.

2. (See quot.) Cf. ELIQUATE 2.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Eligation* in metallurgy is a separation of the different parts of mixed bodies by the different degrees of fire required to melt them. 1828 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 224 To separate... a small quantity of silver from much copper... the process called eliquation is resorted to.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Eligation*, separating an alloy by heating it so as to melt the more fusible of its ingredients, but not the less fusible.

† **Eliguate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. E. *pref.* 3 + LIQUIDATE.] *trans.* To make clear, explain.

1596 HARRINGTON (*title*) *Metamorphosis of Ajax*, Wherein... is plainly, openly, & demonstratively declared, explained, & eliguated... how vsnauerie places may be made sweet.

Elision (ĕlĭzən), [ad. L. *elision-em*, f. *elidere*: see ELIDE.]

1. The action of dropping out or suppressing a. a letter or syllable in pronunciation; b. a passage in a book or connecting links in discourse. Also an instance of either of these.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 70 The Italian is so full of Vowels, that it must euer be cumbered with *Elisions*. 1596 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. xii(i). (Arb.) 129 If there were no cause of elision. 1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 230. ¶ 6 The... *Elisions*, by which Consonants of most obdurate Sound are joined together. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tim Trump.* I. 2 Standard words... are arbitrarily cut off by elision. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* iii. 57 The science claims, therefore, to fill up the gaps and elisions of ordinary discourse.

† 2. *Elision of the air*: formerly assigned as the cause of sound (see quot.). *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 124 The Cause given of Sound, that it should be an Elision of the Air (whereby, if they mean anything, they mean Cutting or Dividing, or else an Attenuating of the Air) is but a Terme of Ignorance. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* Digress. 246 The Production and Modulation of the Voice by the Elision of the Air.

3. A breaking (so as to make a gap) by mechanical force. (Scarcely a recognised Eng. use.)

1760 tr. *Juan & Ulloa, Voyage to S. Amer.* (1772) II. 98 The sea formed these large cavities... by its continual elisions. 1881 *Times* 12 Mar., It [Casamicciola] is now half in ruins, and even those houses which have stood are crippled by elisions.

Elisional (ĕlĭzənəl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -IAL.] Of or pertaining to elision.

1866 *Reader* 2 June 536 *Prado* may be pronounced *Prá'o*... but it need not be spelt with the elisional apostrophe.

Elisor (ĕlĭzər), *sb.* Also 5 ellyser, 6 ely-, elisour, -zar, -zor, 6-8 elisor, 6 elior. [*a.* OF. *elisor*, f. *elis-* stem of *elire* to choose.] One who elects.

† 1. = ELECTOR 1-3. *Obs.*

14. — CAXTON tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 524 [see ELITE *sb.* 1]. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Rom.* (1811) 33 Made emperour... by the vii. elyzours of Almayne. — *Fr. Hist.* 71 The markes Brandonburgh one of the elizours of the emperour.

2. *Law.* One of two persons appointed in certain cases to select a jury.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 158 a, The court shall appoint certain elisors or eliors. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 355. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. iii. 352 Where the sheriff is not an indifferent person... the precept may be directed... to two elisors or electors, who shall indifferently name the jury.

Elit, var. of EYE-LIST, *Obs.*, a defect.

† **Elite**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* In 4 elite, 5 elite. [*a.* OF. *elit* (in same use), pa. pple. of *elire*: see ELITE *v.*]

A person chosen; spec. a bishop elect; = ELECT B. 2.

1387 TREvisa tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 155 *pe* pope see of Rome was fer fro *pe* elites (Harl. MS. 2261 men electe; Harl. MS. 1900 elites; CAXTON ellyzers; Lat. *ab ipsiis electis*). c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vii. 300 Rychard Byschape in his stede Chosyn he was concorditer And elyte twa yere had eftyrr.

† **Elite**, *sb.* 2 *Obs. rare*—1. [*a.* OFr. *elite* = next.] Election.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 209 *pe* pape wild not consent, he quassed *per elite*.

|| **Elite** (ĕlĭt), *sb.* 3 [F. *élite* (in OFr. *élite*, *élite*; see prec.) selection, choice; in mod. use *concr.* that which is chosen—med. L. *electa* choice, f. L. *eligere*: see ELECT *v.*] The choice part or flower (of society, or of any body or class of persons).

1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. lxxx, With other Countesses of Blank—but rank; At once the 'lie' and the 'élite' of crowds. 1845 W. H. KELLY tr. L. Blanc's *Hist. Ten Y.* I. 439 The élite of the Russian nobility. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atl. Monthly* No. 268 If we take into consideration... the élite of a comparatively civilized generation.

† **Elite**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 elite; pa. t. elit. [f. OF. (*elit*) *elit*, obs. pa. pple. of the verb *elire* to ELECT.] *trans.* To choose; to elect to office.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1491 Of his Degtter... One Creusa was cald... bat Eneas afterword elix to wed. 1461 T. DENYES in *Paston Letters*, No. 397 (1874) II. 22 He may not of reason do so largely... be cause he is elyted, as the Comons myght.

† **Elitrope**. *Obs. rare*—1. [var. of **HELIOTROPE**.] Some kind of precious stone. Cf. **ELUTROPIA**.

1609 *Will of Sir R. Lee* (Som. Ho.) Cheyne of elitrope. [1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirror of Stones* 97 Elitropia, or Elitropus, is a green gem... sprinkled with bloody spots.]

Elizate (Fl'k-, e'likset), *v.* [f. L. *elixāt*-ppl. stem of *elixāre* to boil, stew.]

1. *trans.* To boil, seethe; to extract by boiling. 1653 in *COCKERAM*. 1651 *BRATHWAITE Whimsies* 62 Elizate your antimonie. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 162 Its enough to elixate a few simples in water on a slow fire. 1804 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. To steep (in water); to macerate. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 310 The Caput mortuum being elixated by warm water will give an Alkali. 1805 *GREGOR in Phil. Trans.* XCV. 345 The brownish-gray mass was elixated with distilled water, which dissolved nearly the whole of it.

Hence **Elizated** ppl. a.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 334 The elixated ashes of divers vegetables.

Elization (Fl'k-, eliksē'zən). [as if ad. L. **elixationem*, f. *elixāre*: see **ELIXATE** *v.* and **-ATION**.]

1. The action of boiling or stewing.

1605 *TIMME Quersit.* III. 190 Elization... is a concoction made by a moist heat of a thing indefinitely existing in a humour. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 113 Finally they serve to moisten the guts, that their concoction may be celebrated by elixation or boiling. 1757 *WALKER in Phil. Trans.* L. 122 After elixation the water became of a turbid yellow colour with ochre.

2. Concoction in the stomach; digestion. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. v. Elization, is the boiling of meat in the stomach, by the said natural heat. 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* 96 The rest of the powder, as it is not overcome by elixation, so it continues in a permanency of indigestion in the stomach.

† **Elizad**, ppl. a. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *elix-us* (cf. **ELIXATE** + **-ED**).]

a. Boiled; hence, refined by boiling, distilled; also *fig.* b. Macerated or steeped in water.

1602 *MARSTON Antonio & Mel.* i. Prol. The pur'st elixid juyce of rich concept. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 46 Being laid in a heap, are covered with other elixid or dramed Ashes.

Elizir (Fl'k-), *sb.* Forms: 4 **elixir**, 5-7 **elixar**, -er, (6 **alixir**). [a. med. L. *elixir* (cf. Fr. *elixir*, It. *elissire*, Sp. *elixir*, Pg. *elixir*), ad. Arab.

الأكسير, *al-akṣir* (= sense 1), prob. ad. late Gr. *ἔξιριον* 'desiccative powder for wounds'.

1. *Alchemy*. A preparation by the use of which it was sought to change metals into gold. Sometimes identified with 'the philosopher's stone'; but perh. of wider meaning, including powders, liquids, or vapours used for the same purpose. Also *elixir-stone*.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 310 The philosophre stoone, Elizir clept, we sechen fast echoon. 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. 188 Thow must devyde thy Elizir whyte into parties two. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XIV. ii. 295 The philosophers stone, called Alizir. 1614 ROWLANDS *Footes Bolt* 9 Fryer-Bacon... could teach Kelley the Elizir stone. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III. 607 What wonder then if fields and regions here Breathe forth elixir pure, and Rivers run Potable Gold. 1676 *HALE Contempl.* i. 297 A Good Man is like the Elizir, it turns Iron into Gold. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. iii. 159 Roger Bacon sought... a transmuting Elizir with unlimited powers.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* IV. iv (1718) 202 True fear's the Elizir, which in days of old Turn'd leaden crosses into crowns of gold. 1663 *COWLEY Verses & Ess.* (1669) 130 She taught him Loves Elizir, by which Art, His Godhead into Gold he did convert. 1878 *BROWNING La Saisias* 51, I shall bless the kindly wrench that... left all grace ashes in death's stern alembic, loosed elixir in its place.

2. A supposed drug or essence with the property of indefinitely prolonging life; imagined by the alchemists to be either identical with, or closely related to, the 'elixir' of sense 1. More fully, *Elizir of life* (tr. med. L. *elixir vitæ*).

[1266 *ROGER BACON Opus Minus* (Rolls Ser.) 314 Medicinam... quam philosophi vocant Elizir... Si libra medicinae projiciatur super mille plumbi fiet... aurum... Et hoc est quod corpora infirma reducat ad sanitatem... et vitam... ultra centenarios annorum prolongabit.] 1605 *TIMME Quersit.* i. xiii. [Mercury, sulphur, and salt]... brought into one bodie (which the Arabians call elizir)... will be... a medicine, etc. 1799 *GODWIN St. Leon IV.* 324 The... secrets of alchemy and the elizir vitæ. 1815 *MOORE Lalla R.* (1824) 136, I know too where the Genii hid The jewell'd cup of their king Jamshid With Life's elizir sparkling high. 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* II. (1863) 318 Honey... was, in her mind... the true elizir vitæ. 1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* xii. (1833) 299 Though the elizir of life has never been distilled. 1873 *DIXON Two Queens* I. ii. i. 75 Carrillo had been glad to toy with magic, and pursue the elizir of life.

b. A sovereign remedy for disease. Hence adopted as a name for quack medicines, as *Daffy's Elizir*, etc.

1631 *MASSINGER Emp. of East* IV. iv. A little cyath or quantity of my potable elizir. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. li. The best Elizir for souls drooping pain. 1681 *ASHMOLE Diary* 11 Apr., I took early in the morning a

good dose of elizir. 1681 *Lond. Gas. No.* 1679/4 Anthony Daffy, Author of the Famous Elixir Salutis. 1713 *Guardian* No. 11 (R.) The grand elizir, to support the spirits of human nature. 1744 *RAMSAY Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 79 Take your glass to clear your een, 'Tis the elizir heals the spleen. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, An universal medicine... called by way of excellence, the grand elizir. 1768-74 *TUCKER Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 234 A sip of Daffy's elizir... has proved a powerful means of grace. 1830 *SCOTT Demonol.* v. 144 Before he established the reputation of his... elizir, or pill.

† 3. A strong extract or tincture. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1807 *BP. HALL Sat.* II. iv. 43 And bring quintessence of elizir pale Out of sublimed spirits mineral. 1873 *GREW Anat. Roots* II. § 60 The remainder, is... an Oleous Elixir, or extract, in the form of a Milk. 1877 *W. HARRIS tr. Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 630 The name Elixir has been given to many Infusions or Tinctures of spirituous bodies prepared in spirituous Menstruums. 1880 *SCOTT Abbot* xxvii. That elizir being in truth a curious distillation of rectified acetum.

b. *fig.* The quintessence or soul of a thing; its kernel or secret principle.

1628 *CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot.* i. Pref. § 1 The Spirit and Elixir of all that can be said in defence of your Church and Doctrine. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 181 A disill'd quintessence, a pure elixir of mischief, pestilent alike to all. 1673 *TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* xxiv. 366 The chief elixir of its [love's] nature is founded in the excellency of a spirit that suffers for another's sake. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Fate Wks.* (Bohn) II. 311 Sometimes the rank unmitigated elizir, the family vice, is drawn off in a separate individual.

4. *Pharmacy*. (see quot.) *Elixir of vitriol*: aromatic sulphuric acid. *Paregoric elizir*: see **PARAGORIC**.

1736 *BAILEY S.V.*, An Elixir is a compound magistery, i. e. a composition of various bodies chang'd after the same manner as a single body. 1763 F. MICHAELIS in *Med. Commun.* I. 350 He ordered her... a gargle of decoction of bark, with elizir of vitriol. 1871 *NAPHEYS Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. viii. 203 Elixir of calisaya bark. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Elixir*, a preparation similar to a compound tincture. Also applied to a compound of many drugs with syrup and spirit.

5. *Bot.* *Elixir of Love*: an orchid (*Grammatophyllum speciosum*), a native of Java. Also a decoction made from the seeds of this plant.

6. *Comb.*, as *elixir-like* adj.

a 1631 *DRAYTON Poems* I. (1733) 201 O tears! Elixir-like turn all to tears you touch. a 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 165 Soft dispositions which ductill be, Elixir-like, shee makes not cleane, but new.

† **Elizir**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To distil as an elizir; to work upon as by an elizir. Also *absol.* Hence **Elizir'd** ppl. a., concentrated, refined. Also *fig.*

a 1628 *LOVELACE To J. Hall Wks.* (1864) 252 Thou hast so spirited, elizir'd, we conceive there is a noble alchymie. — *Toad & Spider* 200 Then in his self the lymbbeck turns, And his elizir'd poyson urns. 1660 *OGNELL Elegy in Lovelace's Wks.* (1864) 289 This elizir'd medicine, For greatest grief a sovereign anodyne. 1687 *Elegy on Cleveland* in *Wks.* 277 Rich in Elizir'd Measures, and in all That could breath Sense in Airs Emphatical.

† **Elizirate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. **ELIXIR** + **-ATE**.]

a. *trans.* To distil; to refine by distillation. Also *absol.* b. To cleanse in general, to purify.

1605 *TIMME Quersit.* Pref. 7 Every meane Apothecarie... should wel understand how to elizirate. 1694 *WESTMACOTT Script. Herb.* 27 Every chymical and rational brain can elixirate such domestic wines. *Ibid.* 216 The volatile parts... ascend to the brain and heart... elixirating the animal spirits. 1733 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 64 By the Means of these Salts... the Facies Alvinæ are the better elixirated.

Hence **Elizirated** ppl. a.

1657 *STARKEY Helmont's Vind.* 321 Imagining your self to be Master of these elixirated Oyls, and essencified Salts. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 125 Graduated to so high an elixirated liquor.

† **Elizivate**, *v.* *Chem. Obs. rare*. [f. **E**-pref. + **LIXIVATE** to clear off.] *trans.* To clear from lixivium or lye; to refine thoroughly. Hence **Elizivate**, **Elizivated** ppl. a., that has lost its lye, that has lost its essential properties. **Elizivation**, steeping in water for the sake of extracting the lye.

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 70 Several Minerals... are to the taste altogether insipid and elixivated. 1675 *EVELYN Terra* (1729) 42 By the Air, the most effete and elixivated Mould comes to be repair'd. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* xix. 852 Salt of Vitriol is prescribed to be made... of an elixivate Colcothar. 1684-5 *BOYLE Min. Waters* 23 Examining these substances by... elixivation. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 542 The Art of converting... Wood-ashes into Pot-ash, without the... Process of Elixivation. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 6 The artificial, are those that are extracted... by... elixivation.

† **Elizabeth**. *Obs.* A coin of Queen Elizabeth. 1770 *STEELE Tatler* No. 245 P 2 An Elizabeth and Four Jacobus's.

Elizabethan (Flizāb'pān), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 **Elizabethian**. [f. **ELIZABETH** + **-AN**.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the period of Queen Elizabeth.

1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* II. xxii. 166 Daniel, one of the golden writers of our golden Elizabethan age. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* (1858) 261 This glorious Elizabethan Era. 1887 J. W. HALES 3 *Elizab. Comedies in Macm. Mag.* May 61/2 He is... never to flog him the [pupil] when he cannot say his lesson — a peculiar hardship to an Elizabethan teacher.

2. Of dress, furniture, architecture: In the style in vogue during the period of Queen Elizabeth. Also of language, literary form, etc.

1840 *HOOD Up Rhine* 307 A large Elizabethan ruff. 1869

Daily News 15 Mar., In the drama 'Lady Grace,' the contrast between modern manners and Elizabethan language is rather incongruous. 1874 *PARKER Goth. Archit.* i. ii. 20 The Elizabethan style... is a mixture of the old English and the ruder Italian of the Renaissance.

B. *sb.* A person (*esp.* a poet or dramatist) of the period of Queen Elizabeth. Chiefly *pl.*

1881 *Athenaeum* 12 Nov. 623/3 The murders and adulteries that... had pleased the Elizabethans. 1882 *GROSBART Spenser's Wks.* III. Intro. 62 Our Elizabethans, Lodge and Greene especially. 1884 *Athenaeum* 22 Mar. 386/2 The savage sublimity of the Elizabethans.

Elizabethanize (Flizāb'pāniz). [f. prec. + **-IZE**.] *trans.* To give an Elizabethan character to. Hence **Elizabethanized** ppl. a.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 335 A man who built himself a residence Elizabethanized upon a moderate scale.

Elk (elk) 1. Forms: 5-7 **elke**, (6 **alke**), 6 **eloke**, 7- **elk**. See also **ALCE**. [Of obscure history: the existing word is not the normal phonetic representative of OE. *elch*, *elh* (*eolh*), and is probably ad. MHG. *elch* (= OHG. *elaho*). The relation of the ON. *elgr* (Sw. *elg*):=type **algi-* to the OE. and German words:=types **elho-*, **elhon-* is uncertain. The Eng. form *alke* was influenced by L. *alces*, Gr. *ἄλκη* (cf. *ALCE*), which appear only as the name of an animal living in northern Europe (app. the elk), and are probably adopted from Teut. or some other northern lang.]

1. The largest existing animal of the deer kind (*Alces malchis*), inhabiting large portions of Northern Europe and of North America. The American variety is also called the MOOSE. (In quot. 1541 the name seems to be applied to some English species of deer.)

[a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 233 *Cervus*, elch. a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 443 *Cervus*, elh. *Ibid.* 2054 *Tragelaphus*, elch. a 900 *Leiden Gloss.*, *Damma*, elha.] 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij b, The symplest of theis iij will seee an Hynde calfe, a Fawn, a Roo, an Elke. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 6 It shall be lawfull... to have, exercise, and vse their handgounnes... so that it be at no maner of deere... or wild elke. [1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 305 Bisontes which in theyr toonge (Swedish) they caule Elg (that is) wild asses.] 1577 *HARRISON Descr. Eng.* III. v. (1877) II. 29 Plowing with vres... and alkes a thing commonlie used in the east countries. 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* 160 The Elk on the contrary is most impatient of all heat. 1609 *CAPT. SMITH Trav. & Adv.* xv. 28 These Tartars possesse many... plaines, wherein feed Elkes, Bisones, Horses... and divers others. 1682 *MILTON Hist. Mosc.* II. (1851) 482 Those Messengers... made report of... people riding on Elks. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* II. 82 It is known in Europe by the name of the elk, and in America by that of the Moose-deer. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 196 They saw... frequent gangs of stately elks. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hypatia* xxii. 281 Followed by... elks from beyond the Danube.

2. Applied to certain species of deer: e.g. to the 'Irish Elk', an extinct animal (*Cervus megaloceros*), which inhabited Ireland in prehistoric times; and to the Canadian Deer or Wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*).

1884 *MISS HICKSON Irel. in 17th C. I.* Intro. 21 Celts and Saxons being as extinct in Ireland as the ancient elk.

3. A species of antelope: the ELAND or Cape-elk.

1731 *MEDLEY Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 110 The haunts of the African Elks are generally on high mountains, on good pasture grounds, and near good springs. 1786 tr. *SPARRMAN's Voy. Cape G. H.* II. 264 The Cape elk, or more properly the elk-antelope, is a name given by the colonists to a species of gazel.

4. *Comb.* as *elk-skin*; also *elk-bark*, *Magnolia glauca*; *elk's-horn*, a kind of fern, *Platycerium alcornu*; *elk-horse*, a horse employed in hunting the elk; *elk-nut*, *Hamillonia oleifera*; *elk-tree*, *Andromeda arborea*; *elk-wood* *Andromeda arborea* and *Magnolia macrophylla*; *elk-yard*, a kind of habitation made by the elk.

1865 *GOSSE Land & Sea* (1874) 330 note, The 'Elk-horn fern. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Brew. Nat. Club* IX. 434 The Elk's-horn fern. 1888 *Century Mag.* Jan. 451/2 The 'elk' horses received three-quarters forage at night and a quarter forage in the morning. 1799 *HARTE Gust. Adolphus* II. 321 He wore... an 'elkskin buff-waistcoat. 1868 *WOOD Homes without H.* xxxi. 612 That curious temporary habitation... popularly termed an 'Elk-yard.

† **Elk** 2. *Obs. rare*. Also 6 **elke** (see quot.). 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 6 No bowyer shall sell... any bowe of ewe of the taxe called elke, about the price of... iii. s. iii. d. 1607 *COWEL Interpr.*, *Elk*, a kind of ewe to make bowes of.

† **Elk** (elk) 3. Forms: 6-7 **elke**, 7 **pl. elkys**, 7- **elk**. The Wild Swan or Hooper (*Cygnus ferus*). Also the Wild Goose (*Anas anser*).

1552 *HULOT & v. Swanne*, Some take thys to be the elke, or wild swanne. 1621 *MARKHAM Fowling* (1655) 6 Such as lye of the water and on the water, are wild Swannes or Elkes. 1674 *RAY Water Fowl* 95 The Elk, Hooper, or wild Swan. 1691 — *Local Wds.* 129 *Elkys*, Wild Geese. 1709 *DERHAM in Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 466 *Cygnus ferus*, the Elk, or Hooper, or Wild Swan. 1839 *Proc. Brew. Nat. Club* I. 189 Both of these were of the common or elk species.

† **Elken**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1 [? var. of **OLHNE** to flatter.] ? To flatter, propitiate.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 163 *Pai*... Honourd him with off-ryngs & elkend him sayne.

Ell ¹ (el). Forms: 1-7 *eln*, 2-7 *elne*, 3-6 *ellen* (3 a *nellen* for an *ellen*), (4 *ellyn*, 6 *eline*), 6 *el*, 5-7 *elle*, 6- *ell*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *eln*, str. fem. = MDu. *elne*, *elle* (Du. *el*), OHG. *elina* (MHG. *elne*, mod.G. *elle*), ON. *eln*, *alin* (Sw. *aln*, Da. *alen*), Goth. *aleina* (? scribal error for **alina*) cubit: -OTeut. **alind*, whence med.L. *alena*, It., OSP., OPg. *alna*, F. *aune*. The OTeut. word (a compound of which is *ELBOW*) meant originally arm or fore-arm, and is cogn. with Gr. *ἀλὲν*, L. *ulna*, of same meaning.

The diversity of meanings (see below) is common to all words denoting linear measures derived from the length of the arm; cf. *Cubit* and L. *ulna*. The word *ell* seems to have been variously taken to represent the distance from the elbow or from the shoulder to the wrist or to the finger-tips, while in some cases a 'double ell' has superseded the original measure, and has taken its name.]

1. A measure of length varying in different countries. The English ell = 45 in.; the Scotch = 37.2; the Flemish = 27 in. Now only *Hist.* or with reference to foreign countries, the Eng. measure being obsolete.

In early use often in sing. when preceded by numerals, c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt. vi. 27* Hwylc eower mæg . . . geþencan þæt he ge-eacnige ane *elne* [1550 *Lindisf. elne an vel enne*; 1560 *Halton enne elne*] to hys anlicnesse. c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 158 *Ulna*, *eln*. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 586 So wonderlike it wex and get þat fiftene *elne* it ouer-flet. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 429 False elnen & mesures he broyte al cene adoun. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1675 A schippe . . . seuen score *ellen* lang and ten. *Ibid.* 1838 þe fiod ouer raght seuen *eln* and mare. 1407 *Act 3 Hen. VII. c. 7* All merchandises . . . used to be measured with *Elm* or *Yard*. 1500 *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 204 Item a *Fil ell* conteyneth iii q't's of an Eng. yarde, and v q't's of y^e *Fil ell* makith an Eng. ell. 1500 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 119 A *ellen* of yelow velvett. 1544 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* (1575) 207, 3 Foote and 9 Ynches make an *Elle*. 1597 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul. ii. iv. 88* O, here's a wit of Cheuere!, that stretches from an ynch narrow to an ell broad! 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 57 King Davids common *elne* contains threthie seven measured inches. 1645-8 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* ii. an. 17 (1635) 180 A monstrous Whale, whose length was . . . twenty of our *Elmes*. 1633 *EARL MANCH. Al Mondo* (1636) 138 Ere long two ells of earth shall serve, whom scarce a world could satisfie. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. vii. lxxxviii. 408, 102 *Ells* dantz make 50 ells english. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* II. 275 The ell by which their acres have been measured (called the barony ell) contains 42 inches, whereas the common ell made use of in the country is only 38 inches. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. i. ix. 58 Tearful women wetting whole ells of cambric in concert.

b. *fig.* Contrasted with *inch*, *span*, etc.; esp. in proverbial phrase, *Give him an inch and he'll take an ell*: meaning that undue advantage will be taken of a slight concession.

1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 78 Ye liked . . . better an Ynche of your Wyl, Than an ell of your thirft. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 57 Whereas shee tooke an ynche of liberty before, tooke an ell afterwards. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. porch* ad fin., Lifes poore span Make not an ell by trifling in thy wo. 1643 *Myst. Iniq.* 40 That gave but a Yard, they took an Ell. 1653 *BOGAN Mirth Chr. Life* 305 Have a care of taking an ell, when you have but an inch allowed you. 1798 *CANNING Ballynahinch v. in Anti-Jacobin* 9 July, Tho' they still took an ell when we gave them an inch.

c. As a fluid measure.

[Several correspondents inform us that they remember seeing the announcement 'Beer sold by the yard', on the signboards of country taverns, the reference being to the long narrow glasses about a yard high.]

1649 *LOVELACE Poems* 99 For Elles of Beere, Flutes of Canary Thankes freest, freshest, Faire Ellinda.

† 2. A measuring rod; = *ELL-WAND*. Phrase, *To measure with the long ell, with the short ell*: to measure unfairly as buyer or seller respectively.

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 119 In hys right hand an elle for to mesure with. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 62 The night measured by the short ell of sleepe. 1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* II. 46 Sometimes the Souldiers (the worst sort of them) measured the paces belonging to the Marchants with the long ell. a 1656 Br. HALL *Soliloquies* 78 Thus spake a true Idol's Priest that knew no ell, whereby to measure religion, but profit. 1768 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 85 The mercer . . . upon seeing the ladies gown . . . can cut off her quantity by guess, without . . . taking his ell to measure it.

† b. *Sc. King's ell*: 'Orion's belt': = *ELL-WAND* 3. *Obs.*

a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying Wks.* (1821) 118 Be the hornes, the handstaff and the King's ell.

† 3. *Long ell*: a particular kind of cloth. *Obs.*

1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 198 Baize, long ells, druggets, broadcloth. 1735 *BERKELEY Querist* § 520 Fine cloths in Somersetshire, long ells at Exeter.

† 4. As a rendering of L. *ulna*: The larger bone of the fore-arm. *Obs.*

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 903 The other externall branch at the middle of the Ell shooteth out a propagation from his outside. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* vi. xxvi. 147 The Ell, or bone of the cubit, . . . hath . . . two appendices.

b. *Comb.*, as *ell-broad*, *-long*, *-wide* adjs.; † *ell-glass* (see 1 c.); † *ell-ridge*, an old land-measure; † *ell-yard*, an ell-measure. Also *ELL-WAND*.

1496 *Plumpton Corr.* 37 The bredth of it is **elme* broade. 1600 J. F. Merchants *Warcho.* 20 This being the last sort of Ellbroad Gentish that I shall treat of at present. 1684 *Way to make Rum in Harl. Misc.* I. 541 The Germans commonly drink whole tankards, and **ell-glasses*, at a draught. 1834 *Tour German Prince* III. ii. 36, I ate a good dinner,

and then added to this **ell*-long letter. 1796 *Extract fr. MS. Let.*, Peter Guffin (aged 82 in 1796) was unacquainted with such an old measure of land as an **Ell Ridge*, but had heard it contained 60 Luggs. 1654 *COLLINGS Caveat for Prof.* iv. (1653) 25 Your **ell*-wide opinion. 1806 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* II. (1863) 425 A pretty quaker . . . did persuade me that ell-wide muslin would go as far as a yard and a half. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 210 þe hede of an **eln*-zerde þe large lenke hade. c 1450 *MYRC* 713 False ellen yerdes, wetynglye other than the lawe of the lond.

Ell ² (el), dial. [? var. of *ele*, A18LE: see *EY-LING*.] A shed placed against a building; = *EY-LING* 2.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 June 6/1, I had occasion to rebuild the ell of a dwelling-house. On removing the old ell . . . a rat's nest was found when it was joined to the main structure.

Ellagate (e'læg'et). [f. *ELLAGIC*: see -ATE 4.] A salt of ellagic acid.

1859 *CHILDREN Chem. Anal.* 276 Ellagate of potassa forms brilliant pearly scales like talc. 1884 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* s. v. *Ellagic*. The ellagates are little known; many of them appear to be basic salts.

Ellagic (elæg'ik). [ad. Fr. *ellagique*, f. *ellag*, anagram of *galle* gall-nut: see -IC. The name *GALLIC* had been pre-occupied by another acid obtained from galls.]

Ellagic acid: C₁₄H₆O₈ (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl.); originally obtained from oak-galls; found also in bezoar, whence the synonym *bezoartie acid*.

1870 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 243 Ellagic acid . . . is a tasteless white powder, with a shade of buff. 1859 *CHILDREN Chem. Anal.* 277 Ellagic acid dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid. 1884 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* s. v.

Ellamy, var. of *E-LA-MI*, *Obs.*

† **E-llan**. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *ellan*, a. Ger. *elend*; the Ger. word has been adopted through Du. in different sense as *ELAND*.] The Elk (*Alces malchis*).

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgr.* I. viii. iv. 630 [Newfoundland and Nova Francia] The *Ellan*, Deare, Stagge, and Beare, are their game. c 1684 J. COLLINS *Making Salt in Eng.* 99 Deer called *Ellans* as big as Oxen.

Ellar, dial. form of *ELDER sb.1*, *ALDER* 1.

Ellarn (e), *obs.* form of *ELDER sb.1*.

Elle, *obs.* rare var. of *ILL*; † also of *ELSE*.

Ellebores, *-bory*, *obs.* forms of *HELLEBORE*.

Elleck (e'lek). A kind of fish: the Red Gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*.

1864 *COUCH Brit. Fishes* II. 19 The Elleck is caught on the west coast of England and Ireland at all seasons. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Elleck*, the trivial name of the *Trigla cuculus*.

Ellen, *obs.* and dial. form of *ELDER sb.1*.

† **E-llend**. *Obs.* [a. Ger. *elend*: cf. *ELAND*, *ELLAN*.] An elk.

1616 *SURFLET Country Farm* 150 The Ellend hath eares like unto an Asse.

Elle-maid, *-maiden*. A half-adoption, half-transl. of Da. *elle-pige* elf-girl.

1850 *KEIGHTLEY Fairy Mythol.* 234 The . . . Wild-women of Germany bear a very strong resemblance to the Elle-maids of Scandinavia. a 1859 L. HUNT *Shewe Faire Seem.* xxv. Like trunk of dread Elle-maiden, haunting Germany.

† **E-llenmas**. *Obs.* [f. *Ellen* = *Helena* + *MAS*; cf. *Christmas*, *Martinmas*, etc.] St. Helena's day; but the date intended is uncertain.

Two saints of the name were commemorated in England: 'St. Helen the virgin', perhaps the one whose day is May 22; and Helena the mother of Constantine. The latter is probably intended here; her festival is Aug. 18, but the Sarum Martyrology assigns 'Saynt Elene' to May 18, the date of her translation.

1597 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 41 About St. Ellenmas M^r Deane keepinge Court here at Pitington. 1621 in *Neworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 141 [A payment made June 8] due at the last St. Ellenmas Court, 1621.

Ellor, *obs.* or dial. form of *ELDER sb.1*, *ALDER* 1.

Ellinge, var. of *ELENGE a.*, *Obs.*

Ellipse (el'ips). [ad. Gr. *ἐλλειψις*, n. of action f. *ἐλλείπειν* to come short. (In the case of the ellipse regarded as a conic section the inclination of the cutting plane to the base 'comes short of', as in the case of the hyperbola it exceeds, the inclination of the side of the cone.)]

Not in Johnson, Todd, or Richardson (1836); for early examples of the pl. *ellipses* see *ELLIPSIS*.

1. A plane closed curve (in popular language a regular oval), which may be defined in various ways: a. Considered as a conic section; the figure produced when a cone is cut obliquely by a plane making a smaller angle with the base than the side of the cone makes with the base. b. A curve in which the sum of the distances of any point from the two foci is a constant quantity. c. A curve in which the focal distance of any point bears to its distance from the directrix a constant ratio smaller than unity.

The planetary orbits being (approximately) elliptical, *ellipse* is sometimes used for 'orbit' (of a planet).

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Ellipsis*, [The form *ellipse* is used throughout; the *Cycl.* 1751 has only *ellipses*.]

1815 *HUTTOE Math. Dict.*, *Ellipse* or *Ellipsis*. 1844 *TENNISON Gold. Year* 24 The dark Earth follows wheel'd in her ellipse. 1868 *LOCKYER Heavens* (ed. 3) 120 A circle seen obliquely or perspectively shows the form of an ellipse. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 1 Other irregular ellipses . . . are successively described.

2. *transf.* An object or figure bounded by an ellipse. Also *fig.*

1857 *BULLOCK tr. Casseaux's Midwife* 29 The abdominal strait has been . . . compared to an ellipse. 1869 *DUNKIN Midn. Sky* 163 An ellipse of small stars.

3. *Gram.* = *ELLIPSIS* 2. Somewhat rare.

1843-53 *LIDDELL & SCOTT Gr. Lex.* s. v. *ἔλλειψις*. 1886 *ROBY Lat. Gram.* II (ed. 5) 511 (Index).

† **Ellipsed**, *ppl. a. nonce-ud.* [f. *ELLIPSIS* -IS + -ED.] Characterized by ellipsis.

1607 S. HIERON *Defence* I. 148 M. H. cannot show us one place in all the Bible so ellipsed or eclipsed as to need, etc. † **Ellipsical**. *Obs. rare.* In 6 *ellepseycal*.

[f. *ELLIPSE* + -IC + -AL.] = *ELLIPTICAL*.

1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* iv. Pref., *Ellepseycal* circumscribed & inscribed bodies.

Ellipsing (el'ipsin), *ppl. a. rare.* [as if f. vb. **ellipsee*; cf. *circuling*.] Revolving in ellipses.

1876 T. SINCLAIR *Moon* 173 The whole well-balanced ellipsing solar system.

|| **Ellipsis** (el'ipsis). Pl. *ellipses* (-siz). Also 7 *elipsis*, 8 *elleipsis*, *pl. ellipsises*. [a. L. *elipsis*, ad. Gr. *ἐλλειψις*: see *ELLIPSE*.]

1. = *ELLIPSE*. Now rare.

1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* xii. xv. 376 This section is a Conical section, which is called Ellipsis. 1656 *HOBBS Six Less. Wks.* 1845 VII. 316 If the section be an ellipsis . . . you may use the same method. 1677 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 272 The Ellipsis or Oval ABCD. 1694 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 229 The planets . . . could not possibly acquire such revolutions . . . in ellipses very little eccentric. 1696 *WHISTON Th. Earth* I. (1722) 14 Comets' Ellipses come near to Parabolas. 1705-30 S. GALE in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* III. 47 A fine bowling-green cut into an ellipsis. 1854 *TOMLINSON tr. Arago's Astron.* 119 It had traversed . . . an ellipsis.

† b. *attrib. Obs.*

1677 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 273 These Ellipses, or Semi-Oval Arches . . . are sometimes made over Gate-ways.

2. *Gram.* The omission of one or more words in a sentence, which would be needed to complete the grammatical construction or fully to express the sense; *concr.* an instance of such omission.

1612 *BRINSLEY Pas. Parts* (1666) 67 The first of the Substantives is oft understood by a figure called Ellipsis. a 1667 *COWLEY Davidides* I. Notes (1710) I. 368 It is an Ellipsis, or leaving something to be understood by the Reader. 1779 *POPE, &c. Art. Sinking* 115 The ellipsis, or speech by half-words [is the peculiar talent] of ministers and politicians. 1789 *BELSHAM Ess.* II. ii. 25 Violent ellipses and inversions of language. 1789 *BENTHAM Princ. Legial.* xviii. § 27 note. The ancient lawyers in the construction of their appellatives have indulged themselves in much harsher ellipses without scruple. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 476 The ellipsis was now filled up with words of high import. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* II. 112 Grammatical roughnesses or ellipses.

† 3. Formerly used as the name of the dash (—) employed in writing or printing to indicate the omission of letters in a word. *Obs.*

1804 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. 413 An Ellipsis . . . is used, when some letters in a word, or some words in a verse, are omitted: as 'The k—g' for 'the king'.

Ellipsist (el'ipsist), *nonce-ud.* [f. *ELLIPSIS* -IS + -IST.] One addicted to the use of the figure Ellipsis in argument or discourse.

1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 42 These . . . would hold in contempt the timidity of the ellipsists.

Ellipsograph (el'ipsog'raf). Cf. *ELLIPTOGRAPH*. [f. *ELLIPSE* + -GRAPH, f. Gr. *γράφειν* to write.] An instrument for describing ellipses.

Ellipsoid (el'ipsoid). [f. *ELLIPSE* + -OID.]

A. *sb.*

1. A solid of which all the plane sections through one of the axes are ellipses, and all other sections ellipses or circles. Formerly in narrower sense: A solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse round one of its axes; now called *ellipsoid of revolution*.

a 1721 *KEILL tr. Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 7 The Earth must be an Ellipsoid whose Equatorial Diameter is to its Axis as $\sqrt{289}$ to $\sqrt{288}$. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII 202 Ellipsoids of different degrees of oblateness. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* vi. 55 A meniscus whose convex surface is part of an ellipsoid. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 281 The isothermal surfaces are ellipsoids. 1879 C. NIVEN (*title*) On the Conduction of Heat in Ellipsoids of Revolution.

2. ? A figure approximately elliptical.

1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induc. Sc.* (1857) II. 59 An eccentric ellipsoid; that is a figure resembling an ellipse.

B. *adj.* = next.

1861 *HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. vi. i. 313 The eggs . . . are ellipsoid or oval. 1870 *HOOKE Stud. Flora* 142 Styles erect or spreading, pollen ellipsoid.

Ellipsoidal (el'ipsoid'al), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -AL.] Having the nature or shape of an ellipsoid.

1831 *BREWSTER Optics* xli. § 201. 344 A concave ellipsoidal reflector. 1845 *TODD & BOWMAN Phys. Anat.* I. 213 Some vesicles are . . . ovaloid, or ellipsoidal. 1849 *MURCHISON Siluria* iii. (1867) 58 The Llandillo formation . . . rises to the surface in the form of a rugged ellipsoidal mass. 1884 *Law Times* 9 Feb. 267/1 The proper shape for a ceiling of a room used for public speaking [is] ellipsoidal or coved.

Ellipsone (el'ips'one), *nonce-ud.* [f. *ELLIPSE*, on the analogy of *CYCLONE*.] A revolving storm following an elliptical instead of a circular path.

1860 *ADM. FITZ ROY in Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 354 The smaller cyclonic motions (*ellipsones*!).

Elliptic (elip'tik). [ad. Gr. ἑλλειπτικός elliptic, defective, f. ἑλλείπειν to come short: cf. ELLIPSE.]
1. That has the form of an ellipse; pertaining to ellipses.

1796 Tr. Gregory's Astron. I. 380 If the whole Area... of the Elliptic Orbit be imagined to be divided into 360 equal Parts. 1796 GIBSON Decl. & F. I. xii. 262 A building of an elliptic figure. 1808 A. PARSONS Trav. Afr. iii. 36 All others [arches] which I had hitherto observed being elliptic. 1830 Sir J. HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil. 11 These are the steps by which we have risen to a knowledge of the elliptic motions of the planets. 1877 B. WILLIAMSON Int. Calculus vii. 290 The area of any elliptic sector. 1888 W. W. ROUSS BALL Hist. Math. 292 The rectification of an elliptic arc.

¶ That has an elliptic (as opposed to a circular orbit); in quot. = 'eccentric'.

1806 MOORE Epist. II. i. 42 Every wild, elliptic star.
b. *Elliptic chuck*: a chuck for oval or elliptic turning; *elliptic compass* (es), an instrument for drawing ellipses; *elliptic spring* (for carriages), a spring formed by two sets of curved plates, forming two elliptic arcs united at the ends.

c. *Comb.* In definitions of form: (Bot.) *elliptic-lanceolate*, -oblong, -obovate, -ovate, -ovoid adjs., having a form intermediate between elliptic and lanceolate, etc.

1845 LINDLEY Sch. Bot. vi. (1858) 88 Radical [leaves] *elliptic-lanceolate. 1870 HOOKER Stud. Flora 54 Lower leaves petioled *elliptic-oblong. Ibid. 417 Rhombic or *elliptic-obovate. Ibid. 234 Leaves *elliptic-ovate. Ibid. 410 Perigynia *elliptic-ovoid.

2. *Elliptic integrals*: a class of integrals discovered by Legendre in 1786, so named because their discovery was the result of the investigation of elliptic arcs. *Elliptic functions*: certain specific functions of these integrals. (Formerly the term *elliptic functions* was applied to what are now called *elliptic integrals*.)

1845 Penny Cycl. 1st Suppl. s.v., A large class of integrals closely related to and containing among them the expression for the arc of an ellipse have received the name of Elliptic functions. 1876 CAYLEY Elliptic Functions 8 sn m is a sort of sine function, and cn m, dn m are sorts of cosine functions of m; these are called Elliptic Functions. 1881 WILLIAMSON in Encycl. Brit. XIII. 63 The epithet 'elliptic' applied to these integrals is purely conventional, arising from the connexion of one of them with the arc of an ellipse.

3. *Gram.* Of sentences, phrases, or style: Characterized by ellipsis; = ELLIPTICAL 2.

4. *quasi-sb.* (nonce-use.)

1807 SOUTHEY Esplanade's Lett. (1814) II. 79 They were talking of parabolics and ellipses, and describing diagrams on the table with a wet finger.

Hence as combining form **Elliptico-**.

1876 HARLEY Mat. Med. 389 Leaves... elliptico-lanceolate. 1883 St. James's Gaz. 3 Feb. 6 His style... is of the elliptico-interjectional sort.

Elliptical (elip'tikāl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. That has the form of an ellipse; pertaining to ellipses.

1806 HOBBS Six Less. Wks. 1845 VII. 305 The cone described by the substance of the... elliptical line. 1755 B. MARTIN Mag. Arts & Sc. I. v. 23 They all move in Orbits, which are more or less oval, or (as the Astronomers call it) Elliptical. 1812-6 J. PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil. II. 185 The orbit of the fourth satellite is sensibly elliptical. 1831 BREWSTER Optics xxvii. 225, I have been enabled to refer all the phenomena of the action of metals to a new species of polarisation, which I have called elliptical polarisation. 1878 HUXLEY Physiogr. xx. 354 In the great elliptical path of the earth the sun occupies one of these foci.

b. *Elliptical compasses*: = elliptic compasses.
† *Elliptical dial*, a small pocket-dial (Kersey). Also in Bailey 1721-1790, Chambers 1751.

c. *Comb.*

1845 LINDLEY Sch. Bot. v. (1858) 53 Leaves *elliptical-lanceolate.

2. *Gram.* Of sentences and phrases: Defective, lacking a word or words which must be supplied to complete the sense. Of style, etc.: Characterized by ellipsis.

1778 Br. Lowth Isaiah (ed. 12) 313 note, It was necessary to add a word or two in the version to supply the elliptical expression of the Hebrew. 1808 WHATELY Rhetoric in Encycl. Metrop. 284/1 Aristotle's Style... is frequently so elliptical as to be dry and obscure. 1848 MILL Pol. Econ. I. iii. § 1 (1876) 29 Production and productive, are... elliptical expressions, involving the idea of a something produced. 1884 TRAILL in Macm. Mag. Oct. 441/1 Carlyle's violently elliptical manner.

3. Omitted by ellipsis. ? nonce-use.

1829 W. DUNCAN Greek Test. Pref., He has given at the foot of the page... many of the principal elliptical words.

Elliptically (elip'tikālī), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an elliptical manner.

1. *Gram.* With use of ellipsis.

1816 J. GILCHRIST Philos. Etym. Intro. 21 Almost every word is put elliptically. 1856 DOVE Logic Chr. Faith I. i. § 2. 39 [Certain sciences] use... elliptically, the Syllogism.

2. In the form or after the manner of an ellipse.

1831 BREWSTER Optics xxvii. 229 Light polarised + 45° is elliptically polarised.

Ellipticalness, rare. [f. ELLIPTICAL a. + -NESS.] The quality of being elliptical.

1681 H. MORE Exp. Dam. App. iii. 300 According to the Ellipticalness of the Apocalyptic style.

Ellipticity (elip'tisiti). [f. ELLIPTIC + -ITY.] Elliptic form; degree of deviation (of an orbit, etc.) from circularity, (of a spheroid) from sphericity.

1753 Phil. Trans. XLVIII. 84 [In] the case of beds supposed of the same ellipticity... I have taken greater care. 1833 Sir J. HERSCHEL Astron. iii. 109 Its deviation from the circular form, arising from so very slight an ellipticity. 1864 Athenæum No. 1926. 402/2 The ellipticity of Mars. 1870 JEVONS Elem. Log. xxxiii. (1880) 291 An orbit of slight ellipticity.

b. as a measurable quantity.

The ellipticity of a spheroid (e.g. of the figure of a planet) is expressed by some mathematicians as the ratio of the difference of the axes to the major axis, and by others as the ratio of this difference to the minor axis. (With reference to orbits this mode of expressing ellipticity is not used; see ECCENTRICITY 3 b.)

1753 Phil. Trans. XLVIII. 77 The diminution of the gravity having been found greater than $\frac{1}{175}$, the ellipticity or difference of diameters ought to be less than that fraction. 1831 BREWSTER Newton (1855) I. xiii. 361 The ellipticity of the earth... has been found to be $\frac{1}{230}$. 1867 DENISON Astron. without Math. 7 Its ellipticity... means the proportion between the difference of the two axes... of an ellipse, and the greater of them.

Elliptograph = ELLIPSOGRAPH.

1845 Ency. Brit. (ed. 8) s.v. [A description of the instrument].

† **Elliptoides**, Obs. Also 8 **elliptoids**. [Badly f. *ellipt* (cf. ELLIPTIC) + mod. L. -oides: see -OID.] An infinite ellipse.

1731 BAILEY, Elliptoides. 1756 HUTTON Math. Dict., Elliptoides, an infinite or indefinite Ellipsis, defined by the indefinite equation $ay^m + b = x^n$. $a - x^n$ when m or n are greater than 1.

¶ **Ellops** (e'lōps). Obs. in actual use. [a. Gr. ἑλλοψ or ἑλοψ, the name of a fish and of a serpent.

(The variants ELAPS and ELOPS are used in mod. zoological Latin in different senses).]

1. A kind of serpent.

1667 MILTON P. L. x. 536 Cerastes horned, Hydrus, and Ellops drear.

2. A kind of fish mentioned by ancient writers.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 266 The Lamprey in Sicilie: the Ellops at Rhodes, and so forth of other sorts of fishes. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1862) II. i. iii. 299 The Ellops or Serpentine. 1775 ASH, Ellops, a fish affording delicious food which some think to be the sturgeon of the moderns. 1875 BROWNING Aristoph. Apol. 110 Spends all his substance on stewed ellops-fish.

Ellore, obs. f. ELDER sb.¹ (the tree).

Ell-rake, dial. Also **ell-rake**, **eller-rake**. [Derivation uncertain; cf. EL CROOK; the writers of the Chesh. and Shropsh. glossaries suggest *heel-rake*. Halliwell gives also **Ellock-rake*, a small rake for breaking up ant-hills. *Salop.*] A large rake with curved iron teeth, drawn behind the raker.

1879 Shropsh. Word-bk. (E. D. S.) Ell-rake, ell-rake. 1884 Chesh. Gloss. (E. D. S.) Ell-rake, ell-rake.

Ell-wand (e'lwōnd). Chiefly Sc. and north. dial. Also 5 **elenwand**, **ellewande**, **elwonde**, **Sc. elnewande**, 7-9 **elwand**. [f. ELL + WAND.]

1. A measuring rod, an ell-measure: sometimes used for 'yard-measure'.

[1403 Nottingham Borough Rec. II. 34 Ipse Johannes cepit quendam elenwand, et ipsam percussit super capud.] 121500 tr. Leges Burgorum Scocie xlviii. in Sc. Acts (1844) I. 342 Ilk burges may have in his hous... ane elenwand. 1609 SKENE Reg. Maj. 36 The heire of ane burges, is of perfit age, quhen he... can... measure clait (with ane elwand). 1725 RAMSAY Gentle Sheph. III. i. An elwand fills his hand, his habit mean. 1834 H. MILLER Scenes & Leg. xxi. (1857) 304 Beating time with his elwand on the point of his shoe.

† 2. The larger of the bones of the fore-arm; = ULNA. Obs.

c. 1440 Promp. Parv. 139 Elle wande [P. elwonde,] ulna.

3. Sc. The group of stars called Orion's Belt.

1513 DOUGLAS Æneis viii. Prolog. 153 The son, the sevin sternis, and the Charll wane, The elwand, the elementis, and Arthuris hufe. c. 1817 Hogg Tales & Sk. IV. 29 King's Elwand (now foolishly termed the Belt of Orion).

Elm (elm), sb. Forms: 1 **elm**, 5-7 **elme**, 9 **dial. elem**, **ellum**, 4- **elm**. Also 4 **ulm**, 6 **ulme**. [OE. *elm* str. masc. = OHG. *elm* str. masc. (whence the derivatives MHG. *elme*, *ilme*, *ilmene* wk. fem.) = WGer. **elmo-s*; the same word with difference of ablaut appears as ON. *elmr* (Sw. *alm*, Da. *alm*, *elm*) etymologically = L. *ulmus*. The mod. Ger. *ulme*, Du. *olm*, and the Eng. form *elm* (e, are due to the influence of the Lat. word.)]

1. The name of well-known trees belonging to the genus *Ulmus*, esp., in England, the Common or Small-leaved Elm (*Ulmus campestris*), a tree having rough, doubly serrated leaves, flowers nearly sessile, the fruit oblong, deeply cloven and glabrous; in Scotland, the Witch or Wych Elm (*Ulmus montana*) or the Cork-barked Elm (*Ulmus suberosa*); in U.S. the White Elm (*Ulmus americana*).

c. 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 52 Eft genim elmes rinde, gebærn to ahsan. 1388 Wyclif Isa. xli. 19, I shal sette in desert fyrr tree and vlm and bok togidre. c. 1440 Promp. Parv. 138 Elm, tre, ulmus. 1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII. c. 9 § 5 Two other bowes. of ashe, elme, wyche, hasyll or other wood mete for the same. 1567 DRANT Horace Epist. I. vii. Dvj, Our citizen is now a Corridon. He trimmes his ulmes. 1664 EVELYN Sylva iv. § 6 The Elm delights in a sound, sweet and fertile Land. 1750 GRAY Elegy iv, Beneath those

rugged elms, that yew tree's shade. 1794 MARTYN Rousseau's Bot. xvii. 224 Few persons know that the Elm has only one flower. 1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 94 The inner bark of the Elm is slightly bitter and astringent. 1850 TENNYSON In Mem. xciv. 58 Rock'd the full foliaged elms. 1858 O. W. HOLMES One-hoss Shay, Logs from the 'Settler's ellum'. 1877 E. PEACOCK N. W. Linc. Gloss. (E. D. S.) Elm, the elm. 1881 Isle Wight Gloss. (E. D. S.) Ellum, an elm.

2. With distinguishing epithets, denoting the above-named and other species of the genus *Ulmus*: **Broad-leaved Elm**, *Ulmus latifolia* or *montana*; **Chiochester Elm**, also called **American Elm**, *Ulmus americana*; **Witch** or **Wych Elm**, *Ulmus montana*. Also **Yoke Elm**, the **HORN-BEAM** (*Carpinus Betulus*).

1876 HARLEY Mat. Med. 423 The Broad-Leaved Elm... 60-80 feet high, with rugged bark. 1880 Garden 11 Nov. 419/3 The Chiochester Elm... is variously known as the Huntingdon, Scampston, or unfortunately as the American Elm.

3. *fig.* with reference to the practice of training vines on elms.

1590 SHAKS. Com. Err. II. ii. 179 Thou art an Elme my husband, I a Vine. 1643 Myst. Iniq. 2 Subverting the Protestant Religion, together with the Subjects Liberty, (the Elme of that Vine).

4. The wood of these trees.

1823 P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build. 261 Elm is another tough and strong species of wood.

5. *Comb.*, chiefly attrib., as *elm-dresser*, *-plank*, *-shadow*, *-tree*, *-wood*; *elm-embosomed*, *-encircled* adjs.; *elm-balm*, the fluid contained in elm-galls; *elm-gall*, the gall produced on the different species of elm by the puncture of *Aphis ulmi*; *elm-pipe*, the trunk of an elm hollowed for use as a drain or water-pipe.

1861 MISS PRATT Flower. Pl. V. 42 Galls are also produced on the leaves by the puncture of a cynips, and each gall contains some drops of liquid, which has been called **Elm balm*. 1506 in Rogers Agric. & Prices III. 578 **Elm dresser* 20/. 1839 CLOUGH Poems II. 11 Field and wood And **elm-embosomed* spire. 1777 T. WARTON Poems Ode vii, Or grange, or **elm-encircled* farm. 1731 S. HALES Stat. Ess. II. App., Where **elm-pipes* lay underground. 1677 MOXON Mech. Exerc. (1703) 173 An Oak plank, or **Elm plank*. 1835 MRS. HEMANS Haunted House, Where the deep **elm* shadows fall. 1562 TURNER Herbal II. 169 b, The leues, the boughes, and the bark of the **elm* tre, haue a binding vertue. 1688 R. HOLME Armoury II. 52/1 The Elme Tree is of some called All-Heart. 1771 GOLDSM. Hist. Engl. II. 387 Her body was... thrown into a common chest of elm tree. 1824 TENNYSON Dream Fair Wom. 57 Enormous elmtree-boles did stoop and lean Upon the dusky brushwood underneath their broad curved branches.

Elm, var. of **HELM** sb. and v. dial.

† **Elmawes**, Obs. rare -1.

a. 1500 Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 591 *Lameres, anglice elmawes*.

Elmen (e'lmen), a. Now dial. or arch. Forms: 5 **elmy**, (6-7 **elming**), 5-9 **elmin**, 5- **elmen**. [f. ELM + -EN.]

1. Of or pertaining to an elm-tree.

1494 FARNHAM VII. 58 They were hanged vpon an elmy tree. 1599 T. M[OUTER] Silkwormes 56 Tender Elming bud May... be giuen in steede of foode. 1607 TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts 301 Let him feed vpon... Elming boughes. 1676 HOBBS Iliad vi. 402 Planted about it many Elmen-trees. 1807 CRABBE Hall Justice, We slept beneath the elmin tree. 1813 SCOTT Robbery II. xxvii, Leaning against the elmin tree. 1881 PALGRAVE Visions Eng. 21 The elmen leaf Thinn'd into gold, and fell.

2. Made of the wood of the elm-tree.

1466 Mann. & Househ. Exp. 323 Item, for lx. fete of elmen borde, xx.d. 1648 Bury Wills (1850) 209 A great chest of elming borde.

3. Composed of elm-trees.

1876 World No. 106. 19 The elmen bowers are in their prime of foliage.

Elmes, **elmiss**, **elmys**, obs. fl. ALMS. q.v.

Elmy (e'lmi). [f. ELM sb. + -Y.] Consisting of, characterized by, or abounding in elms.

1757 DYER Fleece I. 206 The sandy soil of Elmy Ross. 1795 SOUTHEY Joan of Arc x. 5 The summer breeze Moves o'er the elmy vale. 1799 COLERIDGE in New Monthly Mag. (1835) XLV. 225 We have elmy hedges. 1873 MISS THACKERAY Old Kensington I. 4 The old palace that stands blinking its sleepy windows across elmy vistas.

† **Elne**, **e'llen**, sb. Obs. [Com. Teut.: OE. *ellen* (gen. *elnes*) corresponds to OS. *ellen*, *ellien*, OHG. *ellan*, *ellen*, *ellin*, Goth. *aljan* str. neut.; ON. *eljan*, *eljun* str. fem. (Icel. *elja* wk. fem.): = OTeut. types **aljan*o, **aljan*d.]

Strength, courage (also, in OE., zeal); in Theol. strength vouchsafed, comfort, grace.

Beowulf 602 Ac ic him geata seal Eafod and ellen un-geara nu gupe gebedan. 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xxvii. § 2 (Bosw.) Fewer crastias, para is an wæscipe, oðer metzung, þridge is ellen. a. 1000 Guthlac 264 Wæs Guplac on elne strong. a. 1225 Ancr. R. 106 Vor 3e schulden wenen þet God, uor ouwer holi liue, sende ou his grace and his elne. c. 1230 Hali Meid. 27 Ah monnes elne is muche wurð. a. 1240 Ureison in Cott. Hom. 185 We... buggeþ worldles froure... wiþ moni sori teone... and elne of monnes speche. Ibid. Hwa se euer hæud longe wone of gastlice elne.

Hence **Ellenless** a. [see -LESS], powerless.

a. 1000 Juliana 393 (Gr.) Ic geomor seal secan oðerne ellenleasan cempa. c. 1200 Ormin 10908 Ilc meocne se iss ellenles Wipþutenn herummesse.

† **Elne**, v. Obs. [OE. *elnian* = OHG. *ellindn*. ON. *elna*, Goth. *aljan*dn: = OTeut. **aljan*jan, f.

**alzano-m*: see *prec.*] *trans.* To strengthen, hearten, comfort.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 20 Gon & iseon swuch & elnen ham & helpen mid fode of holi lore. *a 1225 Leg. Kath.* 1374 As men droh ham to hare dead, þa . . . elnede þe oðre. *a 1240 Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 215 Ich wot þet þu wilt senden me þene holi gost to elnen me.

Elning (ē, obs. var. of *ELL*).

† *Elning*. *Obs.* [OE. *ēlnung*, f. *ēlnian*, *ELNE* v.: see -ING¹.] Comfort, grace.

a 1240 Ureism in Cott. Hom. 185 Min ihesu lues louerd þu beodest us þin elning [printed *elming*]. *Ibid.* 201 þu beodest þin elning.

† *Elocution*. *Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **elocūtiō-em*, n. of action f. *elocāre*, lit. to place out, f. *ē* out + *locāre* to place.]

1. Removal from a person's control. *1649 Bp. Hall Cases Cons.* (1650) 294 When the child by . . . former elocation shall be out of the Parents disposing.

2. fig. Alienation (of mind), ecstasy. *a 1519 FOTHERBY Athcom.* i. v. § 1 (1622) 30 In all Poesie . . . there must be . . . an elocation, and emotion of the minde.

Elocular (ēlōkūlār), *a. Bot.* [f. *ē* out + *locul-us* small cell + *-AR*.] Without partitions or loculi.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Elocution (ēlōkū-ʃən). *Forms*: 6 elocution, -sion, -sion, eloquution, 6- elocution. [ad. L. *elocūtiō-em*, n. of action f. *elocui* to speak out: cf. *Eloquence*.]

Sense 1 is identical with the meaning of *elocutio* as used by Roman rhetoricians. *Sense* 4, which has been evolved from the etymology without regard to Latin usage, corresponds to what the Romans expressed by *pronuntiatio*.

† 1. Oratorical or literary expression of thought; literary 'style' as distinguished from 'matter'; the power or art of appropriate and effective expression. *Obs.*

1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. xi. i. Elocution with the powre of Mercury. The matir enorneth right well facundiously. *1553 T. Wilson Rhet.* 4. Elocution is an applying of apte wordes and sentences to the matter founde out to confirme the cause. *1586 WEBBE Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 19 Why should we think so basely of this? rather then of her sister, I meane Rhetorical Elocution. *1634 HABBINGTON Castara* (Arb.) 11 How unhappy soever I may be in the elocation, I am sure the Theame is worthy enough. *1681 NEVILLE Plato Rediv.* 167 A Person of good Learning and Elocution. *1731 BAILEY vol. II.* *Elocution* (with Rhetoricians) consists in apt expressing, and a beautiful order of placing of words. *1844 LINGARD Hist. Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 171 Your . . . acquaintance with those forms of elocation in which it is expressed.

† 2. *concr.* A mode of expression. *Obs.* *a 1579 HOBBS Rhet.* (1840) 492 Elocutions are made decent: 1. By speaking feelingly . . . 2. By speaking as becomes the person of the speaker, etc.

† 3. Elocution, oratory; *concr.* in *pl.* harangues. *1593 NASHE Christ's T.* 39 a. How shall I arme myne elocution. *1631 MASSINGER Emp. East* II. i. She'll tire me with Her tedious elocutions. *1635 NAUNTON Pragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 49 She began to be taken with his elocation. *1649 MILTON Eikon.* 241 To stirr the constancie of any wise man is . . . above the genius of his cleric elocation. *1715-20 Pope Rhad* III. 283 When he speaks, what elocation flows! *1791 Cowper Rhad* IX. 549 Both elocation and address in arms.

3. Oral utterance; way or manner of speaking. Now only with some notion of 4. *1663 COCKERAM, Elocution, vterance.* *1667 MILTON P. L.* IX. 747 Whose taste . . . Gave elocation to the mute. *1754 RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) II. xxix. 274 He had a lively and easy elocation. *1794 GODWIN Cal. Williams* 18 For this Mr. Tyrrel was indebted to a boisterous and overbearing elocation. *1795 BURKE Let. Wks.* VII. 371 You have a natural, fluent, and unforced elocation. *1846 RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* I. i. 11. § 7 The clear and vigorous elocation of useless and senseless words.

4. The art of public speaking so far as it regards delivery, pronunciation, tones, and gestures; manner or style of oral delivery. Also *attrib.*

1613 R. C. Table Alph. (ed. 3), *Elocution*, good vterance of speech. *1678 PHILLIPS, Elocution*, proper Speech, handsome utterance. *1739 CIBBER Apol.* (1756) I. 87 True theatrical elocation. *1815 SCOTT Guy R. xxxvii.* I . . . served to give zest and peculiarity to the style of elocation. *1864 Sat. Rev.* 13 Dec. 819/1 The worst of the other system, that of boarding-schools and 'elocation-masters', is that, etc.

Elocutionary (ēlōkū-ʃənārī), *a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ARY*.] Of or pertaining to elocation.

1846 POE Wks. (1864) III. 40 The elocutionary . . . value of her programmes. *1882 Daily News* 7 Mar. 5/4 Mr. Newdegate, with great . . . elocutionary effect, read the letter. *1884 Manch. Exam.* 14 May 5/4 Dr. Parker's elocutionary gifts added to the strong impression which it made.

Elocutionist (ēlōkū-ʃənist). [f. *ELOCUTION* + *-IST*.] One who practises the art of elocation; a proficient in the art of elocation.

1847 in CRAIG. *1860 Daily News* 17 Dec., Mr. Bengough is a good elocutionist. *1875 WHITNEY Life Lang.* XIV. 283 The . . . variations of tone which the skilled elocutionist uses.

Elocutionize (ēlōkū-ʃənəiz), *v.* [f. *ELOCUTION* + *-IZE*.] *intr. a.* To make use of florid or eloquent language. *b.* To speak or read in public.

a 1849 POE Wks. (1864) III. 250 The author proceeds . . . to elocutionize. *1883 Homiletic Monthly* Aug. 661 The two tasks [of a preacher] . . . writing and elocutionizing.

Elocutive (ēlōkū-tiv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [as if ad. L. **elocutiv-us*, f. *elocui*: see *ELOCUTION*.]

A. adj. That is concerned with utterance or eloquence. *B. sb.* An utterance.

1607 FELTHAM Resolves II. xlviii. (1677) 254 Though

Preaching in it's elocutive part be but the conception of Man. *1821 New Monthly Mag.* II. 41 Mr. Manager . . . went through the appeasing elocutives of dumb show.

Elocutory, *a. rare*—1. [ad. L. *elocutōri-us* pertaining to oratorical expression.] That pertaining to elocation; elocutionary.

1817 Monthly Mag. XLIV. 448 Dr. Carey has . . . in forwardness, an elocutory edition of Thomson's Seasons.

Eloge. [a. Fr. *éloge*, ad. L. *elogium* (see *ELOGIUM*).] Now treated as Fr.: pronounced (ēlōʒ).]

† 1. An expression of praise or commendation; an encomium. *Obs.*

c 1566 NUCZ tr. Seneca's Octavia i. iii. That woman wight shal have always This eloge yet. *1693 J. BEAUMONT On Burnet's Th. Earth* i. 55 The Author here gives us an Eloge on Mountains. *1764 WILKES Corr.* (1805) III. 128 The eloge which the noblest of poets gives me. *a 1789 BURNBY Hist. Mus.* III. iv. 287 Pere Mersenne . . . has given us an . . . eloge of him. *1802 Edin. Rev.* I. 23 The latter member of this eloge would now be wholly unintelligible, if applied to a spirited coach-horse.

2. A funeral oration; a discourse in honour of a deceased person, e.g. that pronounced by a newly-elected member of the French Academy upon his predecessor.

c 1795 ATTERBURY F. Hist. Corr. I. (1783) 179, I return you, Sir, the two eloges, which I have perused with pleasure. I borrow that word from your language. *1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* The secretary of the royal academy of sciences in Paris composes the eloges of such members as die. *1861 G. WILSON & GEIKIE E. Forbes* xv. 553 Pronouncing the Eloge of his old master into whose place he now ascends!

† *Elogist*. *Obs.* [f. *ELOGE* + *-IST*.] 'One who pronounces a panegyric' (Todd).

a 1629 WOTTON Rem. (1685) 366 She did not want a passionate Elogist, as well as an excellent Preacher [for her funeral sermon].

† *Elogium*. *Obs.* [L. *elogium* a short saying, an inscription on a tombstone; this word and its mod. forms seem to have been confused with *EULOGIUM*, *EULOGY*.]

1. An explanatory inscription.

a 1699 STILLINGF. Sermon. I. viii. (R.) The elogium of his cross, Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.

2. = *ELOGE* 2-4.

1590-6 LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent (1826) 251 Where he bestoweth this honourable Elogium upon him. *1683 D. A. Art Converse* 54 Let your Elogium's be always within the circumference of common sense. *a 1764 DODSLEY Art Preach.* 99 In elogiums, 'tis the art, With plain simplicity to win the heart. *a 1789 BURNBY Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. ix. 166 Posterity will . . . meet with their names and elogiums.

† *Elogy*. *Obs.* Also 7-8 *elogie*. [Anglicized form of *prec.*]

1. An explanatory inscription, esp. on a monument or a portrait. Cf. *ELOGIUM* 1.

1605 BACON Adv. Learn. II. 13 Many personages . . . deserve better than dispersed report, or barren Elogies. *1645 EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 209 The effigies of the several Dukes, with their Elogies. *1658 J. BURBURY Hist. Christina Q. Swedenland* 422 In several pastboards hung their elogies. *1663 COWLEY Verses & Ess.* (1669) 47 His Statue or Picture, with an Elogy under it, shall be placed in the Gallery.

2. A brief summary of a person's character; a characterization; usually in favourable sense, a eulogy, expression of praise.

1612 DRAYTON Poly-ob. IV. *Notes* 70 But for Arthur you shall best know him in this elogie. This is that Arthur, etc. *1699 EARLE Microcosm.* lxiii. (Arb.) 87 No man . . . comes off more with the elogie of a kind Gentleman. *1638 EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 12 One Stokes . . . did . . . set forth a pretty book, which was published, with many witty elogies before it. *1681 tr. Willis Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., Elogie, a report in praise or dispraise of a thing. *1704 EARL CROMARTY Sp. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 4037/5 An Elogie or Panegerick on Her Majesty. *1740 JOHNSON Blake Wks.* IV. 369 We must then admit, amidst our elogies and applauses.

3. A biographical notice (usually of a deceased person).

1644 MILTON Judgm. Bucer (1851) 291 Jacobus Verheiden . . . in his Elogies of famous Divines. *1646 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 217 As Paulus Jovius hath delivered in his Elogie of learned men. *1654 C. STAPYLTON Herodian* 74 Of such before as writ his Acts or Elogie, Some Records doe unto this day remain.

4. A funeral oration.

1677 Govt. Venice 197 His Funerals are kept in the Church of St. Mark; and his Elogy pronounced in presence of the Senat. *1689 EVELYN Mem.* (1857) III. 296 She . . . had her obsequies celebrated . . . by a solemn procession, and elogy of all the witness of that renowned city.

† *Elohim* (ēlō-him, -hīm). Also 7 *elohym*. [Heb. אֱלֹהִים *elōhīm*, pl. of אֱלֹה *elōh* god, but often construed as sing. with sense 'God' or 'a god'.] One of the Hebrew names of God, or of the gods.

1605 TIMME Quersit. I. ii. 7 That Elohim. Who moved upon the waters. *1715 KERSEY, Elohim*, one of the names of God in the bible. *1862 STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. i. 19 Abraham saw that all the Elohim were meant for God.

† *b. transf.* in allusion to the supposed use of the word in certain passages of the Bible to denote earthly potentates. (This interpretation is now abandoned, exc. in the ironical passage *Ps.* lxxxii. 6.)

1828 SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor. 19 He who . . . sways the scepter of himself, not envying the glory of . . . elohims of the earth.

Elohimic (ēlō-himik), *a. rare.* [f. *prec.* + *-IC*.] Of passages in the Hebrew scriptures: Character-

ized by the use of the word *Elohim* instead of the word *Yahveh*. See next.

1871 F. BOLTON Delitach on Ps. III. 172 Two Elohimic fragments brought together. *1882-3 SCHAFF Relig. Encycl.* III. 1934 The Elohimic psalms.

Elohist (ēlō-hist). [f. *ELOHIM* + *-IST*.] The name given by Hebraists to the author (or authors) of those parts of the Hexateuch which are marked by the use of *Elohim* as the name of God instead of *Yahveh* (popularly written *Jehovah*). See *JEHOVIST*, *YAHVIST*.

1862 H. J. ROSE Bunsen 77 Ilgen imagined two Elohist, and one Jehovist. *1882-3 SCHAFF Relig. Encycl.* II. 1043/1 Amended by a younger Elohist and a Jehovistic editor.

Elohistie (ēlō-histik), *a.* [f. *prec.* + *-IC*.] Of or pertaining to the *ELOHIST*; characterized by the use of *ELOHIM* instead of *Yahveh*: see *prec.*

1841 RYLAND Hengstenberg on Pentat. (1847) 331 In some passages of the Elohistie part . . . Elohim must stand under all circumstances. *1863 JOHANNES LAICUS Anti-Colenso* 1, The Jehovistic passages taken by themselves require the Elohistie story to connect them. *1881 W. R. SMITH Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* vii. 197 The Elohistie collection [of psalms] . . . was formed after the time of Ezra.

Eloin, eloign (lō-in), *v.* *Forms*: 6 eloine, eloygn, 6-7 esloygn(e, eloyzn, 7 esloign, elloigne, 7-9 eloigne, 6- eloign, 8- eloign. [a. AF, OF. *esloignier* (Fr. *éloigner*) to remove to a distance:—late L. *exlongāre, elongāre* to remove to a distance (see *ELONG* v.). In English law-Latin *elongare* is used in the various senses defined below.]

1. *gen.* (Sometimes *transf.* from the legal use.)

† 1. To remove to a distance, *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1535 Goodly Primer, O bone Jesu wye clean away that eloineth me from thee. *1575 Brieff Disc. Troub. Franchford* 158 They shall be eloygned from us that would gladly succor the poore. *1644 FISHER in F. White Repl. Fisher* 448 Their spirit being eloygned . . . from the contagion of the bodie. *1636 Abr. J. WILLIAMS Holy Table* (1637) 205 If the Table be so far eloygned from the people. *1653 COGAN tr. Pinto's Voy.* xxix. 115 Leastwise labour to eloineth thy minde from the vanities of the Earth. *1692 Christ Exalted* § 127. 98 Thou hast eloygned, or cast me far away.

b. refl. To take oneself off, abscond; to retire to a distance, seclude oneself (*from*). Now *rare*.

1539 Act 31 *Hen. VIII.* c. 8 If any person . . . eloine . . . himselfe within any parte of this realme. *1575 TURBEV. Bk. Venerie* 35 The harte . . . eloynging him self from the houndes. *1596 SPENSER F. Q.* I. iv. 20 From worldly cares himselfe he did esloyne. *1662 FULLER Worthies Linc.* II. 162 If . . . you should eloinne your self by residence there from those imployments. *1818 COLERIDGE Rem.* (1836) I. 223 The artist must . . . eloin himself from nature. *1838 HOGG Shelley* II. 402 He eloined himself, and evaded pursuit.

II. *spec. in Law.*

2. *trans.* To convey or remove out of the jurisdiction of the court or of the sheriff.

1598 Act 1 *Elis.* c. 21. § 25 If . . . his goods or chattels be so eloynd. *1682 LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 234 His lordship had eloynd the body of . . . Henrietta. *1768 BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 129 The sheriff may return that he is eloynd. *1796 J. ANSTY Pleader's Guide* (1803) 48 Content his person to eloin. *1809 TOMLINS Law Dict.* s. v., If such as are within age be eloined.

3. To remove, carry off, send away (property).

1622 CALLIS Stat. Sewers (1647) 151 If such best beast should be esloynd. *1714 SIR W. SCROGGES Courts Lett* (ed. 3) 78 If one eloin my Goods that are not distrainable by Law. *1823 New Monthly Mag.* VII. 518 Many a tale of plundered flocks . . . and eloined cattle.

4. To divert (money) from its proper use.

1640 Prerog. Parl. in Sel. Harl. Misc. (1793) 239 The rents, profits, and revenues of this realme . . . are so much . . . eloined.

† *Eloinate, eloignate*. *Obs. rare.* [f. Fr. *éloigner* (see *prec.*) + *-ATE*.] *trans.* = *prec.*

1642 HOWELL For. Trav. (Arb.) 56 Nor is some vulgar Greek so farre adulterated, and eloinated from the true Greek, as Italian is from the Latin. *1847 CRAIG, Eloinate*, to remove.

Eloiner (lō-inēr). *Law.* [f. *ELOIN* + *-ER*; after AF. *esloignour*.] One who eloins.

1865 NICHOLS Britton I. 67 Our Justices can convict the eloiners of malice.

† *Eloiment, eloignment*. *Obs.* Also 7 *esloiment*, 8 *eloignement*. [a. AF. *esloignement*, Fr. *éloignement*: see *ELOIN* and *-MENT*.]

1. Removal to a distance.

1678-96 PHILLIPS, Eloiment, a removing a great way off. *1847 in CRAIG*; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *a.* The space or distance between one object and another. *b.* Distance, in the sense of the distant part or background of a scene or of a picture.

a 1670 HACKET Abp. Williams i. (1692) 92 The sun . . . appears to us no bigger than a platter . . . because of that esloiment . . . between our eyes and the object. *1715-20 Pope Rhad* I. 291 In the eloignement we behold Jupiter in golden armour.

3. *fig.* Remoteness in feeling or taste (*from*).

a 1763 SHENSTONE Ess. 146 He discovers an eloignment from vulgar phrases.

† *Elome*. *Obs. rare*—². (See *quot.*)

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl., *Elome*, a name given by some authors to orpiment.

† *Elong*. *Obs.* *Forms*: 5 *eslonge*, 5-7 *elonge*, 6-7 *elong*. [ad. late L. *elongā-re* to remove to a distance, f. *ē* out + *longē* far away.

Sense 1 of this word, and the ordinary modern sense of *ELONGATE*, show that the L. word was sometimes taken as

f. *long-us* long. The form *elonge* is due to the influence of the equivalent Romanic form: see *ELONG*.]

1. *trans.* To make longer, lengthen.
c1480 *Pallad. on Husb.* ii. 79 Elonge eke as the liketh best thi lande.

b. To retard, delay; to retard the growth of.
c1480 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 632 Premature yf that the list elonge [*maturam ficum vis serotinam facere*]. 1620 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr's S. P. 95. l. 57 Upon the roof the bird of sorrow sat, Elonging joyfull day with her sad note.

2. To remove, separate, cause to wander away from. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *fig.* To set free (from trouble or grief).

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 135 b, I have found and felte my self elonged . . . of all my sorowes. 1541 WYATT *Wks.* (1861) 55 By seas, and hills elonged from thy sight. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. ix. (1632) 530 Doth not too much elonge . . . us from our . . . principles. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 108 Ane beast that is elonged, and wavered away from his maister.

3. *intr.* To go far away. *rare*—*o*.

1508 FLORIO, *Allontanare*, to elonge, to go farre off.
Elongate (i'longēt, l'ongēt), *v.* [f. late L. *ēlongāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlongāre*: see *prec.*]

†1. *trans.* To remove, set at a distance (from).
1540 BOURDE *The boke for to Lerne Bja.* Let the common howse of esement be . . . elongatyd from the howse. 1636 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Elongate*, to remove afar off. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Elongate*, to remove or carry a great way off.

2. *intr.* †a. *gen.* To depart, move away or recede from (*obs.*). b. *spec.* in *Astronomy*: To recede apparently from the sun or a fixed point in the celestial sphere; said, e.g., of a star or a planet.
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* ii. 11. 63 But elongating from the coast of Brasilia toward the shore of Africa it (the south point) varyeth Eastward. 1775 ASH, *Elongate*, to go off to a distance.

3. *trans.* To lengthen, draw out, prolong.
1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 107 It [spinal marrow] is . . . a portion of the brayne elongated. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Elongate*, to prolong. 1793 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 9 Time has been given for the adhesions to be elongated by the motion of the heart. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* vii. 217 The mode of elongating a goat's back by means of a spit. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* vii, Having thus elongated and emphasised the word.

4. *Bot.* (*intr.*) To grow or increase in length; to be lengthy; to have a slender or tapering form.
1801 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 340 The wood between the bunch and the next leaf below, has ceased to elongate. 1808 STEUART *Planter's G.* 128 The minutest Fibres both expand and elongate with facility. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 263 Linaria repens . . . Racemes elongating.

Hence *E'longating* ppl. a., that elongates.
1828 GREENER *Gunnery* 122 The patent elongating socket.
Elongate (i'longēt), *a.* [formed as *prec.*]
Lengthened, prolonged, extended; esp. in *Bot.* and *Zool.* that is long in proportion to its breadth; that has a lengthened, slender, or tapering form.

1808 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 196 Lip elongate . . . narrowing towards the point. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 235 The remaining five forming an elongate club. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 336 Immense unrecognised creatures of elongate form roam the ocean. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 103 Peduncles elongate.

Hence as combining form *E'longato-*, in various zoological terms, as *elongato-conical*, -ovate, -triangular *adjs.*, that has the form or outline of a lengthened cone, egg, triangle.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 276 Ridges small, acute, sometimes elongate-conical. 1852 — *Crust.* ii. 932 Hand . . . elongato-ovate. *Ibid.* i. 483 Beak lamellar, elongato-triangular.

Elongated (i'longētēd, l'ongētēd), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of *ELONGATE* v.]

1. Made longer; drawn out or extended to an unusual or unnatural length.

1751 R. CAMBRIDGE *Scribbleriad* iii. 83 O'er all her Limbs were seen Th' elongated papillæ of the skin. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C. Ser.* ii. l. v. 217 An elongated maxim of Rochefoucault's. 1861 READE *Clavier & H. I.* 251 He stood transfixed . . . sudden horror in his elongated countenance. 1870 F. HALL in Wilson tr. *Vishnu-purāṇa* V. 68 [Bhishma is] the elongated form of Bhishma. 1884 *Times* weekly ed. 26 Sept. 6/3 The lover of elongated farces.

2. That is excessively long in proportion to its breadth, as if drawn out or extended.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 51 Two of these edges . . . present anteriorly an elongated surface. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxi. 305 One . . . has an elongated snout. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* iii. 13 The stem . . . consists more or less of elongated cells. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 131 The heart, an elongated tube.

Elongative (i'longētiv), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *ELONGATE* + *-IVE*.] That tends to elongate or lengthen out: see *quot.*

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 591 A hope, that the expedient . . . adopted by the elongative class of commentators, ancient and modern . . . may never more be resorted to.

Elongation (i'longē'jən). Also 4 *elongacioun*. [ad. late L. *ēlongation-em*, n. of action f. *ēlongāre*: see *ELONGATE*.]

1. *Astr.* The angular distance of a heavenly body from some relatively fixed point; in mod. usage, the angular distance of a planet from the sun, or of a satellite from its primary.

c1391 CHAUCEUR *Astrol.* ii. § 25 Take the heiest altitude . . . of any sterre fix . . . & tak his nethere elongacioun. 1540 *Difference of Astron.* Aūb, Of sygnes, and of theyr elonga-

tions. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* 31 ♀ is in his greatest elongation or distance from the ☉. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* ii. 237 The star Venus was visible all day long, as sometime it falls out near her greatest Elongation. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* iii. (1856) 35 We saw her [Venus] in the form of a crescent, resembling exactly the moon at the same elongation. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 76 In the morning . . . its maximum western elongation attains the same value.

†b. The difference in motion between the swifter and the slower of two planets, or the quantity of space whereby the one has overgone the other.

1797-51 in CHAMBERS.
†c. The difference between the true place and the geocentric place of a planet. *Obs.*

1796 in HUTTON.
†2. Removal to a distance, departure, recession; hence, remoteness; also *fig.* *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Elongation*, a putting far off. 1639 J. SYMONDS in Spurgeon *Treat. Dav.* Ps. xxxviii. 9 Ofttimes there is a frustration of our desires, or an elongation of the things. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Politia*, Those who designed his elongation and further removal from Court. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 5 That vulgar error, that it's [the Sun's] elongation [is] the reason of extremity of cold. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5126 The Dis-appearance of those Stars may be ascribed to their Elongation from . . . our Eyes. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Essay on Reason* 140 In its utmost Elongation or Removal from him.

†b. *Astron.* The removal of a planet to its furthest distance from the sun; aphelion.

1715 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1767 SWEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 319 The same disappointment . . . with respect to the approaching elongation in September.

3. The action or process of elongating, lengthening out, or extending.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 42 This Motion of Elongation of the Fibres. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 142 What overturns this whole system of analogical elongation . . . is a discovery . . . to which Lennep contributed an hint. 1808 STEUART *Planter's G.* 277 This decided tendency to elongation of the boughs on the lee-side. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 80 The figure will undergo most curious elongations and contractions. 1876 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 47 There is also an elongation of the anterior portion of the jaws.

†4. *Surgery.* a. 'An imperfect luxation, when the ligaments are only relaxed and lengthened, but the bone is not out of place' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).
1876 WISEMAN *Surg.* 480 Those Elongations which are the effect of an Humour soaking upon a Ligament . . . making it liable to be stretcht. 1715 in KERSEY. 1847 in CRAIG.

b. 'The extension of a limb for the purpose of reducing a dislocation or setting fractured bones' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1847 in CRAIG.

5. The state of being elongated or lengthened. *concr.* That which is elongated; an extended space, a continuation, a part produced.

1751 R. CAMBRIDGE *Scribbleriad* iii. 83 note, His skin was . . . grown over with an horny excrescence called by the Naturalists the Elongation of the papillæ. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 29 To prove the truth of my theory respecting their [the poles'] elongation. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 299 If these elongations were to be situated at a distance from the neck of the bladder. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* 61 But when on this boarded elongation it falls to my lot to say a good thing. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 282 The elongation of the image. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 76 His morality . . . is a mere elongation of law.

Elonge, var. of **ALLONGE** v. and sb.¹

1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Elonge*, to stretch forward the right Arm and Leg, and to keep a close Left-foot. 1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Meth. Fencing* (1706) 95 Other Masters . . . maintain . . . that he will Elonge or Stretch, as far this Way, as when his Foot is couched to one side. *Ibid.*, Which certainly shortens his Elonge.

†**Elonging**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs. rare*—*1*. [f. *ELONG* v. + *-ING*.] (See *quot.*)

1611 FLORIO, *Allontananza*, an elonging or farre distance.

Elope (i'lōp), *n.* Also 6 *ellope*. [In AF. (14th c.) *aloper*, perh. f. ME. **alope(n)*, pa. pple. of **aleapen* (f. A. *pref.* 4 + *LEAP* = MDu. *ontloopen*, Ger. *entlaufen* to run away; cf. OE. *utlilapan*, the technical word for the 'escaping' of a thief. The assumed ME. **alope* however might stand for *ilope*, pa. pple. of *leapen* in same sense; cf. 'pe wicke giv [was] a wei i-lope' (*Childh. Jes.* 972).

The current hypothesis of derivation from MDu. *ontloopen* seems improbable on account of the early appearance of the word in AF.

1. a. *Law.* Of a wife: To run away from her husband in the company of a paramour. b. In popular language also (and more frequently) said of a woman running away from home with a lover for the purpose of being married.

[1338 in *Year-bks* 11-12 *Edw.* III (Horw.) 587 En bref de dower plede ful qil alopa de souen baroun. 1358 *Nottingham Borough Rec.* III. 214 Ipsam Katherineam ad elopandum de viro suo . . . tentavit.] 1608 COKE *On Litt.* 32 a, If the wife elope from her husband she shall lose her dower. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 323 He sets forth divers accusations against his lady, who is elop'd from him. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* iv, We . . . must elope methodically, madam. 1818 CRAVIE *Digest* I. 304 A man by deed granted his wife to another, with whom she eloped and lived in adultery. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 230 He endeavoured to prevail upon his quondam mistress to elope with him. 1884 *Law Reports* *Chanc. Div.* XXV. 483 On the following day Captain Sampson and Miss Wall eloped.

2. *gen.* To run away, escape, abscond.

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* v. iv. 9 She left me quight, And to my

brother did elope straightway. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. i. 360 In close catasta shut, past hope Of wit or valour to elope. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlvii. 188 When the Term of Payment came, they eloped. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxxii, The . . . valet . . . eloped with all the cash and moveables he could lay his hands on.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (Chiefly in *nonce-uses*.)

1706 SWIFT *To a Lady*, But with railery to nettle. . . Never lets your mind elope. 1709 COWPER *Tiroc.* 876 Since thy strength must with thy years elope. 1817 KEATS *Ep. C. C. Clark*, Spenserian vowels that elope with ease.

Elopement (i'lōp'mēt), [In AF. (14th c.) *alopement*: see *prec.* and *-MENT*.] The action of eloping, in various senses. See the vb.

[1338 in *Year-bks* 11-12 *Edw.* III (Horw.) 587 Lalopement fut allegé en autre counte qe le dower ne fut demandé.] 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 133 Elopement is when a married woman departeth from her husband with an adulterer. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 346 She had 3 children since her elopement. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1869) 5 Without any Purpose of making an Elopement that time. 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 2 The accidental elopements . . . of a composition. 1819 BYRON *Juan* l. ciii, Myself, and several now in Seville, Saw Juan's last elopement with the devil. 1888 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 115 The indolence and disorderly conduct of slaves, together with their frequent elopements. 1893 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XIV. 460 My elopement from school.

Eloper (i'lōp'pɪ), [f. *ELOPE*.] One who elopes.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 212 To be . . . an eloper from my friends to him. 1798 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* ii. (D.) By making you an eloper with a duellist. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xviii, Seizing what was left, and cursing the elopers. 1846 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 126 The report . . . makes the lady a willing eloper. 1879 ESCOTT *England* II. 198 He is taken into a room where . . . he recognises the eloper.

Elopine (e'lōpɪn), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *elops* + *-INE*.] Resembling the genus *Elops* of fishes.
1807 *Athenæum* 9 July 58/3 He considered it [the genus *Rhacolepis*] an elopine clupeoid.

Eloping (i'lōp'ɪn), *vbl. sb.* [f. *ELOPE* + *-ING*.¹] The action of the verb *ELOPE*.

1703 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. viii (ed. 9), If a woman voluntarily leaves (which the law calls eloping from) her husband.

Eloping (i'lōp'ɪn), *ppl. a.* [f. *ELOPE* + *-ING*.²] That elopes, in various senses.

1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 24 The eloping flood did from its channel stray. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penitent* Epil., There's dreadful dealing with Eloping Wives.

Elops (i'lōps), *Zool.* [mod.L. a. Gr. *ελοψ*: see *ELLOPS*.] A genus of fishes of the Herring family; 'spread over all tropical and sub-tropical seas' (Günther).

Elops, var. of **ELLOPS**.

Eloquence (e'lōkwēs), *Forms*: 5 *eloquens*, *elloquence*, 4- *eloquence*. [a. Fr. *éloquence*, ad. L. *eloquentia*, f. *eloquent-em* *ELOQUENT*.]

1. The action, practice, or art of expressing thought with fluency, force, and appropriateness, so as to appeal to the reason or move the feelings. Also *concr.* eloquent language.

Primarily of oral utterance, and hence applied to writing that has the characteristics of good oratory. In mod. use the notion of *impassioned* utterance is more prominent than in the early examples.

1282a WYCLIF *Cor. Prol.*, Summe [were overturned] of wordy eloquence of philosophie. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. xxi. 71 (Harl. MS.) Wise men . . . by deceyvable eloquence and taking of money deceyeth. 1501 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 83 And naught esteemes my aged eloquence. 1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Ded., Those Celebrated Ladies . . . by their . . . Eloquence . . . taught their Children to sway those Rulers of the World. 1709 *Tatler* No. 70 P 2 Eloquence, set off with the proper Ornaments of Voice and Gesture. 1840 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. v. 224 To give a brief definition of . . . this truest style of eloquence . . . it was 'practical reasoning', animated by strong emotion. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) IV. ii. xlvii. 108 His eloquence was irresistibly impressive.

b. *fig.*
1593 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. ii, Our safest eloquence concerning him [God] is our silence. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* iii. 129 The dreadful eloquence of pain, Our only song. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xiv. 252 Silence that spoke and eloquence of eyes. 1814 S. ROGERS *Jacquet.* 56 Her tears her only eloquence. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. iii. 37 That undisturbed silence of the heart which alone is perfect eloquence.

c. in *pl. arch.*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B liij, People came to Rome to see the eloquences of the bokes. 1865 CARLYLE *Fréd. Gt. V.* xix. v. 495 Suasive eloquences and advices.

†2. Speech or verbal expression in general. *Obs.*
c1400 *Rom. Rose* 7541 Your wikked thought. . . That mooveth your foule eloquence. 1628-9 N. ST. NICHOLAS in Burton's *Diary* (1828) III. 119, I wish we do not draw God's judgment by such light eloquence.

3. The quality of being eloquent, as an attribute of speakers or writers, their utterances or style.

c1430 *Lydc. Min. Poems* (1840) 5 Alle to declare I have noone eloquence. c1450 *Crt. Love* 2 Of cunning naked, bare of eloquence. 1526 *Pilgr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, My insufficiency and ignorance . . . lacke both the lernynge and eloquence. 1666 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. i. § 15 This particular argument . . . is managed with a great deal of eloquence. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi. 129 This I have produced as a Scantling of Jacks great eloquence. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* 6 Her father's eloquence had descended to her. *Mod.* A passage of unsurpassed eloquence.

4. = **RHETORIC**.

1623 COCKERAM, *Eloquence*, the Art of Rhetoricke. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 525 Professor of . . . eloquence. 1823 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 6 Abraham Remi . . . Professor Royal of Eloquence.

† 5. An alleged technical term denoting a company of lawyers. *Obs. rare* -1.
1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, An Eloquens of lawyeris.

† **Eloquency**. *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec.; see -ENCY.] = ELOQUENCE 3.

1545 TH. RAYNALD *Womans booke* B 8 Witty Mercury with his doulce & sugred eloquency. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* 1. ix. 19 a. The latin tong is not so fyt to receiue the ornamentes of Eloquencie as the Greke tong is. 1583 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* App. 27 The wisdom, clearness, and eloquency of his discourses.

Eloquent (e'lōkwēnt), *a.* [a. Fr. *éloquent*, ad. L. *eloquent-em*, pr. ppl., f. *eloqui* to speak out.]
1. Of persons: Possessing or exercising the power of fluent, forcible, and appropriate expression.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 288 In his speche of wordes he was eloquent. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cccxxxvii. 261 A wyse knyght and a trewe and an eloquent man. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 1. (1589) 249 The eloquentest orator in the world. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* 1. xi. 49 Eloquent speakers are enclined to Ambition. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 172 The eloquentest man of that time. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 48 The school of which M. Renan is the most eloquent representative.

b. *transf. and fig.*
1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. vii. 37 Turne the Sands into eloquent tongues. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. lxx. 774 His pen was not less eloquent than his tongue. 1814 S. ROGERS *Jacquel.* 1. 81 Her dark eyes—how eloquent! 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xxxix. There is a silence which may be more eloquent than the sounds which it follows.

2. Of utterances or style: Characterized by forcible and appropriate expression.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 85 Rhetorique, whose facounde Above all other is eloquent. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. xxi. Your payne and wordes eloquent. a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 79 To the godly it seemeth the wisest, and eloquentest, and sweetest, and easiest booke of all others. 1687 DODD *Serm.* 49 As powerfull as the Eloquentest Sermon. 1806 MED. *Jrnl.* XV. 81 The author of this eloquent little pamphlet. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 105 Well-shaped, and of eloquent speech.

† 3. *humorously*. That inspires eloquence.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (1841) 22 You have the most eloquent ale in all the world.

Eloquential (e'lōkwēntiāl), *a. rare*. [f. L. *eloquenti-a* ELOQUENCE + *-AL*.] Pertaining to eloquence: rhetorical.

a 1721 KEN *Hymnothero* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 351 Orators, who with Eloquential Might, Black ned bright Day, to guild infernal Night. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 3) 732, 1 Was waiting for an eloquential pause In this . . . odd story. 1867 LD. STRANGE *Sci. Writings* II. 54 Eloquential gush. *Ibid.* 308 In his eloquential aspect.

Eloquently (e'lōkwēntli), *adv.* [f. ELOQUENT + *-LY*.] In an eloquent manner. Also *fig.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xxiv. in Ashm. (1652) 154 How eloquently . . . they clape. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 140 Carolus Sigonius hath written of late, both learnedly and eloquently. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxiii. 204 Written by them eloquently in Greek. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsm.* i. 20 Pictures, rural and domestic . . . appeal so eloquently to the fancy.

† b. *humorously*.

1853 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 276 Eloquently drunk.

Eloquently (e'lōkwēntnēs), *rare* -o. [f. ELOQUENT + *-NESS*.] = ELOQUENCE 3.

1777-81 in BAILEY II. 1775 in ASH.

† **Eloquious**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *eloqui-um* eloquence + *-OUS*.] Eloquent.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* Harl. Misc. VI. 162 Eloquious hoarie beard, father Nestor, you were one of them. 1607 Heywood *Fayre Mayde Exchange* Wks. 1874 II. 54 Heer's a most eloquious aire for the memory.

† **Elozable**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [as if a. OF. **elozable*, f. *elozar* to praise.] Amenable to flattery. 1537 Machiavel's *Vind.* in Harl. Misc. I. 61 The execution of the laws would reach them . . . who in the time of Tarquin it seems found the prince more elozable.

† **Elp**. *Obs.* Also *i ylp*, 3 alp. [shortened form of OE. *elpend*, ad. L. *elephant-em*.] = ELEPHANT. Hence *Alpes* bon, ivory.

c 1000 *Agg. Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 320 *Elfans*, ylp. c 1220 *Bestiary* 604 Elpes arm in Inde riche, on bodi borlic berges ilike. *Ibid.* 646 Danne cuned ðis elp unride. c 1325 St. Katherine (Auchin. MS.) 282 in Horstmann *Alleng. Leg.* II. 248 Hir body white as alpes bon.

Elpasolite (elpæ'sōlɪt). *Min.* [f. *El Paso* *Coccol.*, where first found.] A fluoride of potassium, aluminium, and sodium, occurring in pachnolite, in small colourless nodules.

1885 U. S. *Geol. Surv.* III. 275 We wish to propose the name elpasolite for it.

Elpi, var. of ONELEPY *a. Obs.* sole, single.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Ihesu crist, þin elpi sune. a 1225 *Ansr.* R. 324 þu waschest þine honden in one elpi deie twies oþer bries.

† **Elpistic**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. Gr. *ἐλπιστικός*, f. *ἐλπίζω* to hope.] The distinctive epithet of a sect of Greek philosophers (see quot.).

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 1. (1589) 286 The Elpisticke Philosophers affirmed, that nothing better maintained and preserved the life of man, than Hope.

Elrage, -aige, -ich, -ische, -itch, var. ff. EL-DITCH.

Elren, *elren*, obs. ff. ELDER sb.¹

Elroquite (elrō'kait). *Min.* [f. *El Roque*, name of an island in the Caribbean Sea: see -ITE.] A

silicate of aluminium and iron, coloured green by chromium.

1882a DANA *Min. App.* iii. 41 Elroquite . . . an apple green to grey, massive substance.

-els, *suffix*, in OE. *-els*, repr. OTeut. *-islo-z*, *-islo(m)*, *-isloj(m)*, forming instrumental sbs. or verbal abstracts, chiefly from vbs. in (OTeut.) *-jan*. The suffix was very common in OE., as in *gyrdels* (in Epinal Glossary *gyrdisl*, *-ils*) girdle, *byrgels* (BUBIELS) tomb, *græfels* quarry, *rædels* (REKELS) incense, *rædels* RIDDLE. The few words of this type that have survived into mod. English have lost their final *s*, owing to the original forms having been mistaken for plurals: see -LE.

Else (els), *adv.* Forms: 1-6 *elles*, (2 *helles*, *Orm. elles*, 3-4 ? *el(le)*, 4 *elles*, 4-5 *ellus*, 4-6 *ellis*, -ys, (4 *hellis*), 4-7 *ells*, *els*, 6- *else*. [OE. *elles* = OHG. *elles*, *alles*, OSw. *äljes* (Sw. *äljest*), adverbial use of the genit. case neuter (= Goth. *aljis* :- OTeut. **aljeso*) of OTeut. **aljo*-other (whence OE. *el-* in compounds: see ELE-LENDISH) = L. *alius*. Senses 1 and 2 appear to arise from phrases in which the word retained its original force as an adj. used absol.; senses 3-5 are prob. strictly adverbial genitives.]

1. A synonym of *other*, used in connexion with indef., rel., or interrog. pronouns, or with words or phrases equivalent to any of these, such as *anything*, *nothing*, *everything*, *anybody*, *some one*; also with *all* (absol.), *much*, *little*, *a great deal*. (In mod. language *else* follows the pronominal word or phrase.) In this use *else*, like its synonym *other*, admits contextually of two different interpretations: e.g. *something else* may mean 'something in addition' to what is mentioned, or 'something as an alternative or a substitute'. In the former case *else* may be replaced by *besides*, *further*, *more*; in the latter case it may sometimes be rendered by *different*, *instead*, *with that exception*, etc. Often (like *other*) followed by *but* (see BUT 5 b.) or *than*.

In OE. *elles*, as thus used, admits of being construed, in accordance with its etymology, as a neut. adj. in gen. case; e.g. *awitit elles* (aught else) is lit. 'aught of other', cf. *duwrit godes* (Meir. Boeth. xxv. 50) lit. 'anything of good'; also Lat. *quid novi, amari aliquid*, Fr. *quelque chose de bon*. The extension of this construction seen in phrases like *anyone else*, *who else*, etc., and in the examples under 1 b, may be compared with Fr. *il n'y a personne de blesé; voilà trois hommes de mort*, etc. It is however probable that even in OE. the consciousness of the genitival character of *else* was already obscured; and from the standpoint of mod. usage, it is hard to say whether the word should be regarded as an adj. in concord with the words that from the point of view of historical grammar would be said to govern 'it', or whether it should be classed as an adverb.

a 1000 *Seafarer* (Gr.) 46 Ne biþ him to hearpan hyge . . . ne ymbe owitit elles nefne, etc. c 1200 ORMIN 9304 Nohit elles ne nohit mare þann þatt tatt 3uw iss sett. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 406 Alle elles he driuen in deaðes weþ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13471 (Cott.) þis he said . . . To fand him and nathing elles. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1550 For to haf womeñ hym to woþe, what-so scho þostt elles. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1072 þe womeñ . . . es nohtt elles, Bot þe maners of men þat þar-in dwelles. 1532 HERVET tr. *Xenophon's Houshe* (1768) 55 Shall he nede any thyngt elles. 1535 COVERDALE *Zeph.* ii. 15, I am, and there is els none. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* Ded. 6 Were there nothing else to commend Religion to the minds of men. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 38 What do they else, but scrape and scramble . . . for these things? 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., Antiquities that no Body else has spoken of. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court*, Emilia, fairer than all else but thou, For thou art fairer than all else that is. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 2 Singing is little else than a highly beautiful speaking.

b. In the same sense, referring to a sb., chiefly preceded by an adj. correlative with one of the pronouns, etc. mentioned in 1. Formerly common; now only *poet. or arch.*

Modern usage permits us to say 'Have you seen anybody else?' 'have you read anything else?' because *body* and *thing* have lost their substantial force; but not 'Have you seen any soldier else?' 'have you read any book else?'

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 39 Hwylc beren mænde he þonne elles buton heofona rice? 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1017 þo bostful dedeus . . . Schal 3ou proce to pryde & to no profit ellus. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* in Dodsley (1780) I. 25 The adders det styngt other wycked persones els In wonderfull numbre. 1577 VAUTROILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 92 Sharpe chidings and bitter wordes are as necessary . . . as any other vertue els. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.*, *Descr. India* (1864) 19 Hee is Lord of all nor hath any else possession of any thing, but at the will of the King. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* xvii. 186 By force She kept his person from all else recourse. 1803 WORDSWORTH *Airey-Force Valley* Wks. VI. 33 Where all things else are still and motionless. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T. x.* This silence . . . Was now forgot, and every silence else.

† c. *elliptically*. Something, anything else; 'otherwise'. *Obs.*

1525 *Tale of the Basyn* 2 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 44 Summe byn trend and sum byn ellis. 1571 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 339 Noe freman of the Cytie, beyng baker or els. 1595 SHAKS. *John II.* i. 276 Bastards, and else.

d. Forming a quasi-compound sb. with inflected genitive: *Somebody* (anybody, everybody, some one, any one, every one) *else* s. Very common *collog.*

1668 PRYVS *Diary* 9 Dec., My . . . pleasure was just the same as yesterday, and no more, nor anybody else's about us. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 121 A clergyman who is inclined to

misconduct himself will prefer to do so in somebody else's parish. *Mod.* If it be not my business, it is nobody else's.

2. Subjoined to one of the advbs. or adverbial expressions correlative with the pronouns, etc. mentioned in 1: = 'in (some, any, what, etc.) other manner, place, or time'.

c 1200 ORMIN 8471 Seldenn owherwhe ellis. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* i. vii. 32 Groundid sumwhe ellis. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19. § 11 Wher he then shalbe most conuersaunte . . . & no wher elles. 1548 UDALL *Eraam.* Par. Pref. 2 Are than and neuer els. 1627 POLLOCK *Course T.* iii, Sinks—where could he else?—to endless woe. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. 199 Here more than anywhere else.

† 3. a. In a different manner, by other means. *Obs.* *Beowulf* 2520 (Gr.) Gif ic wiste hu wið ðam aȝleacean elles ic meahthe 3ylpe wið gripan. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* 38 *Aliter*, elles. c 1200 ORMIN Ded. 107 He ne ma33 nohit ellis Onn Ennglish writtenn rihtte word. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* ii. 174 þe same mesure þat 3e meteþ amys oþer ellys. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. 148 For Bodies ells may not be aliterat naturally.

† b. In another direction; = *elsewhither*. *Obs.* c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2139 Of lond ichil elles fare. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. ii. 125 Since the substance of your perfect selfe is else deuoted, I am but a shadow.

† c. At another time, or at other times. Hence, *Already*, formerly. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* i. 89 In lentene, and elles. c 1400 MAUNDEV. xi. 125 On the Saturday, hyt renneþ faste; and alle the Wooke elles, hyt stondeþ stytle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. vi. 136 Contrar hys kene dartis ellis stand haue we. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1491 Did he not els, quod he, consent the cherrie for to pow? 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 24, I have done that else, i.e. already. *Mod. Sc.* Have you come back else?

4. In another case, under other circumstances; otherwise, on any other supposition; if not.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 1 Elles næbbe 3e mede mid eowrum Fæder þe on heofenum ys. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Elles ne bið his rihtlunge ne fest ne lousum. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3072 Beter ist laten hem vt-pharen, Al sal egypte elles for-faren. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 451 El [v. r. elles] yt were amys. c 1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. 241 And elle he rytt in a Charett with 4 Wheles. 1566 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 19 Strangle her, elsshe sure will strangle thee. 1643 ROGERS *Naaman* 89 The land certainly had . . . vomited them out else. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1798) 80 It comes to warn you highness; why should it appear to me else? 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 3) I. v. 115 How should any one be saved? 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-C.* 115 Boughs above, Darken, deform the path, else sun would streak.

b. preceded by *or*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9715 Or ellis agh dom be cald a-gain. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 723 Bot he com byder ry3t as a chylde, Oher elles neuer more com þe-inne. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crude* 480 Oþers elles Satan him-self sente hem fro hell. c 1440 *Generydes* 2732 The helm was sure, or ellys he had hym slayn. 1555 *Tract* in Strype *Ecc. Mem.* III. App. xlii. 126 Make your hearts pure or els your prayers are sin. 1598 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 208 Speak fair words, or else be mute. 1659 HAMPOLE *On Ps.* xlviii. 13 Annot. 249 Or els it will be impossible to number them exactly. 1800 KEATS *St. Agnes* xii, Follow me, child, or else these stones will be thy bier. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 323 The tunnel should be owned by the mines . . . or else it should be constructed upon some agreement.

c. *idiomatically*. = 'If it is not believed'. Now *rare or dial.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 28, I am Orgalio, Aske all these people else. 1595 SHAKS. *John IV.* i. 108 The fire is dead with griefe, See else your selfe. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 108 Shew her else, Madam. 1809 PARKINS *Culpepper's Eng. Physic. Ent.* 245 St. Peter being the greater Apostle, ask the Pope else.

d. qualifying an adj. *rhetorical*.

1800-24 CAMPBELL *Ode Burns* iii, Love . . . The choicest sweet of Paradise, In life's else bitter cup distill'd. 1839 DE QUINCY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. II. 222 Carrying the reader fluently along the else monotonous recurrences. 1871 HAWTHORNE *Sept. Felton* (1879) 191 To wander with her through places else so desolate.

† 5. *quasi-conj.* If only, provided that, so long as. *Obs.* (Cf. Ger. *anders* in same sense.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 466 þe rauen . . . reches ful lyttel How alle fodez þer fare, ellez he þynde mæte. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 215 Ellez þou wyl dist me þe dom to dele hym an oþer. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, St. Paulus 903 Ellis þat till our saweure þe will of þe mane knawyne be.

† **Elsehow**, *adv.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. ELSE + HOW.]

In this and the following compounds of *else* (exc. ELSEWISK) the stress is variable.]

In some, or any, other way.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 64 Immoderate sweatings in hot houses, or elsehow, do cause the same distemper. *Ibid.* (1752) 146 The sap stirs, though it be not elsehow perceived. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicester's Gloss.* s. v., I can't do it elsehow.

† **Elsewhat**, *pron.* *Obs.* [f. ELSE + WHAT.] Something or anything else.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bada* iv. iii. (Smith) 569 Gif he æt leornunge sæt, oþbe elles hwæt dyde. a 1240 *Loftong* in *Cott. Hom.* 215 Of þet ase of helles hwæt iurde þi will euer. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4556 Queþir þai here or els-quad it hurtis ay þe saule. 1586 SIDNEY *Sonn.* (1622) 489 For why should I, whom fere choise slaue doth make, Else-what in face, then in my fancie beare? 1602 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* lxxiii. 300 With jewels . . . and else-what of great worth.

† **Elsewhen**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. ELSE + WHEN.] At another time, at other times.

1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 43 Or ellys whan quan hem lest to remeve þens. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1641) III. 795 Her husband willed her to go to the church, which she both then

and elsewhere refused to do. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem*. (Arb.) 86 More els when, if occasion so require.

† **Elsewhence**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ELSE + WHENCE.] From some other place or quarter. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* l. xxv. (1632) 112 All things being exactly furnished else whence.

Elsewhere (elshwēr), *adv.* [f. ELSE + WHERE, q. v. for forms.]

1. At some other point; in some other place.

Beowulf 138 Elles hwær. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 331 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 230 Hwū little hwile we bið her . hwu longe elles hwær. c 1340 *Cursus M.* 12485 (Fairf.) Lere him quare þou wil ellis-quare. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* xxii. 189 To bynde and vubnyde 'both here and elsewhere. 1495 *Act 2 Hen. VII.* c. 37 Preamb. In the Countie of Lancaster or elliswhere in England. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. ix. 93 The dyne was hard eik ellis quhair full far. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiv. 408 God was not knowne and worshipped elsewhere than among the people of Israel. 1601 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* l. i. iii. 11. The parties, which shall be more opportunely spoken of els-where. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 261 ¶ 8. As I have elsewhere observed. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 9 Inquire whether we can find these circumstances elsewhere. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii. 1 can speak with you here as well as elsewhere. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xiii. § 2 (1874) 238 In England and elsewhere many men had been burned as heretics.

2. To some other point; = ELSEWHITHER.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. vii. 68 Bot gif so be that thai lyst ellisquhair To othir costis or pepill for to wend. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxvi. If used ill in our dealings with one man we . go elsewhere. 1863 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxv. (1878) 436 Many of them went elsewhere to church.

Elsewhither, *adv.* Somewhat arch. [f. ELSE + WHITHER.] To some other place, in some other direction. Formerly also = 'whithersoever'.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* 38 Elleshwider, *aliorum*. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 103 To Yrlond heo flowe aþeyn, & elles wyder heo myzte. 1290 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* liv. 38 He . sayd he must gone elles whyder. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxi. 23 That they bee not haried elsewhere. 1616 SURVIL & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 570 Send to the towne or elsewhere to buy bread. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. l. i. 11 The dusty fugitives must shrink elsewhere.

† **Elsewho**, *pron. Obs.* [f. ELSE + WHO.] Any-one else.

c 1542 UDALL in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Lit.* (1843) 4, I cannot persuad myself that your mastership hateth in me or elshwhom any thyng excepte vices.

Elsewise (el'swīz), *adv.* [f. ELSE + -WISE.] In some other manner; in other circumstances, otherwise.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* i. Cor. iii. 3 This matter . would elswe haue covered much spyte. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* i. 29 Welche we elswise ful of al naughtynes. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. 97 Elsewise the world got up at eight. 1888 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 214 The leaders elswise . have declared themselves . as his enthusiastic supporters.

† **Elsbeth players**. *Obs. rare*—1. [app. f. the name *Elizabeth*.] A kind of strolling actors.

1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 318 A set of Elsbeth Players, that in the Country having worn out . all the Playes they brought with them from London, etc.

Elsin (el'sin). *Obs. exc. north dial.* Forms: 5 elsyn (g, 6-9 elsen, 5- elson, 8- elshin, 9- elsin. [app. a. MDu. *elssene* (later *elæne*, mod. Du. *els*) = **alaina* = **Outeit* (whence by transposition OHG. *alansa*, *alunsa*); f. the same root as AWL + suffix as in Outeit. **segasun* (-isun), Ger. *sense* scythe. (The Teut. word was adopted into Rumanic: cf. Sp. *alesna*, *lesna*, It. *lésina*, Fr. *alène*, Pr. *alena*.) An awl.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 138 Elsyn [v. r. elsyng], *sibula*. 1530 PALSGR. 216/2 Elson for cordwayners, *alsme*. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 107 Thence lyes his elsyn and his lingle. a 1774 FERGUSON *Election*, Syne wi' a muckle elshin lang He brogit Maggie's hurdies. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* iii. ix. (1849) 114, I never bored a hole with an elsin in my life. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitty Gloss.*, *Elsin*, an awl. 'As sharp as a cobbler's elsin,' acute.

2. *Comb.*: elsin-blade, the blade of an awl, or the awl itself; elsin-box, a box for holding awls; elsin-haft, the haft or handle of an awl; also, 'the old designation for a jargonelle pear from its resemblance to the haft of an awl' (Jam.).

1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) l. 261 Vj doss' elsen heftes . . elsonblades vijij. vijid. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 57 (Jam.) Ane ca's a thing like elsin-box, That drools like corn-pipes Fu' queer that day.

Elt (elt), *sb. dial.* Also *hilt*. [var. of YELT.] (See *quots.*)

1842 AKERMAN *Wills. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Hilt*, a young sow kept for breeding. 1864 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 55 *Elt*, a young sow or pig.

† **Elt** (elt), *v. Obs. or dial.* [ad. ON. *ella* to knead, work.] To knead.

c 1350 *Gen. & Ex.* 2892 And 303 holden ðe tiseles tale, And elten and eliden, grete and smale. 1691 in *Ray N. C. Wds.* 24. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* s. v. Hoos eltin t' doff an canno' come. 1854 in A. E. BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.*

? Hence *Eltling*, *vbl. sb.*; used *attrib.* or as *adj.* in *eltling-moulds*, 'the soft ridges of fresh-ploughed land' (Clare).

1801 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* l. 74, I took my rounds O'er elting moulds of fallow grounds. *Ibid.* l. 91 He scampers over the elting soil. 1854 in A. E. BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.*

VOL. III.

Eltchi, var. of **ELCHER** (*Turk.*) ambassador.

Eltrich, var. of **ELDRITCH**.

Eltrot (el'trɒt). *dial.* [Etymology doubtful: ? f. ELT sb. + ROOT.] a. A name for the stalk of several plants; esp. Wild Parsley (*Charophyllum sylvestre*). b. The plant itself. Also *attrib.*

1878 BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.*, Eltrot 1. *Heracleum Sphondylium*. 2. *Anthriscus sylvestris*. 3. Stalk of wild barley. 1880 *Gd. Words* 150 I used to make trumpets of . . elder sticks, eltrot stems, and even stinging nettle stalks.

† **Elucid**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. E- *pref.* 3 + LUCID.] That gives out light.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii. 309 Surfaces, which . . confusedly represent . . Images of the elucid Body.

† **Elucidary**. *Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *elucidarium* an introductory treatise explanatory of a book or subject: cf. next.] An explanatory treatise or commentary; an explanation.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1253 Anticles and Hister in their Commentaries, and *Elucidaries*, of these things doe quote and alledge as much. 1692 COLES, *Elucidaries*, expositions of obscure things. 1775 in ASH.

† **Elucidate**, *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *elucidat-us*, pa. pple. of *elucidare*: see next.] Clear, plain, intelligible.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 137 There was not a greater master of perspicuity and elucidate distinctions.

Elucidate (el'ū-sidēt), *v.* [f. late L. *elucidat*-ppl. stem of *elucidare*, f. *ē* out + *lucidus* bright.] *trans.* To render lucid; now only *fig.* to throw light upon, clear up, explain. Also *absol.*

a 1568 COVERDALE *Let. Wks.* II. 492 Such annotations . . elucidate and clear [the text]. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. v. 88 Your own conceptions . . tend to elucidate. 1676 BULLOKAR, *Elucidate*, to make bright or shining. 1685 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 256 This . . was made out of human blood and urine, elucidating the vital flame, or heat, in animal bodies. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 33 The great End of Pronunciation is to elucidate and heighten the Sense. 1789 GIBSON *Autobiog.* (1854) 85 Sir William Hamilton . . has elucidated a country of such inestimable value to the naturalist. 1804 WELLINGTON *Let. in Gurm. Disp.* III. 127, I mention these circumstances only because they tend to elucidate the foreign policy of this Prince. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton, Ess.* (1851) I. 2 His notes have the rare merit of really elucidating the text. 1840 MILL *Disc. & Disc.* (1873) I. 408 This language . . serves not to elucidate. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* Intro. 5 Elucidating the physiology of the muscles of the hand.

Elucidation (el'ū-sidēt-jən). [f. as prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The action or process of elucidating, throwing light upon, making plain or intelligible.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. iii. 128 Somewhat will I now say for the elucidation of the first kinde. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 62 The person alluded to stands too manifest to need any further elucidation. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 688 Zeal for the elucidation of Indian delinquency. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 101 Shall disclose itself, to mutual elucidation. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. Pref. 8 Documents . . and the notes . . added for their elucidation. 2. That which serves to elucidate or clear up; an explanation, demonstration, or illustration.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 568 There being no further Elucidation of the said Theoreme since publisht. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 293 We may expect further elucidations from a skillful antiquary. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* viii. (1814) 344, I trust I shall be able to offer you satisfactory elucidations on the subject. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 205 The latest generations of men will find new meanings in Shakespeare, new elucidations of their own human being.

Elucidative (el'ū-sidētiv), *a.* [f. L. *elucidat*- (see ELUCIDATE) + -IVE.] That tends to elucidate, throw light upon, make plain or intelligible.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 207, I send you a few Notes, elucidative of the letter. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* ii. 54 Bold caricature sketches . . with elucidative comments.

Elucidator (el'ū-sidēt-ər). [f. as prec. + -OR.] One who elucidates:

? a 1633 ARBUTHNOT (J.) Obscurity is brought over them . . by their pedantic elucidators. 1787-91 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 41 As my ingenious elucidator shews you. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* ii. viii. (1864) 180 The works of his own elucidators were flung upon him.

Elucidatory (el'ū-sidēt-ər-i), *a.* [f. prec. + -Y.] That elucidates, or tends to elucidate. *Const. of.*

1774 W. HUTCHINSON (*title*) *Freemasonry*.—The Spirit of Masonry in Moral and Elucidatory Lectures. 1814 *Q. Rev.* XI. 74 These various letters are any thing but elucidatory. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 588 His works . . are . . not simply demonstrative or elucidatory of mere matters of fact.

† **Elucitate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *elucidat*-ppl. stem of *elucidare* to struggle out.] *intr.* To struggle forth.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 36 They did elucitate out of their injuries with credit to themselves.

† **Elucation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *elucidat*-em a struggling, n. of action f. *elucidare*: see prec.]

1. The action of bursting or struggling forth. *fig.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. and Peter* ii. 3 (1865) 268 The breath being gathered into those straits, with a forcible elucation opens the artery. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 61 There is nothing more acceptable unto the ingenious world, than this noble elucation of truth.

2. *fig.* Escape through struggle; release.

1607 DONNE *Serm.* civii. 257, I shall be with him in his Elucations, in his Victory. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 268 At last we . . find our selves freed by a comfortable and joyful elucation.

† **Elucubrate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *elucubrāt*-ppl. stem of *elucubrā-re* to compose by lamplight.] *trans.* To produce (a literary work) by the expenditure of 'midnight oil'.

1603 COCKERAM, *Elucubrate*, to doe a thing by candle-light. 1651 *Erasm.* in Fuller's *Abel Rediv.* (1867) l. 89 Many of his noblest works he elucubrated at Basil. 1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Elucubrate*, to watch and write by candle-light.

Elucubration (el'ū-ku-brēt-jən). [f. as prec.: see -ATION.]

† 1. The action of studying or composing by candle-light; expenditure of 'midnight oil'. *Obs.*

1643 *Sober Sadness* 6 After so many monethes elucubrations. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* ix. 305 Macerating Studies and Elucubrations. 1775 in ASH.

2. *concr.* The product or result of studying or composing by candle-light: hence *gen.* any literary composition. Cf. LUCUBRATION.

1664 H. MORE *Synop. Proph.* To Rdr. 185 Those worthily-magnified elucubrations of Mr. Joseph Mede. 1726 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 272 S. Cyrillus . . whose most Erudite Elucubrations were printed at Paris. 1859 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout*. 168 Such is the perfume that breathes from thy chest of posthumous elucubrations.

Hence **Elucubratory** *a.*

1726 MYLES DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 383 Those corrupt Elucubratory mixtures of Orthodoxy and inoculated Heterodoxy.

† **Elucubator**. *Obs. rare*. [agent-n. f. as prec.: see -OR.] One who elucubrates; an historian or investigator.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Fleas.* I. 3 Histories, chronicles and monuments, by the first authors and elucubrators.

Elude (el'ūd), *v.* [ad. L. *elūdē-re*, f. *ē* out + *ludere* to play.]

† 1. a. To befool, delude. (Partly confused with ILLUDE.) b. To baffle, disappoint. *Obs.*

1538 WHIOTHESELY *Chron.* (1875) l. 75 The people had bene eluded and caused to doe great idolatrie. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. § 173 A witch or hagg is she which being eluded by a league made with the devil . . thinketh, etc. 1656 MILTON *Lett. State Wks.* 1738 II. 196 If that hope fail 'em, eluded and frustrated . . where at length to find a resting-place they know not.

† c. To wile away (tedium). *Obs.*

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 12 Men . . seek company to divert themselves, so to elude the length of time.

2. To escape by dexterity or stratagem (a blow, attack, danger, or difficulty).

1634-46 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 141 Murderers, adulterers, &c., labours to elude discipline by fleeing from place to place. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* II. xxxiii. (R.) The stroke of humane law may . . often be . . eluded by slight, by gift, by favour. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* III. 444 The wary Trojan, bending from the blow Eludes the death. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 302 Difficulties which they rather had eluded than escaped, meet them again in their course. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 161 A thousand devices . . prepared him to elude the wound. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 250 It was . . agreed, that, to elude the bad omen, the new King should assume the name of Robert.

b. To evade the force of (an argument).

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6. (1610) 102 Others seeking to elude this text say, etc. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 342 Men . . elude what they cannot despise. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1720) 27 The Holy Books ought not to be tormented or eluded. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) VI. 625 All which the Paris letters of the 1st seem to elude. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 415 He thus adroitly eludes an argument which, etc.

3. To evade compliance with or fulfilment of (a law, order, demand, request, obligation, etc.).

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xviii. § 13. 360 He would . . elude that obedience which he hath contracted to yeeld. 1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* iii. § 27 (1704) 344 He that dos by art obliquely elude, confesses he has not a right absolutely to refuse. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 6 p. 13 The Pope uses all imaginable shifts to elude the Treaty. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. x. 102 He wished . . to have eluded the obligation of his oath. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 381 A civil was now devised to elude this title. 1876 BROWNING *La Saisias* 69 How comes law to bear eluding?

4. To slip away from, escape adroitly from (a person's grasp or pursuit, *lit.* and *fig.*); to evade (curiosity, vigilance, etc.).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 158 Of these . . the vigilance I dread, and to elude, thus wrapt in mist . . glide obscure. 1766 GOLDSMITH *Vic. W.* xxix. (1857) 210 Providence has thought fit to elude our curiosity. 1829 JERSON *Brittany* iv. 42 The glittering gem of the Arabian tale ever eludes the grasp. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* iii. 35 The something . . that evolves thought and reason—like an ignis fatuus, eludes the grasp of science.

b. Hence, *To elude a person*: to escape his embrace, grasp, pursuit.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* x. 411 Lest he elude us, and escape to Troy. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 156 The jilt [wit] in spite Eludes the man of letters. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 207 He eludes thee like a Spirit. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvii. 286 Ambiorix . . had as yet eluded him.

5. Of things: *To elude enquiry, notice, observation*, etc.: to remain undiscovered or unexplained.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) II. 358 *note*, This celebrated Epitaph . . has eluded a very diligent enquiry. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 3. 243 The total absorption being so small as to elude even Melloni's delicate tests. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* vi. § 177. 181 So infinitesimally small as to elude our observation.

Hence **Eluded**, *ppl. a.*, **Eluding**, *vbl. sb.*

13

1703 POPE *Thais* 303 Th' eluded rage of Jove. 1725 — *Odys.* xvi. 495 Th' eluded suitors stem the wat'ry way. 1737 JOHNSON in Boswell (1816) l. 87 A feeble government, eluded laws. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* v. 121 A triumphant eluding of his purpose.

Eludent, *a. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *eludent-em*, f. *elūd-ere*: see prec.] That eludes (the gaze). 1848 CLOUGH *Boothie* iii. 21 Unseen by turns, now here, now in ether eludent.

Eluder. [f. ELUDE + -ER.] One who eludes. 1648 ROGERS *Naaman* 529 Eluders and shifters with Gods Commands.

Eludible (ē'lūd-ib'l), *a.* [f. ELUDE + -(I)BLE.] That may be eluded, evaded, or set at nought.

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 132 If this blessed part of our law be eludible at pleasure... we shall have little reason to boast.

Elumbated (ē'lumb-ē-tēd), *ppl. a.* Now only humorous. [f. L. *elumb-is* (f. *ē* out + *lumb-us* loin) + -ATE + ED.] Weakened in the loins. 1732-1800 BAILEY vol. II. *Elumbated*, made lame in his loins. 1882 *Confess. of Medwin* xiii. 133 Our elumbated tailor came forward.

Eluminate, *v. Obs. rare-1.* [as if f. L. **elū-mināt-* ppl. stem of *elūmināre*; see next.] = ILLUMINATE. 1890 H. GIFFORD *Gilflowers* (1875) 77 Remember not my sinnes forpast, Eluminate my wayes.

Elumine, *v. Obs. rare-1.* [ad. med. L. *elūmināre* (implied in *elūminatio* enlightenment), f. *ē* out + *lūmen*, *lūmin-is* light.] = ILLUMINATE. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 635/1 Thys lyghtsome elect of Tindall... is eluminated by Luther.

Elusate, *v. Obs.-o.* [f. L. *elusāt-* ppl. stem of *elusā-re*, f. *ē* out + *lusc-us* blind of one eye.] To make blind of one eye. Hence **Elusation**, purblindness. 1623 in COCKERAM.

Elusion (ē'lū-zhən), [as if ad. L. **elūsion-em*, n. of action f. *elūd-ere* to ELUDE.]

1. The action of deluding or befooling a person; *concr.* an illusion, deceptive appearance. Cf. ELUDE *v.* 1.

1550 CRAMMER *Defence* 22 b, Than is the sensible sacrament nothyng else but an elusion of our senses. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* ii. 204 Strengthens the Brain, takes away Elusions and Phantasms of the Mind. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 239 The impostures and Elusions of those who have pretended to it (i. e. transmutation of metals).

2. The action of escaping dexterously from (danger, pursuit, etc.), of evading (an argument, a command, law, or obligation): cf. ELUDE 2, 3. *rare* in mod. use. Const. *of*.

1642-47 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 272 The place is so choakingly convictive, that there can be no probable elusion of it. 1633 T. ADAMS *Comm.* 2 *Peter* i. 3 Yet shall there be no elusion of God's will. 1682 H. MOSES *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 94 Interposals of humane invention are... wicked elusions of the power... of the Gospel. 1796 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* App. 278 The trouble of writing... a book upon the... elusion of one particular statute. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. xvi. 197 The planting of flowers on Fanny's grave had been... but a species of elusion of the primary grief.

† *b. absol.* An evasion, subterfuge; *abstr.* evasiveness. *Obs.*

1617 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 498 I heare your answer... An elusion fit for children. 1628 — *Old Reliq.* (1686) 168 Cardinal Bellarmine's elusion is not a little prejudicial to his own cause. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* l. xxiii. 296 Laws are not to be cosened and abused by... phantastick elusions. 1668 *Vox Cleri Pro R.* 7 He hath writ with all the... Elusion, to which the Capacity of his Wit could extend.

Elusive (ē'lū-siv), *a.* [f. L. *elūs-* ppl. stem of *elūd-ere* to ELUDE.]

1. That eludes or seeks to elude. Const. *of*.

1725 POPE *Odys.* ii. 99 Elusive of the bridal day she gives Fond hopes to all. 1736 GRAY *Transl. Statius* Then grasped its [the ball's] weight elusive of his hold. 1737 SAVAGE *Publ. Spirit* 56 The groat, elusive of the noontide ray.

† *b. Of an argument:* Evasive, of the nature of a subterfuge. *Obs.*

1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* 121 An elusive, equivocating Answer to the Objection.

2. *a.* That eludes the grasp or pursuit; chiefly *fig.* *b.* That eludes distinct perception or precise definition; evanescent.

1751 *Student* II. 364 Pleasures... insubstantial, elusive, and transitory. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* ii. 731 They... groaning, cling upon the elusive weed. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 142 It presents us with images so vivid and yet elusive. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home* (1879) 138 A faint, elusive smell. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iii. (1875) 111 Guérin's elusive, undulating, impalpable nature. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 177/2 Striving... after the elusive spirit of the general landscape.

Elusively (ē'lū-sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an elusive manner.

1885 CRADOCK *Prophet Gt. S. Mount.* vi. A tawny streak elusively appearing upon a hilltop or skirting a rocky spur.

Elusiveness (ē'lū-sivnēs), [f. ELUSIVE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being ELUSIVE.

1873 MASSON *Drum.* of *Havth.* vi. 104 Shakespeare's elusiveness of publicity. 1881 — *De Quincey* x. 124 His [De Quincey's] elusiveness of all ordinary social gatherings had increased. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May, 5/1 Von Hartmann is... Protean in his elusiveness. 1884 *Roe Nat. Ser. Story* vii, Her... reserve and elusiveness.

Elusory (ē'lū-sō-ri), *a.* [ad. late L. *elūsōrius*, f. *elūs-* ppl. stem of *elūd-ere* to ELUDE.]

1. Tending to elude (a danger, argument, law, etc.); of the nature of an evasion or subterfuge.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. x. 42 They are... elusory tergiversations. 1676 TEMPLE *Lett. Wks.* 1731 II. 401 They had delayed the Exchange... and at length offered it with Conditions that I esteemed wholly elusory. 1758 SIR J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Prop.* 37 People... took directly an elusory duty, as a rose, a pair of spurs, etc. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* III. xiv. § 63. 199 Security... which proved in the end almost elusory.

b. nonce-use. Characterized by eluding.

1825 SCOTT *Talism.* i. The Christian knight, desirous to terminate this elusory warfare... seized the mace.

2. Of an object of thought; That eludes the mental grasp; that one cannot 'get hold of'.

1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* Intro. 68 This... is a most elusory... problem.

Hence **Elusoriness**, *rare -o.*

1732 in BAILEY; 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Elute**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *elūt-* ppl. stem of *elūt-re* to wash out.] *trans.* To wash out, cleanse.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 126 The more oily any Spirit is, the more pernicious, because it is harder to be eluted by the Blood. 1788-90 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG.

Elution (ē'lū-zhən), *Chem.* [f. L. *elūt-ion-em* n. of action f. *elūt-re*: see prec.] Washing from impurity; in early Chemistry (see quot.).

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 270 Elution is the preparation of common Bole, Talcum, Crocus Martis, Terra Lemnia, etc., by pulverization, calcination, lotion, etc. 1870 H. E. GODFREY in *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 484/2 All these starches are prepared by elution.

Elutriate (ē'lū-tri-ēt), *v.* [f. L. *elutriāt-* ppl. stem of *elutriā-re* to wash out.] *trans.* To decant; to strain out; to purify by straining; in *Chem.* to separate the lighter from the heavier particles of a pulverulent mixture by washing.

1732 BAILEY vol. II. *Elutriated*, poured out of one vessel into another. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Air* The alteration... must produce some difference in elutriating the blood as it passes through the lungs. 1775 in ASH. 1855 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 76 Chalk reduced to a very fine powder and elutriated.

Elutration (ē'lū-tri-ē-zhən), [f. L. *elutriāt-*: see prec. and -ATION.] The action of elutriating.

1661 *Origin's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) l. 44 Matter—which after all its... Elutriations... in the Body, is not purged from the coarse Tincture it had from its Earthly Original. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 107, I repeated this elutration or washing... till I found the water was no longer affected. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) l. 231 Twenty grains... gave, by elutration, five grains of sand. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 17 The simple process of elutration.

† **Elutropia**, *Obs.* [bad form of med. L. *eliotropia*, f. Gr. *ἡλιότροπον*: see HELIOTROPE.]

a. A gem supposed to possess optical virtues and properties. *b.* A herb supposed to have been used in witchcraft.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 7 Elutropia is a Gemme, in colour green, or grassie, in part coloured and bespotted with Purple speckles & blood coloured vaines... Also a certaine Hearbe which Enchanters & Witches haue oftentimes used, and doe vse. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 40/1 The Elutropia... will cause things a farr off to be presented to your Eyes.

Eluvial (ē'lū-vi-āl), *a. Geol.* [f. ELUVI-UM + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, eluvium.

1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 172 There is another not unfrequent cause of such 'eluvial' debacles. 1881 GEIKIE in *Nature* XXIII. 225 The superficial weathering of rocks, and the formation of 'eluvial' accumulations.

† **Eluvies** (ē'lū-vi-ēz), [L. *eluvies* a washing away of impurities, f. *elūt-re* to wash off.]

a. 'Old term for the humour discharged in leucorrhœa; an inordinate discharge of any kind' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *b.* 'The effluvium from a swampy place' (Hooper *Med. Dict.*).

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 316 This Medicament... extirpates... the... Eluvies of depraved Humours out of the whole Body.

Eluvium (ē'lū-vi-ŭm), *Geol.* [mod. Lat., f. *ē* out + *luere* to wash, on the analogy of ALLUVIUM.]

A term proposed for accumulations of débris either produced *in situ* by atmospheric agencies, or carried by wind-drift.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. ii. § 1. 322 For atmospheric accumulations of this nature Trautschold has proposed the name eluvium.

Eluxate (ē'lū-kset), *v.* [f. E- pref. + *luxāt-* ppl. stem of *luxā-re* to put out of joint.] *trans.* 'To dislocate or put out of joint' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1732-1800 BAILEY, *Eluxated*, wrenched, strained, sprained, put out of joint. 1775 in ASH.

Hence **Eluxation**.

1847 CRAIG, *Eluxation*: see Luxation. In mod. Dicts.

Elvan (ē'l-vān), Also 8 elvin. [In the West Cornwall Gloss. (E. D. S.) referred to Corn. *elven* spark, 'the rock being so hard as to strike fire'.]

1. The name given in Cornwall to intrusive rocks of igneous origin, so hard as to resist the pick, as quartz-porphyr, whinstone, etc. Also *attrib.*

1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 65 Whether the basaltic proceeds southward by such interruptions till it join the Elvin or Whinstone. 1864 LYELL in *Reader* 17 Sept. 358 One wall consisting of elvan or porphyritic granite. 1865 J. T. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 22 Elvan (or slate whose cleavage

was destroyed by internal heat) of unknown thickness. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* iv. 33 The quartz-porphyr or elvana.

2. A broad vein or dike of this rock.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xvii. 417 Limestone pierced by elvans, or granite dykes.

Hence **Elvanite**, *Min.* = ELVAN. **Elvanitic** *a.*, containing or characterized by elvanite.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. ii. § 6. 136 Elvan or elvanite... is a Cornish term for a crystalline-granular mixture of quartz and orthoclase. 1883 *Standard* 28 July 1/6 Granulite is an elvanitic or fine-grained granite.

† **Elvat**. Also 1 elefat, 5 elevat. [OE. *elefat*, f. ELE, oil + *fat* vessel: see VAT.] An oil-vessel, an ampulla: see AMPULLA 2.

c 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 123 *Emicadium*, elefat c 1050 *Ibid.* 437 *Legithum*, ampellan, oððe elefat. c 1450 *Ibid.* 593 *Lectitus*, an elevat. c 1450 *Ibid.* 593 *Lenticula*, a crismatorye or an Elvat. c 1450 *Ibid.* 621 *Krismatorium*, the Eluat.

Elve, *obs. var.* of ELF.

† **Elven**, *Obs.* Forms: 1 *elven*, *elfen*, 3 *pl. alifene*, *alvene*, *elvene*. [OE. *elfen*, *elfen*, repr. a WGer. type **albinja* fem., f. **albi-s* ELF.

Although the OE. word glosses *fem.* in the Latin, it is grammatically necessary to regard it as a *fem. sing.* Originally, a female elf, but in later use applied to both sexes.

a 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 189 *Oreades*, muntælfen. *Dryades*, wuduelfen. *Moides*, feldelfen. *Hamadryades*, wyldelufen. *Naiades*, sælfen. *Castalides*, dunelfen. c 1205 LAY 21098 *Alfene* [1275 *alfene*] hine dulfen. 1297 R. GLOUC. 130 *þer beþ in þe air anhy* wyȝtes... þat men cleupen eluene. c 1324 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3862 A bond þat was y-made in Eluene lond.

Elver (ē'l-vər), [var. of EELFABE.] A young eel, esp. a young conger or sea-eel. Also *attrib.*, as in *elver-oake*, a cake made of elvers.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred Berkeley* (1885) 319 Elvers, supposed by some to be the young eels. 1679 LOCKE in Lord King *Life* (1858) 134 At Bristol... taste... elvers. 1748 DR FOS, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 306 [Little eels] they make into small Cakes... These Elver-cakes they dispose of at Bath and Bristol. 1786 *Dict. Rust.*, *Elvers*, a sort of Griggs, or small Eels. 1863 H. C. PENNELL *Angler-nat.* 394 The Eels, or Elvers, are at first very small and transparent. Hence **Elverhood**, *nonce-wd.*

1886 *Fishing* 18 Sept. 414 Eels of the size caught... at the New Mills... must have passed all their lives since elverhood above the mills.

Elves, *pl.* of ELF.

Elvet (ē'l-vēt), [f. ELF + -ET.] A tiny elf.

1885 T. P. BATTERSBY *Elf Land* 73 'He is an elf', Psyche answered, 'but he is one of those we call elvets'.

Elvish (ē'l-viʃ), *a.* Also 4 *alvisch*, *elvisch*, -yash, 6 -yash. See also ELFISH. [f. ELF + -ISH.]

1. Of or pertaining to elves; having the nature of an elf; supernatural, weird.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 681 Wyth an alvisch mon. c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yrm. Pro.* f. T. 198 When we been there as we shul exercise Oure Eluysshe craft. 1507 BP. HALL *Sat.*, *Defiance Envie* 49 Scour the rusted swords of elvish knights. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. xxi, Wild sparkles... the vessel's side With elvish lustre lave. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 77 These oracular little elvish beings. 1840 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* xxx, Elvish spells.

2. Like an elf in behaviour: † *a.* Spiteful, cross-grained, peevish; also *transf.* of diseases, irritating, troublesome (*obs.*). *b.* Now in a milder sense: Tricksy, mischievous (cf. ELFISH).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* Pro. 13 He semeth eluyssch by his contenance. 1599 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1182/2 Eye, what eyeth this gyle? that elvish vrchin weneth I wer a diuell I trow. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt. Sedit.* (1641) 14 Where... prating is judged wisdom, and the elvishest is most meet to rule. 1566 STUDELY *Seneca's Agam.* (1581) A b, Thou malipert and witlesse wench, thyne elvishe prating stay. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 389 Hee regardeth not our infirmities, though we be often times waiward and elvish. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 258 Sow-bread sodden in water, cureth the elvish & angry kibes... upon the heels. 1607 TORSELL *Fowr-f. Beasts* 321 The crown-scab (in horses)... is an elvish and painful disease. 1623 COCKERAM, ii, Froward, *Elvish*. 1678-96 PHILLIPS, *Elvish*, froward. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

3. *Comb.*, as *elvish-marked*.

1597 SHAKS. *Rich.* i. iii. 228 Thou elvish mark'd, abortive rooting Hogge.

Ely, *v. Sc.*

1. *intr.* To disappear gradually from sight.

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 174 Quhan the sun and the world half elyit awaye. 1818 — *Brownie of Bodsb.* II. 36 It elyed away o'er the brow, an' I saw nae mair o't.

2. To drop off one by one, as a company does that disperses imperceptibly. (Jam.)

† **Elychnious**, *a. Obs. rare-1.* [f. Gr. *ἐλϋχ-νιον* lamp-wick, f. *ēv* in + *λύχνος* lamp.] Of the nature of a wick. (Erroneously explained by Blount.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xiv. 140 Men practise to make long Snasts or Elychnious parts for lamps, out of Alumen plumosum. 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Elychnious*, that hath no match or light, without a wick. 1775 in ASH.

Elydoric (ē'līdō-rik), *a.* [ad. F. *eludorique*, badly f. Gr. *ἐλαϊον* oil + *ὑδωρ* water.] The distinctive epithet of a mode of painting invented by Vincent, of Montpetit, in which both oil and water were used.

1826 *Elmes Dict. Fine Arts*, *Elydoric Painting* [The process is fully described]. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Elyne**, *adv.* *Obs.*, var. of **ALINE** *adv.*, q. v.
c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, VII *Sleperis* 417 *Pai enteryt al*
bat mycht elyne.

† **Elynell**, *Her. Obs. rare*—
1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* Bivb, Elynellis be calde in
armys iijj quadrantis truncholis.

Elynge, var. of **ELENGE**, *Obs.*

Elyot, *obs.* form of **HELOT**.

Elysian (ē'lyzian, zīan), *a.* Forms: 6-7 **elis-**,
elisian, 6- **elysian**. [f. **ELYSIUM** + **-AN**.]
1. Of or pertaining to Elysium.

1622 MASSINGER, *etc. Virgin Mart.* iv. iii. The remem-
brance Of the Elysian joys thou might'st have tasted. 1667
MILTON *P. L.* iii. 358 The river of Bliss. Rowls o're Elisian
Flours her amber stream. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858)
42 Is that a real Elysian brightness? 1880 OUIDA *Maremma*
I. 149 Vast grasslands covered in spring with the elysian
asphodel.

b. **Elysian fields** = **ELYSIUM** 1 and 2; also *fig.*
1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 179. I see thee blessed
soule, I see, Walk in Elisian fields so free. 1641 MAISTER-
TON *Serm.* 23 Orchards of delight, surpassing the Elysian
fields. 1796 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xl. i. 162 This
place perfectly answers the description of the Elysian
fields. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 102 The Elysian-
Fields of Memory.

2. *fig.* Of the nature of, or resembling, what is
in Elysium; beatific, glorious.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 36 P. 1 We... suffer ourselves... to
be transported to elysian regions. 1813 BYRON *Br. Atydas*
I, vi. Too transcendent vision, When heart meets heart again
in dreams Elysian. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.*
(1863) 277 Nothing can be imagined more bright and ely-
sian than these figures.

B. as *sb.* = **ELYSIUM**, *Obs. rare*.

1596 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii. To get a passage to
Elysium. *Ibid.* Hell and Elisian swarme with Ghosts of men.

Hence **Elysianize** *v. intr.*, to speak in terms of
rapturous or extravagant approbation.

1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 413 They... fall into
a strain of elysianizing.

Elysium (ē'lyzium, -zium), *Forms*: 7-8 **elise-**,
-ium, **elyzium**, 8 **elisiu**, 6- **elysiu**. [a. L.
elysium, *ad. Gr.* ἑλυσίον (*ἑλδών*) the abode of the
blessed.]

1. The supposed state or abode of the blessed
after death in Greek mythology.

1599 BROUGHTON *Lett.* xiii. 44 Two passages one leading
into Elysium, the other into Tartarus. 1646 J. HALL *Horae*
Vac. 29 There is more in that Elizium of the Poets then a
meere flowish. 1702 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* iv. ii. 1845
That Lethe and Elysium Which Priests and Poets tell. 1768-
74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 321 The enjoyments of Ely-
sium and punishments of Tartarus.

2. *transf.* Any similarly-conceived abode or state
of the departed.

1603 H. PEROWE in Farr's *S. P. Jas.* I, 105 Shee's hence,
For sweet Eliza in Elizium lives. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii.
472 Thee who to enjoy Plato's Elysium, leap'd into the Sea.
1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 511 The departed spirit is ten
days in its passage to their happy elysium. 1847 LYTTON
Lucretia (1853) 220 The son of the East [placed]... his ely-
sium by cooling streams.

3. *fig.* A place or state of ideal or perfect hap-
piness.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 201 The wretched Slaue all
Night sleeps in Elizium. 1640 T. CAREW *Poems Wks.* (1824)
60 Flye with me to love's Elizium. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* iv.
i. 1831 Injur'd Lovers hind Elizium there. 1836 HOR. SMITH
Tin Trump. (1876) 179 Holidays... the Elysium of our boy-
hood, perhaps the only one of our life.

† 4. *attrib. Obs.*

1616 PASQUIL & KATH. iii. 278 Why do'st thou forsake
Elizeum pleasures. c 1685 ROXB. *Ball.* (1886) VI. 223 To
th' Elizium Shades I post. c 1740 MRS. PENDARVES *Auto-*
biog. I. 12, I... thought the poet's description of the Ely-
sium fields nothing to the delights of those entertainments.

Elyte, var. of **ELITE**, *Obs.*

Elytral (ē'lytrāl), *a. Entom.* [f. **ELYTRON** +
-AL.] Of or pertaining to the elytra of a beetle.

1880 *Athenaeum* 18 Dec. 810/3 Mr. Pascoe exhibited a
large series of *Arescus histrio* from Peru, to show the ex-
treme variability of the elytral markings in this species.

Elytriform (ē'lytrifōrm), *a.* [f. as next +
-FORM.] That has the form of elytra.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 318 The Strepsip-
tera have... two elytriform subspirals organs.

Elytrigerous (ē'lytrigēros), *a.* [f. **elytri-**,
comb. f. **ELYTRUM** + **L. -ger-** bearing + **-OUS**.]
That has or bears elytra.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 234 The order of arrange-
ment of the elytrigerous... somites is very curious.

Elytrin (ē'lytrin), [f. **ELYTRON** + **-IN**.] 'The
form of chitin which composes the elytra of in-
sects' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Elytroid (ē'lytroid) *a.* [ad. Gr. ἑλυτροειδής, f.
ἑλυτρον sheath + εἶδος form.] Resembling an ely-
tron or sheath, sheath-like.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Elytron (ē'lytron), *Pl. elytra*; also 8 **elitra**.
[a. Gr. ἑλυτρον a sheath.] A sheath or covering.

† 1. (See quot.) *Obs.*—

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Elytron*... Hippocrates has
appropriated the word to signify the membranes, which in-
volve the spinal marrow. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. The outer hard wing-case of a coleopterous
insect, pl. *elytra*. Also *Comb.*, as *elytra-like* adj.

1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1864) II. iv. vi. 548 The
elytron, or case for the wings [of the beetle]. 1777 HENLY
in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 123 Elytra of the stag-beetle. 1808
BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 151 The larvae of the Ear-
wigs... have neither wings nor elytra. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II.
1370 The two elytra-like prolongations of the shell. 1871
DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. x. 343 The females of some water
beetles have their elytra deeply grooved.

3. 'A term applied to the shield-like plates or
notopodial appendages on the back of some poly-
chaetous annelids' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 274 In *Aphrodite*
aculeata the tale of the real uses of the elytra or scales is
plainly told. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 134
The elytra are special appendages of the parapodia.

4. 'A term for the vagina' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Hence in various surgical terms, as † **Elytro-**
oele, vaginal hernia. **Elytroplasty**, the opera-
tion of closing a vesico-vaginal fistulous opening
by borrowing a flap from the labia or nates;
hence **Elytroplastic a.** **Elytrorrhaphy**, the
operation of closing the orifice of the vagina by
suture in order to support the uterus when pro-
lapsed; the suturing of a ruptured vagina.

1875 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 195 Elytroplasty is still em-
ployed sometimes where great destruction of tissue has
taken place at the base of the bladder. *Ibid.* 169 The opera-
tion of elytrorrhaphy.

Elytrous (ē'lytrōs), *a.* [f. **ELYTRON** + **-OUS**.]
That resembles or has the nature of elytra.

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. vi. 302 The
back... partially covered with an elytrous... ovate skin.

Elytrum, [mod. L. ad. Gr. ἑλυτρον] = **ELYTRON**.
1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1820) II. xxiii. 347 In Blatta
the left elytrum laps over the right.

Elsevir (ē'lyvair), *Also 8 elsevir, 9 elziver.*

1. The name (properly *Elsevier*, latinized *Else-*
virius) of a family of printers at Amsterdam, The
Hague, Leyden, and Utrecht (1592-1680), famous
chiefly for their editions of the classics, many of
which are still valued by collectors. Used *attrib.*
or as *adj.*, e. g. in *Elsevir edition*, an edition pub-
lished by one of the Elseviers; formerly applied
also to editions printed in the small neat form
and with the kind of type adopted by them. Also
absol. a book printed by one of the Elseviers.

1711 POPE *Lt. Wks.* VI. 19, I gave the boy a small bagg,
containing three shirts and an elsevir Virgil. 1713 STREKE
Englishm. No. 52. 335 The Poem I speak of... is just now
published in a little Elsevir Edition. 1842 MRS. GORE
Fascin. 126 Placing his spectacles in one of his pockets, and
... one of his precious Elsevirs in the other. 1860 J. KEN-
NEDY *Swallow* B. vi. 66 Some famous Elsevirs were picked up.

2. **Elsevir letter, type.** a. The style of type
used by the Elseviers in their small editions of the
classics.

1710 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4637/3 A neat Edition on an Elsevir
Letter.

b. Now used as the name of a special form of
printing types.—**ELSEVIR TYPE.**

Elsevirian (ē'lyviriān), *a.* [f. *prec.* + **-IAN**.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Elseviers; (of books)
published by or in the style of the Elseviers.

1802 DIBDIN *Introduct. Classics* 11 The Elsevirian Press.

2. *quasi-sb.* One who collects or fancies the
editions of the Elseviers.

1866 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 18 He was not a black-letter
man... or an Elsevirian.

Em (em), The name of the letter M. In
Printing, the square, formerly of the type m, used
in typography as the unit for measuring and esti-
mating the amount of printed matter in a line,
page, etc. The em of pica is the standard.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 Oct. [The printers' union] advanced its
demands from forty-five cents to sixty cents per thousand
'ems'. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Typography*, The width of
... pages... is expressed according to the number of 'ems',
that is of a pica 'm'—the square of the depth of pica... A
page of 24 ems wide is equal to one of 4 inches.

Em (em), *pron.* Originally the unstressed
form of **HEM**, dat. and accus. 3rd pers. pl. The
emphatic form of the pronoun was early super-
seded by **THEM**, but the unstressed form continued
to be used, being regarded as an abbreviation of
them. In literature it is now *obs.* or *arch.*, but
is still common in familiar speech.

In north midland dialects 'em may have arisen from *them*:
cf. South Yorkshire 'at for *that*. In strictly northern dia-
lects it is never used.

1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3098 Per na ascapedem non. 1599
SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. iii. 124 These joints... As I will leave
'em them. 1678 R. WILCOX *Poet. Licent.* 35 Some men
there be that carry all before 'em. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.*
2 New-cast your poems, purge 'em of their dross. 1750 W.
PELHAM *Lett.* in Lady Chatterton *Mem. Adm. Gambier*
(1861) I. iii. 36 You know my thoughts, I will trouble you
therefore no more about 'em. 1832 TENNYSON *Death Old*
Year. He gave me a friend, and a true true-love. And the
New-Year will take 'em away. 1868 FURNIVALL *Temp. Pref.*
to *Six-Text Cant.* Tales 41 note, We can't blame 'em, as
we all used to do the same.

Em, *obs.* form of **AM**: see **BE v.**

Em, var. of **EME**, *Obs.*, *uncle*.

Em-, *prefix*, the form assumed by the prefix
EN- (q.v.) before *b*, *p*, and (frequently) *m*. For

the reasons stated under **EN-**, nearly all the Eng.
words with this prefix, whether of Romanic or
Eng. formation, have (or formerly had) alternative
forms with **IM-**. In this Dictionary the *em-* and the
im- form, except where usage has introduced a
distinction of sense between the two, will be
treated as belonging to one and the same word,
the article being placed under **E** or **I** in accordance
with the principles explained under **EN-**.

The various functions of the prefix, and its use
as an Eng. formative, are explained under **EN-**.
Of the many compounds formed by prefixing *em-*
to English words, those which have any special
importance or require special remark, are inserted
in their alphabetical place; the following are
examples of those which are nonce-words or of
rare occurrence.

1. Transitive vbs. (often found only in vbl. sb.,
pa. pple., or ppl. adj.).

a. f. *em-* + *sb.*, 'to put (something) into or upon
what is denoted by the sb.'; also 'to put what is
denoted by the sb. into' (something).

Embag, to put into a bag; † **embalance**, to put
in the balance (with); † **embare**, to make bare;
† **embarrel**, to pack in barrels; † **embill**, to put
food into (a bird's) bill; † **embirch** (cf. *embark*),
to put on board a birch-bark canoe (in quot. *intr.*
for *refl.*); † **embottle**, to put into a bottle; † **em-**
brail, to put (a sail) into a brail, to brail; † **em-**
breech, to put (a gun) upon a breech or stock;
embronze, to represent in bronze; † **embusk**, to
put on a busk, raise by means of a busk; † **em-**
buskin, to encase (the leg) in a buskin; † **empall**,
to cover with a pall or cloak; **empanoply**, to array
in complete armour; **empaper**, to put down on
paper; **emparchment**, to put or write on parch-
ment; † **empill** [after *empoison*], to dose as with
a pill.

1818 W. TENNANT *Anster F. i.* Mad t' embag their limbs.
1643 T. GOODWIN *Aggrav. Sin* 4 The least dram of which,
the whole world 'embalanced with, would be found too light.
1615 A. NICHOLAS *Marriage & Wit.* vii. in *Harl. Misc.*
(1744) II. 152 'Embarred Breasts. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe*
in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 179 Our 'embarred white-herrings...
last in long voyages. 1598 FLORIO, *Imbeccare*, to 'embill
or feede birds. 1598 FLORIO, *Imbeccare*, a billing or feed-
ing. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 153 We were 'embar-
ching... for our moose-chase. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III.
lii. 422 I had 'embottled them. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II.
352 Firmest Fruit, Embottled long. 1768 FALCONER *Shipw.*
II. 303 He who strives the tempest to disarm, Will never first
'embrace the lee yardarm. 1598 FLORIO, *Imbracare*, to 'em-
brace, or put any artillery vpon a stocke. 1743 FRANCIS
Horace's Satires II. iii. That you... in the Capitol 'embronze'd
may stand. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 145 Their breasts
they 'embuske vp on hie. 1596 FITZ-GIFFRAY *Sir F. Drake*
(1881) 26 Statelie shanks 'embuskind by the Muses. 1599
NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 22 The red herring... 'empals our sage
Senatours... in princely scarlet. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's*
Answ. Ovor. 300 The empalled and Myrtred Byshoppes.
1784 W. SPENCER in *Poems* (1811) 60 'Empanoply'd in arms.
1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 472 Empanoplied and plumed
We entered in. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* III. 233 I will
'empaper it before your eyes. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858)
284, I take your Bull, as an 'emparchmented Lie, and burn it.
1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 428 In the sugar (even) of
sacred writ He may 'empill us with som banefull bit.

b. f. *em-* + *sb.* or *adj.*, with general sense 'to
bring into a certain condition or state'; also (cf.
3) 'to furnish with something'.

Embeccar; † **embloody**; † **embrawn**, to
make brawny, harden; † **embulky**, to make bulky,
to extend; † **embullion** (cf. *BULLION sb.* 3) to be-
stud; † **empeevis**, to make peevish; † **empre-**
late, to make a prelate of.

1806 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life* III. 54 They have so...
vulgarised, impoverished and 'embeccared the language.
16... T. ADAMS *Wks.* 1861-2 II. 146 Oh the unmatchable
cruelty that some men's religion (if I may so call it) hath
'embloodied them to! 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 38 It will
'embrawne and iron crust his flesh. 1775 HARRIS *Philos.*
Arrangem. (1841) 273 note This (that is, the first matter)
being 'embulkyed with three extensions. 1523 SKELTON
Carl. Laurel Wks. 487 'Embullyoned with sapphires. a 1607
H. MORE in *Ward Life* (1710) 207 Pain... doth ordinarily
'empeevis the Spirit of the Afflicted. 1603 FLORIO *Mon-*
taigne III. x. (1632) 571 Who 'emprelate themselves even to
the heart and entrails.

2. Verbs f. *em-* + verb, with additional sense of
in, or simply with more or less intensive force.

† **Embias**; † **embribe**; † **embruise**; † **em-**
bubble; † **emphlight**; † **empromise**.

1682 MRS. BENN *Roundheads* II. i. A... mind 'embyass'd
in affairs of blood. 1611 SPEDD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. 27
Five thousand Markes, with which the Queene Dowager
of France had (as he said) 'embried him. c 1570 *Treas.*
Amadis de Gaule (Bynneinan) 279 My 'embrused breast.
1652 BENLOWES *Theophila* v. xc. Like diamonds thaw'd to
Air, 'embubble forth in streams. c 1860 S. BAMFORD
in *Harland Lanc. Lyrics* 14 She 'emphlighted her vow. c 1540
tr. *Polyd. Vergil's Eng. Hist.* (Camd.) I. 140 The dowghter
of Offa... was 'empromised him to espouse.

3. Participial adjs. f. *em-* + *sb.* + *-ed*, with the
sense 'furnished with':

Embastioned, **embeadled**, **empimpiled**.

1832 E. ROBERTS *Oriental Sc.* 49 Each tower-embastion'd citadel. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 194 Oxford Street, with its 'emebaded colonnade. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 354 (A toper's) 'empimpled proboscis.

(For words beginning with *em-* not found in their alphabetical place, or included in this article, see *Im-*.)

† **Emacerate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēmacerat-* ppl. stem of *ēmacerāre*, f. *ē-* intensive + *macer-āre* to make lean.] *trans.* = EMACIATE.

1610 [see next]. 1676 BULLOKAR, *Emacerate* or *Emaciate*, to make thin, lean, or poor in flesh. 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 400/4 The Dauphin is weak, and much emaciated by his long distemper. 1731-6 BAILEY vol. II. 1818 in Todd.

† **Emacerated**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Emaciated; also *transf.* of soils, exhausted, impoverished.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. x. 26 All Emacerated Soyles are much amended with fatte Ashes. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 598/1 The poor emacerated Soldiers of the Garrison.

† **Emacerating**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] = EMACIATING.

1681 *Moore's Baffled* 5 After some emacerating disease has reduced it. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. Extra No. 6. 3/1 Emacerating Liquors... will make them leaner.

† **Emaceration**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATION.]

a. = EMACIATION. b. = MACERATION (of drugs).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Emaciation*, a Pulling down or making lean, 1676 PHILLIPS, *Emaciation*, a soaking or wasting. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1818 TODD, *Emaciation*, leanness or falling away in flesh.

† **Emaciant**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēmaciānt-em*, pr. pple. of *ēmaciāre* see next.] That emaciates.

1651 tr. Bacon's *Life & Death* 64 Diet Emaciant, and Renewing.

Emaciate (*fmā'zīāt*), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *ēmaciātus*, pa. pple. of *ēmaciāre* to EMACIATE.] = EMACIATED.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 23 Some are so emaciate and lean. 1774 T. WARTON *Oxford Ale* 91 Emaciate steeds. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 313 Pale, hollow-eyed, emaciate, sleepless wretch. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 14 Ah generous King! That sets the emaciate wolf to dog the flock. 1818 TODD, *Emaciate*, sunk; wasted; deprived of flesh.

Emaciate (*fmā'zīāt*), *v.* [f. L. *ēmaciāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmaciāre* + *ē* out + *māci-es* leanness.]

1. *trans.* a. To make lean, waste, deprive of flesh. b. *transf.* To impoverish (soil).

1650 H. BROOK *Conserv. Health* 177 Dries and emaciates the Body. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 150 Consumption may emaciate the dimpled cheeks. 1818 Mrs. SHELLY *Frankenst.* iv. (1865) 23 His body was dreadfully emaciated by fatigue and suffering. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 575, I was so emaciated by illness.

† 2. *intr.* To become lean, dwindle. *Obs. rare.* 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xiii. 366 That he emaciated and pined away.

Emaciated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Made lean, atrophied. Also *fig.*

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 87 The whole Body was bloudless, thin and emaciated. 1713 CHESLDEN *Anat.* i. i. (1726) 6 The emaciated bone weighed thirty grains less than half the weight of the other. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 5 Many who went in healthy, are in a few months changed to emaciated dejected objects. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 403 The emaciated corpse was laid... next to the corpse of Monmouth. 1880 MAX MÜLLER *Ess.* I. 363 The prose of our traditional and emaciated speech.

Emaciating, *vb. sb.* [f. EMACIATE *v.* + -ING.] Making lean; *fig.* enfeebling.

1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 125 Without these all other Food tends to the emaciating and impairing our spiritual Strength.

Emaciating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That emaciates.

a 1656 BACON (J.) Men, after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost new. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Emaciating* diseases, Consumptions or such like. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 331 Emaciating pains and maladies.

Emaciation (*fmā'zīāt-jən*). [ad. L. *ēmaciāt-ion-em*, f. *ēmaciāre* to EMACIATE.] The action of emaciating; the process or state of being emaciated; abnormal leanness. Also *fig.*

1662 GAUNT *Observ. Bills Mortality* 24 Searchers... cannot tell whether this emaciation or leanness were from a Phthisis or from an Hectick Fever. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Calcul.* Cont. 13 Acids produce emaciation. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 329 A girl... died... without any emaciation. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxix. 10 The emaciation which these exercises wrought.

Emacity (*fmā'siti*). *rare.* [f. L. *emācitas*, f. *emāc-em* fond of buying, f. *emēre* to buy.] Fondness for buying.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1692 in COLES. 1806 BLAGDON & PREVOST *Flowers of Lit.* 347 The disease of emacity, or itch for buying bargains.

† **Emaculate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *ēmaculāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmaculāre* to clear from blots, f. *macula* spot, blot.]

1. *trans.* To free from spots or blemishes, emend. 1653 COCKERAM, *Emaculate*, to make cleane, to take out spots. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 348 Lipsius... and others have taken great pains with him in emaculating the text. 1721-1800 in BAILEY: and in mod. Dicts.

2. To efface (a spot). *fig.*

1649 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1886) 60 By a serious repentance, to expiate and emaculate those faults.

Emagery, *obs. var. IMAGERY.*

† **Emailed**, *ppl. a. Obs.* In 5 emaylled. [? f. F. *émaillé* enamelled, embossed; but cf. OF. *emmaillure* network.] ? Embossed (with a raised pattern); or perh. arranged in net or open work.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV.* (1830) 146 A longe gowne made of blue clothe of gold upon satyn grounde emaylled.

Emanant (*emānānt*), *ppl. a. arch.* [ad. L. *ēmānānt-em*, pr. pple. of *ēmānāre*: see next.] That emanates or issues from a source.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Bang.* 4 Filling eminent places, with emanant poisons. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* i. 25 The Emanant and Communicative Goodness of God. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 573 A brighter dawning emanant over the horizon. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 20/1 Like emanant dew on earth.

Emanate (*emānēt*), *v.* [f. L. *ēmānāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmānāre* f. *ē-* out + *mānāre* to flow.]

1. *intr.* Of immaterial things, qualities, laws, principles, courses of action: To flow forth, issue, originate from a person or thing as a source.

1788 BURKE *Sp. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 50 A new dominion, emanated from a learned and enlightened part of the world. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiii. (1865) 396 His destruction... emanating from himself. 1868 MILL *England & Irel.* The feudal idea, which views all rights as emanating from a head landlord.

2. In physical sense: To flow forth, issue, proceed, from a material source; chiefly of intangible things, as light, gases, effluvia, etc. Also, to issue, originate, as a branch from the stem.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Harold* iv. xxxviii, A glory round his furrow'd brow, which emanated then. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. ii. xxx. 146 Fissures... from which mephitic vapours emanated. 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. (1867) 270 These organs... emanate... from a reddish coloured point. 1859 W. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 61 This vast vegetable curiosity all emanating from a single stem. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 225 The sparks emanating from the flint and steel.

3. Of persons: To issue, proceed from a place, an educational institution, etc. *rare.*

1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xiii. (1880) 230 A centre of polite learning, from which emanated some of the most distinguished men in Ireland.

4. *trans.* To emit, send out. *lit. and fig. rare.*

1797 *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 584 A magnetism which a more sublime genius is often unable to emanate. 1833 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 195 He did not emanate the gift. 1832 — *Pol. Econ.* ii. 49 They emanate nothing but their own peculiar articles.

Emanated (*emānētēd*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Produced by emanation.

1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 5 The essential unity of our divinely emanated human souls.

Emanation (*emānā-tjən*). [ad. L. *ēmānātiō-em*, f. *ēmānāre*: see EMANATE *v.*]

1. The process of flowing forth, issuing, or proceeding from anything as a source. *lit. and fig.* Often applied to the origination of created beings from God; chiefly with reference to the theories that regard either the universe as a whole, or the spiritual part of it, as deriving its existence from the essence of God, and not from an act of creation out of nothing. Also, in Theology, used to denote the 'generation' of the Son, and the 'procession' of the Holy Ghost, as distinguished from the origination of merely created beings.

1570 DER *Math. Pref.* 19 It concerneth all Creatures... by Emanation of beames performed. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 279 Man's soul 'a not by Creation. Wherefore let 't be by emanation. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 92 Those elicit motions, which... have their first emanation from nothing else but the soul itself. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 223 [Jesus Christ... by the right of emanation of all things from him... hath an absolute... dominion over all things as God. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* II. (1700) 43 Why the Emanation of the Son, and not that of the Holy Ghost likewise is called begetting. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Emanation* (with Divines) is used to express the Proceeding of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* No. 246. 497 Its pantheistic doctrine of emanation.

b. The action of emitting, evolving, producing.

Cf. EMANATE *v.* 4. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 203 The Dread Sire, on emanation bent... Call'd forth creation. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 431 The sun was long considered, from its constant emanation of heat... [a] globe of fire.

† c. Logical development from premises; inference. Cf. 3 b. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 199 This truth is necessary by emanation, and consecution.

II. *concr.* That which emanates; an efflux.

2. Something emitted or radiated by a material object; *esp.* applied to impalpable things, as light, a magnetic or electric effluvia, an odour, etc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 86 Amulets doe worke by Aporrhoias, or emanations from their bodies. 1692 NORRIS *Curs. Ref.* 24 Corporeal Emanations from sensible Objects. 1763 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 70/2 Emanations of Vesuvius, especially the Lava. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 191 The powerful emanations of the loadstone. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* v. 74 Gaseous emanations occasionally escape in places considerably remote from unextinguished volcanoes. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 174 This heating emanation... we term radiant heat.

b. *spec.* A beam, flash, ray of light.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* I. (1700) 3 Dart in emanations through the eyes. 1796 DE FOX *Hist. Devil* I. ix. (1840) 106 Over him... a bright emanation shone. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 11 (1864) 245 White emanations occurring on the retina together.

3. *transf. and fig.* Applied to immaterial things, moral and spiritual powers, virtues, qualities, emanating from or emitted by a source.

1577 DER *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 58 The Emanations from God, to, and into his Creatures... are established. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1712) Pref. 1 The easie Emanations of mine own Mind. a 1658 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 234 So is Prophecy the greatest Emanation of Divine Spirit in the World. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 25 From this all legal rights are emanations. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iii. (1867) 56 Virtue and happiness are emanations of the divine blessedness and purity.

b. A necessary consequence or result.

1710 STEELE *Tailler* No. 74 P 11 The Emanation or Consequence of good and evil Actions. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 92 A direct emanation from the first principle of morals.

4. A person or thing produced by emanation from the Divine Essence.

1650 R. GELL *Serm.* 12 She is the emanation of the power of God. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* 196 The whole Sephiroth, or divine emanations. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. vi. 71 Christ was... considered... a peculiar emanation of the divine essence. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 11 According to this hypothesis, the universe is an emanation... of the essence of the Creator. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* II. 51 The first teacher... was a direct emanation from God.

Emanational (*emānā-tjənāl*), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to the theory of the origin of existence by emanation as distinguished from creation.

1843 *For. & Q. Col. Rev.* II. 346 Emanational ideas.

Emanatism (*emānā-tizm*), *a.* [f. L. *ēmānāt-* (see EMANATE *v.*) + -ISM; cf. *conservatism*.] The philosophical doctrine of emanation.

1864 CORKRAN tr. *Pressensé's Reply Roman* 21 Nor does he tell us that his idea of the Word bore the impress of Emanatism.

Emanatist, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST] A believer in EMANATION; *Theol.* (see quot.)

1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* i. § 5 The Emanatist, if he may so be called, denied that He [Christ] was a *Person*, or more than an extraordinary manifestation of Divine Power.

Emanatistic (*emānā-tistik*), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Relating or pertaining to EMANATISM.

1852 B. FORBES *Nicene Cr.* 46 Or, by another division, into emanatistic, idealistic, and realistic (Pantheism).

Emanative (*emānātiv*), *a.* [as if ad. L. **ēmānātivus*: see EMANATE and -IVE.]

1. Tending to issue forth; of the nature of an emanation; due to emanation.

1661 tr. *Origen's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 13 All Effects and Productions whatever, whether voluntary or emanative. 1685 H. MORE *Para. Proph.* 471 The Holy Ghost proceedeth... by an emanative procession. 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 213 The Father... is superior to the emanative or derivative Persons of the Son and the Holy Spirit.

2. With transitive force: Tending to produce, emit, bring forth.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 220 Emit their virtues by an emanative and influential manner. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 739 No Imperfect Being... hath a sufficient Emanative Power to Create any other Substance. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 233 True wisdom is an emanative principle. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. ii. 55 A concentrated and emanative power of imparting... spiritual influences.

3. Relating to or connected with the philosophical or the theological theory of emanation.

1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. vii. § 21. 399 That fundamental theorem of the emanative philosophy. 1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* i. § 5 They advocated the Emanative, as it may be called, or in-dwelling theory.

Emanatively (*emānātivli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an emanative manner, by process of emanation.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 745 No... Created Being, can Create, or Emanatively Produce, a New Substance.

Emanatory (*emānāt-ōri*), *a.* [as if ad. L. **ēmānātōrius*, f. *ēmānāre* to EMANATE.] a. Of the nature of an emanation, derivative. b. Pertaining or referable to the philosophical theory of emanation.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. of Soul* (1662) 28 Something which we may in some sense call Substance, though but Secondary or Emanatory. 1822-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 162/1 The old emanatory views of God.

Emancipate (*fmānsipāt*), *ppl. a.* Now chiefly *poet.* [ad. L. *ēmancipāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ēmancipāre*: see next.] = EMANCIPATED.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 36, I doe take the Consideration... of Humane Nature to be fit to be emancipate, & made a knowledge by it self. 1785 COWPER *Task* II. 39 Slaves... themselves once ferrid o'er the wave... are emancipate and loosed. c 1800 COLERIDGE *Picture* 119 Emancipate From passion's dreams. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 19 Feb. He is... conspicuously emancipate from musical prejudices.

Emancipate (*fmānsipāt*), *v.* [f. L. *ēmancipāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmancipāre* of same meaning.]

1. *trans.* In Roman Law: To release or set free (a child or wife) from the *patria potestas*, the power of the *pater familias*, thus making the person so set free *sui juris*.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 131 Requires no more of them, then Fathers require of the Children, whom they emancipate. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. 11 In case a

Son was dead or emancipated. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vii. 217 The Son discharged from Paternal Power is emancipated.
 2. *gen. a.* To set free from control; to release from legal, social, or political restraint.

In mod. lang. the word suggests primarily the liberation of slaves, the other uses being often felt as *transf.* from this.
 1645 DONNE *Serm.* 27 To emancipate them from the Tyrant. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 123 As an apprentice is emancipated by running away. a 1832 BENTHAM *Wks.* 1843 II. 502 Individuals who have been emancipated, or have emancipated themselves from governments. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Irel.* 117 The law has .. emancipated us from our civil disabilities. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 651 That the convicts should be carried beyond sea as slaves, that they should not be emancipated for ten years. 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. lxviii. 44 Suppose the Colonial Churches emancipated. a 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. ii. 84 Workmen emancipating themselves from their employer.

b. *absol.*
 1775 DK. RICHMOND *Let. in Burke's Corr.* (1844) II. 20 If our [colonies] emancipate, it will .. be some good to humanity.

c. *transf. and fig.* To set free from intellectual or moral restraint. Also *refl.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 25 We become emancipated from testimonial engagements. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 152 From many troubles and slavish imperfections .. he had Emancipated and freed himself. 1720 BENTLEY *Princ. Hum. Annot.* § 14 To emancipate our thoughts from particular objects. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 538 Those evil passions .. were on a sudden emancipated from control. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* iii. (1876) 41, I was emancipated from modern Puritanism. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 126 Plato was not emancipated himself from the limitations of ancient politics.

† 3. To deliver into servitude or subjection; to enslave; (because emancipation in Roman Law was effected by fictitious sale). *Obs.*

1609 H. BURTON *Babel no Beth.* 71 Emancipate .. is, to captivate ones self to another, as well as to free. 1609 CHOLMLEY *ibid.* 70 A wiles Emancipating herself to another husband. 1752 SMART *Hop Garden* 195 To dalliance vile and sloth Emancipated.

Emancipated, *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED.*]

1. Set free, released:

a. from the *patria potestas*. (Roman Law.)
 1796 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 33 Emancipated children. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilit.* iv. (1875) 152 An emancipated son ceased to be one of the family.

b. from a state of slavery or imprisonment.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* iii. iii. 402 A parcel of emancipated slaves. 1837 J. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 38 The writer was an emancipated convict. 1876 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xlii. Erect, Triumphant, an emancipated slave.

2. *fig.* Freed from prejudices, moral or customary restraints, conventional rules, etc.

1807 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 4/2 These emancipated compositions .. fail to sound as they did beneath Liszt's own magic touch.

Emancipating (*fma:nsipetɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*]. Setting free, liberating. *fig.*
 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 8 Strong in their hold of great emancipating principles.

Emancipation (*fma:nsipetɪʃən*), [*a. f. emancipation, f. L. emancipatio-em, n. of action f. emancipare to EMANCIPATE.*]

1. *Roman Law.* The action or process of setting children free from the *patria potestas*.

1651 W. G. tr. *Covel's Inst.* 29 Paternal Jurisdiction is dissolved also by Emancipation. 1666 PHILLIPS, *Emancipation* hath the same reference to Children, as manumission to Servants. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains Dig.* 486.

2. a. The action or process of setting free or delivering from slavery; and hence, generally, from restraints imposed by superior physical force or legal obligation; liberation. Often used with reference to the freeing of Roman Catholics from the civil disabilities imposed on them by English law. *Catholic Emancipation Act*: the popular designation of the Act 10 Geo. IV. c. 7 (1829), by which those disabilities were removed.

1797 BURKE *Affairs Irel.* Wks. (1812) IX. 454 The Opposition .. connects the emancipation of the Catholics with these schemes of reformation. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. viii. 312 Emancipation of Helots was not unfrequent. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 6 A harvest of civil and religious emancipation. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 254 The royal monopoly .. was for the age an emancipation rather than a restriction of labour.

b. *transf. and fig.* Setting free, delivering from intellectual, moral, or spiritual fetters.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* 27 Redeeming Emancipation, a delivering from the chains of Satan. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. 403 A certain freedom and activity of mind .. followed the national emancipation from superstition. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Poet Wks.* (Bohn) I. 166 The use of symbols has a certain power of emancipation and exhilaration for all men. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 607 The day on which the emancipation of our literature was accomplished. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 105 The great spiritual emancipation of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Emancipationist (*fma:nsipetɪʃənɪst*), [*f. prec. + -IST*]. An advocate for the setting free of slaves, and the abolition of slavery. Also, an advocate of the emancipation of any class from legal disabilities or the like. (First applied to the advocates of 'Catholic Emancipation': see EMANCIPATION 2 a.)

1808 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) V. 112 The Emancipationists .. and the Dissenters will not be pleased. 1808 Q. Rev. XXXVIII. 557 To this point the emancipationists have .. brought their vessel. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xcvi. 87 Now is the time for the Emancipationists .. to be up and doing. 1880 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* I. iv. The .. son of the great emancipationist (Wilberforce).

Emancipatist (*fma:nsipetɪst*), [*f. EMANCIPATE + -IST*] = EMANCIPIST.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 135 The convict obtained his ticket of leave .. became an emancipatist .. and found transportation no punishment.

Emancipative (*fma:nsipetɪv*), a. [*f. L. emancipat-* (see EMANCIPATE v.) + -IVE]. That has the property of emancipating.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 195 In order to gaining emancipative knowledge, the practice of devotion likewise is prescribed.

Emancipator (*fma:nsipetɪr*), Also 8 emancipator. [*a. L. emancipator, f. emancipare to EMANCIPATE.*] One who emancipates. *lit. and fig.*

1702 SIR W. JONES tr. *Mahomedan Law Success.* Wks. 1799 III. 492 Those who inherit among males are .. The son, and the son's son .. and the husband, and the emancipator nearly connected. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 5 Such is our classification .. of the heads of the Catholic Emancipators. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Ethical Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 38 The emancipators of Reason. 1876 STANFORD *Symb. Christ* li. 45 They waited for Him as their Emancipator from the Roman yoke.

Emancipatory (*fma:nsipetɪrɪ*), a. Also 7 -orie. [*f. EMANCIPATE v. + -ORY*]. That has the function or the effect of emancipating.

1654 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 234 He [Crichton] did .. undergo that emancipatory task .. to give a demonstration. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 182 The emancipatory bill of twenty-nine. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 4/2 Describing the Crimes Bill as an emancipatory measure.

Emancipatress (*fma:nsipetɪs*), *nonce-wd.* [*f. EMANCIPATOR + -ESS*]. A female emancipator; one who advocates the 'emancipation' of her sex.

1882 *Standard* 26 Dec. 3/1 The masculine .. coiffure .. of a London emancipatress.

Emancipist (*fma:nsipetɪst*), *Australian.* [*f. EMANCIPATE + -IST*]. An ex-convict, who has served his term of punishment. Also *attrib.*

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 405 Emancipists, as the felons who have suffered out their terms of imprisonment are named. 1837 J. LANG *New S. Wales* I. 141 Crosley, the emancipist attorney. 1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* II. iii. xlii. 129 Ticket-of-leave men and 'emancipists'.

Emandibulate (*ɪmændɪˈbiʊlət*), *ppl. a.* *Entom.* [*f. E- pref. + L. mandibul-um + -ATE*]. cf. MANDIBULATE.] Destitute of mandibles.

1805 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. Mouth emandibulate.

† **Eman-**, v. *Obs.* [*ad. F. emaner, (or) ad. L. emanare to flow out: see EMANATE v.*] = EMANATE in its various senses.

1. *intr.* To flow out, issue from a source or fountain head; *lit. and fig.*; esp. of the Second Person of the Trinity.

1656 tr. *White's Peripateticall Institutions* 206 Nature actually emanates and flows out from Him. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renov's Disp.* 282 Out of which scarification emanates a crass juice. 1700 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* Pref. 20 Wherein the Son is affirmed to have emanated, or been emitted by Necessity of Nature. 1795-8 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. i. 1. 50 The Deity .. caused to emanate from himself 'an immeasurable torrent of water'. 1817 BENTHAM *Ch. Engl.* (1818) 129 The several authorities from which .. acts .. are spoken of as having emanated.

2. *trans.* To give forth as an emanation. *rare.*

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xx. Pythagoras, from whom the venerable Antiquity of my Progenitors .. was eman'd. 1800 MOORE *Ode Anacreon* xvii. Her eyes .. Emaning fire .. e'en in anger sweet!

Hence **Emaning**, *ppl. a.*

1658 J. ROBINSON *Calm Vent* i. 118 All mens Souls are alwaies alike; though their emaning beams be either brighter or duller.

Emang(e), *obs. variant of AMONG, EMONG.*

Emanuensis, *erron. form of AMANUENSIS.*

1652 COLES, *Emanuensis* (for *Amia*), one that writes for another, a secretary. 1709 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. Moris Enc.* (ed. 8) 129 (D.) Clerks, emanuenses, notaries. 1736 in BAILEY.

Emarcid (*fma:ɪsɪd*), a. [*as if ad. L. *emarcidus, f. ē- intensive + marcidus withered.*]

† 1. Drooping, limp. *Obs. rare* -1.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. The eares .. in horses .. shew their spirits, being emarcid in those that are weary.

2. *Bot.* Withered, flaccid, wilted.

In mod. Dicts.

Emarginate (*fma:ɪdʒɪnət*), a. [*ad. L. emarginatus, pa. pple. of emarginare: see next.*]

1. Notched at the margin: said of portions of animal or vegetable organisms. In *Bot.* chiefly of leaves or petals: Having a notch at the apex.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* v. 52 The end .. is emarginate or slightly notched. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 58 Stigma emarginate. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 244 The valves of the shells .. are emarginate. 1880 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 510 The leaves are flat and broader .. with a deeply emarginate apex.

2. *Crystallography.* Having the edges of the primitive form cut off.

Emarginate (*fma:ɪdʒɪnət*), v. [*f. L. emarginat-* ppl. stem of *emarginare* to remove the edge.]

† 1. *trans.* To remove the morbid matter from the edges of wounds, etc. *Obs.* -o

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Emarginate*, to take away the scurf about the brims of wounds or soars.

2. *Crystallography.* (See quot. 1817 under EMARGINATED.)

3. *Optics.* Of the effects of unequal refraction: To emphasize or double the contour lines of (an object embedded, e.g., in a jelly).

1881 LANKESTER in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 127 These groups .. are strongly emarginated by the difference of refractive index between their substance and that of the material in which they are deposited.

Emarginated (*fma:ɪdʒɪnətəd*), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED*] = EMARGINATE a.

1731 BAILEY, *Emarginated* (with Botanists), cut in and indented. 1770 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 509 Anthere .. oblong, and emarginated. 1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 198 A crystal is named emarginated, when every edge of the primitive form is intercepted by a plane. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 19 The neural arches .. are .. emarginated.

Emargination (*fma:ɪdʒɪnətɪʃən*), [*as if ad. L. *emarginatio-em, n. of action f. emarginare to EMARGINATE.*]

1. The process of cleansing wounds or sores by removing the morbid matter on the edges.

1676 in BULLOKAR. 1678-96 in PHILLIPS. 1751 in BAILEY. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. Notching or indentation of the margin.

1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 251 They all have a widely opened .. shell, with neither operculum, emargination, nor syphon. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 21 The sternum has a wide lateral emargination.

Emasculate (*fma:skju:lət*), a. [*ad. L. emasculat-us, pa. pple. of emasculare: see next.*]

= EMASCULATED. a. Castrated, deprived of virility.

In *lit.* sense chiefly quasi-*sb.*

1805 *Homilet. Rev.* Nov. 403 The *kadeshim* or emasculates.

b. *fig.* Unmanly, deprived of vigour; weak, effeminate.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 259 Of Spirits emasculate and sick. 1752 SMART *Hop Garden* With love Emasculate, and wine. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. vi. 90 Too emasculate to trudge through cold and rain. 1807 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 169 German architecture is at once eclectic, scholarly, and emasculate.

Emasculate (*fma:skju:lət*), v. [*f. L. emasculat-*, ppl. stem of *emasculare* to castrate, f. ē out + mascul-us, dim. of mas male.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of virility, to castrate (a male person or animal).

1623 COCKERAM, *Emasculate*, to geld. 1666 GRAUNT *Observ. Bills Mortality* 48 If you emasculate fewer [lambs]. 1744 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 104 Another invention .. was that of emasculating men. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 221 Young cocks should be emasculated at three months old.

2. *transf. and fig.* To deprive of strength and vigour; to weaken, make effeminate and cowardly; to enfeeble, impoverish (language).

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 79 Drones .. lacking their sting, and by that defect being as it were emasculated. 1652 Br. PATRICK *Serm.* in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 555 Do not .. enervate your souls, do not emasculate them. 1875 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 26 'Tis the want of Salt, which emasculates the Virtue of Seeds. 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 88 The French have emasculated their tongue. 1848 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. VIII. 125 Is the lightning dimmed or emasculated? 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 296 A religion without thought is emasculated.

b. *esp.* To take the force out of (literary compositions) by removing what is supposed to be indecorous or offensive.

1756-8a J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. v. 274 Pieces that are not emasculated with this epidemical effeminacy. 1815 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) II. 395 How Gifford mutilates and emasculates my reviews. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xviii. (1879) 200, I .. consented to emasculate my poems.

† 3. *intr.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare* -1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvii. 147 Mutation of sexes .. [is] observable in man .. though very few .. have emasculated or turned women.

Emasculated, *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED*]

1. Deprived of virility; castrated.

1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 309 The flesh of the emasculated animal is universally preferred. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xviii. 289 The emasculated bull reverts to the colour of the female.

2. *fig.* Unmanly, effeminate.

1702 COLLIER *M. Anton.* (1726) 97 The Legions .. Vectilianus found perfectly emasculated. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 215 The impression of a wretched emasculated age. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. ii. 19 That emasculated caste, who shewed their quality .. by flying.

Emasculating, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*]

fig. That deprives of vigour or manliness; weakening, enfeebling.

1741 BETTERTON in *Oldys Eng. Stage* ii. 26 Opera .. with its emasculating sounds. 1803 WORDSW. *Sonn. Lib., Eng. land!* the time is come, Wean Thy heart from its emasculating food. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* xi. 284 The habit of intellectual dissipation .. cannot fail .. to produce a thoroughly emasculating effect.

Emasculation (*fma:skju:lətɪʃən*), [*as if ad.*

L. emasculation-em, noun of action f. *emascularē* to EMASCULATE.]

1. The action or process of depriving of virility; the state of impotence.

1653 COCKERAM II. A Gelding of a man, *emasculation*. 1791-1800 BAILEY, *Emasculation*, a Gelding, Unmanning, or making Effeminate. 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) V. ii. lxii. 367 Tying down the patient while the process of emasculation was being consummated.

2. *fig.* The depriving of force, vigour, or manliness; making weak or effeminate; prudish expurgation of a literary work.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* 22 The emasculations were some Scotch mans. 1815 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 393 As for his emasculations, they must be submitted to. 1863 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 1 Centuries of emasculation and oppression under foreign and domestic tyranny. 1886 J. ESWORTH in *Rever. Ball.* (1886) VI. 198 This emasculation looks like the notorious Lady Wardlaw's handiwork.

Emasculative (ɪmæˈskʊlətɪv), *a.* [f. EMASCULATE v. + -IVE.] That tends to emasculate.

1876 *World No.* 112. 12 The emasculative tendency of the Papacy.

Emasculator (ɪmæˈskʊlətər), *a.* [L. *emasculātor*, agent-n. f. *emascularē* to EMASCULATE.] He who or that which emasculates.

In mod. Dicts.

Emasculatory (ɪmæˈskʊlətəri), *a.* [f. prec.; see -ORY.] That tends to or has the effect of emasculating.

1884 E. P. GOODWIN *Serm. in Pulpit Treas.* Dec. 469 Teachings emasculatory of the Gospel.

† **Emastycē**, *Obs. rare*—[? corruption of HEMATITE, bloodstone.] Some precious stone.

c. 14. . . *Tundale's Vis.* 2109 Emastycē and charbokull.

Emathites, *emathite*: *Obs. ff.* HEMATITE.

Ematte, *Obs. form of EMMET.*

† **Emaunché**, *a. Obs. rare*—[*Her.* [a. Fr. *emmauché*.] Of a shield: Divided into portions, having the form of a long narrow triangle.

1866 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 199 He beareth Emaunche, of arg. and Gewles.

Emaung, *Obs. form of AMONG.*

Emayle, *var. of ESMAYLE Obs.*, enamel.

† **Embabuined**, *ppl. a. nonce-ud.* [f. F. *embabuiner* + -IZE + -ED.] Infatuated (with).

1670 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxxix. (1632) 126 Doting youth, embabuined [Fr. *embabuiner*] with this farie.

Embase, -ing, *var. ff.* EMBASE, -ING. *Obs.*

† **Embadometry**, *Obs. rare*. [f. Gr. *ἐμβαδομετρία* by land + -μετρία: see -METRY. Cf. Gr. *ἐμβαδομετρικός*.] Land-measurement.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 16 To be certified of the content of any plane Superficies . . . which measuring, is named Embadometrie.

† **Embai**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + BAIL sb.² (? or sb.³).] *trans.* To enclose in a ring. Hence **Embailing** *vbl. sb.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 276 A blacke inckie hood embayling her [the Moones] bright head. 1599 — *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 22 The procruous stature of it, so embayling and girdling in this mount. 1653 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II. A Compassing about, *circuition*. *Embayling*.

† **Embai'n**, *v. Obs.* [ad. Fr. *embaigner* (Godef.), f. *en-* in + *baigner* to bathe. (See BAIN v.)] *trans.* To bathe, steep.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 13 b, I washed and embained thy filth. 1653 COCKERAM, *Embayned*, soaked.

† **Embai't**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + BAIT v.¹]

a. ? To attract by a bait; also *fig.* b. To feed, glut (one's malice).

1667 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* I. xlii. Elijij, Such geare, As will embate our Cesars eye. 1611 FLORIO, *Adescamento*, an embaiting. *Adescare*, to embait. a 1660 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 531 The Crocodile can sorrowe to y^e sight, And vnder signes embait his venom'd spight.

Embalance: see EM-PREFIX.

Embale (embāl), *v.* [f. EN- + BALE sb.³ Cf. F. *emballer* to pack up.] *trans.* To do up (goods) into bales or packages; also *fig.*

1777 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 17 Gunnies, in use in Persia for embalming Goods. 1739 in *Hanway's Trav.* (1762) I. i. viii. 39 There are conveniences for the embalming a thousand cloths. 1807 CARLYLE *Richter Misc.* (1869) 10 Embaled in some fantastic wrappage.

† **Emba'll**, *v.¹ Obs.* [a. F. *emballe-r* to pack up.] *trans.* To pack up, do up into packages. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 227 The marchandize . . . they emball it well with Oxe hides.

Emball (embāl), *v.²* [f. EN- + BALL sb.]

1. *trans.* To encompass with a sphere.

1820 *Sidney & Lady Pembroke* in *Farr's S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 84 Thou sphere, within whose bosom play The rest that earth emball. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 129 As lark emballed by its own crystal song.

2. (See EMBALLING *vbl. sb.*)

† **Emba'llage**, *Obs. rare*. Also 8 *embalage*. [a. F. *emballage*.] a. That in which anything is packed. b. The action or process of packing up. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 62 Wrappers, or other Embalage. 1813 SIR W. GRANT in *G. Rose Diaries* (1860) II. 522 At the time of the general *embalage*.

† **Emba'lling**, *vbl. sb.* [f. EMBALL v.² + -ING.] (Prob. used in indelicate sense; explained by commentators as 'investing with the ball as the emblem of royalty'.)

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. iii. 47 For little England You'd venture an embalming.

† **Emba'lm**, *sb. Obs. rare*. [f. next.] Spice for embalming.

1648 G. HUGHES *Art of Embalming Dead Saints* 8 The proposition of the confection of Emalme it selfe, together with its force or vertue.

Embalm (embālm), *v.* Forms: 4 *embaume*, -bawme, 5 -bame, 6 *en-*, *embaulme*, -baum, -balme, 6- *embalm*. Also 6 *inbau* (1)me, 7 *imbalm* (e). [ME. *embaume*, a. F. *embaume-r*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *baume* BALM sb.]

1. To impregnate (a dead body) with spices, to preserve it from decay.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 16873 They . . . wyth oymementes the body embawmyd. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 676 Let the corse embaume. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3319 Pan was his body embawmed & as he bede, graven. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 136/3 The body embawmed within the tombe. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 313 They had before his buriall embawmed his body. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* I. 26 They imbalmed him and he was put in a coffin in Egypt. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* IV. ii. 170, I was a chaste Wife to my Grave: Emalme me, Then lay me forth. 1685 JAS. COOKE *Marrow of Chirurgery* (ed. 4) vi. iii. ii, The Heart, which may be embalm'd with the body. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 15 In Egypt they embalm'd dead bodies with it [tar]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 457 The body when shrunk and embalm'd, as is the custom in Egypt.

2. *trans.* To preserve (a corpse) from decay by other means, as by cold, etc. *rare*.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 240 The frost has embalm'd their remains.

3. *fig.* a. To preserve from oblivion; chiefly in good sense, to keep in sweet and honoured remembrance.

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Eth.* xxi. 343 Being embalm'd as it were by eternity. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 118 Some second Homer, in whose sheets his [Alexander's] name might be imbalmed for ages to come. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. Introd. 1 That . . . elegance of language in which he has embalm'd so many. 1800 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 23 The lines ought to embalm his memory. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. iv, To embalm In dying songs a dead regret. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. iii. 166 That universal dread of poison which had embalm'd itself in one of the commonest ceremonies of the feudal household.

b. *nonce-use*.

18. . . (H. or J.?) SMITH *Address to a Mummy in Belzoni's Exhibition* (last verse), Oh! let us keep the soul, embalm'd and pure in living virtue.

II. 4. † a. To salve or anoint with aromatic spices, oil, etc. (*Obs.*) b. To endue with balmy fragrance.

1593 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xiv. 107 Pe bishop bat blessed 3ow and embawmede 3oure syngers. *Ibid.* xx. 86 With þe blod of that barn embawmed and baptized. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 79 For wyth heynlym deu she embalmyd was. 1511 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyschm.* 36 With fragrant savour in-bawmeth all the house. 1603 *Homilies* II. *Excess Appar.* (1859) 315 In painting our faces . . . in embawming our bodies 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 842 The buxom air, imbalmd With odours. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 139 They reserve their richest exhalations to embalm his morning and evening walks. 1877 BRYANT *May Even.* vi, Among the opening buds thy breathings pass, And come embalm'd away.

† 5. To steep (e.g. in poison). *Obs. rare*—

1653 FAVINE *Theat. Hor.* II. v. 90 Let sic their darts and arrows embalm'd in venomous hearbs.

Embalmed (embāmd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] In senses of the verb; also, perfumed, fragrant.

1565 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1574 Her mouthe embawmed, delectable & mery. 1744 *The Travels of the late Charles Thompson* III. 286 Various small Instruments and Utensils denoting the Trade or Occupation of the embalmed person, when he was alive.

† **Embalment**, *Obs.* [f. EMBALL v.¹ + -MENT.] A package; an envelope, wrappage.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* v. 186 Cipher . . . our Merchants use to mark their . . . Embalmments.

Embalmer (embālmər), Also 6-7 *im-*. [f. EMBALM v. + -ER.] He who or that which embalms.

1. One whose occupation it is to embalm dead bodies.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 95 Imbalmers . . . of deade bodies. 1656 BACON *Sylva* § 771 The Romans . . . were not so good Embalmers as the Egyptians. 1700 BUCHERST. *detected in Swift's Wks.* (1755) II. 1. 165 Undertakers, imbalmers, etc. 1744 *The Travels of the late Charles Thompson* III. 286 The Embalmers having done their part, the body was delivered to the relations. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. iii, As . . . embalmers serve mummies. 1861 *All Y. Round* V. 14 The embalmer's work from all decay Had kept his royal person. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii. 690 A straggling suburb inhabited by the embalmers.

2. *fig.* That which sweetly preserves from decay. 1838 EMERSON *Wks.* (Bohn) II. 192 The religious sentiment is a mountain air. It is the embalmer of the world.

Embalming (embālmɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EMBALM + -ING.] The action of the verb EMBALM. Also *attrib.*

1530 *Calisto & Mel.* in *Hazl. Dostley* I. 60 Their embalming and their unshamefacedness. 1656 BACON *Sylva* § 771 The Embalming . . . no doubt was of the best. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* Ded., The embalming of his name to Immortality. 1685 JAS. COOKE *Marrow of Chirurgery* (ed. 4) vi. iii. ii, For Embalming having all things in readiness, etc. 1744 *Travels late Chas. Thompson* III. 287 It seems natural before I leave this subject to say something of the Egyptian manner of embalming human bodies. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xliii. 381 The embalming of her dear

remains. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 539/2 Oh, that embalming smell!

Embalment (embālmənt), Also 7-9 *em-*, *imbalment*, (7 *embaulment*). [f. EMBALM v. + -MENT.]

1. Impregnation of a corpse with aromatic spices, to prevent putrefaction.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. viii. 81 The Egyptians were doctors in imbalment. 1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXI. 376 The Abazas . . . have a strange way of procuring a natural embalment for their beys. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* IV. 259 An odour of embalment.

2. A preparation used for embalming.

1650 *Jrnl. of Pilgrims* (1848) 38 The red powder was a kind of Embalment. 1696 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* I. 3 The Egyptians . . . by precious Embalments . . . contrived the notablest wayes of integrall conservation. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 966 The people . . . have . . . torn away the embalments of the Idol Mummy.

fig. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 40 The art of clear and strong language . . . has, like an embalment, preserved the memory of Denham.

† **Embamma** (embæmā), *Med. Obs.* [a. Gr. *ἐμβάμμα*, f. *ἐμβάρεiv* to dip in.] An appetizing sauce in which articles of food were dipped (before administration to an invalid).

1653 COCKERAM, *Embamma*, any sort of medicament or sauce good to create appetite. 1715 in *Kersey*. 1731 in *BAILEY*. 1775 in *ASH*. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Emband, *var. IMBAND Obs.*, to form into a band.

† **Embandown** v. *Obs. rare*. *Sc.* [f. OF. phrase *en bandon* synon. with a *bandon* (see BANDON sb., ABANDON v.).] = ABANDON.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 244 All that he has enbandownyt [v. r. *embandownyt*] is Till hys lord.

† **Embane**, v. *Obs. rare*. In 6 *enbane*. [f. EN- + BANE.] *trans.* To poison.

1587 *Mirr. Magistr.* 20b, Beauty is the bait enbaneth many a bower, A meate two sweete in taste, that sauced is two sower.

Embank (embæŋk), v. Also 7 *imbank*, v. [f. EN- + BANK sb.¹; cf. F. *embanquer*.]

1. *trans.* To enclose, shut in, confine, or protect by banks; *esp.* to confine the course of (a river) by a mound, dyke, or raised structure of stone or other material.

1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 814 No River . . . shall be imbanked. 1790 *Monthly Rev.* 490 Embank the north side of the Thames. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 526 A. lofty . . . mound . . . embanked one side of the river. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 517 York leads his wave, imbank'd in flowery pride. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 363 This hole was critically circular . . . symmetrically embanked.

b. *To embank out*: to exclude (the sea) by embankments.

1822 in *Picton's Pool Munc. Rec.* (1886) II. 353 To embank out the sea at that place.

† 2. *intr.* Of a ship: To run aground. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *embanquer* in this sense.]

1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. IV Wks.* (1711) 64 The English ships . . . embanked, and stuck moor'd upon the shelves.

3. To cover with embankments; to cut into embankments.

1872 J. RUSKIN *Fors Clavig.* II. xix. 13 The operation of embanking hill-sides, so as to stay the rain-flow, is a work of enormous cost and difficulty.

Embanked (embæŋkt), *ppl. a.* [f. EMBANK v. + -ED.] Shut in or confined by banks.

1820 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* Introd. 32 An embanked navigation.

Embanking (embæŋkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action or process of enclosing or protecting by banks.

1662 DUGDALE (*title*), History of Imbanking and Drayning of divers Fens. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 467 This embanking has been going on. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 54 Cuttings, embankings, tunnelling.

Embankment (embæŋkmənt), [f. EMBANK v. + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of embanking.

1874 *HELPS Social Pressure* iii. 50 For instance the embankment of the Thames.

2. A mound, bank, or other structure for confining a river, etc. within fixed limits.

1706 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings Wks.* 1842 II. 159 To make . . . new and additional embankments in aid of the old ones. a 1806 S. HORSLEY *Serm.* xxix. (1810) II. 404 To him Babylon owed . . . the embankments which confined the river. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 490 The islets are defended from the water by earthen embankments. *Mod.* Cleopatra's Needle is on the Thames Embankment. *fig.* 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. ix. 384 Some solid embankment of unshakable rule and resolution.

3. A long earthen bank or mound, *esp.* one raised for the purpose of carrying a road or a railway across a valley.

1820 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* Introd. 33 A vast embankment, over which the canal is carried. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 194 Early crops may . . . be protected by . . . embankments of earth . . . at the north side. 1862 *Rep. E. Ind. Railw. Comp.* 19 The embankments, nevertheless, have not suffered more than was expected. 1872 J. RUSKIN *Fors Clavig.* II. xix. 13 Spend annually one-tenth of the sum you now give to build embankments against imaginary enemies in building embankments for the help of people whom you may easily make your real friends.

† **Embankment** ², *rare*. [f. EM- + BANK sb. + -MENT.] A banking speculation; a bank account. Also *attrib.*

1813 SHELLEY in *Hog's Life* (1858) II. 198 The embankment affairs in which I thoughtlessly engaged. 18.. JEFFREY *Let. in Cockburn's Life* II. 365, I am sorry your embankment is no larger. *Ibid.* 429 And how does the embankment proceed?

Embankment (embænk'mnt), *ppl. a.* Also 9 **embanked**. [f. **embanner* (f. EN- + BANNER) + -ED¹; cf. It. *imbandierare*.] Arrayed under banners.

1847 POLLOCK *Course T. v.* (1860) 141 Armies of the Saints, embanked. 1847 CRAIG, *Imbankment*, furnished with banners.

|| **Embankment** (embænk'mnt). *Med. Obs.* [mod. L., ad. Gr. *ἐμβάσιον*, f. *ἐμβάσσω* to dip in.] A small vessel in which food or medicine is put or measured, or in which it is dipped.

1715 in KERSEY. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Embar (embār), *v.* Also (6 imber) 6-7 **imbar**(re). [ad. F. *embarrer*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *barre* bar; cf. Pr. and Sp. *embarrar*, It. *imbarrare*.]

1. *trans.* To enclose within bars; to enclose, imprison. Also *fig. arch.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 27 If there bee anie sparke of Adams Paradiiz perfection yet imberd vp in the breastes of mortall men. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q. i.* vii. 44 Fast imbar'd in mighty brazen wall. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. iv. Three sides are sure imbar'd. *Ibid.* xii. i. Now in dark night was all the world imbar'd. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 314 There is great reason why the spirit of man should be so strictly imbar'd. 1655 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 42 The ground began... the ocean to imbar.

2. To oppose a barrier to; to arrest, stop; to interrupt. Also, to impede (commerce) by an embargo. *arch. or Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 251 Not imbar'd from his posting pace, by reason the towne was not perclosed. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 30 Venus imbaring his tale... sweetly replied. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 290 He... lay ready to imbarre the Turks passage... out of Asia. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. (1860) 398 The King... imbarred also all farther trade for the future. 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. 160 Embarred their trade.

† **b. Law.** To put a stop or end to; to forbid by legislative enactment; to bar (a claim, a title) = BAR *v.* 5 *b. Obs.*

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 (title) An act to imbarre feined recoveries of landes, wherein the kinges maiestie is in reuocacion. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. ii. 94 To imbarre their crooked Titles vsurpt from you.

† 3. To exclude, prohibit, debar (a person) from an action. *Rare const. to with inf. Obs.*

c. 1506 PLUMPTON *Corr.* 201 Ye be aboutward against all right to imbar & exclud my Chapleyn. 1560 APOL. *Priv. Masse* (1850) 9 Embaring none to communicate with him. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 11 To imbarre the people from reading and understanding of the Scriptures. 1580 N. T. (Rhem.) Pref. The Church doth it... not to imbarre them from the true knowledge of Christ. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* IV. (Arb.) 107 What reason imbarre theym, soom forreyn countrye to ferret? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 107 So imbaring them from all government in the common wealth.

† **b.** To refuse, deny (something) to a person. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. xvi. (1632) 837 The French made choise of the Burgundian to protect them, which could not be imbarred to them.

† 4. To lay (persons or property) under embargo. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. i. 9 The English, whose goods were thereupon imbar'd, and confiscate. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. 79 The imbaring of all our Merchants in that kingdom.

† 5. To break inwards the bars of (a helmet). *Obs.* 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. x. But Achylles brake hys targe & his helme he imbarred.

† **Embarcadere**. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *embarcadere*, ad. Sp.: see next.] See quot.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Embarcadere*, a term used in America, signifying a place which serves as a port to some considerable place farther within land.

|| **Embarcadere**. *rare*. [Sp. f. *embarcar* to EMBARK.] A wharf, quay.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xxi. 219 The forest of masts along the imbarcadere.

Embarcation, var. of EMBARKATION.

Embare: see EM- prefix.

† **Embarge**, *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **imbarge**, **embarque**; corruptly -**barque**, -**bark**. [ad. Sp. *embargo*: see EMBARGO.] = EMBARGO.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Ep.* 53, I cannot tel what imbarge or stay... you had. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. W.* II. v. iii. 362 In the great imbarge he tookke all our Ships and goods in his Ports. 1651 RELIQ. *Wotton*. 104 After an Embark [ed. 1672 imbarque, 1684 imbarque] of our ships in the river of Bourdeaux. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie* iii. 133 All Nations have their Imbargues, and prohibited goods.

† **Embarge**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **imbarge**, **embarque**, -**barque**. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To lay an embargo upon (ships or goods): to sequester, confiscate; to arrest (persons). Hence **Embarging** *vbl. sb.*

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 555 (R.) Our merchants with their goods were embargoed or arrested. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. ii. 140 The twelve ships... were... embargoed (or arrested) to serve the King. 1618-20 *Duke's Acc. of Fleet* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 187 Spain being the Enemy, our Mer-

chant goods would be imbarged. 1624 (SCOTT) *Vox Celt* 35 The Duke... imbargd and confisk'd a world of Goods and Ships. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea for Niniveh* 165 To imbarque our own Nation, to build Blockhouses against our selves.

Hence **Embarging**, *vbl. sb.*

a. 1618 RALEIGH *Invention of Shipping* 37 The imbarging... of their Ships in Spaine.

Embarge, var. of IMBARGE, *obs.* to go on board a barge.

† **Embarquement**. Also 6 **imbarquement**, 7 **embarquement**. *Obs.* [f. EMBARGE *v.* 1 + -MENT.] A placing under embargo.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 236 Had made a great imbarquement and stay of the English merchants. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. Index ad fin., The king of Spaine's Commission for the general imbarquement or arrest of the English, etc. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. x. 22 Embarkements all of fury.

Embargo (embār'go), *sb.* Also 7 **imbargo**. See also EMBARGO. [a. Sp. *embargo*, n. of action f. *embargar* to arrest, impede, repr. a late L. type **imbaricare*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + *barra* BAR. (Florio has *imbargo* as Italian.)]

1. A prohibitory order, forbidding the ships of a foreign power to enter or leave the ports of a country, or native ships to proceed thither, generally issued in anticipation of war. An embargo may also be laid on particular branches of commerce, for fiscal purposes.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 19 b Had not the Imbargo with Spaine... foreclosed this trade. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 33 An embargo... is daily expected. 1808 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 111 The embargo appears to be approved. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. x. 71 The embargo was intended to injure the obedient Provinces and their Sovereign.

2. A suspension of commerce, either general or of some particular branch, imposed by municipal law. Also in phrases: *To be under, to lay (on), to take off an embargo.*

1598-9 in Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 235 And lay an embargo of all... ships in the river of Thames. 1722 DE FOX *Plague* (Rildg. 1884) 276 Trade was... under a general embargo. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 398 In order that they may take off the embargo. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. xvi. 522 An embargo on the export of provisions. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxiii. (1876) 25 Unless it place an embargo on the exportation of capital.

3. *transf. and fig.* A stoppage, prohibition, impediment.

1602 E. WALKER in *Epictetus Mor.* (1737) xiii, Thou on thy feet may'st an Embargo lay. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 8 As if Religion had a kind of Imbargo laid upon it. 1844 MISS FERRIER *Inker*. xxxvii. G. complied with this embargo. 1865 TROLLOPE *Bellion Est.* xiii. 143 An embargo on his prosperity.

Embargo (embār'go), *v.* Also 7-8 **imbargo**. See also EMBARGO. [f. EMBARGO *sb.*]

1. To forbid (a vessel) to leave or enter a port; to lay (vessels, trade) under an embargo.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 31 They may be arrested or embargoed. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. x. (1872) 64 Ship seized and embargoed in the King's name. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 22 May 697/2 To have your ships embargoed.

b. fig. To prohibit.

1844 BYRON *Juan* xv. 310 When Rapp the Harmonists embargoed marriage.

2. To seize, 'requisition' (ships or other means of transport, goods) for the service of the state.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 68 If a Ship be embargo'd for the Service of the Potentate in whose Port she is. 1820 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 529 They must embargo means of transport. 1879 DOWDEN *Southeys* iii. 48 Every carriage... being embargoed for the royal service.

3. To seize, impound, confiscate.

1650 R. STAPFYLTON *Stradi's Low C. Warren* vi. 34 Merchants... were clapt up prisoners, and their Goods... imbargoed. 1798 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 50, I imbargoed the likeness for you.

† **Embarke**, *sb. Obs. rare*. In 7 **embarque**. [f. next vb.: cf. Sp. *embarco*.] = EMBARKATION.

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* 136 Being after his embarque, twice driven back by tempest.

Embarke (embār'ik), *v.* Forms: 6-8 **embarque**, (6 **enbarque**), 6-7 **imbarke**, 7-8 **imbarke**, -**que**, 6- **embarke**. [ad. F. *embarquer*, a com. Romanic word = It. *imbarcare*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *embarcar*: -late L. *imbarcare*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + *barca* BARK *sb.* 2.]

I. *trans.* 1. a. To put on board ship, make to go on board. b. Of the ship: To receive on board. † *c. refl.* = 3 a.

1550 NICOLIS *Thucyd.* 20 The Corinthians who... had their people imbarqued. *Ibid.* 52 b. One part of them imbarqued themselves. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. Prol. 5 You have scene The well-appointed King at Douer Peer, Embarke his Royaltie. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 89 And therupon imbarking themselves with all things necessary. 1621 If any master doe permit... any person... to imbarque... any parcel. 1705 OTWAY *Orphan* v. vii. 2103 The Vessel... Where all the Treasure of my Soul's imbarqu'd. 1761 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxvi. 320 They always imbarqued a sufficient number of horses. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 235 Then imbarking... his troops, Cortés crossed the river. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Mar. 4/7 The Osborne will... imbark the Prince.

2. *transf. and fig.; esp.* To invest (money) in a commercial undertaking; to involve (a person) in an enterprise. † Also *refl.* = 3 b. 4.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher*. x. vi. 147 Such would be

imbarqued in the Ship of foolies. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 31 The soule... imbarkes her selfe in this error, by the conceit of her wealth, health, youth. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1702) I. 206 He... imbark'd himself in Publick employments. a. 1674 - *Life* (1751) III. 956 Such an Alliance... as might imbarke them against France. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* III. ix. 2 Age... rendered him wholly unfit... to imbark himself in an affair so desperate. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* II. 20 A few thousand pounds, which he imbarked... in an ironwork.

II. *intr. for refl.*

3. To go on board ship; to take ship.

a. *lit.* Const. for (the destination).

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. 448 Forthwith imbarqued for Byzantium. 1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlix. 227 Our Gallants did imbarke each-where. 1693 TEMPLE *Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 456 Prince and Princess imbarqu'd for Holland. 1735 POPE *Donne's Sat.* viii. 27 The ark Where all the Race of reptiles might imbark. 1757 BURKE *Abridg. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 173 Caesar... accordingly imbarqued with the infantry. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 304 A restless impulse urged him to imbark. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 282 We... joyously imbarked again upon a free lead.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* Introd. (1718) 3 Blest soul, that here imbark'st: thou sail'st apace. a. 1667 COWLEY *Bk. at Oxford* Wks. 1710 II. 548 The sacred Ark, Where all the World of Science does imbark. 1745 DE FOE's *Eng. Tradem.* (1841) I. vii. 55 The same Creditors will imbark with you again.

4. To engage in a business or undertaking, as in war, commerce, or the like.

1649 SELDEN *Leius Eng.* I. lxiii. (1739) 128 [He] imbarqued together with the Laity against the growing power of the Clergy. 1707 PITT in G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 67 Prussia being completely imbarqued. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* (1865) I. III. xviii. 249 Friedrich Wilhelm... had been forced... to imbark in that big game. 1869 ROGERS *Adam Smith's W. N. I.* Pref. 23 Had he not suffered himself... to imbark in the... most disastrous of... wars.

Embarke, var. IMBARKE, *Obs.*, to enclose in bark.

† **Embarkeage**. *Obs. rare* -1. Also 6 **imbarkeage**. [f. EMBARK *v.* 1 + -AGE.] = EMBARKATION.

1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 54 Traiane was constrained... to hasten his imbarkeage. **Embarcation** (embār'kə'shən). Also 6-9 **embarcation**, 8 **imbarcation**, -**cation**. [a. F. *embarcation*, f. *embarquer* EMBARK *v.* 1]

1. The action or process of imbarking. *lit. & fig.* c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. III. xviii. 26, I can find no commodity of imbarcation at Saint Malos. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. 23 Very solicitous for the Embarcation of the Army. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 172 To hasten the imbarcation of the troops. 1820 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 6, I shall delay the imbarcation. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 222 The point of imbarcation was close by the... abode of Godwine.

attrib. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 8/2 The imbarcation list... will include twenty-three officers.

† 2. *concr.* A body of troops imbarked, gone or put on board ship. *Obs.*

1720 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5877/1 The Transports... were taking on Board the third... imbarcation. 1757 BURKE *Embarcation* followed.

† 3. A vessel, boat. *Obs.* [cf. F. *embarcation*, Sp. *embarcacion*.]

1690 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2525/1 They have... taken divers... small Embarcations. 1705 *Ibid.* 4115/4 Sloops, and other Imbarcations. 1762 RENNELL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 106 Embarcations... traverse the inundation. 1804 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Hush. of Bengal* (1806) 10 The peasants repairing to the market... on imbarcations. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espey's Lett.* (1814) II. 179 A... rotten and crazy imbarcation.

Embarqued (embār'ikt, *poet.* embār'kéd), *ppl. a.* Also 7 **embarqued**, imbarqued, imbarqued. [f. EMBARK *v.* 1 + -ED¹.] That has gone or been put on board ship.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. II.* I. 127 Marking th' imbarqued traders on the flood. 1599 - *Ven. & Ad.* 618 Gazing upon a late-embarqued friend.

Embarquing (embār'ikin), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 **imbarquing**. [f. EMBARK *v.* 1 + -ING¹.] The action of the verb EMBARK. Also *attrib.*

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* *Embarcadura*, imbarking. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* (1821) viii. 324 The want of wind hinders them in the imbarquing Ports. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 154 The statute 8 Eliz. c. 3. makes the transportation of live sheep, or imbarking them on board any ship, for the first offence forfeiture of goods.

Embarquing (embār'ikin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That imbarks.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Religion* Wks. (Bohn) II. 100 The noise of imbarking emigrants.

Embarment. Now *rare*. Also 6 **embarment**, 6-7 **imbarment**, 7 **embarment**. [f. EMBARK *v.* 1 + -MENT.] = EMBARKATION I.

1596 *Life of Scanderbeg* 407 His imbarment and departure. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warren* I. ii. 12 Skillfull... at imbarments. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hom.* 210 Speaking of Paris... in his imbarment for Helen. 1672 DAVENANT *Play-house to be Let* (1673) 80 We may find this place For our imbarment free. 1790 BEAVES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 6 Embarments were made for the Holy Wars. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* I. 159 The imbarment and removal of British property. 1886 *Times* 6 Jan. 12/3.

† **Embarment**. *Obs.* In 7 imb-. [f. EMBAR *v.* + -MENT.] The action of the verb EMBAR; an embargo, prohibition, hindrance.

1606 WARNER *Albion's Engl.* xv. xcvi. 387 But many years twixt them and vs hath been Imbarment. 1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Dream* 33 No imbarment remained but remem-

branch of the Marquess. 1653 WHITBOURN *Disc. Newfoundland*. 41 We little feare... the Imbarments of any Prince.

Embarn, var. of **IMBARN**, *obs.*, to garner.

Embarque, *obs.* var. **EMBARC**.

Embarque, -ment, var. ff. **EMBARGE**, -MENT, *obs.*

Embarras, *sb.* Also 7-8 **embarass**, **embarass**. [a. F. *embaras* obstacle, embarrassment; cf. It. *imbarazzo*, Sp. *embarazo*, Pg. *embarço*, related to F. *embarrer*, f. en- (see **EN**)- + *barre* BAB.]

1. = **EMBARRASSMENT**, in various senses. *Obs.* exc. as Fr. (*anbara*); now chiefly in phrase *embaras de richesse* 'embarrassment of riches', the state of having more wealth than one knows what to do with; usually *fig.*

1664 *Perps Diary* (1879) III. 13 The greatest embarras that I have... how to behave myself to Sir H. Bennet. 1677 *Temple Let. Sir J. Williamson* Wks. 1731 II. 434 How great an Embarras Count Kinski is like to bring upon you there. 1710 *Berkley Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 25 Clear the First Principles of Knowledge from the embarras and delusion of words. 1756 *Foots Eng. fr. Paris* II. Aid me to escape this embarras. 1778 *Arthorpe Prival. Chr.* 220. I think it impossible to clear up Cicero's embarras. 1864 *Burton Scot Abr.* II. ii. 157 He received us... with some embarras. 1866 *Livingstone Jnrl.* (1873) I. Intro. 8 He has an embarras de richesses.

2. *U. S.* ? Pronounced (*embæräs*). See quot.

1867 *Smith Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Embarras*, an American term for places where the navigation of rivers... is rendered difficult by the accumulation of driftwood.

Embarrass (*embæräs*), *v.* Also 7-8 **embarass**, 8 **imbarass**. [ad. F. *embarrasser*, lit. 'to block, obstruct', f. *embaras*: see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To encumber, hamper, impede (movements, actions, persons moving or acting).

1683 *Temple Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 376 The Character of Ambassadors, which would delay or imbarass me with Preparations of Equipage. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. § 2. a Hannibal... ran to the assistance of his troops, who were thus imbarassed. 1803 *Wellington in Gurw. Disp.* II. 53 note, The state of the rivers... will imbarass the enemy in a considerable degree. 1896 *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1898) II. ix. 402 A general council would... imbarass their movements.

b. *pass.* Of persons: To be 'in difficulties' from want of money; to be encumbered with debts. Cf. **EMBARRASSED** *ppl. a.*, **EMBARRASMENT**.

2. To perplex, throw into doubt or difficulty.

1672 *Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) Rehearsal* (1714) 41 The People being imbarass by their equal ties to both. 1673 *Dryden Marr. à la Mode* v. i. Pray do not Embarrass me... Embarrass me! what a delicious French word do you make me lose upon you too! 1724 *De Foe Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 151 The king imbarassed with these difficulties... calls a great council. 1773 *Monboddo Language* (1774) I. i. ix. 123 Could not conceive and argue... without imbarassing his thoughts. 1844 *Travers Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 332 Such a circumstance may imbarass an operator. 1865 *Milman Lat. Chr.* (1864) III. vi. iii. 418 Frederick... imbarassed them with the choice among five prelates.

3. To render difficult or intricate; to complicate (a question, etc.).

1736 *Butler Anal.* I. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 80 One irregularity after another imbarasses things to such a degree, that, etc. 1771 *Goldsm. Hist. Eng.* Pref. ii. They have effectually imbarassed that road which they laboured to shorten. 1776 *Br. Lowth Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 206 The word... seems to imbarass the sentence. 1818 *Cruise Digest* VI. 25. I do not apprehend that this case will be imbarassed by that decision. 1896 *E. Mellor Priesth.* iv. 154 This designation by their ordinary names... must imbarass every theory which involves a substantial change.

Embarrassed (*embæräst*), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.*]

1. Of a road, a channel, etc.: Made difficult by obstructions; full of obstructions. Now only *fig.*

1777 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiv. 295 Its [a river's] Passage inward is... imbarassed with Rocks. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 183 If the ground is at all imbarassed, the line cannot incline. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* i. § 26. 193 A less imbarassed field of operations.

2. Of persons, their movements or actions: Hampered by difficulties, impeded.

b. Involved in money difficulties.

1888 *Spectator* 30 June 877/2 Sums of that kind are not spent by an imbarassed State without the gravest reason, etc.

3. a. Perplexed (in thought). b. Confused, constrained (in manner or behaviour).

1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 107 Their utterance is imbarass'd and uneasy. 1761 *Churchill Rosciad* (R.) Awkward, imbarass'd, stiff, without the skill of moving gracefully. 1768 *Sterne Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 198 As much imbarassed as... the lady could be herself. 1808 *Scott F. M. Perth* xxiii. 'Tush, father Glover' answered the imbarassed victor. 1875 *Hamerton Intell. Life* vii. ix. 270, I was the imbarassed and unwilling witness.

4. Of expressions, narratives, etc.: Involved, confused.

1760 *Jortin Erasme* II. 623 That the periods are rather too long, and imbarassed. 1844 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* 517 Embarrassed, obscure, and feeble sentences. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 391 Subjects have been set aside... to prevent the narrative from becoming imbarassed.

Embarrassedly (*embærästli*), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *LY*.] In an embarrassed manner.

1883 *Bret Harte in Longm. Mag.* July 320 She coughed embarrassedly.

Embarrassing (*embæräsing*), *ppl. a.* [f. **EMBARASS** + *-ING*.] That embarrasses.

1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 537 The general question of amputation... is found in practice difficult and embarrassing. 1849 *Prescott Peru* (1850) II. 46 This was an embarrassing situation for the Spaniards. 1853 *Grote Greece* II. lxxvii. XI. 357 An attack... amidst embarrassing woods and rocks.

Embarrassingly (*embæräsingli*), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *LY*.] In an embarrassing manner or degree.

1881 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 5/5 Randolph Churchill... was embarrassingly cheered. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxvii. It was embarrassingly conspicuous and oppressive.

Embarrassment (*embæräsmént*), [f. **EMBARASS** + *-MENT*; cf. *obs.* Fr. *embarrasement*.]

1. The process of embarrassing (*rare*); embarrassed state or condition:

a. of (or with reference to) affairs, circumstances, etc.; often in pecuniary sense.

1676 *Coles, Embarrassment*, a perplexing, intangling, hindering. 1849 *Cobden Speeches* 62 Difficulty and embarrassment in... the agricultural districts. c. 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rldg.) 354 The embarrassment of Noureddin's affairs. 1853 *Bright Sp. India* 3 June. A state of embarrassment and threatened bankruptcy. 1872 *Yeats Growth Comm.* 56 Political embarrassment and domestic want provoked attacks upon the dealers in corn. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vi. 139 He managed to run through a splendid fortune and die in embarrassment.

b. Perplexity, sense of difficulty or hesitation with regard to judgement or action; constrained feeling or manner arising from bashfulness or timidity.

1774 *Burke Sp. Electors of Bristol*, If my real, unaffected embarrassment prevents me from expressing my gratitude to you as I ought. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden*. vii. (1813) 99 Bad weather occasions hurry and embarrassment. 1808 *Scott F. M. Perth* vi. There was embarrassment on the maiden's part. 1850 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom* v. 26 Noticing a certain embarrassment in her husband's manner. 1863 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* (1880) I. l. viii. 124 Ready speech that prevents a blush from looking like embarrassment. 1874 *Morley Compromise* (1886) 84 Any embarrassment in dealing with it... is a weakness that hinders social progress.

c. Confusion of thought or expression.

1751 *Johnson Rambler* No. 169 P 13 He seldom suspects his thoughts of embarrassment.

2. Something which embarrasses; an impediment, obstruction, encumbrance. In *pl.* often = 'pecuniary difficulties'.

1799 *Butler Sermon*. Wks. 1874 II. 33 Embarrassments... hindering us from going the nearest way to our own good. 1751 *Johnson Rambler*. No. 159 P 6 Diffidence... compensates its embarrassments by more important advantages. 1848 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* II. 65 In the hope of extricating himself from his embarrassments. 1862 *Trench Mirac.* I. 103 She was evidently distressed at the embarrassments of that humble household. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 157 To be felt by them as an embarrassment to the cause of Jesus.

Embarrel: see **EM** prefix.

Embarren, *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. **EN** + **BARRER**.] *trans.* To make or render barren, unfertile, unproductive. *lit. and fig.*

1667 *Feltham Resolves* II. ix. The Ashes from... Vesuvius... embarren all the fields about it. *Ibid.* i. xviii. Like salt marshes that lie low... [the poor] are... embarrened with a fretting care. 1662 *Fuller Worthies* (1840) I. 546 The most generous and vigorous land will in time be embarrened. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 364 Like to Java's drear waste they embarren the heart.

Embarraço, *v.* *Obs.* [f. Sp. *embarricado* a barricade.] = **BARRICADE**.

1603 *Florio Montaigne* III. vi. (1632) 505 In haste... to imbarcado... any lodgement or quarter. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 243/2 Coaches... served as a wall to imbarcado and fortify their campe.

Embarrring, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. **EMBAR** *v.* + *-ING*.] The action of the verb **EMBAR**: a. the action of prohibiting, or withholding (from a person); b. the action of laying an embargo upon (a person).

1563 *MAN IT. Musculus Common-pl.* 28 b. Some doe define lawe to be... the embarring of that which is wrong. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewell* i. 9 The embarring of this holy sacrament from excommunicated persons. 1649 *Milton Eikon*. Wks. 1738 I. 389 The imbarrring of all our Merchants in that Kingdom.

Embase (*embæ's*), *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 6-7 **embase** (7-bass), **imbase**, -base, 7- **embase**. [f. **EN** + Fr. *bas*, **BASE** *a.* (OF. had *embaissier*: late L. type **imbassiäre*, of equivalent formation.)

1. a. To lower (physically). b. To give a lower direction to.

1605 *Sylvester Du Bartas* I. iii. I. 92 When God... Embast the Valleys and embost the Hills. 1595 *Spenser Sonn.* xii. And to the ground her eie-lids low embaseth. 1644 *Nye Gunnerie* (1670) 29 The Gunner... must... imbase the mouth [of his gun].

c. *fig.*

1564 *Becon Art. Chr. Relig. proved* (1844) 433 At the Lord's table let us not embase ourselves to look upon the bread and cup that be there set forth. 1693 *South Sermon*. 288 Embased the very standard of good and evil.

2. To lower in rank, dignity, office, condition, or character; to humble, humiliate; often with the sense of *degrade, make base*. Also *reft.*

1571 *Golding Calvin on Ps. xxiii.* 1 Disdeyneth not to embase himself... for our sake. 1587 — *De Mornay* xxiv. 365 To violate or imbase the thing that was helde to be so holy. 1612 *Drayton Poly-ob.* ix. 137 With the tearme of Welsh, the English now embase The nobler Britans name.

1642 *Life Dk. Buckhm. in Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 278 No... ignoble end... which may... embase the freedom of my poor judgment. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* II. (1740) 131 Continual servitude of body had imbaseth their Spirits. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No 64 (1822) II. 96 It is pure self-revolving selfishness that 'embases and embrutes'. 1844 [see **EMBASING** *ppl. a.*]

3. To lower (coin or commodities) in price or value. *transf. and fig.* To take away the value of, depreciate, discredit, undervalue.

1577 *Holinshed Chron.* III. 1192/1 The teston coined for twelve pence, and in the reign of king Edward embased by proclamation to six pence. 1594 R. PARSONS *Confer. Success* i. v. 120 That no man may think we meane to imbase that which we esteeme in so high degree. 1657 *Reeve God's Plea* 41 This is to vilipend greatness, or to embase noblesse. 1668 *Child Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 243 As the high rate of Usury doth imbase lands. 1698 *South Sermon*. ix. (1843) II. 134 A temper of mind which will certainly embase and discommend all our services.

4. To debase (coin) by a mixture of alloy; *lit. and fig.* Said also of the alloy.

1551 [see **EMBASING** *vbl. sb.*] 1594 *West Symbol.* II. § 216 Embase, shave, file, clippe, wast or empaire the current coin. 1607 *Feltham Resolves* i. xviii. Wks. (1677) 32 It will imbase even the purest metal in man. 1679 *Burnet Hist. Ref.* (1865) I. 16 To raise money, not by embasing the coin, but by embasing the Christian religion. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 314 He embased the current coin. 1752 [see **EMBASING** *vbl. sb.*]

b. *transf. and fig.* To take away the excellence of; to corrupt, impair, vitiate.

1625 *Bacon Ess. Love* (Arb.) 449 Wanton love Corrupteth, and Imbaseth it. a 1666 — *Sylvia* § 575 The Virtue of the Seed... in a Tree... is embased by the Ground, to which it is removed. 1665 *Gurnall Chr. in Arm.* ix. (1669) 56/2 Sever'd from that soil and dross which embased it. c 1660 *South Sermon*. (1715) I. 37 A Pleasure embased with no appendant Sting. 1720 *Wilton Suffer. Son of God* I. ix. 225 Those Vanities... Embase my Nature.

Embased, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED*.] = **ABASED**, **DEBASED**, in various senses.

1602 *Fulbecke 1st Pt. Parall.* 54 The debtor may pay the det in the coin embased. 1607 *Speed England Abr.* vi. § 4 An earthen Pot hoarded with store of Roman Coines... stamped vpon imbased silver. 1647 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* xxii. 63 This was a trick of imbased times. 1649 *Milton Eikon*. vi. (Bohn) 367 An imbased flexibleness to the... contrary dictates of any factions.

Embasement, *Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + *-MENT*.] 1. A lowering in place, dignity, power, etc.; degradation; = **ABASEMENT**. *lit. and fig.*

1575 *Fenton Golden Epistles* 95 This wonderful embasement of estate whiche the sonne of God tooke vpon him. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* iii. To they esteemed it a great imbasement for such to be in Gods debt. 1635 *Barrieffe Milit. Discip.* (1643) iii. 247 Suffering too much imbasement, as being often undervalued. 1656 *Jeames Mirt. Schol. Div.* 60 Earthly mindedness... is a great depreasure and embasement thereof. 1692 *South Sermon*. VIII. iv. (R.) The pleasures of sin... receive a further embasement... from the super-addition of a curse.

2. A debasement of precious metal by mixture of base metal; = **ABASEMENT** 3. Also *fig.*

1677 *Haile Contempr.* II. 65 The very Soul of Man... receives a Tincture and an imbasement by them. 1709 *Stanhope Paraph.* IV. 65 Most of Us have... Vices, for an Alloy and Embasement to our... Vertues.

Embasiat, var. of **EMBASSIATE**, *obs.*

Embasing, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + *-ING*.] The action of the verb **EMBASE**, in various senses.

1551 *Robinson tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 59 marg. Enhauncynge and imbasynge of coynne. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 46 Peruse you y^r Psalmes... you finde in them... humilitie, knowledge, and embasyng of a mans selfe. 1633 *Milton Hirdings* (Wks. 1851) 381 The frequent imbasynge of his [some Gentleman's] Sons with illiterate and narrow Principles. 1752 *Carter Hist. Eng.* III. 242 As to the embasing of the coin.

Embasynge (*embæ'sing*), *ppl. a.* *arch.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING*.] In senses of the verb.

1652 *Benlowes Theoph.* II. xxi. 26 Your glorious Nature's by embasing sin brought low. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 423 It is a matter of... imbasynge nature to the creature man. 1844 Ld. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes* 130 And would my spirit from earth's embasing rule Were in this moment riven.

Embassade (*embäsəd*), *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5 **embassee**, **embassade**, 7 *Sc.* **embassaid**. [See **AMBASSADE**, of which this is a less frequent var.]

1. The mission or function of an ambassador; = **AMBASSADE** 1.

1593 *Shaks. 3 Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 32 When you disgrac'd me in my Embassade. 1601 *Holland Pliny* 491 P. Iunius, and T. Cornucanus... were put to death, notwithstanding they came in embassade to her.

2. A body of persons (or a single person) sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to or from a sovereign; an ambassador and his suite; = **AMBASSADE** 2.

1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* celliii. 325 Also this same yere cam a grete embassade in to england. 1494 *Fabyan* iv. lxxvi. 48 He sente to hym an embasied. *Ibid.* iv. lxxv. 53 An Embassade shuld be made vnto the Kyng of lytell Brytayne. 1551 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. i. ii. ix. 320 Upon coming of great embassades or foreign princes.

3. The message sent or delivered by an ambassador; = **AMBASSADE** 3.

1508 *Fisher Seven Ps.* cxliiii. ii. (1529) Rib They fered to shewe thynne embassade. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 57 In this counsell... they consult of embassads.

4. quasi-adv. On an embassy. rare.

1595 LD. BERNERS *Prose*. II. cccxv. [ccc. 677] Howe the frenche kyng . . . had sente a knyght of honour embassade to hym. 1596 SPENSER *Hymne Beautie* 252 But when her words embassade forth she sends.

Embassador (embæ'sādər). Variant form of AMBASSADOR; now obs. in England, though in frequent use during the early part of the present century. In the U.S. this form, which is recommended by the analogy of EMBASSY, is still preferred. For examples see AMBASSADOR *β*.

Embassadorial, var. of AMBASSADORIAL.

1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 557 He thought it becoming his embassadorial position.

Embassadress, obs. var. of AMBASSADRESS.

Embassadry, var. of AMBASSADRY, obs.

Embassage (embās'dʒ). *arch.* Also imb-. [A variant (in mod. archaisic use more frequent) of AMBASSAGE, q. v. In ordinary language superseded by EMBASSY.]

1. The sending or despatch of ambassadors, or of an ambassador.

1561 T. NORTON *Catvins Inst.* III. ii. (1634) 272 That liberal Embassage by which God reconcilith the world to himselfe. 1839 YEWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* v. (1847) 48 The embassage to Rome may be accounted for. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 569 Thy torrent coursers flee With thunderous embassage to the great Sea.

2. The business confided to, or message conveyed by, an ambassador.

1596 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 179 These wordes were . . . gyven to hym as the embassage of god. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 440 Let it embassage beare your grieues to show. 1681 QUARLES *Esther* (1717) 34 Nor did they question whether . . . false the Prophet were, that brought th' Embassage. 1881 SCOTT *Kenilth*. xvii. I had settled to send thee thither upon a secret embassage.

3. The position of an ambassador; ambassadorship.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 1 (1873) 11 Carneades the philosopher came in embassage to Rome. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 270 To . . . lessen any thing of the Honours of his Embassage. 1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 6 So shall my vast renown of embassage Flash wide conviction.

4. A body of persons sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to or from a sovereign, etc.; the ambassador, his retinue, and surroundings.

1681 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VII. 139 The Attick ship. . . Which Cephalus, and his embassage, bore. 1663 MARVELL *Corr.* xlv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 92 note, To make me goe along with him Secretary to those Embassages. 1809 SCOTT *Anne of G.* viii. The members of the embassage.

+ **Embassatorial**, *a.* Obs. [f. med.L. *embassator* AMBASSADOR + *-IAL*.] = AMBASSADORIAL.

1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. 40 Embassatorial Letters.

+ **Embassatrix**, var. of AMBASSATRIX, obs.

A female ambassador, an ambassador's wife.

1734 NORTH *Exam.* 479 Here was . . . an Embassatrix resident.

Embassied, -et, var. ff. EMBASSADE, -IATE.

+ **Embassiate**, obs. Also 5 *inbasset*, 6 *embasset*, *embassiate*. [var. of AMBASSIATE, q. v.] = EMBASSY.

1400 *Cov. Myst.* 112 In thyn hey inbasset, Lord, I xal go. 14. . . LYDG. *Thebes* (E. E. T. S.) 1848 With hool thernpris of the embassaty. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE VI. 134 An inbasset to bryng aue uncouth queyne. 1513 MORRIS *Rich.* III. Wks. 58/2 He sent over in embassiate, the Erie of warlike. 1816 60 Embassiate. 1530 PALSGR., *Embassiate*.

Embassy (embās'i). Also 6 *pl.* *imbases*. [A variant (now almost the only current form) of AMBASSY, q. v.]

1. The function or office of an ambassador; also, the sending of ambassadors.

1599 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxiii. 43 To toyle in imbas. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 35 Here comes in Embassie The French Kings daughter. 1669 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 196 Lord Falconbridge, who is going on an Embassy. 1799 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* I. 16 Various embassies and military preparations on the part of Tippoo Sultan. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 564 They thought it . . . liberal in them to reserve for their former chief some embassy or other.

+ 2. The message committed to or delivered by an ambassador. Obs.

1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 6 Silence (good mother) heare the Embassie. 1615 HEYWOOD *Four Prentises* I. i. (1874) II. 218 Didst thou deliver our strict Embassie.

3. The body of persons sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to a sovereign, etc.; the ambassador and his retinue, with their surroundings; also, the official residence of the ambassador.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 67 Embassies from regions far remote. 1764 GRAY *Corr.* v. *Nicholls* (1843) 59 A half promise of being declared secretary to the embassy. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1851) I. 269 The embassy, consisting of two Aztec nobles, was accompanied by the governor. 1837 LYTON *E. Maltrev.* (1851) 49 It was a brilliant ball at the Palazzo of the Austrian embassy at Naples. *Mod.* The Englishman inquired at the Embassy. They were married at the English Embassy.

Embassardize, modernized spelling of IMBAS-TARDIZE, obs.

Embastille, *v. nonce-ud.* [ad. F. *embastiller*, VOL. III.

f. *en-* in + *bastille* fort.] *trans.* To surround (a city) with forts, or as with forts.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 537 The embastilling Paris with camps, government by the sword.

Embastioned: see EM-*prefix*.

+ **Embasure**, obs. rare. Also *imbasure*.

[f. EMBASE *v.* + *-URE*] = EMBASEMENT.

1656 JAMES *Fulm. Christ* 145 This composition will be a great imbasure unto the word. *Ibid.* 165 We may be de-horted from embasure of our natures by sin.

|| **Embat**. [Turk. (a. Pers.) انباد *embād*.] A northerly wind, that blows in Egypt.

1763 MACKENZIE in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 77 The plague at Cairo begins to cease . . . when the . . . Embats or Etesian winds begin to blow.

+ **Embater**, obs. rare-°. (See quot.)

1736 BAILEY, *Embater*, the hole or look-through to aim a cross-bow. 1775 in ASH.

Embathe, imbathe (em-, imbāt'ē), *v. poet.* Also 6 *inbathe*, 6-7 *imbath*. [f. EN-, IN- + BATH-: cf. OF. *embaigner*, It. *imbagnare*.]

trans. To bathe, immerse, dip; to bedew, drench, suffuse.

1593 Tell-Trothe's *N. Y. Gift* 42 Whosoever inbathe themselves therein. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 22 Imbathe your . . . lofty quill In . . . amber-dropping Castalie. 1606 CHAPMAN *Cont. Marlowe's Hero & L.* iii. [Her love] that with immortal wine Should be embath'd, and swim in more hearts ease Than there was water in the Sestian seas. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 835 Nereus . . . gave her to his daughters to embathe In nectared lavers. 1641 — *Reform.* 2 The sweet odour of the returning gospel [must] imbath his soul with the fragrant of heaven. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens's Lusiad* 454 Embathe with gore Carpella's Cape. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*. His limbs imbathed Amid immortal nymphs. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 425 The perfumes with which Mary of Bethany embathed his feet.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1817 COLERIDGE, She dare . . . embathe in heavenly light. Hence *Embathe*, *ppl. a.*, in quot. elliptical for *embathed in perfume*, hence fragrant.

1590 SPENSER *Muipoptmos* 194 Embathed Balme.

Embatte (em-, imbāt'tē), *v. 1* Forms: a. 4-6 em-, enbatte, 6 embattail(e), -ayl, (9 arch. embattail), 6 embatteil, 5-6 enbatte(l), -yl, 6-8 embattel, l, (6 embattelle, 7 embattelle), 6-embattle. b. 5-6 imbattail, -ttail, 6-7 im-, inbatte(l), 7-8 imbattelle. [ME. *embataille*, *a.* OF. *embattailier* to prepare for battle, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *bataille* BATTLE *sh. 1* (Cf. ENBATAILLE, *adv.*)]

1. *trans.* To set (an army) in battle array. Also (Spenser), to arm, prepare for battle (an individual).

1593 GOWER *Conf.* II. 247 He fonde His enemy full embattail. c. 1450 MERLIN 152 Telleth how thei were inbatteled a-gein the xj kynges. 1494 FAYAN VI. cccvii. 236 Than the Normans imbatteled yf fomen. 1513 MORE *Rich.* III (1641) 429 When the Earle of Richmond knew . . . the King was neere embattailled. 1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 329 Hereupon Malcolme imbatteilling his people. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 2 One in bright armes embattailled full strong. a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. xi. 155 As a General . . . mustereth and embattailleth his troops. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 457 It was three . . . before the King's army was embattailled. c. 1840 DE QUINCY *Autobiog.* 36 Wks. I. 240 But once embattailled, what should hinder them from detecting a flaw in their commission?

fig. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 133 Embattelling ourselves against sin, we must use the weapons & arts of al Nations. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1602) 702 With ability to render the one lov'd, the other hated, by his proper embattelling them. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 214 Yet let us not embattle our feelings against our reason.

2. *refl.* To form in order of battle; to take up a position in the field.

c. 1450 LONELICH *Graill* XIII. 458 Eualach enbatteilled him in the feeld. 1503-4 Act. 19 *Hen. VII.* c. 34 Pream., Dyvers . . . inbatteled theymsel . . . contrarie to the Dutie of their allegiance. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 212 He commanded the first Bands . . . should embattell themselves. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 531 Another had now slowly reared and embattelld itself against the . . . Crescent.

+ b. *intr.* for *refl.* obs.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VI. lix, And near Northampton both Embattelling, Made now the very Heart of England bleed. 1622 (7) DK. ORMONDE *Laws & Ord. Army in Ire.*, Every . . . Souldier . . . shall keep silence when the Arme is . . . marching or imbattailing. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* IX. 14 An ample space Where myriads might imbattell.

3. To fortify (a building, town, etc). Cf. EMBATTLE *v. 2*; in many passages it is impossible to say which verb is intended. Also *fig.*

c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1684 Oppon ech pere par stent a tour: enbatteild wyþ queynte engyne. 1598 YONG *Diana* 152 The walls loftie and strongly embattellled. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* I. (1682) 183 Embattellled according to the modern Art of Fortifications. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 126 Fear builds castles and embattles cities. 1830 TENNYSON *Sonn.* to J. M. K., To embattail and to wall about thy cause With iron-worded proof.

Embatte (embāt'tē), *v. 2* Forms: 5 enbatte, 6 enbatte, embattel, 7 embattle. [f. EN- + BATTLE *v. 2*; app. not in OF.] *trans.* To furnish (a building, wall, etc.) with battlements. Also *fig.*

c. 1400 [see EMBATTLED *ppl. a.*]. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 37, I wil . . . that the Rysbygate . . . be . . . embattelyd substantially to endure. 1530 PALSGR. 532, I enbatteill a wall, I make bastilymentes upon it. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 34 Treury . . . embatteling all the Waulles of the House in a maner made it

a. Castelle. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 753 To fortifie and Kernel his mansion house, that is, to embattle it. 1607 SPEED *England Abr.* xxvi. § 5 To build about and embattle a wall. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 71 Another parapet pierced and embattell'd. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. Intro. 23 Licenses to embattle manor-houses.

+ **Embatte**, *sb.* Obs. rare-°. In 6 embattel. [f. EMBATTLE *v. 2*] = BATTLEMENT.

a. 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* II. 575 Grieded for hold thembatel of the wall.

Embattled (embāt'tld), *ppl. a.* [f. EMBATTLE *v. 1* + *-ED*.]

1. Drawn up in battle array, marshalled for fight.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 32 He comaunded the oost embattaild not forto breke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 213 On their embattled ranks the waves return. 1677 HOBBS *Homers Iliad* 137 See your men i' th' morn imbattell'd. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* II. 536 The chiefs . . . may range Together, the imbattled multitude. 1816 WORDSW. *Sonn. to Liberty* xlii, Bondage threatened by the embattled East. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. vii. 108 The din of embattled squadrons.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1745 T. WARTON *Pleas. Melanch.* 294 At her presence mild the embattled clouds Disperse in air. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iv. § 53. 297 The embattled legions of ignorance.

2. Filled or covered with troops in battle array. Also *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 56 The Element every night was embattaild with Armed men. 1795 POPE *Odys.* XI. 369 Castor glorious on th' embattled plain. 1842 ORDERSON *Crool.* xviii. 217 He was . . . anxious to be at the first brunt of the embattled field.

3. Fortified, made strong or secure against attack. Cf. EMBATTLED *ppl. a.* 2

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 263 That no subject can build a castle, or house of strength imbattell'd . . . without the licence of the king. 1834 BOWRING *Minor Morals, Perseverance* 146 Every feudal chief was obliged to shut himself up in high and embattled towers. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. iii. 28 Each manor was embattled for defence.

Embattled (embāt'tld), *ppl. a.* 2 [f. EMBATTLE *v. 2* + *-ED*.]

1. *Arch.* Furnished with battlements, crenellated. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose*, I saugh a gadyyn . . . walled wel, With high walles enbatteilled. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Prose*. II. clvii. [cliii.] 431 The whiche castell was enbatteilled. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 40 An embattelid Waulle now sore yn ruine. 1765 GRAY in *Poems & Lett.* (1775) 369 This seat . . . is an ancient hall-house, with a very large tower embattled. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle* L. vii. 195 The old embattled walls still standing.

2. Having an edge or outline shaped like a battlement; crenellated; *spec.* in *Heraldry*.

c. 1396 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 40 His comb was . . . Enbatteled [other texts And batayld] as it were a castel wall. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. vii. 160 A copintancke, embattled aboute like a turrette. 1578 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 29 b, Beareth Sables & Gules, embattyled . . . three Fer-de-molyns d'Argente. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Embattled Line, in heraldry. 1803 REES *Cycl.*, *Breasted* . . . a . . . charge . . . embattled on both sides opposite to each other. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 222 Hats and caps . . . with embattled or escalloped edges. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* III. (ed. 3) 18 A Fesse dancette or embattled. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 529/4 The embattled cliffs and the . . . sea fill the view.

Embattlement (embāt'tl'mēt). Also 6 *embatyl-*. [f. EMBATTLE *v. 2* + *-MENT*.] = BATTLEMENT.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VIII. 107 The Enbatylmentys of it wer full of Pinacles. 1578 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 77 b, A Crowne murall . . . was made like embattlementes of a wall. 1806 *Sat. Rev.* 10 July 48 The mighty towers and embattlements . . . yet rear themselves up proudly.

Embattling (embāt'tl'ng), *vbl. sb. 1* [f. EMBATTLE *v. 1* + *-ING*.] The action of the verb EMBATTLE 1; a. arraying (troops) in order of battle; b. taking up a position for fighting.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. viii. (1557) 21 The . . . embattaylynge of his enemies. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 47 These sundry sorts of imbattailing of men. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xvi. 154 Th' embattelling of horse and foot. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. vi. (1715) 58 The Macedonians were the most famous for this Way of Imbattling. 1728 STEELE *Spect.* No. 502 P. 5 To enumerate . . . the embattling of armies . . . would be to transgress the bounds of this paper.

pl. 1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 8 The Velites . . . both in Embattellings and Campings . . . were mixt with the other three (bodies).

Embattling (embāt'tl'ng), *vbl. sb. 2* [f. EMBATTLE *v. 2* + *-ING*.] *concr.* in *Her.*; see quot. and cf. EMBATTLED *ppl. a.* 2.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The heralds express this embattled line by the term crenellé; and when it has the embattling on both sides . . . they then call it breasted.

Embatting, *ppl. a.* [f. EMBATTLE *v. 1* + *-ING*.] That forms in order of battle. *fig.*

1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* vi, Embatting interests on each other rush.

Embay (embē'i), *v. 1* Also 6 *imbay*. [f. EM- + BAY *sb. 2* and 3.]

1. *trans.* To lay (a vessel) within a bay. Also of the action of the wind or tide: To force (a vessel) into a bay; to detain within a bay.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 149 Being immediately embayed in the Grand bay. 1668 DIGBY *Jrnl.* 21 When wee were come with our shippes as near the shore . . . as wee could, for feare of being embayed. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. i. (1852) 44 He found himself embayed within a mighty head of land. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 150 Many small whales . . . are yearly embayed and killed. 1870 *Illustr. Lond.*

News 29 Oct. 438 The headland before her must be weathered, unless she would be embayed and stranded.

b. *transf.* ? with a reference to BAY sb.3
1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xviii. 192 Some of them might miss the real doors, and be driven into the intervals, and embayed there.

2. *pass.* Of a town: To be enclosed within a bay.
1835 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* IV. ii. 313 The town Castries is quite embayed. 1842 STERLING *Let.* in Carlyle *Life* III. iv. (1872) 199 The town... is not at all embayed, though there is some little shelter for shipping within the mole.

3. *refl.* Of the sea: To form a bay. *rare.*
1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 97 But finding... the sea to embay it self on both sides the Land.

4. To enclose (as in a bay); to shut in; to envelop, surround; also *fig.*

1823 STANVHURST *Aeneis* II. (1880) 50 Laocoon... Is to some embayed with wrapping girdle y coompass. 1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 16 We found our selues imbayed with a mightie headland. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1860 We were, in some degree, embayed by the ice. 1792 FORTN. *Ramble* XI. 69 Bridder Water... looks as if embayed in mountains. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanoes* 176 The waters were embayed in eddies or pools. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxii. 32 He found himself embayed in a labyrinth without end.

† **Embayer**, v.2 *Obs. poet.* [f. EN- *pref.* + BAY v.5]

1. *trans.* To plunge (in a liquid); to bathe; hence, to drench, wet; to imbrue, steep.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 27 Sad repentance used to embay His bodie in salt water. 1594 GREENE *Selinus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 223 Our mouths in honie to embay. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XII. lxii. Their Swords both points and edges sharpe embay in purple blood, where so they hit or light. 1752 CHURCHILL *Ghost*, His horse, Whose sides, in their own blood embay'd, E'en to the bone were open laid.

2. *fig. a.* To bathe (oneself) in sleep, sunshine.

b. Of sleep: To bedew, steep, suffuse, pervade.

1590 SPENSER *Mutopolmos* 200 In the warme sunne he doth himselfe embay. 1590 — *F. Q.* I. ix. 13 Whiles every sense the humour sweet embay'd. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1847) 63 And all about, embayed in soft sleep, A herd of charmed beasts aground were spread.

Embayed (embay'd), *pp. a.* [f. EMBAY v.1]

1. Enclosed in, or as in, a bay. Also, of a shore: Formed into bays, hollowed out by the sea.

1835 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 125 A shore, embayed and torn by the sea. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvii. 516 The embayed flats... are good examples of the fertile soil. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 17 Embayed fragments of the Roman wreck. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 15 The embayed waters of Mexico. 1882 *Nature* XXXVI. 151 Great West Bay... bears... the ugly name of 'Dead Man's Bay' from an embayed vessel caught in a South-west gale seldom escaping shipwreck.

2. Forming a bay or recess. See BAY sb.3

1842-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 241 The embayed window.

Embayment (embay'mēt), [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. a. The action of forming into a bay. b. *concr.* A portion of water or coast forming a bay.

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xl. The line of sea-coast, with all its varied curves, indentures, and embayments. 1843 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 10 Occasionally lingering in some embayment... to collect their waters. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 525 The Mississippi probably commenced to run into the Tertiary Embayment. 1884 St. Nicholas II. 534 It is a larger embayment than that where the gig came to grief.

2. A bay-like recess (of a window).

1848 Tail's *Mag.* XV. 102 The deep embayment of her favourite window.

† **Embe**, *prep. Obs.* Also i emb. A variant of OE. *ymbre*, ME. *UMBE*, q. v., about, around, etc. a 1000 *Athelstan* 5 (Gr.) Embe Brunanburh. a 1000 *Meno-log.* (Gr.) 210 Embe ehta niht. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Pe bitacninge þe ic habbe embe ispenen. *Ibid.* 219 Ne me3 nan iscefte... Understonden embe god. c 1205 *LAY.* 6563 Æuere he þohte embe uuel. c 1235 SHOREHAM 141 Ine thylke songe That ich was embe oure faye.

Hence in OE. and early ME. compounds: *emb-haza* [OE. *hoga* care], anxiety; *embani3e* v. [OE. *sniban* to cut], to circumcise; *embeponk* [OE. *panc* thought], anxiety or thought about; *embo-uten* *adv.* [OE. *utan* without], round about.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 34 Æghwylc dæg hæð3 genoh on hys azenum ymbhozan [c 1160 *Hattou* embhuzan]. *Ibid.* Mark. xiv. 47 Soðlice an of þam þe ðar embe-uten [c 1160 *Hattou* embe-uten] stodon his swurde abrað. *Ibid.* Luke ii. 210 Pe ehta dazas 3efyllede wæron þæt ðæt cild emsnyden [c 1160 *Hattou* embsnyden] wære. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Pet me sculde in þe ehtupe dei þet knaue child emsniþen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Pe bileffulle mannes heorte... ben wassen of þe embeponke of fleschlike lustes.

† **Embeam** (embē'm), v. *Obs.* [f. EN- + BEAM sb.] *trans.* To cast beams (of light) upon, irradiate; to radiate (light).

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 75 But now so lively colours did embeam His sparkling forehead. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* I. xcix. 13 Faith in Thee [may] embeam my Night. 1652 JER. COLLIER in Benlowes *Theoph.* B 4 b, Loves self in her his Flame embeams.

† **Embeauty**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. In 6 *en-bewte*. [f. EN- + BEAUTY.] *trans.* To put beauty on (a person or thing); to beautify.

1523 SKELTON *Carli. Laurel* 1868 Whom dame nature... Hath freshly embewted.

Embeazle, *obs. f. EMBEZZLE.*

Embed, imbed (em-, imbed). [f. EN-, IN- + BED sb. (*Embed* is now the more common form.)]

1. *trans.* To fix firmly in a surrounding mass of some solid material. Also *refl.*

a. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. viii. 62 Calcareous substances are in general found where flints are embedded. 1861 HULME tr. *Maquin-Tandon* II. iii. iv. 147 Leeches... embed themselves in the earth. 1879 J. TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 6/2 Iron girders embedded in brickwork and cement. 1882 *Standard* 5 Sept. 6/1 The workman takes one diamond and embeds it in heated cement.

b. 1778 WHITHURST *Inquiry Earth* xii. 90 Marine exuviae found imbedded near the tops of mountains. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 436 Masses of the same sort of substance, lying as it were embedded in the brain. 1846 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 130 Crystals are said to be imbedded, when they are completely inclosed in another mineral. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. i. 29 Thus... insects are... imbedded in the gum-copal.

c. *fig.*
a. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. xii. The light... embedded, as it were, in vast masses of shade. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 12 The sensation is embedded in a movement. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 79 The winged seeds of his thought embed themselves in the memory.

b. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 13 The same optical impression... may... be imbedded in a great many different muscular impressions. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* I. 14 Parts of these... writings are imbedded in the text of the Book.

c. *transf.* Also in wider senses suggested by the etymology.

1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* III. 302 Nemi, imbedded in wood, Nemi inurned in the hill! 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) V. II. ix. 300 A more considerable stream, flowing deeply imbedded between lofty banks. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Emped.* on *Etna* II. Through whose [Typho's] heart Etna drives her roots of stone To imbed them in the sea.

2. Said of the surrounding mass of material: To enclose firmly. Also *fig.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1855) 210 Fields of new ice... imbedded them in a single night. 1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* 215 Those Seven Epistles... imbed our problem. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* May 955 A soft sweetish pulp... embeds the two beans.

Hence **Embedded** *pp. a.*, **Embedding** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 85 Others ascribed the imbedded fossil bodies to some plastic power which resided in the earth in the early ages of the world. 1863 — *Antiq. Man* 8, I have spoken of the embedding of organic bodies and human remains in peat. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 113 The elegant forms of the imbedded shells. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* vii. 315 Smelting out the pure gold of revealed truth from the imbedding ore.

† **Embedlam**, v. *Obs.* [f. EN- + BEDLAM.] *trans.* To put into Bedlam; hence to drive mad.

a 1658 F. GREVILLE *Alaham* II. ii. (1633) 28 Furie! then spurte thyself, embedlam wit.

Embedment (embedmēt), [f. EMBED v. + -MENT.] a. The action of embedding, the state of being embedded. b. *concr.* Something which embeds; a 'bed' of stonework, etc.

1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 304 The large oak pillars... rested in an embedment of strong masonwork.

Embedder: see *EM- prefix.*

Embel, embelf, erron. forms of next.

1652 COLES, *Embel.* 1775 ASH, *Embel, embelf.*

† **Embelif**, *adv.* and *a. Astron. Obs.* [a. OF. phrase *en belif*: see *BELEF*.]

a. *adv.* In an oblique direction, obliquely.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 28 These same signes... ben clepet tortuos signes or krokec signes for they arisen embelif on oure Orisonte.

b. *adj.* Oblique.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 28 *heading.* To knowe the assencions of signes in the embelif cercle in euery region, I mene, in circulo obliquo. *Ibid.* The embelif orisonte... ouerkerryvyn the equinoxial in embelif angles. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. i. (1859) 70, I saw the spyeres tornen... eueriche within other, by contrarious mouyng, and by embelif.

Hence † **Embelif** v. *Obs. intr.*, to be oblique.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. i. (1859) 70 There was a Cercle embelyfyng somwhat.

Embellish (embelish) v. Forms: 4-5 *embelyssh*, (4 *enbelysse*, *embellish*), 5 *embellishsh*, -*ysh*, (embolesse, -*yse*, -*yoe*, *enbelis*, -*ish*, *embelsh*), 6-*embellish*. Also 7-8 *imbelish*, *imbellish*. [a. OF. *embelliss*-lengthened stem of *embellir*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *bel* beautiful.]

1. † a. To render beautiful (*obs.* in general sense).

b. To beautify with adventitious adornments; to ornament.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1033 & enbelysse his burz with his bele chere. c 1384 CHAUCER *L. G. W.*, *Lucrece*, Teeres ful of hevytee Embelysshed [v. r. embelesed, embelised] hire wify chastitee. c 1440 *Partonope* 5981 Wyth beaute... nature Wold so embelyce any oo creature. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 9 The robes of purple... embellysheth the body. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Feb.*, It was embellysh with blossomes fayre. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 185 The Elm [yields] a waterish humour, which is very proper to imbelish the skin. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* 49 For writing, flourishing, and embellyshing, partly in gold, a letre sent to the Emperor of Morocco. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. iv. § 1. 215 His hair embellyshed with artificial locks. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. iii. 36 Bridles... embellyshed with bits of yellow gold. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 248 The objects thus embellyshed were jewel-cases.

c. *fig.*; now often with sense to 'dress up', heighten (a narration) with fictitious additions.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seynys* Introd. 3 Hys newe poetrye Enbelshyd wyth colours of rethoryk. 1482 CAXTON (*title*) Higden's Polychronicon... empyrnted and sette in forme by me William Caxton and a lytel embellysshod for tholde makyng. 1649 SELDEN *Latus of Eng.* (1739) II. xvii. 90 To imbelish mens minds with... Learning that may gain them preferment. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vii. 154 False notions of glory: imbelishd indeed by servile wits. 1726 SWIFT *To a Lady*, I shall... with books my mind embellysh. 1772 SIR W. JONES *Ess.* II. 205 A simple and agreeable melody, which will... embellysh [the words]. 1801 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 329 Events... probably... much exaggerated and embellyshed. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 53 A long life... embellyshed by elegant pursuits. *Mod.* The story is true in substance, but has been greatly embellyshed.

† 2. *fig.* To brighten (in feeling), cheer. *Obs.*
1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 17 But they were embellyshid moche of that they sawe the firmament thus torne and so nobly to holde his cours.

Embellished (embelish't), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Beautified, adorned, illustrated.

1598 FLORIO *Dict. Ep. Ded.* 2 Your embellyshid grace. 1845 J. FVE *Patron. Brit. Art* II. 55 Embellyshed books.

Embellisher (embelish'er), [f. as prec. + -ER.] He who or that which beautifies or adorns.

1479 CAXTON *Chaucer's Boeth.* Pref., The... first founder and embellysher of ornate eloquence in our English... Chaucer. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 521 ¶ 4 And may be call'd Embellyshers. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* xviii *note*, Sultan Giam-schid, the embellysher of Istakhar. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ix. (1876) 260 Grace is a sweetener and embellysher of life.

Embellishing (embelish'in), *vbl. sb.* [f. EMBELLISH v. + -ING 1.] The action or process of making beautiful; also *concr.* ornamentation.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 103 The devices and imbelishings of mans imagination. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 33 For the Adorning and Embellyshing of the Corporeal World to us.

Embellishing (embelish'in), *pp. a.* [f. EMBELLISH v. + -ING 2.] That embellyshes or beautifies.

1545 T. RAYNOLD *Womans Book* V The embellyshinge or bellifing medicines whereof I entende to speke here. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. ii. 19 Meekness is so... pecularly embellyshing to women.

Embellishment, [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of embellyshing or beautifying; decoration, ornamentation.

1653 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II. *Beautifying*, Embellyshment, Decoration. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 206 The thing that contributed most to the embellyshment of that Festival, was the great abundance of Ladies. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 8, I am sensible they might not tend to the Embellyshment of my paper. 1858 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 340 A Turkish merchant devoted no less a sum than 10,000*l.* to the internal embellyshment of St. Paul's.

2. That which embellyshes or beautifies, *lit.* and *fig.*; an ornament, decoration, setting off; *esp.* a grace of diction or composition, a poetical image, episode, or hyperbole; also, in pejorative sense, an exaggeration (cf. EMBELLISH v. 1 c).

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* IV. lxxx. (1660) 165 But now, has not the least Imbelishment Of Heavenly knowledge. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 256 Abatement is made for poetical embellyshments. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 223 A book that has some pleasing embellyshments on the back. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let.* II. xlii. 22 A relation, that has... received many embellyshments from my hand. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scot.* (1774) 343 Nor are the lofty headlands a less embellyshment. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I, III. ii. 18 Formed for peace, and the embellyshments of life.

† **Embenched**, *pp. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. EN- + BENCH sb. 6, 7, and v. 2.] Formed into 'benches'; cf. BENCH sb. 6, 7, and v. 2.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 9 Cerdicus... was the first... that on those benched shules stamp his footing.

Ember ¹ (em'ber), Forms: 1 *em'ber*, 4 *aym-*, *em*, *eemer*, 5 *eymbre*, -*bery*, (6 *pl.* *embries*, *emmers*, *sc. amer*, *ammer*, *amyrria*), 6-7 *imber*, 9 *dial.* *yummer*. [OE. *emerge* wk. fem., corresponds to OHG. *emirura* (MHG. *eimere*), ON. *cimyrja* (Da. *emmer*, Sw. *mörja*):—OTeut. **aimuzjōn*—; for the suffix cf. Goth. *jukusi* (stem *jukuzjā*-) yoke. The ME. forms with *ay-ey-* point to adoption from ON. rather than to descent from OE. The disappearance of the vowel of the original second syllable occasioned the insertion of the euphonic *h*, normal between *m* and *r*.]

1. A small piece of live coal or wood in a half-extinguished fire. Chiefly in *pl.*: The smouldering ashes of a fire.

c 1000 *Ag. I. techdoms* III. 30 Nim ðu clatan moran... & berec hy on hate æmzeagan. c 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culiv.* 15 Take chyrches, and... lay hem in hoot aymer. 1398 TREVISIA *Barch. De P. R.* x. ix (Tollem. MS.), Also fyry emers [1335 emers; 1582 embers] is rauschid and meud upwarde by rauschyng of wynde. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 136 Eymbre, hote aschys [1499 eymery or synder, hote ashes], *pruna*. 1512 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* VI. iii. 137 The reliques and the dry ammeris syne Thai slokkin. 1555 *Fardle Factions* I. v. 72 They feede them [children] with... rootes, rosted in the embries. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 258 They heat it [flesh] a little upon imbers of coales. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 79 Glowing embres... Teach light to counterfeit a gloom. 1719 *Young Beggis* I. i. (1757) 13 Sleeping embres which will rise in flames. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxxvii. 475 Only the expiring embres of a great fire. a 1849 *Pok Raven*, Each separate dying ember Wrought its ghost upon the floor. 1874 SPURGEON *Tras. Dav. Ps.* cii. 3 The last comforting ember is quenched.

2. *fig.*
1513 MORE *Edw. V. Ep. Ded.* 3 To revive that which hath for a long time been raked up in the embers of oblivion.
1690 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* i. 20 But the secret lay not long in the Embers. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* 178 Success does not arise out of the embers of ill-success. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 97 The embers of independence .. broke forth in war.
3. *Comb.* ember-bread (see quot.); but the statement is app. a fiction to explain EMBER-DAYS.)

1681 WHARTON *Fasts & Fest. Wks.* (1683) 30 A Cake baked under the Embers or Ashes, which was called .. Ember-bread. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 135.
Ember (embər). Now only attrib. and in Comb. Forms: a. 1 ymbren, 6-8 embring, -yng, 6 im-, ymbring, 6-7 imb-, embering. β. in Comb. 3 umbri-(ū), ymbri-, 4 ymber-, 5 embryr-, ymbre-, 6 embre-, (amber-), 7- ember. [The OE. *ymbren* (app. neut. pl. *ymbren*), perh. a corruption (due to attrib. use) of OE. *ymbryne* masc., period, revolution of time, f. *ymb* about, round + *ryne* course, running.]

It seems however not wholly impossible that the word may have been due to popular etymology working upon some Vulgar Lat. corruption of *quatuor tempora*; cf. Ger. *quatember* Ember-tide; for the possibility of OE. *mb* for *L. mp*, and for the suffix, cf. OE. *ymbren* from *L. amp(h)ora*. The ON. *imbrud-dagar*, OSw. *ymbri-dagar* appear to be ad. Eng.; OSw. had also *tamper-dagar* from *tempora*.]

The English name of the four periods of fasting and prayer (*L. quatuor tempora*) appointed by the Church to be observed respectively in the four seasons of the year. Each of these fasts occupies three days, viz. a Wednesday and the following Friday and Saturday; these are called *Ember days*, and the weeks in which they occur are called *Ember weeks*. Since the Council of Placentia A.D. 1095, the Ember days have been the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday next following (1) the first Sunday in Lent, (2) Whitsunday, (3) Holy Cross Day, 14 Sept., (4) St. Lucia's Day, 13 Dec. In the Roman Church the Ember-Saturdays, and in the Church of England the Sundays immediately following, are the days on which ordinations usually take place.

† 1. As an independent sb.; = *Ember-day* (only in a. forms). *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* (Thorpe) VI. xxiii, Ymbren & fæstena. *Ibid.* xxv, Heah-freolsdagum & riht-ymbrenum. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Rubric to Luke viii. 40 Dis sceal on frige-dæg on þære pentecostenes wucan to þam ymbrene. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Katocor* (i. e. *cadgor*, a fast), Embryng. 1573 TUSSEK *Hush.* (1878) 28 Keepe Embringes wel, and fasting daies.

2. attrib. and Comb., as *ember* († *embring*)-day, -fast, -Friday, -time, -tide, -week; *ember-eve*, the vigil of an Ember day.

a. a 1000 *Laws of Ælfred* xliii, On iiii. ymbren-wican. a 1036 *Laws of Cnut* (Eccl.) xvi, Si hit Ymbren-fæsten si hit lengten-fæsten. *Ibid.* xvii, We forbeodað ordal & aðas freolsdagum & ymbren-dagum. 1500 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de Worde) ii. xvi. (1506) 125 To faste foure tymes in the yere the ymbryngne tyme. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI.* c. 19 Preamb., Abstinence, which hath been used .. upon .. the Embring Days, and other Days. 1584 *R. Scot Discov. Witchcr.* xii. xiv. 200 He .. must come to church upon an embring fridaie. 1590 TARKLTON *New Purgat.* (1844) 64 [The pope] that made the imbering-weekes in honour of his faire and beautifull curtizan Imbra. 1563 *By Foxe A. & M.* (1684) II. 301 Counselling .. the said Roger Dods, upon an Embring day, to sup with Bread and Cheese. 1752 CARTER *Hist. Eng.* III. 227 Abstinence from flesh in Lent, and on .. embring days.

β. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 70 Holdeþ silence .. iðe Umbridawes [v. r. ymbri wikes]. 1368 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 203 De Wednesday Gospel in ymber weke in Septembre moneþe. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 130 Embyrdag, angarium vel quatuor temporum. 1481 CARTON *Myrr.* iii. x. 155 By the kalender we knowe .. the ymber dayes. c. 1550 BALE *K. Johan* 41 Bothe amber dayes & lentes. 1550 *Wyll of Dewyll* (Collier) 4, I geue .. the Emberdays to pope Calixtus. 1608 SHAKS. *Per. i.* Cho. 6 A song of old .. sung at festivals, On ember-eves, and holy ales. 1608 MIDDLETON *ed. Old Law* iii. i. Are all fallen into fasting-days and Ember-weeks? 1694 CANNES *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 117 And pope Calixtus in the year 206 ordained Ember fasts. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* ii. iii. (1739) 469 These Fasts .. may be said to be Ember Days. 1796 AYLIFF *Parerg.* 281 The four Seasons of the year called the Ember-Weeks. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. 386 The Ember fasts, on Wedne-day, Friday, and Saturday, four times in the year. 1849-53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xi. 64 On the ember-days, the deacon and subdeacon wore .. the chasuble. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xii. (1875) 90 How near it is to Ember weeks.

Ember.³ Also *imber*, *immer*, *emmer*, *ammer*. [a. Norw. *emmer-gaas*]; Icel. has *himbrimi*, older *himbrin*; Faroic *imbrim* (Vigf.)] A kind of sea-fowl (*Colymbus immer* Linn. Pennant) frequenting the seas about Orkney, a variety of the Northern Diver or Loon (*Colymbus glacialis*) to which the name is sometimes given. Chiefly in Comb. as *Ember-goose*, -diver.

1744 PRESTON *Zeland in Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 61½ The Ember-Goose, which is said to hatch her Egg under her Wing. 1808 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 267 Imber-Diver—a name for the Loon. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxi. Be mine the imber-goose to play. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* (E.D.S.) 213 Immer or Ember (Orkney), Imber

Diver (Ireland), Ammer or Emmer goose (Aberdeen, E. Lothian).

Embered (embərd), *pp. a.* [f. EMBER + -ED.²]

a. Strewn with embers; b. Burnt to embers.
1796 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* ii. 468 On the white-ember'd hearth Then heapt up fresh fuel. 1803 W. LANCASTER *Præterita* 26 An old crone leaning at an ember'd fire.

Embering, obs., var. of EMBER.²

† **Emberlucock**, v. *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *embrelucquer*, a nonce-wd. of fanciful formation.] To bewilder, confuse.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. vi, Never emberlucock .. your spirits with these vaine thoughts and idle conceits.

† **Embetter**, v. *Obs.* Also 7 *imbetter* [f. EN + BETTER, a.] *trans.* To make better.

a. c. 1523 PECKHAM in Hakluyt *Voyages* (1600) III. 181 Then .. estates of such as now live in want shall be embettered. 1665 LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* (1636) Ded. A. 2 Varietie to please the minde, and Learning to embetter the judgement. 1839 RICHARDSON; and in mod. Dicts.

β. 1607 DANIEL *Philotas* v. Chorus, Crueltie doth not imbetter men. 1680 SIR W. WALLER *Divine Medit.* (1839) 41 Those that are good are imbettered, even by the illness of those that are bad.

Embezzle (embəz'z), v. Forms: a. 5 embesyl, embesell, 5-6 embesell, -sill, -syle, -syll, (6 embesell), 6-8 embesell, -sill, -sle, -ssell, 7 embesall, -sle, embes(s)el, 6- embesalle. β. 5-8 imbesell, -ill, (6-7 imbesell), 7-8 imbesell, -il, imbesle, 6-8 imbesell, -il, (6-7 imbesell, -il, imbecille, -ill, imbesle, ymbesall,) 7 imbeszle. [ad. AF. *embesiler* (quots. 1397, 1404), 'to make away with, cause to disappear, fraudulently destroy'; f. *en-* + *beseler* (see BEZZLE v.), which occurs (with the same sense) in the Year-books of 32-33 Edw. III (1305), and appears to be identical with OF. *besillier* (Pr. *besillar*) to maltreat, ravage, destroy; according to M. Paul Meyer f. *L. bis*, in late L. used as a pejorative prefix.]

In 16th c. the Eng. word appears to have been referred to the L. *imbecillare* to weaken (see IMBECILE), and this notion has possibly in some degree influenced the subsequent development of the sense.]

† 1. *trans.* To make away with (provisions, money, etc.); *esp.* to carry off secretly (what belongs to another person) for one's own use. *Obs.*

a. [1397 *Will of John of Gaunt* in Nichols *Royal Wills* 155 Drap enbroudes .. et toutes autres pieces de la suit .. que les achatey de .. la Duchesse de Northfolk aussi entierement sans riens ent embeseller com jes les avoy de ele.] 1469 *Househ. Ord.* 91 See that noe vitails .. ne none other stuffe of the seide householde be embeselled oute. 1530 PALSGR. 531½ He that embesyleth a thyng intendeth to steale it. 1554 *Inu. Ch. Surrey* 55 There was embeselyed one auter clothe and two towelles. 1598 *Linschoten's Voy.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 18 But little cometh to the owner's hands, being embeselled and privily made away. 1665 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* viii. 42 The Utensells thereof had lately been Embeselled. 1750 CARTER *Hist. Eng.* II. 151 One of these [bibles] was to be placed in every parish church, chained so as not to be embezzled.

β. 1474 *Househ. Ord.* 30 Nor that the porters suffree any stuffe to be imbezzled out of the sayde dayes. 1574 HENLOWES *Guesnars's Ep.* 166 Babbling and fowle mouthed boyes .. wil imbesyl your apparel. 1598 *Stow Surv.* xxxiii. (1603) 297 Manie of the Kings Jewels were .. imbeseled. 1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 140 The Sailers .. are much to blame for imbesling the provisions.

† 2. To make away with, fraudulently destroy (a charter, title-deed, etc.). In later use also, To mutilate, tamper with (a document or writing of any kind). *Obs.*

a. [1404 *Act 5 Hen. IV.* c. 14 (Record ed.), Porce que pleuseurs pies de fins .. et les notes de tielz fyns demorantz en le comune Bank, aient este devant ces heures embesiez, & autres pies & notes de fyns fausement controveez & mys en leur lieux.] 1494 FAYAM vii. 293 The sayd boke .. was embesylid, or loste. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 51 Preamb., The evidences concerning the same Maners .. ben embeselled by .. ill disposed perones. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 8 The said commissioner or escheatour may nott change nor embesyll the said offices or inquisitions. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. xxi. (1588) 625 If a Justice of the Peace will craftily embesill an Enditement. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vii. xi. 326 The Writings of the Evangelists .. were never embeselled. 1665 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 296 The records belonging to this family have been embeselled. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Life* 425 A Hieroglyphical Monument .. was razed and embeselled by the rude Hands. β. 1504 *Plumpton Corr.* Introd. 64 How .. evydenc' hath bene imbeseled. 1665 STILLINGFL. *Rational Acc. Prot. Relig.* 212 Is it then possible to suppose all those Copy's at once imbezeled. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* Ep. Ded., It is Felony to imbezell or corrupt a Record. 1677-8 MARVELL *Corr.* 326 Wks. 1872-5 II. 586 Upon occasion of imbezzling the Bill sent from the Lords.

† c. To entice away (a person) from service, etc. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Gucciard.* xiii. (1599) 615 He would be a convenient instrument to imbesell from the army of Francisco-maria the bands of Gascons. 1594 LVLV *Moth. Bombe* v. iii. 137, I had rather thou shouldst rob my chest, than imbesell my sonne.

† 2. To weaken, impair, diminish. *Obs.*

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* i. v. And so imbecill all theyr strengthe, That they were subject to me. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Appelliser*, to diminish, to lessen,

to imbesill. 1610 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 121 Whereby the Queene's Majesties custome .. maye .. be .. empayed .. or embeselled. 1688 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 307 The Kings or Princes Valuation is effected .. by embesailing the standard of money, by allay. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* lxx. 892 Our luxury hath imbezzled us. 1670 BASIL VALENTINE *Last Will & Test.* xxxvii, Have a respect to the upper scaffolds, that they be not imbezzled.

† 3. To impair or diminish by waste or extravagance; to squander, dissipate (property, etc.).

a. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 26 Nature .. would not .. for the insertion of Muscles .. embicill, and wast so much of the bones. 1681 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. vi. v. (1651) 577 He hath embesailed his estate. 1698 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 24 Fearing to embeszele a great commodity of their Country. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. cxi. 308 It is not the fashion .. at Paris, to embeszele at least half of it [the day] at table. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 901½ His fortune, which had been so much embeszeled.

β. 1681 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xv. (1651) 137 When they have with riot and prodigality imbezzelled their estates. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pard.* i. iv. (1713) 99 He wastes and imbezzles the very talents and abilities God had endowed him with. 1683 CROWNE *City Politiques* ii. i. 24, I have imbezzell'd all the furniture of my soul and body in vice.

4. (The only current sense.) To divert to one's own use (money, etc.) in violation of trust or official duty. [At first app. a contextual use of 1 and 3; in early examples not distinguishable from one or the other of these.]

a. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxviii. i. 1016 The Tribunes .. proceeded to charge him .. for embeselling and averting to his proper use certain treasure gotten from King Antiochus. 1703 BURKE *Rep. Affairs Ind. Wks.* XI. 318 His fortune .. grossly mismanaged and embeszeled. 1833 MACAULAY *War Success.* *Ess.* (1854) I. 249½ Bellasys, the English General, embeszeled the stores. 1855 — *Hist. Eng.* IV. 363 The rapacious governor had daily opportunities of embeselling and extorting.

β. 1585 FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 216 II. 301 To steale and imbesell any thinge in his charge this is felonye. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 211 The servant that hath any goods .. delivuered him to keepe by his Master and .. doth .. imbezele, or convert the same to his own vse, the same, shall be judged a theefe. 1643 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* viii. 24 That Mahometan, who had imbezzled away a great part of the goods committed to his charge.

† 5. Used by Shelton to render the like-sounding Sp. *embelesar*, to bewilder, stupefy [cf. BEZZLE v.].

1600 SHELTON *Quix.* ii. liii. 357 Sancho was astonish'd and embeseld with what he heard & saw.

Embezzled (embəz'ld), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] In the senses of the verb.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 555 Those .. expences .. were .. supported with the embeselled spoile. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnus* 24 An imbezel'd book. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* ii. 8 An Italian who had the keeping of their embeszeled mony. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkely Banker* i. viii. 153 The nature of the embeszeled property. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 281 An old gentleman .. used the contracted form of the participle in conversation, but .. gave it back its embeszeled syllable in reading.

Embezzlement (embəz'lmənt). Also 6 *embecill*, *embasell*, 7 *embesell*, *imbesle*. [f. EMBEZZLE v. + -MENT; in AF. (1404) *embesilement*.] The action of embeszing. † a. In senses of EMBEZZLE 1-3 (*obs.*). b. (The mod. sense.) Fraudulent appropriation of entrusted property.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 75 What is sacrilegie .. but an embecillment and stelthe of an holy thing out of an holy place. 1579 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 234 note, To be restored, withoute anye kinde of embasement. 1645 MILTON *Colat.* Wks. (1851) 356 Those weak supposes of .. portions and joyntures likely to incur imbezzlement heerby. 1766-72 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 205 The lightness which is remarked in the coins of Edward VI. was owing to the embeslements of this person. 1766 BURKE *Articles agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 166 Fraud, peculation, and embeslement. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 152 That punishment which is attached to embeslement. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Dec. 6½ Embeslement is the appropriation by a clerk or servant of money coming into his hands on his master's account.

Embezzler (embəz'laɪ). [f. EMBEZZLE v. + -ER.] One who embeszeles.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 25 July, Hogg is the .. most observable embeszer, that ever was known. 1687 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2300½ The Detainers, Imbezlers, or Concealers of the said Books. 1708 R. CROSFIELD *Affection of People*, etc. 4 The Embezlers of His Majesties Naval Stores. 1821 *Tail's Mag.* XXI. 376 Embezlers, burglars and pick-pockets. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 7½.

Embezzling (embəz'liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EMBEZZLE v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb EMBEZZLE, in various senses.

1540 *Act 30 Hen. VIII.* c. 48 Al .. wastes, imbesellinges .. and misusynge of the seyed artilleries, stores. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xi. (1877) 1. 224 Embesilling of goods committed by the master to the servant. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* ii. vii. (1588) 233 The embeselling of any Record. 1665 MARVELL *Lat. Mayor of Hull* Wks. I. 51 Another Bill .. to prevent the imbezzelling of prize goods. 1668 *Whole Duty Man* xv. § 26. 124 By careless embeselling of them.

Embeze, obs. form of IMBIBE.

1558 WARDE *Alexis's Sacr.* (1568) 2 b, When it is almost waxen drie, embeze or water it again as before.

Embill, -ing: see EM- prefix.

† **Embiillow**, v. *Obs. rare.* In 7 *enbiillow*.

[f. EN + BILLOW.] *trans.* To raise in billows. 1665 LISLE *Du Bartas*, *Nœ i* (R.), And then enbiillowd high doth in his pride disdain With fume and roaring din all hugeness of the maine.

Embina (emboind), *v.* Also 7 imbind. [*f.* EN- + BIND.] *trans.* To confine, hold fast.

a 1608 F. GREVILLE *Alaham* III. ii. (1633) 44 This secret haste is sure: all is imbound. *c* 1838 WORDSW. *Egyptian Maid*, The Damsel, in that trance embound.

Embitter (embitat), *v.* Also 7-9 imbitter. [*f.* EN- + BITTER *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make bitter, impart a bitter taste to. Now rare in *lit.* sense.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 726 When I had eaten it, my belly was imbittered. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 369 It is like wormwood that imbitters the nipple. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 122 Warm water, highly imbittered with the button-snake-root. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 85 Brewers embitter their beer with hops.

2. *fig.* To infuse with bitterness, spoil the sweetness of (existence, pleasures, pursuits, etc.).

a 1677 BARROW in Spurgeon *Treas. David Ps.* cxix. 71 Impiety... doth embitter all the conveniences and comforts of life. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 18 P. 1 It would imbitter all the sweets of life. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. 395 The last moments of Diocletian were embittered by some affronts. 1800 SCOTT *Abbot* i. Two circumstances only had imbittered their union. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 38 His prosperity was embittered by one insupportable recollection. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 89 An act which embittered the remainder of his days.

3. *fig.* To make more bitter or painful.

1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxii. 142 He imbitters not a distasteful message to a foreign Prince by his indiscretion in delivering it. 1701 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xli. 516 His actual misery was embittered by the recollection of past greatness. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 85 To aggravate and imbitter that real inequality. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist. x.* § 4. 801 His failure was embittered by heavier disasters elsewhere.

4. *fig.* To render (persons or feelings) virulent, intensely hostile or discontented; to exacerbate, intensify (a quarrel, etc.).

1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 65 The like censurings and despisings have imbittered the spirits. 1688 BURNET *Rights Princes* II. 31 Peoples minds were embittered one against another. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. iii. (ed. 4) 208 The Captain... had much embittered the people against him. 1777 WATSON *Philip II.* (1793) I. viii. 317 Putting them to death would only serve to embitter the resentment of the people. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. vi. 98 Personal ill-feeling of long standing... further embittered the old quarrels.

Embittered (embitat), *pp. a.* [*f.* prec. + -ED.] Made bitter, or more bitter. (Chiefly *fig.*; cf. senses of the vb.)

1655 MILTON *Lett. State* (1851) 333 Their imbitter'd and most implacable Enemies. *a* 1716 SOUTH *12 Serm.* (1717) V. 88 The Remorseless Malice of Imbitter'd Rebels. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. viii. 69 My temper becomes embittered. 1849 MILL *Ess.* (1859) II. 364 The embittered denunciations against the circulars and proclamations.

Hence + **Embitteredness**. *Obs.*

1643 TUCKNEY *Balm of G.* 35 If imbitteredness of spirit against God... can make it... Englands present disease... is grown pestilentially malignant.

Embitterer (embitat), *pp. a.* [*f.* EMBITTER + -ER.] One who or that which embitters.

1752 JOHNSON in John Taylor *Serm.* (1789) 224 The fear of death has always been considered as the... embitterer of the cup of joy. 1807 HOME *Every-day Bk.* II. 12 Sitting to drink is... the embitterer of their enjoyments. 1884 ANNIE SWAN *Dor. Kirke* xiv. 127 That old man is... an embitterer of the lives of others.

Embittering (embitat), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb EMBITTER.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 340 The vsing of euill speech hee [Saint James] likeneth to the imbittering... of the Fountaine.

Embitting (embitat), *pp. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING.] That embitters or tends to embitter.

1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 209 This embittering circumstance would spoil their relish. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* III. iv. 356 The suspicion... was embittering. *Ibid.* IV. v. 121 The imbittering discovery that, etc.

Embittement (embitat), [*f.* EMBITTER *v.* + -MENT.] The action of embittering; the state of being embittered.

1645 W. JENKYN *Serm.* 37 Labour for a sanctified use of all embitterments or stoppages. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 230 The usual embitterment of controversy. 1864 PUSLEY *Lect. Daniel* 320 Two portions contending against each other with extremest embitterment.

+ **Embladder**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* EN- + BLADDER.] *trans.* a. To cause vesicles to rise on the surface of (anything); to blister. b. To confine in a bladder. Hence **Embladdered** *pp. a.*

1664 CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 170 It doth not embladder a dead carcase, even as it doth a living body. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 117 The Elater of the external Ayr... forces the embladder'd Ayr into its former extension.

+ **Emblanch**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4 enblaunch. [*a.* OF. *emblanch-ir*, *f. en-* (see EN-) + *blanc* white; cf. *BLANCH v.*] *trans.* To whiten. *fig.* 1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* xvii. 269 Preestes, prechours and prelates, pat bep enblaunched with bele paroles. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3688 A tabernacle... grauen... of gilden platis, flamband all in filour & fewlis en-blanchid. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Land* (1671) 260 It was impossible that a spot of so deep a dye should be enblanchid.

Emblature. ? Mistake for EMBLAZURE.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine* G g 2 a, For whose honor there were Temples erected... and infinite emblatures of his praises decreed.

Emblaze (emblaz), *v.* Also imblaze. [*f.* EN- + BLAZE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To light up, illuminate, cause to glow.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 733 Th' unsought Diamonds... emblaze the forehead of the Deep. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 433 Polish'd arms emblaz'd the flaming fields. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 186 Topaz, emblaz'd with a golden gleam. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1839) 18/1 Till... the sun Emblaze, with upward-slanting ray, the breast And wing unquivering of the wheeling lark. 1854 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 323 The golden pane the setting sun doth just Imblaze.

2. To set in a blaze, kindle. Also *fig.* 1708 POPE *Dunci.* I. 235 Sulphur-tipt, emblaze an ale-house fire. 1747 COLLINS *Ode to Liberty* II. Where nearer suns emblaze its veins. 1815 *Month. Mag.* XXXVIII. 534 Fires, lightning kindled, the tall oaks imblaze.

Emblaze (emblaz), *v.* Also imblaze. [*f.* EN- + BLAZE *v.*]

+ 1. *a. trans.* To describe heraldically. b. To set forth by means of heraldic devices. Cf. **BLAZE v.**

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* IV. x. 76 But thou shalt wear it as a Herald's coat, To emblaze the Honor that thy master got. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* VII. II. (1632) 199 As Some of our Herald's have emblaz'd. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 157/2 Marke how I will emblaze thee... Within a Quagmire-field, two Toades in Chief. 1701 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 386 The Herald touches the bright fee, T' emblaze the brimstone of the vis-a-vis. 1788-1800 in BAILEY.

2. To adorn with heraldic devices. Hence (and influenced by **EMBLAZE v.**), to adorn magnificently, make resplendent.

1622 SKELTON *Why not to Court*, With crowns of gold emblaz'd They make him so amased. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 533 Th' Imperial Ensign... With Gems and Golden lustre rich emblaz'd Seraphic arms and Trophies. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 136 No weeping orphan saw his father's stores (Our shrines irradiate, or emblaze the floors. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 289 An enwoven tapestry of flame. emblaz'd Like hall of old barbaric Potentate.

3. To inscribe or portray conspicuously.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. 1831 I. 5 Where stout Hercules emblaz'd his trophies on two posts of brass. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 592 Or in their glittering Tissues bear emblaz'd Holy Memorials. 1748 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1660 Divine Instructor! Thy first volume... In moon, and stars... Emblaz'd to seize the sight. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 246 Here herald glory first emblaz'd her name.

4. To inscribe (a person) on 'the roll of fame' (or of infamy); to celebrate, render famous or notorious.

1596 FITZ-GERFAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 65 Drake hath no Homer to emblaze his glorie. 1609 HEYWOOD *Troia Britannica* in Farr's *S. P. Jas.* (1848) 330 These harsh meeters... but to emblaze you, had yet been vnborne. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 144/1 A Scritch-owle's quill... shall emblaze thee basest slave of men.

Emblazer (emblaz), [*f.* EMBLAZE *v.* 1, 2 + -ER.] He who or that which emblazes or illuminates.

1776 MICKLE *Camoens' Lusid* 446 Apollo here enthroned in light appears The eye of heaven, emblazer of the spheres.

Emblazon (emblazan), *v.* Also 7 emblazon, imblazon. [*f.* EN- + BLAZON *v.*]

1. *trans.* To inscribe or portray conspicuously, as on a heraldic shield; to adorn or inscribe with heraldic devices, words, etc. *lit.* and *fig.* Sometimes influenced by **EMBLAZE v.**

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 54 God... emblazon'd the aire with the tokens of his terror. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 55 On which... Cupid with his killing bow And cruell shafts emblazon'd she beheld. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 385 Th' Imperial Standard waves Emblazon'd rich with Gold. 1800 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 205 A carriage emblazoned with arms. 1831 BLAKE *Free-will* (1848) 155 The orbs which emblazon the canopy of heaven. 1879 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) He emblazoned it on a banner.

2. To celebrate, extol, 'blaze abroad'; to render illustrious.

1596 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 18 b, It is better for a Nobleman... to haue his... deedes emblazon'd by a Poet, than a Citizen. 1609 GAULE *Pract. The.* 31 Requisite it was our... King should haue... his Prophets as Heraults to emblaze his Progresses. 1790 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. vii. 138 God emblazon'd... His Servants, by joyning their Name to His own. 1761 *New Comp. Festiv. & Fasts* xxiv. 213 Prejudice would have prompted to them to emblazon the least appearance of fraud. 1819-30 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 225 Their success... was emblazoned to catch the eye of the public. 1839 LONGF. *Coplas de Manr.*, Heroes emblazon'd high to fame.

+ **Emblazon**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* prec. vb.] The delineation or heraldic description of armorial bearings.

1564 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 90 b, Erle Mortimers of March his cote... fully descrieth the same without any further emblazon. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 27 Vsing the said French phrases in my emblazons. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* 34 This sort of Emblazon is proper for Ecclesiastical Persons.

Emblazoned (emblazan), *pp. a.* [*f.* EMBLAZON *v.* + -ED.] Decorated with armorial devices or bearings; gorgeously adorned.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 34 Emblazon'd Shields. *a* 1791 BLACKLOCK *Elegy, Constantia* The horse Of wealthy guilt emblazoned boasts the pride Of painted heraldry. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. v, And many a bright emblazon'd rhyme By Persian scribes redeem'd from time.

Emblazoner (emblazan), [*f.* as prec. + -ER.] One who emblazons.

1591 FLORIO *and Fruites* A iij b, Such a rare emblazoner of his magnanimite, as the Meonian Poete. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smectymnu.* Wks. 1738 I. 106 But I step again to this Emblazoner of his Title-page.

Emblazoning (emblazan), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* as

prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. EMBLAZON; *concr.* armorial or heraldic decoration.

1775 in ASH. 1800 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xiv, Twilight saints and dim emblazonings.

Emblazonment (emblazanment), [*f.* as prec. + -MENT.] The action of the vb. EMBLAZON; *concr.* an armorial ensign or heraldic device.

1799 COLERIDGE *Ode Duchess Devonsh.* Emblazonments and old ancestral crests. 1818 SCOTT *Lt. in Lockhart* (1839) VI. 12, I have my quarters and emblazonments free of all stain. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxv. (1856) 203 A flag-staff, with armorial emblazonments at the top.

Emblazonry (emblazanri). Also imblazonry. [*f.* as prec. + -RY.]

1. a. The art of depicting or describing heraldic devices. b. *concr.* Heraldic devices collectively; symbolic ornament.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 512 With bright imblazonrie, and horrent Arms. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 345 The poet is speaking of some emblazonry upon the cuirass of Agamemnon. 1815 WORDSW. *White Doe* III. 91 The Banner in all its dread emblazonry. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* I. 3 Burke... could dispense with pedigrees and heralds. His works form his best emblazonry. 1851 TRENCH *Poems* 112 Thine ancient standard's rich emblazonry.

2. a. Display of gorgeous colours; brilliant pictorial representation. b. Verbal amplification or embellishment.

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. (1850) 72 If these thoughts Are a gratuitous emblazonry. 1807 POLLOCK *Course T.* I. In horrible emblazonry, were limned All shapes... of wretchedness. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 56 The Sun... with his gold-purple emblazonry. 1843 BLACKW. *Mag.* LIV. 273 It would be injurious to spend words in emblazonry.

+ **Emblazure**. *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* EMBLAZE *v.* 2 + -URE.] = EMBLAZONING.

1564 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 127 Vse themblazure thereof by heuens, fittest for the cote of so noble a prince. 1606 [see EMBLAZURE].

+ **Emble**. *Obs. rare* -1. [Derivation unknown: Markham's reference is to OF. *emblai* (of a field) sown with wheat.] (See quot.)

1631 MARKHAM *Weald of Kent* II. i. (1668) 9 A Worm, called an Emble, which in French signifieth Corn in the ground.

Emblem (emblem), *sb.* Also 5-7 embleme. [*ad. L. emblema* inlaid work, a raised ornament on a vessel, a Gr. *εμβλημα* an insertion, *f. εμβλη- perfect etc. stem of εμβάλλειν* to throw in.]

+ 1. An ornament of inlaid work. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Emblem, any fine work cunningly set in wood or other substance, as we see in chessboards and tables. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 703 The ground more colour'd then with stone Of costliest Emblem. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1775 ASH, Emblem, an inlay, an enamel, that which is inserted into some other substance.

+ 2. A drawing or picture expressing a moral fable or allegory; a fable or allegory such as might be expressed pictorially. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 1 Emblemes of olde likenes and figures Welche prouyd ben fructuous of sentence. 1625 BACON *Ess. Seditions & Troubles* (Arb.) 407 Jupiter... sent for Briareus, with his hundred Hands... An Emblem, no doubt, to shew, etc. 1635 QUARLES *Embl. Introd.* (1718) 2 An Emblem is but a silent parable. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. 294, I like that Embleme of Charity... a naked child, giving honey to a Bee without wings. 1664 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 53 Like the Asse... in the Embleme. 1730-6 BAILEY, Emblem, a painted enigma or representation of some moral notion by way of device or picture.

+ b. *abstr.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 58 Embleme [one of the two parts of the 'art of memory'] reduceth conceits intellectuall to Images sensible.

3. A picture of an object (or the object itself) serving as a symbolical representation of an abstract quality, an action, state of things, class of persons, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 44 One Captaine Spurio with his scitricate an Embleme of warre heere on his sinister cheek. 1613 - *Hen. VIII.* IV. i. 89 The rod, and bird of peace, and all such Emblemes Laid nobly on her. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* II. 189 Such beasts... are emblemes... of Christian vertues. 1789 MRS. PLOZZI *Journ. France* I. 159 The short cut coat is the emblem of a military profession. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. v. 76 The ox is thought to be the emblem of life or strength. 1879 YEATS *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 69 The spindle or the loom was the emblem of woman.

b. In wider sense: A symbol, typical representation. Sometimes applied to a person: The 'type', personification (of some virtue or quality).

a 1631 DONNE *Hymne to Christ*, What sea soever swallow mee, that flood Shall be to mee an embleme of thy blood. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 450 For my Lord Treasurer and Lord Chamberlain, I found them two most admirable Emblemes of the... Felicity of Ministers of State. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 14 And my Father, an Embleme of our blessed Saviour's Parable, had even kill'd the fatted Calf for me. 1798 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 43 P 5 The evening is an embleme of autumn. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. II. 28 Mary Stuart... the embleme and exponent of all that was most Roman in Europe. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* IX. VI. (1876) 333 Ocean, stars, and mountains, emblemes and evidences of eternity.

4. A figured object used with symbolic meaning, as the distinctive badge of a person, family, nation, etc. Chiefly of heraldic devices, and of the symbolic objects accompanying the images of saints.

1666 J. LANE *Spr. Tale* ix. (1888) 479 So after his dead lord was pale and cold, takes off his ensigne, which his emblem bore. a 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 78 This tree in after-times became the Emblem of that Country. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxviii, The Blue Falcon, the emblem of the Clan Quhele. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Poet Wks.* (Bohn) I. 160 See the power of national emblems . . . a crescent, a lion, an eagle, or other figure, on an old rag of bunting. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* ix. 53 The weapon represents the emblem of St. Paul.

† 5. In pl. The evidences of sex. *Obs.*

1661 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* iv. ii, Where are his emblems? 6. attrib. as in emblem-writer.

Emblem (emblem), *v.* Also 7 **emblem.** [*f. prec.*] *trans.* To be the emblem of (something); to express, symbolize, or suggest by means of an emblem. Also, *To emblem forth.*

1624 G. WHETSTONE *Mirror for Magistr. Epistle, etc.*, ad. fin. c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merit* iv. v. 344 Those by-form'd fires . . . emblem two royal babes. 1636 HENSHAW *Horae Sub.* 28 Much knowledge, not much speech, emblem's a wise man. 1664 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 314 To emblem forth his variety of operations. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 313 This mystery of Providence was emblem'd in the prophetic vision of a wheel. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 257 All Christianity, as Dante and the Middle Ages had it, is emblem'd here. 1845 NEALE *Mirr. Faith* 84 And Holy Church bath Her banners high To emblem her Saviour's Victory.

Emblematic (emblemætik), *a.* [*f. Gr. ἐμβληματ- stem of ἐμβλῆμα (see EMBLEM sb.) + -IC.*]

Pertaining to, or of the nature of, or serving as, an emblem; symbolical, typical. *Const. of.*

1643 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 206 The emblematic tree at the other passage out of the church. 1708 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 54 Neither Christ nor his Apostles have proposed any doctrine after an Emblematic manner. 1763 DERRICK *Lett.* (1767) II. 110 A monument . . . enriched with . . . inscriptions, and emblematic sculptures. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* and *Prol.*, View her . . . primly portray'd on emblematic wood! 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iv. viii. 10 And on his finger given to shine The emblematic ring. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 43 Clothes . . . are Emblematic . . . of a manifold cunning Victory over Want. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* vi. 130 A process in the mind of man . . . makes material sights and objects first beautiful and then emblematic.

Emblematical, *a.* [*f. prec. + -AL.*] = *prec.*

1644 BULWER *Chirolo.* 77 A spice of their authority more strong than their emblematical Mace. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pard.* I. ii. (1713) 45 An emblematical representation of God's unspeakable mercy. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 81 ¶ 6 Gorgons, Chimæras, and Centaurs, with many other Emblematical Figures. 1726 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* I. 31 Such reverses as are purely emblematical. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 107 Dances and games were instituted, emblematical of the regeneration of the world. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 485 These large emblematical wings.

Hence † **Emblematicness**, *Obs.*

1731 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Emblematically, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY.* 2] In an emblematical manner; after the manner of, for the purpose of, or by means of an emblem.

1607 TOPSELL *Four. Beasts* 8 Baboons . . . some which abhor fishes . . . which kind the Egyptians Emblematically use to paint. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 118 The destruction of the city . . . is emblematically represented in bass relief. 1886 MANCH. *Exam.* 16 Feb. 5/3 Whether this work of art was intended to be taken literally or emblematically.

Emblematicize (emblemætisəiz), *v. rare.* [*f. EMBLEMATIC + -IZE.*] *trans.* To impart an emblematic or allegorical character to.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 131 His pictures, which he generally endeavoured to emblematicize by genii and Cupids.

Emblematist (emblemætist). [*f. Gr. ἐμβληματ- stem of ἐμβλῆμα (see EMBLEM) + -IST.*]

a. One who invents or makes use of pictorial emblems. *b.* One who composes allegories; an emblem-writer.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 236 The pictures of Emblematisers in the coats of several families. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 262 The Emblematisers usually exprest fecundity by that Animal [the Goat]. 1861 SAT. *Rev.* 7 Dec. 591 Hearts, and darts, and butterflies, and crosses, and crowns have always formed the stock in trade of Emblematisers. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 138 Alciato, the famous lawyer and emblematiser.

Emblematize (emblemætəiz), *v.* [*f. as prec. + -IZE.*]

1. *trans.* Of things: To serve as an emblem of; to express or represent mystically, allusively, or allegorically.

1615 W. HULL *Mirror of Maiestie* 134 The vanity of these fading crowns was emblemized by that solemn ceremony. c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* v. § 43 A worse error than can rightly be emblemized by Ixion's fabulous imaginations. 1823 LAMB in *Life & Lett.* (1840) xii. 119 The goose and little goslings should emblemize a Quaker poet that has no children. 1870 GOULBURN *Cathedral Syst.* iii. 37 The tabernacle and temple worship was framed to emblemize the worship of heaven.

2. Of persons: To represent by means of an emblem; to figure.

1830 MOIR in *Fraser's Mag.* II. 408 The American poet, who emblemizes departing man, as folding his mantle round him, and lying down to pleasant dreams. 1864 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXXXVI. 509, I emblemized civilisation, in the Chinese lady in japan-gilt frame.

Hence **Emblematising** *pp. a.*

1751 MRS. MONTAGU *Lett.* III. 173 The good man . . . to

an emblemizing genius would have afforded an ample subject.

Emblematology (emblemät'öldgi). [*f. as prec. + -(O)LOGY.*] The science of the origin and meaning of emblems.

1881 Oracle 5 Nov. 294 The student of Christian emblematology.

Emblement (emblemént). *Law.* Forms: 5 **inblement**, 6 **emblemente**, 7 **emblement**, 8-**emblement**. [*a. OF. emblaement, f. emblaer, (mod.F. emblaver) to sow with corn; = med. L. imbladare (It. imbiadare), f. in + bladum (= F. blé) wheat.*]

'The profits of sown land: but the word is sometimes used more largely for any products that arise naturally from the ground as grass, fruit, etc.' (Tomlins).

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 61. § 3 All fermours . . . [shall] have such Inblementis and Cornys as be sowyn therupon. 1590 H. SWINBURN *Treat. Test.* 218 Emblementes, or corne growing upon the ground. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 133 b, Emblements are the profits of the land which have been sowed. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* ii. 167 The Lessee shall not have the Emblements. 1855 H. BROOM *Comm. Com. Law* 15 The general rule of law concerning emblements.

Embleming (emblemínj), *vb. sb.* [*f. EMBLEM v. + -ING.*] The action of the vb. EMBLEM.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 257 How unconscious of any embleming!

† **Emblemysh**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **emblemish**, **emblemish**, **emblemish**, **emblemish**, **emblemish**, **emblemish**. [*f. EN- + BLEMYSH; AFR. had emblemyr.*] *trans. a.* To damage, injure, maim; *b.* to deface, disfigure.

c 1384 WYCLIF *Sct. Wks.* III. 362 And bi sich blyndenesse in cursing many curseris emblemyshen hemself. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.*, *Lucrece* (Camb. MS.) And hire teris . . . Emblemyshid [other texts embellished] hire wifly chastite. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 137 I fele my name and fame greatly emblemyshid. 1575 LANHAM *Lett.* (1871) 36, I . . . by my fond temping afore hand emblemysh the beauty. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 472 The said Richard Chedder was emblemyshid and maimed to the peril of death.

Hence **Emblemyshing** *vb. sb.*

1563-7 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 406/1 The great emblemyshing of Christian faith.

† **Emblemyst**, *Obs.* [*f. EMBLEM + -IST.*] A delineator or writer of emblems.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* p. 1 b, Other Emblemysts have limd forth a right student, euer to haue one eye shut, and an other open. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 120/1 Answer a depraing Emblemyst.

Emblemyze (embleməiz), *v.* [*f. as prec. + -IZE.*] 1. *trans.* To represent emblematically.

1646 J. VICARS (title) Sight of the Transactions of these Latter Yeares, Emblemyzed with Engraven Plates. 1639 BARCLAY *Lost Lady* I. i, in *Hazl. Dost.* XII. 548 'Twould emblemyze, but not express his grief. 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Free-Lance* II. 129 Nothing would better emblemyze the happiness she had given me.

2. To make into a sign or badge.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. Cijb, The arms of the russia company, emblemyzed.

Emblie (embliek). Forms: 6 **emblieo**, 7 **emblieck**. [*ad. med.L. emblica, -icus, ad. Ar. ألمح*]

amlaj a. Pers. ألمله amleh, cf. Skr. āmalakā of same meaning.] The fruit of *Embliea officinalis*, a tree of the N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*, whose flowers are apertient, leaves and bark a remedy against dysentery. Also *Embliea myrobalan*.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* iii. iv. (Arb.) 151 Mirolbalanes . . . which the phisitians caule Emblieos and Chebulos. 1698 SALMON *Land. Disp.* 136/2 The five sorts of Myrobalans . . . the Emblie purge Flegm and Water. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* II. xiv, A Boxfull of conserves, of round Myrobalan plums, called Embliecks. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, The emblie Myrobalan is of a dark blackish grey colour.

† **Emblind**, *v. Obs.* [*f. EN- + BLIND a.*] *trans.* = BLIND.

1630 I. CRAVEN *Serm.* 17 Man may . . . be . . . emblinded through affection.

† **Embliss**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **enblisse**. [*f. EN- + BLISS.*] *trans.* To make happy, bless.

c 1430 LVDC. *Bochas* II. xxvi. (1554) 61 b, Nombre of childre t' enblisse his linage. c 1725 FIELDING *Pleas. of Town Wks.* 1775 I. 228 How I'll enblisse thee. 1797 T. TOWNSEND *Poems* [Monthly Rev. 463. Enblissed is a word peculiar to this author].

† **Emblloom** (emblū'm), *v. Obs.* [*f. EN- + BLOOM sb.*] *trans.* To cover with bloom; to impart a fresh or ruddy appearance to.

a 1528 SKELTON *Ph. Sparrowe* 1038 Her lyppes soft and mery, Emblomed lyke the chery. 1799 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v, Emblomed his aspect shines.

Embloussom, imbloussom (em-, imblūsəm), *v.* [*f. EN- + BLOSSOM sb.*] *trans.* To load or cover with blossoms. Hence **Embloussomed** *pp. a.*

1766 J. CUNNINGHAM *Day* 33 The warbling throng, On the white embloussom'd spray! 1821 BLACKW. *Mag.* X. 651 The wreaths that would our brows embloussom. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 115 The whisperings of embloussomed trees.

† **Emblustricate**, *v. Obs.* [Whimsically formed to render the equally fantastic Fr. *emburelucquer*.] *trans.* To bewilder.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxii, The Romish church,

when tottering and emblustricated with the Gibble Gabbli: Gibberish of this odious Error.

† **Emboast**, *v. Obs.* [*cf. EMBOSSE v., EMBOS-TURE.*] *trans.* ? To carve (on a building).

1575 FENTON tr. Guevara in *Golden Epistles* 72 Men beare more honor to the Sepulchres of the vertuous, then to the emboasted Palaces of the wicked. 1579 — tr. Guicciardini's *Hist. Ital.* 1070 Skootchions . . . affixed and emboasted to the publike palleaces.

† **Emboat**, *v. Obs.* In 6 **enbote** [*f. EN- + BOAT sb.*] *trans.* To put on board a boat.

1542 Stat. 34 & 35 Hen. VIII, cap. 9 § 2 No person shall enbote or lade any Wheate . . . in any picard bot or other vessell.

† **Embock**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [*ad. It. imboccare, f. in + bocca mouth.*] *trans.* To stop up the mouth of (a cannon).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres*, v. ii. 130 The Cannoneras . . . may not bee embocked or stopped vp.

Embodied, imbodyed (embɔɪdɪd), *pp. a.* [*f. EMBODY v. + ED.*]

1. Of 'soul' or 'spirit': Having a body, invested with a body.

a. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VIII. lxxxix. 120 O, could embody'd Soules Sinnes bane view well. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. iii. 58 Spirits embodied have converse with . . . spirits unembodied. 1783 JOHNSON *Lett.* II. 304 External locality has great effects, at least upon all embodied beings. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* II. (1848) 12 A spirit, or embodied blast of air. 1870 MAX MÜLLER, *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 365 As men, we only know of embodied spirits. 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield*, 27 The embodied spirit of treason and slavery.

β. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 243 Words that cannot be . . . understood by an imbodyed Understanding. 176 WESLEY *Serm. Wks.* 1811 IX. 148 An imbodyed spirit cannot form one thought, but by the mediation of its bodily organs.

2. Of principles, ideas, etc.: *a.* Expressed or exhibited in material or concrete form; *b.* incorporated into a system.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 137 There is a great deal of imbodyed Art in Nature. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Stud. Law Nat. Wks.* 1846 I. 364 The embodied experience of mankind. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 37 The individual follows reason, and the city law, which is embodied reason.

3. Formed or combined into a militant body or company; arrayed, marshalled.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 573 Such imbodyed force, as, nam'd with these, Could merit more than that small infantry. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 540 Not less their number than the embodied cranes. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 11 The number of embodied troops. 1807 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 179 The advocates of a simpler ritual had by no means assumed the shape of an embodied faction.

Embodier (embɔɪdiə), [*f. EMBODY v. + -ER.*] One who or that which embodies.

1644 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* Sig. a. Those Embodiers of Arts . . . into the limits of their proper method. 1844 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXXV. 752 Claude . . . the embodier of 'foolish pastoralism'. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 165 His native tongue as the embodier and perpetrator of it.

Embodiment, imbodyment (em-, imbɔɪd'mént), [*f. EMBODY v. + -MENT.*]

1. The action of embodying; the process or state of being embodied. *lit. and fig.*

1828 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrm.* II. 19 As long as a beautiful thought shall require physical embodiment. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 125 Souls . . . condemned, by reason of sin, to repeated embodiment. 1881 *Athenaeum* No. 2811. 348/2 No less admirable is Herr Reichmann's embodiment of Wolfram.

2. *concr.* That in which (something) is embodied. *a.* The corporeal 'vesture' or 'habitation' of (a soul). Also *fig.*

1850 WHIFFLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 311 This fiery spiritual essence was enclosed in a frame sensitive enough to be its fit embodiment. 1866 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. i. (1875) 13 The soul of truth contained in erroneous creeds is very unlike most . . . of its several embodiments.

b. That in which (a principle, an abstract idea, etc.) is embodied, actualized, or concretely expressed. Also applied (with some reference to sense *a.*) to persons: The embodied type, 'incarnation' (of a quality, sentiment, etc.).

1808 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 117 The most striking embodiment of a highly remarkable belief. 1835 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. iii. 30 Jack and Stephen . . . are . . . an embodiment of my notion of an English sailor, and of a . . . tradesman. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* iv. 133 He is the imbodyment of the most genuine national feeling. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. i. 28 To Ralegh, the Spanish empire and polity became the very types and embodiments of evil. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 141 Works of art . . . the visible embodiment of the divine.

Embody, imbody (em-, imbɔɪdi), *v.* [*f. EN-, IN- + BODY sb.*] The form *imbody* is the only one recognized in Bailey and Johnson (though the latter uses *embody* s.v. *Incorporate*), but is now less usual.]

1. *trans.* To put into a body; to invest or clothe (a spirit) with a body.

a. 1548 GEST *Pr. Maist* 86 No more then the sayd holy ghost is adjudged embodied or enharted. a 1699 BONNELL in W. Hamilton *Life* (1703) II. 134 My Saviour Impregnated the Consecrated Elements, and in a manner Embody'd himself there. 1797 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 26 Whether are there any spirits inhabiting the visible world, which have never yet been embodied. 1799 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals, etc.* 44 Would She embody'd to thy Arms return? 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrm.* II. 10 A pale, small person, scarcely embodied at all. 1869 J. MANTINEAU

Ess. II. 291 In him the old scholastic spirit seems embodied again.

1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw. IV* (1874) I. 27 Such haughtie stomachs... Imbodied in the breasts of Citizens. 1620 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 561 Devils being imbodyed in ayre can... move it.

2. To impart a material, corporeal, or sensual character to. *rare*. + Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 468 The sole... Imbodyes, and imbrutes, till she quite lose The divine property of her first being. 1654 S. PATRICK *Fun. Sermon* in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 555 Do not imbody and enervate your souls by idleness and base neglect. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* 575 Spirituality of mind enables them to conceive those mysteries with a pure devotion, without the danger of embodying and imbruting them.

3. To give a concrete form to (what is abstract or ideal); to express (principles, thoughts, intentions) in an institution, work of art, action, definite form of words, etc.

a. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl. No.* 168 P. 5 Poetry, that force... which embodies sentiment. 1815 WELLINGTON *Gurw. Disp.* XII. 455 I have not yet been able to embody in a treaty the principles of this arrangement. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlviii. (1862) IV. 267 The custom having been embodied in law. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* I. The blue coat and stiff white cravat which... embodied her idea of a father. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 615 A popular notion, embodied in a rhyming couplet.

b. 1744 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 111 What Words shall be found to embody Air? 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* I. v. 110 One century imbodyed it in marble. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* v. 74 When this conception is imbodyed in an object of worship.

b. Of institutions, works of art, actions, forms of words, etc.: To be an embodiment or expression of (an idea, principle, etc.).

1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dan.* II. 64 This house... was to embody her idea of home.

4. To cause to become part of a body; to unite into one body; to incorporate (a thing) in a mass of material, (particular elements) in a system or complex unity.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 173 For I by vow am so embodied yours. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 192 We shall meet with the same Metall or Mineral embody'd in Stone. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 190 The apostate Jews, among whom... some of the Samaritans... became embody'd. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Stud. Law Nat.* Wks. 1846 I. 385 Yet so much of these treaties has been embodied into the general law of Europe.

+ b. *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs.*

1692 tr. *Sallust* 8 Incredible it is to think how easily they (different tribes) embody'd.

o. *trans.* Of a complex unity: To include, comprise (such or such elements).

1847 MEDWIN *Shelley* I. 29 Blue books... embodied stories of haunted castles, bandits, murderers. 1860 *Daily News* 18 Dec. The measure embodies of course the six points of the League's educational charter. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iv. 198 Mahometanism certainly... embodies in it some ancient and momentous truths.

+ 5. *Chem. and Phys.* a. *trans.* To form into one body. b. *intr.* for *refl.* To coalesce, draw together, solidify. *Obs.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxv. 264 The Bubbles... imbodyed themselves... into one. 1664 H. STURGE *Ind. Nectar* iii. 26 These Corpuscles did never embody into greater quantities. 1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* I. xvi. (1686) 376 The spirit of wine being a sulphur does unite and imbody with those that remain. c. 1688 J. COLLINS *Making of Salt* 54 It will naturally Embody in the Sun, and become a substance like Salt. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 12. 2 An Alimentary Liquor... doth embody with the Blood. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 27 Heating the Oils a little... adding the oil of Vitriol... and stirring 'till all are embodied together.

6. *trans.* To form into a body or company for military or other purposes; to organize.

1649 SELDEN *Lawus Eng.* II. xi. (1739) 63 The Army is ever embodied within the Kingdom. a. 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 265 Holy persons might... embody themselves into a Church. 1779 J. JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 218 The troops were never before so healthy since they were embodied. 1838 42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xlv. 201 Livius... embodied the population of the town. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxx. 174 The forces... may now be considered as embodied against each other.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To form or join a body or company for military or other purposes.

1648 CROMWELL *Let.* 20 Aug. (Carlyle), I have... ordered Colonel Scroop with five troops of horse and two troops of dragoons, with two regiments of foot, to embody with them. 1661 *Lond. Allarum* 3 They had secretly entered into a Combination... to meet and imbody at their appointed Rendezvous. 1681 *Moore's Baffled* 16 [He] commanded the Horse to Embody within the Lines. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Disc.* Wks. 1842 I. 133 Firmly to embody against this court party. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 669 The Tories... embodied in armed parties.

7. *trans.* To impart 'body' to (painting); to paint with a full body of colour.

1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art.* vi. (1848) 223 His [Vandyck's] lights are... well embodied with colour.

Hence *Embodying vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 201 The embodying of Scotland into one commonwealth with England. 1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 182 To prevent all considerable Embodyings to resist him. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 223 All that... embodying of colour... may be given as you go on. 1791 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 179 Water is the embodying principle of all elastic fluids.

Embog (embog), *v.* Also 7 embogge, imbog,

9 embogue. [f. EN- + BOG sb.] *trans.* To plunge into a bog; to hamper in a bog, lit. and fig.

1604 BAST in *Farr S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 472 Imboggd he shall be, where nought he shall see But horror and feare. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. 64 He was... constrained... to Embogge himself in the Bankers and Vauers bookes. 1752 WESLEY in *Wks.* 1872 II. 256 Attempting to ride over the common... my mare was quickly imbogged. 1867 N. *Brit. Daily Mail* 30 Sept., The valley was so soft that the big guns would have become embogged. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 1 June 5/2 Embogued in a morass.

+ **Embogge**, *v.* *Obs.* [? corruptly ad. Sp. *embocar*, f. *em- + boca* mouth.] = **DISEMBogue**.

Hence + **Emboguing vbl. sb.**, the place where a lake or river discharges itself. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 113 The emboguing [Fr. *emboucheure*] of the Meotis fennes.

+ **Emboil**. Also 6 emboyl. *Obs. rare*. [f. EN- + BOIL.] a. *trans.* To cause to boil or to agitate with rage. b. *intr.* To be in a boil or agitation.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 28 Emboyled, grieved, brent *Ibid.* II. iv. 9 The Knight emboyling in his haughtie hart.

|| **Emboitement** (anhwatman). [Fr.; f. *embotter* to enclose in a box, f. *em- in + botte* box.

1. *Anat.* The fitting of a bone into another.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 32 This kind of 'emboitement' of the occipital in the parietal vertebra.

2. *Biol.* Used by Buffon to describe the hypothesis of the generation of living things, according to which successive generations are produced by the successive development of living germs which lie one within the other (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

3. The closing up of a number of men in order to secure the front rank from injury.

In *Mod. Dicts.*

+ **Embold**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5-6 embold, 7 imbold. [f. EN- + BOLD.] *trans.* To make bold, embolden; to incite, encourage.

c. 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 273 b/1 Mine heart began some deale to be embolded. 1536 in *Styrye Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxv. Bee she... examined... who did embold... her therunto. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ix. 180 The selfe sight of this force shall you so embold. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 891 Bind and imbold mee once more to present My humble briefs in form of Parliament.

Embolden, imbolden (em-, imbōwldən), *v.* Also 6 embolden, -bowlden, 6-7 emboulden, -bowlden. [f. EN-, IN- + BOLD + -EN.] *trans.* To render bold or more bold; to hearten, encourage.

a. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* (1633) 2 Ep. Ded., I am emboldened to present them to your Lordships patronage. 1583 T. STOCKER *Tragicall Hist.* I. 109 b. We... are emboldened to exhibit a certaine supplication. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 46 He emboldeneth the erring hart to suffer for error. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 434 Thus I embold'nd spake. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 100 P. 4 Their Aspects were so... emboldened with Resolution. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 403 The Bombay Presidency were more emboldened in their importunity. 1860 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 88 The affronts which his poverty emboldened... low-minded men to offer to him.

b. 1586 T. B. *La Primard. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 218 Ambition... imboldeneth [the soul] to seeke his destruction of whom he holdeth his life. 1666 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* x. 201 Their looks imboldened, modestie now gone. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 231 Whether... my Look, my Dress, my Appearance... imbolden such an affrontive Involence. 1854 J. ABBOT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxv. 406 The... inconvenience of imboldening... the foes of the consular government.

Hence **Emboldener**, one who or that which emboldens. **Emboldening vbl. sb.** and *ppl. a.*

1847 CRAIG, *Emboldener*. 1882 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* iv. Argument is a great emboldener. 1503 Act. 19 Hen. VII. c. 10 Small fines have been... set to the... great emboldening of the said Offenders. 1575 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 364 Another imboldening of evil persons. 1628 WITHER, *Brit. Rememb.* II. 248 But, rather, lesse imboldning then before. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. v. 297 There was nothing... but... emboldening of their foes.

+ **Emboldish**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. In 6 emboldish. [f. EN- + BOLD, after words like *impoverish*.] = **EMBOLDEN**.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 293 They that were disposed to do disobedience were... emboldishd [printed emboldrshid]. Hence + **Emboldishment**, *Obs.*, in 6 imboldishment. [see -MENT.] = **EMBOLDENING vbl. sb.**

1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII. c. 20. § 2 To the great imboldishment of... mysogoverned persons disobeying your lawes.

|| **Embole** (embōli). *Med.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐμβολή* a throwing or putting in, f. *ἐμβαλλειν* to throw in, f. *ἐν in + βαλλειν* to throw.]

+ 1. The reducing of a dislocated limb. *Obs.*

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Embole*, the reduction or setting of a dislocated bone. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Embole*, a term formerly used for the reduction of a dislocation.

2. 'A plug or wedge' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

3. = **EMBOLUS** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Embole (embōlik), *a. Pathol.* [f. **EMBOLUS** + -IC.] Relating to or caused by an embolus.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 33 The multiple abscesses in pyæmia are, for the most part, of embolic origin. 1874 JONES & SEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 270 Embolic softening is the lesion most frequently discovered.

+ **Embolismal**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. Gr. *ἐμβολισμῶς* of same meaning (cf. **EMBOLISM**) + -AL.] Intercalary. So + **Embolismal** [see -AN], **Embolismar** [see -AR].

1677 CARY *Chronol.* I. i. 1. iv. 11 Differences of years, some ordinary and common, others Embolismal. 1796 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 244 To this purpose they us'd Intercalary or Embolimean Months. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Embolimean* is chiefly used in speaking of the additional months inserted by chronologists to form the lunar cycle of 19 years. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* I. i. 1. xii. 46 They must needs make Embolimean Months or Days.

+ **Embolimary**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. Gr. *ἐμβολιμαῖος* (see *prec*) + -ARY.] = *prec.*

1696 WHISTON *The Earth* II. (1722) 178 Each year had in it 12 Lunar Months... no Embolimary Month being taken in.

Embolism (embōliz'm). [ad. L. *embolismus*, a late Gr. *ἐμβολισμός* intercalation, f. *ἐμβολή*, *ἐμβολος*; cf. **EMBOLE**, **EMBOLUS**.]

1. *Chronol.* The periodical intercalation of a day or days in the calendar to correct the error arising from the difference between the civil and the solar year. *concr.* A period of time so intercalated.

1387 TREVISA *Hidden* (Rolls) III. 259 Not be 3ere of þe sonne, noþer of embolisme. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* I. iii. iv. 107 To make embolismes and intercalations. a. 1638 MEDE Wks. III. iv. 589 marg., Count the Embolism of 5 days. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 426 An Embolisme of 30 days or a full Month must needs be made somewhere this year. 1708 MARSDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 417 The year of the Mahometans consists of twelve lunar months... no embolism being employed to adjust it to the solar period. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s. v. *Embolismus*. 1847 in CRAIG.

+ b. *attrib.* (in quot. quasi-adj.). *Obs.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* H. vij. Ane moneth... addit to y^e 3ere... makis y^e same... to be callit embolisme.

+ 2. (*nonce-use*). See *quot.*

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 435 All he has written is a mere embolism or insertion of foreign and absurd matter.

3. *Pathol.* [cf. **EMBOLUS**.] (See *quot.*)

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. iv. 73 Embolism... a plugging up of an artery with coagulated blood. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 431 Embolism is a somewhat common affection and consists in the occlusion of a vessel.

+ **Embolismar**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. Incorrect form of **EMBOLIMEAN**, after **EMBOLISM**.

1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 11 The Embolismar or Intercalated Years.

+ **Embolismal**, *a. Obs. Chronol.* [f. **EMBOLISM** + -AL.] That pertains to embolism or intercalation. a. Of a year: That is lengthened by intercalation. b. Of a month: That is intercalated.

1682 WHARTON *Disc. Years* etc. Wks. (1683) 72 This year is two-fold, viz. Commune, containing 12 Synodical Lunations; or Embolismal, which containeth 13. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 426 There must needs be 7 Embolismal months.

+ **Embolismatical**, *a. Obs.* -0 [f. Gr. *ἐμβολισματικός* stem of *ἐμβολισμα* + -ICAL.] = *prec.*

1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Embolismic (embōliz'mik), *a. Chronol.* [f. **EMBOLISM** + -IC.] = **EMBOLISMAL**.

1736 BAILEY, *Embolismic*, intercalary. 1775 ASH, *Embolismic*, belonging to an embolism, intercalary. 1871 J. FOWLER in *Archæol.* XLIV. 146 The signs and symbols of the thirteen months of the Anglo-Saxon embolismic year. 1876 *Prayer-bk. Interleaved* 51 All but one of the additional or embolismic lunations. 1877 BR. S. BUTCHER *Eccles. Cal.* 59. Hence + **Embolismical**, *a. Obs.* -0 = *prec.*

1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

|| **Embolismus** (embōliz'mz's). [L.; see **EMBOLISM**.]

+ 1. *Chronol.* a. The excess of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months. b. Intercalation. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. iv. (1495) 348 Embolismus is encreasyng and exesse by the whyche the yere of the sunne passyth the yere of the mone. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Embolismus*... signifies intercalation.

2. In the Greek liturgy: A prayer inserted after the concluding petitions of the Lord's Prayer.

1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 476 Said... after the embolismus at Easter-tide.

Embolite (embōlīt). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἐμβόλιον* an intermediate + -ITE; because between the chlorid and bromid of silver (Dana).] 'A chlorobromide of silver, Ag² Br² Cl². It is perfectly malleable; has a resinous and somewhat adamantine lustre, and varies in colour from asparagus-green to pistachio, olive, and greyish-green' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*). Also *attrib.*

1850 DANA *Min.* 545 Embolite, crystals are implanted in crystallized calc spar. 1868 *Ibid.* (1880) 116 Varieties of embolite based on the proportion of bromid to chlorid.

Embolite, error for **EMBELLIE**.

1560 ed. *Chaucer, Astrolabe* 251/1.

+ **Embolization**, *Obs. rare* -1. *Chronol.* [f. **embolize* (deduced from **EMBOLISM**) + -ATION.] Intercalation.

1677 CARY *Chronol.* I. i. 1. xii. 46 Which Embolization must have some Analogy with the Greek Mode.

+ **Embolne**, *v. Obs.* Also 5-6 enbolne. [f. EN- + BOLNE.] *trans.* To cause to swell or rise; fig. to puff up. Hence **Embolning vbl. sb.**

1430 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* I. ix. With yrou herte enbolned all with pride. c. 1525 SKELTON *Rephyc. Wks.* 1862 II. 232 Yong scoles nowe a dayes enbolned with the flyblown blast of the moche wayne glorious pipping wynde. 1598 NASHE *Christ's T.* 14b, Embolning the billowes vppe to the

ayre, with roring and howling [they] darte themselves on eury Rocke. 1699 in COLLES. 1775 ASH, *Embolned*, swelled.

|| **Embolon** (e mbo'lŏn). *Pathol.* [f. Gr. ἐμβολον a peg, stopper.] = EMBOLUS 2.

1876 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 138 A large embolon plugs up some such artery as the middle cerebral.

† **Embolster**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also imbolster. [f. EN- + BOLSTER.] *trans.* To bolster out, to pad (see BOLSTER 2 d). Hence **Embolstering** *vbl. sb.*

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 144 The women, adding more Baunies unto it [beauty] of lascivious embolstrings. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlewoman* (1641) 301 That embolsters her decayed breasts, to purchase a sweetheart. 1632 W. LITTON *Total Discourse* 466 Whereupon my hunger-clungd bellie waxing great, grew Drum-like imbolstered.

|| **Embolus** (e mbo'lŏs). [L. *embolus* piston of a pump, a. Gr. ἐμβολος peg, stopper.]

† 1. *Mech.* Something inserted or moving in another, such as the bar of a door, a wedge; *esp.* the piston of a syringe. *Obs.*

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* i. xxxii. (1682) 106 The Embolus or Sucker of a Syringe. 1708 KESEY, *Embolus*, a bar of a Door, a wedge. 1739 J. HUXHAM *Ess. Fevers* (1750) 182 Too great a Weight on the Embolus of a Syringe hinders its fair play. 1847 in CRAIG.

2. *Pathol.* 'The body which causes EMBOLISM' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 30 An embolus is a plug of some material which is transported by the blood-current from one situation to another. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 202 The embolus is usually arrested at a part where the vessels divide.

3. *Anat.* 'The osseous axis of the horns of the Ruminantia caviicornia' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Embo (e mbo'li). [as if ad. Gr. ἐμβολία, f. stem of ἐμβάλλειν to throw in. Fr. has *embolie* (Littre) = EMBOLISM 3.] = INVAGINATION: 2.

Surg. The name of a particular operation for hernia. *b. Phys.* The process of formation of the double-layered *gastrula* by involution of the wall of the single-layered segmented ovum.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 682 Modification of the blastosphere by the process of invagination or emboly. *Ibid.* 683 The various processes by which the *gastrula* or its equivalent are produced, are reducible to epiboly and emboly.

† **Embondage**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 en-, imbondage. [f. EN- + BONDAGE.] *trans.* To bring into a state of bondage or slavery; *lit. and fig.*

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 331 Let vs not so enthrall & embondage our selues vnder our own lusts. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr. III.* ii. 237 Christians embondaging themselves to redeem others. 1691 HOWGILL in *Quakers Unmasked* 12 He and his Assistants sought to intriall all, and Imbondage all.

|| **Embonpoint** (ahmbo'pwa), *a. and sb.* Also **embonpoint**. [F. *embonpoint*: f. phrase *en bon point* 'in good condition'.] Now chiefly with reference to women.

a. sb. Plumpness, well-nourished appearance of body: in complimentary or euphemistic sense.

1721 WARBURTON in *Pope Mor. Ess.* iv. 47 Wks. 1751 III. 272 To take care that the...colours are proportioned to her complexion; the stuff to the embonpoint of her person. 1807 Z. PIKE *Sources Mississ.* iii. App. 35 They are all inclining a little to embonpoint. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xi. 162 A form decidedly inclined to embonpoint. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 343 An increase in the body-weight and the embonpoint of those who take stimulants.

b. as predicative adj. Plump, well-nourished-looking. [In Fr. only as phrase *en bon point*.]

1662 EVELYN *Scultura* i. i. (1755) 18 Plump & (as the French has it) en bon point. 1806 Sir R. WILSON in *Life* (1862) I. App. 372 Before marriage they are generally light in figure; after they are mothers they become more *embonpoint*. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxvii. Her form, though rather *embonpoint*, was nevertheless graceful.

† **Emborder**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 **emborder**, 7-8 **imborder**. [f. EN- + BORDER.] *a.* To furnish with an edge or border; to edge. *Const. with b.* To place or set as a border.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 139 The crampons [of the bed] were of fyne syluer embordered wyth golde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 436 Among thick-wov'n Arborets and Flours Imbordered [mod. edd. embordered] on each Bank. 1736 BAILEY, *Imbordered*, bordered, having borders. 1847 CRAIG, *Emborder*, *Imborder*, to furnish or enclose with a border; to bound. In mod. Dicts. [in both forms].

Embordured, -ing, var. ff. **IMBORDURED**, -ING.

|| **Emboscata** (*pseudo-arch.*), incorrect spelling of (It.) **IMBOSCATA**, **AMBUSCADE**.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxi. Have you purpose to set upon me here as in an emboscata?

Embosk, var. of **IMBOSK**, to shelter in a wood.

Embosom, **imbosom** (em-, imbu'zəm), *v.* Also 7 **embosome**. [f. EN-, IN- + BOSOM.]

1. *trans.* To take or press to one's bosom; to cherish in one's bosom; to embrace. † Also, to implant, plunge (a sting, weapon, etc.) in (another's) bosom (*obs.*). Chiefly *fig. rare* in mod. use.

a. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q. II.* ii. 25 The handmayd... glad t' embosome his affection vile. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in *Fart S. P. Yas.* (1848) 67 Thus sought the dire enchauntresse in his minde Her guilefull bait to have embosomed. c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 363 Tithon's wife embosom'd by him lies. 1643 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* vii. 9 Anger rests Embosom'd... in foolish breasts. 1790 SAVAGE *Wanderer* i. 380 Why embosome me a viper's sting? a 1813 A. WILSON *Tears of Britain* Poet. Wks. 158 Shall

...such a monster... By Britons be... embosomed? 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 459 All the Father embosometh the Son. R. 1631 *Celestina* i. 7 Suffering them [Muleteers] to embosome them between their breasts. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* ii. 4 They lay as it were imbosomed in one another. 1806 MOORE *From High Priest of Apollo* ii. 40 Might he but pass the hours of shade Imbosomed by his Delphic maid.

2. *transf. a.* To enclose, conceal, shelter, in the 'bosom'. Often *pass.* to be enclosed, enveloped in, closely surrounded with (woods, foliage, mountains, etc.); *poet.*, to be 'wrapped' in (slumber, happiness, beauty, etc.). † *b. refl.* Of a river: To pour itself into the bosom of a larger stream (*obs.*).

a. 1685 H. MORE *Para. Proph.* xiii. All sorts of people may safely embosom themselves in her. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* vii. 44 My distant home Which oaks embosom. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 282 Embosom'd in the deep where Holland lies. 1773 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 158 The villages are happily embosomed with trees. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 501 This state [New York] embosoms vast quantities of iron ore. 18... CAMPBELL *On Visiting Scene in Argyle* i. The wind-shaken weeds that embosom the bower. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G. III.* One of those spots in which Nature often embosoms her sweetest charms. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 279 Deep sleep embosometh their jaded limbs. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 4. 798 What sepulchre embosoms the remains... of so much human excellence and glory? 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 24 The sky... overarching and embosoming not earth and sea only, but clouds and meteors, planets and stars.

b. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 837 The River Vecht... imbosomes it self into the same [the Issell]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 597 By whom in bliss imbosom'd sat the Son. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* ii. ix. 167 We walked... to a large old villa, imbosomed in trees. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 378 Thy heart imbosomed in all beauteousness.

Hence **Embosomed**, *ppl. a.*, **Embosoming** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1622-68 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* iii. (1682) 205 Since their embosoming and reconciliation to the Church of Rome. 1666 SANDYS *Ovid's Metam.* x. 205 She... Flushed with imbosomed flames. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xviii. (1848) 184 The long imbosomed braid. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* (1874) 9 The hill with its tall spire and embosoming trees. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cl.* Night-c. 660 Bosses of shrubs, embosoming of flowers.

† **Emboss**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. EMBOSSE v.] A boss-like projection; a knob.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 124 A round emboss of marble. **Emboss** (em'bos), *v.* 1. Also 4-6 **embos**(s), 5 **embosce**. [prob. a. OF. **embocce-r* (app. not recorded before 1530): see EN- and BOSS sb. 1]

1. *trans.* To cause to bulge or swell out, make convex or protuberant; to cover with protuberances. In modern use chiefly *transf.* from a or 3.

a. c 1460 *Stans Puer* 31 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 28 To embosse thy lowis withe mete. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurge.* Some [bones] are embossed for to entice. 1598 SYLVESTER *Am. Bartol.* i. iii. (1641) 257a When God... Embas't the Valleys and Embost the Hills. 1683 SALMON *Dorset Mem.* i. 334 Embossed with fat. 17... GAY *Story of Arachne* 39 Her trembling hand, embossed with livid veins. 1763 CHURCHILL *Proph. Famine*, Poems I. 117 With boils embossed and overgrown with scurf. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxi. 18 Its fretted roots Embossed the bank. 1868 KIRK *Chas. Bold* III. v. iii. 413 It is everywhere unequal, embossed with hill-tops.

b. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 13 Her Body is... imboss'd all over with black knobs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 180 Botches and blaines must all his flesh imboss.

† *b. fig.* To emboss (out): to inflate (style), render tumid; to give exaggerated prominence to. 1664 *Brief Exam.* c. iiiij b. Ye embosse out your glorious stiles. 1665 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 36 It hath pleased M. Harding thus to colour and to embosse out this ancient Father. 1777, 1646 [see EMBOSSED *ppl. a.* 1 3].

† *c. intr.* To bulge, be convex. *Obs. rare.* c 1430 [see EMBOSSE *vbl. sb.*]. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 215 a. If the same be made hollow imbossing towarde the myddle.

2. *spec.* To carve or mould in relief; to cause (figures, part of a wrought surface) to stand out, project, or protrude. Also *fig.* The earliest and the prevailing mod. sense. [So Fr. *imbocer* (Palsgr.).] a. c 1383 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Dido*, Of gold the battis vp embosede [v. r. embossed]. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Idolatry* ii. (1859) 194 Images came into the Church, not now in painted cloths only, but embossed in stone. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 76 Fleur-de-lis embossed out of the stone. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 322 Such claims... stood embossed, and... forced themselves on the view of common, short-sighted benevolence. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & Il. Truls* II. 37 A gold sword-hilt... being actually embossed on the picture. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 5/6 Farmer's apparatus, for chasing, glazing, and embossing cloth. b. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* v. 75 Fish... in Antique worke most curiously imboss. 1676 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 807 The figure of a Star... imboss upon the upper superficies of the Regulus.

b. To adorn with figures or other ornamentation in relief; to represent (a subject) in relief. (Sometimes with reference to embroidery.) Also of the figures, etc.: To stand out as an ornament upon.

1430 LYDC. *Chron. Troy* ii. xx. Anepythaphe... With letters ryche of golde aboue embosed. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Verburg* 60 The ten plagys of Egypte were well embost. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 602 Silver plate curiously enchased and imbossed. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid.* Considered 299 How come they [Samaritan letters] to adorn and emboss vessels and coins? 1725 POPE *Odys.* xix. 293 Regal robe with figured gold embost. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. III. lx. 523 The sides were embossed with a variety of picturesque..

scenes. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 89 Calicoes... embossed all over with raised patterns. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* i. viii. 346 The rich bronze which embossed its gates. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 490 Men who... had made a fair profit by embossing silver bowls and chargers.

3. To ornament with or as with bosses or studs. Hence, To adorn or decorate sumptuously.

a. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. A girdle of gilt Embost with buegle. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arishas* (1878) 38 His house... he found not gorgeously embost, yet gaily trimmed. c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 29/1 Bright portals of the sky Emboss'd with sparkling stars. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iii. iii. (1715) 14 The Chariots being richly emboss'd with Gold and other Metals. 1710 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4672/1 The Harness was embossed with Silver Plates. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 426 The studs, that thick emboss his iron door. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* xi. (1873) 104 Whose tresses the pearl-drops emboss. 1844-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conn.* (1846) I. 5 Did we not... Emboss our bosoms with the daffodils.

R. 1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery*, With buildings brave, imboist of variant hue. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 121, I fed on... berries that imboist the bramble.

Emboss, *v.* 2 *Obs. exc. arch.* in sense 4. Also 4 **embosse**, **enbasse**, 6-8 **imboass**. [ME. *embosse*, perh. f. EN- + OF. *bos*, *bois* wood; the equivalent OFr. *embuiser* occurs with sense of AMBUSH. If so, the word is ultimately identical with IMBOSK v. The development of senses as suggested below is strange, but appears to be in accordance with the existing evidence.]

† 1. *intr.* Of a hunted animal: To take shelter in, plunge into, a wood or thicket. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *De the Blanche* 352 [The hunters recounted] how the hert had vpon lengthe So moche embossed [v. r. embosed, embosid] I not nowe what. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 8 Look quickly, lest the Sight of us Should cause the startled Beast t' imboass.

† *b. The pa. pple.* is used by Milton for *imbosked*. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1697 Like that self-begotten bird, In the Arabian woods imboast.

† 2. To drive (a hunted animal) to extremity. *Obs.* (The sense 'drive to a thicket,' required by the etymology above suggested, is not clearly evidenced).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. i. 21 Curres... having... The Saluage beast embost in weary chase. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* ii. 379 Like a Deere, before the Hounds imboast. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. vi. 107 We have almost imboist him, you shall see his fall to night. 1654 GAYTON *Pleasant Notes on Don Quixot* 210 As Mules and Horses, who are imboiss'd, foame and chafe the more. 1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* iv. ii. (1735) 68 Was ever lion thus by dogs embos'd? 1768 BUYS *Dict. Terms Art.*, To Emboss (in Hunting), to inclose in a Thicket.

† 3. In *pass.* of a hunted animal: To be exhausted by running; hence, to foam at the mouth (as a result of exhaustion in running). Also *transf.* of persons: (a.) To be exhausted, at the last extremity of fatigue; (b.) to foam at the mouth (from rage, etc.). *Obs.*

[The sense 'to foam at the mouth' is prob. influenced by EMBOSSE v. 1, as if an 'embossed stag' were one 'studded' with bubbles of foam. Cf. IMBOSS v., to foam at the mouth (Cockaine 1591), IMBOSS sb., foam (R. Bradley 1727).]

1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurell* 24 Where hartis belluyng, embosyd with distres Ran on the raunge. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 242 When he is foamy at the mouth, we saye that he is embost. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinwill* cxxiii. With rage imboist. 1611—*Countr. Content* i. iv. (1668) 25 A stag... imboist, that is, foaming... about the mouth. 1611 COTGR. *Malmet*... imboissed, or almost spent, as a Deere by hard pursuit. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* ii. 101 As a stag embossed takes the soyle. 1651 DAVENANT *Condiibert* ii. xlix. He [the stag] is imboiss'd, and weary'd to a Bay.

fig. 1590 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* vii. xxxvi. (1612) 175 My chased Heart imboist and almost spent. 1624 QUARLES *Job Poems* (1717) 227 My spirit's faint... my soul's imboist.

4. *trans.* To cover with foam (the mouth, the body of an animal). *arch.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* ii. vi. 120 By furie chaunged into an horrible figure, his mouthe foule and imboissed. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. vii. Embossed with foam, and dark with soil, The labouring stag strained full in view. 1829 CUNNINGHAM *Magic Bridle*, *Anniv.* 148 He saw a wild steed... White foam his flanks embossing.

† **Emboss**, *v.* 3 *Obs.* [app. first in Spenser; perh. f. EN- + BOSS sb. 3] The Sp. *embosarse* to envelop oneself in a cloak, has also been suggested. Some of the quots. might belong to EMBOSSE v. 1 in sense 'decorate'.]

trans. To cover, encase (in armour); to plunge (a weapon) in an enemy's body. Also *fig.* in *pass.* To be 'wrapped' (in case).

1590-6 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iii. 24 A knight her mett in mighty armes embost. *Ibid.* i. xi. 20 The knight his thrilant spear again assayd In his bras-plated body to embosse. *Ibid.* iii. i. 64 None of them rashly durst... in so glorious spoyle themselves embosse. *Ibid.* vi. iv. 40 Vowing, that never he... would lig in ease embost. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xv. (1651) 133 A souldier embossed all in gold [transl. L. *præcingitur auro*].

† **Emboss**, *v.* 4 *Obs.*— [ad. Fr. *embosser* to attach a 'spring' to a cable, f. en- (see EN-) + *bosse* knot at the end of a rope.] (See quot. and etymology: evidence of Eng. use is wanting.) 1768 BUYS *Dict. Terms Art.*, To Embossa a Cable (see Term.).

Embossed (em'bos), *ppl. a.* 1 [f. EMBOSSE v. 1] 1. Carved or moulded in relief; ornamented with figures in relief; (of figures or ornament) raised,

standing out in relief. *Embossed printing*: printing with raised letters, as for the use of the blind, or for ornament.

1541 *Elvot Image Gov.* 67 Images wrought in embossed works. 1553 *Holmes II. Idolatry* II. (1859) 195 Embossed images began to creep into Churches. 1591 *Percival Sp. Dict.*, *Relieve*, embossed works, *Tortumata*. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 153 The wear which attends the friction of embossed surfaces. 1849 *Wilmott Jnl. Summer in Country* 15 July 141 The embossed alphabet for the blind. 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 103 The bill of fare engraved on embossed paper. 1859 *Gullick & Timbs Paint.* 205 With sufficient body to give an embossed effect to the touch.

2. Covered with ornamental bosses or studs; richly or sumptuously decorated.

1591 *Lyly Sappho* I. ii. 161 Endeavour to be a courtier to live in embossed robes. 1871 *Whyte-Melville Sarchedon* I. 21 His master drew the embossed bit carefully from his favourite's mouth.

† 3. In 15th c.: Humpbacked. *Obs.*

c 1430 *tr. Deguileville's Pilg. Lyf. Man.* (1869) 130 Boy-stows she was and wrong shapen and embosed [Fr. *bossue*].

† 4. Bulging, convex, swollen, tumid; fig. of style.

1577 *Holinshed Chron.* II. 163 Thinking by their embossed speech to tickle the eares and harts of the young princes. 1578 *Lyte Dodens* 645 The embossed heads of the first and right Squilla. 1824 *R. Scot Discov. Witcher.* XIII. xix. 258 In diverse kinds of glasses; as in the hollowe the plain, the embossed. 1596 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* III. iii. 177 Why thou horson, impudent, imboss Rascall. 1605 *Lear* II. iv. 227 My Daughter, thou art a Byle, a plague sore, or imbossed Carbuncle. 1646 *J. Hall Horæ Vac.* 39 Embossed Language tickles the eares.

5. *Bot.* 'Projecting in the centre-like the boss of a shield' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

† **Embossed**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. *EMBOSS* v. 2 + -ED]. 1. Of a hunted animal: Driven to extremity; foaming at the mouth from exhaustion. Also *transf.* of persons.

1641 *Bp. Hall in Rem. Wks.* (1660) 91 The embossed panteth for the rivers. 1649 *Selden Laws Eng.* II. xxvi. (1739) 117 Like an embossed Stag, he must run and out-run all. a 1658 *Cleveland Gen. Poems* (1677) 100 Once more to single out my embossed Committee-man.

Emboss (*emboss*), *v.* Also 7 *imboss*. [f. *EMBOSS* v. 1 + -ER.] One who embosses.

1605 in *Rymer Fædera* XVIII. (1726) 74 Wee doe... appointe and ordaine to be the Maister Imbossor and Maker of the medales of us our heires and successors. 1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 385 Yeathered, George, Dyer and Embosser of Woolen-cloth, Deal-street. 1883 *B. H. Becker in Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 89/2 The stamp and die had superseded the embosser.

Embossing (*embossing*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *EMBOSS* v. 1 + -ING]. a. The action of the verb *EMBOSS*; also *attrib.*, as in *embossing-iron*, *-machine*, *-press*. b. *concr.* Embossed ornamentation; formerly in wider sense, swelling, protuberance.

c 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* I. xx. (1554) 36 If their brestes up to high them dresse, They can... then bosing down repress. 1541 *R. Copland Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Of them [bones] that have embossing. 1580 *Hollyband Treas. Fr. Tong. La Boisse*... the embossing of a Jewell. 1606 *Bacon Sylva* § 878 All Engravings and Embossings (as far off) appear plain. c 1865 *J. Wylde in Circ. Sc. I.* 272/1 The embossings on the paper are made by the method of reverse currents.

Embossment (*embossment*), [f. *EMBOSS* v. 1 + -MENT.]

† 1. The action or process of embossing. *Obs.* 1801 *Ann. Reg.* 1799 Chron. 399 A method of ornamenting by embossment... cloths or stuffs.

2. *concr.* A figure carved or moulded in relief; embossed ornament. Now *rare*. Also *attrib.*, as in *embossment-map*, a map of which the surface is moulded in elevations and depressions.

1600 *Dekker Dreame* iii. § 1 There you see the golden embossments and curious enchasings. 1731 *Capt. Pownall in Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* (1790) III. 166 An urn... of clay... without any inscription or embossment. 1813 *Hogg Queen's Wake* 46 Beneath rose an embossment proud, — A rose beneath a thistle bowed. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 149 All the necessary data for making an embossment-map.

3. *gen.* A bulging, protuberance.

1610 *Guillim Heraldry* II. vi. 63 With a swelling embossment. 1611 *Cotgr.* s. v. *Saillie*, The embossment of an enchased precious stone. 1625 *Bacon Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 560 Perfect circles without any Imbosments. 1817 *R. Jameson Char. Min.* 89 These embossments are not formed by the crystallization of that portion of the salt which has been dissolved.

Embochure, *arch. rare*. Also 7 *imbochure*. [? f. *EMBOSS* v. 1, after *sculpture*. (But cf. *EMBOAST* v.)] = *EMBOSSMENT*.

1616 *Beaum. & Fl. Faithf. Fr.* IV. iii. There nor wants Imbochure nor embroidery. 1863 *Sala Capt. Dang.* I. ii. 33 This strange device raised in an embochure of gold.

Embottle: see *EM-PREFIX*.

|| **Embouchement** (*ambushman, embushment*). [Fr.; f. *emboucher*: see next.] a. The mouth (of a river). b. *Phys.* The point at which one vessel enters or leads into another.

1844 *W. H. Maxwell Sport. & Adv. Scott.* x. (1855) 99 A heavy sea is tumbling into the embouchment of the Dee. 1878 *Foster Phys.* II. i. § 4. 248 The embouchement of the thoracic duct into the venous system.

|| **Embouchure** (*ambushur*). Also 9 *embouchier*, 8 *ambusheer*. [Fr.; f. *emboucher* to put

in or to the mouth; also *refl.* of a river, to discharge itself by a mouth; f. *em-in + bouche* mouth.]

1. The mouth of a river or creek. Also *transf.* the opening out of a valley into a plain.

1798 *Fortin Ramble* xvi. 114 We reached the embouchure of the fall. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 580/2 Near to the embouchure of Berezina. 1830 *Lyell Princ. Geol.* I. 238 The city Foah... so late as the beginning of the fifteenth century, was on this embouchure. 1856 *Stanley Sinai & Pal.* II. i. 71 Huge cones of white clay and sand... guarding the embouchure of the valleys. 1868 *G. Duff Pol. Surv.* 100 It lies... at the embouchure of several rivers.

2. *Mus.* 'The part of a musical instrument applied to the mouth' (Grove).

1834 *Mrs. Somerville Connex. Phys.* S. xvii. (1849) 169 The embouchure of a flute. 1873 *W. Lees Acoustics* I. iii. 27 The air... is made to play upon the thin edge of the pipe at the embouchure C.

3. *Mus.* 'The disposition of the lips, tongue and other organs necessary for producing a musical tone' (Grove).

1760 *Goldsm. Cit. W.* xc. You see... I have got the ambusheer already [on the German flute]. 1879 *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 536 The second octave is produced by a stronger pressure of wind and an alteration of embouchure.

Embound, imbound (*em-, imbound*), *v.* *poet. arch.* [f. *EN-, IN- + BOUND sb.*] *trans.* To set bounds to; to confine, contain, hem in.

Hence **Embound** *ppl. a.*

1595 *Shaks. John v.* iii. 137 That sweet breath Which was embounded in this beauteous clay. 1633 *P. Fletcher Woman's Lightness*. But never bonds a woman might embound. 1812 *W. Tennant Anstler F.* I. xxii. To... sleep imbound by his boisterous arms. 1855-9 *Singleton Virgil* II. 16 The voice th' imbound shores Volley along.

† **Embow**, *sb. Obs. rare-1*. [f. next.] The concave surface of an arch, vault, or dome.

1548 *Hall Chron.* (1809) 723 The... Embowes were of very strange worke with leaves, balles and other garnishings.

Embow (*embow*), *v.* 1 *Obs. exc. arch.* Also 5 *enbow*, 6- *imbow*. [f. *EN- + BOW sb.*]

1. *trans.* To bend or curve into a bow (see *BOW sb.*).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 3034 Browes... Bright as the brent gold enbowen pai were.

2. *Arch.* To arch, vault.

1481 [see *EMBOWED ppl. a.*] 1555 *Eden Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 309 The ruffles... are gylded and embowed. 1587 *Golding De Mornay* viii. (1617) 101 The heauen, being imbowed about these lower parts, like a vault. 1641 *Hevlin Help to Hist.* (1671) 204 The West end... embowed over head seemeth to be very antient. 1838 *Wordsw. Sonn. Cave of Staffa*, The pillared vestibule... the roof embowed.

3. To enclose as within a sphere; to englobe, encircle.

1605 *Sylvester Du Bartas* I. ii. I. 70 Turn'd Vapour, it have round embow'd Heaun's highest stage. 1649 *G. Daniel Trinarch. Hen. V.* xcxi, His Rayes Embow'd With a vapor here, and there a Cloud.

† **Embow**, *v.* 2 *Obs. rare-1*. In 5 *enbow*. [f. *EN- + BOW v.*] *trans.* ? To bow down.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 204 The sonne of man haþe not wer he may reclyne or bowe his hede.

† **Embowdle**, *v. Obs. rare-1*. [Cf. *BOWDLED ppl. a.*] *trans.* To wrap round.

1605 *W. L'Isle tr. Du Bartas Noe* to A claggy night of myst embowdleth round [Fr. *envelope*] his brains.

Embowed (*embow'd*), *ppl. a.* [f. *EMBOW v.*]

1. Bent or curved into the form of a bow; convex, bow-like.

1578 *Lyte Dodens* 707 Long lyke a Peare, with certayne embowed or swelling diuisions. 1591 *Spenser Vis. Worlds Vanitie* II. With gilden hornes embowed like the Moone. 1639 *Horn & Robotham Gate Lang. Unl.* xciv. (1643) § 759 A globe is round, being embowed on the out-side, and hollow on the in-side. 1697 *Potter Antiq. Greece* III. vi. (1715) 61 The Wings are doubled, by bestowing the light-armed Men under them in an embow'd Form. 1855-9 *Singleton Virgil* II. 473 Th' imbowed points together met. b. *Her.* (See *quots.*)

1610 *Guillim Heraldry* III. xxii. (1660) 234 He beareth, Azure, a Dolphin Nasant, Imbowed Argent. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 532 Two arms counter, embowed, and vested, gules. 1830 *Robson Brit. Herald. Glossary*, *Embowed* (Fr. *courbe*) bent, or bowed. *Embowed contrary*, bowed in opposite directions. *Embowed dejected*, bowed with the extremity turned downwards. 1864 *Boutell Heraldry Hist.* § Pop. x. 56 An Arm... when bent at the elbow is embowed.

2. *Arch.* a. Arched, vaulted. b. Curved or projecting outward, so as to form a recess (cf. *BOW sb.* 12, *BOW-WINDOW*).

1481 *Caxton Orat. P. C. Scipion* D. viii. in *Tulle on Friendsh.* The stone werkes embowed called the Arches triumphal. 1520 *North Plutarch* (1676) 36 The fair embowed or vawted roofs. 1617 *Sir R. Boyle Diary* (1886) I. 169, I agreed with... the carpenters to put a new compaste imbowed Roof on my Chappell. 1632 *Milton Penseroso* 157 Love the high embowed roof. 1823 *Rutter Fonthill* 50 In the embowed recess are three windows. 1826 *Scott Woodst.* i. The ancient embow'd arches of the old chantry. 1864 *D. Mitchell Sev. Stor.* 205 An embowed window.

Embowel (*embowel*), *v.* Also 6-7 *em-, embowel*, *imbowel* (l). [In senses 1-2 ad. OF. *emboueler* (recorded in pa. pple. *embouell* = OF. *embouill*, **emboell*) an alteration (with substitution of the prefix *em-* for *es-*) of OFr. *eshoueler*, f. *es-repr. L. ex-* out + *bouel* *BOWEL*. In senses 3-4 f. *EN- + BOWEL*]

1. *trans.* To remove the (abdominal) viscera from (a body), either for the purpose of embalming, or as part of a judicial penalty; = *DISEMBOWEL*.

1501 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 141 Item I will that after my deth my body be emboweld. 1596 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* v. iv. 109 Imbowell'd will I see thee by and by. 1640 *Slingsby Diary* (1836) 64 We made me... send for a chirurgeon from York to embowel him. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. vi. § 3. 124 Having prepared their bodies for the purpose by embowelling them. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 488 He is the diviner who must embowel the beasts of sacrifice. 1867 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* I. vi. 490 Others he put in prison, others he embowelled.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1589 *Nashe Almond for Parrot* 20, I haue not halfe emboweld my register. 1601 *Shaks. All's Well* I. iii. 247 The Schooles emboweld of their doctrine. 1667 *Milton P. L.* vi. 587 Whose roar Emboweld with outrageous noise the air And all her entrails tore. 1678 *Lively Orac.* viii. § 26. 315 How curiously do men... embowel a text to find a pretence for cavil and objection. 1790 *Burke Rev. Wks.* V. 166 In England we have not yet been completely embowelled of our natural entrails.

II. † 3. To put, convey into the bowels; in *quots. transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

1596 *Fitz-Geffray Sir F. Drake* (1881) 44 On Ulysses Circe did bestow A blather, where the windes imboweld were. 1609 *Downe Whitsunday Sermon*. Wks. 1839 I. 578 All was embowelled and enwombed in the waters. 1633 *W. Struther True Happiness* 8 When God and man in here mutually in other, and are embowelled by mutual love. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 26 His bodie was... imbowelled in a spacious coffin, the Ocean. *Ibid.* 105 A stream... arising from Mount Taurus here embowels it selfe into that sea.

† b. To fill the bowels of (an animal). *Obs.*

1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1679) 566 The young whelps of weasels being imbowelled with salt.

† 4. *intr.* To convey food into the bowels. *Obs.*

1618 *Latham and Bk. Falconry* (1633) 18 It will oftentimes very much molest her in her putting ouer and imbowelling.

Embowelled (*embau'eld*), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.*]

1. = *DISEMBOWELLED*. *lit.* and *fig.*

1594 *Shaks. Richard III.* v. ii. 10 The Boare makes his trough In your embowell'd bosomes. 1605 *Blackmore Pr. Arth.* I. 261 Exploded Thunder tears th' Embowell'd Sky. 1789 *Wolcott (P. Pindar) Subj. Painters* 10 Sweeter than hist'ry of embowell'd saint.

2. *fig.* That lies hid in the bowels or heart of a thing; internal, intestine.

1609 *Bp. Barlow Answ. Nameless Catholike* 236 Haung such Embowelled enemies within his Realmes. c 1750 *Shenstone Elegy* xx. 62 For them we drain the mine's embowell'd gold. 1854 *S. Dobell Balder* xxiv. 169 Like an embowelled earthquake yet unbelted.

† 3. That has the bowels full. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vij. ff. the bowell [be] any thyng stified... ye shall say she is embowelled.

Emboweller (*embau'eller*). [f. as *prec.* + *ER.*] One who performs the operation of disembowelling.

1705 *Greenhill Art Embalm.* 283 We shall next proceed to speak of the... Emboweller.

Embowelling (*embau'elling*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *EMBOWEL v.* + -ING]. = *DISEMBOWELLING*.

1725 *Swift Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 79 Sentence of death with... hanging, beheading, quartering, embowelling. 1813 *Sir S. Romilly in Examiner* 22 Feb. 117/2 The infiction of embowelling was at present left to the discretion of the executioner.

† b. *nonce-use*.

1654 *Gayton Pleasant Notes on Don Quixot* 91 These exenterations, embowellings, and disgorgings made Sancho's appetite like a swine.

Embowelment (*embau'elment*). [f. *EMBOWEL* + -MENT.] a. The action of disembowelling.

b. The inward parts or contents of a thing.

1803 *Lamb Elia* I. xviii. (1865) 135 A clock with its ponderous embowelments of lead and brass.

Embower, imbower (*em-, imbow*), *v.* Also 7 *imbow* (e). [f. *EN-, IN- + BOWER sb.*]

1. *trans.* To shelter, enclose, seclude as in a bower; also *absol.*

1580 *Sidney in Farr S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 78 Him... Whom Sion holds embowered. c 1630 *Drum of Hawth. Poems* Wks. (1711) 44 Ah destinies, & you whom skies embow'r. 1667 *Milton P. L.* I. 304 Vallombrosa, where th' Etrurian shades High overarch't imbow'ers. 1738 *Wesley Ps.* cxlvii. Ye, whom highest Heaven imbow'ers, Praise the Lord. 1833 *Tennyson Lady Shalott* I. ii. And the silent isle imbow'ers The Lady of Shalott. 1873 *Symonds Grt. Poets* x. 333 Elms and vines embower them with rustling leaves.

† 2. *intr.* for *refl.* To take shelter, lodge as in a bower. ? *Obs.*

1591 *Spenser Virg. Gnat* 225 Small Birds in their wide boughs embowering. 1610 *G. Fletcher Christ's Vict.* xxvii. Gaze but upon the house where man embow'ers.

Embowered (*embau'ed*), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED]. a. That is surrounded as with a bower, wreathed with foliage; b. lodged in a bower.

1757 *Dyer Fleece* I. 119 The little smiling cottage warm embow'r'd. 1824 *W. Irving T. Trav.* I. 317 Seated in the embowered porch of his small parsonage. 1830 *Tennyson Recoll. Arab. Nights* iv. Imbow'ed vaults of pillar'd palm. 1870 *Hawthorne Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 254 There are ranges of embowered windows.

Embowering (*embau'ring*), *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING]. Enclosing, or sheltering in a bower. *concr.* A bower-like retreat; in *quot. fig.*

1881 *Hall Caine Recoll. D. G. Rossetti* 110 Whatever embowerings I had in my mind.

Empowering (embaue'rig), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That forms a bower; that surrounds as with a bower.

1717 PARNELL *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 32 From Helicon's empowering height repair. 1799 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 240 Imbowering shrubs with verdure veiled the sky. 1831 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxv. Above the empowering and richly shaded woods. 1852 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 129 A. landscape thick with imbowering trees.

Embowment (embaue'ment). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of empowering.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 63 Plants, of a kind peculiarly adapted to the embowment of Mrs. Pipchin.

Embowing, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. EMBOW v. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EMBOW¹; vaulting; arching: in quot. *concr.* Also *attrib.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi. The freshe embowing w't verges right as lynes. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiv. 5 By the kervings or imbowings he meeneeth the verge fashion. 1576 *Richmond Wills* (1853) 261 To John Whyt ij playnes . . . chesells, and ij embowing playnes.

Embowing, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Arching, convex, curved.

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* I. v. 6 b. Conuex or embowying.

Embowl, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + BOWL sb. I.] a. *trans.* To form or mould into a globe. b. *intr.* To take or grow into the form of a globe.

1580 LADY PEMROKE *Ps.* xc. (1823) 171 Long ere the earth embow'd by thee Bare the forme it now doth beare. 1806 SIR R. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) 332 The citrons shone with fruits embowled.

Embowment, *arch.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. EMBOW v. + -MENT.] Vaulting.

1566 BACON *Sylva* § 249 The Roofe all open, not so much as any Embowment neere any of the walls left.

Embox (embok's), *v.* Also 7 **imboxe**. [f. EN- + BOX sb. 2.] *trans.* To set in or as in a box.

1611 COTGER, *Emboister*, to imboxe. 1732 FIELDING *Cov. Gard. Trag.* I. iii. In Goodman's-fields the city dame Emboxed sits. 1808 LAMB *Lett.* in C. and M. C. Clarke (1878) 160 The Watchmen are emboxed in a niche of fame. 1835 KIRBY *Bridgewater Tr.* (1852) II. 211 More than thirty alternate layers of earth and web, emboxed, as it were, in each other.

Embrace (embrē's), *sb.* [f. EMBRACE v. 2.] 1. The action of folding in the arms, of pressing to the bosom. (Sometimes euphemistically for sexual intercourse.)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 113 Armes, take your last embrace. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Eliza* II. v. Armes, whose sweet embraces Could quicken death. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 793 In embraces forcible and foule Ingending with me. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 91 § 7 Pride, by whose embrace she had two daughters. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* xvii. ix. She turn'd from him, to meet . . . The Glendoveer's embrace. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxiii. 273 The demonstrative affection of an embrace between the two women.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

a. 1608 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Mist. State Man*, The soule perswaded that no fading loue Can equal her embraces. 1634 HARRINGTON *Castara* 75 Their streames thus Rivers joyne, And lose themselves in the embrace. 1665 GLANVILL *Scpts. Sc.*, Offering themselves to its [Truth's] embraces. 1806 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) Introd. 42 Rocks . . . enclosing, in a still narrower and narrower embrace, a valley. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 12 The most perfect combination of perceiving organs is the embrace of the two hands.

Embrace, *v.* 1. *Obs. rare.* Also 4 **embrase**, -ass, -brase, 6 **imbrace**. [f. EN- + FR. *bras* arm; see BRACE sb. 1.] *trans.* To put (a shield) on the arm.

c. 1300 K. *Alis.* 6651 His scheld embraceth Antiochus. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* viii. 295 Embrasis vith that thar scheldis braid. c. 1380 Sir *Fernub.* 5539 With scheldes embraced. 1420 *Morte Arth.* 4111 Whene Bretones boldly embrased there scheldes. 1610 *ibid.* 2459 With scheldes embrased. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 50 Did baiss his gleawe and well embrace his shield.

Embrace (embrē's), *v.* 2. Forms: 4-5 **embrace**, 4-6 **embrase**, 4-**embrase**. Also 5-6 **imbrase**, 6-8 **imbrase**. [ad. OF. *embracer* (F. *embrasser*) = Pr. *embrassar*, It. *imbracciare*:—late L. **imbracciāre*, f. *in-* in + *bracchium* (pl. *braccia* see BRACE sb. 2) arm.]

1. *trans.* To clasp in the arms, usually as a sign of fondness or friendship.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 95 The frere . . . her embracith in his armes narwe. c. 1450 LONELICH *Graill App.* 81 This lady . . . him embraced al in hire slepe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 268 The lordis . . . Imbrast thame that tyme full tenderly. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* iv. 16 Aboute this tyme yf y^e frute can lyue, thou shalt embrace a sonne. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 950 Lovers, when th' are fast In one another's Arms embrac'd. 1845 FORD *Spain* § 1. 46 Many a Sancho . . . is there fondling and embracing his ass.

fig. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 193 The riche folk that embraciden and oneden al hire herte to tresor of this world shul slepe in . . . deeth. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 132 Worship their Messias, and embrace Him in their hearts. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 216 Let us . . . Hug and Imbrace them [earthly things] never so dearly.

b. Of sexual embraces.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 50 You will say, she did imbrace me as a husband. 1666 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 168 On other days they [certain penitents] may eat any meat but flesh, and imbrace their own wedlock.

c. As the typical mode of salutation between friends; to salute as a friend. *Obs.*

1707 FREIND *Peterboro's Cond. Sp.* 174, I hope to embrace you in a few days. 1747 HODGKIN *Susp. Husb.* I. iii. (1756) 12 Any . . . Friend of my Frankly's I am proud of embracing.

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d. *absol.* (Chiefly with reciprocal sense.)

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4820 Disordinat desiring For to kissen & embrace. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 407/3 Thenne eche kyssed other and embraced straitelye. 1566 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. xvi. 76 When they had imbraced Then Archigallo . . . in Ebranks Towne was plac'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 636 Easier then Air with Air, if Spirits embrace, Total they mix. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* IV. i. Two lovers in each other's arms, Embracing and embrac'd. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* IV. (1868) 252 They loved each other, and embraced.

2. In various figurative uses.

† a. To compass, gain (an object of desire).

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 20 b. A lady to some abandoned and given ouer embraceth not grete honour. 14 . . . *Legendary Poem in Retrospect.* Rev. Nov. (1853) 102 With . . . penance smerte They were ther blis for to imbrase [printed unbrase].

† b. To worship (a deity). *Obs. rare.*

1490 CAXTON *Encydos* viii. 37 Temples and aultres in whiche she sholde be embraced and honoured as a goddesse.

† c. To accept (a person) as a friend; to welcome the services of (a person).

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vii. 10 He beares himselfe more proudlier . . . then I thought he would When first I did embrace him. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 83 He wrought himself . . . to be embraced as their friend. 1607 TOWNSEUR *Rev. Trag.* B. 4 Wert thou as secret as thou't subtil . . . I would embrace thee for a neere employment. 1635 [cf. 1 a. *fig.*]

d. To accept gladly or eagerly; also, in weaker sense, to accept; now chiefly, to avail oneself of (an offer, opportunity, etc.).

c. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 12 Y hope of king Henries grace, That he it is which schal the pes embrace. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. ii. (1883) 11 The communes . . . embracing a licence refuse to be brydded. 1582 EARL ESSEX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 213 III. 80, I can not but embrace with duty your Lordships good counsell. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* II. i. 13 Embrace we then this opportunitie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 32 The worke is ever to be embraced, as containing the first description of poysons and their Antidotes. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* II. iv. (1854) 119 The general sent the prince word that he would embrace a parley. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 189 The captain . . . embraced this offer. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. iii. 107 One alternative; that of embracing the neutrality. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 62/1, I will embrace the opportunity of making a few general remarks.

e. To accept, submit to (death, adverse fortune) with resignation or fortitude.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 126 Thurio give backe, or else embrace thy death. 1598 — *Merry W.* v. v. 251 What cannot be eschew'd, must be embrac'd. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. x. 111 They readily embrace death. 1711 SHAFTEST. *Charac.* (1737) II. 106 Even death it self voluntarily imbrac'd. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vi. 137 Embracing with joy all its sufferings and privations.

† f. To take to one's heart, cultivate (a virtue, disposition, etc.). *Obs.*

1593 GOWER *Conf.* III. 143 He shulde of trouthe thilke grace With all his hole herte embrace. 1576 in FART S. P. *Elis.* (1845) II. 291 Of Christes flock let loue be so embrace. 1603 SIR J. STRADLING in FART S. P. *Jas.* (1848) 234 What good peace (if we it imbrace) will doe vs.

g. To adopt (a course of action, profession or calling, mode of life). Formerly also, to take (a road or course in travelling).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* xv. (1647) 22 They embraced severall courses through sundry countreys. 1645 — *Ch. Hist.* VIII. 13 Captain Vaughan . . . embraced the right-hand way towards Westminster. 1668 GOLDSM. *Good-m. Man* I. i. Being compelled . . . to embrace a life you disliked. 1803 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xv. What fiend possessed you to . . . embrace the trade of a damsel adventurous. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 89 The . . . home of those . . . who embraced the monastic life.

h. To adopt (a doctrine, opinions, religion, etc.); often with the notion 'to accept joyfully'. Also, to attach oneself to (a party, cause, etc.).

1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 120 Repent and beleue the Gospell in embraynge the same. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 41 Four of the greatest llandes embraced the Christian faith. 1646 E. [FISHER] *Mod. Divinity* 71 This opinion was . . . generally imbraced amongst them. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 269 By embracing Christ and his Doctrine, the believing Jews did not turn to a new Religion. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xiv. 334 Cæsar gave him the choice either to embrace his Party, or to continue his March. 1743 J. MORRIS *Sermons* viii. 214 So may they . . . heartily imbrace the truth. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Tr. Rank's Hist. Ref.* I. 75 The two princes embraced . . . different parties. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1880) 38 Palissy was not the only man of genius in France who embraced the Reformed faith.

† i. To take (a matter) in hand; to undertake.

1593 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. 90 So wol I now this werke embrace. 1555 HULOT *Embrace* another's accion or title. *Litem propriam vel suam facere.* 1597 BACON *Ess. Sutes* (Arb.) 40 Some embrace Sutes, which never meane to deale effectually in them. 1670-1 MARVELL *Corr.* 183 Wks. (1872-5) II. 374 The Duke . . . had embraced this matter. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vi. 559 When the wisdom of parliament embraced the subject of the government of India.

3. To entwine, encircle, surround; to clasp, enclose. *lit.* and *fig.*

c. 1360 *Song of Mervy* in E. E. P. (1862) 122 Wormes blake wol vs embrace. 14 . . . *Parif. Marie* (Tundale's *Vis.* 130) The passing joy that can hys hart embrace. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 44 b. Here that is of grace the well Of hyr wombe sche [the mother of the Virgin Mary] dede embrace. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* II. 6 His right hande embraceth me. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. ii. 7 You'll see your Rome embrac'd with fire. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1732) 40 The whole Town redoubled Walls embrace. 1796 WITHERING *Ar-*

rangem. Brit. Pl. III. 56 Leaves arrow-shaped at the base, embracing the stem. 1800 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 298 It is on both sides firmly embraced by the whinstone. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Aug. 14/1 The woods, embracing lawns and sloping corn fields.

† b. Of an event; ? To lay hold upon, touch (the heart). *Obs. rare.*

c. 1430 LYDGATE *Bochas' Falles of Princes* II. xxvi. (1554) 62 This aucture . . . The heart of Cyrus gan somewhat embrace And caused him for to be piteous Ageine Cresus.

† c. *intr.* To wrap, circle about. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 388 The blacke Ivie . . . groweth upon trees and hedges, about the whiche it embraceth.

4. Of things: To include, contain, comprise.

So of persons: To include or comprise in.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 60 Not that my Song . . . So large a Subject fully can embrace. 1805 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* 408 Thus the two classes embrace all legitimate merchants. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xix. 181 The other productions of this indefatigable scholar embrace a large circle of topics. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 4. 33 The time occupied . . . embraced about five whole days. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* vii. 196 Some of these events . . . are substantive facts embraced in the message delivered. *Mod.* It is impossible to embrace all the cases in a single formula.

5. To take in with the eye or the mind; also with these as subject.

1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 356 The . . . distance . . . which his eye can embrace on the surface of the earth. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 308 Religious truth . . . is embraced by the understanding. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* II. 69 The infinite . . . the intellect can seize though not embrace. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 5/3 You embrace the whole broad panorama of wood and water.

Embrace (embrē's), *v.* 3 *Law.* [apparently a back-formation from the agent-noun EMBRACER².] *trans.* To attempt to influence (a jurymen, etc.) corruptly and illegally. *Also absol.*

1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 77 Also there to embrace and rule among youre pore. 1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 202 That if any youre shall (for his owne gaine) embrace any Jurie or Inquest. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 140 The punishment for the person embracing is by fine and imprisonment. 1809 in TOMLINS *Law Dict.*

† **Embrace**, *v.* 4 *Obs.* Also 4 **imbrace**, 6 **embrase**, -se. [f. EN- + BRACE sb. 2.] *trans.* To fix with a brace or buckle; to fasten, fit close.

[Perh. suggested by a misapprehension of EMBRACE v. 1.] 1c. 1475 *Sgr. loue Degre* 227 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* III. 154 Your plates unto your body shal be embrace. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. lxxv. And to his legges he my stede embraced. 1506 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 26 Who . . . His warlike armes about him gan embrace.

Embraceable (embrē'sābl'), *a.* [f. EMBRACE v. 2 + -ABLE.] Capable of being embraced; inviting an embrace.

1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* II. ii. 40 Fortune! instant, tangible, embraceable, Fortune! 1879 W. COLLINS *My Lady's Money* iv. The men . . . finding it [her figure] essentially embraceable, asked for nothing more.

Hence **Embraceably** *adv.*, in a manner that invites an embrace.

1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1862) 31 A little too much inclined to be embraceably plump.

Embraced, *ppl. a.* 1 [f. EMBRACE v. 2 + -ED.] In various senses of the vb.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. II. viii. 58 And quicken his embraced heauinesse. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* Ded., Of that most excellent and yet embraced Custome. 1654 R. CORINGTON *tr. Hist. Justine* 331 With her own body she protected the embraced bodies of her children.

Embraced, *ppl. a.* 2 *Her.* [f. EMBRACE v. 4 + -ED.] Braced together, tied or bound together.

† **Embracelet**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 6 **embracelet**. = BRACELET.

1533-9 T. ST. AUBYN in *Liste Papers* XIII. 96 Thanks for your token mine embracelet.

Embracement (embrē'sment). Also 6-7 **im-**. [f. EMBRACE v. + -MENT; or a. OF. *embracement*, F. *embrassement*: see EMBRACE v. 2.] The action of embracing.

1. An enfolding in the arms = EMBRACE sb. 1.

1425 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 2, I. . . desyred the to be ioyned to myn embracements. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxiii. vii. She . . . went to him . . . With words . . . and with embracements. 1598 YONG *Diana* 138 If thou knewest from whom this imbracement came. 1650 HOWELL *Revolutions in Naples* 93 Masaniello, prostrating himself at the feet of the Viceroy, he kiss'd his knee, after which embracement, etc. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. (1851) 22 Conuenna . . . after imbracements and teares, assails him with . . . a motherly power. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son. of God* I. viii. 176 Since I have shunn'd thy Dear Embracements, O Thou my Soull's Bridegroom. 1829 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 553 Embracements that blended spirit with spirit! c. 1850 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* 52 Embrace me with the last embracement.

b. *fig.*

1599 SANDVY *Europe Spec.* (1632) 192 To the end that . . . they might . . . cast them selves . . . into the armes and embracements of Spaine for safeguard. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 21 Him that throws vertue into the embracements of vice. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 96 They . . . consider not that they have received into their embracement another [temptation].

c. *transf.* in certain occasional uses.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* 70 [The bear] being ready to giue me a shrewd embracement. 1842 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXVI. 480 Take a wide embracement of the water towards you, one good armful will bring you round directly.

+2. What one takes in hand, an undertaking.
Cf. EMBRACE v. 2. 2 h.

1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 37 [Sir Francis Walsingham] was one of the great allies of the Austrian embracements. a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* II. 506 Some . . . complained, that his Embracements were too large and general.

3. A clasping, encircling, closely surrounding.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 58 The Parts in Mans body easily reparable, as Spirits, Bloud, and Flesh, die in the Embrace of the Parts hardly reparable, as Bones, Nerves and Membranes. 1662-63 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 80 Ravenna, situate in the embracement of two Rivers. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 95 Quick, each hand with sure embracement hold the dagger by the hilt!

b. fig. An embracing or taking in with the eye or the mind.

1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* 23 Nor can her wide Embracements filled be. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* v. iii. (1862) 386 Their intellectual vision widened to the embracement of the universe.

4. fig. An approving acceptance (of a doctrine, religion, etc.); a cheerful acceptance (of something offered).

1535 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxiii. 157 Affection towards the favorable embracement of Gods word. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. ix. (1632) 242 The Conversion of the Northumbrians to the embracement of Christian Religion. 1666 G. ALFORD *Maryland* (1866) 89 What Destiny has ordered I am resolved . . . to subscribe to, and with a contented embracement enjoy it. 1713 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* II. 106 Their Wills in the Embrace of the Chiefest Good.

Embracement, var. f. EMBRASEMENT, Obs.

Embracer¹ (embrɪˈseɪ). Also 6 imb-. [f. EMBRACE v. 2 + -ER.] One who embraces.

1. One who clasps (a person) in his arms.

a 1794 SIR W. JONES *Songs Yayadeva* (R.), Bashful at first, she smiles at length on her embracer. 1839 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxx. Performed by the embracer's laying his or her chin on the shoulder of the object of affection. 1885 NORRIS *Adrian Vidal* II. 302 Adrian was the embracer whom his wife had seen.

2. One who adopts (a doctrine, religion, etc.), or takes up (a line of conduct, etc.).

1547 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* III. iii. Embracers of their own aduice. 1598 YONG *Diana* 331 Imbracers of all kinde of vice. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xviii. 100 You persecute to the death all the Embracers of that Profession. 1674 CONSID. *Peace & Goodw.* Prot. 13 The afflicted Netherlands, embracers of the same Religion She professed.

Embracer² (embrɪˈseɪ). *Law.* Forms: 5

ymbrasour, 6 embracer, 6-9 embraceor, 6-embraiser. [a. AF., OF. *embraceor*, -*aseor* instigator, 'boutefeu, ou qui par male signification duyt autre a mal faire' (Gloss cited by Godef.), f. *embraser* lit. 'to set on fire', EMBRASE v.; for the development of meaning cf. ENTICE v. The word was used in the statute 38 Edw. III. st. II. cap. 12, which provides penalties for *les embraceours demesner ou procurer tiels enquestes*, i. e. those who instigate to bring about such (fraudulent) inquests as have been previously referred to in the act. The contextual meaning of the word in this passage seems to have become its technical sense; hence, by back-formation, EMBRACE v. 3]

One who attempts to influence a jury corruptly.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 24 Preamb., Unlawfull mayntenance, ymbraours and Jurours. 1500 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 90 Embracer of questis or other comon mysdoers. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. i. (1588) 313 The same Justices shall also certifie the names of the maintainours and embracers. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Lett* (1675) 411 Embraceor is he which comes to the Bar with the party, and speaks in the matter, or is there to overlook the Jury, or to put them in fear. 1607 COWLE *Interpr. s. v. Decies tantum*, It lieth also against embracers that procure such an enquest (by suborning a jury). 1697 *View Penal Law* 312 If the Juror or Embracer have not whereof to make gree, he shall suffer a years imprisonment. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v., If the party himself instruct a juror, or promise any reward for his appearance, then the party is likewise an embracer.

+ Embracer³, Obs. [f. EMBRACE v. 4] He who or that which braces or fastens; a brace, bond. 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VI.* an. 2 (R.) Affinitie is an embracer of amitie.

Embracery (embrɪˈsəri). *Law.* Forms: 5 enbraoierie, ymbraoierie, 6-7 em-, imbraoierie, -braserie, 5-embraoierie. [f. AF. *embraceour* EMBRACER²: see -RY.]

The offence of an embracer; the offence of influencing a jury illegally and corruptly.

1450 J. PASTON *Lett.* I. 145 To enquire, here and deternyn all . . . embraceries. 1487 Act 3 Hen. VII. c. 1 § 1 By endentur, promyses, othes, writyng or otherwise, enbraoieries of his subgettes. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Lett* (1675) 409 One skilled in the Law, may give the evidence for his fee to the Jury, and it is no imbracery. 1617 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XVII. 32 Imbraseries, oppressions. 1670 VAUGHAN in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 423 Unless Imbracery, Subornation, or the like were join'd. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 72 To the same Jury not so well, on account of the danger or suspicion of embracery, and so forth. 1887 Times 31 Mar. 3/5 The plaintiff . . . was charged . . . with the offence of embracery.

Embracing (embrɪˈsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. EMBRACE v. 2 + -ING.] The action of the vb. EMBRACE in its various senses.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 7870 To ben a clene widewe, and to eschewe the embrasynges of men. 14.. *Eph.* (Tundale's Vis. 113) And all the embrasyng of the goodly cheyne. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. ii. She shold sitte on the lift side of

the kyng for the . . . embrasynges of her husband. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. i. 112 Thei absteyne from the embrasynges neither of sister ne mother. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 130/1 His nobles . . . he did allure to the imbrasyng of good letters. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* Wks. (1587) 11 Farewell . . . the kind imbrascings. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Part.* I. (ed. 2) 7 The embracing of the Protestant Religion. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) I. xiii. 223 Eager embrascings of the object. 1837 POLLOCK *Course T. v.* The kind embrascings of the heart.

Embracing (embrɪˈsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2 *Law.* [f. EMBRACE v. 3] = EMBRACERY.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 25 Pream., Mayntenance, embracing, champertie and corruption.

Embracing, *ppl. a.* [f. EMBRACE v. 2 + -ING.] That encircles, surrounds, or encloses.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 54 A porch . . . Archt over head with an embracing vine. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 21 The Land-embracing Sea. 1863 E. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 98 The all-embracing Divine Being.

Hence *Embracingly adv.*, in an embracing manner: a. as one or as those who embrace; b. with wide comprehension, comprehensively.

Embracingness, the quality of that which embraces or comprehends; comprehensiveness.

1825 BLACKW. *Mag.* XVIII. 451 'Tween whose soft breasts lie nestling fervent love And maiden modesty embracingly. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* v. 78, I knelt before her half embracingly. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 823 The absoluteness which means all-embracingness. 1882 MABEL COLLINS *Cobwebs* III. 151 The wide embracingness of his stern cruelty.

Embracive (embrɪˈsɪv), *a. nonce-wd.* [irregularly f. EMBRACE v. + -IVE.] Given to or fond of embracing; embracing demonstratively.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* (1866) II. xix. Not less kind . . . though less expansive and embracive, was Madame de Montcontour to my wife.

+ Embraid, *v.* 1 Obs. Forms: 5 enbrayde,

6 en-, embraid, -brayde. Also 6 imbraid, -braied, -brayd. [f. EN- + BRAID v. 2; cf. ABRAD v. 2] *trans.* To upbraid, taunt, mock; const. of, with. Also, to approach one with, 'cast in one's teeth'.

1481 CAXTON *Orat. G. Flaminius* F vii, in *Tully of Old Age* My tyll feeelde of the which I am enbrayded by Corneli shal suffice for our daily lyuelode. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 16 He was of his enemies enbrayded, and called a schoole master. 1540 MORYSINE tr. *Vives' Introd. Wycl.* Pref., Never imbrayding benefices gyven and paste. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 265 To imbrayd him with the pleasure that he had done for him. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 205 If ye be friends embraid me not. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 13 With . . . words, which I knowe to be foolish . . . I imbrayded thee.

+ Embraid, *v.* 2 Obs. Forms: 5 enbrayd, 6

enbraid, -brade, embread. [f. EN- + BRAID v. 1] *trans. a.* To fasten or sew on like braid. b. To plait or braid; to interlace, intertwine.

Hence *Embrayding vbl. sb.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. xlix. (1495) 95 b. [He] lyued by enbraydyng and weuyng of cordes of Jonkea. 1533 SKELTON *Carl. Laurei* 780 The sampler to sow on, the lacin to enbraid. 1545 RAYNOLD *Womans Booke* 18 They [the vessels] begynne to entermyngle, enbrade, and enterlade each other. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 18 Her golden lockes . . . in tresses bright Embreaded were.

+ Embraid, *v.* 3 Obs. rare-1. In (?) 6 enbrayde. [f. EN- + BRAID v. 1; see ABRAD.] *trans.* = ABRAD, to arouse.

1430 LYDG. *Troy v.* xxxvii. (1555) Pelleus . . . gan . . . Pirrhys to . . . enbrayde (1513 abrayde) out of his deadly thoughte.

Embrail: see EM- prefix.

+ Embrake, *v.* Obs. Also 6 enbrake. [f. EN- + BRAKE sb.] *trans.* To lead into a brake or snare, entangle.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 286 Enbraked in the middes of those mortalle streights. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 65 Hee would . . . hamper and embrake her in those mortal straights for her disdain.

+ Embranched, *ppl. a.* Obs. rare. [f. EN- + BRANCH sb. + -ED; OF. had embranché in same sense.] Furnished with branches.

c 1595 J. DICKENSON *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 9 Vnder an Arboret embranched wide, This . . . swaine . . . did lie.

Embranchment (embrɒˈnsmənt). [f. as prec. + -MENT: cf. Fr. *embranchement*.] A branching off or out, as of an arm of a river, a spur of a mountain-range; concr. a branch, ramification. Also fig.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 194 The lateral embranchments of the main valley of the Rhone. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. § 6. 405 Human life is divided into two embranchments. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanoes* 365 Several embranchments or strings of conoidal hills. 1876 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 157 The sympathetic set of nerves is a mere . . . embranchment of the cerebro-spinal system. 1877 CLERY *Min. Tact.* xiv. 201 The point of embranchment [of the road] was screened by a ridge.

+ Embrand, *v.* Obs. Also 7 imbrand; *pa. ppl.* embrand. [f. EN- + BRAND v. 1] *trans.* To brand, stigmatize; to impress (a stigma).

1604 DANIEL *Fun. Poem Earl Devonshire* Our own fame . . . Will be imbranded with the mark of blame. 1635 W. LISLE *Du Barlas, Noe 2* The Rogues passport embrand between his brows.

Embrangle, imbrangle (em-, imbrɒˈngl), *v.* [f. EN-, IN- + BRANGLE v. 1] *trans.* To entangle, confuse, perplex.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 19 In knotted Law, like Nets . . .

they are imbrangled. 1689 *Trial, Pritchard v. Papillon* 6 Nov. 1684, 26 These things . . . imbrangled by our Factions and Divisions. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Human Knowl.* I. § 98, I am . . . imbrangled in inexplicable difficulties. 1811 COLERIDGE *Lett.* in J. P. Collier's *7 Lectures* (1856) 57 The perplexities with which . . . I have been thorned and imbrangled. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* II. (ed. 2) 62 Physical explanations . . . were imbrangled with . . . metaphysics.

Embrangement (embrɒˈŋɡlmənt). [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of the vb. EMBRANGLE, or the result of such action; entanglement, complication, confusion.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) *Post. Groans* No. 9 The entanglements and embranglements of the latter [her feet], in her endless train. 1839 T. HOOK in *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 434 All these embranglements conducted very much to the pleasure which the Duke anticipated. 1861 Times 22 Feb. 9 Under the control of Parliament there would be no such embrangement.

Embrant, *pa. ppl.* of EMBRAND v., Obs.

+ Embrase, *v.* Obs. Also 5 enbrase, embrase, 6 enbrase, 7 Sc. embrayis. [a. F. *embrase-r*, f. *en* in + **brase*, *braise* hot charcoal.]

1. *trans.* To set on fire.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. i. Ethna, the hye montayne Embrased w^t fyre of helle. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XIII. (1599) 607 The powder . . . being embrased of the fire.

2. *fig.* To inflame with passion, etc.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 881 Saynt Nicholas embraced with the loue of god sette hym hardly ayenst the righter. 1490 — *Eneydos* xiv. 50 Her grete desire embrasid wyth the swete flamme of loue. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Banks Helicon* 102 Hir birning beawtie dois embrayis My breist.

Hence + Embrasing *ppl. a.*

1502 Ord. *Cristen Men* (W. de Worde) IV. xxi. (1506) 242 For fere of theues or of the embrasyng fyre.

+ Embrasement. Obs. [a. F. *embrasement*: see EMBRASE v. and -MENT.] A burning, conflagration; lit. and fig.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 249/4 He ouercam thembracementes of the fyre of helle.

Embrassa-de. rare-1. [a. Fr. *embrassade*, f. *embrasser* to EMBRACE.] A process of embracing.

1830 MISS MITFORD *Our Village* Ser. 4 (1863) 266 Miss Laura made a speech in her usual style . . . at the conclusion of which Miss Barbara underwent an embrassade.

+ Embrasure, *sb.* 1 Obs. rare. [f. EMBRACE v. 2 + -URE.] = EMBRACE.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 39 Preuents Our lock't embrasures.

Embrasure (embrɪˈzʃər), *sb.* 2 Also embrasure. [a. F. *embrasure* (16th c.), f. *embraser* 'to skue or chamfret off the jaumbes of a door or window' (Cotgr.), synon. with *braser* (Cotgr.) and the mod. F. *ébraser*.]

1. A slanting or bevelling in the sides of an opening to a wall for a window or door, so that the inside profile of the window is larger than that of the outside.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Embrasure*, in architecture, an enlargement of the gap, or aperture of a door, or window, within-side the wall. 1822 in WEBSTER. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VII. vii. 329 They put me in a chair in the embrasure of a window. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 181 The spreading or embrasure of the jambs increases the openings inwards.

2. *Mil.* An opening widening from within made in an epaulement or parapet for the purpose of allowing a gun to be fired through it.

1702 *Milit. Dict.*, *Embrasures*, the Gaps or Loopholes, left open in a Parapet for the Cannon to fire through. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 47 Setting himself close to the wall under an embrasure. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* v. xxvii. The eye could count each embrasure. 1863 KING-LAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 124 Riding straight at one of the embrasures [he] leapt his grey Arab into the breastwork.

b. A port-hole for the aiming purpose in a ship.

1759 FAICOMER *90-Gun Ship* 43 Guns . . . From dread embrasures formidably peep. 1881 [see 3].

3. *attrib.* 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 514 An embrasure battery of four guns. 1881 *Daily News* 29 Aug. 3/4, I . . . jumped down on the embrasure port.

Embrasure (embrɪˈzʃər), *v. trans.* To furnish with embrasures. Hence *Embrasured ppl. a.* 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 500 The Fort . . . being completely embrasured. 1853 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXXIV. 73 He would have rushed to Paris, embrasured the walls. 1877 MRS. H. KING *Disciples Ugo Bassi* IV. (ed. 3) 160 The mud embankments, the embrasured walls.

Embrave (embrɪˈv), *v.* Also enbrave. [f. EN- + BRAVE *adj.*] *trans.* To make brave.

+1. To adorn splendidly; to embellish, beautify. Cf. BRAVE 2. Obs.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Nov.* 109 The faded flowers her corse embrave. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* III. ii. And with their verdure his white head embraves. 1736 W. THOMPSON *Nat.* xvi. 9 Each with circling gold embraved had his head.

2. To inspire with bravery, render courageous.

1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVII. Argyl. (R.) Psyche, embrav'd by Charis's generous flame. c 1874 PUNSHON *Wilberforce* 11 Natures . . . have been embraved into the very heroism of sacrifice when the trial came.

Embrawd: see EMBROWD.

Embrayis, Sc. form of EMBRASE, Obs.

Embrasure: see EMBRASURE.

+ **Embreach**, *v. Mil. Obs.* Also 6 **imbrech**. [f. EN- + BREACH *sb.*] *a. intr.* To enter a breach. *b. trans.* To make a breach in.

1581 STYWARD *Martial Discipl.* 1. 38 Imbrech he with his ensigne advancing with the foremost. 1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1. 379 New walls, which... time doth force, and as it were embreach with his assault.

+ **Embreach**, *v. nonce-ud.* In 6 **enbreach**. [f. EN- + BREAD.] *trans.* To convert into, or incorporate in, bread.

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 86 Why then shuld it [the godhede] be adjudged enbreached for hys presence in the breache.

Embreach, var. of **EMBROID** *v.*

Embreastment (embrestment). ? *nonce-ud.* [f. EN- + BREAST + -MENT.] A breast-like swelling of the ground.

1799 COLERIDGE in *New Monthly Mag.* (1835) XLV. 219 A green plain, which heaved up and down in hillocks and embreastments of earth.

Embreath (embrieth), *v.* Also 5-6 **enbreath**, -brethe. See also **IMBREATH**, **INBREATH**. [f. EN- + BREATHE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To breathe (something) into; to inspire (a person) with. Also, to give breath to.

1590 SKELTON *De the Erie Northumberland* 157 Enbrethed with the blast of influence deuyne. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 86 The holy ghost is accompted enbreathed for that he was presented in Christes breathe. 1599 T. M[OUTER] *Silk-wormes* 1 What breath embreath'd these almost thingles things. 1612 BROUGHTON *Wks.* III. 728 To embreath into your M^y. the speech... condemned.

2. To breathe in, inhale. In quot. *fig.*

18.. M. ARNOLD *Poems, Heine's Grave*, May'st thou the rapture of peace Deep have embreathed at its core.

Hence **Embreathing** *vbl. sb.*

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 86 Wrytten by the enbrethinge of the holy ghost.

Embreathment, *rare* -1. [f. prec. + -MENT.]

= **INSPIRATION**.

1854 W. LEE *Inspiration* i. 19 The immediate suggestion, embreathment, and dictation of the Holy Ghost.

Embrech: see **EM-** prefix.

+ **Embreve**, *v. Obs.* In 3 **en-**, **embreve**. [ad. OF. *embrever*, corresp. to med.L. *imbreviare* **IMBREVE** *v.*, *f. in-* in + *breve*; see **BREVE**, **BRIEF** *sb.*]

trans. To make a formal entry of; to inscribe.

1225 *Ancien Récit* 344 Nis non so lute ping of peos bet be deuouel nauep embreued [i.e. embreued] on his rolle. 1240 *Saules Warde in Cott. Hom.* 249 His boc pat is on each sunne embrev.

Embrev, *obs.* form of **IMBREV**.

+ **Embride**, *v. Obs. rare*. In 6 **enbride**. [f. EN- + BRIDE *sb.*] *trans.* To restrain as with a bridle.

1593 GOLDING *Calvin on Deuteron.* lxii. 1003 Threatnings whereby God woulde... holde vs enbrided.

Embrigade (embrigād), *v. rare*. [ad. Fr. *embrigader*, *f. en-* + *brigade*.] To form into a brigade; *fig.*, to form into an organized body.

1854 *Times* 2 Feb. 9 The entire nobility are embrigaded into an official hierarchy.

+ **Embright**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + BRIGHT *a.*] *trans.* To render bright. Hence **Embrightened** *ppl. a.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Dn Bartas* l. iv. (1641) 37 So doth the glorious lustre Of radiant Titan, with his beams embright Thy gloomy Front. 1766 J. CUNNINGHAM *Death late Maj.* xxx. Mercy. Through the embrighted air ascendant flies.

Embrighten, *v.* Also 7 **imbrighten**. [f. EN- + BRIGHT *a.* + -EN.] *trans.* = **BRIGHTEN**.

Hence **Embrightening** *ppl. a.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Triumph* xvi. Whose garment imbrightened into heau'nly flame. 1652 E. BENLOWES *Theophila* 22 Embrightning our knowledge. *Ibid.* v. xcvi. Like duskie atoms in the suns embrightning ray. 1855 R. C. SINGLETON tr. *Virgil* II. 315 Even Messapus's embrightening helm.

+ **Embring**, *Obs. rare*. In 4 *pa. t.* **embrouyte**. Cf. **IMBRING**. [f. EN- + BRING *v.*] *trans.* To bring in.

1225 *Floriz & Bl.* (Hauskn.) 863 (Auchinl. MS.) And 3af him here malisoun pat so fele floures embrouyte on honde.

+ **Embrocado**, *Obs.* Also 7 **imbrocado**. [corrupt form of **IMBROCCATA**, as if Spanish: see -ADO.] A pass or thrust in fencing.

1600 *Distracted Emp.* iv. ii. in Bullen *Old Plays* III.

233 Favorytts are not without their steccados, imbrocados, and punto[re]versos. 1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 16 Hee... taught him [Cayn] that embrocado by which he kild his brother. 1613 WITHERS *Abuses Stript & Whipt* i. v. They are for nothing but the imbrocado.

+ **Embrocado**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. EN- + brocado = **BROCADE**, *q. v.*] *trans.* ? To adorn with brocade work. Hence **Embrocadoing** *vbl. sb.* (*fig.*).

1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxiv. (ed. 10) 339 What are all the embellishments, the embrocadoings of Fortune to us.

Embrocate (embroket), *v. Med.* Also 7 **embrochate**, **embrocate**. [f. med.L. *embrocāt* - *ppl. stem* of *embrocāre*, *f. embrocha*: see **EMBROCH**.]

trans. To bathe or foment (a part of the body) with liquid, in order to remove or mitigate disease.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 303 In Wounds of Gun-shot. Embrocate often. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* v. i. 125 The Tongue may be embrocated with Oxymerc. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. vi. 49 When you have imbrocated

all about with Oyl of Roses. 1728 DOUGLAS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 85, I embrocated all the Abdomen... with warm Ol. Chamemel. 1815 BYRON *Lett. to Moore* 12 June, He has been embrocated. 1825 KANE *Arct. Exped.* II. xxv. 252.

Embrocation (embroketion). *Med.* Also 7 **embrochation**. [n. of action f. med.L. *embrocāre*: see **prec.** and -ATION.]

1. The action of embrocating. *Obs.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vig's Chirurg.* (1586) 437 It is an embrocation when we drop down liquor from a hyer place upon some part of the bodie. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parry's Chirurg.* xxvi. xxx. (1678) 650 An Embroche or Embrocation, is a watering.

2. A liquid used for bathing or moistening any diseased part; now usually restricted to those applied by rubbing; a liniment.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* i. ii. (1639) 4 Embrocations (that is, decoctions made of certain things to powre upon any member). 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxviii. He bathed the doctor's face with an embrocation. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* i. 3 Drugs and soporific embrocations.

+ **Embroch** (e), *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **embrocha**.

[ad. med.L. *embrocha*, ad. Gr. *ἐμβροχή* lotion, related to *ἐμβρῆναι* to steep, foment, *f. ἐν* in + *βρῆναι* to wet (as with rain).] = **EMBROCATION** 2.

1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* 5 Embrocha is when the membre is washed gently wyth a sponge dypt in the decoction of diuerse herbes. 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia*, Strange Speech Of... Embroches, Lixiues, Cataplasmes. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renow's Disp.* 192 An Embroche or Irrigation is compounded of Simples.

+ **Embroche**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. prec.; or ad. OF. *embrochier* or med.L. *embroc(h)āre*.] *trans.* = **EMBROCATE**.

1575 TURBERY *Bk. Venerie* 367 Washing and embroching the dogges throate... with vinegar.

+ **Embroche**, *v. Obs. rare*. Also 7 **embroch**. [f. EN- + BROCHE *v.*] *trans.* To stitch on by way of ornament.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. vii. (1632) 228 Precious Gemmes, embroched in the Celebrating Vestures. 1697 *Observ. Money & Coin* 5 Besides precious Gems Embroch'd upon the Celebrating Vestments.

+ **Embroche**, *v. Obs.* In 5 **enbroche**. [ad. F. *embroche-r*, *f. en-* (see EN-) + *broche* **BROACH** *sb.*]

spit. *trans.* To put on a skewer or spit.

1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 34 Kostyf of motone... Embrochyd shal be. *Ibid.* 35 Fyssh thou schalle embroche.

Embrogio, bad form of **IMBROGLIO**.

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xx. Out of a cursed embroglio during the attack on Brentford. 1868 *Morn. Star* 2 Jan.

+ **Embroid**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. EN- + BROID *v.*] *trans.* To entwine, braid.

1573 TWYNE *Aeneid* x. Dd iij b, Gold embroyding bynds their docks.

+ **Embroider**, *sb. Obs. rare* -1. [f. prec. (in sense of next: cf. **BROID** and OF. *embroder*) + -ER.] = **EMBROIDERER**.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* 12 Close vnto the front of the chariot marcheth all the sort of weavers and embroiders.

Embroider (embroidar), *v.* Forms: 5 **enbrowder**, -brouder, (onbrouder), **embrawdre**, -5-7 **embrother**, 6 **enbroder**, **enbrauder**, **embrouder**, 7 **embroder**, **embroadre**, **embroyder**, 7-**embroider**. Also 5-6 **imbrowder**, 6 **imbrother**, **imbrodur**, **imbroyder**, 6-7 **imbroder**, 7 **imbroyder**, 7-8 **imbroider**. [f. EN- + BROIDER; cf. OF. *embroder*.]

1. *trans.* To ornament with needlework; to work in needlework upon cloth, etc. Also *absol.*

14.. *Epiph. (Tundale's Vis.* 114) Yor quene... Of no deuyse enbrodyrd hath hir wede. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 572 Dis palle enbrodyrd w^t gold so rede. 1475 *Inu. Goods in Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* i. 555 A cloth of blac worstede... with a whyte crosse imbrodyrd in v. placis. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 331/2 A noble woman... was desyred tembraudre certayne garments. 1494 *Houshe. Ord.* 125 Above the opening... to bee embrothered the Kings and Queens armes. 1521 *Mem. Ripon* (1882) I. 183 With S. George on horsbake upon the brest of the said abbit inbrodyrd. 1552 *Inu. Ch. Goods Norwich in Norfolk Archæol.* (1865) VII. 51 Two coopes of white damaske embrodered w^t Lillypotts. 1555 *Eden Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 197 Buskynnes... imbrothered with gold. 1595 J. DICKENSON *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 21 A faire hearse curiously embrothered. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 63 If any one... imbrayder his Purple in my garment. 1680 ANNE MONTAGUE in *Hutton Corr.* (1878) 241 A cheery coulerd satten embrodered with silver thick. 1735 *Berkeley Querist* § 111 The women... embroider... for the embellishment of their persons. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 476 The motto, embrodered in letters three feet long.

2. *trans.* To ornament or variegate as if with embroidery. Sometimes *ironically*, to besmear with dirt or blood. *Obs.*

1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 152 Dese gloues... Onbroudrd with blood. 1501 *LVLY Endym.* i. iii. 13 Their brains must as it were imbroder my bolts. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 49 Guilded leather with which they use to imbrodyer their Irish Jackets. 1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 30 Breasts and face... imbrodered with... beasts, serpents. 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 381 Meadows Embroyding all the banks. 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underw.* III. iii. in *Bullen's Old Pl.* II. 367 To Westminster In our torne gownes, embrodered with Strand dirt. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* iv. 68 The Women imbroder their Legs, Hands and other parts with diuers works. 1762-72 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 155 A whole gallery embrodered in pannels by his hand.

2. In various figurative uses

+ *a.* To make splendid, dignify. *Obs.*

1609 SYMMER *Spir. Poie* II. vi. 39 So by his Humilitie he embroydered the basenesse of his birth. 1667 COWLEY *Obscurity Wks.* (1710) II. 704 Nor let my homely Death embroider'd be With Scutcheon, or with Elegy.

+ *b.* To set forth in florid language. Cf. *paint*.

1636 HAZLEY *Theophrast.* 20 Embroidering and painting out his praise. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 3 Hee sang a song... in which... he passionately embroyder's what he had done for his well beloved.

3. To embellish with rhetorical ornament or with fictitious additions or exaggerations.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 367 The Grecian Historians and Poets imbroder and intermixe the tales of ancient times, with a world of fictions. 1658 FEATLY *Transub.* 23 The Doctor made an eloquent speech, imbrodered with all variety of learning. 1797 WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II.* (1847) III. iv. 97 He had embrodered his own story with some marvellous legends. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacra. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 326 The history of Vincent... has been extravagantly embrodered. 1884 *Weekly Register* 18 Oct. 504/1 Whether the legend... was accurate or embrodered, Lord Malmesbury best knows.

Embroidered (embroidard), *ppl. a.* [f. **EMBROIDER** *v.* + -ED *1*.]

1. Of textile fabrics, leather, etc.: Adorned or variegated with figures of needlework. Also of the needlework itself.

1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 9 That [girdle] of blew veluet, embrothered. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. v. 44 A rich Imbroider'd Canopie. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* viii. comm., A girdle... of twisted silke and gold, embrodered worke. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. v. (1675) 314 A Lac'd, or an Imbroider'd suit. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 29 His embroyder'd Sacerdotal Robe. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyphasia* vii. 86 An embroidered shoe.

2. *trans.* and *fig.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* A, Through delicate embroidered meadows. 1657 W. COLLES *Adam in Eden* To Rdr., The pleasant Aspects of Nature... and... her severall imbrodered Beds. 1678 EVELYN *French Gardiner* II. § 1 (1675) 136 Melons... white, wrought or Embroidered, Ribb'd, and others. 1868 HELPS *Realms* xv. (1876) 394 In the embroidered language of the Sheviri.

Embroiderer [f. **EMBROIDER** *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who embroiders.

1413 LYDC. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxxvii. (1432) 84 More necessary to the land is, a deluer than a goldsmith or a goldbrowder. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 1342 A Flemish imbrotherer had... advertised him. 1723 *London Gas.* No. 6171/9 Mary Bird... Imbroiderer. 1766 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 39 She collected all the sempstresses and embroiderers of Samarah. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 244 The arts of the... embroiderer will have to be set in motion.

2. *fig.*; cf. **EMBROIDER** *v.* 2 c.

16.. NORTH *Life Quoniambe* (R.), This embroiderer... has stuffed his writings with... lies.

Embroideress (embroidorēs). Also **embroidress**. [f. as **prec.** + -ESS.] A female embroiderer; a woman who embroiders.

1723 *London Gas.* No. 6171/7 Emma Paine... Embroideress. 1782 LADY LLANOVER in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. III. 80 To apologize for his niece's being an embroidress by profession. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) I. vi. 440 The skillful needles of English embroideresses.

Embroidering (embroidarin), *vbl. sb.* [f. **EMBROIDER** *v.* + -ING *1*.]

a. The action of the *vb.* **EMBROIDER**. Also *attrib.*, as in *embroidering machine*. *b. concr.* Embroidered ornamentation.

1536 STYVE *Ecl. Mem.* I. i. xxxv. 255 He can... use... embrotheryng... carving, painting or grafting. 1555 *Eden Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 301 Part of them exercise... imbrotheryng. 1548 UDALL, etc. tr. *Erasm. Paraphrase Matt.* 106 b, They go with brode & gorgeouse imbroderinges. 1612 BIBLE *Ezek.* xvii. 3 Divers colours [marg. embrodering]. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xiv. (1622) 361 Hee teacheth the Arts, both of Weaving, and Imbrodering. 1886 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 2/4 The embrodering is principally done on the Continent.

Embroidery (embroidari). Forms: 4 **enbrouderie**, 6-7 **embroyderie**, -brouderie, 7-**embroiderie**. Also 6 **imbroderie**, 7 **imbrodyr**, **imbrauthery**, **imbroidery**. [ME. *embrouderie*, *f. OF. embroder* **EMBROWD** *v.*: see -RY; cf. **EMBROUDER** and **BROIDERY**.]

1. The art of ornamenting cloth and other fabrics with figures of needlework; also *attrib.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 11 Of weving or of embrouderie. 17.. ADDISON in *Spect.*, Their more serious occupations are sewing and embroidery. 1875 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 286 The ancient feminine occupation of embroidery. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 80 She sat down to her embroidery frame.

2. *concr.* Embroidered work or material.

1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 12 With silke, and golde, and with imbroderie. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 75 Sapphire, pearly, and rich embroiderie. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Vanitie*, To whom... solid work [shines not] as falsecoat with Imbrauthery. 1699 EVELYN *Acellaria Plan.* Flowers... Embroideries, Carvings. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. vii. 22 Window-curtains... almost covered with Embroidery. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 7 They even sell their embroidery, their lace, and their clothes.

3. *fig.* with notion of 'elaborate or showy ornament', 'adventitious adornment', etc.

1640 YORKE *Union Hom. Pref.* Verses, That but imbrodyr of Fame. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxx. 473 A liberal man... puts embroideries on religion by the cheerfulness of his spirit. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liii. 124 Their liturgy was... a species of mass, though with some less shew

and embroidery. 1761 COWPER *Expost.* 234 All the embroidery of poetic dreams. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xvi. (1857) 277 An embroidery of playful humour. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jynls.* II. 112 Rather more embroidery of courtesy than belongs to an Englishman.

b. *Mus.* Ornamentation either contrapuntal or through variation.

1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* ix. 49 Brilliant passages... form an embroidery thereon.

4. *transf.* Applied to other kinds of ornament or marking compared in appearance to needlework, esp. (in poetical or elevated language) to the natural adornment of the ground by flowers. † In 17th c. used *techn.* in landscape gardening.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 79 The parterres of excellent embroidery. 1672 — *French Gardiner* II. § 2 (1675) 150 Those Melons which are full of Embroidery and Characters. 1667 COWLEY *Poetry Wks.* (1711) III. 58 Daisies... their Embroidery bring. 1695 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3118/4 All sorts of Gardens... in Embroidery work in Grass or Gravel. 1800 SCOTT *Monast.* II. And it was garnished with an embroidery of daisies and wild flowers.

† 5. *nonce-use.* A place of embroidering; an embroidery manufactory.

1706 BURKE *Regic. Peace Wks.* VIII. 275 From the embroideries of Babylon or from the loom of the Gobelins.

† Embroid, sb. Obs. Also imbroil(e). [f. EMBROID v.2 Cf. Sp. *embrollo*, It. *imbroglio*: see IMBROGLIO.]

1. A state of entanglement or confusion; a disturbance, uproar.

1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 570 Before such imbroiles, few of the citizens of Venice could foresee the danger. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 550 Impossible for any Embroils... for ever after to arise in the Lesser Asia. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 14 (1740) 37 Any Imbroil or Confusion of the Public. 1788 *Antiquities in Ann. Reg.* 120 During these embroils, the god... stole off.

b. A quarrel.

1748 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* I. xxxiii. (1833) 142 As to your embroil with Richcourt I condemn you excessively.

2. Mental disturbance, 'worry'.

1799 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* IV. 107 Never let such a thought come into your head, which was never more wanted to be clear from embroils than at this moment.

† Embroil, v.1 Obs. rare. [f. EN- + BROIL sb.1] *trans.* To set on fire, burn up. Hence Embroiling ppl. a.

1664 H. MORE *Decay Chr. Piety* (L.) That knowledge, for which we rifle God's cabinet, should, like the coal from the altar, serve only to embroil and consume the sacrilegious invaders. 1706 THOMSON *Winter* 247 Wisely regardless of the embroiling sky.

Embroid (embroid), v.2 Also 7 embroile, embroyle, 6-7 embroyle, 6-8 imbroil. [ad. F. *embrouiller* = Sp. *embrollar*, It. *imbrogliare*; cf. EN- and BROIL sb. and v.]

1. *trans.* To bring (affairs, etc.) into a state of confusion or disorder; to confuse, render unintelligible (a story).

1603 DANIEL *Defence of Rhime* (1717) 12 These pretended Proportions of Words... embroil our Understanding. 1609 — *Civ. Wares* v. st. 47 One mans Cause shall all the rest imbroyle. 1656 COWLEY *Pindarique Odes* (1669) 16 note 2 The mention of his Brother Iphiclus... would but embroil the story. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love*, Dedic. Your Enemies had so embroyld the management of your Office, that etc. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 176 The former... are so embroyld with Fable and Legend. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxviii. Having embroiled everything in which you are concerned.

2. To throw into uproar or tumult.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1656) 67 The tyranny of the Decemvirs embroyled the City the second time. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 966 Tumult and Confusion all imbroil. 1704 HEARNE *Dial. Hist.* (1714) I. 56 The many Wars wherewith his [David's] Reign was embroiled. 1793 POPE *Odys.* xii. 242 Tumultuous waves embroil'd the bellowing flood. 1796 THOMSON *Winter* 1019 More to embroil the deep.

3. To involve or entangle in dissension or hostility with (any one); to bring into a state of discord or disunion.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* (1632) 17 Or had his body been embroyld alone in fierce assault. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrow* iii. § 89. 350 They... with delight embroile themselves therein [warre]. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* 7 The Emperour... intending to imbroyle Theodatus and the Goths. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 188 Warres have been wag'd, and Nations embroyld in blood one against another. 1680 in Somers *Tracts* II. 84 [They] embroiled him with the House of Commons. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 175 What, and imbroil myself with a Man of Mr. B's Power and Fortune! 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. 312 To be embroiled in controversy. 1863 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 240 If the Americans don't embroil us in a war.

Embroided (embroid), ppl. a. [f. EMBROID v.2 + -ED.] Confused, disturbed, agitated.

1709 J. REYNOLDS *Death's Vis.* vii. Fate Hangs on the Turns of this Embroided State! 1871 E. BURR *Ad Fidem* XII. 239 Embroided Nature sunk into complete hush. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxx. Moving with kindred natures in the same embroidered medium.

Embroider (embroider), v.2 + -ER. One who or that which embroids.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 8 The Embroiders of Affairs. 1751 J. BROWN *Shafesb. Charac.* 70 [Ridicule]... is... no less justly regarded... as an embroider.

Embroiding, vbl. sb. [f. EMBROID v.2 + -ING.] The action of the vb. EMBROID.

1644 *Jus Populi* 24 They propose... the people's imbroiling.

Embroilment (embroilment). Also 7 im-

[f. EMBROID v.2 + -MENT; cf. Fr. *embrouillement*.]

1. The action or process of embroiding.

1622-66 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 136 To the great embroilment of the State. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. vii. Now... does come discussion... but only for new embroilment.

2. An uproar, tumult.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VII. 110 [The Muse]... weary with these embroilments, faine would stay Her farther course. 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* Pref. 3 The true causes of the embroilments in that Kingdome. 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 32 He was not apprehensive of a new embroilment. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* III. A cavalier of honour is free to take any part in this civil embroilment.

b. A state of variance or hostility; a quarrel.

1667 G. DIGBY *Elvira* v. in Hazl. *Dissert.* XV. 90 Drawing those advantages From the embroilment. 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Wks. 1721 II. 37 Embroilments ne'er would cease, Should Rivals share the Realm of Peace. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* 314 The lively temperament of the Dandy would here probably have involved him in an inconvenient embroilment. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 216 A bitter embroilment with England followed this merciless act.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A perplexed or confused state or condition; confused mixture.

1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* Intro. § 62 The whole embroilment of philosophy is due to the practice, etc. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 257 The careless embroilment of transparent and opaque tints. 1876 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 238 A tangle and embroilment of evil and good.

4. Complication, entanglement (in a story, etc.).

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 787 Such details and embroilments as the story contains form the only excuse for its length.

Embronze: see EM- prefix.

Embrothelled: modernized spelling of IMBROTHELLED, Obs.

Embrother, obs. form of EMBROIDER.

† Embrowd, embrawd, v. Obs. Also 4-5 em-, embroude(n, -brode(n, -browde(n. [f. EN- + BROWD v.; cf. OF. *embrodé* ppl.; the str. pa. pple. *embrawden*, *embroudin* belongs formally to EMBRAID v.2, but in sense to this word.] *trans.* To embroider.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 909 A lyttli vryoun... Enbrawdē & bounden wyth þe best gemmez. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 553 A cote-armure... enbrowd with perlis schene. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 119 That was with floures swote embrouded [v.r. enbroudit, enbraudyt, enbrouded, enbrowdit, enbrowdit]. c 1423 *Jas. I Kings Quair* clii. A lusty plane... Enbroudin all with fresche floures gay. c 1440 *Partonope* 1927 A cote... Enbrowded wyth peerie. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 46 Paulionis... enbrowded with silkes.

Embrown (embrown), v. Also 7 imbrown.

7-9 imbrown. [f. EN- + BROWN a.; cf. Fr. *embrunir*, It. *imbrunire*, which are used in sense 1.]

1. *trans.* To darken, make dusky. Chiefly poet.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 246 The unpierc'd shade Imbrown the noontide Bowers. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* v. 74 Thy dark pencil, midnight... embrowns the whole. 1750 G. HUGHES *Harbadoes* 23 Deep chasms... are imbrown'd with the thick foliage of lofty trees. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. ix. No deeper clouds the grove embrown'd. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inferno* II. 2 The air, Imbrown'd with shadows.

fig. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 430 Greek Philosophy, imbrown'd with the Fanaticism of Eastern Cant.

2. To make brown. Also (rarely) *intr.* for *refl.*

1795 POPE *Odys.* xiv. 93 The ready meal before Ulysses lay'd. With flour imbrown'd. 1795 DYER *Fleec.* I. 394 Departing Autumn all embrown'd. The frequent-bitten fields. 1796 D'ISRAELI *Lit. Recreation* 211 A painting, which is just embrown'd and mellow'd by the hand of time. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. 1, The sun of Italy had but little embrown'd his clear and healthful complexion. 1867 LONGF. *Dante's Purg.* IV. v. 21 What time the grape imbrown's.

fig. a 1804 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit.* (1858) II. 499 His own uncourtly style is embrown'd with the tint of a century old.

Embrown'd (embrown'd), ppl. a. Also imbrown'd. [f. prec. + -ED.] That has been made brown, esp. by the sun.

1796 THOMSON *Winter* 1816 Sables of glossy black, and dark embrown'd. 1799 *Grobrianus* 121 With skin imbrown'd, and fat, and full of juice. 1808 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xxxiv. The Smith's hardy and embrown'd countenance. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Convers. Raitou.* C. 195 Looking over the imbrown'd plain.

Embrown'ing (embrown'ing), ppl. a. In 9 imbrown'ing. [f. EMBROWN v. + -ING.] That embrowns. In quot. fig.

1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. i, Under the same imbrown'ing and heating circumstances.

Embrownment (embrownment), *nonce-ud.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Brown colouring.

1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 3) 12/2 Go, locks, which have The golden embrownment of a lion's eye.

† Embroya, v. Obs. rare-1. [cf. Picard *embroyner* to cover (Littre s.v. *Embroncher*)] *trans.* To make dirty, befoul.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 34 And never are embroynd with anye filth or dirtie slimshnes.

Embrue, variant of IMBRUE.

Embruisse: see EM- prefix.

Embrutalize (embrutälize), v. *nonce-ud.* [f. EN- + BRUTALIZE v.] *trans.* To render brutal.

1876 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Is he the Man* II. 190 Her temper may have been embrutalized by her husband's ruffianly treatment.

Embrute, variant of IMBRUTE.

† Embrutish, v. Obs. rare. [f. EN- + BRUTE + -ish, after *impovertish*, etc.; cf. Fr. *abrutiss-, abrutir*.] *trans.* = IMBRUTE.

1639 W. SCLATER (2nd) *Wor. Comm. Rev.* 6 A person that is embrutish, and sunke below his species in vile affections.

† Embryge, v. Obs. rare. Also 4 enbryge,

5 enbryke. [f. EN- + bryge, BRIGUE; cf. Fr. *embriguer*, It. *imbrigare*.] *trans.* To entrap, entangle.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 431 Pe kyng maked... enbryge [1485 CAXTON *embrace*] hem and snarle hem wip sotil sophyms. 1413 LYDC. *Pylg. Sowle* IV. xxxiii. (1483) 81 They have for to sene that... he have no nede to [7be] enbryked by dette to any of his subgetis.

Embryo (embryo), sb. and a. Also 6-7 embrio. [med.L. corruption of EMBRYON; the transliterated Gr. word was ignorantly regarded as of the third declension (genit. -ōnis), and the nom. case was assimilated to the normal Latin type. Cf. Ger. *embryo*, It. *embrione*.]

A. sb.

1. The offspring of an animal before its birth (or its emergence from the egg):

a. of man. In mod. technical language restricted to 'the foetus in utero before the fourth month of pregnancy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

[c 1350 GLANVIL *De Propr. Rer.* vi. iii. Hec materia est pellicula embryonis.] 1590 SWINBURN *Treat. Test.* 284 An vnperfect creature, or confused embrio. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iii. xxix. The ripening of the Embryo in the womb. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 23. I found this liquor absorbed into the embrio. 1841 EMERSON *Meth. Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 225 The embryo does not more strive to be a man, than... a nebula tends to be a ring.

fig. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 293 Lay undeveloped within the embryo of a single monosyllable.

b. of animals.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 101. 91 Some yet are Embrio's, yet hatching, and in the shell. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* II. 18 The embryos have a triangular shell. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 105 The little embryo [of the snapping-turtle]... bites fiercely.

transf. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 59 (1879) The larva... may be regarded as a mere active embryo.

2. Bot. 'The rudimentary plant contained in the seed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1798 THOMSON *Spring* 99 The promised fruit Lies yet a little Embryo... Within its crimson folds. 1848 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* II. (1880) 9 The Embryo is the initial plant, originated in the seed.

† 3. Chem. A metal or other chemical substance not disengaged from its native state of combination. Also attrib. Obs.

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 55 Metals and Minerals... in their... Embryoes. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Embryonatum Sulphur*, Sulphur united to metals... in an embryo state.

4. fig. A thing in its rudimentary stage or first beginning; a germ; that which is still in idea as opposed to what has become actual in fact.

1601 SIR J. OGLE in Sir F. Vere *Comm.* 146 The project itself was but an Embryo. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 20 He bequeathed no other legacy but the fire, to this unpolished Embryo. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 218 Embrio's of things, that were never like to have any effect. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. iii. 37 There not being in all Great Britain any embryo of a Commissariat force. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 10 Pale unshapen embryos of social sympathy.

b. In embryo: in an undeveloped stage; 'that is to be'. [? orig. Lat., from EMBRYON.]

1636-7 N. HOBART in *Verny Papers* (1853) 188 There is a great preparation in embryo. 1683 tr. *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 215 Let every skillfull Master... have a care not to let his works be seen in embryo. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmist.* 24 There a chancellor in embryo. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xlii. 144 The indecent attempt to stifle this measure in embryo. 1844 MISS MITTFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 395 The honourable Frederic G... was a diplomatist in embryo. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* I. (1870) 9 The Greek nation, as yet in embryo.

5. attrib. and Comb., as embryo-chick, -child, -germ, -life, -plant, -stage, -state; also embryo-bud, 'an adventitious bud, when enclosed in the bark, as in the cedar of Lebanon' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); embryo-cell, the first cell of the fecundated animal ovum; also in Bot. the germ in the embryo-sac of ferns, mosses, etc.; embryo-sac, Bot., a cavity in the ovule or the archegonium of a plant, within which the embryo is produced.

1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 177 *Embryo-buds, certain nodules... in the bark of the Beech. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 4/1 The *Embryo-cell. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xv. 308 An egg is eaten here though an *embryo-chick be inside. 1882 *Med. Temp. Foul.* I. 184 The *embryo-child is fed upon these intoxicants, before he is fairly in the world. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 134/2 The primitive... yolk-substance is employed in the formation of... *embryogerm. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 12 *Embryo-life within the egg-membranes. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 220 Subject to chemical analysis, the *embryo-plant yields certain complex bodies. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. iii. 24 This enlarged cell is called the *embryo-sac.

B. adj. [From the attrib. use of the sb.] That is still in germ; immature, unformed, undeveloped.

1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* II. 135 In that dark womb usually are the seeds and rudiments of an embryo-world. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* v. 99 Thou... in whose breast Embryo-creation... dwelt. 1798 *Loves of Triangles* 96 in *Anti-Jacobin* 23 Apr. (1852) 110 Flame embryo lavas, young volcanoes glow. 1851 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* III. 146 The embryo connoisseur. 1806 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. iii. Scrib-

bling embryo prize-poems. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxvii. The collegians he addressed... as embryo patriots. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 31 Philosophers dispute whether moral ideas... were not inchoate, embryo.

Embryo (embri^o), *v. nonce-ud.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To represent in embryo.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 539 The fine reasonings they contain were... embryoed... in symbols.

Embryotomy (embri^oktōmī), [as if ad. Gr. *ἐμβρυοτομία, f. ἐμβρυοτόμος that kills the foetus.] 'The destruction of the foetus in the womb' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Embryoforous (embri^oforōs), *a. Biol.* [f. EMBRYO sb. + -FEROUS.] That bears or contains an embryo.

1859 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* V. 587/2 The embryoforous tumour.

Embryogenesis (embri^odjēnēsīs), *Biol.* [mod. f. EMBRYO-N + Gr. γένεσις birth, production.] 'The origin and formation of the embryo; and the science thereof' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 333 The laws of... embryogenesis. 1879 *De Quatrefages Human Species* 109 Hæckel goes back to embryogenesis.

Embryogenetic (embri^odjēnetik), *a. Biol.* [mod. f. EMBRYO-N + Gr. γένεσις producing, f. root of γένεσις: see prec.] = next.

1880 *Huxley Times* 25 Dec. 4/1 Their adult and embryogenetic characters.

Embryogenic (embri^odjēnik), *a. Biol.* [f. EMBRYO-N + Gr. γένεσις (cf. EMBRYOGENESIS) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to embryogenesis.

1851 *DANA Crust.* 1. 45 Regarded in their embryogenic relations. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 46 He arrived... at the same result... by his embryogenic observations.

Embryogeny (embri^odjēni), *Biol.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] = EMBRYOGENESIS.

1835 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 229 The theory of vegetable embryogeny. 1864 *BALFOUR in Edin. Med. Jnl.* June, This is specially true of the functions of fertilization and embryogeny.

Embryogony (embri^odjōni), *Biol.* [f. EMBRYO-N + Gr. γονία production.] The formation of an embryo. *In mod. Dicts.*

Embryography (embri^odjōgrāfi), [f. EMBRYO-N + Gr. γράφω writing, description.] 'The description of the foetus or embryo' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Embryoism (embri^odjōizim), [f. EMBRYO + -ISM.] The state of being an embryo.

1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xii. (1874) 226 They may exist in their state of embryoism.

Embryologic (embri^odjōdzik), *a.* [f. EMBRYOLOGY + -IC.] Of or pertaining to embryology.

1881 *ROMANES in Homiletic Monthly* Mar. 366 Arguments from... embryologic progression.

Embryological, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1859 *LEWIS Sea-side Stud.* 312 The results of embryological research. 1859 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* V. 1/2 Of embryological anatomy. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* II. xvi. 183 Embryological structures.

Hence **Embryologically** *adv.*, with reference to embryology.

1851 *DANA Crust.* 1. 56 This form being of a lower grade embryologically. 1867 *KINGSLEY Life & Lett.* II. 246 With what other birds are they embryologically connected.

Embryologist (embri^odjōdzist), *Biol.* [f. EMBRYOLOGY + -IST.] One who is concerned with or versed in the science of EMBRYOLOGY.

1849-50 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 836/1 Embryologists... find another method. 1879 *tr. Semper's Anim. Life* 31 Forms known to embryologists as the germinal layers.

Embryology (embri^odjōdzī), *Biol.* [f. EMBRYO-N + -LOGY.] The science relating to the embryo and its development. Also *transf.*

1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* vii. (1873) 203 Against the belief in such abrupt changes, embryology enters a strong protest. 1874 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 20 An undiscovered set of facts in embryology.

Embryon (embri^o), *sb. (a.)* Also 5-8 **embrion**. Pl. **embrya**, **embryons**. [mod. L., a. Gr. ἐμβρυον, in Homer merely 'young animal', but in later writers 'the fruit of the womb before birth'. Usually believed to be f. ἐν in + βρύειν to swell, grow.] The original form of EMBRYO; now rare even in techn. use; in ordinary language obs.

1. = EMBRYO I. † *a.* of man. *Obs.*

1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 90 Passing the Substance of Embryon.] 1598 H. CHETTER in Greene *Groatv. Wit Pref.*, Like an Embryon without shape. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 77 This was but an Embryon, and became an Abortive. 1721 *SOUTHERN Loyal Brother* iii. Wks. I. 44 Rip this womb That form'd him yet an embryon. 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg. Observ.* 11 The embryon... receives nourishment from the surrounding parts.

b. of animals.

1658 ROWLAND *tr. Mousset's Theat. Ins.* 922 Certain imperfect things like Embryons or little worms. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4020 The Skeleton of an Embryon... in an Egg. 1713 *WARDER True Amazons* 10 Which otherwise would incommode the Embryon (of bees). 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat. v.* 90 The animalcula and embrya. 1880 *GÜNTHER Fishes* 318 Cantor found in a female, nearly 11 feet long, 37 embryos.

2. *Bot.* = EMBRYO 2. *In quot. fig.*

1816 *COLERIDGE Statesm. Man.* (1817) 355 Looking forward to the green fruits and embryos... of the days to come.

† 3. *fig.* = EMBRYO 4. *In (the) embryon*: = in embryo. *Obs.*

1596 *DRAYTON Leg.* iv. 167 To perfect that which in the Embryon was. 1607 *BARKSTED Mirrha* (1876) 37 To bring vices Embryon to a forme. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxiv. 27, I was, ere yet the world in Embryon lay. 1640 J. LEY *Past. Pietie* 157 Shee had certaine fits or trances like the embryos of death. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 614 The first Beings or Embryons of mineral salts are nothing but vapours. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 431 It is yet, indeed, a mere embryon. 1818 *SHELLEY Let. in Dowden Shelley* (1886) I. 230, I perceive in you the embryon of a mighty intellect.

† 4. *attrib. or adj.* Immature, undeveloped, undeveloped; that is still in germ. *Obs.*

1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, The Embryon Blossome of each spray. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 900 Four Champions fierce... to Battell bring their embryon Atoms. 1788 *VANBRUGH & CIBBER Provoked Husband* Prol. 26 If... his Art can to those Embryon Scenes new Life impart. 1813 *SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* (1814) 140 Nourishment... for the use of the Embryon plant. 1835 *GRISWELL Parables v.* ii. 411 All nature's embryon store.

Embryonal (embri^odnāl), *a.* [f. med. L. *embryon-em* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an embryo.

1658 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spa* vi. 55 The embryonal conservation of the Nut. 1861 *HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. vii. xiii. 395 The Accephalocysts... are without head... even in the embryonal condition. 1881 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 529 The so-called 'embryonal tubes'.

Embryonary (embri^odnāri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Relating to an embryo. Also *fig.*

1835 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 404 The embryonary sac. 1860 *FARRAR Orig. Lang.* x. 214 Languages in an ante-historical and embryonary state.

Embryonate (embri^odnēt), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.]

† 1. = EMBRYONATED. *Obs.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 56 Matured into metals, by the embryonate sulphurs. 1675 *EVELYN Terra* (1776) 45 Salts embryonate or undigested and not specifice.

† 2. = EMBRYONAL. *Obs.*

1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's The. Earth* 1. 52 Fishes... in an embryonate imperfect state. 1731 in *BAILEY*, vol. II.

3. 'Having an embryo or germ' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Hence in *Bot.* **Embryonate plants**, plants which possess seeds.

† **Embryonate**, *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.] *trans.* a. To give embryonic existence to; in quot. *fig.* b. To load or fill as with an embryo or germ; to impregnate.

1671 *GLANVILLE Disc. M. Stubbe* 15 The Royal Society (was) as it were embryonated there. 1689 *Ess. Tunbridge Waters in Harl. Misc.* I. 587 Divers seminary principles with which they (chalybeate waters) are embryonated.

† **Embryonated**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Of chemical and mineral bodies: Found in combination with or embedded (like embryos) in other bodies.

1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spa* vi. 54 The embryonated Sulphur of Copper. 1664 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriol.* 67 Embryonated or imperfect shaped Sulphur. 1667 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Unripe... Embryonated Minerals. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 615 This embryonated salt in limestones is a stony juice.

† **Embryonately**, *adv. Obs. rare* -1. [f. EMBRYONATE a. + -LY.] In an embryonate manner; as an embryo.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 6 That those Pestilential fumes be first embryonately or preparatively formed in a close thick or standing air.

† **Embryonative**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. as EMBRYONATE v. + -IVE.] = EMBRYONATED.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 144 It had lost all its embryonative sulphur.

Embryonic (embri^odnik), *a.* [f. med. L. *embryon-em* + -IC.]

1. Pertaining to, or having the character of, an embryo.

1849 *MURCHISON Siberia* xx. 483 The first or embryonic idea of the archetype. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 396 Community in embryonic structure reveals community of descent. 1863 *BERKELEY Brit. Mus.* iii. 21 The embryonic cell. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 220 Within the... pea, there is inclosed a perfect, though embryonic plant.

2. *fig.* Immature, undeveloped.

1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Manners Wks.* (Bohn) II. 49 Every Englishman is an embryonic chancellor. 1874 *SAYCE Compar. Philol.* I. 46 The parts of speech lay undeveloped in a kind of embryonic common sound.

Embryotic (embri^odnik), *a.* [f. EMBRYO, after *exotic, patriotic*, etc.: cf. *chaotic*.]

1. = EMBRYONIC 1.

1835-6 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 786/1 The term of their embryotic development. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* iv. (1866) 31 The crab... is less embryotic... than the more ancient lobster.

2. *fig.* = EMBRYONIC 2.

1761 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. xix. 90 The book of embryotic evils. 1785 *BURNS Vision* II. xi, To mark the embryotic trace Of rustic Bard. 1864 *KINGSLEY Rom. & Tent.* 40 Intellect and virtue remain... embryotic.

Embryotomy (embri^odnōmī), *Surg.* [ad. Gr. ἐμβρυοτομία, f. ἐμβρυο- EMBRYON + -τομία cutting.] 'The cutting up of the foetus in utero into pieces in order to effect its removal' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1876 *GROSS Dis. Bladder* 57 A 6 months' foetus had to be removed by embryotomy.

† **Embryous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. EMBRYON sb.

+ -OUS.] Of or pertaining to an embryo; in germ; undeveloped. *In quot. fig.*

1677 *FELTHAM Resolves* 1. xiv. (ed. 10) 23 Without the last [action], the first [contemplation] is but abortive and embryous. 1686 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Embryous, pertaining to an embryo. 1691 in *COLES*. 1847 in *CRAIG*; and in mod. Dicts.

Embubble: see *EM- prefix*.

† **Embud**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **enbud**, 7 **imbud**. [f. EN- + BUD sb.1]

1. *trans.* To cover as with buds.

1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 1572 Enbudded with beautye.

2. *intr.* To bud, sprout. *In quot. fig.*

1603 *DANIEL Panegyric* (1717) 327 The Op'ning of the Spring... make(s) our Spirits likewise... imbud.

Hence **Embudded** *ppl. a.*

1523 *SKELTON Garl. Laurel* 883 The enbudded blossoms of rose, rede of hewe.

Embue, *obs. variant of IMBUE*.

† **Embuement**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *embue*, var. of IMBUE v. + -MENT.] A tincture or infusion.

a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xiii, With an embuement from its divine source.

Embulk: see *EM- prefix*.

† **Embull**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 **enbull**, 6-7 **imbull**, 6- **embull**. [f. EN- + BULL sb.2; in AFR. *embuller*.] *trans.* To insert or publish (a matter or a name) in a Papal bull; to issue a bull against; to affix an official (esp. the Papal) seal to (a document).

1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* vii. (1520) 93/1 So he was by letter enbulled. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1590) 274/1 He also wrote his letters... enbulled with gold. 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* v. xxvi. (1612) 130 The Pope imbulled... England.

Emburse, *obs. variant of IMBURSE*.

† **Embuscado**, *Obs.* [var. of AMBUSCADO, in Sp. *embuscada*: see -ADO 2.] An ambushade.

1606 *tr. Chardin's Trav.* 157 The king of Quiretta having laid considerable Embuscados.

Embush, **embusshe**, etc., *obs. ff. AMBUSH*, etc.

Embusk, *v.1*: see *EM- prefix*.

† **Embush**, *v.2 Obs. rare*. [ad. Fr. *embusquer*, mod. form (orig. *north. dial.*) of OF. *embuscher* AMBUSH v.] *trans.* To place in ambush.

1596 *Scanderbeg* 368 Other bands... lay close embusked in the mountains.

Embuskin: see *EM- prefix*.

† **Embusy**, *v. Obs.* Forms: a. 5-6 **enbesy**, 6 **embesy**, **enbusy**, -1e, 6-7 **embusie**, -y. β.

6-7 **imbusy**. [f. EN- + BUSY a.] *trans.* To render busy, occupy assiduously; to give care or anxiety to. Chiefly *refl.*

1424 *CANTON Ryall Bk.* B v, To occupye and enbesy hym in thre thynges. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 57 b, Enbusy not thy selfe. 1543 *Necess. Doct. Chr. Man* Introd. in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.*, The heads and senses of our people have been imbusied... with the understanding of Free Will. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 535 Nor hawking, nor gardens... can much embusie... me. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. ix. § 28 The Earle of Pembroke... wholly embusied in the enterprize of Britaine. a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xiii. 104 Not imbusied with... Soul-disturbing Perturbations.

Emcristen, *variant of EVEN-CHRISTIAN, Obs.*

† **Eme**, *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1-3 **éam**, (2 **eom**), 2-5 **em**, (3 **æm**, **æm**, **heam**, **he(e)m**), 4-5 **eem** (e, 4-6 **eme**, **Sc. eym** (e, 5 **emme**, **yem**), 4-7 **eam** (e, 8 **dial. eem**, 9 **Sc. eme**, **north. dial. eam**. [Com. WGER.: OE. *ēam* = OFris. *ēm* (MDu. *oem*, Du. *oem*), OHG. *ðeim* (MHG. *ðheim*, *ahheim*, -*heim*, mod. Ger. *oheim*, *ohm*); if the word existed in OTeut. the type would be **auhaimo-s*; presumed to be a compound or derivative of **awo-s* = L. *avus* grandfather (of which the L. *avunculus*, uncle, is a diminutive). It is believed that the original sense of the WGER. word was 'mother's brother' (cf. L. *avunculus*); but in later use it is applied to a father's brother as well.]

An uncle; also *dial.* a friend, gossip.

.. *Beowulf* 881 He swulces hwæt se gegan wolde eam his nefan. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xxviii. 2 Nim þe wif of Labanes dohtum pinis eames. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 He sculde ben alsuic also þe eom wes. c 1205 *LAV.* 8142 Androgree wes his hem. — 8832 Nu is min eam wel bi-soht. — 11174 Hire æem [c 1275 *heam*] Leonin wes in Rome. — 111464 His fader wes Ælenen æm. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1758 ðus meðelike spac ðis em. c 1390 *Arth. & Merl.* 4583 Gif min eme be king Arthour. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3789 (Trin.) Laban þin eeme. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 305 To help hys eyme. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ix. xviii. 7 His Eym þan Erle of Fyfe. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* 73, I am thynne eme, thy faderes brother. c 1565 *LINDESAY (Pittcottie) Chron. Scot.* (1728) 19 His eames, William, earl of Douglas and David his brother. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xxi, Henry Hotspur and his eame The earl of Worcester. 1674 *RAY N. Country Wds.* 16 Mine Eam: My Uncle, also generally my Gossip, my Compere. 1724 *RAMSAY Tra-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 182 Rob my eem hecht me a stock. 1818 *SCOTT Her. Midl.* xii, 'Didna his eme die, wi' the name of the Bluidy Mackenzie?' 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, Eam or Etam, 'mine eam', my uncle, friend, gossip.

Eme, *variant of YEME, Obs., heed.*

† **Emeade**, *v. Obs. Her.* [? f. E- pref. + late L. *medi-äre* to divide in the middle, f. L. *medius* middle.] *trans.* To halve, divide in half.

1561 *LEIGH Armorie* 62 b, The chiefs may not bee emeade, or halved. 1596 *FERNE Blaz. Gentrie* 207 Entier (not emeade) within the scutcheon.

Emecristen, var. of **Even-Christian**, *Obs.*
 † **Eme'dull**, *v. Obs.*— [ad. late L. *ēmedullāre* to take out the marrow, f. *ē* out + *medulla* marrow.] *trans.* 'To declare, take out the marrow' (Cockeram 1623).

† **Eme'dullate**, *v. Obs.*— [f. L. *ēmedullāt* ppl. stem. of *ēmedullāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To take out the marrow or pith.

1731 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Emeer(e), var. of **EMIR**, Saracen prince.

Emel(l)e, var. forms of **AMELLE**, *Obs.*

† **Emembrate**, *v. Obs.*— [f. L. *ēmembrāt* ppl. stem. of *ēmembrāre* to cut the limbs off.]

trans. To castrate, geld.

1731 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Emend (fme'nd), *v.* Also 5 *emende*. [ad. L. *ēmendāre*, f. *ē* out + *menda* fault. (OFr. had *esmenter*, *emender*.) Cf. **AMEND**.]

† 1. *trans.* To free (a person) from faults, correct. Also *intr.* for *reft*. *Obs.*

14. MS. St. John's Coll. Oxon. No. 117. 123 b in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* III. 355 Loue him [God] that he emendith the.

c 1545 UDALL in *Orig. Lett. Eminent Men* (1843) 6 To hope that I maye ere now bee emended for the tyme to cum.

— *Ibid.* 7 As another besides me maye happen to dooe amys, so maye I as well as another emend.

2. To free (a thing) from faults, correct (what is faulty), rectify. *rare* in mod. use.

c 1485 Digby *Myst.* (1882) i. 23 An-other tyme to emende it if we can.

1659 FELTHAM *Low Countries* II. (R.) The . . . force of the sun . . . hath a little emended them.

1867 DRAPER *Amer. Civ. War* I. xxvi. 447 Universal suffrage has emended the law of the landlord and tenant.

b. *esp.* To remove errors from (the text of a book or document); = **EMENDATE** *v.*

1768 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 258 That writer therefore seems to be emended . . . by my coin.

1832 SIR G. LEWIS in *Philol. Mus.* I. 282 Tyrwhitt . . . ingeniously emends some choliambics cited by Apollonius.

1836 LYTTON *Athena* (1837) I. 274 Pisistratus . . . did . . . collect, arrange, and emend poems.

1854 BADHAM *Haliut.* 524 Passing whole nights . . . not in emending Greek, but, etc.

† 3. To repair or make good (what is broken or damaged); = **MEND**. *Obs.*

1411 [see **EMENDING**.] 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 121 A broken chayer emended with small gilt nailles.

Emendable, *a.* [f. L. *ēmendābilis* that may be amended.] That is capable of being emended.

1731-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Emendals**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [? f. med.L. *ēmenda* (see **EMENDS**) + *-AL*.] ? Funds set apart for repairs. (See quot.)

1692 COLES, *Emendal*. 1708-15 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Emendals*, an old term still used in the accounts of the Inner Temple; where, so much in emendals at the foot of an account signifies so much in the bank, or stock of the house, for reparation of losses, and other occasions. In mod. Dicts.

† **Emendate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēmendāt-us* ppl. of *ēmendāre* to free from fault, correct, improve.] Emended, corrected, restored.

1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* vi. § 1. 153 An emendate copie of these Epistles.

1677 CARY *Chron.* i. II. 1. viii. 66 The Form of the Emendate Julian Year.

Emendate (f'mendēt), *v.* [f. L. *ēmendāt*— (see prec. and **EMEND**.)] *trans.* To remove errors and corruptions from (a text).

1696 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. v. v. 477 He . . . emendated . . . the text of Scripture.

† **Emendately**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. **EMENDATE** *a.* + *-LY*.] In an emendated manner.

1539 TAVERNER *Bible*, Dedication, The printers . . . were . . . desirous to have the . . . bible com forth . . . as emendatly, etc.

Emendation (f'mendē'fjōn). [ad. L. *ēmendation-em*, noun of action f. *ēmendāre* to **EMEND**. (In OFr. *esmendacion*.)] The action of emending.

† 1. Correction, reformation, improvement (of life, conduct, etc.). *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 166 The noblis of Scotland . . . seand na emendation of his life.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 201 The emendation of the Church.

1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 110 Emendation . . . of nature is produced by his grace.

2. Improvement by alteration and correction; *esp.* of literary or artistic products, methods of procedure, scientific systems, etc.; a particular instance of such improvement.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 95 The emendations of Poemes be very necessary.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* v. (1851) 116 All this . . . interpolish by some second hand with crooks and emendations.

1665 WHARTON *Disc. Observ.* *Easter* Wks. (1683) 36 A better Emendation of the Calendar.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd. Wks. 1874 I. 7 What would be the amount of these emendations . . . upon the system of nature.

1783 MASON *Freney's Art Paint.* Pref. (R.) I hardly left a single line in it without giving it . . . an emendation.

1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. 156 His friends suggested emendations.

1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) II. 52 Leibnitz' emendation of the saying . . . has passed into epigrammatic notoriety.

1879 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. vi. 193 A man's biography with . . . emendations by his ghost.

b. *esp.* The correction (usually by conjecture or inference) of the text of an author where it is presumed to have been corrupted in transmission; a textual alteration for this purpose.

1622-66 HEVLIN *Cosmog.* (1674) Introd. 9/2 The emenda-

tion of Bochartus coming in to help. 1778 Br. Lowth *Isaiah* Prelim. Dissert. (ed. 12) 45 Whether the conjectural rendering, or the conjectural emendation, be the more agreeable to the context.

1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* iii. 30 The emendations being often more wrong than right.

† **Emendative**, *a. Obs. rare*— [as if ad. L. **ēmendatīv-us*: see **EMENDATE** *v.* and *-IVE*.]

That tends to emend.

1642 AMES *Marrow of Div.* 352 Emendative Iustice is either commutative, or corrective.

Emendator (f'mendātōr), *a.* [a. L. *ēmendātor* corrector.] One who emendates; a corrector.

1672 COSIN *Canon Script.* 123 (T.) The Roman emendators . . . know not how to trust it.

1837 EMERSON *Misc.* (1855) 77 The restorers of readings, the emendators.

Emendatory (f'mendātōrī), *a.* [ad. L. *ēmendatōrī-us* corrective: see **EMENDATE** *v.* and *-ORY*.]

Of or pertaining to emending.

† 1. In moral sense: Corrective, disciplinary.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* iv. i. iv. § 10 Punish-ments emendatory.

2. Of or pertaining to **EMENDATION** 2 and 2 b.

1795 R. ANDERSON *Life of Dr. Johnson* 142 The sagacity of his emendatory criticisms.

1870 *Athenaeum* 2 Apr. No. 2212. 457 Emendatory editions may be yet in store.

1885 *Spectator* 18 July 952/1 Every page . . . bristles with the emendatory asterisk.

Emended (f'mendēd), *ppl. a.* [f. **EMEND** *v.* + *-ED*.] Freed from faults, improved, corrected.

1882 *Nature* 199 An emended copy.

1884 MAHAFFY in *Contemp. Rev.* June 902 Scholia in an emended form.

Emender (f'mendēr), [f. **EMEND** *v.* + *-ER*.] One who emends.

1885 *Spectator* 18 July 952/1 The wildest emenders almost invariably make . . . discoveries of permanent value.

† **Emendicate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ēmendicat* ppl. stem. of *ēmendicare* (f. *ē* out + *mendicare* beggar) to obtain by begging.]

1. *trans.* To obtain by begging.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. viii. § 38 Nor would [he] any longer emendicate their forraigne Justice.

1644 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 554 It must emendicate Vertue . . . to satisfy the Auarice of the Horse-leaches of Rome.

1681 [see below].

2. *absol.* To beg.

1683 COCKERAM, *Emendicate*, to beg, or craue almes. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Emendicated** *ppl. a.*

1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. 56 Orders are . . . given, upon the credit of emendicated recommendations.

Emending, *vbl. sb.* [f. **EMEND** *v.* + *-ING*.] The action of the vb. **EMEND**.

1411 E. E. WILLS (1882) 17 In emendynge of weys lyand about be manere of Bradfild.

c 1545 UDALL in *Orig. Lett. Eminent Men* (1843) 4 Affir myn emendynge and reformation.

† **Emendement**, *Obs. rare*— [In 6 *emendement*.] [f. **EMEND** *v.* + *-MENT*] = **AMENDMENT** 1 a.

1569 CROWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* II. 92 Our emendement of life.

† **Emends**, *Obs. rare*— [ad. OFr. *esmentes*, pl. of *esmente* reparation (in med.L. *ēmenda*, f. *ēmendāre* to **EMEND**.) = **AMENDS** 2.]

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. § 2 The . . . losse . . . of one precious stone semed a sufficient . . . emendes for his felicitie.

Emér, var. of **YEMER**, *Obs.*, guardian.

14. *Tundale's Vis.* 224 That was the angell to beton is bale The whych was emer of Tundale.

Emerald (em'oräld). *Formis*: 4-7 *emeraud*(e), -awd(e), *emraud*, (4) *emeraund*, -rad(e), -royde, *emmorant*, 5 *emerant*, 6 *amerand*, *emerode*, *emorade*, *emrade*, -rode, 7 *hemerauld*, *em-rald*, -auld, -old, (8) *emerant*, 6- *emerald*.

[a. OFr. *emeraude*, *esmerande*, *esmeralde* (Fr. *émeraude*); cf. Pr. *esmerauda*, Sp. Pg. *esmeralda*, It. *smaraldo*:—Com. Romanic types **samaralda*, **smeraldo*, repr. L. *smaragdus*, a. Gr. *σμάργδος*: see **SMARAGDUS**. The change of *gd* into *ld* in Romanic occurs in other cases, as It. *Baldacca* for *Bagdad*. In Eng. the form with *ld* does not appear in our quots. before 16th c., when it may be due to Sp. influence.]

1. A precious stone of bright green colour; in mod. use exclusively applied to a variety of the Beryl species (see **BERYL** 2), found chiefly in S. America, Siberia, and India.

In early examples the word, like most other names of precious stones, is of vague meaning; the mediaeval references to the stone are often based upon the descriptions given by classical writers of the *smaragdus*, the identity of which with our emerald is doubtful. In the AV. (as previously by Tindale) *emerald* has been adopted as the rendering of Heb. *נִשְׁפָּהֶת* (LXX. *ἀσθαφ*, Vulg. *carbunculus*), a gem as to the nature of which there is no evidence.]

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 7030 Grete drakis . . . emeraundis in mouth bare.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 96 Ase emeraude a-morowen this may haveth myht.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vii. 79 The Emeraude . . . is . . . playstant to the eye.

1567 TINDALE *Rev.* xxi. 19 The fourth an emerald.

1597 Test. *Esor.* (Surtees) V. 244 Unum annulum cum lapide vocato an emorade.

1599 HAKLUYT *Poy.* II. 243 [249] Fine emerauds set in golde.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 454 Our cups . . . must be set out with hemeraulds.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ex.* xxviii. 19 In the first row shal be . . . the emeraud.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 804 My chariot thick set with emerald green.

1691 WOOD *Alth. Oxon.* II. 523 A ring . . . having an emrold set therein between two diamonds.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The emerald is supposed . . . to arrive

at its greenness by slow degrees. 1848 LYTTON *Zanoni* 28 Valleys where the birds build their nests with emeralds to attract the moths.

1861 C. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 29 The Bactrian and Scythian Emeralds were considered the best.

2. *Her.* The name given by English heralds to the green colour (ordinarily called *vert*) when it occurs in the arms of the nobility.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 60b, The feldes is of the Topaze, a Basiliske displayed, Emeraude, cristed, Sapphire.

3. *transf.* as name of its colour; = *emerald-green*.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 107 Scales of Brass thrice calcin'd . . . will make a Sea-green, an Emerald . . . with many other colours.

4. *Printing*. The name of the size of type larger than nonpareil and smaller than minion:

Emerald Type.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple *attrib.*

1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* L. 127 An emerald ring was thought to ensure purity.

b. *quasi-adj.* Brilliantly green like the emerald.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 74 Hony Soit Qui Mal-y-Pence, write In Emrold-tuffes.

1722 ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* i. 145 The glow-worm loves her emerald-light to shed.

1813 HOGG *Kilmory*. The stillness that lay on the emerald lee.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 158 That vast expanse of emerald meadow.

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 8 Thou mightest have reposed This night upon the emerald foliage.

c. Similitive in adjs., as *emerald-bright*, *-green*, *-like*.

1614 EARL STIRLING *Doomes-Day*, *Twelfth Houre* (R.), Rivers . . . emulate the emerald-like grasse.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 177 A flame of a circular figure and Emerald green colour.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. ix. 84 The glades between emerald-bright.

1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on Foreheads* I. 1 The fields . . . were emerald green.

d. Special combinations or phrases: † *emerald copper* (*Min.*) = **DIOPHASE**; *emerald green*, a durable pigment of a vivid light-green colour, prepared from the arseniate of copper; **Emerald Isle**, a name given to Ireland, on account of its prevailing verdure; *emerald moth* (*Entom.*), a name applied to certain moths of the genera *Hipparchus*, *Hemitha*, and *Cleora*, distinguished by their bright green colour; *emerald nickel* (*Min.*), a native hydrocarbonate of nickel.

1815 AIKIN *Min.* 91 *Emerald Copper. . . occurs crystallized in lengthened dodecahedrons.

1879 ROOD *Mod. Chromatics* ix. 121 The pigment known as *emerald green. 1795 Dr. W. DRENNAN *Erin in Notes & Q.* Ser. ii. IX. 199 The men of the *Emerald Isle [Drennan afterwards claimed to have invented the name.]

1844 ORDSEY *Crook* v. 46 Our friend of the Emerald Isle.

1845 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* II. 17 *Hipparchus papilionarius* (the large 'emerald').

Hemitha vernaria (the small emerald). *Hemitha smaragdaria* (the Essex emerald).

Cleora bapularia (the blotched emerald). 1848 *Amer. J. Nat. Sc.* Ser. II. VI. 248 *Emerald Nickel from Texas.

Emeraldine (em'oräldin, -ōin), *a.* and *sb.* [f. **EMERALD** + *-INE*.]

A. *adj.* Like an emerald in colour; emerald-green.

1845 *Chamb. J. Nat. Hist.* III. 408 The moat . . . bears on its emeraldine breast parterres crowded with . . . lovely flowers.

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 19. 448 Emeraldine sea.

1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* III. 316 The larch-puts forth its emeraldine tufts.

B. *sb.* A dye formed from aniline treated with hydrochloric acid and chlorate of potassium, or from a salt of aniline treated with sesquichloride of iron; aniline-green.

1864 *Pop. Sc. Rev.* III. 437 A green aniline dye called emeraldine.

† **Emeras**, *Obs.* (See quot.)

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 856 He lieth in complete Armour, on both his Emerases the Crosse of Saint George.

1847 *Gloss. Brit. Heraldry*, *Emerases* or *Ailettes*, small escutcheons affixed to the shoulders of an armed knight: sometimes shield-shaped. . . and sometimes circular.

Emeraude, *obs. f. EMERALD*.

Emerge, *sb. nonce-wd.* [f. next.] A surface that has emerged.

1878 B. TAYLOR *Denkalion* III. i. 101 The slow ages on her bare emerge Gathered the dust for grass.

Emerge (f'mē'rdz), *v.* [ad. (directly or through Fr. *émerger*) L. *ēmergere*, f. *ē* out + *mergere* to dip.]

† 1. *intr.* To rise by virtue of buoyancy, from or out of a liquid. *Obs. exc.* as a contextual use of 2.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Emerging to the top of a much heavier Liquor.

1721 BAILEY, *Emerge* . . . when a . . . Body . . . lighter than Water, being thrust down . . . into it, rises again . . . it is said to immerge [sic] out of the Water.

2. To come up out of a liquid in which (the subject) has been immersed. Also *transf.* to rise from (under the surface of) the earth.

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* (J.). Darkness, we see, emerges into light. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 144 ¶ 3 No sooner can any man emerge from the crowd. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend I.* § 22. 157, I... saw the party... emerging from one of the hollows. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 141 By the time the stream emerges (from the lake).

¶ quasi-trans. (cf. *depart this life*, etc.)

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 238 Here... as on a tumultuous Sea, men are Uncapable of... discerning God... but hereafter, when they have emerged it, they shall, etc.

b. *spec.* in *Optics* of a ray of light after passing through a lens, prism, etc.; in *Astron.* of a heavenly body after occultation or eclipse.

1704 NEWTON *Optics* (T). The rays emerge more obliquely out of the second refracting surface. 1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* x. § 541 (1858) 361/2 The satellite... will emerge... after... occultation. 1839 G. BIRD *Elem. Nat. Phil.* 379 If the glass paralleloiped be sufficiently long, the beam of light will emerge circularly polarized.

4. *fig.* To rise into notice, come forth from obscurity; also, to issue from a state of subjection, suffering, embarrassment, etc.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 296 The Pope once emerged above the Emperor. 1665 GLANVILL *Scpts. Sci.* 79 The Empire began to emerge from that black night of Ignorance. 1733 BENTLEY *Phil. Lips.* § 40 (T.) Children, who must needs have emerged in a secular life. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 71 How very soon France... recovered and emerged from the... dreadful civil war. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 13 He emerges into distinct notice... ten years subsequent. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 185 Florence emerged into communal greatness.

† b. Used (like *L. evadere*) for: To 'turn out', become. *Obs.*

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1799) 146 An accomplish'd Sallet-Dresser... to emerge an exact Critic.

5. Of a fact, principle, etc.: To come out as the result of an investigation or discussion. Of a state of things, a question or problem: To 'crop up', arise, present itself for solution (*esp.* suddenly or unexpectedly).

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 86/2 All difficult questions in all provinces whatsoever emerging. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 10 Hence emerges a difficulty. 1700 EVELYN in *Pepys Diary* VI. 254 Instructions naturally emerging from the subject. 1710 PAIDRAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 52 So many reasons would continually emerge. 1791 BURKE *Thoughts Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 51 The train of things as they successively emerge. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* i. 30 The political difficulty... did not emerge in Elizabeth's reign. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 249 Here emerges the question as to compulsory attendance.

Emerge, bad spelling of **EMERGE** v.

1644 *Jus Populi* 34 The right of Fathers... is now emerged or made subordinate. 1743 *Humours of Whist* 45, I have been emerged in calculation ever since. 1824 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 50. 351 Emerge it into a... cistern of cold water.

† **Emergement**. *Obs. rare.* [f. **EMERGE** v. + -MENT.] = **EMERGENCY** 4.

a 1734 *North Exam.* II. v. ¶ 138 It being usually observed that such Emergements disperse in Rumor unaccountably.

Emergence (fm̄ɔːdʒəns). [ad. late L. *emergentia*, f. *emergere* to **EMERGE**.]

1. The rising (of a submerged body) out of the water.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 113 The waves... continue their denuding action during the emergence of these islands. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. 400 A well-wetted or... on its first emergence from the water. 1875 CROLL *Climatic & T.* xxiii. 368 The... emergence of the land during the glacial epoch.

2. The process of coming forth, issuing from concealment, obscurity, or confinement. *lit.* and *fig.* (Cf. **EMERGE** v. 3, 4.)

1755 BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* l. 20 From the deep thy [Venus'] bright emergence sprung. 1779 JOHNSON *Milton*, L. P. 96 Physiological learning is of... rare emergence. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1817) 39 The emergence of an original poetic genius above the literary horizon. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 68/1 The infant is prepared for a more independent existence by the emergence of teeth. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xviii. (1856) 140 [ts a glacier's] emergence from the valley. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* I. 1 The emergence from primitive barbarism of the great races. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 657/2 That emergence of the adversary's point at the back might trouble a Neapolitan fencer.

b. *Astron.* and *Optics*. (Cf. **EMERGE** v. 3 b.)

1704 NEWTON *Optics* (J.). Refracted light, at its very first emergence. 1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* ix. 294 The satellite's emergence. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iv. 108 As a thermic agent, the beam... is far more powerful than... after its emergence. 1881 LD. RAYLEIGH in *Nature* XXV. 64 Giving the light a more... grazing emergence.

3. An unforeseen occurrence; a state of things unexpectedly arising, and demanding immediate attention.

Now replaced by **EMERGENCY**, which Ash in 1775 notes as 'less usual'.

1649 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 72 The Castle of Dunglass was blown up with Powder... This tragical Emergence, etc. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. liii. 406 To raise the nominal value of money may serve a particular emergence. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vi. The best I can think of in this emergence is, etc. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 69 Nothing came out on the present emergence to alter our opinion.

¶ Pressing need, urgent want: 'a sense not proper' (J.).

1761 COWPER *Charity* 188 Not he but his emergence forced the door. 1846 THACKERAY *Cornhill to Cairo* ix. 106 They call in their emergence upon countless saints and virgins.

4. *Bot.* A term applied by Sachs to those out-

growths on leaves or stems which arise from the sub-epidermic tissue and not merely from the epidermis.

188a tr. *Sachs's Text-bk. Botany* (ed. 2) 161.

Emergency (fm̄ɔːdʒənsi). [ad. late L. *emergentia*: see *prec.* and -ENCY.]

1. The rising of a submerged body above the surface of water; = **EMERGE** 1. Now *rare*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vi. 194 A Tyrant... to prevent the emergency of murdered bodies did use to cut off their lungs. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 683 They [the Goodwin Sands]... may be of late Emergency. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* ix. 169 Repeated submergencies and emergencies of the land.

† 2. The process of issuing from concealment, confinement, etc.; = **EMERGE** 2. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Fam. Lett.* (1650) II. 4 Congratulate his... emergency from that course he was plunged in. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 14 The... immediate emergency of Vitality from Spirit. 1663 BOYLE *Colours* (J.). The emergency of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies... is very well worth our attentive observation.

† b. *Astron.* = **EMERGE** 2 b. *Obs. rare*.

1768 DUNN in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 579, I had compared it with the fixed stars, and the Moon, after emergency from the aforementioned clouds.

† 3. The arising, sudden or unexpected occurrence (of a state of things, an event, etc.). *Obs.*

1665 GLANVILL *Scpts. Sci.* xxi. Most of our Rarities have been found out by casual emergency. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 2 The Emergency of an unexpected Case. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. 383 The emergency of war very frequently required their presence on the frontiers.

4. *concr. a.* (the ordinary mod. use): A juncture that arises or 'turns up'; *esp.* a state of things unexpectedly arising, and urgently demanding immediate action.

a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 107 The Psalms minister instruction... to every man, in every emergency. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 196 Relief on sudden emergencies. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i. 183 On great emergencies The law must be remodelled or amended. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 342 The bishop, beautifully equal to the emergency, arose. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* ii. (1880) 22 On an emergency he would even undertake to measure land.

¶ Hence sometimes used for: Urgency, pressing need. 'A sense not proper' (J.).

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* (J.). In any case of emergency, he would employ the whole wealth of his empire. *Mod.* It is a case of great emergency.

† b. *pl.* Casual or contingent profits. *Obs.*

a 1668 HEYLIN *Laud* i. 151 Rents, Profits and Emergencies belonging to a Bishop of Bath and Wells.

5. *attrib.*, *esp.* in *Emergency man*: (in Ireland) an occasional bailiff's officer, recruited for special service, *esp.* in evictions.

1881 *Lett.* 14 Dec. in *Reid Life of W. E. Forster* (1888) II. viii. 377 The Emergency committee... was a purely Orange emanation. 1893 *Ann. Reg.* i. 1 Three Emergency men [were] attacked by an armed party.

Emergent (fm̄ɔːdʒənt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. L. *emergent-em*: see **EMERGENCY**.] **A. adj.**

1. Rising out of a surrounding medium, *e.g.* water.

1627 MAY *Lucan* iv. 141 Emergent hills 't'appeare began. 1688 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 355 One part is emergent above the water. a 1774 FERGUSON *Month of April*, Britannia Floating emergent on the frigid zone. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. The great plain, broken by an emergent rock or clump of trees.

b. *fig.* with direct reference to lit. sense.

1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1692) 693 The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppress him. He is not easily emergent. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* iii. vi. 102 Parliament was... sunk... that nothing but an extraordinary providence could make it again emergent. 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* v. 27 Hope, still emergent, still contends the wave. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* II. i. 376 The emergent humour of his people.

2. That is in process of issuing forth.

1640 SHIRLEY *Opportunity* Ded., This poem... emergent from the press. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 263 This... emergent from the gloomy world, The glaring lion saw. 1838 J. STRAUBER *Poetic Tales* 38 The sun emergent smiled.

b. *spec.* in *Astron.* (see *quot.*); in *Optics* said of a ray of light after passing through a refracting medium; so also of a ray of heat.

1676 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 558 The incident refractions were... equal to the emergent. 1721 BAILEY *S.V.*, When a Star is getting out of the Sun Beams, and ready to become visible, it is said to be emergent. 1828 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 246 The emergent rays will be collected to a focus. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ix. (1870) 287 Heat emergent from these respective plates.

3. *fig.* That is in process of rising into notice.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 8 The self same spirit of contest... was emergent long before that marriage. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. vi. Either emergent or else emerged and full-blown. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 189 There are emergent parties in this country.

4. *fig.* That arises from or out of something prior; consequent, derivative.

c 1619 R. JONES *Serm. Resur.* in *Phenix* II. 488 Declining all emergent controversies. 1650 VENER *Via Recta Adv.* 370 From whose [blood] loose or want so great hurts are emergent. a 1716 SOUTH (J.). A necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves. 1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* xiii. § 689 (1858) The changes of ex-centricity emergent... from the action of the normal force.

5. Casually or unexpectedly arising; not specially provided for. *arch.*

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 375 To amend all matters emergent. 1688 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1688) 3 That the Admirall may give directions vpon emergent occasions. 1693 H. COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 238 It is their custom after meate to fall into some emergent discourse. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parr.* 282 Allowances of Money paid to Persons for emergent Services. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. i. ii. 33 Occasional documents called forth by emergent needs.

¶ Used for 'urgent', 'pressing'.

1706 DE FOX *Jure Div.* Pref. 1 To persuade their Princes to burst them in their most emergent Occasions. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvii. 45 The most emergent necessity. 1878 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 254/1 Certain petty and emergent repairs. 1881 *Spectator* 19 Feb. 245 The provocation was of the most emergent kind. 1882 SIR R. TEMPLE *Men & Events* viii. 182-3 If a matter was politically emergent... he cast away his over-caution.

6. Required for emergencies.

1800 WELLINGTON *Lett.* in *Gurw. Disp.* I. 65 I have this day sent a supply of emergent ammunition.

† 7. **Emergent year**: transl. of med. L. *annus emergens. Obs.*

The term was used by Gervase of Tilbury, who says that the Jews have three modes of reckoning their years: viz., *annum usualem*, which they employ in conformity with the practice of their Christian neighbours, beginning on 1 Jan.; *annum legitimum*, which begins in April; and *annum emergentem*, which is reckoned from their departure from Egypt. In this passage *emergens* has its usual med. L. sense 'arising out of a particular circumstance' (cf. 4, 5); but after the publication of Gervase in Leibnitz *Script. Rer. Brunsv.* (1707-10) the phrase *annus emergens* was taken to mean 'the initial year of an era' (a misconception to which the sentence, apart from its context, easily lends itself). Hence the modern equivalents of the L. phrase, with this incorrect explanation, found their way into 18th c. dictionaries of Fr., Sp., and Eng.; but we have failed to discover any evidence that they actually came into use in those langs. A passage from the same ultimate source as that in Gervase occurs in Higden (see *quot.* 1450).

c 1450 tr. *Higden's Polychron.* (Harl. MS. 2261) I. 37 Also there is a yere emergente as anendes theyme begynnengs from May when thei wente from Egypte. 1736 BAILEY, *Emergent year* [with erroneous explanation as above]. Hence in mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* † 1. An outcome, incidental result. *Obs.*

1528 *State Lett.* in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* II. 89 In this cause of Matrimony with all the emergents and dependencies upon the same. 1766 BRAMHALL *Replie.* vi. 235 The consideration of one or two circumstances or emergents.

† 2. An unforeseen occurrence, a contingency not specially provided for; = **EMERGENCY** 3 b. *Obs.*

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Connc. Trent* 658 To be able to give a rule for all emergents as the times do require. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 47 Matters falling out, new incidents and emergents. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* II. 74 By an unlooked for emergent, the session was broke. 1720 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 491 My behaviour in this emergent.

3. *Science*. An effect produced by a combination of several causes, but not capable of being regarded as the sum of their individual effects. Opposed to *resultant*.

1874 LEWES *Problems Life & Mind* I. 98.

Emergently (fm̄ɔːdʒəntli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.] In an emergent manner; † by way of incidental consequence (*obs.*).

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iv. ¶ 5 § 1 Not primely necessary, but emergently and contingently... useful.

† **Emergentness**. *Obs. rare*—°. [f. **EMERGENT** a. + -NESS.] The state of being emergent; 'emergency, casualness' (Bailey).

1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Emerging (fm̄ɔːdʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **EMERGE** v. + -ING.] The action of the verb **EMERGE**.

1813 *Examiner* 10 May 300/2 The most convenient grave for the emerging of the deceased. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* 262 Those sudden emergings from shadow and silence. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. II. vi. 79 We have got to another emerging of the Trial.

Emerging, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] That emerges. *lit.* and *fig.*

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 265 The power of redressing emerging enormities in a church. 1703 POPE *Ver-tumnus* 115 Thro' clouds th' emerging sun appears. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* II. 101 They... lay down old Principles... when... any emerging juncture shall make it for their advantage. 1822 BYRON *Heav. & Earth* III. 40 To hiss and sting through some emerging world. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vi. 263 The waves... dash against the emerging rocks.

Emerick, *emeril* (l), *obs.* forms of **EMERY**.

† **Emerit**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *emerit-us*: see **EMERITUS**.] Superannuated. In *quots.* used contemptuously. Also as quasi-*sb.* Cf. **EMERITUS**.

1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* I. v. (1651) 17 That old Emerit thing... that rotten Antiquary. a 1643 — *Birth Pcess Eliz.* (R.). The emerit ancient warbling priests. 1710 *Acc. Last Distemper of T. Whigg* II. 43 He scorn'd to be thought an Emerite.

† **Emerit**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *emerit*-*ppl.* stem of *emerē-re*, -*ri*, f. *ē* out + *merē-re*, -*ri* to deserve, earn.] *trans.* To obtain by service, deserve.

1648 FAIRFAX, &c. *Remonstrance* 51 The persons that... shall have emerited their pardons.

Emerited (fm̄eritid), *ppl. a. arch.* [f. L. *emerit-us* (see next) + -ED.] Chiefly of soldiers and sailors: That has retired from active service, served out his time; hence, skilled through long practice or experience. See **EMERITUS**.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 579 Emerited and well deserving Seamen and Mariners. 1681 — *Diary* (1827) III. 61 A

Royal Hospital for emerited soldiers. 1839 SALA *Tu. round Clock* (1861) 204 The most emerited thieves. *Ibid.* 401 The abhorred 'Palmerstoni' whom papal gensd'arme imagine to be an emerited brigand.

|| **Emeritus** (fme-rit'us), *a.* and *sb.* [*L. emeritus* that has served his time (said of a soldier), *pa.* pple. of *emereri* (see *EMERIT V.*) to earn (one's discharge) by service.]

A. adj. Honourably discharged from service; chiefly in mod. *L.* phrase *emeritus professor*, the title given to a university professor who has retired from the office.

1833 DE QUINCEY *Lett. on Educ.* v. (1860) 102 An emeritus Professor of Moral Philosophy. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. (1886) 86 He would not claim to be emeritus. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 140 When Reason may possibly have no more to discover for us in the region of morals... and so will have become emeritus.

B. sb. One who has retired or been discharged from active service or occupation.

In mod. Dicts.

† **Emeroids**, *sb. pl. Obs.* Forms: 5-7 *emer-audes*, -odes, (5) *emerawntys*, -owdys, *emoro-royades*, 7 *emrods*, *emeroids*, *emerods*. [*ad. L. hæmorrhoides*, *a. Gr. alpopoides*: see *HEMORRHOIDS*.] = *HEMORRHOIDS*. Still sometimes used in allusions to *I Sam. v. 6, 7*, in *A. V.*

a. 1400 in Rel. Ant. I. 190 A man schal blede ther (in the arm) also, The emeraudis for to undo. *c. 1440 Promp. Parv.* 139 Emerawntys, or emorowdys. 1530 PALSGR. 182 A disease called the emeroles. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* i. xxviii. (1639) 47 If the disease (melancholy) be caused through the stopping of Emerods. 1665 HART *Anat. Ur.* ii. viii. 106 Such dust... is thought to signifie fluxe of the Emeraudes. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. 362 He died of... the Emeroids. 1770 ANDREW MITCHELL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 527 He was seized... with a fit of the gout and the emeroles at the same time. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 335 The mice and emeroles of gold... were essentially charms.

Emersed (fm̄-ist), *ppl. a.* [*f. L. emers-us*, *pa. pple. of emergere* to *EMERGE* + *ED.*] Standing out from a medium in which a thing has been plunged. *lit.* and *fig.*

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* i. xvi. 106 A perfect Trine emers'd above the Horizon. 1790 SAVAGE *Wanderer* i. 105 My winding steps up a steep mountain strain! Emers'd a-top, I mark the hills subside. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 368 Leaves floating or emersed.

Emersed, bad spelling of *IMMERSED*.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nature* i. 91 Emersed under the waters of the ocean.

Emersion (fm̄-i-jən), [*as if ad. L. *emersion-em*, *n.* of action *f. emergere* to *EMERGE*.]

1. The appearing (of what has been submerged) above the surface of the water. (Formerly sometimes in a narrower sense: see quot. 1731.)

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 440 The Immersion and Emersion of the Globe. 1693 KNATCHBULL *Annot.* 207 (T.) Their immersion into the water, and their emersion out of the same. 1731 BAILEY, vol. II. *Emersion*, the rising of any solid above the surface of a fluid specifically lighter than itself, into which it had been violently immersed. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 26 The creation of fish was... subsequent to the emersion of the tracts just mentioned. 1875 WONDERS *Phys. World* America, the emersion of which is comparatively recent.

fig. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* ii. (1781) 58 Her emersion from the mercantile ruin. 1768-74 LUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1852) 11. 350 This emersion... of human nature from the floods of corruption.

2. The action of coming out or issuing (from concealment or confinement). Somewhat rare.

1763 C. JOHNSTONE *Reverie* II. 42 My emersion from... solitude in which I had buried myself. 1835 KIRBY *Fab. Anim.* i. ii. 63 The animal's emersion from its hiding place.

b. Astron. The reappearance of the sun or moon from shadow after eclipse, or of a star or planet after occultation.

1633 H. GELLIBRAND in T. James *Voy.* R b, The exact time of the Moones Emersion. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xl. (1787) 116 We were... watching the emersion of a satellite of Jupiter. 1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* ix. 294 An eclipse... in which only the immersion, or only the emersion is seen.

† 3. A coming into notice; an issuing into being. *Obs.*

1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 145 This Hylozoick Atheism hath been very obscure ever since its first Emersion. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 218 The emersion of the New Jerusalem into Being.

Emery (e-mari), *sb.* Also 6 *emerye*, (ymree), 7-8 *emeril* (l), 7 *emerick*. [*a. F. émeril, émeril, OF. esmeril* = *Sp. esmeril*, *It. smeriglio*:—late *L. smericulum*, *f. Gr. σμῆρς* (*smḗrs*, *smḗrs*) a powder used for polishing.]

1. A coarse variety of corundum, used for polishing metals, stones, and glass.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 379 My Lord toke to... the armoure to with emery xxid. 1505 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* i. *123 Dichting of their steil saddles with ymree. 1577 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) i. 415, Vijt ponde emerye. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* ii. 225 That most hard and sharpe stone Smyris (which we tearme Emerill). 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* i. 2 Jersey... whose... ground The hardned Emerill hath. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iii. 69 The Magnet attracteth... the Smyris or Emery in powder. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 15 Make it... smoother with Emerick. 1759 WILSON

in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 336, I then, with a little emery, made that edge... rough again. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 349 The sharp and hard Stone Smyris or Emeril. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 33 Emery is... employed as the cutting powder. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 217 Polish the barrels with... a little washed emery.

2. (See quot.)

1769 MILLS *Strata Irel.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 97 An irregular bed of iron ore, called emery by the inhabitants.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *emery-stone*; also *emery-cloth*, -paper, cloth or paper covered with emery-powder, to be used for polishing or cleaning metals, etc.; *emery-file* (see quot.); *emery-grinder*, an emery-wheel mounted on a stand, to be used as a grind-stone; *emery-powder*, ground emery, hence a *vb.*, to rub with emery-powder; *emery-roller*, a roller coated with emery; *emery-stick* (see quot.); *emery-wheel*, a wheel made of lead, or of wood covered with leather, coated with emery, and used for polishing.

1834 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 101 *Emery File... a solid stick of Emery used as a file. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 360 The stem... made very smooth with *Emery paper. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec. 824/2 Blacking and emery-paper manufacturers. 18... *Oxford Bible Helps* 126 The corundum... which when ground is known to us as *emery powder. 1835 MRS. RIDDELL *Mitre Court* i. iv. 86 She had scrubbed, blacklead... and *emery-powdered for that gentleman. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 274/1 An *emery roller is geared upon the... main cylinder. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 101 *Emery stick, a stick of wood round which Emery paper is glued. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. iii. 5 *Emeril-stones. 1765 BOWLES in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 231 Great blocks of emery-stone. 1864 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* II. vii. 187 The shmir, or emery-stone. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 58 Grind-stones, *emery wheels, buffing wheels.

Emery (e-mari), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To rub or polish with emery; to coat with emery.

Hence *Emieried ppl. a.*

1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* II. 192 An emiered wheel. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 38. 123 An emiered glass-plate.

Emerylite (e-mari-lit). *Min.* [*f. EMERY sb. + LITE*.] A silicate of calcium and aluminium, occurring in trimetric hemihedral crystals, with a monoclinic aspect; = *MARGARITE*.

1849 J. L. SMITH in *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. II. VII. 285, I have decided to call it Emerylite.

|| **Emesis** (e-mis), *Path.* [*Gr. ἐμεσις*, *f. ἐμειν* to vomit.] The action of vomiting.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 426 Emesis is the result of a very complicated series of actions.

† **Emethen**, *adv. Obs. rare.* Also 4 *emethend*. [*a. ON. á meðan* (*á* = *ON*; *meðan* 'whilst', related to *Mid*).] In the mean time.

a. 1300 Cursor M. 5118 He... leues me beniamyn emepen. *Ibid.* 2928 It es stikand euer emepen.

Emetia (fm̄-tiā), *Chem.* [*f. Gr. ἐμετ-ος* vomiting + *-IA*.] = *EMETINE*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 205 Emetia is found in Ipecacuanha. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 432 There is no proof that emetia ever causes vaso-motor spasm.

Emetic (me'tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 *emetick*, (7) *hemetick*. [*ad. Gr. ἐμετικ-ος* provoking vomiting, *f. ἐμειν* to vomit.] **A. adj.**

1. Having power to produce vomiting. Also *fig.* sickening, mawkish.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Est.* 47 Why these should not be Emetick. 1770 R. BAKER *Remarks Eng. Lang.* (1779) 8 Richardson... in his emetic history of Pamela. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 460 The waters when drank, operate... as emetic. 1835 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 74 It possesses emetic qualities.

2. In phraseological combinations: *emetic cup*, *goblet* (cf. *ANTIMONIAL A. 1*); *emetic root*, *Euphorbia corollata*; *emetic tartar*, (now usually) *tartar-emeti* [*mod. L. tartarus-emeticus*], *potassio-antimonious tartarate*, *C₄H₄(NH₄)(SbO₂)O₄·½ H₂O*; *emetic weed*, *Lobelia inflata*; *emetic wine* = *antimonial wine*.

1679 *tr. Apol. Mdm. Machini* 14 The Hemetick Wine... quickly brought her to her Grave. 1769 A. CRAWFORD in *Med. Commun.* II. 305 A quarter of a grain of emetic tartar. 1790 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5884/1 Emetick Wine. 1833 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 108 Emetic Tartar... ought to be employed pure. 1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 685 A compound of tartar-emeti and cream of tartar.

B. sb. A medicine that excites vomiting.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 194 Vomitories... they likewise call by a Greek name, Emeticks. 1768 L.D. AUCKLAND *Diary in Corr.* (1861) II. 94 To take an emetic together. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. xxi. The sea acted as a strong emetic. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 426 Emetics are... employed... for the purpose of producing... vomiting.

transf. 1833 BYRON *Juan* viii. xii, Three hundred cannon threw up their emetic.

Emetical (me'tikāl), *a.* [*f. prec. + -AL*.] = *EMETIC a. lit.* and *fig.*

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1131 A greater proportion of Salt... would make it... Emetical. 1825 L.D. COCKBURN *Mem.* i. 39 The emetical nature of the stuff that was swallowed. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 22 It is nauseous and emetical to be told that our fellow-countrymen starve outside our gates.

Emetically (me'tikālī), *adv. rare.* [*f. EME-TICAL a. + -LY*.] In the manner of an emetic.

1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xvii, Sneaking Calais, prone behind its bar, invites emetically to despair.

Emetine (e-m'tain). *Chem.* Also (*obs.*) *emetin*, *emetina*. [*f. Gr. ἐμετ-ος* vomiting + *-INE*.] An alkaloid obtained from the root of *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*.

1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 292 Emetin is obtained from ipecacuanha. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 262 Emetina... was detected, in 1817... in ipecacuanha. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 721 It resembles... emetine.

Emeto-cathartic (e-m'to-kā-fā'tik), *sb.* and *a. Med.* [*f. Gr. ἐμετ-ος* vomiting + *καθαρτικός* purgative.]

A. adj. Having power to cause both purging and vomiting. **B. sb.** A substance having this power.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Ailanthus*, These preparations act as emetocathartics, as well as tæniacides.

Emetology (em'it-p'loj-gi), *Med.* [*f. Gr. ἐμετ-ος* vomiting + *-LOGY*.] 'The doctrine of, or a treatise of, vomiting and emetics' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Emeu, emu (ē'mū), Also 7 *emias*, *eme*, 8-9 *emow*. [Alleged by early travellers (see quot. 1613) to be the name used by the natives of Banda and the neighbouring islands; now, however, believed to be a *Pg. ema*, orig. denoting the crane, but afterwards applied to the ostrich and to various birds of ostrich-like appearance.

The form *emu* is perh. now more common in popular writing, and has latterly been adopted in the transactions of the Zoological Society. Prof. Newton, however, and some other eminent authorities prefer the older form *emeu*.]

† 1. = *CASSOWARY 1. Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. xii. 430 The bird called Emia or Eme is admirable. 1696 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. xi. (1712) 74 The Cassowary or Emeu.

† 2. ? The American Ostrich, *Rhea americana*. [Perh. an error; the *Pg. ema* is applied to this bird.]

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 37 The Emu which many call the American Ostrich. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. x. 245 The largest bird in Guiana is there called tuyew, and by others emu.

3. A genus (*Dromæus*) of birds, constituting the family *Dromæidæ* of the order *Meiastanes*, sub-class *Ratitæ*. It is peculiar to the Australian continent. The best known species (*D. novæ-hollandiæ*), discovered soon after the colonization of New South Wales in 1788, was originally regarded as a species of Cassowary; the Emeu and Cassowary are closely allied, but the former is distinguished by the absence of the horny 'helmet' and of the caruncles on the neck, and by the presence of a singular opening in the front of the windpipe.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 145/2 The Emeu can produce a hollow drumming sort of note. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* (1888) II. 224 The female of one of the emus (*Dromæus inornatus*) is... larger than the male. 1875 A. R. WALLACE *Geog. Distrib. Animals* II. 368 The Emeus are found only on the main-land of Australia.

4. *Comb.* *emeu-tree*, a low tree or shrub, a native of Tasmania; *emeu-wren*, an Australian bird, *Stipiturus* (or *Maleurus*) *malacurus*, of the family *Sylviidæ*.

1865 GOULD *Handbk. Birds Australia* I. 339 The Emu Wren is... fond of low marshy districts. 1875 LASLETT *Timber Trees* 206 Emu Tree.

|| **Emeute** (em'üt). [*Fr. f. émeouvoir* to agitate, set in motion.] A popular rising or disturbance.

1862 H. W. BELLEW *Mission Afghanistan* 430 These feuds and emeutes are of daily occurrence. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Jan. 5/1 That movement might be supported by an emeute in the town.

Emfiteutic: see *EMPHYTEUTIC*.

† **Emforth**, *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* Also 4 *evene forth*. [*f. em*, *EVEN adv.* + *FORTH*.]

A. adv. Equally.

1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 142 Louye... pine enemye... euene forth with bi-selue. 1430 *Lucan. Chron.* Troy IV. xxxv, Who shall emforth and more be suer.

B. prep.

1. According to; in proportion to. *c. 1314 Guy Warw.* (A.) 6093 Amis emforþ his mygt Confort him boh day and nygt. *c. 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2128 *Ariadne*, To save a gentyl man emforþ hire myght. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl.* C. xvii. 222 Beatus, seith seynt bernard qui scripturas legit... emforþ his power.

2. Equally with.

c. 1400 Solomon's Bk. Wisdom 33 Þi trewe frende emforþ thyself þou myght telle þi þouȝth.

† **Emicant**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. L. emicant-em*, *pr. pple. of emicā-re*: see next.] That darts or flashes forth.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 354 Thou almighty vigour... Which emicant did this and that way dart.

† **Emicate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. L. emicāt- ppl. stem of emicā-re* to spring forth, flash out.] *intr.* To spring forth, appear. Also *fig.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 306 In whose summity little purpleous flowers emicate. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxii, The studious Cupidity, that so demonstratively emicates at your external Organs.

† **Emication**, *Obs. rare*. [*ad. L. emicātiō-em*, *n.* of action *f. as prec.*]

1. 'Sparkling; flying off in small particles, as sprightly liquors' (J.).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 90 Iroa in Aqua

fortis will fall into ebullition, with noise and emication. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

2. The action of shining forth. In quot. fig. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Pet.* i. 19 Christ hath... divers names of light given him, according to the different degrees of his emication. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1722-1800 in BAILEY.

Emicationous (emikē'jōs), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. EMICATION + -OUS.] That shines or glitters. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* v. 473 Wood. Smooth, emicationous, free from knot or joint.

[† **Emich, emych.** A misspelling of EUNUCH (occurring several times in the work cited).

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde) i. clviii. (1495) 161 a/2 Emyches... men that lacke their members of man-kind. 161d. 163 a/1 Emiches.]

Emiction (emik'jōn). *Phys.* [n. of action f. *emict*- ppl. stem of late L. *emingere*, f. *ē* out + *min-* *gēre* to make water.]

1. The action of voiding the urine.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *concr.* Urine; that which is voided by the urinary passages.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.). Gravel and stone... effuse the blood apparent in a sanguine emiction. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Emictory (emik'tōrī), *a. and sb. Med.* [f. as prec.: see -ORY.] *A. adj.* That has diuretic properties. *B. sb.* A diuretic; a medicine that promotes the discharge of urine.

In mod. Dicts.

Emid, obs. var. of AMID. [The *c*- may perh. represent *n* rather than *m*.]

1700 *Cursor M.* 1252 (Cott.) In all... drightin was him emid. 161d. 661a Pal fand bot wormes creuland emid.

Emidward, var. form of AMIDWARD, *prep.* Obs. 1700 *Cursor M.* 1604 Vp he ras and wess his hend emidward pat folk bliue.

† **Emigrane**. Obs. [ad. med. L. *emigrānus*, L. *hēmigrānus* (*dolor*): see MIGRAINE.] = MIGRAINE.

1493 *Cath. Angl.* 114 De Emygrane, *emigraneus*.

Emigrant (emigrānt), *sb. and a.* [ad. L. *emigrāt-em*, pr. pp. of *emigrā-re*: see EMIGRATE.]

A. sb. One who removes from his own land to settle (permanently) in another. Also *attrib.*, as in *emigrant-ship*.

1754 (*title*). A Memorial of the Case of the German Emigrants settled in... Pennsylvania. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. Intro. 27 In these expeditions the northern emigrants... attended by their poets. 1828 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 302, I greatly doubt of its being... of any benefit to the emigrants themselves. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 8a The emigrants were headed by chiefs who claimed descent from Agamemnon. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, Wks. (Bohn) II. 100 The noise of embarking emigrants.

attrib. 1855 *Times* 9 July 10/5 Wreck of the Emigrant ship Lochmaben Castle.

b. spec. One of the French Royalists who fled at the time of the Revolution; = EMIGRÉ.

1795 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 368 The deplorable state of the French emigrants. 1812 AMYOT *Windham's Life* I. 39 An expedition, composed of Emigrants, proceeded against Quiberon. 1860 L. HARCOURT *Diaries G. Rose* I. 162 The Emperor had insisted that the Emigrants should make no attempt to disturb the public tranquillity.

B. adj. That emigrates or leaves his own land for another. Also (of birds), migratory.

1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 195 Emigrant Catholic priests. 1796 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* I. 233 The same birds are emigrant from some countries and not so from others.

† **Emigrate**, *a.* [ad. L. *emigrātus*, pa. pp. of *emigrā-re*: see next and -ATE.] That has migrated (from the body).

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 226 Let our souls emigrate meet.

Emigrate (emigrēt'), *v.* [f. L. *emigrāt*- ppl. stem of *emigrā-re*, f. *ē* out + *migrā-re* to MIGRATE.]

1. *intr.* To remove out of a country for the purpose of settling in another.

1776 *Conversation* in Boswell *Johnson* lxii. (1848) 574 They don't emigrate, till they could earn their livelihood... at home. 1782 POWNALL *Stud. Antiq.* 60 (T.) The surplus parts of this plethoric [printed phletoric] body must emigrate. 1833 WADE *Middle & Working Classes* (1835) 342 It is only the... redundant portion of the community that ought to emigrate. 1881 W. BRUCE JONES in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 137 In 1880, 96,000 persons emigrated from Ireland.

b. In wider sense: To remove from one place of abode to another. *rare.*

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 352 The mountaineers... emigrate during the summer to the Tuscan coast.

2. *trans.* To cause or assist to emigrate; to send out to settle in a foreign country.

1870 C. B. CLARKE in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 51/2 Pauper children... I would emigrate. 1886 Miss Rye in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Apr. 2 It is now twenty-five years since I first began to emigrate women.

Emigrated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] That has left his native land to settle in another.

1794 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 65 Their emigrated countrymen in the Spanish service. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 57 The emigrated proprietor is not... without a chance of restitution. 1863 BLVYN *Hist. Rec. Fincham* 168 Our emigrated countrymen in the colonies.

Emigrating (emigrē'ting), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That emigrates.

1812 *Examiner* 9 Nov. 710/2 Many emigrating inhabit-

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ants. 1869 *Daily News* 12 June, What was best in your emigrating population.

† *b.* = MIGRATORY. Obs. *rare.*

1795 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 289 The mountains... are covered with good grass, that feeds a million of emigrating sheep.

Emigration (emigrē'jōn). [ad. L. *emigrā-tion-em*, n. of action f. *emigrā-re* to EMIGRATE. (Of earlier occurrence than the vb.)]

1. *gen.* The action of migrating or departing out of a particular place or set of surroundings. In early examples often applied to the departure of the soul from the body, either *lit.* by death, or *fig.* with reference to ecstatic rapture.

1650 Bp. HALL *Balm Gil.* (R.). A scorching trial (upon the emigration) in flames little inferior... to those of hell. 1656 MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. (1712) 171 The Emigration of humane Souls from the bodies by Ecstasy. 1678 JER. TAYLOR *Fun. Sermon* 250 Frequent Aspirations and Emigrations of his Soul after God. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 175 There is an emigration of a great number from hence to sea. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. li. 414 Successive emigrations [of air-bubbles] towards the upper parts of the tube. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. Intro. 57 A new confirmation of the vegetable harmonies of Nature founded on the emigration of plants.

† *b. transf.* Obs.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *St. Exempt.* Exhort. § 12 Jesus had some... acts of emigration beyond the lines of his even and ordinary conversation.

2. *esp.* The departure of persons from one country, usually their native land, to settle permanently in another. Also *attrib.*, as in *emigration-agent*.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 240 (R.) Plethory hath many times occasioned emigrations. 1768-71 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 198 It highly behoves us to stop immediately all further emigrations. 1791 NEWTON *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 125 Those melancholy emigrations... from the Islands... of Scotland. 1833 WADE *Middle & Working Classes* (1835) 106 The practicability of emigration as a means of relief. 1867 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) III. i. 9 An overflow which in civilised times is an emigration, is in barbarous times an invasion.

3. The whole body of persons who emigrate.

1863 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 16 June, Of all the emigration from this country... a mere trifle went south.

Emigrational (emigrē'jōnāl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to EMIGRATION.

1885 LD. ROSBERRY in *Pall Mall G.* 26 Mar. 6/2 Twenty-five emigrational agencies in London.

Emigrationist (emigrē'jōnist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who advocates emigration.

Emigrator (emigrētōr), *rare.* [a. L. **emigrātor*, agent-n. f. *emigrā-re*: see EMIGRATE v.] = EMIGRANT.

1837 LYTTON *Athens* I. 242 In the average equality of the emigrators were the seeds of a new constitution.

Emigratory (emigrētōrī), *a.* [f. L. *emigrāt*- ppl. stem of *emigrā-re* + -ORY: see EMIGRATE v. Cf. *Migratory*.]

1. Of animals; = MIGRATORY. *rare.*

1839 *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* I. vii. 180 The great body of this emigratory species... moved southwards.

2. Occupied in emigrating; pertaining to emigration.

1874 J. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xii. (1874) 222 Records of an emigratory process. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 288 A large emigratory detachment.

|| **Emigré**. [Fr.: pa. pp. of *émigrer* to EMIGRATE.] A Frenchman who has left his country for another; *esp.* one of those Royalists who fled at the French Revolution.

1795 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 363 The Geneva émigrés... are hastening to their homes. 18... T. ARCHER *Sword & Shuttle* i. Our émigrés... had settled in Spitalfields.

† **Emi'ke**, *v.* Obs. *rare*-. [ad. L. *emic-are*: see EMICATE v.] *intr.* To spring forth, appear.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 349 Two lesser nerves emi'ke in its leaves.

Eminence (emīnēns). [ad. L. *eminēntia*, f. *eminēt-em* EMINENT.]

1. In physical senses.

1. † *a.* Height, altitude, degree of elevation (*obs.*). *b.* A lofty or elevated position.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 278 Upon this water... pour sweet butter melted, to the eminence of two fingers. c. 1800 K. WHITE *Poet. Wks.* (1837) 136 Draw the fix'd stars from their eminence. 1822 F. WILSON *Sc. & Art* I. 222 If a lighted candle be set... on an eminence.

† 2. *a.* A prominence, protuberance. Chiefly in *Anat.* *b. Bot.* (See quot. 1688.) Obs.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 438 Wherein the eminence... shooting from the vpper part of the forehead is wanting.

1669 *Phil. Trans.* II. 493 The same Author hath discovered in it [the Tongue] many little Eminences. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 115: Eminence, or Woolly Eminence, is the outward skin or husk that covers round roots, as in Onions, Tulipa's. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 168 There is a certain Eminence in this Edge of the Acetabulum.

3. An elevation on the earth's surface; a rising ground, hill. Also *fig.*

1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. xi. 567 He caus'd two good Forts to be trac'd out... upon two Eminences. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. v. (ed. 4) 452 There is a battery... on an eminence. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 7 The other, perched on an eminence, watches the flight of the prey. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* ix. 53 We... speak... of Age As of a final Eminence. 1833 Sir J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* i. § 19 (1858) 17 If we

ascend a high eminence on a plain. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. i. 5 He was beheaded on a small eminence without the walls.

II. In non-material senses.

4. Distinguished superiority, elevated rank as compared with others. (Sometimes with *fig.* notion of 1.) *a.* in social or official position, wealth, or power.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. ii. 168 Whether the Tyranny be in his Eminence that fills it vp. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* II. iii. 29 A Woman's heart, which eney yet affected Eminence, Wealth, Soueraignty. 1652 BROOME *Queen's Exchange* I. i. (1657) 458 Your self A Queen of so great eminence. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 6 Satan by merit rais'd to that bad eminence. 1767 *Lett. Junius* xxiii. 105 The eminence of your station gave you a commanding prospect of your duty. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 165 No man could hope to rise to eminence and command but by their favour.

b. in reputation, intellectual or moral attainment, or the possession of any quality, good or (sometimes) bad.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 36 His Son made a notable progress, by an early eminence in Practice and Learning. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 157 P 4 A young man that gave... hopes of future eminence. 1800 *Med. Jur.* IV. 406 Several surgeons of eminence. 1844 EMERSON *Nature, Young American Wks.* (Bohn) II. 307 No man of letters, be his eminence what it may, is received into the best society. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 112 Eminence in science should be made the one statutory condition [for a headship]. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 27 The poorer classes... excel... in the bad eminence of filth.

† *c.* Mastery, the 'upper hand'. Phrase *To have the eminence of*: to have the advantage of. Obs.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 266 You should not have the eminence of him. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. i. Wks. (1874) 131 Long did we tugge For eminence.

† *d.* *Spirit of eminence*: pride, ambition. Obs. *rare.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VI. xxxiii, Devotion... abates the spirit of eminence.

5. As a title of honour, now borne only by Cardinals. (See quot. 1836.)

1653 CROMWELL to Cdt. Mazarin (Carlyle) V. App. No. 27 It's surprise to me that your Eminence should take notice of a person so inconsiderable as myself. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 514 His eminence... put on his cardinal's square cap. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 201/1 Urban VIII, in 1630, gave to the cardinals the title of Eminence, which was shared with them by the grand master of the order of Malta, and the ecclesiastical electors of the German or Roman empire only. 1884 *Weekly Reg.* 11 Oct. 451/2 One word, his Eminence said he would add, concerning the Rosary.

† 6. Acknowledgement of superiority, homage.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 31 Present him Eminence, both with Eye and Tongue.

† 7. An eminent quality, an excellence; a distinction, honour. Obs.

1609 *Man in Moore* (1849) 16 You assume it an eminence, to be rarely arrayed. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 128 His Eminences were Painting and Graving. 161d. ix. 101 So several eminences met in this worthy man. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 31 There must be therefore some great eminence in the object worshipped.

† 8. Eminent degree or measure. Obs.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. x. 41 Natural Power, is the eminence of the Faculties of Body, or Mind. 1770 STEELE *Tatler* No. 206 P 2 Men of our Acquaintance, who had no one Quality in any Eminence.

b. Gram. (See quot.)

1844 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. 91 [The superlative formed with *very*] is called... the superlative of eminence, to distinguish it from the other superlative.

c. Phrase, *By (way of) eminence*: in an eminent or especial sense, *par excellence*. (In early examples sometimes in sense 7: by way of distinction.) *rare* in mod. use.

1621-31 LAUD *Ser. Sermon* (1847) 66 Now Jerusalem is by way of singular eminence called here 'a city compacted together'. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 229 The principal council... is generally called, by way of eminence, the council. 1809 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 253 This by eminence is the bright omen of the times. 1883 F. A. WALKER *Pol. Econ.* 399 One kind of money... may be called by eminence political money.

9. The highest development, the 'flower'.

1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* i. 14 The portion of literature... which may be regarded as its eminence,—its Poetry

Eminency. Also 7 *emminency*. [ad. L. *eminēntia*: see prec. and -ENCY.]

I. In physical senses.

† 1. Height; prominence, elevation above surrounding objects. Obs. *rare.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vii. 105 The ordinary Eminency of the height of the Earth above the Waters. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 137 Mighty hills and Mountaines in eminency. 1663 CHARLETON *Chorea Gigant.* 48 One... stone exceeding the rest in eminency.

† 2. *concr.* A projection or prominence; a protuberance. Obs.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. ix. 148 Towards the Temples there grows a certain eminency. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 15 You do off the Eminencies or Risings. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. x. § 9 The Muscle... runs about the Eminency, like a Rope in a Pulley.

† 3. An elevation on the earth's surface; a rising ground, hill. Also an elevated object. Obs.

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1668 GERBIER *Princ.* 10 A Church or Steeple, or some other Eminency. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerns.* (1721) 68 Mount Calvary . . . is a small Eminency or Hill. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Wars* vii. viii. § 5 A certain eminency of the rock. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* ii. xii. (ed. 4) 354 On the tops of some small eminencies there are several look-out towers.

II. In non-material senses.

† 4. Distinguished superiority, elevation above the common standard in social position, wealth, power, reputation, or attainment, or in the possession of any special quality; = EMINENCE 4. *Obs.* 1658 EARLE *Microcosm.* lxi. 166 Men of parts and eminency. 1668 C. H. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 282 III. 302 We have lost . . . few of eminency. 1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* iii. § 28 (1704) 351 Commoners, who in antiquity and eminency are no way inferior to the chief of the titular Nobility. 1797 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* v. 48 This woman was a witch of some eminency.

† b. Of things, of places, towns, etc.: Importance. *Obs.*

1622 MISSELDEN *Free Traae* 6 To find out a fit remedy is of high eminency. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* vii. (1707) 217 There are but two places of any eminency, the Circumference and the Centre. 1651 tr. *Don Fenise* 296 We arrived at the door of an house of eminency. 1673 *Vain Insolency Rome* 6 The first greatness of Rome was founded in the eminency of the City.

† 5. As a title of honour, borne esp. by cardinals; = EMINENCE 5. *Obs.*

1655 MILTON *Lett. State* (1851) 331, I intreat your Eminency to give him entire Credit. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 72 Their Eminencies were all astonished at the Election.

† 6. Acknowledgement of superiority, homage, deference; = EMINENCE 6. *Obs.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 50 Equity is a due to People, as Eminency to Princes.

† 7. That in which a person (or thing) excels or is remarkable; esp. in good sense, an excellence, special talent, honourable distinction. *Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 62 He hath beene accounted ignoble, who hath not beene . . . noted for some eminency. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 595 Therefore it followeth unavoidably, that the eminency of their [serpents'] temperament is cold in the highest degree. a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 51 This Adoption is called by the name of a dignity or eminency. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 298 Reason and discretion are the singular eminencies of men.

† 8. Superiority in degree or measure; intensive magnitude. *By (way of) eminency*: see EMINENCE 8 c. *Obs.*

1608 S. HIERON *Defence* III. 159 Some eminency of greatness, power, or goodness. 1622-68 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* iii. (1682) 51 Not only for distinctions sake, but in way of eminency. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* ix. (1652) 307 The Sabbath is called an everlasting Covenant by way of eminency. 1651 *Abel Rediv. Luther* (1867) I. 38 The eminency of his good parts did more and more show themselves. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerns.* (1721) 24 The People of the Country call it . . . the Plain . . . by way of Eminency.

9. Prominence, or relative importance, in mental view.

1641-4 EMERSON *Ess. Art Wks.* (Bohn) I. 147 This rhetoric, or power to fix the momentary eminency of an object. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 367 Christian Churches do recommend the . . . secret of Jesus, though not . . . in the right eminency.

† 10. Confused with IMMINENCY. Cf. EMINENT 6.

1680 *Life Edw. II in Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 37 The Spencers . . . saw the eminency of their own dangers.

Eminent (e'minent), a. [f. L. *eminēt-em*, pr. pple. of *eminē-re* to project.]

I. In physical (and obvious metaphorical) senses.

1. High, towering above surrounding objects. Also *fig.* Now *poet.* or *arch.*

1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 22 Nero . . . deused an eminent pillar. 1612 BIBLE *Ezek.* xvii. 22 Upon an high mountain and eminent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 587 He above the rest in shape and gesture proudly eminent Stood like a Tower. 1674 BREWSTER *Saint at Endor* 363 Images . . . seated on the Eminest Places of the Church. 1778-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1446 The eminent part . . . is the S. E. point. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xiv. Upon a stately war-horse eminent.

fig. 1830 TENNYSON *Love & Death*, In the light of great eternity Life eminent creates the shade of death. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 87 The patriot's oath . . . stands Among the oaths of perjurers, eminent.

b. In weaker sense: Projecting, prominent, protruding. Also *fig.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* A party of the obytall, or emynent pomall. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 155 Females [elephants] carry . . . their Calves upon their snows and long eminent teeth. 1644 BULWER *Chron.* 67 The . . . Fingers . . . presented in an eminent posture. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* iii. 407 The fairer [parts], eminent in light, advance. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 124 A very eminent nose.

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 289 Some eminent verse lifts its long ridge above its tamer peers.

II. In non-material senses. (Formerly often with some notion of I.)

2. Of persons: a. Exalted, dignified in rank or station.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. iv. 25 A deflowered maid, And by an eminent body. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 141 We may not lawfully be angry . . . with those in eminent Place. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 175 The king was too eminent a magistrate to be trusted with discretionary

power. 1786 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings Wks.* 1842 II. 140 A certain native person of distinction or eminent rajah.

b. Distinguished in character or attainments, or by success in any walk of life. (The use in bad sense is now *ironical*.)

1611 BIBLE *Job* xxii. 8 The honourable man [marg. eminent or accepted for countenance]. 1643 PRYNN *Sov. Power Parl.* iii. 66 These two eminentest Prophets . . . resist the Captaines, Souldiers, and unjust Executioners of their Princes. 1798 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 60 Eminent Musicians and Poets flourished in Greece. 1805 MED. *Jrnl.* XIV. 407 An eminent practitioner . . . entertains a different opinion. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 5 Eminent cooks are paid 12000. a-year. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. (1862) IV. 157 Thucydides . . . was eminent as a speaker.

† 3. Of things or places: Chief, principal, important; especially valuable. *Obs.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 15 Their cheife and eminent inward parts are defiled. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. 128 An eminent country in Idumea. 1676 ALLEN *Addr. Nouconf.* 176 Prayer . . . is an eminent part of Gods worship. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 130 If your Shop stands in an eminent Street. 1683 SALMON *Dorset Med.* iii. 644 It gives present ease, and is eminent against all . . . pains. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. ii. 218 These Muscles . . . drawing the Eye out on eminent Occasions.

4. Of qualities: Remarkable in degree; † conspicuously displayed. Of actions, facts, phenomena: Signal, noteworthy (now chiefly in good sense).

c 1480 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 90 The cok confesseth emynent cupide. 1454 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 38 I. 120 The emynent myscheve and fynall destructione of the said Counte. 1594 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* i. xl. (1611) 34 After an eminent sort. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 5/2 There is an eminent place in Eusebius to prove this. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 267 An eminent fright will take away . . . Agues. 1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xiv. Wks. (ed. 10) 72 His valor . . . is . . . eminent in his killing of the Bear and Lion. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 159 A peculiar sort of voice . . . is . . . eminent in Quails. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness*. Poems (1730) I. 31 The god of wine . . . whose eminent perfection Drunkenness I intend to make the subject of . . . discourse. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 P. 1 Mountebanks . . . do their most eminent Operations in Sight of the People. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iii. l. 89 His success was eminent. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. 453 The reputation justly acquired by his eminent services. 1869 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. 65 Their opponents . . . were . . . not Achaian in the same eminent sense.

b. *Crystallography.* (See quot.)

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxiii. 204 The plane of most eminent cleavage. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. § 1. 3 One cleavage is much more perfect, or more eminent as it is sometimes called, than the rest.

5. Law. *Right of eminent domain*: see QUOTS.

1738 *Hist. Cr. Excheq.* vi. 111 The King who had the eminent Dominion. 1823 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* 673 § 3 The right of eminent domain, or inherent sovereign power gives the Legislature the control of private property for public use. 1880 BROWN *Law Dict.* s. v., Eminent domain is the ownership or dominion (domain) of an independent sovereign over the territories of his sovereignty, by virtue of which no other sovereign can exercise any jurisdiction therein. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 5/1 The State exercising its right of eminent domain.

† 6. Confused with IMMINENT (so freq. *eminent* in med. L. for *imminent*). *Obs.*

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 377 The eminent dangers which every hour we saw before our Eyes. 1612 WOODALL *Surry.* *Matey Wks.* (1653) 156 Let . . . your Patient be . . . informed of the eminent danger of death. 1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Council of Trent* (1676) 269 The actual and eminent departure of many Fathers. 1792 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 94 The eminent Danger I had been in.

† **Eminential**, a. *Math. Obs. rare.* [f. EMINENT a. + -IAL.] (See quot. 1796.)

1736 in BAILEY. 1751 in CHAMBERS. 1775 in ASH. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Eminential equation*, a term used by some algebraists, in the investigation of the areas of curvilinear figures, for a kind of assumed equation that contains another equation eminently, the latter being a particular case of the former. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence † **Eminentially**, *Obs. rare*; = EMINENTLY 4.

1656 tr. *Th. White's Peripatetical Institutions* 328 This action, therefore, actuates the Creature with a certain indivisibility that eminentially contains divisibility.

Eminently (e'minentli), *adv.* [f. EMINENT a. + -LY.] In an eminent manner.

† 1. On high; in a lofty or elevated position.

1650 VENNOR *Via Recta* Introd. 5 Those houses . . . are somewhat eminently situated. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 10 A Bush . . . eminently situate.

† 2. Conspicuously, so as to attract the eye. *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xii. (1660) 157 Their commander being so eminently clad. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. iii. viii. (1743) 191 In the middle of the Church is he or she eminently placed in the sight of all the people. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iii. 89 The great Rocks in the Sea are . . . eminently visible to this day. 1774 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) III. 147 The moon shone eminently bright.

3. In an eminent or especial degree; signally, notably.

1641 BR. J. HALL *Serm.* in *Rem. Wks.* (1660) II. 59 That all Nations should agree upon an universal cessation of arms . . . it must needs be the Lords doing so much more eminently. 1746 M. TOMLINSON *Prot. Birthr.* 3 Nothing . . . more Eminently distinguishes Man from the Brute Creation. 1817 W. BOSWELL in *Parl. Deb.* 805 Gentlemen who had eminently served their country. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* iii. 105 Nowhere does virtue more eminently fail of its earthly recompense than in the church. 1851 CARLYLE

Sterling II. iv. (1872) 118 A painter's eye . . . he . . . eminently had.

4. *Philos. and Theol.* See quot. 1751.

In scholastic theology God is said to possess the excellences of human character not *formally* (i. e. according to their definition, which implies creature limitation) but *eminently* (L. *eminenter*), i. e. in a higher sense. In wider use, the word is nearly equivalent to *virtually*.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 58 But, virtually and eminently . . . all his bones were broken, that is, contrited and grinded with grief and sorrow. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 211 The apostle . . . may be said eminently, though not formally, to have declared him [the Holy Ghost] to be God. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 15 Fire is Eminently and Potentially, though not Formally hot. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Eminently* . . . in the schools, is used in contradistinction to *formally* . . . to denote that a thing possesses, or contains any other in a more perfect or higher manner than is required to a formal possession thereof. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 323 A . . . university of sciences, containing all sciences either 'formally' or 'eminently'.

† b. *Math.* One equation is said to contain another eminently, when the latter is a particular case of the former. *Obs.* 1798 (see EMINENTIAL).

† 5. Of peril, danger: Imminently, urgently.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* Ep. Ded. 1 b, This warre . . . to which my leisure more eminently exposed me. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. l. 114 Their ruine . . . I see most eminently . . . at hand.

† **Eminently**, *Obs.* -° [f. EMINENT a. + -NESS.] The state of being eminent.

1731-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Eminously**, *adv. Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *eminus* at a distance + -OUS + -LY.] Remotely, distantly.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renow's Disp.* 303 Which [thistle down] eminously represents a running hare.

Emir (emi'r, i'mā). Forms: 7 emer, amir, 7-9 emeer, 7-emir. [a. Arab. امير *amir*, commander. See AMEER, ADMIRAL.]

1. A Saracen or Arab prince, or governor of a province; a military commander.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* (1682) pt. v. 195 An Emeer, or hereditary Prince. 1632 — *Totali Discourse* 373 Having an Emeer of their owne, being subject to none, but to his owne passions. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2177/1 An Emir or Prince of the Arabs . . . has taken the Field with some Troops. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & P.* III. lxxiv. 616 The humble title of emir was no longer suitable to the Ottoman greatness. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. xxiv. 185 Saladin . . . sent an emir to the camp with presents. 1848 LANE *Arab. Nis.* I. 87 The Emeers and Wezeers.

2. A title of honour borne by the descendants of Mohammed.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* II. 1205 Mahomet's . . . kinsmen in greene Shashes, who are called Emers. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2322/3, 56 Emirs . . . with green Shashes. 1708 KERSEY *Emir* (among the Turks) a Lord, especially any one descended from the false prophet Mahomet. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* xii. The foremost of the band is seen An Emir by his garb of green.

Emirate (emi'rēt). [f. EMIR + -ATE.] The jurisdiction or government of an emir.

1663 J. C. MORISON *St. Bernard* iv. i. 406 The Emirate of Mossul should be in the hands of a man of energy. 1883 *American VI.* 374 Whose adherence gave Abd-ur-Rahman-Khan the emirate.

† **Emiss**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. In 7 *emisses*. [ad. L. *emiss-us*, pa. pple. of *emittē-re* to send forth, EMIT.] Emitted.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. III. xxx, Rayes emisse From centrall Night.

Emissary (e'misāri), sb. 1 and a. [ad. L. *emissāri-us* adj., that is sent, also *absol.* an emissary, spy, f. *emiss-* ppl. stem of *emittē-re* to send out (see EMIT) + -ARIUS, -ARY.]

A. sb. A person sent on a mission to gain information, or to gain adherents to, or promote the interests of a cause. (Almost exclusively in bad sense, implying something odious in the object of the mission, or something underhand in its manner.) Also *fig.*

In B. Jonson's *Staple of News* (see quot. 1625) the word is used app. as a novelty, and recurs constantly through the play as the official title of the agents employed by the imaginary 'office for the collection of news.'

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. ii. (1631) What are Emissaries? Men employ'd outward, that are sent abroad To fetch in the commodity [news]. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 465 The Bishops pursuivants, and others their emissaries. c 1650 DENHAM *Progr. Learn.* 126 Lucifer's . . . faithful emissary, rose from hell To possess Peter's chair. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scpts. Sci.* iv. § 3 The *meatus*, or passages, through which those subtil emissaries [the 'Spirits'] are conveyed to the respective members. 1708 BICKERSTAFF *detected in Swift's Wks.* II. i. 168 Culprit aforesaid is a popish emissary. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* I. § 7 (1808) 134 Pain . . . is . . . an emissary of this kind of terrors. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Curw. Disp.* VII. 2, I am endeavouring to get this information by emissaries. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 379 Burghley . . . had . . . emissaries to inform him of the ballads sung in the streets. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6 (1882) 400 She viewed the Douay priests simply as political emissaries of the Papacy.

b. = SPY.

1676 in BULLOKAR. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† c. *attrib.* quasi-adj. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Lyric Pieces* 8 (R.) Nor forth your window peepe, With your emissarie eye.

b. *Adj.* That is sent forth.

† 1. a. Emitted as an emanation. b. Sent forth

on a mission (cf. A). C. In transl. L. *emissarius caper*, Levit. xvi. 8. = SCAPE-GOAT. Obs. rare.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 121 Emissary atoms. 1668 — *Para. Proph.* 399 Emissary Agents from the Roman See. 1688 — *An Illustration* 311 The Rivers must be Emissary Powers of the said Kingdom. 1833 Rock *Hierurg.* (1851) 55 The High-Priest... offered the emissary goat.

2. Phys. Of small vessels: Sent forth, branching out from a main trunk.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 741 The veins... communicate... by a multitude of emissary twigs.

Emissary (e'mis'ari), sb.² [ad. L. *emissarium* an outlet, f. *emiss-* (see prec.) + *-arium*: see -ARY¹.] An outlet, channel, duct: chiefly of a lake or reservoir. Also fig. Obs. exc. in *Rom. Antiq.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 530 Without any emissaries, tunnels, or holes. 1797 SWIFT *To a very young Lady* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 44 To be the common emissary of scandal. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 368 The famous Emissary of the Emperor Claudius remains nearly entire. 1859 Ld. BROUGHTON *Italy* II. xvii. 121 The great emissaries of the Alban lake.

† b. Phys. A canal by which any fluid passes out. Obs.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 166 *The emissaries of the palate from the brain. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 355 The Obstruction of the Emissaries of the Saliva.

Emissaryship, rare⁻¹. [f. EMISSARY sb.¹ + -SHIP.] The position or office of an emissary.

1645 B. JONSON *Staple of N. i.* i. Give your worship joy. Of your new place, your emissaryship In the News-office!

Emissile (f'mi'sil), a. [f. L. *emiss-* ppl. stem of *emittere* to send forth: see -ILE, and cf. *missile*.] That is capable of being thrust out or protruded.

1732 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1848 J. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. i. 28 The emissile and retractile cornua... in snails. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 191 Tubule of mouth emissile.

Emission (f'mi'sən), [ad. L. *emission-em*, n. of action f. *emittere* to EMIT.] The action of the vb. EMIT.

† 1. The action of sending forth. Obs. in gen. sense.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 181 Emission or sending away. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (L.), Populosity... requireth... emission of colonies. 1657 HOBBS *Absurd Geom.* Wks. 1845 VII. 398 The authority... of the Apostles in the emission of preachers to the infidels. 1827 G. S. FABER *Origin of Expiatory Sacrifice* 197, note, Noah seems to have twice selected that holiday for the emission of the dove.

† 2. The issuing, publication (of a book, a notice). 1751 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 169 P. 11 The tardy emission of Pope's compositions. 1779 JOHNSON *Life Pope* Wks. IV. 40 The emission... of the Proposals for the Liad.

3. The issuing or setting in circulation (bills, notes, shares, etc.). Also *concr.*

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 295 All the emissions of their paper-currency... are forged. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 415 Proposing the emission of assignats. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 36 A subsequent emission of bills of credit.

4. The action of giving off or sending out (chiefly what is subtle or imponderable, light, heat, gases, odours, sounds, etc.). † Formerly also the sending forth (of the soul) in death; the allowing 'the animal spirits' to escape; and fig. the 'pouring out', 'breathing forth' (of affection, etc.).

a 1619 DOWNE *Biathan.* (1644) 190 This actual emission of his soule, which is death. a 1646 BACON (L.), Tickling causes laughter: the cause may be the emission of the spirits. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. Wks. IX. 161 The voice was... effective... in the direct emission. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* (L.), Affection flamed up in collateral emissions of charity to its neighbour. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 146 P. 9 Growing fainter... at a greater distance from the first emission. 1833 Sir J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* x. 311 The tail of the comet... occupied only two days in its emission from the comet's body. 1853 — *Pop. Lect. Sc.* i. § 35. (1873) 26 Puffs of smoke, at every moment of their emission from the crater. 1859 G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* (ed. 3) 77 The emission of fragrance. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 71 The emission of sparks of light.

b. Optics. *Theory of emission, Emission theory*: the theory that light consists in the emission of streams of imponderable material particles from luminous bodies.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xv. § 94. 134 The Newtonian theory of light, or the theory of emission. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 62 An emission theory... will not hold for the diffusion of light.

5. *concr.* That which is emitted; an emanation, effluvia.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 155 The Magnetical Emissions... are... Corporeal Atoms. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 218 Warm and benign Emissions of the Sun. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. ii. 43 We obtain the value of the purely luminous emission.

6. Phys. = L. *emissio seminis*.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 371 There is no generation without a joynt emission. 1665 GLANVILL *Scops. Sci.* The other Instances of... Emissions. 1885 *Law Reports Appeal Cases* X. 176.

† **Emissitious**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. L. *emissici-us* sent out, f. *emiss-* ppl. stem of *emittere* + -OUS: see EMIT.]

1. fig. Prying, inquisitive, narrowly examining. 1620 Bp. HALL *Hom. Mar. Clergy* II. viii. Cast backe those emissitious eyes. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

2. Cast out. 1731-36 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Emissive (f'mi'siv), a. [f. L. *emiss-* ppl. stem of *emittere* to send forth, EMIT + -IVE.]

1. Having power to emit; radiating.

1870 T. L. PHIPSON tr. *Guillemain's Sun* 236 A homogeneous gaseous mass... having a radiating or emissive power. 1881 PROF. STOKES in *Nature* No. 625. 596 The... body of the sun... is comparatively feebly emissive of light.

b. *Emissive theory*: = *Emission theory*.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 63 The emissive, and the undulatory theory of light. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 64 The emissive or corpuscular theory.

† 2. That is emitted; that is sent or flows forth. Obs. rare.

16... R. LOVEDAY *Letters* (1663) 201 Thus their emissive venome... will fatally recoil upon themselves. 1746-7 H. VESY *Medit.* (1818) 126 Freely... she distributes the bounty of her emissive sweets. 1737 H. BROOKE *Tasso* I. (R.), Soon a beam, emissive from above, Shed mental day.

Emissory (f'mi'sori), [f. as prec. + -ORY.] = EMISSARY sb.²

1858 G. P. SCROPE *Geol. & Extinct Volcanoes of Central France* (ed. 2) 59 The emissory thus forcibly created.

Emit (f'mit), v. [ad. L. *emittere* to send forth, f. *ē* out + *mittere* to send.]

trans. To send forth: in certain special senses. (Not used with personal obj.)

1. To send forth as a stream or emanation.

a. To send forth, discharge (as a liquid or plastic substance); to exude (juices, etc.).

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Parad. Ep.* III. xiii. 137 [The liquid secreted by toads] is emitted averely or backward. 1712 POPE *Spect.* No. 408 P. 3 So pure a Fountain emits no... troubled Waters. 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 249 A tree which emits sap copiously from a wound. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 209/1 The threads by which the spiders suspend themselves... are emitted from the extremity of the abdomen. 1879 Sir J. LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iii. 71 The aphid emits a drop of sweet fluid.

b. To give off, throw out ('effluvia', light, heat, gases, flames, sparks, etc.).

1646 BACON *Sylva* § 259 Both of them... do not appear to emit any Corporal substance. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 227 By effluvia and spirits that are emitted. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* IV. 452 The water... emits an ill smell. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 206 Those bodies may be heated so as to emit light. 1848 Mrs. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 64 The earth emits flames. 1859 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 89 An adult man... emits... carbonic acid gas by the skin. 1865 FOSTER *Ess.* I. ii. 27 Emitting sentiment at every pore.

† *intr.*

1886 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 7/2 Summoned... for... permitting... smells to emit from his stable.

c. *transf.*

1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 67 That multitude of nations which she had successively emitted.

† 2. To throw out as an offshoot. Obs.

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 117 More fresh sprouts... are emitted. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 57 Before its wound be healed, and new fibres emitted. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 105 This plant... emits a few... stalks.

3. To give forth (sound).

1846 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxii. 339 They emit a grating noise. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 1. 224 A bell struck in a vacuum emits no sound. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* vii. (ed. 4) 107 It did not emit any cry, such as the hare does.

4. To utter, give expression to (a statement, opinions, etc.).

1753 *Stewart's Trial App.* 4 All these declarations were emitted by the... persons... mentioned. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* III. i. 5 Emit plenty of antipathy in a few syllables. 1818 MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. vii. 261 Complaints were... emitted of the scarcity of money. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 179 How could a man... emit [thoughts] in a shape bordering so closely on the absurd?

† 5. To issue, publish (books, documents, notices, etc.). Obs.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 361 Papers and books emitted for clearing the wickedness of the Prelate's apostasy. 1723 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 6 The public papers emitted that and next year. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 180 A Citation... ought to be... emitted by the Judges Authority. 1779 JOHNSON *Life Pope* Wks. IV. 23 Pope having now emitted his proposals. 1847 Sir W. HAMILTON *Letter* 37 But this declaration, now emitted, is contradicted by that very declaration, emitted in February.

6. To issue formally and by authority (edicts, proclamations; also, and now chiefly, paper currency, bills, etc.).

1649 Bp. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 103 A Declaration Emitted by the English Parliament. 1672 CLARENDON *Ess. in Tracts* (1727) 265 Lewis... condemned that excommunication and the pope that emitted it. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxxi. 279 The edicts emitted... still wanted much of the authority of laws. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 268 A dollar of silver disappears for every dollar of paper emitted. 1863 DICKEY *Federal St.* I. 124 No State shall... emit bills of credit.

† 7. To send forth, let fly, discharge (a missile). 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 263 Having emitted his Lance against so great a Leader. c 1720 PRIOR *2nd Hymn of Callimachus to Apollo* Poems 244 Lest... the far-shooting God emit His fatal arrows.

† **Emitrichie**, *emytrycke*. Obs. rare. [ad. med. L. (*h*)*emitricus* (morbus), (*h*)*emitricia* (febris), corruptly ad. Gr. *ἡμιτρίαιος* semi-tertian (fever).] A kind of fever.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* iv. viii. (1495) 92 Feuers that hit Emitrichie. [Ibid. vii. vii. 227 Some sykenes whyche is callyd Emitricus.] 1547 BOORDE *Brw. Health* cxlv. 53 In Englyshe it is named the Emytrycke fever.

Emitted (f'mit'ed), ppl. a. [f. EMIT v. + -ED¹.] That is given off, thrown off.

a 1712 KRM Edmund Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 258 Guiding each Motion by emitted Rays. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (L.), An emitted fluid.

† **Emittent**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *emittent-em*, pr. pple. of *emittere* to send forth.] That emits.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 357 The blood of the Emittent Animal, may mix... with that of the Recipient. 1632 RAY *Dissol. World* iv. (1732) 54 The emitent Body.

Emitter (f'mit'er), [f. EMIT v. + -ER.] That which emits. Const. of.

1883 TYNDALL *Radiation in Contemp. Rev.*, Grasses were powerful emitters of heat.

Emitting (f'mit'ing), vbl. sb. [f. EMIT v. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EMIT.

1693 Sir T. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 208 An alternate and successive retracting and emitting of the Sting.

Emitting, ppl. a. [see -ING².] That emits.

1667 Dr. E. KING in *Phil. Trans.* II. 450, I did often strike with my finger the upper part of the emitting Vein.

Emmantle, var. of IMMANTLE.

Emmarble (emā'ib'l), v. Also enmarble. [f. EN- + MARBLE sb.] *trans.* To convert into marble, fig.; to sculpture in marble; to adorn or inlay with marble. Hence *Emmarbled* ppl. a.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn to Love* 140 Wks. (1862) 487 Thou doest emmarble the proud hart of her. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Crowned & Buried Poems* II. 223 Pictured or emmarbled dreams. 1864 *Blackfriars* I. 59 The richly emmarbled altar.

Emmarvel (emā'iv'el). Also enmarvel, em-, enmarvaile. [f. EN- + MARVEL sb. or v.] *trans.* To fill with wonder. Hence *Emmarvelled* ppl. a.

1740 GRAY *Let. in Mason Memoirs* (1807) I. 257 We are all enraptured and enmarvailed. 1829 A. H. HALLAM *Remarks* 22 On that child's emmarvailed view. 1834 Ld. HOUGHTON *Dream of Sappho*, They heard emmarvailed.

Emme, obs. form of AM: see BE v.

Emme, var. of EME, Obs., uncle.

† **Emmele**. *Mus. Obs.* rare⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *ἐμμελής*, f. *ēn* in + *μέλος* melody. (Boethius divides musical progressions into *ἐμμελείς*, those which can form part of a melody, and *ἐκμελείς* those which cannot.)] A term applied in the old Theory of Harmony to the imperfect concords.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microt.* 79 Emmeles are... those which sound thirds, sixths, or other imperfect Concords.

Emmenagogic (emī'nāgō'dzīk), a. *Med.* Also 7 *emenagogic*. [f. EMMENAGOGUE + -IC.] Having the property of, or related to, an emmenagogue.

1796 SALMON *Land. Disp.* 45/2 Ground Pine... is... Diuretic, and Emmenagogick. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 79 Emmenagogic pills.

† b. *absol.* quasi-sb. = EMMENAGOGUE sb. Obs.

1742-1800 in BAILEY.

Hence *Emmenagogical* a.

1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 109 Sage is... emmenagogical.

Emmenagology (emī'nāgōg'ldzī). *Med.* [f. EMMENAGOGUE + -OLOGY.] 'A treatise on emmenagogues' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Emmenagogue (emī'nāgōg), a. and sb. *Med.* Also 8 *emenagogue*. [f. Gr. *ἐμμηνα* the menses of women + *ἀγωγός* drawing forth.]

† a. *adj.* Having power to excite the menstrual discharge; = EMMENAGOGIC. Obs.

1702 Sir J. FLOYER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1168 All... are... Emmenagogue. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 135 Common Rue, and another species, are... emmenagogue. 1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

b. sb. Agents which increase or renew the menstrual discharge.

1731-1800 in BAILEY. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 273 Emmenagogues are such things as produce a Plethora or Fullness of the vessels. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 535 Emmenagogues are medicines... employed to promote the menstrual flux.

Emmene: see EMONY, dial., anemone.

Emmenological (emī'nōlōg'ldzīkāl), a. *Med.* [f. EMMENOGUE + -IO + -AL.] 'Relating to menstruation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

Emmenology (emī'nōlōg'ldzī). *Med.* [f. Gr. *ἐμμηνο-* stem of *ἐμμηνα* the menses + *-λογία*.] A treatise on, or the doctrine of, menstruation.

1742 (title) Le Tellier's Critical Reflections upon the Emmenology of Dr. Friend. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Emmesh, variant of ENMESH v.

Emmet (em'et). Forms: 1 *émete*, -mette, -mytte, *émete*, 3-4 *emete*, (5 *ematte*), 4-6 *emet*, (emot(e), 4 *Sc.* a *nemot*, i.e. an emot), 6 *emmette*, (emmont), 6-7 *emmot*(t)(e), (9 *Sc.* emmock), 6- *emmet*. (For forms with initial a, see ANT.) [repr. OE. *émete* wk. fem. (see ANT).] The OE. *ē* in stressed initial syllables frequently underwent shortening in ME., and was in that case variously represented according to dialects by *d* or *ē*. Hence the two forms *émete* and *emete*; the former of which became contracted into *amt*, ANT, 16-2

while the latter retained its middle vowel and survives as *emmet*.]

1. A synonym of *ANT*. Chiefly *dial.*, but often used *poet.* or *arch.* Horse-emmet, the Wood Ant (*Formica rufa*).

c 850 *Kentish Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 85 *Formica*, emetan. c 1300 *Behet* 2141 Faste hi schove and crope ek as emeten. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, St. Jacobus* 137 Nocht a nemot. c 1450 *Metr. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 625 *Formica*, ematte. 1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Folsys* (1570) 138 Learne man of the simple Emmet. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Prov.* vi. 6 Goe to the emmete d slug-gard. 1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 215 All creatures, from the emmet to the angel. 1713 *Guardian* (1756) II. No. 153. 273 He is an emmet of quality. 1779 *JOHNSON Life Pope* Wks. IV. 99 Looking on mankind... as on emmets of a hillock. 1808 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 293 The horse-emmet, or great hill-ant. 1845 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 81 Emmet, apprehending helpless eld.

2. *attrib.*, as *emmet-swarm*. Also *emmet-batch*, -but, -cast (*dial.*) = *ANT-HILL*; *emmet-hunter* (*dial.*), the Wryneck (*Yunx torquilla*).

1847-78 *HALLIWELL* *Emmet-batch, an ant-hill, *Somerset.* 1697 *DAMPIER in Phil. Trans.* XX. 49 *Emmet Butts. *Mod. Kent. Dial.* The field is so full of *emmet-casts. 1837 *MAGGILLVIRAY Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 100 Wryneck, (Provincial name), *Emmet-hunter. 1885 *Academy* 10 Oct. 235 The *emmet-swarm of popular scribblers.

† **Emmetris**. *Obs. rare* -1. A green-coloured gem, prob. a kind of emerald.

1601 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. (1651) 371 Which properties... Cardan gives to that green coloured Emmetris.

Emmetropia (emētrōp'ia). *Phys.* [f. Gr. ἐμμετρον + ὥς: see next.] One whose sight is emmetropic.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 345 Emmetropes complain of fatigue only in using the eye for near objects.

|| **Emmetropia** (emētrōp'ia). *Phys.* [mod. L. (invented by F. C. Donders of Utrecht), f. Gr. ἐμμετρον in measure + ὥς- stem of ὥς the eye + -IA.] 'The normal or healthy condition of the refractive media of the eye, in which parallel rays are brought to a focus upon the retina when the eye is at rest and in a passive condition' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1864 *MOORE tr. Donders' Accomod. & Refr. Eye* 81. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 299 The former condition is known as emmetropia.

Emmetropic (emētrōp'ik), *a. Phys.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Characterized by emmetropia.

1878 *FOSTER Phys.* III. ii. 402 The normal eye, the so-called emmetropic eye. 1879 *PRIESTLEY SMITH Glaucoma* 13 The refraction in each eye was... emmetropic.

Emmetropy (emētrōp'i). *Phys.* Anglicized form of EMMETROPIA.

1880 *LE CONTE Sight* 46 This normal condition is called emmetropy.

Emmew, var. of *IMMEW*, to put in a Mew, to enclose.

† **Emmoised**, *ppl. Obs. rare*. In 5 emmoysed. [var. of *amised*, from *AMESE* v.] Comforted.

c 1400 *Text. Love* I. (1560) 275/2 Desire... some speaking to have, or els at the least to be emmoysed with sight. 1869 in *COLES*. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1775 in *ASH*.

Emmonite (em'mōnīt). *Min.* Also *emmon-site*. [f. name of Ebenezer Emmons (1799-1863) an American geologist.] A variety of strontianite, so named by Thomson in 1836.

1837 *DANA Min.* 200 Another variety... he has named Emmonite.

Emmove, var. of *ENMOVE* v., *Obs.*

Emmunity, *obs. var.* of *IMMUNITY*.

Emne, *obs. var.* of *EVEN* a.

Emni, *obs. var.* of *EVEN* v.

Emodin (em'ōdin). *Chem.* [f. mod. L. (*Rheum*) *Emodi*, an obs. name for Turkey rhubarb (from Gr. ῥημάδος the Himalaya) + -IN.] A constituent of rhubarb root, obtained by treating chrysophanic acid with benzol. Its formula is C₁₀H₁₀O₅ (*Watts Dict. Chem.*).

1848 *DE LA RUE & MÜLLER in Q. J. Nat. Chem. Soc.* X. 305 This substance for which... we propose the name of Emodin, is of a bright deep orange colour.

† **Emodulation**. *Mus. Obs.* -° [n. of action f. L. *emodulā-re* to sing, celebrate: see -ATION.] The action of singing in measure and proportion; 'phrasing'. 1731 in *BAILEY*. 1775 in *ASH*.

Emollescence (imple'sēns). *Chem. and Min.* [f. L. *emollesc-ere* to grow soft + -ENCE.] 'A state of softening; the softened condition of a melting body before it fuses' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1794 *KIRWAN Min.* I. 43 The... lowest degree is emollescence. 1847 in *CRAIG*; and in *mod. Dicts.*

Emolliate (imp'liēt), *v.* [f. L. *emollī-re* to soften, f. *ē* intensive + *mollī-s* soft + -ATE.] *trans.* To soften, render effeminate.

1808-17 *PINKERTON Geog. (W.)*, Emolliated by four centuries of Roman domination. 1847 in *CRAIG*; and in *mod. Dicts.*

† **Emolliative**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -ATIVE.] That tends to soften, assuage, relax.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 138 The meale... of the three-moneth corn is more moist and emolliative.

† **Emollid**, *a. Obs.* -° [ad. L. *emollid-us*,

(? erroneous reading) *Livy* XXXIV. xlvii.] Soft, tender, nice, effeminate.

1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1731 in *BAILEY*. 1775 in *ASH*.

Emollient (imp'liēt), *a. and sb. Med.* Also 7 emolent, 8-9 emolient. [f. L. *emollient-em*, pr. ppl. of *emollī-re* to soften, f. *ē* intensive + *mollī-s* soft.]

A. adj. That has the power of softening or relaxing the living animal textures. Also *fig.*

1643 J. STEER tr. *Exper. Chyrurg.* vii. 29, I use emolent Medicines. 1655 *CULPEPPER, COLE & ROWLAND Riverius* x. iii. 289 A Decoction of Emollient Herbs. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace Wks.* VIII. 135 All the emollient cataplasms of robbery and confiscation. 1833 *MRS. BROWNING Prometh.* Bd. Poet. Wks. (1890) I. 161 Mixtures of emollient remedies. 1876 *GROSS Dis. Bladder* 26 A large emollient poultice is applied to the vesicated surface.

B. sb. A softening application. Chiefly in *pl.* Also *fig.*

1656 *KIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 13 Lay not on the scarified place emollients. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xix. § 13 (1683) 368 This pacifick purpose, as a lenitive and emollient. 1787 *POPE, etc. Art Sinking* 92 The emollients and opiats of poesy. 1875 H. WOOD *Theop.* (1879) 582 True emollients are perfectly bland, fatty substances.

† **Emolliment**. *Obs.* -° [as if ad. L. **emolliment-um*, f. *emollī-re*: see prec.] 'An assuaging' (*Cockeram* 1623).

Emolition. ? *Obs.* Also 7 emolition. [as if ad. L. **emollitō-em*, n. of action f. *emollī-re* to soften.] The action of softening. Also *fig.*

a 1659 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 3 Which [land]... would have... needed this emolition by learning. 1686 *BACON Sylva* § 730 Bathing or Anointing give a Relaxation or Emolition. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 53 Powerful menstrua are made for its emolition. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. 1. 80 Let it lie on [the corn] till it have sufficiently done the designed Work of Emolition. 1775 in *ASH*. 1847 in *CRAIG*; and in *mod. Dicts.*

† **Emollitive**, *a. and sb. Med. Obs.* [f. L. *emollit-* ppl. stem of *emollī-re* to soften + -IVE.]

A. = EMOLLIENT a.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 137 This is generally observed, that all sorts of wax be emollitive. 1657 *TOMLINSON Remou's Disp.* 499 The herbaceous part is emollitive.

B. = EMOLLIENT sb.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 11 *Explan. of Wds. of Art*, Emollitives, medicines that do soften any hard swelling.

† **Emologe**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. med. L. *emolog-are* corrupt var. of *homolog-are* to confirm; used techn. for 'to register a decree in the records of a (French) parliament'] *trans.* To enter or register as in a diary or calendar.

1655 *DIGGES Compl. Ambass.* 186 These things... should be inrolled and emologed in their Parliaments.

Emolument (imp'liēmēt). [ad. L. *emolū-*, *emolumentum* profit, advantage; in most Lat. Dicts. said to be f. *emollī-re* to bring out by effort. On this view, however, the quantity ought to be *emolumentum*; the quantity evidenced in L. poetry points to derivation from *emollere* to grind out. Possibly two distinct L. words of the same spelling may have been confused.]

1. Profit or gain arising from station, office, or employment; dues; reward, remuneration, salary. 1280 *Wardr. Acc. Edu.* IV (1830) 127 Certeyn offeringes... and emoluments unto the said benefice due. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 31 His former rents and emoluments. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* viii. 216 Believers... deny themselves all the... emoluments... they might have enjoyed here. 1803 F. JEFFREY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 423 The concern has now become to be of some emolument. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 69 Men who want to be scholars for the emoluments... scholarship will bring.

† 2. Advantage, benefit, comfort. *Obs.*

1633 *MASSINGER New Way, etc.* iv. ii. Thou never hadst in thy house... A piece of... cheese. For their [men's] emolument. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tub* (1768) I. 119 That wind still continues of great emolument in certain mysteries. 1756 *CHESTERFIELD Lett.* IV. cccxvi. 80, I brought it [an emetic] all up again to my great satisfaction and emolument.

† **Emolumental**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. prec. + -AL.] = next.

1664 *EVELYN Sylva* Pref. Rdr., All that is laudable and truly emolumental. 1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard* Ep. Ded., All that is truly magnificent and emolumental in the culture of trees and fruits. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1847 in *CRAIG*; and in *mod. Dicts.*

Emolumentary (imp'liēmēt'ārī), *a.* [f. *EMOLUMENT* + -ARY.] That tends to emolument; profitable, beneficial, advantageous.

1775 *WRAXALL in Tour N. Europe* 87 Marriage is not encouraged by [any] emolumentary mark of favour. 1888 *Daily News* 22 May 6/5 My office is honorary rather than emolumentary.

† **Emong**, *prep. and adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 *emang*, 5 *emaunge*, -ongo, -unge, 5-7 *emong*. [variant of *AMONG*, *IMONG*.] = *AMONG*.

A. prep.

1375-1595 [see *AMONG* 1. 5]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4817 And gods glorious gleme glent bam emauunge. c 1420 *Avow.* Arthur xlv Emunge the grete and the smalle. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* Prolog. (1817) 1 Moost to be remembred emonge vs englysshe men. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* i. B ij b, Emong Right lined figures, suche as haue onely three sides are Triangles.

B. adv.

1440-70 [see *AMONG*]. 1548 *FORREST Pleas. Poesye* 432

That whearesoure they shall come emonge, No fawte there be... fownde.

† **Emonges**(t, *prep.* Forms: 5 *emanges*, -ez, *emongie*, 6 -es, -s, -est. [f. prec. with advhl. genitive ending: see *AMONGST*.] = *AMONGST*.

1460-1569 [see *AMONGST* 6]. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 53 That the said Robert emongis other shuld stand and be convicted... of High Treason. 1571 *ASCHAM Scholem* 1. (Arb.) 37 Witte is a singular gifte of God, and so most rare emonges men.

Emony (em'pni). Also 7 *emone*, *emmene*. [aphet. f. *ANEMONE* (? taken as an *emony*).]

1644 *Vind. Dr. Featley* Pref. 6 Robbing him of... Em-menes or Tulips. 1657 *COLES Adam in Eden* (Britten and Holl.), The common people call them Emones. 1664 R. TURNER in Prior, Gardeners call them Emonies. 1731 *BAILEY, Anemone*, the emony or wind-flower. 1828 in *Devonshire Plant-n.*, Emony.

Emoptoic, *obs. form* of *HÆMOPTOIC*.

Emorodial, *obs. form* of *HEMORRHODIAL*.

Emorogie, *obs. form* of *HEMORRHAGE*.

Emoroydes, *obs. f.* *EMERODS*, *HEMORRHOIDS*.

Emortise, *obs. form* of *AMORTIZE*.

1598 *Stow Surv.* xviii. (1603) 168 The emortising and propriation of the Priorie.

Emotion (im'ō-jōn). [ad. L. *emotiō-em*, n. of action f. *ē-movē-re*, f. *ē* out + *movē-re* to move.]

† 1. A moving out, migration, transference from one place to another. *Obs.*

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 3 The divers emotions of that people [the Turks]. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* 1. (1723) 45 Some accidental Emotion... of the Center of Gravity.

† 2. A moving, stirring, agitation, perturbation (in physical sense). *Obs.*

1698 *LOCKE Educ.* 7 When exercise has left any Emotion in his Blood or Pulse. 1708 O. BRIDGMAN in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 138 Thunder... caused so great an Emotion in the Air. 1755 *PORTER ibid.* LXIX. 118 The horses rose from their litter with violent emotions. 1758 *ibid.* L. 647 The waters continuing in the caverns... caused the emotion or earthquake. 1778 *MONRO ibid.* LXII. 18 A diluted spirit of vitriol... occasioned no... emotion. 1822 *SHELLEY Love's Philos.* 6 The winds of heaven mix forever With a sweet emotion.

† 3. *transf.* A political or social agitation; a tumult, popular disturbance. *Obs.*

1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* II. There were... great stirres and emotions in Lombardy. 1709 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 24 P 13 Accounts of Publick Emotions, occasion'd by the Want of Corn. 1757 *BURKE Abridgem. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 432 Even in England some emotions were excited in favour of the Duke [Robert of Normandy, in 1103].

4. *fig.* Any agitation or disturbance of mind, feeling, passion; any vehement or excited mental state.

1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* (R.), The emotions of humanity... the meltings of a worthy disposition. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 432 P 9 I hope to see the Pope... without violent Emotions. 1762 *KAMES Elem. Crit.* II. § 2. (1833) 37 The joy of gratification is properly called an emotion. 1805 *REID Int. Powers* 725 The emotion raised by grand objects is awful. 1808 *SCOTT F. M. Perth*, Desirous that his emotion should not be read upon his countenance.

b. *Psychology.* A mental 'feeling' or 'affection' (e.g. of pleasure or pain, desire or aversion, surprise, hope or fear, etc.), as distinguished from cognitive or volitional states of consciousness. Also *abstr.* 'feeling' as distinguished from the other classes of mental phenomena.

1808 *Med. J. Frnl.* XIX. 422 Sea-sickness... is greatly under the dominion of emotion. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess. Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 81 In poetry... the emotions of benevolence and complacency... are likened to the material effects of fire. 1842 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) I. 61 The intellect is stilled, and the Emotions alone perform their... involuntary functions. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragn. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xi. 231 He... almost denounces me... for referring Religion to the region of Emotion. 1875 *JOWETT Plate* (ed. 6) I. 249 The... emotions of pity, wonder, sternness, stamped upon their countenances.

Emotional (im'ō-jōnāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Connected with, based upon, or appealing to, the feelings or passions.

1847 *GROTE Greece* II. xvi. III. 285 Every musical mode had its own peculiar emotional influences. 1860 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* VI. 6 Uncoloured... with the motional weaknesses of humanity. 1862 *SHIRLEY in Nugae Crit.* vi. 282 The use of emotional language. 1875 *OUSELEY Harmony* Pref. 7 Others... treat Music as... only an emotional art.

2. Liable to emotion; easily affected by emotion. Also in philosophical sense, characterized by the capacity for emotion. Also *absol.* quasi *sb.*

1857 *MRS. GASKELL C. Brontë* (1860) 9 The natives of the West Riding... are not emotional. 1879 *M'CARTHY Owen Times* II. 384 She [Mrs. Barrett Browning] speaks especially to the emotional in woman. 1884 A. HIND in *Athenaeum* 19 Apr. 497/1 Soul... ceases to operate qua emotional and appetitive soul.

Emotionalism (im'ō-jōnāl'iz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] Emotional character. Usually in disparaging sense: The habit of morbidly cultivating or of weakly yielding to emotion.

1863 *Fall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 112 Lively emotionalism is his special characteristic. 1869 *Spectator* 17 Apr. 475/1 Overstrained, and consciously indulged and petted bits of sentimentalism... passing the verge of maudlin emotionalism. 1883 L. ABBOTT in *Home Mission* Oct. 231 The religion of emotionalism [is] represented by the Negro.

Emotionalist (fmō'jōnālist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] a. One who bases his theories of conduct on the emotions. b. In contemptuous use: One who is unwisely emotional, or who appeals (unworthily) to the emotions instead of the reason.

a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Util. Philos.* iv. (1870) 62 Mill writes, as if he were a mere emotionalist. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* (1884) III. 66 Would he now be called fanatic, emotionalist, enthusiast? 1888 Cosmo Monkhouse in *Academy* 23 June 425/1 He is no professional emotionalist, making capital out of pain.

Emotionality (fmō'jōnāliti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Emotional character or temperament.

1865 *Englishman Mag.* Mar. 208 A high state of joyous emotionality. 1865 JEFFERSON *Real Shelley* I. 392 Allowance must be made for Shelley's vehement emotionality.

Emotionalization, *nonce-wd.* [f. next + -ATION.] The process of cultivating the feelings, or heightening the sensibility.

1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* vi. 366 To bring the low savage to the level of the cultivated European... a process of emotionalization (would be needed).

Emotionalize (fmō'jōnālīz), *v. rare*. [f. EMOTIONAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To render emotional; make a subject for emotional talk or display; to deal with emotionally.

1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxvi. 456 An oath with him was not a thing to be emotionalised away. 1882 Carlyle I. 66 A pious family, where religion was not... emotionalised.

Emotionally (fmō'jōnālī), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an emotional manner; with reference to the emotions.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. ii. Nodding emotionally. 1866 *Ch. Times* 20 Feb., The Rinderpest is emotionally described... as an affliction. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xcii. 1 IV. 263 It is good emotionally for it is pleasant to the heart.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der* IV. lii. 71 Passionate situations, which she never made emotionally her own.

† **Emotionate**, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. EMOTION + -ATE.] = EMOTIONAL 2.

1824 JAMES GILCHRIST *Etymologic Interpreter* 88 We are essentially sentimental and emotionate.

Emotioned (fmō'jōnd) *ppl. a. rare*. [f. EMOTION + -ED] Stirred by emotion.

a 1763 J. SCOTT (of Amwell) *Ess. Painting* Wks. (1822) 176 How all his form the emotion'd soul betrays.

Emotionize (fmō'jōnzīz), *v. rare*. [f. EMOTION + -IZE.] *trans.* To stir or affect with emotion.

1899 R. BURTON in *Trans. R. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 341 Wild races seek... something... to emotionize them. 1883 *Wilfred's Widow* II. vi. 255 Moved—touched—emotionized.

Emotionless (fmō'jōnlēs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without emotion, devoid of feeling or passion.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 177 Brahma is... tranquil... emotionless. 1875 FLOR. MARRYAT *Open Sesame* I. x. 144 Her face... struck me as strangely emotionless.

Emotive (fmō'vīv), *a.* [f. L. *emōt-* ppl. stem of *emove-re* to move out + -IVE.]

1. † *a.* Causing movement (*obs.*). b. Tending to excite or capable of exciting emotion.

1735 BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* iv. 121 Eternal art, Emotive, pants within the alternate heart. 1883 H. M. KENNEDY *Ir. Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 38 The emotive passionate quality of epic diction.

2. Pertaining to the emotions, or to emotion.

1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 160 Distinction between the percipient and what, perhaps, we may venture to call the emotive or the pathemetic part of human nature. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. 484 Actions... at once, conscious, rational, and emotive. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der* vii. lii. 492 It prepared her emotive nature for a deeper effect.

b. Eminently capable of emotion, emotional.

1881 MRS. PRÆD *Policy & P.* II. 30 One must feel with the emotive, see with the spiritual.

Hence **Emotively** *adv.*, emotionally. **Emotive-ness**, the quality of being emotional. **Emotiv-ity**, the capacity for emotion.

1884 *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 438/1 Thoughts must be emotively expressed before they can become poetry. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der* xl. Sympathetic emotiveness... ran along with his speculative tendency. 1854 HICKOK *Ment. Philos.* 176 Emotivity (is a) term for the capacity of feeling.

Emove (fmō'v), *v. rare*. Also 5 *emoyve*. [In 15th c. *emoyue* (if this is not misread for *emioyne*), ad. OF. *emouvoir*; in 18th c. directly ad. L. *emove-re*: see EMOTION.] *trans.* † *a.* To move, incite (to an action) (*obs.*). b. To affect with emotion.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 2 He byddes... bat all bat hase cure... emoyue baire parishes, etc. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* i. x. Kindly raptures them emove. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 425 He for whose loss all gentle breasts are now emoved.

Empacket (empæk'ēt), *v. rare*. [ad. Fr. *empaquetter*: cf. EN- and PACKET.] *trans.* To pack up.

1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xii. (1832) 106 No other woman... hath such skill in empacketing clothes.

Empæstic (empæ'stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἐμπαεστικός* *τέχνη*] the art of embossing, f. *ἐμπαίειν* to beat in, emboss.] In phrase *Empæstic art*: the art of embossing.

1850 LEITCH *tr. Müller's Anc. Art* § 173. 152 Embossed silver plates with ornaments of gold riveted on them (therefore works of the empæstic art).

Empair, -ment, etc., *obs. ff.* IMPAIR *v.*, etc.

† **Empale**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + PALE *a.*; OF. had *empalir* in same sense.] *trans.* To make pale.

1604 A. SCLOKER *Daiphantus* in Arb. Garner VII. 400 The heart's still perfect; though empaled the face. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.*, No bloudles malady empales their face. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* i. 75 This Artificial Claret... you may empale as you please.

Empale, empalement: see IMPALE, -MENT.

Empall: see EM- *prefix*.

Empalm, *obs. form* of IMPALM.

† **Empanel**, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 *en-*, inpanell, impanall, enpannell, 7 empannell. [f. next.] The list of jurors summoned by the sheriff. Also a jury so summoned.

1501 *Plumpton Corr.* 159 The Inpanell that... shall passe agaynst you for your maner of Kenalon. *Ibid.* 161, I have sent you part the names of the enpannell. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 630 The Maior... began to call the empanells. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. § 9. 228 May not Christ be permitted... to make his challenge and exceptions against this so incompetent inpanell? 1775 ASH, *Empannell*, the list of jurors summoned to appear in a Court of judicature.

Empanel, impanel (empæ'nēl), *v.* Forms: a. 5 *empanelle*, 6-8 *enpanell*, 6-9 *impannell*, 6- *impanel*. [a. AF. *empaneller*-r, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *panell* (see PANEL).] *trans.* To enter (the names of a jury) on a panel or official list; to enrol or constitute (a body of jurors). Hence *Empanelled ppl. a.*

[1323] *Act 7 Rich. II* c. 7 Le meschief gavient as diverses gentz du roialme queux sont empanellez & retournez devant les Justices.] a. 1487 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 404 The seid seriaunt empanelle no man to be in gret inquest. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 59 It is not now necessary to empanel a quest. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xiii. § 71 The King... sent... certaine Londoners... to be there empanelled for Quests of Inquire. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Virtue of Tayle Wks.* II. 128/1 A Jury here of Anagrams, you see... empannell. 17... BURKE *Libel Bill* (R.), Jurors duly empanelled and sworn. 1876 *Green Short Hist.* II. 82 A jury empanelled in each hundred.

b. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 89 b, Persons impanelled by the... justices. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlvii. To side this title is impanelled A quest of thoughts, all tenants to the heart. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems (1763) I. 8 Twelve sage impannell'd Matrons. 1768 BURNS *Let. P. Hill* 1 Oct., Were I impannell'd one of the author's jury. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 137 A jury was... impannell'd to ascertain boundaries.

Empanelling (empæ'nēling), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. EMPANEL.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 392 By crafte of enpanellynge. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 143 The Judge at the enpanelling of the queste, hadde hys graue looks. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 May 8/1 They watched with great keenness the empanelling of the jury.

Empanelment (empæ'nēlmēt), [f. as prec. + -MENT.] = prec.

1883 *Sat. Rev.* LV. 519 With every fresh empanelment the risk of this is renewed. 1887 *Library Mag.* (New York) Apr. 531/1 After a definite period of empanelment.

† **Empanel**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. EN- + PANEL, pack-saddle.] *trans.* To put a pack-saddle upon.

1600 SHELTON *Quix.* III. ii. l. 227 Good betide him that freed us from the pains of empanelling the grey Ass. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 326 Saddle Rozinante, and empannell thine ass.

Empanopoly, empaper: see EM- *prefix*.

Emparadise, *var.* of IMPARADISE *v.*

Emparchment: see EM- *prefix*.

† **Empare**, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *emparer* in same sense.] *trans.* To furnish, adorn.

1490 CAXTON *Encyclos* xvi. 63 My sone mercurie... take thy wynges empared with feddres.

† **Emparel**, *sb. Obs. rare*—1. In 5 *enparel* [altered form of APPAREL; see EN-] = APPAREL. c 1450 *Anters of Arthur* xxix, Hur enparel was a-prays with princes of myzte.

† **Emparel**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *empareile* [altered form of APPAREL *v.*; see EN-] *trans.* To equip, array.

1480 CAXTON *Chron.* 243 Shippes that were ful wel arrayed and emparalled and enarmed. 1557 T. PAYNELL *Barklay's Bat. of Jugurth* 21 He assembled & emparelled an army.

Empark, *var.* of IMPARK *v.*

Empar(e), emparlance: see IMPARL, -ANCE.

† **Emparley**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. EN- + PARLEY; cf. OF. *emparler*, IMPARL.] *intr.* To parley. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxviii. xxxv. 695 They met for to emparley and commune together.

Empart, *obs. form* of IMPART.

Empash, -ment, *obs.* *Sc.* forms of IMPEACH to hinder, IMPEACHMENT hindrance.

† **Empasm**, *Med. Obs. rare*. [as if ad. Gr. *ἐμψασμα*, regularly f. *ἐμψάσσειν* to sprinkle on.] 1. 'A perfumed powder to be sprinkled on the body to restrain sweating or to destroy its smell' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 201 The less affinity falling in the denominations of Empasm and Diapasm. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

2. (See quot.)

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Empasms*, medicinal powders used to

allay inflammations, and to scarifie the extremity of the skin. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

|| **Empasma**, *Med. Obs.*—*o* [mod.L., f. as prec.] = EMPASM 1.

1708 in KERSEY. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Empassion, -ate, -ment: see IMPASSION, etc.

Empaste: see IMPASTE.

† **Empatron**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 6 *enpatrone*. [f. EN- + PATRON.] *trans.* To stand in the relation of patron to; to patronize.

1597 SHAKS. *Love's Compl.* 224, For these of force must your oblations be, Since I their Aulter, you enpatrone me.

Empawn, *obs. var.* of IMPAWN *v.*

Empeach, *obs. var.* of IMPEACH *v.* to hinder, accuse, and *sb.* hindrance, accusation.

Empearl, *var.* IMPEARL, to adorn as with pearls.

† **Empeiral**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. *ἐμπεριάλ* (see EMPERIC) + -AL] = EMPIRICAL.

1597 HARMAR *tr. Beza's Sermons* 421 (T.) Empeiral practicks, who use the medicines which they call narcotical.

Empenitent, *obs. form* of IMPENITENT *a.*

† **Empeople**, *v. Obs.* Also *en-*, impeople. [f. EN- + PEOPLE.]

1. *trans.* To fill with people, populate.

1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Lopes de Castanheda's Hist. Disc. E. Indies* 140 b, He was desirous to encrease and enpeople his Citie. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Arab.* II. 31 Before the world was impeopled. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 24 But we now know 'tis very well empeopled. 1631 *Celestina* xviii. 181 What does impeople Church-yards but it?

2. *nonce-use*. To establish as the population.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 56 And gan enquire... what unknown nation there empeopled were. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence *Empeopled ppl. a.*

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 164 Libya's shepherds... And their empeopled kraals with scattered roofs.

† **Emperale**, *Obs. rare*—1. [Corrupt form of *emperial*, IMPERIAL: see Du Cange s. v. *imperialis*.] A coin of an emperor.

a 1400 *Octonion* 1911 For emperales that were not smale I bought hym.

† **Emperality**, *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 *emperalyte*. [var. of IMPERIALITY: cf. prec.] = EMPIRE.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lix. i, Able he was... To haue ruled all the emperalyte.

† **Emperatrice**, *Obs. rare*—1. [A 16th c. form of **imperatorice*, a. Fr. *impératrice*, ad. L. *imperatoric-em*, fem. of *imperator*: see EMPEROR.] = EMPRESS.

1542 HENRY VIII *Declar.* 201 David Kyng of Scottis did homage to Matilde the Emperatrice.

Emperess(e), *obs. var.* of EMPRESS.

Emperial(e), *obs. form* of IMPERIAL *a.*

† **Emperial**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 5 *emperialle*. [f. *emperial*, IMPERIAL *a.*] *trans.* To give a lordly or magnificent appearance to.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture in Babes Bk.* (1868) 133 Emperialle by Cuppeborde with Siluer & gild fulle gay.

Emperic, -al, *obs. ff.* EMPERIC, -AL.

Emperice, *obs. form* of EMPRESS.

Emperil, *obs. form* of IMPERIL.

† **Emperiment**, *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *emperement* deterioration, f. *empirer* to make worse; cf. EMPYRE *v.* and -MENT.] The action of getting worse, of 'breaking up' physically.

1674 *Collect. Poems, To Flatman*, The minds incurable disease, That (till the last Emperiment) expects no ease.

Emperious, *obs. var.* of IMPERIOUS *a.*

† **Emperish**, *v. Obs. rare*. Also 6 *empe-rysshe*, *emperyshe*. [app. f. F. *empirer*, on the croneous analogy of words like *embellish*; afterwards perh. associated with PERISH.] *trans.* To make worse, impair, enfeeble. Hence *Emperishing ppl. a.*

1530 PALSCR. 531 It is not utterly marred, but it is sore emperysshed. 1545 T. RAYNOLD *Womans Book* Y 5 The weedes... wyll defourme and emperyshe the good grace of them. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Feb.*, I deeme thy braine emperished bee Through rustie elde. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 68, Rather... then inward emperishing famine should too vntimely inage thee.

† **Emperishment**, *Obs.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] Impairment, injury.

1545 RAYNOLD *Womans Book* Y 6 Without any emperishment of theyr helth.

† **Emperize**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. EMPYRE + -IZE.]

a. *trans.* To rule as an emperor; to lord it over.

b. *intr.* Const. *over*. Hence *Emperishing ppl. a.* 1598 BARKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 167 He thought it greater... ore Kings to emperize. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Teyr Proem*, The Apocalip Magog shall... Emperize the world. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* cci, True loue is Troths sweete emperizing Queene.

† **Emperly**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. EMPER-OR + -LY.] = IMPERIAL.

1500-25 *Virgilius* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 23 He saw his unkehl... in his emperly stole.

Emperor (empə'ra). Forms: 3 *emperere*, 3-8 *emperour(e)*, (3 *amperur*, *sumperour*, 4 *emparour*, -ur, *empere*, *emperore*, -ure, *eemperour*, 5 *emperowre*), 5-6 *emproure*, -ure, (6

emporour, empowr, empoure, -pre-, -prioure), (4 imparour, -ur, imperur, -owr, 4-6 imparour), 4, 6-emporour. [The ME. *emperere*, *emperoure*, are respectively ad. OF. *emperere* (s. nom. case) and *emperour* (oblique case):—L. *imperator*, *imperator* rem, agent-noun f. *imperare* to command.]

The L. *imperator*, orig. denoting in general the holder of a chief military command, became in the period of the Roman republic a title of honour, bestowed on a victorious general by the acclamation of the army on the field of battle. This title was afterwards conferred by the senate on Julius Cæsar and on Augustus, with reference to the military powers with which the chief of the state was invested; and in accordance with this precedent it was adopted by all the subsequent rulers of the empire except Tiberius and Claudius. In post-classical Latin it became the chief official designation of the sovereign, being interpreted in the sense of 'absolute ruler' (in Greek *αὐτοκράτωρ*). In this sense it continued to be applied to the rulers of the Western and Eastern Roman empires until they severally came to an end. In A.D. 800 when the Western empire was nominally revived, the Frankish king Charles the Great (Charlemagne) was crowned by the pope with the title of *imperator*, implying that he was invested with the same supremacy over European monarchs that the rulers of the earlier Roman empire had possessed. The title continued to be borne by his successors, the heads of the 'Holy Roman Empire' (popularly the 'Empire of Germany') down to its extinction in 1806. The Romanic (and hence the English) forms of the word were originally applied to the sovereigns of the Eastern empire, to those of the Romano-Germanic empire, and historically to those of the earlier Roman empire. For subsequent extensions of meaning (common to English with the Romanic langs.), see below in sense 3.]

1. The sovereign of the undivided Roman Empire, or of the Western or Eastern Empire.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 244 Puruh Julianes heste þe Amperur. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11277 (Cott.) In august time, þe Imparour, Was vs born vt sauueour. c 1300 *St. Margarete* 23 Liber was þe emporour Diocletian. 1340 *Hampole Pr. Cons.* 4089 He sal be last emparour þat þare sal be. 1388 *Wyclif Matt.* xxii. 21 3elde 3e to the emporour tho thingis that ben the emporours. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* iv. (1520) 27 b/2 He was commaunded by the letter of the emporour to come to Rome. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 25 Marcus antonius was venquest be the emporour agustus. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* (1638) 36 Baldwin had before married Emanuel the Greek Emperours neece. 1790 *Burke Fr. Rev. Wks.* v. 431 Rome, under her emperours, united the evils of both systems. 1833 *Cruse Eusebius* iv. x. 137 This emperor (Adrian) having finished his mortal career.

2. The head of the Holy Roman Empire, also styled of Almaine or Germany.

In German documents *Kaiser* (the Teutonic form of the imperial name CÆSAR) was used in this sense, and is therefore regarded as the German equivalent of 'emperor'. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 486 The amperour Frederic, & the king Philip of France Alle hii wende to Jerusalem. c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 4205 Therefore y sey yow, syr emperere. 1509 *Rastell Pastyme* (1811) 81 Philippe Auguste... wanne a great battell agaynst Otton the emporour. c 1550 *Bale R. Johan* 1 My granfather was an empowr excelent. 1615 *Straw Annales* 661/1 His lordship... taking leaue of the Emperour, departed from Vienna. 1735 *Oldmixon Hist. Eng.* Geo. I. vi. 763 The Treaty of Vienna between the Emperor and King of Spain. 1804 [see 3]. 1873 *Brace Holy Rom. Empire* (ed. 4) xii. 186 No act of sovereignty is recorded to have been done by any of the Emperors in England.

3. In wider sense, as a title of sovereignty considered superior in dignity to that of 'king'.

In the Middle Ages, and subsequently, the title was often applied to extra-European monarchs ruling over wide territories. We still speak of the Emperors of China, Japan, Morocco, and historically of the Mogul Emperors of India and the Emperor of the Aztecs. Since the early part of the 16th c. the title has been used as the equivalent of the Russian *Tsar* (see Czar). The Sultans of Turkey (who assumed the style of *Keisar-i-Rûm*, 'Cæsar of Rome', as successors of the Byzantine emperors) were occasionally spoken of as emperors. Until the present century 'the Emperor' always, unless otherwise interpreted by the context, denoted the 'emperor of Germany'. But in 1804 Napoleon I. assumed the title of 'Emperor of the French', and in the same year the emperor Francis II 'of Germany' added to his other titles that of 'Emperor of Austria', which he retained when in 1806 he put an end to the Holy Roman Empire by his abdication. Subsequently the style of emperor has been adopted in several other instances. At present (1880) the only sovereigns so called are (apart from Asiatic and African potentates) those of Russia, Austria, Germany (since 1870), and Brazil (since 1822); and in 1876 the title of Empress of India was assumed by Queen Victoria.

c 1400 *Maunde v.* 42 The grete Cham... is the gretteste Emperour... of alle the parties beyonde. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 22. § 1 The lauffull kinges and emperours of this realme. 1560 *Rolland Cr. Venus* Prol. 122 As I have red of Kingis and Emperours. 1611 *Shaks. Winter's T.* iii. ii. 120 The Emperor of Russia was my Father. 1655 *M. Carter Hom. Rediv.* (1660) 70 Yet our Kings have been styled Emperours, and this Realm of England called an Empire. 1779 *Sir W. Jones Ess.* i. (1777) 185 Being assisted by the emperours of India and China. 1804 *tr. Proclam. Francis II.* 11 Aug. in *Ann. Reg.* 695 Immediately after our title of elected emperor of the Romans shall be inserted that of hereditary emperor of Austria. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* v. 132 Napoleon, by the grace of God... emperor of the French. *Ibid.* VII. 77 The government of China... depends on the will... of the reigning emperor. a 1859 *De Quincey Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. 1858 i. 162 note, An emperor is a prince uniting in his own person the thrones of several distinct kingdoms. 1879 *Freeman Gen. Sketch* xvi. § 3. (1874) 330 Since Buonaparte's time the title of Emperor, which once meant so much, has ceased to have any particular meaning.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18179 þou ert... sa hei wit-all, Bath als

king and emparur. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xxii. 429 Ich wolde þat... peers... [were] Emperour of alle the worlde. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1217 Of all this world is emperour Gyle my fadir. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b. In heuen, every man... shall be as an emperour. 1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* i. iii. 9 Thou'rt an Emperour (Cesar, Keiser and Pheazar). 1608 — *Ham.* iv. iii. 22 Your worm is your onely Emperour for diet. 1667 *Milton P. L.* ii. 510 Nor less Then Hells dread Emperour. 1697 *Potter Antiq. Greece* iii. xx. (1715) 149 Neptune the Great Emperour of the Sea.

4. In the popular names of certain butterflies: Purple Emperor, † Emperor of the Woods, *Apatura Iris*; † Emperor of Morocco, a collector's name, perh. = *Purple Emperor*.

1773 *Wilkes Eng. Moths & Butterfl.* pl. 120 The Purple Highflier, or Emperor of the Woods. 1775 *Harris Aurelian* pl. 3 Purple Emperor. 1788 P. PINDAR (J. Wolcott) title, Sir Joseph Banks and the Emperor of Morocco. 18... LYTTON *Kenelm Chil.* v. 4, A rare butterfly... called the Emperor of Morocco.

† II. 5. a. In the etymological sense = 'commander'. b. *Rom. Ant.* As the rendering of L. *imperator* in its republican sense (now replaced by the Lat. word). *Obs.*

c 1325 *K. Alis.* 1669 The messengers Butth y-come to heore emperis. 138... *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 290 Oure emperour Crist comandip. c 1400 *Distr. Troy* 3670 Pai... ordant hym [Agamynon] Emperour by opyn assent. 1533 *Belleinden Liry v.* (1822) 439 [The] grete justice of thare emporiure Camillus. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Trav.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 23 The ships of an ancient custom, do use to choose an Emperor among themselves. 1598 *Grenevye Tacitus Ann.* i. iii. (1622) 5 [Augustus] had bene honored with the name of Emperour one and twenty times. 1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 90 My Capitaine, and my Emperour. 1741 *Middleton Cicero* II. vii. (1742) 193 Upon this success, Cæro was saluted Emperour.

III. 6. attrib. and Comb., as *emperor-king*, *-maker*; *emperor-less*, *-like* adjs. (and adv.); also † *emperor-clerk*, contemptuously for a lord-spiritual; *emperor-moth* (*Saturnia pavonia minor*).

138... *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 437 Alle degrees of 'emperor clerks. — *Wks.* (1880) 447 Of popis, ne of opere emperour clerks. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 60 The 'emperor-king passed through Piedmont in triumph. 1883 *Athenæum* 30 Dec. 879/2 The great-grand-nephew of the victor of Rossbach put an end... to the 'emperor-less period. 1799 *Tomson Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 509/2 It is an 'Emperour-like gouernance. 1601 *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 54 Thus these great Emperour-like Jesuits do speak to her Majesty. c 1630 *Drum. of Hawth. Poems* Wks. (1711) 6 And emperourlike decore With diadem of pearl thy temples fair. 1581 *Savile Tacitus Hist.* i. xxx. (1591) 18 Provide that the raskallest sort be no 'Emperour-makers. 1668 *Wood Homes without H.* xiv. 279 The cocoon of the common 'Emperor Moth.

Emperor, v. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To rule over as emperor or supreme head.

1825 *Bailey Myst.* 109 Seeking... Their own names, to the tribes each emperord, To magnify.

Emperorship. [f. EMPEROR sb. + -SHIP.] The office or dignity of emperor; the reign of an emperor. 1575 T. ROGERS *Sec. Coming Christ* 23/1 Which ambitiously sought the Emperorship of al Italy. 1805 *Month. Mag.* XX. 147 Between the battle of Actium and the acceptance of the emperorship. 1883 *Athenæum* 25 Feb. 247 The last dozen years of his emperorship.

Empererson, v. *nonce-wd.* In 6 empererson. [f. EN- + PERSON.] *trans.* To unite with one's personality.

1548 *Gest Pr. Masse* 86 Christes body is not enperersoned in us, notwithstanding it is embodied to us.

Empery (em'pēri), sb. Now only *poet.* or *rhetorical*. Forms: 3-7 emperie, -ye, (6 embery, emporry), 7-9 empyrie, -ie, (7 empyrie), 6-empory. Cf. IMPERY. [a. OF. *empérie* (Littré s. v. *empire*), ad. L. *imperium* EMPIRE.]

† 1. The status, dignity, or dominion of an emperor. *Obs.*

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 85 He þer forþ com. And wende toward Rome to wyneþe emperie. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1596) 8/2 The excellencie of the Romane emperie did advance the popedom of the Romane bishop above other churches. 1588 *Shaks. Tit. A.* i. i. 201 Thou shalt obtaine and aske the Emperie.

b. In wider sense: Absolute dominion.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt.* i. 21 Ryches, honoure and emperye. 1591 *Drayton in Fart S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 132 The only God of emperie and of might. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* l. ii. 226 Ruling in large and ample Emperie, Ore France. a 1631 *Donne Paradoxes* (1652) 11 All Victories and Emperies gained by War. 1655 *JER. TAYLOR Guide Devot.* (1719) 138 Sets us free From the ungodly Emperie Of Sin. 1812 *Scott Trierm.* iii. xxv, Coin'd badge of empery it (the gold) bare. 1831 *J. Wilson Unimorse* vi. 291 Every Passion in its empery Doth laugh Remorse to scorn. 1883 G. MACDONALD in *Good Words* 154 A wider love of empery.

† c. In the sense of L. *imperium*: The authority with which an officer or magistrate has been lawfully invested; legitimate government. *Obs.*

c 1374 *Chaucer Boeth.* 51 Pilke dignitee þat men cleipþ þe emperie of consulers. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. vi. (1632) 504 To introduce that free Empery. 1642 *Bridge Wound. Cons.* Cured § 1. 10 If a Prince should... change the form of the Common-weale from Empery to Tyranny.

2. a. The territory ruled by an emperor. b. In wider sense: The territory of an absolute or powerful ruler; also *fig.*

1550 *Coke Eng. & Fr. Herald* (1877) § 50 Constantyne... conquered the whole empery. 1601 *R. Johnson Kingd.*

4 *Commw.* 33 A larger Empery hath not be fallen any christian potentate. 1611 *Speed Theat. Gl. Brit.* xxix. (1614) 57/1 Alfred or before him Offa shared the open circuit of their emperie into Principalties. 1820 *Kratts Lamia* ii. 36 A want Of something more, more than her empery Of joys. 1833 *H. Coleridge Poems* i. 62 'Tis all thy own, 'tis all thy empery.

† Empery, v. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To exercise supreme power; to lord it. *Const. upon.*

1502 *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 160 Alsoo emp'ryng vpon ful many cristen lordis.

Empeche, -sshe, obs. ff. IMPEACH to hinder.

† Empest, v. *Obs.* Also *impest*. [ad. Fr. *empester*; cf. EN- and PEST.] *trans.* To infect with pestilence.

1645 *H. LeStrange K. Charles* 7 London being... empested with a... furious contagion. a 1748 *Chr. Pitt Epistles, Imit. Spenser* (1810), Ne bitter dole impest the passing gale.

† Empester, v. *Obs.* rare. Also *im-*. [ad. OF. *empester* (Fr. *empêtrer*), also *empasturer* to hobble a horse while feeding, f. on late L. type **impastoriare*, f. *in-* + *pastorium* (It. *pastora*) tether for a horse, f. *pasci* (ppl. stem *past-*) to feed. (See the aphetic form PESTER.)] *trans.* To entangle.

1601 *Br. W. Barlow Defence* 200 To extricate our inclosure within any maze of empestered errors. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Empester*, impestered, intangled.

Empetrous (em'pētrəs), a. *Zool.* [f. Gr. *ἐμπετρος* growing on rocks + *-ous*.] 'A term applied to animals like the seal, which have such short members or limbs that they lie directly upon the ground' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Empeyre, obs. f. IMPAIR v.

† Emphanist. *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. Gr. *ἐμφανιστής* informer.] An informer, professional spy. a 1631 *Donne Aristeas* (1833) 105 You meane the Emphanists, where the Margin says... false reporters or Spies.

Emphase (ənfaz), sb. rare. The Fr. form of EMPHASIS. (Defined by Littré 'exaggeration in expression, tone, voice, or gesture'.)

1883 *Symonds in Macm. Mag.* 323 We long... for less emphase. *Ibid.* 327 The habitual emphase of his style.

† Emphase, v. *Obs.* (? *nonce-wd.*) [f. EMPHASIS-18.] *trans.* To lay emphasis upon.

1631 *B. Jonson New Inn* ii. i. (1692) 728, I... bid you most welcome. *Lady F.* And I believe your most, my pretty Boy, Being so emphased by you.

Emphasis (em'fāsīs). Pl. *emphases*. [a. L. *emphasis*, a. Gr. *ἐμφασις* (in senses 1 and 7 below), f. *ἐμψαίνω*, *ἐμψαίνω*, mid. voice *ἐμψαίνεσθαι*, f. *ἐν* in + *ψαίνω* to show, *ψαίνεσθαι* to appear.]

1. The rhetorical sense, and senses derived from it.

† 1. (The Gr. and Lat. sense.) The use of language in such a way as to imply more than is actually said; a meaning not inherent in the words used, but conveyed by implication. *Obs.*

[Quintilian illustrates the meaning of 'emphasis' by the manner in which Virgil indicates the vast size of the Cyclops by saying that he 'lay along the cavern'.]

1589 *Puttenham Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 194 [Side-note, Emphasis, or the Reinforcer] To enforce the sense of anything by a word of more than ordinary efficacie... [the meaning of which] is not apparent, but, as it were, secretly conveyed. 1659 *Pearson Creed* (1830) 215 The Lord of that Temple in the emphasis of an Hebrew article was Christ. 1764 *Harker Observ.* iii. 8 There might be an emphasis in those words of Moses, which has not of late been at all understood.

b. Special or important significance in a word or phrase (cf. 4).

1612 *Brinsley Lnd. Lit.* 213 Let them also be taught... in what word the Emphasis lyeth.

2. Vigour or intensity of statement or expression. Now felt as *transf.* from 4.

1573 *G. Harvey Lett. Bk.* (1884) 32 The veri causis... he knew fully as wel as mi self, with a good larg emphasis, I warrant you. a 1619 *Fotherby Athem.* ii. xii. (1622) 335 To expresse, with a greater Emphasis, the incredible power of Musick. 1685 *Stirlingf. Orig. Brit.* ii. 51 Tertullian doth add the greater Emphasis to his Argument. 1839 *De Quincey Recoll. Lakes* Wks. II. 9 She ceased to challenge notice by the emphasis of her solicitations. 1878 *Morley Voltaire* (1886) 122 He is the most trenchant writer in the world, yet there is not a sentence of strained emphasis or overwrought antithesis.

† b. *concr.* An emphatic expression. *Obs.* rare-1.

1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* i. v. 67 Be choak'd with such another Emphasis.

3. Intensity or force of feeling, action, etc.

1608 *Shaks. Ham.* v. i. 278 What is he, whose griefes Beares such an Emphasis? a 1667 *Cowley Oliver Cromwell* (1710) II. 655 It is only an Emphasis and Exaggeration of their Wickedness. 1670 *D. Lloyd State Worthies* 23 It's the emphasis of misery, to be too soon happy. 1764 *Cromwell Task* v. 7 Are they not... by an emphasis of interest his? 1806 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* i. x. 181 His... figure... was all the worse for its apparent emphasis of intention.

4. Stress of voice laid on a word or phrase to indicate that it implies something more than, or different from, what it normally expresses, or simply to mark its importance. (Cf. quot. 1612 in 1 b.)

1613 *R. C. Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Emphasis*, a forcible expressing. 1748 *J. Mason Elocut.* 26 When we... distinguish any particular Word in a Sentence, it is called Emphasis.

1775 T. SHERIDAN *Lect. Art Reading* i. § 3 Mark the pauses and emphases by the new signs. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* iii. Peggotty said, with greater emphasis than usual, that, etc. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 15 The emphasis is wrongly placed.

b. Manner of placing the 'emphasis' in speaking or reading.

1795 BP. DERRY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 450 IV. 338 Upon the Delivery of the enclosed speech from the Throne (which was done with as graceful an emphasis as I ever heard).

5. *transf.* 'Stress' laid upon, importance assigned to, a particular fact or idea.

1607 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 37 A Flower not to be pass'd over without an Emphasis. 1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 61 My laying emphasis on the previous effect of the vaccine inoculation. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) i. 384 The emphasis of conversation, and of public opinion, commends the practical man. 1870 — *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 49 Let not the emphasis of hospitality lie in these things. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) i. xvi. 222 A slight matter, not worth dwelling on with any emphasis.

6. Prominency, sharpness of contour.

1879 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* Intro. 22 You never saw a Ben rising bolt upright with a more distinct emphasis. 1877 — *Lang. & Lit. Scot. Highl.* The bones which mark the features, lose their emphasis. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 526/2 An ori-el-window, the base of which is formed by a gradual emphasis of the brick wall.

† II. 7. An optical illusion, mere appearance.

Obs. rare — 1.

1653 WHARTON *Disc. Comets* Wks. (1683) 156 Some think Comets... a meer Emphasis or Apparency.

Emphasize (emfā'si:z), *v.* Also -ise. [f. EMPHASIS + -IZE.] *trans.* To impart emphasis to (anything); to lay stress upon (a word or phrase in speaking); to add force to (speech, arguments, actions, etc.); to lay stress upon, bring into special prominence (a fact, idea, feature in a representation, etc.).

1808 in WEBSTER. 1845 DICKENS *Cricket on Hearth* iii. (Househ. ed.) 106 This philanthropic wish Miss Slowboy emphasized with various new raps and kicks at the door. 1855 W. A. NICHOLLS *Nat. Dram. Master* 8 Accustoming the hand to emphasize strokes in every possible variety of manner. 1867 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle's Prof.* Misc. Works IV. 18 My conversion made some noise... being emphasized as it were by this fact. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 44 Gesticulation goes along with speech to... emphasize it. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xix. 156 When the change to the tonic, or dominant... is emphasized... by a longer note than the rest. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 432 The Present with... its indistinctness emphasized. 1888 HOWELLS in *Longm. Mag.* i. 45 The spruces and firs... emphasize the nakedness of all the other trees. 1893 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. ii. 215 The emphasis of phrases may remain, but the point emphasized has been blunted.

Hence **Emphasized** *pp. a.*

1855 W. A. NICHOLLS *Nat. Drawing Master* 8 The production of emphasized strokes. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* ii. 884 And talked with measured, emphasized reserve.

† **Emphasy**. Also 7 **emphasie** [as if a. Gr. *ἐμφασία, f. ἐμφα-: see EMPHASIS.] = EMPHASIS.

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1666) 55 Or else for more emphasis, that is, for speaking more significantly. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1099 in COLES.

Emphatic (emfæt'ik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἐμφατικ-ός (var. of ἐμφαντικός), f. ἐμφα- (v.: see EMPHASIS).] Characterized by, or imparting, emphasis.

1. Of language, modes of statement or representation; also of tones, gesture, etc.: Forcibly expressive.

1708 KERSEY, *Emphatick*, utter'd with a grace, significant, forcible. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 363 ¶ 4 The intercession of the Messiah is conceived in very Emphatic sentiments and Expressions. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) i. iii. 249 An emphatic emblem. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* viii. (1852) 227 The emphatic representation of Scripture. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 221 He declared in the most emphatic manner, that it was a... duty to oppose the... Turks. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxxix. 405 An emphatic passage of... Eschylus.

b. Of a word or syllable: That bears the stress in pronunciation. † Also (rarely) as quasi-*sb.* in *pl.* = 'emphatic syllables'.

1815 J. GRANT in *Month. Mag.* XXXIX. 118 The same care... the moderns devote to that of their emphatics and unemphatics. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) i. 29 The accented or... emphatic syllables.

c. Gram. **Emphatic particle**: one used to impart emphasis to the portion of the sentence in which it occurs. **Emphatic state**: an inflexion of the *sb.* in Aramaic, having a function somewhat resembling that of the definite article.

2. Of persons: That expresses himself with emphasis of voice, gesture, or language.

1760 R. LLOYD *Actor Wks.* (1774) i. 16 None emphatic can that actor call, Who lays an equal emphasis on all. 1782 COWPER *Conversation* 269 The emphatic speaker dearly loves to oppose, In contact inconvenient, nose to nose. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* (1847) 272/1 The business... was commenced by a little emphatic man. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 29 Mr. Lingon was equally emphatic.

3. Of actions or their effects: Strongly marked, forcible, 'telling'.

1846 PRERSCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* i. xi. 449 Still more emphatic honours were conferred on the Count de Cabra. 1879 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 One of the emphatic manifestations of some portion of the minds of men. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxx. 199 They threatened to show their opinion in emphatic shape.

Emphatical (emfæt'ikāl), *a.* rare in mod. use. Also 7 **emphaticall**. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

† 1. That implies more than is directly expressed; allusive, suggestive. (Cf. EMPHASIS 1.) Obs.

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 274 Chrysostom hath many figurative speeches and emphatical locations. a 1600 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* 24 The expression of Scripture is more emphatical than is commonly apprehended. 1700 Eng. *Theophrast.* 337 Great things must be delivered plainly, an emphatical tone would spoil all. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 56 It is an emphatical and emblematical term to express evil, by the negative of good.

2. Of speech or writing: Strongly expressive, forcible, pointed. Of a word: That has special importance in the sentence; hence, that receives the stress in pronunciation.

1777 HARRISON *England* ii. xxv. 1. 362 His owne image and emphatical superscription. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 221 This, forced from that. Father this emphatical discourse. 1713 *Guardian* No. 79 The emphatical expression of praise and blame. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 26 And the emphatical Words... in a Sentence are those which carry a Weight or Importance in themselves. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. ix. 288 Used so many and such emphatical terms to impress a belief, that, etc. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* i. 185 Other words... may begin with capitals, when they are remarkably emphatical.

† b. That is designated emphatically or 'par excellence'. Obs.

1644-50 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. iv. (1821) 348 The time of that emphatical revelation of the great mystery of God. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* II. 500 The Emphatical decussation or fundamēt'al figure. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvi. 484 The day of Chnst's appearance is... the emphatical day.

† c. Of or pertaining to emphasis. Obs.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. x. 357 They were mistaken in the Emphatical apprehension.

3. Of actions, sentiments, etc.: Forcible, strongly marked.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 436 We... apply... improper and borrowed speeches to make the matter seem more emphatical. 1765 LAW tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* xxxii. (1772) 168 Here we have a very excellent and emphatical example. a 1769 BURNETT *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. iv. 273 Musicians... who... ornament their persons in the most emphatical manner. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* i. vii. 108 Some... brand of emphatical reprobation.

4. Of a person: That uses emphasis in speech or action; that speaks or acts in a pointed and forcible manner.

1606 Sir G. Goosecappe i. i, in Bullen *Old Pl.* III. 10 My Capitaine is the Emphatical man. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. i. 375 In setting downe this he is also very emphatical. 1649 MILTON *Ekkon.* 31 On this Theam the King was emphatical and elaborate. 1678 T. JORDAN *Tri. Lond.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 528 Pleased with... the promptitude of the emphatical speaker. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 237 Dame Ute bids her not be too emphatical.

† II. 6. [cf. EMPHASIS 7.] Of colours: Merely apparent, illusory. Obs.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. ix. 322 That there is an emphatical or apparent redness in none. 1663 BOYLE *Colours* (J.), Emphatical colours are light itself modified by refractions. 1708 KERSEY, *Emphatical* or apparent colours, those which are often seen in clouds; before the Rising, or after the setting of the Sun, etc. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Emphatically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.]

1. In an emphatic or forcible manner or sense; with emphasis; decidedly, decisively.

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 69 Saying emphatically, he determined. 1608 EARLE *Microcosm.* lvi. 152 And then they emphatically rail, and are emphatically beaten. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 128 The Rich poor Man's Emphatically Poor. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 147 ¶ 2, I heard the Service read... so emphatically, and so fervently. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 i. 9 It is always so; but was here emphatically so. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* i. 258 Striking his cane emphatically on the ground. 1830 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 184 The most emphatically evangelical piety. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 55 William the Tyrant, as the local historian emphatically calls him.

† 2. In a pregnant manner, allusively, suggestively. Obs. Cf. EMPHASIS 1.

1658-9 T. WALL *Char. Enemies Ch.* 18 Which Samuel does here emphatically insinuate. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 410 He often useth those words also emphatically, for 'One only supreme God'.

† 3. In appearance, as opposed to 'in reality' or 'in fact': cf. EMPHASIS 7. Obs.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. ii. 235 What is delivered of their incurvite, must... be taken Emphatically, that is, not really but in appearance. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 127 Not emphatically, like the colours in a glass Prisme... but solidly and genuinely. 1775 in ASH.

† **Emphaticness**. Obs. rare. [f. EMPHATICAL + -NESS.] The quality of being emphatical; = EMPHASIS 2.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1869) 166 Now this could not be expressed in more emphaticness of words. 1668 JER. COLLIER *Several Discourses* (1725) 246 But then 'tis imply'd in the Emphaticness of the Expression.

Emphatode: see EMPHYTODE.

Empholite (emfōl'it). *Min.* [f. (by Igelström 1883) Gr. ἐμφωλεῖν to lurk in + -ITE.] Hydrous silicate of alumina, found in Sweden in minute radiated crystals.

1883 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXVI. 156 Empholite occurs mixed with cyanite, and in cavities in schistose damonite.

Emphractio (emf'ræktik), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [ad. Gr. ἐμφρακτικός, f. ἐμφράττειν to obstruct.]

A. *adj.* Having power to obstruct.

1777-81 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* A medicine which shuts up the pores of the skin.

1678 in PHILLIPS (*Emphractical* in 1706). 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Emphractical**, *a.* *Med.* Obs. rare. [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec. *adj.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 124 All are not emphractical or such as fill the pores with their lentor.

Emphrensy, obs. var. ENFRENZY.

|| **Emphysema** (emfisi'mā). *Med.* Also ? **emphysem**. [mod.L., a. Gr. ἐμφύσημα inflation, f. ἐμφύω-ειν to puff up.] 'The swelling of a part caused by the presence of air in the interstices of the connective tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 329 The emphysema or inflation thereof, which is a swelling, caused by external causes. 1764 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 242 The disorder... was made infinitely worse by the emphysema. 1808 WEBSTER, *Emphysema, emphysem*. 1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 40/2 Asthma... accompanied by emphysema.

Emphysematose (emfisi'mātō's), *a.* *Med.* [f. Gr. ἐμφύσημα- stem of prec. + -OSE.] = next.

1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 432 When I struck it with my finger, it returned an emphysematose sound.

Emphysematous (emfisi'mātō's), *a.* *Med.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of or like emphysema; pertaining to emphysema.

1764 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 241 The whole substance of the lungs was in a state truly emphysematous. 1870 A. FLINT *Physiol. Man* viii. (1873) 235 Some observers have found the corresponding lung... emphysematous.

† **Emphyseode**, *a.* *Med.* Obs. rare — 1. [ad. mod.L. *emphyseodes*, a. Gr. *ἐμφύσεως characterized by blisters, f. ἐμφύω-ειν to puff up.]

In *Emphiseode fever*: transl. of *Emphysodes febris* (see quot. 1731).

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxliiii. 53 In Englyshe it is named the Emphiseode fever. [1731 BAILEY, *Emphysodes febris* (with Physicians) a vehement heat in fevers, which causes pustules and inflammation in the mouth.] 1775 in ASH.

† **Emphyteuciary**. Obs. rare — 1. [f. L. *emphyteusi*-s + -ARY.] = EMPHYTEUCARY.

1676 R. DIXON *Two Testaments* 24 They have... right... to become... Emphyteuciaries, Vassals, or otherwise.

Emphyteusis (emfiti'ūs). *Law.* Also 8 **emphenteusis**. [a. L. *emphyteusis*, a. Gr. ἐμφύτευσις of same meaning; lit. 'implanting', f. ἐμφύτεν-ειν to implant.] 'A perpetual right in a piece of land that is the property of another' (Stubbs).

a 1618 RALEGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* i. 71 Emphyteusis is... a contract, whereby any moveable thing is granted, to be enjoyed under a certain rent, reserved to the grantor. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) i. 132 The usufruct or emphyteusis of the Roman code. 1875 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* viii. (ed. 5) 131 The divided ownership of feudal law found its analogies in the Roman tenure of emphyteusis. 1878 G. MARRIOTT tr. *Laveley's Prim. Property* 51 An emphyteusis or hereditary lease.

|| **Emphyteuta** (emfiti'ū-tā). *Law.* [a. L. *emphyteuta*, ad. Gr. ἐμφύτευτης in same sense, f. ἐμφύτεν-ειν: see prec.] 'A tenant of land which was subject to a fixed perpetual rent' (Maine).

1708 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1875 POSTE *Gains* ii. (ed. 2) 167 The proprietor had a reversion on failure of the heirs of the emphyteuta.

Emphyteutic (emfiti'ū-tik), *a.* *Law.* Also 7 **emphyteutike**, -tick, 8 **emfiteutic**. [ad. L. *emphyteuticus* in same sense, f. Gr. ἐμφύτεν-ειν: see EMPHYTEUSIS.] Of the nature of, or held by, EMPHYTEUSIS.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 148 Goods Ecclesiastic holden as Emphyteutike. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 232 A tenant... might be ejected from such emphyteutic lands. 1707 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* (1792) III. 328 By the emfiteutic contract the great proprietor... has power to grant any given quantity [of land] for a term of years. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Instit. Gains* 550 Emphyteutic grants of lands by a municipality.

† **Emphyteutical**, *a.* *Law.* Obs. rare — 1. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

a 1618 RALEGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* i. 71 It shall be an emphyteutical contract.

† **Emphyteuticary**. *Law.* Obs. rare. [ad. L. *emphyteuticari*-us = *emphyteuta*.] = EMPHYTEUTA.

a 1656 HALES *Serm. at Eton* (1672) 11 We... may be some emphyteuticaries, or farmers, or usufructuaries. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Emphyteuticary*, he that maketh a thing better than it was when he received it, that raiseth his rents or improves. 1677 in COLES; and in mod. Dicts.

Empicture (empi'ktūr). Also 6 **en-**, 9 **impicture**. [f. EN- + PICTURE.] *trans.* To represent in a picture, portray.

1520-30 SKELTON *Gart. Laurel* 892 Zeuxes, that enpicured fare Elene. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 223 Our impictured lineaments. 1850 BLACKIE *Eschylus* i. 123 Behold... The wild beasts of the woods by thine own hand Empictured.

† **Empiem**. *Med.* Obs. Anglicized f. EMPYEMA. 1598 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* 209 The spawling Empiem... With foule impostumes fills his hollow chest.

Empierce, impierce (em-, im-pi-er-s), *v.* Also *empierce, empierce, enpierce, impierce*. [*f. EN- + PIERCE v.*] *trans.* To pierce through keenly; to transfix. *lit. and fig.*

1598 T. PROCTOR *Garg. Gallery, Pyramus & Th.* Sweete pendant, now in wofull brest impierced. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 19 I am too sore empierced with his shaft, To soare with his light feathers. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 129 To arte-enamel your speech to empierce...soules. 1621 QUARLES *Escher* § 10 Like painted swords They near impierced Queen Esthers tender heart. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* l. iii. v. The vast thumps of massie hammers noise, Empierced mine ears. 1751 GILB. *West Educ.* xxxvii. [His] tender Breast Empierced deep with sympathizing Teen. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 1. 89 The horrible thorns empierced the bone.

b. intr.

1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos ed.) 147 Through the orbs of all, A thread of wire, impiercing, knits them up.

Hence **Empierced, Empiercing** *pp. adjs.*

1604 DRAYTON *Moyes* (L.). He feels those secret and impiercing flames. 1612 — *Poly-olb.* xxii. (1748) 341 The brinish tears drop'd down on mine impierced breast. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* xiii. xlv. O, let our fleshly barks still ride At anchor in calm streams of His empierced side.

† **Empight**, *v. obs.* Also 4 **enight**. The *pa. t.* and *pa. pp.* of ***empitch** [*f. EN- + PITCH v.*].

1. *trans.* Fixed in, implanted.

1400 *Test. Love* i. (1560) 273 b/2 In you is so mokel working vertues enight. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. v. 20 Exceeding griefe that wound in him enight. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. xlv. Nothing is enight in it. 1746 W. THOMPSON *Hymn to May* (an imitation of Spenser) xlii. Full suddenly the seeds of joy recure Elastic spring, and force within enight. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

2. intr. for refl.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. iv. 46 He...ere it empight In the meant marke, advaunt his shield atween.

Empire (em-pi-er), *sb.* Forms: 3 **anpyre, empyre, 4 empir, (impyre, imparre), 4-5 emper(e), 4-6 empyr(e), 4-empire.** [*a. f. empire:—L. imperium* in same sense; related to *imperare* to command, whence *imperator* EMPEROR.

Owing partly to historical circumstances, and partly to the sense of the etymological connexion between the two words, *empire* has always had the specific sense 'rule or territory of an EMPEROR' as well as the wider meaning which it derives from its etymology.]

I. Imperial rule or dignity.

1. Supreme and extensive political dominion; *esp.* that exercised by an 'emperor' (in the earlier senses: see EMPEROR 1, 2), or by a sovereign state over its dependencies.

1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1332 For alle his empire so hige in erpe is he grauen. 1400 *Know Thyself* in E. E. P. (1862) 132 Pauz bou have kyngdam and empyre. 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 18 Octavianus...in be 3eer of his Empire XLII. 1535 COVERDALE *Chron.* xxvi. 20 They became his seruantes...tyll the Persians had the empyre. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* i. xxiii. (Arb.) 60 Your Maiestie have shewed yourselfe...vertuous and worthy of Empire. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* Pref., Many Treatises...alleged...That Empire was founded in Property. 1711 *Pops Temp.* Fame 347 And swam to empire thro' the purple flood. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* i. l. (1868) 350 Thirteen hundred years Of empire ending like a shepherd's tale. 1845 STODOLLE *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 7 From this hour (1757) the establishment of the British empire in India may be dated.

2. *transf. and fig.* Paramount influence, absolute sway, supreme command or control.

1325 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 454 My lady...haldez be empyre ouer vs ful hyrc. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 628 What Emperie hath Master Sander in Grammer. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. i. 72 Thy blood and vertue Contend for Empire in thee. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 114 To deifie his power Who from the terror of this Arm so late Doubted his Empire. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) l. 182 The empire of philosophy extends over a few. 1838 LYTON *Alice* 129 You know the strange empire you have obtained over me. 1886 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* iii. xiv. 113 Silence had re-established its empire.

3. The dignity or position of an emperor; also, † the reign of an emperor (*obs.*); = EMPERORSHIP. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Justine* K k 3 b, He died...in the fiftene year of his empire. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) l. i. 6 Elevation of Constantine to the Empire.

4. A government in which the sovereign has the title of emperor.

1834 [see EMPLOYÉ]. 1850 MERIVALE (*title*) A History of the Romans under the Empire. 1866 CROWE *Hist. France* xliii. (*title*) The Consulate and the Empire. *Mod.* The history of France under the Second Empire.

II. That which is subject to imperial rule.

5. An extensive territory (*esp.* an aggregate of many separate states) under the sway of an emperor or supreme ruler; also, an aggregate of subject territories ruled over by a sovereign state.

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 733 All thys were of hys anpyre. 1530 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 6 Adelard of Westsex was kyng of be Empire. 1593 GOWER *Conf.* III. 282 God hath beaht him...his large empire. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 843 A sercle...Of stones and of golde, The best yn that empyre. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. l. 34 Let the wide Arch of the raining Empire fall. 1735 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 69 An empire is the aggregate of many states under one common head. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* l. 348 The position of London, relatively to the other towns of the empire. 1854 TENNYSON *Ode on Death Wellington* l. 2 Bury the Great Duke with an empire's lamentation. 1887 Whitaker's

Almanack 297 The approximate population of the British Empire is now 321,000,000.

b. *The Empire*: before 1804 (and subsequently in *Hist. use*) often *spec.* the 'Holy Roman' or 'Romano-Germanic' empire.

1676 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 100. 468/2 Rodolphus the second...was forced to...content himself with...the Empire. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 35 The general diet of the empire.

6. *transf. and fig.* (*Cf. realm.*)

1440 *York Myst.* xlv. 200 Farewele, nowe I passe to be pereles empire. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 69 Called to be enhytours of the celestiall empyre. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* ii. l. 53 These fishers...from their watery empire recollect All that may men approve or men detect! 1656 W. MONTAGUE *Accompl. Wom.* 124 Love is an Empire only of two Persons. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 154 P 2 Aeneas is represented as descending into the Empire of Death. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* i. i. (1823) 241 Liberal minds will delight in extending the empire of virtue. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* l. 15 Scorn and despair—these are mine empire.

7. A country of which the sovereign owes no allegiance to any foreign superior.

1532-3 Act 24 *Hen. VIII.* c. 12 This realme of England is an Empire. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* l. 242 The legislature...uses...empire...to assert that our king is...sovereign and independent within these his dominions.

III. 8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *empire-plan, -race*, etc.; (in matters of dress, of the first Napoleonic empire.) *Empire City, State*: in U.S. a name for the City and the State of New York.

1851 *Gentl. Mag.* CXXI. ii. 54 God bless'd the empire-tree which thou didst plant. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ii. 66 The great empire-plan of Alexander. 1876 MORLEY *Condorcet* 52 Its desire to be an empire-race. 1887 *Academy* 18 June 440/1 She wore, of course, an Empire dress. 1888 *Weldon's Illust. Dressmaker* Dec., The Empire and Directoire styles are steadily increasing in popularity.

† **Empire**, *v. obs.* Also **impyre, em-, impyre**. [*f. prec. sb.*] *intr.* To rule absolutely as an emperor. *Const. above, of, on.*

1556 *Calvin's Com. Prayer Bk.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 217 Strangers again empire above us. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 75 At pleasure now on starrs empireth he. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxxi. Thy spirit...spurris thee...abone the planetis to impyre. 1599 JAS. I. *Bacch. Awpor* (1682) 71 Your wrath empire over your owne passion. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* xiii. Wks. 1874 VI. 225, I empyr'd o're All Caria.

Empire, var. of **EMPIRE** *a.*, *empyrean*.

† **Empiredom**, *obs. rare* — 1. [*f. EMPIRE sb. + -DOM.*] = EMPIRE II.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 158 We...assumed to himself two severall crowns and empyrdoms.

Empiric (em-pi-rik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6-7 **emperio, -ike, -ique, -yke, emperike, -ique, -yke, empyrick, -yke, 7-8 emperick(e), empyrick(e), empyric(k)(e), 6-empiric; also 6 im-pericke.** [*ad. L. empiricus, Gr. ἐμπειρικ-ος, f. ἐμπειρία experience, f. ἐμπειρος skilled, f. ἐν in + πειρα trial, experiment.* In 17th c. usually (*em-pi-rik*).]

A. *adj.* = EMPIRICAL in various senses. (The use as *sb.* occurs earlier in Eng., and the adjectival senses are chiefly derived from it.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. 8 It is accounted an error, to commit a naturall bodie to Emperique Phisitions. 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 90 This empyrick balm could the French apply to cure the wounds of the Scottish common-wealth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 440 By fire Of sooty coal the Emperic Alchymist Can turn...Metals of drossiest Ore to perfect Gold. 1700 DRYDEN (L.), *Bold counsels*...Like emperick remedies...last are try'd. 1707 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 43 They are only empiric, and not founded upon the theory and principles of gravitation. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 76 Emperic pigmies may prate about straws. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. v. 286 The combination of sensitive states by an empiric law of association.

B. sb.

1. A member of the sect among ancient physicians called *Empirici* ('Εμπειρικοί), who (in opposition to the *Dogmatici* and *Methodici*) drew their rules of practice entirely from experience, to the exclusion of philosophical theory.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Gij, The whiche thynghe the Emperykes vnderstande by onely experience. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 344 Another faction and sect of Physitions, who...called themselves Empiriques. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* Pref. 5 Among Physitions there are Empiricks, Dogmaticks, Methodici, or Abbreuiators, and Paracelsians. 1738 J. KEILL *Anim. Econ.* Pref. 30 The Doctrine of the Empiricks, which dispises all Reasoning. 1805 *Med. Trul.* XIV. 446 The ancient empirics were peculiarly eminent for their talent of observation.

b. One who, either in medicine or in other branches of science, relies solely upon observation and experiment. Also *fig.*

1578 LYVE *Dodoens* vi. vi. 665 Broomrape is counted of some empiriques (or practicioners)...for an excellent medicine. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Emperick*, he that hath all his skill in phisicke by practise. 1698 ROBERTSON *Lect.* i. 11 A mere empiric in political legislation. 1873 HALE *In His Name* viii. 65 The Florentine would be called only an empiric by the science of to-day. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* v. 100 The animals are pure empirics.

2. An untrained practitioner in physic or surgery; a quack.

[1597 ANDREW BRUNSWYCKE'S *Distyll. Waters* Oj, Than came there an onlerned Emperyckus.] 1564 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 68b, One called Edwardes, a doltish impericke.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. i. 125 We must not corrupt our hope, To prostitute our past-cure malladie To empiricks. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. i. iv. i, There be many mountebanks, quack-salvers, Empericks, in every street. 1764 LLOYD *Ep. C. Churchill* Poet. Wks. 1774 i. 85 Quack and Critic differ but in name. Empirics frontless both, they mean the same. 1806 *Med. Trul.* XV. 369 Bone setters are another set of empirics. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* 164 They are hooting the empiric, The ignorant and incapable fool.

b. *transf.* A pretender, impostor, charlatan.

1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* iv. lxxxix, Hee that beleeves with an implicite Faith, is a meere Empericke in Religion. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 22 A disteemed pettifogger, or empyrick in divinity. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cxii, The Bishop, supreme empiric, heals the minds and cures the consciences...by the same prescription. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* 386 Such are the political empirics, mischievous in proportion to their effrontery, and ignorant in proportion to their presumption.

3. Comb. *empiric-like* *adj.* and *adv.*

1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 9 He delivered this Emperike like Oration. 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The illiterate writer, em-pirick like applies To each disease...chance remedies. **Empirical** (em-pi-rik-ál), *a.* Forms: 6-7 **empirical, 7-8 empyrical, 7-empirical.** [*f. prec. + -AL.*]

1. *Med.* *a.* Of a physician: That bases his methods of practice on the results of observation and experiment, not on scientific theory. b. Of a remedy, a rule of treatment, etc.: That is adopted because found (or believed) to have been successful in practice, the reason of its efficacy being unknown. † Also as quasi-*sb.* in *pl.* = 'empirical remedies'.

1569 J. SA[NFORD] *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 140 b, Empericall, that is to saie, that consisteth in practise, of experimentes. 1621 WOODALL *Surge. Mate* Wks. (1653), Medicine composed by a Chymicall, Methodicall, or Empericall Surgeon. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 26 Empiricals are: Earth-worms provided divers wayes. 1685 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 216 He had a laboratory, and knew of many empirical medicines. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 136 Sextus, a physician of the empirical, i. e. anti-theoretical school. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) p. i, Empirical rules...observations of what seemed good or bad for health.

2. That practises physic or surgery without scientific knowledge; that is guilty of quackery. Also of medicines: That is of the nature of a quack nostrum. *Cf.* EMPIRIC B. 2.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1750) II. 304 A Pedlar of Medicines...and Tinker empirical to the Body of Man. 1839 JAMES LOUIS XIV. IV. 45 Empirical drugs for the cure of various diseases. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Lard.* (1864) 66 When all the physicians of the royal household were dismissed, and the duke sent messengers for empirical aid.

3. In matters of art or practice: That is guided by mere experience, without scientific knowledge; also of methods, expedients, etc. Often in opprobrious sense *transf.* from 2: Ignorantly presumptuous, resembling, or characteristic of, a charlatan.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 183 P 13, I have avoided...that...empirical morality, which cures one vice by means of another. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* xxix. 136 We are all more or less empirical physiognomists. 1825 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* i. 42 Their arguments...had somewhat of an empirical aspect. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 84 The application of hasty and empirical measures. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 317 The great majority of accidents are...the results of empirical management.

4. Pertaining to, or derived from, experience. **Empirical law**: see quot. 1846. **Empirical formula**: in *Mathematics*, a formula arrived at inductively, and not verified by deductive proof; in *Chemistry*, a formula which merely enumerates the ultimate constituents of a compound in any convenient order, without implying any theory of the mode in which they are grouped.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* Pref. P 46 The propositions of this philosophy being Empirical and best found out by observation. 1798 *Month. Rev.* XXV. 585 His empirical acquaintance with the works of taste is not comprehensive. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* i. *Mechanics* iii. v. 18 (Usef. Know. Ser.) By an empirical formula is meant one that is conceived or invented without any analysis or demonstration. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 71 If the knowledge be merely accumulated experience, the art is empirical. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sc. viii. (1849) 70 An empirical law observed by Baron Bode, in the mean distances of the planets. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect.* (1877) II. xxi. 26 Knowledge a posteriori is a synonym for knowledge empirical, or from experience. 1846 MILL *Logic* iii. xvi. § i, An empirical law then, is an observed uniformity, presumed to be resolvable into simpler laws, but not yet resolved into them. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* ix. (ed. 2) 297 SO₂+KO is the rational formula of the salt called sulphate of potass: S, O₂, K the empirical. 1866 BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. v. 385 The empirical corroboration of his doctrine by direct experiment.

Empirically, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY.*] In an empirical manner.

1. After the manner of an empiric or quack-doctor.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimsies, Almanack-maker*, He ha's some small scruple of physician...and can most empirically discourse of the state of your body. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 31 His scholars: who...do empirically practise without his advice. 1872 F. THOMAS *Dia. Women* (ed. 3) 64 The advice is too often given empirically.

2. By means of observation and experiment.

1646 SIR T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 334 For we shall empirically and sensibly discourse hereof. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* iii. 192 Philosophy... will Empirically and Sensibly canvass the Phenomena of Nature. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 23 A schoolmaster is under the necessity of teaching a certain rule in simple arithmetic empirically. 1879 tr. *Du Moncel Telephone* 52, I sought... to discover empirically the exact effect of each element.

† **Empiricalness**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being empirical.

1654 W. DE RAND *Short Meth. of Surg.*, Not being offended at the appearance of Empiricalness in the discourse.

Empiricism (em-piriz'm). [f. EMPIRIC + -ISM.] The method or practice of an empiric.

1. *Med.* Practice founded upon experiment and observation; ignorant and unscientific practice; quackery. Also *transf.*

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 245 The Chymistry of the Galenic Tribe is a ridiculous... and dangerous Empiricism. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 47 The art became debased with empiricism. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gall. Wks.* 1846 III. 148 'The practical claim of impeachment'... is the most sorry juggle of political empiricism. 1880 SIR J. FAYRER in *Nature* XXI. 231 The empiricism of to-day is more scientific than it was in former days.

2. a. The use of empirical methods in any art or science. b. *Philos.* The doctrine which regards experience as the only source of knowledge.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 257 Made acquainted with the division of empiricism and rationalism. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. ii. ix. 399 Mere observation and empiricism, not even the commencement of science. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* ii. viii. 547 The empiricism popularly associated with the name of Locke. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* No. 615. 343 All true science begins with empiricism.

3. *concr.* A conclusion arrived at on empirical grounds.

1846 MILL *Logic* iii. xiii. § 5 The instances of new theories agreeing with... old empiricisms, are innumerable.

— **Empiricist** (em-pirizist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

a. An upholder of philosophical empiricism. b. One who follows empirical methods.

1857 T. E. WEBB *Intell. Locke* i. 17 Kant... regarded Aristotle as the head of the Empiricists. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 469 Berkeley... a consistent empiricist. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 5 Medical men have been designated as Empiricists and Rationalists in matters of pathology.

Empiricotic, a. *nonc.* *rud.* In 7 *empericokutique*. [f. EMPIRIC + on analogy of *pharmacutic*.] Empirical.

1607 SHAKES. *Cor.* ii. i. 128 The most souveraigne Prescription in Galen, is but Empiric kutique; and to this Prescription, of no better report than a Horse-drench.

† **Empirie**. *Obs.* In 7 *emyprie*. [ad. Gr. *ἐμπειρία*. Cf. EMPIRIC.] = EMPIRICISM I.

1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* i. vi. 23 Even Physicians do not disdain Empirie.

Empirism (em-piriz'm). [f. Gr. *ἐμπειρία* + -ISM.] = EMPIRICISM 2 b.

1716 M. DAVIES *Dissert. Physick* 37 in *Ath. Brit.* III. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discus.* 104 Empirism, Philosophy of Experience or of Observation. 1852 MORELL tr. *Tennessen's Hist. Phil.* 67 Empirism... would derive all our knowledge ultimately from experience.

Empiristic (em-piristik), a. [f. as prec. + -IST + -IC.] Of or pertaining to empirism.

1881 LE CONTE *Light* 103 The one is called the nativistic, the other the empiristic theory.

Empiry, var. *EMPYRE*, *obs.*, *emyprean*.

Emplace (em-plā's), *v. rare*. [f. EN- + PLACE *sb.*; (really back-formation from EMPLACEMENT.)] *trans.* To put into a place or position.

1865 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* III. v. 385 The shrine... was emplaced upon the topmost, or silver stage.

Emplacement (em-plā'sment). [a. Fr. *emplacement*: see prec. and -MENT.]

1. The action of placing in a certain position; the condition of being so placed.

1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 64 The emplacement of each pyramid so as exactly to face the cardinal points.

2. a. Of a building, etc.: Situation, position. b. *Site*. *rare*.

1802 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* I. 415 Buildings admired for their architecture, and well displayed by their emplacement. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 362 The French might have found... a more appropriate emplacement for the obelisk. 1865 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. v. 95 The exact emplacement of the second [story] on the first is also doubtful. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 115 The large amphitheatre, the emplacement of which can still be traced on the hill side.

3. *Mil.* A platform for guns, with epaulements for the defence of those serving them.

1811 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* VII. 258 They ought to make an emplacement for their field pieces. 1865 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* i. iii. (ed. 2) 42 Two... square emplacements, covering rocks, have been constructed. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 2/4 A model emplacement, constructed of concrete.

Emplaistre, var. of *EMPLASTER*, *Obs.*

Emplant, *obs.* form of *IMPLANT*.

† **Emplaster**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 *enplaster*, *tre*, 5-7 *emplastre*, *-aister*, *-ayster*, *-aystre*, (6 *erron* *emplasture*); also 6-7 *implaster*, *-aister*. [a. OF. *emplastre* (F. *emplâtre*), L. *emplastrum*, ad. Gr. *ἐμπλαστρον* plaster or salve, f. *ἐμπλάσσειν*, f. *ἐν* in + *πλάσσειν* to mould.]

VOL. III.

1. *Med.* or *Surg.* = PLASTER.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxviii. 21 Thei shulden taken an hep of lyges, and... make an emplastre vpon the wounde. 1430 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* i. vii. Lectuary, emplastre, or pocyon. a 1500 *Med. Receipts in Rel. Ant.* I. 54 Tak everferne... and tak mynt, and mak ane emplaster. 1564 BECON *Gov. Virtue* (1566) 50 b. Neither hearbe nor emplastre hath healed them. 1576 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xcix. 141 Oyntments, oyles, or emplasters. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. ix. If the said implaster be made with bean-meale. c 1700 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* xvi. (1734) 302 The whole is brought to the consistence of an Emplaster. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Emplaster*, popularly called Plaster. 1809 PARKINS *Culpeper's Eng. Physic. Enlarged* 361 The Greek emplasters consisted of these ingredients.

fig. 138. WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 166 Enplaster of cursing for heele of monnis soule. 1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 256/2 Minister some spirituall implaster. a 1636 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 79 Lay on the sovereign emplasters of the... mercy of our Blessed Redeemer.

2. Used to render L. *emplastrum*: see *EMPLASTRATION* I.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 518 The manner of grafting by way of emplastre or scutcheon.

Hence † **Emplasterwise**, *adv.*, in the form of a plaster, as a plaster is applied.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Cij b. It [amomum] helpeth them that are bitten of scorpions laid to emplasterwise with basill. 1560 *Ibid.* ii. 13 b. The sede [of sonne flower] layd to emplasterwise, dryeth away hanginge wartes.

† **Emplaster**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4-6 *emplastre*, 6-7 *emplastre*, *-aistre*, *-ayster*; also 7 *implaistre*. [a. OF. *emplastre*-r, ad. L. *emplastrare*, f. *emplastrum*: see prec.]

1. a. To cover with a plaster; to plaster over; also *fig.* b. To spread on as a plaster.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1053 Als fair as ye his [Solomon's] name emplastre, He was a leechour and an ydolastre. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gwydon's Formul.* Y ij b. To emplaster the place with dialcum. 1585 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* D ij. Galbanum emplastered to the head is of great efficacy. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. ix. Colewort is sovereigne good to be implastrsed upon those tumors. 1633 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 50 Let the body be Emplastrsed with Mastick.

2. A rendering of L. *emplastrare* to bud trees (misinterpreted in quot. 1656); see *EMPLASTRATION* I.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 86 The pechys in this moone Emplastrsed are. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unt.* § 324. 91 He besmeares them, being implanted (which is to emplaster). Hence **Emplastering** *vbl. sb.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 350 Oon in the stok, on graffeth under rynde; Emplastering an other dothe in kynde. *Ibid.* vii. 92 Emplastruryng accordeth with the tree That hath a juce of fattenesse in the rynde. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresback's Husb.* (1586) 72 Emplastring or inoculation. 1633 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 50 Let this Bath with the Emplastring... be renewed every fifth day.

Emplasteration, var. *EMPLASTRATION*, *Obs.*

1652 in COLES. 1775 in ASH.

† **Emplastice**, a. and *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἐμπλαστικός*, f. *ἐμπλάσσειν*: see *EMPLASTER sb.*]

A. adj. Fit to be used as a plaster; hence, adhesive, glutinous, viscid. Also [after late Gr. use], that stops up the pores.

1618 LATHAM and Bk. *Falconry* (1633) 140 It is also of an emplasticke or clammy quality. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* vii. xxvii. (1678) 189 Medicines, acrid, oily, and emplasticke. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compl.* iv. 133 Wax... through its... emplastic faculty... fastening it self like Glew. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 53 Unctuous and emplastic bodies. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

B. sb. An adhesive or glutinous substance.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 125 An Emplastick should be of a terrene substance. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Emplasticks*, Medicines which constipate and shut up the Pores of the Body, that Sulphureous Vapours cannot pass. 1751 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 269 Burgundy-pitch, or any other powerful emplastic.

† **Emplastical**, a. *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec. *adj.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 124 Their quality sounds not emplastrical but emplastic, or emphractical. *Ibid.* 125 An emplastrical medicament should want all mordacity.

† **Emplasticate**, *v. Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. EN-PLASTIC + -ATE.] *trans.* To make into a plaster.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 335 Emplasticated with honey, it takes away dimness... from the eyes.

† **Emplastration**, *Obs.* Also 5 *emplastracioun*, 6 *emplaistracion*, 6 *implastration*. [ad. L. *emplastrationem*, noun of action f. *emplastrare*: see *EMPLASTER v.*]

1. A mode of budding trees mentioned by Latin writers; so called from the piece of bark surrounding the bud, which was attached like a 'plaster' (L. *emplastrum*) to the tree.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vii. 91 In July and nowe solempne insicion Hath treen, that men calle emplastracioun. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Gloss., Emplastration in the Hortyard, is grafting by inoculation with a scutcheon. 1745 tr. *Colonnella's Husb.* v. xi, Emplastration, or... Inoculation.

2. The application of a plaster.

1545 T. RAYNOLD *Woman's Booke* 15 Ministed... by fumes, or odours, or emplastration, etc. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 394 To returne againe to the former emplastration. 1633 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 63 Closure up of the body by Emplastration.

|| **Emplastrum**. The Latin form of *EMPLASTER sb.*

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY Sir F. Drake (1881) 19 Soules sweet Emplastrum, unguent of the eyes. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 171 If the carbuncle is small... cover it with emplastrum plumbi spread on leather.

Emplead, *obs.* form of *IMPLEAD*.

Emplection, bad form of *EMPLECTION*.

Emplectite (em-plek'teit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἐμπλεκτός* inwoven (f. *ἐμπλέκειν*, f. *ἐν* in + *πλέκειν* to weave) + -ITE; the name being given from its appearance.] A sulphide of bismuth and copper, occurring in bright tin-white needle-shaped crystals; found in Saxony and Chili.

1857 SHEPARD *Min.* 424. 1884 DANA *Min.* 86.

|| **Emplecton**. *Arch.* [mod.L., a Gr. *ἐμπλεκτον*: see prec.] 'A kind of masonry, in which the outsides of the wall are ashlar, and the interval filled up with rubbish' (Liddell and Scott).

1708-15 KERSEY, *Emplecton opus*, Masons-work well knit and couched together. 1731 in BAILEY, vol. II.

Empledge, var. of *IMPLEDGE*.

† **Emplessance**. *Sc. Obs.* *rare* -1. [as if OF. **empleaseance* f. **empleaseir*: see *EMPLESS*. Cf. *PLEASEANCE*.] Pleasure.

1469 *Sc. Acts* Jas. III (1814) 94 It salbe leful to the kingis hienes to tak be desicion of any actioun that cummis before him at his emplessance.

† **Empleseur**. *Sc. Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. OF. **empleaseir*: see next. Cf. *PLEASEURE*] = prec.

1560 Letter in M'Crie *Knox* I. 437 And this ye fail not to do, as ye will do us singular empleseur.

† **Empless**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [ad. OF. **empleaseir*, orig. form of *emplease* to please; cf. EN- and PLEASE.] *trans.* To please.

1476 *Act. Audit.* (1830) 61 He said Schir William to folow vpon personis for he said some as it emplease him.

Emplie, *obs.* var. of *IMPLY*.

Emplore, *obs.* form of *IMPLORE*.

Employ (em-ploi'), *sb.* Also 7-8 *employ*. [ad. F. *emploi*, n. of action f. *employer* to EMPLOY; = Sp. *empleo*, It. *impiego*.]

† 1. The action of employing a person or making use of a thing; = EMPLOYMENT I. *Obs.*

1666 EVRLYN *Mem.* (1807) III. 184 Employ of chirurgions. a 1694 A. LITTLETON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xv. 5 The drone without a sting... wanting a tool for employ. 1829 SOUTHEY Sir T. More ii. 76 The application of gunpowder... was not brought into full employ, even after, etc.

2. The state or fact of being employed; esp. that of serving an employer for wages. In phrases, *In, out of, employ*; *in the employ* (the person employing).

1709 STURVE *Ann. Ref.* I. xliii. 473 The first mention... of Thomas Sampson in publick employ. 1713 *Guardian* No. 158 We are obliged by duty to keep ourselves in constant employ. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* ix. 114 New comers of their craft, or in their employ. 1841 MIALI *Nonconf.* I. 391 Operatives out of employ. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 56 Preamble, To permit electors in his regular employ to absent themselves.

3. Something on which a person or thing is employed; an employment, occupation. Now *poet.* or *arch.*

1680 SIR E. KING in *Academy* 15 May 502/2 A better employ to exercise his courage. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* iv. 64 Peter put these bulls on several employs. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. a. v. *Tree*, Drunken Fellows... incapable of so judicious employ. 1829 C. WELCH *West. Policy* 89 An assiduity worthy of a better employ. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Poems* II. 89 The wind-borne, mirroring soul... leaves its last employ.

† b. A regular business or occupation; a trade or profession. *Obs.*

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1862) 114 To have but a poor employ in the world. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 169 That Ferry-man shall be prohibited the exercise of his employ, who overturns his boat. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 V. 297 Neglect of the worldly employ wherein... God has placed us. 1795 J. Aikin *Manchester* 238 From this variety of employ, population has more than doubled since 1772.

† c. An official position in the public service.

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 210 Being putt out of an employ... at the custome house at Newcastle. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 241 Great Commands & Employs in the Dutch Colonies. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 76 Another employ fell to his Lordship's share. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II. i. 113 The wariest of republics has lavish'd all its chief employs upon him.

Employ (em-ploi'), *v.* Forms: 5 *en-*, 5-*em-* *employ*; also 6-8 *employ*. [a. F. *employer* (var. of OF. *emplier*: see *IMPLY*, and cf. *PLOY*, *PLY*), a Com. Romanic word = Pr. *impleiar*, Cat. *impegar*, Sp. *emplear*, Pg. *empregar*, It. *impiegare*: = L. *implicare*, f. *in* + *plicare* to fold. Cf. *IMPLY*.]

The senses of this word (exc. 5, 6) are derived from the late L. sense of *implicare* 'to bend or direct upon something'; the classical senses 'enfold, involve' are represented by *IMPLY*.]

1. *trans.* To apply (a thing) to some definite purpose; to use as a means or instrument, or as material. Const. *for, in, on, + to*.

a. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 54 The Kyngs own Money... he may... employ to other Uys. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 433/4 When hir moder sawe the... lynnyn cloth thus employed she was moche wroth. 1553 BRENDI *Q. Curtius* 109 (R.) When he beheld the boorde... employed

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to so base a use. 1684 LD. KENSINGTON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 301. 111. 173 To employ her credit with the king her son. 1671 tr. *Frejus Voy. Mauritanie* 5 To employ eight hundred Piastras for his expence. 1704 LOCKE (J.), *The* timber employ about the plough. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 65. 68 Employ the Prerogative only for their [the people's] Good. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng. I. Somerset* 53 The soil of this Country is . . . employed in Grain and Pasturage. 1839 LANDOR *Andrea Wks.* 1846 11. 526 All have more knowledge than they will employ. 1896 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. iv. § 11 Art was employed for the display of religious facts.

B. 153. STARKEY *Lett.* 73 Imploing such giftys God hath given me. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonw.* (1603) 85 The hills . . . and river sides being onely imploied to vines. 1667 MILTON P. L. iv. 763 Heere Love his golden shafts imploies. 1689-90 LOCKE *Tolerance* ii. Wks. 1727 11. 291 The best Design any one can employ his Pen in. 1697 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 244 This Curse. . . Juno. . . imploied for 10's Punishment. 1779 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 413 The rest of the inclosure employed in tillage.

b. To apply, devote (effort, thought, etc.) to an object. (In later use merged in 4.)

1697 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) 1. 37 To employ their studies unto physike and the lawes. 1590 SHAKS. *Merch. V. ii.* viii. 43 And employ your chiefest thoughts To courtship. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 128 All other Animals employ their bodily Force one against another. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* III. (1848) 151 Any man, who would generously employ his whole undivided attention to it.

c. To make use of (time, opportunities). Const. in, † to. In mod. use also (influenced by 4), 'to fill with business' (J.).

a. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. v. 20 He. . . employed his tyme to studye. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Prois.* I. cclxii. 387 What was best for them to do to employ forthe their season. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 185 How usefully you employ this glorious Recess. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 319 Those intervals were employed to . . . hunt for food. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. § 27. 195 Having ten days at my disposal . . . I was anxious to employ them.

B. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 77 Some in life-practiz'd Arts employ their times. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethor* II. ix. 277 He employ'd the whole time in raising enormous machines.

† 2. To bestow (something) on a person. Obs. [So *employer* in OF.]

1548 GIST *Pr. Masse* 104 Melchisedech . . . employing upon Abraham bred and wyne. 1598 GRENNE *Jas. IV.* (1861) 190 What reward . . . May I employ on you for this your zeal?

3. To use the services of (a person) in a professional capacity, or in the transaction of some special business; to have or maintain (persons) in one's service.

a. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 98 Employed in affairs of the Commonwealth. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 304 Let us employ these men in whatever departments their various abilities are best suited to. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 206 Scott & Co., employing nine men six months. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 162 Lessing . . . was employed by Voltaire . . . in the Hirsch case.

B. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. i.* i. 124. I must employ you in some business Against our nuptiall. 1621 *Frailty of Life* in Farr S. P. *Jas.* I (1848) 201 To thinke, not one of those whom he employ'd Should be alius within one hundred yeares. 1664 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. i. § 2 Moses. . . writ as a person employed by God. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* II. 224 Cinyras . . . employed workmen in making armour.

† b. To send (a person) with a commission to, towards (a person), to, into (a place); also, To employ out. Obs.

a. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 68 We shall haue neede T'employ you towards this Romane. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. vi. 190 Publius Servilius was employ'd out against them. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Iustine* 289 The Lacedemonians, being unwilling to employ their forces into so remote a war. 1689 *Good Advice* 22 Bishop Usher was Employ'd to O. Cromwell by some of the Clergy.

B. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 70 To Cæsar I will speake, what you shall please, If you'll employ me to him. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 670 Iohn Wriothlesley . . . was employed into Scotland, and with him Northumberland Herald. 1650 J. HOWELL *Hist. Revol. Naples* 56 He employed besides into the Castle three Gentlemen of special parts.

4. To find work or occupation for (a person, his bodily or mental powers); in *pass.* often merely to be occupied, to be at work. Const. *about, in, on.*

a. 1611 BIBLE *Ezra* x. 15 Were employed about this matter. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. iv. § 10 He was principally employed farre off at Constantinople. 1713 STEELE *Englishmen* No. 11. 73 Whoever is well employed is then at Prayers. 1779 JOHNSON *Lett.* (1788) I. l. 60 By showing how much I am employed upon you. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 215 How can the whole soul be so nobly . . . employed? *Mod.* I cannot fully employ you. I found him employed in writing letters. Glad to see you so well employed.

B. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxiv. 208 Men, that are otherwise employed. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 191 All . . . employ'd in the Contemplation of our Excellencies. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 202 He was employ'd in drinking. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 277 Employing our Thoughts, upon the Occasions chosen by Our Lord.

b. *refl.* To apply (*obs.*), busy, or occupy oneself.

1579 LVLV *Enphnes* (Arb.) 113 Employe thyselfe to martiall feates. 1764 REID *Inquiry* i. § 2. (1875) 12 Castle-builders employ themselves. . . in romance. 1896 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 4 More of genius than common was required to teach a man how to employ himself.

c. Said of the object to which attention is given. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 25 Occasional Reflections . . . need not employ our hands. 1697 DAYDEN *Virg.*

Georg. iv. 78 Their young Succession all their Cares employ. 1704 POPE *Summer* 47 Then might my voice thy list'ning ears employ. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vii. § 17. Wks. 1871 II. 317 Speculations to employ our curiosity. 1774 GOLD-SMITH *Grecian Hist.* II. 170 Mithridates, who so long employed the Roman armies. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i. 13 A Pan's pipe employed his mouth. 1854 TEN-NYSON *Poems, To Rev. F. D. Maurice* i. Come, when no graver cares employ. *Mod.* He needs something to employ his mind.

† 5. = IMPLY in various senses: a. To entwine, enclose, encircle. b. To involve, include, contain. c. To imply, signify. Obs.

1528 FOX in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. liii. 143 The causes . . . employed so manifest justness. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. (1557) 1146/2 We must expresse or employ a condicion therein. 1599 POORE *Knight's Palace* Bb, Crabbed Care, employed with streeke of red. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's ansu. Osor.* 31 Which wordes do employ nothing els, but that, etc. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* Plays 1873 I. 134 Fortu-nie welcome, And in that welcome I employ your wies. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 129 Passed a decree, that the day on which hee beganne his Empire should be called Palilia, employing thereby . . . a second foundation of the Cittie. 1606 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 31 Which interest of marriage went still employed . . . in every tenure called knight's service.

† 6. To supply. Obs. rare.

1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 172 It employs the Nation for its Consumption, with Pepper, Indigo, Calicoes.

Employable (em-ploy'äb'l), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That can be employed.

a. 1691 BOYLE (J.). The objections made . . . seem employable against this hypothesis. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 97 The materia medica of morality, that is, the conceptions . . . employable therein. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 69 Evidence alternately employable. 1840 MILL *Disc. & Disc.* I. 389 Means employable for important social ends.

|| **Employé** (än-plway'), [a. F. *employé*, pa. pple. of *employer* to employ.] One who is employed. (In Fr. use chiefly applied to clerks; in Eng. use *gen.* to the persons employed for wages or salary by a house of business, or by government.)

Hence also **Employée**, a female employé.

1834 O. P. Q. in *Spectator* 22 Nov. 1112/2 An old bankrupt employ'd of the Empire. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. ix. § 2. (1876) 87 Connecting . . . the interest of the employés with the . . . success of the concern. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cii. 4 No representations against a Government employ'd shall be entertained. 1866 MACM. *Mag.* July 257 All these employées should be women of character. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v. 64 In Italy, all railroad employés are subjected to rigorous examination.

Employed (em-ploy'd), ppl. a. [f. EMPLOY v. + -ED.] That is in (another's) employ. Also *absol.* with pl. sense, the wage-earning class.

1625 BACON *Ess. Travel* (Arb.) 523 The Secretaries, and Employed Men of Ambassadors. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 55 You must do it as the employed English please. 1818 CANNING in *Parl. Deb.* 954 An employed informer, and consequently a spy. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxvii. 76 Attachment to the class of the employed, rather than of the employers.

Hence † **Employedness**, the condition of being seriously busy. Obs. rare-1.

a. 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 48 (R.) Rhetoric and care of language [are not] consistent with . . . employ'dness.

Employee (em-ploy-ee'), rare exc. U.S. [f. EMPLOY + -EE.]

a. = EMPLOYÉ. b. (nonce-use.) Something that is employed.

1824 THORAU *Walden* iv. (1886) 113 They take me for an employee. 1879 TOURNEER *Fool's Err.* xxxv. 241 Their commands are . . . obeyed by the . . . employees. 1886 A. MORGAN in *Lit. World* (Boston, U.S.) 15 May 172/1 The supines of Shakespeare outnumber the employees of most authors.

Employer (em-ploy-är), [f. EMPLOY v. + -ER.]

a. One who employs. Const. of. b. *spec.* One who employs servants, workmen, etc. for wages.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 31 Troilous the first impioier of pandars. 1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (T.), Owner or employer of much shipping. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 103 To present her Employer with Bills for 500l. 1780 BURKE *Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 286 Making it the interest of the contractor to exert . . . skill for . . . his employers. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 21 Agricultural labourers lived . . . in the houses of their employers. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 64 Employers are regarded as tyrants.

Employing (em-ploy-in'), vbl. sb. [f. EMPLOY v. + -ING-1.] a. The action of the verb EMPLOY.

† b. Employment, occupation (*obs.*).

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 245 For the lawfull employing him-selfe in the same. a. 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 261 Such an employing of the Spirit as that we have described. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) Dog 222 Whose whole Employing is like the Frogs, drinking and prating.

Employing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING-2.] That employs. rare.

1897 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 13/2 The main qualifications which the employing incumbents of England demand.

Employment (em-ploy-ment), Also 7 em-, **implemēt, -ploiment**. [f. EMPLOY v. + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of employing; the state of being employed. Also in phrase, † (*Man*, etc.) of much, little, etc. employment.

1598 FLORIO *Dict. Ep.* Ded. 2 Your able employment of such servitors. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 77 The hand of little Employment hath the daintier sense. 1665 G. HAYKES *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 82 Bartolomeo Pontobuoni,

a good Painter, and also a man of much Employment. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. i. (1675) 299 So meritorious an Im-ploiment of her Greatness shew'd her to be worthy of it. 1689 HOWE *Ho. Com. Deb.* 29 Nov. in Cobbett *Parl. Hist. Eng.* (1809) V. 463 By the Employment of Mr. Shales. 1702 Eng. *Theophrast.* 136 It is good to compound employments of both [young and old]. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* 26 The superior limit of its accurate employment.

† b. The service (of a person). Phrase, At your employment. (*Obs.*)

1595 SHAKS. *John* i. i. 198 At your employment; at your service sir. 1603 BRETON *Paste w. Packet, Love L. & Answ.* I have devoted myself to your Imploiment.

2. That on which (one) is employed; business; occupation; a special errand or commission.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 85 Is there not wars? is there not employment? 1598 - *Merry W.* v. v. 135 How wit may be made a lacke-a-Lent when 'tis vpon ill employment. 1607 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 246. III. 87 His employments, he saith, have been five times to Venice, once into Persia. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 181 The excuse of not finding employment. 1738-41 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. vi. (R.), Had Jesus . . . made use of the great and learned for this employment. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 345 Your Sunday Implants charm us all. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cxix, I . . . went from town to town, working when I could get employment. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) Ded. 2 The character acquired for me by my employments.

† b. The use or purpose to which a thing is devoted. Obs.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. i. i. 90 Lendings he hath detain'd for lewd employments. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* viii. § 11. (1687) 71 Making it less fit for any employment.

c. A person's regular occupation or business; a trade or profession.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xv. (1655) 102 In their employments they are . . . Grasiars. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 72 They subdivide their Emploiments. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) I. ii. § 66. 185 They . . . proposed . . . to let every man exercise any profession . . . or carry on any employment.

† 3. An official position in the public service; a 'place'. Obs.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) II. vi. 93 Restored to their Offices, and Employments. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test* II. i. 128 The gentlemen of employments here make a very considerable number in the house of commons. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. 59 He was made praetor which seems to have been a very considerable employment.

† 4. = IMPLIMENT. Obs. rare-1.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowes T. Wks.* 1873 III. 76 My stay hath been prolonged With hunting obscure nooks for these emploiments [a crowbar and a halter].

Emplume (em-plū'm), v. Also 7 implume. [a. Fr. *emplumer*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *plume* PLUME, feather; cf. Sp. *emplumar*, It. *implumare*.]

† 1. *trans.* ? To 'tar and feather' (or the like). [So Sp. *emplumar*.] Obs.

1631 *Celestina* v. 33 That gadding to and fro Bawd, who for her villanies . . . hath been several times implumed.

2. To furnish with a plume, adorn as with plumes. Also in ppl. a. **Emplum'd**.

1623 MABBE tr. *Guzman d'Alfarache* II. 21 They might very well have put the implum'd Hat vpon my head. 18.. Mrs. BROWNING *Song Ragged Sch.*, Angelhoods, emplum'd In such ringlets of pure glory.

Emplunge, var. of IMPLUNGE, Obs.

Emply, obs. var. of IMPLY v.

Empocket (em-pō-kēt), v. arch. Also im-. [f. EN- + POCKET sb.] *trans.* To put into one's pocket.

1728 [? DE FOE] *Carleton's Memoirs* 5 Stood . . . with their Hands impocketed. 1884 *Punch* 1 Nov. 210/2 I did em-pocket thy gratulation [cf. Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 27.]

Empoison (em-poi-zən, z'n), v. Forms: a. 4-6

empoysen, -on, -oun, 5-6 enpoisen, -on, -oun, 4-8 empoysen, (7 empoysen), 6- empoison. 6- 6-7 impoysen, 6- impoison. [a. F. *empoisonner*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *poison* POISON.]

† 1. *trans.* To administer poison to (a person); esp. to kill by poison. Also *absol.* Obs.

a. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4650 Bei him bi-hyt . . . Pat bei priuelli wold empoysoun be king. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 582 Em-poysoned of thyn owene folk thou weere. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lviii. 42 King vortimer was empoysened and dyed at london. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxvi. 486 In mynde to haue empoysoned the frenche kynge. 1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* II. To murder and empoysoun our late Queene. 1667 *Lond. Gas.* No. 206/2 The Grand Visier was by . . . practises on his person empoisoned.

B. 1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange* in *Phanix* (1721) I. 464 The Cardinal of Grandville impoison'd the last Maximilian. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* i. 44 Some . . . tyrant to obtain a crown Stabs, hangs, impoisons. 1649 *Alcoran* 406 He permitted one of his dearest friends to . . . die impoysened. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 227 How many thousand children and servants are there impoisoned!

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* To kill as if by poison; to affect as poison does. Also *absol.* Obs.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* vi. 11 A man by his owne Almes impoysen'd. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 546 The Surfeit of them (mushromes) may suffocate and empoysoun. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 119 This way a Basilisk may empoysoun.

2. a. To put poison into (food or drink); to taint, render poisonous; to vitiate as with poison (the blood, animal tissues, etc.); to envenom. Also, to dip (an arrow) in poison. Now somewhat rhetorical.

a. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* II. (1678) 274

Neither... could it [gunpowder] empoison the bodies of such as are wounded. 1683 SALMON *Dorn Med.* i. 155 When the Blood is empoisoned. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* ii. 6 Bowmen with their arrows most villainously empoison'd. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxviii. The simoon empoisons the atmosphere. 1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lvi. (1612) 246. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* iii. iii. 472 Our Two Superiors are more to be suspected in empoisoning the Fountains, and corrupting our Mass of Blood. 1733 CHRYNE *Eng. Malady* i. vi. § 2 (1734) 50 All which must necessarily... empoison... their natural Juices.

† *D. intr.* for *refl.*

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* xviii. (1634) 215 Yet much lyeth in our power to keepe that fount from empoisoning.

3. *fig. a.* To taint with sin or error; to corrupt, vitiate, spoil.

a. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 342 Pat en-poysened alle peplez bat partod from hem bope. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) li. 73 Prechen what 300 list, and with 3000 privy pestilence en-poison the peple. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Ansel.* (1546) Svijj, Riches, youthe, solitarie, and libertee ben iii. pestilences, that empoison the prynces. 1599 SANDYS *Eurok. Sp.* (1632) 18 Proceed on to empoison your country. 1632 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 144 Thou art... empoisoned with the most deadly venom of wickednesse. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* i. 292 The Deists... empoison everything they touch. 1881 T. A. POPE tr. *Capetlatro's Philip Neri* i. 48 An undisciplined will might... destroy or empoison all vigour of thought.

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* A. Ded.. Any newe thinge that mighte... empoison with erroneous doctrine the consciences. 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry* ii. 454 She hath empoison'd Your good opinion of me. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* v. 3 Citizens' wives... were... empoisoned at stage-plays.

b. To render virulent, envenom (feelings); to 'poison', embitter (a person's mind) against. Also, to embitter, destroy all pleasure in (a means of enjoyment).

a. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 136 Jestis empoysoned with bitterness. 1806 *Ann. Rev.* IV. 774 Our social tables, which they conspire to empoison. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 225 This distraction... will empoison all your joys. 1879 J. HAWTHORNE *Laugh. M.* 75 His soul had been empoisoned against them and all the world.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. i. 86 One does not know How much an ill word may empoison liking.

Empoisoned (empoi'zənd, -z'nd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* prec. + -ED.]

† 1. Killed by poison; poisoned. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* iv. 307 The death of her empoisoned husband. 1616 Overbury's *Viz.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 347 The pains of my empoison'd ghost.

2. Steeped in, impregnated or tainted with, poison; poisonous, envenomed. *lit.* and *fig.*

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* viii. 365 Impoison'd strokes His wounding thunder shall imprint. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 144 These Arabians... shooting their empoysoned arrows, practise pyracie. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 71. 465/2 A pair of empoysoned Gloves... procured his death. 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 318 On Earth uncurs'd no Plants empoyson'd grew. 1799 CORRY *Sat. London* (1803) 162 Assassins, ready to lift their empoysoned stilettoes against your hearts. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 145 The serpent... shows its empoysoned fang.

Empoisoner (empoi'zənər), [*f.* as prec. + -ER.] One who empoisons. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* 566 Thus ended... the false empoysoner. 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 96 Impoysoners... shall bee boyled to the death. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* i. v. 99 The father of all... murderers, empoysoners, and enemies to this state. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 2 The Impoisoner of his wife. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I* (1651) 65 They preferred Emposoners to be servants to Sir Gervase Elwayes. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 234 We live among... empoysoners.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 810/2 A... wicked man that goeth about to sowe peruerse doctrine... what is hee els, but an impoisoner? 1553 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 412 The diuels Empericks and empoysoners.

† **Empoisoness.** *Obs. rare.* [*f.* EMPOISON-ER; cf. *murderess*.] A female empoisoner.

1628 tr. *Matthieu's Powerfull Favorite*, Martina, that famous sorceresse and empoysonneesse.

Empoisoning, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. EMPOISON.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. iii. 206 Pe empoysenyng of Socrates. 1494 FABYAN *vii.* 322 He dyed at Swynshede... by the empoysenyng of a munkte of the same house. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A iij b, Columbyne water... is good for empoysenyng. 1569 KINGESMILL *Conf. Satan* (1578) 7 The decedes of the flesh are... empoysenings. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 80. 473/2 He bribed the Bishop of Rome to the empoysening of his brother Zemes. 1681 ROXB. *Bad.* (1883) IV. 655 From secret Impoysenings... *Libera nos, Domine.*

Empoisoning, *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING 2.] That empoisons, kills by poison, or renders poisonous.

1598 *Ord. for Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Elis.* (1847) 682 The sacred oil... is a soveraign Antidote... against... empoisoning confectiōns. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) III. xxviii. 151 Nor are all Snakes of such empoisoning qualities. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* ii. xv. The smell... is so pestiferous and empoisoning. 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* III. 258 The empoisoning taint O'spreads the building.

Empoisonment (empei'zənmənt). Also 7-8 *impoinement*. [*f.* as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The administration of poison to a person; the fact of being poisoned. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* iv. iii. 13 A more excellent remedie against empoysenments [*printed empoysments*]. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* i. v. 104 The apostles...

neuer taught... empoisonment of princes. 1643 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 84, I have found in the Book of God, examples of all other offences, but not any one of an Impoysenment. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll* III. i. 154 The manner of Mr. Curll's impoysenment. 1825 *Month. Mag.* XXXIX. 309 Sudden death, so like an empoysenment. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* 1846 I. xii. 49 You... rarely find an empoysenment... committed in England for policy.

2. The action of tainting or impregnating with poison. Also *fig.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 915 And these Empoysenments of air are the more dangerous in meetings of people. 1886 FARAR *Westm. Serm.* in *Libr. Mag.* (N. Y.) 16 Oct. 595 His bad example is a spiritual empoysenment.

Emporetic (emporet'ik), *a. Antig.* [*ad. L. emporeticus* (*emporetica charta* Pliny H. N. XIII. xii), *a. Gr.* *ἐμπορητικός, *f.* *ἐμπορέειν to trade, *f.* ἐμπορος merchant.] Pertaining to trade. *Emporetic paper*: a coarse kind of papyrus used for wrapping up parcels. (Quincy *Lex. Phys.-Med.* 1719 wrongly explains this as 'paper made soft and porous, such as is used to filter with'.)

1668 FULLER *Worthies* i. 144 Imperial, Royal, Cardinal, and so downwards to that course Paper called Emporetica. 1851 *Ancient Fishing in Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 264 The Emporetic, or shop-paper... serving for wrapping up groceries, fruit, etc.

Hence † **Emporetical** *a. Obs.* -o.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Emporetical*, pertaining to Merchants or Markets. 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Emporetic**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [*ad. Gr.* ἐμπορητικός, *f.* ἐμπορέειν to trade, *f.* ἐμπορος trader: see EMPORIUM.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to trade.

B. sb. a. sing. (See quot.) *b. pl.* Articles manufactured for sale.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 37 Emporeticks which they [Joyners, Smiths, etc.] ordinarily make, as Presses... Bellows, Tongs. *Ibid.* 50 The Emporetick... treateth of the worke of the art... wares for use and sale.

Hence † **Emporetical**, *a. Obs.*; = prec. *adj.* 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 50 The first [part] is called Organic, and the other Emporetical or Polecall.

† **Emporial**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* EMPORIUM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an emporium; having the character or function of an emporium.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions Pref.*, Great cities (specially emporial) afford... all sorts of politike prudence. 1802 *Month. Mag.* XIII. 12 Knives may have been brought... by the Phœnicians, and sold at their emporial sea-towns in the Isle of Wight and in Cornwall.

Emporie, var. form of EMPORY, *Obs.*

Emporium (empō'ri-ŭm). *Pl.* 7-9 *emporia*, 9 *emporia*. (See also EMPORY.) [*a. L. emporium*, *a. Gr.* ἐμπόριον, *f.* ἐμπορος merchant, *f.* ἐν in + vbl. stem πορ-, πορ- to journey.]

1. A place in which merchandise is collected or traded in. Often as applied to towns or countries: A principal centre of commerce, 'a mart'.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holins.* II. 12/2 A Scotch Town is the cheefest emporium in a manner of all that land. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. 111 (1651) 326 Paris, London, small Cottages in Caesars time, now most noble Emporia. 1654 RAY *Dissol. World* ii. v. (1732) 253 The best Emporium and Mart of this Part of the world. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* iv. ii. (1869) II. 27 The emporium, or general market, for the goods of all the different countries whose trade it carries on. 1805 LUCOCK *Nat. Wool* 44 Perhaps they [the Italian cities] would have remained much longer the emporia of the world. 1869 BUCKLE *Civilit.* III. v. 340 Emporia of commerce. 1876 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 8 Egypt... deigned to open an emporium at Naucratis for the ships and commerce of the Greeks.

† *b.* In the East Indies: A 'factory' of European merchants. *Obs.*

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiv. 20 Half a League farther up... the Dutch Emporium stands.

c. Pompously applied to: A shop, warehouse. 1839 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxxii. Emporia of splendid dresses. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 163 But I find the shop now expanded into a magnificent emporium.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. xxxv. 475 The rich emporium of the Scotch coal measures. 1854 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. xiii. 241 Her house in London was a perfect emporium of escaped state criminals. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VIII. lxxvi. 235 She (Alexandria) was an emporium for the interchange of ideas and speculations.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1721-1800 BAILEY, *Emporium*, the common sensory of the brain. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

Empor (e, obs. ff. IMPORT *v.*

† **Emportment**, *Obs. rare.* [*a. F. emporte-ment* fit of passion, *f. emporter* to carry away, *f. emporter* to be carried away by anger.] A fit or 'transport' of passion, state of vehement anger.

1734 NORTH *Examen* (1740) 653 (D.) Lay aside emportments so justly provoked. — *Lives* II. 423 At which the Ambassador and his friend were in a furious emportment.

† **Emporture**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. In other editions im-. (Meaning obscure; perh. misprint for *importuned*.)

c 1525 SKELTON *Ph. Sparowe* (Dyce) 1154 She is playnly expresse, Egeria the goddess, And like to her image Emported with corage A lousers pilgrimage.

† **Empory**, *Obs.* Anglicized *f.* of EMPORIUM. 1607 BR. J. KING *Sermon* (Nov.) 2 The renowned Emporie and Mart of the whole Kingdom. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* Scot. (1689) 33 Dunferis is a rich and well traded Emporie upon the River Nith. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* iv. (1728) 69 This is the great Empory of lewdness. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* Intro. 15 Ulverston, the emporie of Furness.

† **Emposse'ss**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 en-. [*f.* EN- + POSSESS *v.*] *trans.* To invest with possession, endow with.

c 1500 *Melusine* (E. E. T. S.) 99 He... charged them to edifye... a Priorye of eyghte monkes, them to reueste and emposse with landes. *Ibid.* 100 And enpossest them wel for their sustenance.

Empostem, -ume, *obs. ff. IMPOSTHUME.*

Empound, *obs. form of IMPOUND.*

† **Empower**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5-6 *empouere*, 6 *empover*. [*a. OF. empover-ir* to IMPOVERISH.] *trans.* To impoverish.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii. Fijj, How empouere they the comynthe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccvii. 462 The garysons... had greatly empouered... the countre of Normandy. 1528 ROY *Sat.*, The charges to recover Lest they shulde theym selves empover.

Impoverish, *obs. form of IMPOVERISH.*

† **Empowder**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f.* EN- + POWDER *sb.*] *trans.* To insert sparsely or in small patches like grains of powder.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John Pref.*, Clothe of golde empowderd among patches of cannesse, or perles and diamondes among pebblestones.

Empower (empau'ər), *v.* Also 7-9 *impower*, (6-7 *impowre*). [*f.* EN- + POWER.]

1. *trans.* To invest legally or formally with power or authority; to authorize, license.

a. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 75 Letters from the Pope... empowering them to erect this Colledge. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 567 A clause is inserted... empowering the King to discontinue it at any time. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 266 The Petition and Advice had... empowered him to appoint a successor. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 18 They were empowered... to levy troops by land and sea.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* viii. i. § 8 These visitors, not as yet impowred by law. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* vii. 94, I do here impower him to remove it. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* ii. i. 51 The commissioners were... impowred to survey the lands adjoining to the city of London.

2. To impart or bestow power to an end or for a purpose; to enable, permit.

a. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 619 Much less can he empower others to do Miracles. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 91 Some have doubted whether the Devil is empowered to take up any human shape. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 260 Air and... exercise... empower the man for any intellectual or moral work.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 369 Thou us impow'rd to fortifie thus farr. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xiv. 295 Impow'rd the wrath of gods and men to tame.

† *b.* To bestow power upon, make powerful.

1690 PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 17 Who empowered them as their work witnesseth.

† 3. *refl.* To gain or assume power over. *Obs.*

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispatch* 167 When this strange Vsurpation impow'rd itself over the whole Church. *Ibid.* 179 That William the Conquerour should have impow'rd himself over England.

Hence **Empowering** *ppl. a.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 141 Some instance of Gods empowering ghost.

Empowerment (empau'ər-mənt). [*f.* prec. + -MENT.] The action of empowering; the state of being empowered.

1849 *Life Rev. J. Fisher* ii. 29 They followed up this remarkable empowerment... by removing the sentences, etc. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1369 An all-conquering conviction of divine vocation and empowerment.

† **Emprent**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. Used as *transl.* of *L. impetrare* to obtain by request.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* (1868) 159 Men byseken it and emprenten it.

Emprent, *obs. form of IMPRINT.*

Empress (em'pres), *sb.* 1 Forms: 2-4 *emperice*, 3-8 *emperesse* (e, 4 *amperesse*), *empe-ri-s* (e, -isse, *empresse*, 5 *emprice*, -ise, 5-7 *empresse*, 7- *empresse*. Also 4-5 *imperes*, -ice. [*ME. emperesse*, *a. OF. emperesse*, fem. of *emperere* EMPEROR (late *L.* type **imperatorissa*). *OF.* had also *empereris*, -is, = *Pr. emperairitz*, *Sp. emperatriz*:—*L. imperātrīcem*, and various mixed forms, as *emperice*, *amperice*, some of which occur in *ME.*]

1. The consort of an emperor. Also, a female sovereign having the rank equivalent to that of an emperor.

1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1140 Þe hæfde ben Emperice. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1725) 440 He louede hyr, vor heo was eyr & hey emperesse. *Ibid.* 474 The nexte yer ther after the Amperesse Mold Wende out of this lue. c 1250 *Will. Paterne* 5343 And Melion... was crowned emperice. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* vii. (1520) 79 b/i Wylliam... helde warre agaynst Maude the emperesse. 1559 BR. SCOT in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. u. App. vii. 417 The emperesse Theodora that then was. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 236 Among the Emperresses. a 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1768) IV. 301 The earl of Chester... commanded there for the emperress. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 132/2 Napoleon... crowned his wife as emperress. 1888 *Times* No. 32,573. 7/4 The Queen and the

Empress Frederick were compelled to delay their departure from the Royal borough. *Mod.* In 1876 Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.

2. A female potentate exercising supreme or absolute power. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2080f Of heuen and erth... scho es quene, Bath imperice and heind leuedi. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* (1868) 109 For felonie is emperice and flowre ful of rycchesse. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 171 Thi moder is of helle emprise. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iii. 40 Harke Tamora, the Emperice of my Soule. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* 30 The pale-faced Emperice of the night Lent in her chaste increase her borrowed light. 1688 DRYDEN *Mac Fl.* 87 Now Emperice Fame had publisht the renown Of Shadwells coronation. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, Who seemed the emperice of the scene. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 353/1 The British capital has been called... the emperice of all cities. 1844 KINGLAKE *Edithen* v. (1878) 73 Yonder emperice throned at the window of that humblest mud cottage.

3. *Comb. a. appositive.*

a 1661 HOLVDAY *Juvenal* 93 Before his bed she chose a mat that stunk, And wore a night-hood too, an emperice-punk! 1705 in *Land. Gas.* No. 4156/1 The Earl of Sunderland... had Audience... of the Emperice-Dowager. 1711 *Ibid.* 4875/2 His Excellency deliver'd her Majesty's Credentials to the Emperice-Regent.

b. *Empress-cloth*: a woollen fabric differing from merino chiefly in not being twilled. (App. not known as a trade term in England.)

1824 in *KNIGHT Amer. Mech. Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

† **Empress**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 6 *empresse*, 7 *empresse*, *empresse*. See also *IMPRESS sb.* *IMPRESSA*. [A var. of *IMPRESS sb.*, ad. It. *impresa* of same meaning. The form with *em-* may be ad. the equivalent Sp. *impresa*, and is therefore treated separately.]

A motto or significant device; see *IMPRESS sb.* Also *attrib.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 19 b, Let... this for an Emperice be engrauen. 1603 DRAYTON *Baron's Wars* vi. 43 Emblems, Emperices, Hicrophiques. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 287 A blew garter, carrying this Emperice... *Hony soit qui Mal y pense.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 146/2 Emblem or Emperice work is drawing Faces from the Life.

† **Empresse**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 *empresse*, -*presse*, 4-5 *empresse*. See also *IMPRESS v.* [a. OF. *empresse-r*, *empresier*, f. *em-* (see *EN-*) + *presser* to PRESS.] *trans.* and *absol.* To subject to pressure, press, oppress. Also *intr.* to crowd, press eagerly *into*.

1395 E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 43 And here as pouert empreses, þa3 mon pyne þynk. *Ibid.* 528 Pouerte me empresce & paynez innoze. c 1396 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol.* & T. 518 Such feendly thoughtes in his hert empresce. c 1400 ROME *Rose* 3691 No man... ne may... of the resins have the wyne Til grapes... Be sore empresid. 1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 4 Every man in hym self let the passions of dolours be... empresid into vyfnes.

|| **Empressement** (*anhprɛsmənt*). [Fr.; f. *empreser* to urge, *s'empreser* to be eager.] Animated display of cordiality.

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett. No.* 202 (1792) II. 262 You must do it... with alacrity and *empressement*. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xi. xlii, Juan was received with much 'empressement' [rimed with chessman]. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* v. 73 She acknowledges the compliment with life-like *empressement*.

† **Empri'de**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* In 5 *enpride*, *enpryde*. [f. *EN-* + *PRIDE*.] *refl.* To pride oneself. a 1440 *Relig. Pieces* fr. *Thornton MS.* (1867) 23 Thre thynges ere whare of a man enprides hym. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 174 He Enpridid him not for the honours. 1502a *Ord. Crysten Men* iii. iii. (1506) 158 By this meane fell & hym enpryded the pharysee.

† **Empri'me**, *v.* *Obs.* In 6 *empryme*. *trans.* To separate a deer from the rest of the herd.

1575 TURBERVILLE *Bk. Venerie* 242 When he is hunted and doth first leave the herde we say that he is syngled or emprymed. 1696 in BLOUNT. 1775 in ASH.

Emprint, *obs.* form of *IMPRINT sb.* and *v.*

Emprise, *emprise* (*emprɛz*), *sb.* *arch.* Forms: a. 4-5 *empryse*, (4 *emperise*), 5 *emprys*, *enprise*, *ymprise*, *enpriss*, 7 *emprises*, 4-*emprise*, -*ise*. β. 4 *enpress*, *em-*, *imprese*, 4-6 *imprease*. [a. OF. *emprise*, *emprins*, com. Romanic = Pr. *empresa*, Sp. *empresa*, It. *impresa*: -late L. **imprensa*, f. ppl. stem of **imprenderē* (in OF. *emprendre*) to take in hand, f. *in-* in + *prehendere* to take.]

The 17th c. forms *em-*, *imprese* appear to be influenced by Sp. or It.; cf. *IMPRESS sb.*, *IMPRESS sb.* which are ultimately the same word; the earlier *empress* is difficult to explain. See also *APRISE*.]

1. An undertaking, enterprise; *esp.* one of an adventurous or chivalrous nature.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9802 Man to dei, godd for to rise, Moght nan tak elles þis emprise. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 276 To bryng all þar emprise to gud ending. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knight's T.* 1682 The lord considered that it were destrucioun to gentil blood to fighten in this emprise. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Quair* ii. i, Nature first begyneth her emprise. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ii. lxvii, If you atchieue renowne by this emprise. 1600 HOLLAND *Liuy* xxiii. xviii. 486 Annibal for very shame was faine to give over his emprise. 1793-6 POPE *Odyss.* iv. 602 Ambushed we lie, and wait the bold emprise. 1823 SCOTT *Romance* (1874) 86 The... most extravagant emprises of the heroes of romance. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 773 Dare first The great emprise.

† b. A purpose, intent. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6528 Þei dud aþeynes goddes emprise. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 281 And eke I not for what emprise I shulde assote upon a nonne.

2. *abstr.* Chivalric enterprise, martial prowess.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8183 (Cott.) Knight he was o gret empris. a 1400 *Octonion* 1060 Ley on strokes with good emprise. c 1500 *Lancelot* 3455 The worship of knyghted and emprys. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 642 Giants of mightie Bone, and bould emprise. 1782 HAN. MORE *David* i. 27 Let not thy youth be dazzled... With deeds of bold emprise. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. xxxviii, He... whose... foes Shrunk from his deeds of chivalrous emprise. 1863 LONGF. *Way-side Inn* i. Interl. 37 The deeds of high emprise, I sing!

† b. Difficulty, greatness of undertaking. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 617 Him thinkith it is so gret emprise for to undertake to doon werkes of goodnes. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 252 It is... of none emprise To speke a word.

† c. Pre-occupation, absorption of thought. *Obs.* c 1500 *Lancelot* 389 The vanyteis of slep... causith of sum maner influens, Empriss of thought, ere superfluytee.

† 3. Renown, glory, distinction. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1937 This goode ladie of high emprise Did him kisse in herti wise. c 1500 *Lancelot* 269 He bath the worship and emprise.

† b. Value, estimation. *Obs.* [? Influenced by PRICE.]

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 507 The Erl... hye Enpriss Set ay apou Souerane bounte. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 147 But Manachaz saith other wise, That wine is of the more emprise.

† 4. ? Spoil, prey. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Octonion* 769 Florent... tok of foweles greet emprise.

† **Emprise**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5 *en-*, *empryse*. [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To undertake, take on oneself.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 7. 329 Presumpcioun is whan a man undertakith and emprisith that him oughte not to do. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt. Pref.* 3, I haue emprysed... to reduce this sayd book in to our englysshe. 1490 — *Encyclos* 3, I knoweche my self ignorant of connyng to empryse on me so hie and noble a werke. 1590 *Three Lords & Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dodley* VI. 376 Each in honour of his mistress, Hath here emprys'd the challenge of his right. a 1608 SACKVILLE *Dk. Buckingham* lviii. (D.), Thereto trusting I emprised the same.

Hence *Emprising ppl. a.*, enterprising, adventurous.

a 1844 CAMPBELL *Lines Departure Emigrants*, Go forth and prosper then, emprising band.

Emprison, *obs.* form of *IMPRISON*.

Emproper, var. *IMPROPER v.* *Obs.* to appropriate.

Empropriate, var. of *IMPROPRIATE*.

Emprosthotonic (*emprɔːstɒtɒnik*), *a. Path.* *rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἐμπροσθονικός* suffering from tetanic procuration.] Of or characterized by *EMPROSTHOTOSIS*.

1883 LAUDER BRUNTON in *Nature* 15 Mar. 468 The convulsions change their character and become *emprosthotonic*.

|| **Emprosthotonos** (*emprɔːstɒtɒns*), *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐμπροσθόνος* drawn forward and stiffened, f. *ἐμπροσθεν* before + *τόνος* a stretching.] 'A condition in tetanus in which the body is drawn forwards by excessive action of the anterior muscles of the trunk' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1697 *Phys. Dict.*, *Emprostotonos*, a kind of cramp. 1685 T. COOKE *Marrow of Chirurg.* (ed. 4) 498 When the Body, Head, and Neck is drawn forwards, called *Emprosthotonos*. 1775 MACKENZIE, in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 7 A person in the *emprosthotonos*. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Physic* (ed. 5) i. 559 The only example of *emprosthotonos* which I ever saw.

Emprove, *ment*, *obs.* f. *IMPROVE*, *-MENT*.

† **Empse**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. ? Desert, uninhabited.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul, Psychosia*, xxxvi, The satyres... That in empsse llands maken their abode.

Empt (*empt*), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *emetian*, *emetizan*, *emetian*, 2 *emtion*, 4 *emte(n)*, *empte*, 9 *dial.* *emp*, *ent*, 6- *empt*. [OE. *emtion* (*ge-emetian*), f. *em-t*, *emetia* leisure; cf. *EMPTY a.* and *v.*]

† 1. *intr.* and *refl.* To be at leisure. Only in OE. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlvij. 10 *Emetziad ant gesiad forðon ic eam dryhten.* c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxxiii. 206 (L.) *Emtiziad eow to redinge.*

† 2. *intr.* To become empty. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAV. 30408 Feollen ærm kempes; æmteden sadeles.

3. *trans.* To make empty; to drain, exhaust.

lit. and *fig.* Const. of. Also *refl.* = *EMPTY v.* 2, 3. 1340 *Ayend.* 58 Ase þo þet emteþ be herte of hire guode. c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol.* & T. 188 Ther-by shal he nat wyne But empte his purs. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xx. (1495) 450 Abyssus... maye neuer be stoppyd... ne emptyd. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 92 There I empt my laden hart. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* 27/1 Though a man in study take great paines, And empt his veins. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* iii. vii, Unless I empt My brest of mercy to appease her for you. 1678 HOBBS *Nat. Philos.* iii. 27 That the Cylinder may empt itself. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wills.* Gloss., *Empt*, to pour out, to empty. 1881 *f. of Wight Gloss.* (E. D.S.), *Empt*, to make empty.

4. To pour forth, discharge, clear out (the contents of a vessel, etc.).

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. To Rdr., Muse, that... Emptedst pore wit pore winde to win. 1623 COCKERAM, *Extercorate*, to empt, or carry out dung.

† **Emptening**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* = *EMPTYING vbl. sb.* 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 20 b, Great voyding and emptening of the body is, etc.

Emptied, *ppl. a.* [f. *EMPTY v.* + *-ED*.] That has been exhausted of its contents.

1632 W. LITHGOW *Total Discourse* 226 Water to... fill our emptied bottles. 1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 425 The... emptied Receiver.

Emptier (*emptɪə*), [f. *EMPTY v.* + *-ER*.] He who or that which empties.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* ii. vi. 129 In the nature of balsamick salt thou hast... a purger, and an universal emptier. 1611 BIBLE *Nahum* ii. 2 The emptiers have emptied them out, and marred their vine branches. 1812 H. MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* II. 77 Dear sober emptiers of the glass. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 265 The... cesspool-emptiers are town officials.

Emptily (*emptɪli*), *adv.* [f. *EMPTY a.* + *-LY*.] In an empty manner.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Vasamente*, emptily. 1611-84 LEIGHTON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxix. 4 What we know empty and barely, we may know spiritually and fruitfully. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* i. 19 We do not vainly and emptily talk of the things of God. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 142 A light wind emptily fleeting.

Emptiness (*emptɪnəs*), *n.* Also *emptyness* (e. [f. *EMPTY a.* + *-NESS*.] The condition of being empty.

1. *gen.* The condition of being void of contents, of not being filled, furnished, or inhabited.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. (1541) 45 The moderation of slepe must be measured... by emptynesse or fullnesse of the body. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* vii. 25 Vnto the full, plenty; and to the emptye, emptynesse. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 75 His Coffers sound With hollow Pouerty, and Emptynesse. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 300 Appetite consisteth in the Emptynesse of the Mouth of the Stomack. 1680-1 PENN *Wks. Isaac Pennington* I. A iij b, In that emptiness they waited to be filled of him that filleth all things. 1719 WATTS *Hymns* i. cii, Blest are the humble souls that see Their emptiness and poverty. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* i. 33 Keen hollow winds howl thro' the bleak recess, Emblem of music caus'd by emptiness. 1747 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 178 (1834) II. 203 No idea of the emptiness of London. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* ii. vii. 261 This was the emptiness of which Christ's coming should be the answering fullness. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Apr. 3/1 Emptiness of subject and monotony of treatment.

b. *concr.* Void space; a vacuum.

1570 DRE *Math. Pref.* 35 Water... by descending to leaue Emptiness at his backe. 1625 DUNNE *Serm.* iii. 22 a, A supplying of all Emptinesses in our Soules. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 327 An Emptyness which they can never fill. 1713 WARDER *True Amasons* 35 The occasion of this vast Emptiness in the Hive. 1877 BRYANT *Lit. People Snow* 346 Where once they made their haunt, was emptiness.

2. The state of being void of certain specified contents, or of a specified quality. Const. of.

1593 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iii. i, Emptines of Christian loue and charity. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. iii. 157 Such boasting sounds proceed from emptiness of desert. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 362 The Pulsus profundus... indicates... emptiness of Humours. 1875 MASKELL *Ivories* v. 45 To absence of composition... were added neglect and emptiness of form.

3. Want of solidity or substance; inability to satisfy desire; unsatisfactoriness; vacuity, hollowness.

a 1695 DRYDEN *Dufresnoy Pref.* xii, 'Tis this which causes the Graces... to subsist in the emptiness of Light and Shadows. 1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 271. P 4 To lay before my Readers the Emptiness of Ambition. 1781 COWPER *Hops* 156 Hope... has the wondrous virtue to reduce from emptiness itself a real use. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* 125 Objections that rose to my lips... died away in their own emptiness. 1871 MISS BRADDON *Fenton's Quest* I. ii. 28 There was no more dulness or emptiness for Gilbert Fenton in his life at Lidford.

b. *pl.* Trifles, trivialities, 'vanities'.

1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 14 The little emptinesses which occupy free hearts in the early morning. 1884 A. MACLAREN in *Chr. Commw.* 11 Dec. 111/2 Unsubstantial emptinesses and moonshiny illusions.

4. Want of knowledge; lack of sense; inanity. Also, of an author or a composition: Lack of vigorous thought or expression; meagreness or poverty of matter.

1658 J. ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat.* Ins. 1013, I wonder at Pennius's brevity and emptiness in this argument. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* iv. (1730) 219 Burleighs defends all the list'n'g Press With Peals of most Seraphick Emptiness. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* i. 185 Me emptiness and dulness could inspire, And were my elasticity, and fire. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. iv. 168 The falsehood and emptiness of the Latin historians.

† **Empting**, *vbl. sb.* [f. *EMPT v.* + *-ING*.] = *EMPTYING*; in U.S. the *pl.* in the sense 'yeast' is pronounced (*e'mptins*) but often written *emptyings*; see *EMPTYING* 2 b.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 139 Emtyng or a voydyng. 1884 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) 219 'T will take more emptins... than this new party's gut, To give such heavy cakes as them a start.

Emption (*emptsən*). [ad. L. *emptions-em* buying, n. of action f. *emere* to buy.]

1. The action of buying; chiefly in phrases, *Right of (sole) emption*, etc., or with allusion to 2. 1461-83 *Ord. R. House*, 73 The chief Butler... taketh his receiptes of money... of the Treasurer... for all the emptions of his office. 1776 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 140 The proclamation for the sole emption... was offered to be revoked. 1783

BURKE *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1849 XI. 143 By a limitation of the right of emption of foreign opium.

2. *Roman Law*. Purchase, in the contract of sale (L. *emptio*, as correlated with *venditio*).

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII.* (1878) 241 There is emption and vendition contracted as soon as the parties be condescended upon the price. 1797 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (T.). There is a dispute among the lawyers, Whether Glaucus exchanging his golden armour with the brassen one of Tydides was emption or commutation.

Emptional (em'pʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] That may be purchased.

† **Emptitious**, *a.* Obs. rare -1. [f. L. *empticius* f. *empti*- ppl. stem of *emere* to buy + -OUS: cf. *adventitious*.] Venal, capable of being bought.

1650 A. B. *Mutal. Polemo* 11 Emptitious as he was... they knew well enough how to over value him.

† **Emptor** (em'ptɔr, -ər), *Rom. Law*. [a. L. *emptor*, agent-n. f. *emere* to buy.] A purchaser.

1675 POSTE *Gaius* i. (ed. 2) 108 He had to utter the formula... i.e. to invite the emptor to strike the scale with the ingot.

† **Emptory**. Obs. [ad. late L. *emphorium* place of buying: see prec.] A mart, market-place.

1641 HEYLIN *Help to Hist.* (1680) 474 The common Mart or Emptory. 1665-76 RAY *Flora* 146 The flower-market, the common Emptory of trash and refuse.

Empty (em'pti), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 *emetiz*, *emtiiz*, *emtiiz*, 3, 5 *amti*, -*tie*, 3-4 *emti*, *empti*, 4-7 *emty*, *emptie*, -*ye*, 4- *empty*. [OE. *emetiz*, f. *emetita* leisure + -*iz*, -*y*.]

The vowel of the middle syllable was dropped already in OE. The initial *e*, being shortened, yielded as usual in ME. dialects the parallel forms *ā* and *ē*; hence the forms *amti* and *emti*; the former died out in 15th century; the latter (with the euphonic *h* normal between *m* and *t*) is represented by the mod. form.]

A. adj.

† 1. Of persons: At leisure, not occupied or engaged. Also, unmarried. Only in OE.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* li. 401 Pæt hie ne wenen ðæt hie... gemengan mægen wið ða æmtegan wifmen. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* (Th.) II. 441 Martha swanc, and Maria sæt æmtegi.

2. Of a material receptacle: Containing nothing; opposed to *full*. Also *fig.* of anything that may be said to be 'filled'.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 5 Heo [the Virgin Mary] was 'ful' cwenen næs 'æmetugu'. c 1300 *Beket* 2178 The sculle al amti was: and no brayn therinne bilevede. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prolog.* 40 Almost al empty is þe tonne. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandysk.* (1847) 62 With empty belly and simple poore aray. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. 73 The empty vessel makes the greatest sound. a 1608 PRESTON *New Court.* (1634) 62 Nothing is said to be empty, but when you look for a fullness in it. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 103 They bring forth yellow and emty eares, before the harvest. 1723 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 320 Which of these is worse, Want with a full or with an empty purse? 1723 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 60 They might be taken in an empty Stomach. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 374 The gall-bladder and ducts are found empty. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. § 11. 80, I now filled our empty wine-bottle with snow.

b. Void of certain specified contents; *fig.* devoid of certain specified qualities, etc. Const. † *from*, † *in*, *of*.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* Gj, Empty of alle goodes and fylled of alle euyl. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 878 And I shal find you emptye of that fault. 1606 — *Merch. V.* iv. 1. 5 Empty From any dram of mercie. 1606 — *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 93 In ciuility thou seem'st so emptye. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 97 We... are of ourselves emptye of all good. a 1707 NEWTON (J.), The heavens are much emptier of air than any vacuum we can make below. 1860 TRANCH *Mirac.* xxxi. (1862) 444 The Gentiles were empty of all fruits of righteousness. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton's Philos.* 87 Metaphysical doctrines which... are empty of the smallest substance.

3. *transf.* † *a.* Having one's purse, etc. empty; destitute of money. (Only contextual.) Obs.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 15 The Apostles... should wander through the whole world emptye of all worldly furniture. 1723 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 173 Those that had Money... were able to subsist themselves; but those who were empty suffered... great Hardships. 1724 — *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 151 The king [was] quite empty of money.

b. Having an empty stomach; hungry. Now only *colloq.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 248 Wer't not all one, an emptie Eagle were set, To guard the Chicken from a hungry Kite. 1600 SHELTON *Don Quix.* III. xxx. 209 And where there is plenty the Guests are not empty. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. viii. 182 I found myself empty.

† *c.* Of the body: Wanting fullness, shrunken, emaciated. Also of the pulse: Weak, 'slender'.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 4 Þe slak(e) skyn trembleþ vpon myn emty body. 1486 Bk. *St. Alban's* Cja, Sum put hawkys in mew... when they be Emty and lene. 1533 ELVOT *Castel Helike* II. (1541) 45 b, Where the body is long empty by longe yknesse or abstinence, slepe comforteth nature. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 412 An empty Pulse shews small Strength.

4. Of space, a person's place, etc.: Vacant, unoccupied. Of a house, etc.: Devoid of furniture or inmates. Also *fig.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Pæt on us ne sy gemeted nænigz stow æmetig gastlicra mærgena. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* i. 2 Seo eorþe... was ydel ant æmtig. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 He... cumeð þerto and finit hit emti and mid beseme clene swopen. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 156 Non empti stude iðe

heorte to underuongen flesliche lehtren. 1297 R. GLOUC. 17 Amty place he made a bouste, & folc fleu hym faste. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.*, 888 Tynbe... saw hire wylpil & hise emty schede. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandysk.* (1847) 6 One maye clerely the empty nestes se. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 4 And dead mens cryes do fill the empty aire. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xx. 25 Dauid's place was emptye. 1607 MAY *Lucan* xi. 503 With empty Standards rest of Companies. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 516 Two rising Heaps of liquid Crystal stand, And leave a Space betwixt, of empty Sand. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 182 ¶ 1 The Town grows so very empty. 1864 SKELT *Ukland's Poems* 273 Every room seemed empty now.

b. quasi-*sb.* A void (space).

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxvi. 7 He stretcheth out y^e north ouer the emptye.

5. Without anything to carry.

a. Of a carriage, ship, etc. (= sense 2). Hence *transf.* of a beast of burden: Without a load (rare in mod. use).

c 1330 *King of Tars* 201 And sadeles mony emptye. 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 197 Item an emty horse only i. d'. 1586 MARLOWE 1st *Pt. Tamburl.* i. ii, Return our mules and empty camels back. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 244 When you have used him [the horse] to leap empty, likewise accustom him loaded. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 271 Persuade 'em first to lead an empty wheel. 1724 FR. Bk. of *Rates* 412 Vessels... empty, or loaded with Masts, Planks, and other Timber. 1796 LOG in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* VII. p. lxxv, A Ship and a Brig from Finale... proving empty. 1884 SIR W. McDONALD in *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 2/1 FitzGerald... started with the empty camels in a bee-line across the desert.

b. Of the hand: Not bringing or carrying any thing away. Hence of persons: = **EMPTY-HANDED**; chiefly as predicative complement, e.g. *To go, come away empty*.

c 1300 *New Nobr. Mayd in Anc. Poet. Tracts* 45 The poure may stande, With empty hande. 1535 COVERDALE *Ruth* iii. 17 Thou shalt not come emptye vnto thy mother in lawe. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iii. vi. 40, I return'd you an empty Messenger. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xi. 119 The Custom, not to appear before Great Men with an empty Hand.

fig. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VI. 198 The prayers of the Penitent return not empty. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* iii. iii, A hollow form with empty hands.

c. As a Biblical Hebraism, of a sword, *To return empty*.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* i. 22. 1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* 98 Whom [sixty of the enemy] they slew and took, so as their Sword returned not empty.

d. Of persons, their projects, etc.: Lacking knowledge and sense; frivolous, foolish.

1611 BIBLE *Prof.* 8 This was iudged to be but a very poore and emptye shift. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 18 Our best Philosophers will but prove emptye Conjecturalists. a 1764 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xiii. 307 A very empty and unprepared design. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* cxlii. 4 His Thoughts but empty are and vain. 1707-8 *Let. in Heavne's Coll.* II. 91 A silly, empty pretender to Greek. 1751 STEELE *Spect.* No. 75 ¶ 6 The empty Coxcomb has no regard to any thing... Sacred. 1787 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 98 The meanest, emptiest, and most inconsistent project.

b. Of things: Wanting solidity and substance; unsatisfactory, vain, meaningless.

1340 *Ayemb.* 143 Zuo emti to be zipe of þo greate blisse. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. iv. 2 Heauen hath my empty words. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 454 Find Fit retribution, emptye as their deeds. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 230 It is but an emty Phantome. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 710 All his Hopes exhal'd in empty Smoke. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 ¶ 9 All these Acts are but empty Shows. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 60. 34 It is not an empty Title... but a Right. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* i. 54 Weighs... solid pudding against empty praise. a 1764 LLOYD *Whim Poet.* Wks. 1774 II. 166 Wrangling wits... quarrel for an empty name. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab.* iv, Words... Empty and vain as his own coreless heart. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxii. 229 Nor were these mere empty professions. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 766/1 Frightened by the emptiest of bugbears.

b. *sb.* Comm. An empty truck or wagon; an empty box, cask, etc. which has contained goods.

1865 *Morn. Star* 1 Feb, I was ordered... to send the empties off first. 1881 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 3/2 George Whitehead, a dealer in empties at Mile-end New-town. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 874/2 They are... made into a long train in exchange for 'empties'.

c. *Comb.* (parasyntetic adjs.), as *empty-basketed*, *-bellied*, *-fisted*, *-headed*, *-hearted*, *-pannelled* (in Falconry), *-pated*, *-skulled*, *-stomached*, *-vaunted*; also **EMPTY-HANDED**.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 702/2 Fisher people... coming back 'empty-basketed'. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* *Knights* i. iii, You've cut 'Empty-bellied to the Town-hall. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* xv. 52 Fear of the Saints displeasure, if they approach 'empty-fisted. 1650 B. *Discolim.* 17 'Empty-headed, Fiddle-brain'd Men. 1873 SYMONDS *Gr. Poets* iii. 86 Trample on the empty-headed rabble. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* i. l. 155 Nor are those 'empty-headed, whose low sounds Reuerbe no hollownesse. 1844 MANNING *Serm.* viii. (1848) I. 109 Empty-headed followers of this vain-glorious world. 1795 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 313 Let him stande 'emptiepannelled upon the same untill night. 1800 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxiii, There are 'empty-pated coxcombs at each corner. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 159 Quackery may, and does succeed for a season... with the 'empty-skulled. 1807 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE *Distyll. Waters* Aij, Them that be 'empty-stomached thrughe overmuche hete of the stomake. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* vi. 58 The only empty-stomached individual of the company. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 249 They float... through the 'empty-vaulted night.

Empty (em'pti), *v.* Forms: [1 *38-émptizian*], 6-7 *emptie*, 6- *empty*. [f. *EMPTY a.*; the form with prefix *ge-* appears in OE.; subsequently the word does not appear in our quots. before 16th c. Cf. **EMPT.**]

1. *trans.* To make empty; to pour out, draw off, or remove the contents of (anything); to clear (a house, etc.) of furniture or of inmates.

[c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* (Th.) I. 290 [Arius] was swa geæm-toxod on his innode swa swa he was ær on his geleafan.] 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. i. (Arb.) 110 They had emptied theyr quyuers. 1608 CAREW *Cornwall* 20 b, An ill... saved Harvest soon emptieth their old store. 1623 CONWAY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 292 III. 157 Bleeding, [I will] empty my vaynes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 633 These puissant Legions, whose exile Hath emptied Heav'n. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 493 Empty the woolly Rack, and fill the Reel. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iii. 31 The Kettle is in Part empty'd in the Morning. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xviii. 356 All our houses... Stand emptied of their hidden treasures. 1798 CANNING *New Morality* 40 in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July (1852) 502 Empty all thy quiver on the foe.

b. To transfer the whole contents of (a vessel, etc.) to another receptacle. Const. † *in*, *into*, *upon*. Also *fig.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 15 Empty it in the muddie ditch. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* v. 90 Markets into which we can empty our warehouses. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. 122 Bob carried... one of those iron models of sugar-loaf hats... into which he emptied the jug.

c. To drain away, pour off, clear out (the contents of anything). Also *fig.*

1576 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 31 That with two pumpe they might not empty the water. 1823 LAMB *Elia*, Ser. II. xxiii. (1865) 396 To perceive all goodness emptied out of him.

2. To unburden, discharge, clear off (with obs.) certain specified contents. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*

1596 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 103 Pryde... fylleth a man or woman full of... vaynglory... but mekenes emptyeth them. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* Pref. (Arb.) 55 Whether the sandes of the ryuers... bee so emptied with golde. 1593 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iv. x. (1611) 147 Emptying the Church of every such rite and ceremony. a 1608 PRESTON *New Court.* (1634) 397 The spirit of bondage... empties a man of all righteousness. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 731 The neighbouring Moon With borrowd light her countenance trimm'd Hence fills and empties. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* viii. ii, And all the chambers emptied of delight. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 140 Formularies, which he has first to empty of all definite... significance.

3. *refl.* Of persons: Chiefly said of Christ, after Gr. *ἐκένωσε ἑαυτὸν* (A. V. 'made himself of no reputation') *Phil.* ii. 7. Formerly also, to exhaust all one's resources.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 114 He emptied himselfe... taking the shape of a seruant. 1651 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* lvii. 170 But emptied themselves to the utmost for his delivery. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvii. § 11. 142 Christ emptied himself of all... glory and greatness. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 355 Jesus the mediator emptied himself for our sakes. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* i. 380 He... emptied Himself of His glory... as the... co-equal Son.

4. *refl.* Of a river, etc.: To discharge itself *into* another river, the sea, etc.; said also of a blood-vessel.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 284 A branche of Nilus which emptieth it selfe in owre sea. 1621 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxix. 173 The Veins... empty themselves into the Heart. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 306 A large river empties itself into this bay. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. 34 The river... empties itself into the lake.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* Now chiefly in *U. S.*

a 1608 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 165 The Rivers Atmon, Cedron, Zaeth, which empty into this valley. 1659 tr. *Sallust* 50 All these together empty'd into Rome as into the common sewer of all disorder. 1798 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 385 Sheepscot river... empties into the ocean. 1864 G. P. MARSH *Man & Nature* 402 Until the year 1714, the Kander... emptied into the river Aar.

5. *intr.* for *refl.* To become empty.

1633 B. JONSON *Epithalamion* Wks. (1838) 718 The chapel empties; and thou may'st be gone Now, Sun. 1654 GAYTON *Festivous Notes* 100 As his purse failed, or pockets emptied. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 109 Now that the town is emptying. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 May 5/5 The benches had almost emptied for the dinner hour.

Empty-handed, *a.* [see **EMPTY a.**] Having nothing in the hand: chiefly in phrases, *To go, come, etc. empty-handed*.

a. Bringing nothing, esp. no gift. Also *fig.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr., Descr. India* (1864) 40 None... may come before the King with any Petition empty-handed. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. ii, I guessed you weren't come empty-handed. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* 31 His daughter... entered her husband's family empty-handed. 1871 ROSETTI *Poems, Last Confess.* 22, I passed a village-fair... And thought, being empty-handed, I would take Some little present.

fig. 1845 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 258 Proving... that the pre-scient spirit comes empty-handed.

b. Carrying nothing away.

1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 137 Departing as he [Christ] did empty-handed from the world. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 119 He [the hunter] returned empty-handed. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 102 At all events Sweden went away empty-handed.

Emptying, *vbl. sb.* [f. **EMPTY v.** + -ING 1.]

1. The action of making empty.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* iv. iii. 68 Intemperance... hath bene Th' vntimely emptying of the happy Throne. 1651 WYTTIK

tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 297 Blood-letting... called the emptying of the vessels.

2. *concr. a.* What is emptied out of any vessel; also *fig. b. pl.* Yeast (*obs. exc. U. S.* as an artificial spelling for *emptins*; see *EMPTING*).

1650 B. *Discollim.* 23 A few Brewers emptyings. 1813 Southey *Nelson* II. 36 Galley slaves, the emptying of the jails, and banditti. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power Wks.* (Bohn) II. 333 If we will make bread, we must have yeast, emptyings.

Empurple (emp'p'ul), *v.* Also 7 **enpurple**, 6 **inpurple**, 7-8 **impurple**. [*f. EN- + PURPLE.*] *trans.* To make purple; to redden.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 17 Wildings... whose sides empurpled were with smiling red. 1653 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove Wks.* (1711) 119 The violets... impurple not the winter. 1650 — *Poems Wks.* (1711) 5 O sacred blush, empurple cheeks pure skies With crimson wings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 364 The bright Pavement impurpled with Celestial Roses smil'd. 1755 JOHNSON, *Empurple*. 1778 SIR W. JONES *Lauria* 62 The rising flowers impurpled every dale. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 489 That setting sun Is now empurpled Scotland's mountain tops. 18... Mrs. BROWNING *Lam. for Adonis* v. The blood ran away And empurpled the thigh. 1884 HUNTER & WHYTE *My Ducats & Dan.* I. (1885) 2 A dye-work... daily empurpled the stream.

b. To robe or clothe in purple. *rare.* 1598 FLORIO, *Porporare*, to impurple or inrobe with scarlet. 1858 BEECHER *Serm. Crowned Suffering*, The ribald soldiery... empurple him (Christ).

Empurpled (emp'p'ul'd), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED*]. That is made or turned purple; reddened. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* (1807) 60 Down rain th' impurpled balls, ambrosial fruit. 1790-1813 A. WILSON *Sheph. Dream Poet. Wks.* 11 Bleaters, nibbling o'er th' empurpled plain. 18... MACAULAY *Ivy*, We thought of Seine's empurpled flood.

b. Clad in or covered with purple. Also *fig.* 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 55 Barbaric monarchs' mothers, and empurpled tyrants fear. 1878 *Musque Poets* 30 The empurpled ease Of her Greek couch.

Empurpling (emp'p'ul'ing), *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*]. *a.* That makes purple, reddens. *b.* That grows purple.

1793 COLERIDGE *Songs of Poesy* ix, The impurpling vale. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxx. (1824) 696 An empurpling and reposeful hue.

Empusa (emp'ū-zā). Also 7-9 **empuse**. [*a. Gr. ἐμπύσα.*]

1. In classical sense: A hobgoblin or spectre supposed to be sent by Hecate.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 598 Little children, whom they use to scare with the fantastical illusion *Empusa*. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* I. i. 8 To this was well tried of old against an *Empusa* that met Apollonius Tyaneus. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 72 A near kinsman of the classical *Empusa*.

2. A hobgoblin, spectre, phantom. *Obs.*

1621 MOLLE *Camérar. Liv. Libr.* IV. 264 This faire bride is an *Empuse* or Hag. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. 62 An *Empusa*, Phantom, or Spectre. 1708 in KERSEY 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

3. *Comb.*, as in *empusa-land*. *Obs. (nonce-wd.)*

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robbards *Mem.* I. 305 When I return from empusaland to reality.

4. A genus of the family *Entomophthoræ*.

Empuzale, *v. Obs.* In 7 **empussal**. [*f. EN- + PUZZLE sb. or v.*] *trans.* To puzzle.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. i. 1 It hath empuzzled the enquiries of others... to make out how, etc.

Empyema (emp'i-mā). *Path.* [*mod. L., a. Gr. ἐμπύημα* a gathering, suppuration, *f. ἐμπύε-ειν* to suppurate.]

1. 'A collection of pus in the cavity of the pleura, the result of pleurisy. The term has also been used to denote any chronic inflammatory effusion in the chest' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 367 You shall open a mans side diseased of the *Empyema*. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. (1852) App. 606 All his... skill in anatomy could not prevent its producing an *empyema*. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 569 Suppuration in the antrum, or *Empyema*.

2. In wider sense: Suppuration. *rare.*

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 149 The term *empyema* only expresses the existence of pus, without indicating its situation. 1880 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IX. 545 This so-called *Empyema* of the Gall bladder.

3. 'An operation to discharge all sorts of matter with which the midriff is loaded by making a perforation in the Breast' (Kersey). *Obs.* 1711-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Empyematous, *a. Med. Obs. rare* -1. [*f. Gr. ἐμπύημα* stem of ἐμπύεω + -OUS.] Belonging to or suffering from *EMPYEMA*. So **Empyematia** [see -10].

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 45 Eaten by those that have the peripneumony, or are empyematous... and those that spit forth empyematous matter. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* [Nettle] is good for... empyematick persons.

Empyic, *a. Med. Obs. rare*. [*ad. Gr. ἐμπύεω* suppurating.] That suffers from *EMPYEMA*.

[1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Empyici*, are such as have an imposthume or bladder broken in the side of the lungs.] 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* v. 141 This Sinus is especially considerable in tapping *Empyic* persons.

Empyical, *a. Path. Obs. rare* -1. [*f. prec. + -AL*] = *prec.*

1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* 111 The weight of the Fluid in an empyecal [sic] Person.

Empyre, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [*ad. F. empyrer*, variant of OF. *empeirer*: see *IMPAIR*.] *trans.* To impair, make worse.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* II. F v b, Let furious fortune frowne... She cannot much empyre our cates.

Empyre, *a. Obs.* Also 4 **empiry**, 6 **empire**. [*ad. med. L. (cælum) empyreum, empyrium*: see *EMPYREAL*.] = *EMPYREAL*, *EMPYREAN*.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 7761 Pis heven is cald heven empyre. 1520 MYRR. *our Ladye* 302 Heuen empyre. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 48 The haunyn empire. 1594 DICKENSON *Arishas* (1878) 30 His herioque spirit... hath ascended to the *Empyre* heaven.

Empyrean (emp'i-rā, emp'i-rāl), *a.* Forms: 5 **imperial**, 7 **empyreall**, **empierial**, **imperial** (1, 7-8 **empyrial**), 6 **empyrean**. [*f. Med. L. empyreus, empyreus, f. Gr. ἐμπύρ-ος fiery*] + *-AL*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the *EMPYREAN* or highest heaven. Also *fig.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxxii. 184 And that is called the heuen *Empyreal*. c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* VI. 63 The seven planets, the firmament, and the *empyrean* heaven. 1654 CARLY *Job* XIV. 12. 604 The *imperial* heaven, which is called the Seat of the blessed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 14 Into the Heav'n of Heav'n's I have presum'd... and drawn *Empyrean* aire. 1738 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 23 Go soar with Plato to th' *empyrean* sphere. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* VII. (1853) 39 Seated securely in the *empyrean* heavens.

b. Of or pertaining to the sky or visible heaven; celestial.

1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 202 Amaz'd she views The *empyrean* waste. 1882 WHINFIELD tr. *Omar Khayyam* 64 Yon palace whose roofs touch the *empyrean* blue.

c. *quasi-sb.*

1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Quinquages. Sund.*, Happy souls... Plunge in th' *empyrean* vast.

2. *fig.* Sublime, elevated, superior, rare.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 143 A mortal thing among many readers of no *Empyrean* conceit. 1735-6 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* I. 194 *Empyrean* natures with *empyrean* names. a 1797 W. MASON *Ode to Truth* IV. 39 Shall a form... of mould'ring clay, Vie with these charms *empyrial*?

3. In etymological sense: Fiery; composed of or resembling the pure element of fire. Also *fig.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 93 They... consist of *empyrial* or *fiery* bodies. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang. Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 6 A chariot... Of brightest *empyrean* Substance built. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* I. i. (1849) 32 Certain *empyrean*, luminous or phosphoric clouds.

4. *Chem.* Capable of supporting combustion.

Empyrean air: Scheele's name for oxygen. *Obs.*

1780 tr. *Scheele's Experiments* 35 Since this air is absolutely necessary for the generation of fire... I shall henceforth... call it *empyrean* air. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 226 Only two uncombined *empyrean* substances have been as yet discovered.

b. (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1801 HERSCHTEL *Sun in Phil. Trans.* XCI. 303 An elastic gas, which may be called *empyrean*, is constantly formed (in the sun).

Empyrean (emp'i-rān, emp'i-rāl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **empyrian**, 7-8 **empyrean**. [*f. as prec. + -AN*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the sphere of fire or highest heaven. Also *fig.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 3 It pleased God first of all to create the *Empyrean* Heaven. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 93 The pearl we seek for is not to be found in the Indian, but in the *empyrean* ocean. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 27 Above the starry sphere... finally the *empyrean* heaven, or heaven of heavens. 1805 WORDSWORTH *Prelude* IV. (1850) 98 Drenched in *empyrean* light. a 1839 PRÆD *Poems* (1864) II. 306 From the Courts of the *Empyrean* dome Came forth what seemed a fiery car.

B. sb.

1. The highest heaven. In ancient cosmology the sphere of the pure element of fire: in Christian use, the abode of God and the angels. Also *fig.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 73 Divine Interpreter sent Down from the *Empyrean*. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1847 L. D. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. Intro. 32 The *empyrean*, the first work of creation and the residence and throne of God. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* IV. 408 The *empyrean*, or kingdom of fire.

2. *transf. a.* The visible heavens or firmament.

b. The whole extent of cosmic space.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 456 O'er great, o'er small extends his physic laws, Empalmes the *empyrean*. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* v. 262 The vast *empyrean* of the sky. 1880 M. PATTISON *Milton* XIII. 179 The physical universe itself (becomes) a drop suspended in the infinite *empyrean*.

Empyreum. *Obs.* Also *empyreum*. [*a. L. empyreum (cælum) the fiery heaven or sphere of fire*.] = *EMPYREAN* B. 1.

1647 CRASHAW *Musick's Duel* 91 In th' *empyreum* of pure harmony. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1750) I. 11 Prove, if they are other *Suns*... Or Windows in the *Empyreum*. a 1711 KEN *Hymn to the Poet. Wks.* 1721 III. 200 Through *Empyreum* Thousands of thousands their bright Beams display. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. VI. 67 When the Christian... has ranged the regions of *empyreum* for some thousands of years.

Empyreum(e). *Obs. rare*. Anglicized form of next.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 24 They impress an *Empyreum* upon the intrails for want of subtil dissipative parts. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Angelica*, There may be Danger of an *Empyreum* from another Fire.

Empyreuma (emp'i-rū-mā). Also 7 **empyruma**; *pl.* *empyreumata*. [*a. Gr. ἐμπύρευμα* a live coal covered with ashes, *f. ἐμπύρε-ειν* to set on fire.]

1. (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chym. vrg.* VI. 20 That outward heat doth draw unto it *Empyreuma*, that is, heat left by the fire in the burned part. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 66 The *Empyreuma*, or Atoms of the fire must first be called forth.

2. The 'burnt' smell imparted by fire to organic substances.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* I. (1651) 13 A certain *Empyreuma*, or smatch of the fire. 1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 188 If the cassia be drawn low it is very subject to an *empyreuma*. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 195 Our victuals... are adulterated with salt, spice, oil, and *empyreuma*. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 423 A disgusting taste... gravely pronounced to be only an *empyreuma*.

3. In *pl.* Little feverish remains, after a crisis. Also that thick viscous matter which settles at the bottom of distilled Water' (Phillips). *Obs.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Empyreumatic (emp'i-rū-mæ'tik), *a.* [*f. Gr. ἐμπύρευμα* stem of ἐμπύρεω + -IC.] Pertaining to, or having the quality of, *EMPYREUMA*; tasting or smelling of burnt organic matter.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 163 That fetid *empyreumatic* oil which we see. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Mousset's Health's Improv.* 42 The Mass. is... of a disagreeable smell, *empyreumatic*, bitter. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. v. 78 A dark coloured and *empyreumatic* phlegm. 1862 CORNH. *Mag.* VI. 607 One pipe... represents a dose of nicotine and *empyreumatic* oil.

Empyreumatical (emp'i-rū-mæ'tikāl), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -ICAL*.] = *prec.*

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Other *Empyreumatical* oyles. 1669 — *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 196 The Flesh had contracted a taste and a smell very *empyreumatical*. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Nutmeg*, To avoid the *Empyreumatical* Impression it would otherwise take. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* II. 35 The Arabs... prepare their tanned skins with an *empyreumatical* oil.

Empyreumatism. *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. as prec. + -ISM*.] Infection with an *EMPYREUMA*.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 191 Accusing its medical preparations of *empyreumatism*.

Empyreumatize (emp'i-rū-mæ'taiz), *v.* [*f. as prec. + -IZE*.] *trans.* To infect or taint with an *EMPYREUMA*. Hence *Empyreumatized ppl. a.*

1846 BLACKW. *Mag.* LIX. 113 The smell of *empyreumatized* grease... wafted to the nostrils.

Empyric, etc., *obs. (erron.) f.* of *EMPIRIC*, etc.

Empyrical (emp'i-rikāl), *a. rare* -0. [*f. Gr. ἐμπύρ-ος burnt* + -IC + -AL.] *a.* Of or pertaining to burning or combustion. *b.* 'Containing the combustible principle of coal' (Smart 1847).

Empyro-sis. *Obs. rare* -1. [*a. Gr. ἐμπύρωσις* n. of action *f. ἐμπύρ-ος = ἐμπύρε-ειν* to set on fire.] A general fire, conflagration.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 217 The former Opinion that held these Cataclysms and *Empyroses* universal. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Emrod(e), *obs. var.* of *EMERALD*, *EMEROD*.

Emrose. *Obs.* -0 'Probably a garden Anemone (*A. coronaria* L.?)' (Britten and Holland).

1708 in KERSEY, *Emrose*, a flower. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Emse'lves, *pron. Obs.* [See 'EM.] = *THEMSELVES*.

1699 T. C. tr. *Tully's Offices* (1706) 31 They'd hardly ever trouble 'emselves so far.

Emte, *obs. variant* of *EMMET*.

Emtory, variant of *EMPTORY*, *Obs.*

Emty, *obs. variant* of *EMPTY*.

Emu, variant of *EMU*.

Emu'cid, *a. Obs.* -0 [*f. E- pref. + L. mūcidus* mouldy.] Mouldy.

1626 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG.

Emulable, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*f. L. emulā-are* to EMULATE + -ABLE.] Worthy of emulation.

1693 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1st Pet.* III. 13 (R.) None are so complete but they may espy some... *emulable* good... in meaner Christians. [In mod. Dicts.]

Emulate, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*ad. L. emulātus* pa. pple of *emulā-ri* to rival.] Ambitious, emulous.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 82 Prick'd on by a most *emulate* Pride.

Emulate (em'ū-lāt), *v.* Also 7 **emulate**. [*f. L. emulāt- ppl. stem of emulā-ri* to rival.]

1. *trans.* Of persons: To strive to equal or rival (a person, his achievements or qualities); to copy or imitate with the object of equalling or excelling.

1589 WARNER *Ab. Eng. Prose* Addit. (1612) 347 So much doe I emulate, not enuie thy glorie. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. ix. (1675) 330 The disparity of Circumstances betwixt their own Condition, and that of those they *Emulate*. 1694 DRYDEN *To Sir G. Kneller* 80 Contemn the bad, and Emulate the best. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 224 The whole world emulates Athens and Rome. 1863 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* I. 12 When will you emulate Sir Archibald in the art of saying pretty things?

2. Implying some degree of success: To vie with, rival, attain or approach to equality with. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. III. 341 He emulated

the Scottish kings in splendour. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii. My royal nephew will soon emulate his father's wisdom. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 52 Many of the Greek states emulated Tyre in commerce and opulence.

b. Of things: To vie with, rival, equal or closely approach in any quality.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. iii. 58. I see how thine eye would emulate the Diamond. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii. 307 They were wont . . . to emulate . . . the apparition of Light. 1661 BOYLE *Examen* iii. (1682) 21 The Corpuses . . . tend to . . . emulate a spring. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sycamore*, The Liquor emulates that of the Birch. 1833 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. i. 2 Lady Madalina Palmer is working one [a carpet] which emulates the paintings of Van Huysum.

† 3. *intr.* To make it one's ambition, strive in a spirit of rivalry (to do or obtain something). Const. *inf.* Obs.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 40 Emulate to be nerer there good beginnings. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* 49 Vulcan . . . did not strive, Or emulate to be superlative. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch*, *Hem. V.* ccxvi. He . . . Emulated more to Dye.

† 4. *trans.* To desire to rival (a person, his fortune, achievements, etc.); hence, to be jealous of, envy, feel a grudge against. Obs.

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. ii. I begin to emulate thy death. 1604 HEYWOOD *Gnath.* 207 An opposite faction which emulated his goodness. 1654 TRAFF *Comm. Ps.* lxxiii. 3. I emulated, and stomached their prosperity.

5. In occasional uses: † a. ? To woo, contend emulously for (obs.). † b. To excite the emulation of. *rare* -1.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* i. xlvii. We see the early rising Sunne, With his bright Beames to emulate our sight. 1804 MONSON in *Owen Wellesley Disp.* 529 Each emulated the other to deeds of glory.

Emulating (emulā'tin), *ppl.* a. [f. EMULATE v. + -ING.] That emulates. Also *fig.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* xiv. iii. (1620) 474 Who is more envious, contentious, emulating and wrathful against them then he? a 1777 FAWKES tr. *Smart's Wks.* (1791) II. 159 If e'er a lyre at unison there be, It swells with emulating harmony.

Emulation (emulā'tiōn). Also 7 *em-*. [ad. L. *emulātiō-em*, n. of action f. *emulā-ri*.]

1. The endeavour to equal or surpass others in any achievement or quality; also, the desire or ambition to equal or excel.

In early use the word is perh. more freq. applied to the mental emotion; in mod. use the notion of active effort is always in some degree present.

1550 HULOET, *Emulation, selus*. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 59 To provoke & encourage other forward natures to emulation of their virtues. 1618 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* v. (1627) 48 Provoking emulation of the Schollers. 1622 B. JONSON *Prof. Verses* in *Mabbe tr. Aleman's Gussman D'Alc.*, This Faire emulation, & no envy is. 1674 BOYLE *Theol. comp. w. Nat. Philos.* 197 Imitation or Emulation oftentimes makes many others addict themselves to it [a branch of study]. c 1790 BURKE *Sp. Short. Parl. Wks.* X. 85 The spirit of emulation has also been extremely increased. 1808 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. xl. 274 Their emulation . . . terminated in personal antipathy. 1808 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* i. 36 He was always generous in his emulations.

† 2. Ambitious rivalry for power or honours; contention or ill-will between rivals. Obs.

1508 in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 97 The dissension and emulation that I have seen . . . between private captains for vain-glory. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. 25 Emulation, who shall now be nearest. Will touch vs all too neere. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 (1610) 105 What heart-greife was it to Jacob to see such daily emulation between Leah and Rahel? 1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* i. 13 Julius Cæsar, was . . . a great Capitaine, although his Emulation cost an infinite quantitie of . . . humane blood. 1651 Kellig. *Wotton* (1685) 608 A great emulation fallen between the Queens Agent, and the Polish Orator there.

† 3. Grudge against the superiority of others; dislike, or tendency to disparagement, of those who are superior. Obs.

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* Pref., This enuy of emulation proceeded of some singular vertue of them that are so maliced. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iii. 323 For Emulation ever did attend Upon the Great. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 6 Constantine the Great, in Emulation was wont to call him Parietaria, Wall Flower. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 134 Pale and bloodlesse Emulation. 1695 Bp. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* 492 Zilpah's Sons . . . were thought to have less emulation to him, than the Sons of Leah. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 127, I am afraid we sometimes palliate this vice [envy], under the specious name of emulation.

† 4. As rendering of *emulatio* (Vulg.), 'jealousy' (ascribed to God). *rare* -1.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* lxxvii. 58 In their gravens they provoked him to emulation.

Emulative (emulā'tiv), a. [f. L. *emulā-tiv*, *ppl.* stem of *emulā-ri* (see EMULATE v.) + -IVE.]

1. That results from or is characterized by emulation.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 23 Memprisse slew his manly brother . . . to be out of his emulative danger. a 1699 CLEVELAND *Poems, On Fly* 21 She . . . in an emulative Chafe . . . begged thy Shrine her Epitaph? 1703 HOOLE *Jer. Del.* v. (R.), All, with emulative zeal, demand To fill the number of th' elected band. 1808 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. iv. 65 The people were invited to ruin their families in emulative costliness.

2. That tends to emulation; disposed to rival, copy, or compete with. Const. *of*. Also *fig.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxviii. 283 Noble minds, emulative of perfection. 1791 HUDDSFORD *Salmag.*

138 Dick's breast with emulative ardour glows. 1809 SCOTT *Anne of G. ii.* The sound was re-echoed . . . from precipice to precipice, with emulative thunders. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* xi. 11 The peasant's wife . . . emulative of Queens Penelope, Bertha, and Maud.

Emulatively, *adv.* *rare*. [f. *prec.* + -LY.] In an emulative manner.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) IV. vii. 56 Both hands were so emulatively passive.

Emulator (emulā'tar). Also 7 *emulator*, *emulatur*. [a. L. *emulātor* zealous imitator.]

1. One who emulates, in good or bad sense.

† a. A rival, competitor; also, one who enviously disparages. Obs.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 81 You are friendly emulators in honest fancy. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. i. 150 An envious emulator of every mans good parts. 1608 tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* ii. (1688) 198 George Buchanan, his Emulator . . . set him forth . . . as one more mutable than the Chameleon. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 54 The emotions which the death of an emulator or competitor produces.

b. A zealous imitator; one who strives to equal the qualities or achievements of another. Const. *of*.

1652 J. HALL *Height Eloquence* p. lxii. Hyperides is a great Emulator of Demosthenes. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* App. 30 A happy emulator of the eloquence of Cicero. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. ciii. § 128 A diligent emulator of Grocyen . . . was . . . Linacre. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 158 Emulators and disciples of the culture of the Lacedæmonians.

† 2. (In the Douay-Rheims Bible.) Used to render L. *emulator*: a. One who is zealous for a cause, etc.; const. *of*. b. Applied to God: A 'jealous' being, one who brooks no competitor.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* i. 14, I . . . being more abundantly an emulator of the traditions of my fathers. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ex.* xxxiv. 14 God is an emulator. — 2 *Macc.* iv. 2 The . . . emulator of the law of God.

† **Emulatory**, a. Obs. *rare* -1. [f. *prec.*; see -ORY.] Of the nature of emulation.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 160 Too fond emulatory imitation, etc. 1627 Bp. HALL *Farew. Sermon*. *Fam. Pr. Henry Wks.* 463 [At Court] you see . . . emulatory officiousness.

† **Emulatrix**. Obs. *rare*. [f. EMULATOR + -ESS.] A female emulator. Also *fig.*

1600 SHELTON *Quix.* I. ii. i. 65 History, the Emulatrix of Time. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxvii. 436, I was not willing my girl should give way to the noble emulatrix. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Emulatrix**, *obs.* *rare* -1. [a. L. *emulā-trix*, fem. of *emulātor* EMULATOR.] = EMULATRESS.

1621 HOWELL *Venice* 198 Genoa, her Sister Republic and old Emulatrix.

† **Emule**, v. Obs. *rare*. Also *emule*. [ad. L. *emulā-ri* to EMULATE.] = EMULATE v.

1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* iii. 20 The young Nassau, Emulating that day his ancestors' renown.

Emulge (emul'dz), v. *Phys.* [ad. L. *emulge-re* to milk out.] *trans.* To drain (secretory organs) of their contents. Hence *Emulging vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1602 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., Emulging vessels or arteries, or veins. 1704 CULLEN *First Lines* clxxii. Wks. 1847 I. 625 Vomiting . . . emulges the biliary and pancreatic ducts. 1844 T. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 325 The pill No. 104 . . . does not assist so much in emulging the biliary ducts, and giving tone to the bowels.

Emulgence (emul'dzēns), *rare*. [f. as if ad. L. **emulgentia*, f. *emulgent-em*: see next and -ENCE.] The action of milking out.

1674 STAVELEY *Rom. Horseleach* (1769) 48 [Indulgences] for the purpose of drawing money from the people . . . have not improperly been called Emulgences. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Epist. I.* 254 As though it [a woman's worship] could be banded to and fro without emulgence of the poetry.

Emulgent (emul'džēnt), a. and sb. *Phys.* [ad. L. *emulgent-em*, pr. *ppl.* of *emulge-re* to milk out: see EMULGE v.]

A. *adj.* That 'milks out'; esp. 'applied to the vessels of the kidneys, which are supposed to strain or milk the serum through the kidneys' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1798 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 82 The Emulgent veins. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. ii. The branches of the Caua are . . . inward seminall or emulgent. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2081 Passages, by which the Chyle may come into the Emulgent . . . Vessels. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 23 The Fibres . . . are as it were the Emulgent veins. 1763 W. KEIR in *Med. Commun.* I. 130 The right emulgent vein was . . . large. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 223/2 The case of the emulgent arteries.

B. *sb.* = *Emulgent vessels*.

1612 S. H. ENCK *Med.* II. 128 An immoderate heate drawing ouermuch blood by the emulgents. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 188 The Argyros . . . in its descent doth furnish the left Emulgent with one veyne. 1788 BAILLIE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 357 The right spermatic vein was found to open into the right emulgent.

† **Emulosity**. Obs. *rare* [f. EMULOUS (as if L. **emulōs-us*) + -ITY.] Rivalry, dispute.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 147 Our Pamphlet decides the Emulosity with a short piece of Latin Prose and Verse. — *Ibid.* 175 Historicalogical Emulosity.

Emulous (emulōs), a. Also 6 *Sc. ymulis*, 7-8 *emulous*. [f. L. *emulōs* of same meaning + -OUS.]

1. a. Desirous of rivalling, imitating, obtaining.

Const. *of*. † b. Of things: Closely resembling, imitative of (obs. *rare*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxiv. (1495) 280 In them that haue the Lepra that hyghte Elephancia the colour and hewe is emulous. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 822 By strength They measure all, of other excellence not emulous. a 1721 PRIOR *Ep. Mr. Howard* 59 Good Howard, emulous of the Grecian art. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace Wks.* VIII. 291 Emulous of the glory of the youthful hero. 1850 KINGSLEY *All. Locke* x. (1876) 110 Emulous of Messrs. Aaron Levi & Co. 1846 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result Wks.* (Bohn) II. 135 Kingdoms emulous of free institutions.

2. Filled with emulation; actuated by the spirit of rivalry. † Formerly also in weakersense: = RIVALRY.

1617 Bp. J. HALL *Contempl.* I. 147 The fire issuing from God upon their [Moses' and Aaron's] emulous opposites. 1623 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* iii. v. 164 The two emulous suiters. 1649 Bp. HALL *Cases Consc.* iv. ii. (1654) 300 The emulous Schools of Sammai and Hillel. 1795-6 POPE *Odys.* vi. 105 Emulous the royal robes they lave. 1851 LONGER *Gold. Leg., School Salerno*, Where every emulous scholar hears . . . The rustling of another's laurels! 1876 Geo. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vi. xlv. 421 The stream of emulous admirers.

† 3. a. Greedy of praise or power. b. Envious.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 243 He is not emulous, as Achilles is. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts* 206, I am censured by some emulous accusers. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 111/1 What a Son thou hast, now may all my emulous Neighbours say.

4. Of actions, feelings, etc.: Proceeding from, or of the nature of, emulation or rivalry. † Also, zealous, earnest (obs.).

1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* III. 431 Turne all your mad murning In ymulis prayer and [in] grit louing. 1693 SMALLBRIDGE *Jul. Cæsar* in *Dryden Plutarch* IV. 466 This passion was a kind of emulous struggle with himself. 1708 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1810) II. cxvi. 288 The profusion of emulous extravagance. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 408 Poets sang with emulous fervour the approach of the golden age. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Sonn.* iv. *Kiss*, Till love's emulous ardours ran, Fire within fire, desire in deity.

Emulously (emulō'sli), *adv.* [f. EMULOUS a. + -LY.] In an emulous manner. Also *fig.*

1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 2 Emulously getting possession of. 1677 *Life in Cleveland's Gen. Poems*, Many intermediate Stages . . . contended as emulously for his aboad, as the seven Cities for Homer's Birth. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. 108 Men emulously strove, who should show the greatest gratitude towards the gods. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xxiii. 566 Women . . . emulously drive the spinning-wheel from sunrise until dark.

Emulousness (emulō'sness), *rare* -o. [f. EMULOUS a. + -NESS.] The state of being emulous.

1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Emulsio (emul'siō), a. *Chem.* [f. EMULS-ION + -IO.] Related to EMULSION.

WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 486 *Emulsic acid*

Emulsification (emul'sifikā'tiōn), [f. EMULSIFY v. See -IFICATION.]

a. The action of the vb. EMULSIFY. b. *spec.* in Pathology: 'The last stage of fatty degeneration in which the structures become softened and semi-liquid, consisting of an albuminous fluid containing oil-globules' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 30 The process of emulsification.

Emulsify (emul'sifai), v. [f. L. *emulsi-* *ppl.* stem of *emulge-re* to milk out + -IFY.] *trans.* To convert into an emulsion. Also *absol.*

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 106/1 The fat had . . . been minutely subdivided and emulsified. 1881 *Times* 4 Jan. 3/5 Dr. Maddox obtained sensitive photographic plates by emulsifying bromide of silver in liquid gelatine.

Hence *Emulsifying vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 442 No emulsifying substance was contained in the intestine. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* ii. i. (1879) 231 Bile . . . has by itself a slight . . . emulsifying power. 1883 TAYLOR *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* 378 He prefers emulsifying with a very small quantity of it.

Emulsin (emul'sin), *Chem.* [f. EMULS-ION + -IN.] A neutral substance contained in almonds; = SYNAPTASE.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 682 The investigation of emulsin was taken up by Mr. Richardson. 1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 4 Emulsine or synaptase of almonds. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 627 The maceration allows of the solution and reaction of the . . . emulsin.

Emulsion (emul'sjōn). Also 7 *emulsion*. [ad. mod. L. *emulsio-em*, n. of action f. L. *emulge-re* to milk out. In Fr. *émulsion*.]

† 1. The action of 'milking out'. *fig.* Cf. EMULGE v.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* Pref. 4 My wished end is, by gentle concussion, the emulsion of truth.

† 2. (See quot.) Obs.

1657 *Phys. Dict., Emulsions*, the steeping or dissolution by steeping of any seeds or kernels in liquor till it come to the thickness of a jelly.

3. a. A milky liquid obtained by bruising almonds, etc. in water. b. *Pharmacy*. 'A milky liquid, consisting of water holding in suspension minute particles of oil or resin by the aid of some albuminous or gummy material' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also *attrib.*

1612 ENCK *Med.* II. 138 Also an emulsion prepared of Almonds. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 208 Emulsions of the cooler seeds bruised. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 22 Gourd Melons . . . are chiefly us'd for Emulsions. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 127 Leaves immersed in an emul-

sion of starch. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 436 A special arrangement upon a gelatine emulsion plate.

Emulsionize (ɛmʊl'sjənaɪz), *v.* [f. EMULSION + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into an EMULSION.

Hence **Emulsionised** *ppl. a.*

1879 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 154 Fats are... emulsionized by the bile. 1881 G. L. CARRICK *Koumiss* 46 An emulsionised fluid, in which casein is suspended.

Emulsive (ɛmʊl'sɪv), *a.* [f. L. *emuls-* ppl. stem of *emulgere* (see prec.) + -IVE.] That has the nature of an EMULSION.

1861 HOLME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* ii. iii. 189 Milk is an emulsive fluid.

† **Emunct**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *emunct-us*, pa. pple. of *emungere* to wipe the nose. The L. phrase, *emuncte naris homo* a man of 'keen scent' (*fig.*) gave rise to the use of the pple. in sense 'acute'.] Of the judgement: Keen, acute.

1679 FRANCE *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 5 Your Highness, being of so deep and emunct a judgment. 1697 EVELYN *Naturalism* ix. 297 The Nose... as the Emunct Judicious.

† **Emunction**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *emunctio-em* a wiping of the nose, n. of action f. *emungere* to wipe the nose.]

1. The action of wiping the nose; hence *transf.* of clearing any of the passages of the body.

1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 538 We have often seen that Medicines applied to the eyes have through these holes past into the nose, and so have been cast out either by emunction or by the mouth. 1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* (1846) 212 After the use of unctions and emunctations.

† 2. Excretion. *Obs.* Cf. EMUNCTORY.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* ii. (1653) 71 The curious emunctations of the pores.

Emunctory (ɛmʊŋktɔːri), *a.* and *sb.* *Phys.* [ad. mod. L. *emunctōri-us* excretory, *emunctōri-um* a means of cleansing by excretion (in classical L. used for 'a pair of snuffers'), f. *emungere*: see prec.]

A. adj. a. Of or pertaining to the blowing of the nose. **b.** That has the function of conveying waste matters from the body.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxlii. 83 The nosethrylles be the emunctorye places of the brayne. 1775 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Musk*. It apparently filtrates thro' the emunctory Glands. 1858 POLSON *Law & L.* 160 He found a sufficient substitute in his emunctory powers. 1864 EASTWICK *Resid. Persia* i. 11 There was nothing but coughing, sternutation and emunctory movements for the next half hour.

B. sb. 'A cleansing organ or canal; a term applied to the excretory ducts and organs of the body' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also *fig.*

[1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg. Gloss.*, *Emunctoria* ben the clensyng places, as the flancles, the armoles, etc.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny Gloss.*, *Emunctories* be those kernelly places in the body, by which the principall and noble parts doe void their superfluites. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 172 f. 234 God hath ordained sufficient Emunctories for any filth whatsoever. 1767 STERNE tr. *Shandy* ix. xx, Blow your noses,—cleanse your emunctories,—sneeze, my good people. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* i. 440 The nose is the emunctory of the brain. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* II. 21/2 A third great emunctory has to be added; namely, the kidney.

† **Emunctuary**, *Obs.*, bad form of prec.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 15 a. By the proper emunctuaries, as out of the head, by the nose, mouth, eares, eyes, palate, etc. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyol.* ii. ii. 106 The extreme part of the Face... is the emunctuary of the senses.

† **Emuncture**, *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *emunct-* ppl. stem of *emungere* to wipe out + -URE.]

a. The action of wiping, *fig.* **b.** = EMUNCTORY.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The sayd parietalles... are the holes of the eares, and the instruments maylars of y^e emunctures. 1674 TURNOR *Case of Bankers & Creditors* § 7. 31 This neat Emuncture or wipe.

† **Emundation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *emundatio-em*, n. of action f. *emundare* to cleanse, f. *ē* out + *mund-* clean.] The action of ceremonial cleansing or purification.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) Ps. lxxxviii. 45 Thou hast destroyed him from emundation. 1652 GAULE *Magastron.* 39 This they apply to the ceremonial emundations or purifications. 1731 1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

† **Emunge**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *emungere* to wipe or blow the nose.] *trans.* To wipe out, cleanse; also *fig.* (as in Lat.), to cheat.

Hence **Emunging** *vbl. sb.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 127 The emunging of the people of their money. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 265, I did indeed spit it forth, and emunge my lips, as who should not?

Emure, a var. of IMMURE *v.* and *sb.*, in the *Shaks.* folio 1623.

1598 SHAKS. *L. L.* iii. i. 12 Thou wert emured, restrained. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr. Prol.* 9 (1623) To ransacke Troy, within whose strong emures The raush'd Helen... sleeps.

† **Emuscation**, *Obs.* [as if ad. *L. *emuscatio-em*, n. of action f. *emuscare* to cleanse from moss, f. *ē* out + *muscus* moss.] The action of cleansing (the trunk of a tree) from moss. Also *fig.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) Advt., Let them read for emuscation, cleansing it of the moss. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 385 They cure it... by emuscation. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Emydian (ɛmɪ'diən), *Zool.* [f. Gr. *ēmyd-* stem of *ēmyō* the fresh-water tortoise + -IAN.] A tortoise of the genus EMY.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 69/1 Side-walls... are added in the fresh-water species (*emydians*).

Emydin (ɛmɪ'dɪn), *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] 'A substance obtained from the eggs of the tortoise, having probably a similar constitution to vitellin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 487 Emydin forms white, hard, transparent grains, very soluble in dilute potash.

Emydosaurian (ɛmɪdɔ'sɔːriən), *Zool.* [f. *emydo-*, combining form of EMYD, + SAURIAN.] A crocodile.

1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 162/1 They [Crocodilidae] form the Loricata of Merrem and Fitzinger, and the Emydosaurians of De Blainville.

Emyr, *obs. form* of ADMIRE.

|| **Emys** (ɛmɪs). In *pl. emydes*. *Zool.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *ēmys* the fresh-water tortoise.] The ordinary fresh-water tortoise.

1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXV. 57/2 Certain Emydes... tend to the Sea-tortoises or Turtles... and yet exhibit characters peculiar to themselves. 1873 GRIBBLE *Gl. Ice Age* 492 App., Remains of the elephant... the beaver, the emys... and goats.

Emyspery, *obs. form* of HEMISPHERE.

En, early ME. variant of IN.

En-, *prefix*¹, the form assumed in Fr. (as also in Pr., Sp., Pg.) by the L. prepositional prefix *in-* (see IN-). The Eng. words in which it appears are partly adaptations of Fr. (occasionally Sp.) words, either of L. descent or formed in Romanic, and partly original formations upon Eng. words.

A. Forms.

1. In modern orthography and pronunciation *en-* becomes *em-* before *b* and *p*, and occasionally before *m*. This rule was not fully established in spelling before the 17th c.; in ME., as in OF. and OSP., *enb-*, *enp-* are more frequent than *emb-*, *emp-*, though the latter may perhaps represent what was the actual pronunciation.

2. In ME. (as in OF.) *en-*, *em-*, freq. became *an-*, *am-* (a form which survives in AMBUSH). This *an-*, *am-*, like the native prefix AN- I, was often reduced to *a-*: see APPAIR, APRISE. Conversely, the prefix *a-* of various origin was often changed into *en-*, as in *embraid*.

3. From 14th c. onwards the prefix IN- (IM-) has been frequently substituted for *en-* (*em-*); and, conversely, *en-* (*em-*) has been substituted for the prefix IN- (IM-) of words of L. or It. origin, and for the native Eng. IN-. Nearly every word, of long standing in the language, which is formed with *en-* has at some period been written also with *in-*. Hence it is often impossible to determine whether in a particular word of Eng. formation the prefix *en-* or *in-* is due to the analogy of words of Fr., Lat., or purely Eng. origin; in many instances it must have been applied merely as a recognized Eng. formative, without reference to the analogy of any individual word. In 17th c. the form *in-* (*im-*) was generally preferred; the now prevailing tendency is to use *en-* (*em-*) in Eng. formations, and where the prefix represents Fr. *en-*; and in mod. reprints of 17th c. books, and in Dicts., the *in-* (*im-*) of the original texts is often replaced by *en-* (*em-*). In some words, however, as *em-*, *imbed*, *en-*, *inclose*, the form with *in-* still occurs, but in most cases less frequently than the *en-* forms; in a few instances *in-* has entirely superseded *en-*, even where the latter is etymologically more correct, as in *imbrue*, *impair*, *inquest*. In a few words (*e.g.* ENSURE, INSURE) the alternative forms have (in very modern times) been appropriated to express different senses. As a general rule the *en-* and *in-* forms are in this Dict. treated as belonging to one and the same word. A word still surviving in use is treated in the alphabetical place of its now more frequent form. In the case of *obs.* words, where there is no decided preponderance in usage, the choice of the typical form has been determined by etymological considerations: thus the adapted words from Fr. or Sp. with *en-*, and new formations app. on the analogy of these, are by preference placed under E; while words app. formed on Latin analogies, or prob. originating as compounds of the Eng. prep. IN, will appear under I.

The substitution of *in-* for *en-* has in part been due to notions of etymological fitness, the Romanic *en-* having been regarded as a corrupt and improper form of the L. *in-*, while the Eng. formations in *en-* were either referred to L. analogies or treated as compounds of the native preposition. The phenomenon seems, however, to be partly of phonetic origin. The sound of (e) initial and unstressed has in careless speech a tendency to pass into (i) or (ɪ); cf. the colloq. pronunciation of *effect*, *ellipse*, *essential*. Hence such forms as *embed*, *imbed*, *enclose*, *inclose* are in familiar pronunciation really homophones; many persons use the *en-* forms in writing, and (unconsciously) the *in-* forms in speech. From the occurrence of spellings like *imbedded* for *embassade* in

the fourteenth century, it may be surmised that the tendency to 'raise' the initial (e) has existed from an early period.

B. Signification and uses.

The applications of the prefix in Fr. (Pr., Sp., Pg.), and hence in Eng., are substantially identical with those of the L. *in-*, which was used to form vbs. (1) from sbs., with sense 'to put (something) into or on what is denoted by the sb.', or 'to put' what is denoted by the sb. 'into or on (something)'; (2) from sbs. or adjs., with sense 'to bring or to come into a certain condition or state, to invest with a certain quality'; (3) from other vbs., with added notion of 'within', 'into', 'upon', or 'against', or with merely intensive force. Many L. or late L. words of this formation came down into Romanic, and have thence been adapted in Eng. In Romanic the prefix was extensively applied in the formation of new words, in strict accordance with L. analogies, exc. that in formations upon vbs. the notion of 'against' rarely or never occurs. In Eng. the analogy of the many words with *en-* adapted from Romanic gave rise to the extensive application of the prefix in the formation of Eng. words, its functions being the same as in Fr.

The compounds of EN- which have been in general use, or which require special comment, are given in their alphabetical place. The following are examples of those which are merely nonce-words, or of very rare occurrence. (See also EM-).

1. Verbs formed by prefixing *en-* to a sb.

a. With general sense 'to put (something) into or on what the latter member indicates':

† **Enambush**, to place in ambush; † **enangle**, to put into an angle or corner; † **encell**, † **encentre**, to place in the centre of something; † **enchair**; † **enchariot**; † **encist**, to shut up in or as in a cist or chest; † **encoach**, to seat in a coach; † **encoil**, to wrap in or as in a coil; † **encouch**, to lay upon a couch, *fig.*; † **encraal**, *intr.* for *refl.*, to lodge in a kraal; † **encrochet**, to enclose in brackets; † **encup**, to place in or as in a cup; † **enoushion**, to seat on a cushion; † **enfeature**, to exhibit on the features; † **engammon**, to put or (*intr.* for *refl.*) get into the haunch (of a pig); † **engaol** (in quots. *fig.*); † **engarb**, to put into a garb, clothe; † **engarment**, to case as in a garment; † **englamour**, to surround with illusion; † **engown**, to dress in a gown; † **engyve**, to put in gyves or fetters; † **enhuak**; † **enjourney**, (*refl.*) to start on a journey; † **enkennel**; † **enkerchief**; † **enkernel**; † **enlabyrinth**, to entangle as in a labyrinth; † **enleaded**; † **enmagazine**, *fig.*; † **ennet**, to entangle; † **en-niche**, to set up in a niche, as a statue, *fig.*; † **enrib**, to put within the ribs; † **enseat**, to install; † **enshadow**; † **enshawl**, to wrap in or cover with a shawl; † **enshall**; † **enshelter**; † **enslumber**, to lull to sleep, *lit.* and *fig.*; † **ensoap** (see quot.); † **enstage**, to put upon the stage (of a theatre); † **enstock**, to set in the stocks; † **entower**, to imprison in the Tower; † **envapour**, to shroud in vapour; † **enwall**, to enclose within walls; † **ensone**, to engirdle.

† 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilind* xviii. 475 Within a vale... they... *enambush'd them. *Ibid.* x. 257 Enambush'd enemies. 17... CAWTHORN *Elegy Capt. Hughes* 28 Th' enambush'd phalanx. † a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3782 His enemye... *enangylles aboute oure excellent knyghtez. 1652 SPARK *Prim. Devot.* (1673) 623 App., What a deal of sulphur... was *encelled against that day [Nov. 5]. 1826 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. xiii. iii. 272 Here dwells chaste coolness, safe encelled. 1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Ev.* 111 If when the day was fine... *Encented in this meadow, one revolved Inquiring gaze. 1859 TENNYSON *Last. Town.* 104 Sir Lancelot, sitting in my place *Enchair'd. 1654 BENLOWES *Theoph.*, Postill for Author, Speculations high, *Enchariot Thee Elijah-like to th' Skie! *Ibid.* x. lxxv. 188 Elijah-like... To be encharioted in fire. 1888 RHYS *Hibbert Lect.* 173 The dragons continued... *encisted in the subterranean lake. a 1618 J. DAVIES *Wittes' Pilgr.* Wks. (1876) 22 (D.) Tamburlaine... *encoacht in burnisht gold. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 32/1 This world, within whose heartstrings I feel myself *encolled. 1556 EDWARD III, II. i. 14 *Encouch the word... with such sweet laments. 1832 BLACKW. *Mag.* May 720/1 The lane where gipsy gang had *encraal'd. 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 397 He will... *encrochet [] thus what Hyems has to copy. 1881 MRS. H. HUNT *Childr. Jerus.* 144 The convent... lay... *encupped in hills. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 725 Or in gilt equipage *encushion'd sit. 1843 E. JONES *Poems, Sens. & Event* 43 The joy... in his face and eye... *enfeatured. 1673 R. LEIGH *Transp. Rich.* 23 Ratts *engammon'd in the fat Hanches of the Arcadian Sow. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. i. iii. 166 Within my mouth you have *engaol'd my tongue. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Sc.*, *Valentia* 200 Engaol'd in this unhealthy time. 1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* IV. 139 The canting philanthropist, *engarbed as a quaker. 1859 MISS MULLOCK *Romant. T.* 101 The form which *engarmented that pure... soul. 1864 DICEY in *Daily Tel.* 15 July, The memory of a great past still *englamours them (the Danes). 1673 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Bloody Sweat* in FARR S. P. *Yas.* I. (1848) 336 Here saw he lawyers soberly *engound'd. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. viii. (1632) 224 We... are *engived and shackled

in them [arms]. 1788 BURNS *Ep. H. Parker* 12 A fiery kernel *enhusked by a fog infernal. 1796 R. L. [INCH] *Diella* (1877) 82 The next day, They would *enjourney them. 1803 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* 220 That alwaies in a Tub *enkenell'd lies. c1800 KIRKE *White Poems* (1837) 47 Sleep, baby mine, *enkerchief on my bosom. 18... M. ARNOLD *Switzerland* i. ii. 3 in Sel. Poems (1882) 123, I know that soft enkerchief'd hair. a1843 SOUTHEY *Nondescr.* vi. (D.) A happy metamorphosis To be *enkernell'd thus. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* i. liii, My soul, *enlabyrinth'd in grief. 1598 FLORIO, *Impiombare*, to *enlead or fasten or couer with lead. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* July 268 The incendiary material *enmagazined in their pages. 1598 FLORIO, *Irretare*, to ensnare or take in a net or ginne, to entramell, to *ennet. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* iii. xxxviii, He... deserves to be *en-nich'd as a prototype for all writers. 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* iii. 20 The strong *enribbed heart. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 65 Whether base artificers are to be *enseated... in places of worth. 1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 13 Pendant leaves his head *enshadow'd round. 1882 M. ARNOLD in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 143 The soft mantle of enshadowing hills. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 69 With what an air of tenderness he *en-shawls each ivory shoulder. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 302 None in mortal frame *enshelled. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. i. 18 If that the Turkish Fleete Be not *enshelter'd... they are drown'd. c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiv. 399 The guards... he *enslumber'd. a1639 DONNE *Bialthan* (1644) 155 Content to enslumber themselves in an opinion. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr S. P. *Jas.* I (1848) When the senses half enslumbered lie. 1598 FLORIO, *Insaponare*, to *ensope, to sope clothes... to lay in suds. 1613 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 114 The splenative Philosopher... were worthy the *ensnaging. 16... SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (N.), I intend to tye th' Eternal's hands, and his free feet *enstock. a1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Ans. Object.* Wks. (1711) 214 The *entworing of Henry the VI. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Vocation* 555 (D.) A black fume, that all *envapoureth. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* lvi, His Court with glitterant pearls was all *enwall'd. 1864 *Blackfriars* I. 32 The extent of ground thus enwalled. 1832 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 859 The groves that *enzone Greenbank. 1838 *Tail's Mag.* V. 218 Queens in luxury enzoned.

b. With general sense 'to put what the latter member indicates into or upon' (a person or thing).

Enamber, to scent or flavour with ambergris (see AMBER I); encap, to put a cap on; encolumn, to ornament (a wall) with columns; encoronall; encoronet; *encowl, to put on (a person) the cowl of a monk; endiadem, to crown, in quots. *fig.*; enfigure, to adorn with figures; *enfrieze, to ornament as with a frieze; *enfringe, to sew fringes upon; *engall; *engold; *engrape, to cover with grapes; *enhoney, *fig.*; *enlaurel, to crown with laurels; enleaf, to adorn with leaves, to wrap in leaves; *enmitre; enmoss; enrut; ensaffron, to tinge with yellow; ensand; ensandal, *fig.*; *enscreen; *ensilver; *enscarf; *enspangle; *ensparkle; *enspell, to cast a spell upon; *enspice; *enstomach, to encourage; *ensulphur; *entackle, to furnish (a ship) with tackle; *entask; *entincture; *entinsel, to cause to glitter; *enturf; *enverdure; enwood, to cover with trees.

1681 in *Phil. Collect.* XII. 105 Buying. Amber and other requisites, and *Enambering therewith... Sugar. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Oct. 2561 His brow *encapt With the gloomy crown of Care. 1808 R. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) i. iv. 27 The regal pride of *encolumned walls. 1853 E. CASWALL *Poems* 170 With... golden pillars *encoronall'd. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. England* 47 If an alien King *Encoronet thy brow? 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiv, King Alfred. Left his Northumbrian crown, and soon became *encould'd. 1828 SHELLEY *Misery* 439 Lady whose imperial brow is *endiadem'd with woe. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 322 Endiadem'd with... fleecy-silver'd cloud. 1774 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 211 Behold The tissued vestment of *enfigur'd gold. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 233 The Roome is hung with the blew skin Of shifted snake; *enfrees'd throughout With eyes of peacocks trains. 1714 *Orig. Canto Spencer* xxxix. 2 White Robes, *enfring'd with Crimson Red. 1611 FLORIO, *Affilire*,... to *engall or embitter. 1382 WYCLIF *Bar.* vi. 7 Trees... *engoldid and ensiluered. — *Rev.* xvii. 4 And the woman was... engoldid with gold, and with precious stoon. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 655 Vinis *engrapid. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. (1632) 289 To *enhonny and allure us to these opinions. 1620 DAVIES *Past. to W. Browne*, Foe-men to take skills *enlawreld Queene. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 99 The bell of the capital... is *enleaved. 1837 L. HUNT *Blue-stocking Revels* iii. 39 Fruit... *enleaf'd on the bough. 1598 FLORIO, *Inmetriare*, to *ennitire, to crowne with a mitre. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 231 Meadows that outskirt the side Of thine *enmossed realms. 1882 H. MERIVALE *Fascit of B.* III. ii. xix. 153 Over which distance these *enruted tracks made their uneasy way. c1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 6 Phoebe in his chair, *Ensaffroning sea and air. 1879 T. HARDY *Return Native* ii. ii, A stratum of ensaffroned light. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 654 With alys *ensandid about in compas. 1853 B. TAYLOR in *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIII. 744 Belted with beech and *ensandal'd with palm. 1641 M. FRANK *Serm.* ii. (1672) 530 Heaven might now *enskarfe itself in a scarlet cloud. 1665 R. B. COMMENT. 2 *Tales* 42 Let night's sable Curtain *enskreen these dark actions. 1382 WYCLIF *Bar.* vi. 7 The trees of hem... also engoldid, and *ensiluered. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Mistress M. Willand*, Sent T' *enspangle this expansive firmament. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 144 Why *ensparkle they their eyes with spiritualiz'd distillations? 1884 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nights* VII. 285 Her glances *enspelled all who looked on her. 1598 FLORIO, *Inspectare*, to *enspice. 1545 T. RAYNOLD *Womans* VOL. III.

booke 59 The midwife... *enstomakyng her to pacience. c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. 7 Or opes the gulfy mouth of war with his *ensulphur'd hand. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 565 From the surge of hell's ensulphered sea. a1520 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 545 Your storme driven shypp I repared new So well *entakled. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. (1641) 321 The Heav'n's have... *entakst my layes. 1768 S. BENTLEY *River Dove* 6 Windows so Story-bedight: *Entinctur'd, Devotion to aid. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* xii. li, Spangles... *Entinseling like Stars the dew. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 655 The banks *enturfid with singular solas. *Ibid.* 666 *Enverdured with laurel leves continually grene. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 121 Enverduring the green Of every heavenly palm. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* iv. 81 The shade Of some *enwooded field.

2. Verbs formed by prefixing *en-* to a sb. or adj., with general sense 'to bring into a certain condition or state'.

+ Enanger, to make angry; enapt, to make fit, qualify; enarbour, to convert into an arbour; + enazure, to render azure; + encaalm = BECALM; + encanker; encannibal; encharnel (see CHAR-NEL sb.), to bury; + encinder, to burn to ashes; + encloster; enconcom; + endoubt (*refl.*), to feel doubt, apprehend; + endrudge (*refl.*), to enslave oneself; + endry; + enearnest; enfamous; + enfavour, to take into favour, to get (oneself) into favour, ingratiate; + enfear; + enfertile; + enferece; + enfort, to convert into a fort, fortify; enfree; enfoul; enfreedom; enfroward; + engallant; + engarboil, to throw into commotion; englad; engloom, to render gloomy, change into gloom; engod; engolden, to make golden, also *intr.* to become golden; + engrand; engreen; + enlength; enlife; + enlustay, to delight; enmass; + enripe; + enruby; enruin; + ensaid; + ensafe, whence ensafer; ensaint; ensoroll; ensenaph; ensenf; + ensobar; + ensound, to make sound; + enstable; ensucket (cf. SUCKET, sweetmeat), to sweeten; entempest; + enthrust; entrough, to hollow out like a trough; envineyard; enwaiter, to turn into a waiter; + enwaste; + enwine, to convert into wine; + enwoman; + enworthy, to make worthy; + enwraack, to bring to wrack, ruin.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* i. xxxviii. (1495) 5321 The lorde... strongly *enangered came to the sayd pytte. 1651 JACKSON *Creed* xi. xvii. in Wks. X. 346 A diligent servant to a... cruel master... is thereby well *enapted... to be diligent. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 9461 Stairs *enarbour'd by vines. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlewoman* 301 That [woman] *enazures her seered veines. 1562 J. SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 34 b, Seeinge the ship *encaulmed. 1489 SKELTON *Elegy Earl Northumb.* (Dyce) 142 With my rude pen *enkanker'd all with rust. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 131 If Mr. Parkyns had not *encannibaled himself. 1875 MYERS *Poems, Renew. Youth*, The rulers came, *Encharnelled in their fatness. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 31 b, Many goodly streets... they *encindred. c1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 130 What Bands (*encloster'd) neare to these abide. 1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. ii, Good becomes more Good, the more it is *enconcomon'd. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxii. 366 Their Mysteries might not... be... encommon'd. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 1664 If I ne hadde *endoutet me To have ben hatid. a1656 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 29 Such is every one that *endrudgeth himself to any known sin. a1440 Sir Degrev. 418 My perkes ar stroyed And reveres *endreyde. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 550 Vicissitude doth... *enearnest my minde. 1613 BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. i. (1772) II. 39 Padus silver stream... *Enfamoused by relikes Phaeton. a1650 Sir S. D'EWEES *Autobiog.* (1845) I. 377 Some wit, to enfamous the rare confidence of Mr. Felton [made an anagram on his name]. 1639 SALTMARSH *Policy* 275 How to *enfavour yourself with those you discourse with. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. i. 62 For to *enfavour themselves with the Emperor. *Ibid.* v. ii. 144 If any shall enfavor me so far. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas* *Judith*, A woman's look his hart *enfears. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* ii. 46 The rivers Dee... and Done... *enfertile the fields. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Recit.* Africa (1685) 445 Entfertiles all the Countries through which it passes. 1598 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. 8 More *enfierced through his curish play. 1520 SIDNEY, etc. *Psalm* cxv, With her hill bullwarkes Roundly *enforted. 1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* I. ii. 201 So is the stream of every human passion *enfouled or filtered by the heart it flows through. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 170 The Free Cities... have... *enfreesd themselves from the Pope. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. i. 38 To render him, For the enfreesd Anthoner, the faire Cressid. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 181 Enfreed by God. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii. i. 125 *Enfreedoming thy person. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 248 God's... enfreesdoming, ennobling grace. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 195 The only prickles that so *enfroward mens affections. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. i, If you could but endear yourself to her affection, you were eternally *engallanted. a1642 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 67 To *engarboyle the Church upon high termes of Heresie. *Ibid.* 242 To engarboyle disputes with needless assertions. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 530 The lark... Of the soneshyne *engladid with the lyght. 1604 *Supplic. Masse-prieests* § 1 [These things] doe... exceedingly possesse and englad our hearts. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri. over Death* II. Th engladid Spring. 1795-9 SOUTHEY & R. LOVELL *Poems* 89 Night's *englooming sway Steals on the fiercer glories of the day. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 108 We might have been as God, yea... *engoddid. 1825 L. HUNT *Redd's Bacchus* in *Yusany* Poet. Wks. (1860) 386 That Vaiano Which *engoldens and empurples in the grounds there of my Redi. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 348 Yon wreath'd bower Engoldened with the westering sun. 1860 PUSEY *Alm.*

Proph. 521 The whole world was *engoldened with evangelical preachings. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 186 This duke... by all means endeavoured to *engrand his posterity. 15... F. DAVISON in Farr S. P., *Eliz.* II. 327 *Engreening... those pleasant mountagnets. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men Greece* 74 Engreen the hills. c1530 MORE *Ans. Frith Wks.* 10371 He hath somewhat *enlengthed it of late. 1603 DANIEL *Panegyrr. King* xvii, A new season... Begins to enlength the days. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* Ded., A... little flame... to *enlife for aye the same. 18... LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 403 With wise lips enlife it. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A j, This swete songe *enlustyed me. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* i. xv. 392 The heroes of the great raid are *enmassed in view. 1503 *Sheph. Kalender* ii, For I *enripe... Fruits of the earth. a1520 SKELTON *Bouge of Courte* 2 The sonne... enryped hath our corne. 1611 FLORIO, *Arrobinare*, to *enruby, to make ruddy. 1876 J. ELLIS *Casarin Egypt* 344 That dread shock... Left here *enruin'd... A city. 1634 Sir S. D'EWEES *Jrnl.* (1783) 55 A particular newes which much *ensaddid my heart. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 564 To rescue and *ensafe us. *Ibid.* 111 *Ensafers of God's onely begotten Son. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 58 Saint Gildarde... the Pope so *ensainted. 1864 *Spectator* 538 Like Charlemagne a high ensainted king. 1880 *Argosy* XXIX. 469 The aspect of some ensainted phantom. 1842 *Gentl. Mag.* May XVII. 479 note, Three ostrich feathers *enscrolled. 1858 E. CASWALL *Poems* 144 The Seraphs... Amidst their songs *enseraph'd me. 1882 W. B. WEEDEN *Soc. Law Labor* 86 The *enserfed freeholders bought their freedom. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Course Serm.* i. xiii. 170 God sent him sharpnesses... to *ensober his spirits. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Sorrenes & Chir.* 23 a, This decoction... doeth *ensounde... the member. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* ii. (1540) 89 Whan... iustyce... *enstablish and encrease the ryches of theues. 1594 *Zepheria* xxiii, So did that sugry touch my lips *ensuckett. 1800 COLERIDGE *Poet. Wks.* II. 155 Zeal unresisted *entempests your breast. 1640 Br. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (Repr.) 1411 Wine, whereby he is inflamed and *enthirsted the more. 1876 R. BURTON *Gorilla* L. II. 129 The breadth of the *entroughed bed varies. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* iii. 293 Farewell... ye *envineyarded ruins. 1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1059. 6501 The *enwaitered greengrocer. 1494 FAYRAN VI. clxxvi. 172 But duringe this siege, the Danys eft *enwasted y: lande of Fraunce. 1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 86 Christes... bloud [is] *enwyned. 1595 DANIEL *Sonn.* 42 That grace... doth more than *enwoman thee. 1626 T. H. CAUSIN's *Holy Cr.* 64 You desire... to *enworthy, and distinguish your nobility. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* xix. 84 You must study to enworthy your self. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 4 O world *enwrackt and over flown.

b. Verbs formed (with sense as above) on adjs. or sbs. with the prefix *en-* and the suffix *-en*, as ENLIVEN, ENLIGHTEN. Most of these verbs were formed by prefixing *en-* to an already existing verb in *-en*; but a considerable number seem to be directly f. the adj. or sb. on the analogy of those of the former class. For examples see 3.

3. Verbs, mostly transitive, formed by prefixing *en-* to a verb, with additional sense of *in*, or simply intensive (in poetry often merely to give an additional syllable); also vbs. f. *en-* + adj. or sb. + *en-* (see 2 b).

+ Enaid, to aid, assist; + encarve; + encheck, to represent in mingled hues; + enchequer, to arrange in a chequered pattern; + enclain; + encleanse; + enclog; + encolden; + encurb; + encurse; + endamnify, to damnify, cause loss to; + endart; + endassle; endiaper, to dapple, variegate; + enditoh; endisen, to set forth; + endrench; + endye; + eneich (see ECHE v.), to improve; enfasten; + enfester; enfoul; + enforge, to invent; + enfreeze; enfuddle; engarble, to mutilate; engase, to comprehend in one's gaze; engermine; engladden; + englaze, to represent on glass; enguard; enhamper; + enhang; + enhedge; + enjangle, *intr.*; + enjudge; + enlanguish, to render languid; + enlap, to wrap in (something); + enlengthen; + enlessen; + enmilden; + enmingle; + enmix; + enorder; + enquicken; + enrive; + enscale, to climb; + enscore, to count; enseem, *intr.* = SEEM; + ensok; + enstuff; + ensweep; + entame; + enthunder, *intr.*; + entoast, *intr.* to drink a health; + entwist, also *fig.*; + enwallow, *intr.*; + enweaken; + enwed; + enwiden; + enwisen, to make wise; + enwrite; + enwrong, to deprive wrongfully of; + enyoke.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) iv. vi. (1506) 178 Yf we haue poornes of entencyon hym it shal *enayde. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 22 *Encarving characters of memorie. 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Schisme* (1641) 2281 Th' artful shuttle did *encheck the cangeant colour of a mallard's neck. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Oberon's Pal.* 56 Squirrels' and children's teeth late shed Are neatly here *enchequered. 1531-2 Act 23 *Hen. VIII.* c. 1 The ordinaries *enclaininge such offenders by the liberties of the church. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 88 She was *enclensed with the clensynge of the holy ghost. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. i. 70 Traitors ensteep'd, to *enclogge (Qq. clog) the guiltlesse Keele. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xlvii. (1631) 174 The hands and feet... are by degrees *encoldned to a fashionable clay. 1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 10 The golden grueled springes, thei *encurbed with Marble. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 12, Ydurst never telle it... for drede of *encursing. 1615 SANDYS *Travels* 276 Those who hired the fishing... were *endamnified much by the violent breaking in of the seas. 1590 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iii. 98 More

deepe will I *endart mine eye. 1644 MILTON *Areop.*, An eagle... kindling her *endazzled eyes. 1607 *Tragedie Cl. Tiberius* G. 2 (N.). The troubled bosome of the maine *Endiapped with cole-black porpesses. 1598 FLORIO, *Affor-sar*, to ditch... about, to *endich. 1590 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxviii. What so else Occurrants... may interrupt... Our Penne shall not *endizen. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 44 My soule... will *endrench mee in... dolour. c. 1500 *Elegy Hen. V.* in Percy *Reliq.* 117 Grounde... Whiche wert *endyed with rede blode. 1625 PAGITT *Christianogr.* App. 21 A thing... used to *enrich their health. 1648 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* v. 66 To *enfasten the roots of my floating existence In the rich earth. 1686 CHARDIN *Travels* 370 Rivelets, that... *enfertilized the neighbouring parts on every side. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rood* (1876) 16 (D) Whiche His *enfestered sores exulcerates. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* iv. 347 Resolved In this next cope to foil or be *enfoiled. c. 1440 *Partonope* 2512 Such vntrouth wolde not he *Enforced... haue. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn to Love* xxi. Thou hast *enfrosen her disdainfull brest. 1821 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* xlii. 113 Puncture powers insidiously *enfuddles. 1609 Br. BARLOW *Answe. Nameless Cath.* 73 The *engarbled Anatomic of a damned wretch. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 212 If a man could... soaring sun-ward... *Engaze the radiant round. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 305 Unless... grace *engerminate in what is spoken. *Ibid.* 246 Thee... Who didst... *engladdden... me. 1620 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr S. P. Jas. I (1848) 75 In those window doth his arms *engleaze. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. iv. 349 He may *enguard his dotage with their powres, And hold our lives in mercy. 1855-9 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 163 Throughout many a year with awe Enguarded. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. England* 279 The sword-hilt in the wound *enhamper'd caught. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Monks T.* 677 Thow schalt *enhangid ben, fader, certayn. 1631 VICARS *Virgil* (N.), Matrons... In heaps *enhedg'd it. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 44 And touch the Harp without *enjangling jar. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1959 Whar-for to 30w y make my mone; *eniugie's 3e my foos. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. xiii. (1632) 613 It is pittie a man should bee so... *enlanguished. 1654 COKEINE *Dianea* iv. 329 Her eyes, enlanguished by griefe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxvii. vii. 617 By reason of the clay wherein they (rubies) be *enlapped. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. 80 A smaller thred and more *enlengthened filament. 1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 127 To *enlessen theyr paynes in [purgatory]. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. xii. (1632) 599 That *ennildens mee. 1781 BURGOYNE *Lord of Manor* i. i. (D.). Sweets bloom *ennimmed around. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2540 Fallyble flattery *ennymxed with byttemesse. 1666 EVELYN *Three late Impostors* 70 It seemeth right to these your just debts to *enorder you to make satisfaction. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 145/2 He hath not yet *enquicken'd Men... with this Deiform life. *Ibid.* 162/2 The lower man is our enquickened body. 1596 SPENSER *Dolef. Lay Clorinda* i. That my *enriven heart may find relief. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. i. Then with soft steps *enscaled the meekind vallies. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 640 Other iiii *enscore her place into. 1818 LAMB *Vis. Reprnt.* Poems 596 *Enscem'd it now, he stood on holy ground. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 23 *Enskoyt with sylt of the myrry rose. c. 1547 EARL SURREY *Aeneid* ii. 27 Did *enstuff. The hollow womb with armed soldiers. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 1109 *Ensweeping first The lower skies. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 157 The seas Ensweeping in its flight. 1600 SHAKS. *A. P. L.* iii. v. 48 'Tis not... your cheek of creame That can *entame my spirits. 1855-9 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 524 *Enes... terribly *enthunders in his arms. 1724 RAMSAY *Ten-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 138 Shall I not to her health *entost. 1590 SHAKS. *Mide.* N. iv. i. 48 So doth the woodbine, the sweet Honisuckle Gently *entwist. 1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 320 He will... entwist himself with the Envoys. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 14 One sencelesse lump. *Enwallow'd in his own blacke bloody gore. 1672 W. DE BAUTAIN *Dutch Usurp.* 23 They are sufficiently *enwedded the fayr heyleyn. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 18 I have... *enwidened Hell mouth to swallow thee. 1623 COCKERAM, *Expatiate*, to enwide, to enlarge. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 355 We had... need rather... seek to lessen than to enwide our differences. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 427 *Enwisenning, rejoicing, enlightening the soul. a. 1849 Poe *To Helen* Poems (1859) 64 Heart-histories seemed to lie *enwritten Upon those crystalline, celestial spheres. c. 1485 *Plumpton Corr.* 65 Ye *enwrong her of certayne lands. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 154 Be not again *enryoked with the yoke of slavery.

En-, prefix². The form taken by the Gr. *en*, etymologically cogn. with the prec. Chiefly in combinations already formed in Greek, as *enallage*, *endemic*, *energy*, *enthusiasm*; occas. in mod. formations as *enduron*. (Before *b*, *m*, *p*, *ph*, it takes the form *em-*; and before *l*, *r* it becomes *el*, *er* respectively.)

-en, suffix¹.—O.Teut. *-ino(m)*, formally the neut. of *-ino-*, *-EN*⁴, is used to form diminutives from sbs. (esp. names of animals), as in CHICKEN, KITTEN, MAIDEN, ME. *tichen* kid; also in ME. *stucken* small piece.

-en, suffix².—WGer. *-innja*, repr. O.Teut. *-inf*, occurs in several OE. fem. sbs., a few of which have survived into mod. Eng.

1. It is used to form feminines from sbs. denoting male persons or animals, as in OE. *gyden* goddess (f. god), *mynnece* nun (f. *munuc* monk), *wylfen* she-wolf (f. *wulf* wolf). The only surviving instance of this use is VIXEN female fox. 2. It is added in a few instances to the stem of a vb. or to that of a verbal-abstract sb., as in BURDEN, BURIAN, OE. *ræden* condition.

-en, suffix³, the form assumed in ME. by the OE. *-an*, the termination of the nom., accus., and dat. plural of sbs. of the weak declension, as in

oxa masc., ox, pl. *oxan*; *tunge* fem., tongue, pl. *tungan*; *lare* neut., ear, pl. *laran*. In origin the suffix belonged to the stem; but as in OE. the nom. sing. of these sbs. ended in *-a*, *-e* (levelled in ME. to *-e*), while the OE. *-an* of the oblique cases sing. became *-e* in ME., the termination *-en* came to be regarded as a formative of the plural, and its use was extended in southern ME. to many other words of OE. and Fr. origin. It was also added to the remains of other old plurals, as *brether*, *childer* (OE. *cildru*, ky (OE. *cý*), whence the modern *brethren*, *children*, *kine*. Apart from these the sole surviving representative (in standard Eng.) of this inflexion is *ox-en*; but *hos-en* (OE. *hosan*) continued in use until 17th c. In southern and south midland dialects the plurals in *-en* are still of frequent occurrence.

-en, suffix⁴ (reduced to *-n* after *r* in unstressed syllables), corresponds to OS. *-in*, OHG. *-in* (Ger. *-en*), ON. *-in*, Goth. *-ina* :—O.Teut. *-ino-*, = Gr. *-ivo-*, L. *-ino-* (see *-ine*), added to noun-stems to form adjs. with sense 'pertaining to, of the nature of'. In Teut. the adjs. so formed chiefly indicate the material of which a thing is composed. Of the many words of this formation which existed in OE. scarcely any survive in mod. use; but the suffix was extensively applied in ME. to form new derivatives. Some of these took the place of OE. words, from which they formally differ only by the absence of umlaut; compare OE. *gylden* with mod. Eng. *golden*, OE. *stænen* (early ME. *steden*) with ME. and dial. *stonen*, made of stone. From 16th c. onwards there has been in literary English a growing tendency to discard these adjs. for the attrib. use of the sb., as in 'a gold watch'; hence many of them have become wholly obs., and others (as *golden*, *silvern*) are seldom used except metaphorically, or with rhetorical emphasis. It is only in a few cases (e.g. *wooden*, *woollen*, *earthen*, *wheaten*) that these words are still familiarly used in their lit. sense. In s.w. dialects, however, the suffix is of common occurrence, being added without restriction to all sbs. denoting the material of which anything is composed, as in *glassen*, *steelen*, *tinnen*, *paperen*, etc.

-en, suffix⁵, forming verbs.

1. from adjs., as *darken*, *deepen*, *harden*, *madden*, *moisten*, *widen*. Most of the words of this type seem to have been formed in late ME. or early mod. Eng., on the analogy of a few verbs which came down from OE. or were adopted from ON.; e.g. *fasten* :—OE. *fæstnian*; ? *brighten* :—ONorthumb. *berhtnia*; *harden* :—ON. *harðna*. In Teut. there are two classes of vbs. formed upon the 'weak' or lengthened stems of adjs. (suffix *-on-*): (a) the intransitive (or in sense pass.) vbs., which in Goth. make the inf. in *-nan*, and the pa. t. in *-ōda*; e.g. *fullnan* to be filled, f. *fullan*-full; *gabiganan* to be rich, f. *gabigan*-rich; *managanan* to abound, f. *managan*-many; (b) the originally trans. vbs. in O.Teut. (*i*) *nōjan*, e.g. OHG. *fæstnōn* to fasten, f. *fæstnōn* (-*fastjon*)-fast. In Eng. these two classes of vbs. can scarcely be discriminated with precision, but in most cases the intr. sense (as in *deepen* = 'become deeper') appears to be derived from the trans. sense (as in *deepen* = 'make deeper').

2. from sbs. In O.Teut. sbs. both of the weak and the strong declension gave rise to intr. verbs in (*i*) *nōjan*, and this formation is represented by a few examples in OE., such as *hlýstnian* to LISTEN. In 14th c. some additional vbs. occur, formed app. on the analogy of these, as *happen*, *threaten*. The majority of Eng. words f. sb. + *-en*, however, such as *heighten*, *lengthen*, *strengthen*, *hearten*, *barken*, appear first in mod. Eng., and seem to be due to the analogy of the verbs f. adjs.

3. In one or two cases (e.g. *waken*) the suffix *-en* represents O.Teut. *-na-*, the formative of the present stem in certain strong verbs.

Enabit, obs. var. INHABIT.

Enable (en'ā'b'l), v. Forms: 5-6 *enable*, -bēl, 6 *enable*, *inable*, -bile, 6-8 *inable*, 5-*enable*. [f. EN-¹ + ABLE a.: cf. ABLE v.]

†1. To invest with legal status; to habilitate.

1491 Act 7 Hen. VII. c. 20 Preamble, It was ordeyned... that... Lord Roos and his heirs should be restored, enabled and have all such name, dignity, estate, preeminence. 1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* i. ii. App. v. 7 Your highness shall be from henceforth enabled in blood. 1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 199 Constantine... was... inabled as heire apparent to the crowne. 1615 WADSWORTH in Bedell *Lett.* (1624) 11 The passions which... moved King Henrie... to dishonour Queene Mary, and enable Queene Elizabeth. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Severis* (1647) 193 Neither do the goods of the

Church inable the Parson. 1721 STRYPE *Eccle. Mem.* II. l. xvi. 130 She was restored and enabled in blood.

2. To authorize, sanction, empower; to give legal power or license to. Const. To with inf.

1526 *Househ. Ord.* 217 If the purveyor shall enable the Beer or Ale to be sent to the Court. 1535 Act 27 Hen. VIII. c. 10. § 6 She shall be... inhaled to pursue haue and demaunde her dower. 1642 MILTON *Argt. Militia* 11 The Law will inable the two Houses of Parliament to put the Kingdome into a posture of warre. 1745 in Col. Rec. Penn. V. 32 An 'act to enable Jeremiah Langhorn... to build a Court House in the County of Bucks'. 1824 MARSHALL *Constit. Opin.* (1839) 303 Congress cannot enable a state to legislate. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 224 An act was... passed enabling beneficed clergymen... to hold preferment in England.

†3. To give power to (a person); to strengthen, make adequate or proficient. Obs. or arch.

1530 PALSGR. 532/1, I enable, I make good. 1534 Ld. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E vj. Now ye can enable his fleshe in good costumes. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 232 Exercise to enable the body. 1596 SPENSER *Irel. Wks.* (1862) 523 The English Lords... greatly encouraged and inabled the Irish. 1626 T. H. CAUSSIN's *Holy Cr.* 496 Her Father... enabled her in Philosophy, Rhetorique, Poesy, and the other Artes. 1638 O. SEDGWICKE *Serm.* 97 By diligent practise so inable your selves, that, etc. 1652 GAULF *Magastrom.* 208 The devils... have a faculty and sagacity (both much enabled by long experience in things) above us men. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Dec. 6 Irish stew, which is said to be very enabling as well as extremely 'filling'.

b. To impart to (a person or agent) power necessary or adequate for a given object; to make competent or capable. Const. *for*, *to*, *unto*. *rare* in mod. use.

c. 1460 Stans *Puer in Babes Bk.* (1868) 26 First thifself enable With all thin herte to virtuous discipline. 1594 T. B. La Primand, *Fr. Acad.* ii. 19 Every thing... being inhaled therunto through a quickening vertue infused into it. 1613 *Life Will. I. in Select. Harle. Misc.* (1793) 10 The people... were well enabled both with courage and skill, for all military achievements. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 154 It was all that Alexander had to inable him to the conquest of the world. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraph.* III. 2 The great things, our Blessed Saviour hath done... are not intended to excuse his Followers from Action, but to enable them for it. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. ii. § 26. 50 How much of it will enable us best for our work.

c. To supply with the requisite means or opportunities to an end or for an object. Const. To with inf.

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* i. iii. Vertue, and lernynge do inhale a man... to be thought worthy. 1597 I. T. Serm. *Pauls C.* 33 God hath inhaled them to doe that great and weightie worke. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 1 We are enabled to informe others. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* i. vii. (1662) 74 They... freely send the Spirit to inable us to perform these conditions. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 218 A new Recruit of Spirits... inabled me to resume my Pen. 1770 WESLEY *Serm.* lvi. Wks. 1811 IX. 2 God enabled him to awaken several young persons. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece V.* 281 A victory which he obtained over the Thebans enabled him to reduce Coronea. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 51 A solitude... which enabled him to work better there.

†4. To regard as qualified or competent; to ascribe qualifications to. Obs. (cf. *disable* in Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 80.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 72 Every one enableth his owne goodes to deserve like dignity with the beste. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* I vj. That you may... be resolv'd what those good parts are you enable the Doctor for.

†5. To make possible or easy; also to give effectiveness to (an action). Obs.

1620 O. SEDGWICKE *Christ's Counsell* 198 Things which will much avail to helpe and inable the remembrance of truths heard and received. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. vii. 332 Needful habiliments of War to enable our Defence. 1675 Sir M. HALE *Contempl.* i. (1680) 110 What are these divine truths which really and soundly believed doth inable the victory over the world.

†6. *intr.* for *refl.* To become able, gain strength or power. Obs. *rare*—1.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 834 With stamped squyille embawme... And thai wol soone enable in that jointe.

Enabled (en'ā'b'ld), ppl. a. [f. ENABLE v. + -ED¹.] a. Endowed with power, strong, mighty. b. Legally sanctioned or authorized.

1592 A. DAY *Engl. Secret.* (1625) II. 114 The... matter wherein his inabled discretion may with greatest singularity be performed. 1608 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champions* Chr. F ij b. This enabled and famous Knight at armes. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 260 To justice soon th' enabled heir appeals.

† **Enablement** (en'ā'b'lmēt), Obs. [f. ENABLE v. + -MENT.] The action or means of enabling.

1. Habilitation, removal of legal disabilities.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 40. § 4 This acte of enablement and restitution of Thomas Erle of Surrey. 1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII. c. 28 § 1 The restitucions and enablementes of the seid persones.

2. The process of rendering able, competent, or powerful; the state of being so; *concr.* something by which one is enabled, a qualification.

1617 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 36 Learning... hath... efficacie in inablement towards... military virtue. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 219 Some truths may be said to be... for strength and enablement. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* i. v. 35 Watson, whose continued diligence... redounded not a little to the enablement of the army. 1665 R. ROBINSON *Christ all* 351 We haue spiritual enablement from Christ. a. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Matt.* xvii. 2 Those whom God

singles out for the greatest trials, he will fit beforehand with the best enablements.

b. Support, sustenance, maintenance. *rare*.
1606 T. H. *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 368 Others distributed their renewen in equal portions to Churches, needy persons, and their own enablement. *Ibid.* 505 So much of my Fathers goods, which was meane enough, yet for my enablement sufficient.

3. An equipment, implement. Cf. ENABLE v. 3.
1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 64 Armourers Defensives, as.. Crowsbrowes and other enablementis of Werres.

Enabler (en-ə-blə). [f. ENABLE v. + -ER.] One who enables.

1615 *Hieron Wks.* I. 606 It was wholly by a certaine secret enabler. 1639 W. SCLATER *Expos.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 108 God, the onely enabler to so great performances. 1805 *Ann. Reg.* 210 The word Habilitator might, if there were such a word, be translated Enabler.

Enabling (en-ə-blɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENABLE v. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ENABLE.

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 This..enabling of iudgment. 1617 *Hieron Wks.* II. 348 To depend upon God's enabling. 1650 *Whole Duty Man* vii. § 14 By doing those things, for the enabling of us whereunto it was given us. 1850 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 413 The prophets...espousing, by God's enabling, things beyond human ken. 1888 *MYERS Chr. Living* vii. 103 All God's commands are enabling.

Enabling (en-ə-blɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENABLE v. + -ING².] That enables: chiefly of legislative enactments. *Enabling statute*: sometimes applied *spec.* to the act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 28, by which tenants-in-fee and certain other persons were 'enabled' to make leases.

1677 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. viii. 11 (ed. 10) It..wounds him, to the loss of enabling Blood. 1851 *HELPS Comp. Solit.* xii. (1874) 221 Enabling powers. 1881 *Times* 17 Jan. 13/4 Mr. Crump urged that the statute was 'enabling'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 1/1 The enabling bill..is only a draft measure.

† **Enact**, *sb. Obs.* [f. next vb.] That which is enacted, an enactment; also *fig.* a purpose, resolution.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 390 By the enacte of this present yelde. *Ibid.* 404 This enacte so to endure by force of this present yelde. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iv. ii. 118 The close enacte and counsels of the hart.

Enact (en-əkt), *v.* Also 5-7 *inact.* [f. EN-1 + ACT *sb.* and *v.* Cf. Anglo-Latin *inactūare* (1432) = sense 1 (Du Cange).]

1. *trans.* To enter among the *acta* or public records (see ACT *sb.* 6); also, to enter in a record or chronicle. *Obs.*

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 379 The actes of the yelde.. shullen be enacted and engrossed on a quayer of parchemyn. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 24 It is..enacted in divers cronicles..that..William the duke of Guenid died beouth heire masle. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 647 When these agreements were done and enacted, the King dissolved his Parliament. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 69 We have enacted this letter and will requyer and expect ane exact accompt thairfor.

2. Of a legislative authority: To make into an act (see ACT *sb.* 5); hence, to ordain, decree. Also with obj.-clause introduced by *that*. (In early examples scarcely separable from 1.)

1464 *Edw. IV in Paston Lett.* 493 II. 165 He shall..haue the said fundacon enacted and auctorised in the parlement next holden. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Plas.* I. 21 The tribunes were verie instant that at length lawes might be enacted. 1566 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. i. 348 It is enacted in the Lawes of Venice. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Size* iii, Wouldst thou His lawes of fasting disannull? Enact good cheer? 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* I. xlix. 529 It was now declared and enacted, that the said act and statute..should stand. 1710 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithe* i. 22 The Law of the Sabbath was enacted from the beginning. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* I. i. xi. 100 In 1463 it was enacted that no wheat should be imported if, etc. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 557 To..amend the laws..enacted by the Local Legislature. *absol.* 1560 *LADY PEMBROKE Ps.* xcix. (1823) God did daine to talk with men; He enacting, they observing, From his will there was no swerving. 1642 *BRIDGE Wound. Cons.* Cured § 5. 38 There is an excellent temper of the three Estates in Parliament, there being..no power of enacting in one or two of them, without the third.

b. Said of the legislative measure. (See ENACTING *ppl. a.*; cf. *ordain, provide*, etc.)

1765-74 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 82 Magna carta..enacts that, etc. *Mod.* The statute enacted no new provisions.

† c. *nonce-use.* To secure (rights) to a person by enactment.

1608 Br. J. HALL in *Rem. Wks.* (1660) II. 21 God's book is the true Magna Charta that enacte both king and people their own.

† 3. To declare officially or with authority; to appoint. *To enact into*: to constitute. *Obs.*

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xix. (1632) 944 Enacting them enemies to their naturall Country. c 1677 *Act Secur-ing Prot. Relig.* in *Marvell Growth Popery* 31 The person so consecrated, shall be, and is hereby Enacted to be complete Bishop of the said vacant See. 1715 *BENTLEY Sermon* x. 362 By slow degrees Transubstantiation was enacted into an Article of Faith.

II. (from ACT v.)

† 4. To work in or upon; to actuate, influence. Also, to implant, inspire (a feeling, etc.) into a person. *Obs.* Cf. ACT v. 1.

1616 W. FORDE *Sermon* 43 Nature itselfe..seemeth to have..inacted this desire into every one. 1645 *RUTHERFORD*

Tryal & Tri. Faith (1845) 304 The wind of the Spirit doth not always enact the Soul to believe. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. xlv. To enact his corps and impart might Unto his languide tongue. *Ibid.* ii. iii. ii. i, Her phantasie Strongly inacted guides her easie pen.

5. To represent (a dramatic work, a 'scene') on or as on the stage; to personate (a character) dramatically, play (a part); also *fig.* with reference to real life; = ACT v. 4-7.

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy Prol.* For they enacted and gilt with theyr sayes Theyr high renowne. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. ii. 108 I did enact Julius Caesar. 1808 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 199 Through life he enacted a tragedy, and one of the deepest. 1825 *De QUINCEY Casars Wks.* 1859 X. 155 Marcus Antoninus is a scholar; he enacts the philosopher. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 9 Its main scenes were long enacted there.

b. To perform (a ceremony).

1846 *KEBLE Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 114 She sees him..Dimly enact some awful rite.

† 6. To bring into act, accomplish, perform. *Obs.*

1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iv. 2 The king enacte more wonders then a man. 1616 R. CROWLEY *Times' Whis.* III. 1155 If ther be handes that dare enact a murder.

† 7. *intr.* To act. Cf. ACT v. 9. *Obs.*

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 68, I may be the better able to enact with my hands. 1684 *CHARNOCK Attrib. God* (1834) II. 559 They punctually enact according to their commission.

† **Enact**, *ppl.* = enacted, *pa. ppl.* of ENACT v.

a. Enacted, decreed. b. Actuated, influenced.

1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power Parl.* II. 61 That if anything should be enacte done by Counsell. 1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Event* 189 Deception sometimes is by virtue enact.

Enactable (en-əktəbəl), *a.* [f. ENACT v. + -ABLE.] That may be enacted.

1881 *Advance* (Chicago), In the State of Illinois, constitutional prohibition is neither enactable nor enforceable.

Enacted (en-əktəd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹.]

1. Ordained by legislative authority.

1579 *FULKE Heskins' Parl.* 68 It cannot be an enacted truth, without the consent of the higher house. 1863 *FR. KEMBLE Resid. Georgia* 253 Enacted statutes on which this detestable system is built. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 64 We judge by the datum of enacted law.

2. Performed (as on the stage); also, carried out in action, performed, perpetrated.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 7/1, I can seem no better to them then a piece of highly inacted folly. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* i. ii, Conscience, anticipating time, Already runs the enacted crime.

Enacting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb ENACT in various senses.

1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 83 The murmuring of his Subjects, upon the enacting of this Statute. 1782 *BURKE Penal L. agst. Irish Catholics Wks.* VI. 279 In the enacting of which [laws] they do not directly or indirectly vote.

Enacting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That enacts. *Enacting clauses* (of a statute): those in which new provisions are enacted, as distinguished from those which merely contain statements of fact or declarations of the existing law.

1644 *HUNTON Vind. Treat. Monarchy* v. 39 They have an enacting Authority. 1670-1 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 376 A long debate for bringing in an inacting clause. 1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* lxiii. 323 It stands in no need of a bill either enacting or declaratory. 1867 *Times* 27 Nov. 11/6 The enacting part warranted a dismissal.

Enaction (en-ə'kʃən). [f. as prec.: cf. ACTION.]

a. The action of enacting (a law); = ENACTMENT 1.

b. *concr.* = ENACTMENT 2.

1630 J. CRAVEN *Sermon* (1631) 14 Laudable enactings; but the misery is..lamentable executions. 1645 J. GOODWIN *Innocency Triumph.* 78 Without penall enactings against those that cannot obey. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 316 note, His endeavours to prevent the enactment of the stamp act. 1825 *WATERTON Wand. S. Amer.* iv. ii. 328 Many a vexatious enactment might be put in force. 1888 A. GUSTAFSON in *Voice* (N. Y.) 15 Mar. For the enactment of good laws we must have good law-makers.

Enactive (en-əktiv), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Relating to or concerned with the enactment of law; = ENACTING *ppl. a.*

1658 *BRAMHALL Schism Guarded* 271 (L.) An enactive statute regardeth only what shall be. 1831 *Daily News* 28 May 3/1 They had disposed of the enactive part of the Bill.

† **Enactize**, *v. Obs.* -1 Used for ENACT v.

1618 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* (1621) 1207 Lawes of vertue to enactize [riming with practice *sb.*].

Enactment (en-əktmənt). [f. ENACT v. + -MENT.]

1. The action of enacting (a law).

1817 *EARL LIVERPOOL Sp.* in *Evans Parl. Deb.* I. 586 The enactment of the present bill. 1818 *COBBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 604 The enactment of them only confirmed men in their opinion. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. App. 113 The laws of the State, as well of British as of Colonial enactment. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* viii. 169 The enactment of the Six Articles.

b. The state or fact of being enacted.

1885 *Law Times* 137/1 The draft Criminal Code..appears to be no..nearer to enactment than it was three years ago.

2. That which is enacted; an ordinance of a legislative authority, a statute.

1821 *SYD. SMITH Edin. Rev. Wks.* 1859 I. 334/2 A prison is a place where men..should be made unhappy by public lawful enactments. 1887 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 34 Many general enactments of this reign bear the same character of servility. 1882 *FRASER'S Mag.* Nov. 635 Glass manu-

factories were crippled by harassing enactments. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* v. § 2 (1882) 225 A crowd of enactments for the regulation of trade.

b. *pl.* The particular provisions of a law.

1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. 83 We know neither the occasion which gave rise to it, nor the precise nature and extent of its enactments. 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* II. x. (1852) 353 The enactments were such as might be expected to follow a preamble of this sort.

3. The acting of a part or character in a play.

rare - o. In mod. Dicts.

Enactor (en-əktər). Also 7 *enactor*, *ennactor*. [f. as prec. + -OR; cf. ACTOR.]

1. One who enacts (a law, etc.).

1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 27 The lawes of the Highest Enactor of all decrees. 1695 *BR. PATRICK Comm. Gen.* i. 1 The enactor of their laws. 1861 *WILSON & GEIKIE Mem. E. Forbes* i. 13 The enacters of this law.

2. One who enacts (a part, scene, ceremony, incident, or transaction).

1829 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 45 The enacters and applauders..of the first and greatest crime. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 37 Skilful enactor of rites.

Enactory (en-əktəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.]

Concerned with or relating to the enactment of law.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 226 Whether Lord Aberdeen's bill were enactory..or declaratory. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM 10 *Yrs. Police Judge* xii. 83 'Laws and Resolves', enactory and re-enactory.

† **Enacture**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -URE.] ? Carrying into act, fulfilment.

1604 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. ii. 207 (Qq.) The violence of either grief or joy Their own enactures [f. enactors], with themselves destroy.

† **Enage**, *v. Obs.* Also 6-7 *inage*. [f. EN-1 + AGE; cf. OF. *enaagier* to declare (one) to be of full age.] *trans.* To make old; to give the appearance of age to.

Hence *Enaged ppl. a.*, grown old, inveterate.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 68 Famine should..inage thee. 1594 *Zepheria* xvi, Disdain should thus enage thy brow! 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. ii. i. (1605-7) I. 276 Neuer frost, nor snow, nor slipp'rie ice The Fields enag'd. 1631 *Celestina* i. 20 O inaged vertue!

Enaid: see EN-*pref.* 3.

† **Enair**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. EN-1 + AIR *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To 'air'.

1602 *DAVIES Wittes Pilgr.* Nij, Who, when she lists (with Balme-breath's Ambrosie) Shee it [her tongue] enaires in Prose or Poesy.

Enaliosaur (en-ə'li-ɔsɔr). [f. Gr. *ἐνάλιος* of the sea + *σαῦρος* lizard.] A 'marine lizard': a designation applied to the gigantic fossil reptiles (allied to the crocodiles) forming the orders *Sauropterygia* and *Ichthyopterygia*.

1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man* xx. 403 Remains of an enaliosaur..in the coal of Nova Scotia.

Enaliosaurian (en-ə'li-ɔsɔr-i-ən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the Enaliosaur.

1860 *GOSSE Rom. Nat. Hist.* 361 The possibility of the present existence of the Enaliosaurian type. 1860 *ATHENÆUM* 22 Dec. 875 The Enaliosaurian hypothesis. 1871 *HARTWIG Subterr. W.* ii. 20 Enaliosaurian reptiles.

B. *sb.* = ENALIOSAUR.

1837 *Penny Cycl.*, *Enaliosaurians*. fossil marine animals.

1881 *GRANT ALLEN Vignettes fr. Nat.* viii. 72 The sea swarmed with gigantic enaliosaurians.

Enallage (en-ə'lædʒ). Also 7-8 *enallagy*, *enallagy*. [a. L. *enallagē*, a. Gr. *ἐναλλαγή* change, related to *ἐναλλάσσειν* to change.]

1. *Gram.* The substitution of one grammatical form for another, e.g. of sing. for pl., of present for past tense, etc.

1583 *FULKE Defence* 126 In the participle..is a manifest enallage or change of the gender. 1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 115 Their Grammarians make it (Elohim) an Enallage of Number..to express excellencie. 1656 *OWEN Wks.* 1851 VIII. 403 There may be an enallage of number, the nation for the nations. 1737 *WATERLAND Eucharist* (ed. 2) 373 Enallage of tenses, which is frequent in Scripture. 1832 in *WEBSTER*; and in mod. Dicts.

† 2. *Rhet.* (See quot.) *Obs.* - o

1736 *BAILEY, Enallage*, a figure whereby we change or invert the order of the terms in a discourse.

† **Enaluron**, *Her. Obs.* Also 8 *enalyron*. [perh. a. AFr. phrase **en aileron* (en in, by way of; *aileron* pinion, also bordering, braiding of a doublet). If the traditional explanation be correct, cf. ALERION.] A bordure charged with birds.

(According to Sir G. Mackenzie and Pory the word is an adv., = 'orlé', or in manner of a bordure', the use by English heralds from Leigh onwards being erroneous.)

1552 *LEIGH Armorie* (1597) 111 The fifth [Bordure] is called Enaluron, when it is occupied with any foule or bird. 1610 *GUILLEM Heraldry* i. v. (1660) 29 A bordure, Azure charged with Enaluron of Martlets. 1766 *PORY Heraldry* (1787), English armorists call a Bordure Enaluron if charged with eight birds. [And in mod. Dicts.]

|| **Enam** (ɪn-ə'm). *India.* Also *enaum*, *inām*, *inaām*. [Pers. (Arab.) *إنعام* *in-ə-ām*, lit. 'favour',

f. *نعم* *na-ama* to be happy, in 4th conj. *أنعم* *an-um* 18-

an *sama* to favour, bless.] A grant of land free of the land-tax due to the State as supreme landlord; also, the land so held.

1803 DK. WELLINGTON in Gurwood *Desp.* V. 361 The Rajah gave him a village in enaum. 1850 W. H. MORLEY *Anat. Digest* I. 302/1 An Inaamdār is not competent to alienate any part of his Inaām. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 240 Short-sighted sovereigns .. granted away an enormous quantity of land in enaum.

Enamber: see EN- prefix¹ 1 b.

Enambush: see EN- prefix¹ 1.

|| **Enamdar.** India. [a. Pers. انعامدار in *enām-dār*, f. in-*enām* ENAM + *dār*, stem of داشتن *dāsh-tan* to hold.] One who holds an ENAM; an assignee of land free of land-tax.

1850 [see ENAM]. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 52 The dispossessed enamdar .. nurse[s] a sullen .. vengeance against us. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 8 Feb. 4/4 What can his views be upon .. ryotwarree, Enamdars, Indian taxation?

Enamel (enæmél), *sb.* Forms: 5 innamyl, 6 inamel, 1, enamell, 7 enammell, 7- enamel. [f. ENAMEL *v.*; the etymological senses are 'means of enamelling'; 'process or result of enamelling'; the former includes the sense of AMEL *sb.*, which became obs. in 18th c.]

1. A semi-transparent or opaque composition of the nature of glass, applied by fusion to metallic surfaces, either to ornament them in various colours, or to form a surface for encaustic painting; also (in 19th c.) used as a lining for culinary vessels, etc.

1463 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 35 A ruby with iiij labellys of white innamyl. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* 1. (1594) 208 All works of gold, silver, and inammell. 1668 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 44 Silver, to fill with a certain encaustic or black enamel. 1718 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 193 Being finely ground, it is used by the Goldsmiths for Enamel. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* i. ii. (1871) 5 Wild hyacinths .. spread like patches of blue enamel. 1875 URZ *Dict. Arts* I. 277 The enamel of these saucepans is quite free from lead.

b. *fig.*; formerly with notion of an additional or perfecting adornment; now chiefly with reference to the hardness and polish of enamel.

a 1680 S. CHARNOCK in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.*, Ps. cxxxv. 13 Unchangeableness is the thread that runs through the whole web; it is the enamel of all the rest. 1678 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Ded.*, Those Truths .. are the enamel and beauty of our Churches. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton, Ess.* (1851) I. 14 None of the hard and brilliant enamel of Petrarch in the style. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 35 A genuine love of painting and sculpture .. formed a fine and hard enamel over their character.

c. A glassy 'bead' formed by the blowpipe.

d. In recent use applied to any composition employed to form a smooth hard coating on any surface (*e.g.* on pottery, wood, leather, paper, etc.). Cf. ENAMEL *v.* 2.

2. *Phys.* [after *Fr. email*.] The substance which forms the hard glossy coating of teeth; the similar substance forming the coating of the bony scales of ganoid fishes.

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. iii. § 2 The Teeth are surrounded with a hard Substance, the Enamel. 1788 A. MONRO *Anatomy* 114 Each tooth is composed of its *cortex*, or enamel, and an internal bony substance. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 586 Fishes of this order [Ganoidians] are covered by angular scales, composed internally of bone, and coated with enamel. 1863 *Land. Rev.* 10 Jan. 35/2 To nations good manners are what modesty is to chastity, or enamel to the teeth. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vii. 250 The enamel is the hardest structure in the human body and almost entirely a mineral, containing but two per cent. of animal substance.

3. An artistic work executed in enamel; an enamel-painting.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 253 The leather drinking-cup, helmet, and enamels, bespeak a thegn of high rank. 1863 SIR G. SCOTT *Glean. Westm. Ab.* 61 The execution of these enamels is truly exquisite. 1865 *Reader* Mar. 278/2 Henry Bone .. for a single enamel .. is said to have received 2,200 guineas.

4. *transf. (poet. and rhetorical)* Applied to any smooth and lustrous surface-colouring (sometimes with added notion of varied colours); *esp.* to verdure or flowers on the ground.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* (J.), Down from her eyes welled the pearls round Upon the bright enamel of her face. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reflec.* iv. 1. (1675) 169 The various and curious Enamell of the Meadows. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* iv. 113 On the green enamel of the plain Were shown me the great spirits. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Each & All* Wks. (Bohn) I. 399 The bubbles of the latest wave Fresh pearls to their enamel gave. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 51 Leaf's enamel, blossom's beauty.

b. *attrib.*, and *Comb.*, as *enamel-colour*, *-lining*, *-manufactory*, *-painting*, *-plate*, *-powder*, *-work*; also *enamel-kiln*, a kiln for firing porcelain that has been printed on the glaze; *enamel-painting*, the production of a picture by fusing vitrifiable colours laid on a metal surface; *enamel-paper*, paper covered with a glazed metallic coating. Also (in dental anatomy), *enamel-cell*, one of the cells of the *enamel-organ*, sometimes called col-

lectively 'enamel-membrane'; *enamel-outicle*, that which covers the outer surface of the enamel; *enamel-germ*, a portion of thickened epithelium, which afterwards develops into the *enamel-organ*.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 114 To prepare the flux for *enamel-colours. 1881 *Porcelain Wks. Worcester* 30 Its true character is revealed after it has passed through the *enamel kiln. 1884 *Daily News* 24 July 6/3 The *enamel linings of cooking utensils used in the Royal Navy. 1754 Bp. Pococke *Travels* (1889) II. 69 The china and *enamel manufactory at Battersea. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 558 Enamel developed from the *enamel organ. 1847 Ld. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. Introd. 209 Miniature and *enamel painting. 1875 URZ *Dict. Arts* II. 272 All enamel paintings are in fact, done on either copper or gold. 1845 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth* 267 The *enamel plates in the elephant's grinder. 1875 URZ *Dict. Arts* II. 273 The *enamel powder is spread with a spatula. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 6 An *enamel-work of the ancient arms of Florence. 1879 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 312 Of enamel-work you have splendid relics in the monument of William de Valence.

Enamel (enæmél), *v.* Forms: 4 enaumayl, (4-5 enamal, -el, -yl, 5 annamal), 4-6 enamyl, (5 enammell), 6-8 enamell, 7 en-, inammell(1), (enamol, inamol, 8 enamble), 4- enamel. [ad. AFR. *enamayller*, *enamelor* (1313 in Godef.), f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *amayl*, AMEL *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To inlay or encrust (metal) with a vitreous composition (see ENAMEL *sb.*) applied to the surface by fusion. Also *absol.*

In early use chiefly denoting the inlaying or partial covering of a metallic surface in order to ornament it by the contrast between the colour of the enamel and that of the metal; afterwards applied to the process of entirely covering metals with enamel, to form a ground for painting in vitrifiable colours, or for any ornamental or economic purpose.

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1457 Brende golde .. enaumaylde with axer. c 1400 MAUNDEV. xix. 219 Foules, alle of gold, & richly wrought & enameled. 1420 in *E. E. Wills* 41 & b' enap of p' couerle ys an-amylde with blew. c 1440 Sir Degrev. 634 Anamelede with azure. 1458 Test. Ebor. (1855) II. 226 Silver that is enameled. 1c 1475 Sgr. love Degre 146 Your chaynes enameled many a folde. 1503 *Privy Purse Elis. of York* (1830) 96 A payre of small knyves inamylde for the Quenes owne use. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 38 Jewels of gold inamell and set with stones of worth. a 1691 BOYLE (J.), It were foolish to colour or enamel upon the glasses of telescopes. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxii. 112 A large bouquet of jewels made like natural flowers .. well set and enameled. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 122 It will become fit to enamel with on gold or other metals. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 40 A piece of dial plate enameled black. 1873 YEATS *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 211 Kitchen utensils of tin and iron are enameled.

b. To inlay or cover metal surfaces with (figures or ornaments of enamel); to portray with enamel.

1494 FAYAN VII. 538 And therein imagery grauen & enameled moste curiouslye. 1556 *Lanc. Wills* I. 88 A ring of gold wth letters one y^e outside enameled. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 260 A golden triangle .. on which is enameled the image of the virgin Mary.

c. *transf.* To variegate like enamelled work; to adorn or beautify (any surface) with rich and varied colours.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. vi. 143 The countrey thereof was enamelled with pleasant rivers. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxix. (1663) 156 The Lord .. enamels the Firmament with stars. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xxvi. 4 Spring ne'er enamell'd fairer meads than thine. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* ix. 298 Millions of flowers of the most brilliant hues enamel the earth. 1875 J. BENNET *Winter Medit.* II. xi. 387 In Corsica the roadside in the valleys .. is enamelled with the purple Cyclamen.

† d. *fig.* To adorn magnificently; to impart an additional splendour to what is already beautiful; to embellish superficially.

1593 NASH *Christ's Tears* 63 You [preachers] count it prophane to arte-enamel your speech. 1597 INGMETHORPE *Serm.* 2 *John* Ep. Ded., You have enamell, as it were, and embroidered that ground benefite with infinite other kindneses. 1599 NASH *Lent. Stoffe* (1871) 35, I might enamel and hatch over this device more artificially. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* x. 97 And being enamelled with that beautiful Doctrine of good Workes too. 1670 EVELYN in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1057 How do such Persons enamel their Characters, and adorne their Titles with lasting and permanent honors!

2. In various extended uses (see ENAMELLED).

a. To apply a vitreous glaze by fusion to 'surfaces of any kind, *e.g.* pottery).

b. To cover (any material, *e.g.* wood, paper, cardboard, leather) with a smooth polished coating resembling enamel.

† c. Used by Holland as transl. of L. *inurere*: To 'burn in' the colours (applied with wax crayons) in encaustic painting. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 546 As touching the feat of setting colours with wax, and enamelling with fire. *Ibid.*, And to inamel by the means of fire.

d. As a cosmetic process: To apply certain preparations to (the face) in order to impart an appearance of smoothness to the skin.

1868 N. & Q. 68 Enamelling the face. This practice .. is partly described in a fragment of Ovid

Enamellar, enamelar (enæmélār), *a.* [f. ENAMEL *sb.* + -AR.] Consisting of enamel, resembling enamel; smooth, glossy.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Enamelled, enameled (enæmæld), *ppl. a.* [f. ENAMEL *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Ornamented or covered with enamel, or with a glossy coating resembling enamel. *Enamelled board*: cardboard with a glazed surface. *Enamelled leather*: a glazed leather used for boots, for parts of carriages, etc. *Enamelled photograph*: a photograph on metal or pottery, covered with a thin layer of enamel; also (in recent use) a photograph on paper, overlaid with a film of gelatine.

1601 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iii. (1651) 474 Inamelled jewels on their necks. 1740 SWIFT *Will* Wks. 1745 VIII. 384 The enamelled silver plates to distinguish bottles of wine by. 1864 S. BRETON *Dict. Univ. Inform.* 712 Enamelled culinary utensils are now both cheap and common. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram.* Art 39 Walls entirely cased with enamelled tiles of deep blue.

b. *Phys.* Of teeth, etc.: Having a coating of enamel. See ENAMEL *sb.* 3.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 68 The enamelled scales of Ganoides. 1873 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 423 There are always two sets of enamelled teeth.

2. Having naturally a hard polished surface, resembling enamel.

1590 SHAKS. *Mid. N. H.* i. 255 And there the snake throws her enamell'd skinn. 1591 — *Two Gent.* II. vii. 28 He makes sweet musicke with th' enamell'd stones. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 101 Those [shells] acquire a glazed or enamelled surface, like the couries.

3. Beautified with various colours.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. i. v. 20 Delighting themselves in the enamelled walks. 1633 MILTON *Arcades* 84 O'er the smooth enamelled green .. Follow me. 1760 J. SCOTT *Elegy* Poet. Wks. (1786) 29 Blows not a flow'et in th' enamell'd vale. 1860 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Holmby House* 337 The enamelled meadows .. of that fairland.

† b. *fig.* Ornate. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. i. 112 Inamell'd speakers .. condemned others as barbarous and ignorant. 1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* Ep. Ded., I have not affected enamell'd phrases.

Enameller, enameler (enæmélār), [f. ENAMEL *v.* + -ER.] One who enamels, or executes enamelled work.

1623 COCKERAM, An Enameller, *Encasticke*. 1761 (title) The Life of Theodore Gardelle, Limner and Enameller. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 64 You may employ funnels formed at an enameller's lamp. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. vii. 251 Enamellers of tiles are rising in general estimation.

Enamelling, enameling (enæmélīng), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 Sc. *enamelyne*. [f. ENAMEL *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. a. The action or process of covering or adorning with enamel. b. *concr.* A covering or ornamentation of enamel. Also *attrib.*

Enamelling-furnace, a furnace for fusing the coating of enamel on earthenware, glass, etc. *Enamelling-lamp*, a lamp with blowpipe attached for ornamenting glass with enamel.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 127 Thei schulden leie rather blew enamelling than reed or whijt. 1550 LYNDSEY *Spr. Mel-dram* 123 Wks. 1879 I. 163 Of gold [was] an garland of her heid Decorit with enamelyne. 1659 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 286, I went to one Mark Antonio, an incomparable artist in enamelling. 1688 R. HOLME *Armorv.* III. 382/1 An enamelling point .. is for the ordering and setting Anmell .. in its place. 1729 Sir J. CLERK in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* III. 258 A sort of enamelling on the gold socket. c 1760 IBBOTS in *Times* (1884) 18 Apr. 4/3 Many curiosities of bronzes, enamellings, miniatures, etc. 1828 BEWICK *Mem.* 56 The latter taught his brother .. enamelling and painting. 1868 *Times* 22 Sep. 9/4 Cosmetics, bath preparations and enamelling.

2. *fig.*

15.. Ld. BURLEIGH *Advice to Q. Elis.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 277 A fair enamelling of a terrible danger.

attrib. 1823 MOORE *Rhymes on Road Ext.* vii. 49 The small, enamelling touch Of smooth Carlino.

Enamellist (enæmélīst), [f. ENAMEL *v.* + -IST.] An artist in enamel.

1885 *Mag. Art* Sept. 479/2 The pale fawn-colour employed by the great enamellists of the age.

† **Enamélure**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ENAMEL *v.* + -URE.] An enamelling, covering of enamel.

c 1430 *Pilg. Lyf Manhode* i. xcv. (1869) 51 Eche of them was enamelled, and in each enamélure ther was propre scripture.

|| **Enamorado**, *Obs.* [Sp., f. *enamorar* to ENAMOUR] = INAMORATO.

1677 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 74 (T.) An enamorado neglects all other things to accomplish his delight.

† **Enamorate, v.** *Obs. rare.* [f. It. *innamorare* 'to enamour, to fall in love' (Florio).] *trans.* To inspire with love.

Hence *Enamoring ppl. a.* Also *Enamoration*, ecstasy of love.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sf. Dict.*, *Enamorar*, to enamorate. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* vi. 297 The place and object which made him first grow enamored. a 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 112 Still upon my Spirit stream, In sweet enamouring Beam. *Ibid.* *Damoret* Wks. 1721 IV. 529, I felt enamourations sweet.

† **Enamorate, a.** and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 7 *enamore*, *-ourite*. [ad. It. *innamorato*: see prec.] *A. adj.* Enamoured. *B. sb.* A lover.

Hence *Enamorately, adv.*

1607 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid Exch.* i. Wks. 1874 I. 21, I am a poor enamorate. 1614 COOKE *City Gallant* in Hazl. *Dodley* II. 289 A kind enamoret I did strive to prove. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iii. Is this no small servitude for an enamourite to be every hour combing his head? 1599 NASH *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 38 A third writes passing enamorately, of the nature of white-meats.

Enamorate, enamorata, obs. forms of INAMORATO, INAMORATA.

1756 *Connoisseur* cxxiv. 21, I have lately taken a survey of the numerous tribe of Enamorators. c 1763 *Babler* (1767) I. 164 No. 39 Various were the tricks related of this unhappy enamorate. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) IV. 1317 Thinking it would be a bad precedent, and an encouragement to other enamouratoes. 1812 R. H. in *Exam.* 25 May 327/2 The kissing of a girl by two enamouratoes. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. iv. 198 One of his little fair enamorates, or 'catch crumbs' such as live in the halo of all great men.

Enamour (enæ'mau), *v.* Forms: 4-5 *anamo(u)r*, -er, 4-9 *enamor* (6 *ennamor*), 5 *enamor*, 7 *enamore*, *inamor*, -our, 4- *enamour*. [a. OF. *enamour-er*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *amour* love (see AMOUR); equivalent formations are Pr., Sp., l'g. *enamorar*, lt. *innamorare*.]

1. *trans.* To inspire or inflame with love. Chiefly pass. To be enamoured: to be in love. Const. of, + on, + upon, with. Also fig.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8170 A grete mayster and a syre Was enamoured so on hyre. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1606 She wex enamoured vpon this man. 1494 FAYAN VI. clxxvii. 174 Of this Lowys, it is testified . . . that he shulde enamoure hymselfe vpon a menchon (i.e. nun). 1530 PALSGR. 532/1 She hath as many craftes to enamour a foole upon her as any queene in this towne. 1540 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 2 Cor. iii. 8 So is oure soule euerye daye more and more secretlye enamoured. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. IV.* i. 82 Me-thought I was enamoured of an Asse. a 1666 W. SCLATER *Sermons Experimental* (1638) 210 Methinks, therefore, that I might enamore you of love towards this mercy of God in Christ Jesus. 1699 *Donne Whitsond. Serms.*, Gen. i. 2 Wks. 1839 I. 58 Lord, thou hast enamoured me, made me in love. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 211 Should she . . . Descend with all her winning charms begirt To enamour. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Solitude* 5 With her mien she enamours the brave. 1801 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* I. 336 It appears that he was much enamoured of one of the Koorg Rajah's sisters. 1858 LONGP. *Epineth.* x. Him whom thou dost once enamour. 1876 BROWNING *La Saisias* 32 Where that lady lives of whom enamoured was my soul.

2. In weaker sense: To charm, delight, fascinate. Chiefly pass. Const. of, + on, + with.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. i. 141 Mine care is much enamored of thy note. 1647 *SALTmarsh Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 107 Those only graces that the world can . . . be enamoured on in God's people. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 11 Whether . . . Anger . . . Revenge . . . Wantonness . . . could have at all affected or enamoured the mind of the same Socrates. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 55 Lord Davers himself is become enamoured of your Letters. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 83 They are so much enamoured of your fair and equal representation. 1866 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 262, I am not so much enamoured of the first and third subjects.

3. To desire passionately, fall in love with.

1844 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 445 The pining spirit Which doth enamour immortality.

Enamoured (enæ'mau'd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Full of the passion of love; in love. Also, in weaker sense, charmed, fascinated.

a 1631 *Donne Poems* (1650) 38 Th' inamoured fish will stay. 1665 GLANVILLE *Septs. Sci.* xiv. 83 The enamoured Intellect. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. xxxvi. 268 This Glass was . . . set in our Lord himself, with such an enamoured communication of himself. 1799 STEELE *Tatler* No. 27 6 Love . . . had that Effect on this enamoured Man. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* i. 85 Where the enamoured sunny light Brightens her that was so bright. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. viii. viii. 23 The enamoured princess could not endure life without him. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 82 The enamoured Venus.

Hence **Enamouredness**, *rare*. a 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 56 Sensual loves, or enamouredness of any earthly person or thing. 18. Mrs. C. CLARKE *On Coriolanus* ii. 164 Among the most intense utterances of spousal enamouredness.

Enamouring (enæ'moaring), *ppl. a.* [f. ENAMOUR *v.* + -ING.] That enamours; lovely.

1669 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. 8. 3. 265 The . . . enamouring invitations he makes to us. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 460 They enjoy . . . infinite and enamouring perfections. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) III. 392 He . . . grasped at the most enamouring Proposals of Sin.

Enamourite: see ENAMORATE *sb.*

Enamourment (enæ'ma'ment), [f. ENAMOUR *v.* + -MENT; cf. OF. *enamourment*.] The state of being enamoured.

a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 25 Pure like the Saints Enamourments above. 1886 J. PAYNE tr. *Boccaccio's Decamerone* II. 23 The countess, beginning with her first enamourment.

[**Enanation**: given in some mod. Dicts. with a reference to R. Brown *Botany* (1874) where it is a misprint for ENATION.]

Enanger, Enangle: see EN- *pref.* 1. 2, 1.

Enantiopathy (enæ'nti,opæ'pik), *a. Med.* [f. as next + -IOG.] Of or pertaining to ENANTIOPATHY; that acts by causing effects contrary to those of the disease.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 513 The . . . enantiopathic . . . opposes contrary to contrary. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Enantiopathy (enæ'nti,opæ'pik), *Med.* [as if ad. Gr. *ἐναντιόπαθεια*, f. *ἐναντιόπαθος* of contrary properties, f. *ἐναντίος* opposite + *πάθος* feeling.] An occasional synonym of ALLOPATHY; the treatment of disease by contraries.

1854 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discussions* App. iii. C. 682 Enantiopathy, and not homœopathy, is the true medicine of minds. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Enantiosis (enæ'nti,ō'sis), *Rhet.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐναντιώσις*, f. *ἐναντίος* -*εἶναι* to oppose, f. *ἐναντίος* contrary.] A figure of speech in which the opposite is meant to what is said; irony.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 118 *Enantiosis*, a figure when we speak . . . by a contrary. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Enantiosis*, contrariety; a Rhetorical Figure. In mod. Dicts.

Enantyr: see ENAUINTER.

Enapt, enarbour: see EN- *prefix* 1. 2.

Enarch (enæ'nt), *v. Obs.* Cf. INARCH. [f. EN-1 + ARCH *sb.*; cf. OF. *enarchier*.] *a. trans.* To build or set in the form of an arch. *b.* To arch in or over, draw an arch over. *c. Her.* In pass. of a chevron: To have an arch within its inner angle. Hence **Enarched** *ppl. a.*

c 1430 *LYDG. Storr. Thebes* (E. E. T. S.) 1253 A porche bilt of square stonys ful myghtly enarched. 1562 LEIGH *Armore* (1597) 105 b, The felds Argent, a Cheuerson enarched. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. (1632) 705 Enarching the ayre with a spatious Rainebow. 1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. (1611) 57 Sometimes enarched sometimes reversed. 1631 *Weever Anc. Fun. Mon.* 842 This enarched Monument.

Enarching *ubl. sb.*, variant of INARCHING.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Grafting*, Grafting by . . . Enarching. 1874 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 117 Grafting by enarching.

Enargite (enæ'ndzait), [f. Gr. *ἐνεργής* clear (from its cleavage being apparent) + -ITE.] A black sulph-arsenide of copper, of metallic lustre.

1852 SHEPARD *Min.* 350 Enargite . . . massive, granular or columnar.

Enarm, v. Obs. [a. OF. *enarme-r* to arm, f. *en-* in + *armer* to arm; cf. ANARMED.] = ARM *v.* 1. *trans.* To put into arms; to fit or equip with armour or weapons. Also *refl.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1351 He was en-armed ful stronge. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. vii. The nauye . . . Well enarmed and richely vitayled. 1500-80 DUNBAR *Lament Makaris* vi. Anarmit vnder [Maitland M.S. enarmit baith with] helme and scheld. c 1565 LINDESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 66 We exhort your Majesty to enarm yourself. 1564 HUDSON tr. *Du Bartas Judith* i. 371 (1613) (D.) While shepherds they enarme vnus'd to danger. 1830 J. MAYNE *Siller Gyn* 128 Dumfries, in mony a chosen band, Enarm'd appears.

b. fig. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 623 Thei wol . . . his courage enarme. 1541 BECON *News out of Heaven* Wks. (1843) 46 And the better enarm himself with courageous valiance to fight against the crafty and subtle assaults of his enemy [the Devil]. 1581 ANDRESON *Serm. Paules Crosse* 61 Our wicked nature . . . enarmeth hautie contempt against them.

2. *transf.*

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 910 The vesare, be aventaile, enarmed so faire. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 502 And hete eke wol thi hous enarme. 1496 *Bk. St. Alban's, Fishing* 27 The carpe . . . is . . . stronge enarmyd in the mouthe.

3. *Cookery.* To lard, garnish with bacon.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 29 The crane is enarmed ful wele . . . With larde of porke. 1494 FAYAN VII. 599 Bore hedes in castells of golde and enarmed.

4. *Her.* To depict in various colours the arms (beak, hoofs, tusks, etc.) of a bird or beast. Also *transf.* (nonce-use), to describe as if heraldically the 'arms' of (a hawk).

14. *Praise of Vere* 74 in *Todd Illust. Gower & Chauc.* 306 [His ancestry] Beryth hym [the boar] azure enarmyd with gold. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* A vij b. To begynne at hir fete and goo vpwarde as knyghtis been harnesse and armed, & so we shall enarme her [the hawk]. 1818 in *Tond.*

Hence **Enarmed** *ppl. a.*, furnished with armour, equipped for battle.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* xxx. 12262 In company with knyghtes enarmit. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 222 With the hole bandis of French men enarmed. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 93 Requiring support of enarmit men for defence of the King's caus.

Enarm, var. of INARM, to embrace.

Enarme (enæ'im), [a. OF. *enarme* buckler-strap.] The strap by which a shield or buckler was held on the arm.

1885 H. DILLON ed. *Fairholt's Costume* Gloss. s.v.

Enarme(e), *Obs.* [f. OF. *enarmer* to arm (see ENARM *v.*); Godef. cites *masse enarmee* armed body.] = ARMY.

c 1430 *LYDGATE Bochas* (1558) I. viii. 112 She bad Barach . . . that he shoulde a great enarme take. But he for drede thys journey gan forsake. *Ibid.* III. x. 36 Thename of Xerxes to sustene, This woman faught lyke a fell woluesse. *Ibid.* III. xxi. 3 With him he had a full great enarmee, Chose out of Cartage in stele armed bryght.

Enarmoure, *Sc. Obs. rare* -1. [f. ENARM *v.*, after *armour*.] Armour; a suit of armour.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. ix. 57 Of als mony enarmouris spulzeit cleue.

Enarrable, *a. Obs. rare*. Also 5 *enarrabulle*. [ad. L. *enarrābilis*, f. *enarrāre*: see next.] That may be related or told.

1623 COCKERAM II, Which may bee Declared, *Narratib.* *Enarrable*.

11 Used by mistake for *innarrable* [ad. L. *innarrābilis*], that cannot be described.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 47 This gold smyth . . . wyth an enarrabulle gestur . . . joyde to my leder. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xlv. 762/2 This day haue I seen thynges enarrable.

Enarrate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *enarrāt* -*ppl.* stem of *enarrāre*, f. *ē-* out + *narrāre* to relate.] *trans.* To tell out clearly.

1790 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 41 The causes . . . it would be useless here to enarrate.

Enarration, *Obs.* Also 6 *enarration*. [ad. L. *enarrātiō-em*, n. of action f. *ē-narrā-re*: see prec.]

1. An exposition, a commentary.

1562-97 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 48/2 Heraclitus . . . first began to write . . . enarrations upon the new testament. 1570 BULLINGSLY *Euclid* i. xxvi. 37 As witnesseth Eudemus in his booke of Geometrical enarrations. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps. cl. comm.*, S. Augustin in the conclusion of his Enarrations or Sermons upon the Psalmes, explicateth a mysterie. 1647 TORSHEL *A. Designe* 8 The Ancients framed their Commentaries, Enarrations, Scholies, etc.

2. A description, detailed story or narrative.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xvii. 7 There is [in the Apocalypse] . . . an enarration of the beast. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 68 An Anatomical Enarration of the . . . compounding parts of these limbs. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 802 In that enarration which is written, concerning the Rich man and Lazarus. 1717 DAVID WILKINS in *Monk Life of Bentley* (1833) II. 21 The whole discourse contained . . . nothing but an enarration of his performances. 1866 G. S. FABER *Difficulties of Romanism* (1853) 301 Augustine's Enarrations on the Psalmes.

Enarrative, *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *enarrāt* -*ppl.* stem of *enarrāre*: see ENARRATE and -IVE; cf. *narrative*.] *a.* A story, tale. *b.* An argument, reasoning.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 256 Me to perswade with wrang enarrative Lufe to abstene. *Ibid.* 757 Thay all hard Venus enarrative.

Enarrator, *Obs.* [a. L. *enarrātor*, agent-n. f. *enarrā-re*: see ENARRATE.] He who proclaims or tells forth clearly.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxiv. (1660) 241 Not . . . only a Spectator, but also a . . . Zealous Enarrator of his Wisdome.

Enarthrodial (enæ'prō'diāl), *a. Anat.* [f. mod.L. *enarthrōdia* (f. Gr. *ἐν* in + *άρθρῶδια* ARTHRODIA) = ENARTHROSIS + -AL.] Of the nature of, or belonging to, the ball-and-socket joint.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 884/1 A true enarthrodial or cotyloid articulation is developed. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 71 An enarthrodial or ball-and-socket joint.

Enarthrosis (enæ'prō'sis), *Anat.* [a. Gr. *ἐνάρθρωσις* jointing in, f. *ἐνάρθρω* jointed. Cf. *arthrosis*.] The jointing of the ball-like head of a bone into a socket; the ball-and-socket joint.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* vi. xlii. (1678) 166 Enarthrosis, when the head of a bone is wholly received in the cavity of another. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 249 The superior round Head of this Bone of the Arm is articulated by Enarthrosis, with the Glenoid Cavity of the Scapula. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxiv. 412 M. Latreille calls the articulation of the head in this genus Apoderus Enarthrosis. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 33 The . . . needs of these limbless animals (Ophidia) are met by the 'ball and socket' articulation or enarthrosis of the procoelian bodies of their vertebrae.

Enascent (inæ'sent), *a. rare*. [ad. L. *enāscēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *enāsci*, f. *ē-* out + *nāsci* to be born.] That is just coming into being. Also *fig.*

1745 WARBURTON *Occas. Refl.* II. Wks. (1811) 385 An enascent equivocation. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 61 The new annals of enascent time. *Ibid.* i. iv. 489 Enascent leaves expand.

Enatant, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *enātant-em*, pr. pple. of *enātā-re* to float up, f. *ē-* out + *nātāre* to swim.] Floating up, coming to the surface.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renov's Disp.* 552 Then should . . . the enatant bran [be] received into a sieve.

Enatation, *Obs. rare* -2. [ad. L. *enātiō-em*, n. of action f. *enātāre* to swim out.] A swimming out, an escape by swimming.

1731-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Enaté (ē'net), *a. Phys.* [ad. L. *enāt-us*, pa. pple. of *enāsci*, f. *ē-* out + *nāsci* to be born.] That has grown out: said of the apophysis of a bone.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 176 The Enate parts . . . or the Apophyses of the bones. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Enation (inē'jōn), *Bot.* [ad. L. *enātiō-em* outgrowth, f. *enāsci*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1845 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3 (1880) 179 Outgrowths, mostly from the anterior or sometimes posterior face of organs = Enation.

Enaunter, *conj. Obs. rare*. Also 4 *enantyr*. [A variant of *an*, *in*, *on* *aunter*, Fr. *en aventure*: see ADVENTURE *sb.* 1 c.] In case that; lest by chance.

c 1307 *Coer de Lion* 484 Enantyr hym tydde swylyk a chance. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 200 Anger nould let him speake to the tree, Enaunter his rage mought cooled bee. 1599 *Mar Martine* 5 For men of literature t'endite so fast, them doth not sitte, Enaunter in them, as in thee, their pen outrun thair witte.

† **Enavigate**, *v.* Obs.—^o [ad. L. *enavigāt* ppl. stem of *enavigāre* to sail over, f. *ē* out + *navigāre* to sail.] *trans.* To sail out or over.
1643 in COCKERAM. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.
Hence **Enavigation**.

1731-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Enasure: see **EN-pref.** 1 2.

Enb-, obs. spelling of **EMB-**.

† **Enbaising**, *vbl. sb.* Obs. In 4 enbais-synge, enbasshinge. [corrupt var. of *abaissing*, *Abashing*.] Abashment, dismay.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. l. 109 A grete meruayle and an enbaising [v. r. enbasshinge] wipouten ende [L. *infiniti* *sinopsis*].

† **Enbanned**, *ppl.* Obs. [Etymology and meaning obscure: Mätzner compares Pr. *enbanamen* a kind of defensive work, f. *en-* (see **EN-**) + *bana* horn.] ? Fortified.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1458 Couered cowpes. .as casteles arayed, Enbanned vnder batelment. c 1340 *Gen. & Gr. Knt.* 790 Enbanned vnder be abatayment.

† **Enbasted**, *ppl.* Obs. rare—¹. Of uncertain formation and meaning; the Parker Soc. editor explains 'basted' or steeped.

a 1555 PHILIPOT tr. *Curios Def.* in *Wks.* (1842) 375 The Holy Ghost, which may not . . permit the same [Scriptures] notwithstanding to be oppressed with superstition, and to be enbasted [L. *imbuti*] with vain opinions.

† **Enbene**, *v.* *Cookery.* Obs. Also **enbane**. [? var. of **EMBAIN** to bathe, steep.] *trans.* ? To baste; to steep.

c 1480 *Lib. Cure Coc.* 26 Enbene hit [a capon on the spit] wele with by ry3t honde. *Ibid.* 27 With 30lkes of eyren enbene hit [ho ox tonge] ay while bat hit rostes. c 1450 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier) 107 Take whit bred and lay it in a disse, and enbane it with wine. *Ibid.* 118 Enbane it with yolks of eggs.

Enbewte: see **EMBEAUTY**.

Enbibe, **enbibing**, obs. ff. **IMBIBE**, -ING.

† **Enblow**, *v.* Obs. rare. In 4 *pa. ppl.* **enblowid**, **enblawen**. [var. of **INBLOW v.**]

a. To inflate, puff up. b. To inspire.

1384 Wyclif *Serm. Ep. Jerome ix.* But perauenture Tullius is to be wenynd enblowid with the spirit of retorik. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 30 Bischopis, enblawen wip enuy of þe fendis temptacoun.

† **Enbord**, *v.* *Her.* Obs. [? f. Fr. phrase *en bord*.] = **BORDURE v.**

Hence **Enbording** *vbl. sb.* = **BORDURE sb.**

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* Bjb, A differens calde enbordynge. 1586 *Ferne Blas. Gentrie* 154 The thirde brother had his coate Enbarded. *Ibid.* 155 The fifth brother had his enbordinge chequeque of two tracts.

Enbrade, -brad(e), var. ff. **EMBRAID**, Obs.

[**Enbreame**, a misprint for *extreame*, **EXTREME**; in some Dicts with definition 'sharp, powerful'. 1577 *Northbrooke Dicing* (1843) 4 To . . indure the operation of enbreame purges.]

† **Enbreston**, Obs. rare—¹.

c 1450 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier) 87 Sethe it till it be on enbreston.

Enbusche, -busshe, obs. ff. of **AMBUSH**.

|| **Encadré**, *Crystallog.* [a. F. *encadré*, pa. ppl. of *encadrer* to frame, f. *en-* in + *cadre* a frame.] (See quot.)

1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 212 A crystal is named *encadré*, when it has facets which form kinds of squares around the planes of a more simple form already existing in the same species.

Encenia (*ensēniā*). Also 4 *encenia*, *en-cennia*, 5 *encenye*. [a. L. *encenia*, a. Gr. (rd) *ἐγκένια* dedication festival, f. *ἐν* in + *κένος* new.]

† 1. A renewal; a dedicatory festival.

138. Wyclif *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 105 Encennia is as myche as newinge in our speche. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) IV. 119 Þat halowynge [of the temple] is i-clepede Encenia.

2. The anniversary festival of the dedication of a temple or church: esp. (among the Jews) of the Temple at Jerusalem.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxxiv. (1495) 370 Encennia is the dedication and halowynge of a newe temple. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 285/1 The fest of Encenye . . was the dedycacion of the Temple. 1673 *Cave Prim. Chr.* i. vi. 124 The Encenia of the ancient Church are annual festivals in memory of the dedication of their particular Churches. 1721-1800 *Bailey, Encenia*, among Christians signifies the Consecration or Wake-days of Churches.

3. The annual Commemoration of founders and benefactors at Oxford University, held in June.

1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* II. 474 Jeremias Wells. spoke in verse in the first Encenia at the dedication of Sheldons Theater. 1870 *W. Collins Man & Wife* (1871) 466 App., The Vice-Chancellor announced that if the proceedings were interrupted any more the Encenia would be abruptly closed.

Encage, **incage** (*en-, inkē'dz*), *v.* [f. **EN-** 1, **IN-** + **CAGE sb.**; cf. Fr. *encager*.] *trans.* To confine in, or as in, a cage. Hence **Encaged**, *ppl. a.*

1593 *Shaks. 3 Hen. VI.* iv. vi. 12 Such a pleasure as incaged Birds conceive, When, etc. 1595 *Spenser Sonn.* lxxiii. Doe you him . . in your bosome bright . . encage. a 1631 *Downe Poems* (1635) 152 Bajazet encag'd, the shepherds scoffe. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* ii. xlii. A cave the winds encaging. 1633 *Earl Manx. Al Mondo* (1636) 101 Like as a Bird that hath beene long encaged. 1791 *Bentham Panopt.* 37 Noise, the only offence by which a man thus encaged could render himself trouble-

some. 1822 *Byron Ch. Har. l. lxxxii*, The generous soul. . Which the stern dotard deemed he could encage. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 675 The Æolus [is there] to recall and encage the tempestuous elements of strife. 1854 *Thackeray Newcomes* I. 114 The two little canary birds encaged in her window.

† **Encagement**, Obs. rare—¹. In 7 in-. [f. **prec.** + **-MENT**.] The state of being encaged.

1680 *Shelton Quix.* iv. xxi. 540 Your incagement, and as you imagine, enchantment, in that coop.

Encalendar: modernized spelling of **INCALENDAR v.**, Obs.

† **Encalf**, *a.* Obs. rare—¹. [f. phrase in calf: see **EN-pref.** 1.] Of a cow: That is in calf.

1556 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 90 To everye of the sonnes of Evan Haddocke my sonne in lawe one encalf qweye.

Encalm: see **EN-pref.** 1 2.

Encamp (*enkæmp*), *v.* Also 6-8 *incamp*. [f. **EN-** 1 + **CAMP sb.** 2.]

1. *trans.* In military sense: To form into a camp; to settle or lodge in a camp.

1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 618 He encamped his armye very stronglye, both with trenches and artillery. 1588 *Shaks. Tit. A.* v. ii. 126 Bid him encampe his Souldiers where they are. 1640 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* etc. 83 It is almost impossible that an army can lye incamp before a towne for the space of a whole yeere. 1727 *Pope, etc. Art Sinking* 110 The almighty encamping his regiments. 1748 *Anson Voy.* ii. xiii. (ed. 4) 369 There were large parties of them incamped in the woods. 1803 *Geo. Eliot Romola* (1880) I. ii. xxvi. 325 The terrible soldiery were encamped in the Prato.

† b. *refl.* Obs.

1549 *Cheke Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 15 Yee have . . encamped your selfe in field. 1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* iii. 27 Two such opposed Kings encampe them still.

c. *intr.* for *refl.*

1579 *Fenton Guicciard.* (1618) 111 The French men went to incampe in the wood of Inconato. 1596 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* iv. 82 What, is the King encamp'd? 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turke* (1638) 171 The young Emperor . . incamped in the same place where he before lay. 1759 *Robertson Hist. Scot.* I. vii. 500 The nobles encamped at St. Ninian's. 1858 *Knight Pop. Hist. Eng.* IV. 394 The Earl of Feversham . . encamped on this morass (Sedgemoor).

2. *transf. (intr. and pass.)* To lodge in the open in tents or other portable or improvised habitations.

1725 *De For Voy. round World* (1840) 261 We followed up the stream . . encamping each night. 1794 *Sullivan View Nat. II.* 191 De la Condamine . . was encamped months on the volcanos of Peru. 1815 *Moore Lalla R.* (1824) 170 The place where they encamped . . was the first delightful spot they had come to. 1855 *Emerson Misc., Tantalus Wks.* (Bohn) III. 321 We are encamped in nature, not domesticated.

† **Encamper**, Obs. rare. [f. **ENCAMP v.** + **-ER**.] One who encamps (soldiers); a tactician.

1598 *Barret Theor. Warres* v. iii. 152 The best Italian and Spanish encampers.

Encamping (*enkæmpin*), *vbl. sb.* Also *incamping*. [f. **ENCAMP v.** + **-ING** 1.]

1. The action of the vb. **ENCAMP**; an encampment. Also *attrib.*

1590 *Sir J. Smyth Disc. conc. Weapons* 48 Many encampings of armies . . dislodgings, marchings. 1604 *Edmonds Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 85 The Romaines reckened their journeyes with their army by their incampings. 1622 *Bacon Hen. VII.* 90 (R.) The French knew well enough how to make warre with the English by strong encampings. 1706 *Hearne Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.)* I. 214 A Camp, or place of Encamping. 1859 *Lang Wand. India* 310 Our incamping ground.

† 2. *Transl.* of Gr. *σπαρμός*: The distance between one encampment and another. Obs. rare.

1623 *Bingham Xenophon* 7 The River Euphrates . . was about 12 encampings from thence. 1655-60 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* (1701) 116/2 The distance of the place . . being one hundred twenty two Encampings.

Encampment (*enkæmpmēt*). Also 8 *incampment*. [f. **ENCAMP v.** + **-MENT**.]

1. The action of encamping; the state of being encamped.

1686 *Luttrell Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 381 The encampment of his majesties forces on Hounslow Heath. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 60 p. 9 The whole Art of Encampment. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. iii. 5 During our incampment in Dutch Brabant. 1774 *Goldsmith Grecian Hist.* I. 222 They were once more obliged to forsake culture for encampment. 1796 *Gibbon Decl. & F. I.* (R.), A square of about seven hundred yards was sufficient for the encampment of twenty thousand Romans. 1836 *W. Irving Astoria* II. 245 Two or three days after the encampment in the valley.

2. The place where a body of troops is lodged in tents or other temporary means of shelter, with or without intrenchments; = **CAMP sb.** 2. Also *attrib.* and *fig.*

1598 *Barret Theor. Warres* v. ii. 150 Strong encampments, if commodities be cut off, not much available. 1713 *Pope in Guardian* No. 173 p. 8 A green encampment yonder meets the eye, And loaded citrons bearing shields and spears. 1733 *Lediard Sethos* II. viii. 169 An incampment which was forming in haste. 1838 *Lytton Leila* i. i, The immense and murmuring encampment of the Spanish foe.

b. *transf.* The temporary quarters, formed by tents, vehicles, etc., occupied by a body of nomads or men on the march, travellers, etc.; = **CAMP sb.** 2. Also *fig.*

1725 *De For Voy. round World* (1840) 64 The creek . . where they had formed their encampment. 1825 *Bra-*

Jonathan III. 418 Signs of a small Indian encampment. 1864 *Lowell Fireside Trav.* 127 A lobster . . So old that barnacles had spread Their white encampments o'er its head. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 339/1 Encampments are common . . along the Thames.

† 3. A Masonic meeting. Obs.

1787 in *Burns' Wks.* (1856) II. 83 note, At a general encampment held this day, the following brethren were made Royal Arch Masons, viz.—Robert Burns, etc. 1876 *Woodford Kenning's Masonic Cyclop.* *Encampment*, the name formerly given to the assemblies of Masonic Knights Templar.

Encanker, **Encannibal**: see **EN-pref.** 1 2.

Enchanthis (*enkæn'pīs*). *Med.* Also 7 *enchanthis*, *enchanthe*. [a. Gr. *ἐγκανθίς* tumour in the inner corner of the eye, f. *ἐν* in + *κανθός* the corner of the eye.] 'A small red excrescence in the inner canthus of the eye, growing from the caruncula lacrymalis and semilunar fold of the conjunctiva' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1586 *Walter Bailey Preserv. Eye-sight* (1633) 16 Enchanthis is an excrescence of the same flesh which is in the greater Cantho. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Enchanthis*. 1685 *Cooke Marrow Chirurge.* (ed. 4) iv. § 2 i. 193 Enchanthe is an increase of the Glandule in the great corner of the Eye. 1708 in *Kersey*. 1721-1800 in *Bailey*. 1840 *Liston Surgery* (ed. 2) II. 312 Enchanthis is a tumour situated in the corner of the eye. 1847 in *Craig*; and in mod. Dicts.

Encap: see **EN-pref.** 1 2 b.

Encapsulate, **encapsulation**, var. forms of **INCAPSULATE**, -ATION.

Encapsule (*enkæpsul*), *v.* *Phys.* [f. **EN-** 1 + **CAPSULE**.] *trans.* To enclose in a capsule; cf. **CAPSULE** 2. Hence **Encapsuled** *ppl. a.*

1877 *F. Roberts Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) i. 64 It may become encapsuled by some dense tissue. 1885 *W. K. Parker Mam. Descent* (Hunt. Lect.) ii. 52 note, The bones and cartilages that encapsule it.

Encaptivate: see **INCAPTIVATE**, Obs.

† **Encaptive** (*enkæptiv*) Obs. Also 6-7 *incaptive*. [f. **EN-** 1 + **CAPTIVE a.**] To make into a captive; to captivate, enthrall.

1592 *Nashe P. Penitence* Bijb. These two Earth worms [Greediness and Niggardize] encaptivated this beautiful substance [gold]. 1599 — *Leuten Stoffe* 99 To . . encaptive him to her trenchour. 1605 *Daniel Trag. Philotas* i. ii. More than my incaptiv'd Fortune doth allow.

† **Encardion**, *Bot.* Obs.—^o [a. Gr. *ἐγκάρδιον* the heart or core of wood.] 'Old name for the pith of vegetables' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1727-31 in *Chambers Cycl.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Encarn, var. of **INCARN**, Obs.

Encarnadine, var. of **INCARNADINE**.

Encarnalize (*enkā'näliz*) *v.* Also 9 *incarnalize*. [f. **EN-** + **CARNALIZE**.] *trans.* To clothe in flesh and blood; fig. to make (an idea) palpable, to embody. Also to make carnal, fleshly, gross, or sensual. Hence **Encarnalized**, *ppl. a.*

1847 *Tennyson Princ.* III. 208 Those monstrous males . . Encarnalize their spirits. 1850 *H. Coleridge Poems* II. 157 So incarnalise The strong idea. 1860 *Ellicott Life Our Lord* II. 42 The pagan of the East may have fabled of his encarnalized divinities. 1876 *Farrar Marib. Serm.* 225 The poor, vain . . intellect . . is encarnalized and depraved.

Encarnate, obs. form of **INCARNATE**.

|| **Encarpa**, *sb. pl.* *Arch.* Obs. rare—¹. [1. *encarpa*, a. Gr. *ἐγκάρπια*, neut. pl. of *ἐγκάρπος*; cf. **ENCARPUS**.] Festoons of fruit (as an architectural ornament).

1662 *Evelyn Sylva* (1776) 387 The Berry adorning the Intercolumniations with scarlet festoons and Encarpa. 1709 in *Kersey*. 1721-1800 in *Bailey*. 1775 in *Ash*.

† **Encarpous**, *a.* *Phys.* Obs.—^o [f. Gr. *ἐγκάρπος* (see next) + **OUS**.] 'Pregnant' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Encarpus (*enkā'pūs*). *Arch.* [ad. Gr. *ἐγκάρπος* containing fruit, taken as = *ἐγκάρπια*; see **ENCARPA**.] 'The festoons on a frieze; consisting of fruit, flowers, leaves, etc.' (*Gwilt*).

Encarve: see **EN-pref.** 1 3.

Encase, **incase** (*enj-, inkē's*), *v.* [f. **EN-** 1, **IN-** + **CASE sb.** 2. Cf. Fr. *encasier*.]

1. *trans.* To put into or enclose within a case or receptacle. Also *fig.*

1727 *De For Hist. Appar.* v. (1840) 45 Souls which have been encased in flesh. 1792 *A. Young Trav. France* 243 Are not individuals to . . incase the dead bodies, in whatever manner they please? 1823 *Scott Peveril* xlviii, The creature was incased (in a violoncello) and mounted on a man's shoulders! 1856 *Kane Arch. Expl.* I. xix. 240 The body was encased in a decent pine coffin. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) III. 671 A little soul is encased in a large body.

2. To overlay, surround, hem in as with a case.

1633 *P. Fletcher Purple Isl.* v. xxxiv, The glassie wall (that round encasing The moat of glasse is named from that enlacing). 1791 *Cowper Iliad* x. 348 Whose horns I will encase with gold. 1795-7 *Southey Poet. Wks.* II. 149 Green moss shines there with ice incased. 1827 *M'Murtrie Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 170 The sternum . . is divided by a moveable articulation into two lids, which . . completely encase the animal in its shell. 1862 *Stanley Jew. Ch.* (1877) 321 The sanctuary was . . encased with buildings.

b. To clothe, cover, invest. Chiefly *humorous*.

1725 *Pope Odys.* i. 333 In radiant Panoply his limbs incas'd. 1833 *Marryat P. Simple* xxxi, His legs were encased in silk stockings. 1871 *Blackie Four Phases* i. 13 Well encased in warm sheepskin jackets and felt shoes.

Encasement (enkæ'smənt). Also **incasement**. [f. **ENCASE** v. + **MENT**.] That which encases; receptacle, covering, sheath.

1741 MONRO *Anatomy* (ed. 3) 152. I have ... described the incasement of the teeth. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 664 Gorgons and dragons ... look grim from out of their stony encasement. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* I. vi. 56 His ... horn, from the tip to its bony encasement, four feet. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* III. v. 176 Wedge after wedge [was] driven in between his Legs. and the Iron Incasement.

b. *Biol.* = **EMBOÏTEMENT**. (See quot.) 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man.* I. ii. 36 Encasement ... the false idea that the germs of innumerable generations previously formed and encased one in another, existed in every organism.

Encash (enkæʃ), v. [f. **EN** + **CASH** sb. 1: cf. Fr. *encaisser*.]

1. *trans.* To convert (drafts, bills, notes, etc.) into cash; to CASH.

1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 103 The seller of such a bill ... would send his bill to be encashed. 1880 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 7/4 Messrs. Morton, Rose and Co. are prepared to Encash the Coupon, falling due 1st January next.

2. To receive or obtain in the form of cash payments; to realize.

1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 77 The silver thus encashed is to be actually shipped to England. 1879 R. H. LANG in *Macm. Mag.* Sept., The communication of the revenue encashed. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Apr. 12/1 A sum which it will take many nights to encash.

Encashment (enkæʃmənt). [f. prec. vb. + **MENT**.] The action of encashing; *concr.* the amount of cash receipts.

1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 26 Encashment of dividends or other sources of revenue. 1882 *Standard* 23 Aug. 5/4 The *Moniteur* ... publishes the encashment to the 31st of July.

Encastellate, var. of **INCASTELLATE**, *Obs.*, to make into a fortress.

[**Encaustic**, *Obs.* - ? Misprint for **ENCAUSTIC**.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Encausticke*, one that can enamell.]

† **Encauma**, *Obs.* - [a. Gr. *ἐγκαυμα* result of burning in.]

1. 'The scoria of silver' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

2. A deep, foul ulceration of the cornea; followed by destruction of the eye.

1708 in KERSEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

3. Formerly used for the mark left by a burn, or the vesicle produced by it' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1708 in KERSEY. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG.

† **Encause**, v. *Obs.* Also 6 *incawse*. [f. **EN** + **CAUSE** v.] *trans.* To cause.

14. CAXTON *Chron.* 226 The which disguysynges ... encased many myshappes. 1527 ANDREW tr. *Brunswykes Distyllacions* F. iv. Thre or foure droppes of the same water put in defe eares. *incawseth* heryng agayne.

|| **Encaustes** (enkō'stīz). [a. Gr. *ἐγκαυστής* in same sense, f. *ἐγκαλεῖν* to paint in encaustic.] A painter in encaustic.

1775 in ASH. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art.* § 310. 354 Nicias the great encaustes.

Encaustic (enkō'stik), a. and sb. Also 7-8 in Gr. or L. form *encaustice*, 8 *encaustica*. [ad. Gr. *ἐγκαυστικός*, f. *ἐγκαλεῖν* to burn in.]

A. *adj.*
1. Pertaining to, or produced by, the process of 'burning in': a. with reference to the ancient method of painting with wax colours, and fixing them by means of fire; also to modern processes of similar nature.

1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 654 The new encaustic painting, or painting in burnt wax. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 2 The revival of encaustic painting. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* I. 193 The processes of the ancient art, now lost ... particularly the Encaustic method. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vi. 184 The great fresco and encaustic pictures.

b. in wider sense, with reference to any process by which pigments are 'burnt in', e.g. enamelling, painting on pottery, etc. *Encaustic brick, tile*: one decorated with patterns formed with different coloured clays, inlaid in the brick or tile, and burnt with it.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Encaustick* (encausticus), enameled, wrought with fire, varnished. 1781 HAYLEY *Tri. Temp.* vi. 174 The ... artist, whose nice toils aspire To fame eternal by encaustic fire. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* ii. 45 The manufacture of encaustic tiles. 1879 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 177 The splendid encaustic floor is still perfect.

2. *trans.* and *fig.*
1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess. Wks.* V. 232 Those encaustic records which in the mighty furnaces of London life had been burned into the undying memory. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vi. 260 The encaustic lichen on the rock.

B. *sb.*
1. [ad. Gr. *ἐγκαυστική τέχνη*.] The art or process of encaustic painting. Chiefly applied to the ancient method of painting so called, or its mod. imitations (see A. 1 a); occasionally to enamelling, painting on pottery, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 546 The art of painting with fire 'called Encaustic'. 1708 KERSEY, *Encaustic* or *Encaustica*, the Art of Enamelling ... with fire. 1838 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) I. xi. 281 The method of painting in encaustic, practised by the ancients. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iv. 106 The walls ... entirely painted in encaustic by the first artists of Germany. 1848 WORMUM *Lect. Paint.* by

R. A's 221 note, Encaustic ... practised by the later Greeks ... appears to have been nothing more than burning-in with a heater (cauterium) the ordinary wax colours.

† 2. A pigment or glaze applied by 'burning in'. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* iv. *Misc. Writ.* (1805) 277 A certain encaustic or black enamel.

Encaustically (enkō'stikālī), *adv.* [f. **ENCAUSTIC** + **-AL** + **-LY**.] In encaustic.

1857 DE QUINCEY in *Page Life* (1877) II. xviii. 139 Burnt in, encaustically painted.

† **Encave**, v. *Obs.* rare -1. [a. OF. *encave-r* f. *en* in + *cave* cellar.] To put into a cellar; to hide. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 82 Do but encave your selfe.

-**ence**, *suffix*. [a. Fr. *-ence*, ad. L. *-entia*, forming abstr. sbs., usually of quality, rarely of action, on ppl. stems in *-ent*, e.g. *sapient-em* knowing, *sapient-ia* knowingness, sapience; *audient-em* hearing, *audient-ia* the process of hearing, audience. As the ppl. stem had *-ent*, *-ant*, the derivative sbs. had *-entia* (*prudentia*), *-antia* (*infantia*); but all these were levelled in OFr. to *-ance*, in words that survived in popular use, or were formed analogically on the pr. pple. in *-ant*; as *aidance*, *assistance*, *compliance*, *contentance*, *nuisance*, *parlance*, *stance*. These were sbs. of action or process, the value with which the suffix was retained in Fr. as a living formative. But subsequently other L. words in *-ntia*, which had not survived in the living language, were re-adapted on the analogy of these, but with *-ence* or *-ance* according to the L. vowel, e.g. *absence*, *clémence*, *diligence*, *éllégance*, *présence*, *providence*, *prudence*, *temperance*, *violence*. These were sbs. of quality or state; all Fr. words in *-ence* are of this class. Both classes were adopted in ME. in their actual Fr. forms and senses, which they generally still retain; but since 1500, some of those in *-ance* have been altered back to *-ence* after L. All words since adopted from or formed on L., follow L. precedent as to *-ence* or *-ance*. The result is that the modern spelling of individual words, and still more of groups of cogn. words, is uncertain and discordant; cf. *assistance*, *consistence*, *existence*, *resistance*; *subsistence*; *attendance*, *superintendence*; *ascendant*, *-ent*, *-ancy*, *-ency*, *condescendence*; *dependant*, *-ent*, *-ance*, *-ence*, *independence*; *appearance*, *apparent*; *pertinence*, *appurtenance*. In sense, words in *-nce* are partly nouns of action, as in OFr., partly of state or quality, as in L. The latter idea is more distinctly expressed by the variant *-ncy* (see -Y = -ie :-ia) which has been formed in Eng. as a direct adaptation of L. *-ntia*; see **ENCY**, **-ANCY**.]

|| **Enceinte** (ansēnt), sb. [Fr.; f. on late L. type **incincta*, f. ppl. stem of *incingere* to gird, surround closely.] An enclosure; chiefly in *Fortification* (see *quots.*).

1708 KERSEY, *Enceinte*, Compass, Inclosure. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Enceinte*, in fortification, the wall, or rampart, which surrounds a place, sometimes composed of bastions and curtains, either faced or lined with brick, or stone, or only made of earth. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. i. It did not seemingly form part of the enceinte of the mediaeval castle of the Wake. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 136/2 The 'enceinte' or 'body of the place' is the main enclosure of the fortress.

|| **Enceinte** (ansēnt), a. Forms: 6 [insented] 6-8 *enseint*, 7 *einseint*, *inseint*, 8- *enceinte*. [Fr.; = Pr. *encinta*, Sp. (written as two words) *en cinta*, It. *incinta*:-late L. *in-cincta*, explained by Isidore (6th c.) as 'ungirt', f. *in-* negative prefix + *cincta*, pa. pple. of *cingere* to gird.

Others explain the word as the pa. pple. of *incingere* to put a girdle on, gird (the It. and Pr. forms of this verb being used for 'to render pregnant'), or as phrase (late L. **in cincta* = *in cincta*) in a girdle. See *Diez* and *Scheler*.]

Of women: Pregnant. † *Privement enseint* (legal AF.): see *quot.* 1613.

1599 *Will of G. Taylard* (Somerset Ho.), Yf my wife be prvyment insented wth a manchilde. 1602 in J. P. Rylands *Chesh. & Lanc. Fam. Certif.* (Record Soc. 1882), Agnes was prvyment enseint wth a sonne. 1613 Sir H. FINCH *Lett.* (1636) 117 His wife prvyment inseint (that is, so with childe as it is not discerned). 1723 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 114 During a possibility of being left enceinte. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xi. 61 Leaving his wife enseint or big with child. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* I. 26 Those Parisian ladies who were fortunately enceinte.

Enceintship (ansēntʃip), *nonce-wd.* [f. **ENCEINTE** a. + **-SHIP**.] The state of being ENCEINTE.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 14 Another anecdote of her in her enceintship, if such a word may be allowed.

Enceladite (ense'lādīt). *Min.* [f. L. *Enceladus*, the name of one of the giants + **-ITE**.] 'A borotitanate of magnesia and iron, with 15 to 25 p. c. of boric acid' (Dana); = **WARWICKITE**.

1846 HUNT in *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* Ser. II. 30, I ... would propose for it the name Enceladite.

Encell: see **EN** - **pref.** 1.

Encendiary, obs. form of **INCENDIARY**.

Encennia: see **ENCENIA**.

Encens (e), obs. forms of **INCENSE**.

Encense, variant of **ENSENSE** v. *Obs.*

† **Encenser**, *Obs.* Also 4 *encensor*, 5 *encensor*. [a. OF. *encensier*:-late L. type **incensarium*, f. *incens-um* **INCENSE**. Hence aphetically **CENSER**.] A censer.

1388 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxxvii. 16 And encensers of most clene gold. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. xiii, Eneas ... gaf to the Kyng of his Jewels ... a moche ryche encensor.

† **Encent**, v. *Obs.* - [? Back-formation from **INCENTIVE**.] ? *trans.* ? To excite. Only in *Encouting vbl. sb.* (rare -1).

c 1400 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* App. iii. 125 Devoute sterynge þorouȝ goostely encentyng of herte.

Encent (1, var. **ENSENT**, *Obs.*, to consent.

Encentive, obs. var. of **INCENTIVE**.

Encentre: see **EN** - **pref.** 1.

|| **Encephala** (ensefālā), sb. pl. *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἐν* in + *κεφαλή* head.] A division of *Mollusca*, including those which have a distinct head.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 24 In the *Encephala*, the tongue is armed with spines.

|| **Encephali**, sb. pl. *Obs.* - [mod.L., f. as prec.] Worms generated in the head.

1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Encephalic (ensēfāl'ik), a. [f. Gr. *ἐγκεφαλ-ος* the brain + **-IC**.] Pertaining to the brain or **ENCEPHALON**.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 447 Every encephalic nerve is enveloped by an external membrane. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xiii. 159 The ... (encephalic) soul, located in the head. 1870 *Daily News* 1 Nov., Typhoid fever of the encephalic type.

Encephalitic (ensēfāl'itik), a. *Path.* [f. next; see **-IC**.] Pertaining to encephalitis.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 717 This encephalitic softening is generally red in color.

Encephalitis (ensēfāl'itis), *Path.* [f. Gr. *ἐγκεφαλ-ος* the brain + *-ITIS*.] Inflammation of the brain and its membranes. Now chiefly in sense: 'Inflammation of the substance of the brain as distinct from its membranes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1843 Sir T. WATSON *Lect. Physic* (1871) I. 348 The disorder I am about to consider has been called encephalitis.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 717 The terms encephalitis and cerebritis denote inflammation of the substance of the brain. 1880 H. M. JONES in *Med. Temp. Jnrl.* July 185 One was complicated with encephalitis.

Encephalocoele (ensēfālō'sīl), *Med.* [f. Gr. *ἐγκεφαλ-ος* the brain + *κῆλη* tumour.] 'Protrusion of a portion of the brain through a preternatural opening in the skull' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 744/1 That malformation termed encephalocoele. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 239 In the true encephalocoele, the brain itself is pressed out of the skull into the external tumour.

Encephaloid (ensēfālō'id), a. *Path.* [a. Fr. *encephaloïde* (Laennec) f. Gr. *ἐγκεφαλ-ος* the brain + **-OID**.] That resembles the brain or brain-structure; the distinctive epithet of soft cancer (sarcoma).

1846 W. H. WALSH *Cancer* 8. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 20 The encephaloid variety is more common than the scirrhus.

Encephalon (ensefālōn), *Anat.* [a. Gr. (τὸ) *ἐγκεφαλον* what is within the head.] What is within the skull; the brain.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 14 The Cortex of the *Encephalon*. 1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 98 The meninges of the encephalon, as well as the brain itself, were in a state of high inflammation. 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 259 The ... *Encephalon*, is that enlarged part of the nervous centres which is contained within the cranium.

Encephalopathy (ensēfālōpāpi), *Path.* [f. Gr. *ἐγκεφαλ-ος* brain + *-πάθεια*, f. *πάθος* suffering.] Disease of the brain in general. Hence **Encephalopathy** a., pertaining to encephalopathy.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 767 Saturnine Encephalopathy. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 585 Polyuria had occurred in consequence of violent encephalopathies. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 767 Other manifestations of lead-poisoning ... may ... precede the encephalopathic attack.

|| **Encephalos** (ensefālōs), *rare*. [a. Gr. *ἐγκεφαλος* the brain.] = **ENCEPHALON**.

1708 KERSEY, *Encephalos*, whatever is contained within the Scull. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* I. App. 411 The female encephalos is considerably smaller than that of the male.

Encephalous (ensefālōs), a. *Zool.* [f. **ENCEPHAL** - **A** + **OUS**.] Of molluscs: Possessing a distinct head; belonging to the **ENCEPHALA**.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 229 The encephalous orders possess organs of sense. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 243 Encephalous molluscs, with locomotive and prehensile organs.

Encerche, var. of **ENSEARCH**, v. *Obs.*

† **Encertain**, v. *Obs.* rare. [f. **EN** + **CERTAIN** a.] *trans.* To certify, inform.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arthur* (1814) 515 At laste she was encertainyd that, etc.

Encertain, *Sc.* var. of **INCERTAIN** a. (*adv.*) *Obs.* uncertain, without purpose.

† **Encœur**, *Obs.* [a. obs. Fr. *encœur*, *encœur* (? f. phrase *en cœur* in the heart).] A disease of the chest affecting horses and oxen.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farme* 139 The Enceur doth bring present death to horses.

Ench., obs. var. of INCH.

Enchace, obs. form of ENCHASE.

Enchafe (en[tʃɛf], *v.* Obs. or arch. Forms: 4 enchaufye, 4-7 enchauf(e), 4- enchafe; also 7 inchoafe. [ME. *enchause*, an alteration of *eschaufe*, ACHAFFE.]

1. *trans.* To make hot or warm. Also *fig.* to excite, irritate.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. iv. 73 As fire . . . ne stinteþ nat to enchaufen [Camb. MS. *eschafen*] and to ben hote. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* ii. 395 The gude, at enchaufyt war Off Ire. 1470-83 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xv, Syr Lauayne was ryden to playe hym to enchaufe his hors. c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 43 The legates of Rome being enchaufed with such words. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 225 Hee alone after this manner inchaufeth himselfe, and giues an edge vnto his anger. *Ibid.* xviii. xxx, The Frument . . . soone catcheth a heat, and is quickly enchaufed. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 174 They are as rough (Their Royall blood enchauf'd as the rudst winde. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* 86 Thy embryo form . . . The dark enlightens, and enchaufes the cold.

2. *intr.* To grow hot. Also *fig.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2256 He loueþ þat fyr; let hym enchaufye ynn. 1385 WYCLIF *Job* vi. 17 As thei enchaufe, thei shal be losid for the place.

Enchaufed, *ppl. a.* [f. ENCHAUF *v.* + -ED¹.] Furious, excited, irritated. Also *fig.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. i. 16, I neuer did like mollestation view On the enchaufed flood. 1801 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg. W. Wallace* lxxx, Like th' enchaufed lion bound.

Enchain (en[tʃɛn], *v.* Forms: 4 encheinen, 5-7 enchain, 7 encheine, 6-8 inchain, 7 inchain, 6- enchain. [a. OF. *enchaine-r*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *chaine* CHAIN *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To put in or bind with chains; to chain up, fetter.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xxx. 26 b/2 Some men broughte to hym a chylde enchainyd. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1331 Putting into their [Christian slaves] places the Turkes which had inchained them. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour France* IV. 73 The statue of Lewis XIV. . . with four slaves enchainyd, denotes his victories.

† b. To surround or hem in as with a chain.

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* ii. 129 The Turke . . . doth inchaine and fortifie the Campe.

2. *fig. a.* To 'fetter', restrain; to impede the free or natural action of.

1751 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 159 ¶ 5 Bashfulness . . . may flush the cheek . . . and enchain the tongue. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vii. § 57 He was never enchainyd by rules. 1880 MAZZINI *Royalty & Repub.* 187 Do not enchain one of its [the intellect's] faculties.

b. To hold fast, rivet (the attention); to bind, attach (the emotions) closely to an object. Hence with personal obj. See ENCHAINING *ppl. a.*

1658 T. WALL *God's Rev. Enemies* Ch. 17 Great affection . . . believes a possibility of that to the liking of which it is enchainyd. 1844 A. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 46 Thy song enchainyd a thousand hearts. 1851 C. BROOKE in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* (1857) II. 236 Rachel's acting . . . enchainyd me with interest, and thrilled me with horror. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 48 In a noble library the visitor is enchainyd to reverence and courtesy by the genius of the place.

† c. *intr.* for *refl.* To become closely united. Obs.

c 1400 *Test. Love* ii. (1560) 285/2 Dignitie with honour, and reverence, causen harts to encheinen.

† 3. To link together as in a chain. Obs.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (1869) 33 One contracts and enchaines his words. 1768 BR. WARBURTON *Lett. Eminent Divine* (1809) 422 The parts of the argument are so enchainyd with one another that, etc.

Hence **Enchainyd** *ppl. a.*

1644 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Istine* 297 He . . . filled not, as his Father, the prisons with enchainyd Citizens.

Enchainyng (en[tʃɛnɪŋ], *ppl. a.* [f. ENCHAIN *v.* + -ING².] That enchains.

† 1. Forming a chain or linked series. *fig. Obs.*

1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Poind. Symp.* (1660) 143 These . . . causes are so enchainyng one within the other.

2. That holds or rivets the attention.

1823 *Sismond's Lit. Europe* (1846) I. ii. 55 Scarcely a volume . . . contains passages breathing a more enchainyng eloquence. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 64 The most enchainyng and irresistible is James Mill.

Enchainment (en[tʃɛn'mnt], [f. ENCHAIN *v.* + -MENT.] The action of enchaining; the state of being enchainyd.

1750 WARBURTON *Julian* ii. iii. Wks. (1811) VIII. 132 A connection and enchainment of one fact to another. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogives* xxxix. (1875) 298 Passing enchainments of sense or fancy. 1855 *Ess. Intuit. Morals* 101 The doctrine of the necessary enchainment of action with action.

† **Enchainp**, *v.* Sc. Obs. rare.⁻¹ [= **encheap*, f. EN-1 + *cheap* *sb.* or *vb.*] *intr.* or *absol.* To 'do a trade'.

c 1475 *Rauf Coitgear* 318 Quhair ony Coitgear may enchainp I trow till encheif.

Enchainr, see EN-*pref.*¹ 1.

† **Enchanee**, *sb.* Obs. rare.⁻¹. In 5 enchanee. [as if OF. **enchanee* f. *enchair* to happen: see EN-1 and CHANCE] = CHANCE.

1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) I. 151 Enchanee movege [L. *agitate* *sorte*].

† **Enchanee**, *v.* Obs. rare. In 5 enchanee. [f. EN-1 + CHANCE *sb.*] *trans.* ? To adventure.

(But prob. a mere mistake for *enchaunest*: see ENHANCE.)

1483 CAXTON *Cato* C v, Thou takest on the and enchaunest thyself for to doo hygh and excellent promesses.

† **Enchant**, *sb.* Obs. rare.⁻¹. [f. next vb.] Magic, enchantment.

1634 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) I. 120 By the damsel's enchant (1470-85 enchaunement), the sword Excalibur fell out of sir Accolon's hand.

Enchant (en[tʃaʊnt], *v.* Forms: 4 enchaunten, 4-6 enchaunt, 6-8 incha(u)nt, 4- enchant. [a. F. *enchante-r* = L. *incantāre*, f. *in-* upon, against + *cantāre* to sing; cf. CHANT *v.*, INCANTATION.]

1. *trans.* To exert magical influence upon; to bewitch, lay under a spell. Also, to endow with magical powers or properties. Also *fig.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* E. xx. 376 The frere with his phisik this folke hath enchaunted. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 137 With word the serpent is enchaunted. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 288 He enchaunted & charmed oure knyghtis. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 122 The Indians thought that the Spaniards were enchaunted. a 1619 DANIEL in FARR S. *P. Elis.* (1845) II. 399 T' enchaunt your fame to last so long a while. 1635 PAGITT *Christianography* (1646) I. 235 Thus had the Popes by this time learnt to inchant these words of holy scripture, to make them serve for a cloake of disobedience. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiv. 411 Cockering mothers inchant their sonnes to make them rod-free. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 55 This little Slut has the Power of Witchcraft . . . she inchants all that come near her. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 232 Both these amulets have been enchaunted. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. vii. 321 The murdered individual had enchaunted them.

absol. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* Epil. 13 Now I want Spirits to enforce: Art to inchant.

† 2. *fig.* To influence irresistibly or powerfully, as if by a charm; to hold spellbound; in bad sense, to delude, beguile. Obs.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 1395, I shal hym so enchaunten with my sawes. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4187 Pan was Char[is] enchaunted so With þees traytour, and othere mo. 1543 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xlv. 63 To forsake the kyng of Eng- lande, who had enchaunted them. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* III. iii. 40 Speake Pucell, and enchaunt him with thy words. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. 69 Philosophers, and Theologes enchaunting mens Understandings.

† b. To attract, win over, compel or induce, as if by magic (to do something). Obs. (cf. INCENTIVE).

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 288 Eueriche busshope . . . sholde fere hem [his people] fro synne. . . And enchaunte hem to charite. 1577 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 1106/1 Vnlearned men may be inchaunted to thinke and iudge those that be things indifferent . . . to be great treasons. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 128 He . . . sexes both enchaunted To dwell with him in thought.

3. To charm, delight, enrapture.

Originally with conscious metaphor as in 2; now employed more freely, after the mod. Fr. use of *enchanter*.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 145 Bid me discourse, I will enchant thine ear. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignment* II. iii, This time I will absolutely inchant 'em. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 22 ¶ 2 Our eyes inchaunted with flowery meadows. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* 13 Godolphin was enchaunted at this proposal. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 68 Voltaire is enchaunted to hear that his niece reads . . . Locke.

Enchanted, *ppl. a.* [f. ENCHANT *v.* + -ED¹.] 1. Invested with magical powers or properties. Also *fig.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 26 The same which . . . in that enchaunted glasse she saw. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 112 Where thou beest he or no, Or some enchaunted trifle to abuse me. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 932, I know . . . thy fair enchaunted cup. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 330 So powerfully on every soul That new, enchanted measure stole. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* L. 113 The enchanted rings of the Greeks.

2. Bewitched, laid under a spell.

1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 254 ¶ 1 All is Enchanted Ground, and Fairy Land. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xx. 96 The enchanted castles of ministerial magic. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxvi, On Heaven and on thy lady call, And enter the enchanted hall!

† b. Deluded, captivated as by magic. Obs.

1617 HERRON *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 220 His owne inchaunted and beguiled heart.

3. Delighted, charmed, enraptured.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 83 Therefore that praise which Collatine doth owe Enchanted Tarquin answers with surmise In silent wonder of still-gazing eyes. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 208 Drink the loved cadence with enchanted ear.

Enchanter (en[tʃaʊntə], *n.* Forms: 4 enchan-our, -eor, enchauntur, -or, (enchauntonour), 4-5 enchauntour, 4-6 -ter, 5 -eure, 6 inchaunt-er, 6-7 inchanter, 3- enchanter. [f. ENCHANT *v.* + -ER; but the ME. forms in -ur, -or, -our, etc., are formally a. OF. *enchanteor* = L. *incantātōrem*.]

1. One who enchants, uses magic (see ENCHANT *v.* 1); formerly also, a 'conjuror', one who practices sleight of hand.

1397 R. GLOUC. (1724) 28 þe kyng Bapful . . . gret enchanter was. c 1395 *St. Lucy in E. E. P.* (1862) 104 Myne enchauntours bynyme schulle þi wicching. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 615 Pflaterres been the deueles Enchauntours. 1398 TREvisa *Barth.* D. P. R. xvi. xl. (1495) 566 This stone Eliotrop dyscemet the folly of enchauntours. c 1430 *Pilg. Life Manhode* II. ccxii. (1869) 121 If euer thou seye an enchanter pleye with an hat, how he maketh the folk to wene there be somewhat under. c 1450 *Merlin* vii. 113 Now hath the enchanter well spoken. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 7 Using the counsaile of witches and inchaunters, he made his sacrifice with young children. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 56

He must pay a great summe of money to the inchanter to be purified. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 645 By this means I knew the foul enchanter. 1797 DE FOK *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 58 Whether . . . we consider the Magicians to be philosophers, or . . . enchanter and conjurers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 215 The art of the enchanter is a mode of charming snakes and spiders.

b. *transf.* A 'charmer', bewitching woman.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Beauties* (1730) I. 42 With sure success each fair enchanter set Toyles for my heart.

2. Enchanter's nightshade, *Circæa luteoliana*.

1597 GERRARD *Herbal* II. lix. 280 Inchaunters Nightshade hath leaues like unto Petimorell. 1775 ASH, *Enchanters-nightshade*. The name of a plant, the *circæa*. 1861 MISS FRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 290 Order *Onagraceæ*. *Circæa luteoliana* (common Enchanter's Night-shade).

† **Enchantery**, *Obs. rare.* Also 3 enchaun-terye, 6 inchauntery. [a. OF. *enchanterie*, f. *enchanter*: see *prec.*] Magic, enchantment.

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 148 Ac þer was som enchanterye þer to, icht vnderstonde. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Cutliff's Geomancie* 37 The Arte of diuination and inchauntery.

† **Enchanting**, *vb. sb.* Obs. [f. ENCHANT *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ENCHANT.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 95 a, I maie call it rather an enchaunting then a murther. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. v. (1633) 85 Whom the Bishop ascited to purge the same of inchaunting and Witch-craft.

Enchanting (en[tʃaʊntɪŋ], *ppl. a.* [f. ENCHANT *v.* + -ING².]

1. That enchants or lays under a spell.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 53 Stoppe thynne eares from . . . the inchauntinge mermaydes. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1861) 172 The enchaunting forces of the devil. 1606 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VII. 135 On Pelias . . . she hung a deathlike sleepe with her inchaunting tongue.

2. Charming, delightful, enrapturing.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. 132, I must from this enchaunting Queene breake off. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 355 Sin, his faire inchaunting Daughter, thus the silence broke. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlviii. 50 It has an enchaunting effect. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 120 No spec- trum analysis can decompose for us that enchaunting ray.

Enchantingly (en[tʃaʊntɪŋli], *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In an enchanting manner.

1606 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 174 Hee's . . . of all sorts en- chauntingly beloued. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lvi. (1804) 403 Why are you so enchantingly good? 1766 C. ANSTNEY *Bath Guide* xiii. 110 This Place is enchantingly pretty.

1804 MOORE *Poet. Wks.* I. 369 Blessed and bright are thy rays O'er the brow of creation enchantingly thrown.

Enchantingness (en[tʃaʊntɪŋnəs], *noun* -*wd.* [f. ENCHANTING + -NESS.] The quality of being enchanting.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. iv. 82 Clara's enchantingness . . . assured him she was worth winning.

Enchantment (en[tʃaʊntmənt], *n.* Forms: 4-7 enchaunt(e)ment, 5-8 inchaunt(e)ment, 3- enchantment. [a. OF. *enchantment*, f. *enchanter* to ENCHANT: see -MENT.]

1. The action or process of enchanting, or of employing magic or sorcery.

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 10 A clerk þoru enchantment hym bi gan to telle. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1943 Thenchau- tementz of Medea and Circes. c 1400 MAUNDEV. IV. (1839) 25 It is made be Enchaunement. 1470-83 MALORY *Arthur* IV. x, By the damoyseles enchaunement the sword . . . felle oute of Accolons hande. 1506 TINDALE *Rev.* xviii. 23 With thynne inchantment were deceaved all nacions. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxvii. 236 There is no place of Scrip- ture, that telleth us what an Enchantment is. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 9 ¶ 2, I saw his great Coach . . . by a strange in-chantment turned into many different Vehicles. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, That he was under the influence of enchantment, was a solution which superstition had sug- gested. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & St. Isl.* II. 79 Poetical fables have placed Charlemagne in a world of heroism and enchantment.

2. *fig.* Alluring or overpowering charm; enrap- tured condition; (delusive) appearance of beauty.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1179 Th' inchantment of her Riches. a 1704 T. BROWN *Prairie Drunk.* Poet. Wks. 1730 I. 32 The soft enchantment of the vine. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 7 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view. 1823 LAMB *Elia* I. xviii. (1865) 137 Is there not . . . some of the child's heart left, to respond to its earliest enchan- tments. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 60 There is a great deal of enchantment in a chestnut rail. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 3 The delight of en-chantment among ideas of grace and beauty.

Enchantress (en[tʃaʊntres], *n.* Forms: 4-6 enchaunteresse, 6 enchaunteresse, 6-8 inchant-resse, 8- enchantress. [a. OF. *enchaunteresse*, fem. of *enchanter*, -eor ENCHANTER.] A female enchanter.

1. A female who employs magic; a witch, sor- ceress. Also *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iv. 123 O feble and ly3t is þe hand of Circes þe enchaunteresse. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. xii, Broteon and . . . Orion wer sonnes of Mycale the enchaunteresse. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 538 A delivish Witch, and a fanatical Enchaunteresse. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 299 Endor, famous by reason of the In-chaunteresse. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 157 The fucus which these inchaunteresses . . . have laid upon the fea- tures . . . of Truth. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 162 The soft En-chaunteress dame, to whom the powers belong Of dreadful magic. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 389 Philosophy becomes a vain babler, and Religion a super- stitious enchaunteress. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 414 The Enchantress now begins her spell.

2. *fig.* A charming or bewitching woman.
1713 C. TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 194 There shalt thou meet Of soft Enchantresses th' Enchantments sweet.
1666-8 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* i. 3 The girl he loved was the most capricious little enchantress.

† **Encharge**, *sb.* Obs. [a. OF. *encharge*, f. *encharger*; see next.] An injunction.
1595 COPLEV *Wits* (Nares). His trumpetter . . . refus'd this encharge and push'd the nobleman himself forward.

Encharge (enʃɑːdʒ), *v.* Also in-. [a. OF. *encharge*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *charge* CHARGE *sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To impose as a charge or duty; to command, enjoin (an action); to give (a thing) in charge. Const. *to*, or *dat.* of the person. Obs.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. vi. 178 Grete necessite of prowesse and vertue is encharged and comaunded to 3ow yif 3e nil nat dissimulen. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* ii. i. 17 So shall he accomplish what is encharged and comaunded him. *Ibid.* 20 The Ensigne . . . the Capitaine . . . deliuereth . . . vnto his Ensigne-bearer, encharging him the custodie and defence thereof. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 54 It was beforehand encharged to me to put them from that hope. 1828 LAMB *Lett.* in C. & Mrs. C. Clarke *Recoll. Writers* (1878) 160 Mrs. Hazlitt to whom I encharged it.

† 2. To enjoin or commission (a person) to do something. Obs.

c 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 897 The whiche hath me comaunded and encharged to reduce and to put by writting the maner. 1598 GREENWEE *Tacitus' Ann.* i. xiv. (1622) 26 He encharged the Germanes to breake in. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. i. 130, I have encharged Mon-signor Burlemont . . . to wait upon you. 1681 P. RYCAUT *Critick* 199 It had [been] better he had encharged us not to suffer, etc.

3. To burden, entrust, commission with.

1640 BR. HALL *Epist.* iii. i. 220 Encharging them with the flocke over which Christ hath made them Bishops. 1671 *True Non-conf.* 161 It is a . . . necessary thing, that the more . . . gifted, be peculiarly encharged with the inspection of the Clergie. 1750 BEAWE *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 6 The magistracy it encharged with their execution. 1868 R. QUICK *Ess. Educ. Ref.* iv. 68 A man . . . who found himself encharged with the bringing up of a young nobleman.

Enchariot: see EN-*pref.* 1.

† **Encharm**, *v.* Obs. Also 7 *incharm*. [a. OF. *encharme-r*, f. *en* in + *charme* CHARM *sb.*]

trans. To throw a charm or spell over; to enchant.
1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xiv. i. She . . . enchanted them [the herbes] with sorowful and hevye charmes. 1497 BR. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* B.ij. This wyldeste beste must be encharmed w' y^e scripture of god. 1611 SPERD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. iv. 206 Rowena . . . saluted the King with a cup of gold full of sweet Wine, encharming it with these words.

Encharnel: see EN-*pref.* 2.

† **Encharter**, *v.* Obs. *rare* -1. [ad. OF. *encharter*, f. *en* in + *chartre* :—L. *carcer-em* prison.]

trans. To incarcerate.
1423 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Hij b. Whiche comforted and vssyted the poure enchartered and emprisoned.

† **Enchase**, *sb.* Obs. *rare* -1. In 5 *enchace*. [f. ENCHASE *v.* 1] Chase; hunting.

1486 Bk. St. Albans c. j I shall yow tell which be beestys of enchace.

† **Enchasse**, *v.* 1 Obs. Also 4-5 *enchace*, 5 *enchasse*. [a. OF. *enchacier*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *chacier* (see CHASE, CATCH): cf. It. *incacciare* to drive.]

trans. To drive away, banish; to hunt, pursue.

c 1380 Sir *Ferumb.* 206 To the Galwis-warde . . . pay enchacee þan baroun. 14. . . *Tundal's Vis.*, *Purific. Marie* 128 And then all fylth from hur to enchace. 1430 LYDC. *Chron.* Troy i. vi. Aurora . . . Is wonte t' enchace the blacke skyes doune. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. v. (1520) 43/2 The folke of Saxon . . . you have dryven and enchaced. 1491 Act 7 *Hen. VII.* c. 20 § 6 The distres so take to lead dryve enchace and bere away, etc. 1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 30, Swans twelue in company flushing . . . enchast with a murthrus eagle. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Cavalind* ii. viii. 263 He may lawfully enchace and drive them out.

Enchase (enʃeɪs), *v.* 2 Forms: 6-8 *enchace*, 6-9 *inchace*, 7 *inchace*, 5- *enchase*. [In senses 1-3, 6 clearly a. F. *enchâsser* to enshrine (sacred relics), enclose, set (gems), encase; f. *en* in + *châsse* shrine, casket, case, setting:—L. *capsa* CASE *sb.* 2 Whether senses 4-5 belong to the same word appears doubtful; they may naturally have been developed from 3, but in our quotations 4 appears as the earliest recorded sense, both of this word and of CHASE *v.* 2 which is supposed to be an aphetic form of it.]

I. With the idea of ornamentation.

1. To 'set' as a jewel in (gold or other setting); also, of the encasing material (quots. *fig.* only), to serve as a setting for.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk.* M. *Aurel.* (1546) Q. A man being a diamond enchaced among men, yet . . . quicke and mery among women. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. v. 98 Because the Sacrament is not without the word, they are a jewel enchad'd in gold when they are together. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vii. 150 A speaking head . . . of the sage Minos, which he had enchaced in gold. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* L. 246 A gold ring with a ruby enchaced. *Fig.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xii. 23 My ragged rimmes are all too rude and bare Heav'nly lineaments for to enchace. 1609 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 9 Thou hast . . . Glosse enough T'enchace in all shew, thy long smothered spirit. 1761 H. WALPOLE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 268 Gray VOL. III.

has translated two noble incantations. . . They are to be enchaced in a history of English bards. 1765 GRAY *Lett.* in *Poems* (1775) 314 Four small lakes . . . whose deep blue waters . . . contrasted with the black desert in which they were in-chaced. 1867 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 420 Inter-ludes . . . known . . . to many ignorant of their original setting, in which they are now again enchaced.

2. To set (gold, etc.) with gems.

1615 G. SANDYS *Rel. Journ.* i. 75 The ornament of her head . . . of beaten gold, and inched with gems. 1690 *Song's Costume* (1849) 196 In box of beaten gold . . . Inchas'd with diamonds. a 1882 LONGF. *Morit. Salutaris* 199 Golden cups enchaced with rubies.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 77 Like to the purest molde, Enchac'de with daintie dayies soft and white. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclog.* l. 38 Whose floore with Stars is gloriously inched. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* (1857) Pref. 71 Plato . . . with his [Homer's] verses, as with precious gems, every-where enchaceth his writings.

c. Said of the gems.

1609 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 725 To drink in Bowls which glitt'ring Gems enchace.

3. To inlay or variegate (metal, etc.) with gold or silver.

1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* 18 See those Roofs . . . the Beams With burnisht gold inchac'd, and blazing Gems. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* i. x. 36 There was . . . a set of fine china for the tea-table enchaced in gold. 1725 POPP *Odys.* xv. 129 This silver bowl, whose costly margins shine Enchas'd with gold. 1781 GIBSON *Dact. & F.* II. xliii. 603 His armour was enchaced with gold.

4. To adorn with figures in relief, esp. of repoussé-work. Hence in wider sense, to engrave, ornament with engraved figures or patterns.

1463 Bury *Wills* (1850) 23, I wille she haue . . . my flat pece enchaced to make with a saltsaler of sylver [in this document *freq.* chased in same sense]. 1682 WHEELER *Journ.* Greece ii. 181 Figures of Inched Work. 1717 BERKELEY in *Fraser Life* (1871) 515 The house . . . being enchaced with beautiful relieves of antiquity. 1828 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 259 They are not enchaced and relieved with the same skill.

b. To engrave (figures) on, in a surface; to portray by engraved figures.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 27 Wherein is enchaced many a fayre sight. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 566 Within the hollow part and concavities he inched the conflict between the gods and the gyants. 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 112/2 He [a type-founder] has found means to enchace the points or vowels, without which that character would be unintelligible. 1868 SILL *Poet's Apol.* i. v, Truth enchaced upon a jewel rare, A man would keep.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* To adorn or variegate with figures resembling engraving.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ix. 24 A wandring vine, Enchaced with a wanton vyvie twine. 1620 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in *Fart S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 47 A thousand colours did the bow enchace. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. 117 His manly breast inchaste With sundry shapes of Beasts. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon.* 346 The vegetable creation . . . in-chases the . . . volume of the earth with the hieroglyphics of her history.

II. With the idea of inclusion.

6. To enshrine (as a relic) in. [The original sense in Fr.]

1643 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 46 Enchaced in a crystal covered with gold. 1688 H. WHARTON *Enthus. Ch. Rome* 24 [He] might . . . have his Bones enchaced in Gold. 1823 SCOTT *Romance* (1874) 68 The highly ornamented Church with which superstition has surrounded and enchaced it [the famous hut of Loretto].

b. *fig.* (often passing into 7.)

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* ii. 415 And if, like him, there be in thee enchac'd Virtue to give words works. 1626 T. H. CAUSSEIN *Holy Cert.* 37 God seemeth to haue enchaced all Christian perfection, in Charity. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* i. vii. 31 Thy holy Humanity inched in the adorable Divinity. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 100 Thy bright Idea in my Heart Enchace.

† 7. To close in, shut in, enclose. Obs.

1591 SPENSER *M. Huberd* 626 The Lyon . . . Enchaste with chaine and circulet of golde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 626 They [magicians] giue direction . . . to in-chace or inclose it [Chlorites] with a piece of yron. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xii. 56 They charge him close, and stand (as in a tow'r) They had inchas'd him) pouring on of darts an iron show'r. *Ibid.* xix. 346 Herself the skies again enchaced. 1715 tr. *Pan-cirollus' Hist. Mem. Th.* i. iv. xvi. 219 Samothrace . . . where was first invented the Art of encircling, or enchacing Iron with Gold [cf. 3].

8. To 'let in' to a 'chase' or mortice. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1611 CORCR. *Tabler*, to make the Croes of a Caske: viz. a furrow or hollow . . . whereinto the head-peeces may be enchaced. 1616 J. B. *Sermon* 18 The Soule and the Body are olde friends, so enchaced, one into another, that, etc. a 1774 GOLDSMITH tr. *Scarron's Comic Romance* (1775) i. 81 His whole head was enchaced into his hat.

Enchased (enʃeɪst; poet. enʃeɪst), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 1.] In senses of the verb.

1616 LANE *Squire's T.* vi. 53 Bold Camballo . . . came armd in bright enchaced Steele. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* Vain as swords Against the enchaced crocodile.

† **Enchacement**. Obs. [f. as *prec.* + -MENT; cf. OF. *enchacement* of same meaning.] That in which anything is enchaced; a setting, frame.

1651 tr. *Coveras Hist. Don Fenise* 27 He . . . prepared the jewel of his soule for a more pretious enchacement. 1686 tr. *Charadin's Trav.* 100 The Mingrelians have a greater Esteem for the Enchacements, then for the Reliques themselves. 1779 J. R. FORSTER *Kalm's Trav.* II. 222 The enchacement of the doors and windows.

Enchaser (enʃeɪsə). [f. ENCHASE *v.* 2 + -ER.] One who enchases or engraves metal.

1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* ii. 49 The piety and liberality . . . of our early . . . enchasers. 1873 *Echo* 18 Aug. 4/4 A very skillful enchaser. 1887 *Fall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 3/1 Mr. Stevenson is not a patient enchaser of far-fetched, costly jewel-words.

Enchasing (enʃeɪsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENCHASE *v.* 2 + -ING.] The action of the verb ENCHASE; the putting of a jewel into its setting; in quot. *fig.*

1831 E. IRVING *Expos. Rev.* I. 49 Without such a setting and enchasing in the conditions of time and place.

|| **Enchassure**. *rare* -1. [Fr.; f. *enchâsser*: see ENCHASE *v.* 2] The casing of a relic.

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* i. 14 The rich images of the saints, and the enchassures of the relics.

Enchasten (enʃeɪstən), *v.* *rare* -1. [f. EN-1 + CHASTEN.] *trans.* To make chaste, purify.

c 1800 K. WHITE *Time* 357 Castaly enchasten'd with its dew. Enchauf(e, -ffe, -fy, obs. ff. ENCHAFE.

Enchaunt, obs. form of ENCHANT.

Enche, obs. form of INCH.

† **Encheson**. Obs. Forms: 3-5 *enchesun*, -oun(e -own(e, 4-7 *encheson*(e, (4 *encheson*, -eyson, 5 *enchesen*, ? *encheson*, in-chessoun, 6 *encheson*), 6-7 *encheson*. Also ANCHESOUN.

[a. OF. *encheson*, *encheson*, f. *encheoir*, lit. to fall in, hence to be in fault (whence *encheement* 'instigation, cause', Godef.). The OF. word was influenced in meaning, if indeed its formation was not actually suggested, by the earlier *acheson* (see ACHESOUN) :—L. *occāsion-em* occasion; the two words seem to have been entirely synonymous, *acheson* being more usual in continental OF., and *encheson* in AF. and in Eng.]

1. Occasion, cause, reason, motive.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 111 He ascode hem . . . for wat encheson heo come. c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* 120 More encheysoun hadde oure levedy . . . blythe for to be. c 1340 *Chrystor M.* 237 (Fairf.) Quen we se enchesoun . . . we may clymbe vp and doun. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* vii. 40 Couetysse controuede how ich myghte Be holde for holy . . . by þat encheysoun. c 1430 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 83 For wat encheson this Dogs skin haue ye borne? a 1450 *Le Mortier Arth.* 56 He made in-chessoun for to abyde. c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* xxxix. 466 Thanne knew he wel be his owne enchesoun that he was a synnere full grette. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 147 Thou . . . blamest hem much, for small enchesoun. 1597 *Gustard & Simond* Bij, Ease, rest, and delicates, what great enchesoun, They giue to starre a man to corage. a 1618 J. DAVIES *Eglog.* (1772) 110 Who whilom no enchesoun could fore-haile. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 135 b, *Encheson* . . . signifies . . . the occasion, cause, or reason for which any thing is done. 1642 *BIRD Magazine of Honour* 86 Upon diuers encheasons and occasions.

2. *By for encheson of*: by reason of, because of.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibens* P 527 The ydel man excuseth him . . . in somer by enchesoun of the grete heat. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 86 They trowen that by encheson of suche manere temptacyon they ben forgotten of her god. 1494 FABYAN vi. clxxxvi. 187 For encheson that y^e sayd William ayded a noble man of Pycardy. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 112 The King be encheson [margin, Be reason, or because], that the overlord is within his ward, afterward giues that land to any man as escheit.

† **Encheat**, *sb.* Obs. [a. OF. *enchecoite*, f. *encheoir* to fall in; cf. ESCHEAT.] Revenue derived from escheats or confiscations.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 259 He ʒaf hym eche day a litel what of enchetes [parum de fisco] to lyve by. *Ibid.* 323 Odo wasted and destroyed the kynges rentes and enchetes [fisco regis]. 1494 FABYAN vii. 306 By theyr meanys, y^e Kyng loste many forfaytes and encheatis.

† **Encheat**, *v.* Obs. *rare* -1. In 5 *enchete*. [f. *prec.*; cf. ESCHEAT *v.* 1] *trans.* To confiscate for the royal treasury.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 288 Ye have stered the Kyng to encheate alle the temporaltes that longyng to the French munkis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 114 To Encheate, *fiscare*.

† **Encheater**. Obs. In 4 *enchetour*, 5 *encheter*. [f. *prec.* + -ER.] = ESCHEATOR.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 43 Enchetour [fisci advocatus]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 114 An Encheter, *fiscator*.

Encheek: see EN-*pref.* 3.

Encheer (enʃeɪr), *v.* Also 7 *encheer*, in-cheer. [f. EN-1 + CHEER *v.* 1] *trans.* To cheer, render cheerful. Hence *Encheering ppl. a.*

1605 DANIEL *Philotas* (1717) 311 Ded., That in better place And better comfort they may be incheard Who shall deserve, etc. c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 38 The flower of princes . . . Encheering all our dales . . . Is come. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* viii. lxxv, I' th' Orient Sols encheering rays. c 1800 K. WHITE *Christiad* ix, No sweet remain of life encheers the sight.

Enchein, obs. form of ENCHAIN.

|| **Encheiria**. Obs. *rare*. [Gr. *ἐνχειρία*.]

Method of manipulation.

1672 NEWTON in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 346 The want of a good encheiria.

Enchequer: see EN-*pref.* 3.

† **Encherish**, *v.* [a. OF. *encheriss*, lengthened stem of *encherir*: see EN-1 and CHERISH.] *trans.* ? = CHERISH. Implied in † *Encherishing*, *vbl. sb.*, in quot. app. used in sense 'benefit, advantage'.

c 1480 in *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 286 Yt were . . . expedyent for oure Kyngs And a gret encherichyng to all the Comynalte.

† **Encheist**, *v.* Obs. Also 7 in-. [f. EN-1 + CHEST *sb.*] *trans.* To shut up in, or as in, a chest.

1632 VICARS *Enaid* (N.). Can thy breast enchest such anger still? 1632 SHERWOOD, To inchest, *enchaissier*.

† **Encheisted**, *ppl. a.* Obs. [f. EN-1 + CHEST *sb.* + -ED.] Furnished with coffers or sunken panels. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 285 The Roof is encheisted and waded.

† **Encheve**, *v.* Obs. rare. Also 5 *Sc.* encheif. [altered form of *acheve*, ACHIEVE.] *trans.* To win, gain possession of. Also *intr.* To succeed. Hence *Encheving* *vbl. sb.*

c 1475 [see ENCHAIP]. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. iii. He is not here... that shall encheue the swerd. *Ibid.* ii. iv. The encheuyng of the swerd.

Enchiridion (enkairidion). [a. Gr. *ἐγχειρίδιον*, f. *ἐν* in + *χείρ* hand + dim. suff. -*ιδιον*.] A handbook or manual; a concise treatise serving as a guide or for reference.

1541 COVERDALE *Old Faith Wks.* 1844 i. 49 He [Moses] made... an enchiridion and sum of all the acts of his time. 1658 BR. RYNDOLDS *Modit. Lord's Supper* Ded., I have been emboldened to present this small enchiridion... unto the hands and patronage of so judicious a person. 1789 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. ii. 122 The Enchiridion of Hubald... appears first in the volume. 1809 J. TAYLOR *Enthous.* (1850) 224 The Bible... is the heavenly enchiridion of those who are beset with the cares, etc. of the world. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* June 1875/1 This enchiridion or little handbook was published in 1575.

Enchisel: see EN-*pref.* 2.

† **Enchondroma** (enkondroma). *Path. Pl.* enchondromata. Also (formerly) in adapted form enchondrom. [mod.L., as if a. Gr. *ἐγκόνδρωμα*, f. *ἐν* in + *χόνδρος* cartilage.] A tumour having a structure resembling cartilage.

1847 SOUTH *tr. Chelms's Surgery* II. 674 John Müller has described it most minutely as Enchondrom... such conglomeration is peculiar to the Enchondrom. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 133/1 Enchondroma exhibits itself as a tumour of moderate size. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 112 Enchondromata... are most commonly met with in connection with bone.

Enchondromatous (enkondromatous). *a.* *Path.* [f. mod.L. *enchondromat-* stem of prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to ENCHONDROMA.

1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 121/2 Growths of all kinds... enchondromatous, erectile, etc. 1878 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 140 A case of large enchondromatous tumor on the under surface of the hard palate.

Enchorial (enkoriai). *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐγχώριος* in or of the country (f. *ἐν* in + *χώρα* country) + -AL.] That belongs to, or is used in, a particular country: *a.* Used (after Gr. *ἐγχώρια γράμματα*, occurring on the Rosetta stone) as the distinctive epithet of the popular (as distinguished from the hieroglyphic and the hieratic) form of the ancient Egyptian written character; in technical use now commonly superseded by DEMOTIC. *b.* In general sense (somewhat rare.)

1823 Q. *Rev.* XXVIII. 189 A close comparison of the enchorial or demotic character with the corresponding Greek on the Rosetta stone. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 98 The name... transmitted by the enchorial tradition... is clearly Teutonic. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 4/2 That indescribable enchorial something which is British and not Netherlandish.

† **Enchronicle**, *v.* Obs. Also 6 enchronicle, inchronicle. [f. EN-1 + CHRONICLE.] *trans.* To enter in a chronicle; to register, put on record.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* (1848) 137 Enchronicled foloweth... A brief compilation of Kyng Edward senior. 1587 R. LONG (MS. Brit. Mus.), Yt hath bene th' order of all antient orators... to... inchronicle all such worthy persons. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 115 Let it be enchronicled for one of the... miracles of this age, that, etc.

† **Enchurich**, *v.* Obs. rare. Also 8 enchurich. [f. EN-1 + CHURCH.] *trans.* To form into, or organize as, a church. Hence *Enchuriched* *ppl. a.*

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 64 If Two or three agree, and are... enchurich'd in my Name, I will be in the midst of them. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* v. ii. (1852) 283 Its communication to the inchurch'd Gentiles... is clearly held forth.

Enciclopedia, bad form of ENCYCLOPEDIA.

1693 W. FREKE *Sci. Ess.* i. 7 Let us... state any one of the Arts and Sciences in the whole Enciclopedia.

Encincture (ensinktiur). *v.* [f. EN-1 + CINCTURE *sb.*] *trans.* To surround with, or as with, a belt or girdle; to girdle.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* Unb. ii. iii. [The lake] Encinctured by the dark and blooming forests. 1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* XX. 44 Clusters of fire-flies... encinctured the green foliage.

Encincture, *sb.* rare. [f. EN-1 + CINCTURE.] The process of surrounding as with a girdle; the fact of being so surrounded; *concr.* an encincture. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* v. (1850) 143 The chancel only showed... marks of earthly state... with the Encincture's special sanctity But ill according. 1881 H. G. HEWLETT in *19th Cent.* Aug. 296 The encincture of Kent on two or even three sides with water.

Encipher: see EN-*pref.* 2.

Encipher (ensifai). *v.* Also 6 incipher. [f. EN-1 + CIPHER *sb.*] *trans.* *a.* To write (a letter) in cipher; to record in cipher. *b.* To combine in a cipher or monogram with.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1229 2, I saw two letters, the

one inciphered and the other deciphered. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* 141 That under the Quadragesimal, there were three persons enciphered. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. v. 22 [Napoleon] Permitted his name to be enciphered with the... name of Jehovah.

Encircle (ensikl). *v.* Also 4 *enserole*, 7-8 *incircle*, (7 *incircle*). [f. EN-1 + CIRCLE.] *trans.* To enclose in a circle.

a. Of things, bodies of people, etc.: To form a circle round, surround. *b.* To surround, gird, encompass with.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 3943 The... kyng... Ses theme alle in a sopp in sowte by theme one, With be Sarazenes unsownde enserched (corrected (conjecturally) in *Gloss.* to enserched) abowte. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 6 Your Flocke... Encircled you, to hear with reverence Your exposition. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* vi. xiv. 116 Incircling their heads with this word, *alternitas imperi.* 1649 HOWELL *For. Tran.* (1860) 46 Great Britaine being encircled by the Sea... need not feare any one Earthly power. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 106, I found myself incircled in the Arms of my... Father. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* i. 106 The people... were encircling the trunks with tar. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 42 Encircle with a diadem the brows of Mr. Cushing. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Pcess* II. 20 Some of the nuns encircle their naked waist with a girdle of thorns. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 295 The close which encircles the venerable cathedral.

c. trans. and fig.

1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 83 Satire and censure encircled his throne. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* i. 46 God of the silver bow, who with thy power Encircled Chrysa. 1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 24 Sense supplies a love Encircling me. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* i. l. iv. 171 The divinity which... encircled the hideous form of Attila.

2. To make a circling movement about (a person or thing).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. iv. 57 Then let them all encircle him about. 1664 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iii. ii. 48 Till they had twice incircled the fire. 1638 WILKINS *New World* i. (1684) 137 Jupiter hath four (Moons) that Incircle him with their Motion. 1717 PARNELL *Hesiod, Rise of Woman* (R.), Hermes... Her brows encircled with his serpent-rood.

Encircled, *ppl. a.* rare. Also 7 *incircled*. [f. prec. + -ED.] In sense of the verb.

1632 LITWOW *Total Discourse* 416 On the incircled plaine there groweth nothing but Wheate, Rye, Barley, Pease, and Beans. 1665 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* vi. 566 Incircled Wrestlers now their Manhood try. 1789 T. WHATELY in *Med. Commun.* II. 388, I... attempted to separate the encircled piece.

Encircler (ensikler). *v.* rare. Also 7 *incircler*. [f. as prec. + -ER.] He who or that which encircles, girds, or surrounds.

1631 *Celestina* vi. 75 O girdle, incircler of so incomparable a creature. 1831 E. IRVING *Expos. Rev.* i. 58 The supporters and encirclers of the throne of God.

Encircling (ensikling). *vbl. sb.* [f. ENCIRCLE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. ENCIRCLE.

1632 LITWOW *Total Discourse* 265 About it [this chapel], I mean without the viter sides of it, and the inward incirclings of the compassing Quiere, there are always burning about fifty Lamps. 1836 ARNOLD *Lett.* (1844) II. viii. 48 An image... of the encircling of the everlasting arms.

Encircling (ensikling). *ppl. a.* Also *incircling*. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That encircles.

1632 LITWOW *Total Disc.* 265 Within incircling bandes of pure Gold. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. (R.), The third... is like a grape Which all entwines with his encircling side. 1725 POPE *Odys.* i. 526 A realm defended with incircling seas. 1832 J. H. NEWMAN *Hymn, 'Lead, kindly Light'*, Amidst the encircling gloom Lead thou me on. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 236 The minster looks down on the encircling stream of the Wear. 1873 W. BLACK *Pr. Thule* ix. 138 The blinding white of the incircling hills.

Encircular (ensiklial). *a.* rare-1. [f. EN-1 + CIRCULAR.] Circular.

1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1839) 20/2 The host of heaven... adored... nor changed their form Encircular.

† **Encircularize**, *v.* Obs. rare-1. [see -IZE.] *trans.* To surround as with a circle; to hem in.

1644 [SCOTT] *Vox Coeli* Ded. 4 To make his territories and Dominions encircularize great Brittain and France.

Encist: see EN-*pref.* 1.

† **Encla**, *Obs.* [obscur: prob. some error.] The throat or gullet.

1541 R. COPLAND *Quest. Chirurg.* Fij a. Whereof serueth the encla & the amygdales, and faulces. They serue to prepare the breth. *Ibid.* Fij b. The throte called gulle or encla.

Enclad (enklaed). *ppl. rare.* [f. EN-1 + CLAD.] Equivalent to *enclothed*, *pa. ppl.* of ENCLOTHE.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 386 Enclad in the spoils of wolf and of wild cat.

Enclain: see EN-*pref.* 3.

† **Enclaret**, *v.* Obs. rare-1. [f. EN-1 + CLARET.] *trans.* To tinge with claret; to overlay with a claret-like hue.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* i. 192 Cheeks like cream enc-laried.

Enclasp (enklaesp). *v.* Also 7 *inolasp* (inolaps). [f. EN-1 + CLASP *sb.* and *v.*] *trans.* To hold in or as in a clasp or embrace; to clasp tightly; also *fig.* Hence *Enclasp* *ppl. a.*

1596 FITZ-GERFAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 14 Enclaspeth with her winged eminence The worlds orbicular circumference. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 106 You are inclosed in... inextricable nets. 1618 J. DAVIES *Bien Venus Wks.* (1876) 5 (D.) O Union, that enclaspeth in thine armes All that in Hea'n and Earth is great or good. 1647 CUDWORTH *Serm.* i. John ii. 3-4 (1676) 65 He... in-claspeth the whole

world within his outstretched arms. 1783 LEMON *Eng. Lang.* Pref. i. (Jod.) Why do the ivy and egplantine enclasp so eagerly their oak? 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* i. xlix. 5 Thy fond hand still I enclasp. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* v. (1857) 81 Grey lichen'd rocks, enclasp'd by sprigs of ivy. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Poems* II. 17 The islands feel the enclasp'd flow.

† **Enclave** (enklaev, anklaev). *sb.* [Fr. *enclave*, f. *enclaver* to enclose, shut in, ad. late L. *inclavare*, f. *in* in + *clavus* is key (Scheler), or *clavus* nail (Littre).] A portion of territory entirely surrounded by foreign dominions. Also *fig.*

1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 38 Russia looks upon them [the Roumans] as destined to be a mere enclave in a Slavonic empire. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XV. 89 Enclaves in the territory of the greatest-happiness idea. 1884 *Spectator* 2 Feb. 150 Purely human enclaves in an inspired book. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 9/2 Portugal... possesses an enclave extending from Massabe to Red Point.

Enclave, *a. Her.* Also *inclave*. [a. Fr. *enclave*, *pa. ppl.* of *enclaver* to dovetail: see prec.] Of the border of an ordinary: Having a contour like that of a dovetail joint. So *Enclaved* *ppl. a.*

1661 S. MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* i. i. 8 This chiefe issuing into the sable field of darkness may properly call Inclave, breaking forth into a label of one point. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. Enclave. 1808 BERRY *Encycl. Heraldica*, Inclave, the same as *pattée*, or dovetailed.

† **Enclavure**, *rare-1.* [Fr.] = ENCLAVE *sb.*

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* i. 637 In such enclavures as we have named Vermandois did not possess direct authority.

† **Enclawed**, *pa. ppl.* Obs. rare-1. Of uncertain origin and meaning: Robson suggests the sense 'riveted', in which case the word might be for *enclouet*, f. OF. *enclouet* nailed.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxx, His mayles were mylke quyte, enclawet ful clene.

Enclawse: see EN-*pref.* 3.

† **Enclawr**, *v.* Obs. Also 6 *inclawr*, *inclere*. [f. EN-1 + CLEAR *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make bright or clear; to give clearness to (sight).

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2548 A myrrour incleryd is this interlude. 1556 ASP. PARKER *Prattler* cxix, Enclawre my sight: and me reuiue.

2. To light up, illumine. *lit. and fig.*

1509 BARCLAY *Skye of Folye* (1874) l. 290 Blynde man inclere thy wyllful ignorance. c 1530 — *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) Dij, Christ hath inclered his minde with inward light. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* lxxvii, Light of lightnings flash Did pitchy cloudes enclawre.

† **Enclere**, *adv.* Obs. [? OF. phrase *en clere*; cf. CLEAR *a.*] Brightly.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1061 The sonne schonne en clere.

† **Enclin**, *a.* Obs. [a. F. *enclin* — late L. *inclinis* of same meaning, related to *inclinare* to INCLINE.] Bowed down.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Man.* ii. xxiv. (1869) 85 If it ne were, alle rude wittes woldin ben enclyn and humble hem.

† **Enclinant**, *a.* Obs. In 4 *enclinaunt*, *enclinaunt*. [a. OF. *enclinant*, *pr. ppl.* of *encliner* to INCLINE.] *a.* ? Doing homage, submissive. *b.* Inclined, prone (to).

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5320 Of britty reomes euery kyng Were enclinaunt til his coronyng. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxiii. 23 This puple... is enclinaunt to yuel. — *Prov.* xxii. 9 Enclinaunt [v. r. redi] to merci.

Encline, *obs. var.* INCLINE *sb.* and *v.*

Enclipse, incorrect form of ECLIPSE *v.*

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *tr. Hist. Justine* 110 b, The Moone was Enclipsed.

Enclitic (enkli-tik). *a.* and *sb.* *Gram.* Also 8 *enclitick*. [ad. L. *encliticus*, a. Gr. *ἐγκλιτικὸς*, f. *ἐν* on + *κλίνειν* to lean.]

A. adj. That 'leans its accent on the preceding word' (Liddell and Scott): in Greek grammar the distinctive epithet of those words which have no accent, and which (when phonetic laws permit) cause a secondary accent to be laid on the last syllable of the word which they follow. Hence applied to the analogous Latin particles *-que*, *-ve*, *-ne*, etc., and in mod. use (with extension of sense) to those unemphatic words in other langs. that are treated in pronunciation as if forming part of the preceding word.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Enclitick*, that inclines or gives back. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* i. v. (1786) 85 note, The Diversity between the Contradictive Pronouns, and the Enclitic, is not unknown even to the English Tongue. 1855 BROWNING *Grammarians' Fan.*, Gave us the doctrine of the enclitic De. 1867 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* IV. iv. 227 The pronouns had in certain cases an enclitic form.

B. sb. An enclitic word.

1663 in BULLOCK. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 18 P: They are busy in making Emendations upon some Enclitics in a Greek Author. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* i. v. (T.), When we say, 'Give me content', the *me* in this case is a perfect enclitic. 1878 PARRY *Grk. Gram.* 175 If several Enclitics come together, each throws its accent on the preceding.

† **Enclitical** (enkli-tikal). *a.* Obs. Also 7 (errors.) *enclitocal*. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = ENCLITIC *a.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 110 The Enclitical Coniunction *que*. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Enclitical* conjunctions... cast back the accent to the syllable going before.

2. *nonce-use*. That leans against something.
1773 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* II. vii. (D.). A little shed or enclitic penthouse.
Hence **Enclitically** *adv.*, in an enclitic manner, as an enclitic.

1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 84/1 The Latin *que*, used only enclitically indeed in modern Latin. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 598 (1880). The second and third words lean enclitically upon the first.

Encliticism (enklitiz'm). [*f.* as prec. + -ISM.] (See quot.)

1887 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 254 Accentual leaning on some other word. *is* Encliticism [*printed* Enclit-].

Enclit: see EN- pref. 1 2.

† **Enclouster**, *v.* Also 7 *enclouystre*, -*ter*, *inlouyster*, *inlouister*. [*f.* EN-1 + CLOISTER: cf. *F. enclottrier*, and OF. *enclouister* sb., cloister.]

1. *trans.* To shut up in a cloister or monastery.
1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiv. Maids and widow'd queens
Inclouster'd that became. 1670 HACKETT *Cent. Sermon*.
(1675) 221 Is... to be inclouystred in an unmarried estate
for ever.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To shut in; to immure or imprison; to confine.

1596 R. L. *Diella*, 1596 When day inclouystred is In
dustie pryson of infernal night. 1607 DRAYTON *Agincourt*
208 Poems... In priuate chambers, that inclouystred are.
1638 MIDE *Ch. for Chr. Worship* Wks. II. 336 This notion
of inclouystering a Deity by an Idol. 1654 SIR R. BAKER tr.
Balaac's Lett. to Card. Richelieu God hath not conferred
such extraordinary endowments upon you, to be for ever
enclouystred within your self. 1670 PENN *Truth Rescued*
49 They were not then enclouystred for not agreeing in
their Verdict. 1720 *Brit. Apollo* III No. 91. 2/1 Such
Damps could be... Enclouystred and Pent in.

3. To furnish with cloisters. See ENCLOSED 2.
† **Encloustered**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 *in-*
clouistered. [*f.* prec. + -ED.]

1. Shut up in cloisters or monasteries.

1550 LEVER *Sermon* (Arb.) 73 Settyng abroad enclouystred
papistes.

2. Surrounded by or furnished with cloisters.
1622-68 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* I. (1682) 232 Several Quadrangles,
every one enclouystred. 1632 LITGOW *Totall Disc.* 268
Having enclouystred lodgings ioynted to the walls thereof.
Ibid. 444 The eleven enclouystred petty Courts.

† **Enclose**, *sb. Obs. rare*. [*f.* next; in Caxton
perh. a. OF. *enclos* or *enclose*.] = ENCLOSURE.

1. The space enclosed by a boundary; the
precincts.

1484 CAXTON *Curial* (1838) 16 Wythin thenclose of thy
pryse hous.

2. A letter or document enclosed within another.
1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 32 Since my last, I received
... an enclose from Mr. Warcup.

Enclose, inclose (en-, inkloz', *v.* Forms:
a. (? 4 *encloses*), 6 *encloyste*, 4-*enclose*. *b.* 5-
inclose. [*f.* EN-1 + CLOSE *v.*, after OF. *enclore*
(*pa. pple. enclos*) of same meaning. (Cf. *INCLUDE*.)
The majority of recent Dicts. give *inclose* as the
typical form; but the preponderance of usage (in
England at least), as well as etymological prop-
erty, is in favour of *enclose*.]

1. *trans.* To surround (with walls, fences, or
other barriers) so as to prevent free ingress or
egress.

a. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2396 Here es a knyghte in this
kleyvis, enclosidde [*read* enclosidde] with hilles. c 1430
LYGG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* vi. A parke, enclosed with a wall.
1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. iii. 67 The paradises terrestre... is en-
closed with fyre brennyng.

b. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 848 In an yle... This clene fere
was inclosed all with clere water. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 2
And the felde be inclosed about. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 91
There is a gulfe of 516 miles, inclosed within the promon-
tory or cape of the mountain Barce. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* i.
34 Then the king inclosing the place, made it holy. 1716-8
LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxvi. 137 The gardens...
are inclosed with very high walls. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Aeneid*
VII. 185 And incloses it with a Parapet.

b. To fence in (waste or common land) with
the intention of taking it into cultivation, or of
appropriating it to individual owners. Also *fig.*

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 29 § 2 Landes... which... be
enclosed of newe with a Pale. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 2 It
is at the lordes pleasure to enclose them and kepe them in
tyllage or pasture. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* I. iii. 24 Against
the Duke of Suffolke, for enclosing the Commons of Mel-
forde. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 305 It was not
... enclosed after the English manner. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE
Trav. Sp. & Port. xvi. The late bishop improved this spot
of ground... by planting and inclosing it. 1833 H. MAR-
TINEAU *Brooke Farm* I. 12 An Act of Parliament is to be
obtained for enclosing Brook common.

fig. 1562 *Apol. Private Masse* (1850) 8 To enclose that
to some one sort of private profit, that ought to remain in
common. a 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims* St. (1651) 43 Charles
the fifth... purposed to enclose their [the Netherlands']
priviledges. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 420 This round World,
whose first convex divides The luminous inferior Orbs, en-
clos'd From Chaos. 1668 HOWE in H. ROGERS *Life* iv. (1863)
126 It is an enclosed pleasure; a joy which the stranger
cannot intermeddle with.

2. To shut up in a room or building; to seclude,
imprison. *Obs. exc.* with reference to monastic
seclusion.

a. c 1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 334 Of vche clene comly kynde
enclose seuen makez. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 219 The
quethir, men said, enclosit he had Ane spirit. 1393 COWER

Conf. III. 200 Many a day... he lay... Withinne walles fast
enclosed. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 147 Infinite
multitudes were everywhere enclosed. c 1590 MARLOWE
Faust (2nd version) 120 In the strongest tower Enclose him
fast. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 169 The nuns live
in community, but are not enclosed.

b. 1523 ABP. SANDYS *Sermon* (1841) 74 Manasses was never
reclaimed until he was inclosed in prison. 1622 LITGOW
Totall Disc. 451 He caused inclose mee in a little Cabinet
within the Parlour.

† b. To put (a jury) in the 'box'. *Sc. Obs.*

1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xxxix. 271 The jury was
enclosed, of which the earl of Caithness was chancellor.
1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 610/2 Eleven o'clock... at which time
the jury was inclosed.

3. To insert in a frame or setting, or in a sur-
rounding mass of material; to shut up in a case,
envelope, or receptacle. Also *fig.*

a. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 7965 In the orisoun of the Pa-
ternoster hath our Lord Jhesu Crist enclosed most thinges.
? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 506 And lettres hym bedes Of credence
enclosyd. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxxix. 6 They wrought Onix
stones enclosed in ouches of gold. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.*
I. ii. 435 That lyes enclosed in this Trunke, which you Shall
beare along impawnd. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 318 The Apple,
Enclosed in Wax was... Green and Fresh. 1664 EVELYN
Kal. Hort. (1729) 218 About the middle of this Month
quie enclose your tender Plants.

b. 1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* viii. 9 If she bee a dore, we
will inclose her with boards of Cedar. 1713 *Guardian*
No. 1 P. 1 A robe or mantle inclosed in a circle of foliage.
1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 147 Whatever extraneous
matter it finds is inclosed in the gum.

b. In mod. use *esp.*: To place (a letter or docu-
ment) for transmission within the cover of another.
Also said of the containing letter.

1768 BR. WARBURTON *Lett. Eminent Divine* (1809) 422,
I looked over my papers to see if I could explain the matter
in another sheet, which I would have inclosed. *Mod.*
(*Comm.*) I beg to enclose my price list. I have received
his letter enclosing a cheque.

4. In various occasional uses:

† a. To blindfold (the eyes). *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 102 b. [Jason] made them to ere fourre
mesures of lond, enclosing their eyen.

† b. To harness, put in the shafts. *Obs. rare*—1.
1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* III. 658 They went to coach, and did
their horse inclose [Gr. *ἐκθύρουν*].

† d. To fasten (a door). *Obs. rare.*

1563 BECON *Articles Chr. Relig.* xix. We celebrate the
mysteries, the doreis beyng shut and enclosed.

5. Of things: To surround, bound on all sides;
to envelop, contain.

1240 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6610 *pe sese*... encloses alle *pe*
erthe aboute. 1382 WYCLIF *Jonah* ii. 6 Depresse encloside
me. 1734 tr. *Kollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. ix. 294 A province
enclosed between Cilicia and Cappadocia. 1834 M. MURTRIE
Cuvier's Anim. Kingd. 409 The semi-nymph only differs
from the larva in the presence of the cases which enclose
the wings. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. &*
Ferns 585 A normal cambium... encloses a large pith. 1887
STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. i. 1 A house with lawns enclosing it.

b. *Math.* Of lines or surfaces: To bound on all
sides (a portion of space); also (loosely) to inter-
cept (an angle).

1762 SIMSON *Euclid's Elem.* Axiom. Two straight lines
cannot enclose a space. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2. 15 The
number of degrees in the angle enclosed by the two mirrors.
1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 63
The space within any closed surface *S'* enclosing *S*.

6. Of an army, a number of persons, etc.: To
surround, hem in on all sides.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 27 Titinius is enclosed round
about With Horsemen. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xx. 43 They in-
closed the Beniaminites round about. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I.
617 They... half enclose him round With all his Peers.
1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* I. (1879) I. 125/1 The rest of
the forces... enclosed the enemy's rear. 1865-6 H. PHILLIPS
Amer. Paper Curr. II. 91 Endeavor to enclose the British
army and navy in the Delaware bay.

† **Enclose**, *ppl. Obs.* In 5 *inclose*. [*a. Fr.*
enclos, *pa. pple. of enclore*; see prec. Cf. *EN-*
CLOSE.] Used as *pa. pple.* of ENCLOSURE *v.*

? c 1475 *Syr. lousc Degre* 986 It was my steward, Syr Ma-
radose, That ye so longe have kept inclose.

Enclosed, inclosed (en-, inkloz'd), *ppl. a.*
[*f.* ENCLOSURE *v.* + -ED.] In the senses of the verb.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 361 To shew the food
of tame and enclosed Lions. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xviii.
(1655) 122 Which I shall observe with inclosed Parentheses
as I goe along. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 355 They
prefer woody and heathy wastes to inclosed ground. 1848
MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 312 A region... which contained
only three houses and scarcely any enclosed fields.

† b. quasi-sb. ? A sealed letter. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 23 Yours of the third of
August came to safe hand in an inclos'd from my brother.

† **Encloisement**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* ENCLOSURE *v.*
+ -MENT.] = ENCLOSURE.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Toute closture*, an en-
cloisement. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 76 Regular and
just incloisements of our forests.

Encloser (enklōz', *n.*) [*f.* ENCLOSURE *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who encloses; *esp.* one who appropriates
common land (see ENCLOSURE *v.* 1 b). Also *fig.*

1597 J. KNEWTUB *Confutation* 506 The number of his per-
fect ones are become inclosers, and have taken in this heaven.
a 1626 REAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* II. iii. Thanks to my
dear incloser, Master Morecraft. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*,
Ch. Porch iv. If God had laid all common, certainly Man
would have been th' incloser. 1633 MASSINGER *New Way*,
4c. iv. i. They call me... grand encloser Of what was com-

mon. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 468 The encloser would
appropriate a permanent personal advantage. 1884 *Spectator*
18 July 950/2 The rescue of Epping Forest from the en-
closers.

† 2. *transl. L. clusor* (Vulg.), a literal rendering
of Heb. מַסְגֵּר *masger* 'one who closes', a smith.
Obs. rare—1.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xxiv. 16 He ladde in to caytiffe fro
Jerusalem... craftise men, and enclosers, a thousand.

Enclosing, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* ENCLOSURE *v.* + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. ENCLOSE in various
senses.

1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 The recoueringe, inclosinge
and innenge of... Wappinge marshes. 1779 DE FOE *Cruise*
(1840) I. x. 173. I began my enclosing of this piece of ground.
1822 in PICTON *L'Anol. Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 355 The ne-
cessity of the gradual inclosing of the strand.

† b. The state of being enclosed. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1440 HVLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xvi. Pou
sholdest... be mispaidd with thy enclosing.

† 2. *concr.* The setting of a gem. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxviii. 20 They shalbe set in gold in their
inclosings.

Enclosing (enklōz'in), *ppl. a.* [*f.* ENCLOSURE *v.*
+ -ING.] That encloses.

1896 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vii. (1858) 282 Within these two
enclosing walls. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xvi. 311 Within the
enclosing colonnade we could find no traces of building.

Enclosure (enklōz'ū, -z'), *n.* Also in-. [*a. OF.*
enclosure in same sense: see ENCLOSURE *v.* and -URE.]

1. The action of enclosing. *a. spec.* The action
of surrounding or marking off (land) with a fence
or boundary; the action of thus converting pieces
of common land into private property. Also *attrib.*
in *Enclosure Act*, *Commissioner*. Also *fig.*

An Enclosure Act is a private Act of Parliament author-
izing the 'enclosure' of common land in some particular
locality. In many cases, however, the land dealt with by
these Acts was not 'common' land in an absolute sense,
but was private property encumbered with the right of
commoning during a few weeks in autumn; and the usual
procedure was to give each of the commoners a piece of
land in absolute ownership as compensation for his sur-
render of this right.

1538 STARKEY *England* 98 To have so grete inclosuys of
pastuys. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 49 a. Three causes
of disseisin of rente service... rescous, replevine, and enclo-
sure. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herricks's Husb.* II. (1586) 50 The
first needefull thing for a Garden is water. The nexte to
that is enclosure. 1611 SCLATER *Key* (1629) 303 There is,
then, no enclosure of this blessing of righteousness to any
nation, person, sexe, or condition of men. 1631-2 *Star*
Chamb. Cases (1886) 180 Suffer noe inclosures tending to
depopulation. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 86 The
gifts and graces of Christians lay in common, till base envy
made the first enclosure. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. xi.
160 The advantage of enclosure is greater for pasture than
for corn. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 50 [Stow] attri-
butes the decay of archery among the Londoners to the en-
closures made near the metropolis. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.*
II. viii. (1876) 238 In the case of almost all these enclosures
the interests of the poor have been systematically neglected.
1872 E. PRACOCK *Mabel Heron* vi. 89 The enclosure com-
missioner... had set out a wide road. 1883 SEEBORN *Eng.*
Village Community 13 Nearly 4000 Enclosure Acts were
passed between 1760 and 1844.

b. *gen.* The action of closing in, surrounding,
etc. Somewhat rare.

1605 TIMME *Quersitanus* III. Cc. Another most excellent
lute for the like incloser is made of glasse and vermilion.
1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. 35 The Ægyptians... by...
handsome inclosure in glasses, contrived the notablest wayes
of integral conservation. 1878 FOSBER *Phys.* III. vii. § 1.
531 The complete enclosure of the glottis... is... a part of
the act of coughing.

2. The state of being enclosed (in a monastery).

1816 MARY SCHIMMELPENNINGCK *Biogr. Jansenius* II. 52
She resolved, therefore, to re-establish that enclosure which
the rule of St. Bennet so strictly enjoins. 1872 O. SHIPLEY
Gloss. Eccl. Terms 179 The nuns keep strict enclosure, and
lead the contemplative life.

3. That wherewith something enclosed: a. An
encompassing fence or barrier; buildings round a
court. Also *fig.*

1596 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 59 There was a boke made
and send up to the commyns of Cornwall and Devynshere
... be cause of their rysynge and pullynge downe of in-
closures. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. *Chem. Concl.* 33 Pales
and other enclosures. 1725 POPE *Odys.* VII. 145 Th' allotted
space of ground, Fenc'd with a green enclosure all around.
1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 93, I see the circling hunt, of noisy
men, Burst law's inclosure. 1754 POCOCKE *Trav.* (1889) II.
72 A court of large buildings... the enclosure of the court
seems... very old. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* III. The second
enclosure rising higher than the first.

b. An outer covering or case; an envelope.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. *Chem. Concl.* 2 All the outward
couers and enclosures whatsoever. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R.*
Grinville cxvii. O why should such... enue dwell, In the
inclosures of eternall mould? 1601 CORNWALLYSE *Disc.*
Seneca (1631) 39 He that aspieth to this flight to the starrs,
must... make apt his grosse inclosure of earth. 1633 P.
FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* I. v. The raw blossom of my youth
was yet In my first child-hood's green enclosure bound.

4. That which is enclosed: a. A space included
within or marked off by boundaries.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong s.v. Pourpreindre*, The
roote of that tree did occupy in compasse a great inclosure.
1636 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* 106 In the greatest enclosure
of all, there was a gate. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782)
I. 413 The whole inclosure was... converted into a chace.
1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (1850) 131/1 We were seated in the
enclosure of St. James's Park. 1864 SKRAT *Ukland's Poems*
19-2.

361, I. . Sell fortress, town, and hill, With servants, rents, inclosures, woods.

b. A document or letter enclosed within the cover of another.

Mod. I have received your letter with its enclosures.

Enclotie (enk'lō'tē), *v.* [f. EN-1 + CLOTHE *v.*] *trans.* To clothe, cover, invest.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 602 It enclothes the banks with a show of light and glory. 1833 *Mrs. Browning Prometh. Bound Poems* 1850 I. 176 Enclothed with wings. 1885 *W. K. Parker Mammal. Desc.* iii. 60 The three membranes that enclothe the embryo.

Encloud (enk'lūd), *v.* Also 6-7 *encloud*, 7 *incloud*, -*owd*. [f. EN-1 + CLOUD *sb.*] *trans.* To surround with or envelop in a cloud; to overshadow, darken. Also *fig.* Hence **Enclouded** *ppl. a.*

1591 *SPENSER Virg. Gnat* 571 The heauens on euerie side enclouded bee. 1600 *DAVISON Rhapsody* (1611) 25 Darknesse oft that light incloudes. 1606 *SHAKS Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 212 In their thicke breathes shall we be enclouded. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Citie of God* i. xxi. (1620) 31 Mortall men . . . are most commonly inclouded in a mist of ignorance and error. a 1641 *Br. Mountagu Acts & Mon.* (1642) 117 Stars are enclouded oftentimes. *Ibid.* 126 Now for the secret and enclouded sense. 1844 *A. Welby Poems* (1867) 11 When death's shadows my bosom encloud. 1856 *R. VAUGHAN Mystics* (1860) II. ix. iii. 141 Mark the advantage of this enclouded state.

† **Enclow**, *v.* *Obs. rare*-1. (see ENCLAWED). [ad. OF. *enclower*, f. *en* in + *clou* nail.] *trans.* To nail up.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* i. cxvii. (1869) 61 With the nailles with which was nayled the sone of the smith . . . the nailles weren enclowd.

† **Enclow**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *enclower*, *enclowr* (mod. *enclouer*), to drive in a nail. Cf. *prec.* and *ACCLOY*.] *trans.* To lame or maim by driving in a nail. Also *fig.*

1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 47 And halted, as he were enclowd. c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* (1558) viii. xxi. 18 False ambicion and froward duplicitie Hath many a realme & many a land enclowd.

Enclude, *obs.* form of INCLUDE.

† **Encluse**, *ppl.* and *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also *in-cluse*. [a. OF. *encluse*, ad. L. *includus*, *pa. ppl.* of *includere*; see INCLUDE.] Enclosed: chiefly said of monks or nuns.

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* (1866) 42 *3a* and þou sall be safe as an ankir inclosure. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 261 The caules that of seede enclose uppe wynde Wol bygger be. c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perfi.* (W. de W. 1494) i. ix. As done pryncypally ancles enclose and true religious.

Encluser: see EN-*pref.* 1 2.

Encoach: see EN-*pref.* 1 a.

Encoffin, *v.* Now *rare*. Also 7 *encoffen*. [f. EN-1 + COFFIN.] *trans.* To put into a coffin; hence, to shut up, hide away. Also *fig.*

Hence **Encoffining** *vbl. sb.*
1598 *E. GILPIN Skial.* (1878) 54, I had rather be encoffin'd in this chest. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 868 His bones were . . . solemnly encoffined in the Chancell. 1670 *PENN Case Liberty Cons.* 15 They condemn the Papists for encoffining the Scriptures . . . in an unknown tongue. 1856 *Chamb. Jmrl.* V. 214 The encoffining . . . of the dead was regarded as of greater consequence.

Encoffinement (enk'p'finmēt). [f. *prec.* + -MENT.] The action of encoffining.

1882 *R. K. DOUGLAS China* xvi. 294 The encoffinement takes place on the third day after death.

Encoil, **Encoiled**: see EN-*pref.* 1 3. **Encoilar**, **Encoilment**: see EN-*pref.* 1 2.

Encolour (enk'v'lə), *v.* [f. EN-1 + COLOUR *sb.* Cf. OF. *encolourer*.] *trans.* To put colour upon, tinge. Hence **Encolouring** *vbl. sb.*, *concr.* a tinge or colouring overlaid.

1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* I. 181 Wings, With thousand rare encolourings. 1850 *Mrs. BROWNING Poems* II. 309 Oval cheeks, encoloured faintly.

Encolure (enk'olū'r). *nonce-wd.* [a. Fr. *encolure* the neck of an animal.] Used by Browning for: The mane (of a horse).

1855 *BROWNING Statue & Bust in Men & Wom.* i. 157 Hair . . . Crisped like a warsteed's encolure.

Encomber, -*ment*, *obs.* ff. ENCUMBER, etc.

Encomiac (enk'ō'mi'æk), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. ἐγκωμιαῖος (ēnos) ENCMIUM + -AC.] Of or pertaining to eulogy; panegyric.

1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 230 The study of the Greek of Theocritus, especially in his encomiac and more heroic idylls.

† **Encomiasm**, *Obs. rare*-1. [as if ad. Gr. ἐγκωμιασμός, f. ἐγκωμιάειν: see next.] A laudatory discourse, panegyric.

1634 *JACKSON Creed* vii. xxvii, This author's encomiasm of wisdom.

Encomiast (enk'ō'mi'æst). [ad. Gr. ἐγκωμιαστής, f. ἐγκωμιάειν to praise, laud, f. ἐγκωμιαῖος ENCMIUM.] One who composes or pronounces an encomium; a praiser, eulogist, flatterer.

1610 *G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict.* xlix, Of faire Eclecta . . . the . . . smooth Encomiast. a 1606 *BACON Q. Eliz. Mor. & Hist. Wks.* (Bohn) 492 The only proper encomiast of this lady is time. 1772 *Let. in Pettigrew Lettison* (1817) III. 394 Having undertaken the office of the biographer, not that of the encomiast. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 132

We hear the encomiasts of Homer affirming that he is the educator of Hellas.

† **Encomiaster**, *Obs. rare*-1. [as if ad. Gr. ἐγκωμιαστής = ἐγκωμιαστής: see *prec.*] = *prec.*

1676 *GROVE Vind. Conform. Clergy* (1680) 21 You may see by this how far you may trust this eloquent Encomiaster.

Encomiastic (enk'ō'mi'æstik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ἐγκωμιαστικός, f. ἐγκωμιάειν: see ENCOMIAST.]

A. adj. That conveys or confers an encomium; laudatory, commendatory, eulogistic.

1599 *B. JONSON Cynthia's Rev.* i. iv. 75 To frame some encomiastick speech upon this our Metropolis. 1630 *BRATHWAIT Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 306 Doting on nothing more than these encomiastick bladders of their deservles praises. 1795 *R. ANDERSON Brit. Poets* 448 An Ode, which, though less elevated, has some fine encomiastick strains. 1841 *HOR. SMITH Moneyed Man* i. v. 154, I made a slight encomiastick allusion to Fanny Hartopp.

† **B. sb.** A eulogistic discourse or composition; a formal encomium. *Obs.*

1632 *B. JONSON Magn. Lady* i. i, I thank you, master Compass, for your short Encomiastick. 1644 *JOHN CARTER Nail hit on the head* (1647) 39 A sumptuous and magnificent Sepulchre . . . and upon it written Encomiastiques, the high praises of his vertue. 1707 *HEARNE Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 25 Sends an 'Encomiastick' to be prefixed to Hudson's edition of Dionysius. 18. . . *MOORE Devil among Schol.* 584 Wise Encomiasticks Upon the Doctors and Scholastics.

Encomiastical (enk'ō'mi'æstikāl), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -AL.] = ENCOMIASTIC *a.*

1592 *G. HARVEY Pierce's Super.* 59 This deserveth a more famous encomiastical oration. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 112 A white marble table, and thereon an Epitaph . . . with encomiastical Verses. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1815 *SCRIBBLEMANIA* 25 Plaudits encomiastical, That stride on stilts, bombastical.

Encomiastically, *adv. rare*. [f. *prec.* + -LY.] In an encomiastical manner.

a 1631 *DONNE Lett.* (1651) 32 If I have not spoken of your Majesty encomiastically. 1871 *Athenaeum* 9 Sept. 339 A short notice . . . written in good taste, if a little too encomiastically.

† **Encomiate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*-1. [f. ENCOMIUM + -ATE.] *trans.* To pronounce an encomium upon; to extol, commend.

1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* 146 They encomiate Phlebotomy chiefly for that end.

† **Encomion**, *Obs.* The Gr. form of ENCOMIUM; occas. used in 16th and 17th c.

1598 *B. JONSON Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. ii. 69 You have a simple servant here, that crowns your beauty with such encomions. a 1640 *JACKSON Creed* xi. xlvii, Mellifluous encomions of divine love. 1646 *G. DANIEL Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 88 How deekt In her Encomions follie doth appeare.

† **Encomionise**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [f. *prec.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To pronounce an encomium upon; to eulogize.

1599 *NASHE Lent. Stuffe* 23 Tart and galingale. . . Chaucer preeminently encomionizeth aboute all . . . confectionaries. 1647 *R. BARON Cyprian Acad.* 70 Hark . . . how I anatomize My Julietta, and her encomionize.

Encomium (enk'ō'mi'um). *Pl. encomiums*; also (now rarely) *encomia*. Also ENCOMION. [a. L. *encomium*, ad. Gr. ἐγκώμιον (ēnos) eulogy.] A formal or high-flown expression of praise; a eulogy, panegyric.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* i. xx. (Arb.) 58 The immortal gods were praised by hymnes, the great Princes and heroicke personages by ballades of praise called Encomia. 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Honest Man's Rev.* iii. i, You . . . Should sing encomiums on't [marriage]. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 139. ¶ 3 If we consider this wonderful Person, it is Perplexity to know where to begin his Encomium. 1846 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xxx, He brought in the bread, cheese and beer, with many high encomiums upon their excellence. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 139 Many tales, and praises, and encomia of ancient famous men.

† **b. abstr.** *Obs. rare*-1.

1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 715 Encomium in old times was poets' work.

Encommon: see EN-*pref.* 1 2.

† **Encommend**, *v.* *Obs. rare*-1. [a. Sp. *encomendar* in same sense, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *comendar* to COMMEND.] *trans.* To entrust (a military function).

1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* v. i. 121 Encommended and bestowed upon personages of great grautite.

† **Encompany**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. OF. *encompanionier*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *compaignie* COMPANY.] 1. *trans.* To accompany.

1494 *FABYAN* vii. 515 The sayd prouost beyng encompanied with . . . score or .cc. men. 1533 *MORE Ansv. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1088/1 They glose was of faythe not alone, but encompanied with two good felowes perdyde.

2. To bring into company, associate. *Const. to.* c 1530 *LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 345 Encompanied by maryage to only persone . . . ayenst her herte.

Encompass (enk'ompās), *v.* Also 6-8 *incompass*. [f. EN-1 + COMPASS *sb.*; cf. *obs.* Sp. *encomparar* of equivalent formation.]

1. To encircle as a ring or girdle; to surround, bound on all sides.

a. 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* iii. vi. (Arb.) 161 The northe landes which the frozen sea encompasseth vnder the northe pole. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 688 Boleful Styx encompasses around . . . th' unhappy Ground. 1725 *DE FOX Voy. round W.* (1840) 130 A kind of a city, encompassed all

round, the river making a kind of double horse-shoe. 1776 *WITHERING Bot. Arrangement.* (1796) II. 423 Some encompassed with a membranaceous border, deeper than half the breadth of the seed. 1872 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* 251 Behind are the mountains encompassing Borrowdale.

† **b.** 1596 *SPENSER State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 527/1 You have very well declared the original of their mounts and great stones encompassed. 1652 *NEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 79 This Dominion . . . encompassed their Empire round like a girdle. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps.* ix. 304 Part of Syria which is incompass with Tigris and Euphrates. 1723 *SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) Wks.* (1753) II. 221 My iron pallisade that encompasses a square court.

2. Of persons: To surround, form a circle about, whether for protection, in attendance, or with hostile intent. Also *fig.* Also *absol.*

a. 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* ii. i. (Arb.) 107 Encompassing the vylage where they laye. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 149 Th' innumerable sound of Hymns . . . wherewith thy Throne Encompass'd shall resound thee ever blest. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tub Wks.* 1760 I. 36 Encompassed with a ring of disciples. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* II. xxx. 258 His throne was encompassed with domestic enemies. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* cxxvi. ii, I . . . sleep Encompass'd by his faithful guard.

† **b.** 1590 *WEBBE Trav.* (Arb.) 24 The Turkes power did incompass Prester Iohns sonne. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 53 Hag of all despit, Incompass'd with thy lustfull Paramours. a 1699 *LADY HALKETT Autobiog.* (1875) 72, I was now Incompassed with misfortunes.

† **b.** Of right lines: To contain, include (an angle). *Obs. rare*-1.

1660 *BARROW Euclid* i. xlvii. Probl. 3 The sides *A B, A C*, encompassing the right angle.

† **3.** To make a circuit about, go all round (anything). *Obs.*

1640 *WILKINS New Planet* vii. (1707) 216 The Planets . . . do by their Motion encompass the Body of the Sun. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* iv. iv. 192 Drake encompass'd the world with a ship. 1797 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. i. 179, I encompassed it almost round before I could find a convenient place to land in. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) IV. 1275 Mr. Gore encompassed the hill, and joined them.

4. To surround entirely, overlay as with an envelope or shell; to contain.

1553 *EDEN Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 35 A thinne skinne . . . encompassing the shell of the nutte. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* iv. xxv, This figure . . . may be encompassed of a sphere. 1606 *BACON Sylva* § 587 A Stalk of Wheat . . . encompassed with a case of Wood. 1650 *BAXTER Saints' R.* i. vii. (1662) 102 Had onely Faith to live upon, and were encompassed with flesh. 1678 *HOBBS Nat. Philos.* ix. 115, I thought nothing had encompassed the Earth but Air. 1794 *G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Phil.* I. 56 They are kept together by the air that encompasses them in the receiver. 1875 *H. E. MANNING Mission H. Ghost* vii. 192 Walk in the light with which He encompasses you.

† **5. nonce-use.** To outwit, take advantage of, 'get round' (a person). *Obs.*

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. ii. 158 Ah ha, Mistresse Ford and Mistresse Page, haue I encompass'd you?

Encompasser, *rare*. [f. ENCOMPASS *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which encompasses.

1666 *J. SMITH Old Age* (ed. 2) 241 Vessels . . . which bring home the noble Travellour, the encompassour of the little World.

Encompassing, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENCOMPASS *v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. ENCOMPASS.

1628 *EARLE Microcosm.* lxi 166 They meet in some foreign region, where the encompassing of strangers unites them closer.

Encompassing (enk'ompāsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCOMPASS *v.* + -ING.] That encompasses.

1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* iv. xxiii, His encompassing Icosaedrons side is an Apotome. 1724 *WATTS Logic* (1736) 121 The encompassing Parts are the Walls and Gates. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 4/2 The Emperor of Morocco has fought his way out of his encompassing enemies.

Encompassment (enk'ompāsmēt), *rare*. [f. ENCOMPASS *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of encompassing; † 'talking round' a subject (*obs. rare*-1).

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. i. 10 Finding By this encompassment and drift of question, That they doe know my sonne.

2. The state of being encompassed.

1882 *Century Mag.* Oct. 945 A sense of absolute encompassment by perfect good.

† **Encompassure**, *Obs. rare*-1. [f. ENCOMPASS *v.* + -URE.] That which encompasses; environment.

1600 *TOURNEUR Transf. Met.* lxxvii. 536 Fogs, dampes, trees, stones, their sole encompassure.

† **Encomy**, *Obs. rare*. Anglicized form of ENCOMIUM.

1533 *CRANMER in Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 114 II. 38 Diverse other encomyes spoken of chyldren. 1542 *BECON David's Harp* Wks. (1843) 285 He will . . . lift it up with perpetual encomies, lauds, and praises. 1544 *BALE in Sel. Wks.* (1849) 7 Many popish parasites . . . have written large commendations and encomies of those.

Encorbellment (enk'p'rbēlmēt), [f. EN- + CORBEL + -MENT; after Fr. *encorbellement*.]

1886 *BALDWIN Brown Schola to Cathedral* iv. 136 note, A pseudo arch or vault formed by encorbellment (i.e. the continuous projection of each horizontal course over the one immediately below it).

Encore (ānk'p'r, often ŋk'ō'r), *int.* and *sb.* Also 8 *encoora*. [a. Fr. *encore* still, yet (in some contexts translated by 'again'); cf. the synonym-ous Pr. *encara*, *enquera*, OSp. *encara*, It. *ancora*. (Usually these words have been regarded as:—L.

(in) *hanc hōram* until this hour; but the phonology is not wholly clear, and other explanations have been proposed, e.g. by Havet in *Romania*, VIII. 94.) The use of *It. ANCORA* occurs in Eng. equally early; the form *encora* in 18th c. is due to confusion between the Fr. and the *It.* word.

There appears to be no evidence that either the Fr. or the *It.* word was ever similarly used in its native country. The corresponding word both in Fr. and *It.* is *bis*; in *It. da capo* was formerly used.)

A. int. Again, once more: used by spectators or auditors to demand the repetition of a song, piece of music, or other performance, that has pleased them.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 314 P. 9 Whenever any Gentlemen are particularly pleased with a Song, at their crying out Encore... the Performer is so obliging as to sing it over again. 1766 ANSTEE *Bath Guide* (1767) 114 Pray speak to Sir Toby to cry out encore. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. II.* (1795) I. 89 A Duo... drew an universal encore from the spectators. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk. I.* 1464 Loud shouts of 'encore' roused him.

B. sb. A call for the repetition of a song, etc.; the repetition itself. Also attrib.

1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 206 If the Audience were warmed by the Subject of an Opera... the Encore, instead of being desirable, would generally disgust. 1811 BYRON *Hints from Hor.* 310 His anguish doubling by his own 'encore'. 1839 DICKENS *Nick Nick* xxii. That'll be a double encore if you take care, boys. 1883 *Athenaeum* 2 June 697/3 There is nothing in the twenty pages... to warrant an encore. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 192, I know all the words except the encore verse. Mod. No encores allowed.

Encore, v. [f. prec.] *trans.* To call applaudingly for the repetition of (a song, etc.); to demand a repetition from (a performer).

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 341 They encored it. 1754 — *Grandison* (1781) VI. xxxi. 204 The wretches... encored him (Sir Charles) without mercy. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 268, I got a part of the audience... to encore my swoon. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 98 The idea of a man pluming himself on the possibility of being encored in a roar. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiii. 182 Lines... reflecting on Pompey... were encored a thousand times.

b. transf. To go over again (*non-use*).

1806 BERNERS *Miseries* (ed. 5) I. 24 Till you are... necessitated to turn back, and encore all your sufferings.

Encoronall, Encoronet: see *EN-pref.* 1 b.

Encorowment, var. of ENCROWMENT, Obs.

Encorporate, obs. form of INCORPORATE.

† Encorpore, v. Obs. Also 5 *encorpere*.

[a. OF. *encorpore-r*, ad. L. *incorporāre* to INCORPORATE.]

1. intr. in *Alchemy*: To form one body with; to amalgamate.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem., Prol. & T.* 262 Oure matires enbilyng And eek of oure matires encorporyng. c. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 13 Putte þe element of watir... vpon jþ of mater and putte by vij daies to encorpere wel.

2. trans. To insert in a body of documents; to enrol or enter in the records of a court.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 260 We woll... that the sayd letters before encorpored, be of none effecte.

† Encorsive, a. Obs. rare. [f. OF. *encorsor* to make flesh, grow fat, f. *en* in + OF. *cors* (F. *corps* body + *-if*, -IVE.) Fat, fleshy.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Cant., Psalter* 516 Encorsyfe is þe lufyd & he kest vp.

[*Encortif*, erroneous f. of *encorsif*, ENCORSIVE. *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* (1869) III. 36 (from Hampole: see ENCORSIVE.)]

Encortin, obs. f. ENCURTAIN.

Encouch: see *EN-pref.* 1 a.

Encounter (enkauntar), *sb.* Forms: 3 encounter, 5 encountre, 6- encounter. Also 6-8 incounter. [a. OF. *encontre* masc. and fem. (cf. Pr. *encontre*, Sp. *encuentro*, It. *incontro*), f. late L. *incontrāre*: see next.] A meeting face to face.

1. A meeting face to face; a meeting (of adversaries or opposing forces) in conflict; hence, a battle, skirmish, duel, etc.

1207 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8051 He vond hard encontre in norphumberlande. c. 1430 *Syr Gomer* (Roxb.) 5083 But than cam encontre strong Folk of higher Inde among. 1575 *Chr. Prayers in Priv.* *Prayers* (1851) 542 How unseemly an encounter is this, wherein the flesh being matched against the spirit, striveth with him for victory. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Pr. Acad.* I. (1589) 104 An incounter of their armies, wherein Cæsar, being at that time the weaker, had the worst. 1594 SHAKS. *Rick. III.* I. ii. 115 To leaue this keene encounter of our wittes. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* II. 718 Winds the signal blow To joyne this dark Encounter in mid air. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 229, I. have no heart to this incounter. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* I, In these vales... the Saxons... and the Gael... had many a desperate and bloody encounter. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 221 We must shrink from the encounter with death.

† b. attrib. Obs. rare.

1598 STOW *Surv.* xxxix. (1603) 386 [A champion in the lists says] Though my horse fayle me I will not fayle an incounter companion.

2. The fact of meeting with (a person or thing), esp. undesignedly or casually. Const. *of*, *with*.

1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 22 In case he should be put to it upon any incounter of negotiation or otherwise. 1665

EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 161 We are infinitely defective as to... excuses... upon sudden and unpremeditated encounters. a. 1669 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 9, I must here relate a little odd Incounter. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 230 The state of calamity to which my... persecutor had reduced me, had made the encounter even of a den of robbers, a fortunate adventure. a. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. V.* 93 There was constant risk of an encounter which might have produced several duels. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 5 The encounter with superior persons on terms allowing the happiest intercourse.

† b. An amatory interview. Obs. rare.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 161 The Prince... saw a far off in the Orchard this amiable incounter. *Ibid.* IV. i. 94 Who hath indeed most like a liberal villain, Confess the vile encounters they have had A thousand times in secret.

† c. An accosting, address. Obs. Cf. ENCOUNTER v. 7.

1599 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 41 For I would preuent The loose encounters of lasciuious men.

† 3. Manner of meeting another; style of address, behaviour. Obs.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 54 That with your strange encounter much amazed me. 1608 — *Ham.* V. ii. 197 The tune of the time, and outward habite of encounter. 1612 — *Wint. T.* III. iii. 50 With what encounter so uncurent I have strained to appear thus.

† 4. An idea that suddenly presents itself, as it were by accident; a happy thought. Obs. rare.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. viii. 34 Many times with encounters of extraordinary Fancy. 1676 — *Nat. Philos.* I. 11 Wonder... I never thought upon't before, for it is a very happy encounter.

5. The fact of being met with; occurrence. rare. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 203 Things of daily encounter.

† 6. Proposed as a name for the rhetorical figure ANTITHESIS. Obs. rare-1.

1590 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 219 Ye haue another figure very pleasant and fit for amplification, which to answer the Greeke terme, we may call the encounter.

Encounter (enkauntar), *v.* Also 4 encounter, 6-8 incounter. [a. OF. *encontre-r*, a Com. Romanic word, = Pr., Sp., Pg. *encontrar*, It. *incontrare* :-late L. *incontrāre*, f. in in + contra against.]

1. trans. To meet as an adversary; to confront in battle, assail. Sometimes *absol.* with reciprocal sense. Also *fig.*

c. 1300 *St. Brandan* 411 And encountrede this lithere fish and smot to him faste. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 6 They that encounterid hercules. c. 1500 *Lancelot* 3261 And ywons king... Encounterit hym in myddis of the gren. 1577 VAUTROILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 146 But let us suffer the law and the promise to encounter together. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 544 Astonied at the sight of a monstrous bull let loose and ready to incounter him. 1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 2 He was provided with a Navy able to incounter a Kings power. 1666 MEAD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 336 III. 250 The Duke was hotly encountered by the Sailors about this day sennight. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 125 They challenge, and encounter Breast to Breast. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F. II.* xzviii. 394 The two kings encountered each other in single combat. 1792 BURKE *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. VII. 90 Enemies very different from those she has hitherto had to encounter. 1851 CRESSY *Decis. Battles* (1864) 187 To encounter Varus's army in a pitched battle.

† b. intr. Const. against, usually with. Obs.

1530 WOLSEY in *Cavendish Life* (1825) I. 324 Against whom the King was constrained to encounter in his royal person. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. I. (Arb.) 107 Encounteryng with them, he was repulsed with shame and damage. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* I. (1699) 109 That dreadful day wherein the Army of Vengeance... are to encounter with the Army of Sin. 1798 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* I. 18 The single Enemies I have to encounter with.

† 2. trans. To go counter to, oppose, thwart; to contest, dispute. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 17 But some one will againe encounter and saye. 1583 GOLDING *Cabyn on Deut.* vi. 32 When they withstand God and incounter his Word. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 276 Nothing is so vnpleasant to a man, as to be encountered in his chiefe affection. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vi. (1657) 99 Saint Augustine incounting that opinion... reasoneth thus. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 79 From the intrinsecal nature of the things that encounter the possibility of an eternal successive duration in them. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XII. 144 The evidence of this man, not having been encountered at the time.

† b. intr. Const. with. Obs.

1677-8 MARVELL *Corr.* No. 340 Wks. 1872-5 II. 604 Let I should happen to incounter with our proceedings.

† 3. trans. To be placed opposite, or in opposite directions, to (each other). *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. v. (1660) 405 She beareth... three Swords barwayes proper, the middlemost encountering the other two.

† b. intr. Const. with. Obs.

1659 LEAK *Water-wks.* 34 There are Pins AE, incounting with Pins which are in PH.

4. To meet, fall in with (a person or thing), esp. casually. Sometimes *absol.* Also *fig.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XIX. 240 'Tveys encountre treys,' quap he 'in godhede and in manhede'. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 261 Pompei and he encountered togyder. 1528 FOX in *Pocock Rec. Ref.* I. 141 Encountering Mr. Silvester Darius in the same place. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 395 Two men should incounter him by Rahel's Sepulchre. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 56 Some rare things in stampi to be encountered amongst the collections of the curious. 1776 JOHNSON in Boswell (1816) III. § 49

The most extraordinary young man that has encountered my knowledge. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i. 322 We never met before, and never... may again encounter. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 8. 57, I encountered a considerable stream rushing across it [the glacier]. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. iii. 91 He knew the dictionary meaning of every word he encountered.

† b. intr. Const. with. Obs.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 190 A Christian Amaronite, who accidentally encountered with vs. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 142 It would be difficult to quote twenty lines in Mr. Bayes but we should encounter with the Roman Empire. 1767 BAKER I. 67 xv. Some how or other my eye encountered with Miss Maria's at the end of this speech.

5. To meet with, experience (difficulties, opposition, etc.). Also with notion of 1: To face resolutely.

1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 336 The Royal Society... encountered fierce hostilities. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 68 Disease was not, however, the only enemy which the British had to encounter. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. § 5 (1882) 141 From the Church he [Henry III] encountered as resolute an opposition.

† b. intr. Const. with. Obs.

1581 *Apol. Pr. Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 450 If... I had not incounter'd with the Hatred of the Spanish Nation. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 14 They had not any Difficulties of Water to encounter with.

† 6. To go to meet. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 84, I will encounter darkness as a bride And hugge it in mine armes. 1612 — *Cymb.* I. iii. 32 At the sixth houre of Morne, at Noone, at Midnight, I encounter me with Orisons.

† Bombastically used for: To go to, approach (*non-use*).

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 82 Will you incounter the house.

† 7. To accost, address. Obs.

1579 LYL *Euphues* (Arb.) 36 With... smiling face... encountered him on this manner. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 25 Isabel... incountred him thus. Gentle sir, etc.

† Encounter, adv. Obs. rare-1. [ad. OF. *encontre* against.] Opposite, contrary; = COUNTER *adv.*

1660 *Hist. Indep.* 82 The rogue of all the Kingdom ran directly encounter to their designs.

† Encounterable, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. ENCOUNTER *sb.* + -ABLE: cf. *profitable*.] ? Ready for encounters.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 346 Whiche time, I woulde I had spent... in the extolling of your... encounterable valiantnesse.

† Encounterer. Obs. Also 6 encounterer. [f. ENCOUNTER *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which encounters; an adversary, opponent.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxix. 206 They... rode close togyder in good aray... but they founde no encounterers. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 310 In another respect arte is as it were an encounterer and contrary to nature. c. 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xx. 151 The earth did groan With feet of proud encounterers. 1656 H. MORE *Antiq. Ath.* II. x. (1712) 70 The Lion... will strike such a stroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his Encounterer with it.

b. One who meets (another) half-way; a 'forward' person, coquette. rare-1.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 58 Oh these encounterers so glib of tongue.

Encountering, vbl. sb. [f. ENCOUNTER *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ENCOUNTER.

1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* III. vi. 162 a In the encounterynge & fightynge Brutus... and Aruns... slowgh eyther other. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xlviii. 69 And dyuers encounterynge was bytwene them. 1581 *Apol. Pr. Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 450 That the Race of [a man's] life be... prosperous without... any wicked incounting. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. 50 By reason of the opposition and encountering of some other current. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 126 So many shadows cast out and caused by the encountering of these superiour celestial bodies. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub Author's Apol.*, The accidental encountering of a single thought.

Encountering (enkauntarin), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCOUNTER *v.* + -ING².] That encounters.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. vi. 19 Let us put on our meet encountering minds. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XI. 219 Keepe the bankes that lead Along th' encountering Current to his head. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 220 Millions of fierce encountering Angels fought. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* v. 350 Betwixt th' encountering chiefs. 1856 BRYANT *Poems, Winter Piece* 119 The encountering winds shall oft Muster their wrath again.

† Encountery. Obs. rare-1. In 6 incountrie. [ad. OF. *encontre* a meeting, f. *encontrer* ENCOUNTER *v.*] The shock of attack or encounter.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* Ded., To him whose frequent vse of mightye incountrie and terrible shocke of shield and lance, is famillier in court.

† Encountraunce. Obs. rare-1. In 6 incountraunce. [f. ENCOUNTER *v.* + -ANCE.] = ENCOUNTERING *vbl. sb.*

1592 WYKLEY *Armorie* 94 Great semblance And shew of loue made at incountraunce.

† Encourage, sb. Obs. rare-1. [f. next.] = ENCOURAGEMENT.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 23 § 2 To the great animacion and encourage of thofendours.

Encourage (enkʊrɪdʒ), *v.* Forms: a. 5 encourage, 6- encourage. **β.** 7 incoorage (incurage), 7-8 incoorage. [ad. OF. *encoragier*, Fr. *encourager*, f. *en* (see EN-1) + *corage*: see COURAGE.]

1. *trans.* To inspire with courage, animate, inspirit.
 a. 1490 CAXTON *Encydos* (1889) 31 They were . . . greatly encouraged with good hope. a 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 404 God would have Joshua encouraged with all the encouragement that may be. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Shiamachia* Wks. (1711) 203 By encouraging those, who for . . . their own interest pretend religion. 1722 Dr FOR PLAGUE (1754) 6 That which encourag'd them was, that the City was healthy. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 376 Whatever appeals to the imagination . . . wonderfully encourages and liberates us.

β. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* (Arb.) 16 This verely is y^e chieffe cause, y^e hath encouraged me. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 71 Prayers . . . that the God of power and goodness, would encourage your hearts. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 24 ¶ 2 Jack was encouraged at this success.

2. Const. to wd. sb. as obj. or with *inf.*

a. To inspire with courage sufficient for any undertaking; to embolden, make confident.

α. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nueve Ind.* (Arb.) 5 Yat they mighte . . . bee encouraged to do the like. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 158 Presumeth on his force, which encourages him to commit the same again. 1785 COWPER *Lett.* 9 Nov., John Gilpin. . . first encouraged you to write. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xxxv. I feel encouraged to the liberty I am going to take, by the kindness you showed me. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V. I.* 31 Encourage yourself to say these things now you are in Paris.

β. 1558 STARKEY *England* 153 The wych thyng undoutydly wold incorage basse stomakys to endeuvr themselves dyligently. 1641 PRYNE *Antip.* 3 Ded., To the which I have bene the more incouraged by a Divine Providence. 1743 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* II. xvii. 53 Incouraged the Protestants to stand upon their defence.

b. To incite, induce, instigate; in weaker sense, to recommend, advise.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* G j b. They encorage somme persone to do euyl. 1612 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* 7 note, To incourage his Highnes to undertake a matter of that consequence. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 201 Water him, and . . . Encourage him to thirst again, with Bran. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 44 We are not encouraging individuals to make right or wrong for themselves.

† c. *ellipt.* To encourage to come, to invite. *Obs. rare.*

1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* vi. (1739) 86 Ennius. . . [was] encouraged to Rome by Cato the Quæstor.

3. To stimulate (persons or personal efforts) by assistance, reward, or expressions of favour or approval; to countenance, patronize; also, in bad sense, to abet.

1668 HALE *Prof. Rolle's Abridgment* 9 A Book published . . . not to abate their [Students'] Industry, but to incourage it. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xi. I. 38 No woman dares . . . encourage two lovers at a time. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. i. Paying them (tradesmen) is only encouraging them. 1857 BUCKLER *Civilis* I. xi. 629 Why should we call upon government to encourage those who write our books? 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Pr.* I. xxvi. 642 The bailiffs were allowed to encourage venturous boys in bringing young birds for purposes of training. 1876 GREEN *Short. Hist.* VI. § 3 (1882) 293 Among the group who encouraged the press of Caxton [was] . . . Richard, Duke of Gloucester.

b. To allow or promote the continuance or development of (a natural growth, an industry, a sentiment, etc.); to cherish, foster.

1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 63 If the Iron Manufacture be not incouraged. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* I. v. Hum! I have encouraged a pimple here too. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. iii. 31 Books of controversy . . . are less encouraged. 1865 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xviii. 184 Sunshine . . . encouraged a perceptible growth of flowering plants. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxiii. [He] grasped at a thought more actively cruel than any he had ever encouraged before.

4. *nonce-use.* a. Humorously: To put spirit into (liquor). b. To make up for, compensate for.

1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 71 Encouraging their want of knowledge with store of men. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* v. § 48, 87 Erasmus . . . sometimes incouraged his faint Ale with the mixture.

Encouragement (enkʊrədʒmənt). Also 6-8 *incouragement*. [a. F. *encouragement*: see prec. and -MENT.] The action or process of encouraging, the fact of being encouraged (see senses of the vb.); *concr.* a fact or circumstance which serves to encourage.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 257 King Edward purposing a lyke encouragement of noble and worthe knights. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 143 For his more incouragement viewing in his mistris countenance, no cloudes of discontent. 1638 LD. GORING in *Hamilton Papers* (1880) 65 What encouragement whatever those ill affected with you may gather. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 62 To the Incouragement of the Iron, and Iron Manufactures. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 319 This riding-master went hence, finding little or no encouragement, of any desirous to learn. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 124 Inward deformity growing greater, by the incouragement of unnatural affection. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* (ed. 4) Intro., Such employments could not long be wanting, if due incouragement were given to them. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi. The wooer had begun to hold the refusal of the damsel as somewhat capricious. . . after the degree of encouragement which, in his opinion, she had afforded. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 186 [Plato] gives no encouragement to individual enthusiasm. 1883 LAW *Rep. Queen* B. XI. 569 The object of the society being the encouragement of saving.

Encourager (enkʊrədʒə), [f. ENCOURAGE v. + ER.] He who or that which encourages.

1562 Bp. HOOPER *Utile*. An Apologye againste the Report that he should be a Maintainer and Encourager of suche as cursed the Quenes Highnes. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 72/2

To which notable thing and great force of faith, Mauritius himselfe was a great encourager. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 592 My worshipful good friend, and dayly encourager unto all good labours. 1738 *Daily Post* 17 Aug. *Marry-le-Bonne Gardens*, Mr. Gough begs leave . . . to return the encouragers of his Musical Entertainment thanks. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 125 They were considered as fomenters of the tumults, and encouragers of heresy. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 209 He was an encourager of letters and the arts.

Encouraging, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENCOURAGE v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. ENCOURAGE.

1578 Chr. *Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 539 That I may have a longing to [the true good things] through thine encouraging. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 11 in Milton *Areop.* For the incouraging of Printers in their honest . . . endeavours. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* I. § 22 (1687) 4 To the incouraging of us in sins.

Encouraging (enkʊrədʒɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCOURAGE v. + -ING.] That encourages or tends to encourage.

1663 EARL LAUDERD. in *L. Papers* (1884) I. 176 The Bishop . . . hath written a brave encouraging Epistle to our Chancellor. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 29 The choice of Mr. John Stables . . . was by no means . . . an encouraging example to either Service. 1825 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 661 He sat down . . . to write a kind and encouraging letter to the unfortunate general.

Hence **Encouragingly** *adv.*, in an encouraging manner.

1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Cont.* IV. 332 Those about him speak encouragingly to him. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 170 How encouragingly kind was all this! 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xiv. 164 We talked encouragingly of spring hopes.

Encover, incover (en-, inkʊvə), *v. rare.* [f. EN-1 + COVER v.] *trans.* To cover completely; to enclose and cover. Hence **Encovered**, **Encovering** *ppl. adjs.*

1520-30 SKELTON *Garl. Laur.* 1164 Slimy snails Encoverde over with gold of tissue fine. 1596 R. L. Diella, The gold encovered booke. 1851 D. WILSON *Prehist. Ann. Scotl.* (1863) I. 117 The incovering mound is about . . . forty-four feet in diameter.

Encowl, Encraal: see EN- *pref.*

Encradle (enkɹəd'l), *v.* Also 7 *inoradle*. [f. EN-1 + CRADLE.] *trans.* To lay in a cradle.

1596 SPENSER *Hymne Heavenly Love* 225 Where he encradled was In simple cratch, wrapt in a wad of hay. 1655 FULLER *Church Hist.* I. iv. 213 Three Child-Constantines encradled. 1666 — *Worthies, Linc.* II. 165 Though there incradled.

† **Encrain.** *Obs.* —

1731-36 BAILEY vol. II, *Encrain* [with Horsemen], a horse that is wither wrung or one that is spoilt in the withers.

† **Encrampish, -ise, v. Obs. rare. [f. EN-1 + CRAMP a. + -ish, after words like *impoverish*.] *trans.* To cramp, hamper. Hence **Encrampished** *ppl. a.*, cramped, distorted.**

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* II. (1869) 108 I hatte Peresce, be goutous, be encrampished, be boistous, be maymed. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 15 Encraumpysshed so sore was my conceyte.

† **Encra'ss, v. Obs. rare** —1. [ad. F. *encrasse-r*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *crasse* thick, CRASS; cf. late L. *incrassare*.] *intr.* To thicken; to become thick.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 241 The . . . moisture of the head distilling from above, upon those breathing partes, and there encrased. . . breede difficultie of breathing.

Encratism (enkɹatɪz'm). [f. Gr. *ἐγκρατής* + -ISM.] The doctrinal system and practice of the Encratites.

1825 G. SALMON *Hist. Introd. N. T.* xi. 240 Several of the Gnostic sects had in common this feature of Encratism. . . the rejection . . . of marriage, of flesh meat, and of wine.

Encratite (enkɹatɪt). Chiefly in pl. [ad. late L. *encratita*, late Gr. *ἐγκρατίτης* (Hippolytus), f. *ἐγκρατής* continent + -ίτης: see -ITE.] One of those early Christian heretics (chiefly Gnostic) that abstained from flesh, from wine, and from marriage. Also *attrib.*

1587 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1621) 295 The Encratites. . . use no wine at all. 1702 ECHARD *Ecc. Hist.* (1710) 500 Justin's scholar, Tatian . . . formed a new sect called by the name of Encratites, or Continents. 1883 Ch. Q. Rev. XV. 394 By Encratites and Marcionites intoxicating liquors would have been denounced with as much fervour as by Dr. Kerr. 1885 G. SALMON *Hist. Introd. N. T.* 241 The principal apocryphal Acts of the Apostles proceeded from men of Encratite views.

† **Encrē, v. Obs. rare** —1. [app. a corrupt form of *encrese*, INCREASE.] ? To grow, thrive.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 66 Wel wot this tree Encre in lilel moiste and places hie.

Encresse, -crece, -crees'e, -cresse, -cres(e), -cress(e), *obs. forms of INCREASE.*

† **Encredit, v. Obs. rare** —1. [f. EN- + CREDIT.] To gain credit for (a person). In quot. *refl.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 436 Thinking to encredit and ingratiate themselves into their affections.

Encrely, var. of ENKERLY a., *Obs. Sc.*

Encrimson (enkɹɪmzən), *v.* Also 9 *in-*. [f. EN- + CRIMSON.] *trans.* To make or dye crimson.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* I. 528 Lips encrimson'd o'er With vestal modesty! 1822 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 215 Steps encrimsoned by the uncleaned pools of gore.

Encrimsoned (enkɹɪmzənd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.

+ -ED¹.] Dyed crimson; red like crimson. Also *fig.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* xxix. In bloodlesse white, and the encrimson'd mood. 1824 *Month. Mag.* LVIII. 144 Grasping this incrimsoned steel. 1839 *Pog House of Usher* Wks. 1864 I. 294 Feeble gleams of encrimsoned light made their way through the trellised panes. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 20 Bands of gladiators. . . hacked each other to pieces on the encrimsoned sand.

Encrinal (enkɹɪnəl), *a. Geol.* [f. ENCRIN-US + -AL.] = ENCRINITAL.

1845 in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. xii. 159 The blue encrinal limestone so abundant at Holy Island. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xi. 205 The rock with its included encrinal stems and shells.

Encrinic (enkɹɪnɪk), *a. Geol.* [f. ENCRIN-US + -IC.] = ENCRINITAL.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Encrinital (enkɹɪnɪtəl), *a. Geol.* [f. ENCRINITE + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to, or having the character of, Encrinites.

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* viii. 177 Living chiefly on the crabs, lobsters, and shell-fish, or on the encrinital animals. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xviii. 298 Encrinital fragments in the greatest abundance.

2. Containing Encrinites.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xiv. 245 The frequent synonym of 'encrinal' or 'encrinital limestone'.

Encrinoid (enkɹɪnɔɪd), *Zool. and Geol.* [f. ENCRIN-US + -ITE.] A fossil crinoid; formerly sometimes extended to crinoids generally.

1808 PARKINSON *Organ. Rem.* II. 153 (in Rees). 1819 REES *Cycl.* *Encrinites*, a kind of columnar extraneous or organized fossil. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiii. 10 A tribe of plant-like animals . . . which, from a supposed resemblance . . . to the blossom of a liliaceous plant have been denominated Encrinites. 1854 F. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 30 The prevailing characteristic fossils being encrinites and madreporae. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* IV. § 21. 191 A piece of limestone is . . . made up of the crowded joints of the encrinite or stone-lily—a marine animal.

attrib. 1822 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorksh. Coast* (1828) 21 Masses of the encrinite limestone. 1847 E. FORBES in Wilson & Geikie *Mem.* xii. (1861) 413, I went to seek out the localities for the encrinite heads.

Encrinitic (enkɹɪnɪtɪk), *a. Geol.* [f. ENCRINITE + -IC.] Containing fossil Encrinites.

1863 *Cambrian Jnrl.* Sept. 154 The carbonate shell marble of South Wales, and the encrinitic of North Wales. 1864 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IX. 482 The metamorphosis of encrinitic limestone.

Encrinoid (enkɹɪnɔɪd), *a. Geol.* [f. ENCRIN-US + -OID.] Resembling an Encrinite.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 179 An Encrinoid Echinoderm in its perfect condition.

|| **Encrinus** (enkɹɪnɪs), *Zool.* Also 8 *encrinos*. [mod. L., f. Gr. *ἐν* in + *κρίνον* lily. The word was invented by Harenberg (1729) as a name for a fossil which two years before he had proposed to call a 'stone lily'.]

1. † A name formerly applied generally to fossil crinoids; = ENCRINITE (*obs.*). b. Now the name of a particular (extinct) genus of crinoids, the type of the family *Encrinidae*.

1762 [see 2]. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 181 To convert an Encrinus into an animal capable of locomotion. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 228 In encrinus, it is composed of different-sized circular plates.

† 2. Applied to certain extant animals which were supposed to resemble the fossil encrinus:

a. The *Pennatulula Encrinus* of Linnæus = the mod. genus *Umbellula* (class *Anthozoa*, sub-kingdom *Cœlenterata*). b. A crinoid described by Ellis as found on the coast of Barbadoes. *Obs.*

1762 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 358 As it comes nearest to the fossils called encrin. . . I shall keep to that name, and call it encrinus. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.* (Rees), *Encrinus*. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Encrinus*.

† **Encrisp, v. Obs. rare. [f. EN- + CRISP; cf. late L. *incrispere*.] *trans.* To curl (hair or wool) tightly or crisply. Hence **Encrisped** *ppl. a.***

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 139 Thai shall have softe encrisped wolles. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 289 With heris encrisped, yalowe as the golde.

† **Encroa'ch, sb. Obs. rare.** Also 7 *ineroach*. [f. ENCROACH v.] Encroachment; gradual approach.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. (1632) 1000 The further ineroch of the French. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 99 The insensible eneroach of age is no where so soon discovered. a 1716 SOUTH *12 Serm.* (1717) IV. 393 Grew into it by insensible Encroaches.

Encroach (enkɹəʊtʃ), *v.* Forms: a. 4-7 *enrooch(e)*, (6 *engrooch*), 6- *enrooach*. β. 5-7 *inerooch(e)*, 6 *inerooach*, (ingrooch), 6-8 *inerooach*. [a. OF. *encroacher* to seize, also *refl.* and *intr.* to perch, fasten upon, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *croc* hook.]

† 1. *trans.* To seize, acquire wrongfully (property or privilege). Also *absol. Obs.*

a. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2036 The renkez. . . Encroched alle Cristyndome be crafes of armes. 1494 FARRAN, VII. CCXXX. 262 He wolde haue encroched thynges appertaynyng to y^e Crowne of France. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol. I make this boke. . . to thentent that the lordes. . . shuld nat. . . haue their

landes lost nor imbeselde nor encroched by one from another. *a 1593 H. SMITH Wks.* (1866-7) I. 364 Base-born honours which they have encroched from men. *1605 VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* (1634) 115 The Scottish men... did lastly encroach unto themselves a Kingdom. *1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. Hist. Justine H h 6* A The tribute which Iustinus had coutiously encroched.

β. a 1528 SKELTON Death Edw. IV. 51 And more euer to incroche redy was I bent. *c 1534 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* I. 65 Ingroching bootie echewhere plentifulle. *1587 Myrr. for Mag., Brennusiv.* Hee warned me I should not seeke t'incroatch That was not mine.

† b. Law. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1641 Termes de la Ley 135 b, A Rent is said to be encroched, when the Lord by distresse or otherwise compells the tenant to pay more rent than he ought.

† c. In good or neutral sense: To obtain, gain. *Obs. rare.*

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 1116 Delyt þat his come encroched. *Ibid. C. 18* For þay schal comfort encroche in kybes ful mony.

2. intr. To trench or intrude usurpingly (*esp.* by insidious or gradual advances) on the territory, rights, or accustomed sphere of action of others. Also *transf.* and *fig.* of things: To make gradual inroads on, extend (its) boundaries at the expense of, something else. *Const. on, upon* (the territory, rights, etc. invaded, or the person whose rights are infringed); also *simply*.

a. c 1534 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (1846) I. 137 Bie littell and littell encroched on the sowthe partes of the Ile. *1600 HAKLUYT Voy.* (1810) III. 423 See you that you suffer him not to encroach upon you. *1713 STEELE Englishm.* No. 29. 185. I shall not encroach upon your Time. *1791 SKEATON Edystone L. § 357* The sea encroached upon these cliffs. *1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 260 Restraining both churches... from encroaching on the functions of the civil magistrate. *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 116 He who encroaches shall pay twofold the price of the injury.

β. 1541 ELYOT Image Gov. 155 b, He woulde not suffer his libertines to incroche vpon his possessions. *1660 R. COKE Power & Subj.* 136 Laws made by the Kings of this realm did never incroach upon the ghostly power which our Saviour by divine positive institution left only to his Church. *1794 G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlv. 201 The nucleus of a spot... often changes its figure, by umbra incroaching irregularly upon it.

† b. trans. To impose (an unfair burden or condition) upon. *Obs. rare-1.* (Doubtful: *perh. what* is used adverbially.)

1548 LD. SOMERSET Epist. Scots 244 What wil they not encroche vpon you?

3. intr. To advance, intrude beyond natural or conventional limits. *† b. refl.* in same sense (*obs. rare*).

1555 Fardle Facions App. 323 When the coueitous manne will encroche beyonde his boundes. *1599 T. M[OUFFET] Silkwormes* 48 Lest heate by stealth encroch it selfe too soone. *1618 BOLTON Florus* III. v. 181 Lucius Sulla... shoved the Enemy backe... from encroaching any farther. *1680 BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 214 Those that falsly venture to encroach, Where Nature has deny'd them all Approach. *1830 M. DONOVAN Dom. Econ.* I. 3 A state which encroaches beyond the boundaries of sleep. [See also ENCROACHING *ppl. a.*]

c. trans. To encroach upon.

1578 LYTE Dodoens 660 This [Bramble] taketh roote easily... incroching grounde with the toppes of his branches. *Ibid.* 648 It incrocheth and winneth more ground.

† 4. intr. To get oneself connected with. *Obs. rare.*

1579 GOSSON Apol. Sch. Abuse (Arb.) 73 Penelope suters... were glad to encroche with some of her maides.

Encroacher (enk'rō'chər). [*f. ENCROACH v. + -ER.*] One who encroaches (*on*).

1581 J. BELL Haddon's Ausu. Osor. 491 Why is Haddon accused... as an encroacher upon other mens possessions? *1689 R. WRIGHT Benefice* 16, I am a bold Incroacher on the Gods, And steal their Free-hold. *1780 SWIFT Run upon Bankers Wks.* 1755 IV. i. 22 The bold encroachers on the deep. *1794 RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 11, I would not for the World be thought an Incroacher. *1861 Sat. Rev.* 22 June, Those irregular encroachers who border and trespass on the domain of history.

† Encroaching, vbl. sb. Obs. [*f. ENCROACH v. + -ING.*] The action of the vb. ENCROACH.

1539 TAVERNER Gard. Wynd. i. 40 a, By thy incrochyng of other mens realms. *a 1639 W. WHATELEY Prototypes* II. xxix. (1640) 144 Murder is a sinne... wronging God extremely in presumptuous incroching upon his prerogative. *1643 PRYNNE Sov. Power Parl.* III. 36 The encroaching of the said royall power to them.

Encroaching (enk'rō'ch'ing), *ppl. a.* [*f. ENCROACH v. + -ING.*] That encroaches.

1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI. IV. i. 96 The House of Yorke thrust from the Crowne, By lofty proud incroaching tyranny. *1649 MILTON Eikon.* xi. (1851) 426 It concern'd them first to sue out their Livery from the unjust wardship of his encroaching Prerogative. *1744 RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 50 Ladies in your Way, are often like incroaching Subjects. *1853 KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 250 Our nobly-strengthened little craft rose up upon the encroaching fies bodily. *1873 SYMONDS Grk. Poets* i. 26 The cold encroaching policy of Sparta.

Encroachingly (enk'rō'ch'ingli), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY.*] In an encroaching manner.

1822 Month. Mag. LIV. 592 Whether Bodmer availed himself of Wieland's pen too encroachingly.

Encroachment (enk'rō'ch'mēt). Also 7-8 in-. [*f. ENCROACH v. + -MENT*; in AF. (1437) *encrochement*.] The action of encroaching, in various senses; *spec. in Law* (see quot. 1613).

1523 FITZHERB. Surv. 15 But and there shalbe made any new incrochmentes or intackis inclosed or taken in out of the commons. *1556 J. HEYWOOD Spider & F.* xxi. 49 Ye thus... Usurpe on vs by meane of encrochment. *1613 R. C. Table Alph.* (ed. 3). *Encroachment*, when the Lord hath gotten and seized of more rent or seruices of his tenant then of right is due. *1646 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 8 The people... being ready with open armes to receive the encroachments of Error. *1667 MILTON P. L.* XII. 72 But this Usurper his encroachment proud Stayes not on Man. *1768 BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 111 Encroachment of jurisdiction, or calling one *comm non judice*, to answer in a court that has no legal cognizance of the cause. *1794 G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlv. 201 By these incroachments the nucleus of a spot is divided into two or more nuclei. *1830 H. ROGERS Ess.* (1850) II. iv. 199 We... find the Latin element making undue encroachments. *1876 BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 433 The intervening strip of land, narrower now than then owing to the encroachment of the waves.

Encrochet: see EN-*prif.* 1 a.

Encrown (enkraun), *v.* Also 6 encroun. [*f. EN-1 + CROWN sb.*]

1. trans. To put a crown on (any one); to crown. *1486 Bk. St. Albans, Her. A. ja*, Angelis encrowned full hye with precious stones. *1841 T. J. OUSELEY Eng. Melodies* 49 Whist Flowers encrown thy Fairy head. *1854 BAILEY Festus* (ed. 5) 530 Encrowned with peaks of quivering fire. *1884 SWORD & TROUPEL Feb.* 63 Our fathers were wont to encrown themselves with a tasselled triangle.

† 2. ? To mark or stamp with the figure of a crown. Obs.

1538 LELAND Itin. V. 110 And one Quene Elenor was buried... under a flat Stone of Marble with an Image of plaine Plate of Brasse encround.

Encrowment. *Obs. rare-1.* In 4 encrowment. [*f. ENCROWN v. + -MENT.*] The action or ceremony of encrowning; coronation.

151400 Moris Arth. 4198 Encrowmentes of kynges entynde.

Encruelise, *v.* *Obs. rare-1.* [*f. EN-1 + CRUEL + -ISE.*] *trans.* To make cruel or savage.

1654 COKKINE Dianas IV. 344 Those minds, which, encruelized, had not distinction to know their madness.

Encrust, incrust (en-, ink'rəst), *v.* [*Prob. of twofold formation:* (1) ad. Fr. *incruster* or It. *incrustare* (used in sense 1), ad. L. *incrūstare*, *f. in* upon + *crusta* CRUST. (2) *f. EN-1, IN- + CRUST*, or ad. Fr. *encroûter* (in 16th c. *encrouster*) of equivalent formation. The *en-* and *in-* forms are both in common use, without any differentiation of sense; the Dictionaries mostly favour *incruster*, but *encrust* appears to be the more frequent in actual use.]

1. trans. To ornament (a surface) by overlaying it with a crust of precious material. Also *To encrust into*.

a. 1776 GIBSON Decl. & F. I. xii. 262 The outside of the edifice was encrusted with marble. *1825 Bro. Jonathan* I. 142 As if the whole tree were encrusted with molten jewellery. *a 1859 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* V. 196 A staircase encrusted with jasper. *1875 FORTNUM Maiolica* xi. 101 The painted and incised baci, which are encrusted into her church towers.

β. 1641 EVELYN Mem. (1857) I. 35 The church of the Jesuits is... a glorious fabric without and within, wholly incrustured with marble. *1781 GIBSON Decl. & F. I.* III. 295 The walls were incrustured with marbles of various colours. *1885 STONE Chr. bef. Christ* 44 Vases incrustured with diamonds and lapis lazuli.

2. To cover with a crust or thin coating (e.g. of rust, sedimentary deposits, etc.). Also of scales, shellfish, etc.: To form a crust or hard coating on (a surface).

a. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) I. 313 In those dreary countries, the instruments... that are kept in the pocket... are quickly encrusted. *1806 Med. Jnrl.* XV. 535 He now was encrusted with one scab over every part of his face and body. *1828 STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 482 Scales encrusting the soft part of the dorsal and anal fins. *1854 F. BAKERWELL Geol.* 87 Sulphur is found... encrusting the sides in considerable quantities. *1876 BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 433 The blocks of masonry... are now encrusted by shell fish and sea weeds. *β. 1733 POPE Hor. Sat.* II. i. 73 Let Jove incrust Swords, pikes, and guns, with everlasting rust. *1756 C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* II. 23 Such... waters... incrust vessels in which they are contained. *1863 FR. KEMBLE Resid. Georgia* 23 Their bare feet being literally incrusted with dirt.

b. fig.

a. 1806 SOUTHEY Lett. (1856) I. 359 Some rejected Christ as unfit nucleus to encrust with their fables. *1861 MILL Utilit.* III. 42 The simple fact is... encrusted over with collateral associations.

β. 1742 YOUNG Nt. Th. I. 157 How was my heart incrustured by the world! *1837 J. H. NEWMAN Par. Sermon.* III. xvii. 265 Satan... may incrust it with his own evil creations. *1858 HOLLAND Titcomb's Lett.* VIII. 80 You get habits of thought and life that incrust you. *1873 H. ROGERS Orig. Bible* VIII. (1875) 326 Many languages... were still so incrustured with barbarism.

3. To form into a crust, deposit as a crust.

1796 THOMSON Winter 756 The winter snow Incrusted hard. *1827 W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 151 It was sufficiently incrusted to bear a pedestrian.

4. a. intr. for refl. To form itself into a crust.

b. intr. To form or deposit a crust upon.

1795 HUXHAM in Phil. Trans. XXXIII. 381 The Pustules... did not incrust yellow. *1754 Ibid.* XLIX. 26 This channel of fire... is covered by the lava, which cools and incrusts on its surface. *1865 PUSEY Truth Eng. Ch.* 30 A mass of unauthorized traditional glosses... had encrusted over the Thirty-nine Articles.

5. To shut up, imprison as within a crust. rare. *a 1711 KEN Poet. Wks.* (1721) IV. 528 Tho' I should... In Alps of Ice encrusted, freeze. *1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* 79 The statue might be conceived encrusted in its marble envelope.

Encrusted, incrustéd (en-, ink'rəstéd), *ppl. a.* [*f. ENCRUST v. + -ED.*] In senses of the vb.

1816 J. SCOTT Vis. Paris (ed. 5) 59 The olive branch in one hand, and the encrusted pike in the other. *1853 KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxxviii. (1856) 351 Trailing his hind quarters over the incrustured snow. *1859 GULLICK & TIMBS Paint.* 121 The first kind, or 'incrustured enamels' is subdivided into two classes. *1866 TATE Brit. Mollusks* IV. 292 Solid concretions... of an organized skeleton and incrustured salts.

Encrusting, incrusting (en-, ink'rəst'ing), *ppl. a.* [*f. ENCRUST v. + -ING.*] That encrusts.

1766 PENNANT Zool. (1768) I. Pref. 3 The excellence and number of our springs, whether medicinal or incrusting. *1856-8 W. CLARK Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 79 Polypary incrusting, formed of stolons. *1861 DICKENS in All Y. Round* IV. 461, I was content to take a foggy view of the Inn through the window's encrusting dirt. *1878 G. MACDONALD Phantastes* v. 81 A kiss cannot reach her through the incrusting alabaster.

Encrustment (enk'rəst'mēt). [*f. ENCRUST v. + -MENT.*] *concr.* That which is deposited by the action of encrusting; an outer encrusted layer or shell. Also *fig.*

1861 CRAIK Hist. Eng. Lit. I. 561 That rich... spirit of drollery... penetrating through all enfoldings and rigorous encrustments into the kernel of the ludicrous. *1876 BLACKMORE Cripps* II. xiv. 211 The trees... glistened rather with soft moisture than with stiff encrustment.

Encrystal: see INCRYSTAL.

† Enculge. *Sc. Obs. rare-1.* [*Cf. ACCOIT*, which in Sc. form would be **aculgie*.] ? Coaxing.

1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, St. Tecla 34 Quene he saw he sped nathing For his enculge or entysing.

† Encumber, sb. Obs. Forms: 4 *encumbrer*, *enoumbir*, 6 *encumbrer*, 7 *encomber*, *encomber*. Also 6 *incomber*, *incomber*. [*a. OF. encombre* = Pr. *encombre*, It. *ingombro* = late L. *incumbri*, *f. incumbere*: see ENCUMBER *v.*] The state of being encumbered; *concr.* an encumbrance, embarrassment, trouble, annoyance.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 327 With many grete encumbrance of in hard stoure. *1546 GARDINER Decl. Artic.* Joye 43 Saynt Austen... auoyding thencombre of these subtil heretiques. *1557 NORTH tr. Guevara's Dial of Princes* (1582) 422 b Why they should suffer so many incombers, broiles, and troubles as they do. *a 1618 RALEIGH To P. Henry in Rem.* (1661) 252 The greater [ship] is slow; unmaniable, and ever full of encumber. *c 1630 DRUMM OF HAWTH. Poems* 10 Sleep... follow'd with a troope of golden Slumbers Thrust from my quiet Braine all base encumbers. *1642 HOWELL For. Trav.* v. (Arb.) 28 Too great a number of such Friends, is an encomber and may betray him.

Encumber (enk'umbr), *v.* Forms: a. 4-7 *encomber*, *-bre*, (5 *encombre*, *emcombre*), 5-8 *encumbrer*, 6- *encomber*. *β.* 6-8 *incomber*, *incombre*, 7 *incombre*, *incomber*. See also ACCUMBER. [*a. OF. encombre-r* to block up, obstruct, a Com. Rom. word (Pr. *encombrar*, It. *ingombrare*): = late L. *incumbere*, *f. in* in, upon + *combrus* barricade, obstacle, prob. repr. L. *cumulus* heap. (In Eng. the fig. uses appear much earlier than the literal.)]

1. trans. To hamper, embarrass (persons, their movements, actions, etc.) with a clog or burden. Also of things: To act as a clog or restraint upon. Also *fig.*

a. c 1386 CHAUCER Pers. T. 7 613 Of accidie cometh first, that a man is annoyed and encombrid for to do eny goodnes. *1600 HOLLAND Livy* XLIII. xxiii. 1169 They marched heavily armed and encombrered. *1660 BLOUNT Boswell* II. (1680) 31 He travers'd... near three hundred (miles)... encombrered with a portmanteau. *1781 GIBSON Decl. & F. I.* III. 261 The royal camp was encumbered by the luxury of the palace. *1842 BISCHOFF Woollen Manuf.* II. 44 There were various branches of our trade which it had been thought necessary to encumber with high duties. *1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 408 He could not be persuaded to encumber his feeble frame with a cuirass. *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 407 The study of philosophy... may encumber him.

β. 1612 BRINSLEY Lud. Lit. III. (1627) 13 Schoolmasters who are incumbred with this inconvenience. *1610 HEALEY Epictetus Man.* (1636) xiii. 17 Lamenesse incombers the legges, but not the resolution. *1688 in Somers Tracts* I. 306 Such Statutes... seem to incumber what Papists think his Majesty's Prerogative. *1726 ADDISON Dial. Medals* II. She draws back her garment... that it may not incumber her in her march. *1738 [G. SMITH] Cur. Relat.* II. 314 They sold their Commodities... in order to be less incumberd when they should go about to conquer.

† 2. To engage, involve, entangle in. Obs.

138. WYCLIF Wks. (1880) 70 Procuratours of be fend to encombre [mennis soulis] in synne. *c 1386 CHAUCER Prolog.* 508 And lette his sheep encombr in the myre. *a 1664 HEYLIN Laud* I. 128 To deliver him out of that War in which they had incumbred... him. *c 1780 PRIOR Poems* (J.) Encumbered in the silken string.

† 3. To cause suffering or inconvenience to. Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 254 3it salle Edward be encombrid borgh dame Blanche schene. *1481 CAXTON Myrr.* I. xii. 37 In mannes body when any maladye or sekeneis encombreth hit. *1514 BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 51 Sometime these Courtiers them more to incumber Slepe all in one chamber. *1563-87 FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 191/2 Greefes wherwith your mind is dailie incumbred. *1605*

BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 7 (1873) 56 His mind... being no ways charged or incumbered, either with fears, remorse, or scruples.

† b. Of enemies, etc.: To press hardly upon, harass, give trouble to. *Obs.*

1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* i. l. (1850) 2 To what purpoos had god formed me for to ben encumbered with soo moche mescheyf. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. xxxi. 104 The fleshe, the worlde, and the Devil... encomberithe a man. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 120 Ye shal be here encombred and assaylled. 1633 *P. FLETCHER in Farr S. P. Jas.* i. (1848) 197 Much were the knights encumbered with these foes.

† c. To overcome, master; said *esp.* of temptations, passions, etc. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xix. 223 That ydelnesse encombre hym nouzt. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 267 The King... Incomberd of his lutes blinde The lawe tornith out of kinde. c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* ii. v. (1554) 46 b, The auoutour... These encumbred of very force.

4. To burden with duties, obligations, or responsibilities.

a 1593 *H. SMITH Wks.* (1867) II. 355 Martha is sore encumbered with much serving. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 336 It is a burthen to them to bee so employed; they cannot abide to be so encombred. 1781 *BURKE Sp. Repeat. Marriage Act X.* 137 A man that breeds a family without competent means of maintenance, encumbers other men with his children. 1879 *FROUDE Cesar* xi. 119 Aurelia had objected to be encumbered with a stepson.

5. To burden (a person or an estate) with debts; *esp.* to charge (an estate) with a mortgage. [*Cf.* *OF. encombrer* to mortgage.]

a. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* i. ii. Such lands... As are not encumbered. 1790 *BERKELEY Sermon* Wks. 1871 IV. 639 If you were... encumbered with debt. 1843 *LEVER 7. Hinton* vii. (1898) 46 His large estates, loaded with debt and encumbered by mortgage. 1848 *LD. ST. LEONARDS Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xiv. 95 If he make a mortgage after having otherwise encumbered the estate.

β. 1677 *VARRANTON Engl. Improv.* 8 There being so many ways to incumber the land privately. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 313 The new occasions and necessities... required means to be devised of charging and incumbering estates.

6. To load or fill (places, things) with what is obstructive or useless; to block up; *fig.* to complicate, render difficult.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3007 Thorough the breres anon wente I, Wherof encombred was the hay. 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 310 All iorneyes incumbered with continual waters. 1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* i. 38 Serueto and other like... have encombred all things with new deceites. 1777 *PRISTLEY Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. 34, I have not... encumbered my doctrine with... difficulties. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 129 Copper Mine River... is encumbered with shoals and falls. 1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf* ii. The ground about the pillar was strewed, or rather encumbered, with many large fragments of stone. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's 472* Newton's monument... adorns or incumbers the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* vi. § 2 (1882) 276 The Statutes of Apparel... begin at this time to encumber the Statute-Book.

† 7. In pa. ppl.: Constipated. *Obs. rare*—1.

1846 *Bk. St. Albans C* iij b, When yowre hawke is encombred in the bowillis.

† 8. ?To fold (the arms). *Obs. rare*—1.

1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. v. 174 With Armes encombred thus, or thus, head shak.

Encumbered (enkʊmbrəd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* *ENCUMBER v.* + *-ED*¹.] In the senses of the verb: Hampered, burdened, etc. Of an estate: Charged with a mortgage.

1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 498 Society grown weary of the load, Shakes her incumber'd lap, and casts them out. 1847 *BRIGHT Sp. Irel.* 13 Dec., The encumbered condition of landed property in Ireland. 1859 *JEPHSON Brittany* ii. 9 Those who travelled in more dignified and encumbered style. 1884 *MACKESON & SMITH ed. Coot's Law of Mortg.* 473 The Incumbered Estates Court [West Indies].

Encumberer. [*f.* as *prec.* + *-ER*.] One who encumbers.

Encumbering (enkʊmbrɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [*f.* *ENCUMBER v.* + *-ING*².] That encumbers.

1641 *MILTON Animadv.* (1851) 188 Whosoever... labours to keep such an incumbering surcharge of earthly things. 1795 *SOUTHERN Joan of Arc* i. 404 From his belt he took The encumbering sword. 1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vii. 319 *note*, The feeble encumbering pronoun 'which'. 1879 *H. MACMILLAN True Vine* vii. 300 These barren, encumbering branches.

Hence **Encumberingly** *adv.*

Encumberment (enkʊmbəmənt). Now *rare*. Also *incumberment*. [*a.* *OF. encombrement*: see *ENCUMBER v.* and *-MENT*.]

1. The action of encumbering; the state or fact of being encumbered.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 148 God... Saued þam alle þo tynes for þer encumberment. a 1619 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 98 Their numbers growing so great, as bred many incumberments. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 151 Subjecting him [the Deity] to Sollicitous Encumberment. 1854 *Tail's Mag.* XXI. 454 Escaping from the rich encumberment of the metropolitan port. 1877 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 6 Doves of cattle... add to the incumberment of the way.

† b. Contextually used for: Satanic temptation. *Obs.* *Cf.* *ENCUMBER v.* 3 c.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 706 It was... The deuels foule encumberment. 15... *Merlin* 645 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* I. 442 Thorrow the ffeendes incumberment.

† c. Molestation, disturbance. *Obs.*

1509 *HAWKS Past. Pleas.* 14 Without Saturnus blacke

encumberment. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. viii. 38 To let her Sleepe out her fill without encumberment.

† d. Misfortune, mishap. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 129, I have thorowe Encumberment slayne a man, and he is here with me.

† 2. *concr.* Something that encumbers; = *ENCUMBRANCE. Obs.*

1600 *ASP. ABBOT Exp. Jonah* 634 Let us shake off all incumberments. 1660 *H. MORE Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 29 Devested of those many encumberments of humane inventions both false and useless. 1664 — *Myst. Iniq.* iii. 8 A troublesome and useless incumberment upon Christianity.

Encumbrance (enkʊmbrəns). *Forms:* a. 4-5 *encumbrance*, (-beraunce), 4-6 *encumbrance*, 4-7 *encumbrance*, 7- *encumbrance*; β. 6 *incumb(e)raunce*, 6-7 *incumbrance*, (7 *incumbrance*), 7-9 *incumbrance*. [*a.* *OF. encombrance*, *f.* *encombrer* to *ENCUMBER*; see *-ANCE*.]

† 1. Encumbered state or condition; trouble, molestation, perplexity. *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5509 The douke Otous... His gret encumbrance him telde. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xviii. 265 (Wright's text) Care & encumbrance is comen to vs alle. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2657 So I me drede... To have som grette encumbrance. 1509 *FISHER Fnn. Sermon. Ctess Richm.* (1708) 28 A lyfe voyde of all sorrow and encumbrance. 1559 *Homilies* i. *Fear of Death* iii. (1859) 103 The great encumbrance which our spirit hath by this sinful flesh.

† b. Satanic temptation: = *ENCUMBERMENT* 1 b.

c 1450 *Merlin*, Wyte ye well that this is the encumbrance of the deuell.

2. *concr.* That which encumbers; a burden, impediment, 'dead weight'; a useless addition; in stronger sense, an annoyance, trouble.

1535 *Stat. 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Which... shall be a great incumbrance to all such the Kinges subiectes. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Dent.* ii. 8 The incumbrances are... so great as it would bee vnpossible for vs to overcome them if God assisted vs not. 1643 *MILTON Hiredings* (1659) 95 To hire incumbrances or rather incumbrances for life-time. 1748 *ANSON Voy.* i. i. (ed. 4) 16 This incumbrance of a convoy gave us some uneasiness. 1764 *BURN Poor Laws* 172 Housekeepers will be freed from the intolerable incumbrance of beggars at their doors. 1833 *I. TAYLOR Fanat.* ii. 35 Malign dispositions and vindictive habits are... miserable encumbrances of the mind. 1841 *MARIOTTI Italy* in 1848 iv. 234 The great mass of volunteers, especially Lombards, were looked upon as a mere encumbrance. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. § 27. 196 Divesting my limbs of every encumbrance.

3. A person dependent on another for support; *esp.* in phrase *Without encumbrance* = 'having no children'.

1742 *FIELDING Jos. Andrews* iv. ii, I will have no more incumbrances brought on us. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 165 § 4. 148 Left the younger sons encumbrances on the eldest. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Three Ages* iii. 109 The widow... may advertise herself as 'without incumbrance', to undertake any situation. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Nov. 10 Coachmen... rarely have children, or, as they say, 'incumbrances'.

4. *Law.* A burden on property: 'A claim, lien, liability attached to property; as a mortgage, a registered judgment, etc.' (Wharton).

a 1606 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* 27 These acts are collateral encumbrances. 1642 *PERKINS Prof. Bk.* iv. § 269. 120 He hath this Land without encumbrance of Action. 1668 *SLINGSBY Diary* (1836) 200 That my ancient and lineally descended estate, might without incumbrance fall upon you my elder son. 1770 *JUNIUS Lett.* xl. 204 You accepted the succession with all its encumbrances. 1836 *KENT Comm. Amer. Law* (1873) II. xxxix. 483 If a vendor, knowing of an encumbrance upon an estate, etc.

Encumbrancer (enkʊmbrənsɪ). *Law.* Also *in-*. [*f.* *ENCUMBRANCE* + *-ER*.] One who has an encumbrance or legal claim on an estate.

1858 *LD. ST. LEONARDS Handy Bk. Prop. Law* viii. 50 A preferable title to any former purchaser or encumbrancer. 1863 *GLADSTONE Financ. Statem.* 22 A large body of mortgagees, incumbrancers, and life-renters.

† **Encumbrancy.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 6 in- [*f.* as *prec.* + *-ANCY*.] = *ENCUMBRANCE* 4.

1554 in *Archaeol.* XXXIX. 188 The Queenes Ma^{ty} to discharge the purchaser of all incumbrancy.

† **Encumbrous**, *a. Obs.* *Forms:* a. 4 *encumbrous*, 4-5 *encumb(e)rous* (e, 6- *encumbrous*). Also β. 4 *incumbrous*. [*a.* *OF. encombrous*, *f.* *encombre*: see *ENCUMBER sb.* and *-OUS*.] Cumbersome, distressing, troublesome.

c 1314 *CHAUCER H. Fame* 862 Harde langage... ys encombrouse for to here. c 1392 — *Compt. Venus* 42 But ful encumberous [v. r. *encumbrous*] is þe vsing. 1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* ii. xlii. (1859) 50 The mooste encumberous melodye that euer I herde byfore. 1694 *STRYPE Cranmer* ii. iii. *note* (D.), To avoid many encumbrous arguments.

† **Encumbrly.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 6 *incumbrlye*. [*f.* *ENCUMBER v.* + *-Y*.] = *ENCUMBRANCE*.

1546 *GARDINER Decl. Artic. Joye* 82 b, To make the husband amendes for that encumbrlye, ye teach men... that they may haue as lawfully two wyues at ones, as one.

Encup: see *EN- pref.* 1 a.

Encup, *obs.* form of *INCUB*.

Encurb, **Encurse**: see *EN- pref.* 1 3.

Encurl (enkʊɹl), *v.* Also *incurl*. [*f.* *EN- 1* + *CURL*.] *trans.* To twist, twine, interlace.

1647-8 *HERRICK Poems* (1869) *App. Epithal.* viii. Like streames which flow Encurlid together. — *Hesper Wks.* (1876) II. 253 Be she bald or do's she weare Locks incurld of other haire.

Encursion, *obs.* var. *INCURSION*.

Encurtain (enkʊɹtɪn, -tɪn), *v.* *Forms:* 4 *encortin*, 6 *encurtine*, *incorteyn*, *incurtain*, *teyn*, 7 *en-*, *incourtaine*, 7- *encurtain*. [*a.* *OF. encortine-r*, *encourtine-r*, *f.* *en-* in + *cortine*, *courtine* *CURTAIN*.]

1. *trans.* To surround, or envelop with curtains.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 71 A softe bedde of large space They hadde made and encortined. c 1530 *LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 6 To lye in the bed incorteyned wyth sylke. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xix. i, They began at Rome to encourtaine their Theatre with such vailles dyed in colours.

2. *trans.* and *fig.* To surround as with a curtain; to shroud, veil.

1596 *FITZ-GEFFRAY Sir F. Drake* (1881) 97 Since first these clouds his [the sunne's] face incurtained. c 1800 *K. WHITE Poet. Wks.* (1837) 171 Encurtain'd in the main. 1869 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. xviii. 11 Blessed is the darkness which encurtains my God.

† 3. *Fortification.* (See *quot.*) *Obs. rare*—1. [*So* *encortiner* in *OF.*; cf. *CURTAIN sb.*]

1598 *FLORIO, Cortinare*, to encurtine, to flank or fortifie about with a wall.

Hence **Encurtained** *ppl. a.*

1595 *MARKHAM Sir R. Grimvile* lxxxviii, Bright day is darkned by incurtained light. 1606 *CHAPMAN M. D'Olive Plays* 1873 I. 190 Through the encurtained windowes... I see light Tapers. 1631 *BRATHWAIT Whimsies, Gamster* 40 At the end of every act, the encurtain'd musique sounds.

Encushion: see *EN- pref.* 1 a.

-ency, *ad. L.* *-entia*, the termination of abstract sbs. formed upon pr. pples. (*ppl. adjs.* or *sbs.*) in *-ent-* by means of the suffix *-ia* (whence *Eng. -y* in *modesty, fallacy*, etc.: see *-y, -cy*). The *L.* sbs. in *-entia* (like those in *-ia* generally) denoted primarily qualities or states; but some of them came by development of sense to be nouns of action or process, and in late *L.* and in *Romanic* the formation of nouns of action became the normal function of the suffix. Consequently the *Eng. sbs.* in *-ence* (which are adaptations of *L.* types in *-entia* either through *Fr.* or according to *Fr.* analogies) have very frequently the sense of action or process, either in addition to, or to the exclusion of, that of quality or state. The *sbs.* in *-ency*, on the other hand, being purely English adaptations of the Latin types, have properly only the sense of quality or state, and concrete senses thence developed. As exemplifying this difference of use between the two suffixes, cf. *recurrence* and *currency*, *confluence* and *fluency*, *residence* and *presidency*. When the same word exists in both the *-ence* and the *-ency* forms, the tendency is (where the sense of the verbal etymon permits) to restrict the former to action or process (*i. e.* to connect its meaning rather with that of the *vb.* than with that of the *adj.*), while the latter is used to express quality; cf. *coherence* and *coherency*, *persistence* and *persistency*. In a few instances both forms of a word have equally the sense of quality or condition; in most of these cases the one or the other of the forms has become obsolete or archaic; where they are both in current use, the distinction usually is that *-ency* has a more distinct reference to the sense of the related *adj.* or *sb.* in *-ent*, considered as the predicate of some particular subject; cf. for example, 'sentence is an attribute of animals' with 'some maintain the sentiency of plants'. See *-ANCY*.

Encyclic (ensəɪklik), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. late L. encyclicus*, an altered form (with substitution of suffix) of *encyclius*, *a. Gr.* ἐγκύκλιος of same meaning, *f. ἐν* in + κύκλος circle.]

A. adj.

1. = *ENCYCLOICAL* A. 1, 2.

1804 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 195/2 His recovery was followed by the promulgation of an Encyclic letter. 1866 *FELTON Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. ix. 438 The encyclic, or liberal education at this period, embraced seven departments.

2. *nonce-use.* Encircling.

1850 *MRS. BROWNING Vis. Poets* I. 202 Dropping from Heaven's encyclic rim.

B. sb. = *ENCYCLOICAL* B.

1851 *MARIOTTI Italy* in 1848 iv. 251 The Papal encyclic of the 19th April, entered into no man's views. 1864 *Q. Rev.* July 127 The terms of the Encyclic imply a separation between liberty and Roman Catholicism.

|| **Encyclia.** *rare.* [*mod. Lat. fem. of encyclicus*: see *prec.*] = *ENCYCLOICAL* B.

1883 *Catholic Househ.* 18 Aug. 5/3 To the Encyclia of September 1883, the Catholics fully responded... To the Pontifical Encyclias follow, etc.

Encyclical (ensəɪklikəl), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. late L. encyclicus* (see *ENCYCLIC*) + *-AL*.]

A. adj.

1. *Antiq.* Used as transl. of *Gr.* ἐγκύκλιος (*paidéia*), *i. e.* general (education); cf. *ENCYCLOPEDIA* 1.

1616-61 *HOLVDAY Persius* 301 The learning, which they call encyclical.

2. Of an ecclesiastical epistle: Circular, intended

for extensive circulation. Now chiefly of letters issued by the pope.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. p. 2 Wks. (1822) XI. 85 Their [the Greeks'] prime and most learned prelate... did... publish an encyclical epistle against the definition of the council. 1805 BR. HORSLEY *Sp. Petit. Rom. Cath. Speeches* (1813) II. 242. The apostolical vicars put forth an encyclical letter forbidding the people... to take the oath. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 35 The encyclical letter from the Church of Jerusalem, of which St. James was the main author.

B. sb. An encyclical letter; see A. 2.

1837 J. H. NEWMAN in *British Critic* XXII. 282 When a new Encyclical issues from Rome, etc. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Dec. 791 No one can read the Pope's new Encyclical without feeling, etc. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Palmos* v. 56 This most deeply spiritual encyclical. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xiii. 376 Pius IX. in the encyclical... condemned... the separation of Philosophy and Science from revelation.

Encyclopædia, encyclopædia (ensai-klop-i-dia). Also 7 in adapted forms encyclopædie-y, -pædie, -pedy, -ped(e). [a. late L. *encyclopædia*, a. pseudo-Gr. *ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία*, an erroneous form (said to be a false reading) occurring in MSS. of Quintilian, Pliny, and Galen, for *ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία* 'encyclical education', the circle of arts and sciences considered by the Greeks as essential to a liberal education (cf. ENCYCLICAL A. 1).]

The spelling with *æ* has been preserved from becoming obs. by the fact that many of the works so called have Latin titles, as *Encyclopædia Britannica*, *Londinensis*, etc.]

1. The circle of learning; a general course of instruction.

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* i. xiii. The circle of doctrine... is in one worde of greke Encyclopædia. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* a. 3, To Rdr. In this Encyclopædie and round of knowledge. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 187 Borrowed from the Bank of the Encyclopædia, or generally Learning. 1662 PHILLIPS *Dict. Adv.* A Dictionary for the English Tongue, would require an Encyclopædie of knowledge. 1682 T. MANNINGHAM *Disc.* 54 They make... the whole Encyclopædie of Arts and Sciences but a briscker Circulation of the blood. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 459 The Student... who shall think fit to take so usefull a Theory in his Encyclopædy. 1708 MOTTREUX *Rabelais* v. xx. In you are lodg'd a Cornucopia, an Encyclopædia, an unmeasurable Profundity of Knowledge. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 277 An education which aimed at a little encyclopædia of elementary knowledge.

2. A literary work containing extensive information on all branches of knowledge, usually arranged in alphabetical order.

The word in this sense appears first as the title of certain works published in the 17th cent. esp. that of Alstedius (see quot. 1819).

1644 T. DICONSON in Bulwer *Chirologia* a. 2 Thy Enchiridion... became th' Encycloped. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 123 A kind of encyclopædia of all... and memorable things. 1716 M. DAVIES *Atk. Brit.* II. 342 Mr. Record had scarce any Precedents or Patterns in his *Encyclopædy of Learning* to copy after. 1768 (title) *Encyclopædia Britannica*. 1819 *Pantologia* a. v. *Encyclopædia*. The first work we have seen under the title of Encyclopædia, is J. H. Alstedius *Encyclopædia*, which was published in 1632, in two vols. folio. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. ii. 4 The Bible is... by no means indeed an Encyclopædia. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 24 An ancient Chinese encyclopædia. 1862 DICKENS *Pickwick* xxiv. Mr. Pickwick... looked encyclopædial as Mr. Peter Magnus. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 19 Dec. 648 Maida [a girl] was an encyclopædia of knowledge.

b. Sometimes applied *spec.* to the French work 'Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire raisonné des Sciences, des Arts, et des Métiers' (1751-1765), by Diderot, D'Alembert, and other eminent scholars and men of science.

1773 (title) Select Essays from the Encyclopedy. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 207 The vast undertaking of the Encyclopædia. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 161 Diderot was busy (1750) with the first volume of the Encyclopædia.

3. An elaborate and exhaustive repository of information on all the branches of some particular art or department of knowledge; esp. one arranged in alphabetical order.

1801 (title) The Encyclopædia of Wit. 1807 (title) The Vocal Encyclopædia: comprising a variety of popular songs, etc. 1849 SMILES *Self-Help* 61 Introduced in the historical part of his [Loudon's] laborious Encyclopædia of Gardening... The result of which appeared in his Encyclopædias. 1882 (title), Hamersley's Naval Encyclopædia.

Hence **Encyclopædial** a. [see -AC], = ENCYCLOPÆDIC; **Encyclopædial** a. [see -ACAL], = prec.; **Encyclopædial** a. [see -AL], of or pertaining to an encyclopædia (see ENCYCLOPÆDIA 2).

1886 *Athenæum* 27 Feb. 298/3 His encyclopædial knowledge renders it probable he will make an excellent librarian. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 589 It is the object of many... to render instruction encyclopædial. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 216 The tendency of the Alexandrian school was encyclopædial throughout. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 658 Our Encyclopædial lion is fangless and toothless.

Encyclopædian (ensai-klop-i-dian), a. and sb. [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. adj. a. Embracing the whole circle of learning; comprising a wide range of subjects. b. Of the nature of or resembling an encyclopædia. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 439 A work of this order... is in its nature encyclopædian.

B. sb.

† 1. = ENCYCLOPÆDIST 1 b. Obs. rare⁻¹.

VOL. III.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 249 Voltairists and encyclopædians have poisoned all sound doctrine.

† 2. app. = ENCYCLOPÆDIA 1. [? Meant for a Gr. accusative.]

1681 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. xv. (1651) 132 Let them have that Encyclopædian, all the learning in the world.

Encyclopædiast, rare⁻¹. [f. ENCYCLOPÆDIA, on the analogy of *Ecclesiast*.] = ENCYCLOPÆDIST 1 b.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 26 Had he been less munificent in his patronage of French encyclopædiasts.

Encyclopædic, encyclopædic (ensai-klop-i-dik), a. [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an encyclopædia (see ENCYCLOPÆDIA 1); that aims at embracing all branches of learning; universal in knowledge, very full of information, comprehensive.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 26 Attempts at bringing knowledge into encyclopædic forms. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. viii. 335 So comprehensive a notion of zoology displays a mind accustomed to encyclopædic systems. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liv. 470 Another feature of Lucan's *Pharsalia* is its affectation of encyclopædic knowledge. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* i. ii. 92 That encyclopædic statistician [Macaulay's father]. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 4 (1882) 37 The encyclopædic character of his researches left him in heart a simple Englishman.

Encyclopædical, encyclopædical (ensai-klop-i-dikāl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1651 FULLER *Abel. Rediv.* 104 Encyclopædical wisdom... he esteemed rather a learned sort of madness, then etc. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 192 An encyclopædical view of human knowledge. 1858 CARLYLE *Fraser's Mag.* (1865) X. xxi. viii. 156 The King's encyclopædical conversation enchanted me completely.

Encyclopædism, encyclopædism (ensai-klop-i-diz'm), [f. ENCYCLOPÆDIA + -ISM.]

1. Encyclopædic learning; the possession of the whole range of knowledge.

1833 CARLYLE, *Diderot*, Misc. V. 45 This exaggerated laudation of Encyclopædism. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mythics* (1860) I. i. 1. 6 Not that he [Gower] sets up for Encyclopædism; on the contrary, he laments... the scantiness of his knowledge.

2. The doctrines of the Encyclopædists (see ENCYCLOPÆDIST 1 b).

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 102 A time of Tithe Controversy, Encyclopædism, Catholic Rent, Philanthropism, and the Revolution of Three Days! 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. French philosophy, with us, is still synonymous with Encyclopædism.

Encyclopædist, encyclopædist (ensai-klop-i-dist), [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. A compiler of or writer in an encyclopædia.

1651 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 278 Curtius... had been scholar to Alstedius, the Encyclopædist. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* § 1. 31 note. St. Isidore... was the Pliny, the Bede, the Encyclopædist of his age.

b. esp. one of the writers of the French *Encyclopédie* (see ENCYCLOPÆDIA 2 b); often with a disparaging allusion to the tenets they promulgated.

1796 HUTTON *Math. & Philos. Dict.* Pref. 5 To have recourse to... the still more stupendous performance of the French Encyclopædists. 1800 MONTH *Mag.* VIII. 507 The encyclopædists undertook to new model... the old-fashioned religious... opinions of that country [France]. 1839 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 53 What Steam-engine... did these Encyclopædists invent for mankind?

3. One who attempts to deal with every branch of knowledge, or whose studies have a very extensive range.

1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 132 Aristotle... like a true encyclopædist, was content to register the gods whom he had not the heart to worship.

Encyclopædize, encyclopædize (ensai-klop-i-diz), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] trans. a. To arrange as an encyclopædia (see ENCYCLOPÆDIA 1); to exhibit (knowledge) in a systematic form. b. To describe in an encyclopædia (see ENCYCLOPÆDIA 2).

1844 BYRON *Juan* xv. lxxviii. Dictionaries Which encyclopædize both flesh and fish. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 32 The attempt to exhibit all Science in one body, the attempt to exhibit all Science to one mind, which are the two forms of the attempt to encyclopædize knowledge.

|| **Encyloglotte**, Obs. [Fr. *encycloglotte* (Rabelais), app. a corruption of Gr. *ἐγκυλόγλωσσον* (*-γλωττον), the condition of being tongue-tied; cf. mod. Fr. *encycloglosse*.] The string of the tongue. a 1603 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxiv. The Encyloglotte, which she had under her tongue being cut, she spoke.

Encyse, obs. form of INCISE v.

Encyst (ensist), v. [f. EN-1 + CYST.] trans. To enclose in a cyst, capsule, or bag; only in pa. pple. and refl.

1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 272 Gall-stones in the substance of the liver... are often encysted. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 67 Shell represented by two short styles, encysted in the substance of the mantle. 1882 *Nature* XXXI. The cercaria... soon came to rest, showing a tendency to encyst itself on surrounding objects.

Fig. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* xii. 418 Even in Pindar, moral mysticism is, as it were, encysted, like an alien deposit, in the more vital substance of aesthetic conceptions.

Encystation (ensist-i-jon), Biol. [f. prec. + -ATION.] The process (observed in some Protozoa)

of becoming surrounded with a cyst, bag, or capsule; = ENCYSTMENT.

1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 61 Reproduction in Vorticella... by a process of encystation and endogenous division. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 660 The Heliozoa propagate by simple division with or without previous encystation.

Encysted (ensi'stəd), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] That is contained in a cyst or sac. *Encysted tumour*: a tumour consisting of a fluid or other substance enclosed in a cyst. Also fig.

1705 T. GREENHILL in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2010, I. found it to be of that sort of Wens or encysted Tumors called Atheroma. 1782 S. F. SIMMONS in *Med. Commun.* I. 102 The dropsy was supposed to be of the encysted kind. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 256 The encysted venom, or poison-bag, beneath the adder's fang. 1861 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* 222 Encysted griefs, if we may borrow the surgeon's term.

Encysting (ensi'stin), vbl. sb. [f. ENCYST v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb ENCYST.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 501 An eye may be destroyed while the encysting is going on.

Encystment (ensi'stmənt), [f. as prec. + -MENT.] a. 'The condition of an encysted tumour' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). b. Biol. The process of becoming surrounded by a cyst.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 354. 1016/2 The encystment of the parasites. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ii. 96 These Flagellata... present various modes of agamic multiplication by fission, preceded or not by encystment.

Encyte, obs. form of INCITE.

End (end), sb. Forms: 1-7 ende, (2 aend, -e, 4 eende, hende, 6 eande, 4 aend, eond, 5 heynd, 7 dial. eend), 3- end. Also 3-5 zende, 4 zend, 5 zynde, 6 yende. [Common. Teut.: OE. *ende* str. masc., corresponds to OS. *endi* (Du. *cinde*), OHG. *enti* masc. (also neut.; MHG. *ende* masc., neut., mod.G. *ende* neut.), ON. *ender* (also *ende* wk. masc.; Sw. *ände* masc., *ända* fem., Da. *ende*), Goth. *andeis*: -OTeut. **andjo-z*:-pre-Teutonic **antjo-s*, cogn. with Skr. *ānta* masc., neut., end, boundary, with AND *prep.*, and with OHG. *andi*, *endi*, ON. *enne* neut. (: -OTeut. **antjo(m)*:-**antjo(m)* forehead.

In some dialects of ME. the *e* became long. The forms *zende*, *zynde*, *yende* may be merely phonetic developments of *end*, or they may possibly be due to the influence of the vb. Y-*END* (OE. *zenden*).

1. With reference to space.

1. The extremity or outermost part (in any direction) of a portion of space, or of anything extended in space; utmost limit. Obs. in general sense; retained in phrase, the *end(s) of the earth*.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* Ps. xviii. [xix.] 4 In alle eorðan uteo de swoeg heara and in endas ymbhwyrtes eorðan word heara. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* xviii. [xix.] 4 Ofter ealle eorðan endas [ferð] heora word. c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 150 in E. E. P. (1862) 51 Forto playen him bi þe wodes ende. 1339 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 7 W. oute þe cite townes ende. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 173 All þe erth of Egypt fra end vnto other Bees conquirid. 1599 *GREENE George a Greene* (1861) 265 But darrest thou walk to the towns end with me? 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 66 Christ shall... reign from the River to the end of the land. 1713 POPE *Windsor For.* 399 Earth's distant ends our glory shall behold. Mod. I would go with him to the world's end.

b. A limit of magnitude or multitude.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* Ps. cxlv. [cxlv.] 3 Micel dryhten and hergendlic swiðe and micelnisse his nide. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 53 Many a man knowes no end of his goods. 1865 MILL in *Evening Star* 10 July, There was no end to the advantages.

† c. A boundary. In pl. territorial boundaries [? after L. *finis*]. Obs.

1388 WYCLIF, *Isa.* x. 13 Y have take awei the endis of peplis. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 72/2 The Ryuer of the endes of the phylisteis. 1526 LINDALE *Acts* xvii. 26 And the endes of their habitation. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. def. 5. 2 A line is the ende and terme of a superficies.

† 2. A 'quarter', division, region (of the world, of a country or town). Obs. (but cf. EAST-END, WEST-END, where this sense blends with 3).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Orat.* II. i, Pas feower heafodricu sindon on feower endum þyses middangeardes. a 1225 *St. Mark.* (1862) 16 Ant al þe ende þæt ut ant heo habbed in ierbet. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 377 Al þæt ayt was in Engeland he let somony in ech ende To Salesbury. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 32 Alle þe north ende was in his keepyng. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* III. 540 Joure fadir sendeth Into every ende aftyf his knyghtes.

3. One of the two extremities of a line, or of the 'length' or greatest dimension of any object; that part of anything that includes the extremity of its length. *From end to end*: from one extremity to the other; throughout the length.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 430 He þe well blowed went þe neruue ende of þe borne to his owne muðe. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23201 (Edinh.) þe pitte of helle pin, it es sa dep. þæt end ne bes þar neur apon. c 1394 J. MALVERNE *Contn. Higden* (Rolls) IX. App. 3 Perrexitque ad locum qui Anglice vocatur 'Mile ende'. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8795 Euer folowand the fell to þe fyngur endys. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxv. 75 Oberon satte at the tables ende. 1551 RECORDE *Patkw. Knowl.* i. xiv. In the eande of the other line. 1608 *Return fr. Permess.* II. vi. (Arb.) 32 Your Hobby will meete you at the lanes end. 1622 LITTON *Howe Totalt Discourse* 22, I haue trod foure seuerall times from end to end of it [Italy]. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) The Air Ground-pipe, laid the

whole length of the Green-house. . . and reaching from end to end. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 79/1 The Billberry, or Windberry, is round at the end. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Cann-Hook*, an iron hook made fast to the end of a rope. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 33 P. 25 Mutton-chops off the worst end. 1760 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 30 June (1827) III. 9, I was quickly wet to my toe's end. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 39 The end of his own nose. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 166 On the floor of the cage or at the ends of a rod passing through its upper bar.

† b. The point of a spear. *Obs.*
c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9432 He bare hym burgh the brest with a bright end.

c. (see LAND'S END.)

d. ? *transf.* In the game of Bowls: The portion of a game which is played from one 'end' of the green to the other (see quot. 1876). Formerly also a definite portion of a game in Billiards and some other sports.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 263/1 Five Ends make a Game by Day light, and three by Candle light. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 37 Playing an End or two at that innocent. . . Game, called Push Pin. 1876 H. F. WILKINSON *Bowls in Encycl. Brit.* IV. 181 The bowling generally takes place alternately from the two 'ends' of the green. A 'void end' is when neither side can score a cast.

4. The surface which bounds an object at either of its two extremities; the 'head' of a cask.

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 274 b, The hopes kepeth fast the bordes of the vessell. . . & holdeth in y^e ends that they start not. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 224 Draw lines across each end of the stone. *Mod.* The ends of the cask were stove in. The ends of the box are of hard wood.

5. A piece broken, cut off, or left; a fragment, remnant. Cf. CANDLE-END. Of cloth: A half-length, or half-piece. Also in *Odds and ends* (see ODDS).

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 141 My lord sent to Stoke be the carter ij.c. xxiiij. lb. yren, conteyning xj. endes. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 39 Scraps or shreds or short ends of lace. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 66 A brokers shop that hath ends of everything. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 13 Give him leave to sell all his rags, and oddends. 1704 in *Lond. Gas.* No. 3986/4 Lost. . . 5 yards and a half of superfine. . . Black, 12 yards and a half of refine Black. . . being both Last Ends. 1718 E. HATTON *Merch. Mag.* 22 An End or Half Cloth, or a Long or Whole Cloth. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy of Y. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 140 On his table were some ends of verse and of candles. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xxxii, The bit of candle. . . was. . . burnt out, so. . . he produced a box full of 'ends.'

b. *fig.* *Obs.* exc. in *Odds and ends* (q. v.).

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 290 Ere you flout old ends any further, examine your conscience. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* Prol. Nor haies he in a gull, old ends reciting, To stop gaps in his loose writing. 1607 R. WILKINSON *Merch. Royall* 26 Euerie Ladie. . . if her husband haue bribed out but an end of an office, yet she reuels and plays Rex. 1634 Bp. HALL *Occas. Medit.* Wks. (1808) 104 To improve these short ends of time, which are stolen from his more important avocations. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 251 They call. . . language of a finer Dresse, Ends of Plays.

c. A part, proportion; only with adjs. of quantity, as in † *micel ende* (OE.) a great part; † *most end*, also *most an end* [? corruption of **mosten ende*, OE. *māstan ende*], used adverbially = 'for the most part', 'almost entirely', 'especially'; † *none end*, no portion; a good (great) end (*dial.*), a large proportion (of).

O. E. *Chron.* an. 1052, Harold. . . of sloh mycelne ende bes folces. c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 14478 [The Jews] soujten him to slone And most end for pat resoun pat he vp reised lazaroun. 1400-40 *How a Merchant, etc.* 106 in E. P. P. (Hazl.) I. 201 To speke wyth none end of my kynne. 1623 LISLE *Ætfric on O. & N. T.* Jeremias. . . was oft in bands and cast into prison. . . and bore most an end the peoples sinnes. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 58 The credit of the Relator, which most an end depends upon another's credit. 1739 *Crobianus* 122 Tipplers most an end are roaring Boys. 1869 R. B. PRACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.* s. v., It cost me a girt end of a pound. *Ibid.* *Most on End*. . . used adverbially; continually, unremittently. *Mod. Derbysh.* It cost me a good end of ten pounds. I have been waiting a good end of an hour.

6. In various technical uses. a. *Coal-mining.* The furthest part of a gallery or working. *End of coal* (see quot. 1881).

1865 *Morning Star* 7 Jan. The men are of course usually at work in the 'ends'. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 238 This direction is sometimes called the end of the coal. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *End of coal*, the direction or section at right-angles to the face; sometimes called the butt.

b. *Naut.* *Cable's end*, or simply *end*: the last length of a cable. *Rope's end*: a short length of rope bound at the ends with thread, used as an instrument of punishment. *Bitter end* (see BITTER).

1663 *Perpys Diary* 23 June, I beat him, and then went up in to fetch my rope's end. 1801 Sir H. PARKER *Let.* 6 Apr. in Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 140 They [ships] were riding with two cables end. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Rope's end*, the termination of a fall, and should be pointed or whipped. Formerly much used for illegal punishment. 1883 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 145 Have plenty of end in the bows ready to make fast.

c. *A shoemaker's end*: a length of thread armed or pointed with a bristle; = WAX-END. *To pack up one's ends and awls* (Sc.): i. e. all one's effects.

1598 FLORIO, *Lesina*, a shoe-makers ende or awle. 1656 MORE *Antid.* Ath. II. xi. (1712) 74 Two strings like two shoe-makers ends come from the hinder parts of the male.

1713 SWIFT *Elegy on Partridge* Wks. 1755 III. II. 82 Ariadne kindly lends Her braided hair to make thee ends. a 1745 MESTON *Poems* (1767) 98 Laden with tackle of his stall, Last, ends, and hammer, strap, and awl. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pinbar) *Tales* *Hoy Wks.* 1812 IV. 389 Crispin too forgets his End and Awl. 1823 GALT R. *Gilchrist* I. 271 They arrived at Edinburgh, and constrained the Queen Regent. . . to pack up her ends and awls.

d. Spinning and Weaving. (a.) *Card-end*: a sliver or carding. (b.) A worsted yarn in a Brussels carpet.

1875 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 978 For spinning coarse numbers. . . six card-ends are usually converted into one riband.

II. With reference to time or serial order.

7. The limit of duration, or close, of a period of time; the termination, conclusion, of an action, process, continuous state, or course of events; the terminal point of a series; the conclusion of a discourse, book, chapter, etc.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. x. 22 Sodlice se þurhwunað oð ende, se byð hal. c 1200 ORMIN 4356 Fort sefine dajness bringenn 233 þe wuke till hisse ende. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Blisse þat cumeð. . . withuten ani ende. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4236 Es nocht his murning mai amend I wen bifor his lues ende. *Ibid.* 26595 If þou þis bok wil se till ende. 1340 *Ayrenb.* 262 þis boc is ycome to be ende. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 880 Philip. . . lofes hire (Olympias) lely to his lyfes ende. 1535 COVERDALE I *Cor.* xv. 24 Then the ende, when he shal delyuer vp the kyngdome vnto God the father. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 22 Robert had heard this message unto the ende. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler*, No. 24 P. 3 This Felicity attending him to his Life's End. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumbl'd. Ball.*, *Caleb Crosby*, Frae week en to week en. 1865 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. x. 198 The passage of the Jordan was not the end, but the beginning of a long conflict. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. i. 13 He worked unceasingly. . . from year's end to year's end.

b. The latter or concluding part (of a period, action, etc.).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xx. (1495) 47 In the ende of the worlde the deuyll shall be. . . moche the more feruent to woodnesse. a 1200 *Moral Ode* in E. P. 26 Ac 31 þe ende is eucl, al it is uuel. 1566 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. i. iii. 82 The Ewes In end of Autumne turned to the Rammes. a 1744 BROOME *Epic Poetry* (J.), The. . . designs of an action are the beginning; . . the difficulties that are met with. . . are the middle; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties are the end. 1847 Mrs. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 170 Kara George. . . towards the end of the summer of 1806, approached the eastern frontier.

8. Termination of existence; destruction, abolition. (The early examples of *end of the world* should perhaps be referred to 7, as *world* may have been taken in its older temporal sense; cf. however Fr. *fin du monde*.)

832 *Charter* in Sweet *O. E. T.* 447 ðæt he ðas god forðleste oð wiaralde ende. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22390 (Edinb.) His dome þate him sale drue til ende. 1666 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. i. § 8 The world may have an end before he proves his Atoms could give it a beginning. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), There would be an end of all civil government, if the assignment of civil power were by such institution.

b. The death (of a person); a mode or manner of death.

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 590 in *South-Eng. Leg.* (1887) 448 þe more is bodi iþrin = þe ner he was þen ende. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3905 (Trin.) Rachel bare. . . beniamyn þat was þe cause of hir ende. c 1345 E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 426 Bed me bilyue my bale stour, & bryng me on ende. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1438 Ffele folke forfaren with a ffeble ende. a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 756 The dragon hath tan hys 3ynde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 650 This ende had the valiant Lord, Richard Plantagenet Duke of Yorke. 1566 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. ii. ii. 44 Then if he loose he makes a Swan-like end, Fading in musique. 1667 *Perpys Diary* (1879) IV. 338 Great talk of the good end that my Lord Treasurer made. 1723 POPE *Epit. Gay*, Unblam'd through life; lamented in this end. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 38 Call then a priest and fit him for his end. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* vi. 52 To be murdered was the usual end of exceptionally distinguished Romans.

† c. In phrase *to be the end of* (cf. *to be the death of*).

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. II. i. 15 Lest. . . the. . . King of Kings award Either of you to be the others end. 1597 - 2 *Hen.* IV. iv. iv. 130 This Apoplexie will (certaine) be his end.

9. Ultimate state or condition. Chiefly in Bible phrases, in which, however, *end* is often misinterpreted in sense 8 b.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxviii. [xxxix.] 5 Cuð me doa dryhten ende minne. 1611 BIBLE Ps. xxxvii. 37 Marke the perfect man, and behold the vpright: for the end of that man is peace.

10. *Latter* († *last*) *end*: variously used in senses 7 b, 8 b, 9. Also *Sc. hinder end*.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* i. 13 Wel shal be in the laste endys. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 158 The latter ende of this month of July. . . the Legate. . . took his leave of the king. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. v. 30 A good Trauailer is something at the latter end of a dinner. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 193 The middle or latter end of this month. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 57 Towards the Dukes latter end, I read this History to him.

† 11. A termination of doubt or debate; a resolution, device, expedient; an agreement, settlement. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 169 To London vorte wende, To nympe þer ys conseyl, wuch were best zende. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 168 Wel sche saugh ther nas non other ende. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab.* & *Lim. Mon.* (1714) 66 Unto the time his said Kyng had made such End, with him, his Adherents, and Fautours, as he desired. 1489 *Plimpton Corr.* 82 The dayes men cannot agre us, so

Mr. Mydleton to make the end. 1548-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen.* VIII, c. 27 § 100 Parties, to whome any such offence shall hap to be committed, shall in nowise take any ende or agreement with the offenders.

† 12. The completion of an action; the accomplishment of a purpose: chiefly in phrases, *To have, make, take, bring to, be at (an) end*. Also, the acme, utmost reach. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10127 Prophecies com al to end. *Ibid.* 25862 þat þou mai noght do to end. *Ibid.* 27783 For drede þat he may noght mak end. c 1340 *Ibid.* 8580 Al þat his fader be-gynne mu3t salamon hit hende hit bro3t. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 660 Feill anoyis thoill zhe sall, Or that 3our purpos ende haf tane. c 1440 *Boetius, Laud MS.* 559. 10 Withouten hym may hit nought To an eande our purpose be brought. c 1590 MARLOWE *Massac. Paris* I. ii. 142 To bring the will of our desires to end. 1632 MASSINGER, *Maid of Hon.* I. i, To eat and sleep supinely is the end Of human blessings. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* Ep. Ded. 3 To have been at the end of their designs.

13. Event, issue, result.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1774 *Lucrece*, What ende that I make, it shal be so! c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 28 Onli in name, & as to 3end & effect is now3t. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 114 AnEnde, *exitus*. 1559 *Myrr. Mag.*, *Dk. Suffolk* xix, But note the end. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus's Hist.* III. xix. (1591) 125 The ende went on his side. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* iv. Wks. 1874 IV. 73 The end still crownes the deede. 1642 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 160 It is the end that crownes the worke. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. vi. 50 The end shall crown us: The Gods are just.

† b. *To have its end(s) upon*: to have influence upon. *Obs.*

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 49. 71 The Authority of one holy man, which has apparently no ends upon me. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* viii. 396 Religion considered as a probation has had its end upon all persons, to whom, etc.

14. An intended result of an action; an aim, purpose. (Cf. *L. finis*.) *To accomplish, answer, fulfil, gain, make, serve one's end(s)*: see those verbs.

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* in E. P. (1862) 72 Hit schal 3ut like wel bi þan 3e wite þan ende. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 30 The Sadlers next end is to make a good saddle. a 1668 PRESTON *New Cont.* (1634) 232 A right end never hath a crooked rule leading to it. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 184 They study. . . not to make their ends on any mans weakness. 1719 DE FOE *Roscoe* (1840) I. x. 174 This answered my end. 1735 BERKELEY *Free-think.* in *Math.* § 6 Wks. 1871 III. 304, I have no end to serve but truth. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. III. 260 She had fully gained her end. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vii. 88 I am rather afraid of our people mistaking the means for the end. 1857 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* x. 102 [He] was delighted. . . that the ends of justice would be satisfied. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 323 They may fairly use a little violence in order to accomplish their end.

b. In phrases, *For or to this (that, what, which) end, to no end*. Also in conjunctive phrase, *To the end (that)*; formerly also, † *To the end to* (with *inf.*).

Now somewhat archaic or rhetorical; the ordinary phrase is in order (that or to).

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 354 Han power of him to þise ende. c 1400 MAUNDEV. v. 51 3ee schulle knowe and preve, to the ende that 3ee schulle not ben disceyved. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. ii. (1860) K iij b, The faders had dyuerse wyues. . . to thende when one was [with] childe, they myght take another. 1568 WARDE tr. *Alexis Secr.* (1568) 64 a, To thende they may al equally receive of the honnye. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 9 (1873) 17 To the end to peruse the Greek authors. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 28 To which end, King Abbas, sends his Ambassadors to Constantinople. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 70, I am come forth to withstand them, and to that end will back the Lions. 1692 Bp. ELY *Annu. Touchstone* 187 It is to no end to look what St. Austins saith. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 P. 12 To the end that they may be perfect also in this Practice. 1728 SHERRIDAN *Perkins* III. (1739) 47 Study. . . for what end ye were created. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* V. II. 244 For this end he summoned Luther to appear at Rome. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 170 For these ends, and for these ends alone, he wished to obtain arbitrary power.

c. *Sc. End's errand*: the special design.

1821 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* II. 158 Did they say nothing of the end's errand they had come upon?

15. A final cause; the object for which a thing exists; the purpose for which it is designed or instituted.

1534 WHITTINTON *Tully's Offices* I. (1540) 4 Suche offyces. . . pertayne to the ende of felicity. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi. 261 And as man is the end of the World, so is God the end of Man. 1648 *Shorter Catech.*, Man's chief end is to glorify God and to enjoy him for ever. 1722 WOLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vii. 147 The end of Society is the common welfare and good of the people associated. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* xxiv. 702 I have considered the happiness of the people as the end of government. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 60 The flower is the end or proper object of the seed. a 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. iv. ii. 375 The highest end of Church union. . . is quiet and unanimity.

III. Idiomatic phrases.

16. With various prepositions forming advb. phrases.

a. *At the end* (ME. *at þen, atten ende*), † *at end*: at last. † b. *For (an) end*: in conclusion, finally, 'to cut the matter short'. c. *In the end*, † *in end*: ultimately, in the long run. † d. *To an end*: consecutively, through the whole period specified.

a. c 1300 *Beket* 81 Attan ende bi cas; Tho heo com a3e thulke hous ther this Gilbert was. a 1300 *Cursor M.*

14879 (Gött.) *Pai* at end him did on rod. 1340 *Ayeb.* 128 *Atene* be zenezere... is ase be ilke bet slepp amide be ze. c 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 497 Of byng bat is him dere Ich man preise at ende. *Ibid.* 327 *Pai* hadde woundes ille At be nende. 1638 *Lithgow Totall Disc.* 127 In end... the slaves... runne the Galley a shoare. 1878 *Browning Heret Riel.* My friend, I must speak out at the end, Though I find the speaking hard.

b. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 221 For an end therefore I tel you, etc. 1576 *FLEMING Panoplie Ep.* 10 For ende, he counsellth Curio to take charge of the common wealth. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* II. i. 260 For an end, we must etc.

c. c 805 *Vesp. Psalter ix.* 19 Nales in ende oferjeotulnis bið ðearfena. 1568 *CRAFTON Chron.* II. 165 But in the end the losse fell to the Englishmen. 1838-40 *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 25 His [Edward I's] power and influence would in the end induce the different parties to appeal to him. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 5/5 The match in the end was very narrowly won by Harrow.

d. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abuses* (1877) 50 Never content with one colour or fashion two days to an end. 1637 *SERJEANT Schism Dispatch* 478 Would any government... remain on foot three years to an end, if, etc. 1717 *J. Fox Wanderer* 160 Octavius... told him he should not live another Hour to an end.

17. On end (see also AN-END): † a. at last; b. consecutively, without intermission; † c. on (one's) way, forward, along; (whence *To come on end*, to come forward; (M.E.) *To set spell or tale on end*, to begin a discourse); d. in an upright position, resting on (its) end.

a. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Al swa he doð swa be swica be bi-swiked hie seolfe on-ende. c 1300 *Cast. Love* 1064 *Pai* foreward on ende wel was i-holde. c 1305 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 186, I drede on ende quat schulde byalle.

b. 1634 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* No. 32 (1862) I. 111 And was brought, thrice on end, in remembrance of you in my prayer to God. 1836 in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 552/1 The ministerial prints raved for two months on end. 1888 *BESANT All Sorts* vii, Working sixteen hours on end at two-pence an hour.

c. c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 1295 Seeth set tale on end (*Cott.* spell o-nend) And tolde whi he was sende. 1621 *SANDERSON Sermon* I. 188 These would be soundly spurred up, and whipped on end. 1630 *Ibid.* II. 266 Others will not come on end cheerfully.

d. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25049 *pe* cros... quen it es sett on end vp euen, It takes pes tuix erth and heuen. 1598 *GRENEVEY Tacitus Descr. Germany* vi. (1622) 269 The Suevians... have their hair standing on end. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 86 Katerfelto, with his hair on end At his own wonders. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xvi. 383 His dark hair... stands on end on the fore part of his head. 1839 *W. IRVING Wolfert's R.* (1855) 143 A great hotel in Paris is a street set on end.

18. Without end (M.E. *buten ende*): endlessly, for ever; also in adjectival sense, endless. *World without end*: used as transl. late L. *in secula seculorum*, 'for ever and ever'; also attrib.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxi. 44 *Pæt* micle leoh... is... Ece butan ende. c 1200 *ORMIN 409* Rihhtwise menn... shulenn habbenn... A buttenn ende blisse inoh. c 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 2417 He 3af to blanchefour Wales wip outen end Bidene. 138. *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 24 Helle wip-outen hende. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 326 The vyrgyn mary... rayneth with cryste without end. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer. Gloria Patri.* As it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be: world without end. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* 23 Pleasaunt tunes... are song to thy glory... without all end. 1638 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 799 A time me thinks too short, To make a world-without-end bargain in. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 67 Torture without end Still urges.

19. † a. End for end: (*Naut.*, of a cable) paid out to the full length (*obs.*). b. To shift, turn end for end: to put each end of (a thing) where the other was; chiefly *Naut.*, to reverse (a rope), to upset (a boat). To go end for end: (of a boat) to be upset. Also in same sense, *End over end*. c. End to end: with the ends in contact, lengthwise.

a. 1607 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 End for end is when the Cable runneth cleere out of the Hawse, or any Rope out of his shiuer. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) *Filer le cable bout par bout*, to veer away the cable to the end, to veer out the cable end-for-end.

b. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* II. v. § 2 (1740) 316 We must turn our Style End for End. 1758 in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 284 The axis of the telescope was turned end for end; that is, the telescope... was turned upside down. 1804 *A. DUNCAN Mariner's Chron.* I. 224 A heavy sea striking the afterpart, it [the boat] went end for end over. 1805 *W. HUNTER in Naval Chron.* XIII. 23 It would turn the Cutter end-over-end. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, To shift a rope end for end, as in a tackle, the fall is made the standing part, and the standing part becomes the fall. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* 201 He turns commonplaces end for end. 1875 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket-bk.* § 6 (ed. 2) 219 The boat will be thrown... end over end.

c. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. § 1. 228, 39000 waves of red light placed end to end would make up an inch.

20. a. End on: placed so as to present the end directly towards the eye, or towards any object; opposed to *broadside on*. Also attrib. Chiefly *Naut.*

1838 *MARRYAT N. Forster* xlvii, She... being then nearly end on. 1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxiv. (1849) 373 A single pole end-on is sufficient. 1836 *E. HOWARD R. Keeser* xli, From the end-on view we had of her, we could not count her ports. 1866 *BALLANTYNE Shifting Winds* iv. (1881) 31 The lifeboat met the next breaker end-on. 1880 *MAC CORMACK Antisept. Surg.* 229 The accident was caused by a scaffold plank of wood... falling end-on upon the man's head.

b. End up: with the end uppermost.

21. No end: (*colloq.*) a vast quantity or number (*of*). Also (*mod. slang*) as adv., = 'immensely', 'to any extent'; and (*with of*) qualifying a predicate. Cf. I b.

1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 143 You... made no end of promises. 1856 *RRADE Never too late* x, Box at the opera costs no end. 1859 *FARRAR Eric* 55 You are no end cleverer and stronger. 1865 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* xxvii. 321 What comfort have I in a big house, and no end of gardens? 1878 *E. PEACOCK Mabel Heron* I. i. 9 You will have no end of trouble. 18. *BESANT All in Garden Fair* viii, Keats was no end of a fellow. *Mod.* I consider him no end of a humbug.

22. With verbs. (See also 12-14.) a. To be at an end: (of resources, etc.) to be exhausted; (of periods of time) to be completed; (of an action or state) to terminate. In corresponding senses, *To bring, come to an end*. b. To be at the end of (one's resources, etc.): to have no more to spend; *To be at one's wits' end*: to be utterly at a loss, to be quite perplexed. c. To put an end to, † to set end of: to terminate, put a stop to, abolish. d. To have, take an end: to be terminated, concluded. e. To make an end: to conclude, finish (*absol.*); also const. *of, with*.

a. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2263 (Edinb.) His signing es brote til ende. 14... in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 155 Then schulde oure troubl be at a nende. c 1500 *MARLOWE Didon* v. i. 1409 Our travels are at end. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 430 Speake for your selues, my wit is at an end. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1759) 186 A Gard'ner's work is never at an end. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 284 P2 Their affairs will be at an end. 1850 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxxvii. 325 Will these years and years of misery come to an end?—shall we be free? 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 49 This part of the festival was nearly at an end. 1877 *MORLEY Carlyle, Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 198 Imposture must come to an end.

b. 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* III. 1. (Arb.) 140 They were at their wyttes endes whither to turne them. 1655 *W. F. METEOR* III. 68 It would make men... to be at their Wits End if they were not accustomed to such Tumultuous Tempests. 1718 *ARABUTHNOT John Bull* (1755) 33 He is at an end of all his cash. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 280, I am... at my wits' end.

c. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25870 *Par* has bi schritt sett end o pyne. 1647 *CLAERENDON Hist. Reb.* I. § 2 Put a quick end to this treaty. 1681-6 *J. SCOTT Chr. Life* (1747) III. 471 The Day of Judgment... shall... put an end to all their Mischiefs for ever. 1798 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xlii. 150 If an end is not put to this war there is an end to this country. d. c 1500 *MARLOWE Edm.* II. ii. iv. 1137 My sorrows will have end. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* I. (1628) 5 This so great a worke now ceased and tooke an end.

e. c 893 *K. ELFRIC Oros.* II. ii. § 1 Biddende pæt hie... þæs gewinnes sumne ende gedyden. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 241 To make an end, heere was sometime a religious College. 1611 *BIBLE Ezra* x. 17 And they made an end, with all the men that had taken strange wives. *Mod.* The government has resolved to make an end of the insurgents.

23. Elliptically. *And there (so) an end*: = 'this is, shall be, an end.' *Obs.* or arch.

[1388 *WYCLIF I Cor.* xv. 24 Aftirward an ende, whanne, etc.] 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* I. iii. 65 What I will, I will, and there an end. 1608 *S. COLLINS Sermon* 51 Which I will speak a word or twain unto, and so an end. 1615 *Jn. DAY Festivals* 340 As for his Carcasse, a Coffin shall cover it, and there an end of our Great Purchaser.

24. Proverbial phrases: *To begin at the wrong end*. † *Not to care which end goes forward*: to be negligent. † *To get by the end*: to get command of, so as to have ready for use. *To get the better end of*: to get the advantage of. *To have the better, or worse, end of the staff*, 'to get the best, or worst, of it'. *To have at one's fingers' or tongue's end*: to know by heart, be able to quote with readiness. † *At the hinder end of the bargain*: when accounts are settled, fig. *To be at an idle end*, to be unoccupied; (to live) at a loose end, with no fixed occupation. † *To live at stave's end*, ? to be unsociable, keep every one at a distance. *To make both, two ends, the two ends of the year, meet*: to live within one's income (cf. *Fr. joindre les deux bouts, les deux bouts de l'an*). *To come to the end of one's tether*: to do all that one has ability, or liberty to do.

1287 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 29 Men of þat side schal have the worse end. 1568 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 34, I lue here at staves end. 1573 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (1884) 3 That that have the wors end of the staf shal be sure to be wrung to the wors. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. i. 81 Thou hast it... at the fingers ends, as they say. 1608 *WITHERS Dict.* 86 Negligently, as caring not what end goes forward. 1638 *SANDERSON Sermon* II. 97 We have rather cheated the devil, than he us; and have gotten the better end of him. 1668 *FULLER Worthies, Cumberl.* (D.), Worldly wealth he cared not for, desiring only to make both ends meet. c 1680 *BEVERIDGE Sermon* (1729) I. 55 Getting a scripture-word by the end. 1690 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crux* s.v. *Ends*. 'Tis good to make both ends meet. 1728 *DR. FOE Col. Jack* (1840) 124 The devil will have you at the hinder end of the bargain. 1736 *BAILEY*, To have the better end of the Staff. 1748 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 178 Your Lordship has got a Word by the End, that you seem mighty fond of. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* x, He made shift to make the two ends of the year meet. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 1/1 And living completely at a loose end. 1876 *MISS BRACHTON Joan* II. iv, By five-and-thirty

the best of us has pretty well come to the end of her tether. *Ibid.*, Anthony struggling to make two ends meet! 1876 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* Pref. 6 Most of the elementary works I have seen begin at the wrong end. 1882 *T. MOZLEY Remin. Oriel College* (ed. 2) 183 He might sometimes seem to be at an idle end. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Oct. 338/3 She... had Shakespeare and Milton at her tongue's end. 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug. 198/2 Her mother has to contrive to make both ends meet.

IV. 25. Comb., chiefly attrib. with sense 'placed at the end' or 'last used'; as *end-brush*, *end-bud*, *end-handkerchief*, *end-loop*, *end-man*, *end-parlour*, *end-shoot*, *end-wall*, *end-wheel*; also *end-board* (see quot.); *end-bulb* (see quot.); *end-game* (at chess, (see quot.); *end-fast a*, fixed on end, standing upright; *end-gatherer*, a collector of refuse wool; *end-grain* (attrib.) (of wood) placed with the end of the grain turned outwards; † *end-hand*, the hand nearest to the end of anything; *end-hooping*, the hoop that binds the end of a vessel; *end-iron*, a movable plate in a kitchen range which serves to enlarge or contract the grate; † *end-land*, † a frontier region; *end-making*, conclusion, settlement; *end-organ* (see quot.); *end-piece* (see quot.); *end-plate*, the extreme fibres of a muscle or nerve; *end-rib* (see quot.); *end-shake*, a freedom of motion in a spindle at its end; † *end-sith* [OE. *sith* fate], death-fate; *end-speech*, a speech tacked on at the end, an epilogue; *end-stone*, one of the plates of a watch-jewel supporting a pivot; *end-stopping*, (of blank verse) a division of the lines, such that they end with a pause or stop; so *end-stopped ppl. a.*; *end-wool*, refuse wool.

c 1860 *H. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 70 What are the "end boards"? They are boards which cover and form the ends of the meetings. 1710 *LONDON & WISE Compl. Gardener* (1719) 152 The same course of pinching off "End-Buds is very profitable in Summer also. 1879 *CALDERWOOD Mind & Br.* iii. 42 This terminal expansion [of a nerve] is known as an "end-bulb, or touch organ. 1835 *STEWART Chron. Scot.* (1858) I. 282 Neir by the boundis of Brigantia thair stude Ane "end fast stane. 1884 *HOWITZ in Academy* 12 Apr. 256/1 The real "end game consists of a position where the method can be analytically demonstrated by which the slightly superior force can win. 1764 *BURN Poor Laws* 53 All "end-gatherers offending against an act of the 13 Geo. c. 23... shall be deemed incorrigible rogues. 1888 *Worce. Exhib. Cat.* iii. 41 The flooring is laid in "end-grain sections of pine. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 88/2 End-grain wood pavements, etc. 1677 *MOXOM Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 17 You must dip your Handle-hand, and mount your "end-hand a little. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Feb. 100/2 The "end-handkerchiefs would sell as well as the other ten. 1718 *J. JAMES Garden-ing* 90 Fixing the two "End Loops upon the Stakes A and C. a 1796 *BURNS* (Jam.), She sprung an "end-hooping. c 1800 *ORMIN* 17916 Nohht ferr þær inn an "endeland þatt wass Ennon zehatenn. c 1490 *PLUMPTON Corr.* 82 Beseching your sayd mastership... to be at the "end-making. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 740/1 At the ends are Bones and Tambo, the "end-men. 1876 *BELL Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 42 Sensory organs are the "end-organs of the sensitive nerves. 1884 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. (1863) 228 There is one little "end-parlour, an after-thought of the original builder. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Wall-plates*, the two-side pieces of a timber frame in a shaft. The other two pieces are the "end-pieces. 1876 *FOSTER Phys.* III. i. 393 Between the lingual fibres and the "end-plates of the glossal muscular fibres. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *End-plate*, *motorial*, the branched, expanded, termination of a nerve fibre or one of its branches on a muscular fibre. 1852 *SKIDEL Organ* 37 Between the upper and under-board there are six boards, viz. two... called "end-ribs. 1881 *HASLUCK Lathe Work* 169 The face of the pulley forms the bearing to prevent the "endshake. 1858 *GLENNY Gard. Every-day Bk.* 89/1 Nearly all the "end-shoots may be safely taken away, for they take up the strength of the plant. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3777 Alle he [Korah, etc.] sunken 8e erðe wiðin... Swilc "endesid vn-bi-wen hauen. 1884 *F. BRITTEN Watch & Clockm.* 101 In most English watches all the escapement pivots run on "end stones. 1881 *ATHENÆUM* 23 Apr. 557/2 Mr. Rhoades's blank verse... is distinguished... by a frequent tendency to "end-stopping. 1877 *DOWDEN Shaks. Prim.* iv. 39 At first... the verse is "end-stopt. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 229 The Flue, Shaft, Fire, and Ash-hole to be without, though joining close to the "End-wall. 1848 *App. to Report Dep. Keeper Public Records* ix. 111 The cleft wool to be kept by itself and the "endwool by itself.

† *End*, var. of *AND(E, Obs., breath*. 1597-1605 *POLWART Flying* 168 His stinking end corrupted as men knawes. a 1600 *Poems* 16th Cent. 29 (Jam.) The sillie saul is quyte foryet, Quhill haistellie gais out his end. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj. Act K. William* 7 Gif blude be drawn (in anie part of the bodie) vnder the end (or mouth) [*L. subtus anhelitum*].

End (end), v. Forms: 1 *endian*, 2-4 *endien*, *enden*, *endenn* (*Orm.*), 3-5 *e(ende)*, 4 *endy*, *hende*, *eondi*, *pa. pple.* 4 *ent*), 4- *end*. See also *Y-END*. [*OE. endian*, corresp. to *OFris. endia*, *OS. endōn*, *endōn*, (*Du. einden*), *OHG. entōn*, *entōn*, (*MHG., mod.G. enden*), *ON. enda* (*Sw. anda*, *Da. ende*):—*OTent. *anājōjan*, f. **andjo-ENT sb.*]

I. Transitive and absolute senses. † 1. *trans.* To carry through to the end; to finish, complete. Also (in M.E.), to perform (religious duties). *Obs.* c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John iv. 34 Pæt ic endigo werð his. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Men þe on pisse lue her hare scrit

enden nalden. *a 1225 Ancr. R.* 44 Goð biuoren ower weouede & endeð ðer þe graces. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 8310 þis wark . . mai nocht thoru þi-self þe don, þin sun sal end it, salamon. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 4 Graunt me þi helpe . . þis werke for to ende. *1483 Cath. Angl.* 114 to Ende, þis werke for to ende. *1593 SHAKS. Linc.* 1843 He . . kiss'd the fatal knife, to end his vow. *1599 MORLEY Introd. Mus. Annot.* When I had ended my booke. . I was requested to explaine some thing. *1601 SHAKS. Jul. C. v. i.* 114 This same day Must end that worke, the Ides of March began. *1738 FORG Epit. Sat. ii.* 254 Pray end what you began.

b. To be the end or result of.

a 1300 Cursor M. 9699 Pes endes al þat wel es wrought. **2.** To bring to an end, conclude, come to a termination of (an action, a speech, a period of time, one's life, etc.; formerly sometimes with inf. as obj.). Often with adv. of manner or advb. phrase; also const. with.

c 1305 Pilate 259 in *E. E. P.* (1862), þus pilatus endede his lyf. *c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 47 Eilred at London endid his life. *1340 Ayenb.* 110 Huet may þe zone betere acy to his uader: þanne bread wyþoute more uor þane day to endy? *c 1340 Cursor M.* (Trin.) 10487 Whenne she had endede hir preyere She pleyed ofte on þis manere. *1483 Cath. Angl.* 115 It is Endit, *explicit.* *1557 NORTH Diall of Princes* 229 b/2 We neuer cease to behold them, nor yet end to bewaiege. *1609 BIBLE (Douay)* 2 *Esdra* vii. 1 When I had ended to speake these wordes. *1607 DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 560 Not then the drudging Hind his Labour ends. *1713 BERKELEY Guardian* viii. Wks. III. 170 He has ended his discourse with a Prayer. *1717 — Tour Italy* Wks. IV. 530 We ended the day with music at St. Agnes. *1830 TENNYSON Amphion* 50 Ere his song was ended. *1860 RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* v. ix. xii. § 1, I find that I have only now the power of ending this work, not of concluding it. *1864 GRANT Capt. of Guard* xxxix. He ended his life in misery.

b. *absol.*; esp. with reference to speech: To finish, conclude.

a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter xxviii. 15 End as þou has by-gunen. *c 1340 Cursor M.* (Trin.) 5459 Whenne he endide of his sawe His sonnes he blessed on a rawe. *1585 ABP. SANDYS Serm.* (1841) 320, I will therefore add somewhat concerning the disgrace which cometh unto marriage . . and so end. *1591 SHAKS. Two Gent.* ii. iv. 31, I know it wel, sir, you alwaies end ere you begin. *1607 MILTON P. L.* ii. 106 He ended frowning, and his look denounc'd Desperate revenge. *a 1704 T. BROWN Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 57 Quite tired of the nauseous theme, I end. *1879 FURNIVALL Rep. E. Eng. T. S.* 24 To end, the Society wants more money. *Mod.* I shall end with a motion.

† **3.** To rid (a person) of. *Obs.*

1598 GREENE Jas. IV (1861) 211 What may I do to end me of these doubts?

4. To put an end to, cause to cease, abrogate, destroy; formerly also to dissolve (a parliament). *c 1000 AGS. Ps.* ix. 6 Ða hi hit endian sceoldan. *c 1000 ORMIN* 19797 Þe33 understodenn wel, þat . . te33re la3he all endedd ben þurh Cristess newe lare. *c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 214 At þis parliament . . was it ent, aliens to auance. *1490 CAXTON Eneydos* viii. 36 The swerde . . ended in that hour his lyf. *1568 GRAYTON Chron.* II. 647 The king dissolved his Parliament, which was the last parliament that ever he ended. *1598 SHAKS. Merry W.* i. i. 41 If I were you againe, the sword should end it. *1737 POPE Hor. Epist.* ii. i. 53 End all dispute: and fix the year precise. *1801 SOUTHEY Thalaba* iv. xxvi, That merciful deed For ever ends thy suffering. *1808 J. BARLOW Columb.* i. 79 The desperate crew . . Resolve at once to end the audacious strife. *1877 MORLEY Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. (1878) 200 To talk of France seeing good to end Protestantism in a night.

† **b.** To make an end of (a person); to kill. *Obs.* *a 1340 HAMPOLE Cant. Psalter* 497 Ifra morne til eueyn þou sall end me. *1340-70 Alex. & Dind.* 1064 Hit is riht þat þe rink be reuffully ended. *a 1400-50 Alexander* 453 All his enmys in þat erd he endid in a stounde. *1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 9 This Sword bath ended him. *1609 BP. BARLOW Answ. Nameless Cath.* 300 The Pope mingled powder with Gemens Sugar, which should not End him presently, but Waste him by little and little. *1623 FLETCHER Bloody Brother* iv. iii, Power enough . . To end the murderer.

II. Intransitive senses.

5. Of a period of time, action, continuous state, series, book, chapter, etc.: To come to an end. Also colloq. *To end up.*

a 1000 Guthlac 21 (Gr.) Ær þou endien ealle gesceafte. *c 1200 ORMIN* 6514 Her endeþ nu þiss Goddspell þuss. *c 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 166 Forð endede ðat fite ni3t. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 7840 Pat eild bigan at abraham. It ends her in godds nam. *1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1770 When his lif sal here ende, He what neuer whider he sal wende. *c 1350 Will Palmer* 540 þis bitter bale botlesse wol hende! *1398 TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* ix. ii. (1495) 346 Whan meuyng fayllyth thenne tyme endyth. *1486 Bk. St. Albans* D ija, Here endyth the proceis of hawkyng. *1506 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 Here endeth the prologue, and here after foloweth the fyrst boke. *1601 SHAKS. All's Well* v. i. 25 All's well that ends well, yet. *1605 DANIEL Queen's Arcadia* iv. iv, All extremities must mend or end. *1676 HOBBS Liad* i. 289 Thus in disorder the Assembly ends. *1697 DRYDEN Virg. Past.* iv. 9 The base degenerate Iron off-spring ends. *1728 POPE Dunc.* ii. 245 But that this well-disputed game may end, Sound forth, my brayers. *1812 J. WILSON Isle of Palms* iv. 654 To-day our woes can never end. *1870 MORRIS Earthly Par.* i. i. 305 For thinking how all stories end with this. *1874 SPURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. cii. Introd., It ends up right gloriously with calm confidence for the future. *1875 BRUCE Holy Rom. Emp.* viii. (ed. 5) 124 The line of Charles the Great ended in A.D. 911. *Mod.* The quarter ending June 24.

b. To issue or result in.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 102 þe worldes urakele urouren . . schulen enden ine sor & ine seourwe. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 194 Couetous þere come knyghtes full ofte, And endit in auerys to ay

lastand sorowe. *1651 HOBBS Leviath.* i. vii. 30 No Discourse whatsoever, can End in absolute Knowledge of Fact. *1664 EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1706) 24 Sobbing the Leaves of the Plant . . ends in scorching. *1709 STEELE Tatler* No. 10 P. 11 There is a contagious Sickness, which, it is feared, will end in a Pestilence. *1808 Med. Jyul.* XIX. 380 The controversy . . ended in both parties admitting, etc. *1870 H. MACMILLAN Bible Teach.* x. 204 A life of godliness ends in a saintly death. *1885 Manch. Exam.* 6 July 4/7 The cricket match . . ended in a draw.

c. Of persons, Const. *in*, or *by*, with gerund: To come ultimately to (do something).

1825 COLERIDGE Aids to Refl. 101 He, who begins by loving Christianity better than Truth, will . . end in loving himself better than all.

6. To die. *rare* in mod. use. Also *To end up* (slang).

c 1200 ORMIN 8347 Aftter þatt tatt Herode king Wass ended inn hiss sinne. *1297 R. GLOUC.* (1724) 370 Steuene . . suppe was kyng of Engelond, & endede myd ssame. *c 1340 Cursor M.* 6724 þe beest shal wip stonyng ende. *c 1435 Torr. Portugal* 1389, I yeve . . To thy daughter alle my lond, Yf that I end there. *1590 SHAKS. Mids. N. v. i.* 353 Far-well friends, thus Thisbie ends. *1858 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* (1865) VI. xv. x. 63 A cannon-ball smites the life out of him, and he ended here. *1886 RIDER HAGGARD K. Solomon's Mines* ii. 32 We should only end up like my poor friend Silvestre.

7. Of a portion of space, material object, treatise, etc.: To terminate, have its end or extremity.

1611 COTGR., Abouir en pointe, to end sharpe, or pointed. *1882 GEIKIE Text-bk. Geol.* vi. v. (1885) 800 It [the glacier] ended off upon the land. *1877 Encycl. Brit.* VI. 424 The promontory which ends in the Lizard. *Mod.* His property ends at the fifth milestone. An iron rod ending in a sharp point. The plateau ends abruptly in a precipice.

End, *v. 2* *Obs. exc. dial.* [perh. a dial. variant or corruption of INN *v.*, influenced by END *v.*]

It has been suggested that the word is a corruption of **in-do*, corresponding to Ger. *einthus* used in the same sense; but this seems impossible.]

trans. To put (corn, hay, etc.) into (a barn, stack, etc.); to 'get in'. Also *fig.* Hence **Ended** *apl. a.*

1607 SHAKS. Cor. v. vi. 37, I . . holpe to reape the Fame Which he did end all his. *1631 MILTON L'Allegro* 109 His shadowy flail hath threshed the corn That ten day-labourers could not end. *1858 Hereford Times* 23 Jan. in Dyce *Shaks. Cor. v. vi.* 37 Three well-ended hay-ricks . . a rick of well-ended hay.

† **End**, *v.*, var. *ANDE v.* *Obs.*, to breathe, blow.

a 1300 Cursor M. 21075 Als a slepand aends oft. *1596 DALRYMPLE Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 29 Their mouthis had blawne vpon or endet as we speik.

† **Endable**, *a. Obs.* [f. END *v.* + -ABLE.] That admits of being ended; terminable.

1693 W. ROBERTSON Phrasol. Gen. 530 Endable, *terminabilis*. *1775 in ASH.* *1864 in WEBSTER*, and in mod. Dicts.

End-all (end'-əl). [f. END *v.* + ALL.] That which 'ends all' (see quot. 1876). Now only *dial. exc.* in Shaksperian phrase, *The be-all and the end-all*. (See BE-ALL.)

1605 SHAKS. Macb. i. vii. 5 That but this blow Might be the be-all, and the end all. *1876 Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *End-all*, more freely used than customarily, and with a wider interpretation in the sense of an act of completion. Also a finishing stroke. *1883 G. HOWELL in Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 345 The latter aim was the be-all and end-all almost of those industrial combinations.

Endamage (endæ'mɛdʒ), *v.* Forms: *a.* 6-7 *endammage*, (-dʒe), 5-7 *-dammage*, *-damage*, (7-*dammage*), 4-5 *endamage*, *n.* 4-*endamage*. *β.* 5-7 *indamage*, 6-*damage*, 6-7 *-dammage*. [In 14th c. f. EN-1 + *DAMAGE sb.*, or *a. OF. *endamagier* (cf. the parallel formation *adamagier* in 13th c.). In 15th c. refashioned as *endommage*, *-damage*, after the contemporary Fr. *endommager* of equivalent formation; but this form died out early in 17th c.]

trans. To inflict damage or injury upon.

1. To affect (persons, a community, etc.) detrimentally with regard to property, health, reputation, or general well-being. Also *absol.*

a. *c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth.* i. iv. 15 It [coempcioun] schulde greatly tourmentyn and endamen al þe prouince of compaigne. *1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 107 The kyng shal contynually be endammaged, seke of body and of the soule. *a 1521 Helyas in Thoms Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 12 If I thought to haue endamaged you of one seile [bread selie] ferdynge. *1546 LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. i. 1 a, To euery man . . wer allotted two angels: wherof thone went about to endamage vs. *1596 SPENSER F. Q.* vi. xii. 38 That neuer more he mote endammage wight With his vile tongue, which many had defamed. *1635 QUARLES Embl.* i. xi. (1718) 47 The Devil smilith that he may endamage. *1642 FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiii. 101 Inclosure with depopulation endammageth the parties themselves. *1655 H. VAUGHAN Silx. Scint.* i. (1858) Pref. 8 No loss is so doleful as that gain, that will endamage the soul. *1694 CHILD Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 211 The Dutch . . will in all probability neuer endamage this Kingdom by the growth of their Plantations. *1768 TUCKER Lt. Nat.* i. 346 That justice is better than iniquity, springs from the powers of men to benefit or endamage one another. *1828-40 TYTLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 161 That . . neither the proprietor nor the cultivator [be] endamaged by the sudden desertion of the ground.

β. *1495 Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 22 Pream., Many . . subgettis ben . . lette and indamaged in their bilding and husbandry. *1641 MILTON Ch. Govl.* ii. (1851) 37 The man could not . . much indamage the Roman Empire. *1667 Decay Chr. Piety* v. § 16, I am indammag'd in my goods.

b. To damage, injure (reputation, health, well-fare); to injure, prejudice, discredit (a cause, etc.).

c. *1579 FENTON Guicciard.* (1618) 98 They might in many sorts endamage the common safetie of Italy. *1581 J. BRILL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 187 b, That the majestie of Freewill may not by any meanes bee endamaged. *1610 GUILLIM Heraldry* i. viii. (1660) 46 A guilt of endamaging the lives of millions. *1620 VENNER Via Recta* (1650) 13 The South winde . . endamageth our healths. *1674 BURNET Royal Martyr* (1710) 43 Nor was Christianity endamaged by all that fury. *1691 LOCKE Money Wks.* 1727 II. 14 There is so much want of Money, and Trade is still endamag'd by it. *1828 Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 624 These proceedings . . were endamaging their reputation. *1882 FARRAR Early Chr.* i. 177 Theologians . . seriously endamage a sacred cause.

β. *1608 Christ Exalted* § 10. 9 These Sermons could not indamage the good Conscience between the Brethren.

† **2.** To damage physically, inflict material injury upon (a person or thing); to spoil (a thing) so as to make it less fit for its purpose. *Obs.*

a. *1475 CAXTON Jason* 30 Tronchonyng their speris upon his shelde, withoute endamagynng his shelde. *1576 BAKER Yvrell of Health* 62 Those partes endamaged or grieved with the Goute. *1578 BANISTER Hist. Man* ii. 39 Their substance was light, and Cartilaginous, to be lesse endamaged by outward force. *1583 MASCALL Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 47 Take heede of those graffes, the which many wormes and Flyes doe endamage. *1667 H. STUBBS in Phil. Trans.* II. 495 The Guns . . were not much endamaged by Rust. *1690 LUTTRELL Brief. Rel.* (1857) II. 28 A great storm . . had endamaged several of the ships. *1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gl. Brit.* i. iii. x. (1743) 205 The Thames swells, over its banks, and Westminster is a little endamaged in its Cellars. *1816 SCOTT Antiq. iii.* [Calthrop] to endamage the sitting part of a learned professor of Utrecht.

β. *1583 MASCALL Plant. & Graff.* (1592) Exhort., Cattell, indomaging your plants or Trees. *1686 Voy. Emp. China to E. Tartary in Misc. Chr.* (1708) III. 190 The Bark . . was . . indamaged by the agitation of the Waves.

† **3.** In military sense: To do harm to (the enemy, a hostile country). *Obs.*

1555 Farille Facions ii. ix. 191 There neuer medled any power with them, that was able to conquer them: or much to endamage them. *1611 SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* viii. vii. 404 Then coasting the shore, shrewdly endamaged Kent. *1633 T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib.* xxvi. (1821) 471 The endamaged the Enemy that hee may not hinder you. *1697 POTTER Antiq. Greece* i. xxvi. (1715) 151 The Cause of weakening or endamaging my Country.

† **4.** Used for **ENDANGER v.**

a 1648 LD. HERBERT Hen. VIII (1783) 341 He will endamage the loss of one half of his Realm.

† **Endamageable**, *a. Obs.*—o [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of receiving damage, susceptible to injury; perishable.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Endamageance**, *Obs. rare*—1. In 6 *endamageance*. [f. as prec. + -ANCE.] Harm, injury.

1594 CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits v. (1596) 55 If the other two [ventricles] remained not sound, and without endamageance, a man should thereby become wities, and void of reason.

Endamagement (endæ'mɛdʒmənt). [f. *ENDAMAGE v.* + -MENT.] The action of endamaging; the state of being endamaged; injury, harm, loss.

1593 NASHE Four Lett. Confut. 60 That vnadvised indamagement I haue done you. *1657 W. COLES Adam in Eden* 167 The inhabitants of Middleborough . . eat thereof [flax-seed] to the great endamagement of their healths. *a 1674 CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xvi. 583 To the least indamagement of them. *1675 COCKER MORALS* 60 Who in their Youth refused to be taught, To numerous Endamagements are brought. *1769 BENTHAM Princ. Legist.* xviii. 35 The offence may be termed wrongful endamagement. *1836 FRASER'S Mag.* XIII. 301 The endamagement of their credit.

Endamaging, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. **ENDAMAGE**.

1567 MAPLET Gr. Forest 7 Efestides . . keepeth a man safe from all perill and endamaging. *1586 FERNE Blas. Gentrie, Lacy's Nobil.* 31 From the endamaging of his country. *1643 MILTON Divorce* ii. iii. (1851) 64 That which was the endamaging onely of their estates was narrowly forbid.

† **Endamask**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN-1 + *DAMASK*.] *trans.* *a.* To tinge with an interspersed shade of paler colour. *b.* To paint in various colours. Cf. *DAMASK sb.* and *v.*

1580 SIDNEY Arcadia (1622) 298 A pretty feare came vp, to endamaske her rosie cheekes. *1611 SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* v. vii. 42 Carrying these saures on their pictured limbes, as badges of their Nobleness, thus endamasked.

Endamnify: see EN- prefix 1 3.

Endanger (endæ'ndʒɜː), *v.* Forms: 6 *en-, indaunger*, 7-8 *indanger*, 6-*endanger*. [f. EN-1 + *DANGER sb.*]

† **1. trans.** To subject (a person) to the absolute control of another; to render (an official) liable to dismissal or punishment at the will of a superior. *Const. to. Obs. rare.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. More's Utop. (Arb.) 60 Another giueth the kyng counsel to endaunger unto his grace the judges of the Realme. *1579 TOMSON Cakyn's Serm.* Tim. 489/1 A slaue of Satan, one indangered to the wicked.

† **2. pass.** To incur the liability to punishment by another person; to be liable to arrest or seizure of goods on the part of a creditor. *Const. to* (a judge, creditor, etc.). *Obs.*

1477 J. PASTON in Paston Lett. No. 790 III. 179 He . . is

fere endangeryd to dyvers in thys contrey. 1548 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* xiii. 3 Nowe yf thou be lothe to be endangered to magistrates or lawes. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 17/2 For while we are endangered to God, we can in no wise stand before him. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* 1805 VIII. 367 Being close hooded. . . from knowledge of any to whom he is endangered.

† b. To be liable to (punishment, evil of any kind.) Also const. to with *inf.* Obs.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Jude* II. 23 That he should be endangered to diseases. 1569 KINGSMYLL *Man's Est.* xiii. (1580) 98 We were fashioned of earth, but not endangered to turne againe into yearth. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1599) 571 God accuseth vs and pleadeth vs guiltie of sinne, and endangered to punishment.

† 3. To put (a person) in peril (of something untoward). Const. of, often to with *inf.* Obs.

1548 UDALL, etc., *Erasm. Paraph. John* 15 The confessing what he was himself endangered him to lose his owne estimation. 1603 W. WATSON in *Dodd Ch. Hist. Eng.* (1841) IV. xlix. To live in this miserable estate. . . would endanger me of losing quite my senses. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 977 It endangereth the Child to become Lunaticke. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vi. § 13 Where-ever this sin hath possession, it endangers men to fall into any other. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* ix. iv. § 5 That they might not endanger one another to perish, by treading on one another.

† 4. To cause the danger of (something untoward happening); to render imminent or probable. Sometimes with gerund or *inf.* (with *to*) as obj.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 117 Grammaticall translations. . . can neuer endanger any waie to make truants. 1644 BULWER *Chirolo. & Chiron.* 102 To fling the Hand up and downe to endanger the offending of those that are nigh. 1663 RP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxvii. (1668) 493 The very puff of a confident mans breath doth endanger to make me reel. 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 227 Such ill Courses as will endanger his Ruin. 1792 SWEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 313 They would have endangered the breaking the glass. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. Spain & Port.* (1808) I. 15 So as to endanger setting it on fire.

† 5. To incur the danger of; to chance, risk. Obs. 15. . . *Quest. Prof. & Pleas. Com.* 30 a I alwaies. . . endanger your displeasure with my troublesome speeches. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* viii. 16 Endanger it the whiles and see. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 370 But would endanger to be quite destroyed. 1706 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* i. 34 Unless they turned back quickly they would endanger being benighted. 1771 *Muse in Min.* 31 Who dares blasphemize my name, endangers death.

† 6. To expose to danger, cause danger to. (The only modern sense.)

a. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* (1708) 31 Wrapped and endangered with the myseres of this wretched Worlde. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent. v.* iv. 133 I hold him but a foole that will endanger his Body, for a Gidle that loves him not. 1647 in *Nicholas Papers*, (1886) I. 81 The City is . . . ridden by every party and wilbe so rather then endanger Trade. 1671 MILTON *Samson*. 1000 Wedlocke treachery endangering life. 1705 DE FOE *Joy. round World* (1840) 212 Not so great a wind as to endanger us. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxvii. 181 It is not an act. . . that can ever endanger the liberties of this country. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 211 The convertibility of the note would be endangered.

† b. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 136 Lest one day or other the river with his violent streame should endanger the city of Babylon. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 322 They would avoid a World that indangers their Innocency.

Hence *Endangered* ppl. a.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* iv. xlix. (1609) 99, Had he not speedy succour lent to his endangered father. 1604 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 85 Ded. The drift [of these discourses] is to carry the most Endangered, and Endangering Truth, above the Safest, when sinfull, Interest. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. i. viii. 235 Protectors of the endangered mariner.

Endangerer (endʒɪˈndʒərə), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ER.] One who endangers.

1674 BAXTER *Bagshaw's Scand.* iii. 32 Rash. . . spirits. . . will be continual endangerers of your liberties. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 89 Scolds and endangerers of the public peace.

Endangering (endʒɪˈndʒərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. ENDANGER.

1585 *Act 27 Elis.* c. 2 § 1 (Ruffhead), The great Endangering of the Safety of her most Royal Person. 1605 *Narr. Murthers Sir F. Fits* (1860) 13 Also an endangering to Sir John his own life. a 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 203 Your petition is for the endangering of our peace and liberties. 1828 BRIGHT *Sp.* 27 Oct. *Reform*, The endangering of the Constitution.

Endangering, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That endangers; dangerous.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* vii. xv. Peace with more endangering wounds offends Then Warre can doe. 1696 S. H. GOLD *Law 44* Endangering. . . to the Publike. 1692 [see ENDANGERED ppl. a.]

Endangerment (endʒɪˈndʒərmənt), [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of putting in danger; the condition of being in danger.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 160 The endangerment of our souls. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 171 An unmitigated war of insult, alarm, and endangerment. 1871 NICHOLS *Fireside Sc.* 98 Serious endangerment to health.

† **Endark**, *v.* Obs. rare. Also 4 *endirke-n.* [f. EN- + DARK a.] *trans.* To render dark, cast into the shade; to dim (the sight). Hence *Endarked* ppl. a., made dark, obscure (*fig.*).

c 1374 CHAUCE *Boeth.* iv. iii. 120 Ne no wickednesse shal endirken it. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel.* xvi. Of such an endarked chapter. 1556 ASP. PARKER *Psalter* cxxxix. For sure the dark so dark: cannot endark thy lovely sight. 1631 *Celestina* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 62 Her skin of whiteness endarketh the snow.

† **Endarken**, *v.* Obs. [f. EN- + DARKEN *v.*] *trans.* To obscure, make dark. *lit.* and *fig.*

1595 DANIEL *Sonn.* xxi. My lifes light wholly endarkened is. 1651 BP. HALL *Soliloquies* (ed. 2) xii. 38 Light endarkened causeth the greatest darkness. 1755 T. H. CROKER tr. *Aristotle's Orl.* Fur. xxxi. I, But soon as Sol from th' earth endarken'd went.

Endart: see EN-*pref* 1 3.

† **Endaunt**, *v.* 1 Obs. [f. EN- + DAUNT *v.* to tame.] *trans.* To tame.

1593 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 171 He endautede a douue.

† **Endaunt**, *v.* 2 Obs. [f. EN- + DAUNT *v.* to fondle.] *trans.* To caress; to make much of, hold in high esteem.

1599 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 127 Ffor her dignesse endautid of dullishe nollis. *Ibid.* 351 Pe while þe Degonys domes weren so endautid.

† **Endaunture**, *Obs.* rare-1. [f. EN- + OF. *danture* taming; suggested by the phrase *en sa danture* in the original text.] ? Taming, breaking in. (But the passage is nonsense, the translator not having understood his original.)

1540 *Ayent*, 220 Huo þet tekþ colte endauture, hyalde hit wyle þerhyule hit lēst. [Fr. *quaprent poulain en sa danture, il le tendra tant comme il dure.*]

End-away, *adv.* dial. One after another, successively.

1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* (E.D.S.) He won six games end-away.

Endazzele: see EN-*pref* 3 3.

† **End-day**, *Obs.* See END *sb.* and DAY. Also 5 *enday*. [OE. *ende-dæg*, f. *ende* END *sb.* + *dæg* DAY. Cf. OHG. *endi-dago* (MHG. *ende-tac*).] The last day; the day of one's death.

Beowulf (Gr.) 638 Ic . . . sceal . . . oþðe ende-dæg . . . minne gebidan. c 1175 Lamb. *Ham.* 17 þet he ic herre from þan uuelnesse ear his ende dei. c 1200 ORMIN 5674 He shall att his endedæg þurh drihtin wurþenn frofredd. c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 580 in *South-Eng. Leg.* (1887) 448 And þou treweliche at min ende-day: art i-come me to. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 21063 (Fairf.), Quen þat [John] seye his ende-day comande neye . . . he did his graue to delue. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vi. iv. 80 And led bys lyf till hys enday.

† **Ende**, *Obs.* Forms: 1 *enid*, *enit*, *enid*, *ened*, 3 *hende*, 4-5 *enede*, 5 *heynde*, *ende*. [OE. *ened* str. fem. = MDu. *aned*, *anet*, Du. *enid*, OHG. *anat*, -et, -it, -ot (Ger. *enie*), ON. *end* (Sw., Da. and). Cf. Lat. *anet-em*.] A duck.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 17 *Aneta*, *enid* (a 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* *enit*, *Corpus Gloss.* *enid*). c 1300 *Havelok* 1241 Ne was ther spared gos ne henne, Ne the hende, ne the drake. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblies* in Wr.-Wülcker 143 En marreis ane iaraille (enede queketh). c 1430 Bk. *Hawkyng in Rel. Ant.* I. 302 For to make hawke high of astate . . . take the wing of an enede. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 139 Ende, dooke byrde, *anas*. c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 760 *Hec anata*, a heynd.

Ende, *erron. var. HENDE a.* Obs. gracious.

Endear (endɪə), *v.* Also a. 7 *endeere*, *-deare*; β. 7 *indear*, *indeere*. [f. EN- + DEAR a.]

† 1. *trans.* To render costly or more costly; to enhance the price of. Obs.

a. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 593 Enhancing the price of the place we raise the price and endeare the desire. 1618 K. James's *Procl. com. Buildings* in Rymer (1717) XVII. 107 All Victuals and other Provision endeared. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 390 Bread. . . would be cheapened by the competition, not endeared by the combination of bakers.

† 2. To enhance the value of; to render precious or attractive. Obs.

a. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 125 He would endeare his own service. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 92 Love . . . endeareth the meanest things, and doubleth the estimate of things that are precious. 1657 J. SMITH *Mynt. Rhet.* 185 Her wit endeared by youth, her affection by birth, and her sadness by her beauty. a 1662 HEYLIN *Land* I. 209 All those several motives which might not only serve to justifie, but endeare the work.

† 3. To represent as valuable or important; to lay stress upon; also, to exaggerate. Obs.

1620 SHRETON *Quix.* III. xvii. 113, I must leave them here abruptly, since I want words to endeare them. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 97 May without indearing be truly said to be a princely and royall seat. 1656 COWLEY *Davidis* iv. (1710) II. 443 Not that I'd clear Their Guilt, or mine own Innocence indear. 1661 HOWELL *Twelve Sev. Treat.* 215 In all his declarations ther was nothing that he endeard and inculcated more often.

† 4. To render (a person) dear to another; to inspire or create affection for (a person or thing). (The modern sense.) Also const. † *with*.

a. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. II. 121 His Majesty exceedingly desired to endeare her to the People. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxiii. 218 She endeared herself to me ten times more by her soothing concern for me. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xxvii. 56 His gentle and amiable disposition endeared him to his private friends. 1821 BYRON *Yvan* iv. xvi. That which destroys Most love, possession, unto them appear'd A thing which each endearment more endeard. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 98 It [the Church] endears itself thus to men of more taste than activity. 1879 C. GEIKIE *Christ* lxiv. 809 One endeared by long companionship.

β. 1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* in *Doddsley Old Pl.* (1780) V. 444 Stand thou propitious, indeare me to my love. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. II. 113 To indear himself with that Nation.

† 4. To hold dear; to love. Obs.

1622 WITHER *Lines* in Farr's *S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 221 But to my heart they sit this day as near As when I most endeard them. 1639 SALTMARSH *Policy* 20 Something he endears. a 1721 KEN *Sion Wks.* 1721 IV. 375 God . . . most amiable appear'd, Endearing most, and most to be endeard.

† 5. To treat affectionately or fondly; to caress. Obs. Cf. ENDEARING ppl. a.

1683 LORRAIN *Murel's Rites Fun.* 161 Embraced, hug'd, caressed, endeared and applauded by all the spectators.

† 6. To win the affection of; to conciliate, attract. Also, to deepen (affection). Obs.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 247 Leauing no office vnperformed, which might either witness, or endeare her sonnes affection. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Weak Man* (Arb.) 58 You cannot endeare him more then by cozening him. a 1631 DONNE *Poems*, etc. (1633) 354 Not that God is endeared by that, or wearied by this. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 793, I sought by all means, therefore, How to endeare . . . thee to me firmest. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 57 No law can bind them, and no love endeare. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 390 This generous Act endeared the People . . . to him.

† b. To bind by obligations of gratitude. Sometimes Const. to with *inf.* Obs.

a. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. ii. 35, I am so much endeared to that Lord; hee's euer sending. 1606 T. HAWKINS *Causin's Holy Cr.* 81 He must . . . frugally endeare Auditors . . . dissemble with his enemies. 1622 J. WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Croil Wars of Spain* 21 To endeare the Elector of Brandenburg the more to vote in his behalf. *Ibid.* 280 They gave them ten daies paie more to endeare them to go before Tordesillas. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Politia* 107 Whereby the House of Lancaster . . . hath for ever endeared and obliged the House of York.

β. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Indeere*, make bound to one. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Militant* 12 Early didst thou arise to plant this vine, Which might the more indeare it to be thine.

Endearance (endɪəˈræns), *rare*. [f. ENDEAR *v.* + -ANCE.] The action of endearing, or the state of being endeared.

1706 ANSTREY *New Bath Guide* (ed. 2) 77, Show it young Lady Betty, by way of Endearance. 1871 BREWER *Eng. Studies* (1887) Introd. 45 His language is so much governed by this feeling of Divine endearance.

Endeared (endɪəˈd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENDEAR *v.* + -ED.]

1. Of friendship, etc.: Affectionate, cordial. *arch.*

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 140 Jonathan's endeared love to David. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 14 The Warmest and Indearedst Love. a 1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 376 Unto you is the Salutation of my endeared Love. 1812 GEN. BROCK *Proclam.* 22 *July* in *Exam.* 5 Oct. 629/1 The endeared relations of its first settlers. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* I. 3 With the son of the master . . . Edmund formed a most endeared friendship.

2. Regarded with affection, beloved.

1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 698 All solicitations of the author to retrieve his endeared volume proved fruitless.

† **Endearedly**, *adv.* Obs. rare. [f. ENDEARED ppl. a. + -LY.] In an endeared manner.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 119 Both exceedingly affected their husbands. 1663 BAXTER *Divine Life* 306 A Jonathan . . . will endearedly love that man . . . who is appointed to deprive him of a Kingdome.

† **Endearedness**, *Obs.* [f. ENDEARED ppl. a. + -NESS.] The state of being endeared; feeling of affection, fondness.

1654 GAYTON *Pleasant Notes* III. v. 98 The other . . . to shew his Indearednesse, prest often to know the Murderer of his friend. 1679 *Prot. Conformist* 3 That vertue or rather grace of Moderation has graven the most deep and indelible characters of endearedness upon me. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Matt.* iii. 17 The endearedness of his person: This is my beloved Son. a 1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) I. 278 Embrace each other with a cordial endearedness.

Endearing, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENDEAR *v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. ENDEAR; † *concr.* a caress, mode of showing affection.

1622 E. MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 106 The . . . losse that thereby will fall . . . vpon all men in the endearing of all things. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 324 Endearings, minted current, according to the lawfulness or unlawfulness of the Love they would procure. 1678 Yng. *Man's Call.* Introd. 3 Intended for the endearing of God.

Endearing, ppl. a. [f. ENDEAR *v.* + -ING.] That endears: a. That wins or inspires affection.

b. Manifesting affection, caressing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 337 Nor gentle purpose, nor endearing smiles Wanted. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 50 This is but a just reward of Thy endearing sufferings upon the Cross. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 266, I have a better and more endearing Husband than ever. 1878 Q. VICTORIA *Lett. in Lond. Gas.* 27 Dec., The noble and endearing qualities of her whom all now mourn.

Endeareingly (endɪəˈrɪŋli), *adv.* [f. ENDEARING ppl. a. + -LY.] In an endearing manner.

a 1721 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 202 Each he endearingly salutes. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Keef* lxi, We patted them endearingly with our hands. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. I.* ix. 286 Who called him endearingly his son.

Endearingness, *rare-1*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being ENDEARING, exhibition of affection.

1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* (1796) 316 They make up to them with great endearingness.

Endearment (endī'mēnt). Also 7-8 in-
dearment. [f. ENDEAR v. + -MENT.]

1. The action of endearing or the fact of being
endeared; *concr.* something that endears, that
excites or increases affection.

1663 *Aron-binn.* 3 The Object of all this Care, this In-
dearment and joy, is the Ark of God. 1673 *Lady's Call.*
II. 82 One of the greatest endearments of Abraham to God.
1688 H. WHARTON *Eniklus. Ch. Rome* 78 The belief of his
endearment to God, made him often presume upon the
Favour of Heaven. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 202
The Heavens, to whom the Unity and Agreement of the
First Christians was a great endearment. 1881 P. BROOKS
Candle of Lord 164 The enlargement of the faith brings
the endearment of the faith.

† b. An obligation of gratitude, a bond of
attachment. Cf. ENDEAR v. 6 b. *Obs.*

1668 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *World's wise man* (Arb.) 61 His
deepest endearment is a communication of mischief. 1677
HALE *Contempl.* II. 72 That Lust... which the... Saviour,
upon the Indearment of his own Blood, begs us to Crucify.

2. An action or utterance expressive of love or
fondness; a caress. Also *abstr.*

1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. 341 Are War and Slavery the
soft Endearments With which they court the Beauties they
admire? 1743 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 141 His Indear-
ments and Tenderness to his Lady... was alone worthy of
all her Risque. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxxvi. (1876) 401
M. Paul petted and patted her; the endearments she re-
ceived were not to be wondered at. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm.*
Conq. I. iv. 180 A mere name of endearment.

† 3. Affection, fondness. *Obs.*

1709 STRYKE *Ann. Ref.* I. xliii. 477 Between these two
there was a long and great endearment. 1746-7 HERVEY
Medit. (1818) 19 If you really love the offspring of your own
bodies; if your bowels yearn over those amiable pledges of
conjugal endearment. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 60 Travel-
lers returned from foreign ground Feel more endearments
for their native earth.

4. The making (a commodity) dearer. *rare.*

1864 *Guardian* 21 Dec. 1218 People bought in provisions
against the endearments of Sella's new tariffs.

† 5. The action of enhancing the value of any-
thing; also, praise, exaggeration. *Obs.*

1618 SHELTON *Quix.* I. iii. xlii. 249 It is rather a poetical
Endearment, than an approv'd Truth. 1647 CLARENDON
Hist. Reb. (1702) I. ii. 113 If his condition... were so good
that it needed no indearment.

Endeavour (endē'vɔɪ), *sb.* Forms: see the
verb. [app. f. next verb, which however appears
later in our quotes.]

1. The action of endeavouring; effort, or pains,
directed to attain an object; a strenuous attempt
or enterprise.

a. 1417 L.D. FURNIVAL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 56 The
great labours, travels, and endeavours made by your said
Liftenante. 1440 [See ENDEAVOUR v.]. 1549 CROWLEY
Last Trump. 496 Se thou apply the to learnynge Wyth
all thy busy endeavour. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 10
(1873) 42 The scope that men propound to themselves,
whereunto they bend their endeavours. 1618 SIR R. BOYLE
Diary (1886) I. 204, I gave Mr. Richard Archdeacon a young
gelding for his endeavours about my purchase of dongarvan.
1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 79½ We should em-
ploy therein our utmost study and endeavour. 1745 in *Col.*
Reyn. v. 19 We will use our Endeavours to that End.
1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 25 ¶ 5 To walk with circum-
spection... ought to be the constant endeavour of every
reasonable being. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* v. 52 On him
and on his high endeavour The light of praise shall shine
for ever. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. vi. § 4 The
life of Angelico was almost entirely spent in the endeavour
to imagine the beings belonging to another world.

b. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* A. iii b. The firste frutes of my
poor attempts and indeuours. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* 10 That
hath bene our indeuour, that our make. 1663 MARVELL
Corr. xii. Wks. 1874-1875 II. 89 You have that fruit of our
former indeuours. 1663 *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* (1672)
12 Both which he studied with the same indifference and
infide and fallacious indeuour. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* II.
45 Kind indeuours to promote their happiness.

c. To do one's endeavour(s): to exert oneself to
the uttermost; to do all one can (in a cause or to
an end). *arch.*

a. 1480 *Robt. Deyll* 42 The Emperoure charged every
man to do his endeavor. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I.
(Arb.) 56 Doyng my endeavour to plucke out of hys mynde the
... causes of vice. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 182 My
best endeavors shall be done herein. 1688 EVELYN *Mem.*
(1857) II. 281, I did my endeavour with the Lords of the
Treasury to be favourable to him. 1716-18 LADY M. W.
MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xiv. 48, I have done my best endeavour
to find out something worth writing to you. 1745 BUTLER
Serm. Wks. 1874 II. 287 We are to do our endeavours
to promote virtue and religion amongst men. 1859 F. COOPER
Prairie II. xvi. 255 Yes, lad, yes; you would do your en-
deavours. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 271 Do your
endeavour like a man.

b. c. 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babes Bk.* (1868)
74 There doe your true indeuour. 1618 BRINSLEY *Lud.*
Lit. iii. (1627) 13 Every one is to doe his best indeuour to
know how to make it most easie.

† 2. *Philos.* Used by Hobbes: (see quot.; in
Latin conatus). *Obs.*

1661 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. vi. 23 These small beginnings of
Motion, within the body of Man... are commonly called
Endeavour. 1666 — *Elem. Philos.* (1839) 206, I define en-
deavour to be motion made in less space and time than can
be given. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formis & Qual.* 3 Local Mo-
tion, or an Endeavour at it, is not included in the nature of
Matter.

Endeavour (endē'vɔɪ), *v.* Forms: a. 5 en-
devoyre, endeavor, (endower, -re), 5-6 en-

devoir, endeavor, 5-7 endeavor(e, 6 endevyr,
endeuvr, endeuvre, 6-7 endeavour(e, 6- en-
deavour. b. 5-7 indevor, 6 indeuvr, 6-7 in-
dever, indeuvr, 7-9 indeavour. [f. EN-1 +
DEVOIR *sb.*; cf. the Fr. phrase *se mettre en devoir*
de faire quelque chose to make it one's duty to do
something; hence, to set about, to endeavour.
Cf. also the following quot.:

1504 *Nottingham Borough Rec.* III. 325 And bat euery
Mair for be tyme beyng put in devoire to calle... his said
Chamberleyns... to performe the same.]

† 1. *refl.* To exert oneself, use effort. Const. to
with *inf.*; (rarely) *for*, to, with *sb.*; also *simply*.

a. c. 1400 *York Myst.* iv. 30 So that ye may endower To
susteyn beast and man... Dwell here if that ye canne. This
shall be your endower. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 423/3 He
... moche endeuyred hym to make hym to lerne the deuyne
Scripture. 1485 *Procl. agst. Henry Tudor* in *Paston Lett.*
No. 883. III. 319 Like gode and true Englishmen to en-
dower themselves... for the defence of them. 1491 *Act 7*
Hem. VII. c. 22 Preamble, Endevoir your self and put to
your hand and spare no cost. 1521-2 *Compl. North* in
Furniv. Ballads fr. MSS. I. 338 Wherefor I moste, & wyll
do evyr, to pray for hys grace my selfe endevyr. 1540-1
ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) Pref. 2, I endeoured my selfe
whyles I had leysour, to translate it into Englishe. 1624
J. JACKSON *Bk. of Conscience* 86, I endeavour my selfe
constantly both to refuse the evill and choose the good.

b. 1495-6 *Plumpton Cor.* 115, I shall indevor me for
you as farre as I can. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* I. 412 If thou wilt
indeuer thee vpon thy parte. 1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie*
I. viii. (Arb.) 36 They are as it were enforced to indeuour
them selues to armes. 1624 LODGE *Semeca* Ep. 166 Endeavour
thyselfe as much as in thee lieth to the end, etc. 1653
Francion vii. 25 In the morning he did indeavour himself
to make us friends.

† b. *trans.* To exert (one's power), thoughts,
etc. *Obs. rare.*

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 397 Marcus
Aurelius... endeoured his power to persecute the Chris-
tians. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Justine* 124 b, Euery
man endeoured his thoughts how to make his duty, love,
[etc.] encrease to him. *Ibid.* li. 5 b, Maximilian endeoured
all his power against the Turke. 1644 *Lanc. Tracts Civil*
War (1844) 18 Our high Sheriff... will readily... endeavour
the power of the County against our proceedings.

† 2. *intr.* *for refl.* To strive, try, exert oneself;
to direct one's efforts. *Obs. exc.* as in 3.

1551 TURNER *Herbal.* 1 (1568) 142 A gourd hath long run-
nyng branches, whiche naturally indeuour upwarde. 1588
ALLEN *Admon.* 55 The pardon of his Holines, given to all
... that... indeuor in this quarrell. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE
tr. *Hist. Justine* 100 b, All the realme endeoured after his
steps. 1624 BARGRAVE *Serm. agst. Self-Policy* 24 Let us
indeuour with words and workes.

3. *intr.* (The only mod. use.) To try, make an
effort for a specified object; to attempt strenuously.
a. Const. to with *inf.* Also (rarely) used imper-
sonally in *passive*.

a. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. iv. Every man that means to
live well, endeavours to trust to himself. 1607 TOPSELL
Serpents (1658) 591 He endeoureth to disperse and distri-
bute the knowledge of his Majesty. 1649 EARL MONMOUTH
tr. *Sennaut's Use of Passions* (1671) 306 'Tis endeavoured
to part them from themselves. 1651 in *Nicholas Papers*
(1886) 269, I will endeavour... to save something of my
estate. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liii. 133 It was even
endeavoured to revive the first Institution of the college
of justice. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. 44 He [the
pope] sent the Archbishop of Rouen to England to en-
deavour to compromise matters.

b. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xv. (1611) 207 The teares of
their grieved eyes the Prophets indeuoured... to wipe away.
c. 1600 in *Hutton Cor.* (1878) 3 To know God's will and to
indeuor to doe it. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* II. 47 He in-
deavours to preserve peace.

b. With clause introduced by *that*.

16... FATHER WALSH in *Scotsman* (1883) 17 Sept. 2/6 It
were more charitable to endeavour that the errors might be
taken away.

c. Const. *after*, † *at*, † *for*.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. (1651) 194 All the Chymicall dis-
coveries are... found out by... endeavouring after this.
1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* I. viii. 113 A bloody king en-
deavoured for his destruction. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Author's
Apol., Which the world never... gave them any thanks for
endeavouring at. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 8, I could
heartily wish that more of our Country-Clergy would... en-
deavour after a handsome Elocution. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler*
No. 9 ¶ 9 Every man ought to endeavour at eminence.
1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. ix. 386 He
was endeavouring after that enjoyment of domestic life.
1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* II. (1865) 10 If we are endeavouring
after more riches.

† 4. *trans.* To use effort or pains for; to attempt.
Obs. exc. arch.

a. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oser.* 468 The Lutherans
... have never endeoured anything more carefully. 1600
Hors Subseciva 109 Hate Couetousnesse, but endeouur
thrift. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. vii. 288 We
shall... endeavour the extirpation of Popery. 1656 MORE
Antid. Ath. (1712) Pref. Gen., He is to endeavour the adorn-
ing of himself with such accomplishments. 1751 JOHNSON
Rambler No. 87 ¶ 6 He who endeavours the cure of our
intellectual maladies, mistakes their cause. 1818 JAS. MILL
Brit. India I. III. iii. 530 He was stimulated to endeavour
the restoration. 1871 RUSKIN *Fora Clav.* viii. 17 Had it
never been endeavoured until now.

b. 1586 T. B. La *Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1586) 405 To in-
devor the spoile of all that is therein. 1601 R. JOHNSON
Kingd. & Commu. (1603) A b, I could... indevor a draught
of your most Honourable praises. 1673 MARVELL *Reh.*
Transp. I. 146, I have here indeavoured the utmost in-
ginuity toward Mr. Bayes.

† b. To try to fulfil (a law). *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xx. (1851) 116 Every act of true
faith... as that whereby we endeavour the law.

† 5. To make (a hostile) attempt upon; to attack.

Obs. rare.

1589 NASHE *Almond for P.* 17 a, It is nought but a
learned ministry which their champion Martin endeours.
1606 R. TURNBULL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xv. 5 It
[teredo] hath such teeth as endeavoureth and consumeth
the hard timber. [But perh. a nonce-wd. f. EN-1 + DEVOUR.]

Endeavoured, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. ENDEAVOUR v.

+ -ED 1.] That has been tried or attempted.

1595 H. OLNEY in *Sidney's Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 16 Mine
endeavored hardiment.

† **Endeavourer**. *Obs.* [f. ENDEAVOUR v. +
-ER.] One who endeavours; an aspirant.

1586 W. WEBBE *Disc. Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 15 Your wor-
shyppe cannot chuse, but continue your wonted favourable
benignitie towards all the indeuourers to learning. 1645
J. LILBURN in *Prynne Fresh Disc. Blazing Stars* 34 An
endeavourer to set the Princes of the earth together by the
ears. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1660) 83 'Tis crowded
... with the most burdensome sort of Guests, the En-
deavourers to be witty. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 167 ¶ 1
Labour and Industry will but push the unhappy Endea-
vourer... the further off his Wishes.

Endeavouring (endē'vɔɪn), *vbl. sb.* [f. as
prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. ENDEAVOUR.

1548 R. HUTTON *Sum of Divinitie* L 2 a, Good intentions
or endeavourings of reason. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.*
vi. 35 An endeavouring to renounce the world and all his
owne affections. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low-C. Warres*
2 The unhappy endeavouring of Forraign Aid. 1840 CAR-
LYLE *Heroes* (1858) 261 No dining at Freemason's Tavern
... and infinite other jangling and true or false endeavour-
ing. 1877 *Mem. Bp. of Argyll* iii. 32 In addition to his
other endeavourings.

Endeavouring *ppl. a.* [f. ENDEAVOUR v.

+ -ING 2.] That endeavours. Also *transf.* and
fig.

1628 MILTON *Poems, Vacat. Exerc.* 2 Hail, native lan-
guage! that... Didst move my first endeavouring tongue
to speak. 1696 tr. *Hobbes Elem. Philos.* (1839) 324 The parts,
which are pressed by both the endeavouring bodies. 1850
LYNCH *Theop. Trin.* II. 20 His net of endeavouring thought.
1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxiii. 107 The hard, climb-
ing path of an endeavouring artist.

† **Endeavourment**. *Obs. rare.* [f. EN-
DEAVOUR v. + -MENT.] The action of endeavour-
ing; = ENDEAVOUR *sb.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 400 Your endeourment So
have ye done. 1591 SPENSER *M. Huberd* 205 The good-
man was meanly well content, Trial to make of his en-
deourment.

† **Endeavourous**, *a. Obs. rare-1.* [f. EN-
DEAVOUR *sb.* + -OUS.] Full of endeavour, zealous,
forward. Hence † **Endeavourously**, *adv.*

1597 BEARD *Theatre Gods Judgements* 48 Whilst hee
thus strongly and endeavourously employed himself about
these affaires. a. 1631 DONNE *Ess. Divinity* (1651) 28 For
no man was euer more endeavourous than he.

Endebt, *ed*: see *IND-*.

Endeca, an incorrect form of HENDECA-, a.
Gr. *ἑνδεκα* eleven; occurring in **Endecagon**, a

plane figure of eleven sides; **Endecagynous**, a.

Bot., having eleven pistils; **Endecasyllous**

a., having eleven leaflets; **Endecasyllabic** *a.*,
having eleven syllables; **Endecasyllable**, a verse

of eleven syllables: see HENDECAGON, -GYNOUS,
-PHYLLOUS, -SYLLABIC, -SYLLABLE.

Ended (endéd), *ppl. a.* [f. END v. and *sb.* +
-ED.]

1. That has come to an end.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* II. 479 Every ended year... th' Athe-
nian youths please him with offerings. 1599 SHAKS. *Much*
Ado I. i. 299 When you went onward in this ended action.

1677 SEDLEY *Ant. & Cl. v.* I. (1766) 191 Let not his blood
now stain the ended day farewell.

2. [From the *sb.*] With prefixed adj. or numeral:

Having its end (of a certain kind); having (a cer-
tain number of) ends.

Endeictic (endē'ktik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἐνδεικτικός*
f. *ἐνδεικνύμαι*, f. *ἐν* in + *δεικνύμαι* to show.] Serving
to show or exhibit; probative.

(A name of one of the classes into which the Platonic
Dialogues were divided by ancient grammarians or com-
mentators. Cf. *Diog. Laert.* III. 49.)

1645-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 175/1 Agonistick
[discourse is] Endeictick [or] Anatreptick. 1791 ENFIELD
Hist. Philos. I. 215 The Agonistic dialogues, supposed to
resemble the combat, were either Endeictic, as exhibiting
a specimen of skill, or Anatreptic presenting the spectacle of
a perfect defeat. 1855 BUTLER *Lect. Anc. Philos.* (1874) 323
Another classification [of Platonic Dialogues] of great an-
tiquity is based vpon the style and purpose of the dialogue,
—as maieutick, anatreptick, endeictick, and so forth. 1876
tr. *Zeller's Plato* 97 note.

† **Endeign**, *v. 1* *Obs. rare.* In 4 *endeyne*,
endyne. [ad. OF. (*s.*) *endaignier* = L. *indignāri*. Const.

see INDIGNANT.] *intr.* To be indignant. Const.
in, upon.

1382 WYCLIF *Kings* xxi. 4 Thanne Achab cam into his
hows, endeynyng, and grutchyng upon the word that
Naboth Jezraelite hadde spoken to hym. — *Wisd.* xii. 27
In the whiche suffring they endeyneden. — *Isa.* lvii. 6
Whether vp on these thingus I shal not endyne.

With blind endings only in the growing-points and at the ends of peripheral branches.

4. The concluding part of a word, of a metrical line, piece of music, etc.; also, an inflexional or formative suffix.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 40, I can find out no rhyme to lady but baby... for scorn, horn... for school, fool... verie ominous endings. 1814 L. HUNT *Feast Poets* (1815) 7 But volumes of endings, lugg'd in as you need 'em, Of hearts and imparts. 1857 HELMORE *Psalter* Noted Pref. viii, Each of the Tones... has a variety of endings. 1864 Reader, 24 Sept. 375 Replacing all the endings of its oblique cases by their prepositional value. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. Introd. 13 The want of case endings.

5. attrib.; esp. † ending-day, the day of death; † ending-post, the winning-post; ending-stone, (U. S.), a particular kind of millstone (see *quots.*).

Chart. Thorkyrtel in Cod. Dipl. IV. 294 Bute he it de deppere bete er his ending day. c 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 1672 Her loue migt no man twin Til her endingday. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxxiii. 520 At last came his ending day. 1760 R. HEBER *Horse Matches* ix. 29 As she or they come in by the ending-post each heat. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* xv. (1809) 126 One was seen to arrive at the ending Post without his bridle. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* June 76/1 Now the ending-stones are encountered, which break the germinal point off each grain.

Ending (e'ndɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. END v. 1 + -ING.]

1. That ends, finishes, or puts an end to; final. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25863 (Cott.) To ending fir sal pou be send. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 30 The ending end of all earthly learning, being virtuous action. 1826 E. IRVING, *Babylon* II. vii. 228 This ending act of judgment and desolation may begin.

† 2. In *intr.* sense: Dying, near one's end. Obs. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 80 This bitter taste Yeeld his engrossments To the ending Father.

Hence † **Endingly**, *adv.* Obs. 1611 COTGR., *Peritotiquement*, endingly, concludingly, or towards the conclusion.

Endip, obs. var. **INDIP**.

Endirke (n), obs. form of **ENDARK**.

Enditoh: see **EN**-pref.¹ 3.

Endite, etc., obs. f. of **INDICT**, **INDITE**, etc.

Endive (e'ndiv), *Forms*: 5-6 **endive**, (5 **endywe**), 6-7 **endive**, 6- **endive**. [a. Fr. *endive* = Pr., Sp. and It. *endivia*:—late L. **intybea* adj. fem. f. *intubus* (*intubus*, *intybus*, -um). A late Gr. *ἐνδυβιον* (10th c.) is prob. ad. L.] The name of two species of Chicory (*Cichorium*, N.O. *Compositae*).

a. *C. Intybus*, now called Wild Endive, Succory, or Chicory, indigenous in Europe, and common in a wild state in many parts of England. b. In mod. use chiefly applied to *C. Endivia*, alleged by some writers to have been imported into Europe from China in the 16th c. Of this there are two varieties, the Batavian or broad-leaved, formerly called also Scariole, and that with a curled or frizzled leaf, which is commonly blanched for use as salad, etc.

Both species have pale blue flowers; the 'blue endive' of the poets is *C. Intybus*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 140 Endyve, herbe, *endivia*. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 28 b, Endyve and Scariole be moche like in their operation to Cykorie. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. xxvii. § 4 Curled Endive hath leaues not vnlike to those of the curled or Cabbage Lettuce. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. i. 21 But in Summer we can allow a moderate use of Herbs. as Endive, Succory, Sorrel. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* iv. 8 Daisies white and Endive blue. 1730 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 113 Upon her grave the rosemary they threw The daisy, butter-flower and endive blue. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 302 Endive... cultivated, if not found wild, in China and Japan. 1882 *Garden* 26 Jan. 62/3 Endive, both curled and Batavian, must be got into cold frames and blanched as required for use.

Endisen: see **EN**-pref.¹ 3.

Endleofan, -leofesā, -lyfta, -leofte, -left, obs. forms of **ELEVEN**, **ELEVENTE**.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Endleofte unpeau is folc beo butan steore. c 1300 K. *Alis.* 57 Gennar was the endleif [misprinted endleif] Feverel the twelthe.

Endless (e'ndlēs), *a.* and *adv.* [OE. *endeleās*, f. *ende*, END sb.: see -LESS.] Having no end.

1. Having no end or limit of duration; unending, eternal.

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxviii. § 3 Pa earmba beop endelease be ece biop. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Hit scal king bon on bet endelease kineriche. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 146 Pi mede bet were endelease 3if bi god dede were iholen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 152 'Alas!' he seyde, 'be deoful harm, þat ys endeles!' a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxv. 4 Lightyn- and þou wonderfully fra hilles endles [Vulg. a montibus æternis]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 70 Whos name shall be endeles For the merveilles which he wrought. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 321 And I byleue endelesse lyfe. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 222 My... time-bewasted light Shall be extinct with age, and endelesse night. 1651 HUNTER *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 374 Eternity... an Endlesse Succession of Time. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 75 P 8 Death... is a short Night followed by an endless Day. 1807 POLLOCK *Course T. v.* Heard the burning of the endless flames. 1830 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlviii. iii, And we shall sit at endless feast.

b. *hyperbolically* for: Interminable; perpetual, incessant, constant.

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxvi. § 1 Pat... is endeleas wundor. 1597 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 52 b, To speake of all sortes of heaves and flowers, were an endlesse labor. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 26 Strife

and troubles would be endlesse. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Psalm* 63 There we laid, asteeping Our eyes in endless weeping. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 103/1 How long a night is this, how endless! 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 P 10 It were endless to recount the shifts to which I have been reduced. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace Wks.* 1842 II. 325 All the multiplied, endless, nameless iniquities. 1800 KEATS *St. Agnes xxi.* The lover's endless minutes slowly pass'd. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 213 Hence the endless repetitions, divisions, and illustrations of positions almost self-evident. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. i. 4 Pouring out endless platitudes.

2. Of things extended in space: Boundless, infinite; now chiefly with reference to length. Formerly also of depth: Bottomless. Often *hyperbolic*.

1453 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. i. (1859) 72 The grete heuen... is nought endeles, ne infynyte. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 331 In þe west side he hap þe endeles ocean. 1594 R. SOUTHWELL in *Shaks. C. Praise* 14 How endlesse is your labyrinth of blisse. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* I. xxiv, Els had the endlesse pit too quickly caught me. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress* iv. (1669) 42 By Thee the one does changing Nature through Her endless Labyrinths pursue. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xx. 199 Weary of the endless waste of ice to seaward. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 238 An old manor house, with endless passages. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* viii. 129 The endless miles of moor.

3. Of immaterial things, quality, number, etc.: Unbounded, limitless, infinite.

138 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 509 Þe reule 3oven of Crist of his endeles wisdom and his endeles charite to mankind. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 4 Of the blessyd endeles Trinite. 1595 SHAKS. *John v.* vi. 12 Thou, and endles night, Hauē done me shame. a 1658 R. HARRIS in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxxxvi. 1 Mercy... is negatively endless... because unboundable for being. 1876 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. xi. 175 For the amusement of those desires which cannot be gratified, but which seem altogether endless. 1863 E. NEALE *And. Th. & Nat.* 53 A phase in itself endless, as Kant calls it, since no limit can be put to the possible modifications of quality. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 162 The individual man has an endless value in the sight of God.

† b. quasi-sb. (Arithmetical) infinity. Obs.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxvi. (1495) 926 The nombre lineall begynneth fro one and is wryte arowe and lyne vnto endlesse.

4. Having no definite extremity or terminal point of length. † a. *Endless gut*: the colon (perhaps including the rectum). Obs.

c 1450 *Voc.* in W. Wülker 574 *Colon*, the endelez gutte. *Ibid.* 603 *Podex*, the endeles gut.

b. *Mech. Endless band*, -cable, -chain, -strap: one whose ends are joined for the purpose of continuous action over wheels, etc. *Endless knife*, saw: a continuous band of steel with either a sharp, or a toothed edge for a similar purpose. *Endless screw*: a short length of screw revolving on an axis, by which continuous motion is imparted to a toothed wheel.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I 98 A rapid motion is communicated, by means of an endless strap from a large fly wheel. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 58 Screws with sharp threads, have more friction than those with square threads; and endless screws have more than those. 1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 144 (Cabinet Cycl.) Projecting points... acting in the links of an endless chain. 1854 J. HOOGE *Microsc.* I. ii. (1867) 142 By a slight variation in their positions produced by an endless-screw motion. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 113/1 One Brazing Machine for endless knives. 1895 *Law Times* LXXX. 101/1 The cloth... being caught in an endless leather band running over a pulley on the shaft. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 6/3 The cars will be worked on the successful endless-cable principle.

† 5. ? Fruitless, profitless. Obs. rare-1.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Lover's Pilgr.* II. iii, All loves are endlesse.

† b. *adv.* a. Infinitely, in an infinite degree.

b. For an infinite period, for ever. Obs.

c 1325 E. E. *Alit.* P. A. 737 Hit [the pearl] is endelez rounde & blype of mode. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2326 (Trin.) Þei haue lost hit endeles. 138 WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 71 Endeles merciful & goode lord, helpe þi pore wrecche preistis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. i. (1495) 294 Men saye that a geaunt is endlesse moche. c 1400 *Deist. Troy* 8502 Exiled for euermore endles to sorow.

Hence † **Endlesshede** [see -HEAD], the quality or condition of being endless; eternal existence.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Cant. Psalter* 509 Fra þe wayes of his endlesshede.

Endlessly (e'ndlēsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an endless manner; everlastingly, for ever; perpetually, unceasingly.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 55 To be quicknid 3endlesly. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlix. 64 For they ben Goddis endelesly. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 4 Endelesly... presente in the syghte of hys Godly forknowynge. 1509 FISHER *Pm. Sermon.* *Cress Richmond* (1708) 36 To whome be laude and honour endlesly. 1616 LANE *Sgr. Tale* xi. 208 Curious galleries... endlesselye roundinge. 1865 FUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 41 Lest they should endlesly lose Him. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref., The multiform and endlessly shifting phenomena of nature.

Endlessness (e'ndlēsnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being endless.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 8129 Ffor if endlesnes any end might hald, Pan war it endlesnes unproperly cald. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Yreas. Fr. Tong.* *Infinit*, endlesnesse. 1601 DRACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 47 There would be a progresse in endlesnesse. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688);

382 This dispute for its endlessness was like the mathematical line. 1828 ROBERTSON *Lect.* II. 181 Bewildering the eye with the feeling of endlessness.

2. *concr.* Something that has no end.

a. An infinite or everlasting existence. b. Something indefinitely extended or lengthened; an infinite space, an interminable length.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* clvii. VI. 258 God hath provided us an Endlessness in the world to come. 1800 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 26 (1822) I. 205 Any thing in the starry endlessness of existence. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 6 Fancy decorates him with an endlessness of airy pigtail.

Endlong (e'ndlɒŋ), *prep., adv., and a.* *Forms*:

3 **andelong**, 3-4 **endelong**, (4 **endelyng**), 4- **endlong**, 4- **north. dial.** **endlang**. [The early southern ME. *endelong*, f. *ende* END sb. + LONG,

seems to have been substituted by popular etymology for the preposition *andlang* (see **ALONG** *prep.*), the first element of this having ceased to be intelligible, while the new compound yielded an identical sense (cf. *on end*, *end on*, *ENDAWAY*). In purely southern English *endelong* did not long survive, its place being taken by **ALONG**, the reduced form of the earlier *andlang*. But from 14th c. onwards *endlang*, *endlong* appear (as *prep.* and *adv.*) in northern and midland dialects, where they may be f. ON. *endelangr*, *endlangr* adj. (f. *ende*-r END + *langr* LONG), synonymous with OE. *andlang* adj. 'the whole length'. In our *quots.* the adjectival use of *endlong* first occurs in a passage of Caxton's ed. of Trevisa's Higden, where it is substituted for *euelong* (= **AVALONG**, oblong), used by Trevisa himself. Subsequently (in 17th c.) the *adv.* assumed the sense 'on end', 'end foremost or downwards', in accordance with the analogy of words like *headlong*, *sidelong*, where -long is a perversion of the OE. suffix -lunga. This use still occasionally appears in standard Eng.; the other uses are now peculiar to Sc. and northern dialects, except as deliberate archaisms.

Prof. Sievers (*Festgaben für Böhtlingk* 1888) considers that the second element in OE. *andlang* is not identical with LONG a., but is directly from the OTeut. vb. *ling-an, lang, lung-ano- to reach, extend. The ON. *endlangr*, Eng. *endlong*, he regards as altered from *andlangr*, OE. *andlang* by popular etymology.]

A. prep. From end to end of; through or over the length of (as opposed to across), following the line of, onwards by the side of; along. Chiefly of place, rarely of time.

a 1225 *Juliana* 30 Ant healden on hire heaueit þat hit urne endelong hire leofliche bodi. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 10 Ant droh þa endelong hire ant þwertouer prester þe derewurde taken. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 414 Endlang the louchhis syd... besyly thai socht. c 1386 CHAUCER *Spr's T.* 408 The rede blood Ran endelong [v. r. endelyng] the tree. c 1450 *Cookery Bk.* 97 Bynde the threde with the frute A-bought a rownde spete, endelong þe spete. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lix, Sir Helyus... drofe sir Palomydes ouerthwart and endlonge alle the feld. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* xv, Ladies to dance full sobirly assayit... Endlang the lusty rywir. a 1547 E. SURREY *Aeneid* iv. 328 Like to the foule, that endlong costes and strondes... flies sweeping by the sea. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 921 (R.) The singular discipline and order of that nation in old time, was going downward and endlong many yeeres and ages alrede. a 1758 RAMSAY *Poet. Wks.* (1844) 86 Lay them [thir tanga] enlang his pow or shin.

B. adv.

† 1. Extended at full length; at one's whole length; horizontally. Obs. exc. *north. dial.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 233 And everything in his degree endelong upon a bourde he laide. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* vii. ix. (1554) 1754, Beaten he was... Whipped, scourged, endlong, and vpright. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* 1 tummell'd end lang.

2. From end to end, lengthwise, longitudinally, as distinguished from *crosswise* or *athwart*. *arch. exc. north. dial.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 2822 Him to binden faste Vpon an asse... Andelong, nouht ouerthwert. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1133 Dore... I clenched ouerthwart and endelong With iren tough. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxxvi. (1816) 153 Thurgoute alle this reame, endlonge and ouerthwart. 1574 HYLL *Planting* 78 Of eyther [vine] pare away half endelong upon the pith. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* III. II. vi. (ed. 7) 382 Foure barley kernels couched close together side by side, and not endlong, are said to make a finger breadth. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* vii, Galloping in full career... about and around, crossways and endlong. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 162 The street had been pulled down endlong.

† 3. Of motion in a longitudinal direction: Right along, straight on, straight through. Obs. exc. *north. dial.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 548 Endlang furth held thai thar vay. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxviii. These four knyghtes came into the feld endlonge and thurg. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 47 An howge... Serpent... ranne endlong vpon the ryght Syde of the Chirche wall. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 691 Spurring at full speed, ran endlong on. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* ix. (1857) 186 He was driven endlong against the wall of the kiln.

b. Of speech: Continuously.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xi, He never could preach five words of a sermon endlang.

4. On end, perpendicularly, vertically.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xxviii. 107 They . . set two of them [spears] pitched in the ground endlong, and the third overthwart. 1656 HEYLIN *Savoy*. France 148 They stood not up endlong but lay one upon the other. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 667 Full endlong from the roof the sleeper fell, And snap'd the spinal joint.

C. adj.

† 1. Extended lengthwise, oblong. Obs.
1480 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) II. 55 Britayne is endlong [1387 TREVISA eve longe] and larger in the myddel than in the ends. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Of what shape is the stomacke? . . It is rounde endlong.

2. (Adjectival use of B. 4; cf. *headlong* adj.) Set on end, perpendicular. rare.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 203 His Grace's Wife being in that end-long Posture [viz., head downwards in a chest] was in jeopardy to break her neck. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 347 Giant rushes . . grew Like demons' endlong tresses.

† **Endlonges**, -gs, adv. and prep. Obs. or dial. [f. ENDLONG with adverbial genitive ending, as in *always*, *betime*(s), etc.] = ENDLONG, q. v.

A. adv.

1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 22 It flammed Endlonges fro the Est to the Weste. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 63 Many goodly streets end-long to the very earth they encircled.

B. prep.

c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 498 Endelongs is side bat blod him ran. 1515 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 262* To pass endlangs the Cost.

† **Endly**, a. and adv. Obs. Also *endli*, *endely*(e), *endlyche*. [f. END sb. + -LY, 2.]

A. adj. a. Conclusive, final. b. Extreme, excessive.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 201 Ane endely processe of pease by auctorite. c. 1475 *Partenay* 4011 It goth vnto decline. Rather or later to an endly fine. 1494 FAYAN VII. 558 Toke therwith such an endely fere, that he fell therwith dysstraught.

B. adv. a. At last, finally. b. Extremely, very.
c. 1410 LOVE *Bohavent.* *Mirr.* iii. (Gibbs MS.) Sche was endlyche borgh plente of charyte knynte to hire blessed sone. c. 1440 *Generydes* 4844 The which was endly fayre. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* iv. vii. 462 And so fynali and eendly y mai conclude.

Endmete, var. of ENDEMETE. Obs.

Endmost, a. rare. [f. END sb. on analogy of *hindmost*; BOSW.-TOLLER cites OE. *endmest* from Dicts.] Nearest to the end, furthest, most distant.

1775 in ASH. 1819 in *Pantologia*. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanov.* 196 And see, a rose-light dyes The endmost snow.

Endo- (endo; before two unstressed syllables endo-), prefix (before a vowel sometimes reduced to end-), employed as comb. form of Gr. *ēdon* within, in many compounds of mod. formation, as **Endarteritis**, **Endo-arteritis** [see ARTERITIS], *Pathol.*, inflammation of the inner coat of an artery. **Endochochion**, *Anat.* [see CHORION], the inner layer of the chorion or membrane that encloses the foetus. **Endochrome** (see quot.). **Endocrane** [Gr. *ἐκράνιον* skull; also in Lat. form *endocranium*], the inner surface of the skull. **Endocyst** (see quot., also CYST and ECTOCYST). **Endognathal a.**, *Zool.* [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw + -AL], that is placed within the jaw; *endognathal palp*, a palpiiform appendage in certain Crustacea. **Endolaryngeal a.** [cf. LARYNGEAL], pertaining to the interior of the larynx; hence **Endolaryngeally** adv. **Endolith** [Gr. *λίθος* stone], one of a number of coloured designs on slabs of marble or ivory, sawn from a block on the surface of which chemically prepared colour has been laid, that permeates the material; hence **Endolithic a.** **Endolymph**, *Anat.* [see LYMPH], the fluid contained in the membranous labyrinth of the ear. **Endometrial a.**, pertaining to **Endometriosis**, *Pathol.* [Gr. *μήτρα* womb + -ITIS (= Gr. -ITIS)], inflammation of the lining membrane of the womb. **Endometry**, *Med.* [Gr. -μετρία; see -METRY], the measurement of an internal part. **Endomorph**, *Min.* [Gr. *μορφή* form] (see quot.). **Endoparasite**, *Zool.*, an animal that lives and finds nourishment in the internal organs of another; hence **Endoparasitic a.** **Endophlebitis**, *Pathol.* [Gr. *φλέψ*, *φλεβός* vein + -ITIS (a. Gr. -ITIS)], inflammation of the lining membrane of a vein. **Endophragm** [Gr. *φράγμα* partition], a. *Bot.* a transverse diaphragm or septum; b. *Zool.* the chitinous covering of the neural canal in the thorax of some Crustacea; hence **Endophragmal a.** **Endophyllous a.** *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf + -OUS] (see quot.). **Endophyte**, *Bot.* [Gr. *φυτόν* plant], + a. (see quot. 1835); b. a plant growing inside another, an internal fungus. **Endoplasma** [Gr. *πλάσμα* something moulded or formed] (see quot.; cf. ECTOPLASM s. v. ECTO-). **Endoplast** [Gr. *πλαστός* formed], 'a large protoplasmic corpuscle in the external parenchyma of the body of the Infusoria'

(*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Endoplastic a.**; **Endoplasticule** [see -ULE], 'a bright rod-like mass lying in the interior or on the outside of the endoplast of Protozoa; supposed to be a male sexual organ' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Endopleura**, *Bot.* [Gr. *πλευρά* side], the internal covering of a seed. Hence **Endopleurite**, *Zool.* [see prec.], the portion of the apodeme of the thorax in Crustacea, which arises from the interepimeral membrane connecting each pair of somites. **Endopodite** [Gr. *ποδός* foot + -ITE], 'the innermost of the two processes appended to the basal process of the hinder limbs of some of the Crustacea' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Endoptile a.** *Bot.* [Gr. *πτερόν* feather], 'said of an embryo, whose plumule is rolled up by the cotyledon, as in endogens' (*Treas. Bot.*). **Endo(r)-rhizis**, *Bot.* [Gr. *ρίζα* root], 'the sheath-enclosed radicle of an endorhizous plant, which does not lengthen, but gives origin from its termination or from its sides to short rootlets' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Endo(r)rhizal**, -ous, *adjs.* **Endosarc**, *Zool.* [Gr. *σάρξ* -os flesh], the inner sarcoid-layer of certain rhizopods, such as the Amœba. **Endoscope**, *Med.* [Gr. *σκοπεῖν* watching], 'an instrument so arranged as to give a view of some internal part of the body through a natural canal' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Endoscopic a.** **Endoscopy**, the examination of internal parts by means of the endoscope. **Endoskeletal**, of or pertaining to the **Endoskeleton**, *Anat.* [see SKELETON], the internal framework of the *Vertebrata*, consisting of bone and cartilage, as distinguished from the bony and leathery integuments of some animals. **Endosperm**, *Bot.* [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed], the nutritive element, also called albumen, enclosed with the embryo in many seeds; hence **Endospermic a.** **Endospore**, *Bot.* [Gr. *σπορά* sowing], a. the inner coat of a spore in lichens; b. a spore formed in the interior of a theca; hence **Endosporeous a.**, a term applied to fungi whose spores are contained in a case. **Endosteal a.**, *Anat.* [see -AL], pertaining to the endosteum (q. v. below); hence **Endosteally** adv. **Endosternite**, *Zool.* [Gr. *στέρνον* breast + -ITE], the portion of the apodeme of the thorax in Crustacea which arises from the intersternal membrane. **Endosteum**, *Anat.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ὀστέον* bone], the internal periosteum. **Endostoma**, *Zool.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth] (see quot.). **Endostome**, *Bot.* [see prec.], the aperture in the inner integument of an ovule. **Endostosis** [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone, on the analogy of *ἐξοστέωσις*], an internal growth of bone. **Endostyle**, *Zool.* [Gr. *στυλός* column], 'a rigid, hollow, whitish, rod-like structure on the floor of the ventral groove of *Tunicata*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Endostylic a.** **Endotheca** [Gr. *θήκη* case], a. *Zool.*, the inner layer of the wall of the sac of the gonosome of the *Hydrozoa*; b. *Bot.*, the inner membrane of the wall of the cells of the anther. Hence **Endothelial a.**, (dissepiments) horizontal plates growing inwards from the septa of a corallite (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Endothelial a.**, relating to endothelium. **Endotheloid a.**, resembling endothelium. **Endothelium**, *Phys.* [Gr. *θύλη* nipple], the layer of cells lining a bloodvessel or serous cavity, in structure similar to EPITHELIUM. Also pl. **Endothelia**, vessel-cells.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 196 *Endarteritis. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 161 An habitual use of alcohol . . causes chronic endarteritis. 1857 BUTLOCK *Caesareux Midwife*. 195 The internal or allantois is essentially vascular, and has been denominated the *endochorion. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 121 *Endochrome, the granular contents of spores and sporidia. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Endochrome* . . specially applied to the colouring matter of vegetable cells when any other colour than green. 1876 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* II. iii. 294 How much more [importance] should we [attach] to its interior or *endocrane? 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 403 In addition to these externally visible sclerites, there is a sort of internal skeleton (*endocranium or tentorium). 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 192 The *endocyst is invariably flexible and membranous. 1880 *Athenæum* 23 Oct. 536/1 Within the cell [in *Polyzoa*] comes the body-wall known as the endocyst. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 345 The *endognathal palp. 1888 SIR M. MACKENZIE *Frederick the Noble* 191, I had twice done an *endolaryngeal operation on this patient. *Ibid.* 230 By previously removing a portion *endolaryngeally. 1884 *Globe* 29 Apr., Dr. Hand-Smith's *Endoliths at Piccadilly Hall. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 8/2 Dr. Hand-Smith sent a splendid endolith of Lord Beaconsfield and various *endolithic marbles. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 539/1 The *endolymph is in birds as limpid as in the Mammifera. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* III. iii. § 1. 449 Waves of sound can do reach the endolymph of the labyrinth by direct conduction through the skull. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 702/2 *Endometrial inflammations have been distinguished . . as croupy . . catarrhal, and the like. 1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Wom.* 117 Senile *endometritis. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 592

Puerperal endometritis. 1876 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* II. iii. 244 We shall only mention two of them. *Endometri and endoscopy. 1888 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. ii. § 2. 61 A mineral which encloses another has been called a Perimorph; one enclosed within another an *Endomorph. 1884 P. GEDDES in *Emcy. Brit.* XVIII. 261 *Endoparasites he [Leuckart] divides according to, etc. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Mar. 381/3 Simondsia is a genus of *endoparasitic nematodes. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 400 *Endophlebitis is hardly seen in an acute form. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 333 A complex mass of fibres, which is attached in part to the *endophragms of the thorax in front. *Ibid.* 361 A strong apodeme . . passing inwards and forwards meets with its fellow, to form an *endophragmal arch, which supports the oesophagus and stomach. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 65 Dumortier adds to these names *endophyllous . . because the young leaves of monocotyledons are evolved from within a sheath. *Ibid.* I. 21 A division . . separates, in trees, the bark from the internal part, or *endophyte as he [Count de Tristram] terms it. 1854 J. HOGG *Microscope* II. i. (1867) 293 Endophytes . . originate from germs which penetrate healthy plants and develop a mycelium. 1883 J. E. ADV. in *Knowledge* 15 June 355/2 Its [Amœba's] jelly-like body becomes faintly parcelled out into an outer firm (ectoplasm) and an inner soft (*endoplasm) layer. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 475/1 On the outer side of the line lie the close-set *endoplasts of the deepest layer of the epidermis. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 47 The endoplast may take on more and more definitely the characters of a reproductive organ. *Ibid.* ii. 95 Magosphæra is thus very nearly an *endoplastic repetition of the moneran Protomonas. *Ibid.* 96 Nor do any of them exhibit a structure analogous to the *endoplastule of the Ciliata. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* viii. (1880) 306 The inner coat, called . . *Endopleura . . is always conformed to the nucleus. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 331 The endopleura is generally of a soft and delicate nature. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 310 The *endopleurite, likewise, divides into three apophyses. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 94 Two multiarticulate filaments representing an *exopodite and an *endopodite. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 281 To this end the joints of the endopodite are greatly expanded, and converted into a hemispherical bowl. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zoology* 43 The *endosarc contains the only organs possessed by the animal. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 659 The line of separation between the endosarc and the ectosarc. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 87 In learning the use of the *Endoscope . . commence with the simplest instruments. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Wom.* 93 If the cervix be dilated, the endoscope may be at once introduced. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 90 An *endoscopic examination is attempted. *Ibid.* 87 Writers on *endoscopy. 1883 HOLMES *Surgery* (ed. 3) III. 214 Endoscopy is of very little value in stricture. 1883 *Athenæum* 30 June 833/1 The muscular and *endoskeletal systems of *Limulus* and *Scorpio*. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 846/2 The . . skeleton and *endoskeleton . . become appendages one of the other. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 30 Some of the fishes . . possess no *endoskeleton. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 53 Old Echinoderms have a calcareous endoskeleton. c. 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 388 It is also named *endosperm. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xv. 302 The endosperm is not actually united with . . the embryo. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 227 A special mass of tissue, the so-called Endosperm. 1875 COOKE *Frang.* 23 The covering of the spore is double consisting of an exospore and an *endospore. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 277 An external rough dark-brown exospore and an inner endospore. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 537 The *endosteal membrane . . lines the bone. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 39 This merely *endosteally ossified bone. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 309 Each *endosternite is distinguishable into three apophyses. 18 . . CARPENTER *Physiol.* (1881) 48 [The shaft of a bone] is lined by a . . delicate layer of the same tissue, to which the term *endosteum is applied. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 341 And the plate [in Astacus] which stretches backwards and supports the labrum, within its posterior forked boundary, is the endostoma. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 21 In the language of Mirbel, exostome in the outer integument, and *endostome in the inner integument. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 8 (1880) 277 When the ovule has two coats, the foramen of the outer one is called Exostome, of the inner Endostome; literally the outer and the inner orifice. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 38 Ossified both by ectostosis and *Endostosis. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 345 In Salpa . . the dorsal sinus contains the long tubular filament called the *endostyle. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* x. 597 On each side of the endostyle the posterior part of the hæmal wall of the pharynx presents two oval apertures. *Ibid.* 612 The *endostylic cone elongates. 1833 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 188/3 Edwards and Haime described . . the absence of *endothelial dissepiments. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 150 The lymphatic capillaries have an *endothelial covering. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 225 The tubercles present the typical *endothelioid and giant-celled structure. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 5 The *endothelium of blood-vessels. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 227 Their endothelia are more easily separated. 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 180 The layer of epithelium thus lining a serous cavity is called endothelium.

Endocardial (endokārdiāl), a. *Phys.* [f. Gr. *ἐνδο-* (see ENDO-) + *καρδία* heart + -AL.]

a. That is within the heart. B. Relating to the endocardium.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 139/1 Induration-matter . . appears on the endocardial and valvular surfaces. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 329 Endocardial inflammation. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 7 Abnormal sounds originating within the heart, named endocardial murmurs.

Endocarditis (endokarditis), *Med.* [f. ENDOCARDIUM + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart. Hence **Endocarditic** (-ditik) a., of or pertaining to endocarditis.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 646/2 Chronic endocarditis affects the valves of the heart. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 335 Simultaneous involvement of the mitral valve in the endocarditic process. 1882 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XX. 712 Trivial injuries to the mitral-valve curtains by endocarditis.

|| **Endocardium** (endokārdiŭm). *Phys.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *endo-v* (see ENDO-) + *καρδί-a* heart.] The smooth membrane lining the cavities of the heart.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ii. 36 There is an internal... lining called the endocardium. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 36 It rarely happens that the endocardium is seen in the early period of inflammation.

Endocarp (endokāip). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *καρπί-ōs* fruit.] The inner layer of a pericarp, which lines the cavity containing the seeds. It is fleshy, as in the orange; membranous, as in the apple; or hard, as in the peach.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 132 Fruit consisting of several capsules... the endocarp separating entirely from the sarcocarp. 1835—*Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 3 In the peach... the stone [is] the endocarp or putamen. 1883 *Evang. Mag.* Oct. 460 The stone in the centre is... not the seed... but the 'endocarp' become stony by thickening and hardening of its cells.

Endoos, variant of ENDOSS *v.*, *Obs.*

Endochorion, -chrore, -crane: see ENDO-.

† **Endoctrine**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *endoctriner*: see EN-1 and DOCTRINE *sb.*] *trans.* To train, instruct; = INDOCTRINATE.

c 1500 MELUSINE (1889) 258 This lady had... a sone... which was fayre and wel endoctryned. *Ibid.* 186 To endoctrine them, & shew to thaim the way of good governance. 1633 DOWNE *Hist. Sept.* 2 (T.) Ptolomeus Philadelphus was endoctrined, in the science of good letters, by Strabo.

Endocyst: see ENDO-.

Endoderm (endodōm). [f. Gr. *endo-v* (see ENDO-) + *δέρμ-a* skin.]

1. *Bot. a.* A layer of large cambium cells lying beneath the liber. *b.* The inner layer of the wall of a vegetable cell.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 193 The cellular face of the liber... A. Richard distinguishes by the name of sub-liberian layer, or Endoderm.

2. *Biol. a.* The inner layer of the blastoderm. *b.* The lining of the internal cavity of the *Calenterala*.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 21 The Endoderm, whose free surface forms the lining of the large internal cavity. 1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xix. § 152 (1875) 417 The... blastoderm... divides into two layers... the ectoderm and the endoderm. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* An. iii. 113 The endoderm... is composed of a layer of very distinct cells.

Hence **Endodermal**, **Endodermic**, *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of an endoderm; **Endodermis** [on the analogy of *epidermis*], *Bot.* 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* An. i. 57 The endodermal lining of the enterocœle. *Ibid.* iii. 114 The flagellæ of the endodermic cells. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 121 The endodermis is a sheath consisting in all cases of one single layer of cells.

Endogamous (endogāmōs), *a.* [f. Gr. *endo-v* (see ENDO-) + *γάμ-os* marriage + *-ous*.] Characterized by, of the nature of, or pertaining to, endogamy.

1865 MC LENNAN *Prim. Marriage* iii. 48 Tribes which we shall call endogamous tribes. 1875 LUSBOCK *Orig. Civilis.* iii. 115 Tribes which have marriage by capture and yet are endogamous. 1880 *Academy* 10 July 26 The opinion of the ancient Arabs—that the children of endogamous marriages are weakly and lean.

Endogamy (endogāmi). [f. as prec. on the analogy of *polygamy*.] The custom of marrying only within the limits of a clan or tribe. Hence **Endogamic** *a.* [see -ic], pertaining to endogamy.

1865 MC LENNAN *Prim. Marriage* 48 note, The words endogamy and exogamy are new. 1875 LUSBOCK *Orig. Civilis.* iii. 95 Some tribes branched off into endogamy, others into exogamy. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 423 The transition... from the exogamic to the endogamic system.

Endogen (endodžén). *Bot.* [Fr. *endogène* (De Candolle 1813) f. Gr. *endo-v* (see ENDO-) + *-γενής* born, produced. (A Gr. *endo-genēs* is found with sense 'born in the house'.)] A plant in which new wood is developed in the interior of the stem, which is not differentiated into wood and bark; opposed to EXOGEN. Also *fig.*

Hence **Endogeneity** [badly formed after *homogeneity*], the fact of being ENDOGENOUS.

1845 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3 (1880) 70 Endogenous, or inside growing, and for such plants the name of Endogenous Plants, or Endogens. 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 167 Man is still definable as a mere intellectual endogen. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 76 The peculiarity of the endogen is to be simple and unbranched in all its parts. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 234 What is called Endogeneity.

Endogenous (endodžīnōs), *a.* [f. prec. + *-ous*.] *a.* Growing from within. *b.* *Path.* (see quot. 1883). *c.* Of or pertaining to an ENDOGEN.

Hence **Endogenously** *adv.*, in an endogenous manner.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* *Introd.* 20 Palms, which are endogenous in the strictest sense of the word. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 100 No chemist has prospered in the attempt to crystallize a religion. It is endogenous, like the skin. 1874 LUSBOCK *Wild Flowers* iii. 48 Endogenous plants... are those in which the bud is developed from a sheath-like cavity on one side of the cotyledon. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 250 Oser

also holds to the endogenous formation of cells. *Ibid.* The endogenously formed pus-corpuscle is born in the conjunctiva of the rabbit like a young trout. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 177 An endogenous contagion is one that passes direct from the sick body to the sound.

Endognathal, -lith: see ENDO-.

Endolour (endōlōr), *v. rare.* [a. Fr. *endolorir*: see EN-1 and DOLOUR.] *trans.* To plunge in grief.

1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 101 A heart endoloured. **Endolymph**, **endometrial**, etc.: see ENDO-.

† **Endore**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4 **endorre**, 5-6 **endour**. [a. OF. *endore-r* to gild.] To cover with a yellow glaze of yolk of egg, saffron, etc.

Hence **Endored ppl.** *a.*, **Endoring vbl. sb.**, *concr.* a glaze of yolk of egg, etc.

1c 1390 *Form of Curry* (1780) 106 Put yt on a broche and rost yt and endore yt wyth yolkes of eyryn. 1a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 199 Pfesantez enfureschit in flammande silver With dariesle endordide, and daynteez ynewe. c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxvi, Ryche daintes endoret, in dysshes bi-dene. c 1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 Endore hit wit yolkes of eggys then. c 1450 15th C. *Cookery Bks.* 98 Endore the coffyn withoute with saffron & almond mylke. c 1450 *Noble Bk. Cookery* (Napier 1882) 66 When the endoringe is stiff let them rost no more. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 90 Here is to recorde the leg of a goys, With chekyns endorde, pork, partryk, toroys. 1513 *Bk. Kerynge in Babees Bk.* 278 Chekyns or endowred pyggyons.

Endored, *obs. var.* of ADORÉD, *ppl. a.*

Endor(r)his, -al, -ous: see ENDO-.

Endorsable (endōrsābl), *a.* Also 8-9 **indorsable**, *en*, *indorsable*. [f. ENDORSE *v.* + *-ABLE*.] That may or can be endorsed.

1704 *Act 3 & 4 Anne c. 8 § 1* Every such note... shall be assignable or indorsible. 1707 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 467 These also... are made assignable and indorsible in like manner. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 12 A Promissory Note... is indorsible from one person to another. *Ibid.* 20 The latter act... renders them indorsable.

Endorsation, var. INDORSATION, endorsement.

Endorse, (endōrs), *sb.* Also 6 **endorce**, 7 **endors**. [app. f. ENDORSE *v.*; but the reason for the name in sense 1 is obscure.]

1. *Her.* A vertical division of a shield, one-eighth (others say one fourth) of the breadth of a PALE. According to some of the early writers, so called only when a pale is between two of them; but others deny this.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 12 An Endorce... is the fourth parte of the Pallet. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. iii. 33 The Pale... is divided again into the pallet, which is half the pale, and the Endors which is half the pallet. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Endorse*, the eighth part of a Pale. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry, Hist. & Pop.* v. 23 A Pale between two Endorses is said to be endorsed.

† 2. ? The reverse of a coin. *Obs. rare*—1.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 32/1 A Doller of Saxony... [had] on the Endorse two Mens Heads.

Endorse, **indorse** (*en*, *indōrs*), *v.* Forms: *a.* 6 **endorce**, 7-**endorse**. *β.* 7 **indorce**, 6-**indorse**. [Altered form of ME. *endorse* (see ENDOSS), assimilated to the equivalent med.L. *indorsare* f. *in* upon + *dorsum* back, which was used in law-books in sense 1; cf. the OF. gloss 'indorso, *endorseir*' cited by Godef.]

The form *endorse* is more frequent in commercial and general literary use, but *indorse* is more usual in law-books.]

1. To write on the back of something.

1. *trans.* To write on the back of (a document); to inscribe (words) on (the back of) a document.

a. In general sense: *e.g.* to inscribe (a document) on the back with words indicating the nature of its contents, one's opinion of its value, some extension or limitation of its provisions, etc. *b.* *Comm.* To sign one's name on the back of (a bill, promissory note, or cheque). *c.* To **endorse** (a sum of money) off: to write on the back of a bill, etc. a receipt for a portion of its amount.

A bill, cheque, etc. payable 'to order' must be 'endorsed' by the payee before it can be paid. If *endorsed in blank* (i.e. without the addition of words making it payable to a particular person), it becomes payable 'to bearer'. Such documents may also be 'endorsed' by a subsequent holder, who thereby becomes responsible for their being paid (hence the *fig.* sense 2). Similarly, a bank note is often 'endorsed' to show that it has passed through the endorser's hands.

a. [1281-1613 See ENDOSS.] 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. vii. (1588) 518 He... should endorse his name upon the back-side of it. 1601-2 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 60 An obligation endorsed with this condition. 1866 *Lond. Gas. No.* 2144/4 A Note... for 400l... with 250l. Endorsed off. 1706 *Ibid.* No. 4207/4 A Bill drawn by Mr. Henry Jones... endorsed by John Spurstow and Robert Sparke. 1768 H. WALPOLK *Remin.* ix. 72 Sir Robert always carried them to George II, who endorsed and returned them. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* *Introd.* 17 The traveller will naturally... not endorse them till he receives the money. 1865 *Morning Star* 28 Jan. He would not now give the defendant the option of paying a fine, but would commit him for a month, and endorse that upon his licence. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ii. (1876) 21 The bill may be subsequently endorsed by a firm of high character.

β. 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI. c. 5 § 5* The said Wardens shall cause the Number of the said Horses... to be indorsed... on the Back-side of the said Licence. 1592 WKSr *Symbol.* A ii, With & vpon condition thereupon indorsed for the true

performance of the covenants. 1685 *Lond. Gas. No. 2057/4* Those Gentlemen... are desired to Indorse their Names and Places of abode, on the backside of their Tickets. 1709 *Tatler* No. 113 P 18 A bundle of letters... indorsed... 'Letters from the Old Gentleman.' 1777 SHRIDAN *Sch. Scand.* iii. ii, My friend Brush has indorsed it, and I thought... 'twas the same as cash. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel x*, Pointing out... the royal warrant indorsed thereon.

d. To make (a bill, note, cheque) payable to another person by endorsement. Also, *To endorse over*: to make over one's rights in (a bill, etc.) to another person; also *fig.*

1866 CRUMP *Banking* 122 On endorsing a bill or note to another person, care should be taken, etc. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lix. 162 They would not have the king indorse over to his bishops or anybody else the reverence which they submitted to be due to himself.

2. *fig. a.* To confirm, sanction, countenance, or vouch for (statements, opinions, acts, etc.; occasionally, persons), as by an endorsement. Chiefly mod.; but perhaps implied in the punning quot. *a* 1637, and in quot. 1633 in ENDORSEMENT 2.

a. [a 1637 B. JONSON *To Earl Newcastle*, Nay, so your seate his beauties did endorse As I began to wish myself a horse.] 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 344 This book of Montaigne the world has endorsed, by translating it into all tongues. 1861 STANHOPE *Pitt* II. xxii. 404 Such were the statements of Mr. Fox, but is there at the present day even one man willing to endorse them? 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 67 Superstition does a little good by accidentally endorsing rational conclusions in one or two matters.

β. 1864 BRIGHT *Sp. America* 18 Dec., The majority were supposed to endorse the policy. 1880 CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 599 This conclusion I unhesitatingly indorsed.

† *b.* To characterize, describe, entitle. (Cf. *ticket, label*.) *Obs. rare.*

1506 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 161 He endorseth him the puling Preacher of *Pax vobis* & humilitie. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* iv. i. (R.) This perchance may be your policy, to endorse me your brother.

II. To put something on the back. (Merely literary, and chiefly humorous or pedantic.)

3. *a.* To load the back of (an animal) with. *b.* To take (something) upon one's back. *c.* To pile (something) upon.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 329 Elephants indorsed with towers. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vi. 304 The freemen... Endorse their knapsacks. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 111 The heads of camels 'endorsed' with human beings. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 98 Nightcaps, surmounted by handkerchiefs indorsed upon handkerchiefs.

4. To sit or ride on the back of (a horse). *nonce-use* (with pun on 2).

a 1637 [see 2]. a 1845 HOOD *To Bad Rider* i, Why, Mr. Rider, why Your nag so ill indorse, man? — *Desert-Rom.* I cannot ride—there's something in a horse That I can always hobnob, but I never could endorse.

† *b.* To mount upon. *Obs. rare*—1.

1504 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 63 The Painim troupe this while seeks to endorse, Defeated, flying, chac'd, the Citie wall.

III. 5. *Her.* In pa. *ppl.* **endorsed**.

a. = ADORSED; 'borne or set back to back' (Pony). *b.* Of a pale: Placed between two endorses. *c.* Of wings: Thrown backwards.

a. c 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 131 *Ibid.* 98 The ix regardand is; The x endorsit. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 42 Dors an Dors i.e. Backe to Backe or Endorsed. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* v. iii. 14 His armes to be Gules, charged with two Lyons rampant endorsed Ore. 1707 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Endorsed*, When two Lions are born rampant, and turning their Backs to each other, the Herald says they are endorsed. 1850 W. D. COOPER *Winchelsea* 161 A griffin passant, wings endorsed. 1864 [see ENDORSE *sb.*]

β. 1611 COTGR., *Adorsit*, indorced; or, set back to backe; a tearme of Blason. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 581 Crest. On a wreath, a griffon's head coupéd... wings indorsed.

Endorsee, **indorsee** (*en*, *indōpsī*), [f. EX-DORSE *v.* + *-EE*.] One in whose favour a note or bill is endorsed, or to whom it is assigned by endorsement.

1767 [see ENDORSE]. 1795 ARNOT *Trials* (1812) 318 The point in dispute was, whether this forgery was contrived by... the drawer and indorser, or... the indorsee. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 22 They become answerable to their indorsee.

Endorsement, **indorsement** (*en*, *indōpsīment*). [f. ENDORSE *v.* + *-MENT*.] The action of endorsing.

1. The action of endorsing (a document); *concr.* a signature, memorandum, or remark endorsed upon a document. See ENDORSE *v.* 1.

1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI. c. 5 § 5* The same Endorsement to be signed with the Hand of the said Warden. 1586 SIR A. PAULET in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* 1. 220 III. 7 By reason as did appear by an indorsement, that they had bene mistaken and were sent to Wyndsor. 1684 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 34 By his Endorsement he made it his own Bill. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 468 The payee... may by indorsement, or writing his name *in dorso* or on the back of it, assign over his whole property to the bearer. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Committee on India* Wks. XI. 289 When he made the endorsement, or whether in fact he has made it at all, are matters known only to himself. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. 46 Many bills... are at last presented for payment quite covered with indorsements. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* 121 An indorsement is a conditional contract on the part of the indorser to pay the immediate or any succeeding indorsee, in case of the acceptor's or maker's default.

2. *fig.* Confirmation, ratification, approving testimony.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sunday* i, Th' indorsement of supreme delight Writ by a friend. 1863 *DRAPER Intell. Devel. Europe* (1865) 552 It received a most emphatic endorsement from the organic world. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* i. i. (1881) 18 This doctrine . . . bears the indorsement of the very highest names.

Endorser, indorser (en-, indō'səz). [*f.* ENDORSE *v.* + -ER. (In law-books sometimes indorsor: see -OR.)] One who endorses. *lit.* and *fig.*

1688 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 57 If an Endorser commit any Error in the endorsing . . . then the said Endorser is obliged to make good the Loss. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* ii. vii, The drawer was not to be found . . . and consequently the money was now demanded of the indorser. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 469 The indorsee . . . may call upon either the drawer or the indorser. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, In all cases of slander currency, whenever the drawer of the lie was not to be found, the injured parties should have a right to come on any of the indorsers. 1849 FRESSE *Comm. Class-bk.* 35 An indorser of a bill is liable in all respects. 1883 J. G. BUTLER *Bible Works, Comm. Acts* xi. 22 We remember him . . . first as Jesus, and next as the endorser of Saul to Peter and James.

Endosarc, -scope, etc.: see ENDO-.

† **Endorse, Obs. rare**—1.

c 1400 *Wauane & Gaw.* 1461 When that he [a knight newly married] has grete endose, Than war tyme to win his lose.

Endosmic (endōsmik), *a.* [*f.* Gr. *ēndo-v* + *smōs* (see ENDOSMOSIS) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to endosmosis.

c 1865 J. WYLDRE in *Circ. Sc.* i. 62/2 Gases have an astonishing tendency to mix together, by what is called endosmic action.

Endosmotic (endōsmōtik), *a. rare.* [*f.* as prec., after *spasmodic*.] = ENDOSMIC.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 484/1 The original appearance was speedily reinduced, owing to the endosmotic action of the sirop.

Endosmometer (endōsmōmītr), [*f.* Gr. *ēndo-v* + *smōs* (see ENDOSMOSIS) + -METER.] An instrument for exhibiting and measuring the phenomena of endosmosis.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 98/2 An apparatus to which I gave the name of endosmometer. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrot.* 77 Endosmometer.—Dutrochet contrived an instrument to which he gave this name.

Endosmose (endōsmōs), *Phys.* [*a.* Fr. *endosmose*, formed by Dutrochet as if ad. mod.L. *endosmosis*: see next. Cf. EXOSMOSE, OSMOSE.] = next. Hence **Endosmosis** *a.*, of or pertaining to endosmosis.

1839 *Edin. Rev.* L. 159 Endosmose, or impulsion inward. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. xi. 139 Solubility in the saliva, without which its particles cannot be carried by endosmosis through the mucous membrane of the tongue. 1888 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 423 The vesicle . . . swells up strongly in water by endosmosis, as is shown in Fig. 293. 1835 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 41/2 These filamentary organs . . . were endowed with an endosmotic power.

Endosmosis (endōsmō'sis), *Physics and Phys.* [*mod.L.* (quasi-Gr.), *f.* Gr. *ēndo-v* (see ENDO-) + *smōs* pushing, thrusting. = ENDOSMOSE. (The two forms appear to be equally frequent in use; *endosmosis* is more in accordance with Eng. analogies.)] The passage of a fluid 'inwards' through a porous septum, to mix with another fluid on the inside of it.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 99 All alkalies and soluble salts produce endosmosis. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 428 The well-known phenomena described by Dutrochet, under the terms of endosmosis and exosmosis. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 55 The appearance of sugar in the bile is due to endosmosis from the liver itself.

Endosmotic (endōsmōtik), [*f.* as prec. on Gr. analogies; cf. *anastomosis, anastomotic*.] Of or pertaining to endosmosis.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 108/1 Two opposite endosmotic currents. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 537 Albumen possesses endosmotic properties. 1888 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 673 The endosmotic force of grape-sugar.

Endosperm, -spore, etc.: see ENDO-.

† **Endoss, v. Obs.** Forms: 4-7 *endosse* (*pa. pp.* 4 *endost*, 5 *endost*, *indost*, *indost*), 5 *endos*, 6 *endose*, 9 (*rare*) *endoss*. [*ME.* *endosse*, *a.* OF. *endosse-r* corresp. to *med.L.* *indorsare* ENDORSE, *f.* in upon + *dorsum* (Fr. *dos*) back].

1. *trans.* To write on the back of (a document); to inscribe (words) on (the back of) a document; = ENDORSE, *v.* 1.

1381 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 225 Charters were endost. 1460-70 LYDG. *Ord. Fools* 8 in *Q. Elis. Academy* 79 Endostyd theyre patente that they shall neuer the. 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 119 Wee award y^e ether of them by his obligation be bounde to other x. li. stg. wyth condycion, endoced. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Endosse*, put on the back, or write on y^e back.

2. In extended sense: To inscribe or portray (something) upon any surface. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 145 Mynerve . . . Wyth al hir wyt ne coude profram More goodly aray Thow she dede endos Wyth ynnie oo web al methamophosys. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 634 Her name in eury tree I will endosse. 1596 — *F. Q.* v. xi. 53 A shield in which he did endosse His deare Redeemers badge vpon the bosse.

3. *a.* To put (clothing) on one's back. *b.* ? To clothe with armour.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 166 Both ye and I Agains the fynde are welie endost. 1805 W. TAYLOR *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 574 He endosses the black robe.

4. To load the back; in quot. *transf.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 201 For his great boost With knoks he is indost. *Ibid.* 254 With tormentes keyn bese he indost For ever more.

Endosteal, etc.: see ENDO-.

† **Endote, v. Obs. rare**—1. [*f.* EN-1 + *F. doter*, ad. L. *dōtare*, *f. dōt-em* dowry.] = ENDOW *v.* 2.

1558 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man Wks.* I. 249 Their own heirs do men disinherit, to endote them [the friars].

Endothecal, -thelial, etc.: see ENDO-.

Endoubt: see EN-*pref.* 1 2.

Endow (endau'), *v.* Also 7-8 *indow*. [*f.* EN-*pref.* 1 + *F. douer* :—L. *dōtare*, *f. dōt-em* dowry. In legal AF. (15th c.) *endouer*.]

1. *trans.* † *a.* To give a dowry to (a woman) (*obs.*). *b.* To provide dower for (a widow). Formerly *Const. of*.

1335 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 § 7 Suche woman shalbe endowed of as muche of the residue of her husbandes tenementes. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 8 b, The wife . . . shall bee endowed of the thirde parte of such landes. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 139 How shall she be endowed, If she be mated with an equall Husband? 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 106 Lest hee should be thought unable to endowe his Spouse. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 131 An alien also cannot be endowed, unless she be queen consort. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 180 If the wife be past the age of nine years, at the time of her husband's death, she shall be endowed.

† *c.* To give as a dowry. *fig. Obs. rare*—1.

1475 CAXTON *Yason* 4 (Death) the dowaire that nature hath endowed to me.

2. To enrich with property; to provide (by bequest or gift) a permanent income for (a person, society, or institution).

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 69 How that the Crown may be best endowed. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* vii. (1520) 150 b/2 Whiche preest is sufficiently endowed for hym and a servant. 1569 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, With al my worldly Goodes I thee endowe. 1570 *Act 13 Elis.* c. 10 § 1 Ecclesiastical Persons . . . being endowed and possessed of ancient Palaces . . . and other Edifices. 1580 STOW *Annales* 559 He indowed them with rents and revenues taken from the priories . . . which hee suppressed. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 136 Let an Hospital be once erected, and endowed. 1772 BURKE *Sp. Ch. Claims Bill* 17 Feb. Wks. X. 146 Not that the Church of England is incompetently endowed. 1826 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Cockayne Wks.* (Bohn) II. 64 A testator endows a dog or a rookery, and Europe cannot interfere with his absurdity. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 15 The piety of the wealthy led them to build and endow these [churches].

3. *fig. a.* To invest with (privileges, etc.).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 75 All Achæa generally throughout, Domitius Nero endowed with freedom. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vi. 126 Justinian did new-found the Patriarchate . . . and indow it with ample privileges.

b. To enrich or furnish with († *in*, † *of*) any 'gift', quality, or power of mind or body.

a 1420 OCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 143 Hym ought endowed be in sapience. 1425 *Paston Lett.* 5. I. 21 Ye are . . . of worshpe and cunning worthily endowed. 1475 CAXTON *Yason* 34 b, Thinking on the vertues wher in he was endowed they complayned him moche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 169 b, He hath endowed vs christians . . . with the spiryte of adopcyon. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* v. Our Saviour endowed them with all the fullness of power that mortal men were capable of. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* ii. 34 They . . . who were indowed with any extraordinary gifts. 1826 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 114 Tennyson is endowed precisely in points where Wordsworth wanted. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 212 Inorganic matter becomes first endowed with life and organisation during the growth of plants. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 142 Considered as statuesque figures endowed with speech, Brutus, Cæsar, and the rest are noble and impressive.

c. To invest (imaginatively) with a quality.

1888 MISS YONGE *Hannah More* 62 The ladies not only believed in her wonderful genius, but endowed her with all imaginable virtues.

† *d.* Said of the qualities with which one is 'endowed'. Cf. ENDUE *v.* 9 *b.* *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. i. 24 I do not thinke So faire an Outward, and such stuffe within Endowes a man, but bee. † 4. ? Confused with ENDUE. To put on (garments).

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour Cij*, The deuyll . . . dyde her endowe her gownes.

† **Endowage, Obs. rare**—1. In 6 *endowege*. [*f.* ENDOW *v.* + -AGE.] = ENDOWMENT.

1530 *Proper Dialogue* (1863) 34 Y^e people to swere for to maynteyne this endowege of y^e clerkes and religious folke.

Endowed (endau'd), *pp. a.* [*f.* ENDOW *v.*]. In senses of the vb. Chiefly of societies or institutions: Possessing a secured income from property bequeathed or given.

1700 DR. WALLIS in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 324 They are schools endowed; with exhibitions . . . for the education of youth. 1846 MC CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 315 The names, free school, endowed school, grammar school, etc., are often used with some degree of confusion. 1870 *Echo* 9 Nov., There are the endowed charities which derive a steady annual income from invested property.

† *b.* Used *transf.* of the secured income. *rare.* 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. 191 The endowed stipend would not yield the master the most meagre support.

Endower (endau'ə), *sb.* [*f.* ENDOW *v.* + -ER.] One who endows.

1644 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xviii. 75 Authors, Restorers, Endowers, and augmentsers of the Missall Sacrifice. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 604 The right of visitation of the former results . . . to the king; and of the latter to the patron or endower. 1885 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXI. 139 If the State regarded itself as the endower of the Church.

† **Endower, v. Obs.** [*ad.* OF. *endouairer*, *f. en-* (see EN-1) + *douaire* DOWER.] *trans.* To dower (a woman); also *fig.*

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Iustine* ff 4 a, He married to a most honorable man the daughter of his enemy Vitellius, being most largely endowed. 1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learning* 142 (T.) This once renowned church was gloriously deckt with the jewels of her espousals . . . and frankly endowed. 1654 R. CODRINGTON *Hist. Iustine* 15 The wife being endowed with the blood of her husband, delivered . . . herself to her adulterer.

Endowing (endau'ing) *vbl. sb.* [*f.* ENDOW *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. ENDOW.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* xix. (1714) 139 How grete Goode wyll growe of the forme endowing of the Crowne. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 199 In building and endowing of an Hospitall. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 189 The Building and endowing of Colleges. 1867 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* I. 167 This endowing of the first adventurers.

Endowment (endau'mēt), Also 6-8 *indow(e)ment*. [*f.* ENDOW *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of endowing, in various senses.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 78 We have found undoubtedly what maner of Revenuz, is beste for the Endowment of the Crowne. 1494 FABYAN, iv. lxxix. 47 Of this first Indowment of the Church. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 135 Indowment . . . signifies properly the giving or assuring of dower to a woman. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 315. 139 Possession of the freehold by the endowment is vested in, etc. 1852 LEVER *Dallons* II. 259 You are anxious about the endowment of the Ursulines, and so am I.

2. *concr.* The property or fund with which a society, institution, etc. is endowed.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxix. (1611) 429 The goods of the Church are the sacred indowments of God. 1649 BR. REYNOLDS *Hosea* i. 39 O therefore that every Parish had an endowment fit for a learned, laborious, and worthy Pastor. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 411 Alms, and endowments, the usual fruits of a late penitence. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 501 The estates of benefices . . . were applied to increasing the endowments of parish churches and schools. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Feb., The sacrifice of the endowments of the Irish Church.

† 3. *a.* Commercial advantage, profit. *b.* Property, possessions. *Obs. rare.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 12 The Lentiske tree, which is wel-nigh onely proper to Sio doth gie it the greatest renowne and endowment. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxiii, Basil Olifant, who had agreed to take the field if he were ensured possession of these women's worldly endowments.

4. A 'gift', power, capacity, or other advantage with which a person is endowed by nature or fortune.

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 12 The King's rare natural Endowments. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. iv. 6 Though the Catalogue of his endowments had bin tabled by his side. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignment* i. i. Dram. Wks. 1725 III. 296 A man of my extraordinary Indowments. 1770 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Titkes* ii. 69 No Endowments of the Mind . . . were at all necessary. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men. Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 362 With this wisdom of life is the equal endowment of imagination and of lyric power. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xv. (1873) 428 All corporeal and mental endowments will tend to progress towards perfection.

† **Endowry, Obs. rare.** [*f.* ENDOW *v.*, after DOWRY.] = DOWRY.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxvii. 139 Johane, eldest daughter to the duke of Brabant . . . went to the lande of Buiche, the which was her endowrie. c 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 26 Ye shall gyve to Perron your wyf this nyght y^e charter of her endowry.

† **Endraper, v. Obs. rare**—1. [*app. irregu-* larly *a.* OF. *endraper*, *f. en-* (see EN-1) + *drap* cloth.] *trans.* To weave into cloth.

Hence **Endrapering** *vbl. sb.*

1461-83 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 287 By the endrapering theroff [of wool] they haue theyre sustynance.

Endrench: see EN-*pref.* 1 3.

† **Endroit, Obs. rare.** Also *endrayghte, -eyte*. [*a.* OF. *endroit*, -ait, in same sense.] Quality, species.

c 1400 BERYN 404 The statis that were above had of the feyrest endreyte. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xii. xii, A yonge Centaure, the moste fayre creatur of his endroit. c 1488 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 36 The clerk of kychyn . . . shall go see the kings serveyse and deynes of fleshe and fish, that it be alway chosen of the best endrayght.

Endrudge, endry: see EN-*pref.* 1 2.

† **Endship, Obs.** [*f.* END *sb.* + -SHIP. Cf. *township*.] A small suburb, a hamlet.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 8 All the picked yououths strained out of an whole Endship. a 1688 BUNYAN *Barren Fig-tree*, They shake the whole family, the endship, the whole town. 1701 DR. FOX *Freeh. Plea agst. Stockj. Elect.* 18 They are not to be Nam'd among the List of the most despicable Endships, or Village[s] in the County.

Enduce, obs. variant of INDUCE.

Endue, indue (en-, indiū'), *v.* Forms: *a.* 5-7 *endew*, 5- *endue*; *b.* 5-7, *indew*, (6) *yndue*, 5- *indue*. [*ad.* OF. *enduire* (also in semi-learned form *induire*), corresp. to Pr. *endurre*, Cat. *induir*, 21 - 2

It. *indurre* (cf. the 'learned' forms Sp. *inducir*, Pg. *induzir*, It. *inducere*).—L. *inducere* (see INDUCE), f. *in* into, on + *ducere* to lead, draw. The etymological senses 'lead into', 'draw into', 'lead on', 'draw on', account for the Eng. senses 1-6, which approximately follow the senses of OF. *enduire*, *induire*. In senses 5-6, however, the word was associated with the nearly synonymous L. *indutere* to put on (a garment), which it often renders in early translations from Latin. (Perhaps it would not be incorrect to say that the L. *indutere* was adapted in a form coinciding with that of the verb ad. OF. *enduire*.) Senses 7-9 are of mixed origin: they are partly derived from the fig. use of sense 6 'to clothe' (cf. *invest*); but the forms *endew*, *indew* in 15th c. (sense 8) are etymologically equivalent to *ENDOW* (cf. OF. *deu* 1 pers. pres. indic. of *doer* to endow). Hence in 16th and 17th c. the verb *endue* had all the senses of *ENDOW* in addition to those which it derived from OF. *enduire* and L. *indutere*. In sense 9 the meanings proceeding from the three sources have so completely coalesced that it is often impossible to say which of them is the most prominent in a particular use of the word.

The form *endue* is now the more common in all the living senses, though some writers employ it and *indue* indiscriminately, while others appropriate the latter to those uses (esp. senses 5, 6) which suggest an etymological connexion with L. *indutere*. The obs. sense 2, when referred to by mod. writers, has commonly the spelling *endew*.

I. To bring in, introduce.

†1. To induct (a spiritual person) into a living, or (a secular person) into a lordship. In ME. const. *in* (= into). Obs.

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 50 For bischoppis, abbots, or oþer personis, to be putt in þer segis, or prestis to be induyd, or inled in Kirkes. 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* 256 Othir dukes he schal endewe in the lordchippis of Itaille.

II. [after Fr. *enduire*.]

†2. Of a hawk: In early use, app. = 'to put over', i.e. to pass (the food contained in the 'gorge') into the stomach; in later use, to digest. (In 15th c. only *absol.*; from 16th c. also, *To endue her gorge, her meat*.) Hence *transf.* of other animals or of persons: To digest. Obs.

a. c. 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng in Rel. Ant.* 1. 296 And ye shall say this hawke is ful y-gorged, and hath endewedd, or i-put over. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vij. a. An hawke enduth neuer as long as hit bowellis bene full at her fedyng. a. 1508 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 216 Your gorge not endewed Without a capon stewed. 1530 *Palsgr.* 643/1, I mute, as a hawke dothe whan she hath endued her gorge. 1577 *B. Gooze Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 161 b. Give them [tows] no newe, till you perceive. that the olde bee endewed. 1615-33 *LATHAM Falconry Gloss.*, *Endue*, is when a Hawke digesteth her meat, not only putting it ouer from her gorge, but also cleansing her pannel. 1633 *FLETCHER Sp. Curate* v. ii. A good stomach will endue it easilie. 1636 *DONNE Sermon* xviii. 684 Meat. such as they are able to digest and endue. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. ii. They eat and drank like men. endued or digested like men. 1721 in *BAILEY*.

β. 1575 *TURBERV. Bk. Falconrie* 327 Shee will have indewed it out of hande. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 85 If the stomacke. do not digest and indue well. 1618—*and Bk. Falconry* (1633) 114 Small birds. are meetest for that purpose, and easiest to be indued.

†b. *fig.* To take in, 'inwardly digest'. Obs.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. x. 9 None but she it vewd, Who well perceived all, and all indewd.

†8. *intr.* To be digested. Obs. rare.

c. 1575 *Perfect Bk. for keepinge Sparhawkes* (1886) 7 Meates wch endew sonest and maketh the hardest pannel.

†III. 4. To lead on; to bring up, educate, instruct. Obs. [See examples of *enduire* in Godef.]

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 The purpose of God was so to endewe man that he shold neuer thynke this worlde his fynall habitacyon. 1542 *PAYNEL Catiline* iii. 4 He was indue and brought up in conditions like Catiline. 1580 *BARET Adv.* I. 135 To indue, instruct, or teach, *imbue*. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 323 Paule. endued you at the first with a farre other manner of doctrine.

†b. To bring to a certain state or condition. Obs. rare-1.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iii. iv. 146 For let our finger ake, and it endues Our other healthfull members, euen to a sense Of paine.

IV. To put on as a garment; to clothe or cover.

[Influenced by L. *indutere*.]

6. To assume, take upon oneself (a different form) [cf. L. *indutere personam*, etc.]; in later use, to put on (garments, etc.). Also *fig.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 359 A man and a woman be constreynede to indue an other forme. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. vi. 35 Infinite shapes of creatures there are bred. Some fitt for reasonable sowles t' indue. 1606 *G. SANDYS Ovid's Met.* xi. 232 Next, Phantasus. indues a tree, Earth, water, stone. 1814 *SCOTT Wau.* xii. The Baron. had indued a pair of jack-boots of large dimensions. 1830 *TENNISON Poems* 122 Could I. indue i' the spring Hues of fresh youth. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* xii. vii. Who had not yet endued his heavy mail. 1859 *J. H. STIRLING Crit. Ess. Tennyson* (1868) 71 How perfectly Tennyson can endue what state of mind he pleases. 1880 *MISS BROUGHTON Sec. Th.* II. iii. v. 209 Regarding. the perfectly new Tweed suit which. he has endued.

6. To clothe (a person) with.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 239 The victor was indueed with the coote of Iupiter. a. 1700 *DRYDEN tr. Ovid's Met.* Wks. 1821 XII. 147 Endu'd with robes of various hue. 1850 *HAWTHORNE Scarlet L.* viii. (1879) 123 A loose gown. such as elderly gentlemen loved to endue themselves with. 1866 *R. CHAMBERS Ess.* Ser. I. 182 His feet are raised upon the fender. he is endued with slippers and gown.

b. *transf.*

a. 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 136 The spring the woods with new [leaves] indews. 1857-8 *SHAKS. Athan.* iv. 27 Every particle of the poor dust that has ever indue'd us. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* ii. (ed. 12) 7 John Fry's. hat was indue'd with a plume of marsh-weed. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* II. iv. 305 This species indue'd in a thick shaggy fur.

†c. To overlay, cover. [The current sense of Fr. *enduire*.] Obs. rare.

1644 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 128 The miraculous Sudarium indue'd with the picture of our Saviour's face. 1794 *BLUMENBACH Mummies in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 187 The hard compact ones, wholly indue'd with rosin.

V. To 'invest' or endow with dignities, possessions, qualities, etc.

†7. To invest with honours, dignity, etc. Obs.

1565 T. RANDOLPH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 184. II. 201 All dignities that she came indue hym with, are all reddie given and graunted. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 70 The quenis grace. maid thir personis following knyghtis, and indewit thame with the honour thairof.

†8. To invest (a person or body of persons) with property; = *ENDOW* v. 2. Const. *of*. Obs.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Induyn, doto. c. 1440 *PECOCK Repr.* 347 Founders and Endewers of eny persones or countmees, if thei endewiden so richeli. weren not. to be blamed. 1494 *FABYAN VII.* 370 He sette therein monkes of Cisteaux ordre, whyte monkes, and endewed them with ryche possessions. 1496-7 *Plumpton Corr.* 124 That it wyll please your sayd masteryship to indue this woman in some lordship of yours of xx marke duryng hir lyfe. 1509 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 Noo. Parsonage that hath a Vicar indue'd, nor any Benefice perpetually appropriate. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 258 The same Jaques had promised the king. to endue his sonne the Prince of Wales therewith [Flaundys]. 1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* (1618) 231 To indue his brother with Ecclesiasticall revenues. 1590 *GREENE Never too Late Cij.* What substance hath Francisco to endue thee with? 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xxx. 20 And Leah said, God hath endued me with a good dowry. 1647 *LILLY Chr. Astrol.* xviii. 102 A man modestly indue'd with the Goods and Fortune of this world.

†b. To endow (an institution). Obs.

a. 1599 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 The king hath of late erected. a goodly sumptuous house. and the same endewed with parkes, orchardes, garden. 1595 *CALPHILL Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 207 Constantinus. liberrally did endue the church. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 239 [He] very largely endued. the Abbey of Eynsham. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 838 How to endue the same with lands and revenues sufficient.

β. 1468 J. PASTON in *Lett.* 461 II. 113 Sir John Fastolf. mad his will in especiall that a college of vij monks shuld be stabilished, founded, and indewed. 1538 *LELAND Itin.* I. to St. Thomas Hospitalis is. induid with sum Landes, al by the Citizens of Northampton.

†c. To supply with anything. Obs.

1595 *SHAKS. John* iv. ii. 43 More strong [reasons] I shall indue you with. 1607—*Cor.* ii. iii. 147 The Tribunes endue you with the Peoples Voyce.

†d. To bestow, grant. Const. *dat.* of pron.; cf. *ENDOW* v. 1 c. Obs. rare.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 55 Let Clio muse to paint the gifts, which Ioue doth her endue.

9. To invest with a power or quality, a spiritual gift, etc. Often in pass. *To be endued with* = to be possessed of (a certain quality).

Nearly synonymous with *ENDOW*; the two verbs may often be used interchangeably, but in mod. use *endow* suggests that the power or quality is of the nature of a permanent advantage.

a. 1447 *BOKENHAM Scyntys* (1835) 13 With vertuhs ful excellently In hyr soule inward endewyd was she. 1509 *FISHER Funn. Sermon.* C. 155 *Richmond* (1708) 8 She being endued with so grette towardness of Nature. 1603 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. iii. § 6 Learning endueth mens minds with a true sence of the frailtie of their persons. 1616 *HIERON Wks.* II. 37 Was it with what religion is the woman endued, or with what portion is shee endow'd? 1669 *BOYLE Contin. New Exp.* ii. (1682) 27 The Apples seemed. endued with a most pleasant Taste. 1709 *BERKELEY Ess. Vision* § 86 Our sight would be endued with a far greater sharpness. 1736 *BUTLER Anat.* i. i. Wks. 1874 I. 14 We know we are endued with capacities of action, of happiness and misery. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* xvii. 898 Two males with strength for toil endued. 1874 *HOLLAND Mistr. Manse* xxi. 92 Contented with the hue which endues its wings with beauty.

β. 1536 R. BEEBLEVIN *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 34 Most reuerent lord yn God. ynduud with all grace and goodnes. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* I. 1. § 17 An oake in New Forest. is indue'd with the same quality, putting forth leaves about the same time. 1692 *WASHINGTON tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* ii. (1851) 63 Kings, tho indue'd with the Supreme Power. are not. Lords over the People. 1797 *Pope*, etc. *Art Sinking* 118 The less a man is indue'd with any virtue, the more need he has to have it plentifully bestowed. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed. Will* iii. iii. 156 Let us suppose a Scale of a Balance. indue'd with a self-moving Power. 1860 *HOLLAND Miss Gilbert* xvii. 305 A heart indue'd and informed with love for God and man.

†b. Of a quality, etc.: To be inherent in. Obs.

1631 *MILTON Sonnet* ii. 8 And inward ripeness doth much less appear. That some more timely-happy spirits endu'd th. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 27/a Whose Souls deceit and vanity endue.

Hence †*Endurable* a., capable of being in-

vested with, or put in possession of. Const. *of*. †*Enduer*, one who invests a person or body of persons (with lands, etc.).

1598 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 124 Of the whyc my sayd wyffe schal be endewebd according to comone lawys. c. 1440 [See *ENDUE* v. 8].

†*Enduement*. Obs. Also 7 *induement*. [f. *ENDUE* v. + *-MENT*.] The action of enduing; *concr.* that with which one is endued.

a. That which is put on or worn; a covering (*rare*). b. *fig.* A qualification, accomplishment, adornment.

1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcel.* xv. viii. 45 They had. perused the old bookes, the reading whereof declareth by bodily signes the physiognomie or inward induements of the mind. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Disc.* I. (1851) 23 They prostitute every induement of grace, every holy thing to sale. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* xxi. 229 Shoes or any other enduements of the Feet are besides Nature. c. 1674 *Scotl. Grievances under Lauderdale* 1 Our great persuasions of his singular enduements. were the only measures of our concessions.

†*Endugine*. Obs. rare-1. ? = *DUDGEON*.

1638 *Gratiz Ludentis* 118 (N.) Which shee often perceiving, and taking in great endugine, roundly told him, etc.

Enduring (endiū'in), *vbl. sb.* [f. *ENDUE* v. + *-ING*.] The action of the verb *ENDUE* (sense 2). 1575 *TURBERV. Bk. Falconrie* 327 The heate [in the liver] is the cause of all kindly digestion and indewing.

Enduring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + *-ING*.] That endues.

1644 *BULWER Chiroi.* 143 The enduing ensigne. by evidence ensures the privileges of investiture.

†*Endulce*, v. Obs. [ad. OF. *endoucir*, f. *en-* (see *EN*-1) + *doulex*, *douce* = L. *dulcem* sweet.] *trans.* To sweeten, perfume.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xlii. 352 Her body shee enduled with the sweetest balmes.

Endulge, obs. form of *INDULGE* v.

†*Endull*, v. Obs. [f. *EN*-1 + *DULL* a.] *trans.* To render dull; to blunt, weaken; to deprive of sanity.

1595 *PURVEY Remonstr.* (1851) 28 Endullynge the regalie and power of secular lordis. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xxvi. 96 She [Dido] is. endulled and fallen in dysperacyon. 1520 *BARCLAY Jugurth.* 51 b His mynde was a lytell endulled and priuate of reason and memorie.

Endungeon (endū'ndʒən), v. Also 9 *indungeon*. [f. *EN*-1 + *DUNGEON*.] *trans.* To put into or shut up in a 'dungeon'. Hence, to enclose in any receptacle. Hence *Endungeoned* *ppl. a.*

a. 1599 *NASHE Lent. Stuffe* 56 Endungeond in his pocket a tweluemonth. 1623 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Flowers Stew.* (1630) 31 That Prince of Sin. shall endungeoned dwell. 1711 *KEN Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 153 By Faith they mock'd, scour'd, chain'd, endungeond'd lay. 1820 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1836) IV. 114 To endungeon through the magistrature the honest and peaceable Quaker. 1827 *MONTGOMERY Pelican* I. ix. 163 'Twas a spectacle for angels. To see a dark endungeond'd spirit roused.

β. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 41 Who now beneath his tower indungeon'd lies. 1884 *TENNISON Becket* iv. ii. 156 Could you keep her Indungeon'd from one whisper of the wind.

Endurability (endiū'rābiliti), *rare*. [f. *ENDURABLE* a. + *-ITY*.] The quality of being endurable.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. iii. vi. It begins questioning Lettres-de-Cachet generally, their legality, endurability.

Endurable (endiū'rāb'l), a. Also 7 *indurable*. [f. *ENDURE* v. + *-ABLE*.]

1. That can be endured, suffered, put up with.

1800 *WORDSW. Michael* 454 There is a comfort in the strength of love; 'Twill make a thing endurable, which else, etc. 1823 *LAMB Elia* (1860) 208 His lago was the only endurable one which I remember to have seen. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. xi. 458 Life had become at least endurable to her.

2. Able or likely to endure, durable. *rare*.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 434 The mule. ought to be brought up in. hard places, that so the hoofs may grow hard and indurable. 1616 *Withals Dict.* 549 Good manners are endurable, but beauty is lost by age. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 328 Rock-rooted castles, that seem endurable till the solid globe shall dissolve. 1885 *Manch. Wkly. Times* Supp. 20 June 4/3 This sheepskin is not nearly so strong and endurable as the material it is made to simulate. 1886 *Northern N. & Q.* I. 51 The author has done a solid and endurable piece of work.

Hence *Endurableness*. *rare*. The state or character of being endurable.

1795 *COLERIDGE Plot Discov.* 18 If its only excellence, if its whole endurableness consist in motion.

Endurance (endiū'rāns), *rare*. Also 6-8 *indurance*. [f. *ENDURE* v. + *-ANCE*; in OF. *endurance*.]

1. The fact of enduring (pain, hardship, annoyance); the habit or the power of enduring; often *absol.* as denoting a quality, long-suffering, patience.

a. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 262 We can create, and work ease out of pain Through labour and endurance. 1839 *JAMES LOUIS XIV.* IV. 449 He was forgiving, and of long endurance. 1856 *KANE Art. Expl.* II. xxvi. 267 The disciplined endurance of the men. 1861 *GEO. ELIOT Silas M.* 59 Their aged wisdom was constantly in a state of endurance mitigated by sarcasm. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* viii. 76 The endurance of the inequalities of life by the poor is the marvel of human society. 1888 *Amer. Humorist* 5 May 3/2 Prolonging his visit beyond all endurance.

β. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 246 O she misusde me past the indurance of a block. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. i. (1765) 137 Not a grain more of Magnanimity, of Candour and Calm Indurance.

† b. Durance, captivity, imprisonment. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1256 Which... composition... made in the absence and indurance of their Generall, was by the Turkes faithfully kept.

2. Duration or continued existence in time. Also, power of lasting, capacity of continued existence.

1494 FARYAN v. *CLXXIX*. 111 Some accompt y^e endurancethereof to the laste yere of Burdredus. 1603 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* II. cxxxvii. 112 The joys of eternal endurance. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 74 The leases now commonly granted are of endurance nineteen years. 1811 L. HAWKINS *Cleas & Gertr.* I. 27 Sermons of four hours' endurance. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 23 (1864) 63 The undying endurance of an electric wire. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* I. (1875) 7 This is why Byron's poetry had so little endurance in it, and Goethe's so much.

β. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 2 Others more late and of lesse indurance. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 381 The long indurance of the Siege [of Troy].

† b. ? Protraction of an existing condition. *Obs. rare*—1.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. i. 122, I should haue tane some paines...to haue heard you Without indurance further.

3. *concr.* That which is endured; a hardship.

α. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. i. 13 If thine consider'd prove the thousandth part Of my endurance, thou art a man. 1603 BACON *Hen. VII.* 158 Wee shall also unyoke our People from all heauie Burthens and Endurances. 1813 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 134 The endurances we underwent in conjunction. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. 286 Is my present endurance none?

β. a 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 428 I never had of him which suffered indurance at my entrance to the see of London, one penny for his moveable goods. 1603 J. RAWLINS *Recor. Ship Bristol* in *Arb. Garner* IV. 591 Which he must procure, or incur sore indurances.

Endurant (endiū-rānt), *a.* [f. ENDURE v. + -ANT; in *F. endurant*.] Ready to endure; that endures or is capable of enduring. *Const. of.*

1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 137 Doing good, and endurant of evil. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 314 We should be endurant of evil and subservient to all. 1882 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* 240 Calm adamantine endurant chief.

Endurate, *obs. form* of INDURATE.

Endure (endiū-ri), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4 *endeure*, 5 *enduer*, 4-*endure*; *β.* (5) *indur*, 5-8 *indure*. [*a.* OF. *endure-r* to make hard, to endure, = *Pr. endurare*, *It. indurare* = *L. indūrāre*, *f. in* (see *IN*) + *dūrāre* to harden, to endure, *f. dūr-us* hard.]

† I. 1. To indurate, harden. Hence *fig.* to make callous or indifferent. Also, in good sense, to make sturdy or robust, to strengthen. *Obs.*

α. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xix. 9 Summe weren endurid, or maad hard. 1407 *Exam. W. Thorpe* in *Arb. Garner* VI. 58 O thine heart is full hard, endured as was the heart of Pharoah. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 128/3 And she endured and enformed all the other in prayer. 15... *New Not-broune Mayd, Passion Cryste* 388 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 16 So endured With synne and vyce is he. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 27 And manly limbs endur'd with little care Against all hard mishaps and fortunelesse misfare.

β. 1578-1600 *Sc. Poems* 16th C. II. 183 Priests, curse no more, And not your heartes indure. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 146 That subtilie, quihilk maks the mynde of man stubborne indured agains gud admonition.

II. To last; to suffer continuously.

2. *intr.* To last, continue in existence. Also, to persist, 'hold out' in any action, etc. † Formerly also, to continue in a certain state or condition, remain in a certain place (with complement expressing the state or place).

α. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man Law's T.* 655 In the castel noon so hardy was That eny while dorste therein endure. c 1400 MAUNDEV. v. (1839) 47 Who so stopped that watre from hem, they myghte not endure there. c 1400 *Soudone Bab.* 1220 Thou maiste not longe endure. c 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 14 A wrecche never lyke to thryve But for tendure in povertie all my live. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* to b. His lordship and power in this worlde may not longe endure. a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 33 So this great king endured a leper all the days of his life. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 613 Snakes and Adders... will not endure neer those places where they hear their voice. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 218 Myrtles will endure abroad near a month longer. 1711 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 558 A free and open trade with us whilst the Sun endures. 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 65 Such corruptions endure only for a season. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 407 Such a relation was too wide a departure from the ordinary nature and course of human affairs to endure long. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 35 Take the hope therein away, All we have to do is surely not endure another day.

β. c 1450 *Merlin* II. 24 Thus it indured longe tyme. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.*, *Processus Noe* 24 It shalle begyn fulle sone to rayn uncessantle... and indury dayes forty. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxviii. (1870) 291 As long as the Agew doth indure. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* I. i. ii. 5 The flood indured one whole yere. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farme* 407 If you wash them in salt brine, you shall make them white, and to indure long. 1676-7 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 524 The debate upon the Nine-pences... indured the whole day. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 147 Neither Fermentation, nor Age, can ever disunite or separate such its ill Properties, while the Drink indures.

† b. To keep up with. *Obs. rare.*

1598 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 180 Men... did traiaile with the same [burdens] with so great ease and swiftness, that the horse could not indure with them,

† c. To be continued through space; to extend from one point to another. *Obs. rare.*

1523 LO. BERNERS *Provis.* I. cccxxxvii. (1812) 527 Highe wodes and forestes, that endured to the cyte of Constances. c 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 303 Thei [woundes] began at his shouldres and endured downe to his thyghes. 1598 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 229 These llands endured untill they came vnto a little gulfe. *Ibid.* 328 Many townes of Indians of this nation, the which indured twelue dayes iourney.

† d. quasi-trans. with *out*: To last out, persist during the continuance of (an event or action).

1636 E. DACHES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 133 They would sooner accept of the Kings, than endure out the warre.

3. *trans.* To undergo, bear, sustain (continuous pain, opposition, hardship, or annoyance); *properly*, to undergo without succumbing or giving way. Also *absol.*

α. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 475 What more-hond mozte he a-cheue Pat hade endured in worlde stronge. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6865 For-why na whitt of man may endure To se a devel in his propre figure. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 145 One sort founde him more than a Pope, the other felt him more than a King, and they both endured him an intolerable tyrant. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 206 To endure Exile, or ignominy, or bonds, or pain. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 380 He can brave his cruelty, And triumph by enduring. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 8 (1882) 101 Such anarchy as England had endured under Stephen. β. 1594 H. WILLOBIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 7 To indure the burning heate. 1671 *True Nonconform.* 160 Your N. C. must indure be very simple, that he could indure such imposing. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 383 See how you can indure the prospect. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. II. 238 These writers had...to indure...the punishment.

b. Of things: To support (a strain, pressure, wear and tear, etc.) without receiving injury; formerly also *absol.* Also in weaker sense, to undergo, suffer, be subjected to.

1413 LYDG. *Pylg. Soule* IV. xxx, Gold wylle well enduren under the hamoure enlarging hymself withouten crasure. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 1 The same endured many a storm of gaine-saying. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 70 Old trees, whose rind being very tough, can endure the wedge without splitting. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 3. 247 The loss [of heat] endured...through radiation into space.

† c. To withstand as an adversary, support, sustain. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 429 His men...war sa few that thai na mycht Endur the forss mar off the fycht. c 1450 *Merlin* IX. 134 That noon myght his strokes endure. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. i. Yet shalle I ryght wel endure you. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 64 We were obliged to endure the whole weight of the imperial army.

4. To suffer without resistance, submit to, tolerate; to contemplate with toleration.

α. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 78 Notwithstanding he endured the malice of Zethaphus...a certayn space. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 29 Brutus, baite not me, Ile not indure it. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. i. (1616) 533 He cannot endure a Costard-monger. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 120 Common-wealths can endure no Diet. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xvi. 54 Men endure everything while they are in love. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 24 The tendency of your opinions is so bad that no good man can endure them. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 136 The French gentlemen have only so far improved their taste as to be able to endure good things.

β. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 86 Your horse...will not indure their companie. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 342 God...can indure none but cheerefull Seruitours. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 135, I could never indure him.

¶ Used for: To entertain the possibility of.

1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xviii. (ed. 10) 47 St. Augustine would by no means indure the Antipodes: we are now of nothing more certain.

b. With object inf. (with *to*), subord. cl., or accus. and inf.

α. 15... *New Not-broune Mayd* (1842) 51 When your pleasure was to endure To lye my sydes betwene. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 815 The people of Europe in no place...can endure them to be set on their Tables. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* viii. 6 For how can I endure to see the evil that shall come unto my people? a 1657 HAYWARD *Four Y. Eliz.* (1840) 44 He had openlie reproched the French soldiers, for enduring their master's enemies to lyve. a 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 836 Those that have employments should not be endured to leave them humourously. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. § 5 We...cannot endure that truth should suffer through complaisance. 1790 G. WAKEFIELD *Answer to Priestley* 14 But my friends...must, and will, endure me both to speak and write of them and their opinions, etc. 1798 — *Reply to the Bp. of Landaff's Address* 5 The public ear must endure to vibrate with an incessant application of wholesome doctrine. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenstiel* 1314 The man endured to help, not save outright the multitude.

β. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. vii. (1611) 195 The world will not indure to heare that we are, etc. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 205 They will not indure any of the common people to come neare them. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* iv. 3 Wee cannot indure to heare sweet words from a stinking breath. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 106 They ought not to indure to have their Jurisdiction so much as questioned.

† 5. Of things: To permit of, be compatible with. *arch.*

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 166 The wordes doe well endure it. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xiii. I have that to say to this youth which will not endure your presence.

† **Endured**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* In 6 indured. [f. ENDURE v. + -ED¹.] Hardened, callous; = INDURATED.

1540 SURREY *Poems* 103 In blind indured hearts light of thy lively name Cannot appear. 1578-1600 *Sc. Poems* 16th C. II. 171 Their false indured heart.

† **Endurement**, *Obs.* [f. ENDURE v. + -MENT.]

The action of enduring; *concr.* that which is endured; hardship, suffering.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) 626 Or too-much idle feare of sufferings and endurements. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VIII. ix. 254 These examples...should make us courageous in the endurement of all worldly misery.

Endurer (endiū-rā), *rare.* [f. ENDURE v. + -ER.] One who endures.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (J.), They are...great endurers of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardness. a 1605 BEAUM. & FL. *Nice Valour* IV. i. I'll fit you with my scholars, new practitioners, Endurers of the time. 1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* II. ix. 155 What a man was this sublime endurer!

Enduring, *vb. sb.* Also 7 *induring*. [f. ENDURE v. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ENDURE.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xi. 98 Acordynge to hyr nature in conservacioun of hyr beyng and enduringe. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. i. (1859) 73 Seculum is taken for the enduringe of the world. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 103 The induring of a long siege. 1659 PEARSON *Cred.* (1839) 329 The descent into hell is not the enduring the torments of hell. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 114 His Faith, his Courage, his Enduring, and his Sincerity under all, has made his Name Famous.

Enduring (endiū-rin), *ppl. a.* Also 7 *in-*. [f. ENDURE v. + -ING².] That endures, lasting.

1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Fewer of them...have any good or strong horse-harnes of lether, ne any endweringe saddelles. 1816-7 BYRON *Manfred* I. i. 4 My slumbers—if I slumber—are not sleep, But a continuance of enduring thought. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. x. 125 The most enduring incidents of English history.

† **Enduring**, *prep. Obs.* Also 6-8 *induring*. [Orig. the pr. pple. of ENDURE v., in concord with the sb. (e.g. *enduring his life* = 'while his life endures'), afterwards taken as prep.] = DURING.

α. 1494 FARYAN VI. *CLXXV*. 172 Endurynghe whiche troubles, the Danys entred the lande. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 987, I wyll obserue, endurynghe this lyfe mortall. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Pref.* 12 a All my lyfe enduryng...to employe, etc. a 1615 BRIERE *Cron. Erlis Ross* (1850) 16 Iohnne Ila was Erl of Ross...enduring his lyfetime.

β. 1524 *Diurn. Occurr. Scot.* (1833) 9 All the kirkis of thar dyocies wer interdyted induring their warding. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech. Confess.* 9 Gif being paired for adulterie lauchfullie prouen, any marie induring the vyers [other's] lyf quihilk is adulterie. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 179 And I promise, induring the conference, not to countenance any enemies to that religion.

Enduringly (endiū-rinli), *adv.* [f. ENDURING *ppl. a.* + -LY².] In an enduring manner.

1831 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 545 How assiduously and enduringly they toiled. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 378 The great empires which have enduringly impressed themselves upon the world's memory. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 215 The work was done cheaply and flimsily, not massively and enduringly.

Enduringness (endiū-rignēs), [f. ENDURING *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being enduring.

a 1667 JAS. HAMILTON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xc. 16 In so far as it was to have any success or enduringness, it must be God's work. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 155 The enduringness of nerve needed for sane and continuous action.

Enduryce, *obs. form* of INDUCE.

† **Endware**, *Obs. rare*—1. [? perh. some error; OE. **ende-waru* (collect. sing.) would mean 'the inhabitants of an end' (cf. *END sb.* and -WARE). Halliwell gives 'Endware, a hamlet, *Linc.*'; but it is not in the *Linc. glossaries*.] ? = ENDSHIP.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xiii. (1877) 1. 261 The moonkes were authors of manie goodlie borowes and endwares neere unto their dwellings... But alas...they wrought off great wickedness and made those endwares little better than brodelhouses.

End-way(s, -wise) (endwēz, -wēz, -wēiz), *adv.* [f. *END sb.* + -WAY(S, -WISE).]

1. Of position: With the end (as distinguished from the side) uppermost, foremost, or turned towards the spectator. Also *Endways on*.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 87 To dig small holes...and put in the Plants endwise. 1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 193 Set obliquely like a pack of Cards, endways or edgways. 1709 BERKELEY *Ess. Vision* § 2 Distance being a line directed endwise to the eye. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 47 The book lay end-way. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaru.* VIII. 68 The birch canoe stood endwise. 1857 MRS. GASKELL *C. Brontë* (1860) 3 The flag-stones with which it is paved are placed endways. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xiii. (ed. 12) 78 A stone was set up endwise. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Skroph. Word-bk.* s. v. The house standing endways-on to the street. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Oct. 13/1 A little town looking endways on to the river from a terraced slope.

b. In the direction of the ends; also, end to end. a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 125 The Poulder...broad-ways lay due West, and end-ways North and South. 1864 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* X. 327/1 Strips of vulcanised india-rubber cemented endways.

2. Of motion: † a. End on, in a direct line, continuously. (*Obs. exc. dial.*) b. End foremost. c. In the direction of the ends, lengthwise; also quasi-*adj.*

a. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 86 Hartes which have bene hunted, do most commonly runne endways as farre as they have force. 1641 HOBBS *Lett. Wks.* 1845 VII. 456 As if a foot-man should run with double swiftnesse endways. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Endways*, forward.

b. 1765 GRIFFITH *Storm in Phil. Trans.* LV. 277 More than one (splinter) flew end-ways like an arrow. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 480 A large pine has been seen . . . to pitch over endwise. 1870 BARNUM in R. Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xlii. 421 Taking the gun in both hands and striking with it endwise.

c. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 138 Take the tube . . . and shaking it endways, the mercury will run into the tube. 1791 SKEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) 196 The stress upon the legs is always endways. 1819 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (ed. 3) I. 165 The strength of the beam to resist a force applied to it endwise. 1850 CHUBB'S *Locks & Keys* 13 A compound of both endway pushing and revolving motion. 1888 *Nature* XXVI. 599 The endwise action of so large a force.

† **Endwell**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. EN-1 + DWELL. Cf. IN-DWELL.] *trans.* To dwell in, stay in.

Hence **Endweller**, an inhabitant.
c. 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 437 Herde it [the cistern] weel tyl water wol endwelle it and abyde. c. 1630 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH.* *Poems* 136 Rich Pallace, and Endweller ever blest.

Endye: see EN-*pref*.¹ 3.

Endymion, *n.* *nonc-ud.* [f. *Endymion* proper name + -Y.] Sleepiness like that of Endymion.

1600 *TOURNEUR Transf. Met.* vi. Long Endimionie Hath pierc'd the clearness of thy sight.

† **Ene**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* Also 4 *eene*, 3 *eone*, 3 *eeone*, *yeene*, *yn*. [related to OE. *eanian*, *EAN* v.] Of sheep: With young, in lamb.

1388 *WYCLIF Ps.* cxlii. 13 The sheep of hem ben with lambre [v. r. *eene*, *yn*, *eue*, 3 *eene*, 3 *eue*; 1388 ful of frut; *Vulg. fatosa*.] — *Isa.* xl. 11 He schal bere sheep with lomb [v. r. *eue*, *ether* with lomb, *yeene*, *ether* with lomb; 1388 ful of frut; *Vulg. fatas*.]

† **Ene**, *adv.* *Forms:* 1 *eone*, 2-4 *eue*, (3 *eone*). [OE. *ene*, instr. case of *dn* one. Cf. MHG. *cine*.]

1. Once, on one occasion; opposed to *often*.

Beowulf (Gr.) 3020 Ac secal. Oft nalles *eue* elland tredan. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xviii. 31 Nu ic *eue* begann to sprecanne to minum drihtne. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Ne beo þu nefre *eue* wrað þer fore. a. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1105 Vor hit bi-tidde *eue* swo, Ich am the blithur ever mo. c. 1325 *Chron. Eng.* in *Ritson Met. Rom.* II. 304 *Eue* heo [the Danes] him [Edmund] overcome.

2. In phrases. For *eue*: once for all. At *eue*: (a.) at one stroke, = AT ONCE 1; (b.) in one group or set, = AT ONCE 2. To make at *eue*: to arrange, settle; cf. AT ONCE 2. See also BEDENE.

c. 1275 *LAV.* 20462 For *eue* and for eue. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* 47 Thou nart one y payed oure tresour to nyme at *eue*. c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 291 Pre worder hatz þou spoken at *eue*. *Ibid.* 952 In þat on oure pes watz mad at *eue*.

Ene, *obs.* form of *EVEN* sh.; also *obs.* pl. of *EYE*.
-ene, *suffix*, in *Organic Chemistry* the termination of many names of hydrocarbons, e.g. *benzene*, *camphene*, *naphthalene*, *toluene*, etc. In systematic nomenclature, proper to compounds of the olefine group, with formula C_nH_{2n} , but also more widely used.

† **Eneager**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 *eneigre*. [f. EN-1 + EAGER.] *trans.* To make eager or fierce; to irritate; to whet (an appetite).

1594 *R. CAREW Tasso* (1881) 26 The thought of this his native sauge mood . . . Angring *eneigres*. 1649 *AMBROSE Media* xiii. (1652) 350 If it be . . . *eneagred* with a longing desire.

Enearnest: see EN-*pref*.¹ 2.

† **Enebrie**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *inebriare* INEBRIARE.] *trans.* = INEBRIATE.

c. 1430 *Speculum* (1888) 35 This wyne, the king of heven enebried fulle swetely.

† **Enecate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *enecat*- ppl. stem of *enecare*, f. *ē* out + *necare* to kill.] *trans.* To kill outright. In quot. *absol.*

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Enecated*, killed. 1665 *G. HARVEY Advice agst. Plague* to Some . . . *enecate* in two or three hours, suddenly corrupting or extinguishing the vital spirits. 1721-1800 *BAILEY, Enecated*, killed.

Hence **Enecation**, *Obs.* [see -ATION], the action of killing outright, destruction.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 182 The *enecation* of small wormes. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 430 Vicers . . . are cured if verminose, by extraction, and *enecation*.

En échelon: see ECHELON.

Ened, *enedmete*, var. of ENDE, etc., *Obs.*

Enelch: see EN-*pref*.¹ 3.

Eneld, variant of *ENEID*.

Enelgre, variant of *ENEAGER* v. *Obs.*

Enelpi, variant of *ONELEPY* a. *Obs.* only.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 On *enelpi* luttel while mon mei underfon ane wunde on his licome.

Enema (en'ma, en'mā). *Med.* Pl. *enemas*; in techn. use often *enemata*. [a. Gr. *ἐνema*, f. *ἐν* in + *εμα* stem of *ἐμα* to send. The normal pronunciation is (en'mā), but the incorrect form is in very general use.]

1. A liquid or gaseous substance (either medicinal or alimentary) introduced mechanically into the rectum; a clyster, an injection. Also *attrib.*, as in *enema-apparatus*, -instrument, -pump, -syringe.

1681 *tr. Willis Rem. Med. Wks. Voc.*, *Enema*, a clyster. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Enema* in medicine denotes a clyster. 1794-6 *E. DARWIN Zoon.* (1801) I. 32 A dram of it [laudum] was used as an *enema*. 1800 *Med. Juml.* III. 230, I then exhibited a laxative and antispasmodic *Enema*. 1847 *E. SEYMOUR Sever's Dis.* I. 9, I recommended him . . . the use of *enemata*. 1872 *COHEN Dis. Throat* 87 We can resort to

nutritive *enemas*. 1879 *T. BRYANT Pract. Surg.* II. 3 The . . . india-rubber *enema apparatus* . . . may be employed. 1886 *C. H. FAGGS Princ. & Pract. Med.* II. 208 *Enemata* may be continued somewhat longer still.

2. Short for 'enema-apparatus'.

Mod. One of —'s patent *enemas*.

† **Enemiable**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OFr. *enemiable*, *ennemiable*: see ENEMY and -ABLE, and cf. *amiable*.] Having the disposition of an enemy; hostile.

1388 *WYCLIF Eccles.* xlii. 7 A bure he made azen the enemyable [v. r. *enmyable*] folc.

Enemicious, var. of INIMICIOUS, assimilated to ENEMY.

1691 *ED. TAYLOR Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xviii. 27 Mortal, and the Properties of it became *Enemicious*.

† **Enemious**, *a.* *Obs.* In 6 *ennious*. [a. OF. *enemicus*, f. *enemi*: see ENEMY and -OUS.] Hostile, unfriendly.

1529 *S. FISH Suppl.* 9 An *ennious* and an *enuious* laughing. 1547 *RECORD Judic. Uryne* 42 b These [colors] at the most *ennious* to nature.

Hence **Enemiously** *adv.*, in a hostile manner; spitefully.

1529 *MORE Heresyas* iv. ix. 107 b I Neuer *eny* secte . . . wolde . . . so *enemiously* blasfeme & oppugne y' church of Cryste.

Enemity, *obs.* form of ENMITY.

Enemony, *obs.* form of ANEMONE.

Enemy (en'mi), *sh.* and *a.* *Forms:* 4-7 *enemi*(e), -*mye*, *enmie*, -*y*(e), 4-6 *enne*-, *enymy*(e), 5-7 *enimie*, -*ye*, (4 *ennymei*, *en(e)me*, 5 *annemy*, *elmy*, *enmei*, 6 *ennimie*), 4- *enemy*. [a. OF. *enemi* (Fr. *ennemi*), *anemi*, -*y*, corresp. to Pr. *enemie*, Cat. *enemig*, Sp. *enemigo*, It. *nemico* = L. *inimicus*, f. *in-* negative prefix + *amicus* friendly, friend.]

A. *sh.*

I. An unfriendly or hostile person.

1. One that cherishes hatred, that wishes or seeks to do ill to another; also in weaker sense, an adversary, antagonist, opponent. Const. of (or *genitive case*), to.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14827 Quar es he þat godds enemy? c. 1340 *Ibid.* 25350 (Fairf.) Forgive þine *eneme*. 1368 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. xi. 148 He . . . biddep [vs]. . . Blessen vr *enemys*. 1398 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 Enpresoned falschly by *enme*. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 329 Herowde is oure *enmye*. 1538 *STARKEY England* ii. 49 The handys . . . defend the rest of the body from the iniury of *enymys* vtward. 1598 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 143 Prodigious birth of Love it is to me, That I must loue a loathed *Enemie*. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 18 Within this roofe the *enemie* of all your graces liues. 1653 *Trial Major Faulconer* in *Howell St. Trials* (1816) V. 359 He was an *enemy* to himself in spending his estate. 1664 *MARVELL Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 98 A worke of their *enimyes* and not of their neighbours and friends. 1719 *De For Cruso* (1840) II. xi. 242, I had been nobody's *enemy* but my own. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. ii. 44 An *enemy* to his fellow-subjects. 1845 *S. AUSTIN Rank's Hist. Ref.* II. 215 A stake was driven into the ground before his door, as a token that he was a public *enemy*. 1859 *TENNYSON Geraint & Enid* 282 Where can I get me . . . arms to fight my *enmy*? 1872 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 12 The man of the world, that worst *enemy* of the world.

b. *spec. The Enemy*: the Devil (cf. *fiend*). Also (our) ghostly or great *enemy*; the old *enemy*, the *enemy* of hell; the *enemy* of mankind, of souls, etc.

1388 *WYCLIF Luke* x. 19, I haue þounn to þou power of defouling, other treading . . . on al the vertu of the *enmy*. 1397 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 131 The olde *enmy* cryde openliche in þe ayer. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (1835) 9 That tentacyoun Betoknyth . . . Of oure gostly *enmye*. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 125 She had vij husbandes, the whiche were mischeured and slayne bi the *Anemy* of helle. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 The prynde of derknes . . . our gostly *enmy* the deuyll. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 221 Be illusion of the *ennemie*. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Visit. Sick.* Defend him from the danger of the *enmy*. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 273 ¶ 8 Another Principal Actor in this Poem is the great *Enemy* of Mankind. 1800 *SCOTT Abbot* xvi, I defy the Old *Enemy* to unmask me when I choose to keep my vizard on.

c. *The great or last enemy*: death (cf. I Cor. xv. 26).

1885 *Border Lances* 166 Looking to see the great *Enemy* arise from the waters, and come up to enter within the house where the knight lay.

d. *transf. and fig.* (a.) One who hates or opposes (a cause, custom, state of things). (b.) Something that operates prejudicially upon, counteracts the action of.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* vii. xx. (1495) 237 Fyen ben *enmyes* and theues. 1595 *SHAKS. John* III. i. 263 So mak' st thou faith an *enmy* to faith. 1658 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* II. § 3 (1675) 173 To destroy these *Enemys* (Palmer worms), you should, etc. 1679 *PENN Addr. Prot.* I. viii. (1692) 31 Vice, the *Enemy* of Religion, is at the same time, the *Enemy* of Humane Society. 1788 *Lett. in Amyot Windham* (1812) I. 18 One was an *enmy* to thinking; — the other to drinking. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 229 The true judge . . . ought to be the *enmy* of all pandering to the pleasure of the spectators.

2. One belonging to a hostile army or nation; an armed foe.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6592, I ledd þou thoru þe strand, Vte of all þour *enmys* hand. c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1204 And harde

hurles þurȝ þe oste, er *enmys* hit wyste. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 15 The higher hond he [Bacchus] hadde And victorie of his *enemies*. c. 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 121 His Highness schal be . . . of Power to subdue his *Ennymys*. 1461 *J. PASTON Lett.* 23 Aug. in *Paston Lett.* No. 410 II. 42 God . . . send yowe vittorye of yowr *elmys*. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* v. iv. 22 No *Enemy* Shall euer take alius the Noble Brutus. a. 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reh.* ix. (1843) 581/2 To take charge of those horse whom only their friends feared, and their *enemies* laughed at. 1722 *STEELE Spect.* No. 350 ¶ 1 The Relief which a Man of Honour would bestow upon an *Enemy* barbarously treated. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 83 A rebel is not an *enemy*. 1874 *BANCROFT Footpr. Time* I. 46 All outside the family, tribe, or nation were usually held as *enemies*.

3. The hostile force. Originally only as quasi-personified, with concord in *sing.*; now also as *collect.* with concord in *pl.* Also, a hostile ship.

1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iv. iii. 199 'Tis better that the *Enemie* seeke vs. 1793 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 159 They strike at the *enmy* in his weakest and most vulnerable part. 1813 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp.* XI. 35 To draw the attention of the *enmy* to this quarter. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* vi. i. (1866) 771 He sprang on board the *enmy* alone. 1867 *PEARSON Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* I. 471 A storm of arrows completed the rout of the first line of the *enmy*; and their men-at-arms were, etc.

b. *fig.*

1879 *PROCTOR Pleas. Ways Sc.* viii. 174 Cold is the real *enmy* which bars the way towards the Pole.

c. *colloq. or slang. How goes the enemy*: = 'what is the time?'

1839 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xix. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xiv. (1848) 154.

† II. 4. [app. a subst. use of B. 1.] = ENMITY. *Obs. rare.*

1398 *TREvisa Barth. de P. R.* viii. xiii. (1495) 320 Vnder the planete Mars is conteyned werre and batayle, prison and *enmye*. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 15 Pat cursing be rjtwyse longen [bre condicions] . . . rjtwisnes in þe kirk . . . vnrijt-wisnes in þe man cursid, & *enmye* of be obstinat. *Ibid.* 87 On slep an oþer bi *enmy*. c. 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 212 For to him he hadde a prevyze *enmye*.

B. *adv.* (In many examples the word admits of being regarded as the *sh.* used *attrib.*)

† I. Adverse, hostile, ill-disposed, unfriendly. Const. to, with. *Obs.*

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 12930 (Trin.) Þe *enmy* fend þo him [Jesus] souȝt. 1388 *WYCLIF I Cor.* xv. 26 Forsoth at the laste, the *enmy* deeth schal be destroyed. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondyschm.* (1847) 63 *Enemie* to muses is wretched poverty. 1553 *N. GRIMALD tr. Cicero's Duties* (c. 1600) 131 b To mans nature . . . cruelty is most *enmy*. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. i. 447 Your wife . . . would not hold out *enmy* for euer. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 100 The *enmy* beasts to harts:—Harts are opposed by wolves. 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* 137, I have bene shipwrackt, yet am not *enmy* with the sea or winds. 1654 *EARL OF ORRERY Parthenissa* (1676) 125 He has nothing that's *enmy* to us but his name. 1766 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. vii. Some evil genius, *enmy* to mankind, must have been the first contriver.

2. Of or pertaining to a hostile army or nation; standing in the relation of an *enemy*, hostile. *rare* in mod. use.

1388 *WYCLIF Eccles.* xlii. 7 He made assaunt azens the folk *enmy* [1388 *enmyable* folc]. 1598 *GRENWEE Tacitus' Ann.* xi. viii. (1622) 149 Being captaines of the *enmy* nations. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 82 The Countrey is *enmy*, and we in danger to lose many Soldiours. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius* iv. 149 Narses medled not with Arminum . . . nor with any other *Enemy*-towne. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 116/2 The Carduchi, a People *Enemy* to the Persians. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* II. 429 There is a party of *enmy* Indians coming that way. 1793 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* IV. 25 (1859) *Enemy* goods are lawful prize. 1881 *J. WESTLAKE in Aca-temy* 15 Jan. 14/3 Distinguishing . . . between the *enmy* character of individuals and of their State.

† **Enemy**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *prec.*] *intr.* To be hostile to. Hence † **Enemying** *vbl. sh.*

1388 *WYCLIF Ps.* xxxiv. 19 Ouer iose not to me that *enmyen* [1388 ben aduersaries] to me wickeli. 1529 *S. FISH Suppl.* 9 So then here was *enmying*, *enmying*, laughing, etc.

Enemy, dial. corruption of ANEMONE.

18. *TENNYSON N. Farmer* ix, They fun 'um theera a-laid of 'is faice Doon i' the world 'enemies.

† **Enemyful**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ENEMY + -FUL.] Resulting from the action of an *enemy*; hostile. Hence **Enemyfully** *adv.*, after the manner of an *enemy*.

1388 *WYCLIF Isa.* i. 7 Ȝoure regioun . . . shal be desolat as in *enmyful* wastete. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 260 That had *enmyfully* enuye to the glory of them that were made.

† **Enemylike**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* Also 4 *enmyllch*. [f. ENEMY + LIKE a. and *adv.*]

A. *adv.* Resembling an *enemy*; having the bearing or disposition of an *enemy*.

1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* iv. 166 To be caried with an *enmylike* mynd against his aduersarie. 1653 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 7 As for Cyrus, where he is . . . an *enemie*, no man more sowre, nor more *enemie-like*.

B. *adv.* After the manner of an *enemy*; as an *enemy* does.

1388 *WYCLIF Num.* xxv. 18 The Madianteyes . . . *enmylich* han doo azeyns Ȝow. 1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* iv. xx. (1634) 739 To defend with warre the dominions committed to their charge, if at any time they be *enmy-like* assailed. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* III. ii. 183 They were the first that *enemie-like* set upon Israel. 1651 *HOWELL Venice* 178 But whether he is to be acknowledged as a Father, who *enmy-like* robs his children, judge you.

† **Enemyly**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs. rare.* Also 4 **enmyly**. [*f.* ENEMY *a.* + -LY¹ and 2.]

A. *adj.* Hostile. **B.** *adv.* In a hostile manner.

1386 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xiv. 11 Other frendis hauynge hem enemyly, enflawmiden Demetrie ajeinus Judee. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 139 b. The Lord is... describing the enemyly warre agaynst Antichrist.

Enemyship, *nonce-wd.* [*f.* ENEMY + -SHIP.] The position or relation of an enemy.

1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 30 Is the nearest and only true way of proving enemyship, if I may so call it.

† **Enent**, and with *advb.* gen. suffix -es **enentes**, *prep.* *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4 **enent**. *B.* 4 **enentes**, -is, 6 **enens**. [*var.* *ff.* ANENT.] In various senses of ANENT: *e.g.* in the eyes or opinion of = ANENT 6; opposite = ANENT 7; towards; in favour of = ANENT 9; as regards = ANENT 10.

1300 *Cursor M.* 6880 (Götl.) Als enent bis moyses. *Ibid.* 10858 (Cott.) Pou has enent vr laured speed. *Ibid.* 14459 Enentis pe luus al was for nocht. *Ibid.* 14878 All for nocht enent him stode. *Ibid.* 25312 Pou hald wreth enents þi broilher. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3245 Suld neur na gome be to glade. Of his neibour noy enentis him-selfe. 1516 *Will Rd. Peke of Whd.* 4 June, Even enens my stall.

† **Enentise**, -ish, *v.* *Obs.* In 4 **ene(y)ntis**, -ysch. [*var.* *ff.* of ANIENTISE.] *trans.* To bring to nothing, exhaust (the contents of a vessel).

Hence **Enentising** *vbl. sb.*, exhaustion, fainting. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxiv. 8 The groundis that is the pyne of hell is nocht enentist [*ibid.* enentyscht] that it ne last withouten ende. 1388 WYCLIF *Judith* xiii. 29 Achior... felde down on his face... and his soule suffride enentysyng.

Enepidermic (enepidō'mik), *a.* [*f.* EN-2 *pref.* + EPIDERM-18 skin + -IC.] Of or pertaining to (medical) applications to the skin.

† **Enerd**, *v.* *Obs.* In *pr.* *pple.* **enerdand**, -ond. [*Prob.* *f.* EN-1 + ERD to dwell; but cf. ENHERD.] *intr.* To dwell in.

1200 *Destr. Troy* 4117 A londe pere ledis in dwelt... byg men with all, Enerdond by hor one. *Ibid.* 12587 Enmys enerdand in ylis aboute.

† **Energate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* ENER-GY + -ATE.] *trans.* To energize; to give energy to.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* ii. x. 152 Religion must be the foundation of all Policy... cementing all societies, and energating all laws.

Energetic (enə'dʒetɪk), *a.* [*ad.* Gr. ἐνεργητικός active, *f.* ἐνεργέειν to operate, effect. Now treated as if derived from ENERGY.]

† 1. Operative, engaged in action. *Obs. rare.* 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacr.* i. i. (R.) If then we will conceive of God truly... we must look upon him... as a being eternally energetic.

2. Powerfully operative. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 204 An energetick remedy. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* Intro. 33 A most energetic force presiding over the internal constitution of bodies. 1860 TYN-DALL *Glac.* i. § 20. 141, I... found an energetic polarity in a mass at some distance below the summit. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* vi. 152 The most energetic chemicals.

3. Characterized by energy. Of persons: Strenuously active. Of movements, actions, expressions: Forcible, vigorous, emphatic.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 240 The active and energetick part of the French nation, itself the most active and energetick of all nations. 1845 WHATELY *Rhet.* (1850) 213 Many others, who are allowed to be elegant, are yet by no means vigorous and energetic. 1845 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* 126 The active and energetic respiration attendant on cheerfulness and buoyance of spirits. 1876 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 203 The world belongs to the energetic, belongs to the wise. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* i. 99 All men are energetic when they are making a beginning.

Hence **Energetics** *sb. pl.* [on the analogy of *mathematics*, etc.], the doctrine or science of ENERGY.

1845 W. RANKINE in *Edin. Philos. Jnl.*, The basis of the science of energetics. 1881 ARMSTRONG in *Nature* No. 610. 452 That branch of science which... I may provisionally term 'Animal Energetics'.

Energetical, *a.* [*f.* as ENERGETIC *a.* + -AL.]

1. *Philos.* Operative, that produces effects; active as opposed to passive. *arch.*

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxiii. 506 Their inward forms, and energetical faculties. 1644-50 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 119 Resembling the passive powers of the intellect to colours, the active or energetical to light. 1678 CUV-ORTH *Intell. Syst.* 161 Fate... ought... to be looked upon... as an energetical and effectual principle. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 88 All things are efficient and energetical only in their harmony.

† 2. Powerfully operative. *Obs.*

1631 R. H. ARRAIGNM. *Whole Creature* i. 8 When it worketh it is energetick indeed, and powerfull in operation. 1644-50 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 160 As this is more strong and active, so is happiness itself more energetical within us. 1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phanix* (1721) I. 73 That most excellent and most energetical part in us which The Scripture calls Spirit.

3. Full of energy; strenuously active; forcible, emphatic. *rare* in mod. use.

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 46 A very energetically phrase, grynding the faces of the poore. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's Oxf.* 23 The energetical fervent prayers of this church's champions. 1839 JAMES LOUIS *XII*, III.

459 This rapid, and energetical method of continuing the war.

Energetically (enə'dʒetɪkəli), *adv.* [*f.* ENERGETICAL *a.* + -LY².] In an energetical manner.

1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* (1784) Pref. 1 Which he so energetically applauds. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xiv. 339 His longest and most energetically delivered speeches. 1845 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 86 He did not approve of the plan: but he executed it... zealously and energetically. 1883 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 8 The primitive man... can exert himself energetically for a time.

|| **Energia**, *rare.* The Lat. form of ENERGY; used in the sense of ENERGY 6.

1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 184 The colloid possesses Energia.

† **Energial**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* ENERGY + -AL.] Of or pertaining to energy; operative, efficacious. 1245 SKELTON *Replie.* 368 A mystical, Effecte energiall As Greekes do it call.

Energiateype (enə'dʒiətiəip), *Obs.* [*f.* *energia* (see ENERGY) + TYPE.] An earlier name for the photographic process called FERROTYPAGE.

1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 203 The Energiateype, or, as the discoverer now names the process, the Ferrotypage. 1859 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 550/2 Under the name of the energiateype, Mr. Hunt published an account of a process in which the salts of iron were used.

Energic (enə'dʒɪk), *a.* [*f.* ENER-GY + -IC; cf. *F. énergique, It. energico.*]

† 1. Powerfully operative; = ENERGETIC 2. *Obs.*

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 7 Not so Energic as to venenate the intire mass of blood in an instant. 1689 - *Curing Dis.* by *Expect.* cv. 124 The most Energic Simples. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 13/2 A juice much more energic than the milk of goat, wolf, or woman.

2. Characterized by energy; strenuous, forcible, vigorous; = ENERGETIC 3. Now *rare.*

1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 45 Expressions... not... energetic enough to express such Thoughts. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 65 The energetic exertions of ardent minds. 1818 J. H. FRERE *Whistlecraft's Nat. Poem* iii. xli, The strong Fryingpan's energetic jangle. 1876 J. ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 32 Caesar, astute, energetic, press'd the war.

3. *nonce-uses.* (see *quots.*)

1796-7 COLERIDGE *Poems, Lines on Friend*, To me hath Heaven with bounteous hand assigned Energic reason. 1834 - *Lett.* 1 Mar., My mind is always energetic—I don't mean energetic: I require in everything what, for lack of another word, I may call propriety,—that is, a reason, why the thing is at all, and why it is *there* or *then* rather than elsewhere or at another time. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXVI. 242/2 The energetic faculty that we call Will.

† **Energical**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* as ENERGIC *a.* + -AL.] = *prec.*

1564 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 241 Your Figurative, Tropical, & Energical Doctrine touching this blessed Sacrament. 1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 85 (T.) The learned and moderate... confess our policy to be productive of more energetic... preachers than any church in Europe. 1730 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* i. xii. 300 Whose Works of Penitence... become Powerful and Energetic to procure those Great and Extraordinary Graces.

|| **Energico** (enə'dʒɪko), *adv.* *Music.* [*It.*] With energy. In mod. Dicts.

† **Energizing**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* **energe* vb. (back-formation from ENERGY) + -ING².] v. b. Powerfully acting. (But perh. misprint for EMERGING.)

1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* i. vi. (1777) 15 To stifle and repress Th' energizing dictates of my native right.

Energist (enə'dʒɪst), ? *nonce-wd.* [*f.* ENERGY + -IST.] A writer who aims at 'energy' of style.

1844 *Edin. Rev.* III. 349 Want of dignity in the mode of chastising the absurdities of the Energists.

Energize (enə'dʒaɪz), *v.* [*f.* ENER-GY + -IZE; cf. *Fr.* *energiser* (Boiste).]

1. *trans.* *a.* To rouse into energy or activity, call into active operation. *b.* To infuse energy into, supply with energy.

1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment.* 136 From a desire of energizing this his [Jonathan's] favourite affection. 1822 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* Pref. 9 The office of Inspector-General was greatly improved, and energized, during the first administration of Mr. Pitt. 1875 M'LAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. viii. 147 Faith will energize us for any sort of work.

2. *intr.* To be in active operation; to put forth energy, exercise one's powers.

1752 FIELDING *Amelia* xi. v. Wks. 1784 IX. 278 The same passion cannot much energize on two different objects at one and the same time. 1818-60 WHATELY *Comm-pl. Bk.* (1864) 23 In attending to an interesting play... we can energize without much fatigue. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 39 We exist only as we energize. 1871 FROUDE in *Devon. Assoc. Trans.* IV. 20 We have no reason to believe that in the past condition of the earth... there were functions energizing of which we have no modern counterparts.

Hence **Energized** *ppl. a.*

1883 MRS. LINTON *Chris. Kirkland* II. 54 A huge cosmic joke and energized satire.

Energiser (enə'dʒaɪzə), [*f.* *prec.* + -ER.] He who or that which energizes. (Used by Harris for: The agent of an action.)

1750 HARRIS *Hermes* i. ix. (1786) 174 Every Energy is necessarily situate between two Substantives, an Energizer which is active, and a Subject which is passive. *Ibid.* 175 Brutus loved Portia. Here Brutus is the energizer; loved, the energy; and Portia, the subject. 1882 W. B. WEEDEN *Social Law Labor* 28 He may be his... own energizer.

Energizing (enə'dʒaɪzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb ENERGIZE.

a. The action or process of awakening to energy or activity. *b.* The action of displaying energy; energetic action.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 323 The curbing of our mischievous propensities, and the energizing of our good ones. 1854 HICKOK *Sc. Mind* 241 A *nisus*, or energizing towards a presented object. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* iii. (1873) 22 The fruits of the spirit... are not the result of the energizing of our own will.

Energising, *ppl. a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -ING².]

a. That supplies energy, or rouses into energy; exciting, stimulating. *b.* That is in active operation; that puts forth energy.

1750 HARRIS *Hermes* i. ix. (T.), As all energies are attributes, they have reference of course to certain energizing substances. 1786 BR. HORSLEY *Serm. Sons of the Clergy* (T.), To taste these nobler exercises of energising love. 1811 BUSBY in *Byron's Works* ii. note, When energising objects men pursue. 1849 STROVE *Introd. Canne's Necess.* 21 A practical and energizing spirit breathes through them all. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 743 The energizing light of the sun shining on the earth.

Energumen (enə'dʒi'men), Also 9 (! *Fr.*) **energumene**. [*ad.* late L. *energūmenus*, a Gr. ἐνεργούμενος, pass. *pple.* of ἐνεργέειν to work in or upon, *f.* ἐν in + ἐργ-ov work: cf. *Fr.* *energumène*. The Lat. pl. *energumēni* sometimes occurs.]

1. One that is wrought upon or possessed by a devil; a demoniac.

1685 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xiii. 59 If then this Energumene, hath a thousand lengths and breadths that are so many Crosses about her. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. i. v. 98 From Catechumens he passes to the Energumens. 1800 SCOTT *Abbot* xxiii, If there was ever an Energumene, or possessed demoniac... there is a devil speaking with that woman's tongue! 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 173 Such catechumens as were not at the same time energumens. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) i. l. v. 69 Of an energumen whose dwelling is among tombs.

2. A 'possessed' person, an enthusiast, a fanatical devotee. Also *attrib.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* i. iii. (1852) 63 Quakers and Seekers, and other such Energumens. *Ibid.* iii. ii. xxvi. 493 The man... of an energumen countenance. 1818 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* IV. 451 When General Washington was withdrawn, the energumeni of royalism... mounted on the car of State. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andi Alt.* III. civ. 12 Suppose some 'energumene' were to make the declaration, etc. 1885 MORLEY in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 255/2 The seeming peril to which priceless moral elements of human character were exposed by the energumens of progress.

Hence † **Energumenical** *a.* *Obs.*, having the characteristics of a demoniac or 'possessed' person. **Energumenist** = ENERGUMEN 1.

1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* (1856) 121 Certain arguments of an energumenical person. 1646 GAULE *Cases Cons.* 37 The meely Passive be simply deemoniacs, but not Energumenists.

Energy (enə'dʒi), [*ad.* late L. *energia*, Gr. ἐνέργεια, *f.* ἐνεργής, *f.* ἐν + ἐργον work. Cf. *Fr.* *énergie*. Senses 1 and 2 belong to ἐνέργεια as used by Aristotle, whereas sense 5 answers to that of Gr. δύναμις.]

1. With reference to speech or writing: Force or vigour of expression.

[This sense (found in late L. and in Romanic) is originally derived from an imperfect understanding of Aristotle's use of ἐνέργεια (*Rhet.* iii. xi. § 2) for the species of metaphor which calls up a mental picture of something 'acting' or moving. In mod. use it blends with 3.]

1681 SIDNEY *Def. Poet.* (Arb.) 67 That same forcibleness, or Energia, (as the Greeks call it) of the writer. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 42 The frenche Hollybande, not understanding the true energie of our tongue. 1696 HOLDER (J.), When animated by elocution (Speech) acquires a greater life and energy. 1729 STACKHOUSE *Body Divin.* iv. i. § 2 These are all of them terms of a peculiar energy. 1845 WHATELY *Rhet.* (1850) 203 The transposition of words which the ancient languages admit of, conduces, not merely to variety, but to Energy. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 357 The Liturgy, admired for its energy and pathos.

† *b.* *transf.* Impressiveness (of an event). *Obs.* 1764 HARMER *Observ.* ii. 7 This thunder... added considerably to the energy of this event (Saul's inauguration).

2. Exercise of power, actual working, operation, activity; freq. in philosophical language. † Formerly also *concr.*: The product of activity, an effect.

1606 BACON (J.), They are not effective of anything, nor leave no work behind them, but are energies merely. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Gloss., *Energie*... is the operation, efflux or activity of any being: as the light of the Sunne is the energie of the Sunne, and every phantasm of the soul is the energie of the soul. 1644-50 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* viii. v. (1821) 399 Their life is nothing else but a strong energy of fancy and opinion. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 87 The conceited remedy... carryeth often the honour of the capital energy, which had no finger in it. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* (1841) 18 Call every production, the parts of which exist successively, a motion or an energy: thus a tune and a dance are energies. 1798 BAY AMER. *Law Rep.* (1809) I. 23 Naturalization had a retrospective energy. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* ii. 29 The transition of the passions from momentary energies to settled dispositions. 1859 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect.* (1877) II. xxi. 25 The faculty of which this act of revocation is the energy, I call the Reproductive.

† *b.* Effectual operation; efficacy. *Obs.*

a 1719 SHALRIDGE (J.). Beg the blessed Jesus to give an energy to your imperfect prayers. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xx. 226 Blows have more energy than airy words.

3. Vigour or intensity of action, utterance, etc. Hence as a personal quality: The capacity and habit of strenuous exertion.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 37 To lose the general and lasting consequences of rare and virtuous energy. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* v. 110 The prudence and energy displayed at this critical juncture by Agesilaus. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 93 The poet admires the man of energy and tactics. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 726 He took his measures with his usual energy and dexterity. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 121 When the hatches were opened, the flame burst out with energy. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 71 Henry, with the full energy of his fiery nature, was flinging himself into a quarrel.

4. Power actively and efficiently displayed or exerted. Sometimes in pl. in same sense.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xii. 66 If this motive Energie .. must be called Heat .. I contend not. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 185 Soils .. which act with the greatest chemical energy in preserving Manures. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* Intro. 2 Impress the mind with some notion of the energy that maintains them [the heavenly bodies] in their motions. 1848 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. § 7. 51 Struggle with the slow energy of a behemoth. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. 24 The united energies of two horses, two men, four wheels, and a plum-pudding carriage dog. 1870 E. PRACOCK *Rail Shirl.* II. 1 Throwing all their energies into worldly concerns.

b. pl. Individual powers in exercise; activities.

a 1742 BENTLEY (J.). How can concussion of atoms beget .. powers and energies that we feel in our minds? 1783 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 160 Nature unquestionably abounds with numberless unthought-of energies, and modes of working. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xvi. There might his soul develop best its strengthening energies. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* vii. 184 A measure of license is necessary to exhibit the individual energies of things. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. i. 6 The troublesome energies of Parliament.

5. Power not necessarily manifested in action; ability or capacity to produce an effect.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 26 We find in so small a particle of a created Being this admirable energy. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxiii. Some vain Authors have essayed in print to give reasons for such energy of that Fish. a 1732 ATTERBURY *Serm.* IV. ix. (T.). Discouraging of the energy and power of church music. a 1864 BUCKLER *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 420 An occult principle, which he termed the Animal Power or Energy of the brain. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 36 Institutions which could bear and breed such men as Lincoln and Emerson had surely some energy for good.

6. *Physics.* The power of 'doing work' possessed at any instant by a body or system of bodies. First used by Young (with reference to sense 4) to denote what is now called *actual, kinetic, or motive energy*, i.e. the power of doing work possessed by a moving body by virtue of its motion. (Young expressed the quantity of 'energy' in a particle as the product of the mass into the square of the velocity; it is now found more convenient to express it as the *half* of this product.) Now extended (first by Rankine) to include *potential, static, or latent energy, or energy of position*, i.e. the power of doing work possessed by a body in virtue of the stresses which result from its position relatively to other bodies. Also with adjs., *mechanical, molecular, chemical, electrical energy*, etc.

Conservation of energy: the doctrine that the quantity of energy in any system of bodies cannot be increased or diminished by any mutual action of those bodies, and that the total energy in the universe is a constant quantity.

1807 T. YOUNG *Nat. Philos.* viii. (1845) I. 59 The term energy may be applied, with great propriety, to the product of the mass or weight of a body, into the square of the number expressing its velocity. 1854 THOMSON in *Philos. Mag.* 304 (title). Dissipation of Mechanical Energy. 1853 W. RANKINE *Transform. Energy in Scient. Papers* (1887) 203 [Defines 'actual or sensible energy', 'potential or latent energy', 'conservation of energy']. 1863 TYNDALE *Heat* I. § 9 Asserting that mechanical energy may be converted into heat. 1876 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* II. v. (1879) 420 The animal body is a machine for converting potential into actual energy. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 199 But whether this is the sole source of volcanic energy or not is uncertain. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 278 In every case in which energy is lost by resistance, heat is generated.

† b. Suggested as a name for MOMENTUM.

1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII. 130 This modification of power [that of a moving body, 'proportional to the quantity of matter multiplied into the velocity'] might be called Energy.

c. *Veget. Phys.* *Energy of growth:* see quot.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 821 If the power of any particular zone to attain a definite length is called its Energy of Growth.

Enerthand, pr. pple. of ENERD, *Obs.*

Enervate (en'vāt), a. Also 8 enervate. [ad. L. *enervāt-us*, pa. pple. of *enervāre*: see next.]

1. Wanting in strength of character; spiritless, unmanly, effeminate.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* II. They waxe careless, dissolute, and enervate. 1675 DRYDEN *Aurungz.* II. i. The Dregs and Droppings of enervate Love. 1749 J. WARTON *Ode West's Pindar* (T.). Away. enervate bards, away. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Grec. History* I. 176 We are to behold an enervate and factious populace. 1822 WORDSW. *Ecl. Sonn.* I. ix. Poet. Wks. IV. 201 The Pictish cloud darkens the enervate land By Rome abandoned. 1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* I. 515 The enervate candidates for place and patronage.

b. of artistic style, etc.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Prod. to 1st Sat. Persius* (1730) I. 51 Nor Virgil's great majestic lines Melted into enervate Rhimes. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. (1763) 209 Certain Greeks .. brought a refined and enervate Species of Music to Rome. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 432/2 Let it not be supposed that this art .. was enervate, monotonous, or slow.

2. Wanting in bodily strength or physical power.

1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* I. i. 335 My cold enervate hand. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 153 On each enervate string they taught the note. To pant. 1741 BETTERTON in *Oldys Eng. Stage* vi. 110 Such a languid and enervate Hoarseness. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* I. 672 When eastern breezes, yet enervate, rise. 1840 LYTTON *Costans* II. lvi. The enervate slowness of his frail form.

3. *Bot.* Having no rib or nerve; ribless.

Enervate (en'vāt), v. [f. L. *enervāt-* ppl. stem of *enervāre* to extract the sinews of, weaken, f. *ē* out + *nervus* sinew (see NERVE sb.). The later use is influenced by the mod. sense of NERVE. Cf. ENERVE v.]

(In 17-18th c. the accentuation was usually *enervate*.)

† 1. *trans.* To cut the tendons of; chiefly *spec.* to hamstring, hough (a horse). Also see quot. 1751. *Obs.*

1638 FEATLY *Transubst. Exploded* 183 You cut your selfe in the hammes, and enervate your maine argument. 1695 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Enervate* .. to cut off sinews. 1702 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Josh.* xi. 9 They were wont thus to enervate all the horses they found in the king's stables after his death. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Cutting two tendons on the side of a horse's head .. they thus enervate horses, to make their heads small and lean.

† 2. To emaculate. *Obs. rare*—1.

1610 J. H[EALEY] tr. *Augustine's City of God* VII. xxiv. 285 If earth were held no goddess, men would .. not [lay their hands] upon themselves, to enervate themselves for her.

3. To weaken physically (a person or animal); now only of agencies that impair nervous 'tone'; as luxury, indolence, hot or malarious climates.

a 1668 DENHAM *Of Old Age* II. (R.). I feel no weakness, nor hath length Of winters quite enervated my strength. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. (R.). No .. myrtle bowers. The vigorous frame .. of man Enervate. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xlii. 559 The conquerors were enervated by luxury. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 303, I, therefore, the King of Poland, enervated by age. 1805 NELSON *Let.* 1 Oct. in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 243, I have had .. one of my .. spasms, which has almost enervated me. 1855-60 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* III. § 184 Their crews enervated in tropical climates.

† b. To impair the strength of (inanimate things). *Obs.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 69 Chapels, Churches, Monuments. .. it .. flaked and enervated.

4. To weaken mentally or morally; to destroy the capacity of (a person, a community, etc.) for vigorous effort of intellect or will. Said *esp.* of the effects of luxury or sloth. Also, to destroy or impair the vigour of (sentiments, expressions, etc.).

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 64 Luxury, wherewith most Empires that ever were, have beene enervated. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* lxvi. 665 God shall .. enfeeble and enervate .. that Constancy. 1652 BP. PATRICK *Fun. Serm.* in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 555 Do not .. enervate your souls by idleness. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 290 No Lust enervates their Heroick Mind. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxviii. 118 By imputing vice to nature .. we enervate that detestation which arises .. upon the mention of those things which we denominate unnatural. 1868 M. PATTERSON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 149 The tendency of abstract thought .. to enervate the will is one of the real dangers of the highest education.

† 5. To destroy the force of (arguments, testimony, etc.); to destroy the grounds of (a doctrine, an opinion); to render ineffectual (a law, an authority, an opponent's efforts, etc.). *Obs.* Sometimes expanded into *To enervate the force of*.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 271 Because the Glosse is now by some thought to be of equal Authority with the Text it is not an inconvenient way to enervate both. 1634 *Acts Durham High Com. Crt.* (1857) 99 To enervate the testimony of the witnesses. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 271, I. .. have enervated most of those Arguments, which I have found brought against either. 1672 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 318 So acute an objector hath said nothing that can enervate any part of it [my discourse]. a 1674 CLARENDON *Surr. Leviath.* (1676) 108 A .. Prince, who hath not enervated those Machinations. 1708 ECHARD *Ecl. Hist.* (1710) 538 He might .. enervate the force and vigour of all divine injunctions. a 1718 PENN Wks. (1726) I. 452 Something that can resolve its Doubts, answer its Objections, enervate its Propositions. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 417 In the next year .. this wise provision was enervated, by only, etc. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomem.* III. (1852) 82 Enervate the force of legislative sanctions.

† b. To disparage the power or value of (something). *Obs.*

a 1619 DONNE *Biadvantage* (1644) 207 To enervate and maine .. that repentance which is admitted for sufficient in the Romane Church. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 216/1 Not that .. he [Zeno] did enervate Vertue.

Enervated (en'vātēd), ppl. a. [f. ENERVATE v. + -ED.] That is deprived of nerve and strength; lit. and fig.; effeminate, weakly.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. Wks. IX. 162 The gods which they worshipped, those poor enervated demons. a 1735 ARBUTHNOT & POPE (J.). Their enervated lords are softly lolling in their chariots. 1841 EMERSON *Addr.* *Man the Ref.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 241 The enervated and sickly habits of the literary class.

Enervating, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb ENERVATE. *lit. and fig.*

a 1674 CLARENDON *Surr. Leviath.* (1676) 277 The method that must be taken towards the enervating those high pretences. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Enervating*, the act of destroying the force, use, or office, of the nerves.

Enervating (en'vā'tīŋ), ppl. a. [f. ENERVATE v. + -ING².] That enervates, in the various senses of the verb.

1821 BYRON *Cain* II. i. 57 A most enervating and filthy cheat. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 12 The enervating influence of a tropical climate. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 362 The enervating incense that women are only too ready to burn.

Enervation (en'vā'vān), [ad. late L. *enervā-tion-em*, f. *enervāre* (see ENERVATE v.).]

† 1. = L. *enervatio*, used as transl. of Gr. *ἀνω-νέωσις* in transl. Galen *De Loc. Aff.* I. 6 (see quot. 1751). *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 47 A broad Membraneous enervation. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The fibres of the recti of the abdomen .. are intersected by several nervous places, called by the antients, enervations: though they be real tendons.

2. The action of enervating; the state of being enervated: see ENERVATE v.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 219 The enervation and evasion of her adversaries intention. 1597 BACON *Courtiers Good & Evil* I. (Arb.) 140 This couler of melioritie and prebeminence is oft a signe of enervation and weaknesse. 1639 CADE *Serm. Necess. for these Times* App. 36 An enervation or dissolution of good laws. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 207 To the final destruction and enervation of the Estates of the same Incumbents. a 1718 PENN Tracts Wks. 1726 I. 485 An Enervation of the Romanist's Faith. 1849 GROVE *Greece* VI. II. xlvii. 25 A love for knowledge without enervation of character. 1850 KINGSLEY *All. Locke* xiv. (1879) 177 The luscious softness of the Italian airs overcame me with a delicious enervation.

Enervative, a. *rare*—². [f. ENERVATE v. + -IVE.] Tending to enervate.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Enervator (en'vā'tōr), [as if a. L. **enervātor*, agent-n. f. *enervāre* to ENERVATE.] He who or that which enervates.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* Wks. 1879 XVI. 84 Calling our darling romances foolish .. enervators of intellect.

† **Enerve**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *enervus* is nerveless; but the sense is obscure.]

a 1521 *Prod. to Helyas* in THOMAS E. *Prose Romances* III. 16 Wythout hygh style and enerve industry, I have al onely folowed mine auctour as nyghe as I coude.

† **Enerve**, v. *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *enerver*, ad. L. *enervāre*: see ENERVATE v.] = ENERVATE v. in various senses. Hence *Enerv'd*, *Enerv'ing* ppl. adjs.

1613 ZOUCH *Dove* 28 Like feeble Miloes armes enerv'd, and dead. 1644 HAMMOND *Loyal Convert* 19 [Their] effeminacies have enerv'd the strength of their declining Kingdoms. a 1648 DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* II. (1651) 18 A fore-laid designe to enerve their authority. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. IV. ccvi. Unsteddy doctrines, which attend Enerv'd minds. c 1680 EARL DORSET *Antiq. Coquet* (R.). Age has enerv'd her charms. 1797 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* Ded., Riot .. Enerv'd those Arms, that snatch'd the Spoil before. 1795-9 R. LOVELL & SOUTHEY *Poems* 109 Beware Luxury's enerv'ing snare. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Enervity**. *Obs. rare*—². [as if ad. L. **enervitas*, f. *enervus* nerveless, f. *ē* out + *nervus* nerve.] The condition of being nerveless.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Enervous**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *enervus* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Bereft of nerve and strength; powerless, futile, spiritless. (Used several times by R. North.)

1677 I. L. & S. D. *Ded. to Cleveland's Poems* A liij b, We have only an enervous effeminate froth offered. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. III. P. 93 (1740) 188 After the Plot became enervous, and all farther Use of it was despaired of.

† **Enes**, adv. *Obs.* Forms: 2-3 *enes*, *enes*, *Orms. enesses*, (3-5 *enes*, 3 *eneses*), 4-5 *enis*, -us, -ys. [Early ME. *enes*, *enes*, var. of OE. *ānes* once, assimilated to *ene*, *ENE*.]

1. Once, on one occasion.

1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1120 Dises geares com þet leoht to Sepulchrum Domini innan Jerusalem twizes, *enes* to Easton and oðre siðe to Assumptio sancte Marie. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Uuile mon scal beon twizen awescen of his sunne, *enes* et þam fulhþeda .. oðer siðe .. et soð scrifte. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 93 in E. E. P. 28 *Enes* drihte helle brag. c 1200 ORMIN 1078 Þatt was a33 *enes* o þe 3er. 1246 AUDELEY *Poems* (1844) 43 At the lest *enus* a 3ere. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 187, I pray the that thou wold kys me *enys*.

2. At any one time, either past, present, or future; *esp.* to mark the completion of an action; at some time or other, formerly; once upon a time.

c 1205 LAV. 29325 *Enes* ane ane tide an cniht þer com ride. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Meidenhad is tresor þat beo hit *enes* forloren ne beð hit neauer ifunden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 10699 Vou þat es *ens* mad rightwis to brek aghit naman þat es wis. c 1308 *Pol. Songs* (Camden Soc.) 203 Be the soule *enis* ute, A vilir caraing nis ther non. c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 3631 For ware he þar-of *enys* fedde .. his beny-soun walde he him gife. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 873 Þat I may see thee come sounde to his sale *enys*. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Prol. 2 The woman that *enis* he hath truli loued.

1542 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxxiii. 2, I was borne in Bion; ens English I was.

3. At *enes*, at one and the same time; = *AT ONCE* 3.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 420 Ne ne nime, et enes, to ueole disceplines.

[*Enest*, misreading in Cursor Mundi for *EVEST*, malice, q. v.]

Enetide, obs. form of *EVENTIDE*.

Enouch, enough, Sc. form of *ENOUGH*.

† *Enew*, v. Obs. Forms: 5 *ennewe*, 7 *in-eaw*, 6-7 *enew*. [ad. OF. *enewer*, *eneauer*, f. *en* in (see *EN-1*) + *eau* water.]

trans. Of a hawk: To drive (a fowl) into the water. *refl.* Of a fowl: To plunge in the water. (In Shaks. spelt *emnew*, either by confusion with *emnew* *ENNEW*, or merely by a misprint.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Dija. Yowre hawke hath ennewed the fowle in to the ryuer. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Falconrie* 150 If your falcon do stoupe them and ennewe them once or twice. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 91 This outward-sainted Deputie Whose . . . deliberate word . . . follies doth ennew, As Falcon doth the fowle. 1612 MARKHAM *Countrie Content.* i. v. (1668) 32 Let her enew the fowl so long till she bring it to the plunge. 1612 DRAUGHTON *Poly-olb.* xx, Themselves for very fear they instantly enew.

Enew, obs. and dial. form of *ENOW*.

Enew, var. of *ENNEW* v. 1 and 2, Obs.

Enewre, obs. var. of *INURE*.

Enexorable, obs. form of *INEXORABLE*.

Eneye, var. of *INEYE* v. Obs. to inoculate.

Enface (enfɛʃ's), v. [f. *EN-1* + *FACE* sb., on the analogy of *ENDORSE*.] *trans.* To write, print, or stamp a form of words upon the face of (a bill, etc.). Also, *To enface* (words) upon. Hence *Enfaced* ppl. a. Also *Enfacement*, what is written or printed upon the face of a bill or note.

1861 *Times* 20 Mar. 6/4 With a memorandum enfaced, as the term was, upon them to the following effect 'Interest payable in London by draught on Calcutta'. 1869 *Daily News* 14 Dec., 'Enfaced' rupee paper, 924. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 342/1 Identified by a parcel area and reference number both enfaced on the map itself. 1861 *Times* 20 Mar. 6/4, 6,000,000. [of these notes] bore the simple enfacement 'Interest payable in London by draught in Calcutta'.

† *Enfaimle*, v. Obs. rare-1. [obscurely f. *EN-1* + OF. *faim* hunger, or some derivative of that word.] ? *intr.* To suffer from famine (or possibly *trans.*, to starve).

c 1475 *Partenay* 1300 A myghty towne . . . Which, enfaimling [Fr. *afamee*], Almoste can purchase The soudan bigly the town beseging.

Enfain: see *EN-1* pref. 1 2.

† *Enfame*, v. Obs. rare. [a. OF. *infame*, *enfame*, ad. L. *infamia* INFAMY.] = *INFAMY*.

c 1400 *Test. Love* i. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 291 The people wol lye & bringe aboute soche enfame. *Ibid.* 292 Some men there been that their owne enfame can none otherwise void, or els excuse, but be hindoring of other mennes fame.

Enfame, obs. form of *INFAME*.

† *Enfamine*, sb. Obs. [f. next vb.] Famine, starvation.

c 1450 *LONELICH Grail* xii. 352 [The castle] myhte neuere i-wonne be But only thorough enfamine.

† *Enfamine*, v. Obs. Also 4-5 *enfamyne*. [f. *EN-1* + *FAMINE*.]

1. *intr.* To perish by famine.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1194 Faste fayled hem þe fode, enfamined monie.

2. *trans.* To cause to suffer famine; to starve.

138. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 150 Þes ben euele fadris þat þus cruelli enfamyne here sugetis soules. c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* ii. xxiv. (1554) 60 b, When men enfamined haue nether grein ne bred. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxi, Within the first yere he had enfamyned the londe.

† *Enfamish*, v. Obs. Forms: 5 *enfamysh*, -ysh. [Altered form of *AFFAMISH*: see *EN-1* pref. 1] *trans.* To famish, starve.

c 1400 *Soudone Bab.* 2141 Thay shalle enfamyshed be. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2153 (DUBL. MS.) Thare negh was fey for defeate enfamyshyd [Ashmole, enfamyschist] hys oste. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) iii. xxxv. 327 b/1, They sawe that they were enfamysshed. 1766-1800 in BAILEY. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† *Enfamishment*, v. Obs. rare. [f. *ENFAMISH* v. + -MENT.] The action of starving to death.

1612 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xiv. § 19 So exquisite a barbarisme, as Richards enfamishment.

Enfamous: see *EN-1* pref. 1 2.

† *Enfantement*, v. Obs. rare-1. [a. Fr. *enfantement* child-bearing, f. *enfant* to bear a child.] Offspring.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 260/3 Where thou arte thenfantement or fruyte of my wombe.

† *Enfarce*, v. Obs. Also 5 *enfarse*, 6-7 *infarce*, -se. [a. F. *enfarcir*, ad. L. *infarcire*.]

1. To stuff a. (a sucking pig, etc.) with force-meat; b. (the belly, oneself) with food.

c 1480 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Put alle in body of þo pygge, Rost hit on broche of irne bygge Enfarsed. 1543 *BYGON New Year's Gift Wks.* (1843) 322 How doth the glutton . . . enfarse it [his belly] with all kind of dainties!

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1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 12 If the partie . . . have not longe afore enfarsed himselfe with plentie of meate.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. iii. (1883) I. 27 Redynge this warke, infarsed throughe with suche histories and sentences. *Ibid.* ii. vi. 11. 55 A man . . . by furie chaunged in to an horrible figure, his face infarsed with rancour. 1533 — *Cast. Helthe* iii. i. (1541) 53 b, The body is infarsed eyther with choler, yelowe or blacke, or with fleume. 1542 BECON *Poet. Lent* Wks. 1564 I. 35 b, Soules, replenished and enfarsed with celestiall meate. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 528 Letters enfarsed and replenysshed with all humanytee.

3. To stuff (something) into. Also *fig.* (contentuously) to interpolate.

1564 *Brief Exam.* *iij b, Ye woulde not be so busie to infarse in your bookes the reproche of these men. 1566 DRANT *Horace* a. iv. b, Thauthors must be full Of fostred arte, infarsed in ballade breste. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 13 This neither iawe . . . hath on eche side proper cauities with marey infarsed. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxv. xiv, The earth thus infarsed [between planks] continueth a world of yeres. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Pref. 5 The Latin Copy-clerke . . . hath enfarsed these words, Quamvis ipse, etc. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* Pref. 8 He . . . infarceth here a rapsodie.

Hence *Enfarsing* vbl. sb.

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Pref., By the infarsing afterward of these Epistles . . . into their bookes of Canons.

Enfasten: see *EN-1* pref. 1 3.

† *Enfat*, v. Obs. Also 4 *infat*. [f. *EN-1*, IN- + *FAT* a.] *trans.* To fatten; *fig.* to make gross.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiii. 15 The herte of this peple is enfattid. — *Acts* xxviii. 27 The herte of this puple is infattid [Vulg. *incrassatus*].

Enfatuate, obs. form of *INFATUATE* a. and v.

† *Enfaunce*, v. Obs. rare-1. [a. OF. *enfauance*, Fr. *enfance*.] Childhood.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4288 The which devel in hir enfaunce Hadde lerned of Loves arte.

† *Enfaunt*, sb. Obs. rare-1. [a. OF. *ensaunt* (Fr. *enfant*). Cf. *INFANT*.] A child, a young person.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtesy* 644 in *Babees Bk.* 141 Yf that þou be a 3ong enfaunt, And thenke þo scoles for to haunt.

† *Enfaunt*, v. Obs. rare-1. [ad. OF. *ensaunter* (Fr. *enfant-er*), in same sense. Cf. *INFANT* v.] *trans.* To bear (a child).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 128/2 The place in which the vyrgyne marie enfaunted and childeþ Jhesu cryst.

Enfavour: see *EN-1* pref. 1 2.

Enfear, *Enfeature*: see *EN-1* pref. 1 2 and 1 a.

Enfect, obs. form of *INFECT* a. and v.

Enfeeble (enfɛb'l), v. Forms: a. 4 *enfebl*, 4-5 *enfeble*, 6 *enfeable*, -febel, 7- *enfeoble*. B. 6-7 *infeoble*. [a. OF. *enfeblir*, f. *en-* (see *EN-1*) + *feble* *FEEBLE*. Cf. *APFEEBLE*.] *trans.* To make feeble, weaken.

a. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxvi. 4 þei þat angirs me vnskyllwysly are sekýd that is enfeblid. 1482 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 12 She was enfebled with ouermuche payne. 1523 MORE *Apology* xxvii. Wks. 892/1 They both enfeable and also dishonour the realme. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 203 He was enfeebled of abilitie. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 270 Praise . . . Enfeebles all internal strength of thought. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. § 20. 142 The [magnetic] action was greatly enfeebled. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 293 England was enfeebled . . . by the Wars of the Roses.

B. 1576 FLEMING *Panoptie Ep.* 70 Your owne health . . . is much enfeebled. 1614 LALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 447 With intent to infeble them for want of water. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 488 So much hath . . . paine infeebled me.

Enfeebled (enfɛb'ld), ppl. a. [f. *ENFEEBLE* v. + -ED.] Made feeble, weakened.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* clxxiv, Let his enfeebled Temples, for one Night Beat orderlie. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 150 To invigorate the enfeebled knees. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. 287 Emotions too violent to be borne by an enfeebled body and mind.

Enfeblement (enfɛb'l'mnt), [f. *ENFEEBLE* v. + -MENT.] The action or process of enfeebling; the state of being enfeebled.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. xxiii. (1713) 163 The great . . . Enfeblements of Mind and Body. 1805 *Month. Mag.* XIX. 327 The enfeblement, or smothering of his argument. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* ii. 33 The enfeblement of the feeling of veracity is one of the most hurtful things to which our conduct can be instrumental. 1869 SEELY *Lect. & Ess.* ii. 54 The enfeblement produced by the . . . introduction of civilization.

Enfee'bler, rare. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who or something which enfeebles.

1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 12 He is his own strengths enfeebler. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine Dr.* (1876) 16 Lust . . . the azure enfeebler of the braine. 1724 A. PHILIPS *Ode Signora Cuzzino* 6 Sweet enfeebler of the heart!

Enfee'bling, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. *ENFEEBLE*.

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 4 Preamble, The great hurte and enfeeblyng of this Realme. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 16 A great enfeeblyng of the kinges saide subiectes. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 567 Those Parts . . . which Nature hath left liable . . . to great enfeeblyngs.

Enfeeblyng (enfɛb'lin), ppl. a. [f. *ENFEEBLE* v. + -ING.] That enfeebles.

1599 MARSTON *Scen. Villanie* ii. vii. 206 Infeeblyng ryot. a 1601 HOLYDAY *Jenval* 216 Passion . . . does in a trice by th' ear and eie admit infeeblyng vice. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. v. § 85. 236 The enfeeblyng expletives 'do' and 'did'. 1887 *Spectator* i Oct. 1300 England survives all things, even . . . her own enfeeblyng tolerances.

† *Enfee'blish*, v. Obs. Forms: 4 *enfebl-esch*, -ish, 5 -ysah, 6-7 *enfeeblish*. [a. OF. *enfebliss*, lengthened stem of *enfeblir*: see *ENFEEBLE*.] a. *intr.* To become or grow feeble.

b. *trans.* To make feeble, enfeeble.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxii. 14 Who of his neibore eny thing of thes askith to borwe, and it were enfeeblished or deed . . . he shal be compellid to zeeld. 1420 *Morte Arth.* 2484 The Fraunche-mene enfeeblesches, ne farly me thynkys! 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) iii. xliii. 329 b/1, He was thus enfeblissshed in his membres. 1576 NEWTON *Lemmie's Complex.* (1633) 131 Manly strength, by immoderate heat, is resolved and enfeeblished.

Hence † *Enfee'blishing* vbl. sb.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 91 Vndergoing so many, so continuall mutations, and . . . enfeeblishings.

† *Enfellowship*, v. Obs. [f. *EN-1* + *FELLOW-SHIP*.] a. *trans.* To join in fellowship. b. *intr.* To enter into fellowship.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. xxvii. 315, I wille see sir launcelot and enfaushippe me with hym. *Ibid.* ix. xix. 367 And they enfaushypped to gyder. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicerio's Offices* i. (1558) 25 When good men alike in conditions be enfellowshipt in familiaritie together.

† *Enfelon*, v. Obs. or arch. [ad. OF. *enfelonner*, f. *en-* (see *EN-1*) + *felon* furious.] *trans.* To make furious, infuriate. Hence *Enfeloined* ppl. a. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 101 b, Anon as the monstre had appereyed Jason he enfelonned him self. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 48 Like one enfelon'd or distraught. 1864 SIR K. JAMES *Tasso* x. lii, With a less wicked and enfeloned brow.

Enfence, obs. form of *INFENCE*.

Enfeoff (enfɛf), v. Forms: a. 5 *enfeffe*, *enfefe*, 6 *enfeoffe*, 5- *enfeoff*. Also 5 *enfeffee*. B. 5-7 *infeoff*, 6 *infeffe*, 7 *infesto*. Also 6 *infeoffee*. See also *ENFIEF*. [a. OF. *enfeffer*, *enfieffer* (AF. *enfeoffer*), f. *en-* (see *EN-1*) + *fief* *FIEF*. In Anglo-Lat. *infeoffare*.]

1. *trans.* To invest with a fief; to put (a person) in possession of the fee-simple or fee-tail of lands, tenements, etc. Also *absol.* Const. *in, of, + on*, later *with*; also *simply*.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2793 [Alexander] enfeffid þaim belyue, In palais, in prouince, in principall regnes. 1411 SIX T. LANGFORD in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 18 Y pray alle 30w þat bene enfeffed in my londres . . . þat 3e fullylle my forseyed wylle. 1456 E. E. Wills (1882) 71 Þay wolde enfeffe Philippe Dene on vj marces of rente. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 172 Karowe and I withe oder waren enfeffed in a howse and land. 1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* ii. xvi. (1638) 86 The grantor enfeoffeth the grantee of one of the said acres. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* x. 14, I will enfeoff fair Margaret in all. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. (1632) 614 The Scottish King claimed that Country from King John, who by his deed enfeoffed him thereof. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. vi. § 13 We . . . shall take such tenements into our hand, and shall enfeoffe others therein. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 308 A criminal . . . is . . . enfeoffed with an estate. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* i. 43 If the lord enfeoffs another of the tenancy, this makes the land frank fee. a 1845 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 337 The veteran was enfeoffed in the lands and Manor. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* i. xiii. 433 Charles II . . . enfeoffed his brother, the Duke of York, with the counties between Pemaquid and the St. Croix.

B. 1492 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 12. § 5 Tenementes whereof they by this Act be infeoffed. 1590 H. SWINBURNE *Treat. Test.* 93 If a man seased of lande in fee doe infeoffee a stranger. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 33 b, The sonne seeks the death of the father, that he may be infeoffed in his wealth. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 42 b, Whosoever is disabled by the Common Law to take, is disabled to infeoffee. 1640 *Canterburians Self-Conviction* 99 They set up a rubricke, feafing and infeffing the officiating Priest in the halfe of all the oblations. 1662 FULLER *Worthies Westmorl.* iii. 141 Richard Gilpin . . . was infeoffed . . . in the Lordship of Kentmire-hall by the Baron of Kendal. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 566 He should infeoffe her in a jointure of 40,000 crowns a year out of the dutchy of Berry.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a. 1407 *Will. Thorpe's Exam.* in *Arb. Garner* VI. 57 This office that ye would now enfeoff me with. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 64 For strengthe, ne force, may nat atteyne certayne a wille þat stant enfeffid in Fraunchise. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 179 The Fathers of our earthly bodies . . . cannot . . . enfeoff vs in glory perpetuall. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 247 The commodity is yours, for whose good we are enfeoffed with this power. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xvii. (1857) 251 The fish in which they had enfeoffed themselves at the expense of Nannie Fizzle.

B. a 1626 B. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1886) i. 43 To set before us this flesh; and . . . to infeoffe us in it. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 431 Infeoffing them in a land flowing with milk and honey.

2. To hand over as a fief; to surrender, give up entirely. *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. i *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 69 The skipping King . . . Enfeoff'd himselfe to Popularity. 1610 *Histrio-m.* v. 251 Hee that is most infeoff to Tyrannie. 1823 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* i. 46 The choicest terms are now enfeoff'd to folly. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Awerley* i. ii. 12 The weak lot which is enfeoffed to popularity.

† *Enfeoffee*, v. Obs. In 5 *enfeffe*. [a. pa. pple. of AF. *enfeoffer*: see -EE.] One who is enfeoffed.

1424 R. FLORE in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 61, I wul þat my said enfeffez make astate perof to my said son Thomas.

Enfeoffment (enfɛf'mnt), Also 5 *enfent*, 6 *infeoff*, 8 *enfement*. [f. *ENFEOFF* + -MENT.] a. The action of enfeoffing. b. The deed or instrument by which a person is enfeoffed. c. The fief or estate, in quot *fig.* d. The possession of a fief.

1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 112 For the in paradise lordenynd A plase: fulle Ryche was thyn enfeftment. 1597 *Daniel Civ. Wares* vii. lxxxii, The King, as husband to the crown, doth by the wifes incoffment hold. 1614 *Selden Titles Hon.* 190 By their Charters, Enfeoffments, and Testaments recorded in old storie. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 166 Otho. invested the houses of Stolberg and Schwarzburg with the joint enfeoffment of it. 1769 *Robertson Chas. V.* III. vii. 54 The Spanish ambassador would not be present at the solemnity of his enfeoffment. 1839 *Keightley Hist. Eng.* I. 238 That an enfeoffment to that effect might be executed.

Enfer, Enferre, obs. forms of **INFER**.

† **Enferme**, *v.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. F. *enferme-r* to shut up.] *trans.* To shut up, enclose.

1481 *Caxton Myrr.* ii. xviii. 104 That whiche is enfermed and closed in the erthe is helle.

† **Enfermer**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *enfermier*:—late L. *infirmarius*.] The superintendent of a (monastic) infirmary: see **INFIRMARER**.

1325 *Metr. Hom.* 29 A blak munk of an abbaye was enfermer of all.

Enfermerere, var. of **INFIRMARER**, *Obs.*

Enfermi: see **ENFIRM**.

Enfertile, **Enfertilize**: see **EN-pref.** 1, 2, 3.

† **Enfested**, *ppl. a.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [? for **infested*, f. **INFEST** a. bitterly hostile + **-ED** 1; or error for *enfestered*.] Embittered.

1591 *Spenser Muirpotmos* 354 That olde Enfested grudge.

Enfester: see **EN-pref.** 1, 3.

Enfetter (enfet't), *v.* Also 7 *infetter*. [f. **EN-1** + **FETTER sb.**] *trans.* To put into fetters, *lit.* and *fig.*; also, to enslave to.

1604 *Shaks. Oth.* ii. iii. 351 His Soule is so enfetter'd to her Loue. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 581 Those seruitudes wherewith... they were supposed to be enfettered. 1666 *G. Sandys Ovid's Met.* iv. 75 Like a Serpent by an Eagle truss't; Which to his head and feet, infettered, clings. 1637 *Bastwick Litany* i. 4 They haue the keys... of all the prisons... to infetter any at their beck. 1860 *C. Langster Hesperus*, etc. 186 Love should be enfettered, hand and foot, For the long æon of a human year.

Enfeud, obs. form of **INFUED**.

Enfever (enfī'vā), *v.* [f. **EN-1** + **FEVER sb.**] *trans.* To throw into a fever; *fig.* to exasperate, incense. Hence **Enfevering ppl. a.**

1799 *Seward Horace's Odes* i. i. 1, To blend the enfevering draught with its pellucid waves. 1647 *Evelyn Mem.* (1857) III. 6 To enfever the people against him [the King].

Enfief (enfī'f), *v.* rare. [f. **EN-1** + **FIEF**.] = **ENPROFF**.

1861 *A. B. Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 153 Enfiefed with spacious places of worship... by Constantine. 1822 *W. B. Weeden Soc. Law* L. 169 The privileges were all enfiefed.

Enfield (enfi'ld). The name of a village in Middlesex, near which the Government has a manufactory of small arms. Used *attrib.* with various military terms, as in *Enfield rifle*, etc.

1858 *Greener Gunnery* 377 The length of the Enfield bullet is 4 inch. 1858 *Beveridge Hist. India* III. ix. iv. 633 One hundred Enfield riflemen of the 64th. *Ibid.* Covered at discretion by Enfield skirmishers. *Ibid.* 634 The power of the Enfield rifle in British hands.

Enfierce, **Enfigure**: see **EN-pref.** 1, 2 and 1 b.

Enfilade (enfi'lād), *sb.* [a. Fr. *enfilade*, f. *enfiler* to thread on a string, hence to pierce or traverse from end to end, f. *en-* (see **EN-pref.** 1) + *fil* thread.]

† 1. A suite of apartments, whose doorways are placed opposite to each other. Hence in phrase, *In enfilade*. Also applied to a long 'vista', as between rows of trees, etc. *Obs.*

1705-30 *S. Gale in Nichols Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* III. 41 Rooms which... are placed in enfilade. 1727 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Garden*, Groves form'd of Rows of Fruit-trees and Forest-trees... make... very agreeable Enfilades. 1762-71 *H. Walpole Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 265 An enfilade of correspondent gates. 1799 *Swinnburne Trav. Spain* xxxviii, The trees have swelled out beyond the line traced for them, and destroyed the enfilade, by advancing into the walks, or retiring from them. 1805 *Repton Landsc. Garden*, (ed. 2) 105 A magnificent enfilade through a long line of principal apartments.

2. *Mil.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1706 *Phillips, Enfilade* [in Military Affairs] is the Situation of a Post, so that it can discover and scour all the length of a straight line. 1715 in *Kersey*. 1721-1800 in *Bailey*.

b. A 'fire' from artillery or musketry which sweeps a line of works or men from one end to the other. Also *attrib.* in *enfilade fire*.

1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 175 Its [the echelon's] prolongation shall not be exposed to an enfilade. 1803 *Wellington in Gurw. Disp.* II. 286 You would have iron guns instead of brass for your enfilade. 1863 *Kinglake Crimea* (1877) IV. xii. 255 Threatening... his batteries with an enfilade fire. 1876 *Bancroft Hist. U.S.* VI. liv. 425 The space within the works... was exposed to enfilade.

Enfilade (enfi'lād), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To set (trees) so as to form an enfilade. *Obs.* (*monce-use*).

1725 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Quincunx*, Take care that the trees be well squar'd or laid out by a line, and, as it were, enfiladed one with another.

2. *Mil.* To subject to an enfilade; to 'rake' or to be in a position to 'rake' (a line of fortification, a line of troops, a road, etc.) from end to end with a fire in the direction of its length.

1706 *Phillips, Enfilade*, or *Enfile* the Courtin, Rampart, etc., is to scour or sweep the whole length of such a Work with the Shot. a 1795 *Expedition to Carthage* (J.), The avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines, were enfiladed by the Spanish cannon. 1772 *Simes Mil. Guide*, A work is said to be enfiladed when a gun can be fired into it, so that the shot may go all along the inside of the parapet. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 357 This success made it an operation of no difficulty to enfilade the enemy's position on the left bank. 1846 *Prescott Ferd. & Is.* I. v. 237 The bridge... was enfiladed by the enemy's cannon. 1879 *Low Tril. Gen. Abbott* iv. 333 Our course... was completely enfiladed by a stone breastwork.

b. *trans.*

a 1845 *Barham Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 413 The level beams of the rising or setting sun as they happened to enfilade the gorge. 1848 *Thackeray Bk. Snobs* (1872) 119 The bow-window of the Club... enfilades Pall Mall.

Hence **Enfiladed ppl. a.**, **Enfilading ppl. a.**

1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 581/1 Two enfiladed batteries. 1828 *Spearman Brit. Gunner* 33 The continued fire of the first or enfilading batteries. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog. N. L. Abbott* II. 101 The Twentieth... advanced... under an enfilading fire of artillery.

† **Enfile**, *v.* Obs. Also 7 *infile*. [a. Fr. *enfiler*: see **ENFILEADE**.]

1. *trans.* To put on a string or thread. Also, *To enfile up*: to hang up on a string, etc.

1593 *Gower Conf.* III. 237 They taughten him [Sardana-pallus] to lace a braide... and to enfile a perle. 1601 *Holland Pliny* II. 124 To cut the root... into thin roundies, and to keep them enfiled vp. *Ibid.* II. 133 The swine mushrooms... are hanged vp to dry infiled vpon a rush running through them. 1675 *Hobbes Odyssey* (1677) 116 When they had slain my men, they them enfil'd... like fishes hung in ranks.

2. *Her.* In pa. *ppl.* (See quot.)

1830 *Robson Brit. Herald.* Gloss. s. v., When the head of a man or beast, or any other charge, is placed on the blade of a sword, the sword is said to be enfiled with whatever is borne upon it.

† **Enfire**, *v.* Obs. Also 6 *enfyre*. [f. **EN-1** + **FIRE sb.**]

1. *trans.* To set on fire.

1523 *Douglas Aeneis* XIII. Prol. 13 The son enfyrit hail, as to my sycht. 1605 *Sylvester Du Bartas* i. vii. (1605-7) I. 234 Th' Orbe of Flame... doth not enfire the frame.

2. To inflame.

1545 *T. Raynold Womans booke* 79 By the which the bloude is enfyred and chawed.

2. *fig. a.* To kindle (a passion, zeal, etc.). b. To fire, inflame (a person) with anger, passion.

1596 *Spenser Hymn to Love* xxv, So hard those heavenly beauties he enfyred. 1603 *Florio Montaigne* i. xxxviii. (1632) 119 Great cares of sharpe desire Doe carefull men distract, torment, enfire. 1620 *Br. Hall Hom. Mar. Clergy* i. § 12 (Wks. 1628) 752 The touch of whom hath so much enfyred his ghostly zeale. 1652 *Benlowes Theoph.* vi. xiv, Fruition Love enfires. 1652 *Singleton Virgil* I. 260 Cupid... with the presents should the raging queen Enfire.

† **Enfirm**, *v.* Obs. rare. Also 3 *enfermi*. [ME. *enfermi*, a. OF. *enferme-r*, f. *en-* (see **EN-1**) + *ferme* = L. *firma-us* **FIRM**; the later *enfirm* prob. a new formation on **EN-1** + **FIRM a.**]

trans. To strengthen, fortify.

1597 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 552 To Gloucetre hii wende, to enfermi ben toum. 1649 *G. Daniel Trinarch.* *Hen. IV.* liii, The Gascoynes thus enfirm'd, and noe great feare Of French Invasion.

Enfix, rare var. of **INFIX**.

Enflame, **enflambe**, obs. ff. **INFLAME**.

Enflesh (enfle'sh), *v.* Also 6-7 *inflesh*. [f. **EN-1**, **IN-** + **FLESH sb.**]

trans. a. To make into flesh. b. To cause a growth of flesh upon (the limbs). c. To plant or establish in the flesh, to ingrain. d. To give a fleshly form to. Hence **Enfleshing vbl. sb.**

1548 *Geste Pr. Masse* 86 No more then the deytie is recompted enfleshed for that it is substantially in us. *Ibid.*, The incarnation or enfleshing of Christes Godhead. 1598 *Florio, Incarnare*, to incarnate, to inflesh. *Ibid.*, *Incarnamento*, an enfleshing, an incarnating, incarnation. 1603 *Montaigne* i. lvi. (1632) 173 Those vices, which are habituated, inbred, settled, and enfleshed in him. 1633 *P. Fletcher Purple Isl.* vi. (R.), Who th' Deity inflesht, and man's flesh deified. 1648 *Herrick Hesper.*, To his Mistresses, Bring your magicks, spells, and charmes, To enflesh my thighs and armes. 1823 *J. Parker Apost. Life* II. 212 Our love must incarnate, enflesh, and embody itself.

† **Enflourish**, *v.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. **EN-1** + **ME. *flureschen, flurisen, FLOURISH**.] *trans.* To display flourishingly; to trick out with ornaments.

1a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 198 Ffesauntez enfloreschit in dammande silver.

Enflower (enfiau'v), *v.* Also 6 *enflore*. [f. **EN-1** + **FLOWER sb.**] *trans.* To adorn or deck with flowers. Hence **Enflowered ppl. a.**

1523 *Skelton Carl. Laurel* 1164 The margent Enflorid with flouirs. c 1598 *B. Jonson Case Altered* v. i, Milan, these odorours and enflower'd fields Are none of thine. c 1602 *Davison in Farr S. P. Elis.* (1845) II. 327 All engreening and enflowering Those pleasant mountaigns. c 1611 *Chapman Iliad* viii. 2 The cheerful Lady of the light... Dispersed her beams through every part of this enflower'd globe. 1828 *A. J. Butler Dante, Paradise* x. 132 Thou wouldest know from what plants this garland is enflowered.

Enfluence, obs. form of **INFLUENCE**.

Enfoil: see **EN-pref.** 1, 3.

† **Enfold**, *sb.* Obs. [f. next.] A convolution (of the brain or intestines).

1576 *Banister Hist. Man* v. 72 The intrels... are circunduced into diuers, and many enfoldes, and turnynges. *Ibid.* viii. 100 The brayne... seemeth to shew many infoldes and turnynges.

Enfold, infold (en-, infō'ld), *v.* 1 Also 7 *in-fould*. *Pa. ppl.* occas. 7 *in-fold*, 9 *enfolden*. [f. **EN-1**, **IN-** + **FOLD sb.** and *v.*] To put into a fold, or within folds.

1. *trans.* To wrap up, envelope in or with a garment, or a surrounding medium of any kind. Also with the garment, etc. as subject.

a. 1776 *Withering Bot. Arrangement*, (1796) I. 192 Seed single... enfolded in the cup. 1800 *Trench Mirac.* xvi. (1802) 272 The oak is enfolded in the acorn. 1869 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* III. 34 The royal robes in which the body had been enfolded were borne away.

b. 1647 *H. More Song of Soul* iv. xxxvi, She in the body was infold, Of this low life. 1668 *Culpepper & Cole Barthol. Anat.* i. xx. 52 Two Membranes... infolding the whole bladder. 1713 *Pope Windsor For.* 393 The pearly shell [shall] its lucid globe infold. 1725 *Odys.* iii. 540 Artist divine, whose skilful hands infold The victim's horn with circum-fusile gold. 1728 *Young Love Fame* v. (1757) 137 Gay rainbow silks her mellow charms infold. 1875 *B. Taylor Faust* ii. ii. 11, 101 Cast o'er The knight your magic mantle and infold him.

b. *fig.*

a. 1674 *Fairfax Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., The kindness... is wont to be enfolded mainly within the rank or stock... of the same. a 1721 *Ken Hymnother* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 319 All Plants... A confidential Loveliness enfold. a 1822 *Shelley Witch Atl.* ii, She lay enfolden In the warm shadow of her loveliness. 1850 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xxiv. 233 His love enfolded her childish heart with more than mortal tenderness.

b. 1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii. 73 Vnlesse the breath of Hartsicke groanes Mist-like infold me from the search of eyes. 1641 *Milton Ch. Govt.* (1851) Pref. 95 That book within whose sacred context all wisdom is infolded. 1867 *G. Macdonald Poems* 58 Night infolds the day.

2. To encompass, encircle; to clasp, embrace. Also *fig.*

1596 *Spenser F. Q.* (T.), For all the crest a dragon did infold With greedy paws. 1618 *Chapman Hesiod* ii. 236 She never knew how to enfold The force of Venus swimming all in gold. 1633 *P. Fletcher Eliza* ii. v. *Poet. Misc.* 119 Her snow-white arms... their now dead lord infold. 1725 *Pope Odys.* xix. 555 His neck with fond embrace infolding fast. 1850 *Mrs. Browning Poems* II. 414 While the Muses hang enfolding Knee and foot with faint wild hands. 1855 *Singleton Virgil* I. 132 [Vines] with lusty stems their elms infolding. *Ibid.* I. 277 Each snake, incircling them, infolds. 1876 *Bancroft Hist. U.S.* III. xx. 302 Its people, infolding at one extreme the offspring of colonists from Greece, and at the other the hardy children of the Northmen.

† 3. = **INVOLVE**. a. To imply or necessarily include. b. To involve or plunge in (disaster).

Also *refl.* c. To involve in obligation, to oblige.

1579 *Tomson Cabrin's Serm. Tim.* 250/1 God should infolde vs in one selfe same destruction. 1866 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 145 We infold our selves in that fault, which we reprove in others. *Ibid.* 430 All covetous men... infold themselves in many griefs. 1625 *Gill Sac. Philos.* i. 24 That any thing be, infolds necessarily the will and power of God thereto. 1646 *N. Lockyer Serm.* 11 There be many difficulties about the creature, but may be all infolded in one, to wit, sinne.

4. To put into the shape of a fold or succession of folds; formerly often *fig.* to render involved or intricate. Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.*

1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 4 Fitter for a Declamation than agreeable to a Treatise infolded as this is. 1611 *Bible Esch.* i. 4 A great cloude, and a fire infolding it selfe. 1612 *Drayton's Poly-ob.* Introd. A ij, The verse oft... so infolds that suddaine conceipt cannot abstract a forme of the clothed truth. 1875 *Darwin Insectiv. Pl.* xiv. 324 As the rim is infolded. 1882 *Vines Sachs' Bot.* 950 The cambium layer... becomes deeply infolded where it extends inwards.

Hence **Enfolded ppl. a.**, **Enfoldedly adv.**

c 1633 *Milton Arcades* 64, The celestial Sirens... That sit upon the nine infolded spheres. 1879 *Farrar St. Paul* I. 92 A semblance as of infolded flame. 1624 *F. White Repl. Fisher* 280 [It] is neither expressly nor infoldedly taught in holy Scripture.

Enfold (enfō'ld), *v.* 2 rare. [f. **EN-pref.** 1 + **FOLD sb.** 1] To shut up (sheep, etc.) in a fold.

1683 *Chalkhill Thealma & Cl.* 94 She left the Lovers to enfold her Sheep. 1822 *J. Parker Apost. Life* I. 13 Until the last little lamb had been safely enfolded.

Enfolder, infolder (en-, infō'ldə), [f. **ENFOLD v.** 1 + **-ER**.] One who or something which enfolds; + in quot. *spec.* an enveloping membrane.

1545 *Raynold Womans booke* (1564) 45 Bryngyng from thence the veine of the chyldre, betwene his seconde and the innermost infolder. *Ibid.* i. (1634) 79 The third or the inmost infolder of the child... is so thinne that one may easily see through it. 18... *Mrs. Browning Wine of Cyprus* Poet. Wks. (1883) 30 That shadow, the enfolder of your quiet eyelids.

Enfolding, infolding (en-, infō'ldɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + **-ING**.] The action of the verb **ENFOLD**. Also *concr.* in various applications: (a.) a wrappage, envelope, + in *pl.* garments; (b.) a fold, convolution.

1566 *W. Webbe Disc. Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 The turning of verses; the infolding of wordes. 1611 *Shaks. Wint. T.* iv. iv. 755 Seest thou not the ayre of the Court, in these enfoldings? 1873 *Mivart Elem. Anat.* ix. 372 Infoldings of the surface of the organ. 1880 *A. Wilson in Gentl. Mag.* CCXLVI. 45 The infolding of this blastoderm. 1882 *Vines Sachs' Bot.* 533 The cells which contain chlorophyll exhibit

the infoldings of the cell-wall. 1805 W. K. PARKER *Mamm. Descend.* iii. 88 The embryo and its inner infoldings.

Enfolding, infolding (en-, infold-), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That enfolds.

1669 BUNYAN *Holy Cittle* 169 An infolding Mystery wrapped up, and inclosed. 1735 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* i. (R.), In balm imbosom'd every region lies, Of ambient ether and infolding skies. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.*, *St. Michael* ix, Waft us heaven-ward with enfolding wing. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 144 An infolding fire and a supernatural sound arrested their progress.

Enfoldment (enfoldment), *arch.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of enfolding; + *concr.* that which enfolds.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 45 That in mine amorous enfoldment, I might whyle her [Jerusalem] to Heaven with me. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 94 O most divine and holy Mystery, symbolically discovering those enigmatical Enfoldments. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* ix, His long slender dark fingers were... almost buried in the large enfoldment of King Richard's hand.

† **Enfollow, v.** *Obs. rare.* In 4-5 infolewe, en-, infolewe. [f. EN-*pref.* + FOLLOW *v.*] *a. trans.* To follow after; *fig.* to imitate. *b. intr.* To follow on; to ensue, result.

Hence **Enfollowing** *vbl. sb.*

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxxii. 23 In his infolewingis he shal ben vndermore [Vulg. *insecutionibus arguetur*]. c. 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* iii. vi. 313 In-folewing Crist in the seid pouerte. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 4 Moche good shold therof enfolewe.

Enforce (enfor's), *v. rare.* [ad. Fr. *enforcer*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *foucer* to sink.] *trans.* To sink in; to place in a low or retired position.

1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) i. 147 The eyes of this one [the screech owl] not being so deeply enforced as those of most of the others.

Enfondre, *var.* of **ENFOUNDER** *v.*, *Obs.*

† **Enforcee**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. next vb.: cf. **AFFORCE**.] Effort, exertion.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 448 Thai that var With gret enforss assaileand thar. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patrum* (W. de W. 1495) i. xlii. 68 b/2, All her enforce auayllid her not. 1566 PILGR. *Perf.* (1531) 13 b, We desyre... with all the enforce and myght of our hertes to be with hym. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1220 A petty enterprise of small enforce.

Enforce (enfor's), *v.* *Forms:* *a.* 4-7 **enforse**, (4 ? **enforth**, 6 **enforsoe**), 4- **enforoe**. *β.* 4-7 **inforse**, (6 **infora**), 5- **inforoe**. [ad. OF. *enforcier*, *enforcir*:—late L. *infortiare*, *infortire*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + *fortis* strong; see also EN-*prefix* 1 and **FORCE** *sb.*]

I. To put force or strength into.

† I. *trans.* To strengthen (a fortress) by extra works, (an army, navy, town, etc.) by extra ships, troops, etc.; to occupy in force; to reinforce. *Obs.*

a. 1340-70 *Alisannder* 908 Enforced were be entres with egre men fele. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxvii. 177 Morrys of Murrawe... Dat syne enforst it [bat Castelle] grettylly. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. xlii. 63 The frenche kynge enforced his great nauy that he had on the see. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 52 He ordeyned as it were a forward enforced with a threhold subsidie, or socour. 1668 TEMPLE *Lett. Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 61 To enforce the Towns of Flanders by... our Troops. 1755 EDWARDS *Wks.* (1834) i. Intro. 209/a The French were in constant expectation of being greatly enforced by a large body.

β. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 65 [Thail] inforist the castell sua. 1652 NEEDHAM *tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 376 Provided and enforced with men of war in diuers forein Parts. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* (1806) IV. 153 The brave Messapus shall thy troops enforce With those of Tibur.

† 2. To strengthen in a moral sense; to impart resolution or fortitude to (a person); to encourage (Const. *to with inf.*); to strengthen (a resolve, a purpose). *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pers.* T. p. 656 This vertu... enhaunth and enforseth the soule. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 178/3 Yet was saynt barnabe a man enforced to suffre paynes. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) O vi, By suche ex-amples... the good people shoulde enforce them selues. 1666 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 314 To enforce the Spirits by some Mixture, that may excite and quicken them. 1685 R. BERKELEY in *Mem.* (1857) III. 275 Sir, if the entreaties of a friend can enforce the resolves of so great a philosopher.

† 3. To add force to, intensify, strengthen (a feeling, desire, influence); to impart fresh vigour or energy to (an action, movement, attack, etc.). *Obs.*

a. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 355 Douglass... enforst on thame the cry. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 499 Now mote my sorwe enforced be. c. 1450 *Melvin* ix. 136 And so began the turnment newe to enforce for the rescue of their felowes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. lxxvi. 97 The next day to enforce the assault. 1563 MAN *Musculus Commonpl.* 34 a, Enforcing up his noyse littel and littel. 1797 PORE, etc., *Art Sinking* 76 Hang on lead to... enforce our descent. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) III. xii. 287 He [Cicero]... used to enforce the severity of his abstinence. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 63 p. 12 The temptations to do ill are multiplied and enforced. 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 102 Their [the consonants'] sound should be enforced.

β. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. ii. 31 Inforis thi wyndis. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) N iv, He... inforseth his appetite, to know more. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 374 Conviction of the Worlds Vanity... as an inner spring actuates and enforces all our outward motions. a. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* i. vi. (R.), The same authority, and evidence, that enforced the former.

† b. To give legal force to; to ratify. *Obs. rare*—1.

1796 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 5 His majesty... always enforces or makes void all the acts passed by them.

4. To press home (an argument, etc.); to urge (a demand, etc.); formerly, also, to lay stress upon, emphasize (a fact, circumstance).

a. c. 1449 [see **ENFORCING** *vbl. sb.*] 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. i. 90 Against Aumerle we will enforce his Tryall. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. iv. 181 Much against my stomacke, O Quirites, enforce I this point. 1635 NAUMTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 43 The Warrant for his execution [being] tendered, and somewhat enforced, she [the Queen] refused to sign it. a. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (J.), Enforcing the ill consequence of his refusal to take the office. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. 68 Where infinite rewards are thus infor'd... natural motives to goodness are apt to be neglected. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 p. 14 The preacher... enforcing a precept of religion. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* ii. 33 In order to enforce what he had said. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer.* Bd. II. ix. 74 Hoapile enforced his claim by an argument from a reciprocity of rights and duties. 1876 BROWNING *La Saisias* 76 Failed ye to enforce the maxim.

β. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 92 How much every degree is still enforced one above another. 1605 B. JOHNSON *Volpone* i. iv, To enforce... Your cares, your watchings, and your many prayers. 1668 T. SPENCER *Logick* 308 The presence of that doth enforce the absence of the rest. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 24 p. 5 This monition might very properly be enforced. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 61 To enforce their musical speech.

† b. With obj. clause, or accus. and inf.: To assert, argue forcibly. *Obs.*

1579 J. KNEWSTUB *Confut.* 5 Upon order taken for procuring things to be done, H. N. will necessarily enforce that the same are done. 1613 *Life Will. Cong.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 8 He enforced it to be a good title.

† 5. To exert (one's strength). *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* (1889) 18 By grete myghte and bodyli strengthe enforced his puyssaunce for to arache and plucke vp the same tree.

† b. *refl.* To exert oneself, strive. Const. *to with inf.* Also *to with sb.*: To strive after, rush into. *Obs.*

a. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 1808 Enforseth þou wip myzte & meyn Stalworpe to stonde aþeyn. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* p. 209 Suche as enforchen hem rather to prayse youre persone by flaterie. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 61 Eve... enforced her to excuse her of her misdere and synne. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xv. 20 So have I enforced my selfe to preache the gospell. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iii. (1822) 213 He enforcit himself to battal. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* 381 Such soules also as... enforce them selues to a great love. 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* Prol. A 1 a, We may enforce our selves to worke amendes. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* 535 To enforce, or strain himself earnestly, *conari*.

β. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 60 [Man] inforseth hymself to be alway gretter and gretter. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vii. 177 Pallas... Inforcis hym to greil his fays that tyde. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 43 He... inforseth him selfe to brenne the houses. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 85 Inforce yourselves to use all diligent... indevours.

† 6. *intr.* for *refl.* To strive, attempt, physically or mentally. Of a ship: To make way. *Obs.*

a. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 2 It enforthis for to halde besyly in it the swetteste name of Ihesu. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. i. 30 She vseþ ful flatteryng familiarite wip hem þat she enforseth to bygyle. 1382 WYCLIF *x Kings* xix, 10 Saul enforseth to fitch to gidre with a spere Dauid in the wal. — *Acts* xxv. 15 The schipp was rayschid, and myste not enforce into the wynd. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 4 The deuylle enforseth to brynge to him sorowe vpon sorow. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) i. *Thess.* ii. 17 We enforced the more to se your face. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 482 Thrise happie Mayd, Whom thou doest so enforce to deife.

β. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. i. 37 Nor we may nocht strife, nor enforce [ed. 1557 inforce] sa last Agane the storme. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 377 Last Prophets... inforce to quench the true vnderstanding of the lawe.

II. To bring force to bear upon.

† 7. *trans.* To drive by force: *a.* by physical force, as a stone from a sling, a person from a place. Also, *To enforce open, and simply.*

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 938 And enforced alle fawre forth at þe jatez. 1555 *Fardle Facions* i. vi. 94 There come into that coaste, infinite swarms of Gnattes, without any drifte of winde to enforce them. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 109 The very nature of fire helpeth to enforce [air] upward. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. vii. 65 As swift as stones Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 189 If we be enforced by contrary winde. 1627 SPED *England* xxi. § 8 Yet hath she [Lincoln] not escaped the calamitie of sword, as in the time of the Saxons; whence Arthur enforced their Host. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* (1851) 194 Nor can my stronger groans enforce the portals open. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* ii. xii. (1730) 67 Those that would reduce him, he enforces into foreign Countries.

b. by mental or moral force: To drive a person to or from a belief, sentiment, or course of action.

1541 HENRY VIII *Declar. Scots* 195 Beyeing novve enforced to the warre. 1591 DRAYTON *Noah* in *Fart S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 119 From remorse in his own nature you doe him inforce. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 101 To this observance [fasting]... Nature should inforce us. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. i. 1 It... hath enforced them unto strange conceptions. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* ii. i. (1725) 209, I am infor'd to trust you with my most near Concerns.

† 8. To use force upon; to press hard upon. Also *fig.* to press hard upon, urge, with arguments, taunts, entreaties, etc. *Obs.*

138. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 378 [Naaman] enforseth hym þat he schuld have take þo giftis. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 640 Thou shalt not streyne me a dele, Ne enforce me. 1494 FABYAN *vii. ccxlv.* 288 Eyther prynce enforced so straitly that other, that eyther of theym were vnhorsed. 1568 GRAFTON *Cron.*

II. 176 If you thinke not this... truth, I will not enforce you. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 112 The Flint... much enforced, shewes a hastie Sparke. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 212 He besieged Orleans, and had so enforced it, that the Inhabitants were willing... to yeelde themselves. a. 1628 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 36 It is not the part of a just Civil Prince... to enforce such a Countrey. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 279 He enforced him no further.

b. intr. in same sense: *To enforce upon. Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. To Rdr., How much more the sicknesse enforced vpon me, so much lesse I spared my selfe. 1568 GRAFTON *Cron.* II. 98 The French men... so enforced upon them, that they... tooke the sayde Arthur prisoner. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 161 They still pressing & inforcing vpon him.

† 9. To overcome by violence; to take (a town) by storm; to force, ravish (a woman); also *fig.*

a. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pers.* T. p. 900 If the woman maugre hir heed hath ben enforced or noon. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Evj b, He... enforced their wyues. 1559 FRETTON *Guicciard.* 165 They enforced it in two dayes, and likewise the Castle, making slaughter of all the footmen that were withdrawn thither. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* ii. 423 Howsoever they labour to enforce (as it were) their conscience. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cesar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 172 The great authority of Rome would faime enforce me by their mere suspitions.

β. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 250 A, Inforce theyr wyues and their children. 1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* 52 Ye shall... inforce maidens in Jerusalem.

10. To compel, constrain, oblige. Said of both persons and circumstances. Const. *to with inf.* *arch.*

a. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xii. 12 They were xi days in the shyppe, and enforced it to saile as moche as they myghte. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 13 [They] were at the length, enforced to departe. 1573 TUSSET *Husb.* (1878) 5 My serving you... Enforced this to come to pas. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. (1682) 107 Accompanied with two Goddes; the one was (Eloquence) to perswade them, and the other was (Violence) to enforce them. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* ii. ii. (1739) 15 The Parliament was sometimes enforced to adourn it self for want of number sufficient. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 387 [He] had been... enforced to enter into a bond of a thousand pounds. 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxxv, Only by strong and torturing spells enforced. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* i. (1844) 17 You would have been enforced to compress your missive within... scanty bounds.

β. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Pream., The Parties... were enforced and constrained to sue their Lyverey... oute of the Handes of the seid late Kyng. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 82 The husbandman was necessarily enforced... to sel his Vicitayles dearer. 1691 LOCKE *Money Wks.* 1727 II. 33 The Bargain being made, the Law will inforce the Borrower to pay it.

III. To produce, impose, effect, by force.

† 11. To produce by force, material or immaterial; to extort (tears, concessions, etc.) from a person; to force (a passage); to bring on (a quarrel, etc.) by force; to force on. *Obs.*

a. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* iii. ii, With shivering spears enforcing thunder-claps. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 42 My paper burthened with this long discourse... enforseth an end. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* (1861) 131 Dare you enforce the furrows of revenge Within the brows of royal Radagon? 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. iii. (1616) 48 Why, how now, brother, who enforst this brawle? 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xi. (1821) 134 The White Knight... condemned both his Sonne and people for their folly, to enforce a fight. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 134 The endurances we underwent... enforced many a tear.

β. 1531-46 ELYOT *Governour* (1883) ii. 215 Iniurie appaunt and with powar enforced... may be with lyke powar resisted. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* Pref. Ep. 1 The long intercessing of so great a benefite, enforced through the tyrannie of Antichrist. 1611 LANYER *Salve Deus* in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 230 Your cries enforced mercie, grace, and loue, From Him whom greatest princes would not moue. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. iii. (1651) 212 By the striking of a flint fire is enforced. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Dio. Poems* Ex. xv. (1648) 2 Pharaohs Chariots... Twixt walls of Seas their way inforce. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. 54 To feign them, or at the least to inforce Notes.

† 12. To force, obtrude (something) on a person. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. i. 129, I will no more enforce mine office on you.

13. To compel by physical or moral force (the performance of an action, conformity to a rule, etc.); to impose (a course of conduct) on a person.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* i. xiii. (1739) 23 This course was... enforced upon them by a Roman Constitution. 1722 BERKELEY *Pas. Obed.* § 3 A supreme power of making laws, and enforcing the observation of them. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiv, To enforce upon his fiery temper compliance with the rules of civil life. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. i. ii. 143 He declared his determination to enforce obedience to the order. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 63 The bloated tyrant... enforced payment by scourge and thumbscrew. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 123 They are to enforce the education of their children upon unwilling parents.

14. To compel the observance of (a law); to support by force (a claim, demand, obligation).

a. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. iv. 25 A deflowered maid. And by an eminent body, that enforced The Law against it! 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* iii. § 13 There was neither jail nor executioner in his kingdom to enforce the laws. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 131 It should be the business of the legislature... to enforce this Divine precept. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* v. 265 Sparta... paid no regard to the sentence, which, after the battle of Mantinea, there was none to enforce. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* i. 503 They sent a body of 1000 infantry and 300 horse to enforce their demand.

8. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 652 This law was enforced... with a rigour at once cruel and ludicrous.

b. *absol. rare.*

1876 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* ii. 39 If as an individual he is obliged to obey, as one of the public he is entitled to enforce upon other individuals.

Enforceable (enfo'isəb'l), a. Also 6 in-
forceable, 9 enforceable. [f. ENFORCE v. + -ABLE.]
Capable of being enforced. + Also = FORCIBLE.

1529 *Marprel. Epit.* Cij b. See... what may be brought to reproche the credit of such inforcible proofes. a 1677 BARROW *Sermon vi. Wks.* I. 71 (L.) Grounded upon plain testimonies of Scripture, and enforceable by good reason. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* ii. viii. 495 An obligation enforceable in equity. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XV. 555 Either party... may get damages, enforceable by distress. 1875 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xv. (ed. 5) 245 Feudal rights no longer enforceable.

Enforced (enfo'ist), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. That is subjected to force or constraint. *rare.*
1644 R. CODRINGTON *tr. Hist. Justine* 74 This concourse... of the water doth take down with it into the bottom of the deeps the enforced spirit, and there suffocates and keeps it down, etc. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxlvi. 134 They forced themselves enforced agents.

2. That is forced upon or exacted from a person; that is produced by force; forced, constrained.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 203 He hath constrained such to yelde to enforced obedience and servitude. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. v. 9 Gastly Lookes Are at my service, like enforced Smiles. 1625 K. LONG *tr. Barclay's Argenis* v. x. 364 The slavery of an enforced marriage. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 128 A country where a degraded class is held to enforced labour. 1868 HELPS *Realms* v. 68 How Sir John could have endured the enforced silence.

Enforcedly (enfo'isədli), adv. Also 6-7 in-
forcedly. [f. prec. + -LY.] In an enforced manner.
+ a. By force, forcibly (obs.). b. Under compulsion. c. With constrained utterance.

1579 TWYNE *Phisick agst. Fortune* II. lxvii. 244 a, I am enforcedly dryen into banishment. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 18 She for whom he died [was] enforcedly left alive. 1635 R. H. ARRAIGN *Whole Creature* xiv. § 1. 226 They should doe it of necessity, enforcedly, and compulsorily. 1645 S. H. GOLD *Law* 15 Suppose that Perkin Warbeck... had enforcedly and so usurpingly gained the Government. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 180 Whose Geography we studied enforcedly at school. 1882 H. MURVILLE *Fancit of B. III.* II. x. 7 The oracle spoke—enforcedly—slowly—crucially.

+ **Enforcedly**, adv. Obs. In 4 inforcedly, enforçably. [irregularly f. ENFORCE v. + -LY.] In a forcible manner; violently, furiously.

1575 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 314 Saw thaim cum swa inforçably. *Ibid.* v. 324 Than suld thai, full enforçably... assale The ynglis men.

Enforcement (enfo'ismənt). Also 6-8 in-
[a. OF. *enforcement*; see ENFORCE v. and -MENT.]
The action or process of enforcing.

+1. The action or process of increasing the strength of anything (esp. an armed force, etc.); *concr.* a reinforcement. Obs.

1643 PLYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* iv. 35 Such a force of Irish Rebels now ready to be shipped... for their assistance and enforcement. 1682 TEMPLE *Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 406 The Prince of Conde was sent in haste out of Flanders, with a great Enforcement. 1764 *Acc. of Bks. in Ann. Reg.* 250/1 Something equivalent to those enforcements and lowering of sounds which gives such a pleasant variety.

+ 2. Energetic activity; an effort. Obs. *rare.*

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) To Rdr., Their busie enforcement hath kindled in others the like hatred and contempt. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Know.* To Rdr., To accomlishe so haulte an enforcement.

3. The urging a demand, pressing home an argument, representation, or statement.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 33 Forcible reasons, enforcements, rebukes, and persuasions. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiii. 537 What enforcements... to persuade men? 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 165 These preach (as St. John, after, did) using the same manner of Enforcement. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 162 § 10 Persuaded the tenants... to entreat his enforcement of their representations. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 160 It cost him many years of arguing, illustration, and enforcement. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 54 How large a space is occupied with the enforcement of this claim.

+ 4. The action of bringing force to bear upon, doing violence to, or overcoming by force (a person or thing). Also *fig.* a strained interpretation (of words). Obs.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1061/1 Where he did so much by batterie & other kinds of inforcement. 1583 FULKE *Defence* Answ. Pref. § 10. 28, I marvel at your bold assertions, and abhor your impudent enforcements. 1597 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. vii. 8 And his enforcement of the Citty Wiues. 1597 — *Hen. IV.* i. i. 120 As the Thing, that's heauy in it selfe, vpon enforcement, flies with greatest speede.

5. Constraint, compulsion; a constraining or compelling influence. *rare* in mod. use.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 10 b, He dremed of his lady for then-
forcement of loue. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* 41 The soule... through the thenforcement of disease had forsaken the bodye. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 57 b, Often tymes the soldiour saith, his capitaines biddying was his enforcement. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iii. Wks. (1851) 125 For any enforcement that Artur with all his Chivalry could make. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 2 O Goddess! hear these tuneless numbers, wrung By sweet enforcement. a 1845 HOOD *Lamia* vii. 60 By thy own enforcement [I] come to force thee, Being passion-mad.

6. The forcible exaction of a payment, an action,

etc.; the enforcing or compelling the fulfilment of (a law, demand, obligation); + *concr.* a means of enforcing, a 'sanction'.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Warres* iv. lxiv, Though hee had then inforcements of expence Both for offence, retaynements, and defence. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 266 To see the ruine of our Protestation, and the inforcement of a Slavish life. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxi. (1695) 150 The Rewards and Punishments... which the Almighty has established as the Enforcements of his Law. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 78 Is it consistent with the divine wisdom to pre-
scribe rules to us, and leave the enforcement of them to the folly of human institutions? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxv, The occasion seemed to require an enforcement of domestic discipline. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 7 (1882) 150 [The] weakness [of the Charter] in providing no means for the enforcement of its own stipulations.

Enforcer (enfo'isə), [f. ENFORCE v. + -ER.]
One who enforces.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Forceur*, a conqueror, an enforcer. 1649 SELDEN *Law Eng.* II. i. (1739) 6 The Contrivers, Advisers and Enforcers. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 234 A rigorous advocate and unrelenting enforcer of measures of public economy and retrenchment. 1855 GROTE *Greece* II. xci. XII. 20 A paramount obligation of which he was the enforcer. 1885 J. RAE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 902 Besides its function as enforcer of morality... the State has another office.

Enforcible: see ENFORCEABLE.

Enforcing (enfo'isɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. ENFORCE v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. ENFORCE in its various senses. + *concr.* That which enforces.

138 WYCLIF *Srl. Wks.* I. 245 Of sich enforçing mote nedis come mede. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. iv. (1495) 31 Augels dystroies the reeses and the enforçynges of fendes. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxi. 116 (Harl. MS.) When the lion had sight of hem, he Ran to him with a cruell enforçynge. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* iv. iv. 446 This hool argument with alle hise enforçingis. 1531 ELVOT *Gov. l. v.* (1883) 1. 35 Without any violence or enforçing. c 1610-15 *Female Saints* (1866) 80 After long enforçing the must needs yield nature her due. 1641 H. AINSWORTH *Orth. Foundat. Relig.* 12 Love is the enforçing, or motive of the Will, to the thing loved.

Enforçing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That enforces or presses upon.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* cxliv, The thin-film'd Bladder breaks Prest with the burthen of enforçing Ayre. 1662 H. STUBBS *Ind. Nectar* ii. 12 A drink invented by an enforçing Indy.

Hence **Enforçingly** adv., in a forcible manner; earnestly, impressively.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlii. 5 Onlesse it bee put enforçingly for assurance sake. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. 5, I am wished to write more enforçingly to you.

+ **Enforçive**, a. Obs. [f. ENFORCE v. + -IVE.]

1. a. Tending to enforce. b. Urgent, forcible.
1606 G. WOODCOCKE *tr. Hist. Justine* 83 b With these and such like inforçive arguments the hearts of his soldiours were greatly encouraged. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* viii. 212 [An eagle] who seasse in her repaire A sucking hind calfe, which shea trust in her enforçive seeres. *Ibid.* x. 128 Why stir ye thus so late? Sustain we such enforçive cause? 1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gospel Truth* 6 Those Attributes of God, that are most enforçive of a gracious Answer.

2. As quasi-sb. (nonce-use), after the analogy of *motive*: A means of compelling.
1686 A. HORNBECK *Crucified Jesus* (1695) 373 If these Motives cannot prevail, God hath Enforçives which shall. Hence + **Enforçively** adv., by compulsion.

1880 WEBSTER cites MARSTON.
+ **Enforçest** (enfo'rest), v. Obs. Also 7 en-
forrest. [f. EN-1 + FORREST. Cf. AFFOREST.]

trans. To convert (arable or pasture land) into forest or hunting-ground. Cf. AFFOREST.
a 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 128 All such as were found to have beene enforrested since the first Coronation of Henry the Second to bee disafforrested. 1627 SPEED *England* vi. § 7 Thirtieth miles of circuit inforrested for his game of Hunting. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 174 Henry the Eight enforrested the grounds hereabouts (Hampton Court).

Enforç: see EN- pref. 1 3.
Enform, etc.: see INFORM, etc.
+ **Enforsothe**, v. Obs. *rare*—1.
1460 in *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* (1866) 153 Whanne y enforsope me oper whilis, and pinke y wolde lyue o trewe lijf.
Enfort: see EN- pref. 1 2.

Enforth, variant of ENFORTH, Obs.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2128 *Ariadne*, To save a gentil manne enforthe [v. r. enforth] hir might.

Enforth, obs., ? var. of ENFORCE v.

+ **Enfortune**, v. Obs. [f. EN-1 + FORTUNE.]
trans. To invest with a property or quality.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 105 But he that wrought hit enfortuned hit so, That every wight that had hit shulde have wo.

+ **Enfouable**, v. Obs. *rare*—1. [a. OF. *enfouable*—L. *infibulāre* to buckle in, f. in in + *fibula* buckle; cf. F. *affubler*, repr. med.L. *affibulare* of same meaning.] *trans.* To wrap up, veil closely.

c 1340 GAW. & GR. *Knt.* 959 Hir frounte folden in sylk, enfouabul ay quere.
Enfoul: see EN- pref. 1 2.

+ **Enfoulder**, v. Obs. *rare*—1. [app. f. EN-1 + OF. *fouldre* (mod.Fr. *foudre*) thunderbolt.] Implied in **Enfouled** ppl. a., ? charged with thunder-bolts, black as a thunder-cloud.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 40 With fowle enfouldred smoke and flashing fire.

+ **Enfounder**, v. Obs. *rare*. Also 5 enfon-
der. [ad. F. *enfondrer*, f. en- in + *fondrer* in same senses.] a. *trans.* To drive in, batter in. b. *intr.* Of a horse: To stumble, drop down.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 25 b, At the thirde stroke he enfondrid his helme. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 87 His hors enfounded vnder hym.

Enfourm, obs. form of INFORM.

+ **Enfrain**, v. Obs. *rare*. Pa. ppl. **enfraint**. [ad. OF. *enfreindre* (F. *enfreindre*)—L. *infringere*, f. in (see IN-) + *frangere* to break.] *trans.* To violate (a promise, an obligation).

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 63 b, Ofte times they [promises] ben enfrainte and broken. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* xcvi. 129 She hadde... enfraint her mariage, for the whiche she shulde be bete with stones. *Ibid.* cxliii. 203 This commandement I have enfrainted and broken.

Enframe (enfrɛɪm), v. Also 9 inframe. [f. EN-1 + FRAME sb.] *trans.* a. To set (a picture, etc.) in or as in a frame. b. Of surrounding objects: To serve as a frame to. Also *fig.*

Hence **Enframed** ppl. a.

1848 FRASER *Mag.* XXXVIII. 514 The boats and rafts: the floating bodies... all enframed by the gaping ruin of the fallen dwellings. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* i. i, But all the powers of the house of Godwin Are not enframed in thee. 1878 TINSLEY *Mag.* XXIII. 40 Masses of golden-brown hair enframing the exquisite face. 1886 G. B. BROWN *Scholar to Cathedr.* iv. 171 Mosaics, and gold-enframed enamels.

+ **Enfranch**, v. Obs. Also 6 enfranch, 7 infranch. [a. AF. *enfrancher*, f. en- in + *franc* free.] = ENFRANCHISE.

Hence **Enfranchised** ppl. a.

1581 MARBECK *bk. of Notes* 193 By him we be enfranchised from the captivitee and thraldome of the Divell. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 149 He has Hiparchus, my enfranchised Bondman, whom He may at pleasure whip. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 55 The sovereignty of thy worth enfranches Thy captive beautie. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* ix. xliii, Little caps and shaved head... enfranchised bondmens guise.

Enfranchisable (enfrantʃɪzəb'l, -tʃɪzəb'l), a. [f. next + -ABLE.] That admits of being enfranchised; capable of being enfranchised.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* i. § 25 It being... competent to enfranchise the twenty-five enfranchisable within the lower numbers.

Enfranchise (enfrantʃɪz, -tʃɪz), v. Forms:
6 enfranches(e), -ise, 7 -ise, enfranchis, 6-
enfranchise; also 6-7 infranchise, -ise, in-
franchise. [ad. OF. *enfranchis*, lengthened stem of *enfranchir*, f. en (see EN- pref. 1) + *franc* free: see FRANK a. Cf. AFFRANCHISE.

By Johnson regarded as f. EN-1 + FRANCHISE, a view of the derivation which has influenced the later use. The pronunciation of *enfranchise*, *affranchise*, has from 18th c. followed the same course as that of *franchise*: Buchanan (1766), an orthoepist of no great authority, has (-tʃɪz) in all three words: Perry (1793) has (-tʃɪz); Sheridan, Walker (1790) and the majority of later orthoepists, have (-tʃɪz), but (-tʃɪz) reappears in Knowles (1835) and in Ogilvie (1850), and is given as an alternative in many recent Dicts.]

1. To admit to personal freedom.

1. To admit to freedom, set free (a slave or serf).

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* II. vii. (1883) 11. 77 Thou in a priuate judgement were ouercommen of a poore man but late infranchised. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 123/1 He did not onlie baptise them, but also infranchised them of all bodilie seruitude and bondage. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraph. Div. Poems* 1 Sam. ii. 1, Those who served, infranchised. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. iii. ii. 393 A villain infranchised... could cultivate it only by means of what the landlord advanced to him. 1876 OUIDA *Moths* (1880) III. 119 The Tsar has not enfranchised me.

fig. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 127 He is both blessed and enfranchised from al travail. 1695 TRYON *Dreams & Vis.* iii. 37 [The] beginning of each Christians Regeneration... whereby he Infranchises himself from the world. a 1754 W. HAMILTON *Youngest Grace* (R.), Psyche, infranchised from all mortal pain. 1888 *British Weekly* 24 Aug. 273/1 The soul... should become mellow and enfranchised.

+ b. To set free from political subjection. Obs.

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Cornw.* (1728) 7 Vntill the Britons enfranchised themselves by a generall reuolte. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. i. 23 Take in that Kingdom, and Infranchise that. 1648 MILTON *Obseru. Art. Peace* (1851) 556 To be infranchis'd with full liberty equal to thir Conquerours.

2. To release from confinement; chiefly *transf.* or *fig.* (Freq. in Shaks.)

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* 93 If you finally refuse to deliuer him, I thinke verily the counsaile will enfranchise hym. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 125 From that wombe where you imprisoned were He is infranchised and come to light. 1598 [see ENFRANCHISED.] 1626 T. H. tr. *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 160 Break your fetters, enfranchize your selfe. 1878 S. COX *Salv. Mundi* ix. (ed. 3) 201 Liberate and enfranchise that which is good.

+ b. humorously. To get (a thing) free.

1682 D'URVEY *Butler's Ghost* 16 This... Fierce Blade from peaceful sheath he lugs; For, putting chace betwixt his Feet, He, with much ease, Enfranchis'd it.

3. To release from obligatory payments, legal liabilities, etc. To *enfranchise a copyhold or leasehold estate*: to convert it into freehold.

1594 CAREW *Huart's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 220 His house shalbe enfranchised in Israel from all maner tribute. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* III. 107 The lord of a manor enfranchised a copyhold... and then disputed the right of common with the copyholder he had enfranchised.

II. To admit to municipal or political privileges.
 †4. To make 'free' of a municipality or corporation. Const. *into*. Also *fig. Obs.*

1514 Act 5 Hen. VIII, c. 6 The crafts and mystery of Surgeons enfranchised in the City of London. 1608 FURBECKE *Pandects* 56 If they were enfranchised of a hundred cities. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 53 This was the first prize which did enfranchise this Master Spirit into the mysteries and affairs of State. a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 170 He... must submit to the laws and rules of that Corporation he is free of, whether to be enfranchised or disfranchised.

5. To make (a city or town) 'free' by charter; to invest (it) with municipal rights. Now chiefly, to invest with the right of being represented in parliament.

1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* vi. 53 When he came into Siria he enfranchised Seleucia. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. iv. § 2 Verulam-centre was at this time enfranchised with many Immunities. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiv. (1862) 212 She added no less than sixty-two burgh members, chiefly by enfranchising petty burghs.

6. To admit to membership in a body political or state; to admit to political privileges; † to naturalize (an alien). Now chiefly, to admit to the electoral 'franchise' or right of voting for members of parliament.

1683 *Brit. Spec.* 196 He hath by his Prerogative Power to enfranchise an Alien. 1711 STURVEY *Parker* an. 1595 (R.). He (Dr. Baro) being an alien, ought to have carried himself quietly and peaceably in a country where he was so humanely harboured and enfranchised. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 74 He is said to have enfranchised not only aliens... but slaves. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 2/1 We want... to enfranchise those great masses of the people.

b. *fig.* To naturalize (foreign words; rarely, foreign plants). ? *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 359 Cherry-trees, Peach-trees, ... are held for aliens in Italy. Howbeit, some of them now are enfranchised and taken for free denizens among vs. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* i. ii. § 2. 8 By enfranchising strange foreign words. a 1748 WATTS (J.), These words have been enfranchised amongst us.

Enfranchised (enfrantʃɪzd, -tʃaɪzd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENFRANCHISE *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* 531 (R.) Fabius Rullus... put from the senate certain bondmen enfranchised. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* i. 94 Till her enfranchis'd feet Tread Chrysa under. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* xiii. (1851) 54 The enfranchis'd life and soul of man. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 49 Where the enfranchis'd soul at ease can play. a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 15 Many a mischievous enfranchised Sprite Had long since burst his bonds of stone or lead. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/5 Enfranchised occupiers of buildings of 10l. clear annual value.

Enfranchisement (enfrantʃɪzɪmənt), *Also 6-7 in-.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of enfranchising; the state or fact of being enfranchised.

1. Liberation from imprisonment, servitude, or political subjection. Also *fig.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 52 My selfe and them... heartily request Th' enfranchisement of Arthur. 1601 — *Jnl. C.* iii. i. 81 Cry out Liberty, Freedom, and Enfranchisement. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* vi. 30 An instrument of manumission, which is an evidence of my enfranchisement. 1630 PLYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 147 He hath procured an absolute enfranchisement from hell. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* Sat. iii. (R.). False enfranchisement with ease is found. 1848 tr. *Mariotti's Italy* II. i. 7 The enfranchisement of Italy formed the text of all their proclamations. 1850 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxviii. He had commenced the legal formalities for his enfranchisement. 1873 MORLEY *Vallaire* (1886) 4 The enfranchisement of the individual from bondage to a collective religious tradition that had lost its virtue.

2. a. Admission to the 'freedom' of a city, borough, or corporation, or to the citizenship of a state; admission to political rights, now esp. to the electoral franchise. b. The conferring of privileges (now chiefly the right of parliamentary representation) upon a town.

1608 COKE *On Litt.* i. 137 b, Enfranchisement. the incorporating of a man to be free of a Company or Body Politique. 1630 WADSWORTH *SA. Pilgr.* viii. 83 His... Maestie... would confirm vnto me my Patent of Infranchisement. 1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* ii. i. § 3 (R.). The amplitude and enfranchisement of humane reason cannot be said properly to be impaired by these limits. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts xvi. 37 Paul was a Roman by enfranchisement. 1753 MELMOTH *Cicero* iii. xxiv. (R.). Certain cities... of which he is desirous to procure the enfranchisement. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 232 The same privileges, immunities, and enfranchisements. 1865 SEELYE *Lect. & Ess.* i. 13 It was not enfranchisement that they wanted, it was simply military protection.

3. The action of making lands freehold.

1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. 396 Enfranchisement... consists in the conveyance of the freehold by the lord to his copyhold tenant.

Enfranchiser. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who or that which enfranchises; in senses of the vb.

1631 SHERWOOD, *Enfranchiser, enfranchisseur.* 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* vii. 80 Boasting himself to be the sole Infranchiser of Holland. 1673 *Lady's Call* i. v. 36 He will tell us that the disbelief of God and another life, is the great enfranchiser of mankind. 1796 *Month. Mag.* II. 778 Timeoleon, the enfranchiser of Sicily. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* II. § 56 The estates of [deceased] latins belong to their enfranchisers.

Enfranchising, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENFRANCHISE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb ENFRANCHISE, in its various senses.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 42 b, The Lorde maye make manumission and infrafranchising to his villaine. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 670 (R.) The multitude, so augmented by the enfranchising of slaves. 1688 *Addr. fr. Totness in Lond. Gas.* No. 2347/1 Your most Gracious Declaration of Indulgence, for the enfranchising of Conscience. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 92 The enfranchising the port of Honfleur at the mouth of the Seine.

Enfranchise (enfrantʃɪt), *a. rare-1.* [f. EN- + FRAUGHT.] Laden, charged, filled. Const. *with.* 1866 J. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* II. 818 The regal youth, Enfranchised with envy... Burnt with a lover's fires.

Enfray, *obs. form of AFFRAY.*

Enfree, -freedom, -freese: see EN- *pref.*

Enfrenzy (enfrenzi), *v.* Also 7 (after Gr. analogies) *enfrensy.* [f. EN- + FRENZY.] *trans.* To throw into a frenzy. In quot. *absol.*

Hence **Enfrenzied** *ppl. a.*

a 1656 Br. HALL *St. Paul's Combat* (R.). His tooth like a mad dog's envenomes and enfrensiens. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 327 Blanch... enfrensiens shrieks. a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Jarvis's Wig.* With an enfrensiens grasp.

Enfrieze, **enfriege**, **enfroward**, **enfuddle**: see EN- *pref.* 1 b, 2, 3.

† **Enfume**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 infume. [ad. F. *enfumer* -r: -L. *infumare*, f. in + fum-us smoke.] *trans.* To expose to the action of smoke. a. To give a smoky taste to (wine). b. To dry in smoke.

c. To make dingy, obscure with smoke. d. To blind as with smoke. Hence **Enfumed** *ppl. a.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 406 Other [grapes] they suffer to be dried in the smoke of smiths forges, whereby they get the very taste of infused wine. 1603 DAVIES *Microcosmos* (1876) 38 (D.) Perturbations... so enfume them that they cannot see. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 21 The brain of an Asse steeped in sweet water and infused in leaves... easeeth the falling evil. 1659 HEWITT *Serm.* 17 (T.). Let them no more produce their enfumed titles.

† **Enfundyng**, *vbl. sb. Sc. Obs.* In 4 enfundyng. [app. f. **enfundy*, a. OF. *enfondre* to be benumbed with cold + -ING.] Benumbed with cold.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 75 (Edin. MS.) This malice of enfundyng [other texts ane fundyng] Begouth, for throw hys call lying... Him fell that hard perplexity.

Engage (engɜːdʒ), *sb.* [f. next vb.; cf. It. *ingaggio*.]

† 1. a. Engagement, bargain. b. The state of being engaged or entangled; embarrassment, peril (cf. ENGAGE *v.* 13). *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xix. (Arb.) 241 Nor that it came by purchase or engage. 1606 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.*, xiii. 76 Nestor... implor'd to his ingage Vlysses helpe.

2. In Sword-exercise: (the vb. in the imperative used *subst.*: see ENGAGE *v.* 17).

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 142 Come to the 'Engage'. 1871 *Daily News* 14 Jan. Men... sat down cheerfully in their saddles, and brought their swords to the 'engage'.

Engage (engɜːdʒ), *v.* Forms: a. (6) *engage*, 7 *engage*, 6-engage. b. 6-8 *engage*. [a. F. *engager* -r, f. en (see EN-) + *gager* pledge (see GAGE, WAGE): cf. the equivalents Pr. *engatjar*, *engatjar*, *engatjar*, It. *ingaggiare*.]

The *trans.* and *refl.* senses (exc. 19) approximately follow the senses of Fr. *engager*; the *intr.* senses and the *trans.* sense 19 are of English development.]

I. To deposit or make over as a pledge.

† 1. *trans.* To pledge or pawn (movable property); to mortgage (lands, houses, etc.). *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxiii. [cix.] 322 His brother had before that engagede the three fersaid castels for florens. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 28 Duke Robert... engaged a portion of his duchie of Normandie to his youngest brother Henrie for a great sum of gold. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 280 The Ciuilians doe aduidge it theft, if one (that laith his goods to pledge) do embesell them from the partie to whom they were engaged. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* i. 3 For an armour he would have engaged vs a bagge of pearle. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xviii. § 9 Persons, who by their Excess... have deeply engaged their Estates.

2. *fig.* To pledge, offer as a guarantee (one's life, honour, etc.); also, to expose to risk, compromise. *rare in mod. use.*

1568 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall of Princes* (1619) 709, I... admonish the... Officers of Princes not to sell, change, nor engage their liberties as they doe, etc. 1599 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* v. The Queene perceiuing in what case she stode, To lose her Minion, or ingage her State. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L. v.* iv. 172 This to be true, I do engage my life. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid West* II. iii. Wks. 1874 II. 378 My honour, faith and country are ingag'd. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 477/1 All this we say without engaging our Opinion. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 63 By a ridiculous Custom this Admiral... engages his Life there shall be no Tempest that day. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* xviii. 493 Others had engaged their doubtful fidelity to the emperor. 1855 CUL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* 238 But my honour is engaged.

II. To bind or secure by a pledge.

† 3. To make (a person) security for a payment, the fulfilment of an undertaking, etc.; 'to render liable for a debt to a creditor' (J.). *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 264, I have ingag'd my selfe to a deere friend, Ingag'd my friend to his meere enemy

To feede my meanes. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* III. iii. Yet detain from us The debt... We have made you stand engaged for. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxii. 117 He that lendeth it... understandeth those onely for his debtors, that are engaged.

4. To bind by a contract or formal promise.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 493 Hazarding rather to consume, then engage themselves to feminine embraces. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 332 These vows were the solemn promises, by which he... ingaged himselfe to God. 1708 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* iv. i. 1644 My Father's Fate dissolves that Truce to which I stood ingag'd. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. i. (1866) 659 He declined engaging himself not to recall his foreign soldiery.

b. *spec.* To bind by a promise of marriage; to betroth. Chiefly *pass.* and *refl.* (See also 6 c.)

1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masq.* Wks. 1775 I. 31 Since nothing else will do, I am engaged by all the strength of vows and honour. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 648 He was engaged to a young lady of gentle blood. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barret* I. xxx. 257 What would you think of a girl who could engage herself to any man under such circumstances?

c. In mod. use often in *pass.* with weaker sense: To have promised one's presence, made an appointment, etc., for any purpose of business or pleasure.

1885 L. B. WALFORD *Nam. & C.* I. 79 He has asked Nan [to dance] before, but she was engaged. *Mod.* I am engaged for to-morrow, but could dine with you on Monday.

5. [With etymological sense of securing by payment of earnest-money: see GAGE, WAGE.]

a. To hire, secure the services of (a servant, workman, agent, etc.). Also *refl.* of a servant, etc.: To enter into an agreement for service.

1753 HANWAY *Travels* (1762) I. Intro. 13 A british subject who engaged himself as a factor to the russia company. 1800 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 24. 169 Balmat was engaged at this time as the guide of Mr., etc. 1865 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii. 100 We have engaged the services of Mr. Aram. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 6. (1882) 325 Thomas Cromwell... was certainly engaged as the commercial agent to one of the Venetian merchants. *Mod.* He has engaged himself to an engineer.

b. To bespeak or secure (something) for one's own or another's use or possession.

1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 10 The boxes [in the theatre] are engaged by the season. 1800 MOORECROFT *Trav.* (1841) I. 199, I laid in a considerable quantity of wheat flour at Tandj, and engaged carriers and ponies for its transport. *Mod.* I have engaged rooms at the hotel. This seat is engaged. Engage places for us in the coach.

6. *intr.* for *refl.* (in senses 4, 5). a. *gen.* To pledge oneself; to enter into a covenant or undertaking. Const. *to with inf.*, or subordinate clause; † rarely *into, unto*, with sb. as obj. Also, to 'warrant', pledge one's credit, assert on one's own responsibility *that*.

1613 R. C. TABLE *Alph.* (ed. 3). *Engage*, lay to pledge, binde himselfe. 1647 FULLER *Good Tk. in Worse T.* (1841) 127 How proper the remedy for the malady I engage not. 1649 Br. REYNOLDS *Hosea* iv. 57 A manifestation of that love in some promise or other, ingaging unto assistance. 1650 *Nicholas Papers* (1886) I. 184 His Lordship... was to engage it should be repaid in that time [3 years]. 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer Bk.* 100 Renouncing the flesh, etc. And ingaging into the Christian belief. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. iv. (1673) 335 When Christ promises so much to them who engage with him. 1790 Col. *Rec. Penns.* III. 100 Our Indians have repeatedly engaged to me that they would go no more out to War. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 118 ¶ 9 The man... has no other care than to collect interest, to estimate securities, and to engage for mortgages. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 303 The court of London engaged not to abandon Prussia. 1805 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 242 Harold further engaged to give his sister in marriage to an unnamed Norman noble. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xviii, Croisic, I'll engage, With Rome yields sort for sort, in age for age.

b. To engage for: to be answerable for, guarantee; later, to undertake to perform, to promise. Rarely in *indirect passive*.

1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 70 Some near Friend... engaged for his Honesty and good Behaviour. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test.* How cheerfully they engaged for the safety of the nation. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxviii. 68 He could not engage for their [Fakires'] Safety among his Countrymen. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 348 Her wishes... were gently intimated, and as readily engaged for. 1813 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* i. 2 It is more than I engage for, I assure you. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 171 That is pretty much all I can engage for.

† c. To betroth oneself (see 4 b.). *Obs. rare.*

1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* i. i. (1840) 9 She will know how it is as to that, before she engages.

d. To agree with a servant, workman, or employé for hired service. Occas. with *indirect pass.* (Mostly superseded by 5 a.)

1792 SMERDON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 309 Till proper persons could be engaged with and sent off. 1825 T. COSMETT *Footman's Directory* 217 Many ladies and gentlemen will not engage with any one who does not know town well.

e. Of a servant, etc.: To take service (with a master or employer). Cf. 5 a.

Mod. Before I engage with another master, I will, etc.

7. *trans.* In wider sense: To bind by moral or legal obligation. Const. *to with sb.* or *inf.*

164. CHAS. I *Answer. Earles of Bristol & Dorset* 5 The municipall and fundamentall Lawes of that Nation ingage the Subject to... strictnesse of obedience. 1659 HAMMOND *On P's.* xviii. 1 Paraphr. 94, I stand ingaged, most passionately

to love, and bless, and magnify thee. 1678 GREW *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist. Pl.* § 8 The present Design will engage us, to an accurate and multifarious Observation of Plants.

† b. To lay under obligations of gratitude; to oblige. Const. *to* (a person), or *simply*. Obs.

1626 D'EWEES in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 392 III. 214 By which I assure my self further engaged, then by your most kind acknowledgement any way discharged. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid West II* iii. Wks. 1874 II. 376 Good gentlemen Engage me so far to you. 1648 CROMWELL *Lett.* 8 Mar. (Carlyle), I am engaged to you for all your civilities. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 101/1 If thou protect him, thou wilt preserve our friend and infinitely engage us.

† c. In *pass.*: To be 'committed' *to* (certain opinions). Obs.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. vi. 339 They are destitute of any satisfactory Evidence, to any person that is not strangely and impotently engaged to them.

8. To urge, exhort, persuade, induce; said both of persons and of motives, etc. In 18th c. often approaching the sense of *Fr. engager* 'to invite'. Now rare.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* iv. vii. (1854) 280 That all may be rather convinced and engaged by argument and truth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 963 O... example high! In-gaging me to emulate. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* i. xxii. 66 Her highness... when I left her, engaged me to write to her. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* i. viii. 166 He engaged the grand-master of the templars by large presents... to put him in possession of Gisors. 1791 SKEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 313 The high wages... did not engage them to secure themselves with a sufficient stock of provisions. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* i. 105 He engaged them to declare in his favour. 1868 KINGTON *Fredk. II*, II. xiii. 171 Enzo had engaged the Castle... to surrender.

† b. with sb. of action as obj. Obs.

1748 JOHNSON *L. P. Sydenham*, The author which gave him most pleasure, and most engaged his imitation.

9. To gain, win over, as an adherent or helper. Cf. 5 a. arch.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iii. vii. (1715) 65 Whom Paris had engaged to his Party by a large sum of Money. 1742 WATTS *Improv. Mind* xv. (1801) 14 Engage the God of truth on our side. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 95 ¶ 19 Such is the hazard of... engaging reason against its own determinations. 1779 — *L. P., Blackmore* Wks. III. 174 To engage poetry in the cause of virtue. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 372 For the sake of the bribes with which the Duan took care to engage him.

† b. To secure for oneself (help, sympathy, approval). Obs.

1795 POPE *Odys.* xiii. 345 Alcinoüs to persuade, To raise his wonder, and engage his aid. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. ii. 8 Those whose approbation we wish to engage.

10. To attach by pleasing qualities; to attract, charm, fascinate. Cf. 14. Also *absol.* Now rare; cf. ENGAGING *ppl. a.*

1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 3 This Humanity and Good-nature engages every Body to him. 1721 PRIOR (J.), When beauty ceases to engage. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. ccxlv. 126 If you engage his heart, you have a fair chance for imposing upon his understanding. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett.* 6 Sept. (1788) I. 126 She engaged me so much that I made her a present of Cocker's arithmetic. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 147 If books that could engage Their childhood, pleased them at a riper age. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* i. 22 Their heart is engaged by the amiable morality [of the gospel]. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. St. I.* ii. iv. 257 Cicero engages our affections by the integrity of his public conduct.

III. To cause to be held fast; to involve, entangle.

[The physical sense 11 (adopted from *Fr.*) appears to be a development from the sense 'to put in pledge' = 1. Senses 12-16 are chiefly fig. applications of 11, but often influenced by the notion of branch II.]

II. In physical senses.

a. To entangle, e.g. in a snare or net, in a bog. Obs. or arch.

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iii. 69 Oh limed soule, that struggling to be free, Art more engag'd. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 266 The Barble fishes, if one of them chance to be engaged. 1652 J. WORDSWORTH *tr. Sandoval's Civil Wars of Spain* 362 The Foot stuck fast, engaged in the mire to the very knees. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 625 Thou mayst... beamy Stags in Toils engage.

fig. 1631 HEYWOOD *London's Jus Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 271 Upon them stand Two dangerous rocks, your safety to engage. 1638 FORD *Fancies* v. i. Those ties of nature... How much they do engage. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 347 That thou mayst know I seek not to engage Thy virtue.

b. Arch. To fasten, attach. In *pass.* of a pillar: To be let into (a wall), so as to be partly enclosed. See ENGAGED 2.

1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 94 Twelve columns engaged in the wall. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 4, I did not engage them to the Brace Beams. 1840 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 10. 73 The lowest with its pillars engaged. 1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1947. 230/3 The columns are 'engaged' to the square outer piers. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Nile* xviii. 495 Engaged in the brickwork on either side of the principal entrance to this hall are two stone door-jambes.

c. Mech. (*intr.* for *refl.*) of a portion of machinery, as a cog-wheel, etc.: To interlock with, fit into a corresponding part.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 5/2 Engages with the cylinder and locks it for firing.

12. † a. *trans.* To cause (esp. an armed force) to penetrate into the interior of a country, into a defile, mountain pass, etc. (so as render with-

drawal difficult); also *refl.* (*obs.*). b. *intr.* † To enter into a country, etc. (*obs.*); to involve oneself in (an intricate path, etc.).

1645 CROMWELL *Lett.* 9 Apr. (Carlyle), Lest we should engage our Body of Horse too far into that enclosed country. 1686-7 BURNET *Trav.* iii. (1750) 166 We engage into that Range of Hills that carry the Name of Apennines. 1693 *Mem. Cl. Tockley* iv. 55 The hardness of the Season, hindered him from engaging himself further into Transylvania. 1844 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 127 Mr. Bayham made an abrupt tack larboard, engaging in a labyrinth of stables.

† 13. To entangle, involve, commit, mix up (in an undertaking, quarrel, etc.). Const. *in*, less often *into*, *to*, *with*. Obs.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), So far had we engaged ourselves... that we listed not to complain. 1665 BACON *Ess. Travel* (Arb.) 523 They will engage him into their owne Quarels. 1635 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 8 When she perceived the peril whereto its excess had engaged her. 1668-3 SIR C. LYTTLETON in *Halton Corr.* (1878) 29 For I was deeply engaged with him upon a planting interest. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 217 These Follies had such Influence on the Rabble, As to engage them in perpetual Squabble. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 440 Into this the King of Sweden, then a child, was engaged; so it was called the triple alliance. 1797 SWIFT *To Very Young Lady*, To engage you, by his insinuations, in misunderstanding with your best friends. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvii. 272 He had engaged his city in the Achaean league.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.* To entangle, involve, or mix oneself up. Const. *in*, less often *among*, *into*. Obs.

1657 S. W. SCHISM *Dispackt* 567 Yet hee will needs have mee engage into such questions. a 1667 COWLEY *Obscurity*, If we engage into a large Acquaintance... we set open our gates to the Invaders of most of our time. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 36. ¶ 3 Much earlier than we engage among the actions and passions of mankind. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 208 The nation again engaged in debt.

14. *trans.* To attract and hold fast (attention, interest); formerly also with personal obj., 'to hold by the attention' (J.). Cf. 10.

1648 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. x. 286 Their Auditours, generally as engaged as the Disputants, will succour their Champion with partial relations. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 221 Nothing... fit to stay or engage a Soul that is Capable of Enjoying God. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* i. (1737) III. 351 He admires, he contemplates; but is not yet engag'd or interested. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 503 ¶ 2 Her form... engaged the eyes of the whole congregation in an instant. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 2, I will hope that your attention may be engaged, by Truths of the highest importance. 1838 Ht. MARTINEAU *Life Wilds* Pref. 12 Will impress the memory and engage the interest.

15. *trans.* To provide occupation for, employ (a person, his powers, thoughts, efforts, etc.). Now nearly always *passive*. Formerly also, † to make use of (an instrument).

1648 GAGE *West Ind. xx.* (1655) 157 Beginning now to repent me of what I was now engaged in. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 89 It would be necessary to engage a volume of praises. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 219 The Iron Pin in the Hole of the Beam kept it to its due distance from the Center; so that neither hand was engaged to guide it. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. Author's Apol., Behold how he engageth all his Wits. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) X. 5 Both Armies... Are in a bloody Fight engag'd. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 31 It [is] a question which has engaged better heads and pens than mine. 1815 *Scribblemania* 242 Mr. Dibdin is engaged in writing a list of the classical library of the Earl of Spencer. a 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. xxvi. 246, I contrived to seem engaged with my guitar. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* App. 11 Many of them are engaged on one subject. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 306 Producing excellent milling ore at a handsome profit to the men engaged in it.

16. *intr.* for *refl.* 'To embark in any business' (J.); to enter upon or employ oneself in an action. Const. *in*, formerly *on*, *upon*, and *simply*. Cf. 13 b.

1646 CHAS. I *Church Govt.* (1849) 43, I will not engage upon new questions not necessary for my purpose. 1671 GUMBLE *Life Monck*, In whatsoever condition he had engaged, he had found or made a great Fortune. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 47 The restored Irish... will be careful how they engage any more upon a frivolous, impious Undertaking. 1732 BERKELEY *Serm.* Wks. III. 241 Those who at this day engage in the propagation of the gospel. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. ccvii. 292 He engaged young and distinguished himself in business. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* iv. vi. Not desiring to engage Upon the busy world's contentious stage. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* Intro. 18 He had... engaged deeply in the study of languages. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 191 The government engaged in war with the United Provinces. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 364 If I had engaged in politics, I should have perished long ago.

IV. With reference to combat. [Specialized uses of III.]

17. *trans.* Of combatants: To interlock (weapons). Cf. *Fr. engager le fer*, to cross swords. Also *absol.*, as *To engage in tierce*, in quart.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 341 The stooping Warriors... Engage their clashing Horns. 1833 [See ENGAGING *vbl. sb.*] 1881 WAITE *Sabre, Singlestick*, etc. 101 A man thus armed engages in quarté or tierce.

18. a. *trans.* To bring (troops) into conflict with the enemy. b. *To engage a combat* (rare); after *Fr. engager le combat*. c. *intr.* for *refl.*: To enter into combat (*with*); also *fig.*

a. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. ii. 30 [They] could scarcely

have reached the camp before they found themselves engaged with the enemy. *Mod.* He had taken care not to engage the whole of his troops.

b. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. v. (1866) 748 The mortal combat between the Inquisition and the Reformation was already fully engaged. *Ibid.* vi. i. 770 The fierce combat had already been engaged in the darkness.

c. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. 48 The earl of Holland was sent with a body of three thousand horse... to meet it [a party of the Scots army] and engage with it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 500 East and West engage, And at their Frontiers meet. *Ibid.* iii. 418 Ev'n the fearful Stag dares for his Hind engage. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 239 On the outside is Fairfax himself on his chestnut horse, men engaging at a distance. 1783 CRABBE *Village* i. Wks. 1834 II. 81 That hoary swain, whose age Can with no cares except its own engage. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 102 The mob... did not venture to engage against musketry and cannon with their knives. 1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 59 One day he met a man muffled in a cloak, who engaged with him... and stabbed him.

19. *trans.* (= 'to engage with': see 18.) To attack, enter into a combat with (an army, a ship); also (now rarely) *fig.*

1698-9 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 47 We lost... a favourable opportunity of engaging the enemy. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 365 Tarquin... engaged the Romans, and was defeated. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 556 These monsters, Critics! with your darts engage. 1709 *London Gaz.* No. 4547/2 He... was obliged to engage her to Leeward. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* ii. xi. 252 We had not been inattentive to the means of engaging her to advantage. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 549, I have engaged the abuses of the tobacco trade on a more general scale. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 68 On the right bank of the river they were engaged by the Earls Edwin and Morcar.

Engageants, *sb. pl.* Obs. Also 7 en-, engageant(e)s. [Fr.] (See quot. 1694.)

1690 *Songs Costume* (1849) 188 About her sleeves are engageants. 1694 *Lady's Dict.*, Engageants are double ruffles that fall over the wrists. 1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 94 Sleeves of these Vests... would be much like our Womens Engageantes. 1748 *Earthq. Peru* iii. 257 They are sometimes open like long engageants, worn also in the days of King Henry V.

Engaged (engɜːdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENGAGE *v.* + -ED.]

1. In various senses of the verb. a. † Entangled. b. † Obligated, attached by gratitude. c. Locked in fight. d. That is under a promise to marry; betrothed.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 137 The sands... with a lingering cruelty swallowed the engaged. 1665 WALTON *Life Hooker* I. 99 Not as an engaged person, but indifferently. 1673 *Vain Insol. Rome* 12 Your engaged well wishing Friend and Servant. 1692 LOCKE *Tolerations* iii. iii. This... is... like an engaged Enemy, to vent one's spleen upon a Party. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 219 Never man had a more faithful, loving, sincere servant than Friday was to me... perfectly obliged and engaged. 18... DICKENS *Edwin Drood* iii. It is so absurd to be an engaged orphan. *Mod.* At a certain party last week, there were six engaged couples.

2. a. Arch. Engaged column, one partly let into a wall in the rear. Engaged tower (see quot.). b. Mech. Engaged wheels, wheels in gear with each other. The driver is the engaging wheel, and the follower is the wheel engaged.

1847 *Engl. Ecclesiology* 154 Of the quadrangular tower there are two varieties: the one where it is engaged, i.e. has the aisles flush with its western face. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* ii. 51 Engaged columns—colonnades walled up. 1880 C. T. NEWTON *Ess. Architect.* iii. 83 A Doric peristyle with engaged columns. 1882 *Athenaeum* No. 2859. 212 The later pillars of the nave... are accompanied by eight engaged shafts. 1886 *Ibid.* 21 Aug. 248/1 The church at Acton possesses what is called an engaged tower.

Hence † Engagedly *adv.* Obs., in an engaged or interested manner; with the feeling of a partisan.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 233 (T.) Engagedly biased to one side or the other.

† Engagedness. Obs. [f. *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being engaged, occupied, or interested; devotion to a purpose.

1668-83 OWEN *Expos. Hebrews* III. 36 Intenseness and engagedness of heart and soul. 1742 MRS. EDWARDS in *Tom. Edwards' Wks.* (1834) I. Intro. 105/2, I felt a great earnestness of soul and engagedness in seeking God for the town. 1763 WHEELOCK *Serm.* 30 June (1767) 5 The engagedness of their hearts for the good of others.

† Engagee (engɜːdʒi), *sb.* Obs. [ad. *Fr.* *engagé*: see ENGAGE *v.* and -EE.] One who is engaged or hired for service.

1808 *Pike Sources Mississ.* ii. 123 A Canoe manned with three engagees of Mr. —. 1817 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 551 One of our engagees informed us that he had seen them.

Engagement (engɜːdʒmənt), *Also 7-8 in-.* [f. as *prec.* + -MENT.]

I. The action of engaging; the state, condition, or fact of being engaged.

† 1. The pledging or mortgaging (of property); a mortgage, 'encumbrance'. Obs.

1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 351 And preserved his patrimony from engagement. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Pall.* (1676) 58 An House or Land... free from all engagements.

2. A formal promise, agreement, undertaking, covenant.

In 17th c. applied *spec.* to various political compacts, esp. to the secret treaty negotiated at Carisbrooke in 1647

between Charles I and commissioners representing the Scottish government. See **ENGAGE** 2.

1644-47 *Br. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 24 He had my engagement to preach the Sunday following. 1646 *E. FISHER Mod. Divinity* 22 The parties that were bound, are freed and released from their engagements. 1651 *N. Riding Rec. V.* 96 The engagement was in this words: 'I doe declare,' etc. 1666 *D. DICKSON in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Pa. cxvi.* This Psalm is a threefold engagement of the Psalmist unto thanksgiving unto God. 1748 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 209 Such is your Will, and such seem to be your Engagements. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks. V.* 57 The engagement and pact of society, which generally goes by the name of the constitution. 1836 *KANE Arch. Expl. II.* xvii. 178 An engagement was drawn up... and brought to me with the signatures of all the company.

b. An 'appointment' made with another person for any purpose of business, festivity, etc.

1806-7 *J. BERSFORD Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. iii. Starting for a long ride on a dinner engagement. 1831 *DISRAELI Yng. Duke II.* iii. (L.) We damsels shall soon be obliged to carry a book to enrol our engagements... if this system of reversionary dancing be any longer encouraged. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac. I.* § 24. 170. I... would have spent the night there were it not for my engagement with the Guide Chef. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 122 If you have no engagement, suppose that you sit down and tell me what passed. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 328/1 On the following morning he [a racehorse] was found to be...incapable of fulfilling an engagement.

c. *Comm. in pl.* Promises to pay; pecuniary liabilities. In phrase, *To meet one's engagements.*

1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I.* 215 They were consequently unable to meet their own engagements. *Mod.* We regret to inform you that Mr. A. B. is unable to meet his engagements.

d. The fact of being engaged to be married; betrothal. Also *attrib.*

1748 *FIELDING Jos. Andrews* (L.). She knew her engagements to Horatio. 1859 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 86 Much excited and pleased by your account of your daughter's engagement. 1861 *Geo. ELIOT Silas M.* 10 She [Sarah] held her engagement to him at an end. 1884 *Q. VICTORIA More Leaves* 103 Our blessed Engagement Day! A dear and sacred day.

3. The fact of being engaged by an employer; an 'appointment', salaried post.

1884 *Mrs. KENDAL in Daily News* 24 Sept. 6/1 He had decided to go on the stage, and all that he wanted was an engagement. *Mod.* Immediately after his engagement as secretary. He has obtained a lucrative engagement.

† 4. Moral or legal obligation; a tie of duty or gratitude. *Obs.*

1627 *MASSINGER Gl. Dh. Florence* v. ii. Since my engagements are so great that all My best endeavours to appear your creature Can but proclaim my wants. 1675 *BROOKS Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 416 There is no engagement from God upon any of his people, to run themselves into sufferings willyfully. 1796 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 257 He is known to lie under deep Engagements to that Party. 1794 *GODWIN Cal. Williams* 294 Engagement and inclination equally led me to pass a considerable part of every day in this agreeable society.

† b. Attachment, prepossession, bias. Cf. **ENGAGE** v. 7 c, 10. *Obs. rare.*

1689 *BURNET Tracts* I. 77 The engagement that People have to their native Homes appears signally here. 1708 *SWIFT Sentiment Ch. Eng. Man.* Impartially and without engagement... to examine their actions.

† 5. The fact of being entangled; involved or entangled condition. *Obs.*

1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* (1851) 325 From which mortal engagement we shall never be free. 1648 *GAGE West. Ind.* xx. (1655) 158 Who had been the cause of their engagement in that great danger. 1648 *SYMMONS Vind. Chas.* I. 335, I thought it to be a matter of so great engagement.

6. The fact of being engaged in any occupation; a piece of business requiring attention.

1665 *GLANVILLE Scept. Sci.* xiv. 80 By the most close meditation and engagement of your minds. 1700 *ROGERS* (J.), Play, either by our too constant or too long engagement in it becomes like an employment or profession. 1781 *COWPER Retirement* 513 From all his wearisome engagements freed.

7. *Swordsmanship.* The action of crossing swords. See **ENGAGE** 17.

1881 *WAITE Sabre, Singlestick*, etc. 19 On crossing swords, which should be about nine inches apart, when it is called an equal engagement, press your blade, etc.

8. The state of being engaged in fight; a battle, conflict, encounter; also formerly, a single combat.

1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* II. xv. (1675) 144 He will never despair of victory in an engagement, where he may justly hope to have God for his Second. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables* Ded., Your supposed death in that engagement was so generally lamented through the nation. 1770 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4685/2 We daily expect to hear of an Engagement between the Swedish and Danish Fleets in the Baltick. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. ix. 180 It was the first engagement in which they were confronted with the future enemies of their nation.

† II. 9. *concr.* in active sense: That which engages or induces to a course of action; an inducement, motive. Cf. **ENGAGE** v. 8. *Obs.*

1642 *MILTON Arg. conc. Militia* 12 What stronger engagement can there be... to encourage men in any desperate design? 1680 *BURNET Rochester* (1692) 95 The great expressions of his Love in Dying for us are mighty Engagements to Obey and imitate him. 1691-8 *NORRIS Pract. Disc. IV.* 173 The great Motives and Engagements to Obedience.

Engager (eng'ɹ-dʒɪn). [*f.* **ENGAGE** v. + **-ER**.]

1. a. One who enters into an engagement or agreement; † a surety, guarantor. b. One who

engages in an enterprise or occupation. c. One who engages the service of another; an employer.

1653 *WATERHOUSE Apol. Learn.* 125 (L.) Rash motions have lost noble enterprises and their engagers. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.*, II. 293 That [the Italian Opera] might be performed with all decency... several sufficient Citizens were engagers. 1865 *Reader No.* 143. 342/4 Such pastimes... the engager in them.

† 2. *spec.* One of those who signed or approved of the 'Engagement' of 1647: see **ENGAGEMENT** 2. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1650 *DONNE Junr. in Donne's Lett.* (1651) Ded., What of them that were both Covenanters and Engagers too. 1650 *LD. CASSILLIS in Nicholas Papers* (1886) 188 The confluence of Malignants and Engagers about him [CHAS. II] in the Army. 1761-2 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lx. 521 An army which admitted any engagers or malignants among them.

Engaging (eng'ɹ-dʒɪn), *abl. sb.* [*f.* as prec. + **-ING**]. The action of the vb. **ENGAGE**, in various senses. Also *attrib.*, as in *engaging guard* (Mil.).

1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb. I.* (1843) 10/1 The engaging the Parliament in the war. 1680 *BURNET Rochester* 111 The engaging into much Passion. 1803 *CAPT. BISSELL in Naval Chron.* XI. 241 This kind of engaging lasted more than an hour. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 138 Forming quickly his 'Engaging Guard' to any point required. *Ibid.* I. 147 Engaging... the action of joining the sword of an opponent, either previous to his, or your own attack.

Engaging (eng'ɹ-dʒɪn), *pp. a.* [*f.* **ENGAGE** v. + **-ING**]. That engages, in various senses.

1. † a. Obliging (*obs.*). † b. Absorbing, interesting (*obs.*). c. Winning, attractive.

1673 *Vain Insol. Rome* 11, I have not forgot your engaging Charity. 1692 *E. WALKER Epictetus* Mor. lxi. These engaging Virtues are the Tyes, That more oblige, than Arts, or Amorous Eyes. 1713 *BERKELEY Ess. in Guardian* vi. Wks. III. 163 Virtue has in herself the most engaging charms. 1817 *J. SCOTT Paris Revisit.* 104 The walk on the old ramparts presents several most engaging views. 1833 *B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare Life* (1879) I. ix. 405 She... has always the same engaging manner. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I.* 250 His countenance was eminently handsome and engaging.

2. That makes an engagement or gives a pledge.

1893 *Glasgow Week. Her.* 8 Sept. 3/2 The father of the infant baptised used to be addressed [in the Scotch baptismal service] as 'the engaging parent'.

3. *Mech. Engaging and disengaging machinery:* that in which one part is alternately united to, or separated from, another part, as occasion may require. (Nicholson.)

Engagingly (eng'ɹ-dʒɪnli), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + **-LY**]. In an engaging manner.

1. So as to involve a pledge; cf. prec. 2.

1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 124 Were it [baptism] performed more solemnly, particularly, and engagingly.

2. Attractively, charmingly, winningly.

1694 *Pindaric Ode to Sanctus*, How his Rays Engagingly Surprise! 1748 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 104 One more learned... could not write as you do... so very engagingly. 1805 *S. & Ht. Lee Canterb.* T. V. 345 Too engagingly peremptory, to admit of any denial from him. 1812 *L. HUNT in Exam.* 4 May 275/1 [He] is... engagingly tolerant.

† **Engagingness**. *Obs.* [*f.* as prec. + **-NESS**]. The quality of being engaging or fascinating; attractiveness, seductiveness.

1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 313 The engagingness of mischief.

† **Engaigne**. *Obs.* [*a.* OF. *engaigne* deception (cf. It. *ingannare* to deceive), also indignation, resentment.] Resentment.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* XVIII. 508 (Edinb. MS.) He had at hym rycht gret engaigne (ed. *Skeat* diseynde).

† **Engalared**, *pp. l.* *Obs. rare*—1. Also ? *engolerid*. [*perh. f.* EN-1 + *galari* GALLERY.] ? Furnished with galleries.

1593 *SKELTON Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 460 A palace... Engolend (ed. 1568 Engalared) goodly with hallis and bowris.

Engall, **gallant**, **gammon**, **gaol**, **garb**, **garble**, **garboil**: see EN-*pref.* 1 a, 1 b, 3.

Engarland (eng'ɹ-lænd), *v.* Also ? **engyrland**, **ingarland**. [*f.* EN-*pref.* 1 + **GARLAND**; cf. *Fr. enguirlander*.]

1. *trans.* To put a garland upon; to wreath with. Also with flowers, etc. as subj. Also *fig.*

1598 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 60 Laurels... to engarland our Poets heads. 1613-6 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* II. 1, Powers... Whose milde aspect engyrland Poesie. 1631 *DRAYTON Leg. Piers Gaveston* (1748) 205 With funeral wreaths ingarlanding his brows. 1830 *TENNISON Arab. Nts.* xiv, [A cloth of gold] Engarlanded and diaper'd With inwrought flowers. 1853 *F. W. NEWMAN tr. Odes Horace* 110 To tempt the little gods, whom myrtle Frail and rosemary engarlands.

2. To surround, as with a garland.

1598 *E. GILPIN Skial.* v. You rotten-throated slaves Engarlanded with coney-catching Knaves. 1814 *CARY Dante* (Chandos) 147 That part of the cornice, where no rim Engarlands its steep fall. 1879 *CHR. ROSSSETTI Srek & F.* 91 Snowy heights form a water-shed for the low-lying fertility which engarlands their base.

Hence **Engarlanded** *pp. l.* a.

1856 *W. JOHNSON Ionica* 82 A sister's engarlanded brows. **Engarment**: see EN-*pref.* 1 a.

† **Engarrison**, *v.* *Obs.* Also ? **ingararrison**.

[*f.* EN-1 + **GARRISON**.] a. *trans.* To serve as a garrison in. b. To protect by a garrison. c.

To station as a garrison; *pass. only.* d. *refl.* To establish (oneself) in, as in a garrison or fortification; to entrench (oneself).

1612-15 *Br. Hall Contempl. N. T.* IV. xxxii, They that would hold fair correspondence with the citizens, where they were engarrisoned. 1640 *HOWELL Dodona's Gr.* 9 Neptune... with a flying gard of brave winged Coursers doth engarrison her. 1641 *HEYLIN Help to Hist.* (1671) 270 There lay engarrison'd the Captain of the Crispinian Horsemen. 1668 *W. CHARLTON Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* 46 Think it below their Courage to engarrison that Fort. 1688 *BUNYAN Holy War* 27 The giant had... ingarrisoned himself in the town of Mansoul. 1683 *CAVE Ecclesiastici* 397, I will not... engarrison myself within crowds of People. 1716 *SOUTH Serm.* IX. v. (R.), He has engarrison'd himself in a strong hold. 1775 *ADAIR Amer. Indians* 314 In the various nations where they ingarrisoned themselves. 1853 *STOCQUELER Mil. Encycl.*, Engarrison, to protect any place by a garrison.

Engastration (engastr'ɹ-jən), *rare.* [*f.* *Gr. ἐν* in + *γαστήρ* (ε) *p*-stem of *γαστήρ* belly + **-ATION**.] The action of stuffing one fowl inside another.

1814 *Sch. Cd. Living* 87 Engastration of stuffed fies, one bird within another... The passion for engastration seems to have had its admirers in all ages.

† **Engastriloque**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* as next + *L. -loquus* speaking.] = next.

1790 *HUTCHINSON Wilchr.* i. 11 Such People are call'd Engastriloques, or Ventriloquists.

† **Engastrimyth**. *Obs.* Also 6 *engastro-mith*, 7 (*error. in Dicts.* -mich, -imuoh). [*ad. Fr. engastrimythe, ad. Gr. ἐνγαστρίμιθος, f. ἐν* in + *γαστήρ*, dat. of *γαστήρ* belly + *μῖθος* speech.] One who appears to speak in the belly, a ventriloquist.

1598 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* i. ii. *Deceit* (1605-7) I. 309 All incenset, the pale Engastrimith... Speaks in his wombe. 1623 *COCKERAM, Engastrimich*, one possessed, which seems to speak in his belly. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Engastrimiches* (engastrimich), were those, that being possessed, seemed to speak out of their belly. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* IV. lviii. (1737) 238 The first, were call'd *Engastrimithes*.

Hence † **Engastrimythian** a., that practises ventriloquism; **Engastrimythia** a., pertaining to, of the nature of ventriloquism.

1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xxv, The Engastrimythian Prophets. 1849 *S. R. MAITLAND Illustr. & Enquiries Relating to Mesmerism* I. 58, I cannot help saying that there seems to me to be something engastrimythic in this case. 1851 *G. S. FABER Many Mansions* (1862) 125 Upon this, she abandoned her engastrimythic whisperings, and uttered a loud cry of alarm and distress.

Engaze: see EN-*pref.* 1 3.

Engel, *obs. f.* **ING** (8 meadow).

† **Engel**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 *engeyle*.

[*ad. OF. engiel-er, engel-er, f. en-* (see EN-1) + *geler* to freeze; cf. **CONGEAL**.] *trans.* To freeze.

14... *MS. Cantab.* ff. i. 6, f. 11 (Hallw. Stones engyelled fallethe doune arow, Whenne that hit hayleth.

Engel, *obs. form of ANGEL*.

Engem (endʒe'm), *v. rare.* Also 9 *ingem*. [*f.* EN-1 + **GERM**.] *trans.* To set with, or as with, gems; to bejewel.

1630 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems Wks.* (1711) 6/2 When clouds engemm'd shew azure, green, and red. 1803-49 *J. C. MANGAN Poems* (1859) 98 A ring, ingemmed with a chrysolite. 1814 *CARY Dante* (Chandos) 262, I pray thee, living topaz! that ingemm'st This precious jewel, let me hear thy name.

† **Engender**, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 *ingender*. [*a.* OF. *engendre*, n. of action *f.* *engendrer*: see next.] The action of engendering or begetting; *concr.* that which is engendered; offspring, produce.

1558 *SKELTON Vox Populi* 365 Withe comons and comon ingenders. 1556 *J. HEYWOOD Spider & F.* xxix. 17 To know his grandam butterdise estate, With all vnclies and aunes, of their engender. 1647 *CRASHAW Poems* 129 From this rising son, obtaining by just suit, A spring's ingender, and an autumn's fruit.

Engender (endʒendər). Also 4-5 *engendre*, 5-7 *ingender*. [*a.* *F. engendrer*, corresp. to *Pr. engenrar*, It. *ingenerare*:—*L. ingenerāre*, *f. in* + *generāre* to beget, *GENERATE*, *f. genus, gener-is*, breed, race.]

1. *trans.* Of the male parent: To beget. *Const. on, of.* Now only *rhetorical* or *fig.*

1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 272 Engendered on hem Icauntez with her Iapez ille. 1386 *CHAUCER Merch.* T. 28 Than schuld he take a yong wif and a fair, On which he might engendre him an hair. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* xxi. 223 Of his Sone Chuse, was engendred Nembrother the Geaunt. 1475 *CAXTON Jason* 77 The one espoused that other and engendryd on her a daughter. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* x. ProL. 42 The Fader... His only Son engendriss evirmoir. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 625 The sayde Richarde was espoused to Lady Alice... of which woman he engendered Richard, John and George. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* III. xxxvii. 233 When a man... engenders his like... it is no Miracle. 1796 *JEFFREY in Ld. Cockburn Life* 7. (1853) II. xiii, I have to seek out some angelic partner, and engender a dozen or two of children. 1836-7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* xxxix. (1870) II. 394 The offspring of experience engendered upon custom.

† 2. Of the female parent: To conceive, bear.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 587 3e were alle... bred of þat modur þat... storms engendreb. 14400 *Morte Arth.* 612 Sixty geantes be-fore engenderide with fendez. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* IV. xx, Seven daughters... she had well engendred. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* v. iii. 71 O Error soone concey'd, Thou... kil'st the Mother that engendered thee. 1663

Brit. Spec. 57 The Father and Mother, and simply those that beget and ingender do... rule over all their Children.

3. Of both parents, also vaguely of ancestors, and *transf.* of countries, situations, conditions, etc.: To produce, give existence to (living beings). In *passive*, to be produced, begotten (Const. *between*, *of*); to be descended.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xi. 215 A rybaud þei engendrede and a gome vnyrghful. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Ire.* (1390: 2/2) Men of relygion eet barnacles upon fastynge dayes bycause they ben not engendered with flesshe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Q. Mary 2 Illustir princes, engendrit of magnanime genologie. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 125 b, Of the shee Asse and the Horse, is engendered the shee moile. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 232 For what hath man deserved, why his parents should ingender him such, or such? 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) i. iii. 202 Elevated at some distance from the odious reptiles ingendered in the putrid waters. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* iii. 97 The human kind, the place, the time, and seed, That did engender them and give them birth. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) i. i. 16 [Anaximander has been alleged to have taught that] the first imperfect and short-lived creatures had been engendered in slime.

† 4. *absol.* To copulate, have sexual intercourse. Said of both sexes. Const. *with*. Also *fig. Obs.* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7959 Luff ingendredth with ioye, as in a iust sawle. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scot.* 213 Thei ingendered with spirites, & brought furth l. Giauntes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 127 Camel... engendredth... backward, as the Elephantes. 1599 MASSINGER, *etc. Old Law* iii. ii. His goodness has gone backward, and engendered With his old sins again. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 794 And in embraces forcible and foule Ingendring with me. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) 111. 174 With the wild boar... they are never known to engender. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) 111. xxviii. 25 That Insecta engender only once in the course of their lives.

† *trans.* Misused for: To couple. 1795 PAINE *Rights M.* (ed. 4) 80 By engendering the church with the state.

5. *trans.* † a. To produce by natural processes, develop, generate (plants, minerals, material substances) (*obs.*). b. To give rise to, produce (a state of things, a disease, force, quality, feeling, etc.). † c. To contract (a disorder). *Obs.*

a. c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 4 Of which vertue engendred is the flour. c1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 12 Ther is a stone, which callid is a Jagounce Of olde engendrid within myn entraylle. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 6 Golde... is engendered almost in al regions neare vnto the *Equinoctial* line. 1563 T. GALE *Antid.* ii. 51 It doeth ingender fleshe on the bones that are bare. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 261 Those brookes... doe ingendre the river Stowre. 1653 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 144 To... clesse the Kidnies from Gravel or Stones ingendered in them. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallurg.* xiii. 202 The ground and soil of this Mountain... neither ingenders, nor brings forth any fruit, grass, nor grain. 1775 ADAIR *Am. Ind.* 237 Others resemble the onyx, being engendered of black and thick humours.

b. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1141 Lust and lykynge, that es flesshely Engenderes the syn of lychery. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 64 Darknes with hardnes ingendred shall be. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 47 To plucke out all the olde eyell customers that by synne be engendered in vs. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 124 These similitudes... ingender truth. 1646 RECORDE, *etc. Gr. Artes* 167 The quotient will shew you the number that engendredth the Progression. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 296 Immoderate Study engenderes a grossness in the Mind. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* vii. 118 Taxes... when carried too far, destroy industry, by engendering despair. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) 11. xlviii. 111 This stupid and useless fashion... has most unfortunately been engendered on these ignorant people. 1863 TYNDALE *Heat* i. § 10 The heat engendered by the friction.

c. 1545 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxviii. 575 They answered howe the kyng of longe tyme had engendred the same malady. 1634 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 192 When Italians... eate any quantity thereof, they presently fall into the bloody fluxe, or else ingender some other pestilential fever.

† 6. *intr.* a. Of living things: To breed, multiply. b. Of inorganic substances: To form, originate, be produced. c. Of maladies, etc.: To originate, develop. Also *fig. Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 421 He knew the cause of every maladye... And where thei engendrid. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 308 For causes pestilent Engendering there, and wormes violent. 1543 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccviii. 710 Thus ther engendered hatred dayly bytwene Fraunce and Flaunders. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 5 b, The Cristall... engendred not so much of the waters coldnesse. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. lxx. 104 Fleas will not come nor ingender where it [Fleabase] is layed. a1618 RALFEIGH *Instruct. Sonne* ix. (1651) 24 As the worm that engendereth in the Kernel of the Nut. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 195 An illfavourd black cloud began to engender against her in the Levant. 1653 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 62 To cause the stone not to ingender. a1700 DRYDEN (J.), Thick clouds are spread, and storms engender there. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 44 a, Damp that may happen to engender or gather under ground. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 53 Bats will engender in thy belly. 1865 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* xx. 471 In Italy... a dismal disbelief was silently engendering.

Engendered (endʒendərd), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Begotten or produced; (of a disease) arising within the body, non-contagious.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Providence* xiv, Nothing ingenderd doth prevent his meat. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nis.* I. 60 Diseases engendered are... leprosy, hectic, epilepsy, etc.

Engenderer (endʒendərə), *pp. a.* [f. ENGENDER v. + -ER.] One who or that which engenders.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* ii. 152 The mothers are called *genitrices*, that is engenderers. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 59 One is an ingenderer and another is ingendered, among men, a father and a sonne. 1596 Br. ANDREWS *Serm.* II. 94 These [the prophets] also he strove to forget, and as ingenderers of melancholy to remove them far away. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. v. 45 Ease and idleness, the engenders of all manner of crudities. 1636 DAVENANT *Witts in Dodsley* (1780) VIII. 481 Thou dull ingenderer; Male rather in the back than in the brain. 1852 *Tailor's Mag.* XIX. 53 Still more disgusting engenderers of filth.

Engendering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. ENGENDER, in various senses. c1450 *Merlin* v. 81 The recorde of the engenderinge of the childe. 1580 TWYNE (*title*) Shorte and pithie Discourse concerning the engendering... of all Earthquakes. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 412 Not only the mere engendering of the young, but the... methods of providing for them, are all foreknown.

Engendering (endʒendəriŋ), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That engenders.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 1673 267 The excesse, or lack of engendering seed. a1631 *Donne Poems* (1650) 175 Though ingendering force from whence they came Be strong enough. 1646 J. BENBRIE *Vsura Acc.* Intro. 3 Anatomizing the engendering wombe of his sinfulness against God. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii. A bunch of engendering adlers.

Engenderment, [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of engendering; procreation. 1825-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 129/1 The engenderment of new individuals.

Engendrure (endʒendriʊ), *arch.* Also 5 engenderure. [a. OF. *engendrure* (= Pr. *engendradura*), f. *engendr*: see ENGENDER v.]

† 1. The action of engendering. a. Generation, procreation. b. Copulation. *Obs.*

c1325 SHOREHAM 139 Folye hyt hys to meche to thynche Of the engendrure... Of Fader and Sone. c1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* P. 301 Whan he useth his wyf withoute soverayn desir of engendrure. 1447 BOKENHAM *Sermons* (1835) 51 Be kyndly engendred To joyen in the lykenesse of ther nature. 1555 *Fardle Facions* i. ii. 31 Those [beastes]... encreased by mutuall engendrure, the varietie, and nombre.

2. Parentage, descent, origin. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 210 Go to Genesis be leaunt engendrure [1377 engendroure] of vs alle. c1475 *Partenay* 5750 Off Tristram is line was hys engendrure. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 380/4 Fortune onely of engendrure and happe doth al. 1824 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Feb. 147 It is singular that so many prominent members of the *Times* staff should have been of West Indian engendrure.

Engendure (endʒendriʊ), *arch.* Also 5 ingendure. [Bad form of prec.] = prec. *lit.* and *fig.*

† a1400 *Morte Arth.* 3744 Ofsiche a engendure fulle littyll joye happyns. c1450 *Merlin* i. 18 My moder... nath knoweth of that thou puttist on hir in thy Ingendure. a1484 OCCLEVE *MS. Soc. Antig.* 134. f. 259 (Halliwell) Leafulle luste is necessarye. Withouthen that may be non engendure. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 135 Crown-office Row (place of my kindly engendure). 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 247 Knowledge of the... engendure and affinities of our noble language.

Engeny, var. of INGENY, *Obs.* **Engermate**: see EN-*pref.* 1 3. **Engle**: see INGLE sb. and v.

Engild (engi'ld), v. [f. EN-1 + GILD v.] *trans.* To gild; also *fig.* to brighten with golden light.

c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 85 Trees polist of forgars, & engilt, & siluerid. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 187 Faire Helena; who more engilds the night. 1825 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 206 His [Eridanus] twain horns Engilt on bull-like face.

Engine (endʒin), *sb.* Forms: a. 4-7 *engin*, 4-8 *engyn(e)*, 4-6 *engynne*, (5 *pl.* *engenyne*, 7 *enging*), 4- *engine*. β. 5-8 *engin(e)*, 6-7 *ingyn(n)e*, (5-6 *ynynne*, 6 *inlynne*, *ingen*, 7 *ingene*). See also INGENY. [a. OF. *engin*, corresp. to Pr. *engen*, *engin*, *engienh*, Sp. *ingenio*, Pg. *engenho*, It. *ingegno* = L. *ingenium* (whence INGENIOUS), f. in in + *gen-* root of *gignere* to beget. The β forms, some of which are directly influenced by the Lat. *ingenium*, appear to occur after 16th c. only in senses 1-3.]

† 1. Native talent, mother wit; genius. *Obs.* From the middle of 17th c. app. only Sc. in β forms, retaining the older accentuation *ingēne*, and prob. regarded as a distinct word from *engine*.

a. c1386 CHAUCER *Second Nun's T.* 339 A man hath sapiences thre, Memorie, *engin*, and intellect also. c1391 - *Astrol.* Prolog. 2, I ne usurpe nat to haue fownde this werk of my labour or of myn *engin*. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 276/1 Saynt Augustyn concluded all the other by *engin* and by science. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* ii. viii. [ix.] (Arb.) 95 Such... made most of their workes by translation... few or none of their owne *engine*. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. (1682) 379 High press thy [Etna's] Flames... But higher moves the scope of my *Engine*.

β. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* Proem, in Ashm. (1652) 7 It is no small *ingine* To know all secreats pertaining to the Myne. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* II. 100 It will transcend the strenth of my *ingyne*. To tell 30w all their godlines diuynie. a1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 64 Kennedy... one of excellent *inyne* in Scottish poesye. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* v. iii. If thy master... be angrie with thee, I shall suspect his *ingine*, while I know him fort. 1599 JAMES I. Βασιλικον Δασιον To Rdr., Which I wrote for exercise of my own *ingene*. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, *Colt* (1867) I. 117 Great respect had went to be had both to the *ingine* and ingenuity of the intrants. 1785 BURNS *1st Ep. Leith* v. A that ken't him round declar'd He had *ingine*. 18... SCOTT *Monastery* 531/2 A man of quick *ingine* and deep wisdom.

† b. Natural disposition, temper. Chiefly Sc. c1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* 55 (Jam.), Witkiness, to which he was given allanarly, through the impiety of his own *ingyne*. 1579 Lament. *Lady Scot.* in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 239 To quhom can I this throuch propyne Bot unto one of excellent *ingyne*. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* i. lxxxiii, His fell *ingine* His grauer age did somewhat mitigate.

† 2. Skill in contriving, ingenuity; also, in bad sense, artfulness, cunning, trickery. *Obs.*

c1320 *Sir Beues* 2003 Ac now icham from him ifare prouz godes grace & min *engyn*. c1320 *Scryn Sag.* (W.) viii. 1959 Gold and siluer to wille he wan Bi losengerie an bi *engin*. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 83 The women were of great *engine*. c1450 *Merlin* i. 20, I am the sone of the enmy that begiled my moder with *engyn*. 15... tr. *Sir T. More's Edu.* V (1641) 2 By what crafty *engin* he first attempted his ungracious purpose. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Q. Mary 4 Be ane diuynie miracle, rather nor be the *ingyne* of men. a1628 B. JONSON in Sir J. Beaumont *Bonworth F.* 13 All Monuments of Praise, That Art, or *Engine*, or the Strength can raise.

† b. In OF. phrase *mal'engin* evil machination; see MALENGIN. Also in similar sense, *false, malicious engin*. *Obs.*

c1440 *Partonope* 1440 Thought his counsell was fals *engyne*. 1545 T. RAYNOLD *Womans booke* B. 4 This knowledge also ministrith yet a farther *ingyn* and polycye to inuent infinitely the better how, etc. 1557 K. ARTHUR (Copland) iv. xii, Brought to the purpose by fals *engin* and treason and by false enchantement. 1637-50 *Rod. Hist. Kirk* (1842) 156 Their malicious *ingyns* in conspyring aganis Kirk, King, and cuntry.

† 3. An instance or a product of ingenuity; an artifice, contrivance, device, plot; and in bad sense, a snare, wile (cf. 5 c. and GIN sb.1); also, in weaker sense, an appliance, means.

The later instances are partly *fig.* from 4, 5 c, or 7. a1300 *Floris & Bl.* 759 He het him telle his *engin* Hu he to blanchefur com in. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 4549 The develles *engynnes* wolde me take. c1430 LYDG. *MS. Cott.* Aug. iv. 28 b, By what *engyne* the fylthes fer nor nere Were borne awaye. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 20 To make trew... Gold is noe *ingyn*, Except... the Philosophers medicine. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxiv. 724 To fynde way and *engin* howe to passe the bridge. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 18 She [Juno] sought al possibill *engins* In surging billows too touze thee companie Troian. 1625 BACON *Ess. Superst.* (Arb.) 345 Astronomers... did faigne Eccentricks, and Epicycles, and such *Engines* of Orbs. 1625 QUARLES *Embl.* iii. 9 (D.) The hidden *engines*, and the snares that lie So undiscovered. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 750 Nor did he scape By all his *engins*. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 376 The Dutch and the Spaniards set on Foot all the *Engines* they could. 1719 *Cordial Law Spirits* I. 129 Falshood is the only *Engine* they have left to defend the Reputation of the Crape. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* 4 F. II. xxxiii. 252 The warrior could dexterously employ the dark *engines* of policy.

4. A mechanical contrivance, machine, implement, tool; in 15th c. also *collect.* apparatus, machinery. *arch.* in gen. sense. (For *fig.* uses see 10.)

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8816 Geauntz... sette þem [the stones at Stonehenge] on an hil ful hei With *engyns* fulle queyntely. a1400-50 *Alexander* 5292 Þis selere was be sorsy selcuthly foundid, Made for a mervall to mecue with *engine*. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 140 *Engynne*, or *ingyne*, *machina*. c1550 Sir J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 38 He or sche sall be put and baldin in the stokkis or sic other *ingine*. 1571 *Mem. Ripon* (1882) I. 309 Ropes and other *ynynnes*. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. (1636) 48 The Image with all his *engines* was openly showed at Pauls crosse. 1664 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 58 Some thieves (with what *engines* unknown) forced it [a chest] open. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* Pref. 7 Our modern *Engine* the Microscope. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* iii. 132 He... extends The little *engine* [a pair of scissors] on his fingers' ends. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. viii. 87 With ropes and *engines*, I made a shift to turn it. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 535 Being drawn from his horse by an *engine* with an iron hook at the end. 1866 BRYANT *Death Slavery* vii, At thy feet Scourges and *engines* of restraint and pain.

5. *spec. a.* A machine or instrument used in warfare. Formerly sometimes applied to all offensive weapons, but chiefly and now exclusively to those of large size and having mechanism, e.g. a battering-ram, catapult, piece of ordnance, etc.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 9889 (Cott.), Na maner *engine* o were Mai cast þar-til it for to dore. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 429 Vespasianus destourbed þe wal wip þe stroke of an *engine* [Higden *arctis*]. c1440 *Bone Flor.* 859 And they wythowte, *ynynnes* bende, And stones to the walles they sende. 1549 COVERDALE, *etc. Erasme. Par. Hebr.* xi. 30 Sodainely to fall without any violence of *Engynes*. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 21 They have expelled Lions, Beares, & such like vntamed beasts, with their bowes, and other *engines*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 518 Whereof to found their *Engins* and their Balls. 1676 D'URFAY *Mad. Fickle* v. ii, And I shall make a private Room in your guts for this *Engine* here [a rapier]. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 409 Bows and arrows, great clubs... and such like *engines* of war. 1737 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 292 The stage and the press... became battering *engines* against religion. 1777 WATSON *Philip II.* (1839) 405 Farnese... got possession of more than thirty of the enemy's ships, with all the artillery and *engines* that were on board. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 365 They had no weapons to cope with these terrible *engines*.

† b. An 'engine of torture'; esp. the rack. *Obs.* c1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 55 Graunt þat his paynfull *engyn* be destroyed by be strook of heuently thonder & leuen. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 15a, [He] was commanded to be put in *engine* and tormented. 1579 FULKE HESKINS *Parl.* 386 The words... by no *engin* can be wrested. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. iv. 290 Which like an *Engine*, wrencht

my frame of Nature From the first place. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F. i. i.* What an engine is this fop.

† C. A contrivance for catching game; a snare, net, trap, decoy, or the like. Cf. *GIN. Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. vi. 77 The hunters, by their engins that they have propire for the same take hym. 1593 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII.* c. 13 Diuers weres & ingins for fishynge. 1686 N. Cox *Gentl. Recr.* iii. 141 Partridges are . . . most easily to be deceived or beguiled with any Train, Bait, Engine, or other Device. *Ibid.* iii. 145 Make an Engine in the form and fashion of a Horse, cut out of Canvas, and stuff it with Straw, or such light matter.

† d. App. confused with *henge*, *HINGE*, or with the synonymous *HENGILL. Obs.*—

1554 HULOT, *Engin of a dore, vertebra.* 1580 in BARET *Alv. E. 237.*

† E. Taken as the equivalent of *L. machina* (see *MACHINE*) in certain specific uses. a. *Engine of the world*, after *L. machina mundi* (Lucretius): the 'universal frame'. b. The mechanism by which in a Greek theatre gods, etc. were made to appear in the air: cf. *L. deus ex machina. Obs.*

a. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 220 The cloyster of mary beryth hym that gouernyth the three engynes . . . heuen, erthe, and helle. 1599 MORE *Heresies* i. Wks. 129/1 There was a god, eyther maker or gouernour or both, of all this hole engine of the world. 1539 Br. HILSEY *Primer in Myrr. our Ladye* 349 The gouernour of the triple engine, The Son of God of mightes most. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. xiv. (1634) 73 In gouerning of the so swift whirling about of the engine of heauen.

b. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 107 As if they had bene brought home in a dreame or engine. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* lxxviii. 20 He appeareth as out of an Engin, and pulleth us out of Death's jaws.

7. A machine, more or less complicated, consisting of several parts, working together to produce a given physical effect.

As in recent use the word has come to be applied esp. to the STEAM-ENGINE (q.v.) and analogous machines (see 8, 9), the wider sense expressed in the above definition has become almost obsolete, surviving chiefly in the compounds *beer-engine*, *calculating-engine*, *fire-engine*, *garden-engine*, *water-engine* (q.v. under their initial elements).

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. i. 12 An artificial Clock, Mill, or such like great Engine. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* Author's Pref., As in a watch, or some such small engine. 1667 in *Phil. Trans.* II. 425 A Glass-Receiver of the above mentioned Engine (an air-pump). 1708 J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1845) 28 If the Pit be sunk more than thirty Fathom, then we use the Horse Engin. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 15 I'll rather wheel about the street an engine to grind knives and scissars. c. 1730 E. BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 106 An engine to chop straw withal. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) II. iv. viii. 243 The exportation of frames or engines for knitting gloves or stockings is prohibited. 1826 WORDSW. *Thanksg. Ode* (1850) II. 215 The tubed engine feels the inspiring blast.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*
1633 *Castile Whore* II. l. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, I feel within my breast a searching fire Which doth ascend the engine of my braine. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 4 Those curious and elaborate Engines, the bodies of living Creatures. 1667-8 WATTS *Reliq. Jew.* (1789) 180 Our Sovereign Creator formed our souls, and sent them to inhabit these two engines of flesh. 1842 TANNYSON *Two Voices* 347 No life is found . . . only to one engine bound.

c. *spec.* (a.) Short for *beer-engine*, *fire-engine*, *garden-engine*, etc. † (b.) = *engine-loom*: see 11. † (c.) See quot. 1696.

In 18th c. and still later the word *engine*, when used *spec.* without defining word or contextual indication, usually meant 'fire-engine'.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) Blij b, Your Engines to cast water upon the houses. 1670 TRIGG in Bedloe *Popish Plot* (1679) 23 This Fire was most mischievously designed, as being in a place where no Engine could come. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 345 Some [Mills] go with Sails, and serve also to Dreyne the Fens, and are called Engines. 1705 *Lond. Gas.* No. 6364/3 By Trade a Silk-Weaver on the Engine. 1779 JOHNSON in *Boswell* III. 234 The engines will soon extinguish the fire. 1798 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* iv. (1813) 54 An engine to water the leaves of vines and all other wall trees. 1798 CAPT. MILLER in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Intro. 156 A boat that was taking in a hawser . . . filled with fire-buckets . . . and was putting the engine in another. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* viii. (1855) 87 'Him wot was drawin' at the engine, as you passed the bar.'

8. = STEAM-ENGINE. (This is now the prevailing sense, and often influences the later use of the word in other senses.) Often with defining word, as *locomotive*, *marine*, *pumping*, *railway engine*.

1826 *Encycl. Perthensis* XXI. 384 In consequence of the great superiority of Mr. Watt's engines . . . they have become of most extensive use. 1838 F. W. SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 69 The adhesion of the wheels of an engine upon the rails was sufficient to effect its progression. 1859 CLOUGH *Songs in Absence* i. 2 His iron might the potent engine plies. 1858 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 Little is left for the men but to mind the engines, and feed the furnaces. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 26 Mar. 5/2 The goods engines were moderate in weight. 1878 F. WILLIAMS *Mild. Railw.* 654 A good engine-man takes a pride now in his engine.

9. Applied to various other machines analogous to the steam-engine; i.e. to machines including in themselves the means of generating power. Chiefly with prefixed word denoting the source of power, as *caloric*, *electro-magnetic*, *gas-engine*.

10. *fig.* (Chiefly after sense 4.) † a. Of a person: An agent, instrument, tool. *Obs.*

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1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 610 He was . . . the very organ, engine, and deviser of the destruction of Humfrey the good Duke of Gloucester. 1674 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 92 That Politick Engine who . . . was employed . . . as a Missionary amongst the Nonconformists. 1713 STRELL *Englishism.* No. 34. 344 Sir Francis Walsingham . . . was one of the great Engines of State. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 69 Empson and Dudley, the wicked engines of Henry VII.

b. Of a thing: An instrument, means, organ.

1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 56 Now farewell world, the engin of all woe. 1650 MAJOR-GEN. HARRISON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* ii. 297 III. 354, I thinke Faith and Praier must bee the cheife engines. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 68 The Animal Spirits . . . are the chief Engine of Sight. 1764 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vii. (1763) 147 The Exhibition of Plays and Shews was one of the very Engines of Corruption. 1769 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xviii. § 18 The State has two great engines, punishment and reward. 1825 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. ii. ix. 244 Never . . . had the press been turned into an engine of such political importance. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 73 Logical analysis, the characteristic engine of Socrates.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. *attrib.* (chiefly in sense 8), as *engine-box*, *funnel*, *furnace*, *house*, *pump*, *room*, *shaft*, *wheel*, *work*; b. *objective* with *vbl. sb.* or *agent-noun*, as *engine-artificer*, *construction*, *driver*, *maker*, *tender*, *lenter*, *wright*; *engine-less*, *like*, *adjs.*; also *engine-bearer* (see quot.); *engine-lathe*, a lathe worked by machinery; † *engine-loom*, one in which the shuttle was driven by a mechanical contrivance, instead of being thrown by hand; *engine-sized* (*paper*), sized by a machine, not by hand in separate sheets; *engine-turned*, ornamented with engine-turning; also *fig.*; *engine-turner*, one who performs engine-turning; *engine-turning*, the engraving of symmetrical patterns upon metals by machinery.

1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 21 *Engine Artificer: Fee per diem 4d. 1667 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Engine-bearers, sleepers, or pieces of timber placed between the keelson, in a steamer, and the boilers of the steam-engine, to form a proper seat for the boilers and machinery. 1860 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 250 As if tired pedestrians should mount the 'engine-box of heading trains. 1867 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 463/3 The gradual improvement in 'engine construction. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 66 *Enginedrivers and guards in America sometimes strike when a train is halfway on its journey. 1849 F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* iii. (1851) 43 The reeking 'engine-funnel of an up-train is seen darting out of the tunnel. 1855 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* I. 1217 An 'engine-house, belonging to the Hope Fire Assurance Company. 1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 49 A milled edge is given to earthenware in what is called an 'engine lathe. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 11/2 By me swept the trim, 'engineless, and almost silent railway carriage, driven by an invisible electro motor. 1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selr.* 136 A sort of mechanical or 'engine-like twichings. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* v. i. He that invented the 'Engine-Loom. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Enginero, an 'engine maker, *machinarius*. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 150 The power of an engine . . . is estimated differently by different engine makers. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlviii. The clanking of the 'engine-pumps. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* Intro. 8 We go into 'engine rooms. 1807 CARNE *Religious Tin Mine in Phil. Trans.* XCvii. 293 The 'engine shaft . . . is situated 8 fathoms north of the widest part of the lode. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 671 Valves, placed out of the reach of the operative engineer, or 'engine tender. 1870 *Daily News* 22 Apr. Intimation was given to the 'engine-tender that they wished to be lowered down. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chus.* xiii. A gold hunting-watch. 'engine-turned. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.*, *Self-made Men*, Your self-made man . . . deserves more credit . . . than the . . . engine-turned article. 1879 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxviii. 12 Pencil-cases elaborately engine-turned. 1884 F. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 102 *Engine turning . . . the wavy circular curves cut into the outside of watch cases for decoration. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* Mar. 266 The 'engine-wheels could not bite. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* 127 (R.) They would not lend their helping hand to any man in 'engine-work. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 55 George Stephenson was, in 1812, appointed 'engine-wright of the colliery.

Engine (e'ndzin), *v.* [orig. a. OF. *engin-ier*, *enginier*, corresp. to Pr. *engenhâr*, OSP. *engehar*, Pg. *engenhâr*, It. *ingegnare*:—med.L. *ingeniäre*, f. *ingenium*: see prec.; in later use f. *ENGINE sb.*]

† *L. trans.* To contrive, plan, either in a material or an immaterial sense. Also *absol.* with inf. of purpose. *To engine together*: to frame or fit together by art. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 250 For gygas þe geaunt with a gynne engyned To breke & to bete doune þat ben azeines ihesus. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 79 With fair beheste and yeftes grete Of gold, that they hem have engined To-gider. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* ii. li. (1850) 54 The synne that thou hast done was . . . not by very malycie engyned of withynne. c. 1570 THYNE *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 10 With golden lace full craftely engined. 1609 BR. BARLOW *Answe. Nameless Catholic* 198 The most horrible designe . . . that euer was engined. 1611 FLORIO, *Aggennare*, to frame . . . to engine together.

† 2. To take by craft; to ensnare, deceive. *Obs.* 1395 *Body & Soul in Map's Poems* 249 (M.) Ho may more trayson do, or is loved betere engine Than he that al is trist is to. 1340 *Aynde*, 122 Alle þo . . . þet habbeþ . . . þe herten engined ine þe dyevles nette. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 71 A softe bedde . . . Where she was afterward engined. c. 1400 *Beryn* 1501 His tung he gan to whet sotilly to engyne hym. 3. † a. To put on the rack; to torture. † b.

To assault with engines. c. *non-use*. To find engines or instruments for.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Priest's T.* 240 The mynistres of that toun . . . the hostiller sore engyned. 1613 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 29 (D.) We fear not . . . professed enemies to engine and batter our walls. 1800 KEATS *Hyperion* ii. 161 Tell me . . . How we can war, how engine our great wrath!

4. To fit up (a vessel) with steam engines. 1868 *Express* 20 May, The Victoria, iron-clad frigate . . . engined by Messrs. John Penn and Son. 1872 *Daily News* 5 Sept., Build the largest ironclad ships, engine them. 1880 *W. Hedley* 36 On December 3rd (1881) the first vessel built, engined, and masted above Newcastle, passed down the river.

Engineer (endzin'eer), *sb.* Forms: a. 4 *en-syn(e)our*, 6 *ynynore*, *ingenor*. β. 6-7 *en-inger*, *-are*, *engynor*, *ingenor*. γ. 7 *en-ingenier(e)*, *-ir*, *ingenier(e)*, *en-ingenier*, *ingenier*. 7-*engineer*. [ME. *engyneour*, a. OF. *engigneor* (for which mod.F. has the semi-learned form *ingénieur*, perh. influenced by It.), corresp. to Pr. *enginhador*:—late L. *ingeniätörem*, f. *ingeniäre*: see prec. In 16th c. the word assumed the form *en-inger*, as if f. *ENGINE v.* + *-ER* (a derivation which yields the same sense as the Romanic word). Early in 17th c. appear the forms in *-ier(e)*, *-eer*. The precise origin of these is uncertain; they may be ad. Fr. *ingénieur*, or perh. ad. It. *ingegnere*, which is a distinct word = Sp. *engñero* (Minsheu), Pg. *engenheiro*, OF. *engignier* (Cotgr. *enginier*):—L. type **ingeniärius*, f. *ingenium* (see *ENGINE sb.*); on the other hand they may be f. *ENGINE sb.* + *-ier*, *-eer*, this suffix having in 16th c. already become familiar in military words of Romanic origin.]

† 1. One who contrives, designs, or invents; an author, designer (Const. of); also *absol.* an inventor, a plotter, a layer of snares. *Obs.* In the later quots. perh. a *fig.* use of 2.

a. c. 1420 *Metr. Life St. Kath.* (Halliiv.) 14 In hys court was a false traytoure, That was a grete Yngynore.

β. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 8 The dreadfull enginer of phrases insteade of thunderboltes. 1604 CAREW *Cornwall* 99a, The Enginer of this practise . . . was a Portugall. 1605 B. JONSON *Sejanus* i. i, No, Silius, we are no good ingyners. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 36 Yet you cannot deny them to be the deuils' engyners.

γ. a. 1622 R. SIMES in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. ix. 15 That great enginer, Satan. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 300 Certainly these are the most prime Enginiers of Oaths, that ever the World knew. 1700 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 478 The enginiers of this bill [a bill before the House of Commons] thought they had obtained a great advantage against me.

2. † a. A constructor of military engines (*obs.*) [So L. *ingeniator* in Pipe Rolls 12th c.] b. One who designs and constructs military works for attack or defence; also *fig.* Also in *comb.*, as † *engineer-general*.

a. c. 1325 *Coer de L.* 1387 A tour ful strong, That queyntly engynours made. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3223 þe Amyrall made his engynour; þe engyns to sette & bende. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 189 M. William Englebert, an excellent Ingenior.

β. 1579 DIGGES *Stratist.* 144 Expert Enginiers and menne of excellent knowledge in the art of Fortification. 1583 T. STOCKER *Hist. Civile Warres Low Countries* I. 50 b, The buylder and Engynier whereof [of the Castle of Antwerp] was one Pachiotto. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiv. xxxiv. 532 But a more wonderful enginer for devising and framing of artillerie, ordnance, fabrickes, and instruments of warre. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 266 (Globe), For 'tis the sport to have the enginer Hoist with his own petar. 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 501 Sir William Heydon . . . a valiant Souldier, and an expert Enginer.

γ. 1551 EDW. VI *Jnl.* (1858) II. 269 Baron de la Garde had scene it [Portsmouth castle] having an ingenir with him, and, as it was thought, had the platte of it. 1607 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 8 The Enginier prouiding the Petar To breake the strong Percullie. 1657 BLOWNT *Voy. into Levant* 31 The Gran Master and a chiefe Enginere. 1658 SUCKLING *'Tis now, since, etc.* (R.), My tongue was enginier; I thought to undermine the heart By whispering in the ear. 1653 HOUTCROFT *Procopius* ii. 49 By the advise of Theodorus, a famous Enginier. 1686 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2023/4 Major Martin Beckman, His Majesties chiefe Ingienier. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* v. ii, Rise thou prostrate Enginier, not all thy undermining Skill shall reach my Heart. 1710 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4706/2 Mr. Secretary Addison and the Enginier-General informed the Committee. 1759 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 150 Captain More one of His Majesty's Enginiers. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* XI. 29, I hope that he will be able to send an enginier to undertake [the works]. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herrow.* xviii. 231 She began praising his skill as an enginier.

c. A soldier belonging to the division of the army called *Engineers*, composed of men trained to engineering work. Also *attrib.*, as in *engineer-officer*, *regiment*, *warrant*.

1707 *Lond. Gas.* 24-28 Apr. No. 12850 p. 197 The Corps of Enginiers shall in future take the name of the Corps of Royal Enginiers. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 63 Colonels of artillery and enginiers. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* VI. 81 An army composed of divisions . . . artillery, enginiers, etc., complete. 1889 GEN. PORTER *Hist. Royal Enginiers* 143 This day [26 May 1716] may therefore be taken as that on which the Enginier branch of the British army blossomed into a distinct Corps.

3. One whose profession is the designing and constructing of works of public utility, such as bridges,

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roads, canals, railways, harbours, drainage works, gas and water works, etc. From 18th c. also *Civil Engineer*, for distinction from 2 b.

Not in Johnson 1755 or Todd 1818; the former has only the military senses, to which the latter adds 'a maker of engines', citing Bullock. In the early quots. the persons referred to were probably by profession military engineers, though the works mentioned were of a 'civil' character. Since 2 b has ceased to be a prominent sense of *engineer*, the term 'civil engineer' has lost its original antithetic force; but it continues to be the ordinary designation of the profession to which it was first applied, distinguishing it from that of 'mechanical engineer' (sense 4). Other phraseological combinations, as *electric, gas, mining, railway, telegraph engineer*, are used to designate those who devote themselves to special departments of engineering.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton*. 249 An Engineer also..promised to bring into the Capitol huge Columns with small charges. 1680 *London Gas*. No. 1547/1 A new Port at Nizza..A famous French Ingenier..has been consulted about it. a 1792 SMEATON *Reports* (1797) I. Pref. 7 The first meeting of this new institution, the Society of civil engineers, was held on the 15th of April 1793. 1793 — *Edystone L.* Intro. 8 My profession of a civil Engineer. *Ibid.* § 101 The engineer and his deputy. 1836 *Hull & Selby Railw. Act* 102 A civil engineer of eminence. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 615 Sir Hugh Myddleton, the enterprising goldsmith, has been called the first English engineer. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 228 Without much assistance from engineers, they will make a network of natural navigable channels.

4. A contriver or maker of 'engines'. The precise sense has varied from time to time in accordance with the development of meaning in *ENGINE sb.*; in present use the *engineer* in this sense (specifically *mechanical engineer*) is a maker of steam-engines or of heavy machinery generally.

In this sense (but not in 3) the term is applied to the working artisan as well as to the employer of labour.

1573 LANHAM *Lett.* (1871) 45 Painterz, Karuerz, Playez, Engynerz. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* i. viii. (Arb.) 34 There could be no politike Capitaine, nor any witty engineer or cunning artificer. 1598 FLORIO, *Macano-poetico*, an inginer, an engine-maker.

1608 GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 40 A skilful Enginier, an excellent Musician, or any other Artificer of extraordinary fame. 1654 BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* 72 According to the fancy and invention of the artist or Engineer. 1691 T. H[ARLE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. liv, This Engine was invented by...an excellent Engineer. 1734 DESAGULIERS *Course Nat. Philos.* I. 69 The skill of a good engineer may be advantageously applied in changing the form or altering the parts and motions of a machine. 1747 R. CAMPBELL *London Tradesman* 248 By engineer I..mean...the tradesman who is employed in making engines for raising of water, etc. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 62 This celebrated engineer (Robert Fulton) does great credit to the talents of America. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 11/1 The payment of 'tips' ranging from ten to twenty shillings to working engineers and others.

5. One who manages an 'engine' or engines.

1. a. One who manages engines of war; an artilleryman. *Obs.*

1600 HEYWOOD *Edw. IV.* II. Wks. 1874 I. 101 It was not you, At whom the fatal engine did aime. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch.-Porch* xli, Wit's an unruly engine, wildly striking Sometimes a friend, sometimes the engineer. a 1659 CLEVELAND *London Lady* 46 Like the Death-darting Cockatrice (that slay Close Engineer) that murders through the Eye. a 1719 ADDISON (J.), An author, who points his satire at a great man, is like the engineer who signalized himself by this ungenerous practice. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 287 In which are included sailors, marines, and the engineers.

b. *Mod.* One who has charge of a steam-engine; in England only with reference to marine engines; in U.S. often applied to the driver of a locomotive engine.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 174, I am not able to speak of the engineers in Her Majesty's ships. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 75 Steam, from the first...was dreadful with its explosion...engineers and firemen...have been sacrificed in learning to tame and guide the monster. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Engineer*, the engine-driver on our railroads is thus magniloquently designated.

Engineer (endzini'ar), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To act as an engineer.

1681 [see *ENGINEERING ppl. a.*] 1769 J. WATT *Lett. Dr. Small*, Our present magistracy...have employed me in engineering for them. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 131 What of the grand tools with which we engineer, like kobolds and enchanters.

2. *trans.* To employ the art of the engineer upon; to construct or manage as an engineer.

1843 VIGNOLES *Life C. B. Vignoles* (1889) 294 The...road magnificently engineered through the pass. 1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 428 The drainage...had been engineered to admiration. 1856 OLMDSTED *Slave States* ix. 546 The roads are admirably engineered and constructed. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 5/1 Mr. Baker...with Sir John Fowler, engineers the undertaking [the Forth Bridge].

b. *fig.* To arrange, contrive, plan, superintend. Also (U.S.), to guide or carry through a measure or enterprise.

1873 W. S. MAYO *Newer Again* vii. 99 With good looks, a good voice...and Mr. Boggs to engineer matters for her. 1882 JAY GOULD in *Standard* 28 Dec. 6/5 The corner in grain engineered by parties in Chicago. 1883 *American* VII. 24 An exhibition engineered by a native prince.

3. *fig. nonce-use.* To assail laboriously (*humorous*).

1761 COWPER *Lett. in Wks.* (1837) XV. 64 Unless we en-

gineered him with question after question we could get nothing out of him.

Hence **Engineered ppl. a.**; **Engineering ppl. a.**, that engineers, contriving, scheming.

1871 *Daily News* 3 Sept., From the safe ledge of a cleverly engineered road. 1881 N. N. Rome's *Follies* 26 Since I have begun to set my engineering brains to work.

Engineering (endzini'arj), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.]

1. a. The action of the verb **ENGINEER**; the work done by, or the profession of, an engineer.

b. The art and science of the engineer's profession.

Often used with defining words, as in *civil, mechanical, military engineering*; *agricultural, electric, gas, hydraulic, railway, sanitary, telegraph engineering*; see *ENGINEER sb.* 2.

1790 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xv. (1840) 262 This [a contrivance in defensive warfare] is, the cunningest piece of Indian engineering. 1809 C. WELCH *West. Polity* 172 A Sunday School Teacher's labour is not much unlike civil engineering. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Archit. Journ.* 59 There is room for...a school of Engineering on sound principles. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 267 That portion of engineering which would define what power of engine would work a thousand cotton spindles. 1866 *Engineering* 5 Jan. 1 The title of this journal has been chosen...as typifying the business, art, and profession of the Engineer. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xiv. 270 An ancient roadway of which the engineering...could be easily traced. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* i. 29 Civil Engineering is the term applied to that science which treats of the construction of canals, railroads, roads, bridges...aqueducts and such like. 1887 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 2/5. Shipbuilding and marine engineering have lately been doing better.

c. *fig.* Contriving, manoeuvring.

1760 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 321 With some cold moral think to quench the fire; Though all your engineering proves in vain. 1884 *St. James's Gas.* 21 Mar. 3/2 Party engineering and the trickery of elections.

2. *attrib.*

1739 LABELVE *Westm. Br. v.* Very great masters in the Building or Engineering Way. 1753 WARBURTON *Div. Legat. Pref.* (R.), The Roman Conclave succeeded to the Roman Senate in this engineering work. 1792 BURKE *Consid. Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. VII. 93 One arm is extremely good, the engineering and artillery branch. 1825 BYRON *Yuan* vii. xi, Excuse this engineering slang. 1884 *Athenaeum* 27 Sept. 397/3 The military and engineering policy of the rulers of the kingdom.

Engineership (endzini'arjip), [f. **ENGINEER sb.** + -SHIP.]

a. The business, or occupation, of an engineer.

b. The office, or position, of an engineer.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) To Rdr., Their pretences of great abilities in Engineership. 1661 EARL ORRERY *State Letters* (1743) I. 62, I...pretend something to engineership. 1883 NASMYTH *Autobiog.* xvi. 288 The railway had been constructed under the engineership of Major Whistler. 1889 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 Feb. 242/3 Mr. Hawksley retired from the joint engineership.

† **Engineery**, *Obs. rare*. [f. **ENGINEER sb.** + -Y.]

Used by Smeaton for 'the science of engineering'.

Cf. **ENGINEY**.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 39 Mr. Rudyard's method...of keying and securing, must be considered as a material accession to the practical part of Engineering. *Ibid.* § 40 The great principle of Engineering, that weight is the most naturally and effectually resisted by weight.

† **Engineful**, *a. Obs. rare* — 1. [f. **ENGINE sb.** + -FUL.] Full of ingenuity, ingenious.

1700 *K. Alis.* 4869 Hy ben...gode, and engyneful to fighth. **Engineman** (endzini'mæn), [f. **ENGINE sb.** + MAN.]

a. One who works, or helps to work, a fire-engine.

b. One who attends to a stationary steam-engine.

c. The driver of a locomotive.

1835 PARSONS *Tourist's Comp.* 243 No gratuity is allowed to be taken by any guard, engineman, porter, etc. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xxii. (1885) 171 A fire...brought out the engine-men. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* iv. 81 Stephenson taught himself arithmetic and mensuration while working as an engineman. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* viii. 261 He saw...only the guards and enginemen.

Enginery (endzini'eri), *Forms*: 7 en-, ing-

1. 7-8 enginry, 7-*enginery*. [f. **ENGINE sb.** + -(E)RY; cf. It. *ingegneria* (which may be the source), OF. *enginerie*.]

† 1. The art of constructing 'engines' (cf. senses of **ENGINE sb.**); also, the art of the (military) engineer. Also *attrib. Obs.*

1603 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 2 Astronomie, Cosmographie, Architecture, Inginarie and diuers others. [The corresponding passage *De Augm.* III. vi. has *machinaria*.] 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. ix. 20 Some Enginarie aide must be assistant to mount the water by Screwes, Pullies, Poizes. 1644 HOWELL *Engl. Treas.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh) V. 444 Nor can all thy elaborate circumvallations, and trenches, or any art of enginery, keep him [famine] out of thy line of communication. 1673 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 25 The Irish...had [no] Architecture, Enginery, Painting, Carving, nor any kind of Manufacture.

2. Engines collectively; apparatus, machinery. Frequent in *fig. use*.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 261 A feeble Aid! Desolalian Engin'ry. 1774 JOHNSON *Diary* 20 Sept. in *Boswell* xlvii, Boulton...led us through his shops—I could not distinctly see his enginery. c 1840 THIRLWALL in *Rem.* (1878) III. 1 The enginery of war is often brought out. 1821 TENNYSON *Ode Internat. Exh.* iii. 6 Harvest-tool and husbandry, Loom and wheel and enginery. 1862 DANA *Nat. Geol.* 747 An animal is a self-propagating piece of enginery.

fig. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy Wks.* (1764) I. 320 The fraudulent engin'ry of Rome. 1844 R. CHAMBERS *Vest. Creat., Early Hist. Man.* A complete social enginery for the securing of life and property.

b. *esp.* Engines of war, artillery. Chiefly *poet.* or *rhetorical*. Also *fig.*

1642 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 54 The impregnable situation of our Liberty and Safety, that laught such weak enginry to scorn. 1667 — *P. L.* vi. 553 In hollow Cube Training his devilish Enginrie. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* (1807) 57 The loud dislodged roar Of brazen enginry. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* II. 322 Not all the brazen engineries of man, At once exploded, the wild burst surpass. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. xlix. 162 His enginery soon made a breach in the wall.

3. The work of an engine, the application of engine-power. Also *fig.*

1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 370 The article...incurs a smaller charge for the wages of enginery.

fig. 1838 STERLING in *Carlyle Life* II. vii. (1872) 146 A few drawings,—all with the stamp of his [Michael Angelo's] enginery upon them.

† **Enginist**, *Obs.* [f. **ENGINE** + -IST.] = **ENGINEER sb.**

1579 FENTON *Gucciard.* (1618) 25 The great fame of Archimedes and other notable enginists. *Ibid.* 185 The Pisans...had...certain enginists to dresse their fortifications.

† **Enginous**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 *engynous*. [a. OF. *engineus*, *engigneus*, *engignos*, corresp. to Pr. *enginhas*, OSP. *engheoso*, It. *ingegnoso* = L. *ingeniosus*, f. *ingenium*; see **ENGINE sb.**]

1. Clever, crafty, cunning; deceitful.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 3945 Thomas, a knyghte engynous, Wente with hyx host to Orlions. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 99 It [color] maketh a man ben engynous. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. ii, For that's the mark of all their engynous drifts, To wound my patience. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* I. 452 open force, or projects engynous.

2. Of or belonging to an engine; partaking of the nature of an engine. *lit. and fig.*

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* IV. (Arb.) 30 For all the Enginous Wheels of the Soule are continually going. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. ii, Lady F. Sure, petards To blow us up. Lord L. Some engynous strong words.

Engird (engə'd), *v.* Also 7 *ingird*. Pa. *ppl.* **engirt**. [f. EN-1 + GIRD *v.*] *trans.* To surround with, or as with, a girdle; to encircle, as a girdle does. Also, *To engird in*.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Iocasta* II, in *Child Four Old P.* (1848) 190 Let cruell discorde beare thee companie, Engirt with snakes. 1603 FAVINE *Theat. Rom.* I. i. 7 Round about engirt with a fringed of Gold. 1608 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 139 Paches...arrived at Mitylene and ingirt it with a single wall. 1745 W. THOMPSON *Sickness* II (R.), She saw him smile along the tissu'd clouds...Engirt with cherub wings. a 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* xxvii. (R.), A sash of tincture bright...Engirds his loins. 1813 WORDSW. *View fr. Top of Black Comb*, Main ocean...visibly engirding Mona's Isle. 1820 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 385 The hoary mountain tops...that engird the horizon in. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 22 He would manifestly be engirt by heavens having the general aspect of ours.

b. *fig.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Ugly Darkness...Engirt with tempests, wrapt in pitchy clouds. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* III. i. 200 My Body round engyrt with miserie. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Robbards' Mem.* I. 219 Engirt their brows With glittering crowns of praise.

Hence **Engirding ppl. a.**

1854 D. MOIR *Defeat Winter* viii, Love, with an engirding belt, Hath beautified the solitude.

Engirdle (engə'dl), *v.* Also 7 *ingirdle*. [f. EN-1 + GIRDLE.] *trans.* To surround with, or as with, a girdle; to serve as a girdle or enclosure to; to encompass. Also *fig.*

1602 DAVISON in *Farr S. P. Ellis* (1845) II. 325 As mountaintains great on euery side Engirdle faire Jerusalem. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 225 He was ingirdled with his enemies. 1785 GLOVER *On Sir Isaac Newton*, Comets...with hideous grasp the skies engirdle round. 1830 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 665 A metropolitan city...engirdled with groves. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. ix. 111 To die engirdled by the cord of St. Francis was the sure means of safety.

Engirdling, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of prec. vb.; *concr.* that which engirdles.

1598 FLORIO, *Cingolo*, a girdle or a garter, an engirdling. **Engirdling** (engə'dliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That engirdles, surrounds, encloses.

1835 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. § 512 Vapour rising up from the engirdling ocean. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Ceylon Wks.* XII. 14 The people of the engirdling zone are called the Cinghalese. 1883 *Knowledge* 15 June 357/1 The protecting embrace of his [Saturn's] engirdling rings.

† **Engirt**, *v. Obs.* Also 7-8 *ingirt*. [f. EN-1 + GIRT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To gird, encircle with. Also *simply*.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* v. i, Engirt the temples of his hateful head! 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* vi. xiv. § 1 (R.) The insulting waters...engirting meane while all the townes with a strait siege. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 146 The coat...ingirted with a towell of silke and gold.

2. To surround as a girdle does; to encircle. Also *fig.*

15. in *Farr S. P. Ellis* (1845) II. 423 So feruent grieffe engirts the King of glory. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 33 This flinty girt that ingirts it. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. (R.), She prepa'd to cut the wat'ry zone Ingirting Albion. 1742 COLLINS *Ode* iv. 28 And [God] pour'd the main engirting all.

b. To enclose partially or wholly; to hem in; to envelope.

1627 MAY *Lucan* III. 501 They make their horns t'engirt the adverse fleet. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* III. iv. (1678) 57 The skin is double, ingirting the whole body.

Hence **Engirting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. **ENGIRT**; *concr.* that which engirts, the rim.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffs* (1871) 17 In the ninth year of the ingirting his anointed brows with the refulgent Ophir circle. 1653 FAVINE *Theat. Hom.* VI. ix. 159 Another Circle, which made the engirting of the Scale.

Engiscope: see **ENGYSOPE**.

† **Engislet**. *Her. Obs.* [Obscure: possibly a mistake in *Bk. St. Alban's*, which the rest follow.]

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Her.* B. liij. a. Fesy target is whan a scogion or an engislet is made in the myddull of the cootarmure. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentry* 178 A scutcheon of pretence or Engislet borne ouer the four coates. 1650 GUIL-UM *Heraldry* II. vi. (1611) 61.

† **Engist**, *v. Obs.* In 4 **engyste**. [*f. EN-1 + GISTE* a resting-place.] *trans.* To appoint the resting-places or lodgings in (a journey).

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 445, I salle thi jouraye engyste, en-joyne theme my selvene.

Englad, -gladden, -glamour: see **EN-pref¹**

England (inglānd). *Forms*: 1 **Engla land**, 2 **Engle land**, 3 **Englene**, **Engle lond**, 3-4 **Engelond(e)**, 3 **Enkelonde**, 4 **Engelande**, **Ingland**, **Yng(e)lond**, 5 **En**, **Inglande**, 4-**England**. [*OE. Engla land*, lit. 'the land of the Angles': see **ENGLISH**, **ANGLE**.]

This word and its cognates, *English*, etc. are the only instances in which in mod. standard English the letter *e* stands in an accented syllable for (i). The change of an earlier (eg) into (ip) is strictly normal, and in all other examples the spelling has followed the pronunciation. Cf. *wing*, *ME. wenge*; *string*, *OE. stränge*; *link*, *OE. lince*.]

† 1. The territory of the Angles, as distinguished from that of the Saxons. Only in *OE.* (*rare*).

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* IV. xxvi. § Dæt mynster Æbber-curnig ðæt is geseted on Engla lande [*L. in regione Anglorum*].

2. The southern part of the island of Great Britain; usually, with the exception of Wales. Sometimes loosely used for: Great Britain. Often: The English (or British) nation or state.

In the writings of Ælfred and the earlier parts of the *OE. Chronicle*, the name *Angelcynn* race of the Angles (= *Bæda's gens Anglorum*) is used to denote collectively the Teutonic peoples in Britain, and also the territories which they occupied. This seems to have been the only general name for the country until the Danish conquest, when it was superseded by *Engla land*.

[c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* 5 Hu ða ciricean ziond eall Angelcynn stodon maðma . . . zefylde. *OE. Chron.* an. 1002 Se cyng het ofslæan ealle ða Deniscan men þe on Angelcynne wæron.] *OE. Chron.* an. 1014 And æfre ælcne Deniscne cyng utlah of Engla lande gecwædon.

1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1131 Swa hit næfre ær ne wæs on manne gemynd ofer eall Engle land. c 1205 LAY. 17 Womene heo comen þa Englene lond ærest ahten. *Ibid.* 6317 Engelandes deorling. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 82 Eresie, God beo ðoncked, ne rixled nout in Engeland. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* in O. E. *Misc.* 12 On Englene lond [a 1275 in *Enkelonde*] he wes kyng. 1a 1300 O. E. *Misc.* xviii. 1 Engle lond is eyhte hundred Myle long. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8 þe first conquerour of Ingland. *Ibid.* 24893 Quen þou cums in-till england. c 1340 *Ibid.* 24774 (Fairf.), þen bare William þe seigniorie of Ingelonde & of normandie. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 67 Hyt be almost impossybul to . . . set such a comyn wele among vs here in Engeland. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 31 Our bloody Cozens are bestow'd in Engeland, and in Ireland. 1702 *Addr. fr. Lancaster in Lond. Gas.* No. 3804/5 A Princess born in Old Engeland.

3. *transf.* A country or district peopled by men of English origin, or of a kindred race. *rare*.

1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1849) III. 40 (Belgium), an older England than our own. 1889 W. SIKES in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 342/2 The part of Pembroke-shire which for centuries has been dubbed 'Little England beyond Wales'. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 1/1 A Conference of all the Englands over sea.

4. Short for *The King of England*, also for the inhabitants of England, or a portion of them, as in 'Young England', for which see **YOUNG**.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 42 Speake England first, that hath bin forward first To speake vnto this Citie.

Englander (inglāndər). *rare*. [*f. prec. + -ER* (in quotes. 1836, 1855, after Ger. *Engländer*).] A native of England, an Englishman.

1800 SCOTT *Abbot* IV. I marvel what blood thou art—neither Englander nor Scot. 1836 CARLYON *Early Years* 67 Coleridge, being a noticeable Englander, and a poet withal. 1855 THACKERAY in *Lewes Life Goethe* VII. vii. The admission of these young Englanders.

† **Englanté**, *a. Her.* [*Fr. englanté*, *f. en-* (see **EN-1**) + *gland* = *L. gland-em* acorn.] Bearing acorns. 1731 in *BAILEY*, vol. II.

† **Englass**, *v. Obs.* [*f. EN-1 + GLASS*.] *trans.* a. To fit (a window) with glass; to glaze. b. To figure in coloured glass.

1530 PALSGR. 535/1, I englasse a window with glasse. 1575 BOSWELL *Armorie* II. 25 b. The cote Armors . . . to bee paynted, graued, englassed.

Englaze: see **EN-pref¹** 3.

Engle, *obs. f. ANGEL*; also of **INGLE**, *Obs.*

Englechery, -schire, *obs. ff. ENGLISHRY*.

† **Engleim**, *v. Obs.* Also 4-5 **englayme**, (4 **gylm**), 5 **yngleym**. [*f. EN-1 + GLEIM* slime.]

1. *trans.* To make slimy, clammy, or sticky; to set fast with slime. Also, to clog, choke, surfeit (the stomach).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 56 The man that moche hony eteth his mawe it engleymeth. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 253 Wip aer infecte and engleymed [*Lat. aer corrupto*]. 1398 — *Barth de P. R.* VII. xlix. (1495) 261 Ache and tourment that comyth of humours engleymed in the guttes. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1131 þe guttez and the gorre . . . Pat alle englayme þe gresse, one grounde þer he standez! c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 198 Gleymin, or yngleymyn, visco, inuisco.

2. *fig.* To set fast, as in slime, or as a bird with birdlime; to entangle, ensnare. *Const. in, with.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xliii. 27 Clemyd [*S. englymede*] is in erthe oure wambe. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 676 Engleymed was in glotenyne & glad to be drounke. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 150 Þese prestis and þese cleriks . . . ben most engleymed [wip covetise]. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xliii. Yf thy herte be taken & engleymed with a veyne luste. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* liv. ii. The Barons were so with gold englaymed.

3. *intr.* To settle, to stick.

c 1430 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 692 That noon offes white Englayme uppon the rootes of her tonng.

Hence **Engleimed**, *ppl. a.* Of the tongue: Furred.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 16 b. His tonge engleymed and his nose blacke, etc.

† **Engleimous**, *a. Obs.* In 4 **englaymous**. [*f. prec. + -OUS*.] Slimy, venomous.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3685 Som gomes thorough gyrd with gaddys of yryn Comys gayliche clede englaymous wapene!

Englifier (inglifaɪər). *Sc.* [*f. next + -ER*.] One who renders (a work) into English; a translator.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 565. I only wonder how either Foscolo or his Englifier had the wit to pick them out.

Englify (inglifaɪ), *v. Sc.* [*f. ENGL-ISH + -(I)FY*.] *trans.* To make English; to cause to resemble English persons or manners.

1809 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 394 Our magnates have been Englifyed in all their notions.

English (inglɪʃ), *a. and sb.* *Forms*: 1 **Ænglisc**, **Englisc**, 2-4 **Englisch(e)**, 3-6 **Englis(s)**, -ys, (3 **Englis**, **Engleis**, -is(a)oe), 4-6 **Englisch(e)**, -issch, -ys(h(e), -yssoche, **Ingli(s)**, -ish(e), -iashe, (4 **Englisch**, -ijs, **Englis**(sh, -ysch, **Ingelis**, **Ynglisse**, 6 **Englush**, **Ynglyche**), 4-**English**. [*OE. englisc, ænglisc*: -*O*Teut. **anglisko*, *f. *Angli-* (*OE. Engle*) *pl.*, the Angles, one of the Teutonic peoples who settled in Britain in 5th c.; see **ANGLE**.]

A. adj.

1. In early uses now only *Hist.* Often with ellipsis of *pl. sb.* as in 2 d.

When the adj. first occurs in *OE.*, it had already lost its etymological sense 'of or belonging to the Angles' (as distinguished from Saxons). The earliest recorded sense is: Of or belonging to the group of Teutonic peoples collectively known as the *Anglecynn* ('Angle-kin' = *Bæda's gens Anglorum*), comprising the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, who settled in Britain during the 5th c. With the incorporation of the Celtic and Scandinavian elements of the population into the 'English' people, the adj. came in the 11th c. to be applied to all natives of 'England', whatever their ancestry. But for a generation or two after the Norman Conquest, the descendants of the invaders, though born in England, continued to be regarded as 'French', so that the word *English*, as applied to persons, was for a time restricted to those whose ancestors were settled in England before the Conquest. In formal state documents the distinction between the 'French' and 'English' inhabitants of England survived after it had ceased practically to exist; cf. *ENGLISHRY*.

880 *Ælfred & Guthrum's Treaty* (Thorpe) II. Gif man of slagen weorde, ealle we lætæð efen dyne, Engliscne & Deniscne. a 1000 *Ordinance respecting Dunsæte* (Thorpe) VI. Nah nader to farenne ne Wyllisc man on Englisc lond ne Englisc on Wyllisc, butan, etc. a 1016 *Law of Æthelred* (Thorpe). Gif Æthelred man Deniscne ofslea. a 1087 *Charter Will. I* in Stubbs *Sel. Chart.* 83 Will'm kyng gret . . . ealle þa burhwaru binnan Londone Frencisce and Engliscne. c 1205 LAY. 29404 Pat solc þæt wæs Ænglis. *Ibid.* 29457 Of Engliscne leoden. *Ibid.* 31673 Penda king is Englisc. 1809 BAWDEN *Domesday Bk.* 345 The English have four ploughs in the demesne. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1869) I. iv. 174 Since the English came into Britain. 1873 E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 215 The gradual extension of the English name in the course of the 10th century is very perceptible.

2. Of or belonging to England or its inhabitants.

c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 73 þe engliscne barones. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 193 Schytreffys and bailheys maid he [Edward I.]. of Inglis nation. 15. EARL SURREY *Death Sir T. Wyatt* Poems (Aldine ed.) 60 A worthy guide to bring Our English youth by travel into France. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. i. 143 Would I had neuer trod this English Earth. 1645 FULLER *Gd. Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 37 The English ambassador. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 707, I embarked on board an English ship which had sailed round the world. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xvii. Now every English eye, intent, On Branksome's armed towers was bent. 1843 BISCHOP *Woollen Manuf.* (1862) II. 125 English wools rose in price. 1852 EARP *Gold Col. Australia* 102 To give the English reader an idea of its present condition.

b. In the names of various trees and plants; as **English Elm**, *Ulmus campestris* (see **ELM**);

E. Galingale, *Cyperus longus*; **E. Maidenhair**, *Asplenium Trichomanes*; **E. Myrtle**, *Ligustrum vulgare*; **E. Treacle**, *Teucrium Scordium*.

1598 LYVE *Dodoens* III. xxiii. 346 The roote of Cyperus or *English Galangal, is hoate and dry in the third degree. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 12 Order. *Cyperaceae*. Sweet or English Galingale. 1960 TURNER *Herbal* II. 157 b. Trichomanes (that is our *English Maydens heare) is supposed, etc. 1598 LYVE *Dodoens* III. lxiix (Heading). Of English or Common Maydenheare. 1879 in PRIOR *Plant-m.* 1846 SOWERBY *Brit. Bot.*, *English Myrtle, the Common privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*. 1951 TURNER *Herbal* I. liiiia. Germanier, whyche is also called in Cambrige shyre *Englyshe triacle, is called in Greke Chamedrys. 1670 RAY *Catal. Plant. Anglie* 67 (Britten & Holl.) In agro Cantabrigiensis English Treacle dicitur. 1886 In BRITTEN & HOLLAND.

c. In the names of certain diseases: **English Cholera**, † **English Sweat**: see the *sbs.* † **English Disease** (Malady), **English Melancholy**: the 'spleen'.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* (1734) Pref. 1 By Foreigners . . . Nervous Distempers, Spleen, Vapours, and Lowness of Spirits, are, in Derision, call'd the English Malady. 1834 M. GOOD *Study of Med.* (ed. 4) III. 113 English Melancholy.

d. *ellipt.* = 'English people, soldiers', etc.

(A 17th c. Sc. writer has the *pl. Englishes*.)

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. ii. 111 O Noble English, that could entertaine With halfe their Forces, the full pride of France. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 221 The violences, wherewith the Englishes, during their Domination among us, can be charged. 1711 SWIFT *Letts* (1767) III. 181 Pray observe the inhabitants about Wexford; they are old English. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* I. 146 Freedom might be granted to all truly English. 1809 KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* V. 165 That terrible battle-field, which the French call Neerwinden and the English call Landen.

3. *transf.* Marked by the characteristics of an Englishman. Often in laudatory sense: Possessed of the virtues claimed as peculiarly 'English'.

1599 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 71 Only take an englyshe hart vnto the. 1605 *Eng. Anc. Const. Eng.* Pref. 6 He will find the design to be truly English, that is, sincere and honest. 1803 PHILLIS *Eng. Style* 40 A mind compact with sturdy and solid English elements.

quasi-adv. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 671 His address . . . Not English stiff, but frank and formed to please.

4. As the designation of a language (see **B. 1**). Hence of words, idioms, grammar, etc.: Belonging to the English language. Of literary compositions, speeches, etc.: Written or spoken in the English language.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* (Thorpe) II. 358 (Bosw.) Ic [Ælfred Abbod] gesett hæbbe wel feowertig larspella on Engliscum gereorde. c 1000 — in Sweet *Ag. Reader* 57 Du bæde me for oft Engliscra gewritu. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 And seið syon ase muchel on engliscne leodene ase heh sibbe. a 1240 *Ureism* in *Cott. Hom.* 199 Ich habbe i-sungen þe ðesne engliscce lai. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 14 Ut de latin dis song is drayen On Englis speche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24 (Cott.) Sanges. Ingliis, frankys, and latine. *Ibid.* 233 (Cott.) Þis like boke es translate vnto englis tung to rede. c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 140 Englysshe speche, *Anglicum*. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b. It was put into my mynde to drawe it in the englysshe tonge. 1580 BULLOKAR *Orthogr.* There be eight vowels of differing sounds in English speech. 1611 BIBLE Dedic. There should be one more exact translation of the Holy Scripture into the English Tongue. 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke* (1854) II. 541/2 We now see this book take its place among the English Classics. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 357 Our English Bible is a wonderful specimen of the strength and music of the English language.

b. with limiting words as in **B. 1** b.

1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 763 Prayers remaine still in the Saxon or old English tongue. *Mod.* An Old-English grammar. Middle-English literature. It is not a modern English word.

B. sb.

1. The English language. First in the adverbial phrase, † *on* (now *in*) *English*. Also in phrase, *the king's, the queen's English*, app. suggested by phrases like 'to deface the king's coin'. Also *attrib.* as *English scholar*.

In 9th c., and prob. much earlier, *Englisc* was the name applied to all the Angle and Saxon dialects spoken in Britain. The name *English* for the language is thus older than the name *England* for the country. In its most comprehensive use, it includes all the dialects descended from the language of the early Teutonic conquerors of Britain; but it is sometimes popularly restricted to the language since the close of the 'Anglo-Saxon' or fully inflected stage; sometimes to the language and dialects of England proper, as distinguished from those of Scotland, Ireland, U. S., etc.; and sometimes to the literary or standard form of the language as distinct from illiterate or ungrammatical speech, etc. [The use as *sb.* seems to have originated, not in the ellipsis of any particular word (e.g. *gerord* meaning 'language'), but in a vague absol. use of the neuter *adj.* A similar use is found in the other Teut. langs. and in *Romanic*; cf. Ger. *auf deutsch*, *Fr. en français*, *Sp. en castellano*.]

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* III. xix. On sumre ceastre þe is nemned on Englisc Cneofersburh. c 1000 *Ag. Gof.* Matt. xxvii. 46 Heli, Heli, lema zabdani? þæt ys on Englisc, Min God min God, to hwi forlete þu me? c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 On [sin] is icweden, *Gula*, þæt is 3ifernece on englisc. c 1205 LAY. 6317 Wrat þa lagen on Engle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* p. 988 *Resurrection* 240 (Cott.) Raboni [that is on englis maister. c 1340 *Ibid.* 26545 (Fairf.) Pat now in Ingelis [v. r. Cott. englis] wil I rede. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 429 þe same sentense in englisch. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scynlys* In-trod. 4 Wych I purpose now to declare On ynglysh. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b. The mater is spirytual, and requyret moche declaracion in englysshe. c 1530 LD. BERNERS (*title*) The hystory of the moost noble and

valyant knyght Arthur of lytell brytayne, translated out of frenshe in to englyshe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iv. 6 Abusing of Gods patience, and the Kings English. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4046/4 Maurice Roberts... a Shropshire Man, speaking very bad English. 1708 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) IV. 267 Why has he then bad English on every page? 1836 E. HOWARD R. *Rever* xxxv. They... put the king's English to death so charmingly. 1869 ALFORD (*title*), Plea for the Queen's English.

b. The 'English' of a special period or district, or that which appears in the writings of an individual author. *Old English*: in popular use applied vaguely to all obsolete forms of the language. According to the nomenclature now generally adopted in this country, the *Old English* period ends about 1100-1150, the *Middle English* period about 1500, when the period of *Modern English* begins. The name *Early English* is often used vaguely for Early Middle English, or for Middle and Early Modern English.

a. 1285 *St. Mark* 23. I be monch bat on ure ledene is old englysch efterlið inempnet, iulius o latin. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 767a Yn a prouerbe of olde englys. 1340 *Avenb.*, Englysch of Kent. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 257 To these books of Euphrates, tis said, that our Nation is indebted for a new English in them. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. x. Hooker's English was the perfectest existing model.

† 2. The 'English' at an author's command; means of expression in English. *Obs.*

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 66 *Prolog.*, Allas, that I ne had Englyssh, ryme, or prose, Suffisant this flour to preyse anyght! c. 1386 — *Spr's T.* 29 Myn Englyssh eek is insufficient. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funn. Mon.* 553. I will set downe in such English as I haue in the said Legend, or Agon.

3. † a. An English sentence to be rendered into a foreign language. † b. An English equivalent for a foreign word. c. (*School slang*) An English translation; a 'crib'.

c. 1500 *Ælfric Gram.* (Z.) 259 Ealle ðas habbað an Englysch, þeah hi for fægernysse fela synd on Ledenspræce. 1554 HULOET, *Englyshe* or vulgare geuen by a maister to scholars to be made in latine. 1612 BRINSLEY *Poet. Parts* (1660) 49 The Englyshes of our (Latin) Prepositions. *Ibid.* 53 When an English is given to be made Latine, what must you do first? 1679 W. WALKER *Dict. Eng. Particles* Pref. The first column contains some Englyshes. 1866 H. C. ADAMS *First June* 66. I sometimes have half suspected him of learning his lessons with Englyshes.

4. *ellipt.* for 'The sense expressed in plain English', the plain sense; also, *Plain, true English*; † *English out*; and in phrase, *In plain English*: to speak plainly.

1645 *Liberty of Consc.* Pref. A iij. The plain english of the question is this: whether the Christian Magistrate be keeper of both Tables. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 12 The true English of all... their false Latine, is nothing but a general Toleration of all Opinions. 1659 SCOTT in Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 377 That is English out. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. § 5. (1692) 184 This is the English of their Doctrine. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraph.* III. 376 The plain English of what he thanks God for is in effect but Thus much. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. v. (1840) 86 The English of all which is... that I am in the wrong. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* VII. 121 When they unmask cant, they say, 'The English of this is', etc.

† 5. A Flemish coin (see quot.). *Obs.*

1a. 1500 in *Athenæum* (1867) 7 Dec. 767 Vij mytis ys an englyshe, that is the iij^e parte of jd. 1540 Act 3a Hen. VIII. c. 14 A piece of flemmishe mony called an Englyshe.

6. *Printing.* a. The name of a size of type smaller than Great Primer and larger than Pica.

English Type.

1598 *Ord. Stationers' Co.* in *Hist. O. E. Lett. Foundries* (1837) 129 Those in pica Roman and Italic and in English. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 8 The Stem of English Capitals is 6 parts. 1844 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 78 English is called Mittel by the Germans.

b. *Old English*: a form of 'Black Letter' resembling that used by early English printers; now occasionally employed for ornamental purposes.

c. *Comb.* a. Prefixed to ppl. adjs., as *English-born*, *-bred*, *-built*, *-managed*, *-manned*, *-rigged*, *-speaking*. b. Forming parasynthetic derivatives, as *English-hearted*, *-minded*. c. Prefixed to other adjs., as † *English-Indian*, † *-Irish*, † *-Popish*; † *English-Saxon*, = *ANGLO-SAXON*; also *English-French*, *-German*, *-Latin*, etc., said of dictionaries in which English words are followed by their renderings into other languages.

18. LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* (1851) 6 But I am 'English-born. 1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 155 A large body of French words in our language... pronounced as English-born words. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 80 Such ingenuity is not wanting to 'English-bred technicalism. c. 1677 *List Ships* in Marvell *Growth Popery* 61 The John and Sarah, of 120 Tun, 'English Built. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. i. Many of Godwin's noblest foes sighed for the 'English-hearted Earl. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr. Descr. India* (1864) 127 Our 'English-Indian Societie. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 883 All the 'English-Irish Knights... ran away. 1815 SCOTT *Cuy M.* xlii. Three English-Irish peers. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 27 Such sort of 'English-Latin Dictionaries. 1888 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 2/5 This estate has always been what has been called an 'English-managed estate. 1833 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 162 Thoroughly 'English-minded men such as Gardiner. 1799 NELSON in

Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 97 An 'English-manned Frigate. 1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. § This clamouring against 'English-Popish ceremonies. 1832 MARRIAT *N. Forster* xxxvi. She is English built and 'English rigged. 1610 MOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. Pref. The most ancient British and 'English-Saxon tongues. 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const. Eng.* 33 As all his English-Saxon predecessors. 1777 NICOLSON & BURN *Westmoreland* I. 309 Our English-Saxon word *evil* seems to spring from the same source. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 146 The 'English-speaking people. 1883 LOWELL in *Daily News* 5 July 6/2 We continually hear nowadays of the 'English-speaking race, of the 'English-speaking population. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Feb. 300/1 Of this happy gift... Mr. Lowell has among English-speaking men almost a monopoly.

Hence *English-hood* (*rare*). 1883 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Love* II. xxiii. 260 The English-hood of long walks in the lanes and fields.

English (inglɪʃ), *v.* Forms: 4 **Englysch**, 4-6 **-issh**, **-ys(s)he**, 4- **English**. [*f. prec. adj.*]

1. *trans.* To translate into English (a book, passage, etc.); to give the English equivalent for (a word or phrase).

1388 WYCLIF *Bible* Prol. xv. To Englyshe it after the word wolde be derk and doubtful. *Ibid.*, I Englyshe it thus. c. 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 18 Out of frensch how that hit englyshid be. 1490 CAXTON *Encydos* (1889) 4 For hym, I knowe for suffycient to expowne and englyshe eury diffyculte that is therin. 1533 MORE *Apol.* v. Wks. 854/2 Howe be it the preacher englysheth it thus. 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xvii. (1700) 106 Purchas'd for a Ransom, the Original Word English'd Redemption. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 19 It fully excuses my not Englyshing them from the Greek my own self. 1807 *Ann. Rev.* V. 510 All German verses can be Englyshed in fewer syllables. 1873 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxii. 1 If we Englyshed the word, by our word 'verily'.

b. To render in English orthography. *rare.*

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 284 The common word... is *ruadh*, or as it is englyshed *roy*.

† 2. To render into plain English; to describe in plain terms. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 51 The hardest voice of her behaviour (to be englysh'd rightly) is, I am Sir John Falstaffs. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* v. 44 Those gracious Acts... may be englysh'd more properly Acts of feare. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* viii. 22, I am ashamed that my pen should Englysh what mine eyes have seen.

3. To make English, to anglicize. a. To adopt (a word) into the English language; to give it an English character or form. b. *nonce-use*. To subject to English influence.

1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 157 *Liqueur* is not yet Englyshed. 1879 WALFORD *Londoniana* II. 99 The word 'Comfort' originally Norman and afterwards englyshed. 1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 21 When a foreign word has been translated into our speech and has taken firm root there, it should be thoroughly Englyshed. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* II. *Clive* 9 The man Clive—he fought Plassy... Conquered and annexed and Englyshed!

Englyshable, *a. Obs.* [*f. prec. + -ABLE*] Capable of being translated into, or expressed in, English. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Englyshed (inglɪʃt), *ppl. a.* [*f. ENGLISH v. + -ED*]. That is translated into English.

1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* II. i. 389 Is not his Doctrine here given you in his Englyshed words? 1879 FURNIVALL *E. E. T. S. Rep.* 20 Trevisa's englysh Higden's Polychronicon. 1881 *Academy* 16 Apr. 277 Which the testator got in exchange for a copy of an englyshed version.

Englysher (inglɪʃɪr). [*f. ENGLISH a. and v. + -ER*].

1. [*f. the adj.*] An English subject; a native or inhabitant of England. Chiefly *Sc.*

1683 G. MARTINE *Reliq. Drue Andree* II. § 1. (1797) 10 Within twenty two years as some Englyshers grant. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxix. That... the young Englysher should pay dearly for the contempt with which he seemed to regard him. 1835 LYTTON *Riensi* i. xii. William the Bastard could scarce have found the hardy Englyshers so easy a conquest as, etc. 1861 RAMSAY *Scot. Life & Char.* vi. (ed. 18) 187 Not in very good humour with the Englyshers.

2. [*f. the vb.*] One who translates into English. 1800 *Month. Mag.* X. 319 The most fortunate englysher of Klopstock. 1879 FURNIVALL *E. E. T. S. Rep.* 8 The englysher of the French Romance, probably a clergyman of... Exeter. 1881 *Academy* 12 Mar. 187 Few Englyshers have been so successful in giving the flavour of French verse.

Englyshing (inglɪʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. ENGLISH v. + -ING*]. a. The action of the vb. ENGLISH. b. *concr.* An English rendering or version.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Metr. Pref. 42 This holy man... in all his englyshing rytt after the latyn taketh cours. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 34 The englyshing of Æneidos of Virgill. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) To Rdr., The second exception taken against the former Treatise, was the not Englyshing or translating of the Latine Verses. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sch.* 109 Which [word] they have stuck so closely to in their Englyshings of Latine. 1886 *Athenæum* 9 Jan. 65/1 Some of Mr. Sieveking's 'Englyshings' seem to have stopped rather short of English.

Englyshism (inglɪʃɪzəm), *rare.* [*f. ENGLISH + -ISM*]. In various occasional senses: The characteristics peculiar to the English; English modes of procedure; a manifestation or product of English character; attachment to what is English.

1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 177 He... certificated his patriotism when only an excess of Englyshism was imputed. 1865 J. W. KAYE *Sepoy War* (heading of chapter) The Progress of Englyshism (i.e. the remodelling of land tenure in India according to English notions). 1868 MAYNE REID

Child Wife xix. (1888) 101 In his own features... there was an unmistakable expression of 'Englyshism'. 1879 *Indian Daily N.* 2 Oct. An Englyshism... which foreigners note.

Englyshly (inglɪʃli), *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY* 2.] In an English manner. † a. By means of an English word; in English (*obs.*). b. After the manner of the English people, like an Englishman or Englishmen. (*rare* in mod. use.)

1529 MORE *Dial. Heresies* i. Wks. 221/1 If he wold call the priestes englyshly. 1565 J. HALL *Hist. Expost.* 113 Scarificatio, uel cutis Sculptura, englyshly Scarificatio. 1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxii. (1612) 300 Arm'd be eury hand and heart hence, Englyshly, to beat Spaine. 1641 SIR B. RUDYARD in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 315 It behoves us... to be Englyshly sensible of the Injustice. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* (F. Hall). 1818 JAS. MILL *Let.* 30 Apr. in Macvey Napier's *Corr.* (1879) 19 Englyshly-educated people are all hostile to him. 1869 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xv. 168 Voices anything but (Englyshly) human.

Englyshman (inglɪʃmæn). [*f. ENGLISH + MAN*]. A man who is English by descent, birth, or naturalization. The historical senses of course follow those of ENGLISH a.; in mod. use, unless otherwise determined by context (as in *Englyshman by descent, naturalized Englyshman*), the word means one born in England or of English parents.

c. 950 *Laus of Ethelstan* i. prm. (Thorpe), Ic wille ðæt 3e fedað ealle wæga an earm Englyshmon. c. 1205 LAY. 1793 *Ah Englyshmen* (c. 1275 Englyshmen) hit habbed awend. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 242 (Gott.) Of inland þe nacione Er englysh men in comune. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* 33 To calle the men of the lond englyshmen. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxli. 267 Thorough helpe and comfort of our englysshmen. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cvii. 129 Ther was no Englysshman of armes, but that had ii. or iii. prisoners. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. iii. 309 Though banish'd, yet a true-borne Englyshman. 1644 BRIDELL *Let.* iv. 80 Many Englyshmen, conuertentur ad Dominum Deum. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* i. 310 Englyshman's the common Name for all. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* II. That Englyshman that used to come with his master to our house. 1863 *Land. Rev.* 10 Jan. 35/2 A thoroughly vulgar Englyshman is as offensive an animal as the human mind can well imagine.

b. *Englyshman's Foot* (American): see quot.

1867 CLAYTON *Virginia in Phil. Trans.* XLI. 145 Our Plantain... they call the Englyshman's-foot. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 109 Plantain... has been named, by the natives in some of our settlements, 'the Englyshman's Foot'.

Englyshness. [*f. as prec. + -NESS*]. The quality or state of being English, or of displaying English characteristics.

1804 W. TAYLOR in Robbards *Mem.* I. 512 The Englyshness of several fairy-tales supposed to be French. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 118 The Englyshness of everything about man, woman, and child born in the island. 1884 *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 93/3 The attraction of the face of the Hon. G. Seymour Conway... lies in its Englyshness.

Englyshry (inglɪʃri). Forms: 5 **Englysherie**, 7 **englechery**, **-esherie**, **Englychiré**, **-ishiré**, **-ishrye**, 8 **Engleocerie**, **-eschiré**, **-escyre**, **-icherie**, 7- **Englyshry**. [*ad. Afr. englecherie, f. englesche, ad. ME. englich, ENGLISH; see -RY.*]

1. The fact of being an Englyshman. Chiefly in legal phrase *Presentment of Englyshry*: the offering of proof that a slain person was an Englyshman, in order to escape the fine levied (under the Norman kings) upon the hundred or township for the murder of a 'Frenchman' or Norman.

Bracton, followed by the legal antiquaries of the 17th c., represents this as the continuation of a similar practice under the Danish kings; but no evidence to that effect seems to be known.

c. 1200 BRITTON I. vii. (1865) 38 Et volums qe nul murdre soit ajugie par la ou acun parent al mort peuse estre trové, q' peuse monstrier qe il fust Engleys, et issi presenter de ly Englescherie. 1600 J. WILKINSON *Treat. Coroners & Sherifes* 8 By a statute made 14 E. 3. c. 4 the presentment of Englechery was wholly abrogated and annulled. 1649 SELDEN *Latus Eng.* i. xl. (1739) 62 This custom lasted long after the Normans time, the Dane being only changed into the Norman, and was called Englysherie. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. ix. 275 Before the Presentment of Engleschire was taken. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 280 Unless proof of 'Englyshry' were made by the four nearest relatives of the deceased. 1883 FREEMAN *Impress. U. S.* iv. 16 All accepted the statement of what I may call their Englyshry.

2. That part of the population, esp. in Ireland, that is of English descent. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccxxxi. iv. Loue of all the land He [the duke of York] had amonge the Englysherie alwaye. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 6 Such good lawes as tende to the preservation of the Englyshrye. 1792 BURKE *Let. Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 552 The popery laws... as applied between Englyshry and Irishry. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8 (1882) 434 The... Englysh law... made treasonable any marriage of the Englyshry with persons of Irish blood.

b. An English population; English people generally. In a town: An English quarter. *rare.* 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 165 There was, beside numerous Englyshry in detached bodies, a troop of Germans. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. v. 310 There was an Englysh and a Welsh town, an Englyshry and a Welshry.

Englyshwoman. [*f. ENGLISH + WOMAN*]. A woman who is English by descent, birth, or naturalization: see ENGLISHMAN.

1530 PALSGR. 217/1 Englysshewoman, *anglusche*. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 23 Never was any people under the

Sun so sick... of new fashions as English-women. 1827 BYRON *Beppo* lxxxix. Where an Englishwoman sometimes faints, Italian females don't do so outright. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 42 Above all things let her remember to be a good English-woman.

Englisyh, *a. nonce-ud.* [f. as prec. + -y.] Characteristic of what is English (as opposed to American, etc.).

1880 *Scrib. Mag.* Feb. 633 'A fogger going to fodder his cattle'... 'before the summer ricks are all carted'... how Englisyh such sentences sound!

Englobe (englō'b), *v.* Also 7 in-. [f. EN-1 + GLOBE. Cf. Fr. *englober*.] *trans.* a. To form into a globe, make globular; to round; in quot. *refl.* and *fig.* b. To enclose in, or as in, a globe; in quot. *fig.*

1611 FLORIO, *Agglolare*, to englobe, or make round. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 l. 53 Prelaty... must be forced to dissolve and unmake her own pyramidal figure... englobe or incube her self among the Presbyters. a 1843 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) l. 184 If... it [youthful energy] could be englobed... within the bosom of the young adventurer. 1858 SEARS *Athas.* II. x. 235 The degree in which the heavens are englobed within us.

Engloom: see EN-*pref.* 1 2.

† **Englose**, *v. Obs.* *trans.* ? To paint, polish.

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. v. In his chambre englosed bryht and cleare That shone full shene with gold & with asure.

† **Englue**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 engleue. [a. Fr. *engluer*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *glu* birdlime.]

1. *trans.* To fasten down or close with, or as with, glue. *lit.* and *fig.*

1303 GOWER *Conf.* III. 312 He sighe and redy fonde This coiffe made and well englued. c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* II. xxviii. (1554) 65 a. And that they iyen by none yllusions Be not englued. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 81 But whan their moels ben englued.

b. To attach, connect closely. *fig.* c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* VI. xii. (1554) 159 a. Euery surfet englued es to other And one misrule bringeth in an other.

2. To fix to the spot, as (a bird) with birdlime; hence, to ensnare, fascinate.

1303 GOWER *Conf.* I. 331 He hath my lady so englued She woll nought that he remeued. c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* II. xxx. (1554) 66 b. Deceit, that... Folkes englueth.

Englut (englūt), *v. arch.* Forms: a. 5 englot, 6 engloutte, 6- englut. β. 6 inglutte, 7, 9 inglut. [Really two words: (1) ad. OF. *englotir* (Fr. *engloutir*):-L. *inglutire*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + *glutire* to gulp, swallow; (2) f. EN-1 + GLUT v.]

1. *trans.* To swallow, swallow up; to gulp down.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. li. 108 a/1. Bouden with the boundes of the deuyll, and englotted in his bely. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) R vii. Wyllye... entre agayne into the swalowe of the see, for to engloutte you? 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 320 b. Themselves engluttyng Partriches, Peacocks, Woodcockes.

1607 SHAKS *Timon* II. ii. 175 How many prodigall bits haue Slaues and Pezants This night englotted. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 169 Invertebrate wolf! whose gorge ingluts more prey, Than any beast beside. 1832 L. HUNT *Transl. Wks.* 262 Night... hath got thee; To clutch and to englut thee.

2. To glut, satiate. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *refl.*

1571 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 50 Being once inglutt with vanitie, he will straight way loth all learning. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 157 Whosoever englutte himselfe, is guilty of his owne death. 1610 *Histio-mastix* v. 183 To englut their bestiall and more brutish appetites. 1619 North's *Guevara's Diall* Pr. 701/2 Hee hadde inglutt himselfe with the variety of meates hee did eat at the feast. c 1800 DOWNMAN *Ragnar Lodbrach*, There the wild beast inglotted stood. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 53 Hungry war Engluts his tiger-maw.

Hence **Engluttied**, *ppl. a.*

1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 86 Wretched ventricle, That turns th' engluttied aliment to dross.

† **Englute**, *v. Aich. Obs.* [app. ad. med. L. **inglutare*, corresp. to F. *engluer*: see ENGLUE. Cf. Fr. *englutir*.] *trans.* To close with slime or glue; to seal up (a vessel), make air-tight; implied in **Englutting**, *vbl. sb.* (See ENLUTE.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol.* & T. 213 What sholde I tellen... Of the pot and glasses englutnyng (v. r. *enlutnyng*) That of the Eyr myghte passe out no thyng. 1584 R. SCOT *Disc. Witcher.* xiv. i. 294 Mystically termes of art, as... their subliming, amalgamating, englutting [marginal note, *enlutng*]. 1693 COLES, *Engluting*, gluing or glued, stopped.

† **Englyn**. Sometimes in Welsh pl. *englynion*. [Welsh.] In Welsh poetry, a stanza (now always a quatrain) of a certain metrical structure.

1612 DRAVTON *Polyolbion* iv. 59 In Englys some there were that on their subiect straine. *Ibid.* note p. 67 Englys are couplets interchanged of 16 and 14 feet called Paladries and Pensels. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 28 About 2000 englynion or epigrammatic stanzas. 1875 *Anderida* I. xii. 236 Bards, your choicest englyns sing.

† **Engobe** (engō'b). [Fr.] (See quot.)

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 326 An engobe or white coating of pipe-clay, with which the potter has covered the vase. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* i. 9 The translucent coat through which the white 'slip' or 'engobe' became apparent.

Engod, -gold, -golden: see EN-*pref.* 1 1 b, 2.

Engore (engō'r), *v.* Also 6 engoar, ingore, 7 ingoar. [f. EN-1 + GORE sb.] *trans.* To steep in gore; to make gory, stain with blood.

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 39 He shall... Oxen, Sheepe,

Camels, idely engore. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VIII. ii. This new chosen Lord... with the sword. Ingord his new-worne crowne. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xii. 212 A high-flown eagle... sustain'd a dragon all engord in her strong seras. *Ibid.* xxi. 22 (D.) The flood blush'd to be so much engord With such base souls. 1655 W. HULL *Mirr. of Maistie* 86 This blood, wherewith I am ingored. c 1800 DOWNMAN *Ragnar Lodbrach* in Evans *O. Ball.* III. iv. 113 With hunger keen the trenchant sword Wide the Scarfian rocks engord.

Hence **Engored**, *ppl. a. Obs.*

1608 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. iv. (Arb.) 69 There shall engored venom be my inke.

† **Engore**, *v. 2 Obs. rare.* [f. EN-1 + GORE v.] *trans.* To gore, wound deeply; *fig.* to 'goad', infuriate. Hence **Engored**, *ppl. a.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 42 As salvage Bull... When rancour doth with rage him once engore. *Ibid.* III. v. 28 By the great persue which she there perceav'd; Well hoped shee the beast engord had beene. 1596 *Ibid.* IV. ix. 31 As when an eager mastiffe once doth prove The tast of blood of some engored beast.

Engorge (engō'rj), *v.* Also 6 ingurge, 6-8 ingorge. [a. F. *engorge-r*, f. *en* in + *gorge* GORGE, throat.]

1. *trans.* To fill the gorge of; to gorge, feed or fill to excess; chiefly *refl.* Also (rarely) *intr.* for *refl.* Prob. first used (in Eng.) with *refl.* to hawks; see GORGE.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloues* II. (1570) A vi/1 A birde well ingorged kepes well her nest. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* I Cor. viii. 4 Engorge and pamper vppe themselves with flesh offered to idolles. 1557 NORTH *Diall of Princes* 62 a. To ingurge themselves with wyne. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1213 You sit downe to meat... but touch not one dish, leaving them afterwards for your servants to engorge themselves therewith. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 791 Greedily she ingord without restraint.

fig. a 1559 DOLMAN in *Mirror for Magistr.* (1568) N 8 b. With pleasures cloyed, engorged with the fyll. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 16 A Cur engorged with asperity.

b. *transf. in passive*: To be filled to excess, crammed. Chiefly *Path.* of animal tissues or organs: To be congested with blood.

1599 Broughton's *lett.* i. 6 Virulent letters... ingorged with impudent lies. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 499 The Riuers are ingorged with Salmond. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 213 The surrounding pulmonary substance... was red and engorged. 1865 H. USSHER in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 272/2 These vessels are congested, or engorged with blood.

2. To put (food) into the gorge; to devour greedily. Also *transf.* and *fig.* to swallow up (as a vortex).

1541 ELVOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 72 b. Also ingorgeyng meate upon meate. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* xxiii. vi. 237 Neither doth any man, after he hath once satisfied his hunger, engorge superfluous meates. 1798 *Month. Mag.* VI. 366 Prepare not to ingorge The eternal pyramids. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* 48 Engorg'd in former years, their prey Must Death and Hell restore today.

absol. 1739 GROBIANUS 142 Ingorge once more. *Ibid.* 179 Largely ingorge, and labour thro' the Treat.

Hence **Engorged** *ppl. a.*, **Engorger** *sb.*, **Engorging** *vbl. sb.*

1606 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness, Sicke men*, &c. 65 a. This will not helpe to digest your ingorged full stomach. 1598 FLORIO, *Discolorator*, a deuourer, a glutton, an engorger. 1611 CORG. *Ingorgor*, A rauener, glutton, gulch, ingorger. *Engorgement*, a glutting, rauening, deuouring, ingorging.

Engorgement (engō'rjment). [f. ENGORGE v. + -MENT.] a. The action of engorging. b. The state of being engorged, in various senses, esp. *Path.* the congestion (of a tissue or organ) with blood, secretions, etc.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. (1632) 844 The warre eates on still in the body of France, but not with so sharpe teeth, nor so full engorgement as before. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 163 The period during which the affected lobe is in the state of active congestion or engorgement. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xiii. 325 The engorgement of the face, ears, and eyes with blood. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* vii. 118 His aim was... never to press to engorgement the receptive faculties. 1876 NAPHEYS *Phys. Life Woman* II. 233 Averting the violent rush of the milk... and the consequent engorgement of the breast. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Engorgement*, the clogging of a furnace.

† **Engotish**, *v. nonce-ud.* [f. EN-1 + GOT(H) + -ISH.] *trans.* To class or designate as 'Gothic'. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* Pref. 5 To Engotish... after their own capricious humour an infinite many which do all pass under this appellation.

† **Engouement** (angū'mān). Also 9 engoument. [Fr.: lit. obstruction in the throat.] Unreasoning fondness.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxiv. (1866) 280 She repaid Miss Crawley's engoument by artless sweetness and friendship. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng. I.* Intro. 44 Swayed by the engoument for classical literature.

Engouled (engū'ld), *a. Her.* [ad. Fr. *engoulle*, fem. pa. pple. of *engouler*, f. *en* in + OF. *gouile* (F. *gucule*) mouth (of a beast). The mod. Dicts. give the Fr. form *engoulée*.]

An epithet applied to bends, crosses, saltiers, etc., the extremities of which enter the mouths of animals. 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Her. Gloss.*

† **Engouted**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5 engowted. [f. EN-1 + GOUT drop.] ? Marked with spots like drops of blood.

c 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng in Rel. Ant.* I. 296 This hawke is

engowted into braell ende. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreation* II. (1706) 58 Her Brail feathers are engouted betwixt red and black.

Engown: see EN-*pref.* 1 1 a.

† **Engowschede**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare-1*. [Etymology and meaning uncertain: cf. OF. *engoussé* stout, fleshy.]

1a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 2053 A dragone engowschede.

Engrace (engrē's), *v.* Also 7 in-. [f. EN-1 + GRACE sb.] † a. To introduce into favour (cf. *ingratiate*) *obs.* b. To put grace into.

Hence **Engraoed**, *ppl. a.* **Engraoer**, one who or that which engraces.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in FART S. P. *Jas. I* (1848) 74 Ingrac't into so high a favour. a 1641 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Monum.* (1642) 235 His intent was... to ingrace his service with King Herod. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 109 He... made it a violence to their engraced nature, not to choose Him. 1866 — *Mirac. Prayer* 5 God is its Engraoer, its Indweller.

† **Engraded**, *ppl. a. Her. Obs. rare-1*. Also in-. [f. EN-1 + GRADE + -ED.] (See quot.)

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Her.* D ij b. Off a cross engraylid or engradid. *Ibid.* Thei ar calde armys engradit for they ar made of ij colouris the wich graditly ar broght to gedir oon colour into another colour. *Ibid.* D ij b. Ther is also a partying of armys of ij colouris ingradyt.

† **Engraft**, *ingraft*, *v. Obs. or arch.* [f. EN-1, IN- + GRAFF v.]

1. = ENGRAFT v. 1.

c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 33 He... nygh the roote ingraffeth his sarmet. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* II. iii. That Zoacum, that fruit of bitterness, That in the midst of fire is ingraft'd. a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 140 Before wee engraffe a Science, wee cut it, and set it for incision. a 1667 COWLEY *Shortness Life Wks.* (1688) 138 Who does a slight and annual Plant engraff Upon a lasting stock.

2. *fig.* = ENGRAFT v. 2.

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 563 He is ouer greet to be ingraffid here. 1549 BECON *Christm. Banq.* Wks. (1843) 74 He is 'the vine,' in whom we being ingrafted must needs bring forth much fruit. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 145 He did after a certain maner engraffe them into y^r household of Abraham. 1605 *Answ. Supposed Discov. Rom. Doctr.* &c. 46 They be matriculated and ingrafted to the University. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. (1651) 20 How many surreptitious works are ingraft'd into the legitimate writings of the Fathers. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 83 That there is a God... is... naturally ingrafted into the minds of all men. 1695 E. WELCHMAN *Husbandm. Manual* (1707) 43 There are too many, who, tho' engraffed into the Church, live no better... than many Heathens. 1739 GROBIANUS 224 The better to ingraft In Mem'ry ev'ry useful Paragraph.

b. To beget. *rare.*

1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 963 [Children] All holy born, engraffed of Tantalus.

† c. In *passive*: To be closely attached to. *Obs.* 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. ii. 67 You haue beene so lewde, and so much ingrafted to Falstaffe.

Hence **Engraffed**, *ppl. a.* **Engraffer**, **Engraffing**, *vbl. sb.* **Engraftment** = ENGRAFTMENT.

1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1621) 125 Before men be regenerate, they are... not engraffed, but wild olives. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 145 With one of an ingraft Infirmitie. a 1619 DUNNE *Biadatoros* (1644) 81 This first ingrafted and inborne desire. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Trial Chr. Growth* 8 He is the ingrafter, and implanter of all the branches into this Vine. a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 285 The one seals our engraffing and implanting into Christ. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 52 Engraffing... incorporates one sort of Plant with a Tree of another. a 1638 MERE *Wks.* I. xlii. 236 By their spiritual engraffment into him.

Engraft, *ingraft* (en-, ingraft), *v.* In 7 pa. pple. *engraften*. [f. EN-1, IN- + GRAFF.]

1. *trans.* To graft in; to insert (a scion of one tree) as a graft into or upon (another). Also *absol.* a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* III. xxiii. (R.). Upon the wildest stock divine husbandry can engraft most excellent fruit. 1701 CUNNINGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1206 When they ingraft, they do not slit the Stock as we do, but cut a small slice off the outside of the Stock. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. § 14 If upon a plum-tree peaches and apricots are engrafted. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lx. 367 Trees... which, by engraffing, bear two kinds of fruit. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 640 Pear-trees are propagated by engraffing... upon free stocks.

b. *transf.* To set firmly in.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 83 The foundation stones of every course were engrafted into, or rather rooted in the rock. *Ibid.* § 245 A socket, whereby the courses would have been mutually engrafted.

2. *fig.* (Often with express reference to a metaphorical 'tree', 'stock', etc.) a. To implant (virtues, dispositions, sentiments) in the mind; to incorporate (a thing) into a previously existing system or unity, (an alien) into a race or community; and the like. b. Const. *on, upon*: To superadd (something adventitious) to something already existing which serves as a basis. † c. *Comm.* To add to the stock of a trading company (cf. ENGRAFTMENT 3.)

a. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 114 This word... would root out vice and ingraft virtue. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 203 This ardent Love engraffing me into God by her uniting vertue. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Paray's Chirurg.* xxiv. ii. (1678) 538 Lest that their sad... and pensive cogitations, should be... engraffed in the issue. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2. (1643) 161 Finding that some false tenets were engraffed amongst the ignorant. 1648 ROGERS *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 3 Yet God hath ingrafted your Honour into another stocke. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 70 This cannot be lesse then

to ingraft sin into the substance of the law. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antig.* xvii. xii. § 1 A certain young man... ingrafted himself into the kindred of Herod by the resemblance of his countenance. a 1754 FIELDING *Remedy Afflict.* Wks. 1775 IX. 247 Acquiring solid lasting habits of virtue, and ingrafting them into our character.

b. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 35 All his works on mee Good or not good ingraft, my Merit those Shall perfect, and for these my Death shall pay. 1736 BERKELEY *App. Querist* ii. § 106 It may... be fatal to engraff trade on a national bank. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 232 You can... ingraft any description of republick on a monarchy. 1800 DUNDAS in J. OWEN *Wellesley's Disp.* 563 The addition made to your European infantry... being engraffed on old disciplined well seasoned regiments. 1807 J. POWELL *De-rites* (ed. 3) II. 245 An executory limitation (is) engraffed on an alternate contingent remainder in fee on another. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) I. Introd. § 18 On the decayed stock of urban liberty they ingrafted the vigorous shoots of pastoral freedom. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 524 A bill of pains and penalties... should be... engraffed on the Bill of Indemnity. 1881 GRANT *Cameronians* I. i. 14 It had been added to, or engraffed on, the tall, old, square baronial tower.

c. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 164 Whether they would admit tallies and their own notes to be engraffed upon their stock.

3. To graft (a tree), to furnish with a graft. 1794 MARTYN *Roussseau's Bot.* vii. 73 Fruit-trees are somewhat in the same case, by being ingrafted.

† b. To introduce small-pox virus into (a person's system); = INOCULATE. *Obs.*

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* (1887) I. 228 The boy was engraffed last Tuesday... I cannot engraff the girl.

Engraffation (engrāf'ti-on). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ATION.] The action of engraffing.

1816 G. S. FABER *Origin Pag. Idol.* II. 432 Engraffation. 1817 — *Eight Dissert.* (1845) III. 372 Engraffation. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iv. xxviii. 213 The result of that engraffation was, that the fruit... savoured partly of the new graft, and partly of the old stock.

Engraffed (engrāf'tēd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENGRAFT v. + -ED.] In the senses of the vb. *lit.* and *fig.* † **Engraffed holding**; = EMPHYTEUSIS.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxxvii. I make my love engraffed to this store. 1611 BIBLE *Yas.* i. 21 Receiue with meeknesse the engraffed word. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 21 The Tree is certainly good, an ingrafted Tree. 1721 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5934/2 The Proprietors of the ingrafted stock are required to make the Payment of 3l. per cent. 1766 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xi. (1763) 186 On their first Entrance into Rome, these dramatic Shews were no longer in their natural, but in an ingrafted State. c 1766 BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws* Wks. IX. 391 The Romans... therefore invented this species of engraffed holding. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 35 He found a layer of new wood under the engraffed bark. † **Engrafter.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who engraffs.

1721 R. KEITH tr. T. à Kempis' *Soliloq. Soul* xvi. 235 He is the Lover and the Ingraffer of Cleanness.

Engraffing (engrāf'ting), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENGRAFT v. + -ING.] The action of the verb ENGRAFT in various senses.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 553 The curious engraffing of oranges. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxv. 130 The small-pox... is here entirely harmless by the invention of ingrafting, which is the term they give it.

Engraffment (engrāf'tmēt). Also in- [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action of engraffing. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *concr.* the shoot engraffed, a graft.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. x. 165 The engraffment and plantation of Christian principles in the heart of an Infidel. a 1743 SAVAGE *Eph. Dyer* 46 Those trees... Which from our own engraffment fruitful rise. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* iv. xxix. I engaged to give directions about ingrafting of vines, and preserving the ingraftments. 1774 Bp. HALIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) Pref. 21 The laws of England have received great improvements by ingraftments from the Roman. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 370 The consequent ingraftment of Norman French upon the previous Saxonish dialects. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Aug. 1861 On that fatal day [Bosworth Field] the White Rose withered for ever, and he cannot stomach its engraffment on the rival stalk.

† 2. = INOCULATION. *Obs.* Cf. ENGRAFT v. 3 b. 1722 NETTLETON *Inoculation in Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 210 This Distemper is raised by an Ingraffment from the Small Pox.

† 3. The issuing of additional stock in a trading company. *Obs.* Cf. ENGRAFT v. 2 c.

1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5934/3 The 7l. per cent. which was due... pursuant to the Terms of the Ingraffment. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* II. ii. 319 The Bank was allowed to enlarge its capital by an engraffment of 1,000,171l. 10s.

† **Engraffure.** *Obs.* In 7 ingrafture. [f. as prec. + -URE.] The action of engraffing; the state of being engraffed.

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 104 It is compared to an ingrafture of a branch in a tree. 1658 Bp. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supp.* xi. We often read... of his more peculiar presence with and in his people, and of our spiritual ingrafture into him by faith.

Engrail (engrā'il), *v.* Forms: a. 4-5 engrail, 5 engrail, -grale, 6-7 engrail, -ayl, 6- engrail. b. 5 engrail, 6-7 engrail, -ale, -eyl, 6 engrail. [ME. *engrele*, a. OF. *engresle-r* (mod. F. *engrêler*), commonly believed to be f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *gresle*, *grêle* hail.

The original sense would thus be 'to pit or indent as by a shower of hail.' The writer of the Book of St. Albans (see quot. 1486 s. v. ENGRAILED) supposed that the word was

derived from *gres* (L. *gradus*) step, and hence he gives *in-gradatus* as the Lat. equivalent of 'engrailed.' Cf. ENGRADED.]

1. a. *Her.* To indent the edge of (an ordinary) with a series of contiguous curvilinear notches. b. Hence *gens.* to ornament the edge of (anything) with an indented pattern of this kind.

Almost exclusively in pa. pples.: see ENGRAILED *ppl. a.* c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xl. With his griffons of gold engrail full gay. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1030 He beres in cheef of azour Engrelyd with a satur (i.e. saltire). c 1500 *Sc. Poem Her.* 136 in Q. *Elis. Acad.* 99 The first, hole croce; the tother, engreil be. 1578 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 27 The quarters in the division of the Escoccheon be engrailed. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 214 They bare for their Armes Argent a Bend ingreyled Gules. 1693 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3081/4 A Lyon Rampant with Ermine in a border ingrail'd. 1766 POKRY *Heraldry Gloss.*, *Engrailed*. This word signifies a thing the hail has fallen upon, and broken off the edges, like the leaves of a tree notched by hail-stones. 1840 BARNHAM *Inglol. Leg. Pref.* 4 The Ingoldsby escutcheon, a saltire engrailed Gules. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. (ed. 3) 186 They also engrail the bend itself. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring L.* 248 A curious ring was exhibited... It is engrailed.

2. *transf.* To give a serrated appearance to; formerly sometimes, to roughen, render prickly.

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnius's Complex.* 286 Their bodies... engrailed with lothsome blisters. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 53 The eighth had all his armour throughout engrailed like a crabbed brierie hawthorne bush. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxix. (1748) 380, I [the river Wear] indent the earth, and then I it engrail With many a turn and trace. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. ii. 23 Ingrailing the earth by the waded lines of water. 1832 TENNYSON *Palace Art* xxix, Or over hills with peaky tops engrail'd.

† 3. To indent, sculpture in intaglio. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII.* 73 A fountayne of enbowed woorkes, gylite with fine gold, and bice, ingrayled with anticke woorkes. 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* III. Fviiij b. The executours of Staberie engrayle on his grave, What were his ample legaces. 1567 *Ibid.* *Arte Poet.* B v, Lawes to ingraile in during brasse. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holmshed Chron.* VI. 26 The famous conquest of so woorthie a potentate should be ingrailed in perpetuall memorie. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandects* 63 Their countenances were resembled and engrailed in their Armorie.

† 4. ? To variegate, adorn with mixture of colours. In the first two quotes possibly: To surround with an indented border.

1483 in *Antiq. Repert.* (1807) I. 50 Rede cloth engrayled with vj yerdes of white wollen cloth. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 516 Cloth of gold set with redde roses ingreyled with gold of boudreye. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiii. 761 Ecacies then shows... a caldron new, engrail'd with twenty hues.

5. In mod. poetry sometimes used for: To ornament with (metal).

It is not clear whether any more definite sense is intended in the examples here quoted.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* 1, White turbans, glittering armour, shields engrail'd With gold. 1853 BOWLES *Grave Last Sax.* iv. 552 The lion ramps Upon his mailed breast, engrailed with gold. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. x. 318 The car Engrailed with brass.

Engrailed (engrā'id), *ppl. a.* [f. ENGRAIL v.]

1. (See ENGRAIL v. 1.) a. *Her.* Of an ordinary: Having a series of curvilinear indentations in the edge. b. *gens.* Of the edge of any object, of a line, a circle, etc.: Ornamented with a series of curvilinear indentations. c. Of a coin: Having a margin formed by an engrailed circle, or with a ring of dots. d. *Entom.* Engrailed moth, *Tephrosia biundularia*; Small engrailed moth, *T. crepuscularis* (Newman *Brit. Moths* 66).

† a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1183 He had sothely for-sakene be sawtoure engrailed. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* E ij b. Sych a bordure is calde a bordure ingraylit for the colour of hym is put gre by gre into the felde of tharmys. 1830 E. HAWKINS *Anglo-Fr. Coin.* 128 Legend... within two concentric engrailed circles. 1848 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* xx, The nail-head, and engrailed ornaments. 1856 SMYTH *Rom. Fam. Coins* 97 A well struck engrailed coin of excellent workmanship. 1871 W. H. TURNER *Publ. Harl. Soc.* V. 86 A cross engrailed between four water bougets.

† 2. (See ENGRAIL v. 3.) Incised, carved in intaglio. *Obs.*

1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* i. (1848) 69 The intaglio or engrailed figures on our Gothic tombs.

† **Engrailing**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb ENGRAIL. Also *concr.* an engrailed edge.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C vj a, This engraylyng is no propur langage afir the sight of thys cros, bot rather an endentyng. 1611 COTGR., *Engrayscale*, an engraying, or inuecting; a kind of small indenting, in a coat of Armes. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 61 Those regular engrailings (as the heralds express it) which displeased the eye before. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* iii. (1848) 150 This ridiculous carved work and engrailing.

Engrailment, [f. as prec. + -MENT.] a. *Her.* The state of being engrailed or indented in curved lines. b. The engrailed circle round the margin of a coin, etc.

1856 SMYTH *Rom. Fam. Coins* 31 The laureated and ring-letted profile of Apollo within an engrailment.

Engrain, *ingrain* (en-, ingrā'in), *v.* Also 4 engreyno, 6 engrene. [f. EN-1, IN- + GRAIN.]

Falsgr. 1530 gives a Fr. engrainer to dye. The word, whether first formed in Fr. or Eng., was suggested by the Fr. phrase *en grain* (adapted in Eng. as *in grain*) where *graine* means the cochineal dye. Hence to engrain and to

dye in grain meant originally to dye with cochineal, and subsequently to dye in any fast colour. But afterwards they came to be associated with the word *grain*, a. Fr. *grain*, the 'fibre' or minute structure of a thing; so that in mod. use 'to dye in (the) grain' means to impregnate the very substance of the material with the dye, to dye the wool before it is woven; and the present senses of the vb. *engrain* have distinct reference to *grain* 'minute structure.' On the whole the form *engrain* is now preferred to *ingrain*; see however the note on ENGRAINED *ppl. a.*]

† 1. *trans.* To dye scarlet or crimson with cochineal; hence, to dye in fast colours, dye in grain. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

Already regarded as an archaism in Spenser's time, as the glossary to *Shep. Cal.* explains *engrained* by 'dye in grain.' a. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 15 Hire robe was ful riche of red scarlet engreyned. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 162 Fyne crymysyne engreyned. 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 264, I delyuered my clothes engreyned to Mayster Foster. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 Clothe of the colours of scarlet, crimosen, or violet engreyned. 1579 SPENSER *Shep. Cal.* Feb. 131 With Leaues engrained in lusty greene. 1591 — *Virgils Gnat* 666 The Rose engrained in pure scarlet die. 1596 FITZ-GERFAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 35 His worth in honours purest dye engraine.

β. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 144 b They shall not be clothed in soft or precious apparell, as veluet, sattin, or damaske, or crimosine ingrayned by in sackcloth. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Warres* II. cxvii, Our fields ingrayn'd with blood. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 695 A colour ingrain'd with the dung of a Crocodile. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* 171 It being true blew Gotham or Hobbes ingrain'd. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 163 Milesian woolls... ingrain'd With Tyrian crimsons.

2. To cause (a dye) to sink into the texture of a fabric; to work (a foreign substance) into the 'fibre', the intimate structure of anything. Chiefly *fig.* to implant ineradicably (habits, convictions, prejudices, tastes) in a person.

a. a 1641 Bp. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Monum.* (1642) 129 When the spots are engrained, and will not out by scouring, etc. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxv, The stain hath become engrained by time and consuetude. a 1865 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. i. 43 With such force had the circumstance just narrated engrained superstition in the Scotch character. 1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. ix. 184 The feeling... is so deeply engrained in human nature.

β. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 42 Evil habits... thoroughly ingrained in the disposition. 1876 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVII. 20 This republicanism the Talmudists have ingrained in him.

3. In *passive*: To be indelibly marked with. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 160 A post very old, and ingrain'd with filth.

4. † a. To give a certain kind of texture to (*obs. rare*). b. *nonce-use*. To form a granular surface on (the skin).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 147 She was wont in Asses milke to bathe her, to engraine her skin more gentle, pilyant, delicate and supple. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 32 The countless little wrinkles which engrained his skin.

† **Engrain**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. F. *engrener*, f. *en-* (see EN- pref.) + *grain* lit. 'grain'] *intr.* Of a toothed wheel, etc.: To fit into a corresponding toothed piece of machinery.

a 1774 GOLDSMITH *Exper. Philos.* (1776) II. 52 By means of the toothed wheel F engraining in the toothed rack Dd.

Engrained, *ingrained* (en-, ingrā'id), *ppl. a.* [f. ENGRAIN v. + -ED.] In the *ppl. adj.* used attrib., though not in the vb., the form with *in-* is more common than that with *en-*. In sense 2 the word is often heard with secondary (sometimes even with primary) stress on the prefix *in-*.

† 1. Dyed in grain: see ENGRAIN v. 1

1590 MARSTON *Sec. Villanie* I. iv. 189 Ingrain'd Habits, died with often dips, Are not so soone incloured.

β. *fig.* with sbs. characterizing persons: Thoroughly permeated with the characteristic qualities; thoroughgoing, incorrigible. Cf. 'a rogue in grain'.

1630 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xii. (1862) I. 62 The bloody tongues, crafty foxes, double ingrained hypocrites shall appear as they are. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 53 Multitudes of engrained enemies of the succession, under the cloak of the Abjuration, served the interests of the Pretender. 1837 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 329 Many ingrained beggars certainly use the street trade as a cloak for alms-seeking. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 277 He is an ingrained sceptic.

2. Of a dye, or foreign matter of any sort: Wrought into the inmost texture of something. Chiefly *fig.* of habits, sentiments, prejudices: Deeply rooted, inveterate.

1843 GLADSTONE in *For. & Col. Q. Rev.* II. 567 Deeply engrained mischiefs and corruptions. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 22 (1864) 109 A receiver of posted letters acquires an engrained sensibility to half an ounce. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* viii (1880) 140 The engrained absolutism and egotism of Louis XIV... were at their acme from his earliest years. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 142 From others, underneath the wasteful gulf, Their ingrained wickedness is washed away, Or is burnt out by fire. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vii. 129 It had its usual ingrained element of cant. 1869 *Echo* 20 Mar., His sinewy hands have got an odd, grimy appearance, as of ingrained coal-dust.

Hence **Engrainedly** *adv.*

1869 *Athenaeum* 16 Oct. 495 She is a liar by instinct and by principle—designedly and undesignedly a liar; an utterly, ingrainedly untrue creature.

† **Engrainer**, *ingrainer*. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who engrains.

1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 17 Chemistry may hope one day to publish the scarlet dyer's vade-mecum, or every man his own engrainer.

† **Engralee**, *a. Her. Obs.* [a. OF. *engrallé* (mod. *engrêlé*): see ENGRAIL v.] = ENGRAILED.

1574 BOSSEWELL *Wks. Armorie* II. 27 b, To beare the same [colours] plaine, and neither engralee, rasic, enueckie or dentellie.

Engrand: see EN-*pref.* 1 2.

† **Engrandize**, *-ise*, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *ingrandize*. [a. Fr. *ingrandiss*: extended stem of *engrandi-r*, ad. It. *ingrandire*:—late L. *ingrandire*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + *grandi-s* great (see GRAND). Cf. AGGRANDIZE.] *trans.* To make great, increase in estimation, importance, power, rank, or wealth.

1605 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 159 Curing the Kings Evil... a device to ingrandize the virtue of Kings when Miracles were in fashion. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 55 To ingrandize all, the King created him... Viscount Rochester. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 95 He engrandiz'd his own Nepheus amongst them. *Ibid.* III. 1. 225 Alexander... en-deavour'd what he could to ingrandize the Title of Cardinal. 1883 *tr. Allocation Pope Leo XIII in Daily News* 1 Sept. 2/2 Many... who are led away by the idea of constituting and engrandising the nation.

Hence **Engrandizing**, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 192 He began... to bend his mind to the ingrandizing this Kinsman. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 52 With this Ingrandizing Title the King added a great Revenue. 1657 KEENE *God's Plea* 83 Elate... imagin-ating, engrandising, preheminences.

† **Engrange**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *engrange-r*, f. *en* in + *grange* barn.] *trans.* To put (crops) into a barn; to store, fill (a treasure-house).

1420 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. xii, Them... I shall enrych, and shall engrange theire treasure with fruyt delytable.

Engrape: see EN-*pref.* 1 b.

Engrappe, variant of INGRAPE *v. Obs.*

Engrasp (*engrasp*), *v.* [f. EN-1 + GRASP.] *trans.* To take, or try to take, in one's grasp; to embrace, grasp, seize. Also *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 123 Who shall engraspe and bound the heauens body? 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xviii. (1713) 469 Without any design of engrasping great Mysteries. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 274 Ulysses, too... engrasped The holy image.

Engrate, var. of INGRATE *v. Obs.* to regrade.

Engratiate, obs. form of INGRATiate.

Engrave (*engrēv*), *v. Pa. ppl. engraved, engraven.* Also 6-8 *ingrave*; *pa. ppl.* 6-8 *ingraved*, 6-9 *ingraven.* [f. EN-1 + GRAVE *v.*; after the equivalent Fr. *engraver* (13-17th c.). (The strong *pa. ppl.* *engraven* is now somewhat archaic or formal.)

† 1. *trans.* To sculpture; to portray or represent by sculpture. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Apophth.* 305 b, For his surname, Cicero, he engraved the figure and proportion of a cicero. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* III. (R.), For he shall make ye no image, saithe the Lorde nor engrave non (nor set vp non). 1583 LVLV *Ep. T. Watson in Poems* (Arb.) 30 Lysippus engraved Vulcan with a straight legge. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 904/2 The kings my predecessors and ancestors, whose pictures are engraven and set heere in order within this hall. 1591 SHAKS. *I Hen. VI.* II. ii. 15 Vpon the which Shall be engrau'd the Sacke of Orleans. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 312 His Sepulchre remained in S. Hierome's time, and over it the Sunne engraven.

† 2. *a.* To cut into (a hard material) (*obs. rare*). *b.* To mark by incisions; to inscribe with incised characters; to ornament with incised marks.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 37 That seemes rough masons hand with engines keene Had long while laboured it to engrave. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro., Others that yeeld to iron may be Ingraven. 1859 SMILES *Self-help* v. 104 To engrave spoons and forks with crests and ciphers. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 72 Behold this fruit, whose gleaming rind engrav'n 'For the most fair'.

3. *a.* To carve (an inscription, figures, etc.) upon a surface; hence, to record by engraved or incised letters; also *fig.* † *b.* To make (wounds, cavities) by incision.

a. 1542 UDALL *Apophth.* 42 A golden aple with this poysee written or engraved about it. *Ibid.* We have perfecte knowledge of no more then is engraven in our memorie. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 24 The first & extremest ribbes... haue likewise lesser cauities or gutters, to their sub-stance engraued. 1594 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 285 But we shall soone with our fine tempered swords, Engrave our prowess on their burganets. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 127 (R.) The decemviral lawes, they set up openly to be seene, engraven in brasce. 1666 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* II. (1837) 6 As he had engraven upon his wife's tomb. 1802 MARR. *Edgworth Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 94 His coat of arms engraven upon the seal. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 43 A cross engraven along its whole length.

b. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Epist.* *iij, In all partes of the worlde, he... as it were, ingraued the glorie of his might. 1606 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XII. 251 The fatal steele... he waues Deepe in his guts, and wounds on wounds ingraues. 1663 GERBIE *Counsels* 41 The old Carver... had engraven his own Name and Portraiture... in the Shield of Pallas. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 63 If their Crimes had been engraven in some Plate of Iron or Brass. 1738 WESLEY *Short Hymns* (1762) I. 355 Ingraven with an iron pen My name upon Thy hands is seen.

c. fig. To impress deeply; to fix indelibly.

a. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxx. xii, In my mynde... I

had engraved Her goodly countenance. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Nature* III. O smooth my rugged heart, and there Engrave thy rev'rend law. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 56 Whose penetrating style has engraved... in our hearts the words and spirit of that immortal law. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* III. 30 To engrave them on his memory.

† 3. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 240 By love or by grudge ingraued and imprinted in your heart. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* I. 2 And in your dreadfull verse ingraue'd the prophecies. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. vii. § 2 (1622) 52 It is naturally ingrauen into the mindes of all men, to beleue There is a God. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 115 A prince's name is surer preserved, and more ingrauen in paper than in... rusting metals.

4. To represent (a figure, landscape, etc.) by lines incised upon metal plates (in mod. use, also by lines carved in relief on wood blocks) with the view of reproducing it by printing. Also *absol.*

1667 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 199 Cause the best of your statues... to be... engraven in copper. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 59 He hath caused distinct Maps to be made of every Barony... engraven in Copper. 1683 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 132 Whether he designs to engrave and publish any of those icons. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 20 Dr. Sacheverell's Picture has been ingrav'd several Times. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* Advt., Prospects of the Church and Monuments curiously engraven. 1821 R. TURNER *Arts & Sc.* (ed. 1873) How do people engrave on wood? 1827-38 J. M. W. TURNER (*title*) Picturesque Views in England and Wales, engraved by the best artists.

Engrave, var. INGRAVE *obs.*, to entomb.

Engraved, *ppl. a.* [f. ENGRAVE *v.* + -ED.] In the senses of the verb.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Heb.* I. 3 Which Sonne beyng the brightnes of the glorie, and the ingraued forme of his personne. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 29 b, Should very vnpropely yea fondly be called the engraued form of him. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* IX. 439/1 One of the first books illustrated with designs on engraved plates was the production of Italian artists.

† **Engravement**, *Obs.* Also 7 *ingravement*. [f. ENGRAVE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of engraving; that which is engraved, an incised figure or inscription; also *fig.* an imprint, record, trace.

1604 BROUGHTON *Corrupt. Handl. Relig.* 99 The Patriarchs engravement in the twelve stones. 1617 JANUARY *Ling.* 118 Ingravements in cleere plates endure long. 1637 J. RUTTER *tr. Corneille's Cid* I. i. The furrowes in his forehead seem to be Th' ingravements of his noble actions. 1797 DE FOE *Syst. Mag.* I. vi. 141 If such writing or engravement were made by Cham.

† **Engraven**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6-7 *in-*. [str. *pa. ppl.* of ENGRAVE *v.*] = ENGRAVED.

1583 HARNSET *Serm. Ezek.* (1658) 130 God... had his Son, the Ingraven Image of his Father. 1588 FRAUNCE *Laviers Log.* I. i. 2 That ingraven gift and facultie of wit and reason. 1593 TELL-TROTHERS *N. Y. Gift* (1876) 34 But engraven thoughts will not be rubbed forth. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 535 Was not the Temple full of Lyons and Cherubims, and ingraven forms? 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 325/2 I have procured... since my former engraven ones.

† **Engraven**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *in-*. [perh. *f. prec.*; perh. an alteration of ENGRAVE, due to analogy of *vbs.* with prefix EN-1 and suffix -EN-5.] = ENGRAVE. *lit.* and *fig.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 27 A name which was ingravened in the reuestiary of the Temple. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parvities* 59 To engraven a similitude. 1704 GENTLEMAN *Instructed* 250 (D.) Our Maker... has also engraven'd the knowledge of Himself in our souls. 1713 LOND. *Gaz.* 5165/4 Lost. 'A two silver Trencher Plates of Her Majesty's Engraven'd A.R.

† **Engraving**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ENGRAVE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb ENGRAVE; the characters in which anything is engraved.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* (1845) 12 The engraving of free grace. 1655 GURNALL *Chm. in Arm.* I. 129 These places whose engraving is too curious to be long pored on by a weak eye.

Engraver (*engrēv-er*), *Also 6-8 ingrauer.* [f. ENGRAVE *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who engraves; one whose business it is to cut devices, figures, or letters in wood, metal, stone, etc. Now often *spec.* one who engraves pictures on metal or wood from which prints are to be taken.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 47 From what patterns doe Painters and Ingrauers take the fashion and forme of those Images and pictures. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxxviii. 23 Aholiab, son of Ahisamach, of the tribe of Dan, an engraver. 1666 PERVS *Diary* 26 Mar. To see the famous engraver, to get him to grave a seal for the office. 1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 215 This Odin was... the first Engraver of the Runick Letters or Characters. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 18 Aug. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 30 Cole the Ingraver. 1779 WARBURTON *Lett. Literary Property* (R.), Could we easily think that a printseller or engraver should be able to obtain that for his baubles? 1815 SCRIBBLE-omania 192 (note), His engraver... undertook to procure a similar stone. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vii, His eyes are like the over-tried eyes of an engraver.

2. An engraving tool, a graver. *rare.*

1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* VII. 371 The implements for this species of art are five or six engravers of various lengths and thicknesses.

† **Engravery**, *Obs.* Also 6-7 *ingravery*, -ie. [f. as *prec.*: see -ERY.] The art or work of the engraver; *concr.* the productions of the engraver's art; also (*rarely*) an individual work of the kind, a piece of engraving.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (18.) II. 533. 1611 COTGR., *Maneuering*, anticke ingrauerie, or caruing, in Wainscot, or Stone-work. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balsac's Lett.* (1654) IV.

44 He hath in charge to present you with my... small In-gravery. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 554 The Cabinets, copper Cuts and Engraving of Monsieur de Marolles. 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 4 They wonder to find the art of in-gravery so ancient upon pretious stones and signets. *Ibid.* (1684) 210 Some handsome Engraveries and Medals.

Engraving (*engrēv-ing*), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENGRAVE *v.* + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb ENGRAVE; the art of the engraver.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 569 There is in marble of his portraying and ingrauing, an old woman drunken. 1696 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* xxxii. (1697) 632 Interpreters take it [a Heb. word] here for an Instrument of Engraving. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 397 The elegance of his designs and engraving. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* IX. 439/2 In Germany engraving made more rapid strides towards excellence.

2. *concr.* That which is engraved; an engraved figure or inscription. *rare.* † Also *fig.* a deep impression (*e.g.* on the mind).

1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxviii. 11 The worke of an engrauer in stone; like the engrauings of a signet. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. vii. 355 The Fall of Man did [not] wholly raze out the Engraving of those common Notions. 1738-41 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. v. (R.), It appears... from the en-gravings on Aaron's breast-plate, that letters were in common use. 1884 *Cyclist* 13 Feb. 243/1 Beautiful specimens of Doulton's ware, salad bowls and servers, with silver mounts and a suitable engraving.

3. An impression from an engraved plate.

1803 *Med. Jmnl.* X. 187 Two painted Engraving of Cow-Pock and other Eruptions. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 224 It was not until the latter part of the sixteenth century that engravings on copper were used as embellishments for books in England. 1860 SALA *Hogarh* 117 A handsome cabinet of paintings, drawings, and engravings.

† **Engraving**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ENGRAVE *v.* + -URE.] An engraving.

1716 MYLES DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 90.

† **Engrease**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. EN-1 + GREASE, after Fr. *engraisser*.] *trans.* To fill with grease; to fatten.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1843) V. 615 They are fatted and engreased like swine.

† **Engreaten**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN-1 + GREAT *a.* + -EN-5.] *trans.* To make great; to increase, aggrandize; also *fig.* to aggravate (an offence). Hence **Engreating** *vbl. sb.*

1614 CORNWALLIES in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 156 The late working of these conjunctions between them, to the engreating of them, and peril of us. 1641 *Relation Ansv. Earl Strafford* 4 He had engreated and advanced the Kings Revenues. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 186 To engreaten the King against the Interest and Liberty of their own Country. 1884 *Contempl. State Man.* II. x. (1699) 238 Sin is... much engreated by the circumstances which attend it.

† **Eng-ree**, *adv. Obs.* Also *en gre.* [F. *en gré*.] In good part.

14. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 38 Beseeching you, Dere heret, as Enterly as y cane, to take en gre this poure gifte. 1475 *Partenay* 3819 Off aduersite en-gree take the porte.

Engreen: see EN-*pref.* 1 2.

† **Engrege**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 *engredge*, -gge. [ad. OF. *engregier*, f. late L. **ingraviare* (cf. L. *ingravare* ENGRIEVE), f. *in-* + *gravi-s* heavy. See AGGREGE.] *trans. a.* To make heavy or dull; hence, to harden (the conscience, heart). *b.* To increase the importance of; to aggravate.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* vii. 14 Engregid is the herte of Pharao. *Ibid.* viii. 15 Pharao forsothe seyng that there was zeue rest, his herte engredgide. 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 905 Alle this thynges after þat they been grete or smale engreggen [v.r. engregen] the conscience of man. — *Melibens* 321 Everych of hem encresteth and engreggith other. 141600 *Dial. betw. Clerk & Courtier* 4 (Jam.) Ye wald lufe it, And not engrege the case sa hie.

Engreif, *f. Sc. var. of ENGRIEVE v. Obs.*

Engrele, -greyl, var. of ENGRAIL *v. Obs.*

Engrene, -greyn, obs. forms of ENGRAIN *v.*

† **Engrieve**, *v. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4 *engreve*, (*Sc. engrief*), 4-5 *engreive* (*Sc. engrew*), 6 *engreue*, -eeue, 6-7 *engreve*, 6-*engrieve*. *b.* 4 *ingreve*, 6 *ingreue*, -ieue. [ad. OF. *engreuer*:—L. *ingravare*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + *grav-is* heavy; cf. EN-1 and GRIEVE.]

1. *trans.* To cause grief or pain to; to annoy, hurt, vex. Also *absol.* To do harm, be troublesome.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 504 Myscheif... that suld swa engreif, That na hys vorschip suld thame releif. *Ibid.* xiii. 210 The scottis archeris... Ingrevand [v.r. engrewand] thame so gretumly... That thai vayndist a littell we. *Ibid.* xx. 200 For it, he said, mycht nocht releif, And mycht [thaim-self] gretly engreif. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3444 Yit no thyng engreveth mee. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxv. 10 He þat mast engrewyt þere... Suld have be grettest Prys, wyth þi Dat be engrewyt honestly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* x. xiii. 19 Bot pryncipally Mezentius all engrevit. 1606 BACON *Sylva* (1651) § 828 Aches, and Hurts, and Cornes, do Engrieve, either towards Raine, or towards Frost.

2. To make grievous; to represent as grievous; to aggravate.

1535 CROMWELL *Lett. Gardiner* in Burnet *Collect.* 460 In which part ye shall somewhat engrieve the matter. 1555 BR. GARDINER in FOXE *A. & M.* (1563) 734 b, To engreue it to be an importable burden. 1590 *Conspir. Pretended Ref.* 40 Seeking also to engreue their fautes.

3. To make a grievance of; to take as a ground of accusation or reproach.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1111/2 Mine owne confession is ingreued against me. *Ibid.* III. 1114/1, I am sorie to ingreue anie other mans doings.

Hence Engrie'ved, *ppl. a.*

1591 SPENSER *Viz. World's Van.* 159, I gan in my engrieved brest To scorne all difference of great and small.

† Engri'n, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. EN* + GRIN

snare.] *trans.* To ensnare.

1340 *Ayeb.* 154 Alle þo . . . þet habbeþ zuo þe herten engried in þe dyleues nette.

Engrooce, *obs. form of ENGROSS.*

Engroche, *obs. form of ENGROACH.*

Engroove, ingroove (*en-, ingrūv*), *v.* [*f. EN* + GROOVE *sb. or v.*] *trans. a.* To work

(something) into a groove. *b.* To form a groove in.

1844 TENNYSON *Love thou thy land* xii, Let the change

which comes be free To ingroove itself with that which flies.

1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Annerley* II. iii. 39 A narrow gien, engrooved with sliding water.

Engross (*engrōs*), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4 engrosy,

5-7 engrosse, 6-7 engrosse, 5 engrooce, 5- eng-

grooce. *β.* 5-8 ingrosse, 5-7 ingrosse, (5 in-

groos), 5-6 ingrooce. [Three distinct formations,

from elements ultimately identical. (1) In senses

1-2 *a.* AF. *engrosse-r* (med.L. *ingrossare*) to write

in large letters, *f. grosse* = med.L. *grossa* large

writing, a transcript in large letters (fem. of *grossus*

large, thick: see GROSS *a.*). (2) In senses 3-7

f. phrase in *gross*, Fr. *en gros* = 'in the lump, by

wholesale'. AF. *engrosser* and Anglo-Lat. *in-*

grossare in sense 3 are found in the Statutes. (3)

In senses 8-11 *a.* Fr. *engrosser* to make big, thick,

or gross, corresp. to Pr. *engrossar*, Sp. *engrosar*,

It. *ingrossare* := late L. *ingrossare*, *f. in-* (see IN-) +

gross-us stout, thick, GROSS.]

I. To write in large.

1. *trans.* To write in large letters; chiefly, and now almost exclusively, to write in a peculiar character appropriate to legal documents; hence, to write out or express in legal form. Also *absol.*

a. [1304 *Year-bks.* 32-33 *Edw. I.* 315 Quant une fin est

engrosse em ne resortira james a bref ne a note chalanger.]

1430 *Lydg. Story Thebes* 208 Engrosed vp. And enrolled

only for witness In your regestres. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds*

(1870) 379 The actes of the yelde . . . shullen be enacted and

engrosed in a quayer of parchemyn. 1557 *Ord. Hospitalls*

F vij, The whole accont . . . yow shall engrosse and write

faire into a Booke. 1591 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 199

For engrossing his will, twice unto paipar, after unto

parchment. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 636 Her name . . . I will

. . . in the ground . . . engrosse, And fill with stones. 1632 *Star*

Chamb. Cases (1886) 164 Bampton and his wife brought

their answers readie drawn to him and desired him to

engrosse it. 1664-5 *Perry's Diary* II. 337 The story of the

several Archbishops of Canterbury, engrossed in vellum.

1735 *Pope's Prolog. Sat.* 18 A clerik. Who pens a Stanza when

he should engross. 1818 *Cruikshank's Digest* v. 79 The fine being

engrossed and completed as a fine of Michaelmas term.

1818 *Scott's Hist. Midl.* xxiv, The Clerk of Court, proceeded

to engross in the record the yet unknown verdict. 1860

Forster's Gr. Remonstr. 213 That the Declaration should

be duly engrossed, and again brought in. . . the next day.

β. 1564 *Bulleyn Dial. agst. Fener Pest* (1888) 21 Wee

haue drawn and ingrossed his bookes. 1587 *HARRISON*

England II. viii. (1877) I. 176 They will haue the bille in-

grossed, that is to saie, put in parchment. 1600 *HOLLAND*

Libry IV. 147 This was openly ingrossed in publicke

Tables. 1640-4 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 350 The

Charge ingrossed against Inigo Jones upon the Complaint

of the Parishioners of St. Gregoryes. 1660 *MARVELL Corr.*

Wks. 1872-5 II. vi. 25 The Bill, upon reading the amend-

ments, was ordered to be ingrossed. 1793 *SMERKTON Edy-*

stone L. § 314 Instructions . . . fairly ingrossed.

† *b.* Hence, to put into regular shape; to ar-

range (a matter). *Obs.*

1430 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* IV. xxvii, To call his lordes . .

And his lyeges to assemble yfere fynally to engroce this

matere. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 2467 Yet, let us se thys

matere thorowly ingrosed.

† *c.* To name in a formal document, to write

the name of; hence, to include in a list. *Obs.*

1580 *NASHE in Greene Menaphon* (Arb.) Introd. 6 Mongst

this kinde of men . . . I can but ingrosse some deepe read

Grammarians. 1605 *Answ. Supposed Discov. Romish*

Doctr. 2 Engrossing him in the Catalogue of censured,

excommunicate and denounced Hereticks. 1621 *QUARLES*

Argalus & P. (1678) 36 T'ingross their names within his

Register. 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 2 They stand aloof

from the knowledge of most of the particulars therein to

be ingrost.

† 2. *transf.* To portray in large. *Obs. rare*—1.

1538 *LELAND Itin.* VI. 3 An High Tumble of Marble, but

no Image engrossid on it.

II. To deal with 'in the gross'.

† 3. To buy up wholesale; esp. to buy up the

whole stock, or as much as possible, of (a com-

modity) for the purpose of 'regrating' or retailing

it at a monopoly price. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

a. 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 353 No regratour ne go owt of

town for to engrosse þe chaffare. 1591 *G. FLETCHER Russe*

Commw. (1857) 9 Their nobilitie . . . use to engrosse it. 1622

MISSELDEN Free Trade 71 Some one or few . . . doe ioine

together to engrosse and buy in a Commodity. *a.* 1640 *DAY*

Part. Bess (1881) 73 Fucus, you That engrost our Honey

Part. Parl. I. ii. 17 Disarming the people by engrossing of

Gunpowder . . . and setting so high a rate upon it. 1807 *HALL-*

am Const. Hist. (1876) II. viii. 35 One man was fined and

set in the pillory for engrossing corn. 1872 *YEATS Growth*

Comm. 379 Edicts . . . against engrossing the market.

β. 1548 *CANNMER Catech.* 77 Forstallyng, regratyng . .

ingrossing of marchaundise. 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-*

Merch. 123 Salt . . . they by authoritie did ingrosse for the

king. 1672 *MARVELL Reh. Transp.* I. 262 You have so in-

grossed and bought up all the ammunition of Railing.

† *b.* with reference to land. *Obs.*

1719 *W. WOOD Surv. Trade* 172 The false . . . notion . .

induces them to Engross great Tracts of Land. 1728 *SWIFT*

Answ. Memorial. Grasiens . . . were ready to ingross great

quantities of land. 1767 *A. YOUNG Farm. Lett. to People* 53

Complaints are every where made of engrossing farms.

4. *transf. and fig.* † *a.* To get together, collect

from all quarters; also to engross up (*obs.*). † *b.* To

gain or keep exclusive possession of; to concen-

trate (property, trade, privileges, functions) in

one's own possession (often with the notion of un-

fairness or injury to others); to 'monopolize'.

a. 1596 *SHAKS. I Hen. IV.* III. ii. 148 Percy is but my

Factor. To engrosse vp glorious Deedes on my behalfe.

1599 *B. JONSON Cynthia's Rev.* IV. ii. 16 An' you engrosse

hem all for your owne use. 1628 *FORD Lover's Mel.* II. i.

You, Aretus, and I engross . . . The affairs of government.

1643 *Sir T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* II. § 5 (1656) With my

friend I desire not to share or participate, but to engrosse his

sorowes. 1694 *Dr. STARR in Phil. Trans.* XVIII.

218 He . . . engrossed all the Pyrites or Copperas-stone to

himself. *a.* 1740 *TICKELL To Addison on Calo* (R.). Too

long hath love engross'd Britannia's stage. 1781 *J. MOORE*

Virtu Soc. II. (1790) I. iii. 74 The men being allowed to en-

gross as many women as they can maintain. 1822 *AUSTIN*

Juristpr. (1879) I. vi. 243 In most actual societies the sovereign

powers are engrossed by a single member of the whole.

a. 1662 *BUCKLE Civilis.* (1860) III. iv. 212 Seeing a single

person engross the conversation.

† *β.* 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* II. ii. 203, I haue . . . ingross'd

opportunities to meete her. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 37

Your Marinners are Milliters, Reapers, people Ingross't by

swift Impresse. 1621 *WILKINS Math. Magick* I. xi. (1648)

75 Abundance of wealth . . . was then ingrossed in the pos-

session of some few particular persons. 1645 *MILTON Te-*

trach. (1851) 153 Som . . . would ingrosse to themselves the

whole trade of interpreting. 1691-8 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.*

IV. 310 Alma-giving . . . is so eminent a part of Charity that

it has in a Manner ingross'd the Name of it. 1775 *ADAIR*

Amer. Ind. 457 Our rulers ought not to allow . . . the

Musholpe to ingross this vast forest. 1790 *BEATSON Nav.*

& Mil. Mem. 309 Grasping at an opportunity to ingross

this trade to themselves.

† *c.* *nonce-use.* To attribute exclusively to.

1641 *Vind. Smectymnus* § 7. 95 A power of remitting

sinnes, which we hope he will not ingrosse to Bishops ex-

cluding Presbyters.

5. Of things: To require the entire use of, take

altogether to itself; to occupy entirely, absorb.

1608 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiii. (1612) 304 Skarlet

Hats, Stoles, and Coules too much ingrost the sport. 1655

FULLER Ch. Hist. VII. i. § 21 Norfolkke Rebellion, as nearer

London, engrossed all warlike provisions. 1768 *BEATTIE*

Minstr. II. (R.). Pondering on former days by guilt en-

gross'd. 1804 *COLEBROOKE Husb. & Comm. Bengal* (1806)

154 From this country [India] . . . Europe was antiently sup-

plied with it [indigo] until the produce of America engrossed

the market. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854)

I. 527 Potatoes engross the whole manure of the little

farmers. 1874 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxx. 8 The old

trees, which long had engrossed the soil.

† *b.* Of an object of thought or feeling: To draw

entirely to itself, occupy exclusively, absorb (the

affections, attention, mind, time, etc.).

a. 1665 *GLANVILL Sceps. Sci.* viii. 46 Philosophy would

not have engrossed our pen. 1732 *POPE Ess. Man* I. 119

If man alone engross not Heaven's high care. 1746-7 *COL-*

LINS Poems (1796) 112 They, whose sight such dreary

dreams engross. 1769 *JANINUS Lett.* XI. 44 A measure so

singularly daring that it . . . engrosses all our resentment.

1782 *COWPER Let.* 2 Apr., My morning is engrossed by

the garden. 1820 *HAZLITT Lect. Dram. Lit.* 4 Letting

the generation we live in engross nearly all our admiration.

1868 *E. EDWARDS Raleigh* I. iii. 45 The captain obtained

his audience, and engrossed the watchfulness of the re-

tainers.

† *β.* 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* III. i. (1675) 147 Without leav-

ing behind them anything that can . . . entertain our Sight

in the very place, where before they Ingross'd it. 1742

RICHARDSON Pamela IV. 148 This will so ingross the dear

Lady's Pen. 1777 *WATSON Philip II* (1793) I. ix. II. 368

The attention of the French king was ingrossed.

6. To absorb or engage the whole attention or

all the faculties of.

1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 50. P. 1 Orlando believed himself

. . . not to be engross'd by any particular Affection. 1729

BUTLER Serm. Wks. (1874) II. 135 The degree in which

self-love engrosses us. 1814 *JANE AUSTEN Lady Susan* xx.

(1879) 247 The folly of the young man and the confusion of

Frederica entirely engrossed him. 1856 *KANE Art. Expl.*

II. xxii. 219 Marsumah and Meteh had been engrossed with

their bird-catching. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* viii. 118

He was entirely engrossed in attending to her wants.

† 7. In certain strained fig. uses, app. derived

from 3: † *a.* To include altogether (*obs. rare*—1; suggested by the rime). † *b.* In 17th c.: To get

hold of (an idea); to conceive (a sentiment) (*obs.*). 1760

TOUMLEY Myst. 170 Almyghy God in persons there,

Alle in oone substance ay ingroost. 1622 *HAY-*

wood Iron Age II. v. Wks. 1874 III. 429 Projects . . . for

grossing of Command. 1695 *Bacon Ess. Envy* (Arb.) 514 An unnecessary, and Ambitious Engrossing of Business. 1694 *Child Disc. Trade* 39 The abatement of interest tends to the engrossing of trade into a few rich mens hands.

2. The action of writing out a document in a fair or legal character. Also attrib.

1483 *Act Rich. III.* c. 7, § 1 After the engrossing of every Fine... the same Fine shall be openly and solemnly read. 1583 *Golding Calvin on Dent.* Pref. 5 The gathering of these sermons and the ingrossing of them faire again afterwarde. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. 183 It... passes through the same forms as in the other house (except engrossing, which is already done). 1837 *Lockhart Scott* (1839) 196 A sort of flourish... adopted in engrossing as a safeguard against the intrusion of a forged line. 1875 *Stubbs Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 262 The enrolment and engrossing of the acts of parliament.

attrib. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 26. ¶ 4 All Ingrossing Work... is risen 3s. in the Pound for want of Hands. *Mod.* It was written in a sort of engrossing hand.

Engrossing (engrō'sing), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That engrosses.

1. † a. That claims a large share; presumptuous, pretentious (*obs. rare*).

a 1797 *H. Walpole Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. vi. 84 A term so engrossing gave offence and handle to ridicule.

b. That fully occupies or absorbs the attention, faculties, etc.

1830 *Scott Abbot* i. The engrossing nature of his occupation. 1835 *Lytton Falkland* 20, I had one deep, engrossing, yearning desire. 1875 *Helps Ess. Aids Contentm.* 12 An alternation of the engrossing pursuit.

† 2. That makes gross or brutish. *Obs. rare.*

a 1666 *Bp. Andrews Sermon* vi. *Repentance & Fast*. 147 The Devil's only way, to rid Hypocrisis, by engrossing Epicurism.

Hence **Engrossingly** *adv.*, in an engrossing manner. **Engrossingness**, the quality of being engrossing.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 6, I intend to surprise the world whenever politics... draw less engrossingly on its attention. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 672 India has of late... engrossingly occupied the English mind. 1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 682 They temper in his mind the engrossingness of present things.

Engrossment (engrō'smēt), [f. *ENGROSS* v. + -MENT.] The action of engrossing; the state of being engrossed.

1. The action of buying up in large quantities, of collecting greedily from all quarters: *concr.* that which is so bought up or collected.

1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. v. 80 This bitter taste yields his engrossments, To the ending Father. 1598 *Florio, Monopolo*, an engrossment of any merchandize into one mans hands. 1648 *Regall Apol.* 31 Ingrossment of all Places and Offices of profit into Members hands. 1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* II. v. v. 530 note, He kept the grain on board the ships, to make his profit out of its engrossment. 1885 *Lpool Daily Post* 4 Feb. 477 The gradual engrossment of the ancient common lands.

2. The state or fact of being engrossed or absorbed in occupations, thoughts, etc.

1837 *Howitt Rur. Life* iv. ii. (1862) 332 Graceful and happy in the engrossment of her simple duties. 1851 *Cairns Mem. J. Clark* 29 Amidst the engrossment of other studies. 1874 *Carpenter Ment. Phys.* II. xv. (1879) 608 The entire engrossment of the mind with whatever may be for a time the object of its attention.

3. The action of writing out in a fair or legal character. Also *concr.* what is thus written; a record; *fig.* in quot.

1596 *Ord. R. House. Hen. VIII.* 140 The Clerkes of the Green cloath or one of them, be daily attendant in the compting-house for the engrossment of daily bookes of the expences of the day before. 1638 *Jackson Creed* ix. xii. Wks. VIII. 259 The true belief or persuasion of our interest in this promise is but the ingrossment of our former apprehension in our hearts. a 1674 *Clarendon Life* II. 495 (T.) Which clause being afterwards added to the engrossment it [the bill] was again thus reformed. 1710 *H. Bedford Vind. Ch. Eng.* 123 Was not this Ingrossment subsequent to that Paper? 1837 *Sir F. Palgrave Merch. & Fr.* i. (1844) 17 The shred or remnant... of the membrane previously used for the engrossment of some charter.

Enguard: see *EN- pref.* 1 3.

Engulf, engulf (engv'lf), *v.* Also 6-9 *en-, ingulph*. [f. *EN-1* + *GULF*; cf. *Fr. engouffrer*, earlier *engoulfer* (which may be the source).]

1. *trans.* To swallow up in a gulf, abyss, or whirlpool; to plunge into a gulf; to plunge deeply and inextricably into a surrounding medium. Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.*

a. 1555 *Eden Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 261 They were engulfed by chance in the great sea. 1580 *Sidney Ps.* clxii. (R.) In destruction's river Engulph and swallow those Whose hate, etc. 1600 *Fairfax Tasso* xv. xxiv. 271 Now deepe engulfed in the mightie flood They saw not Gades. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 425 A city... having formerly been engulfed by an earthquake. 1831 *Carlyle in Froude Life* i. (1882) II. 151 Not upon the quicksand, where resting will but engulf you deeper. 1869 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 235 In that dangerous passage the careless traveller might easily be engulfed.

b. c 1630 *Drum. of Hawth. Poems* Wks. 34/1 Her [Earth's] surface shakes. 'Towns them ingulf. Now nought remaineth but a Waste of Sand. a 1711 *Ken Port. Wks.* (1721) IV. 29 They expire, Ingulfing in infernal Fire. 1735 *Somerville Chase* III. 135 Another in the treacherous Bog Lies found'ring, half ingulph'd. 1816 *Shelley Alastor* 365 A cavern there... Ingulphed the rushing sea. 1855 *H. Reed Lect. Eng. Lit.* x. 323 Shelley was overtaken by a

Mediterranean thunder-storm, and ingulfed in the deep waters.

b. *refl.* and *pass.* Of a river: To discharge itself into, be lost in, the sea; also, to disappear underground.

1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 43 Made by the River Indus which they ingulfes herself into the Indian Seas. 1667 *Milton P. L.* iv. 225 A River... through the shaggy hill Pass'd underneath ingulft. 1772 *Mason Eng. Garden* II. (R.) That hallow'd spring; thence, in the porous earth Long while ingulph'd. 1821 *Brydges Lett. Continent* 12 [The Rhone] makes itself a passage among the rocks at the extremity of Mount Jura, ingulphs itself for some time, etc.

2. *transf.* (chiefly humorous.) To swallow up like an abyss; to bury completely.

1829 *Gen. P. Thompson Exerc.* (1842) I. 124 The autumnal glutton who engulphs their [oysters'] gentle substances within his own. 1863 *Fr. Kemble Resid. Georgia* 58 Shirt gills which absolutely ingulphs his black visage. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 182/2 To procure these insignificant morsels, he engulphs a whole shoal of them at once in his capacious jaws.

3. *fig.*

a. 1603 *Hayward Answ. Doleman* viii. (T.) Upon every giddy and brainless warrant to engulf ourselves. 1669 *Woodhead St. Teresa* II. 264 That holy Soul went wholly immersed and engulfed in God. 1877 *Mozley Univ. Sermon* III. 62 The power which mere sensual pleasure has of engulfing us in the vulgar sensation of life.

b. 1597 *Morley Introd. Mus.* Pref. To leave that unbrought to an end, in the which I was so farre ingulphed. 1647 *Ward Simp. Cobler* 57 Into what importable head-tearings and heart-searchings you will be ingulphed. 1784 *Cowper Task* III. 816 London ingulphs them all. The shark is there And the shark's prey. 1864 *Lowell Fireside Trav.* 126 O Death, thou ever roaming shark, Ingulf me in eternal dark!

† II. 4. To cut into gulfs or bays. *Obs. rare.*

1632 *Lithgow Trav.* x. 496 Because of the Sea ingulphing the Land, and cutting it in so many Angles.

Engulfed (engv'lf), *ppl. a.* [f. *ENGULF* v. + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

1590 *Spenser F. Q.* III. ii. 32 Like an huge Aetn' of deepe engulfed gyfte, Sorrow is heaped in this hollow chest. 1636 *Healey Cebes* 135 Her owne receipt... purgeth out all their ingulphed evils, as by vomit. 1728 *Thomson Spring* 22 The bitter knots his time, with bill ingulph'd To shake the sounding marsh. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* II. § 8 267 We should find the engulfed rocks in the body of the glacier.

Engulfing (engv'lfing), *vb. sb.* [f. *ENGULF* v. + -ING.] The action of the verb *ENGULF*.

1658 *Whole Duty Man* II. § 4 (1684) 87 It is... the ingulphing him, in that most tormenting passion of jealousy. a 1711 *Ken Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 27 Love... Strove her ingulphing to prolong. 1875 *Whitney Life Lang.* x. 195 The engulfing or burying of extant species.

Engulfing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

a 1777 *Fawkes Eulogy* I. *Newton* (R.) Waves... bare the dangers of th' engulfing sand. 1852 *D. Moir Thomson's Birth-pl.* iv. Wks. I. 213 The rapturous lark... less and less visible... 'mid heaven's engulfing blue. 1871 *Taylor Prim. Cult.* I. 304 The list of myths of engulfing monsters.

Engulfment (engv'lfment), [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of engulfing; the process of being engulfed. Also *fig.*

1822 *Dr Quincey Confess.* Wks. V. 69 And the most frightful abysses, up to the very last menace of engulfment. 1833 *Lyell Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. II. xxvi. 3 The cone [of Etina]... has more than once been destroyed either by explosion or engulfment. 1832 *Carlyle in Fraser's Mag.* V. 399 What shape soever, bloody or bloodless, the descent and engulfment assume. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* II. § 26. 367 The successive engulfments and disgorgings of the blocks... have broken up the moraines.

Engyre: see *INGYRE*.

Engyscope (endziskōp), Also 9 (incorrectly) *engiscope*. [f. *Gr. ἐγγύς* near at hand + -σκόπος looker: see -SCOPE.]

† a. In 17th and 18th c.: = MICROSCOPE (*obs.*).

b. Subsequently variously employed in narrower sense. Goring (1830) applied it to denote a compound microscope of any kind; but as the term was most frequently used by him in his description of the Amician and similar reflecting microscopes, it is now commonly understood as a distinctive name of that class of instruments.

1684-5 *Boyle Min. Waters* 73 With differing Engyscopes, and in differing Lights. 1692 *Colles Engyscope*, an Instrument to discern the proportion of the smallest things. 1697 *Evelyn Numism.* iv. 167 Engyscopes, Microscops, and other Optick Glasses. 1731 *Bailey vol. II, Engyscope*... the same as a microscope. 1823 *Optic Instr.* (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) xiv. § 92. 48 The section of this Engyscope. 1837 *Goring & Pritchard Microgr.* 70 The ocular end of the engyscope.

Engyve: see *EN- pref.* 1 a.

Enhabill, -bile, -ble, etc., *obs. ff.* ENABLE, etc.

Enhabill, *obs.* form of INHABILE, unqualified.

† **Enha-bit**, *v. Obs. rare-1*. [f. *EN-1* + HABIT dress.] *trans.* To clothe; in quot. *refl.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 683, I wol en-abyte me with humelyte.

† **Enha-bit**, *v. Obs. rare-1*. In 6 *pa. ppl.* enhabyte. [bad form of INHIBIT.] To forbid.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* II. xv. 122 All rauayne & couetousness is enhabyte.

Enhabit, -ant, *obs.* forms of INHABIT, -ANT.

† **Enha-ch**, *v. Obs. rare-1*. [a. *Fr. enhacher* to fit into, be attached.] *trans.* To fit, inlay, adorn.

1523 *Skelton Carl. Laurel* 40, I saw a pavylyon... Enhachyde with perle and stones preciously.

Enhale, *obs.* form of INHALE.

Enhalo (enhā'lo), *v.* [f. *EN-1* + HALO.] *trans.* To surround with, or as with, a halo; to throw a halo round. Also *fig.*

1842 *Lowell Forlorn* Poet. Wks. (1879) 16/1 Enhaloed by a mild, warm glow. 1860 *Ld. Lytton Lucile* II. iv. § 10 That dim circle of light which enhaloes the moon. 1864 *Lowell Fireside Trav.* 41 Such admiring interest as that with which we enhaloes some larger boy.

† **Enha-lse**, *v. Obs.* [f. *EN-1* + HALSE v. in same sense.] *trans.* To salute, greet.

1559 *Baldwin in Myrr. Mag.* (1563) M iij. a. The other me enhalse With welcum coosyn.

Enhancer: see *EN- pref.* 1 3.

Enhance (enhā's), *v.* Forms: a. 4-7 *enhance*, 4-8 *enhause*, *enhause*, (4 *enhawse*, *enhawse*, 5 *enhawnes*, 7 *enhaunch*), 5- *enhance*. b. 5-6 *inhause*, 6-8 *inhause*, *inhause*, *inhance*. [a. *AF. enhanceur*, prob. a mere corruption of *OF. enhanceur* = *It. innalzare*: = late *L. *inaltiāre*, *f. in-* (see *IN-*) + *alt-us* high. Cf. *ENHAULSE*.

Formally, the *AF. enhanceur* might correspond to *Pr. enansir* to advance, enhance, repr. late *L.* type **inantiāre*, *f. phrase in ante* before (cf. *ADVANCE* v.); but this word is not known to have existed in *OF.*

† 1. *trans.* To lift, raise, set up; also, to raise the level of (ground). *Obs.*

By lawyers of 17th c. used *spec.* in the sense 'to raise (a weir in a river) to an (excessive) height', after *AF. enhanceur* in certain statutes. See *ENHANCER*, *ENHANCING* *vb. sb.*

1388 *Wyclif Ps.* lxxiv. 5 Nyle 3e enhance the horn. c 1391 *Chaucer Astrol.* II. § 26 Where as the pol is enhawsed vp on the orizonte. c 1400 *Maundev.* viii. (1839) 95 Thei [the Walles] han ben so filled agen, & the ground enhance. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5068, 1, Alexander þe athill... pine pilars en-hausid. c 1430 *Lyng. Bochas* I. xv. 31 Cruelly he gan enhance his honde With his sweorde to yuee her a wounde. 1485 *Caxton Chas. Gt.* 206 It was a stone... the whyche was enhanceid vpryght. 1548 *Udall, etc. Erasmus. Par. John* xvi. 100 b, The cause why... was to enhance you to heauen. 1583 *Stanyhurst Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 78 But father Anchises his palms from stroud plat enhanceid. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* I. i. 17 Who, nought agast, his mightie hand enhanceid. 16... tr. *Act 1 Hen. IV.* xii, Them [Weares] that they finde too much enhanceid or straited [orig. *trop enhanceid* ou estreit] to correct, pull downe, and amend.

b. *Her.* To put (a bend, etc.) in a higher position in the field.

1864 *Boutell Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxi. 359 Three bendlets enhanceid arg.

† c. *transf.* To 'lift up' (the voice, a prayer).

1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 33/2 Thirdly it [the church] is halowed by cause that the orysons be enhanceid there. *Ibid.* 441/2 The preest enhanceyng hys voyes sayth, etc.

† d. ? Misused for: To surpass in height.

1632 *Lithgow Trav.* v. 191 Their circle-sped tops, do kisse or enhance the lower clouds.

† 2. In various *fig.* or immaterial senses, with personal obj.: a. To exalt in dignity, rank, estimation, or wealth. b. To elevate spiritually or morally. c. To lift up with pride; *refl.* to exalt oneself, assume superiority. d. To praise, extol.

a. c 1374 *Chaucer Boeth.* iv. iii, Oonly bounte and promesse may enhawse euery man ouer oþer men. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xii. 58 So is pruyde en-hansed in religion and al þe reame, among ryche and poure. 1447 *Bokenham Scyntys* (1835) 112 To wurshyp I wyl enhanceen the. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* iv. xv. 276 Fortune enhanceeth men att her owne plaisir. 1595 *Spenser Col. Clent.* 359 The Shephard of the Ocean Unto that Goddess grace me first enhanceid. 1643 *Prynne Sov. Power Parl.* 29 He enhanceid men of low birth to great honours. a 1649 *Drum. of Hawth. Wks.* 40 To inhance with fauours this thy reign.

b. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 42 þis hab maad þou pore in þingis & enhanceid þou in vertues. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 7 Praters to God makithe man and woman to be enhanceid. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* 12 This gyfte... enhanceeth or lyfeth vp the mynde of man to goostlynes and heuently medytacyons.

c. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 396 Freris falsely enhanceen homself aboue Crist and his apostils. c 1386 *Chaucer Pers. T.* 540 Flaterie makith a man to enhanceen his hert and his countenance. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* I. xii. 63 That noon of þou... enhance 300 silf aboute alle oþere Cristen. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* I. v. 47 There also was king Cressus, that enhanceid His hart too high. 1648 *Rogers Naaman* 170 So content to enlarge Grace, that therewith she will enhancee her selfe.

d. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2498 þe mare I spek him dispite... þe hizerie I here him enhanceid. 1485 *Caxton Paris & V.* 71 That the name of our lord Ihesu cryst were more sayntified and enhanceid. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 289 Erthe mote blesse the lorde... and enhance hym on wythouten ende. 1607 *Drayton Nymphidia*, Those [poets] more ancient do inhance Alcides in his fury.

3. To raise in degree, heighten, intensify (qualities, states, powers, etc.).

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* v. 7 My lucky spede mine honor did enhance. 1583 *Golding Calvin on Dent.* xxxv. 209 Such a shameful thanklesnesse as inhanceeth their rebelliousnesse a hundredfold. 1692 *Rav Creation* II. 450 That which enhances this Injury, is that it is irreparable. 1781 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* II. xxxi. 201 These delights were enhanced by the memory of past hardships. 1853 *C. Brownie Villetta* xxi. (1876) 223 This dusky wrapper... enhancing by contrast the fairness of her skin. 1872 *Yeats Hist. Comm.* 94 Strawberries, bilberries, and currants, enhance their flavour in this zone to an excellence unknown in England.

1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 245 They had what greatly enhanced their effective force—four brass field pieces.

b. To magnify subjectively, make to appear greater; to heighten, exaggerate.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7248 And where is more wode folye Than to enhance chivalrie. 1599 MORRIS *Suppl. Soulys* 315/1 Enhancing the merite and goodnes of Christs passion. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. Introd. 5 How much will their Divine Majestie be enhanced thereby? 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* II. 275 Beyond the reach of fiction to enhance. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 211 He did, in the libel aforesaid, enhance his services. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 438 The satirist wished to enhance the infirmity of Philip.

4. To raise (prices, value); to increase (charges, etc.).

1548-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 7 To mitigate, and enhance the price of wyne... as... occasion shall require. 1597 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) l. 135 Their frends are brought unto poeure by their rents enhanced. 1616 R. C. *Times Whis.* l. 694 Enhance The faire revenewes of the English crowne. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* l. lviii. 25 Why could not hungry Esau strive to enhance His price a little? a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. 173 Taxes and customs daily enhanced. 1697 EVELYN *Nutsm.* I. 6 The Value of the Denarius was enhanced from ten Asses to that of Sixteen. 1712 HEARNE *Coll.* III. 430 The Price should be rather inhand'd than lessen'd. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Pr.* I. xx. 511 The price was considerably enhanced by the charge of conveyance.

† b. *intr.* Of prices: To rise. *Obs.*

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 463 Come the yere folowynge was scant, whereof the pryce this yere began to enhance. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 235 Upon complaint of enhancing.

5. a. To raise or increase in price, value, importance, attractiveness, etc. † b. Formerly used simply, 'to increase in price or value'; esp. to raise the intrinsic value of (coin). Also (*rarely*) = 'to increase in attractiveness,' to beautify, improve.

1526 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (ed. 1875) I. 15 This yere, in November, the King enhanced his coyne. 1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* ii. A vij. They neuer inhaused theyr landes, nor toke so cruell fynes. 1598 STOW *Surv.* vii. (1603) 57 The Angell was enhanced to vii. s. d. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 76, I honour them... more, that study wisely and soberly to enhance their native language. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 130 Base Momy, may easily be enhanced, or abased. 1699 WAFER *Voyage* (1729) 263 Thereby... to enhance a part of the mines. 1718 POPE *Mad.* xii. 376 Our feasts enhanced with music's sprightly sound. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 250 The Poet enhances By beautiful fancies The strain. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 44 The book has been... greatly enhanced in value by the profuse edging of manuscript notes.

Enhanced (enhānst), *ppl. a.* [f. ENHANCE v. + -ED.] In various senses of the verb.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 10 Nothir the feir of deith, nor present calamite, micht draw thaim fra thair inhaust sinne. 1594 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 232 To... save himself from his enhanced hand. 1796 BURKE *Wks.* VIII. 566 Giving the enhanced price to that war. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 379 Buying up the stock of any commodity to sell it again at an enhanced price.

Enhancement (enhānsment), [f. ENHANCE v. + -MENT.] The action or process of enhancing; the fact of being enhanced. (See senses of the vb.)

1577 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 388 Whowt any further inhansement? or raising of rents. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 261 If Venus deserved her enhancement... why then is Minerva famous? 1622 MALVINE *Anc. Law-Merch.* 323 The said Lyon Doller (albeit decreed after the former enhancement) is still valued at fortie stiers. 1674 GOVT. *Tongue* (T.), Jocular slanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an enhancement of guilt. 1720 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 4686/3 To... enquire of the Reason of the Dearness and Inhaument of the Price of such Book. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury.* A few per cent. enhancement upon the price of goods is a matter that may easily enough pass unheeded. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xxxvi. 128 Augmentation of ritual... without any corresponding enhancement of devotion. *attrib.* 1883 19th Cent. Sept. 430 After having obtained an enhancement decree.

Enhancer (enhānsr), [f. ENHANCE v. + -ER.] 1. *gen.* One who, or that which, enhances.

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxii. 15 And Moyses builds an auter and clepide the name thereof The Lord myn enhauser. 1568 *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 316 Thou art the enhancer of my renown. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 65 Pride is the inhauser of all our miseries. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene* A. iv. 96 Errors of life as well as foibles of characters are often the real enhancers of celebrity.

2. *spec. a.* One who sets up or raises a weir to an excessive height. (Cf. quot. 1622 s.v. ENHANCING *vbl. sb.*)

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 205 It gives the like penalty against him which shall relevy the annoyance, as against the inhauser.

b. One who raises or seeks to raise prices. † Formerly also *absol.* (cf. *engrosser, forestaller*).

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 111 Money makers, inhausers, and promoters of them selues. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresback's Husb.* (1586) 47 In no wise to be a raiser or enhancer of rentes. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 46 Yet he was adjudged an inhauser for but advising the same. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 151 The Jew, Forestaller and Enhancer To him for all their Crimes did answer.

Enhancing (enhānsin), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENHANCE v. + -ING.] The action of the verb ENHANCE.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. 109 Dydo hath defyled vylainly the good name and the enhaunsynge of the cytee. 1495 *Will Spilman* (Somerset Ho.), The byldyn & the enhawensynge of the Rooffe. 1534 MORRIS *On the Passion*

Wks. 1292/2 Reseruyng the theyr actual enhaunsynge into heauen vntyll the great mistery of Christes passyon shoulde bee performed. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 963/2 For the inhancing of gold to eight & fortie shillings, & silver foure shillings the ounce. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1844) 304 For the enhancing of such werkes, mills, stanks, stakes, and kiddels. 1637 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 71 Enhansing of fees, trucking for expedition.

† **Enhancing**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That enhances.

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxi. 24 The proud man and the enhaunsende hymself [Vulg. *arrogans*] is cleped vntayt. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1861) 90 Saba, whose enhancing streams Cut 'twixt the Tartars and the Russians. 1606 HIERON *Wks.* I. 44 The engrossing merchant, the enhancing husbandman. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 10 A gradual and more enhancing Augmentation of the Expression.

Enhance: see EN- *pref.* 1 3.

† **Enhappy**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN-1 + HAPPY.] *trans.* To make (a person) happy; to make (an enterprise) prosperous.

1606 SIR S. D'EWEES *Journal* (1783) 34 Do but enhappie him that sent it [a carcanet] in the ordinarie vse of it. 1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* 73 What better then... to see our Kingdom enhappied? 1645 *City Alarm* 12 The pretious Elixir, which we must seeke out to enhappie this war. 1745 OWEN *Nat. Hist. Serpents* 83 That Tree, so enhappy'd flourishes all Winter.

† **Enharpour**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 inharbour. [f. EN-1 + HARBOUR *sb.* or *v.*] *trans. a.* To harbour within itself. b. To dwell in, as in a harbour.

1596 FITZ-GREFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 21 Spenser, whose hart inharbours Homers soule. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iii. O true delight, enharpouring the breasts Of those sweet creatures with the plummy crests.

† **Enhard**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN-1 + HARD; in early use possibly ad. Fr. *enhardir*, f. *en* + *hardi* bold, HARDY.] *trans. a.* To make bold or hardy; = ENHARDY. b. To make hard, harden.

Hence **Enharded** *ppl. a.* hardened.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56 That worde... enharded hym [the develle] to speke to her. 1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 27 Accustumynge hem ayene to werre, were by experience lerned and enhardid. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* iv. 333 b/2, I have an herte so enhardid that, etc. 1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurell* 305 Enhardened adymnt the cement of your wall.

Enharden (enhārd'n), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 inharden. [f. EN-1 + HARDEN *v.*] *trans.* To make hard, harden. *fig.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* v. i. (1506) 355 The dampned may by length of eternyte be enhardened. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin's Serm. Deut.* lxvii. 407 Wee may well inharden our selues in our wicked customes. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 40 Nor hath conversation, age or travell, been able to effront, or enharden me. 1875 MYERS *Poems* 26 She... Whom very stripes enharden.

¶ Used in sense of ENHARDY.

1779 T. A. MANNIN *Ellis Orig. Lett.* (1843) 417 Your friendship for me enhardens me to try your advice on this head.

† **Enhardy**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN-1 + HARDY *a.*; cf. F. *enhardir*.] *trans.* To make hardy, embolden.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 233/4 Alle the other bysshoppes that Eusebe had enhardyed. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* iii. iii. (1506) 156 To comforte and to enhardy those to do well the whiche ben weyke in speryte. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cciv. [cc.] 630 Than this kynge... enhardyed hymselfe to the warre with these barones.

† **Enharmooniac**, *a. Obs.*— [f. as next + -AC.] = ENHARMONIC.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Enharmooniac*.

† **Enharmoonian**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. *ἐναρμόνιος* + -AN.] = next.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1252 Olympus... is reputed... the inventor of the Musick called Enharmoonian.

Enharmoonic (enhārmōnik), *a. and sb. Music.* Also 7 *enarmoonic*, *enharmonique*, 8 -iok. [ad. L. *enharmonicus*, Gr. *ἐναρμόνικος*, f. *ἐν* in + *ἀρμόνία*: see HARMONY. Cf. Fr. *enharmonique*.] 1. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to that genus, style, or scale of music current among the Greeks, in which an interval of two and a half tones was divided into two quarter tones and a major third.

[1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Annot.*, *Enharmoonicum* is that which riseth by *diesis*, *diesis*... and *dilonus*.] 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1252 These were the beginnings of the enharmoonic Musicke. 1726 SWIFT *London strewed with Rarities* Wks. 1841 I. 827 He sings... with equal facility in the chromatic, enharmoonic, and diatonic style. 1774 STEELE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 71 The enharmoonic genus requires intervals of the *diesis*, or quartertone. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 666 Greek music... in its most approved form, the enharmoonic, proceeded by quartertones.

2. Pertaining to, or concerned with, intervals smaller than a semitone; esp. with reference to the interval between those notes (belonging to different keys), which in instruments of equal temperament are rendered by the same tone: e.g. between G♯ and Ab. *Enharmoonic change* or *modulation*: see QUOTE. 1879.

a 1794 SIR W. JONES *Mus. Modes Hindus in Asiat. Res.* III. (1799) 75 Those, it seems, were the first enharmoonic melodies. 1805 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* No. 1975. 312/2 An enharmoonic organ. 1879 PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Change*, Changes are of three kinds... 1. The Diatonic... 2. The Chromatic... 3. The Enharmoonic, where advantage is taken of the fact that the same notes can be called by different names, which lead different ways, and... into unexpected keys.

fig. 1876 J. C. MORISON in *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 93 The modulation and enharmoonic change with which writers of a totally different cast of genius... surprise the ear. 3. *quasi-sb.*

1883 DAVENPORT *Elem. Music* (1887) 30 Each of the three sounds (C, G, D) is called the Enharmoonic of the one next above or below it alphabetically.

B. *sb. pl.* Enharmoonic music.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1252 Thus you see what were the first rudiments and beginnings of Enharmooniques. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 10 Others seem sanguine that congregations can be got to sing anything—close enharmoonics, perhaps.

Hence **Enharmoonical** *a.* = prec. **Enharmoonically** *adv.*

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Diesis*, Enharmoonical Diesis is the difference between a greater and lesser semi-tone. 1879 *Sat. Mus. Rev.* 6 Sept. 506 It roves through seven keys in fifteen bars, and such keys as G major, F minor, E flat, A flat minor, G flat major, F sharp major (enharmoonically).

† **Enharness**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 *enharnash*, -yeh. [ad. F. *enharnacher*, f. *en* (see EN-1) + *harnaschier*, *harneschier* to harness: see HARNESSE.] *trans.* To harness (a horse).

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxviii. 128 A honderd fayre horses welliche richely enharnysched. c 1500 *Melusine* 9 Oon of her seruants... ledde a palfrey richely enharnashed.

† **Enharped**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [? f. EN-1 + med.L. *harpa*, Gr. *ἄρπη* sickle + -ED.] ? Shaped like a sickle or scimitar; hooked.

a 1529 SKELTON *Delthe Erle Northumberland* 125 With thy sword, enharpt of mortall drede.

Enharte, variant of ENHEART *v. Obs.*

† **Enhaste**, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *enhaster*, f. *en* (see EN-1) + *haster* (mod. *hâter*) to hasten.] *trans.* To hasten, hurry; also *refl.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. ii. Many worthy in knighthode... Enhasted were unto their deth. c 1430 — *Stor. Thebes* III. (R.), They enhasted hem, making none abode.

† **Enhause**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *enhaiser*, *enhaiser*.] *trans.* = ENHANCE, q.v.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxii. lviii. 468 The horsemens raunsome was somewhat enhaused... above that summe.

Enhauonce, -ch, -se, *obs. ff.* ENHANCE.

† **Enhauunt**, *v. Obs.* Also 6-7 inhaunt. [ad. Fr. *enhanter*, f. *en* (see EN-1) + *hanter* to haunt.] 1. *trans.* To practise, exercise.

1388 WYCLIF *2 Chron.* xix. 6 3e [jugis] enhaunten [Vulg. *exercitis*] not dome of man, bot of the Lord. — *Esther* ix. 12 Hou myche slayter wenest thou them to enhaunten in alle prouyncis?

2. *a. trans.* To frequent, haunt. b. *refl.* To betake oneself to a haunt, accustom oneself. c. *intr.* To keep company with.

1530 PALSGR. 535/2, *Enhaunte*, I haunt ones companye. 1547-64 BAULDWYN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) xii. 185/2 Better it is to lye solitary. Then to enhaunt much companye. 1549 62 STERNHOLD & H. P. xxiv. 20 Wilt thou inhaunt thy selfe and draw, With wicked men to sit. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 46, I neuer sawe in anye place... more inhaunted then they [the baths near Baden] be. 1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 16 It argueth they do inhaunt with traitors.

Hence † **Enhauunting** *vbl. sb.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* liv. 3, I am maad al sory in myn enhaunting [1388 exercising, Vulg. *exercitatio*].

† **Enhavoc**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 6 *enhavac*. [f. EN-1 + HAVOC *v.*] To make havoc, devastate.

Hence **Enhavocking** *vbl. sb.*, devastation. 1613 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* I. 87 Our concealings have been close, our enhavocking ravenous, our transportations lavish.

Enhawonse, -hawse, *obs. ff.* ENHANCE.

† **Enhazard**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN-1 + HAZARD *sb.*] *trans.* To expose to hazard, to risk.

Hence **Enhazarding** *vbl. sb.*

1562 SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 8 They were willing to avoide the danger of anye more enhazarding theyr force. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Sp.* (1632) 154 How often his State hath bene afflicted by him [the Turke], and sometimes enhazarded. *Ibid.* 201 With the utter enhazarding of both Christendome and Christianity. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ii. § 17 The Citizens, and souldiers... to secure their liues from the fire, did enhazard them on the fury of the sword.

Enhearse, *inhearse* (en-, inhārs), *v.* Also 7 *inhearse*. [f. EN-1 + HEARSE.] *trans.* To put into a hearse. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxvi. You... did my ripe thoughts in my braine inhearse. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacrifice* v. iv. 444 The shrine Of fairest purity which hovers yet About these blessed bones inhearsed within. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcaid.* Pr. II. 20 Enhearse thy sable soule in lasting feares. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 6 We My godlike sire's remains and bones inhearsed in earth.

† **Enhearth**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *enhart'e*, 7 *inhart*. [f. EN-1 + HEART.] *trans. a. fig.* To put heart into, make hearty; to encourage, inspirit. b. To enclose within the substance of the heart.

1545 RAYNOLD *Womans Booke* 71 She must be... strengthened with good comfortable meates & drinkes, which may enhearte her. 1548 GRET *Pr. Masse* 86 No more then the sayd holy ghost is adjudged embodied or enhearted, for y^e he is wholly in us and in our hartes. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 113 Others may be inharted to rush carelesly forward into vnbrided libertie.

Enhearten (enhārt'n), *v.* Now *rare*. Also 7 *inhearten*. [f. EN-1 + HEARTEN *v.*] *trans.* To make hearty or courageous; to strengthen, cheer. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. § 33 Their Commander's

inuncheonable constancy against yielding, which enheartened the better sort, dismayed the baser. 1696 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 120 The Venetian poet encouraged and inheartened Juvenal. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 131, I seek to enhearten myself for a labour so arduous. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.* 241 O names that enhearten the soul, Blenheim and Waterloo.

transf. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 25 Sommer-eating doth greatly enhearten weak Medowes.

Hence **Enheartening** *ppl. a.*

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* ix. (1852) 270 This enheartening visitant. 1861 I. TAYLOR *Spirit Hebr. Poetry* (1873) 248 That modesty, that calm philosophic balance of the mind, enheartening especially to those who bear testimony for wisdom and goodness.

Enheaven, inheaven (en-, inhe-v'n), *v.* [f. EN-1 + HEAVEN.] *trans.* To place in or raise to heaven, *lit.* and *fig.*; to entrance.

1654 BENLOWES *Theoph.* i. lxxii. Their perfume Enheav'n's the sense. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* 601 He Himself Conceiving, bearing, suffering, ending all, Affiliating and inheavening. 1851 S. JUDG *Margaret* iii. (1871) 358 The one circumflows and inheavens us.

Enhedge: see EN-*pref.* 1 3.

Enhendee, a. Her. A spurious word found in some heraldic and other Dicts. in the phrase *cross enhendee* (given as synonym of *cross potence*) where the adj. appears to be a corruption of OF. *enheude* having a handle.]

† **Enherd, v. Sc. Obs.** Forms: 4 *aneherd*, (*pr. ppl. enerhand*), 4-5 *aner*, (6 *anerd*), 5-6 *enherde*. [a. OF. *enherdre*: late L. *inhærere*, altered form of L. *inhærere* (see **INHERE**), f. *in-* in, upon + *hærere* to stick. The OF., and hence the Eng., word correspond in sense with L. *adhærere* (late L. *-ère*) to ADHERE, whence the synonym. OF. *aherde*; prob., as in other instances, the OF. words with prefixes *en-* and *a-* have been confounded in use.]

intr. To adhere, assent. Const. *to*; also *simply*. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 1090 Vthir womene . . aneherdit to Petir and Paule. *Ibid.*, Andreas 207 Myne barne, þat þis has me done, To þis aldmane enerhand is [L. *ad-hære*]. c. 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* ii. 1404 Kynges sere That to hys will anerdand were. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Crom.* viii. xxix. 164 Hys wil was til enherde To be Scottis mennys Party. c. 1440 *Gaw. & Gol.* in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems Repr.* II. 8 (Jam.). There anerdis to our nobill to note . . Tuelf crount kingis in feir. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. xi. 164 Plat he refusis, enherding to his entent. *Ibid.* xiii. 118 Juno anerdit [v. r. annerdit], and gair consent thareto.

Hence **Anherdand** [the *pr. ppl.* used subst.], an adherent.

1478 *Acta Dom. Audit.* 71 (Jam.). That James of Law-thress . . salbe harmless & scathless of thaim, thair freindis, partij and anherdandis. 1480 *Acta Dom. Concilii* 54 (Jam.). That Johne Gille sall be harmeles of the said William and his anherdens bot as law will.

† **Enhere, v. Obs. rare-1.** [Of uncertain formation: perh. f. EN-1 + HEIR.] *trans.* ? To possess as an inheritance.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1132 Sir, anec . . That þe erth of egipt enhered some tyme.

Enherit, etc.: see INHERIT, etc.

† **Enhigh, v. Obs.** In 5 *enhie*. [f. EN-1 + HIGH.] *trans.* To make high, exalt.

c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxii. 123 That I and al my kin myght be enhiid & honovrid.

Enhoney: see EN-*pref.* 1 b.

† **Enhonour, v. Obs.** Also 6 *in-*. [f. EN-1 + HONOUR.] *trans.* To put honour upon; to honour. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 2 Tytles to enhonour God withall. 1583 — *Calvin's Sermon*. *Deut.* iv. 22 Euerie of them ought to considir . . howe greatly God hath inhonored him. 1578 *Priv. Prayers* 547 Thou hast inhonoured me with the co-partnership of the everlasting inheritance.

Enhoril: see ENOUBLE.

† **Enhort, v. Obs.** Also 4 *enhurto*, 4-5 *enort*. [a. OF. *enhort-er*, *enort-er*: L. *inhortari*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + *hortari* to exhort.] *trans.* To exhort, encourage, incite. Const. *to* with *inf.*, and *simply*. Also with *sb.* as obj.: To recommend, suggest, insist upon.

1386 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xi. 25 Coumfort to þi fytters ægens the cytee . . and enhurte hem. 1388 — *Ep. Jerome* iii. To Tymothe . . he (Paul) wryteth, and enorteth the studie of lessoun. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G. iij. Every good woman ought to enhorte her husband to sere God.

Hence **Enhorting, vbl. sb.**; **Enhortment**, the action of exhorting, an exhortation.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 150/2 Eue by thenhortyng of the deuyll gaf her consente to doo the synne of Inobedyence. 1475 — *Yason* 124 Peleus sente you into colchos by his enhortement.

† **Enhouse, v. Obs.** Also 6 *in-*. [f. EN-1 + HOUSE.] *trans.* To settle or establish in a house. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 99 O Death in-hous'd in hells profoudities. 1597 MIDDLETON in *Farr S. P. Ellis* II. 535 These raigne enhoused with their mother night.

† **Enhuile, v. Obs. rare.** [ad. OF. *enhuillier*, f. *en-* (see EN-) = *huile* oil: see ENOIL.] *trans.* To put oil upon. anoint with oil; to oil.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 409 With a barbars brasen bason well enhuiled. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1138 He approached nere unto her house all enhuiled and anointed as he was.

Enhunger (enh'ngʊr), *v.* Also 5 *enhongre*,

inhungre. [f. EN-1 + HUNGER.] *trans.* To put into a state of hunger, make hungry. Only in *po. ppl.*

1480 Robt. Deyll (1828) 34 He gate the bone alone, and laye and gnawe it; for he was sore enhongred. 1634 LITHGOW *Trav.* 38 We, being inhungred and also ouerjoyed. 1845 J. MARTINEAU *Relig. Eng.* 7 Those animal passions which vice had . . enhungred to feed on innocence and life. 1871 *Daily News* 13 Feb., What a terribly big maw Paris has, especially when she is enhungered.

Enhuak: see EN-*pref.* 1 a.

Enhydrite (enhai'droit). [f. as next + -ITE.] A mineral containing water occluded in its cavities.

Hence **Enhydritic** *a.* [+ -IC], of the nature of an enhydrite.

1812 PINKERTON *Petrology* I. 60 Enhydritic agates found near Vicenza.

Enhydrous (enhai'drʊs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐνυδρ-ος* (f. *ἐν* in + *ὕδωρ* water) + -OUS.] Having water within; containing water or some other fluid.

1812 PINKERTON *Petrology* I. 90 Chalcedonies . . are sometimes enhydrous, or contain a drop of water.

Enhypostatize, v. rare-1. [f. EN-2 + HYPOTATIZE.] *trans.* To unite in one 'hypostasis' or 'person'.

1882-3 SCHAFF in *Harnack's Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* I. 458 His humanity was enhypostatized through union with the Logos, or incorporated into his personality.

Enigma (ni'gmā). Forms: 6-9 *enigma*, 7 *en-*, *enigm(e)*, (*anigma*, *inigma*), 6- *enigma*. *Pl. enigmas*; also 6-7 *en-*, *enigmata*. [a. L. *enigma*, Gr. *αἰνίγμα* (pl. *αἰνίγματα*), f. *αἰνίσσασθαι* to speak allusively or obscurely, f. *αἰνός* apologue, fable. The adapted forms *en-*, *enigm(e)* in 17th c. may be due to the Fr. *énigme*.]

1. *a.* A short composition in prose or verse, in which something is described by intentionally obscure metaphors, in order to afford an exercise for the ingenuity of the reader or hearer in guessing what is meant; a riddle. † *b.* In wider sense: An obscure or allusive speech; a parable (*obs. exc. as transf.* from 1 *a.*)

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm.* *Prov.* 69 He pronounced also many Enigma or Symbols. 1568 SHAKES. *L. L. L.* iii. i. 128 Some enigma, some riddle, come, thy Lenuoy begin. 1623 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1354 Hidden under dark enigmata and covert speeches. 1644-52 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* vi. iii. (1821) 201 Those enigmata of Joseph's sun, moon, stars, and sheaves. 1682 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 159 Delivering the matter without any Prophecy, Enigma or Parable. 1684 — *An Answer* 24 Symbols, Parables, or Enigmas. 1725 Pope *Let. Sir W. Trumbull* 16 Dec., It was one of the Enigma's of Pythagoras, 'When the winds rise, worship the Echo' . . when popular tumults begin, retire to solitudes. 1781 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* (1841) 441 Nor ought a metaphor to be far-fetched, for then it becomes an enigma. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxiv, You speak in enigmas, father. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 158 In a complex enigma the greatest ingenuity is not always shown by him who first gives the complete solution. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 186 Enigmas which (Edipus himself could never solve.

2. *fig.* Something as puzzling as an enigma; an unsolved problem.

c. 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* v. i. 349, I will erect a monument. A dark enigma to the memory. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* ii. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, All which to me are problematic mine, Obscure enigmas. a. 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 340 A person both God and Man, an enigma to all Nations, and to all Sciences. 1798 BURKE *Let. Dr. Huxley* (1844) IV. 325 As to Spain, it certainly has been, and long will be, an enigma. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiv. 200 If the fleet . . could be supposed to solve this enigma. 1875 FARRAR *Silence & V.* ii. 33 Separated from the thought of God, the conscience becomes an idle enigma.

Enigmatic (ni'gmætik), *a.* [ad. late L. *enigmaticus*, f. *enigmat-* stem of *enigma* (see **ENIGMA**). Cf. Fr. *énigmatique*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an enigma, containing or resembling an enigma; ambiguous, obscure, perplexing. Of persons: Mysterious; baffling conjecture as to character, sentiments, identity, or history.

1608-1677 FELTHAM *Revels* I. xxvii. (1677) 47 These fruitless and enigmatic questions, are bones the Devil hath cast among us. 1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* ix. 59 (R.) That enigmatick foe, whose ammunition is nothing else but want of all provision. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. i. ii. 11 Plato's usual way (was) . . to wrap up those Jewish Traditions in . . enigmatic Parables. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* I. (1857) 137 Being excessively reserved withal, he becomes not a little enigmatic. 1876 G. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv. xxxiv. 297 He saw the figure of the enigmatic Jew.

Enigmatical, a. [f. *prec.* + -AL.] = *prec.* 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 399 Sydonius is so enigmatically, that a man can scarce tell where to finde out his meaning. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. 44 The mud of Nile . . that enigmatically vast river. 1723 S. MATHER *Vind. Bible* 218 They did use enigmatical discourses. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 75 The meaning of this enigmatical remark was not disclosed till eighteen months afterwards. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* vi. (1853) 34 The enigmatical career of this extraordinary man.

Enigmatically (ni'gmætikālī), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.] In an enigmatical manner; after the manner of, or by means of, an enigma; ambiguously, obscurely.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 106 For young men 'tis too soone, for olde men too late to marry; concluding so

enigmatically, it were not good to marry at all. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 15 Philosophers when they wrote any thing too excellent for the vulgar to know, expressed it enigmatically. 1744 BERRKLEY *Siris* § 365 He writes . . enigmatically and briefly in the following terms. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. iii. (1871) 82 So ends abruptly as is usual and enigmatically this little incipient romance.

† **Enigmaticalness**. *Obs. rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being enigmatical.

1684 H. MORE *An Answer* 257 Plainness, in opposition to enigmaticalness.

† **Enigmatist**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *enigmatista*, ad. Gr. *αἰνιγματιστής*, f. *αἰνίγμα* **ENIGMA**.] *a.* A writer of enigmas. *b.* One who speaks enigmatically.

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat. Num.* xxi. 27 In Greeke, Enigmatists, they that speake riddles. 1710 ADDISON *Whig-Exam.* i. ¶ 3, I shall deal more ingeniously with my Readers than the above-mentioned Enigmatist has done.

Enigmatize (ni'gmätiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. *αἰνιγματίζω* (implied in *αἰνιγματιστής*, see *prec.*), f. *αἰνίγμα* - **ENIGMA**.]

1. *trans.* † *a.* To symbolize. *b.* To render enigmatical or puzzling.

a. 1631 DONNE *Polydoron* 71 Acteon pursued by his houndes . . may enigmatize a lover chased and Deuoured by his Thoughts. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* X. 437 Manuscripts . . so enigmatized with insertions and repetitions and alterations. a. 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 213 A poetic tissue of visual symbols . . by which the Apocalyptic enigmatized the Neronian persecutions. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 151 It is precisely the disregard of details that enigmatizes humanity to Michelet.

2. *intr.* To utter or talk in enigmas; to deal in riddles. In mod. Dicts.

Enigmato-, combining form of **ENIGMA**, as in **Enigmatographer** [Gr. *-γράφος* writer + -ER], a maker or explainer of enigmas. **Enigmatography** [Gr. *-γραφία* writing], the making or collecting of enigmas. **Enigmatology** [see -LOGY], the study of enigmas.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

Enimicitious, etc., var. of **INIMICIOUS**, etc.

Enimity, obs. form of **ENMITY**.

Enisle, inisle (en-, inoisl), *v.* [f. EN-1, IN- + ISLE.] *a.* To make into an isle. *b.* To place or settle on an isle. Also *fig.* To isolate, sever, cut off.

a. c. 1630 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Sextain*, Mine eyes en-isle themselves with floods. 1848 M. ARNOLD *Poems* (1877) II. 17 In the sea of life enisled . . We mortal millions live alone. 1867 BROWNING *Parleyings, F. Furini* x, My self-consciousness 'Twixt ignorance and ignorance enisled.

β. 1612 DRAVTON *Poly-odb.* viii. 357 Into what sundry gyres her wondered self she [a river] throws, And oft inisles the shore. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hom.* 91 This Chazaria or Gazaria . . almost inisled by the Seas Delle Zabache and Maggion. 1812 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 366 Knots of curds inisled by interjacent whey at irregular distances. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 156 Let the wild sea inisle thee.

Hence **Inisled**, *ppl. a.*

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 38 The base of the inisled Ararat. 1880 BETHAM-EDWARDS *Forrestalled* I. i. ii. 19 Far away lay many an inisled kingdom of fisherfolk.

† **Enixed, ppl.** *Obs. rare-1.* [f. late L. *enixus* brought forth, born, pass. *ppl.* of *enili* to bring forth (orig. to strive: see **ENILLY**.)] Brought forth, born.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 69 A Calf, is a young or late enixed Bull or Cow.

† **Enixibility**. *nonce-ud. (bombastic).* [f. *enix-* *ppl.* stem of *enili*: see *prec.*; after *visibility*, etc.] ? Possibility of being brought forth.

1654 URQUHART *Yewel Wks.* (1834) 210 With parturientie for greater births, if a malevolent time disobstetricate not their enixibility.

† **Enixly, adv.** *Obs. rare-1.* [f. L. *enixē* with strong effort (f. *enixus*, pass. *ppl.* of *enili* to exert one's strength) + -LY.] Forcibly, stringently.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 92 They are . . enixely commanded the lowliest humility.

Enjail, injail (en-, indʒeɪl), *v.* See also **engaol** (EN-*pref.* 1). [f. EN-, IN- + JAIL. Cf. OFr. *enjaoler*.] *trans.* To shut up in, or as in, a jail; to imprison.

a. 1631 DONNE *Progr. Soul* 18 (R.) Her firm destiny . . en-jail'd her . . Into a small blew shell. 1855-9 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 245 One of the kine returned The sound . . And, [though] injailed, the hope of Cacus balked.

† **Enjamb, v. Obs. rare-1.** In 7 *iniamb*. [ad. Fr. *enjamber* to stride, encroach, f. *en-* (see EN-*pref.* 1) + *jambe* leg.] *intr.* To encroach.

1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* i. 1. 33 In Juliers and Italy the Spaniard hath iniambed vpon others right.

Enjambement (endʒæmb'ment). *Pros.* Also **enjambement**. [ad. Fr. *enjambement*, f. *enjamber*: see *prec.*] The continuation of a sentence beyond the second line of a couplet.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. v. ii. § 4. 216 Du Bartas almost affects the enjambement or continuation of the sense beyond the couplet. 1880 E. GOSSÉ *Eng. Poets* II. 271 Waller was the first English poet to adopt the French fashion of writing in couplets, instead of enjambements. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 17 [The couplet] was turned by enjambements into something very like rhythmic prose.

Enjangle: see EN-*pref.* 1 3.

† **Enjealous**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *injealous*. [f. EN-1 + JEALOUS *a*.] *trans.* To make jealous.

1619 Sir H. Wotton in *Eng. & Germ.* (1865) 49 The King will thereby . . . be soe injealoused, as maie . . . keepe him from molesting these nearer seas. 1689 *Irreg. Actions Papists* in *7th Collect. Papers Pres. Affairs* 13 Two or three gentlemen of Estate may . . . enjealous a whole County.

† **Enjealousy**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN-1 + JEALOUSY.] *trans.* To plunge into or provoke to jealousy.

1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 140 They . . . enjealoused them one against the other.

† **Enjeopard**, *v. Obs.* In 6 *enjubarde*, 7 *enjeopard*. [f. EN-1 + JEOPARD *v.*] *trans.* To put in jeopardy, jeopardize, endanger.

1593 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* 1. 130 Ere His Grace wold enjubarde his people in thensfection thereof. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Ecolg.* v. 317 May it not Be his too much Affection to the Scott Enjeopard his?

† **Jewel** (endʒi'wɛl), *v.* Also 7 *injewel*. [f. EN-1 + JEWEL.] *trans. a.* To set jewels upon, adorn with jewels. *b.* To rest upon or adorn as a jewel does. In *quots. trans.*

Hence **Enjewelled**, *ppl. a.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper. Night. Song Clipseby Crew*, Faire injewel'd May Blowne out of April. a 1849 *Poe Al Aaraf* Wks. (1859) 198 The many star-iesles That enjewel its breast.

† **Enjoin** (endʒoin), *v.* Forms: *a.* 3 *enjunze*, (*anjoyni*, ? *angeonni*), 3-4 *enjoyn*, 4-8 *enjoyn(e)*, 4 (*enjon*), *enjoign*, (6 *enjun*), 7 *enjoine*, 7-*enjoin*. *β.* 6-7 *injoyn(e)*, *injoyn(e)*, (7 *injoyne*), 6-9 *injoin*. (See also **ADJOIN**.) [a. Fr. *enjoign-* stem of *enjoindre*, corresp. to Pr. *enjunher*, It. *ingiugnere* :—L. *injungere* to join on, to impose (a penalty or duty), f. *in-* + *jungere* to join.]

† *l. trans.* To join together. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xix. 6 Therefore a man departe nat that thing that God enjoynede, or knytte to gidre. 1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl. C. xi.* 130 With wynd and water wityliche en-joyned. 1502a *Ord. Crysten Men* v. ii. (1506) 366 To enjoynete hete and colde in oneselfe torment. 1559 *Homilies* i. *Adultery* ii. Through whoredome to be enjoyned [1547 joined] and made all one with a whore. c 1600 NORDEN *Cornwall* in *Johns Week Lizard* (1848) 224 The forces of manie strong men enjoyned can doe no more in moving it. 1684 CHARNOCK *Wks.* (1864) i. 115 A reflection upon what God hath done should be enjoined with our desires of what we would have God to do for us.

† *b.* To take part in; also, to attach oneself to, join (a company). *Obs.*

1546 GARDINER *Decl. Articles Joye* 59 His ministers . . . enjoining his glory and his honour. 1572 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref., Enjoining the company of Euclide, Archimedes, etc.

† *c. intr.* for *refl.* To join, make common cause with. *Obs. rare*—

1734 *Tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* II. vii. 382 Theron enjoined [1739 (ed. 2) joined] with his father-in-law.

2. In early use: To impose (a penalty, task, duty, or obligation); said *esp.* of a spiritual director (to *enjoin penance*, etc.). Hence in mod. use: To prescribe authoritatively and with emphasis (an action, a course of conduct, state of feeling, etc.). Const. *on*, *upon* (a person); formerly *to*, or *dative* (or *acc.*; see 2 *b*); also *simply*.

‘It is more authoritative than *direct*, and less imperious than *command*’ (J.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 346 Al þet vuel þet tu euer þolest uor þe lue of Iesu Crist, wiðinnen þine ancre woves,—al ich on iunne [better readings *enjunze*, *angeonni*] þe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 172 þet he habbe power . . . him penence to anioyn þe þe zenne. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 43 þo mynystre . . . schullen wiþ mercy enioynete hen penance. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. xiii.* 412 Penance þat þe prest enioyneth. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 32 It semip þat God enioynþ to doctors & dekunis þe ministri of presthed & of dekuhed. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxv. 223 That was eniunyd hym on payne of deth. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 503 And enioyned him no other punishment. 1616 HIERON *Wks.* II. 31, I perswade not a neglect of reading; nay, I intend and inioyne these. 1669-70 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxxvi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 302 The Lords . . . have enioyned their clerks secrecy. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 30 [The Romish Church] enioyns these Practices to all her Members. a 1778 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 22 Pythagoras enjoined his scholars an absolute silence for a long noviciate. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Tk.* III. § 5. 17 A law enjoining all that ought to be done by man. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. America* 26 Mar., In spite of all that morality may enjoin upon them.

b. The construction with *dat.* of person and *acc.* of thing is formally identical in mod. Eng. with the construction with double *acc.* Hence sometimes in *passive* with *acc.* of the thing.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* 54 But to be enjoin'd the reading of that at all times.

† *c.* To *enjoin* (a person) to a penalty, observance, etc. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 149 þei enioynen hem to brede & watur & to go barefote. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 201 Not much greater punishment than the Nunne was enjoined to. 1676 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 163 He whispers it about as a great secret, injoining all persons to privacy. 1693 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 372 He wold Enjoine the Senecas to peace and friendship with them.

† *d.* To impose rules on (oneself). *Obs. rare*—

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 292 Monkes and Philosophers, and such as do continually enioyne themselves.

e. with personal obj. (orig. indirect, in dative or preceded by *on*, *to*; afterwards direct) and inf. or subord. clause.

1297 R. GLOUC. 234 He hem enioynede bocsomnesse do To be herchebyssop of Kanterbury. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxlvii. 126 Atte last the pope . . . enioyned to the bissshops of england that they sholde done general enterdyting thurgh oute al Englonde. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xv. 5 To inioyne them to keepe the lawe of Moses. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* ii. iii. 173 We enioyne thee . . . that thou carry This female Bastard hence. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 8 There are several canons enioyning bishops to visit. 1718 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 7 They inioyned me to bring them something from London. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 18 They were enioyned . . . to do nothing which should impede that object. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 42 The pope . . . advised and even enioyned him to return to his duties.

f. without personal obj. and with inf. or subord. clause. Hence impersonally in *passive*.

1547 *Homilies* i. Pref. 5 A Sermon according as it is injoyned in the book of her Highness Injunctions. a 1694 TILLOTSON (T.), Enjoining that truth and fidelity be inviolably preserved. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Ab.* ii. 74 In his will he enjoined that his image on his tomb, etc. *Mod. Christianity* enjoins that we love our enemies.

3. To prohibit, forbid (a thing); to prohibit (a person) from (a person or thing). Now only in *Law*: To prohibit or restrain by an INJUNCTION.

1529 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* (1869) 30 Sore agreede . . . for that he had enioyned them from their wives. 1814 LD. ELDON in *Vesey & Beame Reports* II. 412 The Court . . . would . . . injoin that action for ever. 1884 Sir C. BOWEN in *Law Rep. Chanc. Div.* XXVI. 709 We are now asked to . . . enjoin him for ever from infringing a right which does not exist.

Hence † **Enjoinance**, an injunction, command.

Enjoined, *ppl. a.* **Enjoiner**, one who enjoins.

Enjoining, *vbl. sb.* **Enjoinment**, the action of enjoining, injunction.

1782 ELPHINSTON *Martial* II. ii. 132 That is thy father's own enjoynance. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. viii. (1611) 78 That which the bond of . . . enioyned duty tied him vnto. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. v. 97 Of inioyn'd penitents There's foure or five, to great S. Iaques bound. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiii. 532 The founder or Inioynere thereof by Lawe. 1662 FULLER *Worthies Sussex* III. 101 He was a great punisher of Fullerists, and inioynere of Residence. a 1570 BACON *New Catech.* Wks. (1844) 217 The enioyning of this outward baptism doth not save. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (J.), Critical trial should be made by publick enioynment. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxix. Letters of more strict enioynment and more hard compulsion. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. iv. 777 Her putative parents had impressed on their departure, their enioynment.

† **Enjoiner**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *enjoindre*, f. *enjoindre*: see *prec.*] That which is enjoined; a charge, duty.

1413 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* I. xxv. (1859) 30 He has done his enioynete withouten ony peyn.

† **Enjourn**, corruption of **ADJOURN**: see **EN-PREF.** 1 *a.*; = **ADJOURN** 3.

1494 FARYAN *Chron.* vii. 593 And y^e foresayd parlyament was enioyned vnto y^e xx. day of Cristemas.

Enjourny: see **EN-PREF.** 1 *a.*

† **Enjoy**, *sb. Obs.* [f. next. vb.] = **ENJOYMENT**.

1529 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* (1869) 249 As true loue is content with his enioy.

Enjoy (endʒoi), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4-7 *enjoye*, (4 *enjoie*, 5-6 *enjoyot*), 5 *enjoye*, 7 *enjoie*, 6-*enjoy*. *β.* 5-8 *injoy*, 6-7 *injoye*, *injoie*. [a. either OF. *enjoier-* (cf. It. *ingioiare*) to give joy to, *refl.* to enjoy, f. *en-* in + *joie* JOY; or OF. *enjoir* to enjoy, *rejoice*, f. *en-* in + *joir* (Fr. *joir*) :—L. *gaudere*; cf. *rejoice*.]

1. *intr.* To be in joy, or in a joyous state; to manifest joy, exult, rejoice.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Tracts* Wks. (1880) 243 Enioye 3e to him wiþ quakyng. 1382a — *Luke* i. 14 And manye schulen enioye in his natyuite. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1878) 122 (Harl. MS.) He enjoyed and was glad in al his herte. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 250/3 He sechynge the kyngdome of heuen enioyeth as a vaynequer. 1549 LANHAM *Lett. Pref.* 41 Yet he neuer enioied after, but in conclusion pitifully wasted his painful lyfe.

† *b.* To *enjoy of*: = sense 3 or 4 [Fr. *joir de*.] 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* (1570) C iv/3 Likewise mayst thou inioy of our science. 1557 NORTH *Diall of Princes* 238 a/1 Of all that I haue had, possessed, attained, and whereof I haue enioyed, I haue onely two things, etc.

2. *trans.* To put into a joyous condition; to make happy, give pleasure to. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Ryall Bk.* C j, For to gladde and enioye the people. c 1500 *Melusine* 150 Whos taryeng enjoyed her moche. 1502a *Ord. Crysten Men* iv. xxvii. (1506) 324 That it hym may enioye & recomferte in his spyryte. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. ii. 107 No meat will enioy or do good vnto him.

b. refl. To experience pleasure, be happy; now chiefly, to find pleasure in an occasion of festivity or social intercourse, in a period of recreation, etc. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (J.), Creatures are made to enioye themselves, as well as to serve us. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* III. § 2 (1737) I. 310 When I employ my Affection in friendly and social Actions . . . I can sincerely enioy myself. 1718 STEELE *Spect.* No. 422 ¶ 2 The agreeable Man makes his Friends enioy themselves. *Mod.* Did you enioy yourself at the party? He is enioying himself at the seaside. They have nothing to do but enioy themselves.

3. *trans.* To possess, use, or experience with delight. Also with reference to the feeling only: To take delight in, relish. Also *absol.*

1462a *Paston Lett.* No. 457 II. 109 Iche off us all schuld inioy the wyllleffor off odyr. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. 67 No one can long Enioy pleasure. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 108 Such are the Rich, That haue abundance, and enioy it not. a 1639 *Reliq. Wotton*. 12 Both well enough inioying the present. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 829 Adam wedded to another Eve, Shall live with her enioying, I extinct. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* (T.), I could enioy the pangs of death And smile in agony. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 137 How he . . . enioys . . . the Relations of his own rakish Actions. 1870 E. FRACOCK *Ralf Skirri* II. ii. 10 William enioyed the novelty very much. 1872 RUSKIN *Engle's N.* § 85 It is appointed for all men to enioy, but for few to achieve.

b. with inf. as obj. *colloq.* or *vulgar*.

1864 *Realm* 22 June 3 She would greatly enioy to dance at a ball once more.

4. In weaker sense: To have the use or benefit of, have for one's lot (something which affords pleasure, or is of the nature of an advantage).

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 144 We schal now enioye our own Goods [in peace under Edward IV]. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxiii. 28 Latteth him enioye the light of y^e lyuinge. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 811/2 He had of so long continuance inioied the name of iust and vpright. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xiv. 67 Mony is thrown amongst many, to be enioyed by them that catch it. 1676 HOBBS *Iliad* i. 88 As long as I enioy my life. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* i. iv. (1840) 3/2 It [Allworthy's house] stood . . . high enough to enjoy a most charming prospect. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 300 Anne . . . shall hold and enioy the same as a place of inheritance. 1830 DISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. iv. 52 Wentworth had not enioyed the royal favour. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* (1879) i. vii. 324 Animals enioying a much lower degree of intelligence.

† Sometimes used *catachr.* with obj. denoting something not pleasurable or advantageous.

Chiefly in expressions like 'to enjoy poor health,' 'to enjoy an indifferent reputation', where the sb. has properly a favourable sense, qualified adversely by the adj. (Cf. the similar use of *joir de*, censured by Fr. grammarians'. Uses like those in *quots.* 1577, a 1633, to which this explanation does not apply, could not now occur.

1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 469 What shall I speake of Pertinax and what of Iulian? Enioyed not both they one kinde of death? a 1633 MUNDAY *Palmerin* (1639) i. liv. His Father, Mother and all his friends . . . were not a little sorrowfull to enjoy his absence. 1834 VENN *Life & Lett.* (1835) 407 At best she enjoys poor health. 1871 MACDUFF *Alcm. Patmos* II. 148 The reigns of Alexander Severus and Caracalla . . . enjoyed an unhappy distinction for their grinding taxation.

† *b.* To have one's will of (a woman). *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 265 You shall, if you will, enioy Fords wife. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1032 Never did thy Beautie . . . so enflame my sense With ardor to enjoy thee.

Enjoyable (endʒoi'əbəl), *a.* [f. ENJOY *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being enjoyed.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* (R.), Unfitness and contrariety . . . leaves nothing between them enjoyable. 1746-7 HENRY *Medit.* (1818) 269 A portion enjoyable only through such a fortuitous term. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 309 Enjoyable only by the young and active. 1839 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 24 The last gratification is enjoyable all our lives.

2. Affording pleasure, delightful.

a 1744 POPE *Lett.* (T.), The evening of our days is generally the calmest and the most enjoyable of them. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 304 This passage in winter time cannot be said to be an enjoyable excursion. 1882 BRADDOCK *Mt. Royal* III. vi. 95 Plymouth seemed a very enjoyable place.

Enjoyableness, [f. *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being enjoyable.

1868 *Lessons Mid. Age* 10 Would that things would keep their first fresh feeling and racy enjoyableness! 1885 *Ad- vance* (Chicago) 9 July 445 A cold rain detracted somewhat from the enjoyableness of the occasion.

Enjoyably (endʒoi'əbəl), *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + -LY: see -ABLY.] In an enjoyable manner.

1877 BIGG-WITHER *Fion. S. Brasil* I. ii. iv. 288, I passed my first night . . . uneventfully, but yet supremely enjoyably. 1887 *Charity Org. Rev.* III. Aug. 324 The meeting, which was throughout enjoyably informal, dissolved.

† **Enjoyance**, *Obs.* [f. ENJOY *v.* + -ANCE.] = **ENJOYMENT**.

1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 267 They had but a very small enjoyment of the light of God's word.

Enjoyer (endʒoi'ə), [f. ENJOY *v.* + -ER.] One who enjoys. Const. *of*.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonnets* lxxv, A miser . . . proud as an inioyer. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 101 Many enioyers of Gods blessed. 17. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (1869) 215 Enioyers of y^e drained lands in their parishes. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* v. 79 We . . . use the names [Saxon and Norman] . . . one to represent the worker, and the other the enjoyer. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 734/2 A nation cannot be a mere . . . placid enjoyer of the dividends on the savings and gains of its forefathers.

Enjoying, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENJOY *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb **ENJOY**; enjoyment.

1536 ANNE BOLEYIN *Lett. Hen. VIII* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 149 Must bring you the enjoying of your desired happiness. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 495 All enjoyings are not alike. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xli. 264 The enjoying of Immortality, in the Kingdom of the Son of Man. *pl.* 1621 LADY M. WROATH *Urania* 148 Those loose and wicked enjoyings which we coveted. *Ibid.* 229, 297, 371.

Enjoying (endʒoi'ɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENJOY *v.* + -ING.] That enjoys; cheerful, happy.

1645 EARL ORBERRY *Parthen.* (1676) 5 An enjoying Lover. 1857 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. VII. 97 In the same cheerful and enjoying frame of mind did Bentley sit by his happy fireside in Trinity Lodge. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxiv. He was . . . less bright and enjoying than usual.

1622 BIBLE 2 Cor. vi. 11 O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open vnto you, our heart is enlarged. *Ibid.* 13 Be ye also

enlarged. 1638 Rouse *Heav. Univ.* v. x. (1702) 151 Be thou enlarged in thy return of Thanks and Glory to Him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 990 Love refines The thoughts, and heart enlarges. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 156 My Heart is . . . more enlarged with his Goodness and Condescension. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 162 All hearts . . . were enlarged and softened. 1854 ROBERTSON *Lect.* 177 Enlarge your tastes, that you may enlarge your hearts as well as your pleasures.

d. To enlarge the hand: to open the hand wide, be liberal. *Obs.* or *arch.* Cf. *large-handed*.

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 63 It was thought necessary for him to enlarge his hand to those that managed Bread and wine.

† e. To extend (the time allowed for an action); to grant or obtain an extension of time for (a lease, bankruptcy, etc.). *Obs.*

1695 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Path.* (1676) B vij b, Leases . . . lately enlarged to 60 years. 1677 MARVELL *Corr.* ccv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 548 We shall perceive whether his Majesty thinks fit to . . . enlarge the adjournment. 1793 *Land. Gas.* No. 6435/3 The . . . Time was . . . enlarged for Joseph Lacy . . . for surrendering himself. 1812 *Exam.* 24 Aug. 537/1 *Bankruptcy Enlarged*, J. Chatterton . . . flour-merchant, from June 27 to September 9. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. vi. 36 An Act . . . for enlarging the time of continuance of Parliaments.

f. Law. To enlarge an estate: said of the effect of a release which, e.g. converts a life-interest, or a tenancy for a term of years, into a fee-simple or fee-tail. (The sense may perh. belong to branch II.)

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 97 b, Releases . . . sometime have their effect by force to enlarge the estate [AF. *enlarger testate*] of them, to whome the release is made. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* viii. lix. To confer First, how he might have her estate enlarged. 1818 *Cruise Digest* VI. 321 If Popham . . . should not enlarge his estate to an estate tail.

4. *refl.* (in senses 1-3.) To increase or widen in extent, bulk, or scope.

1413 *Lyng. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxx. (1483) 77 Gold wyll we well endurend under the hamoure enlargyng hymself withouten crasure. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* I. ii. 134 Glory is like a Circle in the Water, Which neuer ceaseth to enlarge it selfe. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. (1865), Enlarging themselves, if I may say so, upon familiarity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 28 Our ideas will have to enlarge themselves.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. i. 132 Yf therthe were gretter than the sone, thenne the shadowe of þe sone shold goo enlargyng. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Fro whiche cometh a corde that thre fyngre brede fro the elbow enlargeth and compriseth all the elbow. 1746-8 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. vii. 406 The figure of Fame enlarging and growing every moment. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) IV. 265 The hollow very fine, but soon enlarging by the shrinking of the spongy flesh. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 352 His belly began to enlarge. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 281 As our knowledge increases, our perception of the mind enlarges also. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 61, 62 A sort of core . . . which enlarges in the parts of the Cord that give off the nerve-trunks.

† c. Of the wind, thunder: To increase in force. *Obs.*

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 15 If the wind had not suddenly enlarged. 1762-3 FALCONER *Shipw.* III. 436 Loud, and more loud, the rolling peals enlarge.

† 5. *refl.* To expand (oneself) in words, give free vent to one's thoughts in speech. Also, in similar sense, To enlarge one's heart. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 15. 441 It will appear more commendable in wise men, to enlarge themselves, and to publish, etc. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, Bradford (1867) I. 221 He enlarged himself in a most sweet meditation, of the wedding garment. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 154, I found he began to enlarge his heart to me. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 39. 48 The Platonists frequently take occasion from hence to enlarge themselves much in the disparagement of Corporeal things.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To speak at large, expatiate. Const. *on, upon*; formerly also *simply*.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* 3, I shall not here enlarge to insert. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 68, I shall enlarge upon the Point. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* liv. 283 [He] enlarges with rapture upon the importance of his services. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 500 He was somewhat disposed to enlarge in praise of himself. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 323 Respecting Southern Italy, Sicily, and the Lipari Isles, we need not enlarge here. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* vi. 99 He enlarged once more on the avarice and cowardice of the banks.

II. 6. To set at large; to release from confinement or bondage. Somewhat *arch.* Cf. *Fr. largir*.

1494 FABYAN vi. cxlix. 136 In this passe tyme, Gryffon, the yonger brother, was enlarged from prysoun. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 453 b, The captive Cardinales at the length putting in surties are enlarged. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 329 Like a Lionesse lately enlarged. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 22 Edward the third enlarged them first from that bondage. 1616 J. LANE *Sgr.'s Tale* ix. 277 Algarsif soldiers . . . demaundes their General enlarged. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxvii. 108 No man, after being enlarged by order of court, can be recommitted for the same offence. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 39 He was enlarged upon sureties.

b. *spec.* in Hunting.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 20 Oct., We are close to the spot where the stag is to be enlarged.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 B. BARNES in FARR *S. P. Elis.* (1845) I. 43 Deare Davids Sonne [who should from hell] . . . poore sinners both enlarge and save. 1597 SIR W. SLINGSBY in Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 252 If we [wind-bound sailors] be not enlarged within these 20 dayes. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. viii. (1840) 130 King Richard would not enlarge him from the strictness of what was concluded. 1785 POPE *Odyss.* iv. 796 The friendly Gods

a springing gale enlarged. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 683 A round ball . . . in the heat of summer, opens and enlarges a number of male insects.

† III. 7. To bestow liberally; to endow with bountiful gifts. [So OF. *enlargir*; cf. *Fr. largir*.]

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlv. 73 b/1, He enlarged to the poore grete quantite of his goodes temporall. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1669 Clothes of Dyaper, Rychely enlarged with syluer and with golde. 1607 H. ARTHINGTON *Goodl. God* in FARR *S. P. Jas.* I. (1848) 263 How much are we, Lord, bound to thee, For all thy favours every way, Enlarged so abundantly. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* I. i. 2 The great Artifice of Nature hath enlarged the smaller creatures with wisdom, and invention.

IV. 8. To enlarge a horse (see quot.) [after OF. *largir*.]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Enlarge, in the manege, is used for making a horse go large, that is, making him embrace more ground than he before covered.

Hence *Enlarge sb.*, the action of setting free.

Enlargeable a., capable of being enlarged. *Enlargeableness*, the quality of being enlargeable.

1608 T. MIDDLETON *Fam. of Love* (1885) I. ii. 127 My absence may procure thy more enlarge. 1653 SHIRLEY *Crt. Secret* II. iii, I may entreat her grace's mediation To the King for his enlarge. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* Pref. II The more large or enlargeable are their technical powers. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 457 If the negative is well defined—that is, if it possesses the quality of enlargeableness.

Enlarged (enlārdz), *ppl. a.* [f. ENLARGE v. + -ED¹.]

1. Increased, widened, dilated, extended; also *fig.* free from narrowness, liberal.

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* Ded. 3 The enlarged contynuanse of Your honorable fauour. 1674 N. MATTHEW in OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) Pref. 2 Abundant Cause of Enlarged Thankfulness. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) V. xxxi. 206 His enlarged heart can rejoice in the happiness of his friends. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 95 More sober minds and more enlarged understandings. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 109 A sinner for whom the most enlarged charity could hardly plead.

2. Liberated, set free.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 155 Som delightful intermissions, wherein the enlarg'd soul may leave off a while her severe schooling. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* II. xxxii, The enslaved captive.

Hence † *Enlargedly adv.* in an enlarged manner; † *a. with extended meaning*; b. with free utterance. † *Enlargedness*, the state or condition of being enlarged in heart, speech, etc.

1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar*. 172 Justification is taken . . . enlarged for that Act of God, etc. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* ix. § 2 (1669) 105/1 Thou hearest how enlargedly they pray. 1642 G. HUGHES *Serm.* To Rdr., If, of truth and enlargedness of heart to Christ, etc. 1646 LILBURN & OVERTON *Out-cryes Oppr. Commons* (ed. 2) 9 So say we in the enlargedness of our souls, a 1688 BUNYAN *Solomon's Temple* xviii, God's true Gospel Church should have its enlargedness of heart still upward.

Enlargement (enlārdzmēt). Also 6-8 enlargement. [f. ENLARGE v. + -MENT.] The action of enlarging; the state of being enlarged.

1. Increase in extent, capacity, magnitude, or amount; an instance of such increase.

1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* vi. 53 He gave the Daphnenses a percell of lande for the enlargemente of theyr groves or copyes. 1594 HOOKER *Echl. Pol.* III. xi, The enlargement or abridgement of functions ministeriall. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 4 The repetition of grafting, for the enlargement and melioration of fruit. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. 18 The vast enlargement of their locomotive powers. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 46 An enlargement of the chapel . . . absorbed all extra funds and left none for the enlargement of the minister's income. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 330 Malarial enlargements of the spleen.

b. *concr.* Something added so as to enlarge.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 587 (R.) Divers notes . . . to be inserted here and there, as enlargements in the next edition.

† 2. Diffusion, propagation. *Obs.* Cf. ENLARGE 3 a. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 247 We have not laboured the enlargement of Gods truth. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 135 A great furtherance to the enlargement of a truth.

3. The widening or expanding of the mind, of a person's thoughts, sympathies, or affections; the quality of being 'enlarged' in mind, thought, etc.

1806 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 96 His own enlargement of mind may raise him above . . . Judaism. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 331 His judgments are those of a Swedish polemic, and his vast enlargements purchased by adamant limitations. a 1864 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. iii. 182 It prepared them for a certain enlargement of mind, which is the natural consequence of seeing affairs under various aspects.

4. Copious discourse or expatiation on a subject; also, verbal amplification. *arch.*

1659 O. WALKER *Instr. Art Oratory* 95 Doubled Sentences and enlargements by Synonymal Words . . . are but necessary. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Cite* 5 You must not from me look for much enlargement. 1683 BURNET tr. *Moré's Utopia* (1684) 97 The old Men take occasion to entertain those about them, with some useful and pleasant Enlargements. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 162 The Subject little needs Enlargement. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* Ded., I shall therefore forbear those usual Enlargements. a 1765 MALLETT *To Dr. Marib.* (R.), I restrain my pen from all enlargement.

5. Release from confinement or bondage.

1540 Act 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 2 After his enlargement and commynng out of prysoun. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* iv. 14 Then shall there enlargement and deliverance arise to the Jewes from another place. 1799 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 250 That Enlargement from the Slavery of Lusts and vicious Habits.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. ii. 157 The enclosed animal by repeated efforts, at last procures its enlargement. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. II. ii. § 1. 153 The enlargement of the deer. 1883 TREVELYAN in *Daily News* 24 Feb. 2/7 The enlargement from prison of Mr. Parnell.

† b. Freedom of action; *concr.* a right of free action, a privilege. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 125 Yet you are curb'd from that enlargement, by The consequence o' th' Crown. 1646 J. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 3 The enlargements bestowed upon this person. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 556 Such freedoms and enlargements, as none of their Ancestors could ever merit.

c. In religious use: Conscious 'liberty', absence of constraint, in prayer, etc. *arch.*

1648 TH. HILL *The Strength of the Saints* 19 Ministers find they have preached such a Sermon in such a place with very much enlargement. a 1733 D. WILCOX in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxvii. 4 What entertainments I have had! what enlargements in prayer, and answers thereto! 1739 J. TRAPP *Serm. Righteous. over-m.* (1758) 61 They talk much of . . . their enlargements in devotion. 1766 WRSLEY *Jrnl.* 31 July, I preached with great enlargement of heart. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer.* Bd. II. xviii. 147 Church members had wonderful enlargement and assistance in prayer.

Enlarger (enlārdzr). Also 7 enlarger. [f. ENLARGE v. + -ER.] He who or that which enlarges.

1. In senses of ENLARGE 1-5.

1545 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* (1548) Luke 1912, See ye what manner ministers and enlargers of his dominion . . . he chose out for the nons. 1612 BREKWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xxi. 185 Jacobus . . . was in his time a mighty enlarger of Eutyches sect, and maintainer of his opinion. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iii. § 4 If religion be the . . . enlarger of kingdoms. 1774 T. WEST *Antig. Furness.* (1805) 424 The right reverend and very learned enlarger of Camden's Britannia. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. II. 269 The author of the Odyssey is not identical either with the author of the Achilleis or his enlargers.

† 2. One who sets (a person) at large. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xvi. § 8 Whereby the maine drift of his enlargers was not much advanced.

Enlarging, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENLARGE v. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of ENLARGE v. in its various senses.

1494 FABYAN v. cxv. 89 Hereleuyd greatly the poore people, by enlargyng of his liberrall almes. *Ibid.* vi. clxxxvii. 189 For the enlargyng of the Kyng. 1553 EDEY *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 37 They fyght not for the enlarging of theyr dominion. 1656 MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. (1712) 41 The enlarging of our Understanding by so ample Experience. a 1717 PARNELL *To Ld. Bolingbroke* Wks. (1810) 413 Where mean acrostics . . . control The great enlargings of the boundless soul. 1843 BROWNING *Blot 'Scutcheon* I. iii, Thorold's enlargings, Austin's brevities.

attrib. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 729 The hammer used for beating the first packet [of gold-leaf] is called the flat, or the enlarging hammer.

2. *concr.* An expansion, swelling.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 111 b, The herbe . . . healeth the enlarginges of wind or puls veynes.

Enlarging (enlārdzjn), *ppl. a.* [f. ENLARGE v. + -ING².] That enlarges, in various senses.

Hence *Enlargingly, adv.*

1694 VAN LEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 106 A much more enlarging Microscope. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 177 Your deep prolonged enlarging, aggravated roar. 1762-3 FALCONER *Shipw.* III. 65 While round before the enlarging wind it falls. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 87 So that this was an enlarging statute. 1856 EMERSON *Ess. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 109 With patriotic and still enlarging generosity. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 19 The power was to be used enlargingly.

† *Enlargisse, v. Obs.* Also 5 enlargisse. [ad. OFr. *enlargiss-* lengthened stem of *enlargir*: see ENLARGE v.] *trans.* a. To make larger, enlarge.

b. To bestow bountifully; to vouchsafe.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. li. (1869) 31 He wolde . . . yive almesse and enlargise it to poore erraunt pilgrimes. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Delthe K. James* (1818) Advt., The Kyng of Scottes hadde leve enla[r]gissid, and had saufecondit of his maister the kyng of England, (for so the Kyng of Scottes clepid hym,) to return safe and sounde ayene ynto his region of Scotteland. c 1448 in *R. Glouc.* (1724) II. 483 His fader in his tymes enlargissid his marches.

Enlaurel: see EN- *pref.* I b.

Enlay: see INLAY.

Enlead, Enleaf: see EN- *pref.* I a, b.

Enleague (enlāg), *v.* Also 7 inleague. [f. EN-1 + LEAGUE *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To unite in or as in a league.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lv. (1612) 244 Not for Maries Title, or her any virtuous Giftes, Think that they her inleagued. 1628-1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxi. (1677) 54 To inleague ourselves with an undividable love. 1633 FORD *Broken Hrt.* III. iv. 1. Could . . . with a willingnes inleague our blood With his. 1759 W. WILKIE *Epigom.* I. (1760) 14 Greece enleagued a full assembly held. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Poems*, Now it doth appear That he, enleagued with robbers, was the spoiler.

Enleageance, corruption of ALLEGEANCE¹, *Obs.*

Enlength, -en: see EN- *pref.* I 2, 3.

Enlepi, variant of ONELEPY *a.* *Obs.* only.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Ich ileue on þe helende crist ' filium eius unicum ' his enlepi sune.

Enlessen: see EN- *pref.* I 3.

† *Enleve, v. Obs. rare* -1. [a. OF. *enleve-r*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *lever* to raise.] *trans.* To raise (a figure) in relief; to represent in relief.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. xvii. 188 In the Plates ben Stories & Baytales of knyghtes enleved [orig. *enlevés*].

|| **Enlevé** (anl'vè), *a. Her.* [Fr. *enlevé*, pa. pple. of *enlever* (see prec.)] Raised or elevated, = *enhanced*; see **ENHANCE** 1 b.

In mod. Dicts.
Enlevement (enl'v'ment, anl'v'mah). *Sc. Law.* [Fr. *enlèvement*, *f. enlever* to carry off, *f. en-*:-*L. inde away + lever* to lift.] A carrying off (of a woman or child); an abduction.

Sometimes employed by mod. Eng. writers merely as Fr., without reference to its earlier adoption.

1769 L.D. **PRESIDENT** in *Scots Mag.* Sept. 687/1 As to the enlevement of Mignon's child... such enlevement happened in July 1748. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i. The development, *enlèvement*, the desperate wound etc. become a mere matter of course. 1852 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon* xvi. All the town being up about the *enlèvement*.

Enle(v)en, -enth, obs. ff. **ELEVEN**, -TH.

† **Enliberty**, *v. Obs.* rare⁻¹. In 6 only-berte. [f. **EN-1** + **LIBERTY**.] *trans.* To put within the 'liberty' or absolute control of; to give up entirely.

c. 1500 *Melusine* (1889) 99, I enlyberte & habaundonne it to them [the monks] for their vse.

Enlife: see **EN- pref.** 2.

† **Enlight** (enl'it), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 *inlihtan*, -*lihtan*, -*lyhtan*, 4 *ynlihte-n*, 7 *inliht*, 6-*enliht*. [OE. *inlihtan*, *f. in- + lihtan* (see **LIGHT** v.) to shine. But the word in 17-18th c. is prob. independently f. **EN-1** + **LIGHT** v. Cf. **ALIGHT** v. 3.]

1. *trans.* To shed light upon, illuminate. Also *fig.* and *absol.*

c. 975 *Rukw. Gosp.* Luke xi. 36 Swa leht legedes in-lihted dec. a 1000 *Guthlac* 70 (Gr.), Siððan hine inlyhte, se þe lifes weð gæstum gearwæð. 1385 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iv. 6 God... hath ynlihtid in oure hertis. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. (1605-7) l. 143 Seeing the Lampe which doth enlight the Whole. 1634 HABBINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 137 The Cymmerians, whom no ray Doth ere enlight. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 84 Some who have been in a good measure enlightened. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 24 How dark's the Lesser Worlds sad Winters Night, When Reasons radiant Rays do not enlight. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* ii. 403 That sun... Enlight the present, and shall warm the last.

2. *trans.* To *enlight up*: to light up, kindle, cause to shine.

1818 LAMB *Sonn.* iii. Wks. 603 What rare witchery... En-lighted up the semblance of a smile In those fine eyes.

Enlighten (enl'it'n), *v.* Forms: a. 6-*enlihten*. b. 4 *inlihten*, 6-8 *inlihten*, (7 *il-lihten*). [f. **EN-1** + **LIGHT** sb. + **EN-5**; see **EN- pref.** 2 b.]

(As in many vbs. with the same prefix and suffix, the precise mode of formation is doubtful. Possibly *enlighten* (14th c.; see sense 4) was a secondary form of *inlihten* (see prec.); formation on **IN-**, **EN-1** + **LIGHTEN** v. is also possible. Cf. **ALIGHTEN**.)

† **L. trans.** To put light into, make luminous.

1507 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. 1 Which should take vpon them to enlighten the Sunne w^t a Candle. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xlii. lxxviii. (1612) 323 One Sunne inlihteneth euery Light. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 350 Thou rollest round the Heavens, enlightenest the Sun. a 1703 BYRON *Thamsg. Hymn* Wks. (1810) 254 And the Moon is enlighten'd to govern the night.

† b. To light, set light to (a lamp, a combustible). *Obs.*

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iii. Now had... all the lamps of heav'n inlihted bin. a 1634 CHAPMAN *Revenge Hon.* Wks. 1873 lll. 322, I ere long enlightened by my anger Shall be my own pile and consume to ashes.

2. To shed light upon, illuminate (an object, scene, etc.); to give light to (persons). Also *absol.* Now chiefly *poet.* or *retorical.*

1611 BIBLE Ps. xlvii. 4 His lightnings lightned the world. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iii. § 2 (1643) 48 The element of fire... whose act and qualitie is to enlighten. 1771 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) ll. 372 Vital treasures which inlihten and invigorate the surrounding worlds. 1761 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 109 Ranelagh... enlightened with a thousand golden lamps. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 348 Shadow and sunshine... darkening and enlightning... ev'ry spot. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) i. iv. 80 The sun... enlightened some such clouds near him. 1848 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* ii. x. Thou moon... all night long enlighten my sweet lady-love! 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) ll. ii. iii. 162 What fiery marvel the billows enlightens.

† b. *fig.* To throw light upon, elucidate (a subject). *Obs.*

1507 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxi. 505 Which end of the Law... is greatly inlihtened vnto vs by the coming of our Lord. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 464 The difference of Regions do very much enlighten the discription or history of Sheep. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 150 This Discourse... will be a little Mysterious; and therefore, to Inlihten it, etc. 1738 J. KEILL *Anim. Econ.* 54 By whose bright Genius... we see the Theory of Medicine enlightened and illustrated.

† 3. a. To light, give light to (a room or building) by lamps, etc., or by windows. b. To light (a district, town, etc.); to furnish with lighting apparatus. *Obs.*

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) i. 179 Enlightened with 44 apertures or windows, artificially disposed. 1706 LOND. *Gas.* No. 4292/3 Letters Patents for Enlightening the Suburbs of London... by new invented Lights. 1737 in *Picton L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1886) ll. 142 An Act... for en-

lightening round the Dock. 1768 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 73/1 The bill for enlightening... the parish of St. Mary le bone in the county of Middlesex. 1773 NOORTHOUCK *Hist. Lond.* 599 The body is enlightened by a single series of large gothic windows. 1817 HUGHAM *Walks through London* 292 A plain brick building, well enlightened.

† 4. In Biblical phrase: To remove dimness or blindness from (the eyes, and *fig.* the heart). *Obs.*

1385 WYCLIF *Ephes.* i. 18 The ysen of 3oure herte inlihtened. c. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1883) 439 He must beseech our sauour Christ to enlighten his harte by clere faith. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xiv. 29 See... how mine eyes haue beene enlightened, because I tasted a little of this honie. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Mark* x. 52 He stood still, he called him, and enlightened his eyes.

5. *fig.* To supply with intellectual light; to impart knowledge or wisdom to; to instruct. In mod. use often humorously in trivial sense: To inform, remove (one's) ignorance of something.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 115 Reueale To Adam what shall come... As I shall thee enlighten. 1718 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 419 ¶ 5 Before the World was enlightened by Learning and Philosophy. 1763 JOHNSON *Ascham* Wks. IV. 621 To inlihten their minds, and to form their manners. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* ii. 28 As much as you please in enlightening those who are unaware of them. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 9 The moment they [slaves] are in any degree enlightened, they become unhappy. 1884 MANCH. *Exam.* 2 May 4/7 The letter which follows his own... will enlighten him on this point.

b. In religious use: To supply with spiritual light.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 57 Blasphemie against the Sonne of man is committed of the ignorant, which are not yet inlihtened. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 5 (The Sentie) were enlightened with propheticall grace. 1644 JUS POP. 4 When Civilitie began to be inlihtened by Christianitie. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' K.* iv. iv. (1662) 677 That heavenly Light, wherewith our own souls were never inlihtened. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* vi. 141 Outward nature cannot of itself enlighten man's conscience.

† 6. Contextually: To revive, exhilarate. (Cf. *lighten, brighten*, in similar connexion.) *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 497 He [Satan] ended, and his words their drooping chere Enlihten'd.

Enlightened (enl'it'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. **ENLIGHTEN** v. + **ED-1**.]

† 1. That has been made luminous; blazing, light-giving. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. *Fouldroyer*, to blast with lightning, or (inlihtened) thunderbolts. 1803 PIGOTT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 152 The enlightened stars are those that have already attained the highest degree of perfection.

2. That receives light from a luminous object; illuminated.

1638 WILKINS *New World* v. (1707) 39 The nearer any enlightened Body comes to the Light. 1769 HERSCHEL *Saturn* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 8 We must... see the rounding part of the enlightened edge. 1811 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iv. 236 Part of the enlightened surface of the flesh.

3. Possessed of mental light; instructed, well-informed; free from prejudices or superstition.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. l. 498 Prolongers to enlightened stuff [1660 snuff]. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 9 The select spirits of this enlightened age. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 448 Many enlightened bishops sided with the philosopher [Hobbes]. 1868 PEARD *Water-farm.* vii. 80 The most enlightened culture was bestowed on the bed of the Galway rivers.

Hence **Enlightenedness**.

1847 SOUTHEY *Doctor* VI. 373 Where your enlightenedness (if there be such a word) consists... it would puzzle the Devil to tell.

Enlightener (enl'it'nər), Also 8 *inlihtener*. [f. **ENLIGHTEN** v. + **ER-1**.] One who, or that which, enlightens; one who imparts intellectual light, informs or instructs. Rare in physical sense.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* iii. 225 O mine Inlihtener, is it thou that hast taught and instructed me. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 271 O sent from Heav'n, Enlightner of my darkness. 1750 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace*, Is it possible, then, to suppose them [the Apostles] to be deserted by their divine Inlihtener? 1840 MILL *Dis. & Disc.*, *Civiliz.* (1839) i. 187 Literature... has almost entirely abandoned its mission as an enlightener and improver of them [the current sentiments]. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* (1862) The great Enlightener of Life and Immortality.

† b. In pl.: The party of enlightenment, the 'illuminatists'. *Obs.* (? *nonce-use*.)

1800 *Month. Mag.* VIII. 597 The first practical victory won by the Enlighteners over their antagonists, was the suppression of the Order of Jesuits by Clement XIV.

Enlightening (enl'it'n'ing), *vb. sb.* [f. **ENLIGHTEN** v. + **-ING-1**.] The action of the verb **ENLIGHTEN** v. in various senses.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* n. 82 To whome the Holy ghost by his enlightening shall make a new minde. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. v. Whose new inlihtning will be quench'd with tears. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 67 My Rush-candle may perhaps occasion the enlightning of many Torches hereafter. 1777 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. i. (1840) 16 To shine... for the further enlightening the world.

Enlightening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + **-ING-2**.] That enlightens, in various senses of the verb.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* *Pref.* (1851) 96 The supreme enlightning assistance. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 101 'Twas a Crime to taste th' enlightning Tree. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* x. 236 Where sets The all enlight'ning sun. 1844 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) i. 5 This seeing light, this enlightening eye, is reflection.

Enlightenment (enl'it'n'ment), [f. as prec. + **-MENT**.]

1. The action of enlightening; the state of being enlightened. Only in *fig.* sense (see **ENLIGHTEN** v. 5). The imparting or receiving mental or spiritual light.

1669 LE BLANC in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxiv. 13 His lightnings, that is his divine enlightenments, are best seen. 1798 *Month. Mag.* VI. 554 A truth... the power of comprehending which implies a high degree of enlightenment. 1846 W. H. MILL *Five Sermons* (1848) 5 The highest spiritual enlightenment. 1855 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) 398, I should be ready to receive enlightenment from any source. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 3 He imagined... that an age of enlightenment was at hand. 1881 W. COLLINS *Bl. Robt* i. ii. 16, I needed no further enlightenment.

2. Sometimes used [after Ger. *Aufklärung*, *Aufklärerei*] to designate the spirit and aims of the French philosophers of the 18th c., or of others whom it is intended to associate with them in the implied charge of shallow and pretentious intellectualism, unreasonable contempt for tradition and authority, etc.

1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secret of Hegel* p. xxvii, Deism, Atheism, Pantheism, and all manner of *isms* due to Enlightenment. *Ibid.* p. xxviii, Shallow Enlightenment, supported on such semi-information, on such weak personal vanity, etc. 1889 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* i. 69 The individualistic tendencies of the age of Enlightenment.

† **Enlumn**, *v. Obs.* In 5-6 *en-*, *inlumn*. [f. **EN-1** + **LUMN**: see **ENLUMINE**.] *trans.* a. To illuminate (a book); = **ENLUMINE** 4. b. To paint in bright colours.

1453 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 190, j par of tables enlumned with Seyntes. 1530 PALSGR. 536/1, I enlumnne, as one enlumneth a booke, *le enlumine*. This booke is well written and richly enlumned, *Ce liure est bien escript et richement enluminé*. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. As. rol.* ii. 71 Origen called heauen a booke, in which God hath as it were inlumned all that his pleasure is should come to passe in this world.

Enlink (enl'ink), *v.* Also 6 *enlinoke*, -lynck, *inlin(o)k*. [f. **EN-1** + **LINK**.] *trans.* To fasten as with links; link together as in a chain; to join in company *with*; to connect closely; *lit.* and *fig.* *Const. in, to, with*.

1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 193 a, Cities of the Empire inlianked with the Protestantes. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* To Rdr. 'iijj, Maruaile that I wil now any longer enlincke my selfe in things so small. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iv. 3 That lovely payre, Enlianked fast in wedlockes loyall bond. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. iii. 18 Fell feats, Enlynck't to wast and desolation. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* iii. xxx, Maids enlianked in sister-fold. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Christianity* Wks. XII. 264 The one idea is enlianked with the other. 1883 T. WATTS in *19th Cent.* Mar. 415 Coleridge was enlianked to modern life and thought.

Hence **Enlianked** *ppl. a.*; **Enliankment** (*rare*), a linking on.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stufe* (1871) 50 The inlianked consanguinity betwixt him and Lady Lucar. 1881 *Athenaeum* 17 Sept. 370/2 The enliankment of Condate with the camp at Kinderton near Middlewich.

Enlist (enl'ist), *v.* Also 8 *inlist*. [f. **EN-1** + **LIST** sb. or v.]

If from the sb., possibly suggested by Du. *inlijsten* to inscribe on a list or register. So far as our quotes show, the vb. *list* (now usually written 'list as if aphetic) occurs considerably earlier than *enlist*, and may possibly be its source. The form *inlist*, now wholly disused, was in 18th c. much the more frequent.]

1. *trans.* To enrol on the 'list' of a military body; to engage as a soldier.

1698-9 E. LUDLOW *Mem.* III. 99 That the like number was enlisted [ed. 1751 inlisted] under my command in the western parts of England. 1755 JOHNSON, *List*, to enlist [the word is not under *En-* or *In-*]. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 1 The Dutch... were very busy inlisting men. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* i. xiii. 272 The bravest of their youth he enlisted among his land or sea forces. 1858 FONBLANQUE *How We are Governed* 99 The number of soldiers to be employed, and the terms upon which they shall be enlisted.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To engage (a person) for domestic service (*humorous*); to secure (a person or his services) as an aid in any enterprise; to range (persons) in a particular class, or (feelings, etc.) in support of a cause; to make (natural forces, science, etc.) available for a special purpose.

1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 90/1 He likewise inlisted another footman and valet de chambre into his service. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 205 A graver fact, enlisted on your side, May furnish illustration well applied. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1738 He was... inlisted by Mr. Cave as a regular coadjutor in his magazine. 1806 Q. *Rev.* XXXIV. 117 It was clever to inlist on his side those venerable prejudices. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* iv. ix. (1871) 259 So he resolved to enlist the aunt as his friend. 1842 W. MORGAN in *Abdy Water-cure* (1843) 218 The continued use of such liquors... enlists the moderate man into the ranks of the drunkard. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* ii. (1880) 31 The Reformers early enlisted music in their service. 1884 MANCH. *Exam.* 4 June 5/1 To enlist public interest in the wretched lot of the Dorsetshire labourer.

3. *refl.* Chiefly in sense 1. Now *rare*: superseded by 4.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 19 ¶ 4 That class in which he should inlist himself. 1774 CHESTNUT *Let.* i. 72 The people... refused to enlist themselves in military service. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 57 [He] persuaded many of his countrymen to enlist themselves under his banners.

4. *intr.* for *refl.* To have one's name inscribed in a list of recruits; to engage for military service. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. vii. 137 His victory was rewarded by... a permission to enlist in the troops. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 274 Part of them enlisted with the Corsicans. 1793 BURKE *Conduct of Minority Wks.* VII. 265 The former class... would be ready to enlist in the faction of the enemy. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxi. A carter in a smock-frock seemed wavering and disposed to enlist. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 100 Specie was also proposed as a bounty to induce men to enlist.

Hence **Enlisted** ppl. a., enrolled for military service. **Enlist-er**, one who enlists men for military service; a recruiting officer. **Enlist-ing** vbl. sh., the action of the vb. ENLIST; also attrib.

1724 BRITON 118 The enlisted Men were, for the most part, Irish Papists. 1884 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* 431 The majority of the twenty-five thousand enlisted men in the army are native-born citizens. 1865 CARLYLE *French. Ct.* VIII. xix. ix. 272 The whole German Reich was deluged with secret Prussian Enlisters. 1807 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* iv. (1839) 50 The mere enlisting of men without assembling them is not levying war. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 443 The enlisting money and other expenses.

Enlistment (enli'stment). [f. ENLIST v. + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of enlisting men for military service; the action of engaging oneself for military service. Also fig. and attrib.

1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* i. 139 Lest there should not be a voluntary enlistment. 1820 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* VI. 78 The enlistment of persons of this description in the corps of this army. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 July, By enlistment huts and rendezvous tents for the army and navy. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* viii. 108 Different subjects for the enlistment of their immortal energies. 1879 *Soldiering in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 139 The smooth-sounding title of 'lowering the standard of enlistment'.

2. 'The document by which a soldier is bound' (Webster). ? U. S. only.

+ **Enlive**, v. Obs. Also 7 inlyve, -live. See ENLIVE (EN. 2). [f. EN-1 + LIFE; cf. the pl. *lives*.]

1. *trans.* To impart natural or spiritual life to, animate (a body, an individual). Also fig.

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 158 The duel, who... goes and enlieth such licentious shapes. 1616 R. CARPENTER *Past. Charge* 45 Servants of the Lord, quickened and enlived with the spirit of grace and power of godliness. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 233 The body of the first man... was informed and enlived by a living and reasonable soul. 1642 J. BALL *Ans. Cas. ii.* 71 The true church of God, all whose members were not... spiritually enlived.

trans. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 110 There wanteth... the formal power that should actuate and enlive the worke. 1659 OSBORN *Queries Wks.* (1673) 606 The Spring by which a small Watch is Inlived.

2. To impart freshness and vivacity to; to make lively; to cheer. Also to revive (beauty).

1617 [see ENLIVING]. 1628 C. POTTER *Consecr. Sermon* (1629) 71 His speech should be... quickened and enlived with action. 1647 J. COTTON *Sing. Ps. i.* 5 The sound of the Harpe... quickened and enlived as it were by a spiritual song. 1649 LOVELAKE *Poems* 19 Loysa's pencils. With which she now enliveth more Beauties, then they destroy'd before.

Hence **Enliv-ing**, vbl. sh.

1602 HIERON *Ans. Popish Rime* To Rdr., The well neere breathlesse body of poperie beginneth to entertaine some hope of a new enluing. 1617 — II. 60 The singing of a psalme... is a notable meanes for the enluing and stirring vp of our dull spirits. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGNM. *Whole Creature* xx. 334 Wanting that vivification, enlightning and inluing, which is from that Sonne of Righteousnesse.

Enliven (enlīv'n), v. [f. EN-1 + LIFE + -EN; see ENLIVE.]

+ 1. *trans.* To give life to; to bring or restore to life; to animate (as the soul the body). Obs.

1633 EARL MANCHE *Al Mondo* (1636) 14 Death... is but a departed breath from dead earth, inlivened at first by breath cast upon it. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 28 That ghostly being which enlivens the body of man. 1681 CRETHERM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxviii. § 12. (1689) 248 Leaving it [i.e. spawn] to be enlivened by the sun's heat. 1732 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 478 When God hath raised this body, he can enliven it with the same soul that inhabited it before.

2. To give fuller life to; to animate, inspirit, invigorate physically or spiritually; to quicken (feelings), stimulate (trade, etc.).

1644 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. iv. (1821) 333 The Divinity derives itself into the souls of men, enlivening and transforming them into its own likeness. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxix. 29 Paraphr. 598 To inliven me to a pious virtuous life. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 127 There is no way... to inliven Trade... but this way. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 384 For enlivening old trees. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 51 They came out of that Bath... much enlivened and strengthened in their Joyns. 1745 SWIFT (J.), A small quantity of fresh coals... very much enlivens it [the fire]. 1799 DUNDAS in J. OWEN *Wellesley's Disp.* 640 The bullion which has been sent from this country... has tended to enliven your circulation. 1827 C. BRIDGES *Expos. Ps.* cxix. (1830) 15 What is the motive that enlivens the believer in the pursuit of more extended spiritual knowledge?

3. To make 'lively' or cheerful, cheer, exhilarate; to impart liveliness to, relieve the monotony of, diversify agreeably (circumstances, conditions); to brighten, render cheerful in appearance.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 179 Their eminent Ends and Uses in illuminating and enlivening the Planets. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 10 ¶ 1, I shall endeavour to enliven

Morality with Wit. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 27 A serene blue With golden light enlivened. 1760 J. SCOTT *Essay* i. Poet. Wks. (1786) 25 The Voice of Song [shall] enliven ev'ry Shade. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1784) II. i. 3 Our house has been enlivened to-day by the arrival of a London visitor. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 516 He is a sage to consult, rather than a companion to enliven. 1828 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 61 The Jews themselves employed jesters to enliven their own wedding feasts. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 504 A picture, which is well drawn in outline, but is not yet enlivened by colour.

Hence **Enlivened**, ppl. a.; **Enliven-er**, he who or that which enlivens.

1640 W. BRIDGE *True Souldiers Convo* 9 Enmity being nothingels but enlivened contrariety. 1665 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Destiny* i. Lo, of themselves th'enlivened chesmen move. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 793 This Enlivened Terrestrial Body, or Mortal man. 1663 BOYLER *Consid. Ex- per. & Nat. Philos.* i. ii. 43 He calls Him the Preserver, or... the enliver of them all. 1774 MRS. DELANY *Corr.* Ser. II. 11. 34 The deer... are beautiful enliveners of every scene. 1821 BLACKW. *Mag.* X. 332 He was the enliver and inspiriter of conversation. 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* iv. 38 Echo, the charming enliver of the silent glen.

Enlivening (enlīv'n'ing), vbl. sh. [f. prec. + -ING¹.] a. The action of the vb. ENLIVEN.

b. *concr.* Something that enlivens.

1628-1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. lxxxiv (R.), The good man is full of joyful enlivenings. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 141 Without insouling or inlivening of it [the body]. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 48/1 One of the greatest objects of his [Sully's] policy... was the enlivening the provinces by agriculture, the true source of riches. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXXIX. 21 Central Africa... appeared upon the maps a blank of white paper, with enlivenings of ostriches and elephants.

Enlivening, ppl. a. [f. ENLIVEN v. + -ING².] That enlivens; in the sense of the verb.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* iv. 9 The sincere doctrine and enlivening spirit of the Gospel of Christ. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 107 Does the grape refresh you with its enlivening juices? 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art.* i. 105 This enlivening quality in air is also destroyed by the air's passing through fire. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* i. 34 The enlivening talk has made a guest forget 'The lang Scots miles'.

Hence **Enliveningly**, adv.

1867 *Morning Star* 19 July, The people... became more numerous, and at times enliveningly demonstrative.

Enlivenment (enlīv'nment). [f. ENLIVEN v. + -MENT.] The action of enlivening; the state or fact of being enlivened; *concr.* something that enlivens.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 688/1 Not to mention an occasional kermesse and other enlivenments.

Enlock (enlɒk), v. Also 7-9 inlock. [f. EN-1 + LOCK v.] *trans.* To lock up, shut in, enclose, hold fast. Also fig.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ProL 4 My sovereigne Queene, In whose chest breast all bountie naturall And treasures of true love enlocked bene. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xxi. Wks. 1834 V. 248 He observed... His friend enlock'd within a lady's arm. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 123 Inlock both Editor and Hofrath, in the labyrinthic tortuosities and covered-ways of said citadel. 1870 MYERS *Poems* (1875) 75 Lamps enlock the tomb in golden glamour.

+ b. (See quot.)

1632 SHERWOOD, To Inlocke (mortaise in), *enclaver*.

Enlodge, v. rare. In 7 inlodge. [f. EN-1, IN- + LODGE v.] *trans.* To locate or lodge in a place or within a given space. Hence **Enlodged** ppl. a.; **Enlodgement**, the action of locating in a place.

1676 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 69 Some more inlodg'd excellence. 1884 *Punch* 16 Feb. 75 The history of a writ from the original lawyer's letter to enlodgement in Holloway.

+ **Enlong**, v. Obs. rare. [f. EN-1 + LONG a.] Implied in **Enlonging** vbl. sh., app. meaning 'prolongation, extension'.

1599 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1554) Ccjb, God graunt the mercy, but no time enlongyng. — *Conv. Swearers* 27, I do graunte mercy but no time enlongyng.

+ **Enlongate**, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. ? Mistake for ELONGATE v. 2 b.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* i. xvii. 113 The Quadrates of q are consider'd under another Name, viz. when she is enlongated from the Sun.

+ **Enlumine**, v. Obs. Also 4-5 enlumynn, enlomyne. [a. OF. *enlumine-r*, ad. late L. *in-lūmīnāre* (in classical Lat. *illūmināre*), f. *in-* (see IN-) + *lūmen*, *lūmīn-is* light. Cf. ILLUMINE, ILLUMINATE, ALLUMINE. In sense 4 the word assumed the aphetic forms LUMINE, LIMN, the latter of which survives with modified sense.]

1. *trans.* To light up, illuminate; also *trans.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* viii. 228 Thair speris, thair pennownys, & thair scheldis Of licht Illumynit [v.r. enlumynit] all the feldis. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xix. 176 The Sonne... enlumyneth alle the other by his beaute. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 488 So were y' powers of her soule enlumined with the orient beames of his divine inspiration. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ProL 7 That same great glorious lampe of light, That doth enlumine all these lesser fyres.

b. To give sight to.

1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) III. viii. 320 a, How fyue lityll lyons beyng blynde were enlumyned by an holyman.

2. *fig.* To enlighten (ignorance, etc.); to throw light upon (a subject).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 86 Theorike principalle... is enlumined Of wisdom. 1400 *Tes'. Love* i. (1561) 272 b/2 Wordles and cloud atweene us twey woll not suffer my thoughts of

hem to be enlumined. 1430 LYDG. *Lyfe & Pass. St. Albion* (1534) A. ij, In hope his influence shall shyne My tremblyng penne by grace to enlumyne. 1509 J. ARCLAY *Shyp of Folye* (1874) I. 121 Strengthenyng the body, the herte enlumynyng. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 56 This kinde of people, enlumined by the Prince of darknes... did rayse out of hell, this newfangled monster of Transubstantiation.

3. To light, kindle (a fire).

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 19 Whiche enlumyned in him so terryble a fyre.

4. [Cf. med. L. *lumina* (lit. 'lights') the paintings in a MS.] To illuminate, adorn (MSS.) with coloured designs or miniatures. Also fig.

1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 73 Kalendeeres enlumyned ben bei. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1695 For it so welles was enlumyned. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Tray. Prol.* For he enlumyneth by craft and cadence, This noble storye with many freshe colour Of Rethorik. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Frans.* II. cc. (cxci.) 669, I had engrosed in a fayre boke well enlumyned.

5. *fig.* To shed lustre upon, render illustrious or brilliant.

1386 CHAUCER *Clerke's T. Prol.* 33 Fraunces Petrark... Enlumyned al Ytaille of poetrie. 1450 *Merlin* xx. 326, Xij sones, where-of the londe of Bretaigne was after enlumyned. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Ep. Ded.* Those rough and harsh teames enlumine... that may enlure to brave and glorious wordes.

+ **Enlure**, v. Obs. Also 7 inlure. [f. EN-1 + LURE sb.; cf. ALLURE.] *trans.* To entice (a hawk) by a lure; hence *fig.* to draw on, entice; also *absol.*

1486 Bk. *St. Albans* D iij b, And thysen ben not enlured ne reclaimed because y^e they ben so ponderous to the perche portatyf. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 297 b, The other... enlured Henry the 5... unto lyke outrage agaynst his own Father. 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 20 Whereby he might the better her inlure. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. l. 13 Every pleasant fountaine... that may enlure to returne.

Hence **Enluring** vbl. sh.

1613 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861-2) I. 311 (D.) Provocations, heats, enlurings of lusts.

Enlusty: see EN-*pref.* 1.

+ **Enlute**, v. *Alch.* Obs. [f. EN-1 + L. *lūt-āre* to plaster with clay, f. *lūt-um* clay.] *trans.* To stop or cement with clay. (See ENGLUTE.)

1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yenn. Prol.* & T. 213 The pot and glas enluting, That of the aer might passe no thing. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchr.* xiv. i. 294 Enluting [marginal note to engluting].

Enlyance, by-form of ALLIANCE.

+ **Enlyme**, v. Obs. [? f. EN-1 + **lyme*, LEME; cf. ME. *alime*, ALEMME. But perh. var. of ENLIMN.] *trans.* To illuminate, brighten.

1440 *Partonope* 1920 Alle the feeelde Was enlymed wyth the bryghtnesse.

Enmagazine: see EN-*pref.* 1 a.

+ **Enmanché, emmanché**, *Her. Obs.* Also 6 emmaunche. [a. Fr. *emmanché*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *manche*, masc., handle.]

In Fr. heraldry the word is used (1) of an axe or other weapon, having the handle of a certain tincture different from that of the blade; (2) of the field, denoting what Eng. heralds call *barry-pily*. Neither of these senses is recognised in England, though the former appears in some recent Eng. Dicts. The Eng. senses given below are of doubtful authenticity; sense 2 is perh. founded on the erroneous derivation from *manche*, fem., sleeve.]

1. Of the field: (Sir J. Ferne's engraving represents 'per fesse dancetté of two points').

1596 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* I. 199 He beareth Emaunche [printed Emaunche] Arg. and Gewles.

2. Of a chief: (see quot.).

1736 BAILEY, *Emmanché* [in Heraldry] is derived from *manche*, F. a sleeve, and is when the chief has lines drawn from the upper edge of the chief on the sides, to about half the breadth of the chief, signifying as if it had sleeves on it. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Enmantle, var. of IMMANTLE.

Enmarble, Enmarvel, -vall: see EMM.

Enmass: see EN-*pref.* 1.

|| **En masse** (anmas). Also 9 en mass. [Fr.] In a mass or body; bodily, all at once.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 334 The transition from gneiss to granite *en masse*, is not uncommon. 1815 SCRIBBLE-omania 53 The public *en masse*, Hath affirmed that these Lays other efforts surpass. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *N. Barton* v, The things were... lifted *en masse* to the drawer.

Emmesh, emmesh, immesh (enme:f, eme:f, ime:f), v. Also 7 enmesh. [f. EN-1 + MESH.]

1. *trans.* To surround with meshes; to catch or entangle in, or as in, a net. Also of the net, and *fig.*

a. 1604 SHAKS. *Olh.* II. iii. 367 The Net that shall en-mash them all. 1669 LE BLANC in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxix. 61 A gladiator with net and sword... endeavouring to emmesh any one who comes near him. 1831 CAPT. TRELAWAY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 202 They have here a ring-fence of posts, in which the King of Candy is emmeshed. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xi. III. 132 Declining to haul up the net when the fish were already emmeshed. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 499/1 Vines... emmeshing every stone in their tenacious threads.

β. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 606 A past song... Emmeshed for ever in the memory's net.

γ. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 236 Spider... careful to observe when the fly is completely immeshed. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xvi. (1855) 160, I got immeshed in a network of turns unknown.

2. *fig.* To entrap, entangle; to make (thought) complicated.

a. 1822 SHELLEY *Let. Hunt*, Debts, responsibilities, and expenses will enmesh you round about. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xviii. 469 Buckingham's career with Richard contains an impressive lesson on weakness enmeshed by unscrupulous strength.

β. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 242 Such things enmeshed his dying troubled thought.

γ. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. xv. The undesigning Boffin had become so far immersed.

Hence **Enmeshment**, the state or condition of being enmeshed; entanglement.

1835 C. E. CRADDOCK (Miss Murfree) in *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 434/2 In that enchanted enmeshment were tangled all the fancies of the night. 1885 *Punch* 30 May 258 As concerns Egyptian darkness, and the Muscovite enmeshment.

Enmew: see IMMEW.

Enmie, -y(e), obs. forms of ENEMY.

Enmilden, enmingle: see EN-*pref.*¹ 3.

† **Enmind**, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. EN-1 + MIND sb.] *trans.* To put in mind, remind.

1644 J. FARY *Gods Severity on Mans Sterility* (1645) 1 Upon the hearing of this newes, our Saviour en-mindes them of what hapned even in their owne City.

† **Enmine**, v. Obs. rare-1. [App. f. EN-1 + MINE sb. or v.] *trans.* To fix in a hole in the ground.

1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 768 Yf the lacke a welle, a winche enmyne.

Enmious: see ENEMIOUS.

Enmitre: see EN-*pref.*¹ 1 b.

Enmity (enmīti). Forms: 4-6 enem-, enmyte(e, ennemite, -yte, 4 enmit(y)e, 5 enmyte, 6 enem-, enmitite, ennimite, enim-, inimity, 6- enmity. [ad. OF. *enemistid*, *enne-mistid* (Fr. *inimistid*) = Pr. *enemistat*, Sp. *enemistad* = late L. **inimicitat-em*, f. *inimicus*: see ENEMY.] 1. The disposition or the feelings characteristic of an enemy; ill-will, hatred.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4078 (Göt.). Ne wald þai neuer apon him se, Fra þat day bot wud enmitte [Trin. enemyte]. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 301 For enemyte þat þei han to a man. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* I viii b. For enemyte and hate are contrary to frendship and concord. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xi. 13 The hatred of Ephraim, and y^e enemyte of Iuda shalbe clete rooted out. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 92 The . . . inimity borne toward their parents to instill in the hartes of their bairnes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 431 Can . . . works of love or enmity fulfill. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Riddle* (1778) II. 113 A man who values a good night's rest will not lie down with enmity in his heart, if he can help it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 353 He hated me, and his enmity was shared by several who were present.

2. The condition of being an enemy; a state of mutual hostility; esp. in phrase *at* or *in* enmity.

14100 *Chester Pl.* (1843-7) 31 And enmitye betwene you towe . . . I shall make. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 379/3 By cause there shold noo debate ne enemyte falle betwene the brethren. 1579 NORTH *Plutarch* 541 So civil and temperate were mens enmities at that time. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. ii. 68, I will dispaire, and be at enmitie With couzening hope. 1604 SECAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* i. iii. 4 When the Romanes were divided, one faction labouring to oppress another . . . such enmitie was called Sedition. 1611 BIBLE *Yam.* iv. 4 Know yee not that the friendship of the world is enmity with God? 1667 *Pervs Diary* (1879) IV. 479 It will prevent much trouble by having of him out of their enmity. a. 1704 LOCKE (J.), In an age at enmity with all restraint. 1837 H. T. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 188 The growing enmity of opinion to the punishment of death. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 407 Provided their parents were not at the time in enmity with our sovereign. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 581 The adventures, the attachments, the enmities of the lords and ladies who, etc.

b. *trans.* 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. ix. 300 That system of patronage . . . is at irreconcilable enmity with the very principle of good government.

† c. To be of (a person's) enmity: to be at enmity with (him). Obs.

1641 W. HAKEWILL *Lib. of Subject* 123 All Merchants Denizens and Forreins (except those which be of our enmitie) may, etc.

† d. Something that is prejudicial; a baneful influence. Obs.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 99 It is grete enemyte [inimicitissimum] to werriours forto norsche sleupe and lecherie. c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 4 A fortunat assendent clepen they whan . . . no wikkid planete haue non aspecte of enemyte up-on the assendent. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* liii. i. The water myght not the enemyte Kepe of [warre] from his trewe Britayn lande. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea.* ii. iv. 212, I abjure all roofes, and chuse To wage against the enmity oth' ayre.

Enmix: see EN-*pref.*¹ 3.

Enmoised: see EMOISED, Obs.

† **Enmortality**. Obs. rare-1. [ad. F. *émmortalité*, f. mod. L. *émmortalius*: see EMUNCTORY.] = EMUNCTORY sb., in quot. *spec.* the armpit.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. v. § 12 He was shot through the Enmortality of the left Arm.

† **Enmortise**, v. Obs. rare-1. In 5 enmortise. [ad. OFr. *enmortiss*-lengthened stem of *emortir*, var. of *amortir*: see EN-*pref.*¹ A. 2 and AMORTIZE.] *trans.* To convey (property) to a corporation; = AMORTIZE 3.

1439 in *E. E. Wille* (1882) 119, I woll that myn executours enmortise vnto the howse of Tewkesbery C mark.

Enmoss: see EN-*pref.*¹ 1 b.

Enmove, var. of INMOVE v. Obs.

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† **Enmuffle**, v. Obs. [f. EN-1 + MUFFLE v.] *trans.* To muffle up. Hence **Enmuffling** vbl. sb.

1611 FLORIO, *Immagliamento*, an enmuffling.

† **Enmuse**, v. Obs. rare-1. [var. of AMUSE: see EN-*pref.*¹ A. 2.] *trans.* To bewilder, confound; = AMUSE 2.

1502 Ord. *Cysten Men* iii. iii. (W. de W. 1506) 159 The deuyll dysceyeth, enmuseth, and entyeth the pore creature humayne.

Enmyable, var. of ENEMIAL a. Obs.

Enmye, -mye, obs. forms of ENEMY.

Enmyly, var. of ENEMYLY a. Obs.

Ennated, var. of INNATED, innate.

[**Ennation, ennation**, 'the ninth segment in insects', for which mod. Dicts. cite 'Maunder', is a blunder for *ennaton* (a. *ἐννατον* late spelling of Gr. *ἐνατον* ninth) which appears in Maunders's *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 1848-54, but not in later editions. We have no evidence that the word was ever in Eng. use.]

† **Enneacontahedral**, a. rare. [f. Gr. *ἐννεάκοντα* (erron. for *ἐννέκοντα*; see Dindorf in *Stephani Thes.*) ninety + *ἑδρα* base + -AL.] Of a crystal: Having ninety faces.

1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 202.

Ennead (enīād). [ad. Gr. *ἐννεάς*, *ἐννεάδ-ος*, f. *ἐννέα* nine.]

† 1. The number nine. Obs.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 384/1 The Ennead is the first square of an odd number.

2. A set of nine persons or things (discourses, points, etc.); *spec.* one of the six divisions in Porphyry's collection of Plotinus' works, each of which contains nine books.

1633 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 186 In his fifth Ennead . . . he makes the Universe a necessary Emanation of God. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 213 Though Tertullian be yet more Liberal, and encrease the Number to an Ennead. 1854 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 58, I disposed them, he [Porphyry] says, into 6 Enneads, gladly availing myself of the perfect numbers (6 and 9). 1870 PROF. CAYLEY in *Nature* 29 Dec. 178/1 The name 'ennead' is given to any nine points in plano which are the intersections of a cubic curve: or to any nine lines through a point which are the intersections of two cubic curves. 1881 *Ch. Q. Rev.* 172 The exquisite language of the prophecy of Isaiah, especially in its last three enneads. 1884 E. W. BUDGE *Babylon. Life & Hist.* ix. 128 The most important ennead [of Gods] among the Babylonians was as follows.

Hence **Enneadic** a. pertaining to an ennead.

Enneateric (enīā'terik), a. rare. [f. as if on Gr. **ἐννεατέρης* a cycle of nine years (f. *ἐννέα* nine + *τέρας* year, after the analogy of *τριετής*, etc.) + -IC.] Consisting of nine years.

1846 GROTE *Greece* ii. ii. 353 *note*, The fact . . . does not establish a knowledge of the properties of the octateeric or enneateric period.

Enneagon (enī'ægōn). Also 7 -one. [f. Gr. *ἐννέα* nine + *γωνία* angle.] A plane figure with nine angles. Hence **Enneagonal**, a., having nine angles.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* iv. xi. Then is AB the side of Enneagone. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1877 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 92 The regular pentagon, heptagon, and enneagon.

Enneagynous (enī'ægīnos), a. Bot. [f. Gr. *ἐννέα* nine + *γυνή* woman + -OUS.] Having nine pistils.

In mod. Dicts. **Enneahedral** (enī'āhī'drāl), a. Also 9 enneadral. [f. Gr. *ἐννέα* nine + *ἑδρα* base + -AL.] Having nine faces.

1802 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 253 Which . . . render the pyramids enneadral.

† **Ennealogue**, *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἐννέα* + *λόγος* word, after the analogy of DECALOGUE.]

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. iv. § 42 When this [commandment] was wanting, the Decalogue was but an ennealogue.

† **Ennean**, a. Obs. -° [f. Gr. *ἐννέα* + -AN.]

1633 COCKERAM, *Ennean number*, the number of nine.

Enneandrian, a. Bot. [f. mod. L. *enneandria*

one of the Linnean classes (f. as next) + -AN.] = next.

Enneandrous (enī'ændros), a. Bot. [f. Gr. *ἐννέα* nine + *ἀνδρ-* male + -OUS.] Having nine stamens.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 246 A flower having 9 stamens is Enneandrous.

Enneapetalous (enī'āpetālos), a. Bot. [f. Gr. *ἐννέα* nine + *πέταλον* leaf + -OUS.] Having nine petals. So **Enneaphyllous** a. [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], having nine leaves or leaflets. **Enneasepalous** [SEPAL], having nine sepals. **Enneasperruous** [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed], having nine seeds.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Enneatic (enī'etīk), a. rare. [f. Gr. *ἐννέα* + -ATIC.] Occurring once in nine times, days, or years, etc.; ninth.

Enneatical, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

† **Enneatical day**: every ninth day of a disease.

† **Enneatical year**: every ninth year of life.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Ennet: see EN-*pref.*¹ 1 a.

† **Ennew**, v. 1. Obs. Also 7 ennue. [f. EN-1 + NEW.] *trans.* a. To make new; to restore. b. To make anew; to repeat.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxvi. 6 Ennewe thou signes, and change merueles. 1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 389 Maister Chaucer . . . nobly enterprised How that Englishe myght freshly be ennewed. 1623 COCKERAM, *Made New, Ennewed*.

† **Ennew**, v. 2. *Painting*. Obs. Also 5-6 ennewe, ennewe. [perh. f. EN-1 + F. *nuer* to shade, tint (see quots. s.v. *nuer* in Godef.)] *trans.* To tint, shade; to graduate (colours). Also fig.

1430 LYDC. *Chron. Troy* i. v. The medlynge in conclusion So was ennewed by proportion That fynally exesse was there none. *Ibid.* ii. x, I must procede with sable and with blacke And in ennuying where ye fynde a lacke. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. 1889 110 The one shyld was ennewed with whyte and the other shelde was reed. 1507 in HAZL. *E. P. P.* II. 123 Roses ennewed moost sweetly By dame nature. 1530 PALSGR. 536/2, I ennewe, I set the laste and freshest colour upon a thing, as paynters do when their worke shall remayne to declare their conynge, *Je renouuelle*. 1573 *Art of Limning* 5 This colour shalbe ennewed (that is to say) darked or sadded with blacke ynke.

Enniche: see EN-*pref.*¹ 1 a.

Ennoble (enō'b'l), v. Also 7-8 enoble, 6-8 innoble, 7 inoble. [ad. F. *ennoblier*, f. *en-* (see EN-*pref.*¹) + *noble*, NOBLE a.] *trans.*

1. To give the rank of nobleman to (a person).

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 81 To ennoble those That scarce some two dayes since were worth a Noble. a. 1638 MEDR. *On Deut.* xxxiii. 8 Wks. i. 179 Levi was ennobled specially as being of kin to Moses the Prince of the Congregation. 1795 *Gent. Mag.* LXI. 1105 His [Columbus] family was ennobled. 1818 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 122 Virtue builds herself a throne, Ennobling whom she touches. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) II. xxxviii. 146 Most of the Executors ennobled themselves, or took a step in the Peerage.

2. To impart nobility to (a person or thing). Formerly also, to attribute nobility to.

1502 Ord. *Cysten Men* i. iv. (W. de W. 1506) 43 Enryched and ennobled with holy mysteryes. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* ii. 103 The more to innoble and set fourth the excellencie of this honorable calling of a bishop. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. iii. 179 She . . . so ennobled, is as 'twere borne so. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Yvonne* 149 Cicero innobled the meannesse of his birth. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Cambr. Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 191 He who does a good deed, is instantly ennobled. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § i. (1882) 451 The meanest peasant felt himself ennobled as a child of God.

3. To impart a higher character to (a person or thing); to dignify, elevate, refine.

1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc.* Livy II. 511 Mens hands and tongues two of their worthiest instruments to ennoble them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 992 Much won that he his Love Had so ennobld. 1713 BERKELEY *Ess.* ix. in *Guardian* No. 70 Wks. III. 174 The Christian Religion ennobleth and enlargeth the mind. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 603 The loss of all That can enoble man. 1825 in HONE *Every-day Bk.* i. 441 These palaces [are] now ennobled into a refuge. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* i. (1862) 118 The Son of God . . . ennobling all that He touches.

† 4. To render famous or illustrious. Obs.

1565 GOLDING *Caesar* 266 b Surus, a Heduan, a man both for manhood and birth greatly ennobled. a. 1606 BACON (J.), The Spaniards . . . ennobled some of the coasts thereof with shipwrecks. 1679 FLOR. *Staffordsh.* (1686) 407 Tho' the place . . . were ennobled with the martyrdoms of a 1000 Christians. 1795 POPE *Odyss.* xxii. 313 Bear Thy death, ennobld by Ulysses' spear. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 378 They have . . . ennobled themselves by war actions.

5. Of light: To render conspicuous. Obs. rare.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. iv. (1675) 310 The light that ennobles him, tempts Inquisitive men to keep him . . . from sleeping. 1667 - *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Stiriaz, that enoble the darker Body.

Ennobled (enō'b'ld), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED¹.] 1. Made noble in rank, nature, or character.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) Aij, Your L. may please of your owne ennobled condition to wel-doing . . . to vouchsafe your liking to this latter. 1607 ROWLANDS *Hist. Guy Warw.* 3 Right worthily Ennobled and truly Honourable Lord. 1793 SOUTHEY *Tri. Wom.* 393 Raised supreme the ennobled race among. 1828 ROBERTSON *Lect.* i. 25 The newly ennobled looks down upon the newly rich.

† 2. Celebrated, famous, noted. Obs.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxii. 14 The hill of Basan was ennobled for battling and rank pastures. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 136 Other cities there are . . . in Mesopotamia . . . innobled for their learning.

Ennoblement (enō'b'lmēt), [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of ennobling; the state or fact of being ennobled. † *concr.* Something that ennobles.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 15 He added to his former creations, the Innoblement or advancement in Nobility of a few others. 1665 GLANVILL *Scep. Sci.* i. 2 Eternal Wisdom . . . enrich't us with all those ennoblements. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxx, They look to ennoblement in the Academy. 1851 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLVI. 243 They never heard of the man's name . . . before they heard of his ennoblement. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 266 The . . . faculties . . . necessary for the flawless ennoblement of so serious a subject.

Ennobler (enō'b'lai), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who or that which ennobles.

1782 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 188 The prime ennobler of th' aspiring mind. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 318 Ennobler of thy nature. 1875 LOWELL in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 357 But the sweetener and ennobler of the street and the fireside.

Ennobling, vbl. sb. [f. ENNOBLE v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb ENNOBLE.

1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) For the ennobling of this rare invention. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon. Pref.*, Particular ennobling, by the Princes autoritie, came in use.

Ennobling (enōb'ling), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That ennobles; elevating, refining.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 255 He feels no ennobling principle in his own heart. 1838 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. clxxvii. Ye Elements!—in whose ennobling stir I feel myself exalted. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 167 The ennobling influences of the pursuit of knowledge.

Hence **Ennoblingly** *adv.*

1863 MOORE *Rhymes Road v.* 14 All that in man most ennoblingly towers.

† **Ennoblish**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 **ennoblesh**, 7 **enoblish**. [ad. F. *ennobliss*-lengthened stem of *ennoblir*: see **ENNOBLE**.] *trans.* = **ENNOBLE** in various senses; also, to distinguish by favours or gifts.

1463 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 219/2 He ennobleshed seynt John to fore all other with the swetes of his familiarite. 1578 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 16b, Because they...ennoblish their owne Houses, whereof they descended. 1588 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 16 That I so vile a creature, am so ennoblished by thee to so honourable an husband. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 11. 75 These streames and barges do ennoblish very much the City, and make it...seeme another Venice. 1600 DYMOK *Ireland* (1843) 37 His other acts have ennoblished him for a most worthy soldier. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. ii. (1660) 14 To persons ennoblished by the Sovereign, by precious Stones. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* Irel. II. 94 To augment his honour by more ennoblishing him with honourable Armes. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonw.* 402 Ennoblished it [Saras Patak] is besides with the greatest College belonging to the reformed religion in all these parts.

Hence † **Ennoblishment**, *Obs.* = **ENNOBLEMENT**. 1591 (title), A Reucation of all such Letters for Ennoblishment, as have not been verified in the Chamber of accounts of Normandy. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 175 He that hath obtained such letters of ennoblishment is enabled to be dubbed knight.

† **Ennoblise**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **enoblise**. [ad. Fr. *ennobliss*-lengthened stem of *ennoblir*, assimilated to vbs. in -ISE. See **ENNOBLISH**.] *trans.* To confer nobility upon, make noble; *lit.* and *fig.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 263 Let him endeavour to ennoblise himselfe by his owne vertue. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* (1803) 32 If the king purpose to make any man great by ennoblising him. 1633 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* (1643) Ep. Ded. 2 Many Heroicall Ancestours...have ennobliz'd your potent Family. 1654 CORAINE *Diana* II. 111 He was the most celebrated King...that ennoblized the Glories of his blood, by the wonders of his Vertue.

† **Ennoisies**, misreading for **ENVOISIES**.

† **Ennoy**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5-6 **ennoye**. [Variant of **ANNOY sb.** (q. v.)] A troubled state of mind, grief, vexation; also *concr.* a cause of trouble.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 272 a/1 That other heynesse that corrupteth the soule...tholde faders called it ennoye or greuance. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* Contents Bk. 3 The second buik schawis the finale ennoye The great mischeif, and subversion of Troye. *Ibid.* xl. iv. 54, I mycht have sald this saule full of ennoy.

† **Ennoy**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 **ennoye**, **ennuye**. [Variant of **ANNOY v.**, after OF. *ennoyer*.]

1. *trans.* in *pass.* To be ruffled in mind, troubled, vexed; = **ANNOY** 3. *Const. of*; also *const. to* with *inf.* To find (a thing) irksome.

1495 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 36 Whereof he was sore ennoyed in hymself. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. i. 6 a/2 He was ennoyed to contynue his prayers. c. 1500 *Melusine* 192 Many one were wery and ennuyed (misprinted enmyed) of their harneys.

2. *absol. a.* To do harm; = **ANNOY** 4 b. b. To be irksome, produce tedious.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 163 Yf Est or Southeryn wyndes nought ennoye. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyl. Manhode* I. cliii. (1869) 76 With oute interuall alle thing ennoyeth; both the faire weder, and thicke of reyn.

Hence **Ennoying**, *vbl. sb.*

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyl. Manhode* II. lxxvi. (1869) 101, I am bilke þat shortliche maketh the time passe with oute ennoyinge.

Ennoynt, *obs.* variant of **ANOINT**.

† **Ennoyous**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **ennoyes**. [ad. OF. *ennoyeus*, *ennieus* (mod. F. *ennuyeux*): see **ANNOYOUS**.] Annoying, troublesome; harmful. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 612 Yf amites unto thayme ennoyes be. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxvii. 120 The tempeste...is greuous & ennoyous to many thynges.

† **Ennoysance**, *Obs. rare*—1. [Var. of **ANNOYSANCE**.] A state of ennu; weariness.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* IV. xxx. (W. de W. 1506) 350 By heynes in all thynges falleth in languour & in ennoysance of his lyte.

† **Ennu** (ānnū), *sb.* [a. Fr. *ennui*, OF. *enui* :—L. *in odio*: see **ANNOY**, **ENNOY**, which are older adoptions of the same Fr. word.

So far as frequency of use is concerned, the word might be regarded as fully naturalized; but the pronunciation has not been Anglicized, there being in fact no Eng. analogy which could serve as a guide.]

The feeling of mental weariness and dissatisfaction produced by want of occupation, or by lack of interest in present surroundings or employments.

1667 EVLYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 161 We have hardly any words that do...fully express the French naïvete, ennu, bi-zarré, etc. 1732 BERRKLEY *Alciph.* II. § 17 They should prefer doing anything to the *ennui* of their own conversation. 1758 CHESTERF. *Lett.* IV. 117 In less than a month the man, used to business, found that living like a gentleman was dying of ennu. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 388

Muse! prepare some sprightly sallies To divert ennu at Calais. 1801 MAR. EDGORTH *Angelina* I. 10 She felt insupportable ennu from the want of books and conversation suited to her taste. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. ii. 42 Animals manifestly enjoy excitement and suffer from ennu.

b. Personified. *c. concr.* A cause of ennu. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 200 It would entirely subdue the demon Ennu. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.*, *Cui Bono* i. The fiend Ennu awhile consents to pine. 1847 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. REID *Life* (1888) I. vii. 208 We drove to a first-class hotel...a stylish, comfortless temple of ennu. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* vii. 87 Every stitch she put in was an ennu.

Ennu, *v.* [f. prec. sb.; only in pa. pple., which is occas. spelt with *y*, after Fr. *ennuyer*.] *trans.* To affect with ennu; to bore, weary.

1805 SYD. SMITH *Moral Philos.* xviii. (1850) 266 They (animals) rejoice, play, are ennued as we are. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 360 If the common people are ennu'd with the fine acting of Mrs. Siddons. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 58 The Shoddy lady...ennuied with the superb house and uncongenial surroundings. 1888 *Fall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 1/1 The Roman public, jaded and ennuyed, found life not worth living without the stimulus of the sight of death.

Hence **Ennuying**, *ppl. a. (rare.)*

1868 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 388 Evenings...sacred to reading on his part, and mortally ennuying to myself.

† **Ennummer**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN-1 + NUMBER; cf. **ANNUMBER**.] *trans.* To number.

1535 *Goodly Primer* Expos. Ps. li, That I may be ennummered among them.

† **Ennuye** (ānnūye), *a.* [Fr.: pa. pple. of *ennuyer* to bore.] Affected with ennu.

1757 GRAY *Lett. Hurd*, 25 Aug., I am alone, and *ennuyed* to the last degree yet do nothing. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 18 A sort of ennuyé, triste, pitiable busy-idler. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* v. vii. (1871) 394 He must be terribly ennuyé here.

b. quasi-sb. (also *fem.* *ennuyée*), one who is troubled with ennu.

1826 Mrs. JAMESON (title), *Diary of an Ennuye.*

Enoculate, *obs. f. INOCULATE.*

† **Enodable**, *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *enodabilis*, f. *enōdāre*: see next.] Capable of being made clear, or of being freed from knots.

1623 COCKERAM II. To be Loosed, *Enodable.*

† **Enodate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *enōdāt*-ppl. stem of *enōdāre*, f. *ē out* + *nōd-us* knot.] *trans.* To free from knots; also *fig.* to unravel, clear of difficulties.

1626 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Enodate*, to unknot, to cut away the knot, to declare or make manifest, to untie. 1681 *Relig. Cleric* 51 When they cannot enodate your argument, they serve you...the same trick that Alexander did with the Gordian knot.

Hence † **Enodation**, the action of loosing or unravelling.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1024 Thus much for the enodation of this knot. 1623 COCKERAM, *Enodation*, a declaration. 1623 W. SCLATER and F. W. SERR. (1654) 28 Scarcely any thing, that way, proved too hard for him, for his enodation or decision. 1736 in BAILEY.

Enode (enōd'), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *enōdis* free from knots (f. *ē out* + *nōd-us* knot).] Free from knots. In mod. Dicts.

† **Enode**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *enōdāre*: see **ENODATE**.] *trans.* To loose, untie (a knot); also *fig.* to solve (a riddle).

1623 COCKERAM, *Enode*, to declare. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., Enode the knot, and throw open the gates. 1684 WILLARD *Mercy magn.* 4 Riddles which require great study to enode them.

† **Enodous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *enōd-is* (see **ENODE** a.) + -OUS.] Free from knots.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 373 Others [oranges] are enodous and sterile.

† **Enoil**, *v. Obs.* Also 5-7 **enoyle**. [f. EN-1 + OIL sb. Cf. **ANOIL**, **ENHUILE**.]

1. *trans.* To put oil upon. a. To anoint, esp. a king, etc. b. To mix with oil. Cf. **ENHUILE**. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 687 Half a strike Of barley mele enoyled. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* v. iii. 100 b, Priests and also Kynges...oughte to be enoyled. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 279 She may...enoyle hir feathers with hir beake. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 93 Other kings persons...who are not annointed, are as sacred...as those who are enoyled.

2. *transf. and fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 115 Thou shalt enoyle & mollifye his herte that ennuyeth the. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 216 To enoil a rotten post with a glistening varnish.

† **Enoilng**, *vbl. sb.* [f. **ENOIL v.** + -ING.] The action of the vb. **ENOIL**. a. The action of anointing, esp. a king. b. The sacrament of extreme unction. Also *concr.* The oil used for anointing.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 222 He ordeyned also the sacrament of extreme unction or enoylyng. 1555 *Parble Facions* II. xii. 279 The godfathers, to the ende the enoylyng (in confirmation) should not droppe awaie...clappe on a faire flette on the foreheade. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 93 This enoyling...derives no PERSONAL Prerogatives or Immunities at all to kings.

† **Enoine**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *enoign*-present stem of *enoindre*, *enuindre*:—L. *inung(u)-ere*, f. *in* + *ung(u)-ere* to anoint. Displaced by the form *enoint*, *ANOINT*, from the pa. pple.] *trans.* = **ANOINT**.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 410 Fonde wij fals craft hure face to enoine.

Enoint, *obs.* form of **ANOINT**.

† **Enoisel**, *v. Obs.*—° [a. OF. *enoisel-er*, f. *en* (see **EN-1**) + *oiseler* 'to flye out at birds, like a giddle Hawke' (Cotgr.), f. *oiseil* (mod. *oiseau*) bird.] *intr.* Of a hawk: To fly at a bird.

c. 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 952 To enoisel as a hawk.

Enology: see **ENOLOGY**.

Enomotarch (enōmōtark). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *ἐνωμοτάρχης*, f. *ἐνωμοτ-ia* + *ἀρχευ* to command.] The commander of an **ENOMOTY**.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 54 The Coronels...appointed Captaines over them...Pentecoters, and Enomotarches. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lvi. VII. 109 The [Spartan] soldier thus received no immediate orders except from the enomotarch.

Enomoty (enōmōti). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *ἐνωμοτία* a band of sworn soldiers, f. *ἐν* in + *ἐνωμοτ-ia* to swear.] A division in the Spartan army.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 54 They filled the middle...if very wide by Enomoties. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xxxviii. 75 The *enomoty*, of thirty-six men, stood in three files.

Enoptromancy (enōptromānsi). In Dicts. *erron. enopto-*. [ad. F. *enoptromancie*, f. Gr. *ἐν-οπτρο-ν* mirror + *μαντεία*: see -MANCY.] Divination by means of a mirror.

1855 SWEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 321 Enoptromancy, is a species of divination by the mirror.

Enorder: see **EN- pref.** 3.

Enorganic (enōrganik), *a. rare.* [f. EN-2 + ORGANIC.] Inherent in the organism.

1846 Sir W. HAMILTON *Dissert.* in *Reid Wks.* 864 The mental effort to move...I would call the Enorganic volition.

Enorm (enōrm). Forms: 5-7 **enorme**, 6-**enorm**. [a. Fr. *énorme*:—L. *enormis*, f. *ē out* + *norma* mason's square, pattern.]

† 1. Deviating from the ordinary rule or type; unusual, extraordinary, extravagant. *Obs.*

c. 1520 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) D iiiij, A pure minde and simple...With none enorme manners, nor grievous sort of crime. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 53 Seand the se so furus and enorme. 1638 READ *Chirurg.* xxiv. 180 If any enorme wound fall out whereby there is a solution of unity in the jaw bones. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. ii. xxii, Nought scorching, nought glowing, nothing enorm. a. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. p. 163 (1740) 420 The Author...should have...said not a Word of the Matter, much less given in the enorm Depositions in the very Words.

† 2. Of sins and crimes (rarely of persons): Abnormally wicked, monstrous, outrageous. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. viii. 82 The grete and enorme synnes that they [Sodom and Gomorrah] commysed. 1562-7 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 17/2 Heere cometh the enorme and horrible abuse of excommunication. 1570-7 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 447 The said desperate & enorme persons. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VIII. lxxii, The nest of treason false and guile enorm. a. 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 318 The enorm crimes...whereof he was guilty.

3. Abnormally large, vast, monstrous; = **ENORMOUS** 3. *arch.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 188 But there is beside a huge and enorme tract of ground. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcel* xxxi. ii. 402 The Alani...wander...in...enorme and huge cantons [pagos immensos]. a. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 286 Expecting to see an enorm spectre. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* II. 281 Condensed blackness and abyssmal storm...Arms the Grasp enorm. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* II. 169 Mocking the enorm Strength on its forehead.

b. Sc. Law. **Enorm** + *hurt, lesion* (in Roman Civil Law *læsio ultra dimidium vel enormis*). An injury (sustained by one of the parties to a contract) which amounts to more than one-half the value of the subject-matter.

c. 1550 Sir J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 179 (Jam.) All contracts,—made by minors in their less age, to their enorm hurt and skaith, ar of nane avail. 1888 LD. HALSBURY in *Law Times Rep.* (N. S.) LIX. 2/2 Validity, subject to reduction on the ground of enorm lesion, of the contract in question.

4. quasi-sb.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 356 It sould proceed...As neidfull war withoutin any enorm.

† **Enorm**, *v. Obs.* In 7 also **inorm**. [f. prec.] *trans.* To make monstrous. Frequent in Davies.

1602 J. DAVIES *Mirum in Mod.* C iii. Then lets hee Fiends the fantacie enorm With strong delusions and with passions dire. 1612 — *Muse's Sacrifice* (Grosart) 15 To help my hatefull hands that sinne inorm'd.

† **Enormance**, *Obs. rare*—1. ? = **ENORMITY**.

1682 D'URFEE *Butler's Ghost* 142 Tho he each Sabbath bangs his Desk, In laying the Enormance home, And preaching Torments are to come.

† **Enormand**, *Obs. rare*—1. ? = **ENORMITY**.

1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) 1 200 When Lawn Sleeves, and Plays Were cry'd down, an equal enormand.

† **Enormantic**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 **enormontick**. [app. f. as if Gr. **ἐνωμαρτικ-ος* f. *ἐν* (see **EN- pref.** 2) + *ἐνωμαρτικ* to set in violent motion.] That sets in motion; impulsive.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 114 Awakened by enormantick power of an exotic motor. 1693 J. BRAUMONT *On Burnet's The. Earth* I. 29 Typhoeus being that Enormontick Spirit...or that protrusive Impetus, still reigning in the Chaos.

† **Enorment**, *Obs. rare.* = **ENORMENT**.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 549 The people...Gane diuers enormentes vnto this place. *Ibid.* II. 1226 Endowed it with riches and enormentes many on.

Enormification (*ɪnˈɔːrmiˌfɪkəˈʃən*). *rare* -1. [f. L. *enormis* ENORM + -IFICATION.] The action or process of making enormous.

1881 GRANT WHITE *Eng. Without & Within* vii. 205, I mused wondering . . . upon that sad gradual enormification by which she passed from a tall blooming beauty into her present tremendous proportions.

† **Enormious**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 -louse, -eous, inormious. [f. L. *enormis* (see ENORM) + -OUS.]

1. Deviating from ordinary rule or type, irregular, extraordinary; = ENORMOUS 1 and 3.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Enormious*, out of square, vnderly. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Stat.* (1647) 151 And I have . . . beheld much enormious proceedings . . . both in the Commissioners and in their Officers. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 60 (1). The enormous additions of their artificial heights.

2. Of persons or their actions: Extraordinarily wicked, outrageous, monstrous; = ENORMOUS 2.

1545 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Par.* Luke 67 a. Enormous. . . sins. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 99 That detestable profession of a lyfe so enormouse. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abns.* (1877) 47 To give the King to understand the inormious abuse thereof. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Jer. l. comm. God . . . is severe when he punisheth enormous sinners. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Cons.* (1650) 420 To prevent some enormous act. 1656 EARL OF MONMOUTH *Advert. from Parnassus* 24 Those inormious and hateful loathsomenesses. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Survey-footing* 91 If the motions he had to keep him good were very strong and efficacious, he is still more enormous.

Hence † **Enormiously**, *adv.*

1641 BR. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 59 Those many errors and mistakings, whereinto they so often and enormously fell. *Ibid.* 68 Thousands of bad Christians, who have . . . profaned enormously that sacred name of Uncion.

† **Enormitan**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. ENORMIT-Y + -AN.] One who exceeds ordinary bounds; one who behaves extravagantly.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) A ij, What St. Augustine said of some enormitans of his time.

Enormity (*ɪnˈɔːrmiti*). *Forms: a. 5-6 enormyte(e, -ie, -ye, 6-7 -itie, 6- enormity. b. 7 inormitie, -y, inormity.* [ad. Fr. *énormité*, ad. L. *enormitatem*, f. *enormis* (see ENORM).]

† 1. Divergence from a normal standard or type; abnormality, irregularity. *Obs. or arch.*

1538 STARKY *England* i. iii. 84 The party in proportion not agreyng . . . leue much enormyte. . . in thys polityke body. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Solom.* iii. iii. lxx. The strange absurd enormity Of staggering motions in the azure skie. 1665 MOZLEY *Mirac.* v. 95 Pure, boundless enormity, then is itself incredible.

† b. *concr.* Something that is abnormal; an irregularity, extravagance, eccentricity. *Obs.*

1494 FABIAN vi. cxlix. 135 For his dulness and his other enormytes in hym exercysyd. *Ibid.* vii. ccxiv. 251 That tyme clerkes . . . rode with gylte spures, with vsynge of dyuerse other enormytes. 1577 VAUTROUILIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 26 And yet we can not remedie this enormitie. 1687 *Death's Vis.* ix. (1713) 41 note 4 The Irregularities and Enormities that appear in the Mundane System. 1710 ANDERSON *Tatler* No. 250 P 1 Enormities in Dress and Behaviour. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. II.* (1790) I. xxxix. 432 Keep the citizens from reflecting on . . . the enormities of the new form of government.

2. Deviation from moral or legal rectitude. In later use influenced by ENORMOUS 3: Extreme or monstrous wickedness.

1563 *Homilies II. Repentance II.* (1559) 537 Our natural uncleanness and the enormity of our sinful life. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 138 Stained an illustrious name by deeds of peculiar enormity and rigour. 1863 BRIGHT *S. Amer.* 30 June, The protest . . . against the enormity of the odious system. 1879 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxvi. 358 Lecture her two boys on the enormity of telling a fib.

b. *concr.* A breach of law or morality; a transgression, crime; in later use, a gross and monstrous offence.

1475 CAXTON *Yason* 134 b, Certes Madame sayd yet Jason for these enormytes know that I have left and repudied her. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Hebr.* 16 Beware that we fal not agayne into our olde enormytes. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 10 Provided there be but found a colour for these gross enormities. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 116 P 1 There are many little enormities in the world which our preachers would fain see removed. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiv. 267 A single look is construed into I know not what enormity. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* (1842) I. 28 The enormities of Debi Sing, one of the worst agents of Indian tyranny. 1879 FROUD *Cesar* xi. 119 Other enormities Catiline had been guilty of.

† 3. Excess in magnitude; hugeness, vastness. *Obs.*; recent examples might perh. be found, but the use is now regarded as incorrect.

1799 MUNCHHAUSEN'S *Trav.* xxii. 93 A worm of proportionable enormity had bored a hole in the shell. 1802 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 204 Notwithstanding the enormity of its bulk. 1830 FRASER'S *Mag. I.* 752 Of the properties of the Peak of Teneriffe accounts are extant which describe its enormity. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Syst. Heavens* Wks. III. 183 The whitish gleam was the mask conferred by the enormity of their remotion. [Mod. "You have no idea of the enormity of my business transactions", said an eminent Stock Exchange speculator to a friend. He was perhaps nearer the truth than he intended."] b. *concr.* Something enormous. (*humorous.*)

1885 HOME *Every-day Bk. I.* 436 This waxen enormity [an enormous taper] was lighted.

† **Enormly** (*ɪnˈɔːrmlɪ*), *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. ENORM + -LY.] Enormously, monstrously. Also in *Sc. Law*: (cf. *enorm lesion*.)

1538 *Prymer Salish* in Maskell *Mon. Rit. II.* 273 How enormously thou hast synned. 1540 *Acts Yas. V* (1597) § 70 And therethrow we ar greatumlie and enormelie hurte.

Enormous (*ɪnˈɔːrməs*), *a.* Also 6 innormous. [f. L. *enormis* (see ENORM) + -OUS.]

† 1. Deviating from ordinary rule or type; abnormal, unusual, extraordinary, unfettered by rules; hence, mostly in bad sense, strikingly irregular, monstrous, shocking. *Obs.*

1531 FRITH *Judgm. on Tracy* (1829) Pref. 246 So shall this enormous fact be looked upon with worthy correction. 1590 BARROW & GREEKWOOD in *Confer.* 43 Innumerable enormous Canons & Constitutions of Antichrist. 1600 VENNOR *Via Recta* viii. 168 Whether the appetite be enormous, or too irregular. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 297 Nature here plaid at will Her Virgin Fancies, pouring forth more sweet, Wilde above rule or Art; enormous bliss. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* iii. 242 The enormous faith of many made for one. 1774 T. WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xvi. II. 370 Entered the choir in a military habit, and other enormous disguises. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 149 The absurd and enormous provisions of the Spanish constitution.

b. Extending beyond definite limits; redundant. *Obs.*

1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (1721) 88 The enormous part of the Light in the circumference of every lucid Point ought to be less discernible in shorter Telescopes than in longer.

† 2. Of persons and their actions: Departing from the rule of right, disorderly. Of a state of things: Disorderd, irregular. Hence, excessively wicked, flagitious, outrageous. *Obs.*

Expressions like 'enormous wickedness' are now felt as belonging to sense 3, perh. with some slight mixture of the older sense.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 146 Avoyned the companie of such enormous persons. 1612 SHAKS. & FL. *Two Noble K. v.* i. Oh great corrector of enormous times. 1631 KEEVER *Ans. Pm. Mon.* 363 The Popes rapines and enormous proceedings in those dayes. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1820) I. 168 Constantine . . . chose Christianity as the only religion, that promised impunity and pardon for his enormous practices. 1737 HERVEY *Memo.* II. 241 Speaking of the enormous behaviour of the City of Edinburgh in this transaction. 1744 JOHNSON *L. P., Savage Wks.* III. 321 The enormous wickedness of making war upon barbarous nations because they cannot resist. 1807 POLLOCK *Course T.* vi. Some last, enormous, monstrous deed of guilt. 1807 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 65 The enormous wickedness with which they abused their victory. *Ibid.* II. 112 The enormous guilt of destroying the city and its inhabitants.

3. Excessive or extraordinary in size, magnitude, or intensity; huge, vast, immense.

This is the only current sense, and appears to have influenced the later use of senses 1 and 2.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1560) I. iij, Paine of the stone is one of y^e moste enormous paynes that the body of man is vexed with. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 511 Titan Heav'n's first born With his enormous brood. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 31 The urus . . . of the large enormous kind of Lithuania. 1807 POLLOCK *Course T.* i. Worn and wasted with enormous woe. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxvii. 421 The line of enormous cracks and fissures. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 190 The fortress of Tangier . . . was repaired and kept up at an enormous charge. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. § 2. 11 These avalanches . . . consist of enormous blocks of ice.

† b. Overgrown in power or importance. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* i. (1851) 11 Doe wee suffer misshapen and enormous Prelatisme . . . thus to blanch and varnish her deformities. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* II. 97 This great princess and her enormous subject.

4. *quasi-adv.*

1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierim.* K viij, My peoples crymes . . . were more innormous vyle Then Sodom sinne.

Enormously (*ɪnˈɔːrmlɪ*), *adv.* [f. ENORMOUS + -LY.] In an enormous manner.

† 1. a. Abnormally, eccentrically, irregularly. b. Lawlessly, criminally, immorally. *Obs.*

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 289 He, that preacheth most enormously, professeth the cleane contrarie. 1619 DOWNE *Biadvatros* (1644) 94 There Bull-baytings, to which they are so enormously addicted. 1660 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 260 From which the monster does enormously deviate. 1689 *Myst. Iniq.* 20 Popery . . . provides for their living as enormously as they please. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* (1786) I. 408 Had man's body been made . . . too enormously gigantic, it would, etc.

2. To a vast extent; vastly, hugely, prodigiously. 1728 WOODWARD (J.), A notion so enormously absurd and senseless. 1741-2 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xviii. 66 It will be enormously long, but I have prepared you for it. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 381 The rise in the last year . . . is enormously out of all proportion. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 20. 338 The alleged temperature was so enormously below the freezing point. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 306 The city has increased enormously.

Enormousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

† 1. Divergence from a right moral standard; also in stronger sense, gross wickedness, heinousness; = ENORMITY 2. *Obs.*

1631 DOWNE *Serm.* xvi. 150 Such is the infiniteness and Enormousness of our rebellious Sin. 1667 DECAY *Chr. Piety* ii. § 5. 210 Those who have not opportunity to examine our faith, see the enormousness of our works.

2. The quality of being excessive in size; vastness, hugeness.

1885 W. C. RUSSELL *Strange Voy.* II. vii. 110 The enormousness of the ocean.

† **Enorn**, *v. Obs.* Also 4-6 enn-, enourne(n, (4 enhorne, en(n)urn(e, ennourn), enorn(e, 5 enourne, 6 -ourne. [Altered form of ANORN, q.v.]

1. *trans.* To adorn, deck, trim; to set out (a table); = ANORN; also fig.

1325 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 1026 Pe wonez with-inne enurned ware Wyth alle kynnez perre pat most repayre. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2027 His cote . . . Enurned vpon veluet vertuous stonex. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Margarete* 15 Til enhorne vchis & cronis. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxix. 33 Go, gest, and enourne the bord. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1675 An auter enourmet in nome of a god. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* III. li. (1869) 162, I was oones arayed and enournd with you riht queyntliche. 1513 BRADSHAW. *St. Werberge* i. 3431 This sacrat relique . . . Enournd with riches sumptuous.

2. To adore, worship. (See ANORN 1.)

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodora* 666 Al pai knyghtis a-pone kne Enornmyt hym.

Hence † **Enorning** *vbl. sb. Obs.*, the action of the vb. ENORN; in quot. *concr.* ornamentation.

† **Enornment**, *Obs.*, adornment, ornamentation.

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxii. 23 As grauely enournyng(e) [v. r. Enuyrownynge] in a brist wal. . . Jer. li. 32 Whether foryetze shal the maiden of hir enourment? 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xxxii. 145 We hald swilk enourment grete foly. 1483-4 *Will. Taylor* (Somerset Ho.), Item, I bequeth to my Cosyn Robert Sturmyrn . . . all the enourment belonging vnto my Chapell. [1513 see ENORNMENT.]

Enorthotrope (*enˈɔːrθəˈtrəʊp*). [f. Gr. *en* in + *orthos* upright + *trope* turning.] A toy consisting of a card on which confused objects are transformed into various figures or pictures, by causing it to revolve rapidly. In mod. Dicts.

† **Enosse**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 enoyse. [? a. OF. *enosse-r*, *enoyse-r*, lit. to choke with a bone, f. *en-* (see EN- pref.) + *os* bone.] *trans.* ? To choke. Only in Lydgate, in somewhat obscure fig. senses; ? to baffle, perplex, hamper.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., Flashed with trouthe that makethe men enosed To which parte that they shall theym holde. 1430 — *Bochas* II. xxviii. (1554) 65 With such false craft neuer to be enoysed. *Ibid.* III. xxi. 93 b, His indigent hert so streitly is enosed To Erebus. 1460 — *MS. Soc. Antig.* 134, f. 4 (Halli.), For ayther muste y playnely hire accuse Or my gilte with this gilt enosse. 1530 PALSGR. 536/1. I enosse, I abuse (the monk of Berye Lydgate). *Id. abuse.*

Enostosis (*enˈɔːstəˈsɪs*). [f. Gr. *en* in + *osteon* bone, on the analogy of *osteosis*.] (See quot.)

1874 JONES & SIEV. *Anat.* 145 If, as occasionally happens, a bony tumour grows inward into the medullary canal of a bone, it is termed an Enostosis.

Enough (*ɪnəf*), *a, sb., and adv.* *Forms: 1 enōf, 2 enōf, 3 enoh, (2 onoh), 2-5 inoch, 3 anōf, inouh, inoof, 3-5 in-, ynogh, -ōf(h, -oh(g, -ouf, -owf, -ug(h, 4 enogh(t, -ōf, -oh, enohw, ynogh, 5 inowhe, 6 in-, ynoghwe, enohut, (4 anough, -ouf, inoh(t, inogh, 5 enoghe, ynought), 4-7 an-, in-, ynough(e, (4 ynoughf, 5 inowge, ynoughf, 6-8 enoff, inoffe, 6 ynough, 7 eno', -ouch, -out, 8 enought, 7-8 enufe, -uff, 6-enough. Also north. 4-6 in-, ynuech, -ewch(t, (6 aneuch(e, -gh, en(n)ewche, 7 enueche), 8-9 Sc. enuech, -gh. See also ENOW 1. [OE. *genōg*, later *genōh* adj. (used in acc. neut. as adv.), corresp. to OFris. *enōch*, OS. *ginōg* (Du. *genoeg*), OHG. *ginuog* (MHG. *genuog*, *genuoc*, mod.G. *genug*), ON. *gnōgr* (Sw. *nog*, Da. *nok*), Goth. *gandh-s*:—OTeut. **ganōg-s*, related to the impers. vb. (pret.-pres.) OE. *geneah*, OHG. *ginah*, Goth. *ganah* 'it suffices', f. OTeut. **ga-* (see Y-) + **nah*, occurring also with different prefix in OE. *beneah* he enjoys, requires, Goth. *binah* it is right or needful. The OTeut. root **nah*:—Aryan **nak* appears also in L. *nancisci* (pa. pple. *nac-tus*) to obtain, Skr. *naç* to reach.*

The earlier OE. form *genōg*, and the forms with inflexional termination, have their normal phonetic representative in ENOW. In later OE. the *g* when final after a long vowel became in most dialects *h* (=x), but when medial remained unchanged; thus in this adj. the nom. sing. and the acc. sing. masc. and neut. became *genōh*, whence the mod. *enough*, while the nom. and acc. pl. were *genōg*, yielding ENOW as their regular mod. form. Hence in many dialects, though not in all, the word *enough* (or its local equivalent), is employed in the sing. and in the advb. uses, while ENOW serves for the plural. In 18th c. this distinction was recognized (e.g. by Johnson) as standard English; now, however, ENOW is in literary use entirely superseded, exc. as an intentional archaism, by *enough*.

The frequent ME. forms with final *t* may possibly be due to influence of the ON. neut. *gnōgt*; cf. however forms like *boght* for BOUGH, *borcht* for BORCH, BOROUGH, etc., where the *t* is merely excremental.]

A. *adj.* Sufficient in quantity or number.

1. in concord with sb. expressed or implied: a. with sb. in sing., which it usually follows. Also with ellipsis of sb. in sing. Also, with intensive force, † *enough and enough*. (For advb. phrase † *time enough*, see TIME.)

1000 ANDREAS 1536 (Gr.) Per was selcum genog fram dages orde drync sona gearu! 1200 MORAL Ode 235 Hi hem deð wa inoch. 1250 GEN. & EX. 3365 Anoz adden he ðanne drinc. 1300 CURSOR M. 4799 (Gott.) Tresur enohut wid 3u 3e take. 1330 ROLAND & V. 162 Thow byrd to haue nourtour aneuch. 1400 DESTR. TROY 13119 Past of his pouer to pouert ynugh. 1475 SIR J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 754 III. 130, I have pytte yow to cost, charge, and losse i nowge. 1518 DISPATCH in Ld. Berners *Proiss.* Pref. I. 12 With payne and traualye enough, we made toward the

Cowrte. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scott.* (1858) I. 40 It stude rycht stark quhair it had strenth aneuche. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 314 There's wood enough within. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii. He had not resolution enough to give any man pain by a denial. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Feb. The play has wit enough and enough, but incidents don't appear to me interesting. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 36 That thought is happiness Enough for me. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 74, I... thought that we had light enough, and ought to make use of it.

b. with sb. in plural. Also with ellipsis of pl. sb. (The OE. and ME. forms with pl. inflexion will be found under ENOW; the early examples below should perh. be regarded as belonging to the absol. use with gen. pl.)

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Mið öðre wowe inohg. a. 1330 *Rom. Alexander in Roland & V.* (1836) Intro. 23 About him com barouns enough. c. 1500 *God Speed Plough* 78 Then cometh the tipped-staves for the Marshalse. And save they have prisoners mo than Inough. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* II. viii. (1695) 124 'Tis not many, or few, that are requir'd, but enough. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 108 Now, there are candidates enough, who will pretend that they are for Reform. 1878 BROWNING *La Sausias* 12 Two, enough and none to spare.

2. predicatively.

c. 1200 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 92 Genoh bið munece twa tunican. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 389 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 232 Crist sal one ben ino-b alle his derlinges. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 995 This is y-nough, Grisilde myn. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 16 It is ynough, holde now thy hande. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 79 Enough is me to paint out my vnrest. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxxiii. Is't not ynough to torture me alone. 1649 MILTON *Eikon. Pref.* B. It is enough to remember them the truth of what they know. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 93 Is't not enough w're bruised and kicked With sinfull members of the wicked? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 213 It was enough for him that those bills seemed, etc.

3. absol. in sing. That which is sufficient; as much as is requisite or desired. Often const. of (in OE. partitive genitive). Also const. to (+at) with inf., or for with sb., indicating the purpose. To have had enough (of anything): to have become tired of (it), desire no more.

c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. § 4 He hæfþ on his agenum genoh. a. 1000 *Genesis* 619 (Gr.) Þonne gife ic him þæs leobtes genoz. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 387 Inoh he hæued þe hine hæud. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13501 (Götl.) All þai had enogh at ett. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1466 Now haf we ynogh, now haf we noght. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. vii. 86 He hath ynough þat hath bred ynough. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* xii. vii. (1495) 417 They are not vp theyr heedes whanne they drynke or they haue dronke ynough. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 446 Quhen thou wantis gud, cum fech ynewch fra me. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxv. 9 Not so, lest there be not ynough for vs and you. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 159 As good ynough as a feast. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 300, I have and shall have ynough to mainteine my poore estate, as long as I live. c. 1645 ROXB. *Ballads* (1886) VI. 321 And Captain Puff will have enuff To make him brag and vapor. 1697 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) VI. 126 Carrying enough and enough about him to assure his final doom. 1704 LONDON *Gas.* No. 3989/3 The French man having enough of it, sheared off. 1705 TATE *Warrior's Welcome* II. Enoff is Dar'd; Secure the Lawrels won. 1722 DE FOR. *Col. Jack* (1840) 241, I had had enough of fighting. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* *Prople* 204 The plea of growing enough for family use of wheat, oats, &c. is a mistaken one. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 65, I have had enough of the family for one morning. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. 189 Augustine! Augustine! I'm sure you've said enough. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 369, I am in want, and he has enough.

b. To have enough to do (+ado) to (accomplish something): to have great difficulty, have to exert all one's powers. (In ME. the explanatory to do was not expressed.)

a. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 Thre men hadden onoh to bæron onne. a. 1340 *Cursor M.* 16906 (Coll.) A mikel stan to turn i-nogh had tuent. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 265 They thought they should have ynough to do to defende the towne. 1622 BACON *Henry VII.* 246 He had enough to do to saue and helpe. 1746 SIR J. COPE *Rep. Cond.* 126 She would have enough ado to get home.

c. ellipt. = 'Enough has been done, said, etc.'; quasi-interj.; also followed by of in interjectional phrases.

c. 1340 *Sir Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1948 Inoz. I þonk yow, bi þe rode. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 34 And damn'd be him that first cries hold, enough. 1645 CHAS. I *Let. Wife in Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* App. 6 But anuf of this, I know thy affection. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 354 But enought of this, since it was not our Fortune to take her. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* III. 357 Enough! enough! the raptur'd monarch cries. 1806 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xvi. Enough of him.

d. Idiomatically, + His enough: = 'enough for him' (obs.). Also (nonce-uses) as sb. with article. 1651 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* lix. 176 It's his enough. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. iii. § 3 If some Courtiers were to stint the enough of Clergy-men. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Truls.* II. 149 There is no enough short of a little too much.

B. adv. (In mod. Eng. enough normally follows an adj. or adv. which it qualifies; in OE. and ME. it often preceded it, and occasional instances of this order occur in writings of the present century.)

1. Sufficiently; in a quantity or degree that satisfies a desire, meets a want, or fulfils a purpose.

c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 3 Genoz sweetole me is þæt gesed. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 Þis chirche is riche inoh. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 600 It adde lested long

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8103 Bi-balden vs inogh has þou. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 59 To assay gif their laderis wer convenient and lang aneuch. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxiii. I He [David] himselfe was olde, and had lyued ynough. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 3 Soone ynough yf well ynough. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729), Your choice Tulips... will be more secure, and forward enough. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 124 Yet not enough had practised to deceive Uriel once warnd. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xix. 59, I hope you know me enough to take my word. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 231 They have vex'd me more than enough. 1804 W. MILFORD *Harmony* 238 Enough aware that, etc. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 61 You are not always quick enough to parry as has been recommended. 18... COLBRIDGE *Ch. & State* (1839) 206 Enough thankful. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 161 He who is moderately good, and does no evil, is good enough for me.

b. quasi-adv. qualifying a sb. used as predicate. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 p. 1 The Butler has been Fool enough to be seduced by them. Mod. He was not man enough to confess the truth.

c. ellipt., with omission of done, i.e. boiled, cooked, roasted, etc. Obs. exc. dial.

c. 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 432 When thair arne ynoughf, take hem up, and let hem kele. 1628 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* III. iv. (1675) 204 You shall discover, if it be enough boyled, by putting into it a Hens egg; if it sink, it is not yet enough. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. Tart, Bake it in the oven, and when enough, strew Sugar again over it. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* III. 29 As soon as you find the greens are shrunk and fallen to the bottom... they are enough. 1863 ATKINSON *Provinc. Danby, Enough*, adv., sufficiently cooked, enough done (of any article of food).

2. In vaguer sense (qualifying an adj. or adv.).

a. With intensive force: Fully, quite, abundantly, as much as well could be. Now only in certain customary (chiefly colloq.) phrases, as *sure enough, you know well enough*, etc. Also in weaker sense, implying 'a slight augmentation of the sense of the positive' (J.), as in *aply enough, oddly enough*.

c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 3 Ða cwæþ ic; Genoz open hit is. a. 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 223 God wot genoh gear 21 ge of þan treowe ætæd. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 420 Sum wummon inough reade wæro þe brech of heare ful wel i-knotted. a. 1300 *Fall & Passion* 101 in E. E. P. (1862) 15 Ihsu was sikir inoz. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* I. 286 Hys landis that war fayr Inewch Thai to the lord of cliffurd gave. c. 1450 *Merlin* iv. 68 And these othir tymes I parceyved it wele I-nough. 1520 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1204/1 This poynte is. metely playn ynough. a. 1568 *Sempill Ballades* 237 The Quhyt is twiche and fresche ennewche. 1594 Balfell *Balrinnies in Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 351 For well enugh they understood. 1630 LANE *Spr's T. p.* 151 note, This heard, Leyfurd with his mates thus prate, theare wheare weare safe enuff topp of the gate. a. 1774 GOLDSM. *Double Transf.* 28 Though she felt his usage rough, Yet in a man 'twas aptly enough. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr.* II. 15 Which, aptly enough, might be denominated the journals of the senate. 1871 BROWNING *Herv. Riel*, You shall look long enough ere you come to Hervé Riel.

b. Implying disparagement of the importance or relevance of a conceded proposition.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* i. 57 An honest fellow enough... but he has not so much Braine as care-wax. 1719 DE FOR. *Cruxee* (1840) II. xvi. 327 Good bread enough, but baked as biscuits. 1822 BLACKW. *Mag.* XII. 69 Calashes are good things enough, when the weather's wet and muggy. 1831 MACAULAY *Essays, Johnson*, Wks. (1866) V. 509 The conceit is wretched enough, but, etc. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 286 A good enough man in his way—sober and laborious, and all that.

+ Enoughbote. Obs. [f. ENOUGH + BOTE, BOOT sb.]. Satisfaction for an injury.

1340 *Ayeb.* 180 After þe sscrife comp ynoghbote, þet is þe amendinge þet me ssel do... bi þe rede of þe sscrivere.

+ Enoughly, adv. Obs. rare -1. In 4 yno3-liche. [f. as prec. + -LY².] Sufficiently.

1340 *Ayeb.* 55 An hondred poure mijten libbe and ynoghliche by ueld.

Enoughre: see ENUMBER.

Enoughre (hounrs), v. [ad. F. *enoncer*, ad. L. *enuntiā-re* (see ENUNCIATE), after the analogy of ANNOUNCE.]

1. trans. To state (a proposition, principle, opinion) in definite terms; = ENUNCIATE.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* IV. iii. 152 Whatever sentences will justly enounce them. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xv. (1866) I. 281 The Antecedent comprises the two propositions, the one of which enounces the general rule. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 199 The proposition is incontestable yet incompletely enounced. 1876 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 144 Wordsworth's theory... was perhaps not enounced with perfect clearness.

2. To state publicly; to proclaim.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* II. 322 Landriani... enounced the alteration of lime-water by it [carbonic acid gas] as a proof of his opinion. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 233 [To] enounce without disguise the most revolutionary sentiments. 1834 FRASER *Mag.* X. 722 Plunkett enounced... the following to be his deliberate sentiments.

3. To utter, pronounce (words, etc.); cf. ENUNCIATION.

1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* ix. At his command the Chorister Enounced the Prophet's song. 1852 A. M. BELL *Elocut. Man.* (1859) 58 The student should be able to enounce these [sounds] independently. 1857 C. BRONKÉ *Professor* I. xiv. 235 Language enounced with such steam-engine haste.

Enouncement (hounsmēt), [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of enouncing; a definite statement, proclamation, utterance.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxviii. (1870) II. 353 The enouncement of this criterion was... a great discovery in

the science of mind. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* III. ii. 139 An enouncement of the laws of thought.

+ Enourle, v. Obs. rare. Also 5 enhoril. [as if a. Fr. *enourler, f. en (see EN- pref.¹) + ourler to edge.] trans. To border; ? to surround.

c. 1225 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 19 þe kyng þat al welder... With angelez enourled in alle þat is clene. ? a. 1400 *Horle Arth.* 3244 Enhorilde with arborie and alkyns trees.

Enourn: see ENORN.

Enow (hau), a. and adv.¹ Now only arch. and dial. Forms: a. (with apparent traces of pl. inflexion) 1 zenóze, 2 inóze, 3-5 in-, ynoghze, -oghze, -oze, -o3he, -ohe, -ou3e, in-, ynowe, -ow3e, 4-5 anowe, (5 enoghze, enughe, inowhe), 3-6 ynowe, 6 enowe. β. (without traces of inflexion) 3-5 in-, ynou, 3-7 in-, ynaw, (4-6 inew, ynaw, 4 aney, 6-9 Sc. anew, 8-9 dial. enew, enoo), 4- enow. [See ENOUGH. The forms of ENOUGH and enow cannot always be discriminated with certainty, as the phonetic value of the ME. and early mod. 3, gh, was not uniform. The same graphic form, indeed, may sometimes represent two different pronunciations, one belonging to each series.]

A. adj.

1. 'The plural of ENOUGH' (J.). (The recent literary use is almost peculiar to Sc. writers.)

Brownulf 3103 (Gr.) þæt ze zenozze ne on seawið beagas and brad gold. c. 1033 *Charter Cnut in Cod. Dipl.* VI. 183 Leofric eorl, and Osgod Clape, and Dored, and oðre zenozze. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ic eou wille zeuen wela and westme inoze. c. 1200 ORMIN 7932 þatt witenn menn inozhe. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 514 Ah wordes þu hauest inoh. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4563 (Götl.) In a meadow sliht, floures and gress i-now i fand. c. 1320 *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 921 He kest the bor doun hawes anowe. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* I. 558 His Systir Son him slew, And gud men als, ma then Inew. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3931 Bernes was di3t þe deth with dintis enoghe. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 76 God hab mercies y-now in stoore For a þousand worldis. 1486 Bk. St. Albans Cjb, Yeue hir birdis Inow both morow and euyon. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vii. (vi.) 23, I than, by cleir takynnis anew, Manifestlie all the Grekis falsheid knew. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxix. 10 They shall have weapens ynew to burne. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67 He would be sure to name windes enowve. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xx. 24 His mere looks threw darts enowt t' impress their pow'rs with trembling. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 266 The Devil will be sure to suggest enow of these pretensions. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* i. 24, I think there are at Rome enow modern works of Architecture to employ any reasonable man. 1752 HUMS *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 23 There are enow of zealots on both sides. 1820 SCOTT *Invanho* xxiii. Take with you enow of men. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. 254 Enow was formerly used as the plural of enough; but it is now obsolete. 1828 STEUART *Planter's G.* 253 Accidents enow will happen, without aggravating them by carelessness. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Eng. Antiphon* 210 Without yet having generated thoughts enow concerning the subject itself.

b. predicatively.

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* Pref. 5 Any English man, whose yeares have been enow to make him know the Actions that were done. 1760 STERNE *Serm. Yorick* (1773) IV. 31 As if the causes of anguish in the heart were not enow. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xii. (1813) 154 Three or four [fruits] on a long and strong branch are quite enow. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xix. Those charges, which there are enow to bring against him in his absence.

c. absol. = 'persons enough'.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 25 There are inow, and more than a good meanie. 1645 CRASHAW *Steps Temple* 74 There are enow, whose draughts, as deep as hell, Drink up all Spain in sack. 1669 SHADWELL *Royal Shepherdess* I. i, Thou wilt surely have Enow to court thee. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* v. (1851) 91 Enow there are on earth to take in charge Their wives, their children, and their virgin loves.

2. As adj. sing. = ENOUGH a. 1 a.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 388 þe kyng and Roberd... wyþ gret ost and strengþe ynou to Engeland come. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2100 (Götl.) Of þat nacion sprang folli enou. 1393 LANGL. *P. C.* xv. 139 Ich haue mete more þan ynowe. c. 1420 *Chron. Viled.* 130 Plenteythe of fysshe þey hadden ynowe. 1471 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 670 III. 7, I have heye i new of myn owne. 1672-3 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 90 And hence we see we have Reason enow to confess our Sins.

b. predicatively; = ENOUGH a. 2.

a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 385 in *Lamb. Hom.* 183 Crist scal one beon inou, alle his durlinges. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* v. i, That's enow a conscience! 1814 BYRON *Lara* I. xxviii, It was enow To seal his lip, but agonise his brow.

c. absol. = ENOUGH a. 3.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27601 (Coll.) Inow no mai man find o þaa. 1413 LYOG. *Pilgr. Soule* II. lviii. (1859) 56 Ynowe to doo for many a day hereafter. a. 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1024 Whedur he wol tornay or fysshe, He shal have i-now. 1597 DANIEL *Trag. Philotas* in *Farr S. P. Fas.* I (1848) 275, I know t'have said too much, but not ynaw.

B. adv. = ENOUGH adv. in various senses.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 83 þat folk was þo of his lond y payed wel ynaw. c. 1300 *Beket* 2213 Honured that holi bodi: and custe hit ynoze. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 1404 (Fairf.) Lorde I-noghe (Trin. Inozhe) now liued haue I. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 893 Tisebe, To make myn wounde large I-now I gesse. c. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 295 It may weel ynaw3e accorde with resoun. a. 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. ii. (Arb.) 14 Bee of good cheere; anon ye shall doe well ynaw. 1676 HOBBS *Iliad* xiii. 271 Or if you had been hurt 'tis sure enow, Nor in your back nor neck had been the wound. 1814 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* I. 19 A few firm stakes... Circling a narrow space, yet large enow. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Rom. Ganges* xxiii, None are frail enow For mortal joys to

borrow! 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 235 Bright enow With gold and gems.

b. *ellipt.* = ENOUGH *adv.* 1 c.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 451 When hit is innowe take hit up.

Enow (*inow*), *adv.* 2 *dial.* [?Short for *c'en* (=even) *now*. (But cf. Ger. *im nu*, Sw. *i detta nu*.)] Just now (*Sc.*); by and by; presently.

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xiv. 'We canna haw' for't enow.' 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, I will come enow.

Enoy, -ing, var. of ENNOY, -ING, *Obs.*

Enoynt, *obs.* var. ANOINT *ppl. a.* (*obs.*) and *v.*

Enoyse, var. of ENOSE *v.* *Obs.*

Enp-: see EMP-.

Enpair, *obs.* form of IMPAIR.

† **Enparelling**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.*, var. of APPARELLING *vbl. sb.*

1496 *Will. Snaw* (Somerset Ho.), Towards the garneshing & enparelling of the Image of saynte Mary Magdalene in the chapel of Yelde Hall of London.

† **En passant** (*an pasan*), *adv.* [Fr.]

1. In passing; by the way; in the course of a narrative, etc.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.*, *Disc. Medit.* (1675) 57 Having given you this Advertisement, *en passant*, we may now proceed. 1790 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. viii. 162 We ought not to receive them but *en passant*, and by the way. 1838 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii. His pursuer... gave a back-handed slap at the window-bottles, *en passant*. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* viii. 161 It is sufficient... to indicate... *en passant* the existence of the histories in question.

2. Chess. To take (a pawn) *en passant*: to take with one of your own pawns an adversary's pawn that has been moved forward two squares, passing over the square on which it would by the general rule have been liable to capture by your pawn.

† **Enpayn**, *v.* *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. OF. *enpainen*-er, f. *en* (see EN- *pref.*) + OF. *paine* (mod. *peine*) trouble.] *refl.* To put oneself to pains; to exert oneself.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 633 Eyber enpaynede him other to slo.

† **Enper**, *v.* *Obs.* rare-1. [?corruptly ad. OF. *aperir*, ad. L. *aperire* to open.] *trans.* ? To open, make plain.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xix. Prophetes haue told, And enperit to the peupple in hor preching.

† **Enpite**, *v.* *Obs.* [?f. EN-1 + *pite*, PITY.] *trans.*

? To affect with compassion, touch the heart of.

c 1400 *Test. Love* ii. (1560) 284/2 Yet I am glad and greatly enpited, how continually thou haddest me in mind.

Enplant, *enpowder*, etc.: see IMP-.

† **Enpraynt**, *Obs.* rare. [a. OF. *empreinte* (see IMPRINT), f. *empreindre*: -Lat. *imprimere*, f. *in* - upon + *primere* to press.] A shock, encounter.

c 1489 CANTON *Sonnes Aymon* xx. 453 Eche of them overthrew vii knights at that enpraynt.

Enprent, *obs.* var. IMPRINT.

† **Enpresoné**, *Sc.* *Obs.* rare. Also *enpresowné*; pl. -eis, -eys. [a. F. *emprisonné* put in prison.] A prisoner.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Crom.* viii. xxvii. 14 Na man... durst say... bat he Wes yholden before Enpresowné. *Ibid.* viii. xxvii. 141 Pe Kyng gert cry All pe enpresowneys slayne to be.

† **Enpress**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. Also 4 *enprece*.

[a. OF. *enpresse*-r, f. *en* (see EN-1) + *presser* to PRESS. See IMPRESS.] *trans.* To press hard upon; to oppress. Also *absol.*

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 43 As pouert enpresses. *Ibid.* 528 When pouerte me enprece.

Enpress, *obs.* var. of EMPRESS.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 1096 Pis noble cite of ryche enpresse Watz sodanly ful with-outen sommoun Of such ver-syne.

Enprint, *enprison*, *enproper*: see IMPR-.

Enprowe, *obs.* form of IMPROVE.

Enpugne, *obs.* var. IMPUGN.

† **Enquarter**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 *inquarter*.

[f. EN-1 + QUARTER *sb.* Cf. Ger. *einquartieren*, = *sen* 1.]

1. *trans.* To put (troops) into quarters; to billet. Also *absol.*

1642 CHARLES I *Declar. about Brentford* 10 Part of it [the army] was inquartered at Brainford. 1673 H. STUBBS *Further Vind. Dutch War* To Rdr. 9 Neither could the Captain General... enquarter in any City, without the Consent of the Province.

2. *Her.* To place (armorial bearings) in a quarter of the shield; to quarter.

1622-62 HAVLIN *Cosmogr.* i. (1682) 204 Varying the Coat of France, which they enquartered with their own. 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 135 The arms of this see... and Bishop Hampton's own coat arms enquartered together.

Hence **Enquartering** *vbl. sb.*, the action of placing (troops) in quarters, or of going into quarters.

1639 LAWES & ORD *Warre* 14 Their marching, retreating, or enquartering in or thorow any townes or countryes.

Enquere, *obs.* var. ENQUIRE, INQUIRE.

† **Enquerouresse**, *nonce-wd.* [f. OF. *enquerour* one who holds a judicial inquiry + -*esse*.] A female inquisitor.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. viii. (1869) 78 Art thou meyrrese? or a newe enquerouresse? Shewe thi commission.

Enquest, *obs.* form of INQUEST.

† **Enquestion**, *Obs.* rare-1. [a. OF. *enques-tion*.] Question, inquiry.

a 1641 BR. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 55 Three Divines of Spaine... haue of purpose defended and explained that Doctrine without taxe, enquestion, or imputation.

† **Enqueyntance**, *Obs.* = ACQUAINTANCE 1.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 330 Pat ne wylrede enqueyntance of hym.

Enquicken: see EN- *pref.* 1 3.

Enquies, -ation, etc.: see INQUIET, etc.

† **Enquile**, *v.* *Obs.* rare-1. [a. OF. *en-cuillir* (written also *anquillir*) to take. See AQUILE.] *trans.* To obtain.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 39 And by quest of her quoyntyse enquylen on mede.

Enquire (*enkwoi*), *v.* An alternative form of INQUIRE. The mod. Dicts. give *inquire* as the standard form, but *enquire* is still very frequently used, esp. in the sense 'to ask a question'. For the relation in history and use between the two forms, see INQUIRE. Hence **Enquirer**, **Enquiry**, etc., for which see the forms with IN-.

† **Enrace**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [f. EN-1 + RACE *sb.*] *trans.* To introduce into a race of living beings; to implant. Hence **Enraçed** *ppl. a.*, that is implanted in the race, inborn, inbred.

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commv. Eng.* (1633) 56 The enraçed love of tenants... to such Noblemen. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. v. 52 He it fetcht out of her native place. And did in stocke of earthly flesh enrace. 1596 — *Hymn Beauty* 114 When she in fleshy seede is eft enraçed.

† **Enrach**, *v.* *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. OF. *enrachier*, corrupt var. of *esrachier*: see ARACHE.] *trans.* To tear out, ravish.

1599 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 137 Myne only lady and maystres also. Whose goodly beaute hath my harte enraçed.

† **Enracined**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. Fr. *enraciné*, f. *en* (see EN- *pref.*) + *racine* root.] That has taken root, rooted.

1665 SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earls Sutherl.* 295 (Jam.), A quarrell... deiplye grounded, and enracined for many other preceeding debates.

† **Enrage**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. next.] Rage, fury.

1500 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. iii. 377 Is multiplied the enrage of enuy of those the whiche ben dampned.

Enrage (*enrædʒ*), *v.* Also 6-8 in-. [ad. OF. *enrage*-r, f. *en* (see EN- *pref.*) + *rage* rabies, RAGE.

The Fr. word is used only intr.; the *trans.* use in Eng. appears to have arisen (c 1600) from the *pa. ppl.* *enraged* (= Fr. *enragé*) taken as passive.]

† 1. *intr.* To be distracted, 'driven wild' (by hunger, thirst). Const. for [after Fr. *enrager de faim, soif*]. *Obs.*

1500 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. ii. 364 Nor never shall cease to... enrage for thyrtse. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. cxlvi. 174 So sore strayed that we haue nat to lyue withall, but... muste all dye, or els enrage for famyn.

1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 95 Serpentes whiche were so muche more violent and fier for lacke of meat... as al other wilde beastes be wont to inrage for honger.

† 2. To get into a rage, become very angry. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* civ. 345 He enraged & was nere out of his wyt. 1622 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 466 Whereat the Alcalde, inraging, set my teeth asunder with a payre of iron cades. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* ix. x. V. 192 My father... will only enrage at the temerity of offering to confute him.

† 3. Of famine, persecution, etc.: To rage. *Obs.*

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ex. Arg.* The more that the tyranny of the wicked enraged against his Church. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. xcii. (1612) 372 Such famine had inrag'd within the wallis so sore.

† 4. *Pa. ppl.* Maddened (with anger, love, pain, etc.); inspired with poetic frenzy. Also, affected with rabies.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. v. 20 And sine, half deill enragit... in ruschis he Amyd the rowt. 1524 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 317 His love, perceiving how he is enraged, Grew kinder. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Alkeom.* i. xiv. § 3 (1622) 151 Yea one that is inraged, not with frenzie, but with furie.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 4 (1643) 252 Such as are enraged by the biting of a mad dog. 1650 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Senaull's Man become Guilty* 65 Poets droop, when not inraged. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 388 To battel Tygers move; Enrag'd with Hunger, more enrag'd with Love.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 293 The poor beast, enraged with the wounds, was no more to be governed.

5. *trans.* To throw into a rage; to make furious, exasperate; also with *on*, and *absol.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxx. (1612) 149 Successlesse therefore, and inrag'd. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 17 There-with enrag'd she loudly gan to bray. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 211 Like an offensive wife, That hath enrag'd him on, to offer strokes. 1605 — *Mach.* iii. iv. 118 Question enrages him. 1644 BEDELL *Lett.* iv. 77 The Protestants making the Pope Antichrist... is a point that inrageth much at Rome. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 698, I reing King, and to enrage thee more, Thy King and Lord. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 531 Shall we be inraged and impatient for Affronts and Disgrace. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 103 He [the dog] stands enraged and barking. 1864 *Blackfriars* II. 224 Little the worse for... his fall, but madly enraged at the galling mischance. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* x. 240 A man may intensely hate another, but until his bodily frame is affected, he cannot be said to be enraged.

† 6. *trans.* a. To add fury or violence to; to

make violent or virulent; to exacerbate. b. To cause heat or fever in (the blood, a wound). *Obs.*

a. c 1500 *Melusine* 164 The see was enraged thrugh the stormes and horryble tempeste. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iv. i. § 1. 457 Great rivers are at once swollen, fast running inraged. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xv. (1840) 269 Un-wholesome diet enraging the climate against us. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 49 A double poyson, one putrifying which is enraged by suppurating remedies. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* xxi. To tell him he's mistaken will inrage His grief. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* ii. 248 Angels drive on the wind's impetuous course, T'enrage the flame. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.*, Somerset I. 84 Enrages the Gout or strikes it in.

b. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* i. i. 144 My Limbes (Weak'ned with greefe) being now inrag'd with greefe, Are thrice themselves. 1606 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* vi. 119 In-bred lust inrag'd his blood. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Aff. Consol.* v. 215 They will... rather enrage the wound, then weaken the rage. 1693 R. LYDE *Reccv. Friend's Adventure* in Arb. Garner VII. 449 My left thumb... was very much swelled and enraged.

Enraged (*enrædʒd*), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED¹.]

† 1. In various senses. Of matter: Enfervored, vitiated. Of creatures: Made furious, maddened. Of men: Savage. *Obs.*

1598 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lviii. (1495) 173 Bones often tymes ben greuyd of fretyng and gnawynge of wode and enragyd matere. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 449 Bot the place and hichtis quhare thay dwell has maid thame sa enragit and wilde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 226 All the horses... become inraged. 1652 HOWELL *Masaniello*, 2nd Part 47 Like so many enraged lions.

† 2. Of desires, passions, etc.: Inflamed, ardent, furious. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 166 With the sword of reuerent dutie gaine stand the force of so many enraged desires. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. iii. 103 But... she loves him with an inraged affection, it is past the infinite of thought. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 50 Such an inraged hatred.

3. Of persons: Thrown into a rage, infuriated.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* iii. § 16 Would you help an enraged man to his sword? 1757 BURKE *Abridg. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 466 He was unwilling to keep pace with the violence of that enraged bishop. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 526 The prosecutors had with difficulty escaped from the hands of an enraged multitude.

Hence **Enragedly** *adv.*, in an enraged manner, furiously. **Enragedness**, the state or condition of being enraged.

a 1575 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 178 Then more enragedlye, thei cry, 'We shall never depart till that we see him'. 1639 CHARLES I *Declar. Tumults Scot.* 37 The barbarous multitude run most inragedly upon them. 1651 COTGR., *Furie*, enragednesse, frenzie, madnesse.

Enragement (*enrædʒmənt*), [f. ENRAGE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of enraging; the state or condition of being enraged. † Also in good sense: Rapture.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Love* 286 With sweete enragement of celestiall love. 1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 8 They... were now under a great additional enragement. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 78 By symptomatical enragements of that furibund animal. 1882 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* I. viii. 169 Examining the drawing there to John's satisfaction and George's enragement.

Enraging (*enrædʒɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* rare. [f. ENRAGE *v.* + -ING².] That enrages; provoking, exasperating. (So Fr. *enragant*.)

1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xii. 47 Myra was always unmoved and enraging from her total want of sensibility.

† **Enrail**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 *inrayl*, 7 *inrail*. [f. EN-1 + RAIL *sb.* and *v.*] *trans.* To enclose with, or as with, a railing. Also *fig.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 656 The banks... Enrailled with roses. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iv. xiii. (1604) 200 The same if any part doe wilfully violate, it may be reformed and inrayled againe. 1607 F. MASON *Authority of Ch.* 9 God hath inrayled their authoritie with certaine bounds and limits which they may not passe.

Hence **Enrailed** *ppl. a.*

1714 GAY *Trivia* II. (R.), Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread, An enrailed column rears its lofty head.

† **Enrange**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 *enraunge*. ? In Spenser only. [f. EN-1 + RANGE *sb.* and *v.*]

1. *trans.* To place in a range or rank; to arrange. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xii. 5 After whom march a jolly company, In manner of a maske, enraunged orderly. 1596 — *Hymn Heav. Beauty* 83 More faire is that, where those Ideas on hie Enraunged be, which Plato so admyred.

2. To range or ramble in (a forest).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. ii. 9 In all this Forrest and wyld wooddie raine Where, as this day I was enraunging it.

Enrank (*enræŋk*), *v.* Also 7 *enranek*. [f. EN-1 + RANK *sb.*] *trans.* To set in a rank or row; esp. to draw up (soldiers) in order of battle.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. i. 115 No leysure had he to enranke his men. 1620 HEALEY *Sr. Aug. Cite of God* 585 Hee begat the sonne who is enranked in this genealogical rolle. 1632-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. i. His rusty teeth... Did through his pallid cheekes... Bewray what number were enrankt within. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 119 Her sons, thus side to side Enranked.

† **En rapport** (*enrappr*). In relation (*with*); in mesmeric 'rapport': see RAPPORT.

Enrapt (*enræpt*), *ppl.* [f. EN-1 + RAPT.] 'Carried away' by prophetic ecstasy; hence, absorbed in contemplation, enraptured.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 65, I myself Am like a Prophet suddenly enrapt. 1790 A. WILSON *Invocation* Poet.

Wks. (1846) 53 Enrapt with the prospect, the bard gazed around. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* x. (1850) 289 On the fulgent spectacle... I gazed Enrapt.

¶ This sense is in some applications undistinguishable from the fig. sense of *enwrap* (see EN-WRAP v., and cf. SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iv. iii. 3). Hence a frequent confusion between the two words. In the following passage Johnson regards *enrapt* as erroneously written for *enwrap*:
c 1730 POPE, etc. *Mari. Scriblerus* (1742) 130 Nor hath he been so enrapt in these Studies as to neglect, etc.

Enrapture (enræptiūr), v. Also 8 inrapture. [f. EN-1 + RAPTURE.]

1. *trans.* To throw into a rapture, inspire with overmastering poetic fervour. Only in *passive*.

1748 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace's Odes* iv. ii. (1807) New words he rolls enraptur'd down Impetuous through the dithyrambic strains. 1807 [see ENRAPTURED 1].

2. To delight intensely.

1740 DYER *Ruin Rome* 134 The brow We gain enraptur'd. 1821 MOORE *Irish Mel.* Poet. Wks. (1850) 200 Such eyes, As before me... enraptur'd I see. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 12 She had not been enraptured when her son had written... that, etc. *Mod.* He quite enraptured his audience.

Enraptured (enræptiūr), ppl. a. [f. prec. v. + -ED 1.]

1. Full of poetic rapture.

1751 J. BROWN *Shaffesb. Charac.* 389 The enraptured strains of Philocles. 1807 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Circumcision* xii. 4 One high enraptured strain.

2. Rapturously delighted; entranced; ravished.

1757 HURD *Poet. Imitation* Wks. (1811) II. 146 Hardly considered by the enraptured thought as fiction. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Poems* Chalm. XIII. 308 Oft gazing on her shade, 'th enraptured fair Decreed the substance well deserved her care. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomem.* iv. (1852) 62 They broke forth in strains of enraptured admiration. 1833 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. ii. (1872) 26 Its glories... pour in melody upon the enraptured ear.

Enrapturer (enræptiūr), [f. ENRAPTURE + -ER.] One who or that which enraptures.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* ii. viii. 300 Evil... is... the crown of patience, the enrapturer of the embraces of joy.

Enrapturing (enræptiūr), ppl. a. [f. ENRAPTURE + -ING 2.] That enraptures, or transports with delight; entrancing; ravishing.

1801 MOORE *Catalogue* ii. 13 This lesson of dear and enrapturing lore I have never forgot. 1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 299 An unutterable and enrapturing expectation.

† **Enrase**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [var. of ABASE: see EN-1 A. 2.] *trans.* To erase, obliterate.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 159 b/1 For the loue of Johan my seruante thy synne is enrased oute.

† **Enravel**, v. *Obs. rare*. Also 7 inravel. [f. EN-1 + RAVEL, *Sc., rail.*] *trans.* To enclose within railings. Hence **Enravelled** ppl. a.

1632 LITTON *Trav.* ix. 410 A gaudy beede inraueled betweene fine small fast made irons. *Ibid.* x. 441 Two milk white Hennes, enraueled in an Iron Cage. *Ibid.* i. 32 The inravelled images with sparrets of iron.

Enravis (enrævis), *rare* in mod. use. Also 6-7 inravis. [f. EN-1 + RAVISH.] *trans.* To transport with intense delight; to enrapture.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Love* 119 What wonder then if with such rage extreme, Fraile men... so much enrauisht bee? 1596 FITZ-GERFAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 25 Whose Muse is so inravisht with the looks Which from your Mistresse Ivoire browes do fall. 1677 HALLYWELL *Saving Souls* 88 (T.) Which cannot but enravishe every generous breast. a 1714 ABP. SHARP *Serm.* (1829) II. 458 We shall... spend the whole eternity... in loving God... in being enravisht with all his wise contrivances.

Hence **Enravisht** ppl. a.

1664 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 45 The divine Love and Beauty descending into the enravisht Souls. [Not in ed. 1656.]

† **Enravishting**, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That enravisht; enrapturing; delightful.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* v. 30 The most sublime and enravishting objects. 1685 H. MORE *Illustration* 376 Such enravishting news. a 1714 ABP. SHARP *Serm.* Wks. (1829) I. 55 These [the pleasures of religion] are of so excellent a kind, so delicious, so enravishting that, etc.

Hence **Enravishtly** adv.

1687 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 221 The subtilty of the Matter [spiritual matter] will more... enravishtly move the Nerves, than any terrestrial Body can possibly.

Enravisment (enrævismēt), *rare*. [f. ENRAVISH v. + -MENT.]

1. The state of being enravisht.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1712) Ep. Ded. 2 Plato, if he were alive again... to the enravisment of his amazed Soul might behold Vertue become visible.

2. An emotion that forms part of such a state; an ecstatic or rapturous feeling.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xxiv. (R.), The enravisments of her [Nature's] transported admirers.

† **Enreason**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. In 3 enreason. [a. OF. *enreasoner*, *enraisonner* to address, talk to, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.* 1) + *raison* REASON.] *trans.* To address in words.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 34 [Canute] enresonede hys men, as hii byuore hym stode.

Enregiment (enrædʒmēt), v. [ad. Fr. *enrégimenter*, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.* 1) + *régiment* REGIMENT.] *trans.* To form into a regiment

or organized body; hence, to bring under rule and discipline.

1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 206 Enregiment and organise them [knaves] as cunningly as you will. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 560 The writers... enregimented in the service of diffusion. 1874 T. G. BOWLES *Flotsam & Jetsam* 118 An atom in a mass of other men to be... enregimented.

Enregister (enrædʒistə), v. *rare* in mod. use. Also 6 enregister, 6-7 inregister, 8 enregister. [ad. Fr. *enregistrer*, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.* 1) + *registre* REGISTER sb.]

1. *trans.* To enter in a register or official record.

1579 TOMBSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 525/2 Our sinnes... he [God] hath not forgotten... they are all inregistered before him. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) App. 350 Enregistered by the agent in writing. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 9 Fixed a copious Scudde ore his head, Where all his mischiefs are inregistered. 1795 tr. *Barruel's Hist. Clergy Fr. Rev.* 240 Enregister their names. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* xiii. (1853) 60 The Syrian Greeks came in... to have their names enregistered in the book of tributaries.

2. *trans.* and *fig.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. i. 1 That the honorable and noble adventures of feates of armes... shulde notably be inregistered. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Love* 130 As in a brasen booke, To read enregistered in every nooke His goodness. a 1621 DOWNE *Hist. Septuagint* (1631) 217 He hath himself written and inregistered his own proper faults. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 323 We now have the wild follies of those Alchemists enregistered as a warning.

2. To put on record as law; to ratify and put on record.

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 88 The Court... do their utmost endeavour to enregister and authenticate the exclusion of Princes. 1702 *Anguis in Herba* 31 He obliged himself to enregister the Renunciation in the Council of State. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. i. 147 Executioners Of his decree enregistered in heaven. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. vii. 364 Letters patent... which the Parliament of Paris enregistered with great reluctance.

Hence **Enregistering** vbl. sb.

1604 E. G. D'Acosta's *Hist. Indies* iv. vi. 222 The first discovery and inregistering of the Mines of Potosi. 1791 PAINE *Rights M.* (ed. 4) 100 The Parliament... ordered the enregistering to be struck out.

Enregisterate, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ATE.] Placed on permanent record.

1599 JAMES I *Basil.* *Dumpr.* (1603) 117 Your writing which is nothing else but a forme of en-registerate speech.

† **Enregistry**, *Obs. rare*. [f. ENREGISTER v.; cf. *registry*.] The action of enregistering (a law).

1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 70 The determined opposition of the Parliament to their [the taxes] enregistry.

† **Enrheum**, v. *Obs.* [ad. OF. *enrheum-er* (mod. *enrheumer*), f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.* 1) + *rheume*, ad. Gr. *ῥέυμα* a RHEUM.] *trans.* To affect with rheum or catarrh; to give a cold to.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xiv. 170 The party... hath taken cold, and is enrheumed.

Enrich: see EN- *pref.* 1 A.

Enrich (enrɪtʃ), v. Forms: a. 4-6 enrych, 6 enriche, (enritch, *Sc. enreache*), 5- enrich. β. 6 inrych, 6-8 inrich(e). [a. Fr. *enrich-ir*, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.* 1) + *riche* rich.]

1. *trans.* To make rich, wealthy, or opulent. Also *absol.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxx. 20 The Lord hath enrychide me with a good dowre. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abb. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 142 He hath than enryched his Crowne with such Riches and Possessions, as never Kyng schal may take from yt. 1530 Act 22 Hen. VIII, c. 8 § 1 Denizens... after they be so inriched... convey themselves, with their said Goods, to their own Country. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 398 Nor yitt to enreache the Crowne... with your substance. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 61 Set all the poor in England at work, and much inrich the Country. 1722 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 2 Many men are enriched by all the forementioned ways of trade. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Camb. Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 191 Thelms never enrich; alms never impoverish. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* I. xvii. 209 Enriching them in return with needles and beads.

2. *refl.* and (rarely) *intr.* for *refl.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xcii. [lxxxviii.] 273 Their desyre is euer to enryche and to haue all themselves. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedil.* B. i. b. But and we beyng wery of pouertye woulde seke to enryche ourselves we shold go, etc. 1848 MACAULAY *Eng. Eng.* I. 654 That they were able to enrich themselves by sordidous trade. 1880 B. PRICIN *Fraser's Mag.* May 677 Enabling industry to expand and enrich.

2. *fig.* To make rich, endow, with mental or spiritual wealth.

1502 Ord. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iv. 43 Sacerdotes the whiche is as moche for to saye as enryched and ennobled with holy mysteres. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. Men specially enricht with the gifts of the Holy Ghost. 1604 B. Com. *Prayer, For R. Family*, Enrich them with thy heavenly grace. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 1353 Enrich me with the knowledge of thy works. 1838 WORDSW. *Sonn.* to *Planet Venus*, Are we aught enriched in love and meekness?

3. To fill or store with wealth; to add to the valuable contents of.

1579 LYL *Euphuus* (Arb.) 112 Enrich thy cofers. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. iii. 141 Till twice fies Summers haue enrich'd our fields. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 632 Italy... inriched with captaines, souldiers, and slaues. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 505 All the fleecy wealth That doth enrich these downs. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i. Was enriched by a collection of the best books. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 347 Who is travelling to enrich the Zoological Museum.

b. *fig.* To increase the wealth or copiousness of (a language); to add to, improve (a science, etc.). 1598 F. MERRES in *Shaks. C. Praise* 21 The English tongue is mightily enriched. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 537 Hee alone did illustrate and inrich it [sculpture] as much, if not more, than all his predecessors. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 18 Without inriching his discourse with any real Experiment or Observation. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 136 Chaucer has been accused of having enriched the language with the spoils of France. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 256 In that year [1679] our tongue was enriched with two words, Mob and Sham. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 113 Richard Owen has... enriched science with contributions of his own.

4. To make (the soil, etc.) rich in productive power; to fertilize.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvii. vi. I. 505 They have a great opinion of the same [Marle] that it mightily enricheth it [the ground] and maketh it more plentifull. 1602 WITHER *Sonn.* in *Far S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 216 The hony, milky plaine, That is inrich by Jordan's watering. 1823 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 359 Substances, which in their use and decomposition must enrich the land.

5. To make 'rich' or splendid with decoration; often with added notion of costliness. Also *fig.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 456 The Gauls... were wont to goe to the wars brauely set out and inriched with gold. 1777 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. ii. 34 The hilt and scabbard were gold enriched with diamonds. 1794 COLLINS *Eclog.* III. 3 While ev'ning dews enrich the glitt'ning glade. a 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. ii. 67 A lofty dome, the sides of which are enriched with agate.

6. To make 'richer' in quality, flavour, colour, etc.; to heighten, enhance (excellences).

1600 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Jonah*, When heaven's bright favours shone upon my face, And prosper'd my affairs, inrich'd my joyes. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 11 The sugar cane... requires abundance of vegetable mould to inrich its sap. 1849 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 207 The green fern and purple heather have enriched the colouring since the spring. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 46 You take a wild-flower And plant it in a garden to enrich its life and beauty.

Hence **Enriched** ppl. a.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 204 Temperately enrich'd Water, such as is impregnated with Neat and Sheeps-dung. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 158 The Tudor flower... forms a most beautiful enriched battlement.

Enricher (enrɪtʃə), [f. prec. + -ER.] One who or that which enriches.

c 1610 *Women Saints* 30 [Helena] the builder and enricher of churches through the world. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 493 Because Turneps, Nauets, and Fetches are enrichers, and (as it were) manurings of the ground. 1736 WESLEY *Hymns, Come Holy Spirit, send down those Beams* i. Come, Thou enricher of the Poor. 1776 T. BOWDEN *Farm. Direc.* 20 Juicy plants, that much shade and cover the ground, are found to be enrichers of land.

† **Enrichesse**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. EN-1 + *richesse* RICHES.] *trans.* = ENRICH 1.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Mankode* I. (1869) 47 But i haue riht priuely hid it, for to enrichen with the poore folk.

Enriching (enrɪtʃɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. ENRICH v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb ENRICH.

1494 FAYAN VI. cxci. 194 Lothayr spoyled the kynges paleys and other places, to the great enrychynge of hym and his hoost. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 This enrichting of memory... which... we call learning. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 144 Made here of our own growth, to the Nations great enriching. 1812 COBBETT in *Exam.* 19 Oct. 671/4 The enriching and pampering of those who render no public service. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 101 The wise legislator... will shun the enriching of priests.

Enriching (enrɪtʃɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That enriches; in the senses of the vb.

1674 J. BRIAN *Harv. Home* iv. 25 Rain down from heav'n enriching floods. 1674 COLLINS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 587 Your advice and assistance will be obliging and enriching to the commonwealth of learning. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 268 Or lay enriching manure on the most barren ground. 1864 PUSKY *Lect. Daniel* v. 250 The enriching neighbourhood of the sea of Galilee to Naphtali.

Hence **Enrichingly** adv.

1817 J. GILCHRIST *Intellect. Patrimony* 111 The operation is at first toilsome; but it is enrichingly profitable. 1865 R. PAUL *Lett. in Mem.* xix. (1872) 322 Let the word of Christ dwell in you enrichingly.

Enrichment (enrɪtʃmēt), [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of enriching, in various senses; the condition of being enriched.

a 1606 BACON *Holy War* Wks. VII. (1859) 14 Not without great and ample additions, and enrichment thereof. 1631 MARKHAM (*title*), The Enrichment of the Weald of Kent. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 247 To behave themselves valiantly... would not only be for their everlasting Honour, but Enrichment. 1724 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 1 A vast hindrance to the enrichment of our understandings. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. i. 8 It was not principally intended for the enrichment of the Agents. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 120 Material... which furnishes notable enrichment to speech. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 342 The smaller gentry shared in the general enrichment of the landed proprietors.

2. *concr.* A means of enriching; an addition of wealth.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 45 He [the merchant] fetches it from farre, and tis a gallant Inrichment to this Nation.

2. *spec.* The imparting of 'richness' of effect by decorative additions. Also *concr.* in sing. and in pl., the ornament used for enriching a building, etc.

1664 EVELYN *tr. Front's Archit.* (R.). Neither did they often fill the pedestals with relievo... and rarely ever allow the corona any enrichment. 1708 *New View Lond.* I. 101/2 A large Column... having Enrichments of Fruit, Leaves. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 231 Filigree working is a kind of enrichment on gold or silver. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. 316 The Effigy of Edward II... still retains... its sculptured enrichments.

† **Enridged**, *ppl. a. rare*—1. Thrown into ridges, ridged: see *quot.*

1605 SHAKS. *Leav. iv. vi. 71 Qo. 1 & 2* He had a thousand Noses, Horns weak'd, and waued like the enridged (1 *Fol. enridged*) sea.

† **Enright**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *inright*. [*f. EN-1 + RIGHT sb.*] *trans.* To put (a person) into (his) right; to invest with a right or title.

1807 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 58, I my self enright thee with the conquest of the fields. 1854 J. SPITTLEHOUSE *Vind. Fifth Monarchy Men* 7 Our principle doth not lead us forth to entitle our selves to such Offices; it being the Word of God that inrights us thereunto. 1856 S. H. GOLD. *Law 2* All the people must perish, to inright one unrighteous man.

Enring (*enrɪŋ*), *v. poet.* Also 7 *inring*. [*f. EN-1 + RING sb.*] *trans.* To put within a ring.

1. To form a ring round; to surround, encircle. *lit. and fig.* Also, to form into a ring.

1590 WARNER *Alb. Eng. vi. xxxiii.* (1612) 162 Inringed by his complices, their chearefull Leader said. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 63 For Tancred and Reynold brake through the traine, That thicke of men and armes enringde tofore. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iii. She rais'd the youth, then with her armes inringing him. *Ibid.* ii. i. Sweet rest inringes The tyred body of the swarty clowne. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bd. Poems* 1850 l. 188 The deep glooms enringing Tartarus! 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* xxi. 267 Like the pure pearl-wreath which enringes thy brow.

2. To put a ring or rings on; to adorn with a ring. In *quots. transf.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. iv. i. 49* The female Iuy so Enringes the baky fingers of the Elme. 1805 BLACKW. *Mag.* XVIII. 434, I will leave... the enringing with eternal shackles One's right-hand fingers,—to whoever likes.

Enripe: see *EN- pref.* 1.

Enripen (*enrɪp'n*), *v. rare.* Also 7 *inripen*. [*f. EN-1 + RIFEN*] *trans.* To make ripe; to mature. *lit. and fig.* Hence *Enripened ppl. a.*

a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 92 The summer how it inripened the yeare. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 66 Vintage of your enripened bough.

Enrive: see *EN- pref.* 3.

Enrobe (*enrɔʊb*), *v.* Also 7 *inrobe*. [*f. EN-1 + ROBE sb.* Cf. *OF. enrober*.] *trans.* To put a robe upon, dress in a robe. Also *transf. and fig.*

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 41 The Sun... shall enrobe himselfe in scarlet. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. vi. 41 Quaint in greene, she shall be loose en-roab'd. 1614 SIR W. LEIGHTON in *Farr S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 265 This leprous corps of sinne with rags enrobe. 1738 WESLEY *Pt. civ.* 2 With Light Thou dost Thyself enrobe. 1850 CHAMB. *Trnl.* XIV. 30 The Nepaulese envoy, all sumptuously enrobed and glittering with jewels. 1862 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* 138 Enrobd in earthly frame.

Hence **Enrober**, one who enrobes.

1598 FLORIO, *Inuestiore*, an inuestor, an installer, an enrober, an endower, a presenter.

Enrockment. [*f. EN-1 + ROCK + MENT.*] A mass of large stones thrown into water at random to form the bases of piers, breakwaters, etc.

1846 WORCESTER cites FRANCIS. 1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Enroll sb.** *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. next vb.*] That in which anything is enrolled, a register.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 9 One sufficient clerke... shall intitle in his booke and enroll of recorde such other writings.

Enrol, **enroll** (*enrɔʊl*), *v.* Forms: 4 *enroll*, 6-7 *enroule*, (7 *enroule*), 5- *enrol*(l); also 5-8 *inrol*(l), (7 *inroule*). [*ME. enroll*, ad. *OF. enrouler*, (mod. *F. enrôler*), *f. en* (see *EN-1*) + *OF. rulle*, *roulle* (mod. *rolle*) *ROLL*.]

1. To write upon a roll.

1. *trans.* To write (a name), inscribe the name of (a person) on a roll, list, or register; to make a list of. Also † *To enrol up*.

c 1350 *Usages Winchester in Eng. Gilds* 359 Euerych souteire... shal... be clerke a peny for to enroll hys name. 1503 SKELTON *Garl. Lawrel* 938, I, iwas, Endeouore me Yowr name to se It be enrolle Written with golde. 1572 T. CARTWRIGHT in *Whitgift Answ. Cartwright* 91 Their Names written and enrouled vp. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* p. xc, Our Sea-men and their numbers were carefully enroll'd. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xiii. 19 Myriads, in time's perennial list inroll'd. 1777 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 93 The soldiers... were enulous to have their names enrolled for that dangerous service. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 595 Many also of the menial servants... are enrolled in the official returns in other classes.

2. To place upon a list; to incorporate as a registered or acknowledged member (in a society, corporate body, etc.). Also *fig.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* l. ii. 119 This man... was enroll'd 'mongst wonders. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1830 l. 351 To be deemed considerable in this faculty, and enrolled among the wittes. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 27/1 When more were enrolled in their body, [they were called] Conscrip Fathers. 1844 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 233, I now determined... to enrol myself in the fraternity of authorship. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* ii. (1877) 33 They were permitted to enrol themselves in any guild or art.

3. *esp.* To place on the list of an army; to enlist, incorporate in the ranks of an army; to levy (an army). Also *refl.* to enlist, take service.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 77 If he... had not... enrolled, and mustered an armie of tried souldiours. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc. x. 36* There be enrolled amongst the kings forces about thirtie thousand men of the Lewes. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxi. 112 He that inrowleth himselfe a Souldier. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxi. 109 In Asia any man that is rich is forced to enrol himselfe a janisary. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 173 Those who are... tempted to enrol themselves as soldiers. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. St.* I. i. ii. 77 They were enrolled as guards to the Caliph.

† 4. To write (an agreement, deed, obligation, etc.) upon a roll or parchment; to engross, give legal form to. *Obs.*

Most of the instances may possibly belong to sense 5. c 1430 LYDG. *Story Thebes* 1141 Thaccord enrolled in the tounne. 1458 *Lease* in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) I. xxii. 322, My dede enrolled and subscribed with myne owne hande. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 5 The saide person so to be assigned... to write make and enroll suche obligations. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 38 Which I hope well is not enrolled there. 1608 COKE *On Litt.* 309 b, By Deed indented and inrolled according to the Statute.

5. To enter among the rolls, *i.e.* upon the records of a court of justice.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 38 Pream., Indentures... inrolled in your Courte of the Chauncery of recorde. 1592 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xv. 278 Euerie Maister shall enroll the Indentures of his apprentice in the comon chartres office. 1660 MRO. WORC. in *Dicks Life* xiv. (1865) 229 Having this Commisyon inrolled or assented unto by his Council. 1818 *Cruise Digest* IV. 230 Where the deed was directed to be enrolled in a particular court, it must be enrolled in that court. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 263 By which time... the really important petitions... were enrolled.

6. To record, *lit. and fig.*; also, to record with honour, celebrate.

1530 PALSCR. 357/1, I enrolle, I fyxe a thyng in my mynde. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* iii. xxi, Be it enroll'd... how firm thy courage stood. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Praise* vii, Small it is, in this poore sort To enroll thee. 1641 MILTON *Cd. Govt.* ii. iii. (1851) 157 It had bin long agone enroll'd to be nothing els but a pure tyrannical forgery. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* ii. l. 373 Dubb'd historians by express command To enrol your triumphs o'er the seas and land. 1744 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 48 He... in heav'n's register inrolls, The rise, and progress, of each option there. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xliii, So that still garden of the souls In many a figured leaf enrolls The total world.

II. To form into a roll.

7. a. To form into rolls or coils. b. To wrap up or enfold in or with; also *transf. and fig.*

1530 PALSCR. 357/1, I enrolle, I rolle up a writing, or any other thing round. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* ii. iii, Bullets... Enroll'd in flames and fiery smouldering mists. 1591 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* 257 [A snake] Now more and more hauing himselfe enrolle. 1596 — *F.* iv. iii. 41 Great heapes of them, like sheepe in narrow fold For hast did over-runne, in dust enrolle. c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 5/2 Nor snow of cheeks with Tyrian grain enroll'd. 1659 C. NOBLE *Moderate Answ. Immod. Queries* 2 Wherein their own welfares and concerns were inrolled and bound up. 1694 ADDISON *Ovid's Met.* Wks. 1726 l. 106 Now in a maze of rings he lies enroll'd. 1764 FALCONER *Shipbur.* ii. 158 The folding reefs in plaits inroll'd they lay. 1836 G. S. FABER *Answ. Husebeth* 17 Folds in which the small limbs of the Refutation itself have been... enrolled.

Hence **Enrolled ppl. a.** (sense 2).

1840 G. S. FABER *Regeneration* 234 Her acknowledged, and enrolled, and accredited members. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. En cycl.*, *Enrolled Pensioners*, the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, who are formed into companies for garrison and colonial duty. *Mod.* The society has a thousand enrolled members.

Enroller. [*f. ENROLL v. + -ER*] One who enrolls or registers.

1621 MAY *tr. Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* ii. 30 Enrollers of the ancient vertue. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1868 in WEBSTER.

Enrolling (*enrɔʊlɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. ENROL v. + -ING*]. The action of the verb ENROL.

1467 MANN. & HOUSEH. *Exp.* (1841) 402 Item, for inroll-ynge of the forseid wrytt upon the patent of lyvelode, ijs. iiijd. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 15 Fees for enrolling, exemptions, bails, vouchers, returns, caveats, etc.

attrib. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxvi, How do our numbers stand since last enrolling-night?

Enrolment (*enrɔʊlmənt*). [*f. ENROL v. + -MENT*]. The action of enrolling.

1. The action of enrolling soldiers, citizens, etc.; the process of being enrolled.

1552 HULOET, *Enrolemente* or engrosment, *conscriptio*, *Perscriptio*. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* Annot. (1591) 51 The number of souldiers in a Legion... at the first enrolment. 1619 SLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 442 Enrolement in the number of the predestinate. 1640-4 *Parl. Orders* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) l. 744 Their first Inrolment of any such Horse and Horse-men. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* V. 480 The enrolment, organization and equipment of this large force. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 83 Many may need that education who are not of that religious enrolment. 1885 *Act 48 Vict.* c. 15 Sched. iii. Precept. § 8 Premises... which would qualify him for enrolment as a Burgess.

2. The action of recording in official archives; *esp.* the registering a deed, judgement, recognizance, acknowledgement, etc. in a court of record.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 Which register of enrolle-mentes, shall remaine and be safelie kepte in the said courte. a 1606 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 55 This needeth no inrollment as a bargain and sale doth. 1641 *Termes de la*

Ley 190 Inrolment is the registering, recording, or entering of any act or deed in the Chancery or else-where. 1818 *Cruise Digest* IV. 131 All conveyances or incumbrances... prior to the enrolment, are... void. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 262 To view the enrolment and engrossing of the acts of parliament.

b. *concr.* The entry or official record of a deed, etc.; a record in general.

1603 *Eng. Mourne. Garment in Harl. Misc.* (Malb.) II. 506 In no inrollment such a king is found. 1607-13 DAVIES *Hist. Tracts* Irel. (J.), The king... delivered the enrolments, with his own hands, to the bishop of Salisbury. 16... *Dryden's Patent in Prose Wks.* I. App. (R.), These presents, or the inrolment thereof, shall be... a sufficient warrant.

3. Honourable celebration.

1608 *Metamorphosis Tabacco* (Collier) viii, [It] merits enroulement with Maonian quill.

Enroot, var. of *INROAD v. Obs.*

Enroot (*enrɔʊt*), *v.* Also 7 *inroot*. [*f. EN-1 + ROOT.*] *trans.*

1. To fix by the root.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* (1889) 17 Smalle bussches or lytyll trees, by humydyte and hete, depely enrooted in the erthe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. iii. 22 And eke enrooted deepe must be that Tree, Whose big embodied branches shall not lin Till they to hevens height forth stretched bee. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 553/1 In old persons close to the entrance [of the ear] hairs... are enrooted.

b. *fig.* To implant deeply in the mind; to fix firmly in custom or habit.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Love* 24 The guilt of that infected cryme Which was enrooted in all fleshly synne. 1688 JAS. II *Lett. Feversham* in *4th Coll. Papers Pres. Jurisprudence* 28 Your former Principles are so enrooted in you. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 255 It has not the courage of the ancient parliaments, because it is less inrooted.

2. To entangle root with root.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 207 His foes are so en-rooted with his friends, That plucking to vnfixe an Enemie, Hee doth vnfasten so, and shake a friend.

Enrough (*enrɔʊf*), *v.* Also 7 *inrough*. [*f. EN-1 + ROUGH a.*] *trans. or refl.* To make (the sea) rough. Also *fig.*

1601 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 295 In vaine this sea shall... enrough It selfe. 1635 VALENTINE *Four Sea-Serms.* 39 Our life inroughed with some tempests. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* 257 He snuffs The aroused hurrican, ere it enroughs The sea.

† **Enround**, *v. Obs.* [*f. EN-1 + ROUND sb.*]

1. *trans.* To surround, encircle.

c 1490 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 590 And other while an hen wol have the pippe, A white pellet that wol the tonge enrounde. 1580 SIDNEY etc. *Ps.* xli. Kings with sieghe her walls enround. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. Prol. 36 How dread an Army hath enrounded him. 1600 *Tourneur Transf. Met.* lxii, And spies the multitude that him enround.

2. To 'compass,' try to bring about. *Obs. rare*—1.

1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perfect Relation* Bbb j a, A crafty pate, enrounding violently the ruine of our Soueraigne.

|| **En route** (*ənruːt*). [*Fr.*] On the way, in the course of the journey: see *ROUTE*.

Enruby, **Enruin**: see *EN- pref.* 1.

Enrut: see *EN- pref.* 1 b.

|| **Ens** (*enz*), *sb. Pl. entia* (e'nsiā). [*Lat. ens*; a neuter pr. pple. formed from *L. esse* to be, on the supposed analogy of the compds. *absens*, *polens*, etc.]

1. *Philos.* a. Something which has existence; a 'being', entity, as opposed to an attribute, quality, etc.

1614 T. ADAMS in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. ciii. 19 Eternity is properly the duration of an uncreated Ens. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 71 An ens is such naturally, that it should act or suffer something. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man-kind* 323 Men have needlessly multiplied *Entia*. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 113 For it's necessary that every ens or being be derived from the first Being.

b. An entity regarded apart from any predicate but that of mere existence. Also, the predicable 'ens' regarded as an abstract notion.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poet.* (Arb.) 55 The quiddity of Ens. [1608 MILTON *Vacation Exerci.*, Ens is represented as father of the Predicaments.] 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 41 Ens without weight, and substance without shade. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 90, I cannot see why ens is not thinkable.

† 2. = *ESSENCE. Obs.*

1649 J. E. tr. *Behmen's Ep.* 9 The dark fiery soule conceiveth the Ens and Essence of the Divine light in her selfe. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 288 It is the very Ens, or Being most pure of Flame.

† b. *Alch.* (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 109. 178 Weigh its weight of fresh Ens well ground together. 1683 SALMON *Dorres Med.* i. 327 Reduce the Mercury of the Vulgar into its first liquid Ens. 1715 KERSEY, *Ens Primum*, the most efficacious Part of any natural Mixture Body. *Ens Veneris*, sublimation of equal Parts of the calcin'd Powder or Cyprus Vitriol, and of Sal Armoniack. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; and in *mod. Dicts.*

Ens, var. of *ENES adv. Obs. once.*

† **Ensa'cre**, *v. Obs.* [*f. EN-1 + SACRE.*] *trans.* To consecrate to an ecclesiastical office.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) l. cliii. 158 a/2, I was promoted to the dignitee of Archebyschopp ensacred & receuyed in the holy chyrche of Alexandrye.

Ensad, **Ensafo**, **-er**, **Ensafron**: see *EN- pref.* 1 a and 1 b.

Ensaigne, *obs. variant of ENSIGN.*

Ensaime, var. of *ENSEAM v. 1 Obs.*

Ensaigned, *ppl. a.* [ad. OF. *enseigné*, *ensaigné*, marked, blazoned, instructed, skilled, adept.] Skilled, trained, learned.

c 1484 Caxton *Curial* (1888) 10 And alleway among us courtours ensayned [printed enfaigned] we folowe more the names of thoffices than the droytes and ryghtes.

Ensaunt: see *EN-pref.* 1.

† **Ensaive**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *EN-1* + *SALVE sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To put salve upon; to anoint. *c 1485* Digby *Myst.* (1882) iv. 916, I haue bought here oymntentes. To ensalue his body.

† **Ensaupial**, *ensaupial*, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. *ENSAUP-1* + *AL*: it is uncertain which of the two forms was written by Pecock.] Only in phrase *historial ensaupial* (*ensaupial*): of the nature of a historical example.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 293 Or it is historial ensaupial of the now bifore seid Moral Conversacioun. *Ibid.* iii. vi. 309 No parti. being historial ensaupial, lettith the seid en-dewing.

Example (*ensaupl*), *sb. arch.* Forms: 4 *ensamp*, *ensaumpel*, *-ul(le, -il(l)e, (insamp- pil, -saumpill, 5 ensampelle)*, 4-5 *ensauple*, *-uple, ensaump*(i)(l)(e, -yl, 3- *ensample*. [Altered form of *ASAUPLER*, *a. OF. essample*: see *EXAMPLE sb.* (An *AF. ensample* occurs in some editions of Britton, but Nichols reads *essaump- plarie*.)] = *EXAMPLE* in various senses.

The mod. archaistic use is almost wholly due to reminiscence of the passages in which the word occurs in the New Testament. In four of these passages it is used in sense 2, and is retained unaltered in the R. V.; in the remaining two it has the sense 3, and has in the R. V. been replaced by *example*.

1. An illustrative instance.

a 1300 Cursor *M.* 10595 (Göt.), Be pis ensampil may men sy, Godd wald scho grew and clamb on hij. *c 1393* Gower *Conf.* III. 138 Wherof ensample if thou wilt seche, Take hede. *c 1400* Pol. *Rel. & L. Poems* 98 A gode Ensampille y will telle. *c 1436* Pol. *Poems* (1850) II. 174 An ensampelle of deseytte. *c 1485* Caxton *Pref. Malory's Arthur*, Also certeyn bookes of ensamples and doctryne. *c 1548* W. Patten *Exp. Scot.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 80 That if, for ensample like to this, I should rehearse to you out of the Old Testament, how the seven plentiful years, etc. *c 1597* Morley *Introd. Mus.* 20 Here is an ensample, peruse it. *a 1850* Rossetti *tr. Dante's Vita Nuova* i. (1874) 81 By which ensamples this thing shall be made manifest.

† *b. quasi-adv.* = 'for example'. *Obs.*

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 45 Ensampulle as thus: the jere of ovre lord 1400, etc.

2. A precedent which may be followed or imitated; a pattern or model of conduct.

c 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 446 And, vor ensample of hem, opere ensentede perito. *a 1340* HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlii. 22 Bi myn ensaupill all fleys. I loue him wipouten end. *c 1386* Chaucer *Prolog.* 530 To drawen folk to heuen. By good ensample. *c 1440* York *Myst.* xxvii. 86 Here schall I sette you for to see pis jonge childre, for insaupills seere. *c 1489* Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 295 A worthy capytayn is the myrrour & ensaump to thother for to doo well. *c 1531* Dial. *on Lawes Eng.* i. xxvi. (1638) 42 It seemeth that he doth against the ensample of God. *c 1566* Chron. *Gr. Priars* (1852) 90 He . . . askyd them mercy and foryefnes for his evyle insaupulle. *c 1611* Bible *Phil.* iii. 17 Marke them which walke so, as ye haue vs for an ensample. — *i. Thess.* i. 7. *c 1641* J. Jackson *True Evang.* T. i. 85, I have Essay for an ensample. *c 1847* Emerson *Poems, To Rhea Wks.* (Bohn) I. 403, I make this maiden an ensample To Nature.

b. Phrases: † *In* († *to*) *ensample*; *to give, set (an) ensample*; *to take ensample* († *at, by, of*).

c 1290 Old Kent *Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 27 per-of us yest ensample þo þrie kinges of hebenesse. *c 1305* Edmund *Conf.* 498 in E. E. F. (1802) 84 pis holi man euer nam his ensample bi seint Thomas. *Ibid.* 522 Nym ensample of me. *a 1300* Cursor *M.* 17288. 175 (Cott.) Ensampule at him he toke. *a 1340* HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvii. i Crist. . . setand him ensaupille til rightwisemen. *c 1393* Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 324 What sorwes he suffrede in ensample ofous alle. *c 1400* MAUNDRE (Roxb.) xxiv. 111 To gifte his men ensaump and will to feight. *c 1420* Love *Bonauent.* *Mirr.* xxvii. (1510) H iii, He prayeth to ensaump of us that we shulde ofstyth pray. *c 1440* Lay *Folks Mass-bk.* (MS. C.), Grete ensaump he settes perito. *c 1483* Caxton *G. de la Tour* Cij b, I pray you that ye take ensample here at me. *c 1568* Grafton *Chron. Edw. III.* III. 284 Ye shall geve by this an evill ensample. *c 1865* Pusey *Truth Eng. Ch.* 160 The ensample which He gave us in His Holy Childhood.

† *c. In ensample*: after the model (of); in imitation of the fact (that). *Obs.*

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* i. § 21 In ensample that the zodiak in hevene is ymagened to ben a superfice contienyng a latitude of 12 degrees. *c 1400* Destr. *Troy* 1610 In Ensampule of this Cite [sc. Troy]. Rome on a Ruer rially was set.

3. A deterrent instance of punishment, or of the evil consequences of any course of conduct; a practical warning. *Const. to, of* (the person to be warned), also with possessive pronoun. *Phrases, For, † in ensample.*

c 1340 Cursor *M.* 47 (Trin.) Ensauampel herby to hem I sey, þat rage in her riot al wey. *c 1375* BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 119 Walys ensample might have bene To 30w, had 3e It forow sene. *c 1480* Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cxlvii. 336 They . . . were sore punysshed in ensample of other. *c 1543* Ld. BERKELEY *Froiss.* I. ccc. 561 They shulde neuer haue peace with him, in ensample to all other townes. *c 1547* J. Harrison *Exhort. Scotles* 232 May not the ruine of y^e Grekes. . . suffice for your ensample? *c 1611* Bible *a Peter* ii. 6 Making them [Sodom and Gomorrah] an ensample vnto those that after shold liue vngodly. *c 1858* GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi All.* I. xlviii. 189 Now these things happened for our ensamples.

† **Ensauple**, *v. Obs.* [f. *prec. sb.*]

1. *trans. a.* To authorize by example; also, to set forth as an example.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. to Dedis ben nouztis þat ben not ensaupild and wrouzt by þis fadir. *c 1393* Gower *Conf.* I. i Some matere Ensaupled of the old wise.

b. To give an example or instance of.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serl. Wks.* III. 512 3if þes newe reules weren [etc.] . . . [he] shulde haue taught hem boþe and ensaupild, boþe in his lif and spekinge. *c 1393* Gower *Conf.* II. 148 In what maner it is greuous, Right fain I wolde ensample here. *c 1449* PECOCK *Repr.* III. vi. 311 Crist ensaupild thilk greet pouerte. *c 1589* SPENSER *F. Q. Pref.*, Homere. . . hath ensaupild a good governour and a vertuous man. *a 1599* — in Farr *S. P. Elis.* (1845) I. 16 He. . . Ensaupled it by this most rightuous deede.

2. To give an example to; to instruct by example. Also, to model (something, oneself) *by, upon*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serl. Wks.* III. 360 For Cristis lyf was þe beste, þat shulde ensample alle opir. *c 1393* Gower *Conf.* III. 241 Wherof all other. . . Ensaupled hem upon the dede. *c 1654* GAYTON *Plas.* Notes II. iv. 47 Of him that had the view of the Temple (for I cannot ensample you in all) take this small account. *Ibid.* III. iv. 86 But if ever he had a true one [sc. sword], it must be made and ensaupild by that of Chinos of England.

b. intr. To give an example (to).

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. v. 168 Forto ensauple to othere men. *Ibid.* 314 For strengthe of her ensaupling. . . tho circumstauncis for which thei so ensaupliden.

Ensaupler (*ensauplaj*), *Forms*: 4 *ensauplaire*, 4-5 *ensaupler*. [ad. OFr. *essample*—L. *exemplarium*, f. *exemplum* *EXAMPLE*. Cf. *EXEMPLAR sb.*]

a. A copy, pattern. *b.* A 'copy' of a book.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. ix. 87 Pou drawest alle þinges of þi souereyne ensaupler. *c 1388* WYCLIF *Joshua* Prolog. Men of my language, the whiche our ensaupleris deliten. *c 1449* PECOCK *Repr.* III. xix. 412 Thei ouzten be ensauplers of moral vertues.

† **Ensaupling**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. *ENSAUPLE v.* + *-ING*]. The action of the *vb.* *ENSAUPLE*.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. vi. 309 Ifeny ensaupling schulde lette the seid en-dewing, it schulde be the ensaupling of Crist. *c 1508* FLORIO, *Rasempiatura*, an ensaupling.

Ensand, *Ensandal*: see *EN-pref.* 1 b.

Ensanguine (*ensængwin*), *v.* [f. *EN-1* + *L. sanguin-em* blood. Cf. *It. insanguinare*.] *trans.* To stain with blood.

c 1667 [see next]. *1797* Monthly *Rev.* XXIII. 509 In tyrannizing over, desolating, ensanguining, and dishonouring France. *c 1870* SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cv. 29 The beloved Nile and other streams were all equally tainted and ensanguined.

Ensanguined (*ensængwind*), *ppl. a.* [f. *EN-SANGUINE v.* + *-ED*].

1. Blood-stained, bloody.

c 1667 MILTON *P.* L. xi. 654 Now scatterd lies With Carcasses and Arms th' ensanguined Field. *c 1796* THOMSON *Winter* 828 He lays them [the deer] quivering on the ensanguined snows. *c 1803* Ann. *Reg.* 706 The ferocity of an ensanguined rabble. *c 1816* BYRON *Parisina* xvii, The dust, which each deep vein Slaked with its ensanguined rain. *c 1821* MAYNE *Reid Scap.* xxix. 216 His eye was caught by the ensanguined object upon the rock.

b. fig.

c 1806 Naval *Mag.* XV. 243 The ensanguined fury with which it was fought. *c 1809* K. Digby *Broadst. Hon.* I. Godefridus 128 The most ensanguined pages of profane history. *c 1866* Pall *Mall* G. 18 June 10/a The turbulent and ensanguined history of Ireland.

2. *transf.* Dyed or stained blood-colour; crimson. *c 1784* COWPER *Task* iv. 217 Ensanguin'd hearts, clubs typical of strife. *c 1812* H. & J. SMITH *Reg. Addr.*, *Drury's Dirge* ix, Jealousy's ensanguin'd chalice, Mantling pours the orient wave. *a 1845* BARNHAM *Ingl. Leg.*, *Metempsychosis* 132 Liquid of the same ensanguined hue.

Ensate (*ensæt*), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *ensatus*, f. L. *ensis* sword: see *-ATE*.] Sword-shaped.

c 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 277 The ensate or grassy ones [leaves] of Asphodel.

Ensaupel, *-ul(le, etc., var. of ENSAUPLE*.

† **Ensay**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [prob. ad. Sp. *ensayar*; cf. OF. *ensayer*.] = *ASSAY v.* 4.

c 1740 tr. *Barbas Metals, Mines, & Min.* 103 The people . . . brought me some of the Oar to ensay it.

Ensayme, var. of *ENSAUP v.* 1 *Obs.*

† **Enscale**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [? f. *EN-pref.* 1 + *SCALE* (in music).] *trans.* ? To attune.

c 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* v. 115 When the flood Of devine fury, might enscale our Ears T^e astonishment.

Enscale, *obs. var. ENSCONCE*.

Enscarf: see *EN-pref.* 1 b.

† **Enschedeule**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *EN-1* + *SCHEDULE sb.*] *trans.* To insert in a schedule; to write down on a list; to schedule.

c 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 73 Whose Tenures and particular effects You haue enschedul'd briefly in your hands.

Enscheryching: see *ENCHERISH*.

† **Ensolauandre**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [Corrupt var. of *ESCLANDRE*.] *trans.* To bring scandal upon.

c 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Eny riotour, o'er contekour, ober such by whom þe fraternite myght be ensclaundred.

Ensonce (*enskɔns*), *v. Forms*: 6 *ensonce*, 7 *ensonce*, 6-7 *insonce*, -se, 6-8 *insonce*, -se, 6- *ensonce*. [f. *EN-1* + *SCONCE sb.*, small for-

tification, earthwork, prob. ad. OF. *esonse* hiding-place, place of shelter, whence *esonser* to hide, shelter, which may be the source of some of the uses of this verb. Cf. *SCONCE v.*

The form *ensonce* in Barret suggests derivation from Du. *skans* = *SCONCE*.]

† 1. *trans.* To furnish with 'sconces' or earth-works; to fortify. Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1590 Sir J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 12 b, A vaine opinion of insconcing of Sconces in the drie grounds of England. *c 1611* FLORIO, *Bastionare*, to ensconce, to blocke. *c 1754* CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 674 To insconce the bridges, to stop the fords. *c 1867* SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ensonce*, to in-trench; to protect by a slight fortification.

absol. *c 1598* BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 16 He is to ensconce and fortife as commodity and the place will permit.

† 2. To shelter within or behind a fortification; also *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

c 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 38, I must get a sconce for my head, and Insonce it to. *c 1593* Lucr. 1515 He entertain'd a show, so seeming iust, And therein so ensconced his secret euill, that, etc. *a 1608* DENSON *Heav. Banq.* (1631) 80 The Israelites were insconced with strong bulwarkes. *c 1663* BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1349 A Port of Error, to ensconce Absurdity and Ignorance. *c 1686* W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prud. Convers.* 21 'Tis my Complacency that Vest to have, 'T' insconce my Person from Frigidity. *a 1734* NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. ¶ 79 (1740) 644 His Person . . . is insconced.

† *b. refl.* Also *fig. Obs.*

c 1590 Sir J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 13 Wet grounds where they may ensconce themselves with small cost within little Ilands. *c 1604* CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 6 Inskonsing my selfe euery two dayes, where I would leaue Garrison for my retreat. *c 1678* BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1115 He. . . Inskonc'd himself as formidable As could be underneath a Table.

fig. *c 1600* SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlix, Against that time do I in-sconce me here Within the knowledge of mine owne desert. *c 1607* FREED *England, etc.*, *Wales* xiv. § 3 The Country hath not naturall provision to ensconce her self against the extremite of winds and weather.

† *c. intr.* for *refl.*

c 1600 CAPT. SMITH in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 257, I would haue hidden this course of insconcing euery two dayes march. *c 1663* BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 416 The Fort where he ensconced. *c 1711* D'URFEE *New Operas* 250 E'er I could Ensonce, comes up this Devil agen.

3. *trans.* To establish in a place or position for the purpose *a.* of concealment; *b.* of security, comfort, 'snugness', etc. Chiefly *refl.*

a. *c 1598* SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 97, I will ensconce mee behind the Arras. *c 1606* SCOTT *Woodst.* viii, He must discover where this Stewart hath ensconced himself. *c 1841* CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xxi. 155, I have been closely ensconced in an earth-covered wig-wam. *c 1849* MISS MULOOCK *J. Halifax* (ed. 17) 329, [I] ensconced myself behind the sheltering bank blinds. *c 1877* CLERY *Min. Tact.* xii. 147 Bodies of French skirmishers ensconced themselves in the undulations of the ground.

b. *c 1800* W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 126 The parson, who was deeply ensconced in a high-backed oaken chair. *c 1840* DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xviii, Ensconcing themselves, in the warm chimney-corner. *c 1847* Ld. LINDSAY *Chr. Art.* I. 121 A vine, emblematical of the church. . . the four doctors of the Latin church ensconced among its branches. *c 1865* LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 73 His guest had ensconced himself in Forman's old study.

Hence *Ensoncing vbl. sb.*

c 1590 Sir J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 13 Their ensconcing in the drie grounds upon the Havens of England, are to small purpose. *a 1652* BROWN *Mad Couple* II. i. Wks. 1873 I. 31, I need no more insconcing now in Ram-alley.

Enscore, **Enscreen**, **Enscroll**: see *EN-pref.* 1 3, 1 b, 2.

Ensculpture: see *INSCULPTURE*.

Enseal (*ensi*'), *v. arch.* Forms: 4-5 *ensele*, (5 *enceyl*), 6-7 *enseal*(le, 5- *enseal*. Also 5-7 *inseal*. [a. OFr. *enseeler*, *enceeler*, *enseal-er*, f. *en-* (see *EN-1*) + *seel* (mod. *seal*) *SEAL*.]

1. *trans.* To affix a seal to (a document); to attest or confirm by sealing.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 258 Boþe to hold couenanz with scrite enselid be dede. *c 1377* Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 112 In þe date of þe deuel þis dede I assele [v.r. ensele]. *c 1443* Test. *Ebor.* (1855) II. 134 A speciall will enceylid with the seale of myn armes. *c 1466* in *Paston Lett.* No. 554. II. 284 Divers old deeds, some without date, ensealed under autenticke seales. *c 1574* tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 107 b, The heire of the disseyssour that ensealeth the deede. *a 1709* ARKYNs *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 175 The Statutes. . . require Indentures ensealed by the Electors to be tack'd to the Writ.

fig. *a 1500* Chaucer's *Dreme* 1016 For euery thing he said there, Seemed as it ensealed were. *c 1521* J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 444 That one onely Sacrifice, which Christ . . . did enseale, and Ratify with his owne precious body.

b. To put a seal or stamp upon (a measure or weight) in token of its being up to the standard.

c 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 383 That it be made after the wyght ensealed accordyng to the kynges standard. *c 1610* in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 15 That euery Vintner haue their pots and their measures sized and ensealed after the standard of the University.

2. To close with a seal, seal up.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prolog. pis boke is cald garthen closed wel enseled. *c 1465* Paston *Lett.* No. 502. II. 187 A box enselyd with hys owyn seall. *c 1613* Sir H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 22 A boxe enseled with charters. *c 1714* SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 110 A Box enseled with writings. *c 1886* BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abridged) I. 78 A well-shut house With keyless locks and doors enseled.

fig. *c 1374* CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 151 But this enseled [v.r. ensealed] til an other day.

Ensealing, *vbl. sb.* [f. **ENSEAL** *v.* + **-ING** *l.*] The action of the verb **ENSEAL**. *lit.* and *fig.*

1331-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 8 At the tyme of ensealynge of the proces for execution. 1561 *Daus tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 100 He himselfe geeveth them faith and his spirite, which is the ensealynge of their myndes. 1755 *MAGENS Insurances II.* 386 At the Ensealing and Delivery hereof.

† **Ensealing**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. **ENSEAL** *v.* + **-ING** *2.*] That enseals or confirms.

1563 *MAN Musculus' Commonpl.* 278 b, They [Sacraments] doe confirme us, not as the very ensealing spirite himselfe doth, but as ensealing signes.

† **Ensealment**, *Obs.* [f. **ENSEAL** *v.* + **-MENT** *l.*] The action of ensealing; that which enseals or confirms; a confirmation.

1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 92 Our Baptisme is a certaine ensealment and Sacrament of our attonement with God.

† **Enseam**, *sb. Obs.* In 5 **ensayme**. [f. next *vb.*] That which is enseamed or cleansed away; superfluous fat; scourings.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j a, Ensayme of an hawke is the grece.

† **Enseam**, *v. l. Obs.* Forms: 5 **enceym**, 5-7 **ensayme**, -seame, (7 **ensaim**, -sayn), 6- **enseam**; also 7-8 **inseame**. [ad. OF. **ensaim-e-r* (cf. *ensem* in Cotgr.), altered form of *essaimier* (mod. *essaimer*, *essimer*), f. *es*, L. *ex* + OF. (**saim*), *sain* grease (mod. *sain-doux* lard); -med. L. *sagimen* stuffing. Cf. **SEAM** *sb.* grease, lard.]

1. *trans.* To cleanse (a hawk, later also a horse) of superfluous fat.

c 1450 *Bk. Hawking in Rel. Ant.* I. 308 Withdraw his mete in the mew sevenyngh and wasch it eche tyme, and sumtyme with vinegre til he be encymyd. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j a, It is tyme for to fede hir with wash mete and to begynne to ensayme hire. a 1508 *SKELTON Ware Hauke* 78 She was not clene ensaymed. 1575 *TURBURY Falconrie in Edin. Rev.* (1872) Oct. 356 How you shall enseame a hawke, or give her castings and scourings. 1598 *FLORIO, Alenare*, to enseame a horse. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Ensemer*, to inseam; unfatten. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* (1623) 55 Till you have enseamed him [your hunting horse], hardened his flesh, taken away his inward grease. 1639 *T. DE GREY Compl. Horsem.* 340 If you be in the way of ensaying your horse. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* III. 69 Twenty days before we enseam a falcon.

† *b.* (See quot.: *perh.* only a misapprehension.) 1611 *COTGR.*, *Affener*, to feed or inseam with hay; to stall-feed.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* of the hawk: To become clear of superfluous fat, etc.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B i j a, As she ensaymeth hir fete will wax yelow and smothe. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 62 Reasonable time . . . that she may inseam inwardly, and outwardly together.

Hence **Enseaming** *vbl. sb.*

c 1575 *Perfect Bk. Sparhawkes* (1886) 15 Ensayming is to take her gresynes and foulnes awaye. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 45 No one of the other sort of hawks is in a quarter of that danger in their inseaming that she is in.

† **Enseam**, *v. 2. Obs.* [ad. Fr. *enseimer* (now *ensimer*); OFr. *ensaimier*, f. *en* (see **EN**-1) + OF. (**saim*, *sain*; see **ENSEAM** *v. 1*)] *trans.* To load with grease. Hence **Enseamed** *ppl. a. fig.* The Fr. word is now used only in sense 'to grease (cloth)', whence *perh.* the fig. use in Shaks.

1564 *LEIGH Armorie* (1597) 57 Hee is not enseamed with much fatnesse, but is all of muscles and senues. 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. iv. 92 In the ranke sweat of an enseamed bed.

Enseam (*ensim*), *v. 3* Also 7-8 **inseam**. [f. **EN**-1 + **SEAM** *sb.* and *v.*]

† *l. trans.* To sew or stitch up in. *Obs.* 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1636) 35 A Jewel . . . which one stale away and enseamed it in his thigh. *Ibid.* (1657) 66 Jupiter halted when Bacchus was enseamed in his thigh.

2. To mark as with a seam. Cf. **SEAM** *v.* 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. 4 Plays in One, Triumph of Death* vi, Take him dead-drunk now, without repentance, His lecherie inseam'd upon him. 1725 *POPE Odyssey* xix. 544 Deep o'er his knee inseam'd, remain'd the scar. 1846 *T. ALD Poet. Wks.* 79 Gray men enseamed with many a scar.

† **Enseam**, *v. 4. Obs. rare*. [Of obscure etymology: cf. ME. *in same*, *inseme* together; also ON. *semja* to put together.] *trans.* ? To bring together. *a.* To include or contain together. *b.* To introduce to company.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. xi. 35 And bounteous Trent, that in him selfe enseames Both thirty sorts of fish, and thirty sundry streames. 1607 *CHAPMAN Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 16 Beaupres, come l'le enseame thee: Ladies . . . I haue beere a friend that I would gladlie enter in your Graces.

† **Ensear**, *v. Obs.* [f. **EN**-1 + *sear*, **SERE** *a.*] *trans.* To dry up.

1607 *SHAKS. Timon* IV. iii. 187 Enseare thy Fertile and Conception womb.

† **Ensearch**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. OF. *encerche*, f. *encerchier*; see next *vb.*] The action of the *vb.* **ENSEARCH**; search.

a 1509 *Instr. Hen. VII to Ambass. in Brit. Mag.* II. 403 The kings . . . servants . . . shall make inquisician, and enserche. 1590 *MORE Heresy* II. Wks. 191/2 The church by diligent enserche, fyndeth the life of a man holy. 1530 *PALSGR. Intro.* 3 After enquiry and enserche made for them, dyvers came unto my handes. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 11 Such insearch and enquiry as be most diligently made.

Ensearch (*ensōt*), *v. Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 4-5 **encherche**, 4-6 **ensearch**, -searche, (6

ensearche), 6- **ensearch**. Also 6 **insearch**, -search(e). [ME. *encerche(n)*, *enserche(n)*, ad. OF. *encerchier*, *enserchier*, f. *en* (see **EN**-1) + *cerchier* (Fr. *chercher*) to SEARCH.]

1. *trans.* To look carefully through (a country, place, book or document); to examine, pry into, scrutinize, search. Also *fig.*

138a *WYCLIF Gen.* xxxi. 37 Thou . . . hast enserchid alle my necessaryes of hows. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* xxxi. (1839) 314 For to enserche the Contrees. c 1449 *PECKOK Repr.* i. xiii. 71 It is no nede me forto . . . enserche the writings of Doctours. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* II. ix. (1883) II. 110 He folowing with his swerde redy drawn wolde therwith enserche the bedde, cofers, and all other places of his chambre. 1563-87 *FOX A. & M.* (1596) 965/2 Studiously to ensearch and peruse the places of holy Scripture. 1577 *STANYHURST Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshead* VI. Ep. Ded., If it shall stand with your honor his pleasure . . . at vacant houres to insearch it, you shall find therein etc. 1825 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 124 But to ensearch the cursed cold [soil] is hard.

fig. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 117 Graunte þat we may oure self to enserche & se. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* M v j b, But if he diligently enserche his own harte. 1549 *CHALONER tr. Eras. Morie Enc.* F i j b, An ungodly curiositee to enserche the secrets of Nature. 1566 *DRAWT Wail Hierim.* K v j b, Let us insearche and trye our selves, and turne to God againe. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolues* I. xvii. 29 If we glue repulses, we are presently . . . insearched for the cause.

2. To seek for (a person or thing); to inquire after. Also with *out*.

138a *WYCLIF Zeph.* i. 6 Welche souzten . . . not the Lord nether enserchiden hym. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 203 Pease men shulde enserche with besinesse. 1530 *PALSGR. Intro.* 3, I dyd my effectuaal devoire to enserche out suche bokes. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. ii. 39 We must now seke out and enserch the veray true common wel.

3. To search into (facts, errors, etc.); to inquire into, investigate. Also with *obj.* sentence: To inquire.

c 1400 *Primer in Eng.* in *Maskell Mon. Rit.* II. 130 That thou enquire my wickednesse and enserche my synne. 1530 *TINDALE Answ.* *More* IV. iii. Wks. III. 171 Then we will enquire whether it may be a sacrament or no. 1541 *ELYOT Image Gov.* 61 Than wolde he diligently enserche, of what perfection their woorkes were. 1577 *STANYHURST Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshead* VI. 35 Cambrensis insearcheth diverse philosophical reasons in finding out the cause. 1581 *W. STAFFORD Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 30 Would ensearch the default, and then certifie the good man of the house thereof.

4. *intr.* To make search; to inquire.

138a *WYCLIF Dent.* xix. 18 Whanne moost bisily enserchynge thei fynden, etc. c 1450 *Bk. Curlysye* 232 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 306 Enserche no fyr pen failles to the. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* III. x. 152 Tholomeus . . . was he . . . that most enserched of the sterres. 1494 *FABYAN* VI. elxxv. 184 Enserchynge thorough his landes for a knyght. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 6 To enserch or make any inquerie thereof. 1587 *M. GROVE Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 15, I wil that ye ensearch forthwith, and it reueale to me.

† **Ensearcher**, *Obs.* Forms: 4 **ensearchere**, 5-6 **ensearchour**, 6 **ensearcher**, **insearcher**. [f. **ENSEARCH** *v.* + **-ER**; in ME. a. OF. *encerchere*, -cor.] One who searches, pries, or inquires into.

138a *WYCLIF Eccles.* xiv. 22 Who thenketh out the weies of hym in his herte. . . goende aftir it as ensercher. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi. 55 (Add. MS.) The first of you is a stronge verriour, The second best counselloure, and the thirde the stotelest enserchour. a 1535 *MORE Wks.* 3 A desirous enserchour of the secretres of nature. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* I. 9/1 Cambrensis . . . was a curious insearcher therof.

† **Ensearching**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. **ENSEARCH** *v.* + **-ING** *l.*] The action of the verb **ENSEARCH**; the action of looking for, or inquiring into.

c 1430 *tr. T. & Kempis' Imit.* i. iii, What auailip grete enserching of hidde & derke pinges? 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 8 § 1 The inserching, finding and wasshinge of the saide tyme. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 11 Tacitus a man curious in the insearching . . . for the original of the Germans.

Enseat: see **EN**-*pref.* 1 a.

† **Enseel** (*ensēl*), *v. Obs. rare* -1. In 5 **ensile**. [f. **EN**-1 + **SEEL** *v.*] *trans.* To stitch up the eyelids of (a hawk).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A i j b, He most take with hym needell and threde to ensile the hawkes that ben takien. 1678-1706 in *PHILLIPS.* 1721-80 in *BAILEY*; and in mod. Dicts.

Enseem: see **EN**-*pref.* 1 3.

† **Enseer**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **inseer**. [f. **EN**-1 + **SEER**.] One who sees or looks into (anything). c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 293/1 This leude book . . . by a good inseer may be understande. 1535 *JOURN Apol. Tindale* 20 God . . . is onely the enseer and sercher of herte and mynde.

Ensege, -segge, var. of **ENSIEGE**.

Enseigne, -eyne, -eygne, obs. ff. **ENSIGN**.

Ensignement, var. of **ENSIGNMENT**.

† **Enseise**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. OF. *enseisir*, *ensaisir*, f. *en* (see **EN**-1) + *saisir* to SEIZE.] *trans.* To put (a person) in possession.

c 1450 *Antours of Arth.* xxiii, That segge schalle enseise him atte a session.

Ensemble (*ansānb*), *adv.* and *sb.* Also 5 **insamble**. [a. Fr. *ensemble*: -late L. *insimul*, f. *in* + *simul* at the same time.]

† *a. adv.* Together, at the same time. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 457 And when hit is boylet ensemble in the settyng doune, put thereto a lytel vynegr. 1494 *FABYAN* vii. 482 The ii. cardynallys ensemble sped theim vnto Parys. *Ibid.* vii. 574 Vpon the .vii. daye in lyke wyse played insamble an Henauder,

and one Iohn Standysse, esquier. a 1508 *SKELTON S. Parrot* 417 For frantiknes and wyfulness and braynles ensmyll, The nebbis of a lyon they make to trete and trembyll.

† *B. sb.* (Only as Fr.)

1. All the parts of anything taken together so that each part is considered only in relation to the whole; the general effect (of a person's appearance, a whole work of art, etc.). Also **Tout ensemble** (*tutānsānb*) [Fr. *tout* all] in same sense.

1703 *TATR Portrait-Roy. H. M. Picture Notes* 22 There must be, what Painters call, an agreement of the Tout Ensemble. 1750 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) III. 70 All these trifling things . . . collectively form that pleasing *je ne sais quoi*, that ensemble which they are utter strangers to. 1782 *POWELL Antig.* 81 The ensemble of the piece will be hid from us and unintelligible. 1823 *BYRON Yuan* xiv. xl, The 'tout ensemble' of his movements wore a Grace. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Briery Cr.* v. 168 One might almost call his ensemble slovenly to-day. 1855 *H. SPENCER Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. ix. 126 The proportions of its body and limbs in their ensemble and details, are nearly the same. 1879 *BEERBOHM Patagonia* iii. 37 A shaggy beard and moustache completed the toutensemble of his really striking face.

2. *Mil.*

1853 *STOCQUELER Mil. Encycl.*, Ensemble, together; the exact execution of the same movements, performed in the same manner, and by the same motions.

† **Ensemble**, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *ensemble-r* in same sense. Cf. **ASSEMBLE**.] *trans.* To bring together, assemble; also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.*

a 1300 *Leg. St. Gregory* 982 Pe cardinals al togider come, Ensembled pai were alle þo. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5467 Pay ensemblede panne to-gadre anon. 1491 *CAXTON Vilas Patr.* (1495) 11 By very charite were they [the hermits] ensembled, alied and unyed. 1533 *MORE Apol.* xlvii. Wks. 920/2 Openly by day they ensembled themselves together to the number of an hundred.

† **Ensembly**, *Obs. rare* -1. In 5 **ensemble**. [a. OF. *ensemble*, f. *ensembler*: see *prec.*] = **ASSEMBLY**.

c 1480 *Kyng & Hermit* 21 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* (1864) 13 With ryall fests and feyr ensemble, With all y^e lordys of that contré: With hym ther gan thei dwell.

† **Ensemplary**, *Obs.* Also 4 **ensamplarie**. [app. a doublet of **ENSAMPLER**; Gower's use suggests that he regarded it as f. **ENSAMPLE** + **-ERY**.] Examples collectively; example in the abstract.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 292 A tale . . . Which is of olde ensamplarie. *Ibid.* III. 48 [History] is of great ensamplarie Agin the vice of sorcery.

Ensence, -ense, obs. forms of **INCENSE**.

Ensenso, obs. form of **ENSENSE** *v.*, to instruct.

† **Ensent**, *sb. Obs. rare* -1. [f. next.] **Assent**.

1597 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 317 Þoru ensent of hyr tueye sones.

† **Ensent**, *v. Obs.* In 3-4 **encent**, -senti.

[var. of **ASSENT**.] *intr.* To assent or consent to. c 1390 *Lives Saints* (1887) 280 Pe pope makede him dauncherous : and noide ensenti þerto. 1597 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 171 Þe kyng þoru ys conseyl encented wel her to. c 1395 *Edmund Conf.* 81 in *E. P.* (1862) 73 He ne dude neuere lecherie : ne neuere ensentede þerto.

Ensenje, -zhe, -ye, -yhe, obs. ff. **ENSIGN**.

Ensepulchre (*ensēpūlkə*), *v.* [f. **EN**-1 + **SEPULCHRE**.] *trans.* To put into a sepulchre; to entomb. Also *transf.*

1820 *MILMAN Fall Jerusalem* (1821) 260 The vast common doom ensepulchres the world. 1827 *POLLOK Course T.* vii, Cities . . . ensepulchred beneath the flood. 1841 *MOIR in Blackw. Mag.* L. 390 The oblivious gulf, whose mazy gloom Ensepulchres so many things. 1885 *TENNYSOON Balin Poems* 146 Let the wolves' black maws ensepulchre Their brother beast.

Enseraph: see **EN**-*pref.* 1 2.

Enserch, obs. form of **ENSEARCH**.

† **Enserchise**, *Obs.* [as if a. OF. **encerchise*, f. *encerchier* to **ENSEARCH**.] A search, inquiry.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 195 Thus was he wonte . . . One suche enserchise busily to abyde.

† **Ensered**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. **EN**-1 + **SERE** + **-ED** *l.*] Furnished with 'seres' (defined in *Bk. St. Albans* as 'the skin on the legs').

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vij a, This hawke has . . . a faire enseryd legge.

Enserf: see **EN**-*pref.* 1 2.

Ensew, obs. forms of **ENSEW**.

Enshade (*enshād*), *v.* [f. **EN**-1 + **SHADE** *sb.*] *trans.* To envelop in shade.

18. *HALLCAINE After Sunset* in *Sharp Sonnets this Cent.* (1886) 38 While we lie Enshaded, lulled, beneath heaven's breezeless sky.

Enshadow, **Enshawl**: see **EN**-*pref.* 1 a.

Ensheath (*enshēþ*, -ð), *v.* Also 7 **insheath**. [f. **EN**-1 + **SHEATH** *sb.*, **SHEATHE** *v.*] *trans.* To enclose in, or as in, a sheath.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 50 My throat . . . hath quite swallow'd vp and ensheath'd my tongue. 1737 *OZELL Rabelais* III. xxxiii. III. 39 The velvet scabbard that in-sheatheth it. 1835 *6 Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 8/2 By the triple partition of its tendon, it ensheaths the lumbar muscles. 1860 *Ld. LYTTON Lucile* II. vi. § 9 In the young heart . . . A love large as life, deep and changeless as death, Lay en-sheathed.

Hence **Ensheathing** *ppl. a.*

1877 *KINGLAKE Crimea* VI. vi. 317 The ensheathing columns were roughly handled.

Enshell, **Enshelter**: see **EN**-*pref.* 1 a.

† **Enshield**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [Usually taken as = *enshielded*, *pa. pple. of next*, which suits the apparent sense; but the accent is peculiar. *Perh. f. EN-1 + SHIELD sb.*] ? Shielded, concealed.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 80 These blacke Masques Proclaime an en-shield beauty.

Enshield (*enʃi:ld*), *v. rare*. [*f. EN-1 + SHIELD v.*] *trans.* To guard or screen as with a shield.

1655 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 293 This altar will Enshield us all. 1859 MISS MULOCK *Romant. T.* 301 The frail, trembling child stood still enshielded by Olof's arms.

Enshore, *obs. form of INSHORE*.

Enshrine (*enʃraɪn*), *v.* Also 6-8 *inshrine*, (6 *enshryne*, 7 *inshrine*). [*f. EN-1 + SHRINE*.]

1. *trans.* To enclose (a sacred relic, the image of a deity or saint) in a shrine; to place (a revered or precious object) in an appropriate receptacle.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. xiii. (1612) 60 Philoctetes... His ashes did conuay To Italy, inshrined in his Temple there to stay. 1653 MASSINGER *De. Milan* II. i. Though but a ducat, We will enshrine it as a holy relic. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 719 To inshrine Belus or Serapis their Gods. a 1744 POPE *Wife of Bath* 249 [The tomb] where enshrind the great Darius lay. 1800 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk.* I. 267 The remains of those saints and monarchs which lie inshrined in the adjoining chapels. 1806 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 413 The snake-devouring ibis these inshrine.

2. *fig.* 1595 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 119 Burgonie Inshrines thee in his heart. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. vii. 98 Next to his bosom in whom she [Eve] was inscribed. 1672 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 598 True image of the Father, enshrined in fleshly tabernacle. a 1743 SAVAGE *Verses to Knight* (R.) In whose transcendent mind Are wisdom, purity, and truth enshrined. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* II. 264 Papal orthodoxy sat enshrined in the Escorial.

3. *humorously*. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* ix. 80 He was, ere the church-bell ceased, enshrined in the family pew.

† *b.* To conceal as within a shrine. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 Three stars imparted no light. And the moon enshrined with closet cloudwe remained. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Beauty* 188 What booteth that celestial ray, If it in darkness be enshrined ever.

2. To contain as a shrine does; to serve as a shrine for (something sacred or precious). Also *fig.* 1601 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VII. 128 The greatest God of all My breast inshrines. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. iii. (1866) 41 A poetical shape, enshrining an inner and a deeper truth. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxi. 266 The first warm snows enshrine the flowery growths.

Hence **Enshrined ppl. a.** **Enshrinement**, the action of enshrining, in *quot. fig.*; also *concr.* that which enshrines or envelopes; in *pl.* the surroundings. **Enshrining vbl. sb.**

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 135 The slant sunbeam Falls on the arms inshrined. 1849 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXXIX. 717 This mystery, in all its enshrinements, has the ædes of Egypt striven to express. 1879 HOLLAND *Marb. Proph.* 8 The enshrinement of the Christian faith In sign and symbol. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 271 The enshrining of his glorious divinity in them.

Enshroud (*enʃraʊd*), *v.* Also 7 *inshroud*. [*f. EN-1 + SHROUD*.] *trans.* To cover as with a shroud; to envelope completely; to hide from view. Also *fig.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 31 Venus enshrouds them with a thick fog. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv. In gloomy vail of night, Inshroud the pale beams of thy borrowed light. 1761 CHURCHILL *Apol.* 4 They lurk enshrouded in the vale of night. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 200 Trails of thick blue mist enshroud The green far-reaching glens. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xxiii. 243 The crimes, were enshrouded in the deepest mystery.

Hence **Enshrouded ppl. a.**

1730 TENNYSON *Dirge* ii. Nothing but the small, cold worm Freteth thine enshrouded form.

† **Ensiege**, *sb. Obs. rare*—1. In 5 *ensiege*.

[*f. next vb.*] Siege; in phrase to *lay ensiege*.

1 a 1500 MRS. LINCOLN A. i. 17 f. 4 (Halliwell) He went unto the citee of Tyre, and layde ensiege aboute it.

† **Ensiege**, *v. Obs.* In 4 *ensiege*, -*segge*. [*a. OF. enseger, -segger (mod. F. assieger)*. Cf. *AS-IEGE*.] *trans.* To besiege. Also *fig.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 25 Titus and Waspasian, ensegiden Jerusalem. *Ibid.* II. 155 Ici ensegiden be soulis of men. 1 a 1400 Morte Arth. 1377 Ensegge all ba cetese be the salte strandez. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XIII. 58 When two rewmes er at were and owper party ensegez citee, toune or castell.

Ensient (*ensient*), *a. Law.* Later spelling of *ensaint* = *ENCEINTE*.

1807 J. POWELL *Devises* (ed. 3) II. 359 A natural child of which a particular woman is ensient. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 181 If... his said wife should be ensient with one or more children.

Hence **Ensienture**, the state of being with child, pregnancy. 1775 in *ASH*.

Enslew, *obs. form of ENSUE*.

† **Ensiferous**, *a. Obs.*—*o* [*f. L. ensi-s sword + fer bearing + -OUS*.] That bears a sword.

1565 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1847 in *CRAIG*; and in *mod. Dicts.*

Ensiform (*ensiʃɪm*), *a. Biol.* [*f. L. ensi-s sword + -FORM*.] Sword-shaped. (Often said of leaves.) **Ensiform cartilage**, a cartilage appended to the sternum or breast-bone.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Belowe in the furcule is an addycyon cartilagynous called Ency forme. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiv. 155 Linnaeus calls them

Ensiform or sword-shaped. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xxiii. 324 Ensiform antennæ. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* viii. (1858) 151 Leaves ensiform, with parallel veins. 1879 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 300 The diaphragm is attached to the ensiform cartilage and several ribs.

Ensign, *obs. form of INSIGHT*.

Ensign (*enʃaɪn*). Forms: 4, 6 *an-*, *as-*, *en-*, *sen-*, *-he*, *-ye*, *-yhe*, 4 *ensaigne*, 5-7 *ensigne*, 5 *ensygne*, 6 *enseigne*, *essenze*, (6 *insigne*, 8 *insign*), 6-*ensign*. See also *ANCIENT sb.* 2, *INSIGNE*. [*a. OF. enseigne, enseigne, ensaigne, an-*, *signe*, corresp. to *Pr. enseigna, enseigna, essenha*, *Cat. insignia*, *It. insegna*;—*L. insignia*, *pl. of insigne*, neut. of *insignis* adj., *f. in + signum* sign.]

The *INSIGNE* used in sense 4 by some writers late in 18th c. and in 19th is prob. intended as *Lat.*, and is therefore treated as a distinct word.]

† 1. A signal; a rallying or battle-cry, watchword. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

1575 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 378 Hys assen3he gan he cry. *Ibid.* v. 323 Hys ensen3he mycht heir him cry. c 1450 *Merlin* x. 161 The Duke... cride his ensigne. c 1500 *Lancelot* 3347 Thar essen3he lowd thai gon to cry. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ix. 860 The hydis ensen3he loud wp trumpis sche.

2. A sign, token, characteristic mark. *arch.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 85 Entye them to lawghe and jape by ony dysordnate ensignes or tokens. 1491—*Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. i. 3a/1 In exposyng to hym very ensignes of his vysage and cloynghe. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. vi. We see no Ensigns of a Wedding here. 1639 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* I. i. Are these the ensignes of so coarse a fellow? 1644 *Jus Pop.* 48 The prime ensignes of Majesty, which consists in making Laws. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xii. 132 The Beard is the ensigne of manhood. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 84 From these three strong marks and ensignes of superiority. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 206 A well-dressed man, with all the ensignes of respectability and good-fellowship about him. ¶ *humorously*. Cf. 5 and *Fr. enseigne* signboard.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomers* I. 90 There was never a card in her window, whilst those ensignes in her neighbours' houses would remain exposed... for months together.

3. A conventional sign; an emblem, badge.

1579 E. K. GLOSS *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 123 The Olive was wont to be the ensigne of peace. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 46 Whether this fillet... was a badge of Religion, or only an Ensign of piety. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 55 f. 4 My mother appeared again without the ensignes of sorrow. 1825 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* II. x. 209 She left those ensignes of authority, the keys, in his possession. 1860 ASP. THOMSON *Larus Th.* § 22. 33 The Sculptor raises a tomb, and covers it with the ensignes of piety and death.

4. *esp.* A badge or symbol of dignity or office; chiefly *pl.* = *L. insignia*; also, heraldic arms or bearings.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iv. 53 Sceptour and crown, And of justice whir ensen3es seyr. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 16 § 3 Thoffice... of an archebyshop... with all tokens, insignes and ceremonies thereunto lawfully belongyng. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* I. 15 Having in his hands the Ensigne meet... A Golden Scepter and a Crown of Bays. 1691 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2653/3 Then the King put on the Blue Ribon with the George, Garter King at Arms reading the usual Admonitions upon the putting on each of the said Ensigns. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 359 The ornaments and insigne of a family. 1750 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 125 There is nothing... but a black marble table, ornamented with ensignes armorial. 1778 *Ann. Reg.* 77/2 A new order was instituted by her Danish Majesty... the ensigne of which is a cypher of her Majesty's name. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. xvi. 428 A white robe was the ensigne of their dignity. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* III. 226 Two fine Saker falcons... his pets, the ensign and crest of his tribe.

5. A military or naval standard; a banner, flag. In British nautical use applied *spec.* to a flag with a white, blue or red field, and the union in the corner. Since 1864 the ensign of the Royal Navy and the Royal Yacht Squadron has been white, that of the naval reserve, of ships in the service of public offices, and of certain yacht clubs, blue, and the 'merchant ensign' red. (See *Encycl. Brit.* ed. 9 s.v. *Flag*.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1200 And that was he that bare the ensaigne Of worship. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. ix. 45 Charge thame thar ensen3es for to rais on hycht. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 65 The valiant Alferus with his ensigne in one hand and his sword in another. a 1656 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* 79 We are wont to fight cheerfully under this ensign abroad. 1707 *Royal Proclam.* 28 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4356/1 We have... thought fit... to Order and Appoint the Ensign Described on the... Margent hereof, to be Worn on Board all Ships. 1838 *Hist. Record 3rd Regt. Foot* 27 And each Company had a colour which was designated an ensign. 1848 M. ARNOLD *Poems* (1877) I. 85, I still bear on The conquering Tartar ensigns through the world.

6. *transf.*

1506 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 175 Lycia, where Xanthus doth display The silver ensignes of his waves. a 1678 MARVELL *Poems* 26 Then flowers their drowsy eyelids raise, Their silken ensignes each displays.

† 6. A body of men serving under one banner; a company, troop. Sometimes used to render the *L. cohors* or *ordo*. *Obs.*

The number of men in an 'ensign' seems to have varied from 100 to 500.

1551 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. II. x. 328 The Bishops of Colen and Treves... did send unto the Emperor 1500 horse, and six ensignes of foot. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Hist.* (1591) Annot. 51 The Hastati were divided againe into ten Ensignes, or ordines. 1844 BALNUIS *Lett. in Keith Hist. Ch. & State Scotl.* (1734) App. 44 (Jam.) The payment of our future extendis monethlie everie Ansene (whiche are now sex in number) to 200^l. sterl. 1590 J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 8 b, Our English Milicia of footmen monie yeares past, did consist

of bands but of 100 to an Ensigne. *Ibid.* 9 b, At which time their bands did consist of five hundred to everie Ensigne. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xi. 51 Valerius... set forth from mount Coelius certain ensignes [*cohortes*] of his best and choice souldiers. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VI. 17 She commanded Count Mansfeldt to goe before with 16 ensignes, of her best Foote.

7. The soldier who carries the ensign; a standard-bearer. See *ANCIENT sb.* 2 Formerly commissioned officers of the lowest grade in the infantry bore this title, which has been replaced by that of sub-lieutenant.

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 225 Alexander Bog ansenyie to capitane Daniel Meluile with the said ensyne, and lax suddartis. 1579 DIGGES *Stratol.* 89 Let the Ensigne be a man of good accompt. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 19 Ensign Savage, that young Martial Spark. 1688 BUNYAN *Holy War* 51 His Ensign was Mr. Thunder. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 309 The sons of many of the noblest and wealthiest families are ensignes and lieutenants. 1846 M. CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 559 The mortality of captains from battle is double that of ensignes.

8. † *a.* transl. *Fr. enseigne de vaisseau*, midshipman (*obs.*). b. In the U.S. navy, the designation of the lowest rank of commissioned officers.

1708 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4407/7 Mr. de Villeville, Ensign of the Ship. 1886 *Encycl. Amer.* III. 819 Officers of the Navy... Ensign, ranking with Second Lieutenant in the Army.

9. *Comb.*, as *ensign-staff* (in sense 5). 1707 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4380/2 His Boltsprit carried away our Ensign-Staff. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 59 Nailed the Flag to the ensign staff.

Ensign (*enʃaɪn*), *v. Obs. exc. Her.* Forms: 5-6 *ensigne*, -*sygne*, 5 *enseigne*, -*seygne*, *enseyne*, (6 *ensine*, -*syne*, 7-*ensign*). Also 5 *inseygne*, 6 *insygne*, 6-8 *insigne*. [*a. OF. ensignier, enseigner*, corresp. to *Pr. enseigner*, *Cat. ensenyar*, *Sp. enseñar*, *Pg. ensinar*, *It. insegnare*;—*med. L. insignāre*, *f. in (see IN-) + signum* sign.]

† 1. *trans.* To indicate, point out, show. Also *absol.* to give indications. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 37 b, As to the waye that he had holden he ensigned to the lady. 1483—*Gold. Leg.* 288/3 Why callest thou them traitours whiche ben Doctours and ensynege the lyf perdurable. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapentyke* 2 C iij, But I can nat coniect what may shewe and ensygne the tyme. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 67 a, He did ensigne them in time to come a terrible judgement. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 29 a, The matter ought afore to be put into the vessels, as this letter X insigheth to us.

† 2. To direct (a person) to an object; to instruct, inform. Also with double acc.: To teach (a person, a thing). *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 16 He is taught, ensygned and norished in his youghth. 1477 EARL RIVERS (CAXTON) *Dictes* 74 b, Wylle ye that I ensyngne and teche you howe ye shal mowe escape from alle euyl. 1508 BARCLAY *Slyp of Follys* (1874) I. 236 A folysshe Father full hardly shall ensyne His sone to good lyfe. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. I. 16 [The Caporall] himselfe ensyngning and teaching the Bisognios. *Ibid.* III. i. 33 Ensyngning them the vse of their weapon.

3. † *a.* To mark with a distinctive sign or badge; also, to serve as a badge of (*obs.*). b. *Her.* To distinguish (a charge) by a significant mark or ornament placed upon it, as a crown, coronet, or mitre.

1579 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 71 The Cocke above other birdes is ensygned with a peculiere Creste. 1596 FERNY *Blas. Gentry* 138 Princes, which do insigne their chapeau and helme with a crowne of flowers and crosses. 1650 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. i. (1660) 5 Oysrys bare a Scepter royall, insygned on the top with an Eye. 1610 JONSON *Prince Henry's Barriers*, Henry but join'd the roses, that ensign'd Particular families. 1766 POKNY *Heraldry* (1787) 150 The sixteenth is Argent, a man's Heart Gules, ensygned with a Crown Or. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 272 A warrior ensign'd with a various crown. 1842 M. LOWEN *Eng. Surnames* (1875) II. App. 148 A Cross insygned by KP. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist.* 4 Pop. xiii. 96 Archbishops and Bishops... ensigne their Shields with their Mitres.

† **Ensign-bearer**, *Obs.* One who carried a company's ensign; = *ENSIGN* 7.

1579 DIGGES *Stratol.* 89 The ensigne bearer ought, when the warre is ended, to deliver up to hys captayne agayne hys Ensigne. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 134 Alexander Bog ansen3ie bearer to Capitane Meluill. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 72 An Ensigne-bearer... was slaine. 1678 VERNY *Mil. Observations, Exercise Foot* 177.

Ensigny (*enʃaɪni*). [*f. ENSIGN sb. + -CY (cf. captaincy)*.] The rank or position of an ensign in the army.

1767 HUGH KELLY, etc. *Babler* II. 166 A paltry little ensigny. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 227, I purchased an ensigny. 1800 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* I. 239 Recommended for the first vacant ensigny in the 33rd regiment. 1860 J. KENNEDY *Quodlibet* xvii. 227 Accepting an ensigny from the hands of Washington.

Ensignhood (*enʃaɪnhud*). *nonce-wd.* [*f. ENSIGN sb. + -HOOD*.] The state of being an ensign.

1842 MRS. GORE in *Tait's Mag.* IX. 560 The first fortnight of escape from cubhood to ensignhood.

† **Ensignment**, *Obs.* [*a. OF. enseignement, f. enseigner* to teach; cf. *ENSIGN v.* and *-MENT*.]

1. *a.* The action or process of showing or teaching, instruction; *b. concr.* that which is taught, a lesson; also, a means of instruction.

1308 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. iii. (1495) 107 He that hath the brayne nesse, thynne and clere is swifte and good of enseynement and techyng. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour*

Lijj, I shalle telle yow what Salomon therof seyth in the book of thesenyngment. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 154 And whan all y' people come soo togyder at this ensyngment. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. vi. 177 A ryght profytable insyngment of the practyse that the confessor ought to holde. 1575 in *Laneham's Let.* (1871) 93 He ensued not the ensyngment nor the doctryne of the dyuine sapyence. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* v. li. 212 We are made an example and ensyngment [document] to the whole world.

2. A badge or symbol of office; = ENSIGN 4.
1567 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* 121 A white quoife of silke: whiche is the principal and chief insyngment of habite wherewith serjeantes at lawe in their creation are decked. 1611 *SPED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xii. 1632 703 King Edward also deused. . . distinctive habites and ensyngmentes, wherof the principall was the azure Garter.
† **Ensignship.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ENSIGN sb. + -SHIP.] = ENSIGNCY.

1745 *Observ. Conc. Navy* 44 Sales of Ensignships, Adjutancies, Quarter-Master-ships, etc.
Ensilage (ensilédz), sb. [a. F. *ensilage*, f. *ensiler*: see ENSILE v.]

1. The process of preserving green fodder in a silo or pit, without having previously dried it.
1881 *Salem (Mass.) Gas.* 10 June 1/2 On ensilage of Green Forage Crops in Silos. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* No. 278. 114 Ensilage is the packing of green forage in air- and water-tight structures. 1882 *Times* 30 Nov. 11 The object of ensilage is to maintain the sap as nearly as possible in its original state. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jrral.* 20 Nov. 2/4 Norfolk is the county where the ensilage of fodder is most practised.

2. The material resulting from the process.
1881 *Echo* 11 June 1/6 Ensilage. . . is produced by cutting green fodder of different kinds when well matured. . . and pressing it down in water-tight pits, subsequently also made air-tight. 1882 *Times* 30 Nov. 11 About 3 in. of the ensilage was found to be mouldy.

3. *attrib.*
1883 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 150 Five separate manufacturers advertised ensilage cutters. 1888 *Times* 24 July 13/1 Those who were prepared to make ensilage stacks.

Ensilage (ensilédz), v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.*
To subject to the ensilage process; to convert into ensilage. Hence *Ensilaged ppl. a.*

1883 *West Chester Pa. Republican* VI. No. 37. 4 An ensilaged crop. 1883 *Chamb. Jrral.* 274 Pease, oats, maize, and vetches might be ensilaged together. 1883 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 149 Preserving green fodder by ensilaging it.

Ensilate (ensilét), v. [f. *Fr. ensiler* + -ATE.] = ENSILAGE v.

1883 *Chamb. Jrral.* 5 May, Green forage should be ensilaged without mixture of any dry substances.

Ensil (ensil), v. [ad. F. *ensiler*, ad. Sp. *ensilar*, f. *en*—(see *EN*—1) + *silo* (see *SIL*) pit for preserving green fodder, repr. L. *sírus* a. Gr. *σίρως*, *σιρῶς* underground granary.] *trans.* To put (forage) into a silo for preservation; to convert into ensilage. Hence *Ensiléd ppl. a.*, *Ensiléngvbl. sb.*
1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Nov. 5/3 Of the 24 tons of grass ensiléd in June it was calculated that there was at least 21 tons available for winter use. 1885 *Spectator* 21 Feb. 249 Lucern, red clover, and spurrey have all been successfully ensiléd. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Apr. 5/1 Alcoholic silage is produced by the action of the cells of the ensiléd plants. *Ibid.*, The ensiling of immature fodder.

Ensil: see ENSEL.

Ensilist. [f. ENSILE + -IST.] One who preserves his crops by ensilage.

1883 *Hibernia* July 103/2 Concrete has been adopted by many ensilists.

Ensilver: see *EN*—pref. 1 b.

† **Ensinodon**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *EN*—1 + *SIN*—DON.] *trans.* To wrap in a sindon or linen cloth.
1609 *DAVIES Holy Rood* I. vi. Now doth this. . . Synaxie. . . Ensinodon Him with choicest Draperie.

Ensigne, obs. form of ENSIGN.

† **Ensiæ.** *Obs.*—0 [var. of ASSIZE.]

1721—1800 BAILEY, *Ensiæ*, quality, stem (*Old word*).

Ensiæsternal (ensistēnāl), a. [f. L. *ensi*—s sword + mod. L. *sternum*, Gr. *στέρν-ον* breast-bone + -AL.] 'Relating to the ensiform cartilage' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Ensky (enskɔi), v. [f. *EN*—1 + *SKY*.] *trans.*
To place in the sky or in heaven; *pass.* only.

1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* i. iv. 34, I hold you as a thing en-skied, and sainted. . . a 1763 *SHENSTONE Odes* Wks. 1765 I. 255 Thou seem'st chang'd, all sainted, all ensky'd. 1814 *CARY Dante* (Chandos) 226 Of seraphim he who is most ensky'd. 1848 *PATMORE Angel in Ho.* 136 This truth's a star, Too deep-enksied for all to see.

Hence **Enskied ppl. a.**

1852 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 100 The most majestic of the enthroned and enskied Madonnas.

Enslave (ensláv), v. Also 7—8 *inslave*. [f. *EN*—1 + *SLAVE*.]

1. *trans.* To reduce to slavery; to make a slave of. Also *absol.*

1606 *COWLEY Davideis* II. (1710) I. 348 Enslav'd, and sold to Ashur by his Sins. 1793 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* (ed. 12) 539 Much less can it give a right to kill, torture, abuse, plunder, or even to enslave, an enemy, when the war is over. 1796 *MOORE Amer. Geog.* I. 277 Prevent them from. . . enslaving their brethren, of whatever complexion. 1867 *PEARSON Hist. Eng.* I. 50 The ungrateful freedman might be enslaved again. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 348 Scipio. . . had moved forward from his head quarters at Tunis, plundering and enslaving as he went.

2. *transf. and fig. a.* To reduce to political 'slavery', deprive of political freedom.

a. 1643 *PRYNNE Treachery & Disloy. Papists* II. 43 (R.) Corrupt public officers and judges of late times. . . have. . . endeavoured to enslave both us and our posterities. 1660 *R. COKE Just. Vind.* 18 A nation may enslave it self by its too much wit. 1775 *JOHNSON Tax.* no Tyr. 64 May with the same army enslave us. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 297 Such an army. . . was not very likely to enslave five millions of Englishmen. 1877 *MRS. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* x. 241 She [Florence] was enslaved, she, once the freest of the free.

β. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Cock & Fox* 384 Joseph. . . Who by a dream inslav'd th' Egyptian land. 1767 *T. HUTCHINSON Hist. Prov. Mass.* iv. 425 Confederating. . . to inslave the Dutch.

b. In moral or intellectual sense: To render (a person) a 'slave' to passion, habit, superstition, etc.
a. c. 1643 *HOWELL Lett.* III. xxi. Who doth enslave himself too strictly to words. 1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 28 Those whose consciences are not wholly enslaved to their fancies. 1738 *WESLEY Hymns, From whence these dire Portents around vi.* Let Sin no more my Soul enslave! 1822 *SHELLEY Prometheus. Unb.* II. iv. 110 All spirits are enslaved which serve things evil. 1825 *LYTTON Züci* 24, I am enslaved by her beauty. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* vi. § 5 (1882) 315 Luther declared man to be utterly enslaved by original sin. 1884 *CHURCH Bacon* ix. 223 His Latin, without enslaving itself to Ciceronian types. . . is singularly forcible and expressive.

β. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* iv. viii. (1675) 218 To which unbridl'd Passions hurry the criminally unhappy Persons they have inslav'd. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* II. 301 Pleasure inslaves us by often indulging. 1746 *HURD Remarks Weston's Enquiry* (R.), Insilaved to the tenets of a conceited philosophy.

Enslaved (ensláv), ppl. a. [f. ENSLAVE v. + -ED.] Reduced to slavery. Also *fig.*

1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 797 The conquered also, and enslaved by Warr. 1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* II. 34 France and other insilaved countries. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 139 The enslaved minister of that captive king. 1817 *COLORIDGE Sibyl. Leaves.* Not yet enslaved, not wholly vile, O Albion! 1839 *LD. BROUGHTON Italy* II. 224 The enslaved subjects of the Cæsars.

Hence **Enslavedness.**

1847 in *CRAIG*; and in mod. Dicts.

Enslavement (enslávment), [f. ENSLAVE v. + -MENT.] The action of enslaving; the state of being enslaved.

1692 *SOUTH Serm.* (1697) I. 474 Returning to a fresh Enslavement to their Enemies. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 136 The unjust enslavement of Italy. 1839 *J. BRENAH (title)*, Old and New Logic, shewing how Lord Bacon delivered the Mind from its 3000 years' Enslavement under Aristotle. 1844 *LORD BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* (1862) Introd. 21 No alternations of enslavement and emancipation. 1849 *GROTE Greece* II. lxvii. (1862) VI. 67 How lamentably they [Greek philosophers] were hampered by enslavement to the popular phraseology.

Enslaver (ensláv), [f. ENSLAVE v. + -ER.] One who enslaves; *esp.* the woman by whose charms a man is 'enslaved'.

1727 *SWIFT To Stella*, Enslavers of mankind! Base kings, and ministers of state. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* lxxv. (1804) 474 The delicate nerves of my fair Enslaver. 1816 *BYRON Ch. Har.* III. lxvii. The earth forgets. . . The enslavers and the enslaved. 1818 *PRÆD Poems* (1865) II. 243 Hail, fair Enslaver! at thy changing glance Boldness recedes. 1849 *LYTTON Caxtons* 15 A name. . . borne by the enslaver of Athens. 1856 *WHYTE-MELVILLE Kate Cov.* III. Young fledglings pining madly for their enslavers.

Enslumber: see *EN*—pref. 1 a.

Ensmall (ensmɔl), v. *rare*. [f. *EN*—1 + *SMALL*.] *trans.* To make smaller. Hence **Ensmalléd ppl. a.**

1857 *THOMSON Land & Book* iv. xl. 612 To reconcile my previous anticipations with the vastly ensmalléd reality.

Ensnare (ensnær), v. Also 6—9 *insnare*. [f. *EN*—1 + *SNARE*.] *trans.* To catch (animals, etc.) in a snare; to SNARE. Chiefly *transf. and fig.* to entangle (persons) in difficulties; to entrap, beguile, lure. Also *absol.*

1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* I. iii. 243 That Bottel'd Spider, Whose deadly Web ensnareth thee about. 1766 *BRATTIE Minstr.* II. xxviii. Spiders ensnare, snakes poison, tigers prowl. 1782 *V. KNOX Ess.* (1819) I. liv. 288 Would rather shoot a pheasant or insnare a trout. 1836 *W. IRVING Astoria* I. 133 These people. . . ensnare the waterfowl of the ponds and rivers.

transf. and fig. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 485 Thy beauty hath ensnar'd thee to this night. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. ix. (1611) 199 That which hath. . . insnared the judgements of sundry good. . . men. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IV. 717 She ensnar'd Mankind with her faire looks. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr. N. T. Matt.* xxii. 16 They sought to insnare Christ. 1730 *THOMSON Autumn* 1292 Let these Ensnare the wretched in the toils of law. 1740 *SMOLLETT Regicide* IV. iii. Curse on these faithless drops Which fall but to ensnare! 1866 *FREER Regency Anne Austria* II. 18 Ensnared by her beauty and so egregiously duped. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S. II.* xxxix. 466 A troop of horse, insnared by a false guide in an ambush among large trees.

Hence **Ensnared ppl. a.**

1643 *MILTON Diverce* I. xiv. (1851) 56 Committing two ensnared souls. . . to kindle one another. . . with a hatred inconcilable. 1658 *J. ROWLAND Monstet's Theat. Ins.* 1068 The ensnared little creatures. . . do lie still.

Ensnarement (ensnæment), [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of ensnaring; the state or fact of being ensnared; *concr.* that which ensnares: an allurements, enticement, bait.

1617 *HIERON Wks.* (1619—20) II. 259 And to beware of insnarement with the desire and love of earthly things. 1649

ROBERTS Clavis Bibl. 367 The only Antidotes against worldly ensnarements. 1678 *GALE Cril. Gentiles* III. 97 God leaves men to the Blandishments, Allurements, and Ensnarements of an heart-bewitching world.

Ensnarer (ensnær), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who ensnares.

1631 *T. MAY tr. Barclay's Mirror* Mindes I. 63 They account all strangers. . . as enemies & ensnarers of their liberty. 1651 *J. FARRAKE Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 399 The Tempters and Ensnarers have the last place. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 155 ¶ 13 These ensnarers of the mind.

Ensnaring (ensnærɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. ENSNARE.

1660 *R. COKE Power & Subj.* 97 All the Acts made before. . . for the ensnaring of the Subjects.

Ensnaring, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That ensnares, entraps.

1630 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw.* 174 Th' ensnaring Lawes let Crowes goe free, While simple Doves entangled bee. 1643 *MILTON Diverce* II. xiv. (1851) 98 The debtor. . . flattered with insufficient and insnaring discharges. a 1704 *T. BROWN Satire Woman Wks.* 1730 I. 56 Gay laughter now, then sighs, with an ensnaring tear. 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* II. (1863) 328 The insnaring seductions of the tap-room at the King's Head.

Hence **Ensnaringly adv.**, in an ensnaring manner.

1853 *LYNCH Self-Improv.* vi. 151 Till wisdom free us, we are insnaringly and slavishly dependent.

† **Ensnarl**, v. 1. *Obs.* Forms: 6—7 *ensnarle*, 7 *insnarl*. [f. *EN*—1 + *SNARL sb.*] *trans.* To catch or entangle in, or as in, a 'snarl' or ravelled knot. Also *fig.*

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 148 As an Angler ensnarleth his hooke amongst weedes. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. ix. 9 They would closely him ensnarle. Ere to his den he backward could recoyle. 1608 *TOPSELL Serpents* 78a Untill they [Spiders] have throughly insnarled him within their clammy and viscous gins. 1655 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* II. 657 The ensnarling our own thoughts, by thinking to fathom the bottomlesse depths of God's justice, with the short cordage of our reason. 1675 *J. SMITH Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 66 The Roman Empire is ensnarled in some or other War.

† **Ensnarl**, v. 2. *Obs.*—0 [f. *EN*—1 + *SNARL v.*] *intr.* 'To gnash the teeth' (*Cockeram* 1623).

Ensoak: see *EN*—pref. 1 3.

Ensoap, **Ensober**: see *EN*—pref. 1 a, 2.

† **Ensoigne**, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *ensoyne*, -soyene, -soyngne, 5 *ensoigne*. [a. OF. *ensoigne*, var. of *essoigne*: see ESSOIN.]

1. Excuse, delay: only in phr. *without ensouigne*. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1467 Forth they wente, withouten ensouyne. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 945 So þat euerech with-oute ensouigne hap a-slawe his. *Ibid.* 2827 And Gy Answerede wip-oute ensouygne as he him stod afford.

2. Embarrassment, inconvenience.

1475 *CAXTON Yason* 42 Certes the sickness is of grete ensouigne and payne.

† **Ensoigne**, v. *Obs. rare*. In 4 *ensoyne*. [ad. OF. *ensoignier*, f. *ensoigne*: see ESSOIN.] *trans.* To excuse.

a 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 132 Mi some from þe schulde beon ensouynet. a 1400 *Sir Degren.* 275 There myght no sege be ensouynd That laught in the field.

† **Ensoptic**, a. *Obs. Cabbala*. [f. late Heb. אין סוף *en sôph* 'no end, infinity' + -IC.] (See quot.)

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 801 The Ensopick, or Infinite World, from which all the other do spring.

Ensorcell (ensɔrsel), v. [a. OF. *ensorcelor*, f. *en*—(see *EN*—1) + *sorceler*, f. *sorcier* SORCERER.] *trans.* To enchant, bewitch, fascinate.

a 1541 *WYATT in Puttenham Eng. Poetrie* III. xix. (Arb.) 232 Your Princely happes. . . ensorcell all the hearts Of Christen kings. 1855 *G. MEREDITH Shav. Shagpat* (1879) 93 A sorceress ensorcelled. 1886 *BURTON Arab. Nts.* (Abridged) I. 24 The damsel. . . whom this gazelle had ensorcelled.

Hence **Ensorcelling ppl. a.**

1883 *PAYNE 1001 Nts.* III. 104 His eyes were more ensorcelling than Harout and Marout.

† **Ensorde**, v. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1528 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 285 Ensordyd with the wayes savage wode, Without our shyppes be rare, it is lykely brast.

† **Ensordid**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. = SORDID.

1627—77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. iv. 5 Vice. . . in her bared skin, or her own ensordid rags!

† **Ensorrow**, v. *Obs.* Also 4 *insorrow*—n. [ME. *insorwen*, f. *IN*— + *sorwen* SORROW v; in 16th c. independently f. *EN*—1 + *SORROW sb.*] a. *intr.* To be in pain or sorrow; to sorrow. b. *trans.* To render sorrowful; to annoy, distress.

1382 *WYCLIF Rom.* viii. 22 Ech creature insorwith, and childith, or worchith with angwis, til zit. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 78 To the ensorrowing the frontiers of sinne. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* III. iii. (1632) 46 The body. . . is wasted, and ensorrowed.

† **Ensorthe**, v. *Obs.* [f. *EN*—1 + *Fr. sort* spell:—L. *sort-em* lot.] *trans.* To enchant, bewitch.

1475 *CAXTON Yason* 135 Ymagined lyghtly that Medea hadde ensorted or bewitched him [Jason].

Ensol, **insoul** (en-, insɔl), v. [f. *EN*—1 + SOUL.]

1. *trans.* To put or take into the soul; to unite with the soul; *† refl.* to be absorbed into, become part of, the (Divine soul).

1633 *EARL MANCH. Al Mondo* (1636) 201 They laboured. . . to insoule themselves in God. 1652 *Br. Patrick Fnn.*

26—2

Serm. in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 544 He had incorporated, shall I say, or insouled all principles of justice and righteousness. 1799 *SOUTHEY Eng. Eclog.*, etc. Poet. Wks. III. 175 Only in some few faithful memories insouled. 1881 *PALGRAVE Visions Eng.* 333 Insoul us to the nobler part, The chivalrous loyalty of thy life and word!

2. To infuse a soul into; to fill with 'soul'. Also, to dwell in, animate, as a soul.

1652 *W. DENNIE Glance at Theoph.* in *Benlowes Theoph.*, The hallowed air Seems all ensouled with sweet Perfume. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 653 He ensouls all dead insensate things. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess. Love Wks.* (Bohn) I. 78 The soul is wholly embodied, and the body is wholly ensouled. 1879 *G. MACDONALD Sir Gibbie* I. xii. 177 The one visible symbol informed and insouled of the eternal. 1888 *C. GORE Ministry Chr. Ch.* 24 note, An organism ensouled by the indwelling word.

Hence **Ensoul'd** *ppl.* a.; **Ensoul'ing** *ppl.* a.
18. *Nat. Encycl.* I. 901 Christ was *ἐνσώματος*, 'incarnate', but not *ἐνψυχος*, 'insouled'. 1865 *DRAPER Intell. Devel. Europe* iv. 71 He [Thales] taught that the world is an insouled thing. 1866 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 490 Infinitely penetrating—ensouling. 1868 *BUSHNELL Serm. Living Subj.* 459 The Word itself became the ensouling principle.

Ensoung, obs. variant of **EVENSUNG**.

Ensound: see **EN-pref.** 1 2.

Ensourage: variant of **INSURGE**. *Obs.*

Ensouyne, obs. form of **ENSOIN**.

Ensouyne, **-soygne**, variants of **ENSOIGNÉ**.

Ensangle, **Ensangle**: see **EN-pref.** 1 b.

† **Enspecially**, *adv.* and *a.* *Obs.* [Phrase in *special*, *OFr. en especial*.]

A. adv. Especially. **B. adj.** Especial.

1530 *LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyl. Bryt.* (1814) 24 She that fro hensforth wyl be your enspecially lover and frende. 1534 *WHITTINGTON Tullies Offices* I. (1540) 26 Ayde of this lyfe is due to them enspecially.

† **Enspeer**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 *enspere*. [f. **EN-1** + **SPEER**.] *intr.* To enquire. *Const.* *of.*

1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 317 (Harl. MS.) The Emperour enspered of the prioresse.

Enspell: see **EN-pref.** 1 b.

Ensphere (*ensfio*), *v.* Also 7 *en-*, *insphere* (e), 7-9 *insphere*. [f. **EN-1** + **SPHERE**.]

† 1. *trans.* To place in a (celestial) 'sphere'.

1615 *Val. Welshm.* (1663) B iij a, Eternal peace insphere thy soul, and mount it to the stars. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 3 Where those immortal shapes Of bright aerial spirits live insphere'd.

2. To enclose in, or as in, a sphere; to encircle, enclose. Also *fig.*

1616 *CHAPMAN Homer's Hymns, To Hermes* 394 His ample shoulders in a cloud inspher'd Of fierie chrymsine. 1630 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems Wks.* 13 As that high circle, which the rest enspheres. a 1634 *CHAPMAN Sonn.* iii. None like Homer hath the world inspher'd, Earth, seas and heaven fix'd in his verse. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper., To King on Taking Leicester*, Victory do's rest, Enspher'd with palm on your triumphant crest. 1850 *Mrs. BROWNING Poems* I. 345 The clear strong stars... insphere Our habitation. 1876 *T. HARDY Hand Ethelberta* II. 98 Being completely enspher'd by the fog.

b. To contain as a sphere does.

1612 *DONNE Elegy Mrs. Drury, and Anniv.* 78 Wks. 1872 I. 133 Shee whose eyes enspher'd Star light inough, I have made the south controll. the star-full northern pole.

3. To make into a sphere, give spherical form to. Also *fig.*

1640 *T. CAREW Poems, Obseq. Lady A. Hay, Virgins*.. Shall draw thy picture. One shall ensphere thine eyes. 1852 *H. ROGERS Ecl. Faith* (1853) 24 His true emblem is the hedgehog enspher'd in his prickles. 1856 *Mrs. BROWNING Anr. Leigh* I. 1007 Who... turning grandly on his central self Enspher'd himself in twenty perfect years.

Hence **Ensphe'rement**, **Ensphe'ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 153 Man's belief... received by his-toric tradition and customary enspherment. 1868 *BUSHNELL Serm. Living Subj.* 13 A visible insphering in flesh. 1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* iv. xxii, Twining Embraces with's en-sphering arm of love. 1866 *MASSON Ess.* 3 *Devils* 73 The ensphering atmosphere and the storms that rage in it.

Enspice: see **EN-pref.** 1 b.

Enspire, **Enspirit**, obs. ff. **INSPIRE**, **INSPIBIT**.

Enspiritualize (*enspi'ritualize*), *v.* *rare*. [f. **EN-1** + **SPIRITUALIZE**.] *trans.* To give a spiritual character to.

1886 *SHORTHOUSE Sir Percival* iii. 85 [A building] En-spiritualised, it seemed to me, by the fleeting clouds that swept over the sky.

Enspisse: see **INSPIRE**.

Enstable: see **EN-pref.** 1 2.

† **Enstaff**, *v.* *Obs.*—0 [f. **EN-1** + **STAFF**.] *trans.* To put (a flag) on a staff; to hoist.

1611 *FLORIO, Alterat.* also to enstaffe as a... banner.

Enstage: see **EN-pref.** 1 a.

Enstall, **enstalment**: see **INSTAL**, **-MENT**.

Enstamp (*enstæmp*), *v.* Also 7-8 *instamp*. [f. **EN-1** + **STAMP**.] To stamp, imprint (marks, figures, etc.) on anything. Also *fig.*

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vi. 31 Cunobeline (for so upon his coins his name is instamped). *Ibid.* v. vi. (1632) 32 Many coynes instamped of him. 1630 *JACKSON Creed* iv. viii. Wks. III. 135 There must be such a correspondence as is between the character and the letter instamped. 1653 *GATACKER Wind. Annot. Jer.* 106 A natural power instamped on them by God their Creator. 1700 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* II. (1852) App. 221 On the other side were instamped the towers of Zion. 1753 *Ess. Celibacy* 79 Nature is a system..

instamped with the goodness of the Deity. 1807 *Gentl. Mag.* XCvii. II. 33 Our Gray had likewise instamped upon his imagination the forms and shadows of things which are presented to us in this visible creation. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 86 The ploughman... on his cattle hath instamped the brand.

Hence **Instamped** *ppl. a.*

1597 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* vi. xxxvii, Make, that instamped Characters may send Abroad to Thousands, Thousand Men's Intent.

Enstar, **enstate**: see **INSTAR**, **INSTATE**.

Enstatite (*enstaitōit*). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἐνστάτης* adversary (from its refractory nature) + **-ITE**.] A variety of diallage, tinted variously from greyish- or greenish-white to olive-green and brown.

1857 *C. SHEPARD Min.* 425 Enstatite... in prisms, resembling pyroxene or scapolite. 1879 *RUTLEY Stud. Rocks* x. 120 Enstatite also affords two other directions of less perfect cleavage.

Hence **Enstatite** *a.* [+ **-IC**.]

1885 *Geol. Mag.* Feb. (*Title of Article*), The Enstatitic Lavas of Eyecott Hill.

† **Ensteep**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **EN-1** + **STEEP**.] *trans.* To immerse, station under water.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* II. i. 70 Congregated Sands, Traitors ensteep'd, to enclogge the guiltless Kees.

Enstock, **enstomach**: see **EN-pref.** 1 a. and b.

† **Enstore**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4 *enstoore*, 4-7 *instore*. [Probably two formations: (1) var. of **ASTORE** *v.*, influenced by *L. instaurare* to fit up, repair, restore; (2) f. **EN-1** + **STORE** *sb.* or *v.*; but the two cannot be accurately distinguished in the examples.]

1. *trans.* To renew, repair (*transl. L. instaurare*). 1382 *WCLIFF 2 Kings* xii. 5 And enstoore thei the coveringis of the hows. — *Ezek.* xxxvi. 10 Ruynouse things shal be instord, or maad agein. — *Ephes.* i. 10 For to instore [1388 *enstore*] alle thingis in Crist. — *Rom.* xiii. 9 If there be any othir maundement, it is instord or enclosid [*Vulg. instauratur*] in this word.

2. To fit up, provide, store with. Also *const. of.* 1450 *LONELICH Grail* xxxv. 585 And for his Maner... Enstord ful wel it was. 1494 in *Blyth Hist. Notices & Rec. Fincham* (1863) 155 Enstord with all my catail of shepe. 1500 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 215 He [the Keper] shal yelde to the eyer when so he come to ful age all his lande instored of husbondry. 1557 *PAYNEL Barclay's Jugerth* 98 Thys castle was... instored with men, wepyng, vitayles, and with all othir ordinaunce. 1597 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* III. xxxii, He that is with life and will instord, Hath for revenge inough. a 1633 *MUNDAY View Sundry Examples* 79 O money and riches sufficiently instored.

† **Enstrait**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 5 *enstreit*, 6 *enstreighte*. [f. **EN-1** + **STRAIT** *a.*] *trans.* = **STRAITEN**. a. To make narrow. b. To bring into straits or difficulties.

1475 *tr. T. à Kempis' Imit.* I. xxiv, Coueuteus men shul be enstreit wip most wrecchid nede. 1581 in *W. H. Turner Select Rec. Oxf.* 413 To enstreighte or make narrowe the way.

† **Enstraiten**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [f. **EN-1** + **STRAITEN**.] *trans.* a. To make strait or narrow; to curtail (property). b. To bring into straits; to put under constraint.

1590 *R. PAYNE Descr. Irel.* (1841) 11 He hath already to plesure his cuntrye instraighened his demeanes. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* II. xvii. (1636) 142 But the Romans had en-straiten her before she was aware thereof.

† **Enstrange**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5 *enstraunge*. [f. **EN-1** + **STRANGE**.] *trans.* a. To remove far from. b. To make strange or a stranger to.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 253/2 She was as fer enstraunged from the payne of the fleshe as she was fro corrupcion of her body. a 1763 *SHENSTONE Elegies* XIX. 55, I smile, but from a soul enstrang'd to peace.

† **Enstrangle**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [var. of **ESTRANGLE**, *Obs.*] *trans.* To strangle.

1400 *MAUNDEV.* xviii. (1839) 194 Whan thei ben thus enstrangled, thei eten here flesche.

† **Enstrengthen**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. **EN-1** + **STRENGTH**.] *trans.* To endow with strength, strengthen.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 122/2 Thys yncient was tormented for to dwelle wyth God... he was beten to be en-strengthened.

† **Enstrengthen**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. **EN-1** + **STRENGTHEN**.] *trans.* To strengthen, make strong.

1538 *LELAND Itin.* II. 75 A famos Toun or Castelle upon a very Torre or Hille, wonderfully enstrengthened of nature. 1539 *Proclam. Hen. VIII* in *Froude Hist. Eng.* III. 366 Until such time as they, enstrengthened, may be able to go in like pace with them. 1654 *COKEIAN Diana* II. 162 Enstrengthening himselfe to receive that soule which by the right of Love he supposed belonged to him.

Enstruot, obs. form of **INSTRUOT**.

Enstuf: see **EN-pref.** 1 3.

† **Enstyle**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 *enstille*. [f. **EN-1** + **STYLE** *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To style, denominate.

1599 *B. JONSON Cynthia's Rev.* v. viii. 30 Our eye doth read thee (now enstil'd) our Crites. 1623 *Vox Graculi* in *Brand Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 38 Vulgarly enstilled Shrove Tuesday. 1638 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1681) II. 112 Why the Apostle should chuse to entitle Almighty God from these two [attributions] of Patience and of Consolation. 1648 *HURRICK Hesper., Oberon's Pal.* 92 By some enstyl'd The luckie omen of the child.

† **Ensuable**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. **ENSUE** *v.* + **-ABLE**; for the sense cf. *conformable*, *suitable*.] That logically ensues; likely to result.

1548 *GEST Pr. Masse* 93 An issue... resonable an[d] ensuable. It is nothing ensuable, because the apostles sacrificed, they sacrificed Christes bodye and blood. 1635 *J. HAYWARD Banish'd Virg.* 183 Which they would not have done, if they had but considered or foreseene their ensuable inconveniences.

† **Ensurance**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + **-ANCE**.] The fact of ensuing.

1652 *EARL MONM. tr. Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 114 Upon the insurance of peace, and due observation of all things on this side the line.

† **Ensuant**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **ENSUE** *v.* + **-ANT**. Cf. *OFr. ensuiwant*.] Appropriately following, sequent to.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* II. x. [xi.] (Arb.) 104 If... the maker do... make his doctie sensible and ensuant to the first verse in good reason.

Ensuckot: see **EN-pref.** 1 2.

Ensue (*ensiu*), *v.* Forms: 5-7 *ensuew* (e), 5 *ensiewe*, -yew, 5-6 *insuew*, 6 *insew* (e), 6-7 *inshow*, 5- *ensuew*. [ad. *OF. ensiuv*, *ensu*, stem of *ensuire*, *ensuire* (mod.F. *ensuire*), corresp. to *Pr. en-seguir*, It. *inseguire*—late *L. inseguere*, *L. insequi* to pursue, follow close upon, f. *in* (see **IN-**) + *sequi* to follow.]

† 1. *trans.* To follow in (a person's steps); to follow (a leader, etc.). *Obs.*

1 a 1500 *Flower Womankehde in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 43 Whos steps glade to ensue Ys eueri woman in thy degre. 1509 *HAWES Examp. Virt.* xiii. 255 And xv. ladies her dyd ensue. 1506 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. ix. 5 Whom straight the Prince ensuing in together far'd. a 1606 *Br. ANDREWES Serm.* 147 All that have ensued the steppes of their faith. b. *absol.* and *intr.* c 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd* 235, I must ensue Where fortune doth me lede. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* II. xii. [xi.] 77 Neir at our bak Crewse, my spous ensewis. a 1577 *SIR T. SMITH Commw. Eng.* (1633) 56 Which pricketh forward to ensue in their fathers steps.

† 2. *fig.* To follow the guidance of (a person, etc.); to imitate (an example); to follow (inclination, passion, etc.), conform to (advice, orders).

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* II. x. I am so dull certayne that I ne can Guido ensewe. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* I. xiv. 47 Tho philosophres ensieweth better Plato than Aristotle. c 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servaunts in Poet. Tracts* (1842) 7 Servauntes ought not to ensue Theyr owne wyll. 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 23 In this they ensued Christes lawyng and his doctrine. 1541 *ELYOT Image Gov.* 13 All honourable women ensued the Empresses example. 1599 *DAVIES Immort. Soul* (1876) I. 99 While these receiv'd opinions I ensue.

† b. Of things: To take after, correspond to.

1308 *REVISIA Barth De P. R.* I. Prol. (1495) The proprieties of thynges folowe and ensue their substances. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 19 An ordinance... insewing muche the olde auncient customes of this realme in that behalfe. 1608 *COKE On Litt.* 13 a, The recompense shall ensue the loss.

† 3. To follow with the intention of overtaking; to pursue. *Obs.*

1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* I. 1079 This venerable pryncce ensuyge this great harte approched to his cell. 1569 *J. SANFORD tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 125 b, To ensue them that flee.

b. *fig.* To follow or seek after, strive to obtain, aim at. *arch.* Also *intr.* with *after*.

1483 *CAXTON Cato* 2 b, Eschewe alle vyces and ensiewe vertue. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxxiii. 14 Let him seke peace and ensue it. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* To Rdr. § 2 To affect and ensue the meanes of it owne safety. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* II. 119 For him I desire to ensue courage. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 113 They have sought truth and ensued it.

† 4. To follow out (a plan, course of life, profession, etc.); to follow up (a train of thought), 'pursue' (a subject). Also *catachr.* to spend (a period of life). *Obs.*

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxxi. xii, But that in joye you may your youth ensue. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* I. iv. (1883) I. 28 Semblable ordre will I ensue in the fourmyng the gentill wittes of noble menses children. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* II. iv. (1602) 136, I will ensue that also. 1590 *SPENSER Ep. Sir John Norris*, And Precedent of all that armes ensue. a 1613 *OVERBURY A Wife* (1638) 172 They are not paule'd with insuing idle cogitations.

† 5. *trans.* Of an event, state of things, portion of time, portion of a book or discourse: To follow, succeed, be subsequent to. Also of persons: To succeed (some one) in an office, or in the performance of an action. Chiefly implying *immediate* sequence: To come next to. *Obs.*

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 20 § 5 By the space of ij monethes next ensuyng any of the seid festis. 1542 in *W. H. Turner Sel. Rec. Oxford* 168 The feast... next insuyng the date herof. 1578 *TIMME Caluine on Gen.* 159 How long it was ere that the flood insued the creation of the world. 1591 *SPENSER Teares Muses* 54 And let the rest in order thee ensue. 1609 *Br. BARLOW Answ. Nameless Catholic* 16 What are these Aggreuances... that... ensued that desperate Plot? 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xxiv. (1748) 360 Him Erkenwald ensues th' East-English Offa's son. 1649 *SELDEN Latius Eng.* (1739) Pref. 8 For three hundred years next ensuing the Normans.

b. *intr.* Of a portion of time, part of a book or discourse: To be subsequent. Of an event, a state of things: To occur or arise subsequently. Chiefly implying immediate succession. Cf. **ENSUING** *ppl. a.*

The phrase *next ensuing*, now somewhat pleonastic, is still in formal use with reference to dates.

1285 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 5 The parties by chapytres ensuyng declared. 1494 FABYAN 5 The Chronycle shall ensue, In his dewe ordre. 1508 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 265 To be disposed in manner and forme that ensuyeth. 1559 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 139 Gouernours of the sayd hospytalles for the yere now next insuyng. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 91 The yere insuyng. 1591 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 96 The copie of wch said Letter ensueth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 991 Now dreadful deeds Might have ensu'd. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 195 These and the words ensuyng. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 74 ¶ 11 On Saturday the 15th of October next ensuyng. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals, etc.* 36 Bleak Winds and Storms ensue, they [the Flowers] droop, they dy. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 204/1 Several skirmishes ensued in the difficult passes. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvii. 216 Conversations ensued thereon between Baldwin and his courtiers.

† c. In *pr. pple.*; In succession, 'running'. *Obs. rare.*

1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* i. 107 b, Then they should glue two nights ensuing at midnight a signe with fire, etc.

6. † a. *trans.* To follow as a result or consequence; to result from. *Obs.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyskm.* (1847) p. xlvii, Surfet ensuyng gluttony. 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* ii. A viii, Such lyke blame That doth ensue outrageous spence. 1607 TOPSKILL *Serpents* (1632) 701 The accidents that follow, are like to those which ensue the bitings of Vipers. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (Wks. 1716) I. r By peace [may be meant] the content. ensuyng such a course of actions. a 1754 FIELDING *Conversations Wks.* 1784 IX. 364 Nor would any inconvenience ensue the admittance of such exceptions.

b. *intr.* To follow as a result; to result. *Const. by, from, † of, on, upon.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato B* iij, The grete multitude of synnes whyche ensueth and cometh therof. 1525 E. LEE in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* iii. II. 71, I need not advertise your Grace what infection & danger may ensue hereby. 1598 BARKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631), The service of God, whereof ensueth the enjoying of his heavenly kingdome. a 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xii. Wks. 1821 XII. 167 From the wound ensued no purple flood. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 318 What devastation might not ensue were the elephant... as fierce... as the tiger. 1837 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 238 Decomposition of water will, of course, ensue, and hydrogen will be evolved. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxvii, That out of distance might ensue Desire of nearness doubly sweet.

¶ To proceed, issue from.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* ii. vii. 208 Soules of men, from that great soule ensue.

7. *intr.* To follow as a logical conclusion. Usually *impers.* with virtual subject-clause. *rare* in mod. use.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. iv. 399 It doeth of necessitie ensue, that he, etc. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. iii. 31 Doth it therefore ensue that you should loue his Sonne deerlie?

Ensuer (ensü-är), *rare*. [f. ENSUE v. + -ER.] One who ensues, a follower.

1550 PAYNELL *Notable Sayings Script.* Ded. Ep., Diligent ensuers of his will and steps. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* 736/2 The poor ensuer of the peace.

Ensuing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ENSUE, in various senses.

1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* i. i, In right ensuyng of your life. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansvr. Osor.* 103 b, The ensuyng of whose stuidious industry we do not neglect. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 242 A iust insuing of the vse of reason.

Ensuing (ensü-in), *ppl. a. etc.* [f. ENSUE v. + -ING².] *A. ppl. adj.*

1. In various applications of the sense of ENSUE v. 5. a. Coming afterwards, subsequent, posterior in time or order (? *obs.*). b. Immediately subsequent, coming next; also *next ensuing*. c. That is shortly to happen, approaching, imminent.

a. 1604 DEKKER *King's Entertainm.* 270 To a more royall and serious ensuing entertainment. 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* iv. i, A great example of their justice To all ensuing eyes. 1697-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xxiv. 43 Men, rather than they will want insuing memory, will be spoken by the branded Statue. 1680 *Life Edw. II* in *Select. Hart. Misc.* (1793) 49 A perfect mirror, wherein ensuing kings may see, etc.

b. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 20 What conceipt I have... I will partly make manifest by this insuing circumstance. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 112 Th' ensuing Season, in return, may bear The bearded product of the Golden Year. 1747 WESLEY *Frim. Physic* (1762) Introd. 27, I have had many Opportunities of trying the Virtues of the ensuing Remedies. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, For the three ensuing days I was in a state of anxiety. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 11 In the two next ensuing Lectures.

c. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 306 By the small number of their army dividing their ensuing overthrow. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* ii. 158 There is appearance of an ensuing rupture. 1734 *Grub St. Trnl.* 2 May 4/3 The ensuing Elections of Members to serve in parliament. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, To make some arrangements for the ensuing combat.

2. In sense of ENSUE v. 6: Resulting.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh. Wks.* 1873 III. 75 To guard you safe from all ensuing danger. 1648 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 290 Their manifold crimes serve to bring forth an ensuing good. 1665 EARL ROTHES in *Lauder's Papers* (1884) I. 216 To prevent further insinuating danger.

† *B. pple.* (quasi-*prep.*). With respect to. *Obs.*

1645-66 PAGITT *Herestogr.* (ed. 6) 201 Ensuing this voice, we see that St. Peter calls it, etc.

† **Ensuingly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. ENSUING *ppl. a.* + -LY².] In an ensuing manner. a. Congruously, fittingly. b. In due order or sequence.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) A ij, After mine estate My stile and my writing ensuingly to sounde. a 1535 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1321/1 Linked and cheined ensueinglye together. 1556 J. KEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxi. 112 What waite was had? ensueth ensuingly.

|| **En suite** (an swi't, Fr. an sui't), *adv.* So as to form a 'suite' or set: see SUITE.

Ensulphur: see EN-1 *pref.* i b.

† **Insurance**. *Obs. exc.* in form INSURANCE.

[a. OF. *ensurance*: see ENSURE v. and -ANCE.]

1. The action of ensuring or making certain; *concr.* a means of ensuring.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 143 Were some mens Petitions to men, as non-sensicall as their Prayers to God, they would need not other ensurance of their denial. 1688 *Objection agst. Repeat Penal Lawes & Tests* 16, I will never seek or value an Insurance by Oaths and Tests.

2. Betrothal. Cf. ENSURE v. 4.

1469 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 601 II. 340, I have non very knoeleche of your ensurance.

3. *Comm.* The securing against loss in return for a fixed payment; = INSURANCE.

1661 T. MUN *Eng. Treas.* (1664) 6 To be well acquainted with the laws... of the Insurance office. a 1695 MRQ. HALIFAX (T.), There will be no insurance here to make you amends, as there is in the case of fire. 1755 in JOHNSON.

† **Insurancer**. *Obs.* Also 7-8 *insurancer*.

[f. ENSURANCE + -ER.] He who or that which gives assurance or confidence.

1665 STILLINGFL. *Grounds Prot. Relig.* 162 Our Ensurer in the main Principle of Faith concerning the Scriptures being the Word of God, is Apostolical Tradition.

† **Ensure**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [a. AF. *ensur*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *sur* SURE; but perh. to be taken as phrase *en sur* in a state of security.] Sure, confident.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 18 In his world is hard auntere: Who-so þerof is moost ensue, Sunnest schal he be schamed and schent.

Ensure (enjü-är), *v.* Forms: 5 *ensuer*, -sewer, 4-*ensure*. See also INSURE. [ad. AF. *enseurer*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + OF. *seur* (mod. F. *sûr*) sure: the AF. vb. may be regarded as an alteration of OF. *asseurer* to ASSURE.]

The word freq. occurs in individual MSS. of Chaucer, but the better attested reading in these passages is app. *assure*.

The form INSURE is properly a mere variant of *ensure*, and still occasionally appears in all the surviving senses. In general usage, however, it is now limited to the financial sense (with reference to 'insurance' of life or property), in which the form *ensure* is wholly obsolete.]

† 1. *trans.* To make (a person) mentally sure; to convince, render confident. Followed by *subord. clause*. Chiefly *pass.* and *refl.* *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 68 They were ensured that they wold & sought but good. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron. Hen. V.* II. 495 The French enemies... ensured themselves to gaine... whatsoeuer before they had lost. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 147 That the body do not lock up [souls] there for the sake of its hardness or closeness, we are ensured.

† 2. To give security to, pledge one's faith to (a person) for the execution of a promise. *Obs.*

1413 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxxviii. (1859) 63, I ensure you feythfully, I shall bryng you to a place where yeshalle sene hym. 1557 K. ARTHUR (Copland) li. xiii, Here I ensure you by the faith of my body neuer to departe.

† 3. To pledge one's credit to (a person); to tell (a person) confidently that (something is true).

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2115 *Ariadne*, I swere & yow ensure This seynt yer I have yowre servaunt be. c 1450 *Why I can't be a Nun* 364 in *E. E. F.* (1862) 147 So God me spede, I yow ensweur, Ellys yowre habyte ys no trew token. 1483 CAXTON *Cato C* iiii, I ensure you that it is trouthe. 1524 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bh. M. Aurel.* (1546) 2 viii, I ensure the, the worme in the tymbre... doth not so muche damage. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xv. 314 She advised him rather to marry, ensuring him that no Lady in the land... would refuse him.

† 4. To guarantee (a thing) to a person; to warrant (a fact). *Const. to or dat.* *Obs.*

1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 62 Nay, that I you ensure. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 424/1 Testefyng and ensuring that the holy man fiae was ful of wicked & euyl arte. 1528 ROY *Sat.*, I durst ensure the one thyng. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 574 All which he ensured upon his royal word.

† b. To guarantee (an expense). *Obs.*

1738 JOHNSON *Let. Cave in Boswell* (1887) I. 122 And since the expense will be no more, I shall contentedly insure it.

† 5. To engage (a person) by a pledge or contract. c 1400 *Rouland & O.* 160 He es ensured to myn eme & mee. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Deike K. James* (1818) 9 Yn the same wise bene ye sworne and ensured to kepe youre peple.

† b. *esp.* To engage by a promise of marriage, or (rarely) by marriage itself; to betroth, espouse. Cf. ASSURE 4. *Obs.*

c 1430 LONELICH *Grail* iii. 1019 So that ensured thanne bothe they were, And for the Mariages they ordeyned there. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. cxi. *Heading*, Howe the yonge erle of Flaunders ensured the kynges daughter of Englande. c 1530 - *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 237 Let vs... sende for the archbyschop, to thentent to ensure you togyther. c 1550 CHEKE *Matt. i.* 18 After his mother Mari was ensured to Joseph. 1558 BR. WATSON *Ser. Sacram.* xxviii. 177 When the two parties... haue sayde these woordes, then bee they ensured and iustly married together.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Justine* 79 b, No other maide should be contracted and ensured to any husband, etc.

6. To secure, make safe (*against, from* risks).

a 1704 L'ESTRANGE (J.), A mendicant contracted with a country fellow... to ensure his sheep for that year. 1776 SRM J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vii. (1876) 424 Sufficient to ensure us from all error and mistake. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 426 To ensure her friends against any sort of reaction. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 5/3 The Swiss lake steamers are... too toylike to ensure their passengers against reasonably probable risks.

† 7. *Comm.* To INSURE (a person's life, property, etc.). *Obs.*

1693 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 602 The price of ensuring the Life of a Man of 20. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 40 'Tis natural for us to ensure our Effects.

8. To make certain the occurrence or arrival of (an event), or the attainment of (a result); = ASSURE 5.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 633 All promise, some ensure, a second scene. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace Wks.* 1842 II. 380 Whether the authority... can ensure their execution. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 339 Having taken no precautions to ensure regular supplies. 1879 W. H. WHITE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 80/1 By this arrangement it is ensured that there shall be no leak.

9. To make (a thing) sure to or for a person; to secure.

1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 518/2 Ensuring them the victory. 1799 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* I. 48 The only rule, which... can ensure for the officers... the conveniences which they have a right to expect. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* x. (1848) 138 It ensures us an intercourse with a nation we esteem. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. i. 12 A constitutional government ensures to the King a wide authority.

Ensurer. *rare*. [f. prec. + -ER.] He who or that which ensures. † a. One who vouches for, guarantees. † b. One who guarantees another against loss; an underwriter; = INSURER. c. One who or that which renders (anything) certain.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 35 Wouldest thou have a Policy on Heaven?... make the Poore thy Ensurers. a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1684) IV. 481, I will once set up the Ensurer's Office, that whatever goes out on that Voyage, shall never miss to come home with gain. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 29, 9 merchants on the Exchange, great ensurers, are all withdrawn for considerable sums. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet* i. 5 The Pulpits were the Ensurers of the King's Word. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vi. § 91 (1740) 490 Just as if the Ensurers brought in a Catalogue of Ships lost, taking no Notice of Ships arrived.

Ensue, var. of INSURE v. *Obs.*

† **Ensuring**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. ENSURE v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb ENSURE; *attrib.* in *ensuring-office* = *insurance-office*.

1709 E. W. *Life Donna Rosina* 12 The Ensuring Office in the Spanish West Indies.

† **Ensward**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. EN-1 + SWAMP sb.] *trans.* To plunge into or entangle in a swamp. Implied in *Enswarded ppl. a.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* ii. (1852) App. 183 They were like to make no weapons reach their enswarded adversaries.

Enswathe, *inswathe* (enswæ'th), *v.* [f. EN-1 + SWATHE sb. or v.] *trans.* To bind or wrap in a swathe or bandage. Also *refl.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 49 Letters sadly pend in blood, ... Enswath'd and seal'd to curious secrecy. 1827 DR QUINCEY *Last Days Kant* Wks. III. 116 Nesting and enswathing himself in the bedclothes. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 340 Then did they bathe thee in a fresh pure stream... and enswathed thy limbs In a white robe.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1820 AIRD in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 821 A lucid air enswathed her head. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Simon Stylites* 74 Inswathed sometimes in wandering mist. 1877 J. PULSFORD *Quiet Hours* 174 Dense vapours were enswathing the soul. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coll. Night-c.* 235 Your smile enswathes me in beatitude.

Enswathement (enswæ'thmēt), [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of enswathing, or the condition of being enswathed: *concr.* that in which anything is enswathed or enfolded. Also *fig.*

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 65 All vital power... in moist enswathement grows. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* vii. (1884) 225 We... define the soul as an invisible enswathement of the body. 1889 E. C. DAWSON *Life Bp. Hannington* 27 The cramping enswathements of the Roman system.

Ensweep: see EN-1 *pref.* 1 3.

† **Ensweeten**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 *insweeten*. [f. EN-1 + SWEETEN v.] *trans.* To infuse sweetness into; to sweeten. Also *fig.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 58 Which more ensweeteneth the breath. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. viii. 11 The bitterness of Reprehension is insweetened. a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* xi. xxv. Wks. X. 477 The very name of peace would ensweeten our thoughts.

Ensynchronicity (ensingpti'siti), *rare* -1. [f. EN-2 + SYNOPSIS + (-ITY).] A capacity for taking a general view of a subject.

1845 WHATELY *Select. Writings* 38 There is, perhaps, no faculty so much the gift of nature as Totality (or ensynop-ticity).

† **Ent**, *Obs.* -o [a. Fr. *ente*: -late L. **impota*: cf. IMP.] A scion or graft.

1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Easter*, an Ent, a Scion, a Sprig, or a Graft.

Ent² (ent). *a.* (quasi-sb.) *Melaph. rare.* [ad. late L. *ens*, *ent-is*: see **ENS**.] See quot. (rendering of Gr. *ῥδ δν*).

188. H. JACKSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 315 Starting from the formula 'the Ent (or existent) is, the Nonent is not', Parmenides attempted, etc. *Ibid.* The Ent, i.e. the existent unity... which reason discovers beneath the variety and mutability of things.

-ent, suffix, *a.* Fr. *-ent*, ad. L. *-ent-em*, the ending of pr. pples. of vbs. of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th conjugation, as *vident-em*, *currentem*, *audientem*. (In the pples. of the 3rd and 4th conjugation this ending represents O-Aryan *-nt-*, or perh. *-ent-*, of the ablaut-series *-ent-*, *-ont-*, *-nt-*; cf. Skr. *-ant-*, *-at-*, Gr. *-ovr-*, Goth. *-and-*, OE. *-end-*; in those of the 2nd conjugation it represents this suffix combined with the thematic *-e-* of the vb.; similarly the *-ant-* of the 1st conjugation includes a thematic *-a-*.) In OFr. this suffix and the corresponding *-ant-em* of the 1st conjugation were levelled under *-ant*, the sole ending of the Fr. pr. pple., as *riant*, *courant*, *mourant*, *levant* (:-L. *levantem*). At a later time many L. forms in *-ent-*, which had acquired an adj. sense, were adopted in Fr. as adjs. with the *-ent-* unchanged, as *diligent*, *evident*; some of these were duplicates of living ppl. forms in *-ant*, as *convénient* = *convénant*, *provident* = *pourvoyant*, *confident* = *confiant*. The Fr. words in *-ant*, *-ent*, which were adopted into Eng., have generally retained the form of the suffix which they had in Fr.; but since 1500 there has been a tendency to refashion them after Lat., and hence several words in *-ant* have changed that ending for *-ent*, either entirely or in certain senses. In mod. Eng. also many Lat. words in *-entem* have been directly adopted, always in the form *-ent*. The conflict between Eng. and Fr. analogies occasions frequent inconsistency and uncertainty in the present spelling of words with this suffix; cf. e.g. *assistant*, *persistent*; *attendant*, *superintendent*; *dependant*, *-ent*, *independent*.

2. In sense the words in *-ent*, *-ant* are primarily adjs., sometimes distinctly ppl., as *convergent*, *obsolescent*, *errant*, *peccant*; some, however, are, like many words of the same type in Lat. and Fr., used as sbs. (either in addition to the adj. use or exclusively), meaning (*a.*) a personal agent, as *agent*, *claimant*, *president*, *regent*; (*b.*) a material agent, as *coefficient*, *current*, *ingredient*, *secant*, *tangent*, *torrent*; esp. in *Medicine*, as *aperient*, *astringent*, *emollient*, *expectorant*.

Entablature (entæ'blätür). Also 7-8 in. [ad. (? through Fr.; see quot. 1611) *It. intavolatura*, *f. intavolare*, *f. in* + *tavola* table.]

1. *Arch.* That part of an order which is above the column; including the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice.

1611 Cotgr. *Entablature*, an intabulation. 1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* xiv. 38 The Entablature [orig. Fr. *entablement*] (that is to say, Architrave, Frieze, and Cornice). 1796 Leoni *Albert's Archit.* I. 13 b. Columns, Architraves, Intabulations, and Coverings. 1760 Gray *Corr.* (1843) 203 Large Corinthian columns of fine alabaster... bear up an entablature, and form a sort of canopy over it. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & Its Isl.* II. 223 In the classical orders, the entablature overpowered the columns. 1875 Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxvii. (1877) 665 He was allowed to engrave his own name upon the entablature of the temple.

2. *Mech.* *a.* In the marine steam-engine: A strong iron frame supporting the paddle-shaft. *b.* The platform which supports the capstan.

1867 Times 23 Jan. 10 Among other repairs... has been that of the engine entablature, which was split across. 1886 J. M. Caulfield *Seamanship Notes* 3 Parts of the Capstan... Throw off, spindle, entablature.

Entablatured (entæ'blätürd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + **ED**².] Furnished with an entablature.

1849 Freeman *Archit.* 22 An entablatured mask clogging an arched body. 1899 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 199 No entablatured colonnade, with nothing to support.

Entable (entæ'b'l), *v.* *rare*—1. [f. **EN**-1 + **TABLE**.] *trans.* To set up or inscribe on a table.

1865 E. Burritt *Walk Land's End* 277 A letter of thanks which he requested should... be entabled and hung up.

Entablement (entæ'b'lment). [*a.* F. *entablement*, *f. entabler*, *f. en*—(see **EN**-1) + *table* **TABLE**.] *a.* = **ENTABLATURE**. *b.* The horizontal platform or graduated series of platforms supporting a statue and placed above the dado and the base.

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* (R.). They differ nothing either in height, substance, or entablement from the feminine Ionic, and masculine Doric. 1708 New View *Lond.* II. 402/1 Columns and Entablement of the Corinthian Order. 1800 Month. *Mag.* XIII. 18 Dado... means (1) the cubic part of the pedestal of a column, or of a statue, included between the base and the entablement. 1865 Reader 9 Dec. 662 The figure... standing upon a series of entablements.

† **Entach**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 *entecoche*. [f. next vb.] A symptom of an illness.

1390 Will. *Palerne* 558, l. 1. told him all treuly þe enteches of myn evele.

† **Entach**, *entech*, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *entech*, *-teoch*, *-tetch*, 5 *entatoh*, (*entachoh*), 5-6 *entaoh*. [*a.* OF. *entachier*, *entechier*, to imbue with any quality, infect (cf. mod. F. *enticher* to infect), *f. en*—(see **EN**-1) + *tache*, *teche*, spot, mark, contagion, 'trait' of character, etc.; perh. ultimately identical with *tache*, **tac* **TACK**: see **ATTACH**.]

1. *trans.* To stain, defile; to infect.

1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iv. iii. 120 Who so þat euer is enteched and defouled wip yuel. 1450 Lancelot *Grail* l. 259 Non Of hem enteched was with non Maner Synne. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* iii. x. 156 Alle we abyde enteched and soyled therby [by Adam's sin]. 1483—G. de la Tour D. iii. And of this manere the moost parte of the world is enteched and ouercome. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* (1845) 137 With fervent love and fyry lemes enteched.

2. To imbue with any quality, good or evil. See **ENTECHED** *ppl. a.*

3. ? To link together. [? var. **ATTACH**.] *rare*—1.

1450 *Merlin* xviii. 288 Thei were so thikke and so enteched ech amonge other, that mo than a thousand fill in to the river.

Hence **Enteched** *ppl. a.*, imbued with certain qualities or dispositions; only with qualifying advbs. [So OFr. *bien*, *mal entechié*.]

1374 Chaucer *Troilus* v. 832 On of the best enteched creature, That is or shal, while that the world may dure. 1450 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 150 A croked hors never the better is entechede, Although his bridelle glistre of golde and shyne.

Entackle: see **EN**-*pref.* 1 b.

† **Entail**, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *entaille*, 4-7 *entaille*, *-yle*, (4 *Sc.* *eyntayill*, 5 *entaylle*, *-yle*). [*a.* OF. *entaille* fem., n. of action *f. entailler* **ENTAIL** *v.* 1; cf. Pr. *entailh*, OSP. *entaille*, Pg. *entailho*, It. *intaglio* masc., of similar meaning.]

1. Cutting, carving; pattern or shape.

1. Ornamental carving; sculpture. Also *concr.* 1300 K. *Alis.* 4671 A schryne, Of entaille riche and fyne. 1400 Rowland & O. 412 Ane helme of riche entaille, Of precyouse stanes the apparylle. 1400 Desir. *Troy* 1650 Caruen in Cristall by crafte of entaille. 1430 Lydg. *Chron.* *Troy* i. vi. A ryche ymage of sylver... of meruaylous entaille. 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyl. Bryt.* (1814) 139 Foure condytes meruaylous wrought by subtilty entaille. *concr.* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* ii. xv. (1554) 54 b. Nothing seyn of all the whode entaille.

2. *transf.* 'Cut', fashion of a garment; shape, pattern, outline; figure, stature. Also, guise, semblance.

1300 *Seunyn Sag.* (W.) 2671 Honge we him in his entaille. 1325 *Poems temp. Edw. I.* (Percy) lvi. A new entaille have thei fend. The raye is turned overhward. 1400 Rom. *Rose* 1081 Aboute hir nekke of gentyl entaille Was shete the riche chevesaile. 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* ii. xxvii. (1554) 63 a. Among which hilles... Been craggy roches most hideous of entaille. 1570 *Thynne Pride & Lewel*, Another was there, much of his entaille.

3. The phrase of good ('rich') entail (sense 1, 2) was app. taken as = 'of good quality'. Hence (Persons) of entaille: of 'quality' or rank.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wacc.* c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 730 A smot him on þe helm an he3 þat was of god entaille. c. 1430 *Syr Gomer.* (Roxb.) 3608 With ix hundred knights of good entaille. c. 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 188 Cytryne of colour, lyke garnettes of entaille. a. 1450 *Le Mortie Arth.* 3273 And yiffe we may wyth spechys spede Wyth trew throwthes of entaille.

II. The keeping accounts by tallies.

1488 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* 70 He [Chief Pantner] receivthe the brede of the Sergeant of the bake-house by entaille. *Ibid.* 77 Ale or beer... pourveyede by entaille.

Entail (entæ'l), *sb.* 2. *Law.* Forms: see **ENTAIL** *v.* 2 [f. **ENTAIL** *v.* 2]. The action of entailing; the state of being entailed.

1. The settlement of the succession of a landed estate, so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure by any one possessor; the rule of descent settled for any estate; the fixed or prescribed line of devolution. Also in phrases: *To break, cut (off) the entail*, *Statute of entails*, *Entail male*.

1380 [see transferred use 2 a.]. 1467 *Bury Wills* (1850) 47, I wylle that myn executo's and myn feffes see the best mene that they can in restoring ageyn to the olde intaille of the seid place. *Ibid.* 50 Not conteynyd in myne dede of entaille. 1580 *Powel Lloyd's Cambria* 138 To his heires male by an especial Entaille aforesaid. 1601 *Shaks. All's Well* iv. iii. 313 For a Cardue he will... cut th' intaille from all remainders. 1660 Burney *Képo. Δωρον* (1661) 54 In passing of Fines and cutting of the Entails. 1712 *Arbuthnot John Bull* (1755) 49 His sister Peg's name being in the entail, he could not make a thorough settlement without her consent. 1742 *Richardson Pamela* III. 405 My father too... might have cut off the Entail. 1759 *Robertson Hist. Scot.* (1802) I. 1. 223 By introducing entails... to render their possessions unalienable and everlasting. 1766 *Jane Austen Pride & Prej.* (1833) 268 This son was to join in cutting off the entail. 1839 *Keightley Hist. Eng.* I. 252 The statute of entails... is also to be referred to this reign. 1876 *Bancroft Hist. U.S.* III. iii. 341 Entails were not perpetual; land was always in the market.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* in various senses: *a.* The securing (an office, dignity, privilege) to a predetermined line of successors; a predetermined order of succession. *b.* The transmission, as an inalienable inheritance, of qualities, conditions,

obligations, etc. *c.* Necessary sequence. *d. concr.* That which is entailed; a secured inheritance.

a. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 391 Men supposen þis entaille [of tithes] was not expressly conferm'd bi criste. 1555 *Bradford in Strype Ecccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 131 Thoughte the Quene... disheryt the right heyres apparent, or breake her fathers intaille. 1622 *Bacon Hen. VII Wks.* (Bohn) 315 So as the entail might seem rather a personal favour to him and his children, than a total disinherison to the house of York. a. 1699 *Stillington Sermon* II. i. (R.), How comes the entail to be made to all his [St. Peter's] successors? 1827 *Hallam Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 182 Harley... zealously supported the entail of the crown on the princess Sophia.

b. 1706 *De For Jure Div.* vii. 188 They're Traytors else to the Entails of Sense. 1780 *Burke Econ. Ref.* Wks. 1842 I. 246 An entail of dependence is a bad reward of merit. 1866 *J. Martineau Ess.* I. 218 The natural entail of disease and character. 1879 *Geo. Eliot Theo. Such* ii. 36 That entail of social ignorance.

c. 1662 *Stillington Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 10 If God by his immediate hand of providence did not cut off the entail of effects upon their natural causes. a. 1847 R. Hamilton *Rev. & Punitism* ii. (1853) 82 The entail of vice upon the circumstances of the present life.

d. 1822 *Byron Werner* II. ii. 305 Ignorance And dull suspicion are a part of his Entail will last him longer than his lands.

† 3. *pl.* (See quot.; app. humorous use of phrase belonging to 1.)

1790 W. Marshall *Midl. Counties* (E. D. S.) x.v. When the reapers come near to the finish, they cut off each other's entails, or ends of the lands: the whole finish together.

† **Entail**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *entaille*, *entaylle*, *Sc. entaille*, (6 *entally*), 4-7 *entaille*. Also 6 *intaille*, *-yle*. [*a.* OF. *entaille-r*, corresp. to Pr. *entailhar*, *entailhar*, Sp. *entallar*, It. *intagliare*:-late L. *intaleare*, *f. in* into + *taleare* (Fr. *tailleur*) to cut.]

1. *trans.* To carve, sculpture; to make carvings upon, ornament with carvings; to portray or represent by carving.

1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 167 A curious cros craftly entayled. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 140 Wel entailed With many riche portraictures. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* iii. xi. 158 In thysse grete colompnes or pylers... were entaylled & grauen the vii scyences. 1483—Gold. *Leg.* 355/3 They wold not entaylle ne kerue hit [an ydolle]. 1555 *Fardle Factions* II. i. 117 Plate... curiously wrought and entailed. 1590 *Spenser F.* Q. II. iii. 27 Golden bendes, which were entayld With curious antickes. 1637 J. Anchoran *Porta Linguarum* 183 A Carver or an image maker, graves, carves, and entailles a statue. *absol.* a. 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 11 Couth well entaille in imagery.

b. transf. with reference to embroidery.

1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 612 Tortors and trulofez entayled so byk.

c. In *passive* (cf. *mould*, *carve*, etc.) of a living body.

1501 *Douglas Pal. Hon.* I. xxxix, His bodie weill entailzeit euerie steid.

2. To engrave in intaglio. *rare* as distinct sense. 1538 *Leland Itin.* VII. 57 [Cornelinas] and other Stonys wel entaylid for Seales. 1577-87 *Harrison England in Holinshed* xxiii. 128 Costlie stones alreadie intailed for seales.

3. To cut into, make an incision in.

1601 *Holland Pliny* (1634) II. 259 Leafed after the maner of passe-floures... but that they be intailed or indented deeper.

b. absol.

1590 *Spenser F. Q.* II. vi. 29 The mortall steele despiteously entayld Deepe in their flesh.

4. To cut notches in a 'tally'; to keep an account by tally.

1488 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* 78 The yomen of the pycher house... intayle with both butlers of wyne & ale.

Entail (entæ'l), *v.* 2. Forms: *a.* 4-6 *entaille*, 5 *entayle*, 7- *entail*. *B.* 5-6 *intaille*, *-yle*, 7-8 *intail*. [f. **EN**-1 + *AF. taill* **TAIL** *a.* or *taile* *sb.*, entail. In legal Anglo-Lat. (16th c.) *intalliare*. See further under **TAIL** *a.*]

1. *Law. trans.* To convert (an estate) into a 'fee tail' (*feudum talliatum*); to settle (land, an estate, etc.) on a number of persons in succession, so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure by any one possessor. *Const. on, to, upon*.

1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 390 Lande entaylid by manny's lawe. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 341 The said Herry schalle bye and entayle v. markes worthe of londe to hym and his eyres. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.*, c. 60 Pream., Londes and tenementis whiche were intailed to him and to his Auncestres. 1590 *Greene Never too late* (1600) 55 What Lands to sel, how they were either tied by Statute, or Intaild? 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof. St.* I. xiv. 45 The old man being only Tenant for life, and the lands entailed on one young Gentleman. 1670 *Milton Hist. Eng.* VI. Wks. (1851) 241 An old craft of the Clergy to secure thir Church Lands, by entailing them on some Saint. 1765 *Act 5 Geo. III.*, c. 26 Pream. [They] should convey, settle, and intail the lands so to be purchased. 1824 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* I. (1863) 87 The house and park... were entailed on a distant cousin. 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 86 They cannot sell them [houses], because they are entailed.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To bestow or confer as if by entail; to cause to descend to a designated series of possessors; to bestow as an inalienable possession.

1509 *Hawes Examp. Virt.* xii. 240 The other gardyn is

celestiall . . And is entayled to vs in general. 1513 MORE *Edu. V.* 3 The Crowne of the Realme (was) entayled to the Duke of Yorke and his Heires. 1589 *Paphe v. Hatchet* B. Neuer entaille thy wit to the eldest. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* i. 1. 194. I here entayle The Crowne to thee and to thine Heires for euer. 1630 *PRYNNE God no Impostor* 2 The benefites of the Gospell are intayled vpon them alone. 1649 *SELDEN Laws Eng.* i. xii. (1739) 22 Nor then had the Pope the whole power herein intailed to his Triple Crown. 1668 *BURNET Rights Princes* ii. 57 Bishops might have entailed their Sees to their Kinred or Friends. 1703 *Pope Thebais* 111 Thou Fury, then, some lasting curse entail. 1725 *FIELDING Amelia* ii. iii. Can I bear to think of entailing beggary on the posterity of my Amelia? 1800 *COLQUHOUN Comm. Thames* Pref. 7 Intails distress and obloquy on an innocent offspring. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* 214 Luther . . entailed upon us the responsibility of private judgement.

† b. In occasional uses: To make (a person) 'their' to a possession, condition, etc.; to cause a person to become permanently (something). *Obs.*

1607 *77 FELTHAM Resolves* i. xxxvi. 61 Either of these intail a mans mind to misery. a 1659 *OSBORN Characters*, 4c. (1673) 639 For he did undo By writing them, what wit entayld thee to. 1683 *Penn. Archives* i. 79 Amount to see vast a sume as will entail me yo' Perpetuall Debtor.

† 3. To attach as an inseparable appendage to, upon, an estate or inheritance; hence *gen.* to 'tack on', attach. *Obs.*

1593 *NASHE 4 Lett. Confut.* 63 It hath pleased M. Printer . . to intaille a vaine title to my name. 1607 *HEYWOOD Woman Kilde* Wks. 1874 II. 94 All his mad trickes were to his land intailed. And you are heyre to all. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 17 Upon the latter of which the Musulman empire is entayld. 1669 *BUNYAN Holy City* 89 His Name was always so entailed to that Doctrine. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* iv. 188 The allotment of Food is . . entailed to the very Constitution and Nature of Animals.

4. To impose (inconvenience, expense, labour) upon a person. Chiefly said of circumstances or actions; hence occas. of personal agents.

1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* iv. xix. (1675) 281 Yet Custom has so Entail'd some ways of Expende upon some Stations in the World. 1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* xlii. 233 What an enormous expense is entailed . . upon this unhappy country. 1806 *SCOTT Provinc. Antiq.* Which shall, so long as the building stands, entail disgrace on all who have had to do with it. 1846 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* i. 95 The long wars . . which a disputed succession entailed on the country. 1851 *GLADSTONE Glean.* IV. lxi. 42, I. . . shall not entail upon your Lordship the charge of handing to and fro replications and rejoinders. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. § 16. 104 The great amount of labour which this [assistance] might entail upon him.

5. Simply. To bring on by way of necessary consequence. Of premises: To involve logically, necessitate (a particular conclusion).

1809 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* i. 267 A conquest which brought with it no evil and entailed no regret. 1839 *E. D. CLARKE Trav.* 134/1 The scheme . . was found to entail greater evils than those he was labouring to put down. 1854 *THACKERAY Newcomes* i. 32 The weight of business which this present affliction entails. 1856 *DOVE Logic Chr. Faith* Intro. 4 That failure would not entail the conclusion that, etc.

Entailable (ent'ail-əb'l), *a.* [f. *ENTAIL* v. 2 + -ABLE.] Capable of being bequeathed or transmitted by entail.

1689 *Consid. Succession & Alleg.* 16 The Crown has . . been declared entailable. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* i. 627 [In Virginia] Slaves as well as lands were entailable during the monarchy. 1807 *Ann. Rev.* v. 176 The entailable amount might be proportioned to the rank of peerage.

Entailed (ent'ail-id), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Of land, an inheritance, etc.: Transmitted by entail. Also *fig.*

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* i. xxix. (1638) 52 The . . recovery must be taken in this case . . as recoveries of other lands intailed bee. 1767 *MRS. S. PENNINGTON Lett.* IV. 38 To restore to their destitute family an entailed estate. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 78 To claim and assert our liberties, as an entailed inheritance derived to us from our forefathers. 1818 *CRUISS Digest* VI. 21 If B. claimed a share of the entailed lands. 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* i. iv. (1852) 125 Owners of entailed estates. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 14 Until the entailed curse be cut off by repentance.

† **Entailer** *1. Obs.* [f. *ENTAIL* v. 1 + -ER.] A carver, engraver.

1570 *DEE Math. Pref.*, More then the common Sculptor, Entailer, Kerver. 1611 *COTGR., Burnour*, intailer.

Entailer 2 (ent'ail-er), [f. *ENTAIL* v. 2 + -ER.] One who entails an estate; one who executes an entail.

1779 *ARNOT Hist. Edin.* iv. (1816) 128 The will of the entailer. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R. I.* We must . . serve him heir to his grandfather Lewis, the entailer. a 1868 *BROUGHAM*, The entailer cannot disappoint those children who have rights to a portion of his property.

Entailing (ent'ail-in), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. *ENTAIL*.

1538 *STARKEY England* i. iv. 113 Thys intaylyng . . makyth many richles heyrys. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xii. 707/2 The entailing upon them and their Posterities, a lasting War. 1818 *CRUISS Digest* i. 305 A custom of entailing.

Entailment *1. rare-1.* [f. *ENTAIL* v. 1 + -MENT.] The action of 'cutting' or excising.

1822 *Monthly Mag.* LIII. 127 He seems to approve of Mr. Bowdler's entailments.

Entailment 2 (ent'ail-mēt'), [f. *ENTAIL* v. 2 + -MENT.] The action of entailing (property).

a 1641 *Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 19 By which new

way of entaylement . . God . . made his by peculiar Appropriation. 1832 *MARRIAT N. Forster* xxv, Entailment of property . . upon the male heir. 1875 *T. HILL True Order Stud.* 128 Laws of primogeniture, entailment of estates.

† **Entain**, *v. Obs.* In 4 *enteyn*. [alteration of *ATTAIN*, q. v.] *trans.* To overtake, affect = *ATTAIN* 5. c 1380 *Sir Ferumbr.* 2590 Sche is so mat sche may noyt go: so hunger hur hauep enteente.

† **Enta-lent**, *v. Obs. rare-1.* [a. OF. *entalenter*, f. *en-* (see *EN-1*) + *talent* (ad. L. *talentum* a weight, that which makes the balance incline, hence) inclination, desire.] *trans.* To inspire with desire or passion; to excite. Hence *Enta-lented* *pp. a.* c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. v. 168 Al be it so pat be qualites of bodies . . entalente be instrumentes of be wittes. 1400 *HOCCLIVE Let. Cupide in Chaucer's Wks.* (1532) 373 Feruent wyl, and entalented corage. 1616 *BULLOKAR, Enta-lented*.

Entally, *obs. form of ENTAIL* v. 1

† **Entally**, *adv. Obs.* [f. med. L. *ent-* stem of *ens* (see *ENS*) + -AL + -LY 2; after *really*, etc.]

1691 *Ed. TAYLOR Bekmen's Theos. Philos.* 337 Yet are truly, and entally or really, but not essentially.

† **Entame**, *v. 1 Obs.* Also 4 *entamy*, 5 *entome*. [a. Fr. *entamer* = *alamer*: see *ATTAME*.]

1. *trans.* To make a cut into, wound. Also *fig.*

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12387 He . . entamed bope his bryn. c 1380 *Sir Ferumbr.* 3099 Be helm was so hard y-wropt, pat he mist entamy him noyt, Wyp no dynt of swerde. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 66 If thou thy conscience Entamed hast in such a wise. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1160 They fande no fiesche entamed. 1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* xii. xii. Loves of bred hole & entamed. 1490 — *Eneydos* iv. 18 The whiche trees soo cutte and entamed.

2. To make the first cut in. Hence *fig.* To open (a discussion, conversation, etc.). Cf. *F. entamer*. 1475 *CAXTON Jason* 90 She entamed and began to opene her mater in this wyse. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 170/3 Whyche of them bothe shold entame or bygyne to take of the breed. c 1500 *Melusine* 299 He had not entamed nor shewed the matere to no man.

Entame (ent'ā-m), *v. 2* [f. *EN-1* + *TAME*.] *a. trans.* To tame; to subdue. † b. *intr.* To grow or become tame. *Obs.*

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. v. 48 'Tis not . . your cheek of cream, That can entame my spirits to your worship. 1768 *J. ROSS Ode on Loss of Friend*, MS. Wks. 223 My trembling frame With some felt impulse shrinks, and all my pow'r entame. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* i. 111 All are . . at much cost entamed.

Entangle (ent'ā-ng'l), *v.* Also 6 *entangel*, 6-8 *intangle*. [f. *EN-1* + *TANGLE* sb. and *v.*]

(The primary reference may have been to boats or oars caught in 'tangle' or sea-weed (this being the original sense of the sb.), but the wider sense appears in our earliest quotes.)

1. To catch or impede with a tangle.

1. *trans.* To involve, impede, cause to stick fast in coils, network, or anything 'tangled' or interlaced. Hence in wider sense: To involve in surroundings that impede movement, or from which extrication is difficult.

a. 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* i. iii. (Arb.) 77 Attempting to goo through the grasse & herbes they were soo entangled & bewrapte therin. *Ibid.* (Arb.) 193 In them [the sandes] many shyppes are entangled. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 213 One of the greatest Ships . . entangled with another Ships Cables. 1710 *J. CLARKE Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 115 All these Particles of Matter must be broken where-ever they are . . entangled with those that join to them. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 42 P 1 Lest she should entangle her Feet in her Petticoat. 1725 *SEWEL Hist. Quakers* (1759) I. iii. 205 Being entangled in the ropes in leaping down. 1726 *THOMSON Winter* 926 Entangled in the gathering ice. 1777 *WATSON Philip II* (1839) 203 If any of them should . . be entangled in the mud. 1824 *W. IRVING T. Trav.* II. 236 A vessel entangled in the whirlpools. 1835-6 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 229/1 Agaric and sponge entangled the blood and retained a coagulum on the spot.

β. 1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 128 Intangil, illaqueare. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Countr. Farme* 317 Sheepe . . loosing some of their lockes of Wooll vpon the hedges . . poore Bees now and then become intangled therein.

b. *esp.* To catch or hold fast in a snare or net; to ensnare. Also *fig.*

a. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 741 The Devill is wont with such witchcrafts, to wrap and entangle the myndes of men. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. 23 He will find himself entangled in words, as a bird in lime twigs. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 130 P 1 The Snare in which France has entangled all her Neighbours. 1773 *BURKE Sp. Relief Prot. Dissenters* Wks. X. 33 Nets that entangle the poor fluttering silken wings of a tender conscience. 1841 *D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit.* (1867) 592 Entangled in the meshes of political parties. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* i. 11. 40 Saturnian Jove hath in an evil net Entangled me most cruelly.

β. 1576 *FLEMING Panoplie Ep.* 287 They intangle themselves in the same webbes of woe. 1611 *BIBLE Matt.* xxii. 15. 1692 *E. WALKER Epictetus' Mor.* xxv, Be not here intangled by The too great Lustre that beguiles your eye.

γ. *trans.* To involve in intricate paths or among obstacles; also *fig.* with reference to a metaphorical 'maze' or 'labyrinth'.

1611 *BIBLE Ex.* xiv. 3 They are intangled in the land, the wilderness hath shut them in. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Irene* Wks. 173 That labyrinth wherein they are like to intangle and lose themselves. 1725 *Dr Fox Voy. round World* (1840) 90 Our Madagascar ship was . . entangled among rocks and currents. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 58 Entangled in the mazes of metaphysic sophistry. 1823 *LAMB Elia* Ser. i. x. (1865) 83 You get entangled in another man's mind,

even as you lose yourself in another man's grounds. 1850 *PRESCOTT Peru* II. 245 The Spanish commander became entangled in the defiles of the mountains.

† d. *intr.* To become entangled. *Obs. rare.*

1608 *COWLEY Parnassus & Thisbe* iv, A Bird . . Bystruggling more entangles in the Gin. a 1673 *HORTON in Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. xciv. 19 Boughs usually catch, and intangle one in another.

2. *fig.* To involve in difficulties; to engage (a person) in undertakings, quarrels, etc., from which it is difficult to withdraw; to embarrass, hamper; to involve in mental difficulties, perplex, bewilder. Formerly also *absol.* † to cause entanglements.

a. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 38 § 1 The usurped power of the Bishoppes of Rome hath always entangled and troubled to the mere iurisdiction and regall power of this realme. 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* ii. ix. (Arb.) 132, I fynde my wytte more entangled in the description hereof. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 48 Yea, very force entangles It selfe with strength. 1603 *TEMPLE Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 410 The others were entangled still in some Difficulty or other. 1798 *NELSON* 25 Oct. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) III. 159 You will . . not entangle yourself by undertaking to embark the troops for France. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Manch. Strike* viii. 87 Getting entangled in a complimentary speech. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 52 The Pope . . had endeavoured to entangle his nephew in the conspiracy. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragn. Sc.* i. xviii. 462 He was long entangled in Electrochemistry.

β. 1563-87 *FOX E. & M.* III. 357 He might intangle himself, but should do his Brother no good. 1597 *DANIEL Civ. Warres* i. lxxi, Intestine strife, of force, The apt-divided State intangle would. 1699 *BURNET 39 Art.* i. (1700) 20 This is rather a flight of Metaphisicks that intangles one, than a plain and full conviction. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 22 P 5 Intangled in consequences which she could not foresee.

† b. To bind by embarrassing engagements to another person. *Obs.*

1600 *HORN Subsec.* 106 A Prodigall . . is so entangled to other men, that hee is neuer master of himselfe. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* vii. 331 Not being intangled to wife and children, etc.

γ. To involve (a person) in compromising relations with another. Cf. 3.

1888 *F. HUMR Mad. Midas* i. i, He became entangled with a lady whose looks were much better than her morals. 1888 *A. K. GREEN Behind Closed Doors* iii, She could never have become entangled with him.

† d. To encumber (land, an estate). *Obs.*

1601-2 *FULBECKE and Pl. Parall.* 63 The partie morgaging, incumbering, entangling, or aliening the land. 1616 *SIR R. DUDLEY in Fortesc. Papers* 16 My Estate in England is entangled, partly by a suite in the Chancery.

II. 3. To make tangled; to twist, interlace, or mix up in such a manner that a separation cannot easily be made.

1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* i. iii. (Arb.) 77 The sea was euery where entangeled with llandes. *Ibid.* 196 The formes of their letters are muche more crooked and entangeled. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 199 They have not so soone clasped and intangled it [the trunkle] with their taile, but they set their venomous teeth in the Elephants eare. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 763 Entangld with a poisonous bosom snake. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* i. (1742) 50 The spirituous Parts are more entangled, and kept from making their Escape. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. § 27. 212 The flakes were composed of these exquisite [snow] blossoms entangled together.

b. *fig.* To render (a subject, etc.) complicated or intricate; to complicate with.

1672 *A. MARVELL Reh. Transp.* i. 104 He had intangled the matter of Conscience with the Magistrates Power. 1677 *Gout. Venice* 269 Your Scholars . . rather intangle and perplex Councils than clear them. 1695 *Ld. PRESTON Boeth.* v. 212 The Question . . was intangled with many others. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ. Mystery*, 1769 *FROUDE Caesar* xxviii. 481 The story is entangled with legends.

Entangled (ent'ā-ng'l'), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] In the senses of the vb.: a. Caught or held fast in anything tangled; ensnared. b. Involved in difficulties; embarrassed, perplexed. † c. Of an estate: Encumbered (*obs.*). d. Interlaced; complicated, intricate.

1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* i. 30 Such as in Scripture are to our capacite doubtfull and entangled. 1598 *J. DICKENSON Greene in Conc.* (1878) 134 Now wrought she on his intangled wits as on an anuill. 1653 *MILTON Hirc. lings* Wks. (1851) 384 The obscure and intangld Wood of Antiquity. 1662 *STILLINGFL. Orig. Sac.* iii. i. § 7 Nothing can bee a greater evidence of an intangled mind. 1670 *MARVELL Let. Mayor of Hull* Wks. i. 160 The discourses growing long and intangled, one of the members . . rose up. 1680 *BURNET Rochester* 167 To recover an intangled Estate. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* i. 160 Seek'st thou for Hounds to . . brush th' Entangled Covert? 1762 *FALCONER Shipwar.* ii. (1819) 47 All the entangled cords in order placed. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 329 Heaps of entangled conveyances or wills of a various obscurity. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* ii. 121 A somewhat entangled and delicate question. 1862 *H. SPENCER First Princ.* ii. xx. (1875) 440 Each deposit must be differently distributed by the entangled currents.

Hence † **Entangledly** *adv.*, in an entangled manner. † **Entangleness**, the state of being entangled.

1611 *COTGR., Perplexement*, perplexedly, intricately, intangledly, troublesomely. 1687 *H. MORE Contin. Remark. Stor.* 428 It was usual with these Goblins . . to wind all this Yarn on these old pieces of Lumber, so perplexedly and entangledly. 1683 *COTGR., Perplexiti*, intanglednesse. 1684 *T. BURNET Th. Earth* i. 241 Much of that intangledness which we find now in astronomy, would be taken away.

Entanglement (entæŋ'lmēt). Also 7-8 in-. [f. ENTANGLE v. + -MENT.]

1. The action of entangling; the fact or condition of being entangled, confused medley.

1687 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 194 The intanglement of multifarious Contradictions in the Conception. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 80 The different webs that offer to him for the entanglement of a baughty charmer. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 229/1 The entanglement of blood in the cellular coat of the vessel. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 160 Produced by the entanglement of the single threads. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. iv. 42 Serious risks of entanglement among the broken ice-fields. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2. 2 Great was the entanglement of fissures. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Part.* I. 109 In all that concerns Cromwell the entanglement is extreme. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 122 He kept himself out of all political entanglement. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 638 Without entanglement of machinery or waste of power.

b. An instance of entanglement.

a 1690 E. HOPKINS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xi. 6 All the involucra and entanglements of Providence shall be fully unfolded. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* viii. (1852) 239 Thus entanglements arise not easy to be unravelled. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 278 The first entanglements between Normandy and Anjou.

2. A means of entangling; that by which a person or thing is entangled; an embarrassment, a snare; a circumstance which complicates or confuses a matter.

1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 475 These civile honors and employments are verie great entanglements to Christ's ministers. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* Wks. 1738 I. 281 The Roman Antichrists have knit many a pernicious entanglement to distressed Consciences. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 17 A very great let and intanglement to him in his enquiry after Truth. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Corn.* Those salts . . . cut and remove the entanglements of the different buds which are contained in each seed. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 552 Pleasure is a sly enchantress . . . we have need of all our eyes to keep clear of her entanglements. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 267 These are a few of the entanglements which impede the natural course of human thought. 1878 SEELEY *Stirn* III. 357 Here was a new entanglement, the plot of a quite new historical drama.

b. *Naut.* 'A cable stretched athwart the mouth of a river or harbour, with stout spars of wood lashed to it, to prevent the entrance of an enemy' (Adm. Smyth).

1888 *Daily News* 20 July 6/1 The booms, or rather entanglements, which are to protect each of the entrances to our anchorage.

Entangler (entæŋglə). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] He who, or that which, entangles or ensnares.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sf. Dict.*, *Marañador*, an entangler. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* III. 126 Upon the Exchange twixt Twelve and One, Meets many a neat entangler. a 1881 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* Poems 256 Silent entangler of a beauty's tresses.

Entangling, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENTANGLE v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb ENTANGLE.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sf. Dict.*, *Embaraco*, let, stop, entangling. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. 170 Anxious entangling and perplexing of consciences. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison*. This entangling with all its painful consequences.

Entangling (entæŋglɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That entangles.

a 1668 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Poems, Dial. betw. World, Pilgr., & Vertue*. My paces with intangling briars are bound. 1636 *Destr. Troy* 210 Then him . . . They seiz'd, and with intangling folds imbrac'd His neck. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 42 Thick with entangling Grass, or prickly Furze. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 47 Escaped from an entangling wilderness. 1884 *Chr. World* 12 June 433/1 Entangling alliances with foreign nations are to be avoided.

Hence **Entanglingly**, *adv.*, in an entangling manner.

1878 *Scrbln. Mag.* XVI. 38/1 The rest of the road presented . . . deeper bogs, and more entanglingly strewn rocks.

† **Entapresse**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. OF. *entapiss* lengthened stem of *entapir*, f. *en* - (see EN-1) + *tapir* to hide.] The action of seeking covert: said of a fox.

(If the reading of the original ed. be correct the word must app. have been confused with UNTAPPEZE to break covert.)

1719 D'URFEE *Pills* II. 269 The Fox has broke Covert, let none lag behind, We've had an [ed. 1872 no] Entapresse, she runs up the Wind.

† **Entapisse**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [a. OF. *entapisser*, f. *en* - (see EN-1) + *tapisser*, f. *tapis* carpet.] *trans.* To carpet.

1595 LODGE *Fig for Momus* Sat. v. An humble cote entapissed with mosse.

|| **Entasis** (entāsɪs). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐντασις*, f. *ἐντα*, *ἐντείνω* to strain.]

1. *Arch.* 'A delicate and almost imperceptible swelling of the shaft of a column' (Gwilt).

1807 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 605 The very idea of an entasis in the columns. 18 . . . *Nat. Encycl.* I. 202 They diminish, with an imperceptible entasis. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. viii. 144 The external lines of the columns are carved also, forming a hyperbolic entasis.

† 2. *Pathol.* 'Old term for tonic spasm' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

Entask: see EN-*pref.*¹ 1 b.

Entassment (entæsmēt). [ad. F. *entassement*, f. *en* - (see EN-1) + *tas* heap.] A heap, accumulation. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Entachch, entatch: see ENTACH.

† **Entatic** (entætik), *a. Med. Obs.* Also *erron. entastic*. [a. Gr. *ἐντατικός*, f. *ἐντα*, *ἐντείνω* - see ENTASIS 2.] Of or pertaining to entasis. Of medicines: Aphrodisiac.

1822 J. M. GOOD *Study of Med.* I. 265 The spasms were sometimes clonic or agitated, instead of being entatic or rigid. 1847 CRAIG, *Entatic*. So 1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Entatic*.

† **Enté, a. Her. Obs. -0 [a. Fr. *enté* pa. pple. of *enter* to graft.] Said of an emblazonment in which one coat of arms is engrafted or impaled in another. 1736 in BAILEY: and in mod. Dicts.**

† **Entech, -tecch**, variants of ENTACH, *Obs.*

† **Entechment**. *Obs. rare* -1. [? f. *enteché*, ENTACH v. + -MENT; in Douglas perh. f. EN-1 + TEACH + -MENT.] The action of teaching; a lesson.

1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* XI. iv. 41 And rycht hard bene the first entechment [L. *rudimental*] Of haisty battall to thame bene nochit acquent.

Enteer (e), *obs. form* of ENTIRE.

Entelechy (entelekhi). *Philos.* Also 7 *entelechie*, *entelech*; 6 in Gr. form *entelecheia*; 7-9 in Lat. *entelechia*. [ad. Gr. *ἐντελέχεια*, f. *ἐν* + *τέλει*, dat. of *τέλος* perfection + *ἐχ-ειν* to have.]

1. In Aristotle's use: The realization or complete expression of some function; the condition in which a potentiality has become an actuality.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 304 Aristotle . . . calleth (the soul) Entelechy, or perfection moving of itself. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* x. 500 Wickedness is the form and entelech of all the wicked spirits. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 256/1 The Soul is the first Entelechy of a natural organismal body, having life potentially. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 43 The Entelechy, or Act, of a moveable body. 1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* I. 202/2 note, Aristotle defines the soul, the Form or Entelechy of an organized body. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 194 Motion is the entelechy (the perfecting power or principle) of the potential as potential.

2. In various applied senses (apparently due to misconceptions of Aristotle's meaning): a. That which gives perfection to anything; the informing spirit. b. The soul itself, as opposed to the body.

1603 HARNET *Pop. Impost.* 5 When his Holiness the King of Spaine and Parsons they Entelechie were plotting beyond the seas. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IV. 114 He seems to make it [the soul] nothing else . . . but an entelechia or informative thing. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 231 The purest parts of the separated entelechies [sic] of blessed saints. 1659 SHIRLEY *Honorat & Mam.* I. i. 1, Soul . . . that bright entelechia Which separates them from beasts.

3. The name given by Leibnitz to the monads of his system.

1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* v. 92 It is better to give the general name of monads or entelechies to those simple substances that have only perception.

|| **Entellus** (entełs). [mod L. app. from the proper name Entellus: see Virg. *Æn.* V. 437-472.]

The name was first proposed by Dufresne, *Bulletin Soc. Philomath.* 1707; but he does not explain the reason for his choice of it. Cf. other (past or present) specific names of Indian monkeys, *Anchises*, *Priamus*, *Rhesus*, *Irus*.

An East Indian species of monkey of the genus *Semnopithecus* (*S. entellus*).

1843 *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XII. 169 It [the Semnopithecus Johnii] is more suspicious and wary than the Entellus. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 151 The Entellus abounds over almost every part of India.

Enteme, var. of ENTAME v. 2 *Obs.*

† **Entemprer**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4 *entempre*, -i. [var. of ATTEMPTER; in AF. *entemprer* (Bozon).]

1. *trans.* a. To temper, qualify by admixture; to modify or moderate by blending with something of different or opposite quality. b. To modify the temperature of (e.g. water).

c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 319 Euerech of þeos foure elementz entempriez opur. *Ibid.* Ake 3if þov nimst 3if þuor hot watour and cold dost þar-to þov m3it it makien euene w3ach and entempr3i it so. c 1400 tr. *Lanfranc's Chirurgie* 29 The neschenesse is entempered & ystrengthde.

2. To moderate, to restrain; = ATTEMPTER 4.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 164 Entempre þou beter þy tonge.

Entempest: see EN-*pref.*¹ 2.

Entemple (entem'pl), *v.* [f. EN-1 + TEMPLE.] *trans.* To enclose as in a temple; to enshrine. Also *fig.* Hence **Entempling** *vbl. sb.*

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (1841) 14 What virtues were entempled in her breast. 1685 H. MORE *Para. Prophet.* 246 There to be entempled in more illustrious Temples. *Ibid.* 247 Theodosius . . . allows the entempling of them with all Magnificence. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* I. 282 Natural effluence of spirit within Mystic entempled. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 13 In that manner to receive and entemple the Infinite Spirit.

Entempre, var. ATTEMPRE a. *Obs.*, temperate.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 429 Entempre he was of mete, and drynke, and of sleep also.

Entencion, -sion, -tion, -tional: see INT-.

Entend, -ance, -ible, -ment: see INTEND.

† **Entendant**, *a. Obs.* Also 4-5 *entend-aunt*. [a. Fr. *entendant*, pr. pple. of *entendre* to hear, attend to.] a. Attentive (to). b. In attendance. = ATTENDANT a. 1 and 2.

a. [1292 BRITTON I. ii. § 18 Et voloms qe nos viscountes

et nos baillifs soint entendauntz a eux et a lour maunde-mentz.] c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2542 Bad alleit him entendauntz be. 1387 TREvisa *Hiden* (Rolls) III. 425 And þou þou be entendaunt . . . to myn commaundementis . . . I schal sende men þat schal scourge þe. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* 93 And if y' deen be comaunded for to be entendaunt hem for to helpen. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 365 Jewes eke and Sarazines, To him I sigh all entendaunt. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 15 b/1 The Kyng of Fraunce . . . commaunded that al men sholde be as entendant to Kyng Leyr . . . as it were unto hymselfe.

† **Enterder, v. Obs. Also 7-8 *intender*. [f. EN-1 + TENDER a.] *trans.* To make tender; to melt (the heart); to enervate; to weaken.**

1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Funn. Tears* 126 And my innocent blood [would] enterder his adamant heart. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. iii. 171 The daintiness of the ayre and soyle enterdred their spirits. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 14 All which do much serve for intending the heart. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 525 Virtue alone enterders us for Life: I wrong her much - enterders us for ever. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1813) I. 34 Her heart was too much intended to hold out . . . against all the forms of assault. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* 13 A social heart enterder'd by the practice of virtue.

Entent, etc.: see INTENT, etc.

† **Enter, sb. Obs. [f. the verb.]**

(The form *entre* may in some instances belong to this word; but the examples cannot be distinguished from those in which it belongs to ENTRY.)

1. The action of entering; the power or right of entering; a legal entry; *concr.* a means or way of entrance; a passage.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xiii. (1554) 185 a, Gaue hym enter and possession. 1503 Bp. GARDINER in FOXE *A. & M.* 732 b, My brother of S. Davids, maie like a champion with his sword in his hand make enter for the rest. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 141 His enter and exit shall bee strangling a Snake.

2. [Confused with Fr. *enter* to graft.]

1603 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 105 Grafting and Enter, or Ingrafting, are Sinonimous Terms.

Enter (entə), *v.* Forms: 3-8 *entre*, (3 *entri*, 4 *entere*, *entur*), 4-5 *entree*, *entyr* (e, 4-*enter*). [a. Fr. *entrer* = Pr. *entrar*, *intrar*, Sp. *Pg. entrar*, It. *entrare*, *intrare*; -L. *intrāre*, related to *inter* between, *intrō* inwards, *intrā* within.]

The L. vb. was used both as *trans.*, and as *intr.* with *in* - into; in Fr. the *intr.* use was alone adopted, and passed into Eng. The *trans.* senses 9-15 are derived from the similar senses of *enter* into (1-8), perh. with some influence from Lat.]

I. To go or come in.

* *intr.* (Often conjugated with *be*.)

1. To go or come into a place, building, room, etc.; to pass within the boundaries of a country, region, portion of space, medium, etc. Also *fig.*

a. *Const.* *into*, *† in* (= 'into'), rarely *† unto*. Now largely superseded by the *trans.* use 10, but retained where the notion of penetration into the interior of a place is sought to be emphasized.

c 1200 K. ALIS. 488 In a castel he entred thare. c 1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 38, I entred in þat erber grene. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 390 That ilke myght, That we ben entred into schippes boord. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 907 Honorable Elan was entrid in þe temple. c 1400 MAUNDREY. v. (1830) 37 In his tyme, entred the gode Kyng Edward of Englonnd in Syrye. *Ibid.* 56 At that Cyte entrethe the Ryvere of Nyle into the See. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 263 Syr for Gods sake enter agayne into your Ship. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1739) 5 We entred into a Woody Mountain. 1756 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 339 Enter into it [harbour] then at this time . . . while day-light remains. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxxv. 290 We . . . entered into a noble forest.

fig. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 19 Now [O Apollo] entred in my brest anon. 1547 Homilies i. *Good Works* (1859) 58 What man . . . doth not see and lament to have entered into Christs religion such false doctrine. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 284 ¶ 1 When this Humour enters into the Head of a Female. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 450 A spirit of reverence enters into the young man's soul.

b. *simply*. To come into the place indicated by the context. Of an actor: To come upon the stage; in the stage-directions of plays used constantly in 3rd pers. imper. sing. and pl. Also *fig.*

As to the grammatical character of 'enter' as a stage direction, cf. the Lat. directions in *Calisto & Melibea* 1520, which has frequently *intret*, *exeat*, and those in *Udall's Roister Doister* 1553, where *exeat*, *exant*, *cautent*, etc. appear throughout; also Bales' *Kynges Johan*: 'Here the Kyng delevyr the crowne to the Cardynall', 'Her go owte Sedwison', 'Here the Pope go out', 'Here cum Dyssimulation synnyng of the letany', etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8341 (Cott.) For-þi hir entred bersabe. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 12 The howr of Mercurie entryng vnder my west orizonte at eke. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xx. (1405) The stocke of boxe . . . hath noo poores where ayre myghte entree. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9107 Pan vnarmyt he entrid, euyne to be cite. c 1445 WYNTOUN *Chron.* VIII. xxxv. 75 Ramsay til hym coym in by And gert hym entree. 1557 tr. *Mor's Edu.* V. (1641) 16 When he is once entred, he creepeth forth so farr. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 186 She [Thisbie] is to enter, and I am to spy Her through the vvall. 1594 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* IV. ix. § 3 A way made for Paganism or for extreme barbarity to enter. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 194 John . . . did . . . before Christ entred, play the Mediator. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 231 The Air . . . entering by the Furnace-pipes. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* II. 138 The minister . . . discovered near so entring. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. liv. 41 The king and his troops entered first through a postern.

c. with pleonastic *in* (adv.). Somewhat arch. or rhetorical.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 47 *Pei* entrede in at Temse moub. c. 1235 *Coer de L.* 75 And there we may, without den, Enter in now, verament. c. 1445 WYNTRON *Cron.* II. viii. 114 And entryde in wyth hys menyhe. a. 1535 MORE *De qual. Noviss.* Wks. 81/2 While he wer entryng in at y^e gate. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 472 Empanoplied and plumed We entered in.

2. *Law.* To make entry (into lands) as a formal assertion of ownership; to take possession. Const. *† in, into, and simply.* (For *to enter upon* see 9 a.) 1523 FITZHERB. *Swrt.* 12 b. For and he do, the lorde may entre as in landes forfayte to hym. a. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* lxxxiii. (1630) 213 If after the death of the father a stranger . . . entereth into his land by force. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 32 Though his successor have right to the lands, yet he may not enter. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Entry.* This entry into lands is where a man enters into or takes possession of any lands, etc., in his proper person. 1818 *Cruise Digest* II. 375 Upon the death of the testator his sister entered and married.

3. To penetrate into the substance of anything; to be plunged deeply. Const. *into*; also *simply.* 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) l. xxxiii. 28 a/1 The groundes was soo softe and moraysh that they entered up to the raynes. 1539 BIBLE (Great) Ps. cv. 18 The iron entered into his soul. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 326 The sword Of Michael . . . deep entering, shar'd All his right side.

† b. *fig. (a.)* To be absorbed (*in* thought). (b.) In phrase, *to enter far within* (a person), i. e. to have great influence over (him). *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Destr.* Troy 3844 Euermore ymaginand & etronnd in thoghtes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. xiv. Vindex so far entered within him, as he obtained whatsoever he would at his hands.

4. To become a member in a society, etc. Cf. 23 c. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 3 Who *be* entryng in be same fratermitie. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 266 By entryng into a Confraternity. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1730 He fairly told Taylor that he could not . . . suffer him to enter where he knew he could not have an able tutor. *Mod.* He entered at St. John's College.

† 5. To come or be brought into any state or condition (sometimes with additional notion of place); to fall into a disorder, etc. Const. *into, occas. to, unto, Obs.*

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 23368 (Fairf.) Pa iois sere *pat* ihesus crist has dist til his qua-sim mai entre in-to *pat* blis. 1382a WYCLIF *Matt.* xxv. 21 Entre thou into the ioye of thi lord. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 238/1 Alle they that so consented entered in to frenesye and myght not be hool. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xviii. 9 To entre in vnto life. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 675 Determined to take part with king Edward, with whome . . . he in small space entered into great grace and high favour. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 155 Those that be entered into a Pitsick. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 251 P 6 He that has entered into Guilt has bid Adieu to Rest.

6. To make a beginning, engage (in any action, course of conduct, discourse, etc.). a. Const. *in* (arch.), *into, occas. † to.*

a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 8 To the entent that they might praie and entre in orisones. 1554 ASP. HAMILTON *Caluch.* (1884) 28 Afor we enter to the special declaration of the x commandis. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Pref.* There be many who will enter into the reading of my booke for their instruction. 1611 BIBLE Ps. cxliiii. 2 Enter not into iudgement with thy seruant. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 11/1 Though the War was entered in, all hope of obtaining money to carry it on was even desperate. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 426 P 1 He entered into the following Relation. 1841 BREWSTER *Mar. Sc.* vi. (1856) 89 The commissioners entered into an active correspondence with Galileo. 1855 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 264 We entered into conversation without having been introduced. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 123 The returning officer has not . . . any power of entering into a scrutiny of votes. 1879 McCARNEY *Own Times* II. 24 Ireland would be entered in rebellion.

† b. *simply.* Also of a period of time or state of things: To begin. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 13 Began and entered with the matter that he came for. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D iij a. To beginne with the Pedestal of Corinthia, ye shal enter thus. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holiness* II. 149 There entered a verie fervent affection and good will between them. 1669 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) II. 41 Imploing His blessing for the year entering. 1688 PENN. *Archives* I. 107 The winter . . . is now entered with some severity.

7. *intr.* for *refl.* of branch II. (See 20 c, 23 c.)

8. *To enter into* († *in*): in various senses, in which the intrans. vb. does not occur simply.

† a. To look at a particular place in (a mathematical table). *Obs.* So Fr. *entrer dans*. Cf. 16. c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 44 With so many entere into thy tabelis in be furst lyne.

b. To take on oneself (an engagement, a relation, the duties of an office, etc.). Sometimes in *indirect passive*. † *To enter into religion*: to embrace a monastic life. Cf. 14.

c. 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 35 We . . . bieþ i-entred into-cristes seruise. c. 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 125 For-to entri into Answer: here he ne ouȝte nouȝt to do. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 349 Who is beterid by entryng into bes ordris. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Merech. T.* 312 Auyseth yow . . . How that ye etren in to mariage. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxi. § 2 Such kind of baptism barred men afterwards from entering into holy orders. a. 1621 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1659) 28 The Allegorical death of entering into Religion. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. v. 92 That they all entered into Religion. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 P 3, I have a mind to put off entering into Matrimony till another Winter is over my Head. 1796 Vol. III.

PEACE *Anonymous*. (1809) 388 Our great man was entered in Religion, as they called it. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iii. 140 Trade . . . does not care for the religious tenets of those who offer to enter into relations with it.

c. To become a party to; to bind oneself by (a league, treaty, etc.); to append one's name to (a bond). See also RECOGNIZANCE, SECURITY.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xxiii. 3 And all the people entered in to [WYCLIF: assentye to] the couenant. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 128 Master, I am heere entered in bond for you. 1593 — *Rich.* II. v. ii. 65 'Tis nothing but some bond, that he is enter'd into. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 16 in Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 16 The like Bond shall be entered into by all. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 P 1 A Subject of the Great Mogul entering into a League with one of the Czar of Moscow. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* ii. 201 They entered anew into articles of submission. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. T.* (1816) I. 220 The agreement, into which he had entered. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Jan. 5/3 He refused to enter into a treaty with the Indian Government.

d. To engage in the consideration of (a subject).

1553 EDEN *Treat. Neus Ind.* (Arb.) 9 To entre into another matter. 1806 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 112 The second of these must by insinuation be entered into. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sac.* I. vi. § 9 If we should enter into their Theology, and the History of that. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 95 P 3, I . . . should be obliged to you if you would enter into the Matter more deeply. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* *Introd.* 34 To enter into these speculations would however be useless and unprofitable. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 45 Into its physiology we do not propose to enter.

† e. To take part in, intermeddle with. *Obs.*

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 176 P 2 Our Affections must never enter into our Business. a. 1714 BURNET *Own Time* II. 207 Other princes would not . . . enter into the laws and establishment settled among us.

f. To take an interest in; to take an intelligent interest in, understand, sympathize with.

1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 43 It is by comparison only that we can enter into the philosophy of language. 1833 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* I. ix. 404 Entering into everything and enjoying everything like a child. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C. II.* 21, I should enter into his feelings rather than into those of the ordinary spectator. 1885 SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Rep.* Prob. Div. X. 89 She entered into all the arrangements . . . in a methodical and rational manner.

g. To form part of; to be a constituent element in. So also with adv., *To enter in.*

1715 DESAGULIERES *Fires Impr.* 152 Lapis Calaminaris, which enters into the Composition of the Brass. 1793 SWEATON *Edystone L.* § 193 The quantity and species of sabulous matter that entered into the texture of the limestone. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 567 These universal correspondences . . . enter into all the plans of Nature. 1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* I. 231 Where no secondary stone enters in its composition, I do not see why, etc. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* 74 Those compound states of consciousness, which so largely enter into our ordinary trains of thought. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 1884/1 Other considerations, some of them trifling enough, enter in.

h. In Bible phrase, *To enter into* (another's) labours (lit. from the Gr. and the Vulg.): to reap the benefits of what has been done by another.

1282a WYCLIF *John* iv. 38 Others men traueiden, and 3e entriden in to their traueils. 1566 *Pilgr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 They laboured . . . the vyngarde . . . & we haue entered into their labours, takyng the fruyte of the same.

9. *To enter on, upon:*

a. *Law.* (Cf. 2.) To make an entry into (land) as an assertion of ownership; to assume possession of (property); † to dispossess (a holder of property).

1467 *Bury Wills* (1850) 47, I will that myn feffeis and myn executo's entre vpon hym and put hym owth. 1656-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 23/2 It shall not be lawful for any Woman to enter upon the goods of the dead. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 263 P 6, I shall immediately enter upon your Estate for the Arrear due to me. 1609 BAWDEN *Domesday Bk.* 599 Ausrid, the Priest, entered forcibly upon this land of Ralph's. 1818 *Cruise Digest* III. 319 He will not distract or enter on the premises conveyed for the recovery of his rent charge.

b. To make an entrance on; to take the first steps upon (a path, a tract travelled over).

c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 59 And forward faste on hure way bey wente, and entrede on be brigg. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* ci. 8 The season wherein David, as a Judge, entering on the Tribunal, etc. 1865 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 96 He is saved from entering on a scene of infinite corruptions. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 12. 88 My guide and myself entered upon this portion of the glacier.

c. *fig.* To take the first steps in; to do the first part of; to begin, take in hand, engage in (a process, enterprise). Cf. Fr. *† entrer sur* (Littre). Also, to begin (a period of time).

1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. i. 3 Which of them should first enter upon the government and Rule. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* Ded., I after was entered on a Resolution to dedicate it to his Memory. 1672-3 COMBER, *Comp. Temple* (1702) 89 By his offering and entering on a treaty. 1704 ADDISON *Italy Pref.* For before I enter'd on my Voyage I took care, etc. 1719 DR FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 274, I was now entered on the seven-and-twentieth year of my captivity. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* II. x. 288 He entered on his Professorial duties. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 206 To enter upon a contest with evil.

† d. To begin an attack upon. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xliii. (heading), How Nysus and Eryalus made theym redy to entre vpon the boost of Turnus. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 540 The Beare dareth not to enter upon the wilde Boar, except behinde him.

e. To begin to deal with (a subject).

1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 124 Then the Kinges Councell entered upon their proofes. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. vi. (1739) 14 Thus entered the Prelates upon affairs of Kings and Kingdoms. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 339 P 5 The Day is not too far spent for him to enter upon such a Subject. 1797 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 295 This day the Committee . . . entered on the Church's grievances. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* v. 191 Her fear, if she once entered on the subject.

* * *trans.* (formerly sometimes conjugated with *be*.)

10. To go or come into (a closed space, e.g. a house); to go within the bounds of (a country, etc.); to go within (a gate); to step upon (a path, a bridge); to go on board (a ship). Cf. 1 a.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 402 Yhe sal noȝt entre, be na way Hevenryke that sal last ay. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13880 No buerne was so bold be brigg for to entre. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. xiii (1839) 144 He most entre the See, at Gene. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm.* *Cless Richmond* Wks. 302 He hath entered the heuen, to appeare before the vyngage of his fader for vs. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 171 Who being discomfited with the storms and tempestes thereof, never enter shippe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 165 The which with great courage entered Wales. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* 4 *Jul.* iii. i. 7 One . . . that when he enters the confines of a Tauerne, claps me his Sword vpon the Table. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 178 P 2 He . . . returns as if he were entering a Gaol. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus's Hist.* iv. iv. § 7 They soon came to know who they were . . . that were entered the city. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 165 The gate which thou interest. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. i, Some traveller, who shall enter Our tent, may read it. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, Who was the young lady that I saw entering a carriage? 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. 18 The band of monks entered Canterbury bearing before them a silver cross.

fig. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age Church* (1840) p. xxv, Dis was be firste tribulacioun *pat* ontrede be Chirche of God. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 71 Entering the glorious waies of Truth. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 201 It never enters his head to lie under the walnut-tree here. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xv. 121 The idea that Lady Mason was guilty had never entered her head.

† b. To take possession of (the throne the crown). Cf. 9 a. *Obs.*

1563 FOXE *Life in Latimer's Serm.* 4 *Rem.* (1845) *Introd.* 20 Till the time that blessed King Edward entered his crown. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxii. (1739) 102 Henry the Fourth entered the Throne by his Sword.

c. To take up one's abode in. Chiefly with mixed notion of 12, as *to enter a monastery, the cloister* (= to become a monk or nun), *to enter a college, etc.*

1603 SHAKS. *Mens. for M.* I. ii. 182 This day my sister should the Cloyster enter.

d. To force an entrance into; to break into (a house, etc.); † to board (a ship).

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holiness* II. 49/1 His lodging . . . was entered with fire. 1607 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 57 There is more men lost in entering, if the chase stand to her defence. 1796 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* vi. (1757) 202 And seeing their forecastle full of men, . . . I concluded they had come to a resolution of entering us. 1817 W. SELWYN *Lavo Nisi Primis* II. 777 Judgment was arrested in trespass for breaking and entering a free fishery.

11. To make a way into or pass between the parts of anything: to pierce; to penetrate. Cf. 3. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. iv. 182 This respire . . . enter'd me; Yea, with a spitting power.

† b. Of the agent: To pierce, make a hole into. Also *fig.* to 'get an idea into' (a person). *Obs.*

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 154 Entering the Post first with an Augure. a. 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1756 I. 526, I almost despair of entering some of our Adversaries.

† c. Of male animals: To copulate with. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 18 A Mare which a Horse hath formerly entred. *Ibid.*, A female asse which hath been entered by a male asse.

12. To become a member of (a society or organized body). So *to enter the army, the church, a university, etc.* Cf. 4.

Mod. He entered the army at nineteen. A lad of seventeen is too young to enter a university.

† 13. To take the first steps in (an action or work); to begin. Often with *obj. inf.* *Obs.* Cf. 6.

c. 1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* (1843) 12 Some to howse the tope sayle dyde entre. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iv. 17 To begynne and enter his prechynk. 1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 77/1 Constantinus . . . entered his journee, comming towards Italia. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 49 The souldiers . . . having no stomache to enter conflict and skyrmishe, betooke them to flight. 1594 NASHE *Terrors Night* G b, Which before I enter to describe, thus much I will informe ye. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 256 A worke well entred, is truly said to be halfe done. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 29 Made, or, at least, entred at the Forge . . . yet sometimes Smiths do it on cold Iron.

b. To begin (a period of time).

a. 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 75 Kings . . . in entering their reigns. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 13 *note*, Her majesty had just entered the seventy-seventh year of her age.

† 14. To come, or be brought, into a certain state; to take upon oneself (a condition, office, or relation of any kind); to embrace (a profession). *Obs.* exc. in phrase *To enter religion* (cf. 8 b).

1563 *Homilies* II. *Recurr. Christ* (1859) 430 Then are they in very evil case . . . that be entered their sleepe in Christ. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 282 Over hastie bee they to enter wedlocke. *Ibid.* 342 If you doo enter acquaintance and familiaritie with him. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1861) 91 Would these princes . . . enter arms as did the Greeks

against Troy. 1596 *Edw. III.* l. ii. We with England will not enter parley. 1611 *Spred Theat. Gl. Brit.* xvii. (1614) 33/2 Siebert. . . entered the profession of a monk. *Ibid.* xxviii. 55/1 P. O. Scapula entered his Lientenanship in Britaine. 1621 W. G. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 23 Make Oath not to enter marriage again without the Kings consent. 1688 *Bernard World to Cloister* 9 If he enter religion.

† 15. To enter bond: = 'to enter into a bond' (see 8 c). *Obs.*

1650 *Bury Wills* (1850) 224 Soe that within a moneth after my death she enter bond to my trustees of my estate. *Ibid.*, If she shall refuse to enter such bond.

16. To turn to a particular place in (a mathematical table). Still in nautical use. Cf. 8 a.

1593 *Fale Dialling* 11/2 With this quocient Sine I enter the Table. 1644 *Nye Gunner* (1670) 60, I enter the Table under the Title inches. 1840 *Raper Navigation* 80 Enter Table 5 with the first number of points at the top, and the second number of points at the side.

II. To cause to enter.

17. *trans.* To put or bring (a person) into something: *esp.* to take or put (men) on board a vessel. *arch.*

1523 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. cxx. 143 They decked three shippes, and entred into theym a certayne. 1588 R. PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 387 Whereby to enter the lawe of the Gospel into the mightie kingdome of China. 1607 *Dekker Northw.* Hoe III. l. Wks. 1873 III. 36 But come enter him (*i. e.* 'show in' a visitor). 1611 *Chapman Iliad* III. Comm. (1857) 81 And thus to the last twelve books. . . with those free feet that entered me, I haste. 1674 *Lond. Gas.* No. 870/4 Laying him on board on the Bow. . . [he] entered his Men, and made him surrender. 1780 *De For Capt. Singleton* xl. (1840) 193 The boat. . . was to enter her men in the waste. 1845 *HAMILTON Pop. Educ.* vii. (ed. 2) 146 Each citizen has a legal right to enter his children (in the primary schools). 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* viii. (1857) 124 He would, he said, fairly enter me on the grounds, and introduce me.

† b. *fig.* To admit into a society, etc.; to introduce into a condition or state. *Const. into*, rarely *in*. *Obs.*

1504 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* III. i. (1611) 83 Entered wee are not into the visible Church, before our admittance by the doore of baptism. 1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 113 This sword but shewne to Cæsar with this tydings, Shall enter me with him. . . a 1617 *Bayne On Eph.* (1658) 8 This blessing entrench them into assured possession. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* i. § 31 (1684) 23 Baptism. . . enters us into covenant with God. 1719 *De For Crusoe* (1840) I. l. 4 He would. . . endeavour to enter me fairly into the station of life which, etc. 1723 *Blackall Wks.* I. 184 By which [Baptism] we are entred and initiated into the Christian Church.

† c. with complement. *Obs.*

1607 *Shaks. Cor.* II. ii. 103 His Pupill age Man-entred thus, he waxed like a Sea. 1631 *Massinger Believe as You List* I. i. With this charitie I enter thee a begger.

† 18. To introduce (to the knowledge of anything) by instruction; to give (a person) initiatory information or instruction *in*; to instruct initially; to initiate. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1540 *HVRDE tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Clij, The precepts of wise men, which she had been entred in. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasme Par. Pref.* 13 b, Sounde meate for such as are wel entred. 1607 *Shaks. Cor.* I. ii. 2 They of Rome are entred in our Counsailes. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* I. ii. 41 So that he be already entred upon the Theorie of Musick. a 1714 *ELLWOOD Autobiog.* 202 He asked me. . . If I would enter his Children in the Rudiments of the Latin Tongue. 1732 *BERKLEY Alciph.* II. § 4 Cleophon. . . entred him [his son] betimes in the principles of his sect. 1864 *BURTON Scot Abr.* I. iv. 229 You are entred in all the secrets of his workshop.

b. To exercise initially; to train; to fly (a hawk) for the first time; to break in (a horse). Also, to enter a dog at or to: to put him (while yet untrained) on the scent of.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 508 A kest of hakys, when he went to enter them to the rever. c 1575 *Perfect Bk. Sparhawkes* (ed. Hasting 1886) 17 Enter her in this order followinge. 1598 *FLORIO, Accarnare*, to flesh, to enter a dog. 1668 *PERYS Diary*, 21 Dec., Not daring yet to use the others [horses] too much, but only to enter them. a 1670 *HACKETT Adv. Williams* II. 143 (D.) Like hounds ready to be entred. 1797 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Entering of Hounds*, The Hare is esteemed the best Game to enter your Hounds at. 1875 *'STONEHENGE' Brit. Sports* 124 The young hounds should be entred to fox. 1881 *MICHELL Hawking in Macm. Mag.* XLV. 39 It remains only to break him to the lure, and to 'enter' him, each of which processes is soon completed.

19. To put (something) into (another thing); to put in, insert, introduce. Now chiefly *techn.* [So Fr. *entrer* (Littre), though the use is not recognized by the Academy.]

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 623 This lettir sall I entyr heyr. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. II. i. He much perplexed is. . . Where to make choice to enter his rugg'd saw. 1691 *RAY N. C. Words* 31 *Gavelock*. . . an Iron Bar to enter stakes into the ground. 1793 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 122 Enter the edge of the Draw-knife into the Work. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 29 You must enter the hook at the tail of the worm. 1806-7 J. BERRSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. xcv. Entering your watch at the wrong opening, when it instantly dives to your knee. 1830 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) I. 244 It is therefore politic to enter the wedge by this end. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 208, 5. . . enters shot or shell, and rams home. c 1860 H. STUART *Seamen's Catech.* 11 The ball will be entered the largest end downward. 1865 *BUSHNELL Vicar. Sacr.* i. (1866) 4 A special care is needed lest we enter something into the meaning from ourselves.

† b. To enter foot: to begin. Also *refl.* in same sense. *Obs.*

1618 *CHAPMAN Hesiod* I. 141 When first thou enter'st foot to plow thy land. 1742 *FIELDING J. Andrews* I. x. He. . . entered himself into an ejaculation on the numberless calamities which attended beauty.

c. In backgammon. To place a man again on the board after it has been taken up, and unable to come in again because the point indicated by the throw is already full.

1870 *HARDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle, Backgammon* 143.

20. To put (a name) into a list in writing, (a fact or particular) into a description or record; to write down (on paper, a tablet, etc.). *Const. in, into, on*, and simply. To enter (money, goods, etc.) to, against: to put down to a person's account.

1362 *LANGL P. Pl. A.* xi. 253, I was markid, withoute mercy and myn name entrid in be legende of lit longe er I were. c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* II. § 14 Consider thy rote first. . . & entere hit in-to thy slate for the laste merydye of December. c 1400 *MAUNDEW.* xxii. (1839) 238 Thei [alle the Mynstrelle] ben. . . entred in his Bokes, as for his owne men. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 90 To entre their copies truly in the lordes court roll. 1576 *FLEMING Panoplie Ep.* 196 Such discourses, as you have already with painfull pen entered into paper. 1668 *HALE in Rolfe's Abridgm.* Pref. 8 Let him enter the Abstract. . . into his Common-place-Book. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. C viij, The Publisher. . . has duly entered this Book in the Register of Stationers-hall, London. 1783 *BURKE Report Affairs India* Wks. XI. 136 He did not. . . think it proper to enter his answer on the records. 1808 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 154 If you received the note from us. . . it must be entered in our books. 1818 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 624/1 They. . . determined to enter goods to people who never had any dealings. 1828 *SCOTT P. M. Perth* ix. And not entered against him at the long and dire day of accounting. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. 361 Parish Churches are entered in the ancient record of Domesday.

b. To hand in at the Custom House a statement of the amount and value of (goods exported or imported). Also, to register (a vessel) as arriving in or leaving a port.

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* A ij b, Such as. . . like Merchants with their goods, enter them, before they ship them. 1840 *R. DANA Belg. Mast* xiii. 28 The cargo have been entered in due form, we began trading. 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* II. x. (1852) 342 The teas entered for consumption. *Mod. Newspaper* (Heading of paragraphs), Vessels entered inwards. Vessels entered outwards.

c. To insert by name on the list of competitors (in a race, athletic contest, etc.). Also *intr.* for *refl.* 1834 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1938/4 The first Horses to be shown and entred there a week before for this year. 1702 *Ibid.* No. 3832/4 The Horses to be enter'd. . . 14 days before. *Mod.* Please enter me for the Sack Race and Hurdles. Have you entered for the Quarter-mile?

21. To enter up: a. To enter in regular form (a series of items); to complete the series of entries in (a book) to a certain date.

Mod. (Comm.) Have you entered up your payments? The cash-book had not been properly entered up.

b. *Law.* To cause (a verdict, judgement, etc.) to be written down in the records of a court.

a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* I. ii. § 48 (1740) 54 Corruptions by the Way, use not to be entered up upon Record. 1875 *Poste Gatus* III. (ed. 2) 414 A Judge's order authorizing the plaintiff to enter up judgment and issue execution.

22. a. *Law.* To enter an action, caveat, writ, etc.; to bring it before the court in due form, usually in writing. b. To enter a protest: primarily of the minority in a deliberative body, *esp.* the House of Lords, to record a protest on the journals or minutes; hence *gen.* to protest. So also, to enter a caution, protestation, etc.

a. 1579 *FULKE Heskins Parl.* 129 Chrysostome may enter action against him of slaunder and defamacion. 1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 2 Mr. Fang, haue you entred the Action? 1884 *Law Rep. Prob. Div.* IX. 23 The defendant. . . entered a caveat.

b. 1679 *DRYDEN Tr. & Cress. Ep. Ded.*, Whatever Protestation you might enter to the contrary. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 139, I enter'd no caution about it to the Reader. 1728 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 86 A motion. . . made for entering a protest against the above order. 1821 Q. CAROLINE *Remonstr. Geo. IV.* 17 July, The Queen feels it to be her bounden duty to enter her most deliberate and solemn protest against the said determination. 1884 *PENNINGTON Wiclif* ix. 290 He entered his decided protest against the system of the Schoolmen.

23. From sense 20, with mixed notion of 17 b;

a. To admit as a pupil, or member of a society; to engage (a servant, workman, etc.). b. To procure admission for (a person) as such. c. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* *Const. among, in, into, of.*

a. 1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 23 They that are entered under him as their Master. 1662 *STILLINGFL. Orig. Sacr.* II. ii. § 5 And if the King were chosen out of the Souldiers, he was presently entred among the Priests. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* III. 358 In the year 1655 making a return to the University, he was entred into Ch. Ch. 1748 *ANSON Voy.* III. viii. 370 He had entered twenty-three men during his stay at Macao. 1793 *SMERATON Edystone L.* § 129, I immediately entered another able seaman, which. . . made the number six. *Ibid.* § 130, I likewise entered three masons and nine tinnors. . . to take the first turn or week.

b. 1670 *WALTON Lives* iv. 266 Having entred Edward into Queens College. 1675 *Art Contentm.* ix. § 11. 227 He was never enter'd in those academies of luxury. 1712 *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 307 P 12 He was entered in a College of Jesuits. 1722 *De For Col. Jack* (1840) 224 Some. . . officers. . . entered me into the army. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson an.* 1730 Taylor was entered of that college.

c. 1689-92 *LOCKE Toleration Wks.* 1727 II. iii. 324 They are free from it who enter themselves of the Company. 1702 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3839/4 All others that enter to pay Five Guineas. 1795 *De For Voy. round World* (1840) 77 The people who were willing to take service with us, and enter themselves on board. 1870 *E. PRACOCK Ralf Skirl.* I. 6 He therefore entered himself as a clerk to a solicitor.

† *Enter*, *prep.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Fr. *entre*:—L. *inter*.] Between.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 455 Northwarde of fervent grounde, southwarde of colde, And enter both of hilly lande thai wolde.

Enter, *obs. var.* *ENTIRE*, and *INTER*, to bury.

Enter, *entre*, *prefix.* a. Fr. *entre*:—L. *inter* (see *INTER*), with senses 'between', 'among', 'mutually'. Occurring first in words a. Fr., as *ENTERFEAT*, *ENTERMISE*, *ENTERPRISE*, *ENTERTAIN*; also as an early variant of *inter*- in words ad. Lat. In 14-17th c. it was often prefixed to Eng. words, many of the compounds so formed being imitations of synonymous compounds in Fr. Since the middle of 17th c. this prefix has ceased to be employed in the formation of new words; the compounds (of Eng. origin) in which it occurs are either obs. or have been refashioned with *inter*-. The more important compounds of *enter*- will be found in their alphabetical place; the following are nonce-words or of rare occurrence:

Enter-a-dvertise v. (Fr. *s'entre-avertir*, *refl.*, to inform each other; *enterba'the* v. [cf. Fr. *s'entrebaigner*], *refl.*, to bathe each other; *enter-bea'r* v. [tr. Fr. *s'entreporter*], ? to carry mutually; *enterbra'oe* v., to embrace mutually; *enterbrai'd* v., to intertwine; *enterbreak* v. [cf. OF. *entrerompre*], *trans.*, to break between, make a break in; *enterbre'ath*, breathing between; time for taking breath; *enteroa'll* v. *trans.*, to call mutually; *enteroa'pering* *vbl. sb.*, intermingled capering, intricate movement; *enteroa'rriage*, carriage to and fro between two places; *enterenge'nder* v. *trans.*, to produce (each other) reciprocally; *enterglam'cing* *vbl. sb.*, interchange of glances; *entergra'v* v. *trans.*, to engrave between; hence *entergra'ving* *vbl. sb.*; *enter-hi'nder* v. *trans.*, to hinder mutually; *enter-ho'ld* v. *trans.*, to observe (a treaty) reciprocally; *enterki'ssing* *ppl. a.*, mutually kissing; *enterle'nd* v. [cf. Fr. *s'entreprendre*] *trans.*, to lend to one another; *enterlo'v* v. [cf. Fr. *s'entraimer*] *trans.*, to love mutually; *entermarch* v. *intr.*, to tread on each other's toes; *entermi'ne* *sb.*, an intervening mine; *entermi'ne* v. *intr.*, to drive mines between or in an interval; hence *entermi'ning* *vbl. sb.*; *enterowe* v. [cf. Fr. *s'entre-devoir*] *trans.*, to owe one another; *enterpillar* [tr. L. *intercolumnium*], the space between two pillars; *entersee'k* v. [cf. Fr. *s'entrechercher*], *trans.*, to seek mutually; *entershow* v. [cf. OF. *s'entremostre*], *trans.*, to show one to another; *entershi'ne* v. [cf. Fr. *entreluire*], *intr.*, to shine or show up between; to appear partially; to glance, glimmer; *entershou'lder* v. *trans.*, to shoulder mutually, to jostle; hence *entershou'ldering* *vbl. sb.*; *enterspli't* v. [cf. Fr. *entrefendre*], *refl.*, to split one another; *enterspo'il* v. [tr. Fr. *s'entrepiiller*], *trans.*, to pillage mutually; *entersu'ck* v. *trans.*, to suck mutually; *entertake* v. [cf. Fr. *s'entreprendre* and *ENTERPRISE* v. 3], *trans.*, to receive, entertain; *entertear* v. [cf. Fr. *s'entredéchirer*], *trans.*, to tear mutually; *enterwarn* v. [cf. Fr. *s'entre-avertir*], *trans.*, to warn mutually.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* III. viii. (1632) 528 We profitably *enter-advertize our selves of our defects. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. *Handie-crafts* 21 [They] cast away their spears, And rapt with joy, them *enterbathe with tears. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* I. xxvii. (1632) 90 Children killed their parents. . . to avoid the hindrance of *enterbearing one another. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 110/3 Atte last he opened hys dore and sith *entrebaced ech other. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. *Handie-crafts* 209 Their shady boughs first bow they tenderly, Then *enterbraid. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The syxth vtylyte that Galyen putteth is to *entrebake [1579 enterbrake], and intercyde the matter. 1631 *BRATHWAIT Whimies, Games* 40 At the end of every act. . . the curtain'd musique sounds, to give *enterbreath to the actors. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* I. xxx. (1632) 104 Those that are much about one age, doe generally *entercall one another brethren. *Ibid.* I. xxii. 47 By the changes and *entercappings of which, the revolutions. . . of the . . . planets are caused. 1598 *NORDEN Spec. Brit.*, M'sex II. 6 For the more easie *entercarriage of things between London and it [Hartford]. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 617 Paine and pleasure. . . *enter-engender and succeed one another. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Flowers* (R.), Their chiefe repast was by *enterglancing of looks. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) 1 *Kings* vii. 28 The verie worke it selfe of the feete, was *entergraven: and *entegravages between the joyntures. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* II. ii. (1632) 190 They are two occupations that *enterhinder one another, in their vigor. 1491 *CAXTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. lxiii. 214 a/1 The whyche

paccony they made and *entrehelden; For after ofte times they vssited eche other. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 1050 Water, 'noyting with cold-moist the brims Of th' *enterkissing turning Globes extrems Tempers the heat. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. iii. (1632) 463 They are things which *enterlend and *enterowe one another their essence. *Ibid.* l. xxvii. 94 They *enterlove one another, and love me as much. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 105 They [Medea and Jason] *entremarched with their feet under the tables. c 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. *Decay* 949 Just in the mouth of th' *entertine he [fr'd]. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 135 b, Craftie *entertynge. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) i. *Kings* vii. 31 The middle *enterpillers [were] square not round. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxxiv. (1632) 111 There are ever conditions that *enterseeke one another. *Ibid.* ii. xii. 265 It was... a singular pleasure to observe the love... each endeavored to *entershow one another. 1566 PHAËR *Aeneid* ix. Bb iij b, Soldiours round ryng not so thicke, Where wal most *entershines. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. (1632) 301 An overshadowed and darke picture, *entershining with an infinit variety of false lights. a 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. 7as. V Wks. 113 At his very sight... a tumult, confused clamour, and *enter-shouldering of male-contents arose. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. *Vocation* 301 If that any [stones] fail their foes to hit In full, in flight themselves they *entersplit. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. vii. (1632) 517 Superiority and inferiority... must perpetually *enterspoile one another. *Ibid.* ii. xxvi. 387 They... mutually *entersuckt each one the others [thumb]. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ix. 35 So did this mightie Ladie... with more myld aspect those two to *entertake. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xi. (1632) 240 All are pleased to see them [beasts]... *entertear one another. *Ibid.* l. xxiv. 111 This means of *enterwarning one another would bring no small commodie into common commerce and societie.

Enterable (ent'rab'l), a. [f. ENTER v. + -ABLE.] That may be entered, in various senses of the vb.; + *spec.* of an article of commerce, that is allowed to be imported.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 57 Merchandizes, which are Enterable in the former Account of Goods. 1707 NELSON 12 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) l. 252 Tamarinds and noyau I must get smuggled. The latter is not enterable. 1793 A. BELL in *Southey Life* (1844) l. 461 Walked all round Pondicherry. Enterable by the sea face from the south. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frills* i. 245 The hotel is... enterable through an arch. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* i. ix. 123 On neither could he be required to live and act—as now in this waste of enterable and pervious extent.

Enteradenography, -ology; see ENTERO-.

Enterance; see ENTRANCE.

Enterate (ent'ér't), a. *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *enterat-us*, f. Gr. *évrepá* bowels; see -ATE.] Having an intestine distinctly separated from the outer body-wall.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xi. 652 The possibility that anenterous parasites are not necessarily modifications of free, enterate ancestors.

Enterbathe, -bear, -break, -breath, -call, -caper, -carriage; see ENTER-pref.

Entercept, Enterchaine, etc.; see INTER-.

+ Enterclose, interclose. *Obs.* [a. OF. *entreclos*, f. *entre* between + *clos*; see CLOSE sb.]

1. A partition, 'septum'.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxxii. (1495) 653 In the fruyte of Mirtus ben three celles and in euery celle three greynes or four joyned without interclose [*sine pariete*.] *Ibid.*, Some greyne is double without interclose [Lat. *absque pariete*] as in Celidoyne, and some is double wyth interclose as the greyne of Nastucium.

2. *Arch.* ? A screen, partition. Also attrib.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wälcker 590 Interclausum, an enterclos. 1479 *Will Wulworth* (Somerset Ho.), *Lego ad facturam* le enterclose beate Marie ecclesie. 1485 in *Finchale Priory Acc.* (1837) 370 Lex enterclose walles tenementorum in Ballio. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bks. of Eng.* 308 Ouer against which place, vpon the enterclose of the Quier I find written, etc. 1851-3 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* ii. v. 216 [fr. *Liberale Roll* of 1248] An interclose with door and locks at the entrance of the queen's new chamber.

b. ? A space partitioned off.

The architectural dict. give the definition 'a passage between two rooms', referring to the following example:

1478 WYCKESTRE *Itin.* (1778) 288 Le enterclose per quam vadit a porta ad aulam [in Wookey cavern] est longitudinalis dimidium furlong, et archuata, etc.

Entercommon, -commune, etc.; see IN-.

Enterdeal, obs. form of INTERDEAL.

Enterdesse, variant of INTERDICE, Obs.

|| Enter-deux. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. Fr. *entre-deux* 'between two'.] A 'go-between'; in quot. a proxy bridegroom.

1608 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 25 James King of Scots... was married to Anne... by a substitute or *enter-deux*.

Enterdise, var. of INTERDICE, Obs.

Enterdict; obs. form of INTERDICT.

Enterdit(e); var. of INTERDITE, Obs.

Enterduce; var. of INTERDICE, Obs.

Entere, obs. form of ENTIRE.

Entered (ent'əd), ppl. a. [f. ENTER v. + -ED¹.]

In various senses of the verb, e.g.: That has gone or advanced within; that a person, etc. has gone into; that has been placed on a register.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) M iij, A lorde of noble bloude, and somewhat entred in age. 1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year* i, Ere yet the entered cloud foreclosed my sight. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 2/1 The entered vassal... supposed by a legal fiction still to be the holder of the estate.

Enterengender; see ENTER-pref.

Enterer (ent'ərər). [f. ENTER v. + -ER.]

1. One who goes or comes into.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xii. 42 Those dreadfull flames... That erst all enters wout [v. r. won] so cruelly to scorch. a 1617 HIRSON *Wks.* (1619) l. 11 The enterers into this gate of life. 1760 J. SCOTT *Elegy* iv. (1786) 45 S. SURTES *Ask Mamma* v. 16 On went the vehicle, leaving the enterer to settle into a seat by its shaking.

+ 2. One who is being initiated. *Obs.*

1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 147 Beginners, or Enterers of the Faith, called Catechumeni. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* iii. 18 If any require any other little booke meet to enter children; the Schoole of Vertue is one of the principall, and easiest for the first enterers.

3. One who 'enters' for a race, etc.

1746 *Brit. Mag.* 48 A constant Enterer at New-market Races.

Enterer, var. of ENTRESSE, entrance.

Enterfa(1)re, -feir, -fire, obs. ff. INTERFERE v.

+ Enterfeat. *Obs.* Also 7 **interfeat.** [ad. Fr. *entrefaite*, f. *entrefaire* to do (something) between or mutually, f. *entre* (see ENTER-pref.) + *faire* to do.] pl. Deeds (of arms) on both sides.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. 130 The varietie of which enter-feates was such that the Thebans themselves were drawne by the losse of the haven of Corinth to sue for peace. a 1668 HEYLIN *Land* ii. 465 During which Interfeats of Arms, and Exchange of Pens.

Enterflow, obs. form of INTERFLOW.

Entergrance, -grave, etc.; see ENTER-pref.

Enteric (ent'ər'ik), a. *Anat. and Path.* [ad. Gr. *évrepus-ós*, f. *évrepov* an intestine.] Of or pertaining to the intestines. *Enteric fever*: typhoid fever.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 541 The fatal cases of 'continued fever' are from enteric (typhoid) fever. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 112 The enteric cavity. *Ibid.* 523 These plexuses are distributed on the enteric tube.

Entering (ent'ər'ij), vbl. sb. [f. ENTER v. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. ENTER in various senses.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2139 *Ariadne*, His dwellynge Right faste bi the dore at his entryngye. 1388 WYCLIF *Kings* xvi. 4 The eldere men of the citee... camen to hym... and seiden, Whether thin entryng is pesible? 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 274 In the entryngye of the vij dayes journey of this pilgrimage of perfeccyon. 1553 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Pr.* ii. 3 'Our Father'. These words pertain not to the petitions, they be but an entering. 1653 USQUHART *Rabelais* i. iv, In the entering of the spring. 1708 *London Gas.* No. 3839/4 The Horses to be kept in that Parish from the Entroing to the Running. 1714 STRINGER (title), The Experienc'd Huntsman... with directions concerning the Breeding and Entroing of Hounds. 1848 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) l. i. 3 The entering in of sin proves the presence of an Evil Being. 1880 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* III. 324 From the entering of Moscow to the arrival at St. Helena.

+ b. To give entering to: to admit. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 192 a/2, In the mornyng gyuyng to hym entryng he sayd to hym.

+ 2. The place where one enters; an entrance;

a door, etc. Of a bodily organ: An opening. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* viii. 5 The ydol of envye in that entryngye. c 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne Bij a*, The gate howse in the mydsde of the fronte entryngye into the place. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, It [testis fellis] hath two entrynges or neckes betwene whiche is a distaunce.

3. *Attrib.*, as *entering-breach, -clerk, -door, -land-mark, -room, -stone*; also *Naut.* with reference to the means of entrance into a vessel, as *entering-hatchway, -ladder, -port, -rope*; and *Mech.* in the names of certain tools, as *entering-chisel, -file*.

1562 PHAËR *Aeneid* ix. Bb iij b, Some seeke their *entryng breach on skalyng ladders clambryng quicke. 1701 *London Gas.* No. 3723/4 Whereby *Entring-clerks and others may be furnished with proper Words. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6101/a Each Horse... paying... Half a Crown to the entring Clerk. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Apr. 2/1 Chained to the desk of an entering clerk. 1632 LITWOG *Trav.* viii. (1682) 353 The chiefest Mosque in it... having thirty four *entring Doors. 1666 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 An *entring ladder. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 272 This cape is the great *entering landmark of the northern shores of Lancaster Sound. 1798 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 2 The *entring ports. 1830 MARRVAT *King's Own* vii, Out of the harbour entering-port. 1886 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 6/2 The huge press that stood in the *entering room... went for a bregarly six shillings. 1607 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 27 The *Entering rope is tied by the ships side, to hold by as you goe vp the Entering ladder, cleats, or wailles. 1596 J. S. FINCHE in Ducarel *Hist. Croydon* (1783) 153 b, There is space... for a *enteringe stone of each side.

+ b. To give entering to: to admit. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 192 a/2, In the mornyng gyuyng to hym entryng he sayd to hym.

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Entering, ppl. a. [f. ENTER v. + -ING².] That enters; coming or going in; + beginning.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 90/2 The next moneth of august the thirde day entryng. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 198 To her now entring and never-ending pleasures. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. xlii, Receives the ent'ring sounds. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxxix, Grim death... urges entering billows as they flow. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* ix. 260 Nor heard the coming courser's sounding hoof, Nor entering footstep. 1853 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 57 Streams of entering and departing couriers.

Enteritis (ent'ər'itis). *Path.* [f. Gr. *évrepov* + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the bowels; esp. of the small intestines; usually understood of the acute rather than the chronic form.

1808 *Med. Jnrl.* XIX. 276 Those patients... were very liable to them [febrile affections] in the form of Enteritis. 1878 HABERSHON *Dis. Abdomen* 4 Pain... of a very intense form... in enteritis.

Enterkiss; see ENTER-pref.

+ Enterknow, interknow, v. Obs. [f. ENTER-, INTER- + KNOW v.; after Fr. *s'entreconnaître*.]

trans. To know (one another) mutually; to know and be known by (a person). Hence *Enter-knowing vbl. sb.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xviii. (1632) 376 If that [our word] faile us... we enterknow one another no longer. 1652 Br. HALL *Invis. World* Pref., I have desired... to enterknow my good God, and his blessed Angels and Saints. *Ibid.* ii. iv, Why should we abridge our souls more than them of the comfort of our interknowing?

+ Enterknowledge. *Obs.* In mod. editions and Dicts. *inter-*. [f. ENTER- + KNOWLEDGE; cf. *prec.*] Mutual knowledge.

a 1606 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 11 All Nations have Enterknowledge one of another, either by Voyage into Forraine Parts, or by Strangers that come to them.

Enterlace, obs. form of INTERLACE.

+ Enterla-de, v. Obs. rare—1. [? misprint for *enterlace*, as in later editions; or var. of *enterlard*.]

1545 RAYNOLD *Womans Booke* 18 They [the vessels] begin to interminge, enbrade, and enterlade each other.

Enterlard, -league; see INTER-

Enterlend, -love; see ENTER-pref.

+ Enterlesse, v. Obs. rare—1. [a. OF. *entrelasse-r*, -laisser to omit, f. *entre-* (see ENTER-pref.) + *laisser* to leave.] *trans.* To omit.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 184 Abstinence of War was concluded betwene the Kyng of Englande & the Duchesse of Burgoyne (Enterlesying the Duke and his name).

Enterline, obs. form of INTERLINE.

Enterlude, obs. form of INTERLUDE.

Enterly, var. of ENTIRELY.

+ Enterme, v. Obs. rare—1. In 7 *entearm*.

[f. EN-¹ + TERM v.] To apply a term to; to name.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 108 The receptacle of choler entearmed the gall.

Entermarriage, -meddle, etc.; see IN-.

Enterrell, var. of INTERMELL, Obs.

+ Entermeene, v. Obs. rare. [Of uncertain formation; perh. f. ENTER- + MEAN sb. community, participation; but cf. OF. *entremener* to lead between.] *intr.* ? To meddle, interfere.

c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* 50 Sporiore and Cutellerie entermeened and enterfereden with goldsmith craft.

Entermetes; see ENTERMESS, Obs.

+ Entermete, v. Obs. Forms: 3-5 *enter-*,

entreme(t)te(n), 3 *entermitti*, 4-5 *entremet*, 5 *entre-*, *entromytte*. Also 5 *intremet*, 6 *inter-*

mete; and see INTERMIT, INTROMIT. [a. OF. *entremetre* (mod. *entremettre*), repr. two distinct Lat. formations, *intermittere* (cf. Sp. *entremeter*, It. *intermettere*) to interrupt, discontinue, in late L. also to put (something) between, and *intrōmittēre* (cf. Sp. *entrometer*, It. *intrōmettere*) to send or admit within, introduce; f. *inter* between, *intrō* within + *mittere* to send. In ME. the word was adopted as refl. and intr. with sense 'to introduce oneself, meddle'; in early mod. Eng. the sense 'interpose (something, or oneself)' was taken up from Fr., but rarely occurs. The verbs INTERMIT, INTROMIT, adapted from the original Lat. forms, were formerly often used in the senses of *entremete*, of which they may therefore to some extent be regarded as refashioned forms; now, however, they are used only in senses directly due to their Latin etymology.]

1. *refl.* To concern or occupy oneself, inter-

meddle, take part; to have dealings or intercourse.

Const. *in, of, with*. Also, to set oneself, undertake to (do something).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 172 Heo entermeted hire of binges wið-

uten. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7403 (Cott.) O bekingrike al gouerning He [David] entir-mett him in na dede [*Trin. MS.* he entered him of no ping in dede]. *Ibid.* 8759 He [Salomon] can him entermet Pe temple mak. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5949 She is neither so fool ne nyce, To entremete hire of sich vice. 1406 HOCCEVE *Misrule* 440 Right wole eek, that I me entremete. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xxix. (1669) 151 The hand... entermeteth hire to taste and to visite so offe the tunge. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) iii. ix, To... intermette the with worldly besynes. 1485 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. xv, Yf ye entermete [1634 intermit] yow in this I shall slee you. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiii. 87 All thartes and scyences magicque whereof this lady and prestresse entromyteteth [read entromyteth] herself. c 1500 *Melusine* 69 That none of us shall entremete hym to doo that ye spek of. 1537 in Turner *Sel. Rec. Oxf.* 17 All those that entremetede them of merchantyse should be taxed.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

a 1300 *Florib. & Bl.* 204 Ne ber nis non so riche king pat dorste entermeten of eni such bing. c 1300 *Reket* 1253 Lete him iworthe so Than entermitti of holi churche. a 1400 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1089 Our Lorde God wolde entermete Of no riches. c 1440 PECCOCK *Repr.* l. 145 To be forbode from entermeting with the Bible. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 404 That non seriaunt name nor entremet of the seid election. c 1475 *Partenay* 215 He... loue of al shal

haue wher he entermet. 1485 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxvi. The kynge . . . badde hym entermete [1634 intermeet] with hym self and with his wyf and of his knyghtes. 1490 CAXTON *Encydas* 3. Yf any man wyll enter-mete in redyng of hit. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 1. To entermete to recyte . . . suche hystories. 1494 FAYAN vi. clxiv. 158 That nother y' one nor the other shulde intremet with the fore-sayd londes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 88 It longeth not to clerkes to intermete of them.

6. *trans.* To meddle with, be occupied upon. *rare.* 1393 GOWER *Conf.* 1. 161 My thought will entermete him sone. 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 38 Of him that entymeten the thyngis aboue sayd.

2. To mix, alternate. c 1530 in *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* (1866) 43 Entirmet this with woo And gladnes.

3. To put (oneself) between.

c 1541 WYATT *Poems in Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 74 The hylles that doth them entermete Twene me, and those abene lightes.

Hence *Entermeting* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1375 *Sc. Lives Saints, Petrus* 311 Four concubynes he . . . gerte refuse be entremetyng Forthir till have with Agrippine. 1377 LANGR. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 406 Ac for thine entremetyng here artow forsake. c 1400 *Test. Love* iii. (1560) 296 b/2 Thynne entremeting maners into stedfastnesse shullen be chaunged. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* ii. xii. 220 We muste haue manye othere entremetings with him than the entremeting of remembryng oonli. 1583 T. STOCKER *Trag. Hist. Civ. warres* II. 15 By the entremetyng and intercession . . . of the Lordes here vnder named, etc.

† *Entermeter.* *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *entremetteur*, f. *entremette*: see *prec.*] A broker, mercantile intermediary.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 260 a/1, He was a grette marchaunt and entermeter.

Entermine: see *ENTER-pref.*

Entermingle, *obs.* form of *INTERMINGLE*.

† *Entermise.* *Obs.* [a. Fr. *entremise*, f. *entremettre* to place in the midst, interfere, f. *entre* (see *ENTER-*) + *mettre* to put.] a. Occupation, business. b. Interposition, intervention, mediation.

1490 CAXTON *Encydas* 55 Withstandynge the grette entymyse and besy occupation that they had In hande. 1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 36 Hee was offered a Treatie of Peace, by the entermise of the Elector. 1638 tr. *Balsaci's Lett.* iii. (1654) 112 By the entermise of words.

Entermix, *obs.* form of *INTERMIX*.

Entero- (entéro; before two unstressed syllables entérp), (before a vowel sometimes reduced to *enter-*), combining form of Gr. *ἐντερο-* intestine, in many compounds of mod. formation, occurring in Biology, Pathology, etc. The most important only are here given; as *Enteradenography*, *Anat.* [see *ADENOGRAPHY*], 'a description of the intestinal glands' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Enteradenology*, *Anat. and Phys.* [see *ADENOLOGY*], 'an account of the intestinal glands' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Enterocoel*, *Surg.* [Gr. *κόλη* tumour], a hernial tumour whose contents are intestine. Hence *Enterocoelic a.* *Enterocoele*, *Surg.* [see *EPIFLOECLE*], a hernia in which portions of intestine and omentum are both protruded. *Enterogastrocele*, *Surg.*, a term for an abdominal hernia containing intestine. *Enterography*, 'a description of the intestines' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Enterohydrocele*, *Surg.* [see *HYDROCELE*], 'intestinal hernia conjoined with hydrocele' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Enterolith*, altered form of *Enterolith*, *Path.* [Gr. *λίθος* a stone], a stony concretion in the stomach or intestinal canal of animals, and occasionally of man. *Enterology*, *Anat.* [+ *-LOGY*], 'a treatise on, or the consideration of the history of, the intestines' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Enteropathy*, *Path.* [Gr. *-πάθεια*, f. *πάθος* suffering], 'intestinal disorder or disease' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Enteroplasty*, *Surg.* [+ Gr. *πλαστικός* fashioner + *-Y*], the restoration by plastic operation of a solution of continuity of the intestine. *Enterotomy*, *Surg.* [Gr. *-τομία* cutting], the opening of the intestine to release its contents, as sometimes in hernia, or to remove a foreign body.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 62 Pounded with honey it [the ashes of a Hare] helps the *enterocoele. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 646. 1736 BAILEY, *Enterocoele. *Ibid.*, *Enterocoele. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 646 When both intestine and omentum occupy the sac (they form an entero-epiplocele. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Enterolith. 1771 BAILEY, *Enterology. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 627 Of these [means] *enterotomy is most applicable.

Enterodelous (enterodil-lous), *a. Biol.* [f. mod. L. *enterodila* sb. pl., f. *ENTERO-* + Gr. *δῆλος* manifest + *-OUS*]. Having an intestine plainly visible; applied to those Polygastria that have a perfect intestinal tube, terminated by a mouth and anus. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 3/2 The Enterodelous Polygastria.

Enteroid (entéro'id), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἐντερο-* + *-OID*]. Resembling a bowel.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 171/1 An enteroid vessel.

Enteropneustal (entéropníustál), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐντερο-* intestine + *πνεύστω*, f. *πνέειν* to breathe + *-AL*]. Of or pertaining to the *Enteropneusta*,

worm-like animals having the breathing apparatus borne on the intestinal canal.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 674 note, Either Vertebrate, Enteropneustal or Tunicate branchia.

Enterowe: see *ENTER-pref.*

† *Enterparance.* Also 7 in-. [ad. AF. *entreparance*, f. *entreparier*: see next.] A conference. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 954 The first enterparance of peace betwixt the Persians and the Turks. 1625 *Modell Wit* 61 b, In which time of so serious enterparance. 1643 *Three Letters* 41 They would apply themselves unto him for an enterparance.

† *Enterparle*, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *interparle*. [ad. F. *entreparier*, f. *entre* between + *parler* to speak.] *intr.* To talk mutually, confer.

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 343 Enterparling together by a mediator. 1567 TURBERV. in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* II. 642/1 And hope . . . To enterparle with thee my Friend.

Hence *Enterparle sb.*, the action of the verb; a conference, parley. *Enterparling vbl. sb.*, a. taking part in a conversation; b. intercession. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Warres* II. xxiii, From Lancaster. Arrived Northumberland, as to confer. And therefore doth an enterparle exhort. 1599 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1170/1 With offer enterparling vpon your parte. 1666 TRAPP *Comm. 1 Tim.* ii. 1 Interparlings with God, either for ourselves . . . or for others.

† *Enterparley.* *Obs.* Also 6 *inter-*. [f. *ENTER-* + *PARLEY*.] A mutual talk; a conference, conversation; also *Mil.* a parley.

1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* in Halliwell *Shaks.* VI. 38 Leaving off these enterparleys, you shall hear my last sonnetto. 1594 — *Wounds Civ. War* v. in Hazl. *Dodley* VII. 186 The younger Marius. Vouchsaf'd an inter-parley at the last. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. vi. (1632) 12 During their enter-parle and businesse about taking hostages. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxx. 237 With that they gave over their Enterparley.

† *Enterpart*, *v. Obs.* *rare* -1. In 4 *entrepertyn*. [a. OF. *entrepertir*: see *ENTER-* and *PART* v.] *trans.* To share, participate in.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 592 To entrepartyn wo, as gladly as disport.

† *Enterparten*, *v. Obs.* [? Secondary form of *prec.*; perh. influenced by *partner*.] *trans.* To share or divide with a partner, or between partners.

Hence *Enterpartening vbl. sb.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 34 He . . . enterparteneth the government of the world with his Father. *Ibid.* II. 163 By enterpartening of himself with vs. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 8 The enterpartening of mannes life.

† *Enterpen*, *v. Hawking.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *entrepenner*, f. *entre* between + *penne* wing feather.] (See *quots.*)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vij a, This hawke is entirpenned, that is to say when the federis of the wyngis bene betwix the body and the thighis. 1736 BAILEY s.v., A Hawk enterpenneth, that is, she hath her Feathers wrapt up, snarled or intangled.

Enterpendant: see *INTERPENDANT*.

Enterpillar: see *ENTER-pref.*

Enterpleader, *-polish*: see *INTER-*.

Enterpone, var. of *INTERPONE*, *Obs.*

Enterpose, *-produce*: see *INTER-*.

† *Enterprenant*, *a. Obs.* In 6 *enterprenaunt*. [a. OF. *entreprenant*, pr. pple. of *entreprenre* to take in hand *ENTERPRISE*.] Enterprising.

c 1500 *Melusine* 122 The sawdan is hardy and enterprenaunt.

Enterpret, form of *INTERPRET*.

Enterprise (entapreiz), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 *enter-*, *entrepriys* (e, 5 *entreprinse*), *entrepriys* (e, 6 *entreprinse*), *yce*, 6-9 *entreprise*, 5-*entreprise*. Also 6-7 *entreprise*, *-yse*, *Sc. -yiss*, 7 *-yse*. [a. OF. *entreprise*, *-prise*, f. *entreprenre* to take in hand, undertake, f. *entre* between + *prendre* to take.]

1. A design of which the execution is attempted; a piece of work taken in hand, an undertaking; chiefly, and now exclusively, a bold, arduous, or momentous undertaking.

c 1490 *Syr Genn.* (Roxb.) 4310 When the Soudon wist of this That he lost such an entrepris. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 6 Enterprinses and werris taken and founded vpon a just cause. 1530 PALSGR. 868 The great difficultie of myne entreprisye. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 185 Met in the middis with many enterprysis. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 95 b, He proceeded in his interprise and purpose. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1308 They resolved . . . to make an enterprise upon some townes of Albania. 1618 E. ELTON *Expos. Romans* vii. (1622) 398 We must not be ignorant of Satan's enterprizes. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 261 He . . . had wander'd long in search of some Enterprise. 1748 ANSON's *Voy. Intro.*, A Voyage round the World is still considered as an enterprise of a very singular nature. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* viii. 215 We must restrain the enterprizes of fancy. 1875 HELPS *Ess. Organist. Daily Life* 132 In those enterprises which we call joint-stock undertakings.

b. *abstr.* Engagement in such undertakings.

1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* iii. 17 You ought to have pointed out some instances of . . . well-concerted enterprise. 1783 WATSON *Philos. III.* II. vi. 151 Times of national enterprise. 1806 BRERESFORD in *Lond. Gas.* 13 Sept. 1213/2 Some of the existing Duties bear too hard on the Enterprise of Commerce. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 71 Theology offers no field to men fond of intellectual enterprise. 1844 H. H.

WILSON *Brit. India* III. 310 That portion of the trade . . . which the Company relinquish to private enterprise.

2. Disposition or readiness to engage in undertakings of difficulty, risk, or danger; daring spirit.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 20 Was never so worshipfulle an act of enterprise done in suche a case. 1540-54 CROKE *Ps.* (1844) 22 Thynne entreprisye dyd neuer quayle. 1792 BURKE *Heads Consid. Pr. Aff. Wks.* VII. 93 In such [piratical] expeditions enterprize supplies the want of discipline. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiv. 332 With an expression of contempt for his lack of enterprise.

† 3. The action of taking in hand; management, superintendence. *Obs.*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D vij b, Some abode there charged with the enterprise of the sonne. 1803 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1845) V. 370 The enterprise and conduct of the Fleet devolved on Lord Nelson.

Enterprise (entapreiz), *v. arch.* Forms as in *sb.* [partly f. *prec.*; partly f. Fr. *entrepris*, pa. pple. of *entreprenre* (see *prec.*)], from which vb. the senses are chiefly taken.]

1. *trans.* To take in hand (a work), take upon oneself (a condition), attempt or undertake (a war, an expedition, etc.), run the risk of or venture upon (danger). *arch.*

1485 MALORY *Arthur* Contents vii. v, How Trystram enterprisid the Bataylle to fyght for the trefrage of Cornwayl. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 51 It boldeth hym to . . . enterprisye without feare suche leopedy. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Offices* 13 Matrimonic. . . is not to be enterprisid. vnadvisedlye. 1602 PATERICKE tr. *Gentillet agst. Machiavel* 314 Appius could not obtayne the tyrannie which hee had enterprisid. 1691 LOCKE *Money Wks.* 1727 II. 89 This was enterprisid by a Prince, who could stretch his Prerogative very far upon his People. 1798 WOOLSTON *Disc. Miracles* iv. 55 That the Bearers of the poor man should enterprise a trouble and a difficulty. 1768 COWPER *Corr.* (1824) II. 174 Impossible for Mrs. Unwin to enterprize a cake. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. ii. 57 Roman ambition first enterprisid the conquest of the common parent of the British nations. 1871 RUSKIN *For. Clav.* v. 12 What the *Times* calls 'Railway Enterprise'. You Enterprisid a Railroad through the valley.

† b. with *inf.* (rarely with *clause*) as obj. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxiv. 193 Them that haue late enterprisid agayn right and reason to make warre. 1593 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 388 Maister Chaucer. . . nobly enterprisid How that our Englysshe myght freshly be ennewed. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 497 Ananias, thou hast enterprisid to lye vnto the Holie ghost. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 13 To circle the Earth. . . was not done nor enterprisid till these later times. 1617 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 7 He therefore enterprisid to handle this Argument.

† 2. With personal obj.: a. To take in hand, attack. b. In *pa. pple.* [after Fr. *entrepris*]: Embarrassed, non-plussed, rendered helpless.

c 1450 *Merlin* xx. 315 When the kynge Arthur saugh hem so enterprisid. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. xviii, I am so moche enterprisid of dystresse and anger. c 1510 MORE *Pious Wks.* 26 He lieth at hande, and shall vs enterprise. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 135 Danes and Norwaies enterprisid this lande.

† 3. *intr.* To make an attempt, undertake an operation, form a design. Of military commanders: To direct operations, make an attack (upon). Cf. Fr. *entreprenre sur*. *Obs.*

a 1527 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* iii. (1883) 25 France. . . with its own forces alone, had been able to have enterprisid upon Naples. 1588 J. DALL *Diatriphes* (Arb.) 28 Be sure of the court, before you enterprise any other where. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 37 One Robert Huldern. . . with 15,000 strong enterprisid for Yorke. 1651 tr. DE LAS COVERAS *Hist. Don Fenise* 207 He had a design to enterprise upon the honour of his owne Sister. 1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* (1726) 296 We should enterprise with a reserve for disappointment. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 111 It behoved the learned, grave, and godly ministers of Christ to enterprise farther. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 248 Buonaparte. . . might, perhaps, enterprise towards Prague.

Hence † *Enterprise* *ppl. a.*, that has been undertaken, ventured upon.

1560 DAUS tr. *Seidant's Comm.* 193 b, The Duke and the Lantzgrau made aunswere . . . recyting the causes of this enterprisid defence. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lauwater's Ghostes* (1506) 33 He would persist in his enterprisid purpose.

Enterpriser (entapreizə), [f. *ENTERPRISE* v. + *-ER*]. One who attempts an undertaking.

Const. of, *in*. † Also in bad sense, an adventurer. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Freiss.* I. cclxxiv. 424 A great enterpriser of dedes of armes. 1545 RAYNOLD *Womans Booke* D 2 The gud courages of al honest enterprisers [sic] in those matters & al other. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 802/2 The enterprisers of these iusts, was Thomas lord Howard, etc. 1594-5 in Chambers *Dom. Ann.* *Scot.* I. 259 He was a simple gentleman, and not an enterpriser. 1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth* Ch. 17 The Enterprisers of that new Habel. 1711 SHAFTESBURY *Charac.* II. § 2 (1737) I. 233 The Boast of almost every Enterpriser in the Muses Art. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. xix. 138 The attempts of enterprisers and fortune-seekers. 1830 R. CHAMBERS *Life Jas. I.* I. iii. 93 An enterpriser in the great and hazardous schemes. 1882 W. B. WEEDEN *Social Law Labor* 32 These are not simply undertakers, inter-takers, or enterprisers.

Enterprising, *vbl. sb. rare*. [f. *ENTERPRISE* v. + *-ING*]. The action of the vb. *ENTERPRISE*; the action of undertaking or attempting.

1572 H. MIDDLEMORE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 190 III. 5 In the enterprising of which matter I doe wishe, etc. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 24 As to the enterprising or achieving of naturall, political, and religious actions, etc. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 442 His late enterprising to subvert in all manners the liberties of this city, etc.

Enterprising (ent'prɪzɪŋ), *pp. a.* Also 7 in-. [f. as prec. + -ING².] **a.** That undertakes. **b.** Forward and prompt to undertake. In early use chiefly in bad sense, foolhardy, also ambitious, scheming: now chiefly in favourable sense, full of the spirit of enterprise.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Fol.*, An enterprising foole needs little wit. 1679 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 139 Mr. Bayes is so enterprising you know. 1790 DR. WILCOCKS in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 440 IV. 321 The King of Prussia... has a brisk enterprising look. 1796 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* 364 Diocletian... justly dreaded the enterprising spirit of Carausius. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 605 The sagacious Caermarthen and the enterprising Monmouth agreed in blaming these cautious tactics. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. I.* I. 1. 36 Marco Polo... was one of a company of enterprising Venetian merchants.

Hence **Enterprisingly** *adv.*

1882 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 298 The claims which he had so enterprisingly advanced. 1887 *Times* 19 Oct. 7/4 Some couple of thousand of the roughest enterprisingly made their way to Trafalgar-square yesterday.

Enterre, Enterrupt, obs. var. **INTER, INTERRUPT**.

Enterseek, -shew, -shine: see **ENTER-pref.**

Entershook: see **INTERSHOCK**.

Entersoulder, split-, spoil-, suck: see **ENTER-pref.**

Entersole: var. of **ENTRESOL**.

Enterspace, -sperse, obs. var. of **INTERSPACE, -SPERSE**.

† **Entertain, sb. Obs.** Also 6-7 *entertain*, 6 -*ayne*, 7 *intertaine*. [f. next: cf. Fr. *entre-tien*] = **ENTERTAINMENT**.

1. **a.** Pleasure; delight. **b.** An amusement, a merry-making.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E. iij b. On whose [a river's] provide banke such entertaine I had. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Ecolg.* III. 30 Rurall entertains Had noe ill-meanings. 1669 *Addr. Hopeful Yng. Gentry Eng.* Ep. Ded. A viij. Our masquerades and longer festive entertains. 1678 Sir T. BROWNE *Let. Wks.* 1852 III. 448 Intending to live in Surrey House, and there to make his entertaines; so that he contrives what pictures to lend, etc.

2. Conversation; social behaviour.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel. I.* Wks. 1856 I. 11 With most obsequious sleek-browed entertain They all embrace it as most gracious. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xlii. 12 To restraine A wife Immodest in her entertaine.

3. The reception of a guest; also, the treatment of a person as a guest.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1085 Who... Receyued them with chearefull entertayne. 1605 HEYWOOD *If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 202 Those plausive shouts, which giue you entertaine. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 119 Your entertain shall be As doth befit our honour and your worth. 1640 T. CAREW *Poems, My Mistr. Commanding me to Return Lett.* 15 Tell your Sovereigne... I gave you courteous entertaine. 1651 tr. DE LAS CORDERAS *Hist. Don Ferise* 50, I thought to enjoy the deare entertaine of Hipolite.

b. A meal; esp. a formal or elegant meal; a feast, banquet. Cf. **ENTERTAINMENT** 11 c.

1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 302 All welcome to this peacefull entertaine. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xlii. 40 Abstaine To meet with Women at an Entertaine. 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 203 The dismal Supper and strange Entertain of the Senators. 1686 OLDHAM *Art Poetry* 30 Ill Music... is what the entertain might spare.

4. Reception into the mind; acceptance.

1616 R. NICCOLS *Overbury's Vis.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 357 My counsel might find entertain With those, whose souls, etc. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iv. 237 Sathan appeared... with a Virgins head, that thereby... his temptation might find the easier entertaine.

Entertain (entat'zɪn), *v.* Forms: 5-7 *enterteyn(e)*, 5 *entretayne*, (entertain, entretene, -lene), 6-7 *entertaine*, -ein(e), 6 -*ayne*, (-eno, -ean, -eign), 6-8 *intertain(e)*, 6-7 -*ayn(e)*, -ein, -eyn(e), (6 *interteny*, *intertynie*), 6- *entertain*. [late ME. *entertene*, ad. F. *entretener* = Pr. *entretener*, Sp. *entretener*, It. *intrattenere*: -late L. *intertenerē*, f. L. *inter* among + *tenerē* to hold.]

† **I. 1. trans.** To hold mutually; to hold intertwined. Also *absol.* with reciprocal sense. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. x. 88 They [bananas] entretene and cleue to gydre wel an hundred in a clustre. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* VIII. 111 An other lesser [nerve] trunkle is intertwined among the fore partes of the legge.

II. To maintain, keep up.

† **2. trans.** To keep (a person, country, etc.) in a certain state or condition; to keep (a person) in a certain frame of mind. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xlii. 49 His swete wordes and drawyngs atysen and enterteyne her in a contynual thoughte toward hym. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 191 Hys owne clyent... was interteyned in long sute. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 191 By a kind of courteous and mild regiment intertained the countrey in quiet. 1604 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 170 The Fidelity and prudence of their Ministers seems rather to entertain them in mutual cautele and suspicion. 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 425 Cromwell was certainly fond of her, and she took care to entertain him in it.

3. To keep up, maintain (a state of things, a process); to retain in use (a custom, law, etc.); to maintain, persist in (a course of action, 'attitude', state of feeling). *Obs.* in gen. sense;

retained (but somewhat *arch.*) in a few special uses, as to *entertain a correspondence, discourse*.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 31 To enterteyn hir pudgye chastyte in perpetuall wydowed. 1527 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1375/1, I intertained intelligence with the Scottish queene. 1593 DRAVTON *Idea* Intro. Sonn., My Muse... cannot long one Fashion intertaine. c. 1630 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Irene Wks.* 164 b. So careful hath he been to intertain peace amongst his subjects. 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scoll.* v. (1677) 253 Morton... entertained a long fight with them. 1679 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. ii. (1673) 21 To entertain the discipline of our Forefathers. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, &c. 182 This heat, in the burning body, is entertained by the extrication of light. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* III. 18 The Empress Queen... did not disdain... to entertain Discourse with him. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. vii. 137 Entertaining a friendly correspondence with the orthodox Queen Theodelinda. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iv. 111 Philip... might direct all his energies towards entertaining civil war in France.

† **4. To maintain (something) in existence; to keep in repair or efficiency.** *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Yason* 72 b. And for to entreteine his astate were ordeyned certayn nombre of peple. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* II. 5 These varieties of humours are entertained by nourishments. 1690-98 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* I. 42 It's [a bridge] entertain'd at the cost of the king of Spain.

† **5. To keep, retain (a person) in one's service; to be at the charges of (a person) in return for services rendered by him.** *Obs.*

1599 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Gloucester* vii. With princely wagies dyd me enterteine. 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 15, I was... entertained with a stipend raised by voluntary contribution. 1625 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 167 Two... Phisitians to bee entreteyned and employed by this Cittie. 1636 tr. *Florus Hist.* 130 They were entertained in pay by King Perses. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. ii. 361 Notwithstanding so many labourers entertained in the work, seven years was this Temple in building. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 195 No wonder when so many Italians were entertained in the king's service.

† **b. To take (a person) into one's service; to hire (a servant, etc.); to retain as an advocate.**

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 147 They entertained into their pay Charles Vrsin and Bartlemew Aluiano with two hundred men at armes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 110 Sweet Lady, entertaine him for your Seruant. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. iii. 392 Gave order... to entertaine halfe of them for the warres. 1676 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 III. 498, I have entreteind Mr. Hall likewise, an able Exchequer attorny. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 71, I... directly entertain'd all the Hands I could get.

† **6. To maintain; to support; to provide sustenance for (a person).** *Obs.*

1640 Bk. *War Committee Covenants* 67 Sex musqueteires and ane sergant to be entreteinit upon the publict. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 99/1 Hermogenes, falling into Poverty, Socrates perswaded Diodorus his Friend to entertain. 1657 BALFOUR *Ann. Scoll.* (1821-5) II. 145 That also they take order for intertaining the poore in ilk parochin. 1703 DK. QUEENSBERRY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 396 IV. 240, I thought it necessary to entertain him with some money. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb., Lives Bp.* 169 Ten widows of Clergymen are here entertained, with a very comfortable provision.

III. To maintain relations with.

† **7. To deal with, have communication with (a person).** *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 720 He is a deepe dissimuler... entertayning all men for his owne profite. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 141/2 A Friend is not to be entertained out of useful or necessary Ends, nor when such fail, is to be cast off.

† **8. To treat in a (specified) manner.** *Obs.*

c. 1475 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 549 He entreteyneth vs above all other honourabli for the love of you. 1591 SHAKS. *I. Hen. VI.* II. iii. 72, I am sorry, that with reuerence I did not entertaine thee as thou art. 1608-11 Bp. HALL *Medit.* (1851) 76 And entertained with all variety of persecution. 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Bp. Herford's Ann. Eng.* 28 He was very disgracefully entertained by Sir Amias Powlett, who clapt him in the stocks. 1668 GUNNING *Leit Fast* 44 Art thou rich? do not contumeliously entertain the [Leit] fast.

IV. To hold engaged, provide occupation for.

9. To engage, keep occupied the attention, thoughts, or time of (a person); also with *attention*, etc. as obj. Hence, to discourse to (a person) of something. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 68, I thinke the best way were, to entertaine him with hope. 1605 DANIEL *Philolas* in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 274 With what strange formes and shadowes ominous Did my last sleepe my griev'd soul intertaine! 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. i. § 4 The Phocians hoped so to entertain the Thessalians at home, as, etc. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 60 Noble enough, and worthy to entertain the Eyes of God. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* II. viii. (1690) 218 Entertaining thy self in Pleasures, thou hast for Toys and Fooleries lost Heaven! 1686 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prud.* § 2. 5 Nor is the World any longer to be entertained with Dark Lanterns. 1692 Bp. ELY *Ans. Touchstone* A v. I hope I shall neither tire the Reader, nor entertain him unprofitably. 1748 CHERESTER *Lett.* II. clxxiii. 142, I have so often entertained you upon these important subjects. 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 186 Of thee she entertains the blessed throngs.

† **b. To occupy, fill up, wile away (time).** *Obs.*

1529 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 306 To entertaine time and ease at home. 1593 SHAKS. *Lncr.* 1361 The weary time she cannot entertain. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 526 Where he may likeliest find Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain The irksome hours, till his great Chief return. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 287 We entertained our time pleasantly enough in searching out and describing of plants.

† **c. To give occupation to (an enemy's forces); to engage.** *Obs.*

1590 Sir J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 12 They presentlie sending certen troups... to skirmish and entertaine the Mosquettiers. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. ii. 111 O Noble English, that could entertaine With half their Forces, the full pride of France. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* II. i. (1854) 70 They [colonel Butler's regiment] entertained sir Charles Lucas. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Iustine's History* 192 Porus... had prepared an Army to entertain him [Alexander].

10. To engage agreeably the attention of (a person); to amuse. In recent use often also *ironical*: = 'to try to entertain' (with something stupid or uninteresting). Also *refl.* and *absol.*

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 953 All this to entertain the Imagination that it waver less. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 92/2 We entertained our selves with discourse till the Prison was opened. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. § 10 Such relations, which though not true, might yet please and entertain his readers. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxvii. 89, I am very much entertained with him. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 127 Thus was poor Lucinda entertain'd out of her Innocence, and diverted into Infamy and Contempt. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 11 June, You never told me... how you were entertained by Boswell's Journal. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. xv, A lady whom you consider it as your duty to entertain. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiii. (1865) 399 My favourite occupations... now cease to entertain. 1863 Fr. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 55 He entertained me with an account of the Darien Society.

V. To find room for; to give reception to.

† **11. To admit and contain; to 'accommodate'.** 1622-6a HEYLIN *Cosmog.* I. (1682) 277 The most safe and capacious Haven... capable of entertaining the greatest Navy. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 200 Hot-beds to entertain... exotick Plants. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 42 Cut out so much Iron in the Fore and Backsides, as would entertain the main Spindle. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* Title-p., Rendering the Ports of Dover and Dublin Commodious for Entertaining large Ships.

† **12. To give reception to; to receive (a person).** Also *fig.* Sometimes const. *into. Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 659 Divers other... came humbly and submitted themselves, whom he gently entertained & lovingly receyved. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 120 Since mine owne doores refuse to entertaine me. 1604 HEYWOOD *Cumt.* I. 37 Ino... with her sonne Melicerta, were entertained into the number of the Sea-gods. 1650 BAXTER *Saints R. L. v.* (1654) 51 If the King of Israel riding on an Ass, be entertained into Jerusalem with Hosanna's. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 382 Hell shall unfold, To entertain you two, her widest Gates.

13. To receive as a guest; to show hospitality to. Also *absol.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xx. 74, I have them not onely receyued but entreteyned, furnished and susteyned, etc. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 102 Directiv be our soueraine lady to intertyne the said ambassatour untill hir cummyng. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 2 In receiuyng and interteynyng of geastes and straungers. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 93 Thou never gavest me a Kid, to entertaine my friends. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 131 This World is little other than our Inn to entertain us in our Journey to another Life. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 16 Gregory was entertained in the house of a pious and charitable kinsman. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xvi. 267 The Emperor was entertained at dinner. 1880 Mrs. E. EDWARDS *Pesani in Macm.* Mag. No. 253. 74 We were in such confusion... that we could not entertain.

† **14. To give reception (to something); to allow (something) to enter; to accept (pay, etc.); to receive (news, events, etc.) in a certain manner.**

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 119 And being also informed with what great extremitie you have entertained the newes of his losse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 6 But were your will her sold to entertaine. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinville* (Arb.) 77 Abrams faire bosome lyes to entertaine it [thy soule]. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. iii. § 15 The Athenians with immoderate joy entertained this happy seeming proclamation. 1630 QUARLES *Pentecologia* in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 138 Did thy cheekes entertaine a traytor's lips? 1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1712) 74 We are to... entertain the most calamitous accidents without murmuring or discontent. 1720 C. MATHER in *Blakie Ministr. Word* (1883) 295 To have the truths well entertained with the auditory.

b. To admit to consideration (an opinion, argument, request, proposal, etc.); to receive (an idea) into the mind.

1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 45 But I will suspect a novell opinion, of untrueth; and not entertaine it, unless, etc. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. xi. (1675) 130 Who thinks it not time to entertain thoughts of Death. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 128 ¶ 7, I... have... entertained the Addresses of a Man who I thought lov'd me more than Life. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 409 That is a question which he refuses to entertain. 1885 *Act 48 Vict.* c. 17 § 8 The case shall be stated and the appeal entertained and heard.

c. To keep, hold, or maintain in the mind with favour; to harbour; to cherish; in weaker sense, to experience (a sentiment).

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 4 Nothing (blame and offence excepted) Can chance in the life of any man wherein horror is harboured, or feare entertained. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Despair* II, When thoughts of Love I entertained. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 ¶ 5 Leonilla... entertained... a secret Passion for Florio. 1730 BERKELEY *Lett.* 7 May, I entertained some thoughts of applying to his Majesty. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1870) I. 144/1 The King entertained a deep resentment against him. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* v. [She] perhaps for the moment actually entertained the purpose which she expressed. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. I.* I. iv. 200 To learn from others, you must entertain a respect for them.

† 15. To encounter, meet with. *Obs. rare.*
 1591 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* 563 Th' Argolicke Power returning home againe... Did happie winde and weather entertaine. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 29 That he chose rather to be his own Executioner, then to entertaine the cruell aspect of his Master.
 † 16. To take upon oneself (an obligation, a relation); to engage in, enter upon (a task). *Obs.*
 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 75 Knowing themselves unmeet to entertain wedlock. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 277 That the King should... entertaine that honourable warre. 1604 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 221, I was imployed by many my friends of London to entertaine this plantation. 1607-8 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-3 II. 232 We only made one order, that the House would entertaine no new business till it be call'd over. 1729 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 10 Trade was first entertain'd... by little States.

Entertainable (entertain'bl), *a.* [f. ENTERTAIN *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being entertained, of being received into the mind.

1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 113 Whatsoever favours the ambition... of men, is easily entertainable.

Entertained (entertain'd), *pp. a.* [f. ENTERTAIN *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

† 1. Taken into service; enlisted. *Obs.*
 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 34 Love that smiled at his newe interteined champion.

2. *a.* That is receiving hospitality; *b.* that is the object of efforts to amuse or gratify. Chiefly *absol.*

1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* i. xx. (1879) 206 It was perfect delight to entertainers and entertained. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* 32 We are the entertainer and the entertained.

Entertainer (entertain'na), *Also 6-7 interteiner, (6 entertainer, interteiner).* [f. ENTERTAIN *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who receives a guest; one who shows hospitality; a host. *Also fig.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 116 Democritus Sicyonius is... my friendly interteiner. 1670 WALTON *Life Wotton* 21 He was a great lover of his neighbours, and a bountiful entertainer of them. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2220 Their entertainer was very corpulent. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 11 Having thanked his entertainers for their hospitality. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* iv. 728 A graceful diner-out and entertainer more than hospitable.

fig. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem.* 89 (T.) We become the receptacles and entertainers of his (God's) good Spirit.

b. One who admits to consideration (requests or proposals); one who harbours or cherishes (sentiment, etc.).

1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 17 When euery greefe is entertain'd, That's offer'd comes to th'entertainer. 1612-13 BR. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. xxx. Good purposes, when they are not held... turn enemies to the entertainer of them.

2. One who or that which furnishes amusement; one who gives a public 'entertainment'.

a 1535 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1273/2 She was content to be talkative with a stranger, & wax a proper entertainer. 1793 (*title*), Wonderful Magazine and Marvellous Chronicle, or new weekly entertainer. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* i. Conjurers, lecturers, monologue entertainers.

† 3. That which keeps up or promotes. *Obs.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (1646) 187 Equality in government is the entertainer of confusion.

† **Entertainess**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. : see -ESS.] A female entertainer; a hostess.

1709 E. W. *Life Donna Rosina* 41 She told her Entertainess that she was extremely troubled.

Entertaining (entertain'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENTERTAIN *v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. ENTERTAIN, in various senses.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 663 What profite this gentle entertraining of his people brought him to... all men may easely conjecture. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 27 Both the message of Elisha and Naaman's entertaining thereof. *a* 1607 PERRY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 30 By this entertaining of Strangers for Soldiers, their Country becomes more and more peopled. 1883 *Athenaeum* 27 Oct. 534/2 The club expect also to have the entertaining of... distinguished guests.

attrib. 1791 in Picton *Lpool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 268 The present Assembly room was to be appropriated for an entertaining room.

Entertaining (entertain'ing), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That entertains.

† 1. Affording sustenance, supporting life. *rare.*
 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 202 The Air Temperate and Healthy, the Earth Fruitful and Entertaining.

2. Agreeable; interesting; now chiefly, amusing.
 1697 COLLIER *Est. Mor. Subj.* i. (1709) 12 For the Presence of any desirable Object, we know is more Acceptable and Entertaining, than either the Notion or Prospect of it. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 339 A part of knowledge both useful and entertaining. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 44 The secondary use of speech is to please and be entertaining to each other in conversation. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* i. (1813) 6 Of all the employments in life, none is more... entertaining, than the cultivation of plants. 1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. i. (ed. 7) 105 Entertaining has in olden Scottish usage the sense not of amusing but of interesting.

† 3. That exercises hospitality; hospitable. *rare.*
 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 498 This is the heavenly fellowship represented unto entertaining Abraham.

Hence **Entertainingly** *adv.*, in an entertaining manner; † in the manner of one who receives guests (*obs.*); in an interesting or amusing way.

Entertainingness, the quality of being entertaining.

1601 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 455 He bark't not... but look'd soberly and entertainingly, like a steward, on the strangers. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* 36 (R.) He can talk entertainingly upon common subjects. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 3 The entertainingness of moral writings. 1882 DR. J. BROWN *John Leech, etc.* 320 The question is ably and entertainingly handled. 1884 HALE *Christm. in Narragansett* v. 117 No method known by which you can insipidate entertainingness into a dull article.

Entertainment (entertain'ment), *Forms:* see ENTERTAIN *v.* [f. ENTERTAIN *v.* + -MENT.]

† 1. The action of upholding or maintaining. *Obs.*
 1610 *Death Ravel.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 114 Letters patent... for the intertainment of the edict made in Nantes.

† 2. The action of maintaining persons in one's service, or of taking persons into service. Also, the state or fact of being maintained in or taken into service; service, employment. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 78/1 The Saxons... desirous of intertainment to serve in warre. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 17 He must thinke vs some band of strangers, i'th aduersaries entertainment. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iii. 250 Note if your Lady straine his (Cassio's) Entertainment With any strong, or vehemement importunitie. 1647 SPRINGER *Anglia Rediv.* IV. vii. (1854) 269 All officers and soldiers that shall desire to take entertainment from any foreign kingdom. *a* 1666 HEYLYN *Laud* II. 259 To undertake some Stipendiary Lecture, wheresoever they could find entertainment.

† *b.* Provision for the support of persons in service (*esp.* soldiers); *concr.* pay, wages. *Obs.*

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 § 1 The kings clerks... haue for their entertainments and their clerkes, no fees nor wages certain for those offices. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 89 The which eighteen thousand pounds will defray the entertainment of 1500 Souldiers. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1877) 24 The Earl of Stafford's entertainment was, for himself six shillings and eight pence per diem. 1682 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 172 And other officers, with their several salaries and entertainments. 1709 STURVE *Ann. Ref.* Intro. II. 16 Granting him 20s. a day... towards the entertainment of an hundred horsemen serving there under him.

† 3. Maintenance; support; sustenance. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1391 Lands for the intertainment of them and their horses. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III. (1732) 36 Most convenient for the Entertainment of the various Sorts of Animals. 1705 STANNHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 468 Creatures... designed for the Service and Entertainment of Mankind. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 89 The expence laid out upon the minor's entertainment. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. 71 James... erected a college at Chelsea for the entertainment of twenty persons.

† 4. Manner of social behaviour. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov. II.* xii. With hir good maners and swete entertainements. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* Pref. 3 The maners that to Physicians belonget, are that thei be of gentle entertainment. 1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 118 Gouverne them with convenient speeches, and good entertainment and curtesie.

† 5. Treatment (of persons). *Obs.*

1598 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 669 He was of the Nobilitie received, and with all honorable entertainment conveyed to the Kings presence. 1645 PAGITT *Heretogr.* (1662) 45 This [viz. burning] was the entertainment that these sectaries had in times past. 1660 BOYLE *Seraphic Love* 74 The savage entertainment He met with in [the World].

† 6. Discussion of a subject. *Obs.*

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 329 To conclude this tedious Entertainment of the Gentile Divinity, I will add, etc.

7. Occupation; spending (of time). *Now rare.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* I. iii b. What familiar occupying and enternteyment there is amonge y^e people. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. 126 Sir Holofernes, as concerning some entertainment of time. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 99 A dallying entertainment of the time.

8. The action of occupying (a person's) attention agreeably; interesting employment; amusement.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxviii. (1627) 282 An Oration by the highest, to giue the visitours intertainment. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 123 A person who is fond of seeing natural curiosities cannot but meet here with the highest entertainment. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1850) Intro. 47 He who seeks to find instruction in the following pages, will not fail to find entertainment likewise. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xxi. 123 Biography... furnishes entertainments to the reader.

b. That which affords interest or amusement.

1659 *Gentl. Call.* (1696) 83 Other Mens [Affairs]... are the usual entertainment of those that neglect their own. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 80 It [history] has alwayes been the most delightful entertainment of my life. 1713 STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 P. 1 Gloriana shall be the name of the Heroine in to Day's Entertainment. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. IV. These fine descriptive pieces... have been the entertainment of ages. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* IV. § 3. 81 His appetite for this kind of entertainment.

c. esp. A public performance or exhibition intended to interest or amuse.

JOHNSON (1755) assigns to the word a specific application to 'the lower comedy'; in recent use it often denotes an assemblage of performances of varied character, as when music is intermixed with recitations, feats of skill, etc.

1777 J. THURMOND (*title*), The Miser; or Wagner and Abercock. A Grotesque Entertainment. 1806-7 J. HERSFORD *Miserere Hum.* *Life* (1826) v. xiii. The entertainments at Astley's or the Circus. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 353 Impromptu for dramatic entertainments. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 18 Davenant succeeded in procuring permission from the Protector... to give what would now be called entertainments.

9. The accommodation of anything in a receptacle. *Obs.*

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xx. (1715) 152 Harbours were Places render'd... commodious for the Entertainment of Ships. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 122 Sufficient room for the Entertainment of Ships in this Harbour.

† 10. Reception (of persons); manner of reception.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 66 Hath your hot intertainment cooled your courage? 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 140 Get thee backe to Cæsar, Tell him thy entertainment. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. ix. (1695) 67 According to the divers circumstances of Childrens first entertainment in the World. 1692 BR. ELY *Answ. Touchstone* A iv. In the very Prisons, where the Romish-Priests could meet with any entertainment.

11. The action of receiving a guest. Also, the action of treating as a guest, of providing for the wants of a guest.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 32 The courteous entertainment of forreiners and strangers. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 421 Hezekiah's entertainment of them with gladnesse. 1698-9 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 19 (R.) Where [at Whitehall] a constant table was provided for their entertainment. 1702 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 110 The entertainment has been some charge, his retinue and company being great. 1725 DR. FOS *Voy. round World* (1840) 245 Not the custom of the Spaniards to let their wives appear in any public entertainment of friends. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 385 The improvement of our houses of public entertainment. 1883 E. T. PAYNE in *Law Times* 27 Oct. 432/2 The proprietor of [an inn]... undertakes to provide for the entertainment of all comers.

b. concr. Hospitable provision for the wants of a guest; *esp.* provision for the table. Somewhat *arch.*

1540 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 146. II. 126 The most bountiful gifts, the chere and most gracious entertainment. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 37 His office was to giue entertainment And lodging unto all that came. 1661 PERRY *Diary* 22 Aug. To my uncle Fenner's, where there was... great deal of company, but poor entertainment. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 260 Provided of all requisite Entertainment for at least a Twelvemonth. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xii. Take order that lodging and entertainment be prepared at York.

c. A meal; *esp.* a formal or elegant meal; a banquet. Somewhat rare in recent use.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 153 You have done our pleasures Much grace (faire Ladies) Set a faire fashion on our entertainment. 1666 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-3 II. 285 A Bill... against giving of interteintments of meat or drink. 1682 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 89 The Entertainment is, green Leaves... which they eat raw, with Lime and Betel-nut. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxii. A very genteel entertainment... dressed by Mr. Thornhill's cook. *c* 1775 BURKE *Sp. Durat. Parl.* Wks. X. 81 Entertainments, drinkings, open houses. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 90 When the man returned from an entertainment.

12. *a.* The action of accepting (a present or proposal); the receiving in a certain manner (news, events, etc.); the 'reception' (*esp.* favourable reception, welcome), *e.g.* of a newly published book, of a new idea or doctrine, etc. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 124 By patient sufferance, and entertainment of our harmes. 1612 ROWLANDS *Moré Knaves Yet* 31 If a bribe doe entertainment finde. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) Intro. 4 By the welcome and kind entertainment of my first labours, etc. 1648 BR. HALL *Select Th.* xxiv. Evils, which we look for, fall so much the less heavily, by how much we are foreprepared for their entertainment. 1672 TILLOTSON in Wilkins *Nat. Relig.* Pref. The ensuing treatise... needs nothing else to make way for its entertainment. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 343 His Forgery met with good Entertainment. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gardiner* xxviii. 106 The Scorzonera has of late met with great entertainment at the tables of the curious.

b. The taking into consideration; entering upon the discussion (of a question).

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 13. 253 Men will grow more and more averse to the entertainment of questions which, etc.

c. The cherishing (an idea) in the mind.

1841 MIAL *Nonconform.* I. 17 The deliberate entertainment of this selfish design.

Entertake, -tangle, -tear: see ENTER- *pref.* and INTER-.

Entertise, var. of INTERDICE, *Obs.*

Entertissue: see INTER-.

Interval, -view, *obs.* forms of INTERVAL, INTERVIEW.

Enterwarn: see ENTER- *pref.*

Enterwoven, enterwrought: see INTER-.

† **Entest**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. ? Variant of INTEXT, interwoven.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 627 His shield an hundred Snakes, his Fathers crest, An Hydra in their compass is entest.

† **Entheal**, *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -AL.] = next. 1736 in BAILEY; 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Enthean**, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἐνθεος* (see ENTHEOS) + -AN.] Inspired by an indwelling god.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* I. 25 Some of their prophets in an Enthean fury, Predicted that a King should come from Iury, To Monarchie the World. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XII. ciii. Canzons, tin'd with Enthean fire.

† **Entheasm**, *Obs. rare*—1. [as if ad. Gr. *ἐνθεασμός*, f. *ἐνθεός* (see next)] = ENTHUSIASM.

1751 BYRON *Enthus.* Poet. Wks. (1810) 251 Altho' in one absurdity they chime To make religious entheasm a crime.

† **Entheastic**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *ἐνθεαστικὸς*, f. *ἐνθεός* (see next)] = ENTHUSIASTIC. (See quot.)

Hence **Entheastical** *a.*, **Entheastically** *adv.*
 1794 T. TAYLOR tr. *Plotinus* Intro. 23 The entheastic (or such as are agitated by a divine fury). — tr. *Pausanias*

Greece III. 266 Wisdom..delivered..enthusiastically, or according to a deific energy.

† **Entheate**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 **entheat**. [ad. L. *entheat-us*, pa. pple. of **entheatre*, f. *entheus*: see next.] Possessed or inspired by a god.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 29/2 Stars..entheate from above, Their sovereign Prince laud, glorify, adore. 1640 W. HODGSON *Commend. Verses* in B. Jenson's *Wks.*, His Genius justly in an Enthear Rage, Or lash't the dull-sworn Factors for the Stage.

|| **Entheos**, *-us. Obs. rare.* [a. L. *entheos*, *-us*, Gr. *ἐνθεός* divinely inspired, f. *ἐν* in + *θεός* god.

The use by Eng. authors appears to be suggested by some such L. phrase as *entheos ardor*.]

An indwelling divine power; inspiration.

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arctas* (1878) 78 The diuine Enthoes..should be afforded to other nations. c 1595 — *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 23 Matchless perfections, wrought in them by virtue of a diuine Enthoes. 1728 J. SCOTT *Painting* Wks. (Anderson) 770 Without the Enthous Nature's self bestows, The world no painter nor poet knows.

Hence † **Entheous** *a.* [+OUS.] divinely inspired.

1688 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 33 Men of a more Ethereal and Enthous temper.

Enthetic (en-jet'ik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἐνθετικὸς*, f. *ἐνθε-* aor. stem of *ἐνθίβαιναι*, f. *ἐν* in + *τίβαιναι* to place.] Put in; introduced from without. Said of 'diseases produced by inoculation or implantation, and especially syphilitic diseases' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1867 *Abyss. Exped.* in *Standard* 23 Nov., Most danger is to be apprehended from the outbreak of epidemics—of smallpox, cholera, and enthetic disease. 1888 SIR M. MACKENZIE *Frederick the Noble* 26 The man..urged that the disease might be of an enthetic character.

Enthrust: see *EN*-pref. 2.

Enthralldom (en-thrāl'dm), *rare.* [f. *ENTHRALL* *v.* + *-DOM*.] The state or condition of being enthralled. *lit.* and *fig.*

1641 JER. BURROUGHS *Serm.* 19 Tending..to the enthralldome of the estates, liberties, consciences of their posteritie. 1715 M. DAVIES *Atk. Brit.* i. 223 Full of marks of their Popish Enthralldom. 1843 *Tail's Mag.* X. 559 It is not yours to weep The land's enthralldom. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 289/1 The emancipation of multitudes of men and women from their enthralldom to a vitiated appetite.

Enthral (en-thrāl'), *v.* Also *in-*. [f. *EN*-1 + *THRALL* *sb.*]

The *sb.* *thrall* may here be taken in either of its two senses, 'slave' and 'slavery.'

1. *trans.* To reduce to the condition of a thrall; to hold in thrall; to enslave, bring into bondage. Now *rare* in *lit.* sense.

a. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Brutus* iii, Ingrateful Caesar who could Rome enthral. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 512 A ransom is..that which is detained, or given for the releasing of that which is enthralled. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 321 The danger..of being again enthralled by the Spaniards. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxv, I am free! No one shall enthral me.

β. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. 39 Those people, which he [the Turk] hath subjected and enthralled. 1636 E. DACRES *tr. Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 495 It is as hard and dangerous..to intrall a people, that would live free.

2. *fig.* To 'enslave' mentally or morally. Now chiefly, to captivate, hold spellbound, by pleasing qualities.

a. 1576 NEWTON *tr. Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 170 A man should not give over or enthral his credit and honour to Harlots. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 142 So is mine eye enthralled to thy shape. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 177 Vice doth enthral Men's strongest Powers. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii, He was inclined to believe that a stratagem had enthralled him. a 1839 PRARD *Poems* (1864) II. 123 And M—, in that simple dress, Enthralled us more by studying less. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 136 He was enthralled by the wizard spell of the orator.

β. 1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhime* (1717) 12 Seeking to please our Ear, we intrall our Judgment. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast., Impert. Diligence* 53 This fellow persuades him not so much to intrall himself to his Physicians directions. c 1720 PRIOR *Poems* (1866) 12 She soothes, but never can intrall my mind. a 1803 BEATTIE *Hermit* (R.), Spring shall return, and a lover bestow And sorrow no longer thy bosom enthral. 1859 KINGSLEY *Raleigh Misc.* I. 30 The sense of beauty intralls him at every step. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. xviii. 516 To intrall his mind by the influences of religion.

Hence **Enthralled** *ppl. a.* **Enthra-llar**, one who enthralles. **Enthra-lling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 134 Loue hath chas'd sleepe from my enthralled eyes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xxiv. 59 The enthralled debtors..were immediatly by name enrolled. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 75 Through our..backwardnes to recover any enthralld peece of truth out of the gripe of custom. 1640-4 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III (1692) I. 93 The subjecting and intralling all Ministers under them. 1669 COKAINE *Poems* 149 Her sweetest mouth..[is] All hearts enthral. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 311 With an enthralled world to labour for them. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiii, Those of the *Sucken*, or enthralled ground, were liable in penalties. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xiv. 195 To break loose from the enthralled chains of earth.

Enthralment (en-thrāl'mēt), [f. *ENTHRALL* *v.* + *-MENT*.] The action of enthraling; the state of being enthralled; slavery; sometimes in *pl.* Chiefly *fig.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 21 The King of France might seeme to haue sustained a grievous losse by the en-

thralment of this Duke. 1636 *tr. Florus* 258 Cataline..was thrust into a treason for intrallment of his native Country. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 187 Ther can be neither peace, nor joy, nor love, but an enthralment. 1794 G. WAKFIELD *Dk. of York* 33 To weep over the enthralment of our species. 1805 WORDSW. *Prel.* (1850) 87 Life, In its late course of even days with all their smooth enthralment. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 798 There are..enthralments far More self-destroying. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. iv. 77 This tenderness in all probability was but the temporary enthralment of the eyes. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. Index 545 [Religious freedom] rises from intrallments of the hand of violence.

† **Enthrill**, *v. Obs.* [f. *EN*-1 + *THRILL* *v.*]

trans. To pierce. 1559 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag. Induct.* R. l. liii, Pale Death Enthrilling it [her breast] to reue her of her breath. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 182 The yron fist, that holds out nought but a knie to enthrill vs.

Enthrone (en-thrō'n), *v.* Also 7-8 **inthrone**. [f. *EN*-1 + *THRONE*: cf. F. *enthroner* (Cotgr.).]

1. *trans.* To seat on a throne; *esp.* to set (a king, bishop, etc.) on a throne as a formal induction to office; to invest with regal or episcopal authority.

1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 5 Cleopatra and herselfe in Chaires of Gold were publicly enthron'd. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.*, A King is..King..incompletely till he be solemnly Crowned and Inthroned. 1726 AVLIFFE *Parerg.* 63 This Pope..was no sooner elected and enthron'd in France..but that he, etc. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 135 He was not crowned and anointed in Westminster Abbey, but was solemnly enthroned. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. 119 [The] Bishop of Norwich was elected by the monks of Canterbury at his bidding and enthroned as Primate. *fig.* a 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Epiph.* in *Fart S. P. Yns.* I (1848) 143 There pride, enthroned in misty errors, dwels. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 400 One [maid], chief, in gracious dignity inthron'd Shines o'er the rest. a 1790 WARTON *Enthusiast* (R.), Where happiness and quiet sit enthron'd. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) II. 148 To enthroned the very mystery of falsehood and iniquity. 1868 MISS BRADDOCK *Dead-Sea F.* II. ix. 211 If she seem an angel to you, enthroned in your heart of hearts.

2. To set as on a throne; to place in a high position, exalt.

1699 ADDISON *Imit. Milton* 42 By every God that sits enthroned on high. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* III. (1858) 171 Enthroned..on a mountain fastness. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 300 In every parish from Mile End to Saint James's was to be seen enthroned on the shoulders of stout Protestant porters a pope.

Hence † **Enthrona-tion**, *Obs.*, in 7 **intheta-nation**, the action of enthroning. **Enthroned** *ppl. a.*, in 8 **intheta-ned**.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* x. i. § 10 To the antique Regall Chaire of Intheta-nation. a 1711 KEN *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 247 Glory be to thee, O Love inthroned!

Enthronement (en-thrō'n'mēt), *Also 7 in-*

[f. as prec. + *-MENT*.] a. The action of enthroning; *esp.* the ceremony of enthroning a king or bishop.

b. The fact of being enthroned.

1695 *Addr. Virginia* in *Land. Gas.* No. 2051/2 Your Majesties peaceable and safe Inthronement in your Rightful and Lawfull Imperial Seat. 1767 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxviii. 24 The day of David's enthronement was the beginning of better times. 1883 *Monch. Exam.* 9 Apr. 5/3 It was at Bishop Temple's own request that his enthronement..took place so early in the morning.

† **Enthrong**, **inthrōng**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *EN*-1, *IN* + *THRONG* *sb.* and *v.*]

a. *intr.* To crowd in. b. *trans.* To encircle in a throng, beset.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xv. xli, The seas betwixt those Isles inthrōng. *ibid.* XIX. xxxvii, His people like a flowing streame inthrōng. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 627 Alcibiades..enthroned by his enemies.

Enthrōning (en-thrō'n'ig), *vbl. sb.* [f. *ENTHRONE* *v.* + *-ING*.] The action of the verb *ENTHRONE*; the action of formally inducting a king or bishop to office; = *ENTHRONEMENT*. Also *fig.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 295 Coronation, inthrōning, is solemnity of King-making, or King-declaring. 1697 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* II. 32 These two letters were written a little while after the Enthroning of George. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 94 Of that Enthroning the Holy Ghost shone abroad..was a convincing Demonstration. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 651 The enthroning of Henry the Fourth.

Enthronisation (en-thrō'nai-zā'shən), *Forms:*

6 **intronysacion**, **-isacion**, 6-8 **inthrōnisation**, 7-**inthrōnisation**, **-isation**. [f. *ENTHRONIZE* + *-ATION*.] = *ENTHRONEMENT*. Also *fig.* and *attrib.*

1517 TORRINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 11 A Riche Cappe which every Duk ys Crowned with at hys first Intronysacions. 1554 BALE *Apol.* 96 The feast of Sathans intronization. 1574 *Life 10th Abb. Canterb.* A viii, The installinge off Archbisshoppes his predecessors (which they commonly call intronization). 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 147 The Great Sophi hath at his inauguration a kind of miter hom'd put on by his Chaliqh, at his intronization. 1665 TRAPP *Comm.* Acts xiii. 9 Popes..change their names at their intronization. 1663 ARON-BIHM, 3 All Israel shall be invited to wait upon the Solemnity of its [the sacred Ark's] Inthrōnization. 1750 HODGES *Elihu* (1755) *Prel. Disc.* 77 In this vision we have a representation of the..inthrōnization of the Lamb. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 628 Unanimous inthrōnisation of his genius above surrounding and inferior men. 1860 FREER *Henry IV.* II. III. 318 Opposite, was a chair..for the occupation of the king before his intronization. 1899 W. BENHAM *Mem. Tail* 454 Immediately after the inthrōnisation the Archbishop and his family went to Lambeth.

attrib. 1751 MILLES in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 116 *note*, The inthrōnization-feast of archbishop Neville.

† **Enthronise**, *v. Obs. exc. arch.* *Forms:*

a. 4 **entronise**, 6-7 **enthronise**, (*-oanise*, *-onishe*), 6-8 **enthronize**. B. 4-6 **intronise**, *-se*, 6-7 **inthrōnise**, *-yse*. [ad. OF. *introniser* (13th c. in *Littre*) ad. late L. *int'hronizāre*, ad. Gr. *ἐνθρονίζω*, f. *ἐν* in + *θρόνος* *THRONE*.]

In the poetical examples the accent is variously *enthronise*, *enthronize*; the former accords best with mod. analogies.]

1. *trans.* = *ENTHRONE* *v.* 1. Also *fig.* and *refl.*

a. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 167 What emperor was entronized The firste day of his corone. 1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 437 He in his whole pomp mitred sat there entronized. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arctas* (1878) 41 Chastitie sate entronized as gardian of her lookes. 1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catholic* 304 Kings are entronized by Diuine ordinance. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 78 With what grace Doth mercy sit entroniz'd on thy face! 1651 GATAKER *Parker* in *Fuller Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 16 The first [archbishop] that..was entronized in that seat.

β. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 254 Thus was he pope canonised with great honour and intronised. 1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* 252 And after him [Urban] was intronized Bonifacius the IX. 1570 FULKE *Heshins' Parl.* 206 The reuerend M. Doctor Heshins..inthrōnized in his Doctours chayer. 1637 POKKLINGTON *Altare Chr.* 28 Ambition to step up into the highest rooms and seats, and there to inclose and inthrōnize themselves. 1685 *Acc. Coron.* in *Land. Gas.* No. 2028/2 Te Deum being Sung, He Ascended the Throne, and being Inthrōnized, the Arch-Bishops, etc. 1838 *Rubric Coron. Q. Vict.* in *Maskell Mon. R.* III. 123 The Queen will ascend the Theatre, and be lifted up into her Throne..being Inthrōnized, or placed therein.

2. To set as on a throne; to place in a high position, exalt; to raise in dignity.

a. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* clxxi. 1063 Enthronished with the Angels of Paradise. 1614 R. TAYLOR *Hog hath lost Pearly.* in *Hazl. Dodslay* XI. 485 Here sits enthron'd The sparkling diamond. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cyprus Grove* Wks. 125 The sun enthronized in the midst of the planets. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* *Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 259 An heav'nly Mind can never miss, To sit like Jesus enthron-iz'd in Bliss.

β. 1557 *Primer, Laudes* B ij, O Glorious floure of woman-hed Above the sterres inthrōnised. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 378 Now inthrōnized he sits on high, In golden Palace of the starry Skie.

Hence **Enthronised** *ppl. a.*, **Enthronising** *vbl. sb.*

1574 N. ROSCARROCK in Bossewell *Armorice* *Prel. Verses*, Thenthronizing of Ioue. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 305 b, After the enthronizing of Hildebrand..Kynges were called Kynges onely in name. 1601 BP. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 25 The inthrōnising and deposing of Princes, is Gods onely prerogative royall. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Grove* 58 The newly enthroniz'd Oke. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 27 (1740) 332 The heroic Carriage..of some of the enthronised Clergy. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxxiv. 6 Latonia, thou that art Throned daughter of enthroniz'd Jove.

Enthunder: see *EN*-pref. 1.

Enthuse (en-thū-z), *v. U. S. (colloq. or humor-ous).* [An ignorant back-formation from *ENTHUSIASM*.]

a. *trans.* To kindle with enthusiasm. b. *intr.* To grow enthusiastic; to go into ecstasies.

1869 *Ohio newspaper* in *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. IV. 512 The only democrat whose nomination could enthuse the democracy of Ohio. 1872 LYTTON *Parisians* II. viii, The American..whispered.. 'I am not without a kinkle that you will be enthused'. 1880 GRANT *Confess. Frivolous Girl* IV. 180, I admit he began to enthuse a little. 1887 H. P. KIMBALL in *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 5/1, I don't get enthused at all, sir, over all this Greek business.

† **Enthusiaco**, *a. Obs.* In 7 *-aque*. [f. Gr. *ἐνθουσία* (correctly inferred from its derivatives: see *ENTHUSIASM*) + *-AC*.] Causing prophetic ecstasy.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1321 These Enthusiacle and divining spirits.

† **Enthusian**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-AN*.] = *ENTHUSIAST* 1.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. i. iii. (1676) 406/4 Of Prophets, Enthusians and Impositors, our Ecclesiastical stories afford many examples. 1692 in COLES. 1707 E. WARD *Hudibras Rediv.* (1715) II. viii, Those..confusions, Occasioned by such vile Enthusions [sic] Who had already robb'd the Throne.

Enthusiasm (en-thū-zī-z'm), *Also 7 enth-*

siame, (*entousiasm*, 8 *enthusiasme*). [ad. late L. *enthūsiasmus*, Gr. *ἐνθουσιασμός*, f. *ἐνθουσιάζω*, f. *ἐνθουσία* (*Zonaras Lex.*) the fact of being *ἐνθεός* possessed by a god. Cf. Fr. *enthousiasme*.]

The word *ἐνθουσία* has been explained by Leo Meyer as for **ἐνθεουσία*, abstr. *sb.* f. **ἐνθεου-* stem of *pr. pple.* of **ἐνθεοειν* to be *ἐνθεός*.]

† 1. Possession by a god, supernatural inspiration, prophetic or poetic frenzy; an occasion or manifestation of these. *Obs.*

1579 E. K. GLOSS *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Oct. Arg.*, A certaine *ἐνθουσιασμός* and celestial inspiration. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 210, I feel the virtue of my spirit decayed, The Enthusiasmos of my Muse allaid. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1321 The Demons use to make their prophets and prophetesses to be ravished with an Enthusiasme or divine fury. 1620 J. PYPER *tr. Hist. Astrea* I. v. 146 The Bacchanals runne thorow the streets raging and storming, full of the Enthusiasme of their god. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 87 Doth he think they knew it by Enthusiasme or Revelation from Heaven? 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 8 Nothing made the Anabaptists so infamous as their pretended enthusiasms or revelations. 1693 URQUHART *Kabelais* III. *Prol.*, It is my sole Enthusiasm. 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Græca* III. xii. 253 The second sort of *θεοπαρένσις*..were such as pretended to enthusiasm.

† b. (cf. 3.) Poetical fervour, impassioned mood or tone. *Obs.*

1633 DAYDEN *Juvenal* Pref. (J.), Poetry, by a kind of enthusiasm, or extraordinary emotion of soul, makes it seem to us that we behold, etc. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 70 He [Cowley] was the first who imparted to English numbers the enthusiasm of the greater ode, and the gaiety of the less.

2. Fancied inspiration; 'a vain confidence of divine favour or communication' (J.). In 18th c. often in vaguer sense: Ill-regulated or misdirected religious emotion, extravagance of religious speculation. *arch.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr., If ever Christianity be exterminated, it will be by Enthusiasm. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* § 7 (1737) I. 53 Inspiration is a real feeling of the Divine Presence, and Enthusiasm a false one. 1747 DODD-RIDGE *Life Col. Gardiner* § 137. 163 There is really such a Thing as Enthusiasm, against which it becomes the true Friends of the Revelation to be diligently on their Guard. 1766 WALPOLE *Let.* 10 Oct., Towards the end he [Wesley] exalted his voice and acted very ugly enthusiasm. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 121 Enthusiasm (makes us) imagine that we are the peculiar favorites of the divine being. 1830 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 20 The most formal and lifeless devotions... are mere enthusiasm unless, etc. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Over-Soul* Wks. (Bohn) I. 118 Everywhere the history of religion betrays a tendency to enthusiasm.

3. The current sense: Rapturous intensity of feeling in favour of a person, principle, cause, etc.; passionate eagerness in any pursuit, proceeding from an intense conviction of the worthiness of the object.

1716 KENNETT in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 429 IV. 306 The King of Sweden... must have much more enthusiasm in him to put it in execution. 1766-7 Mrs. S. PENNINGTON *Lett.* III. 167 Different religions have introduced prejudices, Enthusiasms, and Scepticisms. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. xviii. 282 A passion for glory which was nothing short of enthusiasm. 1808 SIR JOHN MOORE in *Jas. Moore Camp. Spain* 76 The armies you see are also without enthusiasm, or even common obstinacy. 1817 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* II. i. 11 Enthusiasm is very catching, especially when it is very eloquent. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *Frederic's Greece* I. ii. 56 Enthusiasm for the ideals of his country and of humanity.

Enthusiast (en'θi:zi:st). [ad. Gr. *enthousiastēs*, f. *enthousiaō* (see prec.). Cf. Fr. *enthousiaste*.]

† 1. One who is (really or seemingly) possessed by a god; one who is under the influence of prophetic frenzy. *Also fig. Obs.*

a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 162 So did those Enthusiasts amongst the Pagans deliver that... whereof they had no apprehension. 1660 STILLINGF. *Iren.* i. v. (1662) 96 Their proper Enthusiasts as the Sybils, and the Pythian Prophetess. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 48 The Indians... will not as yet return any of our Captive Friends, till God speak to the foresaid Enthusiasts (two sagamores claiming divine inspiration).

1677 CRASHAW *Music's Duel* Poems 90 She is placed Above herself—Music's enthusiast! 1700 DRYDEN *Alexander's Feast* 163 The sweet enthusiast from her sacred store Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds.

2. † a. transl. Lat. *Enthusiasta*: In *Ecl. Hist.* the designation of a sect of heretics of the fourth century, who pretended to special revelations. *Obs.* (the Lat. form is now used *Hist.*)

1637 HIRRON *Wks.* I. 82 There were in the elder times certain heretics called Enthusiasts, which... contemned the written word. 1639 F. ROBERTS *God's Holy H.* x. 75 The heresie of the Messalini otherwise called Euchites and Enthusiasts.

b. *gen.* One who erroneously believes himself to be the recipient of special divine communications; in wider sense, one who holds extravagant and visionary religious opinions, or is characterized by ill-regulated fervour of religious emotion.

(Pagitt and other 17th c. writers give *Enthusiasts* as the actual name of a contemporary sect of Anabaptists; but this is probably a misapprehension.)

1609 DOWNAM *Chr. Liberty* 27 If there be no freedom in our wills before we be called, then belike... we must look with the Enthusiasts for violent raptures. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 328 Sottish Enthusiastes condemne all learning, all premeditation. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scep. Sci.* xiii. 73 Hence we may derive the Visions, Voyces, Revelations of the Enthusiast. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 54 It is the believing those to be Miracles which are not, that constitutes an Enthusiast. 1806 EARL WESTMORL. in *Cobbett Parl. Deb.* VII. 230 Atheists, enthusiasts, Jacobins, and such descriptions of persons. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 164 This very Church of Rome incarcerated Molinos and Madame Guyon as dangerous enthusiasts.

3. One who is full of 'enthusiasm' (see ENTHUSIASM 3) for a cause or principle, or who enters with enthusiasm into a pursuit. *Const. for, in, of, † to.* Sometimes with unfavourable notion (*transf.* from 2 b.): A visionary, self-deluded person.

In present use the disparaging sense is more frequent than in the case of the related words ENTHUSIASM and ENTHUSIASTIC.

1764 GOLDSMITH *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) II. 224 An enthusiast to the discipline of the field. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxv. 138 Hardly serious at first, he is now an enthusiast. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 197 We shall believe those reformers to be then honest enthusiasts. 1791 — *Th. Fr. Affairs* VII. 74 At present the king... can send none but the enthusiasts of the system. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* viii. 52 Paracelsus... an astrological enthusiast.

1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 26 The energy and sincerity of enthusiasts is powerful in all ages. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* 196 The arbitrary enthusiast for external order.

¶ Sometimes defined by the context in its etymological sense, in order to give a different complexion to its use in sense 2 or 3.

c 1771 FLETCHER *4th Check Wks.* 1795 III. 59 The true Enthusiasts, those who are really inspired by the grace and love of God. 1879 R. H. SMITH in *Sunday Mag.* 507 He was an enthusiast in the best and truest sense of the word, for he was filled with the fullness of God.

4. *attrib. or adj.* That is an enthusiast; pertaining to an enthusiast, enthusiastic.

1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 88 The enthusiast maid of Hatfield predicted the royal blood should be poisoned. 1742 COLLINS *Ode Pity* 29 Shall raise a wild enthusiast heat. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 325 In a room that resembled the miserable Barry's, he lived his enthusiast life.

Enthusiastic (en'θi:zi:stik), a. and sb. [ad. Gr. *enthousiastikós*, f. *enthousiaō* (see prec.).]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to enthusiasm, full of or characterized by enthusiasm.

† 1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, possession by a deity. *Also fig. Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1348 For an instrument... to set it [divination] awork, we allow a spirit or winde, and an exhalation enthusiasticke. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 112 Enthusiastic flames, such as can give Marrow to my plump genius. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentilis* i. iii. 1. 12 The Forme... wherein the first Divine Poesie was delivered, was Enthusiastic. 1849 FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disp.* 295 We do not speak of any enthusiastic influence of the Spirit.

† 2. Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of mystical delusions in religion. *Obs.*

1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 220 Being built upon Foundations wholly Enthusiastic, and thereby very unaccountable to common Reason. 1797 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue*, During the usurpation... an infusion of enthusiastic jargon prevailed. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 194 The several Enthusiastic Sects that arise from time to time among Christians.

† b. *transf.* Irrational, 'quixotic'. *Obs.*

1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 34 The Decii who sacrificed themselves for the good of a Society whom they went to forsake, seem to me truly enthusiastic. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 10 An absurd and enthusiastic contempt of interest.

3. Of feelings, convictions, etc.: That is of the nature of, that amounts to, ENTHUSIASM 3; intensely ardent, rapturous. Of persons, their temperaments, actions, language, etc.: Characterized by or manifesting ENTHUSIASM 3.

1766 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1813 XII. 401 Their military and enthusiastic spirit. 1791 — *Let. Member Nat. Assem.* Wks. VI. 30 A style, glowing, animated, enthusiastic. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1834) II. 276 The English will be wound up to a pitch of enthusiastic horror against France. 1808 SIR JOHN MOORE in *Jas. Moore Camp. Spain* (1809) 294 In aid of an enthusiastic brave people. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 72 Enthusiastic admirers of literature. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 361 A burst of enthusiastic joy hailed the accession of Elizabeth.

† B. sb. = ENTHUSIAST 1, 2 b. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 56 There we saw Enthusiastikes, persons rapt with fury. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 326 (T.). The dervis and other santouns, or enthusiasts. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 547 Some troops were ordered to suppress and seize upon the ring-leaders of these enthusiasts. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. ix. Enthusiasticks flock'd in Shoales, To fight, not for their Lives, but Souls.

Enthusiastical, a. [f. prec. + -AL.]

† 1. Of the nature of possession by a deity; = ENTHUSIASTIC 1. *Obs. rare.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 183 This way of communicating truth to the souls of men is originally nothing else but prophetic or enthusiastic.

† 2. = ENTHUSIASTIC 2. *Obs.*

1626 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 25 We are speaking now of Enthusiastical Sanguine. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 61 Squando... that Enthusiastical, or rather Diabolical Miscreant. 1679 PULLER *Mod. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 299 This one enthusiastic conceit of the 'Light within'. 1696 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 92 The... Enthusiastical Murders, Rapines, and Outrage of the Zealots. 1799 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 174 The subject is a real one: there is nothing in it enthusiastic or unreasonable. 1754 CARYE *Hist. Eng.* III. 82 The enthusiastic and seditious opinions of Muncer and the Anabaptists. 1847 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. ix. 401 A set of enthusiastic Methodists.

† b. *transf.* Moved by irrational impulses; visionary; fanatically devoted to an idea or belief.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 331 Some will minister nothing, but what comes next into their heads and hands: these are Enthusiastical Phisitions. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 82 They are neither hot nor enthusiastic but under the power of calm and clear Principles. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 64 There have been in reality Enthusiastical Atheists. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 63 ¶ 4 That all are equally happy... none is sufficiently enthusiastic to maintain.

3. = ENTHUSIASTIC 3. *arch.*

1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. cxviii. 1 The enthusiastic admirers of a favourite author. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. T.* (1816) I. x. 82 The old man, whose temper was not quite so enthusiastic. 1837 W. WARE *Zenobia* (1844) I. 4 A birth transcending human expectation could not create a more enthusiastic sensation.

Enthusiastically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

† a. In the manner of one under mystical reli-

gious delusion. *Obs.* b. In the manner of one full of enthusiasm; with a display of ardent or rapturous feeling.

a. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (R.), He [John Oxenbridge] preached very enthusiastically in several places. 1696 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 90 If they shou'd Enthusiastically Believe, or Hypocritically Pretend. 1723 DE FOX *Plague* (1754) 26 Some were so Enthusiastically bold as to run about the Streets, with their Oral Predictions.

b. 1786 W. GILPIN in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. n. III. 346 Plants, of which she is enthusiastically fond. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 362 His scheme was enthusiastically applauded. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scott.* Pref. § Mr. Innes... always entered enthusiastically into any proposal calculated to elucidate the past history of his native country.

Enthusiastly, adv. *rare.* [f. ENTHUSIAST + -LY 2.] In the manner of an enthusiast.

1834 W. J. LINTON *Poor Woman in Transit. Eng. Verse*, 155 The young... Of her great beauty raved enthusiastically.

Enthwite, var. of ENTWITE v., *Obs.*

Enthymematic (en'θimimæ'tik), a. [ad. Gr. *enthymematikós*, f. *enthymema* (see next).] Of, or pertaining to, or of the nature of an enthymeme; containing an enthymeme; consisting of enthymemes. Also **Enthymematical** a. in same sense.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. ix. 98 b. An argument called Sorites by this enthymematical progression. 1681 HOBBS *Rhet.* II. xxii. 84 Enthymematical; that is, have in themselves the force of an Enthymeme. 1847-53 WHATLEY *Logic* II. iv. § 7 Here the Minor Premiss is what is called an Enthymematic sentence. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws* TA. § 110. 286.

Enthymeme (en'θimim). Also 7-9 *enthymem*; in Lat. form *enthymema*. [ad. L. *enthymēma*, a. Gr. *enthymēma*, f. *enthymēsthai* to think, consider, infer, f. *en* in + *thymōs* mind.]

† 1. *Rhet.* After Aristotle's use: An argument based on merely probable grounds; a rhetorical argument as distinguished from a demonstrative one. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Libry* xxiii. xii. 481 These strange Enthymemes and conclusions. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 256 To wreath an Enthymema with maistrous dexterity. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. ii. 18 Oratours back their Enthymemes (or rational Arguments) with Inductions (or singular Examples). 1841 DE QUINCY *Rhetoric* Wks. X. (1862) 27 [Explains Aristotle's use, as distinguished from that of later logicians].

† 2. Cicero (*Top.* xiii.) uses *enthymema* for a striking antithesis closing a rhetorical period. Hence the following definitions:

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.*, An Enthymem... is, as Cicero saith, when the sentence concluded consisteth of contraries. 1731 BAILEY, *Enthymem* (with Rhetoricians) is when the concluding sentence consists of contraries.

3. *Logic.* A syllogism in which one premiss is suppressed.

[This sense is due to a misapprehension (already in Boethius a 524), the description of the enthymeme (sense 1) as 'an imperfect syllogism' (*ἀτελής συλλογισμός*) having been interpreted as referring to its form instead of its matter.]

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. ix. 98 b. An Enthymeme is nothing but a contracted syllogisme. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* 50 note, In Enthymemes... half is left out to be supplied by the Hearer. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 95, I desire to know whether you will have it by way of Syllogism, Enthymem, Dilemma, or Sorites. 1764 REID *Inquiry*, Perhaps Des Cartes meant not to assume his own existence in this enthymeme, but the existence of thought. 1795 WYTHES *Decis. Virginia* 15 The argument included in this opinion is an enthymema. 1847-53 WHATLEY *Logic* 265 In an Enthymeme the suppressed Premiss should be always the one of whose truth least doubt can exist. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* iii. 57 The Common form of argumentation is Enthymeme, which consists of but two propositions.

Entice (enti:s), v. *Forms:* a. 3-6 *entyoce*, -*tyse*, 4-7 *entise*, (4 *entythe*, 7 *entise*), 4- *entice*. β. 4 *intisce*, 5-6 *intyoce*, 6-7 *intise*, 5-8 *intice*. [a. OF. *enticier* (in ONF. *enticier*) = sense 1; the etymological sense was prob. 'to set on fire, add fuel to (a fire)'; app. repr. Lat. type **intitiāre*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + **titi-us* (class. L. *titio*) firebrand. Cf. ATTICE (of which this is a parallel form) and TICE; for the development of sense cf. EMBRACE v. 3.]

† 1. *trans.* To stir up, incite, instigate (to a course of action); also to provoke (to anger). *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 235 Edelfred... He enticed and oper kynges... Pat hii wende to Walys. c 1315 SHOREHAM 114 Glotonye entythyth [read entychyth, entysyth; rime norysyth] To lecherye her. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1736 Pou dry3tyn dyspleys with dedes ful sore, & entyses hym to tene more traybly ben euer. 1a 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1843-7) 207 When he intised hym through his read. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 307 To entyce the Emperour to take over the mounttes. 1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 1998 Therein to do as ye shall me entyce. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 720 Your maister, is... entised and provoked by the Duke of Burgoyne. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 62 Not suffering the Athenians to give them the least way but enticing them to the war.

2. To allure, attract by the offer of pleasure or advantage; esp. to allure insidiously or adroitly. Often const. *from*, to (a course of conduct, a place). Also with *away*, *in*.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1503 3yf pou... entycedest any fro relygoun, Gostly pou mayst hym slo. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 33 What charity is this... to intice him to be buried among you from his parish church. 1550 *Act* 34 4

Edw. VI. c. 16 § 13 If... the father... steal, or intise away any such child. 1577 B. GOODE *Herresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 187 [Bees]... entised with these newe flowes... feed... greedilie. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe Wks.* 1873 II. 306 Intist from mine owne Paradise. To steale fruit in a barren wilderness. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xix. (1655) 144 Those that keep the Bodegones... will commonly intice in the Indians, and make them drunk. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 209 Beer mingled with Honey, to entice the Wasps. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* iii. iii. That no foul minister of vice Again my sinking soul intice. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. vi. 348 We could not entice them on board. 1766 H. TOOKER *Purley* Introd. 6, I shall not be at all inticed by them to take upon my shoulders a burthen. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* iii. (1810) 31 No curious shell, rare plant... Inticed our traveller, from his home, so far. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxv. 343 My Lady strove to entice him into the general talk. 1880 T. SPALDING *Eliz. Demol.* 22 The most successful method of enticing stragglers into its folds.

† *c.* *transf.* To attract physically. *nonce-use.* 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iii. 76 It would not intice it [the Needle] from A to B, but repel it from A to Z. † 3. [? A distinct word, a. OF. *entechier*: see ENTECHER.] ? To catch (an infection or stain). *Obs.* c 1340 *Can. & Gr. Knt.* 3436 How tender hit is to entyse teches of fylbe.

Hence † *Enticeable* a., *Obs.*, in 7 intiseable, fitted to entice, seductive. † *Enticeful* a., *Obs.* rare, enticing, full of enticement.

1607 *Exam. Gro. Blacket* 156 Intiseable perswasions of mens alluring reasons. 1558 T. HOBY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* ii. (1561) L. b. Women enticefull past shame.

Enticement (entoi'sment). Also 4-8 intice-ment. [a. OF. *enticement*: see prec. and -MENT.] † 1. Incitement, instigation. Also *concr.* something that incites. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2146 Al ys entycement of þe deuyll. c 1380 WYCLIF *Apocalypse* xiii. in Bible Pref. 8 note, Fals prelates that don by the conseil and the enticement of hem that sechen erthelich thinges. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxiv. 109 Dis wes þe fyrst entycement Ðat amoynd on his were. 1494 FAYAN *V. cvx.* 80 Chylperiche hadde by intycement of Fredegunde wrongfullye turmentyd tharchebishop of Roan. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 331 They lacke breade, salte, and other intycements of gluttony. 1597 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1367/a By intycements of certeine seditious and traitorous persons.

2. The action of alluring or attracting; attractive quality, fascination; *concr.* a means or method of enticing; something which entices, an allurements.

1549 L. COXE *Erasm. Par. Titus* ii. 14 A newe peculiar people, which... should contemne y^e euyls of this world, & treade downe y^e entycementes & giftes of it vnder their fete. 1607 FLETCHER *Woman Hater* i. iii. Banquets, Masques, Shews, all intycements That Wit and Lust together can devise. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 524 Here to every thirsty wanderer, [Comus] By sly entycement gives his baneful cup. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 31 What intycement is there in common profane swearing? 1787 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Horse-Feeder*, The Horse-Feeder... must... win him [the Horse] by gentle Entycements. 1738 BIRCH *Life Milton* Wks. I. 75 No Entycements of any kind were wanting. Great sums of Money were proffer'd. 1844 EMERSON *Tantalus* Wks. (Bohn) III. 322 There is in woods and waters a certain enticement and flattery.

Enticer (entoi'ser). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who, or that which, entices; † an instigator (*obs.*); a seducer, tempter.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* P. 943 If that another man be occasion or ellis enticer of his synne. c 1500 *Hye Way to Spytal* H. 833 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 60 Applesquyers, entycers, and ravysshers. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* vii. Wks. (1637) 58 The eye is a vehement inticer unto lust. 1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* xvi. 173 Rarity is a marvelous Lenocinium, and inticer of Desire. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Matt.* xxvi. 75 Either the first enticers, or the accidental occasions were women. 1858 *Plain Sermon*. Var. Subj. 227 How many a wretched being... might but for some lustful enticer, have followed the Lamb of God in eternal glory!

Enticing (entoi'sin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ENTICE.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 13 Synnes þat comes of ill eggynkis [S. euel entysynge]. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 194 They felle through the entysynge of the wycked spyryte. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* ix. 4 Heare hir not, lest thou perissh throw hir entysynge. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* viii. Pardon my enticing away from your service the young woman.

Enticingly (entoi'sinli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That entices or instigates; insidiously attractive; alluring, beguiling, seductive.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 40 A brothell house where entisinge harlots lived. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen VI.* i. iii. 92 My selfe haue... plac'd a Quier of such entisinge Birds. 1611 BIBLE *Col. ii.* 4 Lest any man should beguile you with enticing words. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 337 The soft Seducer, with enticing Lookes, The bellowing Rivals to the Fight provokes. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 305 Ladies recommended... by sweet and enticing names. *Mod.* I do not find the prospect enticing.

Enticingly (entoi'sinli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an enticing manner.

1700 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* i. iv. 71 An Enemy, so much the more formidable, as it, the more Enticingly, soothes our Natural Inclinations. 1831 LYVTON *Godolph.* 9 The idea... more enticingly put than it was at first. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xiv. (1878) 240 We found the table most enticingly laid out.

Entier, Entierty, obs. ff. ENTIRE, etc.

Entifical (enti'fikäl), *a. rare.* [f. assumed L. **entific-us* (f. *ent-* stem of *ENS* + *-ficus*: see -FIC) + -AL.] That bestows essential existence.

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1743 J. ELLIS *Knowledge Div. Things* iv. 367 Nothing being contingent but God foreknew it, and he... could not know it without an eternal entifical Idea of it.

Entify (entifoi), *v. rare.* [ad. assumed L. **entificare*, f. as prec.: see -FY.] *trans.* To make into an entity, attribute objective existence to.

Hence **Entification.**

1880 *tr. T. Vignoli's Myth & Sc.* (Internat. Sci. Series) 154 The primitive and constant act of all animals... is that of entifying the object of sensation... Such entification is the result of spontaneous necessity.

† **Entitlement.** *Obs. rare-1.* [f. EN-1 + TILT sb. + -MENT.] A temporary covering; an awning.

1599 NASH *Lenten Stuffs* 80 The best houses and walls there were of mud, or canvas or poldavies entitlements.

Entinture, Entinsel: see EN- pref. 1 b.

† **Entire, v. Obs.** [f. EN-1 + TINE (Spenser), TIND to kindle.] *trans.* To kindle, light up.

1612 LANE *Sqrs. Tale* E. E. T. S. 318 This answer... taught Vidiera this new brand t'entire. *Ibid.* 326 Whose dauncing plumes... seem'd at the sonns beames many sonns t'entyne.

Entir, var. of INTER.

Entirchawge, Entirdite: see INTER-CHANGE, INTERDICT.

Entire (entoi'si), *a., adv. and sb.* Forms: a. 4-6 enter(e), 5-6 entier(e), -tyer(e), (4 entire, 4-7 enter(e)), 7 entyre, 6-entire. b. 4 intier, 5-6 intere, 5-7 intyre, 6 Sc. intier, 6-9 intire. [a. OF. *entier*, *entir* = Pr. *entier*, *entier*, Cat. *entier*, Sp. *entero*, It. *intero*, Pg. *inteiro* = L. *integrum*, f. in not + *tag- root of *tangere* to touch.

The L. *integr* was used in the lit. senses 'whole, unbroken, sound', and in the fig. of 'untainted, upright'; these senses remained in early French and consequently in Middle English, but with very few exceptions only the lit. senses have survived to the present time.]

A. adj.

1. Whole; with no part excepted.

a 1400 *Symbols Passion* 229 in *Leg. Road* 196 To sen it a twelf-moneth day enter. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1261 To tell pair tofer in tere it wald tray me to lang. 1494 FAYAN 5 Of bothe landes the Cronicles entyre. a 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1337. 2 The very real things that is conteyned vnder both those fourmes, is one entire bodye. 1618 SIR H. CAREY in *Fortesc. Papers* 56, I have yourself to be my noble witness for my intyre proceeding. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 264 The Sun shall in mid Heav'n stand still A day entire. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 111 The entire Creation was at Peace with Man. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xviii. 107 Destroys an intire colony, of which she would be the founder. 1800 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. § 7. 48 Sufficiently strong to bear the entire weight of the body.

2. Complete; constituting a whole; including all the essential parts. † In early use also, perfect, containing all that is desirable.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. l. (1544) 1 b, Paradyse, a place most entire. 1571 DIGGERS *Pantom.* i. xxxv. L j b, You shall make one entire table of all, conteynge the number of myles, furlongs, etc. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 322/1 The Drill, the Drill Bow, and the Drill Plate, go all together as one entire Instrument. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 93, I do not design an intire Treatise in this Preface. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 77/1 The occupier of what is called an entire farm. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 81 Phocylides says: In justice the whole of virtue exists entire.

† b. Applied about 1722 to a kind of malt liquor (similar to what is now called 'porter'). (See quot. 1802.) *Obs.*; but see C. 4.

1748 *Land. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 25 For intire small Beer, five or six Barrels off a Quarter. 1754 *Connoisseur* xv. A publican... ventured an hoghead of entire butt on the candidate who serves him with beer. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 148 Calvert's entire butt beer. 1808 [J. FELTHAM] *Picture of London* 240 Porter obtained its name about the year 1730... [it had previously been] the practice to call for a pint of three threads, meaning a third of ale, beer, and twopenny... A brewer of the name of Harwood conceived the idea of making a liquor which should partake of the united flavours of [all three]... calling it *entire* or *entire butt*. 1839 BAILLY *Festus* xviii. (1848) 181 And porter and stout, entire and brown.

3. Of a quality, state of feeling, condition, fact, or action: Realized in its full extent, thorough, complete, total. (*Entire affection, friendship, etc.*, may sometimes occur in this sense, but chiefly belonging to the obs. sense 10.)

c 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 256 Than schalt þou sacrifice accepte Of rylt-wisnesse & treupe entire. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* iv. xx. (1483) 64, I had ioye entire and eke gladnesse. 1645 ROGERS *Naaman* 587 Gods cures are like himselfe, perfect, intire, and absolute. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 5/2 That he... might... present to his majesty the entire peace and restitution of his family. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 475 The intire overthrow of this mighty... Host of the Midianites. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* p. vi. I wish you intire Health and Happiness. 1754 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 141 Hell is nothing but an intire absence from Him. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 186 If you did not give entire credit to my declarations. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* vi. (1852) 161 The statements of Scripture are in entire harmony with this representation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 220 Granting entire liberty of conscience. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iii. 80 Entire sincerity is required of them who approach the altar.

b. With agent-noun or sb. descriptive of a person: That is thoroughly of the character described. † Also formerly as predicate: Thoroughly established in (an opinion, a resolve, knowledge,

etc.); cf. Fr. *entier* 'qui maintient entières ses idées, ses volontés' (Littré).

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G g, All these mortall men ar so entier in their owne wylls. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* lvii. 190 All such... as were most sound and entire in the Knowledge of the Truth. 1655 *Francion* xi. 23 They did not know her to be entire in her resolutions, and that she would not forsake them for any Remonstrances. 1657 EARL MONMOUTH *tr. Parata's Pol. Disc.* 85 The Romans never laid down Arms but when they were entire Victors. *Mod.* He is an entire believer in Christianity.

† c. Of persons: Wholly devoted to another, perfectly beloved. In later use, of friends and friendly intercourse: Unreserved, familiar, intimate. *Obs.* [cf. Fr. *ami entier*, and equivalent in It. and Sp.]

c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 279 Hym nil I undertake That is thi dere entire. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. v, Thy daughter deare That was to the so passingly entire. 1608-11 BR. HALL *Medit. & Vows* ii. § 38 It is best to be courteous to all; entire with few. 1612 CORVAT *Crudities* Ep. Ded., My most sincere and entire friend M. Lionel Cranfield. 1641 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* ii. (1660) 89 It troubled him an hundred times more to be cast out from this (more entire) presence. 1643 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gale Lang. Unl.* xciii. § 909 Walwardnesse estrangeth the entirest friends. a 1718 PENN *Life Wks.* 1726 i. 232 An entire and constant Friend.

4. Whole, unbroken, intact; not mutilated or decayed; undiminished in quantity or extent.

a 1631 *DONNE Paradoxes* (1652) 86 [A miser's treasure profits no one:] Yet it remains intire. 1656 MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. viii. (1712) 113 His body was found entire. 1666 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept., Nothing remaining intire but the inscription in the architrave. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* i. xxv. (1715) 132 Their Estates, which were all that time preserv'd entire to them. 1787 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. x. 102 The Portuguese capitulated to leave Ormuz, with all the Fortifications intire. 1805 WORDSW. *Prel.* iv. (1850) 101 In military garb, Though faded yet entire. 1806 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xxxvii. 19 The headless animal made the same movements as when intire.

b. *spec.* Of male animals: Not castrated. [So in all Romanic langs.]

1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1849) 339 What the Spaniards... call a Caballo Padre, or what some of our own writers... appellate an entire horse. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Katerfelto* vii. 78 The animal, though an entire horse... responded lovingly and gently to his caress.

c. Of immaterial things: Unimpaired, undiminished.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 136 But there continue still in their entire and as flourishing state as euer the city Hebat and Otroros. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 107 The first Principles of my Religion... I will preserve entire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 146 If he our Conquerour... Have left us this our spirit and strength intire. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. i. 25 Apprehension, Memory, Reason, all entire. 1833 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. xvi. 219 When Christian principles were left entire.

† d. Of a question: Intact; that has not been entered upon. Of an offence: In no degree atoned for or 'purged'. *Obs.*

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacticus' Ann.* iii. xvi. (1622) 71 Yet that the offence committed against his father, was entire. 1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* i. § 3 (1704) 8 So that the Question remains intire, as if he had never mention'd it.

e. Of persons: With unimpaired strength, not fatigued or worn, fresh. [So L. *integer*.] *arch.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vi. 44 Backe to fight againe, new breathed and entire. 1608 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 104 Won to the war when you were entire but repenting it upon the damage. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C.* *Warres* 291 Six hundred intire, beside two hundred sick and wounded. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. i. (1872) 8 He is entire, powerful because he has not spent his strength.

5. Wholly of one piece; continuous throughout; one and undivided. Now only in scientific use.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 33 But all of Diamond perfect pure and cleene It framed was, One massie entire mould. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 144 Of one entyre and perfect Chrysolite. 1679 PENN *Add. Prot.* i. ix. (1692) 46 Being but one Entire Interest throughout the World. 1699 DAMPER *Voy.* II. i. l. 14 A turn on the East side of the River, which is here entire: for a little before... we met the main stream where it parts into the 2 channels. 1793 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus., Euphrates, &c.* (1793) 4 Intire blocks of wood. 1796 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 42 a, All Stone should be entire... you may know whether it is entire or crack'd. 1796 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 28 The chasm closed, and the ground became as entire as the rest of the plain. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 860 If a man be imprisoned... on the 1st day of January, and kept in prison till the 1st day of February... the whole is one entire trespass. 1834 M. MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 200 The first dorsal entire; while on the contrary the last rays of the second, as well as those of the anal which correspond to them, are detached. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 245 The calyx or corolla when gamophyllous... is said to be... entire, when the union is complete to the summit or border.

b. Of troops: Forming an unbroken body. Now only in techn. phrase *Rank entire*.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 505 The Duke of Bedford... made likewise an entire battayle. 1691 *Proc. agst. French in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 476 They march'd intire through the body of the country. 1833 REGUL. *Instr. Cavalry* i. 126 The Squads should... be formed rank entire. 1879 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 13 June 5/6 That the true tactic is to work in rank entire.

c. In scientific use: Having an unbroken outline, without notches or indentations. Said, e.g. of leaves, shells, certain parts of animal bodies.

1757 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 435 The leaves are intire, and come to a point at their base. 1857 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.*

(1847) II. 209 The gable ends . . . towards the street, some in the ordinary triangular form and entire as the botanists say. 1806 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 180 Last segment of the abdomen entire or notched. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 261 The entire blade of the Box tree. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 45 The aperture is entire that is not notched or produced into a canal.

† 6. Wholly of one kind, homogeneous; free from alien admixture. *Obs.*

1622-68 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 41/2 And yet those Maronites though intire without intermixture are held, etc. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* IV. xcvi. It is . . . a plaine suit of one entyre cloth. 1648 *Petit. Eastern Assoc.* 14 Were both the Houses . . . so intire from Opinionists . . . as we could wish. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 39 The old Language of the Britains who have been . . . curious to preserve it entire without any mixture. 1683 SALMON *Dorset Med.* III. 671 It preserves it safe and intire from filth. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. viii. 157 It was brackish: for though the fresh water is born up by the Salt, and it might be intire without mixture, yet, etc.

b. Of qualities, feelings, etc.: Pure, unmixed. Cf. 3.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 352 See now whether pure Feare, and entire Cowardice, doth not make thee wrong this virtuous Gentlewoman, to close with vs? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 265 Wrauth shall be no more Thenceforth, but in thy presence Joy entire.

7. Wholly reserved; unshared. *Entire tenancy* (Law): see quot.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 137 Entire Tenancie is that which is contrary to severall Tenancie, and signifieth a sole possession in one man. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 339 Mr. Foulkes keeping it intire to himself. *Mod.* He has the entire control of that department. I will take the entire responsibility of this step.

b. *Entire to itself*: secluded, kept apart, private. a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 10 That Aristocracy be not too magnificent nor intire to it self, but communicate with the people some commodities of State or Government. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxviii. Those few mortifying hours that should have been entire to themselves.

II. In ethical sense.

† 8. Of reputations or persons: Free from reproach, unblemished, blameless. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 193 Richard Grafton was a right reverend man while he lived and of entire name also being dead. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 292 Daughter of God and Man, immortal Eve, For such thou art, from sin and blame entire. 1676 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* x. § 16. 304 The Bishops and Apostles . . . should be men of most intire manners and Life. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1780) I. i. 5 He who has the vigour to disentangle himself from the snares of deep play . . . with his character entire may be esteemed a fortunate man.

† 9. Of persons and their actions: Characterized by integrity; incorruptible, honest, upright. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *B. chas* III. v. (1554) 77 b There was a prince, full notable and entire Called Otanes. c 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servants in Poet. Tracts* (Percy) 3 Be of thy mynde peasyble and entire. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. v. 516 Some very honest and intire Men stayed still there. *Ibid.* II. vi. 54 From whom he could expect no entire, and upright dealing. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 30 May (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 17 John Urry of Xt Church, an intire Man.

† 10. Of feelings, the heart, etc.: Unfeigned, sincere, genuine, earnest. *Obs.*

The examples of this sense are often not easily to be distinguished from those of the still current sense 3, to which expressions like *entire affection*, etc., if used at all, would now belong.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 106 Treuly assoiled of god for his entire sorwe of synne. c 1430 *Syr Gomer.* (Roxb.) 7365 He hem met with hert entire. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Sermon.* *Cless. Richmond Wks.* 302 But we shall with moost entyer mindes beseeche hym. 1535 — *Wks.* 382 Draw nygh vnto hym with entire deuotion. 1536 LAUDER *Tractate* 528 With hert Inter I wald beseech your Maiesteis. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 23 Your entire affection to Bianca. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 193 That love, and intire affection that you bear to their poor souls. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 112 The strictest Friendships, the most intire Love, and the firmest Peace.

† 11. The notion 'intimate' developed in sense 3 b seems to have suggested an association of *entire* with *intierior*. Hence perh. Spenser's *parts entire* = 'inward parts'.

(1483) *Cath. Angl.* *Entyry*, intime. 15. COOPER *Lat. Dict.* *Intime*, entirely. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. st. 48 Casting flakes of lustful fire . . . into their hearts and parts entire.

† B. *adv.* a. Wholly, completely. b. Heartily, sincerely, unfeignedly. *Obs.*

a. 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1843) I. 193 Seith fourtie daies are gone intier. Cf. 1707 in A. 7.

b. c 1430 *Syr Gomer.* (Roxb.) 7609 He that me loued most entier. c 1430 LYDG. *Smyth & his Dame* 467 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 218 She . . . thanked God intere.

C. *sb.*

1. The whole; the assemblage of all the parts; the full extent (of anything). In recent use somewhat rare.

1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evil* v. (Arb.) 145 It is not safe to deuide, but to extoll the entire still in general. 1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poem* 375 The parts: the entire; and every circumstance That was contingent. 1804 CASTLEREACH in S. J. OWEN *Wellesley's Disp.* 250 We have by two wars . . . bound up the entire of Mysore in our dominions. 1822 G. DOWNS *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 234 A range of seven graves, enclosed each by lofty railings—so that the entire resembles, etc. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* viii. The death of her husband, who left her the entire of his property. 1876 GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer* 103 In the entire of the Poems we never hear of a merchant ship of the Greeks.

2. Entirety; completeness.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 158 Maintaining the Liberties of Holy Church in their Entire. 1899 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxiii. (D.) Too long to print in entire.

3. An entire horse; a stallion.

1881 J. F. KEANE *Journ. Medinah* 160 He bought two young bay entires for one hundred dollars each. 1886 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 3/1 Four heavy-looking grey entires.

4. Short for *entire beer*: see A 2 b.

Not now in current use exc. on tavern sign-boards and the like, where 'A. B. C. & Co's entire' is still advertised.

1805 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 691 Hagger's entire [humorously for 'ginger-beer'], two-pence a bottle. 1854 WYNTER *Curiosities Croilix.* 239 On countless sign-boards of the metropolis this [porter] . . . is advertised by the title of entire.

† *Entire*, v. *Obs.* [f. prec. adj.]

1. *trans.* To make a whole of; to unite.

1676 SIR J. SPELMAN *Alfred Gl.* (1709) 28 The West Saxon Kingdom and the Kingdom of Kent became again entired in one in his hand.

2. To attach exclusively; also in weaker sense, to attach closely or intimately.

1604 HAYWOOD *Gunaik.* 305 Lania was . . . entyred to Demetrius. *Ibid.* vii. 323 Shee had a bedfellow, unto whom above all others shee was entired. 1655 — *Fortune by Land & S.* v. Wks. 1874 VI. 432, I take my Sisters husband, unto me Therefore one most intird.

Hence *Entired ppl.* a. = ENTIRE 3 c.

1635 HAYWOOD *Hierarch.* 1. 37 Theseus in Search of his deare and Entired friend Perithous.

Entirely (entairi), *adj.* and *adv.* Forms: see ENTIRE and -LY 1 and 2. [f. ENTIRE a. + -LY.]

† A. *adj.* (ME. only). a. Full, complete. b. Sincere, having integrity. *Obs.*

14. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 41 Beseeching you euer with myn entyrl hert. 1483 CAXTON *Chast. Godes Chyld.* 10 Yeuing up thankynge with entyrl deuocyon. 1497 BR. ALCOCK *Mans Perfect.* Biiij, Ye very entyrl folowers of Cryste Ihesu. B. *adv.*

† 1. In an entire state; without diminution or division, as a whole. *Obs.*

(As in the case of the synonyms *whole* etc., the *adj.* would now be used instead of the *adv.*)

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 12 Pream. To preserve the possessions of the Crown hoolly and entyrl without any severaunce or decreasing thereof. 1522 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 § 10 To the hole summes . . . delyvered fully & entyrlly. 1659 ANNESLEY in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 464 The which was read first intirely, and afterwards, in parts.

2. Wholly, completely, perfectly; without exception or reservation.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xii. (1839) 139 Thei kepen entyrlly the Comaundement. c 1430 *Freemasonry* 241 3ef that the mayster a prentes have, Entyrllye thenne that he hym teche. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. x. 155 Adam knewe all the seuen scyences lyberall entyrlly without faylling of a worde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 549 And behold all was entyrlly good. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 171 He was intyrlly an Enemy to the Gross Errors of Popery. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxi. 201 His resolution of breaking intyrlly with the court of Rome. 1769 GOLDSMITH *Rom. Hist.* (1786) I. 121 He was the son of a man entirely respected by both parties. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 66 Another circle of dark rusty brown entirely surrounds the face. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 20, I entirely agree . . . and accept the definition.

† In humorous representations of the speech of Irishmen, often placed at the end of a sentence.

Mod. 'He's a fine gentleman entirely'.

3. Wholly and exclusively, solely.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 4/2 He [Villiers] entirely disposed of all the graces of the king. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. iv. (1673) 331, I shall set down the story intirely out of the Author himself. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 400 If a Gouty person can bring himself intirely to a Milk Diet. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Rh. Worthies* (1852) I. 16 Middleton composed his life of Cicero, Jortin his life of Erasmus, almost entirely from the epistles of their respective subjects. 1850 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. xii. 223 He [Charles Kingsley] did win his own sweet wife entirely by this charm of character.

† 4. a. Heartily, sincerely. b. Earnestly. *Obs.*

In the later instances these uses seem to approach or coincide with the still current sense 2.

a. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 4 Fulhard it is to be turnyd entyrlly til be bryghted and be pees of godis lyght. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 142 Loue pyn enemy entyrlly 'godes heste to ful-fille. 1467 MANN. & *Househ. Exp.* (1841) 172 Kyte worchepeful and my entyrlly welbelovyd frend. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 27 The griefe that by my selfe among many others, for his losse, is entirely conceived. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 228 They are intyrlly welcome. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 22, I intyrlly wish . . . more wisdom to that Plantation. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 170 P 2 The Apprehension that he is not equally beloved by the Person whom he entirely loves. 1722 *Journ. through Eng.* (ed. 2) I. 131, I that love the Country entirely . . . have fixt my Residence here [Epsom].

b. a 1400 *Isumbras* 434 To Ihesu Criste than prayes he, And entyrlly hym bysoghte. c 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 1183 Pat pey wolden preyze for Allynes soule entyrlly. *Ibid.* 311 He loked to more entierlocure towarde pat tombe. 1455 *Paston Lett.* No. 230 I. 319 Praying you intyrlly to bie with me at dyner on Seynt Benett day. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 128 Entirely desyryng thy fatherly goodnes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 32 Gan to highest God entyrlly pray. 1606 G. WOODCOCK in *tr. Hist. Justine* 91 a, They intyrlly besought them . . . they would now be bould in the ouerthrow.

Entireness (entairi-ness). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality, state, or condition of being entire.

1. Wholeness, completeness; undiminished, unbroken, or undivided condition. In its *entireness*:

as a whole. Of qualities, states, actions, etc.: Thoroughness, fullness, perfection.

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1637) 132 To reprint them in their first entirenesse. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 2 A steme [of a tree] hath a dimension and quantitie of entyrenes and continuance before it come to discontinue and break itself into Armes. 1614 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 18 One is sicke of his neighbour's field, whose misshapen angles . . . hinder his Lordship of entirenesse. 1680 S. MATHER *Iren.* 11 A Church in an Island . . . must not be denyed intireness of Jurisdiction within itself. 1703 MOXON *Meck. Exerc.* 75 The evenness and entireness of the Edge. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace Wks.* 1842 II. 325 They come to attack your king . . . together with the entireness of the empire. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 159 That satisfying entireness, that complete adequateness of the manner to the matter which so charms us in Anacreon. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* III. 40 That entireness of sympathy with all others. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* 7 We can more easily grasp it in thought, and contemplate it at once in its entireness.

† 2. Wholeness or oneness of feeling with another; close friendship, familiarity, intimacy.

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 171 Their alliance or rather meere entirenesse with Spaine. 1612 5 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* VI. i, Whither shall we impute it, but to his more intyrenesse with God. 1600 HORA *Sub.* 43 Their entirenesse and inwardness with the men of the greatest name. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. § 2. 69 That entireness and affection which is the soul of marriage.

† 3. Wholeness of feeling or thought; integrity, honesty, sincerity. *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Coloss.* II. § 5 If I espye your entyrenes and godly condicions either to be in isoperdie or to be inconstant & wauer. — 2 *Cor.* viii. 18 Whose faythe and entyrenesse in preachyng the gospell . . . is well tryed. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 56. 98 An especiall point of sincerity consisteth in the fore-said intirenesse.

Entirety (entairi-ty). Forms: 6 entiertee, 7, 9 entiertly, 8 entiertly, 9 entiertly. Also 7 intiertly. [ad. AF. *entiertie*, OF. *entiert* = -L. *integrat*-em, f. *integer*: see ENTIRE.]

Johnson 1755 has only the form *entiert*, which continued in legal use into the present century.

1. The state or condition of being entire; completeness, fullness, integrity, perfection; esp. in phrase *In its entirety*: in its complete form, as a whole.

1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* 89 Deragatorye to the entiertee and fulnes of Christes ones sacrifice. 1630 FRYNE *Anti-Arm.* 163 They haue an intiertly, a fulnesse in themselves. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (R.), This is the natural and regular consequence of the union and entirety of their interest. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 259 Its entirety—its unity, which is so perfect. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xv. 181 The Christian Church taken in its entirety. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 183 All chance of fulfilling it [his religious mission] in its entirety had passed away for ever.

b. *Law.* The entire or undivided possession of an estate; esp. in phrase *By entirety*, when two parties are jointly seised of a whole estate, and neither is exclusive possessor of a part. Cf. MOIETY.

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 10 They shall not haue the land by entierties, but by moieties ioyntly. a 1626 BACON *Office of Alienations* (R.), Sometimes the attorney . . . setteth down an entiert, where, but a moiety, a third, or fourth part only was to be passed. 1809 BAWDEN *Domesday Bk.* 615 Rayner claims the Entiertie of the Church. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* V. 356 A husband seised jointly with his wife, whether by moieties or entierties. 1858 I.D. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Property Law* II. 7 A purchaser cannot be compelled, even in equity, to take an undivided part of an estate . . . if he contracted for the entirety.

2. The whole; the sum total.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 21 You have the entirety of our outfit. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 24 Those other characters must relate . . . to the entirety of the organism as such. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 July 20/3 The entirety containing about 26 acres.

Entitative (entitativ), a. *Metaph.* [ad. med. L. *entitativus*, f. *entitativ* = see ENTITY.]

1. Pertaining to the mere existence of anything.

Entitative act: transl. L. *actus entitativus*, a term used by the Scotists to denote 'material' as opposed to 'formal' or 'quiditative' actuality.

The word *act* in this phrase has its scholastic sense, 'that which differentiates an "actual" from a "potential" existence'. Duns Scotus, differing from Aquinas, recognized two kinds of 'act', i.e. two senses or degrees in which a thing might be said to have 'actual' existence: in one sense it is 'actual' if it simply possesses the 'matter' by virtue of which it has any existence other than merely potential; in the other sense, it is actual only when it possesses the 'form' which gives it specific existence. Hence in the language of his disciples the *entitative act* is the 'matter' of an actually existing thing, while the *formal act* is its 'form'; or, more accurately, they denote the possession of 'matter' and 'form' respectively.

[a 1308 DUNS SCOTUS *Sent.* XI. III. § 11 Uno modo actus est differentia entis opposita potentie . . . Alio modo actus dicitur habitudinem illam quam dicitur forma ad informabile et ad totum cupio est. 1500 LYCHERTUS *Comm. on Duns Scotus' Sent.* II. xii. § 19 Sicut forma est actus formalis quia potest informare per receptionem ipsius, ita etiam materia est actus entitativus.] c 1600 *Timon* IV. iii. (1842) 66 Whether there be a man in the moone . . . which may have there really and intrinsically an entitative act and essence, besides a formal existence. 1628 BP. HALL *Old Reliq.* 49 The bold Schooles dare say that the natural and entitative value of the Workes of Christ was finite, though the moral value was infinite. c 1630 JACKSON *Creat* VI. xi. Wks. VI. 116 There is more entitative goodness in being a man than in being a lion.

1743 J. ELLIS *Knowl. Div. Th.* iv. 280 Whether... the entitative material act of sin be physically or morally good?

2. Of the nature of an entity; having real existence.

1866 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 272 When a man mistakes a rope for a snake... the man's misconception, which is entitative, is the cause of his fear.

Hence *Entitatively adv.*, in an entitative manner; as a mere existence.

1677 GALK *Crt. Gentiles* III. 55 The whole act considered entitatively and naturally. 1696 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 135 There cannot be a Conditional Will in God, that is... subjectively, or entitatively Conditional. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Peter, entitatively taken, is Peter, as a thing, a substance, a man, etc. without any regard to his being a lord, a husband, learned, etc. 1828 in Todd; and in mod. Dicts.

Entitle (entit'el), *v.* Forms: 5-7 *entitle*, (entytel, -titele), 5- *entitle*. Also 5-7 *intitle*, (intitelo), 5-9 *intitle*. See also *INTITULE*. [a. AF. *entille-r*, OF. *entiteler*, *entituler*, mod. Fr. *intituler*, corresp. to Pr. *entitolar*, *intitular*, It. *intitolare*, late L. *intituläre*, f. in in + *titulus* TITLE.]

1. From TITLE = 'superscription, designation'.

1. *trans.* To furnish (a literary work, a chapter, etc.) with a heading or superscription; in early use *gen.* (cf. TITLE *sb.*). Subsequently only in narrower sense: To give to (a book, etc.) a designation by which it is to be cited, or which indicates the nature of its contents. Chiefly with complementary obj.; also const. *† by*, *† with*.

a. c. 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Fowles* 30 This booke... Entitled was right thus... Tullius of the dreame of Scipion. 1388 WYCLIF *Jerome's Prol. Rom.*, The epistol... that to Ebrues ys written... is not entitiled with his [Paul's] name. 1483 CAXTON *Cato Aijb*, This booke... ought to be entytled the rule and gouernement of the body and of the soule. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* Ep. Ded. (1887) 5, I haue entitiled the booke Positions. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iii. § 9 To dedicate them [books]... to private and equal friends, or to entitle the books with their names. 1799 *London Rev.* Nov. 363 This section Mr. S. entitles, 'Of the Use and Abuse of general Principles in Politics'. 1888 H. MORLEY *Eng. Writers* III. 179 A booke entitiled 'De Nugis Curialium'.

β. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 25 In his Policraticon, whom he intituled de Nugis Curialium. 1534 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Ek. M. Aurel.* (1546) B iij b, I will intitle this boke the Golden boke. 1542-3 *Act 34* § 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Books... intituled... the psalter, primers, prayers, statutes and lawes of this realme. 1738 BIRCH *Life Milton* Wks. 1738 I. 76 The Icon was at first intitiled by the King Suspiria Regalia. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L. Contents* 7 Extracts from a Booke intitiled the Storm.

† b. To inscribe, dedicate (a book) to a person. 1460 CAPREVAE *Chron.* 152 Doctour Gylis... entitiled it [the boke of Gouernans of Princes] to Philip, dauphin of Frauns. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* Ded. before p. 429 I. Pp iij, I haue thought good to commend some of my poore labours vnto you, by a more particular entitling them to your name.

† c. To ascribe (a literary work) to an author. With mixed notion of § c.

1550 CRANMER *Defence* 50 b, In an other booke, entitiled to saint Augustine, is written thus, etc. 1575 FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purg.* (1577) 216 Ecclesiasticus and the booke of Wisdom, falsely intitiled to Salomon. 1671 STURGE *Reply* 17 My Adversaries will here allow no other Booke to be Entituled unto the R.S. but what is licensed by their President. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Introd. 14 Dionysius made a Tragedy called Parthenopæus, and intitiled it to Sophocles. 1724 SWIFT *Lett.* 28 Apr. The other [tract] is entitiled to a Weaver... but thought to be the work of a better hand.

† d. ? To prefix the name of (an alleged author) to. *Obs.* (Perh. belongs to § c.)

a. 1745 SWIFT (T.), We have been entitiled, and have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean productions.

2. To bestow on (a person) a certain title or designation expressing his rank, office, or character; to speak of (a person) by a certain title. Formerly also, to give a certain designation to (a thing). Const. as in 1.

a. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) Introd. 3 Galfryd of Ynglond in his newe werk Entytlyd thus as I can aspye Galfrydus Anglicus. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 7 It were enough to entitle those Browne Sectar.es of the Blacke Prince, with the name of traytors. 1608 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 21 The kings and Queenes of England entitling themselves kings and Queenes of Fraunce. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 171 Next favourable thou, Who highly thus to entitle me voutsaf'st. 1683 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 135 He entitles it *Conyza acris annua alba*. 1721 HEARNER *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 147 Please entitle S. only Bart. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* Joel iii. 16 Here entitiled by the incommensurable name of God.

β. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. ii. 33 That which in meane men we intitle patience, Is pale cold cowardice. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* iv. v. 61 And now by Law, as well as reuerent age, I may intitle thee my louing Father. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 35 Mawd... who intitiled herself Empresse. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. ii. 232 They intitiled him Sultan.

† 3. To write down under proper titles or headings. *Obs.*

a. c. 1430 LYDG. in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (1879) 394 Somme entytlen hem in smale bookes of Report. 1463 *Paston Lett.* No. 477 II. 135 And more thinges... which I entytelyd in a scrowe. 1533 FRITH *Answe. More's Lett.* Pref. Aij b, He desired me to entitle the somme of my wordes & wryte them for hym.

β. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 9 One sufficient clerke... shall intitle in his bookes and enroll of recorde such

other writings. 1598 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones*, After the good example of the learned fathers of our time, to intitle, reduce, & apply those other godlie meditations & prayers.

II. From TITLE = 'right to possession'.

4. To furnish (a person) with a 'title' to an estate. Hence *gen.* to give (a person or thing) a rightful claim to a possession, privilege, designation, mode of treatment, etc. Const. to with *sb.* or *inf.*; also *simply*. Now said almost exclusively of circumstances, qualities, or actions; formerly often of personal agents.

a. 1468 W. WORCESTER in *Paston Lett.* No. 582 II. 314, I... entitiled no crettur to na place. 1530 PALSGR. 538/1 By what means is he entytiled unto these landes. 1649 SKELDEN *Laus Eng.* i. xlvii. (1739) 77 The Emperor could entitle the Pope to no power here, because none he had. 1652 T. WHITFIELD *Doctr. Armin.* 8 His dying for the elect is a sufficient ground to entitle him. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 257 P 8 [God] will hereafter entitle many to the Reward of Actions which they had never the Opportunity of Performing. 1795 DE FOX *Voy. round World* (1840) 289 Such a quantity as might entitle that water to the name of the Golden Lake. 1798 FERRIAR *Certain Varieties Man* 22 Every man thinks himself entitiled to observe and to publish. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* I. 138 The first tenant in tail who is born becomes entitiled to any timber felled by the tenant for life. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* i. 635 The remaining salts of alumina have no properties sufficiently important to entitle them to a separate description. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* ii. 15 Better entitiled than most of his brethren to complain of neglect. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 188 If each had been entitiled to his fraction of the sum which would have become due had he lived to the end of the year. 1875 POSTS *Gains* iii. comm. ed. a. 396 The obligation by which the co-redemptors are entitiled.

β. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 4 It shalbe lauffull to every man intitled to have the seid penaltie to distreyn for it. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* (1633) 70 Intytled to thirty thousand marks yearly. 1695 *tr. Colbatch's New Light Chirurgery* Put out p. iii, With how much Justice it's intitiled to such a Name. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 46 Who... thinks himself intitiled to call me Bold-face. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. ix. 133 A higher rank in the temple of fame than either his talents or performances intitle him to hold.

b. *spec.* To furnish with a TITLE to orders. 1780 BP. KENNETT *Monit. Clergy Peterbor.* i. 16, I must expect and insist upon it, that you Intitle no Curate, without, etc.

† c. To invest with an office, etc. *Obs.*

1524 FERNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 38 Seeing you must... intitle the Magistrate with the Pastors office. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840), Bring the last who was entitiled... with that dignity.

† d. To qualify, render apt. Const. to. *Obs.*

1647-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xix. 33 There is a nobleness in the mind of man, which of it self, intitiles it to the hatred of what is ill. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 402 The Temple... visibly intitiled itself to fortification.

† e. To assign the possession of (something) to; to settle (an estate) on a person. *Obs.*

1608 HIERON *Defence* ii. 25 The attribute 'your Prince', given to Michael, entitleth the name Michael to Christ only. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 145 He intitiled his Inheritance on his Sister.

† f. Phrase, To entitle and engage.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* i. 4 To entitle and engage a glorious name to gross corruption. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (1886) 149 To intitle and engage the Queen to espouse as her owne quarrell whatever reflects upon Lord Jermyne.

† 5. To regard or treat (a person) as having a title to something. Hence, to represent (a person or thing) as the agent, cause, or subject of a particular action, effect, condition, or quality. Const. *in*, *to*, with *sb.*, rarely with *inf.* *Obs.*

a. 1646 JASPER MAINE *Serm. agst. False Proph.* 2 Neverplot was hatcht to disturb the Commonwealth, but the writings of some Sybill or other were entitiled to that plot. 1662 STILLINGFEL. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. iii. § 7 Supposing Gods giving man this freedom of will, doth not entitle him to be the author of evil. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* vii. (1881) 131, I was not so curious to entitle the stars unto any concern of his death. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* i. xi. § 154 How ready Zeal for Interest and Party is to entitle Christianity to their Designs.

β. 1607-12 BACON *Ess. Praise* (Arb.) 352 Wherein a man is... most defective... that will the flatterer intitle him to performe. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* ii. 100 Nor intitle God in our impotent... fancies. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 359 An event to which I incline to intitle the especial agency of the Devil.

† b. *refl.* To lay claim to. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. i. § 4 Churches are generally ambitious to entitle themselves to Apostles, for their Founders. 1672 BP. LLOYD *Fun. Serm. Bp. Wilkins*, To entitle themselves to dying men, even those, whose whole life was a testimony against them. a. 1718 PENN *Life Wks.* 1726 I. 155 Such as intitle themselves to Christianity, whilst Strangers to the Terrors of the Lord for Sin.

† c. To impute (something) to. *Obs.* Cf. I c.

1630 PRYNN *Anti-Armin.* 267 What Testimonies their opposite Arminian Errors, can rake vp together, to intitle them vnto our Church. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* Pref., If we can but once entitle our opinions... to Religion. a. 1666 [see ENTITLING *vbl. sb.*] 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* 37 Intitling the Opinion of Intentional Species to Aristotle.

Hence Entitled *ppl. a.*, that has a title or qualification; qualified. Entitling *vbl. sb.* Entitlement, a means of entitling; a designation, name. Entitler, one who entitles, or gives a title or name to.

1869 *Daily News* 9 Dec., The objections of entitled opposers. a. 1662 HEVLIN *Life Abp. Laud* (1668) 127 The

entitling of these Doctrines to the name of Arminius. 1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 670 Objections were raised... against so unlucky an entitlement. 1853 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 225 And this may be therefore judged the... most likely to be intended by the first entitler.

Entitule, obs. var. *INTITULE v. arch.* = **ENTITEL**.

Entity (entiti). Forms: 7 *entitle*, -ye, (entite), 7- *entitle*. [ad. late L. *entitat-em*, f. *ens*, *enti-s*: see ENS. Cf. Fr. *entité*, It. *entità*, Sp. *entidad*.]

The orig. sense was *abstr.*, but, in accordance with the usual tendency of such words, it early acquired a *concr.* sense (= ENS), which predominates in mod. use.]

1. Being, existence, as opposed to non-existence; the existence, as distinguished from the qualities or relations, of anything.

1596 BELL *Serv. Popery* iii. ix. 372 God... is the principall agent of the real and positive entities thereof. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul, Antipsychopannychia* iii. xxix, Both Night and Coldnesse... have real entitie. 1665 HOBBS *Liberty, Necess.* § C. (1841) 135 Entity is better than nonentity. 1770 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 81 The positive abstract idea of quiddity, entity, or existence. 1830 HERSCHELL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 108 In the *to be* and the *to say be*, that is to say, in entity and nonentity. 1837 J. HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. iii. § 9. 305 Entity or real being.

2. That which constitutes the being of a thing; essence, essential nature.

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* vii. 54 He, that is, his Entite, person, even all that went to make him man. 1648 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 81 Dear hope!... The entity of things that are not yet. a. 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Morality* (1731) 16 It is impossible any Thing should Be... without a Nature or Entity. 1765 REID *Int. Powers* 399 For the entity of all theoretical truth is nothing else but clear intelligibility.

3. *concr.* Something that has a real existence; an ENS, as distinguished from a mere function, attribute, relation, etc. *† Rational entity* = L. *ens rationis*, a thing which has an existence only as an object of reason.

1668 T. SPENCER *Logick* 209 The specifical difference is a rational entitie and no more. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 22 This Death... is neither a Substance, nor a Positive Entity, but a meer Privation. 1735-8 HOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 139 'Till it becomes an ideal Entity, like the Utopia. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. v. x. 626 No effort of imagination enables us to think of a shock, however minute, except as undergone by an entity. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. vii. 228 Those... must look at species either as separate creations or... distinct entities.

† b. An actual quantity (however small). *Obs.* 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 123 Eruptions of Aire, though small and slight, give an Entitie of Sound.

c. (See quot.)

1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 624. 572 In some tubes, the exhaustion of which is very moderate... the blocks of light termed entities by Mr. De La Rue are formed.

4. *indefinitely*. What exists; 'being' generally.

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 39 Our knowledge were equal to vniuersall entitie. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 56 We be but mites of entity, and crumbs of something. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 3 How the dim Speck of Entity began Textend its recent Form, and stretch to Man. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 31 He has become... infinitely less than an atom... an incalculable fraction of positive entity!

Ento- (ento), *prefix* (before a vowel commonly reduced to *ent-*), repr. Gr. *ἐντός* within, inside, in many compounds of mod. formation relating to anatomy and biology, as **Entoblast** [Gr. *βλαστός* sprout], the nucleolus of a cell. **Entocaloe-neal a.** (see quot. and CALCANEAL). **Entocondyloid a.** [Gr. *κνύδω-ος* knuckle + -OID] (see quot.). **Entoconneiform a.** (see quot. and CUNEIFORM). **Entocyst** (see quot. and CYST).

Entoderm [Gr. *δέρμα* skin], the outer layer of the blastoderm, also called *hypoblast*. **Entogastro a.** [see GASTRIC], pertaining to the interior of the stomach or of the gastric cavity.

Entoglossal a. [Gr. *γλῶσσα*-a the tongue + -AL], a term applied to one of the bones of the hyoidean arch in some fishes, which supports the tongue.

Entometatarsal [mod. L. *metatarsus*], the bones between the tarsus and the toes: see quot. for **Entocalcanal**. **Entoparasite** (see quot. 1861); hence **Entoparasitic a.** **Entoperipheral a.** (see quot. and PERIPHERAL). **Entophyte** [Gr. *φύτον* plant], a plant growing within the substance of other plants or animals; hence **Entophytic a.** **Entoproctous a.** [Gr. *πρωκτός* anus, rump], belonging to the *Entoprocta*, a class of Polyzoa, in which the anus lies within the circle of tentacles. **Entopterygoid a.** [see PTERYGOID] (see quot.). **Entoptic a.** [see OPTIC], relating to the appearance of the different internal structures of the eye; hence **Entoptics sb.** (see quot.). **Entosternal a.** [see STERNAL], pertaining to the *entosternum* or median piece of the sternum or breastbone, very largely developed in birds. **Entotile a.** [see OTIC], pertaining to or occurring in the inner ear. **Entotympanic a.** [see TYMPANIC], situated within the *tympanum* or drum of the ear.

1864 WEBSTER, *Entoblast, the nucleolus of a cell. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 74/1 One (process), called the "entocaneal", projects from below the entocondyloid cavity, and from the back part of the upper end of the "entometatarsus". *Ibid.* The inner of the two cavities for the condyles, is the "entocondyloid" cavity. 1855 - *Skel. & Teeth* 254 The brachial artery pierces the entocondyloid ridge. 1854 - in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 81/2 The "entocuneiform bone". 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 186 Of the three cuneiform bones, the innermost, the ento-cuneiform is the largest. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Entocyst, the inner layer of the cuticular envelope of the Polyzoa. 1879 tr. Haeckel's *Evol. Man* I. iii. 67 The lower, which forms the organs of digestion and reproduction, Huxley called the "Entoderm, or Inner-layer". 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* iii. 150 The details of this process of "entogastric gemination have been traced by Haeckel in *Carinaria hastata*. 1878 BELL *Geogenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 472 The rudimentary first arch fuses to form the so-called "entoglossal bone". 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. vii. 324 Some writers have proposed to call them [Entozoa] "Ento-parasites". 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* App. 653 All the animals should be examined for ecto- and ento-parasites. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 167 Animals of feeble vitality... are rarely, if ever, free from these "ento-parasitic plants". 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. 250 Those [feelings] internally initiated, which we may conveniently call "entopieraphical". 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 167 Upwards of ten species of "entophytes" have already been discovered parasitic upon man. 1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 118/1 This substance [White Thrush] is in part "entophytic". 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 227 Entophytic fungi spring from beneath the cuticle of living plants. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 680 The lowest known term... of the Malacozoic Series is an "entoprocous Polyzoon". 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 79/1 The "entopterygoids". 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 55 The entopterygoid, an oblong and thin bone attached to the inner border of the palatine and pterygoid. 1876 BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* 80 All such phenomena are called "entoptic", because they deal with the perceptions of the internal portions of the eye. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 551 Apparatus to determine the position of entoptic objects—in the humours of the eye. 1864 *Reader* 2 July 11 The light that enters the eye may, under certain conditions, cause one to see objects that exist within the eye-ball; and an investigation of these conditions is called "Entoptics". 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 284/1 A middle one [*i. e.* centre] which supports the keel, termed... the "entosternal". 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 69/2 The median piece of the plastron, called "entosternal", answers to the sternum of the crocodile. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. iii. 457 Corresponding to entoptic phenomena there are various "entotic phenomena". 1881 MIVART *Cat* 65 An internal, much wider part, the "ento-tympanic".

Entoast: see EN-*pref*.¹ 3.

Entoil (entoil'), *v. arch.* Also 6-7 entoyle, 7 intoyl. [*f. EN-1* + *TOIL sb.* 2] *trans.* To bring into toils or snares; to entrap, ensnare. Chiefly *fig.*

1641 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* v. 104 None more The chace affected, or t'intoyle the Bore. 1875 BROWNING *Inn Album* 11 You entoil my legs, And welcome, for I like it. *fig.* 1581 W. CLARKE in *Confer.* IV. (1584) Ffij b, Thus you are entoyled. 1590 BARKOW & GREENWOOD in *Confer.* 46 The furer and more you strue against the truth, the furer and faster you entoyle your self. a 1606 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 13 Entoyled both their Navy, and their Campe, with a greater Power than theirs, both by Sea and Land. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XI. lxxix, Nere in the net of Slothfulness entoyld. 1800 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxii, So mused awhile, entoyled in woofed fantasies. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 43 Mounting until its mesh Entoyled all heads in a fluster.

Hence **Entoilment**, *rare*. The action of entoyling; the state of being entoyled.

1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom.* II. *Before*, In torture and entoilment.

+ **Entoire**, *a.* (quasi-*sb.* and quasi-*adv.*) *Her. Obs.* Also 6-8 entoyre. [*perh.* a misspelling of *Fr. entouré* pa. pple. of *entourer* to surround. See *ENTOUR v.*] (See *quots.*)

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) iij, The third [sort of bordure] is called Entoyre, the which is, when dead things do occupy the same bordure, as mollets, Roundels, and such like. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. vi. 61 Or, a Bordure Sable charged with Entoyre of 8 Besants. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Entoyre*, is when a Border is charged with any sort of Things which have not Life, except Leaves, Flowers, and Fruits. (And in mod. Dicts.)

Entomb (entūm), *v.* Also 6 entoumbe, 6-8 intomb(e), (6 intumb). [*a. OF. entoumbe-r, entumbe-r, Fr. entombe-r, f. en in (see EN-1) + tombe TOMB.*]

1. *trans.* To place in a tomb; to bury, inter.

a. 1578 HUNNIS *Hyvefull Honye* 130 Entoumbe thou me in Canaan. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 133 Therein is richly entomb'd Fatima, daughter and heire of their greatest Prophet Mahomet. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 202 Here is entomb'd the heart of an unconquered hero. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 189 The remains of the dead found entomb'd in various parts of Europe.

β. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 115 The exhibiting of deserved honor unto him after he was intumb'd. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* vi. (1614) 11/1 K. Henry VI... was intomb'd at Windsor. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 187 [The dead husband] is intomb'd in the house under her bed.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To enclose as in a tomb; to overwhelm; to bury. Also *absol.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 679 Entombs her outcry in her lips sweet fold. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 5 b, Thou art... entomb'd in Ashes like Gomorra. 1599 - *Lenten Stufe* (1871) They intomb and balist with sudden destruction. 1605 J. MALL *Offer of F. Help* 118 Seas of wrath are... threatening to entomb you. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 2429 When Time... In Nature's ample ruins lies intomb'd.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xlv. 526 During the great Earthquake of 1693 in Sicily, several thousand people were at once entomb'd in the ruins of caverns in limestone. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* 1886 37 The spirit of the Church is eternally entomb'd within the four corners of acts of parliament.

3. To serve as a tomb for; to receive as in a tomb. *lit.* and *fig.*

a. 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 113 To seem to entomb those affections of mine to your service. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* viii, Let not a common ruine thee intombe. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* v. Wks. (1684) 117 Some steepy mountain bury me alive, Or Rock intomb me in its stony entrails! 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr., Hampsh. Farmer*, None of your Egyptian pyramids, to entomb subscribers' capitals. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 8 If Hell should entomb thee.

Entombed (entūmd), *pp. a.* [*f. ENTOMB v. + -ED 1.*] Laid in a tomb; buried. *lit.* and *fig.*

1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xv. 305 Alemons sonne erects his citie walls: Which of th'intomb'd he Crotona calls. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 58 The vast heritage of sinne your Intomb'd father left upon your score. 1766-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 51, I bid adieu to this entomb'd warrior. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 248 From a living Now to an entomb'd and consecrated Past.

Entombing (entūmin), *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING 1.*] The action of the vb. ENTOMB; the state of being entomb'd.

1564-6 BULLEVN *Dial agst. Pest.* (1888) 17 The worthy entombing of his bones. 1644 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* II. (1660) 130 Lazarus was called (after three dayes entombing) out of his grave. 1668 WILKINS *Real. Char.* 287 Entombing, Tomb, Sepulchre, Monument, Epitaph.

+ **Entombless**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. as prec. + -LESS.*] Exempt from entombing; undying.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Fij, Set forth Immortall verse for my entombless worth.

Entombment (entūmment), [*f. as prec. + -MENT.*] The action of entombing; *lit.* and *fig.*

1666 ALSO *Maryland* (1869) 78 They give him no interment than, etc. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) III. 218 It [idleness] is the very entombment of a man. 1842 BLACKW. *Mag. Lit.* 120 The double entombment of Napoleon. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon.* III. 61 What an entombment of mind should we have!

Entometatarsus: see ENTO-*pref*.

Entomic (entōmik), *a.* [*f. Gr. ἐντομ-*a* insects (see ENTO-1) + -IC.*] Of or pertaining to insects.

1862 MRS. SPEIR *Last Years Ind.* 28 Farewell to Egypt, its dust and its entomic activities. 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* II. 102 A society which should take accurate record of all ornithic, entomic, and botanic facts.

Entomical (entōmikāl), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -AL.*] = *prec.* In mod. Dicts.

Entomo- (before two unaccented syllables entōmō-; before one unacc. syll. entōmō-; before an acc. syll. entōmō-), combining form of *Gr. ἐντομος* adj. 'cut up', in neut. pl. used in sense 'insects', with reference to the division of their bodies into segments: cf. *L. insecta*: see *INSECT*. Occurring with sense 'insect' in many scientific compounds of modern formation, as **Entomogonous** *a.* *Bot.* [*Gr. γένεσις* born, produced + -OUS], having its growth in the body of insects. **Entomolite**, *Geol.* [*Gr. λίθος* stone], a fossil insect. **Entomometer** [*Gr. μέτρον* measure], an instrument for measuring the parts of insects. **Entomophagan**, *Zool.* [*Gr. φάειν* to eat + -AN], one of the *Entomophaga* or insect-eaters—in mammals, a division of the *Marsupialia*, in insects of the *Hymenoptera*. **Entomophagous** *a.* [*Gr. φάειν* to eat + -OUS], insect-eating. **Entomophilous** *a.* *Bot.* [*Gr. φίλος* friend + -OUS], applied to plants in which fertilization is effected through the agency of insects. **Entomotrachea *a.* *Zool.* and *Geol.* [*Gr. τράχη* shell + -AN], of or belonging to the *Entomotrachea*, one of the orders of the *Crustacea* (see *quot.*); also as *sb.* **Entomotracheous** *a.* [*Gr. τράχη* shell + -OUS] = *prec.* **Entomotomist**, *Zool.* [*f. next + -IST.*], one who dissects insects. **Entomotomy**, *Zool.* [*Gr. τομή* cutting], the science of the dissection of insects to ascertain their structure, insect anatomy.**

1865 *Reader* No. 119. 406/1 Curious *entomogenous fungi. 1840-3 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.* *Entomolite, a fossil insect; a petrified insect. 1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 259/2 But in most of the *Entomophagous genera... the canines present a marked inferiority of development. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 4. 217 Delphino has classified flowers into Anemophilous and *Entomophilous. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug. 373 Plantago must be descended from an entomophilous ancestor. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiii. 7 To place the Cirripedes immediately before the *Entomotrachean Crustaceans. 1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 199 He had added two Entomotracheans. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 43 Small animals, such as *entomotracheous crustacea.

Entomoid (entōmoid), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -OID.*] Having the form or appearance of an insect; insect-like. Also quasi-*sb.*

1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 112/1 These entomoid aquatic animals are generally carnivorous.

Entomological (entōmōlōgikāl), *a.* [*f. ENTOMOLOG-*y* + -IC + -AL.*] Of, or pertaining to, entomology or insects.

1816 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 202 The utility of Entomological knowledge. 1806 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 81 All nature is alive, and seems to be gathering all her entomological hosts to eat you up. 1846 M. CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 117 Three years of entomological research in Brazil. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 222 Sandal-wood is much used for entomological cabinets.

Entomologist (entōmōlōgist), [*f. as prec. + -IST.*] One who studies entomology.

1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 240 The entomologists have ranked the bivalve insects under the genus of the monoculi. 1816 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 30 The remark of an author who himself is no entomologist. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* i. vii. 39 We have heard... even of a blind entomologist.

Entomologise (entōmōlōdziz), *v.* [*f. as prec. + -IZE.*] *intr.* To study entomology; to collect specimens, or observe the habits of insects.

1815 TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 455 The engineer... is not to lose his time in zoologizing, entomologizing, etc. 1867 J. M. HERBERT in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 168 On these occasions Darwin entomologised most industriously. 1849 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1877) I. 211 It is too... wet for entomologising.

Entomology (entōmōlōdzi), [*ad. Fr. entomologie* (1764 in Littré), mod. *L. entomologia* f. ENTOMO- + *λογία* (see -LOGY).] That branch of natural history which deals with the physiology, distribution, and classification of insects.

1766 tr. *Bonnet's Contemp. Nat.* ix. ix. I have given the name *insectology* to that part of natural history which has insects for its object: that of *entomology*... would undoubtedly have been more suitable... but its barbarous sound terrify'd me. 1771 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxiv. 91 Nothing would recommend entomology more than, etc. 1808 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 213 The branch of science named Entomology. 1806 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, 1st Visit *Eng. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 3 Landor despised entomology.

Entone (entōnd), *v.* [*a. Fr. entonner* -r: see INTONE.] *trans.* = INTONE; occas. used *arch.* and *techn.* with reference to church music.

c 1485 Digby *Myst.* (1882) iv. 1498 Now may thou entone a merry song. *Ibid.* 1620 Entone sum ermonye! 1833 Mrs. BROWNING *Prometh. Bd. Poet. Wks.* 1850 I. 158 All the mortal nations... Are a dirge entoning.

Hence **Entonement**, the action of intoning.

149-53 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 137 Each took his own side of the choir for the entonement of the antiphons.

Entonic (entōnik), *a.* *Med.* [*f. Gr. ἐντονος* strained (*f. ἐν in + τένος* a straining) + -IC.] 'Intense, having exaggerated action, or great tension or tone' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). In mod. Dicts.

Entoparasitic, -parasitic, -peripheral, -phyte, -phytic, -proctous, -pterygoid, -optic(s): see ENTO-*pref*.

+ **Entortill**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 entortile, intortile, -tell. [*ad. F. entortiller, f. en (see EN-1) + tortiller* to twist, *ad. late L. tortillare, f. tort-us*, pa. pple. of *torquere* to twist.] *trans.* To entwine, coil.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 143 The red scarlet lace of Christs blood, must be entortled and interwoven into a bracelet. 1652 SCATER and *Cir. Auth.*, Ep. Ded., All which, so intortelled as they are within each other, etc. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxviii. (1663) 110 His tail might be some twenty fathoms long, and was entortilled about such another Monster.

Hence + **Entortilled**, *pp. a.*, + **Entortillation**, *Obs.*, the action of twisting or entwining.

1629 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodias* (1635) 236 By which darke and intortled Speeches he meant they should rather ghesse at what was done, than directly understand him. a 1631 DONNE tr. *Aristeas Septuagint* (1633) 47 Borders, Rayings, Flowries, Wrappings, Entortillations and such like.

Entosternal: see ENTO-*pref*.

Entosthoblast (entōsthōblast), [*f. entosthoblast* taken as combining form of *Gr. ἐντοσθε* from within + -BLAST.] (See *quot.*)

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Entosthoblast*, a term for a granule within the nucleolus of a nucleated cell.

Entotic, **Entotypic**: see ENTO-*pref*.

+ **Entouch**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. EN-1* + *TOUCH v.*] *trans.* To touch upon, touch.

1426 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 136 After hem... The boke also entouchid with his hond, Was Herri sworne.

Entoumbe, *obs.* form of ENTOMB.

+ **Entour**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 entower. [*ad. F. entourer*: see *prec.*]

1. To surround (with a halo or the like).

1603 FAVINE *Theat. Hom.* II. xiii. 235 Entoured with beames. 1653 A. ROSS *View all Relig.* (1658) 349 The Image of the Virgin Mary entowered with a Golden Sun. 2. *Her.* In pa. pple. (See *quot.*)

1847 PARKER *Gloss. Brit. Her.* s. v., A shield decorated with branches, an ornament not strictly heraldic, is said by some to be *entoured* with them. In mod. Dicts.

|| **Entourage** (ānturāz), [*Fr.*; *f. entourer* to surround, *f. entour* that which surrounds, *f. en in + tour* circuit.] Surroundings, environment; esp. the assemblage of persons who surround, or are in attendance on, a superior.

1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Césars* Wks. X. 231 The simplicity of its republican origin had... affected the... *entourage* of the imperial office. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lix. (1885) 578 The house and its entourage. 1860 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 52 Renard... had been nervously struck by the entourage which surrounded Elizabeth. 1886 *Magd. College & Gas.* 11 (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) VI. Intro. 32 The appearance and *entourage* of the original paper.

Entower: see EN-*pref.* 1 a.

Entoyre, variant of ENTOIRE.

Entozoon (entōzōon). *Zool.* [mod. f. ENTO- + (zōon animal.)] A parasitic animal that lives within another. Also *attrib.* In pl. entozo'a, a class of animals taking their name from their mode of existence, though, as regards structure, they belong to various classes.

1835-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 114 This singular Entozoon [*i. e.* Trichina] I discovered in a portion of the muscles of a male subject. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 25 The entozoon was about the size of a garden-pea. 1886 *Lancet* 12 Jan., Entozoon worms inhabiting the living body. 1888 O'DONOVAN *Merv* II. 105 The stagnant rain-pools almost invariably contain the eggs of entozoon animals.

1834 M. MURKIE *Crievier's Anim. Kingd.* 175 The second order of the Entozoa comprises, etc. 1851-9 OWEN in *Adm. Man. Sci. Eng.* 383 They should be examined for the presence of entozoa. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 109 The fate of entozoa depends more upon chance than that of any other animals.

Also **Entozoal** a., a. of or pertaining to the Entozoa; b. of disease: Caused by the presence of Entozoa. **Entozoic** a. [+ -ic.] = prec. **Entozoologically** adv., with reference to entozoology; from the point of view of an entozoologist. **Entozoologist**, one who studies entozoology; one who makes the Entozoa an especial study. **Entozoology**, that branch of zoology which treats of the Entozoa.

1864 *Reader* IV. 669/2 For preventing the ravages of this, as of all other forms of entozoal disease. 1866 *Ibid.* No. 159 36/3 The entozoal portions. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. vii. 324 Crustaceous Entozoa. Entozoic Worms. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 490 Some entozoic influence may be at work. 1879 G. ALLEN *Col. Sense* iii. 24 The lower vermiform Articulata are mostly entozoic, and these of course are quite blind. 1865 *Reader* 4 Feb. 143/2 Still, entozoologically speaking, no harm follows.

Entable, obs. var. of ENTERABLE.

† **Enta'ct**, v. *Obs.* [var. of ENTREAT, after L. *tractare*.] *trans.* To treat.

a 1574 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 107 Some.. had better deserved then so to have bene entacted.

|| **Ent'acte** (āntakt). [Fr. *entr'acte*, f. *entre* between + *acte* act.] a. The interval between two acts of a play in a theatrical performance. b. A performance of music, dancing, etc., taking place between the acts.

[1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. clxxxvii. 563 Play.. is only the 'inter-acts' of other amusements.] 1863 OUIDA *Hell in Bondage* (1870) 52 That old man there, who droops his head, takes snuff during the ent'acts. 1884 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* 310 It was more like an ent'acte in a farce of Molière's.

|| **Entra'da, entra'do.** *Obs.* [Sp. *entrada* entry, revenue. For the form *entrado* cf. -ADO².]

1. A ceremonial entry into a place.

1671 CROWNE *Juliana* iv. 40 As souls make their Entradoes in the skies.

2. Income, revenue.

1618-20 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1650) I. 15 It would be a profitable course to increase your Entrada. 1633 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* i. 1, And talked of nothing but your rents and your entradas. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 111 Upon this account was brought into the Exchequer, an entrada of at least One hundred thousand pounds.

† **Entra'de.** *Obs. rare* -1. [Anglicized form of prec.: see -ADE.] = ENTRADA 1.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. 11. 150 All was pacify'd and set right.. before the Entrade.

Entrail (entrail), sb.¹ Chiefly in pl. *Forms:* a. 4-7 entraille, 4-5 entraillo, 5-7 entrayle, 5-trayle, (5 entrail(e), -treyl), 6-7 entrail(e); b. 6-8 intrail(e), 6-7 intrail(e), (6 intrayle, 7 intrail). [a. OF. *entraille* (now only in pl. *entrailles*) = Pr. *intrailia*: -late L. *intrailia* inward parts, intestines, neut. pl. of **intrailis* adj. 'inward', f. *inter* between, among: see INTERIOR. Cf. L. *interanea* entrails, whence OF. *entraigne*, Sp. *entrañas*. As the word, like others with same termination, represents a Lat. neut. pl. taken as a fem. sing., it had primarily a collective sense, the sing. and pl. being in early use equivalent.]

I. In sing.

† 1. *collect.* The intestines or internal parts generally; the 'inside'. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26756 Pis entrail in fire þat brennes bi-takens þin vn-scriuen sinnes. c 1300 K. *Alis.* 3628 He smot that duk, on the breast; Thorough livre, and his entraille. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11800 The bestis were brinet & broght to be auter. With the entrill euermore euyv vppo lofte. 1654 ASHWOLE *Theat. Chem. Brit.* liii. 224 Yet have y mor poyse cloyd in mine entrayle.

† b. *Cookery.* A stuffed paunch. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Cookery Bk.* 38 An Entrayle—Take a chepis wombe; take Poletys y-rotyd.. and do in the wombe.

2. [With sense inferred from the pl.: see 3 a.] An internal organ of the body; = L. *viscus*. Now rare.

1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 135 The heart, that material part and principal entrail of our Body, is the chief seat of the soul. 1807 G. GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II. 444/t s. v. *Plants*, Linnæus defines them [stamina] to be the entrail of the plant. 1865 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. iii. 41 To taste an occasional entrail of our last half dozen rabbits.

b. *esp.* A bowel, intestine.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 116 An Entrelle, vbi A tharme.

II. In pl.

3. a. *gen.* The organs and parts enclosed in the trunk of man or other animals. *rare* in mod. use.

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26752 Alle your entrailles ilkon in well-and pottes sal be don. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xv. 100 The spyther.. spynneth and weueth of his entraylles the thredes of whiche he maketh his nettes. 1555 EDEM *Decades W. Ind.* III. II. (Arb.) 42 Whether perles bee the byrthe or spaune of there entrails. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 526 The lungs, the softest of all the entrails but for the marrow. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 56 The divine vapour.. had diffused itself through the entrails of the priestess. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 200 The priests used to.. devour the entrails of goats. 1838-43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxix. 143 The signs given by the entrails of the sacrifice.

β. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Princes* 43 b/1 The wormes shall eate hys intrayle sin the graue. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. ii. 144 And intrails feede the sacrificing fire. 1609 DAVENANT *Albovine* (1673) 431 All m'interals are shrunk up. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* Sat. II. (1739) 31 Is it by the fat Intrails of Beasts?

b. *spec.* The contents of the abdominal cavity; the bowels; the intestines.

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* i. 18 Alle his [Judas'] entrails ben schod abroad. 1486 Bk. *St. Albans* Cvb, For sekenes that haukis haue i their entrellis. c 1489 CAXTON *Sennos of Aymon* ix. 251 The wounde of Rycharde was soo greiffull to see.. For all the entraylles appyered oute of his body. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. Ep. Rdr., The lower story of this frame, where the guttes and entrails of the body.. haue their abiding. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 783 Thine own begotten, breaking violent way Tore through my entrails. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 142 The flattering bait of pride to get her swallowed down into the entrails.

β. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 372 That intrailles of bestes and blode putts be clansed.. by night. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 23 Wilt thou, O God, flye from such gentle Lambs, And throw them in the intrailles of the Wolfe? 1677 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. 41 It also purgeth the stomacke and intrails of all molten grease. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 240 If the Materials be nothing but Dirt, spun out of your own Intrails (the Guts of Modern Brains). 1726 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 304 The intrails were the same as those of other pigeons.

† 4. The inward parts regarded as the seat of the emotions, thoughts, etc.; = 'heart', 'soul'; also in phrase † *Entrails of mercy*. Cf. BOWEL 3.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xii. 107 þe most(e) ardaunt loue of hys wijf brende þe entrails of his brest. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 255 Ofte holy writ cleip mercy þe entrails of mercy. 1382 — *Ecclus.* xix. 23 The entrailles of hym ben ful of trechecrye. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* iv. xiv. (1554) 114 a, In her entrayles all malice was enclosed. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 264 That I shoulde bee of malicious entrails, either double in wordes. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* I. iv. 87. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 11 Her Intrails were all in a mutiny. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 128 In England we have not yet been completely embowelled of our natural entrails.

5. *transf.* The inner parts of anything; the interior, internal contents (of the earth, etc., often with personification). Now somewhat rare.

1490 CAXTON *Encyclos* xix. 73 The rotes haue hidde hemself wythin the entraylles of therthe their moude. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 282 Such a one searcheth the very heart and entrayles of the ground, for gold and silver. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes Law Nations* 73 The other entrails of the earth: as Pitch, Chalke, lyme. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 295, I will rend an Oake and peg thee in his knotty entrails. 1664 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 215 The Riuer doth pierce many daies iourney the entrails of that Country. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 263 The entrails of such utensils (pillow, or bolster) amongst the Romans were made but of dust. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 92 Even the sun.. May have dark and smoaky entrails. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta* Min. II. 12 The Monochord whose Entrails are curiously composed of Metals. 1772-83 MASON *Eng. Garden* II. (R.), Nor thou, fell tube! — Whose iron entrails hide the sulphurous blast. 1866 HARTWIG *Harmonies Nat.* in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xcv. 4 Filtering through the entrails of the earth.. the thermal springs gush forth.

† b. of immaterial things. *Obs.*

1624 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 74 He must rippe vp the verie intrayles of our wordes, ere hee can fetch out this meaning. 1644 ROGERS *Nagman* 865 Sinne.. hath seated it selfe deepe in the entrails of thy soule. a 1645 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 324 To look into the entrails of this Sacrament.

† **Entrail**, sb.² *Obs. rare.* [f. next vb.; cf. AF. *entrail* 'reticulum'.] The action of the verb ENTRAIL; a coil.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 16 Folds.. stretcht now forth at length without entraille.

† **Entrail**, v. *Obs.* Also 6 entrayl, intrail. [ad. OF. *entrellier*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *treille* trellis-work.] *trans.* To entwine; interlace.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 856/2 A wreath of gold curiously wrought and intrailed. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 30 And over them spread a goodly wilde vine Entrailed with a wanton vyv twine. 1595 — *Prothalamion* 25 A little wicker basket, Made of fine twigs, entrayled curiously. 1736 W. THOMPSON *Epithalamium* [imitation of Spenser], Myrtle-girland green, Entrail'd with flowrets.

† **Entrailed**, ppl. a. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

1. Entwined, interwoven.

1599 MIDDLETON *Micro-cynicon* Wks. V. 492 Her high-pric'd necklace of entrail'd pearls.

2. Her. **Entrailed cross:** one drawn in outline, with looped flourishes at the corners (see figures in Leigh *loc. cit.* and Elvin *Dict. Her.*). Sir J.

Ferne refers disapprovingly to a use of the word as = UMBRATED.

1568 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 36 He beareth argent a crosse entrailled.. it is alwaies sable, and is no bigger then touched with a pensell, or tricked with a pen. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 175 You haue been taught to call this crosse entrailled.

Entrain (entrain), v.¹ [ad. Fr. *entraîn-er*, f. *en-* (L. *inde*) away + *traîner* to drag.] *trans.* To draw away with or after oneself; in early use fig. to bring on as a consequence; in mod. use lit. but rare.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 40 Faith true obtaine.. Friend deert entraine. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 471 Yeares entraine me if they please, but backward. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp. Ded.*, You entrain Humility and Integrity for your Retainers. 1698 VANBRUGH *Asop* II. i, The Stomach.. with its destiny entrain'd their fate. 1835 LYTTON *Riensi* IV. ii. 198 Thou wert entrained to the slaughter. 1848 MAYNE REID in *Chamb. Jnl.* IX. 172 Entrained in the crowd. 1881 J. HILL in *Metal World* 8 Oct. 342 Independent of the water entrained.

Entrain (entrain), v.² [f. EN-1 + TRAIN sb.] *trans.* To put into a railway-train.

Hence **Entraining** vbl. sb.

1881 *Standard* 11 July 6 The Volunteers were entrained and despatched to their destinations without either undue hurry or delay. 1881 *Volunteer Rev.* in *Scotsman* 29 Nov., The entraining and detraining of the men was carried on satisfactorily. 1882 ALISON in *Standard* 7 Aug. 5/7 The guns and troops were quietly entrained at the.. junction.

† **Entrail.** *Obs. rare* -1. In 7 entrail. [f. ENTER v. + -AL. (Ofr. had *entraille* in same sense.)] Entrance; entry.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. vi, None would vouchsafe the entrail [prime tricornet] to all this life.

Entrammel (entræmēl), v. Also 7 entramel. [f. EN-1 + TRAMMEL.] *trans.* a. To put into trammels or nets. Only fig. To entangle, fetter, hamper. † b. ? To bind, plait (the hair) (*obs.*).

Hence † **Entrammelled** ppl. a. † **Entrammelling** vbl. sb.

1598 FLORIO, *Lucignoli*, entramelings or curlings of haire wrought and entlered together with ribands. 1603 — *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 492 They ensnared, glewed, entrameled, haltred and shackled themselves. 1611 CORG., *Passe-pilons*.. any frizled lockes, or entrammel'd tufts of haire. a 1670 HACKET *Alp. Williams* I. (1692) 104 Entramel'd with fictions and ignorance. 1841 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXIII. 278 To thee alone can I entrust the duty of entrammelling and fettering this bold spirit. 1880 F. HUEFFER in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 45 Twanging his guitar with no.. rule to entrammel his passionate effusion.

Entrance (entrāns), sb. *Forms:* 6-8 enter-ance, 6-7 enter-, entrance, 6- entrance; also 6 intraunce. [a. OF. *entrance*, f. *entrer* to ENTER: see -ANCE.]

1. The action of coming or going in.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. I. 93, I will answer you with gate and entrance, but we are preuented. 1618 ENCHIR. *Aled.* 154 The dose is.. to bee taken at the entrance into bed. 1628 PRYNN *Cens. Censens* 38 He hath prescribed vs a short Eiactulation.. at our entrance into the Church. 1790 DR FOR CAPT. SINGLETON vi. (1840) 100 In the.. first entrance of the waste, we were.. discouraged. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I. La Motte was interrupted by the entrance of the ruffian. 1839 JAMES LOUIS XIV. II. 286 To witness the entrance of the Royal party.

b. *spec.* The coming of an actor upon the stage. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 141 They haue their Exits and their Entrances. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr. Pref.* A iij b, After an Entrance or two he lets 'em [Pandarus & d Thersites] fall. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. vii. 193 Appearing and acting upon the Stage without either Entrance or Exit. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 126 Progress would mean something more than mere entrances and exits on the theatre of office.

c. *Eccl.* [transl. Gr. *εἰσοδος*] Great and Little Entrance: in the Eastern Church, the bringing in respectively of the elements and of the gospels, in the eucharistic service.

1855 P. FREEMAN *Princ. Divine Service* I. 147. 1859 NEALE *Liturg. Intro.* xv. 1876 *Dict. Christ. Antiq.* s. v.

† d. Words spoken, or ceremonies observed, on entering. *Obs.*

1693 TEMPLE *Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 396, I would leave him there after the first Entrances were past.

2. *fig.*

1556 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, After my entrance to religion, consyderynge to what I had bounde my selfe. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisdom* vii. 6 All men then haue one in-trance vnto life, & one goinge out in like maner. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 399 This gave occasion to young David.. to make a famous entrance into publike notice of the people. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 1 P 2 Wishing that ceremonial modes of entrance [before the public] had been anciently established. 1888 *Spectator* 28 Apr. 562/2 A measure for facilitating the entrance of Life-Peers into the House of Lords.

b. *esp.* The entering into or upon (office, duties, etc.). † Formerly also *absol.* accession (of a sovereign, etc.).

1559 HETHE in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 8 Paul the 14th of that name.. ever since his first entrance into Peters chayre. 1611 WOODALL *Surg. Made Ep.* Salut. 3 In the year of the great Plague at the first entrance of King James of blessed memorie. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 8/2 Before they made an entrance upon more solemn debates. 1649 SELDEN *Latins Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 30 Kings furthermore bound themselves (at their entrance

into the Throne hereunto by an Oath. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* l. xlii. 175 Not long from the beginning of the Queen's entrance upon her government. *Mod.* The oath required to be taken by magistrates at entrance into office.

† **a.** 'Intellectual ingress' (J.); initiation. *Obs.* 1621 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* viii. 107 To attain to make a more easie entrance, to that purity of the Latine tongue. 1665 *BACON Ess. Trav.* (Arb.) 521 He that trauaileth into a Country, before he hath some Entrance into the Language, goeth to Schoole, and not to Trauaile.

d. Short for *entrance fee, money*. 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 539 An entrance into a school or entrance money. 1708 *Lond. Gas. No.* 3807/4 To pay a Guinea and a half Entrance 4 Days before they Run. 1773 *Ibid.* No. 5131/4 Subscribers to pay One Guinea Entrance.

3. Power, right, or opportunity of entering; admission. *lit. and fig.*

1576 *FLEMING Panoplie Ep.* p. 3 It was my happie chance to have entrance into a goodly Gardene plote. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. l. iv.* 6 A Porter . . . Cald Malvnu, who entrance none denide. 1605 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earle* iii. § 1 (1723) 132 The Fissures whereinto it can get Admission or Entrance. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 124 The Nail (unless it have good entrance) will start aside. *Ibid.* 224 To find how great a Dy should have Entrance at a small Hole. 1798 *SOUTHEY St. Patrick's Purgatory* 29 The gates of Paradise unclosed, Free entrance there is given. 1838 *LYTTON Laila* ii. l. 17, I have your royal word, sire, for free entrance and safe egress. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* vii. He retired a step or two to give him entrance.

fig. 1576 *FLEMING Panoplie Ep.* 281 Upon these premises, I see entrance to this plaine conclusion. 1608 *DAVISON in Fart S. P. Elis.* (1845) II. 323 That my cries may entrance gayne. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* ii. iii. iv. xviii. Gods lovely life hath there no entrance. 1728 *SAWEL Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 35 All these reasons found little entrance with priests, magistrates and others.

† **4. a.** The beginning or commencement (of a course or period of time). **b.** The first part, the opening words (of a chapter or book). *Obs.*

a. 1549 *COVERDALE Erasme. Par. Philip.* i. 5 Euer synce the fyrst entrance of your profession, euen vnto this daye. 1601 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 545 This is scarce the entrance: what will be the successe? 1639 *SALTMARSH Policy* 70, I know no better Policy in the Preface or entrance upon a designe than, etc. 1658 *USSHER Ann.* i. 1 Upon the entrance of the night. 1693 *EVLYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 32 At the Entrance of the Spring.

b. 1552 *LATIMER Serm. Lord's Prayer* ii. 2 The entrance is this; Cum oratis, dicite, Paternoster, qui es in coelis. 1638 *CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot.* i. iv. § 43. 212 Adde to this place, the entrance to his History. 1697 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* iii. xi. (1715) 100 As we learn from the very Entrance of the first Iliad, where he speaks of Achilles' Anger. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 219 This was observed in the entrance of the last chapter.

5. concr. That by which anything is entered, whether open or closed; a door, gate, avenue, passage; the mouth (of a river). Also, the point at which anything enters or is entered.

1535 *COVERDALE Esch.* xl. 38 A chambre also, whose in-
trance was at the dore pilers. 1553 *EDEN Treas. New Ind.* (Arb.) 26 At the entrance at the great desert. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 38 Achilles stands i' th' entrance of his Tent. 1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 33 The more Northerly entrance of Nilus . . . served instead of Bounds to the South part of the Land of Israel. 1719 *De Fox Cruise* 69, I made up the Entrance, which till now I had left open. 1849 *SIR R. WILSON Life* (1869) I. iii. 140 We were beating off the harbour's entrance. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. § 8. 60 The glacier is forced through the entrance of the trunk valley. 1879 *HARLAN Eyesight* iii. 38 This blind spot is at the entrance of the optic nerve.

fig. 1535 *COVERDALE Eccles.* i. 5 The euerlastinge commaundmentes, are the inetrance of her [wysdome]. 1592 *MARLOWE Jew Malta* v. ii. And now, as entrance to our safety, To prisen with the Governor. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 17 That these were the fowre entrances into the church. 1795 *De Fox Voy. round World* (1840) 270 The very entrance into eternal horror.

6. Naut. The part of a ship that comes first (in the water); 'the bow of a vessel, or form of the fore-body under the load-water line' (*Adm. Smyth*).

1781 *NELSON 24 Aug.* in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 43 She [the Albemarle] has a bold entrance, and clean run. 1869 *SIR E. REID Shipbuild.* v. 85 In ships which have a very fine entrance the breasthook plates are not run right forward to the stem.

† **7.** The action of entering (something) in a record; *concr.* an entry. *Obs.* (cf. *ENTRY*).

1588 *MILLIS Briefe Instr.* Diijj. The entrance of these parcels. 1620 *J. WILKINSON Of Courts Baron* 190 The bailife . . . delivers to the Sherife a copie of the entrance of the court when the cause was removed thus.

8. attrib., as entrance-fee, -hall, -lodge, -money, -road, -way.

1844 *Mem. Babylonian Pcess* II. 4, I paid her *entrance fee. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 52 The children of those who could afford the small entrance fees were apprenticed to trades. 1841 *ORDERSON Creol.* xl. 111 He found his master seated in the *entrance-hall. 1864 *PUSKY Lect. Daniel* viii. 501 Thereon follows eternal life, to which death is the entrance-hall. 1881 *MISS BRADDOCK Aph.* I. 290 No-body ever saw a man at an *entrance lodge. 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 539 *Entrance money, which Schollars paid to the Master at their first coming to school. 1833 *MARRVAT P. Simple v.* And, as for entrance money, why I think I must not charge you more than a couple of guineas. 1833 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* iii. 45 Driving up the *entrance-road to the house. 1883 *H. H. KANE in Harper's Mag.* Nov. 945/1 The *entranceway looked dirty.

Entrance (entrans), *v.* Also 7 *entraunch*, *intrans.* 6-8 *intrans.* [*f.* EN-1 + *TRANCE*.]

1. trans. To throw into a trance.

a. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* iii. ii. 94 She hath not been entranced Above five hours. 1722 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 303 ¶ 4 The Nine Days' Astonishment, in which the Angels lay entranced . . . is a noble circumstance.

β. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. 301 He stood and call'd His Legions, Angel Forms, who lay intransit. *Ibid.* xi. 420 Adam . . . Sunk down, and all his Spirits became intransit.

† **d. trans.** *Obs.*

1686 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* iii. 133 If you would restore any of these entranced [with drugged bait] Fowl to their former health.

2. To throw into a state of mind resembling a trance; to put 'out of oneself'; to overpower with strong feeling, as delight, fear, etc.

a. 1599 *SPENSER (J.)*, With delight I was entranced and carried so far from myself. 1601 *QUARLES Div. Poems, Esther* (1717) 26 So stand the Sea-men . . . Entraunch'd with what this man of God recited. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 1005 Celestial Cupid . . . Holds his dear Psyche, sweet entranced. 1765 *MALLET To Dr. Mariborough (R.)*, Entranc'd in wonder at th' unfolding scene. 1800 *KEATS St. Agnes* xxviii. So entranced, Porphyro gazed upon her empty dress. 1868 *HELPS Realmah* vii. (1876) 158 Throughout that night, Realmah sat entranced in thought.

β. 1598 *MARSTON Pygmal.* Sat. iv. 154 Fond Bryant . . . Entrance thy selfe in thy sweet extasie. 1743 *J. DAVIDSON Æneid* 25 Entranced in fear and wonder. 1771 *MACKENZIE Man Feel.* xxxv. (1803) 69 He was too much entranced in thought, to observe her at all.

b. To carry away in or as in a trance (*from, to*). 1593 *NASH Christ's T.* (1613) 118 When a man is so . . . entranced from himselfe, with Wealth, Ambition, and Vaine-glory, that, etc. *Ibid.* 176 That reuerend Pastor, (entranced to hell in his thoughts for the distresse of his people). 1877 *MRS. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* i. 17 The Vita Nuova that entrances the young poet into its charmed circle.

Hence *Entranced ppl. a.* *Entrancedly adv.*, in the manner of one entranced.

1606 (see i b). 1768 *BEATTIE Minstr.* l. xxxiii. Sleep A vision brought to his entranced sight. 1837 *LYTTON E. Maltravers* 25 Her entranced and silent lover. 1871 *MACDUFF Mem. Palmos* i. 12 The Evangelist . . . awaking from his entranced dream. 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* 1610 So wrote entrancedly to confidant Monsieur L. M.

Entrancement (entransment). [*f.* ENTRANCE *v.* + *-MENT*.] The action of entrancing; the condition of being entranced.

1654 *COKE tr. Cassandra* 84 His spirits a little recovered from that entrancement. 1680 *OTWAY Poet's Compl. Muse* v. As we did in our Entrancements lie. 1772 *MACKENZIE Man World* l. xxii. (1823) 448 She received it with an entrancement of sorrow. 1817 *COLERIDGE Sibyl. Leaves, Keptake*, The entrancement of that maiden kiss. 1837 *HOWITT Rur. Life* vi. xviii. (1862) 610 The feelings of delicious entrancement with which I approached the outskirts of Dartmoor.

Entrancing (entransin), *ppl. a.* [*f.* ENTRANCE *v.* + *-ING*.] That entrances; transporting.

1844 *LYTTON Zorzi* 26 The Siren's voice poured forth its entrancing music. 1846 *KEBLE Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 5 In that entrancing dream. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2825. 807 The entrancing tale of the Tegethoff.

Hence *Entrancingly adv.*, in an entrancing manner or degree.

1854 *Tail's Mag.* XXI. 273 It steals entrancingly over the ear. 1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* III. iv. vi. § 6 Never sublime, never perfectly nor entrancingly beautiful.

Entrant (entrānt), *sb.* and *a.* See also *INTRANT*.

a. Fr. entrant, pr. pple. of entrer to ENTER.]

A. sb. One who or that which enters. Also *fig.* 1. One who comes or goes into (a room, etc.); a person entering; an incomer; a visitor.

1846 *H. MILLER Rambles Geol.* (1858) 252 Remarking that the entrant was 'only the green lady'. 1866 *R. CHAMBERS Ess. Ser.* ii. 23 Mr. Sydenham was there . . . to welcome the entrants, management introductions. 1884 *Times* 15 Oct. 9/1 The abuse of public meeting involved in a selection of the entrants.

fig. 1857 *G. WILSON Gateways Knowl.* (1859) 15 As the privileged entrant counsels, the great arms and limbs of the body are set in motion. 1889 *County Govt. Rev.* 2 Jan. 417 The latest entrant to the controversy is our contemporary the Law Times.

b. One who makes legal entry; one who enters into the possession of land, etc.

1635 *PAGITT Christianogr.* iii. (1636) 36 Because one entred upon the Priory of Barnewell by the Popes Bull, the said Entrant was committed to the Tower.

2. One who enters into or becomes a member of an institution or profession. *Const. into.*

1800 *A. CARLYLE Ant.* 249 The sudden call for young men to fill up vacancies . . . obliged the Church to take their entrants from the lower ranks. 1839-57 *ALISON Hist. Europe* IX. xxii. 8 The influences of these new entrants appeared in the secrecy and ability with which the measures were taken. 1845 *M'CULLOCH Taxation* l. iv. (1852) 122 There would be a greater influx of entrants into professional businesses. 1875 *Modern Circular*, Mutual Entrants in 1876 participate in the Eighth Division of Profits. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* No. 701 The entrant to the Scotch National Church . . . is only legally required to subscribe the Confession of Faith.

b. One who 'enters' as a competitor. Also *fig.* 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 725 We have in the victors . . . the names and material of the successful entrants. 1883 *H. DRUMMOND Nat. Law in Spir.* W. xii. (1884) 411 Of the millions of possible entrants for advancement . . . the number ultimately selected for preferment is small. *Mod.* The prizes will depend on the number of entrants.

B. adj. That enters, in senses of the verb.

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 12 The entrant tenants, at Whitsunday last . . . shall be lyable for maintenance of the foote sagers. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 18 The Father could not be satisfied how the humour of Gold could be made entrant.

Entrap (entræp), *v.* ¹ Forms: 6-7 *entrappe*, 6-8 *intrap* (pe, 6- *entrap*. [*ad.* OF. *entrapper*, *entrapper*, *f. en-* (see EN-1) + *trappe* TRAP.]

1. trans. To catch in or as in a trap. Also *transf.* and *fig.* to bring unawares into a position of difficulty or danger; to bring (a person) into one's power by artifice.

a. 1590-6 *SPENSER F. Q. (J.)*, That guileful net in which . . . eyes entrapped are. 1598 *BARRETT Theor. Warres* i. ii. 9 Being first entrapped and founded with the like vice of drunkenness. 1713 *WANDER True Amazons* 55 Many [Wasps in Pots] will be entrapp'd. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 272 The wild elephant, upon seeing himself entrapped in this manner, instantly attempts to use violence. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* xix. Spiders were divided . . . according to the mode in which they entrap or seize their prey. 1835 *LYTTON Rienzi* x. v. 419 He had entrapped the confidence of another. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. § 27. 376 The residue of the air originally entrapped in the interstices of the snow. 1868 *J. H. BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 137 The king was trying to entrap the Pope.

β. 1594 *BARNES Supplic. Hen. VIII (R.)*, Neither to intrap them, nor betray them. 1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) Pref. 7 The seconde [persecution] . . . which intrapped also the Authour of this worke. 1649 *DAUM. of HAWTH. Jas. P. Wks.* 109 This interview was to intrap his person. 1676 *WANLEY Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 59. 471/1 Manuel . . . was . . . intrapped in the straights of Cilicia, and his Army miserably cut off.

b. To beguile, bring by artifice to or into.

1851 *HUSSEY Papal Power* i. 38 Having been at first persuaded or entrapped, into an approval of Pelagius' doctrines. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 261 Entrapping men to destruction by the literal fulfilment of an oath. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 June 4/8 Entrapping the Legislature into conclusions which are not openly declared.

2. With reference to speech: To involve in contradiction, draw into an erroneous statement or compromising admission.

1611 *BIBLE Eccles.* viii. 11 Rise not vp (in anger) at the presence of an inurious person, least he lie in wait to entrap thee in thy words. 1714 *SHARP Serm.* (1754) IV. viii. 139 The Pharisees and Herodians . . . had taken counsel together how they might entrap our Saviour in his talk. 1870 *BOWEN Logic* ix. 201 Then the respondent is entrapped whether he answer in the Affirmative or the Negative.

† **Entrap, v. 2. Obs. rare.** [*f.* EN-1 + *TRAP v.*] *trans.* To furnish with trappings.

1654 *R. CODRINGTON tr. Hist. Justine* 534 He did ride . . . in a Chariot drawn with two horses richly entrapped.

Entrapment (entræpmēt). [*f.* as prec. + *-MENT*.] The action of entrapping; the condition of being entrapped or caught by artifice.

1597 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* iv. lxxx, Northumberland . . . given to understand Of some entrapment by conspiracy. Gets into Wales. 1613 *SHERLEY Trav. Persia* 38 His first victory would rather have proved a snare to his intrapment. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 618/2 For whose entrapment are you thus affecting no intention of entrapping? 1865 *DICKENS Mt. Fr.* iv. xv. Appealing from the irregular entrapment of this mode of examination. 1875 *DARWIN Insectiv. Pl.* xvii. 408 The entrapment of various minute crustaceans.

Entrapper (entræpər). [*f.* as prec. + *-ER*.] One who entraps.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 182 The Pyt-fall . . . that sathan (our old entrapper) layes for vs. 1798 *EDGEWORTH Pract. Educ.* (1822) I. 176 'Oh, ho!' exclaims the entrapper, 'I have you now!' 1863 *MAGUIRE Father Mathew* 219 The practised entrapper of unsuspecting youth.

Entrapping, vbl. sb. [*f.* as prec. + *-ING*.] The action of the vb. *ENTRAP*; † also the means of entrapping, a device, stratagem, wile.

1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* Pref., When he nothyng prevailed, he turned to subtle entrappynge. 1584 *POWEL Lloyd's Cambria* 19 They durst not persue the Welsh to the Mountaines for feare of Intraping. 1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1881) 45 Sweete things to heare, entrappynge very sweet. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 316 marg. A notable stratagem of Scanderbeg for the intrapping of his enemies.

Entrapping, ppl. a. [*f.* as prec. + *-ING*.] That entraps. Of questions, etc.: Adapted to entrap. Hence *Entrappingly adv.*, so as to entrap.

1625 *B. JONSON Staple of N. v.* ii. I have an entrapping question or two more. To put unto them. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smecl.* Wks. 1738 I. 103 The hurt that might be done among the weaker by the intrapping Authority of great Names titled to false opinions. 1856 *R. VAUGHAN Mystics* (1860) II. 282 note, Wrong terms and entrapping questions. 1857 *W. COLLINS Dead Secret* (1861) 31 Innovating young recruits in the Church army might entrappingly open the Thirty-nine Articles under his very nose.

† **Entrata** (entrātā). *Obs. rare.* [*It.*] = *ENTRY*. 1656 *EARL MONM. Advt. fr. Parnass.* 378 Never was there seen a more signal pleasing spectacle in Parnassus . . . then the entrata made by these Gentlemen.

† **Entrate.** *Obs. rare* = 1. [*ad.* *It. entrata*, *f. entrare* to enter.] That which comes in, a revenue. 1670 *HACKET Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 83 The Lord Treasurer Cranfield, a good husband for the Entrates of the Exchequer.

Entrance, -che, obs. forms of ENTRANCE.

† **Entraverse, adv.** *Her. Obs. rare.* [*ad.* OF. *entravers*, *f. en-* (see EN-1) + *travers* across.] Athwart, crosswise.

c 1450 *Merlin* x. 163 Crownes of goolde and asure bendes entreauser lysted as grene as a mede.

Entreale, -ylle, obs. forms of **ENTRAILL**.

Entreage, etc., obs. form of **ENTIRE**, etc.

Entreague: obs. form of **INTRIGUE**.

Entreasure (entreziū), *v.* [f. **EN**-1 + **TREASURE** *v.*]

1. *trans.* To store up in or as in a treasury.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. l. 85 Which in their Seedes, And weake beginnings lye entreasured. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* i. iv, The memories of heav'n entreasur'd lie. 1613 ALEXANDER *Sidney's Arcadia* iii. Supp. (1629) 338 They would securely entreasure it in a more precious Place. 1808 LAMB in *Blackiv. Mag.* XXIV. 774 She should entreasure up a secret In the peculiar closet of her breast.

2. To stock with treasure. *Obs.*

a 1634 CHAPMAN *On B. Jonson's Sejanus*, He [the jeweller] entreasures princes' cabinets.

† **Entreat**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5 *entrete*, 6 *entreat*, 6-7 *entreat*; [f. next *vb.*; OF. had *entraite*, f. *entraillier* *vb.*] The action of the *vb.* **ENTREAT**. † *a.* Negotiation, intervention (*obs.*). *b.* Entreaty, supplication.

1485 MALORY *Arthur* i. ii, By the entrete at the last the kyng & she met to gyder. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 68 By great entreate and humble suite. *a* 1598 GREENE *Poems* 99 Use no entreaties, I will relentless rest. 1601 LADY M. WROTH *Uranian* 14, I... with all the entreaties that I could frame, perswaded him to entertaine that servant of mine. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xlv. 4 At his entreat The wonders ceas'd. 1650 *Don Bellianis* 142 Which... you will not do at my entreats.

Entreat (entrī't), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4-6 *entrete*, 5-6 *-ede*, 6-7 *-eate*, (6 *-ait(e)*), 4- *entreat*; *b.* 6-7 *intrete*, 6 *intrait*, -ete, (-eit), 6-9 *intreat*. [ad. OF. *entraiter*, *entraillier*, f. *en-* (see **EN**-1) + *traiter* to **TREAT**. In the archaic use the spelling *intreat* still sometimes occurs.]

† **I.** To treat; to handle. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1. *trans.* To treat, deal with, act towards (a person, etc.) in a (specified) manner. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 22 So betyn, so woundyd, Entreted so fully. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlviii. 317 The other Capytayns were... entreated as men of warre ben accustomed. 1551 WORTON in *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1881) V. 6 My aunt, her mother, was evil entreated by the king that dead is. 1577 B. GOODE *Hersbach's Hush* iii. (1586) 139 The olde Ewes... be easlyer to be entreated. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. xxxi. (1840) 173 The pope ily entreated and imprisoned his [Frederick's] messengers. *c* 1700 PRIOR *Poems* (J.), Well I entreated her, who well deserv'd. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* ii. l. 62 Their authors... spitefully entreated as monomaniacs.

b. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Sermon. Cless Richmond* Wks. 296 To... intrete every persone... accordyng to theyr degre and hauour. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 153 Intreating whole troopes of Prince Maurices as frendes. 1608 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 271 Shee [the ship] fell over upon that side suddenly, intreating many of them which were in her, very badly. 1657 S. PUGHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 147 How hee might best order, and intreat them [Bees] according to their kind. 1718 *Col. Rec. Penn.* iii. 52 They ought to be well used and civilly intreated. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 277 To wound, beat, and evilly intreat. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 135 They evil intreated one another.

† **2.** To take (a thing) in hand; *esp.* to treat, handle (a subject or question). *Obs.*

a. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Sermon. Cless Richmond* Wks. 290 As saye the doctours entreteyng this gospell, & her lyfe. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) i. The seconde booke... entreteyth what is the journey of religion. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 98 In this third booke shalbe entreated what is to be done to the Infant borne. 1681 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 555 That yeares actes... were sufficiently entreated of all three. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 540 To entreat or handle, *tractare*.

b. 1536 LATIMER and *Serm. Convoc.* i. 43 It should be too long to intreat, how the children of light are ingendered. 1538 STANKE *England* i. iii. 86 Yf theyr iuge be hys frend whose cause ys intreyd. 1563 HOMILIES *ii. Repairing Churches* (1859) 276 That house of God... wherein be intreated the Sacraments and mysteries of our redemption. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 184 Musick cannot be intreated or taught without the knowledge of all other sciences.

† **b.** To occupy oneself in. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vii. 53 A thick Arber... In which she often used from open heat Her self to shroud, and pleasures to entreat.

† **c.** To beguile, pass (time). *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. l. 40 My Lord you must intreat the time alone.

† **3.** *intr.* Of a speaker or writer, a book, etc.: To treat of or upon a subject. *Obs.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 371/1 Richarde the third sonne, of whom we nowe entreate. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Biii b, Marc Aurele the emperour, of whome this present booke entreateth. *c* 1540 LIFE FISHER Wks. ii. Intro. 58 This excellent man of whom we intrete, John Fysher, Bishop of Rochester. 1504 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* i. *Divers New Expt.* 4 Wherevpon Valetius entreateth in this manner. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. lxxxiii. 364 Of which we shall speake... when we intrete of paring and shoeing. 1611 CORYAT'S *Crudities*, *Panegyrr. Verses*, Of steeples, townes and towers entreats his goose's quill. 1623 SANDERSON *12 Serm.* 4 To intrete at this time of Saint Paul's advice. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 540 Atticus in one booke did entreat of... the Records of things done in 700 years.

b. in *indirect passive*.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* vi. (1634) 19 This matter indeed is worthy... to be largely entreated of. 1589 PUTT-
HAM *Eng. Poetie* i. xv. (Arb.) 50 Except Eglogue whereof

shalbe entreated hereafter. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. iii. § 74. 175 The subject here entreated of.

c. simply (with ellipsis of prep. and obj.).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 302 A word or tuo, as other bookes entrete. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) l. 5 As towching the situation thereof hereafter... I meane to entreate in places convenient. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iii. x. Riiij, Although it would seeme I had entreated sufficiently.

† **4.** *intr.* To enter into negotiations; to treat with a person; of (occasionally *about*, *for*) a thing; also simply. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 24795 (Fairf.) To entrete of be pais betwix him & þa danais. 14... *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 106 Herode... of thys mater entredes pryvyly. 1488 WARKW. *Chron.* 27 That will speke and entrete with thyrenemyes. 1503 LD. BERNERS *Fr. Hist.* i. clxxxv. 219 Bytwene these parties entreated for a peace, the archbyschoppe of Senns... the lorde of Saynt Venant. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 44 b, In the assemblee at Norinberge... the Princes entreated of peace. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* i. vi. (1622) 10 Being sent vnto you from the Germane campe, to entreat of the common profit and good.

b. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Dd iiij, She was intreatyng to marry an other husbunde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* ii. 664 And this marriage agreed upon (which semeth more likely to be intreated of then concluded). 1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 395 Attilius Regulus... being... sent to Rome upon his faith to intreat about a peace. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. 9 Ile send some holy Bishop to intreat. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 119 To intreat with him of peace.

† **5.** *trans.* To parley with (a person). *Obs.*

1593 LD. BERNERS *Fr. Hist.* i. ccxxx. 307 So they entreated the sayd Companions, and offred them golde.

II. With additional sense of asking, asking of somebody or for something.

† **6.** *intr.* To intercede, plead for (a person). *Obs.*

a. *c* 1430 *Compl. Criste* 127 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 160 Lete merci for us entrete. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 84 He wyll make other persones to... perswade & entreate for hym. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iii. iii. 4 They... charg'd me... neither to speake of him, entreat for him, or any way sustaine him. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* viii. 9 When shall I entreat for thee?

b. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. iii. 73, I will neuer haue her, vlesse thou intreat for her.

† **7.** *intr.* To sue, plead for (a concession or favour). *Obs.*

1573 TWYLL *Annid* xl. (R.), Then lets intreat for peace. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 645 The prisoners entreated for their release.

8. *trans.* To ask earnestly for (a thing); chiefly with *clause* as obj. *Occas.* const. of (a person).

a. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 118, I... doe entreat Thou pardon me my wrongs. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 200 He entreated that they would elect such, in particular, as had, etc. 1780 BURKE *Execution Rulers* Wks. IX. 266 For God's sake entreat of Lord North to take a view of the sum total. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* x, I entreat you will speak explicitly. 1878 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs Italy* 94 To entreat of the gods what they will not give.

b. *a* 1600 *Creation in Evergreen* (1761) l. 166 The serpent... persuadit me... Intreiting, be eiting, That we suld be perlyte. 1600 MARSTON *Aut. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1856 l. 28 Our tyred limbes... intreat soft rest. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xlv. 12 The rich among the people shall intreat thy fauour. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded., To intreat that they [former favours] may be enlarged to the patronage... of this Book. 1723 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 496, I intreat therefore yf you would insert it in y. Post-Boy.

9. To make an earnest prayer or request to; to beseech, implore. Chiefly with *subord. clause* or const. to with *inf.* Formerly also const. of, or with *sb.* as second obj.

a. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 134 Wherefore he entredyd the sayde brydge-maysters of respyte in the mater. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxii. (1845) 158 Dame Correcion... Did me entreat a while to abyde. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullies Offices* iii. (1540) 132 To entreat the iudge... what thynges he may do sauyn his conscience. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 94 They promised to intreat the King for him. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxv. 21 Isaac intreated the Lord for his wife, because she was barren. 1735 BERKELEY *Fret-thinking in Math.* § 48 Wks. 1871 III. 330, I entreat my reader to think. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vi, Ask me no questions, I entreat you. 1849 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 760 Entreat her by my love... That she ride with me in her faded silk. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) l. 384 Let me entreat you once more to take my advice and escape.

b. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* viii. 8 Intreat the Lord, that hee may take away the frogs from me. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* i. (1686) 170 I'll not intreat you for my sake to stay. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 19 All whom I intreat to sing are troubled with colds. 1790 MUNCHHAUSEN'S *Trav.* xxiii. 97 Intreating me to assist in the war against Russia.

† **10.** To prevail on by supplication or solicitation; to persuade by pleading. Also, of circumstances, considerations, etc.: To induce. *Obs.*

a. 1551 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxxiii. 13 And he was entreated of hym & herd his prayer. 1563 HOMILIES *ii. Idolatry* iii. (1850) 264 A dog that would be entreated and hired with part of the prey to suffer the wolves to werry the sheep. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* l. i, This should entreat your highness to rejoice. 1593 *Prodigal Son* i. 91 Ah my beloved son, be entreated, and go not hence.

b. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* ii. 768 Howbeit she could in no wise be intreated with her good wyll to delverer him. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 241 For he is a man full of affabilitie... and easie to be intreated. 1638 PENIT. *Conf.* i. (1657) 4 God was intreated and Moses prevailed.

† **Entreatable**, *intreatable*, *a.* *Obs.* [f. **ENTREAT** *v.* + **-ABLE**.]

1. *a.* Of a thing: That admits of being taken

in hand, treated of, or discussed. *b.* Of a person: That admits of being dealt with, manageable.

1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* D viij, The next entreatable matter is yf yf sayd sacrifice is, etc. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Oser. 499 That you should not have hadd a more entreatable answerer.

2. That can be prevailed on by entreaty; compliant, plactable.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Prallter* xc, Most pityfull: intreatable in hart. 1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemni's Complex.* (1633) 210 Quicke, testy, not entreatable. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Ct. Brit.* vi. vii. 70 A man of a softer, and more intreatable condition. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 l. 900 Be intreatable.

Hence **Entreatableness**, the quality of being 'easy to be entreated'.

1534 WHITTINTON *Tullies Offices* i. (1540) 39 There is nothyng more laudable nor comly in a great and noble man, than... facillite and easynesse, and entreatableness.

† **Entreatance**, *intreatance*. *Obs.* [f. **ENTREAT** *v.* + **-ANCE**.]

1. Treatment; dealing with, or behaviour towards, a person.

1577 A. M. *Captiv. Y. Fox* in *Arb. Garner* I. 205 Having been thirteen or fourteen years under their gentle entreatance. 1616 SURFL. & MARK *Country Farms* 21 Gentle and courteous intreatance of their Master towards them.

2. Intercession; entreaty.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 837 There was no feare but that a little Intreatance should purchase favour enough for hym. 1559 GOLDING *Heminges* Post. Ded. 21 The entreatance of certain godly shepheards, compelled me to publishe. 1578 Chr. *Pr.* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 488 Save them at our entreatance for them. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* i. xix, Entreatance faire with counsell he vnites. 1606 G. W[OODCOCK] tr. *Hist. Justine* 102 a, At length by much intreatance they granted him a truce for two monthes.

Entreated, *ppl. a. rare*. [f. **ENTREAT** *v.* + **-ED**.] In senses of the verb. *a.* That is the object of entreaty; besought. *b.* (*non-use*.) 'Begged' or assumed without proof.

1621 *Celestina* ii. 33 There is a great distance betweene the intreater and the intreated. 1624 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 224, I will lead you through no more extravagancies, lest your entreated patience turne into exoticke passion. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 296 Which we shall labour to induce not from postulates and entreated Maxims.

† **Entreater**. *Obs.* [f. **ENTREAT** *v.* + **-ER**.]

1. A negotiator; an agent; a mediator.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Fr. Hist.* i. ccxiv. 483 Then these Entreatours went and made report to their lordes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* ii. 477 This mocion succeded worse than the entreators devised.

2. One who makes a petition; a suitor.

1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 9 [They] haue relected a request so holy... yea, and handled the intreaters... so cruelly. 1644 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 564 It seemed... to be vnlawfull... that the Martyrs should be Intreatours. 1673 O. WALKER *Education* 270 (F. Hall).

† **Entreatful**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. In 6 in- [f. **ENTREAT** + **-FUL**.] Full of entreaty; supplicating.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. x. 6 To seeke for succour... With humble prayers and intreatfull teares.

Entreating (entrī'tin), *vb. sb.* [f. **ENTREAT** *v.* + **-ING**.] The action of the verb **ENTREAT** in various senses.

1. *a.* Treatment (of); dealing (with a person).

1529 MORE *Herseyes* ii. Wks. 100/2 Thanke me for yf good intreating of them both. 1594 CAREW *Huari's Exam. Wils* (1616) 193 Subiections, bondages, and ill intreatings. 1614 J. DAY *Festivals* (1615), What St. Austin tells us... to put us in minde of the good intreating of our Servants.

b. Discussion (of); dealing (with a subject).

1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 In the entreteyng of these matters. 1551 TURNER *Herbat* i. Kja, One of them is spoken of in the intreatyng of Camomyll. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Manement*, a handling, a vsing, an intreating.

c. Negotiation.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 89 A towne that will heare intreatings is halfe lost.

2. Beseeching.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 52 Yet had he with great intreating so prevailed.

Entreating (entrī'tin), *ppl. a.* [f. **ENTREAT** *v.* + **-ING**.] That entreats, in senses of the verb.

1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* i. 629 When for Redress intreating Armies call. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. vi, Her eyes... made a timid entreating appeal.

Hence **Entreatingly** *adv.*

1850 J. A. ST. JOHN in *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 25 Looking entreatingly into the face of the baker. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xxvii. 179 'No', said Felix, entreatingly. Don't move yet.

† **Entreatise**. *Obs.* In 5 *entreatyse*, -se. [f. **ENTREAT** *v.*, after the analogy of *treatise*.]

= **ENTREATY**. *a.* Treatment. *b.* Negotiation.

1494 FABIAN v. cxvii. 108 They... by fayre entreatys contentyd... the fader. *Ibid.* vi. clvi. 144 Alcinnus was not sent for any entreatys of peace.

† **Entreative**, *a.* *Obs.* Also in- [f. **ENTREAT** + **-IVE**.] Of the nature of an entreaty; characterized by entreaty.

1607 A. BREWER *Lingua* l. i. in *Hazl. Dodley* IX. 341 And oft embellish'd my entreative phrase. 1650 *Don Bellianis* 139 The Soldan would not free the Knight of the golden Image, and the Duke, by intreative means. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. viii. 100 All gentle, all intreative, my accent.

Entreatment (entri-tment). *Obs. exc. arch.* Also in-. [*f. ENTREAT v. + -MENT.*]

1. The action of entreating: + a. Discussion, investigation. + b. Negotiation, settlement. c. Treatment (of persons).

1557 *PAYNELL Barclay's Jugurth* 118 b. The night before that day, which was assigned to intreatment of the peace. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* II. 89 Quhair all science hes daylie Entreatment. 1850 *BLACKIE Eschylus* II. 215 Evil entreatment he repaid with evil. 1862 *Luck Ladysmede* II. 161, I will only thank you for his gentle entreatment in the cloister of St. Mary.

+ 2. Conversation, interview. *Obs.*

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. iii. 122 Set your entreatments at a higher rate than a command to parley.

+ **Entreature**. *Obs.* In 7 in-. [*f. ENTREAT v. + -URE: cf. OF. entraiture.*] ? = ENTREATY 4.

1577 *Test. 12 Patriarchs* 64 [He] made us a feast, & with much entreature gave me his daughter Bethou to wife.

Entreaty (entri-ti) *sb.* Forms: a. 6-7 entreatie, 7- entreaty. b. 6 intreati(o), (-tye, -die, intrety), 7-9 intreaty. [*f. ENTREAT v. + -Y.*]

+ 1. Treatment (of persons); handling. Also management (of cattle). *Obs.*

1567 *FENTON Trag. Disc.* 16 You have founde worse entreatie att my handes. 1599 *J. STUBBS Gaping Gulf* (C v), For if the Spaniard... did... beare away harde intreadie for hys vnwonted pryde towards vs. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-J. Beasts* (1673) 561, I have also recited before in another place of the intreaty of Oxen. 1622 *R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* 224 He would give us our lives with good entreatie. a 1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 22 The Lord Privy Seal... gave civil entreaty when the Esquire Beadles... came to him.

+ b. Reception (of guests), entertainment. *Obs.* 1609 *B. JONSON Sil. Wom.* ProL, They shall find guests entreaty, and good roome. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* xv. 679 None that could bestow Your fit entreaty.

+ 2. Treatment, discussion, investigation (of a question, subject, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 26 Before I entered into the entreatie of batailles. 1538 *STARKEY Eng. land* I. i. 24 The intreaty of materys of the commyn wele. 1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* iv. Intro. 110 The manner of entreatie in this booke is diuers from the entreaty of the former booke. a 1626 *Br. ANDREWES Serm.* (1661) 172 Whereout ariseth naturally the entreaty of these four points.

+ 3. Negotiation (of a peace). *Obs.*

1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccxxx. 305 Then it was ordainyd... to treat with the erle Mountfort... on y^e state of peace... And at the first entreaty therle Mountfort answered, etc. 1607 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1653) 627 By truce and entreaties of Peace.

4. Earnest request, solicitation, supplication.

1573 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (1884) 9, I wil not do ani thing for intreai. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xviii. 23 The poore vseth intreates, but the rich answereth roughly. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 71 The Prince... by his humble and importunate entreaty... in the end prevailed. 1726 *ADDISON Dial. Medals* (1727) 40 To move his haughty soul they try Intreaties, and perswasion soft apply. 1821 *BYRON Two Foscari* I. i. Alas! my life Has been one long entreaty. 1875 *JOWETT Plate* (ed. 2) v. 339 The judges... shall be inaccessible to entreaties.

+ **Entreaty**, *v.* *Obs.* [*a. OF. entraitir: see ENTREAT v.*] *intr.* = ENTREAT 4.

1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxxvi. 746 They of Gaunt had a saue conduct... to entreatie for a peace.

+ **Entrech** (änt'rja). [*Fr. entrech, ad. It. (capriola) intrecciata* a complicated caper, *f. intrecciare, f. in in + treccia* tress, plait.] A figure or feat in dancing, in which the performer, during a leap from the ground, strikes the heels together a number of times.

1775 *JEANS in Lett. 1st Earl Malmesbury* (1870) I. 309 He found that he was incapable of himself to rival his brother performer in his intreatches. 1821 *EDGEWORTH Mem.* II. 120 He could actually complete an intreatch of ten distinct beats. 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* II. (1863) 282 Such pirouettes and intreatches as none but French heels could achieve. a 1845 *BARNHAM Ingol. Leg. House Warm-ing*, Gracious me what an intreatch! Oh, what a bound!

+ **Entrecommune**, *obs. form of INTERCOMMUNE.*

+ **Entrecouente**, *v.* *Obs.* In 5 entrecouente. [Bad form of next.] *intr.* To run one against another; to meet in opposition.

1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* v. i. (1859) 70 The spyeres tornynge so sweetely... entrecouente to geders in their circute about the erth. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* II. xxix. 122 The wyndes... entrecouente and mete in som place.

+ **Entrecouter**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*a. OF. entrecouter: cf. ENTER- pref. and COUNTER v.*] *intr.* To set oneself in opposition, cavil.

1553 *T. BROOKS Serm.* in *Foxe's A. & M.* (1849) VIII. 782 Sir Cooke (saith he) it is your office to see to pottage making... and not to controule Goddes doctrine, neither to entrecounter against holy writte.

+ **Entrecourse**, *obs. form of INTERCOURSE.*

+ **Entrede**, *obs. form of ENTRÉE.*

+ **Entrée** (änt're). Also 9 entré. [*Fr.:* for the earlier adoption of the word see ENTRY.]

1. a. The action or manner of entering. b. The privilege or right of entrance; admission.

a. 1722 *COWPER Let.* 5 Jan., My public entrée therefore is not far distant. 1803 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Tales & Nov.* IV. (1832) 326 Nothing could be more awkward... than our entrée. 1888 *W. R. CHARLES Life of Corra* iii. 28 Women have the right of entrée everywhere.

b. 1706 *Lounger* (1787) II. 243, I was the only person to

whom she gave the constant entrée into her boudoir. 1807 *LYTTON Pelham* xxiii, My Mother's introductions had procured me the entrée of the best French houses.

2. **Cookery.** A 'made dish', served between the fish and the joint. (Littre explains *entrées* as 'mets qui se servent au commencement du repas'.)

1850 *THACKERAY Penultima* xxiii, Two little entrées of sweetbread and chicken. 1880 *SIR H. THOMPSON Food & Feeding* 84 A family dinner may... consist of soup, fish, entrée, roast and sweet.

3. **Music.** + a. 'A small piece of music in slow 4-4 time, with the rhythm of a march, and usually containing two bars, each repeated' (*obs.*). b. 'The opening piece (after the overture) of an opera or ballet' (Grove Dict. Mus. s. v.).

+ **Entregent**, *Obs. rare.* [*a. Fr. entregent, f. entre among + gent people.*] Social intercourse.

1651 *J. DONNE Jr. in Mathew's Eng. Lett.* To Rdr., [Letter-writing] is the Entregent of absent Persons. 1750 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1774) I. 549 Your chit-chat or *entregent* with them.

+ **Entremedle**, *obs. form of INTERMEDDLE.*

+ **Entremedly**, *a.* *Obs. rare-1.* [*ad. OF. entremesle intermixed: cf. meddle.*] Intermixed.

c 1430 *LYDG. MS. Soc. Antig.* 134. 14 (Halliiv.) So entremedly by successioun Of bothe was the generacioun.

+ **Entremess**, *Obs.* Forms: 4 entremass, -mees, -mes(se, entermews, entyrmes, 5 entermes, -mis, 7-8 entremoss. [*a. OF. entremes (mod.F. entremets: see next), f. entre between + mès (mod.F. mets) course of viands: -L. missum something sent or placed.*] Something served between the courses at a banquet; also fig.

1340 *Ayenb.* 56 And huanne be mes bych y-come on after be oper: panne bych be burdes and be trufies uor entremes. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvi. 457 Thai had ane fellowe entremass. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. xxxi.* (1839) 309 In stede of entre messe, or a sukkarke. c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* v. xxv. (1554) 128a, Thus can this lady... Her entermis forth seue. c 1450 *Br. Grossetest's Househ. Stat. in Babes Bk.* 329 Commauned 3e pat yourre dysche be welly fylled and hepid, and namely of entremes. c 1460 *Ros La Belle Dame* 156 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 57 For to jure his ruful semblance, god wote it was a piteous entemes [i. read entremes]. 1672 *MARVELL Reh. Transp.* I. 130 The Entremesses shall be of a Fanatick Gibles. 1708 *MORTIMER Husb.* (ed. 2) I. 444 The true Chard used in pottages and Entre-messes.

+ **Entremet**, *var. of ENTERMETE, Obs.*

+ **Entremets** (änt'rme). *pl.* Also 5 entremetes. [*mod.Fr.: see ENTREMESS.*]

1. Side dishes.

1475 *CAXTON Jason* 119 Of the metes and entremetes... I will make no mention. 1756 *CONNOISSEUR* No. 137 (1774) IV. 246 The duly adjusting the entremets. 1820 *T. MITCHELL Aristoph.* I. 207 Soup piquant and entremets. 1833 *MARVAT P. Simple xxxii.* First and second course entremets.

+ b. Used as *sing.* *Obs. rare.*

1739 *Common Sense* II. 13 It is... easy to distinguish... the puny Son of a compound Entremets from the lusty Offspring of Beef and Pudding.

2. **Antig.** A spectacular entertainment between the courses of a banquet.

1863 *KIRK Chas. Bold* I. 88 To these exhibitions—entremets as they were called.

+ **Entrench, intrench** (en-, intre'nf). Also 7 entrench. [*f. EN-1, IN- + TRENCH sb. and v.*]

The form *intrench* is that favoured by mod. Dicts., but in recent use *entrench* seems to be more frequent.

1. *trans.* (*Mil.*) To place within a trench; to surround or fortify (a post, army, town, etc.) with trenches. Also *refl.*

a. 1563 *GOLDING Caesar* 205 They shoulde be as good as entrenched. 1629 *Sheridenbush* 47 The Gouverneur... propounding that the Vuchteren wall should be entrenched. 1643 *CROMWELL Lett.* 12 Sept., The Enemy hath entrenched himself over against Hull. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Techeley* iv. 34 One side covered by a Hill, which was not entrenched. 1783 *WATSON Philip III* (1839) 23 Giving them instructions to entrench themselves at the village of Hervorden. 1813 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp.* XI. 177 A camp which they had strongly entrenched. 1845 *S. AUSTIN Ranké's Hist. Ref.* II. 353 They might entrench themselves opposite to the enemy. 1873 *DIXON Two Queens* I. i. 3 They lay entrenched along the Ebro.

b. 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* I. III. (Arb.) 78 Open gardens, not intrenched with dykes. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 303 Mustapha intrenched his army vpon the rising of a hill. 1757 *BURKE Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1808 X. 409 Here he found the enemy strongly intrenched. 1810 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp.* VI. 39 It might be advantageous to intrench one or more positions. 1864 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 21 Sept., They retire, and intrench themselves somewhere else.

d. *absol.*

1583 *T. STOCKER Civ. Warres Lowe Countr.* II. 59 This night, likewise, the Enemy beganne to entrench in Isseene waie. 1590 *MARLOWE 2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. iii, Raise mounts, batter, intrench, and undermine. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 31 Hee is intrenching or raising a wall somewhere to blocke vp our way. 1769 *GOLDSM. Rom. Hist.* (1786) I. 461 Caesar... began to entrench also behind him.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

a. a 1594 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* I. i, Finding Æolus entrench'd with storms. 1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcel.* xxiv. ii. 242 The same [stronghold] entrenched, as it were about with the course of the river. 1649 *SELDEN Laws Eng.* II. i. (1739) 7 Against this danger he entrenches himself in an Act of Parliament. 1772 *BERKELEY Alciph.* IV. § 3 Entrenched within tradition, custom, authority, and law. 1866 *G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxii. (1878) 553 Still keep-

ing himself entrenched in the affectation of a supercilious indifference.

b. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 78 Within which [bound] God hath intrencht all humane power. 1759 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 61 ¶ 7 He intrenches himself in general terms. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace Wks.* 1842 II. 332 One of the parties to a treaty intrenches himself up to the chin in these ceremonies.

+ 3. To make (a wound) by cutting. *Obs. rare.*

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. xii. 20 A wide wound therein... Entrenched deep with knye accursed keene. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* II. i. 45 One Capitaine Spurio his sicatrice, with an Embleme of warre... this very sword entrench'd it.

4. *intr.* = TRENCH. To *entrench upon*: to take, use, or occupy a portion of (something) reserved; to encroach or trespass upon; to infringe (rights, + laws); to come within the definition of. Now *rare.*

a. 1640 *Canterb. Self-convic.* Postscr. 4 Exceeding the Sphere of man, and entrenching upon Gods proper glorie. 1710 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Titlrs* II. 119 This would be to entrench upon his own Grant. 1769 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) XIII. 18 Let not the gentlewoman entrench upon the Christian. 1831 *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 269 Far... from entrenching upon the privileges of parliament. 1837 *J. H. NEWMAN Proph. Office Church* 15 Without seeming to entrench upon political principles.

b. 1633 *FORD Broken H.* III. i, Intrenching on just laws Whose sovereignty is best preserved by justice. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii. 183 Intrench not on the Lord's day to use unlawful sports. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exempl.* I. § 1 (R.) It intrenches very much upon impiety. 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* I. 17, I might intrench upon truth by doing this. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 180 Concessions which intrenched so deeply on the honour and dignity of the crown.

+ b. *simply.* To make encroachments. *Obs. rare.* 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 86 The kings prime House is within the Mydan, yet no way entrenching further than the other Houses. a 1633 *NAUNTON Fragg. Regalia* (Arb.) 46 Where it did not intrench, neither invade her interest.

+ **Entrenched, intrenched** (en-, intre'nft), *pp. a.* [*f. ENTRENCH v. + -ED.*] In senses of the verb. a. Surrounded with a trench; fortified. Also *fig.* b. Dug out like a trench, excavated.

1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 247 An entrenched ground with three ditches. 1590 *MARLOWE Faust.* 44 Environ'd round with airy mountain-tops, With walls of flint, and deep-entrenched lakes. a 1667 *COWLEY To his Majesty*, Wk. II. 571 No deeply entrench'd Islands. 1705 *BURKE Sp. Fox's E. Ind. Bill* Wks. X. 229 Their Stativa, or stations... were strong intrenched camps. 1811 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp.* VII. 164 An intrenched camp should be marked out. 1861 *Times* 23 July, Attacking the entrenched position of the rebels.

+ **Entrenching, intrenching** (en-, intre'nf-ing), *vb. l.* [*f. as prec. + -ING.*] The action of the vb. ENTRENCH, in various senses. Also *attrib.*

1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* I. ii. 13 The ground where the Campe shall then be, with the manner of the intrenching, etc. c 1629 *LAYTON Syon's Plea* (ed. 2) 24 An intrenching upon the King's Prerogative. 1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Search x*, They will such an intrenching is As passeth thought! 1809 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp.* IV. 474 Intrenching tools and other baggage belonging to the 31st regiment. 1877 *Field Exerc. Inf.* 312 Axes and intrenching tools, to enable it [rear guard] to block up bridges.

+ **Entrenchment, intrenchment** (en-, intre'nftment). [*f. ENTRENCH v. + -MENT.*]

1. The action of enclosing within trenches.

In mod. Dicts.

b. *concr.* That which is formed by entrenching; a line of trenches, a post fortified by trenches; loosely, a fortification.

a. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. xi. 6 Seven of the same against the Castle gate In strong entrenchments he did closely place. 1649 *CROMWELL Lett.* 17 Sept., They got ground of the enemy, and by the Goodness of God, forced him to quit his entrenchments. 1670 *COTTON Espemion* I. iv. 166 A great Ditch, which the torrent of Land floods had worn, and hollow'd into the form of a regular entrenchment. 1772 *PENNANT Towns Scott.* (1774) 74 A strong entrenchment on a steep and lofty clay cliff. 1813 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp.* XI. 177 The 52nd regiment... carried the entrenchment with the bayonet. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Napoleon Wks.* (Bohn) I. 372 A thunderbolt in the attack, he was found invulnerable in his entrenchments.

b. 1622 *F. MARKHAM Bk. War* v. iv. 175 Intrenchments, fortifications, places of approach. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* (1702) II. vii. 357 He Besieged them in their own Intrenchment. 1722 *LEDIARD Sethos* II. x. 371 To surprize him in the middle of his intrenchments. 1796 *BURKE Corr.* IV. 353 Had your miserable slanderers been there, to make an intrenchment of their worthless carcasses.

fig. c 1630 *B. JONSON To Inigo Marquis Would-be*, When thou... canst of truth the least entrenchment pitch. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* I. ii. 147 Had forced the entrenchments of the Nobility. 1864 *DICKENS Mul. Fr.* II. 27 This sally on a weak point of Mrs. Willer's entrenchments. 1876 *E. MELLOR Priesth.* viii. 385 The sacerdotalists have here an intrenchment from which they can never be dislodged.

+ 2. The action of trenching upon something; encroachment, intrusion. *Obs.*

1649 *SELDEN Laws Eng.* I. (1739) 202 Kings looking upon this as an intrenchment upon their Prerogative. 1684 *CHARNOCK Attrib. God* (1834) I. 760 All the speeches of men... are intrenchments upon God's wise disposal of affairs. 1691-8 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* IV. 182 An intrenchment upon Publick Decency. a 1694 *TILLOTSON Serm.* xl. (1742) III. 150 A high entrenchment upon the office of, etc.

+ **Entrepone**, *var. of INTERPONE v.* *Obs.*

+ **Entrepôt** (änt'r-pô). Also 8 erron. entreport. [*Fr.:-Lat. type interpositum, neut. pa.*

pple. of *interpônère*, f. *inter* between + *pônère* to place.]

1. Temporary deposit of goods, provisions, etc.; chiefly *concr.* a storehouse or assemblage of storehouses for temporary deposit. Also *fig.*

1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. Pref. 25 A place of Entrepôt for the Depository of their Goods. 1782 POWNALL *Antiq.* 68 The people... settled... many entrepôts, and out-distant factories. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 363 It may have... served for an entrepôt, as it were, where those debris were deposited. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* VIII. 410 Their [the troops'] surplus means of transport might be applied... to form an entrepôt at a convenient distance. 1871 MAINE *Vill. Commun.* vi. 197 The merchant... carries his goods from the place of production, stores them in local entrepôts.

2. A commercial centre; a place to which goods are brought for distribution to various parts of the world. Also *attrib.*, as in *entrepôt-trade*.

1758 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 118 The place where you are now is the great entrepôt of business. 1812 *Examiner* 19 Oct. 658/2 Moscow is the entrepôt of Asia and Europe. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 607 The most important entrepôt of the herring fishery was Yarmouth in Norfolk. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Apr. 2/1 A diversion from our entrepôt trade.

3. A mart or place where goods are received and deposited, free of duty, for exportation to another port or country.

† **Entrepreignant**, a. Obs. rare. [a. F. *entrepreignant*, obs. form of pr. pp. of *entreprendre* to undertake.] Enterprising.

1475 *Parlement* 2504 A ful good knight... worthy, Entrepreignant, coragious, and hardy. *Ibid.* 5073, 5355.

|| **Entrepreneur** (ântr'prnör). [Fr.: see next.] a. The director or manager of a public musical institution. b. One who 'gets up' entertainments, esp. musical performances.

1878 *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 104 Concerts were started by... a well-known entrepreneur of the day. 1882 *Musical Times* 1 Feb. 108/1 Mr. ... begs to inform Projectors of Concerts, Secretaries of Institutions, and Entrepreneurs generally.

† **Entrepreneur**, v. Obs. In 5 *entrepreneur*, *entreprennour*. [ad. F. *entrepreneur*, agent-n. f. *entreprendre* to undertake.] One who undertakes; a manager, controller; champion.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 64 That most noble centoure Publius Decius, so hardie an entreprennour in the bataille. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 166 Rychard went to fore as chyef entreprennour.

† **Entre-pressed**, ppl. a. Obs. rare-1. (The original has *fraposta*, interposed, placed between.) 1641 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Biondi's Hist. Civ. Warres Engl.* IV. v. 134 Those of Rhovan, having made themselves masters of two towres [misprinted towne] by whose entre-pressed curtain they might give him entry.

† **Entreproche**, v. Obs. rare-1. [as if a. F. **entreproche-r*, f. *entre* between + *proche* near. Cf. Fr. *approcher* APPROACH.] *intr.* To approach one another.

1475 *Parlement* 2225 When entreproched thys huge hostes to.

|| **Entresalle** (ântr'sal). [Fr. *entresalle*, f. *entre* between + *salle* room.] An anteroom.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 48/2 The above (furniture) arranged to show a salon and entresalle, completely furnished.

† **Entresalue**, v. Obs. Also 5 *entresalew* (e). [a. OF. *entresalue-r*, f. *entre* (see ENTER-) + *saluer* to salute.] *trans.* To greet or salute mutually.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 76 Olyfautes... bowe their heedes that one to that other lyke as they entresalewed eche other. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 269 a/2 After that they were entresalued.

† **Entresign**, v. Obs. rare. Also 5 *entresign* (e). [a. OF. *entresigne* sign, mark, f. *entre* (see ENTER-) + *seigne* (mod. F. *signe*) :—L. *signum*.] A sign or token; esp. a badge on a knight's armour.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. xxi. To gyue her [Alcyone] entresignes, by whyche she may see apertly the nawfrage and peryll of her husbande. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* IV. xv. 274 The lordes in a bataylle myght be known by his armes and entresynges.

|| **Entresol** (entâspl, Fr. ântr'spl). Also 8 *entresole*, *entersole*, 9 *intersole*. [Fr.: f. *entre* between + *sol* the ground.] A low story placed between the 'ground floor' and the 'first floor' of a building; sometimes so contrived as to appear externally part of the former; a mezzanine story. Also *attrib.*

1711 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 2) *Entresole*, sometimes call'd Mezanine, is a kind of little Story, contrived occasionally at the top of the first Story, for the convenience of a Ward-robe, etc. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 140 The lesser rooms have entresoles with winding staircases leading to them. 1823 NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 438 In this case, the upper story is termed a mezzanine or inter-sol. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxvi. (1853) 305 They could take the premier now, instead of the little entresol of the Hotel which they occupied. 1864 *Leeds Mercury* 15 Nov. The inhabitants... on the borders of the Arno hastened to remove their valuables from the ground floors and even entresols. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 June 4/1 A small back room on the entresol floor of Palace-chambers.

† **Entress(e)**. Chiefly Sc. Obs. Also 6-7 *entres*, 6 *entres*, *entres*. [app. irregularly f. ENTER v. + -ESS, after *duress*, *largess*.] = ENTER. Vol. III.

FRANCE, ENTRY, in certain senses. a. The opportunity, right, or permission to enter. b. A means or place of entering. c. Entrance, initiation into a subject.

1430 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 9 Of which the entresse was not hie nor brade. 1509 HAWES *Past. Plas.* (1845) 16 Into the toure for to have an intres. *Ibid.* xxiv. 100 The eres are but an intres To commyn wytte. — *Joyful Medit.* 4 As in this arte having small intres, But for to lerne is all myn appetite. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 255 Yf ye stande to thynne: ye geue entresse to your enemies. 1560-78 *Bk. Discip. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 41 And to have some entres in the first rudiments of Grammer. c. 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 3 The Chancellor... gave her Entress to visit her young Son. d. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 17 Yet is it the entress unto eternal lyf. 1600 GOWRIE'S *Conspir.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 345 The double dore... did hyde them... halfe an houre... before they could geit it broken and have entresse. a. 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1824-5) II. 187 Nobilitye and caualiers struing to gett entresse to see the ceremoney.

Entresse, var. of INTERESS, Obs., interest.

† **Entrete**, v. Obs. rare-1. [a. OF. *entrait* adhesive plaster.] A plaster.

1440 *MS. Linc. Med.* f. 302 (Halliiv.) It sal... hele it withotttne any entrete, bot new it evne and morne.

† **Entrike**, v. Obs. Also 5-6 *entryke*, (6 *entriek*), 5 *intrike*. [a. OF. *entriquer*, *intriquer* = Pr. *entricar*, *intricar*, ad. It. *intricare*, var. of *intrigare* (see INTRIGUE) :—L. *intricare*, f. *in* in + *tricare* quirks, tricks. Cf. INTRICATE, INTRIGUE.]

In Ital. *intrigare* (see INTRIGUE) is the form of the inf. required by phonetic law; but in other parts of the vb. the forms *intrico*, *intrica*, etc. are normal, and the *c* was introduced into the inf. by analogy.]

1. *trans.* To entangle (a person), ensnare, beguile.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* II. 421 To dispence and assoile men of synnes, pat ben entrikt wip sich ritis. c. 1382 CHAUCER *Parl. Fowles* 403 But which of 3ow, that loue most entriketh. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy Prol.* His misty speche... intriketh readers that it see. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) II. 91/1 Moche of my nacyon is entryked and blente with such fantasies. 1530 PALSGR. 538/2 He that his entryked with wordly busynesse is nat mete to be a student. 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* (1548) *Luke* xi. 34 In case the iye of thy body be corrupted... then shall all the whole bodye be entrieked.

2. To make (a sentence) entangled; to complicate, involve.

1593 GOWER *Conf. I.* 358 That he the worde entriketh, That many a man of him compeigneth. c. 1430 LYDG. *Star. Thebes* 1892 His Cleer conceyte... Nat entrikt with no doublensse. 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* (1548) *Luke* viii. 99a, Entrieked or wrapped in derke parabes. 1549 COVERDALE *Ibid. Rom. Argi.* The same [sentences] are oftetyms, as a man maye saye, entrieked or entangled.

† **Entrochial** (entrôkâl), a. [f. ENTROCH-US + -AL.] Pertaining to, or largely composed of, entrochi.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 126 Crinoidal limestone or entrochial marble.

† **Entrochite** (entrôkôit). [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = ENTROCHUS. In mod. Dicts.

† **Entrochus** (entrôkôs). *Palæont.* Pl. entrochi. [mod. L., f. Gr. *ἐν* in + *τροχός* wheel.] A name sometimes given to the wheel-like plates of which certain crinoids are composed.

1676 BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 727 Most of the oval Entrochi grow crooked and twisting. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1760) The vault and walls are decorated with entrochi and shells. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 488 The entrochi and the relics of other fishes.

† **Entroop**, v. Obs. rare. In 7 *entroop*. [ad. Fr. *entrouper* (Cotgr.), f. *en* (see EN-) + *troupe* troop.] *trans.* To form into a troop, assemble.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marsel.* xvi. xi. 73 The horsemen strongly entrooped themselves.

|| **Entropion, entropium** (entrô'piôn, -ôm). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ἐντροπή*, related to *ἐντρέπω* to turn inwards, f. *ἐν* in + *τρέπω* to turn.] Inversion of the eyelids.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 685 Idiopathic entropion is met with in three states. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 344 Entropion signifies a rolling inwards of the whole lid, the whole row of lashes being completely turned towards the eyeball.

† **Entropy** (entrôpi). *Physics.* [f. Gr. *τροπή*; transformation (lit. 'turning'), after the analogy of ENERGY. First proposed by Clausius (1865) in Ger. form *entropie*.]

Clausius (*Pogg. Ann.* CXXXV. 390), assuming (unhistorically) the etymological sense of *entropy* to be 'work-contents' (*werk-inhalt*), devised the term *entropy* as a corresponding designation for the 'transformation-contents' (*verwandlungsinhalt*) of a system.]

The name given to one of the quantitative elements which determine the thermodynamic condition of a portion of matter.

In Clausius' sense, the entropy of a system is the measure of the unavailability of its thermal energy for conversion into mechanical work. A portion of matter at uniform temperature retains its entropy unchanged so long as no heat passes to or from it, but if it receives a quantity of heat without change of temperature, the entropy is increased by an amount equal to the ratio of the mechanical equivalent of the quantity of heat to the absolute measure of the temperature on the thermodynamic scale. The entropy of

a system = the sum of the entropies of its parts, and is always increased by any transport of heat within the system; hence 'the entropy of the universe tends to a maximum' (Clausius). The term was first used in Eng. by Prof. Tait (see quot. 1868), who however proposed to use it in a sense exactly opposite to that of Clausius. In this he was followed (with an additional misunderstanding; see quot. 1875) by Maxwell and others; but subsequently Tait and Maxwell reverted to the original definition, which is now generally accepted.

1868 TAIT *Sketch Thermodynamics* 29 We shall... use the excellent term Entropy in the opposite sense to that in which Clausius has employed it—viz., so that the Entropy of the Universe tends to zero. 1875 MAXWELL *Th. Heat* (ed. 4) 189 note, In former editions of this book the meaning of the term Entropy as introduced by Clausius was erroneously stated to be that part of the energy which cannot be converted into work. The book then proceeded to use the term as equivalent to the available energy... In this edition I have endeavoured to use Entropy according to its original definition by Clausius. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 245 As in the working of a heat engine, the entropy of the system must be diminished by the process, that is, there must be equalisation of temperature.

† **Entor** (entrâ, -pî). *Law.* rare. [ad. AF. *entrouer*, f. *entrouer* to enter: see -OR.] One who makes legal entry.

1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 303 The voucher shall be from person to person... of the persons named... in order up to the first disseisor, or other entor.

† **Entrouble**, v. Obs. rare. In 5 *entrouble*. [a. OF. *entrouble-r*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *trouble* trouble.] *trans.* To render troubled.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 86 b, Medea entroubled at that time her mayntene.

Entrusion, obs. form of INTRUSION.

† **Entrust**, *intrust* (en-, intrôst), v. [f. EN-1 + TRUST sb.]

The form *intrust*, though preferred in many recent Dicts., is now rare in actual use.]

1. *trans.* To invest with a trust; to confide a task, an object of care to (a person, etc.); to commission or employ in a manner implying confidence.

a. Const. to with *inf.*, † *for* (a purpose), *in* (a business); also *simply*. Obs. or arch. exc. in *Law*.

a. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 82 b, They... were wont to be entrusted, for the Subsidiary Cohort, or band of supply. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xi. 130 The Griffin... doth... well make out the properties of a Guardian, or any person entrusted. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 31 The last Advertisements... argue that the King still entrusts him. 1666 PERYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 108 The report we received from those entrusted in the fleet to inform us. 1691 in W. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1860) I. v. 4 The Archbishop of Canterbury... was wholly entrusted by the King and Court for all Ecclesiastical affairs. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. II. 112 The clergy were entrusted because they alone were properly qualified for the trust. 1836 J. GRANT *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xiii. 290 Earl Grey... entrusted his son-in-law in the execution of so important a task. 1885 *Law Rep. Q. Bench Div.* XIV. 202 The Attorney General only... was entrusted by the constitution to sue for the King.

b. 1649 MILTON *Eikon. Wks.* 1738 I. 387 The Governor besought humbly to be excus'd, till he could send notice to the Parliament who had intrusted him. a. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xii. 254 St. Benjamin Wright; who was intrusted by them to solicit at Madrid for their Pass.

b. Const. *with* (the charge or duty confided).

a. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xx. 105 Monarchs, or Assemblies, entrusted with power. 1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Alsatia* v. Wks. (1720) 103 Who are the ladies you have entrusted me with, Ned? 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* I. iii. 26 A carpenter, whom he entrusted with a large sum of money. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 203 The other was entrusted with all the mysteries of Tory diplomacy. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Porro unum*, &c. in *Mixed Ess.* 160 New... universities... ought not to be entrusted with power to confer degrees.

β. 1674 WILKINS *Nat. Reliq.* II. viii. (R.), They... are careful to improve the talents they are entrusted withall. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 541 He... was so little disposed to intrust them with political power that he thought them unfit even to enjoy personal freedom.

2. To confide the care or disposal of (a thing or person), the execution of (a task) to, † *with* a person. Also, to trust, commit the safety of (one-self, one's property, etc.) to a thing.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. vi. 106 Entrusting a part of their Army to Appius Consull. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 75/2 His Father dying, left him... fourscore Minæ, which being entrusted with a Friend for Improvement, they miscarried. 1713 *Addr. in Lond. Gas.* No. 5332/1 The Business of the Commission intrusted with us. 1722 DR FOR COL. JACK (1840) 31 An errand of too much consequence to be entrusted to a boy. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. xvii. 281 The Defence of the island was entrusted to a constitutional and well-disciplined militia. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clxx. How we did entrust Futurity to her! 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* III. 72 The temporalities of the see were entrusted to the Dean and Chapter. *Mod.* I should not like to entrust my safety to such a boat as that.

Hence *Entrusted* ppl. a. *Entrusting* vbl. sb.

1642 *Declar. Lords & Com., Ordinance Lond.* 13 Apr. 3 Such entrusted persons as they shall appoint. 1660 MILTON *Free Commu.* 451 Having... many Commonwealths under one united and entrusted Sov'ranty. a. 1700 DRYDEN *Charac. Good Parson* Wks. 1821 XI. 397 Intrusted riches to relieve the poor. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 758 Then wherefore sully the entrusted gem Of high and noble life with thoughts so sick! 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 309 The seat of the Fallen Hierarch's Entrusted Dominion. 1884 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 4/2 After twelve hundred years' entrusting of the Gospel to them [the clergy].

Entrustment (entrū'stmēt). [*f. ENTRUST v. + MENT.*] The action of entrusting; the fact of being entrusted. Formerly also, a position of trust; a duty with which one is entrusted.

1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferns* 29 'Tis but a power of ordinary entrustment. 1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried* 18 God hath called or advanced them to their respective entrustments. 1657 PETTUS in *Loveday's Lett.* (1663) A 3 b, I wish I had leisure to peruse the whole Packet... but... I cannot spare so much time from my Intrustment. 1877 *Act 40 & 41 Vict.* c. 39 § 2 Where any person has been entrusted with, etc... any revocation of his entrustment... shall not affect the title, etc.

Entry (en'tri). Forms: 4-7 *entre*, 4-6 *-ee*, 6-7 *entrey*, *-ie*, *-ye*, 6 *entery* (*-ie*), 5- *entry*. [*ME. entre(e)*, *a. Fr. entrée*, corresp. to *Pr. intrada*, *Sp. Pg. entrada*, *It. intrata* := late *L. intrāta*, *f. intrāre* (*Fr. entrer*) to ENTER.]

1. The action of coming or going in; the coming (of an actor) upon a stage; the entering into or invading (a country), etc. In phrases, *To make* (*† have*) *entry*. Also *fig.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 179 Now has R. entre, and Acres taken es. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2961 Als Sir Ywaine made entre. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 96 (He) thought... of what purposes he might make to her his entree. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 723 The king of Englandes entrie and invasions. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 507 Their opinion touching the birth of soules, their entrie into the bodie. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 129 No actor on a stage... can make a more regular entry, or a more punctual exit! 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* VIII. 258 The entry and egress of the planet's center (across the sun's disc). 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XIII. (1856) 99 Since our entry into the ice. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 226 The first entry of gold into the mint for coinage purposes.

fig. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holmshed* III. 1550/a Then began such an entrie of acquaintance, knowledge, love... betwixt them. 1604 JAMES I. *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 99 The first entrie thereof [i.e. of Tobacco taking] among vs. 1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Learn.* Wks. 1731 I. 167 Very soon after the Entry of Learning upon the Scene of Christendom. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. III. 155 Finds entry into the mind.

b. The ceremonial entrance (of a king, etc.).

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) O vj, Thus this emperour addressed his entrie with his capitaynes. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 27 His entry and coronation were managed with such magnificence that the country suffered much for it. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rank's Hist. Ref.* III. 261 Their solemn entry into the imperial city.

† c. The action of boarding (a ship). *Obs.*

1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 21 To make any more assaults or entries.

† d. The paying of formal visits, 'making calls'. *Obs. rare.*

1755 T. AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 219 She can even pass the Sunday evenings away at cards and in visiting, and waste at play and entry the hours of the sacred day. *Ibid.* II. 81 They renounced custom and false notions, the propensities and enties, the noise and splendor of the world.

2. *Law.* a. The actual taking possession of lands or tenements, by entering or setting foot on the same.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 16 § 1 Thentre, season and possession of your seid Subgett... into all the premises. 1540 — 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 2 No... person... shall... maintain any... writ off entry vpon disseison done to any of his ancestors. a 1666 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 23 Where a man findeth a piece of land that no other possesseth... and he that so findeth it doth enter, this entry gaineth a property. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andretus* I. xii, He'd warrant he soon suffered a recovery by writ of entry. 1817-8 CORBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 271 Mr. Birkbeck informs me he has made entry of a large tract of land. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. xvi. 298, I advise you as a friend not to make entry on those lands.

b. One of the acts essential to complete the offence of burglary.

1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 297 As for the [burglarious] entry, any the least degree of it, with any part of the body, or with an instrument held in the hand, is sufficient; as, to step over the threshold.

† 3. a. A dance introduced between the parts of an entertainment; an interlude. Cf. *Fr. entrée* or *entrée de ballet* (Littre). b. *Music.* = *ENTRÉE* 3.

1651 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 276 A masque at Court, where the French King in person danced five entries. 1675 SHADWELL *Psyche* I. Wks. 1720 II. 16 Then an Entry danc'd by four Sylvas. 1738 R. NORTH *Memoirs Musick* (1846) 102 The Entries of Baptist ever were and will be valued as most stately and compleat harmony.

† 4. *transf. a.* The entering upon an office; the accession of a sovereign. b. The becoming a member of an institution. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 310 For symonye don in here entre. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 107 To make y^e paiement of his couenauns for his entre. c 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* 45 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 94 Of so grete reverens werre the universities, That men toke entrie knelyng on their knees. 1576 *Thanksgiv. in Liturg. Serv. Q. Elis.* (1847) 548 The day of the Queens Majestys entry to her reign.

† 5. The right or opportunity of entering; admission, ENTRANCE. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13079 Pe king þam lete haf fre entre. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1884 The galyes... had nigh won entrie. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 272 Now has þe Baliol a stounde lorn issu & entre. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 178 Þanne may alle Cristene come... and cleyne þere entre. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 195 b/2, The entrie of the cyte of Athenes forsayd was granted unto hym. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 152, Yet shall hee have free entree, egress, and regress in the same house. 1623 CHAP-

MAN *Odyss.* I. 191 In this discourse, he first saw Pallas standing, Unbidden entry.

† 6. The coming in (of a period of time); the entrance upon (a journey, work, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13259 To nazareth he went again... Tua dais in aueril entre. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2248 What proffet any prowes with a prowde entre, To begyn, any goode, on a ground febill. c 1450 *Mertin* XIII. 191 A-boute the entre of may. 1535 GARDINER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. xxx. 212, I required your advice in mine entry and beginning thereof. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 618 When the Duke of Yorke had thus framed the entry into hys long extended journey. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 166 Some making their entrie [at supper] with eggs. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 555/2 Not to stay longer in the entry.

† b. The preface or opening words (of a book, etc.). *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 369 Alle þat byfor es wryten... Es bot als an entrie of þis buk. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 52 The Poet... for hys entrie, calleth the... Muses to inspire into him a good invention. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 225 And thus even in the entry of the Article we meet with the incarnation.

7. *concr.* That by which any place open or closed is entered; a door; a gate; an approach or passage to a country, etc.; the mouth of a river. In a dwelling, an entrance-hall; lobby. Also *fig.*

1597 R. GLOUC. (1794) 158 Bute entre on þer nys, And þat ys vp on harde roches. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 908 Enforced were þe entres with egre men sele. c 1400 *Pallad. on Hush.* I. 1059 Her [the hive's] entre tourne it faire upon the southe. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* XII. 14 She opened not the entrie for gladnes. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 669 It was a passage and entrie into the Countrey of Laconia. 1598-1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* At the entrie of which river he stayed his course. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. ii. 66, I heare a knocking at the South entrie. a 1654 BROME *Eng. Moor* II. ii, Her's a letter thrown into the entrie. 1797 SWIFT *Deacr. Morning*, Prepar'd to scrub the entrie and the main. 1866 T. J. WHARTON in *P. H. Soc. Mem.* I. 156 He tells truly who signed that paper in the entrie or porch.

fig. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1763 þat es entre and way... 'Til lyf or ded. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeu* p 73 Werre at his bygyngnyng hath so greet an entre and so large, that every wyght may entre. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 14 Humilite is the first entre and wey of frenship. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. intro. 312 The first booke was a ground, and a necessary entrie to all the rest following. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 191 Gone, like tenants that quit without warning, Down the back entrie of time.

† A sense 'innermost part, sanctuary' has been erroneously inferred from the following passage, in which Chaucer confuses *L. adytum* with *aditus*. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 30 Sentences... drawn oute of myne entrie, þat is to seyne oute of myn informacioun.

b. *transf.* A passage between houses, whether or not leading to an open space beyond; an alley. Now only *diul.* † Also, an avenue, approach to a house (*obs.*).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1600 All maister men þat on molde dwellis, Onestly enabit in entrie aboute. 1632 HAYWOOD *and Pt. Iron Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 391 Through many a corner and blind entrie mouth. a 1630 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* I. xxi. (1640) 260 A dark entrie leading to the glorious palace of glory. 1694 PHILLIPS *Life Milton* xx, A pretty Garden House... at the end of an Entry. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes Kien Long* Wks. 1812 III. 155 The souls of many Kings are vulgar Entries... A long, dark, dangerous, dreary Way, past finding. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. I. 129 A chimney-sweep... has been established for years in one of the murky entries. *Mod.* The entrance to these houses (in Birmingham) is not in the front which faces the street, but in the 'entry' [i.e. passage common to two adjoining houses].

c. *Hunting.* (See *quots.*)

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 93/1 For what Necromanticke spells are, Rut, Vault, Slot, Pores, and Entries. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hart*, Let him draw into Covert as he passes observing the size of entries. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. v. 325 When a deer has passed into a thicket, leaving marks whereby his bulk may be guessed, it is called an entry.

d. *Mining.* (See *quots.*)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Entry*, an adit. Applied to the main gangway in some coal mines.

† 8. A room or house into which one enters to lodge; a lodging, hostel. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1544 *Late Exp. Scoll.* in Arb. *Garner* I. 125 Upon the approachment of the men to their entries. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 412 All scholars should be members of some College, Hall or Entry. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Adv.* I. v. 258 Officers of the collegiate institutions—colleges, halls, inns, and entries.

9. The action of entering or registering something in a list, record, account-book, etc. Also *concr.* a statement, etc. entered upon a record; an 'item' in a list or an account-book.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 163 The entries and ponnishments of the censors declare as much. 1560 *Act 5 Elis.* c. 12 § 6 The said Clerk... shall register... a brief Declaration or Entry of the said Licence. a 1606 BACON *New Atl.* (J.). A notary made an entry of this act. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 15 Fees for... examinations, filings of writs, entries, etc. 1800 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 154 The sailor... to the entry in the books. 1849 STOVES *Cannet's Necess.* Intro. 11 The following entries, copied from the Lords' Journal... determine the date. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 259 Making an entry in my diary, of the daily occurrences.

b. *Double Entry*: the method of bookkeeping in which every item entered to the credit of one account in the ledger is entered to the debit of another, and *vice versa*. *Single Entry*: the

method in which each transaction (as a general rule) is entered only in one account.

1741 MAIR *Book-keeping Methodis'd* (ed. 2) 14 Italian Book-keeping is said to be a Method of Keeping Accounts by double Entry because, etc. 1883 CARISS *Book-keeping* 3 Book-keeping by Double Entry... was devised centuries ago, and has since become... generally adopted.

10. The list of names of the competitors (for a race, etc.).

1884 *Truth* 28 May 854/1 The entry for the Royal Hunt Cup is smaller than usual.

d. The entering at the custom-house of the nature and quantity of goods in a ship's cargo. *Bill of entry*: see *quot.* 1809. *Port of entry*: the port at which imported goods are entered.

1692 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 300 If y' entrie be right. 1715 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5311/3 Keeper of the Books of Entry of all Ships coming into the Port of London. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace Wks.* VIII. 385 The increase on the face of our entries is immense during the four years of war. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 130 Bill of entry, a note specifying goods entered at the custom house.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *entry-book*, *-clerk*, *-door*, *-end*, *-mat*, *-money*, *-mouth*, *-pegs*, *-winning*. 1678 *Trial Ireland*, etc. 47 As appears by their 'Entry-Books. 1880 *Quart. Rev.*, No. 297. 12 Lord Bolingbroke, There is no trace of his residence to be found in the entry-books of the Dean. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xlii. 280 An 'entry-clerk in the court of Chancery. 1566 TINDALE *Acts* xii. 13 Peter knocked at the 'entry-dore. a 1804 J. MATHER *Songs* (Sheffield 1862) 88 Who tell their fond tales at an 'entry end. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'The 'entry mat', the street door mat. 1864 A. M'KAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 210 Each member to pay the usual 'entry-money. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, 'Entry mouth, sb., the end of an entry or lane, where it opens upon a street. 1865 *Gayworthys* II. 169 The two women lifted thin gingham bonnets from the 'entry-pegs. 1471 *Hist. Arriv. Edw.* IV. (Camd. Soc.) 6 At the first 'Entrie-winning of his right to the Royme and Crowne of England.

Entuite, var. of ENTWIT (E).

† *Entune*, sb. *Obs. rare*-. [*f. next verb.*] Tune; song; melody, music.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 309 So mery a sowne, so swete entunes.

† *Entune*, v. *Obs.* Also 5 *en*-, *intwene*.

[var. of ENTONE, INTONE, a. OF. *entone-r*, *onne-r* = *Pr.* and *Sp. entonar* := late *L. intonāre*, *f. in-* (see *IN*-) + *ton-us* TONE: see TUNE.]

1. *trans.* To sing, chant, intone. Also *absol.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. Proem 4 And can to folis so her song entune. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 300 Cristen peple intwene prayssynges to the vyrgyn maye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 253/2 Alle they that were comen with Jhesu Cryste entwened sweetly. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* IV. x. § 2 (1630) 429 Hymnes and sonnets... entwened in a solemne and mournfull note.

2. To bring (a voice or instrument) into tune.

a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* xxvi, The company answered all, With voices sweet entwened, & so small. 1593 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 276 Whose heavenly armony was so passing sure, So duly entwened with every measure. 1530 PALSGR. 538/2, I entune, I set an instrument in tune or a companye of syngars... Have you entwened these organs?

Enturf: see EN- *pref.* 1 *r.*

Enturret (entw'rēt), v. *rare*. [*f. EN-1 + TURRET.*] *trans.* To surround with towers.

1866 J. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* IV. 246 Did she [the goddess] enturret first a Phrygian tower?

Entwine, *intwine* (*en*-, *intwine*), v. [*f. EN-1, IN- + TWINE v.*]

1. *trans.* To twine or twist together; to plait. interlace, interweave.

1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. Intwine... the flesh-like Columbine With Pinckes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 174 But further way found none, so thick entwined, As one continu'd brake. 1712 BUNDELL *Spect.* No. 425 ¶ 3 The Graces with their Arms entwined within one another. 1773 SIR W. JONES *Poems, Solima*, Where bloom intwined the lily, pink, and rose. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xviii, Patiently the Old Man Entwines the strong palm-fibres. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 281 Entwine their withered arms 'gainst wind and weather.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xiii. (1668) 92 There they entwine in the dearest embraces. a 1771 STANANS in *P. Fletcher's Pisc. Eccl.* (1771) III. st. 15 note, Fly and entwine amid those locks of gold. 1849 S. R. MAITLAND *Illustr. and Enquiries* I. 76 Two serpents, who rear up and entwine in the light of a candle stick.

c. To form by twining; to weave.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The vest and veil divine, Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs intwine. a 1743 SAVAGE *Valentine's Day* Wks. 1777 II. 218 For him may Love the myrtle wreath entwine.

d. *fig.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. i, This opinion, though false, yet entwined with a true. 1613 DONNE *Epith. Cl. Palatine & Lady Elia*, You two have one way left yourselves 'entwine Besides this bishop's knot. 1664 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 10 It [the belief of a God] is so entwined with reason. 1809 I. TAYLOR *Entlus.* x. (1867) 287 The [Christian] doctrine is entwined with the [English] language. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Ab.* Pref. 11 The murder of Becket... was inseparably entwined with the whole structure of the building.

2. To wreath or encircle (an object) with (another); to wreath (the one) about, round (the other). Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 625 They entwine their bodies with the entrails of cattle. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbo.*

(1861) 182 No more entwines with flowers his shining sword. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1879) 137 Trees entwined with creepers. *Ibid.* xx. (1873) 454 The pepper-vine entwining round its trunk. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iv. 61 A vine-branch entwined about a rod or staff.

b. fig.

1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* 132 Tangle and entwine mankind with error. 1843 NEALE *Hymns for Sick* 31 In earthly joys entwined, I had forgot The things above. 1848 tr. *Mariotti's Italy* 11. iii. 75 Schiller entwined himself round the heart. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* viii. 317 Similarity of name or local celebrity may cause a myth to entwine itself about some personage or event of actual history.

3. To clasp as a twining plant; to enfold, embrace. Also fig.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* ii. xxxv. Divided flames, the iron sides entwining. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Affliction* ii. Thy glorious household-stuff did me entwine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 512 His Arms clung to his Ribs, his Leggs entwining Each other. 1803 BEATTIE *Poems, Hares* 94 The flowering thorn. The hazel's stubborn stem entwined. 1838 TENNYSON *Miller's Dam.* xxix. True wife, Round my true heart thine arms entwine. 1878 *Masque Poets* 36 Let my arm your waist entwine.

Hence **Entwining**, the action of entwining; the state of being entwined; also *concr.* **Entwining** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb **ENTWINE**. **Entwining** *ppl. a.*, that entwines.

a 1670 HACKETT *Abf. Williams* i. (1692) 81 That it might be like a mixture of roses and wood-binds in a sweet entwining. 1834 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles Brunnen* 307 No foot tore asunder the entwining. 1874 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 193 The unthinkable care and forecast in all its [the world's] evennesses and entwining. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* iii. 222 Among the intertwining branches of the groves. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb. L.* 148, I feel faint like one mingled in entwining love.

Entwist, intwist (en-, in-, twist), *v.* [f. **EN** + **TWIST** *v.*] *trans.* a. To clasp with a twist. b. To form into a twist. c. To twist in with.

a 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 48 So doth the woodbine, the sweet Honisuckle, Gently entwist. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anal. Horse* i. x. (1686) 20 They [the guts] are gathered up and entwisted in the folds of the Mesentery. 1705 PHILIPS *Blenheim* 249 (Jod.) Th' unweaving prey Entwisted roars. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 68 ¶ 5 Very few have their thread of life entwisted with the chain of causes on which armies or nations are suspended. 1769 MRS. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. 114 Though the single thread will not bear handling, yet twisted, and entwisted, it is hard to be broken. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 399 Some had a maze of horsehair. entwisted round their polls.

b 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* iii. 63 Intwisted or woven together like a curious silken web. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 282 When a twister a-twisting, will twist him a twist For the twisting of his twist, he three twines doth intwist. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* ii. xii. His untrimm'd hair, a long and loathsome mass, With cotton cords intwisted. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 111 The endless lines Intwisted, and enlinked.

Hence **Entwisted** *ppl. a.*

a 1800 COWPER & HAYLEY tr. *Andreini's Adam* iv. i. The fatal sound of these entwisted pipes. 1813 A. WILSON *Ep. C. Orr* Poet. Wks. (1846) 170 His noontide walks, his vine entwisted bowers. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 38 A pliant collar of entwisted gold.

† **Entwite** (e, v. Obs. Also 6 entwite, (entwite, intwite) 7 entwite. [Altered form of **ATWITE**; cf. **TWIT**.] *trans.* a. To twit, rebuke, reproach (a person). *Const. of, with.* b. To make (a thing) a subject of reproach.

1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 146 Thou doest naught to entwite me thus. 1553 — *Roryer D.* ii. iii. (Arb.) 36 No good turns entwite, Nor olde sores recite. 1560 *School House for Women* 828 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 137 In case they doo you but one benefit They wil you ever with that one entwite. 1584 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xxiii. 29 note, Christ. entwyteth them of their malice. 1583 STANYHURST *Ensis* Ded. (Arb.) 8, I may be perhaps entwited of more haste then good speede. 1588 BR. ANDREWES *Serm.* 10 April (1629) 8 By that word he meanes to entwite them. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 68 He doth somewhat bitinglly taxe and entwite the Corinthians. 1608 (HIERON) *Defence* II. 42 He entwitteth the suspended and deprived ministers with want of learninge.

Entyer, -e, obs. ff. of **ENTIRE**.

Entyr, obs. form of **INTER** *v.*

Entyr : see **INTER**.

Entyre, obs. form of **ENTIRE**.

Entyrement, obs. form of **INTERMENT**.

Entyrmes, obs. form of **ENTREMES**.

† **Enubilate**, *v.* Obs.— [f. **L.** *enubilāt* *ppl.* stem of *enubilāre*, f. *ē* out + *nubil-us* cloudy, f. *nūbes* a cloud.] *trans.* To make clear.

1736 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts. † **Enubilous**, *a.* Obs.— [f. **L.** *ē* + *nubil-us* + *-ous*.] Fair, without clouds.

1736 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Enucleate (fniū-kli-ēt), *v.* Also 6 enucleat. [f. **L.** *enucleāt* *ppl.* stem of *enucleāre* to remove the kernel of, f. *ē* out + *nucleus* kernel. The fig. sense, till modern times the exclusive one in Eng., was fully developed in Lat.]

1. *fig.* To extract the 'kernel' from; to bring out from disguise; to lay open, clear, explain.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 407 Thinking that he would enucleate and open to her all these things. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 896 All obscure probleme. 3e can. Enucleat. 1622 AILESBUURY *Serm.* (1623) 19 We sweat to enucleate the mystery. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 37 No in-

scription . . . that can serve to enucleate its original name. 1767 SCHWARTZ in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 359 To enucleate the family relation of this hitherto unknown vegetable. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 273 To enucleate and bring into light their abstruse wisdom. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Sept. 284/1 Enucleating the sense which underlies a difficult construction.

2. *Surg.* To extract (a tumour, etc.) from its shell or capsule. Also *absol.*

1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 196 They are easily enucleated. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 115 To remove them it is only necessary to divide their capsule and the soft parts covering them in and to enucleate. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 Dec. 1359/1 Dr. Keith's success in enucleating uterine tumours.

Hence **Enucleating** *ppl. a.*

1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* 92 Runick inscriptions . . offer peculiar temptations to enucleating sagacity.

Enucleation (fniū-kli-ēt-jōn). [as if ad. **L.** *enucleation-em*, f. *enucleāre* : see prec. Cf. **Fr.** *enucléation*.]

1. The action of enucleating, or getting out the 'kernel' of a matter; unfolding, explanation.

1690 S. CLARKE *Ecl. Hist.* I. (1654) 326 To which they added an enucleation of hard texts. 1686 Goad *Crest.* *Bodies* i. ix. 27, I say therefore, toward the Enucleation of the Question, etc. 1766 *Peccor. Anonym.* viii. lxxxiii. (1809) 382 Another enucleation of this difficult ecclesiastical term. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 274 The enucleation of separate parts of that which his ambitious intellect yearned towards the production of as a whole. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Canons of Dramaturgy* (1865) 9 Its writer rarely propounds for scholastic enucleation such an enigma as, etc.

2. *Surg.* The shelling out of a tumour, or a structure, or a part, from its capsule or enclosing substance' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 107 Sebaceous tumours should be removed by enucleation. 1876 J. S. BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 53 They . . . are capable of pretty easy enucleation from the tissues with which they are imbedded.

Enuff, *enuffe*, obs. ff. **ENOUGH**.

Enula campana: see **ELECAMPANE**.

1542 BORDE *Dyetary* xix. (1870) 278 The routes of Enulacampa, soden tender. 1634 H. R. SALERNE'S *Regim.* 141 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 52

† **Enumber**, *v.* Obs. rare. Also 5 enoumbre. [a. OF. *enombre-r*, *enumber-r* = *Pr. enombrar*, *lt. in-ombrare* : — **L.** *inūbrāre*, f. *in* + *umbrā* shadow. Cf. **INUMBRATE**.] *trans.* To put in the shade; to overshadow, shroud. Also *refl.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) *ProL.* He wolde of his blessednesse enoumbre him in the seyd blessed & glorious virgin Marie. *Ibid.* xii. 136 God sente his Wysdom in to Erthe and enumbered him in the Virgyne Marie.

Enumberable, **Enumberate**, erroneous forms (freq. in 17th c.) of **INNUMERABLE**, **INNUMBERATE**.

† **Enumerate**, *pa. pple.* Obs. [ad. **L.** *enumerāt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *enumerāre* : see next.] Equivalent to the later **ENUMERATED**.

1646 G. GILLESPIE *Male Audis* 3 So many scandals as are enumberate in the Ordinance. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 226 All these vain Popish Inventions, and Superstitions, enumberate in this Covenant. 1711 C. M. *Lett. to Curat* 35, I proceed now Particularly to consider our Reformers enumberate by your author.

Enumerate (fniū-mērēt), *v.* [f. **L.** *enumerāt-ppl.* stem of *enumerāre*, f. *ē* out + *numerāre* to count, f. *numerus* NUMBER.]

1. *trans.* To count, ascertain the number of; more usually, to mention (a number of things or persons) separately, as if for the purpose of counting; to specify as in a list or catalogue.

For the primary sense 'ascertain the number of', see esp. **ENUMERATED** *ppl. a.*, and cf. **ENUMERATION**, **ENUMERATOR**.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. i. § 11 (R.) If the priest pardons no sins but those which are enumerated. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* vii. 113 Again, he enumerateth eight sorts of Cachimies that were known unto him. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 244 There would be no end of enumerating the like cases. 1803 G. S. FABER *Cabiri* II. 34 Atalanta is enumerated, by Apollodorus, among the Argonauts. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 561 The satellites of Jupiter . . . are enumerated and distinguished in a regular manner. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. xvii. 261 St. Paul . . . enumerates many of the Ancient Saints. 1856 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* xi. (1857) 469 Adolphe Brogniart had enumerated only seventy species of plants.

† b. with clause as obj. *Obs. rare.*

1653 CROMWELL *Lett. & Sp.* 4 July. Enumerating how businesses have been transacted from that time.

2. *Gram.* To 'qualify' numerically. *rare.*

1876 A. DAVIDSON *Hebr. Gram.* § 48 The other numerals are nouns and disagree in gender with the words which they enumerate.

† 3. [Cf. **L.** *enumerare* to pay in full.] ? To bestow abundantly. *Obs. rare.*

1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 76 Prayers that he would enumerate his spiritual Gifts to this holy Society.

Hence **Enumerated** *ppl. a.*, **Enumerating** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*).

1721 *Roy. Proclam.* 5 Feb. in *Land. Gaz.* No. 5928/4 Such enumerated Goods. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* i. 4 Contraband and enumerated commodities. 1871 *Census Eng. & Wales, Prelim. Report* 6 The enumerated population of London. was 3,251,804. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. v. 253 That enumerating function of the Roman officer.

Enumeration (fniū-mērēt-jōn). [a. **F.** *enumeration*, ad. **L.** *enumeration-em*, n. of action f. *enumerāre* : see prec.]

1. The action of ascertaining the number of something; esp. the taking a census of population; a census.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 629 That holy man did rightly know the enumeration of the sacred Trinitie. 1810 in *Ridson's Surv. Devon* 394 According to the enumeration in 1801, the population amounted to 1600 persons. 1819 *Gentl. Mag.* 529 He produced an enumeration of the inhabitants of the island. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 340 note, In 1740, the population of Nottingham was found, by enumeration, to be just 10,000.

2. The action of specifying seriatim, as in a list or catalogue.

1551 GARDINER *Of The Presence in Sacrament* 21 To multiply language by enumeration of partes. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. xvi. (1588) 576, I shall not need to make long enumeration of the sortes of executions, which, etc. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 279 The enumeration of Genealogies, and particular accounts of time. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 34 The definition of a complex term consists merely in the enumeration of the simple ideas, for which it stands. 1858 L. D. SR. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Property Law* xviii. 136 The enumeration of these circumstances is not to restrict the generality of the enactment.

b. *concr.* A catalogue, list.

1724 WATTS *Logic* I. ii. § 2 Though they are not all agreed in this enumeration of elements. 1772 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxviii. 351 The enumeration includes the several acts cited in this paper. 1830 HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 135 We should possess an enumeration . . . of her materials and combinations. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 184 In this enumeration the greatest good of all is omitted.

3. *Rhet.* *transl. L. enumeratio* : A recapitulation, in the peroration, of the heads of an argument.

1862 in MAUNDER *Sci. & Lit. Treas.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Enumerative (fniū-mērēt-iv), *a.* [f. **ENUMERATE** *v.* + *-IVE*.] That has the function of enumerating; concerned with enumeration. *Const. of.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* v. § 3 Being particular and enumerative of the variety of evils which have disordered his life. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* vi. (1857) 102 He [Thomson] rather enumerates than describes. Now the prospect from the hill at Hagley furnished me with the true explanation of this enumerative style. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Gains Instit.* Comm. iv. § 47 note, Whether his *uclut* is to be taken as enumerative . . . or as merely indicative.

Enumerator (fniū-mērēt-ār). [as if a. **L.** **enumerātor*, agent-n. f. *enumerāre* to **ENUMERATE**.]

One who enumerates; *spec.* one of the subordinate officers employed in taking a census.

1856 GROTE *Græce* II. xcvi. XII. 492 note, The enumerators take account of the slave women and children. 1881 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 6/1 The enumerator has to leave from a hundred to two hundred schedules and after a few days to call for them again.

Enunciable (Innŋnŋi-āb'l), *a.* [as if ad. **L.** **enuntiābilis*, f. *enuntiāre*; see next.] That admits of being enunciated.

1622 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 198 All the words enunciable are in it contained. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 261 John . . . enunciates the fact itself, to the full extent in which it is enunciable for the human mind.

Enunciate (Innŋnŋi-ēt), *v.* [f. **L.** *enuntiāt-ppl.* stem of *enuntiāre* (incorrectly *enunciare*), f. *ē* out + *nuntiāre* to announce, f. *nuntius* messenger.]

1. *trans.* To give definite expression to (a proposition, principle, theory, etc.); = **ENOUNCE** 1.

1623 COCKERAM, *Enunciate*, to declare. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 204 Which also may more briefly be enunciated thus, velocity is the quantity of motion determined by time and line. a 1691 T. BARLOW *Rem.* 553 The truths that may be enuntiated concerning him [Plato]. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 2 The theory consequent upon new facts . . . is generally enunciated by the discoverers themselves. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 220 The dogmas enunciated in the Lambeth articles. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 95 The same principle may be enunciated in another form.

b. Of words : To form, or serve as a statement of.

1859 MILL *Liberty* (1865) 20/2 The words which enunciate a truth.

2. To state publicly; to proclaim.

1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* Pref. 24 Moses enunciated as simple, undemonstrated truth, 'In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth'. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 3 It can therefore never err in enunciating or declaring the revealed knowledge which it possesses.

3. To utter, pronounce (articulate sounds). Also *absol.* = **ENOUNCE** 3.

1759 HART *Vision of Death* (R.), Each enunciates with a human tone. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1744 note, Not . . . marked by any peculiar emphasis, but only . . . distinctly enunciated. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* 223 How distinct enunciating, how Plain dealing!

Hence **Enuniciated** *ppl. a.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 534 That Incongruity betwixt enuniciated Falsity and the Minde and Things has no moral evil in it. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 266 Putting the enuniciated divisor sixteen. 1835 WHEWELL in *Todhunter Acc. of Whewell's Writings* (1876) II. 213 A distinction or resemblance in enuniciated principle.

Enunciation (Innŋnŋi-ēt-jōn). [ad. **L.** *enun-tiation-em*, n. of action f. *enuntiāre* : see prec. Cf. **Fr.** *enonciation*.] The action of enunniating.

1. The action of giving definite expression to (a law, principle, etc.).

1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 482 Enunciation of the Principle, and Observations respecting it. 1830 HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 95 The most extensive and general enunciation of the laws of nature. 1873 J. COOKE *New Chem.* 13 This word . . . selected by Avogadro in the enunciation of his law.

† **b. concr.** A proposition, statement. *Obs.*
 1688 T. SPENCER *Logick* 222 A compound axiome, is but one proposition, or enunciation, as Aristotle calls it. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iv. vii. 32 Christ... used no prayer in the distribution, but that demonstrative enunciation, *This is my body.* 1717 S. CLARKE *Mr. Leibnitz's 5th Paper* (R.), Every intelligible enunciation must be either true or false. 1765 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* (ed. 4) vi. § 4 V. 194 note And verifies the enunciation of the gospel.

† **c. Math.** The form of words in which a proposition is stated.

1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 50 The enunciation of proposition the 29th. 1885 LEUDESCHORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 99 These are precisely the two directly equal pencils mentioned in the enunciation.

2. † **a.** ? Verbal expression (quot. 1551). **b.** The action of declaring or asserting (a fact, doctrine, etc.); formal declaration or assertion.

1551 GARDINER *Of The Presence in Sacrament* 41 a. The calling of bread by enunciation, for a name is not material. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* (R.), By way of interpretation and enunciation, as an ambassador. 1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 81 The proposition in question... is not, properly speaking, the enunciation of a matter of fact. 1844 LEVER *T. Burke* xviii. He never missed an opportunity for the enunciation of such doctrines. 3. The uttering or pronouncing of articulate sounds; manner of utterance.

1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 9 July (1870) 179 Remember of what importance Demosthenes and one of the Gracchi, thought Enunciation. 1812 *Examiner* 9 Nov. 716/1 His enunciation is perfectly articulate. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xi. 129 He mocked at his bad enunciation and bad grammar.

Enunciator (enun'si-ā-tōr). [*ad. L. enuntiātor, f. enuntiāre*: see ENUNCIATE.]

1. That serves to enunciate; predicative; declaratory. *Const. of.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov. iii.* xxv. Yet be their warkes compacte in fourme of narrations whiche by oratours be called enunciativ. c. 1555 HARNFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 219 These enunciative words do not prove them man and wife. 1688 T. SPENCER *Logick* 160 An enunciativ speech is either simple, or compounded of those that be simple. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 74 And if these words... be exegetical, and enunciative of the change that is made by prayers and other mystical words. 1750 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 306 In respect of the dispositive Words of an Instrument, and not in regard of the Enunciative Terms thereof. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 41 The simply enunciativ parts of the propositions will serve by themselves. 1864 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 284 The words are... more directly enunciative of the doctrine.

† **b. Gram.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

c. 1600 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 33 The conjunction enunciative copies the partes of a period... The ratiocinative copies the partes of a ratiocination.

† **c.** Of a command: Explicit, express. *Obs.*
 1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* 534 His absolute and enunciative command.

† **2.** Of the nature of outward expression. *Obs.*

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 480/1 As to Enunciativ discourse... there are some Dogmatists who condemn it... whence they kept silence. 1656 JEANES *Mist. Schol. Div.* 63 Here by the word is understood, not the word enunciativ [*L. prolativum*], the word written or preach't, But the Word substantiall: And the word was God.

3. Pertaining to vocal utterance or elocution.
 1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* III. 485 Time had palsied your strength and weakened your enunciative powers. 1850 *Ibid.* XLI. 449 He gave scope to the extraordinary enunciative powers of Bannister.

Hence **Enunciatively adv.**, in an enunciative manner; declaratively.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iv. vii. 32 It is not a thing indifferent, to omit the repetition of those words, *This is my body*, enunciatively and demonstratively.

Enunciator (enun'si-ā-tōr). [*a. L. enuntiātor, f. enuntiāre*: see ENUNCIATE.] One who or that which enunciates.

1809-12 M. A. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* xv. The news, of which she was the first, and not very intelligible enunciator. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* ii. 85 As for the second [proposition], one can only admire the surpassing courage of its enunciator. 1870 *Psalm Chronologically Arranged* 113 The Prophets... were acknowledged as the enunciators of God's present purpose.

b. A self-acting telegraphic signal.
 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 6/3 An electric enunciator in the box-office which will register the numbers, etc.

† **Enunciatory, a.** *Obs. rare.* [*f. L. enuntiātor* (see ENUNCIATE) + -ORY.] = ENUNCIATIVE.
 a. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xxxviii. 317 Predicable and enunciatory fool.

Enunciation, var. of INUNCTION, *Obs.*

Enunciation, obs. form of INUNDATION.

† **Enuny, v.** *Obs.* [*ad. late L. inūni-re, f. in in + ūni-re to unite, f. ūnus one.*] *trans.* To unite.

1545 BECON *Christmas Banquet* Works 1560 I. xxvii. b. Repentance without faith availeth nothing, but enunied and joined with faith is a singular and high treasure. *Ibid.* Except by fayth they be enunied and joined together.

Enure (eniū-), *v.* [*f. EN-1 + URE, a. OF. enure operation*; cf. *poure*, POOR, a. OF. *poure*.] An earlier form of INURE, by which it is now superseded exc. in the legal sense 3 below.

† **1. trans.** To put into operation or exercise; to carry into act; to commit (a crime). *Obs.*

1500 SPENCER *Lett. G. Harvey* Wks. (Globe) App. ii. 709/1 I also enure my penne sometime in that kinde. 1596 - *F. Q.* iv. ii. 29 Ne certes can that friendship long endure... That doth ill cause or evil end enure. *Ibid.* v. ix. 39 Many haynous crimes by her enured. a. 1599 - *Epigr.* Wks.

(Globe) 587/2 But he, soone after, fresh againe enured His former cruelty. a. 1612 HARRINGTON *Epigr.* ii. (1633) 101 T' enure on vertuous wives such wrong suspitions.

2. Of persons: To bring by use, habit, or continual exercise to a certain condition or state of mind, to the endurance of a certain condition, to the following of a certain kind of life, etc. *Const. to with sb. or inf.*; in early use also *with*. Now only in form INURE, *q. v.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. i.* xiv. 38 To enure hem self so to peyne and traueill. 1509 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* Wks. 16 They shall be enured with contynual hatred. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 31 That by litle and litle they may be enured with that profitable maner of speech. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 106 Wee must... enure our selues to chastise them [children], if they delight to lie. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 334 Yet, as a Master of defence enureth us to the conflict, by contending with us. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 55 Henceforth his people let no king enure To gentle government. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* ii. 1. Troops enured to toil. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* i. ii. vi. 202 He... enured these sentient creatures to pleasure and pain, cold and heat. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 350 To enure youths to habits of industry.

3. *intr.* Chiefly *Law*. To come into operation; to take place, have effect; to be available; to be applied (to the use or benefit of a person). *Const. to or simply.*

1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, Enure signifieth to take place or effect, to be available. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk. i.* § 69. 32 This grant shall not enure to such intent to determine the seignorie but shall enure by way of covenant. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 183 That all the Benefit of the said River Sharwell... shall be enured to the several Companies named in this Act. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 401 Else the dignity enures only to the grantee for life. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* ii. § 88 It enures exclusively to the bonitary proprietor. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* i. 84 The suspension enures to the benefit of the President, who becomes a sort of dictator.

b. trans. To make available; to hand over.
 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 205 To enure to any person or persons... any estate sold or disposed of.

Hence † **Enurement, Obs.**, use; practice. † **Enurer, Obs.**, one who practises or puts into operation. *Enuring vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Exercise*, exercise; enurement, use, practise; action, execution. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fl.* xxvii. 243 As lawles enurers, Of verditie false or foolish. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Justine* 55 a, So... did... the customary enuring to the discipline of warre giue him bouldnes to put them to death.

Enurn, obs. variant of INURN.

Enurny (enū-ni), *a. Her.* Also **enurney**. [*a. AF. enornē, enournē*, altered form of OF. *enornē* adorned: see ANORN, ENORN.] Of a bordure: Charged with beasts. By some writers improperly used as sb. for a charge of this kind upon a bordure.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 111 The fourth [bordure] is called Enurny, that is, when it is occupied with any beast. 1650 GUILLIM *Heraldry* i. v. (1660) 29 This term Enurny is proper to all bordures charged with any beasts. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, Enurny, the Herald's Term for a Bordure of a Coat of Arms, being charged with any kind of Beasts. 1847 GLOSS. *Brit. Her.* s. v. *Bordure of England* 63 Some would say enurney of lions, or charged with an enurney of lions.

Enus, -ys, var. forms of ENES *adv.* *Obs.* once.

Envade: see INVADE.

† **Envahishe, v.** *Obs.* Also 5 **envayasse, envahyshe**. [*ad. Fr. envahiss-* lengthened stem of *envahir*: see ENVAYE *v.*] *trans.* To attack. Also *absol.* Hence **Envahishing ppl. a.**

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. i.* ii. 30 To envahishe leping vpon his enemyes. *Ibid.* ii. xxxv. 148 Thus is the fortresse envahysshed. c. 1500 *Melusine* 147 We dide yssue yesterday, and envahysshed our enemyes.

Envapour: see EN-*pref.* 1 a.

† **Envassal, v.** *Obs.* Also 7 **envassaille, -all, invassal, -el**. [*f. EN-1 + VASSAL*.] *trans.* To reduce to the condition of a vassal; to reduce to servitude or subjection; to make subservient to. Also *fig.*

1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* Wks. (1717) 165 That intolerable Misery, Whereto Affection now invassals me. 1609 BR. BARLOW *Answer Nameless Cath.* 60 Aving our Princes, envassalling our Prelates. 1647 CUDWORTH *Serm.* i. John ii. 3-4 (1676) 57 Many of us... have our minds... envassalled to Riches, Gain, Profit. 1860 FULLER *Mist. Contempl.* (1841) 194 They would have seized on our persons too, and have envassalled us for ever unto them.

Hence **Envassalled ppl. a.**, **Envassalling vbl. sb.**

1609 BR. BARLOW *Answer Nameless Cath.* 25 Yeeled vnto by timorous Princes, ambitious and tumultuous Prelates, envassalled Parasites. 1642 *Vind. Parl. in Harl. Misc.* (Msh.) V. 275 For the strength and safety, and not in flaming or invassalling of his subjects and people.

† **Envassalage, Obs. rare.** Also 8 *in-*. [*f. prec. + -AGE*.] a. The state of being reduced to vassalage. **b.** The action of reducing to vassalage.

1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* Pref. 6 They speak as if their oppressions might be paralleled with the Israelitish envassalage in the Land of Egypt. 1654 PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuaris* 90 By that derivation they... augmented the power of invassalage.

† **Envault, v.** *Obs.* Also 6 **envawte**. [*f. EN-1 + VAULT sb.*]

1. *trans.* To arch over, cover the arched roof of.
 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 477 Enuawtyd with rubies the vawte was of this place.

2. To entomb.
 a. 1745 SWIFT *A Conclusion*, I wonder, good man, that you are not envaulted; Priethee, go and be dead, and be doubly exalted.

† **Envay(e, sb.** *Obs.* Also 5 **envahye**. [*a. OF. envahie, envaye, f. envahir*: see next.] An attack.

c. 1450 *Mertin* xx. 318 We shull... chastice hem at this envay. c. 1500 *Melusine* 201 His people... made a fyers envahye vpon the poyteyns.

† **Envaye, v.** *Obs.* Also 5 **envahye, envayhe**. [*ad. Fr. envahir* = Pr. *envair*, Sp. *envadir*: -late L. **invadire*, L. *invādīre*: see INVADE, ENVAHISHHE.] *trans.* To attack.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 28 For to go with him for to envahye and fighte with their enemyes. 1483 - *Gold. Leg.* 74/4 The chaldeys... have envahyed thy camels and taken them.

Envaysshe: see ENVAHISHHE.

Envecked, -ee, obs. ff. INVECKED, -EE. *Her.*

Enveigh, etc., **Enveigle**: see IN-.

Enveil (envē-ī), *v.* Also 6 **enveile, envele**. [*f. EN-1 + VEIL sb.* Cf. OF. *envoiler*.] *trans.* To cover with a veil, place a veil upon (e.g. a woman when received into a religious order). Also *transf.* and *fig.* to shroud as with a veil.

1555 *Pardie Facions* Pref. 16 Haung thus with his subtilties enveiled our mindes. *Ibid.* ii. xii. 268 The Bisshoppe was giuen authoritie to enveile virgines, and to hallow them. 1837 *Forreign Q. Rev.* XIX. 305 Kerner again has taken up the whole black mantle of Novalis, and enveiled himself with it. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 170 When dark night enveils the welkin.

† **Enveleny, v.** *Obs. rare* -1. [*ad. It. invelenire, f. in in + veleno* -L. *venenum* poison.] *trans.* To envenom, to poison.

c. 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1844) I. 249 A man... envelayed [? envelenyed] with the delicious poyson of ease.

Envelop (envelap), *v.* Forms: a. 4-5 **envelope(n, -ipe(n, 7-8 envelop, 6- envelop(e, 6 involup, 7-8 envelop(e, 6-8 envelop(e**. [*a. OF. envolupere, v. enveloper* (mod. *envelopper*) = Pr. *envolupar, envelopar, f. en-* (see EN-1) + **volup-, *velop-*, cogn. with It. *viluppo* bundle, whence *involuppare* to envelope. Cf. DEVELOP, VOLUPERE. The Romanic base *volup-, vilup-* is of obscure origin; some regard it as Teut., comparing ME. *wlappen* to LAP, wrap, which, however, is not known outside Eng., and is by Prof. Skeat regarded as an altered form of *wraþ*. Dietz suggested that a late L. **volutūre* (f. *volutare* to roll) became **voluppare*, but the analogies offered for this phonetic process are unsatisfactory.]

1. *trans.* To wrap up in, or as in, a garment or outer covering. Also *fig.*
 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 614 For he is most enveloped in synne. 1406 HOCLEVILLE *Mistral* 245 If that yee been envelopid in cryme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. iii. 67 With ane grene branche of tre He did involup and aray his heid. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 93 Eares so large, that they envelope their whole bodies with them. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 216 In digging a vault a body was discovered enveloped in a long robe. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 12) II. iii. xl. 377 They had been packed up in a box, and enveloped in cotton.

b. To serve as a wrapping or case for. Also *fig.*
 1595 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. i. 31 Leaving his body as a Paradise T'involup and containe Celestiall Spirits. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* x. (R.), The silken plumes of sleep envelop his extended limbs. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 357 The cellular membrane, which envelopes the vessels of the spermatic chord. 1830 R. KNOX tr. *Beclard's Anat.* 116 These membranes... were long confounded... with the organs which they envelope. 1834 M. MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 235 Their mantle unites under the body, forming a muscular sac which envelopes all the viscera. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* viii. 152 His body must be enveloped by the earth, as his soul is enveloped by the body.

2. To wrap, cover closely on all sides with a surrounding medium (e.g. clouds, darkness, flames, an atmosphere, etc.). *Const. in, with.* Also with the surrounding medium as subject.
 1590 SPENCER *F. Q.* ii. xii. 34 Suddenly a grosse fog overspread... And heavens chearefull face enveloped. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 77 The best, and wholsomst spirits of the night, Invellop you, good Prouost. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 503 Raies of light and glory envelop His Body. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 41 Our chearin Sun, our Glory and Delight, Are soon enveloped in shades of Night. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pal. & Arc.* 1863 A cloud of smoke envelops either host. 1766 J. J. J. *Phil. Trans.* LII. 471 They are so invelluped in vapours, as to be undiscernible. 1791 COWPER *Lines* xvii. 716 Jove with storms Enveloped Ida. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* i. 58 The azote which is disengaged, envelops the carbon. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 19/3 Mr. Huntley's property was enveloped in one broad sheet of flame. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* ii. (1848) 15 One of these cliffs towers to such a height, that its summit is for ever enveloped in clouds.

fig. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 109 The thought is enveluped in obscurete. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* i. ii. 64 The extreme danger they saw themselves envelop'd in. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 137 When we cloud our Reason, and envelope it in mists. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* ii. i. (1871) 105 What mystery was this that enveloped that g eat tie? 1846 SIR W.

HAMILTON *Dissert. in Reid's Wks.* 752 The peasant employs all the principles of abstract philosophy, only enveloped, latent, engaged.

† 3. *catachr.* a. 'To line; to cover on the inside' (J.). b. Of a body of men: To surround.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 4 His yron cote, all overgrown with rust, Was underneath enveloped with gold. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 388 The Prince of Orange... was at first envelop'd by his own flying Men.

Hence *Enveloped ppl. a.* (in senses of the vb.; in quot. *fig.*), enshrouded, darkened. *Enveloper*, one who envelops or wraps up. *Enveloping vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. ENVELOP; also *concr.* a wrapping; an enclosing membrane.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse* 11 The enveloped and deformed night of ignorance. 1883 CLOUD in *Knowl.* 15 June 353/1 The rain-clouds are imprisoned in dungeons or caverns by Vritra the 'Enveloper'. 1693 J. BEAUMONT *on Berner's Th. Earth* 1. 52 The envelopings also with which the Infant is encompassed, being very thin. 1831 R. KNOX *tr. Cloquet's Anat.* 239 The Enveloping Aponeuroses vary much in their thickness. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 133 Magnetization... impressed upon a soft iron rod by the action of an enveloping helix. 1888 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 702 Salts... present in solution in the enveloping strata of water.

Envelope (envelōp, ânvlōp), *sb.* Also 8-9 *envelop.* [ad. Fr. *enveloppe*, f. *envelopper*: see ENVELOP v.]

Walker 1791 records the custom then prevailing of pronouncing this word like the Fr. *enveloppe* (ânvlōp). In sense 2 this pronunciation, or rather some awkward attempt at it (ânvlōp, ânvlōp) is still very frequently heard, though there is no good reason for giving a foreign sound to a word which no one regards as alien, and which has been anglicized in spelling for nearly 300 years.]

1. That in which anything is enveloped; 'a wrapper, integument, covering' (J.).

1715 KERSEY, *Envelope*, a cover for anything. 1796 C. BURNET *Mem. of Metastasio* III. 142 He has consigned to my messenger... six volumes... not only without a box, but without any kind of envelope, or direction. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVIII. 226 The earth which serves as the envelope of the bones [in certain caverns]. 1830 HIRSCHMANN *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 79 The statue might be conceived encrusted in its marble envelope. 1845 STOCQUER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 346 The better class of females... are covered with an immense piece of cloth... these envelopes are of white cloth. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* II. 21 The Earth is surrounded with an aerial envelope or atmosphere. 1865 *Sal. Rev.* 28 Oct. 555 The spirits leave behind them the crass and heavy envelope of their earthly tenement. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* II. (ed. 3) 90 The envelope which protects the chrysalis.

b. *fig.*
1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 629 Their obvious sense that serves only for the envelope. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. xii. 370 Style should be the transparent envelop of our thoughts. 1809 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* IV. (1867) 78 The leading intention of both [Antinomianism and Stoicism] is to enclose the human mind in a perfect envelop of abstractions. 1865 LUCKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 300 Every dogmatic system... should be regarded as the vehicle or envelope of pure religion.

2. *spec.* The cover of a letter; now a small sheet of paper folded and gummed to serve as a cover for a letter.

a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* I. (1724) 302 A letter from the King of Spain was given to his daughter by the Spanish Ambassador, and she tore the envelope, and let it fall. 1796 SWIFT *To Grub St. Poets.* Wks. 1735 II. 368 Lend these to Paper-sparing Pope... No letter with an Envelope Could give him more Delight. 1806 J. NEAL *Rev. Jonathan* III. 351 Our hero was tearing off the envelope. 1830 SIR R. HILL in G. B. HILL *Life* (1880) I. 346 The little bags called envelopes. 1874 BURNARD *My Time* XXVII. 250 He quickly opened the envelope to see if the enclosed fee was in notes or a cheque.

3. In physical science often used in general sense; also *spec.* in *Bot.* the calyx or the corolla, or both taken together; in *Astron.* the nebulous covering of the head of a comet, the coma.

1830 R. KNOX *Belard's Anat.* 234 The envelopes of the muscles, or the enveloping aponeuroses... furnish... insertions to muscular fibres. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 99 Stamens single, without any floral envelope. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sc. XXXVI. (1849) 404 The luminous envelope was of a decided yellow. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 519 A general contraction of the mantle or muscular envelope. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 14 PAPAVERACEÆ... envelopes and stamens very caducous.

4. *Fortification.* (See quot.)

1797 in *Glossogr. Angl. Nova.* 1715 KERSEY, *Envelope*, In Fortification, a Work of Earth rais'd either in the Ditch of a Place, or beyond it. 1853 STOCQUER *Mil. Encycl.*, *Envelope*, in fortification, a work of earth, sometimes in form of a single parapet, and at others like a small rampart.

5. *Math.* The locus of the ultimate intersections of consecutive curves (or surfaces) in a 'family' or system of curves (or surfaces).

1871 TODDUNTER *Diff. Calc.* XXV. (1875) 359 The locus of the ultimate intersections of a series of curves is called the envelop of the series of curves. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* XV. 250 The envelope of the system... is touched by every curve of the system.

Hence *Envelope, v. colloq.* to put (a letter) in an envelope.

1857 DE MORGAN in *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* III. (1889) 519 You write letters... Lady Hamilton finds them, envelopes them, puts them before you, etc.

Envelopment (envelōpmēt). [f. ENVELOP v. + -MENT; cf. Fr. *enveloppement*.] The action of enveloping; the state of being enveloped. *concr.* That which envelops; a wrapping, covering. Also *fig.* 1763 TUCKER *Free Will* Pref. (R.), It is become difficult

to see any sense at all, through their envelopments. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ii. Reverence... springs forth undying from its mean envelopment of Fear. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* 34 Various diseases were cured... by the touch of the holy bodies or their envelopments. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 160 Microscopic envelopments of quartz have been met with in chabasite.

† *Envenom, sb. Obs.* In 4 *envenime*. [f. next vb.] That which envenoms; a poison.

1377 LANGLAND *P. Pl. B.* II. 14 Orientales and ewages envenimes to destroye.

Envenom (envenōm), *v.* Forms: a. 4-6 *envenim*, -ym(e), 4-5 *envenem*(e, -om, 4 *envinim*, 5 *envenym*, (envenom), 7 *envenome*, 6- *envenom*. b. 6 *enveneme*, (invennom), 7 *envenim*, -ome, 7-8 *invenom*. See also ANVENOM. [ME. *envenime-n*, ad. OFr. *envenimer*, f. *en* (see EN-1) + OFr. *venim* (mod. *venin*) VENOM:—L. *venen-um* poison.]

† 1. *trans.* To venom (a person, an animal); to poison by contact, bite, inoculation, etc. Also *absol.*

c 1300 K. ALIS. 5611 Address, guires [printed quires], and dragons Wolden this folk mychel and lyte, Envenymen and abite. 1340 *Ayent.* 26 Pe eddre bet al envenymep. c 1400 MAUNDREY. v. (1839) 54 The serpentes byten hem & envenyme hem. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* III. 240 Thanne sawh he wel that envenymed he was. 1535 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1274/1 Being... so sore envenomed with so mani poison spotted. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 391 A Toad may envenome outwardly. 1665 *Flagellum*; or O. Cromwell (1671) Pref., That poison of Aspe under his lips which... will envenome even those of the Species that come near it. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Vipers*, Do not touch them with your fingers, for it will invenom them.

fig. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 272 Weiward disciplis, bat envenymyn and distroien holy Chirche. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Procl.* 474 But age, alas! that al wol envenyme. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine Dr.* (1876) 6 He in-venomes all the eares that hear him.

2. To put venom or poison on (a weapon, etc.); to taint (the air, ground, etc.) with poison; to render noxious or poisonous. Cf. ENVENOMED *ppl. a.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 4349 Envenymyd ther takyl was. 1393 GOWER *Conf. I.* 234 An arwe... Welche he to fore had envenimed. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* I. 603 A knyff... the wheche envenymyd was. c 1500 MELUNIE 161 The king was wounded with a dart envenymed by the sawdaws hand. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. ix. (Arb.) 177 The women... vse to inueneme their arrowes. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 332 The point envenom'd too, Then venome to thy worke. 1616 SURFL & MARKH. *Country Farm* 291 The Capet-tree inuenyming the whole ground, and making of it barren. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* XXVI. 405 Because the colours are envenomed wherewith he painteth his face. 1871 NAPHYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. ii. 73 Plants which thus envenom the sweet.

b. To infuse venom or bitterness into (actions, relations, etc.); to impart bitterness to (the feelings or words of a person); to embitter, make virulent.

1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* v. (1822) 395 Klaw ye nocht how thir wageis war inuenommit be poison of inemys. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 634 Their wordes were swete as sugar, and their thoughtes were all envenomed. 1658 *Lady's Call.* II. § 2. 87 It rather envenomes the crime and adds unnaturalness to deceit. 1809 MILL *Liberty* IV. 152 Nothing in the... practice of Christians does more to envenom the hatred of Mahomedans. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. viii. 424 The complicated passions that envenomed the strife.

3. *fig.* To impregnate with moral 'venom'; to corrupt, vitiate.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iii. 120 Pe vitteriste wikkednesse... infectib and enuenemyh hem gretely. c 1400 ROM. *Rose* 7474 For men may finde alway sopheme The consequence to envenome. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. 7 Pe devill had envenymed all mankynd. 1641 MILTON *Church Dirip.* I. (1851) 19 A universal letter of impurity had invenom'd every part. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 433 We will hope... that no Minds so invenom'd can be found. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Fanal.* IV. 71 The imagination... envenomed by hatred.

Envenomed, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

1. + a. Of a reptile, insect, etc.: Charged with venom (*obs.*). b. Of a weapon, etc.: Smeared with venom. Of air, food, etc.: Poisoned, tainted. c. Of a wound: Infected with venom, poisoned.

c 1300 K. ALIS. 5436 Her bytt envenymed was. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 228 Envenomed knyfe he bare also priuely. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 281 As a morcel envenimed. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 48 The envenomed byttinges of the Serpents. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* VI. 22 Halters and envenom'd steel Are laid before me. 1601 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* III. 47 Th' inuenom'd gore, which from his palate bled. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 543 As when Alcides... felt th'envenom'd robe. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* VI. 832 Some only breath th' envenom'd Air, and die. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 63 Happy Ierne, whose most wholesome Air Poisons envenom'd spiders. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxiii, Thy dart Plunged deepest its envenomed smart.

2. *fig.* Chiefly of temper, feelings, etc.: Virulent, malignant, embittered.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Antecrist* in Todd *Thres Treat.* (1851) 141 Takyng of temporaltees envenymed. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. v. 425 The reiterated complaints, and invenom'd repetitions. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxix. (1739) 180 The invenomed spirits of the Judges of those days. 1761 COWPER *Truth* 159 Of temper as envenomed as an asp. 1801 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 289 Till thine Infinity shall be A robe of envenomed agony. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xix. 331 They at least had no sympathy with such envenomed animosities.

† *Envenomer. Obs. rare.* In 6 *invenomer*. One who envenoms.

1598 FLORIO, *Intossicator*, a poisoner, an inuenomer.

Envenoming, vbl. sb. [f. ENVENOM v.] The action of the verb ENVENOM. Also *concr.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch.* T. 816 Thy tayl is deth, thurgh thin envenymyng. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* I. 607 The ton was for the envenymyng, be toper for sharpnesse. 1607-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxi. 38 The ways he strews with serpents and invenomings.

† *Envenomize, v. Obs. rare-1.* [f. EN-1 + VENOM sb. + -IZE.] *trans.* To infect with poison. In quot. *absol.*

1598 TORRE *Alba* (1880) 85 Fierce Serpents (not milde Doves) enuenomise.

† *Envenomous, a. Obs.* In 5 *envenymous*, 7 *invenomous*. [ad. OFr. *envenimeus*, f. *envenimer* to ENVENOM.] Full of venom; poisonous. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* (1860) 4918 Her rede and counceile is envenymous. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 137 Alway machining a right envenymous will. 1597 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champions* II. (N.), [The dragon] stroake with her invenomous wings. 1604 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 41 She cast an invenomous confection into the fountaine.

Enverdure: see EN-*pref.*¹ I b.

† *Envermeil, v. Obs.* Also 4 *envermail*. [ad. OFr. *envermeiller*, f. *en* (see EN-1) + *vermeil*, *vermeille* vermillion-coloured: see VERMIL.] *trans.* To tinge as with vermillion; to give a ruddy colour to. Hence *Envermeiled ppl. a.*, roseate, ruddy.

14... (f. LVDG.) *Ball. our Ladie in Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) cccxxix b, Uniarie enuermailed, refresher of our blood. 1605-6 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 1 That lovely dye That did thy cheek envermeil. 1802 BRIDGES *Bride's Tragedy* IV. iii, How blushes open their envermeiled leaves On her fair features.

Enveron, enverroun, obs. ff. ENVERON.

† *Enversed, ppl. a. Obs. rare-1.* [ad. OFr. *enversé*, pa. pple. of *enverser* to overturn.] Inverted.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Poems* (1881) 5 Her Waist's an envers'd Pyramid.

† *Envesure. Obs. rare-1.* [a. OFr. *envesure*, f. *envesier* to divert. Cf. ENVOISIES.] Game, play. c 1300 K. ALIS. 5543 Hy lowghen and madden enuesure [printed enuesure].

Envest, obs. form of INVEST.

Envoy, obs. form of INVOICE.

Envable (en'vial), *a.* [f. ENVY v. + -ABLE.]

That is to be envied.

1608 CAREW *Cornwall* (J.), An enviable mediocrity of fortune. 1779 BURKE *Corp.* (1844) II. 278 My situation is anything rather than enviable. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ.* (1. Brit.) 293 The foe never sets his foot on this enviable island. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 3 William was, at this time one of the most enviable of human beings. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 27. 196 Unlike the enviable ostrich, I cannot shut my eyes to danger when it is near.

Hence *Enviableness, rare*, the quality or condition of being enviable. *Enviably adv.*, in an enviable manner or degree.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* III. 36 The enviable-ness of her calm state of feeling. 1833 J. BARDOCK *Dom. Anusum* 140 That enviably brilliant covering. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 380 There was scarcely in all Europe a residence more enviably situated.

Envidious, obs. form of INVIDIOUS.

Envid (en'vid), *ppl. a.* [f. ENVY v. + -ED¹.] That is the object of envy.

1631 T. MAY *tr. Barclay Mirror of Mindes* 1. 187 Hee himselfe was glad to haue himselfe saluted... by noe high or envied names, but sometimes plaine William. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 244 Our envied Sovran. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 24 No children... climb his knees the envied kiss to share. 1815 *Scribblemania* 59 The envied honours of Parnassus. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 199 Grantees who had the envied privilege of going in coaches and four through the streets. *absol.* 1685 GRACIAN *Courtier's Orac.* 151 Enviars die as often as they hear the praises of the Envied revive. c 1800 K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 263 Yet it often happens that the condition of the envier is happier than that of the envied. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nis.* I. 107 It would besit thee to pardon me even as the Envied pardoned the Envier.

Envier (en'vial). Also 6 *enviour*, 6-7 *envyer*. [f. ENVY v. + -ER¹ (earlier -OUR-).] One who envies.

1509 BARCLAY *Skyp of Folsy* (1874) I. 8 Gluttons, wasters, enuiours, enchantours. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. ix. (Arb.) 175 These malycious enuyers of other mens traualyes. 1606 BACON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 40 You are great, and therefore have the more enviars. 1630-38 *tr. Camden's Hist. Ellis.* IV. 603 He was presently censured as an envier of the Earl's honour. a 1768 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett. Mrs. Hewet* xcii. 152 Never bride had fewer enviars, the... man is so... detestable. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 316 Its opulence was an object it could not conceal from its enviars. 1874 MOTLEY *Rarnved* II. xv. 180 The enviars of our peace and tranquillity.

Envigor, var. INVIGOUR v. Obs. to invigorate.

† *Envined, ppl. a. Obs. rare-1.* In 4 *envined*. [ad. Fr. *enviné*, f. *en* (see EN-1) + *vin* wine.] Stored with wine.

c 1365 CHAUCER *Procl.* 342 A better envyned man was no-where noon.

Envineyard: see EN-*pref.*¹ 2.

Enviour, obs. form of ENVIER.

Envious (enviös), *a.* Forms: 4-6 *envyous* (e, -ose, (4) *enviose*, -vios, -vius, -vyus, -wius, 5 *enviyus*, -vyows, *pl.* *envyousis*), 4- *envious*. Also 5 *envyowse*. [a. AF. *enviosus*, OF. *enviosus*, -vius (mod. F. *envieux*) = Pr. *envijos*, *envios*, Cat. *envijos*, Pg. *invejoso*, Sp. *envidioso*, It. *invidioso* = L. *invidiosus*, f. *invidia* ENVY.]

1. Full of envy, affected or actuated by envy; vexed or discontented at the good fortune or qualities of another. Const. † *against*, † *at*, † *of*, † *to* with *sb.* or *inf.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27658 (Cott.) *Pe enuius man ai lufes he leste pam pat he wate er moste honeste.* c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes T.* 267 O Sathan envyous. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 53 There be other that be envyous to us in gretter degree thanne they. 1526 *Pilgr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 78 And... the envyous man, for to do a displeasure to his enemy, wyl suffre rebuke and blame. 1611 *Bibl. Prov.* xxiv. 19 Neither be thou envious at the wicked. 1636 *Ariana* 328 They thought it envious against their repose, to have shed so much as a teare for them. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Past.* vii. 37 If he blast my Muse with envious Praise. 1844 *LYTTON Zanoni* 28 Our good Loredano is envious of my diamond. 1872 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 108 Envious scribes in his life-time taunted him with avarice. *absol.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27706 (Cott.) *Forþi sais Senec on þe envious, Quine, etc.* 1340 *Ayeb.* 28 Vor þe more þet þe guodes byep grete, þe more 203ep þe envious. 1816 *BYRON Monody Death Sheridan*. The envious who but breathe in others' pain. 1846 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. (ed. 2) 14 The envious, because they like not the sound of a living man's praise.

2. Full of ill-will; malicious, spiteful. *Obs.*

'Still current *dial.* in Suffolk' (F. Hall). c 1330 *R. BRUNNE* (1810) 180 Grete scathe... Com tille Kyng R. for þat envious sawe. c 1430 *LYDG. Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 12 Hit maketh accorde betwene folk envyous. 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 40 Who more envious than Tymon denouncing all humane societie. 1673 *PENN Chr. Quaker* iv. 531 Envious Displeasure against an Harmless Suffering People. a 1713 *ELLWOOD Autobiog.* (1765) 384 Printed by one of his Party with very envious Reflections upon it. † 3. Full of emulation; emulous. Const. *of*.

a 1300 *Florib. & Bl.* 356 For he is sube couetus And at pescheker enuius. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 150 Thei be envyousis whiche shall goe furst up on the offerande. 1594 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 318 Be envious of the best gifts. 1821 *KEATS Lamia* 217 Lycius Charioting foremost in the envious race.

4. Grudging, parsimonious, sparing, excessively careful. *Obs.*

180 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 368 Beautie was no niggard of hir slippes in this garden, and very envious to other grounds. a 1667 *JER. TAYLOR* (W.), No men are so envious of their health.

5. Calculated to excite ill-will; invidious; odious. *Obs.*

1635 *R. N. tr. Camden's Hist. Elis.* (ed. 3) i. 90 Which sect began presently to be knowne by the envious name of Puritans. 1640 *Br. HALL Episc. Ep. Ded.* 5 Hath put my pen upon this envious, but necessarie taske.

6. That is or may be an object of envy; enviable.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iv. 39 He to him leapt, and that same envious fage Of victors glory from him snatcht away. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton*. 69 A glorious harvest... which could not but have made an envious addition. 1665 *Perry's Diary* 8 Dec. (ed. Bright) III. 327 So envious a place.

7. Comb., as *envious-hearted*.

1873 *L. WALLACE Fair God* II. vii. 128 Time was when no envious-hearted knave could have made him believe, etc.

Enviously (enviösli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an envious manner.

† *a.* In a spirit of emulation or rivalry. *Obs.*

b. Maliciously, spitefully, grudgingly.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1129 Burnes he sent Enuiously to þemperour & egged him swiþe Bi a certayne day bataille to a-bide. c 1430 *LYDG. Story Thebes in Chaucer's Whs.* (1560) cccxxv b. They on Grekes enuiously gan to shout. 1599 *FISHER 7 Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. ii. Wks. 86 All they... enuiously haue conspyred the deþh of a symple persone. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. v. 6 She... beats her heart, Spurnes enuiously at Strawes. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iii. viii. (1840) 130 The cross enuiously concealed by the Turks. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Iniq.* iii. 7 Those Doctrines of Devils, which they enuiously and insultingly entangled poor mankind withall.

Enviousness (enviösnes), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being envious.

1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* iii. 227 Nor will with enviousnesse against god complayne of his Fortune. 1562 *TURNER Baths* 1 b. For enuiusnes [the Physicians] wold not send the sik folk... unto these bathes. 1628 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* iii. 941 A spightfull enviousnesse. 1652 *SIR A. COCKAYNE tr. Cassandra* 1. 62 Courtiers, who, forcing the enviousnesse of their nature, lookt upon his fortune with joy and applause.

† **Enviousty**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -TY.] = ENVIOUSNESS.

1382 *WYCLIF Ecclus.* xxvi. 6 The dyuyseoun [v. r. envyousie] of the cite, and the gederyng togidere of the puple.

† **Envire**, *v.* *Obs.* Also † *envere*, 6 *envoyre*. [a. OF. *envire-r* (occurring in sense 'to turn round') f. *en* (see EN-1) + *vire* to VEER.] = ENVIRON *v.* (It is doubtful whether the first quot. belongs here.)

[a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1694 Myne armez are of ancestrye enuyerde with lordes]. 14... *LYDG. MS. Soc. Antig.* 134 (Halliiv.) Of the Holy Gost rounde aboute envird. 1533 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* (1848) 137 The sayd abbay Enuired with wallis myghty to assay. c 1530 *LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 252 Enuoyred with grete and depe dyches ful of water.

Environ, *sb.* *Obs. in sing.* In 4 *envyroun*, -own. [a. OF. sing. *environ* (subsequently a mod. F. *pl. environs*), f. the adv.: see ENVIRON *adv.*]

† 1. In ME. *sing.* Compass, circuit. Only in phrases *By, in environ*, by *environ of*; = F. à l'*environ* (de).

1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* xxiii. 17 The feeld... as wel it as the spelunk and alle the trees of it, in alle the termes of it bi envyroun. - *Ex.* vii. 24 Alle the Egipcians deluyden bi envyroun of the floodes. - *Mark* vi. 6 And he wente aboute castels in envyroun, techinge.

2. In mod. Eng. *pl.* **Environ** (envoi'rən, -viren). The outskirts, surrounding districts, of a town.

1665 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 419 The pestilence still increasing in London and its Environs. 1750 *CHESTERF. Lett.* III. cccxix. 43 When you go to Genoa, pray observe carefully all the environs of it. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) V. 1808 The environs of Hudson's Bay. 1831 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Corr.* II. 184 The neighbourhood of Brock is quite enchanting... with its painted houses... and delightful environs.

1847-8 *H. MILLER First Impr.* xix. (1857) 331 Without having once seen the sun shine on the city or its environs.

b. *transf. in sing. rare* -1. Surrounding.

1823 *BYRON Let. Ld. Blessington* 14 Apr., The peccant part and its immediate environ are... black.

Environ (envoi'rən), *v.* Forms: a. 4-5 *enviroun*, -vyroun, (4-5 *enveron*, -on), 4-7 *envyroun*, (4 *envyroun*, -weron, 5 *enverroun*, -wyroun, 5-6 *envirounne*), 4- *environ*. b. 6 *invyroun*, -veron, (6-7 *invi(e)ron*), 6-8 *inviron*. [a. F. *environ*-ner (in AF. c 1300), f. *enviiron* round about: see ENVIRON *adv.*]

1. *trans.* Of things: To form a ring round, surround, encircle. Also *fig.* of circumstances or conditions, *esp.* (with notion of 2 b) of dangers, troubles, etc.

c 1400 *MAUNDE v.* (1839) 45 This Ryvere... envyrounnethe all Ethiop. c 1430 *LYDG. Compl. Bl. Knt.* xii. The bankys rounde, the welle envyrounyng. 15... in *Athenaeum* (1870) 6 Aug. 181 All invierouned on the South parte with a freshe water ryver. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* iii. xii. 208 Ilands envyrouned by the sea, with good shippings. 1670-98 *LASSALLS Voy. Italy* ii. 21 The circle of white marble pavement which envyrouned the altar of St. Peter. 1681 *COLVIL Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 24 A cowl lind' with iron, Which did his temples so inviron. 1720 *WELTON Suff. Son of God* I. vi. 117 Quickening Flames... Environ and surround me. 1816 *W. HOLLAR Holbein's Dance of Death* 69 A great cloister, envyrouning a plot of ground. 1872 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 24 A quiet and fertile spot, envyrouned by green meadows.

2. *fig.* 1382 *WYCLIF Ecclus.* li. 5 Manye tribulaciouns that envyrounneden me. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4632 Mekill variance of vertus environis oure saules. 1563 *FOXE A. & M.* III. 297 Hypocricie, arrogancy, and obstinate security environ me. 1604 *T. WRIGHT Pass.* v. § 4. 191 A number of sound and substantiall reasons... environ the question proposed on every side. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. iii. 1 What Perils do inviron The Man that meddles with cold Iron! 1686 *Voy. Emp. China into W. Tartary in Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 199 All the Marks of Grandure, with which he was invironed at the Court at Pekin. 1852 *D. MITCHELL Fresh Gleanings* 106 Whatever pleasant or painful circumstances may environ me.

† b. To include, take in (a certain space). *Obs.*

1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 166 The ruines of which building... do environne almost ten acres of grounde. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgr.* (1864) 18 The whole Monarchie enuironeth nine hundred leagues.

c. To surround, encircle, encompass with anything. Also *fig.* Chiefly *pass.*

1382 *WYCLIF Luke* xix. 43 Thin enemyes schulen envyroune thee with pale. c 1400 *MAUNDE* xxvii. (1839) 278 And alle envyround with ston of Ja-spre. 1536 *Act 26 Henry VIII.* c. 12 A Parke, walled and envyrouned with brycke and stone. 1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* 13 Where... they may envron themselves with water on everie side. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* ii. 67 Peloponnesus... is all invironed with the sea, saue onely at a narrow strait. 1658 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* ii. § 2. (1675) 161 Inviiron them with dung to blanch them. 1701 *LAW Couns. Trade* (1780) 105 Our coasts were... invironed and surrounded with fish. 1748 *ANSON Voy.* ii. xii. 261 The harbour is invironed on all sides... with high mountains. 1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxiv. (ed. 3) 407 The Royal Shield of England envyrouned with the fleurs de lys of France.

† *fig.* 1675 *TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* 384 The holy soul of a quiet man is... invironed with its own repose. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xvi. Were envyrouned with delights both from nature and art. 1847 *J. WILSON Chr. North* (1857) I. 422 Our boyhood was envyrouned with the beautiful. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. 81 That enthusiasm in himself which would environ him with wonder.

2. Of persons: To form a ring round, stand round, throng; to be in attendance upon; to be stationed round, as guards. Also, To surround † *of*, with (persons).

1382 *WYCLIF Zech.* ix. 8 And y shal envyroune myn hous of these that holden knyghthode to me. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 253 There founden they... Lucrece... all envyrouned With women. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* lix. 158 We envyroune hym rounde aboute wyth goode men of armes. 1552 *LYNDESEY Monarchie* 556 The Angelis of the Ordoris Nyne Inuiron sall that throne Diuine. 1598 *YONG Diana* 94 Enuironed rounde about with a troupe of Nymphes. 1670 *COTTON Espernon* ii. viii. 350 He dy'd envyround by three of his Children, several Divines, and all his Domestick Servants. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. vii. 151 Every Christian was envyrouned with a world of invisible beings.

b. To surround with hostile intention; to be-

set; to beleaguer (a city, fortress, etc.). Also, To beset with.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 640 All envyrouny with fayis is he. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3617 To envyroun alle þe vaward of all þe vile yndes. 1475 *CAXTON Jason* (1477) 17 Jason was envyrouned and assayled on alle sides. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 748 The Capitaynes... planted a strong siege, and envyrouned it [the Castell] round about. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 92 They hauing long before so streitly invironed the city. 1761-2 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lix. 459 Colonel Pride... had envyrouned the house with two regiments.

3. To surround on all sides, envelop, enclose. Now chiefly of the atmosphere, light, etc. † Formerly also, to wrap up, clothe; to screen or conceal from.

1432 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* i. iii. (1483) 4 The Centre of the erthe was wonder derck in itself and was aboute envyrouned by lesse derke mater and lesse. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 65 Al the thynges that the ayer goth about and envyrounneth. 1483 *Gold. Leg.* 237/1 He sawe an auncient man... envyrouned in a whyte mantel. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* iv. xxv. H.hj. One comprehending sphere invyrouneth all his angles. 1607 *DEKKER Hist. Sir T. Wyatt Wks.* (1873) III. 88 Thus like a Nun... Liue I invyrouned in a house of stone. 1659 *LEAK Waterwks.* 3 The Peste... well invyrouned with leather. 1699 *POMFREY Reason* 155 'Tis now envyround from our eyes. 1846 *LANDOR Hellenica* Wks. (1868) II. 482 Gravely-gladsome light envyrouned them. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. § 11. 73 We were envyrouned by an atmosphere of perfect purity.

† 4. To describe a circle or make a circuit round; to go round in a circle. *Obs.*

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 7608 And þe heven þat þe erth envyrouns. c 1400 *MAUNDE* (1839) xvii. 182 Men may envyroune alle the Erthe of alle the World, as well undre as aboven and turnen agen to his Contree. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 34/2 By envyrounyng or goying aboute the aulre. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1862) 311, I will begin at the North east corner... and from thence envyroun the whole Bishopricke. 1647 *LILLY Chr. Astrol.* cclxiii. 617 The Luminaries [being] in angles not envyrouned of the Planets.

† b. To travel about (a country, etc.). *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF 1 Tim.* v. 13 They ydel lerne for to envyroune housis. c 1400 *MAUNDE* (Roxb.) Pref. x It lyked him... to envyroun þat land with his blissed fete. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7019 We envyroune bothe londe and se.

† **Environ**, *adv.* and *prep.* *Obs.* Forms: a. 4-6 *enviroun* (e, 4-5 *envyroun*, 6 *enveron*, 5- *environ*. b. 4 in *viroun*, 6 *invirone*, 7 *inviron*. [a. Fr. *environ*, f. *en* in + OF. **viron* circuit, related to *vire* to VEER. Cf. Fr. *en viro* of same meaning.]

A. *adv.* Round about; in the neighbourhood.

c 1375 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 311 In viroun and wipinne þei weren ful of igen. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* Prol. 300 And with that word, a compass envyroun They sitten hem ful softly adoun. 1436 *Pol. Poems* II. (1859) 157 Exhortyng alle Englande to kepe the se envyroun. 1523 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xiii. v. 4 And with large clamour fillis invyroun Thair mynyds all. 1529 *Four Elements* Interlude in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 6 Which doth illumine the world envyroun. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* ii. lxxx. 35 Lord Godfreyes cie three times envyroun goes.

B. *prep.* Round, about.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 76 The Serpent... Went envyroun the shelle aboute. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3618 He ladde me... Alle envyroun the vergere. c 1450 *Merlin* vii. 113 Somme seide that thei wolde ley siege envyroun the baile.

Environage (envoi'rənəʒ), *rare*. [f. ENVIRON + -AGE.] The assemblage of surrounding objects or circumstances; surroundings.

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 320 The slightest changes in the environage of the party. 1838 *Ibid.* LIII. 122 That which is rendered indecent by the circumstances of its environage.

Environal (envoi'rənəl), *a. rare*. [f. ENVIRON + -AL.] (See quot.)

1888 *GULLICK in Linn. Soc. Jnrl.* XX. 222 Environal Segregation is Segregation arising from the relations in which the organism stands to the environment.

Environed, *pp.* *a. Her.* [f. ENVIRON *v.* + -ED¹.] Of a charge: Set round with other objects, as a head with a wreath, a lion with bezants, etc.

Perh. never in actual Eng. use. In Chambers only as transl. Fr. *environné* as a term of French heraldry. 1727-51 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.* 1847 in *CRAIG*. [1864 See ENVIRON *v.* 1 c.] In mod. Dicts.

† **Environer**, *adv.* and *prep.* *Obs. rare*. [app. the writer's blunder for ENVIRON, after Fr. *environné* pa. pple.; see ENVIRON *v.*] Round about.

c 1475 *Partenay* 5480 Figured knights were envyrounee. *Ibid.* 3874 Thre tyynes the castell envyrounee [she] went. *Ibid.* 2717.

† **Environer**. *Obs.* [f. ENVIRON *v.* + -ER¹.] One who, or that which, environs or surrounds.

1562 *BULLEYN Bk. Simples* 12 a, The Ocian... seperature of landes, envyrouner of Ilandes.

Environing (envoi'rənɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENVIRON *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb ENVIRON. Also *concr.* That which environs or surrounds; the circumference.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* ii. vii. 56 Al þe envyrounyng of þe erþe aboute ne halt þu þe resoun of a prykke at regard of þe gretnesse of heuene. *Ibid.* v. iv. 165 But þe eye of intelligenge is heyser for it sourmounþ þe envyrounyng of þe vniuersite, etc. 1656 *EVELYN Surv. France* 34 The principal environings are made by the Seine and the Marne.

Environing (envoironing), *pph. a.* [f. ENVIRON v. + -ING².] That environs, surrounds, envelops. 1641-1706 *EVELYN Mem.* (1819) I. 136 Full of sweet shrubbs in the environing hedges. 1832 *Downes Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 72 Blocks of granite, detached from the environing heights. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. vii. ii. § 4. 113 London... loses at least two out of three sunrises, owing to the environing smoke.

Environment (envoironment), [f. ENVIRON v. + -MENT. Cf. OF. *environement*.]

1. The action of environing; the state of being environed. (With quot. cf. ENVIRON v. 4.)

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1009, I wot not what circumplexions and environments [orig. περιπελοεισ]. 2. *concr.* That which environs; the objects or the region surrounding anything.

1830 *CARLYLE in For. Rev. & Cont. Miscell.* v. 34 Baireuth, with its kind picturesque environment. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* II. i. (1871) 56 The whole habitation and environment looked ever trim and gay. 1872 *BLACKIE Lays Highl.* Intro. 37 The environment of this loch put me in mind of Grasmere. 1867 *FROUDE Short Stud.* (1883) IV. § 2. i. 166 The flame... burnt hot in my own immediate environment.

Fig. 1862 *SHIRLEY Nuga Crit.* 278 What is poetic in the story is disengaged from its casual environment. 1870 *M. CONWAY Earltw. Pilgr.* xxv. 300 Every belief has an environment of related beliefs.

b. *esp.* The conditions under which any person or thing lives or is developed; the sum-total of influences which modify and determine the development of life or character.

1867 *CARLYLE Misc., Goethe* (1869) 192 In such an element with such an environment of circumstances. 1855 *H. SPENCER Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. III. iii. 301 The division of the environment into two halves, soil and air. 1874 *SIDGWICK Meth. Ethics* v. 167 The organism is continually adapted to its environment. 1881 *ROMANES in Fortm. Rev.* Dec. 740 Environment—or the sum total of the external conditions of life.

Hence **Environmental a.**, of or pertaining to environments.

1807 *Athenaeum* 7 May 611/3 The external or environmental explanation of evolution.

† **Environry.** *Obs.* [f. ENVIRON + -RY.] = ENVIRONMENT.

1600 *TOURNEUR Transf. Met.* (1878) Prol. 28 The azure-colour'd skie, Is now transform'd to hel's environrie. *Ibid.* xxi. 142 Did make her temples rich environrie.

Environrs: see ENVIRON sb.

† **Envirtue, v. Obs.** Also 6 *envirtue*. [a. OF. (*s'*) *envirtuer*, *s'envirtuer*, f. *en* (see EN-1) + *vertu* virtue; cf. *s'evirtuer*, mod. *s'évertuer*.] 1. *refl.* To exert one's strength; to strive.

1475 *CAXTON Jason* 31 He envirtued him selfe defending. 1480 — *Ovid's Met.* x. viii. Yponemes envirtued & enforced hym So moche in th' end that he passed her. c. 1500 *Melusine* 200 The kyng of Ansay... envirtued hym self strong, and made with his handes grete vasselage.

2. *trans.* To endue with virtue.

1692 *O. WALKER Hist. Illustr.* 67 A little cake... which they put into the Serpents mouth, to sanctifie and envirtue it for the recovery of the sick.

Envivage (envivédz), *v.* [a. Fr. *envivage*, *s'*, f. *en* (see EN-1) + *vivage* VISAGE, face.]

1. *trans.* To look in the face of; *fig.* to face (danger, etc.); to look straight at.

1800 *KEATS Hyperion* II. 204 To envisage circumstance, all calm, That is the top of sovereignty. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 328 Envisaging his fate With regal valour. 1879 *G. MEREDITH Egmont* II. v. 98 Must I recognize the bitter truth? ... I have envisaged it.

2. To obtain a mental view of, set before the mind's eye; to contemplate; *chiefly*, to view or regard under a particular aspect.

1837 *HERSCHEL in Babbage Bridgew. Treat.* App. i. 246 Envisaging the case algebraically. 1837 *JERROLD in New Monthly Mag.* LI. 317 We could not perfectly envisage the atrocity. 1845-6 *TRENCH Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. vi. 238 Men continually envisaged the highest benefits which their souls could attain. 1853 *DE MORGAN in Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* III. (1889) 443 If he [Argand] really envisaged the logarithmic property of the angles, he made a most decisive step. 1855 *Ess. Intuit. Morals* 16 In whatever way we envisaged the moral attributes of God.

b. *Philos.* To perceive by intuition.

1860 *MANSIELO Prolegom. Log.* iv. 116 note, I have availed myself of the term *envivage*, as the best English equivalent that has yet been proposed to the German *anschauen*. 18. — *McCOSH* (Ogilv.), From the very dawn of existence the infant must envisage self, and body acting on self.

3. Of an object: To present itself under a particular aspect. *rare.*

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 5/1 The New England summer as it envisaged itself to the eyes of Thoreau.

Hence **Envivagement**, the action of presenting (an object) to one's own consciousness. **Envivaging vbl. sb.**, the action of the vb. ENVIVAGE.

1877 *E. CAIRD Philos. Kant* II. viii. 365 This imaginative envisagement of the categories. 1883 *W. SMART Disciple Plato* 37 It is the envisaging of the one idea.

† **Envive, v. Obs.** [f. EN-1 + Fr. *vif*, *vivre* = L. *viv-us* alive.] *trans.* To enliven, quicken.

1537 *SKELTON Carl. Laurel* 872 To envive Pandarus' appetite. a 1538 — *Magnyf.* 1560 A fayre maystresse that quickly is envived with rudyes of the rose.

Enviyus, *obs.* form of ENVOIOUS.

† **Envoisies**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *envoisie* (nom. sing. and pl. -es, -es), f. *envoisier*, *envoisier* to divert: see ENVESURE.] Gay, lively.

c. 1450 *Merlin* vi. 106 To hem that we[re] Ioly and envoisies [printed ennoisies] he yaf the luelluis.

Envoke, *obs.* form of INVOKER.

† **Envoide, v. Obs. rare.** [a. OF. *envoldre* = L. *involvere* to INVOLVE.] = INVOLVE.

1451 *Paston Lett.* No. 140 I. 185, I dar not envoldre me in the same.

† **Envolume** (envolum), *v. Obs.* In 7 *in-volum*. [f. EN-1 + VOLUME.] a. To form into a volume; to write at length. b. To incorporate with a volume.

1632 *LITHCOW Trav.* I. 8, I could involume, as large a discourse, upon this heart-grievous proiect, as, etc. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Envelope (n), *obs.* form of ENVELOPE v.

Envolve: see INVOLVE.

† **Envomish, v. Obs.** In 5 *envomyssh*. [Corruptly a. Fr. *envomiss*—lengthened stem of *envomir*, f. *es* (-L. *ex*) out + *vomir* to vomit.] *intr.* To vomit.

1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* xi. viii, Cylenus... so moche dranke of the wyn, that he went casting & envomysshynge.

Envoy (envoi), *sb.* 1. In sense 1 also 4-7 *envoye*, 9 *envoi*, and (with prefixed Fr. article) 6-7 *l'envoye*, 9 *arch.* *l'envoi*, -voy. [a. OF. *envoye* (mod. *envoi*), n. of action f. OF. *envoier* (mod. *envoyer*) to send, f. phrase *en voie* on the way; cf. Sp. *enviar*, It. *inviare*.] Sending forth.

1. The action of sending forth a poem; hence, the concluding part of a poetical or prose composition; the author's parting words; a dedication, postscript. Now chiefly the short stanza which concludes a poem written in certain archaic metrical forms. *arch.*

c. 1398 *CHAUCER (title)*, Th' envoie of Fortune. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 250 Thenuoye of thauctour. 1508 *BARCLAY Shyp of Follys* (1874) II. 230 Thenuoy. 1576 *TURBERV. (title)*, Tragical Tales... with the Argument and L'Envoye to ech Tale. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Envoy*... th' Envoye, or conclusion of a Ballet, or Sonnet. 1640 *B. JONSON Underwoods, Misc. Poems* lx, Another answers, 'las! those silks are none, In smiling the envoy. 1823 *Sismond's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. vi. 173 The songs are usually in seven stanzas, followed by an envoy, which he calls a tornada. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 194 The last chapter... the moral and envoy of the whole. 1880 *HUEFFER Macm. Mag.* No. 253. 49 There are... six lines to a stanza and six stanzas to a poem, not counting the tornada or envoi of three lines.

† b. *transf.* The conclusion of a play; also, a catastrophe, dénouement. *Obs.*

1609 *B. JONSON Sil. Wom.* v. i, I have given the bride her instructions to breake in upon him in the l'envoy. 1636 *MASSINGER Bashful Lover* v. i, Long since I look'd for this l'envoy.

2. The action of dispatching a messenger or parcel; hence, a mission, errand (*arch.*). *Letter of envoy* (rare), *transl.* Fr. *lettre d'envoi*, a letter advising dispatch of goods.

1795 *SOUTHWY Joan of Arc* v. 496 Nor did I feel so pressing the hard hand Of want in Orleans, ere he parted thence On perilous envoy. 1872 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XII. 322 A letter of envoi was received.

Envoy (envoi), *sb.* 2. Forms: (7 *envoyé*, -6e), *envoye* (e, 7- *envoy*). [app. an alteration (in the latter part of 17th c.) of Fr. *envoyé* (pa. pple. of *envoyer* to send), which had previously been adopted unchanged.]

1. A public minister sent by one sovereign or government to another for the transaction of diplomatic business. Now applied *esp.* to diplomatic ministers of the second rank ('ministers plenipotentiary') as distinguished from those of the highest rank ('ambassadors'), and those of the third rank ('chargés d'affaires').

The term *envoy extraordinary*, formerly denoting a minister charged with a special or temporary mission, is now merely the fuller designation of the 'envoy' in the narrower sense = minister plenipotentiary.

1660 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 359 The Envoyée of the king of Poland. 1664 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 172 He hath taken care to supply it in the meantime by his Extraordinary Envoyée. 1691 *RYCAUT in Gentl. Mag.* May (1786) 366/1 To treat the Turkish Envoyées so ill, as, etc.] 1666 *FERRY Diary* 11 July, A galliot... that is going to carry the Savoy Envoye [i.e. *l'envoyé*] over. 1667 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) II. 31 To the audience of a Russian Envoy in the Queen's presence-chamber. 1710 in *London Gaz.* No. 4688 The Earl of Stair, her Britannick Majesty's Envoy-Extraordinary to King Augustus. 1716 *LADY M.W. MONTAGUE Lett.* I. vi. 18 Madame... the wife of our king's envoy from Hanover. 1779 *J. MOORE View Soc. Fr.* II. 175, I have been introduced to all of them by Mr. Harris, his Majesty's envoy extraordinary. 1803 *Med. Jur.* IX. 453 A correspondence which I have begun, by means of the British Envoy. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) I. 3 Sir Edward Stafford, English envoy in Paris. 1875 *H. REEVE in Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) I. 657 Diplomatic envoys are of three ranks... 1. Ambassadors... 2. Envoys extraordinary or ministers plenipotentiary, accredited to sovereigns... 3. Chargés d'affaires.

2. In wider sense: An agent, commissioner, deputy, messenger, representative.

1643 *DENHAM Dido Poems* (1658) 134 Jove's Envoye through the Air Brings dismal tydings. 1666 *TATE & BRADY Ps. civ.* 16 God's Envoy Moses they oppose. 1712 *BLACKMORE Creation* vi. 678 Where [i.e. in the brain] their Report the

Vital Envoys make. 1800 *IRVING Sketch Bk.* I. 99 Men... have been envoys from England to ransack the poles. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin* vi. 48 The intrepid young envoy made his way from Williamsburg almost to the shores of Lake Erie.

3. *attrib.*

a 1712 *KEN Christophil Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 487 An Envoy-Star, whose Ray Shou'd shew the world where Jesus lay.

† **Envoy, v. Obs.** [ad. Fr. *envoyer* to send.] a. To send. b. To write as an 'envoy' or concluding stanza.

1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* I. v. 24 A new lignage was enioyed [i.e. read enioyed] from heuen on hygh. 1508 *BARCLAY Shyp of Follys* (1874) II. 230 Alas what may I vnto you nowe enioy.

Envoyship (envoiship), [f. ENVOY sb. + -SHIP.] The office, position, or function of an envoy.

1736 *H. COVENTRY Philemon to Hydaspes* iii. (T.), Cain paid all due reverence to this lunar envoyship. 1827-8 *COBBETT Resid. U. S.* (1822) 217 The Boroughmongers may easily add a legation of mendacity to their Envoyships and Consulships. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 812 You remember Marston... at Brunswick, in his envoyship.

Envy (envi), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 *envie*, *envye*, (4 *envi*, *enevi*, *envy3e*, *enwie*, 5 *inwy* (e, 4-6 *invy*), 3- *envy*. [a. F. *envie*, corresp. to Pr. *envieia*, Cat. *envija*, Pg. *inveja*, Sp. *envidia*, It. *invidia*; — L. *invidia*, f. *invid-us* envious, related to *invidere* to look maliciously upon, to envy, f. *in* upon + *videre* to see.]

† 1. Malignant or hostile feeling; ill-will, malice, enmity. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15389 Of all venime and eneiul ful kindeld vp he ras. c. 1300 *Seyn Julian* 88 Ich [Belial] made boru a lutel enuye bat on sle pat oðer. c. 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 3522 So grete envy... bitwix tham twa was than. c. 1430 *Syr Gomer* 5266 To him he had so grete envie. 1500 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 1089 Full fewe but they have envy at me. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. 1. 10 No lawful means can carrie me Out of enuies reach. 1611 *BIBLE Mark* xv. 10 For hee knew that the chiefe Priests had deliuered him for enue. 1640 *Queene of Arragon* II. i. in *Hazl. Dodslie* XIII. 355 Misfortune brings Sorrow enough; 'tis envy to ourselves T'augment it by prediction. 1707 *E. WARD Hed. Rediv.* (1715) II. ix, In Naseby-Fields both Armies met, Their Envy, like their Numbers, great.

† b. Unwillingness, reluctance. *Obs. rare.*

1557 *NORTH tr. Guevara's Diall of Princes* 185 b/1 For speaking the truth: the man which hath enuy to seme olde doth delite to lue in the lightnes of youth.

† c. Odium, unpopularity, opprobrium; used to translate L. *invidia*. *Obs.*

1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus' Ann.* I. x. (1622) 19 As well the fact, as the enue of it, should light vpon their owne necks. 1622 *BACON Henry VII.* 100 This Take (called Benevolence) was devised by Edward the Fourth, for which hee sustained much Enue. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, Calvin (1807) I. 327 This accident procured great envy unto Calvin from all places. 1679 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* I. II. 62 He had the Legates between him and the Envy or Odium of it.

† 2. Active evil, harm, mischief. *Obs.*

ME. *enue* may perh. sometimes represent ENNOY, ANNOY. a 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 199 Envy doe by no woman, To doe her shame by nighte nor daie. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 26 Discece & oper enuies. c. 1460 *Battle Otterbourne* in *Percy Reliq.* 46 Yf thou hast haried all Bamborowe shyre, Thou hast done me grete envye.

3. The feeling of mortification and ill-will occasioned by the contemplation of superior advantages possessed by another. Const. † *at*, † *of*, † *to*, † *upon* (persons), † *at*, † *of* (things). Phrases, *to feel* († *hav.*) *envy*.

c. 1280 *Fall & Passion* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 13 To him þe deuil had envie, þat he in his stid schold be broȝte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27694 (Cott.) He þat by caus of enuy werrayes anoper wrangwisly. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* II. 10 Enuye couaitis, iolifte & oper vices. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Kn'ts. T.* 49 Have ye so gret envye Of myn honour? 1393 *LANGL. P.* C. xxiii. 246 Hauþ non enuye To lerede ne to lewede. a 1440 *Reliq. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 23 Envy... es joye of oper mens harme and sorowe of oper mens welefare. 1475 *CAXTON Jason* 77 Zethephias began to haue enuy vpon the king apollo. 1540 *HYNDOR tr. Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Xj, It is much more shame to have envy at other for money, clothings, or possessions. 1588 *A. KING tr. Canisius' Catech.* 143 Invy at our brothers charitie. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C. v.* v. 70 All the Conspirators saue only hee, Did that they did, in enuy of great Cesar. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 2 Enueie striketh most spitefully at the fairest. 1684 *WINSTANLEY in Shaks. C. Praise* 400 Honour is always attended on by Envy. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus' Antiq.* I. xviii. § 2 He was hindered... by his envy at him. 1836 *H. SMITH Tin Trumpet* (1876) 145 Envy—punishing ourselves for being inferior to our neighbours. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 75 Let every man contend in the race without envy.

† b. In the phrase *to envy*, i.e. to such a point as to excite envy; to the heart's content; to admiration; to perfection. *Obs.* Cf. 5.

Perh. suggested by Fr. *à l'envi*, emulously, which is of different etymology. Cf. *ENVY v.* 2, to which the first quot. may belong.

c. 1350 *CHAUCER Dethe Blaunche* 173 They had good leyser for to route To envye, who might slepe beste. 1650-3 *tr. Hales' Dissert. de Pace in Phenix* (1708) II. 370 That Contemplation, happy even to Envy, awaits us in the Heavens. 1668 *PERRYS Diary* 10 Mar., Captain Cocke... told me... that the Solicitor General do commend me, even to envy.

c. *pl.* Instances of envy; envious feelings, jealousies; rivalries.

1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* 230 Little Enuies or Emulations upon Fournaine Princes. 1668 *DRYDEN Es. Dram. Poety* (J.), The little envies of them [women] to one another. 1888

Poor Nellie 26 Whilst...our statement inflame the mean envies of classes.

d. *concr.* The object of envy.

1836 L.D. LYTTON *Duchess* III. ii. Duchess la Vallière...The envy of the beauty and the birth of Europe's court.

4. Without notion of malevolence: + a. Desire to equal another in achievement or excellence; emulation. *Obs. rare.*

1541 ELVOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 129 His advancement shall ingender in noble men an honest envie. 1606-25 FORD (Webster). Such as cleanliness and decency Prompt to a virtuous envy.

b. A longing for the advantages enjoyed by another person.

1793 POPE *Lett.* (1737) VI. 99 My innocent envies and wishes of your state. *Mod.* Your success excites my envy.

+ f. Wish, desire, longing; enthusiasm. *Obs.* Cf. Fr. *envie*.

a. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 2240 (Trin.) These foles...wip greet envye his werk bigon. c. 1430 SYR TRYAM. 341 They rode forth with grete envye To seke aftur the quene. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 19 And had envye at none other thinge, but only for to lerne suche science. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 261 Uncivilized men do participate, in their conditions, the labours and envie of brute beasts.

6. *Comb.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 26 He must be envy-mad. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 135 Judges with envy-dim eye.

¶ In the following quotes. *envy* is prob. a mere misprint for *enemy*. Cf. ENVYTE.

c. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. ix. (1544) 16 b. Y^e great sodein fall (Of mighty Jabin for his iniquity Which unto Jewes was envye [ed. 1494 *envy*]) full mortall. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E. ij. The envye or deuyll. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 189 Greater is thy credit in sustaining wrong, then thy enuyes in committing injury.

Envy (en'vi), *v.* Forms: 4-7 *envie(n, envye, (5) invye)*, 4- *envy*. [ad. Fr. *envier*, corresp. to Pr. *enveiar*, Cat. *envejar*, Pg. *invejar*, Sp. *envidiar*, It. *invidiare*;—med.L. *invidiare*, f. L. *invidia* ENVY *sb.* The older accentuation (envoi) survived into the 17th c. and is still common dialectally, esp. in Sc.]
1. *trans.* To feel displeasure and ill-will at the superiority of (another person) in happiness, success, reputation, or the possession of anything desirable; to regard with discontent another's possession of (some superior advantage which one would like to have for oneself). Also in less unfavourable sense: To wish oneself on a level with (another) in happiness or in the possession of something desirable; to wish oneself possessed of (something which another has).

a. with obj. a thing; + (rarely) with obj. clause. c. 1306 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 142, I nyl nat envye no virginitee. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 254 Every worship is envied. 1595 W. CLARKE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 15 Let other countries (sweet Cambridge) envie...thy petrarck, divine Spenser. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. III. ii. 78, I...owe no man hate, enue no mans happiness. c. 1623 *Poem in Athenum* No. 2883. 1613/3. Eolus such monstrous wracks envyes. 1666 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 368 We have but too much reason to envy the Ancient Happiness of our Forefathers. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* III. (1739) 49 Do not envy that the wealthy Lawyer increases his Stores beyond you by Knavery and Oppression. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 4 A power not indeed to be envied, because it seldom makes us happy.

b. with obj. a person.
1556 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 115 Thou shalt...mollifye his herte that enuyeth thee. 1565 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 26 Better be enuied than pitied, folke sey. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 125 They will not sticke to say, you enuide him. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 458, I envy him for walking, and joking with you. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* VIII. *Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 110 Who does not envy those who have seen safely to an end their manifold endeavour? 1878 RUSKIN *Engle's N.* § 34 We may be envied, but shall not be praised, for having been allowed, etc.

c. with double obj., person and thing.
1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* XII. I envy your friend those tears. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 554 Ah! much I envy thee thy boys.

+ 2. To feel a grudge against (a person); to regard (a person or an action) with dislike or disapproval. *Obs.*

1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall* Pr. 205 b/a, I knowe well, Faustine, that for that I have sayed...thou and others suche lyke, shall greatlye envye me. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 163 Because you are aged, and nows are not able to doe as other yong men and women do, and this maketh you to envye it so much. 1600 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. 389 Much was this distraction of Regalitie from Richard the second, envied by those of his Line and Affinitie. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 553 The Grand Seigneur doth much envie him [Emir of Sidon] for suffering the Florentines to harbour and water within his Port of Tyrus.

+ b. ? To injure; cf. ENVY *sb.* 2. *Obs. rare.*

1611 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* II. i. If I make a lie To gain your love, and envy my best mistress, Pin me against a wall.

+ 3. *trans.* To grudge, give reluctantly, refuse to give (a thing) to (a person); to begrudge (a thing); to treat (a person) grudgingly. Also *absol.*

1575-85 ABR. SANVOY *Serm.* (1841) 217 God hath not envied us: he oweth us nothing, but he giveth us much. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 50 But that sweet Cordiall...She did to him envye. 1616 SURPL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 83 The dung of Peacocks is verie souveraigne against the diseases of the eyes...but the Peacock so much enuieth the good of man, that he eateth his owne dung. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 494 Thou has fulfill'd Thy words, Creator bounteous...nor enviest. *Ibid.* IV. 517 Why should thir Lord envie

them that? 1693 DRYDEN *Ess. Satire* Wks. 1821 XIII. 5 Jonson, who by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, yet seemed to envy to posterity that knowledge. 1707 CURRIE in *Hush. & Gard.* 25 We ought...to make our own Advantage of that Knowledge, and not to envy it to others. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 785/2 Thou enviedst me the glory of giving thee thy life.

+ b. With clause as obj.: To grudge that (something should take place). *Obs.*

c. 1430 LYDG. *Story Thebes* III. For euery man of high and lowe degree Enuieth now, that other should thrive. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* John 40b, Enuying that God should haue his owne prayse and glory. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 23 Antiquity enuieth there should be new additions. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 835 Magnano...did envy That two should with so many men vye. 1688 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 176 Enuying that he should ground his fame on Deeds so Essential to his Honour.

+ 4. *intr.* To have envious, grudging, or malevolent feelings. Sometimes with the occasion of the feeling expressed by *inf.* To envy at = senses 1-3. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS *Dictes* 52 To be envied at of mightier men then he is. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Gal.* IV. 30 Whose libertie they enuye at. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 73 But now I enuie at their libertie. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. 30 The king envying to see the Peoples love devolv'd on another object. 1656 COWLEY *Pindaric Odes, Life & Fame* (1687) II. Oh Life! that epicures envye to hear! 1658 J. COLLES *Cleopatra* VII. 271 Those to whom this fortune is denied have so much cause to envy at it, etc. a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) II. 227 Enuying at those who have more worldly advantages. a. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. Envy'd to behold The Names of others, not their own inroll'd.

+ b. To be jealous for another. *Obs. rare-1.*

1388 WYCLIF *Numb.* xi. 29 What, he seith, enuyest thou for me [Vulg. *amularis pro me*].

+ **Envy** *v.* 2 [a. OF. *envier*;—L. *invidiare* to challenge, INVITE. Cf. the aphetic form *VIE*.

The identity in form and close resemblance in sense between this and *prec.* render it prob. that the two words were confused even in the earliest use; the examples in 16-17th c. may perhaps belong to *Envy v.* 1.]

a. *intr.* To vie, contend for mastery. b. *trans.* To vie with, seek to rival.

c. 1369 CHAUCER *Deke Blanche* 406 As thogh the erthe enuyte wolde To be gayer than the heuen. 1384 — *H. Fame* III. 141 For that she wolde envien, lo, To pyppen bet than Apollo. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIV. xvi. (1845) 56 My mayster Lydgate I wyll not envye. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 17 Each others equal puissance enuies. 1601 FLETCHER *Island Princ.* I. ii. Each tree As if it envied the old Paradise.

Envy, *obs. var. of INVEIGH v.*

1611 SCLATER *Key* 367 With what earnestness of affection envies hee [St. Paul] against those that, etc.

+ **Envyful**, *a.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [f. ENVY *sb.* + *-FUL*.] Full of envy, malice, or spite. *Const. of* 1450-1530 *Myrr.* *our Ladye* 183 The envyful sturter and suggestoure. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* VII. (1872) 71 Aduerse fortune hes bene inuyful contrar my veil fayr. 1594 J. MELVILL *Diary* 194 Close the mouths of inuyfull slanderers. a. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 353 Their latent adversaries, inuyfull of their place and vocation.

Envyng (en'viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENVY *v.* 1 + *-ING*.] The action of the verb ENVY; *concr.* in pl. jealousies, etc.

1586 J. HOOKER *Ireland* Ep. Ded. in *Holinshed Chron.* You...haue through so much enuiengs...persecured in your attempts. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* XII. 20 Debates, enuyngs, wraths, strifes. — *Rom.* XIII. 13 Let us walke...not in strife and enuyng. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* XIII. § 25. 103 This envying at God's goodness to others, is in effect a murmuring against God. 1864 MRS. GATTY *Parab. Nature* Ser. IV. 23 What could put comparisons, and envyngs into their heads?

Envyng (en'viŋ), *pppl. a.* [f. ENVY *v.* + *-ING* 2.] That envies.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* XXVI. 21 The enuyende puples.

Hence **Envyngly** *adv.*

1861 *Romance Dull Life* XII. 300 She noticed envyngly the force of mild and intelligent silence.

+ **Envyless**, *a.* *Obs. rare-1.* [f. ENVY *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without envy, not exposed or liable to envy. In quot. quasi-*adv.*

a. 1608 R. BROOKH *Fame & Honour* LXIV. In Honour they should envilesse excell.

[**Envyte**, app. a misprint for *enmyte*, ENMITY. Cf. ENVY *sb.* 1.]

c. 1430 LYDG. *Story Thebes* III. K. iiii. They on Grekes, enuyously gan shoute And of despyte, and grete enuyte Bad hem foles, gone home to her contre. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 25/2 Antigonus broder under the kynge was slayne through the envyte of the quene. a. 1569 *Sqr. Low Degree* 392 in Hazl. *E. P.* P. II. 38 For yf it may be founde in thee, that thou them (de)lame for envyte.]

Envyous, -ows, -us, *obs. ff. ENVIOUS.*

Envyron, *var. of ENVIRON* *adv.* *Obs.*

Enwall, inwall (en-, inwō'l), *v.* [f. EN-, IN- + WALL.] *trans.* a. To enclose within a wall; also *transf.* and *fig.* b. To serve as a wall to.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 569 A felde...Enwall'd aboute with the stony flint. 1580 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVIII. Heaped waves an uncouth way enwall. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 543/2 They would be able with little to in-wall themselves strongly. 1601 DANIEL *Epistles* Wks. (1717) 356 In-wall'd within a living Tomb. 1607 SPENSER *England* XXXIV. § 8 The close (was) inwall'd by Bishop Langton. 1864 [see EN-*pref.* 1 a]. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 43 London was inwall'd in the year 306 A. D.

Hence **Enwalling** *pppl. a.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. XXXI. And strong Pantheotheus inwalling might.

Enwallow: see EN-*pref.* 1 3.

Enwarp: see INWARP.

Enwaste: see EN-*pref.* 1 2.

+ **Enwave**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 in-. [f. EN-1 + WAVE *v.*] *trans.* a. To form into waves. b. To plunge into the waves.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in *Fart S. P. Jas.* I. (1848) 46 Those [waters (depicted in embroidery)] that neare the margin pearl did play, Hoarcelly enwaved were with hastie sway. 1607-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XXVII. 91 Learning is like a river...it inwaves itself in the unfathom'd Ocean.

Enweaken: see EN-*pref.* 1 3.

+ **Enwealthy**, *v.* *Obs.* Also in-. [f. EN-1 + WEALTHY.] *trans.* To make wealthy; = ENRICH.

1593 DRAYTON *Ecolg.* V. Where of herself she 'xacts such usury, That she's else need by inwealthyng this. 1594 ZEPHERIA VI. in Arb. *Garner* V. 68, I then enwealthy thy exchequer.

Enweave, enwoven: see IN-.

Enwed: see EN-*pref.* 1 3.

+ **Enwheel**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also 7 in-. [f. EN-1 + WHEEL *sb.*] *trans.* To encircle, surround.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 87 The Grace of Heauen...Enwheele thee round. 1601 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* I. II. Heaven's grace in-wheele ye. 1766-1800 in BAILEY; and in *mod. Dicts.*

Enwinden: see EN-*pref.* 1 3.

Enwind, inwind (en-, inwō'nd), *v.* [f. EN-1 + WIND *v.*] *trans.* To wind itself around (something); to surround as with windings or coils. Also, to make into a coil. *lit. and fig.*

1840 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 245 A sound, a sense of music...Softly, finely, it inwound me. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcviij. Let her great Danube rolling fair Enwind her isles, unmark'd of me. 1899 — *Guinevere* 598 The moony vapour rolling round the king...Enwound him fold by fold. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* 806 With what blossom-like flowerage of sea-foam and blood-coloured foliage inwound. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Fragm. Antigone* Poems II. 40 The bond Original, deep-inwound, Of blood.

Hence **Enwinding** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Falde*...a folding, an inwinding or a plaiting of a garment. 1607 *Viv. Penat Laws* 257 Neither he or any other shall make any inwinding within the Fleece.

Enwine: see EN-*pref.* 1 2.

Enwisen, Enwoman: see EN-*pref.* 1 3 and 2.

Enwomb (enwū'm), *v.* Also 7-8 inwomb(e).

[f. EN-1 + WOMB.]
1. *trans.* To cause to bear in the womb; to make pregnant. Also *fig.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 50 Me then he left enwomb'd of this child. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* x. xxxvii. Her daintie breasts...may seem to sight To be enwomb'd both of pleasure and delight.

2. To hold or to place in the womb. ? *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 150, I am your mother, And put you in the Catalogue of those That were enwomb'd mine. a. 1645 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 144 Mary did inwomb the Father of Mercies. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. App. li. Him whose chaste soul enwomb'd in Virgin chaste, etc. a. 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Wks. 1721 I. 205 God inwomb'd.

3. *transf.* a. To contain as in the womb; in quot. *fig.* b. To plunge into, bury in, the womb or bowels of (something); to enclose, shut up as in the womb.

a. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 67 Her great spirite rejoyn'd to the spirite Of this great masse, is in the same enwomb'd. a. 1645 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 144 To the heaven of heavens cannot contain him [God], much lesse any barren braine inwombe him. a. 1631 DONNE *Funeral Elegies* (R.), The Affricke Niger streame enwombs Itselfe into the earth. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* xxx. Why is he living, then, in earth enwomb'd? 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. 418, I enwomb Some wretched Friedrich with his red-hot tomb. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 442 If thou Enwombest such high courage in thy breast. 1859 MISS MULOCK *Romant.* T. 40 The dull dead metals that lie enwomb'd there.

Hence **Enwomb'd** *pppl. a.*, pregnant.

1800 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* x. Wondering how the enwomb'd rocks Could have brought forth so beautiful a birth.

Enwood, -worthy, -wreck: see EN-1 b, 2.

Enwrap, inwrap (en-, inrə'p), *v.* [f. EN-1, IN- + WRAP *v.*]

1. *trans.* To wrap, envelop, enfold in or with (a garment, case, or covering, coils or folds of anything); also, with the thing enveloping as subject. *lit. and fig.* + In early use also: To fold up (a garment).

a. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* x. 8 A tree...with siluer enrwrappid. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 71 To enrwrap. 1572 ROSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 95 b. Two Cypress trees...enwrapped with Ivy proper. 1578 BAMISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 51 Membranes enrwraping round the ioyntes. *Ibid.* VIII. 105 They are enrwrap'd both with the thinne, and also the hard Membrans. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 280 It ought to be applied enrwrap'd well in wooll. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* IV. xxi. (1686) 188 For it enrwrapeth almost all the Muscles of the Thigh. 1725-6 POPE *Odys.* VIII. 339 Down rushed the toils, enrwraping as they lay The careless lovers. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 82 The women of the Turks...when they go out, are enrwrap'd in white linen. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 144 Petals...enwrapping the stamens. 1845 P. FARLEY'S *Ann.* VI. 80 The body of a man...enwrap'd in a shroud.

β. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* II. 8 Helyas tooke his mantyll, and inwrappe it. — *Prov.* XXIX. 6 The sinnende wicke man a grene shal inwrappe. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.*

ii. ix. (Arb.) 131 When shee seeth her younge chekyn in-
wrapped in towe or flaxe. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii.
xxii. § 6 How they (the affections) are enwrapped one within
another. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wiltshire* iii. 165 His
Armes... three Children-heads... Inwrapped about their
necks, with as many Snakes Proper. 1750 G. HUGHES *Bar-
bados* 253 Inwrapped in sometimes ten or eleven green
husky leaves.

b. *transf.* To wrap, enfold closely in a sur-
rounding medium, e.g. clouds, darkness, vapour.
Of the medium: To envelop. Also *fig.*

a. 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* (1548) xxiii. 806 En-
wrapping his minde and sentence in the mystical darknesse
of parabes. 1563 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag. Induct.* 5 The
mantels rent, wherein enwrapped been The gladsome groves.
1640 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* ii. (1660) 38 Neither can it ever
see more then half the World at once; darkness the while
enwraps the other. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II.
415 The fiery meteor, enwrap in clouds and darkness. 1848
MILLER *First Impr.* xi. (1857) 172 It stands half enwrapped
in tall wood. a 1849 FORBES *B. Browning Wks.* 1864 III.
403 A mystical something or nothing enwrapped in a fog
of rhapsody.

b. 1590-6 SPENSER *F. Q. (J.)*, Arachne... Spread her subtil
net, Inwrapped in foul smock. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous*
(1825) 53 And inwraps it in the blackness of darkness for
ever. 1870 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* III. xxii. 161 In-
wrap me like an odorous vapour.

c. Const. from.

a 1849 FORBES *Valentine Poems* (1859) 57 Her own sweet
name that nestling lies upon the page, enwrapped from every
reader. 1883 T. HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* July 254 The inevit-
able glooms of a straitened hard-working life occasionally
enwrap him from such pleasures as he has.

2. *fig. a.* To contain implicitly, involve.

1642 *Observ. on his Majesty's Answ. to Decl. Parl.* 13
Whether this or that Doctrine enwraps the greatest Danger.
1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 619 The benefits enwrapped in
this salvation for the Church. 1882 *Pop. Science Monthly*
XXII. 148 An act which inwraps so much of irreparable loss.

b. To 'wrap' in slumber, trance, etc.; to absorb
or engross in contemplation, thought, etc.

In some applications of this sense the pa. pple. is liable
to be confused with ENRAP, q. v.

a. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xiv. xvii. Enwrap in fond desire.
1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iv. iii. 3 Though 'tis wonder that
enwraps me thus, Yet 'tis not madness. 1609 MILTON
Nativity 134 If such holy song Enwrap our fancy long.

b. 1580 GREENE *Arcadia* 1616 41 His trance, wherein the
present wonder had inwrap him. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.*
ii. (1851) 68, I do now feeble my self inwrap on the sodaine
into those mazes and Labyrinths of dreadfull and hideous
thoughts. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* 176/2 Too much in-
wrapped in the contemplation of his happiness.

c. To involve, implicate, entangle (in danger,
guilt, suffering); to involve in a common fate
with another. *Obs.*

a. 1384 WYCLIF *Sam. xv. 6* Departith fro Amalech, lest
peraventure I enwrappe thee with hem. 1617 COLLINS *Def.*
Bp. Ely i. i. 74 We should feare to be enwrapped in his
danger. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 47 And from enwrap-
ping himself within the guilt of their transgressions. 1806
E. IRVING *Babylon* II. vi. 133 That day of wrath... fearfully
enwrapeth them all in the horrors of its last hour.

b. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 971 They inwrapped
themselves in... miserie and desolation. 1635 N. R. tr. *Cam-
den's Hist. Elis.* iv. 178 His confession... inwrapped many.
1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 147 The first Adam
plunged himself into all unrighteousness, and so inwrapped
himself in the curse.

Hence Enwrapped, -wra^{pt} ppl. a.

1598 CHAPMAN *Ilind* i. 313 To heaven the thick fumes
bore Enwrapped savours. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxiii.
§ 33 Somewhat viscous and inwrapped, and not easy to turn.
a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* i. xlv. 250 When the inwrapped Promises
were unfolded and revealed. 1868 *Selden's Table-t.*
(Arb.) Introd. 9 Their inwrapped principles may be under-
stood in their nature.

Enwrapping, inwrapping (en-, inwræp'ing),
vbl. sb. [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb
ENWRAP. Also *concr.* a fold. *lit.* and *fig.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* l. x. 10 The third and
laste of the smal guttes... hath many involutions and in-
wrappynge. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabrin's Inst.* iv. 62 Darke
by reason of many doubtful enwrappynge. 1567 MAPLET
Gr. Forest 34 It [Bindweede]... troubleth them with the in-
wrapping and circumplacation about y^e other their stem or
stalk. 1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1630) 22 In re-
spect of their promiscuous enwrapping in common calamities.
1840 ARNOLD in *Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) II. App.
420 Their [the Apennines'] infinite beauty of outline, and
the endless enwrappings of their combes.

Enwrapping, inwrapping (en-, inwræp'ing),
ppl. a. [f. ENWRAP v. + -ING².] That enwraps;
enclosing; enveloping.

1850 BROWNING *Christm. Eve & Easter Day* 243 See the
enwrapping rocky niche. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii.
x. § 84 (1875) 258 Radiation from the enwrapping cloud.

† **Enwrapment, inwrapment.** *Obs. rare.*
[f. ENWRAP v. + -MENT.] The action of enwrap-
ping; the state of being enwrapped. Also *concr.*
a wrapping, covering.

1753 SHUCKFORD *Creation* 203 They wreathed together a
foliature of the fig-tree, and made themselves enwrapments.
1798 *Month. Mag.* VI. 552 The inwrapment in surplises of
linen.

Enwreath, inwreath (en-, inwreath'). Also
7 inwreath. [f. EN- + WREATH v.] *trans.*
† a. To wrap or envelop in (*obs.*). b. To wreath,
intertwine with. c. To surround as with a wreath;
to encircle as a wreath does. *lit.* and *fig.*

1600 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xiv. (R.) Enwreathed in a sail
and thrown into the sea. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* 87
Vol. III.

Such plants as they [the endive or misselto] inwreath. 1667
MILTON *P. L.* iii. 361 With these that never fade the Spirits
Elect Bind their resplendent locks inwreath'd with beams.
1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 937 Nor less the palm of peace
enwreathes thy brow. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest*
ii. The lofty battlements, thickly enwreathed with ivy.
1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* II. 47, I gaze upon her beauty
Through the tresses that enwreath it. 1853 G. JOHNSTON
Nat. Hist. E. Bord. l. 75 Groups of thorn, hazel and sloe,
enwreathed with honeysuckle. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede*
70 It was not at all a distressed blush, for it was inwreathed
with smiles and dimples. 1879 BROWNING *Phaedippides* 49
Oak and olive and bay, — I bid you cease to enwreath
Brows made bold by your leaf!

Hence Enwreathed ppl. a.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimsies, Gamster* 42 Walking... with
an enwreathed arm like a dispassionate lover. 1830 KRAITS
Hyperion i. 219 Bowers of fragrant and enwreathed light.

Enwreath, Enwreath: see EN- pref.¹ 3.

Enwrought: see INWROUGHT.

Eny, *obs.* variant of ANY.

Enykynnes, variant of ANYKYN, *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 200 Fettereth fast falsenesse for
enykynnes ziftes.

Enymy, *obs.* form of ENEMY.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* viii. 80 Magre all his enymys, etc.

Enyoke: see EN- pref.¹ 3.

Enys, variant of ENES *adv.* *Obs.* once.

Enyyn-, enyntysch, var. ff. ANIENTISH v. *Obs.*

Enzone: see EN- pref.¹ 1 a.

Enzootic (enzō'tik), a. and sb. [f. Gr. *tv* in
+ *ζῳον* animal + -IC, on the analogy of *chaotic*,
hypnotic, etc. Cf. Fr. *enzootique*.]

a. *adj.* 'Applied to diseases of cattle peculiar
to a district, climate, or season, in the same
manner as *Endemic* is employed to indicate those
of human beings' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

b. *Sb.* An enzootic disease.

1880 *Times* 15 Sept. 7/6 Fortified by a knowledge of en-
demic and enzootics in other regions. 1882 G. FLEMING
Vivisection in 10th Cent. No. 61. 472 The disease [anthrax]
is enzootic in the half-submerged valleys... of Catalonia.

EO. A game of chance, in which the approp-
riation of the stakes is determined by the falling
of a ball into one of several niches marked E or
O respectively. Also *attrib.*

1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Lit.* i. xv. (1785) 36/2 For the sake
of playing at E.O. 1827 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* II. 112 The
profits gained by E.O. tables, Rouge et Noir, etc.

EO, *prefix*, employed as combining form of
Gr. *ἥως* dawn, in scientific terms of recent origin,
chiefly *Geol.* and *Palæont.* First used in EOCENE,
with the sense 'characterized by the "dawn" or
faintly recognizable beginnings of' (the recent
fauna and flora); subsequently, with similar no-
tion, in *Eophytio* (iō'fīt'ik), a. [+ Gr. *φυόν* plant
+ -IC], characterized by the earliest appearance of
plant-life. *Eozoio* (iō'zō'ik), a. [+ Gr. *ζῳον*
animal], characterized by the earliest appearance
of animal life; said of the Laurentian strata and
the period represented by them. Also in mod.L.
names of fossil genera, believed to be the earliest
representatives of types still existing, as *Eohippus*
(iō'hī'pūs) [+ Gr. *ἵππος* horse], the oldest known
genus of the horse family. *Eopteria* (iō'ptē'ris)
[+ Gr. *πτερίς* fern], a genus including the oldest
known fern. *Eosaurus* (iō'sō'r'ūs), the oldest
known genus of saurians. *Eosoon* (iō'zō'n'ūn) [+
Gr. *ζῳον* animal], a supposed genus of foraminifers
or rhizopods, at one time regarded as the earliest
known animal; its alleged remains are now be-
lieved to be of inorganic origin; hence *Eozoönal*
a., pertaining to the eoözoön.

1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 504 'Eohippus... a small animal
no bigger than a fox, having three toes on the hind foot and
four perfect ones on the fore foot. 1880 HUXLEY in *Times*
25 Dec. 4/1, I do not see... any reason to doubt that the
eoöcene equidae were preceded by mesozoic forms, which dif-
fered from eohippus in the same way as eohippus differs
from equus. 1880 DAWSON *Earth & Man* ii. 32 An 'Eophytic
period preceding the Eozoic. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.*
404 Unless we except the 'Eosaurus, these are the
first true reptiles found. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* ii. 18
'Eozoic or those [rocks] that afford the traces of the earliest
known living beings. 1871 HUNT in *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Sci.*
53 Subsequently to the eoözoic times, silicated rocks... are
comparatively rare. 1874 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* x. 287 The
existence of the 'Eozoön in the Laurentian formation of
Canada is generally admitted. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.*
275 A section of an 'Eozoönal mass. 1881 R. ETHERIDGE
in *Trans. Geol. Soc. XXXVIII.* 54 The prevalent limestones,
Eozoönal or otherwise.

Eoan (iō'ān), a. [f. L. *ēō-us*, a. Gr. *ἥως*, f.
ἥως dawn + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the dawn;
eastern.

a 1822 SHELLEY *Liberty* xv, The morning-star Beckons
the Sun from the Eoan wave. 1827 SIR H. TAYLOR *Com.
nexus* iii. 5 (D.) The Mitra of the middle world, That
sheds Eoan radiance on the West.

Eocene (iō'sīn), a. *Geol.* [f. Gr. *ἥως* dawn
(see EO-) + *καιός* new, recent.]

1. The epithet applied to the lowest division of
the Tertiary strata, and to the geological period
which they represent.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 2) III. 54 The period next an-

tecedent we shall call Eocene. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* vii.
174 The eoöcene group is characterised by a total absence
of cycadeæ. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 214 The Eocene rocks
once spread over the whole surface of this chalk.

fig. 1856 DARWIN *Let.* 17 June (1887) II. 73 His Geology
also is rather eoöcene as I told him. 1864 LOWELL *Fir-
side Trav.* 103 These eoöcene periods of the day are not
fitted for sustaining the human forms of life. 1870 *Daily
Tel.* 22 Sept., Its deep roots shot back into the eoöcene strata
of civilisation.

2. quasi-sb.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* xi. 370, 1. Upper Eocene. 2. Mid-
dle Eocene. 3. Lower Eocene.

fig. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erma* II. xxxvi. 221 The calm
deep eoöcene of British rural mind.

Eode, ME. and OE. pa. t. of GO.

Eofen, *obs.* form of HEAVEN.

Boile, *obs.* form of OIL.

Eoli, variant of ELE oil, *Obs.*

Eolian, Eolic, Eolipyle, var. ff. *ÆOLIAN*, etc.

Eom, *obs.* form of am: see BE v.

Eom, variant of EME, *Obs.* uncl.

Eon, variant form of *ÆON*.

† **Eont**. [OE. *ent*.] A giant.

a 1000 *Ruin* (Gr.) 2 Brosnað enta zæweorc. c 1175 *Lant.*
Hem. 93 Eontas wolden areran... anne stepel.

Eorl, *obs.* and Hist. form of EARL.

Eorne, var. of EARN *adv.* *Obs.* earnestly.

Eornen, variant of RINNEN: see RUN.

Eornest, *obs.* form of EARNEST.

Eorre, var. f. IRRE sb. and a. *Obs.*, anger, angry.

Eosin (iō'sīn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ἥως* the morning
red, the dawn + -IN.] A red dye-stuff produced by
the addition of bromine to a solution of fluorescin
in glacial acetic acid. Its potassium salt, known
in commerce as 'soluble eosin' or 'eosin', is used
as a rose-coloured dye. Also *attrib.*

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 866 The addition of some
coloring agent, such as iodine or eosine, is of assistance in
searching for them. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, Eosin. 1885
Athenæum 27 June 8/73 Coal-tar colours, especially eosine
reds, have been employed in the artificial flower manufacture.

Eotand, -end, var. of EREN, *Obs.* giant.

-eous, *suffix*, occurring in adjs., is chiefly f. L.

-e-us + *-ous*. The Eng. words with this suffix are
for the most part practically mere adaptations of
L. adjs. in *-e-us*, the senses of which they generally
retain. While, however, the L. adjs. in *-e-us* i.
sbs. denoting material substances have usually the
sense 'composed of', as well as the sense 'of the
nature of, resembling', their Eng. derivatives in
-eous express the latter meaning only: compare,
e.g. *argenteous*, *ligneous*, *vitreous*, with the corre-
sponding words in Latin. In a very few cases
(e.g. *aqueous*) Eng. adjs. in *-eous* have been formed
directly on L. sbs. The L. ending *-e-us* also
occurs as part of a complex suffix, as in the words
in *-æceus* (see *-ACEOUS*) and *-āneus* (cf. *consen-
taneous*, *instantaneous*).

2. In *beauteous*, *bounteous*, *duteous*, *plenteous*,
the ending *-eous* arises from the addition of the
suffix *-ous* to *-te*, earlier form of *-ty*; but in the
older words of this formation *-teous* replaces an
earlier *-tivous*, f. Fr. *-tif* + *-ous*; e.g. *bounteous*
was originally *bountivous*, f. Fr. *bontif*, f. *bonté*:
see BOUNTY.

3. In a few instances *-eous* is an analogical de-
formation of other suffixes, as in *righteous* (for
rightwise), *courteous*, for ME. *curteis* a. OFr. *cur-
teis* (-eis: -L. *-ensem*).

Eovese, *obs.* form of EAVES.

Eow, *obs.* form of YEW.

Eow, -or, etc., *obs.* forms of YOU, YOUR, etc.

Eowberge, *obs.* form of YEWBERRY.

† **Eowde**. *Obs.* [OE. *ēowde*: -O Teut. type
*awidjo'm, f. *awt-s, OE. *ēowu* EWE. Cf. OHG.
ewit, Goth. *awēp* of same meaning, but different
formation.] A flock of sheep.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1669 Ne scealt þu þæt eowde anforlæ-
tan. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxviii. 14 We þin folc wærun and fæle
sceap eowdes þines. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 245 3if he hit þan
gemet, he hit berð an his eawlun to þara eowde oder falde.

Eozoio, Eozoön, etc.: see EO- pref.

Ep, *prefix*, in words a. or ad. Gr., or f. Gr.
elements, represents *ἐπ*-, shortened form of *ἐπι*
before a vowel: see EPI-.

Epacrid (epæ'krid). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *epacrid-*
em, f. Gr. *ἐπι* + *ἀκρίς* summit; so called by Forster
(1776) because 'the plants of this genus are gene-
rally found on mountain tops' (Forster, *Charac-
teres Generum Plant.* 10). In sense b. f. mod.L.
Epacrid-æ.]

a. A plant of the genus *Epacris*. b. A plant
of the N.O. *Epacridæ*, of which this is the typical
genus; the order consists of corollifloral dicotyle-
dons, growing in Australia and the Indian Archi-
pelago, which resemble the heaths of other countries.
1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* i, Choice geraniums lived
here, and roses, heaths and epacrids.

Epact (i'pækt, e'pækt). [ad. Fr. *epacte*, L. *epacta*, Gr. *ἑπᾱκτῆ*, f. *ἑπᾱκτός*, vbl. adj. of *ἑπᾱγεῖν* to intercalate, f. *ἑπᾱ* on + *ἀγεῖν* to bring.]

1. a. (Also pl. *epacts*.) The number of days that constitutes the excess of the solar over the lunar year of 12 months. b. The number of days in the age of the moon on the first day of the year (now Jan. 1st, but formerly March 1st or 22nd).

a. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* N vjb, Y^e Epact, quhillk is y^e nombre of y^e dayes quhairby y^e jere of y^e sone do excede y^e jere of y^e moone. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xviii. 383 The Epact, or xi. daies ouerplus. 1785 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. Year, These eleven Days are call'd Epacts. 1790 Phil. *Trans.* XLVI. 421. 1797 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* xiv. 237.

b. 1554 Bk. Com. Prayer, Almanack, heading of col. 3 The Epacte. 1561 EDEN *Art Nauig.* ii. vi. 31 This number of Epact or concurrent is founde. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* vii. i. (ed. 7) 654 The Epact (beginning) the first of March. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Sec.* (1607) 6 There are two numbers especially required, named the Prime and the Epact. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* ii. (1722) 214 The Eccentricity of the Sun is... exactly coincident with the Epact of the Moon. 1704 HARRIS *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 5 The Epact is the number of Days of the Moon's age on the last day of December. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. Divide by 3; for each one left add Ten; 30 reject: the Prime makes Epact then. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 137 The Epacts... the ages of the moon... at the beginning of every year. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 95 The moon's age at that time is called the epact of the year.

2. Any intercalated day or days. *rare*.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor. Gloss.*, Epact, the day put to, or set in, to make the leape yeere. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 585 The five days which the Egyptians added by way of epact to the twelve months of thirty days each.

3. *attrib.*

1876 *Prayer-Bk. Interleaved* 55 By means of the Epact Almanack, Easter-day for any year may be readily found.

Epactal (i'pæktāl, e'pæktāl), a. *Anat.* [f. Gr. *ἑπᾱκτός* (see prec.) + *-AL*.] 'Imported; foreign' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Epactal bone*: the Wormian bone at the superior angle of the occipital bone.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* ii. i. 207 The exceptionally large ossa Wormiana... an epactal, for example.

† **Epænetic**, a. *Obs.* Also 7 *epænetio*, 8 *epainetio*. [ad. Gr. *ἐπᾱνετικός*, f. *ἐπᾱνεῖν* to praise.] Laudatory, panegyric.

1675 PHILLIPS *Theatr. Poet.* Pref. *5 b, In whatever kind of Poetry, whether the Epic, the Dramatic... the Epænetic, the Bucolic, or the Epigram. 1687 WINSTANLEY *Lives Eng. Poets* Pref., Some addicting themselves most to the Epick... other to the Elegiac, the Epænetick, the Bucolic, or the Epigram. 1736 BAILEY, *Epænetick Poem* comprehends the Hymn, the Epithalamium, the Genethliac, or what else tends to the praise or congratulation of the Divine persons and persons eminent upon earth.

|| **Epagoge** (epāgōgē). [Gr. *ἐπαγωγή*, f. *ἐπαγεῖν* to bring in, f. *ἑπᾱ* to + *ἀγεῖν* to bring.] The method of bringing forward a number of particular instances to lead to a general conclusion; argument by induction. **Epagōgic** a. [ad. Gr. *ἐπαγωγικός*], of an inductive nature.

In mod. Dicts.

Epagomenic (epāgōmēnik), a. [f. Gr. *ἐπαγομένη* (ἡμέρα) intercalated (day), pass. pple. of *ἐπαγεῖν* (see prec.) + *-IC*.] Intercalary (days); (gods) worshipped on intercalary days.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 211 The epagomenaic [sic], i.e. as the gods of the five days which formed no part of the month, or of the old solar year. 1880 *Athenæum* 23 Oct. 535/3 Rites to be performed or omitted on the epagomenic days.

Epaleaceous, a. *Bot.* [f. E. *pref.* + L. *palea* chaff + *-ACEOUS*.] Having no chaffy scales.

In mod. Dicts.

Epalbate (i'pælpæt), a. *Ent.* [f. E. *pref.* + L. *palsus* the soft palm of the hand, in mod. L. a feeler.] Having no palpi or feelers.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Epalpebrate (i'pælpæbræt), a. [f. E. *pref.* + L. *palspebra* eyelid + *-ATE*.] Having no eyebrows.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Epana-, before stems beginning with a vowel *epan-*, a combination of two Greek prepositions *ἐπᾱ* upon, in addition + *ἀνά* up, again, occurring in some rhetorical terms, adopted from Greek. **Epānadiplosis** [Gr. *ἐπᾱνάδωσις* a doubling; cf. *ANADIPLOSIS*], (see quot.). **Epānalepsis** [Gr. *ἀνᾱψις* a taking, f. *ἄνωβ* + cf. *ANALEPSY*], a figure by which the same word or clause is repeated after intervening matter. **Epānaphora** [Gr. *ἐπᾱνάφωρᾱ* a carrying] = *ANAPHORA*. **Epānastrophe** [Gr. *ἐπᾱνάστροφῆ* turning; cf. *ANASTROPHE*], a figure by which the end-word of one sentence becomes the first word of the next. **Epānodos**, also *erron*.

6 *epanodis*, 7, 9 *epanados* [Gr. *ὁδός* way; cf. *ANODE*], a. the repetition of a sentence in an inverse order; b. a return to the regular thread of discourse after a digression. **Epānorthosis** [Gr. *ἐπᾱνώρθωσις* a setting straight, f. *ὀρθόειν*, f. *ὀρθός* straight], a figure in which a word is recalled, in order to substitute a more correct or stronger term. Hence **Epānorthotic** a.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Epānadiplosis*. a Rhetorical figure wherein

a sentence begins and ends with the same word; as Severe to his servants, to his children severe. 1736 BAILEY, *Epānadiplosis*. In Latin this figure is called *Inclusio*. 1847 CRAIG, *Epānadiplosis*. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetis* iii. xix. (Arb.) 210 **Epānalepsis*, or the Echo sound. Much must be belowed, that louth much. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Alchem.* (1622) Pref. to A Poetical Epānalepsis or reduplication. 1736 BAILEY, *Epānalepsis*, a repetition. 1847 CRAIG, *Epānalepsis*. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Epānaphora*, a figure in which the same word begins several sentences. 1864 WEBSTER, *Epānaphora*. 1864 WEBSTER, *Epānastrophe*. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetis* iii. xix. (Arb.) 229 **Epanodis*, or the figure of Retire. a 1679 HOBBS *Rhet.* (1840) 523 *Epanados*. . signifies the turning to the same tune. 1818 KNOX & JESS *Corr.* II. 79 The *epanodos*, or . speaking first, to the latter of two propositions; afterwards, to the former. 1847 CRAIG, *Epanodos*. . a rhetorical figure, when a sentence or member is inverted, or repeated backward. 1779 E. K. GLOSS, *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 61 A pretty *Epanorthosis* in these two verses. 1678 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 172 By a seasonable *Epanorthosis* he straightway adds, etc. 1736 BAILEY, *Epanorthosis*. 1847 CRAIG, *Epanorthosis*.

Epānthous (epēn'þəs), a. *Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἐπᾱ* + *ἀνθος* flower + *-OUS*.] Growing upon flowers, as certain fungi. In mod. Dicts.

Eparch (e'pærk). Also 7 *eparok*. [a. Gr. *ἐπαρχος*, f. *ἐπᾱ* over + *ἀρχός* ruler.]

1. a. *Hist.* Used as equivalent to the L. *præfectus* prefect. b. In mod. usage: The governor of an eparchy or administrative division in the kingdom of Greece.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Eparch*, the President of a Province. 1708 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1846) V. liii. 245 The eparch or prefect of the city. 1887 SIR H. TAYLOR *Commens* ii. iii. The eparchs will resort to the Bucoleon. 1884 J. T. BENT in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 431/2 The eparchs again look after the demarchs or mayors of the various towns.

2. *Ecll.* a. *Hist.* The metropolitan (bishop) of a province. b. In the Greek (Russian) Church: The metropolitan (bishop) of an eparchy.

1691 GRASCOMBE *Reply to Vind. Disc. Unreasonableness New Separ.* 21 The African Fathers were such Enemies to the Titles of Eparch or Patriarch. 1880-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1927 Under him [the patriarch] the eparchs in the provinces.

Hence **Eparchate** [see *-ATE*]. = next.

1880-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1763 The three eparchates of Palestine.

Eparchial, a. [f. next + *-AL*.] Pertaining to an eparchy.

1880-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2082 Under these chief academies are the eparchial seminaries, with many circuit and parish schools.

Eparchy (e'pærki). [ad. Gr. *ἐπαρχία*, f. *ἐπαρχος* : see prec.] A district or province under the government of an eparch.

1. One of the subdivisions of the modern kingdom of Greece; a division of a nomarchy.

1838 *Penny Cyc.* XI. 432/2 Deputies from the communes assemble at the chief town of the eparchy. c 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 839 It forms part of the eparchy of Naxos. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 85 (art. *Greece*) The [13] nomarchies are sub-divided into 59 eparchies.

2. In the Russian (Greek) Church: A diocese.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 87 Bishops... preside over dioceses called Eparchies. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 153 It [a statistical work on Russia] contains all the eparchies except Brulzaw. 1868 NEALE *Ess. Liturg.* (1867) 302 All the sees are divided into eparchies.

† **Eparchyterotically**, adv. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἐπαρχυτέρον* one upon another; cf. *chaotically*.]

1658 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 249 He killed seven of them eparchyterotically, that is, one after another.

Epatic, -ke, obs. ff. *HEPATIC*, etc.

|| **Epau**le (epō'le). *Fortif.* Also 8 *espaule*. [a. Fr. *épaule* (earlier *espaule*) shoulder.] The 'shoulder' of a bastion, i.e. the place where the face and flank meet.

1708 *Mil. Dict.*, *Epau*le. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Epaul*, *espaule*. 1797 CHAMBERS, *Epau*le, or *Espanle*. 1798 *Earthquake of Peru* i. 48 Which makes the Angle of the Epau

le 130 Degrees. 1853 STROUVER *Mil. Encycl.* s.v.

Epaulement (epō'lmēt). *Fortif.* Also 7 *espaulement*, 9 *espaulement*. [a. Fr. *épaulement* (earlier *esp-*), f. *épauler* to protect (troops) by an epaulement, f. *épau*le shoulder.] 'A covering mass raised to protect from the fire of the enemy, but differing from a parapet in having no arrangement made for the convenient firing over it by defenders' (Adm. Smyth).

1687 J. RICHARDS *Jrnl. Siege Buda* 8 To beat the Enemy from an Epaulement they had made to flank the Breach. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xlv. (1804) 306, I never saw an epaulement but once—and that was at the siege of Namur. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrol.* I. 43 Fasces of prisms, projecting from the wall, like epaulements. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 251 On the balls striking the epaulement, they ricocheted.

Epaulet, epaulette (epō'let). [a. Fr. *épaulette*, f. *épau*le shoulder.]

The anglicized spelling *epaulet* is preferable, on the ground that the word is fully naturalized in use; but the form in *-ette* is at present more common.]

1. A shoulder-piece; an ornament worn on the shoulder as part of a military, naval, or sometimes of a civil uniform. *To win one's epaulets*: (of a private soldier) to earn promotion to the rank of officer.

1783 NELSON 26 Nov. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 89 Here are two Navy Captains... with epaulettes. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 495 The Post Captain under three years standing... wears one epaulet upon the right shoulder. 1805 'Quiz' *Grand Master* viii. 220 Gorget, epaulets, and sash, Lion and crown—a perfect dash. 1838 *Hist. Rec. 4th Dragoon Guards* 63 The Officers were ordered to wear two Silver Epaulettes and an Aiguillette. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. *Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 220 Obligated to borrow from Rothschild, the banker, the epaulettes he wore as Austrian consul. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* iii. vi. 201 A soldier wins his epaulettes before the enemy.

b. As equivalent for 'officer', 'commission'.

1809 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xvi. My captain elect... herded not with his brother epaulettes. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* ix. When epaulets are not sold.

2. *Entom.* The plate that covers the base of the anterior wings in hymenopterous insects.

1834 M. MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 435 At the base of each of the superior wings is a kind of epaulette, prolonged posteriorly, that corresponds to the piece called *tegula* in the Hymenoptera. 1874 LUSBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 56 The ciliated lobes or epaulets.

3. Used by antiquarian writers as a name for the smaller forms of the shoulder-piece or 'pauldron' in a suit of armour.

1844 MEYRICK *Anc. Arm.* III. 87 A suit of armour... resembling the haubercs of Henry the Eighth's time in having epaulettes for the shoulder.

4. A piece of trimming forming an ornament for the shoulder of a lady's dress.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. ii. A shoulder—with a powdered epaulette on it—of the mature young lady.

5. *Comb.*, as *epaulet-like* adj.

1842-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 221 Four epaulet-like wreaths of long cilia. 1889 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 3/1 Oversleeves of the velvet are heaped up in epaulet-like folds upon the shoulders.

Hence **Epauletted** *ppl.* a., furnished or ornamented with epaulets; wearing epaulets.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXXIII. 351 His epauletted coat. 1826 E. HOWARD *R. Reser* xxviii. Heavily epauletted shoulders. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 30 How were the Kabyles to distinguish between the acts of the private soldier and of the epauletted chief. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andi All.* III. cxxiv. 77 To don the dress of epauletted hangmen.

Epaxial (epæ'ksial), a. *Anat.* [f. EP- + L. *axis* + *-AL*.] Situated on or above the axis (of the body): said of muscles, cartilages, etc. that lie upon or above the vertebral column looked at in a horizontal position.

1878 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 219 Such arches, as they extend above the axis, have been called epaxial arches.

Hence **Epaxially** adv., in an epaxial position or direction.

† **Epe**, v. *Obs. rare*. [a. ON. *epa* = OTeut. *wappjan*: to cry WREP.] *intr.* To cry aloud.

c 1200 ORMIN 9108 De rowwste iss herro off zenne mann þatt epebb buss i wesste.

Epe, var. of YEPE a., *Obs.*, active, bold.

Epicedean, obs. form of EPICEDIAN.

Epencephalic (epense'fælik), a. *Anat.* [f. EPENCEPHALON + *-IC*.] Of or pertaining to the epencephalon; covering the epencephalon.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 53/2 Epencephalic arch. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 85 Epencephalic arch, composed of the occipitals.

Epencephalon (epense'fælŋ). *Anat.* [f. EP- + ENCEPHALON.] The anterior of the two enlargements into which the posterior primary vesicle of the brain divides. Also called *hind-brain*.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 59/2 The epencephalon... derives a further... bony covering from the basisphenoid and the parietals. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 358 The anterior part of this third vesicle is sometimes called the Epencephalon.

Ependyma (ependimā). [a. Gr. *ἐπένδυμα*, f. *ἐπένδυναι*, f. *ἐπᾱ* over + *έν* on + *δύναι* to put. Cf. Fr. *épendyme*.] 'Virchow's name for the lining membrane of the cerebral ventricles and of the central spinal canal' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1878 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 366 Another very delicate epithelial layer called the ependyma. 1887 ELLIS *Anat.* (ed. 10) 213 Four of them [ventricles]... are lined throughout by a thin membrane named ependyma.

Epenthesis (epenh'sis). *Gram.* [late L. *epenthesis*, a. Gr. *ἐπένθεσις*, f. *ἐπᾱ* in addition + *έν* in + *θέσις* placing, f. *τίθεμαι* to place. Cf. Fr. *épenthèse*.] (See quot.)

In mod. philology applied *spec.* to the phonetic change which consists in the transference of a semi-vowel to the syllable preceding that in which it originally occurred, as in Gr. *χαίρω* from an earlier **χαρῶ*.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 171 *Epenthesis* is the interposition of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word. 1808 KING & COOKSON *Sound & Inflex. Gr. & Lat.* 107 In such presents as *θεοῖσιν*, the *αι* is not to be regarded as the result of Epenthesis.

† **Epenthesy**, obs. var. of prec. In mod. Dicts.

Epenthetic (epenh'tetik), a. [ad. Gr. *ἐπένθετικός*: see prec. and *-IC*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, epenthesis. Of a letter or sound: Inserted in the middle of a word.

1831 M. STUART *Heb. Gr.* (ed. 4) 308 Future with epenthetic Nun. 1859 *Lit. Churchm.* V. 87/2 The *N* is considered epenthetic, as the true word would be *יָצַד*. 1883 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 442 An epenthetic *t* to fill up the sound.

Epergne (ep̄r̄n). Also 8 epergn, epargne. [perh. a corruption of Fr. *épargne* saving, economy; cf. quot. 1779; but there is no evidence to show how the word acquired its present meaning.] A centre-dish, or centre ornament for the dinner-table, now often in a branched form, each branch supporting a small dish for desert or the like, or a vase for flowers. (From our quots. it appears that the earlier use was chiefly to hold pickles.)

1761 *Bill of Fare* in *Pennant London* (1813) 562, a Grand Epergne filled with fine Pickles. 1775 in *Picton L'pool Music. Rec.* 199 That Mr. Mayor be desir'd to order a handsome silver Epergn. 1779 MACKENZIE in *Mirror* No. 34, § 6 In the centre stood a sumptuous *epargne*, filled [with sweetmeats]. 1804 *Verses to Dr. Warton* in *Ann. Reg.* 928 [His pupils present him with an epergne on his resigning the head-mastership of Winchester, hoping that it may remind him "of Pickles" left behind]. 1819 *Esquaut* 60 Waiter, epergne, and tankard, beaker, vase. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* xi. An epergne or centre-piece of some kind was in the middle of the cloth.

Epetite, obs. var. of **HEPATITE**.

Epexegesis (ep̄eks̄id̄z̄is̄). [a. Gr. ἐπεξηγησις, f. ἐπεξηγέσθαι, f. ἐπὶ in addition + ἐξηγέσθαι to explain; see **EXEGESIS**.] The addition of a word or words to convey more clearly the meaning implied, or the specific sense intended, in a preceding word or sentence; a word or words added for this purpose.

1621 Br. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 163 The latter part of the Apostles assertion is an epexegesis, or explication, of the former. a 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* 130 Primarily and literally, not Princes, but Prophets, which is an epexegesis of Anointed. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 3/4 The above may be very sound epexegesis. 1890 M. B. EDWARDS *A. Young* Introd. 33 These jottings of old age, interesting as they are, err on the side of redundancy and epexegesis.

Epexegetic (ep̄eks̄id̄z̄etik̄). [ad. Gr. ἐπεξηγητικός, f. ἐπεξηγέσθαι; see prec.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epexegesis; given as an additional explanation. Const. of. 1888 *Athenaeum* 3 Nov. 590/1 Ep. I., vv. 18-20... are epexegetic of the preceding verse.

Epexegetical (ep̄eks̄id̄z̄etikāl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Epexegetically** adv., in an epexegetical manner, by way of epexegesis. 1864 F. HALL in *Wilson tr. Vishnu-purāṇa* I. 104 According to the commentator, 'fierce' and 'mild' are epexegetical of 'agreeable' and 'hideous'. 1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1986. 692/1 This superlatification of epexegetical help. 1871 tr. *Lang's Comm. Jeremiah* 160 'Hunters' is therefore epexegetical. 1882 J. ROBERTSON tr. *Müller's Heb. Synt.* 52 To attach... epexegetically some additional specification: 'The great river, the river Euphrates'.

Ephah (ēfā). *Heb. Antiq.* Forms: 4 (ephi), 7-8 epha, 7- ephah. [a. Heb. מִסָּה עֵפָה, believed to be of Egyptian origin.]

Cf. Egyptian *āpī*, a dry measure containing 40 hin, or according to Hultsch 1818 litres = 4 gallons. The form *ēphī* is a. L. *ēphī* (Vulg.) = Gr. οἶφί (LXX.). The Gr. and Lat. forms cannot be adoptions of the Heb. word, but appear to be taken directly from Egyptian; the Gr. is stated by Hesychius to be the name of an Egyptian measure.]

A Hebrew dry measure, identical in capacity with the bath; see **BATH** s.b. 8; it is variously said to have contained from 4½ to 9 gallons. Also fig. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495) 932 Batus is in fletyng thynges. Ephī in drye thynges. 1613 BIBLE *Exek.* xlv. 10 Ye shall have just ballances, and a just Ephah, and a just Bath. 1622 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 10 By your Grace's means, the epha, wherein popish wickedness sitteth, may be lifted up between the earth and the heaven. 1660 FULLER *Misc. Contempl.* (1841) 177 Some have had a hin... others an ephah of afflictions. 1721 BAILEY, *Epha*.

Ephebe (ēfēb). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. L. *ephēb-us*, a. Gr. ἐφηβος, f. ἐπὶ upon + βῆν early manhood.] Among the Greeks, a young citizen from eighteen to twenty years of age, during which he was occupied chiefly with garrison duty. Also in L. form **Ephebus** (ēfēbūs). Hence **Ephebio** a., of or pertaining to an ephebus, or to early manhood.

[1697 POTTER *Antiq. Græce* i. ix. (1715) 48 They who were enroll'd amongst the Ephebi. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* ii. xviii. 175 The ephebi... were youths that had arrived at the age of eighteen years. 1880 WALDSTEIN *Pythag. Rægion* 5 So soon as they became ephebes... their hair was cut off to the length, etc. 1865 GROTE *Plato* i. iii. 116 note, His [Æschines'] two ephebic years. 1884 L. MORRIS *Songs Unsung* in *Times* 9 June 5, l. marked... my youngest born... doffing his ephebic robe.

Ephectic (ēfēktik̄), a. [ad. Gr. ἐφεκτικός, f. ἐφέχειν to check, hold back, hence to suspend (one's judgement), f. ἐπὶ upon + χέειν to hold.] Characterized by suspension of judgement. In ancient use, a distinctive epithet of the Sceptic school of philosophers.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xxvii. 303 The Schools of the Pyrronian... Sceptick, and Ephectic Sects. 1883 SAINTSBURY in *Daily News* 20 Dec. 6/2 Montaigne's attitude was ephectic.

† **Ephemera**, a. and sb. *Path. Obs.* Forms: 4-7 *effimera*, 6 *ephimera*, 7-9 *ephemera*; pl. 7 *ephemeræes*, 8-9 -æ, -as. Also in adapted forms 6-7 *effimere*, 6 *ephimer*. [a. med. L. *ephē-*

mera (sc. *febris*), fem. of *ephēmerus*, a. Gr. ἐφήμερος lasting only for a day, f. ἐπὶ (see **EPI**.) + ἡμέρα day. The adapted forms are perh. through **OF. effimere**.]

A. *adj.* Of a fever: Lasting only for a day; 'ephemeral'. B. *sb.* An ephemeral fever.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxxiv. (1495) 248 Effimera, one dayes feuer is as it were the heete of one daye. 1528 PAVNEL *Salerno Regim.* C. A feuer effimere is engendered of vapours and smudge fumes. 1547 BOORDE *Brvo. Health* cxxxvi. 50 In Englyshe it is named the Ephimer fever... The fever doth dye that daye in the which he doth infect any man. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Riiij. Of the Agew callyd ephimera which endureth but one daye. 1605 HART *Anat. Ur.* ii. ix. 112 That Feauer which we call Ephimera, not exceeding foure and twentie houres. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 115 Ephimeras oft end in Hectics, or Intermittents, because the Pulse is a-like frequent in all of them. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 105 The ephimera from cold may be regarded as an idiopathic fever.

Ephemera (fēmērā), sb. 2 Pl. *ephemeræ*, -as. [a. mod. L. *ephēmera* (? sc. *musca*): see prec. In med. L. *ephēmera* was neut. pl., a. Gr. ἐφήμερα used in this sense by Aristotle (see **EPHEMERON**). The earlier Eng. instances are possibly due to the common practice of treating plurals in -a as sing. Linnaeus however used the word as fem., making it the name of a genus (of much wider extent than the genus now so called.)]

1. An insect that (in its imago or winged form) lives only for a day. In mod. entomology the name of a genus of pseudo-neuropterous insects belonging to the group *Ephemeridae* (Day-flies, May-flies).

1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. vi. 170 But Ephemeræes in duration, and little other than Insects in extent. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 82 P 7, l. 1... have discovered a new ephimera. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 235 The Common Ephimera, or Day-fly. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 136 Shad-flies or ephimeras, which spend their earlier days under water.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* One who or something which has a transitory existence.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 145 P 11 These papers of a day, the Ephemeræ of learning. 1765 CRABBE *Newspaper* Wks. 1834 II. 119 These base ephimeræes, so born To die before the next revolving morn. 1815 SCRIBBLEMANIA 58 When the new-fangled ephemeræ of fashion shall be no more. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under a Fig Tree* 33 [A charwoman is] a kind of domestic ephimera which flutters briefly in the scullery and then is seen no more.

Ephemeral (fēmērāl), a. (sb.). [f. Gr. ἐφήμερος (see prec.) + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. a. Of diseases: Beginning and ending in a day. b. Of insects, flowers, etc.: Existing for one day only, or for a very few days.

a. 1576 NEWTON tr. *Lenin's Complex.* (1633) 164 The corruption of the Ayre is the cause of this grievous maladie or Ephemeral Ague. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 945 If very short, lasting only a single day, it is... an ephemeræ fever. b. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlix. 523 Some insects are so ephemeræ that they are to be found only for a few days. 1864 *Intell. Observ.* No. 33. 149 The perfect Ephemeral imago. 1875 HELPS *Ess.* *Exerc. Benevolence* 36 The insects... poor ephemeræ things. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 243 Ephemeral or Fugacious, lasting for only a day; as the petals of Poppy.

2. In more extended application: That is in existence, power, favour, popularity, etc. for a short time only; short-lived; transitory.

a 1639 SIR H. WOTTON *Reliq. Wotton* (1685) 220 An ephemeræ fit of applause. a 1659 Br. MORTON *Episc. Justified* (1670) 124 A Deambulatory, Hebdomatal (or peradventure Ephemeral) Office. 1820 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 137 His ministers, however weak and profligate in morals, are ephemeræ. 1821 KNOX *On Grammar Schools* 157 The gale of ephemeræ popularity. 1825 SYD. SMITH *Sp. Wks.* 1859 II. 204/2 Their ephemeræ liberty. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 481 Empires like those of Alexander, Charles, and Cnut are in their own nature ephemeræ.

b. *absol.*

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 127 May I, the ephemeræ, ne'er scrutinize Who made the heaven and earth. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 381 When the due distinction had been drawn between the ephemeræ and the lasting.

B. *sb.* In pl. Insects which live only for a day.

Also *transf.* of books, persons, etc. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xx. 121 Gnats, beetles, etc... the whole tribe of ephemeræes... may flit in and out. 1831 BLACKIE *Mag.* XXX. 965 Let the breezy sunshine but bring out the winged ephemeræes. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 106 Assemblies of important ephemeræes who met to dispute the respective claims, etc. 1878 W. E. A. AXON *Bk. Rarities Warrington Museum* 11 Some of these books are pure ephemeræes.

Ephemerality (fēmērāliti), [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being ephemeræ; *concr.* in pl. ephemeræ matters.

1822 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1886) II. 67 Speculation on ephemeræities. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* III. 222 This lively companion... often looked in on him, and chattered ephemeræities. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 530 Ephemeræity? Is not the glory of even the Prime Minister, in most cases, but a passing brilliancy?

† **Ephemeran**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [f. **EPHEMERA** + -AN.] A. *adj.* = **EPHEMERAL** I a. B. *sb.* = **EPHEMERAL** B.

1643 *True Informer* 13 It was rather an Embryo of a Parliament, an Ephemeran of 20 dayes. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) l. 363 Methought, it was a strange opinion of

our Aristotle to hold, that the least of those small insected ephemeræes should be more noble than the sun, because it had a sensitive soul in it. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fever*, The Ephemeræ Fever is so call'd, because it lasts but one Day.

† **Ephemeræan**, a. *Obs. rare.* = **EPHEMERAL**.

1804 *Miniature* No. 4 (1806) l. 57 Celestial Peacock... Whose conscious plumes diffuse a herd Of ephemeræan dyes! † **Ephemeræian**, a. *Obs.* [f. **EPHEMERIS** + -AN.] 'Belonging to a journal, register or day-book' (Bailey 1736).

Ephemerio, a. [f. **EPHEMER-A** + -IO.] = **EPHEMERAL**.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Ephemerid (fēmērīd), [ad. mod. L. *Ephēmeride*, f. *ephēmera*.] An insect belonging to the group *Ephemeridae*; see **EPHEMERA** 2. Also fig.

1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 186 The *Haplophobium Barreni* must have attained a size much larger than that of any recent Ephemerida. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* 65 The ephemerid that buzzes out its little hour in the summer noon. 1879 *Daily Tel.* 17 Oct., This gossamer nothing, this aerial ephemerid, paralyses the intellect.

† **Ephemerid**, a. *rare.* [f. L. *ephēmerid-*, stem of *ephēmeris*; see **EPHEMERIS**.] = **EPHEMERAL**.

1804 MITFORD *Harmony* 91 The ephemerid fashion of orthography.

So † **Ephemeridial**.

1795 tr. Mercier *Fragm. of Politics & Hist.* II. 444 These sons of fortune, these ephemeridial giants who threatened to swallow up every thing.

† **Ephemeridian**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *ephēmerid-*, stem of *ephēmeris* + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to an ephemeris.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

|| **Ephemeris** (fēmērīs), pl. *ephemerides* (ēfēmērīdiz), formerly often used as a *sing.* [mod. L. *ephēmeris*, a. Gr. ἐφήμερις diary, calendar, f. ἐφήμερος daily; see **EPHEMERA**.]

† 1. A record of daily occurrences; a diary, journal. *Obs.*

1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 168 The Bookes of Entries kept there; which is a true Ephemeris or Iournall of the Acts of the Court. 1609 DONNE *Serm.* xxiv. 240 God sees their sins... and in his Ephemerides—his Journals, he writes them downe. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 22 Register not only strange, but merciful occurrences; let ephemerides, not olympiads, give thee account of His mercies.

† b. *pl.* for *sing.*

1613 JACKSON *Creed* i. xvii. Wks. I. 119 His written oracles... an absolute ephemerides of all things that had been since the first moment of time. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. iv. 371 Having kept an exact Ephemerides of all actions for more then five thousand years together. 1690 R. STAYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* x. 16 Set downe in a Diary (or Ephemerides).

2. A table showing the predicted (rarely the observed) positions of a heavenly body for every day during a given period. † Also, in *pl.* the tabulated positions (of a heavenly body) for a series of successive days.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 283 Many eclipses of the sonne and moone also are not noted in the common Ephemerides and Almanachs. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 188 Among the Babylonians there were found Ephemerides containing the observation of the stars, for 720 years. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 3 The Ephemerides of the Comet. 1668 *Ibid.* III. 688 Tables of the Motion of the Satellitts of Jupiter, with an Ephemeris of the same for this present Year. 1874 MOSELEY *Astron.* lxxxviii. (ed. 4) 232 The Nautical Almanac for 1835 contained ephemerides of two of them. 1880 *Academy* No. 440. 262 The following ephemeris... will be serviceable in searching for the comet.

† b. *pl.* As the title of a collection of such tables. Often used as *sing.* = 3. *Obs.*

1559 CUNINGHAME *Cosm. Glas* 95, I find in an Ephemerides the sonne to be in the firste Degree of Aries. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* i. xxviii. (ed. 7) 77 An example used by Stadius in the 115 Page of his Ephemerides. 1618 WITHER *Juvenil. Motto* (1633) 543 Be slaves unto an Ephemerides. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. xi. 241 You may [know] by an Ephemerides at what houre an Eclipse shall happen.

Fig. 1686 W. DE BRITAINNE *Hum. Prud.* § 21. 99 You must be careful to keep an Ephemerides, to know how the great Orbs of the Court move.

3. A book in which the places of the heavenly bodies and other astronomical matters are tabulated in advance for each day of a certain period; an astronomical almanac.

1647 *Almanac* for 1386, *Astron. App.* (1812) 61 An ephemeris... is a book giving the true places of the planets. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., The Nautical Almanac, or Astronomical Ephemeris, published in England by the Board of Longitude... which commenced with the year 1767. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* v. 204 The equation of time is calculated and inserted in ephemerides for every day of the year. 1874 MOSELEY *Astron.* xlv. (ed. 4) 147 These quantities... are stated... in the tables of the Nautical Almanac, and other ephemerides.

† 4. In wider sense: An almanac or calendar of any kind; in early use *esp.* one containing astrological or meteorological predictions for each day of the period embraced; also, a calendar of saints' days. Also *pl.* in same sense, sometimes used as *sing.* *Obs.*

In bibliographical works (e.g. in the *Brit. Mus. Cat.*), 'Ephemerides' is still used as a general heading for Almanacs, Calendars, etc.

1597 *Br. Hall Sat.* ii. vii. 6 Why can his tell-troth Ephemerides Teach him the weathers state so long before. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* i. i. § 3 That Kalendar or Ephemerides which he maketh of the diversities of times and seasons for all actions and purposes. 1610 *B. Jonson Alch.* iv. iv. Cures Plagues, piles, and pox, by the ephemerides. a 1661 *Fuller Worthies, Flintshire* iv. 39 He wrote an Ephemeris of the Irish Saints. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 45 Several Ephemerides or Almanacks are annually published.

fig. 1649 *G. Daniel Trinarch.* *Hen. IV.* cccii. Hee who had read the Ephemerides Of Fate; and could repeat his owne, by rote. 1796 *Burke Regic. Peace Wks.* (1812) IX. 105, I think this can hardly have escaped the writers of political ephemerides for any month or year.

† b. *pl.* The appointed daily order of religious services. *Obs.*

1690 *Eldredfield Tythes* 117 How their ephemerides for divine services should be performed.

† 5. *calatr.* = EPHEMERA² 1 and 2.

1820 *Shelley Sens. Pl.* 49 The beamlike ephemeris Whose path is the lightning's. 1841-4 *Emerson Ess., Self-reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 25 Honour is venerable to us because it is no ephemeris.

† **Ephemerist.** *Obs.* [f. EPHEMER-IST + -IST.] One who uses or makes an ephemeris.

1656-81 *Blount Glossogr.* *Ephemerist*, one that registreth daily actions, or Nativities, with the help of an Ephemerides; a maker of an Ephemerides. a 1666 *Howell (J.)*, He was discoursing of . . . the art of foolish astrologers and genethiackal ephemerists. 1706 *Phillips, Ephemerist*, a maker of Ephemerides, Almanacks, etc. 1736 in *Bailey*.

Ephemeromorph (fē'mērōmōrf). *Biol.* *rare.* [f. Gr. ἐφήμερος (see EPHEMERA) + μορφή form.] Used by Bastian as a general name for the lowest forms of life, which cannot be assigned definitely to either the animal or vegetable kingdom. Hence *Ephemeromorphia*.

1874 *Bastian in Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 708 The song of the Ephemeromorphs might be, in the words of Ovid, 'Corpora ventantur; nec quod fuimus, sumus, Cras erimus'. 1876—*ibid.* Jan. 243 These creatures of circumstances, which become metamorphosed in a most striking and apparently irregular manner, I have proposed to include under the general designation of 'Ephemeromorphs'. 1880—*Brain* i. 6 The ephemeromorph assemblage of vital forms.

Ephemeron (fē'mērŏn). *Pl.* 7-9 ephemeræ, 9 ephemerons. [a. Gr. (ἐφ) ἐφήμερον (Aristotle *H. A.* i. v.), neut. of ἐφήμερος; see EPHEMERA².]

1. An insect, which, in its winged state, lives but for a day. Cf. EPHEMERA².

1666 *Bacon Sylva* 1677 § 697 There are certain Flies that are called Ephemeræ that live but a day. 1720 *Hearne Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 30 The Ephemeron, a Fly that lives but five Hours. 1845 *R. Chambers Vest. Creat., Hypoth. Devel.*, An ephemeron, hovering over a pool for its one April day of life. 1884 *G. F. Braithwaite Salmonidæ Westmorl.* vi. 26 The most beautiful species of our ephemeræ, the green and grey drakes, must not be forgotten.

2. fig. A short-lived person, institution, or production.

1771 *Bachelor* (1773) I. No. 38. 254 Unnotic'd, dull invective lyes, A mere Ephemeron it dyes, Or but provokes a jest. 1787 *Beckford Italy* (1834) II. 78 All the human ephemeræ of Lisbon. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 371 This political ephemeron (constitution formed by the National Assembly in 1791). 1837 *Hr. Martineau Soc. Amer.* III. 208 Every ephemeron of a tale-writer, a dramatist, etc. 1859 *Fairholt Tobacco* (1876) 61 Samuel Rowlands, a prolific writer of ephemeræ. 1878 *Morley Carlyle* 173 A cloud of sedulous ephemeræ still suck a little spiritual moisture.

3. A plant described by ancient writers. *Obs.* Some ancient authors distinguish two plants called *ephemeron*: one so named because springing up and dying in one day, the other as being a poison that causes death within a day.

1578 *Lyte Dodoens* ii. xlv. 204 If it be Ephemeron as it seemeth to be, then it is good for the teeth. 1616 *Hayward Sanct. Troub. Soul* ii. (1620) To Rdr. ¶ 9 Many writings are like the plant Ephemeron; which springeth, flourisheth, and fadeth in one day. 1661 *Lowell Hist. Anim. & Min.* 35 It [goat's milk] helps against the ephemeron or cantharides (mistranslates *contra cantharidas et contra ephemeris potum* Plin. *N. H.* xxviii. xlv).

4. *attrib.*

a 1735 *Derham (J.)*, Swammerdam observes of the ephemeron-worms, that their food is clay. 1751 *Chambers Cycl. Travellers* into Arabia tell us of several ephemeron-trees. a 1791 *Wesley Sermon* Wks. 1811 IX. 115 An Ephemeron Fly lives six hours. 1796 *D'Israeli Lit. Recreat.* 115 Several singular coincidences alone gave the ephemeron critic his temporary existence. 1808 *Paley Nat. Theol.* xxiii. (1826) 345 An ephemeron fly [produces] a cod-bait maggot.

Ephemerous (fē'mērŏs), *a.* [f. EPHEMERON + -OUS.] Having the nature of, or resembling, an ephemeron; transitory.

a 1660 *Hammond 19 Sermon* vi. Wks. 1684 IV. Our ephemerous wishes, that no man can distinguish from true piety, but by their sudden death. 1790 *Burke Fr. Rev.* 282 The ephemerous tale that does its business and dies in a day. 1872 *Darwin Orig. Spec.* xiv. 386 A certain ephemerous insect during its development, moults . . . above twenty times.

Ephesian (fē'zĭān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *ephesius* (ad. Gr. ἐφεσίος, f. Ἐφεσος) + -AN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Ephesus.

B. sb.

1. An inhabitant of Ephesus.

1388 *Wyclif Ephe.* Prol., Effesians [1388 Ephecyes] ben of Asia. 1876 *Humphreys Coin Coll. Man.* vi. 53 The money of the Ephesians bore a stag.

† 2. A boon companion. *Obs.* Cf. the use of *Corinthian* in Shakspere, etc.

1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 164 *Prin.* Where suppes he? . . . What Company? *Page.* Ephesians, my Lord, of the old Church. 1598—*Merry W.* iv. v. 19 It is thine Host, thine Ephesian cal.

Ephesine (ef'sĭn), *a.* [ad. L. *Ephesus*, f. *Ephesus*.] Of or pertaining to Ephesus; chiefly *Ecll.* with reference to the Third General Council, held there A.D. 431, or to certain liturgical uses supposed to have emanated from Ephesus.

1579 *Fulke Heskins' Parl.* 188 The Epistle of the Ephesine Counsell vnto Nestorius. 1664 *Evelyn Sylva* (1776) 339 The Ephesine temple. 1899 *Yowell Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. (1847) 109 The Ephesine fathers had determined the Cyprian church to be independent of the bishop of Antioch. 1850 *C. Wordsworth Theoph. Angl.* 166 What is the tenor of the Ephesine Canon? 1888-3 *A. F. Mitchell in Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1236 The Scottish fragment in the Book of Deer, the Irish fragments . . . of distinctly Ephesine character.

Ephesite (ef'sĭt), *Min.* [f. EPHE-US, near which it was found + -ITE.] A pearly-white lamellar mineral, closely related to margarite.

1851 *Amer. J. Sci. Ser.* ii. XI. 59 Ephesite [a new species]. 1873 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 387 Ephesite, a mineral of . . . lamellar structure . . . resembles white cyanite.

† **Ephesian**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. Gr. ἐφεσίος of the house or family (f. ἐπί upon + οἶκος hearth) + -AN.] Domestic, as opposed to foreign.

1652 *Urquhart Jewel Wks.* (1834) 275 That the state [government] of this Isle, without regard to Ephesian or exotic country . . . should consider of men according to the fruits, whether good or bad.

Ephete (ef'tē), *rare.* [ad. Gr. ἐφέτης, agent-n. f. ἐφέναι to impose, command, etc., f. ἐπί (see EPI-) + τένα to send.] In *pl.* The members of a body of magistrates at Athens. More commonly in L. form *ephētes*.

1839 *Thirlwall Greece* II. 19 He [Draco] introduced some changes in the administration of criminal justice, by transferring causes of murder, or of accidental homicide, from the cognizance of the archons to the magistrates called ephētes; though it is not clear whether he instituted, or only modified or enlarged, their jurisdiction.

So *Ephētes* *a.* [see -10.] (See quot.)

1852 *Grote Greece* ii. x. (ed. 2) III. 107 note, Plato copies to a great degree the arrangements of the ephetic tribunals, in his provisions for homicide.

Ephialtes (ef'ialtēz), *a.* [a. Gr. ἐφιάλτης. Usually believed to be agent-n. f. ἐφιάλλεσθαι, var. of ἐφάλλεσθαι to leap upon, f. ἐπί on + ἀλλεσθαι to leap. But the phonological difficulties are considerable (cf., however, ἐφίλορος = ἐπιλορος, f. ἐπί + ὄρος); and the synonymous ἡφιάλης, ἐφιάλης, etc. suggest that the word may have been affected by popular etymology.]

A demon supposed to cause nightmare; nightmare itself.

1601 *Holland Pliny* II. 214 The diseases called Ephialtes or Incubus, i. e. the night-Mare. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. § 21. 272 To prevent the Ephialtes or night-Mare we hang up an hallow stone in our stables. 1856 *Culpepper Eng. Physic.* 296 Such as in their sleep are troubled with the Disease called Ephialtes or Incubus. 1777 *Brand Pop. Antiq.* 324 Ephialtes, or Night Mare is called by Common People Witch-riding.

Ephippial (ef'ip'pĭāl), *a.* *Anat. & Zool.* [f. EPHE-IPPI-UM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the ephippium.

1835-6 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 738/1 Its corners are bounded by the ephippial . . . processes. 1841-71 *R. Jones Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 455 The development of the ephippial eggs takes place at the posterior part of the ovaries.

† **Ephippiate**, *v. Obs.* -o [f. L. *ephippi-um* saddle + -ATE.] To harness or saddle.

1656-81 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1704 in *Cocker*.

† **Ephippium** (ef'ip'pĭŭm), [*L. ephippium* horse-cloth, saddle, ad. Gr. ἐφίππιος adj. 'that is for putting on a horse', f. ἐπί upon + ἵππος horse.]

1. *Anat.* A saddle-shaped depression of the sphenoid bone. 1842 *Dunglison Medical Lex.* s. v.

2. *Zool.* The envelope enclosing the winter ova of the Daphniidæ (a genus of the Crustaceans), which is situated between the back of the animal and the carapace, and probably is a development from the latter. It is shed with the carapace.

1841-71 *T. R. Jones Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 455 As winter approaches, however, the Daphnia may be seen with a dark opaque substance within the back of the shell, which has been called the ephippium, from its resemblance to a saddle . . . The ephippium is really only an altered part of the carapace. 1877 *Huxley Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 287 The ephippium sinks to the bottom, and, sooner or later, its contents give rise to young *Daphnia*.

Ephod (ef'pōd). Also 4 ephoth. [Heb. עֶפֶד *ephōd*, f. עָפַד *āphad* to put on.]

1. A Jewish priestly vestment, without sleeves, slit at the sides below the armpits, fastened with buckles at the shoulders, and by a girdle at the waist. The high-priest's ephod was of 'gold, purple, scarlet, and fine-twined linen (byssus)'; that worn by others was of linen.

1382 *Wyclif Ex.* xxv. 7 Gemmes to anownr ephoth, that is, a prestis ouermost clothing, that we cleepen a coope. 1611 *Bible 2 Sam.* vi. 14 David was girded with a linnen Ephod. 1770 *Chatterton Happiness*, 'The bloody son of Jesse . . . made himself an ephod to his mind. 1856 *Stanley Sinai & Pal.* iv. (1858) 205 note, 'Bring hither the Ephod,' the priestly cape, dressed in which the High-priest delivered the oracle.

2. *transf.* A typical priestly garment; † hence used symbolically for 'the priestly office', 'clerical influence'.

1603 *Drayton Bar. Wars* iv. (R.) The holy ephod made a cloak for gain. 1649 *Selden Lxus Eng.* i. v. (1739) 13 What the Ephod could not, the Sword wrapt up therein should. 1854 *Thackeray Newcomes* I. 44 Many a good dinner did Charles Honeyman lose by assuming that unlucky ephod [i.e. wearing the surplice in the pulpit].

Ephor (ef'ōr). [ad. Gr. ἐφορος (= Epic ἐπιούρος) overseer, overlooker, f. ἐπί upon + ῥορ *fop, as in ῥάπειν to see. Also used in L. pl. form ephori, whence app. the form ephories in 16-17th c.]

1. The title given to certain magistrates in various Dorian states, esp. at Sparta, where the five ephors, appointed annually by popular election, exercised a controlling power over the kings.

1586 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 547 To content the people, they appointed five Ephories who were chosen out of the people, as Tribunes to keep away tyranny. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) B, Those which are good, would curbe and bridle him. As the Ephori did the Kings of Lacedæmonia. 1602 *L. Lloyd Confer. Lawes* 43 The Areopagites in Athens . . . the Ephories in Sparta . . . the Amphipagites at Trozaena. 1642 *Coll. Rights & Priv. Parl.* 10 At Lacedæmonia, the Ephors; at Athens, the Demarches. 1689 *Def. Liberty agit. Tyrants* 76 The Ephores or Controllers of the Kings. 1835 *Thirlwall Greece* I. 321 Before the ephors made an exception, every one rose at his [the king's] approach.

† b. *transf. Obs. rare.*

1647 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. vi. 5 Mr. Hollis, Sr. Walter Earl, and other ephori. 1722 *Wogan Let. in Swift's Wks.* (1824) XVII. 485 Their [kings' of England] inherent rights . . . were but mere feathers, the sport of every wind that blew from the ephori of the people.

2. In modern Greece: An overseer, superintendent of public works.

1890 *Athenæum* 15 Mar. 253/1 The excavations at Lycosoura . . . will now be resumed, under the direction of the Ephor, B. A. Leonardos.

Hence **Ephoral**, *a.*, of or pertaining to the ephors. **Ephorality**, the office of ephor; also, the body of ephors. **Ephorate**: see quot. **Ephorice** *a.* = ephoral. † **Ephorism**, *nonce-ud.*, a tribunal resembling that of the ephors. † **Ephorize** *v. Obs.*, to exercise a controlling influence over; to over-rule as the ephors did. **Ephorship**, the term of office as ephor. † **Ephory** [cf. Gr. ἐφορεία], the body of ephors.

1836 *Lytton Athens* (1837) I. 209 Aristotle paints the evil of the 'ephoral magistrature, but acknowledges that it gave strength and durability to the state. 1844 *Ld. Brougham Brit. Const.* i. (1862) 18 It was not till about a century after his decease that the Ephoral power became any protection to the people. 1833 *Lewis in Philol. Museum* II. 49 Dr. Arnold then proceeds to describe the 'Ephorality as a magistracy contrived for the purpose of, etc. 1869 *Rawlinson Anc. Hist.* 267 At the same time he abolished the Ephorality. 1841 *W. Spalding Italy & It. Isl.* III. 42 An 'ephorate or court of supreme revision for laws and magistracies. 1846 *Grote Greece* (1862) II. vi. 144 The annual 'ephoric oath of office. 1623 *James in Heame Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 9 Thrice I have bin hal'd before Our 'Ephorismes of state. 1647 *Ward Simp. Cobler* 50 These Essentially, must not be 'Ephorized or Tribuned by one or a few Mens discretion. 1850 *Grote Greece* II. lxii. VIII. 31 In this 12th year of the reign of Darius, and in the 'ephorship of Aleixippides at Lacedæmon. 1689 *tr. Buckman's De Jure Regni* 42 Upbraiding him that by adding the 'Ephory he [Theopompus] had diminished the Power of his Authority.

Ephydriad (ef'idri'ād), *rare.* [ad. Gr. ἐφυδρίας, -άδος, f. ἐπί upon + ὑδρ water.] A water-nymph.

1832 *L. Hunt Poems* 201 'Tis there the Ephydriads haunt. **Epi-**, *prefix*, repr. Gr. ἐπί- (before an unaspirated vowel usually ἐν-, before an aspirated vowel ἐφ-, represented in Eng. by Ep-, Eph-), used in prepositional and advb. senses, 'upon, at, or close upon (a point of space or time), on the ground or occasion of, in addition'.

1. In words derived from compounds which either were, or might legitimately have been, formed already in Greek. Also in mod. scientific terms after the analogy of words derived from Gr.; chiefly with sense 'placed or resting upon', as in *epicalyx*, *epicorolline*.

2. In mod. Chemistry employed in the names: epibromhydrin, epichlorhydrin, epioxyanhydrin, epiodohydrin, denoting substances of analogous composition belonging respectively to the bromhydrin, chlorhydrin, etc. series. They contain one equivalent of a salt-radical with 3 of carbon, 5 of hydrogen, and 1 of oxygen.

3. In Mineralogy prefixed to the names of certain minerals to form names of other minerals closely resembling them in composition, as in **Epiboulangerite**, a sulph-antimonide of lead resulting from the decomposition of boulangerite. **Epichlorite**, a hydrous silicate of aluminium, iron, and magnesium. **Epidiorite**, a mineral differing from diorite in that the hornblende it contains is fibrous. **Epistilbite**, a zeolitic mineral, a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

1872 DANA *Min.*, 1st App. 5 *Epiboulangerite*. 1850 DANA *Min.* 263 *Epichlorite* .. fuses only in thin fibres and with difficulty. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 245 The viridite (chlorite, epichlorite, or chloritic matter). 1887 DANA *Manual Min.* 482 *Epidioryte* consists of plagioclase with hornblende, some quartz, a little orthoclase, and some pyroxen. 1886 *Edin. Jnrl. Sc.* IV. 286 The cleavage of epistilbite is quite perfect.

Epibasal (epibāsāl), *a. Bot.* [f. EPI- + BASAL *a.*] The distinctive epithet of the upper of the two cells in the oosphere of certain cryptogams. (See quot.)

1882 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 375 The oosphere is first of all clothed with a cell-wall, continues to grow considerably, and is then divided by a horizontal or slightly oblique wall (basal wall). The lower (hypobasal) of these two cells .. contributes but little to the formation of the embryo. The upper (epibasal) cell gives rise to the capsule and the seta.

Epiblast (epiblast), [f. EPI- + -BLAST.]

1. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Epiblast*, a small transverse plate (a second cotyledon), found on the embryo of some grasses.

2. *Biol.* The outermost of the three layers constituting the wall of the blastoderm when fully formed.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 50 The inner wall of the sac is the hypoblast (endoderm of the adult), the outer the epiblast (ectoderm). 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 319 The epiblast investing the whole ovum within the vitelline membrane.

Epiblema (epiblēmā), *Bot.* [mod.L., *a. Gr.* ἐπιβλήμα that which is thrown over, f. ἐπι upon + βάλλειν to throw.] (See quot.)

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 48 The roots of plants are invested by a modified epidermal tissue to which the term *Epiblema* has been given by Schleiden.

Epic (epik), *a. and sb.* Also 6-9 epik, 7 epique, (epik). [ad. L. *epicus*, *a. Gr.* ἐπικός, f. ἔπος word, narrative, song. Cf. Fr. *épieque*.]

A. adj.

1. Pertaining to that species of poetical composition (see EPIC), represented typically by the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, which celebrates in the form of a continuous narrative the achievements of one or more heroic personages of history or tradition.

Epic dialect: that form of the Greek language in which the epic poems were written.

1859 PUTTENHAM *Arte Eng. Poet.* (Arb.) 176 Harding a Poet *Epik* or *Historicall*. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 139 Teaches what the Laws are of a true *Epic Poem*. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.*, *Let. Sir R. Howard*, The same images serve equally for the *Epic Poem*, and for the *Historic* and *Panegyric*. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 106 ¶ 1 Three and twenty Descriptions of the Sun-rising that might be of great Use to an *Epik Poet*. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 202 ¶ 6 To be poor, in the *epik* language, is only not to command the wealth of nations. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. cc, My poem's *Epic*, and is meant to be Divided in twelve books. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Poet. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 165 The *epic* poet .. must drink water out of a wooden bowl. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 73 Tennyson has endeavored to imitate the old *epic* simplicity.

absol. a 1637 B. JONSON *Discoveries* (1641) 132 The best masters of the *Epik*, Homer and Virgil.

2. Such as is described in *epic* poetry.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ. Prol.* 219 Some great Princess, six feet high, Grand, *epic*, homicidal.

B. sb.

† 1. An *epic* poet. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Horace's Art Poet* (1640) 5 Now to like of this, lay that aside, the *Epik*'s office is.

2. An *epic* poem.

1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ii. 33 One of them was the Goddess of *Elegies*, .. and another of *Epicks*. 1780 J. CAMPBELL *Ecl. & Lit. Hist. Irel.* 170 (T.) He (Mr. M'Pherson) brought forward his counterfeited *epicks* (the alleged poems of Ossian). 1823 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 23 Oct., The *Homeric epic*, in which all is purely external and objective, and the poet is a mere voice. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 583 The most popular of all English poems has been the Puritan *epic* of the 'Paradise Lost'.

b. transf. A composition comparable to an *epic* poem.

The typical *epics*, the *Homeric* poems, the *Nibelungenlied*, etc., have often been regarded as embodying a nation's conception of its own past history, or of the events in that history which it finds most worthy of remembrance. Hence by some writers the phrase *national epic* has been applied to any imaginative work (whatever its form) which is considered to fulfil this function.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 267 Schlegel has a remark on his *Historical Plays*, *Henry Fifth* and the others, which is worth remembering. He calls them a kind of *National Epic*. 1860 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiv. 328 To turn from the glowing strains of the Norwegian prose *epic*.

3. *fig.* A story, or series of events, worthy to form the subject of an *epic*.

1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* lxiii, This starry and weird incident in the *epic* of life's common career. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* vi. vii. 898 That life was a noble *Christian epic*.

Epical (epikāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Characteristic of an *epic*; resembling the style or the subjects proper to *epic* poetry.

1807 HARE *Guesses* Ser. i. (1873) 224 The simple *epical* accumulation of sentences. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Camb. Mass. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 204 The Hebrew and Greek Scriptures contain immortal sentences. .. But they have no *epical* integrity. 1853 F. W. NEWMAN *Odes of Horace* 27 The rhythm is vigorous and simple, in some sense *epical*. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* Intro. 14 The great figure of the Poet .. and the equally remarkable Preacher .. give a certain historical and *epical* form to the narrative.

2. Of the nature of an *epic*, or of *epic* poetry: cf. *EPIC a. i.*

1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos. in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 565/1 The *Epical* poetry of the Hebrews. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Pref. 32 A high-toned *epical* narrative. 1882 A. W. WARD in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 425 A form of poetry more elastic than either the *epical* or the *dramatic*.

Hence **Epically** *adv.*, in an *epical* manner; in the style of an *epic* poem.

1863 *Athenæum* 8 Aug. 176/2 We have seen Milton's vision of Eden treated in fond fancy *epically* .. by a small versifier. 1882 STEVENSON in *Longm. Mag.* I. 73 Typical incidents, *epically* conceived, fitly embodying a crisis.

Epicalyx (epikāl'iks), *Bot.* [f. EPI- + CALYX.] A whorl of leaf-like organs surrounding the true calyx in some plants.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 221. 1882 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 540 In *Malope trifida* .. the three parts of the *epicalyx* represent a sub-floral bract with its two stipules.

Epicarp (epikāp), *Bot.* [f. Gr. ἐπι (see EPI-) + καρπός fruit.] In fruits: The outermost layer of the pericarp; the peel, rind, or skin. Cf. ENDOCARP.

1835 LINDLEY *Intro. Bot.* (1848) II. 3 In the apple and pear the *epicarp* is formed by the cuticle of the calyx, in the peach the separable skin is the *epicarp*.

Epicyay, var. of EPIKY, *Obs.*

Epicede (episid), *arch.* Also 7 *epiced*. Anglicized form of EPICEDUM.

1549 BALE *Ded. of Leland's Itin.* (T.), His worthy works .. with hys epigrams and *epicedes*. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. v. (1772) 141 To hear the swan sing her own *epiced*. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* vi. 99 Ausonius made many *Epicedes*. 1848 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXIV. 228 He had hastily flattered Richard Cromwell's brief authority by an *epicede* on Oliver.

Epicedial, *a. arch.* [f. EPICEDI-UM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an *epicedium*; elegiac.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* vi. 50, 2 *Epicedial* Distichs. 1844 CARLYLE *Richter Misc.* (1869) 4 Some of them far exceed anything we English can exhibit in the *epicedial* style. 1888 — in *For. Rev.* II. 461 In *epicedial* language, it may be said — that his country mourned for him.

Epicedean (episī'diān), *a. and sb.* Also 7 *epicedean*. [f. as prec. + -AN.]

A. adj. Elegiac; funeral.

1653 COCKERAM II. s.v. *Song*, A Song sung ere the corse bee buried, *Epicedean-Song* [*printed* Epodion]. 1881 LD. LYTTON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 783 *Epicedean* strains.

† *B. sb.* *Obs.* = EPICEDUM.

1606 MARLOW & CHAPMAN *Hero & Leander* IV, The .. black-eyed swans Did sing .. woful *epicedians*. 1662 TATHAM *Aqua Tri.* 3 Swans are said to sing a little before they die .. an *Epicedean*, or *Funeral Song*.

† **Epicedion**, *Obs.* = next.

1612 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gl. Brit. in Black* (1872) 13 May thy Age never see An *Epicedion* in sculpt for thee.

Epicedium (episī'diŭm, -sīdōi-ŭm), *Pl. epicedia, -ums*. [L. *epicedium*, *a. Gr.* ἐπιχθιδιον, neut. of ἐπιχθιδιος pertaining to funeral rites, f. ἐπι upon + κηδος care, esp. funeral observance.] A funeral ode.

1597 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1375/2 In memorie of whom (but not as an *epicedium*, nor yet as an epitaph) these verses .. may well be used. 1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 214 That Song or *Epicedium* of Regnor Ladbrog. 1706 in PHILLIPS, *Epicedium*, a Funeral Song, or Copy of Verses in praise of the Dead. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 163 *Epithalamiums*, *epicediums*, by which the dream of existence may be .. embellished. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. v. 276 The *epicedia* or funeral lamentations. 1882 CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ballads* i. 33/1 He .. whips off his 'brother-in-law's' head, with this *epicedium*: 'Lie there, thou dead, and bleed'.

Epicepe (episēp), *a. and sb.* Also 6 *epysayn*, 7 *epicoen*, 7-9 *epicoene*. [ad. L. *epicæus*, *a. Gr.* ἐπικέως, f. ἐπι (see EPI-) + κέως common.]

A. adj.

1. *Gram.* In Lat. and Gr. grammar, said of nouns which, without changing their grammatical gender, may denote either sex. Hence (improperly) *epicepe gender*. In Eng. grammar the term has no proper application, but is loosely used as a synonym of *common*.

1528 *Impeachment Wolsey* in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 356 Wherefor all gendrys dyscontenft be .. The dubyum & the *epysyn* Also. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 8 Q. Is the *Epicepe Gender* a Gender properly? A. No. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Mar. 348 'Boy' of course is to be understood as an *epicepe* term. 1880 I. PITMAN *Argl. agst. Spelling Reform* 4, I use this word [persons] not invidiously, but as of the *epicepe* gender.

quasi-sb. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 89 But how shall the gender be known in *Epicepes*?

2. *transf. and fig.* (often with humorous allusion to 1). *a.* In humorous uses of the phrase *epicepe gender*; also of persons, their employments, characters, etc.: Partaking of the characteristics of both sexes.

1601 Bp. BARLOW *Eagle & Body* (1609) Bij a, A Prey to the Eagles of the *Epicepe* gender, both Hees and Shees. a 1637 B. JONSON *Masques* (T.), Of the *epicepe* gender, hees, and shees, Amphibion Archy is the chief. 1644-58 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 87 Her Head is *Epicepe*. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 27 ¶ 4 All Inamatables, or Persons of the *Epicepe* Gender. 1823 *Monthly Rev.* CII. 541 The fables concerning this *epicepe* Pope [Pope Joan]. 1830 COLERIDGE *Let.* 26 July, The mysterious *epicepe* relation in which poor

Miss Johnston stood to him. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand Ethelb.* I. 43 What had at first appeared as an *epicepe* shape, the decreasing space resolved into a cloaked female.

b. Adapted to both sexes; worn or inhabited by both sexes.

1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* i. i, 'Stead of an alb, An *epicepe* casible. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lincolnsh.* II. 154 The Founder of those *Epicoene*, and *Hermaphrodite* Convents, wherein Monks and Nuns lived together. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 25 With tatters of *epicepe* linen.

c. fig.; often in the sense of 'effeminate'.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i. 4 *Epicepe* and bastard phrases. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods Wks.* (1692) 566 And in an *Epicoene* fury can write news. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vii. 170 In his code of morality we have no *epicepe* or doubtful virtues. 1881 BLACK *Sunrise* 28 An *epicepe* creature, a bundle of languid affectations.

B. sb. One who partakes of the characteristics of both sexes.

1609 B. JONSON (*title*), *Epicepe*, or The Silent Woman. 1831 H. NEELE *Romance Hist.* I. 227 He has gone to take leave of his *Epicepe*. 1873 E. H. CLARKE *Sex in Educ.* 44 [Arrest of development] .. substitutes .. a wiry .. masculinity .. making her an *epicepe*.

Hence **Epicoenism**, *nonce-wd.*

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 331 Even Shakspeare sometimes slides into the temptation which this *epicoenism* [the performance of female parts by male actors] presents to unlicensed wit.

Epiceptal (episeptāl), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐπισεπτος (see EPICENTRUM, which in sense 2 is the immediate source) + -AL.]

1. Situated upon a (vertebral) 'centrum'. Also *quasi-sb.* (see quot.)

1866 OWEN *Anat.* I. 43 These 'scleral' spines [of fishes] are termed, according to the vertebral element they may adhere to, 'epineurals', 'epiceptals', and 'epileurals' .. In *Esox* .. the .. *epiceptal* spines are present.

2. Of or pertaining to an *epicentrum*.

1887 *Science* (U. S. A.) 20 May 495/1 The determination of the *epiceptal* tract.

Epiceptre (episeptar), Anglicized f. next.

1887 *Science* (U. S. A.) 20 May 495/1 The distance from the *epiceptre* to the point where the rate of decline of the intensity is greatest.

Epiceptum (episeptŭm), [mod.Lat., *a. Gr.* ἐπισεπτον, neut. of ἐπισεπτος *adj.*, 'situate upon a centre', f. ἐπι upon + σεπτον CENTRE.] The point over the centre: applied in *Seismology* to the outbreking point of earthquake shocks.

1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 100 The point of first emergence (*epiceptum*). 1887 *Science* (U. S. A.) 20 May 495/2 Along this line there are three points, each of which has all the characters of an *epiceptum*, determined by as many distinct shocks, each having a focus of its own.

† **Epiceptastic**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἐπισεπταστικός, f. ἐπισεπταστικός to temper, f. ἐπι + σεπταστικός to mix.] Tempering the acrimony of the humours; emollient. Also as *sb.* in *pl.*

1684 tr. Bonet's *Merr. Compit.* vi. 232 An *epiceptastic* Vomit may be made of Chicken-broth, etc. *Ibid.* ix. 317 The Vomits must be very gentle and *epiceptastic*, as Warm-water. 1721-2800 BAILEY, *Epiceptastics*. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Epiceptal (episeptāl), *a. Anat.* [f. EPI- + CEREBRAL.] Situated upon the brain.

Epiceptal space: 'A space said by His to exist between the pia mater and the surface of the brain' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Epicheirema (epikēirēmā), Also 8 *epicheirema*. [mod.L., *a. Gr.* ἐπιχειρήμα lit. 'an attempt', f. ἐπιχειρεῖν to undertake, f. ἐπι upon + χεῖρ hand.] (See quot.)

Aristotle used the word to denote 'an attempted proof, such as is used in Dialectic, being something short of a demonstrated conclusion' (Liddell & Scott); the use defined below is due to a misunderstanding of his meaning.

1721 in BAILEY. 1724 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 6 *Epicheirema* is a Syllogism which contains the Proof of the major or minor, or both, before it draws the Conclusion. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xix. (1866) I. 365 A syllogism is now vulgarly called an *Epicheirema*, when to either of the two premises, or to both, there is annexed a reason for its support. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xviii. 155 The peculiar name *Epicheirema* is given to a syllogism when either premise is proved or supported by a reason implying the existence of an imperfectly expressed prosyllogism.

Epichile (epikheil), *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *epichilium*, f. Gr. ἐπι upon + χείλος lip, rim.] 'The upper half of the lid of an orchid, when that organ is once jointed or strangulated' (*Treas. Bot.*).

Epichlorhydrin, -chlorite: see EPI- pref.

Epichordal (epikōrdāl), *a. Anat.* [f. EPI- + CHORD + -AL.] Situated upon or about the intercranial part of the notochord: applied to certain segments of the brain.

Epichorial (epikōriāl), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐπιχωρίος in or of the country (f. ἐπι + χώρα country) + -AL.] Proper or peculiar to a particular country or district.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superstition* Wks. III. 334 The local or *epichorial* superstitions from every district of Europe. 1842 BLACKW. *Mag.* LII. 159 This adornment is quite *epichorial*; we never saw it out of the Veronese.

Epichristian (epikristi'yan), *a. rare.* [f. EPI- + CHRISTIAN *a.*] Pertaining to the age not long after Christ. (App. invented by De Quincey, who

explains that he uses it 'of all agencies that belonged to the primary movements of Christianity'.)

1840 DE QUINCEY *Essays* Wks. ix. 268 During the whole of this novitiate for Christianity, and, in fact, throughout the whole Epichristian era, etc. 1860 *Guardian* 20 June, The loss of the epichristian Hindu literature, no less than that of still greater antiquity, has been very considerable.

Epicism (e'piz'm). *rare*. [f. EPIO + -ISM.] The mental habit characteristic of the epic poet.

1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 166 But the lyricism and the balance of epicism in his nature saved him.

Epiciat (e'pizist). [f. EPIO + -IST.] A writer of epic poetry.

1853 KINGSLEY *A. Smith & A. Pope* Misc. I. 272 As the Greek epiciats and Virgil copied Homer; as all succeeding Latin epiciats copied Virgil. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 60 His placing of Cervantes as the greatest epiciat.

Epicalinal (epiklō'nāl), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἐπί (see EPI-) + κλιν-η couch + -AL.] 'Placed upon the disk or receptacle of a flower' (*Treas. Bot.*).

Epikli (epikli), *adv. rare*. [f. EPIK + -LY².] In an epic manner or style; EPICALLY.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 480 Poems in which are pictured and narrated, epically, national characters and events. 1839 *Ibid.* XLVI. 121 It had been sung . . . lyrically, narratively, dramatically, and epically.

Epicoele (episil). [f. EPI- + Gr. κοιλία the cavity of the belly.] (See quot. and ATRIUM.)

Hence **Epicoelous** *a.*, having an epicoele.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* An. xl. 636 In the Tunicata, the atrium is a kind of 'perivisceral cavity', which is formed by an invagination of the ectoderm, in which case it may be termed an epicoele.

Epicoelic (epikō'lik), *a. Anat.* [f. EPI- + Gr. κολων COLON. Cf. F. *épicoelique*.] Of or pertaining to the region of the body which is over, or in the course of, the colon.

Epicondyle (epikō'ndil). *Anat.* [a. Fr. *épicondyle* (mod.L. *epicondylus*), formed by Chaussier c. 1820: see EPI- and CONDYLE.]

As Chaussier applied the name condyle to what is now called the 'radial head' of the humerus, *epicondyle* meant 'the process situated above the condyle'.

The external condyle of the humerus.

1836-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 161 It (i.e. the process) should be designated epicondyle. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 304 Semiflex the elbow joint, and the prominence of the external or epicondyle on the outer side, and of the internal condyle or epitrochlea on the inner, will be rendered evident.

Epicoacoid (epikō'rakoid), *a. and sb.* [f. EPI- + COACOID.]

A. adj. The designation of a bone, or pair of bones, found in reptiles, etc., and forming a continuation of the coracoid. **B. sb.** The epicoacoid bone.

1839-47 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* III. 377½ The epicoacoids . . . are wanting in the bird. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* iv. 158 An additional flat bone placed in front of the inner end of the coracoid called the epicoacoid. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 78 The clavicle is single, and, unlike that in the Monotremata, is not associated with an epicoacoid bone.

Epicoacoidal (epikō'rakoidāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* 256 [In Crocodilia] the pectoral arch has no clavicle, and the coracoid has no distinct epicoacoidal element.

Epicorolline (epikō'rōlin, -ōin), *a. Bot.* [f. EPI- + COBOLLA + -INE.] Inserted in or upon the corolla.

Epicoetyl (epikō'til). *Bot.* [f. EPI- + Gr. κοτύλη-η; see COTYLEDON.] (See quot.)

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 5 The stem immediately above the cotyledons will be called the epicoetyl or plumule.

Epicoctyle donary, *a. Bot.* [f. EPI- + COTYLEDON + -ARY.] Situated immediately above the cotyledons.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 246 The bundles of the trace of the first epicoctyledonary leaves insert themselves on the cotyledonary bundles at or close below the cotyledonary node.

Epicanial (epikrē'nial), *a. Anat.* [f. EPI-CRANIUM + -AL.] Pertaining to the epicanium.

Epicanial suture: in insects (see quot. 1883).

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 774 Epicanial Lymphatics. They are distributed on all sides beneath the skin of the cranium. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 67 Three muscles . . . arising from the epicanial aponeurosis. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 140 Its dorsal surface or Epicanium is convex, and is marked by a Y-shaped epicanial suture.

Epicanial, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. Gr. ἐπικρανίς, ἐπικρανίδος the membrane of the cerebellum (see EPICRANIUM).] Belonging to or situated in the cerebellum.

1864 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* lii. 135 Eratistratus (places the Soul) in the Epicanial Membrane.

Epicanium (epikrē'nium). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ἐπικρανίς (see EPI-) + κρανίον CRANIUM.] All that overlies the cranium or skull; the scalp.

b. In insects: The upper surface of the head.

1888 [see EPICRANIAL].

Epicasia, *Obs. Med.* [mod.L. *epicrasis*, a. Gr. ἐπικράσις, f. ἐπικρα-, ἐπικραυνύναι: see EPI-CRATIC.]

The process of 'tempering acrid humours'; the use of epicasia.

1861 G. HAKEWILL *King David's Vow* 290 In such a case . . . a skillful Physician will use Epicasia, as they call it, labouring to bring the body to a better temperature.

Epicure (e'pikuri), *sb.* Also 6 *epicure*. [perh. an appellative use of *Epicure* (cf. Fr. *Epicure*, It. *Epicuro*), ad. L. *Epicūrus* (as pr. name now used in Lat. form), a. Gr. Ἐπικούρου, the name of an Athenian philosopher c. 300 B.C. It may, however, be ad. late L. *epicūrius* (= L. *epicūrius*) Epicurean, f. *Epicūrus*; cf. *Vergile, Ovide*, ad. L. *Vergilius, Ovidius*. See EPICUREE, EPICURY.]

It does not appear that *epicure* as a common noun was ever current in Fr.; a single instance (pl. *epicures*, in sense 2) is cited by Godef. from the *Treasure of Brunetto Latino* (13th c.), who in an identical passage in one of his Italian works uses *epicuri*. The Italian lexicographers, however, suggest that the form *epicuri*, both in this case and in the two or three instances of 14-15th c. in which it is used for 'Epicureans', is a scribal error for the more usual *epicurei* or *epicuri*.

1. A disciple or follower of Epicurus; = EPI-CUREAN B. 1. a. A philosopher of the school of Epicurus. *Obs.*

The distinctive doctrines of Epicurus were, 1. That the highest good is pleasure, which he identified with the practice of virtue. 2. That the gods do not concern themselves at all with men's affairs. 3. That the external world resulted from a fortuitous concourse of atoms.

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sun of Divin.* R v b, To confyrm our myndes against Epicures opinions. 1550 COOPER *Admon.* 118 The schoole of *Epicure*, and the Atheists, is mightily increased in these dayes. 1547 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* 20 a, Scholars of every secte became Epicures, but none of the Epicures became of other sectes. 1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* (1876) I. 26 Epicures make them swarms of atomies. 1647-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. lxii. 96, I care not for the planned Stoic, there is a Sect between him and the Epicure. 1778 FLETCHER *Wks.* (1795) I. 70 Unrenewed Man has imagined with the Epicure, a careless God.

† b. loosely. One who disbelieves in the divine government of the world, and in a future life; one who recognizes no religious motives for conduct.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xii. [xi.] 222 He describeth the fure of the Epicures . . . even to contempe the very god. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edu. VI* (Arb.) 54 Or els beleue (as y^e Epicurs do) that after this life there is neither hel nor heauen. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* x, Were I an Epicure, I could bate swearing. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 810 A professed unpreaching Epicure and Arminian.

† 2. One who gives himself up to sensual pleasure, esp. to eating; a glutton, sybarite.

1565 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. xlv. 498 He marvelled why Feckenham should call him epicure (because he did not fast). 1575 T. ROGERS *Sec. Coming Christ* 12½ Least happily by possessing much they . . . fall into ryotousnesse, and so become Epicures. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 8 Then fly, false Thanes, And mingle with the English Epicures. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* App. 573 An epicure is for his wine or women or feasts continually. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 270 Nobody was less of an epicure than Epicurus himself. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 154 The poultry kind may be considered as sensual epicures, solely governed by their appetites.

3. (The current sense.) One who cultivates a refined taste for the pleasures of the table; one who is choice and dainty in eating and drinking.

1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) I. 210 Let us . . . forsake the discipline and life of Epicures, and beware that our palate . . . be not more sensible than our hart. 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* II. xxxiv. (1646) 165 Such an epicure was Potiphar . . . to please his tooth and pamper his flesh with delicacies. 1668 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 18 More sweetness in knowledge, than the little Epicure, the Bee, tastes in his choicest flowers. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. x. 130 Our author himself was a great Epicure. 1814 SCOTT *Wat.* xxix, As an epicure protracts, by sipping slowly, the enjoyment of a delicious beverage. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 61 Lucullus, a more refined epicure.

b. transf.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 49 The Cardinals . . . play the Epicures with Musick as well as Meat. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* II. 47 This is excellently calculated to excite the appetite of literary epicures. 1823 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 382 Your epicures of feeling who riot in all the luxury of theatrical emotion. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* II. 54, I am afraid I am becoming an epicure in words.

4. attrib. and Comb.

1550 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 70 Democles . . . spent his time Epicure-like in all kinde of pleasures. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 80 b, Like one of Rome's Epicure Emperors. 1661 PERRY *Diary* 3 May, The exceeding unmannerly and epicure-like palate of Mr. Creed. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak* II. vi, I have the epicure-like feeling.

† Epicure, v. Obs. rare. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To indulge as an epicure; in quot. *ref.*; also, *To epicure it* = to play the epicure.

1647-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xlii. 132 It [the body] would complain of loathing and satiety, and so would the soul if it did ever epicure itself in joy. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* II. § 48 They did Epicure it in daily exceedings.

† Epicureal, epicurial, a. Obs. [f. L. *epicūri-us*, *epicūri-us* (see next), + -AL.]

a. Characteristic of the Epicurean philosophy.

b. Characteristic of a votary of sensual pleasure.

1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* 228 Take from us our . . . hypocritical, and epicureal hearts. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* 30 note, Epicuriall and idle life. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 103 Baked in Pasties, for his liquorous Epicureal appetite. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. v, But these are Epicureall tenants, tending to loosenesse of life. 1630

BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 88 Whose Epicureall mindes are only set upon prodigall expence. 1681 P. RYCAUT *Critic* 174 In making an epicurial pleasure the ultimate term. 1797 *Philop. Quarll* 10 These provisions being something too Epicurial for an Hermit.

Epicurean (e'pikuri-ān), *a. and sb.* Also in 6 *epicureane*, 7 *epicurian*. [f. L. *epicūri-us*, late L. *epicūrius* (ad. Gr. Ἐπικούρειος, f. Ἐπικούρος Epicurus) + -AN. Cf. Fr. *Epicurien*.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to Epicurus, or to the ethical and physical system of philosophy taught by him.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1584) 442 Fortune being an Epicurian worde, rather than an Heathenish. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1676) 205½ It was no Epicurean speech of an Epicure. 1668 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. II. § 11 The Atomical or Epicurean Hypothesis. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* III. XII. (1742) 378 That chief good of an Epicurean life, his private ease and safety. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* II. 11 There is no known Epicurean theory of life which does not assign to the pleasures of the intellect . . . a much higher value as pleasures than to those of mere sensation.

2. Devoted to the pursuit of pleasure; hence, luxurious, sensual, gluttonous. Now chiefly: Devoted to refined and tasteful sensuous enjoyment.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discipl.* II. (1851) 66 Warning their Palace Kitchens, and from thence their unctuous, and epicurean paunches. 1656 COWLEY *Poems, Grasshopper*, Voluptuous, and Wise withal, Epicurean Animal! 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* vi. (1872) 192 No longer an earnest Nation, but a light epicurean one. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 215 Nothing to mar the sober majesties Of settled, sweet, Epicurean life.

b. Suited to the taste of an epicure.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. I. 24 Epicurean Cookes, Sharpen with cloylesse sawce his Appetite.

B. sb. 1. A disciple of Epicurus; one who holds views similar to his.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. § 9 Velleius the Epicurian needed not to have asked, why God should have adorned the heavens with stars. 1628 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 101 He may think with the Epicurean, that God is an idle, unactive Being. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* IV. § 16 The very Epicureans allowed the being of gods. 1855 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 60 The Epicureans and the Stoics . . . came forward to supply that moral want.

2. One who makes pleasure the chief object of his life.

1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 236 Symon Preastoun . . . a right Epicurean. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* I. 25 Those poor brutish Epicureans have nothing but the mere husks of fleshly pleasure to feed themselves with. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* x, He was a voluptuary and an epicurean. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. i. 131 A horde of lazy epicureans, telling beads and indulging themselves in luxurious vice.

Epicureanism (e'pikuri-āniz'm). [f. EPICUREAN + -ISM.]

1. The philosophical system of Epicurus.

1751 BOLINGBROKE *Ess. Hum. Reason* (R.), He that should take all his notions of . . . Epicureanism from Balbus. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* IV. (1867) 78 The modern Stoic (or Antinomian) . . . borrows the practical part of Epicureanism.

2. Adherence to the principles of Epicurus, or to what are commonly understood as such; hence, devotion to a life of ease, pleasure, and luxury. Also *transf.*

1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 376 That pensive epicureanism which gives so peculiar a character to his poems. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 250 His dislike of the Puritans . . . sprang, not from bigotry, but from Epicureanism. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* II. x. 611 This literary epicureanism (or rather gluttony).

Epicureanize, v. nonce-ud. [f. EPICUREAN + -IZE.] *trans.* To render epicurean or pleasure-loving.

1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 314 These naturally tend to enervate and epicureanize men's minds.

† Epicuree, Obs. [In 4, 6 pl. *epicureise*, -ees. See also EPICURY. [ad. L. *epicūri-us* (see EPICUREAN); cf. *Pharisee*.] = EPICUREAN B. 1.]

(In the first quot. *epicureise* appears to be the Lat. pl. *epicurei* with an Eng. pl. ending; cf. *ephories* and similar formations common in 16-17th c.)

1322 WYCLIF *Acts* xvii. 18 Forsothe summe Epicureis and Stoicis . . . disputiden . . . with him. 1535 COVERDALE *Ibid.*, Certayne Philosophers of y^e Epicureis & Stoikes.

† Epicurely, adv. Obs. rare-1. [f. EPICURE + -LY².] After the manner of an epicure; luxuriously.

1590 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 109 His horses . . . are pro-vendered epicurely.

† Epicureous, -ious, a. Obs. [f. L. *epicūri-us*, late L. *epicūri-us* + -OUS.] = EPICUREAN *a.*

1553 BALR. *Gardiner's Obed.* Pref. A ij, The double-faced epicureous bishespe of Countrey and Lichefelde. 1606 *Choice, Chance, & C.* (1881) 56 Another out of his epicurish humor, made a kind of oration in the praise of a goose pie. 1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 661 That epicureous and desperat speech . . . Let vs eate and drinke, for to morrow we shall die.

Epicurial, -an: see EPICUREAL, -AN.

† Epicurical, a. Obs. rare. [f. EPICUR-US + -IO + -AL.] = EPICUREAN *a.*

1591 R. TURNBULL *S. James* 144 S. James [had to do] with Epicurical professors.

Epicurish, a. rare. [f. EPICURE + -ISH.] Of the nature of an epicure; sensual, voluptuous.

1553 BALR. *Vocacyon in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 340 Many abominable ydolatries maintained by the epicurish prestes. 1601 BR. BARLOW *Def. Prot. Rel.* 152 This is an

Epicurish securitie. a 1663 W. PEMBLE *Salomon's Recant.* (1628) 14 Brutish, sensual and epicurish.

Hence **Epicuriously** adv.

1834 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 1004 Gluttonously or epicuriously inclined.

Epicurism (epikuri-z'm). Also 6-7 **epiourisme**, 7-8 **epiourisam**. [Two formations: (1) f. *Epicurus*, after mod.L. type *Epicurismus*; cf. Fr. *Epicurisme* (perh. the immediate source), It., Sp. *Epicurismo*. (2) f. *EPICURE* + -ISM.]

As the sb. *epicure* long continued to be used with distinct consciousness of its connexion with the name of the philosopher, the two formations cannot be accurately distinguished exc. in recent examples. The accentuation shown above belongs properly to the second formation (sense 2); in the now rare sense 1 most persons would prob. say *epicur'ism* (as in Johnson). Bailey (1726) places the accent on and syllable, as app. in Shaks. *Learn* i. iv. 165; cf. the verse quots. s.v. *EPICURIZE*. The 17-18th c. *epicureism* is perh. strictly f. L. *epicuri-us*; cf. Ger. *epikurismus*.]

1. The philosophical system of Epicurus; doctrines regarded as analogous to that system; attachment to such opinions. Now rare; more commonly **EPICUREANISM**.

1575 FULKE *Confut. Doct. Purgatory* (1577) 444 Epicureisme and Sadoceisme is more common at Rome then Christianitye. a 1593 H. SMITH *Arrow agst. Atheists* (1622) 49 There seemeth small difference between Epicurisme, Atheisme, and Mahometisme. 1866 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liii. 327 They had resigned themselves to Epicurism... or had cultivated Stoicism.

† 2. Practical conformity to the (supposed) principles of Epicurus; the pursuit of pleasure; sensuality. Obs.

1586 FENNE *Blas. Gentrie* 20 Not the notes of Nobilitie, but the marks of Epicurisme, and companions to effeminate. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* i. iv. 265 Epicurisme and Lust Make it [our Court] more like a Tauerne, or a Brothell Than a grac'd Pallace. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 138 Nothing but meer Sensuality and Epicurism. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 18 This general affection to religion... will make a common cause against Epicurism.

† b. Excess in eating; gluttony. Obs.

1575 COGAM *Haven Health* ccxii. (1612) 190 That Epicurisme, which is too much vsed in England, and especially of Merchants... to sit eating... for the space of three or four hours. 1613 MIDDLETON *Triumphs of Truth*, First then I banish from this Feast of Joy, All Excesse, Epicurisme, both which destroy The Healths of Soule and Body. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 201 Poysoning to Italie, Drunkenness to Germanie, Epicurisme to England.

3. The disposition and habits of an epicure; cultivated taste in the pleasures of the table.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* i. (1622) 116 Yea, and euen Salomon obserueth the same kind of Epicurisme. 1665 PEYVS *Diary* (1879) III. 226 Captain Cocke, for whose Epicurisme a dish of partridges was sent for. 1753 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ¶ 13 He is venerated by the professors of epicurism, as the only man who understands the niceties of cookery. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 130 The heats of epicurism put out the gentle flame of devotion. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 197 The epicurism of consumers of malt liquors.

b. *transf.* (Cf. *EPICURE* 3 b.)

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 18 But such is the epicurism of modern times to adduce all words to the ear that, etc. 1661 PEYVS *Diary* 23 Sept., I never did pass a night with more epicurism of sleep. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* App. 573 A vertuous man is... more prone to celestial epicurism, if I may so speak, than all the world besides. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* x. 272 Much of our reading is but the indulgence of a sort of literary epicurism.

† **Epicurist**. Obs. [f. *Epicurus* + -IST.] = **EPICUREAN** sb.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 729 Were not the Epicurists in great account at Athens.

† **Epicurity**. Obs. rare. [f. *EPICURE* + -ITY.]

Luxurious living; sensual indulgence.

1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1577) 26 The houses of good knights ought to be as schooles of instruction to youth, and not Tauerne to professe epicuritie. *Ibid.* 41.

† **Epicurize**, v. Obs. [f. *Epicurus* (or *EPICURE*) + -IZE; cf. late L. *epicuri-zare* (5th c.).]

1. *intr.* To profess or practise the doctrine of Epicurus; esp. to live luxuriously.

1601 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* (1676) 35/2 Let them tyrannize, epicurize, oppress, luxuriate, consume themselves with factions, etc. a 1688 [see *EPICURIZING* ppl. a.].

2. To play the epicure; to feast daintily or luxuriously. Const. on. Also fig.

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 18 The English burgomaister... was also epicurizing at this time, as the day before at Sedam. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 84 That Fellow... epicurizes upon burning Coals. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 8 These evil Demons therefore did as it were delicate and epicurize in them.

Fig. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xvii. 426 Spending them [men's lives] by degrees and epicurizing on their pain. a 1688 T. FLATMAN tr. *Ovid's Ep. Laod. to Prot.* 19 My greedy Eyes epicuriz'd on thine. a 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 269 He and th' internal Powers epicuriz'd, That Tobrooc murder'd was while unbaptiz'd.

Hence **Epicurizing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1654 GAULE *Magastrom.* 4 Let it... be interpreted... of their epicurizing, or their sacrificing to the stars. a 1688 CUDWORTH *Serm.* 87 (T.) Epicurizing philosophy, Antinomian liberty.

† **Epicurys**, a. Obs. rare-1. [ad. late L. *epicuri-us* (= *epicurus*), f. *EPICUR* + -US.] = **EPICUREAN** a. [c1390 *Pilgr. Lyf* Man. III. xl. (1869) 156 Who ben, quod j, Epicurie? It ben, quod she, a folk that of here persede

sak maken a god.] 1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* xii. [xi.] 222 Seinge this epicury goddes furye be so horrible a sinne agayenst gods highe maiesty. *Ibid.* 222 b. These epicurye opinions.

Epicycle (episaik'l), sb. Forms: (4) **episciole**, 5 **epioikle**, **epyoikle**, 6-7 **epicidole**, (7) **epyoicyole**, 7- **epicyole**. [ad. L. *epicyclus*, a. Gr. *ἐπικύκλος*, f. *ἐπὶ* upon + *κύκλος* circle.]

1. A small circle, having its centre on the circumference of a greater circle. Chiefly *Astron.*

In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy each of the 'seven planets' was supposed to revolve in an epicycle, the centre of which moved along a greater circle called a deferent. This conception, though superseded as a physical explanation, describes with approximate correctness the relative motion of a planet when the earth is assumed as fixed; and it is therefore still occasionally used for this purpose by modern astronomers.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 35 The Moone Moeynth the contrarie from othere planetes as in hire Episcile. 1413 LYNG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. i. (1859) 70 In the circumference of eueriche of these cerles, was sette a lytel Cercle... which Cercle is cleped of Astronomeys the Epicycle. 1561 EDEN *Arte of Nauig.* I. xx. 22. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. vii. (1633) 97 The sun... standing still in his epicycle the space of three hours. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 41 The needle... doth turne himselfe twice about, and make two whole circles, or epicycles in this voyage. 1670 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* V. 2070 The Earth describes a small Epicycle about the Common Center of Gravity of the Earth and Moon. 1796 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 194 Such... as still maintained, that the Earth was Immovable, made Mercury and Venus move in Epicycles round the Sun. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxiii. 68 Copernicus or whoever... scattered the cycles and epicycles which had gone before.

Fig. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 6, I love to... follow the great wheele of the Church, by which I move, not reserving any proper poles or motion from the epicycle of my owne brain. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 157 What infinitely larger Cycle (of causes) our little Epicycle revolves on.

2. In mod. *Astron.* sometimes used for: The curve described by a planet moving in an epicycle, i.e. its geocentric path.

1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* liv. (ed. 4) 170 The path of the planet... will be a curve, called an Epicycle accurately.

† **Epicyclole**, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. prec. sb.]

trans. To cause to move in an epicycle.

1654 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VII. xli, Thy Law... Does epicyclole their obliquely gliding Cars.

Epicyclole (episi-klik), a. [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to epicycles. *Epicyclole train*: one in which the axes of the wheels revolve around a common centre.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. iv. § 2 I. 197 The supposition of uniform circular motions, on which the epicyclole hypothesis proceeds. 1870 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* Introd. 5 The theory of the epicyclole motions of the planets. 1881 PROCTOR *Poetry Astron.* viii. 277 Those points of its [the moon's] epicyclole orbit about the earth where it is at its nearest to us.

Hence **Epicycloleal** a. = **EPICYCLOIC**.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. iv. § 6 I. 217 The epicyclole theory. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* liv. 170 With respect to Venus, an analogous Epicycloleal path... will be found.

Epicycloid (episi-kloid), [f. *EPICYCLOLE* + -OID.] A curve generated by a point in the circumference of a moveable circle, which revolves on that of a fixed circle; in accurate phraseology the term is now limited to the case in which the moveable circle rolls on the exterior of the other (formerly *exterior epicycloid*); the name *hypocycloid* being employed for what was formerly called the *interior epicycloid*.

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 36. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 356 The acting faces of the leaves of the pinion should be parts of an interior epicycloid... and the acting surfaces of the teeth of the wheel should be portions of an exterior epicycloid. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 289 The action should be confined as nearly as possible to the epicycloid on the wheel.

Epicycloidal (episi-kloi-däl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the form or nature of an epicycloid.

1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xvi. 172 The true pole... will describe an epicycloidal curve. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. iv. § 3 I. 205 The epicycloidal form of her orbit. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 292 The pinion... must have the epicycloidal addendum to secure proper action.

Epidictic, -ctic (epidi-k'tik), a. Also 8 **epidictio**. [ad. Gr. *ἐπιδεικτικός*, f. *ἐπὶ* + *δεικνύμι* to show.] Adapted for display or show-off; chiefly of set orations. Hence **Epidictical** a.

1790 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* (ed. 2) II. 197 Eloquence of that kind, which the ancient rhetoricians denominated the epidictic. 1795 CHARAC. in *Ann. Reg.* 20/1 Philosophic dialogues and epideictic orations. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* (ed. 2) II. xxxv. He would not work any epideictic miracle at their bidding.

† **Epidemial**, a. Obs. [a. OF. *epidemia*, f. *epidémie* (see *EPIDEMY*).] = **EPIDEMIC** a. A. 1.

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 76 Barbarisme was now grown to be an epidemial disease. 1627 BR. WERN *Serm.* 15 The Epidemiall prophanation of our times. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 184 To cure diseases epidemial. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 94. 1809 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 317 That very common and extensively epidemial disease of our climate, the winter cough.

† **Epidemian**, a. Obs. rare. [f. *EPIDEMY* + -AN.] = prec.

1599 T. M[OUTER] *Silkwormes* 56 That strange and Epidemian weate.

Epidemic (epide-mik), a. and sb. [ad. Fr. *épidémique*, f. *épidémie* (see *EPIDEMY*).]

A. adj.

1. Of a disease: 'Prevalent among a people or a community at a special time, and produced by some special causes not generally present in the affected locality' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1603 LODGE *Treat. Plague* B ij b, Epidemick... common vnto all people, or to the moeste part of them. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 6 It was conceived not to be an epidemick disease, but to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air. 1703 COWPER *Lett.* 29 Sept., The epidemic fever... has prevailed much in this part of the kingdom. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 123 The endemic and epidemic diseases in Scotland fall chiefly, as is usual, on the poor. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xii. 280 Reproductive parasitic life is at the root of epidemic disease.

Fig. 1642 *Vind. King* p. iii, The Epidemick trouble of our age. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. l. 1921 Contagious Fury And Epidemick Madness. 1823 SCOTT *Peccat.* xxv, Influenced with... the epidemic terror of an imaginary danger. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 133 The mania for prize scholarships, then epidemic, infected the curators.

† *nonce-use*. Affected with an epidemic.

1701 COWPER *Conversation* 391 We next enquire... Of epidemic throats.

† 2. In more extended sense: Wide-spread, widely prevalent, universal. Obs.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xiv. (1851) 97 A toleration of epidemic whordom. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 110 That Epidemique mercy that he hath offered all by. a 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 222 The trade of universal stealing is not so epidemic there as with us.

† 3. ? That is a product of a particular region; cf. **EPICHOIRIAL**. Obs.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 150 They have Arack or Usquebagh, distilled from Dates or Rice, both which are Epidemick, in their mirth and Festivals.

B. sb. An epidemic disease.

1799 *Med. Jnrl.* II. 468 He observed the variolous epidemic among a flock of sheep. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* II. 11 There are schools... where 'children's epidemics' are unknown.

Fig. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* II. ii. Wks. (1812) 267 An epidemic of despair. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. l. 26 There are epidemics of opinion as well as of disease.

Epidemical (epide-mikäl), a. Also 7 **epidimicall**. [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of diseases: of an epidemic character.

1601 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* (1676) 35/1 Cure us of our Epidemical diseases. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 297 Still and quiet Summers being the most... subject to Pestilential and Epidemical Diseases. 1798 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 98 Their [camels'] epidemical Distemper is the Mange. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. lxiii. 385 The plague... has been mostly sporadic, seldom epidemical. 1816 F. H. NAVLOR *Hist. Germany* II. xxii. 316 An epidemical malady had raged among the cattle. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Feb. 172 Colds were epidemical: there were choruses of coughing.

Fig. a 1640 JACKSON *Wks.* II. 380 This hypocrisie... epidemical to this nation. c 1680 in Somers *Tracts* II. 321 Let such a Prince beware of epidemical Discontents. 1790 WELTON *Suff. Son of God* I. vi. 107 Those Vices, which are most prevalent and epidemical in the World. 1790 COWPER *Lett.* 5 Oct., That bashful and awkward restraint, so epidemical among the youth of our country. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 35 Every means was used to excite an epidemical frenzy.

b. Pertaining to, characterized by an epidemic or epidemics.

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 186 The common epidemical years which are interspersed throughout these tables.

† 2. General, prevalent, universal; that is to be found everywhere; = **EPIDEMIC** A. 2. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1628 PYM *Sp.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 600 Wedded to the love of epidemical and popular errors. a 1652 CLEVELAND *Rebel Scot* iii, Scotland's a Nation Epidemical. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 131 He had great knowledge; yet could not help giving way to this epidemical weakness. 1836 SPARKS *Biog.*, *Mather* VI. vii. 329 Contrary to the epidemical expectation of the country.

† b. *nonce-use*. ? Belonging to the whole people.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 76 That great Epidemical Counsell [Parliament] wherein every one from the Peere to the Plebeian hath an inclusive Vote.

3. *quasi-sb. pl. rare* -1. Epidemical diseases.

1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 281 What candour and ability in his History of Epidemics!

Hence **Epidemically** adv., in an epidemic manner: a. like an epidemic disease; b. in a wide-spread manner, generally, universally. **Epidemicalness**, the state of being epidemic.

1641 *Frogs of Egypt* 2 They were heretofore so Epidemically strict. 1657 G. STARKY *Helmont's Vind.* 29 The disease was epidemically malignant. a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 372 An ingredient should be generally friendly, before it be entertained epidemically in our daily diet. 1845 STROQUER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 380 Cholera and small-pox generally make their appearance epidemically once or twice a year. 1846 W. PRICE *Mans Delinquencie* 4 The Epidemicalnesse and spreading universality [of iniquities and trespasses].

Epidemicity (epidi-mi-siti). [f. *EPIDEMIC* + -ITY.] The quality of being epidemic.

1880 SIR J. FAYRER in *Nature* XXI. 229/1 Not... that our enquiries should be restricted to mere epidemicity alone.

Epidemiographist (epidi-mi-og'gráfist). [f. next + -IST.] A writer on epidemiography.

1885 C. CREIGHTON tr. *Hirsch's Handbk. Geog. & Hist. Pathol.* I. 140 Its everyday occurrence... weakened the interest of the epidemiographists towards it.

Epidemiography (epidēmiōgrāfi). [f. Gr. ἐπιδημιος + γραφία writing.] A treatise upon, or history of, epidemic diseases.

Epidemiological (epidēmiōlogikāl), a. [f. as next + -IO + -AL.] Of or pertaining to epidemiology. Hence **Epidemiologically** adv., in an epidemiological manner or way.

1881 M. KNAPP *Disasters* 23 This is a new etiological fact for epidemiological societies to consider. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 183 The pathological, and epidemiological ideas that were current. 1883a COBOLD in *Linn. Soc. Jnl.* XVI. 187 Epidemiologically speaking.

Epidemiologist (epidēmiōlōgist). [f. next + -IST.] One who studies epidemic diseases.

1880 J. FAYRER in *Nature* XXI. 230 The most important information to the epidemiologist. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 181 An outbreak which epidemiologists have always been unable to explain.

Epidemiology (epidēmiōlōgi). [f. Gr. ἐπιδημιος + -λογία discursing (see -LOGY). Cf. Fr. *épidémiologie*.] That branch of medical science which treats of epidemics.

1873 J. P. PARKIN (*title*), *Epidemiology*, or the Remoter Causes of Epidemic Diseases. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 176 It is just here the student of epidemiology comes in with his 'Distinguo'.

† **Epidemy**. Obs. Forms: 5 *epi-*, *epidemye*, *impe-*, *ipydemye*, *ipedemye*, 8-9 *epidemy*. [a. OF. *ypidime*, *impidemie*, Fr. *épidémie*, ad. late L. *epidemia*, *epidimia*, Gr. ἐπιδημία prevalence of an epidemic, f. ἐπιδημιος, f. ἐπι + δῆμος people.] An epidemic disease, esp. the plague. Also attrib.

1478 SIR J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 703 III. 59 Many off the sowders that went to hym into Breteyne been dede off the flyye, and other ipedemye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 22/1 A grete pestelence which was called the botch of impeyde. 1494 FASVAN v. cxxxv. 121 In the yere folowyng dyed of the epedemye siknesse, the holy abbesse of Ely. *Ibid.* vii. 612 And there also they dyed sore of y^e syknesse of ipydyemye. 1809 *State Paper in Ann. Reg.* 853/2 However this destructive epidemy originated. 1809 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 321 That constant epidemy of the British islands, the winter chonrical pneumonia.

fig. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Feb. 103/1 We discover this withering epidemy.

Epidendral (epidēndrāl), a. Bot. [f. EPI- + Gr. δένδρον tree + -AL.] That grows upon trees. 1880 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 838 Aerial roots of epidendral Orchids.

Epidendric (epidēndrik), a. Bot. [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec.

1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 307 Epidendric orchids. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand.* vi. iii. 463 The epidemics of an epidendric orchid.

Epiderm (epidām). [ad. F. *épiderme*, ad. mod.L. *epidermis*, *epiderma*.] = EPIDERMIS in its various senses.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 349/1 An intermediate layer of unhardened epiderm. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* x. (1858) 163 Leaves are expansions of bark, enclosed in a skin or epiderm. 1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (ed. 4) II. xvi. 226 He would not have imperilled the gloss of his epiderm.

|| **Epiderma**. Obs. [mod.L. *epiderma*; see prec.] = EPIDERMIS.

1588 HESTER *Secr. Phisic.* iii. xxxviii. 54 Many tymes moste of them doe chaunge that subtil skinne called of the Doctours Epiderma.

Epidermal (epidāmāl), a. [f. EPIDERM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the epidermis, whether in animals or plants.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 385 Its usual plan is to insinuate itself between the epidermal membranes of the leaf. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 146 The last cyto-blasts which the epidermal tissue forms. 1854 OWEN in *Cirr. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 69/2 The thick epidermal scutes called 'tortoise-shell'. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vii. 238 Snakes cast off the entire epidermal investment at once.

Epidermatoid (epidāmātoid), a. [f. as next + -OID.] Resembling an epidermis.

In mod. Dicts.

Epidermatous (epidāmātēs), a. [f. EPI- + Gr. δερματ-, stem of δέρμα skin + -OUS.] Pertaining to the epidermis.

1854 MOSLEY *Astron.* iv. (ed. 4) 24 That train of epidermatous calamities.

Epidermic (epidāmik), a. [f. EPIDERM + -IC.] = EPIDERMIC.

In mod. Dicts.

Epidermic (epidāmik), a. [f. EPIDERM + -IC; cf. F. *épidermique*.] Of or pertaining to the epidermis; of the nature of an epidermis.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 54 Some physiologists still place the horny or epidermic substance among the primitive fibres. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 127/1 In the Trematode worms epidermic spines are seldom developed. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* i. 9 The razor ought only to cut epidermic structures.

† **Epidermical** (epidāmikāl), a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Epidermically** adv., by the epidermic method; by means of the epidermis; upon the outer skin.

1893 J. BRAUMONT *On Burnet's Th. Earth* II. 79 Any Dissolution of such a pitiful epidermical covering. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 93 To fasten on a fillet of the raw fish epidermically. 1854 BADHAM *Halicut.* 459 By applying it epidermically.

Epidermidal (epidāmīdāl), a. [f. Gr. ἐπιδερμίδ-, stem of ἐπιδερμῖς + -AL.] = EPIDERMAL. In mod. Dicts.

Epidermis (epidērmis). [a. mod.L. *epidermis*, a. Gr. ἐπιδερμῖς, f. ἐπι upon + δέρμα skin.]

1. *Anat.* The outer (non-vascular) layer of the skin of animals; the cuticle or scarf-skin.

1806 BACON *Sylva* § 297 They never infect, but by such a Touch, as cometh within the Epidermis. 1850 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 156 They remain like peel'd Ewes, until their Faces have recovered a new Epidermis. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xi. 215 The blackness lay in the epidermis, or scarf-skin. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 57 The epidermis is not vascular, and it merely defends the interior parts from injury. 1848 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., St. Medard.* It fail'd... to raise on the tough epidermis a lump or bump! 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life Wks.* (Bohn) II. 311 A squint, a pug-nose, mats of hair, the pigment of the epidermis, betray character.

transf. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 310. 353 The epidermis of the ancient statues is formed of the smearing with wax. 1819 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 260/2 The epidermis of the country has hardly as yet been scratched.

D. = ECTODERM or EPIBLAST.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 55 From the epidermis all cuticular and cellular exoskeletal parts, and all the integumentary glands are developed.

2. *Conch.* The outer animal integument of a shell. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 32 Epidermis, the marine covering, or incrustation, which is taken off to shew the native beauty of the shell. 1838 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 110 Shell... with a wrinkled brown or chestnut epidermis, and glossy white within. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder v.* 91 The perfect shell... displayed its russet epidermis.

3. *Bot.* The true skin of a plant below the cuticle' (*Treas. Bot.*).

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 178 Wheat, oats, and many of the hollow grasses, have an epidermis principally of siliceous earth. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § iv. 89. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 37 Tabular parenchyma is found in the epidermis.

Epidermoid (epidāmōid), a. [f. EPIDERM + -OID.] Of the nature of epidermis.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 385/1 A cuticular or epidermoid covering cannot be detected in health. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 263 A clean screen between my epidermoid and seal-skin integuments. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 48 Epithelial hyperplasm, with epidermoid transformation. Hence **Epidermoidal** a. = prec.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 290 Translucent cellular plants, destitute of stomata, having no epidermoidal layer. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 466 On this border the epidermoidal layer extends and divides, becoming, as it were, fan-shaped.

Epidermose (epidāmōs), a. Chem. [f. EPIDERM + -OSE.] (See quot.)

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 166/2 A small quantity of insoluble matter [in the epidermis] which he [Bonchardat] calls epidermose.

† **Epidermatessaron**. *Music.* Obs. [f. Gr. ἐπι upon + διατεσσάρον the interval of a fourth.] (See quot.)

1897 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 98 This way, some terme a Fuge in epidermatessaron, that is in the fourth above.

Epidictic, obs. form of EPIDICTIC.

Epididymal (epidīdīmāl), a. [f. next + -AL.]

Pertaining to the epididymis.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxii. 274 The Epididymal Store-house of Man.

Epididymis (epidīdīmīs). *Anat.* Also 7

epididymis, -damies. [a. Gr. ἐπιδιδυμῖς, f. ἐπι upon + διδυμοι testicles.] A long, narrow structure attached to the posterior border of the adjoining outer surface of the testicle, and consisting chiefly of coils of the efferent duct, which emerge from it as the vas deferens' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iii. Shee must milke his Epididymis, Where is the Dowie? a 1654 BROME *Court Beggar* IV. iii. To save his Epididymies. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 480 Animalcules... being never found, unless in the cellules producing them, in the epididymis, the vas deferens and the vesicles. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 134 A convoluted epididymis-like mass of a yellowish colour.

Hence **Epididymitis**, *Path.* [see -ITIS], inflammation of the epididymis.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 991/1 A lad... affected with epididymitis. 1874 BURNES *Dis. Genit. Org.* 63 In this way epididymitis may sometimes be averted.

Epidiorite: see EPI- prefix.

Epidote (epidōt). *Min.* [a. Fr. *épidote*, f. as if on Gr. ἐπιδοτός, f. ἐπιδιδόναι to superadd, f. ἐπι upon + δίδοναι to give.]

First used in Fr. by Haüy, who explains it as meaning lit. 'qui a reçu un accroissement' (*Minéralogie* 1801. III. 112), and as denoting a great additional length in the base of the crystal as compared with that of certain allied minerals with which it was previously confused.] A mineral common in many crystalline rocks, consisting largely of the silicate of iron and lime. It usually takes the form of flattened needles, and has a peculiar yellowish-green colour.

1808 T. ALLAN *Minerals* 2 Akanticon or Thallite, Epidote. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 127 Epidote seldom gives direct evidence of its derivation from pyroxyenic minerals.

Hence **Epidotic** a., pertaining to or resembling epidote, containing epidote. **Epidotiferous** a., bearing or containing epidote.

1849 DANA *Geol.* (1850) 565 The granitic and epidotic veins. 1862 - *Man. Geol.* 76 An epidotic gneiss. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* 159/2 Veins of... epidotiferous quartz.

Epigeous, variant of EPIGEOUS.

† **Epigaster**. Obs. [ad. Fr. *épigastre*.] = EPIGASTRIUM.

1633 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xxvii, A smart souse on the Epigaster.

Epigastric (epigāstriāl), a. [f. EPIGASTRIUM + -AL.] = next.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (ed. 4) 130 Get me a feather, that I may... resuscitate the convulsive motion of his epigastric regions.

Epigastric (epigāstriāl), a. [f. EPIGASTRIUM + -IC.]

Of or pertaining to the epigastrium. *Epigastric speech* (nonce-use): ventriloquism.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein*, Epigastrick veins. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1798 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 349 The heart... appeared to be situated in the epigastric region of the abdomen. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 214 To avoid the epigastric artery. 1852 JAMES *Pequinillo* III. 93 A gentle glow... was comforting the epigastric region. 1860 MILNES in *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 191 Sidney Rigdon, a man... subject to the strange phenomena of spiritual epilepsy and epigastric speech. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 343 The latter is again subdivided into two epigastric lobes.

† **Epigastrical**, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* II. 4 The eight epigastricall muscles. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 182 The congress of the Mamillaries descendent, with the Epigastrical ascendent.

Epigastricocele (epigāstriōsēl). *Path.* [f. Gr. ἐπιδιδυμῖς + κήλη tumour.] An abdominal hernia near the epigastrium.

|| **Epigastrium** (epigāstriūm). *Anat.* [mod. L., ad. Gr. ἐπιδιδυμῖς, neut. of ἐπιδιδυμῖς, f. ἐπι upon + γαστήρ stomach. Cf. F. *épigastre*.] 'That part of the abdomen which is immediately over the stomach' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Epigastrium*, the same with abdomen, or the outward part of the belly. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 375 The upper part of the Abdomen is called Epigastrium. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 41 Ice... may be usefully applied to... the chest or epigastrium.

Epigeal (epidgēāl). [f. Gr. ἐπίγειος: see next + -AL.] = EPIGEOUS. In mod. Dicts.

Epigee (epidgē). [ad. Gr. ἐπίγειος (Ptolemy), neut. of ἐπίγειος adj. f. ἐπι upon, near to + γῆ earth.] = PERIGEE. In mod. Dicts.

Epigene (epidgēn), a. [a. Fr. *épigène*, ad. Gr. ἐπιγενής, f. ἐπι upon, after + -γενής born, originating.]

The Gr. word occurs with sense 'arising subsequently (to birth)', said of a disease, in opposition to 'congenital'. This use seems to be the source of sense 1; in sense 2 the prefix is taken as 'upon', 'above'.

1. *Crytallogr.* See quot. 1823. By some writers used for *pseudomorphous*.

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 93 To one class of these [crystals] the Abbé Haüy has applied the name of Epigene, where a chemical alteration has taken place in the substance of the crystal subsequently to its formation. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. and Pref. p. xiii, The epigene crystal, formed by materials of one substance modelled on the perished crystals of another.

2. *Geol.* Produced on the surface of the earth: opposed to *hypogene*.

1880 GEIKIE in *Nature* XXIII. No. 575. 4 The whole epigene army of destructive agencies, air, rain, frost, etc. 1882 - *Text-bk. Geol.* III. i. 196 Epigene or Surface Action—the changes produced on the superficial parts of the earth. *Ibid.* III. ii. 316 The word epigene may be suggested as... antithetical to hypogene.

Epigenesis (epidgēnēsis). *Biol.* [f. Gr. ἐπι upon + γένεσις generation. See GENESIS.] The formation of an organic germ as a new product. *Theory of epigenesis*: the theory that the germ is brought into existence (by successive accretions), and not merely developed, in the process of reproduction.

The opposite theory was formerly known as the 'theory of evolution'; to avoid the ambiguity of this name, it is now spoken of chiefly as the 'theory of preformation', sometimes as that of 'encasement' or 'embolment'.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 81 The Epigenesis... is what most physiologists now assume as the only true theory of generation. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 68 The two styles of conversation corresponded to the two theories of generation—one [Johnson's] to the theory of Preformation or Evolution—the other [Burke's] to the theory of Epigenesis. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) Proleg. § 3 With Mind, as with Body, there is not preformation or pre-existence, but evolution and epigenesis. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. ii. 40 Caspar Friedrich Wolff... with his new Theory of Epigenesis gave the death-blow to the entire Theory of Preformation.

Hence **Epigenesist**, one who holds the theory of epigenesis.

1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* II. 364 This is the theory of the epigenesists.

Epigenetic (epidgēnetik), a. [f. EPIGENESIS, on the analogy of GENETIC.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, epigenesis.

1883 W. ARTHUR *Fernley Lect.* 160 Epigenetic progress from germ to organ. 1887 *Mind* Oct. 629 He... contends for an 'epigenetic' as distinguished from an evolutionary view of the origins of civilisation.

Hence **Epigenetically** adv.

Epigenic (epidzē-nik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐπιγεν-ης (see EPIGENE) + -ic.] Originating above the surface of the earth.

1882 *Athenaeum* 28 Oct. 566/3 Great changes which are being wrought upon the surface of the earth..partly by epigenic forces working from above.

Epigenist (epidzē-nist), [f. Gr. ἐπί + γεν- (see EPIGENESIS) + -ist.] = EPIGENESIST.

1875 tr. Schmidt's Desc. & Darw. 45 The vehement dispute..between Evolutionists and Epigenists.

Epigenous (epidzē-nos), *a.* Bot. [f. as prec. + -ous.] 'Growing upon the surface of a part, as many fungals on the surface of leaves' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Epigeous (epidzē-os), *a.* Bot. [f. Gr. ἐπιγε-ος (f. ἐπί upon + γῆ earth) + -ous.] Of plants: Growing close upon the earth.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 380. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

† **Epiglot.** *Obs.* [cf. OF. *epiglote.*] Anglicized form of EPIGLOTTIS.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cccxvi. 77 The longes, the midryffe, the arter trache, the Epiglotte. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* II. 39 The Epiglot..ought of right to be Gristely, that it might without hurt admitte continuall mouying. 1594 T. B. tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 107 Another little instrument, called epiglot..like to a little tongue.

Epiglottic (epiglōt-ik), *a.* [f. EPIGLOTTIS + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the epiglottis.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Nov. 7/1 Edematous swelling of the aryteno-epiglottic folds. 1888 SIR M. MACKENZIE *Fredk. the Noble* 23, I found the left ary(eno)-epiglottic fold...a good deal congested.

Epiglottidean (epiglōt-idēan), *a.* [f. mod.L. *epiglōttide-us* (f. Gr. ἐπιγλωττιδ-, stem of ἐπιγλωττις EPIGLOTTIS) + -an.] = EPIGLOTTIC.

1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 268 A mass of yellowish fat, named the epiglottidean gland. 1844 J. WILKINSON tr. *Swedishborg's Anim. Kingd.* II. ii. 39 There are also glands termed arytenoid and epiglottidean.

Epiglottis (epiglōt-tis), [a. Gr. ἐπιγλωττις, f. ἐπί upon + γλῶττα (γλῶσσα) tongue; cf. GLOTTIS.] The erect, leaf-like cartilage at the root of the tongue, which during the act of swallowing is depressed, and forms a lid, or cover for the glottis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1615 CROOKS *Body of Man* 971 The cavity giues way to the Epiglottis to open and lift it selfe vp. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 166 Birds have no Epiglottis. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Mosel's Health Impr.* 4 The Alimnt to be swallowed presses upon the Epiglottis. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* ix. 217 The Epiglottis is a heart-shaped cartilage. 1884 BRISTOWE *Med.* 389 Such swelling...may affect mainly the epiglottis.

Epigone (epigōn), *rare.* [In pl. a. Fr. *épigones*, ad. L. *epigoni*, a. Gr. ἐπίγονοι, pl. of ἐπίγονος born afterwards, f. ἐπί upon, after + -γονος, f. root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.]

The designation of ἐπίγονοι (L. *Epigoni*) was applied esp. to the sons of the seven heroes who led the war against Thebes; the mod. use is in allusion to this.]

One of a succeeding generation. Chiefly in pl. the less distinguished successors of an illustrious generation. Also in L. form (chiefly with initial capital) *Epigoni*.

1864 *Athenaeum* No. 1889. 799/1 Epigones in the land of Erasmus. 1884 R. T. ELV *Pol. Econ.* 9 That economic system which the epigones in political economy contemplate with awe.

Epigone (epigōn), *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *epigonium*, f. Gr. ἐπί upon + γωνή, γόνος seed.] The membranous bag or flask which encloses the spore-case of a liverwort or scale-moss when young. Also the nucule of a *Chara*.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 367 The case of the archegonium is called the epigone.

Epigram (epigrām). Also 6-7 *epigramme*, (6 *epigrame*, 7 *epigramm*). [ad. F. *épigramme*, ad. L. *epigramma*, Gr. ἐπίγραμμα, f. ἐπιγράφειν, f. ἐπί upon + γράφειν to write.]

† 1. An inscription, usually in verse; = EPIGRAPH 1. 1552 HULOET, *Epigrame* or superscription. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* i. vii. Diii. Led by pompe wyth Sergeants sad the Epigrammes to graue. 1606 HOLLAND *Sneton*. *Introd.* 4 The Epigramme of the former is extant among the Antiquities of Rome citie. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xviii. 528 The Epigram, that was written upon the public Sepulchre at Athens. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* I. 264 Inscriptions, for such are epigrams according to the original meaning. a 1876 M. COLLINS in *Pen Sketches* I. 246 What the Greeks meant by an epigram was simply an inscription, and its primary use was funeral.

2. A short poem ending in a witty or ingenious turn of thought, to which the rest of the composition is intended to lead up.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 59 If it be so I must amend my Epigramme of it. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 756 Some learned Writers...have compared a Scorpion to an Epigram..because as the sting of the Scorpion lyeth in the tayl, so the force and vertue of an Epigram is in the conclusion. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 3. 617 Even Rochester in his merciless epigram was forced to own that Charles 'never said a foolish thing'.

b. loosely used for a laudatory poem.

1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* ix. 493 This epigram [of date 1558], as it is called, consists of sixty-four lines in English VOL. III.

verse in praise of the said Robert Palmer and his sons, and other friends, skilled in ringing changes.

3. A pointed or antithetical saying.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 51 A short, affected, pedantic, insolent, theatric laconism: a sort of epigram of contempt. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* iii. 60 He liked...to generalise in shrewd and sometimes cynical epigrams.

b. Epigrammatic expression.

18... LD. BROUGHAM *Dk. Bedford* Wks. 1872 I. 393 The morbid taste for slander steeped in epigram. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* i. 35 Epigram is one thing, definition is another.

† **Epigram**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To write an epigram.

1697-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* l. lxxi. 110 For this, does Martial Epigram upon it.

† **Epigrammatarian**, *Obs.* [f. late L. *epigrammatāri-us* (f. *epigrammat-*: see next) + -AN.] A writer of epigrams.

1597 BR. HALL *Sat.* i. ix. Our epigrammatarians, old and late, Were wont be blamed for too licentiate. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 485 In the words of an Epigrammatarian in our age.

Epigrammatic (epigrām-ē-tik), *a.* [f. L. *epigrammatic-*, Gr. ἐπιγραμματ-, stem of ἐπίγραμμα (see EPIGRAM) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to epigrams; of the nature, or in the style, of an epigram; concise, pointed.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 94 An epigrammatic poem is more charming than Homer or Virgil. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. No. 213. 335 The sting is very epigrammatic. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 674 Martial, of Spain, the epigrammatic poet. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* i. 18 The logic of wit, conveyed in smooth and strong epigrammatic couplets. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* xvi. *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 217 Scott's...lords brave each other in smart epigrammatic speeches. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* xli. 4 He wrote with vivacity and sometimes with epigrammatic terseness.

Epigrammatical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 327 If you will reade carping Epigrammaticall verses of a Durham Poet against Ralfe the Prior. a 1623 - (J.) Our good epigrammatical poet, old Godfrey of Winchester. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 74 ¶ 2 Epigrammatical Turns and Points of Wit.

Epigrammatically (epigrām-ē-tikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an epigrammatic manner; with the terseness and 'point' befitting an epigram.

1823 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 59 Who makes it almost a rule to say every thing epigrammatically. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xv. 'Person's a waitin', said Sam, epigrammatically. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* i. xx, To put it epigrammatically—if you were to leave me a thousand pounds as a legacy, I would chuck it into the fire.

Epigrammatism (epigrām-ē-tizm), [f. L. *epigrammat-* (see EPIGRAMMATIC) + -ISM.] Epigrammatic style.

1813 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* 4 Feb. (1870) The playfulness and epigrammatism of the general style. a 1849 POE *F. S. Osgood* Wks. 1865 III. 95 A rich tint of the epigrammatism for which the poetess is noted.

Epigrammatist (epigrām-ē-tist), [ad. late L. *epigrammatist-a*, ad. Gr. ἐπιγραμματιστής, f. ἐπιγραμματίζειν (see next).] A maker of epigrams.

1590 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* i. xi (Arb.) 41 Others...in short poems vttered pretie merry conceits, and these men were called Epigrammatistes. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* 136 Now by the whyps of Epigrammatistes, Ile not be lasht for my dissembling shifts. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* x. (1634) 89 In Martiall you shall see...a true Epigrammatist. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) II. xii. 355 (Donne's) grandfather on the mother's side was Heywood the epigrammatist. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 385 This familiar comparison of a MS. with a squeezed orange provoked the epigrammatists. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ii. 17, I shouldn't advise a young man to marry an epigrammatist.

Epigrammatize (epigrām-ē-tāiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. ἐπιγραμματίζειν, f. ἐπίγραμμα (see EPIGRAM).]

1. *intr.* To compose epigrams; to speak or write in the epigrammatic style.

1811 *Ann. Reg.* 40 They may pun and epigrammatize. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* vi. 210 Men do not...epigrammatize with the bitterness of Voltaire.

2. *trans.* To express in the form of an epigram, or with epigrammatic brevity and point.

1691 WOOD *Alth. Oxon.* I. 125 These answers are Epigrammatiz'd by an admired Muse of our Nation. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 318 Voltaire...epigrammatized the same thought when he said, *Le superflu, chose très-nécessaire*.

3. To make the subject of an epigram.

1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 9 Voltaire was epigrammatized by Young.

Hence **Epigrammatizer**, one who epigrammatizes; **Epigrammatizing** *vbl. sb.*

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 363 He was...the condenser and epigrammatizer of Bolingbroke. 1872 HINDLEY in *J. Taylor's (Water Poet) Wks.* p. vii. His poetizing, epigrammatizing, and anagrammatizing on passing events.

† **Epigramme** (epigram). *Cookery.* [Fr.; app. a fanciful use of *épigramme* = EPIGRAM.] A name given to small cutlets of mutton, veal, etc. dressed in a particular manner.

1736 BAILEY, *Epigramme*. 1825 T. LISTER *Granby* vii. (1836) 40 The very elder-down of eatables! Oh, it was quite like eating air! And then, his epigrammes!

† **Epigrammatical**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. EPIGRAM + -ic + -AL.] = EPIGRAMMATICAL.

1666 CHANCE, *Chance*, &c. (1881) 66, I wrote a kind of epigrammatic sonnet in this manner.

† **Epigrammist**, *Obs. rare.* [f. EPIGRAM + -IST. Cf. It. *epigrammista*.] = EPIGRAMMATIST. a 1633 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (1870) 53 There is an Epigrammist that saith, that Art and Nature had spent their excellencies in his fashioning.

Epigraph (epigraf), *Also 7 epigraph.* [ad. Gr. ἐπιγραφή inscription, f. ἐπιγράφειν to write upon, f. ἐπί upon + γράφειν to write. In Fr. *épigraphe*.]

1. An inscription; esp. one placed upon a building, tomb, statue, etc., to indicate its name or destination; a legend on a coin.

1644 FISHER in *White's Repl. Fisher* Pref. v. These words...which should serve as an Epigraph upon all their houses. 1662 EVELYN *Diary* (1818) 3 Oct., Dr. Meret...shew'd me...the statue and epigraph under it of that renowned physician Dr. Harvey. 1697 - *Nunism* iii. 99 And this Epigraph, *Quid me Persequeris*. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. V.* 90 The epigraph on the face, instead of the exurgue, is the precise Oriental custom of this day. 1832 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Mus.* I. 495 The epigraph of the thousand citizens who fell...at Chæroneia. 1866 *Reader* 28 July 684 The oldest Samaritan epigraph now existing, which had been found immured in the wall of a mosque.

† 2. The superscription of a letter, book, etc.; also, the imprint on a title-page. *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 1 Our apostle puts in two words into the epigraph of this epistle, which he left out in the former. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 14 Dec. v. 20 You shall find it...in the Epigraph of the Canons and Decrees. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vi. § 116. 503 As he fronts it in the brazen Epigraph of his new Work. 1812 *Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 145 Geneva was adopted for the epigraph of the title-page. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett. to Butler* 217 He was of opinion that a diviner impulse had led him to chuse that epigraph [the title of a book].

3. A short quotation or pithy sentence placed at the commencement of a work, a chapter, etc. to indicate the leading idea or sentiment; a motto.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Sonnets from Portuguese* xlii. Wks. (1869) III. 229 And write me new my future's epigraph. 1860 S. LOVER *Leg. & Stor.* (ed. 10) i. The beautiful ballad whence the epigraph of this story is quoted. 1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 123 That phrase which is placed as an epigraph to this chapter.

transf. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. I.* iii. v. 171 The Epigraph and Life-motto which John the Steadfast had adopted.

Epigraph (epigraf), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with an epigraph.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1867) I. 526 note, Also a paper epigraphed: 'Lo que dijo J. B. Piata a Don Juan de Indiquez', 24 June, 1586.

Epigrapher (epigrafēr), [f. EPIGRAPH-Y + -ER.] = EPIGRAPHIST.

1887 *Contemp. Rev.* LI. 562 It is a new doctrine that the most meritorious field-work will make a man a linguist, an epigrapher, and an historian.

Epigraphic (epigraf-ik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. EPIGRAPH + -ic.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to inscriptions, or to epigraphy.

1858 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 341 To bring up a loose analogy of this sort against epigraphic evidence is simply childish. 1881 R. LANCIANI in *Athenaeum* 9 Apr. 498/3 Being mostly formed of a single letter, they escape an epigraphic reconstruction. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 266 Unsuitable for an epigraphic alphabet.

B. sb. In pl. The science of inscriptions.

In mod. Dicts. Hence **Epigraphical** *a.* = EPIGRAPHIC *a.* **Epigraphically** *adv.*, in an epigraphic manner; from the point of view of epigraphic science.

1881 SAYCE in *Athenaeum* 13 Aug. 208/3 Skill in reading Talmudic literature does not necessarily imply epigraphical skill as well. 1884 *Athenaeum* 13 Sept. 344/1 The author summed up the existing records...annalistic, literary, and epigraphical. 1884 *Christian Treas.* Feb. 118/1 This epigraphical silence of the Holy Land. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 133 Epigraphically of the same age.

Epigraphist (epigraf-ist), [f. EPIGRAPH-Y + -IST.] A student of, or authority on, inscriptions.

1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 300 Borghesi, the great epigraphist. 1869 J. BALDWIN *Preh. Nations* iv. 170 Epigraphists...use a method that is much too convenient.

Epigraphy (epigraf-ī), [f. EPIGRAPH; see -GRAPHY.]

1. Inscriptions collectively.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 215 Its philological features appear to be foreign to Irish epigraphy. 1877 J. NORTHCOTE *Catalcombs* i. vi. 113 The language of Christian epigraphy was not created in a day. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 921 note, The records of epigraphy constitute a fair test of the progress of Christianity as far as the upper classes are concerned.

2. The science concerned with the interpretation, classification, etc. of inscriptions. Often in narrower sense: The palæography of inscriptions.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 95 The science of epigraphy...seems still, as far as Britain is concerned, to be quite in its infancy. 1885 *Athenaeum* No. 2985. 45 Aramaic epigraphy has made startling progress in the course of the year.

Epigynous (epidzī-nos), *a.* Bot. [f. EPI- + gyn- (in Bot. used for 'female organ, pistil'; a. Gr. γυν-η) + -ous.] That is placed upon the ovary; growing upon the summit of the ovary. Said of the stamens or corolla; hence of plants in which these are so placed.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* *Introd.* xxvii. [The Stamens] appear to proceed from the apex of an inferior ovarium, in

which case they are named epigynous. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 559 The flower finally is epigynous when it possesses an actually inferior ovary.

So **Epigyny**, the character or quality of being epigynous.

1887 *Athenaeum* 10 Dec. 787/3 The shortening of the axis within the flower itself, giving the transition from hypogyny through perigyny to epigyny.

Epihyal (epihy'al), *a. Anat.* [f. EPI- + HY- (OID) + -AL.] That is placed upon the hyoid bone. Applied to the upper part of the hyoid arch; also, to a bone found in certain fishes.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 17 The hæmapophysis is a broader, slightly arched bone; the upper division is called epihyal. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 58 It consists of three segments, the epihyal, ceratohyal, which is the longest and strongest piece, etc. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 78 To the end of this is again annexed another long bone, called the epihyal.

† **Epihyal**. *Obs.* Also 6 epihay, -ohela. [ad. Gr. ἐπιχειρία, f. ἐπιχειρῆς reasonable, f. ἐπι according to + εἰκός likely, reasonable. Cf. OF. *effeyekie* (14th c.).] Reasonableness, equity, as opposed to rigid law.

1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* in Wks. 1. 261 Epicheia which is properly the mynde of the lawe. 1531 *Dial. Laus Eng.* 1. xvi. (1638) 28 His equity or Epicay. 1549 LATIMER *Serm.* v. Oiiiij. For auoydyng disturbance in the commune-wealth, such an epiky and moderation may be used in it [this law].

Epilate (e-pil'et), *v.* [f. Fr. *épiler* (f. *t-* for *es-* L. *ex* out + *pil-us* hair) + -ATE³.] *trans.* To pull out or eradicate (hair).

1886 FRAZER in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. II. 298/2, I have by epilating such [white] hairs and stimulating the part succeeded in, etc.

Epilation (epil'et-fən). [*a. Fr. épilation*, f. *épiler* (see prec.).] The action of pulling out or eradicating hair.

1878 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 283 Epilation is recommended strongly by Hebra and others.

† **Epilency**. *Obs.* Also 4 epilencoe, -oye. [ad. late L. *epilencia*, -lencia, -lencia, *a. Gr. ἐπιληνία*, var. of *ἐπιληνία*; see EPILEPSY.] = EPILEPSY.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. vii. x.* (1495) 229 Epylencia letteth but the pryncypal chambers of the brayne. *Ibid.* 230 They that haue... Epylencye thei fele not toforhonde when they shal falle. *Ibid.*, Pyany born and drunken helph moche ayenst Epylencye. 1540 BOORDE *The Boke for to Lerne Cijij b.* The falling syncknes called Epilencia.]

† **Epilentic**, *a. Obs.* In 4 epulentyk, epylentyk, 6 epulentyke. [*a. OF. epilentic*, ad. late L. *epilenticus*, *epilenticus*, Gr. ἐπιληντικός, var. of *ἐπιληντικός*; see EPILEPTIC.] = EPILEPTIC.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v. iii.* (1495) 106 Lunatyk and epulentyk men. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxii. (1870) 294 Venson, hare-fleshe... be not good for Epilentycke men. *quasi-sb.* 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. vii. x.* 230 The Epylentyk, that is hym that hathe the fallynge euyll.

Hence † **Epilentical**, *a.* = EPILEPTICAL.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 409/3 After this machomete fyl ofte be thepylentykal passyon.

† **Epileny**. *Obs. rare-1.* [ad. Gr. ἐπιληνιον (μέλος) (song) of the vintage, f. ἐπί + ληνός wine-vat.] A song in praise of wine; a drinking song.

1708 MOTTUEUX *Rabelais* v. xlv. Then she... made him sing an Epileny, inserted in the Figure of the Bottle.

† **Epilense**. *Obs. rare-1.* [ad. Gr. ἐπιληνία.] = EPILEPSY.

1804 J. WHITEHOUSE *To Febris in Poet. Register* 92 That hideous choir, Marasmus, Epilepsie, and Frenzy dire!

† **Epilensian**, *a. Obs. rare-1.* [f. EPILEPSY + -AN.] = EPILEPTIC.

1607 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 43 So his epilepsian or comital fit, but a trance, wherein he talked with his Angel Gabriel.

Epilepsy (e-pilepsi). *Path.* Also 6-8 epilepsie. See also EPILENCY. [*a. OF. epilepsie*, ad. L. *epilepsia*, *a. Gr. ἐπιληψία*, f. ἐπιλαμβάνειν to take hold of, f. ἐπί upon + λαμβάνειν to take.] A disease of the nervous system, characterized (in its severer forms) by violent paroxysms, in which the patient falls to the ground in a state of unconsciousness, with general spasm of the muscles, and foaming at the mouth. The Eng. name is *falling sickness* (now little used).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 35 The same... is good for the Epilepsie, or falling sickness. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 51 My Lord is false into an Epilepsie; This is his second Fit. 1658 J. R. tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1008 By their smell the Epilepsie that ariseth from the strangling of the Mother, is discussed. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. (1812) X. 196 The epilepsy was by the Romans... called Morbus Sacer. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxxiv. (1878) 232 His features worked like one in a fit of epilepsy. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomed* vi. (1853) 32 Some of his adversaries attributed them to epilepsy.

Epileptio (epile-ptik), *a. and sb.* Also 7 epileptique, -tike. See also EPILEPTIC. [*a. F. epileptique*, ad. L. *epilepticus*, *a. Gr. ἐπιληπτικός*, f. ἐπιλαμβάνειν (see prec.).]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to epilepsy; of the nature of epilepsy.

1608 L. MACHIN *Dumbe Knight* iii. But Ile forestall thine Epileptic fits, And by my plots breed thy destruction. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 190 P. 592 The epileptic fumes shall come that way out of the brain. 1794-6 E.

DARWIN *Zoon.* I. 325 It appears... that reverie is a disease of the Epileptic or Cataleptic kind. 1840 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Pass. in *Life H. Harris* A formidable epileptic attack. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 103 Epileptic coma can hardly be mistaken for that of cerebral hemorrhage. 1889 F. CLARK *Papers on Surg.*, He had two epileptic fits.

2. Affected with epilepsy.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* ii. ii. 87 A plague vpon your Epilepticke visage. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Of Repentance* vi. § 7 An epileptic son doth often come from an epileptic father. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 81 Till through his epileptic mouth Those following speeches fierce and loud Burst out. 1806 MED. *Jrnl.* XV. 335 In Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, millions of children become epileptic from the breast. 1875 B. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 44 In the olden times... to be epileptic or insane was, to be possessed of an evil spirit.

B. sb. 1. An epileptic person. Cf. A. 2.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxiv. 211 Epileptiques... they esteemed... Dæmoniaques. 1773 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* (R.), Epilepticks ought to breathe a pure air. 1864 *Reader* No. 94. 485/1 Epileptics and idiots.

2. In pl. Medicines given to cure or mitigate epilepsy. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Epileptical (epile-ptik'al), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] 1. = EPILEPTIC A. 1.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. n. i. Headache follows; and as Salust Salvianus... found, epileptical, with a multitude of humours in the head. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 21 That he was Melancholy his Epileptical fits are one argument. 1727 LARDNER *Wks.* (1838) I. 487 It was a sad epileptical disease. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. l. A kind of wild and horrid glee, Half epileptical, and half hysterical.

2. *fig.* Spasmodic; inconstant: also, hard to hold or retain.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. § 3. 99 Did they answer their promise which are so commended, in Epileptical intentions, wee would abate these qualities. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 9 It is this that makes the state of honour so epileptical, so slippery.

Epileptiform (epile-ptif'um), *a.* [f. EPILEPTIC + -FORM.] Resembling epilepsy.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 479 These fits were of an epileptiform character. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 544 Epileptiform convulsions is a constant phenomenon in animals bled to death.

Epileptoid (epile-ptoid), *a.* [f. EPILEPTIC + -OID.] Resembling epilepsy; of the nature of epilepsy.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 825 Mild attacks having an evident relationship to ordinary epilepsy... may be called epileptoid attacks. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 392 Epileptoid seizures, due to tumor or other coarse organic lesion of the brain.

Epilobe (epil'ob). *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *epilobium*, f. Gr. ἐπί upon + λοβ-ός lobe of the ear, in plants the capsule or pod, the name referring to the position of the corolla.] A plant of the genus *Epilobium* (N.O. *Onagraceae*): e.g. the *Epilobium angustifolium* or Willow-herb. Also in mod. L. form *epilob'ium*.

1861 BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* June 133 The bush, or ditch-guarded epilobium. 1864 THOREAU *Maine W.* iii. 167 A spike as big as an epilobium. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 6 July 1/1 The epilobes and the St. John's worts are coming out in blossom again.

† **Epilogate**, *v. Obs. rare-1.* [f. Fr. *épiloguer* + -ATE³.] *trans.* To speak the epilogue of (a play).

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 232/1 Did... present himself to epilogate this his almost extemporanean comedy.

† **Epilogation**. *Obs.* In 4-5 epilogacyon, -ion. [*a. OF. epilogacion*, f. *epiloguer* (see prec.).] A summing up by way of conclusion.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. viii. The epilogacion and recapitulation of this book. 1502 ORD. *Cristen Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. xv. 121 Here foloweth the epilogacyon or shorte repytacyon of this seconde partye. a 1520 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 521 Some make epilogacyon Of hyghe predestynacyon. a 1547 T. KEY *Erasm. Par.* Mark (1548) 21 a. By waye of epilogacion and gatheryng of the whole matter into a brief summe.

Epilogic (epil'odzik), *a.* [f. EPILOG-UE + -IC.] Pertaining to, or resembling, an epilogue.

So **Epilogical**. In mod. Dicts.

† **Epilogism**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. ἐπιλογισμός f. ἐπιλογίζεσθαι of twofold sense and formation (1) to reckon over or in addition, f. ἐπί over + λογίζεσθαι to reckon; (2) see EPILOGIZE.]

1. *a.* Calculation, computation; *concr.* number reckoned. *b.* Excess in reckoning.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Observ.* (1850) Pref. 2 But the Hellenists or Græcists... added what is supernumerary to these Epilogismes. — *Posthuma De Aris* (1650) 156 But where to begin or end this Epilogism, is the Vexata Quæstio. *Ibid.* 171 It cannot be but that this Epilogism must be detracted from the Hebrew.

2. Something said by way of epilogue.

1671 H. STUBBS *Reply* 47 Had he been such a Proficient... he would never have... concluded a Discourse of this Nature, with this Epilogism.

Epilogist (epi-lodgist). [f. EPILOG-UE + -IST.] The writer or speaker of an epilogue.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* iii. *Dissert. Drama* 5 The Prologist and Epilogist (in a certain drama). 1885 *Times* 17 Dec. 9 The epilogist [to a play] is sometimes our political remembrancer. 1887 CHEYNE *Job & Solomon* 234 A warning is given to the disciple of the Epilogist 'to cast away the thirst for books'.

Epilogistic (epi-lodgist'ik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of an epilogue.

a 1790 WARTON *Milton's Sm. Poems* (T.), These lines are an epilogistic palinode to the last elegy.

Epilogize (epi-lodgist), *v.* [ad. Gr. ἐπιλογίζεσθαι, f. ἐπιλογος EPILOGUE.] *intr. a.* To serve as an epilogue. *b.* To write or speak an epilogue. *c. trans.* To put an epilogue to. Hence **Epilogizing** *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Epilogize*, to make a conclusion, or end. c 1665 R. CARPENTER *Prægm. Jesuit* 65/2 Summe up the lies that will Epilogize to the Epilogue of this Comedy. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1849) xl. i. 96 [Prayers] with which the so called Evangelical Clergymen... think proper sometimes to prologize and epilogize their grievous discourses. 1881 HALES in *Athenaeum* 24 Dec. 851/2 He [Gower] epilogizes in these Latin lines.

transf. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 120 When thumb or hammer of a clock Gives the epilogizing stroak.

|| **Epilogo**. *Obs. rare-1.* Sp. form of next.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 363 It shall seeme rather an Epilogo, then a new relation.

Epilogue (epi'log), *sb.* Also 6 epilog. [*a. F. epilogue*, ad. L. *epilogus*, *a. Gr. ἐπιλογος* the peroration of a speech, f. ἐπί in addition + λόγος speech.]

† 1. *Rhet.* The concluding part or peroration of a speech. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chiron*. 48 Commended the use and signification of this gesture; but in Epilogue onely.

† *b.* A summary. *Obs.*

1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 24 If any one come on a suddain whilst thou talk'st... it is seemly to make a little Epilogue, and brief collection of what thou deliverest.

2. The concluding part of a literary work; an appendix.

1564 *Brief Exam.* ***** iiiiij. Now at length are you come to the Epiloge (as it were) or full conclusion of your worke. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxiii. 202 A Preface in the beginning, and an Epilogue in the end. 1704 in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1610 To this Book he subjoyns an Epilogue, containing some general Corollaries. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 191 The epilogue or conclusion of the Dialogue has been criticised.

transf. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmton's Vind.* 230 For an epilogue of his Feaver, contracts a Chronick disease. 1888-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 560 The fifth oecumenical council... is generally considered as a mere epilogue to the Council of Chalcedon.

3. A speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors after the conclusion of the play.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v. i.* 362 No Epilogue, I pray you; for your play needs no excuse. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country Epil.* Why there should be an epilogue to a play, I know no cause. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* Epil. The race of critics, dull, judicious rogues, To mournful plays deny brisk Epilogues. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) II. viii. 50 His epilogue to the Tartuffe. *Mod.* The Epilogue to the Westminster Play appears in the *Times* of to-day.

transf. and fig. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* x. xiii. Folly brings in the Prologue with his tongue, Whose Epilogue is Rage and open wrong. c 1788 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. XIV. 204 You have heard as much of the drama as I could go through... Mr. Larkins's letter will be the epilogue to it.

4. *attrib.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. viii. 220 The Hostesse... ran after the Epilogue-speaker.

Epilogue (epi'log), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To put an epilogue to.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. 261 To epilogue our Tragedie, now Adoniah acts. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 621 The whole being epilogued with a most delectable poem. a 1834 LAMB *Final Mem.* viii. 277 Knowles' play... epilogued by me. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 705/1 Mr. Dobson... prologues and epilogues the selection with charming verses of his own.

† **Epiloguize** (epi-lodgist), *v. Obs.* [f. EPILOGUE + -IZE.] *a. intr.* To deliver an epilogue, to speak as one who is delivering an epilogue.

b. trans. To put an epilogue to. Cf. EPILOGIZE.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 976 The dances ended, the Spirit epiloguizes. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 115 P. 158 Doth epiloguize and confesse, that, etc. a 1652 BROME *City Wit* Epil., Now let me Scholastikewise For us all Epiloguize. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* 164 Nothing appears but a thick Stage and a thin-jaw'd Poet, who thus Epiloguizes.

transf. 1750 *Student* I. 143 (T.), The laugh of applause, with which the charming companion of my new acquaintance was epiloguizing his witty rally.

Hence † **Epiloguizer**, one who speaks or writes an epilogue.

1748 J. HOADLEY *Epil. to Shaks.* i. *Hen. IV.* Go to, old lad, 'tis time that thou art wiser; Thou art not fram'd for an epiloguizer.

† **Epilolmic**, *a. Obs.-0* [f. EPI- + Gr. λοιμ-ός pestilence + -IC.] 'Good against the Plague or Pestilence' (Phillips 1678).

† **Epimace**. *Obs. rare-1.* (See quot.)

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The disease of epimace, or apostumes of the rybbes.

Epimachus. *Her.* An alleged synonym of OPPINICUS, an imaginary beast resembling a griffin.

1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Her. Gloss.* 1889 in ELVIN.

Epimeral (epimi-r'al), *a. Anat.* [f. EPIMER-ON + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to the epimeron.

1835 6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 781/2 A hole pierced in the epimeral piece near to its inferior edge. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 317 The line at which the epimeral is reflected into the pleural membrane. *quasi-sb.* 1852 [See EPISTERNAL 2.]

|| **Epimeron** (epimí·rōn). *Anat.* Pl. epimera. [f. Gr. ἐπι upon + μῆρος thigh.] That part of the lateral wall of a somite of a crustacean which is situated between the articulation of the appendage and the pleuron.

1875 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 146 The superior arc is completed by two lateral pieces, which are termed the epimera. 1880 HUXLEY *Cray Fish* iv. 143.

Epimyth (epimíth). [ad. Gr. ἐπιμύθος the moral, neut. of ἐπιμύθος, f. ἐπι upon + μῦθος fable.] The moral of a fable or story.

[1721-1800] BAILEY, *Epimythium*, the Moral of a Fable. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Mar. 364 They [certain fables] go upon almost 'total abstinence' principles as regards moral and epimyth. 1869 *Ibid.* 13 Feb. 223 The way of putting it is so neat as to require no epimyth.

Epimastic (epimástik), *a. Bot.* [f. EPINAST-Y + -IC.] Of the nature of, or influenced by, epinasty.

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 262, So young that their epinastic growth... overpowered every other kind of movement. 1880 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 857 As long as the organ grows most rapidly on the dorsal side, it may be termed, after de Vries, hyponastic; afterwards, when it grows most rapidly on the inner or upper side, epinastic.

Epimasty (epimásti). *Bot.* [f. EPI- + Gr. ναστός (f. νάσσειν to squeeze close) + -Y 3.] (See quot.)

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 5 The term epinasty is now often used in Germany, and implies that the upper surface of an organ grows more quickly than the lower surface, and thus causes it to bend downwards. 1880 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 859 Geotropism will act in the former in opposition to epinasty.

Epineural (epiniū·rāl), *a. Anat.* [f. EPI- + NEURAL.] Situated upon a neural arch, as a spine of a fish's backbone. Also quasi-sb.

1866 [See EPICENTRAL].

|| **Epinglette**. [F. épinglette, dim. of épingle pin.] 'An iron needle with which the cartridge of any large piece of ordnance is pierced before it is primed' (Stocqueler).

† **Epini'cial**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. as next + -AL.] = EPINICIAN.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. i. (1840) I. p. xlii. note. These [spoils won in battle] were carried in triumph, while an epinician song was chanted.

Epini'cian (epini'siān), *a.* Also 9 epinician. [f. EPINICI-ON + -AN.] Celebrating victory.

1658 BENLOWES *Theoph.* vi. xlviii. The Laureate King... Warbles This Epinician Canzon to his Lyre. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lv. vii. 75 note. Alkibiades obtained from Euripides the honour of an epinician ode, or song of triumph, to celebrate this event. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* v. 120 The Epinician Ode was the most costly and splendid flower in the victor's wreath.

Epini'cion (epini'siān). Also 7, 9 epinician, 7 (in Lat. form) epiniciatum. [a. Gr. ἐπινίκιον song of victory, neut. of ἐπινίκιος adj., f. ἐπι upon + νίκη victory.] In Greece, an ode sung in honour of a victor in the games; a song of triumph generally.

1613 DAY *Day's Dyall* (1614) 106 That Creed... is called Epini'cium by Erasmus, that is, a song of Triumph. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 243 An Epini'cion, and Song of eternal Triumph. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* Pref. He... Sung an Epini'cion... too soon over his fancied Achievements. 1788 WARTON *Eng. Rowley's Poems* 69 (T.) A triumphal epinicion on Hengist's massacre. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* i. 349 The sublime epinicion of Isaiah.

† **Epinyctal**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. Gr. ἐπινύκτιος by night, nightly, f. ἐπι upon + νύξ, νυκτός night + -AL.] Nightly.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met. Ded.*, To thee this Epinyctal register.

|| **Epinyctis** (epini'ktis). *Med. Obs.* [mod. L., a. Gr. ἐπινύκτις, f. ἐπι + νύξ night.] A pustule, or an eruption, which appears only at night.

1676 R. WISEMAN *Chirurg.* Treat. i. viii. 44 Epinyctis and Terminus; a couple of angry Pustules affecting the Skin in the Arms, Hands, and Thighs.

Epiotic (epi'otik), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. ἐπι upon + οὖς, ὠτίς ear + -IC.] Situated above the ear; the distinctive epithet of one of the three bones which together form the petrotic bone. Also quasi-sb.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 44 The uppermost of these, a forked bone, [in the perch] suspends the arch to the squamosal and epiotic bones. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 452 The epiotic forms a second piece.

Epipastic (epipástik), *a. and sb. Med.* [f. Gr. ἐπίπαστος sprinkled over (f. ἐπιδάσσειν, f. ἐπι upon + πάσσειν to sprinkle) + -IC.] Cf. F. *épisthétique*.

A. adj.

1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Epipastic Silk*, a term for vesicatory silk.

B. sb. A blister or vesicatory.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 44 By plentiful... Epipastics... appease the angry rage of the Spirits.

† **Epipedometry**. *Obs.* -o. [f. Gr. ἐπιπῆδος (f. ἐπι upon + πῆδος the ground), in *Geom.* = plane, superficial + -μετρία measurement.] Explained in Dicts. as 'The measurement of figures that stand on the same base'.

Etymologically the word can only mean 'measurement of plane surfaces', though some Fr. dict. explain *épipedométrie* as 'measurement of solids'.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in Mod. Dicts.

Epiperipheral (epipéri·fērāl), *a.* [f. EPI- + PERIPHER-Y + -AL.] (See quot.)

1870 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) I. II. vii. 250 Sensations... externally initiated or epi-peripheral.

Epipetalous (epipetālōs), *a. Bot.* [f. EPI- + PETAL + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 15 If [the filaments grow] upon the sides of the corolla, they are epipetalous. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 351 The stamens may be united separately to the corolla, when they are said to be epipetalous.

Epiphanous (epi·fānōs), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. ἐπιφαν-ης resplendent + -OUS: formed with allusion to next.] Resplendent.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xx. (1865) 373 Twelfth Day... came... all royal, glittering and epiphanous.

Epiphany (epi·fāni). *Ecc.* Also 4-7 epyphany(e), epihanie, (4 the pyffanie = th' epyffanie). [a. OF. epihanie = Pr., It. epifania, ad. late L. epiphania neut. pl. (but often used as fem. sing.), a. late Gr. ἐπιφάνια (neut. pl. of adj. *ἐπιφάνιος), f. ἐπιφαίνεω to manifest, f. ἐπι to + φαίνεω to show.]

The festival commemorating the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles in the persons of the Magi; observed on Jan. 6th, the 12th day after Christmas. a 1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* 96 The thriddle joie of that levedy, That men clepe the Epyphany. 1380 *Eng. Gild* 45 þe thred shal bene þe soneday aftir þe fest of Epiphanie. 13... *Ibid.* 103 Yr sunday nest after the pyffanye. c 1450 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* viii. (ed. Pynson) Cvi. Of the Epyphanye to saye the open shewynge of oure lorde Jhesus. 1549 *Bk. Com. Pr.* xix. b. The firste Sonday after the Epiphanye. 1661 *Ussher Power Princes* II. (1683) 225 The sixth day of January, which we call the Epiphany. 1768 *Priestley Corrupt. Chr.* II. viii. 133 The Epiphany... is observed in the East.

attrib. c 1450 *Life St. Cuthb.* (Castle Howard MS.) 1747 Pan come þe Epiphany day. 1876 GRANT *Burg Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 183 The morning after Epiphany day. 1884 A. J. BUTLER *Coptic Churches Egypt* I. i. 22 The large Epiphany tank... forms a regular part of a Coptic church.

b. transf.

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 166 May the great time in you still greater be, While all the year is your Epiphany.

Epiphany (epi·fāni). [ad. Gr. ἐπιφάνεια manifestation, striking appearance, esp. an appearance of a divinity (in N. T. applied to the advent or 'appearing' of Christ), f. ἐπιφανής manifest, conspicuous, related to ἐπιφαίνεω: see prec.]

1. A manifestation or appearance of some divine or superhuman being.

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* III. ix. (R.), Him... they beheld transfused, and in a glorious epiphany on the mount. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 193 The Grecians in commemoration of these epiphanies or apparitions of their gods instituted certain Festival-days. 1846 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. vi. 121 The second coming of Christ; the glorious Epiphany of God our Saviour. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxx. (1849) IV. 141 Probably all... sincerely believed in the epiphany of the goddess. 1870 F. HALL in Wilson's tr. *Vishnu-purāṇa* v. 3 The first definition of Hayagriva makes him an epiphany of Vishnu. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 164 Transported beyond all thought of peril by that divine epiphany, he [Stephen] exclaimed, etc.

2. *transf. and fig.*

1840-1 DE QUINCEY *Style Wks.* XI. 257 There had been two manifestations or bright epiphanies of the Grecian intellect. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* v. 186 The statesman has yet to make his epiphany who, etc.

Epipharyngeal (epi·fāri·ndz·gāl), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐπί upon + φάρυγξ, φάρυγγος + (-E)·AL.] Situated above the pharynx.

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* iii. 57 The uppermost articulations (of the branchial arches)... form the epipharyngeal bones.

Epiphenomenon (epi·fānōmēnōn). *Path. Pl.* epiphenomena. [f. EPI- + PHENOMENON.] Something that appears in addition; a secondary symptom. Also *transf.*

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1731-1800 in BAILEY. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 93 Stricture is only an epiphenomenon, and not the disease itself. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 105 Fever is always secondary to some specific or other disease of which it is a mere epiphenomenon or symptom. 1881 *Nature* XXVI. 640 Trombes and tornadoes are short epiphenomena of cyclones.

|| **Epiphonema** (epi·fōnē·mā). [L. epiphōnēma, a. Gr. ἐπιφώνημα, f. ἐπιφώνεω to call to, f. ἐπι upon + φωνέω to speak out, f. φωνή voice.]

1. *Rhet.* An exclamatory sentence or striking reflection, which sums up or concludes a discourse or a passage in the discourse.

1579 E. K. GLOSS *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May 304 *Such end*, is an epiphonema, or rather the moral of the whole tale. 1621 PEACOCK *Compl. Gentl.* 80 What excellent Allegories... what Epiphonemas. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxlv. 17 *anot.*, Witness that solemn Epiphonema, His mercy endureth for ever. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 115 The epiphonema or exclamation [may be learned] frequently from the bear-garden. 1870 tr. *Langé's Comm. Song of Sol.* iii. 5 The epiphonema to the daughters of Jerusalem has a subordinate significance as a refrain.

b. transf.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 649 Those who may take these wonders for a florid Epiphonema only of this work.

2. (See quot.)

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 99 The House gave their

Epiphonema and applause at every close and period. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 143 Epiphonema... Acclamation, or a shouting of the voice. 1678-96 in PHILLIPS.

Hence **Epiphonematically**, *a.* of the nature of an epiphonema. **Epiphonematically** *adv.*, in the manner of an epiphonema.

a 1617 BAYNE *Diocesan's Trial* (1621) 3 Christ in his Epiphonematically conclusion... doth speake of the same. 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 12 The Epiphonematically sentence which is added at the end of each Epistle. 1605 T. HUTTON in *Hieron's Def.* (1607) I. 161 Taking the word Iacob nominatively, vocatively, or epiphonematically.

† **Epiphoneme**. *Obs.* Also 6 epyphoneme, 7 epyphonemy. Anglicized form of prec.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* II. xi. (Arb.) 125 The wise man... in th'ende cryed out with this Epyphoneme, *Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas*. 1594 J. KING *On Jonah* (1618) 395 The last thing I proposed is the sentence or Epiphoneme, concluding the conclusion. 1636 J. COLE in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 55 To whom Fame sounds an Epiphonemy. 1637 Heywood *Dialogues* II. 123 'Tis a short song, and hath as short a theme, And yet it bears a long Epiphoneme.

|| **Epiphora** (epi·fōrā). [L. epiphōra, a. Gr. ἐπιφορά a bringing to or upon, f. ἐπιφέρειν, f. ἐπι upon + φέρειν to bring.]

1. A sudden afflux of humours; esp. 'a superabundant flow of tears, or of an aqueous or serous humour from the eyes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Epiphora*, involuntary weeping. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 144 It displaced the lower eyelid together with the punctum, and produced epiphora. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 348 If accompanied by troublesome watering of the eye, epiphora.

2. *Rhet.* (See quot.)

1676 PHILLIPS, *Epiphora*, Force or Impression, a figure in Rhetoric, in which one word is repeated at the end of several Sentences, but differs from Epistrophe, in that it hath respect chiefly to the Matter. 1721-1800 BAILEY.

3. *Logic.* The conclusion of syllogism or consequent of an hypothesis.

1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Epiphragm (epi·frazm). [ad. mod. L. epiphragma, Gr. ἐπιφράγμα lid, f. ἐπιφράσσειν, f. ἐπι upon + φράσσειν to fence.]

1. *Zool.* The secretion with which a snail closes the aperture of its shell during hibernation.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 162 The epiphragm is a layer of hardened mucus, sometimes strengthened with carbonate of lime: it is always minutely perforated opposite the respiratory orifice.

2. *Bot.* A membrane closing the mouth of the spore-case in urn-mosses and fungi.

[1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 323 The membrane, or epiphragma, which occasionally closes up the orifice of the theca.] 1880 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 341 As the Fungus matures, the upper part of the peridium becomes stretched and flat, forming the Epiphragm.

† **Epiphyllouspermous**, *a. Bot. Obs.* [f. EPI- + Gr. φύλλον leaf + σπέρμα seed + -OUS.] Having the seeds on the back of the leaves. Cf. DORSIFEROUS.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Epiphyllouspermous Plants. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1760 J. LEE *Bot.* (1776) 150 (Jod.) Such plants as are dorsiferous... have been called also epiphyllouspermous. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Epiphyllous (epi·fīlōs), *a. Bot.* [f. EPI- + Gr. φύλλον leaf + -OUS.] That grows upon a leaf; predicated a. of parasitical fungi; b. of stamens inserted upon the perianth; c. of flowers growing on the surface of a leaf.

1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) II. 380 Epiphyllous; inserted upon the leaf. 1878 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. v. 51 There are [in Daffodil] six stamens, inserted upon the perianth (epiphyllous). 1874 M. COOKE *Fungi* 128 The epiphyllous Coniomyces.

Epiphysary (epi·fīsāri), *a. Anat.* [f. EPIPHYS-IS + -ARY 2.] = EPIPHYSIAL.

1801 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 680 Such productions are often, for a time at least, movable upon the bone beneath, and are then called epiphysary exostoses.

Epiphysial (epi·fīziāl), *a. Anat.* [f. EPIPHYS-IS + -AL 1.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epiphysis.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 227 These surfaces... are developed on separate epiphysial plates, which coalesce in the course of growth with the rest of the centrum.

|| **Epiphysis** (epi·fīsis). *Anat. Pl.* epiphyses. Also 7 epiphise, -yse. [a. Gr. ἐπιφύσις, f. ἐπι upon + φύσις growth. Cf. F. *épiphyse*; also used in English in 17th and 18th c.]

1. An extremity or other portion of a long bone which has originated in a centre of ossification distinct from the rest. Opposed to APOPHYSIS.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* VI. xxvi. (1678) 147 The wand hath two Epiphyses, or Appendices, the one at the upper end, the other at the lower. 1688 MOULEN in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 714 The Cartilage had generally an Epiphise or two. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 39 An Epiphise might be mistaken for a Fracture. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 471 These separately ossified ends being termed 'epiphyses'. 1874 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* II. 23.

2. *abstr.* The process of developing such a growth.

1864 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess., Hum. Longevity* 108 This period of Epiphysis or completion of bony union

Epiphytal (epi·fī·tāl), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -AL 1.] Having the distinctive property of an epiphyte.

1834 HOOKER *Himal. Jynls.* I. i. 24 Additional epiphytal orchidaceous plants. 1878 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 266 Many of the tropical species [of Orchids] are called 'air-plants', from their being epiphytal.

Epiphyte (epi'pait). [f. Gr. ἐπί upon + φυτόν plant.]

1. *Bot.* A plant which grows on another plant; usually restricted to those which derive only support (and not nutrition) from the plants on which they grow.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 385 Mosses, lichens . . are termed false parasites or epiphytes. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 181 The true epiphytes, like the mistletoe, drawing sap directly from the other plants upon which they fix. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* I. 91/2 The Vanilla is an epiphyte, or air-plant.

fig. 1878 M. & F. COLLINS *Vill. Comedy* II. viii. 91 She, a fragile epiphyte, unable to exist alone, fell into the hands of an adroit unscrupulous villain.

2. *Path.* A vegetable parasite on the surface of an animal body.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 144/1 Gruby detected epiphytes in syphilis.

Epiphytic (epi'fik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic.]

1. *Bot.* = EPIPHYTAL.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 264 Of the epiphytic class, one only is found so far north as South Carolina. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 197 The nest was hung in a bunch of the *Arcuthobium Oxycedri*, an abundant epiphytic plant. 1879 WALLACE *Australasia* xi. 222 Epiphytic orchids.

2. *Path.* Of disease: Caused by epiphytes or vegetable parasites.

1859 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 63 Scabies, and the epiphytic affections especially.

Epiphytical (epi'fikāl), *a.* *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1861 *Athenæum* 29 June 862 An epiphytical plant . . the leaves of which . . were filled with pure water. 1880 BALL *Jungle Life Ind.* i. 41 The natives apply the term *banda*, meaning slave, to all parasitical and epiphytical plants.

Epiphytally (epi'fikālī), *adv.* *Bot.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In the manner of an epiphyte.

1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jynls.* I. i. 22 On which a species of grass grew epiphytally. 1875 GRIFFITH & HENFREY *Microsc. Dict.* s.v. *Calidium*, Growing . . epiphytally on other Lichens.

Epiphytous (epi'fītōs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. EPIPHYTE + -OUS.] = EPIPHYTAL.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 385 Regarded by some of our first botanists as an epiphytous fungus, but proved on dissection to be a true gall. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* ii. (ed. 2) 29 The air-roots of epiphytous plants which sit on the stronger boughs of the trees above.

† **Epiplectic**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. Gr. ἐπιπληκτικός given to rebuking, f. ἐπιπλήσσειν: see EPIPLEXIS.] Of the nature of epilepsia.

1852 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 292 Instruments of elocution . . attended on each side respectively with an epiplectick and exegectick modification.

|| **Epiplerosis** (epi'plērō'sis). [mod.Lat., a. Gr. ἐπιπλήρωσις overfilling, f. ἐπιπλήρῳ, f. ἐπί + πληρῶν, f. πλήρης full.] (See quot.)

1847 CRAIG, *Epiplerosis*, in Pathology, overfilling, extensive distension, as of the veins or arteries with blood.

Epipleural (epi'plūrāl), *a.* *Anat.* [f. Gr. ἐπιπλευρ-ος (f. ἐπί upon + πλευρά rib, side) + -AL.] Situated upon a rib. Also quasi-sb.

1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* i. 43 These 'scleral' spines are termed . . 'epineurals', 'epicentrals', and 'epipleurals', according to the vertebral element they may adhere to. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 20 Each rib . . has an epipleural process. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 77 The abdominal vertebrae have parapophyses developed with epipleural spines.

|| **Epiplexis** (epi'plēksis). *Rhet.* [L. *epi'plēxis*, Gr. ἐπιπλήξις, f. ἐπιπλήσσειν, f. ἐπί upon + πλήσσειν to strike.] (See quot.)

1878 PHILLIPS, *Epiplexis*, A figure in Rhetoric which by an elegant kind of upbraiding, endeavours to convince. 1781-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

|| **Epiploce** (epi'plōsē). *Rhet.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ἐπιπλοκή plaiting together, f. ἐπιπλέκειν, f. ἐπί upon + πλέκειν to plait, twine.] 'A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another'. (J.)

1878-1800 in PHILLIPS. 1781-1800 in BAILEY. 1808 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Epiplocele (epi'plōsē). *Path.* Also 8 *epiplococele*. [ad. Gr. ἐπιπλοκή, f. ἐπιπλοον (see EPI- PLOON) + κήλη rupture.] A hernia or rupture in which a portion of the omentum is protruded.

1781-1800 BAILEY, *Epiplocele*. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict., *Epiplocele*. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 986/2 An epiplocele . . might readily be mistaken for an additional testicle.

Epiploic (epi'plō'ik), *a.* *Anat.* [f. next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the epiploön or omentum.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Veine*, Dexter Epiploick veine, the second branch of the spleen veine. 1731-6 in BAILEY. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 98 Examples of those prolongations are seen in the omentum and epiploic appendages.

Epiploön (epi'plō'ōn). Also 6 *epipleon*. [mod.L., a. Gr. ἐπιπλόων, f. ἐπιπλέειν to sail or float on; the epiploön floating as it were on the intestines.]

1. The caul or omentum, a fatty membrane enveloping the intestines.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, What is Epyploon, and whereof is it composed? 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 552 The Epiploon, or the Double Membrane, which covers the Entrails of Animals, and is fill'd with Fat. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 4 The curtain-like omentum or epiploon.

2. *Entom.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 115 What some regard as a real liver, others look upon as an epiploon or caul. *Ibid.* (1828) IV. xlii. 219 Chiefly the epiploon or fat of the larva. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 322 The epiploon or *corps gras*.

Epiploschecele (epi'plō'skē'sēl). *Path.* [f. Gr. ἐπιπλο-ον (see prec.) + σκελε-ον scrotum + κήλη rupture.] A hernia or rupture in which a portion of the omentum descends into the scrotum.

In mod. Dicts.

Epipodial (epi'pō'diāl), *a.* [f. EPIPODI-UM + -AL.] Pertaining to or resembling the epipodium.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 510 There are very large epipodial lobes, by the aid of which some species propel themselves like Pteropods. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 337 The epipodial gill is arranged circularly in the Placophora.

Epipodite (epi'pō'dit). *Anat.* [f. EPIPODI-UM + -ITE.] A long, curved appendage to the basal joint or coxopodite of the anterior ambulatory limbs of some Crustacea.

1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 176 The protopodite bears a process which serves to keep the gills apart, and is termed the epipodite. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 328 Each epipodite is, in fact, expanded at its upper extremity into a broad bilobed membrane.

Hence *Epipoditic a.*, resembling an epipodite. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 364 The branchiae . . resemble not a little the epipoditic branchiae of Astacus.

Epipodium (epi'pō'di'um). *Pl. -a.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. ἐπιπόδιον, neut. of ἐπιπόδιος, f. ἐπί upon + ποῦς, ποδ-ός foot.]

1. *Zool.* A muscular lobe developed from the lateral and upper surfaces of the foot of some mollusks.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 503 Near its extremity are two lateral fleshy lobes which perhaps correspond with the epipodia of other Mollusks.

2. *Bot.* A form of disc consisting of glands upon the stipe of an ovary. Also the stalk of the disc itself. 1866 in *Trans. Bot.*

Epipolic (epi'pō'lik), *a.* *Physics.* [f. Gr. ἐπιπολ-ή surface + -IC.] a. Of or pertaining to the surface; taking place on the surface. b. Of or pertaining to epipolism. *Epipolic dispersion*: Herschel's term for the dispersion of light on the surface of a body; = FLUORESCENCE.

1845 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXV. 147 This singular mode of dispersion . . which . . I shall venture to call epipolic, from ἐπιπολή, a surface. 1848 W. GROVE *Contrib. Sc. in Corr. Phys. Forces* 349 Epipolic actions will . . assume a much more important place in physics. c. 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 54/1 Epipolic Dispersion. We have . . noticed the epipolic appearance whilst pouring semi-congealed oil from a glass bottle.

Epipolism (epi'pō'liz'm). *Physics.* [f. EPIPOL-IC + -ISM.] Epipolic dispersion; FLUORESCENCE.

Epipolize (epi'pō'lizē), *v.* *Physics.* [f. EPIPOL-IC + -IZE.] *trans.* To change into the epipolic condition; to cause to exhibit the phenomena of fluorescence.

Hence *Epipolized ppl. a.*, *Epipolizing*. 1845 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXV. 148 An epipolized beam of light (meaning thereby a beam which has been transmitted through a quiescent solution and undergone its dispersing action) is, etc. *Ibid.* 153 An epipolizing surface. c. 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 54/1 The passage of the epipolized rays is completely stopped.

Epipterous (epi'ptērō's), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. ἐπιπτερόν upon + πτερόν wing + -OUS.] Of seeds: Bearing wings at the summit. 1866 in *Trans. Bot.*

Epiphizous (epi'pīzō's), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. ἐπί upon + βίζ-a root + -OUS.] Growing on a root.

1866 in *Trans. Bot.*

† **Epiprot**, *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. Gr. ἐπιπρώτης, f. ἡπειρος mainland, inland of a country as opposed to the coast.] One who dwells inland.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. i. The Greek and the barbarian, the epiprot and the maritime.

Episcleral (epi'sklērāl), *a.* *Anat.* [f. EPI- + Gr. σκληρός hard + -AL.] Belonging to, or placed upon, the sclerotic or hard outer coat of the eye.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 703 Some of the infiltrations . . which have been described as belonging to the conjunctiva proper, have had their origin in the episcleral tissue. 1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 22 Engorgement of episcleral vessels.

Episcleritis (epi'sklērō'itis). *Path.* [f. as prec. + -ITIS.] An inflammation of the connective tissue covering the sclerotic coat of the eye.

1862 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 702 Episcleritis begins commonly as a small hyperæmic spot, usually about a line from the margin of the cornea. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 320 Episcleritis is a somewhat rare disease.

Episcopable (epi'skōpā'b'l), *a.* [f. L. *epi-scopus* bishop + -ABLE.] Qualified for appointment as a bishop.

1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils Wks.* 1875 IV. 132 The deacons . . would prick on to render themselves capable and episcopable, upon the first vacancy. 1680 HOBBS *Considerations* 43 The rest of the Clergy, Bishops and Episcopable men. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 12/1 The Prime Minister has taken four years to discover that episcopable men exist outside his own ecclesiastical party.

Episcopacy (epi'skōpā'si). [f. late L. *episcopatus* the office or dignity of a bishop. See EPI- SCOPAL and -ACY.]

† 1. Oversight; ecclesiastical authority. *Obs.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch. Eng.* 23 First three, afterward five Patriarchs had the general Episcopacy . . over all the Christian World.

2. Government of the church by bishops; the system of church government which comprises three distinct orders, bishops, presbyters or priests, and deacons.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 35/2 There was little more than the name of episcopacy preserved in that church. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 248 He was never a cordial friend to Episcopacy, but rather a patron of the Non-conformists. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 80 Is the house of lords to be voted useless? Is episcopacy to be abolished? 1860 FOSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 87 In the year 1570, the institution of episcopacy in the Protestant church was openly assailed by the Lady Margaret's professor of divinity at Cambridge.

3. The position or office of bishop. *rare.*

1885 A. LOVELL tr. *Simon's Crit. Hist. Relig.* 23 They observe not exactly the Age that is required for Priesthood and Episcopacy. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (ed. 2) 86 Priests who attained the episcopacy.

4. The period during which a bishop holds his office; = EPISCOPATE. *Now rare.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. § 11 By their differing presidencies or episcopacies. 1816 C. SHARP *Hist. Harlepool* 20 During the episcopacy of Bishop Poor. 1844 LINGARD *Hist. Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 171 Aldhelm died . . in the fifth year of his episcopacy.

5. *concr.* The body of bishops in the aggregate.

1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 38 Long may we enjoy our Church under a learned and edifying episcopacy. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Jan. 5/2 A usurping priesthood and an aggressive episcopacy. 1889 *Standard* 14 Sept. 5/3 The Episcopacy are still active in the preliminaries of the Electoral campaign.

Episcopal (epi'skōpāl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *épiscopal*, ad. late L. *episcopālis*, f. *episcopus* BISHOP.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to a bishop or bishops.

1483 *Act. Hen. VII.* c. 4 Archbishops and Bishops, and other Ordinaries, having Episcopal jurisdiction. 1675 OGILBY *Brit. A City* Dignified with an Episcopal See. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. (R.) The usual mode of elevating to the episcopal chair. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 210 The episcopal ring . . was considered a symbol of sacerdotal authority.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, episcopacy. † Formerly also of persons: Advocating or supporting episcopacy.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 145 The Episcopall Party are far more confirmed in their way by it. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. (1843) 592/2 The maintenance and support of the episcopal government in England. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 379 By removing diverse of the kirk party and putting in episcopall men. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* (1739) 530 The Christian Church . . gives full Testimony in behalf of Episcopal Government.

3. Of a church: Constituted on the principle of episcopacy. Often *spec.* (with initial capital) of the Anglican Church, of which in Scotland and the United States it is the ordinary designation; also with prefixed *adj.* in the names of certain other religious bodies, as *Methodist Episcopal*, *Reformed Episcopal*. Hence of buildings used for worship, clergy, forms of service, etc.: Belonging to such a church.

In U.S. sometimes of persons, = EPISCOPALIAN a. 1. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 69 The established clergy were episcopal. 1866 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 277 The episcopal chapel. a 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 59 The distress of the English Episcopal Church during the Usurpation. 1844 S. WILBERFORCE *Hist. Prot. Epic. Ch. Amer.* (1846) 437 It would be difficult to find, in the whole Episcopal communion throughout America, one specimen, etc.

† *B. sb.* An adherent of episcopacy; one belonging to the Episcopal church; = EPISCOPALIAN.

1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 137 The dissenting episcopals. 1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 310 Twenty Episcopals perchance to one Kirker of the Calvinistical Order. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 181 Good episcopal as I am, you have sickened me.

Episcopalian (epi'skōpā'liān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. late L. *episcopāli-s* (see prec.) + -AN.]

A. adj.

1. Belonging to an episcopal church, *esp.* (usually with initial capital) to the Anglican Church.

1768 in Chauncy *Let.* 66 The numbers and size of episcopalian churches. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 454 The Episcopalian churches are respectable. 1840 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ecl. Biog.* (1850) II. 405 A long line of episcopal and episcopalian successors. 1844 S. WILBERFORCE *Hist. Prot. Epic. Ch. Amer.* (1846) 440 In New York, where the Episcopalian body is possessed of endowments, free churches have been opened for the poor.

2. Of an episcopal character. *rare.*

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 431 A wig, the episcopalian dimensions of which were reduced to suit it the better to the climate. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* ix, The de-

parture of king Richard from England was succeeded by the episcopalian regency of the Bishops of Ely and Durham.

B. sb. a. An adherent of episcopacy. **b.** One who belongs to an episcopal church; *esp.* a member of the Anglican Church.

1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 77 The Episcopalian were at this time excepted from a legal toleration. 1764 SECKER *Answ. Mayhew's Observ.* (R.), We are considered as... professed episcopals. 1804 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 7 The diffusion of light and knowledge through this kingdom... by Episcopals and Puritans, from Edward VI. to the Restoration, was as wonderful as it is praiseworthy. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 305 Our episcopals used to be so few that, etc. 1844 S. WILBERFORCE *Hist. Prot. Episc. Ch. Amer.* (1846) 98 They would not hear of granting to Episcopals the most ordinary toleration.

Hence **Episcopalianism**, the principles distinctive of an Episcopalian. **Episcopalianize** *v.*, to make (a person) an Episcopalian. **Episcopalianized** *ppl. a.*

1846 *Eclectic Rev.* Feb. 233 Is not episcopalianism itself brought into question? 1865 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricat.* xxi. (1875) 360 The Puritans... looked upon Episcopalianism as differing in little from popery. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Mar. 11/1 The Presbyterian religion... would have suited the people... much better than our Episcopalianism. 1837 J. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 258 The Episcopalianized Scots Presbyterian.

Episcopatism (*ɛpɪskəpəˈlɪzəm*). [*f.* EPISCOPAL + -ISM.] That theory of church polity which places the supreme authority in the hands of an episcopal or pastoral order; if this authority is in practice exercised by any recognized head of the church it is only as the delegate of this order as a whole, and with their consent. Held in the Church of Rome by the Gallicans (but dogmatically rejected by the Vatican Council), and in various Reformed churches. Distinguished from **territorialism**, and **collegialism**, *q. v.*

Episcopality (*ɛpɪskəpəˈlɪti*). [*f.* EPISCOPAL + -ITY.] In various nonce-uses: **a.** That which constitutes episcopacy. **b.** The office or dignity of a bishop. **c.** The quality appropriate to a bishop; a bishop-like bearing.

c. 1618 E. BOLTON *Hypercritica* II. § 3 Enemies of Ecclesiastical Episcopality. 1636 PAYNE *Unbish. Tim.* 158 Those Lordly Pontificians... will needs claim all their Episcopality as a divine right. 1647 16 *New Quakers to Prelates* Ded. 2 These Quakers will prove fatal to your Popedom, Episcopality, etc. 1805 OXENHAM *Stud. Eth. & Relig.* 16 There is a sort of episcopality about them—if one may be permitted to coin the word.

Episcopelize (*ɛpɪskəpəˈlaɪz*), *v. rare*. [*f.* as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To attribute an episcopal position to (a person); to speak of as a bishop.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 245 To episcopelize Saint Lazarus is quite as anachronismal as a sin as clapping the tiara upon the unconscious head of Saint Peter.

Episcopally (*ɛpɪskəpəˈli*), *adv.* [*f.* as prec. + -LY.] In an episcopal manner: **a.** In the rank of a bishop; as a bishop is or does. **b.** With reference to ordination: By the hands of a bishop. **c.** On the basis of episcopal government.

1680 *Answ. Stillfield's Sermon*. 27 A Minister... ordained (and so Episcopally or Classically approved in his abilities for that function. 1702 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3853/4 A French Minister, who is Episcopally Ordained. 1768 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 464 To conclude episcopally, I heartily pray God Almighty to prosper your administration. 1785 COWPER *Tiroc.* 365 The father who designs his babe a priest, Dreams him episcopally such at least. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 206 Some displeasure arose that Wesley should act thus episcopally. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 2 An episcopally ordained priest. 1882-3 S. M. HOPKINS in *Schaff Relig. Encycl.* III. 2554/2 Prescribed forms of prayer became characteristic of episcopally constituted churches.

† **Episcopant**. *Obs.* [*ad. med. L. episcopantem*, *p. pple. of episcopare* to hold a bishopric, *f. episcopus*.] One who holds a bishopric; a bishop.

1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 90 Their usurping and over-provender'd Episcopants.

† **Episcoparian**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [*f. L. episcopos* bishop + *-arius* (see -ARY) + -AN.]

A. adj. = EPISCOPAL **A. 2.**

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 305 The episcoparian government then lately thrown out of doors.

B. sb. = EPISCOPALIAN **B. a.**

1649 NEEDHAM *Case Commw.* 89 Prudent Toleration of opinions in matters of Religion could never be proved yet, by any of our Episcoparians and Presbyterians... to be repugnant to the Word. 1671 H. STUBBS *Reply* 31, I most associated myself with the Episcoparians. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 316 As for his railing at the Episcoparians, all readers of his books... may behold [it]. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Episcopate (*ɛpɪskəpət*), *sb.* [*ad. L. episcopātus*, *f. episcopus* bishop.]

1. The office or dignity of a bishop.

1641 HEYWOOD *Priest, Judge, & P.* 1 The late firm scite of our Episcopate. 1744 ARNOLD *Comm. Bk. Wisdom* Ded. (T.), These great qualities at length conducted you so deservedly to the episcopate. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 251 [They] endeavoured to make the episcopate... a higher degree. 1833 CRUSE *Enseignis* vi. xxx. 249 Honoured with the episcopate in the churches of Pontus.

2. An episcopal see, a bishopric.

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. iii. v. 357 Bede, who gave

the history of that episcopate. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. v. The Church Temporalities' Bill in 1833... suppressed ten Irish episcopates. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* vii. (1869) 227 The Episcopate of Egypt had but a doubtful existence in early times.

3. The period during which a bishop holds office.

1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 416 In the third year of his episcopate he was driven out. 1885 *Manch. Courier* 16 June 4/7 That was the 123rd church he had consecrated during the 15 years of his episcopate.

4. The bishops regarded as a collective body.

1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 140 First as to the Episcopate, the Evangelic Bishops in Germany are a creation of the state. 1859 *Lit. Churchm.* V. 117/2 The Committee advise the increase of the Episcopate. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 98 The instructions to the Neapolitan episcopate.

† **Episcopate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. med. L. episcopāt-* *ppl. stem of episcopare*, *f. episcopus* bishop.] **a. intr.** To act as a bishop; to become a bishop. **b. trans.** To make (a person) a bishop.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 106 There he [S. Peter] commits to the Presbyters only full authority both of feeding the flock, and Episcopating. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 379 Though all the rest were episcopated, doctor Fulke was but doctor Fulke still. 1705 WYCHERLEY 7 Apr. in *Pope's Lett.* (1735) I. 9 A Bishop gains his Bishoprick by saying he will not Episcopate.

Episcopation (*ɛpɪskəpəˈtʃən*). [*f. L. episcopatus* + -ATION.] The action of making a person a bishop; the fact of becoming a bishop.

1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* II. xviii. 213 Her [a bishop's wife's] quasi-episcopation can hardly be expected to affect you. a 1876 — in *Pen Sketches* (1879) I. 251 The story of the episcopation of the saintly Ken.

Episcopature, *? nonce-wd.* = EPISCOPATE **4.**

1884 *Macm. Mag.* July 184 Our Episcopature will soon owe it only to the actor's forbearance that he does not deny Christian burial to bishops.

† **Episcopicide**. *Obs. rare.* In 8 episcopacide. [*f. L. episcopos* bishop + -ICIDE 2.] The crime of murdering a bishop.

1602 in COLES. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. vii. (1743) 66 The Law of England... made the offences of Parricide & Episcopacide equal. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Episcopacide*, the crime of murdering a bishop by one of his own clergy.

Episcopization, *rare.* [*f. next* + -ATION.] The action of making (a person) a bishop.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 337/2 The episcopization of Deans.

Episcopize (*ɛpɪskəpəɪz*), *v.* [*f. L. episcopos* bishop + -IZE.]

1. trans. To make or consecrate (a person) a bishop. Also *absol.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxvii. (1739) 127 The course of Episcopizing continued the same as formerly it had been. 1800 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 407 There seems reason to believe that Wesley was willing to have been episcopized upon this occasion. 1832 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 286 The very first act of the Devil's own reign Would episcopize Cobbett, and canonize Paine.

2. To rule as a bishop. Also *To episcopize it.*

1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 46 Sent over into England by the Pope to Episcopize it over all English Catholics. a 1745 W. BROOME *Poems, Death of Shute* (R.), By whom he's prelated above the skies, And then the whole world's his 't' episcopize.

b. intr. To assume the character of a bishop.

1800 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 310 An inclination to episcopize was evidently shown in this language.

3. To bring under episcopal government; also, to render episcopalian.

1767 CHAUNCEY *Let.* (1768) 37 Their main view was to episcopize the Colonies. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 3 June 4/1 Mr. Apthorpe's Scheme of episcopizing America. 1868 *Lessons Mid. Age* 176 Not... free to use any active means for episcopizing the Church of Scotland.

Hence **Episcopizing** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1768 W. LIVINGSTON *Let. Bp. Llandaff* 19 The episcopizing of dissenters. 1768 in CHAUNCEY *Let.* 45 The episcopizing plan is of a very interesting nature. 1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 71 The mission of the apostles was not an episcopizing of geographical dioceses. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Sermon* viii. 247 His father's episcopizing schemes and theories.

† **Episcopofactory**. *Obs. rare* -1. The making of bishops.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxxvi. The King himself had a power of Episcopofactory, without Conge d'eslire.

Episcopolatry (*ɛpɪskəpəˈlɑːtri*). *rare.* [*f. Gr. ἐπισκοπος* bishop + *λατρεία* worship.] 'Worship' of bishops.

1867 *Ch. & State Rev.* 9 Mar. 224 The practical danger of episcopolatry is less imminent than might be supposed.

1882 *Ch. Times* 22 Dec. 915 Those Englishmen who, in the violence of their recoil from Presbyterianism and Congregationalism, have cherished proclivities in the direction of Episcopolatry.

Episcopos (*ɛpɪskəpɒs*). [*ad. Gr. ἐπισκοπία* oversight, *f. ἐπισκοπος* overseer, BISHOP.]

† **1.** Survey; superintendence. *Obs. rare.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 158 The censor in his moral episcopos.

† **2.** Government of the church by bishops. *Obs.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. § 9 It was the universal doctrine of the Church of God for many ages... that episcopos is the divine, or apostolical institution.

3. concr. The body or bench of bishops. *rare.*

1874 DIXON *Two Queens* III. xviii. iii. 337 A view supported by the English episcopos.

Episepalous (*epɪsəˈpələs*), *a.* [*f. EPI- + SEPAL- + -OUS*.] Growing upon the sepals of the calyx.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 627 The episealous and episepalous position of the stamens.

Episiorrhaphy (*epɪsɪəˈrɑːfi*). [*f. Gr. ἐπισιόρρηξ* the region of the pubes + *-rhapia*, *f. ῥάπτειν* to sew.] An operation for the relief of prolapsus uteri by a suture.

1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 176 Closure of the vagina may be accomplished by two operations, episiorrhaphy and obliteration of the canal.

Episkeletal (*epɪskeˈlɪtəl*), *a.* *Anat.* [*f. EPI- + SKELET-ON + -AL*.] Of muscles: Situated upon the skeleton, *i. e.* lying above the horizontal plane of the vertebral axis.

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* II. 45 The episkeletal muscles are developed out of the protovertebrae.

Episodal (*epɪsəˈdɪl*), *a.* [*f. next* + -AL]. Of the nature of an episode; = EPISODIAL, EPISODIC.

1876 *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 200 He replaces such passages and semi-cadences by novel episodal matter.

Episode (*epɪˈsɒd*). Also 7-8 *episod*. [*a. Gr. ἐπεισόδιον*, neut. of ἐπεισάδω entering, *f. ἐπὶ* into + *ἰσάδω* way. Cf. *Fr. episode*.]

1. In the Old Greek Tragedy, the interlocutory parts between two choric songs, because these were originally interpolations.

1678 T. RYMER *Trag. Last Age* 12 Thespis introduc'd the Episods, and brought an Actor on the stage. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iv. (1763) 42 Not only the Part of the tragic Choir, but the Episode or interlocutory Part would be also sung. a 1789 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. viii. 146 The custom of setting the Episodes as the acts of a play.

2. An incidental narrative or digression in a poem, story, etc., separable from the main subject, yet arising naturally from it.

1679 DRYDEN *Dram. Wks.* 369 The happy Episode of Theseus and Dirce. 1780 JAS. HARRIS *Wks.* (1841) 423 The dry didactic character of the Georgics [of Virgil] made it necessary they should be enlivened by episodes and digressions. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 183 Herodotus introduces an episode, which... seems... at first sight strangely misplaced. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* I. xi. Familiar episodes, belonging to the medieval 'Reynard the Fox'.

3. transf. An incidental 'passage' in a person's life, in the history of a country, the world, an institution, etc.

1773 GOLDSM. *Sloops to Comp.* II. i. The terrors of a formal courtship, together with the episode of aunts, grandmothers, and cousins. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 100 To answer... a hundred letters in a week, by way of episode in your other labours. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 10) I. I. x. 203 Like the Glacial episode before mentioned. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. vii. 368 The conquest of Constantinople by the Latins, that strange and romantic episode in the history of the Crusades.

4. Mus. (See *quot.*)

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xxii. 169 In ordinary fugues... it is usual to allow a certain number of bars to intervene from time to time, after which the subject is resumed... The intervening bars thus introduced are called Episodes.

Episodial (*epɪsəˈdɪəl*), *a.* [*f. Gr. ἐπεισώδιος* (see prec.) + -AL.] = EPISODIC.

1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 336 One of the most attractive of the episodial chapters.

Episodio (*epɪsəˈdɪk*), *a.* [*f. EPISODE + -IC*.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, an episode; incidental, occasional.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 268 The same Episodic Liberty... which we have maintain'd in the preceding Chapters. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XII. note (R.), This episodic narration gives the Poet an opportunity to relate, etc. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* *Story Year* 1770. 257 Such incidents as these, episodic as they were to the two great topics of Wilkes and the Constitution and the growing disaffection of the American colonies. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* vi. 123 His episodic show of regard.

b. Also, of a literary work: Characterized by the frequent introduction of episodes.

1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. iv. 68 It [the Mahabharata] is more episodic than the other [the Ramayana].

Episodical (*epɪsəˈdɪkəl*), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -AL]. **1.** = EPISODIC.

1667 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesie Wks.* 1725 I. 23 Or the episodical ornaments, such as descriptions, Narrations, and other beauties, which are not essential to the Play. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 222 The bas-reliefs and little squares above are all episodical paintings of the same story. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 297 There are... no episodic conversations. 1837 MISS SEDGWICK *Live & Let Live* (1876) 12 One of those episodic reforms that occur in every drunkard's life.

2. transf. Of persons: Coming like an episode; casual, irregular.

1804 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xvii. And in a short time lost all recollection of his episodic visitor. 1888 P. THORNE in *Advance* (Chicago) 9 Aug., The episodic people have become episodic once more in their attendance, and only the faithful few are left.

Hence **Episodically** *adv.*, in an episodic manner; by way of episode.

1753 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. ccci. 29 There he gives episodically the best account I know of the customs and manners of the Turks. 1835 SOUTHEY *Life Cowper* I. vii. 201 Mr. Newton's life is too remarkable... to be treated episodically. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xii. 239 Sir Walter has told the story himself (episodically, and as illustrating... a topic).

Epispastic (epispæstik), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [ad. mod.L. *epispasticus*, *a.* Gr. ἐπισπαστικός, *f.* ἐπισπᾶν, *f.* ἐπὶ towards + σπᾶν to draw.]

A. adj. Drawing out humours; blistering. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Epispastick*, blistering plaisters, or any other strong drawing plaister. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. 133 Vinegar of Cantharides (*Epispastic*). **B. sb.** A blister; a substance used for blisters.

1675 GREW *Anat. Plants* (1682) 286 A Blister... the common Effect of Fire, or any strong Epispastick. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 253 Thy Epispastics may strip the parchment from thy plotting head. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 7 Ranunculus flammula and sceleratus are powerful epispastics. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 536 An epispastic is a remedy which excites inflammation and vesication.

Epispore (epispōrē). [*f.* EPI- + SPORĒ. In mod.L. *episporium*.] The outer membrane or covering on the spore of a lichen or fern.

1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) II. 128 The membrane by which it [the spore] is covered... soon distends into a transparent Epispore. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 60 This rosy colour... accumulating exclusively upon the epispore.

Epistal, obs. var. of **EPISTYLE**.

Epistates (epistatēs). [*f.* EPI- + STATĒS, *a.* Gr. ἐπιστάτης one who is set over, *f.* ἐπὶ over + στα- stem of ἵσταναι to set; in Athens, the president of the ἐκκλησία or assembly.] An overseer, a superintendent.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 41 Where Reason sits sole Epistates. 1721 BAILEY vol. II, *Epistates*, a commander or person who has the direction and government of a people.

Epistaxis (epistæksis). [*mod.L.*, *a.* Gr. ἐπιστάξις, *f.* ἐπιστάειν to bleed at the nose, *f.* ἐπὶ upon + στάειν to let fall in drops.] Bleeding from the nose.

1793 T. BEDDOES *Let. Darwin* 8 The blood, discharged by Epistaxis. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 264 Epistaxis is the most common form of hemorrhage.

Episteler, obs. variant of **EPISTLER**.

Epistemological (epistimolōgikāl), *a.* [*f.* next + -ICAL.] Pertaining to **EPISTEMOLOGY**.

1887 *Mind* Jan. 128 Prof. Volkelt expressly declines, as not forming part of the epistemological problem, the inquiries into the metaphysical nature of this relation.

Epistemology (epistimōlōgī). [*f.* Gr. ἐπιστήμη, comb. form of ἐπιστήμη knowledge + λογία discoursing (see -LOGY).] The theory or science of the method or grounds of knowledge.

1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* 48 This section of the science is properly termed the Epistemology... It answers the general question, 'What is Knowing and the Known?' or more shortly, 'What is Knowledge?' 1883 *Athenæum* 20 Oct. 492/3 He divides his work into four sections, dealing with epistemology, ontology, anthropology, and ethics.

Epistemonical, *a.* *Philos.* Obs. rare-1. [*f.* Gr. ἐπιστημονικός capable of knowledge, *f.* ἐπιστήμη knowing, *f.* ἐπιστήμη knowledge + -AL.] ? Capable of becoming an object of knowledge.

a 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* iv. v. § 5 No Man ever was or can be deceived in taking that for an Epistemonical Truth which he clearly and distinctly apprehends.

Episternal (epistōnāl), *a.* *Anat.* [*f.* EPI- + STERNUM (or its elements) + -AL.]

1. Situate upon the sternum or breast-bone. Also, pertaining to the episternum; of the nature of an episternum. *Episternal granules*: 'the rudiments of the omosternal bones' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 838/1 This central piece [in Chelonia] is bounded anteriorly by the episternal bones. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 259/1 The... left carotid arteries [in man] leaving the chest through the episternal notch. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 65 The 'episternal granules' occasionally present in man are replaced in some mammals by considerable horn-like processes.

2. quasi-sb.

1854 DANA *Crust.* i. 26 Beyond the episternals, the epimerals normally come next in order.

Episternum (epistōnōm). *Anat.* [*f.* EPI- + STERNUM.] In mammals, the upper part of the sternum or breast-bone; in other animals, applied variously to certain structures adjoining the breast.

1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 39 The long stem of the episternum covers the outer part of the groove, where it represents the keel of the sternum in birds. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 369 Clavicles were present, as well as an interclavicle (episternum).

Episthotonos, [erroneously formed after the analogy of **OPISTHOTONOS**] = **EMPROSTOTONOS**.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, s. v. A spasmodic affection of muscles drawing the body forwards. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Epistides, -ites, -rites, var. ff. **HEPHÆSTITIS**.

Epistilbite: see **EPI- pref.**

Epistle (ɪpɪs'l), *sb.* Forms: 1, 5-6 epistole, (5 -toll), 4-5 epistel(l)e, 4-6 epistil, (4 apistille), 6 epystole, epystile, 3- epistle. [*a.* OF. *epistle*, *epistole* (mod.F. *épître*), ad. L. *epistola*, *a.* Gr. ἐπιστολή, *f.* ἐπιστέλλειν, *f.* ἐπὶ on the occasion of + στέλλειν to send. The OE. *epistole* was directly ad. Lat. See **PISTLE**.]

1. A communication made to an absent person in writing; a letter. Chiefly (from its use in translations from L. and Gr.) applied to letters written

in ancient times, esp. to those which rank as literary productions, or (after the analogy of 2) to those of a public character, or addressed to a body of persons. In application to ordinary (modern) letters now used only rhetorically or with playful or sarcastic implication.

In the A.V. the word does not occur in the O. T. (but occurs in the Apocrypha); in the N. T. it appears only in sense 2 or analogous uses, *letter* being employed in other cases. Until the present century it was common to speak, *e.g.*, of Cicero's or Pliny's 'epistles'; but *letters* is now the usual word in such cases.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* III. xi. 144 Eall heora gewinn awæcnedon ærest from Alexandres epistole. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 502 For there was some epistle hem betwene. 1382a WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* xv. 1 The kyng Antiochus... sente epistolis. to Symont. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 111 But truly Seynte Ierom in his epistole to Eugenius expresse the. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 43 a, And he wrote an epistoll to Alexandre. 1529 MORE *Herseyes* 1. Wks. 121/1 Holye saint Austyn in an epystole of hys whyche he wrote to the clergy and the people. 1601 SHAKS. *Jewel* N. II. iii. 169, I will drop in his way some obscure Epistles of loue. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. i. Epistles, or (according to the word in use) Familiar Letters, may be call'd the larum bels of Love. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 426 That there was... a Bishop in Philadelphia, is abundantly evident from Ignatius's Epistle to that Church. 1706 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 165, I was so jaded with long epistles. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. 129 In the epistle or manifesto which he [Julian] himself addressed to the senate and people of Athens. 1839 LYTTON *Richelieu* II. i. Wide flew the doors... lo, Messire de Beringhen, and this epistle! 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* III. 143 It was no uncommon thing for the epistles to lie many days in the post-office window.

b. A literary work, usually in poetry, composed in the form of a letter.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 305 Prol. (Camb. MS. c 1430) What seyth also the epistelle of Ouyde. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 81 Ambrose... that wrote many notable bokes and epistles. 1614 Bp. HALL *Epist. Ded.*, Further... your Grace shall here perceive a new fashion of discourse, by Epistles; new to our language. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. (R.), Horace, in his first epistle of the second book. 1714 *Spect.* No. 618 ¶ 3 Let our Poet, while he writes Epistles, though never so familiar, still remember that he writes in Verse. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The term epistle is now scarce, but for letters wrote in verse, and letters dedicatory.

† a. A preface or letter of dedication addressed to a patron, or to the reader, at the beginning of a literary work. Obs. See **DEDICATORY**.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1628) Pref. Ep. To beginne his Epistle (to a huge Volume) with Constantine the great, etc. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 2 in Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) to All and euerie the Titles, Epistles, Prefaces, Proems, Preambles, etc. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 6, I shall not adventure to make this Epistle longer.

2. spec. A letter from an apostle, forming part of the canon of Scripture.

[a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 31 Sanctus Paulus us takð on his pistles.] a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 8 In sein Iames canoniel epistle. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 277 Poul telliþ in his epistle of freedom of Cristene men. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 149 To whom Paule did wryte an epistole. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (1868) 63 The Lordis Supper, as it is writtin in the first Epistill to the Cor. xj. Chap. 1695 LOCKE *Reas. Chr.* (R.), I answer, that the epistles were written upon several occasions. 1704 NELSON *Festiv. & Fasts* vii. (1739) 95 The Epistle... is... an excellent Antidote against the Poison of Gnostick Principles. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 483 Eusebius and Origen seem to have regarded the Epistles [John I, II, III] as genuine.

3. *Eccl.* The Epistle: The extract from one of the apostolical Epistles read as part of the Communion Service.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* liv. 373 (Add. MS.) The bere seid the masse: The asse redde the apistille; The Oxe redde the gossell. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. *Prayer* 122 b, The priest, or he that is appointed, shall read the Epistle. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (1868) 63 Ane Ballat of the Epistill on Christines Euin. 1664 Bk. Com. *Prayer, Communion*, Immediately after the Collect the Priest shall read the Epistle. 1721 BAILEY, *Epistler*, he who reads the Epistles in a Cathedral Church. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 326 The other Clergy may sit during the Epistle.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *epistle-book*; also *epistle-side* (of the altar), the south side, from which the epistle is read.

1555 EDEN *Dec. IV. Ind.* III. ix. (Arb.) 178 My epistell booke which I sente vnto yowre holynes. 1885 *Pall Mall* G. 2 Apr. 10/2 The Epistle side of the altar.

Epistle (ɪpɪs'l), *v.* [*f.* prec. sb.]

† 1. trans. To write as a preface or introduction.

Obs. rare-1.

1671 MILTON *Samson* Pref., In behalf of this tragedy... thus much beforehand may be epistled.

2. + a. To write a letter to (a person). b. To write (something) in a letter. rare-1.

1741 MRS. FOLEY in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* (1861) II. 164 If your fair sister don't epistle me this post. 1854 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 35 'This noted down—Epistled to the Duke.

Epistler (ɪpɪstlɪ). Also 7 *episteler*. [*f.* as prec. + -ER.] Cf. **EPISTOLER**.]

1. The writer of an **EPISTLE**.

1610 Bp. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 13 Let this ignorant epistler teach his censorious answerer. 1657 HOBBS *Abstrud. Geom.* Wks. 1845 VII. 379 The best of your half-learn't epistlers. 1870 EICHARD *Cont. Clergy* 37 (T.) The young epistler is yours to the antipodes. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 277 So our Epistler says, 'God is love'.

2. *Eccl.* = **EPISTOLER** 2.

16.. *Canons Ch. Eng.* xxiv. (T.), The principal minister

using a decent cope, and being assisted with the Gospeller and Epistler. 1641 *Life & Death Wolsey* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 102 A gospeller and epistler of the singing priests. 1667 *Answ. West to North* 9 Gospellers, Epistlers, Virgers. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Epistling**, *vbl. sb.* Obs. [*f.* **EPISTLE** v. + -ING.] *concr.* Epistolary matter, correspondence.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* F., Heere's a packet of epistling as bigge as a packe of woollen cloth.

† **Epistolare**, *sb.* Obs. In 6 *apistiller*. [*ad. med.L. epistolare, -arium.*] The book from which the 'epistle' is read.

c 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 340 Two Clasps for the great Apistiller of silver and gilte.

† **Epistolary** (ɪpɪstlɪəri), *a.* Obs. Also 6 *epistolare*. [*ad. L. epistolār-is, f. epistola*: see **EPISTLE**.] = **EPISTOLARY** in various senses.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fortune* II. Ep. Ded. 1532a, The Epistolare Preface of Francis Petrarche. 1649 Bp. HALL *Cases Cons.* II. ii. (1654) 81, I have long agoe spent my opinion upon this point, in a large epistolary discourse. 1681 H. MORR *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 50 The third is of the Epistolary Prophecy in the Apocalypse. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 49 His Epistolary Stile... was rather copious than eloquent.

Epistolarian (ɪpɪstlɪəriən), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* L. *epistolāris*, after *antiquarian*, etc.]

A. adj. Addicted to or occupied in letter-writing.

1838 GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 7 The admirable tactics of these epistolarian impostors.

B. sb. A letter-writer.

1807 ANNA PORTER *Hungar. Bro.* ii. (1832) 27 I'll maintain this sweet sermonising epistolarian to be a woman.

Epistolarily (ɪpɪstlɪəri), *adv.* [*f.* **EPISTOLARY** + -LY.] In an epistolary manner, by letter.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 28 Our friendship carried on epistolarily as it has been.

† **Epistolarily**, *adv.* Obs. [*f.* **EPISTOLAR** + -LY.] = **prec.**

1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Essays* xxxiii. 207, I will not say, that... we may not justly write Epistolarily to a Church.

Epistolary (ɪpɪstlɪəri), *a.* [*f.* *épistolaire*, ad. L. *epistolāris, f. epistola* **EPISTLE**.]

1. Of or pertaining to letters or letter-writing.

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 168a DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref., The style of them [the verses] is, what it ought to be, epistolary. 1709 STERLE *Traill* No. 87 p. 2 The Rules of Epistolary Writing. 1730 *Swift's Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 636, I seek no epistolary fame. 1780 COWPER *Lett.* 16 Mar., I saw the reason of your epistolary brevity. 1854 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. xiii. 231 My excellent little maid... has every talent except the talent epistolary.

b. *absol.*

1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 753/1 Your Royal Highness stands upon record for your love of the epistolary.

2. Contained in letters; of the nature of letters; carried on by letters.

1706 H. DODWELL (*title*), An Epistolary Discourse, proving from the Scriptures... that the Soul is a Principle naturally Mortal. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 511 ¶ 1, I do intend to continue my epistolary correspondence with thee. 1826 T. JEFFERSON in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 48, I recall... the days of our former intercourse, personal and epistolary. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 52 In the epistolary portions of the New Testament, written by the Apostles.

3. Of or pertaining to an 'epistle dedicatory'.

1681 T. MANNINGHAM *Disc.* 63 (T.) Scarce allowing the author one epistolary compliment. a 1764 LLOYD *Poems, On Rhyme*, Or with epistolary bow, Have prefac'd, as I scarce know how.

4. Pertaining to 'the epistle' read in the Communion Service.

1722 *Eng. Complutens. Ed. New Test.* in Somers *Tracts* II. 490 The Church of England has... prescrib'd the public Reading of it in one of her Epistolary Sections.

Epistolatory, *a.* *arch.* [Erroneous formation.] = **prec.**

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. Pref. 24 Of the same Epistolatory kind. 1757 GOLDSM. *Misc. Writings* (1837) III. 466 The next ensuing eight [volumes] contain this lady's epistolatory Correspondence. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 506/1 Admirable, also, are the remarks on epistolatory literature.

Epistole, obs. var. of **EPISTLE**.

Epistolean, rare-1. A writer of epistles or letters; a correspondent.

18.. MRS. C. CLARKE (*Worcester Suppl.*), He has been a negligent epistolean as well as myself.

Epistoler (ɪpɪstlɪə). Also 9 *epistoller*.

[*ad. F. epistolier*, ad. L. *epistolāris, f. epistola* **EPISTLE**.]

1. A letter-writer; = **EPISTLER** 1.

1637 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 136 Whether the Epistoler likes it or no. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 112 A Preamble of great respect and love born to him by the Epistoler. 1880 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 10 July 20 Or in those [letters] written by epistolers of recognised fame. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 4/2 These two great epistolers and speakers.

2. *Eccl.* One who reads the 'epistle' in the Communion Service; = **EPISTLER** 2.

1530 PALSGR. 217/1 Epystoler at the masse. 1671 H. STUBBE *Reply* 30 But when a greater Man than this Epistoler made me the like Threat, I laugh'd thereat. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 202 The principal ministers shall wear a Cope, with Gospeller, and Epistoler. 1859 *Lit. Churchm.* V. 69/2 To act as gospeller, epistoler, deacon, subdeacon, etc. 1862 J. SKINNER *Lett. in Life* xi. (1884) 210, I gospeller, Serjeant epistoller.

Epistoleto (epistolēt). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *epistol-a* + *-et*. Cf. It. *epistoleto*.] A small epistle.

1864 LAMB *Lett.* xiv. *Bernard Barton* 134 You see thro' my wicked intention of curtailing this epistoleto.

† **Epistolic**, *a. Obs.* [a. Gr. *ἐπιστολικός*, f. *ἐπιστολή*: see **EPISTLE**.] *a.* = **EPISTOLOGRAPHIC**.

b. = **EPISTOLARY**.

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 97, Three sorts of letters, the Epistolic, the Hieroglyphic, and the Symbolic. 1760 *Antiq. in Ann. Reg.* 156.1 The epistolic (writing), composed of alphabetic characters. 1777 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 27 Oct., To make a letter without news, and without a secret, is, doubtless, the great epistolick art.

† **Epistological**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] = **EPISTOLARY**.

1655 *Lett. Hartlib.* in *Ref. Commonw.* Bess 30 A large Epistolical discourse. 1670 *Lett. in Fox Bourne Locke* (1876) I. v. 253 You cannot be better pleased with our epistolical converse than I am. 1744 BENTLEY *Lett.* 154 (K.) An epistolical dissertation on John Malelas.

† **Epistolist**, *Obs.* [f. L. *epistol-a* **EPISTLE** + *-IST*.] One who writes epistles.

1743 MISS CARTER *Lett.* (1809) I. 28, I am extremely obliged to you for your account of the Italian epistolists. 1819 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 146 Detestable Dapple; Evil Epistolist; False Fellow. 1853 MIAL *Bases of Belief* iv. § 10 (1861) 230 These New Testament epistolists.

Epistolizable, *a.* [f. as next + *-ABLE*.] That may form the subject of a letter.

1827 WHEWELL in *Todhunter Acc. W's Writ.* (1876) II. 87 If any epistolizable matter occurs to me, I will make a shot at him.

Epistolization (epistolōizē'zōn). *rare.* [f. **EPISTOLIZE** + *-ATION*.] The writing of letters.

1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 195 Remembrances that I always choose to forget in my epistolization.

Epistolize (epistolōizē'zōn). *v.* Also *g* **epistolize**. [f. L. *epistol-a* **EPISTLE** + *-IZE*.]

1. *intr.* To write a letter.

c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. l. i. There are some who... Preach when they should Epistolize. 1858 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 117 This may stand over... till I epistolize again. 1834 LAMB *Final Mem.* viii. 278 Very very tired! I began this epistle, having been epistolizing all the morning.

2. *trans.* To write a letter to (a person).

1739 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 50 It is not always in my power to do what I like best, or you would have been epistolized much sooner. 1773 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 112 Forgive and epistolize me. 1789 COWPER *Lett.* 23 June, I hope it will be long before I shall have occasion to epistolize thee again. 1810 BYRON *Lett. H. Drury* 3 May, St. Paul need not trouble himself to epistolize the present brood of Ephesians. 1829 WHEWELL in *Todhunter Acc. W's Writ.* (1876) II. 101, I epistolize you in preference to, etc. 1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 92 He thus retrospectively epistolized his friend.

Hence **Epistolizer**, a writer of letters. **Epistolizing** *vbl. sb.*

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* Ded. Note, I should take upon me the usual strain of a soothing Epistolizer. 1760 STERNE *Lett.* 3 Aug. Wks. 1819 IV. 194 A fine set essay in the style of your female epistolizers, cut and trimm'd at all points. 1856 CHAMBERS *Jrnl.* V. 66 That production so dear to the feminine epistolizer—a crossed letter. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iii. xxxvii, Cryptology, or Epistolizing in a Clandestine way. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus Kerum Mem.* II. xiv. 364 This way of Epistolizing made use of no Notes. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 283 Do you admire the catechistical form of epistolizing?

Epistolographic (epistolōgrā'fik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἐπιστολογραφικός*, f. *ἐπιστολή* (see **EPISTLE** + *γράφειν* to write.)] Used in the writing of letters. Applied *esp.* to the form of the ancient Egyptian character so employed: called also **DEMOTIC** and **ENCHORIAL**. (The Gr. word is thus applied by Clement of Alexandria and Porphyry.)

1699 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. xi. 64 The method of al Egyptian Letters, which is called Epistolographic. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* (1870) 349 The hieratic and the epistolographic or enchorial.

So **Epistolographer**, **Epistolographist**, a writer of letters. **Epistolography**, letter-writing.

1844 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 579 Marcus Tullius Cicero, at once an orator, a philosopher and epistolographer. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 20 Your kinsman and epistolographist, Numenius. 1888 M. ARAGNOS in *Amer. Annals of Deaf* Apr. 102 Epistolography amounts almost to a passion with Helen.

Epistome (epistōm, epistōm). *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *epistoma*, f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *στόμα* mouth.] An appendage in front of the mouth in Crustacea and certain insects.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 25 The base of the antennæ is thus cut off from the rest of the epistome. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anal.* 160 The mouth... is in one division overhung by a movable process—the epistome.

† **Epistrophe** (epistrophē). [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐπιστροφή*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *στροφή* a turning, f. *στρέφειν* to turn.]

1. *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which each sentence or clause ends with the same word.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* (1854) Addr. 8 Feigned speeches, prosopopeias and epistrophes. 1679 HOBBS *Rhet.* iv. v. 149 Repetition of the same sound in the end is called Epistrophe, a turning to the same sound in the end. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* v. 95 Epistrophe's, or Endings of the Verses in the same Words. 1845 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 207 Epistrophe... is the repetition of

a word at the end of successive clauses; as, 'we are born to sorrow, pass our time in sorrow, end our days in sorrow'.

2. *Philos.* (See quot.)

1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 72 That doctrine of the Epistrophe—the return of all intelligence by a law of nature to the divine centre.

3. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 750 In one mode, which he calls Epistrophe, the protoplasm and chlorophyll-granules collect on the free cell-walls.

Epistrophe (epistrophē). *Bot.* = **EPISTROPHE** 3.

Epistyle (epistōil). *Archit.* Also *7* **epistal**. [ad. L. *epistylum*, Gr. *ἐπιστύλιον*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *στυλος* pillar.] = **ARCHITRAVE**.

[1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C. j. b. Upon the Capitall shalbe layde or set Epistylum. a. 1623 W. PEMBLE *Exp. Zachary* (1629) 160 Pillars of Stone, whose Epistylia or Chapters were wrought about in fashion of a Crowne. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.] 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 287 The walls and pavement of polished marble... with pillars, and Epistals of like workmanship. 1860 LEWIN *Jerusalem* 224 Which would yield about 23 feet for... each epistyle measured from the centres of the columns.

Hence **Epistylar** *a.*, belonging to the epistyle.

1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms* s. v. *Epistylum*, Epistylar arcuation is the system in which columns support arches instead of horizontal architraves and entablatures.

Episuperstruction, *nonce-wd.* [f. **EPI** + **SUPERSTRUCTION**.] Additional superstruction.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* x. 190 By superstruction and episuperstruction it is gradually reared to a giddy altitude.

Episyllogism (epistolōdiz'm). *Logic.* [ad. mod. L. *episyllogismus*: see **EPI** + **SYLLOGISM**.] (See quot.)

1860 APP. THOMSON *Latius Th.* § 111. 207. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 95 Every conclusion of a syllogism may... become the major premiss of another syllogism; the first is then called the *episyllogism* of the second, and each one that follows the episyllogism of the one which preceded it.

Epitactio (epitaktik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἐπιτακτικός*, f. *ἐπιτάσσειν* to enjoin, f. *ἐπί* upon + *τάσσειν* to appoint.] Of the nature of an injunction.

1845 WHEWELL *Elem. Morality* Pref. 16 The categorical form involves an epitactical meaning.

Epitaph (epitaf), *sb.* Forms: *a.* (4) **epithphy** 5 **epythphy**, (6) **epetaphy**, 5-6 **epitaphye**, **taphie**. *b.* 5-6 **epitaphie**, (5) **epythaphie**, **epithaphie**, **epetaph**, **epitaff**, 7-**epitaph**. [ad. L. *epitaphium*, a. Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος*, neut. of *ἐπιτάφιος* adj. (spoken) on the occasion of a burial, (written) upon a tomb, f. *ἐπί* upon + *τάφος* sepulture, tomb. The *b* forms prob. a. Fr. *építaphie*.]

1. An inscription upon a tomb. Hence, occasionally, a brief composition characterizing a deceased person, and expressed as if intended to be inscribed on his tombstone.

a. [1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 225 *Pis geauntes epitaphium*, bat is, be wrynyng of mynde of hym bat lay here, was such.] *Ibid.* VII. 149 His epitaphy—bat is, wrynyng on his grave. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xcvi. xii, Ye bishop of Rome, on his tombe set his epitaphye. 1500 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 123 Such a epitaphie as shall be devised by me or my excothurs. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 49 A rich Tumbe of Alabastre... having this Epitaphie on it.

b. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 326 Her epitaph of good assise Was wrote about. 1430 *Lydg. Chron.* Troy II. xx, An Epithaphie anone he dyd do graue In his honour. c. 1534 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Falsgr.* 1032 (*title*) An epitaphie made upon the death of Freuche. 1583 (*title*) A Booke of Epitaphes made upon the Death of Sir William Buttes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* II. iii. iii, For all Orations... Epitaphes, hereses... he dies like a hog. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 25 ¶ 5 An Italian Epitaph written on the Monument of a Valetudinarian. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i, They belong, we are assured by the epitaph, to the class of persecuted Presbyterians. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 103 But no epitaph tells their virtues.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* Goethe Wks. (Bohn) I. 382 The rolling rock leaves its scratches on the mountain... the fern and leaf their modest epitaph in the coal. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 26 That gigantic and mysterious epitaph of humanity.

2. *Comb.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 99 ¶ 5 What will become of your Embalmers, Epitaph-Mongers, and Chief Mourners?

Epitaph (epitaf), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* *a.* To describe in an epitaph; with *compl.* *b.* To write an epitaph upon.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 10 Let mee rather be Epitaphed, the Inuentour of the English Hexameter. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 114 Epitaph'd an honest man. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1992. 929/1 Proudly entombed and epitaphed.

2. *intr.* To speak or write as in an epitaph; *impers.* in *pass.* Also, *To epitaph it.* *Obs.*

1627 BP. HALL *Heaven on Earth* § 18 The commons... in their speeches epitaph vpon him as on that Pope, 'He lived as a wolfe, and died as a dogge'. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* ii. 15 (1865) 511 But many a man may say of his wealth, as it was epitaphed on that pope. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 211 The poet thus epitapheth it.

Epitapher (epitaf'ar). *rare.* [f. **EPITAPH** *v.* or *sb.* + *-ER*.] The writer of an epitaph.

1859 NASHE in *Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14 Epitaphers, and position Poets haue wee more than a good many. 1883 *American VI.* 231 Of whom the epitapher wrote.

Epithaphic (epitaph'ik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος* (see **EPITAPH**) + *-AL*.] Contained in sepulchral inscriptions.

1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 96, I cannot conceive that the epitaphial assertions of heathens should be esteemed of more authority.

So **Epithaphian** *a.*, + *a.* (of a speech) delivered on the occasion of a funeral (*obs.*); *b.* pertaining or appropriate to an epitaph.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1847) 64/2 To imitate the noble Pericles in his Epitaphian speech... falls into a piti-full condolment. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 724 But now to Vincent Bourne's epitaphian conciseness.

Also **Epithaphic**, **Epithaphical**, *adjs.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epitaph. **Epithaphist**, a writer of epitaphs. **Epithaphize** *v. trans.*, to write an epitaph upon. **Epithaphless** *a.*

1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Feb. 5 The death of Wagner has given occasion to some startling 'epitaphic' passages in the German papers. 1877-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 1243/2, I will here deliver such 'epitaphical' verses as I have found touching king Edward the first. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* LVI. 108 After some preliminary praise, the 'epitaphist' works himself up to a grand effort, thus. a. 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 210 The Conde de Salinas 'epitaphized' him. 1883 P. ROBINSON *Some Poets' Dogs*, Cowper... epitaphises Sir John Throckmorton's pointer. a. 1839 GALT *Demon Desh.* II. (1840) 10 The 'epitaphless' pyramids.

Epitaphy: see **EPITAPH**.

|| **Epitasis** (epitāsīs). Also 6 **epitasis**. [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐπιτάσις*, f. *ἐπιτείνω* to intensify, f. *ἐπί* upon + *τείνω* to stretch.] 'That part of a play where the plot thickens' (Liddell and Scott).

The Alexandrian grammarians regarded a dramatic work as consisting of three parts, the *protasis* or introduction, the *epitasis*, in which the action begins, and the *catastrophe*. Cf. *CATASTASIS* and *quots.* under that word.

1829 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 50 To make a more pleasing Epitasis, it fell out amongst them thus. a. 1606 BR. ANDREWS *Serm.* (1856) I. 95 Being in the theatre all the while from the epitasis to the very catastrophe. 1759-67 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) II. v. 159 This matter... may make no uninteresting underplot in the epitasis and working-up of this drama. 1815 *Hist. J. Decatur* I. 259 The epitasis thereof, that is to say, the bustle, comes next.

† **Epitactical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἐπιτακτικός*, f. *ἐπιτείνω* to exaggerate, intensify (see prec.) + *-AL*.] Intensive. Hence † **Epitactically** *adv.*, in an intensive manner.

1654 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 292 Either epitactically or hypocoristically, as the purpose required.

Epithalamial (epitālām'ial), *a.* [f. **EPITHALAMIUM** + *-AL*.] Of the nature of an epithalamium.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 162/1 He [Filelfo] wrote epithalamial and funeral orations. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* ix. 347 The epithalamial hymns of Catullus.

Epithalamist, *rare.* [f. **EPITHALAMIUM** + *-IST*.] A composer of an epithalamium.

1846 LANDOR *Wks.* (1853) I. 515 Are not they rather the pale-faced reflections of some kind epithalamist from Livonia or Bessarabia?

Epithalamic (epitālām'ik), *a.* [f. **EPITHALAMIUM** + *-IC*.] Of or pertaining to an epithalamium.

1756 TOLDREY *Hist. Two Orphans* IV. 200 The youths and maids... performed this epithalamic ode. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 390 Both the Epithalamic Psalm and the Cantata of Eunosto. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. i. 50 The 'Sacred Wedding'... was familiar to epithalamic poets. 1884 STOCKTON *Lady or Tiger* 12 Dancing maidens... treading an epithalamic measure.

|| **Epithalamium** (epitālām'ium). *Pl. epithalamium*, *-ia*. Also 6-7 **epithalamion**, 7 **epythalamium**. [L. *epithalamium*, a. Gr. *ἐπιθαλάμιον*, neut. of *ἐπιθαλάμιος*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *θάλαμος* bride chamber.] A nuptial song or poem in praise of the bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity.

1595 SPENSER (title) *Epithalamion*. c. 1600 *Timon* III. v. (1842) 54 Sing us some sweete epithalamion. 1607 MARSTON *What You Will* II. i, Epythalamiums will I singe. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 81 To sing Epithalamiums to our marriage Feasts. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 168 The 45th psalm... is an epithalamium to Christ and the Church. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 339 Give me timely notice of your wedding day, that I may be prepared with my Epithalamium. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 163 Epithalamiums, epicediums. 1850 HOBHOUSE *Italy* II. 210 The Epithalamiums of Catullus and of Statius. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* iv. 67 The epithalamia belonged likewise to the popular class of poetry.

attrib. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 102 Meanwhile, a dainty warbling Brest... presents this Epithal'mion Song.

Hence **Epithalamize** *v. trans.*, to compose an epithalamium for.

1802 T. TWINING in *Sel. Papers Twining Family* (1887) 243 He will epithalamize you in person, I suppose.

† **Epithalamy**. Also 7 **epithalmie**. Anglicized form of prec.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxvi. (Arb.) 65 And they were called Epithalamies as much to say as ballades at the bedding of the bride. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 64 Angels and men with combin'd harmony, Contend to sing this epithalamy. 1655 tr. *Hist. Francion* V. 21, I was resolved to have her Epithalamy sung by the Musicians of the New bridge. *Ibid.* VI. 11 Understanding that he was to marry, he offered to make the Epithalamy.

|| **Epitheca** (epithē'kā). *Zool.* [L. *epitheca*, Gr. *ἐπιθήκη*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *θήκη* case.] A continuous layer surrounding the thecæ in some corals.

Hence **Epithelial** *a.*, of, or pertaining to, an epitheca. **Epithelial** *a.*, provided with an epitheca. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.* ii. *Calent.* 190 The development... of an epitheca, conenchyma, and other similar structures. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. i. 51 The external surface of the calicle is covered with a glistening epitheca. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 673/3 The majority of the corallites of the colony arise from this basal epithecal structure.

Epithelial (epi-thē-lī-āl), *a.* [f. EPITHELIUM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the epithelium; of the nature of epithelium: *a.* in animals; *b.* in plants. *a.* 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 90 A pavement of nucleated epithelial particles. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* i. (1872) 42 The epithelial layer of the mucous membranes. 1874 HUXLEY *Phys.* ii. 36 An internal membranous and epithelial lining, called the endocardium.

b. 1864 H. MACMILLAN in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 464 Numerous epithelial scales may be observed. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner. & Ferns* 447 A special layer, often consisting of numerous small epithelial cells.

Epithelial (epi-thē-lī-āl), *v.* [f. EPITHELIUM + -ATE.] *intr.* To become covered with epithelium, as a wound when beginning to heal.

1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 1357. 13/2 It was beginning to epithelial.

Epithelioid (epi-thē-lī-oid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Resembling epithelium.

1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 139 Cells of a more or less epithelioid type are packed together.

Epithelioma (epi-thē-lī-ō-mā), *Path.* Pl. -mata. [mod. L. f. *epithelium*, after *carcinoma*, etc.] (See quot. 1878.)

1874 F. THOMAS *Dis. Man.* 555 Cancer may affect the lining membrane in the form of vegetating epithelioma. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 465 Rindfleisch calls them cicatricial epitheliomata. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 124 Epithelioma and epithelial cancer are terms given to a form of cutaneous cancer from its similarity in structure to the epithelial elements of the natural skin.

Epithelium (epi-thē-lī-ūm). [mod. L. *epithēlium*, f. Gr. *ἐπι* upon + *θήλη* teat, nipple.]

1. *Anat.* A non-vascular tissue forming the outer layer of the mucous membrane in animals.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man.* i. ii. 117 The Impressions can easily penetrate the soft Epithelium. 1842 RICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* (1845) 87 The different appearances of the epithelia or outer membranous linings of all the surfaces. 1874 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 237 The superficial layer of the skin so reflected inwards is termed epithelium, which is thus but a modified epidermis.

2. *Bot.* An epidermis consisting of young thin-sided cells, filled with homogeneous transparent colourless sap. (*Treas. Bot.*)

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 49 The canal of the style, and the stigma of Flowering Plants are also covered by a modified epidermis... to which the name of Epithelium has been given by Schleiden.

Epithem (epi-thēm), *sb.* *Med.* Also 6-7 epitheme, (6 epythyme, 7 epithyme). [ad. Gr. *ἐπιθέμα*, f. *ἐπιτίθειν*, f. *ἐπι* upon + *τίθειν* to place.] 'Any kind of moist, or soft, external application' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1559 MORVING *Evonym.* 37 They make no epithem or outward medicine at this day, but they put rosewater in it. c. 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Loue*. (1841) 81 Here is described an Epythyme [4 syll.]; Warm it and lappe it close unto thy breast. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. v. 1. v. Bruel prescribes an Epitheme for the heart of Buglosse, Borage, etc. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. ii. lxx. With cordial epithemes they bathed her breast. 1816 L. TOWNE *Farmer & Grasier's Guide* 10 Rub the Epithem thoroughly on the Part. 1863 READ *Very Hard Cash in All Y. Round* 11 July 458/1 The treatment hitherto has been hot epithemes to the abdomen.

† **Epithem**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To put an epithem upon.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. i. 49 Let the head be epithemed in the place where the aquositie or watriness is.

Epithematation (-æt-i-ti-ŋ). *Obs.* Also 7 epithymation. [late L. *epithematation*, Gr. *ἐπιθεματίων*, dim. of *ἐπιθέμα*: see EPITHEM.] A small plaister.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 242 To this day we vse to apply Epithymations to them. 1715 KERSEY, *Epithematation*, a Plaister, Salve, or Ointment, to be laid upon a Sore.

Epithesis. [Gr. *ἐπιθεσις* placing upon, addition, f. *ἐπι* upon + *τίθειν* to place; but Tourneur's sense is obscure.]

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* xxxiv. And make his heart Epithesis of sinne.

Epithet (epi-pēt), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 epithete, -thite, epythite, (6 epithat, epythite, -the), 6-epithet. [ad. L. *epitheton*, a. Gr. *ἐπιθετον* adj., neut. of *ἐπιθετος* attributed, f. *ἐπιτίθειν*, f. *ἐπι* upon + *τίθειν* to place. Cf. Fr. *épithète*.]

The Gr. word was used by grammarians for 'adjective', but they did not distinguish between adjs. and descriptive sbs. in apposition with a name.]

1. An adjective indicating some quality or attribute which the speaker or writer regards as characteristic of the person or thing described.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lauviers Log. Ded.* Your two last Epithetes wherein you disgrace the law with rudenesse and barbarisme. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good, etc.* Wks. 1873 III. 305 T'expresse whose vilenes, there's no epithite. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 240 His epithets were pregnant with metaphors. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlix. 56, I admired the exact geography of Homer... almost every epithet he gives to a mountain or plain is

still just for it. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 6. 95 The epithets of pure and modal are applied to syllogisms as well as to propositions. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 173 The term barbarous... in Homer... is only used as an epithet of language. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. v. Hollow, empty—is the epithet justly bestowed on Fame.

† *b.* *nonce-use.* That which gives an epithet to. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* I. 154 To Sparta, then, and Pylos, where doth beat Bright Amathus, the flood, and epithet To all that kingdom.

2. A significant appellation.

(A spurious word 'Epithite, a plotter, traitor', given in mod. Dicts., originated in a misunderstanding of quot. 1607.) 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1834) 61 Christen them by names and epithites nothing agreeable or appiant to the things themselves. 1607 G. WILKINS *Miseries Inforst Marriage* Fijj, *Sir Will.* Like to a swine. *Lord Faulconb.* A perfect Epythite: hee feeds on draffe, And wallows in the mire. 1634 W. WOOD *New Engl. Prosp.* I. v. Many of these trees... have epithites contrary to the nature of them as they grow in England. 1683 PERRUS *Fleta Min.* ii. 2 Before we fix our Title or Epithite to the Master of this Science. 1728 MORGAN *Algers* I. vi. 201 He assumed the proud Epithite of Sultan or Monarch of Tunis and all Barbary. 1864 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iv. 129 We employ the French term of ennui, for want of an equally appropriate epithet in English.

† 3. Used for: A term, phrase, expression. *Obs.* 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 67 Suffer loue! a good epithite; I do suffer loue indeede; for I loue thee against my will. 1604 — *Oth.* I. i. 14 A bumast Circumstance Horribly stufft with Epithites of warre.

4. *attrib.* 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 227 The epithet-period points to a vast series of bygone ages. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 26 May 3/1 To increase the epithet power of our tongue in coining adjectives.

Epithet (epi-pēt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* † *a.* To add (a word) as an epithet (*obs.*). *b.* To apply an epithet to. *c.* To term, entitle.

1628 WALTON in *Reliq. Wotton* (1672) 566 Never was a town better Epithited. 1637 H. SYDENHAM *Serm.* II. 136 Ecclesiastical honour-Episcopall he epithetes: 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. Ep. Ded., Francis your Avus, whose death I woud epithete Untimely. 1659 — *Appeal* li. 7 Mr. Fox hath now the casual favour of my Pen to be epithited Reverent. 1698 *Christ Exalted* 88 Here are Whisperings, Surmises, Slanders and Reproaches, and these epithited with being private, evil, insinuated and clandestine. 1882 G. MACDONALD in *Sunday Mag.* XI. 80/2 Woeful Miss Witherspin, as Mark had epithited her.

Epitheted (epi-pē-tēd), *pp.* *a.* *rare.* [f. EPITHE-
TET sb. or v. + -ED.] *a.* Abounding with epithets.
b. Designated by epithets.

1808 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *One more Peep at R. Acad.* Wks. 1812 V. 361 Doctor Darwin won a name By glittering tinsel, epithited rhyme. 1880 *World* 10 Nov. 6/2 The profusely epithited horse.

Epithetic (epi-pē-tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἐπιθετικός*, f. *ἐπιτίθειν* (see EPITHE-
TET).]

† *a.* Abounding with epithets (*obs.*). *b.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epithet.

a. 1764 LLOYD *Poems, On Rhyme* 178 Verse... which flows In epithetic measured prose. 1868 ARBER in *Sidney's Apol. Poetrie* Introd. 12 The epithets and epithetic phrases. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 223 A language in which we may well expect to find general epithetic terms.

Hence **Epithetical** *a.* = EPITHE-
TIC. **Epitheti-
cally** *adv.* in an epithetic manner.

1715 M. DAVIES *Icon Libell.* I. 10 Some other Epithetical Term or Additional Word. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xl, Sam, after bandying a few epithetical remarks with Mr. Smouch, followed at once. 1841 D'ISRAEL *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 557 Shakespeare bears away the prize among these epithetical allotments. 1857 F. HALL in *Jnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* (1859) XXVII. 223 The word for 'sun'... is, in the original, represented epithetically by a compound signifying 'the not cold-rayed'. 1868 — *Benares Anc. & Mod.* 20 At least thirty or forty epithetical designations of Benares are scattered, etc.

† **Epithetish**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. EPITHE-
TET sb. + -ISH.] Inclined to the use of epithets.

1777 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) in *Polwhele Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) I. 49 You were too epithetish.

Epithetize, *v.* *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To apply an epithet to.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 214 The forementon'd very false Son of the Church, that dar'd Epithetize him with that insolent Character. 1809 *Month. Mag.* XXVIII. 189 The images of (as he epithetizes them) scabby Job, blind Tobit, etc.

Epitheton. *Obs.* Also 6 apathaton, epithetone, 7 epithiton. [late L. *epitheton*, Gr. *ἐπιθετον*: see EPITHE-
TET sb.]

1. What is ascribed to a person; an attribute. 1547 HOOVER *Answ. Bp. Winchester's Bk.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 124 This is properly the Epitheton of God to be of nothing but of himself.

2. — EPITHE-
TET I and 2.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 621 Alter the Epithetions, and I will subscribe. 1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 361 The rebellious faction (for by that name and epitheton doth Buchanan always term those that took the queens part). 1609 BIBLE (Douay Ps. cxliv. comm., King, is the proper epitheton of Christ, the Sonne of God. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* v. ii. § 4 The worthy Epitheton of King Edgar. c. 1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* (1734) 197 His Cordial powder, which he says has not that Epitheton for nought.

† **Epithyme**. *Bot. Obs.* Also 6 epithime. [ad. L. *epithymon*, Gr. *ἐπιθυμον*, f. *ἐπι* upon + *θυμω* thyme.] The *Cuscuta Epithymum* or Dodder, a parasitic plant growing on thyme, etc.

[c. 1265 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 557 *Epithime*, epithimum, fordboh.] 1285 LLOYD *Trens. Health* v. Take violetes... time, and epithime, ana 3ii. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. v. Thyme and Epithyme, Hops, Scolopendria, Fumitory. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Saxifrage*, The second is Branch'd and like Epithyme.

Epithymetic (epi-thi-me-tik), *a.* Also 7 epithymetik (e, g, -ic. [ad. Gr. *ἐπιθυμητικός*, f. *ἐπιθυμειν* to desire, f. *ἐπι* upon + *θυμός* soul, appetite.] Connected with desire or appetite.

1631 R. H. ARRAIGN. *Whole Creature* xlii. § 1. 175 No faculty of the Soule so represents Gods Infinitie, as that which Philosophy calls Epithymetike; the burning appetite, or desire of the Soule. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 357 Receptacles of the epithymetic part. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Eth. Theory* I. 77 The lowest (or epithymetic) part of human nature.

Hence † **Epithymetical**, *a.* *Obs.* in same sense. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. § 13. 267 By the girdle the heart and parts which God requires are devided from the inferior and epithymetrical organs. 1847 in CRAIG.

† **Epithymy**. *Obs.* *rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *ἐπιθυμία* desire.] Desire; lust.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* xxxviii, Pan, that was once a cleere Epithymie, Is now transform'd to hot Epithymie.

Epitimesis (epi-ti-mē-sis), [a. Gr. *ἐπιτίμωσις*, f. *ἐπιτιμειν* to rebuke.] Castigation, censure. 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Epitimy**. *Obs.* *rare*—1. [See EPITHYMY.]

† **Epitoge**. *Obs.*—0 [a. Fr. *épitoge*, ad. L. *epitogium*, f. Gr. *ἐπι* + *τογα* the Roman upper garment.] 'A Cassock, or long Garment worn loose over other Apparel, the habit of a Graduat in the University' (Blount *Glossogr.*).

1656-81 in BLOUNT. 1692 in COLES. 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS.

† **Epitomate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *epitomāt*-ppl. stem of *epitomāre* to abridge, f. *epitomē*: see EPITOME.] = EPITOMIZE.

1702 W. WOTTON in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 384 His works have been epitomated by Mr. Bolton after a sort.

Epitomatic, *a.* *rare.* [Badly f. EPITOME, after *symptomatic*, etc.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epitome.

1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vi. (1881) 331 *note*. The style: vv. 9-20 are epitomatic, and wholly alien from S. Mark's general manner.

Epitomator (epi-tō-mā-tor), [agent-n. f. L. *epitomāre*: see EPITOMATE.] One who writes an epitome of a larger work.

1621 BR. R. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 420, I dare not utterly therefore condemne Epitomators. 1801 *Month. Mag.* XII. 574 To cleanse the Augean stable of ancient chronology is not the proper office of an epitomator. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vii. (ed. 5) 367 St. Mark was regarded as a mere epitomator of the other synoptists. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* i. comm. (ed. 2) 113 The epitomator of Gaius.

Epitomatory (epi-tō-mā-torī), *a.* *rare.* [f. prec. as if ad. L. **epitomātorius*.] Characterized by epitomizing; having the character of an epitome. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vii. (ed. 5) 362 The erroneous views commonly held as to the epitomatory nature of St. Mark's Gospel.

Epitome (epi-tō-mē), *sb.* Also 7-8 epitomy, 6 epitomie, 6 aphef. (? humorously) pitomie. [a. L. *epitōmē*, a. Gr. *ἐπιτομή*, f. *ἐπιτέμειν* to make an incision into, abridge, f. *ἐπι* upon + *τέμνειν* to cut.]

1. A brief statement of the chief points in a literary work; an abridgement, abstract.

1529 FRITH *Antithesis* 209 A little treatise, after the manner of an epitome, and short rehearsal of all things that are examined more diligently in the aforesaid book. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B v. b, The wrytynges of them... semethe rather epitomes, than histories. 1589 'MARPREL' *Hay any Work* 35, I have onely published a Pistle, and a Pitomie. 1612 *Drayton's Poly-* *alb.* A iij. The common printed Chronicle... is indeed but an Epitome or Deforation made by Robert of Lorraine. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 347 'Tis very difficult to give an Abstract or Epitomy of them. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 145 ¶ 12 Some delight in abstracts and epitomes. a. 1822 SHELLEY *Ess. Def. Poetry* (Camelot ed.) 9 Epitomes have been called the moths of just history; they eat out the poetry of it. 1856 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 68 In general nothing is less attractive than an epitome: but the epitomes of Goldsmith... are always amusing.

b. A summary or condensed account of anything; a compendium of a subject.

1621 SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 183 This age is strangely in loue with Epitomes, if faith it selfe shall bee drawne to her compendium. 1645 W. BALL *Sphere Gov.* 12 Magna Charta... is an Abridgement or Epitome of the liberties and rights of the Subjects of England. c. 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 24 To number his virtues is to give an epitome of his life. 1728 MORGAN *Algers* I. Pref. 24 The Introduction or Epitome of the Country I treat of, is a mere work of Supererogation. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* To Rdr., It may not be improper to furnish the Reader with an Epitomy of that Character. 1882 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 36 The articles in the text are an epitome of those which the Church found most objectionable.

2. *transf.* Something that forms a condensed record or representation 'in miniature'.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 67 This is a poore Epitome of yours, Which by th' interpretation of full time, May shew

like all your selfe. 1608 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Pauls Walke* (Arb.) 73 Pauls Walke is the Lands Epitome, or you may call it the lesser Ile of Great Brittain. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 43 That world's epitome, man. 1760 R. GRAVES *Euphrasine* (1776) I. 124 Prepar'd to see A palace in epitome. 1773 BAYDENE *Sicily* xxxvii. (1809) 355 No less an epitome of the whole earth in its soil and climate, than in the variety of its productions. 1868 M. PATTERSON *Academ. Org.* § 2. 30 Congregation has been . . . an epitome of Convocation. 1874 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. Pref. 13 The Church of St. Mark . . . is an epitome of the changes of Venetian architecture from the tenth to the nineteenth century.

† b. In depreciatory sense: Something that is reduced to insignificant dimensions. *Obs.*

1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 282 When the hours of sleep . . . of youth, and . . . of sorrow are taken away, what an epitome is man's life come to. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Cij, These were the worlds first youthfull progenie, To these our men are an Epitome.

3. In epitome: a. in the form of a summary; b. in a diminutive form.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Henry V. cxlii, The fantasies . . . Might have resolv'd this, in Epitome. 1683 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* 325 Snow, which this poor Hermite's aged Head seemeth, in epitome, to resemble. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 101 A description, calculated to contain in epitome the principles of a farther taste for magnificence. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Saturday 26 The characteristics and pursuits of various ages and races of men are always existing in epitome in every neighborhood.

† Epitome, v. *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To make an epitome or summary; in quot. *pass. impers.* 1604 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxx. (1612) 293 Of Northerne Regions partly is Epitomed before.

Epitomic (epi'tomik), a. [f. EPITOME sb. + -IC.] Of the character of an epitome.

1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emperors*, Ep. Ded., Being all brought into the straightness of this epitomick volume.

Epitomical (epi'tomikāl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of an epitome.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* Annot. D ij b, Of her [Zenobia's] . . . skill in languages, writing of an Epitomicall Hystorie, and training up of her children in learning, read, etc. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 61 A kind of Epitomical Repetition. 1848 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 188 Our literature is rich in ballads, a form epitomical of the epic and dramatic.

Epitomist (epi'tomist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who writes an epitome.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 An Epitomist, that is, one that extinguisht worthy whole volumes, to bring his abridgements into request. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* i. Wks. (1851) 22 Britomartus, whom the Epitomist Florus and others mention. 1880 MURHEAD *tr. Instit. Gains* Intro. 15 The design of the epitomist . . . having been to exclude what had become obsolete.

Epitomization (epi'tomizē'jōn), [f. next + -ATION.] The action of epitomizing.

1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 649 All such literary tautologues are proper objects of epitomization.

Epitomize (epi'tomize), v. [f. EPITOME sb. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make an epitome of; to abridge.

1599 SANDYS *Europha Spec.* (1632) Pref. 2 The same Booke was but a spurious stolne Copy, in part epitomized . . . from the Authors Originall. 1644 MILTON *Jagm. Bucer* (1851) 341 Thus far Martin Bucer, whom . . . I deny not to have epitomiz'd. 1783 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 13 June, Mrs. Dobson . . . epitomized a very bulky French Life of Petrarch. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vi. 92 He was accustomed to epitomise Hooker, and others, on the present subject. 1868 PEARCE *Water-Farm* xii. 118 For the benefit of our readers, we will epitomise the pamphlet.

absol. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 119 He epitomizes, as if he were giving the pith of a paragraph.

b. To summarize; to give a concise account of; to state the essence of (a matter) briefly.

1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 172 Thus have you briefly epitomized Mother Natures benefits. 1683 *tr. Eras.* *Moria Enc.* 65 They all would not suffice Folly in all her shapes to epitomise. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 321 Hassan Aga, whose Life I had begun to epitomize. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 123, I shall however in a few pages briefly epitomize what passed. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* Pref. 11 Exhaustively to epitomise the evidence of Theism.

2. a. To contain in a small compass; to comprise in brief the sum of. b. To put into a small compass; to concentrate.

a. 1608 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* iv. 1711 For, God in this one single Plague, comprised Those other Judgements, all, epitomized. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 A Carpet, a Pan, and a Platter, epitomizes all their Furniture. 1868 STANLEY *Wres. m.* Ab. v. 416 In some respects it [the Chapter House] epitomises the vicissitudes of the Abbey itself.

b. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 129 Hee himselfe epitomized those ten into two. 1654 COKE *Case* 1. 51 In whom it appeared that Nature and Fortune had Epitomized all the wonders of the World. 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 106 Art, indeed, is often requisite to collect and epitomize the beauties of nature. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xxi. 126 We have all the willfulness of Cleopatra epitomized when, etc.

† 3. To reduce to a smaller scale. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) Pref. 19 A Surgeons Chest epitomized. 1630 DRAYTON *David & Colind* (R.), All those rare parts that in his brothers were Epitomiz'd, at large in him appear. 1660 FULLER *Misc. Contempl.* (1841) 258 Our standing army shall be epitomized to a more moderate proportion. 1713 *Guardian* No. 108 We should, in a little time, see mankind epitomized, and the whole species in miniature.

Epitomized (epi'tomizd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Presented in the form of an epitome; abridged, condensed, summarized.

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1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 283 An epitomized collection of all [nations]. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. x. 254 It affords an epitomized description of his late travels.

Epitomiser (epi'tomizai), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who epitomizes; in the senses of the vb.

1615 CROOKS *Body of Man* 37 After Galens time, and his Epitomizer, Oribasius, who lived but in the next age. 1636 G. WILLIAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lv. 23 Sin is an epitomiser or shortener of everything. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 441 note, An epitomizer of one Jason of Syrene. 1809 COLBROOKE *Ind. Divis. Zodiac* in *Asiat. Res.* IX. 349 The armillary sphere, described by the Arabian epitomiser, differs, therefore, from Ptolemy's.

Epitomy, obs. var. of EPITOME.

Epitonic (epi'tonik), [f. Gr. *ēstrovos* on the stretch, f. *ēstrelvein* to put a strain upon, f. *ēst* upon + *relvein* to stretch + -IC.] Overstrained.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. xi. 246 From the epitonic, the overstrained.

Epitrite (epi'trait), adj. and sb. *Pros.* Also 9 epitrit. [ad. L. *epitritus*, a. Gr. *ēpitritos* amounting to one third more than the unit, f. *ēst* in addition + *ptros* the third.]

† A. adj. In the ratio of 4 to 3; spec. in ancient music: see quot.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Micro.* 65 The sesquitercia Proportion, which they call Epitrite. . . Musically, when 4 Notes are sounded against 3, which are like themselves.

B. sb. *Prosody.* A foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one, and called first, second, third, and fourth epitrite, according as the short syllable stands first, second, third, or fourth respectively.

1678-1708 in PHILLIPS. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 31 The first Epitrite . . . A close which Tully much delights in.

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* II. 183 Thro' the trite epitrite, when billows roar, Reader and sailor feel themselves ashore. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 388 The third foot of the major ionic tetrameter, we are told, may be a second epitrite, which is merely impossible. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 167 The solemn rhythmical epitrite.

† Epitrochasm. *Rhet.* Erron. -ism. [ad. late L. *epitrochasmus*, a. Gr. *ēpitrochasmus*, f. *ēst* + *trochāsein* to run swiftly over.] A hurried accumulation of several points.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 292 There is neither definition, distribution, epitrochism, increment. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Epitrochism.*

Epitrochoid (epi'trokoid), *Math.* [f. Gr. *ēst* upon + *trochōs* wheel + -OID; after analogy of *epicycloid*.] The curve described by a point rigidly connected with the centre of a circle which rolls on the outside of another circle. Cf. EPICYCLOID.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 284/2. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 94.

Hence Epitrochoidal a., of or pertaining to an epitrochoid.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 149 Epitrochoidal curves, formed by combining a simple rotation or vibration with other subordinate rotations or vibrations. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 284/2 Every direct-epicycle planetary system is both epitrochoidal and externally hypotrochoidal.

Epitrope (epi'tropē), *Rhet.* [L. *epitrope*, a. Gr. *ēpitropē*, f. *ēst* + *trōpein* to give up, yield, *ēst* upon + *trōpein* to turn.] (See quot.)

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 131 Epitrope . . . a figure when we either seriously or ironically permit a thing, and yet object the inconueniency. 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1844 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Stud.* (1857) 217 Epitrope . . . is a figure of rhetoric by which a permission, either seriously or ironically, is granted to an opponent, to do what he proposes to do.

Epitympanic (epi'timpanik), a. *Anat.* [f. EPI- + Gr. *tympanon* drum + -IC. Cf. TYMPANIC.] Pertaining to or forming the uppermost sub-division of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes. Chiefly quasi-sb.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Horst's Zool.* II. 61 The tympanicum, epitympanicum, and præoperculum. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 941/2 The uppermost piece, the epitympanic, articulates by a diarthrodial joint with the mastoid. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 55.

Epizeuxis (epizi'zsis), *Rhet.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *ēst* + *zeugnōis* a fastening upon, f. *ēst* + *zeugnōis*, f. *ēst* upon + *zeugnōis* to yoke.] A figure by which a word is repeated with vehemence or emphasis.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xix. 167 Ye have another sort of repetition, when . . . ye iterate one word without any intermission, as thus—It was Maryne, Maryne, that wrought mine woe . . . The Greeks call him, *Epizeuxis*, the Latins *Subiunctio*. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 89. 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1845 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Stud.* (1857) 206.

Epizoa (epizi'ō), a. [f. EPIZO-ON + -AL.] Of or pertaining to epizoa.

So Epizoan, a. [see -AN] in same sense. In mod. Dicts.

Epizoic (epizi'ōik), a. and sb. [f. EPIZO-ON (or its elements) + -IC.]

A. adj. a. Of or pertaining to epizoa. b. Of plants: Living upon animals.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 235 Fungi were defined as hysterophytal or epiphytal mycetes, (more rarely epizoic or inhabitants of inorganic substances). 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Int. An.* vi. 276 The parasite so common on the Stickleback, . . . one of the most curious modifications of the epizoic type.

transf. 1878 O. W. HOLMES *Poet at Breakf.* t. vi. 179 Our epizoic literature is becoming so extensive that, etc.

B. sb. An epizootic disease; = EPIZOOTIC B.

1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 186 A kind of epizoic seems to seize them (little mice), and they die in numbers.

Epizoon (epizi'ōn), *Zool.* Pl. epizoa. [mod. L., f. Gr. *ēst* + *zōon* animal.] A parasitic animal that lives on the exterior of the body of another animal. Opposed to ENTZOON.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 116/2 The Epizoa, or the external Lernean parasites of Fishes. 1866 A. FLINT *Prim. Med.* (1880) 95 The parasites . . . inhabiting the exterior of the body are called epizoa. 1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Parasites* 35 The Balatro calvus of Claparede, lives as an epizoon.

Epizootic (epizi'ōtik), a. and sb. [ad. Fr. *épiépidémique*, f. *épiépidé*: see next. In sense 2 taken as f. *ēst* (with interpretation 'subsequent to') + *zōon* animal.]

1. Of diseases: Temporarily prevalent among animals; opposed to enzootic. Cf. EPIDEMIC.

1865 *Reader* 12 Aug. 178/3 A new epizootic disease has broken out among the horned cattle. 1880 *Times* 15 Sept. 7/6 Epizootic pleuro-pneumonia.

† 2. *Geol.* Used by Kirwan as an epithet of 'secondary' mountains, to denote 'their posteriority to the existence of organized substances'.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 161. 1840 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.*, Epizootic, containing animal remains, as epizootic hills, or epizootic strata.

B. sb. An epizootic disease; a plague among cattle.

1748 SHORT in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scotl.* II. 437, note. This epizootic raged also in England and other countries. 1807 DR QUINCEY *Last Days Kant* Wks. III. 124 Cats being so eminently an electric animal, he attributed this epizootic to electricity. 1882 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 187 All epizootics of this character are immediately due to excessive multiplication of worms.

Epizooty (epizi'ōti), [ad. Fr. *épiépidé*, irreg. f. Gr. *ēst* upon + *zōon* animal.] An epizootic disease.

1781 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 102/1 The report of an Epizooty is often spread. 1798 MALTHEUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 251 Great and wasting epizooties are frequent among the cattle. 1867 RUFFINI *Quiet Nook in Jura* 274 And fears were entertained of a coming epizooty. 1882 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 188 This ostrich epizooty is a kind of strongylosis.

Epoch (ep'ok, i'p'ok), *Forms:* a. 7-9 epocha. B. epoche. γ. 7- epoch. [ad. late L. *epocha*, ad. Gr. *ēpōxē* stoppage, station, position (of a planet), fixed point of time, f. *ēst* + *ēchein* to arrest, stop, take up a position, f. *ēst* + *ēchein* to hold. Cf. Fr. *époque*, It. *epoca*.]

1. A fixed point in the reckoning of time.

1. *Chron.* The initial point assumed in a system of chronology; e.g. the date of the birth of Christ, of the Hegira, of the foundation of Rome, etc.; an ERA. Also, in wider sense, any date from which succeeding years are numbered. Now rare.

a. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hen.* 6 The residue will fall near the first year of the Chaldean Epocha. 1638 MEDE *Wks.* III. ix. 599 The Times of the Beast and the Woman's being in the Wilderness have the same Epocha and beginning. 1706 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 252 The Epocha of the Olympiads, of all Profane ones, is the most Ancient.

b. 1658 CLEVELAND *Inund. of Trent* 138 Since we're deliver'd let there be, From this Flood too another Epocha. γ. 1658 USSHER *Ann. Ep. Rdr.* (R.), In divers times and ages, divers epochs of time were used, and several forms of years. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iii. 148 The pretended Epoch of the Babylonians. 1758 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 801 On the Greek brass coins of Sidon . . . both these epochs seem to have been used.

2. The beginning of a 'new era' or distinctive period in the history of mankind, a country, an individual, a science, etc. *Phr.*, To make an epoch.

a. 1673 (R. LEIGH) *Transp. Reh.* 55 Men that mark out Epochas are not born in many revolutions. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 415 Botany . . . from hence boasts a new epocha. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 366 The congelation of mercury . . . must be allowed to form a very curious and important epocha in the history of that metal. 1857 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Own Times* (1830) I. 18 note, A circumstance which the . . . Irish . . . considered as forming an epocha.

b. 1804 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 382 Every work which creates an epoch in literature is one of the great monuments of the human mind. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 68 The epochs of our life are not in the visible facts . . . but in a silent thought by the wayside. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. v. 280 Luther's Bible makes an epoch in the formation of the German language.

† b. The date of origin of a state of things, an institution, fashion, etc.; occasionally, an event marking such a date. *Obs.*

a. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1830) 281 Nor need we be ashamed that the Christian religion, which we profess, should have so known an Epocha, and so late an original. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. li. 390 Great fisheries have always been epochs of a great trade and navigation. 1789 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 14 The present crisis would become the epocha of a new splendor to the French monarchy. 1795 in Wythes *Decis. Virginia* 41 Whether the time of the settlement were the epocha of the title will be enquired. 1804 E. NARES *Heraldic Anom.* (ed. 2) II. 307 The year 1629 is reckoned the epocha of long perukes.

b. 1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 156 The Epoche, the Nativity day from whence all the series of this kings troubles are to be computed.

γ. a 1716 SOUTH (J.), The year sixty; the grand epoch of

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falsehood. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xii. 290 This period . . . the epoch of the house of commons in England.

3. In wider sense: A fixed point of time.

a. The date, or assigned position in chronological sequence, of a historical event.

Now less precise than *date*, which indicates a particular year or smaller division of time.

b. 1661 DRYDEN *Astraea Redux* 108 Such, whose supine felicity but makes in story chasmes, in epoche's [in some later edd. epoche's, epoche] mistakes.

c. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* v. 186 Epochs are sometimes noted in words at length. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 209 The date of his appearance . . . the middle of the sixth century before Christ . . . an epoch which, etc.

d. [= Fr. *Époque*.] A precise date; the exact time at which an event takes place or is appointed to take place. Formerly *gen.*; now only with reference to natural phenomena (cf. 4 a).

e. 1761 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 258/2 An offer to treat about these epochas.

f. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Wks.* (1859) I. 570 To inform him what other numbers [of arms] you expect to deliver, with the epochs of delivery. 1794 BURKE *Pref. Brissot's Addr.* Wks. VII. 312 To foresee them [the designs of the court] so well, as to mark the precise epoch on which they were to be executed. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* (Cabinet Cycl.) 123 When once the notion is obtained that a change of weather will follow that of the moon, the epoch is watched.

g. A point of time defined by the occurrence of particular events or the existence of a particular state of things; a 'moment' in the history of anything.

It is often uncertain whether a writer meant the word to be taken in this sense or in 5, since a given portion of time may be regarded either as a mere date or as a period.

h. 1798 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iii. 73 Not long before this Epocha so calamitous to that unhappy Country. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 103 In a warm climate . . . the epocha of maturity seems to happen at a much earlier age than in colder countries. 1791 BURKE *Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 9, I well remember, at every epocha of this wonderful history. 1801 HENRY WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. viii. 76 At the epocha of the [French] revolution. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espey's Lett.* (1814) III. 74 The invention of the steam-engine, almost as great an epocha as the invention of printing. 1804 *Hist. Gaming* 26 At one of those epochas the Earl married a Countess in her own right. 1830 GODWIN *Cloudesley* I. xiii. 213 From this epocha there was a perpetual struggle in Cloudesley's mind.

i. 1853 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* Intro. 5 Davey and Brewster . . . sustain that character at the present epoch of Science. 1838 CARLYLE *Chartism* (1858) 3 At an epoch of history when the 'National Petition' carts itself in waggons along the streets. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 510 At this epoch . . . the polyp presents two cavities distinct from each other. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 220 After the last-mentioned epoch . . . the production of beet-root sugar began rapidly to increase. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. T.* 7 Those noted up to the present epoch. 1880 MRS. PITMAN *Mission L. Greece & Pal.* 190 It was an epoch never to be forgotten in her life, when she commenced labouring in Joppa.

4. *Astron.* The point of time at which any phenomenon takes place; an arbitrarily fixed date (often the first day of a century or half-century) for which the elements necessary for computing the place of a heavenly body are tabulated. Also, the heliocentric longitude of a planet at such a date (more fully, the *longitude of the epoch*).

a. 1796 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 466 Their Mean Motions made between the said Epocha and the Time propos'd, being equated. 1789 HERSHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX 20 I followed the shadow of the satellite . . . up to the center, in order to secure a valuable epocha. 1795-8 T. MAURICE *Hindustan* (1820) I. i. iv. 128 By astronomers the word epocha is used to denote that particular point of the orbit of a planet, wherein that planet is, at some known moment of mean time, in a given meridian.

b. 1790 HERSHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 488 Epochs of the mean longitude of the satellites. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* *Astron.* ix. 101/2 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The longitude of the sun, at some one time, which is called the epoch. 1828 HERSHEL *Outlines Astron.* iv. (ed. 5) 168 They would be found . . . to differ by the exact difference of their local epochs.

II. A period of time. (Cf. similar use of *era*, *term*).

5. In early use, a chronological period dated from an 'epoch' in sense 1. In later use, a period of history defined by the prevalence of some particular state of things, by a connected series of events, or by the influence of some eminent person or group of persons.

a. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm, Sordid Rich Man* (Arb.) 99 His clothes were newer young in our memory: you might make long Epocha's from them. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* II. vii. § 8 They make three Epocha's, before the Law, under the Law, and the coming of the Messiah. c. 1720 Prior *Solomon on Van. World* III. 758 Scenes of war, and epochas of woe. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 201 Chronologers have divided the age of the world into six different epochas. 1844 L. STANHOPE *Greece* 4 The most shining epocha of her history.

b. c. 1800 K. WHITE *Time* 385 Ages and epochas that destroy our pride. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 486 A period of eight years of peace between two epochs of terrible civil discord. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 467/2 'Ah, that indeed is a letter,' sighs the lover of the Addisonian epoch.

c. A period in an individual's life, or in the history of any continuous process.

a. 1768 STERN *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 132 There are three epochas in the empire of a Frenchwoman. She is coquette—then deist—then devote. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist.*

Eng. III. 372 This is one of the most extraordinary epochas in English history. 1788 HOLCROFT *Life & Adv. Baron Trevelch* I. xiv. The second great and still more gloomy epocha of my life.

y. 1833 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xx. 256 God's treatment of the penitent divides itself in this parable into three distinct epochs. 1865 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* I. 9 We express our surprise when we witness actions unsuitable to the epoch of life.

c. *Geol.* A period or division of the history of the formation of the earth's crust.

Chiefly used indiscriminately for any distinct portion of geological time. The International Congress of 1881 proposed to use the terms *era*, *period*, *epoch*, *age* to denote successively smaller divisions; but this has not been generally followed.

a. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 123 The most ancient epocha of which any memorial exists in the records of the fossil kingdom.

y. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 247 The language of those who talk of 'the epoch of existing continents'. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. xviii. 268 But this would not produce a glacial epoch.

6. *Physics.* (See *quants*).

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1 § 54 The Epoch in a simple harmonic motion is the interval of time which elapses from the era of reckoning till the moving point first comes to its greatest elongation in the direction reckoned as positive, from its mean position or the middle of its range. 1881 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 9 The maximum excursion of the harmonic vibration $x = a \cos \left(\frac{2\pi t}{T} + e \right)$ is a . The angle e is called the epoch angle, or simply the epoch.

7. *Comb.* [Perhaps after the equivalent compounds in German.] *Epoch-forming* adj.; *epoch-making* *a.*, said chiefly of scientific discoveries or treatises.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. 313 All the 'epoch-forming' revolutions of the Christian world. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* II. 64 'Epoch-making men . . . of human history. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* III. 56 This work of Ezra, and the covenant . . . were of epoch-making importance.

Epochal (ep'okāl), *a.* [f. EPOCH + -AL.] 1. Of or pertaining to an epoch or epochs. 1895 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophetica* 376 If the Epochal note should fall out either before the beginning of the first Semite, etc. 1897 A. & J. HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 355 Shakespeare has given such a national type and epochal propriety to his characters. 1847 J. HARE *Vict. Faith* 67 We . . . hear the striking of one of its [Time's] epochal hours. 1865 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* xxvi. 617 The three distinct modes of life occur in an epochal order.

2. Of the nature of an epoch; forming an epoch; epoch-making.

1857 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1880) II. 416 The . . . epochal crises of affairs. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* II. 80 [David Hume's] place in the history of philosophy is of epochal importance. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* vi. 127 Warring . . . has suggested that the Mosaic days are epochal days.

Epochate, *nonce-wd.* [f. EPOCH + -ATE.] The position of being the 'epoch' of a computation.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophetica* 4 Four Decrees, but only two of them Competitors for the Epochate.

Epochism (ep'okiz'm), [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The practice of dividing time into epochs.

1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1070 140/1 Chronological epochism.

Epochist (ep'okist), [Two formations: 1. f. Gr. *ἐποχ-ή* suspension of judgement, f. *ἐπέχειν* (see EPHECTIO) + -IST; 2. f. EPOCH + -IST.]

+ 1. A philosopher of the Ephectic School. *Obs.* 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 280 Pyrrho and other Sceptikes, or Epochistes.

2. One who holds the theory that the 'days' of creation in *Genesis* signify epochs.

1888 CAVE *Inspir. O. T.* III. 129 The Epochists . . . regard the days as epochs.

Epocryte: see HYPOCRITE.

Epode (ep'od). Also 7 *epod*. [a. OF. *epode* ad. L. *epōdos*, a. Gr. *ἐπῶδος* after-song, incantation, f. *ἐπείδω*, f. *ἐπὶ* upon, after + *αἰδω*, *αἰδέω* to sing.]

1. a. A kind of lyric poem, invented by Archilochus, in which a long line is followed by a shorter one, of metres different from the elegiac; used by Horace in his 5th Book of Odes. b. An incantation. c. A poem of grave character.

1598 FLORIO, *Epodo*, a kinde of verses, hauing the first verse longer then the second. 1626 B. JONSON *Forest* x. Now my thought takes wing, And now an Epode to deep ears I sing. 1647 CRASHAW *Musick's Duel* Poems, 90 She qualifies their zeal With the cool epode of a graver note. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 410/1 Pythagoras made use of Epodes. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Epod.* 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (R.) Horace seems to have purged himself from those splenetic reflections in those odes and epodes. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG. And in mod. Dicts.

2. The part of a lyric ode sung after the strophe and antistrophe.

1671 MILTON *Samson* Pref., Strophe, Antistrophe, or Epode . . . were a kind of Stanzas framed only for the music then used with the Chorus that sung. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxix. (1862) III. 67 Choric compositions, containing not only a strophē and antistrophē, but also a third division or epode succeeding them.

Hence **Epodica**, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epode.

1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. ix. 152 A series of iambic and epodic invectives.

Epolist (ep'olist), *rare*. [badly f. Gr. *ἐπός* EPOS + -IST.] A writer of epic poetry.

1842 Mrs. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 22 Apollinarius, an epist, dramatist, lyricist. 1863 BROWNING *Sordello* head-line, Wks. III. 418 Successively that of epist, dramatist, or analyst.

Epomania (epom'ā-niā), *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἐπός* EPOS + *μανία* madness.] A rage for the writing of epics.

1800 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life* II. 121 My Joan of Arc has revived the Epomania that Boileau cured the French of 120 years ago.

Eponomy, variant of EPONYMY.

Eponym (ep'ōnim). [ad. Gr. *ἐπώνυμος* (a.) given as a name, (b.) giving one's name to a thing or person, f. *ἐπὶ* upon + *ὄνομα*, *ἔολ.* *ὄνομα* name.]

1. One who gives, or is supposed to give, his name to a people, place, or institution; e.g. among the Greeks, the heroes who were looked upon as ancestors or founders of tribes or cities. Also in Lat. form *eponymus*.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. vii. (1869) I. 150 Pelops is the eponym or name-giver of the Peloponnesus. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. vii. 481 The legendary eponymus of the district. 1877 MERIVALE *Rom. Triumv.* II. 35 An ancient patrician race, which claimed as its eponym, Julius, the son of Aeneas. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 297 The eponymus of which [Skinner's Horse] was his bosom friend.

b. *transf.* One 'whose name is a synonym for' something.

1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 306 Theocritus, Bion and Moschus are the Eponyms of Idyllic poetry. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* II. (1877) 7 Saturn becomes the eponym of all useful and humane discovery. 1875 BRUCE *Holy Rom.* *Emp.* xi. (ed. 5) 177 Charles [the Great] . . . had become, so to speak, an eponym of Empire.

2. *Assyriology*. A functionary (called *limu* in Assyrian) who, like the *ἀρχων ἐπώνυμος* at Athens (see EPONYMUS 2), gave his name to his year of office. Also *attrib.*, as in *eponym-list*, -year; *eponym-canon*, the record which gives the succession of these officers.

1864 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* II. viii. 261 The list of eponyms obtained from the celebrated 'Canon'. 1886 C. R. CONDER *Syrian Stone-Lore* ix. 325 The Sabaeans also adopted the Assyrian system of eponyms to mark the year.

3. [ad. Gr. *ἐπώνυμος* an additional designation, cognomen.] A distinguishing title.

1863 MISS YONGE *Chr. Names* II. 264 Jarl . . . was a favourite eponym. 1881 *Fair Trade Cry* 11 We are the modern Phœnicians, or to take a lower eponym, the Pickfords of the world.

Hence **Eponymio** *a.*, of or pertaining to an eponym; that is an eponym. **Eponymism**, the practice of accounting for names of places or peoples by referring them to supposed prehistoric eponyms. **Eponymist** = EPONYM 1. **Eponymize** *v. trans.*, to serve as eponym to.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. 1. 179 The young strength of the eponymic colonists. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 7 Eponymic myths which account for the parentage of a tribe by turning its name into the name of an imaginary ancestor. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 23 June 784 Its patron saint or eponymic hero. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 347 The foregoing sources of eponymism. *Ibid.* I. 85 Nor does he establish any relation whatever between any of the four races and any common ancestor or eponymist. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* 320 The eponymist of St. Helier's was confounded with Hilarius Bishop of Poitou. 1866 J. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* Notes 236 Pallas herself eponymizes the Palli fire-worshippers.

Eponymous (ep'ōnimēs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐπώνυμος* (see prec.) + -OUS.]

1. That gives (his) name to anything; said *esp.* of the mythical personages from whose names the names of places or peoples are reputed to be derived.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. iv. I. 111 The eponymous personage from whom the community derive their name. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* ix. 379 Eponymous heroes. 1889 SWINBURNE *B. Jonson* 27 The eponymous hero or protagonist of the play.

2. Giving his name to the year, as did the chief archon at Athens.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 195 Inscribed with the name of the eponymous magistrate.

Eponymy (ep'ōnīmī), Also 9 *eponomy*. [ad. Gr. *ἐπώνυμία*, f. *ἐπώνυμος*; see EPONYM.]

1. *a.* = EPONYMISM. *b.* Eponymic nomenclature.

1865 M. LENNAN *Prim. Marriage* vii. 150 The universal tendency of rude races to eponymy. 1880 *Athenaeum* 2 Oct. 425/3 Known . . . after the fashion of eponymy so prevalent among Asiatic nomads, as Nogais or Nogai Tartars.

2. The year of office of an (Assyrian) eponym.

1875 G. SMITH *Assyrian Eponym Canon* 193 The earlier and correct Text . . . has the eponymy of Assur-bani-uzur two years earlier. 1883 J. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 254 The first is dated in the eponymy of Sin-sarra-uzur.

Epopee (ep'ōpē). Now somewhat *rare*. Also 8-9 -pēe. [a. F. *épopée*, ad. mod. L. *epopœia*; q. v.]

1. An epic poem (= EPIC B.). Usually the epic poem generically; the epic species of poetry.

1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* Ded., Both of them abhor strong metaphors, in which the epopee delights. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 23 The action of the drama or epopee . . . must be one and entire. 1883 tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. xvi. 465 The discovery of the comic epopee . . . The origin of the mock epopee. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. xxi. 234 The age of the epos is followed by that of the epopee.

2. *transf.*

1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. iii. 54 They may be said to constitute a sort of historical epopee. 1855 MILMAN *Lit. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. iii. 163 The Imitatio Christi is an epopee of the internal history of the human soul.

Epopoan, *a. rare*. [f. Gr. *ἔπος*-*ai* (see next) + *-AN*.] Befitting an epic poet.

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* i. 18 Rouse my bold muse with epopean rage, A hero's rise to sing.

Epopoia (epopoi-*ia*). *arch.* In 8 epopea, -*oia*. 9 epopeia. [a. mod.L. *epopeia*, a. Gr. *ἔπωμα* the making of epics, f. *ἔπος* maker of epics, f. *ἔπος* (see EPOS) + *-ωμος* maker.] = EPOPEE 1.

1749 HURD *Horace's Art Poetry* Wks. 1811 I. 67 It being more glaringly inconsistent with the genius of the drama to admit of foreign ornaments, than of the extended *Epi- sodical Epopeia*. 1756-8a J. WATSON *Ess. Pope* I. ii. 126 That the action of the epopee be one great and entire. 1788 V. KNOX *Ess.* II. 384 [Stesichorus] gave to lyric poetry all the solemnity of the Epopea. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 248 He also wrote a tedious epopea, of which Belisarius is the hero. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* Introd. Ep. The plot of a regular and connected epopea.

Epopoist (epopoi-*ist*). [f. prec. (or f. Gr. *ἔπος*-*oi*) + *-IST*.] One who writes epic poetry.

1840 TAIL'S *Mag.* VII. 411 The historian is merely a more modern name for the Epopoist. 1850 BLACKIE *Eschylus* I. 7 Those who are familiar with the productions of the great Ionic Epopoist.

Epo-poet. [f. EPO-S + POET.] An epic poet. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* I. 357 The taking of Seringapatam is a good subject for you epo-poets.

Epoet (epoet). [ad. late L. *epoeta*, a. *ir.* *ἔπος*-*της*, agent-n. f. *ἔπος*- (f. *ἐπὶ* upon + root *ba-* to see), serving as the base of certain tenses of *ἐπορεύω* to look upon, behold.] A 'beholder'; in *Gr. Antiq.* a person fully initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries. Also *transf.*

1666 TOLAND *Christianity not Myst.* 167 The right of seeing every thing, or being Epoptes. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 552 Those who obtained the insight of these revelations, called themselves Epoptes, Seers, or the Initiated. 1833 BRIL. *Mag.* III. 48 That which has made us in some sort epoptes of those mysteries which are between this world and the next. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lviii. (1862) V. 183 Addressing his companions as Mysts and Epoptes.

Hence **Epoptia**, of or pertaining to an epopt.

Epoptics *sb. pl.*, **Epoptist** = EPOPT.

1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch's Lives*, *Alexander* (ed. Tegg) 467 Those more secret and profound branches of science, which they call acroamatic and epoptic. 1721 tr. *Weren-fel's Disc. Logom.* 99 Aristotle's Books of deep Learning, his Acroamatics, Esotericks, Epopticks, and mysterious Writings. a 1654 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* I. 10 Hidden mysteries in divine truth... which cannot be discerned but only by divine Epoptists.

Epops (e'pops). [L. *epos*, a. Gr. *ἔπος* word, song, f. *ἐπ-* stem of *ἔπειν* to say.]

1. *a.* A collective term for early unwritten narrative poems celebrating incidents of heroic tradition; the rudimentary form of epic poetry. *b.* An epic poem; = EPIO B, EPOPEE. *c.* Epic poetry.

a. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 144 The epops. in this respect appears to have adhered to the model of the ancient hymnody. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. 234 The age of the epops is followed by that of the epopee. 1883 H. KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 148 The ancient Epops hardly survived.

b. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Women* II. *Cleon* 172 That epops on thy hundred plates of gold is mine. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 115 Every age... expects a morn And claims an epops. 1868 TRENCH *Parables* 45 The action, gradually unfolding itself of an Epops.

c. 1835 J. B. ROBERTSON tr. *Schlegel's Philos. Hist.* (1846) 6 The author next passes in review the Hesiodic epops, the middle epops, or the works of the Cyclic poets. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* viii. (1872) 285 Almost rises into epops and prophecy.

2. *transf.* A series of striking events worthy of epic treatment.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 234 All these episodes of the great epops (the insurrection of Paris) were similar in character, and embodied the same lessons. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlen.* (1878) Prel. 2 She found her epops in the reform of a religious order.

[**Eposculat**ion, given in some Dicts., is app. a misprint for EXOSCULATION.

1563 BECON *Displ. Pop. Mass* Wks. III. 52 a Your inspirations and epoculations, your benedictions and humiliations.]

† **Epotat**ion. *Obs.* [n. of action f. *ἐπώτῃ*: see next.] The action of drinking up or off.

1697-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxiv. 128 The Epotations of dumb liquor damn him. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 55 There is by their epotation laid the seed of all future maladies.

† **Epo**te, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *ἐπώτῃ*, f. *ἐπώ* out + *πώτῃ* to drink.] *trans.* To drink; to drink up.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 297 The decoction of the root epoted, cures convulsions.

† **Epoventable**, *a. Obs.* In 5 epoventable, 6 epouventabl, *Sc.* epoventabill, appovent-abyll. [a. OF. *espoventable* (mod.F. *espoventable*, corresp. to Pr. *espaventable*), f. *espoventer* (mod.F. *espoventer*, Pr. *espaventar*), f. L. *espavent-em*, f. *ex* out + *pavē-re* to be in a fright.] Frightful, terrible.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 67 The grete epouventable dragons. 1554 LYNDESAY *Monarchy* (1883), With horribill sound appoventabyll [ed. 1599 epouventabill]. 1588 A. KING tr. *Camillus Catech.* 92 The dreidfull and epouventabl rigor of Gods terrible judgment.

† **Eprouvette** (epruvet). [Fr. *épreuve*, f. *éprouver* to try, to test.]

1. An apparatus for testing the strength of gun-powder. Also *attrib.*

1761 THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 298 All the eprouvettes, or powder-triers, in common use are defective. 1839 *Sat. Mag.*, *Suppl.* Jan. 40/1 Another form of eprouvette was devised by the late Dr. Hutton. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 37 Where experiments are conducted... with moveable eprouvettes, a certain loss is sustained. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Eprouvette-gun*, The eprouvette-mortar of the British service is 8 inches in diameter.

2. A spoon used in assaying metals.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Eprouvette*, a flux spoon. A spoon for sampling an assay.

Eps, *obs.* form of ASP 1.

Epsom (e'psom). The name of a town in Surrey. 1. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **Epsom-water**, the water of a mineral spring at Epsom; **Epsom-salt** (*colloq.* -salts), originally the salt (chiefly composed of magnesium sulphate) obtained from this water; now the popular name of magnesium sulphate however prepared.

1770 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 137 This may be called English or Epsom salt. 1811 A. T. THOMPSON *Lond. Disp.* II. (1818) 245 First artificially obtained in England in 1775, from the evaporation of the water of the Epsom spring: whence it was named Epsom salt. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xv. 282 The manufacture of magnesia and Epsom salts.

2. Short for **Epsom salt**.

1803 *Ann. Rev.* f. 871/1 Even allowing Mr. K. the use of the term Epsom, instead of sulphat of magnesia. 1854 *Pharmac. Jm.* XIII. 622 The sulphate of magnesia forming the 'rough Epsoms' of the alum-maker.

Epsomite (e'psom-it). *Min.* [f. *Epsom* + *-ITE*.] Native magnesium sulphate.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomencl.* 42 Natural Epsom Salt, Epsomite. 1876 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 44 Epsomite occurs as an efflorescence from marshy ground.

Eptagon, *obs.* form of HEPAGON.

Epulary (epiul-*ari*), *a.* [ad. L. *epulāris*, f. *epulum* feast.] Of, pertaining to, or having to do with, a feast or banquet.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Epulary*, belonging to a Banquet. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1839 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 407 The hum of epulary commerce resounded on every side. 1856 SMYTH *Rom. Fam. Coins* 296 The corporation of Bedford, a body which had not quite lost its epulary renown when Oliver Goldsmith publicly complimented its mandatory energies.

Epulation (epiul-*ari*). *Now rare.* Also 6 **epulacion**, -*oyon*. [ad. L. *epulatiō-em*, f. *epulāri* to feast, f. *epulum* feast.] The action of feasting or indulging in dainty fare. Also *fig.*

1542 BOORDE *Dietary* ix. (1870) 250 As it is taken by epulacion, of eatynge of crude meate. 1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 31 b, Neither did I take delectation in these banquettes and epulations. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 324 When he [Epicurus] would dine with Jove, and pretend unto epulation, he desired no other addition than a piece of Cytheridian cheese. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* II. 617 To make your epulation quite complete, One thing you need. 1835 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 517 Such love. 'Twas love's luxuriant epulation.

Epulentia, *var.* of EPILEPTIC *a. Obs.*

† **Epulis** (epiul-*is*). *Path.* [mod.L. *epulis*, a. Gr. *ἐπουλῖς*, f. *ἐπὶ* upon + *οὐλον* gum.] (See *quots.*)

1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 518 Tumours springing up from the margin of the gums... usually receive the designation, epulis. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 537 Under epulis are included, rightly or wrongly, most of the tumours of the gums.

† **Epulose**, *a. Obs. rare* -o. [f. L. *epul-um* + *-OSE*, as if ad. L. **epulōs-us*.] Feasting to excess.

Hence † **Epulosity**, a feasting to excess.

1721 in BAILEY vol. II. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts. **Epulotic** (epiul-*otik*), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἐπουλωτικ-ός*, f. *ἐπουλῶσθαι* to be scarred over, f. *ἐπὶ* upon + *οὐλή* scar.]

A. adj. Having power to cicatrize.

1761 W. LEWIS *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 160 s. v. *Calaminaris*, The official epulotic cerate. 1787 C. B. TRAVE in *Med. Commun.* II. 154 The common epulotic dressings. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

B. sb. in pl. Medicines or ointments that induce cicatrization, and heal wounds or sores.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvi. xvi. (1678) 639 We use Epulotics when as the ulcer is almost filled up, and equal to the adjacent skin. 1751 DEBENHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 94 The wound was... by the use of epulotics, completely cicatrized. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence † **Epulotical**, *a. Path.* *Obs.* = prec. *adj.*

1615 CROOKES *Body of Man* 86 The flesh is softened and dried by Epulotical medicines as they call them. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 107 A slash or scar of a wound is closed with an Epulotical Powder.

† **Epulous**, *a. Obs. rare* -o. [f. L. *epul-um* + *-OUS*: see EPULOSE.] = EPULOSE.

1622-1732 in COLES.

Epurate (epiurd-*it*), *v. rare*. [f. F. *épurer* to purify: see -ATE 6.] *trans.* To purify. *lit.* and *fig.* 1799 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 474 The departmental administration, which having been long before epurated, was in the secret of the revolution. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 581 As the evaporation of water in the sunshine epurates the atmosphere. 1813 — *Monthly Rev.* LXXII. 473 With a diction epurated at Paris in royal times, she [Mde. de Genlis] is still not a classical writer.

Hence **Epurated** *ppl. a.*

1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVI. 501 An epurated Christianity.

Epiration (epiur-*ari*). [a. F. *épiration*, f. *épurer*: see prec.] The action or process of purifying; purification.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 8 These opinions may require further epiration. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* 175 Epuration or investigation of the characters of official persons.

Equability (ik-, ekwāb'i-liti). *Forms:* 6 **equabilite**, 6-7 **equabilitie**, 7 **aequability**, 6-**equability**. [ad. L. *aequabilit-ās*, f. *aequabilis* EQUABLE: see -ITY.]

1. The quality of being equable or uniform; evenness of mind, temper, or behaviour; freedom from fluctuation or variation in condition, rate of movement, degree of intensity, etc.

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* III. xxi. There is also moderation in tolleration of fortune of euerye sorte, which of Tulli is called equabilite. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 217a He would not have been led with such an equabilite of mind. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 22 Uniformity, equability, ubiquity, and constancy of holiness. 1659 RAY *Discol. World* II. (1732) 87 The Equability of the Sun's diurnal Motion. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v. 160 Where is that equability of nine months warmth to be found? 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 68 ¶ 3, I should join to these other Qualifications a certain Equability or Evenness of Behaviour. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 119 The equability of his numbers... cloysed and satiated the ear for want of variety. 1768 J. FOSTER *Essay Accnt & Quantity* 8 A monotony and equability in the voice. a 1832 BENTHAM *Princ. Penal Law* Wks. 1843 I. 456 In respect of equability, these punishments [by disgrace] are really more defective than at first sight they might appear. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* 39 The security and comparative equability of human life. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jm.* I. vii. 169 The humidity, and equability of the climate. 1882 *Med. Temp.* Jm. I. 104 The excessive sensitiveness and want of equability of which so many complain.

† 2. Capability of being regarded as equal, or of being compared on equal terms. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Ocor.* 35 May any equabilite seeme to bee betwixt them? either in the excellencie of the holy Ghost? or in sinceritie of Life? 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 183 You that make the servant... but as the Oxe and Asses... have utterly destroyed this equability. a 1654 BROME *Love-sick Court* iv. 1, Their merits bear no equability With mine. 1817 COGAN *Ethical Quest.* v. (R.), Bodies seem to act mutually upon each other, with a kind of equability in power.

† 3. Due or just proportion; well-balanced condition. *Obs.*

1576 NEWTON *Leunius's Complex.* (1633) 9 If he finde the plight and state of his body to be in equability and perfect temperatenesse, it shall be good to cherish and preserve it with his like. 1605 TIMMER *Quersit.* II. iv. 116 The perfect combination, adequation, equabilite of elements, etc.

Equable (ik-, ekwāb'l), *a.* Also 7-8 **aequable**. [ad. L. *aequabilis*, f. *aequare* to make level or equal, f. *aequus* equal.]

1. Uniform, free from fluctuation or variation.

a. Of motions or continuous phenomena: Maintaining a constant level of speed or intensity. † Also of periods of time: Uniform in duration.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 224, 25 Apocatastases annorum, which amounted to 36525 equable Years. 1706 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. III. 405 The apparent Motion of the Sun will be equable. 1799 *Med. Jm.* I. 279 The pulse slower, more uniform and equable. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 29 Its parallels express the equable time of motion. 1811 A. T. THOMPSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) Introd. 28 Mercury is the liquid best adapted for thermometers; its expansion being most equable. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xviii. 188 Kepler's discovery of the equable description of areas. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lvi. (1862) V. 72 The slow, solemn, and equable march of the troops.

b. Of temperature: Free from extremes (or sudden changes) of heat and cold.

1807 *Med. Jm.* XVII. 292 Those parts of the kingdom where they may enjoy the most equable state of temperature. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xvi. § 728 Thus the equable climates of Western Europe are accounted for.

c. Of the feelings, mind, temper, etc.: Even, not easily disturbed. Of a course of events: Free from vicissitudes, tranquil. Of literary style: Maintaining a constant level, uniform.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 341 [Military ardour] is a cool, steady, deliberate principle, always present, always equable. 1814 WORDSW. *Laodamia* xvii, In worlds whose course is equable and pure. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. xxiii. 375 A calm and equable piety. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 468 His oratory was more correct and equable than theirs. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. Introd. 12 It [a translation] should be... equable in style. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xvi. 140 An equable temper is the greatest gift a man can possess.

2. Free from inequalities; uniform throughout its extent or range of operation; equally proportioned.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. Wks. 1838 III. 193 They would have the vast body of a planet... to be every where smooth and equable. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 233 Elastic fluids have a tendency to rapid equable mixture. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xlii. 205 A new valuation... with a view to a more equable system of taxation. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* II. viii. 69 A more equable division of representatives. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. iv, A rich subdued and equable tint overspread this visage. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 205 A channel of equable diameter.

+3. Characterized by justice or fairness; = **EQUITABLE**. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 13 Becoming equable to others, I become unjust to myself. [Cf. quot. 1830 s. v. **EQUALLY**.]

Equableness (ĕ-k-, ĕkwăb'lnēs). [*f. prec. + -NESS*.] The condition or quality of being equable; **EQUABILITY**, in various senses.

1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ho. of Com.* Cb. We... should walk towards God with truth, equableness, and certainty. 1736 in BAILEY. 1877 E. CONDER *Bus. Faith* iv. 163 Smoothness (that is, equableness of surface). 1880 *Nature* XXIII. No. 582. 184 A like equableness from year to year characterises the temperature and rainfall of the climate.

Equably (ĕ-k-, ĕkwăbli), *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY*.] In an equable manner; uniformly, regularly; justly, fairly; calmly, tranquilly.

1786 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. III. 117 The Sun... mov'd both equably and in the Equator. a 1743 CHEYNE (J.), If bodies move equably in concentric circles, etc. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1806) II. III. x. 238 The wealth of the civilized world will... be... more equably diffused. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 61 The... cultivation of their fertile and equably divided territory. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xl. 172 Equably confessing her ignorance on all such points.

Equation, -*coun*, *obs.* *ff.* of **EQUATION**.

Equival (ĕkwī-vāl), *a.* Also **equival**. [*f. L. *æquus* equal + *ævum* age + -AL*.] Of equal age; belonging to the same period.

1867 STUBBS *Pref. Benedict's Chron.* (Rolls) 24 A small folio, written in double columns, in a variety of equaval hands. 1881 W. PALGRAVE in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 21 Her Capitol was equaval with her birth.

+ **Equævous**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f. as prec. + -OUS*.] = *prec.* (Const. *to*.)

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 173, I cannot think therefore of anything else proceeding from the Roman times here or Equævous to their greatness... except it be the Thames.

Equal (ĕkwāl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: ? 4 *pl.* equals, -les, 6-7 equal(l), equal(l), 6 equal, 6-equal. See also **EGALL**. [*ad. L. *æqualis*, *f. æquus* level, even, just*.]

As the form of the *L. æquus* does not permit it to be directly anglicized without the addition of a suffix, the Eng. *equal* represents the senses of that word as well as those of its derivative *æqualis*. The OF. *equal* (orig. a literary adaptation of the *L.* word, the regular phonetic descendant of which, *ewel*, *ivel*, was in popular use: does not seem to have been adopted in Eng.; but its later form *equal* (*ægal*), *egal* became Eng. in 14th c. (see **EGALL**), and did not become wholly obs. until the 17th c.)

1. Of magnitudes or numbers: Identical in amount; neither less nor greater than the object of comparison. Of things: Having the same measure; identical in magnitude, number, value, intensity, etc. Const. *to*, + *with*.

(In this and the next sense often with latent notion of 'at least equal'; hence not *equal to* means usually 'less than', 'inferior to'.)

1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 16 A smal croys... aboute the south lyne, þat sheweth the 24 howres equals [Lat. *æquales*] of the clokke. *Ibid.* II. § 8 To turn the howres in-equals in howres equals [Ad *convertendum horas in-euales in horas equals*]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 676 Three hills, not in equal distance, nor yet in equal quantitie. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xiv. 212 V^e three inner angles are equal with the two right angles. 1598 BARNFIELD *Compl. Poetrie* xxxviii. The wibes of Troy for him made æqual mone. 1608 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 3 Then to shewe three lightes of æqual height fore and aft. a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 8 When with my browne, my gray haire equal be. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 477 Hairy Goats of equal Profit are With Woolly Sheep. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 116 Flower and fine Sugar equal quantities. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 523 Stamens half as long again as the blossom, nearly equal. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc.* 4 Art I. 398 The actions of bodies on each other are always equal. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 223 He had equal equity with the mortgagee for 700l. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 656 The number of atoms of hydrogen and oxygen, must... be equal both in amidin and amylin. 1846 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 237 In both cases they occur in nearly equal ratios. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil., Hydros.* 132 If the velocity of the float boards were equal to that of the water.

b. *phr.* Other things being equal: transl. mod. *L. ceteris paribus*.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 386 All other circumstances being supposed equal. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 318/1 Other things being equal, the chances of any man being hit in action vary... with the rate of fire to which he is exposed.

+ c. Equally reciprocated.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Vergil's Eng. Hist.* (Camd.) I. 68, I nothing desired more ardentlie than the æqual amitte of the Romans.

2. Possessing a like degree of a (specified or implied) quality or attribute; on the same level in rank, dignity, power, ability, achievement, or excellence; having the same rights or privileges. Const. *to*, + *with*.

1586 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 Where he is now resydent, equal in glory to the father. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hem. VI.* v. i. 89 Vnloose thy long imprisoned thoughts, And let thy tongue be equal with thy heart. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 9 The ancient custom was to dedicate them [books] only to private and equal friends. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* viii. 30 And made the maimed, orphans, widows, yea, & the aged also, equal in spoils with themselves. — *John* v. 18 Making himselfe equal with God. a 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 45 We deny soules to others equal to them in all but in speech. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 823 The more to draw his Love, And render me more equal. 1735 POPE *Odys.* I. 383 For the chaste Queen select an

equal Lord. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 43a He meant his children to be all equal. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 56 All men are born free and equal.

b. *Music.* **Equal voices**: voices either all male or all female.

+ c. Equivalent; serving the same purpose. Const. *as*, + *with*. *Obs. rare.*

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 10 Paper in Holland is equal with Moneys in England. *Ibid.* 13 A Ticket upon such Lands given to the Merchant would be equal to him as ready money.

3. Adequate or fit in quantity or degree. Now only const. *to*; formerly also *simply*.

a 1674 CLARENDON (J.), The Scotts trusted not their own numbers as equal to fight with the English. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded., To make my commendations equal to your merit. 1719 WATTS *Hymns* I. lxiii, What equal Honours shall we bring To Thee, O Lord. 1791 HAMPSON *Mem. J. Wesley* II. 28 Of the conduct of the magistrates... it is impossible to speak in equal terms of severity and indignation.

b. Adequately fit or qualified. Of persons: Having strength, endurance, or ability adequate to some requirement. Phrase, **Equal to the occasion**.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 304 The Soil... is equal to the Pasture and the Plough. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* III. 17 The part you have undertaken is at least as much as you are equal to. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* vii, She was not equal, however, to much conversation. 1816 *Remarks Eng. Mann.* 20 He did not feel equal to receiving the congratulations of the company. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 124 They were not equal to contend with disciplined troops. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* I. 4 Schemes of independent morality... are not equal to resisting the impetuosities of passion. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 163 Gescon was equal to the emergency.

4. Of distribution, mixture, etc.: Evenly proportioned. Of rules, laws, conditions, processes, or actions (hence of agents): Affecting all objects in the same manner and degree; uniform in effect or operation (often passing into 5).

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. 4 Consisting of the equallest mixture or temper of the four elements. 1676 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* A y b, Though this way of valuing the ground be as equal and general a rule as can be; yet, etc. 1696 WHISTON *The Earth* I. 36 The equal Division of the Year allow'd for. 1761 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxiii. 251 The army dreaded his equal and inexorable justice. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 80 If the Irish were refused equal laws, they would demand the dissolution of the Union. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 187 The Church contemplates with equal eye the whole of God's ordinances.

b. Of a contest: Evenly balanced.

1633 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 22 Two thirds of the day were past, and the night yet equal.

+ c. *phr.* It is equal to me (whether): = 'it makes no difference', 'it is all the same'. *Obs.* Cf. Fr. *c'est égal*, Ger. *es ist mir gleich*.

1705-15 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* (J.), They... may let them alone, or reject them; it is equal to me. 1746 Col. *Rec. Penn.* V. 57 The Governor said it was equal to him when they adjourn'd. 1749 CHESTERT. *Lett.* II. cxvii. 237 Whether along the coast of the Adriatic, or that of the Mediterranean, it is equal to me. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 260 It was equal to him whether he fell by his enemies in the field, or by his creditors in the city.

+ 5. In sense of *L. æquus*: Fair, equitable, just, impartial. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 503 Equale in justice but partialitie. 1545 LELAND in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cxviii. 332 My great labours... have profyted the studious, gentyl, and equal reders. 1592 GREENE *Graustw. Wit* (1617) 42 Equal heaven hath denied that comfort. 1641 'SMECTYMNIUS' *Answer* § 5 (1653) 22 This had been no more rational or equal than the former. 1656 BRAMHALL *Reptic.* iv. 188 Is it equal that the Court of Rome themselves should be the Judges? 1681 *Relig. Clerici* To Rdr. I To the equal Reader. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. xi. 354 Proposals of peace which were equal and moderate.

6. Of surfaces: Level, on the same level (*arch.*). + **Equal to**: level with.

a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Jas. V.* Wks. 116 The most part of the church was made equal to the ground. 1713 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 27 All the Rooms... of the same Story, may have their Floor or Pavement equal. 1840 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* I. 156 The equal plains of fruitful Sicily.

+ 7. Uniform throughout in appearance, dimensions, or properties. *Obs.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 50 A roof covered with them is of an equal colour. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* III. 107 The Painter must observe an equal Air, so as not to make one part Muscular and Strong, and the other Soft and Tender. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 98 A Sheet of their full length equal within one pound in ten quite through. 1766 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* II. 18 a, Large Stones, sound, equal, handsome and rare. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 246 That the building should be a column of equal strength, proportionate in every part to the stress it was likely to bear.

b. *Bot.* Symmetrical, having both sides alike. 1876 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 1110 When the parenchyma is developed symmetrically on each side of the midrib or stalk, the leaf is equal.

8. Of movements, pressure, heat, light, etc.: Even, free from fluctuation in rate or intensity. *rare.* (With this and the next sense cf. **EQUABLE** 1.)

1666 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 392 Try them by boiling upon an equal fire. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 71 These Revolutions... are as exactly equal and uniform as the Earth's are. 1761 EARL PEMBROKE *Mil. Equitation* (1778) 63 Even or equal trot. 1811 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iv. 88 Thy

chaste sister Who guides the frozen and inconstant moon Will look on thy more warm and equal light.

9. Of the mind, temper, demeanour, tone of voice: Even, tranquil, undisturbed, unruffled. *arch.* 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. vii. 759 Who can hear this and bear an equal mind? a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), An equal temper in his mind he found, When fortune flatter'd him, and when she frown'd. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 9 He proceeded, in a firm and equal tone, to offer Theodosius the alternative of peace, or war. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxii, He addressed him in a tone tolerably equal. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 153 Let us swear an oath, and keep it with an equal mind.

+ 10. Of numbers: Even. *Obs. rare.* Cf. *L. par*.

1806 G. GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s. v. *Bridge*, The piers of stone bridges should be equal in number, that there may be one arch in the middle.

+ 11. *quasi-adv.* Equally. *Obs.*

1673 SHAKS. *Hem. VIII.* I. i. 150 He is equal rau'nous As he is subtle. 1633 MASSINGER *De. Milan* II. i. Thou art A thing, that, equal with the devil himself, I do detest. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. xv, Therefore obtain'd an equal distant seat. 1659 DRYDEN *Cromwell* v, Where all the parts so equal-perfect are.

12. *Comb.* a. *parasynthetic derivatives, as equal-armed, -blooded, -eyed, -headed, -limbed, -sided, -souled.* Also *equal-handedness*. b. *adverbial, as equal-balanced, -poised, -suited.*

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 286 The *equal-armed balance, so commonly seen in this country. 1881 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 567/1 At the top is an equal-armed cross. 1878 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1890) 312 If the Good and the Evil be *equal-balled. 1764 CHURCHILL *Ep. Hogarth* Poems II. 135 Thou *equal-blooded judge. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* (ed. 2) 677 Toward good and ill, then, *equal-eyed of soul. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 280 A government of so much benevolence and *equal-handedness. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 42 In 1837 the double and *equal-headed reversible rail was originated by Joseph Locke. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. viii. 278 The short *equal-limbed Greek cross. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 170 The rising and falling of an *equal-poised balance. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxv, O friendship, equal-poised control. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 571 Four-sided prisms, terminated by *equal-sided pyramids. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* (ed. 2) 676 Nor thine nor mine, but *equal-souled are they. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (1861) 102 The lilies and the native rose Sit *equal-suited with a blushing red.

B. *sb.*

1. One who is equal to another:

a. in rank or standing.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 4 M. Nevil hath shown himself disdainful towards his æquals and superiors too. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 171 She is no equal for his birth. 1614 JOHN DAY *Festivals* (1615) 322 First, that they match with their Equals as neere as may be, both in Condition or State of Life, as also in Years. a 1640 EARL STIRLING *Jonathan* (R.), You (though subjects) may my equals make. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* v. 38 Towards equals, nothing becomes a man so well as well-bred ease. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 468 The Governor-General, whom, as exercising a delegated authority only, he refused to recognise as the equal of a king. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ix. 194 Humility is much more tried by equals than it is by inferiors.

b. in power or achievement, or in any specified quality; a 'match'.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 257 Was euer man so proud as is this Martius? He has no equal. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 248 Satan... Prodigious power had shewn, and met in Arms no equal. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* IV. App. 270 A minister who never had his equal... for wisdom and integrity. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* iv. 43 Orazio had no equal in the execution of his paintings.

+ c. in age: (a.) One who has lived as long; (b.) A contemporary. Cf. *L. æqualis*. *Obs.*

1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 110 That I may now deal with my ancients and not with my equals. 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* I. 14 And profited in the lawes Religion, aboute many my equals in mine owne nation. 1678 CULWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 443 A Sophist Plutarch's equal.

2. *abstr.* An equal: a state of equality; an equal footing. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 34 Thou that presum'st to weigh the world anew, And all things to an equal to restore. *Mod.* (Derbysh.). He talks to me as if we were on an equal.

Equal (ĕkwāl), *v.* [*f. prec.*; cf. Fr. *égaler*.]

1. To make equal, equalize; to bring to the same level. Const. *with*, or *simply*. *arch.*

1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* Ded., Whereby great Sidney & our Spencer might, With those Po singers being equalled, Enchaunt the world. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xxii. 34 He maketh my feet like [marg. equalled] hinds' feet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 248 Him... Whom reason hath equald, force hath made suprem Above his equals. *Ibid.* III. 33 Those other two equal'd with me in Fate. 1687 DRYDEN *Ind & P.* I. 456 Rebellion equals all. 1703 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 52 Persons equalled in the Favour of God. 1868 WHITTIER *Among the Hills* xvii, The fair democracy of flowers That equals cot and palace.

+ b. To proportion. *Obs.*

1618 LATHAM *2d Bk. Falconry* (1633) 24 Compare or equal so your meat with the length or shortness of time, as that she shall never be ouer empty, yet, etc.

+ c. To make (ground) level; to level (a building) to, with the ground; to make (a ditch) level by filling up. *Obs.*

1609 R. HILL *Pathw. Piety* (1849) II. 45 The goodliest cities have been equalled with the ground. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Jas. VII.* Wks. 39 The fortress... is demolished and equal'd with the ground. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* (1817) 89 He employs his people... equaling unequal grounds. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 61 Equalling Ditches with raised or even Ground.

† 2. To consider or represent as equal; to liken, compare. *Obs.*

1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* 78 To them, which with Gods word do equal their own doctrines, etc. 1635 PACITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636 89) Their Dogmatical Traditions, which they Equall with the holy Scriptures. a 1672 STERRY *Freed. Will.* (1675) 150 As equalling God in savage cruelty to the most arbitrary Tyrants. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 114 ¶ 9 To equal robbery with murder, is to reduce murder to robbery. 1799-1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* i. iv. iii. 282 Not content with equalling the pleasures of war to social festivity.

3. *trans.* To be or become equal to; to 'come up to', match, rival.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. iii. Let earth and heaven his timeless death deplore, For both their worths will equal him no more. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. ii. 249 On me [Richard], whose All not equals Edwards Moytie? 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxviii. 17 The golde and the chrystall cannot equal it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 40 He trusted to have equal'd the most High, If he oppos'd. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* IV. App. 268 He came very young into Parliament, and, soon equalled the oldest and ablest actors. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 106 The weight of the carbonic acid gas exactly equals the weight of carbonic oxide and the oxygen gas. 1826 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv. There are enough of brave men around me, whom I may imitate if I cannot equal. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 355 The courage of the Queen. was only equalled by her terrible revenge. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 281 They nearly equalled the elephant in size.

4. To produce or achieve something equal to, to match. † Also *intr.* To cope on equal terms with (*obs. rare*).

1597 SHAKS. a *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 67, I thinke we are a Body strong enough (Euen as we are) to equall with the King. c 1610 *Women Saints* (1886) 154 It is a difficult matter, to equal my sisters vertues with my speache. a 1745 W. BROOME *To Pope* 26 A rival hand recalls from ev'ry part Some latent grace, and equals art with art. a 1834 MACINTOSH *Machiavel* Wks. 1846 II. 480 Historical genius had risen . . . to a height which has not been equalled among the same nation in times of greater refinement.

b. To reciprocate in equal measure.

1697 DRYDEN, tr. Virgil *Æneid* vi. 641 [She] sought Sicchus, through the shady grove, Who answer'd all her Cares, and equal'd all her Love. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiii. ix. The ardent passion . . . the extreme violence of which if he failed to equal, etc.

† **Equaliform**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 seq.—[f. *L. equalis*—s. equal + FORM.] Having equal forms.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 379/2 It is all one amongst them if it be called bilobed, or æqualiform, or diversiform.

† **Equalify**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *EQUAL* a. + (1)FY.] *trans.* To make equal.

1679 G. R. tr. *Boynstuan's Theat. World* iii. 223 When he begins to equalify himself with his God, and to make comparisons with him.

Equalist (i'kwälíst), *rare*. [f. *EQUAL* + -IST.] One who asserts the equality of certain (contextually indicated) persons or things.

1661 *Origen's Opin. in Phœnix* (1721) I. 13 We can find nothing (according to the Hypothesis of the Equalists) why one (Hypostasis) should be called Father or Son rather than another. 1880 P. GREG *Acc. Zodiac* I. 133 The Equalists were driven from one untenable point to another.

Equalitarian (i'kwälit'rián), *a. and sb.* [f. *EQUALIT-Y*: cf. *humanitarian*, etc.]

A. adj. Pertaining to, or connected with, the doctrine of the equality of mankind. **B. sb.** An adherent of this doctrine.

1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 83 We were talking upon the equalitarian doctrines of the gospel. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* xli. 21 We, who are neither republicans nor equalitarians. 1883 STEVENSON in *Longm. Mag.* II. 295 These equalitarian plainnesses leave an open field for the insolence of Jack-in-office.

Equality (i'kwäl'iti). *Forms:* 4-6 equalite, (5 equalyte, eqwalyte), 6 equaltie, equalitie, -llitie, (6 equalitie, 7 -ty), 6- equality. See also *EQUALITY*. [a. OF. *égalité* (mod. Fr. *égalité*), ad. *L. æqualitāt-em*, f. *æqualis* *EQUAL*.] The quality or condition of being equal.

1. The condition of being equal in quantity, amount, value, intensity, etc.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2734 Of hete & eke of coldnes of oon equalite. 1530 PALSGR. 217/1 Equalite, *egalitē*, evynnesse. 1555 EDOEN *Decades W. Ind.* iii. iii. (Arb.) 147 The equalitie of the daye and nyght. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. xiv. 221 Reduce to any shadow of Equality. 1657 EARL MONM. tr. *Parula's Pol. Disc.* 200 God, by whom . . . the earth it self is sustained and held up with a miraculous equality of weight. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xx. 572 Pleading equality of years. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ii. 19 In approaching the mirror, the image and object approach to equality. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. iii. 245 Will the exhausting of the tube disturb the equality? 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 122 The ganglia do not maintain the same numerical equality.

b. *esp. in Math.* The exact correspondence between magnitudes and numbers in respect of quantity, the existence of which is sometimes expressed by the sign =.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. def. 32. 5 This figure [rhombus] agreeth with a square, as touching the equalitie of lines. 1772 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (1828) 4 =The Sign of Equality; it shews that the numbers or quantities placed before it are equal to those following it. 1846 MILL *Logic* i. iii. § 11 Equality; which is but another word for the exact resemblance commonly called identity, considered as subsisting between things in respect of their quantity.

2. The condition of having equal dignity, rank, or privileges with others; the fact of being on an equal footing.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Crom.* i. Prob. 60 Suppos hys Lordschype lyk noucht be Tyl gret statys in ewalyte. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 199 But all iii. persones one god, of one substance, & of inseperable equalite. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. iii. 47 Equality of two Domesticke powers, Breed scrupulous faction. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 26 Not content With faire equality, fraternal state. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 225 ¶ 3 Equality is the Life of Conversation. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler*, Ye are all equal; nature made you so. Equality is your birth-right. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Ch.* 30 The feeling of perfect equality inside the church.

b. The condition of being equal in power, ability, achievement, or excellence. Also (*rarely*), the condition of being 'equal to an emergency'.

1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 327 The on-set and retire Of both your Armies, whose equality By our best eyes cannot be censured. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 16 The confidence of his own equality with those whom he deemed most worthy of his praise. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv. They fought with an equality. 1879 G. W. CURTIS *Sp. New Eng. Soc. Dinner*, With their equality to the emergency the Pilgrim Fathers would have lived in the best houses.

† 3. In persons: Fairness, impartiality, equity.

b. In things: Due proportion, proportionateness. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 12 Shap and colour and eche fature Were comporpond in swych equalyte. 1552 HULOET s.v., Equalite of lawes, wher they be to al degrees indifferente. 1558 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F. lvi.* 44 In hering of him what equaltie ye show. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 232 The breaking of order and equality in the world. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* (1852) Introd. 18 Equality is of the essence of such taxes.

4. Evenness of surface; uniformity of size or shape; level position. Also of movements or processes: Evenness, regularity, uniformity in rate or degree. Now somewhat *rare*.

1598 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxiii. (Tollem. MS.), The see is calde 'equor', and hab þat name of equalite, evennesse. 1599 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 4 b, All the points of the Piques of everie rancke carrying one equalite. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 172 Sometimes a Bone, so pressed down, settles to his natural equality. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 25 The equality of its Motion . . . without any fits or starts. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 95 The Plumber's vain pretence to near Equality, and endeavour to cast as equal as he can. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* iv. 73 The equality of wear of a piece of gingham or calico.

† 5. *fig.* Of the body: An even condition or temper. Of the mind: Evenness, equability. *Obs.*

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* ii. 20 It consumeth the corrupt superflue humours, and reducit nature to equalite. 1647 CHARLES I. *Decl. Jan.* 18 Wks. (1662) 281 Patience and a great Equality of Mind. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 14 ¶ 4 To enjoy Life and Health as a constant Feast, we should . . . arrive at an Equality of Mind. a 1768 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxiv. 121 You would find an easy equality of temper you do not expect.

Equalisation (i'kwäliz'jən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of equalizing; the condition of being equalized.

1793 ANTHONY PASQUIN (John Williams) *Calm Exam.*, Upon the basis of necessary equalization and reciprocity. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 91 An opposite source of equalization, tending to restore that equilibrium which is also continually lost. 1806 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 210 A certain equalization, or approach to equality may be obtained between the motions of the stars. 1852 McCULLOCH *Taxation* ii. v. (ed. 2) 221 In August 1848, the nominal equalisation of the duties was effected. 1852 D. MITCHELL *Battle Summer* 283 Alas, for the happy equalization which our Republic was to effect.

Equalise (i'kwäliz), *v.* Also 7-8 equallice, (7 egalise). [f. *EQUAL* + -IZE. Cf. Fr. *égaler*.]

I. To equal, match.

† 1. *trans.* To be or become equal to; to come up to, match, rival; = *EQUAL* v. 3. *Obs.*

15. . . Tom Thumb 136 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 239 Sir Tom Thumb, for thy fame, None can thee equalize. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ix. 44 But a third kingdom. . . Both first and second Troy shall dare to equalise. 1595 *Locrine* iv. i. 169 The Scythians . . . Do equalize the grass in multitude. 1606 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 19 In all seauen, equalizing the number of the Planets. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 53 The order and situation of this Fort and Fabricke, equalizing if not preceding any other in Persia. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 68 The Elegancy and Nobleness of their Style which never any Philosopher could equalize. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 84 Fur. ought to have a greater Substance to equalize the strength of Oak. 1725 COLLIER *Disc. Pract. Subj.* 346 For by affecting to equalize a superior wealth, they are apt to make their own Figure too large. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* 326 A spot equalized by few in picturesque and magnificent scenery. 1826 T. J. WHARTON in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 112 His great house, that equalizes (if not exceeds) any I have ever seen.

† 2. To reciprocate in equal degree; = *EQUAL* 4 b. *Obs.*

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* xxiv. Instill into her some celestiall fire That she may equalize affection.

II. To make equal.

† 3. To regard, represent, or treat as equal; to place on an equality. *Obs.* Also (*rarely*), to regard as contemporary with (cf. *EQUAL* B. 1 c). *Const.* to, with.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vii. 22 There be that equalize some of them with S. Paul his time. 1621 R. JOHNSON *Way to Glory* 16 Doest [thou] . . . equalize them [my writings] with

the text of the canonical Scriptures? 1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* v. 65 The Virgin . . . they do at least equalize to Christ. 1751 ORRERY *Remarks Swift* xxii. (R.). The . . . Poem . . . which we equalize, and perhaps would willingly prefer to the Iliad, is void of those fetters [rhyme].

4. To make equal in magnitude, number, degree of intensity, etc. *Const.* to, with.

1622 MALVINES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 57 Equalizing the said Custome of Cloth, with the Custome of Wooll. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 136 Intending to equalize it [Babel] with the Starres. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vi. 301 Notwithstanding to equalize accounts, we will allow three hundred yeares. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 2 June an. 1781 note, To show the propriety of equalising the revenues of bishops. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Heat*, etc. 88 Their temperatures . . . must be always changing, and always tending to be equalised. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rev.* 58 The emoluments of peace and war were, therefore, equalized by attaching a fixed salary to the office. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 39 The despotism that would equalize property arbitrarily. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 43 Thus to equalize the distances.

5. To make equal in condition, dignity, power, or character.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 102 That they would not equalize him, in the manner of his death, to abject dogs. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 72 Those who attempt to level, never equalize. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xxx. (1831) 266 A young woman of fashion . . . equalising herself with a creature depending on his wits for support. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 166 Office of itself does much to equalise politicians. a 1866 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 164 The invention of gunpowder equalised all men on the field of battle.

† 6. To level, bring to one level. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 38 These towring rocks . . . I will . . . equalize againe. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 11 The Gethes . . . subverted their pallsaces, equalizing the walles with the ground. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot.* Jer. 64 All alike eaven, as corn cut down and equalised [sic] by the harvest mans hand.

7. To render (a movement, process, or condition) uniform.

1828 IMISON *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 452 Fly wheels are employed to equalize the motion of a machine. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 189 Contrivances for equalizing the action in Mr. Watt's patent of 1782. 1870 K. JOHNSTON *Africa* ii. 26 The rich forest lands of the Atlas slopes, which equalise the temperature.

b. To bring to an average level, compensate (an inequality).

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxix. 692 Equalizing the scarcity of one region by the plenty of another.

Hence **Equalized** *ppl. a.*, **Equalizing** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*) and *ppl. a.*

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispatch* 450 He hath not shown us . . . one equalizing word of this power to counterpoise the many particularizing terms objected by us. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 85 This equalizing of strength must be referred to the Judgment of the Operator. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 257 The utter subversion of your equalising principle. 1844 UPTON *Physiognomics* 115 Equalized energy. 1844 CAROLINE FOX *Mem. Old Friends* (1882) 196 He talked of the national character of the French, and their equalizing methods of education. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Equalizing-saw*, a pair of saws on a mandrel at a gaged distance apart, and used for squaring off the ends of boards and bringing them to dimensions. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* i. iv. 22 The equalizing influence of the outside world.

Equalizer (i'kwäliz'zai). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

One who, or that which, makes equal; *spec.* an appliance for equalizing the speed of a machine, or the power used to drive it.

1792 MISS BURNBY *Diary* (1842) V. 351 [The Duke's] deportment is quite noble and in a style to announce conscious rank even to the most sedulous equalizer. 1792 SIR B. THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 79 The ocean may be considered as the great reservoir and equalizer of heat. 1853 LEWES *Goethe* I. 233 The forest is the great equaliser of temperature in Nature. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* i. 5 Education . . . is not the equalizer, but the discernor of men. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Equalizer**, an evenor or whiffletree to whose ends the swingle-trees or single-trees of the individual horses are attached. 1882 *Bazaar, Exch. & M.* 15 Feb. 174 The Otto Power Equalizer.

† **Equalizable**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. as next + -ABLE.] That can be equalled.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 552 Overcome (cryd hee) by the power not equalable of a Shepherdess, etc.

Equaller, *rare*. [f. *EQUAL* v. + -ER 1.] One who, or that which, makes equal.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 26 Death . . . Impartial equaller of all with dust.

Equalling (i'kwäl'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. *EQUAL* v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. *EQUAL*. In quot. used *attrib.*

1880 TURNER *Catal. Tools Sheffield* 72 a. v. Files, Equalizing and Cotter Files.

Equally (i'kwäl'i), *adv.* Also 6 equallice, (equality). [f. *EQUAL* a. + -LY 2.]

1. To an equal degree or extent; as much in one case as in another. *Const.* with; sometimes *as*.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 215 It is doubtfull whether it [Saint Helena] adhere to America or Africke, the vast Ocean bellowing, on both sides, and almost equally. 1668 J. MALL *Offer of F. Help* 113 They all flow equally from the sovereignty of God. 1692 O. WALKER *Hist. Illustr.* 291 He was equally Learned as Warlike. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* ii. 6 And equally of Fear and Forecast word. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. i. Wks. 1874 I. 25 It is said these observations are equally applicable to brutes. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xvii, You and Clara shall be equally my daughters. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 146 His presence and his absence were equally dreaded by the lord lieutenant. 1853 F. W. NEWMAN tr. *Odes Horace* 7 Being the inventor

of the lyre, he [Hermes] is patron of poets equally as Apollo. 18... T. ARNOLD *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. Intro. p. x. This work is equally one-sided and uncompromising with Wyclif's tracts.

2. In equal shares.

1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 529 Ther nys no man can deme... if that it were departed equally. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. v. iii. 294 My Foreward... Consisting equally of Horse and Foot. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Booth. Life* 15 Equally sharing with him his Labours and Victories. 1818 CRUISE *Digest*. (ed. 2) II. 25 To her other sisters equally between them. 1827 J. POWELL *Devries* II. 181 The said legacy should be divided equally between them that were alive.

3. According to one and the same rule or measure. Formerly also, impartially, equitably, justly.

1566 *Pigr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 110 Deale equally, without partialite. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* v. (R.). The equally respecting eye Of pow'r looking alike on all deserts. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* v. iii. 45 So to vse them, As we shall find their merits, and our safety May equally determine. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xv. 77 If a man... judge between man and man, it is a precept... that he deale Equally between them. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 3 To enter equally into the genius of both nations. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. i. 204 You say it is dealing equitably or equally.

4. On a level with regard to height; uniformly with regard to direction; in a line with. Obs.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 69 Yet are they (the bridges) equally built, no higher in the middle then at either ende. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* i. Def. iv, A Right Line is that which lies equally betwixt its Points. 1721 STYER *Ecl. Mem.* II. i. i. 3 The nurse went equally with him that supported the train.

5. Uniformly; in uniform degree or quantity; in the same relative proportion.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 235 Distributing the Air... more equally thro' the House. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xiv. § 22 Being constantly equally swift. 1735 BEKKERLEY *Quærit* § 214 Seed equally scattered produceth a goodly harvest. 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 242 The wedges and trenails... were every where equally applied. 1796 NELSON 5 June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. Intro. 81, I know of none so equally good. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 351 The thickest wires receive the strongest heat; therefore, the whole is equally heated in the same space of time. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. The population, formerly spread pretty equally over the country.

Equalness (f-kwālnēs). *rare* in mod. use. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The state or fact of being equal in magnitude, number, condition, etc.; = EQUALITY 1, 2.

1530 PALSGR. 217/1 *Equalness, equiperation.* 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) iv. iii. Friendship ought to be engendered of equalness, for where equalitie is not, friendship cannot long continue. 1554 RECORD *Pathov. Knowl.* i. xvi. The profe of y^e equalnes of this likeam vnto the triangle, dependeth of the thirty and two Theoreme. 1660 *Trial Regie.* 25, I am sure, I am no waies able to Plead equalness, in point of Law, with those noble Gentlemen. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 53 The equalness of their weight. 1864 SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 170 There was some appreciation of the equalness of men's liberties to pursue the objects of life.

2. Fairness, equity. Obs.

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum. Divinitie* P viij a. To iudge accordyng vnto ryght and equalnes. 1566 J. KEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxviii. 34 Where reason and equalnesse be giders.

3. a. Of movements, processes, etc.: Uniformity in rate or degree. b. Of the mind, temper, etc.: Evenness, equability, equanimity. Obs.

1545 ASCHAM *Taxoph.* (Arb.) 35 Softly exercysynge every parte with equalnesse. 1675 TEMPLE *Let. Lockhart Wks.* 1731 II. 333 With so great Equalness of Temper, and Constancy of Mind. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xiii. 251 To bear the honour... with equalness of temper. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 81 His equalness and kindness of character.

Equanimity (f-kwānīmīti). Also 7 *equ-*. [ad. Fr. *equanimité*, ad. L. *equanimitas*, f. *equanimis* having an even mind, f. *equus* even + *animus* mind.] The quality of having an even mind.

1. Fairness of judgement, impartiality, equity.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. v. 18 The third goodnes... is that equanimitie, which... accepteth a iust excuse. 1658 MILTON *Lett. State Wks.* (1851) 417 Your far celebrated Equanimity encourag'd us to recommend this Cause to your Highness. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* v. v. You have the equanimity to think so.

2. Evenness of mind or temper; the quality or condition of being undisturbed by elation, depression, or agitating emotion; unruffledness.

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Mar., I cannot but remember my Lord's equanimity in all these affairs with admiration. 1720 *Tatler* No. 242 P 1 This Quality (Good-Nature) keeps the Mind in Equanimity. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 238 These gentlemen have borne all the odium of this publication... with... unexampled equanimity. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxx. The quiet equanimity with which the Baron endured his misfortunes, had something in it venerable and even sublime. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 61 Mrs. Poyser has not yet recovered her equanimity on the subject.

b. pl. (nonce-use.) Seasons of equanimity.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 1020 Perturbations that possess The Mind or Equanimities.

Equanimous (f-kwānīmōs), *a.* Also 7 *equanim-*. [f. L. *equanimis* (see prec.) + -OUS.]

1. Even-tempered; not easily elated or depressed.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* v. 16 [A minister must be] patient, or equanimous, easily parting with his right for peace sake. 1660 GAUDEN *Sacrilogus* 14 That the Reverend Bishops... may not seem less equanimous and condescending. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 3/2

It required all the splendour of the day... to make me equanimous on discovering the postmaster's audacious cheat.

2. Impartial. Obs.

1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* xv. 128 That æquanimous distribution of her [the Soul's] energy into the Members and Parts of the Body.

Hence **Equanimously** *adv.*, with equanimity. **Equanimousness**, the quality of being equanimous.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 132 Disposing equanimously to all accidents. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* III. iii. 41 Pendennis, in reality, suffered it very equanimously. 1736 BAILEY, *Equanimousness*, evenness of mind, contentedness. 1775 in ASH.

Equant (f-kwānt), *a.* and *sb.* *Astr. Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 7 *equant*. [ad. L. *equant-em*, pp. of *equā-re* to make equal, f. *equus* equal.]

A. adj. That equalizes. **Equant circle** [med. L. *circulus equans*], a circle imagined by the ancient astronomers for the purpose of reducing the planetary movements to consistency with the hypothesis that celestial motion must be uniform in velocity. Also *fig.* **B. sb.** = *Equant circle*.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iii. 324 Excentricke, concentricke, circles æquant, etc., are absurd. *Ibid.* III. i. iii. iii. (1676) 267/1 Love is the circle equant of all other affections. 1795 in HUTTON *Math. Dict.* 1834 *Nat. Philos., Hist. Astron.* vi. 31/1 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) He [Ptolemy] was compelled to suppose that... the centre of the equant... revolved in a small circle round the centre of the excentric.

† *Erroneously* used for 'centre of the equant'.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. iv. § 7 I. 221 About another point, the equant.

† **Equat(e)**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *equat-us*, pa. pple. of *equā-re* (see prec.)] Equivalent to the later **EQUATED**. **a. Astrol.** **b. Made level, levelled.**

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. vi. In houre chosen equat for the nones. 1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* i. (1822) 39 At last, baith thir pepill war brocht undir ane communitie to leif in Rome, and the ciete Alba equate... to the ground. 1536 - *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 161 Nevir to sever fra this town, quhill the wallis thairof war equate to the ground.

Equate (f-kwē't), *v.* Also 7 *equate*. [f. L. *equat-ē* ppl. stem of *equā-re*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To make (bodies) equal; to balance. *Obs. rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 539/1 They were nothyng egall, but he hath nowe equated them. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 394 The Guinea and large Piece of Cork... seem not to be nicely equated in Weight.

2. To take the average of. *Obs.*

14... *Mann & Housek. Exp.* (1841) 439 Mete fyrst how many rodde that one ende is over thwart, and in lyke wyse mete that other ende. Than equate that.

b. Astr. To reduce to an average; to make the allowances necessary for bringing observations to a common standard, or for obtaining a correct result.

1632 T. JAMES *Voy. Qij*, The Declination was not equated. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* i. i. xii. 44 With some other Epagomenæ at the end of the Year, or in a short period of Years fit to equate the Motion of the Sun. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., To Equate solar days, that is to convert apparent mean time, and mean into apparent time. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* iv. 174 This last process is technically termed correcting or equating the observation for nutation.

3. Math. To state the equality of (one quantity) to or with (another); to state the equality between (two quantities); to put in the form of an equation.

1779 HUTTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 9 The fluxion of this expression being equated to 0. 1806 - *Course Math.* I. 229 By equating the terms which contain like powers of *x*. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. iv. iii. § 24 It is not to be chipped out by the geologist or equated by the mathematician. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 225 By equating the computed difference to the actual difference.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* To treat, regard, or represent as equivalent.

18... DE QUINCEY *Philos. Herod. Wks.* 1862 VIII. 211 Three generations were equated to a century. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 399 The danger of confounding true and false by equating them [forms of religion] all. 1877 SKEAT *Piers Ploum.* Notes 460 Marlow uses the word 'chary' rather artfully, so that it may be equated either to 'dearly' or 'carefully'. 1882 J. RHYS *Celtic Brit.*, App. 278 Boudicca might perhaps be equated... with such a Latin name as Victoria. 1885 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Oct. 95 In the Book of Leinster thirty four foreign saints are equated with natives.

Hence **Equat-ed ppl. a.**, **Equat-ing vbl. sb.**

1633 H. GELLIBRAND in T. JAMES *Voy. Rij*, The Equated Anomaly of the orbe. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 338 He divulged his invention of the equating of a straight line to a crooked or parabole. 1694 E. HALLLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 251 When the æquated Number II. is less than 113. 1790 HERSCHEL *ibid.* LXXI. 122 The clock altered to true equated time. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOK *Algebra*, etc. 312 The mean or equated depth. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 160 It makes no difference which of the equated quantities is placed first.

Equation (f-kwē'jōn). Also 4 *equacion*, *equacioun*, 6-7 *EQUATION*. [ad. L. *equation-em*, f. *equā-re*: see **EQUANT**.] The action of equalling.

I. The action of making equal.

† *1. spec.* in *Astrol.* Equal partition. **Equations of houses**: the method of dividing the sphere equally into 'houses' for astrological purposes. *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Franckl. T.* 551 And hise proporcioneles conuenient for hise equacions in euery thyng. c 1391 -

Astrol. i. § 22 With the smaile point of the forseide label, shaltow kalcule thynne equacions in the bordure of thin Astrolabie. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 67 He loketh his equacions And eke the constellacions.

2. gen. The action of making equal or balancing; the state of being equally balanced, equilibrium, equality. Now chiefly in phrases like *equation of demand and supply*, *equation of trade*, etc.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Equation*, making equal, even or plain. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 216 The very Redundance it self of Mankind seeming by a natural consecution to yield and subminister this Remedy, for its Reduction and Equation. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucas* II. (R.). Again the golden day resum'd its right, And rul'd in just equation with the night. 1796 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 140 It would be difficult to determine the different values of the dollars and the candlesticks, so as to come to a nice equation of the matter. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xxi. § 1 (1876) 375 An excess of imports over exports, arising from the fact that the equation of international demand is not yet established. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. ix. VII. 481 If his personal suffering could... be... set in equation against the mischief brought by himself both on his army and his country. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. vii. 399 These prices would adjust the equation of international trade.

II. Reduction to a normal value or position.

3. Astr. The action of adding to or subtracting from any result of observation or calculation such a quantity as will compensate for a known cause of irregularity or error. Chiefly *concr.* the quantity added or subtracted for this purpose.

Annual equation: see **ANNUAL** 2 b.

Equation of the centre: the difference between the mean and the true anomaly of a heavenly body.

† *Eccentric equation*: = *Equation to the centre*.

Equation of the equinoxes: the difference between the mean and apparent places of the equinoxes, arising from the phenomenon known as *Precession of the equinoxes*.

Equation of time: the difference between the time shown by a clock (mean time) and that shown by a sundial.

Personal equation: the correction required in astronomical observations in consequence of greater or less inaccuracy habitual to individual observers. Also *transf.*

1666 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 11 To the Royal Society, where one Mercator... produced his rare clock, and new motion to perform the equations. 1796 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. III. 421 When both these Causes of the Equation of Time hold. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxxiv. 320 Corrections, or, as they are astronomically called, equations. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* x. 193/1 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The equation of the centre [of the sun] is subject to a very slow secular variation. 1853 LARDNER *Handbk. Astron.* § 3300 If we suppose an imaginary moon to move from perihelion through aphelion back to perihelion, with a uniform angular velocity... the distance between this imaginary moon and the true moon is called the *equation of the centre*. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* xxi. (ed. 4) 96 The difference between true and mean solar time... is called the equation of time. 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 614. 318 Photography has no personal equation. 1881 *New York Times* XXXII. 430 The scientific genealogists of the more advanced school, who settle the problem off-hand, often in accordance with their personal equation.

4. Equation of payments: the process of finding a mean time for the equitable payment in one amount of several sums due at different times.

1677 COCKER *Arith.* xxix. 309 Equation of payments is that Rule... whereby to reduce the times for payment of several sums of money to an equated time for payment of the whole debt without damage to the Debtor or Creditor.

III. Statement of equality.

† **5. Math.** The action of stating the identity in value of two quantities or expressions. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 6 That great Arithmetical Arte of Equation: commonly called... Algebra. 1579 DIGGES *Stratist.* 44 Equation is nothing else but a certain conference of two numbers being in value Equal, and yet in multitude and Denomination different. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 187 Thus came they to upbraid... Algebra with the Equation of three discontinued Numbers. 1673 KEESBY *Algebra* I. xi. 51 An Equation in the Algebraical Art is a mutual comparing of two equal Quantities or Things of different Denominations.

6. concr. A formula affirming the equivalence of two quantitative expressions, which are for this purpose connected by the sign =.

The two chief kinds of equations are: (1) Those which contain symbols denoting one or more unknown quantities; to discover the numerical values of these is called 'solving' the equation; the numbers which will 'satisfy' an equation, i. e. which may be substituted for the symbol of unknown quantity without rendering the statement incorrect, are called its 'roots'. (2) Those which indicate a constant relation existing between variables; as *Equation to a curve*, an equation expressing a relation between coordinates or the like, which is constant for every point in the curve; *equation of motions*, etc. Equations are distinguished as *simple*, *quadratic*, *cubic*, *biquadratic*, etc. (or as of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc. degree) according to the highest power which they contain of any unknown or variable.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. Intro. 60 Many rules... of Algebra, with the equations therein used. 1657 HOBBS *Abstrd Geom. Wks.* 1845 VII. 366 You mean that... the lowermost to the lowermost in the first equation are equal. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 62 Mr. de Buffon mention'd... we should... resolve the equation. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 322 The equation to the curve being $ax = y^2$. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 227 This method of determining the co-efficients of a given function, or correcting them from observation, by means of what are called Equations of Condition, is said to have been invented by Tobias Mayer of Göttingen. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 29 An investigation of the method of solving an equation. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLASS *Nat. Bridges* (ed. 3) 11 Hence there is obtained the following equation of motion: $a V = g \sin \theta$.

1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 62 From this equation we derive at once the relation between the temperature and the density of air. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 291 What is called the 'equation of continuity' [for fluids], an unhappily chosen expression.

b. *transf.*

1860 ASB. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 68. 110 Every affirmative judgment may be regarded as an equation of subject and predicate.

c. A formula which represents a chemical reaction by stating the equality between the symbols representing the original and those which represent the resulting substances.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 132 We have therefore this equation, Carbon 28 + Oxygen 72 = Carb. Ox. 69 + Oxygen 31. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 245 In the following equation this decomposition of the allantoic acid is assumed to have occurred. 1853 W. GREGORY *Norg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 90 The following equation explains the change. $(\text{K.O. NO}_2)_2 + 2(\text{H.O. SO}_2) = (\text{K.O. H.O. SO}_2)_2 + (\text{H.O. NO}_2)_2$

Equational (ikwē'fōnāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to, or involving the use of, equations.

1864 W. HIRSELEY (title), *Equational Arithmetic*: Questions of Interest, Annuities, &c. 1880 *Athenæum* 13 Nov. 636/3 A further theoretical aid in equational logic.

Hence **Equationally** *adv.*, in an equational form; by the use of equations.

1881 JEVONS in *Nature* XXIII. 487 They [secondary propositions] obey exactly the same formal laws as primary propositions, and are of course expressed equationally.

Equationism (ikwē'fōniz'm), [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Also **Equationist** [+ -IST.] (See quots.)

1871 W. G. WARD *Ess. Theism* (1884) II. 247 The principle of 'equationism'; the principle... of effecting an 'equation' between the strength of his convictions and the amount of proof on which they respectively rest... The objection of equationists... can be otherwise met.

Equator (ikwē'tōi, -tōi), *a.* Also 7-8 **equator**. [a. late L. *æquator* one who makes equal, hence in late L. *(circulus) æquator diei et noctis* 'the equalizer of day and night' (cf. *equinoctial*), f. *æquare* to make equal, f. *æquus* equal.]

1. *Astr.* A great circle of the celestial sphere, whose plane is perpendicular to the axis of the earth. (When the sun is in the equator, day and night are equal in length: hence the name.) Commonly called the **EQUINOCTIAL**.

1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 17 The middel cercle... is cleped also the weyere, equator of the day. 1504 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Sec.* II. (1607) 2 When the Sunne cometh vpon the Equator, then the daies and nights are of one length through the whole worlde. 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 121 The time might come when capella... would have its motion in the equator. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. II. 295 The beginning of the Equator, from whence the Right Ascension of the Stars is reckoned, is where it intersects the Ecliptic. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. I. § 8. I. 144 The circle which divided the sphere [of the heavens] exactly midway between these poles was called the equator.

2. *Geog.* A great circle of the earth, in the plane of the celestial equator, and equidistant from the two poles.

1612 BREWER *Lang. & Relig.* xiv. 149 That the Earth on the South side of the Equator, should be of a more ponderous disposition than on the North. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 61 The Northern pole of the Loadstone attracteth a greater weight than the Southerne on this side the Equator. 1797 THOMSON *Summer* 647 Mountains big with mines. That on the high equator rise. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 11 A polar prospect, and a landscape at the equator, are as opposite in their appearances as in their situation. 1806 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Voy. Eng. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 12 The sea-fire shines in her wake... Near the equator, you can read small print by it.

Fig. a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 105 A Christian hath no solstice... much less hath he any equator, where days and nights are equal, that is, a liberty to spend as much time ill, as well, as a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. 39 It [the Reformation] is as it were the Equator, or that remarkable Line, dividing between Eminent Prelates, Learned Writers, and Benefactors to the Publick, who lived Before or After it.

3. *transf.* A similarly situated circle on any heavenly (or, occasionally, any spherical) body.

1746 J. PARSONS *Hum. Physiognomy* I. 14 Because Santorini, in his Figure of the Face, makes the Eye-lids meet upon the very Equator of the Eye-ball. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* *Astron.* III. 83 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The great circle perpendicular to the axis of the moon, is called for a similar reason the equator of the moon. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 351 In a sphere of quartz... at the equator. 1868 LOCKYER tr. *Gaulemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 37 The rapidity of this movement varies regularly with their [Sun-spots'] distance from the solar equator.

b. *Magnetic equator*, an irregular line, passing round the earth in the neighbourhood of the equator, on which the magnet has no dip; = *Acclinic line* (see **ACLINIC**).

1832 *Nat. Philos.* *Magnetism* III. § 98 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The magnetic equator. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxx. 342 A line encircling the earth, called the magnetic equator.

c. *Equator of the magnet* (see quots.).

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iii. 60 The Magnet... is separated or divided by a middle line or Equator. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 251 It is obvious, that the magnetic intensity increases from the equator to the poles. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. xv. 416 Hold the needle over the equator of the magnet. 1885 S. THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* II. § 78 The portion of the magnet which lies between the two poles is apparently less magnetic... This region Gilbert called the equator of the magnet.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as **equator-sun**; **equator-wards** *adv.*, towards the equator.

1735 THOMSON *Liberty* IV. 413 Those [paths of the sea] that, profuse Drunk by Equator-Suns, severely shine. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T. x.* 187 The pressure... impels the bottom-water equatorwards. 1884 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 5/4 To continue the voyage equatorwards.

Equatorial (ikwätō'riāl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 **equatorial**, 8-9 **equatoreal**. [f. L. *æquator* (see prec.) + -(t)AL; in Fr. *équatorial*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the equator; situated or existing on or about the equator.

1713 DERRHAM *Phys.-Theol.* II. i. note 1 (R.), A prolate spheroid, making the polar about 34 miles shorter than the equatorial diameter. 1789 HERSCHEL *Saturn* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 16 The arrangement of the belts... has always followed the direction of the ring, which is what I have called being equatorial. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Philos.* III. xxxii. 334 Their surfaces will be higher... in the equatorial, than in the polar regions. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea v. § 296 Panama is in the region of equatorial calms. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 65 Equatorial grains are maize and rice.

b. Pertaining to the 'equator' of a magnet, or of any spherical or spheroidal body.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 168 Those equatorial parts of the Magnet, which before respected the East. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 268 The middle of a copper wire... was applied to the equatorial groove. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 227 In Cestum... these [a pair of symmetrical tentacles] do not... issue from the equatorial region, thence turning away from the mouth.

2. **Equatorial instrument or telescope**: an apparatus consisting essentially of a telescope attached by an arm to an axle revolving in a direction parallel to the plane of the equator. By a uniform motion given to this axle (in large instruments by clockwork) the telescope follows the diurnal apparent motion of any point in the heavens to which it is directed. **Equatorial circle**: a graduated circle (otherwise called *hour-circle*, *right-ascension-circle*) revolving in a plane parallel to the equator, forming part of the equatorial instrument.

1791 JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag.* (1885) Mar. 535/2 He is to pay for equatorial instrument. 1793 SIR G. SHUCKBURGH *Equator. Instr.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 72 The idea of an equatorial telescope was again renewed by three several artists in this kingdom. 1868 AIRY *Pop. Astron.* II. 39 For causing the Equatorial instrument to revolve uniformly.

B. *sb.* = **Equatorial instrument**; see A. 2.

1793 SIR G. SHUCKBURGH *Equator. Instr.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 84 The equatorial is a machine calculated to observe the heavenly bodies in every part of the hemisphere. 1847 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* VII. vi. § 1 (ed. 2) Transit instruments, equatorials, heliometers. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* VI. 224 An equatorial.

b. *attrib. in equatorial clock*, a clock for driving an equatorial.

1864 BRITTEN *Watch and Clockm. Hand-bk.* 66, 102.

Equatorially (ikwätō'riāl), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an equatorial direction or position.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* VIII. It is occasionally requisite, that the object-end of the instrument be moved up and down, as well as horizontally or equatorially. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 224 An eight-inch telescope, equatorially mounted. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr. Ap.* 51 Some arranged themselves axially, others equatorially. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* VI. 113 The cool and heavy water of the polar basin... would flow equatorially with equal velocity. 1889 BURDON-SANDERSON in *Nature* 26 Sept. 539 Suppose that... the catalyzable material... is accumulated equatorially.

† **Equē**. *Sc. Obs.* A balanced account; an acquaintance, receipt. 'So called from the phrase, *et sic equē*, which was written at the foot of an account when it was closed or settled.' (Jam. Suppl.)

1636 *Rec. Burgh Glasg.* (1876) II. 41 Supplication to the exchequer annent our equē. 1837 *Rec. Burgh Aberdeen* (1871) I. 118 The townes equē wpon the payment of their burrow mailles.

Equerry (ekwēri, ikwēri). Forms: a. 6 **equiry**, 7 **escuirie**, 8 **escourie**. β. 6 **equirrie**, 7 **equerie**, 7-9 **equery**, 7- **equerry**. γ. **aphel**. 6-8 **query**, -rry, **quiry**, -rry. [ad. F. *écurie*, earlier *escurie* (also *escuirie*, by erroneous association with *escuyer* *Esquiere*), med. L. *scūria* stable, f. OHG. *scūr* shed, shelter (whence *sciura*, MHG. *schüre*, mod. G. *scheuer* barn). The surviving Eng. form is due to an erroneous idea of some connexion with L. *equus* horse; the accentuation on the first syll., favoured by most Dicts. of the present century, is due to the same cause.]

† 1. The stables belonging to a royal or princely household; the body of officers in charge of the stables. *Obs.*

a. 1552 HULOET, Esquire, equitum. 1595 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1677) VI. 413 His Majesties house and equiry and stable. 1603 HOLLAND *Pintarch's Mor.* 84 The keeping of an escuirie or stable of horses.

β. 1600 *Gourie Conspir.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 190 His hienes being now come downe by the equerie. 1601 BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 354 (R.), Sir R. P., that is, (in the ear) Sir Robert Pys of the querry. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* I. ix. There is brought to me from your querry A splendid... hunting dress.

γ. 1621 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1183 He having familiar acquaintance in the Querry. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* I. ii. There's not a groom of the querry could have match'd The jolly riding man. 1719 *Glossogr. Angl. Nova* s. v. *Querry*, A Gentleman of the Querry.

2. [Short for 'gentleman of the querry', 'groom of the querry'; cf. AF. *esquire de querry*, OF. *escuyer d'escuyrie*.] † a. A groom (*obs.*). b. An officer in the service of a royal or other exalted personage, charged with the care of the horses, At the English Court, an officer of the royal household, charged with the duty of occasional attendance on the sovereign.

a. 1708 CHAMBERLAIN *State Gl. Brit.* I. II. xii. (1743) 100 The constable hath also the power of escuries & pages.

β. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 197 At Veraslaue another equirrie of the stable mett him. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (1851) 151 In repaying of his house as one of the equerries. 1708 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4464/4 One Equery, two Pages of Honour, and the Gentleman Usher in waiting, in Her Majesty's Leading Coach. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 255 Attended... by the Roman emperors... as if they were equerries or grooms of the holy see. 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 280/2 His Royal Highness... left Carlton House... accompanied by Captain Porter, his Equery. 1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 41/2 The querry of Lady Stanhope, who is at the same time her physician. 1865 MAFFET *Brigand Life* II. 18 The equerries and militia of the barons.

γ. [1556 *Househ. Ord.* 172 The Master of the Horse... to have sitting with him at his table the Esquires de Querry and the Avenor.] *Ibid.* 206 The Master of the Horses doe appoint all such Querries, Officers, and Keepers as, etc. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. (1641) 61/2 As skilfull Querry, that commands the Stable Of some great Prince. [1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. ix. (1632) 17 A Gentleman... serving the King in place of one of the Quiers of his Querie.] 1608 BR. HALL *Epist.* I. vi. Francesco del Campo (one of the Arch-Dukes Quierres). 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) III. 165 Mr. Charles Turner... querrye to King James. 1763 MRS. E. STANLEY *Prince Tili* 14 The Querry or Riding-Master... beat down a poor ancient Woman into a very miry Place.

Hence **Equerryship**, the office or position of an equerry.

β. 1787 MISS BURNBY *Diary* (1842) III. 426 Her husband's Equerryship. 1882 *Standard* 13 Nov. 5/3 Colonel McNeill has held for the last eight years an Equerryship to the Queen.

γ. 1611 COTGR., *Escuyrie*, a Querry ship. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Querryship.

Equestrial (ikwe'striāl), *a.* Now rare. [f. as next + -AL.] = **EQUESTRIAN**.

1553 GRIMALD tr. *Cicero's Duties* (c. 1600) 99 b, It was wont to bee done abroad by vs of the Equestrial order. 1607 TOPSELL *Fowr-f. Beasts* (1673) 232 The sight of one of these is nothing inferior to the equestrial party coloured caparisons. 1611 CORVAT *Cruditates* 289 One hundred and sixty five marble statues of worthy personages, partly equestrial, partly pedestrial. 1719 OZELL tr. *Misson's Trav. Eng.* 309 (D.), Two others of the same King, one equestrial, and most furiously ugly. 1883 C. BEARD *Reformation* III. 96 The equestrial portrait which represents him triumphing over the Protestants on the battle-field of Mühlberg.

Equestrian (ikwe'striān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *equēstri*-s belonging to a horseman (f. *equus* horse-man, f. *equu*-us horse) + -AN.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to horse-riding. Also of persons: Skilled in horse-riding.

1656-82 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Equestrian*, pertaining to a Horse-man, Knight, or Gentleman, or to an Horse. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 104 ¶ 1, I should be glad if a certain Equestrian Order of Ladies... would take this Subject into their serious Consideration. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) I. iv. 273 The Equestrian races of the Circus. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 6 ¶ 4 Future candidates for equestrian glory. 1836 LYTTON *Alice* II. vi. 81 Evelyn's inexperience in equestrian matters. 1866 EDGAR *Runnymede* (1870) 80 Their mettled palfreys, and their equestrian grace.

2. Mounted on a horse. Also of a portrait or statue: Representing a person on horseback.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 4 The Antique Equestrian Statue of Marcus Aurelius. 1712-14 *Spectator* (J.), An equestrian lady appeared upon the plains. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* III. 22 Advance at once to the equestrian chief. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x, To sit for an equestrian portrait.

3. *Rom. Ant.* Of or pertaining to the order of *Equites* or Knights.

1696 KENNETT *Rom. Antig.* II. III. i. 97 One that had Four hundred [sestertia] might be taken into the Equestrian Order. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 241 Whatever might be the numbers, of equestrian, or plebeian rank, who perished in the massacre of Rome. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* VIII. 78 Cicero challenged his opponents... to find a single instance in which an Equestrian Court could be found to have given a corrupt verdict.

transf. 1792 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1808 VI. 237 A middle sort of men; a sort of equestrian order.

b. *Hist.* Of or pertaining to the 'knightly order' in the states of the Holy Roman Empire.

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* IV. 64 Next day the Equestrian Order went to the House of Senators. 1711 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4930/1 The Deputies of the Equestrian Order, were to meet there. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* 111. 617 The bishop, chapter and equestrian order, or nobles (Ritterschaft).

B. *sb.* a. One who rides on horseback. b. One who publicly performs on horseback.

1792 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* v. (1800) 87 Many of his Majesty's faithful subjects, whose occupations oblige them daily to figure as equestrians. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midt.* XIII. He stopped... internally wishing no good to the panting equestrian. 1840 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg., Spectre*

Tappington (1882) 336 Mr. Peters. indifferent as an equestrian, had acquired some fame as a whip. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Pate Wks.* (Bohn) II. 328 As the equestrians in the circus throw themselves nimbly from horse to horse. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* x. 243 The tracts for equestrians having been from time to time increased.

Hence † **Equestriana** ? *nonce-wd.* [f. as if Lat.], a female equestrian. **Equestrianism**, the art or practice of riding on horseback. **Equestrianise** *v. intr.*, to act as an equestrian. **Equestrianising** *obl. sb.*

1885 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 107 See Mrs. M. a superb equestriana. 1879 *Globe* 5 Aug., Dislike of equestrianism. 1883 *Morning Post* 29 Sept. 5/4 Schule Reiterer .. or riding school equestrianism. 1887 *Boston* (Mass.) *Frank* 28 Nov. 2/1 Senator — and his daughters equestrianize about Washington daily. 1886 BLACKIE in *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 151 This habit of bracing equestrianising.

Equestrienne, [pseudo-Fr. fem. of **EQUESTRIAN**.] A horsewoman, female equestrian.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1883 G. C. BOASE *Ducrow in Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVI. 97/1 A well-known equestrienne.

Equi- (i'kwī-), repr. *L. equi-*, combining form of *equus* equal, prefixed originally to words of Latin origin, as *equiangular*, but occasionally to those from other sources, as *equi-balance*. The majority of the words so formed are adjectives; these are chiefly parasynthetic derivatives f. sbs. after the analogy of the simple adjs.; in other instances the prefix has the advb. sense 'equally, in an equal degree'. Less frequently the prefix forms verbs and substantives.

Equi-anharmonic *a.* (see quot.) Hence **Equi-anharmonically** *adv.* **Equi-articulate** *a.*, having equal joints with another. **Equi-balance** *sb.* = **EQUILIBRIUM**. † **Equi-balance** *v. Obs.*, to counterpoise, to constitute an equivalent to. **Equi-bisect** *a.*, having two equal rays. **Equi-changeable** *a.*, equally varying. † **Equi-cheapness**, *Obs.*, the quality of being equally cheap. **Equi-convex** *a.*, having two convex surfaces presenting equal curves. **Equi-crescent** *a.*, increasing by equal amounts, having equal increments. † **Equi-curve** *a. Obs.*, having an equal curve to (some other line). **Equi-dia-gonal** *a.*, having the diagonals equal. **Equi-dia-trial** *a. nonce-wd.*, transl. Gr. *ἰσημερινός* (see quot.). † **Equi-division**, *Obs.*, equal division. † **Equi-durable** *a. Obs.*, equally durable. **Equi-excellency**, the being equally excellent. **Equi-graphic**, *a.* (see quot.). **Equi-lo-bate** *a.*, equally lobate, having equal lobes. † **Equi-luent** *a. Obs.*, shining with equal or even light. **Equi-moment** *a. Physics*, having equal moments of inertia about parallel axes. † **Equi-necessary** *a. Obs.*, needful in an equal degree. † **Equi-numerally** *adv. Obs.*, in equal, i.e. corresponding, numbers or feet. † **Equi-numerant** *a. Obs.*, having the same number, consisting of the same number. † **Equi-omni-potent** *a. Obs.*, equally all-powerful. **Equi-pensate** *v. Obs.*, to weigh equally; to esteem alike. **Equi-perio-dio** *a.*, having equal periods. **Equi-pro-babilism**, the doctrine of the equiprobabilists. **Equi-pro-babilist** (see quot.). **Equi-produ-cing** *a.*, equally producing; producing an equal amount or crop. **Equi-radial** *a.*, having equal radii. **Equi-radial** *a.*, 'equally radical' (W.). **Equi-seg-mental** *a.*, having equal segments. **Equi-sized** *a.*, equally sized, of equal size. † **Equi-sufficiency** *nonce-wd.*, the being equally sufficient. **Equi-tan-gential** *a.*, having a tangent equal to a constant line; said of a certain curve. † **Equi-tempo-rous** *a. Obs.*, performed in equal lengths of time. † **Equi-valant** *a. Obs.*, equally valiant; of sufficient prowess. **Equi-value** *v. trans.*, (a.) to value equally, put on a par; (b.) to equal in value. **Equi-valued** *a. Conch.* (see quot.). † **Equi-velo-city**, *Obs.*, equality in velocity. **Equi-vo-te**, the event of an equal number of votes having been given on either side.

1885 LEUDESCHORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 55 If two ranges, each of four points, are projective, they .. are 'equianharmonic'. 1853 DANA *Crust.* II. 1131 The accessory branch is but little the shorter, nearly 'equi-articulate'. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 372 The sphere of Coreggio .. exemplified the attempt to create an 'equi-balance of the great elements of the constitution of man'. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 916, 500 Foot, or so many Ships, as should 'equi-balance that Number'. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* 48 (L.), In Mahomet .. the passions of amorosness and ambition were almost equilibrated. a 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 110 Equilibrating to the other. 1800 SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 536 The proportional elevations which a set of 'equi-changeable thermometers would experience'. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 58 'Equidagonal tetragons'. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 85 Equi-sufficiency, 'Equi-cheapness, Equi-excellency [are the lesser virtues of a derivative Invention]. 1857 B. PEIRCE *Infinitesimal Calculus* I. 89 This variable .. I have ventured to call 'Equicrescent'. 1796 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 47 The Proportions .. agree .. to this Curve, to which

the Circle is 'equicurve'. 1766 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. Pref. 39 The radius of a circle 'equicurve to the meridian'. 1858 WHEWELL *Nov. Org.* 262 (L.), The circle which the sun describes in his diurnal motion, when the days and nights are equal, the Greeks called the 'equidurnal'. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 174 That doeth not hinder a super-division, or 'equidivision, into common and speciall'. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. viii. 256 To ascribe a durable Constitution, or State of Air, to an 'Equi-durable mover'. 1612 [see quot. for *equicurve*] 'Equi-excellency'. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 22 The homolographic (or, as I prefer to call it, the 'equigraphic) projection of maps: that is of the construction of maps in which all areas shall be correctly given. 1879 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 325 Ganoids with hetero-cercal 'equilobate tails'. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 767 Bee't Cloudy, clear, Eclipse, or night, or day, His lovely browes are 'equiluent ay. 1881 J. LARMOR in *Nature* XXIV. 605 The well-known property of 'equi-momental ellipses. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1034 For both to give blows and to carry, In fights are 'equinecessary. 1640 J. GOWER (title), Ovid's Festivals, or Romane Calendar; translated into English Verse 'equinumerally. 1705 AR- BUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), This talent of gold, though not 'equi-numerant, nor yet equiponderant, as to any other; yet was equivalent to some correspondent talent in brass. 1797 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* (1818) XLVI. 214 That even abstract power appears to be limited by 'equi-omnipotent absurdity. 1692-1734 COLES, 'Equifensate, weigh or es- teem alike. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 10 Superposed 'Equiperiodic Rectilinear Vibrations. 1817 H. T. COLE- BROOKE *Algebra* 74 Also in an 'equi-perpendicular tetragon .. to find the area. 1888 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 219 The con- test between probabilism and 'equiprobabilism has not been touched at all. 1882 LITTLEDALE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 636 s.v. *Lignori*, 'Equiprobabilists, who teach that in a balance of opinion the less safe opinion may be lawfully followed, provided it be as probable, or nearly as probable, as its opposite. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. II. 537 Something approaching to 'equi-producing lots for all. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 130 If we affirm of a circle that it is 'equi-radial. 1859 *Evening Post* 25 Jan. 1/4 The lady's bicycle, which is built .. with 'equi-sized wheels. 1612 [see quot. for *equi-cheapness*] 'Equi-sufficiency. 1715 DE MOIVRE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 334 The Curve *ACB* may .. be call'd the 'Equitangential Curve. 1871 OLNEY *Geom.* xiii. 172 The .. Equitangential Curve is generated by the motion of a weight, etc. 1709 F. HAUKESS *Phys. Mech. Exper.* v. (1719) 197 Galileo's famous Proposition, about the 'Equi- temporaneous Descents of heavy Bodies in the Chords of a Circle. 1779 J. STURGES *Gaping Gulf* D ij b, The daughter .. shal haue much adoe to find 'equivalent champions. 1802 W. TAYLOR in *Robbards Mem.* I. 470 He has the fault of all our antiquaries, to 'equivalue the noble and the rabble of authorities. 1865 F. HALL in *Reader* 14 Jan. 43/1 Any- thing adequate mounts up to; whereas that which is adequate simply 'equivalues. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 711 In a considerable number of species the two valves are alike, when the shell is said to be 'equivalued. 1662 STILLINGFLE *Orig. Sac.* III. ii. § 16 The 'equi-velocity of the motion of all Atoms .. which he likewise asserted. 1745 *Revised Charter Yale Coll. in Catal. Yale Univ.* (1886) 20 Where an 'Equivote happens, the President shall have a casting Vote. 1868 A. P. FOSTER in *Advance* (Chicago) 1 Mar. 132 In an equi-vote the question shall determine on that side on which the presiding member shall have voted.

Equival: see **EQUAL**.

† **Equi-angle**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [a. Fr. *équi- angle*, f. *équi-* EQUI- + *angle* ANGLE.]

A. adj. Having equal angles: = **EQUANGULAR**. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. ii. 111 To describe a triangle equiangle vnto a triangle given. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* (1591) They are termed Equiangle Polygons. 1621 COTGR., *Icones dæd.* .. consists of twentie equiangle triangles.

B. sb. pl. Equal angles. *By equiangles*: at right angles.

1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *M'sex.* I. 10 It cutteth the same also by equiangles.

† **Equi-angled**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 *equi-*. [f. as prec. + -ED; cf. *ANGLED*.] = **EQUANGULAR**.

1660 T. WILSFORD *Scales of Commerce* 182 A triangle, equi-angled with that of the Turrets shadow. 1672 BOYLE *Orig. Gems Wks.* 1772 III. 534 Twelve equilateral and equi-angled Pentagons. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 75 The triangles .. are equi-angled.

Equiangular (i'kwī-æŋgiulār), *a. Geom.* [f. EQUI- + *ANGULAR*.] Having equal angles.

a. Having all its angles equal. **b.** Having angles respectively equal with those of another figure, or making equal angles with a line. *Equi- angular spiral* (see quot. 1884).

1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. def. 28 b, An Equiangular or equal-angled figure is that whereof all the angles are equal. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1756 SIMPSON *Euclid* (Jod.), A circle may be inscribed in a given equilateral and equi- angular quindecagon. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 21 The method employed to make the threads of the screw equiangular with the axis. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 119 Mutually equi- angular, and .. therefore similar. 1854 WOODWARD *Mol- lusca* II. 223 Beak prominent, area equiangular. 1884 B. WIL- LIAMSON *Diff. Calculus* xii. 223 In the logarithmic spiral .. the angle between the radius vector and the tangent is constant. On account of this property the curve is also called the equiangular spiral.

Equiangularity (i'kwī-æŋgiulār-iti), [f. prec. + -ITY.] The condition or fact of being equi- angular.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1873) II. 54 The equi- lateralness of a triangle is known from its Equiangularity.

Equianharmonic, -articulate: see EQUI-

Equiaxe (i'kwī-æks), *a. Crystallog.* [a. Fr. *équiaxe*, f. *L. equi-* (see EQUI-) + *axis* AXIS.] Having equal axes.

1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Swrn. Devon* Introd. 15 Some in equi- axe crystals have .. been found. 1817 R. JAMESON *Char.*

Min. 222 *Equiaxe*, when it has the shape of a rhomboid, in which the axis is equal to that of the primitive rhomboid.

Equiaxed (i'kwī-ækst), *a.* = prec.

1865 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 272 Five types .. all parts of one equi-axed system.

Equibalance, -biradial: see EQUI- pref.

† **Equicurve**, *Obs.* [ad. late *L. equicervus*, f. *L. equus* horse + *cervus* stag.] (See quot.)

[1308 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cx. (1495 851 In the londe of Perthes is a wyld cowe that hathe heer in her necke as an horse and is of the quantye of an harte and therefore many men calle that cowe Equicervus and suche a cowe is wythout hornes.] 1572 BOSSERWELL *Armorie* II. 57 The felde is Mercury, an Equicurve, of the Moone. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 174/1 An Equicurve, or a Deer- Horse .. is a Beast in the Oriental Countreys having the body of a Horse with outward bended horns.

Equichangeable, -cheapness, -convex, -crescent: see EQUI- pref.

Equicrural (i'kwī-kruāl), *a.* Also 7-8 *equi-*. [f. *L. equicrūr-us* (see next) + -AL; cf. Fr. *équi- crural*.] Of a triangle: Having legs of equal length; isosceles. Of a cross: Having equal arms.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 233 Draw lines from angle to angle, untill seven equicrural triangles be described. 1656-82 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1768 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 119 Let the equicrural triangle A, B, C, represent a wedge. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 716 Pieces of masonry, in the form of an equicrural cross.

† **Equicrura**, *a. Obs.* [ad. late *L. equicrūr-us*, *equicrūr-ius*, f. *equi-* (see EQUI-) + *crūs*, *crūr-is* leg.] = prec.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* ix. (1658) 88 Let the Equicrura triangle be ABC: and from the point A, etc. *Ibid.* ix. (R.v. Consider the increase of an equicrura triangle. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Equicurve: see EQUI- pref.

Equidifferent (i'kwī-di-fērēnt), *a.* Also 8 *equidiffrent*. [f. EQUI- + *DIFFERENT*.]

1. Having equal differences; arithmetically pro- portional.

1695 HALLEY *Easy Demonstr. Log. Tangents* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) II. 31 The Secants of 'equidifferent Arches. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 227 A Series of equidifferent Terms.

2. Said of a crystal in which the numbers of the faces presented severally by the prism and by each summit, form a series in arithmetical progression, as 6, 4, 2.

1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 208 Equidifferent basaltic hornblend is a six-sided prism.

Equidistance (i'kwī-di'stānt), [a. Fr. *équi- distance*, f. *équidistant*: see next.] The fact of being equidistant. Also in phrase *At equidistance* = at equal distances.

1609 LIGHTFOOT *Misc.* II (T.), From the equidistance of the letters and vowel, they gather the distinction of the persons. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 334 The collaterall equidistance of cousens german from the stock whence both descend. a 1771 KEILL tr. *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 35 The gravity of Bodies .. at equidistance from the Center of the Earth, is as their quantities of Matter. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coll. Night-c.* 417 There lie, out-spread at equidistance, thorpes And villages and towns along the coast.

Equidistant (i'kwī-di'stānt), *a.* [a. Fr. *équi- distant*, ad. late *L. equidistant-em*, f. *equi-* (see EQUI-) + *distānt-em* standing apart, *DISTANT*.]

1. Separated by an equal distance or equal dis- tances. Also *fig.*

1593 FAIR *Dialling* 14 Draw the line H. I. equidistant from A. B. or K. L. 1613 DONNE *Elery Pr. Henry* Poems (1650) 240 Quotidian things, and equidistant hence, Shut in, for man, in one circumference. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 293 They would be equidistant from that Tropick. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 590 The situation of this metropolis is .. equi-distant from the northern and southern extremities of the Union. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 178 My opinions .. were almost equi-distant from all the three prominent parties. 1869 OUSELEY *Country.* xii. 54 The (4 parts should be kept .. equidistant.

2. Always preserving the same distance (from another line, etc.); parallel.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. 35 Parallel or equi- distant right lines. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ix. 208 It is contained betwixt two equidistant circles. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 105 The back .. hath several semicircular equidistant strakes down to the belly. 1805 REFTON *Landscape Gardening* 88 The banks of a natural river are never equidistant. 1848 W. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xi. (1879) 240 I .. found the two lines everywhere equidistant.

3. *Liquidistant projection*: a mode of mapping a sphere, where the 'centre of projection' is one reached by producing the diameter by a line equal to half the chord of a quadrant of the sphere.

1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 20 The equidistant projec- tion. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 13.

Hence **Equidistantly** *adv.*, so as to be equi- distant, at an equal distance. † **Equidistant- ness**, = **EQUIDISTANCE**.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. Def. Biiij a, Two right lines .. equidistantly placed. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 183 The Liver .. doth equidistantly communicate its activity unto either arme. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 598/2 These parts .. when spread out equidistantly from each other. 1873 FRICUSON in *Tristram Land of Moab* 377 The

heads of the arches spaced equidistantly with those on the flanks. 1736 BAILEY, *Equidistantness*, a being equidistant.

Equidurnal, *-division*, *-durable*, *-excellency*: see EQUI-*pref.*

Equiform (i-kwifŏrm), *a.* [ad. L. *æquiformis* uniform, *f. æquus* equal + *forma* shape, figure.] Having one and the same shape or form.

In mod. Dicts.

Equiformal (i-kwifŏrmäl), *a.* [f. L. *æquiformis* (see prec.) + *-al*.] = prec.

1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 660 The teeth being equi-formal.

† **Equiformity**. *Obs.* [f. EQUIFORM + *-ity*.] Uniformity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 191 There being in them [the heavens]... a simplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion continually succeeding each other. 1711-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Equigraphic: see EQUI-*pref.*

Equijacent, *a.* [f. EQUI- + L. *jacens*, *pr. pple. of jacere* to lie.]

1661 SALUSBURY *Math. Coll. & Trans.* II. 334 All these parts of the Water are Equijacent, as being all equidistant from the Center of the World.

† **Equilater**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 equilater, 7 equilater. [ad. Fr. *équilateral*, ad. late L. *æquilateral-us*, *f. æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *latus*, *later-is* side.]

A. adj. Having equal sides.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. def. 24 An equilateral triangle is that, which hath three equal sides. 1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. xl. (Arb.) 113 Of the square or quadrangle equilateral. 1611 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. 130 Faith and Hope, which with this our love make... an Equilateral Triangle. 1661 S. PARTRIDGE *Double Scale Proport.* 50 To find the side of an Equilateral triangle. 1715 DE MOYRRE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 335 Let *AHh* be an Equilateral Hyperbola.

B. sb. a. Geom. A square or cube. *b. Arith.* A square or cube number.

1614 T. BEDWELL *Nat. Geom. Numbers* i. 4, 4 is a figurate equilateral, and the side or root of it is 2. 1636 HARTWELL in *Record Gr. Artes* 560 An equilateral plane is a number made by two equal sides, or by any number multiplied by itself. It is vulgarly called a square or quadrat. *Ibid.* 570 An Equilateral, is a number made by three equal sides, or by any number multiplied by itself, and that product again by the foresaid number. It is called an Equilateral or Cube.

Equilateral (i-kwīlātēräl), *a.* Also 6-7 equilaterall, (7æqui-). [ad. late L. *æquilateralis*, *f. æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *latus*, *later-is* side + *-al*.]

Having all the sides equal.

Equilateral arch: an arch, in which the chords of the sides form with the base an equilateral triangle. **Equilateral hyperbola**, one whose axes are equal. **Equilateral shell**, one in which a transverse line drawn through the apex of the umbo divides the valve into two equal and symmetrical parts.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. i. 10 How to describe an equilateral triangle rectily and mechanically. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 112 The Sepulchre of Maleck Bahamans beloued Queene... tis of foure Equilaterall squares, eleuated eight yards high of stone. 1717 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 185 A shoulder of mutton, cut into an equilateral triangle. 1844 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xv. A cocked hat of equilateral dimensions. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 88 The principal moulding of these doors has generally an equilateral arch. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 232 The shell is consequently equilateral. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 21 Denebola, Arcturus and Spica form very nearly an equilateral triangle. 1880 C. TAYLOR *Ant. & Mod. Geom. Conics* vi. 167 The Equilateral Hyperbola is... also called Rectangular. 1885 LEUBSDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 269 If the hyperbola is equilateral... the asymptotes are the only pair of tangents which cut at right angles.

Hence **Equilaterally** *adv.*, in an equilateral manner or form.

1851 DANA *Crust.* II. 704 The posterior [epimeral] equilaterally triangular.

Equilibrant (i-kwīlībrānt), *Physics.* [*a.* Fr. *équilibrant*, *f. équilibrer*, *f. équilibre*, ad. L. *æquilibrium*.] (See quot.)

1883 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* § 558 Any system of forces which if applied to a rigid body would balance a given system of forces acting on it is called an equilibrant of the given system.

† **Equilibrate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *æquibrāt-us* in equilibrium, *pa. pple. of *æquibrāre*, *f. æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *libra* balance.] Equally balanced.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 810 Next for the Earth, Plato says it was equilibrated without Inclination.

Equilibrate (i-kwīlībrēt), *v.* Also 8 equilibrate. [f. late L. *æquibrāt-* *ppl. stem of *æquibrāre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To bring into or keep in a state of equipoise or equilibrium; to balance. Also *const. with*.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iii. 67 An iron-wire or needle, first equilibrated, and then stirred up by the loadstone. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. ii. 327 The Shoulders, Arms, and Sides equilibrated on one Part. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Air* (J.). The bodies of fishes are equilibrated with the water in which they swim. 1844 DE QUINCEY *Logic Pol. Econ.* 230 To equilibrate the supply with the demand. 1860 ADM. FITZ-ROY in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 356 It must go to equilibrate the atmosphere. 1871 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 99 He may wisely try to equilibrate his impulses.

2. To be in equilibrium with; to counterpoise, balance.

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1889 *Nat. Philos., Mechanics* III. ii. 10 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.). The weight which equilibrates that of the body. 1865 *Spectator* 4 Feb. 117 The excise duty on English malt is supposed to equilibrate the import duty on foreign malt. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 122 The two forces would equilibrate each other.

3. *absol. and intr.* To be in a state of equilibrium; to balance. *Const. with*.

1889 *Nat. Philos., Mechanics* III. ii. 10 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.). This weight will equilibrate with that of the body. 1830 KATER & LARDN. *Mech.* x. 129 The forces neutralise each other and mutually equilibrate. 1864 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 17 When virtue and sin equilibrate, one inherits humanity. 1881 E. A. DOUGLAS in *Nature* XXV. 504 In order that solar gravity and centrifugal force may equilibrate.

Hence **Equilibratēd**, **Equilibrating** *ppl. adjs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 161 It will acquire so strong a Magnetism... that it will... turn an equilibrated Needle. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 230 To explain the nature of the equilibrated arch. 1761 EARL PEMBROKE *Equitation* (1778) 26 By a proper equilibrating position of the body. 1797 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 156 An equilibrating power against the fecundity of generation. 1881 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 25 An equilibrating system of forces.

Equilibration (i-kwīlībrē'ŏn), *Also 7-8 equilibration.* [*f. as prec.*: see *-ation*.] The action of bringing into or keeping in equilibrium; the state or condition of being evenly balanced. Applied both to material and immaterial things. *Const. to, with.* *Arch of equilibration* (see quot.).

1611 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiv. 149 And so the opposite halves of the earth... be brought on all sides, about the center, unto a perfect equilibration. 1645 JACKSON *Creed* v. vii. Wks. IV. 60 Simple Atheism consists in an equilibration of the mind. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 102 It comes to an equilibration with those circumjacent Bodies. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 111 § 3 Drowsy equilibrations of undetermined counsel. 1771 HUTTON *Bridges* 16 ABCD shall be an arch of equilibration, or be in equilibrium in all its parts. 1819 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* I. 147 An arch, of which the parts balance one another in this manner [by their weight only], is called an Arch of Equilibration. 1869 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 228 The position of every atom... is determined by the equilibration of these two forces.

Equilibratory (i-kwīlībrē'tōrī), *a.* [*f. as prec.* + *-ory*.] Tending to produce equilibrium.

1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 139 A compensatory or, as I should prefer to call it, equilibratory action, goes on under the French currency law.

† **Equilibre**. *Obs.* Also 8 equiliber. [*a.* F. *équilibre*, ad. L. *æquilibrium*: see EQUILIBRIUM.]

1. = EQUILIBRIUM.

1611-31 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 104 The earth itself, that hath but one 'pillar', and that is the poise and equilibre of the centre. 1761 EARL PEMBROKE *Equitation* (1778) 17 The true principles of equilibre and ease. 1771 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 326 She at last taught herself the proper equilibre of the body. 1777 SIMPSON *Baratariana* (ed. 3) 25 note. The power a bird has of preserving its equilibre in the air. 1801 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix. (1819) 111 It is by the equilibre of the muscles... that the head maintains its erect posture.

2. A balancing feat.

1769 *Public Advertiser* 13 Mar. 4/4 The amazing Monkey... that goes thro' his Equilibres on the tight... Rope.

Equilibrīal (i-kwīlībrīäl), *a.* [*f. EQUILIBRIUM* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to equilibrium; constructed on the principle of equilibrium.

1771 HUTTON *Bridges* 79 The elliptical arch seems... fittest to be substituted instead of the equilateral one.

Equilibrīate (i-kwīlībrīät), *v.* [*f. as prec.* + *-ate*.] = EQUILIBRATE. Hence **Equilibrīated** *ppl. a.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich. II.* cxxx, T Equilibrīate his Fame To all the Glories of his Crowne and Name. 1870 E. L. GAMBERT in *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 624/2 An equilibrated earth would have... a permanent high water. 1881 *Knowledge* 4 Aug. 161 If one be at a higher potential than the other, a current will pass through the conductor, and so equilibrate the two potentials.

Equilibrīous (i-kwīlībrīūs), *a.* Also 7-8 equilibrīous. [*f. EQUILIBRIUM* + *-ous*.] That is in a state of equilibrium; evenly balanced. Also *const. to*.

1643 *Oath Pacif.* 29 Our successe hath hitherto been so equilibrīous, that we have no reason to presume. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1662) 116 The Bodies of the Inhabitants are equilibrīous to the Region, and do not sink by any ponderosity. 1703 S. MORLAND in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1326 A sort of Equilibrīous disposition of the Fluids, and Muscular parts. 1795 WYTHES *Decis. Virginia* 48 The evidence of priority had seemed otherwise equilibrīous.

Hence † **Equilibrīously** *adv.* *Obs.*, in an equilibrīous or well-balanced manner.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 313 At first he might wear his Horns somewhat equilibrīously. 1681 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 58 Wherein falsehood and truth seem almost equilibrīously stated. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Equilibrīst (i-kwīlībrīst), ? i-kwīlībrīst. [*a.* F. *équilibriste*, *f. équilibre*: see EQUILIBRE.] One who is skilled in feats of 'balancing'; esp. a rope-walker, acrobat.

1760 *Monthly Rev.* Aug. 163 Qualifications... judged necessary to constitute an equilibrīst. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 200 A monkey has lately performed there, both as a rope-dancer and an equilibrīst. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. li. 128 If he be not an experienced equilibrīst, he is sure to get two or three times soused. 1861 *Illustr.*

London News 24 Aug. 193/3 The daring equilibrīst began her exhibition of skill.

Hence **Equilibrīstīo** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, an equilibrīst.

1881 *Standard* 14 Jan., Equilibrīstic performances. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 22 Oct. 5/8 Miss Henriette on a single wire gives a clever 'equilibrīstic' entertainment.

Equilibrīty (i-kwīlībrīti), [*ad. L. æquilibrītas*, *f. æquilibrī* equally balanced, *f. æquus* equal + *libra* balance.] The state or condition of being equally balanced; equilibrium.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xix. (1658) 209 The weight of the other side... drew it the other way, and in this manner kept it in equilibrīty. 1711-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Equilibrīum (i-kwīlībrīüm), *Also 7-9 equilibrīum.* [*a.* L. *æquilibrium*, *f. æquus* equal + *libra* balance.]

1. In physical sense: The condition of equal balance between opposing forces; that state of a material system in which the forces acting upon the system, or those of them which are taken into consideration, are so arranged that their resultant at every point is zero.

A body is said to be in *stable* equilibrium, when it returns to its original position after being disturbed; in *unstable* when it continues to move in the direction given to it by the disturbing force; in *neutral*, when it remains stationary in its new position.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* I. 36 The pressure on all hands being reduced as it were to an Equilibrium. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 446 The Fluids, pressing equally and easily yielding to each other, soon restore the Equilibrium. 1796 ATWOOD *Floatation* *ibid.* LXXXVI. 51, 1st. The equilibrium of stability. 2dly. The equilibrium of instability. 3dly. The equilibrium of indifference. 1830 HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 222 Thereby to maintain equilibrium. 1838 J. GRANT *St. Lond.* 299 Trying how fast they could run down [the hill] without losing their equilibrium. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 6/1 A government so situated is in the condition called in mechanics unstable equilibrium, like a thing balanced on its smaller end. 1879 tr. *De Quatre-vingt* *Hum. Species* 4 In the crystal once formed, the forces remain in a state of stable equilibrium.

b. Equilibrium of temperature: see quot.

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 91 The supposed state of a perfect equilibrium, or equal temperature among bodies. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 12 Two bodies may be said to be in a state of equilibrium of temperature with each other when if shaken together they neither change their state with respect to heat, nor, etc.

2. The state of equal balance between powers of any kind; equality of importance or effect among the various parts of any complex unity.

1697 *Govt. Venice* 80 So to balance their [the Spaniard and the French] Power, as to keep both in an Equilibrium. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) I. Pref. 38 [The two Gracchi] had in great measure overturned that equilibrium of power in the Republic, in which its peace and prosperity depended. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 80 A destruction of the equilibrium of population, by a defection of inhabitants from one county to another. 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke* Ess. 1851 II. 144 The war which followed was a war for the equilibrium of Europe. 1871 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Enph.* 4 Of such equilibrium and symmetry in antithesis every page of the Euphuus furnishes examples.

b. The condition of suspense or uncertainty produced by equality in the force of opposing influences; neutrality of judgement or volition.

1685 SHARP *Doubting Conscience* 4 There is an end of the Doubt or Equilibrium. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. i. 4 Where there is absolutely no preferring or chusing, but a perfect continuing Equilibrium there is no Volition. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* III. viii. (1817) 372 That indifference and suspense, that waiting and equilibrium of the judgement. 1876 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. vii. 74 This is the infidelity of persons... who pass their lives in a state of equilibrium or indifference.

c. Well-balanced condition of mind or feeling.

1608 J. KING *Serm. St. Mary's* 26 Salomon a man in the perfect equilibrium and stablest state of his age. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* II. 45 In this outward activity, she lost the necessary equilibrium of an inward calm. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. ix. 384 It is best to preserve our minds in a state of equilibrium.

3. The Lat. *in æquilibrio* 'in equilibrium' appears usually with anglicized spelling (*equi-*). (The Latin ablative in this phrase was formerly sometimes treated as an Eng. word; hence such expressions as *in perfect equilibrium*.)

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 229 When the body is erect and in equilibrium. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 150 Weigh it... until the Balance standeth even in Equilibrium. 1709 PRIOR *Poems, Ladle* 45 Is it in equilibrium, If deities descend or no? Then let the affirmative prevail, As requisite to form my tale. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 164 Being at the vernal equinox in an equilibrium. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 231 The fate of Sprigg's resolutions seems in perfect equilibrium. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xv. (ed. 3) 209 These bills... may exactly balance between country and country. In such a case, the trade between the two countries is said to be in equilibrium.

4. *attrib.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Equilibrium-valve*... having a pressure nearly equal on both sides. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* III. 92 The point of equilibrium temperature, which is the Fahrenheit zero.

Equilibrīze (i-kwīlībrīz), *v.* [*f. EQUILIBRIUM* + *-ize*.] *trans.* To bring to an equilibrium; to balance, counterpoise. Hence **Equilibrīzed** *ppl. a.*, well-balanced, tranquil.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 139 The fear of loss in one quarter should be equilibrated by the certainty of gain in another. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVI. 742/1 The horde of savages who broke in upon her equilibrated society.

† **Equilibr-ous**. *Obs.* [f. *L. æquilibrium* (see EQUILIBRIUM) + -OUS.] = EQUILIBRIOUS.

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 434 In matters of moment that are æquilibrium. 1698 J. ROBINSON *Endora* viii. 46 In some [bodies], there need but a small moment to make them equilibrated with the Water.

Equilobate, -lucet, -momental: see EQUI-.

Equimultiple (fkwimwltip'l), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. *L. æquimultiplex*, f. *æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *multiplex* MULTIPLE.]

† *A. adj.* That contains a number or quantity the same number of times that a third quantity contains a fourth. *Obs.*

1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 240 The antecedents are of their consequents . . . equimultiple.

B. sb. One of a set of numbers or quantities which each contain some other number or quantity the same number of times. Chiefly *pl.*

[1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. i. 63 Numbers that are equimultiples to one and the self same number.] 1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. iv. Take I and K the equimultiples of E and F. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 78 Take certain equimultiples of the first and third. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 162 The quotient will be an equimultiple of the dividend. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 19 Magnitudes and their equimultiples have the same ratios to one another.

† **Equinal**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 **equinall**. [f. *L. equinus* (see EQUINE) + -AL.] = EQUINE.

1609 HAYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xv. xxxiii. Chalcas deuside the high Equinal pile. 1635 — *Hierarch.* III. 139 The Shape Equinal doth his speed imply. 1839 J. TAYLOR *Poems & Transl.* 201 The Quirinal Feasts (the Equinal, Equinal or Horse Festival) were in honour of the constellation Pegasus.

Equine (f'kwain), *a.* [ad. *L. equinus*, f. *equus* horse.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a horse.

1776 *Learning at a Loss* II. 7, 1 . . . made some feeble Efforts towards entering into an Equine Conversation. 1801 J. BARROW *Trav. S. Africa* I. iv. 260 It [the groom] partakes of the horse, the ox, the stag, and the antelope: the shoulders, body, thighs, and mane, are equine; the head completely bovine. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiogr.* II. x. 41 His laugh was equine. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 55 The mule is apt to forget all but the equine side of his pedigree. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* II. xiii. 230 It brought a lusty equine response from the farm.

b. In nonce-use as *sb.* A horse.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 904/2 The contests were . . . more tightly fought out than by the trotting equines.

Equinecessary: see EQUI-*pref.*

Equinity (f'kwint'i), *rare.* [f. *prec.* + -ITY.] Equine nature or character.

1859 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 18 He also pricked up his ears, and gave sundry other tokens of equinity.

Equinoctial (ek-, f'kwink'shāl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-7 **equinoctial**, (4) **equinoxial**, 5 **equinoctialle**, 6 -coyall, 6-8 **equinoctial**(l), 7, 9 **equinoctial**(l), 6- **equinoctial**. [ad. *L. æquinoctialis*, f. *æquinoctium* EQUINOX. Cf. *Fr. æquinoctial*.]

A. adj. 1. Pertaining to a state of equal day and night. **Equinoctial line, circle** (in Milton **equinoctial road**), the celestial or terrestrial equator. Cf. *B. 1* and 2. **Equinoctial point** = EQUINOX 2.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 25 Tak his nethere elongacion lengthing from the same equinoctial lye. c 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 29/2 So haue we sayled ouer y' line equinoctialle. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. (1872) 49 There is ane vthir circle of the spere, callit the circle equinoctial. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* (Arb.) 31 For vnder the line equinoctiall . . . lyeth . . . great, and wyde desertes. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem.* (1839) 428 The diurnal revolution is from the motion of the earth, by which the equinoctial circle is described about it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 672 Som say the Sun Was bid turn Reines from th' Equinoctial Rode. 1796 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. ii. 305 To determine the Places of the Stars in respect of the Equinoctial and Solstitial Points. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. ii. ix. 420 The origin of the Indian zodiac did not coincide with the equinoctial point. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 238 The magnetic equator will meet the equinoctial line only in two points.

2. Pertaining to the period or point of the equinox. **Equinoctial colure**: see COLURE. † **Equinoctial day**: a normal day of 12 hours. † **Equinoctial hour**: an hour of normal length. **Equinoctial month**: a month which includes one of the equinoxes. † **Equinoctial spring**: the vernal equinox.

1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 58 After the equinoctial spring. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* II. (ed. 7) 116, Six houres, which is the one halfe of an Equinoctiall day. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 104 The excess of the greatest and longest day about the equinoctiall day. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vii. 309 Marcus Varro . . . exposeth his farnie unto the equinoctiall ascent of the Sunne. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 77 The two Jewish months just mentioned, were æquinoctial.

b. Happening at or near to the time of the equinox; said esp. of the 'gales' prevailing about the time of the autumnal equinox.

1790 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xliii. 151 At last will come your equinoctial disappointment. 1795 LD. LYNCHURST *Let.* in Sir T. Martin *Life* 38 Many vessels have lost their anchors in this, I may call it, equinoctial gale. 1811 WELLINGTON in

Gurw. *Disp.* VIII. 269 Till the equinoctial rains have filled the Tagus. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xix. 369 And the equinoctial gales made it impossible for us to cross to the eastern side.

3. Of or pertaining to the equinoctial (see *B. 1, 2*); = EQUATORIAL. *a.* Pertaining to, or having reference to, the equator as a circle of the celestial or terrestrial sphere. **Equinoctial dial**: see quot. 1751. *b.* Pertaining to the regions adjacent to the terrestrial equator.

1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Serv.* (1607) 3 Therefore those that traual must either vse the Globe or an Equinoctiall diall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 637 As when farr off at Sea a Fleet descri'd Hangs in the Clouds, by Æquinoctial Winds Close sailing from Bengala. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* 169 The polar parts sinking into the abyss, the middle or æquinoctial parts still subsisted. 1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 319 The Center of the Equinoctial Semi-circle. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Dial*, Equinoctial Dial is that described on an equinoctial plane, or a plane representing that of the equinoctial. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 419 Where equinoctial fervours glow. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 209 The warmer parts of equinoctial America. 1860 tr. *Hartwig's Sea & Wind.* i. 13 The equinoctial ocean.

B. sb. 1. The celestial equator: so called because, when the sun is on it, the nights and days are of equal length in all parts of the world.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 36 By nature knew he ech ascencion of Equinoctial. 1557 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 252 All other lands that are vnder and neere the Equinoctiall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 70 He affurmeth that Biarmia . . . hath the pole for its Zenith and Equinoctial for the Horizon. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xvi. 92 At Tonquin . . . there is no tide at all, when the moon is near the equinoctial. 1833 HERSCHHEL *Astron.* i. 58 They term the equator of the heavens the equinoctial. 1854 MOSLEY *Astron.* ix. (ed. 4) 43 The distance of the star from the equinoctial . . . is called the Declination of the star. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 133 The Ecliptic is inclined to the equinoctial at an angle of 23° 28'.

2. The terrestrial equator. Now *rare*.

1584 *Calendar St. Papers* 103-4 Any parts between the Equinoctial and the North Pole. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 Nor is this weather rare about the Æquinoctiall. 1697 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 336 Born in the Caraccas, 1000 miles south of the equinoctial. 1764 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 155 As if, when you have crossed the equinoctial, all the virtues die. 1813 EUSTACE *Classical Tour* (1821) III. 130 Cities that lie between them and the equinoctial.

b. transf. and fig. (humorously.)

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 24 Passing the Equinoctial of Quebus. 1609 DEKKER *Gulls' Horns* 127 If he sit but one degree towards the equinoctial of the saltcellar. 1713 BIRCH *Guardian* No. 36 Started a conceit at the equinoctial, and pursued it through all the degrees of latitude.

† 3. = EQUINOX. *Obs.*

1472-30 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 325 From the equinoctialle of Ver on to the equinoctialle of herueste. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. (1872) 56 Quhen ther multiplis ane grit numir of sternis in the equinoctial of Libra . . . at that tyne ther occurs grit tempestis. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 413 There are scarce fifty dayes of ours, at the greatest time of heat, before the latter Equinoctial.

fig. 1618 DONNE *Serm.* cxlv. V. 501 This day was a holy Equinoctial and made the day of the Jews and the day of the Gentiles equal.

4. An equinoctial gale.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 260 The equinoctials fright me a little. 1880 BLACK *White Wings* II. 70 It is a shame he should be cheated out of his thunderstorm. But we have the equinoctials for him, at all events.

Equinoctially (ek-, f'kwink'shāl), *adv.* In 7 **equinoctially**. [f. as *prec.* + -LY².] In the direction of the equinoctial or equator.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 60 Æquinoctially, that is toward the Easterne or Western points.

† **Equinoctian**. *Obs. rare.* In 7 **eq-.** [? f. as *prec.* + -AN; but cf. next.] = EQUINOX 1.

1667 MAY *Lucan* x. 261 Nor is [Nile] confin'd within his banks againe Till the Autumnall equinoctian.

† **Equinoction**. *Obs.* In 5 **equinoction**. [*a.* OF. *equinoctio*, as if ad. *L. *æquinoctio-em* = *æquinoctium*.] = EQUINOX 1.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 116 Equinoctio, equinoctium, equidum.

† **Equinoctional**, *a.* [as if f. *L. *æquinoctio-em* (see *prec.*) + -AL.] = EQUINOCTIAL. Hence **Equinoctionally** *adv.*, in the direction of the equinoctial.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot. & Gard. Cyrus* 61 The flour twists Æquinoctionally from the left hand to the right, according to the daily revolution.

|| **Equinoctium**. *Obs. rare.* Pl. **equinoctia**, -ums. Also 5 **equenoxium**, 6-7 **æquinoctium**. [*L. æquinoctium*, f. *æquus* equal + *nox*, *noctis* night.] Equinox; (the original form in which the word was adopted).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xvii. (1839) 183 [At Jerusalem] . . . a spere that is pight in to the erthe, vpon the hour of mydday when it is Equenoxium . . . scheweth no schadwe. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* H ij b. He should directly know . . . that, which they call Equinoctium, and Solsticium. 1607-12 BACON *Ess. Sedit. & Troub.* (Arb.) 390 Natural Tempestes are greatest about the æquinoctia. 1645 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* I. i. Give me a man . . . Has a good stroke at tennis . . . Can play at æquinoctium with the line. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 16 The Colure of the Equinoctiums or equinoxes.

Equinox (f'k-, e'kwink's). Also 6-7 **equinox**, 6 **æquinox**, 7-8 **æquinox**. [ad. (directly or through OF. *equinox*) *L. æquinoctium*

(in the Middle Ages spelt *æquinoxium*) equality between day and night, f. *æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *noct-* stem of *nox* night.

The late *L. æquinox* adj. (f. as *æquinoctium*) used also as *sb.* in the sense 'equinoctial point or sign', though not the source of the word as now used, seems to occur in the quot. from Chaucer under 2.]

1. One of the two periods in the year when the days and nights are equal in length all over the earth, owing to the sun's crossing the equator. Hence, the precise moment at which the sun crosses the equator.

The vernal or spring equinox is at present on the 20 March, and the autumnal on the 22 or 23 September. Just before the reformation of the calendar they were 11 days earlier.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* H j, To tak away y' ten dayes quhairby y' æquinox of springe tyme had passeit y' dew tyme. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 149 It is eight dayes more from the Vernal to the Autumnal Equinox, then it is from the Autumnal to the Vernal again. 1698 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 261 The months of March and September, the two æquinoxes of our year, are the most windy and tempestuous. 1796 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 246 That he might . . . bring the Equinox to its former place, ten Days were suppressed in the Month of October, in the Year 1582. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 88, I should put off my departure till after the equinox. 1838 EMERSON *Milton* Wks. (Bohn) III. 296 He believed his poetic vein only flowed from the autumnal to the vernal equinox. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* xxx. Live long, nor feel in head or chest our changeful equinoxes. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xiii. 105 At the time of the equinoxes . . . the sun's declination is zero.

attrib. 1643 LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* so That began . . . from the Equinox day.

b. The condition of having the days and nights of equal length. Also *fig.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 129 [His vice is] to his virtue, a iust Equinox, The one as long as th' other. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 58 There must be a perpetual Equinox, or equality of Day and Night, through the whole Planet. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 229 Then the Earth had a perpetual Equinox and unity of Seasons.

2. One of the two points at which the sun's path crosses the Equator, described technically as the first points in Aries and Libra. Formerly also used loosely for the region of the ecliptic adjacent to these points. **Precession of the equinoxes** (see PRECESSION).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 17 And ther-fore ben these two signes [Aries & Libra] called the æquinoxis [ed. 1560 equinoxes]. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* 149 a. The beginning of Aries, which is called the vernal Equinox. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 105 If . . . in any oblique Horizon, there should be an equinox, it could no wise be in the middle time betwixt the two Solstices. 1796 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 418 The true and imaginary Sun will be equally distant from both Equinoxes.

† 3. = **Equinoctial line** or **EQUATOR**. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* vi. (1599) 252 The Iles of Cape Verde . . . are distant fourteen degrees from the Equinox. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. iv. 50 To the North of the Equinox . . . in these Seas, I never saw any [Seals]. 1798 EARBERRY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 45 The true Fertility that brings Corn to a Masculine Perfection is in Countries far from the Equinox.

† 4. An equinoctial gale. *Obs. rare.*

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 504 The wind, 'tis true, Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new, Nor more than usual equinoxes blew.

Equinumerally, -numerant, -omnipotent: see EQUI-*pref.*

Equip (f'kwip), *v.* Also 6 **eskippe**, **esquippe**, 7 **equippe**, (8) **æquip**, 8 **aphet**. 'quip. [*a.* *Fr. équipe-r, esquipe-r* (whence *Sp.*, *Pg.* *equipar*), prob. ad. ON. *skipa* to man (a vessel); fit up, arrange, prob. f. *skip* = SHIP.]

The *Fr.* word in the sense 'to equip' is app. not recorded before 16th c.; but it must have existed much earlier, at least in AFR. and Norman *Fr.*; cf. AF. *eskipeum* equipment (14th c.) and med. *L. eschippare* to man a vessel (M. Paris 13th c.). The OF. *esquiper, eschiper* 'to put or go on board a ship'; to put out to sea; is, perh. a different word, but must ultimately be f. ON. or OS. *skip* ship.]

1. *trans.* To fit out (a ship).

1580 BARET *Alu.* E 340 *Equippe*, or furnishe ships with all ablements. 1583 STANYHURST *Ancie* I. (Arb.) 36 He ye man, equipping your ships with furniture aptlye. 1608-9 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 335 (R.). The States General gave orders for equipping a considerable fleet. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. x. 246 Equipping the ship for these two different voyages. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxi. 184 Antiphon . . . had equipt two galleys at his own expense.

2. In wider sense: 'To furnish for service' (T.); to provide with what is requisite for efficient action, as arms, instruments, or apparatus of any kind. Hence *fig.* to furnish with the physical or mental qualifications necessary for any task. Const. *with*. Also of things: To constitute the equipment of.

1523 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. 107, 50,000 soldiers largelie and plentifully furnished eskipped and trymed. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1634) 205 A principall Courtier writing from London, to a personage of Authority . . . willed him among other things, to 'equippe' his Horses. 1727 PHILIP *Quarll* 183 The Pens, Ink, and Parchment have acquip'd me to keep a Journal. 1742 FIELDING *Far. Andrus* III. viii. Can . . . any drugs equip disease with the vigour of that young man? 1793 SKEATON *Edystone* L. Pref. 6 Being so slenderly equipped as a writer. 1839 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iii. 107 How various . . . are the powers which must equip the

truly great orator. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 60 Every man was ready equipped at all times with the arms which corresponded to his rank. 1879 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 151 Biorke, one of the inland cities, could equip an army of fourteen thousand burghers. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Democracy Mixed Ess.* 3 My aim is . . . not to set on foot and fully equip a new theory. 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., These lines [of railway] are all equipped in the best possible manner. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Mar. 5/2 A power of analysis equal to that which would equip a mathematician.

b. To supply with the pecuniary resources needful for any undertaking. Formerly also in slang or jocular use, to present with a sum of money.

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, The Cull equipt me with a brace of Meggs. 1766 GOLDSM. *Nash* 18 His companions agreed to equip him with fifty guineas. 1809 LYTTON *Disowned* 69 We must equip you by a mortgage on Scarsdale.

3. a. To array, dress up, rig out. Also with the thing worn as subj. b. With some notion of a (chiefly refl.): To dress, accoutre, fit out (for a journey).

a. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* ix. 304 A Cap of Crimson did his Head equip. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 ¶2 Equipped in a ridiculous Habit, when they fancy themselves in the Height of the Mode. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 49, I had better get myself at once quipt in the Dress that will become my Condition. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* iv, Equipt in a habit which mingled the national dress of the Scottish common people with something of an Eastern costume. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 239 Chinook warriors, all painted and equipped in warlike style.

fig. 1795 WADSWORTH *Corr.* (1843) III. 210 Buchanan equipt them [epistles] with a French dress.

b. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 72 It is Dr. Donne, equipped for the expedition to Cales. 1841 LANK *Arab. Nts.* I. 4 He equipped himself for the journey. 1879 JENKINSON *Guide to Lakes* 236 The tourist will do well to equip himself with good strong boots.

† **Equipage**. *Obs.* [f. EQUI- + PACE.] Equal step; regular marching order. *In equipage*, in equal step. Cf. EQUIPAGE 14.

1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-truth* 120 They strive to keep in equipage. 1619 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 456 Marlinius, who goes in equipage with Gomorus in Learning, etc. *Ibid.* 59. 1667 DRAYTON *Miseries Q. Margaret* xix, Twelve barons in their equipage, and twenty bishops.

Equipage (ekwip'edj), *sb.* Also 7 **equipage**, **equipage**, 8 **equipage**. [a. F. *équipage*, f. *équiper*: see prec. and -AGE. (The Sp. *equipaje*, lt. *equipaggio*, are ad. Fr.)]

I. The action or process of equipping; the state or condition of being equipped.

† 1. The action or process of fitting out (a ship), of providing (a soldier) with accoutrements, etc.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 65 And ruled the equipage Of th' Argive fleet to Ilion. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Politia* 69 After the complete Equipage of this mighty royal Navy. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Equipage, a dighting or setting forth of a man, horse, or ship-furniture. 1684 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1926/4 Count Vecchi hastens the Equipage of the Gallies and other small Vessels.

† 2. The state or condition of being equipped; equipment. *Obs.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxxii, To march in rankes of better equipage. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. lxiii, It cost Sir Walter Raleigh much more to put himself in equipage for that long intended voyage. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. Pref. (1851) 331 The force and equipage of whose Armies they have so oft n met victoriously. 1654 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 209 A Fleet which attended in gallant Equipage to back his Forces. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Ramp*. Wks. (1687) 420 Their Equipage and Order were not comely.

II. All that is needed for military operations, travelling, a domestic establishment, etc.

3. Apparatus of war, artillery, stores, and means of transport; tackle of a ship. *Camp equipage*: tents and furniture required for encampment. *Field equipage*: whatever is required to facilitate the movements of an army. *Siege equipage*: the train of battering guns, with ammunition, etc.

1579 FENTON *Gulicard*. L (1599) 28 By reason of which great equipage . . . the army departed out of Naples, with great hope of the victory. c 1654 MILTON *Sonn.* xvii, To advise how war may . . . Move . . . In all her equipage. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 98 Having with this Equipage crossed the Channel, he directly joyned Plautius. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 30 With the guns, sails, rigging, and other equipage. 1810 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 192/1 To provide himself with camp equipage. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* III. xiii, 40 The superb siege equipage . . . was sent on to Valenciennes. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Mit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 139 An equipage of 20 boats was also collected. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., Camp equipage consists of tents, furniture, cooking utensils, etc.

† 4. Military garb, uniform, accoutrements, trappings. *Obs.*

1633 SHIRLEY *Yng. Admiral* III. i, Put thy body in equipage, and beg of the princess to be one of these brave fellows. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. (1843) 320/1 All the trained bands of London [were] led out in their brightest equipage upon the heath next Brentford. 1679 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 269 There a Don Quixot in an equipage of differing pieces. 1818 SCOTT *Leg. Montr.* II, The equipage of a well-armed trooper of the period.

† b. Apparel, attire, costume, dress, 'get up'.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. 265 He never saw . . . Gentlemen . . . in a neater equipage. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 64 Commanding the common Hangman to do his office in that Equipage [yellow starch'd Bands and Cuffs]. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 255 It is unnecessary to describe the particulars of my new equipage. 1843 LAMB

Elia Ser. I. xviii. (1865) 140 He never dressed for a dinner party but he forgot his sword . . . or some other necessary part of his equipage.

fig. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvi. 100 They which came to fetch water, seeing us set there in so sad an equipage, returned. 1666 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 5 Published them in the equipage they are in. 1665 J. MALL *Offer of F. Help* 111 You see the compleat Christian in his equipage for sufferings. 1732 *Port Ess. Man* II. 44 Strip off all her equipage of pride.

5. Outfit for a journey, expedition, etc.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Equipage*, furniture or provision for horsemanship, especially in triumph, or tournaments. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 6/1 Such an equipage . . . as might be fit for the Prince of Wales. 1707 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 173 The Queen had ordered a little equipage of all things necessary for me. 1800 SCOTT *Monast.* xxii, A small scrip and bottle . . . with a stout staff in his hand, completed his equipage. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frills.* (1872) I. 34 A few carpet-bags and shawls, our equipage for the night.

6. Small articles of domestic furniture, esp. china, glass, and earthenware. *Breakfast-, tea-equipage*: a breakfast-, tea-service. *arch.*

1679 CROWNE *City Politics* I. i, That Rogue! my patch upon my nose, my pillow and sick equipage, quickly. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 86 ¶ 3, I had no sooner set Chairs . . . and fixed my Tea-Equipage, but, etc. 1724 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6297/2 A Toilet Equipage of Plate for his Lady. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 195 A tea-table, and all its equipage of solid gold. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* I. xi. 174 Household furniture, and what is called Equipage. 1805 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. (ed. 2) v. 149 The tea-equipage which they were then using . . . was convenient and genteel. 1833 DE QUINCY *Wks.* XIV. 297 The whole breakfast equipage . . . set out . . . for no greater personage than myself. 1888 *Durham Univ. Jnl.* 24 Mar. 36 The 'tea equipages' might be cleared away during the dinner hour.

7. Articles for personal ornament or use; a collection of such articles.

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Basset-Table* 29 Behold this Equipage, by Mathers wrought. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 349 My Lady's . . . fine Repeating-Watch and Equipage. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xv, Without the aid of dressing case and tiring equipage. 1846 MRS. SHERWOOD *Fairchild Family* II. 17 An equipage was a little case which held a thimble, scissors, a pencil, and other such little matters, and . . . hung to the girdle to balance the great watches worn by the grandmothers and great grandmothers of people now living.

† 8. Apparatus in general. *lit. and fig. Obs.*

1648 H. G. tr. *Balsad's Prince* 118 That long equipage of Debauchery, which the Voluptuous leads after them. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 180 The Papists have transferred to their Saints all the equipage of the Pagan Gods. 1709 CURTIS in *Husb. & Gard.* 249 All the Equipage of Substantial Forms and of Qualities. 1734 tr. *Kollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. 353 By all the appurtenances and equipage of a voluptuous and effeminate life.

b. (See quot.)

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 146 The weight of the upper mill-stone . . . joined to the weight of the spindle . . . and the trundle . . . (the sum of which three numbers is called the equipage of the turning mill-stone), should never be less than 1550 pounds avoirdupois.

III. The appurtenances of rank, office, or social position.

† 9. Formal state or order; ceremonious display; the 'style' of a domestic establishment, etc.

1612 KINGWOOD *Apol. Actors* Author to Bk. 3 The earth a stage, Kings have their entrance in due equipage. 1633 FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xii, Marching in Tragic State, and buskin'd equipage. 1686 BUNN *Holy War* 167 They perceived in what equipage, and with what honour they were sent home. 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 239 She made an equipage far above what she could support. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Torr. Netherl.* I. 273 Here are also sharpeners . . . with greater equipage than the sharpeners in England.

† 10. What is required to maintain an official establishment. Also *attrib.*, as in *equipage-money*.

1668 TEMPLE *Lett. Sir J. Temple Wks.* 1731 II. 122 They . . . brought down the Equipage Money of Ambassadors from three thousand Pounds . . . to 1500 Pounds. 1699-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden Soc.) 149 To Sr John Trevor, Speaker of the House of Commons, bounty, for his equipage. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxiii. 110 note, He received three thousand pounds for plate and equipage money.

† 11. Train of retainers or attendants, retinue, following. *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Oct.* 114 Teache her [the Muse] tread aloft in buskin fine, With quaint Bellona in her equipage! 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ix. xlv, With you take some part of these brave Soldiers of mine equipage. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 16 On the 27th April, came over . . . the young Prince of Orange, with a splendid Equipage. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cambridgesh.* I. 150 Dido had a piece of State in her Court peculiar to her self . . . an Equipage indeed . . . a hundred servants in ordinary attendance all of the same age. 1731 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 648 How many days will you maintain me [Swift] and my equipage? *transf. and fig.* 1599 T. MOURAY *Silkwormes* 34 Their several parts and feates thereon to play Amidst the rest of natures equipage. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 472 ¶ 4 Distinct Suns, and their peculiar Equipages of Planets. 1806 WORDSW. *Ode on Intim. Immortal.* 106 The Persons . . . That Life brings with her in her equipage.

12. A carriage and horses, with the attendant servants; in later use sometimes applied to a carriage alone.

1721-1800 BAILEY, *Equipage* . . . is frequently used for a Coach and Number of Footmen. a 1766 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxxvii. 126 All the fine equipages that shine in the ring. 1765 in *Ld. Malmesbury's Priv. Lett.* I. 158 As for an equipage, I should do well . . . [if Mr. Walpole has not sold his] to buy it; otherwise to make an English chariot

here. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 44 A waggon or any tremendous equipage. 1811 L. HAWKINS *Cleiss & Gertr.* I. 78 Her equipage was a travelling post-chaise with one pair of horses. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 377 The frequent mention of such equipages [a coach and six] in old books is likely to mislead us. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xii, Here . . . roll and rumble all kinds of equipages.

IV. † 13. Transl. of Fr. *équipage*, the crew of a ship. *Obs. rare.*

1708 MORGAN *Algiers* II. ii. 221 When got to Sea, he opened his Mind to the Chiefs of his Equipage. *Ibid.* II. iv. 261 Her Equipage might have been all saved had they held out till the storm abated. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Equipage*, in navigation. See *Crew*.

† V. 14. In the phrase *To go (march, walk) in equipage*, the original sense was prob. 'to walk in military array with' (cf. 2); but in our examples (all *fig.*) the sense is 'to keep step with', so that the sb. becomes synonymous with EQUIPAC. Hence the word *equipage* was in 17th c. often supposed to be formed with the prefix *equi-*, and in many passages it occurs in the sense: Equality of position, rank, or importance.

(1589 NASHE in *Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14 Whose Amintas, and translated Antigone may march in equipage of honour, with any of our ancient Poets. 1600 (see 2.) 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 37 As the Papists are in equipage with former Pagans so likewise with all moderne aliens. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. ii, His worke, not seeming fit To walke in equipage with better wit. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN. *Whole Creature* Ep. Ded. 4 That your vertue and goodnes might march in equipage with your State and Authority. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 322 According to . . . the best Authours, and nearest equipage to truth, the starrs are called lights. 1655 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. Pref. 7 Nor doth it sound well, that the examples of men . . . should . . . stand in so near equipage with the commands of God.

† **Equipage**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with an equipage, accoutrements, or outfit; to array; to furnish.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 17 A goodly traine Of Squires and Ladies equipaged well. 1603 WOODROFFE *Fr. & Eng. Gram.* 214 Wee shal all be mounted, equipaged, and in better order to morrow. 1651 tr. *Don Fenise* 276 Leon was equipaged in such manner, that he might be well taken for a thiefe. 1712 KEN *Sion Poet. Wks.* 1721 IV. 328 Of sacred Hymn I strait made choice, With Organ equipaged, and Voice. 1784 COWPER *Tash* III. 98 Well dress'd, well bred, well equipaged, is ticket good enough.

2. a. *trans.* To rank. b. *intr.* To stand in rank; to take rank. Cf. EQUIPAGE sb. 14.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik*. n. 109 They all equipage together as being by the Poets never separate. *Ibid.* viii. 396 This incomparable Ladie I know not where to equipage, or in what ranke to place.

Hence **Equipaged ppl. a.**, in senses of the vb.

1598 FLORIO *Ep. Ded.*, The Vniuers contains all things, digested in best equipaged order. 1775 ASH, *Equipaged*, accoutred, attended, having a splendid retinue. 1847 in CRAIG.

† **Equiparable**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 **equiparable**.

[a. Fr. *équarable*, ad. L. *equiparabilis*, f. *equiparare* to put on an equality, compare, liken, f. *equipar* perfectly alike or equal, f. *equus* equal + *par*.] Equal in comparison, equivalent.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. § 116 The childe or insipient (which are with him equiparable) drincketh the sweet and delicious words vnadvisedly. 1655 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 152 The want of a competent heat, that is lasting and equiparable to the heat of the climate. 1721-66 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Equiparance**, *Obs. rare.* In 7 **equiparance**. [ad. late L. *equiparantia* comparison, f. *equiparant-em*: see next.] Equivalence.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 520 There is proportion of Equallitie, or equiparance.

† **Equiparant**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *equiparant-em*, pr. pple. of *equiparare*: see EQUIPARABLE.] Equivalent, of equal value or importance.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* v. xlii. Wks. IV. 357 Her title of Lady is equiparant to His title as Lord.

† **Equiparate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *equiparat-us*, pa. pple. of *equiparare*: see EQUIPARABLE.] Of equal weight or importance; equivalent. *Const. to.*

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 63 Princes desires are equiparate to commands. *Ibid.* 113 [Certain reprisals were] some satisfaction . . . but, though almost two for one, not equiparate to the merit of that nations cruelty.

† **Equiparate**, *v. Obs.* In 7 **equiparate**, **equiparat**. [f. L. *equiparat*-ppl. stem of *equiparare*: see EQUIPARABLE.] *trans.* a. To reduce to a level; to level. b. To regard or treat as on the same level.

1632 VICARS *Æneid* xii, King Latines throne this day I'll ruinat And houses tops to th' ground equiparate. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 163 Then you may equiparat them in the point of abuse.

Equiparation (ekwipär'at-shn). [ad. L. *equiparation-em* equalizing, comparison, f. *equiparare*: see EQUIPARABLE.] a. The action of placing on an equality, or on an equal footing. † b. The action of comparing; *concr.* a parallel.

1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Doge* 32 Yet thy felicity admits no equiparation, nay, hardly a comparison. 1663 COCKERAM, *Equiparation*, a comparison made with another. 1657

REEVE *God's Plea* 112, I would willingly... not only set forth a representation, but find an equiparation. 1886 MURHEAD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 714 The equiparation of legacies and singular trust-gifts.

† **Equipare**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *equipare-r*, ad. L. *equiparare*: see EQUIPARABLE.] Only in pa. ppl. used as adj. = EQUIPARATE; equivalent, 'just like'.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 84 The first lettres came out of fenice equipped to purple colour. *Ibid.*, The grete trybulacion of Elyse is equipped to that of horrestes.

Equipedal (fkwipidāl), *a.* [f. L. *equipēd-us* (see next) + -AL; cf. PEDAL.] Having equal feet. *a.* Said of the two equal sides of an isosceles triangle. *b.* Zool. Having the pairs of feet equal.

In mod. Dicts.

Equipede (fkwipid), *a.* and *sb.* Zool. [ad. L. *equipēd-us* or *equipēs*, -pedis, f. *æquus* equal + *pes* foot.] *a.* adj. Having legs of equal length. *b.* *sb.* See *quat*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 67 The *Equipedes*, so called because all their legs, except the last pair, are nearly equal in length. . . The equipede Chilopodans.

† **Equipendence**, *Obs.* [f. EQUI- + PENDENCE.] The state of hanging in equilibrium.

1667 JACKSON *Creed* vi. i. vii. Wks. 1673 II. 39 Let Mathematicians imagine what rules or reasons of equipendence they list.

† **Equipendency**, *Obs.* [f. next: see -ENCY.] The state or condition of hanging in equipoise. In *quot. fig.*

1664 SOUTH *Serm. Gen.* i. 27 (1715) IV. 59 The Will of Man in the State of Innocence, had an entire Freedom, a perfect Equipendency and Indifference to either Part of the Contradiction. . . to accept, or not accept the Temptation. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Equipendent**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. EQUI- + PENDENT.] Hanging in equipoise; evenly balanced.

1640 JACKSON *Creed* xi. xxvi. Wks. 1673 III. 550 If the Scales be even or equipendent. 1682 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* cxix. 105 Wks. 1872 VIII. 74 If the balance be not equipendent, wrong may be done. [In mod. Dicts.]

Equipensate, -periodic: see EQUI- pref.

Equipment (fkwipmēt), [f. EQUIP *v.* + -MENT. Cf. Fr. *équipement*.]

1. *a.* The action or process of equipping or fitting out. *b.* The state or condition of being equipped; the manner in which a person or thing is equipped. Also *fig.*

a. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* i. i. 5 The equipment of the squadron was still prosecuted with as much vigour as ever. 1809 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 33/1 Lord Liverpool also defended the equipment of the expedition to Portugal. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 10 Mental training. . . as well as mental equipment. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 9/1 For the endowment and equipment of a Chair of Anatomy.

b. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 123 Its equipment might suit the purposes of a Store-Vessel for our building service. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. x. iii. 423 An army which seemed irresistible from its numbers and equipment. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 38 The admirable equipment of their Arctic ships carries London to the pole. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 261 The institution did not spring in full maturity and equipment, like Pallas from the brain of Jove.

2. *concr.* Anything used in equipping; furniture; outfit; warlike apparatus; necessities for an expedition or voyage. Used in the *pl.* to indicate the articles severally, in the *sing.* collectively.

1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 14 See my Crook, my Scrip, Box and other Parts of my equipment. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 275 To forward our equipments for rendering the house habitable. 1801 STURTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 46 The hunting equipments of the female archers. 1813 WELINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* X. 479 When you shall be in possession of your equipment of ordnance, etc. 1870 HOWSON *Metaph. Paul* i. 16 The helmet is . . the brightest . . part of the soldier's equipment. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 88 Sched. 1, Equipments which are *prima facie* evidence of a Vessel being engaged in the Slave Trade. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 264, I include under the general term equipment all that must be actually present with the fighting portion of an army at any one moment.

b. *fig.* Intellectual 'outfit'.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. xliii. 165 A valuable portion of a student's [of the Bible] equipment. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 342 A hardly less grotesque object in his intellectual equipment for his task than in his outward attire. 1885 M. PATTON *Mem.* 306 Our naive assumption that classical learning was a complete equipment for a great university.

Equipoise (fkwipoiz), *sb.* Also 7 *equipois*, 8 *equipoise*. [f. EQUI- + POISE *sb.*, replacing the phrase *equal poise*.]

1. Equality or equal distribution of weight; a condition of perfect balance or equilibrium.

a. in material things.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iv. 74 The least weight whatsoever added or subtracted would turne it from its Equall-poyze. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scpts. Sci.* xiv. 82 And even in the temperate Zone of our life, there are few bodies at such an equipoise of humours. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 14 note, An equipoise of the Atmosphere produceth a Calm. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* 39 In your eagerness to mount, you may, by over-exerting yourself, lose your equipoise. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 34 If the arms of a balance be unequal, the weights in equipoise will be unequal in the same proportion. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xx, O'Brien . . kept his left arm raised in equipoise.

1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* vii. 257 The beam of the balance will scarcely be moved to recover its equipoise.

b. in immaterial things; *esp.* intellectual, moral, political, or social forces or interests.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Stone to the Altar* 83 If between the weight of two equal Senses, there be an indistinguishable Equipoise. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 117 So great reason. . . to lay the foundation of his [Des Cartes'] Philosophy in an equipoise of mind. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 83 § 4 Sim. Scruple. . . lives in a continual equipoise of doubt. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 197 Opium on the contrary communicates serenity and equipoise to all the faculties. 1858 LONGE *Birds of Passage, Hunted Houses*, Our little lives are kept in equipoise By opposite attractions and desires. 1885 STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 550 Between the implication and the evolution of the sentence there should be a satisfying equipoise of sound.

2. A counterpoise; a balancing or equivalent force. Chiefly *fig.*

1780 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* x. (1876) 6 One side making almost an exact equipoise to the other. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Mus.* § 20 (1853) 65 Some sort of equipoise to the wealth which her daughter would bring. 1866 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. i. 43 The equipoise to the clergy [i.e. the aristocracy] being removed, the Church became so powerful.

Equipoise (fkwipoiz), *v.* Also 7 *equipoise*, *equipoise*. [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To serve as an equipoise to; to counterbalance.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 105 A Cylinder of that weight does just equipoise the Elastic power of the Ayr without. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 264, I see they just equipoise each other. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 228 An opposition, which, till then, had nearly equipoised the weight of the ministry. 1846 LANDOR *Ant. & Octav.* v. 39 No Praise Can equipoise his virtues. 1868 R. BUCHANAN *Trag. Dramas Hist.*, *Wallace* i. vi, On yonder bier Lies one whose worth to equipoise thy master. . . Were gossamer to gold.

2. To place or hold in equipoise; to hold (the mind) in suspense.

1764 LLOYD *Poems, Actor*, A whole minute equipois'd he stands. 1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 343 Regulating, and equipoising the various functions of the animal economy. 1843 D'ISRAËLI *Curr. Lit.* (1858) III. 355 He had to equipoise the opposite interests of the Catholics and the Evangelists. 1887 J. W. GRAHAM *Neara* II. xxiv. 361 Suspicion and dissimulation equipoised the Imperial mind (Tiberius).

† 3. *intr.* To balance with. *Obs. rare*—1.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 85 Where upper things will not With nether equipoise.

Hence **Equipois'd** *adj.*, **Equipois'd** *vbl. sb.*

1685 *Lett. to Dk. York in 5th Coll. Papers Pres. Affairs* (1688) 38, I am a dutiful and hearty Lover of Monarchy . . when establish'd on such an Equi-poisd Basis of Wisdom as ours is. 1832 CARLYLE *Jas. Carlyle* 45 Mallets and irons hung in two equipoised masses over the shoulder. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 6 The beam of an equipoised balance. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 166 By its [the air's] pressure . . equipoising . . 29 and a half inches of mercury.

† **Equipoisure**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. + -URE.] A state of being evenly balanced.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 10 By standing in an Equipoisure or not, it [the tongue of this Balance] doth . . tell you the difference or certainty of the Weights.

† **Equipolle**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *equipol*, shortened form of *equipollent*: see EQUIPOLLENT.] = EQUIPOLLENT; equivalent.

1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Mankode* i. cxli. (1869) 64 The whiche seyinge in singular may wel be seid equipolle to a plurelle.

Equipollence (fkwipollēns), Also 5 *equipollence*, 8-9 *equipollences*. [a. OF. *equipollence*, mod. Fr. *equipollence*, ad. L. *equipollentia*, f. *equipollent-em* EQUIPOLLENT.] The quality of being equipollent.

1. Equality of force, power, or signification.

1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Mankode* iv. xlix. (1869) 199, I shal fynde in his place countrepais and equipollence of be hegge of penitence. 1558 SKELTON *Poems* 173 That in his equipollence He judgeth him equivalent With God Omnipotent. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 242 Our Commentators missed to make a large discourse of equipollences in this place. 1647 *Power of the Keys* iii. 35 The equipollence of the word Sacerdos and Episcopus being observed. 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* III. 612 These phenomena do much depend upon a mechanical equipollence of pressure. 1867 EMERSON *Prager. Culture* Wks. (Bohn) III. 228 There is also an equipollence of individual genius to the nation which it represents.

2. *Logic.* An equivalence between two or more propositions. Cf. EQUIPOLLENT 3 c.

1400 *Rom. Rose* 7078 Late hym study in equipollences. 1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1008/1 So that *non omnis*, after the rule of equipollence, should be taken for as much as *nullus*. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 313/2 Of Reciprocation there are three kinds. . . the third. . . equipollence. 1795 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 4 The Conversion and Opposition, and Equipollence of these modal Propositions. 1851 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* vi. (1860) 220 The equipollence in some cases can only be determined materially.

Equipollency (fkwipollēnsi). Also 7 *eq-*, *equipollencie*, 9 *equipollency*. [f. EQUIPOLLENT: see -ENCY.]

1. Equipollence in signification, authority, efficacy, virtue, etc. Cf. EQUIPOLLENT 1.

1643 ROWLANDSON *God's Bless.* 5 They have an equipollency, or equal weight, with the plainest precepts. 1638 MEDIE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xl. II. 273 What equipollency can be in sense between these two? 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1779) III. 606 The endeavours of the one and the

other were reduced to an equipollency. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & Am.* 183 The notion of this sort of equipollency in man's modes of activity.

2. *Logic.* = EQUIPOLLENT 2.

1654 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 199 The equipollencie and opposition both of plaine and modal enunciations. 1708 REID *Aristotle's Log.* I. § 4. 15 The equipollency of propositions both pure and modal. 1846 MILL *Logic* II. I. § 2 Examples of equipollency or equivalence of propositions.

Equipollent (fkwipollēnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5-7 *equipollent*, (5-6 *equipollent*, 8 *equipollent*), 6-7 *equipol(l)ent*. [a. OF. *equipollent* (mod. Fr. *equipollent*), ad. L. *equipollent-em* of equal value, f. *æquus* equal + *pollentem*, pr. ppl. of *pollere* to be strong.] *a.* *adj.*

† 1. Of persons: Possessed of equal power, authority, influence, rank, or personal capacity. *Obs.*

1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2108 They wolden waite to be equipollent, And somewhat more, unto her husbandes. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 68 Ther may no gretter Perill growe to a Prince, than to have a Subgett equipollent to himself. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 163 Fewe princes. . . be to hym comparable or equipollent. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* I. (1876) 22 Being in capacity and memory both els equipollent. 1844-9 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) I. 393 A maritime power. . . equipollent on the sea with France.

2. Of things, forces, or agencies: Equal in power, effectiveness, or validity.

1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* xii. 5 The thoughtfule wight is vesselle of turment, There is no greif to hym equipollent. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* vii. v. in Ashm. (1652) 170 After thynne Elements be made equipollent. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 291 Saynt Mylgrede the thyrd, of vertu equipollent. 1607-12 BACON *Ess. Custom & Educ.* (Arb.) 368 Votarie resolucion is made equipollent to Custome. 1686 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 143 The Pressure of the Atmosphere, and the resistance of the Bubble [were] by Accident. . . near equipollent. 1803 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix. (1819) 111 By the aid of a considerable and equipollent muscular force. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* Introd. 28 To regard the Bible. . . as a sort of talisman. . . with all its parts equipollent.

3. Identical in effect or result; practically equipollent.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 165 To find the Longitude of any place, or some thing equipollent thereunto. 1730 BERKELEY in *Fraser Life* v. 180 The divine conservation is equipollent to . . a continued repeated creation. 1790 WILDBORE *Spher. Motion in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 530 An equipollent parallelepipedon which shall move in the very same manner as the body. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. viii. 435 A uniformity of measure, which the use of nearly equipollent feet cannot. . . be thought to impair. 1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *New Anal. Log. Forms in Logic* II. (1860) 260 The equipollent forms of Limitation or Inclusion, and Exception. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 292 Equipollent conceptions could be placed side by side in apposition.

b. Of expressions or symbols: Equivalent in meaning.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 13/1 The Greeke word ἀντιπολίαιος is equipollent to *Antipolis*. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 1 (1622) 212 Two Philosophical termes, in sense equipollent vnto the very name of God. 1760 SWINTON *Coin in Phil. Trans.* LI. 865 The characters. . . were not precisely the same with those of the equipollent letters used in Umbria. 1858 TRENCH *Symon N. T.* (1876) 299 Ψαψ shall be accepted as equipollent with ἀντι.

c. In *Logic*. Said *esp.* of propositions which express the same thing, notwithstanding formal diversity.

1644 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xv. 66 Indefinite propositions are equipollent to universals. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 40 Equipollent propositions. . . that may be reduced purely to one and the same categorical proposition. 1822 T. TAYLOR tr. *Apuleius* 381 Every proposition likewise, if it assumes in the beginning a negative particle, becomes its equipollent contradictory. 1846 MILL *Logic* II. i. § 2 The original proposition. . . is first changed into a proposition equipollent with it.

B. sb. Something that has equal power, weight, effect, importance, or significance; an equivalent.

1611 SCLATER *Key* (1629) 337 Are they not equipollents? 1612 — *Ministers Portion* 13 In the Apostles Logick, a Priest and receiver of tithes are equipollents. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 280 Because we exactly and fully do the equipollent. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 30 What is Declared. . . is the very Equipollent of what the Author had said. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 723 'Choice set terms', for which there is absolutely no equipollent in any of the other languages of Europe. 1858 GLADSTONE *Home* I. 420 The word 'Ἀγαθοί' is used. . . as the simple equipollent of Greek. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* v. 136 Its logical equipollent.

Hence **Equipollentness** = EQUIPOLLENT 2.

1736 in BAILEY.

Equipollently (fkwipollēntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] *a.* With equal force or significance;

synonymously. *† b.* Virtually; by means of equivalent expressions; cf. EQUIVALENTLY 2, 3.

1644 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 68 Both expressly and equipollently. . . he sees no sin in his justified children. *Ibid.* 282 Evident and plaine, both expressly and equipollently by many places of Scripture. 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1866) II. 498 Both phrases [the spirit of God and the power of God] Saint Paul doth equipollently express by the power of the Holy Ghost. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 197 Using the two terms, Persians and Barbars, equipollently.

Equiponderance (fkwippondērāns). [f. EQUIPONDERANT: see -ANCE. Cf. Fr. *équipondérance*.] Equality of weight; equilibrium.

1775 in ASH. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 155 Being, as it were, originally balanced to a sort of equiponderance. 1833

J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 287 The equiponderance of the scales may remain unaffected.

Equiponderancy (ikwipōndērānsi). [f. EQUIPONDERANT: see -ANCY.] = prec.

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 56. 2/1 An Equiponderancy will be... caused. 1820 in JODRELL; and in mod. Dicts.

Equiponderant (ikwipōndērānt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 equiponderant, 7-9 equiponderant. [ad. med.L. *equiponderant-em*, pr. pple. of *equiponderare*: see next vb. Cf. Fr. *equiponderant*.]

A. adj.

1. *†a.* Having its weight equally distributed; evenly balanced. *†b.* Of equal specific gravity.

c. Of equal weight.

a. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 61 If the needle be not exactly equiponderant, that end which is a thought too light, if touched becometh even.

b. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 26 May serve to render their Bodies equiponderant to the water. 1766 AMORY *Life of Bunce* (1770) IV. 100 To make gold, other metals must be rendered equiponderant to it.

c. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvi. 291 The quantity of Air to a quantity of Water equiponderant thereto, is as 1300 to 1. 1777 SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 557 The proportional gravity of quicksilver to air will express inversely the length of two equiponderant columns of these fluids. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 95 The silver penny... to which 32 kernels of wheat were equiponderant was equal to 22½ grains troy.

2. Of immaterial things: *a.* Of equal weight, importance, force, or influence. *b.* Evenly balanced.

c. 1630 JACKSON *Creed* vi. xi. Wks. 1844 V. 290 In a measure equiponderant to their weight upon our souls. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. IX. 172 The equiponderant authorities of writers alike eminent for judgment and accuracy. 1833 Q. REV. XLIX. 550 The theory of three distinct and equiponderant estates. 1882 SYMONDS *Animi Figura* 127 Equiponderant strife 'twixt good and evil.

B. sb. pl. Things of equal weight.

1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 326 The Treatise on Equiponderants by Archimedes.

†Equiponderate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *equiponderat-us*, pa. pple. of *equiponderare*: see next.] Equal in weight; in a state of equilibrium. Const. *to, with.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 58 Iron and steel... in long wires equiponderate with untwisted silke and soft wax. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Duopl. Proportion* 49 If 1728 Mice were equiponderate to one Horse.

fig. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlv. Which is equiponderate with our vernacular adage.

Equiponderate (ikwipōndērēt), *v.* [f. med.L. *equiponderat-* ppl. stem of *equiponderare*, f. *æquus* equal + *ponderare* to weigh.]

1. *intr.* To be in a state of equipoise. Const. *to, with. Obs.*

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* i. iv. (1648) 21 The power that doth equiponderate with any weight. 1672 — *Nat. Relig.* 11 The evidence on each side doth equiponderate. 1682 *Weekly Mem. Inq.* 355 When bodies do equiponderate to the bulk of water equal to them. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 56. 2/1 They equiponderate. 1822 LAMSON *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) 20 The point about which they would equiponderate or rest in any position.

2. *trans.* To counterpoise, counterbalance.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* II. ii. (1682) 26 Till it is come to equiponderate a cylinder of Mercury of that height. 1673 WALKER *Educ.* 20 To equiponderate the prejudices of pleasure and interest. 1766 AMORY *Life of Bunce* (1770) IV. 102 Both equiponderate (a pound suppose) in air. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 162 note, Countervailing claims... had far more than equiponderated the declension.

3. *trans.* To put into a well-balanced condition. 1810 (see quot. for EQUIPONDERATED).

Hence **Equiponderated**, **Equiponderating** *ppl. adjs.*

1810 A. KNOX in *Bp. Jebb's Corr.* (1834) II. 404 In this obviously measured and equiponderated speech. 1691 ED. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 163 The Mean of Equiponderating Solemnity of Humane Creatures. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. x. 167 His equiponderating description of the place of misery.

Equiponderation (ikwipōndērēt'sjən). [n. of action f. med.L. *equiponderare*: see prec. and -ATION.] The action or process of making equally balanced, or putting in equipoise; the state or condition of being in equipoise.

1666 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 351 Equiponderation is when the endeavour of one body, which presses one of the beams, resists the endeavour of another body pressing the other beam, so that neither of them is moved. 1764 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* iii. (1848) 129 The anatomy of the human body... the equiponderation of its parts. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* No. 285. 175 Equiponderation, or the relation of equipoise and balance.

†Equiponderous, *a. Obs.* Also 7 *equiponderous*. [f. EQUI- + L. *pondus*, *ponder-is* weight + -OUS.] Of equal weight or specific gravity; *fig.* of equal authority.

1666-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 96 Being... equiponderous to a Mercurial Cylinder of 28 Inches. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxvi, His Character justly renders him equiponderous to them in Moral... Knowledge. 1799 H. DE SAUMAREZ in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 54 To make it equiponderous with the Water.

Hence **Equiponderousness**. 1736 in BAILEY.

†Equipondious, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *æquipondi-um* equality of weight (f. *æquus* equal +

pond-us weight) + -OUS.] Having equal weight on both sides; nicely-balanced.

1661 GLANVILL *Vanity Dogn.* 228 The Scepticks affected an indifferent equipondious neutrality. 1775 in ASH. 1846 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

†Equipotency, *Obs. rare*. [f. next: see -ENCY.] The condition of being equally powerful. 1658 *Fulness of Christ* 137 The union is not by means of exequation or equipotency [printed equipotency].

Equipotent (ikwipōtēnt), *a. rare*. [f. EQUI- + POTENT.] Equally powerful.

1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 85 Nor am I speaking of cases where it is clear that one of the qualities has overpowered the other, but of instances where they appear equipotent.

Equipotential (ikwipōtēnt'sjəl), *a.* [f. EQUI- + POTENTIAL.]

1. Of equal power or authority. *Obs.*

a. 1676 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 56 Not equipotential, or independent one of another.

2. *Physics.* Of points: In which the potential of a force is the same. Of lines, surfaces, etc.: In which the potential is constant at all points. *Equipotential function*: one which expresses the conditions of equality of potential.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 361 A disk, through which an electric current was passing until two nearly equipotential points were found. 1880 *Athenæum* 13 Nov. 644/1 Equipotential lines in a plate. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 14 When a potential function exists, surfaces for which the potential is constant are called Equipotential surfaces. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 228 Equipotential and flow functions.

Equipped (ikwip'pt), *ppl. a.* [f. EQUIP *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. ii. The best equipped was conducted by the Marquess de Villena. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* II. 69 The penalty affixed to supremely equipped souls.

†Equippee, *a. Her. Obs.* Also 8 *equippé*. [ad. F. *équippé*, pa. pple. of *équiper*. See EQUIP *v.*] (See quot.)

1731 BAILEY vol. II. *Equippt* signifies a knight equipped, i. e. armed at all points. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1775 ASH, *Equippé*.

Equiper (ikwip'pɔɪ), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who equips; one who fits out (a ship, etc.).

1864 LD. BRAMWELL in *Morning Star* 12 Jan., The misdemeanour is committed... according to the intent, not of the equipper, but of his customer.

Equipping (ikwip'pɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. EQUIP.

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 740/1 The Governour was busy in equipping of Men of War. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 337 The equipping of two such armaments, did not escape the notice of the British Ministry. 1799 NELSON 28 Nov. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) IV. 118 Our Ships off Malta... will want a complete equipping.

¶ Used gerundially with omission of *in*.

1681 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1677/1 The rest of the Ships that are Equipping at Thoulon. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. Introd. 11 The Endeavour was equipping for a voyage to the South Seas. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXXIII. 113 In the basin... were seven two-deckers equipping.

Equiprobabilism, -producing, -radial, -radical: see EQUI-*pref.*

Equirotal (ikwipōtāl), *a.* [f. EQUI- + L. *rota* wheel + -AL.]

1. Having the fore and hind wheels of equal diameter.

1839 *Sat. Mag. Suppl.* Aug. 88/1 The first equirotal carriage thus made was a phaeton. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. 11. 492 His spring-wagon on the equirotal cross-lock principle. 1884 *Health Exh. Catal.* 103/2 Ambulance wagon, complete with new pattern stretchers, equirotal, lockunder, converted.

2. 'Having equal rotation.' In mod. Dicts.

Equisetamental: see EQUI-*pref.*

Equisetaceous (ekwīsēt'āsjəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *equisetace-æ* + -OUS: see Equisetum and -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the order *Equisetaceæ*.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. 11. 133 Siliceous crystals in the epidermis of equisetaceous plants.

Equisetio (ekwīsīt'ik), *a. Chem.* [f. Equisetum + -IO.] Derived from *Equisetum*. *Equisetio acid*, obtained from *Equisetum fluviatile*, is now known to be identical with ACONITIO acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 54 When malic acid is distilled at the temperature of 349°, it is resolved into water, and two pyro-acids, which are isomeric. These acids have been distinguished by the names of equisetio or maleic, and fumaric or paramaleic acid. 1876 HARLEY in *Royle's Mat. Med.* 771 Aconitia is combined in the root with aconitic or equisetio acid.

Equisetiform (ekwīsīt'ifōrm), *a. Bot.* [f. Equisetum + -IFORM.] Having the form of an *Equisetum*.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Equisetum (ekwīsīt'ŭm), *Bot. Pl. equisetums*, -*a.* [a. L. *equisetum* (more correctly *equisetum*), f. *æquus* horse + *seta* bristle.] A genus of plants called popularly Horsetail or Mare's-tail; the typical genus of the N.O. *Equisetaceæ*.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 101 The fossil ferns, equiseta, and other plants of the coal strata. 1847 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 360 His oolitic upright Equisetums are dreadful for my submarine flora. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 129 Mares' Tails or Equisetums.

Equisised: see EQUI-*pref.*

†Equison 1. *Obs. rare*. In 7 *æquison*. [ad. L. *æquison-us* adj., f. *æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *-son-us* sounding.] (See quot.)

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microsc.* 79 *Æquisions* are those [notes], which being stroke together, make one sound of 2.

Equison 2. *nonce-vd.* [ad. L. *æquison-em* groom, stable-boy, f. *æquus* horse.] A groom; a horse-jockey.

1804-8 LANDOR *Imag. Contr.* (1846) I. 13 Newmarket, the competitors at its games, their horses, their equisons and colours.

Equisonance (ikwīsō'nāns), *Ancient Music.* [f. as next: see -ANCE; cf. Fr. *équissonance*.] The fact of being equisonant; the concord of octaves.

1819 in REES *Cycl.* 1838 in SMART; and in mod. Dicts.

Equisonant (ikwīsō'nānt), *a. Ancient Music.* [f. EQUI- + SONANT; after L. *æquisonus*: see EQUISON 1.] Consonant in the octave.

In mod. Dicts.

Equisufficiency: see EQUI-*pref.*

Equitable (ekwītāb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *équitable*, f. *équité* EQUITY.]

1. Characterized by equity or fairness. *a.* Of actions, arrangements, decisions, etc.: That is in accordance with equity; fair, just, reasonable.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. a 5b, The equitable considerations and candour of reasonable minds. 1649 CROMWELL *Lett.* 15 Apr. (Carlyle), Both my paper... and yours of the 28th do in all literal and all equitable construction agree. 1654 *True State Commonwealth* 11 To interpose upon the same equitable grounds. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. xl 306 He might compel Charles to accept of an equitable peace. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 466 To take the lands... under an equitable valuation. 1836 FROUDK *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 296 Their punishment, if tyrannical in form, was equitable in substance.

b. Of persons: Guided by principles of equity, displaying a spirit of equity; unbiased, impartial, candid. Now rare.

1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* viii. 296 Equitable Judges would acknowledge that he had reason of his side. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* i. Pref. 2, I hope the Equitable Reader will not expect to find every Subject... fully Treated of. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 153 Nor will any equitable critic... dwell a moment upon this charge. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* vi. 165 The more severe we are to our own faults, the more gentle and equitable we shall be to the faults of others.

2. Pertaining to the department of jurisprudence called EQUITY. Of rights, claims, etc.: Valid in 'equity' as distinguished from 'law'.

a. 1790 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 105 They could make me no legal title... and I have only an equitable one to depend on. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* I. 225 A trust estate... is good as an equitable jointure. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* 856/1 In Demerara, Berbice, the Cape of Good Hope, etc... the supreme courts are courts of equitable as well as legal jurisdiction. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vii. § 4. 337 The legal estate is vested in the trustee, in trust for the cestui que trust, who has the equitable estate.

Equitableness (ekwītābl'nes), [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being equitable.

1643 NETHERSOLE *Proj. for Peace* (1648) 5 The justice or equitableness of any... Article of the Project. 1797 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 74/2 The public would give them credit for its equitableness. 1822 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. iv. 77 He was so thoroughly assured as to the perfect equitableness of the transaction.

Equitably (ekwītābli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an equitable manner; according to the rules of equity, in a spirit of fairness.

1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigan.* 7 And equitably examined the probability. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 232 No more [will] be required of any one, than what might have been equitably expected of him. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* III. 343 Acting equitably towards the offending peasantry of another nation. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 249 He... distributed the imposts more equitably.

Equitangential: see EQUI-*pref.*

Equitant (ekwītānt), *a.* [ad. L. *equitant-em*, pr. pple. of *equitare* to ride, f. *equit-em* (nom. *equus*) horseman, f. *æquus* horse.]

1. Riding on horseback. *Obs.*—^o

1840 in SMART.

2. (See quot. 1880.)

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 260 Crocus leaves are not equitant. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iv. 136 Equitant, where leaves override, the older successively astride the next younger.

†Equitate (ekwītēt), *v. rare*—1. *bombastic*. [f. L. *equitāt-* ppl. stem of *equitare*: see prec.] *intr.* To ride.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 232 To which we equitate with Maturation.

Equitation (ekwītēt'sjən). Also 6 *equitation*. [ad. L. *equitatio-em*, n. of action f. *equitare*: see EQUITANT. Cf. Fr. *équitation*.] The action, art, or habit of riding on, or as on, horseback; horsemanship.

1562 BULLEYN *Sicke Men* 67 b, Equitation... must be used upon a soft easie goyng horse. 1771 GIBSON *Lett. Misc.* Wks. 1796 I. 443, I have got a droll little poney, and intend to renew the long forgotten practice of equitation. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 39 Military Equitation may be divided into three parts. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 32 Witching the world with noble equitation.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. I. (1873) 116 Broomsticks... the canonical instruments of their nocturnal equitation.

b. An excursion, a ride on horseback.

1738 *Let. in Nichols Illustr. Lit. Hist.* IV. 497 (L.), I have lately made a few rural equitations to visit some seats, gardens, etc. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. ii. (1872) 179 Sterling was at his poetisings and equitations again.

Equitative (e'kwitativ). [f. L. *equitat-* (see *EQUITATE*) + *-IVE*.] Of or pertaining to equitation.

1855 *Chamb. Jnrl.* IV. 35 A whole legion of spectacles, warlike, gymnastic, legerdemain, equitative, and equivocal.

Equitemporaneous: see *EQUI-* *pref.*

Equity (e'kwiti). Forms: 4-6 *equite*, -*yte*, (4 *equitee*, -*ytee*, -*ytie*, 5 *eqwyte*), 4-7 *equitie*, (6 *equitie*, -*ity*), 6 *equity*. [a. OF. *equit* = Pr. *equitat*, Sp. *equidad*, It. *equità*, ad. L. *equitāt-em*, f. *equus* even, fair.]

I. In general.

1. The quality of being equal or fair; fairness, impartiality; evenhanded dealing.

The L. *equitas* was somewhat influenced in meaning by being adopted as the ordinary rendering of Gr. *ἐπιείκεια* (see *ΕΠΙΚΥ*), which meant reasonableness and moderation in the exercise of one's rights, and the disposition to avoid insisting on them too rigorously. An approach to this sense is found in many of the earlier Eng. examples.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 154 Thet hys hys pryvete Of hys domes in equyte. 1386 WYCLIF *Mal.* ii. 6 In equitee he walkide with me. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. x. 491 Be justys he gave and eqwyte Til ilke man, pat his suld be. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 6 a. He [God] shal juge you in equite.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxix. 14 Equity was my crowne. 1588 J. UDALL *Diutrefhes* (Arb.) 10 Weigh it in the ballance of equitie. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 10 They can with no show of equity challenge vs for changing and correcting.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* iii. vi. § 1. 399 Not to punish any man more than the law compels us; that's equity. 1673 *Rules of Civility* (ed. 2) 141 The person of honour is in equity to go in first. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* II. viii. 32 These princes readily acknowledged the equity of his claim. c 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revol.* Wks. 1846 II. 158 Those principles of equity and policy on which religious liberty is founded. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. I. (1873) 257 There is a singular equity and absence of party passion.

2. *concr.* What is fair and right; something that is fair and right. *rarely in pl.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. vi. 144 Amonges þise þinges sitteþ þe heye makere... to don equite. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xix. 305 He dede equite to alle euene forth his powere. 1483 CAXTON *Cato A viij.* That he may do equyte and justyce. 1875 MANNING *Mission H.* *Ghost* x. 267 The equities which we owe to our neighbour.

II. In Jurisprudence.

3. The recourse to general principles of justice (the *naturalis equitas* of Roman jurists) to correct or supplement the provisions of the law. *Equity of a statute*: the construction of a statute according to its reason and spirit, so as to make it apply to cases for which it does not expressly provide.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 6 a. They bee taken by the equite of the statute. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* iv. § 270. 120 Such Assets are not taken by the equite of the Statute of Gloucester. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop.* Law ii. 3 Chancellors... moderated the rigour of the law according... to equity.

4. In England (hence in Ireland and the United States), the distinctive name of a system of law existing side by side with the common and statute law (together called 'law' in a narrower sense), and superseding these, when they conflict with it.

The original notion was that of sense 3, a decision 'in equity' being understood to be one given in accordance with natural justice, in a case for which the law did not provide adequate remedy, or in which its operation would have been unfair. These decisions, however, were taken as precedents, and thus 'equity' early became an organized system of rules, not less definite and rigid than those of 'law'; though the older notion long continued to survive in the language of legal writers, and to some extent to influence the practice of equity judges. In England, equity was formerly administered by a special class of tribunals, of which the Court of Chancery was chief; but since 1873 all the branches of the High Court administer both 'law' and 'equity', it being provided that where the two differ, the rules of equity are to be followed. Nevertheless, the class of cases formerly dealt with by the Court of Chancery are still reserved to the Chancery Division of the High Court.

1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 46 And likewise in his Court of Equite he doth... cancell and shut up the rigour of the generall Law. *Ibid.* 58 The Iustices should informe him [the King] of the Law, and the Chancellor of Equitie. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* II. xxxix. 116 He will always have the worst of it in equity, whatever he may have at common law. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (J.), In the court of Chancery there are two distinct tribunals; the one ordinary, being a court of common law; the other extraordinary, being a court of equity. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. 40 Equity sometimes signifies a species of law. 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* 708 Equity will grant relief when... a contract is made under a mistake. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* ii. 3 There are settled and in-violable rules of equity, which require to be moderated by the rules of good conscience.

b. Defined so as to include other systems analogous to this; e.g. the *prætorium jus* of the Romans.

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* ii. (1870) 28 What I call equity... any body of rules existing by the side of the original civil law, founded on distinct principles and claiming incidentally to supersede the civil law in virtue of a superior sanctity inherent in those principles.

5. An equitable right, i.e. one recognizable by a court of equity. Often in *pl.*

a 1666 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 65 Upon which agreement in Writing, there ariseth an Equitie or Honestie, that the land should goe according to those agreements. 1866-30 KENT *Comm.* II. 118 The wife's equity to a suitable provision for the maintenance of herself and her children. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (ed. 12) 177 Incidental equities are also to be recognized by the courts respectively and every judge thereof. 1883 SIR E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 77½ It was hardly said that he was entitled to any charge, or lien, or equity on this particular fund.

b. *Equity of redemption*: the right which a mortgagor who has in law forfeited his estate has of redeeming it within a reasonable time by payment of the principal and interest. *Equity to a settlement*: a wife's equitable right to have settled upon her any properties coming to her after marriage.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 67 But has not Esquire South the equity of redemption? 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 159 This reasonable advantage, allowed to mortgagors, is called the equity of redemption. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xiv. 92 Twenty years' adverse possession, by a person claiming the equity of redemption, will bar the rightful owner.

c. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *equity-bar, court, -judge, -lawyer*. Also *equity-draughtsman*, a barrister who draws pleadings in equity.

a 1832 BENTHAM *Justice & Codific. Petit. Wks.* 1843 V. 48 Turn first to the self-styled equity courts.

† **Equivale**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *équivaloir*, ad. late L. *equivalē-re*, f. *equus* equal + *valē-re* to be strong.] *trans. a.* To provide an equivalent for.

b. To be equivalent to. *rare.*

1608 [S. HIERON] *Defence* III. 30 Sociall admission to the Lords table... is equivaled & sufficiently supplied, in that... ye partake of the deinties. 1659 FULLER *App. Inf. Innoc.* II. 98 Such participles equivale infinitives. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* App. 685 The English addition Field equivalencing the Greek *Nep.*

Equivalence (ikwivälēns), *sb.* Also 7 *equiv-alence*. [a. F. *équivalence*, ad. med. L. *equiv-alentia*, f. *equivale* + *-entia*.] 1. The condition of being equivalent; equality of value, force, importance, significance, etc.

a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 203 When he weigheth the fault and recompense, He findeth plain between them two no whit equivalence. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon Wks.* (ed. Dyce) 173½ Have you courted and found Castile fit To answer England in equivalence? 1654 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Cro. Wars Spain* 212 In satisfaction or equivalence thereof, hee might allow a pension or stipend to, etc. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 476½ *Equivalence* we call an equality as to Belief or Unbelief. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 53 No Organs... which are wanting in the constitution of the humane Body, at least in substance and equivalence. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 214 Tho there be no Proportion of Equivalence between our best Works and the Rewards of Heaven. 1847 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. Intro. 63 The whole stress of Verification consists in reducing propositions to identity or equivalence. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 250 It brings to light very clearly the virtual equivalence of those moods in the several Figures. 1890 *Times* 4 Jan. 9½ Gold and silver will... assume equivalence at the ratio the Act names.

b. *Physics*. Equality of energy or effect.

1843 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 61 The relation is not a relation of simple mechanical equivalence. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* lii. 112 But the exact and formal enunciation of the equivalence of heat and work... was given by Davy in 1812.

c. *Equivalence of force*: the doctrine that force of one kind becomes transformed into force of another kind of the same value. Cf. *Conservation of energy*, *ENERGY* 6.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xiv. 348 No engine... can evade this law of equivalence, or perform on its own account the smallest modicum of work. 1883 B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* viii. 205 The doctrine called the correlation, persistence, equivalence, transmutability, indestructibility of force.

2. *Chem.* The doctrine that differing fixed quantities of different substances are 'equivalent' in chemical combinations.

1880 tr. *Wurtz Atom. Th.* 76 He mentions polybasic acids as forming an exception to the theory of equivalence.

† **Equivalence**, *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To balance, serve as equipoise to.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. i. 3 Whether the resistibility of his reason did not equivalence the facility of her seduction.

Equivalency (ikwivälēnsi). [ad. L. *equiv-alentia*; see *EQUIVALENT sb.* and *-ENCY*.]

1. = *EQUIVALENT* I.

1535 BR. SALISBURY in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxi. 150 Your letter... having the equivalency of a inhibition. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 199 Dux and Comes Britannia, of whose equivalency in ancient time, already. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Duft. Proportion* 38 The one to measure the velocity of the Wind, and the other its Power or Equivalency to Weight. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 159 We have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of Sins; which argueth the equivalence of these terms. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. v. 126 He promises them the reward of an hundredfold by way of comfort and equivalency. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 237 Money only serves as a measure of equivalency, not as a medium of exchange. 1821 *Ibid.* XXXV. 432 By means of which alone the equivalency of dactyls and spondees could ever be established. 1864 HUXLEY *Compar. Anat.* v. 85 Leave aside altogether the question of the equivalency of these groups.

b. *Physics*. = *EQUIVALENT* I b.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 54. 454 This equivalency of heat and mechanical force.

2. *Chem.* = *EQUIVALENT* 2.

1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* i. iii. 106 And thus chemical equivalency extends to them.

3. *Geol.* Of strata: Correspondence in serial order and characteristics.

1853 G. TATE *Addr. Berwick. Naturalists' Club*, Fossiliferous beds... furnish interesting evidence as to age and equivalency. 1866 DANA *Man. Geol.* 203 (*title*) Reality of the Primordial or Potsdam Period in America, and its equivalency with the European.

† 4. An equivalent, a substitute. *Obs.*

1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 84 A Vicarious Punishment, not a rigid Satisfaction, but an Equivalency. 1705 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 195 Will prove a sufficient Equivalency.

Equivalent (ikwivälēnt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6-7 *equ-*, *equivalent(e)*, 6 *equyvalent*, 7-8 *equivallent*, 5- *equivallent*. [ad. late L. *equivallent-em*, pr. pple. of *equivallere*, f. *equus* equal + *valere* to be powerful, to be worth. Cf. Fr. *équivalent*.] *A. adj.* Equal in value, power, efficacy, or import. *Const. to, + with, + for* or *simply*.

† 1. Of persons or things: Equal in power, rank, authority, efficacy, or excellence. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 67 The Kyng of Scotts... put out of the... Lond, the Erles Dowglas, whose Lyvelood and Myght was nerehand equivalent to his owne. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 1. 803 Equyvalent to Ruth she was in humyltye. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* i. xiv. At the laste we shulde haue... publike weale equivalent to the grekes or Romanes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 437 The Duke of Burgoyne... thinking no man eyther in authoritie or blood equyvalent to himselfe... tooke upon him the whole rule and governaunce of the realme. 1597 BACON *Counters Good & Evill* v. (Arb.) 146 France... was equivalent with them all, and beside more compacted and united. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 161 The oile of the Lentiske... were equivalent euery way to oile-rosat, but that it is found to be more astringent. 1608 SHAKS. *Per. v.* i. 92 Ancestors Who stood equivalent with mighty kings. 1655 *Let. in Hartlib Ref. Commonw.* Bees 25 As to Medicinal virtue equivalent, if not exceeding the other. 1657 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) II. 88 Certainly their authority was equivalent with yours. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 609 No Fair to thine Equivalent or second. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 1 A small Country and few People may be equivalent in Wealth and Strength to a far greater People and Territory.

† 2. Occasional uses. a. Of songs: ? Concordant. b. Correspondent, proportioned to. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 1. 3107 Syngynge full swetely theyr songes equyvalent. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* 1. 703 It is Equivalent To all resoun... That thy mater... I tak on hand.

3. Equal in value. Now only in more restricted uses: (a) of things regarded as mutually compensating each other, or as exchangeable; (b) of things of which one serves as a measure of value for the other.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) App. 301 The gayne... wold be at the leaste equivolement with the comodities the marchantes should reape thereby. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xviii. (1647) 198 Tarqueminus reserving his person [King Louis] as an equivalent ransom. c 1780 PRIOR 1st *Hymn Callimachus* 70 Things of moment well nigh equivalent, and neighbouring value, By lot are parted. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rom.* (1786) I. 210 The lives of those men were not equivalent for those of an army. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 372 To pay an equivalent penalty, in case she failed in the proof of her charges. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 251 Thirty thousand pounds may be considered as equivalent to a hundred and fifty thousand pounds in the nineteenth century. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 24 June, Taxation equivalent to 300,000,000.

b. Of weights, measures, numerical expressions: Equal in quantitative 'value'.

1806 HUTTON *Math.* I. 56 Reduce ¶ to its equivalent number. To reduce a whole number to an equivalent fraction. 1825 NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech. Gloss.* 780 Quintal, a French or Spanish weight equivalent to 100 lbs. of those respective nations.

4. Having equal or corresponding import, meaning, or significance: chiefly of words and expressions.

1590 MORE *Heresyes* iv. Wks. 280½ It is now all one to cal him a Lutherane or to call him an heretike, those two wordes being in maner equivalent. 1530 LYNDSEY *Test Papyngo* 786 Doctryne and deid war boith equoeulent. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 169 With them *Princes* alone was equivalent with the name of Emperor. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 369 That double Letter in the Hebrew (ש). is by some accounted equivalent to this. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 61 Furnish yourself with a Copia of Equivalent Words. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* vii. 63 Here he makes a republic equivalent to a democracy. 1846 MILL *Logic* i. v. § 7 Let us substitute for the word virtue an equivalent but more definite expression. 1886 F. W. MAITLAND in *Law Q. Rev.* Oct. 481 The further back we trace our legal history the more perfectly equivalent do the words *seisin* and *possession* become.

5. That is virtually the same thing; identical in effect; tantamount.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xx. (1647) 144 Who knoweth not, but such a witness is equivalent to a generall consent? 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 99 The centrifigal force... is equivalent... to two forces. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 4 The contrariety of equal attractions is equivalent to rest. 1772 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxviii. 346 Being taken with vert or venison was declared to be equivalent to indictment. 1843 LYTTON *Zanoni* 28 A whisper against his honour and repute will, in future, be equivalent to an affront to

myself. 1865 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 237 His presence... would be equivalent to an army of ten thousand men. 1865 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 145 The system is therefore equivalent to a complete sphere charged to unit potential.

6. Having the same relative position or function; corresponding.

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 8 Burgomaisters... are equivalent to our bailiffs of cities or towns corporate. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 583 The Cadi, or some equivalent officer. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 7 Perhaps in the fossil kingdom heat may be equivalent to a vital principle. 18... DANA (W.), The equivalent strata of different countries. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 152 The underground hairs of Mosses and the true roots of vascular plants are physiologically equivalent.

7. Chem. Of a quantity of any substance: Equal in combining value to a (stated) quantity of another substance. Also, of elements: Having the same degree of quantivalence.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* ix. (ed. 2) 280 note, Otto employs the term equivalent volume instead of atomic volume. 1859 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 172 The elements belonging to one class are equivalent. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 85 One atom of oxygen takes the place of two atoms of chlorine, and it is spoken of as equivalent to two atoms of chlorine. 1880 tr. *Wurdt's Atom. Th.* 33 The atoms of simple bodies are equivalent to each other.

B. sb.

1. Something equal in value or worth; said esp. of things given by way of exchange or compensation; also, something tantamount or virtually identical.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. vii. 185 By delyberacyon and fully consentynge or equyvalent trespaseth any of the x. commandementes. 1606 ROGERS (J.), A regular obedience to one law will be a full equivalent for their breach of another. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 234 You may well think we expected no less an equivalent. 1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 678 I'll remit the money to you as you direct, or send you equivalents. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxvii. For every dinner... they returned an equivalent in praise. 1771 — *Hist. Eng.* IV. 270 This, however, was considered as no equivalent to the damages that had been sustained. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxiii. 52 Belleisle alone... was a sufficient equivalent for Minorca. 1828 L.D. GRENVILLE *Sink. Fund* 9 Those quantities of money and of bread are equivalents. 1841 LANE *Arab. Niz.* I. 18 To be paid in kind, or in money, or other equivalent. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. iii. (1864) 567 The existence of a plurality of weak resemblances will be the equivalent of a single stronger one. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 159 Thus a white weasel's skin was an equivalent for eleven sheepskins.

b. The Equivalent in Eng. Hist.: a sum of money ordered, by the Act of Union of 1707, to be paid to Scotland as a set-off against additional excise duties, loss on coinage, etc.

1706 *Articles of Union* xv. The sum of 398,085l. 10s. ... being the equivalent to be answered to Scotland for such parts of the said customs and excises, etc. The said commissioners... shall keep books containing accounts of the amount of the equivalent. 1707 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* VI. 181 Most of the Scotch commissioners for the equivalent are gone for that kingdom. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4419/6 A... quantity of arms... belonging to the Commissioners of the Equivalent.

† c. An equal part. Obs. rare.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* vii. (1878) 12 The streets straightforth... Quarter the town in four equivalents.

2. A word, expression, sign, etc., of equivalent meaning or import.

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* ii. 32 The words themselves... have in them the very essence of an Oath, to wit, so God help me, or other equivalent. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iii. (1875) 158 Appearance, which is its [Phenomenon's] verbal equivalent. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* v. 96 Wrote down the pictured equivalents for these words. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. App. 683, I have not found any English equivalent for that title.

3. In various scientific uses: a. Chem. = equivalent proportion (see quot and A. 7.).

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxii. 554 The term chemical equivalent may therefore be used to imply that proportion of a body which is necessary to act upon another body. 1882 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No. 618. 416 The term equivalent was subsequently introduced to indicate the proportional weights of analogous substances found to be of equal value in their chemical effects.

b. That which corresponds in relative position or function (see A. 6); in Biol. said of analogous and homologous structures; in Geol. of a stratum or formation in one country answering to one in another country.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. iii. 33 The English equivalents of the Keuper. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 48 The univalve shell is the equivalent of both valves of the bivalve.

c. Physics. Mechanical equivalent: the amount of mechanical effect resulting from the operation of a force. Mechanical equivalent of heat: conventionally, the amount of mechanical energy required to raise 1 lb. of water through 1° C.

1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 19 Where both lose, then an equivalent of heat results. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xix. 329 This force is the mechanical equivalent of the heat generated. 1863 — *Heat* II. (1870) 39 He first calculated the mechanical equivalent of heat. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iii. (1875) 165 An equivalent of the pressure was consciously exerted. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* vi. 137 For a quantity of heat represents its equivalent of work.

Fig. 1878 SERLEY *Stein* II. 17 Napoleon... had tried to find the Mechanical Equivalent of Catholicism.

4. Comb. equivalent-money (see 1 b); equivalent number (Chem.), atomic weight.

1707 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 189 The remainder of the equivalent money for Scotland is to be sent thither next Tuesday in specie and bank bills. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5307/2 Commissioners for disposing so much of the Equivalent Money payable to Scotland as remains yet unapplied. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 629 The equivalent number, or weight of the atom, of alumina, has been less satisfactorily determined than that of most of the earths.

Equivalently (ikwi-välentli), adv. [f. prec. adj. + -LY².]

1. To an equivalent amount, in an equivalent degree.

a 1528 SKELTON *Howe Dk. Albany, &c.* 403 His grace to magnify and laude equivalently. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 598 He must lessen equivalently his consumption of some other European articles in order to pay for his coffee and sugar. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 171 Each force is... equivalently convertible into each other.

2. As an equivalent term, or in equivalent terms, with equivalent force or signification.

1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* (1548) Pref. 5 b, Whose full importing cannot with one mere Englishe worde equivalently be interpreted. 1631 J. BURGESS *Answ. Rejoined* 201 The terms... are not used disjunctively but equivalently. 1805 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1840) 265 Certain is used in the same manner equivalently to *certain*.

† 3. Virtually, in effect. (In 17th c. often opposed to *expressly, formally*.) Obs.

1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iv. 30 When the promise or Oath... amounts either expressly or equivalently to a relaxation of the bond of subjection. 1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might*, Either formally or equivalently the same. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* viii. 14 The major part of the suffrages is equivalently the whole number. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* Index, Athelwolphus Monarch of the Saxons maketh (equivalently) a Parliament act for the paying of Tithes. 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1687) I. 285 We seldom, in kind or equivalently, are our selves clear of that which we charge upon others. 1689 *Treat. Monarchy* II. i. 37 By the Grant of the former Laws... he did equivalently put himself into the State of Legal Monarchs.

Equivalent: see EQUI- pref.

† Equivalize, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. EQUIVALENT + -IZE.] In phrase, To *equivalize* account: to amount.

1647 M. HUDSON *Dir. Right. Govt. Ep. Ded.* 20 The summa totalis of my ability did never *equivalize* account to one hundred pence.

Equivalent: see EQUI- pref.

† Equivocacy. Obs. rare. [f. L. *equivocus* (see next) + -ACY: cf. Browne's *univocacy*.] Equivocal character.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 120 Again, it is unreasonable to ascribe the equivocacy of this forme unto the hatching of a Toade. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Equivocal (ikwi-vōkāl), a. and sb. Also 7 equi-, equivocal, 7-9 equivocal. [f. late L. *equivocus* = ambiguous (f. *æquus* equal + *voc-āre* to call) + -AL.] A. adj.

† 1. Equal or the same in name (with something else) but not in reality; having a name, without the qualities it implies; nominal. Obs.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 12 This visible world is but a picture of the invisible, wherein, as in a pourtrait, things are not truly, but in equivocal shapes. 1661 USSHER *Power Princes* I. (1683) 34 They being subject to the oversight... of the Ephori, were but equivocal Kings, such in name, but not in deed. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris*. § 210 From the sun's light, which is corporeal, there springs forth another equivocal light which is incorporeal.

2. Of words, phrases, etc.: Having different significations equally appropriate or plausible; capable of double interpretation; ambiguous.

1601-2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 68 Your libel... should be certaine, and without ambiguous or equivocal tearmes. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 217 These Sentences, to Sugar, or to Gall, being strong on both sides, are Equivocal. 1666 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* Note 47 These vast accounts arose from the equivocal term of a Year among them. 1712 F. T. *Shorthand* 25 Even in Long-Hand oftentimes equivocal Abbreviations are often written. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1756) IV. 208 He... takes care that his answers be so equivocal as always to secure him a retreat. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 187 There was perhaps no word in the language of more equivocal effect than the word *or*. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* vii. (1870) 184 To say... that the Greek religion as it grew old improved... would be to use equivocal and misleading language.

b. Of evidence, manifestations, etc.: Of uncertain bearing or significance.

1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxvii. 126 Some... less equivocal proofs of his munificence. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 87 No very equivocal symptom of antiquity. 1842 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. i. 3 An equivocal indication of merit.

c. *nonce-use*. Of a person: Expressing himself in equivocal terms.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 249 As thou art a knave and no knave, what an equivocal Companion is this?

3. Of uncertain nature; not admitting of being classified, 'nondescript'. Equivocal generation: the (supposed) production of plants or animals without parents; spontaneous generation.

1628 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydr. & Gard. Cyrrus* 51 The Equivocal production of things under discernible principles, makes a large part of generation. 1662 SKILLING *Orig. Sac.* I. iv. § 9 Born by the same equivocal generation that mice and frogs are from the impregnated slime of the earth. 1677

HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 306 Whether those imperfect or equivocal Animals were created or no, it is not altogether clear. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii. If any new ones [party and faction] spring up, they must be of equivocal generation, without any seed. 1778-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 29 The sea was tinged... with these equivocal substances. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* II. 16 Equivocal generation we reject. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* v. 143 The equivocal spirits called fairies. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man.* xx. 391 The old doctrine of equivocal or spontaneous generation.

b. Of sentiments, etc.: Undecided, not determined to either side. Chiefly in negative sentences.

1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 219, I am sure the sentiments of London were not equivocal. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 139 The equivocal and half hostile attitude he had assumed.

c. Music. Equivocal chord: one which may be resolved into different keys without changing any of its tones.

4. Of advantages, merits, etc.: Dubiously genuine, questionable.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. ii. 19 A Churchman... whose sanctity was as equivocal as their own. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xix. 191 In the sciences their success was more equivocal. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. vii. Without that equivocal luxury, a great country-house. 1876 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 159 To set against this equivocal gain, the Romans had lost 700 ships.

5. Of persons, callings, tendencies, etc.: Doubtful in character or reputation; liable to unfavourable comment or description; questionable; suspicious.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 247, I shall always... consider that liberty as very equivocal in her appearance, which has not wisdom and justice for her companions. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* 12 The equivocal mode of life he had entered upon. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxi. The preparations for the equivocal guest.

† B. sb. An equivocal word or term; a homonym.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. ix. *Equivocals* no absurd and witlesse that, etc. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 17 Great variety of Equivocals. So the word Bill signifies both a Weapon, a Bird's Beak, and a written Scroll. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. (1735) 360 The scandalous shifts of Equivocals and Mental Restrictions. a 1734 DENNIS (J.), Shall two or three wretched equivocals have the force to corrupt us? 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Equivocality (ikwi-vōkāliti), [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being equivocal; also *concr.* Something which is equivocal; an equivocal.

1734 tr. *Kollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 58, I repeat it in Latin because the equivocality... will not subsist. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* VI. i. (1849) 254 They interpreted her equivocalities, as she intended they should. 1847 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXXVI. 560 The conduct of Lady Hamilton and Nelson was... guaranteed against equivocality by the fact of Sir William Hamilton's station in life. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* June 889 Suggesting ideas by such equivocality.

Equivocally (ikwi-vōkāliti), adv. Also 6-7 eqv- [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an equivocal manner.

† 1. So as to have the name without the properties implied in the name; nominally. Cf. EQUIVOCAL I. Obs.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 208 By flesh and blood equivocally, he vnderstandeth the sacrament of the flesh and blood of Christe. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xiv. § 4 (1622) 152 Which whosoever lacketh, he is not properly, but equivocally, a man. a 1716 SOUTH (J.), Words abstracted from their proper sense and signification, lose the nature of words, and are only equivocally so called.

2. By equivocal generation. See EQUIVOCAL a. 3. 1645 WITHER *Gt. Assist. Parnass.* 31-2 Reptiles, which are equivocally bred. 1828 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) 419 Those foul reptiles... of filth and stench equivocally born.

3. a. So as to admit of a twofold or manifold application. b. So as to convey a double meaning, ambiguously.

a. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 70 Vocation may be taken equivocally or univocally. c 1790 RABD *Lett. in Wks.* I. 75/2 The same word may be applied to different things in three ways... equivocally, when they have no relation but a common name.

b. 1660 R. COKE *Just. Vind.* 39, I forgive Grotius in this, not having defined anything less equivocally. a 1720 SHEPHERD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 153 She spoke equivocally. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 551 They [the instructions] were so equivocally worded.

Equivocalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being equivocal.

1647 *Power of the Keys* vi. 131 This is a mistake, arising from the equivocallness of the word. 1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* 122 The equivocallness of the title gave a handle to those that came after to understand it of a form of faith composed by Athanasius. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrys.* (1822) I. 30 The equivocallness of my character. 1876 F. TAYLOR in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 19 This method of writing merely substitutes a greater equivocallness for a less.

† Equivocant, a. Obs. [ad. L. *equivocant-ems*, pr. pple. of *equivoc-āre*: see EQUIVOCATE.] Speaking equivocally.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* xxiii. iv. 224 An answer by Oracle... no lesse ambiguous and equivocal.

† Equivocas. Obs. [perh. the L. (*verba*) *equivoca* 'equivocal words', with an Eng. pl. ending.] c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1561) 317/2 Thus maie wille by terme of equivocas in three waies ben understonde. 1775 ASH, *Equivocas*, an equivocation, Chaucer.

Equivocate (ikwi-vōkēt), *sb. rare*. [ad. L. *equivocāt-um*, neut. pa. pp. of *equivocāre*: see next.] A word identical in form but not in meaning. 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 11 June 21/1 The comic confusion made by the translator between the Latin *algeo* and its Greek equivocate.

Equivocate (ikwi-vōkēt), *v.* [f. low L. *equivocāt-* ppl. stem of *equivocā-re* to call by the same name, f. late L. *equivoc-us*: see EQUIVOCAL. Cf. It. *equivocare*, Fr. *équivoquer*.]

†1. *intr.* To have the same sound with. *Obs.* 1611 *COTGR.* s.v. *Promesse*, The words *fol lie* equivocate vnto *folie*. *Ibid.* s.v. *Sens*, This word [*Sens*]... equivocate with *Cent*, a hundred.

†2. *trans.* To resemble so closely as to occasion mistake. *Obs.*

1661 P. RYCAUT *Sp. Critick* 120 Making Hell with these Sports and Pastimes equivocate a Paradise. *Ibid.* 158 Such twins both in colour and bigness, that one equivocates the other.

†3. *intr.* To use a word in more than one application or sense; to use words of double meaning; to deal in ambiguities. *Obs.*

1673 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Equivocate*, to speake doubtfully. 1635 AUSTIN *Medil.* 98 Hee doth not equivocate: but his meaning is, etc. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* N. T. 1 Cor. xv. Annot., To... place those with the blessed Spirits, is but to equivocate, and not to use the Words univocally. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 37 Either... he meant according to the common Sense, or... he intended to equivocate.

†4. *trans.* To misapprehend through ambiguity of language. *Obs.*

1665 J. SERJEANT *Surv.-footing* 207 To put the point of Faith out of danger of being equivocated.

4. *intr.* In bad sense: 'To mean one thing and express another' (J.); to prevaricate.

1590 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 102 Making it lawfull for them to equivocate with their adversaries in their answers. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 84 It is enough if he does but equivocate, and tacitly grant it. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Ireland* v. 88 By equivocating, hesitating, and giving ambiguous answers, she effected her purpose. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 379 The witness shuffled, equivocated, pretended to misunderstand the questions.

†5. *trans.* a. To insinuate by equivocation.

b. To evade (an oath, a promise) by equivocation.

1666 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 20 To equivocate and falsify their oaths and faiths. 1645 T. HILL *Olive-br. Peace* (1648) 14 Though you will not swear (perhaps), God knows whether you will not equivocate a lye in your Trading. 1646 SIR G. BUCK *Rich. III.* 142 He equivocated his Vow by a Mental Reservation. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Wks.* (1711) 201 When an oath... should oblige you to arise in arms... ye... endeavour now to make evasions and equivocate it.

Equivocating (ikwi-vōkētin), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb EQUIVOCATE; prevarication.

1666 *St. Trials*, H. Garnet (R.), This equivocating and lying is a kind of unchastity. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 146 An equivocating... that did not become a Prince.

Equivocating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That equivocates, in senses of the verb.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach. Intro.* (1851) 140 A late equivocating Treatise. 1659 T. PECKE *Parmassi Paerph.* 155 Equivocating Fortune gave the Day To Caesar in the large Pharsalia. 1707 *Little*, The Church of England not in Danger and What a Bifarious, equivocating, sort of Cant does Mr. Higgins employ. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 300 Her equivocating answer.

Hence **Equivocatingly** *adv.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 289 He answered equivocatingly, that, etc. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* ii. 92 Bailey replied, equivocatingly, that he had heard so.

Equivocation (ikwi-vōkē-tjōn), *Forms:* 4-6 *equivocation*(e), (4 *equivoco*ooun, 5 *equyoca*cion), 6-7 *equivocation*, 6- *equivocation*. [ad. late L. *equivocatiō-em*, f. *equivocāre*: see EQUIVOCATE. Cf. Fr. *équivocation*, Pr. *equivocatio*, Sp. *equivocación*, It. *equivocazione*.]

†1. The using (a word) in more than one sense; ambiguity or uncertainty of meaning in words; also [cf. Sp. *equivocación*], misapprehension arising from the ambiguity of terms. *Obs.*

c 1280 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 61 Bi his may we se hou argumentis gone awei bi equivocation of wordis. 1413 *Lyng. Pilgr. Soule* v. i. (1859) 73 Ye clepe seculum the world here abouen. what mene ye by this equivocation of that name? 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 327 The oon of theyme is called Tiliis, and that other is called Tile, leste equivocation of the names deceyve hym. 1532 MORR *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 337/2 Here Tindall runneth in iuglinge, by equivocation of thys worde church. 1606 HOLLAND *Sveton.* Annot. 10 Playing upon the equivocation or double sense of the word Dialis. 1656 BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Jud.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 1409 That because of the Equivocation of the Word, they should change it for another. 1738-41 WAR. BURTON *Div. Legat.* iii. App. Wks. (1811) III. 337 The second... receives all its strength from an equivocation in the term, *good*. 1809-20 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 23 It hides its deformity in an equivocation, or double meaning of the word truth.

b. *Logic.* As the equivalent of Gr. *ἀναρρημία*: The fallacy which is committed when a term has different senses in the different members of a syllogism.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. § 7 The great sophism of all sophisms being equivocation or ambiguity of words and

phrase. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iv. 13 The fallacie of Equivocation and Amphibologie, which conclude from the ambiguity of some one word, or the ambiguous sintaxis of many. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xx. 171.

2. The use of words or expressions that are susceptible of a double signification, with a view to mislead; esp. the expression of a virtual falsehood in the form of a proposition which (in order to satisfy the speaker's conscience) is verbally true. Also *concr.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 43, I... begin To doubt th' Equivocation of the Fiend. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* xi. Comm., The men of Iabes deluded their enemies by equivocation. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* II. vi, His matter fram'd of slight equivocations, His very form was form'd of mentall reservations. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1652) 51 That can the Subtle difference descry Betwixt Equivocation and a Lye. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 113 You won't tell a downright fib for the world; but for equivocation! no jesuit ever went beyond you. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 250 The Bishop... stooped to an equivocation too transparent to deceive any one.

b. *transf.* 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* III. vii. 76, I see there may be an equivocation committed, as well in manners as in words. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) To Rdr. 8 They eluded my vow by equivocation, putting gold unawares in the neck of my doubler.

Equivocator (ikwi-vōkēt-ār), [a. late L. *equivocātor*, agent-n. f. *equivocāre*: see EQUIVOCATE and -OR.] One who equivocates.

1590 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 102 The Iesuites are noted... to be too hardie equivocators. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 1. ii. (1676) 26/2 The second rank is of Lyars, and Equivocators, as Apollo Pythius, and the like. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 304 He was... a Sycophant, an Equivocator. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xv. 25 You little equivocator! What do you mean by hardly? 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol. App.* 76 But an equivocator uses them in a received sense, though there is another received sense.

Equivocatory (ikwi-vōkēt-ār-ē), *a.* [f. EQUIVOCATE *v.*: see -ORY.] Indicating, or characterized by, equivocation.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 326 The laugh obligato or forced... the laugh reluctant or equivocatory. 1847 in CRAIG.

† **Equivococe**, *a. Obs.* -o [ad. late L. *equivococ-us*: see EQUIVOCAL.] = EQUIVOCAL.

1823 *Cath. Angl.* 116 Equivococe; *equivococ.*

† **Equivocous**, *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *equivococ-us* (see EQUIVOCAL) + -OUS.] = EQUIVOCAL.

1702 G. KEITH *Plain Discov. Falseh.* 42 Many Sophisms are built on that very fallacy of equivocous Terms.

† **Equivocoy**, *Obs. rare* -y. [f. late L. *equivococ-us* EQUIVOCAL: see -Y.] = EQUIVOCATION.

1630 in T. Westcote *Devon.* 142 Thus Satan doth deceive us with equivoy.

Equivoque, -vōke (ikwi-, ekwivōk), *a. and sb.* *Forms:* (4 *equivoo*, 6 -oocke, *equyooke*, 7 *equivok*), 7-8 *equivoque*, (7 -voo, -vōke), 7- *equivoke*, -que. [ad. L. *equivocus*: see EQUIVOCAL.]

† **A. adj.** = EQUIVOCAL in various senses. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Profr.* 59 Wordis equiok, that is, that hath manie significacions vndur ool lettre. 1574 *Life 7oth Abp. Canturb.* To Rdr. D vij, Which name [*Jora*], I thincke, is therefore equiooke to a Market and courte, because in both all things are to be sold euen as in Rome. c 1650 BROME *Agst. Corrupted Sack* (R.), Thou... art a bastard got by th' town by equivooke generation.

† **b. quasi-sb.** with pl. ending: Things (specified) which are equivocal. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, *Manner Exam. Lasari* Q ij, They that ought to iudge and approue them shulde ryght dylygently beholde theym & conside the vnyooke synges and equyokes also.

B. sb.

†1. A thing which is called by the same name as something else. *Obs.* [after Gr. *ὀμνύων*.]

1599 BLUNDEVIL *Logic* 13 Equiokes be such things as haue one selfe name, and yet be diuers in substance or definition: as a natural dogge and a certaine starre in the firmament are both called by one name in Latine, *Canis*, yet they be nothing like in substance, kind, or nature. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 120/2 There is a treatise of Equiokes under Xenophon's name.

2. An expression capable of more than one meaning; a play upon words, often of a humorous nature, a pun; word-play, punning.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 72. 1619 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Conv. B. Jonson* Wks. 226 W. Alexander... hath sextains... echoes and equivokes, which he [Petrarch] hath not. 1729 SWIFT *Corr.* II. 632 Beyond the power of conception... or, to avoid an equivoke, beyond the extent of my ideas. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 47. (1740) 343 Here's his old Equivoke; by Papists, he means the King, Ministry and Loyal Party.

1824 DISBEN *Libr. Comp.* 589 Who mistook equivoke, abuse, and impudence, for wit. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. i. 219 The dialogue is... enlivened by much facetious and amusing equivoke. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. xi. 476 The Greeks consoled themselves as well as they could by the equivoke of the Bavarian and Barbarian.

3. Ambiguity of speech; double meaning in words or phrases used. Also *transf.*

1809-20 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) I. 202 The equivoke between an action and a series of motions. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xiii. 415 Confusion, owing to the equivoke between the lunar and calendar month. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. Introd. 23 And to avoid equivoke I shall use the words Metaphysical Philosophy. 1878 F. HARRISON in

Fortn. Rev. Nov. 700 Right is perhaps that idea which has led to the greatest amount of sophism and equivoke.

4. The use of words in a double meaning with intent to deceive; = EQUIVOCATION. *rare.*

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* (1622) III. iii, What do you value this at, thirty Pound? *Gwi.* No, sir, he cost me forty ere he was set. *Mer.* Turnings you mean? I know your Equivokes. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 152 Every man... is called upon to keep himself clear from mendacity and equivoke.

Equivorous (ikwi-vōrās), *a. rare*. [f. L. *equus* + -vor-us devouring + -OUS: see -VOROUS.] Feeding on horseflesh.

1828 WEBSTER quotes Q. *Rev.*, Equivorous Tartars.

Equivote: see EQUI-*pref.*

† **Er**, *conj. Obs.* [contracted f. ME. *ether*, *eider*, OE. *æðer* EITHER. Cf. OR.] = OR.

c 1220 *Rel. Ant.* I. 211 Fare he norð, er fare he suð leren he sal his nede. *Ibid.* 219 On stede er on stalle stille er lude in mot er in market er oni oðer wise. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* 31 Qwat brother or syster, be goddis sonde, falle in mischele er mys-ese... he schal han Almesse.

Er, *obs. form* of ERE before, sooner.

Er, *obs. form* of ARE: see BE *v.*

-**er**, *suffix*¹, ME. -er(e, -ar, -e, OE. -ere (ONorthumb. often -are), forming sbs., represents WGer. -ari: -Oteut. -ārjo-z, whence OHG. -āri (MHG. -ære, mod.G. -er), and (with change of declension) ON. -ari (Oicel. -are, later -ari, Sw. -are, Da. -ere). The related and functionally equivalent WGer. -ari (OS. -eri, Du. -er, OHG. -ari, -eri, MHG. -ere) = Goth. -areis: -Oteut. type -ārjo-z (which by phonetic law would prob. have become in OE. -erge, in ON. -ri) has in OE. coalesced with this. The phonological relation between Oteut. -ārjo-z and L. -ārius is obscure: Möller *Zur ahd. Alliterationspoesie* (1888) 142 argues that -ārjo-z originated in words adopted from Lat. words in -ārius, and that -ārjo-z is either an accentual variant of this, or (possibly) represents an OArayan type -orrius.

1. In its original use the suffix -ārjo-z was added (like L. -ārius) to sbs., forming derivative sbs. with the general sense 'a man who has to do with (the thing denoted by the primary sb.)', and hence chiefly serving to designate persons according to their profession or occupation; e.g. Goth. *dōmariis*, ON. *dōmari* judge, f. Oteut. *dōmo-judgement, DOOM; Goth. *bōkareis*, OE. *bōcere* scribe, f. Oteut. *bōk- BOOK; OHG. *sangāri* (mod.G. *sänger*), ON. *sngare*, OE. *sangere* (ME. *songere*) singer, f. Oteut. *sanguo- SONG. Of this type there are many specially Eng. formations, e.g. *hatter*, *slater*, *tinner*. Where the primary sb. ends in -w: -ME. -ye: -OE. -ge, the suffix assumes the form -yer (in ME. -iere, -yere), as in *bowyer*, *lawyer*, *sawyer*; and, either after the analogy of these or by assimilation to Fr. derivatives in -ier (see -ER²), it appears as -IER in certain other words of ME. date, as *brasier*, *clothier*, *collier*, *glazier*, *grazier*, *hosier*. The Eng. words of this formation not referring to profession or employment are comparatively few: examples are *bencher*, *collager*, *outsider*, *villager*. With these may be compared a class of words chiefly belonging to mod. colloquial language, and denoting things or actions, as *header*, *back-hander*, *fiver*, *out-and-outer*, *three-decker*. A special use of the suffix, common to the mod. Teut. langs. though scarcely to be found in their older stages, is its addition to names of places or countries to express the sense 'a native of', 'a resident in', e.g. *Londoner*, *New Yorker*, *Icelander*. With similar notion, derivatives in -er have been formed upon certain Eng. adjs. indicating place of origin or residence, as *foreigner*, *northerner*, *southerner*.

2. Most of the sbs. which in early Teutonic gave rise to derivatives in -ārjo-z, also gave rise to wk. vbs. in -jan or -ljan, to which the former stood related in sense as agent-nouns; thus Goth. *dōmariis* judge, served as the agent-noun to *dōmjan* to judge. Hence, by analogy, the suffix came to be regarded as a formative of agent-nouns, and with this function it was added to verbal bases both of the weak and the strong conjugation. Many derivatives of this type existed already in OE., and many more have been added in the later periods of the language. In mod. Eng. they may be formed on all vbs., excepting some of those which have agent-nouns ending in -or, and some others for which this function is served by sbs. of different formation (e.g. *correspond*, *correspondent*). The distinction between -er and -or as the ending of agent-nouns is purely historical and orthographical; in the present spoken language they are alike pronounced (æ), except that in law terms

and in certain Lat. words not fully naturalized, -or is still sounded (p1). In received spelling, the choice between the two forms is often capricious, or determined by other than historical reasons. The agent-nouns belonging to vbs. f. L. ppl. stems, and to those formed with -ATE, usually end in -or, being partly adoptions from Lat., and partly assimilated to Lat. analogies. But when the sense is purely agential, without any added notion such as that of office, trade, or profession, function, etc., -er is often used; cf. *inspector, respecter; projector, rejecter*. In a few instances both forms of the agent-noun are still in current use, commonly without any corresponding distinction in sense, as *asserter, assertor*; sometimes with a distinction of technical and general sense (often however neglected) as *accepter, acceptor*. The Romanic -our, -or of agent-nouns has been in most cases replaced by -er where the related vb. exists in Eng.; exceptions are *governor, conjuror* (for which -er also occurs); in special sense we have *saviour*, but in purely agential sense *saver*. In *liar, beggar*, the spelling -ar is a survival of the occasional ME. variant -ar(e). The agent-nouns in -er normally denote personal agents (originally, only male persons, though this restriction is now wholly obsolete); many of them, however, may be used to denote material agents, and hence also mere instruments; e.g. *blotter, cutter, poker, roller*, etc.

3. In several instances -er has the appearance of being an unmeaning extension of earlier words ending in -er denoting trades or offices. Most of these words are of Fr. origin, as *calerer, cyclo-lerer* (= *CITOLER*), *fermerer, feulerer, fruit-er, poulturer*; an analogous case in a native word is *upholsterer*. The real formation of these words is obscure: some are prob. from vbs., while in other cases formation on words in -ery may be conjectured.

4. After the analogy of *ASTROLOGER*, *ASTRONOMER* (q. v.), the suffix -er is used to form sbs. serving as adaptations of L. types in -logus, -graphus; e.g. *chronologer, philologer, theologer; biographer, geographer, orthographer*.

Philosopher (in Chaucer and Gower always *philosophre*) is perh. not a formation of this kind, as the *r* may be merely excrement. In *chorister, sophister, barrister* (cf. ME. *legistre*) the -er is not a suffix, but results from an AF. substitution of -istre for -iste, perh. on the analogy of *ministre*.

-er², suffix, of various origin, occurring in sbs. and adjs. adopted from OF.

1. ME. -er, repr. OF. -er:—L. -ārem, -ar: see -AB. Nearly all the ME. words ending in -er of this origin have been refashioned after Lat., so that the suffix is now written -ar: see examples under -AB. The older form of the suffix is retained in *sample*.

2. ME. -er, a. AF. -er (OF. -ier) in sbs. which descend from L. forms in -ārius, -ārium (see -ARY), or which were formed in Fr. after the analogy of those so descending. Where the L. type of the suffix is the masc. -ārius, it has usually the sense 'a person connected with', and the words are designations of office or occupation, as *butler, carpenter, draper, grocer, mariner, officer*. (So also in a few ME. adoptions of OF. fem. sbs. in -iere:—L. -āria, as *chamberer, lavender*.) Where the suffix represents the L. neuter -ārium, the sense is 'a thing connected with', 'a receptacle for', as in *antiphoner, danger, garner*, etc.

3. In mod. Eng. -er appears as a casual representative of various other suffixes of OF. origin which have been weakened in pronunciation to (ə); thus in *border, bracer*, it stands for OF. -ēure (:—L. -ātūram), commonly represented by -URE; in *laver* it stands for OF. -ēor, now -oir (:—L. -ātōrium), in ME. rendered -our. The agent-suffix -OUR (OF. -ēor:—L. -ātōrem) is now very often replaced by -er; it can seldom be determined whether this is due to phonetic weakening, or to the substitution of -ER¹ for its Romanic synonym. Where the same word had in 14th c. the two forms -our and -er(e, as *changeour, changer*, the former supposition is excluded; but the forms in -er(e may possibly sometimes be a. OF. nominative forms in -ere:—L. -ātor.

-er³, suffix, the formative of the comparative degree in adjs. and advbs.

A. In adjs. ME. -er, -ere (-ore, -ure), -re, OE. -ra (fem., neut. -re) represents two different suffixes used in OTeut. to form the compar., viz.: -izon- (Goth. -iza, OHG., OS. -iro, ON. -ri with umlaut), and -izon- (Goth. -iza, OHG. -bra, ON. -ari). These OTeut. suffixes are f. the adverbial -is, -is:

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see B. In OE. only a few comparatives retained the umlaut which phonetic law requires in the -izon- type; in mod. Eng. no forms with umlaut remain, except *better, elder* (OE. *bētera, ieldra*), the comparatives being ordinarily formed by adding -er to the positive. The 'irregular comparatives', worse (OE. *wiersa* = Goth. *wairsiza*) and less (OE. *lessa*) contain the suffix -izon in a disguised form, and the analogy of other comparatives has given rise to the extended forms *worser* and *lesser*. In mod. Eng. the comparatives in -er are almost restricted to adjs. of one or two syllables; longer adjs., and also disyllables containing any suffix other than -y or -ly, having the periphrastic comparison by means of the adv. *more*. Earlier writers, however, have *beautifuler, eminenter, slavisher*, etc.; a few modern writers, e.g. Carlyle, affect the same method. The periphrastic form is admissible (esp. in predicative use) for all adjs., even monosyllables, which are not extremely common colloquially.

2. In *hinder, inner*, the comparative suffix, though in WGer. and ON. formally coincident with that treated above, is quite distinct in origin, repr. OTeut. -eron-, f. OĀryan -ero-.

B. In adverbs. The OE. form of the comparative suffix was -or, corresp. to OS., OHG. -ōr, Goth. -ōs:—OTeut. -ōs. OTeut. had also a suffix -iz with the same function, corresponding to L. -is in *magis, nimis*, and cogn. with L. -ior of adjs.; it is represented by Goth. -is, ON. -r with umlaut; in OE. by the umlaut in monosyllabic comparatives like *leng*:—**langiz* longer, *bet*:—**batis* better, which died out in early ME., being superseded by the adj. forms. The relation between the two OTeut. suffixes is much disputed: a widely-held hypothesis is that -ōs is f. -ō adverbial suffix + -iz. The advbs. which take -er in the comparative are chiefly those which are now identical in form with adjs. (either repr. OE. advbs. in -e, or modern adverbial uses of the adj.); e.g. 'to work harder', 'to stand closer'. Exceptional instances are *oftener, seldomer, sooner*. The advbs. in -LY² are now compared periphrastically with *more*, though in earlier writers the inflexional comparison is common, e.g. *easilier* = more easily, ME. *entierloure* = more entirely; in poetry it still occurs, as in *keentier* (Tennyson).

-er, suffix⁴, the ending of certain AF. infinitives used substantively as law terms, e.g. *cesser, disclaimer, misnomer, trover, waiver*. Of similar origin is the ending in *dinner, supper*, a. OF. *disner, soper*.

-er, suffix⁵, forming frequentative vbs. The vbs. of this formation which can be traced in OE. have the form -rian (:—OTeut. -rījan); e.g. *clatrian* CLATTER, *flotorian* FLUTTER. The other Teut. langs. have many vbs. of this type, denoting repeated action; often they are f. verbal bases, as MHG. *wandern* = OE. *wandrian* WANDER, f. OTeut. **wandjan* WEND, ON. *vafra* WAVER, f. *vafa* = WAVE v.; sometimes app. on onomatopoeic bases, as OHG. *zwizarn* = TWITTER. Further examples in Eng. are *batter, chatter, clamber, flicker, glitter, mutter, patter, quaver, shimmer, shudder, slumber*.

Era (iōrā). Also 7-9 *era*. [a. late L. *era* fem. sing. 'a number expressed in figures' (see Forcellini, s. v.), prob. f. *era* counters used in calculation, pl. of *as* brass, money

The chronological use of the word appears to have originated in Spain; where (as also in Southern Gaul and North Africa) it is found in inscriptions prefixed to the number of years elapsed since 38 B. C., the selection of which as an initial year has not been satisfactorily explained. (Isidore of Seville in the 6th c. says that this was the year in which Augustus first ordered the taxation of Spain.) Thus 'era (oftener written *era*) dxxxviii' (= 'No. 538') meant the year 500 A. D. This method of reckoning was in use from the 5th to the 15th century, and Spanish Latin writers employed the word *era* as its specific designation. The phrase *era Hispanica*, 'Spanish era', suggested to the scholars of the Renaissance the parallel expressions *era Christiana, era Varroniana*, etc., in which the sb. had the generalized sense 'a reckoning of time from a particular epoch', for which no term had previously existed in Latin.]

1. A system of chronological notation, characterized by the numbering of years from some particular point of time; e.g. the *Christian, Common, or Vulgar era* (see CHRISTIAN 7); *era of the Hegira* (Hijrah), the Mohammedan era, reckoned from the year of Mohammed's flight from Mecca; *era of Nabonassar*, a Babylonian era, employed in astronomy, commencing 747 B. C., etc., etc. These phrases are also frequently employed in sense 2.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Learned Tracts* (1649) 164 Dionysius the Abbot... brought in the Era of Christ's Incarnation, so

that... the Christians did not use to reckon by the years of Christ, until the 532 of the Incarnation. 1650 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 504 They would begin their epocha or era from his coming to Jerusalem. 1658 USSHER *Ann. Ep. Rdr.* That midnight which began the first day of the Christian era. 1716 FRIDLAUX *Connect. O. & N. T. L. I. i* The vulgar era, by which we now compute the years from his incarnation. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 658 The computing of time by the Christian era is introduced by Dionysius the monk. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 223 In the year 570 of our Era... the man Mahomet was born. 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 149 A few words on the vexed subject of the Gupta era.

2. The initial point assumed in a system of chronology; also, any date from which succeeding years are numbered; = EPOCH 1.

1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.* Tarich... is the same that *Epocha* is to the Greeks: or *Era* to the Latines. 1657 WHARTON *Wks.* 49 The Greek Church numbereth from the Creation to Christ's Era, 5508 complete years. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 6 Era is the same with *Epocha*, signifying... a fixed point among Historians whence to begin to reckon the Years. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 116 When we come still farther to the Era of Nabonassar. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. i. 10 About six hundred and four years before the Christian era. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 13 The 7th century before the present era. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc. v.* § 12 (1873) 187 Some three centuries before our era.

3. A date, or an event, which forms the commencement of a new period in the history of a nation, an institution, individual, art or science, etc.; a memorable or important date. Cf. EPOCH 2.

1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* II. i. 488 From this sacred Era of my Love A better order of succeeding Days Come smiling forward. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* I. 90 [The earthquake of 1638] was a remarkable era. 1787 J. BARLOW *Oration 4th July* 6 This single circumstance... will mark it [the American revolution] as a distinguished era in the history of mankind. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn.* xxiv. (1872) 210 The landing of this English Governor was an era in their lives. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 419 This same year a Witenagemot was held, which marks an era in the reign of Cnut.

† b. Date of origin; = EPOCH 2 b.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. ix. 199 And it will evidently appear, that custome hath an elder Era then this Chronologie affordeth.

4. A historical period; a portion of historical time marked by the continuance throughout it of particular influences, social conditions, etc. Cf. EPOCH 5.

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. 1. 12 This era of joy. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Roy. Authors* (1759) I. Advt. 2 The polished era of Queen Anne! a 1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) IV. i. 21 The beginning of this century (1600) was the era of musical recitation on the public stage at Florence. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 106 Gallantry is... as much in fashion... as in the most corrupt era of the monarchy. 1858 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 399, I cannot but hope that a better intellectual era is dawning for the working men.

b. A period in an individual's life, or in the history of any continuous process; = EPOCH 5 b. In *Geology* sometimes with more specific sense: see EPOCH 5 c.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 341 In autumn, after harvest, that glad some era in the husbandman's life. 1809 CRABBE *Tales* 63 Felt the new era of her changeable life. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. Introd. 11 The era when the newly-raised surface was first occupied by lakes. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 95 It belongs to the worst era of architecture.

5. The portion of historical time to which an event is to be assigned; the approximate date, 'period', 'epoch' of an event, of a monument, etc.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 132 Many useful arts and sciences, of which the beginnings are of uncertain era's. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 261 The pillar stands... its parts... betray a difference in their era. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cxxi, 'Twas in November, but I'm not so sure About the day—the era's more obscure.

6. attrib., as *era-date*.

1758 W. THOMPSON *Hymn to May* 242 Ne rueful murder stain thy era-date.

Erable, var. of EARABLE a., Obs., arable.

Erace, obs. variant of ERASE.

† Era¹cinatē, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. OF. *er-, esraciner* (f. *es-* (see ES-) + *racine* root) + -ATE. See -ATE 3 6.] *trans.* To root out; to remove.

1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 201 The whole Piece was eracinated.

† Era²de, v. Obs. [ad. L. *erādere* to scrape off, f. *ē* out + *rādere* to scrape, scratch. Cf. ERASE.] *trans.* To scrape off.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renow's Disp.* 85 Then must the scum be... eraded and separated.

Eradiatē (ērē¹diēt), v. [f. L. *ē* out + RADIATE.] 1. *intr.* To shoot forth, as rays of light.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 139/2 A kind of life eradiating and resulting both from Intellect and Psyche. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† 2. *trans.* To give forth like rays, or in rays.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 252 Proclus concludes, that the World was... always Generated or Eradiated from God, and therefore must needs be Eternal. 1694 NORRIS *Ref. Ess. Hum. Und.* 24 Let him... tell me how any Body can eradiatē such an inconceivable Number of these Effluvia. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 87 Bodies, far below the heat of incandescence, eradiatē a species of light.

Eradication (ɪˈrædɪkəˈʃən). Also 7 erradication. [f. prec. : see -ATION.]

1. The action or process of eradicating or shining forth; the emission of rays of light or heat.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 The first eradication of this light, like some flash of lightning, breaks the stone in the heart. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* ii. xii. 331 Neither must we imagine his Erradication to be Idle. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* i. 139 But, whether it comes directly from the sun, by successive emissions or eradiations, etc. 1865 F. P. B. MARTIN *M.S. Lect. Geol.*, The attraction of the sun increases the Eradiation of the Earth.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1630 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) i. 288 He first supposeth some eradication and emanation of Spirit . . . to be directed from our bodies to the blood dropped from it. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 252 They will not understand what manner of making or production the world had—to wit, by way of effulgency or eradication from the Deity.

2. *concr.*
1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 744 As if they were a kind of Eternal Effulgency, Emanation or Eradiation from an Eternal Sun. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 172 He is in his proportion . . . an Effulgency, an Eradiation of God's Glory. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) I. i. 51 All the rest acknowledged some Deity, some efflux, eradication, emanation of the primal Godhead.

Eradicable (ɪˈrædɪkəbəl), a. [f. L. *eradicāre* (see ERADICATE v.) + -ABLE.] Capable of being eradicated.

1847 in CRAIG. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 547 Even rage and hate . . . are eradicable, as most systems of ethics have assumed.

† **Eradicat(e), pa. pple.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *eradicātus*, pa. pple. of *eradicāre*: see next.] Equivalent to the later ERADICATED.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Heresie, shulde . . . utterly be abhorred, detested, and eradicate. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 124 And your successioun they shall be Eradicate from your rynges (= reigns, kingdoms).

Eradicate (ɪˈrædɪkət), v. Also 7 irradiate. [f. L. *eradicāt* ppl. stem of *eradicāre*, f. L. *ē* out + *rādīc-em*, nom. *rādīx* root.]

1. *trans.* To pull or tear up by the roots; to root out (a tree, plant, or anything that is spoken of as having 'roots').

1564-70 BULLYNN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 48 And to the places about the routes of the carbuncle round about it, this is good both to eradicate & defend the same. 1599 A.M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 44/2 Till such time, as they [hayre] be wholye eradicated, and rootede out. 1635 NABBS *Hannibal & Sc.* (1637) K. iij, Okes eradicated By a prodigious whirlwind. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 213 Cauly-flowers over-speeding to pome and lead . . . should be quite eradicated. 1674 CLARENDON *Suro. Levith.* (1676) 111 To demolish all Buildings, eradicate all Plantations. 1735 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Infirmities of Trees*, Such (Weeds) as can be eradicated must be diligently pluck'd up by the Hands. 1860 tr. *Hartung's Sea & Wind*. vi. 73 Huge weapons, fit for eradicating trees. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xix. 348 The Indians of Paraguay eradicate their eyebrows and eyelashes.

2. To remove entirely, extirpate, get rid of.

1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 35 To see the seeds of those discords eradicated. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 49 Totally to irradiate all virtue from out his subjects souls. 1658 A. Fox *Wurts' Surg.* iii. viii. 240 Without Chymical preparations congealed blood will not be eradicated out of the body. 1764 COWPER *Task* v. 437 That man should thus encroach on fellow man . . . Eradicate him . . . Moves indignation. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* iii. iii. 111 All desires and fears, with regard to things not in our power, ought to be totally eradicated. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* Pref. (1871) 13 By eradicating mercilessly the incorrigible. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 102 Laws of the most savage cruelty were passed in hopes of eradicating mendacity.

† 3. *Math.* To extract the (square) root of (a number). *Obs.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* ii. viii. 61 Eradicate the ductat of the said mediate and remainders.

¶ Misused for IRRADICATE.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 14 Seeds and plants sown and eradicated in the ground.

Eradicated (ɪˈrædɪkətəd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Rooted out.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* i. viii. 118 Assailing him with Firre-Trees eradicated. 1775 in ASH.

b. *Her.* (See quot. 1864.)

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* ii. iii. x. (1743) 429 A large square plate of silver enamelled azure into an oak-tree eradicated and fruited. 1809 J. HOME in *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 193 On oak tree vert, eradicated proper. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xi. 70 [Trees] if having their roots exposed [are] eradicated.

Eradicating (ɪˈrædɪkətɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb ERADICATE.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 589 (R.) The eradicating of any other enemies of God. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* vi. (1729) 69 Sudden irradiating of Trees for an early Transplantation.

Eradicating (ɪˈrædɪkətɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That eradicates, extirpates, etc.

1668 LAYTON *Synon Plea* (ed. 2) Ep. Ded., Consultation . . . can do no good without real and in some things eradicating Reformation. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 4 Greater and more eradicating judgements. 1775 in ASH. 1879 ESCOTT *England* II. 498 The convict taint has outlived the eradicating influences of education.

Eradication (ɪˈrædɪkəˈʃən). Also 6 -cion. [ad. L. *eradicātion-em*, n. of action f. *eradicāre*. See ERADICATE v.] The action of pulling out by the roots; total destruction; extirpation.

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* 239 The final eradication of your nation. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 479 [A] warrant . . . had been given to Jehu . . . for the eradication of Ahab's house. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 95 The roots of Mandrakes doe make a noyse . . . upon eradication. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 18; P. 10 The eradication of envy from the human heart. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog. Wks.* 1859 I. 38 This stopped the increase of the evil by importation, leaving to future efforts its final eradication.

Eradicative (ɪˈrædɪkətɪv), a. and sb. [f. L. *eradicāt* (see ERADICATE v.) + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Tending or having the power to root out or expel (disease, etc.). Const. *of*.

† *Eradicative cure*: orig. the 'curative' treatment of disease, as opposed to *palliative*. In later use the phrase occurs with *cure* taken in the mod. sense.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 43 b. We wyll speake of his cure aswell eradicytue as palliatyue. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 217 A certain Sweat . . . had been plainly critical and eradicytue of the whole Disease. a 1691 Boyle *Wks.* V. 386 (R.) Copious evacuations eradicytue of the morbid matter. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 143 To effect a compleat and Eradicytue Cure of this Distemper. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† B. *sb.* An eradicytue medicine.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 88 Sometimes Eradicatives are omitted in the beginning. 1731-1800 in BAILEY. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Eradicator (ɪˈrædɪkətɔr), [agent-n. f. ERADICATE after Lat. analogies: see -OR.]

a. One who, or that which, roots up or removes utterly. b. An agricultural or horticultural implement for uprooting.

1659 R. GELL *Amendm. Bible* 58 Sihon is eradicator, that evil spirit that endeavours to root up all the plants of righteousness. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essc.* (1813) I. 148 Eradicator . . . an implement. 1881 *Salem (U.S.) Gaz.* 10 June 1/4 Fogg's iron rust eradicator.

Eradicatory (ɪˈrædɪkətɔrɪ), a. [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Tending to eradicate, root out, or destroy. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 578 Unfeelingly eradicytue of the domestic charities.

† **Er-a-tur, conj.** *Obs.* [? f. *er* = EVER + AFTER.] According as.

170-80 in O. E. *Misc. App.* 225 Lasse or more schal he be deruet Er-a-tur he hap heer deseruet.

Eral (ɪˈræl), a. *rare*. [f. ERA + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an era.

1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 16 No Hindu date, unintegrated by the particularity at last amended, is available for eral determination.

† **Erament.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *eramentum* that is prepared from copper or bronze.] Copper.

1643 in COCKERAM.

[**Erano**, error or misprint for *cranoc*, CRANNOCK. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* ii. 167; cf. 175.]

Erando (e, obs. form of ERRAND.

Erane, variant of ARAIN, *Obs.*, spider.

Eranist (ɪˈrænɪst). [ad. Gr. *ἐρανιστής*, f. *ἐρανος* a meal to which each contributes his share, a contribution, also a club.] In Greece: A member of an *ἐρανος* or club.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 220 Eranists, who might be called joint-stock companies for trade. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 569 By partaking of the banquets of the eranists a man rendered himself . . . a member of a brotherhood.

¶ **Eranthemum** (ɪˈræntəm), *Bot.* [mod. L., ad. Gr. *ἐρανθεῖον* (Dioscor.), f. *ἔρα* = *εἶπε* spring + *θεῖον* blossom, flower.]

† 1. 'The Herb Camomile' (Kersey 1715). *Obs.*

2. 'A widely distributed genus of *Acanthaceæ*, containing nearly 50 species' (*Treas. Bot.*).

1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 37/2 Much resembling some of the Eranthemum, and, like them, flowering during winter.

Eranthe (e, var. of ARAIN, *Obs.*, spider.

Erable (ɪˈræbəl), a. [f. next + -ABLE.]

That can be erased or obliterated.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 516 Not so easily erasable from thy heart.

Erase (ɪˈræs), v. Also (5) *irrase*, 7 *erese*, 7-8 *erace*, -ase. [f. L. *ērās* ppl. stem of *ērādere*, f. *ē* out + *rādere* to scrape, scratch. (In some early examples perh. a variant of ABACE to uproot.)]

1. *trans.* To scrape or rub out (anything written, engraved, etc.); to efface, expunge, obliterate.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 154 The names were erased out of the publick Records. 1632 G. FLITCHER *Christ's Vict.* i. vii. Lest it should quite erase That from the world, which was the first world's grace. 1764-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 130 Lombart afterwards erased the face, and inserted that of Cromwell. 1776 Bp. LOWTH *Ira.* Notes (ed. 12) 340 A letter is erased at the end of the word.

1866 SCOTT *Woodst.* I. Erasing, as far as they could be erased, all traces of its ancient fame. 1868 GRENNER *Gunnery* 248 Every person fraudulently erasing . . . from any barrel, any mark. 1863 H. Cox *Inst.* i. vi. 57 James I. . . erased from the journals of the House of Commons an obnoxious protestation.

transf. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxvii. 198 The snow had practically erased it [the road].

¶ In quasi-passive use.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. i. vi. Things, which lie very black in our Earth's Annals, yet which will not erase therefrom.

2. *fig.* To efface, obliterate from the mind or memory.

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* l. 37 My Griefs have dulled my Memory, and eras'd almost every thing out of it. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* i. 275 Though the iron school of War erase Each milder virtue. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Ing.* i. ii. 58 The effect of a blow . . . has been . . . to erase from the memory the events which immediately preceded the accident. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 318 Erasing from his view of human nature those premisses which he had already handled.

3. *transf.* To destroy utterly. *rare*.

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 9 He . . . left it quite ruin'd and eras'd. 1825 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 376, I have not with the Greeks at Aulis sworn To erase the Trojan nation.

Erased (ɪˈræst, -zd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. In senses of the verb.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. *Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 331 Dupont de l'Eure . . . repaired to the king, and told him if the erased passages were not restored he would resign.

2. *Her.* † a. (see quot.). *Obs.*

1486 Bk. St. Alban's, *Her.* Dij b. Certan armys . . . ar called quarterit armys irrasit, for the colouris be rasit out as oon colour in rasyng ware take away from an othir.

b. Of the head, body, or other part of an animal: Represented with a jagged edge, as if torn violently off.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 117, Iij Grifhons heades erased de Argent. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1208/4 Three Bears heads erased in Chief. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill p.* xxii. A Wolf's head erased at the neck, Argent.

transf. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. iii. 214 Drag'd out through straiter Holes by th' Ears, Eras'd, or Coup'd for Perjurers.

Erasure (ɪˈræʃər), [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of erasing; obliteration; total demolition (of cities).

1721 BAILEY, *Erasure*, a blotting or dashing out. 1753 WARD *Rom. Inscr.* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 345 There are . . . no traces of the word *sua* now remaining; . . . which makes me suspect, there has been an erasure. 1769 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 52/1 The Grand Jury's erasure of the words aiding and assisting. 1812 BARCLAY, *Erasure*, applied to buildings and cities, entire destruction and demolition. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 749 Not on Russia alone does the guilt of her erasure from the book of nations rest.

Eraser (ɪˈræʃər), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who, or that which, erases; any instrument used to erase written characters, blots, etc. Cf. *ink-eraser*.

In mod. Dicts.

Erasing (ɪˈræʃɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING.] a. The action of the verb ERASE. b. *Her.* See quot. and ERASED.

1610 GUILLIM *Her.* iii. xiii. 125 When any part is thus born with ligges, like peeces of the flesh or skinne, depending, it is termed *erasing*. 1775 in ASH.

Erasion (ɪˈræʃən), *rare*. [n. of action f. L. *ērās*: see ERASE and -ION.] a. The action of erasing; b. an instance of it.

1790 FORSON *Let. to Travis* 388 Such a piece of fraud as the erasion of the three witnesses. 1886 *Athenaeum* 11 Sep. 334 A free use of erasion in quoting from local reports is strongly recommended. 1889 *Catholic Union Gaz.* Dec. 96 The rules revised, in which occur the erasions we complain of.

Erasive, a. *rare* -1. [f. as ERASE + -IVE.] That tends to erase or obliterate.

1647 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 298 A cyperus, which . . . is erasive, if illited on a place.

Erasmian (ɪˈræzmɪən), a. and sb. [f. *Erasmus* the literary name of an eminent scholar of the 16th c. + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, or after the manner of, Erasmus.

1881 POTTER in *Critic* 10 Sept. 240 Daudet listened to Erasmian stories while the mistral rushed howling through the belfry.

B. *sb.* A follower of Erasmus; one who holds the views of Erasmus. b. One who follows the system of ancient Greek pronunciation advocated by Erasmus: opposed to *Reuchlinian*.

1883 A. F. MITCHELL in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 935 At this date he [Patrick Hamilton] was probably more of an Erasmian than a Lutheran.

Hence **Erasmianism**, the doctrines or religious system of Erasmus.

1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 616 Here and there he smells a little of Erasmianism.

Erast, obs. form of ERST.

Erastian (ɪˈræstiən), a. and sb. [f. *Erastus* + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Erastus or his doctrines, characterized by or embodying the tenets attributed to Erastus.

Erastus, or Liebler, was a physician of Heidelberg in the 16th cent., to whom has been attributed the theory of State supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs. His actual efforts were mainly directed against the use of excommunication, which was exercised tyrannically by the Calvinistic churches.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iii. ii. § 49 This is the full development of an Erastian theory. 1865 *Englishm. Mag.* Jan. 14 The predominance of the worldly and Erastian element in the Church consequent on the secession of the Non-jurors. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 4, I take no notice of the system termed Erastian.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the (supposed) doctrines of Erastus; one who maintains the complete subordination of the ecclesiastical to the secular power.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 228 He was far from being an Erastian. 1661 *Serm. Coronat. Chas. II* in *Phenix* I. 256

Erastians are more dangerous Snares to Kings than Sectaries... and are Great Enemies to Presbyterian Government. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 4 Many most respectable persons have been... Erastians.

Hence **Erastianism**, the theory or system of Erastus. **Erastianise** *v. a. trans.* To organize (a church) on Erastian principles. **Erastianising** *ppl. a.* 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlocke* iii. 181 Many were inclined to Erastianism hereby. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxvi. 49 Their submission... was stigmatised as erastianism. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 309 The theory of an Anglican Erastianism found favour with some of the higher church dignitaries. 1890 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 153 Its Erastianizing Bishops.

Erasure (*fr̥ziū*). [*f. as ERASE + -URE.*]

1. The action of erasing or obliterating.

1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 277 The desperate erasure of his Christian name. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 825 The devise to the trustees was not revoked by the erasure. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* ii. (1852) 31 To select a part [of a book] which we may happen to approve, and by evasive arts to effect the erasure of the other part. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. i. 24 The erasure of his name from the list of privy councillors.

b. An instance of erasing or obliterating.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. ii. 239 A good performance is not to be expected without many erasures and corrections. 1817 COLLIERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 183 If the number of these fancied erasures did not startle him. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xix. 146 The erasure was not made by the testator with an intention to revoke his will.

2. *concr.* The place where a word or letter has been erased or obliterated.

Mod. The word was written over an erasure.

3. Total destruction; 'wiping out'. *rare.*

1794 GIBBON (O.), Erasure of cities. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. iv. 267 Repeated destruction of the settlements and erasure of the accompanying progress of arts.

Erayne, var. of **ARAIN**, *Obs.*, spider.

Erbage, **Erbare**, *obs. ff. HERBAGE*, **ARBOUR**.

Erbbe, **erbe**, *obs. forms of HERB*.

Erber, early form of **ARBER**, *Obs.*

Erber, *obs. form of ARBOUR*.

Erbia (*ērbia*). *Chem.* [*mod. Lat.*, *f. last two syllables of Ytterby*, the locality of gadolinite, in which it occurs.] One of the three earths formerly confounded under the general name YTTIRIA.

1856 'URBAN' in *Eng. Mech.* 10 Dec. 303/3 Erbium... is a brown powder, discovered by Mosander, 25 years back, in gadolinite. 1873 WATTS *Fournes' Chem.* 382 Erbium, obtained by ignition of erbium nitrate or oxalate, has a faint rose colour.

Erbigage, *obs. form of HARBOURAGE*.

Erbium (*ērbium*). [*mod. Lat.*, *f. ERBIA*, as *sodium f. soda*, etc.] The metallic radical of erbium.

1843 *Chemist* I. 446 (Mosander's) close examination of Yttria has led him to discover... two oxides, to which he has given the names terbium and erbium. 1873 WATTS *Fournes' Chem.* 382 Erbium and yttrium, are again precipitated by oxalic acid.

Ereobishop, **-dekne**, *obs. ff. ARCHBISHOP, **-DEACON**.*

Erech, *v. 1 Obs.*, var. *ergh*, **ARGH** *v. Sc.* to be unwilling, hesitate.

1584 J. CARMICHAEL *Lett. in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 428 Paul Methven heard him, and came not to the ministers while Thursday at morn, and erched to tell them that.

† **Erech**, *v. 2 Obs. rare* - 1.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* ix. x. l. 247 Lampries... erch forward like as Serpents doe vpon the earth.

Erche, *obs. form of ARCH*.

† **Erchevesque**, *Obs. rare* - 1. [*a. OF. archieuesque* (*mod. F. archevêque*), repr. late L. *archiepiscopus*.] = **ARCHBISHOP**.

† **Ercheve**, *Obs. rare* - 1. [*a. 1400 Morte Arth.* 67 At Carlelele a Cristynmese he haldes... Wyth erles and erchevesques and other ynowe.

† **Erd**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1-2 **eard**, 2-4 **erd(e)**, 3 **erd**, **ard**, **eerd**, 3-4 **herd**, 4 **ertd**. [*OE. earl masc.* is cogn. w. *OS. ard* masc. 'dwelling', *OHG. art* fem. 'ploughing', *ON. ørd* fem. 'harvest' :- *OTeut. *ardu-z, arda*, prob. *f. Waryan* root **ar* to plough. For the sense cf. *OE. búan* to cultivate, inhabit.]

1. The land where one dwells; native land, home; a region, country.

Beowulf 2654 (Gr.) We rondas beren eft to earde. *c. 1000 Ags. Ps. ciii.* 11 (civ. 12) (Gr.) Ofer þan heofonfugas healdað eardas. *c. 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 13 Eower burh heo forberað... and eard heo amerrað. *c. 1205 Lav.* 29175 Inne France wes his erd. *c. 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 210 Paradis, An erd al ful of swete blis. *a. 1300 Cursor M.* 12382 (Cott.) Til þai had geten þair herd a-gain. *c. 1340 Gav. & Gr. Knt.* 1808, I am here [on] an erande in erdez vncoupe.

2. In *OE.* : ? State, condition. Hence (in *ME.*), disposition, temper.

With the *ME.* use cf. *MHG. art* masc., fem., *mod. G. art* fem. 'manner, disposition', which, however, Kluge regards as prob. of distinct etymology.

a. 1000 Hymns vii. 97 (Gr.) Þar man us tyhðað on dæz twegen eardas. Drihtenes are oððe deofles þeowet. *c. 1314 Guy Warw.* (A.) 2988 Wiþ þat come forþ an amireld, A Sarrazin of wicked erd. *c. 1340 Cursor M.* 11973 (Fairf.) Ihesus þat was meke of erde keppeð noȝt to make his moder ferde.

3. *Comb.* † **erd-folk**, people of the land.

c. 1250 Gen. & Ex. 1880 God sente on ðat erdfolk swild dred.

† **Erde**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **eardian**, 2-3 **erde(n)** [*OE. eardian* (= *OHG. arbon* to inhabit), *f. eard*, *ERD sb.*]

1. *intr.* To dwell, live.

c. 893 K. ÆLFRED Oros. i. l. 18 On þæm morum eardiað Finnas. *c. 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt.* ii. 23 And he com þa and eardode on þære ceastre ðe is genemmed nazareth. *c. 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 89 Trowfeste men of elchere þeode þet under heofene erdeden. *c. 1230 Hali Meid.* 43 Ha ne muhen nawi somen earden in heuene. *a. 1300 E. E. Psalter* xxi. 4 [xxii. 3] Þou soth-lik in haligh wle Erdest, loof of Israel. *c. 1400 Destr. Troy* 4233 To the yle þere Appolyn erdis with in.

b. To be or to be found; to exist in a certain place, or in a certain condition.

c. 1400 Destr. Troy 923 Þis stone... Is erdand in Judé. *Ibid.* 7128 Folk... entryd full Esely, erdyng in sorow.

2. *trans.* To inhabit.

Beowulf 2590 (Gr.) Se mæra maga Ecðgeowes scoolde... wic eardian elles hwerȝen. *a. 1300 E. E. Psalter* xxiv. [xv.] 13 His sede erde þe land sal swa.

Erd(e), *etc.*, *obs. forms of EARTH*, etc.

Erdene, *obs. form of ERRAND*.

† **Erding**, *sb. Obs.* Also 1 **earding**. [*f. ERDE v. + -ING*]. Abode, dwelling. Also in *comb. erding-stow*, dwelling-place.

a. 1000 Ags. Ps. civ. 3 [civ. 4] (Gr.) Ne meahon ceastre weȝ cūðne mittan, þe hi eardunge on genaman. *c. 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xvii. 4 Drihten... ȝyf þu wyllt, uton wyrcan her preo earding-stowa. *c. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 159 Ure louerd iesu crist ȝe hem... echeliche erding and blisse on heuene. *a. 1250 Owl & Night.* 28 On old stoc... was there ule earding-stowe.

Erdne, *obs. form of ERRAND*.

Ere, *sb. pseudo-arch. rare* - 1. (See quot.)

1866 Sir G. W. DASENT *Gisti* 23 They went out of their booth to the point of the 'ere' [*footnote*, 'Ere' old English for a sandy spit of land; from the Icelandic *eyri*].

Ere (*ēra*), *adv., prep. and conj.* Forms: *a.* 1-3 **ær**, (3 **ære**), 1-6 **er**, 3-4 **her**, (3 **heer**), 4-5 **eer(e)**, (3 **ear**, 4 **eir**, 5 **eyer**), 2-6 **ear(e)**, 8-9 **Sc. ear**, 3-6 **ar(e)**, 4 **aar**, 4-5 **ayr(e)**, 4-9 **Sc. air(e)** (see **AIR** *adv.*), (8 **erron**, **er'er**), 4-**ero**. *B.* 3-7 (9 **arch.**) **or**, 3-5 **ore**. *γ.* 4-5 **3er(e)**, 6-7 **yeer**, **yer**. [*OE. ær*, corresp. to *OFris.*, *OS. ēr* (*MDu. eer, ere, ee, Du. eer*), *OHG. ēr* (*MHG. ēr, ēr*, *mod. G. eher, cher*), *Goth. airis* :- *OTeut. *airiz*, compar. degree of **air* (*Goth. air*, *ON. dr*) *adv.*, early. Some have suggested ultimate connexion with *Gr. ἥμα* early in the morning. See also **ERER** and **ERST**.

The *ME.* spellings *ær* and *or* partly represent *ON. dr* (or an unrecorded *OE. *dr* without umlaut), and partly arise from *ær* through loss of stress.]

A. adv.

1. Used as positive. *a.* in *OE.* (late *WS.*): Early, at an early hour; *b.* since 15th c. only *Sc.* (forms *air*, *ear*): Early, soon: opposed to *late*.

a. 1000 Guthlac 816 (Gr.) Hy to ær æpreat, þæt hy waldendes willan læsten. *c. 1000 Ags. Gosp. Mark* xvi. 2 And swyðe ær anun reste-dæge comon to þære byrgene. *c. 1200 ORMIN* 646 Beon ar & late o ȝunnkerr weorc. *a. 1225 Ancr. R.* 338 Ich hit do ungedliche, oðer to er, oðer to leate. *a. 1240 Cursor M.* 25419 (Götl.) Are and late i will ȝu comen. *c. 1245 WYNTOUN Cron.* vii. xxxiii. 143 Come I are; come I late. *1274 in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 28 To be ere at his supper. *1278 Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 152 Thow art keiper lait and aire. *1795 MACNEILL Will & Jean*, Baith ear and late, Will in briny grief lair sleeping. *1879 G. MACDONALD Sir Gibbie* I. iv. 46 'Ye michtna be up ear enuech to get yer-self shaved afore kirktime.'

† 2. Sooner, at an earlier time. *Obs.*

a. 900 Charters in O. E. Texts 445 Gif he ȝewite er ðonne hia. *c. 1000 Ags. Gosp. John* i. 15 Se ðe to cumenne is æfter me... wæs ær þonne ic. *c. 1400 Ywaine & Gau.* 1061 Bitwene this and the thrid night. And ar if that it are myght be. *1465 Paston Lett.* No. 518 II. 218. I received the box... on Friday last and non er. *c. 1560 Merlín* 2094 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 487, & thou had comen ere, indeed, thou myght have found him in that stead.

† 3. Sooner, rather, in preference. *Obs.*

a. 1200 [see C 2].
b. 1300 [see C 2].
γ. a. 1236 TINDALE Wks. II. 235 The flesh... would be exalted and lift up on high, yer than cast down.

† 4. Before, formerly, at a former time, on a former occasion; often preceded by *ever*, *never*. Also, A little while ago, just now.

a. 885 Vesp. Hymns in O. E. Texts 419 Dæt mon ðu alesdes ðone ær soðlice ȝehiwaðes. *a. 900 Martyrol.* *ibid.* 178 Fyr of heofonum... forbernde... alle ða ðe... ær tinterȝedon ðone halȝan wer. *a. 1000 Elene* 1283 Worda... callra unsnyttro ær ȝespreccra. *a. 1123 O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 And þæt ealle þa on Engle lande beora land onȝean heafdon, þe hit ær þurh þone eorl forlorun. *c. 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 5 ȝe iherden er on þe godspæl hu, etc. *c. 1200 ORMIN* 2349 Fort nass þat næfre fundenn ær Amang wimmenn onn erpe. *c. 1275 Lav.* 6626 Ne cnew hine no man þat hine heer hi-seȝe hadde. *c. 1300 Harrow. Hell* 222 That y seyde er the to. *1375 BARBOUR Bruce* ix. 442 Thai... war er pover and bare. *c. 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. c. (1869) 54. I se blood shed on er scrippe þat neuere er j apperced. *15... Kyng & Hermit* 40 in Hazl. E. P. P. (1864) 14 Sych one saw I never ere. *1555 Mylner of Abyng-ton* 8a *ibid.* III. 103 He myght not do as he dyd ere. *1647 R. STAVILTON Ywaine* 259 A beane-hull, ere the praise of all The neighb'ring village.

† 5. *c. 1340 Cursor M.* 1402 (Trin.) Þo he [Adam] lowȝe but neuer ore. *Ibid.* 12147 (Trin.) ȝe wondir on þat I seide ore.

15... *Childe of Bristolwe* 342 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 123 Into the chamber he went that tide, and knelid, as he dud ore.

† 6. *c. 1420 Chron. Vilod.* 147 By conselle of Elmestone as I sayde ȝere. *c. 1450 Guy Warw.* (C.) 60 Soche a mayde was neuer ȝere. *a. 1612 HARRINGTON Epigrams* III. (1633) 42 Chaste Linus, but as valiant as a gander, Came to me yer, ... Lamenting that I raised on him a slander.

b. First; before something else, or before anything else is done.

a. c. 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. v. 24 Gang ær and ȝesysbuma wið þinne broðer.

B. c. 1250 Gen. & Ex. 88 Fro ðat time we tellen ay, Or ðe niȝt and after ðe day. *c. 1300 Havelok* 728 But or he hauede michel shame.

B. prep.

1. Before (in time). Also in *comb.* † **ere-yes-**terday, the day before yesterday.

a. 1725 (MS. a. 900) Bede's Death Song *ibid.* 149 Aer his hin iongae. *c. 885 Vesp. Psalter* liv. 20 [lv. 19] in *O. E. Texts* 263 God... se is ær weorlde and wunað in ecnisse. *c. 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xxiv. 38 Swa hi wærun on þam dagum ær þam flode. *c. 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 17 Þet he icheerre from þan uuelnesse ear his ende dei. *a. 1300 Cursor M.* 11383 (Götl.), A tuelmoh are þe natuie. *c. 1300 K. Alis.* 344 Aboute mydnȝht, ar the day... Scheo saw... a dragon adoun lyght. *1413 Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxii. (1483) 69 Yf thou er this tyme haddest done right. *1465 Paston Lett.* No. 505 II. 194 Yf ye send to me contrary comauendement er that tyme. *1583 GOLDING Calvin on Dent.* clxxiii. 1076 Ere three dayes to an end he had quite forgotten. *1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. v. 456 'Ere that time. *1649 LOVELOCK Poems* 22 Could you ascend yon Chaire of State ere him? *1678 DRYDEN All for Love* i. i, Our fruitful Nile Flow'd ere the wonted Season. *1819 BYRON Yvan* i. i, Sent to the devil somewhat ere his time. *1884 W. C. SMITH Kildrostan* 45 He Nigh lost his wits ere morning.

B. c. 1250 Gen. & Ex. 47 Or ani weoides time boren. *c. 1400 Destr. Troy* 114 A broþer of birpe born or hym-selwyn. *1430 R. ROCHFORD in E. E. Wills* (1883) 123 If... Margarete his wyf decesse or tyme Rauf his son cometh at full age. *a. 1533 LD. BERNERS Huon* lxxvi. 273 Though he haue or this tym sufferyd greate trauayle.

γ. c. 1430 COVERDALE Gen. xxxi. 2 And Iacob behelde Labans countenance, & behelde, it was not towards him as yesterday and yesterdays.

b. In preference to, more than.

B. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv. 502 Pe red noble Is reuerenced or þe Rode.

2. In the *advb.* phrases † **ere þan**, **ere then**, **ere this**, etc. (*OE. ær ðan, ær ðissum*), before then, before this. Also **ERELONG**, **ERENOW**, **EREWHILE**.

a. c. 897 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past. 7 Sio lar Lædenȝe-ðodes ær ðissum afeallen wæs ȝiond Angelcynn. *c. 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 3 Moni of þan flocc manna þe earpon fulieden ure drihten. *Ibid.* 11 We mæȝen... ibeten ure sunne þet we abbet idon erþisse. *1297 R. GLOUC.* (1724) 501 Thou sedest vs ar this The priuete of thin herte. *c. 1315 SHOREHAM* 121 Thet unicorn... That erthange [read erthanne] was so wyld. *c. 1340 Cursor M.* 9830 (Trin.) More selcoupe herde we neuer ar þis. *c. 1430 Chev. Assigne* 70 As I haue holde her er þis 'our lorde so me helpe'. *1594 PLAT Truill.* ho. i. 59 We should haue had a sufficient ear this. *1667 MILTON P. L.* iv. 970 Ere then Farr heavier load thyself expect to feel. *Ibid.* x. 240 If mishap [had attended him] Ere this he had return'd. *1796 GIBBON Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 173 You have ere this heard of the... accident. *1826 SCOTT Woodst.* ii. I trust the King is ere this out of their reach. *1884 PAR Eustace* 28, I should ere this have shaped into words the warm affection which... existed in my heart.

γ. 1598 HAKLUYT Voy. I. 6 They might very well, yer this, haue surpassed... any particular Monarchie els.

C. conj. (or as part of conjunctive phrase).

1. Of time: Before.

† *a.* in conjunctive phrases, consisting (a) of the *adv.* with *than*; (b) of the *prep.* with pronominal regimen (*OE.* and early *ME.* *þam þe, þon þe, þam, þan, þon*; subsequently *that*). *Obs.*

a. a. 1000 Judith 252 in Sweet *Ags. Rdr.* (1884) 165 *Ær ðan* ðe him se egeas on ufan sæte Mæȝen Ebreas. *a. 1000 Happy Land* 38 *ibid.* 170 Næfre brosniað Leaf under lyfte... ær ðon edwenden Worulde ȝeweorde. *c. 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt.* v. 18 An prica ne ȝewit fram þære ær ærþam [c. 1160 *Halton ær þan*] ealle þing ȝewurpan. *Ibid.* vi. 8 Eower fæder wat hwæt eow þearf ys ær þam þe ȝe hynne biiddað. *c. 1200 ORMIN* 9351 *Ær þann þe* Laferrd Jesu Crist Bigann onwþerr to ðonne. *c. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 *Er þonne* þet child beo ifulȝed hit is þes deofles. *a. 1225 Ancr. R.* 296 Cwench hit... er þen hit waxe. *c. 1290 Lives Saints* (1887) 52 *Er þat* heo were ded. *a. 1300 Havelok* 229 'In manus tuas, louferde,' he seyde, Her þat he þe speche leyde. *c. 1325 Chron. Eng.* in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 270 This lond was cleped Albion, Er then Bruyt from Troye com. *c. 1386 CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 895 Now telleth me er that ye ferther wende. *1483 Vulgaria* *abs Terentio* 24 a, Night cam vpon me er than j myght cam hydere a ȝeyne. *1559 BALDWIN in Mirr. for Mag.* (1563) H 1 a, Wherof she warnd prepared a myghty power, And ere that myne were altogether redy, Came swyft to Sandale and besieged my bowyer.

B. c. 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2435 Or ðan he [Abraham] wiste off werlde faren, He bade hise kinde to him charney.

γ. 1526 TINDALE Gal. ii. 12 Yerre that certayne cam from James he [Peter] ate with the Gentyls.

b. hence as simple *conj. arch.* and *dial.*

a. Beowulf 2019 (Gr.) Oft hio beah wriðan seȝe [sealde] ær hie to seile ȝeong. *971 Blickl. Hom.* 47 On niht ær he reaste. *c. 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 9 Heo weren strongliche ibunden er ure drihten come to þisse liue. *a. 1225 Leg. Kath.* 1393 To beon i-fultnet... ear we faren henne. *1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1051 Bot of þe mare world yhit wil I mare say, Ar I pas fra þis matir away. *1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C.* iv. 303 Thei asken hure huȝe er bey hit haue deserued. *1430 Lydg. Chron. Troy* i. v, Are Titan his bemes reyse agayne We shall departe. *1483 Act 1 Rich.* III. c. 8 Pream, Clothes so shorn er they be wette. *1581 MULCASTER*

Positions xxxiv. (1887) 122 Ear they entered into their exercise, and .ear they went to meat. 1611 BIBLE *John* iv. 49 The noble man saith vnto him, Syr, come downe ere my child die. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 It will be a long Time e'er your Graff produce any Fruits considerable. 1768-71 H. WALPOLE *Verisue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 76 These promising abilities were cut off e'er they had reached their maturity. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. ii. Ere his fleet career he took, The dew-drops from his flanks he shook. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 22 It was very late ere the party broke up.

β. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 649 Or he [noe] was on werlde led, His kinde was wel wide spread. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 710 (Fairf.) Al binges . . ware of gretter strenght and pip, or adam had-for-done be grip. 1476 *Paston Lett.* No. 771 III. 152, iiij hows or he dyed. c 1570 *Moral Play Wit & Sc.* (Shaks. Soc.) 3 Wherefore, or I pas hens, now must I See thys same token heere. [Still very common dial.]

γ. 1566 TINDALE *Rom.* ix. 11 Yeer the children were borne. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 109/1 The king laie after long sicke yer he were healed. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxx. i. 379 He might be intercepted yer he was aware.

† c. with a redundant *ere* (in sense A. 4 b), or some equivalent word, belonging to the principal clause, though occasionally standing in the subordinate.

α. c 1200 ORMIN 12694 *Er* hann þe Lafernd fullhtmedd wass *Er* wass he wunedd offte To cumenn till þe flumm. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 207 *Ar* hii come vpe þys hul, arst he wass ycome. α 1300 *K. Horn* 546 Mid spere ischal furst ride . . *Ar* ihc þe ginne to woe. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 468, I shal seke treuthe arst *ar* I se Kome!

β. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 658 Nine hundred yer and fiftitold, or he start, noe was old. c 1330 R. BRUNN *Chron.* (1810) 74 Or Robert wist, or pouht on suilk a dede, Ore was his hous on fire. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) viii. 83 Before or þei rescuey hem, þei knelen down. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 131 Myn dede ere shuld I dyght, Or it were so.

d. with the addition of *ever*.

α. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 328 Schal I efte forgo hit er euer I fyne? 1529 *Mora Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1212/2 Before a gret storm the sea begynneth . . to worke . . ere euer the windes wase boistous. c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 12 *Er* e're she was, weep that day's wheel was roll'd.

β. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* ii. iv. 289 This heart shal break into a hundred thousand flaves Or ere Ile weepe. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* vi. 24 The Lyons . . brake all their bones in pieces or euer they came at the bottoome of the den. 1803 SWINBURNE *Cent. Roundels* 23 These, or ever man was, were.

2. Of preference: Sooner than, rather than. Sometimes with correlative adv. as in 1 c.

α. *Beowulf* 1371 (Gr.) *Er* he [sc. heorot] feorh seleð . . on offe, ær he in wille hafelan [hydan]. c 1200 ORMIN 6316 Forr ær þe33 woldenn þolenn dæp *Er* hann þe33 woldenn gillenn oht Onnæness Godess wille. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 45 Hu ha . . þoledenn stronge pines ear ha walden nimen ham. c 1330 *King of Tars* 44 Rather wolde I spill my blod . . *Ar* heo scholde wedde a Sarazyn. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. iv. 157 *Er* ich wedde such a wif, wo me by-tyde.

β. α 1300 *Cursor M.* 9815 (Gött.) Or aghit his herte brest o thrinne, Or fra his comandementis tunne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 594 In aventure till de He vald him put, or he vald fle.

† D. adj. Only in late OE. and ME.

1. The compounds in which OE. *ær-* has an adjectival force = 'early', 'former' (see E. 1) were occasionally resolved, so that the first element was treated as a real adj., and inflected as such. For examples see E. 1.

2. Hence, rarely, the adjectival use occurs where it does not originate directly from composition.

α 1400 *Isumbras* 520 To mende hir are mysdede.

E. Comb.

1. With adjectival force, as OE. *ærdæg* (see DAY), early day, beginning of the day, also pl. *ærdagas* (in ME. as phrase *are dawes*), former days; OE. *ærdæd* (see DEED), in ME. *erdede*, a former deed; OE. *ærmorȝen* (see MORN, MORROW), early morning, in phrase *on ærmorȝen*, ME. *on armorowe*, also (with adjectival flexion of the first element) OE. *on ærne morȝen*, ME. *on erne marȝen*, *on arnemorwe*; also ARETHEDE.

Beowulf 253 Mid *ær-dæge*. α 1000 *Andreas* 220 (Gr.) Scealt ænigra mid *ærdæge*. Ceol gestigan. α 1000 *Hymns* iii. 25 (Gr.) þu eart se ædela, þe on *ærdagum* ealra fæmna wyn fægere akende on Bethleem. c 1300 *Havelok* 97 It was a king þi are dawes. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 41 And wyt witodlice be uncer *ærdædum* on-fod. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 153 Ech man shal understonden mede of his *ær-dede*. c 1205 *LAY.* 8745 Nu þu scalt adreden for pine ær dæden [c 1275 for pine *erdede*]. α 1400 *Octavian* 1808 Clement was made a knyght For hys *ær-dedes*. α 1000 *Ps.* lxxii. 6 (Gr.) Ic . . on *ærmorȝen* on þe eac gewene. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xx. i Gelic þam hiredes ealdre þe on *ærne morȝen* ut-eode. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 þa aldormen etað on *ærne marȝen* ulageliche. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5458 The oost arst on *ærne morowe*. c 1314 *Guy Warw. (A.)* 3391 An armorwe erliche þemperour aros, sikeliche. *Ibid.* 5164 On arnemorwe þan come we.

2. With prepositional force: see ERELONG, ERE-NOW, EREWHILE; also *ere-yesterday* in B. 1.

Ere, var. of EAR obs. to plough.

1611 BOLTON *Statutes Irel.* to Labourers . . to ere the ground.

Ere, obs. f. *are*: see BE v.; also of EVER.

Ereable, obs. form of *ERABLE*, arable.

† *Erean*, a. Obs. -o [f. L. *ære-us* brazen (f. *æs*, *ær-is* brass) + -AN.] Made of brass or copper, brazen. 1656-81 in BLOUNT. 1775 in ASH.

Ereear, var. of AREAR v. Obs.

Erebus (er'ibds). Myth. Also 6 erron. *erobus*.

[a. L. *Erebus*, a. Gr. *Ἔρεβος*; ? cogn. with Goth. *rigis* darkness.] The proper name of 'a place of darkness, between Earth and Hades' (Liddell and Scott); often used in phrase *dark as Erebus*.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V. v.* i. 87 His affections [are] darke as *Erebus*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 883 Harsh Thunder . . the lowest bottom shook Of *Erebus*. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* x. The night was dark as *Erebus*.

Comb. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 169 The pow'r that impell'd thee was *Erebus* bred.

Erect (fr'ekt), a. and sb. [ad. L. *erect-us*, pa. pple. of *erigere* to set up, f. *ē* out + *regere* to direct.] A. adj.

1. Upright, in an upright posture; not bending forward or downward. Of straight lines and plane surfaces: Vertical. *Erect vision*, the fact that we see objects 'the right way up', notwithstanding the inverted position of the retinal image. *Erect dial*: see DIAL.

c 1286 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 9 The shade of every tree Was in the lengthe the same quantite That was the body erecte, that caused it. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Up-londyschm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lvi. Whether that thy lord sit or yet stande erecte Still must thou stande. 1593 FALE *Dialling* 3 When the plat standeth upright, it maketh a right angle with the Horizon and is called Erect. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. i. 180 Birds . . are so farre from this kinde of proneness, that they are almost erect. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 666 A Snake . . in his Summer Liv'ry rouls along: Erect, and brandishing his forkie Tongue.

1766 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 362 The erect or vertical Diameter of the Luminary seems contracted. 1799 J. WOOD *Elem. Optics* vii. (1812) 148 An erect image of the figure intended to be represented. 1842 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* iii. ii. (1856) 184 He ascribed erect vision to an operation of the mind. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 42 The figures of some of the women are handsome . . erect and good. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 89 Erect with majesty severe The Buchalmir upshoots his Titan cone.

b. Used *Bot.* and *Her.* in general sense.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 115/1 Erect Flowers [are] such as grow upright without hanging the head. 1766-87 PERRY *Heraldry Gloss.*, *Erect* or *Erected* . . said of anything upright, or perpendicularly elevated. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 256 The stamens are erect, and longer than the corolla. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 8. 277 Ovules are erect, when they rise from the very bottom of the cell. 1882 CUSANS *Heraldry* vi. 95 Erect, when used in blazoning wings, signifies that the principal wing feathers make nearly a right angle with the back of the bird.

c. fig.

1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* II. vii. (1673) 195 A mind erect amongst the Ruines of a tottering Age. α 1735 GLANVILLE (J.), *Stand erect*, and sound as loud as fame. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* iv. xxxiii. 321 A spirit as erect as the king's tiara. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 175 Here was a way of erect living within.

2. Chiefly participial: † a. Of the countenance: Not downcast, unabashed. Obs. b. Of the hands: Uplifted. c. Of the hair, tail of animals, etc.: Set up, rigid, bristling.

1618 CHAPMAN *Herod.* II. 542 Not . . with face erect, Against the Sun, but, sitting. 1697 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* i. 394 Her front erect with majesty she bore. 17 PHILIPS (J.), Vows, and plaints, and suppliant hands to Heav'n erect. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 91 With Ears And Tail erect, neighing he paws the ground. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 326 It is an erect countenance, it is a firm adherence to principle . . that assert our good faith and honour. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xxiv. 403 With hair erect He stood, and motionless.

† 3. fig. Of the mind: Uplifted, directed upwards; alert, attentive. Obs.

1544 *Litany in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 570 Having their minds erect to Almighty God. 1606 BACON *Sylva* (1637) § 266 It conduceth much to haue the Sense Intentive, and Erect. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* i. xv. Just at the moment when their minds are erect with expectation.

† B. sb. Obs. rare.

In order to facilitate the attainment of uniformity in type-founding, Moxon proposed to divide the square of the height of each kind of type into smaller squares by 42 vertical lines (*erects*) and 42 horizontal lines (*parallels*).

1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 7 The Divisions that are imagined to be made between the Left Hand and the Right are called *erects*. *Ibid.* 20 Set your Compasses to 9 . . placing one Foot in Parallel 21, Erect 9.

Erect (fr'ekt), v. Also 6 Sc. *ereok*, 5-6 pa.

ppl. erect(e). [f. L. *erect-* ppl. stem of *erigere*: see prec.]

† I. trans. To elevate in direction or position.

† 1. To direct upwards; to lift up (the eyes, hands, etc.). Also *To erect up*. Obs.

1609 *Man in Moore* (1849) 39 Erect thy countenance, like a man. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. ii. (1636) 61 The Bishop . . erecting his hands stood all the while with his face to the Altar. α 1634 CHAPMAN *Revenge* Hon. Wks. 1873 III. 337 Good sir, erect your looks. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. Intro. 26 To stand with their mouths open, and erected.

fig. 1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* 117 Having our mindes erected up into heaven. 1609 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 4 Wee erect our best attention to this motion. 1690 NORRIS *Be-attitudes* (1694) I. 54 The Minds of Men began to be more generally erected towards Heaven.

† b. To put up on high; to lift up (the head); also, to hoist up. Obs.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 52 Moyses . . made & erectit a brassin ymage of a serpent. 1567 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodley* III. 273 That thou art nat erected, in

faith, it is pity, As high as three trees and a halter will reach. 1611 CORYAT *Cruddies* 9 A little chappell . . wherein is erected the picture of Christ and the Virgin Mary. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* xxiv. 7 Erect your Heads, eternal Gates. 1767 *Babler* I. 224 However we may erect the crest upon the superior dignity of manhood.

† 2. To exalt in consideration or dignity; to raise to eminence or importance; to elevate to office; in earlier use, to raise to (a kingdom); to set up for, to be (an emperor, king, etc.). Also *To erect up*.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 283 Grete Charles . . was erecte to the kyngedome of Fraunce after the dethe of his fader. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. P. lxxxix. 20 A man of might I have erect your king and guide to be. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 27 Bishops, who in the Popes name had erected him up. α 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV.* Wks. (1861) 198 He shall erect your state and wed you well. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xlii. 3 The Egyptians erected one Saturninus a Captaine . . for Emperour. α 1631 DUNNE in *Select. fr. Donne* (1840) 16 Thou shalt find . . as many records of attainted families . . as of families newly erected and presently celebrated. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie* vi. 238 Lawfull for the King and Church of England . . to have erected a new Primate. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 130 p 2 We have seen . . Monarchs erected and deposed.

† b. To elevate into or unto (a specified condition). Obs.

1508 FISHER *Wks.* 254 They were erecte vnto eternal lyfe. 1589 R. ROBINSON in FARR *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 364 Erect my spirite into thy blisse.

II. To raise to an upright position.

3. To raise, set upright (the body, oneself, etc.); to rear (a standard). Also fig.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 5 Erecting one most like to fall. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 25 Ladie, erect your gracious symetry. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 74 If unto the powder of Loadstone or Iron we admove the North pole of the Loadstone, the powders or small divisions will erect and conforme themselves thereto. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 93 The Charioteers sometimes bowed to the Ground, then erected themselves on high. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 6 p 3 The necessity of erecting ourselves to some degree of intellectual dignity. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 49 The muscle . . is capable of erecting itself on an edge. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. iii. 97 Erected against Alivardi the standard of revolt. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xiii. 325 His weak frame erected itself.

b. *Optics*. To restore (an inverted optical image) to an upright position.

1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. x. 245 Without using two glasses, the object may be erected.

† c. *intr.* for *refl.* To straighten oneself, assume an upright position.

1606 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 827 By Wet, Stalkes doe erect, and Leaues bow downe.

4. To set upright (a member of the body); to prick up (the ears); also *Phys.* (chiefly in pass.), to render turgid and rigid any organ containing erectile tissue.

1606 BACON *Sylva* (1637) § 266 You . . erect your Eare, when you would heare attentively. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* i. 540 At ev'ry Shout [the horse] erects his quiv'ring Ears. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 318 That this faction . . does erect its crest upon the engagement, there can be little doubt.

† 5. fig. from 3, 4. To rouse, stir up, excite, embolden (the mind, oneself). Obs.

α 1568 COVERDALE *Treat. Death* i. xvi. We ought to erect and comfort ourselves with the resurrection. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 2 It doth raise and erect the mind. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Istine* 314 With this Victory the courages of the Sicilians were erected. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* 201 His Book coming forth . . my Expectation was now erected. α 1668 DENHAM (J.), Why should not hope As much erect our thoughts, as fear deject them? α 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 131 He found his spirits low, and thought to . . erect them by a glass or two of sherry.

† b. *occas.* To stimulate (in a physical sense).

1600 VENNERS *Via Recta* (1650) 273 It . . erecteth the digestive faculty of the stomach.

† 6. To elate with pride. Obs.

1631 R. H. ARRAIGUM. *Whole Creature* 137 Least . . the contemplation of their proud plumes and feathers too much erect them and puffed them up.

III. To set on a foundation, construct, establish.

7. To set up (a building, statue, framework, etc.); to rear, build. Also *† To erect up*.

1417 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 19. I. 59 He hath erected a new tower upon the same for a warde. 1555 EDEN *Decades W.* Ind. i. iv. (Arb.) 80 The inhabitants sawe newe buyldynges to bee dayly erected. 1570 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 372 Intending . . to erect up certain iron mills. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* III. ii. 80 Erect his Statue, and worship it. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 229 Erect on the out-side Wall your Stove . . of Brick. 1693 O. WALKER *History Illus-trated* 288 Gallus lamented much his death, and erected him a Sepulchre. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* i. 1 Where-ever God erects a House of Prayer The Devil always builds a Chappell there. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 446 He erects trophies. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 190 An engine was erected in the vicinity of Bath . . on this principle. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 16 A more peaceful class erected silk manu-factories in the eastern suburb of London. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 382 The scaffold had been awkwardly erected.

† To build (a vessel).

1650 SIR J. BURROUGHS in *Wealth of Gt. Brit.* (1749) 33 By erecting two hundred and fifty busses . . there will be employment for one thousand ships.

b. *fig.* To build up (a theory, conclusion, etc.), set up (a pretension). Also *absol.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vii. 25 Our advanced beliefs are not to be built upon dictates, but... [we] are to erect upon the surer base of reason. 1704 LOCKE (J.), *Malebranche* erects this proposition, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 350 The pretension erected by Mr. Hastings... would destroy one great source of the evidence. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 195 It was necessary for us to have a positive church theory erected on a definite basis.

8. a. *Geom.* To set up or draw (a perpendicular to a given line); † to construct (a triangle, etc. upon a given base). b. *Astrol. and Astron.* To 'set up' (a figure of the heavens).

a. 1646 J. GREGORY *Assyr. Mon. in Posth.* (1650) 215 This was the figure of the Heavens... Astronomically calculated and erected according to Tycho's tables. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. x. Upon the line given AB erect an equilateral triangle. a. 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 73 After Lillie (the astronomer) had erected his figure, he told her, etc. 1715 KERSEY, *To Erect a Figure*, to divide the 12 Houses a-right. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iv. He accordingly erected his scheme, or figure of heaven. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 44 On B erect the perpendicular BA. 1887 T. B. REED O. E. *Lett. Found* 182 He [Moxon] professes to be able to erect in any other square... the same letter.

† 9. To set up, establish, found (an office, court of justice, corporation, institution, etc.); to initiate, set on foot (a project, scheme). *Obs. or arch. exc. in Law.*

1565 CALPHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 24 A pilgrimage in Wales was straight erected. 1570 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. lvii. 626 The Divinity lecture, erected by the noble lady Margaret. 1602 WARNER *Ab. Eng. x.* lviii. (1612) 254 This League was halowed... against all That worke the gospel to erect. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xv. 73 There is no Civil Power erected over the parties promising. 1663 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 187-5 II. xi. 88 Courts of Merchants to be erected in some... ports of the nation. 1683 *Royal Proclam. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 1856/1 The Office of Post-Master General hath been Erected by Act of Parliament. 1743 TINDAL tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* II. 151 note, This year Queen Elizabeth erected the East-India Company. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xli. 415 The Jesuits, a new order of regular priests erected in Europe. 1792 CHAPMAN *Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 12 The statute has erected summary jurisdiction. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 702 The ministerial board erected by Mr. Pitt. a. 1802 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. iii. 125 Two Courts of High Commission were erected. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 56 Congress resolved to erect a lottery.

† b. To raise (an armed force); to form (a nation). *Obs.*

1280 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 24/2 These two erected an hoost ayenst Hanyball. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 20 When a Company is newly leued and erected, etc. a. 1618 RALEIGH (J.), He suffers seventy-two distinct nations to be erected out of the first monarchy under distinct governments. 1680 HICKES *Spir. Popery* 71 The Cess... for erecting and maintaining the foresaid additional Forces. 1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 123 A new Body of Militia should be erected in their stead.

10. To erect into [cf. *Fr. eriger en*]: to constitute or form into (e.g. an organization, municipality, territorial division, etc.); to set up as (a rule or precedent); to invest with the rank or character of; † to represent as.

1670-98 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* Pref. 1, I had not the least thought... of erecting myself into an Authour. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 56 ¶ 1 For the Sharpers... are by Custom erected into a real and venerable Body of Men. 1718 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 58 The sd. town might be Erected into a Borough by a Charter, etc. a. 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scotl.* (1773) 345 By secularizing, or, in our law-style, erecting most of the monasteries into temporal lordships. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 455 The Officers of an inferior order... erected themselves into seigniorial proprietors. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 669 He could erect every interference in that sovereignty into an act of guilt. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii. Her majesty was minded to erect the town into a staple for wool. 1822 M. A. KELTY *Osmond* I. 158 You... erect him into a standard of right and wrong. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. (1847) 110 Valentia... was erected into a province. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 54/2 That portion... whom the institutions of the country have erected into a ruling class.

¶ 11. † Used for ARRECT, DIRECT.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2507 Unto me formest this proceesse is erectyd. 1655 M. CARTER *Hor. Rediv.* (1660) Ep. Ded., No more then the Subject of it [i. e. Honour] erects.

Erectable (*fr̥k'tāb'l*), a. [*f.* ERECT v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being erected.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (L), These erectable feathers... are scarcely longer than the rest.

Erected (*fr̥k'tēd*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* ERECT v. + -ED 1.] † 1. Having an upward direction. Of the eyes, face, etc.: Uplifted. Of motion: Directed upwards. *fig.* Of the mind: Active, attentive. *Obs.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 26 Our erected wit, maketh vs know what perfection is. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecolg.* x. 26 Th' erected eyes (Of a poor Wretch with miseries oppress). 1659 *Instruc. Oratory* 16 He... proceeds to a new subject with a more erected attention. 1668 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 92 An erected face toward heaven. 1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Bro.* I. i. My erected head was rais'd to give A fuller majesty to crowns. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 499 Herons... mounting upward with erected Flight.

† 2. Elevated, exalted; aspiring, high-souled, noble. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (T.) High erected thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 68 Men of the highest erected states have dyed. 1611

SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit. IX. xx. (1632) 963 [They] march with erected courages against King Henry. 1631 T. MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mirides* II. 65 Pride adorned with the name of an erected manly nature. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 679 Mammon, the least erected Spirit that fell.

3. † a. Set upright, or in a perpendicular position.

b. Of hair, etc.: Bristling. Of ears: Pricked up. 1603 B. JONSON *Entertainm.* 7as. I Wks. (1838) 530/2 This erected and broad-spreading tree. 1610 GUILLIM *Heroldry* III. xv. (1611) 138 A sleeping lion which did not shew his rage with his erected Shagge. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 165 The falling of an erected Staff this way or that. 1675 DRYDEN *Arungs.* v. i. 2566 The Golden Serpents bear Erected Crests alike. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) I. ix, The Teacher... Rose from his Seat, and stood erected. 1782 COWPER *Charity* 516 'Tis called a satire, and the World appears Gathering around it, with erected ears.

4. Built up, up-reared. Also *fig.* of a kingdom: Established.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 29 The disquieting of the state of that new erected kingdom. 1625 S. D'EWEES in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 322 III. 218 Going from this erected stage downe into St. Edwards Chappel. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 30 Apr., An erected bridge is subjected to great lateral pressure.

5. See ERECT v. 9. also 10.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* 229 Having by their grants the same title to the erected benefices, that the monasteries had formerly.

Erecter: see ERECTOR.

† **Ere-ctify**, v. *Obs.* [*f.* ERECT a. + -(T)FY, after the analogy of *rectify*; cf. *edify*.] *trans.* To build. Implied in *Ere-ctifying ppl. a.*

1627 *SPEED England xxx.* § 6 Upon whose desolations that erectifying Lady Edelfed cast her eyes of compassion.

Erectile (*fr̥k'til*), a. [*a.* F. *erectile*, f. L. *erect*: see ERECT v.] Capable of being erected or set upright.

1824 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 155 Chauna... Chaia of Paraguay... whose occiput is ornamented with a circle of erectile feathers. 1850 O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Breakf.* I. i. 3 The men of genius that I fancy most have erectile heads. 1869 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* II. 78 Viperine Snakes... have a long, perforated, erectile fang on the maxillary bone.

b. **Erectile tissue**: a kind of tissue found in various parts of animals, capable of being distended under excitement, and consequently of becoming rigid; also, a similar tissue in vegetables.

1830 R. KNOX *Declard's Anat.* 188 The erectile tissue is of very large dimensions in the organs of copulation. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 200 An elongation of the erectile tissue of the plant. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 2 The Corpus Spongiosum Urethrae is also composed of erectile tissue.

Hence **Erectility**, the quality of being erectile or capable of erection.

1860 WORCESTER cites Dr. Dix; in mod. Dicts.

Erecting (*fr̥k'ting*), *vbl. sh.* [*f.* ERECT v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. ERECT, in various senses.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 23 b, No building of pillars, no erecting of arches. 1649 SELDEN *Lawus Eng.* I. (1739) 22 It seemeth to be done... after the erecting of the Bishoprick of Ely. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 67 A judicious erecting of the Sounding-boards.

2. *attrib.*, as in *erecting-eye-piece*, *-glass*, *-prism*: (see *quots.*)

1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 144 No achromatic erecting eye-piece... can be made with so few as three lenses. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Erecting eye-piece*, a combination of four lenses used for terrestrial telescopes, and so arranged as to exhibit the objects viewed in an erect position. *Ibid.*, *Erecting-glass*, a tube with two lenses, slipped into the inner end of the draw-tube of a microscope, serving to erect the inverted image. *Ibid.*, *Erecting-prism*, a contrivance of Naches for erecting the inverted image produced by a compound microscope, by means of a single rectangular prism placed over the eye-piece.

¶ Used gerundially with omission of *in*, a.

1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 562 She was ignorant of that fatal Theater which was erecting within sight of her Window. 1809 KENDALL *Trans.* II. lii. 216 One or two small salt-works are erecting in New Bedford.

Erecting (*fr̥k'ting*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING 2.] That erects; in quot. stimulating.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 68 He is to be interdicted Oats and all Flatulent and erecting dyet for a Moneth.

Erection (*fr̥k'shən*). Also **ereccion**. [*ad. late L. erección-em*, n. of action f. *erect*: see ERECT v. Cf. F. *erection*.] The action of erecting, the condition of being erected.

† 1. A lifting up (of the hands); also, an elevated condition; (of hills) elevation, altitude.

1524 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xv. xxiv. 371 There must be erection of hands, confession. 1612 BREWER *Wood Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 138 We are not to consider only the erection of the hills. a. 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 136 The congregation testifying their consent by erection of hands. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III. (1732) 32.

† 2. Advancement in condition or dignity; elevation to office. *Obs.*

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 26 The said Erection and Creacion to the Kinges said some made to hym as to the Duke of Yorke. 1528 in Strype *Eccle. Mem.* I. App. xxiii. 46 Synnes his erection to this dignitie, his Holynes, etc. 1661 USSHER *Power Princes* I. (1683) 47 God... knoweth when and in what place to appoint the Erection of Kings.

b. *concr. in Sc. Law.* A temporal lordship 'erected' out of a spiritual benefice.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 244 That all the superiorities of erections... should be declared to be in the crown.

3. A setting upright; an upright position.

1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 39 By the erection of our bodies, expressing the elevation... of our souls. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 221 Of this Erection of the body of Man the ancients have taken notice. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 7. (1864) 86 The erections and bendings of the body are outlets for spontaneous activity.

4. *Phys.* The action of making rigid any bodily organ containing erectile tissue; the condition of being so erected; also, an instance of the same.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 18 As to worke an erection of those engendering parts. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 164 That your Activity may defeat and quell The source of all Erection. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 216 Which serve the erection to Coition. 1658 J. ROWLAND tr. *Mouflet's Theat. Ins.* 1004 They are good for such as want erection. 1787 H. WATSON in *Med. Commun.* II. 158 His penis was in a state of erection. 1885 *Law Rep. Appeal X.* 176 The appellant had an erection on each of two unsuccessful attempts.

† 5. Exaltation, excitement, invigoration (of the mind, spirits, etc.). *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 88 a, Her peereles height my minde to high erection Drawes up. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 713 When a Man would listen sullenly to any Thing, he Starteth; For the Starting is an Erection of the Spirits to attend. 1651 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps. Tracts* (1727) 542 It must be a wonderful erection of their spirits, to know that God will be a father of those fatherless.

6. The action of rearing (a building, column, etc.). Also *fig.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* I. iii. 44 When we see the figure of the house. Then must we rate the cost of the Erection. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. Counting Seth to be an hundred years old at the erection of them [pillars]. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 20 In the erection of a more judicious and consistent Fabrick. 1786 W. THOMPSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 337 Prohibiting the erection of all Protestant fabrics on lands belonging to the church. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 95 The erection of such mills is not to be recommended universally. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 187 Their respect for his memory was evinced by the erection of a monumental column.

b. *concr.* That which is built up or reared; a building, structure. *lit. and fig.*

1609 MANCH. *Crt. Lett Rec.* (1885) II. 422 Two small erections lately adjoined to the houses called the red houses. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 286 The English were driven to make such an erection upon a fable, or person fained. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 164 There is in Perthshire a barrow which seems to be a British erection. 1821 BREWSTER *Newton* (1835) II. xxi. 253 It... is surmounted by a wooden erection said to have been Newton's private observatory.

7. *Astrol.* The construction of a scheme or figure of the heavens. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. iv. By erection of her figure, I gest it.

8. a. Constitution or establishment (of an office, institution, etc.). b. Investment with a specified condition.

1508 FISHER *Wks.* 184 This mercifull ereccion and buyldynge of crystes chirche. 1577-97 HOLLINSHED *Chron. Scotl.* (1587) 68/1 After the first erection of the Scottish Kingdom. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* 506 Erection into life. 1701 BR. ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1740) I. vii. 255 From their [the Jews'] first erection into a People, down to their final Ex-cision. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. iii. 406 The Bull of Erection [of Bishopricks] was despatched. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace Wks.* VIII. 187 Any capital innovation which may amount to the erection of a dangerous nuisance. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. x. 240 The statute... prohibits the erection of any such courts hereafter. 1885 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 34 He consolidated his possessions by obtaining their erection into a barony.

Erective (*fr̥k'tiv*), a. [*f.* ERECT v. + -IVE.] Tending to erect or set upright.

† 1611 COTGRAVE, *Erectif*, erective. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Erectly (*fr̥k'tli*), *adv.* [*f.* ERECT a. + -LY 2.] In an erect manner or posture.

In speaking of posture the sense is now commonly expressed by the adj., as *To walk erect*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. i. 181 Birds... generally carry their heads erectly like man. 1682 — *Chr. Mor.* 99 Be not under any brutal metempsychosis while thou livest and walkest about erectly under the scheme of man. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xii. (1813) 144 A weak tree is helped much by training it more erectly than usual. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vi. 225 A goat walking erectly on his hinder feet. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xxxii, The locks, that wont her brow to shade, Start up erectly from her head. 1849 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 4 The Greeks were under disadvantages... yet they rose through them vigorously and erectly.

b. *Comb. erectly-spreading a. Bot.* 'between erect and spreading'. 1849 in PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*

Erectness (*fr̥k'tnēs*). [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being erect; an erect attitude.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 180 One kinde of Locust... stands... in a large erectnesse... by Zoographers called *mantis*. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i, Persons [who]... think not the erectness of man's stature a sufficient distinction of him from Brutes. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 208 The erectness of her mien. 1811 L. HAWKINS *Cless & Gertr.* II. 379 For the use of these, he set up a perpendicular staff, as a standard of erectness. 1862 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xv. (1863) III. 263 In the renunciation of her proud erectness, her mental attitude seemed changed.

fig.
1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 164/1 The rightness of the angles, is a plain emblem of erectness or uprightness of mind. 1822 HAZLITT *Men & Mann.*, *Knowl. World* (1852) 142 We should retain something of the erectness and openness of our first unbiased thoughts. 1876 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* ii. 47 A refreshing sense of moral erectness.
† 2. Altitude. *Obs. rare*—1.
1612 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 124 The highest sort of them [mountains] pass not in perpendicular erectness to furlongs.

Erectopatent (frēkto-pæ'tent, pæ'tent), *a.* [*f. erecto-* used as combining form of *L. erectus* (see **ERECT** ppl. *a.*) + **PATENT**.]
a. Bot. Having a position intermediate between erect and spreading. *b. Entom.* 'When the primary wings of an insect at rest are erect and the secondary horizontal' (Maudslayi 1848).

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. 290 Those on the back are capitate and barbed with numerous erectopatent spinules. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 18 *Fumaria densiflora* ... pedicels erecto-patent.
Erector (frēk'tor). Also **erector**. [*f. ERECT* *v.* + **OR**.] One who, or that which, erects.
1. One who erects or rears a building, statue, etc. 1538 LKLAND *Itin.* III. 97 Richard Pource, first Erector of the Cathedral Church of New Saresbury. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Peril Idol.* (1859) 239 Therefore woe be to the erecter, setter up, and maintainer of images in churches and temples. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. (T.), Rehobam's young counsellors were, in some relation, the Erectors of Jeroboam's calves. 1823 SCOTT *Proverbi*, William Peveril ... the erecter of that Gothic fortress. 1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/5 Good Bridge Erectors and Carpenters.

† 2. One who institutes an office, rule, or practice; the founder of an institution; also, one who sets up a candidate or pretender. *Obs. exc. as fig.* of 1.

1548 in *Stow Surv.* (1754) I. III. v. 580/2 Their [the Hospital's] chief Erector being dead. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 246 And for the holy Band ... Gorgidas was the first erecter of the same. 1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 16 Idleness patroned, Pride's founder, Gluttonies erecter. 1621 SPEED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* (1614) 66 The erectors of Lambert, a counterfeiter Warwick. 1648 *King's Messages for Peace* 73 The erectors and propagators of the Presbyterian Discipline in Scotland. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 463 Pherecydes was the original erecter of it. 1803 BINGHAM in *N. & Q. Ser.* III. III. 76 They were ... simply the result of a fashion, or the taste, or means of the erecter. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 153 How I, The erecter of the empire in his hand, —Am bent beneath that hand.

3. *Optics.* = *erecting-glass* (see **ERECTING** *vbl.* sb. 2).

4. A term applied to certain muscles, from their office in causing erection in any part of the body. Also *attrib.*, as in *erector-muscle*.
1831 R. KNOX *Clognet's Anat.* 187 The erector muscles of the spine. 1857 BULLOCK tr. *Casauz' Midwif.* 42 The clitoris ... has ... an erector muscle. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 29 *Erectores pili* or erectors of the hair.
† **Erege**. *Obs.* See also **ERITE**. [*a. OF. erege, herege* (corresp. to Pr. *heretge*, Sp. *herege*):—*L. hereticus*; see **HERETIC**.] A heretic.
1340 *Aeneid*. 40 Verst huanne me dra3 uouliche bet bodi of our ehorde aze do3 be ereges, and be wychen.

Erelog (ērlōg), *adv.* [*f. ERE* *prep.* + **LONG** *adv.*; sometimes written as two words.] Before long; before the lapse of much time; soon. Of future time; also (*arch.*) of past.

1577 HARRISON *England* III. viii. (1878) II. 52 Whereby he received a wound that yer long killed him altogether. a 1586 SIDNEY J., Erelog he had not only gotten pity but pardon. 1714 H. GROVE *Spect.* No. 635 P. 4, l. 1 ... shall e'er long shoot away with the swiftness of Imagination. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fortune* 31 Erelog the damsel reach'd her native vale. 1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* II. 60 English ... will probably ere long be ... blended with their language. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 331 Erelog Ye brake off in the middle of that song.

† **Eremacausis** (erēmākō'sis). *Chem.* [mod. *L.*, *f. Gr. ἡρέμα* quietly + *καυσις* burning, *f. καίειν* to burn; cf. *Fr. érmacause*.] 'A slow combustion taking place in presence of air and water, and accompanied by a kind of fermentation' (Watts).

1847 in CRAIG. c 1865 LITHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 89/1 The phenomena termed *Eremacausis*, or slow burning ... witnessed in the glowing of phosphorus. 1881 *Academy* 12 Mar. 192 Their influence on *eremacausis*.

† **Eremigate**, *v. Obs.*—*[f. ēremigāt-* ppl. stem of *ēremigare*, *f. ē* out + *remigare* to row.] *trans.* To row or sail through or over; to navigate. Hence **Eremigation**.

1663 in COCKERAM I. & II.
† **Eremitage**. *Obs.* Also **heremitage**, *-etage*. [*var. of HERMITAGE*; see **HERMIT** and **AGE**.]
1. The state or condition of a hermit.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xxi. 1 *marg.* Solitariness or heremitage ... is a goodly thing. 1619 SCLATER *Exp.* I. *Thess.* (1630) 50 John Baptist professed a kinde of Hermitage.
2. The dwelling of a hermit.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. viii. (1839) 93 There ben many ... hermytages where heremytes weren wont to dwell. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 301 The lordis ... Decretit hes for Fechar his brother To send richt sone ... Far furth in France into an heremitage. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. IV. xxv. I. 572 A leaden Box, which as he affirmed was found in the ruines of an old Hermitage. 1847 in CRAIG.

3. The name of a wine (see **HERMITAGE**).

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 352 The best sorts of French wine are ... muscat, frontigniac, eremitage.

Eremital (erēmītāl), *a.* Also **heremital**. [*ad. F. heremital, f. late L. (h)erēmīta*; see **EREMITE** and **-AL**.] Of or belonging to an eremite, characteristic of an eremite.

1613 WITHERS *Abuses Stript & Whipt* II. Sat. iii. Some hold them wise and virtuous that possesse An Heremital solitarinesse. 1824-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1849) lxviii. 146 An eremital way of life would have been more rational.

† **Eremitary**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 5 heremitarye. [*ad. med. L. h'erēmītārius, f. erēmīta*; see **EREMITE** and **-ARY**.] = **prec.**

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 179 a/2 A hermyte ... afore his profession in the lyfe heremytarye.

Eremite (erēmīt), *a.* Forms: 3 **eremite**, 3-7 **heremite**, -yte, 5 **herimyte**, 3- **eremite**. [*ad. late L. erēmīta* (med. L. *herēmīta*, *ad. eccl. Gr. ἐρημίτης, f. ἐρημία* a desert, *f. ἐρημος* uninhabited). In OF. the regular phonetic descendant of late L. (*h'erēmīta* was (*h'eremite* with loss of the middle syllable (see **HERMIT**); but the L. word was also adapted in OF. as (*h'eremite*, and this was taken into ME. Originally *heremite* and *hermit* (e, HERMIT, were employed indiscriminately; but from about the middle of the 17th c. they have been differentiated in use, *hermit* being the ordinary and popular word, while *eremite* (always spelt without the unetymological *h*) is used either poet. or rhetorically, or with special reference to its primitive use in Gr.]

1. One who has retired into solitude from religious motives; a recluse, hermit.

Said esp. of the Christian solitaries from the 3rd cent. onwards, as distinguished from the cenobites, who, though withdrawn from the world, lived as members of a community.
c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 85 Seint iohan baptist be on his childhode bicom eremite. 1205 LAY. 18804 Pene eremite (1275 heremite) he isch come. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ci. 7 Heremytis ... bat flees be felagshipe of men. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) V. 87 Paule be firste heremyte. 1486 Bk. St. Albans F. vija, An Observans of heremytis. 1526 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* (1808) VI. 113 A Satyre in the wilderness did talke with Antonie the heremite. 1667 MILTON P. L. III. 474 Embryo's and Idiots, Eremites and Friars. 1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* iii. § 15 The Eremites ... seem to have deserved no other reproach than that of a delirious and extravagant fanaticism. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. iv. His native land ... seemed to him more lone than Eremites' sad cell. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii. 508 The law of the eremite and the cenobite corresponds with the transitory dispensation of John.

b. transf. (By Milton used with allusion to the lit. sense 'desert-dweller'.)

1671 MILTON P. R. I. 8 Thou Spirit who ledst this glorious Eremita into the Desert. 1832 LYTTON *Engene A. x.* The twilight Eremites of books and closets. 1847 EMERSON *Woodnotes* Wks. (Bohn) I. 430 The little eremite flies gaily forth, and sings in sight.
2. In the formal designation of certain monastic orders: e. g. *Eremites (Hermits) of St. Augustine*, a branch of the Augustinian Friars.
1577-87 HOLMESHED *Chron.* III. 926/1 At Padua in the church of the heremites of saint Augustine. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 6 The mother begun to have almost a perpetual conversation among those immur'd Heremites of Saint Heremagora. 1773 NOOTHOUCK *Hist. Lond.* 600 The founder of the eremites of St. Anthony.

3. A (?quasi-religious) mendicant, a vagabond (see **HERMIT**).

1495 Act 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 3 Every vagabounde heremyte or begger able to labre.
4. *attrib.*
1651 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* I. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 231 Let us try To win that old eremite thing. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xx. Like a grey palmer, or eremite preacher. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 250 Eremitic fanaticisms and fackerings. 1861 J. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* xi. 587 The eremite and monastic theory of the Christian life which was then almost universally held.

Eremiteship (erēmītšip). [*f. EREMIT* + **-SHIP**.] The condition of being a hermit.

c 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Comfut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 152 The Eremitship of Elias and John Baptist.
Eremitio (erēmīt'ik), *a.* Also **heremytike**. [*f. as prec.* + **-IO**.] Of or pertaining to an eremite.
1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 423/2. I do seke a place for to lede my lyf heremytike and solytarylye. 1850 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 170 The romance of the eremite life must be abandoned as impracticable. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 75 The eremite instinct is not peculiar to the Thebais.

Eremitical (erēmīt'ikāl), *a.* Also **heremeticall**, 7-8 *-itical*, 6-8 *eremeticall* (l. [*f. prec.* + **-AL**.])

1. Of or pertaining to an eremite; characteristic of or habitual to an eremite.

1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* ix. in *Holinshed* (1807) I. 46 The heremeticall profession was onelie allowed of in Britaine. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 497 Affecting much an Eremeticall and solitarie life. 1693 G. D'EMILIANNE *Hist. Monast. Ord.* xii. 101 That he might learn the Eremeticall Trade. 1814 L. HUNT *Feast of Poets* (1815) Notes 97 The latter [Wordsworth] ... nourishes that eremeticall vagueness of sensation, —that making a business of reverie, etc. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. III. ii. 314 [An] opportunity of

becoming acquainted with these ... eremeticall stations when he became their Bishop.

2. Of or pertaining to an order of Eremite friars. See **EREMITE** 2.

1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 401 The church of St. Philip and St. James belongs to the eremeticall fathers of St. Augustine. 1766 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 324 Here formerly stood the only Eremeticall convent in the whole kingdom. 1857 MISS WINKWORTH tr. *Tauler's Life & Serms.* 89 The eremeticall Celestines ... seem also to have been offshoots from these Spiritual Franciscans.

Eremitish (erēmīt'ish), *a.* [*f. EREMIT* + **-ISH**.] Resembling an eremite; befitting an eremite.

1608-11 Br. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. 90 Christian good-fellowship better than an eremitish and melancholike solitarinesse. 1833 T. MEDWIN in *Shelley Papers* 61 The Guiccioli ... seemed by no means to admire Milord's eremitish diet. 1880 L. WALLACE *Bew-Hur* 213 A priest ... never being more perfectly eremitish.

Eremitism (erēmīt'izim). [*f. EREMIT* + **-ISM**.] The state of a hermit; a living in seclusion from social life. In mod. Dicts.

Erende, etc., *obs.* form of **EREND**, etc.

† **Erendrake**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 **erendwreca**, **erendwrica**, **erendwreca**, **erendraca**, **erendrac**, 2 **erndraca**, **erndraca**, 3 **erndrake**, **erendrake**, (*herindrak*), 2-3 **erendrake**. [*OE. erendwreca* (= ON. *eyrindraki*), *f. erende* **EREND** + *wreca* to tell. The form *-raca* perhaps represents a different ablaut-grade of the same root.] A messenger, ambassador.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxviii. 32 Cumad erendwreca of Egyptum. c 890 K. ALFRED *Bada* v. xxi. Sende herendracan. c 900 *Bede Glosses* to *Legatis*, erendwrica. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 32 He sent ærynd-racan [*c 1160* *Haiton* erendrakem] and but sibbe. a 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 231 Pa sende se King his ærendraches of fif ceten to alle his underpeoden. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 On holie erndrake brohte þe holie godspelle fram heuene. c 1205 LAY. 660 Heo nomen ænne ærendrake [*c 1275* herindrak].

Erenow (ērnau), *adv.* Forms: see **ERE** and **Now**; often as two words. Before this time.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2982 (*Trin.*) She is clene as she was ar now. *Ibid.* 17785 (*Fairf.*) Ye wold nevir yt leve or now. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. viii. 181 Ich seyh neuere palmere with pyk ne with scrippe Asken after hym, er now in bys like place. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 47b, He hath made suche shifts for money ere-now, that, etc. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 258 The very same words, that other before me ... haue used yer now. 1673 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* (J.), My father has repented him erenow. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 384 The whole species would have ere now been extinguished. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* viii. (1879) 140, I have done enough, erenow, to insure its heaviest weight.

† **Erept**, *ppl. a. Obs.*—*[ad. L. ērept-us, pa. ppl. of ēripere, f. ē* out + *rapere* to snatch.] Snatched away. 1736 in BAILEY.

Erept (frēpt), *v. rare.* [*f. L. ērept-* (see **prec.**).] *trans.* To snatch away, carry off.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1951. 376/3 Pluto erepts Proserpine.

† **Ereptation**. *Obs.*—*[agent-n. f. L. ēreptare to creep forth.]* 'A creeping forth.'

1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Ereption (frēp'shon). [*ad. L. ēreption-em, n. of action f. ēripere.*] The action of snatching or taking away.

1633 Br. HALL *Hard Texts* 341 The suddaine and unexpected ereption of Isaac from that his imminent and intended death. 1721-2800 in BAILEY. 1875 POSTE *Gains* II. (ed. 2) 246 The recovery of the civil inheritance by *hereditatis petitio* might be rendered unavailing by ablation or ereption for *Indignitas*.

† **Erer**, *a. and adv. Obs.* Forms: *adj.* 1 **erra** (m.), **erre** (f. and n.), 2 **erra**, (2 **erra**, 3 **earre**, **eror**, **errure**, 4 **erore**); *adv.* 1 **eror**, -ur, (3 **eror**, **erur**, **arer**, -ure), 4-6 **Sc. errar** (e, (4 **errar**), 5 **eror**, (6 **earar**). [The OE. *erra* corresponds to OHG. *eriro*, Gth. *airiza*:—*OTeut. *airison-*, *f. *airis* *adv.*; see **ERE**.] The OE. *adv. eror* is a new formation after the analogy of *advb. comparatives in -or* (—*OTeut. -ōz*); the OE. *er* (—**airis*), owing to the loss of the suffix, not being distinctly shown by its form to be a comparative. Cf. OHG. *eror* of similar formation.]

A. adj. Former.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxv. § 6 Þonne forlyst he eall his ærran god. a 1000 *Elene* 305 (Gr.) Se þe of deaðe sylf wouold awehte ... in þæt ærre lif. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Þe þet on þam erran [*MS. erran*] to-cume liðgedde þan sunfullen to þere godnesse. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Hire latere were ... lesse haued þen hauede car hire earre. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 324 Of þe kunde he was of Denemarch, of þe eror wyf y bore. a 1300 *Relig. Songs* (Percy Soc.) v. 79 Of alle hire erure freond nu naðð heo non. c 1325 *St. Kneelm* 290 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 55 & for þe erore miracle of þe toun þe whatlokere þerto hi come. c 1380 *Sir Oluf* 46 Otuwel thouthe on erore deede.

B. adv.

1. Before, formerly, at a former time.

Beowulf 810 Se þe fela æror, modes myrðe manna cynne fyrene gefremede. a 1000 *Cross* 108 (Gr.) Swa he him ærur her on byssum lænum life gecearmað. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Uncuðe men fon to se ahte þe arure his warren. c 1205 LAY. 17459 Marlin heom gon ræren alse heo stoden ærer. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1736 Al swo hit was eror bi-speke. 14. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 221 And of þæt erer was his Nou shal he hauen mya.

2. Sooner, rather, in preference; also with *than*.
 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 458 Thai war sum tyme erar may then les. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. Prol. 32 Swa erare will I now ches me To be reprowyd of symplines, Dan blame to thole of wnkynndnes. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 93 Erar to hasert the samyn ypon the chance of battell, than continwallie to be in feir of thair life. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 30 He chesit earar to tholle ane cruel deid. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 527 He wald preuail the erar I assure.

Eresie, obs. form of HERESY.

† **Eresop**, *Obs.* Also *ersope*. [? f. *EAB sb.* + *SOAP*.] App. = Ear-wax: see *quots.*
 [c. 1225 JOHN DE GARLANDE in *Wright Vocab.* 121 Duo cornua, quibus vicine sunt aures, per quas colera expurgatur.] c. 1450 *Nominate* in *Wr.* Wulcker 676 *Hec colera*, the *ersope*. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.*, *ibid.* 748 *Hec colera* [MS. *tolera*], a *ersope*. [a. 1500 *Nominate*, *ibid.* 676 *note*, *Colera*, *arax*.]

Erst, var. of ERST.

† **Erst**, *v. Obs.* [var. of *ARET.*] = *ARET v. I.*
 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 53a, It shalbe ertted the fely of the elder sister that shee wolde agree to the partition.

Erethism (er'ethiz'm). *Path.* [ad. Fr. *erethisme*, ad. Gr. *ἐρεθισμός*, f. *ἐρεθίζω* to irritate.
 (A misspelling *erythism*, due to false etymology, occurs in many medical books.)]

Excitement of an organ or tissue in an unusual degree; also *transf.* morbid over-activity of the mental powers or passions.

1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 370 Producing... a very useful perspiration, without augmenting the irritation or erethism in those parts. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 104 Mercurial erethism. The word erethismus... has hitherto been almost exclusively confined to that species of erethism which sometimes arises from the use of mercury. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xliii. (1870) II. 456 The powers are in excessive vigour,—at least in excessive erethism or excitation. 1847 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* III. 562 His stomach was in a continued state of erethism. 1859 BUCKNILL in *Sat. Rev.* Sept. 288 A fancy usually so cold and impassive, but now in agonising erethism.

Erethismic (er'ethiz'mik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Resembling or of the nature of erethism.

1846 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 257 An erethismic type of fever.

Erethistic (er'ethistik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἐρεθιστικός*, f. *ἐρεθίζω* to irritate.] Relating to erethism.

In mod. Dicts.

Eretike, -yok, obs. forms of HERETIC.

Erew, obs. var. of ARGH.

† **Ereward**, *sb. Obs.* Also 3 *erward*. [ME. *ereward*, OE. *erfe-weard*, f. *erfe* (*ierfe*, *yrf*) inheritance + *weard* keeper, lord.] An heir. Also in *comb.* *ereward-riche* [+ ME. *riche*, OE. *rice* dominion], inheritance.

c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 38 *Is se erfe-weard*. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xx. 14 *Her ys se yrf-weard*. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 934 Of the self sal ðin erward ten. *Ibid.* 1512 Two doles of ereward riche auen.

† **Ereward**, *adv. Obs. rare.* In 5 *erward*. [f. *ERRE adv.* + -WARD.] Before, previously.

14... *Tundale's Vis.* 1844 Within that wall come they sone As they hadon erward done.

Erewhile (er'hwil'), *adv.* Forms: see *ERE* and *WHILE*. A while before, some time ago, formerly.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20304 Me com tiband arquil fra heuen. c. 1305 *St. Andrew* 91 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 100 *ic iseo mie swete loured*: and erwhile ic isey *Pat abyde* me til ic come. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* iv. 10 (Harl. MS.) Sir, I seide to you erwhile, *pat*, etc. 1556 TINDALE *John* ix. 27, I tolde you yerwhile, and ye did nott heare. 1595 *Lochrine* ii. v. 154, I, that erwhile did scare mine enemies... Must now depart. a. 1676 MARVELL *Wks.* III. 522 The tree erwhile fore-shortned to our view. 1734 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1733) II. 129 Forth that foam'd and roar'd erwhile Glides calmly down. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. iii. Remember then thy hap erwhile. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* i. ii. 461 The faces weeping lay That erwhile laughed the loudest.

So † **Erewhiles**, *adv.* [see *WHILES*].
 1584 R. SCOT *Disc. Witcher.* 550 The Pneumatomachi... did erwhiles iohne themselves to those that were sound of iudgement. 1598 *Mucedorus* in *Hazl. Dodsley* VII. 211 Erewhiles assaulted with an ugly bear: Fair Amadine in company all alone. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banished Virgin* 26 The very same you saw me with erwhiles. 1755 in *JOHNSON*.

Ereyne, var. of ARAIN, *obs.*, spider.

† **Erfe**, *Obs.* Also 2-3 *erfe*, (*Orm. erffe*), *erue*. [Common Teut.: OE. *erfe*, *ierfe*, *yrf*, corresp. to OFris. *erue* (Du. *erf*), OHG. *erbs*, *arbi* (MHG. and Ger. *erbe*), Goth. *arbi*:—OTeut. **arþjo* neut. 'inheritance' (ON. has *arfr* masc., whence Sw. *arf*, Da. *arv*), related to Gr. *ἀρπάγος* orphan, L. *orbus* bereft. Cf. ORF.]

For the specially Eng. development of meaning, cf. *cattle*.

1. *Cattle*.
 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1125 Hunger and cwealm on men and on erue. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Dese fower mannishe... beð *pat erf* be þo herdes orer wuakeden. c. 1200 ORMIN 1068 Off *þatt erf* *þatt tær* wass Drihtin to lake *þarredd*. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2750 Moyses... watrede here erue euerlic on. *Ibid.* 3018 Egypres erf sal al for-faren. a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxlviii. 10 Bestes and alle erfes ma.

2. *Comb.* + *erfe*-blood, blood of animals; † *erf-kin*, the race of animals, cattle.

c. 1200 ORMIN 1788 *þatt allertt þatt tatt erf* blod Wass *erþwær* strennedd onne. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3177 Al erf-kin hauen he ut-led.

Erfe (3sf). [a. Du. *erf* in same sense, orig. 'inheritance': see *prec.*] In South Africa: 'A garden plot, usually containing about half-an-acre' (Webster). Also *attrib.*, as in *erf-licence*.

1807 in *Barker's Trade & Finance* 23 Mar. 3.

Erfeth, etc., var. ff. ARVETH, etc. *Obs.*

Erg (3sg). *Physics.* Also *ergon*. [ad. Gr. *ἐργον* work.]

1. The unit of work, according to the centimetre-gramme-second system; i.e. the quantity of work done by a force which, acting for one second upon a mass of one gramme produces a velocity of one centimetre per second.

1873 *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 224 We propose to denote it [the C. G. S. unit of work] by some derivative of the Greek *ἐργον*. The forms *ergon*, *ergal* and *erg* have been suggested... We propose, for the present, to leave the termination unsettled; and we request that the word *ergon* or *erg* be strictly limited to the C. G. S. unit of work, or what is for purposes of measurement, equivalent to this, the C. G. S. unit of energy. 1874 MAXWELL in *Life* (1882) 632 Your sum of Vital energy is not the millionth of an erg. 1875 GARNETT *Elem. Dynamics* (1880) § 63 The C. G. S. unit of work is that done by a dyne in working through a centimetre and is called an erg.

2. *Comb.* as *erg-nine*, *erg-ten*, the product of an erg multiplied respectively by 10⁹ and 10¹⁰.
 1873 *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 224 One horse-power is equal to three quarters of an erg-ten per second. More nearly, it is 7.46 erg-nines per second.

† **Ergasy**, *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *ἐργασία* working, production, f. *ἐργάζεσθαι* to work, f. *ἐργον* work.] A literary production, a treatise.

1837 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose Pref.*, Ending the whole ergasie or tractate with it.

Erg, dial. form of ARGH.

|| **Ergo** (3-igo), *adv. Logic.* [L. *ergo* therefore.] A word used (like Eng. 'therefore') to mark the conclusion of a syllogism.

1a. 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 45 Ergo, a kinge thou arte or was. 1503 *HAWES Exampl. Virt.* v. 52 Ergo my labour was not in vayne. 1556 COOPER *Annu. Priv. Mass.* (1850) 108 Ergo it ought to remain indifferent. 1665 W. PEMBLE *Justification* (1669) 131 To rebell against the Law is sinne. Ergo To haue a rebellious inclination is sinne likewise. 1780 COWPER *Lett.* 23 June, Ergo (I have reached the conclusion at last) I did not mean to flatter you. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 343 'Ergo' says one, if a 56lb. ball can be thrown 31 miles, certain a 68lb. ball can be thrown further, for 'weight is power'.

† **Ergo**, *sb. Obs.*

1. The adverb *ergo* used as a name for itself; hence, a conclusion, a conclusive authorization.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 20 Such a quoile about *pro* and *con*, such vying of *Ergos*. a. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 125 The current of his speech is clos'd with an Ergo. 1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zoologia* 259 We come not to the Ergo of our knowledge, untill we come to the conclusion of our daies. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 25 No conclusive argument could then be without the Ergo of the Royal assent.

2. *nonce-use.* A 'logic-chopper'.

1597 *1st Ret. Parnass.* iii. i. 979, I reward the poor ergoes most bountifullie, and send them away.

† **Ergo**, *v. Obs.* [f. *ERGO adv.*; cf. *ERGOT v.*]

intr. To use the term *ergo*. In quot. *quasi-trans.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 14 He will ergo Martin into an ague.

Ergoism (3-igoiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Pedantic adherence to logically constructed rules.

1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. 262 All [Law's] suggestions were subject to that 'ergoism', as it is aptly termed, of the French.

Ergometer (3-igom'itaz). [f. Gr. *ἐργον* work + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for measuring work or energy.

1870 in THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 436. 1884 *Nature* XXX. 3 July 220 Work-measuring dynamometers, or ergometers, as the author terms them.

† **Ergonist**, *Obs. rare*—1. [? f. *ERGO* + -IST, after *Platonist*, etc.] ? One who is fond of saying 'ergo'; a wrangling logician.

1593 *NASHE Four Lett. Confut.* 32 This I will iustifie against any Dromidote Ergonist whatsoever.

Ergot (3-igot'), *sb.* [a. Fr. *ergot*, OF. *argot* cock's spur: see *ARGOT* 1.]

1. A diseased transformation of the seed of rye and other grasses, being really the *sclerotium* or hardened *mycelium* of a fungus (*Claviceps purpurea*), in colour dark-violet, and in form resembling a cock's spur; hence the name. Also, the disease consisting in this transformation.

1683 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 151 That malignity... breeding in the ears of corn certain black grains called in Sologne, Ergots. 1766 BONES in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 533 The gentlemen of the academy were of opinion, that the disease... was produced... by bread, in which there was a great quantity of ergot. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Calculus*, etc. 209 The disease of rye called ergot is exactly analogous to the scurvy in animals. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 879 We give to the seeds of rye altered by this disease, the name of ergot of rye. 1863 N. *Brit. Rev.* May 379 An extraordinary disease, called ergot, occurs on wheat and rye.

b. The diseased seed of rye used medicinally.

1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* v. 266 The ergot of rye will often

excite contractions, and cause the uterus to empty itself. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 365 Ergot seems to have been first used as a medicine by the profession in France and the United States. 1880 N. KERR in *Mech. Temp. Jnrl.* July 151 Half a drachm of the ergot was given every fifteen minutes.

¶ c. (See *quot.*)

1764 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 107, I observed a disease mentioned under the appellation of Ergot, a name borrowed from its supposed cause, viz. vitiated rye.

2. *Farriery.* 'A small horny capsule on each side of the claw or horny envelope of the digits in Ruminants and Pachyderms' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Cf. *ARGOT* 1.

3. *Anat.* (See *quot.*)

1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 41 The *hippocampus minor* or 'ergot' is a projection in the floor of the posterior extremity of cornu of the lateral ventricle [of the brain].

Hence **Ergoted** *ppl. a.*, tainted with ergot.

1841 *Jnrl. Royal Agric. Soc.* II. i. 16 A poor man... ventured to make bread of some ergotted rye. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 222 Flour... may be ergotted or grown and fermenting.

† **Ergot**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 *ergat*. [a. F. *ergot*—*cr.* to rise on his toes, wrangle' (Cotgr.), f. *ergot* (cf. *ARGOT* 1) the spur of a cock; but the word was associated both in Fr. and Eng. with *ERGO*.] *intr.* To argue, wrangle.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xvii. After they had well ergotted pro and con, they concluded in Barliolton, that, etc. a. 1658 HEWITT *Serm.* (1658) 178 Little doth it concern us what the school-men ergat in their schools.

† **Ergoteer**, *v. Obs.* [as if f. **ergoteer sb.*, f. *ERGO* (confused with *ERGOT v.*) + -ER. Cf. next.] *intr.* To argue, wrangle.

Hence **Ergoteer**, a wrangler. **Ergoteering** *vbl. sb.*, wrangling.

1687 STILLINGFL. *Vind. Answ. Papers conc. Authority Cath. Ch.* 104 They are a sort of Ergoteers, who are for a Concedo rather than a Nego. *Ibid.* 109 This Gentleman sets himself to Ergoteering.

|| **Ergoteur** (3-igot'ur). [Fr. *ergoteur*, agent-n. f. *ergoter*: see *ERGOT v.*] = prec.

1881 19th Cent. Sept. 325 Mr. Gladstone and this famous ergoteur are the only people living who have boundless faith in reasoning.

Ergotic (3-igot'ik), *a* 1 [f. *ERGOT sb.* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to ergot; resulting from the action of ergot.

Ergotic acid, 'a volatile acid said to exist in Ergot of rye' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 546 It is... very doubtful whether the ergotic spasm is local in its origin.

† **Ergotic**, *a* 2 *Obs.*—° In 7-ique. [a. Fr. *ergotique*; cf. *ERGOT v.*] Sophistical, cavilling, full of conclusions. 1681 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.*

Ergotine (3-igot'in). [f. *ERGOT sb.* + -INE.] The active principle of ergot of rye.

1831 R. HUW in *Art Jnrl. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* iv. p. xv* 1/2 Sardinia contributes many chemical products... amongst others... ergotine. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 543 In the frog the injection of a gramme of ergotine caused a diastolic arrest of the heart.

Hence **Ergotinine**, *Chem.* [+ -INE], 'an unstable alkaloid existing in very small quantity in ergot' (Watts).

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 541 Of all the substances named, the crystallizable ergotinine of Tauret seems most promising.

Ergotism 1 (3-igot'iz'm). [f. *ERGOT sb.* + -ISM.]

1. The disease (in grasses) consisting in the formation of ergot.

1853 *Pharmaceut. Jnrl.* XIII. 13 Mr. Blyth drew attention to the subject of the ergotism of grasses.

2. The disease produced by eating bread made from flour affected by ergot.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 222 The most important disease connected with flour is... ergotism. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 289 Chronic ergotism... exists in two forms, the convulsive and gangrenous.

3. The use of ergot for poisoning animals.

1884 A. WILLOWS in *Australasian* 8 Nov. 875/4 The special claims of ergotism... are its cheapness, etc.

Ergotism 2 (3-igot'iz'm). [a. Fr. *ergotisme*, f. L. *ergo*, associated with *ergoter*: see *ERGOT v.*]

a. Arguing, quibbling, wrangling. b. Logical conclusions.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 60 States are not governed by ergotisms. 1685 CORTON *Montaigne* I. 269, I think these lowly ergotisms and little sophistry... are the cause. 1775 in *ASH*. 1847 in *CRAIG*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Ergotist**, *Obs.* [a. Fr. *ergotiste* (Montaigne): cf. prec.] A quibbler, pedantic logician. 1739 tr. *Algarotti on Newton's Theory* (1742) I. 188 Declaiming... against the ancient Philosophy... stigmatizing those who profess it with the Title of Ergotists.

Ergotisation (3-igot'iz'z'jən). [f. next + -ATION. See -ATION.] The action or process of poisoning by ergot of rye.

1886 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 30 Jan. 198/1.

Ergotize (3-igot'iz), *v* 1 [f. *ERGOT sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To affect with or transform into ergot.

Hence **Ergotised** *ppl. a.*

1860 *Gard. Chron.* 29 Sept., The formidable consequences of ergotized corn, when eaten. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 552 When the summer is wet and cold, the rye becomes

very extensively ergotized. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 2/1 Some fifteen outbreaks of foot-rot, the result of eating ergotized rye.

Ergotize (ɛrˈɡaɪz), *v.* 2 [f. ERGO: cf. ERGOTISM and -IZE.] *intr.* To quibble, wrangle. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure of Franchard* vi. He uses it [the word *ratiocinate*]. in the sense of *ergotize*, implying as it were... a vein of sophistry.

Eri, obs. form of **ERIE** *a.*

Eria (iˈriːə). [Assamese *eriyā*, adj. f. *era* the castor-oil plant.] In *eria silk*; see quot. 1881.

1868 Wood *Homes without H.* xiv. 282 The well known Eria silk of India is produced by an insect closely allied to the Atlas Moth. 1881 HUNTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 752 s.v. *India*, Eria silk is obtained from the cocoons of *Phalana Cynthia*, and the worm is fed upon the leaves of the castor-oil plant.

Erian (iˈriːən), *a.* *Geol.* [f. *Erie*, name of the lake + -IAN.] A synonym of **DEVONIAN**: see QUOTE.

1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* v. 84 The Devonian, or, as it may be better called in America, from the vast development of its beds on the south side of Lake Erie, the Erian formation. 1877 — *Orig. World* 380 Erian and Carboniferous plants.

Eriac (erik). *Hist.* Forms: 6 *erlach*, *earike*, *erycke*, 7 *erick* (e, 8- *erio*. [Ir. *eric*.] (See QUOTE.)

1866 [See **ERIK**.] 1866 SPENSER *State* *Irel.* Wks. (1862) 504/2 In the case of Murder... the malefactor shall give unto them [the friends], or to the child, or wife of him that is slain a recompence, which they call an Eriach. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1747) 111 The killing of an Irishman was... punished... by a fine or pecuniary punishment which is called an Eriack. *Ibid.* (1787) 126 Your Sheriff... shall be welcome to me, but let me know his erick beforehand. 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 383 All the dead Heaped on the field... Were scarce an eric for his head. 1885 R. BAGWELL *Irel. under Tudors* I. 11 This blood-fine, called an eric, was an utter abomination to the English of the sixteenth century. *attrib.* 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vi. 170 'Eric'-fines or pecuniary compensation for violent crime.

Erica (iˈriːkə). *Bot.* [L. *erica*, ad. Gr. *ἐρίκη* heath.] The botanical name of the genus of plants called in Eng. **HEATH**. (In quot. used affectively as an Eng. word.)

1866 CARRINGTON *Dartmoor* 37 Th'undaunted race Contented on the rude Erica sink To balmy sleep.

Ericaceous (erikəˈʃəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *ericaceus* (erikēˈʃəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *ericaceus* + -OUS: see *prec.* and -ACOUS.] Belonging to the natural order *Ericaceae*, of which the *Erica* or heath is the typical genus.

1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 323/2 Other Ericaceous plants are represented admirably.

Erietal (erɪˈtæl), *a.* *Bot.* [as if f. L. **erictum* place where heaths grow (f. *erica* heath) + -AL.] Of the type characteristic of heathy regions; moorland.

1876 G. W. LATHAM in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 589 The botany of the high-lands east of Macclesfield is nearly erictal in its nature.

Eriaceous (erisɪˈnəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *ericaeus* (a synonym of *ericaceus*), f. *erica*, on analogy of *gramineus*, etc.] = **ERICACEOUS**.

1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xii. 425 The shrubs of the family of the ericaeous plants... do not find the cold climate which is necessary for their development.

Eriocolin (erɪˈkɒlɪn), *Chem.* [f. **ERICA** + -OL + -IN.] A resinous substance found in several plants of the ericaceous order.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 530 Eriocolin is obtained from the mother-liquor from which the arbutin has crystallised.

Erie, obs. form of **ERYR**.

Eriferous, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *erifer* (f. *eri-* combining form of *eris*, *eris* brass + *fer* producing) + -OUS.] Containing or yielding brass or copper.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Eriff, *Obs.* [Of unknown etymology; the forms *eress*, *eross*, *eriss*, in Dicts. appear to represent the same word.]

1. A canary-bird two years old. c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Canary Bird*, Those that exceed two, are named *Erisses*. 1796 BAILEY, *Erisses*, *eresses*.

2. 'A rogue just initiated'. (*New Cant. Dict.* 1725.)

Eriff, dial. form of **HARIFF**.

1796 *Agric. Surv. Staffordsh.* 95 Eriff, *Calium Aparine*.

Erigrant, error for *erigant*, var. of **HERIGAUT**.

Erigeron, *Obs.* [Gr. *ἐρίγερων*, f. *ἔρι* early + *γέρων* old man. Cf. L. *senecio*, f. *senex* old man.] The Gr. name of the Groundsel: see QUOTE. In botanical Latin the name of an allied genus.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 238 The Greekes imposed that name *Erigeron*, because in the Spring it looketh hoarie, like an old gray beard. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 163 This is the true *Erigeron*, that early in the Spring-time bears the representation of Old Age.

Erighth, *v.* *Obs.* [? var. of **ARIGHT** *v.*] *trans.* To invest with a right.

1596 J. HRYWOOD *Spider & F.* xx. Or by sine of purpose craftly clokte To possession here any fle erighting.

Erighle (erɪdʒɪl), *a.* [f. L. *erig-ere* (see **ERECT** *v.*) + -IBLE.] Capable of being erected or set in an upright position.

1803 G. SHAW *Zool.* IV. ii. 178 A very strong spine, which is erighle at the pleasure of the animal. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Erimites: app. mistake for **ERMINITES**.

1577 STANVHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 105/1 His signet... having powdered erimites ingrailed in the seale.

Erinaceous (erɪnəˈʃəs), *a.* *Zool.* [f. L. *erinaceus* hedgehog + -OUS.] Pertaining to the hedgehog family; of the nature of a hedgehog.

In mod. Dicts.

Erinde, obs. form of **EREND**.

Eringo, var. form of **ERYNGO**.

Erinite (erɪnɪt), *Min.* [f. *Erin* the ancient name of Ireland + -ITE.] A green arseniate of copper found in Cornwall and in some parts of Ireland.

1868 *Phil. Mag.* Ser. II. IV. 155 The colour of erinite is a beautiful emerald green. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 221 Erinite occurs in small nodules in a soft wacke at Ballintry. 1807 DANA *Manual Min.* 153 Erinite occurs in emerald-green mammillated coatings.

Erinnic, *a.* *rare* -1. [f. L. *Erinn-ys*, *Erinyes*, Gr. *Ἐρινύς* a Fury + -IC.] Characteristic of a Fury.

1807 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVI. 345 Even their [the cats'] cries, erotic or erinnic... could neither dismay nor disturb her.

So **Erinnical**, *a.* *Obs.*

1673 SIR E. HOBY *Counter-snarle* 67 Vexed with their Erinnical libels.

Eriometer (erɪˈɒmɪtə), [f. Gr. *ἐρίον* wool + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for measuring by optical means the diameter of small fibres, such as wool, cotton, or flax.

1809 *Nat. Philos.* *Optics* xv. 27 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) By means of an instrument which he [Dr. Young] calls an Eriometer, he was enabled to measure the size of minute particles or fibres. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 406/2 The results... having... been come to by the aid of the eriometer.

Eristic (erɪˈstɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἐριστικός*, f. *ἐρίσ* to wrangle, f. *ἐρίς* strife.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to controversy or disputation; adapted for or disposed to controversy.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ord. Cijj. Polemicke and Eristicke discourses. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 145/1 A Sect... called... Eristick from the Litigious Sophistical Nature thereof. 1710 W. HUMPHREY *Sacred Success*. 28 The controversy among our eristic divines. 1840 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. VIII. 540 note, Euthydemus and Dionysodorus... applied themselves to the eristic or controversial dialogue. 1852 MOORE *Devil among the Schol.* 72 He fought the combat syllogistic With... skill and art eristic.

B. *sb.*

1. One given to disputation, a controversialist. *The Eristics*: philosophers of the Megarian school.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears* Ch. 93 Fanatic Errour and Levity would seem an Echite as well as an Eristick. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 481 You would not confuse the principle and the consequences in your reasoning, like the Eristics.

2. = Gr. *ἡ ἐριστική* (ἐρίστη), the art of disputation.

1866 MILL in *Edin. Rev.* CXXIII. 314 Real Dialectic contrasted with Eristic. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 183 The art of Eristic, or fighting with words.

Eristical, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + -AL.] = *prec.*

1644 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* Pref. 2 Eristical discourses. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxxiii. 32 Some are so eristical and teasty, that they will not hear the adverse party. 1673 Bp. PARKER *Reproof of Reh. Transp.* 125 (L.) To what purpose should he or any man write eristical books?

Eritage, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. *eritage*, obs. form of **HERITAGE**.] *trans.* *a.* To inherit. *b.* To give as a heritage.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxv[i]. 11 The debonere forsothe shuln eritage the erthe [1388 enerte the lond]. — *Ecclus.* xvii. 9 The lawe of lif he eritage [1388 enheritide] them.

Eritage, obs. form of **HERITAGE**.

Erite, *Obs.* [a. OF. *herite* app. a back formation from L. *heret-icus*.] A heretic.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 *Pe* forsworene, *pe* heðene, *pe* erites sculen beon iwarpen ine eche pine.

Erith, obs. var. of **HARIFF**, Goosegrass.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 174 Erith or Goose grasse... is by some called in Greeke *Aparine*.

Erivate, *v.* *Obs.* -o [f. L. *erivāt*- ppl. stem of *erivā-re*, f. *ē* out + *rivus* brook.] *trans.* To draw out, draw off.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Erke, obs. form of **IRK**.

Erlid, **Erlidom**, **Erle**, obs. ff. **EARL**, **EARLDOM**.

Erlish (ɛrˈlɪʃ), *a.* *rare* -1. [var. of *erlish*, **ELDRITCH**.] = **ELDRITCH**.

a 1802 *Yng. Tamlane* xlix. in *Child Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ballads* II. (1884) 355/2 Up there raise an erlish cry.

Erl-king (ɛrˈlɪŋ), [transl. Ger. *erl-könig* (lit. alder-king), an erroneous rendering by Herder of the Danish *ellerkonge*, *ellekonge*, i.e. *elverkonge*, *elvekonge* king of the elves. Cf. **ELLE-MAID**.]

1797 SCOTT tr. *Goethe's Erl King* Pref. Poet. Wks. (1848) The Erl-King is a goblin that haunts the Black Forest, in Thuringia.

Erin, var. of **ARM** *a.* *Obs.* poor.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 Moni mon... is erm for worlde... and uniself for gode. *Ibid.* 115 Det is kinges rihtwinesse *bet* he mid wohge ne of-sitte ne ermne ne eadine.

Erme, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *yrman*, *erman* (Anglian **erman*), f. *earm* miserable.] *a.* *trans.* To make miserable, grieve, harass, vex. *b.* *intr.* for *refl.* To grieve, be sorry.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 121 Ic mæz slea and iernan mine [heafod] gemæccan. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* ix. 45 He [Nero] hæfde him to gamene... hu he corpcynin-gas yrmde and cweilmed. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 26 But weyl I wot thou dost myn herte erme. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 48 Thenne departed he fro the kynges so heuyly, that many of them ermed.

Hence **Erming** *vb.* *sb.*, grieving, sadness.

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 1525 Theo bysschop weop for ermyng.

Ermelin (ɛrˈmɪlɪn). Now *arch.* or *poet.* Also

6-7 *armelin* (e, *ermilin*, h) *ermeline*, (7 *armlin*), 6 *ermly*. [The immediate source is uncertain: the word appears in most of the Romanic langs.; It. *armellino*, *ermellino*, Sp. *armelina*, Fr. *hermeline* (Boiste), *armeline* (Cotgr.), med.L. *armelinus* (in Fr. documents of 13th c.).]

The ulterior etymology shares in the uncertainty belonging to that of the synonymous **ERMINE**. If the latter be of Teut. origin, the Romanic forms above cited must be regarded as ad. MHG. *hermeltn* (mod.G. *hermelin*, dim. of *harme*:-OHG. *harmo* (see **ERMINE**). If the alternative view be correct, the med.L. type *armelinus* must be a diminutive or adjectival formation on *armenius*, and the MHG. *hermeltn* an adoption from Romanic, though perh. influenced by association with the native word.]

1. The animal called ermine; = **ERMINE** 1.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 323 Sables, Marternes, Hermelines. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 34 Adamants that will draw youth as... sight of the Panther, the Ermly. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 25 And on his shield enuoupled sevenfold He bore a crowned little Ermelin. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 405 The Armelins are called Alpine Mice. c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 3 Fair yokes of ermelines, whose colour pass The whitest snows. 1748 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 171 Fair as the furry coat of whitish ermeline.

2. The skin or fur of this animal.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 311 Fures which wee caule Armelines. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 38 Of silver and of stainless ermeline The bright caparisons. 1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* IV. 549 Who she that, in the ermeline involved, Rests on the hastening car? *Ibid.* IV. 550 O thou, involved in ermeline!

Ermight, ?

c 1435 Torr. *Portugal* 1008 Let thy beytyng and thy Ermight be.

Ermine (ɛrˈmɪn), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 *ermin*, -*yn* (e, 4-7 *hermin*, -*yn*, 5-7 *armin*, -*yn* (e, -*yon*, 6 *ermion*, *emerine*), 3- *ermine*. [a. OF. (h) *ermine* (mod.F. *hermine*), cogn. with Pr. *ermīni*, Sp. *armīño* (Minshew). The remoter etymology is disputed.]

Some scholars (including Kluge and Skeat) think that the Romanic word is ad. OHG. *harmtn* adj., 'belonging to the ermine', f. *harmo* ermine, stoat, weasel, corresp. to the synonymous OE. *hearma* 'glossed "megale" = *nygale* Wr.-Wülck. 32) and Lith. *szermis* (OARYAN type *k'ermis*, -en.). A different hypothesis (favoured by Littré, Paul Meyer, and others) is that the Romanic words represent L. *Armenius* Armenian. The *mus Ponticus*, 'Pontic rat', mentioned by Pliny as a fur-bearing animal, is commonly supposed, though without actual proof, to be the ermine; and as Pontus and Armenia were contemporaneous, it has been suggested that an alternative name for the animal may have been *mus Armenicus*. That some animal was known by this designation in the second century is rendered probable by a passage in Julius Pollux (*circa* A.D. 180), who (*Onomast.* vii. 60) gives *μυρτίος* as the name of an Armenian garment, and, amongst other conjectures as to the origin of the word, suggests that this article of dress may have been so named because made of the skins of 'the mice (or rats) of that country'. The belief that the ermine derived its name from Armenia was common in the 14th c., and the supposition accounts quite satisfactorily for the Romanic forms of the word. If this view be correct, it involves the consequence that the resemblance in sound between *ermine* and OHG. *harmtn* was merely accidental; there may however have been an early confusion between two distinct words of similar sound and meaning.]

1. An animal of the weasel tribe (*Mustela Erminea*), an inhabitant of northern countries, called in England a *stoat*, whose fur is reddish brown in summer, but in winter (in northern regions) wholly white, except the tip of the tail, which is always black.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* in *Lamb. Hom.* 181 Ne scal þer beo fou ne grei 'ne cunig ne ermine. c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 9085 Owt of hys mowþe wente a pyngye Also whyte, as any armynye. 1530 PALSGR. 217/1 Ermyne, a beest, *ermynne*. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 326 *març*. The skynnes of sables and Ermynes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 307 The rats and mice in the country of Pontus, namely Hermins, & such like. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xxv. § 4 (1669) 322/1 The Ermine... will dye before she will be got into the dirt to defile her beautiful skin. 1744 THOMSON *Winter* 812 Fair ermynes, spotless as the snows they press. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 354 The weasel may be easily distinguished from the ermine by the tip of the tail, which in the latter is always black. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N. W. Pass.* xv. 228 An ermine came on board, quite starved. 1863 MISS YONGE *Chr. Names* II. 82 The pretty tale of the spotless ermine, that took refuge under his shield.

2. The fur of the ermine, often having the black tails (formerly pieces of black lamb's-wool) arranged upon it, at regular intervals, for the sake of effect. The whiteness of ermine is often referred to in poetry as an emblem of purity.

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 191 Noble men, y clobed in ermyne echone. c 1400 St. *Alexius* (Laud 622) 398 Pelured wip Ermyne & wip grijs. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 1868/30 Hodes & cotes furred with ermyn. a 1500 *Flower & Leaf*

xxxv. With cloth of gold, and furred with ermine Were the trappours of their stedes strong. 1507 HOLINSHED *Chron.* Irel. an. 1568 (R.) Princelie robes of crimson velvet doubled or lined with ermine. 1608 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 159 From the Fox-fur, to the spotted Ermine. 1719 D'URFREV *Pills* (1872) I. 13 Her skin by nature, No Ermin better. 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* iv. Strips thee of thy robes of ermine (Emblems of thy spotless life). 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xi. Shirt of doeskin. fringed with ermine.

b. *pl.* Trimmings, or garments, made of this fur. † Formerly also used, as in the sing. (see prec.), as a name for the material (cf. *sables*).

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 16 A mantel about furred with ermynes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxv. 151 Robes of scarlet, furred with Armyna. c. 1530 — *Arthur* (1814) 273 Riche aparyle of emerines lay abroad in euery wyndowe. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 58 Velad in Scarlot. . And Ermines white. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* iii. ii. I've charged thro' fire that would have singed your sables, Black fox, and ermines. a. 1700 DRYDEN *J.* A lady's honour . . . nice as ermines, will not bear a soil. 1732 LEONARD *Sethos* II. vii. 32 Having nothing on his body but some ermins. 1795 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 81 His habit of ceremony is a violet-coloured gown with a mantle of ermins.

3. *fig.* With reference to the use of ermine in the official robes of judges and the state robes of peers.

1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 261 Reluctant to fix an unnecessary stain upon the ermine of their profession. 1836 LYVTON *Duch. de la Vallière* iv. iv. This garb of serge Dares speech that daunts the ermine. 1850 WHIFFLER *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 21 The purity of the critical ermine, like that of the judicial, is often soiled by contact with politics. 1855 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 79 Skillful lawyers. . . were rewarded with ermine.

4. *Her.* A heraldic fur; white marked with black spots of a particular shape.

1564 LEIGH *Armorie* (last page), *Ermyne*, white powdered w. Black. 1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 99 If. it be white powdered with black, it is Ermin. if white with black, and one red hair, Erminites. 1766-87 PORY *Heraldry* 25 Ermine is a Field Argent, with small points or spots Sable, in the form of little Triangles, which in Heraldry are generally called Powdering. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* iv. (ed. 3) 20 Ermine, Black spots on a White field.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple *attrib.* in senses 1-4. † *Ermine cross*: = cross *ERMINÉE*.

c. 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 8425 Veire and gryce and pylches armyne And clothy of sylke and of satyne. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* (Her.) D. j. Ermyne cross. 1657 DRAVTON *Agincourt* 15 The men of Rutland. . . In their rich Ensigne bear an Ermine Ram. 1649 LOVELAKE *Poems* 63 Grieve not pretty Ermin Cabinet [a Lady's glove]. 1724 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 199 My lady. . . was in dark green velvet trimmed with ermine, and an ermine petticoat. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 85 Easily distinguished from the other in the ermine state by the tail. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 50 The ermine mantle wherein the female is robed. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxx. 454 The practice of . . . artists. . . in representing ermine-spots.

b. *quasi-adj.* White as ermine.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in FARR S. P. (1847) 62 What should I here depaint. . . her ermine breast. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iv. I. 287 Vapours clothe earth's monarch mountain-tops With kindly, ermine snow.

c. *Comb.*, as *ermine-hunter*; also *ermine white* a., white as ermine; *ermine moth* [cf. *Fr. hermine*, 'Bombyx herminea' (Littre)] (*Hyponomeuta padellus*), a moth with white wings spotted with black.

1820 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 399 The Erminion whitest skin, spotted with nought. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 76 The pretty little Ermine Moth commits great ravages on the leaves of the Apple Tree. 1865 BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 194 Ermine-hunters have always had a harder time of it than even the Honiton lace-workers.

Ermine (3-amin), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To clothe as if with ermine; to make white as ermine.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 63 It [snow] ermined all the dark-brown moor. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xiv. 269 The glistening beach, ermined by the surf.

Ermined (3-amin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED²] † I. Having white feathers spotted with black.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A viij b, Bot and a sparrowhawk be so Ermynd vpon the brayles.

¶ *Perh.* the designation *Almond Tumbler* is a corruption of this: see quot. below.

1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 39 There is a Mixture of three Colours, vulgarly call'd an Almond, perhaps from the Quantity of Almond-coloured Feathers that are found in the Hackle: Others call it an Ermine, I suppose from the black Spots that are generally in it.

2. Lined or trimmed with ermine; made to resemble ermine.

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* Mor. *Wisd.* i. (1882) 139 heading. With a mantyll. ermynd within. 1814 *Hist. Univ. Oxf.* II. 261 The ermined hood . . . is the peculiar badge of the Proctor's office. 1842 BARNHAM *Engol. Leg., Auto-da-fé*, He wipes his eyes with his ermined sleeve. 18. LONGF. *Renouveau* i. Now Time throws off his cloak again of ermined frost.

fig. 1715 M. DAVIES *Atk. Brit.* I. 185 The collateral scenes of those Dialogues are free'd or ermin'd sideward.

3. Robed in ermine; advanced to the dignity of wearing ermine, i. e. made a judge or a peer.

1735 *Portz Ep. Lady* 7 Arcadia's countess, here, in ermined pride. 1777 W. WHITEHEAD *Goat's Beard* (R.), Regal robe, Which rules, in ermin'd state the globe. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) V. 47 Certain ermined sages of his own acquaintance. 1857 WHITTIER *Lines Poet. Wks.* (1882) 201 Give ermined knaves their hour of crime. 1869 *Globe* 13 Nov. 4 The ten newly ermined members of the Liberal party.

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fig. c. 1749 W. G. HAMILTON in *Parl. Logick* (1808) 204 Thy balm-distilling sweets alone To ermin'd Innocence are known.

4. ? = **ERMINÉ** 5 a (*Her.*) or 5 b.

1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 50 The ermined cinque-foil upon a crimson ground.

Erminee (3-imini), *a. Her.* [a. heraldic *Fr. (croix) erminée*, f. *ermine*.] (A cross) composed of four ermine spots placed in the form of a cross.

1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Ermines (*Her.*). Also 6 *ermynes*, *ermine*, 7 *ermyness*. [In some way connected with *ERMINÉ*; possibly a. OF. *herminès*, pl. of *herminet*, dim. of *hermine*.] A 'fur' forming the reverse of *ERMINÉ*, i. e. with white 'spots' on a black ground.

1564 LEIGH *Armorie* (last page), *Ermines*, Black powdered whight. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 129 b, He beareth Or, a Cheuron checky Ermin and Ermins. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 179 The skins of black Grey-hounds powdered with white, or made Ermyness. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ermines* is used by some English writers for the reverse of *ermine*, i. e. for white spots on a black field. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* iv. (ed. 3) 20.

Erminites (3-iminits), *Her.* [ad. *Fr. herminite*.] A heraldic fur, similar to *ermine*, with the addition of a red hair on each side of the 'spots'.

1564 LEIGH *Armorie* 130 b. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. v. (1611) 16 That being called Ermine, and this Ermyntes. 1655 [see *ERMINÉ* sb. 4]. 1731-1800 BAILEY, *Erminites*, A white Ground powdered with Black, to which a red Hair is added. 1868 CUSSANS *Hand-bk. Her.* iii. 53 Erminites [is] sometimes included amongst the Furs.

Erminois (3-iminiois), *a. OFr. (h)erminois*, f. *hermine* *ERMINÉ*.] A heraldic fur, Or with Sable 'spots'.

1564 LEIGH *Armorie* 130 b. The fift doubling is Or, powdered with Sable, and must be called properly Erminoys. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. iv. (1660) 23 Erminoys whose ground or field is yellow, and the Powderings black. 1775 in ASH. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvii. 281 A griffin per fesse erm. and erminois.

Ermit(e), Ermitage, obs. ff. HERMIT, -AGE.

Ermitic, var. of *ARMLICH* a. Obs. pitiable.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Penne bið hit ermitic 3if he bið unrihtwis.

Ermodattil, obs. form of HERMODACTYL.

† **Ermoth(e)**, Obs. Forms: 1 *ermp(u)*, 1 *ermp(u)*, 2 *ermp(u)*, 3 *ermp(u)*, (2 *ermd(e)*), 2-3 *ermd(e)*. [OE. *ermpu*, repr. OTeut. type **armipd*: see *ARM* a. and -TH. Also without umlaut: see *ARMTH(e)*.] Poverty; wretchedness.

Beowulf 1259 (Gr.) Grendles moder . . . yrmbe gemunde. 1883 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. ii. To sellenne witu & ermba þam yfelum monnum. a. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* civ. 14 (cv. 16) Cwom ofer corþan ermbu. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 He . . . nule on his ermd(e) ermdonnes halden. c. 1205 *LAV.* 87 Eneas þe duc mid ermden at-wond. *Ibid.* 16143 Þurh þe mucien ermd(e) & þurh þene mucle hærm.

Ermytage, Ermyte, obs. ff. HERMIT, -AGE.

† **Ern**, *v.* Obs. Forms: 1 *irnan*, *pa. t. arn*, 4-5 *ern(e)*, -yn, 5 *eerne*. [ME. *ernen*, OE. *irnan*, by metathesis for *rinnan* to run.] *intr.* To run. Of water, a river: To flow.

c. 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 8 Seo ea Danai irnð þonan suðryhte. c. 1000 ALFRED *Gen.* xviii. 7 He arn him sylf to his hryðera falde. c. 1300 K. ALIS. 5003 Every wilde dere astore, Hy mowen by cours ernen tofore. 1377 *LANGL. P.* B. xix. 376 Water for wikked werkes Egerlich ermyne out of menes yeen. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 142 Ermyne, as horse (MS. P. *erne*), *currito*. a. 1600 in Pinkerton *Ant. Scott. Poems* 217 (Jam.) Nor hare, befoire the ernand grew-hounds face, With speid is careit so.

Ern, obs. form of *are*: see *BE* v.

Ern, dial. form of *IRON*.

Ern, dial. form of *EARN* (see *EARN* v. 1 3). So **Ernes** sb. *pl.* (see quot.)

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq. Gloss.*, *Ernes*, the loose scattered ears of corn that are left on the ground after the binding or cocking of it. Hence to *ern* is in some places the same as to glean. 1796 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Ernes*.

-*ern*, suffix, in the adjs. *eastern*, *northern*, *southern*, *western*, represents OTeut. -*ernjo*, f. -*ro*- thematic suffix in **austro-*, etc. + -*erjo* = L. -*æneus*.

† **Ernde**, *v.* Obs. Forms: 1 *erendian*, 3 *arndi-en*, *erendi-en*, *erndi-en*, 5 *ernde-n*. [OE. *erendian*, f. *erende*: see *ERRAND*. Cf. OHG. *arundjan*, MHG. *ernden*.] a. *trans.* To treat for, obtain by intercession. b. *intr.* To intercede. Const. to and dat. of indirect obj.

c. 890 K. ALFRED *Bada* II. xii. Ða erendracan, ðe his cwaile arndedon. c. 1205 *LAV.* 23315 He . . . bad heom arndien him to hæzhen þan kingen. a. 1225 *Juliana* 78 Heo us erndi to godde þe grace of him seoluen. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2157 Eadi meiden! ernde me to þi leoue lauerd. a. 1310 in Wright *Lyrre* P. xxi. (Percy) 62 Ernde us hevene lyht.

† **Ernding**, sb. Obs. Forms: 3 *ernding(e)*, -unge, h) *erendinge*. [OE. *erending*, n. of action f. *erendian* (see prec.).] Intercession.

a. 1000 *Benedictine Rule* (Schröer) xxvi. Oþþe þurh ænize sprace oþþe þurh ænizes opres mannes ærendinge. a. 1225 *St. Markar.* 23 Ðat we biðuhen þe engles þurh hire ærendinge moten 3et iseon hire. c. 1275 *Doomsday* 86 in O. E. *Misc.* 168 For hire herendinge þat heo ure sawle to heouerige bringe. a. 1310 in Wright *Lyrre* P. xviii. (Percy Soc.) 58 Thourh ernding of the hevene queene.

Erne (3m), sb. Forms: 1 *earn*, 3 *ern*, 3-4 *arn(e)*, 3-6 *ern*, (4 *eerne*, 4-6 *eren*), 8-9 *earn*, 4- *erne*. [OE. *earn*, corresp. to MLG. *arn* (Du. *arend*), ON. *prn* str. masc. : -OTeut. **arnu*-z. OTeut. had also a synonymous **aron*-wk. masc., whence OHG. *aro* (MHG. *are*, mod. G. *aar*), ON. *ari*, Goth. *ara*. Cf. OSlav. *orilŭ*, Lith. *erelis* eagle, Gr. *ēpnis* bird.]

1. An eagle; in mod. use chiefly the *Golden Eagle* or the *Sea-Eagle* (see *EAGLE*).

a. 1000 *Elene* 29 (Gr.) Urigfeðera earn sang ahof. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxiv. 28 Swa hwær swa hold byð, þæder beoð earnas zegaderude. c. 1200 *Orm.* 6046 For ærn ma33 fleghenn i þe lift Full hege towarð heofne. a. 1205 *Anw. R.* 196 Vre widerwines beoð swifure þen þe earnes. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13444 (Cott.) For-þi to þe arn lickest es þe. c. 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 156 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 276 Ther spac an ern [a] prophecie. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 35 As þe erne clepynges hise briddis. a. 1455 *Houlate* xxv, Ernes ancient of air kings that croonid is. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* XII. v. 64 For Jovis foule, the ern, com sorand by. 1555 *Erne Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 315 Ernes or eagles. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* vi. (1593) 144 The scarefull ern With hooked talents trussing up a hare among the ferns. 1744 *PRESTON Zealand in Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 62 There are very large Eagles, which they call Earns. 1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake* 97 He saw. . . A sight that scared the erne away. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiv. 344 Men told. . . how . . . ravens and erns sat on the stern of every ship.

2. *Comb.* *erne-fern*, the Brake (*Pteris aquilina*); *erne-hued* a., having the colour of an eagle; *erne-stone* = *ÆTITES*.

c. 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1608 Erne hwed he watz & al ouer-brawdren. 1507 *HARRISON England* III. xii. (1878) II. 79 At this season there are found in England the Aetites (in English called the ernestone).

Erne, obs. form of *EARN* v. 2

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Ure erde is in houene, if we þer efter erned. 1526 *Pilgr. Pers.* (W. de W. 1531) 205 Harde herted art thou yf thyne herte erne not ne melte in suche remembrance.

Ernes (se, -st(e), -xst, -ys't, obs. ff. *EARN*EST.

Ernute, -tte, obs. ff. of *EARTH-NUT*.

Erode (3-ōw'd), *v.* [a. *Fr. éroder*, ad. L. *ērōd-ēre*, f. *ē* out + *rōdēre* to gnaw.] To gnaw away.

1. *trans.* Of the action of acids, canker, ulceration, etc.: To destroy by slow consumption.

1612 [see *ERODING* ppl. a.]. 1666 *BACON Sylva* (1627) § 983 It hath bene anciently received that the Sea Hare hath an Antipathy with the Lungs. . . and erodeth them. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 187 The blood. . . becoming sharp, doth easily erode the vessels. 1766 *Gentl. Mag.* 274 A thick yellowish matter, which eroded everything near it. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 432 Liquid muriatic acid. . . erodes animal and vegetable substances. 1836 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 232/2 The process of ulceration. . . eroding the middle coat [of the vessel]. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 119 All natural waters can dissolve carbonate of lime. . . and thus erode the limestone rocks.

† b. *transf.* of a personal agent. *rare*.

1781 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard., Econ. Vegetation* II. Notes, Hannibal was said to erode his way over the Alps by fire and vinegar.

2. *Geol.* Of the action of currents, glaciers, etc.: a. To wear away; to eat out. b. To form (a channel, etc.) by gradual wearing away.

a. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 223 The river has filled the lake, and partially cut through the barrier, which it is still gradually eroding to a greater depth. 1871 *TYNDALL Frigm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. vi. 214 The adjacent land seemed eroded in a remarkable manner.

absol. 1865 *DANA Man. Geol.* 636 The stream . . . commences to erode laterally during freshets. 1867 *MURCHISON Siluria* xx. (ed. 4) 492 The deep ocean never erodes.

b. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 170 The materials through which the channel is eroded. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jnrl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 122 Cups, and basins, eroded by the friction of the gravelly waters. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 166 Before the Lugg had eroded the track in which it now flows.

3. In etymological sense (see quot.).

1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1843) I. 328 The stone-eating caterpillars are now found to erode the walls. . . solely for the purpose of forming their cocoons.

Eroded (3-ōw'ded), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

1. In the senses of the vb.

1741 *MONRO Anat.* (ed. 3) 17 The eroded Cells of the Bone. 1880 *HAUGHTON Phys. Geog.* iii. 78 The upturned and eroded edges of the Azoi strata.

2. *Bot.* Having the edge irregularly jagged. 'Used to express a particular kind of irregular denticulation' (Loudon); = *EROSE*.

Erodent (3-ōw'dent), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ērōd-ent-em*, pr. *ppl.* of *ērōdēre* to erode.]

A. *adj.* 'Applied to medicines which cause erosion' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). B. *sb.* A substance which erodes. In mod. Dicts.

Eroding (3-ōw'din), *vbl. sb.* [f. *ERODE* v. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. *ERODE*; in quot. *attrib.*

1865 *DANA Man. Geol.* 639 The eroding action of water during freshets becomes immense. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambezi* xxviii. 577 It is a kind of clay on which the eroding power of water has little effect.

Eroding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That erodes.

1612 S. H. *Enchir. Med.* II. 84 This infirmities proceedeth from gnawing and eroding humours. 1741 *MONRO Anat.* (ed. 3) 37 The Effects of eroding acrid Matter. 1803 *Med.*

85

Jrnl. IX. 558 Eroding ulcerations in the neck. 1870 TYN-DALL in *Times* 15 Sept. 7/6 The eroding forces of the atmosphere had weathered and decomposed the molten rocks.

† **Erogate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *erogāt-us*, pa. pple. of *erogā-re*: see next.] Equivalent to the later *erogated*. Distributed.

1503 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* II. 23 That some of our superstitious might be erogate to them.

† **Erogate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *erogāt*-ppl. stem of *erogā-re* to pay out, f. *ē* out + *rogā-re* to ask, the orig. sense being to pay out public money after asking the consent of the Roman people.] *trans.* To pay out, expend; to distribute. Also *absol.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. viii, Aristotle defineth a liberal man to be he whiche doth erogate according to the rate of his substance. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 72 They thought that he should erogate and part his body among them. 1654 BP. OF ELY *Answ. Touchstone* 119 No Man can Supererogate till he have first erogated. 1808 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Erogation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *erogation-em*, n. of action f. *erogā-re*: see prec.] The action of the vb. **EROGATE**; expenditure, esp. in the bestowal of gifts, almsgiving; *concr.* in *pl.* money expended.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. viii, Aristotle defineth a liberal man to be he whiche doth erogate according to the rate of his substance. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 72 They thought that he should erogate and part his body among them. 1654 BP. OF ELY *Answ. Touchstone* 119 No Man can Supererogate till he have first erogated. 1808 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Erogenic**, *a. Phys.* [f. Gr. *ēros*-sexual love + *-GENIC*: after Fr. *érogénique*.] That gives rise to sexual desire.

1807 BINET & FÉLIX *Anim. Magnetism* 152 In the case of some hysterical subjects there are regions in certain parts of the body termed by Chambard *erogenic zones*.

Eromancy, bad form of **EROMANCY**.

1608 DAY *Law Triches* IV. ii, Deep Eromancy, or the precious soule Of Geomantie spells and Characters. 1603 COCKERAM, *Eromancie*, divination by things in the ayre.

Eron, *obs. pl.* of *EGG sb.*

c. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* (1888) 82 And then make faire bater of rawe yolkes of eron.

Erore, variant of **ERRE**. *Obs.*

Erose (*trō-us*). *Bot. and Zool.* [ad. L. *ērōs-us*, pa. pple. of *ērōdē-re*: see **ERODE**.] Having the margin irregularly incised or indented, as if bitten by an animal.

1793 T. MARTYN *Lang. of Bot.*, *Erosus folium*, an erose or gnawed leaf. 1852 DANA *Crust.* 1. 208 Hand and carpus unarmed, above minutely erose. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 237 Sepals and petals erose obtuse.

Erore, var. of **EROSE** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Erosion (*trō-gon*). Also *EROYSION*. [a. Fr. *erosion*, a. L. *ērōsion-em*, n. of action f. *ērōdē-re*: see **ERODE**.]

1. The action or process of eroding; the state or fact of being eroded. *Spec.* in Geol.: cf. **ERODE** v. 2.

1541 R. COPLAND *Gnydon's Quest. Chirurg.* 2 A ij b, Holowe viceris . . procede of two causes, that is to wete of excysion and f. eroysion. *Ibid.* 2 A ij b, Erosion. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 383 By extream erosion or corrosion of Caustick Medicines. 1753 TORRIANO *Sore Throat* 60 The Erosion or Rupture of the Vessels. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1802) I. xiv. 75 Bounds are thus put to the erosion of the earth by water. 1813 THOMSON *Lect. Inflamm.* 369 The phenomena which it [ulcerative absorption] exhibits were denominated erosion by Galen. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 450/2 The erosion or absorption of the cartilages. 1851-9 DARWIN *Geol. in Adm. Man. Sci. Eng.* 294 Where ranges of cliffs exist the marks of the erosion of the waves may sometimes be expected to occur. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* IV. (1856) 41 We can often recognise fresh-water shells, by the erosion of those parts where the epidermis was thinnest.

b. An instance of erosion.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 133 It [i.e. the Electuary] is very profitable against . . erosions of the Mouth. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Ulcer*, a Solution of Continuity made by an Erosion of the soft Parts. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 21 Ulcerous erosions of the inward parts. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. viii. 184 The tumours, the erosions of the gums.

2. *transf. and fig.* Also *concr.*

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 352 The expenders of rents are the most unproductive and useless class of citizens; their income is a fairer object of erosion, than that of the industrious . . classes. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 311 The erosion being subtracted from both diameters, etc. 1839 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Mar. 331/2 About twenty per cent. of the Government majority has disappeared by the natural erosion of bye-elections.

3. *attrib.* **Erosion Theory**: the theory which regards the contour of the land as due to superficial denudation rather than to subterranean agencies.

1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 251 Erosion inequalities, once commenced, tend to increase.

Erosionist (*trō-gonist*). [f. prec. + *-IST*.] One who upholds the erosion theory in Geology.

1864 *Reader* No. 94, 482/1 The erosionists allow the opportunities of ages. 1881 GEIKIE in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 230 The Erosionists, or upholders of the efficacy of superficial waste.

Erosive (*trō-siv*), *a.* [f. L. *ērōs*-ppl. stem of *ērōdē-re* (see **ERODE**) + *-IVE*.] Having the property of eroding.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 181 Should the erosive action not be accelerated in future, it will require upwards of thirty thousand years for the falls to reach Lake Erie. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* x. 376 The erosive power of the water has been aided by the proneness of the volcanic rocks to decomposition. 1871 TYNDALE *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. ix. 297 Proving its impotence as an erosive agent.

Eroso- (*trō-us*), combining form of L. *ērōsus* (see **EROSE**) in **Eroso-dentate** *a. Bot. and Zool.* (see **DENTATE**), toothed irregularly, as if bitten (*Treas. Bot.*). **Eroso-denticulate** *a. Zool.* (see **DENTICULATE**).

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 270 The upper margin of the coral is very fragile and erosio-dentate. *Ibid.* 261 Lamellæ finely erosio-denticulate.

Erostrate (*trō-stret*). *Bot.* [f. E. *pref.* + L. *rostrum* beak + *-ATE*.] Not having a beak.

1866 in *Trens. Bot.*

† **Erotema**, *Rhet. Obs.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐρωτήμα*, f. *ἐρωτάνειν* to question.] = next.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xix. (Arb.) 220 Erotema. . . This figure I call the Questioner. 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Erotesis** (*erōtī-sis*). *Rhet.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐρώτησις*, f. *ἐρωτάνειν* to question.] (See quot. 1845.)

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 136. 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1845 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Stud.* (1857) 206 Erotesis, is a figure of speech by which a speaker, in the form of an interrogation, boldly asserts the opposite of what is asked; as 'Creditis avectos hostes?'

Erothetic (*erōtē-tik*), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἐρωτητικός*, f. *ἐρωτάνειν* to question.] Pertaining to questioning; interrogatory.

1848 HAMPDEN *Bampt. Lect.* (ed. 3) 59 The erotetic method by which the Greek sage used to extort the truth from his reluctant opponent. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 96, I have no skill in that erotetic method.

Erotio (*erōtīk*), *a. and sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἐρωτικ-ός*, f. *ἐρως*, *ēros*-sexual love. Cf. Fr. *erotique*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the passion of love; concerned with or treating of love; amatory.

1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. Pref., That Erotic passion is allowed by all learned men to be a species of Melancholy. a. 1789 BURNET *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. v. 61 These modes had other . . dependent on them, such as the Erotic or amorous. 1823 tr. *Sismond's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. xvi. 448 The lyric and erotic poets of his country. 1850 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ecl. Biog.* I. 158 Arising from these erotic dreams, he suspended at her shrine his secular weapons. 1865 HOOK *Lives Abs.* III. i. § 9. 101 The common language of civility, as addressed to a lady, was erotic.

B. sb. a. An erotic or amatory poem. b. [after sb. in -ic, repr. Gr. *-ικη* (*teikhē*).] A 'doctrine' or 'science' of love.

1828 *Sat. Rev.* V. 266/1 A lecture on popular erotics from the authoress. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 150 Religious erotics are something worse than an offence against taste. 1872 M. COLLINS *Plunges for Pearl* III. viii. 193 Instruction in the famous science of erotic. 1888 *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 214/2 A strange doctrine of 'spiritual wives'—a mystical erotic. *Ibid.* 215/1 The sublime erotic, free from all passionial instincts.

Hence † **Erotical**, *a. Obs.*, of the nature of, or pertaining to, sexual love. **Erotically** *adv.*, in an erotic manner; in an erotic sense. **Eroticism** [+ *-ISM*], erotic spirit or character.

1661 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. 1, ii, Jason Pratensis writes copiously of this Erotical love. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 308 Others [understand it] (Song of Solomon) erotically. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 53/1 The religious eroticism of Redi. 1885 *Ibid.* 11 Apr. 483/1 This martyr [Mme. de Montfaucon] to eroticism.

Erotism (*erōtīz-m*). [f. Gr. *ἐρως*, *ēros*- + *-ISM*. Cf. Fr. *erotisme*.] *Path.* Sexual excitement. b. = **EROTICISM**. *rare.*

1849 *Lancet* I. 538/2 The erotism is excited by . . the medical practitioner. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 563 The general perturbation too great, for erotism to be induced. 1888 *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 220/3 The love sonnets . . are free alike from erotism and from mawkishness.

Erology (*erōlō-jī*). [f. as prec. + Gr. *-λογία* discoursing: see *-LOGY*.] The 'science' of love.

1886 (*title*), The Perfumed Garden of the Cheikh Nef-zouli, a Manual of Arabian Erology.

Erotomania (*erōtōmā-nīā*). *Path.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *mania* madness.] a. Melancholy or madness arising from passionate love; b. (see quot. 1884).

1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 464 Erotomania is a species of insanity. 1877 WOODMAN & TIDY *Forensic Med.* 726 Extreme sexual passion is called erotomania in both sexes. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Erotomania*. By some authors the term is restricted to those cases in which the imagination alone is affected; by others the grosser forms nymphomania and satyriasis are included.

Eroptology, *-ist*: see **HERP**.

Err (*ai*), *v.* 1. Forms: 4-7 *erre*, (4 *erry*, 7 *arte*), 4- *err*. [ME. *erre*, a. Fr. *erre-r*, Pr. and Sp. *errar*, It. *errare*, L. *errā-re*:—prehistoric **er-sā-re*, cogn. with Goth. *airjan* trans. to lead astray, OHG. *irribu* trans. and intr. (Ger. *irren*).] † 1. *intr.* To ramble, roam, stray, wander. *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 274 O wery ghost, that erreth to and fro. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxvii. 15 A man fonde hym in the feeble erryng. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xv. 169 He erred so ferre by strange londes that he passed the flood of Ganges. 1499 66 STERNHOLD & H. *Pt.* cvii. 40 And likewise caused them to erre Within the wilderness. 1601

JONSON *Poetaster* I. i, In no labyrinth can I safelier err, Than when, etc. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (J.), A storm of strokes . . errs about their temples, ears, and eyes.

2. To go astray; to stray from (one's path or line of direction). Chiefly *fig.*, and now *arch.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9517 Lewede men þat erre ful moche oute of the weye. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 17 Whoso myghte by þe grace of Godd go þis way he sulde noghte erre. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* liii. 6 Alle wee as shep erreden. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 330 (Add. MS.) Vayn, waveryng, and erryng fro the faith. 1552 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Gen. Conf.*, We haue erred and strayed from thy wayes, lyke loste shepe. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* 15 He that Errs in the Entrance, is not so easily reduced again into the Right Way. 1812 BYRON *Juan* II. xciv, Probably it [a bird] might have err'd Upon its course. 1832 J. C. HARR in *Philol. Museum* I. 645 Indeed in this, as in every other practical question, there are two extremes into which one may err. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxiii, Nothing is that errs from law.

b. To fail, miss; also, To err from (a mark or proposed end): to miss, fail to strike. *rare.*

c. 1430 LYDC. *Bochas* II. xxiii. (1554) 60 a, Kynd in her forge list nothing to erre. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 19 Erryth not from the end. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 772 On me, on me, let all thy fury fall, Nor err from me, since I deserve it all. 1738 — *Ess. Man* I. 142 But errs not Nature from this gracious end, From burning suns when livid deaths descend. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. xlii, The Arrows . . err not from their aim.

c. ? *quasi-trans.* (But perh. *way* is the object of *leading*: 'I shall not err if thou lead the way'.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 266, I shall not lag behinde, nor erre The way, thou leading.

3. To go wrong in judgement or opinion; to make mistakes, blunder. Of a formula, statement, etc.: To be incorrect.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 473 3if þou telle hem [sc. dremys] þan mayst þou erre. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 342 Petre suffride mekeli þat Poul snybde him whanne he eride. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 9b, Whan thy frende erreth or mystaketh him agens the. 1552 ARB. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 43 Quhasaever doutis or erris in the faith. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* VII. i, By dremes, by oracles that never alters. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (J.), Possibly the man may err in his judgement of circumstances. 1704 COWPER *Task* I. 662 Fancy . . Perhaps errs little, when she paints thee thus. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 478 Both the above formulæ err in this particular. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. ii. 42 It seems to me that the best writers . . have erred in considering the mind too abstractedly.

† b. *quasi-trans.* with cognate object.

1656 *Handsom. Artif.*, Those that are so subject to erre customary errors in greater matters. 1659 BP. GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 281 In this it seems to have erred a Catholick error. *Ibid.* 285 Not once erring so Catholick and great an error. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 194 They erre as bad an error as the Pelagians do.

4. To go astray morally; to sin.

c. 1315 SHOREHAM 164 God wyste wel that man schold erry. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 8 He suffris wreched men to erre in thoght & word & dede. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 22 They erre greatly that hastily . . say these holy houres. 1482 Monk of *Evesham* (Arb.) 109 The perils of hem that offendyn and erryn. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxxiii. 9 So Manasseh made ludah, and the inhabitants of Ierusalem to erre. 1645 WALLER *Poet. Wks.* (J.), The Muses' friend. . . With silent pity looks on all that err. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Proh, While Man's desires and aspirations stir He cannot choose but err.

† b. *trans. (non-use)*. To make (a person) sin. 1661 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iv. i. ii, The Lord of lies . . tempts by covetousness, drunkenness, pleasure, pride, etc., errs, dejects, saves, kills . . some men.

† 5. *trans.* To do (a thing) wrongly or sinfully; to make a mistake or commit a fault in. Chiefly *pass. Obs.*

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 497, I will amend þat i hafe errid. 1340 — *Pr. Cons.* 5733 For ilka thyng þat erred es . . Man . . sal be ledde To be dome. 1597 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 257 In this little Card I think nothing be erred touching the situation of the lande. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 79 To redresse willingly and speedily what hath bin err'd.

† **Err**, *sb. Obs.* In 6 *erre*. [f. prec. vb.] An error, fault; also, erroneous belief, heresy.

1509 FISHER *Wks.* I. 260 A londe without erre. c. 1511 1st *Eng. Bh. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 30/2 They haue a great erre for they saye, etc.

Errability (*erābī-līti*). [f. **ERRABLE**: see *-ITY*.] Liability to err.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. i. 8 How durst Church of England . . confess Errability and Fallibility? 1850 D. THOMAS *Crisis of Being* vi. 101 Errability is an attribute of our common nature.

Errable (*erāb'l*), *a. arch. rare.* [f. **ERR** v. + *-ABLE*.] Fallible, liable to err.

1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* 217 Experience teaching that men . . are errable. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 219 The punishment of Schismatics, that are Deserders from an errable Church, is unaccountable nonsense. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 8 Very errable and uninspir'd Penman. a. 1718 PENN *Tracts, Wks.* (1726) I. 604 Man is Errable. 1741 BERKELEY *Lett.* 7 June Wks. 1871 IV. 272 We hold all mankind to be peccable and errable, even the Pope himself. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antiproph.* II. ii. 116 Errable, liable to mistake.

Hence † **Errableness**, *Obs.*, liability to error.

1653 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* IV. § 4 Considering the errableness of our judgments, when extended to foreign and remote subjects. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xvii. (1683) 355 The errableness of our nature. 1775 in ASH. 1808 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Errable, -bull, obs. forms of **ERRABLE**.

Errabund (erābūnd), *a. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *errābundus* wandering and fro, wandering about, *f. errā-re*: see **ERR**.] Erratic, random.

1834 43 SOUTHEY *Doctor Interch.* xiii. (1848) 248 With your errabund guesses, veering to all points of the literary compass.

Errancy (erānsi). Also 7 errancio. [f. **ERRANT** *a.*: see **ANCY**.] The condition of erring or being in error.

1661 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1663) 161 In the Infancy, and as I may term it, Errancy of the Church. 1811 *Monthly Mag.* XXXII. 143 The more remarkable cases of credulity, superstition, errancy of idea, etc. 1854 W. WATERWORTH *Orig. Anglicanism* 4 The Catholic Church... denies the fact of the errancy of the Church. 1864 *Ch. & State Rev.* No. 26/2 Mr. Gladstone's errancy has continued longer... than that of any other politician.

Errand (erānd). Forms: 1-2 *erende*, 3-5 *ernde*, *erende*, *ernde*, *ernde* (*Orm.*), *arunde*, (3 *earende*, *erinde*, *erd(e)ne*), 4 *erende*, *arnd*, *ernd*, 5 *erunde*, 4-6 *erand(e)*, *erande*, (4 *er-aunt*, -*ond(e)*, *herand(e)*, 5 *-end*, *ardene*, *arand*, *eraunde*, *erdon*, *erndede*, *erundi*, *herunde*, *heyrne*, 6 *haraunte*, *arande*, *arndede*), 6-7 *ar-rant(e)*, 7 *arrand*, -*end*, *earrant*, *earande*, 6-8 *errant*, (8 *dial. arnt*), 4- *errand*. [OE. *erende* str. neut., corresp. to OS. *arundi*, OHG. *arunti*, *arunti*, *arandi* (MHG. *erende*), ON. *erindi*, *örindi*, *erindi* neut. (Da. *erinde*, *erend*, Sw. *erende*). The ulterior etymology is obscure: the OS. and OHG. forms seem to point to an OTeut. type **erundjo*-(m), and the ON. forms to **arundjo*-(m) neither of which is easy to reconcile with the otherwise plausible (and generally accepted) connexion with Goth. *dirus*, ON. *drr*, OS. *dru*, OE. *dr* messenger; if any relation exists, the *ai* of OTeut. **airus* must be due to epenthesis.]

†1. A message, a verbal communication to be repeated to a third party. *Obs.*

c 890 K. ALFRED *Beda* II. ix. He his hlafordes *erende* scegan sceolde. a 1000 *Guthlac* 666 (Gr.) Bartholomew aboden hæfde godes *erendu*. c 1200 *ORMIN* *Ded.* 159 Godspell onn Ennglissch nemmedd iss... God *ernde*. c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 25 And seiden him be *ernde*. c 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. C. 72 Now sweje me pider swyftly & say me þis *ernde*. 1393 *LANGL.* P. Pl. C. xiv. 41 The messenger... with his mouth telleþ hus *erande*, and hus lettere shewep. c 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 233 To þam youre herand for to say. 1535 *COVERDALE* 1 *Sam.* xi. 5 So they tolde him [Saul] the *Eearnde* of the Men of Iabes. 1571 *CAMPION* *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 116 They pressed him sore with a trayterous *errand*, sent by his daughter the Lady of Slahe, to all his brethren. 1583 *STANHYURST* *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 Tel your King, from me, this *errand*. 1725 *DE FOE* *Voy. round World* (1840) 93 The second messenger came in, and delivered his part of the *errand*. 1754 *SHERLOCK* *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 153 Preachers of the Gospel were sent... and the *Errand* was worthy of Him who sent them.

b. In religious language: A petition or prayer presented through another (the Virgin Mary).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 167 Ure laddi Seinte Marie bere ure *ernde* to ure louerd ihesu crist. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1857 Lady Mary free... Here my *erande*, as thou well may. c 1460 *Emare* 8 Mary, hevyn qweue, Bere our *arunde*. To thy sone. 1849-53 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 341 The 'handmaid of the Lord' was looked upon as one among the appointed bearers of our *errands* unto heaven.

2. A going with a message or a commission:

a. In an elevated or dignified sense: A mission, embassy, an expedition for a specific purpose.

Now *arch.*, *poet.*, or *rhetorical*.

a 1000 *Andreas* 215 (Gr.) Ne mæz þæs *erendes* ylding wyrdan. 1065 *O. E. Chron.* Hig læzdon *erende* on hine to þam cýninge Eadwæde. 1683 *TEMPLE* *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 477, I never obey'd the King so unwillingly in my Life; both upon Account of an *Errand* so unnecessary, and, etc. 1744 *THOMSON* *Summer* 526 Immortal forms, On gracious *errands* bent. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 257 They met the guide returning from his secret *errand*. 1856 *KANE* *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 207 The scene... impressed my brother when he visited it on his *errand* of rescue.

b. In mod. colloquial language, *esp.*: A short journey on which an inferior (*e.g.* a servant, a child) is sent to convey a message or perform some simple business on behalf of the sender. Phrases, to run (on) *errands*, to go (on) an *errand*.

1642 *CHARLES I* *Declar.* 12 Aug. 13 Attending the doores of both Houses to be employed in their *errants*. 1859 *DICKENS* *T. Two Cities* II. i. He was never absent during business hours, unless upon an *errand*.

c. Phrases, *A fool's errand*: a profitless undertaking. † *A sleeveless errand*: see **SLEEVELESS**.

1705 *HICKERINGILL* *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 20 Did not the Pope send all the Princes of Christendom upon a Fool's *Errand*, to gain the Holy Land? 1840 *MARRAT* *Poor Jack* viii. The doctor's come on a fool's *errand*. 1884 *Century Mag.* Nov. 59/1 He was only going on a fool's *errand* again.

3. The business on which one is sent; in wider sense, the object of a journey, a purpose, intention.

a 1205 *ANCR.* R. 246 Cleue bone... cumeð in biuoren Almihti God, & deð be *erinde*... wel. c 1240 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 1402 Eliezer... tolde hem... And for quat *ernde* he ðider nam. c 1340 *Gau.* & *Gr.* *Knt.* 257 To wone any quyle in his won, hit watz not myn *ernde*. a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 282, I come ageyn Fullche myn *Erndon* for to spede. c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 522 The woman... vnder shadow of shame shewid forth hir *ernd*.

1439-50 tr. *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 243 To exercise their causes and *erndede*. 1483 *CAXTON* *Gold. Leg.* 263/4 Gotard... for certeyne necessities and *erandes* returned into place. 1484 *Paston Lett.* No. 88: III. 314 Your sunne dede hese heyrne ryght wele as ye shal her aftr this. 1598 *Yong* *Dianes* 24, I... took out before me a few goates... because I would not goe without some *errand*. 1609 *SKENE* *Reg. Maj.* 179 Commissions of Justitiarie, suld nocht be granted... for langer space nor the *erand* in hand may be conveniently perfited. 1610 T. LORRIN in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 251 III. 221 The chief *errand* of my last Letters was to let you understand of our safe coming hither. 1699 *BENTLEY* *Phal.* 70 He had another *errand* to Persia, than buying of Slaves. 1790 *PALEY* *Horn Paul.* Rom. I. 9 The *errand* which brought him to Jerusalem. 1803 *OUIDA* *Wanda* I. 3 This *errand* was distasteful.

4. To make an *errand*: a. (cf. 2) to make a short journey; b. (cf. 3) to find a pretence for going.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2513 If thou... any *errand* mightest make Thider, for thy loves sake. 1491 *Act 7* *Hen. VII.* c. 22 Pream., Y made myn *errand* unto you for seying of evy-dence. 1549 *EDWARD VI* *Trul.* in *Rem.* (1857-8) 249 Guidotti made divers *haraunte* from the constable of France to make peace with us. 1580 *NORTH* *Plutarch* 729 (R.) He himself made an *errand* home to fetch such things as he lacked. 1599 *NASHE* *Anat. Absurditie* 13 Women... will not stick to make an *errand* over the way. 1850 *MRS. STOWE* *Uncle Tom's* C. xxvii, Tom... after vainly waiting for him to come out, determined, at last, to make an *errand* in.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *errand-bearer*, -*bringer*, -*cart*, -*goer*, -*porter*; *errand-bearing* *adj.*; also, † *erindebere*, ME., = *errand-bearer*; *errand-boy*, a boy kept to run on *errands*; so *errand-lad*; † *erendes-man*, ME., an ambassador; *errand-making* *a.*, that finds an excuse for accosting or intruding upon a person. Also **ERENDRAKE**.

a 1225 *ANCR.* R. 60 þe liht eie... is ase **erindebere* (C. *erende* beore) of þe lihteorte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3226 (Cott.) Apon his kne he did him suere þat he suld be lel *errand* berer. 13... *Interloc. Poem* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 146 Thu salt be my herand-bere. 1815 *TWEDDELL* *Remains* lxviii. 300 (Jod.) Savoyard (a term) for chimney-sweeper and **errand-boy* at Paris. 1838 *DICKENS* *O. Twist* x. The tradesman leaves his counter... the *errand* boy his parcels, the schoolboy his marbles. 1899 *E. GARRETT* (Mrs. Mayo) *House by Wks.* I. 66, I will send the *errand* boy with thee to carry a note. 1790 *OSWELL* *Verot's Rom.* Rep. I. iv. 235 The Consuls... ordered that **Errand-bringer* of theirs to be driven away ignominiously. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 342 Who employs the drivers of **errand-carts* to distribute them indiscriminately to travellers. 1865 *DICKENS* *Mut. Fr.* I. v. He was **errand-goer* by appointment to the house at the corner. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 13/a Here, too, were **errand* lads, shop lads, clerks. 1599 *Worm. Faire* *Wom.* I. 355 These **errand-making* gallants are good men, That cannot pass, and see a woman sit... But they will find a 'scuse to stand and prate. c 1205 *LAV.* 24862 Nah na man demen **erendes-mon* (c 1275 *herendrake*) to dæchen. 1818 *SCOTT* *Hrt. Midl.* xxi. A tattered cadie, or **errand-porter*... exclaimed in a strong north-country tone.

Hence † *Errandee* [+ **ERR**] (see *quot.*).

Errander [+ **ERR**]. *rare*. One who goes on an *errand*.

Errandry [+ **RY**] = **ERRAND**. 1736 *BAILEY*, *Errandree*, a scout at Oxford. 1803 *G. STEPHENS* *Bugge's N. Mythol.* 41 A shrub forgotten by the *erranders*. 1834 *DISRAELI* *Rev. Epick* I. xxxi. 44 Swift Tomorrow (is) but a truant hind, That lags upon a graceless *errandry*.

Errant (erānt), *a. (sb.)*. Also 4-5 *errant(e)*, *errawnt(e)*, 7 *errand*. See also **ARRANT**. [a. Fr. *errant*, originally two distinct words, which, however, were to some extent confused in Fr. In the senses represented by branch I it is pr. pple. of OF. *errer* (pr. t. *oirre*), also written *esrer*, earlier *edrer*; -vulgar L. *iterare* (= literary late L. *itin-erare*, -*are*) to journey, travel, f. *iter* journey. In the senses represented by branch III it is ad. L. *errant-em* pr. pple. of *errare* (Fr. *errer*, of learned origin) to stray, wander, **ERR**. The primary notion in branch II is uncertain; it seems natural to interpret *thief errant* as 'vagrant' thief, and so to refer it to *errare*; but if Romanic scholars be right in referring *juif errant* (see 3) to *iterare*, this derivation may be correct here; or perch. the two words were already confused when the phrase arose.]

I. Itinerant, travelling.

A. *adj.*

1. [after Fr. *chevalier errant*; cf. 'ensemble oirrent li chevalier' quoted in Godef.] Said of knights who travelled about in quest of adventure. See **KNIGHT-ERRANT**.

[c 1340 *Gau.* & *Gr.* *Knt.* 810 Knyzt *errant*.] 1470 *MALORY* *Arthur* iv. xii. 134 Here maye ye see what adventures befallen oityme of *errante* knyghtes. 1596 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* v. vi. 6 Now she deuiz'd, amongst the warlike rout... to seeke her *errant* Knight. 1609 *MASSINGER* *Picture* III. v. I have read the tales of *errant* Knighthood. 1663 *BUTLER* *Hud.* I. i. 21 Chief of Domestic Knights and *Errant*, Either for Charlet or for Warrant. 1813 *SCOTT* *Trierm.* I. x. He journey'd like *errant* knight the while.

b. *transf.* (often as pr. pple.): Travelling, roaming (in quest of adventure, or like a knight-errant). *poet.* or quasi-*arch.*

1 a 1634 *CHAPMAN* & *SHIRLEY* *Ball* IV. We bee no Ladies *errant*. 1805 *WORDSW.* *Prelude* III. (1850) 466 Boys and youths Forsook their homes... *errant* in the quest Of Patron. 1834 *SIR H. TAYLOR* *Arcticleid* II. v. iii. (1849) 256 *Errant* for geste and enterprise. 1858 *MRS. OLIPHANT* *Laird of Nor-*

law I. 289 Thinking of that ship, or of the sons of other mothers who were *errant* in her. 1898 *Sat. Rev.* V. 61/2 That same lady-*errant* who, etc.

c. That is in the spirit of a knight-errant; also, with notion of 9, erratic, 'quixotic'.

1828 B. CORNWALL *Ep. to Sir J. Lawrence* in *Misc. Poems*, With pleasure which rewards mine *errant* pains. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. xxviii. 306 Her temerity in such an *errant* undertaking.

† 2. *Pawn errant* [OF. *paonnet errant* (*Rom. Rose*)]: in chess, a travelling pawn, one that has been advanced from its original square.

c 1369 *CHAUCER* *Dethe Blaunche* 661 Fortune seyde... 'mate' in mid pointe of the chekkere With a powne *errant*.

† 3. *Errant Jew* [Fr. *juif errant*]: the 'Wandering Jew'; in *quot. transf.*

1 a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 2895 Thus es þe geante for-juste, that *errawnte* lewe.

† 4. In the designations of certain English legal functionaries: *baillif-errant* (see **BAILLIFF** 4) [AF. *baillif errant*, 14 *Edw. III.* st. 1. c. 9]; *justice-errant* [AF. *justice-errant*, Britton c 1390; in Anglo-Lat. always *justiciarius itin-erans*], a justice who travels on circuit.

1508 *ARNOLDE* *Chron.* (1811) 3 Our lord the Kyng... shall not assigne Justices wythin the cite... other than Justices *errantis* to the tour of London, etc. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 105 a. The original and the proceesse were sente beefore Justices *errantes*, where the parties came. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 141 Justices that goe circuit, and Baillifes at large... are therefore called Justices *Errants* and Baillifes *Errants*.

5. Said *gen.* of itinerant functionaries, offices, or jurisdictions.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* ix. (1657) 292 Whether every *errant* Priest is so furnished, that comes unto them in that name? 1874 *HELPS* *Soc. Press.* iv. 60 All the functionaries of government were more *errant*. 1889 *GORE* in *Expositor* June 417 We find... side by side with... the local ministry of Bishops and Deacons, a still general or *errant* ministry.

B. *sb.* A knight-errant; one who travels in the manner or spirit of a knight-errant.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* iv. i. (1651) 50 Truth is the essence of our Order, we Who are *errants* cannot deceive and be. 1689 *EVELYN* *Mem.* (1837) III. 309 Isaac [Vossius] was invited thither [to Sweden] by the heroic and royal *errant*. 1811 *SHELLEY* in *Hogg Life* I. 414 If we were *errants*, you should have the tilting all to yourself.

II. In senses of **ARRANT** 2-6.

† 6. In phrase *thief errant*, *errant* (*arrant*) *thief*: in Chaucer, the leader of a band of robbers; subsequently, a notorious, 'common' thief. *Obs.* exc. in form **ARRANT**.

c 1366-1388 [See **ARRANT** 2.]

† 7. Used as an intensive with *sbs.* of reproachful sense: Thoroughgoing, 'unmitigated': see **ARRANT** 3, 3 b.

1393-1538 [See **ARRANT** 3]. 1619 W. WHATELY *Gods Husb.* I. (1622) 76 Thou art an *errand* grosse hypocrite. 1719 [See **ARRANT** 3]. a 1790 *SHEFFIELD* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 131 Doing a thing in one Parliament, and ordering it to be no precedent to another, is an *errant* bull. 1776 [See **ARRANT** 3 b]. 1840 *SMART* says that *errant* is 'often wrongly used for *arrant*'.

† 8. Without opprobrious sense: Thorough, downright, absolute, unquestionable *Obs.*

1644 *MILTON* *Arctop.* (Arb.) 63 Protestants and professors, who live and dye in as *errant* and implicit faith, as any lay Papist of Loretto. c 1698 *LOCKE* *Cond. Underst.* (1781) 20 A country gentleman who... can away with no company whose discourse goes beyond what claret and dissoluteness inspire. To such a one truly an ordinary coffee-house gleaner is an *errant* statesman. 1703 *MRS. CENTLIVRE* *Love's Contriv.* v. I shall become as *errant* a husband as you'd wish. 1720 *CROMWELL* *Let.* 5 Nov. in *Pope's Wks.* V. 99 He is so *errant* a whig, that he strains even beyond his author, in his passion for liberty.

† b. as *pred.*? Unquestionable.

1653 *HALES* *Brevia* *Disq.* in *Phoenix* (1708) II. 333 Unless we take that for *errant* which is in question... Whether the Pope be the infallible Judg. of Controversies.

III. Straying, wandering, erring.

9. Astray, wandering, roving; straying from the proper course or place; having no fixed course.

(In first *quot.* used as a mere pple.)

14... *Circumcision* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 97 To bring the lost schepe ageyn... That was *errant* ydyll and inayne. 1590 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* III. viii. 6 A shady glade... to her reveald By *errant* Sprights, but from all men conceald. 1606 *SHAKS.* *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 9 As knots... Infect the sound Pine, and diuerts his Graine Tortiue and *errant* from his course of growth. a 1720 *SHEFFIELD* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 7 The Lord Rochester at the place appointed, who... brought an *errant* life-guard man. 1808 *SCOTT* *F. M. Perth* xix. When he has seen the *errant* damsel safe home, it will be time enough to claim his reward. 1861 *TEMPLE* & *TREVOR* *Tannhäuser* 21 With *errant* foot He wander'd on to Hørsel. 1865 *DICKENS* *Mut. Fr.* II. vi. With an *errant* motion of his hands as if he could have torn himself.

† b. Said of the planets (L. *stellæ errantes* = Gr. *ἀστὲρες πλανῆται*) as opposed to the fixed stars. *Obs.*

1616 R. C. *Times* *Whis.* 146 Astronomers that can foretell events... By *errant* planettes & by fixed starres. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE* *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 210 There are just seven Planets or *errant* Starres in the lower orbs of heaven. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 17 Tis but her *Errant* motion; Hee, the Same Light, to the world. [1850 *EMERSON* *Cond. Li/e* viii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 428 He heard a voice none else could hear From centred and from *errant* sphere.]

† c. In the classification of diseases; = ERRATIC.
1601 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. i. ii, Diseases.. Errant, Fixed, Simple, etc.

10. Erring in opinion, conduct, etc.; deviating from the correct standard.

1609 G. CHAPMAN *End Learn.* in FARR S. P. *Jas.* I (1848) 253 Skill, that doth produce But teares and tongues, and parroting of arte, Without that powre to rule the errant part. 1676 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Sept., The famous beauty and errant lady the Dutchesse of Mazarine. 1881 G. F. WATTS in 19th Cent. Mar. 452 Correcting errant taste in dress. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 4 To counteract an errant condition by another condition which is itself errant.

b. Used as *sb.* rare.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipope* vi. 219 Oh lunacy, insanity, madness.. Oh papal errant, how great is your error!.. how ridiculous your creed!

Errant, *v.* *nonce-ud.* [f. *prec.*] *intr.* To travel abroad (like a knight-errant).

1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 14 Nov., The British soldier.. has the advantage of erranting for his service. He seeks his glory abroad.

Erranteer, *var.* of **ERRANDEER**.
1736 in BAILEY.

† **Errantio**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. **ERRANT** + *-IC.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, knights errant. So **Errantioal** *a.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes III. ii. 73 Presented ten thousand whirlygigs, Windmills, and Turne-pikes to his errantick soule. 1614 *Ibid.* iv. xxv. 283 They have been rid many hundred of more then errantick miles. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. i. vii. 47 The errantick Knighthood ought to be againe renewed. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes i. viii. 29 For Sancho having now two capacities, the one personall, and the other Squire errantickall, etc. 1614 *Ibid.* ii. v. 57 For the Don.. sets her out in her errantickittles.

Errantly (*er'antly*), *adv.* [f. **ERRANT** + *-LY*.] Wanderingly, at random; without definite purpose.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 168 Into how many strange shapes, of Superstition and Fanaticism, does it not tentatively and errantly cast itself. 1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 349 The images flit.. so errantly and transiently.

Errantness, *rare* = *errant*. [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.]
The state or fact of being errant.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Errantness*, wandering faculty.

Errantry (*er'antri*). [f. **ERRANT** + *-RY*.] The condition of being errant; the condition of a knight-errant; conduct or notions characteristic of a knight-errant. See also **KNIIGHT-ERRANTRY**.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes i. i. 2 As appears by his Errantry, which is but a neater word for wandering. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 20 He sends so many St. Georges to an eternal errantry never to returne to his burnt bottometh pocked. 1733 FIELDING *Quix.* I. v. I should not have followed his erranties so long. 1823 A. W. FONBLANQUE in *West. Review* IV. 398 Sheridan's part in this affray was considered by the shrewder observers as a ridiculous piece of errantry. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* Pref. 35 On the return home from their erranties.

† **Errantship**, *Obs.* (*nonce-ud.*) [f. **ERRANT** + *-SHIP*.] The personality of a (knight-) errant. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes iv. xix. 265 When Maritornes and his Errant-ship were embracing.

Errata: see **ERRATUM**.

† **Errat(e)**, *Obs.* Anglicized f. **ERRATUM**.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) Intro. 12 For what young man.. when he cometh to more ripenes of yeres.. doth not amend and change into better, his old errates and wanton actes. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* Pref. B. iv. b, Verses with sundry Errats are distended.

Erratic (*er'etik*), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 *erratique*, -*tyk*, 6 *erratik*, -*tyoke*, 7 *erratique*, 7-8 *erratik(e)*, 6- *erratio*. [ad. L. *erraticus*, f. *errare* to wander, *ERR.* Cf. Fr. *erratique*.]

a. Wandering; prone to wander.

1. First used in certain special applications:

† a. *Erratic star*: a planet. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1824 He saw with full avise-ment The erratike sterres, herkening armonie. 1423 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. 1. 70 The seune name couthe planetes, that ben cleped of clerkes sterres erratikis. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. (1873) 47 Cosmagraphie.. sal declair the mouyng.. of the sternis fixt, and sternis erratic. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 187/2 The Erratick (stars) are seven. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 32 If.. these.. stones related to the seven erratic bodies in our spheres [i. e. the planets].

b. Said of pains, or diseases which are not fixed, but move from one part to another, as gout, rheumatism, etc.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxlviii. 54 The Erratycke and commyxt fever. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 178 Materiall cause of all erratick pains. 1793 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 154 Costiveness, succeeded with a slow Erratic Fever. 1748 tr. *Vegetius Distemp. Horses* 12 This Ailment, because it is erratick, all of a sudden removes to the other foot.

† c. *Erratic Poppy*: transl. L. *papaver erraticum* (Pliny), identified by Eng. writers with the Wild or Corn Poppy (*Papaver Rhæas*).

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 193 Endive, roses, and erratick poppies. 1679 JORDAN *London Triumph.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 494 A wreath about her head, consisting of variety of grain.. intermingled with.. erratick Poppies.

† 2. Wandering from place to place; vagrant; nomadic. *Obs.*; shading off into 4.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Erratique*, that wanders or creeps this way and that way. 1793 POPE *Odyss.* xii. 74 Through the vast waves the dreadful wonders move, Hence named Erratic by the gods above. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 10 When fortune did not favour my erratick industry, I

gleaned jests at home. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 539 This erratick justice [when the courts travelled with the kings] must have been productive of infinite inconvenience to the litigants. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* ii. 175 Those savages although erratic must remain long enough in one position to cultivate this grain. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Intro., No entreaty could induce him to alter his erratic way of life. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 220 At this period Delos was supposed to have floated in an erratic state on the surface of the waters.

b. *Biol.*

1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Sea-shore* 99 They are rather migratory in their habits, but not erratic, for they seem to go over the same course week after week. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 286 The first period of their existence, during which they lead an erratic life, then closes.

3. *Erratic blocks, boulders*, in *Geol.*: stray masses of rock, foreign to the surrounding strata, that have been transported from their original site, apparently by glacial action.

a 1808 W. PHILLIPS *Treat. Geol.* (Humble), The magnitude of the transported rocks is such as to deserve the name of erratic blocks. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* i. (1867) 19 To the unskilled eye Russia presents only monotonous undulations, chiefly covered by mud, sand, and erratic blocks. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1873) 330 Erratic boulders and scored rocks plainly reveal a former cold period. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. viii. 270 We crossed Creag Dhubh, and examined the erratic blocks upon its sides.

4. Irregular or uncertain in movement; having no fixed course.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlvii. 97 My erratic wanderings. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* lxxviii. (ed. 4) 218 The attraction of Jupiter.. upon this erratic comet. 1879 G. W. CABLE *Old Creole Days* 150 Short remnants of the wind now and then came down the narrow street in erratic puffs.

5. Irregular or eccentric in conduct, habit, or opinion.

1841 DISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 623 The genius of Dee was as erratic as the course of life he shortly fell into. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 23 To gather up those erratic spirits that now stand aloof from any religious school. 1885 MISS BRADDOCK *Wyllard's Weird* I. 17 He did not appear at luncheon, but.. he is always erratic.

b. *sb.*

1. An erratic person: † a. A vagabond (*obs.*).

b. One who is eccentric in modes of action, etc. 1603 COCKERAM, *Erratich*, a Rogue. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. ii. iii. 35 Euripides calls the Bacchic Priests.. Erratics, or wanderers. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 340 The canonized erratic vouchsafed to inform Eadmer that he disapproved of returning to his old station. 1835 FRASER'S *Mag.* XII. 471 It is.. only by following the erratics through their concentric courses that we can trace out the manifold ways and vices of man.

† 2. An erratic star, a planet. *Obs. rare.*

1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* II. ii. (1769) 74 Our Sun doth [warm] the erratics encompassing it.

3. *Geol.* An erratic block.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* ix. 505 The huge erratics of the later cold period. 1882 DAWKINS in *Nature* XXVI. 436 Icebergs, melting as they passed southwards, deposited.. erratics.

b. *Comb.*

1881 G. M. DAWSON in *Nature* XXIII. 281 The drift-covered and erratic-strewn character of the country.

Erratical (*er'atikāl*), *a.* & *sb.* [f. *prec.* + *-AL*.]

1. Wandering.

1600 Bp. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* 200 This man's wit wanders with his erratical synode. 1646 J. MAINE *Agst. False Proph.* 31 Those erratically, uncertain, wandering night-fires.. which shine only to lead Travellers out of the way. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. ii. 20 The Midianites especially led erratically lives. 1791-1800 in BAILEY.

2. † a. Deviating from a given type. b. Guided by no rule, capricious, irregular, strange.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 95 And therefore come not forth in generations erratical, or different from each other. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* iv. (1851) 48 Unhappy conjunctions oftentimes prove the consequence of such erratical motions. 1854 RUSKIN *Two Paths* II. 70 And enough bad teaching, to bring out very erratical results.

† b. *sb.* = **ERRATIO** B. 2. *Obs.*

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxxv. 796 Were the scurvey position of ♄ in ♄ seconded with other malignant postures of the Erraticals.

Hence **Erratically** *adv.*, in an erratic manner; irregularly, capriciously. **Erraticalness**.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 99 Varieth their direction diversely, and erratically. 1775 in ASH. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* xii. 427 The remainder of this year was spent somewhat erratically. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 166 The needle stirred, indeed, but erratically. 1884 H. STURMEY *Tricyclist's Indispens.* Ann. 12 The machine is made to steer very erratically. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Erraticalness*, wandering faculty.

† **Erratile**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *errātīlis*, f. *errāre*.] a. Of a star: Wandering. b. *Erroneous*, mistaken.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 66 To.. note all the stars (both fixed and erratile) under which one is born, and that without any error or erratile apprehension in himself.

† **Erration**, *Obs.* = *erratio* [ad. L. *errātiō-em*, n. of action f. *errāre* to wander.]

1603 COCKERAM, *Erration*, a wandering to and fro. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1832 in WEBSTER.

Erratum (*er'atəm*). Pl. *errata*. [a. L. *errātum*, neut. pa. pple. of *errāre*: see **ERR.**]

1. An error in writing or printing; chiefly, an error noted in a list of corrections attached to a printed book.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* Gb, Errata, or faults escaped. 1638 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* iv. xxxv. (1660) 151 The World's a Book.. This falsly printed, though divinely penn'd, And all th' Errata will appear at th' end. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 247 God.. upon a Solemn Review of his Works.. found not one Erratum in the whole Book of Nature. 1714 *Spect.* No. 579 ¶ 1 The Company of Stationers.. made a very remarkable Erratum or Blunder in one of their Editions [of the Bible]. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., The long Catalogue of errata that disfigures this work. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 234 An erratum to a volume. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. vi. 142 The errata are put immediately before the body of the work, or at the end of it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. vii, I have inserted as corrections under the head of errata.

b. *transf.*

1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 26 This I therefore reckon one of the first errata of my life.

† 2. a. Like other plurals in *-a*, *errata* often appears in 17-18th c. with the addition of *-s* or *-es* without alteration of sense. b. At the same period, *errata* occurs as a *sing.*, = 'list of errata', and in that sense takes *-es* in pl.

a. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* xi, Hee's a page Fill'd with Errata's of the present age. 1678 Yng. *Man's Call.* 53 Look back upon time past.. that the former errata's and miscarriages of life may be henceforth corrected. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll*, Resolved, That a number of effective errata's be raised out of Pope's Homer.

b. 1635 T. LAMBARDE *To Rdr. in W. Lambarde's Archeon*, Those that.. swallow the Errours for Errataes. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Sennaut's Man become Guilty* A. 42, I have made an Amends by printing an Errata. 1659 HRYLIN *Examen Hist.* II. 150 Such Misnomers are so frequent in him, as might make a sufficient Errata at the end of his History. 1663 GERBER *Counsel* 105 The Errataes at the end of books.

3. *attrib.* in pl.

a 1852 MOORE *Devil among Schol.* 35 In whom the dear errata column is the best page in all the volume!

Erraunt, *obs.* form of **ERRANT**.

Erre, *var.* of **ERR**, *Obs.*, wound, scar.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvii. 5 Myn erres.. bat is be wondes of my synnes. c 1450 *Mirror Saluacionis* 265 Shewing his woundes errys. 1556 BULLEYN *Bk. Simplex* 142, Anoint the faces of children, that haue the small Pockes, when the said Pockes be ripe, to kepe them from pites or erres.

Erre, *var.* of **IRRE**, *Obs.*, wrath.

c 1450 MYRC 1225 Hast thou had enuye and erre To hym that was thyn ouer herre.

Erred (*əd*), *pp.* a. *rare*. [f. **ERR** + *-ED*.] Used erroneously; misapplied.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlix. (1612) 226 Catholiques (that erred name doth please the Papists).

† **Erres**, *Obs. pl.* [a. OF. *erres* pl.: see **ARLES**.] Earnest-money; an earnest.

c 1425 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 217 To bye hys chaffare be child payed erres.

† **Erreuous**, *a.* *Obs. rare* = *erre*. [f. *erre*, **IRRE**, *anger*, after *pleneuous*, *bounteous*, etc.] Wrathful. a 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 84 Alle his angr and his erreuous [printed erroneous] talent Refrayned be.

Errhine (*er'rin*), *sb.* (and *a.*) *Med.* Also 7 *errhin*. [ad. mod. L. *errhinum*, ad. Gr. *ἐρρῖν-ov*, f. *ἐρρῖν* + *ῖν* nostril. Cf. Fr. *errhin* adj.]

1. 'A medicine which when applied to the mucous membrane of the nose increases the natural secretions and produces sneezing' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1606 BACON *Sylva* 1631 § 38 Powders.. (which the Physicians call Errhines) put into the Nose, draw Flegme, and water from the Head. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvi. xxxv. (1678) 654 Drie Errhines are to be blown into the nose with a pipe or quill. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 151 Errhines are to be us'd chiefly in the Morning. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 557.

† 2. A plug of lint steeped in such a medicine for insertion in the nose. *Obs.*

[1611 COTGR., *Errhine*, a tent-like medicine applied vnto, or put into, the nose, etc.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny, Explan. Words of Art*, Errhines be deuises made like tents, sharper at one end than the other, to bee put vp into the nose. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 149, I hooked it with an Errhine, and divided the Skin with a Bistoury.

3. as *adj.* Having the action of an errhine (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 380 Externally it is rubefacient and errhine.

Erring (*ər'ɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. **ERR** + *-ING*.] The action of the verb **ERR**; † an instance of the same, a fault.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 117 An Erryng, *erratus*, *error*. 1649 H. LAWRENCE *Some Consid.* 38 Two sorts of errings. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond.-wrks. Provid.* 175 Yet have they their errings as well as others. 1699 POMFREY *Love Triumph. over Reason*, There's no erring twice in Love and War. 1727 HARTE *To Fr. Orange* (R.), Isis, whose erring on the modest side Th' unkind and ignorant mistake for pride.

Erring (*ər'ɪŋ*), *pp.* a. [f. **ERR** + *-ING*.] That errs in senses of the vb.: † wandering, roaming (*obs.*); deviating from the right or intended course, missing the mark; that is in error, or commits errors in opinion or conduct.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiii. 1 Delite of synn egges errand men to ween God noight to be. c 1400 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* App. v. 394 As an Erryng pylgrym in the seruyse of the myghty and dreddful god of loue, how many perylous passages and wayes that I ha passyd by. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 154 Th' extrayagant, and erring Spirit, hyes To his Confinne. 1603 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* Pref. 14 This Ship was intercepted by an English erring

Captaine. 1641 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 319 Danger .. may arise to Religion, by the Subjects tolerating of an .. Erring Prince, etc. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (T.). He all those erring parts described so well, That Theseus conquer'd, and the monster fell. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* v. 24 His sounding spear, Which .. spent in empty air its erring force. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* ii. (1852) 39 Still to erring, wilful man, the way to life is strait. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 173 The erring act which is done without knowledge is one in ignorance.

† b. *Erring star* = planet. *Obs.*

c 1449 PROCK *Repr.* v. l. 480 Erring steris. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. xv. So doth the Earth one of the erring Seven Wheel round the fixed sunne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* (J.). Fix'd and erring stars dispose their influence.

Erringly (ə'riŋli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In an erring manner, in the senses of the verb.

1815 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe* Ded., He serves the Muses erringly and ill, Whose aim is pleasure light and fugitive. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 69 That army, like a rudderless bark, floats erringly. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 131 A standard from which the prevalent style of its contemporaries has erringly diverged.

Erriwig, -wiggle, dial. form of *EARWIG* sb. 1830 FORBY *Norfolk & Suffolk Voc.* 106 Erriwiggle, an earwig. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 134 Looks like a throttled erriwig.

Erroneo-sity. ? *nonce-ud.* [f. *ERRONEOUS*, after the analogy of *curiosity*, etc.] = *Erroneousness*.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 501 All his opinions .. were founded on 'erroneosity'.

Erroneous (er'ə-nəs), *Forms:* 4-7 *erroneous*(e), 5-6 *erronyous*(e), (5 *arronious*, *eronyous*, 6 *erreoneous*, *ironyous*, 7 *erroneous*), 4-*erroneous*. [ad. OF. *erroneus*, f. L. *errōnicus* (whence mod. F. *erroné*) vagrant, wandering (post-class. also 'erroneous'), f. *errōn-em* vagabond, f. *errare* to wander: see -OUS.]

† 1. Wandering, roving; moving aimlessly, vagrant. Also quasi-*adv.* *Obs.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 252 The bischoppis .. opened no mouth to berke ageyns these erroneous doggis. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 20 On th' Aleian Field I fall Erroneous, there to wander and forlorn. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (1721) 91 This Circle, by being placed here, stopped much of the Erroneous Light. a 1777 FAWKES *Tr. Halley's Eulogy on Newton*, With what proportion'd force The Moon impels, erroneous in her course, The reflux main.

† b. Straying from the proper course. *Obs. rare.* 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 165 An erroneous Circulation (that is, when the Blood strays into the Vessels destin'd to carry Serum or Lymph).

† 2. Straying from the path of right or virtue, morally faulty, criminal. *Obs. or arch.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. v. 90 What Stragems? how fell? how Butcherly? Erroneous, mutinous, and vnnaturall. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 55 The Prophet used to lay this stone on the shoulders of the erroneous. 1777 DODD in Boswell *Johnson* (1848) 542 My life for some few unhappy years has been dreadfully erroneous. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1845) i. vii. 95 The probability was, that himself had been erroneous. 1819 BYRON *Juan* iii. xii. Shut The book which treats of this erroneous pair.

† 3. Straying from the ways of wisdom or prudence; under the influence of error, misguided. *Obs. or arch.*

1512 *Act 11 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 Pream., The seid Frensche kyng .. abydyng in his .. erronyous mynde. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 55 He .. sleeth by confesson the wormes of the scrupulous and erroneous conscience. 1594 SHAKS. *Rick. III.* i. iv. 200 Erroneous Vassals. 1640 *Land. Petit.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. 94 The great encrease of .. Ignorant and Erroneous Men in the Ministry. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 64 *marg.*, 'Tis difficult getting of good Doctrine in erroneous Times. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* N. T. (1701) Matt. vi. 22 If thy judgment then be blind which must guide thee, what a miserable erroneous wretch will thou be. 1759 GOLDSMITH *Miscell. Wks.* (1837) III. 246 Leibnitz .. being very erroneous himself, cannot be expected to have bequeathed precision to his followers. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 87 That erroneous clemency. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xx. And should have strengthened an erroneous heart. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* i. 133 He who shows himself grievously erroneous upon one important point must look to have his opinions properly distrusted upon others. *absol.*

1601 CORNWALLYSS *Ess.* ii. xxix. (1631) 42 He will never instruct the erroneous for a frowning reply quales him. 1649 *Alcoran* 188 God prolongeth the life of the erroneous.

4. Of doctrines, opinions, statements, etc.: Containing errors; of the nature of error; incorrect, mistaken, wrong.

c 1400 *Test. Love* i. 277/2 See ye not everie wight that to these erroneous opinions were assentaunt. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 539 [The] erroneouse oppynyons of y^e sayd heresy [Wyclif's]. c 1530 MORE *Answ. Frith* Wks. (1557) 833/1 A letter of sir Thomas More knight impugning the erroneouse wryting of John Frith agaynst the blessed sacrament of the aulter. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 63 What an ironyous oppynone is this unto the leye pepulle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 966 How little weight my words with thee can find, Found so erroneous. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 246 Mr. Ray says this spelling is erroneous and that. *Flood and blood* .. ought to be written *flud, blud*. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. (1842) II. 529 His astronomy is .. imperfect and grossly erroneous. 1821 LAMSON *Sc. & Art* II. 2 But modern chemistry has shown that this was an erroneous supposition. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 53 The erroneous impression that abscesses exist in the liver only.

b. Of a legal proceeding: Faulty in law, irregular; chiefly, vitiated by 'error' in the technical sense: see *ERROR* 4 c.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 59 Pream., For so much as the same utlagarie is arronious. 1601-2 A FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 58 Otherwise the judgment is erroneous. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) v. 100 The same lands were granted to two different persons, which was repugnant and erroneous. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex* 226/2 Any matter appearing on the face of the record, which shews the judgment to be erroneous.

Erroneously (er'ə-nəsli), *adv.* [f. *ERRONEOUS* + -LY².] In an erroneous manner: † a. In an erratic or wandering manner. b. In a misguided manner, under the influence of error. c. Otherwise than is the fact; incorrectly.

a. 1508 ROY *Sat.* (1845) 111 We wander in darcknes With out light erroneously.

b. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 Pream., Erronyously defendyng and maynteynyng his seid obstynat opynyons. 1645 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. 2 They who erroneously conceive one God too little, will find two too many. 1766-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* (J.), I .. conceived it, perhaps, erroneously, rather to be rigorous than gentle. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 330 They erroneously imagined that there was an exact analogy between, etc.

c. 1578 LYVE *Dodoens* II. xlii. 203 This flowre is called Affodillus .. but very erroneously. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xviii. 153 If vision .. receive its objects erroneously, [it is called] Hallucination. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 17 It is computed, but erroneously, mid-way between Durham and Newcastle. 1751 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 100 ¶ 1 Which produce very mischievous mistakes when they are erroneously interpreted. 1879 J. GRANT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 382/2 Hitherto been set down most erroneously in all maps.

Erroneousness (er'ə-nəs-nəs), [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being erroneous.

1644 A. WOTTON *Runne from Rome* 68, I have already .. discovered and proved the erroneousness of the faith of that Church. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. iii. 391 The Erroneousness of the Judgment in Children and Idiots. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 299 The erroneousness of this religion. 1854 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* (1857) 11, I shall show the erroneousness of the .. notion.

† **Erronist**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *errōn-em* vagabond (cf. *ERRONEOUS*) + -IST.] ? A teacher of false doctrine.

1654 E. JOHNSON *Wonder-wrke. Provid.* 98 These Erronists .. Cry out against a learned Presbitery.

Error (er'ə). *Forms:* 4 *erur*, *errur*(e), 4, 6 *erroure*, 4-8 *errouret*, (4-5 *arroure*, -owre, -rowre, 5-6 *erroure*, 6 *erore*), 4-*error*. [a. OF. *error*, *errur*, *erroure* (mod. Fr. *erreur*) = Pr. and Sp. *error*, It. *errore* :-L. *errōr-em*, f. *errare* to wander, *ERR*. (Some of the early forms may be due to the influence of OF. *erreüre* :-Lat. type **errātūram*).

Down to the end of the 18th c. the prevailing form was *errour*, which is the form given by Johnson and by Todd (1818); Bailey's Dict. introduces *error* in 1753, and this spelling is now universal. (In words which have -*rr* before the suffix, as *horror*, *terror*, *mirror*, the spelling of -*or* for an older -*ur* is accepted by British as well as American writers.)

I. 1. The action of roaming or wandering; hence a devious or winding course, a roving, winding. Now only *poet.*

The primary sense in Latin; in Fr. and Eng. it occurs only as a conscious imitation of Lat. usage.

1594 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* Wks. (1717) 50 Intricate innumerable Ways, With such confused Errours. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* xvi. (1660) 201 Being by error lost, they [dogs] have refused meat. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (ed. Rldg.) 765 1 His error by sea, the sack of Troy, are put as to the argument of the work. 1654 R. CODRINGTON *Tr. Justine* 318 But Archagathus was taken by them, who had lost his Father in the error of the night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 239 The crisped Brooks, Rowling .. With mazie error under pendant shades. 1673 *Lady's Call.* i. iv. ¶ 13. 30 [The moon] has a kind of certainty even in her planetary errors. 1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 99 Where the .. stream has slid along In grateful errors through the underwood. 1780 GAY *Poems* (1745) l. 13 If an enormous salmon chance to spy The wanton errors of the floating fly. 1872 TENNYSON *Garth & Lynette* 118 The damsel's headlong error thro' the wood.

II. † 2. Chagrin, fury, vexation; a wandering of the feelings; extravagance of passion. *Obs.* [A common use in OF.; cf. *Irour*, a. OF. *irour* anger, which may have been confused with this word.]

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1907 Tho was Beues in strong erur. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 5937 Kyng Richard pokyd [þo kyd] gret erroure, Wrathe dede hym chaung colour. c 1450 *Merlin* xx. 318 A-boute his herte com so grette erroure that it wete all his visage with teeres of his yien. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1081 The lord wyth gret erroure Rod hom to hys tour.

III. The action or state of erring.

3. The condition of erring in opinion; the holding of mistaken notions or beliefs; an instance of this, a mistaken notion or belief; false beliefs collectively. Phrases, *To be*, *stand in*, *lead into error*; † *without error* = 'doubtless'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16900 (Cott.) Pan sal rise mar þan befor erur of vr fai. c 1340 *Ibid.* 25225 (Cott. Galb.) All men þat in erurre iss for to be brought vnto þi bilis. c 1340 *Hampole Prose Tr.* 9 Astronomeyes .. þeyre erroure es reprofede of haly doctours. 1340 - *Pr. Cons.* 4277 Pus sal þai bring þe folk in erroure Thurgh þair prechyng. c 1400 MAUNDEV. xxxiv. (Roxb.) 155 To mayntene þam in þaire mawmetry and þaire erroure. 1450 MYRC 63 Forsakest [thou] alle heresies and arrours. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 84 The king Serath confessid thenne openly that without erroure appollo was a god. c 1500 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 44 And if sche wot nat whoo it is, bute stonde in erore. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 127 We are brought out of darkness and error. 1596

SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. 78 In Religion, What damned error, but some sober brow Will bless it? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 8 For Error, to speake strictly, is a firme assent unto falsity. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* l. 33 The general notion, that springs are colder in summer and warmer in winter, is but a vulgar error. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & Fall* I. xv. 340 The paths of error are various and infinite. 1830 V. KNOX *Belard's Anat.* 194 This circumstance has led those into error. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. iv. 249 Let us here avoid an error which may readily arise out [of] the foregoing reflections. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 136 Actions done in error are often thought to be involuntary injustice.

b. *personified.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 167 God help the man so wrapt in Errours endless train. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 69 O Error soone concey'd, Thou .. kil'st the Mother that engendred thee. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 6 Though error bee blinde, shee sometimes bringeth forth seeing Daughters. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* lxxx. xv. And Error in ten thousand Shapes Would every gracious Soul beguile.

† c. A delusion, trick. *Obs. rare.*

c 1320 *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 2353 So longe thai used this erroure Thai were richer than th' emperour.

4. Something incorrectly done through ignorance or inadvertence; a mistake, e.g. in calculation, judgement, speech, writing, action, etc. Phrase, *To commit an error. Clerical error* (see *CLERICAL*).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Comm. 45 Error in hit is ther non. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Crom.* v. xii. 286 Huchowne bath and þe autore Gyltles ar of gret erroure. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 3, I .. byseeche all suche that fynde faute or erroure that of theyr charyte they correcte and amende hit. 1538 STARKEY *England* 116, I wyl confesse thys to be a grette erroure in our commyn wele. 1590 SHAKS. *Mid. N.* v. l. 250 This is the greatest error of all the rest; the man should be put into the Lanthorne. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. iv. 15 For the errors of Definitions multiply themselves. 1710 H. BEDFORD *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 182 With all the Errors of the Press corrected in it with a Pen. 1761 COWPER *Friendship* iv. Boys care but little whom they trust, An erroure soon corrected. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Philos.* 323 The first solution of the problem of the Precession .. given by Newton .. is not free from error. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 125 He could hardly fail to perceive that he had committed a great error.

† b. A mistake in the making of a thing; a miscarriage, mishap; a flaw, malformation. *Nature's error* = *lusus naturæ*. *Obs.*

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R. v.* i. (1495) 101 This wonderfull erroure [abortion] happyth moost in shepe and geete. 1413 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxx. (1483) 78 Hit behoueth .. that it [a statue] be fourged right withoute any erroure. 1697 DRYDEN (J.), He look'd like Nature's erroure, as the mind And body were not of a piece design'd. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. 87 Sure, thou art an erroure of nature.

c. *Law.* A mistake in matter of law appearing on the proceedings of a court of record. *Writ of error*: a writ brought to procure the reversal of a judgement, on the ground of error. By the Judicature Act of 1875 writs of error are limited to criminal cases; in civil cases appeal is substituted. *Plaintiff, defendant in error*: the parties for or against whom the writ of error is used. *Court of error* (U. S.), a court of appeal in cases of error. † *Clerk of the errors* (see *QUOT.* 1706).

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 59 § 2 The seid utlagaries .. were reversed by meane of erroure after the due order of your lawes. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 142 Erroure is a fault in a judgement, or in the processe, or proceeding to judgment, or in the execution upon the same in a Court of Record. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 163 Lawyers .. Do stave and tail with Writs of Error. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 505 The place of clerk of the errors, worth £400 per annum. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Clerk of the Errors*, an Officer of the Common-Pleas, whose Business it is to Copy out and Certifie the Tenour of the Records of a Cause or Action, upon which the Writ of Error is brought into any of those Courts. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* ProL i. 31 No writ of error lies—to Drury Lane! 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 1121 If the defendant avow for so much rent arrear, part whereof is not due at the time of the distress, and enters judgment for the whole, it will be error. 1821 MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 239 The counsel for the defendant in error. 1857 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xii. 418 During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries writs of error from inferior courts to the house of lords became far less usual.

d. *Math.* The quantity by which a result obtained by observation or by approximate calculation differs from an accurate determination. *Error of a planet*: the difference between its observed place and that indicated by calculation. *Error of a clock*: the difference between the time which it indicates and that which it ought to indicate.

1706 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 123 All the Errors of the Body L, arise from the Forces represented by the Right lines AM, MN. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* iii. 136 By applying its [clock's] error and rate .. he can correct its indications. 1838 DE MORGAN *Probab.* 135 The number of positive and negative errors will in the long run be equal. 1876 TAIT & STEWART *Uns. Univ.* iii. 123 The same law as that of the Probability of error.

5. A departure from moral rectitude; a transgression, wrong-doing.

In mod. use conveying the notion either of something not wholly voluntary, and so excusable, or of something imprudent as well as blameable. Cf. 4.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 78 William the Conquerour changis his wikked wille, Out of his first erroure. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 21 Where lawe lacketh erroure groweth. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 11 That they shuld escheue all erroures & applye them to all good dedis. 1535 COVERDALE *Wind.* i. 12 O seke not youre owne death in y^e

erreure of youre life. 1611 BIBLE Heb. ix. 7 Blood, which he offered for himself, and for the errors of the people. 1713 BERKELEY in *Guardian* No. 8 Allusions to the errors of a very wild life. 1798 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 407 It is an error, not of the head, but of the heart. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 261 Capital vices? Say, rather, fashionable errors. 1851 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 252 Every error must in God's universe, bring down on itself some cognate misery.

6. Comb., as *error-blinded*, *-darkened*, *-proof*, *-stricken*, *-tainted*, *-teaching*, *adjs.*; *error-holder*. 1647 WARD *Simple Cocker* 16 A...munde... *Error-blinded from Heaven and Hell. 1657 S. W. SCHISM *Dispack't* 558 The obscurity of ambiguities is most proper and least offensive to his *error-darkened eyes. 1577 *Vicary's Anat.* To Rdr. 9 They are... condemned for ignorant men, and *error-holders. 1646 SHIRLEY *To Stanley*, Let me deal plainly with your youth, Not *error-proof yet. 1871 E. BURR *Ad Fidem* iv. 63 Bring truth home, to *error-stricken souls. 1657 S. W. SCHISM *Dispack't* 239 The poison of heresy and *error-tainted opinions. 1853 G. S. FABER *Recapit. Apostasy* 72 Giving heed to *error-teaching spirits and to doctrines concerning demons.

Error (e'ra), *v. Lat.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To determine or decide to be erroneous (a decision of a court).

1268 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Errorful (e'raful). [f. ERROR sb. + -FUL.] *Erroneous*, faulty.

1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* 990 Brought in by errorfull custom.

† **Erronious**, *a. Obs.* In 5 *herrorious*. [f. ERROR + -IOUS.] ? Holding erroneous tenets.

1543 HARDING *Chron.* cxi. fol. ccviii, Then fled the lorde Cobham *herrorious* [v. r. *erronyouse*] To Wales, so with lollers many one.

Errorist (e'rist). [f. ERROR + -IST.] One who is inclined to error; one who encourages and propagates error.

1647 WARD *Simple Cocker* 17 Prudent men... should doe well not to ingage themselves in conference with Errorists. 1849 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXV. 537 Our feelings are with such errorists. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 4 Adalbert an errorist of the eighth century... was opposed to St. Boniface Winfred.

Errorless (e'raless). [f. ERROR + -LESS.] Without error; free from fault or mistake.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. viii. § 18 It... brings out the positive creature, errorless, unquestionable. 1868 GKO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* 234 Shipwrecked man... sees that full light is errorless despair. 1878 P. BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* viii. 338 His Satan incarnates with errorless accuracy the Puritan conception of superlative sin.

Hence **Errorlessness**, the state or condition of being free from error.

1875 HOLYOAKE *Co-op. Eng.* I. 244 Sincerity does not connote or imply errorlessness.

† **Errorous**, *a. Obs.* In 7 *errourous*. [f. ERROR + -OUS.] = **ERRONEOUS**.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* I. 62 By reason of an *errourous* conceit.

† **Ers**. ? *Obs.* [a. Fr. *ers* = Pr. *ers*, app. cogn. with Cat. *er*, Sp. *yero*, *yervo*, It. *eruo* := L. *eruum*.] The Bitter Vetch (*Ervum Ervilia* L.).

1576 LYVE *Dodoens* iv. xxiv. 482. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n. s. v.* **Ers**(e), *obs.* ff. **ARSE**, q. v. Comb. *ersgerdyll* (= **arse-girdle*); *erswort* (= **arse-wort*), some plant (see quot.).

1438 E. E. WILLS (1882) 110 To Edmond of Cornewayle an ersgerdyll of siluer. a 1400 *Sloane MS.* 10 b/1 *Pilosella*... [French] *pilicelle*. lambestounge *nel erswort*.

Erse (ärs), *a.* Forms: 4 **Erische**, **Erysche**, 4-7 **Erach**, 7 **Erish**, 8 **Earse**, 8- **Erse**. [An early Sc. variant of IRISH; either repr. OE. *Irisc*, or ON. *Írskr*, or possibly descending from a parallel form retaining the vowel of OIr. *Ériu* Ireland.]

† 1. In early Sc. use: = IRISH.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiv. 123 The *erische* [v. r. *ersch*] kyngis. *Ibid.* xvi. 309, xviii. 115.

2. Applied by Sc. Lowlanders to the Gaelic dialect of the Highlands (which is in fact of Irish origin), to the people speaking that dialect, to their customs, etc. Hence in 18th c. *Erse* was used in literary Eng. as the ordinary designation of the Gaelic of Scotland, and occasionally extended to the Irish Gaelic; at present some writers apply it to the Irish alone. Now nearly *Obs.*

c 1375 [Implied in Barbour's use of *Ershay*: see below]. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 217 Thow Scot, abyde... Ane *Erse* mantill it war thi kynd to wer. [But perh. this belongs to 1.] 1500-20 DUNBAR *Dance Sev. Deadly Sins* 116 Thae tarmegantis, with tag and tatter, Fiul lowd in *Erse* begowth to clatter. 1769 DE FOE'S *Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 236 Though the Inhabitants of Inverness speak English, yet there are scarce any who do not understand the *Erse* or Irish. 1773 BOSWELL *Johnson* 15 Oct., Miss M'Lean produced some *Erse* poems by John M'Lean, who was a famous bard in Mull. 1777 JOHNSON in *Boswell* Apr., The *Erse* dialect of the Celtic language has, from the earliest times, been spoken in Britain. 1788 SHAW *Authentic. Ossian* 14 The *Erse* dialect of the Gaelic was never written nor printed until Mr. Macfarlane... published, in 1754, a translation of Baxter's Call to the Unconverted. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* xix. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 209 The language, which is called the Manks, is radically *Erse*, or Irish. 1823 BYRON *Juan* viii. xxiii, He was what Erin calls, in her sublime Old *Erse* or Irish. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XI. 32. *s. v. Gaelic.* The language spoken by the Scottish

Highlanders is familiarly known among the Lowlanders by the name of the *Erse*, or according to the more usual pronunciation the *Ersh*, that is plainly the Irish or Irish. 1864 I. TAYLOR *Words & Places* (1873) 129 The *Erse* of Ireland, the Gaelic of the Scotch Highlands, and the Manx of the Isle of Man.

Hence † **Erseman**, *Obs.*, a man who is *Erse* by birth or descent. † **Ershary**, the Gaelic-speaking inhabitants of Ireland and Scotland: see IRISHRY. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Dance Sev. Deadly Sins* 113 Ffar north-wart in a nuke Be he the correnoch had done schout, Ershemen so gadderit him about, In Hell grit rowme thay tuke. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xviii. 443 All the *erischry*... of Argyle and the Ilesalsua. 1485 Sc. *Acts* 7as. I, § 61 (1814) II. 11 Ande for twa causis ande principally sene þe kingis notorius rebellouris ar resset in Ershry [ed. 1597 Irishrie] of Yrelande.

Ersh: see **EARSH dial.**, *eddis*.

Erst (ärs), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 1-3 **erest**, **erost**, **erst**, 2-4 **erest**, 3-4 **arat**, (4) **eroust**, 5 **erast**, **eerst**, 3-7 **earst**, (3 **earrest**), 4-6 **eraste**, (6 **ierst**, 6, 7 **yerst**), 4- **erast**. [OE. *erest*, superl. of *ēr* (see **ERE**); repr. OTeut. **airisto*-, whence OHG. *erist* (MHG. *erist*, mod.G. *erst*), OS. *erist* (Du. *erst*).]

A. adj.

† 1. First in time or serial order. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* 408 (Gr.) Wæs seo *ereste earmra gesta* costung oferfumen. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Ec of heom wrat þer of his uers and sancte peter wrat þet *ereste*. c 1205 LAY. 2646 þes we be *ereste* [c 1275 *ereste*] king þe ferde vt to ræzing. a 1285 *Leg. Kath.* 885 þes alre schafte schuppent, Schawde ure *ereste* aldren. [þe wit & te wei of lif. a 1285 *Anscr. R.* 10 Powel þe *erest* ancre.

† 2. *absol.* in advb. phrases. Now (*then*) at *erst*: now (then) and not sooner; cf. Ger. *erst dann*. (App. through misunderstanding of this, Spenser has at *erst* = 'as soon as possible, at once'.) On *erst* (only early ME.; also on *alre erst*): in the first place, at first.

a 1285 *Anscr. R.* 264 þeonne on *erest* biggineð þe deoffen to weden. a 1285 *St. Mark.* 14 Penne þudde ich in ham lueliche þohtes, on *erast* hare unþonkes. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 þat is on *erast* þe stude & te time. c 1300 *Howelok* 2688 Tho *tarst* [= at *erst*] bigan Godrich to go Vpon the Danche. c 1374 CHAUCER *Booth.* III. xi. 95 But þan atte *erst* ben þei verray good. c 1386 - *Sec. Nun's T.* 151 And thanne at *erst* thus to him sayde sche. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. vi. And than at *erst* for hense wil I wynde. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 6 Now at *erst* the ɪmress be brennyng hote. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 6 And now at *erst* the dirke night doth hast. 1596 - *F. Q.* (J.) Abandon this forestalled place at *erst*.

B. adv.

† 1. Earliest, soonest, first in order of time.

Beowulf 616 þa freolic wil ful gesealde *erest* ast dēna eþelwearde. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xix. 53 And eode seo yldre swystor *erost* to his bedde. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 þurh ure lafdi meidenhad þat hit bigon *erast* þe meiden Marie. 1368 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 20 Bote Conscience com *arst* to Court bi A Myle. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xiv. 216 *Arst* in þe Maister þan in þe man. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7233 But Ector the honorable *erst* was on fote.

† 2. In the first place, before something else is or was done; in preference to doing something else. (Sometimes pleonastically before *ere*.) *Obs.* c 1260 *Ballad in Rel. Ant.* I. 101 *Arst* we sullen scinim him ay rowe. c 1300 *K. Alit.* 6480 Ac *arst* mony of his knyghtis gode Loren the balles in heore hode. 1368 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 5 Bote Reson Rede me þer-to *Arst* wol I dye! 1377 - *P. Pl.* B. v. 468, I shal seke treuthe *arst* ar I se Rome. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1281 Ac *arst* þow schalt sykery me... þat þou, etc. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 258/4 Why hast not thou *erst* taken away the sowle fro my body. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 30 He shuld haue *erst* proued his parte trw and myn false. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 511 Having *erst* uttered the bowels of thy mercy, thou gavest up the ghost. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 13 *Earst* t'obtaine that still, Which they perceiue doth please the flesh. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 276 And *erst* with sodaine feare Lepte of the bed.

† 3. At first, as opposed to afterwards. *Obs.*

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Aceas he him leorninchnihtes *erest* twelf... siððan twa and sefentize. c 1205 LAY. 27456 *Erst* [c 1275 *earrest*] heo lette fleon to feondliche swide flan. Seodðen sperein chakeden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 389 Luper he was *arst* ynou, & wel wors he was þo. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8497 Taurus hit [= high] Wawain *arst*. a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wts.* 4 Which comforts the mind, that *erst* for fear shook. 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 34 Tamberlaine Was *earst* a Sheepheard ere he play'd the King.

† 4. Sooner, earlier; before a specified time or event: esp. with negatives; *Not erst*: not before, not till then. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 799 *Arst* ne schal hit neuer bi do. 1387 IRRIVIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 337 þanne þe money schal be payde and nouzt *arst*. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* 405 Bi sentence of the iuge... and not *erst*, neither other wise. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 26 b, The wedowes bewailed gretly because he was not *erst* comen. 1588 *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) Of thy most singular bounty, and never yest seen care.

† b. conjunctive phrases, *Erst than, that* = **BEFORE C.** *Obs.*

a 1400 *Arthur* 291 Now, *erst þan* we goo ferþer Every man þat ys here Sey a Pater noster. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1034 Far may be sought *Erst* that ye can finde, etc.

5. Before the present time:

a. Referring to a remoter past: 'Once upon a time', formerly, of old. *arch.* or *poet.*

14... *Songs & Carols* (Warton Club) 22 That like blys That arte [*traded* *arste*] hyst ben, and alwey is. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.*

i. i. 927 As *erst* the Phrygian Knight, So ours... did smite His Trojan Horse. 1799 T. COOKE *Tales, etc.* 185 To Strains which *erst* the brave Tyrtæus sung. 1789 COLERIDGE *Anthem Chr. Hosp.* Let full gratitude now prompt the tear Which *erst* did sorrow force to flow. 1808 WORDSW. *Inscript. Colcorton*, The ivied ruins of forlorn Grace Dieu: *Erst* a religious House. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 48 Count o'er the friends whom *erst* you knew.

¶ Misused as *prep.* = **BEFORE**.

1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* x. 109 *Erst* all time And all incarnate emanations.

† b. Referring to a recent past: Not long ago, a little while since. Often in Spenser and Milton.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxii. 250 That ferefull company, that I spak of *erst*. 1581 J. BRILL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 153 But a lile *erst* ye confessed the thyng, which ye do now deny. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 9 The armes that *earst* so bright did show. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcv. 381 The vglisht was this Plot, Preuented *earst* miraculously. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. (1694) 179 Meanwhile the other Champions, yerst In hurry of the fight disperst, Arriv'd. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1543 This... horrid spectacle, Which *erst* my eyes beheld, and yet behold. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 100 Forth skipped the cat, not now replete As *erst* with airy self-conceit.

6. In comb. with *adjs.* and *ppl. adjs.*

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arishas* (1878) 33 Wherewith Flora had in plentie poudered the freshness of her *earst*-green hue. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 100 a, The *earst* remembered Sir Ric... entertained at one time... the admirals of the English, Spanish, and Netherland fleets. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* (1749) 135 All but the stout And *erst* unconquer'd Hildebrand.

Hence **Erstly adv.**, in the first place.

1600 *Chester Pl.* Proem (Shaks. Soc.) 3 Their fore be bouldre *Erstly* to playe the same.

Erstwhile (ä'st, hwöl), *adv. arch.* [f. **ERST** + **WHILE** *adv.* (The stress is variable.)] Some while ago, formerly. Also † **Erstwhiles** [see **WHILES**], in same sense.

1569 SPENSER *Sonn.* ix. in *Van der Noodt's Theatre for Worldlings*, Which *erstwhile* [later *edd.* *earst*] so pleasant scent did yelde. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* III. xix. 56 They resist the truth *erstwhile* by them professed. 1599 SANDVY *Europe Spec.* (1632) 184 Those very same minds, wherein they were *erstwhiles* enshrined with all devotion. 1604 GATAKER *Transubst.* 209 Which our adversarie also *Earstwhiles* confessed. 1666 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* 180 Those thick and clammy vapours which *erstwhile* ascended in such vast measures... must... descend again. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 407 During that year the clouds *erstwhile* had withheld their dew from the earth.

Erst, *obs.* form of *art*: see **BE v.**

† **Ert**, *v. Obs.* [prob. a. ON. *erta* to taunt, tease; but cf. **ART v.**]

1. *trans. a.* To incite, urge on, encourage. *Const. on, to, till*, and to with *inf.* Also with *on*. b. To irritate, provoke.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* Prol. 5 That thai mai her and hald in hert, Thinge that thaim til God mai ert. *Ibid.* 19 Quen Crist cumes intil our hertes, To lef sin he us ertes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4857 We haue ournyt hym with angur, erlid hym mykill. *Ibid.* 12326 To ert hym on exile euer of the londe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 142 Ertyn, *irrito*. 1780 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 24 (Jam.) The herd... now and then Ertis on the tir'd tike with 'Sheep awa, a, a!' *absol.* c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2725 Envy, þat Euermore ertis to skate.

2. *intr.* To be eager, prone; to hurry.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 264 He ertide to ane edgerly fast.

Hence † **Erstand ppl. a.**, pressing on, ambitious.

† **Erter**, one who provokes. † **Erting vbl. sb.**, the action of the vb. **ERT**.

c 1440 *Gaw. & Gol.* xxxi. Schir Gawayne... Egir, and erstand, and ryght anterus. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 142 Ertare, *irritator, irritatrix*. *Ibid.* 142 Ertynge, *irritacio*.

Erth, *-en*, *obs.* forms of **EARTH**, **EARTHEN**.

Erthe, ? var. of **ERD v.** *Obs.* to dwell.

c 1300 *Howelok* 739 Bigan he there for to erthe.

Ertu, *obs.* f. *art thou*: see **BE v.** and **THOU**.

Erubescence (erube'sens), *rare.* [a. F. *erubescence*, ad. late L. *erubescētia*, f. *erubescere* = *see next* and **-ENOR**.] Erubescence quality or state.

1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 143 He... sent forth blood of a brilliant erubescence. 1886 *Academy* 31 July 66/3 To describe as the 'law of erubescence' the fact, etc.

So **Erubescency**.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1736 in BAILEY. In mod. Dicts.

Erubescēt (erube'sent), *a.* [ad. L. *erubescēt*, pr. ppl. of *erubescere* to blush, f. *ē* out + *rubescere* to redder. Cf. F. *erubescēt*.] Reddening, blushing.

1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* liii, The Major erubescēt confounded the impudence of the young folks.

¶ quasi-sb. = **RUBEFACIENT**.

1823 H. H. WILSON *Ess. on Sansk. Lit.* (1864) I. 383 Besides these we have thread, leaves, bandages, plectegs, heated metallic plates for erubescents, etc.

Erubescite (erube'sait), *Min.* [f. L. *erubescere* (see prec.) + **-ITE**.] A copper sulphide, purple copper.

1850 DANA *Min.* 511 Massive varieties of erubescite are found in the U.S. 1882a WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 501 *Erubescite*, Purple copper.

¶ **Eruca** (frūk'ä), *rare.* See **ERUKE**. [L. *erūca* caterpillar.] The larva of a butterfly or such like insect; a caterpillar. Hence **Eruca-like a.**

[1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jol* I. 4 *Comm.*, Eruca, a worme that destroyeth herbes and fruites.] 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701)

136 May be observed in the production of silk worms, yea all other erucas, and many insects more! a 1839 GALT *Demon Dest.* iii. (1840) 22 Eruca-like they rise, As bright aurelias in the summer's shine.

Erucio (*trū'sik*), a. Chem. [f. L. *eruca* a kind of cabbage + -ic.] Of or pertaining to *eruca*. **Erucio acid**, 'an acid ($C_{22}H_{42}O_2$) obtained by the saponification of the fixed oil of white mustard (*Sinapis alba*)' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 390 Erucic acid is contained in rapeseed oil.

Eruciform (*trū'sifōm*), a. Ent. [f. L. *eruca* caterpillar: see -FORM.] Resembling a caterpillar. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* v. 88 (Two types of Larvæ) Packard has named Lepiform and Eruciform.

Eruct (*trūkt*), [ad. L. *eruct-āre*, f. ē out + *ruct-āre* to belch, emit. Cf. It. *erutare*, Sp. *erutar*.]

1. *intr.* a. To void wind noisily from the stomach through the mouth. † b. To rise in eructation.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 46 By force of these torrid streams eructing into several parts... those flushings... are produced. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 40 Beware... of chewing on both sides of your mouth, as well as eructing before company.

2. *trans.* a. To emit (fumes) by eructation; = BELCH 3. b. Of a volcano; = BELCH 5.

1774, 1869 [see ERUCT pp. 1.]

Eructate (*trūktēd*), v. Now rare. [f. L. *eructāre* ppl. stem of *eructāre* (see prec.).] 1. *trans.* To belch, vomit forth. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*

1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* iv. (1702) 34 This affection doth eructate... hidden truths. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 44 That Ætna in times past hath eructated such huge goblets of fire. 1655 MILTON *and Defence* 264 You have begun to eructate the rage of your apostasy. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* I. 42 Though he should... daily eructate his invectives against the most respectable men. 1828 in WESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *intr.* = ERUCT 1.

1774 JOEL COLLIER [J. L. Bicknell] *Mus. Trav.* (1775) 93 After this, he successively coughed, sneezed, hiccupped, eructated, squeaked, etc.

Eructation (*trūktē'jən*). Also 6 *eructuayon*. [ad. L. *eructation-em*, n. of action f. *eructāre*: see ERUCT.]

1. The action of voiding wind from the stomach through the mouth; belching.

1333 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 41 b, The savour of his meate by eructation ascendeth. 1544 BOORDE *Dylary* viii. (1870) 247 Lest that the meate which is in your stomacke, thorow eructuayons... ascend. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 71 Ginger... preventeth sowre eructation. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 17 Cabbage... is greatly accus'd for lying undigested in the Stomack and provoking Eructations. 1847 YOUTT *Horse* xiv. 300 The animal has no power to expel this dangerous flatus by eructation. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 67 Dyspepsia... attended with... enormous eructations after meals.

† b. *fig.* Obs.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 235 Oft the soul lets fle Such unexpected eructations. 1683 *Argl. for Union* 22 They have Mental Prayer, and... Spiritual Eructations.

2. The eruptive action of a volcano; violent emission (of flames, etc.). Also *fig.*

1652 J. HALL *Height Elog.* 65 The Ætna, whose eructations throw whole stones from its depths. 1678 MARVELL *Def. John Howe* Wks. (1875) IV. 234 But a perpetual eructation there is of humane passions. 1692 RAY *Phys. Theol. Disc.* (1713) 19 The mountain Ætna, at the last Eructation... disgorged... a Flood of melted Materials. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 161 The eructation of elastic vapour from below. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanoes* 24 The column of ashes projected becomes gradually shorter, the eructations less frequent.

3. *concr.* That which is belched forth. Also *fig.* 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. iii. 161 What is it else, but an eructation of the minde? 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 155 The grosser Steams... are the fuliginous Eructations of that internal Fire which constantly burns within us. 1701 *tr. Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 104 One (Philologus Bishop of Antioch) said, 'That the Son was an Eructation'.

† **Eructator**. Obs. rare-1. [f. ERUCTATE + -OR.] One who 'eructates'.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 34 The former was assisted by the auxiliar virtues and subsidiary aids of patriots, anterior eructators.

Eructed (*trūktēd*), ppl. a. [f. ERUCT v. + -ED.] Thrown up by eructation.

1774 STRANGE *Basaltine Columns* in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 20 Vesuvius, Ætna... and such like eructed piles. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 67 The eructed gas had a strong smell of sulphuretted hydrogen.

Eruction (*trūk'jən*). rare. [n. of action f. ERUCT: see -TION.] The action of eructing. *lit.* and *fig.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Eruction*, Belking. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 586 They are utterly insensible to any eruction of generosity. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 723 Bonfires of immense eruction fling abroad their gorgeous rays.

Erudit (*erudit*). rare. [a. Fr. *érudit*, = next.] = ERUDITE sb.

1800 *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 600 The Jesuits certainly have deserved... much admiration for the classical learning which their erudits displayed. 1877 *Daily News* 2 May 2/7 [Lord Alwyne Compton denied] that the intelligence of the country was against the creed, and its supporters only Oxford and Cambridge erudits.

Erudite (*erū'dit*), a. and sb. [ad. L. *erudit-us*, f. *erudire* to instruct, train, f. ē out + *rudis* rude, untrained.]

A. adj.

1. Of persons and their faculties: † a. Trained, well-instructed (*obs.* or *arch.*); b. Learned, scholarly. (Now somewhat rare exc. in sarcastic use.)

1432-50 *tr. Nigden* (Rolls) I. 231 A man callede Nanus, erudite in the arte of nigromancy. 1539 J. FOSTER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* i. 141 II. 112 The Kyngys erudyte judgement, with all hys counceill temperall and spyrytuall haith stableschyd a contrary order. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* Sat. iv. 153 Would ever any erudite Pedant Seeme in his artles lines so insolent? a 1773 L.D. CHESTERFIELD (T.), Your Latin lecture is as good Latin as the erudite Germans speak or write. 1791 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit.* (1858) I. 3 Having chosen the erudite Varro for his librarian. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. ii. (1865) 15 Those varie lectures, so tempting to the more erudite palates. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* I. 24 Before I was six years old, I was erudite in that primitive literature. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* xi. ii. 408 The remarkably skilful man is not likely to be the erudite man.

2. Of literary productions, etc.: Characterized by erudition.

1533 MORE *Apol.* v. Wks. 854/1 Shewed in his most erudite famous booke agaynst Luther. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR (W.), Erudite and metaphysical theology. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* i. 6 The fore-mentioned Treasures of Erudite Pamphlet-tracts. 1820 W. LIVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 95 A most erudite sermon on the rites and ceremonies of Christmas. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 16 Some erudite research, some ingenious project.

B. sb. [So Fr. *érudit*.] An erudite person, a scholar. rare.

1805 GROTE *Plato* I. iv. 141 These laborious and useful erudites. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 3/1 There are to be found, in and out of America, women citizens of that great country... female would-be erudites.

Hence **Eruditely** adv., in an erudite manner, learnedly, skilfully. **Eruditess**, the quality or condition of being erudite. **Eruditical** a. rare, characterized by, or laying claim to, erudition.

1599 MORE *Supplic. Sowles* Wks. 331/1 Theyr holy workes eruditely written. 1776 in BAILEY. 1821 BYRON *Hints fr. Horace* 433 Who eruditely know To separate the elegant and low. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 68 The truth which you so eruditely insinuate to be a fable. 1818 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 160 Some meritorious poets... attempt an eruditess. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 107 Edinburgh, the most eruditical city in Christendom. 1838 GALT in *Tait's Mag.* V. 43 There is no saying how eruditical I became.

Erudition (*erū'di'jən*). Forms: 5-6 *erudition(e)*, 6 *erudician*, -ion, -yon, *erudycyon*, -dition, -dytion, 5-erudition. [ad. L. *eruditio-em*, n. of action f. *erudire*: see prec. Cf. F. *érudition*.]

† 1. The action or process of training or instructing; instruction, education. Obs.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1428, I seyde a word or to... Ffor thyne erudicionne. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 2 For the erudition of my lord Bousher. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iii. (1822) 268 Commoun skulis war devisit for erudicion of young persounis. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xviii. 67 Hee had contracted for his owne alimnts and erudition. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* i. vi. This gift Jenny had... improved by erudition.

† 2. *concr.* Imparted instruction, teaching; also a doctrine, maxim. Obs.

1598 ROY *Sat.*, Doinge after the apostles erudition... I... will not be negligent to put my brethren in remembrance. 1597 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodley* III. 300 Let all men consider this good erudition. 1794 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 77 b, It is a common erudition and learning that a man, etc.

3. † a. The state or condition of being trained or instructed; const. *in*, *of* (*obs.*). b. In later use: Acquired knowledge, esp. in languages, literature, antiquities, etc.; learning, scholarship.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 6 Your noble graces other manyfolde sortes of excellent erudition and lyttérature. a 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 210 More and Rochester were men of... singular erudition in all kind of learning. 1536 BELLENDEN *Crom. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xviii, Howbeit they had na sicker cognosance and ful erudition of al thingis. a 1639 WOTTON (J.), The Earl was of good erudition, having been placed at study in Cambridge very young. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 18. 110 Madam Dacier has the Advantage in Point of Erudition. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 65 She had a romantic taste for classical erudition. 1860 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 13 Exhibiting a little erudition in such a manner as to make it look like a great deal. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* i. (1873) 3 Some Monks and Priests... represented all the erudition of their times.

† 4. Of a coin: Perfect workmanship, finish. Obs. rare.

1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 437 The intrinsic value of an old coin does not consist in its metal but its erudition. It is the Device that has raised the species. 1747 DINGLEY *Gems in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 506 The Merit both of Intaglio's and Cameo's depends on their Erudition, on the Goodness of the Workmanship, and on the Beauty of their Polish.

Hence **Eruditionally** a., of or pertaining to erudition, † educational, disciplinary. **Eruditionist**, one who devotes himself to erudition or training.

1657 M. LAWRENCE *Use & Pract. Faith* 245 A conditional speech is but an eruditionary speech, to warn us of our weakness. 1805 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 107 The poem struck me as... having lyrical and eruditionary merit. 1836 CHALMERS *Mor. & Mental Philos.* Wks. V. 57 They never fully grappled with the question as eruditionists.

† **Erugate**, ppl. a. Obs.-o [ad. L. *erugāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *erugā-re* to remove wrinkles, f. ē out + *ruga* wrinkle.] Having the wrinkles rubbed out, smooth.

1840 in SMART. 1839 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Erugate**, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. *erugāt*-ppl. stem of *erugā-re* (see prec.).] *trans.* To remove wrinkles from; to smooth.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 397 Chian Earth... erugates the face, makes it splendid and deletes scars.

† **Erugation**. Obs.-o [f. as prec.: see -ATION.] A taking away of wrinkles. 1736 in BAILEY.

† **Eruginary**, a. Obs. [f. L. *erugin-em* rust of copper, verdigris + -ARY.] = next.

1681 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 77 Another kind of Eruginary Stone, which yields a vitriolate and stiptick efflorescence.

† **Eruginous**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *eruginosus*, f. *erugin-em*: see prec.] Partaking of the nature or substance of verdigris, or of copper itself; resembling verdigris.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 336 Artificiall copperose... is a rough and acrimonious kinde of salt drawn out of ferreous and eruginous earths. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.), Agues depend... upon an adust stibial or eruginous sulphur.

Erugo: see ERUGO.

Eruh, var. of ARGH a. Obs.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 296 Ne 3if him neuer in3ong: auh tep him ode schulle, uor he is eruh ase beore peron.

† **Eruke**. Obs. [Anglicized form of EBUCA.] A caterpillar.

1382 WYCLIF *Joel* i. 4 A locust ete the residue of eruke, that is, a worme of bowis. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *ibid.*, The residue of the eruke hath the locust eaten. [1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 190 Eruke from Eruca, this some turn to Ear-Wig, as if it took its Name from the Ear.]

† **Eruminate**, v. Obs.-o [f. L. *erumn-a* + -ATE.] *trans.* To impoverish, make miserable. 1692-1732 in COLES. 1775 in ASH.

† **Erumny**. Obs. [ad. L. *erumna* of same meaning; after the supposed analogy of *calumny*, etc.] Calamity, hardship.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 148 That God might free man from those erumnies and egritudes wherewith he is... pestered. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Erumnies*, griefs, miseries.

† **Erump**, v. [ad. L. *erump-ēre*: see next.] *intr.* To break out as an eruption.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 658 Oyl of Myrtles... emends biles, or lumps erumping.

Erumpent (*trūmpēnt*), a. [ad. L. *erumpent-em*, pr. ppl. of *erump-ēre*, f. ē out + *rump-ēre* to burst forth.] That bursts forth.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 131 The Masculine... faculty... either erumpent, and progredient, or consumed. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 313 This genus... seems to me essentially innato-erumpent. 1871 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 197 The erumpent ostiola of the perithecia of *Melanconis stilbostoma*.

† **Eruncate**, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *eruncāt*-ppl. stem of *eruncā-re*, f. ē out + *runcā-re* to weed.] *trans.* To weed out, extirpate.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 197 Those tares, enormities... are with ease eruncated.

Hence **Eruncation**, a taking away of weeds.

1678-1706 in PHILLIPS.

Erupt (*trūpt*), v. [f. L. *erupt*-ppl. stem of *erump-ēre* to break out, burst forth: see ERUMPENT.] The transitive senses have been developed under the influence of the sb. ERUPTION.]

1. *intr.* To burst forth in the process of growth. Now only of the teeth: To break through the skin of the gums.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 223 Its roots... from which some sprigs erupt. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 44 Sometimes the process of absorption in the roots of the temporary teeth fails to be brought about, and the permanent teeth erupt in front of or behind them.

b. *trans.* To force (teeth) through the gums.

1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 53 The incisors and first temporary molars have been erupted. 1883 W. WHITEHOUSE in *Standard* 25 Jan. 6/3 The four teeth stated to have been extracted never were erupted.

2. *intr.* Of a volcano, geyser, etc.: To break out in eruption, be in a state of eruption. (Perhaps often felt as an absol. use of 2 b.). Also of volcanic masses or showers: To burst forth.

1770 HAMILTON *Soil Naples* in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 12 Strabo, Dio, Vitruvius, all agree, that Vesuvius, in their time, shewed signs of having formerly erupted. 1786 *ibid.* LXXVI. 379 Suppose Mount Etna to have ceased erupting for many ages. 1861 E. T. HOLLAND in *Peaks, Passes & Glac.* Ser. II. I. 10 A treatment under which this fountain can generally be made to erupt. 1866 AMSTED in *Intell. Observ.* No. 52. 270 The showers continued to erupt. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 81 Volcanoes which have not been known to erupt during historic times are said to be extinct.

fig. 1881 W. SIMPSON in *Academy* 8 Jan. 22/5 Our modern Proteus... 'erupts' in an entirely new direction.

b. *trans.* Of a volcano, geyser, or any subterranean force: To throw out in an eruption.

1769 HAMILTON *Etna* in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 17 I found, with respect to the matter erupted, nothing on Mount Etna that Vesuvius does not produce. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 183 The volcanic rocks of Tuscany... have been chiefly erupted beneath the sea.

3. *intr.* Of a river: To burst forth.

1864 S. F. SURTEES *Waifs & Strays N. Humber Hist.* 86 The Don...erupts into what has evidently been a large inland lake.

Hence **Erupted**, **Erupting** ppl. a.

1769 HAMILTON *Etna in Phil. Trans.* LX. 17 A much greater variety in the erupted matter and lavas. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) IV. xciv. 293 The erupting floods of fire. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 704 Visions of erupted embers. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* I. 17 note, Vomited forth by the erupting mountain.

Eruption (*trɪpʃən*). [ad. L. *eruptiō-em*, n. of action f. *erumpere*: see ERUMPENT. Cf. Fr. *éruption*.]

1. The bursting forth (of water, fire, air, etc.) from natural or artificial limits.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. viii. 173 Eruptions of the springs owe to the montaines. 1603 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* IV. (1628) 100 The great harmes that these parts haue heretofore by eruption of the sea sustained. 1669 BOYLE *Contm. New Exp.* II. (1682) 128 The compressed air suddenly finding out a way of eruption. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 243, I sat up . . . staring out from the window at the eruption of fire upon the hills. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772, 19 Pelling Moss, which made an eruption similar to Solway. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 106 During the whole sixteen centuries which intervened between the sentence of Cain and the eruption of the deluge. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 287 One of the most memorable eruptions occurred in 1421, where the tide burst through a dam . . . and overflowed twenty-two villages. ¶ Used for: The bursting (of a gun). *rare*—1.

1660 T. WILSFORD *Scales Commerce* 192 All guns . . . perperated with cold and frosty weather are most subject to an eruption at the first shot.

b. *concr.* That which bursts forth; a sudden rush of flame, smoke, water, etc.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 6 From the Vulcano's gross eruptions rise. 1717 BERKELEY in *Fraser Life* 581 The streets of Naples . . . paved with the matter of eruptions. 1728 MALLET *Excursion* 42 With black Eruption in foul Storm A Night of Smoke. . . Rolls forth. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772, 67 The eruption burst from the place of its discharge, like a cataract.

2. An outbreak of volcanic activity; the ejection of solid or liquid matter by a volcano, of hot water from a geyser, etc.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1190 The breakings forth and eruptions of fire out of a mountaine. 1740 GRAY *Let. in Poems* (1775) 94 A Roman town that . . . was overwhelmed by a furious eruption of Mount Vesuvius. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. II.* 133 Iceland chronicles give a list of 63 eruptions at Heckla. 1847 DUFFRIN *Let. High Lat.* (1867) 87 Our principal object in coming . . . was to see an eruption of the Great Geysir. 1876 PAGE *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* III. 50 Consolidated products of volcanic eruption.

3. Of persons: The action of breaking forth, of issuing suddenly and violently from within boundaries; e.g. the sallying forth of armed men from a stronghold, or of a horde of barbarians from their own country, the forcible escape of a prisoner, etc. *rare* in recent use.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 43 Two hundred and fourteene years after their eruption out of Scythia. 1623 TH. AILESURVY *Sermon* (1624) 17 In that eruption of the Prodigall sonne from his Father. 1638 HAYWOOD *Rape Lucr.* Wks. 1874 V. 205 The enimie is poudred fast In their owne folds. . . There's no eruption to be feared. 1652 NREDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare CL.* 262 Danegeld for the pay of those that should be employed to hinder the eruption of Pirates. a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 181 The eruptions of Barbarians, the straits of Emperours. . . &c. did all turn to account for him. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax no Tyr.* 18 Of this kind were the eruptions of those nations. 1822 Q. Rev. XXVII. 377 Securing to them the benefits of prison-discipline, by providing against furtive or forcible eruptions.

4. *fig.* In many obvious applications of the sense 'outbreak': An outbreak of disease, war, calamity, or evil of any kind; an outburst of passion, eloquence, or merriment; a 'sally' of wit. Now *rare*, except with distinct allusion to sense 2.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. V.* i. 121 The Curate and your sweet self are good at such eruptions, and sodaine breaking out of myrth. 1604 — *Ham.* I. i. 60 This boades some strange eruption to our State. 1656 OWEN *Mortific. Sin* (1668) 47 A man may be sensible of a lust, set himself against the eruptions of it. 1680 *Life Edw. II.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 33 The archbishop of York . . . resolves to oppose this over-daring and insolent eruption. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 107 Before the eruption of the civil war. a 1847 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xviii. 32 There is nothing which retards the progress of the Gospel so much as the remaining eruptions of sin among the rulers of the Church. 1883 G. A. MACDONNELL *Chess Life-Pictures* 8 The twirling of that ornament in his hand . . . portended an anecdotal or jocose eruption.

5. † a. In plants: The bursting forth from the bark of buds, leaves, offshoots, roots, etc.; also *concr.* an excrescence. *Obs.* b. Of the teeth: The action of breaking out from the gums, in the process of 'cutting the teeth'.

a. 1656 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 588 When they [the branches] make an Eruption, they breake forth casually, where they finde best way in the Barke or Rinde. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 142 Both buds and leaves, and all eruptions . . . on every vegetable. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. 27 The place of their [Trunk-roots'] Eruption is sometimes all along the Trunk; as in Mint. 1723 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* x. i. 447 The Art in Folding up the leaves before their eruption out of their Gems, etc. is incomparable.

b. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 104 The relations of the eruption of the permanent teeth to the age of the individual. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* II. 83 The order of eruption of the permanent teeth is different.

6. *Path.* a. A breaking out of a rash, or of pimples on the skin. (In early use with notion of

a 'breaking out' of latent disease or of 'peccant humours'.)

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. i. 27 Diseased Nature oftentimes breakes forth In strange eruptions. 1674 *Gov. Tongue* VI. (ed. 2) 102 When there is an eruption of Humor in any part, tis not cured merely by outward applications. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 172 Some Sorts of cutaneous Eruptions are occasion'd by feeding much on acid unripe Fruits. 1799 *Med. Jmnl.* I. 322 An eruption of pimples on that day, which disappeared on the next.

b. The skin affection itself; an efflorescence, rash.

1770 *Jnnius Lett.* xxxix. 203 No man regards an eruption upon the surface, when he feels a mortification approaching to his heart. 1808 *Med. Jmnl.* VIII. 147 The matter . . . scarcely ever afforded any eruptions like the small-pox. 1846 J. BAXTER *Lithr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 156 A scaly eruption appears, attended by extreme itching. 1888 SQUIRE in *Quain Med. Dict.* 927 The declining rash of measles leaves a mottling of the skin, not unlike the mulberry eruption of typhus.

Hence **Eruptional** [+ -AL], a., of or pertaining to volcanic eruption.

1828 G. P. SCROPE *Geol. & Volcanoes Centr. Fr.* (ed. 2) 212 It may have sustained considerable absolute elevation . . . during its eruptive era. 1883 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 30 June 384/2 When there are few spots or none on the sun's surface, the eruptional or jet prominences are not seen.

Eruptive (*trɪpʃɪv*), a. [a. Fr. *éruptif*, -ive, f. *erupt*-ppl. stem of *erumpere*: see ERUPT and -IVE.]

1. Bursting forth; inclined or accustomed to break out from restraint, or to burst into violent action.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 143 All which is perverted in this eruptive generation. 1744 THOMSON *Summer* 1132 The sudden glance [lightning] Appears far south eruptive through the cloud. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* 65 The eruptive and the aggressive manner in literature. 1873 BROWNING *Red Colt. Night-c.* 117 Hell, eruptive and fuliginous, Sickens to very pallor.

2. Of or pertaining to volcanic eruption; tending to or engaged in eruption; of the nature of or characterized by eruption. Of rocks: Formed or forced up by eruption, showing traces of eruption.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 288 Into these errors Mr. Whitehurst was betrayed by his fondness for the eruptive or plutonic theory. 1819 BYRON *Proph. Dante* III. 187 The volcano's fierce eruptive crest. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria v.* 92 Crystalline rock, both eruptive and metamorphic. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* III. 79 Within the crater was found a round and small actively eruptive cone. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. II. 262 The eruptive protuberances. quasi-sb. 1884 IRVING in *Amer. Jmnl. Sc. Ser.* III. (1885) XXIX. 241 The gneisses . . . forming our supposed eruptives, are if eruptive, manifestly not to be compared with the lavas of modern times.

3. *Path.* Attended with or producing eruption or efflorescence.

1790 SIR W. FORDYCE *Virtues Mur. Acid.* 1 The striking effects produced by the spirit of sea-salt in all our putrid diseases. . . I mean the Eruptive fevers. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Prace Wks.* (1842) II. 279 It is in the nature of these eruptive diseases in the state to sink in by fits, and re-appear. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 207/2 Antimony is also used in some eruptive or exanthematous fevers. 1858 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. v. 41 A serious attack of illness of an eruptive kind.

b. *transf.* (*humorous*).

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxiii, Thomas wears a page's costume of eruptive buttons.

Hence **Eruptively** a., in an eruptive manner.

Eruptiveness, the quality of being eruptive.

Eruptivity = ERUPTIVENESS.

1865 *Daily News* 1 July, The candlesticks all over knobs and excrescences as if eruptively affected. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana Crossin.* I. i. 19 They create by stoppage a volcano, and are amazed at its eruptiveness. 1888 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. VII. 537 They possess likewise various values as marks of eruptivity.

† **Erupturient**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *erupt*-ppl. stem of *erumpere*, after the analogy of words derived from desiderative vbs., e.g. *esurient*.] Ready to burst forth, on the point of bursting forth.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 138 You shall perceive a greater protrusion of your finger by the erupturient quicksilver. 1685 H. MORR *Para. Prophet.* 388 Something akin to actual Persecution, which was erupturient all the while. 1721-61 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

† **Erupturive**, a. *Obs.*—° [badly f. L. *erupt*: see ERUPT v.] 'Breaking forth'.

1762-90 in BAILEY.

Erur, *obs.* form of ERER, ERROR.

Eruscation. Ignorantly used for CORUSCATION. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 64 Some eruscations and lightnings of joy appeared in her Countenance.

† **Erustate**, v. *Obs.*—° [Error for **eruscate*, f. late L. *eruscāt*-ppl. stem of *eruscāre*, glossed '*ex undique colligere*'.] 1623 COCKERAM II, Getting Mony by all means. *Erustating*.

Erve, var. of ERF, *Obs.*, cattle.

Ervest, *obs.* form of HARVEST.

Erventh, -lich(e), var. of ARVETH, -LICH(e), *Obs.*

† **Ervell**, *Obs.* Anglicized form of L. *eruvia*

'the bitter vetch' (L. and Sh.).

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. K iij a, Theophrastus rekeneth *cicerulam* among eruelles and peese. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 9 Madder of Italie . . . is sowed besides of seed, and set of slips in manner of Eruelle.

Ery, *obs.* form of EERY and EVERY.

-ery, suffix, ME. *-erie*, forming *sbs.*, first occurs in words adopted from Fr., and after the analogy of these has been extensively used as an Eng. formative.

1. The Fr. *-erie* is of two distinct origins: a. Representing a com. Romanic *-aria* (Pr. *-aria*, It. *-eria*, Sp. *-eria*), produced by the addition of the suffix *-ia* (Fr. *-ie*, -y3) to *sbs.* or *adjs.* formed with the L. suffix *-ario* (Fr. *-ier*, -er). A large proportion of the Fr. *sbs.* in *-ier*, -er (see -ER²) are designations of persons according to occupation or office; their derivatives in *-erie* denote sometimes the class of goods in which these persons deal, as *draperie* drapery, f. *drapier* draper; sometimes their employment or art, as *archerie* archery, f. *archer* archer; sometimes the place where their occupation is carried on, as *boulangerie* bakery, f. *boulangier* baker. After the analogy of these, many Fr. words were formed with *-erie* from *sbs.* and *adjs.* without the intervention of a derivative in *-ier*. Examples of the varying force of the suffix are *soierie* silk goods, f. *soie* silk; *niaiserie* foolish conduct, f. *niais* foolish; *juiverie* Jewry, f. *juif* Jew. b. Resulting from the addition of the suffix *-ie* to agent-nouns in OF. *-ere*, -eor (mod. F. *-eur*):—L. *-ātor*, *-ātorum*. After the analogy of words thus formed, the suffix *-erie* was used to form derivatives immediately from verb-stems. Of the Fr. *sbs.* in *-erie* derived from vbs. (either through an agent-noun or directly) some denote a class of actions, as *tromperie* deceit, f. *tromper* to deceive; others an occupation, art, etc., as *confiserie* the business of a confectioner, f. *confire* to preserve fruits, etc.; others the place where an occupation is carried on, as *brasserie* brewery, f. *brasser* to brew.

2. Of the Eng. words ending in *-ery* many are adoptions from Fr., as *battery*, *bravery*, *cutlery*, *munnerie*, *treachery*. Many others are formed on *sbs.* in *-er*, and are properly examples of the suffix -y3; but in individual instances it is often uncertain whether a word was originally formed on an agent-noun in *-er* or directly on the verb. The derivatives of *sbs.* in *-er* and of verbs for the most part denote the place where an employment is carried on, as *bakery*, *brewery*, *fishery*, *pottery*; occasionally they denote classes of goods, as *confectionery*, *ironmongery*, *pottery*; after the analogy of such words, the suffix is added to *sbs.* with a general collective sense (= '*-ware*', '*-stuff*', or the like) as in *crockery*, *machinery*, *scenery*. The words formed by adding *-ery* to *sbs.* sometimes (though rarely) signify a state or condition, as *slavery*; oftener the force of the suffix is 'that which is characteristic of, all that is connected with', in most cases with contemptuous implication, as in *knavery*, *monkery*, *popery*; another frequent use is to denote the place where certain animals are kept or certain plants cultivated, as *piggery*, *rookery*, *swannery*, *winery*. During the last few years this suffix in pl. form has been rather extensively used in the coinage of jocular nonce-words; the Fisheries Exhibition held at South Kensington in 1883 having been colloquially known as 'the Fisheries', the name 'Healtheries' was commonly given to the succeeding Health Exhibition, and the Colonial and Indian Exhibition was called 'the Colinderies'; an exhibition of bicycles and tricycles was called 'the Wheeleries'. These formations are often imitated colloquially. Cf. 'The Dukeries' (after the analogy of 'The Potteries') as a name for the tract of country occupied by the great ducal estates in Notts. and North Derbyshire.

3. In many words this suffix has now the contracted form -RY, q.v.

Erye, *obs.* form of EAR v. to plough.

Eryness, *obs.* form of EERINESS.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 295 Sum men for eryness will trymbill.

[**Erynet**, mistake for *crynnet*, CRINET.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 237/1 Of a Hawk . . . the Erynets are the little Feathers under the eyes, or hairs about the Sear.]

† **Eryngo**, *Obs.* *rare*. [ad. L. *eryngion*: see next.] = ERYNGO I b.

1576 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lviii. 519 Plinie calleth it also Erynge; the writers of our time call it *Eryngium maritimum*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 119 As for the white Erynge, our countrymen call it in Latine Centum-capita.

Eryngo (*ir'ingo*). Also 6-8 eringo, 6-7 aphet. ringo. [Immediate source uncertain: perhaps a corrupt adoption of It. or Sp. *eringio*, ad. L. *eryngion*, a. Gr. *ἐρύγγιον*, dim. of *ἐρύγγος* the name of this plant, also a goat's beard.]

1. †a. The candied root of the Sea Holly (*Eryngium maritimum*), formerly used as a sweetmeat, and regarded as an aphrodisiac. *Obs.* b. In later use, the plant itself, or any other of the same genus. (In this sense the *L. eryngium* was used by earlier writers.)

a. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 23 Let it . . haile kissing Comfits, and snow Eringoes. 1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* i. iii. 181 Camphire and Lettuce chaste Are clean casheid, now Sophi Ringoes eate. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* vi. 2771 Candid eringoes, and rich marchpaine stuff. c 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 277 (1810) 288 Sea-holly growth plentifully, whose roots are called eringo. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. Here child, here's some Ringoes. 1709 POPE *Jan. & May* 377 Satyrion near, with hot Eringo's stood.

b. [1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 203 Eringium growth in an untilld, rough, and drie ground. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 53 Some few Slices of Eryngium Roots.] 1658 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. iv. § 4. 94 Eringo, an Herb. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arkh.* v. 439 In verdant Samphire and Eringo drest. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Dist.* 120 Eryngo grows in sandy places, and near the Sea-Shore. 1798 CANNING *New Morality in Anti-Jacobin* No. 36 (1852) 212 Eringoes o'er the hallow'd spot shall bloom. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 4 Eryngium (Eryngo). Flowers in a dense prickly head.

2. attrib., esp. *eryngo-root*.

1634-5 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* (1860) p. lxi. For ashen keyes and eringo root. 1656 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) i. 332 Colchester. is also famous for oysters and Eringo root. 1709 PRIOR *Paulo Purganti* 72 One might see Eringo Roots and Bohé Tea. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 283 Candied Eryngo-root.

† **Erysipelaceous**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. ERYSIPEL-AS + -ACEOUS.] = ERYSIPELATOUS.

1684 tr. *Bonaf's Merc. Compt.* vi. 191 In a very vehement and urgent inflammation, as an Erysipelaceous one.

Erysipelas (erisi'pilas). *Path.* Forms: 4 herisipila, 6 herisipelas, erisipila, 6-7 erisipelas, -ilas, -ylas, erisypelas, erysipilas, -ilas, -ely, (eresipyla, iresipilla, 9 earisiply), 7-erysipelas. [a. Gr. *ἐρύσιπλος* (Hippocrates), of doubtful etymology. Commonly regarded as f. **ἐρύσιπλος* reddening (:—OARVAN **rudhtis*-, f. root **rudh*, whence Gr. *ἐρύσιπλος* red) + *πelas* in *πλάλα* skin (cogn. with *L. pellis* and *FELL*); but the formation appears abnormal. For the first element cf. *ἐρύσιπλος* red blight on corn.]

A local febrile disease accompanied by diffused inflammation of the skin, producing a deep red colour; often called St. Anthony's fire, or 'the rose'.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* Add. MS. 27944 fo. 63 As it fareth of hem þat haue an euil þat hatte herisipila. 1527 ANDREW *Bruswyke's Distyll.* Waters H iij b, Housleke. is good agaynst the sore called Erisipila. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* ii. iii. 37 You must beware, that Herisipelas retourne not. 1635 BRATHWAITE *Arcaid.* 173 This Erysipelas or wilde fire being once kindled, the flame is not so soon to be quenched. 1693 Q. MARY *Let.* (1886) 107, I so heated my blood that I had an iresipilis upon on arm. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 268 Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire. 1769 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 251 It is common to bleed in the erysipelas. 1826 J. WILLIAMS *Last Legacy* 10 For the Earisiply, or St. Anthony's Fire. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xiii. 325 Erysipelas of the head commonly induces delirium.

Hence **Erysipelatoid** a. [see -OID], of the nature of erysipelas; resembling erysipelas. **Erysipelatoid** a. [see -OID], resembling erysipelas. † **Erysipelatous** a. [+ -OUS] = ERYSIPELATOUS. † **Erysipelatose** a. [see -OSE] = ERYSIPELATOUS.

1883 *Standard* 3 Jan. 3/2 Wide-spread inflammation of an erysipelatous character. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 283 It is a useful thing. for Erysipelatose Affections. 1786 COWPER *Let. Aug.* 9 An erysypillatose [sic] eruption.

Erysipelatous (erisi'pilas), a. [f. Gr. *ἐρύσιπλος* stem of *ἐρύσιπλος* (see prec.) + -OUS: cf. Fr. *erysipelateux*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, erysipelas; affected with erysipelas.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. iii. 182 An Inflammation . . Oedematous, Schirrous, Erysipelatous according to the predominancy of melancholy, flegme, or choler. 1769 BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* liv. (1826) 269 Erysipelatous redness in the skin. 1814 COLERIDGE in *Cottle Remin.* (1837) 357 An erysipelatous complaint. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* ii. v. ii. 264 Erysipelatous spots. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* iii. xiv. 1094 An erysipelatous patient.

Erysey, **Erytage**, obs. ff. HEREST, HERITAGE.

Erythema (erip'mā). *Path.* [a. Gr. *ἐρυθμα* (stem *ἐρυθμα-*), f. *ἐρυθμαίνω* to be red, f. *ἐρυθρός* red.] A superficial inflammation of the skin, showing itself chiefly in rose-coloured patches.

1766-83 W. CULLEN *First Lines Phys.* § 274 Wks. 1827 II. 23 When the disease is an affection of the skin alone . . I shall give the disease the name of Erythema. 1811 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 298 A Burgundy pitch plaster causes extensive erythema. 1855 *Lancet* 11 July 79/2 A fugacious roseola or erythema.

Hence **Erythematoid** a. [+ -IC], of, pertaining to, or of the nature of erythema. **Erythematous** a. [+ -OUS] = prec.

1766-83 W. CULLEN *First Lines Phys.* § 385 Wks. 1827 II. 71 The inflammation of the stomach is of two kinds, Phlegmonic, or Erythematic. 1842 T. H. BURGESS tr. *Cazenove's Dis. Skin* 130 This erythematous ring is often the seat of small vesicles. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 667 Surrounded by an erythematous efflorescence.

VOL. III.

Erythism, erroneous spelling of ERETHISM.

Erythric (erip'rik), a. *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ἐρυθρός* red + -IC.] **Erythric acid**: † a. (see quot. 1840); b. = ERYTHRIN.

1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 415 An acid has also been obtained by Brugnatelli, by acting on uric acid with nitric acid, which he has proposed to call erythric acid. 1861 MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 117 Schunk . . discovered [in rock-moss or cudbear] a colourless crystalline acid, called erythric acid.

Erythrin (erip'rin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] 'An acid (C₂₀H₂₂O₁₀) discovered by Heeren in *Rocella tinctoria*; it appears also to be contained in most of the lichens from which archil is prepared' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 385 The erythrin . . undergoes a notable change, for it is insoluble in water.

|| **Erythrina** (erip'rīnā). [mod. L., f. Gr. *ἐρυθρός* red.] The Coral-tree, a genus of tropical trees (N.O. *Leguminosae*) bearing clusters of blood-red flowers.

1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* iv. (1875) 58 The coral blossoms of the erythrina glow in the shade beneath. 1871 MATTHEW *Travancore* 100 The flaming Erythrina, or coral tree. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 69 The surf-board . . is usually made of the erythrina, or the breadfruit tree.

Erythrine (erip'rīn). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἐρυθρός* red + -INE.] = COBALT-BLOOM.

1837 ALLAN *Phillips' Min.* 289 *Cobalt Bloom*. Erythrine. 1882 WATTS *Chem. Dict.* s. v.

Erythrite (erip'rīt). Also 9 erithrite. [f. as prec. + -ITE.]

1. *Min.* a. = COBALT-BLOOM. b. 'A flesh-coloured felspar, containing 3 per cent. magnesia, found in amygdaloid' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882).

1844 DANA *Min.* 351 The Erythrite of Thomson . . is a flesh-colored felspar. 1868 *Ibid.* 559 Erythrite when abundant is valuable for the manufacture of smalt.

2. *Chem.* An organic substance obtainable from erythrin.

1865 WILLIAMSON *Chem. for Students* li. § 312 The formula of erythrite is C₄H₁₀O₄. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 391 The only tetravalent alcohol as yet known is erythrite.

Erythro- (erip'ro-) (before a vowel erythr-), combining form of Gr. *ἐρυθρός* red, in several compounds occurring in Chemistry, with a few in Mineralogy, etc.

Erythro-benzene (see quot.). **Erythro-lein** [see OLEIN]. **Erythrolitmin** [see LITMUS and -IN], 'red substances obtained from litmus' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882). **Erythrophyll**, *Chem.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], the red colouring matter of leaves in autumn. **Erythrophylla**, *Chem.* [see prec. and -IN] = prec. **Erythrophyscope** [Gr. *φύσις* plant + *σκοπος* observer] = ERYTHROSCOPE.

Erythroprotid [see PROTEID or PROTIDE], 'a red extractive matter obtained by Mulder from albumin and allied substances'. **Erythroretin**, *Chem.* [see RET-ENE and -IN], 'a resinous constituent of rhubarb-root, soluble with purple-red colour in alkalis' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882). **Erythrosoope** [Gr. *σκοπος* observer], an optical contrivance, by which the green of foliage is caused to appear red, while all other green objects retain their natural hue (see quot.). **Erythroiderite**, *Min.* [Gr. *οἶδρος* -os + -ITE], a hydrous chloride of potassium and iron formed by sublimation in the lavas of Vesuvius. **Erythrozyme**, *Chem.* [Gr. *ζύμη* leaven], 'an azotised substance which exists in madder root, and gives rise to a peculiar transformation of rubian' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882).

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 583 *Erythrobenzene*, a red colouring matter prepared from nitrobenzene by leaving 12 pts. of that substance in contact with 24 pts. of fine iron filings and 6 pts. strong hydrochloric acid, for 24 hours at ordinary temperatures. 1882 *Ibid.* III. 731 *Erythrolitmin* forms crystalline grains of a fine deep red colour, coloured blue by potash. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 686 *Erythrophyll* group. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bry's Phaner. & Ferns* 66 Cell-sap . . tinted with dissolved pigments (*Erythrophyll*, &c.). 1876 S. KENS. *Museum Catal.* No. 3702 *Erythrophyscope*. 1845 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 29 Glutin and water may be supposed to be formed from protid and *erythrophys* by the ammonia. 1852-3 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 164/2 *Erythrophys*, when pure, is of a fine red colour. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 466 Rhubarb contains 3 resins, aporetin phaeoretin, and *erythrophys*. 1876 S. KENS. *Museum Catal.* No. 3700 *Erythroscope*. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* vii. 83 Simler has constructed a simple . . apparatus, based on the singular property which living leaves have of reflecting abundantly the extreme red rays of the spectrum: it is called an erythroscope. 1875 DANA *Min. App.* ii. 19 *Erythrosiderite*. . . Color red. Very soluble. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Fermentation* 24 In the fermentation of sugar by means of *erythrozyme*.

Erythrogen (erip'rodzen). [mod. f. Gr. *ἐρυθρός* ERYTHRO- + -GEN² 'producer'.]

1. *Bot.* 'A term for a variety of the supposed colouring matter of vegetables, called Chromogen, because it produces a red colour with acids'. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

2. *Chem.* 'A crystalline, fatty substance obtained

from diseased bile; so called from the reddish or purple color of some of its compounds' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882).

1846 WORCESTER cites *Penny Cyclop.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Erythroid (erip'roid), a. [mod. f. Gr. *ἐρυθρός* -os (see ERYTHRO-) + -OID.] Of a red colour, reddish.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Erytyke, obs. form of HERETIC.

† **Es**, sb. *Obs.* Also 4 *hes*, 5 *ese*. [OE. *es*, corresp. to OHG. *ds*, MDu. *aes* (mod. Ger., Du. *aas*):—OTeut. **esso(m)*, f. *et*- ablaut-form of root **es-* to EAT.] Carrión; also carrión used as bait, a bait.

Beowulf (Gr.) 1331 Atol æse wlanc eft siðas teah fylle gefrægnod. 975 O. E. *Chron.* Letan him behindan . . þane hasewan padan earn æftan hwit æses brucan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Þenne bið he gredi þes eses and forswoleð þene hoc forð mid þan ese. 1340 *Ayenb.* 55 Yerne to þe mete ase deþ þe hond to þe hes. c 1450 *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 579 *Edia*, ese.

Es, pers. pron. *Obs.* [phonetic variant of *hes*, *his*; often attached to the vb. of which it is the obj.: see *HIS* pron.², and cf. † *AS* pron.]

a. Them (*acc. pl.*). b. Her, it (*acc. fem. sing.*).

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 55 þe þet echte wile habben wel hwile þe he mu3e es welden. Guie hies for godes lue: þenne deþ hes wel ihalden. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 135 He knownd [read knownd] one ilc sterre name, He settes in ðe firmament. c 1300 *Havelok* 970 He bouthe him boþe hosen and shon, And sone dide him dones on. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3850 He ored his armes hastiliche And men es him brougt sikerliche.

Es, obs. form of *HIS* pron.¹

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4641 (Cott.), I wat nour quar es mak. *Ibid.* 4677 Depe selers. Thoru es aun scel-wil red, He fild wit wines, quite and red.

Es, obs. form of *is*; see *BE* v. A. 1.

Es, obs. var. of *are*: see *BE* v. A. 1 ¶.

Es-, prefix, occurring in adoptions of OF. words beginning with *es-*:—*L. ex-* out. A few of these words survive with the prefix unchanged, as *escape*, *escheat*; a few others have been refashioned with *ex-*, after Latin, as *esample*, now *example*, *eschange*, now *exchange*; but the much larger number of them are obsolete. Before *ch* this prefix was in 14-15th c. occasionally written *ep-*. A frequent variant of *es-* is *a-*: see *A-* pref. 9.

¶ The examples of the prefix *es-* must be distinguished from those of the euphonic *e* prefixed in OF. (as in Pr., Sp., Pg.) to an initial *s* followed by a consonant, e.g. *especial*, *esquire*.

|| **Esalon**, *Obs. rare.* Also 6 *esalon*. Misspelling of Lat. *esalon* [ad. Gr. *αἰσάλας*], the name of a bird of prey, 'the rust-kite or moor-buzzard' (Lewis and Short), 'the merlin' (Liddell and Scott); in context of first quot. it is said to be the smallest of the buzzard kind.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 27 Enemye to them [Ravens] is a litle Byrde called Esalon, which breaketh thire egges. 1651 J. FIREAKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 40 There is . . a bitter enmity betwixt the litle bird called Esalon, and the Asse.

† **Esbatement**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *esbatement*, mod. Fr. *ébattement*, f. (*s'*) *ébatte* to divert (one-self) = Pr. *esbatre*, It. *sbattere*:—late L. type **ex-battere*, f. *ex* out + *battere* to beat. Cf. *ABATE*.] Amusement, diversion; an amusement. Cf. *ABATEMENT* 2 b.

1475 CAXTON *Yason* 119 The daye passed and the feste in daunces, carolles and esbatements. 1483 - *G. de la Tour* xxiii. These wordes are but sport and esbatement of lordes. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* i. x. If he haue pleasure in wrastling . . where shall he se any more pleasant esbatements than that.

† **Esbay**, v. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 *esbaie*. [a. OF. *esbai-r*, mod. Fr. (*s'*) *ébahir*: see *ABASH*, of which this is a variant.] *trans.* To caw, dismay.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xiii. xvii, I was moche esbayed and wondred what this might be. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* iii. xix. Wherwith [the letter of Parmenio] he [Alexander] beinge nothing esbaied, helde in his handes the letter . . and dranke also the medicine.

† **Esbrandill**, v. *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. Fr. **es-brandeler* (now *ébranler*), f. *es-* (see *ES-*) + *brandeler*, now *branler* to shake.] *trans.* To shake.

1588 Q. ELIZABETH *Let. to Jas.* 8 Oct. (1849) 159 Never shall dread of any mans behaviour cause me doo ought that may esbrandill the seat that so well is settled.

† **Escal**, a. *Obs.*—^o [ad. L. *escal-is*, f. *esca* food.] Pertaining to food; fit to be eaten.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; 1775 in ASH.

Escalade (eskālād), sb. Also 8 *escallade*. [a. Fr. *escalade*, ad. Sp. *escalada* = It. *scalata*, f. It. and med L. *scalāre* to scale, f. L. *scāla* ladder. Cf. *SCALADE*, *SCALADO*.]

1. The action of scaling the walls of a fortified place by the use of ladders; also *transf.* and *fig.*

1598 FLORIO, *Scalada*, an escalade, a scaling of a wall with ladders. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 60 He must raze the Fort of St. Katherine, and attempt . . a second Escalade. 1712 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5026/5 Two thousand of the Enemy attempted . . to take Arronches by Escallade. 1790 BRATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 180 He prepared ladders for an escalade. 1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* xii. iii, Whilst I . . with distant shafts but checked Their eager escalade. 1832 SOUTHEY

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Hist. Penins. War III. 416 Had they been aware how little it [the fort] was injured, they would not have recommended the escalade so soon. 1884 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* 107 The wall had been protected against such an escalade by . . . old bottles.

† 2. *erroneous use.* A series of terraces one above the other, like a staircase. Hence the same writer forms *Escaladed* a. [-ED²], formed into an 'escalade'.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vi. (1856) 46 The washings of the melted snows had accumulated, in little escalades or terraces, a scanty mould. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.* II. xiv. 148 The escaladed structure of the Arctic glacier.

Escalade (eskäl'ä'd), v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To climb up and get over or enter (a wall, rampart, etc.) by means of ladders; to scale.

1801 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* I. 361 They might escalate the outer wall, taking care to carry over some ladders for the purpose of escalating the inner wall. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) I. iv. 535 A . . . multitude had already begun . . . to escalate the parapets.

Hence *Escalader*, one who escalades. *Escalading* vbl. sb., in quot. *attrib.*

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlii. v. 157 The successful escaladers opened the gates to the entire Persian host. 1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* III. 105 The escaladers were then to advance. 1839-41 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (ed. 8) III. xviii. 557 A loud shout . . . announced the success of the escalating party.

Escalado (eskälä'do). *arch.* Also 6-7 *escalada*. [a. Sp. *escalada* (see ESCALADE); first used in correct form, afterwards with the usual perversion of Sp. -ada into -ADO².] = ESCALADE sb.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 250 *Escalada*. is the scaling of a wall or fort with ladders. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIII. 1311. 1154 The Consul . . . purposed to invest the city round about with the Escalado. 1655 BACON *Consid. War Spain* (1629) 51 That . . . we should . . . have won one Towne of importance by Escalada. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* 67 Using all means possible, by Escalado, Battery, and burning the gates, to enter the City. 1899 THACKERAY *Virgin*. lxxii. Tragedies, intrigues, serenades, escaladoes.

† **Escalé**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [var. of SCALE v.] 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* vi. 301 Using the service of escalating ladders, they commanded the wall.

† **Escaline**. *Obs.* [ad. F. *escaline*, ad. Du. *schilling*, Ger. *schilling* SHILLING.] A Flemish coin.

1674 *Lond. Gas.* No. 904/4, 2 or 300 Lewises of Gold, 32 Escalines of Gold.

Escalion (eskæl'ian). *rare*. = SCALLION. 1847 GOSSE *Birds of Jamaica* 312 They are fond of picking about the beds of shallots and escalions.

|| **Escallonia** (eskäl'w'niä). [mod. Lat. f. *Escallon* the name of the discoverer.] A genus of flowering shrubs (N.O. *Saxifragaceæ*) found in the temperate parts of South America.

1882 *Garden* 29 Apr. 292/1 Escallonias are useful. 1884 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 2/1 Looking on a summer sea from . . . terraces lined with laurel, fuchsia, and escalonia.

Escallop (eskæl'ap). Also 7 *escollop*, 7-8 *escalop*. [a. OF. *escalope* shell, an adoption from some Teut. lang.; cf. MDu. *schelpe* (mod. Du. *schelp*) shell. The variant SCALLOP is found much earlier, and is still in use.]

1. A bivalve mollusc of the genus *Pecten*; = SCALLOP I.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxiii. (1660) 238 The Escallop (according to Dioscorides) is engendered of the Dew and Ayre. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 78 The stone is stuck full of Cockles, Escallops, and Oysters. 1886 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 2/6 Escallops, 6d. per dozen.

2. *Her.* = ESCALLOP-SHELL. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* I. 21 Shillings marked with an Escalope. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. (1743) 429 The point of the sword [is] formed like an escalop flourished. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. (ed. 3.) 184 Three escalops or.

3. One of a series of segments of circles forming a 'scallop' edge. More usually SCALLOP.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 102 The figure of the leaves . . . divided into so many jags or Escallops.

4. *Comb.* escallop-basin, a basin made in the form of an escallop shell.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1819) I. 44 Before this grotto is a long pool into which ran divers spouts of water from leaden escallop basins.

Escalloped (eskæl'ap't), ppl. a. [f. **escallop* vb. (= SCALLOP v.) + -ED¹.] An alternative (but now less frequent) form of SCALLOPED.

1. Having the border or edge cut in 'scallops' or segments of circles; = SCALLOPED I.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xlii. 882 Now Burgundians scorne their Piece of Gold; The French, th' Escalopt Collar set with grace. 1673 GREW *Idea Philos. Hist. Plants* (1682) 3 Leaves are Long or Round, Even-edg'd or Escallop'd, and many other ways different. 1844 BLACKW. *Mag.* I. I. 77 They only succeed . . . by cross beams and escalloped wedges jammed in between them and their coronets. 1885 R. HEATH in *Mag. Art.* Sept. 481/2 The ladies wore escaloped laced 'heads', mostly English.

D. *Her.* 1720 STYVE *Ston's Surv.* II. v. xiv. 320/2 His robe turned down about his neck Azure, Escalloped.

2. Of oysters; = SCALLOPED 2. *rare*.

1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* 14 A person you might help to escalloped oysters or ice-cream at an evening party.

Escallop-shell. = SCALLOP-SHELL.

1. The shell of the escallop, usually a single valve of the shell.

Pilgrims returning from the shrine of St. James at Compostella were accustomed to wear an escallop-shell found on the Galician shore; hence, this shell (in ecclesiastical symbolism used as the emblem of the apostle) is often referred to as the distinctive badge of a pilgrim.

1608 COKE *On Litt.* Pref., The Senators of Rome did wear bracelets of Escallop shells about their armes. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentil. Exerc.* II. iv. 116 Upon her [Thetis'] head a Coronet of Periwinkle and Escallopshelles. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 101 The piazza . . . being made with descending steps, much resembles the figure of an escallop-shell. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 254 None are more beautiful . . . than . . . Escallop shells or Comb shells. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. vi. 283 The escallop-shell, the device of St. James, was adopted as the universal badge of the palmer.

2. An imitation of a scallop shell used for ornamental purposes; esp. in the collar of the order of St. Michael.

1664 EVELYN *Acc. Architects* (R.), With such ornament and decoration as best becomes them: as to Nymphs . . . escalop-shells. 1864 J. WOODWARD in *N. & Q. V.* 184 The collar of this order was composed of escalop shells.

3. *Her.* The figure of an escallop borne as a charge.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxiii. (1611) 171 He beareth Argent, an Escallop shell gules by the name of Prelate. 1608 COKE *On Litt.* Pref., A Cheuron between three Escalop shelles Sable. 1766-87 PORY *Heraldry* 175 Three Escallop-shells Pearl. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. 192 The escallop shells appear again upon the shield of De Bigot.

† **Escandalize**, v. *Obs.* In 6 -*ies*. [ad. Sp. *escandalizar*:—late L. *scandalizāre*.] = SCANDALIZE. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 242 Before they . . . do justice they shall scandalize the common wealth. 1640 R. BRATHWAITE *Boulisters Lect.* 100 By jesting I have many times scandalized another.

Escapable (eskæ'pə'b'l), a. [f. ESCAPE v. + -ABLE.] That can be escaped.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Escapade (eskæp'ä'd). [a. Fr. *escapade*, ad. Sp. or Pr. *escapada*, f. *escapar*: see ESCAPE v.]

1. An act of escaping from confinement or restraint; a runaway excursion.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. iv. I wish your bum-gut [may] fall out and make an escape. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxvii. His second escapade was made for the purpose of visiting the field of Rullion-green. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. iv. 74 He tried . . . an escapade to the Low Countries . . . in a ship which lay . . . at Sandwich.

b. *fig.* A breaking loose from restraint or rules; a flighty piece of conduct.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxiv. A youthful escapade, which might be easily atoned. 1837 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under Seven Administr.* (1837) I. 80 A young nobleman . . . commits an escapade (the name given to the offences of persons of quality). 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Halib.* II. xxiii. Anna could have died rather than suffer her escapade to reach the ears of home. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/3 Lord R. Churchill's latest escapade . . . is the theme of general remark.

2. Of a horse: A throwing off of control; a fit of plunging and rearing. *Obs. rare*.

1673 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i. His fiery Arab . . . Sprung loose, and flew into an Escapade.

|| **Escapado**¹ (eskæp'ä'do). [Sp.; pa. pple. of *escapar* to ESCAPE.] An escaped prisoner.

1881 MAYNE REID *Free Lances* I. ix. 94 The retaken escapadoes had been brought back.

Escapado², *rare*—1. Pseudo-foreign form of ESCAPADE.

1849 JAMES WOODMAN xxxvi. Know you aught of this escapado, Signor Chartley.

† **Escapal**. *Obs. rare*. [f. ESCAPE v. + -AL.] An escape.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* II. i. 58 [He] fled through the woods and came to his native home where he still lives to rehearse his happie escapall.

Escape (eskæ'p), sb.¹ Also 4-5 *eschap*(e). [f. ESCAPE v.; cf. OF. *eschap* (perh. the source in 14th c.), Sp. *escape*.]

1. The action of escaping, or the fact of having escaped, from custody, danger, etc.; *spec.* in *Law*: see quot. 1641.

a. c. 1300 *K. Alis.* 4287 For that eschape they beon anoyed sore. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 65 He wes off his eschap sary. 1417 Bp. CLIFFORD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 20. I. 90 Foryeving me graciously the eschapes of the clerkes convicted out of my prison of Storteford.

β. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 235 Your fellow Tranio . . . puts my apparel . . . on, And I for my escape have put on his. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lv. 8, I would hasten my escape from the windie storme, and tempest. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* IV. iv. What, has he made an escape! which way? follow, neighbour Haggise. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 142 Escape is where one that is arrested cometh to his liberty before that he be delivered by award of any Justice, or by order of Law. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxviii. 20. Paraphr. 330 To him we owe all our escapes. 1698 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 221 No sooner was the King's Escape taken notice of by the Guards. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* (J.), Men of virtue have had extraordinary escapes out of such dangers as have enclosed them. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 415 When a defendant is once in custody upon this process [ca. sa.] . . . if he be afterwards seen at large, it is an escape. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xx. 267 An igneous substance, which . . . makes its escape at death. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 171 His escape was attributed partly to his own singular equanimity, and partly to, etc. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisias* 65 Yet is . . . forbidden premature escape from time.

2. *concr.* a. A plant that has 'escaped' from cultivation, a garden plant growing wild.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 16 *Chelidonium majus* . . . in the S. of England, elsewhere an obvious escape. 1887 W. R. HAYWARD *Botanist's Pocket-bk.* Pref. (ed. 5) 4 In many cases they [alien plants] are escapes from gardens.

b. U.S. An escaped person, a fugitive.

1881 *Philada. Record* No. 3464. 4 All the Chinese in this country, excepting officials, were ESCAPES.

3. A means of escape. In FIRE-ESCAPE; and short for that word.

1810 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVIII. 177 If every parish would provide one of these escapes . . . it would lessen the many accidents which occur by fire. 1887 *Daily News* 16 May 6/2 The fire brigade ran out a couple of their escapes.

4. The escaping of water, gases, etc. from confinement; in recent use esp. a leakage of gas, electricity, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 808 *Escape* (*Telegraphy*), leakage of current from the line-wire to the ground, caused usually by defective insulation and contact with partial conductors. *Mod.* There is an escape of gas in the kitchen.

† b. *euphemistically*. (More commonly SCAPE.)

1599 HARNET *Agst. Davell* 41 Hee meeting Alice Goodridge in a Coppice did Let an Escape (as the book termeth it) which shee taking to be done in her contempt, etc.

† 5. An involuntary outburst of feeling; a sally of wit. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. i. 63 Thousand escapes of wit Make thee the father of their idle dreame, And racke thee in their fancies. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. xii. 623 Excusing himself for that little escape of his resentment. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace Wks.* 1842 II. 314 Their views were only discovered now and then, in heat and as by escapes, but on this occasion they exploded suddenly.

† 6. An inadvertence, blunder, mistake; esp. a clerical or printer's error. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 469 The book itself sheweth the escape and biddeth instead of four to read three. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* Epil., There be sundrie escapes in the print. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* To Rdr., The Printer thinks it the best instance of pardon if his Escapes be not laid upon the Author. 1686 R. FILMER *Patriarcha* II. § 1 This negligence, or wilful escape of Lambine, in not translating a word. 1721 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 613 There are several other variations between the 8vo and the quartos; but they seem literal escapes. 1786 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 187 Some escapes will happen in so long a work. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (1844) 134 Many grammatical escapes and errors. 1844 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 30 Now you may quiz me for so foolish an escape of mouth.

† b. An unstudied or artless performance.

1667 DRYDEN *Sir Mart. Mar-all* II. i. I am wholly ignorant of painting, music, and poetry; only some rude escapes.

† 7. An inconsiderate transgression; a peccadillo, venial error. (In Shaks. with different notion: an outrageous transgression.) Applied esp. to breaches of chastity. *Obs.*

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* (1851) 74 Yet God, such is his goodness, winketh (as it were) at such escapes. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 113 Rome will despise her for this foul escape. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 37 The escapes of Jupiter, the wanton delights of Venus, and the amorous deceipts of Cupid. 1611 CORNE. *Peccadille*, an escape, little sinne, small fault, venial offence. 1614 WITHER *Sat. to King* Juvenilia (1633) 339 If her escapes I had not chanced to tell. 1678 BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* 468 O! how will they insult, and make more noise of the escape of one Quaker, than of an hundred among themselves.

8. *Comb.* escape-cock (see quot.); escape-pinion, the pinion on the escape-wheel arbor; escape-pipe, the pipe through which steam passes from an escape-valve; escape-shaft, a shaft provided for the escape of miners in case of the ordinary shaft becoming blocked; escape-valve, a valve fitted to the boiler, cylinder, or other part of a steam-engine, to provide for the exit of steam or water when necessary; escape-warrant, a process addressed to all sheriffs, etc. throughout England, to retake an escaped prisoner, even on a Sunday, and commit him to proper custody (Wharton); escape-wheel, the wheel that forms part of the escapement in a watch, called also *escapement-wheel*.

1834 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 62 *Escape cock is the bracket that supports the upper end of the escape wheel and pallet staff arbors. *Ibid.* 68 When the verge has an *escape pinion of 6, use an escape pinion of 7. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 425 Superfluous steam ejected by the *escape pipes . . . of a self-regulating machine. 1873 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 39 The dense clouds of steam which roll forth from . . . the escape-pipe of a steam-engine. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 3/1 A cube shaft fulfils the requirements of the Act as an *escape shaft. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiii. Fasten down the *escape-valve, and sit on it, and see where you'll land. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xcvi. 184, I kept snug and laughed at his *escape-warrant. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 58 The *escape wheel is of hard hammered brass.

Escape (eskæ'p), sb.² *Arch.* [a. Fr. *escape*, earlier *eschappe* (Godef.), ad. L. *scapus*: see SCAPE².] Properly, the shaft of a column; but (through confusion with ESCAPE sb.¹) explained in Dicts. as = APOPHEGY.

1846 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1875) 100 *Escape*, term used sometimes for the Apophyge. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Escape*, the scape of a column in architecture.

Escape (ěskā'p), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 *eschape*, 6 *Sc. eschapi*, *echap*. See also *ACHAPE*, *ASCHAPE*, *CHAPE*, *SCHAPE*. *β.* (4) *esscape*, ?5 *eskepe*, 6 *eskape*, 4-*escape*. See also *ASCAP*, *ATSCAPE*, *OFSCAPE*, *SCAPE*. [ME. *eschape* is a. Central OF. *eschaper* (mod.F. *échapper*), and ME. *escape* is a. ONF. *escaper* (mod. Picard *écapier*), corresp. to Pr. Sp., Pg. *escapar*, It. *scappare*:—late L. type **escappāre*, f. *ex* out + *cappa* cloak. (For the sense, Diez compares Gr. *ἐκβάσθαι* to put off one's clothes, to escape.) The earliest forms recorded in Eng. appear to be *ASCAP* (after the ONF. variant *ascaper*) and the aphetic *SCAP*, which occur in 13th c.; the former survived until 16th c.; the latter continued in ordinary use until 17th c., and as a poetic archaism (often written *'scape*) is still employed. In 14th c. the forms of Central Fr. origin, *eschape*, *ASCHAPE*, *ACHAPE*, *aphetically SCHAPE*, *CHAPE*, are of frequent occurrence, esp. in northern writers, while in southern use the forms from Northern Fr., *escape*, *ASOAP*, *SCAPE*, were more common. After 15th c. the former type is found only in Sc. writers, finally disappearing in 17th c. The forms *ATSCAPE*, *OFSCAPE*, occasional in 13-14th c., appear to be due to a confusion of the initial *a-* in *escape* with the prepositional prefix in synonymous Eng. vbs.

In Fr. the vb. *échapper* has always remained intransitive. The development of the trans. senses in Eng. was assisted by the formal coincidence of the dative and the accusative; cf. also such constructions as 'to be banished the country'. Formerly the vb. was often conjugated with *be*, not only when intrans. (as still sometimes *arch.*) but also when transitive.]

1. *intr.* To gain one's liberty by flight; to get free from detention or control, or from an oppressive or irksome condition. Const. *from*, *† of*, *out of*.

a. 1298 BRITTON 27 Si il le face si negligaument garder qe il *eschape*. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 5277 (Fairf.) Vnnebe *eschaped* I [Joseph, from the pit]. 1400 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxii. (1890) 120 And alle thus *eschaped* dedalus oute of the pryson of Mynos kynge of Crete.

β. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 201 Pat of his angys grim so lightly was *eschaped*. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2643 *Hypermetre*, Thow *eschapist* nought Out of my paleis, or that thou be deed. c. 1390 — *Compl. Venus* 50 For *tescape* [MS. T. *teschape*] oute of youre lace. 1509 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1243/1 Such sure watch layd vpon him that he cannot *escape*. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 73 He might put on a hat, a muffler, and a kerchiefe, and so *escape*. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 216 That it once had an inhabitant, and that he is *escaped* out of it. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xx, How we shall prevent the guilty person from *escaping* in the interim. 1841 LAMB *Arab. Nts.* I. 91 The beast also *escaped* from before his eyes in the desert.

b. Of organisms, fluids, etc.: To issue, find egress, from some confining envelope or enclosure.

c. 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 4063 All be bolnyng was *eschaped*. 1825 NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 159 There is a cloth hood... to prevent the finer particles of flour from *escaping*. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 409/2 The young *escape* fully formed through stomachal orifice. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sc. xxxii. 362 Common electricity *escapes* when the pressure of the atmosphere is removed. 1880 GARDEN 18 Mar. 189/2 At the time of flowering the leaves are only *escaping* from their buds.

c. Of time: To slip away. *rare*. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lxix, After two delightful hours had *escaped*, I returned home to the hotel.

† 2. *trans.* To effect one's flight from (prison); to free oneself from (a person's grasp or control); to get safely out of (painful or dangerous conditions).

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 2678 Pan may he *escape* and passe lightly Pe bitter payn of purgatory. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 64 Thai tauld the king than hale the cas, And how that he *eschapyt* was.

β. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 36 How they the prison might *escape* [in which they were then confined]. c. 1430 *Syr Gerv.* (Roxb.) 593 Suffre he shal grete travaille, And wele *escape* it he shal. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 228 The most tender... Plants do outlive and *escape* those rigorous seasons. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 14 Thee I re-visit now with bolder wing, *Escap't* the Stygian Pool.

b. To issue unawares or involuntarily from (a person, his lips); to be uttered inadvertently by.

Perhaps the obj. was originally dative, in which case this use belongs historically to sense 1. Cf. Fr. *il lui est échappé une sottise*.

a. 1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1020 That the no worder *escape*, whate so be tydez.

β. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xix. (1865) 372 But his sea songs seldom *escape* him. 1836 J. GRANT *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xv. 366 Never did personality, or anything calamitatory of an opponent *escape* his lips. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. i. 1. § 5 The feeling and fondness which I have for some works of modern art *escape* me sometimes where they should not. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirt.* III. 191 No word of courtesy *escaped* his lips.

3. *intr.* To get off safely when pursued or imperilled; to avoid capture, punishment, or any threatened evil; to go unhurt or unpunished.

a. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 Pai *eschape* without harme of body. 1598 A. KING tr. *Canisius Catech.* 36 Quha can *eschapi*? *Ibid.* 143 Presumption of gods merite to *echap* for sinne vnpunished.

β. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 122 3if any lewed man

laia hand upon clerk... He suld not *escape*. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 23322 (Fairf.) Pai ar *eschaped* of pat care. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 654 But swich a reyn down fro the welkne shade That slow the fyr and made hym to *escape*. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxv. (1495) 362 Whan nyght comyth vpon them that ben in peryll of wracke, vnthe they may *escape*. 1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII, c. 12. § 1 Sometime they offences... *escape* vnpunished. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 14 Yet not *escaped* from the due reward Of his bad dedes, which daily he increast. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 44 They *escaped* all safe to land. 1618 DONNE *Serm.* cxliii. V. 560 He may *escape* with his life. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 155 Death, from which he sees not how to *escape*. 1725 WATTS *Logic* (J.), Laws are not executed, men of virtue are disgraced, and murderers *escape*. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord 270* There are many troubles from which it is better for a man not to *escape* than to *escape* wrongly.

† *b.* To recover from dangerous sickness. *Obs.* Cf. Fr. *échapper*, 'se tirer d'une maladie, guérir' (Littré). 1664 *Patson Lett.* No. 490 II. 160 He is dead, or ellys ryght seke and not lyke to *escape*. 1479 *Ibid.* No. 836 III. 251 My grandam is dyssessed... Myn uncle had a messenger yesterday that she sould not *escape*.

4. *trans.* To get clear away from (pursuit or a pursuer); to elude (a person's grasp); to succeed in avoiding (anything painful or unwelcome).

a. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxiii. 14 Turnynge fra ill *eschapis* dampnacioun. 1450 SOMMER in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 4 If he myght *escape* the daunger of the Towr he should be safe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. (1873) 17, I hef reheris this vordis, in hope to *eschapi* the detractione of invyful gramariaris. 1552 ASP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1834) 25 That ye may *eschape* the dangerous thirldome and captivite of the devil.

β. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 35 He may nought the deth *escape*. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lv, If the court were close continually Some men should *escape* great payne and misery. a 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* II. 1054 Thrice did my hands vain hold th' image *escape*. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Worcester xi, Shall not *escape* Gods vengeance. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 205 They might know that they were *escaped* a thousand deaths. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* (1609) vii. 16 His owne person eagerly pursu'd Hardly (by Boate) *escap't* the multitude. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* Ciiij, In a Work of this Nature it is impossible to *escape* Mistakes. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 96 P 14 Truth was easily *escaped* by the oblique and desultory movements... which Falsehood always practised. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. iii. 45 He seems to have *escaped* suspicion. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. v. 120 They cannot expect to *escape* being laughed at.

5. To elude (observation, search, etc.); to elude the notice of (a person). Also *absol.*

1594 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* II. vii. (1611) 72 Many things *escape* them. a 1668 DENHAM (J.), This still the same, although their airy shape All but a quick poetick sight *escape*. 1670 COTTON *Espermon* Pref., This History may suffer... by the Faults *escap'd* the Press. 1698 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 122 Things... so well conceal'd that they *escaped* the Search of the Enemy. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 P 3, I have leisure to make many Observations that *escape* the Notice of my Fellow-Travelers. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in *Davies Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 174 It cannot *escape* observation, that, etc. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* Pref. 12 How came Shakspeare to let such a subject *escape* him? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxxii. 416 A fact, the significance of which had previously *escaped* me.

b. To elude (a person's recollection).

1696 HORE tr. *Sully's Mareschal* 4 Lest it might have *escaped* my memory, I here set it down. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, The name of which *escapes* me. *Mod.* The matter quite *escaped* my memory.

Escapee (ěskā'pē), [*f.* ESCAPE *v.* + -EE.] One who has *escaped*; *esp.* an *escaped* convict from a penal settlement.

1875-6 W. WHITMAN *Mem. War* 40 Southern *Escapees*. 1880 MELBOURNE *Argus* 22 July 2/3 The 10 New Caledonia *escapees*, are to be handed over to the French consul. 1884 *Manch. Guard.* 9 Sept. 5 Some of the worst crimes have been committed in the colonies by *escapees*.

Escapful (ěskā'pfūl), *a.* [*f.* ESCAPE *sb.* or *v.* + -FUL.] Giving a chance of *escape*.

1883 *Lowm. Mag.* Aug. 367 Is there no help at all... and no *escapful* way?

Escapeless (ěskā'plēs), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -LESS.] Without *escape*; that cannot be *escaped*. 1825 *Tail's Mag.* XXII. 552 It presses with all the weight of an *escapeless* fate. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xv. § 5 A chasm as utterly *escapeless* and *escapeless* as any into which Dante gazed.

Escapement (ěskā'pmēt), See also *SCAPEMENT*. [*f.* ESCAPE *v.* + -MENT; app. first in sense 2 after Fr. *échappement*.]

1. The action of *escaping*. *rare*.

1824 HOOD *Two Swans* iv, Hope can spy no golden gate For sweet *escapement*. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 19 Oct., Wilmington, the last avenue of *escapement* left open to the beleaguered South.

b. A means of *escape*; an outlet.

1855 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 327 He allowed her to go her own way, as the best *escapement* of a frenzy. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* iii. 67 This little arm would prove a convenient *escapement* to prevent inundation. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. xi. 209 The archery ball... was not an *escapement* for youthful high spirits.

2. *Watch and Clock-making.* In a watch or clock, the mechanism which intervenes between the motive power and regulator, and which alternately checks and releases the train, thus causing an intermittent impulse to be given to the regulator. *Escapements* are of various kinds, as the *anchor*, *chronometer*, *crown*, *dead-beat*, *lever*, etc., *escapement*.

[The Fr. *échappement* in quot. 1801 anglicized as *escape-*

ment] occurs, as a current term in a paper dated 1716 printed in *Machines approuvées par l'Académie* (1735) III. 93; the etymological reference is to the regulated 'escape' of the toothed wheel from its detention by the pallet. The earliest instances of the word in Eng. are in the form *SCAPEMENT*, though at the period to which they belong the verb *SCAPE* was already archaic in general sense.]

[1739 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 126 The teeth of the swing wheel would *scape* free of the pallets. 1755 *Boley's Patent* No. 698, 4 *Scapement*. 1766 CUMMING *Clockmaking Index*, *Scapement* is the means by which the action of the wheels is applied to maintain vibration.] 1779 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. Rees), *Escapement*, see *Scapement*. 1801 J. JONES tr. *Bygges Trav. Fr. Rep.* xvi. 384 Breguet, the famous watch-maker, has discovered a new *echapement*. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 514 From the... description of the several parts of the *escapement*... it will be easy to see the mode of its action. 1880 S. P. THOMPSON in *Nature* XXI. 398 Models of every form of *escapement*.

transf. 1828 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Brakf.-t.* (1865) 73 Death alone can... silence at last the clicking of the terrible *escapement* we have carried so long beneath our wrinkled foreheads.

b. attrib., as in *escapement-wheel*.

1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* xiv. 194 From the action of the pallets in checking the motion of the wheel and allowing its teeth alternately to *escape*, this has been called the *escapement wheel*.

Escaper (ěskā'pā), [*f.* ESCAPE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who *escapes*.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* ix. 15 marg., Let no *escaper* goe. 1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* v. ci, The bright *escaper* from a world of grief. 1890 *Temple Bar* July 23 He dropped his robe and veil, and appeared before them as the famed *escaper*.

Escaping (ěskā'pīn), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* ESCAPE *v.*] The action of the vb. ESCAPE. Also *attrib.*

c. 1325 *Coer de L.* 2122 The messengers went out ful swythe; Of their *escaping* they were blithe. 1571 GOLDING *Calvinon Ps.* v. 9 That God should... open him an *escaping* place. 1650 BR. JER. TAYLOR *Fun. Sermon* 14 Such *escaping* we must reckon to be an extraordinary fortune. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Ann. Leigh* v. 20 The great *escaping* of ecstatic souls.

Escaping (ěskā'pīn), *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING 2.] That *escapes*; in the senses of the vb.

1870 *Daily News* 15 Nov., I have not heard of the *escaping* English. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 10/1 They were deluged by the *escaping* water.

Hence *Escapingly adv.*, in an *escaping* manner; evasively.

a 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 63 To Speak Oraculously, whisperingly, generally, and therefore *Escapingly*.

Escar (ě), *obs.* form of *ESCHAR*.

Escarbuncle (ěskā'bumk'l), *Her.* Also 6 *escarboucle*. [*a.* OF. *escarbuncle*, Fr. *escarboucle*: see *CARBUNCLE*.] = *CARBUNCLE* 2.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 26b, Beareth quarterly Golde, and Gules, an *Escarbuncle* Pomettē. 1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vi. (1660) 126 The *Escarbuncle* is of most use in Armes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 39/1 An *Escarbuncle*... is a kind of precious Stone. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist.* 4 *Pop.* xix. § 4. 304 Badges: Henry II., an *Escarbuncle*.

|| **Escargatoire**, *Obs. rare*—1. [Misspelling of *F. escargotière*, (or a dial. synonym), *f. escargot* snail.] A place for rearing snails.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 473 *Escargatoire*... a square Place boarded in, and filled with a vast quantity of large Snails. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in *mod. Dicts.*

† **Escarmouche**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 5 *escarmiseh*, 6 *escharmouch*, *mousch*, 9 (*Scott*) *escarmouchie*. [*a.* Fr. *escarmouche* = Pr. *escarmussa*, Sp. *escaramuza*, It. *escaramuccia*; see *SKIRMISH*.] A skirmish; also *fig.* a fit of anger.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 13 After many assautes and grete *escarmishes*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. (1872) 79 The atheniens and ther allys... assailhet the persans be *escharmouchis* and incursions. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 843/1 What shall wee say when a man is olde, and shoulde have passed all those *escharmouches*. 1800 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxvii, Such of the men as have *escaped* this *escharmouche*.

† **Escarmouche**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 *escharmousch*. [*a.* Fr. *escarmoucher*, *f. escarmouche*: see prec.] *a. intr.* To skirmish. *b. trans.* To skirmish with; to engage.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. (1872) 78 Leonides... *escharmouschit* xerxes gryt armye, and sleu twenty thousand persuns. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 258 He had hearde only of a few Spaniards, that laye their garrison, and them wold he haue prouoked to *escharmouche*.

Escarp (ěskā'p), *sb.* *Fortif.* [*a.* Fr. *escarpe*, ad. It. *scarpa*. Cf. *SCARP*.]

1. 'A steep bank or wall immediately in front of and below the rampart... generally the inner side of the ditch' (Adm. Smyth).

1688 J. S. *Fortification* 27 The *Escarpe* or Slope of the Ditch next to the wall. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Guwr. Disp.* VIII. 12 The enemy had cleared the rubbish from the bottom of the *escarp*. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Mil. Bridges* 338 The crest of the exterior slope, or *escarp*.

2. *transf.* A natural formation of a similar kind. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vii. 81 These shelves... presented distinct and recognisable embankments or *escarps* of elevation. 1868 SIR R. NAPIER *Disp. on Capture of Magdala* 12 May, Sir Charles Staveley effected an entrance... through a difficult crevice in the rocky *escarps*.

Escarp (ěskā'p), *v.* [*ad.* Fr. *escarper*, *f. escarpe*: see prec. The aphetic form *SCARP* is the more usual.] *trans.* To make into an *escarp*, to cut or form into a steep slope; to furnish with *scarps*. 1798 G. CARLETON *Mem.* 100 The *Glacis* was all *escarp'd*

upon the live Rock. 1852 *Lever Daltons II.* 265 Carried along the mountain-side by a track escarped in the rock itself. 1855 *Bailey Mystic* 69 The angels wrought the mountains, bulk by bulk, And chain by chain, serrated or escarped. 1884 *World* 27 Feb. 6/2 Billows of land, washed and escarped by ancient seas.

Hence *Escarped ppl. a.*, cut out in the form of an escarp.

1853 *Kane Grinnell Exp.* vi. (1856) 48 The dike... rising up... into escarped terraces nearly 1400 feet high. 1859 *Jephson Brittany* v. 47 The escarped rock upon which they were constructed.

Escarment (eskā'pment). [ad. Fr. *escarpement*, f. *escarper*: see prec.] The condition of being escarped; hence *concr.*

1. Ground cut into the form of an escarp for the purpose of fortification.

1802 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.*, *Escarment*: see Declivity. 1847 *Disraeli Tancred* vi. i. The living rock... formed the impregnable bulwarks and escarpments. 1860 *Russell Diary India* 1858-9 I. 82 The old Porto Batavo walls still surround the town, with most and escarpments. 1882 *Luck of Ladysmide* I. 93 From which a natural escarpment swept down towards the river.

2. *Geol.* 'The abrupt face or cliff of a ridge or hill range' (Page). Also *attrib.*

1813 *Bakewell Introduct. Geol.* (1815) 70 It is only on the sides of the nearly perpendicular peaks and escarpments that the bare rock is visible. 1845 *Darwin Voy. Nat.* viii. (1852) 165 The view is generally bounded by the escarpment of another plain. 1870 *Yeats Nat. Hist. Comm.* 23 Plains of New Red Sandstone and Lias, succeeded by two great escarpments, the edges of table-lands. 1880 *Haughton Phys. Geog.* v. 216 The western, or Libyan chain, is merely the escarpment edge of the plateau of the Sahara.

b. *transf.*

1853 *Kane Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 56 A naked escarpment of ice, twelve hundred feet high. 1856 *Whittier Panorama* 2 [The] long escarpment of half-crumbled wall.

+ **Escarleed, escartelee, a. Her. Obs.** [ad. and a. OF. *escartellé*, pa. pple. of *escarteler* (mod.F. *écarteler*) to break into quarters = Pr. *esquartelar*, f. *es-* (=L. *ex* out) + med.L. *quartellus*, dim. of *quartus* fourth.]

1. Quartered or quarterly.

1730-6 *Bailey (folio) Escartellé*. 1775 in *Ash*. 1889 in *Elvin Dict. Her.*

|| 2. Having a square notch.

This sense is app. due to a misunderstanding of some sort. The Fr. writers on heraldry (e.g. Palliot 1664) recognize *croix escartellée* only as meaning a cross divided by lines along the middle of each arm: this is substantially = sense 1. 1668 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. iii. 19 *Escarlees*, that is, when the straight line is cut off in the middle with a perfect Square. *Ibid.* 21 A Chief *Escarlees*. *Ibid.* i. v. 47 Some call it a cross escartellée, couped: as if it had only a nick or notch... sawed into the four ends of it. *Ibid.* i. ix. 92 A Cross Patee *escartellée*. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

-**escent**, suffix, forming adjs., repr. L. *-escentem*, the ending of pr. pples. of vbs. in *-escere*, chiefly inceptive, f. vbs. of state in *-ere*. Primarily occurring in words ad. L. pples., as *deliquescent*, *effervescent*, *obsolescent*, *putrescent*, where the general sense is 'beginning to assume a certain state'. Hence in recent times the suffix has been used (both in Eng. and in other European langs.) to form adjs. upon sbs., as in *alkalescent* (? after *acescent*), and in several words referring to play of light or colour, as *fluorescent*, *iridescent*, *opal-escent*, *phosphorescent*.

Esch, obs. Sc. form of *ASH sb.*

1513 *Douglas Ennis* xi. iii. 80 The hie eschis soundis thare and here, For dynitis rude of the scharp stelyt ax.

|| **Esch**. The German name for the grayling; in some Dicts. treated as Eng.

1658 *Hooke Comenius' Vis. World* xxxiv. 71 Others of this sort are... the Barbel, the Esch [orig. *der Esch*], the Trout. 1753 *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.*, *Esch*... a name given, by Hildegard and others, to the fish we call the grayling. [In some mod. Dicts.]

Eschalot (efālōt). [ad. Fr. *eschalotte* (now *échalotte*), dim. of *eschaloigne* ESCALLION.] = SHALLOT.

1707-12 *Mortimer Husb.* (J.), *Eschalots* are now from France become an English plant. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* (ed. 14) 37 Take some horse radish, one or two eschalots, etc. 1755 *Johnson*, *Eschalot*. Pronounced shallot. 1858 *Glenny Gard. Every-day Bk.* 48/1 *Eschalots* may still be planted, if not already in the ground.

Exchange: obs. var. EXCHANGE.

+ **Eschansonnerie**. Obs. [a. OFr. *eschansonnerie*, f. *eschanson*: = med.L. *scancion-em*, ad. Teut. **skankjon-* cupbearer, butler (= OE. *scenca*.)] The butler.

1514 *Rutl. Papers* (Camden) 26 *Eschansonnerie* celler. In wryn liij septiers.

|| **Eschantillon**. Obs. rare-1. [F. *eschantillon* (now *échantillon*); cf. SCANTLING.] A fragment, diminutive specimen.

1750 *Pope Let. R. Digby* 20 July, Lady Scudamore, whose short Eschantillon of a letter (of a quarter of a page) I value.

Eschar (eskā). Path. Forms: 6-7 *asker*, (6 *ascher*, *askar*), 6-8 *eschar*, 6 *eschare*, *eskarre*, 7 *escharre*, (6 *eskar*), 7- *eschar*. [ad. (partly through Fr. *eschare*) L. *eschara*, a. Gr. *ἐσχάρα* lit. 'hearth', hence mark of a burn. The

Fr. word was at an earlier period adopted aphetically as *scarre*, SCAR1.]

'A brown or black dry slough, resulting from the destruction of a living part, either by gangrene, by burn, or by caustics' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

[c. 1430 tr. *Gul. de Saliceto* in *MS. Sloane* 277 fo. 49 *De remeunye de pe escara* or cruste.] 1543 *Traheron Vigo's Chirurg.* II. ix. 23 After that the malignite is taken awaye, ye muste cause the eschar to fall awaye. 1582 *Hester Secr. Phiorav.* i. vii. 8 You maie not take awaie y^e Askar, vntill such tyme as it falleth out of hymself. 1607 *Torsbell Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 313 Bind it thereto for three days, in which space you shall see a white asker on the sore. 1655 *Culpepper*, etc. *Riverius* IV. vii. 119 When the Eschar falls off, they will bleed again. c. 1700 W. Gibson *Farrier's Guide* II. xlviii. (1738) 182 It does not form anything like an Eschar. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 50 The tongue alone was the seat of the gangrenous eschar. 1807 *Med. Trul.* XVII. 223, I cauterized the wound by means of burning tinder... until an eschar was produced about the size of a shilling. 1874 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* 286 In the eschar produced by cautery no nerve thrills.

+ b. *transf. Obs.*

1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 379 The Flame of common Fire... is able to reduce it [Iron] to an Eschar or sort of Rust. 1787 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ant.* Insects... cause so many Escars, that the Leaves cannot avoid circling.

+ **Escharbon**. Obs. rare-1. [Cf. OF. *escharbon*, *escharbote*, It. *scarbone*, f. Vulgar L. *scarab-us* (L. *scarabaeus*) beetle.] A beetle.

1480 *Caxton Ovid's Met.* xv. iv, *Escharbons* ben born & norryshid of dede horses.

Escharotic (eskārōtik), a. and sb. Also 7 *escharotick*, 7-8 *escharotick*. [ad. late L. *escharotic-us*, a. Gr. *ἐσχάρωτικός*, f. *ἐσχάρα*: see ESCHAR. Cf. Fr. *escharotique*.]

A. *adj.* Fitted or tending to form an eschar, caustic.

1612 *Woodall Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 305 Put never one Caustick or Escharotick medicine after another too soone. 1655 *Culpepper*, etc. *Riverius* IV. vii. 119 Burnt Vitriol... besides its Escharotick quality, is good to stanch blood. 1718 *Quincy Compl. Disp.* 80 Its hot escharotick Quality makes it very hurtful to Sheep.

B. sb. An escharotic drug; a powerful caustic.

1655 *Culpepper*, etc. *Riverius* IV. vii. 119 *Escharoticks*. by burning the mouths of the Veins, produce a Scab. 1791 *Edin. New Disp.* 118 Verdegriis applied externally proves a gentle detergent and Escharotic. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 139 An escharotic will suffice to remove all small warts. So + **Escharotical**, a. Obs.

1651 *Biggs New Disp.* 173 An escharotical caustick.

+ **Escharous**, a. Obs. Also 6 *escharous*. [f. ESCHAR + -OUS.] Full of eschars; resembling an eschar; scabby.

1543 *Traheron Vigo's Chirurg.* II. x. 23 Yf the ulceration shulde come of fier... it is escharous. 1562 *Buller's Dial. Soames & Chir.* 17 a, You maie... often applye the same, untill the same come to an escharous crust or scabbie.

Eschatological (eskātōlōjīkāl), a. [f. as next + -IO + -AL.] Of or pertaining to eschatology. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 713 Many of these poems touch on eschatological questions. 1861 *Yrnl. Sac. Lit.* Jan. 295 Eschatological notions, which he [Paul] is supposed to have borrowed at first from Judaism. 1881 E. WILSON *Egypt of the Past in Nature* 24 Nov. 75 The eschatological notions of the period differed exceedingly from those of subsequent periods.

Eschatologist (eskātōlōjīst). [f. next + -IST.] One who studies or treats of eschatology.

1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess. Ch. Pref.* 29 The ideas of the great prophets... are more true than the ideas of the eschatologist of the book of Daniel.

Eschatology (eskātōlōjī). Theol. [f. Gr. *ἐσχάτος* last + -λογία discourse: see -LOGY; cf. F. *eschatologie*.] The department of theological science concerned with 'the four last things': death, judgement, heaven, and hell.

1844 J. BUSH *Anastasis* (1845) Pref. v, Scriptural Eschatology. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 228 The Eschatology of the Apocalypse and the Epistles. 1879 *Baldw. Brown in Chr. World* 24 Dec. 825/3 Eschatology, the science of the last things, is, as a science, one of the most baseless.

+ **Eschaufe**, v. Obs. Also 4-5 *eschauffe*, *eschawfe*. [a. OFr. *eschaufe-r*, *eschauffe-r*: see ACHAFE.] *trans.* To heat, warm; also *fig.* to heat with passion, inflame, excite. Also *refl.* to become hot.

c. 1374 *Chaucer Boeth.* I. v. 22 *pe sedes... ben waxen hey[e] cornes whan pe sterre sirius eschaufeh hym.* 1413 *Lydg. Pilgr. Sowle* I. xxvii. (1850) 32 *Fyre warmeth and eschaufeth tho that stonde nye.* a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 164 To eschauffe and to draw the man or woman by sum falce delite vnto synne. c. 1475 *Partenay* 969 Wine... wold eschawfe the braines appetite. 1530 *Palsgr.* 539/2 By that tyme your horse be a litle eschaufed, he wyll go well ynough.

Hence + **Eschaufed**, ppl. a. + **Eschaufing** vbl. sb. c. 1374 *Chaucer Boeth.* IV. vi. 142 *Pei wexen eschaufed in to hafe* of hem pat anioien hem. c. 1386 - *Pars. T.* 916 *Euree the gretter merite shal he han, that moost restreyneth the wikkede eschawfynges of the ordure of this synne.*

Eschaunge, obs. var. of EXCHANGE.

+ **Eschay**. Obs. Sc. [repr. some deriv. of OF. *escheoir*: see ESCHATE; and cf. Fr. 'la terme échoit à la Saint-Jean'.] Expiry, termination.

1488 *Act. Dom. Conc.* (1839) 113/2 To complette fiftene 3eris, quilk beand completit was in the 3ere of God lxxxiii 3eris; and the eschay of his terme at witsunday.

Esche, obs. form of ASH1, ASK.

Escheat (eshtīt), sb. Forms: 4-7 *eschet* (e, 4 *echete*, *escheyte*, 5 *eshete*, *epchete*), 5-7 *escheate*, 6-7 *Sc. escheit* (te, 6-7 *excheat* (e, -chete, 6- *escheat*. See also CHEAT sb. [ME. *eschete*, a. OF. *eschete*, *eschaete*, *escheoite*, n. of action (orig. fem. pa. pple.), f. OF. *escheoir* (mod.F. *échoir*): = late L. **excadere* (class. L. *excidēre*) to fall to a person's share, f. L. *ex* out + *cadere* (vulg. L. *cadere*, OF. *cheoir*) to fall. In continental OF. the sb. meant succession, inheritance, esp. collateral inheritance; in England the etymological sense received a different application. As in many other words (cf. *exchange*) the prefix *es-* was in the 16-17th c. often replaced by *ex-* after L. analogies.]

I. *Law*.

1. An 'incident' of feudal law, whereby a fief reverted to the lord when the tenant died without leaving a successor qualified to inherit under the original grant. Hence, the lapsing of land to the Crown (in U. S., to the state), or to the lord of the manor, on the death of the owner intestate without heirs.

As an attainted person, according to the doctrine of 'corruption of blood' (see ATTAINDER), could have no legal heir, his property suffered escheat. This 'escheat by corruption of blood', theoretically distinct from the 'forfeiture' inflicted as a penalty for treason and felony, was abolished together with the latter by the Felony Act, 1870.

1302 *Britton* 69 *Queus demeynes nous tenoms... de eschete et de purchaz.* c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 307 Many londis schulde falle into be kyngis (hondis) bi eschet. c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2190 A rich erle-dam... to him of Eschete late cam. c. 1460 *Fortescue Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 77 By Eschetes, they may not so much Land fall to any Man as to the Kyng by cause no man hath so many lordshippes as he. 1533 *More Debell. Salern Wks.* 977/1 Swering a mans death, and winning a mans lande by eschete. 1649 *Selden Latw. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 130 He forbad the study of the Law, that so it might die without heir, and he have all by Escheat. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. II. vi. 69 Escheats are equally incident to tenure in socage. a. 1862 *Buckle Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 353 Escheats were frequent in England, because there was no power of willing away land.

transf. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 183 The right did revert by escheat to the people upon the great change.

b. In Scotland in wider sense, including: Confiscation or forfeiture of property, real or personal. *Simple escheat*: the absolute forfeiture of a person's estate; opposed to *liferent escheat*, the forfeiture of the profits accruing during his lifetime.

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1507) § 71 That na woman cum to kirk... with hir face mussalled, or covered that scho may not be kend, vndir the pane of escheit of the courchie.

2. *concr.* Property, real or personal, falling by escheat to the lord, king, or state. In quot. 1330 *Eschete* may be pa. pple.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 244 *Ilk castelle and toure To be kyng is eschete, als to chefe of alle.* 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C. v.* 169 *Thor3 soure lawe, ich leyue ich lese menyne escheytes.* 1474 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* 11 The escheatis... of thaim that [wer] at the slaughter of Thome of Prestone. 1577-87 *Holinshed Chron.* III. 1073 2 As well in providing escheats and wards for their children and kinsfolks. 1600 *Holland Livy* 39 Suffering himselfe and all that he had to fall into the king's hands as an escheat. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 37 Such as is put to the horn for Ministers stipends, their escheits shalbe uplifted. 1841 *Elphinstone Hist. Ind.* I. 41 Escheats for want of heirs have been mentioned as being his [the King's]. 1875 *Stubbs Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 607 Not even the tenants of a great escheat in the royal hands escaped the obligation.

transf. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* III. viii. 16 To leave to him that lady for escheat.

+ b. *collect.* The fund or possession formed by escheated estates. Obs.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 247 *pe dettes bat men þam auht... Wer taxed & bitaucht to be eschete of þe kyng.*

3. The right of appropriating property subject to escheat.

1570-6 *Lambarde Peramb. Kent* (1826) 496 But as touching the Lande, he shall neither have the Eschete of it. 1609 *Skene Reg. Maj.* 3 The Baron shall have the escheit of the gudes pertening to the malefactor. 1759 *Sterne Tr. Shandy* I. 18 Reversions, services, annuities... views of frankpledge, escheats, etc. 1844 *Williams Real Prop.* (1877) 127 A right of escheat seldom accruing.

+ 4. A writ (AF. *bref de escheate*) now abolished, to recover escheats from the person in possession.

1302 *Britton* 54 *Voloms nous qe teles alienances sont repellables par les chiefs seignurs des fees par nos brefs de Escheate.* 1672 in *Cowel Interpr.* s.v. *Escheate*, Escheat is used for a Writ which lyeth, where the Tenant having Estate in Fee-simple in any Lands or Tenements holden of a superior Lord, dyeth seized without Heir general or special. 1842 *Barham Ingol. Leg.*, *Sir Rupert*, Away went 'cognovits', 'bills', 'bonds', and 'escheats'.

+ 5. (See quotes.) Obs.

1672 *Cowel Interpr.* s.v. *Eschete*, Escheat is also used sometimes for the Place or Circuit within which the King, or other Lord hath Escheats of his Tenants. 1736 in *Bailey*.

1751 in *Chambers Cycl.*; and in mod. Dicts.

II. 6. The levying of contributions, plunder; *concr.* in pl. booty, spoil. Cf. CHEAT 2.

1577-87 *Harrison Descr. Brit.* x. 37 in *Holinshed*, For their wares, whereof they [pirates] make good peniworths, as theeves commonlie doo of such pieces as they get by like Escheat. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* I. v. 25 To make one great by

others losse is bad excheat. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel*. xxvi. viii. 299 Commanded the house of Arbetio, full (as it was) by reason of those inestimable escheats. to be rifled and ransacked cleane.

Escheat (es|tʃɪt), *v.* Forms: see the sb. *Pa. pple.* Sc. 6 *escheit*, 8-9 *escheat*. (See also CHEAT *v.*) [f. prec. sb.; cf. OF. *escheter*.]

1. *trans.* To make an escheat of, confiscate; to hand over as an escheat to or into. (Some apparent examples of the pass. may belong to the *intr.* sense 2.)

1388 WYCLIF 3 *Esdras* vi. 32 And the goodis ofhem to the king be eschetid [1388 ethetid]. 1474 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* 67 His schip and gudis. was eschetit as the kings eschete. 1548 BODRUGAN (Adams) *Epit. King's Title* 251 Locrine herupon seized Albania... as escheated wholly to himself. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 12 a. If it [lande] be escheted unto the king. 1641 A. MERVIN in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) l. 216 Their Primitive and Genuine Tenures escheated by Acts of State, and strangled by Monopolies. 1687 *Assur. Abb. Lands* 40 It was the Opinion of the Justices that they were Escheated to the Lords of the Fee. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) v. ix. v. 275 He. escheated their estates into the hands of laymen. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* vi. ix. His honours lost, his lands escheated, and his liberty restrained.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*
1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxviii. (1612) 141 And to his Coffes did escheate a world of wealth. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *On Christ Ch. Building*. As doubtful whether 't should escheated be To ruine, or redeem'd to majesty.

2. *intr.* To become an escheat; to revert by escheat to the superior lord, king, or state; const. to or simply. Also *fig.*

1331 *Dial. Laws Eng.* i. vii. (1638) 13 The land shall escheat to the Lord of whom the Land is holden. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 657/2 Landes... which should otherwise have escheated to her majesty. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xiv. (1821) 639 His Land should have escheated unto her. 1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Gov.* i. § 19 (1704) 42 A Kingdom so gotten may escheat for want of an Heir. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* i. viii. 168 All baronies which escheated to the Crown were under his administration. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. 261 The property in case of intestacy should escheat to the state.

fig. 1850 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* II. 13 Great nature's waif, that must by law escheat To the liege-lord Corruption.

† 3. *trans.* To forfeit. Sc. Obs.

1531-75 *Diurn. Occur.* (1833) 83 All their movabill guidis decernit to be escheit, at the mercat croce of Edinburgh. 1554 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyskm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lii. His shirt, his doublet, or bonet to escheate. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* 151 All their moveable Goods and Gear, to be escheat and in-brought to his Majesty's Use. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvi. His moveable goods and gear escheat... to his majesty's use. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Coll.* i. i. 49 In 1509 persons were prevented from importing... Books under penalty of escheating the same.

† 4. Used (after Fr. *échoir*) for: To 'fall' to a person by inheritance.
1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. ix. (1632) 541 Those that have bene hereditarily escheated unto them.

Escheatable (es|tʃɪtəb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to escheat.

1611 COTGR., *Escheable*, escheatable. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 49 The Customes of Kent is that Gaule-kind land is not forfeitable nor Escheatable for Felonie. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Escheatage (es|tʃɪtɛdʒ). [f. ESCHATE sb. or *v.* + -AGE.] The right of succeeding to an escheat.

1603 COTGR., *Escheatage*, the right which a Lord hath in the land of his tenant, dying without heires of his bodie, or bloud. 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* II. xxi. xiii. 54 In those times were established the ridiculous rights of escheatage and shipwrecks. 1779 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 435/2 Exempt from the right of escheatage. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Escheated (es|tʃɪtɛd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 Sc. *escheit*. [f. as prec. + -ED.] Of land, etc.: That has reverted by escheat to the superior lord, the king, or the state.

1551 *Sc. Acts, Mary c. 7* The saidis escheit gudis. 1607 DAVIES *1st Let. Earl Salisb.* (1787) 233 To enquire of all escheated and concealed lands in that county. 1623 SIR T. CREW in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1650) l. 218 You have made these ample Endowments of Churches out of your own Excheated Revenue. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 30 The lesser proprietors whom grants of escheated honours might newly have created.

Escheating, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ESCHATE; in quot. = Forfeiting.
c 1575 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 37 It is statute and ordanit... that thair be na mercattis nor fairis haldin upon halie dayis... under the pane of escheting of the gudis.

Escheator (es|tʃɪtɔɪ). Forms: 5-6 *escheatour* (e, *excheatour*, -er, 5-7 *escheatour*, -etor, *excheator*, (5 *echetour*, *eshetour*, 7 *excheator*), 7-8 *escheater*, (7 *escheator*), *epohetour*, 7-*escheator*. [ME. *eschetour*, a. AF. *eschetour*, f. *eschete*: see ESCHATE sb.]

An officer appointed yearly by the Lord Treasurer to take notice of the escheats in the county to which he is appointed, and to certify them into the Exchequer. *Escheator-general*: a superintendent or chief of escheators.

The office having practically fallen into disuse, procedure in cases of escheat, is now regulated by the Escheat Procedure Act, 1887.

1329 BRITTON l. ii. § 2 En office de nos Eschetours, et en presence de nous devant noster Seneschal. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxviii. (1495) 934 Fiscus is a comyn

sacke or a bagge in whiche the Eschetour and rente gaderers put the comyn dette and custome that is payed to kynges. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 187 Edward be the grace of God Kyng of Yngland... to alle sryffes, mayrres, escheatours, etc. 1500 *Plumpton Cor.* 147 Ralfe Sauchevereth of Hopwell is eschetour of Nottinghamshire and Derby. 1593 *Norden Spec. Brit. Mex. & Herts.* ii. 1 It [Herts.] was annexed to Essex. And one Sheriff supplied both Counties, and did also one Eschetor. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. ii. ix. (1743) 78 The Lord Treasurer hath the nomination of the Escheators in every county. 1755 *Carte Hist. Eng.* IV. 375 He had got into the service of one Kenny escheator general of the kingdom [of Ireland]. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) l. i. 15 The King's title was to be found by the inquest of a jury, summoned at the instance of the escheator.

Hence **Escheatorship**, the office of escheator.
1570 *Act. 13 Eliz. c. 4. § 13* His Office of Sherifffwick, Escheatorship or Bailiffwick. 1887 *19th Cent.* XXII. 789 When he applied for the escheatorship, he informed Lord Castlereagh that he intended to have his seat transferred to Mr. Balfour.

Eschecker, -*cheker* (e, obs. ff. ESCHQUER.

Eschel (e|ʃɛl). [a. Ger. *eschel*, dim. of *esche* ashes.] † a. (See quot. 1753.) Obs. b. The third quality of powder blue.

1726 LINCKIUS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 202 Tum ad separationem pulveris illius cinerei albicantis levioris, quem Eschel appellant. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Eschel*, a term used by the smalt workers, to express a sort of grey substance resembling ashes, which is usually mixed with the smalt when in fusion. This is carefully separated from it, before it is powdered for use, otherwise it would debase the colour. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* 874 s. v. *Cobalt*. In commerce, smalts are classified both according to their contents in cobalt, and the size of the grain, the following being the chief marks. [e.g.] O. E. Ordinary Eschel. Ordinary indicates the relative quantity in cobalt. Eschel the state of division.

† **Eschele**. Obs. Also 4 *eschel*, 5 *eschelle*.

[a. OF. *eschelle* (mod. F. *échelle*, *eschide*, believed to be an altered form of *eschiere*, corresp. to It. *schiera*, of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *skara* (MHG. *schar*, Ger. *schar*.)] A troop, squadron (of soldiers); rarely a company (of travellers).

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7580 With xv thousand in on eschele. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* viii. 218 In twa eschellis orandit he had the folk that he had in leding. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xl. 155 Pe worthy men Dure Folk... arrayid ben, And delt bane in-till Eschellis thre. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 47 (Jacob log.) Rachelle, stand thou in the last eschelle.

† **Eschellitt**. Obs. Also 6 *eschellit*. [a. OF. *eschellette*, mod. F. *échellette*, dim. of *eschelle* ladder.] A small ladder.

1578 in T. Thomson *Inventories* (1815) 256 (Jam.) Ane eschellitt schod with yron without ane bolt. *Ibid.* 258 Ane eschellitt schod without ane bolt.

† **Eschend**, *pa. pple.* of *schenden*: see ISCHEND.

c 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 343 in O. E. *Misc.* 221 Cursid dedis makis men al day eschend.

Eschenite, var. form of ESCHYNITE.

Eschequer, obs. form of EXCHEQUER.

Eschete, obs. form of ESCHATE.

† **Eschewe**, *v.* Obs. Forms: 4-6 *eschew* (e, *eschewe*, (4 *eschef*, 6 *eschef*). [a. OF. *eschewe-r*, corrupt form of *achever*: see ACHIEVE.]

1. *trans.* To bring to a successful issue, accomplish; = ACHIEVE 1.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 283 Gret thingis eschewyt he [Cesar]. As men may in his story se. c 1500 *Lancelot* 2229 Aduentur is non so gret to pref. nor 3he sal it eschef. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xx. 57 God ayde you to eschew & to tornyshe thys grete besynes.

2. To succeed in gaining; to gain; = ACHIEVE 5 a.

1500 *Calisto & Melibea* in Hazl. *Dodsley* l. 77 To enjoy your youth... For that time pleasures are most eschewed.

3. *intr.* To gain one's end; const. of or simply; = ACHIEVE 6.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathou* 321 To sanct mathow son went he, Wenand be hym wele til eschewe. *Ibid.*, *Engenia* 533 He had eschewit of his wil, Or any helpe had cunyne hir til. † a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2301 Lappede them in lede, lesse that they schulde Chawngre or chawffe, 3if pay myghte eschefe.

† **Eschevin**. Obs. Variant of ECHEVIN, q. v.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* i. ii. 49 The Eschevins of Paris. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherl.* l. 85 The eschevins or aldermen form a court of justice here as in every town.

† **Eschew**, *sb.* Obs. [f. ESCHREW *v.*]; cf. OF. *eschew*, *eschui* of similar formation.] The action of keeping clear; avoidance (of danger).

a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 158 So fareth love... The first eschew is remedy alone.

† **Eschew**, *a.* Obs. Also 4 *eschiewe*, 4-5 *eschu* (e. [a. OF. *eschieu* (nom. *eschif*), corresp. to Pr. *eschiu*, Sp. *esquivar*, It. *schivo*:—Com. Romanic **skivo*, of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. **sciuh* (MHG. *schiech*, mod. Ger. *schew*), OE. *scōh* SHY.]

1. Disinclined, loth, unwilling. Const. of or to with *inf.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* p. 897 He þat ofte falleth in synne... is the moore eschew [v. r. eschewe, eschue, eschiewe] for to schryuen hym. c 1386 — *Merch. T.* 568 To eten hem alle he nas no thyng eschu [v. r. eschewe, eschue]. 1393 GOWER *Conf. II.* 286 She is eschewe of bothe two. a 1400 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 136 Vertu So excellent, that to feble is my witte To expresse it; wherefore I am eschu To medle, or make a long sermon of itte.

2. ? Objectionable, to be avoided.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 528 Dounge of foules is ful

necessarie To lond tillynge; yit gooses dounge eschew is. *Ibid.* iv. 586 Her taste is eke eschewe In places weet.

Eschew (es|tʃu), *v.* 1 Forms: 4-6 *eschewe* (?*eschewe*), *eschewe*, (4 *ech*-, *eschue*, *etochewe*, *isschewe*, 4-5 *eschef*, *eschiewe*, -*uwe*, *eschewe*, 5 *eschou*, *eschew*, 6 *eschue*, *eschue*, *as*-, *estew* (e, -*lew*), *exochew* (e, (4 *eschew*, 6 *exohue*, -*tue*), 4-7 *eschu* (e, 4- *eschew*. [a. OF. *eschiver*, *eschiver* (also in other conjugations, as *eschivoir*, *eschivir*, *eschivre*), corresp. to Pr., Sp., Pg. *esquivar*, It. *schivare* (whence prob. mod. F. *esquiver* to dodge, the retention of the s being otherwise anomalous):—Common Romanic **skivare*, f. **skivo*: see prec.; cf. OHG. *sciuh*en, MHG. *schuhen*, *schiuwen*, mod. Ger. *scheuen* to dread, avoid, shun; also Eng. SHY *v.*]

1. *trans.* To avoid, shun.

† a. To avoid, keep clear of, escape (a danger or inconvenience). Rarely with clause as obj.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathias* 205 [A sone] þat scho, til eschewe destiny, Ine a cophyne kest ine þe se. c 1460 *Forrescue Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 105 To eschewe thees two Harmes, hyt may than be advised, etc. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyskm.* (Percy Soc.) 1 Pastoures... drawe to cotes for to eschewe the colde. 1556 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* viii. 20 Thus we eschue thatt eny man shulde rebuke us in this abundance. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyl. Bryt.* (1814) 17 To eschewe therby the displeasure of my lorde. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 251 What cannot be eschew'd, must be embrac'd. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* iv. 61 To eschew tediousness, [I] shall transcribe what Dr. Jordan hath written. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 60 To eschew that inconvenience that Statute was made.

† b. To 'fight shy of', avoid (a place); to stand aloof from (a person). Obs.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 55 Suche men eschue. 1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* iv. iii. (1483) 59 The queene of Saba... eschewed it [that brydge] and took another wey. c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 160 Fra þen forthe sho forhewed þe kynges presence, and it eschewed. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 2 Beware... of straunge wordes, as thou wouldest take hede and eschewe greate rockes in the sea. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. vi. iii. (1651) 564 A woman a man may eschue, but not a wife.

c. To abstain carefully from, avoid, shun (an action, a course of conduct, an indulgence, an article of food or drink, etc.). The current sense: † Formerly with obj.-inf. preceded by *to*.

JOHNSON 1755 notes the word as 'almost obsolete'; it is now not uncommon in literary use.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1001 But al þat badde is for a burn here abouen erþe, Huo so þat chance to echue & chese the better. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* (MS. B.) 358 Gyue me grace for to etchewe to do þat þing þat me shuld rewe. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* ii. 16 Eschewe thou vnholi and veyn spechis. c 1450 MYRC 28 Grete othes thow must eschewe. 1509 HAWES *Joyful Medit.* 20 They may extue For to do wronge. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xvii. 23, l. will eschue myne owne wickednes. 1637 EARL STIRLING *Doomeday* 9th Hour (R.) These curious doubts which good men doe eschew Make many atheists. 1665 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 22 Fat things must be eschewed. a 1707 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* II. lxxxi. (R.) They must not only eschew evil but do good in the world. 1801 WORDSW. *Cuckoo & Night.* xxiii. For every wight eschews thy song to hear. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv. He has already eschewed green coats, red neckcloths, and other worldly ornaments. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 693 Observers... thought that capitalists would eschew all connection with what must necessarily be a losing concern. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relic. & Life* 228 Eschew the cavilling critic's art, The lust of loud reproving. *absol.* 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. l. ii. vii. (1651) 25 The power to prosecute or eschue.

† 2. *intr.* To get off, escape. Obs.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xi. 391 Thai sall nocht weil eschew foroutyn fall. c 1450 *Castle Hd. MS. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 2525 And þat he couet to eschew. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 441 Grant him his life... And I promit... That he sall not eschew away, nor fle.

† 3. *trans.* Torescue. Obs. rare. [So Fr. *eschiver*.] c 1500 *Melusine* 170 Pey recovered there six of their galeys, & eschiewed þem fro the fyre.

Hence **Eschewal**, an eschewing, a keeping clear of (evil). **Eschewance**, the action of eschewing; avoidance. **Eschewer**, one who eschews, avoids, shuns. **Eschewing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. ESCHEW in various senses. **Eschewment**, the action of eschewing.

1523 BABINGTON *Commandm.* vii. (1590) 278 Things which keepe chastitie vncorrupted... sobrietie, labour... & *eschewall [ed. 1637 eschewing] of oportunitie. 1656 JEANES *Mist. Scho. Din.* 22 The bare eschewall of an evil is sufficient for the denomination of feare. 1841 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) l. 182 The convenient negative process of an eschewal of all cross-questioning. 1844 JAMES MORLEY *Ernestine* xv. With that careful 'eschewance of all listening ears... that gentleman remained bowing in silence till the waiter was out of the room. 1578 *Ch. Prayers in Priv.* *Prayers* (1851) 460 Give them such judges, as are... 'eschewers of all partiality. 1621 DR. BUCKHAM in *Life Bacon* xii. (1861) 501 A messenger of good news to you and an eschewer of evil. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) l. 188 These eschewers of mystery. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. xl. 99 The ferme stablesse of perdurable dwellinge and ek the 'eschuyng of destruccyon. 1563 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 164 Theschuyng of the greate Daunger & perill of the... plague. 1864 WEBSTER, **Eschewment* (rare).

† **Eschew**, *v.* 2 Obs. rare-1. [ad. OF. *eschew*, *pa. pple.* of *eschoir* (mod. Fr. *échoir*): see ESCHATE.] *intr.* To fall out, fall to one's lot, befall.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 2057 This chekke hyme eschewed be chaunces of armes.

Eschin, obs. form of **ESHIN**, *dial.*

|| **Eschoppe**. Obs. rare⁻¹. [Fr. *eschoppe* (now *échoppe*), OFr. *eschoppe*, *eschoppe*, corresp. to Sp. *escoplo*, Pg. *escopro*; — L. *scalprum*.] A steel-pointed tool for engraving on copper; a graver.

1662 *EVELYN Chalogr.* 126 Bosse's invention of the Eschoppe does render the making of this Sulcus much more facile. *Ibid.* 97 His points and eschoppes.

|| **Eschscholtzia** (es'ch'si-ä). [mod. L.; the name was given in 1821 by A. v. Chamisso (*Hor. Phys. Berol.* 73) in compliment to J. F. v. Eschscholtz, one of his colleagues in the Romanzoff exploring expedition.] A Californian genus of herbaceous plants (N.O. *Papaveraceæ*); *E. californica*, the best-known species, has finely divided glaucous leaves, and large bright yellow flowers, saffron-coloured in the centre. Also *attrib.*

1857 *HENFREY Bot.* 232 *Eschscholtzia*, a Californian genus, is now found in every garden. 1870 *MISS BROUGHTON Red as Rose* 1. 73 Pulling the green nightcaps off the escholtzia [*sic*] buds.

Eschutcheon: obs. var. **ESCUTCHEON**.

Escien, obs. form of **ASK**.

Escimus, corrupt form of **ECHENEIS**.

1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* II. ix. 87 Ther is another manco of flyshe in this see [of ynde], whiche ben named escimus, whiche .haue such strengthe that in contynent that they touche a ship one of them only retyneyth hym style.

Escalroisment, -issement, obs. forms of **ESCALIBESMENT**.

1770-6 in *BAILEY (folio)*. 1775 in *ASH*.

|| **Escandre** (eskländr). [Fr. *esclandre*, later form of OF. *escandre*, *escandle*; — L. *scandalum*: see **SCANDAL** and **SLANDER**.] Unpleasant notoriety; an occurrence which gives rise to it; a disturbance, scene.

1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* (F. Hall). 1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* xi. II. 11 Scutbush, to avoid esclandre and misery .paid her her dividends as usual. 1881 *LADY HERBERT Edith* 18 Since the last 'esclandre' he had held little or no communication with her. 1883 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* 55 An esclandre of any kind, cannot be associated even in imagination with his name.

† **Esclaire**, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [a. OF. *esclaire-r*, *esclairier* (mod. F. *éclairer*), corresp. to Pr. *esclair-ar*; — L. *exclār-āre* (rare), f. *ex* out + *clār-us* bright.] *trans.* To make clear, clear up.

1655 *DIGGES Compl. Ambass.* 318 We think it now reason that the matter of Religion be first esclaired.

† **Esclarish**, v. Obs. Also 6 *esclarishsh*. [ad. OF. *esclariss*: lengthened stem of *esclairir*; — late L. type **exclārīre*, f. L. *ex* out + *clār-us* clear, bright.] *trans.* To make clear or bright; to bring to light; to render illustrious.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 16 This amitie and peax, which is now nuelly esclarisshed and confirmed. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* 259 b, Which singuler perseueration in defence of her charitie . esclarissheth to the whole flocke of womankynde the bright beames of wisdom.

† **Esclarishment**. Obs. In 6 *esclerishment*. [ad. OF. *esclerissement*, var. of *esclarissement*, f. *esclairir*: see *prec.*] A clearing up, explanation.

1549 in *STRYPE Eccl. Mem.* II. App. CC. 102 By the former treaty with th' esclerishment joynt hostility is not entred.

|| **Esclavage** (esklavāz). Obs. [Fr. *esclavage* (lit. 'slavery', f. *esclave* slave) used in same sense.] A necklace composed of several rows of gold chains, beads, or jewels, so called from its resemblance to the fetters of a slave.

1758 *MRS. DELANY Autobiog.* (1861) III. 478 All the bougets, esclavages, earrings and knots. 1766 *COLMAN & GARRICK Clandestine Marr.* 1, How d'ye like the Style of this Esclavage? 1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 323.

† **Esclavish**, v. Obs. rare. [ad. Fr. *esclaver* to enslave, on the analogy of *cherish*, etc.] *trans.* To enslave. Hence **Esclavishing** *vbl. sb.*

1593 *T. STOCKER Hist. Civ. Warres loue* C. II. 32 To our viter esclavishshing and destruction for euer.

† **Esclie**. Obs. [ad. L. *esculus*.] (See *quot.*)

1577 *B. GOGGE Herreshack's Husb.* (1586) 106 The Esclie is a kind of Oke, called . in Latine Esclus.

Esclipsis, obs. form of **ECLIPSE**.

|| **Escopette**. Obs. [var. of **ESCOPETTE**: for the form cf. med. L. *scopētum*.] (See *quot.*)

1844 *S. R. MEYRICK Anc. Armour Gloss.* *Sclopus*, the escopette or hand-gun. 1830 — *Illustr. Anc. Arms & Armour* Plate cxix, Fig. 4. A short wheel-lock escopette of the time of Charles I. It is . intended to be carried in a holster in the same manner as a long pistol.

Escucheon, obs. form of **ESCUTCHEON**.

|| **Escuiocon**. Arch. [OF. *escuiocon* (mod. *écoinçon*).] A stone which forms the upper part of an arched window. In *quot. attrib.*

1867 *H. T. ELLACOMBE in Trans. Exeter Archit. Soc.* I. Ser. II. 98 The jambs of these windows are splayed on the inside, and surmounted by escuiocon arches.

† **Escompessal**.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C. iijj, Put in the wonde Escompessal unto tyme the dede flesh be wastide.

† **Esconduy**, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. OF. *escondui-re* (mod. *conduire*), in this sense a pseudo-

etymological perversion of earlier *escondire*, corresp. to Pr. *escondire*; — **excondicere*, f. *ex* out + *con* (=cum) with + *dicere* to say.] *trans.* To give (a person) a denial of (something).

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 85 Euery woman that disobeyed or esconduyed her husbunde of ani thinge that he commanded her . she shulde be mued alle a yere.

† **Escondyte**, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. OF. *escondite* refusal, f. *escondire*: see *prec.*] *intr.* To give a refusal to.

1510-20 *Compt. too late married* (1862) 8 She wolde to no maner a man escondyte.

Escopette (eskopet). U. S. Also 9 *escopate*, -et. [ad. Sp. *escopeta* (assimilated to Fr. *escopette*) musket, ad. It. *schiooppetto*, *scoppietto*, f. *schioppo* (by metathesis *scoppio*) noise, explosion, L. *sclopus*, *stlopus* the noise produced by a blow on the inflated cheek (in med. L. 'a gun').] A sort of carbine, used chiefly in Mexico and the adjoining parts of the U. S.

1805 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 201, 50 dragoons and 50 mounted militia of the province, armed in the same manner, viz., Lances, escopates and pistols. 1850 *B. TAYLOR Eldorado* xxxiii. (1862) 336 A ranchero, carrying an escopette and three turkeys, offered his horse in exchange. 1881 *MAYNE Reid Rifle Rangers* xx, A dozen . . . men were . firing their escopettes and pistols as they came down.

Escopetto, = *prec.*

1854 *BARTLETT Mex. Boundary* I. ii. 29 The Mexican beat him upon the head with the butt of his escopetto.

† **Escorte**, v. Obs. [ad. OF. *escorte-r*, *escorcher* (mod. Fr. *écorcher*), corresp. to Pr. *escorgar*, *escortegar*; — med. L. *exorticiāre*, f. *ex* out + *cortici-em* bark.] *trans.* To skin, flay. In *quot. fig.*

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 112 So . . . that they wer not escorted and fleen to the bones.

Escort (eskɔpt), sb. Also 6 *eskert* (eskart). 8 *escorte*. [a. Fr. *escorte*, ad. It. *scorta*, f. *scorgere* to conduct; — late L. type **excorrigere*, f. *ex* out + *corrigere* to set right.

1. *Mil.* A body of armed men accompanying a traveller or travellers (whether for protection or surveillance, or as a mark of honour), or serving as a guard or convoy for baggage, provisions, treasure, etc.

1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* xviii. 1077 The bands . . . had overthrown the eskert [ed. 1599 eskart] or garde [orig. *scorta*] of victuals. 1708 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4452 The Horses and Waggon . . . began their March with an Escort of 2000 Foot and 800 Horse. 1802 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.*, *Escort of Deserters* consists . . . of a corporal and three rank and file. 1810 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp.* VI. 470 And Colonel Trant with his division attacked the escort of the military chest. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* 1876. I. vi. 496 Not with an army but with a mere escort of strangers.

2. *transf.* A number of persons, or often a single person, accompanying any one on a journey for the purpose of protection or guidance, or for courtesy's sake.

1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 33 Five Women, who had no other Escort than a Recollet, this Jeweller, and a Youth of sixteen. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1760) V. 61, I could not be so welcome to you as your escorte, as . . . I should be to Miss Byron and her friends, as her guest. 1847 *JAMES F. MARSTON Hall* xii, The encounter with the courier and his escort had taken place. a 1860 *WRAXALL tr. R. Houdin* xviii. 263 The ladies in waiting and the lady patronesses formed the royal escort.

3. *abstr.* Attendance in the capacity of an escort. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Loom & Luggers* II. v. 97 To make him desire Cooper's escort. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 221 The elder deities were compelled to . . . attend in escort to the Eastern idol.

Escort (eskɔpt), v. [f. *prec.* sb.; cf. Fr. *escorter*, It. *scortare*.] *trans.* To act as escort to. a. *Mil.* of armed men: *Naut.* of a convoy. b. In wider sense: To accompany for the purpose of protecting or conducting, or of showing civility.

a. 1708 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4478/3 Yesterday the Troops that escorted our Foragers, met with several of the Enemy's Parties. 1761-2 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. ix. 539 The herring busses were escorted by twelve men of war. 1825 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 636 He was escorted by a body-guard under the command of Sarsfield.

b. 1744 *DUNKIN in Francis Horace's Sat.* 1. ix, In private haunt, in public meet, Salute, escort him through the Street. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* II. iv. 50 To escort and guide me through this wood. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxxi, Catharine, escorted by old Henshaw and a groom of the Knight of Kinfauns. 1888 *MISS BRADDON Fatal Three* i. ii, He had escorted her to the first of her parties.

Hence **Escorting** *vbl. a.*, that escorts. **Escortment**, the action of escorting.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 7 The official list of the escorting officers. 1775 *ADAIR Amer. Ind.* 303 One of the warriors was sent to accompany me . . . by way of escortment.

Escort, sb. [Afr. form of **SCOT** (as in *scot and lot*); cf. OF., Pr. *escot* (mod. F. *écot*), It. *scotto*.] (See *quot.*; it does not appear where Johnson found the word.)

1755 *JOHNSON, Escot*, a tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community, which is called scot and lot.

† **Escot**, v. Obs. [a. OF. *escot-er*, f. *escot* (mod.

F. *écot*): see *prec.*] *trans.* To pay a reckoning for, maintain.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* II. ii. 362 What are they Children? Who maintains 'em? How are they escorted? 1775 in *ASH*.

† **Escout**, sb. Obs. [a. OF. *escoute* fem. (mod. F. *écoute*) act of listening, also sentinel, Scout, f. *escouter* (mod. *écouter*) to listen.]

1. Look-out, watch. [Cf. OF. *se mettre aux escoutes*.]

1630 *HAYWARD Edu. VI.* 29 They were well entrenched, having good escout abroad and sure watch within.

2. A Scout, spy.

1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.*, The escoutes that were sent out to knowe whiche waye the Emperour went, brought contrary reportes. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxii. xxviii. 449 Intelligence given him . . . by means of his owne escouts and spies. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1329 Those be the Demons which are their [the gods'] spies and escouts.

† **Escout**, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [a. OF. *escout-er* (mod. F. *écouter*) = Pr. *escoutar*, Cat. *escollar*, It. *ascoltare*; — L. *auscultāre* to listen.] *intr.* To act as a scout, explore, reconnoitre.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxii. xv. 441 Having sent out to escout and espie 400 horsemen of confederats.

Escribe (iskraib), v. [f. E-*pref.* + L. *scribere* to write.]

† *L. trans.* To write or copy out. (More commonly **ESCRIBE**.) Obs.

1556 in *PICOT L'opul Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 30 An old book of Precedences which was escribed, extracted out of the elder Precedences of the town.

2. *Math.* To describe (a circle) so as to touch one side of a triangle exteriorly, and the productions of the other two sides. (Cf. **EXSCRIBE**.) Hence **Escrib'd** *vbl. a.*

1870 *W. CHAUVENET Geom.* II. 87 The three circles which lie without the triangle have been named escrib'd circles. 1881 *J. CASEY Seq. Euclid* 54 If the circle touch . . . the sides AB, AC produced; that is if it be an escrib'd circle.

† **Escrime**. Obs. rare⁻¹. [a. Fr. *escrime*, f. *escrimer* to fence.] The art of fencing, esp. with sabre or sword.

1652 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1834) 220 The most skilful teachers of Escrime, and fencing-masters of Italy.

† **Escrimer**. Obs. In 6 *eskrymeur*. [a. Fr. *escrimeur*, f. *escrimer* to fence.] One who practises fencing; a fencer, a swordsman.

1572 *SIR T. SMITH in Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 191 III. 21 The duke . . . provided . . . some eskrymeurs to shew us pastyme.

† **Esript**. Obs. Also 6 *escripte*. [a. OF. *escript*, semi-learned spelling of *escriit* (mod. F. *écrit*); — L. *scriptum* neut., pa. pple. of *scribere* to write.] A written document, a writing; *spec.* a written decree or mandate, a 'writ'.

1483 *Plumpton Corr.* p. xcv, We award that all such evidences, escripts, or muniments be delivered . . . afore the feast of St. John Baptist next coming. 1593 *FOX & H.* 776/2 All and euery such procees, writings and escripts as haue passed and bene don in this matter. 1590 *T. FENNE Fruits* 75 Those escripts and appointments which seemed so difficult and almost unposseible to be brought to passe. 1649 *Selden Laws Eng.* II. iv. (1739) 21 Amongst other of the King's Escripts, it formed Writs remedial, for such as had received wrong. 1686 *Royal Proclam.* 10 Mar. in *Lond. Gas.* No. 2120/2 And also Excepted, all Offences of Perjury . . . Forging or Counterfeiting any Deeds, Escripts. 1724 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 245 The Governour proposed to send the following Escrip by way of amendment.

† **Esripture**. Obs. [a. OF. *escripture* (mod. F. *écriture*) = Pr. *escriptura*, Sp. *escriptura*, It. *scrittura*; — L. *scriptura* writing.] = **SCRIPTURE**.

1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A. i. i.* 4 The holy escripture saith of god that he is fier.

Escritoire (eskrítwā, eskritwā). Forms: 8 *escutore*, 8-9 *escutoire*, *escritoir*, (8 *escutore*, -oitore, 9 -oretore), 8- *escritoire*. [a. F. *escritoire* (now *écritoire*) writing-case, writing-desk; — late L. *scriptorium* apparatus or place for writing, f. *scribere* to write.]

The aphetic forms *scritore*, *SCRUTOIRE*, occur in 17th c. A writing-desk constructed to contain stationery and documents; in early use, often one of a portable size; more recently, chiefly applied to a larger piece of furniture, a bureau or secretary.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Escritoire*, a penner. 1706-7 *FARQUHAR Beaux' Strat.* v. iv, Captain Gibbet . . . had made bold . . . with your Study and Escritore. 1720 *STRYPE Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. iii. vi. 598/2 Chests of drawers, Escritores, Tables, and such like Joinery Wares. 1742 *FIELDING J. Andrews* iii. iii. She . . . accordingly departed herself, having first broken open my escrutore. 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Tour, France* IV. 115 The escrutore, in the middle of this chamber, contains a most magnificent collection of antient and modern medals. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xxiv, In the large shining mahogany escrutore Mr. Osborne had a drawer especially devoted to his son's affairs and papers. 1882 *MISS BRADNON Mt. Royal* ix, An escritore in the Sherraton style. *attrib.* 1849 *DICKENS Dav. Copp.* xvii, There was a chest of drawers with an escrutore top.

Hence **Escritorial** a. *nonce-ud.*, of or pertaining to an escritore.

1785 *COWPER Let. Newton Wks.* 1837 XV. 163 One more circumstance . . . will impress upon you . . . a sense of the value we set upon its escritorial capacity.

† **Escrivain**. Obs. rare⁻¹. [a. OF. *escrivain* (mod. F. *écrivain*) = Pr. *escriban*, Sp. *escribano*,

It. *scrivano*:—late L. *scribānus*, f. L. *scriba* scribe.] A clerk.

a 1734 NORTH LIVES (1826) II. 399 Servants, scrivains and other attendances at a great expense.

† **Escrivān**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Pg. *escrivão*: see prec.] A clerk on board a ship, a supercargo.

1766 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 341 The Escrivān of the said ship...desir'd we would sell him the Jesus Maria.

† **Escro'o**, *v. Obs.* [f. F. *escroc* swindler: cf. Fr. *escroquer* to swindle.] *trans.* To gain by swindling.

1738 *Conn. Sense* (1739) II. 45 Employing Tricks to escroc all they could for the Civil List, etc. *Ibid.* II. 183 Occasions are laid hold of to escroc more and more from the Publick. **Escrod** (eskrop'd). A small fresh cod broiled; = SCROD.

18. D. WEBSTER (Webster), That morsel for Monica, an escrod. In mod. Dicts.

† **Escrooles**, *sb. pl. Obs. rare*—1. In 5 *erron. escrooles*. [OF. *escroelles* fem. pl. (mod. F. *écrouelles*):—late L. *scrofulas*, dim. of *scrofula*: see SCROFULA.] Scrofula.

183 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 379/a A maide...had her throte gretely swollen of a maladye called the escrooles.

Escroll (eskrol'u). *Forms*: 6-7 *escrowle*, 7-8 *escrol(e)*, -olle, 7- *escroll*. [ad. OF. *escroele*, dim. of *escroe*: see next and SCROLL.]

† 1. *Law*. = ESCROW. *Obs.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 102 To deliuer a Writing, or a Bill as an Escroll is vnkowne vnto all Merchants there. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 9. 5 If...shee deliver the same deed unto a stranger as an Escrowle, upon condition that, etc. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 569 They signed the instrument of the peace to agree it might lie as an escroll in the hands of the Marquis of Clanricarde.

2. *Her.* = SCROLL.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxx. (1611) 160 With one Escrole hauing this Motto *Ich Dien*. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 25 Mar. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 209 Underneath there is this Escrolle, *Memoria pij eterna*. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. x. 463 Ancient families converted their war-cries into mottoes, which they placed upon escrolls above their crests. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 8 The Motto 'Virtutis fortuna comes' in an Escrole above.

Escrow (eskrow). *Law*. [a. AF. *escroue*, *escrouue*, OF. *escroe*, *escroue* scrap, shred, strip of parchment, scroll (mod. F. *écroue* entry of a name in a jail register):—med. L. type **scrōda*, of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *scrōt* scrap, fragment:—OTeut. **skraudo-* (whence Eng. SHRED).] (See quot.)

1508 KITCHIN *Courts Lett* (1675) 449 It was delivered as an Escrow upon condition. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 306 An Escrow is a Deed delivered to a third person to be the Deed of the party upon a future condition. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 663/1 The part signed by the defendant was only an escrow in the hands of her solicitor, and not to take effect until the other part was signed by the plaintiff.

Escrotoire, *obs. form* of ESCROTOIRE.

† **Escry**, *sb. Obs.* [f. ESCRY *v.* See the variant forms ASCRY, SCRY.] a. Outcry, exclamation; notoriety. b. Battle-cry. *lit.* and *fig.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L.v. Suche dishonour and escry is not soone put oute. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* i. xxiv. 75 The lasse bolde are wont for to gyue vp the escrye by-fore that the bataylle be bygonne. 1515 BARCLAY *Ecloge* IV. (1570) Dji/1 Faynt cowardes mindes soone at the first escrye Of sturdie labour, fall to the grounde as lame. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 66 Gaspar...durst not welle land for Escryes that were made when he proferid to the Shore.

† **Escry**, *v. Obs.* *Forms*: 5-6 *escrye*, 7 *escrie*. [a. OF. *escrie-r*, f. *es*:—L. *ex* out + *crier* to CRY. The earlier Eng. form from 13th c. was ASCRY, prob. representing an AF. *ascrier*; and there was an aphetic SCRY, q.v.]

1. *intr.* To cry out, exclaim.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 84/1 Thenne one of them escryed and said, etc. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Hom.* IV. 185 He escryed a hye & sayd 'Syr Kyngge', etc.

2. *trans.* To call out to, hail; also, to call upon, invoke.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 121/2 Put out thy voyes and escrye hym frely. 1485 — *Chs. Gt.* 77 He...began to escrye the holy trynyte. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 112 He spurred horse and escryed the seneshall.

b. To escry him, them, etc. to or unto death, used to translate Fr. *lui, leur escrier 'à mort'* or 'à la mort'.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 8 b, And syn they escried alle the drunken centaurs unto the dethe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. cccclxxvi. 659 They were enclosed with the gauntoyse, who escryed them to dethe.

3. *trans.* = DESCRY: to cry out upon on discovering; hence to espy, discover. Also, with *out*.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 100 Vouchsafe therefore a good fellowship (Osorius) to escry out one safe Haven for us. 1581 J. STUDLEY *Tr. Seneca's Medea* III. Cho. 127 b, Some travelers shall the Countreys farre escrye Beyond small Thule, Knowne furthest at this day. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 596 (R.) At the same time the Spanish fleet was escryed by an English Pinasse. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 775 From hence you may plainly escrie the promontory of Azaphi.

† **Escu**. [Fr.; older form of *écu*: see ECU.]

c 1663 F. WILLUGHBY in *Ray's Philos. Lett.* (1718) 11 At the expence of an Escus for a Guide. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

Escuage (eskwiędz). *Feudal Law. Obs. exc.*

Hist. [a. AF. *escuage*, f. OF. *escu* (mod. F. *écu*):—L. *scutum* shield. Cf. SCUTAGE.]

† 1. The chief form of feudal tenure (*lit.* shield-service), personal service in the field for a period of forty days in each year. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1773 Many helde their landes...with seruice de chualere and some by escuage. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 19 Euery tenant that held lands by a knyghts fee was tied to do his Lord escuage or shield seruice. 1695 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* (1699) 171 Those Authors pretend this Duty of Escuage...to have come over in this Reign. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. v. 74 This kind of tenure was called *scutagium* in Latin...or *servitium scuti*...in our Norman French *escuage*.

b. *transf.*

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. (1605-7) I. 454 Our Grand-sires...euen in Age Could render duly Venus Escuage. 1623 COCKERAM, *Venus-escuage*, wanton fleshlinesse.

2. A money payment in lieu of military service; = SCUTAGE.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* an. 1214. 184/1 The king demanded escuage of them that refused to go with him into Poitoun. 1641 W. HAKEWILL *Libertie of the Subject* 17 Every man that by his tenure is bound to serve the King in his warres, and faithle, is to pay...a fine by the name of Escuage. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 95 When escuage is assessed throughout the land...the said Sir Philip shall pay, etc. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* II. 32 The Baron appearing in the Host had Escuage on his own Tenants that made Default.

† **Escudero** (eskud'ro). [Sp.; f. *escudo* shield: see ESQUIRE.] A shield-bearer; an esquire; hence, an attendant; a lady's page.

a 1537 B. JONSON (Webster). 1865 T. B. ALDRICH *Knt. of Aragon* Poems 113 His escuderos rode in front, His cavaliers behind.

Esculapian, var. of ÆSCULAPIAN.

Esculate, var. form of ESCULATE.

† **Esculency**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. next: see -ENCY.] The quality of being esculent or eatable.

1621 BIGGS *New Disp.* 197 Though lesse commodious for esculency.

Esculent (eskül'ent), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *esculentus*, f. *esca* food.]

A. *adj.*

1. Suitable for food, eatable.

1606 BACON *Sylva* § 630 A Number of Herbs are not Esculent at all. 1796 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 238 The gardens afford good supplies of the best esculent vegetables. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 471 Esculent Snail. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* x. (1828) I. 310 The order Aptera does not much more abound in esculent insects than the Diptera. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 66 Onions and cabbage appear to have been the only esculent vegetables.

¶ *confused use.*

1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) II. 212 The Esculent Swallow. The nest of this bird is edible.

2. *absol.* quasi-*sb.*

1606 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 474 In Plants, where the Root is the Esculent, as Radish, and Parsnips.

B. *sb.* Anything that is eatable, or fit for food;

esp. vegetables.

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* iv. ii. A piece of Suffolk cheese, or gammon of bacon, Or any esculent, as the learned call it. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict. Esculents*, by which is to be understood Plants for Food. 1794 DODSLEY *Agric.* II. His various esculents, from glowing beds Give the fair promise of delicious feasts. 1863 BALL in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IV. 193 The 4th of August was the period when the juicy esculent could be first enjoyed. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 25 The varieties of palm furnished...an esculent something like the cabbage.

Esculic, -in(e, var. forms of ÆSCULIC, -IN.

† **Escume**. [a. OF. *escume* (mod. F. *écume*): see SCUM.] Froth.

1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE's *Distyl.* Waters P iij, Escume made of this herbe [radish] used in vaperous bathes dystroyeth age.

Escurialize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *Escorial* (better *Escorial*), the name of the chief palace of the Spanish kings, about 30 miles from Madrid.] *trans.* To subject to influences like those which prevailed at the Escorial.

1843 *Tail's Mag.* X. 617 Kings and queens are no longer...puppets to be played with by dexterous mountebanks, or Escurialized into idiotism.

Escurie: see EQUERRY.

Escuse, *obs. form* of EXCUSE *sb.* and *v.*

Escutcheon (eskut'chən). *Forms*: (5 *escuchon*, 6 *escuchon*), 7, 9 *escoccheon*, (7 *eschooch*, *eschuchoon*, -ion, *escocchion*, *escotoh*, -*escuchoon*, -*tohion*, -*toheer*), 8 *eschutcheon*, 6-*eschutcheon*. See also SCUTCHEON. [a. ONF. *escuchon* (central OF. *escusson*, mod. *écusson*):—late L. type **scūtīōn-em*, f. *scūtum* shield.]

JOHNSON 1755 has only the form *eschutcheon*.

1. *Her.* The shield or shield-shaped surface on which a coat of arms is depicted; also in wider sense, the shield with the armorial bearings; a sculptured or painted representation of this. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw.* IV (1830) 131 Escuchons of papir in colours of the armes of Lorde George Ver. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) M ii], And from that time the use of Escuchons and Armory was found out, as a witness of their Nobility. 1610 HOLLAND *Candem's Brit.* I. 405 Their Escuchoon Guilds with sixe escallops argent. 1679 *Pilot Staffordsk.* (1686 A. The figures on the right hand each Escuchoon, shewing what Armes belong to the Houses. 1774

WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. (R.), The addition of the escutcheon of Edward the Confessor...was a sufficient foundation for an impeachment of high treason. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xli, The carved stone escutcheon of the ancient family...was hung diagonally beneath the helmet and crest. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. vi. 277 They were prohibited from quartering the royal arms on their escutcheons. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* II, Gray granite pillars, each crowned with the escutcheon of the Heathcotes.

b. *fig.*; *esp.* in phrases like *a blot on an escutcheon* = a stain on a person's reputation.

1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1806) II. 175 Ded., The banishment of Ovid was a blot in his escutcheon. 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Disq. Sabbath* v. 180 We are not ashamed of our [Puritan] fathers...The escutcheon of their virtues is our proudest heraldry. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* x. 444 The people of Edinburgh were eager to remove an unseemly stain from the escutcheon of their city. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 45 A dark blot on the escutcheon of the House of Godwine.

c. *Escutcheon of pretence*: the small escutcheon bearing the arms of an heiress placed in the centre of her husband's shield. Cf. INESCUTHEON.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1208/4 Upon an Escutcheer of Pretence, a Chevern between three Birds. 1766-87 *PORNY Her.* 123. 1823 RUTTER *Fouthill* p. xxiv, Mervyn quartering Squire, and on an escutcheon of pretence, Green, etc.

† 2. A hatchment. (More fully *funeral escutcheon*.) *Obs.*

a 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 40 Escoccheons which he had got by burying several persons of quality. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 41 Every Gentleman...was interr'd with Funeral Escoccheons. 1722 DR FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 347 Mrs. Veal was...dead, and her escutcheons were making. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 73 ¶ 7 At last the eldest fell ill...I dreamed every night of escutcheons and white gloves. 1800 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk.* II. 183 Several ancient monuments...over some of which hang funeral escutcheons.

3. Anything shaped like, or resembling, an escutcheon: a. *gen.* (see quot.)

1602 PLAT *Delights for Ladies* xviii, Of...Marchpane paste...our comit makers...make...Armes, escoccheons, beasts, birds, and other fancies.

b. *Arch.* A shield-shaped ornament, chiefly in Gothic buildings, carved on the bosses of ceilings, at the ends of weather-mouldings, etc.

1875 PARKER *Gloss. Goth. Archit.*

c. A key-hole plate, a name plate, etc.

1645 MRO. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 72 An Escoccheon to be placed before any of these locks. 1879 GUILT *Archit.* Gloss, *Escutcheon*: a plate for protecting the keyhole of a door; or one to which the handle of a door is attached.

d. *Horticulture*. A shield-shaped portion of a branch, containing a bud, cut for use as a graft.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 61 Cut your escutcheon long enough...that it may derive nourishment.

e. *Naut.* (see quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Escutcheon*, the compartment in the middle of the ship's stern, where her name is written.

f. *Zool.* (see quot.)

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 947 The lunule...is an oval space in front of the beaks [of bivalves]. When a similar impression exists behind the beaks, it is termed the escutcheon. *Ibid.* (1856) 305 *Meroc*...Shell oval, compressed...ligament in a deep escutcheon.

4. *Comb. escutcheon grafting* (see 3 d).

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Grafting*, They will thrive...well upon the Quince tree by Escutcheon grafting.

Hence *Escutcheoned ppl. a.*, furnished or decorated with escutcheons.

1722 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 356 What...is this escutcheon'd world, Which hangs out Death in one eternal night? 1822 BYRON *Werner* v. 1, Our banner'd and escutcheon'd gallery. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 298 Doggeries never so escutcheoned must take the fate of such.

-**ese**, *suffix*, forming adjs., is ad. OF. *-eis* (mod. F. *-ois*, *-ais*):—Com. Romanic *-ese* (It. *-ese*, Pr. *-es*, Pg. *-es*):—L. *ensem*. The L. suffix had the sense 'belonging to, originating in (a place)', as in *hortēnsis*, *prātēnsis*, f. *hortus* garden, *prātum* meadow, and in many adjs. f. local names, as *Carthāginiēnsis* Carthaginian, *Athēniēnsis* Athenian.

Its representatives in the Romanic langs. are still the ordinary means of forming adjs. upon names of countries or places. In Eng. *-ese* forms derivatives from names of countries (chiefly after Romanic prototypes), as *Chinese*, *Portuguese*, *Japanese*, and from some names of foreign (never English) towns, as *Milanese*, *Viennese*, *Pekinese*, *Cantonese*. These adjs. may usually be employed as sbs., either as names of languages, or as designations of persons; in the latter use they formerly had plurals in *-s*, but the pl. has now the same form as the sing., the words being taken rather as adjs. used *absol.* than as proper sbs. (From words in *-ese* used as pl. have arisen in illiterate speech such sing. forms as *Chinee*, *Maltee*, *Portugee*.) A frequent mod. application of the suffix is to form words designating the diction of certain authors who are accused of writing in a dialect of their own invention; e.g. *Johnsonee*, *Carlylese*.

Ese, *eseli*che, *esement*, *obs. ff.* EASE, etc.

Esee, -*1*, -*ie*, -*y(e)*, *obs. forms* of EASY.

Esemplastic (esempl'стик), *a.* [f. Gr. *ēs* into + *ēn*, neut. of *ēis* + *πλαστικός*, f. *πλάσσειν* to

mould: a word irregularly formed by Coleridge, and probably suggested to him by the Ger. *in-einsbildung* forming into one.] Having the function of moulding into unity; unifying.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 139 On the imagination, or esemplastic power. 1867 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 223 Nor I trust will Coleridge's favorite word esemplastic ever become current. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 488 The unifying—or if I may use the expression, esemplastic—power of the imagination over the many subordinate truths.

Esemplasy (esemplási). [f. as prec. + Gr. *πλάσσι* moulding + *-y*.] (See quot.)

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 65 Neither of them possessed that gift, which Schelling endeavored to express by the term *Einsbildung* [sic; read *in-einsbildung*], and Coleridge by the term *esemplasy*—the power, that is, of infusing into the various parts of a subject an ever-present unity.

Esen, pl. of *ease*, obs. form of *EAVES*.

Eserine (esérine). *Chem.* [a. Fr. *ésérine*, f. *ésér*, the native name of the plant; see *-INE*.] (First used in Fr. by Vée *Recherches chimiques sur la fève du Calabar* 1865.)

A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the Calabar bean, the fruit of *Physostigma venenosum*, employed in solution in medicine to produce contraction in the pupil of the eye.

1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 153 Eserine lowers the tension of the glaucomatous eye. 1888 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 507 Eserine or physostigmine.

† **Esguard**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *esgard* (mod. F. *égarde*) 'tribunal des chevaliers de Malte', lit. 'look, attention', corresp. to It. *sguardo*: see *Es-* and *GUARD*.] A tribunal existing among the knights of St. John, to settle differences between members of the order.

1816 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. of Malta* v. ii. Proceed to the ceremony:—one of our Esguard Degrade Mountferrat first.

Esh, *-en*, dial. forms of *ASH*, *ASHEN*.

1512 *Northumb. Househ. Bk.* 354 To gyf yerely as many eshen cuppis. 1808 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* Our *Juokny*, I cowl'd my ways down, ahint our young eshes.

† **Eshen, eshime**. *Obs.* Some precious stone.

1813 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 38 Of Eshime, which stone comes from Cataya, one Batman. *Ibid.* 42 Lignum aloe, Eshen and Corall.

Eshin, dial. Also 6 *eschin*. *eshen*, *-yne*, *ession*, *ession*, *-en*, 7 *eshon*. [Etymology uncertain; ? var. of *ASHEN* (vessel); cf. ON. *eski* ashen box, mod. Icel. *askja* box generally.] A wooden pail or shallow tub.

1597 *Lanc. & Chesk. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 109, V milke trowings and vessions xxd. 1598 *Ibid.* (1884) 20 Fyveloomes for Ale... and iiii Eshons. 1573 *Ibid.* III. 60 Sex eshens or skales. 1668 R. HOLMES *Armoury* III. 335/1 Of some Milk-Maids. I have heard. a Milk Pail called. a Cruck, an Eshon, of others a Bouk. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Eshin*, a pail or kit. 1775 in *ASH*. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Eshin*, a large can for carrying milk from the shippon to the house.

Eshlar (ešlar), var. of *ASHLAR*. 1847 in CRAIG.

Esi (e), **Esiili**, obs. forms of *EASY*, *EASILY*.

Esi (e), var. forms of *EISELL*.

Eskanted, variant of *ASKANTED*, *Obs.*

Eskart, ? obs. form of *ESCORTE*.

Esker (eskar). *Geol.* Also 9 *eskar*, *eskar*, *-ir*. [a. Ir. *eskar*.] 'The name given in Ireland to the elongated and often flat-topped mounds of post-glacial gravel which occur abundantly in the greater river-valleys of that country' (Page). Also in comb., as *esker-like*.

1852 E. FORBES in Wilson & Geikie *Life* xiv. 505 The top of Headon Hill is capped by a great esker of gravel. 1865 PAGE *Hand-bk. Geol.*, *Eskirs* or *Eskars*. 1882a GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. v. i. § 1. 892 Ridges, known in Scotland as kames, in Ireland as eskers, and in Scandinavia as ösar. 1882b O'DONOVAN *Merv. Osnis* I. iii. 55 Towards sunset we neared the flank of a long eskar-like sand ridge.

Eskert, obs. var. *ESCORTE*.

Esk-ten, obs. form of *ASK v*.

Eskip, obs. form of *EQUIP*.

† **Eskirmish**. *Obs.* [ad. F. *escarmouche*: see *ESCARMOUCH* and *SKIRMISH*.] = *SKIRMISH*.

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 1. In marching, incamping, approach, eskirmish, camisado, or retraite.

† **Eslake**. *Obs.* [var. of *ABLAKE* or *Y-SLAKE*.] = *SLAKE*.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyskm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xxxvi, No drop thou gettest for to eslake thy lust.

Eslar, obs. Sc. form of *ASHLAR*.

† **Eslarge**, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *eslargir*: see next.] *trans.* = next.

1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 132 He his stered vnto myse and eslargithe his pitee vpon hem.

† **Eslargish**, *v. Obs.* In 5 *eslargys* (s)he. [a. OF. *eslargiss* lengthened stem of *eslargir* (mod. F. *élargir*), f. es:—L. *ex* + *large*: see *LARGE*.] *a. trans.* To extend the range or scope of; = *ENLARGE* 3 b. *b. refl.* To set (oneself) at large; to free (oneself) from restraint. Cf. *ENLARGE* 6.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F iii b. Ye may eslargysse yourself to say or do your wylle. *Ibid.* I ij. God... moueth nym self to pyte and eslargyssheth his misericorde.

Eslier, obs. var. *ASHLAR*.

15... in Raine *Auckland Cas.* (1852) 64 note, Eslier worke.

Eslior, eslisor, obs. ff. *ELISOR*.

Eloign, *-oin* (e, *-oyne*, obs. ff. *ELOIN*.

Elonge, var. form of *ELONG v. Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 133 Within a short while they elongyd ferre one fro other.

† **Esmarvel**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 *esmarvail*, *-vayll*, 6 *esmarveyll*. [ad. OF. *esmerveill-er*, f. es:—L. *ex* out + *merveill-er* to wonder, *MARVEL*. See also *AMARVEL*.] *trans.* a. To astonish. b. To wonder at, admire.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 98 Jason was moche esmeruailled thenne whan he understod the hyge mysteres that hym behoued to make. 1500 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxix. 341 Contempe, and esmaruayll the grete & incomprenable dyfference. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 189 Thus al esmarveyled we dyd then awake.

† **Esmay**, *v. Obs.* See also *AMAY*, *ASMAY*. [a. OF. *esmaie-r* to trouble = Pr. *esmagar*, *esmaiar*, It. *smagare*:—med. L. **esmagare*, f. *ex* out + *-mag-* (whence **dismagare*: see *DISMAY*), usually believed to be of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *magan* to be able: see *MAY v*.] *trans.* and *refl.* = *DISMAY*.

1393 GOWER *Conf. I.* 281, I am... so distempred and so esmaie. *Ibid.* II. 239 But Jason wolde him nought esmaie. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 76 Appollo on this... began to rise abashed and esmayed of this werke. 1483—*Gold. Leg.* 153/2 But he was gretely esmayed how he myght burye the body.

Esmayle, emayle. *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *esmail*, F. *email*: see *AMEL*.] Enamel.

1599 PUTTINHAM *Eng. Poetie* III. xix. (Arb.) 242 Set rich rubie to red esmayle. 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* D iij. (D.) No wine but was turned to red emayle as soon as euer it came amongst them [Icelanders].

† **Esmeute**. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *esmeute*, older form of *émeute*.] = *EMEUTE*.

1652 NEEDHAM *tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 469 And an Esmeute of their people who are all interested in that Question.

Esmint, obs. form of *EASEMENT*.

† **Esmove, esmeve**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *esmoover* (accented stem *esmeuv-*, whence a later inf. form *esmeure*):—late L. *exmoovere*, f. *ex* out + *moovere* *MOVE*.] *trans.* To move strongly, excite.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. Gviiij. As sone as she sawe hym she was soe smoued wyth Joye that she deyed tofore hym. 1475—*Jason* 12/2 He was so esmeuid... with loue that, etc. *Ibid.* 78/2 Their aduersaires... were so esmeuyed upon them that, etc.

† **Esne** (ežni). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [OE. *esne* = Goth. *ainsis*:—OTeut. **asnjo-z* harvestman, f. **asano-z* harvest.] The OE. designation of a class of domestic slaves.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 24 Ne is ðegn ofer ðone laruu nec ðea vel esne ofer hlaferde his. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John iv. 51 Esnas ziurnontogaznes him. 1800 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxii. Theow and Esne art thou no longer. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 201 The... esnes or day-labourers, were the lowest. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 78 The esne or slave who works for hire.

† **Esnecey**. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *esneceia*, latinized form of OF. *ainsnece* (mod. Fr. *ainesse*; position of elder brother or sister, ad. med. L. **antenālitia*, f. *antenātus* one born before another, f. *ante* before + *nātus* born.)] A private prerogative allowed to the eldest coparcener, where an estate is descended to daughters for want of an heir male, to choose first after the inheritance is divided' (Wharton).

1607 in COWEL *Interpr.* 1641 in *Termes de la Ley* 144. 1721 in BAILEY. 1823 in CRABBE *Technol. Dict.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Esno (e'so-), *prefix* [Gr. *ἐσω* within], employed in a few compounds of modern formation from words of Greek origin, as *Esnoenteritis*, *Path.* [see *ENTERITIS*], inflammation of the intestinal mucous membrane. *Esnoastritis*, *Path.* [see *GASTRITIS*], inflammation of the mucous lining of the stomach. *Esnoarthex* [see *NARTHEX*], the inner vestibule of a Greek church (cf. *EXONARTHEX*). *Esnoeural* a. [see *NEURAL*], operating within the nerves. *Esnoocopic a. rare* [Gr. *-σκόπος* watching + *-ic*], (see quot.).

1847 CRAIG **Esnoenteritis*. *Ibid.* **Esnoastritis*. 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. 245 The **esonarthex* opens out to the church by nine doors, to the *exonarthex* by five. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 73 The mental forces, or operations of a living human being, may be conceived to be essentially **esoneural*. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. (1838-43) VIII. 94 Division of Politics and Government into **Esocopic*, i.e. internal or interior-concerns-regarding, viz. Internal Government, and *Exocopic*.

Esodic (es'odik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐσω* within + *ὁδός* way + *-ic*.] Of nerves: Proceeding to or into the spinal marrow; afferent.

1850 M. HALL *Diastaltic Nervous Syst.* 6 [Section headed 'New Terms Proposed.'] *Esodic* (eis) will express the action into; *exodic* the action out of, etc. 1850 BARNES in *Lancet* II. 84/1 This paralyzing effect on the extremities of the esodic nerves. 1852 G. WILSON *Life & Reid* 92 The sensitive nerves have also been named esodic (ingoin).

Esophageal, Esophagus, etc.: see *ES-*.

Esoteric (esote'rik), *a. and sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἐσωτερικός*, f. *ἐσω* within, compar. of *ἐξω* without.]

The Gr. word occurs first in Lucian, who ascribes to Aristotle a classification of his own works into 'esoteric' and 'exoteric'. (Cic. *De Fin.* v. § 5 recognizes such a classifica-

tion, but uses only the term 'exoteric', leaving the opposite class undesignated; Aristotle himself merely uses *ἐσωτερικός* in the sense of 'popular, untechnical'.) By later writers the word was employed to designate the secret doctrines said to have been taught by Pythagoras to a select few among his disciples.]

A. adj.

1. Of philosophical doctrines, treatises, modes of speech, etc.: Designed for, or appropriate to, an inner circle of advanced or privileged disciples; communicated to, or intelligible by, the initiated exclusively. Hence of disciples: Belonging to the inner circle, admitted to the esoteric teaching. Opposed to *EXOTERIC*.

Esoteric Buddhism: a system of 'theosophical' doctrines, alleged by its adherents to have been handed down by secret tradition among an initiated class of Buddhists.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 372/1 The Auditors of Pythagoras... were of two sorts, Exoteric and Esoteric; the Exotericks were those who were under probation, which if they well performed, they were admitted to be Esotericks. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* III. § 2 (1755) 98 The esoteric teaching [of the Pythagoreans] admitted fable and falsehood... the esoteric only what the teacher believed to be true. a 1754 FIELDING *Comm. Bolingbroke's Ess.* Wks. 1784 X. 310 In rescuing the esoteric purity of his doctrines from that less amiable appearance in which their esoteric garb represents them. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 677 These two classes [the adept and the vulgar] must be addressed in two different languages, the esoteric and the exoteric. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 200, I considered... the Trinity... entitled to the rank of an esoteric doctrine of natural religion. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 90. 204 A hidden stream of esoteric truth was supposed to flow beneath all the surface of Scripture. 1883 SINNETT (title), *Esoteric Buddhism*.

b. absol. (quasi-sb.) = 'Esoteric sense', *rare*.

1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 52 The esoteric of the most suspicious turnings of his phraseology is 'Glory to the true God'.

2. *transf.* a. Of motives, purposes, etc.: Not openly avowed. b. Pertaining to a select circle; private, confidential. c. Qualifying a personal epithet: That is esoterically such.

1866 W. THORNBURY *Greatheart* III. 176 He had two motives in his visit, an exoteric and an esoteric motive. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 206 His esoteric project was the original project of Christopher Columbus. 1876 BLACK *Madinap* V. xliii. How could he ill in this esoteric interview? 1876 FAIRBAIRN *Strauss* II, Strauss had hardly the stuff in him to be an exoteric Conservative while an esoteric Radical. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 578 There is nothing to hinder them having also more esoteric meetings at stated intervals.

3. *Phys.* (In etymological sense): 'Applied to things which relate to, or have origin within the organism' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

B. sb.

1. *pl.* (after Gr. *τὰ ἐσωτερικά*) Esoteric doctrines; esoteric treatises.

1711 tr. *Werenfels' Disc. Logomachys* 99 Aristotle's Books of deep Learning, his Acroamatics, Esotericks, Epopticks, and mysterious Writings. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 430 Our predecessors had their esoteric and exoterics. 1809 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 488 Alexander complained to Aristotle, that he had done ill to give the world his esotericks. 1821 S. PARR *Wks.* (1828) VIII. 353 I must, in my esoterics, stand aloof from all controversies.

2. One initiated in esoteric doctrines.

1655-60 (see A. 1).

Esoterical (esote'rikāl), *a.* [f. prec. + *-AL*.]

1. = prec. adj.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. iii. 128 This was his [Coleridge's] esoterical opinion of him. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 42 Walls covered with mythological representations and esoterical texts, explanatory of the old religion.

2. In etymological nonce-use: (see quot.)

1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* I. i. § 3. 27 When by esoterical we mean that which concerns the inner man.

Esoterically (esote'rikāl), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In an esoteric manner.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* III. § 2 III. (1811) 27 Exoterically... of the national Gods; esoterically... of the first Cause of all things. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 4 It essentially and esoterically preserves its separateness. 1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 87 While oral tradition continued to be the exoteric practice, writing might still be resorted to esoterically.

Esotericism. [f. *ESOTERIC* + *-ISM*.] = next.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Christian Observer*. Hence in later Dicts.

Esoterism (esptériz'm). [f. Gr. *ἐσωτερῖσμος* (see *ESOTERIO*) + *-ISM*.] The holding of esoteric doctrines; the habit of regarding knowledge as the property of the few.

1835 MAURICE *Lett. to Acland* 12 Mar. in *Life* (1884) I. 171 A dangerous tendency [in Alex. Knox] to esoterism and exclusiveness. 1871 FARRAR *Wilm. Hist.* II. 62 Its perfect openness rebuked their esoterism. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Esoterism, medical*. Simon's term for the mystery which some medical men think themselves bound to adopt towards their patients by reason of their prejudices and ignorance.

Esoterize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To hold esoteric doctrines.

1842 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 21 Unlike the Esoterising Exclusiveness of Pagan Philosophy.

Esotery (es'otari). [f. as prec. + *-Y*.]

(An irregular formation; in first quot., from which Todd obtained the word, *esoterics* may be mispr. for *esoterics*.) Esoteric doctrine, secret lore. Also *pl.*

1763 TUCKER *Freevill* 172 note. Reserving their esoterics for adepts, and dealing out exoterics only to the vulgar.
1828 WEBSTER, *Esotery*, mystery; secrecy. (*Little used*).
1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. 1. 7, I seem to be instructed in one of the mysteries of erotic esotery, yet on my word I am no wiser.

Esoundir(e), obs. var. ASUNDER.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 510, 3977.

|| **Esox** (f'spks). Also 6 **esox**. [*L. esox*, a Gaulish word: cf. Welsh *eg*, Ir. *iach* salmon.] The name of a large fish mentioned by Pliny (in first quot. app. identified with the Sturgeon); the Corpus Glossary (a 800) renders the name by *lax*, i.e. salmon. In mod. Ichthyology used as the generic name of the Pike.

c 1500 L. ANDREW *Noble Lyfe in Babes Bk.* 234 Esox is a very grete fische in that water danowe be the londe of hungarye, he is of suche bynges that a carte with iiii horses can nat cary hym awaye... he hath swete fische [flesh] lyke a porke. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Esox*, a great Fish in the River Rhine; a *Lax*. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. iii. 1. 303 The Esox or Pike. 1854 BADHAM *Halient*. 296 Pliny's esox (a name which modern ichthyology has imposed upon the pike) is evidently a misnomer.

Esp(e), obs. form of ASP1.

† **Espace**, obs. *Obs.* [a. F. *espace*:—*L. spatium*: see SPACE.] = SPACE.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 340/3 In that espace of tyme the kynge and mo than ix thousand men were baptysed. c 1490 — *Blanchardyn* 146 We... haue ben a longe espace wyth hym.

Espacement (esp'ement). *Arch.* [a. F. *espacement*, f. *espacer* to space out.] The action of spacing, or of placing at suitable distances.

1867 A. BARRY *Life Sir C. Barry* iv. 95 The espacement of the windows.

|| **Espadon**. [a. F. *espadon*, app. a. Sp. *espadon*, augmentative of *espada* sword: cf. It. *spadone*.] A long two-handed sword used in 15-17th c.

1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 494 *Espadon*, a long sword of Spanish invention. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* May 565 The horse-man's huge espadon of six feet long.

|| **Espagnolette**. [Fr. *espagnolette*, f. *espagnol* Spanish.] The fastening of a French window; also attrib.

1870 *Daily News* 20 Dec. Had he fallen it might have been the better for him; but the neckcloths and the espagnolette held fast and prevented him. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* 687 For French casements, what is called the Espagnolette bolt is now in use. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 5/2 Paris has espagnolette windows opening like doors.

Espaire, var. form of ESPEIRE. *Obs.*

Espalier (esp'alier), sb. Also 7 **espaliere**. [a. F. *espalier*, ad. It. *spalliera* 'wainscot work to lean the shoulders against' (Florio), hence, stakes of the same height, f. *spalla* shoulder. Cf. Sp. *espalera*, *espaldera*, of same meaning.]

1. A kind of lattice-work or frame-work of stakes upon which fruit-trees or ornamental shrubs are trained; also the stakes individually.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. iii. 356 Repair your Espaliers, and fasten your Fruit-trees thereto. 1754 DODSLEY *Agriculture* II. (R.), His ripening fruits Display their sweet temptations from the wall, Or from the gay espalier. 1816 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* xiv. (1828) I. 436 The upright putrescent espaliers of vine-propa. 1866 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. 168 The willow... is much used, its young shoots being employed to tie up the fruit trees to the espaliers.

2. A fruit-tree trained on a lattice, usually of woodwork, or on stakes.

1666 EVELYN *Kat. Hort.* (1729) 223 Plant your fairest Tulips... under Espaliers. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 78 Behold Villario's ten years toil compleat, His Quincunx darkens, his Espaliers meet. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 541 Espaliers of European grapes in gardens have long ago been introduced. 1833 TENNYSON *Blackbird*, The espaliers and the standards all Are thine.

† 3. A row of trees so trained. *Obs.*

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 3 A Fruit-Garden planted... in long Espaliers. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Batardier*, Fruit-Trees... placed in Espaliers or elsewhere, instead of a dead Tree.

4. attrib. and Comb., chiefly simple attrib.; also **espaliere** adv., in the form of an espalier.

1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* 16 Jan., Espalier hedges... make the ornaments of this place. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Garden Fences*, The Horse-Chesnut... will bear forming Espaliere-wise. 1806 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Friendship* (1882) I. 20 One of the espalier apple-trees in the garden is a perfect picture. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 102/1 Espalier Trees may be much more easily cleaned of vermin.

Espalier (esp'alier), v. [f. prec. sb.] trans. a. To train as an espalier. b. To furnish or surround with an espalier.

1810 BR. COPESTON *Repl. to Edin. Rev.* in *Mem.* (1851) 329 We want not men who are clipped and espaliered into any form which the whim of the gardener may dictate. 1846 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Espaliered** ppl. a., **Espaliering** vbl. sb. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xi. § 9 Latticed and espaliered cottages. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Doctor's Wife* iii. There were roses and sweet-brier, espaliered apples. 1882 *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archaeol. Soc.* IV. 154 He appears to be engaged in the work of training trees called espaliering.

† **Espanolize**, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. Sp. *español* Spanish + -IZE; cf. Fr. *espagnoliser*.] trans. To make Spanish; to naturalize in Spain.

1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* 1 The life of the English Vol. III.

Espanoliz'd trauailer. 1658 OSBORN *Jas. I.* (1673) 477 Gondomar and our Espanolized English took this last advantage.

Esparagras, obs. corruption of ASPARAGUS.

1711 *Life & Char. R. Thornhill* 6 To suck two or three Esparagras's.

† **Esparcet**, *Obs.* [a. F. *esparcet*, *esparcellet*; cf. Sp. *esparceta*.] (See quot.)

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 31 Esparcet is a kind of St. Foyn, and by some judged to be the same. So 1708 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 2) L. 36. 1736-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Esparse**, v. *Obs.* [ad. OF. *espars-e*, f. *espars* (mod. F. *épars*):—*L. spars-us*, pa. pple. of *spargere* to scatter.] trans. To scatter.

1665 LISLE *Du Bartas*, Nos 181 Into th' esparsed pipes o' th' Sommer throw bored.

Esparto (esp'arto). Also 6, 8 **sparto**. [a. Sp. *esparto*:—*L. spartum*, ad. Gr. *σάρπτον* a rope made of *σάρπτος*, either the same plant or Spanish Broom (*Spartium junceum*).] A kind of rush (*Macrocloa* or *Stipa tenacissima*), called by some Spanish grass, imported from Spain and the north coast of Africa, for manufacture into paper. In ancient times it was, and in Spain is still, made into cordage, shoes, and other articles. Also called **esparto grass**.

[1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Esparto*... a kinde of tree whereof they make frailes. 1779 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* 6 Making ropes, baskets, and shoes, of a small rush or reed called *esparto*.] 1868 *Q. Rev.* No. 248. 356 Printed upon paper made from *esparto* alone. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 9/1 At Lloyd's paper mills, Sittingbourne, the cover of a boiler used for boiling *esparto* and straw blew off. attrib. 1791 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* III. 130 The *esparto* rush makes good mats for houses. 1876 HOOKER & BALL *Marocco* 335 Large bales of *esparto* grass... from the adjoining province of Haba. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 9/1 An *esparto* boiler burst in the North of Ireland Paper Mills.

Espathate (isp'et), a. *Bot.* [f. E-*spathe* + *L. spathe* SPATHE + -ATE².] Not having a spathe (1866 *Treas. Bot.*).

† **Espaut**, *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *espeautre* (now *épautre*):—*L. spelta* SPELT.] Millet or spelt.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 22 For Milium is more agreeable unto Spelta or Espaut (than unto Rye), as the Dutch and others still render it.

† **Especacion**, *Obs. rare*—1. [as if a. OF. **especacion*, repr. *L. spectacionem* looking, f. *spectare* to look.] Looking, beholding.

14. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 112 And ever the more they looked besyly The more they lyked in especyon.

† **Especce**, *Obs.* See also ESPEC. [a. Fr. *espece*, corresp. to Pr. *e' species*, It. *specie*:—*L. species*. In OF. the normal phonetic representative of *L. species* was *espece* (mod. *épice* SPICE); the form *espece* (mod. *épice*) is influenced by Lat., Pr. or It.]

Kind, species.

1608 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ. L.* xxv. 32 The Romanes used diuers *Especes*... of Cassing. 1659 MACALLO *Can. Physick* II. 3 It rests to find out the *Especce* or kind of the disease.

† **Especial**, sb. [Corruption of *espial*, due to the influence of *L. spectre* to look, or possibly to confusion with next.] = **ESPIAL** 1 and 2 a.

a 1500 *Chaucer's Friar's T.* 23 [MS. *Petworth* speciale, MSS. *Corpus*, *Land.* speciale; other MSS. have the correct reading *espialle*.] 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 283 His specials and Explorators declared and accounted to hym that all the Realme was up. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. ii. (Arb.) 112 One of their compaignie standynges vpon the toppes of a hyghe rocke of especial... beganne to crye Lynnyng sayles.

Especial (esp'ešjal), a. Forms: 4 **especial**, 4-7 -all(e), 5-6 **especiall**, (5 **aspeciall**, 5-6 **asp**, **espesyal**, 6 **esspecial**, 6-7 **aspeciall**, 7 **especiil**, -shal, -tial), 4- **especial**. [a. OF. *especial* (mod. F. *spécial*, assimilated to the *L.* form), ad. *L. specialis* (see SPECIAL) belonging to or concerned with a particular species, special as opposed to general (in med. L. current in legal and philosophical use), f. *species* SPECIES. Cf. Pr. *Sp. especial*, It. *speciale*. (Lat. words with initial *sp*, *st*, *sc*, adopted into Fr. before 15th c. usually assumed a euphonic *c*.)

In OF. the word had developed the secondary sense 'pre-eminent, important' (for the transition cf. *particular*). In Eng. the two forms *especial* and *special* differ materially in use; the latter (owing perh. to its closer relation to the *L.* etymon) is preferred in applications arising proximately from the primary sense, while the former is chiefly confined to the derivative sense. The distinction is still more marked in the advs. *especially*, *specially*.]

1. In senses now commonly expressed by SPECIAL.

a. Special as opposed to general (*arch.*); also in Law † *especial pleading*, *especial tail*. † b. Particular, individual, 'specific' (*obs.*). † c. Provided for a particular purpose (*obs.*).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6717 Lo heere the caas especial. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 103 b. By special pleading he may be barred of the action that he sueth. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. ii. 225 There is especiall Commission come from Venice. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. xi. (1668) 49 Spoyling an especial member by some strange contraction. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 26 In this case the husband hath an estate in especial tail. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxvi. 189, I shall dispatch what I shall farther write... by an

especial messenger. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. xxv, And rendering general that which is especial.

2. Pre-eminent, exceptionally distinguished. Formerly often in phrase (*my*) *especial friend* (cf. 3). Now chiefly of feelings, qualities, or attributes: Exceptional in degree. (*Obs.* in predicative use.)

In examples of 2 and 3 *special* may commonly be substituted with little change of meaning.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* p. 200 First schul ye clepe to youre counseil a fewe of youre frendes that ben especial. 1499 FARYAN II. xxx. 22 He had hym in shorte whyle in especial fauoure. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 29 Causeth them to haue especial respect in making lawes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* Ep. Ded., My most especiall good friend Sir Peter Hamond Knight of the Bath. c 1630 RISDON *Surre. Devon* § 28 (1810) 24 It is one of the especial-est fisher towns of this shire. 1821 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 95 And among my books is one of most especial value. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxviii. 397 One fact of especial importance is to be borne in mind.

3. Belonging pre-eminently to a particular person or thing; pertaining chiefly to one particular case.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. vii. 152 Every passion, every vice had its especial demon. 1866 M. PATRISON (*title*), Suggestions on Academical Organization, with especial reference to Oxford. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 233, I must repeat one thing... for your especial benefit.

4. In *especial*, also rarely by *especial*: in particular; especially; particularly. *Obs. exc. arch.* (Occas. written as one word; cf. *INESPECIALLY*.)

c 1390 CHAUCER *Truth* 25 And in especial Drawe unto hym and pray in general. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xxi. (1869) 15 Pilke he wolde bi especial vermen ministers and seruices to him. 14. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 49 At thys parliament most in Aspeciall. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 20 In diuers regions, and inespécial in Fraunce and Normandie. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dietes* (Caxton) 74 a, He wolde haue reserued them inespécial in his sayd dietes. 1540 COVERDALE *Old Faith Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. iii. 21, I will now speak of every word in especial. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix, His word, which he addressed to me in especial. 1860 J. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* 14 In especial, I had fallen into some unseemly prejudices. 1881 S. COLVIN *Life Landor* 187 Whether it was of these four dramas and of Count Julian in especial, or of all Landor's dramatic... writings together, that, etc.

† 5. quasi-sb. An especial point, a 'particular'.

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* I. 173 In this conceive these sixe especials... briefly. 1. The excellencie of the gift. 2. The manner of exhibiting.

† 6. quasi-adv.

1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattian's Geomancie* 123 It is especial good to goe to dwel with great Princes and Lordes.

† **Especiality**, *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] An especial point or detail.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 52 Noble and grete Costs... of which it is not now possible to the Writer herof, for to remember the Especialities.

Especialy (esp'ešali), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an especial manner; principally, chiefly. Also in phr. † in *especialy* (see also *INESPECIALLY*). In later use also with adjs.: In an especial degree.

? a 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1843) I. 105 Sybbell, I praye these especialye, etc. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. iii, Evander... dyd well abounde in many vertues, especialy in lernyng. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall.* Pr. 92 a/1 The women, & in especialy grete ladies, know not, etc. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 685 And then the Priest prayed in general for all estates and degrees, and for increase of grace, and in especialy if neede required. 1640 in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden Soc.) App. 259 Hereof he was especially advertised by the Hamiltions. 1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1847) 127 Great shoals of salmon... often take in at the mouths of our rivers, especially if the north bar be open. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 30 It sometimes cures an Ague especially in Children. 1834 NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) I. iv. 61 Unless they are especially watchful. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 9 Around the borders of the bogs... lie trunks of trees, especially of the Scotch fir. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 130 Two points in his criticism are especially deserving of notice.

Especialness (esp'ešalness), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being especial.

1611 W. LOE *Blisse Brightest Beantie* (1614) 25 (R.) Your precious diamond in especialness. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1846 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Especialty**, *Obs.* [ad. OF. *especialté*, AF. *especialtité* (in *especialité d'écrit* special mention in writing; cf. sense 2), f. *especial*: see *ESPECIAL*.]

1. An especial degree (of anything).

1606 J. KING *4th Sermon. Hampt. Cr.* 41 In time of persecution the especialty and difference of honour might bee allotted to such men.

2. Law. A contract by deed; = SPECIALTY.

1576 LAMBARDE tr. *Customal in Peramb. Kent* 426 The chartre of the King of this especialtie is in y^e custodie of Sir Jhon of Norwood. 1588 J. MELLIS *Brief Instr.* F.vj, Your especialties, as are billes of hande. 1606 FULBECKE and Pt. *Parall.* 65 It is an inconvenience in reason, that an especialtie sealed and solemnly deliuered, should be auoyded by the bare agreement of the parties. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 239 It behooveth to him that bringeth the Writ to shew forth an Especialty.

Espeire, var. of EXPIDE v. *Obs.* to dispatch.

1556 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 507/1 All signatours, letteris of gift, and all vthiris letteris ellis esped.

† **Espeire**, **espoire**, *Obs.* Also 4 **espeir**, **espeyre**, 5 **espaire**, **espoyr** 4 **aphet**, **speire**. [a. OF. *espeire* fem., *espoir* masc., mod. F. *espoir*, f. *esperer* to hope. Cf. Pg. *esper* masc., Sp. *espera* fem.] Hope, expectation.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 211 To putten Rome in full espere [*v. r. espyre*]. *Ibid.* III. 33 And as the plover doth of aire, I live and am in good espere. c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 1030 To bi comyng was all myspere. To haue ymade of bee myne eire. c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 287/1 The good were weived and put out of espere of the knot. c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life of St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2671 And asked him with gude espere. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 7 b. The foundement upon whiche my total espyr and hope resteth.

† **Espeles**, *sb. pl. Obs.* Snags or dentelations on the hinder edge of the palm or broad upper part of a buck's horn; = SPILLER.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E. iii. He most haue .xxiii. espelers and then ye may hym call. a grete Bucke. 1698-1732 in COLLES. 1715 KERSEY, *Espeles*, the third Branch of the Harts Horn.

† **Esperance**. *Obs.* Also 5-6 *esperancee*, 6 *esperance*. [a. F. *esperance* = Pr. *esperansa*, Sp. *esperanza*, It. *speranza* :- late L. **sperantia*, f. *sperare* to hope.] Expectation, hope.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Mankode* I. civ. (1869) 56 þe burdoun hatteth *esperance*. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 51 Made hym to sitte besyde hym for to geue hym good *esperance*. a 1508 HENRYSON *Gammot Good Ladies* viii. in Gilfillan *Spec. Brit. Poets* (1861) I. 58 Her sleeves should be of *esperance* To kepe her from despair. 1552 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* IV. 5632 On the left hand of that grete luge, But *esperance* to gett refuge. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* IV. i. 4 The lowest and most dejected thing of Fortune, Stands still in *esperance*. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1842-6) III. 9 In assured hope and *esperance* to recover his own rowme.

b. Used as a watchword or battle-cry.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 97 Now *Esperance* Percy. and set on. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV.* ccc, *Esperance*! Noe, the word is, face about.

† **Esperate**. *Obs.* [?; cf. *ESPARCET*.]

1666 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* v. (1659) 38 The Country where *Esperate* or Clovergrass is most in use at this day is Daphne towards the quarter of Day.

† **Esperduot**. *Obs.* [altered form (after Latin) of OF. *esperduile* fem. :- L. **esperducta*, fem. of *esperductus*, pa. pple. of *esperducere*, f. ex out + *per* through + *ducere* to lead.] A portion of steel drawn out to a certain length; a rod.

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xix. 472 Steel [in 13th c.] is generally sold by the garb or sheaf, containing thirty *esperduots* or gads.

† **Esperite**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *esperite* (mod.F. *espriti*): see *ESPRIT*, *ESPRITE*.] = SPIRIT.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 94 b. Your *esperite* is trauailed with newe fantasies. 1481 *Myrr.* II. xxiv. 117 Of this Ayer the euyl *esperites* take their habyte and their bodyes.

† **Esperon**. *Fortif. Obs.* [a. OF. *esperon* (mod.F. *éperon*) in same sense (lit. 'spur').] A work projecting beyond the line of the ramparts; a SPUR.

1598 *Ive Fortif.* 21 The wall and it *esperons* or counterfeits being laid out, begin to raise of the same.

Esperver, var. SPARVER *Obs.* sparrow-hawk.

Espial (espaiäl). *Forms:* 4 *espi*, *espyalle*, -lle, (*espyalle*), 4-7 *espiäl*, 6-7 *espiäl*, 5-*espiäl*. [a. OF. *espiaille* the action of spying (concr. in pl. 'spies'), f. *espier*, mod.F. *épier*: see *ESPIY* v.]

1. The action of espying or spying.

a. The acting as a spy; the action of keeping watch; observation. Also *attrib.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibens* 353 Thanne schal ye evermore counterwayte embusshementz and alle *espiaille*. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 56 For *espiail* and mistrowinges They dide thanne suche thinges, That every man might other knowe. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 11 a. Be ware well that thou be not surprisid by thin ennemys, for lakke of wache and good *espiail*. 1552 HULOT, *Espiail place*, or corner to spye out of. 1612-15 Bp. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* XIX. ix. There are spies upon him, whose *espiails* have moved their anger. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 256 The Captain . . . cut a small hole of *espiail* in the wall. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dam* I. 73 A little room next the hall-door, a closet of *espiail*.

† b. Detection, discovery. *Obs.*

a 1557 G. CAVERNDISH *Life Wolsey* (T.). After the *espiail* of this boy my lord revealed the same unto the Council.

c. The action of espying or catching sight of anything: the fact of being espied.

1580 BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 212 A true *espiail* of sanctification of life in our selues. 1683 tr. *Erasm. Moris. Enc.* 24 They are as Eagle-sighted as may be in the *espiail* of others faults. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* I. xvii. Conrad's prow pass'd by, Screen'd from *espiail* by the jutting cape. 1830 HOOD *Haunted House* I. ix. Roses with thistles struggled for *espiail*.

† 2. *concr.* A body of spies; hence (chiefly in pl.) a spy, scout. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 23 Ful prively he had his *espiaille*. 1531 ELYOT *Gov. III.* vi. David by an *espiail* knewe that they were all faste on slepe. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 452 The Queene had amangis us her assured *espiails*. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron. I.* 174/2 His [Harold's] vnskilfull *espiails* tooke the Normans for priests. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* v. § 31 Our Judge stands as an *espiail* and a watch over our actions. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 51 The *espiails* returning assured him, there would be no invasion.

transf. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 644 Bees . . . when the flowers are spent near their lodgings, send out their *espiails* to look for more in places further distant.

† **Esprice**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *esprice* (mod.F. *épice* in sense 2) :- L. *species*: see *SPECIES*, *SPICE*.]

1. A species, kind. In 14-15th c. also *SPICE*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* 374 The *esprices* [*v. r. espiques*] that souden of pride. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. vi. 181 The maners and dyuers *esprices*, the whiche may be in one self synne.

2. An aromatic drug; now *SPICE*.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 112/4 Yf all the *esprices* of the world had ben stamped to gydre it shold not haue smellyd so well.

† **Espiègle** (espiggl), a. [F. *espiègle*, ? corruption of Ger. *Eulenspiegel*, the name of a personage of fiction, renowned for his practical jokes.] Frolicsome, sprightly, roguish.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvii. Features, originally sly and *espiègle* in expression. 1819 BYRON *Yuan* XVI. lxx. Her black, bright, downcast, yet *espiègle* eye Had gather'd a large tear into its corner.

† **Espièglerie** (espiggləri). [F. *espièglerie*, f. *espiègle*.] Frolicsomeness, roguishness.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi. A pretty young woman . . . with an air of *espièglerie* which became her very well. 1852 SMEDLEY L. *Arundel* xxxviii. Which act of un-English-woman-like *espièglerie* must be set down to the score of a foreign education.

Espiar (espiar). *Forms:* 4 *aspiar*, 4-5 *espi*, *espyour*, 6-*espiar*. [f. *ESPIY* v. + -ER¹.] One who spies or spies out; † a spy.

1386 WYCLIF *Hebr.* xi. 31 She [Raab] takynge, or receyvinge, the *espies* with pees. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Mankode* II. xii. (1869) 79 A cherl, shrewede, prowde, and daungerous . . . hath maad him an *espyour* of weyes. 1597 J. HARMAR tr. *Besa's Serm.* 175 (T.) Ye crafty *espies* of the necessity of your poor brethren. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 58 Ephraim . . . would himself be a seer, an *espiar* of future events. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 146 Not an inhabited house appeared to the *espiar*.

† **Espiery** (espiəri). *rare.* [f. prec. + -Y.] The action or habit of espying. *Const. of.*

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* ix. (ed. 2) 224 The *espiery* of the letter's confidence at home.

† **Espinelle**. *Obs.* [ad. F. *espinelle* (Cotgr.), later *spinnelle*.] A kind of ruby; = SPINEL.

1595-6 BUREL in *Watson Collect.* II. 11 (Jam.) The *Espinell*, a precious stone. 1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 4) 359 Here [at Pegu] is store of Gold, Silver . . . *Espinels*, and Cats-eyes.

† **Espinette**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *espinette* (mod.F. *épinette*).] = SPINET.

1668 *Perry's Diary* 15 July, At noon is brought home the *espinette* I bought the other day of Haward.

† **Esponage** (espióng). Also *esponnage*. [ad. F. *espionnage*, f. *espionner*, f. *espion* spy: see *ESPIOUN*.] The practice of playing the spy, or of employing spies.

1793 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 500 Military preparations, *espionages*, consultations, conferences, etc. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rev.* 100 To the word *espionage* a stigma is attached. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 368 The system of *espionage* with which they [the ecclesiastical courts] had saturated English society. 1870 *Deutsch Lit. Rem.* (1874) 263 The Dominicans . . . were especially singled out for the function of holy *espionage*.

† **Esplot**. *Obs. rare* -1. In 5 *espyotte*. [a. OF. *esplot*, ? a. Pr. *espiant* SPIT.] A spear.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* I. (1890) 143 Eneas . . . launched at hym his grete *espyotte* or spere.

† **Espioun**. *Obs.* [a. F. *espion*, prob. ad. It. *spione*, of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *spehan* to look out.] A spy, scout.

1636 E. DAKES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* III. x. 502 And then keepe good *espiouns*, so that if hee chance to bend towards thee, thou maist avoyd him at leysure.

† **Espiouress**. *Obs.* [f. *espiour* (see *ESPIER*) + -ESS.] A female *espiar*.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Mankode* II. cli. (1869) 136 Bi hire j am delivered to these old theuees, *espyouresses* of pilgrimes.

Espre, *obs. var.* of *EXPIRE*.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 131/2 He *espyred* and deyed in grete payne.

Espre. ? Mistake for *espire* = INSPIRE.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 62 Whan [= whom] (sc. the Virgin Mary) the holigost, with his swete brethe, Gan to *espiren* as for his chosen place.

† **Espirital**, a. *Obs.* In 4-5 *espiritu*-el(l), 5-*alle*. [a. OF. *espirituel* (mod.F. *spirituel*): - L. *spiritualis* -em.] = SPIRITUAL in various senses.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* 79 Manye been the weyes *espirituels* that leden folk to our Lord Ihesu Crist. c 1400 - *Rom. Rose* 650 So faire it was, that trusteth well, It semed a place *espirituell*. *Ibid.* 672 As angels doon *espirituell*. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 71 b. He that multiplieth his temporall goodes dyminueth his *espirituall*es [*printed espualles*].

Esplanade (esplänä'd). Also 7 *aphet. splanade*. [a. F. *esplanade*, ad. Sp. *esplanada* (corresp. to It. *splanata*), f. *esplanar* :- L. *explānare* to level, f. ex out + -*planus* level, PLAIN.]

1. *Fortif.* a. The glacis of the counterscarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the country.

1666 in PHILLIPS. 1755 H. T. CROKER *Orlando Fur.* XIV. cxxix. The Pagan forces . . . by ladders different *essay'd* Upon the second *esplanade* to creep. 1812 WELLINGTON in *Guw. Disp.* VII. 331 'There was a heavy fire of musketry on the *Esplanade*: so that the enemy are not in the covered way.

b. 'An open, level space of ground, separating

the citadel of a fortress from the town' (Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.*).

1708 KERSEY, *Esplanade* . . . is now chiefly taken for the void Space between the Glacis of a Citadel, and the first Houses of a Town. 1736 in BAILEY. 1763 SCRAPTON *Indian* III. (1770) 72 The fort was a regular square . . . no glacis; and but a small *esplanade* of about two hundred and fifty yards. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xvii. The *esplanade* in the front of the old castle. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 455 Throwing up a breastwork . . . upon the *esplanade*, between the citadel and the town.

transf. 1817 M. KEATINGE *France & Sp. to Mor.* I. 166 [Spain] to be effectually defended on this side, the state must always be prepared to evacuate and make an *esplanade* of her territory, to the Sierra Morena; which thus would be the line of defence to her capital, Seville.

2. A levelled piece of ground; often, such a space intended to serve as a public promenade.

1882 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* I. 31 A large place, which they call the *Splanade*. 1796 CAVALIER *Mem.* I. 96 A fine Walk, call'd the *Esplanade*, without the Town. 1768 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. i. 69/2 An *esplanade*. on which . . . the foundations of a regular street were laid. 1805 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 199. I went on the *esplanade* [at Weymouth] early in the morning. 1803 HERBER *Narr. of a Journey* (1828) I. 28 Behind the [Calcutta] *esplanade*, however, are only Tank-square, and some other streets occupied by Europeans. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 12 The Palace *esplanade*, where music plays while Serene Highness is pleased to eat his victuals. 1863 KINGSLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 296 The *Esplanade* of the Invalides.

b. *transf.* A level open space.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Esplanade*, a plain open ground. 1702 W. J. tr. *Brynn's Voy. Levant* v. 13 Upon the mountain we met with an *Esplanade* of a considerable Bigness. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *The Dwarf*. At the end of the orchestra, and betwix that and the first side-box, there is a small *esplanade* left. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* III. An open *esplanade*, devoid of trees. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* I. 2 No eminence . . . could compare with the spacious *esplanade* on which St. Paul's stands.

c. 'In modern gardening, a grass plot' (T.).

1818 in TODD. 1826 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Esplees (espl'z), *sb. pl. Law.* [ad. AF. *esplez*, *esplets*, pl. of OF. *esplet*, *espleit*, *espleit* revenue :- L. *explicium*, neut. pa. pple. of *explicare* to unfold, in vulg. Lat. to develop, extract, accomplish. Cf. *EXPLOIT*, which is ultimately the same word.] The products which ground or land yield; as the hay of meadows, herbage of pasture, corn of arable, rents, services, etc.; also, the lands, etc. themselves. (Wharton.)

1598 KITCHIN *Courts Last* (1675) 252 It behoveth to lay the *Esplees* in his court. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 357 The demandant must allege the taking of the profits, we call it *esplees*, in the declaration. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 135 Inasmuch as he never took *esplees* in full seisin before the death of the grantor.

Espleit(e, espleit(e, obs. ff. of EXPLOIT.

Esposie, var. of *ESPERIE*, *Obs.*, hope.

† **Esponenton**. *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *esponenton* (cf. Sp. *esponenton*), ad. It. *spuntone*: SPONTOON.] A half pike carried by an infantry officer; = SPONTOON.

1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide*, s.v. 1815 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 339 Capt. Lewis slipped and . . . recovered himself by means of his *esponenton*. 1838 SPARKS *Biog. W. Eaton* II. IX. 173 Was met in his advance by the other, with his *esponenton*.

† **Esposage**. *Obs.* Also 6 *esposage*. See SPOUSAGE. [a. OF. *esposage*, *esposage*, f. *esposer*, *esposuer* to SPOUSE.] a. The action of espousing or betrothing. b. The condition of being espoused or married, spousehood, wedlock.

1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 34 To . . . leade bys life in pure and chaste *esposage*. 1599 R. GREENHAM *Wks.* 288 There was a solemn promise to be made of the parties that should be married before they were to be ioynd in marriage, and that was called their *esposage*.

Esposal (espauzäl), *sb. (a.)* *Forms:* 4-5 *esposaille*, 5-7 *esposuel*, -elle, (5 *espoisaille*, *esposayl* (1)e), 6-7 *esposuall*, 6-*esposual*. Also SPOUSAL. [a. OF. *esposailles* (mod.F. *épousailles*), corresp. to Pr. *esposallas*, Cat. *esposallas*, OsP. *esposallas* :- L. *sponsalia*, neut. pl. of *sponsalis* adj., f. *sponsus*: see SPOUSE v.]

1. In *plural*, formerly also in *sing.* The formal 'plighting of troth' between a man and a woman; the whole of the ceremonies constituting or accompanying this. a. The celebration of a marriage; nuptials, a wedding. b. The celebration of a betrothal.

Now merely literary and somewhat archaic. It seems probable that the sense 'marriage' was the original one in Eng., and that the sense 'betrothal' arose at a late date through the influence of L. *sponsus* and its derivatives, especially as used in Canon Law.

a. [c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 308 þe courte of Rome had ordeynd þat *sposuale*. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxix. 26 It is not of custom in our place, that the lesse before we taken to spouseys.] 1485 CAXTON *Char. Gr.* I. i. iii. 15 The fyrst nyght after the *esposuailles*. . . Clotydus . . . said to the kyng. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 8 Euery of them so maryed maye haue . . . their said office . . . as they did . . . before the sayd *esposuailles*. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 39 Though it [the child] were borne but one day after the *esposuailles* solemnized. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* x. (1851) 48 His naming of a meet or like help in the first *esposuail* instituted. 1719 *Young Revenge* I. 1. Is not the day then fix'd for your *esposuails*? 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 251 The multi-

tude . . drank in eagerly the tale of the secret espousals and the black box.

b. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* 311 My espousals remaine in my Fathers power, and not mine. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* i. iii. xxvi. (1655) l. 146 In the interim the Earl was commanded not to deliver the aforesaid Proxy of the Prince for the desponsorios or espousall untill Christmas. 1726 AVLIFFER *Parerg.* 246, I shall here . . define Espousals to be a mutual Promise of a future Marriage. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ix. After the espousals of the Duke of Rothsay with the Earl of March's daughter, Douglas entered the lists to break off the contract. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* i. p. cccxii, Lyndwood tells us the distinction which there is between espousals and matrimony. 'Sunt etiam Sponsalia repromissio futurum nuptiarum,' etc.

c. *fig.* esp. in spiritual sense, of the 'marriage' of the soul or the church to God or Christ.

[1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 138 The spousesale that ys betwene oure Lorde Iesu Cryste and holy chyrche.] a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cix. (1868) 147 Where as was made the espousalle, and the alyuance, and knyttynge of the godhede vnto the manhode. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* ii. 2. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn*, 'Jesus, Thou everlasting King' ii. Let every Act of Worship be Like our Espousals, Lord, to Thee. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. iii. (1866) 44 In the first espousals of the soul. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Mon. Ord.* Introd. (1863) 22 To solemnise the espousals of sanctity and poverty. 1855 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* xix. We have possession of Him [Christ]. It is an espousal for eternity.

† 2. In phrases 'To break one's espousal' (= 'to break spouse'), to hold espousal, to violate, be faithful to, the marriage vow. Also (*sing.* and *pl.*), the married state. *Obs.*

[1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1621 Grete mede he getyb . . pat wele wil holde his spousesale. c. 1340 *Curior M.* 7849 (Trin.) Isaac his son in spousesale was.] 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 322 [He] had his spousesale broke. 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* (1548) Pref. 15 b, Estate and dignitie of espousall and marriage. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm.* *Def. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 36 He [King Lewis] had rather be synke euen vnto death then he wold breake his espousals. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 8 b, The thirde parte of the tenementes, which were her husbandes duringe the espousals.

3. [With sense as if f. the vb.; cf. *arrival*, *withdrawal*, etc.] In *sing.* only. The action of espousing. *Const. of. a. lit.* In mod. Dicts.

b. *fig.* [cf. ESPOUSE v. 4] The 'espousing' a cause, a principle, etc.; † the taking up the defence (of a person). Now somewhat rare.

1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 34 The espousal and owning of this bloody Fact, after its execution. 1681 in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 466 They reckoned they had wrought him to such an espousal of his brother, etc. 1683 *Add. fr. Car. marthen in Lond. Gaz.* No. 1856/5 The Fanaticks pious pretences in the espousals and pursuits of the most Barbarous Villanies. a. 1726 SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. vii. (R.), The scene . . is properly private revenge, not a zealous espousal of the publick injuries. a. 1797 H. WALPOLE (T.), Political reasons forbid the open espousal of his cause.

4. *concr.* An espoused person, a husband or wife. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Proem xiii, To his spousesaile, The dukes daughter of Melayn. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxi. § 67, I neither will nor intend to consent . . vnto the said Lady Katherine as my spousesall and wife. 1680 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxi. 146 Therefore, said Basilius, take me and I deliver myself as thy Espousal.

5. *attrib.* 1598 YONG *Diana* 392 We concluded that the espousall rites should bee solemnized in the citie of Lysbone. 1608 BACON *Hem. VII.* 80 Maximilians Ambassadour . . put his Legge . . betwene the Espousall Sheets. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* 348 A mutual engagement of both parties that they will marry each other; which is most properly an espousal-contract. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 107 The espousal-ring of King Hydaspes.

† 6. Used as *adj.* Cf. SPOUSAL a. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* II. 716 To whom thus Eve . . Fraught with espousal tenderness replies.

† ESPOUSE, sb. *Obs.* Also 5-6 *espousee*. See also SPOUSE sb. [a. OF. *espos, espus, espous* (mod. F. *époux*) masc., *espuse, espouse* (mod. *épouse*) fem., corresp. to Pr. *espos*, Sp., Pg. *esposo*, It. *sposo* :—L. *sponsus* : see ESPOUSE v.]

1. a. A betrothed person of either sex; also a newly-married person, a bride or bridegroom.

c. 1475 *Partenay* 954 The Erie the espouse courtly forth lad. c. 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* l. 141 The good virgin Alfreda, knowinge the deathe of her espouse . . convayed herselfe into a place named Crolande. 1594 R. PARSONS *Confer. Success.* i. vi. 133 The heyre apparent (which before was but espouse), is made now the true king and husband of the commonwealth. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 464 Hee would not allow that the new married bridegrome should lie with his espouse.

b. A husband or wife.

1490 CAXTON *Enyeidos* xviii. (1890) 68 My true husbände & espouse. 1530 PALSGR. Ep. 4 Charles Brandon duke of Suffolke, her moost worthy espouse. 1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Honor* 111 The King's Espouse is a free person, exempted by the Common Law. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Politia* 153 Immodest and vicious Messalina was the espouse and wife of dull and ignoble Claudius.

2. *fig.* 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 92/2 Thou shalt haue me thyn espouse in the Royaume of heuen. a. 1555 RIDLEY in Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 364 Christ, who is the most loving spouse of his espouse the Church.

ESPOUSE (*épauz*), v. Also 7 *espouse*. See also SPOUSE v. [a. OF. *espouse-r* (mod. F. *épouser*), corresp. to Pr. *esposar*, Cat. *esposar*, It. *sposare* :—L. *sponsare*, f. *sponsus*, pa. pple. of *spondere* to betroth. Cf. SPOUSE v.]

† 1. *trans.* To contract or betroth (*gen.* a woman) to, † with another; also *simply*. Usually said of the parents, or those standing *in loco parentis*, rarely of the bridegroom. *Obs.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 414 Two Lovers who being espoused, dyed both before they were married. 1611 BIBLE a. *Sam.* iii. 14 Deliuier mee my wife Michal, which I espoused to mee. — Luke i. 27 To a virgin espoused to a man whose name was Joseph. a. 1666 BACON (J.), He had received him as a suppliant . . and espoused him with his kinswoman.

† b. *fig.* To pledge, commit, engage. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 6 Those that will espouse us to many factions and quarrels. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 225, I will . . look on all the changes of Commonwealths . . without espousing my reason so to any one, as, etc. *Ibid.* 253 To espouse our selves . . to one part of truth.

2. To take (a person) as spouse; to marry. Said chiefly of the man, occas. of the woman. Also of the father : To give in marriage to.

1475 CAXTON *Yason* 8 And this day Pyrrhyon espoused the fayr Ypodame. 1511-12 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Pream., Richard . . whose dowghter & heyre the said Syr John Rysley espoused & married. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. v. 18 The Queene hath heartily consented He should espouse Elizabeth hir daughter. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* (1626) 201 He which shall espouse a woman bringeth witnesses. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 439, 190 If a man assigne unto his wife when he espouses her, at the Church doore [etc.]. 1795 POPE *Odyss.* II. 130 If her [Penelope's] sire approves. Let him espouse her to the Peer she loves. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubt's* 40 Before Edward had espoused the lady Grey, he had been contracted to the lady Eleanor Butler. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 55 The Duke of Savoy was himself to espouse the Infanta.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 2 On Ascension Day the Duke [of Venice] is towed thither [to the sea] in the Bucentoro . . where he solemnly espouseth the sea. a. 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 256 Sweet Jesus to espouse your Spirit deigns. 1802 WORDSW. *On Extinction Venet. Republic.* And when she [Venice] took unto herself a mate, She must espouse the everlasting Sea. 1860 PUSSEY *Min. Proph.* 8 God . . Who now vouchsafes to espouse . . and unite with Himself . . our sinful souls.

† 3. To unite in marriage. *Const. to, also simply. lit. and fig. Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. i. 9 In presence of . . twenty reverend Bishops I . . was espous'd. — *Lucr.* 20 Kings might be espoused to more fame. 1599 — *Hen. V.* iv. vi. 26 And so, espous'd to death, with blood, he seal'd A Testament of Noble-ending-love.

† b. *absol.* with reciprocal sense.

a. 1700 DRYDEN (J.), They soon espous'd; for they with ease were join'd; Who were before contracted in the mind.

4. *trans.* To choose, attach oneself to (any object); to take to oneself, make one's own (a cause, quarrel, etc.); to become a supporter of (a party); to adopt, embrace (a doctrine, opinion, theory, profession, mode of life). [So Fr. *épouser*.]

1608 BACON *Hem. VII.* (J.), In gratitude unto the duke of Bretagne . . he espoused that quarrel, and declared himself in aid of the duke. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xxix. § 5. (1669) 333/3 The Mariners neede espousing the North point rather than any other. 1667 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poetry* in Arb. *Garner* III. 531 And by that means, espouse the interest of neither. 1674 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* i. ii. (1673) 18 You ought not . . to espouse barbarous and foreign Rites. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1. P. 6, I never espoused any Party with Violence. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* i. iv. 265 He espoused, for this reason, the cause of the Scottish queen. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* i. iii. 307 The protestants espoused . . the doctrine of Austin. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 555 The Parliaments . . were led . . to espouse, for the first time, the rights of the nation. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* II. 208 Espouse thy doom at once, and cleave To fortune without reprieve. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 16 [They] looked to my support in whatever political side they had espoused. 1854 BALFOUR *Bot.* 130 Many travellers have espoused the vertical theory of wood formation.

ESPOUSED (*épauzd*), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED¹.] In senses of the verb. Also quasi-sb.

1611 BIBLE *Luke* II. 5 To be taxed with Mary his espoused wife. 1666 GLANVILL *Vanity Dogmat.* xiii. 120 The beloved Opinion being . . wedded to the Intellect; the case of our espoused self becomes our own. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 710 With Flowers, Garlands, and sweet-smelling Herbs Espoused Eve deckt first her Nuptial Bed. 1701 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvii. 46 The espoused never see one another till three days after their marriage. 1791 COWPER *Liad.* i. 138 My own first espoused. 1808 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* i. iii. 39 The female . . was still more actively propagating the espoused doctrines.

† ESPOUSEE. In 5 *espousees*. [OF. *espousee* (mod. F. *épousée*) fem., pa. pple. of *épouser* (*épouser*) : see ESPOUSE v.] A bride.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xl. viii, They were parents and of kynne to the espousee.

† ESPOUSEMENT. *Obs.*—[a. OF. *espousement*, f. *épouser* to ESPOUSE.] The action of espousing or marrying; espousal, marriage.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

ESPOUSER (*épauzər*), [f. ESPOUSE v. + -ER¹. Cf. Fr. *épouser*.] One who espouses.

1. † a. One who brings about a betrothal or marriage. *Obs.* b. One who makes a contract of marriage with (a woman). *rare.*

1653 GAUDEN *Hiemps.* 156 As Woers and Espousers . . to make up . . Espousals, between Christ and the Church. 1808 in WEBSTER. 1884 C. READE *Picture* l. ii. in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 63/2 'You have accepted me publicly as your betrothed.' 'Say my espouser,' said she, calmly.

2. One who takes up the cause of (a person, party, etc.); one who adopts (an opinion, system, etc.); a partisan, supporter, upholder.

1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* iii. § 4. 79 They shew themselves far from passionate espousers of Episcopacy. a. 1667 H. MORE *Answ. Psychop.* 109 He seems to be an Espouser of this Opinion. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 33 Mr. Bayle, the last Espouser of this Paradox. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* l. vi. 519 The most factious espouser of a Dictator. 1761 ALLEN *Serm. Univ. Oxf.* II. (T.) The espousers of that unauthorised and detestable scheme. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† ESPOUSEE. *Obs. rare*—1. In 6 *espousees*. [f. ESPOUSE sb. + -EE. Cf. SPOUSEE.] A bride.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 43 So glorious and Princely a spowze, to take . . so poore and meane an espowze.

ESPOUSING, vbl. sb. Also 6 *espousein*. [f. ESPOUSE v. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ESPOUSE in various senses.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxv. (1638) 106 A Man hath two sons, one borne before espousein, and the other after espouseins. 1632 SHERWOOD, An espousing, marriement. 1687 BR. CARTWRIGHT in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 188 The espousing of your cause.

† ESPEDED, pa. pple. *Obs.* [for YSPRED, pa. pple. of SPREAD v.]

1507 *Mirr. Mag.* (N.), He layde him then downe by the altars side Upon the white hindees skin esped therefore.

|| ESPIRESSIVO (*espressivo*), *adv.* Mus. [It. *espressivo* expressive.] With expression.

ESPRINGAL. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 7 *espringold*; and see SPRINGALD. [ad. OF. *espringale* (mod. F. *espringale*), perh. f. Ger. *springen* SPRING v. Cf. Fr. *espingala*, Sp. and Pg. *espingarda*.] A mediæval military engine or catapult for throwing stones, bolts, or other missiles.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 206 Some kind of bricol . . which the English and Scots called an espringold. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 250 Some the mangonels supply . . or in the espringal fix the brass-winged arrows. 1840 L. RITCHIE *Windsor C.* 215 The espringal, which threw darts that had brass plates instead of feathers, to render their flight steady.

† ESPIR-SE, v. *Obs.* [f. OF. *espris*, pa. pple. of *esprendre* (mod. F. *épandre*) in same sense, f. *es-* :—L. *ex-* + *prendre* to take.] *trans.* chiefly *pass.* To set on fire, enkindle, inflame (with love, etc.); also *lit.* (with flame).

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. ii. (1860) B. vij, She was esprysed and taken with his loue. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 29/2 Which thyng the holy ghost maketh when he espriseth hym of hys love. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 206 b 2 The faces of the other semed as they had be esprysed with a dredefull flamme. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* xv. E. vj, Wyne that will make my paramour Esprysed on my face.

b. To kindle (a passion).

1490 CAXTON *Enyeidos* xiv. (1890) 50 The grete furour enflamed wyth brennyng desire of loue esprysed wythin ber sinewes.

|| ESPIRIT (*esprī*). [Fr., corresp. to Pr. *esperit*, *spirit*, Sp. *espíritu*, Pg. *espírito*, It. *spirito*, ad. L. *spiritus* SPIRIT.] In Fr. primarily 'spirit, mind'. Hence used in many derivative senses; those occurring in Eng. writers are the following :

1. Sprightliness, vivacious wit in conversation or composition (see Littré, *Esprit* 15). Formerly in wider sense : Cleverness, 'brains', 'nous' (see Littré, *Esprit* 13).

1501 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 103 If the man be of a good esprit and vnderstanding. 1659 *Gentil. Call.* iv. § 19. 406 They inscribe upon these poisons the inviting names of ingenuity and 'esprit'. 1777 DR. JEANS in *Prior. Lett.* 1st *Ld. Malmesbury* I. 353 He has certainly more esprit than the rest, because he knows how to save himself in good time. 1788 *Walpoliana* cix. 45 Wit, or even what the French term esprit, seems little compatible with feeling. 1841 MAYNE *Reid Scalp Hunt.* xx, Frenchmen . . singing their boat songs with all the esprit of their race. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* xix. (1875) 285 The French conceived that they had to do with a man of esprit.

2. In Fr. phraseological combinations.

a. *Esprit de corps* (*esprī d'kor*). [*corps* body]. The regard entertained by the members of a body for the honour and interests of the body as a whole, and of each other as belonging to it.

1807 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VI. 155 A particular community . . such as that of divines, lawyers, merchants, etc., has its *esprit de corps*, its corporate affections, and other interests. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* x. 242 *Esprit de corps* . . in each specialized part of the body politic, prompts measures to preserve the integrity of that part in opposition to other parts.

b. *Esprit fort* (*esprī for*). Pl. *esprits forts*. [Fr. *fort* strong.] A 'strongminded' person; usually, one who professes superiority to current prejudices, esp. a 'freethinker' in religion.

1750 *Chesterf. Lett.* cccii. (1792) II. 311 Whenever you happen to be in company with those pretended *Esprits forts*. 1765 HARRIS [Lord Malmesbury] *Priv. Lett.* 1st *Ld. Malmesbury* I. 163 To pass for an esprit fort is all their ambition. 1800 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Belinda* xvii, She next tried what could be done by talking to her as an esprit fort.

† ESPIRITE. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *esprit* : see prec. Cf. ESPERITE, SPERITE.] Mind, SPIRIT.

Hence ESPIRITED a. [+ -ED²], in dull-esprited = dull-spirited.

1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* (1599) 229 A man diligent and of a vigilant esprit. *Ibid.* 107 The partie is

dull esprited, and hath but small vnderstanding. *Ibid.* 149 The good esprites vnto whom this my Booke may come.
 † **Esprove**, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *esprover* (mod. F. *éprouver*), f. *es* = *L. ex* - out + *prouer* to prove. Cf. Pr. *esproar*.] *trans.* (*refl.*) To make trial of (oneself, one's strength).

1480 CHAUCER *Ovid's Met.* x. viii. Yf ye wil have worship or loos... esprove you agaynst me. c. 1500 *Melusine* 224 Somme castyng the barre of yron, other held theire spere & shild and esproued them self that one on bat other.

† **Espry**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **espry**, 3-5 **ASPRY**. See also **SPY**. [a. OF. *esprie*, f. *espier*: see **ESPY**, **SPY** *vbs.* Cf. Sp. *espia*, It. *spia*.]

1. The action of espying; espial, espionage.

c. 1300 CHAUCER *Melibee* p. 60 In such a wyse that thou ne wante noon espye ne wacche thy body for to save. c. 1430 *Syr Genger* (Roxb.) 2588 Of here espie no thing thei wist. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 203 Of these he made subtile investigation of his owne espie, and other mens relation. 1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1653) 712 The Eagle... Sharp war... did prepare Gainst Serpent... after espy.

b. In Wyclif the form *aspye* occurs often in the sense 'snare, ambush'.

[c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 363 Aspies bat be fend hap leid. 1380 - Ex. xxi. 13 If eny man of avyement sle his neyghbour and by aspies. 1388 - Gen. iii. 15 Thou schalt sette aspies to hir heele.]

2. *concr.* [cf. *sentinel*, *watch*, etc.] A spy.

c. 1450 *Merlin* xxviii. 575 The saines it wisten by theire espies that thei hadde through the cuntry. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* II. 14 Hee had apprehended the espies of Pirrhys. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* II. (1603) 111, I am indeede an espie of thy covetousnesse and madnesse. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 235 (He) sent his wife as an espy to see. 1656 HOBBS *Liberty, Necess.*, & C. (1841) 112 This argument was sent forth only as an espy, to make a more full discovery.

Espry (*espi*), *v.* Forms: 4-7 **espie**, -ye, 5-**espy**. Also **ASPRY**. [a. OF. *espier* (mod. F. *épier*), corresp. to Pr. and Sp. *espia*, It. *spiare*: -Com. Romanic *spiare*, ad. OHG. *spēhan* (Ger. *spähen*) to SPY. Cf. L. *spectare*, Gr. *σπένδω* to look.]

† **L. trans.** To act as a spy upon, to watch (a person); to inspect as a spy (sometimes with *out*); to examine closely. Also, to watch for, look out for. *Obs.*

[c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 37 Tille wikked men scho spak, Edward to aspie. c. 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 105 But thicke and drie [sc. land] espie [printed espy]. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 10/b/1 Brute anone sende of his men to lande for to espye the maner of the cuntry. 1554 HU-LORT, Esprye or waite a time, *auccupari tempus*. a. 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 304 To espy and search his land. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 48 Now question me no more, we are espied. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* Wks. (ed. Ktldg.) 154/2 Espry her loves, and who she liketh best. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* xiv. 7 Moses... sent me from Kadesh Barnea, to espie out the land. a. 1667 JER. TAYLOR (Ogilvie), He sends angels to espy us in all our ways.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To look steadily, watch, keep a look out; to act as a spy. *arch.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 254 With that word Arcite gan espye wher as this lady romed to and fro. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* viii. lii. 134 Evander... espying wyth his sight. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Episcopius*, a brigantine or ship sent out to espie. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xlviii. 19 Stand by the way and espie. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 42 [He] on the dark edge stands... and downward dares espy.

† c. (*trans.*) In ME. form **ASPRY**: To lie in wait for; also *absol.*

c. 1285 *Ancre. R.* 196, I ðe wilderness heo aspieden us to sleen. 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xxiii. 21 More than forty men of hem aspien him [Vulg. *insidiatur ei*].

2. *trans.* To discover by spying or by looking out; to catch sight of; to descry, discern, discover (what is distant or partly hidden); to detect (a fault, flaw, etc.); to discern (a convenient time or opportunity). † Formerly sometimes with *out*. † Also, to discern *from*.

c. 1330 *Senex Sag.* (W.) 1796 Yif thou dost a folie, Thi loudir hit wil sone espie. c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 198 [It were impossible] How that... he [Fame] shulde here all this Or they [his spies] espie hit. c. 1460 *La Belle Dame sanz mercy* 83 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 1866/55 But tweyne bat were my frendis here before had me espied. 1486 Bk. *St. Albans* D ij. She [the hawk] espieth theym and comyth couerte her selfe. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii. He sone espieth the good herbes from nettles. 1543-4 *Act.* 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 5 A time may be espied to haue them... by malice conuicted. 1581 J. BELL HADDON's *Answ.* Osorius 462 Whose prophane blasphemy some merry conceited man espying out, opened the Caskett privily. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* 24 If I could in any place espy a word of promise. 1706 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i. 21 The seamen espied a rock within half a cable's length of the ship. 1768 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 375 These skillful weathers espy the smallest slip we make. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 280 Can she the bodiless dead espy? 1847 L. HUNT *Far Honey* ix. We all, like Moses, should espy, Ev'n in a bush, the radiant Deity. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xliii. Who was trying to espy a squirrel.

b. To perceive by chance or unexpectedly.
 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 373/3 A man came for to take water & espyed the deed chylde. 1551 ROBINSON *Tr. More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 29, I chaunced to espye this foresayde Peter. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 194 Where I espy'd the panther fast asleep. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlii. 27 As one of them opened his sack, he espied his money. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 196 Espying me, hee blest him selfe and suddenly began to mutter his prayer to Mahomet.

† c. To observe, perceive (a fact); with clause as *obj.* *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 67 Creon gan espie how that the blode riall was brought adoun. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* IV. xx. (1483) 66 Seem... byled his fader Noe When he espyed that naked soo was he. 1461 Paston *Lett.* No. 390 II. 24, I can espye some of his meny was grete cause of T. D. deth. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 129 Yf... they espye in the soule... ony feare to ryse. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* II. 73 b. The hontesman... will sone espie, when he seeth a hole, whether it be a foxe borough or not. 1581 J. BELL HADDON's *Answ.* Osorius 463 [A supposed 'portion of Peters Brayne']... afterwards being more narrowly examined and viewed, was espyed to be a very pumeyse.

Esprying, *vbl. sb.* Also 4-5 **espying**. [f. prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. **ESPY**. In Wyclif, lying in wait; a snare. Also *attrib.*

1340 *Ayeb.* 117 Bet he him deluyri of be kuede and of his aspynges. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xi. 6 Wickid men shulen be taken in her aspyngis [Vulg. *insidiis*]. 1486 Bk. *St. Albans* A ij b. It hade need to be died other green or blwe for espyng of these hawke. 1580 BARET *Adv.* E. 337 An espyng place, *specula*. a. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxiii. 281 A suspicious espying and prying into the... Departments of their Wives.

Esprying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That espies. Hence † **Espryingly** *adv.* (in 4 **aspryingly**, **aspiendeli**), in a spying manner; insidiously.

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* x. 19 Forsothe Hieu dydde this aspryingly. — *Eclis.* xxxii. 19 [15] Who seeketh the lawe, shal be fulfid of it, who aspiendeli doth, shal be sclaudrid in it. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* En espiant, **espryingly**.

† **Espryne**, *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 **aspryne**, -yne, **hespryne**. [a. ON. *espringr* (Sw. *esping*).] A long boat.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 719 The gynour Hit in ane espryne [v. r. aspryne, aspryne, hespryne] with a stane.

Esq., **Esqr.**, abbreviations of **ESQUIRE**, appended to a name.

† **Esquadron**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *esquadron* (mod. F. *escadron*); see **SQUADRON**.]

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 80 The Italians... had spred vpon the shoare of the river their esquadrons and ranks prepared to the battell. *Ibid.* (1618) 357 An esquadron of Turks payed by them. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat.* II. 363 An Esquadron of the Guard du Corps.

† **Esquamous**, *a. Obs.* [var. of **SQUAMOUS**; in AF. *esquamous* (Bozon).] Squeamish.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7249 Many one are... oute of mesure esquamous.

-esque, *suffix*, forming adjs., represents Fr. *-esque*, ad. It. *-esco* = med. L. *-iscus* in words adopted from Teut.; cf. OHG. *-isc* (mod. G. *-isch*): -Oteut. *-isko*: see -ISH. Occurring in many words coming through Fr. from It., as in *arabesque*, *burlesque*, *Dantesque*, *grotesque*, *romanesque*, where the suffix has the sense 'resembling the style partaking of the characteristics of'. In Ital. derivatives in *-esco* are formed ad libitum on names of artists, and Fr. and Eng. writers on art have imitated this practice. Examples of such formations, not calling for separate notice in the Dictionary, are *Bramantesque*, *Claudesque*, *Turneresque*. The words formed with this suffix on Eng. sbs. are chiefly nonce-words of a jocular character, as *cigaresque*.

† **Esquele**, *Obs.* [ad. OF. *escuele* (mod. F. *écuille*), corresp. to Pr. *escudella*, It. *scodella*: -L. *scutella*, dim. of *scuta*, *scutra* dish.] A platter, porringer.

1371 in Riley *Lond. Mm.* (1868) 350, 48 esquesles... 3 dozens of esquesles. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw.* II. § 53 (1876) 37 The silver vessel... that is to saile [*sic*; *tsaie*] chargeours and esquesles.

Esquiller, **Esquillery**, *obs. fl.* **SQUILLER**, scullion, and **SCULLERY**.

1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw.* II. § 49 (1876) 32 An other vallet shalbe Ewer, who shal receve the kitchen vessel by indenture of the Esquiller. *Ibid.* § 53. The Esquillerye.

Esquillois, *a. rare.* [ad. Fr. *esquilleux*, f. *esquille* 'small fragment of a fractured bone' (Littré).] Of fracture: Splintery.

1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxix. 168 The serpentine is sometimes of an esquillois, sometimes of a conchoidal fracture.

Esquinancy, *obs. f.* **QUINSY**; see **SQUINANCY**.

1751 in CHAMBERS. 1775 in ASH.

Esquippe, *obs. form* of **EQUIP**.

Esquire (*eskwaɪə*), *sb.* Forms: 5-7 **esquier**, -yer, (5 **esqwyer**, 6 **esquier**, -yor, 6-7 **esquir**, -ier), 6-**esquire**. [a. OF. *esquier* (mod. F. *écuyer*), corresp. to Pr. *esquier*, *escudier*, *escuder*, Sp. *escudero*, Pg. *escudeiro*, It. *scudiere*, lit. 'shield-bearer': -L. *scūtārius*, f. *scūtum* shield. See also **SQUIRE**, which in our quotations appears much earlier.

In Fr. the use of the word has been influenced by a mistaken association with *esurie* (OF. *escurie*, see **ESQUIRE**). Some traces of this confusion appear in English use.

1. *a. Chivalry.* A young man of gentle birth, who as an aspirant to knighthood, attended upon a knight, carried his shield, and rendered him other services. (Now only *arch.*, the form **SQUIRE** being commonly used *Hist.*) Cf. **ARMIGER**, **PAGE**.

1475 CAXTON *Jason*, Ther ne abode knight ne esquier in the sadyl. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw.* II. § 1 (1876) 6 If he be but an ordinari knight... he shal have diet for two esquiers. 1656 COWLEY *Davidides* IV. 849 This saw, and heard with joy the brave Esquire... fill'd with his Masters fire. 1854 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xviii. 193 Hard work the good esquire seems to have had.

† b. As a rendering of L. *armiger* armour-bearer, Gr. *ὄπαστορ* shield-bearer. *Obs.*

1553 BRENDEN *Q. Curtius* 172 (R.) Alexander... willed a weapon to be delivered to hys hands, as other esquiers vsed. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 427 His [Epaminondas'] esquire or shield-bearer had received a good piece of money for the ransom of a prisoner. 1609 BIBLER (Douay) 1 *Macc.* iv. 30 Jonathas Sauls sonne, and... his esquier.

c. Applied to various officers in the service of a king or nobleman, as *esquire for* (or *of*) *the body*, *esquire of the chamber*, *esquire of the stable* [cf. **EQUERRY**, which was sometimes confused with this], *carving esquire*, etc.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 32 § 7 David Philippe, Esquier for the body of our Sovereign Lord the Kyng. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holmshed* III. 1381/2 Chiefe escur of the kings escur, and the other esquiers of the escur together. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw.* II. § 26 (1876) 18 The kinge shall have... an esquier to carve before the kinge.

2. A man belonging to the higher order of English gentry, ranking immediately below a knight.

Of esquiers, legally so called, there are, according to some authorities, five classes: (1) younger sons of peers and their eldest sons; (2) eldest sons of knights, and their eldest sons; (3) chiefs of ancient families (by prescription); (4) esquiers by creation or office, as heralds and sergeants of arms, judges, officers of state, naval and military officers, justices of the peace, barristers-at-law; (5) esquiers who attend the Knight of the Bath on his installation—usually two specially appointed (*Encycl. Brit.*, s.v.). The correctness of this enumeration, however, is greatly disputed; it would be impossible here to state the divergent views on the subject. In heraldic Latin the equivalent of *esquire* was *armiger*, properly 'armour-bearer', but often taken in the sense 'one bearing (heraldic) arms'; hence, in 16th and 17th c. *esquire* was sometimes explained as meaning a man entitled to coat-armour; but by accurate writers this is condemned as involving the confusion between 'esquire' and 'gentleman'.

c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Abts. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 41 His Highness schal then have... aboute his Person. Lords, Knights, and Esquiers. 1535 WHIOTHESELEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 27 A jurie of esquiers and gentlemen of Middlesex were sworne to passe on them. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) 1. 127 Esquire (which we call commonlie Squire) is a French word... and such are all those which beare armes... testimonies of their race. 1793 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ix. (ed. 12) 352 The statute 13 Ric. II. c. 7 orders them [justices of the peace] to be of the most sufficient knights, esquiers, and gentlemen of the law. 1818 CROWE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 265 The second sort of persons were those who had titles, as esquiers, etc.

b. A landed proprietor, (country) 'squire'.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 63, I am Robert Shallow (Sir) a poore Esquire of this Countie, and one of the Kings Justices of the Peace. 1807 LYTTON *Peckham* xii. There was, indeed, a motley congregation; country esquiers; extracts from the universities; half-pay officers, [etc.]. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. (L.) An esquire passed among his neighbours for a great scholar, if, etc.

3. As a title accompanying a man's name. Originally applied to those who were 'esquires' in sense 2; subsequently extended to other persons to whom an equivalent degree of rank or status is by courtesy attributed.

a. Following the surname preceded by the Christian name. In formal documents written in full; elsewhere commonly abbreviated *Esq.* or *Esqr.* (In ceremonious use, e.g. in legal writings or in genealogy, when the name of the person's estate or of his place of residence is given, the title is, by English custom, placed last, as 'A.B., of C., Esquire'; in Scotland, on the contrary, the title immediately follows the surname. Similarly, in England the title 'esquire' follows the designation 'Junior' or 'The Younger', but in Scotland precedes it.)

The designation of 'esquire' is now commonly understood to be due by courtesy to all persons (not in clerical orders or having any higher title of rank) who are regarded as 'gentlemen' by birth, position, or education. It is used only on occasions of more or less ceremonious mention, and in the addresses of letters, etc.; on other occasions the prefix 'Mr.' is employed instead. When 'esquire' is appended to a name, no prefixed title (such as 'Mr.', 'Doctor', 'Captain', etc.) is used. In the U. S. the title belongs officially to lawyers and public officers, and is much less frequently employed than in the British dominions.

1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goots, Staffs.* in *Ann. Litchfield* IV. 46 Walter Wrotcheley & Edward Lyttlyton, esquiers, by virtue of the kynges majesties comyssion. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. viii. 109 Davy Gam, esquire. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 2 Anthony Brown at Telethorp in Rutland Esquire. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 19 p. 2 If you read the superscriptions to all the offices in the kingdom, you will not find three letters directed to any but esquiers. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 150 p. 7 My Banker... writes me Mr. or Esq.; accordingly as he sees me dressed. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. iix. I shall be glad to know... whether he be Esq. that I may give him his true Title when I reprint the List. 1807 MISS MULOCK *Two Marriages* I. 42 'Jane, wife of Mr. John Bowerbank' (he was not Esquire then). 1887 *Scott. Leader* 12 May 6 The Clerk said that some letters were addressed Esquire and some not.

† b. Preceding the surname. *Obs.* (Cf. the similar use of SQUIRE.)

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4761/4 Stolen... out of Esquire Chester's Stables... a... Horse. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 1 His cousin esquire South. 1730 *SOUTHALL Bugs* 17 Esquire [ed. 2 (1793) Mr.] Pitfield and Mr. White.

4. [transf. use of 1.] A gentleman who attends or escorts a lady in public. Cf. SQUIRE.

1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. ci. Their docile esquires also did the same. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 13 'Come on, my brave esquire,' said Florence.

5. *Comb.* Only appositive; chiefly in sense 1 c. Also *Esquire Bedel*: see BEADLE 3.

c 1600 *Epitaph* in *Styrie Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. iii. i. 535/1 Esquire-Joyner to our Queen. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord.* Edw. II. § 14 (1876) 13 This esquire fruiterer shal take every night for his coch, a galon of beare. 1797 T. JONES tr. *La Brocquière's Trav.* 48 Among them was his (Duke Philip le Bon's) first esquire-carver La Brocquière.

Esquire (eskwaɪə), *sb.* 2 *Her.* Also 6 *esquire*; and see SQUIRE 2. [app. a OF. *esquire* (mod.F. *équiere*) square (now only mason's square, but formerly also the geometrical figure).

Perhaps based *esquire* may represent OF. *bas d'esquire*, bottom of a square. Guillim and R. Holme use *squire* both in the sense explained below and for a figure of a mason's square; the latter is the sense of *équiere* in Fr. heraldry).

a. *Esquire based*: used by Leigh for the lower of the halves into which a canton is divided diagonally. b. Apparently by misunderstanding of this use, *esquire* is explained by later writers as a synonym of GYRON, or as a bearing somewhat resembling the gyron, but ending elsewhere than in the centre of the shield.

1564 LEIGH *Armorie* 154 Three pallets between ij Equires [ed. 1597 Equires] bast dexter and sinister of the second. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* 61 A Canton parted trauerse-waies, whether it be from the Dexter corner or from the Sinister, doth make two Base Squires. 1869 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, *Esquire*, Similar to the Gyron; it may extend across the shield; termed also a Base Esquire.

Esquire (eskwaɪə), *v. rare*. [f. *ESQUIRE sb.* 1] *trans.* a. To raise to the rank of esquire. b. To address as 'Esquire'. c. To attend (a lady) as a 'squire'. Hence *Esquipped ppl.* a.

a 1654 BROME *City Wit* iv. i. By'r Lady a match for my Esquird Son and heire. 1786 MISS BURNBY *Diary* III. 240 He proposed that the Colonel and himself should esquire me. 1796 *Ibid.* VI. 60 M. d'Arblay again ventured to esquire me to the rails round the lodge. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. lxi. All country gentlemen, esquird or knighted, May drop in without cards. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 12 May 6 The Rev. Mr. Cameron, of Farnell, asked why one elder was 'Esquird' and another not.

Esquirdom (eskwaɪəˈdɒm). [f. as prec. + -DOM.] a. The status or dignity of an esquire. b. The body of esquires; esquires collectively.

1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* II. iii. 107 Mr. Pinchin, whose Esquirdom... I may now as well drop. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. i. 38 The flower of the chivalry and esquirdom.

Esquirehood (eskwaɪəˈhʊd). [f. as prec. + -HOOD.] = prec. b.

1864 H. R. LUARD *Pref. to Ann. Monastici* I. 31 The 'Communitas bachelarie Anglie', i.e., the esquirehood of England.

Esquireship (eskwaɪəˈʃɪp). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The position or dignity of an esquire. The service of an esquire or escort.

1716... *Time's Storehouse* (L.). They make the dignitie of esquireship successorie. 1650 B. DISCOLLIM. 48 If I be an Esquire, I will sell my Esquireship to any honest man for a good People-ship. 1783 MISS BURNBY *Diary* II. 282, I most gladly accepted and almost asked his 'squireship'. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 667 He had attained the envied esquireship, and its further appendage of R.A.

Esquires (eskwaɪəˈsɪz). [f. as prec. + -ESSES.] A female esquire.

1596 FOSBROKE in J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* 211 The principal mourners apparelled as an Esquiere. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Clean Linen* Ded. Wks. II. 164 Martha Legge, Esquiere... Laundresse to the Right worshipfull and generous the Innes of Court. 1864 R. BURTON *Dahome* II. 79 An esquird at arms, generally a small slave girl, carrying the musket.

† **Esquird**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also SQUIRY. [? a OF. *escuierie*, f. *escuier*: see ESQUIRE sb. 1] The position or dignity of an esquire.

1681 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH.

Esquird (e, obs. form of EQUERRY).

† **Esquird**. [Fr. *esquisse*, ad. It. *schizzo*: see SKETCH.] The first slight sketch of a picture, the first thought of a design drawn loosely with a crayon.

1731-6 in BAILEY, (folio). 1775 in ASH.

† **Esquird**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. OF. *esrachier*: see ARACHE.] *trans.* To pull up by the roots. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 102 b, He returned to the dragon and esrachied out of his hedde xii tethe.

Ess. The name of the letter S; anything in the shape of an S. Pl. *esses*; also 6 *esses*. *Collar of Esses*: see COLLAR. Also in *Comb.*, *es-hook*, *es-link*, *dial.* (see *quots.*)

1540 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 364 (1846) III. 283 The reste of the players which represented the three esses. 1579 in T. THOMPSON *Inventories* (1815) 293 A chayn... with essis of gold emailit reid. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1299/2 The bow with two esses, all cleane wrought.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. v. (1611) 199 He beareth Gules, three text Esses or... by the name of Kekir-more. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* IV. i. *Sir Jol.* O here are the Esses; let me consider now--Sapho? *Cour.* No, Sir. *Sir Jol.* Selinda? *Cour.* Neither. 1865 LE FANU *Guy Dev.* II. xvii. 179 There's an ornament of scroll-work... shaped like letter esses. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Es-hook*, a hook at the extremity of a waggon-horse's traces, in the form of the letter S. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Es-link*, a small piece of iron shaped like a letter S, used for mending a broken chain.

Ess, obs. and dial. form of ASH sb. 1 ashes.

-**ess**, suffix 1, forming sbs. denoting female persons or animals, is a Fr. -esse:—Com. Romanic -essa:—late L. -issa, a Gr. -ισσα (:-ikyā: cf. the OE. fem. agent-suffix -ige:—-igōn-) occurring in class. Gr. only in βασιλίσσα queen (f. βασιλ-ēvs king), but after the analogy of this employed in several late formations, as βαλάνισσα bathing-woman, πανδούκισσα female innkeeper. A few of these (notably δακόνισσα, L. *diaconissa* deaconess) were adopted into late L. together with their correlative masculines, and many new derivatives of the same pattern were formed in Latin, whence they descended into the Romanic langs.; e.g. from *abbātem* abbot, was formed *abbātissa*, whence Fr. *abbesse* ABBESS. On the analogy of these the suffix became in Romanic the usual means of forming feminine derivatives expressing sex. In ME. many words in -esse were adopted from Fr., as *countess*, *duchess*, *hostess*, *lioness*, *mistress*, *princess*, and several which were formed on sbs. in -ior, -ier (see -ER 2), as † *devouress*, *enchantress*, † *espyouress*, *sorceress*. In imitation of these the suffix was in 14th c. appended to Eng. agent-nouns in -er, as in Wyclif's *dwelleress*, *sleeeress* (f. *sleeer* = SLAYER), and to other native words, as in *goddess*. In 15th c. derivatives in -er + -ess gradually superseded the older Eng. fem. agent-nouns in -STER (OE. -estre), which no longer had an exclusively feminine sense; subsequently the sbs. in -ster (exc. *spinster*) came to be regarded as properly masc., and new feminines in -ess were formed on them, as *seamstress*, *songsstress*. By writers of 16th and succeeding centuries derivatives in -ess were formed very freely; many of these are now obsolete or little used, the tendency of mod. usage being to treat the agent-nouns in -er, and the sbs. indicating profession or occupation, as of common gender, unless there be some special reason to the contrary. Of the words of Eng. formation still in current use, examples are *authorress*, *giantess*, *jeuress*, *patroness*, *poetess*, *priestess*, *quakeress*, *tailoress*. In Eng. the suffix is not used to form feminines of names of animals: *lioness*, *tigress* being adoptions from Fr. When -ess is added to a sb. in -ter, -lor, the vowel before the r is usually elided, as in *actress*, *doctress*, *protectress*, *waitress*; the derivatives with ending -tress, f. L. agent-nouns in -tor, have in most cases been suggested by, and may be regarded as virtual adaptations of, the corresponding Fr. words in -trice:—L. -tricem. The substitution of *governess* (already in Caxton) for the earlier *gouvernesse* f. *governor* was perh. due to false analogy with pairs of words like *adulter-er*, -ess, *caler-er*, -ess, *sorcer-er*, -ess; in *conqueress*, *murderess*, *adventuress* the similar phenomenon is sufficiently explained by phonetic reasons. The existence of such words, in which -ess has the appearance of being added directly to vbs., gave rise in the 17th. c. to formations like *confectioness*, *entertainess*, *instructess*; but none of these obtained general currency.

-**ess**, suffix 2, ME. -esse, in sbs. a. Fr., represents OF. -esse, -ece, = Pr. -essa, -eza, Sp. -esa, It. -essa:—L. -itia, appended to adjs. to form nouns of quality; examples are *duress*, † *humblese*, *largess*, *prouess*, † *richesse* (now *riches*). These words have been imitated in the pseudo-archaic *idlesse*, but otherwise the suffix scarcely occurs as an Eng. formative.

† **Essa-mlerie**. *Obs.* [See ENSAMPLARY, EXEMPLARY, sbs.] Example.

1593 GOWER *Conf.* III. 163 But yet men sene thessamplerie Of Aristippe is well received.

Essart (esā't), *sb.* [a. OF. *essart*: see ASSART sb.] = ASSART sb. 1.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* (1864) III. 258 The essarts still constitute the prominent features of the pleasant region. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. 36 note, The essarts and purprestures made in the forests of Hampshire.

Essart (esā't), *v.* [a. OF. *essart-er*: see ASSART v.] *trans.* = ASSART v.; also *absol.*

1721 BAILEY, *Essart*, to extirpate or clear the ground of shrubs. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 10 The process of essarting. 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 435 The Forêt de Bichoul, of which the greater portions have long since been essarted.

Essay (e'sei), *sb.* In 7 pl. *essais*, -yes. [a. OF. *essai*, *essay*: see ASSAY sb. For several of the senses see also SAY.]

In 18th c. the accent was sometimes on the 2nd syll.]

1. The action or process of trying or testing.

† 1. A trial, testing, proof; experiment; = ASSAY sb. 1, 3. *Obs.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cx, Worse essays proved thee my best of love. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 7 Democritus... attributed the form thereof [of the 'frame of things'] able to maintain itself to infinite essays or proofs of nature. 1631 HEVLIN *St. George* 247, I will make bold to venture on it, by way of tryall and essay. 1648 Eikon *Bas.* 26 It was the first overt Essay to be made, how patiently I could bear the loss of my kingdoms. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* Ep. Ded., You were pleased to judge me able, and... to propose... that I should make an essay of that ability. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 195 After having made Essays into it, as they do for Coal in England. 1745 *De Foë's Eng. Tradesman* I. xii. 98 He has made an essay by which he knows what he can, and cannot do. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 28 From the essays made, it seemed to me that, etc.

† b. *spec.* The trial of metals; = ASSAY 6. *Obs.* 1668 in *Phil. Trans.* III. 821 The Ore being ground... they divide it in several heaps, and then by lesser Essays, they find out how much silver is contained in every heap. 1731-6 in BAILEY (folio).

† 2. A trial specimen, a sample, an example; a rehearsal. Cf. ASSAY 17. *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 22 An essay also of that age's vnhappie affection of Greek patch. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Essay*, a flourish or preamble. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cvi. 16-18 *Paraphr.* 532 Two terrible essays of God's wrath were here shewed. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xv. 498 A small essay of my zeal for... your Majesty. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 55 These are lesser essays or preludes to the general fire. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvi. § 9. 110 Gave an essay in this first action of what might be expected one day from his valour and bravery.

† 3. *Venery*. a = ASSAY 9. In phrase *To take essay*. b. *concr.* The part of a deer in which trial was made of the 'grease'; the breast or brisket.

1611 COTGR., *Fouls*... cut out from between the necke, and the essay of a Deere. 1658 PHILLIPS *v. Essay*, The Essay of a Deer is the breast or brisket... in French *la hampe*. 1694 *Acct. Denmark* in 1692 (ed. 3) 160 One that is likeliest to give a good Gratuity to the Huntsman, is invited to take Essay.

† 4. A taste, or first taste, of food or drink presented to a great personage; = ASSAY 12. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1598 in FLORIO *v. Fare la credenza*. 1632 in COTGR. 1682 G. ROSE *Instr. Officers of the Mouth* 16 The Master Cook is desired not to forget his Larding-pricks, nor the Master-Butler his Essay. *Ibid.* 94 Let him [the Royal Butler] bring in his Wine, present his Bason and Ewer to wash, take his Essay both of Wine and Water. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* I. iii. iii. (1741) 168 A Viscount may have a Cover of Essay holden under his Cup, while he drinks, but no Essay taken as Dukes, Marquises and Earls may have.

II. A trying to do something.

5. An attempt, endeavour. *Const. after, at, † of, on, towards, and to with inf.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 77 They were all but papers of essays Of that. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. (1821) 364 Languishing creatures... we are, in our essays after heaven. 1682 DRYDEN *Satyr* 3 Whose first Essay was in a Tyrants praise. 1738 *Col. Rec. Penn.* IV. 316 Essays... to encourage the raising some of these Commodities. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* (1763) 74 The first rude Essays towards an expressive Melody in barbarous Countries. 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 447 An artist, in his first essay of imitating nature. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 325 Our first essay was along a mountain brook. 1823 C. BRONTË *Villette* viii. Is this your first essay at teaching? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 206 Making a preliminary essay upon the glacier. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* Introd., I am now in this my second essay at authorship.

b. *concr.* The result of an attempt. *nonce-use.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vii. 42 These Branches of a Stag, this tusky Boar (The first essay of Arms untry'd before).

† 6. A hostile attempt. *Obs.*

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 220 The King at Canterbury grants him a general protection from all Essays for a year following.

† 7. A first tentative effort in learning or practice; = ASSAY 16. *Obs.*

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* Pref., This Essay is but to try how it [Pindar's Poetry] will look in an English Habit. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* Pref. B., Admiration is... an Essay to knowledge. 1665-9 BOYLE *Disc. Occas. Medit.* Wks. 1772 II. 356 The green and immature essays of early Writers. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* (1773) Pref., The first of Homer's Iliads (which I intended as an Essay to the whole work). 1723 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 64 My hand is yet untaught to write to men; This is th' essay of my unpractis'd pen. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 377 These were considered only as essays preparatory to the great design.

b. A rough copy; a first draft.

1696 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 174 The List... enter'd in the Parish Book, and diligently preserv'd as a Record, call'd the first Essay. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 417, I have made an essay of a letter.

8. A composition of moderate length on any particular subject, or branch of a subject; originally implying want of finish, 'an irregular undigested piece' (J.), but now said of a composition more or less elaborate in style, though limited in range.

The use in this sense is app. taken from Montaigne, whose *Essais* were first published in 1580.

1597 BACON (title) *Essays*. 1607-12 — *Essays, Ded. Prince Henry* (Arb.) 158 For Seneca's Epistles... are but Essays—that is dispersed Meditations... Essays. The word is late, but the thing is ancient. 1663 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci. Addr.* 16 No higher title, than that of an essay, or imperfect offer at a Subject. 1700 *Poem to Roscommon* (J.), Yet modestly he does his work survey, And calls his finish'd poem an essay. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 476 ¶ 1 The Wilderness of those Compositions which go by the Names of Essays. 1764 REID *Inquiry* Ded., This leaves me no room to doubt of your favourable acceptance of this essay. 1788 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. i. 1 Essays... may now convey the idea of regular treatises. 1843 MACAULAY (title) Critical and Historical Essays. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i. She could write a little essay on any subject.

III. 9. Phrase, *In all essays*: under all circumstances. *Obs.* Cf. ASSAY 21, 22.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 20 And so likewise I have shown you thus much of the Practick part of Navigation, in which you may perceive that I have wrought the Ship in all Essays, in Words and proper Sea-Phrases; and if I was at Sea, I should perform it both in Word and Deed.

10. attrib. and Comb., as *essay-weaver*, *-writer*; also *essay-hatch* (see quot.); *essay-scale*, a test-scale.

1781-1800 BAILEY, **Essay Hatch*, [among Miners] a Term for a little Trench or Hole which they dig to search for Oar. 1864 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 149 Putting in the **Essay-Scales* Two Steel Wires of equal Weight. 1884 *Punch* 16 Feb. 84/1 And twaddling **essay-weavers*, mild boilers-down of Lamb! 1711 SHAFTESBURY *Charac.* (1737) III. 97 We **essay-writers* are of the small-craft, or galley-kind. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C. I.* 29 The fault into which you *essay-writers* generally fall.

Essay (es'ei), *v.* [refashioned form of ASSAY, after Fr. *essayer*: see ASSAY.]

1. *trans.* To put to the proof, try (a person or thing); to test the nature, excellence, fitness, etc. of; = ASSAY *v.* 1. Also to practise (an art, etc.) by way of trial; = ASSAY 8.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour G. iij b*, I wold also ye knew the tale of the Squyer whiche essayed his wyf. 1593 *Prodi-gal Son* I. 92 It is a fine thing for a young man who goes to essay the world, to travel and see much. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* II. 436 None more willing to essay thy force. 1744 *Popr. Epistle* v, She... No arts essay'd, but not to be admird! 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 109 A youth whose great powers, first essayed in this conflict, etc. 1856 Mrs. STOWE *Dred* II. xxxiii. 326 The last boat was essayed.

† b. with object clause. *Obs.* 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 376/4 Willyam... wold preue and essaye yf there were any elacion... in his corage. 1684 R. BERRKLEY in *Evelyn Mem.* (1857) III. 273 It would be soon essayed with Mr. Boyle's pump, whether or no it may give such a vacuum as to preserve fruit.

† 2. To test the composition of (an ore, metal, salt, etc.) by chemical means; = ASSAY 4. *Obs.*

1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 94 Whether... Goldsmiths... will not take what is by the free Labour of the Mint ready essay'd and adjusted to their use. 1704 — (J.), The standard in our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of essaying suited to it should remain unvariable. 1739 *Joe Miller's Jests* No. 207 The seven Golden Candlesticks were sent to be essay'd in the Tower. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 93 The salt to be essayed is covered with sulphuric acid.

† 3. To try by tasting; = ASSAY 5. *Obs.* 1598 YONG *Diana* 164 If wormewood in his drinke he hath essayed.

4. To attempt; to try to do, effect, accomplish, or make (anything difficult); = ASSAY 16.

1641 R. BROOKER *Eng. Episc.* II. vi. 97 In our Gracious Kings Reigne, they have... essay'd many Soule-Schismes. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) I. 129 He also... directed the standers by to fetch him a great hollow-stone for a font, which sundry of his father's servants essayed in vain. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* I. 14 While I this unexampled Task essay. 1805 WORDSWORTH *Waggoner* I. 99 And now the conqueror essays The long ascent of Dunmail-raise. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 257 His method leads to most unhappy results when essayed by men to whom nature has denied a sense of what the picturesque really is. 1888 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 213 He never even essayed the picture of an artist devoted to art for her own sake.

† b. To attempt to show or prove. *Obs.*

1656 [J. SERJEANT] tr. *White's Peripat. Instit.* 337 (title) A Theological Appendix... Wherein 'tis essay'd how sub-servient Philosophy is to Divinity. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 194 The worthy Doctor More has suprisingly essay'd the infinity or boundless manifoldness of worlds from the Head of lightnessness.

5. with *inf.* To set oneself, undertake, try (to do something). Also *absol.*; = ASSAY 17.

c 1330 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 181 Therefore in thy conceit essay To axe God mercy. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 40 This I shall essay to prove, can be no other than that of Presbyters and Deacons. 1768 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxvii. 143 Apelles is said to have essayed, by a collection of the most exact features, to form a perfect face. 1781 COWPER *Table Talk* 182 Not Brindley nor Bridgewater would essay, To turn the course of Helicon that way. 1880 SCOTT *Monast.* vii. I will essay, reverend Father. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Ess.*, *Fr. Crit. on Goethe* 276 So dense is the cloud of error here that the lover of truth will hardly even essay to dissipate it.

6. *intr.* To make an attempt. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 233 Doctor Bray has lately essay'd with a large scope towards a more Comprehensive Martyrologe.

Essayal (es'ei-äl). [f. prec. + -AL] Attempt, trial.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 186, I knew them [the roads] and could make essayal of at least one of them.

Essayer (es'ei-är). [f. ESSAY *v.* + -ER.]

1. In various senses of the vb.; = ASSAYER I, 2, 3. 1611 COTGR., *Credentier*, a Princes Taster, Essayer, Cup-bearer. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* III. (1848) 57 The long-rested land yielded such plentiful harvests that many followed the first essayers. 1870 J. ROSKELL in *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 647/2 The centre, which the essayer calls the eye.

† 2. One who 'essays' a certain form of composition, or attempts to treat a certain subject; in later use = ESSAYIST. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 353 As a late Essayer upon the Apocalypses imagines. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 68 ¶ 2 He [Tully] hath been followed by all the Essayers upon Friendship, that have written since his time. 1712 DENNIS *Ref. on Pope's Essay on Criticism*. He was, like this Essayer, a very indifferent poet. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 525 ¶ 3 The Essayers in Lampoon and Satyr.

Essayette (es'ei-et). [f. ESSAY *sb.* + -ETTE.] A short essay.

1877 C. GIBSON in *Casquet Lit.* I. 182/1 We take the following essayette. 1886 TUPPER *My Life as Author* 160 The book includes a hundred and thirty original fables, essayettes, anecdotes, tirades, songs, and musings. 1890 *Glasgow Herald* 26 May 7/2 The eight or nine pages of Mr. Armstrong's interesting essayette.

Essayfy, *v.* [f. as prec. + -FY.] *intr.* To write essays.

1815 J. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Demol.* II. I am essayfyng or speechifyng... instead of prefacing.

Essayical (es'ei-ikäl). *a.* Also *essaical*. [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Of the nature of an essay.

1866 DICKENS *Lett.* 25 Sept., Remarks... a little too essayical for this purpose. 1875 F. ARNOLD *Our Bps. & Deans* I. 21 The idea was that a sermon should be made brief, dry, essayical, moral or mystical.

Essaying (es'ei-ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. ESSAY *v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. ESSAY; also *concr.* Also (*nonce-use*) the writing essays.

1861 in *Macm. Mag.* IV. 43 It might have been much better... if they had left essaying and reviewing alone. 1869 *Spectator* 1 May 539/1 To... watch the reception given to his essayings without throwing his own shadow on the page. 1884 *Spectator* No. 2804 They are the presominal essayings of a man who has to be up by times in the morning.

Essaying, *ppl. a.* [f. ESSAY *v.* + -ING 2.] That essays or attempts.

1715-25 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 445 From his essaying hand the string let fly.

Essayish (es'ei-ish), *a.* [f. ESSAY *sb.* + -ISH.] Of the nature of an essay.

1803 PATON *Wilson the Ornithologist* 9 It is a fair specimen of that essayish style of letter writing which characterised the epistles of Burns.

Essayism (es'ei-iz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] *a.* The practice of writing essays. *b.* The quality that constitutes an 'essay'.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 301 Cant is the epidemic of periodical essayism. 1822 *Ibid.* V. 141 My talents... were... frittered in periodical writing and common-place essayism. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Sept. 412 That mysterious literary essence known as essayism which pervades all literature.

¶ About 1862 occas. used for: The theological doctrines taught in the book called *Essays and Reviews*.

1862 *Lit. Churchm.* VIII. 4/1 A medium between Essayism and Evangelicism. *Ibid.* 458/1 If Essayism has been effectually rebuked.

Essayist (es'ei-ist). [f. ESSAY *sb.* and *v.* + -IST.]

1. One who essays, one who makes trials or experiments. *Const. of.* Now rare.

1736 in BAILEY. 1794 BURKE tr. *Prof. Brissot's Address* Wks. VII. 313 All the essayists and novices of revolution in 1789, that could be found, were promiscuously put to death. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 80 The panegyric may prompt such unfortunate essayists to consult the productions of the personage so extolled. 1888 Mrs. H. WOOD *Red Court Farm* ix. The mistakes made by both essayists kept the platform in a roar.

2. A writer of essays.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. iii, Meere Essaists! a few loose sentences, and that's all. 1774 GOLDSM. *Reverie* (R.), I am not to have admittance as an essayist. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 211 A cessation... of any exertion of his talents as an essayist. 1820 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 311 The conclusion at which the essayist arrives. 1884 J. W. EBSWORTH in *Roxb. Bal.* II. Pref. p. viii, He was a brilliant historical essayist.

Essayistical (es'ei-istikäl), *a.* [f. prec. + -ICAL.] Resembling the work of an essayist.

1863 *Scotsman* 7 May, The Victoria Magazine... a story-telling, essayistical... miscellany.

Essaykin (es'ei-kin). *nonce-rod.* [f. ESSAY *sb.* + -KIN.] A little essay.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* 134 In these humble essaykins I have taken leave to egotize.

Essaylet (es'ei-let). [f. as prec. + -LET.] = prec.

1872 *Temple Bar* July 550 Literary sandwiches, tales, sketches and essaylets. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xii. (1875) 153 The essaylet, if I may so coin a word. 1886 *Yrnl. Education* 1 Sept. 378 This is a book of miscellaneous essaylets.

Esschequer, *obs. form* of EXCHEQUER.

Esse (es'). [L. *esse* to be, *inf.* of *sum*, but used by the schoolmen as a *sb.*]

1. In med.L. phrase *in esse*, in actual existence; opposed to *in posse*, in potentiality.

1592 *Nobody & Some-b.* 1299 Like a king in Esse... this night, Lets make a hostile upore in the Court. 1597 Howson *Serm.* 31 Our spirituall preferments in esse and in posse.

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 169 Some one, that may by common possibility... be in esse at or before the particular estate determines. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 19 All natural persons who are in esse at the time when a will is made.

† 2. Essence, essential nature. *Obs.* 1642 SIR E. DERRING *Sp. on Relig.* 14 Dec. v. 16 The very esse of every Synod doth subsist in a double foundation. 1736 BAILEY, *Esse* [in the school philosophy] is used in the same sense with essence; principally for that which is actual, or actually existing.

Esse, *obs. var.* ASK *v.*, EASE *sb.*; also of *is*: see BE *v.*

† **Essed**, **essede**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *essedum* (a Gaulish word).] A kind of war-chariot used by the Gauls.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Essedary**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *essedarius*, f. *essedum*: see prec. and -ARY.] A fighter in a (Gaulish) war-chariot.

a 1470 TIPTOTT *Caesar* iv. (1530) 4 Theyr essedaryes... be men of armys fighting upon charyotts. 1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH.

† **Essee**. *Obs.* Also 4 *Essey*, 7 *Hessee*, 4-6 *pl.*

Essels. [ad. L. *Esse*-i pl., Gr. *Essai*-oi. (The pl. *Esseis* is app. formed on L. pl. *Essei* taken as a sing.; Wyclif's *Essey* is prob. the L. plural misspelt. Cf. EPICUREE.] = ESSENE.

c 1280 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 2 Pharisees, Saducees, and Essels. — *Sol. Wks.* II. 36 *Essey*, Saducey, and Pharisey, a 1570 BECON *Chris. Chron.* (1844) 546, The Esses... not altogether unlike to monks in life. 1607 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* (1854) 353 Of another mind were the Esses. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* (1617) 147 Esses, Essens, or Hesses.

† **Essenfirme**. *Obs. rare.* [? some compound of -ess, name of the letter S.]

1600 *Queen's Wardrobe* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 510 The sleeves... garnished with a lace of Venice sylver, like essifirmes. *Ibid.* 511 Brodered upon with essifirmes and other knotts of seede pearle.

† **Essel**. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *aissel*, *essel* (now *essieu*):—L. *axiculax*, dim. of *axis* axle-tree.] A beam or bar of wood or iron.

c 1205 LAY. 1899a Vndo pis 32et essel; þe eorl is icumen here.

† **Essell**. *Obs.* Also 6 *esele*. [ad. med.L. *esula*.] A sort of spurge.

[14. *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 60 *Esula* quedam species est titimalli, gallice yesele.] 1597 L. ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyl. Waters* III. iij, *Esula*, essell. 1597 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 41 b, *Esule* of some is taken for Eiebright; this hath his leafe verie thinne and plaine.

Essence (es'sens), *sb.* Also 4 in med.Lat. form *essencia*, 6 *essence*. [a. Fr. *essence*, ad. L. *essentia*, f. **essent-em*, fictitious pr. pple. of *esse* to be, in imitation of Gr. *oústa* being, f. *oúv-*, stem of pr. pple. of *éivai* to be. Cf. Fr. *essentia*, Sp. *esencia*, It. *essenza*.]

† 1. Being, existence, viewed as a fact or as a property possessed by something. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panop. Ep.* 284 Nature hath not given unto men their essence and being, to be... in idleness... but... still to bee doinge. 1579 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 166 How canst thou abide his presence, that beleevdest not his essence? 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. Arg. (1605-7) I. 1 World not eternall... But of meere Nothing God it Essence gaue. 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* iv. iv, I would resign my Essence, that he were As happy as my Love could fashion him. a 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 2 None of these things have in Nature any Essence of their own.

¶ b. The kind of being distinctive of animals; animal life. *Obs. rare*—1.

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 35 Of creatures, the lowest ranke have no life, the next no essence, the third no reason; none but man hath grace.

2. *concr.* Something that *is*; an existence, entity. Now restricted to spiritual or immaterial entities.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 43 Man is an essence subject to time, place and accidents. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. i. There is no essence mortal, That I can envie, but a plume cheekie foole. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 16 Her honor is an Essence that's not seen. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 31 Those noble essences in heaven beare a friendly regard unto their fellow nature on earth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 138 All this mighty Host In horrible destruction laid thus low, As far as Gods and Heav'nly Essences Can Perish. 1742 YOUNG *Nl. Th.* ix. 2303 Through radiant ranks of essences unknown. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 79 Commonwealths are not physical but moral essences. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 72 Fantastic speculations on spiritual essences. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 77 All nature widens upward: evermore The simpler essence lower lies. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Spirit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 166 Of that ineffable essence which we call Spirit, he that thinks most will say least. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 257 The immortal essence enshrined within.

† b. 'Species of existent being' (J.); an element. Chiefly in phrase, *fifth essence*, transl. of L. *quinta essentia*: see QUINTESENCE.

The 'fifth essence' was a supposed substance distinct from the recognized four elements. What this fifth essence was, and where existing, was much disputed. Originally, it seems to have been the material of the stary heaven, as conceived by those who hesitated to identify it with 'fire'. Among the alchemists, it was usually supposed to be latent in all bodies, and to be capable of being extracted from them by distillation or some more recondite process; many thought that alcohol was one of its forms. Others regarded the discovery of the 'fifth essence' as one of the unrealized

aims of science, and attributed to the hypothetical substance all sorts of miracle-working properties. Hence *fifth essence* or *quintessence* was used loosely in the various senses 'highly refined extract of essence' and 'universal remedy'.

1585 HESTER tr. *Phioravanti's Secretes* iii. liv. The Quintessence... is an essence above the four elements. a 1606 BACON (J.). Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements... as for Eupolis... he may be the fifth essence. 1668 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 20 An Universal Medicine, or fifth Essence. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* i. i. Ye, who do compass earth about, and dwell in subtler essence. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) i. 41 There is some essence of body, different from those of the four elements.

6. 'Constituent substance' (J.). 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* ii. ii. (1495) 28 The essencia of angels is symple and vmmateryal, pure, dystyngt and discrete. 1592 DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* 10 The Elements conspire, And to her (soul's) Essence each doth give a part. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 425 Spirits... Can either Sex assume, or both; so soft and uncomposed is their Essence pure. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iii. i. Those Beings Through whose pure essence as through empty air The unaided eye would pass.

† 3. Specific being, manner of existing, 'what a thing is'; nature, character. *Obs.*

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 920 Thre thynges dothe cause the essence of whythnesse. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 20 The god Apollo, who by his devine essence knew all secrets. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 120 Man... Most ignorant of what he's most assured, His glassy essence... Plays such fantastic tricks, etc. 1600 MELTON *Astrolog.* 37 By the fourth House, you will iudge of the essence of the Child that is borne, how long it shall live, and how well. 1606 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 287 Echo... is a great Argument of the Spirituall Essence of Sounds. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 184 The numerous Rabble that seem to have the Signatures of Man in their faces... have nothing of the nobler part that should denominate their Essences.

† b. By essence in *Path.*: idiopathically: cf. ESSENTIAL i d. Opposed to by sympathy. *Obs.*

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 74 The part that principally offends must be cured. If it be by essence, opening a Vein is good. *Ibid.* 185 It [head-ach] is either by essence or by sympathy with the stomach, etc.

4. 'Substance' in the metaphysical sense; the reality underlying phenomena; absolute being.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. x. 38 The subtraction of that essence, which substantially supporteth them. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 188 But belief in a universal essence gave no solidity to the order of the world.

b. *Theol.* A synonym of 'substance', as denoting that in respect of which the three persons in the Trinity are one.

The *L. essentia* literally renders Gr. *οὐσία*, the technical word in this sense. The alternative rendering, *substantia*, substance, corresponds literally to Gr. *ὕποστασις*, which however in theological use meant not 'substance' but 'person'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 6 Thise three persones be not three goddes, but one very god, one essence or one being. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* iii. xii. 160 [Plato and Aristotle] fonde by their wysedom and connyng three persones in one essence. 1538 BALE *Thrs Lawes* 37 All-one with the sonne, and holy ghost in essence. 1558 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* iv. 6146 Augustyne sayis, he had leuer tak on hand To be in Hell, he seyng the assence Off God, nor be in Heuin, but his presence.

5. That by which anything subsists; foundation of being.

c 1585 *Answo. to Cartwright* 35 Christ being the essence and life of the Church. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 182 Shee [Silvia] is my essence, and I leaue to be; If I be not by her faire influence Foster'd. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiogn.* iii. 25 There is a tranquil strength the essence of which is immobility. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 6. 20 Of Him who was The Truth—its author and its essence. 1884 H. JENNINGS *Phallicism* iv. 41 The Hindoos holding Fire to be the essence of all active power in nature.

† 6. Essentiality, importance. Cf. OF. *de grant essence* (Godef.).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xv. § 1 A matter of great use and Essence in studying. 1658 SHIRLEY *Brothers* iv. 46 Ther's something Of Essence to my life, exacts my care.

7. That which constitutes the being of a thing; that 'by which it is what it is'. In two different applications (distinguished by Locke as *nominal essence* and *real essence* respectively):

a. of a conceptual entity: The totality of the properties, constituent elements, etc., without which it would cease to be the same thing; the indispensable and necessary attributes of a thing as opposed to those which it may have or not. Also, in narrower sense, those among the indispensable attributes which involve all the rest by logical consequence, and are sufficient for a valid definition; the 'connotation of the class-name'.

a 1600 HOOKER (J.). Those things, which supernaturally appertain to the very essence of Christianity. 1610 BR. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 20 [It] will proue but an appendage of an external forme, no part of the essence of a true Church. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxxii. The Essence of a Triangle, lies in a very little compass... three Lines meeting at three Angles, make up that Essence. 1714 J. FORTESCUE-ALAND *Prof. to Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 6 We may exactly know the several Ideas that go to make each Law-term, and so their real Nature and Essence may be known. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 39. 140 To confound the transitory and special form with the characteristic and permanent essence. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 74 Logic considers the Essence of a Concept to be the aggregate of its Marks.

b. of a real entity: Objective character, intrinsic nature as a 'thing-in-itself'; 'that internal constitution, on which all the sensible properties depend'.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. xxiv. 93 I might believe its [a spirit's] Existence, without meddling at all with its Essence. 1785 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 2 In defining the Name there is no Necessity that we should be acquainted with the intimate Essence or Nature of the Thing. 1739 HUMER *Hum. Nat.* i. Introd. The essence of the mind being equally unknown to us with that of external bodies. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) i. xii. 139 In fact, we have no proper idea of any essence whatever. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 16 We clearly view the effects of attraction... but human ingenuity has not been able to fathom its principle or essence. 1836 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* ix. xi. 251 With the old philosophers the essence of things was precisely that part of them of which a clear conception could be formed.

8. *loosely.* The most important indispensable quality or constituent element of anything; the specific difference.

1666 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 117 The accident which denominates its subject, is commonly called the essence thereof. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 27 The essence of religion is, a heart void of offence towards God and man. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) i. 92 The essence of friendship is entireness. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* v. xxiv. 452 It is the essence of the modern Jury that they should... give their verdict according to the evidence.

9. An extract obtained by distillation or otherwise from a plant, or from a medicinal, odoriferous or alimentary substance, and containing its characteristic properties in a concentrated form. In pharmacy chiefly applied to alcoholic solutions containing the volatile elements or 'essential oil' to which the perfume, flavour, or therapeutic virtues of the substance are due. *Essence of Venus* = *Ens Veneris*: see ENS 2 b.

[This sense is common to all the Romanic langs., its general currency being prob. due to its use by Paracelsus. It is in part a development of 8, perh. suggested by the older *fifth essence* (see 2 b), which had assumed a nearly similar meaning.]

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxv. 195 Very small Violets, such as Chymical Essences... are wont to be kept in. 1668 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 177 The true preparation of the Essence of Venus. 1744 THOMSON *Spring*, 500 Bees... with inserted tube Suck its pure essence. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 459 It comes to us from the South of Europe under the name of essence of lemons. 1848 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Babes in the Wood* iv. Mind Johnny's chilblains are rubb'd Well with Whitehead's best essence of mustard.

b. *fig.* 1798 FERRIER *Illustr. Sterne, Eng. Historians* 252 The essence of history... is always apt to evaporate in the moment of enjoyment. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. lxxviii. His love was passion's essence. 1836 MARRAT *Midsh. Easy* xxii. It was a perfect love-letter, that is to say, it was the essence of nonsense. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 14. 53 Truth cannot be given us in essence.

10. *spec.* A fragrant essence; a perfume, scent. Somewhat arch.

1607-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. lxiii. 293 It sinks as essence does in cotton till all becomes a Fragrancy. 1712-4 PORE *Rape Lock* ii. 94 To save the powder from too rude a gale, Nor let th' imprison'd essences exhale. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xv. A toilet table covered with all the most costly essences and perfumes which could be procured from the four quarters of the globe. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. xiii. His essences turn'd the live air sick.

fig. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Jour.*, *Riddle Explained*, *Delicious essence!* how refreshing art thou [flattery] to nature!

11. *attrib. and Comb.* (chiefly sense 10). 1659 BOYLE *Exper. Spring of Air* xxv. Wks. 1772 I. 59 We prosecuted the experiment so long, without seeing any effect wrought upon the essence-bottles, that, etc. *Ibid.* Essence-glass. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* iii. i. Thou essence-bottle, thou musk-cat! 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 3/2 The essence-steeped fur of a glove.

Essence (e'sens), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* a. To pour like an essence (in quot. *fig.*). b. To furnish or perfume with an essence. c. *nonce-use.* To compress the essence of (a book) into.

a. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* i. v. (1718) 22 Love essenc'd in the hearts of men.

b. 1675 [see next]. 1735 PORE *Donne Sat.* iv. 232 [Ladies] Painted for sight, and essenced for the smell. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 227 A girl, all essenced o'er With odours. 1823 [see next].

c. 1888 *Punch* 1 Dec. 257/2 *Diamonds Led* is a three-volume novel essenced into five pages.

Essenced (e'senst), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Perfumed with 'essences', scented.

1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* Epil. You essenced boys, both old and young. Who would be thought so eager, brisk, and strong. 1698 VANBRUGH *Ætop* v. i. An essenc'd Peruke, and a sweet handkerchief. 1823 PRAED *Poems, Troubadour*, There were brooks of essenced waters.

† **Essencificate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ESSENCE sb. after the analogy of *amplificate*, etc. Cf. ESSENTIFICATE.] *trans.* To imbue with an essence.

1657 G. STARKY *Helmont's Vind.* 321 These elixerated Oyls and essencificated Salts.

† **Essensify**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. ESSENCE sb. + (-IFY) *trans.* = prec.]

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 330 Salt... continuing always essensify'd with the same Qualities and Virtues, as the Plant from which it is extracted.

† **Essencion**. *Obs.* [f. ESSENCE sb. + -ION ? confused with *ascension*.] = ESSENCE.

1 a 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) i. 8 The whole foode of paternite Is sette in my [God's] essencion.

† **Essency**. *Obs.* [ad. *L. essentia*: see ESSENCE.] = ESSENCE in various senses. *Fifth essence* = QUINTESSENCE.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* i. 11 The science in be extrac-tion of be 5 essencie from blood, and fleisch, and eggis. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 96 Essencie, *essentia*. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. xii. One studdy Good, centre of essencies. 1648 *Royalist's Def.* 114 The essency of a House of Parliament doth not consist meerly in the legall assembling of the Members.

Essene (es'ēn). Also 6 essen. [ad. *L. Essēn-i* pl., a. Gr. *Ἐσσηνοί*; presumably of Heb. or Aramaic origin, but the etymology is disputed. See the 19 different suggestions in Ginsburg *The Essenes* (1864) 27-30.] One of an ancient Jewish sect, characterized by certain mystical tenets and ascetic practices, and by a cenobitical life.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 33 The Essens, of whom Josephus speaketh that thei wil neither haue wyfe nor servantes. 1597 GOLDING *De Morray* xxv. 392 It wil not be amiss to rehearse this record of Porphyrius, y^e the Religious sect of the Essens among y^e Jewes... made a profession of Prophe-sying. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* ii. iv. 390 Many, as the Pharisees and Essenes, had recourse to this great Source of Comfort. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. ii. viii. 197 Why so impatient to baptize them Essenes, or Port-Royalists, or Shakers.

Hence **Essenian** a., also 8 -ien, pertaining to, or resembling, the Essenes. **Essenic**, **Essenical** *adjs.*, of the nature of Essenism. **Essenism**, a. the doctrine and practice of the Essenes; b. a leaning to the doctrine of the Essenes. **Essenise** *v.*, to assert or favour the tenets of the Essenes; also **Essenizing** *ppl. a.*

1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 496 The survivors... were half Christian and Essenian. 1832-4 DE QUINCY *Caesars* (1862) IX. p. ix. The two codes of practical doctrine—Christian and Essenic. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 542 The Essenic elements which were destined to ripen into Gnosticism. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGH *Acts & Mon.* (1642) This Essenical piety in observing the Sabbath. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* (ed. 2) 419 The deliverance of the individual in the shipwreck of the whole... was the plain watchword of Essenism. 1888 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 18 Critics have spoken of the Essenism and the Ebionism of the Epistle [of St. James]. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* (1886) 352 Ewald... points out... an Essenizing Sibylline poem.

Essential (es'ēnshl), a. and sb. Forms: 4-6 **essential**(e, -yal(1, (4 **essencyal**(e, 6 **assencio**al), 6-7 **essential**, 6- **essential**. In B 2 also **aphet. sensual**. [ad. late *L. essentialis*, f. *essentia* ESSENCE: cf. Fr. *essencial*, Sp. *esencial*, It. *essenziale*.] *A. adj.*

1. In various senses related to ESSENCE sb. 1-4. a. That is such by essence, or in the absolute or highest sense.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 16 Pe souerayne and be essencyal(e) joy es in be lufe of Godd by hymselfe and for hym-selfe, and be secundarye es in, etc. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* i. i. 22 The poem... to which we return... claims the name of essential poetry. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xv. 203 As the love of God is essential happiness, sin, which is enmity to him, is essential misery, eternal misery.

† b. Having existence, real, actual. Also, identical with what now exists. *Obs.*

1535 Act 27 *Hen. VIII.* c. 27 Monasteries... which the kinges maiestie... shall declare and limitte to continue and be in their assencial estate. *Ibid.* c. 28 § 3 As if the same monasteries... hadde contynued in ther essencyal bodies and states that thei now be or were in. 1558 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Communion*, Anye reall and assencial presence. a 1635 CORBET *Poems* 62 Was his essential table full and free As boasts and invitations used to be?

† c. Relating to position in the scale of being. *Obs. rare.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. vi. 122 The production of Creatures of various degrees of essential perfection.

† d. Dependent on the intrinsic character or condition of anything, not on extraneous circumstances. Of diseases: Idiopathic (cf. ESSENCE 3 b). **Essential merit** (Theol.) = 'merit of condignity', the merit belonging to good works in proportion to their intrinsic excellence; so **Essential reward**.

1508 Ord. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. iv. 172 He shall not be rewarded of meryte essencyal for those werkis done in deedly synne. 1560 tr. *Fisher On Prayer* Dviii. Euerie merit... whiche is recompensed by essential reward (as they call it) in heauen. a 1654 J. WEBSTER (Webster), Is it true, then, that thou art but a name, And no essential thing? 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* i. i. iii. 28 Mountains are formed, he [Avicenna] says, some by essential, others by accidental causes. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Essential disease**, a disease complete in itself, and not depending on, or symptomatic of another.

e. **Essential debility, dignity** (Astrol.): see the sb.

† f. With descriptive sb.: Thorough, entire. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 31 Oh he's a most essential gentleman, coz. 1721 CIBBER *Woman's Wit* iii. Dear Ladies, your most essential humble Servant.

2. Of or pertaining to essence, specific being, or intrinsic nature. **Essential difference** (Logic):

= 'specific difference', DIFFERENTIA. *Essential character*: in scientific classification, the marks which distinguish a species, genus, etc. from the others included with it in the next superior division. *Essential proposition* (Logic): one which predicates of a subject something that is implied in its definition. + *Essential name* (Theol.): see quot. 1398. *Essential form* (Metaph.): see FORM.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R. I.* (1495) 7 The names signify or betokening the dyuynne essence or beyng ben callid names essentialles. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* iv. ii. The essential forme of Marble stone, Temper'd by science metaphysical. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. ii. (1611) 4 In which essentiall vnitie of God. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 8 Deceit or untruth. doth destroy the essentiall forme of knowledge, which is nothing but a representation of truth. 1608 T. SPENCER *Logic* 4 [The copula] signifies an essentiall attribution (that is) that, the latter part of the definition doth giue being vnto the former. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie* i. 3 Rationability. is a substantiall part of a man, because it is a part of his definition or his essentiall difference. 1687 *Death's Vis.* vii. note (1713) 6 Essentiall Forms I say, rather than Substantiall. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. 63 Its [Virtue's] having in the essentiall nature of the thing a tendency to produce them [Superiority and Advantages]. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) i. 212 The nectary gives the essentiall character. 1846 MILL *Logic* i. vi. § 4 An essentiall proposition then, is one which is purely verbal. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 178 The desire to ascertain... the essentiall nature of virtue.

3. Constituting, or forming part of, the essence of anything; belonging to a thing by virtue of its essence; necessarily implied in its definition; indispensably entering into its composition.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* iv. i. 82 His only begotten son equal to him in essentiall power. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Beauty* xvi. Those essentiall parts of his, His truth, his love, his wisdom, and his bliss. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. 225 By the Law of Nature as an essentiall right of Sovereignty. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. vi. (1695) 246 The thought of any thing essentiall to any of them, instantly vanishes. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* i. 54 The Glory of God is so exquisite in itself and so Essentiall to Him, that, etc. 1864 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Ing.* II. i. 9 The desire of reputation... is an essentiall part of human nature. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* i. 23 In the essentiall immortality of the soul.

b. Affecting the essence of anything; 'material', important.

1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xli. 209 You have done essentiall service to the cause. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 44 The piercing eye of the founder of the republic must have discerned two essentiall imperfections. 1794 BURKE *Rep. Lords' Frills* Wks. 1842 II. 617 To have adopted the civil law with no very essentiall variation. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 142 It is not in the nature of things that a better man should receive essentiall harm from a worse.

4. Absolutely necessary, indispensably requisite. *Essentiall vows*: the three vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience indispensable to the monastic life.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 151 b. The lyfe of religious persons, that professeth the three essenciyall vowes. 1612 BR. HALL *Pref. to Brinsley's Lud. Lit.* Those sciences which are so Essentiall to the Spirituall house of God. 1660 GERBIER *Princ.* 4 The first and essentiall point of Building, (to wit, Solidity with Ornament and Convenience). 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 279 § 8 That serious Air which seems essentiall to the Magnificence of an Epic Poem. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 85 Silica... is an essentiall ingredient in mortar. 1828 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 425 Propositions which I hold to be most essentiall for a right understanding of history. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 223 The essentiall quality of a monument is permanence.

b. Music. *Essentiall chord*, in early use = *common chord*; in later use = FUNDAMENTAL, opp. to *accidental* (see quot. 1806). *Essentiall harmony* (see quot. 1851). *Essentiall notes*: the 1st, 3rd, and 5th notes of a chord. *Essentiall sharps and flats* (see quot. 1806).

1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.*, Of the natural Notes of every Mode or Octave, Three go under the Name of the essentiall Notes, in a peculiar Manner, viz. the Fundamental, the 3d, and 5th. 1806 CALCOTT *Mus. Gram.* (1817) 55 Sharps or flats, which occur in the course of the Movement... are termed accidental, to distinguish them from those of the Signature, which are essentiall to the Scale of the original key note. *Ibid.* 202 His [Kirnberger's] arrangement of Chords, into essentiall and accidental. 1831 WARNER tr. *Weber's Th. Composition* 258 There are only certain particular harmonies, which belong to any one particular key... These are called the Essentiall harmonies of the key. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 679/s. v. *Harmony*, The use of preliminary notes a semitone above or below any note of an essentiall chord.

5. That is of the nature of, or resembles, an essence or extract (see ESSENCE 10); that is in a state of essence.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 113 This Spirit contains in it... essentiall Sulphur. 1673 GREW *Anat. Plants* ii. i. v. § 16 In the Vessels, a more Essentiall Liquor... in the Fibres a more simple and Essentiall Aer. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 120 § 2 They filled his apartments with alexipharmics, restoratives, and essentiall virtues. 1832 WORDSW. *Devot. Incitements*, From humble violet—modest thyme—Exhaled, the essentiall odours climb.

b. *Essentiall oil*, a volatile oil, obtained by distillation, and marked by the characteristic odour of the plant or substance from which it is extracted; as the oil of laurel, oil of turpentine, etc. Now often as a synonym of 'volatile oil'.

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* Lect. i. (1682) 237 Having... made mention of the preparation of Essentiall Oyls. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 14 The soul of any plant... is neither more nor less than its essentiall oil. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 102 Volatile oil, likewise called essentiall oil, differs from fixed oil, in being capable of evaporation by a much lower degree of heat. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 208 The Volatile or Essentiall Oils are destitute of the strength of the fixed oils. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. iii. 205 Sections of woods... containing gum, resin, etc., should be soaked in essentiall oil, alcohol, or ether.

+ c. *Essentiall salt* (see quot.). *Obs.* 1715 in KERSEY. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 9 The essentiall salt is that which is obtain'd by Chrystallization from the Juices of Plants. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 181 What the first chemists called, in general, the Essentiall Salts of Vegetables.

6. quasi-adv. = ESSENTIALLY.

1807 POLLOCK *Course T.* x. His face with clouds of glory circled round, essentiall bright.

B. sb.

+ 1. What exists; existence, being. *Obs.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 93 His utmost ire... Will... quite consume us, and reduce To nothing this essentiall.

2. Something belonging to the essence of a thing; an indispensable element or adjunct; also, in weaker sense, a chief or leading point. *Orig.* only in *pl.*; in later use, occas. *sing.* + b. *pl.* = *Essentiall vovus*; see A. 4.

1523 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 2372 Euer after to observe the essenciyall thre. *Ibid.* 1913 The sensuall thre. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* i. iv. § 3 (1622) 23 Vowes, and invocations, and other the Essentialls of religion. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes Wks.* (1821) 167 These matters... being rather among the elegancies, than the essentials of language. 1793 SWEATON *Edystone L.* § 266 If... all our essentials had duly performed their duties, we could have reaped little advantage from them. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxiii. 'Well, well,' said Glossin, 'no occasion to be particular, tell the essentials'. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. vii. § 1 Natural motive powers... are a help, but not an essentiall of production. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 230 The distinction between the Franciscans and Dominicans lay not in essentials, but merely in point of discipline. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. 7 The first essentiall to the patient, without which all the rest... is as nothing. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* v. 111 A tendency... to be blinded by exterior trivialities to interior essentials.

+ 3. *pl.* Inmost nature; 'vitals'. *Obs. rare.*

a 1716 SOUTH (J.), The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and eaten into his very essentials.

+ *Essentiall*. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -IAL.] The name given to a Nonjuror who held that the 'usages' which were omitted from the Second Prayer-book of Edward VI were 'essentiall'.

1719 (*title*). A Dialogue in Vindication of our present Liturgy and Service; between Timothy a Churchman and Thomas an Essentiall.

Essentiality (ēsenʃiæliti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.]

1. The quality or fact of being essentiall.

1640 GOODWIN *Justifying Faith* i. i. (R.). The substantiall-ness and essentiality of a promise relates to the actual execution of it. 1646 SALTMAHSH *Some Droops* ii. 32 The oneness, Entireness, indivisibility and essentiality of the Truth. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. viii. (1879) 351 There are many upon whom the essentiality of Intellectual and Moral discipline will... impress itself.

2. Essential character or nature; essence.

1616 R. C. TIMES *Whis.* i. 122 The mystery Of searching his [God's] essentialitie. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Disuas. Popery* ii. i. § 4 (R.) This faith is perfected, as to the essentiality of it, in the death and resurrection of Christ. 1683 PORRAGE *Myst. Div.* 79 Love's Eternal Essentiality is that out of which all pure simplified Spirits were brought forth. 1866 CARLYLE *Edw. Irving Misc.* (1881) i. 229 This 'noble lady' was in essentiality an artist.

3. An essential quality (*rare*); also *pl.* essential points or elements; essentials. Cf. ESSENTIAL B. 2.

1649 J. ECCLESTON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* i. 9 This essentiality is called Sophia, being the essentiall wisdom, or the body of Christ. 1710 SWIFT in *Examiner* No. 32 § 3 The French... whose essentialities are generally so very superficial. 1821 BLACKW. *Mag.* X. 322 When priests... shall forget the solemn essentialities of their office. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. ix. iii. 425 In all the essentialities of it, there had not been... the least flaw.

+ *Essentialize*, *v.* In 7 essentialize. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make essentiall; to give essence or being to.

1669 GALE tr. *Plato in Crt. Gentiles* i. iii. iii. 325 The Divine Officer, by whose... effective word, althings were essentiall'd.

Hence *Essentializer*.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. iii. iii. 320 The first fabricator, perfecter, essentializer of Beings or he that gives Essence to Beings.

Essentially (ēsenʃiæli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an essentiall manner.

1. *fig.* In essence; with respect to essence; as an essentiall attribute or constituent.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xiv. (1495) 58 A myzte of y' soule essentially [I read essentiall] yeue to werke and doo his dedes in y' body. 1534 MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1121/s The glory of his godhead is, to be present and to fill all places at ones essentially. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxviii. (1611) 367 They define not the Church by what the Church essentially is. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* i. (1634) 7 To see that God essentially and face to face. a 1680 GLANVILLE (J.), Body and spirit are essentially divided, though not locally

distant. 1715 DR FOR *Fam. Instruct.* i. i. (1841) I. 20 Jesus Christ is essentially God, though in a second person. 1835 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 301 Principles which are essentially inherent in your institution.

+ b. On the ground of (one's) actual nature.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 39 He that loves himselfe, Hath not essentially, but by circumstance The name of Valour. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 4 In like manner is the bread said to be the Body of Christ... not really or essentially, but typically and sacramentally.

+ c. In fact, really. *Obs.*

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 187 That I essentially am not in madnesse, But mad in craft.

d. In respect of the essentiall points, materially, substantially.

1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 483 My opinion... does not... essentially differ from that of your lordship. 1823 LAMB *Elia Ser.* ii. xxiv. (1865) 405 A form of words—literally false, but essentially deceiving no one. 1865 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xxiii. 304 Its food is essentially marine, the scalephæ, etc. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (ed. 5) 56 The impression which the three narratives leave is essentially the same. 1879 J. TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 71/1 She [i. e. a steamship] was, as a whole, essentially completed.

e. In the proper or essentiall function.

1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microsc.* 51 Rests are placed in songs after three manners... Essentially when they betoken silence.

2. a. Indispensably.

1757 FOOTE *Author* i. I believe her Brother's consent essentially necessary. 1812 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* IX. 122 Some supplies essentially necessary to both armies.

b. In a marked or eminent degree; eminently.

1593 DRAYTON *Past. Eclog.* viii. (R.). None are so essentially high As those that on her [Wisdom's] bounty do rely. 1713 ADDISON in *Guardian* No. 3 § 4 Knowledge... truly and essentially raises one man above another. 1859 MEM. J. GREY 100 That blessed union... has contributed so essentially to the... prosperity of both countries.

Essentialness (ēsenʃiælness). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being essentiall.

1640 LD. DIGBY *Sp. conc. Trien. Parl.* 12 The Essentialnes Sir of frequent Parliaments to the happinesse of this Kingdom. a 1699 BONNELL in W. Hamilton *Life* II. (1703) 175 Each endeavouring... to pretend them to be of more Essentialness and Weight in Religion, than indeed they are. 1736 in BAILEY. 1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* Add. 120 A confusion of the idea of essentialness... with the idea of nobleness.

+ *Essentiate*, *ppl. a. Obs.* [as if ad. L. **essentiāt-us*; see next.] = ESSENTIATED. In quot. sb. 1630 G. WIDDOWES *Schysmat. Puritan* A ij b, The scriptures deducible sence in Essentials, Essentiateds, Efficientes, Finals, Subiects, Effects, and their Modalities... confounds this Professor.

+ *Essentiate*, *v. Obs.* *Pa. ppl.* in 6 essentiate. [f. as if on L. **essentiāt-* ppl. stem of **essentiāre*, f. *essentia*: see ESSENCE.]

1. *trans.* To make into an essence or being; to form or constitute the essence or being of.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 30 For whosoever sayth that the Sonn was essentiate or made to be of his Father, denieth that he is of himselfe. 1647 SALTMAHSH *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 66 That which forms, essentiate, or constitutes the true Christian, is the Spirit of Jesus Christ. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* 8 A Church as well as a Kingdom, is essentiated by a *pars regens*, and *pars subdita*. 1687 *Death's Vis.* Pref. 4 Those turns of Fancy and Wit, that almost Essentiate a Poem.

b. *To essentiate together*: to unite in essence; to make into one essence or being.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 9 b, What is a man, if the parts of his body be disparted, and not incorporated and essentiated together?

2. *intr.* To become essence; to be assimilated or converted into a being or body.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iv, What comes nearest the nature of that it feeds, converts quicker to nourishment, and doth sooner essentiate.

3. *trans.* To refine into an 'essence' or subtle extract. (See ESSENTIATED *ppl. a.*)

Hence *Essentiated ppl. a. Essentiating vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a. Essentiator*, he that 'essentiates'.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 14 A rabble of Self-essentiated and divided Deities. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1778) 170 Essentiated Spirits... are as pernicious to them [plants] as brandy and hot waters to men. 1736 BAILEY, *Essentiated*, made or brought into essences, or essentiall spirits. 1635 MONTAGUE in *Hammond's Wks.* (1684) II. 701 If it were simply necessary to the essentiation of a church. 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlocks* v. 204 A Constitutive Cause in the common sense of Logicians, signifieth the Essentiating Cause. 1689 in *6th Coll. Papers Pres. Af-fairs* 15 One Corporation made up of three Constituent Essentiating Parts, King, Lords and Commons. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 38 That he [the Father] is the only essentiator or maker of the essence. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 249 He who is the first independent Essence and Essentiator of althings can be but one.

+ *Essentie*. *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *essentia*.] = ESSENCE. ESSENCY.

1554 HULOET, *Essentye* or substance compacted of matter and shape.

+ *Essenti-fical*, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *essenti-a* being or essence + -FIC + -AL (after mod. L. *essentificus*).] Forming or producing the essence of a thing.

1656 [J. SERJEANT] tr. *White's Peripat. Institut.* 210 Now, natural Things are natural parts of the world, unerringly flowing from the Essentiall Idea's. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 144 Although the formall light doth shine; yet its act is not terminated in shining, but in an essentiall thinginess.

† **Essentificate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATE³. Cf. *essentificare*.] *trans.* To make into an essence. Hence **Essentificated** *ppl.* a.

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxia* i. v. 74 Take Mercurie Essentificated, the which separate from all its Superfluities. 1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

† **Essera**, *Path. Obs.* Also 8 *essere*, *rs.* [med.L. *essera*, *essere*, ad. Arab. شَرَى sharā, with the art. الشَرَى ash-sharā: see Avicenna Canon iv. iii. cap. 13 in the orig. and in the Lat. version of 1483. Cf. Fr. *essere*.] 'Old term for a cutaneous eruption attacking the face and hands, resembling that caused by the sting of nettles, but the spots not elevated, and usually unattended by fever' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); a variety of nettle-rash.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Essere*. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Essers*. 1744 MITCHELL *Colours of People in Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 108 Cutaneous Diseases, as the Itch, prickly Heat or Essere. 1788 W. HEBBERDEN *Comm.* iii. (1806) 14 The attacks of the essera or nettle-rash. 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Essow, *obs.* form of **ISSUE**.

Essex (e'sēks). The name of an English county, occurring attrib. in *Essex calf*, properly a calf reared in Essex, but often used as a contemptuous designation for the natives of that county. Hence, punningly, † *Essex-growth*, growth in the 'calf' of the leg. Hence † **Essexed** a.

1659 *Lady Alimony* v. v. in Hazl. *Dodley* XIV. 361 You would wish that his puny baker-legs had more Essex growth [i. e. more calf] in them. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* ii. 165 A good Legge is a great grace if it be discreetly Essex'd in the calf, and not too much spindled in the small.

Esign, *obs.* form of **ASSIGN**.

Essoin, **essoign** (eso'in), *sb.* *Law.* Forms: 4-7 *essoyn*(e), 4 *essoine*, *Sc.* *essoine*, 5 *esson*, 6-9 *essoine*, 7-8 *essoign*(e), 7 (*Sc.*) *essoignie*, 6-*essoin*, 7-*essoign*. See also **ASSOIN** *sb.* [a. OF. *essone*, *essonie*, *essoine*, *essoigne*, *essoynne* (mod.F. *exoine*), *vbl. sb.* f. *essoigner*: see next.]

1. *Law.* The allegation of an excuse for non-appearance in court at the appointed time; the excuse itself. Also in phrases *To cast, make, challenge essoin*. *Day of essoin*: the day when excuses were received, the first day of term.

Essoins were admitted on various grounds, pilgrimage, the king's service, illness, etc. The practice is now obsolete.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 249 Þat non eft mad essoyn, he kynges right to clame. *Ibid.* 291, I may not cast essoyn, but felow my somons. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 3 § 1 Non esson or proteccion be allowed in any suche accion. 1514 FITZGERALD *Just. Peas* (1538) 89 b, No proteccion, essoynne, nor wager of lawe to be allowed. 1612 DRAVTON *Polyb.* xvii. Notes 270 The xl daies in the essoine of child-birth allowed by the Norman customs. 1680 J. WILKINSON *Hundred Cr.* 169 Whosoever will cast any essoine in these courts, he must come at the beginning of the court. 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 29 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3797/2 The First Day of the said *Quindena Pasche*, commonly called the Day of Essoins. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Pam. Wks.* 1824 XIV. 475 But, with . . . Demur, imparlance, and essoigne The parties ne'er could issue join. a. 1734 NORTH *Ld. Guildford* in *Ld. Campbell Chancellors* (1857) IV. xciv. 284 He reasoned the country people out of their pence for essoines. 1885 L. O. PIKE *Year-bks.* 12 & 13 *Adv. III.* Intro. 31 The essoin was fraudulently cast without his knowledge.

b. *Clerk of the essoins*: 'an officer of the Common Pleas, who keeps the Essoin-rolls, delivers them to every officer, and receives them again when they are written' (Phillips 1678-1706).

1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 368 The Officers of this Court [Common Pleas] are many; viz. *Custos Brevirum*, three Prothonotaries, Clerk of the Essoins [etc.]. 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *In general*. An excuse, exemption, making of conditions, parleying, delay; also in phr. *with-out essoin*.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 136 He gaf a pousand mark, withouten essoynne. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Julian* 181 To fynd sune essoynze for-quhy þai mycht frely pase forby. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccxvi. ii. The duke then of Burgoyne, Kepte Fraunce full well without any essoyn. 1500 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 20 From everie worke he chalenged essoynne, For contemplation sake.

3. The alleged sense 'one who is excused' (= **ESSOINÉE**) is app. due to a misunderstanding, Cowell's explanation of AF. *essoine* having been taken by later lexicographers as referring to *essoin*. (If the sense were authenticated, the word as so used would be a distinct sb., repr. AF. *essoine*, as **ASSOIN** *sb.* represents AF. *assigne*.)

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Essoine* (*Essonium*) cometh of the French *Essonid* or *exonid* i. *causarius miles*, he that hath his presence forborne or excused vpon any iust cause . . . It signifieth in our common lawe an alledgement of an excuse.

4. *Comb. essoin-day* (see quot.); *essoin-roll*, the list containing the names of the essoines.

1679 *Trials of White*, etc. 8 Monday is the Essoin Day. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. xviii. (1783) 278 Thereon the Court sits to take essoins . . . wherefore this is usually called the essoign day of the term. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* i. v. Formerly the first general return day of the term was called essoign day, because the court sat to receive essoins.

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Essoin (eso'in), *v.* *Law.* Forms: 5-7 *essoynne*, 6-8 *essoign*(e), 6-7 *essoine*, 7 (*Sc.*) *essoynie*, -*sie*, 7-*essoin*. See also **ASSOIN** *v.* [a. OF. *essoignier*, *essoignier*, *essoynier*, f. *essoynne*:—med.L. *ex-soniare*, f. *ex out* + *sonia*, *sonnis* lawful excuse, f. OHG. *sunna*, *sunnia*, corresp. to OS. *sunnea* doubtfully explained as 'want, lack', ON. *syn* refusal, denial; the OTeut. type coincides in form with that of Goth. *sunja* truth; the OHG. sense must have existed in Goth., which has the derived vb. *sunjon* to excuse.]

1. *trans.* To offer an excuse for the non-appearance of (a person) in court; to excuse for absence. Also, *To essoin one's attendance*.

1495 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 5 The defendaut . . . be not essoyned. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* i. v. The causes that serue to Esooine any man summoned be diuers and infinite: yet drawne to five heads. 1609 SKENE *tr. Acts Will.* (an. 1165) c. 26 § 1. 7 Gif ane man is essoyned at the fourt day, be reason of seiknes . . . or being beyond Forth: he sall have respit, or ane continuacion of fourtie days. 1648 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* xi. 332 The Plaintiffe is essoined so that I cannot answer unto him. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Lett* 272 The Tenant was Esoyned and at the day made default. 1738 *Hist. Cr. Escheq.* ii. 23 They might excuse or essoign their Attendance, and attend by Deputy. 1885 L. O. PIKE *Year-bks.* 12 & 13 *Adv. III.* Intro. 30 The tenant . . . caused himself to be essoined.

2. To accept an excuse from, let off (a person).

1600 QUARLES *Jonah* Div. Poems (1717) 30 Away with wings of time, I'll not essoine thee.

Essoinée (eso'inē). *Law.* [a. AF. *essoignie* (Britton), *pa. pple.* of *essoignier*: see **ASSOIN** *v.*] A person excused for non-appearance in court.

1607 See **ASSOIN** *sb.* 3. 1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Honor* 162 It shall rest vpon the credit and integrity of the Essoinée. 1805 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 351 If the essoinee does not . . . appear to warrant the essoiner.

Essoiner (eso'inai). Also 7 (*Sc.*) *essoynier*, -*ier*. [ad. AF. *essoignour* (Britton), f. *essoignier*: see **ASSOIN** *v.*] One who essoins; one who offers an excuse for the absence of another.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 111 b, It bechoves the essoynier to name his awin name, and the name of him that is essoyned. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Baron* 374 The Name of the Esoynner shall be put in. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 397 An Esoin de Service le Roy was challenged, for that the Esoinier was under age. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Nov. 436 In the High Court of Night Be thou essoiner for us unto Death.

Essoinment (eso'inment). [f. **ASSOIN** *v.* + -MENT.] The action of essoining.

† **Essome**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *essomer*, var. of *asomer* (mod.F. *assommer*) to knock down.] *trans.* To confound, confuse.

1660 BURNES *Képh.* Δάρον (1661) 99 Mahumetane juglings, to essome their spectators in this lower world.

† **Essomenic**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. Gr. ἐσσημειν-ος, fut. *ppl.* of ἐσαι to be + -ic.] (See quot.)

1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* I. 123 Another kind of mirror . . . the Essomenic . . . which has the singular power of representing things and persons in future times. *Ibid.* 124 It has all the qualities of the other two kinds, but the Essomenic is peculiar to itself.

Essonite, var. of **HESSONITE**, cinnamon-stone. 1800 R. JAMESON *Min.* I. 164 Cinnamon stone . . . Essonite. 1884 DANA *Min.* 266 Essonite included a cinnamon colored variety from Ceylon.

Esasse, *obs.* form of **ASHES**.

Esue, *obs.* form of **ISSUE**.

Esurine, var. form of **ESURINE**.

Essuyance. Also *assuyance*. [as if a. F. **essuyance* f. *essuyer* to wipe.] (See quot.)

1446 BUCK *Rich. III.* i. 27 Holding a Cloth of Plaisance (or rather of Essuyance) for her [the Queen's] Cup. *Ibid.* i. 157 Cloth of assuyance, Towel or napkin that wait on the cup. *Est.* dial. form of **NEST**; cf. *adder* for *nadler*.

Est, *obs.* var. of **EAST**.

Est, var. of **ESTE**, *Obs.*, delight, favour.

-est, *suffix*, forming the superl. deg. of adjs. and advbs., represents two forms originally distinct:

(1) OE. *-ost*, *-ust*, *-ast*, corresp. to OFris. *ON*, *-ast*, OS. *OHG.*, Goth. *-ost*:—OTeut. *-osto*; (2) OE. *-est*, *-st*, with umlaut, corresp. to OFris. *OS*, *OHG.*, Goth. *-isto*:—OTeut. *-isto*. These OTeut. suffixes are combinations of the two comparative suffixes *-os*, *-is* with OArvan *-to*; similar formations in other Aryan langs. are Gr. *-ιστο*, Skr. *ishtha*. In OE. the two suffixes were already confused, so that *-ost* occasionally appears with umlaut of the root-vowel, and conversely *-est* without umlaut; a few umlaut forms survived into early ME., as *lengeste* longest; the only examples now remaining are *best*, *eldest*. In OE. (as in Gothic) the suffix *-isto* was added to the stems of certain older superlatives formed with the suffix *-m*; the resulting OE. ending *-mest* was in later Eng. confused with the adv. *most*: cf. *forma*, *fyrmost*, *foremost*; *innema*, *innemest*, *inmost*: see **MOST**. (For the relation in historical and present usage between the inflexional comparison in *-er*, *-est*, and the periphrastic comparison with the advbs. *more*, *most*: see **ER** 3.)

† **Estable**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 *astable*, -*bill*, *etabill*. [ad. F. *establir* (mod.F. *établir*) = Pr. *estabillir*, *stabilir*, lt. *stabilire*:—L. *stabilire*, f. *stabilis* **STABLE** a. See also **STABLE** *v.*] *trans.* = **ESTABLISH** in various senses. To make stable; to settle, fix permanently; to secure, confirm; to decree; to make steady, support, calm (the mind).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. i. 120 God of his goodnesse gan stable . . . be heuene. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Mellib.* p. 102 Be it so that youre emprise be establishid and ordeyned by gret multitude of people. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. l. 7 He [God] is establishid without any meuyng. 1496 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 8 § 1 The Kyng . . . enacith, ordeyneth and establisheth that, etc. c. 1500 HARCILAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) D. iij. This answer becomed . . . a man establishid in magnanimitie. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. iv. 74 To comfort and establish Hys hevny amorous thochtis ennoyous. *Ibid.* xiii. vi. 36 Thair myndis meysys and establishis he. 1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* i. xvi. (1822) 74 Quhill he micht, under his name, etabill the kingdome of Romanis to himt.

Establish (estā'blif), *v.* Forms: 4 *establise-n*, 5 *astabilishe*, *establich*, -*ysch*, -*ish*, 6 *astablese*, *establyshe*, 4-*establish*. See also **STABLISH**. [ME. *establisse-n*, a. OF. *establisse*—lengthened stem of *estabillir*: see prec.]

1. To render stable or firm. † a. To strengthen by material support (*obs.*). † b. To ratify, confirm, validate (*obs.*). c. To confirm, settle (what is weak or wavering); to restore (health) permanently; to give calmness or steadiness to (the mind). † d. *catachr.* To calm (anger), to settle (doubts).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 303 His land first [weill] stabillist he. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 10 a, Establisse and ease thyn ire with thy patience. 1544 CDR. WOLSEY in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. iv. 53 This small number of halbardiers were appointed . . . to establish every captain of your archers. 1533 FRITH *Answe.* *More* 34 b, I shall establishis his wordes by S. Austen. 1537 in Wright *Monast. Lett.* 154 To conferme, rateife and astabilishe this my deyd [of surrender of Furness Abbey]. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 108 The onelie jugis appoyntit be God, to establische all doutis. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* xxx. 13 Every vow . . . her husband may establish it, or her husband may make it voyd. — *Rom.* iii. 31 Doe we then make void the lawe through faith? God forbid; yea, we establish the Law. 1603 J. WINTHROP *Lett.* in *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) i. 407, I pray continually, that God will please to establish your heart. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 211 Supports, Cradles, Canes or Hoofs, to establish them [Carnations, etc.] against Winds. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4439-2 The great Pensioner's Health seems to be Establish'd. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* i. vii. 56 Harriet's cheerful look and manner established hers.

2. To fix, settle, institute or ordain permanently, by enactment or agreement. Sometimes with obj. clause. † Also (rarely) to impose (something) upon.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* l. iv. 311 Coempcion þat is to seyn commun achat or bying to-gidere þat were established vpon poeple by swiche a manere imposicion as, etc. c. 1386 — *Parson's T. P.* 155 The peynes that be established and ordeyned for synne. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* H v b, V^e beginning of y^e monethes was swa established. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* ix. 9 And I, behold, I establish my covenant with you. 1660 CHAS. II. *Declat. Eccl. Affairs* in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* (1808) IV. 139 We shall use our best endeavour that such laws may be established, as may best provide for the peace of the church and state. 1700-1 *Act Settlement* 12-13 *Will.* III. c. 2 § 2 Subject to such Incapacities, as . . . are by the said recited Act provided, enacted, and established. a. 1714 SHARP *Wks.* i. vi. 177 The standing public methods which God hath established in the church. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone* L. § 283 Having first established, that they should quit the work at nights. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Intro. 42 This edict was established, for the regulation of the Christian army . . . during the Crusade. 1804 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 1876 We establish in Irish counties, as in Scotch and English counties . . . the lodger franchise.

† b. To secure or settle (property, privileges, etc.) to or upon persons. *Obs.*

c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 139 To establish . . . the same Lyvelod to his Crowne. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. iv. 37 We will establish our estate upon Our eldest Malcolm. 1663 WALTON *Life Hooker* 33 Destroying what was by those known laws happily establishd to them and their posterity.

† c. To impute (guilt) to. *Obs.* [Cf. 'ne statuas illis hoc peccatum,' *Acts* vii. 30 in Vulgate.]

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 99/1 He cryed with an hye voyz and said 'lord establyshe not to theym thys synne'.

3. To set up on a secure or permanent basis; to found (a government, an institution; in mod. use often, a house of business).

c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 103 It schal be good that an honorable . . . Concile be establishid. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1554) xxvii. l. xxi, Knighthode, he sayed, was first established The common wealthe in right to defende. 1670 TEMPLE *Lett.* in *Wks.* 1731 III. 227 A Government is never well established but in the Hearts of the Subjects. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* xii. 261 The manufactory of Messrs. . . was first established towards the end of the last century. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1880) 183 They succeeded in establishing many important and highly flourishing colonies. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) i. vi. 433 The throne of Cnut, established by wasting wars.

4. To place in a secure or permanent position; to install and secure in a possession, office, dignity, etc.; to 'set up' (a person, oneself) in business;

to settle (a person) in or at a place; *refl.* to obtain a secure footing; also in weaker sense, to take up one's quarters. † Also *intr.* for *refl.* To 'settle'.

1557 *Order Hospitalis* Bv. To deliver unto such [Bedells] as then remaine, their Staves, and againe establish them. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C. i. iii.* 86 The senators to-morrow Mean to establish Caesar as a king. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 102 Since the Turks established in Europe. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 73/2 Numa... with a view to establish himself in the people's good graces... attempted to soften them. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 298 The workmen being established in the house... every one went to the occupation allotted. 1815 *Scribblemania* 96 If a writer be desirous of establishing himself as a candid censor of literature. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece VII.* lvii. 205 His first object was to establish Eumenes in his satrapy. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 92 The gentlemen of the party... established themselves in very comfortable rooms. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 83 The Jewish traders... were enabled by the royal protection to establish themselves in separate quarters.

† b. To provide for the maintenance of (persons). *Obs.* Cf. *settle*.

1644 CHAS. I. in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* viii. (1843) 514/1 [He appointed them] to consider... in what manner his family should be established. 1872 H. LAWRENY in *Fortin. Rev.* Mar. 313 Heads of families ceased... to dower and 'establish' the daughters of the house.

5. To set up or bring about permanently (a state of things); to 'create' (a precedent); to introduce and secure permanent acceptance for (a custom, a belief). Also, to secure for oneself, gain permanently (a reputation, a position).

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 86 But to establish here a peace indeed. 1814 *Stock Exchange Laid Open* 5 It establishes a price in the market. 1866 F. COOPER *Mohicans* ii. The most confirmed gait that he could establish was a Canterbury gallop with the hind legs. 1832 MACKINTOSH *Causes Revolution* Wks. 1846 II. 164 He had established, by his own sole authority, the most unbounded liberty of worship. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii. 177 In the remaining years of Milton's academic career, he established a high reputation for scholarship. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi. It has been hard work to establish order here. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 5/3 The French troops have pretty well established their ascendancy in the capital.

b. To erect into (a rule, etc.). † Also. (with complement), to secure in a certain condition.

1795 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1849) IV. 113 Emergencies which threatened our country with slavery, but ended in establishing it free. 1855 J. S. C. ABBOY *Napoleon II.* i. 17 If such a tyranny is allowed to be established into a principle, etc.

c. *Card-playing.* To establish a suit (see quot.).

1866 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 56 Twos and threes may become quite as valuable [as higher cards] when the suit is established. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card Gloss.* 11 A suit is said to be established when you have exhausted all the best cards in it which were against you.

6. To place beyond dispute; to prove (a proposition, claim, accusation); rarely with personal obj. and complement.

a. 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 21 He has established... five or six essential differences between those two poems. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 134 This doctrine Caesar Magatus and Bellosse have taken great pains to establish. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 224 If he fail to establish in your minds the innocence of the count. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 659 His great point he seems to me fully to establish. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coll. Nt. cap* 266 Some better theory Than would establish him participant In doings yonder. 1885 SIR C. P. BUTT in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 61/1 It is... extremely difficult to establish a case of negligence against the steamer.

b. To affirm judicially the validity of (a disputed will).

1818 CRUISE *Digest.* (ed. 2) VI. 311 Upon a bill to establish this will... Sir Joseph Jekyll declared that, etc.

7. From 16th c. often used with reference to ecclesiastical ceremonies or organization, and to the recognized national church or its religion; in early use chiefly *pass.* in sense 2 (esp. in phrase by law established, i.e. 'prescribed or settled by law'), but sometimes with mixture of senses 3-5. Hence in recent use: To place (a church or a religious body) in the position of a national or state church.

1558 *Act 1 Elis.* c. 2. § 27 Laws wherein... any other service is limited, established, or set forth to be used within this realm. 1592 *Sc. Acts 12 Parl. Jas. VI.* § 114 The trew and halie Kirk, presentlie established within this Realme. 1644 *King's Protest.* 19 Sept. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 21, I will... defend and maintain The True Reformed Protestant Religion established in the Church of England. 1660 CHAS. II. *Declar. Eccl. Affairs* 25 Oct. 8 The... esteem we have for the Church of England, as it is established by Law. 1731 CALAMY *Life* (1830) I. i. 73 Opposition to the church by law established. 1731 SWIFT *Presbyterian's Plea Merit* Wks. 1776 IV. 260 Which [Presbyterian] sect was... established in all its forms by... an ordinance of the lords and commons. 1838 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. Ch.* 108 What is established is by the very force of the term likewise endowed.

† **Establishable**, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That can be established or made secure.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 115 Establishable against a relapse only from him.

Established (estæ'blisht), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹.] In senses of the vb. **Established Church**: see CHURCH 5 c, and ESTABLISH v. 7. **Established clerk, servant**, etc.: one on the 'establishment', in permanent employ. **Established list**, the list of those in permanent employ.

1644 T. LECHFORD (*title*) Plain Dealing... A short view of New-Englands present Government... compared with the... Established Government of England. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 81 All Establish Protestant Churches do approve, and use prescribed Forms. 1682 CLAVERHOUSE in M. MORRIS *Life* vi. (1888) 93 [The king] was relenting nothing of his... care of maintaining the established government. 1753 SMART *Power Supreme Being* (R.), Rul'd by establish'd laws and current nature. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 135 We are resolved to keep an established church, an established monarchy, an established aristocracy, and an established democracy. 1844 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 5 They respect some of the established principles and arrangements of the language. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* vii. 186 The architecture of a nation is great only when it is as universal and as established as its language. 1865 EARLE *Sax. Chron.* Notes 340 One of the established sensation scenes of history. 1888 *Fall Mall G.* 25 April 10/2 A return of the number of established and unestablished servants [in the Post Office].

Establisher (estæ'blisr), [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who establishes (in senses of vb.).

a. 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* (1617) 613 The first founders and establishers of them. a. 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1741) II. xx. 215 God being the author and establisher of nature. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 577/2 Luck... was the establisher of his greatness. 1844-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 93 That the *foudre* is rather a destroyer than an establisher.

Establishing (estæ'blisn), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ESTABLISH in its various senses.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6371 No prelate may done so, But it the pope be... That made thilk establishing. 1413 LYND. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxx. (1483) 80 In the election and establishing of chuyetayns ther may be founden error. 1660 MILTON *Free Comm.* 451 When we have our Forces... in our hands, to the firm establishing of a Free Commonwealth. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* vi. (1862) 188 The words are for the establishing of his trembling faith.

† **Establishing**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That establishes; sustaining, supporting.

1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 52 This heart reviving and establishing doctrine of the dominion of our Father.

Establishment (estæ'blisment), [f. as prec. + -MENT. Cf. OF. *établissement* (late AF. *établissement*), Fr. *établissement*.]

I. Action or means of establishing.

1. The action of establishing; the fact of being established: in various senses of the vb.

1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Fictie* 1847/117 An establishment of concord amongst ourselves [is] to be sought and heartily prayed for. 1688 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 226 That such Sanction and Establishment may be as Effectual and binding as any Law. 1739 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 225 The bare establishment of Christianity in any place... is a very important and valuable effect. 1768 W. GORDON (*title*) The History of the rise, progress and establishment of the United States of America. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. i. 102 The establishment of Christianity in Scotland. 1871 *Figure Training* 38 A most awkward and clumsy figure is in a fair way towards formation and permanency of establishment. 1875 FORTNUM *Maailica* 37 The establishment of the ducal court at Urbino.

2. *esp.* The 'establishing' by law (a church, religion, form of worship). (See ESTABLISH v. 7.)

† a. In early use, the settling or ordering in a particular manner, the regulating and upholding of the constitution and ordinances of the church recognized by the state. † b. In 17th-18th c. occasionally the granting of legal status to (other religious bodies than that connected with the state).

c. Now usually, the conferring on a particular religious body the position of a state church.

a. 1640-1 LD. DIGBY *Sy. in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1721) IV. 172 A Man... that made the Establishment by Law the Measure of his Religion. 1706-7 *Act 5 Anne c. 5 Securing Ch. Eng.* Acts of Parliament now in Force for the Establishment and Preservation of the Church of England.

b. 1731 E. CALAMY *Life* (1830) I. v. 401 The allowance of the law is of necessity a sufficient establishment [of dissenting worship]. 1792 COKE & MOORE *Life Wesley* II. iv. (ed. 2) 355 Mr. Wesley's great desire to remain in union with the Church of England... would not allow him to apply for a legal establishment.

c. 1662-3 *Addr. of Commons to King* 27 Feb. in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* (1808) IV. 262 In time, some prevalent sect will... contend for an establishment. 1768 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lvii. 449 There is no place where there are more forms of religion openly professed, and without the establishment of any of them than Pennsylvania. 1792 BURKE *Lett. Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 318 The perpetual establishment of the confession of Faith, and the Presbyterian church government. 1813 MRQ. LANSDOWNE in *Hor. Lords* 8 Mar., They [Catholic Petitioners of City of Limerick] asked for no establishment of their own Church.

a. 1832 MACKINTOSH *Causes Revol.* Wks. 1846 II. 227 Tolerant... was sometimes sought by Dissenters as a step towards establishment. 1866 EARL SELBORNE *Def. Ch. Eng.* I. iv. 77 All such relations of the Church to the State as those which are summed up in the term 'Establishment'.

† 3. Established or stable condition; settlement, permanence; also, settled condition of mind, calmness, confidence. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 15 For it is merueilous, how great establishment groweth hereof. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 228 A succession of three good Princes together doth notably contribute to establishment, and felicity of a Kingdome. a. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xvi. (1704) III. 603 If God shall be pleased to add Establishment and Perpetuity to the Blessings he then Restored. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 69 Our Permanency and Establishment in the Truth. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I.

Introd. 6 Truth will... gain a firm establishment in the minds of all men.

† b. Manner in which anything is established; organization, 'footing'. *Obs.*

1799 WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 106 The improved establishment on which he had placed their garrisons.

† 4. A means of establishing; something that strengthens, supports, or corroborates. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 17 So many and so notable miracles... are euen as many establishments of the law. 1881 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 210 Truth is the pillar and establishment of the church. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xx. 155 Their homes... being a weak and hollow body, require some inward establishment, to confirme the length of their advancement.

5. Settlement in life; formerly often (now rarely) in the sense of marriage.

1684 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* 12 Nov. (1875) 138, I... wish with that you had all the other satisfactions you can desire, especially a good establishment in England. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. ix. 345 You owe... to them, birth, nurture, education and establishment. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. xi. 365 To acquire an establishment of such dignity and value for one of his sons. 1820 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. iii. 259 Her chief solicitude was to procure an affluent establishment for her daughter. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. vi. 173 Whenever he was attached, he would willingly give up much wealth to obtain an early establishment. 1845 LYTTON *Falkland* 16, I saw in the notes of the mothers their anxiety for the establishment of their daughters.

b. Settled income, provision for a livelihood.

1797 SWIFT *Gulliver's Travels* (1731) 104 His Excellency, who had the sole Disposal of the Emperor's Revenue, might easily provide by gradually lessening your establishment. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. xviii. 484 For each of these princes a suitable establishment was provided. 1776 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 34 It will afford me some sort of an establishment, at least for a time. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vii. 94 Providing a permanent establishment for the captain as their chief magistrate.

6. **Establishment of a port** [Fr. *établissement d'un port*]: (see quot.).

1832 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xi. 337 That deviation of the time of high and low water at any port or harbour, from the culmination of the luminaries... which is called the 'establishment' of that port. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* v. (ed. 2) 168 The time of high water at any particular place is the same on the days both of New and Full Moon, and is termed the 'Establishment of the Port'. 1886 GODFRAY *Astron. App.* (ed. 4) 200 The interval between the instant of the moon's transit across the meridian on the day of new or full moon, and the subsequent high water, is called the vulgar establishment of the port.

II. Something that is established.

† 7. A settled arrangement; a settled constitution or government. Also, a legal enactment. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* (E. E. T. S.) 42 Helde a counseyl... of the prelates of ytalay at playssance, where he made... establishemens tamen the maners of the Clergye. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (J.), Bring in that establishment by which all men should be contained in duty. 1605 VERTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 63 Advanced to the honourable titles of Earles and Lords, and establishment for the continuall remaining of these titles. a. 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 418 Not that I would encourage any man to break a wholsom order or establishment. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 5 That so much talk'd of Establishment, call'd the Tariff of 1664. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 134 Our establishment respecting seamen was as follows.

b. *spec.* in Fr. Hist. (transl. of Fr. *établissement*).

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 244 When St. Louis enacted that great code which bears the name of his Establishments. 1873 G. W. KITCHIN *Hist. France* I. iii. viii. 343 The royal 'Establishments' or codes of law.

† c. The 'estimates' for public expenditure. *Obs.* 1672 EARL ESSEX in *Essex Papers* 31 Aug., Upon the closing of the Establishment for this Kingdome [Ireland], five hundred Pounds a year were reserved with intention that if I should find cause to move the King in behalf of this City of Dublin, it should be restored to them again. I desire that I may have an order to insert them [the £500] into the Establishment.

8. The ecclesiastical system established by law; more fully **Church Establishment**. Hence **The Establishment** often occurs as a distinctive name for the established church (esp. of England, Scotland, formerly Ireland), in contradistinction to the non-established churches or sects.

[1667] J. CORBET *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 28 The Settling of a Nation may be made up of an Establishment, a Limited Toleration, and a Discreet Connivence, etc. 1731 E. CALAMY *Life* (1830) I. v. 469 There was a variety of sentiments amongst those out of the Establishment, as well as those under it. 1786 W. PITT in *Ld. Stanhope Life* (1879) I. 252 It is certainly a delicate thing to meddle with the Church Establishment in the present situation of Ireland. 1795 J. Aikin *Manchester* 241 Chaderton contains a chapel of the establishment. 1806-37 A. Knox *Rem.* (1844) I. 93 These teachers have generally been found... within Establishments. 1844 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 51/1 America... has no Establishment. 1849 GRM. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 22 Half the people in England dislike the church establishment. 1869 *Times Ann. Summary* 306 The Irish Church Establishment has been abolished.

9. a. An organized body of men, maintained at the expense of the sovereign or of the state for a specific purpose; *orig.* said of the military service, but applied also to the naval and civil. b. The quota of officers and men in a regiment, ship, etc., complement. Also in *Peace, War establishment*; cf. 3 b.

1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 518 What forces shall be sent to the Low Countries... shall be continued in Eng.

lish pay, and on the English establishment. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 266 The support of the civil, military and naval establishments. 1800 DUNDAS in *Owen Wellesley's Disp.* 558 The establishment does not seem to have exceeded eighty thousand men. 1808 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 69 The usual establishment of officers for ships of the same class. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 295 These gallant brigades... had been placed on the English establishment. 1853 STOCQUER *Mil. En cycl.* *Peace Establishment* is the reduced condition of an army suited to a time of peace. *War Establishment* is the augmentation of regiments to a certain number... to meet war exigencies. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 1892 Lieutenant-Colonel — formerly H.E.I.C.S., Bengal establishment.

10. An organized staff of employes or servants, often including, and sometimes limited to, the building in which they are located: a. A public institution, a school, factory, house of business, etc. *Establishment hand* (colloq. *stab hand*): among printers, an employe on weekly wages as distinguished from one on piece-work.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 188, I now perceived... the high road passed close to the establishment [Pestalozzi's schools]. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* iv. We don't consider the boys' appetites at our establishment. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 33 The British manufacturers... have been compelled to seek markets, and form establishments in... the most distant parts of the globe. 1845 STOCQUER *Hand-bk. Brit. India* (1854) 74 Of these establishments the Bishop's College Press, at Calcutta, unquestionably stands at the head. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. i. 192 The religious establishment founded at Iona. 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 76. § 6 The... insufficiency of the establishment for working such railway.

b. A household; a family residence.

Separate establishment: a phrase often used when it is indicated that a married man maintains a paramour.

1803 *Mod. Paris*. Two or three families long connected with mine, have still establishments here. 1808 D'ISRAELI *Chas. J.* II. i. 3 Even long after this period, the poverty of the royal establishment was observed. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 174 Her establishment was broken up, and she was sent to reside... in the household of the Princess Elizabeth. 1862 TROLOPE *Orley F.* i. His wealth would have entitled him to the enjoyment of a larger establishment. *Mod. Newspaper*, Everybody but his wife seems to have known that he had a separate establishment.

Establishmentarian (estab'lishment-er-i-ān), a. and sb. [f. prec. + -arian.] A. adj.

1. a. Advocating the principle of an established church; characteristic of those who advocate this principle. b. That adheres to or favours a church for the reason that it is established.

1847 *Ecclesiologist* VII. 173 The old establishmentarianism is not worked out, far from it. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 387/1 The analogous form of this faith... has taken an Erastian and Establishmentarian turn. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. iv. 171 The prosecutors... are strongly (to use a barbarous word) establishmentarian. 1876 G. A. DENISON *Notes of My Life* (ed. 2) 79 The Church Corporation cannot be said to be in substance other than Establishmentarian.

2. Belonging to the Established Church.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 128 Children of Methodist, Baptist... and Establishmentarian parents.

B. sb. One who supports the principle of an 'Establishment' or an Established Church. Also, an adherent of the Established Church.

1846 HOOK *Educ. People* 37 Those who, like myself, are called High Churchmen, have little or no sympathy with mere Establishmentarians. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 417/2 They (Baptists and Independents) were all generally Establishmentarians; but they could make no other claim to be established than that of numbers and power. 1879 *Daily News* 28 June 6/1 The Nonconformists have made inroads on the ranks of the Establishmentarians.

Hence **Establishmentarianism**, the tenets of an establishmentarian; attachment to the principle of a State Church.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 44 Establishmentarianism was wont to roll over the prelatial [Abp. Trench's] tongue. 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XVIII. 386 The days of Establishmentarianism would be numbered.

Establishmentism. [f. ESTABLISHMENT + -ISM.] The principle of a State Church.

1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 54 Establishmentism is the very life of Protestantism.

|| **Estacado**. *Mil.* Also 8 *erron. estocade*. [Fr., ad. Sp. *estacada*, f. *estaca* stake; sense 2 arises from a confusion with It. *steccata* (which has this sense), f. *stecca* lath.]

1. A dike constructed of piles in the sea, a river, or a morass, to check the approach of an enemy. Cf. STOKADE.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* C viij b, The Town had held out till the Sea overturned the Ditch and the Estacade. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 194 Beyond that a third of ships sunk forming an estacade. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. xiii. 171/2 He formed in the most shallow parts an estacade, a work of prodigious labour. 1847 in CRAIG.

b. An arrangement of stakes for defence. 1807 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 715 The Spaniards made every exertion to defend it [a breach in the Baluarte del Rey] with sacks of earth, estacades, and whatever other obstacles they could oppose to the enemy.

2. A raft made of balks of timber, fastened together with chains, used to block up a channel or harbour-mouth.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. viii. 393 He propounded... a Machine, which was an Estacade, or kind of floating Fort. || **Estacado**. *rare*—1. [see -ADO.] = prec.

1820 tr. *Le Moniteur in Naval Chron.* XXIII. 137 An

estacado has been established, which secured our gunboats from fire-ships.

|| **Estafette** (stafet). [Fr. *estafette*, ad. It. *staffetta*, dim. of *staffa* stirrup, f. OHG. *stapho* step.] A mounted courier.

1792 BOOTHBY *Burke's App. Whigs* 84 note. An estafette was despatched on the part of our Ministers at the Hague, requiring Marshal Bender to suspend his march. 1822 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* VIII. 649 They can secure the services of the Estafette... only by placing him in the centre of the escort. 1828 CARLYLE *Fréd. Ct.* (1865) II. v. ii. 77 Diplomatic correspondence, carried once by breathless estafettes.

Hence **Estafetted** *ppl. a.*, provided with estafettes; in quot. app. taken as 'provided with arrangements for posting'.

1837 PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 18 The best estafetted road, the road to Rome.

Estail, Sc. form of ESTATE.

|| **Estal**, sb. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *estal* (mod. Fr. *etal*), corresp. to Pr. *estal*, OSp. *estalo*, It. *stallo*, ad. OHG. *stal*. Cf. STALL.] A place, post. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xiii. ii. None... durst hold, ayenst the noble Hector, ony estal.

|| **Estale**, v. *Obs.* In 5 *astale*. [ad. OF. *estaler* (mod. Fr. *étaler*) to display.] *trans.* To bespread, to hang (with drapery).

c. 1440 *Gaw. & Col.* v. Syne hynt to ane hie hall, That was astailt with pall.

|| **Estall**, v. *Obs.* Also STALL. [app. ad. OF. *estaler* to place, fix; cf. INSTALL.] *trans.* To arrange the payment of (a debt, sum of money) by instalments. Hence **Estallment** (see quot.); also STALLMENT.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1142/2 That debt is estallt, and is according to that estallment trulle answered. 1643 *Sc. Acts* (1814) VI. 38/1 Some wther way how satisfactioun... may be made... by estallment at four equal payments. 1728 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* v. 100 An Estallment, which is an Assizing or Establishing the Times of Payments of such Debtors.

Estamin (estāmin). Also 8 *estemine*, *estamina*. See also ÉTAMINE. [a. Fr. *estamine* (now *flamine*), corresp. to Sp. *estameña*, Pg. *estamenha*, It. *stamina*;—late L. **stāminia*, L. *stāminea*, fem. of *stāmineus* made of thread, f. *stāmen* warp, thread. The form *estamina* is perh. a. Sp.]

An open woollen fabric, used for making sieves, etc.; see quot. 1883. In 18th c. also applied to some silk fabric, presumably of similar texture.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3701/4 All sorts of Mercery Goods, viz... Estamines, Russels, Rashes... Antharines... will be sold by Auction. 1750 BRAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 693 Woollens, such as Estamines, Druggets, Serges, Flannels, Crapes. *Ibid.* 704 From England... Estamines wide and well calendered, brown and green. *Ibid.* 706 Silk Estamines from Italy. 1833 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Estamin*, a woollen stuff made in Prussia, used for cartridges, sack-cloth, plush caps, etc.

|| **Estaminet** (estamine). [Fr. *estaminet*, Wall. *staminet*, of unknown etym., by some connected with OFr. *estamine*: see prec.] A café in which smoking is allowed. Also attrib.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiv, Frequenters of billiard-rooms and estaminets. 1867 DIXON *New Amer.* II. v. 42 The rascal would... play his game of dominoes at the estaminet door. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 4/1 The few buildings that... form a scattering suburb—estaminets, chiefly.

|| **Estamp**, v. *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *estamp-er* to STAMP.] *trans.* To stamp; to pound. Hence **Estamped** *ppl. a.*, pounded.

1648-60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Gestampde spijse*, stamped meat. 1628 Bp. RYNOLDS *Lord's Supp.* vi. The very presence of a dying man estamps on the minde an affection of fear and aw.

Estampede (estampēd), sb. *rare*. See STAMPEDE. [ad. Sp. *estampido* a sudden crash, report of a gun.] A sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle and horses, causing them to run wildly to great distances; hence, any sudden rush caused by panic.

So **Estampede** v. *trans.*, to frighten (cattle, etc.) away; to drive off. || **Estampadero** [Sp. *estampidero*], an animal under the influence of stampede; a runaway. **Estampado** v. [f. Sp. *estampido* sb.: cf. STAMPEDO], *intr.* (of cattle, etc.) to rush off in a panic.

1843 MARRIAT *M. Violet* xx, Oxen... have been known, when under the influence of the estampede... to run forty miles without ever stopping. *Ibid.* xxvi, Pawnee hunters had had their horses estampeded one night, by some hostile Indians. *Ibid.* xx, We... then watched the singular and ridiculous movements of this estampadero. *Ibid.* xxix, The animals had estampeded the whole distance at the utmost of their speed.

|| **Estancia** (esta'nsiā, in Sp. -prā). [Sp. *estancia*, lit. station = OF. *estance*, med. L. *stantia*, f. *stare* to stand.] A cattle-farm in Spanish America.

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 19/2 These they call *Estancia*s. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1873) 64 Every estancia or farming estate has a corral attached to it.

|| **Estanciero** (estanpiēro). [Sp., f. *estancia*: see prec.] The keeper of an estancia; a cattle-farmer (in Spanish America).

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1873) 149 An estanciero told

me. 1890 G. STABLES in *Boy's Own Paper* 1 Feb. 278/1 We were old estancieros.

|| **Estandard**, obs. var. of STANDARD [a. OF. *estandard*].

1596 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* II. *Lacies Nobil.* 24 The Asirian Emperours, did beare in their estandarde the Eagle. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Standard* or *Estandard*... the principal or standing measure of the king, to the scantling whereof, all the measures throughout the Land are, or ought to be framed. 1676-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

|| **Estant**, *Obs.* Also 7 *estangue*. [a. OF. *estang* (mod. F. *étang*).] A pool, fishpond.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 53 a, Tenant of a warren, park, estanges and the like. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) I. 395 The bath is not above two flight-shots distant from the estang.

|| **Estacion**. [app. a confusion of Sp. *estacion* (STATION) and ESTANCIA.] A cattle-farm. Also attrib. (The quota, relate to Central America and Mexico.)

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. vi. 157 Where we went ashore to a Beef Estacion or Farm. *Ibid.* ix. 250 The Carrier before-mentioned was lying at the Estacion-house. 1699 L. WAFER *Voy.* (1729) 312 Estacions or farm-houses for the managing their cattle. 1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* (1729) 59 The Main here is full of Cocoa walks with Estacions or Farms of Beeves.

|| **Estep**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. OFr. *estape*, *estappe* (mod. F. *étape*), *estaple* market (see STAPLE 2), night-quarters for troops on the march, where rations were supplied.] A day's rations for troops; in quot. attrib. Also *By estap*: by fixed stages of march.

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xvii. 196 Our Estap Allowance was to each Man, three Pounds of Bread, etc. *Ibid.* II. ii. 12 We... continued our March by Estap to Abbeville.

|| **Estaple**, *Obs.* [OF. *estaple*: see prec. and STAPLE.] A market. *Estaple of Calais*: the market held there for the sale of English wool.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* (1877) 115 The ryght worshipful company of marchautes adventurers, and the famous felysph of the Estaple of Calais.

Estate (estēt), sb. Forms: 3 *astat*, 4-6 *astat(e)*, 4-5 *estat*, (4 *astat(e)*, -tatt, *estat(e)*, 6 *estat*, *estat*, 6-7 *Sc. estat(e)*, -tte), 4- *estate*; pl. 3 *astates*, *astates*. Cf. ASTATE and STATE. [a. OF. *estat* (= Pr. *estat*, Sp. and Pg. *estado*, It. *stato*), ad. L. *status* STATE, f. *stā-re* to stand.]

1. State or condition in general, whether material or moral; bodily or mental. In ME. occas.: Constitution, nature. *arch.*; now almost exclusively in Biblical phrases.

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 *Pis mihte... i bis deadlich lif scheawed* in hire estat of be blisse undeclid. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 1587 (Trin.) *Pat god not myzt Brynge mon... Into be astate pat he had tynt.* c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. vi. 171 *Lat vs loken now as we mowen whiche pat be estat is of be deuyne substance.* 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 4 In hool estat of my body. 1406 *Bk. St. Albans* Cja, Sum put hawkys in mew at high estate. *Ibid.* Cij a, *Ve se yowre hawkes may not endew her meete nor remounte her astate.* 1490 CAXTON *Encyclos.* xiv. 50 *Alle the werkis are taryed and left in the astate of inperfection.* 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in *Harl. Dedsley* I. 11 Each element I reduce to his first estate. 1549 THOMAS (title), *The History of Italye*, because it intreatheth of the astate of many and divers commonweales. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D i v a, In Italie are these pillars founde standing in good estate. 1603 *Lond. Prodigal* i. l. 224, I hope he died in good estate. 1614 RALPH *Hist. World* v. l. § 10. 574 He arrives in safety at Carthage, and makes them know the estate of Lilybeum. 1604-47 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 2 A Physician... enquiring of her estate. 1630 EARL DORCHESTER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 268. III. 262 The Queene... is in good estate. 1666 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Pickering 1844) 56 *We pray for the good estate of the Catholick Church.* 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants*, *Lect.* II. (1682) 241 There is some kind of Alkaline Salt in Plants even in their natural estate. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 154 The savages of North America were sunk into the lowest estate of filth. 1844 KINGLAKE *Edith* xxvi. (1878) 341 Their second estate would be worse than their first. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 402 The wall, in its first estate, seems to have been merely a dyke of earth and rough stones. 1873 BROWNING *Red Colt. Nt.* c. 219, I am forty-three years old; In prime of life, perfection of estate.

b. A special state or condition; a condition of existence. Also *In estate* = in existence. *Obs.* exc. in *Man's, woman's estate* = manhood, womanhood, and (*arch.*) in *The (holy) estate of matrimony*.

c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 178 *Sik mon haueð two swuðe drefdful astatz: þet on is hwon he ne iweleð nout his owne sicknesse.* c. 1325 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 125 *Proh.* *Forgetyn hadde the erthe his pore estat O wyntyr.* 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 374/1 She was in the estate of vyrgynyte, in estate of mary-age, in estate of wydowhede. 15... *Adam Bel & Clym of Clough* 665 in *Ritson Anc. Pop. Poetry* 30 When he cometh to mannes estate. 1541 R. CORLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 Cj, The fyrste... doth away the dyscase that is present. And the other withstandeth the dyscase that is nat yet in estate. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. xv, In regard of a future estate hereafter necessary to be knowne. 1744 E. HAYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) II. 23 A gentleman in the western parts of England had two daughters at marriage estate.

|| c. *In estate* [= Fr. *en état* (de)] in a position, able (to do something). *Obs. rare*.

1651 *Hist. Don Fernis* 40 She took Felix by the hand, and put him in estate to come to the point of his desires.

|| d. Good or normal condition. *In his estate*: just as he was. *Out of estate*: 'out of condition'.

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 1675 Thou Art so anguissous and mate, Disfigured out of estate. 1447-8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (Camd. Soc.) 37 Stonding yn his astate ayenst the fire. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* 104 My belly fayrs not weylle, it is out of estate. 1576 *Lyte Dodours* i. lxi. 88 The floures do not lightly perishe or vade, but may be kept a long time in their estate, and colour. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed*. III. 1351/2, I found the good prince laid in his estate.

†e. † State of privilege or advantage. *Obs.*
1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* ii. 119 Knew I not the Christian Man's estate Extended further than to contemplate. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple* 54 Mans whole estate Amounts (and richly) to serve thee.

†f. An account of the state or condition of anything; a 'statement' of particulars. *Obs.*

1474 *Househ. Ord.* 22 For the contentement of his household royal and creditors thereof, as is expressed before in the estate of this seyde court for the yere, xiii M^o [i.e. 13,000]. 1284 *Paston Lett.* No. 880 III. 311 The said John requerith an estate to be takyn in those londys lymyted to William the sone for default off issue off Clement Paston. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 285 The sayd Cardinal hath yow bounde aparte to make him a sure astate of alle the said landes, by Ester next comyng.

2. Condition with respect to worldly prosperity, fortune, etc. Cf. 12. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17321 (Cott.) Do hym by kept in pre-soners estate Till yt be past our sabate. c1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 68 Noon estat [v.r. astate, estaat, estate] assureth to be weel. †1370 *Robt. Cicle* 54 Hym to bryng to lowar estate. a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 61 A ryght pore man.. Of sympyl astat in clothis rent. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 9 In poure astate and in low degre. a 1535 *MORE De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 86/1 Yet thou wouldest not greatly enuy his estate, if thou thoughteste, etc. 1662 *Rh. Com. Prayer* (Pickering 1844) 56 Any ways afflicted or distressed in mind, body, or estate. 1671 *tr. Frejus Voy. Mauritanie* 7 Made a slave.. and detained in that estate till our arrival. 1846 *KEBLE Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 192 From ox and ass that wait Here on His poor estate. a 1866 *BUCKLE Civilis.* (1869) III. i. 1 One of the greatest nations of the earth, was broken, and cast down from its high estate.

†b. † Means, ability, opportunity. In phrase, *After (one's) estate.* *Obs.*

c1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* II. 409 Pei shulen lyve as þe world axip and take gladnesse of þe world afir her astaet. c1430 *Syr Tryam.* 469 Every man lovyd hym afir ther estate. c1520 *Virgilius* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* 21 Remus toke with hym manye folke afir his estate. 1545 *BRINKLOW Lament.* (1874) 88 Thou must be diligent daylye to helpe thyne neyghbour acordinge to thyne estate.

3. Status, standing, position in the world; degree of rank; esp. exalted rank or dignity. Also in phr. *man, etc. of estate.* *arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 Ant te eadie Johan in onliche stude, þer ase he was, þeos preo astaz of-earnede him one. c1340 *Cursor M.* 6949 (Trin.) His fadiris astate he [eliazar] bere Till Issue we speke of here. c1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Pite* 41 Wisdome, estaat, drede and gouernaunce. 1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxix. (1859) 61 Of this statua or ymage it is, that men of hyhe power ben cleped men of estate. 1432 *Paston Lett.* No. 18 I. 34 Suche persones as for... their estate, owe of reson to be suffred to speke with the king. c1450 *Bk. Curtysey* 276 in *Babees Bk.*, 3e be bothe of on astate. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 201/3, I had the estate of a clerke in the chyrche. c1500 *Lancelot* 543 So cam ther in an agit knyght, and hee Of gret estatat semyt for to bee. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. i, All the inhabitantes of a realme... of what astate or condition so euer they be. 1556 *SHAKS. Merch. Ven.* ii. ix. 41 O, that estates, degrees, and offices, Were not deriud corruply. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 1 If any man conceit, that Princes are priuiledged by their high estate, he is deceiued.

†b. A definite position in life; an occupation. *Obs. rare.* [A usual sense of Fr. *état*.]

1685 *PETTY Will* p. xi, Those who have been bred to no calling nor estate.

†c. *ellipt.* = *person or persons of estate.* *Obs.* (Cf. similar use of *dignity*.)

1399 *LANGEL. Rich. Redeles* Prol. 82 þe story is of non estate þat stryuen with her lustus. a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 32 Knyghts or other wurshypfull astate for the towell. 1509 *FISHER Wks* 144 The crummes that fall vnder the bordes of lordes or grette estates. 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (1861) 9 Bothe comones and estates none excepte. 1611 *BIBLE Mark* vi. 21 Herod.. made a supper to his lords, high captaynes, and chiefe estates of Galilee. 1634 R. H. *Salerne Regim.* 88 Let them [eels] be drest with Galendine... as great Estates Cookes are wont to doe.

†4. Outward display of one's condition; grandeur, pomp, STATE. *Obs. exc. arch. (poet.)*

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1034 *Dido*, This frosche lady.. Stod in the temple in hire estat ryal. c1386 — *Sqr.'s T.* 18 And kepte alwey so wel roial estat. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 299 He.. cast about his eye, And sigh the lordes in estate. a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 19 In the festyvall dayes or when astate should be shewed. c1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxiii. 495 Soo shall I gyye them landes ynoughe for to mayntene theyr astate. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. i. 384 Thou.. by my side shalt sit in such estate That, etc.

†b. *Retinne.* *Obs.*

c1500 *Melusine* 50 Honourably might a kinge with alle his estate haue be Receyued therat.

c. *Cap of estate* (*Her.*): see *CAP* sb1 4 f (c).
† *Chair, cloth, cup, horse, place, robe, throne, etc. of estate* = *chair, etc. of STATE.* *Obs.*

1423 *JAS. I Kingis Q.* xciv, In a chaire of estate besyde.. There sawe I sitt the bynde god Cupide. 1555 *Fardle Facions* i. v. 56 [The Kinge] put on some robe of estate. 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 33 He.. gaue him wine to drink in cups of estate. 1586 *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Mount up your royal places of estate. 1599 *HAKLVT Voy.* II. 62 His imperiall throne of estate. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* iv. 140 Who inthronized himself, in the Persian Chair

of Estate, Anno 1030. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* ix. 246 Covered overhead with three cloths of Estate. 1660 *OGILBY King's Coronation* (1685) 2 The Duke of Albemarle, Master of the Horse, on Horseback, leading a Horse of Estate. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* i. iv, There he stood.. in his robes of estate. 1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist.* 4 *Pop.* xxiv. 413 Ensigned by a cap of estate of very large dimensions.

†d. *ellipt.* A canopy, chair, dais, fold of 'state'.
To lay, make (an) estate: to make a fold of the cloth, in token of respect, opposite the king's seat.

c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 102 in *Babees Bk.*, Lay estate with the vpper part [of the cloth] be brede of half fote is greable. 1494 *Househ. Ord.* 119 On that side make an estate with his rodd; & then goeing before the kinge doeing his reverence, & soe make another estate on the other side of the king. 1513 *Bk. Keryngte* in *Babees Bk.* 268 And laye estat with the vpper parte halfe a fote brode. 1587 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 1490/1 My lord before the estate of his majestie knighted a Dutch gentleman, called Sir Martin Shinke. 1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* vi. iv, The Queen.. sat under an Estate of Lawne. 1605 *South. Earl Nottingham* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) 1. 560 The two virgins near her, and the other six upon the degrees at the foot of the estate. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 128 Princes.. sitting upon their estate.

†5. A class, order, rank in a community or nation. *All estates:* all sorts of people. *Obs.*

1530 *PAISGR. Intro.* i Unto the nobilitie.. and.. unto all other estates of this my natyfe countrey. 1577 *NORTH-BROOKE Dicing* (1843) 36 Vice raigneth too, too much amongst al estates and degrees. 1590 *RECORDE, etc. Gr. Artes* (1646) 183 This Rule is.. profitable for all estates of men. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iii. vii. 213 We know your tendernes of heart.. to all Estates. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 126 A fit estate there is besides in great request, and namely of Philosophers and Religious. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* Intro. (1851) 3 Filling each estate of life and profession, with abject and servil principles.

6. An order or class regarded as part of the body politic, and as such participating in the government either directly or through its representatives.

The number of 'estates' in most of the nations of Christendom has usually been three (exceptionally four, as in Sweden and Aragon), but the specific enumeration has varied considerably. In England the 'estates' as represented in Parliament were originally 1. Clergy; 2. Barons and Knights; 3. Commons; after various fluctuations, the final arrangement was 1. Lords Spiritual; 2. Lords Temporal; 3. Commons. In France the three estates were 1. Clergy; 2. Nobles; 3. Townsmen. The Scottish estates were at first 1. Prelates; 2. Tenants in Chief; 3. Townsmen; after 1248 they were 1. Lords, lay and clerical; 2. Commissioners of Shires; 3. Burgesses. For a full account of the matter see *Stubbs Const. Hist.* xv.

Third Estate was formerly common (now much less so) as a designation of the English 'commons' or (transl. Fr. *tiers état*) the French bourgeoisie before the Revolution. The other two 'estates' are seldom spoken of numerically. [c1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 184 Per ben in þe Chirche þre states þat God hape ordeyned, state of prestis and state of knyghtis, and þe bridd is staet of comunys.] 1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) 7 It is ordained be the King, be consent and deliuerance of the three Estaites, that, etc. c1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 73 The Gabell of the Salte, and the Quaterymes of the Wynys, war granted to the Kyng, by the three Estates of Fraunce. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A. i. v.* to He shal assemble to counsell the four estates of his contree. 1494 *FABYAN* vii. 500 The three estates of his realme, that is to meanie the spirituallite, the lordes and nobles, and the hedes or rulers of cyties. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* Fij b, This was done in Parliamente, by consente of the three estates. 16.. *Proclam. Jas. I* in *Examiner* 5 Oct. (1812) 626/a A sufficient and well composed House, such as may be worthy to be a representative of a third estate of our kingdom. 1681 *NEVILLE Plato Rediv.* 98 Which Deputies are now called the third Estate. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* iv. 419 Any step towards forming themselves into a church estate. 1794 J. GIFFORD *Reign Louis XVI.* 350 The instructions of the clergy coincided with those of the nobility and Third Estate. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) I. ii. 73 The fall of the mitted abbots changed the proportions of the two estates which constitute the upper house of parliament. 1850 *GLADSTONE Glean.* (1879) V. xx. 185 The concessions of the spiritual estate of the realm. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xv. 184 It was not by any means clear, at the end of the reign of Edward I, that they [the smaller landowners] might not furnish a fourth estate of Parliament.

b. *pl.* An assembly of the governing classes or their representatives. *Estates-general* (in France): see *States-general*.

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 1326 The Estates of the united Provinces.. resolved to make a league with the Turke. 1628 *tr. Camden's Hist. Elis.* ii. (1688) 225 The Estates camp at Rimenant. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iii. 44 The Estates being Assembled in the Castle of Warsaw. 1827 *SCOTT Napoleon* Intro., The Estates-General of France met at Versailles on the 5th May, 1789. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 359 The emperor could come to no agreement with the Estates. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xv. 163 An assembly of Estates is an organised collection, made by representation or otherwise, of the several orders, states or conditions of men who are recognised as possessing political power.

†7. *The (Three) Estates of the Realm* (see 6) has often been misused to denote the three powers whose concurrence is necessary for legislation, viz. the Crown, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.

Perh. Aylmer (quot. 1559) took the word in sense 8, as he argues that the three forms of government, monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, are united in the English constitution.

1559 *Br. J. AYLMER Harb. Faithf. Subjects* H iij, In the parliament hous.. you shal find these 3 estates. The King

or Queene which representeth the Monarchie. The noble men which be the Aristocratie. And the Burgesses and Knights the Democratic. 1648 *Dr. ORMOND Lett.* in *Milton Observ. Art. Peace*, The three estates of king, lords, and commons, whereof in all ages parliaments have consisted. a 1745 *SWIFT Lett.* (1768) IV. 279 An assembly of the three estates is not properly of Gothic institution. 1769 *Lett. Junius* xvii. 75 Not.. anyone, or any two, of the three estates have power to make a new law, without the concurrence of the third. 1819 *Svo. SMITH Wks.* (1859) I. 282/1 The king, four aristocratical assessors, and the assembly of captains, are the three estates of the Ashantee government. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 3/2 Mr. Bryce's accuracy is at fault when he tells us that the Canadian Parliament, 'like its model in Westminster, is made up of the three estates, the Queen and the two Houses'.

b. *The Fourth Estate:* (a.) formerly in various jocular applications (see quot.); (b.) now appropriated to the Press.

We have failed to discover confirmation of Carlyle's statement (quot. 1841) attributing to Burke the use of this phrase in the application now current. A correspondent of *Notes & Queries* (1st Ser. XI. 452) states that he heard Brougham use it in the House of Commons in 1823 or 1824, and that it was at that time treated as original.

1752 *FIELDING Covent-Garden Jnrl.* 13 June No. 47 Wks. (1806) X. 80 None of our political writers.. take notice of any more than three estates, namely, Kings, Lords, and Commons.. passing by in silence that very large and powerful body which form the fourth estate in this community.. The Mob. *Ibid.* 83 Nor hath this estate.. been unknown to the other three. 1821 *HAZLITT Table Talk* vi. 115 He [Cobbett] is a kind of fourth estate in the politics of this country. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. vi. v, A Fourth Estate, of Able Editors, springs up. 1841 — *Hero-worship*, Lect. v, Burke said there were three Estates in Parliament, but in the Reporters' Gallery.. there sat a fourth Estate more important far than they all. 1854 *KNIGHT Once upon a Time* II. 20 Hackney-chairmen.. belonged to what Fielding termed 'The Fourth Estate'. That dignity is now assigned to the Press. 1870 *SIR H. LYTTON BULWER Life Palmerston* II. ix. 119 note, At that period the 'Times' constituted a fourth estate of the realm. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 647/1 A power which calls itself the Fourth Estate of the realm.

†8. Political constitution, form of government. [Cf. *état* 8 in *Littre*.] *Obs.*

1559 [see 7]. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 76 The whole estate of that great empire.. was almost utterly subverted. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* ii. 493 Alcameses governed Sparta; after whom the Estate changed, according to Eusebius. [Often in *Raleigh*.] 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* v. (1851) 190 When God hath decreed servitude on a sinful Nation, fitted by their own vices for no condition but servile, all Estates of Government are alike unable to avoid it.

†9. Administration of government; in phrases, *Affairs, etc. of estate, Secretary of Estate.* *Obs.* *Now STATE.*

1599 *HAKLVT Voy.* II. 175 Our Secretarie of estate. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. ii. 9 Such Popes.. proceed vpon truer principles of Estate than those which have ascended to the Papacie from an education and breeding in affaires of Estate. 1651 *Relig. Wotton.* 360 The Cavalier Vieta, his principall Secretary of Estate. 1679 *EVERARD Prof. Princes Europe* 26 That which.. did happen upon this Error of Estate to the Imperial House of Austria.

†10. A body politic, a kingdom or commonwealth; = *STATE.* *Obs.*

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. vii. 33 Then should people and Estates be happy when either Kings were Philosophers, or Philosophers Kings. 1750 *BEAWE Lox Mercat.* (1752) 7 The merchants which trafficked in the interior parts of their estates.

11. *Law.* The interest which any one has in lands, tenements, or any other effects; often with qualifying words or phrases, as *an estate upon condition, in fee, for life, of inheritance, tail, from year to year, at will, etc.* *Real estate*, an interest in lauded property; *Personal estate*, an interest in movables; but the phrases are often regarded as signifying the respective kinds of property. See also *FREE, TAIL, etc.*

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 119 They that haue.. estate in my land to the execution of this my last will. c1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 461 II. 114 Your seid besecher had non astate in the seid maners. 1599 *W. WEST Symbol.* B iij § 39 *An Estate*.. is that right and power whereby we haue the propertie or possessions of things. 1650 *Bury Wills* (1850) 226 My brother Butts Bacon, whom I haue intrusted with the estate of the house or cottage in which the said Norton now liveth. 1756 *W. TOLDERVY Two Orphans* IV. 265 The good gentleman at the Abbey, who has left you his real estate. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 75 Her estate in the Lighthouse was only for life. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 70 All inferior estates and interests in land are derived out of the fee simple. 1845 *POLSON in Encycl. Metrop.* 829/1 An estate from year to year may arise.. from that general letting heretofore held to constitute an estate at will. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* i. 43 The tenant is conceived as having only an estate in the lands.. an interest which.. was something short of absolute ownership.

†b. *To make an estate of (a thing) to (a person):* to give an interest in, a legal right or title to. *Obs.* 1415 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 25, I wolle that my feoffes make estat to.. my sone, of Thately and Farley. 1520 *SIR R. ELYOT Will in Elyot's Gov.* (1883) I. App. 314 To make astate in fee to two other discrete persones. 1588 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (1860) II. 256 note, Whereas I haue made an estatt unto Robert Selbye.. of my tenement or burgage. 1621 *BOLTON Stat. Irel.* 400 (Act 28 Eliz.), The rebels.. did make.. secret and fraudulent estates and conveyances of their lands. a 1626 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* 56 Where a man maketh an estate of his land to others, by fine, feofment, or recovery.

12. Property, possessions, fortune, capital. Cf. 2. *arch.* in gen. sense.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Wilful Rebell.* II. (1859) 565 Hazarding the whole estate of our Country. 1566 SHAKS. *Merch. V. i. l. 43* Nor is my whole estate Vpon the fortune of this present yeere. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. xxxi. 54 What do we, but like foolish merchants, venture all our estate in a bottom? 1644 *EVERLYN Mem.* (1857) I. 90 The marchands... have... little or no extent of ground to employ their estates in. c1665 *Mrs. HUTCHINSON Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 14 The large estate he reaped by his happy industry. 1690 *LOCKE Govt.* I. iv. § 42 'Twould always be a Sin in any Man of Estate, to let his Brother perish. 1697 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* III. xviii. (1715) 142 It was frequent for Men of Estates to rig out Ships at their own Expence. 1730 *YOUNG Ep. to Pope* I. (R.), One loses his estate, and down he sits. To show (in vain) he still retains his wits. 1768 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* VIII. (1763) 161 The Bards had estates settled on them, that they might be free from worldly Cares. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Mem. Napoleon Wks.* (Bohn) I. 381 France served him with life, and limb, and estate. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 308 The greatest estates in the kingdom then very little exceeded twenty thousand a year. 1876 *OUIDA Friendship* I. vii. 70 They were very poor and of no great estate.

b. *Accounts.* The collective assets and liabilities of a person (*esp.* of a deceased person, a bankrupt, a *cestui que trust*) viewed as an entity capable of owing or being entitled to money, of being solvent or insolvent. Phrase, *To wind up an estate.* (By accountants often used in somewhat wider sense: The 'affairs' of a client so far as the accountant is concerned with them.)

Possibly this sense may be historically connected with 1 f, a 'ledger account' being spoken of in book-keeping as a creditor or debtor; but evidence is wanting.

1830 *McCulloch Princ. Pol. Economy* (ed. 2) 268 The bankrupt is entitled to a reasonable allowance out of his effects... If his estate pay 10s. in the pound, he is to be allowed 5 per cent. *Mod. Newspaper* It takes 10% of the assets of a fifty-pound estate to pay for the Board of Trade stamps.

13. A landed property; usually, one of considerable extent. (Now the commonest sense.)

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. vi. 311 When the wind blows from that quarter the weather is so sharp, that the rich families... retire to their estates, situated in a warmer air. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 1772 Her Ladyship had 10,000l. left her by her father, and an estate of 7000l. per annum. 1784 *COWPER Task* III. 755 Estates are landscapes, gazed upon awhile, then advertised, and auctioneered away. 1794 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* I. And retired to a small estate in Gascony. 1847 *JAMES J. MARSHALL Hall x.* He intended to send some one to his estates in Brittany. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 151 The public charges can no longer be borne by the estates of the crown. 1855 *TENNYSON Maud* I. l. v. Lord of the broad estate and the Hall.

Estate (ést'it), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To put (a person) into an estate; to give (a person) an estate or possession, or a secured position, *in* (a thing); to endow *with* (possessions). Rare in mod. use.

1609 G. BENSON *Serm.* 26 Salomons outlandish women... so much estate themselves in the bosom of the king, that they drew him and his people to idolatry. 1611 *DEKKER Roaring Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 225 Estate him in those possessions, which your love and care Once pointed out for him. 1639 J. MAYNE *City-Match* v. v. I have estate her in all I have. 1670 *WALTON Lives* I. 22, (I) will quit my Benefice, and estate you in it. 1823 *LAMB Let. to Southey* XIII. 125 In what possession has not this last name alone estate me. 1859 *TENNYSON Lancelot & Elaine* 1312 Then would I... Estate them with large land and territory. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Sept. 413 His country seat at Wootton, wherein Mr. Zabriskie has surely estate Rousseau somewhat at the cost of one Mr. Davenport.

2. To furnish with an estate or property. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.* See also **ESTATED** *ppl. a.*

1605 *DONNE Serm.* cl. VI. 63 And in the Resurrection [we are] Estate and put in possession of his Kingdom. 1625 *FLETCHER Fair Maid Inn* III. 1. This puppy being left well estate, comes to Florence. 1646 *BUCK Rich. II.* II. 35 Cruell Lords estate only by their unjust Armes. 1653 *Br. HALL Christ Mystical* § 2. 6 Our faith... must shew us... how royally we are allied, how gloriously estate.

3. To bestow or settle as an estate *on* or *upon* (also rarely *unto*) a person. Also, *To estate out*: to let out. *Obs.*

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* I. i. 98 And all my right of her, I do estate unto Demetrius. 1622-62 *HEYLYN Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 88 There was nothing left of the ancient Saxony to be estate upon Bernard of Anhalt. *Ibid.* III. (1673) 211/1 The whole Land being also his, he estates it out for no term certain. A 1669 *Br. KING Poems* III. xv. (1843) 109 Till he estate his virtue on his son.

4. To put into a certain state or condition. Sometimes with allusion to sense 1. *Obs.*

1605 *HEYWOOD If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 238 Convert her foes; estate her in true peace. A 1626 *Br. ANDREWS Serm.* (1641) 389 Hee liveth... to estate us in this life in the hope of a reversion. 1640 *FULLER Joseph's Coat* (1867) 66 By faith and repentance we are first estate in God's favour. 1701 *BEVERLEY Glory of Grace* 16 It cannot be supposed such High Angelical Beings... should be so Estate in him and by him, under an Ignorance of him.

Estate (ést'it), *ppl. a.* [f. **ESTATE** *sb.* and *v.* + *-ED*.] Furnished with an estate, possessed of 'means' or property; in later use, *esp.* of landed property.

1607 *TOPSELL Serpents* To Rdr., Because we were not so thoroughly estate, as to maintain a sufficient Scholar to attend only upon the Presse. 1615 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest*

xx. § 8 173 A Pourallee man that may keepe greybonds must be a man estate according to this law of 1 lac. 1729 *SWIFT Let. to Dublin Weekly Trav.* Look upon the poor starving in your streets, while the rich and estate men live in pomp. 1758 *Herald* No. 18. II. 40 The estate and labouring parts of the people. 1774 *GEN. LEE in Burke's Corr.* (1844) I. 509 Men, from the first estate gentleman to the poorest planters. 1861 *MAINE Anc. Law* 299 This system was... especially disadvantageous to one class of estate proprietors. 1877 *Hon. Miss Ferrard* I. ii. 56 The estate heretic who drives his carriage and pair.

† **Estate**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* Also 4 **estate-lioh** (*e.* *estaly*). [f. **ESTATE** + *-LY* 1 and 2.]

A. *adj.* Dignified, majestic, stately. **B.** *adv.* In a stately manner.

c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 823 She sobre was, ek symple, and wyse withalle... Charytable, estateliche, lusty, and fre. c1386—*Monk's T.* 722 Julius... well loved estately honeste. 14... (title) A Noble Boke off Cookry for a Prynce Housholde or eny other Estately Housholde (ed. A. Napier 1882). c1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (1840) 4 Sergeantes and other officers, Estately horsed.

Estate (ést'it), *sb.* [f. **ESTATE** *sb.* + **MAN**; = estate's man; cf. *beadsman, craftsman*, etc.] An etymologizing perversion of **STATESMAN**, a Cumberland or Westmoreland yeoman.

1820 *WORDSW. Scen. Lakes* (1823) 85 The family of each man, whether estatesman or farmer, formerly had a two-fold support. *Ibid.* 86 The lands of the estatesmen being mortgaged... they fall into the hands of wealthy purchasers.

† **Estate**, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *estatut* (Littre), ad. L. *statutum*: see **STATUTE**.] **A.** A law, ordinance. **b.** A bond, security.

a. 1514 *Act 6 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 *Pream.* Shooting in long bowes is the lesse used and diverse good estatutes for reformation of the same have ben made. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 48 b. An ordynance that is entered in the ancient estatutes. 1879 *HARRISON England* II. iii. (1877) 177 Without all respect of order or estatutes devised by the founders [of colleges]. 1850 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 122 All Acts and Estatutes made by the Queene's highnes. [1731 *BAILEY Cites CHAUCER*.]

b. 1804 *LODGE Alarum* 64 You will scale me an estatute for my money.

Estchequer, *obs.* form of **EXCHEQUER**.

† **Este**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *ést*, 2-3 *este* (*Orm. este*), 5 *est*. [OE. *ést* fem. (:-prehistoric **bsti*), corresp. to OFris. *ést*, *est*, OS., OHG. *anst*, ON. *ást*, Goth. *ansts*: -O^{teut.} **ansti*-; also late OE. (in sense 3) *ést* masc. (pl. *estas*); f. root of **UNNEN**, to grant. Cf. OHG. *unst*, mod.G. *g-unst*, Sw. *ynnest*, Da. *yndest*, f. *un-* weak grade of the same root.]

1. Good pleasure, favour, grace (*esp.* of God). In OE. also: Bounty, munificence.

Beowulf 3074 (Gr.) He... hæfde agendes æt ær zesceawod. A 1000 *Andreas* 1217 (Gr.) Ne moton ofer mine æt þinne lichoman lehtum scyldige deað gedelan. c1230 *Syr Tryam.* 1416 As y yow say, be Goddys est! A 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 904 Make me mery for Goddys est.

2. Pleasure, delight, luxury.

c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke vii. 25 Þa ðe synt on deorwurþum reafe & on estum [c1160 *Haltun* *esten*; Vulg. *delicias*]. A 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Mine esten beoð wunian mid mannen bearnen. A 1240 *Urcutun in Cott. Hom.* 201 Ne wene nomon to stihen wið erte to be steorren. A 1240 *Sawles Warde* *ibid.* 257 Meaðful in alles cunnes estes. A 1250 *Owl & Night* 1504 Thu miht mid wale the este bugge.

3. Dainty food; also pl. dainties.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 152 *Dapes*, kininga wist, æl estas. A 1200 *Moral Ode* 359 Ne scal þer ben bred ne win ne oþer cunnes este. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 99 Þis dai is cleped este dai þat is estene da, and te este is husel. c1200 *ORMIN* 7542 & 317 we woldenn shunenn a33 To fillenn us wiþ estess. A 1250 *Owl & Night* 353 Mid este thu miht over-quate.

4. In *Comb.*, which did not survive beyond early ME.: *estdede* [see **DRED**], deed of kindness; *estful a.*, dainty, fastidious, luxurious; hence *estfulness*, daintiness; *estlich a.* [see *-LY* 1], dainty, luxurious; *estliche adv.* [see *-LY* 2], daintily, luxuriously; *estmete* = 3.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2753 And ietro gith him in *estdede. A 1000 *Ag. Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 218 *Deliciosa*, *estful. A 1225 *Anscr. R.* 108 Estful is þeos ancre, ant muchel is þet heo bit. c1340 *Cursor M.* App. i. (Edin. MS.) 23750 Pe fleis es ai to flihtis fus, Pe werd estful and couaitus. A 1200 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 220 *Deuotio*, *estfulness. A 850 *Kentish Gloss.* *ibid.* 84 *Delicias*, *estelice. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Pe riche... habbeð of here [underlinges] swinche... estliche metes and drinks. c1000 *Andreas* 202 (Gr.) We þe *estliche mid us willað ferigan. A 1225 *Anscr. R.* 204 Pe Suwe of giurnesse þet is, Glutunie, hæuð pigges þus innemmed. To Erliche hette þet on: þet oðer to Estliche. c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* ix. (Z.) 54 *Hæc daps*, þeos sund oððe *estmete. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Pe est metes and drinks [he] ut spewed. c1200 *ORMIN* 829 Nass nan estemete þær Patt follheþ glutteresse.

† **Este**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 3 *north. eist*. [OE. *este* (**anstjo*), f. *ést*: see **ESTE** *sb.*] **a.** Of persons: Gracious, kind, bountiful. **b.** Of things: Agreeable, pleasant, savoury.

Beowulf 945 (Gr.) Þæt hyre eald Metod este were bearngebyrdo. A 1000 *Cadmon's* *Serm.* 1509 (Gr.) Ðæt he him calra was ara este. A 1250 *Owl & Night* 997 That lond nis god, ne hit nis este. A 1200 *Cursor M.* 3610 (Cott.) If þou mai bring me any beist þou graith me ful fair and eist. A 1200 *Prov. Hendyng* XIII, Este beueth oune brondes.

Esteem (ést'm), *sb.* Forms, see the vb. [f. next: cf. Fr. *estime* (perh. the source), Sp., Pg. *estima*, It. *stima*.]

† 1. *a.* Estimate, valuation, in phr. *To make an esteem.* *b.* Estimated value, valuation. *c.* *To put, set (an) esteem, a high, low esteem upon*: to set a value upon, cause to be esteemed (highly, etc.).

A 1528 *SKELTON Vox Populi* 672 Of the substance of your realme... I wyll make an esteame. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. iii. 1 We lost a Jewell of her, and our esteeme Was made much poorer by it. 1660 *WEBSTER & ROWLEY Cure for Cuckold* II. ii, I will deliver you in ready Coin the full and dearest esteeme of what you crave. 1668 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 123 But they put an esteem upon them, and I [was] made pay dear for them. 1665 *MANLEY Grosins Low-C. Warres* 677 Here may be a Reason why valiant men should set a light esteem thereon. A 1672 *WILKINS Nat. Relig.* II. vi. (1693) 363 Every one who will act rationally... must proportion his esteem of things, according to the real value of them. A 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 21 The World, that never sets Esteem On what Things are, but what they seem.

2. Estimation, opinion, judgement. Somewhat *arch.*

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* II. i. 4 Yourself, held precious in the worlds esteeme. 1640 *FULLER Joseph's Coat* VIII. (1867) 185 The good esteem which foreigners have conceived of the piety and learning of the Geneva ministers. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IX. 328 Our Foe... affronts us with his soul esteem Of our integritie. 1675 *TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* II. 19 Perfect righteousness is a full and adequate esteem of all the value that is in things. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 162 In the Divine esteem, the law was not more excellent after than before atonement.

3. Favourable opinion; regard; respect. *In (much) esteem*: in favour. (*obs.* or *arch.*)

1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 1 [It] deserueth certainly much respect and esteeme. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* *Pref.*, A Camoyse Saddle-nose is in esteeme. 1697 *DRYDEN Enriod* (J.), Who can see, Without esteeme for virtuous poverty, Severe Fabritius. 1700—*Fables* *Pref.*, Both those poets lived in much esteem with good and holy men in orders. 1738-9 W. RICHARDSON in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 219, I am ever, dear Sir, with the highest esteem and respect, etc. 1800 *COGAN Philos. Treat. Passions* II. iii. (1802) 151 Esteem is the commencement of affection. 1823 *LAMB Elia* (1867) 43 Whist had engaged her mature esteem. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 37 They measure their esteem of each other by what each has, and not by what each is. 1861 *GEO. ELIOT Silas M.* 26 He was banished for ever from the sight and esteem of Nancy Lammeter.

† 4. Account, worth; reputation; also, *Man*, etc. of (*great*, etc.) *esteem.* *Obs.*

A 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 179, I hold them of none extyme. 1483 *CAXTON Esoppe* (E. E. T. S.) 144 Of the which wordes the labourer made lytyl extyme. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* III. iv. 8 Fieue hundred Prisoners of esteeme. *Ibid.* v. v. 27 Your Highnesse is betroth'd vnto another Lady of esteeme. 1604 *ROWLANDS Looke to it* 42 Earth's delights shall be of no esteeme. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 106 A dreaming Oracle, long time of diuine Esteem among them. 1644 *FULLER Holy and Prof. St.* III. iii. 158 Others... boast of their robberies, to usurp the esteem of valour. 1673 *TEMPLE Obseru. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 34 Men... who have pass'd through most of the Employments of State, with the Esteem of Prudence and Integrity. 1722 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 311 Whatsoever is of any Esteem with men. 1768 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iv. (1763) 44 The Profession of Bard or Musician would be held... of high Esteem. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 90 All these were of precious esteem, being family reliques.

Esteem (ést'm), *v.* Forms: 5-6 *es-*, *extyme*, 5-7 *esteme*, 6-7 *esteeme*, (6 *esteme*, *extime*, *exteme*, *exteame*, 7 *esteam*, *estime*, 8 *esteam*), 5- *esteem*. Also 5 *aphel. stime*. [ad. OF. *estimer* (often spelt *extimer*), ad. L. *estimare*, of which **ESTIMATE** is the direct representative. Cf. Pr., Sp. and Pg. *estimar*, It. *stimar*.]

The regular phonetic representative of L. *estimare* in OF. was *esmer* AIM *v.* For the phonology in Eng. cf. *redem*, ad. L. *redimere*; the sound (i) under some undefined circumstances became in late ME. (ð), afterwards passing regularly into the modern (i).

1. To estimate value; to value.

† 1. *trans.* To estimate the value of, assign (a value) to; to value, assess, appraise. *Const. at.* In later use only *fig.*, to assign the degree of merit of. *Obs.*

1475 *CAXTON Jason* 65 b, Ye are in valewe moche more theenne I can exteme. A 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* cxxiii. 440 The bed that Huon lay on... no humayne tonge can esteeme the valewe therof. 1551 *BIBLE Lev.* xxvii. 17 Hys land... shalbe worthe accordinge as it is esteemed. 1581 *LAMBARDE Siren.* IV. v. (1588) 496 So of Charters... their value cannot be esteemed. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* I. iv. 85 What do you esteeme it at? 1621 *AINSWORTH Annot. Pentat.* Lev. v. 13 The priest... was to esteeme and value all holy things. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 257 ¶ 8 No other Being can... esteem us according to our Merits. 1776 *SIR J. REYNOLDS Disc.* vii. (1876) 422 It is the duty of the connoisseur to know and esteem... every part of painting.

2. To attach value (subjectively) to.

a. In neutral sense, qualified variously by adverbs (*highly, lightly, little, well*, etc.) or phrases: To hold in (favourable or unfavourable) estimation.

In mod. use *highly, little*, are merely intensive 'or the reverse, the verb having the sense b. In the archaic *to esteem lightly* the original sense remains.

1552 *MORR Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 810/5 Suche apostasye... is in oure wretched dayes... little esteemed. 1558 *STARKEY England* I. i. 22 Hys vertue schold have byn otherwyse extymyd. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. l. 4 *Mar.* How

is the man esteem'd here in the Citie? *Gold.* Of very reuerent reputation sir. *a 1600* HOOKER (J.), They . . esteem highly profound wisdom. *c 1600* SHAKS. *Sonn.* xcvi, On the finger of a throned Queene The basest Jewell will be well esteem'd. *1773* SIR W. JONES *Ess.* i. (1777) 184 Yet Sadi's poems are highly esteemed at Constantinople. *1763* COWPER *Lett.* 12 May, If I can tell you no news I can tell you at least that I esteem you highly.

b. In favourable sense: To regard as valuable; to think highly of; to feel regard for, respect (persons or their qualities; now chiefly with reference to moral characteristics).

1530 PALSGR. 540/2 Wene you that men shall estyme you for your fayre eyes. *1600* SHELTON *Quix.* IV. ii. 11 Every Man bears with the rich man's Follies . . have much and thou shalt be esteem'd much. *a 1704* T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. (1730) I. 24 All this does not hinder me from esteeming the great men that live now. *1773* SIR W. JONES *Ess.* I. (1777) 183 Those authors who are generally esteemed in Persia. *1815* JANE AUSTEN *Emma* i. viii, If he had never esteemed my opinion before, he would have thought highly of me then. *1863* FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. v. 350 Gold and silver have always been sufficiently rare to be esteemed for their scarcity.

c. To think much of, regard as important. *Obs.* *1570* ASCHAM *Scholem.* Pref. (Arb.) 23, I . . shall not moche esteeme the misliking of any others. *1631* T. MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr.* *Mindes* i. 202 They can also entertaine long friendship, and, where they truly loue, esteeme no dangers in respect of that sacred league.

d. *intr.* To have a (more or less favourable) opinion of (*on*). *Obs.*

1583 W. HUNNIS *Seven Sobs* 5 We little doo esteeme thereof. *1585* ASP. SANDVS *Serm.* (1841) 315 This were a cause sufficient to esteem of marriage highly. *1589* SPENSER *Lett. to Raleigh* Wks. (Globe) 3 Seeing . . nothing esteemed of, that is not delightfull and pleasing to commune sence. *1612* WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) Pref. 13 He that light thereof esteems May leave the book unbought. *1648* E. CALAMY *Pref. to Roberts' Clavis Bibl.* 6 The Author of it is . . well known, and very well esteemed on this famous City. *1670-98* LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 19 They esteem very much of Chesnuts roasted. *1697* POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. *Index*, Self-murder, how esteem'd of.

II. To estimate generally; to deem, think.

† 3. *trans.* To estimate; to form or pronounce a (usually approximate) judgement respecting the number, quantity, or magnitude of (anything). *Const. at, to* (an amount); also *simply*. See ESTIMATE v. 2. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 42 The expensys of which Household may some be estemyd by thes, which of old time have byn Officers theryn. *1481* CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xv. 170 A place . . so ful of spyrites . . that they coude not be nombred ne esteemed. *c 1500* Melusine 117 They extimed them pat had lodged there to the nombre of xxx thousand men. *1523* LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clv. 187 The finance to pay the wages of so many men of warre was esteemed to l. m. li. parisians. *1550-66* Hist. *Estate Scot. Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 58 The brethren who came to Lt. Johnstone were esteemed to four or five thousand men.

† b. with the amount as complement, or introduced by *to be*. *Obs.*

a 1512 FAYAN *Chron.* (1811) Pref. 8 Suche money as shall remain. I estyme to be every yere xliid. *1612* BREWERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* III. 17 A learned man hath esteemed them [the inhabitants of Rome] . . to have been no less then three or four millions. *1673* RAY *Journ. Low C.* 109 The Citizens [Ausburgh] are divided between Papists and Lutherans, these latter being esteemed double the number of the former. *1696* WHISTON *Th. Earth.* IV. (1722) 334, I esteem the Upper Crust to be not above 50 or 100 miles deep. *1717* BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 589 The great torrent in the widest part 3 miles broad esteemed.

† 4. In wider sense: To judge of; to form an opinion of. Also with obj. sentence. *Obs.*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* viii, For to esteeme the thyng that he had doone, and to puruey for that he had to do. *1535* E. HARVEL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 115 II. 71 By al the next month I stime that his labor shal take end. *1551* ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 124 Al the resydwede of the woومان bodye beinge couered with clothes, they esteeme her scaseblye be one handebredeth. *1592* WEST *Symbol.* I. i. § 12 It is to be esteemed whether they may be said to be Contracts named or un-named. *1624* BEDELL *Lett.* IV. 79 What anger and shame this was to the Popish faction, I leaue it to you to esteeme.

5. To account, consider, think, hold (a thing to be so and so). With simple complement; less frequently with *as or to be*; rarely const. † *for*.

1596 Pilgr. *Perf.* (W. de W.) 211 The people esteeme & take vs as the mynistres of Chryst. *1590* PALSGR. 539/2, I esteeme my selfe better than I am. *1534* WHITTINTON *Fullyes Offices* I. (1540) 1 Nor I wolde thou shulde exteme this to be sayd of arrogauce. *1538* STARKEY *England* I. i. 13 Lawful increse of the pepal ys, among al men . . estymyd vertue and honesty. *1590* SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 353 This their langling I esteeme a sport. *1608* HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 104 Esteeming these virtues to be in me. *1667* PERRY *Diary* (1879) IV. 348 To have all that I shall buy, or do, esteemed as got by the death of my uncle. *1671* H. M. tr. *Erasmus' Collog.* 453 Wouldest thou not esteem that Alchymist for a god, who were able, etc. *1708* J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. i. I. (1743) 290 St. Patrick is esteemed to have been made the first bishop of the Scots. *1739* HUME *Hum. Nat.* I. *Intro.*, To hope we shall arrive at it [truth] without pains . . must certainly be esteemed sufficiently vain. *1790* GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 171 The small islands of the . . Pacific . . may be esteemed as some of the most agreeable spots on the globe. *1818* JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 374 The majority of the Council esteemed the evidence of the charge complete. *1845* S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 299 The imperialists . . esteemed themselves happy to escape without a beating.

† b. *intr.* To account of, have (such or such) an opinion of. *Obs.* Cf. 2 c.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Ep.* 268 Know you that I esteeme of him, as of my friend. *1590* GREENE *Orpharion* 47 Avicen said that love was a fury: how didst thou esteeme of this but as an axiome? *1611* SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 149 We haue alwayes truly seru'd you, and beseech So to esteeme of vs. *1633* BR. HALL *Hard Texts N. T.* 111 Esteem of things as they really are.

c. With *subord. clause*. To think, be of opinion, suppose that.

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Dininitie* E 4 a, We esteeme verely that we haue the benifytes of the gospel for hys sake. *1645* USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 138 Their blindnesse . . esteemed that the shadow or thickness of trees would hide them from the face of God. *1654* EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 305 Which blemish the King esteem'd the Marriage would deface. *1763* BLACKSTONE *Comm.* *Intro.* d Esteeming, that the best return . . for your favourable opinion . . will be, etc.

† 6. To purpose, aim, intend. *Obs. rare.*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1539) 4 a, This Emperoure esteemed to haue the knowledge of payntnyng . . He traualyed also to knowe the arte of Nygromancye. *1557* NORTH *Guevara's Dial. Pr.* 229 b/1 The noble and valiant hartes do not esteeme to lose the rewarde of their labour.

† **Esteemable**, a. *Obs.* [f. ESTEEM v. + -ABLE.] = ESTIMABLE.

c 1460 [see ESTIMABLE A. 1]. *1614* SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xliii. 85/2 Were it not for the antiquity that makes it [Apelby] the more esteemable . . it would be little better in account than a village. *1661* FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lv. 298 If we would be prevalent and esteemable, we ought . . to preserve that interest, which never can, but by our own neglect, be lost. *1715-20* POPE *Liad* vi. note xxxiii, Homer does not paint him [Paris] and Helen . . like Monsters . . but allows their Characters esteemable Qualifications. *1790* WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xiv. 375 The Lowest Places . . are not less . . Esteemable in the Eye of God, than the most Elevate. *1792* HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 366 That the esteemable qualities alone . . are entitled to the appellation of virtues. *1761* FRANCES SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidolph* III. 185 A man . . every way esteemable in his character. *1828* in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Esteemate: see ESTIMATE.

Esteemed (ésti'md), *pp. a.* [f. ESTEEM v. + -ED.] Held in esteem, valued, respected.

1540 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* Cij b, What an hynderaunce is it, to haue a good garmente hurte . . or anye esteemed thyng to be decayed. *1647-8* COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 8 A man of subtil wit, and esteemed valour. *1781* J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) II. lxxviii. 450 Ornamented with some highly esteemed sculpture in wood. *1828* SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xviii, According to the esteemed qualities of the time. *1871* CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 247 An esteemed tutor in noble families.

Esteemer (ésti'mar), [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who esteems, prizes, or respects; a valuer, judge. *Obs. exc. const. of.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 99 A wise and indifferent estimer of thynges will not greatlye marueill. *1587* Misfort. *Arthur* i. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 271 Grief is no just esteemer of our deeds. *1607* HIERON *Wks.* I. 375 The base esteemers, and carelesse respecters of these seruices. *1664* H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* 453 Boasters of the certainty of their knowledge in the diuine matters, and great esteemers thereof. *1675* L. ADDISON *State of Jews* 14 Rabbi Aaron Ben-Netas . . wanted nothing but Christianity to render him acceptable to equal esteemers. *c 1698* LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 3 This might instruct the proudest esteemer of his own parts how useful it is to talk and consult with others. *1775* in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Esteeming, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] a. The action of the vb. ESTEEM. b. Estimation, value, worth.

1530 PALSGR. 217/2 Estemyng, estimation. *1561* T. NORTON *Catvins' Inst.* Pref., It thinketh them to be holy prelates of religion, whom it seeth to be heads our great cities: Away therfore with such foolishhe estemyng. *c 1600* SHAKS. *Sonn.* cii, That love . . whose rich esteeming The owners tongue doth publish every where. *1617* COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 351 *Venerari* implies no worship . . but only reuerent esteeming. *1633* P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II. xxxix, Such is the world . . This base and scorned; that great, in high esteeming. *1672* WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* i. xii. (R.), By love, I mean an esteeming of him [God] and a seeking after him as our only happiness.

Esteeming, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

Hence † **Esteemingly** *adv.*; so as to express esteem; appreciatively.

1775 ASH, *Esteeming*. *1653* BAXTER *Worc. Petit. Def.* 7, I doubt you would fain partake yourselves more of such profits, that you speak so esteemingly of them.

† **Estellation**, *Obs.* In 4-iouin. [f. L. *stella*: see -ATION and cf. OF. *estellement*.] Astrology. *c 1200* K. *Alis.* 589 Wiser clerk no lyved non . . In art of estellacioun.

Extend, *Obs.* form of EXTEND.

Estet, -ne, *Obs.* forms of EASTER.

Estetling, *var. form of EASTERLING, Obs.*

† **Estery feather**, *Obs. rare.* App. = *estridge* (ostrich) feather; applied to some peculiarity in the coat of a horse.

1684 Lond. *Gaz.* No. 2524/4 A bright Bay Horse with a Bob Tail, and three Estery Feathers, one at his breast, and one at each side of his Neck. *Ibid.*, A brown Roan Mare . . the hair curleth almost like an Estery Feather.

† **Estew**, *Obs.* [var. of STEW; cf. OF. *estuer* to stew.] A dish of stewed meat, a stew.

1566 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* III. i. 28 b, We make . . an estewe or Bayne wherin hath bene sodden some Ieniper. **Esteward**(e), *Obs.* form of EASTWARD.

Estful: see ESTE sb. 4.

Esthete, -ic, *var. ff. ÆSTHETE, -IC.*

† **Esthiomene**, *Path. Obs.* [a. Fr. *esthiomène*, ad. Gr. *ἐσθίμενος*, pp. pple. pass. or middle of *ἐσθίειν* to eat.] A gangrenous sore.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 F j b, In al Esthiomenes [printed Eschirmenes] that is to say that are eaten and reade. *1541* — *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Auycen in his fourth boke commaundeth them to be done rounde aboute the esthiomenes [printed esthiomenes] sores.

Estile, *Obs.* form of ESTOILE, *Her.*

Estimable (e'stimábl'), a. and sb. See also ESTEEMABLE. [a. Fr. *estimable*, ad. L. *estimabilis*, f. *estimare*: see ESTEEM, ESTIMATE, vbs.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Capable of being estimated, valued, or appraised. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 122 The keypyng off the see I reken not amonge the ordinarie charges . . bi cause it is not estimable [ed. 1714 estimable]. *Ibid.* xvii. (1885) 151 It is not lyghtly estymable [ed. 1714 estimable], what myght be kyngme may haue off is officers. *1638* SANDERSON *Serm.* vii. (1673) 99 These precious Souls . . not estimable with any other thyng than with the precious blood of God. *a 1805* PALEY (cited by Webster 1828).

† 2. Valuable, worth a great price; of worth. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 167 A pound of mans flesh . . Is not so estimable, profitable neither As flesh of Muttons, Beefes, or Goates. *1791* ROSWELL *Johnson* I. Advt., His Contributions to my Collection are highly estimable. *1796* C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 376 The colchicums are pretty plants for the end of the flowery season (October) which makes them estimable objects near the house. *1803* JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xi. (1831) 97 All that rendered existence estimable.

3. Of persons and their attributes: Worthy of esteem or regard.

a 1698 TEMPLE (J.), A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more estimable. *1759* HURD *Dial.* 8 (R.) The more estimable, may the most accomplished characters, that have been formed among ourselves. *1796* BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 67 A Tarter believes, when he has killed a man, that all his estimable qualities pass with his clothes and arms to the murderer. *1831* SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 346, I do not recollect having met with a more estimable character than Count Itzenplitz. *1860* TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxiv. 170 So determined a climber and so estimable a man.

† 4. Of things: Worthy of consideration; of considerable importance. *Obs.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 131 The Towne was long since somewhat estimable. *1741* MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. xi. 583 These letters still more estimable.

† B. *sb. pl.* Things estimable. *Obs. rare*—1. Cf. *valuables*.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 50 The Queen of Sheba . . brought some plants of the Balsam Tree, as one of the peculiar estimables of her Country.

Estimableness (e'stimábl'nēs), [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being estimable, or of deserving esteem or regard.

1730-6 in BAILLY (folio). *1777* BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) I. 229 The estimableness of the characters of their neighbours. *1828* WEBSTER cites R. NEWTON.

Estimably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an estimable manner.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Estimate (e'stimāt'), *sb.* [ad. L. *estimāt-us* (only in abl.), vbl. sb. f. *estimare*: see ESTEEM, ESTIMATE, vbs.]

† 1. a. The action of valuing or appraising; a valuation; *lit.* and *fig.* To make no estimate of: to make no account of, not to value. b. The price at which anything is rated; *fig.* attributed value. *Obs.*

Shakspeare's *to have estimate in* (quot. 1601), seems to mean 'to have a claim to be considered in the valuation of'.

1563 GOLDING *Cesar* vi. 158 They make an estimate of their own goods and lay so much in vauel thereto. *1594* SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 92 Love . . doubleth the estimate of things that are precious. *1600* DEKKER *Gentle Craft* 33 Of my love he makes no estimate. *1601* SHAKS. *Alis' Well* II. i. 183 Thy life is deere, for all that life can rate Worth name of life, in thes hath estimate. *1607* — *Timon* i. i. 14 If he will touch the estimate. *1611* COTGR. s.v. *Donner*, Hee that gives quickly . . Doubles th' estimate of his gift. *1622* CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1824) 26 My Ship . . is returned to your Shores, furnished . . with Merchandize of several estimates. *1630* J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* i. 106/2 They are of farre more estimate and price Than th' Estrich, or the bird of Paradise. *a 1694* CLARENDON *Surv. Levialth.* (1696) 227 The high estimate they have made of the joies of Heaven. *1677* HALE *Contempl.* II. 90 They will soon lose their Estimate and Delight.

† c. Repute, reputation. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. iii. 56 There stands the Castle . . And in it are the Lords of Yorke, Barkely, and Seymor, None else of Name, and noble estimate. *1607* — *Cor.* III. iii. 114 My deere Wiues estimate. *1657* J. PETRUS in *Loveday's Lett.* (1663) A 4 a, Seneca's and Cicero's Epistles have escap'd: may Loveday's have the same success and estimate.

2. An approximate judgement based on considerations of probability, respecting the number, amount, magnitude, or position of anything; the quantity assigned by such a judgement.

1630 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. ii. (1636) 38 There was an old estimate made of Germany . . that . . there was not past one twelfth part of it remaining Catholicke. *1665* BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* i. xxvii. (1682) 118 Drawn up (by our

estimate) about two inches and a half. 1708 R. NELSON in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 256 There is a design of building a Church, which by estimate will cost [etc.]. 1709 BERKELEY *The Vision* § 3 The estimate we make of the distance of objects. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 523 In forming any estimate of the total or yearly value of lands and houses. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. § 294 This estimate as to the quantity of rain in the two hemispheres.

b. *The Estimates*: accounts presented annually to Parliament, showing the probable amount of expenditure on the several administrative departments for the current year.

1732 *Gent. Mag.* II. 881 The Accounts for the Year 1731 and Estimates of Charges on the Articles therein mention'd for the present Year. 1740 LD. BALTIMORE *Ibid.* X. 586 The Estimate of the Navy, is lower, than that which was laid before us the last Session. 1851 H. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. xi. 87 The estimates were reduced half a million. 1887 *Daily News* 25 July 5/2 The Estimates, in fact, should have a fixed appendix.

c. A statement furnished by a builder, contractor, or other tradesman, of the sum for which he is prepared to undertake the execution of a specified piece of work.

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 14 May 2/2 Estimates to be given in or before the 25th of May. 1829 C. WELCH *West. Polity* 158 The various candidates for a contract deliver in estimates. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 60, 'I wish he had sent the estimate with it' said Rosamond. 1878 *Print. Trades J'nal.* xxv. 5 The proprietor of a weekly newspaper sought estimates for its cheaper production.

3. A judgement formed or expressed respecting the character or qualities of a person or thing, or respecting a state of affairs, etc.

1829 NASH *Pref. Green's Menaphon* (Arb.) 7 Well may the Adage, *Nil dictum quod non dictum prius*, be the most judicial estimate, of our latter Writers. a 1704 L'ESTRANGE (J.), A true estimate upon the odds betwixt a publick and a private life. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 257 ¶ 9 Outward Actions can never give a just Estimate of us. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 270 The estimate of the French character and condition, given in this volume, is an unfavourable one. 1898 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 31 This estimate both of interest and fitness varied from day to day.

b. *Estimation*; manner in which things are viewed.

1637 R. HUMFREY tr. *Ambrose Pref.* What is reputed good in the estimate of the world. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 84 The English barons, in every period, have been brave and great, after the estimate and opinion of their times. 1893 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xxv. He was not unaware that he had sunk a little in the estimate of the men who had accepted his services.

Estimate (e'stimēt), v. Forms: 5-6 *estymat*(t), 7 *estimate*, *estimat*, 6-*estimate*. [f. L. *estimāt*-ppl. stem of *estimāre*, in class. L. = sense 1; in late L. also as in 1 b, 2-4. Cf. ESTEEM.]

† 1. *trans.* To assign a value to; to appraise, assess; to fix proportionately (penalties, wages, etc.). Const. *at. Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxvii. 14 As the Priest shall estimate it, so shall it stand. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xiv. 255 If she were between the age of five and twenty, shee was to be estimated but at ten shekels. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), It is by the weight of silver, that men estimate commodities. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* II. 68 The wages are to be estimated according to the qualifications which are necessary in the person. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 118 ¶ 9 To estimate securities, and to engage for mortgages.

b. To value (subjectively); to attribute value to; to appreciate the worth of; to esteem, hold in (higher or lower) estimation.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* IV. iii. Their wisdoms... Live-dogges before dead Lyons estimates. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 6 Saul's messengers and Saul himselfe turned Prophets, that they might estimate the place and preserve its privilege. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 ¶ 8 It is difficult not to estimate what is lately gained above its real value.

2. To form an approximate notion of (the amount, number, magnitude, or position of anything) without actual enumeration or measurement; to fix by estimate *at.* Also with clause as obj.

1669 STURMY *Mariners' Mag.* I. 157 The Error is to be imputed... to the judgment in estimating the Distance run, in making it too little. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 82 Some have estimated that there are not above Three hundred Millions of People in the whole World. 1765 MATY in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 308 The difference of declination was only estimated. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 143 By the rule of proportion, we may estimate his size at eight or nine feet. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 16 Estimate 8 parts out of 20 of the next smaller division. 1848 W. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xiii. (1879) 286 One of our number... estimated that this valley would pasture a thousand cattle three months. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. ii. xii. 278 The amount of injury inflicted during this dismal period, it is not possible to estimate. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 4/7 The prosecutors estimate the defalcations at about 1,800l.

† 3. To esteem, consider, judge (a thing to be so and so); with simple complement, or *as. Obs.* rare = ESTEEM v. 5.

c 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1066 We may make no greater honour to God than to estymat him trow... nor greater dishonour than to nystrust hym. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Politia* 69 Those who are interested will estimate us as their Liberators. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 153 This may properly be estimated as a part of the Indian dress.

4. To gauge; to judge of, form an opinion of.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xliii. 327 This article [that Jesus is the Christ] is the measure and rule by which to estimate, and examine all other Articles. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. vii. In estimating a Man's condition, we should not only consider what Possessions he has, but what Desires. 1698 LOCKE 3rd *Let. Toleration* Wks. 1765 V. 215 The measure of punishments being to be estimated... by the length of their duration. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref.* to *Shaks.* Wks. IX. 240 While an author is yet living, we estimate his powers by his worst performance. 1794 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 50 If it be just to judge a private man by his friends, it is not amiss to estimate a public officer by his foes. 1837 LANDOR *Pentameron* Wks. 1846 II. 258 Bacon and Hooker could not estimate Shakespeare. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle Crit.* Misc. Ser. I. 201 To estimate the intention and sincerity of a movement.

† **Estimate**, *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* In 5 *estymat*, 6 *estestimate*. [ad. L. *estimāt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *estimāre*: see ESTEEM.] Used as *pa. pple.* of ESTEEM or ESTIMATE.

c 1425 tr. T. a *Kempis' Consol.* II. xi. Lete him not pondre gret, all þat may be estymat gret. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* cx. (1643) 337 A Jem, more prizable and esteemate, then the best Armour of prooffe.

Estimation (e'stimē'shən). Forms: 4-6 *estim-*, *estymacion*, -oun, -yon(e), 4 *extymacion*, 5-6 *estymation*, -oun, (6 *estymaoun*, *esteemation*, 7 *estimation*), 6-*estimation*. [M.E. *estimacion*, -cioun, a. OF. *estimacion* (mod.F. *estimation*, corresp. to Pr. *estimatio*, *estimacion*, Sp. *estimacion*, It. *stimazione*, ad. L. *estimāt-iō-em*, f. *estimāre*: see ESTEEM, ESTIMATE.] The action of estimating or esteeming.

† 1. The action of appraising, assessing, or valuing; statement of price or value; valuation.

1384 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxii. 5 If eny man harme feeld... what euer best thing he hath in his feeld... he shal restore for estymacioun of the harm [Vulg. *pro damni estimatione*; 1388 the valu of harm]. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. ix. (1483) 62 The prys of myn Appel is of suche valewe that it passeth the estymacion of ony creature. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xiii. 13 They had sylver for theyr horses... at theyre owne estymation, without any grudging. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* viii. 5 They immolated sheepe and oxen without estimation and number. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. iii. ii. (1743) 158 Silver and gold have been chosen to be the Instruments of Exchange and Estimation of all Things. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. xi. 190 In the household book of Henry... there are two different estimations of wheat. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 499 The Bureau de la Balance du Commerce at Paris... is beyond all comparison more accurate in its estimations [than the English Custom-house].

† b. Estimated value; *concr.* something which one values. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 155 They be wrought sofly and conninglye... that the estimation of no costly stuffe is hable to counterualle the price of the worke. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 99 Your Ring may be stolne too, so your brace of vnprizable Estimations, the one is but fraile, and the other Casuall. 1631 T. MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Minde* I. 245 The earth in the bowels of it hath many metals, both of different natures and estimations. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax.* no *Tyr.* 41 For some thing, in their opinion, of more estimation.

2. a. Appreciation, valuation in respect of excellence or merit; esteem considered as a sentiment. Phrase, *To have or hold in estimation*.

1530 PALSGR. 34 If he desyre that his wrytynges shulde be had in any estymacion. a 1533 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 82/2 As rising of an he estimation of our self. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli.* Ep. 268 So farre from having monie in estimation... I have cast it away from me. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 17 He holds it a kind of Self-Preservation to maintain a good Estimation of himself. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 456 ¶ 5 Mens Estimation follows us according to the Company we keep. 1767 CANNING in *Microcosm* No. 18 Wishing to know in what estimation he was held by mankind. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* i. (1813) 1 The degree of estimation that the art of gardening is worthy of. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 273 Mr. Dombey is so generous in his estimation of any trivial accomplishment. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxi. 156 The Provincial Press of Great Britain never stood higher in public estimation than it stands to-day.

† b. The condition of being esteemed; 'account' or worth in the opinion of others; esteem considered passively; repute. Of places: Importance, consequence. Phrases, *To be in estimation*, *to grow out of estimation.* *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 300 Any auctour of estymation. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii. The frute... leseth his verdure and taste, and finally his estimation. 1569 J. ROGERS *Gl. Godly Love* 185 How in estimation a chaste life is. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 159 The name of Hyde... led me to thinke that it had been of more estimation in time past. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxi. 6 Gods miracles growe out of estimation with us by custome. 1593 NASH *Four Lett. Confut.* 14 His brother... indenord to take from mee all estimation of Arte or witte. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxiv. (1627) 268 To avoide carefully... whatsoever may diminish his estimation and authority. 1764 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 349 Gold and silver have... universal estimation. 1792 BURKE *Let. Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 544 A miserable populace, without property, without estimation, without education. 1846-8 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) 51 The family of every criminal is a loser in estimation... by his punishment, however just. 1888 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxv. The sole virtue of our commonweal, its strength, and its estimation, lay among the burgher craft of the better class.

3. The process of forming an approximate notion of (numbers, quantities, magnitudes, etc.) without actual enumeration or measurement.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. v. (1839) 41 That Tour... was of 25 myle in cyrcuyt of the Walles... as Men may demen by estymatioun. 1424 *Paston Lett.* No. 4. I. 12 To the nombre of four score and more by estimation. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 5 A blasynge sterre... iiii. fote high by estimatione. 1558 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. v. 182 Three... parcells of pasture grounde... conteyning by estimation eightene acres. 1669 STURMY *Mariners' Mag.* I. 160 If a ship sail 8 Miles South in an Hour, by Log or Estimation. 1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 86 The proper estimation of the expence. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 9 The distance of the nearest threads became a very visible space, answerable to one minute each, and therefore capable of a much further subdivision by estimation. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 128 That which we call estimation means guess formed by a person whose previous habits and experience are such as to make it very likely that he can tell nearly true that which would require instruments to obtain with great approach to accuracy.

† b. Estimated number. *Obs.*

1513 Bk. *Keruyng* in *Babes Bk.* 274 There shall be set brede, trenchours, and spones, after the estymacyon of them that shall syt there.

4. Manner of estimating or judging; opinion, judgement.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iv. 125 Þou hast quod she þe 1731 *estimacioun* of his. c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (Chalm. *Poets*) 474/1 Thestimation of the enuious people, ne loketh nothing to desertes of men... but only to the aunter of fortune. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scynnyss* Introd. (Roxb.) 6 Be the byssyd medycoun Of this virgine aftyr my estymacyoun. 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 212, Reuchline in the defence of his estimation, answereth him [Phefercorn] with another. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1741) I. v. 45 He that walketh uprightly... is sure not to come off disgraciously... in the estimations of men. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 39 The crown... in the... estimation of law... had ever been, perfectly irresponsible. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nis.* I. 88 The dearest of men in my estimation. 1864 I. TAYLOR *Words & Places* 469 In popular estimation, idle and vagabond habits were acquired by those who made the pilgrimage to the... Holy Land.

† b. Conjecture, guessing. *Obs. rare-1.* Cf. 3.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* I. iii. 273, I speake not this in estimation, As what I thinke might be, but what I know is ruminated, plotted, and set downe.

† 5. 'Judgement' as a mental faculty. *Obs.* Cf. ESTIMATIVE.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* III. xi. (1495) 55 Properly to speke a hound vsyth no reason but he vsyth a besye and stronge estymacyon. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiv. ii. These are the v. wyttes... Fyrt, commyn wytte... Fantasy, and estymacyon truly.

Estimative (e'stimātiv), a. [ad. late L. *estimativ-us*, f. *estimāre*: see ESTIMATE and -IVE.]

1. Adapted for estimating; having the power of estimating. † a. *Estimative faculty*, *virtue*, etc.: the faculty of 'judgement' (*obs.*). b. *Estimative art* [after Gr. *στοχαστικὴ τέχνη*].

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* III. xi. (1495) 55 The vertue estimative and the ymagynatyf ben comyn to vs and to other beest. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* IV. (1888) 31 In the midst sel or ventricle [of the brain] there is founded... the Cogitative or estimative vertue. 1606 SIR G. GOOSCAPPE I. iv. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 22 To... make my estimative power believe, etc. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 37 The fancy both estimative and cogitative. a 1691 BOYLE (J.), The error is not in the eye, but in the estimative faculty. 1859 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 567/2 Mr. Combe... and others acknowledge that applied phrenology is an estimative art only.

† 2. a. Based upon estimation or approximate calculation. b. Imputed, due to estimation. *Obs.*

1618-20 CHARGES *agst. Dh. Buckhm.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 346 This he delivered as a Sum Estimative. a 1640 WANDSFORDE *Instruct. to his Son* (1777) § 83 A Jewel of that unvaluable Richness, not estimative but intrinsically. 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem.* Dis. (1658) 151 It anticipates the time estimative but 10. min.

Hence † **Estimatively** *adv. Obs.*, in an estimative manner; by way of esteem or respect.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 1 Our spiritual parents are more to be loved estimatively; our natural, more intensively.

Estimator (e'stimētōr). Also 8-*er*. [a. L. *estimātor*, agent-n. f. *estimāre*: see ESTIMATE v. and -OR.] One who estimates.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 406 Our Saviour... was the best estimator concerning matters of profit. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 363 We are very bad estimators of happiness. 1861 *Land. Rev.* 20 Apr. 434/2 They are by no means the keenest estimators.

Estimatory (e'stimātōrī), a. [ad. L. *estimātorius*, f. *estimātor*: see prec.] (See quotes.) 1736-1800 BAILEY, *Estimatory*, of or belonging to pricing or valuing; for a price or estimation. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 18 Estimatory contract (binding in the alternative to sell for a fixed price or return the goods).

Estime, -*er*, *obs.* ff. ESTEEM, -*ER*.

Estin, *Sc.* form of EASTEN a. *Obs.*

|| **Estivage**. [Fr. *estivage*, f. *estiver*, ad. It. *stipare* = Pr. *estipar*, Sp. and Pg. *estivar*:—L. *stipare* to pack close.] A mode of stowing or trimming vessels by pressing or screwing the cargo into the vessel by means of a capstan machinery, practised in American or Mediterranean ports. (Ogilvie.)

Estival, var. form of **ÆSTIVAL**.

Estivate, v. An occasional spelling of **ÆSTIVATE**, to spend the summer; esp. of animals, to spend the summer in a state of torpor.

1695-82 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1854 THOREAU *Walden* xvi. (1863) 317 As if he had a design to estivate with us. 1883

Sunday Mag. 676 The unfortunate reptile was estivating exactly under the spot where the fire had been made.

Estivation, var. of **ESTIVATION**.

Estivator (estiv'etōr). [*f.* **ESTIVARE** v. + **-OR**.] An animal that estivates or passes the summer in a state of torpor.

1803 *Sunday Mag.* 674 They search the dry bed of the river, dig up the buried estivators, and live on them.

Estive, var. form of **ESTIVE** a. Obs., of or belonging to summer.

+ **Estivous**, a. Obs. [*f.* **ESTIVUS** + **-OUS**.] Of or pertaining to summer, summer-like.

1490 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 580 In landes that beth estyvous for heete.

Estlande, obs. form of **EASTLAND**.

Estlar, -er, obs. Sc. forms of **ASHLAR**.

Estmast, obs. form of **EASTMOST**.

|| **Estoc** (est'ok). [*F.* **estoc** = *Pr.* **estoc**, *Sp.* & *Pg.* **estoque**, *It.* **stocco**.] A kind of sword; the name was variously applied at different times: see *quots.*

1890 *JAMES Darnley* xxvii, A good downright blow of estoc at a fair gentleman's head. 1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 138 The scabbard of his estoc or small stabbing-sword. 1860 *FAIRHOLT Costume in Eng.* (ed. 2) 440 *Estoc*, a short sword, worn at the girdle by soldiers.

+ **Estocade**, obs. Also 6 **estockado**. [*a.* *F.* **estocade**, *f.* **estoc**: see **ESTOC**; cf. *Sp.* **estocada**, *It.* **stocata**, and see **-ADE** and **-ADO**.] A thrust with an estoc; in *quots.* the weapon itself.

1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* ii. 104 Rodolphe Gonzague... was so hurt in the face with an estockado by a french man. *Ibid.*, Eucry one beganne... to lay handes vpon their masses, estockados, and other short weapons.

Estocade: *etron.* *f.* **ESTACADE**.

Estoil(e) (estoi'l). *Her.* [*a.* *OF.* **estoile**, mod. *F.* **étoile**.] Also 7 **estile**. A common charge in the form of a star with wavy points or rays.

1579 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* ii. 114 Three cressants and as many Estoiles montans of the seconde: borne by the name of Dillon. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II. 79 His [John Gwilm's] industry... about stars but here we must call them estoiles. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* ii. 162 A Star... is better in Blazon to be termed an Estile or Estoile. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 303 A chevron between three estoiles, sable. 1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* ix. 47 The Mullet essentially differs from the Estoile the rays of which are always wavy.

Estoilée (estoi'le), a. *Her.* [*a.* *OF.* **croix** ***estoilée**, *f.* **estoilée** (mod. *F.* **étoile**) star.] (See *quot.*) 1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Estoilée* as a Cross Estoilée signifies a star with only 4 long rays in form of a cross, and so broad in the centre, and ending in sharp points. 1847 in *CRAIG*; and in mod. *Dicts.*

Estornied, obs. var. of **ASTONIED** ppl. a., struck with consternation, dismayed.

1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 362 Manie men shall be estornied when they shall see Christ our sauour.

Estop (est'op), v. Also 5-7 **estopp(e)**. [*a.* *OF.* **estoper**, **estoupper** (sense 1), and *AF.* **estopper** (sense 2), *f.* *OF.* **estoupe** (mod. *F.* **houpe**) = *Pr.* and *Sp.* **estopa**, *It.* **stoppa**:—*L.* **stoppa** tow. Cf. **STOP** v.] 1. *trans.* To stop with or as with a dam, plug, or bar; to fill up (a pool). *arch.*

1593 *BRITTON* i. xxx. § 8 Devises remuez, chemins et euwes estopez. a 1420 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 63 For God estopped eke the concepcion Of every woman of his [Pharaoh's] mansion. 1586 *FERNÉ Blas. Gentrie* 61 A barre to estop... the mouths of the people. 1681 *BOLTON Stat. Irel.* 51 (*Act 8 Hen. VII.*) They have estopped both parts of the Podell. 1860 *RUSSELL Diary India* II. 109 The road... winds along the side of a barren mountain... till it appears to be estopped by a high cliff.

2. *Law.* To stop, bar, hinder, preclude. Chiefly *refl.* and in *pass.*, to be precluded by one's own previous act or declaration from doing or alleging something. Const. + *of*, *to* with *inf.* [= *AF.* **estopper** d with *inf.*], and in recent use *from*; also *simply*.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* i. xix. (1638) 34 The law in such cases giveth no remedy to him that is estopped. 1594 *West Symbol.* ii. *Chancery* § 37 A man may not deny... that whereof he wilfully estopped or excluded himself by deed indented. 1598 *KITCHIN Courts Leet.* (1675) 303 He is estopped to say contrary. 1654 *BURTON'S Diary* (1828) I. Intro. 31 An indenture can estopp only such as are parties, and where an interest is also conferred. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 205 And therefore a man shall always be estopped by his own deed, or not permitted to aver or prove any thing in contradiction to what he has once so solemnly and deliberately avowed. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 201 The lord who had granted the charter of franchise was estopped from claiming him again. 1884 *LAW Times Rep.* 16 Feb. 773/1 L. had sworn that the lights in question were not ancient, and was therefore estopped from alleging... that they were ancient.

b. *gens.* To stop, prevent. *rare.*

1876 *BRET HARTE G. Conroy* iii. 101 An event to be expected, feared, and if possible, estopped by fasting and prayer.

3. To cease from, stop. *rare.*

1796 [C. ANSTEV] *Pleaders' Guide* (1803) 121 Nor would the Fates estop their task, To help thee over Quinden's Pasch.

Estop, sb. [*f.* *prec. verb.*] A stop or stoppage. 1884 A. A. WATTS *Life Alaric Watts* I. 127 An untimely estop was put upon all this prosperity by an article in the *Quarterly* which... denounced it [a book] as a catchpenny.

Estoppage (est'op'péj). [*f.* **ESTOP** v. + **-AGE**.]

a. The action of the verb **ESTOP**; = **STOPPAGE**.

b. *Law.* The condition of being estopped.

1701 *BEVERLEY Apoc. Quest.* 42 And though there was the Roar of Judahs Lyon, and the Utterances of the Thunders, yet they were Seald by the Estoppage of the Effects. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Apr. 2/5 The defendants' counsel urged that this doctrine of estoppage was being carried further than had ever been known before.

Estoppel (est'op'pél). Forms: 6-7 **estopple**, 6-**estoppel**, 7-8 **estopple**, (9 **estoppel**), 6-**estoppel**. [*app.* ad. *OF.* **estoupail**, **estoupail** bung or cork, *f.* **estouper**: see **ESTOP**. Cf. **STOPPLE**.]

+ 1. An obstruction (to a watercourse) whether natural or artificial. *Obs.*

1608 *NORDEN Surv. Dial.* (N.). But estopples of water courses doe in some places grow by such means, as one private man or two cannot by force or discretion make remedie. 1638 *EARL CORK Diary in Lismore Papers* Ser. 1. (1886) V. 44, I sent him 5 Indictments and orders for removing the weares and other estopples.

2. *Law.* An impediment or bar to a right of action arising from a man's own act, or where he is forbidden by law to speak against his own deed. (Wharton.)

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* ii. xlv. (1638) 141 Without it be by such a matter that it worke by way of conclusion or estoppel. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* (1851) 376 This shall bee an Estoppel to him in an Assise from the recovering his own Land. 1667 *E. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* i. ii. (1743) 47 No estoppel can bind the king. 1794 *MATHIAS Pers. Lit.* (1798) 377 He may take advantage of the estoppel, for it runs with the land. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 538 Executory interests... may be passed at law by deed, fine, and common recovery, by way of estoppel. 1853 *WHARTON Pa. Digest* 783 Estoppel rests on the principle that every man is presumed to speak and act according to the truth and fact of the case.

+ b. *gens.* Stoppage, prohibition. *Obs.*

1583 *T. STOCKER Civ. Warres Low C.* ii. 5 b, Accordyng to the full rate of the tyme of the said Estoppel.

Estorax, obs. form of **STORAX**.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 383 Estorax in Grain.

+ **Estoure**, obs. Also 5 **estowr**. See **STOUR**.

[a. *AF.* **estor**.] Stir, tumult, war.

1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* ii. viii. 83 Fayr ladyes whiche in bataylles and in estowrs vse alle their Armes of sylver for lacke of yron. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxxix. (1890) 129 There was grete effort made, & bigge estoure, after that Eneas was come there.

Estovers (est'ov'vəjz), sb. pl. *Law.* [*a.* *OF.* **estover**, **estovoir**, subst. use of **estovoir** to be necessary. Cf. **STOVER**.] 'Necessaries allowed by law' (J.). In various specific applications: *esp.* Wood which a tenant is privileged to take from his landlord's estate so far as it is necessary for repairing his house, hedges, implements, etc.; alimony for a widow or for a wife separated from her husband; maintenance for an imprisoned felon. (See *quots.* Cf. *BOOT* sb. 1 5 b.)

1593 *BRITTON* iii. vii. § 5 La value de renables estovers en autri soil. 1594 *WEST Symbol.* ii. § 55 Housebote, haibote, and plowbote may be demanded by the name of estovers. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 147 Estovers. Bracton used it for such sustenance as a man taken for Felony is to have forth of his lands or goods for himselfe and his family during his imprisonment. And the Statute of 6 Ed. i. cap. 3. useth this for allowance in meate or cloth. 1643 *PERKINS Prof. Bk.* i. § 104. 46 Estovers granted to be burnt in a house certain. 1741 *T. ROBINSON Gavelkind* ii. vi. 243 Estovers in meat or clothes. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. 441 Alimony to the [divorced] wife... is sometimes called her estovers. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 89 Estovers for the building of new houses. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* iii. 116 She [a widow] shall have in the meantime her reasonable estovers of the common.

b. *Common of estovers*: a liberty of taking necessary wood, for the use or furniture of a house, or farm, from off another's estate. (Wharton.)

1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 7 The Lorde may gyve or selle the resydewe of the sayde woodes or wastes, Excepte that a manne haue common of Estouers. 1594 *WEST Symbol.* ii. *Chancery* § 141 All... common, aswell of estovers and pastures, as all other commons. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. ii. iii. 27 Common of estovers... is a liberty of taking necessary wood. 1879 *MISS BRADDON Vixen* xxviii, The piled-up logs testified to the Tempest common of estovers.

Estrade (estrad'ad). [*a.* *F.* **estrade** fem., ad. *Sp.* **estrada** masc.: see **ESTRADO**.] A slightly raised platform; a dais.

1696-1706 *PHILLIPS Estrade* the one half of an Alcove or Chamber rais'd with Boards and rail'd in, more richly furnish'd and adorn'd for the reception of Persons of Quality. 1718 *OZELL Tournesfort's Voy.* I. 372 On the Estrade is spread but one carpet for the officers to sit upon. 1851 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* I. 208 Upon the highest step of the estrade. 1866 *MRS. H. WOOD Elster's Folly* I. 227 He was standing on the sort of estrade which abutted on the river. 1880 *J. G. FITCH Lect. Teaching* 69 The teacher... should have his desk on a mounted estrade or platform.

+ **Estradiot**, obs. Also **STRADIOT**. [*a.* *F.* **estradiot** = *It.* **stradiotto**, *f.* *Gr.* **στρατιώτης** soldier.] One of a class of light cavalry, originally raised in Greece and Albania, who served in the Venetian and other armies during the 15th and 16th centuries.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 822/1 The French were discomfited: for those that were behind saw... their Estradiots also. 1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* (1618) 264 Many bands of Estradiots leuied in the kingdome of Naples. 1596 *DANETT*

tr. Comines 330 Crossebowe men on horsebacke, Estradiots, and footemen.

|| **Estrado** (estrad'o). [*Sp.* **estrado** the carpeted part of a room, drawing-room, reception-room, corresp. to *Pg.* **estrado**, *It.* **strato**:—*L.* **stratum** neut., pa. pple. of **sternere** to spread (with carpets).]

a. In *Sp.* sense: see *quot.* 1748. b. = **ESTRADE**.

1588 *R. PARKE tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 47 Then doth hee cause them to sit in an Estrado, or rich pallet, gallantly dressed and furnished in one of the three halles. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* i. 12 Carpets... to spread on the Estradoes, or places where the Women sit on Cushions. 1838 *LYTTON Leila* ii. vii, At the upper part of the space was an estrado, or platform.

Estrager, var. of (? or error for) **ostrager**, **AUS-TRINGER**.

1472 *Paston Lett.* No. 708 III. 68.

+ **Estrain**, v. *Obs.* *rare*! In 5 **estrayn**. [*ad.* *OF.* **estrain** = *see* **STRAIN**.] *trans.* To bind tightly.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 363/4 She remembryd how Jhesus in that hour was taken, estrayned, haled forth, and mocked.

+ **Estrait**, v. *Obs.* [*f.* *OF.* **estrait** adj. (mod. *F.* **étroit**): see **STRAIT**.] *trans.* To enclose within narrow bounds, to restrict.

1529 *MORR Heresies* iv. Wks. 277/2 At this daie the Turke hath estraited vs verry nere, and brought it in within a right narrow compase.

+ **Estraiten**, v. *Obs.* [*var.* of **STRAITEN**.] *trans.* To confine in a narrower space, to restrict.

1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* xxiv. § 5 (1615) 248 b Estraitening the Kings Deere from the Forest, to the hurt of the owners.

Estramazone. [*var.* of **STRAMAZON**; cf. *Fr.* **estramazon**.] A slashing cut in fencing.

1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxvii, Being eager to punish him, I made an estramazone.

+ **Estrange**, a. and sb. *Obs.* *rare*. Also 4-6 **estrange**. [*a.* *OF.* **estrange**: see **STRANGE**.]

A. adj. 1. a. Distant, reserved. b. Strange, unusual, wonderful.

a. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* i. 1084 [1077] His hieghie porte and his manere estrange. [So *MSS.* *Harl.* 2280 and *Campbell*; *Harl.* 3943 strange.]

b. 1549 *SIR T. CHALONER tr. Erasmus. Moria Enc. Mja*, I maie adde here to their sentences or sawes whiche are so estrange. 1597 *HOLINSHED Discov. Irel.* iv. (R.), You tell vs of manie gawages and estrange dreame.

2. *Law.* Not privy or party to.

1723 *St. German's Doct. & Stud.* 195 The entry... is void in law, because he is estrange to the deed.

B. sb. A stranger, foreigner. 1384 in *Arnolde Chron.* 39 Yt non estrange bey or selle wt any od' estranges any maner marchandise wythyn y' fraunches of y' same cite.

Estrange (est'rad'ndz), v. Also 6 **astrange**, -aunge, 6-7 **estrange**. [*ad.* *OF.* **estranger** (mod. *F.* **étranger**), corresp. to *Pr.* **estranhar**, *Cat.* **estranyar**, *Sp.* **estranhar**, *Pg.* **estranhar**, *It.* **stranare**, *straniare*:—*L.* **extrānare**, *f.* **extrānare**: see **STRANGE**.] To cause to be strange, or a stranger, or as a stranger (to).

1. *trans.* To remove (permanently or for a length of time) from an accustomed abode, haunt, association, or occupation; to keep apart from experience of or acquaintance with anything. Const. *from*. Somewhat *arch.*

1485 *CAXTON Paris & V.* (1868) 68 He wold estrange hym fro that contree of genes. 1599 *E. K. Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Ep. Ded.* § 4 Thus much have I adventured vpon his frendship, himselfe being for long time furre estranged. 1612 *T. WILSON Chr. Dict.*, To abstain from signifieth To separte or estrange, and turne our mind from a thing. 1665 *GLANVILL Scepis. Sci.* xiv. 80 We must endeavour to estrange our assent from every thing, which is not clearly evidenc'd to our faculties. 1713 *Guardian* No. 5. P. 2 The... lady... has for some time estranged herself from Conversation. 1718 *ROWE tr. Lucan* i. (R.), None shall ask if guiltily I fled, Or thy command estrang'd me from thy bed. 1731 *POPE in Swinford's Corr.* II. 648 My lord is as much estranged from politics as I am. 1841 *D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit.* (1867) 59 Edward, long estranged from his native realm. 1864 *BROWNING James Lee's Wife* i, The world has changed! The sun's away, And the bird estranged. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) II. ii. 1. 88 The room Waits for its master long estranged.

+ b. To make (a person) a stranger to (a condition or place). *Obs.*

1725 *POPE Odyss.* xix. 697 To rest and joy Estrang'd since dear Ulysses sail'd to Troy! 1738 *THOMSON Autumn* 1158 A solid Life, estrang'd To Disappointment, and fallacious Hope. 1767 *H. BROOKE Fool of Qual.* II. 152 (D.) Mr. Meekly had long estranged himself to Enfield.

+ c. To withhold from a person's perception or knowledge. *Obs.*

1612 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* x. i. (1632) 1251 The designe being so estranged from the conceit of man. 1614 *EARL STIRLING Doomeday, 10th Hour* (R.), Their faults are told, Which had been still estrang'd from them before. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. v. 338 None of which ways are estranged from the knowledge of those experienced Spirits.

2. To render alien; to regard or treat as alien; to sever from a community; to remove (possessions, subjects) from the ownership or dominion of any one. *arch.*

1523 *Act 14-15 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 1 They... estrange themselves from the kynges obeysaunce. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* ii. 12 You wer vterly astranged from the

title and fellowship of the nation of Jewes. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 92 He should not estrange or cut off all the Churches of God which retained the tradition of old custome. a 1600 HOOKER (J.), For conversion of infidels estranged from the house of God. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xix. 4 They have forsaken mee, and haue estranged this place, and haue burnt incense in it vnto other gods. 1878 BROWNING *Fifine* lviii, I say, I cannot think... such gain Can ever be estranged.

† b. To put away from oneself, eschew. *Obs. rare.* 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. v. God will be seene his sentence changing, If he behold thee wicked wayes estranging.

† c. To render 'foreign' or dissimilar in character. *Obs.*

1797 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 108 Technical terms, which estrange your style from the great and general ideas of nature.

3. To alienate in feeling or affection. *Const. from, or simply.*

1494 FABIAN *vii.* 644 The duke of Brytayne began to estrange hym from the Kyng and refused to come vnto his presence. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* ii. ii. (1634) 119 The wicked... which are altogether estranged from God. 1790 ACT 13 *Elin.* c. 2. § 1. Minding... to estrange and alienate the Minds and Hearts of sundry her Majestys Subjects from their dutiful Obedience. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 91 With Iulia he lived at the first in great concord and mutuall love; but afterwards hee began to estrange himselfe. 1681 FLAVEL *Right Man's Ref.* 271 It is therefore his great Design, to estrange and alienate the Saints from their God. 1788 DE FOR *Moll Fl.* (1840) 93, I was quite estranged from him in affection. 1708 BRATTIE *Minstr.* i. xviii, His heart from cruel sport estranged, would bleed To work the wo of any living thing. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. 1842 I. 253 You are going to estrange his majestys confidence from me. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 106 To direct them towards good persons... and to estrange them from the bad.

† d. *intr.* for *refl.* To become alienated in feeling. *Obs. rare.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* ii. xxvii. (1739) 126 Perswading the King, that Foreign Princes estranged from him... for some apprehensions they had of his departure from that way of Religion.

† 4. To change, render remote from one's accustomed or normal condition; to make unlike oneself; hence, to put beside oneself, madden. *Obs.*

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* Gijb, So farre did we estrange our selves, that wee could finde in our hartes to become seculite... to a forein nacion. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 86 Being mad and suddenly estranged and bereft of his wits. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* i. ii. 10 They sawe their soldiours so estranged from their former valour. 1622 WITHER *Minstr. Philar.* (1633) 687 That neither wasting Cares... Might from what she is estrange her.

5. To render strange or unfamiliar in appearance; to disguise. *arch.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Challenge at Tilt*, Sure they are these garments that estrange me to you. 1875 [see ESTRANGING *ppl.* a.]

† 6. *pass.* To be astonished. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. *Sp. estranarse.*]

1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* iii. xxi. 284 At which [pruella in throat] some Surgeons are estranged [orig. *het welck sommige voor een wonder... achten*] and others do slight it.

Estranged (estrā'ndʒd), *ppl.* a. [f. *ESTRANGE* v. + -ED.]

1. In various senses of the verb. Now chiefly: Alienated in feeling or affection. Of manner, look, etc.: Indicating estrangement.

1554 HULOET, Estranged, aliened, or put away, alienatus, a. um. 1630 LORD *Banians* Introd., A countenance shy and somewhat estranged. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 46. 108, I believe that our estranged and divided ashes shall unite againe. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 171 These therefore, who are so salvable and far estranged from humane life. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1132 Adam estranged in look and alter'd style. 1856 MILMAN *A. Boleyn* (1827) 52 Nor passion... nor the love Of kindred touch this earth-estranged heart. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 27 His last words had been uttered in estranged tones. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 448 An estranged dress betokened an estranged heart. *absol.* 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xiii. 180 The estranged are reconciled, man is brought nigh to God.

† 2. Foreign. *Obs.*

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 36 These kindes of hawks do leaue these countries, and all other estranged places.

Estrangedness (estrā'ndʒdʒnēs), [f. *prec.* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being estranged; alienation in feeling or affection.

1645 PRYNN *Vind. Four Questions* 2 (L.) The greatest token of estrangedness or want of familiarity one with another. 1664 EARL ORBURY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 434 The estrangedness of the Irish papists. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1716) I. 60 Instead of a suspicious estrangedness... will spring up an humble confidence. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 96 By estrangedness and distance from God. 1869 S. WILBERFORCE *Oxf. Lent Serm.* 1 The long Gentile estrangedness.

† **Estrangeful**, a. *Obs.* [f. *ESTRANGE* v. + -FUL.] Foreign in appearance, strange.

1613 CHAPMAN *Masque Inns of Court* Plays 1873 III. 92 Buskins embroidered with gould, and enterlac't with rewes of fethers; Altogether estrangfull and Indian like.

|| **Estrangelo, estranghelo** (estræ'ngelo).

Also 8estrangel, 9estrangela. [Syriac ܐܨܪܐܢܓܠܐ / *estrangelō*: Nöldeke accepts the view of Assemani that the word is a Gr. στρογγύλος rounded] An archaic form of the Syriac alphabet. Also attrib. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Estrangel*, the Estrangelus character, VOL. III.

a particular species or form of Syriack letter serving as capitals. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Abyssinians... still occasionally use the estrangell character. 1853 H. BURGESS *Hymus Ephraem Syrus* Introd. 93 The four gospels in the Estrangelo character. 1883 *Palaeogr. Soc. Facsimiles*, Orient. Ser. viii. Pl. xcix, A small, elegant Estrangela. *Mod.* The Estrangelo Syriac version of the Gospels.

Estrangement (estrā'ndʒmēt), [f. as *prec.* + -MENT.] The action of estranging; the condition of being estranged; separation, withdrawal, alienation in feeling or affection.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* iii. ii. (R.), If excommunication be incurred... he that is guilty... is bound to submit to estrangements and separations. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc. Magistrates* Wks. 1871 III. 429 The prevailing contempt of God's word, and estrangement from his house. 1738-41 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* v. § 1. Wks. 1811 V. 10 Moses, to prevent any such estrangement... was careful to acquaint the chosen Family... of their descent from one man and woman. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 496 Apprehending a greater estrangement of the mind of the Nizam. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 261 The estrangement between the King of England and the Prince of Orange became daily more complete. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* W. v. (1884) 169 The estrangement of the soul from God.

† **Estrangeness**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *ESTRANGE* a. + -NESS.] = STRANGENESS.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Moria Enc.* Niv a, The hearer, mervallyng at the estrangeness of the devise.

Estranger ¹ (estrā'ndʒə), [f. as *prec.* + -ER.] One who or that which estranges, parts asunder, or causes estrangement.

1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. 117 Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 130 What stranger, What ill most strong in evil, can be thrust Between the faithful Father and the Son.

† **Estranger** ², *Obs.* Also 5-6 *estraunger*. [a. OF. *estranger* (mod.F. *étranger*): see STRANGER.]

1. a. One belonging to another nation; an alien, foreigner. b. One belonging to another family or district; a stranger.

1471 *Paston Lett.* No. 664. II. 421 The Kyngs gret enemys and rebellis accompanied with enemys estrangres be nowe arived. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* § 59 (1877) 75 Notwithstanding this exceeding power of Estrangers, Heralde the usurper fought the battayle to th' utterance. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 297 That none of the family might alienate the coatearmor of their house, to the bearing of an stranger. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 148 *Estrangers* are... sometimes they that be borne beyond the sea. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. *Law.* One who is not privy or party to an act, contract, title, etc.; = STRANGER.

1594 WEST *Symbol.* ii. § 36 Any act... to be done or performed... by any stranger or estrangres to this present submission. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 183 There be two Joyntenant, and one of them and an stranger do disseise the other. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 90 If the Beasts of another Man are... agisting my Land... and are taken by an Estranger, I shall have a Replevin. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Estranging (estrā'ndʒɪŋ), *vbl.* sb. [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. *ESTRANGE*.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 43 The death of y^r soule... is an vter estranging of the soule from God. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 406 Ordinary estranging in body breedeth strangeness in affection. a 1677 HALE *True Relig.* iii. (1684) 38 There arise Schismes, Factions... and studied estrangings of Professors of Christianity.

Estranging, *ppl.* a. [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] That estranges; cf. *ESTRANGE* v. 5.

1775 in ASH. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 59 The image of cold death, With his estranging agonies. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* viii. 119 The four stood in the pale, estranging moonlight.

† **Estrangle**, v. *Obs.* [ad. OF. *estrangler* (mod.Fr. *étrangler*): see ASTRANGLE, STRANGLE.] *trans.* = STRANGLE v. in quot. to choke.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 134/2 a woman... had a sone deyng in whos throte was a bone of a fysshe thwart wylche estrangled hym.

Estrapade (estrā'pād), [a. Fr. *estrápade* (cf. *Sp. estrapada*), ad. It. *strappata*, f. *strappare* to pull tight; app. of Teut. origin; cf. Ger. (Swiss) *straffen* to draw, Ger. *straff* drawn tight.]

1. The attempt of a horse to get rid of his rider by rearing and kicking.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1828 in WEBSTER. In mod. Dicts. 2. *Hist.* A torture consisting in attaching a person's hands and feet to a rope, drawing him up by them to a great height, and then letting him fall suddenly; = STRAPPADO.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 404 He [Francis] could ill afford to forsake a religion which allowed him so pleasantly to compound for his amatory indulgences by the estrapade. *Ibid.* (1858) I. v. 423 The estrapade was an infernal machine introduced by Francis into Paris for the better correction of heresy.

Estray (estrā'), sb. and a. [a. AF. *estray*, vbl. sb. (taken *concr.*) f. *estrai*er to stray: see ASTRAY.] A. sb. *Law.* A stray animal; 'any beast not wild, found within any Lordship, and not owned by any man' (Cowell).

1596 BRITTON i. xviii. § 3 Weyf ou estray nent chalengez de eynz le an et le jour si soit al seigneur de la franchise. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* ii. *Chancery* § 37 The like is it of an Estray or a Deodand. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 334 All such Estrays and Cumelings as... should be

taken or found upon the Abbots demesnes. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 105 The Estray shall be proclaimed in the two next Market Towns. 1705 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 298 Any beast may be an estray, that is by nature tame or reclaimable. 1776 in Stonehouse *Asholme* (1839) 145 The Lord's Bailiff, or receiver of estrays. 1850 LONGF. *By Fire-side*, *Pegasus in Pound* vi, The... village crier... proclaiming there was an estray to sell.

b. *transf.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* (1602) 589 Many things haue escaped me vnseen... and it shall not bee harde for him that meeteth with such Estrays to take and lodge them in their right Titles here. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxvii. 432 This happy estray, thus restored, begs leave by me to acknowledge its lovely owner. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxviii. (1856) 350 This poor little wanderer was an estray from his fellows. 1881 E. C. STEDMAN in *Scrbn. Mag.* Oct. 817 How he seizes on some promising estray.

B. *adj.* Of an animal: That is astray. *rare.*

1865 NICHOLS *Britton* I. 216 Things found, which do not belong to anybody, as wreck of sea, beasts stray (orig. *estravagantes*) rabbits, hares, etc.

Estray (estrā'), v. *arch.* [ad. OF. *estrai-er*: see ASTRAY v.] *intr.* To STRAY. *lit.* and *fig.*

1572 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghosts* (1596) 199 If the auncient Fathers had so doone, they had not estrayed so farre from the Apostles simplicitie. 1600 TOWNHUR *Transf. Met.* I. The lances that sometime did estray. 1608 DANIEL *Hymes' Tri.* iv. iii, This nymph one day... Estrays apart, and leaves her Company. 1660 tr. *Amynadus' Treat. Relig.* ii. ix. 289 How could it be that men should so prodigiously neglect the glory of God, unless they were estrayed from their end, since they were made for it? 1825 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 44 One of the sisters led Gallus estraying by Permessus' streams To th' Aon mountains. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bk.* (1879) I. 261 Just estraying a little way.

Hence *Estrayed ppl.* a., that has strayed. *Estraying vbl.* sb.

1535 ACT 27 *Hen. VIII.* c. 7. § 5 Estrayed cattell claimed and proued by the owners. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1622) 310 The sweete touch of that hand seemed to his estrayed powers so heavenly a thing, etc. 1598 YONG *Diana* 318 But euermore despaire. From former course of minde doth cause estraying. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Cor. & Sheriffs, Crt. Leets* 140 b, And likewise you shall present all such cattel estrayed as shall usually come within your office. 1882 W. R. WILLIAMS in *Butler's Bible-Wk.* I. 366 The shepherd seeking his estrayed sheep.

Estrayte, *obs.* form of *ESTREAT*.

† **Estre**, *Obs.* Also 3 *eastre*, 4 *ester(e)*, *hestre*, 5 *esture*, *estyr*. [a. OF. *estre* being, condition (in pl. = sense 2), orig. a subst. use of *estre* (mod.F. *être*) to be. In sense 2 b this was in Fr. already confused with another word, = Pr. *estra* fem., of unknown etymology.]

1. Condition of being, way of life, position, circumstances; also, a state of things.

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 5467 To wite of Alisaundes estre... Grete wille had Porus the kyng. c 1314 *Guy Warr.* (A.) 4563 Siker pou be pat al mi pine & alle mine estris ichil telle be. c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 He told him of alle be estere, pat him mette pat nyght. 1399 GOWER *Conf.* I. 272 What shall I telle you Silvestre Or of your name or of your estre. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1559 Thay... talked and tolde Off othir estres fulle olde.

2. *concr.* a. A place; places generally; hence the parts about a country; localities, a region; also an estate, dominions.

c 1205 LAY. 358; Leir is an islonde, icume ouer se streme to isen is estresse. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10586 So long he [Tumna] leuede yn bat estre pat for hys name he hys Tuncestra. c 1330 *Chron.* (1810) 891 To Wales is William schaken, estres to spie. *Ibid.* 145 He bought Two maners tille his estre. *Ibid.* 212 Jon regned in pis estre kyng aughten jere. c 1430 *Lydg. Bochas.* iii. v. (1554) 74 a, He gan espie thestres of the place. c 1440 *Bene Flor.* 293 He toke hym come To spere the estres of Rome. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. 221 The noble baron of stafford priked hir hors vp and doune by the hylles for to kepe the estres [ed. 1500 estrees] of the country.

b. Chiefly *pl.* Apartments, dwellings, quarters; the inner rooms in a house, divisions or alleys in a garden, etc.

a 1225 *Anr.* R. 296 Brouhte o brune alle hire huses [v. r. eastres]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2252 (Cott.) His esters sal we see ful suyth. c 1300 K. *Alis.* 7011 Y wol sende hire love-drewry, And hire hestris ekeaspye. c 1330 *Arth. & Mer.* 816 At hir dore and hir fenester Hadde y bliscid and ech ester. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1768 3ede a grom of grece in be gardyn to pleie to bi-hold be estres & be herberes so faire. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1711 *Lucrece*, The husbonde knew the estris wel & fyn. c 1400 *Beryn* 556 For thow knowest better then I, al the estris of this house, go vp thy self and spy. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1448, I wente... Aboute the place; it was not left, Tyl I hadde alle the gardyn bene In the estres that men might sene. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xix. vii, Pleaseth it yow to see the estures [printed by Caxton estures] of this castel. 1775 in ASH.

3. App. used for: Fruit, produce.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxiv [lxv.] 11 Fele falde his estres in be land [Vulg. *multiplica genimina ejus* (sc. terræ)].

Estreat (estrā'), sb. *Law.* Forms: 6 *estrayte*, -eyt, 6- *estreat*. Also 5-7 *aphet*, *strete*, (5 *strete*). [a. AF. *estrete*, OF. *estraitte* (in law Lat. *extracta*), fem. sb. from pa. pple. of *estraire* to extract:—L. *extrahere*, f. *ex* out + *trahere* to draw. Cf. Fr. *extrait* EXTRACT.]

1. 'The true extract, copy, or note of some original writing or record, esp. of fines, amercements, etc., entered on the rolls of a court to be levied by the bailiff or other officer'. (Wharton.)

[1598 BRITTON l. xxii. § 7 Qi.ount. . plus levé qe contenu ne fust en les estreates de noster Eschequer.] c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 480 Streete, catchepol[is] bok to gader by mercymentya. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 421 The seide Toune clerk to make vp his Streets vnto the Baillifs. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 137 b. Shall be bounde and shall make theyr Estraytes. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II.* § 24 (1876) 17 The clark of the market . . shal deliver . . the stretes into the wardrobe. 1642 *Termes de la Ley* 178 Greene wake . . signifies the estreates of issues, fines, and amercements. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden Soc.) 160 To supply the estreates of the patents in the 16th year of King Ch. 2^d. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 107 Estrates—that is copies—of all the fines and forfeitures imposed. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 452 note, The estreates or rate rolls of the general taxation.

transf. 1665 LISLE *Du Barbas*, Nov 158 What are they but estreates of those originals? Wherof th' Almighty word engrave the portraiture.

b. Clerk of the Estrates (see quot.).

1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* l. ii. xiii. (1743) 120 The office of the Clerk of the Estrates is to receive every term the estreates or extracts out of the office of the Remembrancer. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1833 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

† 2. transf. in pl. The fines themselves and other payments enforced by law. Obs.

c 1550 *Plumpton Corr.* 255 He did receive xii^s. over and above your rents and your estreates. 1630 in Nichols *Churchw. Acc. St. Margarets Westm.* (1797) 40 John Fennell and Ralph Atkinson collectors of the estreates for repair of Brentford Bridge and Knightsbridge. 1640 *Order Ho. Commons* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) l. 154 The said Clerks Wages, and the several Fines and Estrates.

Estreat (estri't), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. trans. To extract or take out the record of (a fine, bail, recognizance, etc.) and return it to the court of exchequer to be prosecuted.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 28 The issues and profytes of them are estreated by the sayd iustices, and returned in to the kynges eschequer. 1649 SELDEN *Latw. Eng.* ii. xi. (1739) 59 If they were not arrayed, then the Recognizances of such as undertook the work, are estreated. 1737 *Col. Rec. Penn.* IV. 256 Lest their Recognizances should be estreated. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 8 The fines thus imposed upon jurors had been estreated into the exchequer. Mod. The recognizances were ordered to be estreated.

2. loosely. To exact (a fine); to enforce forfeiture of (anything).

1647 BOYLE *Agst. Swearing Wks.* 1772 VI. 24 The poor . . seem to have a title . . to the amercements that are estreated upon trespassers against their Lord. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xix. The old farmer saw his tricks confiscated, and his games estreated.

Estreg, var. of ESTRICHE, Obs.

Estren, obs. form of EASTERN.

Estrepe (estri'p), v. Law. [ad. OF. *estrepe-r* = Pr. *estrepar* :—L. *extirpare* to root up (see EXTIRPATE).] trans. (See quot.).

1672 COWELL *Interpr.* *Estrepe*, to make Spoil by a Tenant for Life in Lands or Woods, to the prejudice of him in the Reversion. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. In mod. Dicts.

Estrepiement (estri'pmēt). Forms: 6 estrepiement, 7 estrepiement, -ipament, 7-8 estrepiement, 8-estrepiement. Also 7 *aphel. strepiement*. [a. AF. *estrepiement*, f. *estreper*: see prec.] 1. 'Wasting' of lands, esp. 'Any spoil or waste made by tenant for life, upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in reversion; also, making land barren by continual ploughing' (Wharton). *Writ of estrepiement* (see quot. 1768: this was abolished by 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 27).

1503 *Will of Copynger* (Somerset Ho.), W^t oute eny estrepiement or wast. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *Estrepiement* or *Estripament*. 1736 BAILEY, *Estrepiement*. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. l. 151 Without doing any *Estrepiement*, Waste, or Exile. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 225 And the writ of *estrepiement* lay at the common law . . to stop any waste which the vanquished party might be tempted to commit. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† 2. (See quot.) Obs.

In cases of felony and Petit Treason the king had the right of *estrepiement*, i. e. of enjoying the felon's lands for a year and 'wasting' them to his heart's content. This being to the injury of the lord of the fee, it became customary to compound with the king for the right of *estrepiement*, which came to be represented merely by a fine. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 435 *Estrepiements*, goods of fugitives and of convict, attainted, outlawed, and wayved persons.

† **Estrete**. Obs. rare. [a. OF. *estraite* in same sense :—L. *extracta*: see ESTREAT.] Extraction, origin; hence, nature.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 87 Toward this vice of which we trete There ben yet twice of thilke estrete.

Estrich, estridge. [var. of OSTRICH, q. v.; and cf. Pr. *estrus*.]

† 1. = OSTRICH. Obs.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr. Wücker 585 *Fungus*, a flysch [vel an Estrich, secundum quosdam]. a 1528 SKELTON *Phyllyp Sparrow* 478 The estrige, that wylle eate An horshowe. 1579 LVLV *Euphuies* (Arb.) 124 The Estrich disgisteth harde yron to preserve his health. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 197 To be furious, Is to be frighted out of feare, and in that mood The Dote will pecke the Estridge. a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iv. 7 The Estrich may digest A Broken Rocke, and on a Plough-Share feast. 1689 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergier's Com. Hist. Moon* II. 72 A kind of Estridge.

2. (See quot.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* *Estrich*, the commercial name of the fine down of the ostrich. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*.

Estridge, the fine soft down which lies under the feathers of the ostrich.

3. attrib. and Comb.

1460 *Will of Tame* (Somerset Ho.), Ciphum cum esterigefeders. a 1528 SKELTON *Speke Parrot* 80 Ic dien serueth for the estrych fether. 1613 S. ROWLANDS *Paire of Spy-Knaves* Bija, Point the Feather-maker not to faile To plume my head with his best Estridge tayle. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-gl.* III. iii. He shall eat something else too that rides here; Ile try his estridge stomach. 1634 S. R. Noble *Soldier* iv. i. Bullen O. Pl. I. 307 Taught me Estridge-like, To digest Iron and Steele. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trimarch.* Hen. V. cxvii. Everie Bow . . May weare a Scarfe, each Shaft, an Estrich Plume. 1685 [see ESTERY FEATHERS]. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus Rerum* Mem. II. i. 276 This Tree bears a Flower . . about the bigness of an Estrich-Egg. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* 255 Ostrich, or Estridge wool, is used as a substitute for beaver.

† **Estriche**. Obs. Also 1 east-ridge, 5 aust-ridge, east(e)rych(e), 8 estreg. [f. EAST + RICHE; cf. -RIO.]

1. a. An eastern kingdom or country. b. In OE. spec. The East-Frankish kingdom.

893 O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.), Her on bysum 7eare for se micla here . . eft of þæm east rice westward. a 1200 *Trim. Coll. Hom.* 45 Þe þre kinges be comen of estriche.

2. attrib. *Estrich board*: applied to timber coming from Norway or the Baltic.

[It is not quite certain that this is rightly placed here; cf. Ger. *estrich* floor (which however strictly means a plaster floor). But the similar use of *estland* (see EASTLAND) strongly supports the view here adopted.]

1350 *Proclam.* in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 261 Divers boards of estrichesborde. 6d. 121. ad. 1354 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 91 In xiiij bord. de Estriche emp. pro fereto Beati Wilfridi exaltando 25. 2d. 1459 *Bury Wills* (Camden Soc.) 242 Duo scabella de estriche board. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 23, Xij austrige boorde, and viij. other boordes. 1514 *Inv. Goods in Gentl. Mag.* (1834) CIV. l. 47 In the parlour, a table of Estriche boorde with ij tristells. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Estrich boards*, Boards, Deal or Firr, brought from the Eastern Parts. 1715 in KERSEY. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 489 The better kinds [of boards] were called estrich and wainscot.

Estrin, obs. form of EASTERN.

|| **Estro**. Obs. [It. *estro* 'poetic rage' (Baretti), ad. L. *astrus* in same sense, lit. gadfly.] Inspiration, irresistible impulse.

1606 MARSTON *Parasitaster* II. D iij. With . . this same Estro, or Enthusiasme . . Will we goe rate the Prince.

† **Estuance**. Obs. [f. as next: see -ANCE.] Heat, warmth.

1828 in Todd [with quot. from Sir T. Browne; the passage occurs in *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi, but edd. 1646, 1650, 1658, 1672, 1686 read *estuation*.] Hence in later Dicts.

† **Estuant**, a. Obs. Also 7 *ÆSTUANT*. [ad. L. *æstuant-em*, pr. pple. of *æstuare* to boil, be inflamed.] Boiling hot.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xl. 434 Yit leve a litel hool oute atte to brethe, Thaire heetes estuant forto alethe. 1633 [see *ÆSTUANT*].

Estuarial (estiu'ri-āl), a. [f. L. *æstuari-um* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an estuary.

So *Estuarian* a. = prec.

1883 *Standard* 12 May 3/5 The construction of the estuarial works. 1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.* *Estuarian*.

Estuarine (estiu'ri-ān), a. [f. ESTUARY or L. *æstuari-um*, after analogy of *mar-ine*, *lacustr-ine*: see -INE.] Of or belonging to an estuary; esp. of strata, etc. formed or deposited in an estuary.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii. 297 The lowest estuarine zone of Scotland. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* x. 193 The remains of . . estuarine . . organisms. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* vi. 102 Clearly marked shore and estuarine deposits.

Estuary (estiu'ri), n. Forms: 6 *estuario*, (7 *estuar*), 6-estuary; also *ÆSTUARY*. [ad. L. *æstuari-um*, prop. adj. 'tidal', hence a tidal marsh or opening, f. *æstus* heat, boiling, bubbling, tide.]

1. gen. A tidal opening, an inlet or creek through which the tide enters; an arm of the sea indenting the land. rare in mod. use.

1536 LELAND *Itin.* V. 29 A greate Sande with a shorte Estuary into the Lande. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warren* 219 Two Castles . . sufficiently defended . . by the Estuary of the Sea. 1762 W. GILPIN *Wye* (1789) 128 The finest estuary [Cardiff] we had seen in Wales. 1825 HEBER *Jrnl.* (1828) II. xxi. 389 The country resembled extremely a large estuary, but studded with rocky islands. 1839 STONHOUSE *Asholme* 53 The word Fleet means an estuary or arm of the sea. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 238 The La Plata . . is rather an estuary of the sea than a river.

2. spec. The tidal mouth of a great river, where the tide meets the current of fresh water.

15. Stow *Annales* (1615) 3 The River of Taus . . breaketh into the German sea. 1798 SKRINE *Tour S. Wales* (T.). The river swells into a great estuary, and in sight forms the Bristol Channel. a 1804 W. GILPIN (T.). Among the solitary birds, which frequent the estuaries of rivers. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 265 Estuaries (a term which we confine to inlets entered both by rivers and tides of the sea). 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers* *Yorksh.* i. 1 Estuaries worthy of such tributaries. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 212 Upraised deposits of silt . . skirt the estuary of the Clyde.

† 3. A place where liquid boils up. Obs.

1684 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) IV. 799 Whether . . over the estuary . . there arise any visible mineral fumes. transf. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 50 Bacon was ac-

customed to take a draught of March-beer towards bedtime, to settle this estuary of his mind.

† 4. A vapour-bath. Obs.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 189 Chirurgions have invented a certain Estuary . . like a bird-cage. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Estuary*.

5. attrib. (sometimes quasi-adj. = ESTUARINE).

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 280 Estuary shells are more frequently liable . . to be intermixed with the exuviae of pelagic tribes. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1852) 129 My reasons for considering the Pampæan formation to be an estuary deposit were, etc. 1884 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 6/1 While the estuary fishermen have reaped a remunerative harvest, the rod men have had little or no fishing.

Estuate, -ation, var. ff. *ÆSTUATE, -ATION*.

† **Estudiant**. Obs. [a. OF. *estudiant*, pr. pple. of *estudier*: see ESTUDY v. Cf. STUDIANt.] A student.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. vii. 142 Seynt dionyse . . beyng an estudyaunt in grece. 1494 FABYAN, vii. 526 They sent y^e estudyauntys of y^e lawe, canon & cyuile.

† **Estudy**, v. Obs. Forms: 3 *astudie*, 5-6 *estudie*, -ye. [a. OF. *estudier* (mod. F. *étudier*) ad. late L. *studiāre*, f. *studium* STUDY. Cf. Pr. and Sp. *estudiar*, Pg. *estudar*, It. *studiare*.] = STUDY v., trans. and intr.

c 1225 *Anec. R.* 200 Auh abuten beos, bencheð & astudieð wel swuðe. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iii. (1860) B viij b. Theyr office is . . to estudyde diligently in such wyse . . so that they be not founde corrupt. 1495 *Vitas Patr.* I. vii. 10 b. He taughte hem to do wel, to estudie, etc. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* § 203 (1877) 116 The great nombre of gentilemen . . alwayes estudyng the lawes of the realme.

Hence *Estudied ppl. a.*, learned.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* § 167 (1877) 107 The most parte of them be wel estudied in the lawes of God.

† **Estudy**, sb. Obs. [a. OF. *estudie* STUDY, f. L. *studium*.] Care, desire, zeal; = STUDY sb.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* E iij. They dyd put all theyr estudyde for to knowe the faytes or dedes of thauncients. 1483 *Golden Leg.* 221/3 They bothe were of one loue, of one estudyde and of one wylle.

|| **Estufa** (estü'fä). [Sp. *estufa*, heated room, vapour bath, corresp. to It. *stufa*, OF. *estuve* (mod. F. *étuve*); of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *stupa* (Ger. *stube* room); see STOVE.] An underground chamber, in which a fire is kept constantly burning; used by the Pueblo Indians of Spanish North America as a place of assembly.

1875 PARKMAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 45 *Estufas*, or subterranean chambers . . where the men of the community meet for social, deliberative, and religious purposes. 1876 L. H. MORGAN *ibid.* CXXIII. 83 Circular *estufas* found in connection with the new Mexican pueblos. 1881 *Contrib. Amer. Ethnol.* 148 The regular time for meeting in the *estufa* is the last day of December.

† **Estuosity**. Obs. [f. L. *æstuōs-us* (see *ÆSTUOUS*) full of heat, f. *æstus* heat + -ITY.] A heated state or condition.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 222 It . . tempers the estuosity of the blood. 1710 FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 158 A Refrigerating Expulsion . . tempers flatulent Estuosities of the Hypochondria. 1730 *ibid.* (ed. 4) 153 Heat, Estuosity, Erosions of the Stomach, and Thirst.

Esture, var. form of *ÆSTURE*, Obs.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xii. 111 The seas retain . . their outrageous esture there. 1762-1800 in BAILEY; 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Estward(e), obs. form of EASTWARD.

Estyme, obs. form of ESTEEM.

Estynot, var. of EXTINCT v. Obs.

Esundire, obs. form of *ÆSUNDER*.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 338 He had gedird his grese & grune þaim esundire.

† **Esure**. Obs. rare-1. [f. *ēs*- ppl. stem of *edire* to eat + -URE.] The process of eating.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 338 More suave and wholesome both for medicinall uses and esure.

† **Esuriā**, a. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *esuriālis*, f. *esuriēs* hunger.] Pertaining to hunger, given up to fasting.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. i. These esuriā idle Days [Fr. *feries esuriāles*].

† **Esuriate**, v. Obs. [f. L. *esuriēs* hunger + -ATE³.] intr. To hunger.

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Esuriate* [sic].

Esurience (isiū'riēns). [f. L. *esuriēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *esurire*: see *ESURIENT* and -ENCE.] The state of being esurient; hunger, appetite; 'neediness and greediness'.

1825 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 338 *Esurience* . . the origin and interpretation of whose name is found in the Hebrew root signifying hunger, and thence capacity. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* i. viii. (1872) 53 A ray of empyrean light;—but imbedded . . in such indolences and esuriences as had made strange work with it. 1889 SWINBURNE *Study Ben Jonson* 40 No pretext beyond the fact of esurience. . . is suggested for the villainy of Subtle.

Esuriency (isiū'riēnsi). [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The quality or state of being esurient; fondness for eating.

1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 12 (1822) I. 91 His third era of esuriency takes place in the house of a Spanish gentleman. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 223 That were as endless as Mr. Dando's infinite esuriency. 1886 W. S. LILLY *Chapt. Europ. Hist.* I. 30 The eye speaks of nothing but dull esuriency.

Esurient (isū'riēnt), *a.* [ad. L. *ēsuriens*, *pr. ppl.* of *ēsūrīre* to be hungry, desiderative vb. f. *ēs-* ppl. stem of *edere* to eat.]

A. adj. 1. Hungry: in early use chiefly fig. Now humorously pedantic in lit. sense, or (with reminiscence of Juvenal's *Graculus esuriens*) in the sense 'impecunious and greedy'.

a 1672 *Wood Life* (1848) 107 He [A. Wood] might advance his esurient genie in antiquities, especially in those of the said universities. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* II. 867 He was as esurient after fame as Tom Coryate. 1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 32 Esurient Ruin shall be taught to spare Those altars congregated Virtues rear. 1833 LAMB *Elia*, *Pop. Fallacies*, To sit esurient at his own table, and commend the flavour of his venison upon the absurd strength of his never touching it himself. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv. He is an esurient, unprovided Advocate; Danton by name. 1854 BADHAM *Hallent.* 476 Juvenal's picture of an esurient Greek. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 550/2 The English Cabinet annually avails itself of the delightful facility thus afforded to esurient ichthyophagi. 1881 *Spectator* 15 Jan. 81 Untrustworthy, esurient, broken attorneys.

b. trans.

1710 FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* (1730) 156 Calc'd Harts-horn... needs... leave its Pores empty and esurient.

¶ 2. *catachr.* Pertaining to appetite or the love of eating; gastronomic.

1811 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 438 Esurient and bibulous reminiscences ooze from its surface. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI 749 Let them... extend the esurient knowledge of their race... inculcate educational cookery.

B. sb. A greedy person.

1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* (1817) III. 965 An insatiable esurient after riches and what not.

Hence **Esuriēntly** *adv.*, hungrily.

1883 G. A. MACDONNELL *Chess Life Pict.* 106, I... was waiting esuriently the appearance of the committee in order to commence our refection.

† **Esurine**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also *essurine*. [ad. mod. L. *esurin-us*, app. irreg. f. *ēsuriēs* hunger; used by Paracelsus in the sense 'promoting appetite; with reference to medicaments of an acid nature; subsequently (in pre-scientific chemistry) used as the distinctive epithet of mineral acid salts, and sometimes interpreted as 'eating, corrosive'.]

A. adj. *a.* Promoting appetite; also, inclined to eat; (of the appetite) voracious. *b.* Having the nature of a mineral acid; corrosive. *Esurine salts*: 'such as are of a fretting or eating quality' (Bailey).

[*a* 1541 PARACELSUS *Buch v. den Tartarischen Kranckh.* (1589) 246 Nuhn ist Esurinum Acetosum ein Artzney die von ihrer Natur den Magen so hungerig machet dass er begert zu essen vnesentliche Speiss, und aber was er begert das verzehret er. *a* 1644 VAN HELMONT *Paradoxa* III. § 10 Wks. (1704) 650 Sal quoddam hermaphroditicum metallorum, quod defectu nominis esurinum sive acetosum re et nomine vocari cœpit.] 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 218 Digestible, esurine, and dephescent ferment. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 55 By esurine salt I understand... a certain acid vapour applicable to all Metals and Minerals. 1664 H. STUBBS *Ind. Nectar* vii. 156 Whatever will saturate that esurine [printed esurine] Humour upon the Stomach. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 2 Every vitriol is made of an esurine salt. 1676 WISEMAN (J.), The air of Hampstead in which... there is always something esurine and acid. 1687 P. MADAN *Tunbr. Waters in Harl. Misc.* I. 591 If at dinner you have an esurine appetite, take care not to eat too much.

† **B. sb.** *Obs.* A medicine which provokes appetite or causes hunger.

1775 in ASH; hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Esurion**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *ēsuriō-em* in same sense, f. *ēsūrīre*: see **ESURIENT**.] A hungry fellow.

1645 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1704 in COCKER. 1775 in ASH. † **Esurition**. *Obs.* [f. L. *ēsūrīre*: see **ESURIENT** and **-TION**.] The state or condition of being hungry.

1678-96 in PHILLIPS; 1775 in ASH.

Et, ME. variant of *At prep.*

Et, *obs.* form of *EAT*.

-et, suffix, forming diminutives from sbs., represents OF. *-et* masc., *-ete* (mod.F. *-ette*) fem., corresp. to Pr. *-et*, *-eta*, Sp. *-ito*, *-ita* (also *-ete*, *-eta* in adopted words), It. *-etto*, *-etta*:—Com. Romanic *-itto*, *-itta*, of unknown (non-Latin) origin. In Eng. the suffix occurs chiefly in Fr. words adopted into ME., as *basnet*, *bullet*, *crotchet*, *fillet*, *gullet*, *hatchet*, *mallet*, *pocket*, *pullet*, *sonnet*, *tablet*, *turret*, etc.; most of these are now used without any consciousness of their original diminutive sense. The distinction in form between the masc. and fem. suffixes was not often observed even in ME.; the spelling *-ete* however occasionally occurs for OF. *-ete*, as in *polette* PULLET; in adoptions from mod.F. in 16th and 17th c. *-et* represented Fr. *-ette* as well as *-et* (e.g. in *facet*, *islet*); in more recent adoptions the latter usually remains as *-ETTE*. The suffix has been little used as an English formative, though words like *riveret* are found in 17th c. writers. Certain Fr. diminutives formed with *-et* on sbs. ending in *-el* (either diminutive or adjectival) have been adopted into Eng., and have given rise to the suffix *-LET*, which has been largely employed to form diminutives in Eng.

Etacism (ē'tāsiz'm). [f. Gr. *ἔτα, ἔτα*, the name of the letter η, after the analogy of LAMBACISM (Gr. λαμβανισμός).] The 'Erasmian' pronunciation of the Greek letter η as (ē) or (ē) as distinguished from the 'Reuchlinian' or modern Greek pronunciation (ē). Cf. **ITACISM**. So **Etacist**, one who practises or upholds etacism.

1833 E. ROBINSON tr. *Buttmann's Gr. Gram.* 23 note, The Erasmian [mode of pronunciation] is also called Etacism (ē like a in *hate*).

¶ **Etager** (*etazgr*). [Fr. *étager*, f. *étage* shelf, story.] A piece of furniture having a number of shelves or stages, one above another, for receiving articles of elegance or use.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Etager*, a piece of cabinet furniture; a what-not, side-board, dumb-waiter or set of shelves. 1884 *New York Herald* 27 Oct. 1/4 Etageres.

Estamine. Also 8 *estamin*. [a. Fr. *estamine*: see **ESTAMIN**.]

† *a.* = **ESTAMIN** (*obs.*). *b.* (see quot. 1884.)

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 378 Estamins fine. Estamins common. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 13 June 7/6 Estamine, a sort of embroidered canvas... likely to be worn at spas. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 8/1 A... dainty chemist of cream estamine.

Etco., an abbreviation of **ET CETERA**.

Et cetera, *et cetera* (et'set'ēra). Also *et cetera*; often abbreviated as *etc.*, &c. [a. L. *et cetera* (et and *cetera*, often written *cetera*, the rest, neut. pl. of *ceterus* the other).]

1. As phrase: And the rest, and so forth, and so on (cf. Gr. *καὶ τὰ λοιπά*, Ger. *und so weiter*), indicating that the statement refers not only to the things enumerated, but to others which may be inferred from analogy. Occasionally used when the conclusion of a quotation, a current formula of politeness, or the like, is omitted as being well known to the reader.

A custom formerly common, but now nearly disused except in certain government offices, is to write ' &c., &c.' in the addresses of letters, as a substitute for the titles of office or dignity affixed to the name of the person addressed.

1418 E. E. WILLS (1882) 37 Also a gowne... in ward, &c. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cxlii. 154 Not to forgette the countesse moder unto the erle et cetera. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 612/1 The woordes of saynt Paule, It is impossible that they whiche have once been illumined, &c. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. ii. 1186, I. A. B. do swear, That I do approve the Doctrine and Discipline... established in the Church of England... nor will I ever give my Consent to alter the Government of this Church by Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, and Archdeacons, &c. 1745 J. ELTON in *Hayward Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxvii. 306, I beg you will not lose one single thought upon me. I am, &c. 1860 *Ally. Round* No. 47. 497 In the name of the indigent classes themselves... et cetera. *Mod.* I remain, Yours, etc.

2. As *sb.* Also pl. *et ceteras*. *a.* The phrase as a name for itself. Also *attrib.*, as in *Et cetera Oath*, a form of oath which the convocation of 1640 attempted to impose on the English clergy: see quot. 1640 in 1.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 198 Come wee to full Points here, and are et cetera's nothing. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) III. ii. 1206 This Clause is administer'd with an &c. which we conceive was never tendered in any Oath before now. 1640 LD. DIGBY *Sp.* 9 Nov. *ibid.* IV. iii. 31 Besides the bottomless Perjury of an Et cetera. 1640 SIR J. CULPEPER *ibid.* IV. iii. 33 Besides the Et cetera Oath. 1656 HEYLIN *Extr. Vapulans* 208, I thought our Author had been such an enemy to all *et ceteras*, because of the mysterious import... which they carry with them. 1682 *Ess. Peace & Truth Ch.* (Fly Leaf), The Year 1640, when the Et cetera Oath was imposed. 1799 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 133 ¶ 7, I have by me an elaborate Treatise on the Apopoeisis call'd an Et cetera. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liii. 147 An oath which contained an *et cetera* in the midst of it. 1853 *Brimley Ess.* 24 Sept. 293 Even then, a comprehensive *et cetera* would be needed for supernumeraries.

b. as substitute for a suppressed substantive, generally a coarse or indelicate one.

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 38 (Qq.). 1611 CORGER s.v. *Bergamasque*. 1643 *Myst. Iniq.* 43 It is concluded... betwixt the two *Et ceteras*, that a Cessation of Armes... should bee agreed on.

c. A number of unspecified things or (improperly) persons.

1656 COWLEY *Misc.* *The Chron.* x, A pretty Thomasine, And then another Katherine, And then a long *Et cetera*. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 331 A Gardner, and a long &c. of Heroes fell for our Sakes. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* ix, Milton, Spenser, and a long et cetera of illustrious names. 1868 M. PATTON *Academ. Org.* ii. 37 The powers... conferred on the Chancellors, including an etc. of consuetudinary privileges. *Mod. Newspaper*, There were present Messrs. A., B., C., &c.

d. pl. only: Things usually included under the phrase *et cetera*; usual additions, extras, 'sundries'. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 232 Various fanciful forms of puddings, forced meats, minced meats, and indescribable *et ceteras*. 1828 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xxvi, Fifty guineas a-year without the *et ceteras*. 1864 *Gifts & Graces* v. 62 The thousand little *et ceteras* which had to be done the day before the move. 1884 *Bazaar* 22 Dec. 664/2 These *et ceteras*, by the by, must be much in the children's way.

¶ 3. as *vb.* (cf. 2 b.).

1867 H. KINGSLEY *Silvota of Sil.* lxi, I am *et cetera'd* if I stand it.

Hence various whimsical nonce-words, as **Et ceterarist**, **Et ceteralise v.**, **Et ceterally adv.**

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 56 To write critically, scientifically... etceterally. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 67 He... sowed his wild oats of course—soberized—etceteralized. 1834-37 SOUTHEY *Doctor* clxxvi. (1848) 462 The benevolent and erudite etceterarist of Bealings.

Etch (etʃ), *sb.* [contracted form of **EDDISH**.]

1. *a.* = **EDDISH** 2 *a.*; *b.* = **EDDISH** 2 *b.*

a. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 85 Eat etch er ye plow, with hog, sheep and cow. 1669 [see **EDDISH** 2].

b. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Corn*, Let the Dung be laid upon the Etch, and sow it with Barley. 1799 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 817/2 We observe wheat sowing after wheat, and likewise upon weak barley and oat etches. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 209 Left foul after a crop of white grain... the stubble or etch is shallow ploughed.

2. *attrib.*, as *etch-crop* (see quot.).

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), When they sow their etch crops, they sprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Corn*, The next Crop, which they call the Etch-crop, [they sow it] with Oats, Beans, Pease, &c. 1806-7 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 206 Every where you hear a condemnation of all etch or after crops, such as clover, pease, beans, tares, or oat.

† **Etch**, *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To sow an after-crop. Hence **Et'ching vbl. sb.**

1806-7 A. YOUNG *Agric. of Essex* (1813) I. 210 Crops and fallow is better than etching.

Etch (etʃ), *v.* 2 [a. Du. *etsen*, a. Ger. *ätzen* to etch:—MHG. *etsen*, *ätzen*:—OHG. *esjan*, *asjan* to cause to eat or to be eaten = Goth **atjan* (in *fratjan* to distribute for food):—O'Eu. **atjan*, causative of **elan* to EAT.]

1. *trans.* To engrave (metals, sometimes glass, stone) by 'eating away' the surface with acids or other corrosives; chiefly, to engrave by this process (a copper or other metal plate) for the purpose of printing from it. Hence, to produce (figures), copy or reproduce (pictures, drawings, etc.), represent or portray (subjects) by this method.

In etching plates to be printed from, the metal is covered with a protective varnish called the ground, and the lines of the design are drawn through this substance with an 'etching-needle'; the acid is then poured over the ground, and acts on the plate only where its surface has been exposed by the needle. The vb. is also used of the production of designs on polished metal, esp. steel, by means of acids, the designs 'etched' appearing dead or clouded; also of the similar ornamentation of glass, the agent in this case being fluoric acid. 1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat.* 140 Thereupon must be pounced, drawne, or traced, the thing that you are to etch. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 72 The incomparable Landscips set forth by Paul Brill (some of which have been Etched in Aqua fortis by Nieulant). *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) III. 459, I have very seldom seen lovelier cuts... than I have seen made on plates etched, some by a French and others by an English artificer. 1781 W. GILPIN in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. III. 38 A nephew of mine... thinks he has skill enough in his art to etch the drawings in aqua tinta. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 231 To etch 100 or more Knife-blades at once. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orre's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 370 The piece of glass to be etched. 1857 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (ed. 3) Pref., All the Illustrations, which were formerly etched on copper, have been newly etched on steel.

b. transf. and fig.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Captive*, With a rusty nail he was etching [upon a stick] another day of misery. 1851 LONGP. *Gold. Leg.* I *Cri-yard of Castle*, The swift and mantling river... Etched with the shadows of its sombre margin. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home, Lond. Suburb* (1879) 244 Hours of Sabbath quietude, with a calm variety of incident softly etched upon their tranquil lapse. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 54 The shadows... of the bare boughs etched with a touch beyond Rembrandt.

2. *absol. and intr.* To practise the art of etching.

1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat.* 134 It is impossible for one ever to Grave or Etch well except he can draw well with the pen. *ibid.* 140 The Plate you are to etch upon... [must be]... overlaid... with a ground made for the purpose. 1662 W. FAITHORNE (title), The Art of Graving and etching. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. on Prints* 150 Swaneevelt... etched in the manner of Waterloo. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 199 The property which this acid has of corroding glass, has induced several ingenious men to attempt, by means of it, to... etch upon glass. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orre's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 370 The operation of etching upon glass.

3. To corrode. To *etch out*: to eat out (by an acid, etc.).

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 90 The cylinder of Quick-silver will seem cragg'd and itch'd [in *Errata* etch'd], and never purely smooth and polished. 1875 SIR J. W. DAWSON *Life's Dawn* 101 By acting on the surface with a dilute acid we etch out the calcareous part.

4. *Comb.*, *etch-water*, the acid used in etching.

1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 230 To prepare the etch-water. Hence **Etched** (etʃ), *ppl. a.*

1847 (title), Sixty Etched Reminiscences of the Models in the University Galleries, Oxford, by Sir F. Chantrey. 1877 KATE THOMPSON *Handbk. Picture Gall.*, His etched works, which are so numerous and well-known.

† **Etch**, *v.* 3 [? var. of **EDGE** v. 1] = **EDGE** v. 1 6.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1701) 245 Without shifting of sides or at least etching this way and that way more or less.

Etch, *v.* 4 var. of **ECHE** v. *Obs.* To *etch out*, to eke out. See **EKE** v. 3.

1682 D'URFVY *Butler's Ghost* 73 And none like him had e're the skill To etch and lengthen out a Bill. c 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* (1813) § 29 Terms... found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to etch out their systems.

Etcher (etʃə), [f. **ETCH** v. 2 + **-ER**.] One who etches.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 56 Giovanni Maggi was an excellent Painter and Etcher. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1 P 1

Engravers, artists by way of mezzo-tinto, etchers, and the like. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. Pref. 10 A carefully penned outline for the etcher. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 245 Vivares, a Frenchman... a beautiful etcher of trees... was born 1709. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 446 The Queen... is an accomplished etcher.

Etching (et'ſhſ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. **ETCH**; the art of the etcher.

1634 J. B[ATE] *Myst. Nat.* 140 Etching is an imitation of Engraving, but more speedily performed. 1691 BOYLE *Wks* (1772) III. 459 The art of etching, whereby copper and silver plates may be enriched with figures. 1768 HUME *Hist. Eng.* lxxi. § 27 Prince Rupert... was the inventor of etching. 1845 J. PVE *Patron. Brit. Art* ii. 50 Etching is not my profession.

2. *concr.* A copy or representation produced by the process of etching; an impression from an etched plate.

1768-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 244 His etchings for Aesop's fables and view of Bruges were much esteemed. 1783 COWPER *Lett. Wks.* (1876) 127, I have an etching of the late Chancellor hanging over the parlour chimney. 1860 C. SANGSTER *Sonn.* 161 These leaves are merely etchings of the artist.

b. *transf.*

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* vii. xxxii. Never is my imagination so busy as in framing his responses from the etchings of his countenance.

3. *attrib.*, as *etching-club*, *-needle*, *-printing*, *-varnish*, *-wax*; *etching-ground*, the composition with which the metal plate, etc. is covered preparatory to etching.

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 51 Take a copper plate prepared as before... lay the etching ground upon it, and etch the outlines of your design. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 374 The use of such a cushion has been generally laid aside, since the etching-needle has been employed. 1860 FRESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 162 Etching varnish is made of virgin wax and asphaltum. 1875 UKE *Dict. Arts* II. 298 One process of engraving on glass is carried out by covering the glass with an etching wax, etc. 1878 HAMERTON *Engraving in Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 444 Etching clubs, or associations of artists for the publication of original etchings. 1885 *Book-seller* 5 Mar. 311 Etching Printing has recently received especial care and attention.

Etchist (et'ſist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] A jocular synonym for **ETCHER**.

1888 *Punch* 16 June 282½ James the First, Etchist, is no longer President of the R. S. B. A.

Ette, obs. form of **EAT**.

Eteliche, var. **ATELICHE** *adv.* Obs., grievously, cruelly.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 He hit forgulte eteliche þa þe he tuhte and spuhte þet folc to cristes cwale.

† **Eten**, *ettin*. Obs. Forms: 1 *eoten*, *eten*, 3 *eatand(e)*, *-ante*, *eotand*, *-end*, *-ind*, 3 *eten*, 4 *eten(e)*, *-in*, *yhoten*, 4-5 *etayn(e)*, 6 *Sc. eitin*, *etin*, *eyttyn*, 7 *ettin*. [OE. *etolen*, *eten* = ON. *iptunn* (Sw. *jätte*, *Da. jätte*): -OTeut. **ituno-z*.] A giant.

c 1205 LAV. 1801 Heo funden i þon londe twenti eotandes [c 1275 *eatantes*] stronge. *Ibid.* 17275 Hit hæte þere Eotinde King. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 545 Of hem woren ðe 3 etenes borne, Miht men, and fīti. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 6 [xix. 5] He gladed als yhoten to renne his wai. c 1325 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 118 Quen dauid fast againe þat etin has he noȝt his staf for-jetin. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 723 He werrez... Boþe wyth bulles & berz, & bores oper-quyle, & etaynez. c 1350 WYCLIF *Serm. Sc.* Wks. II. 111 No man is an etene to fede him þuȝ bodili of Crist. c 1440 *MS. Lincoln A. 1*, 17, f. 128 (Halliwell) Fy, he said, thou foule! thou etayne! Alle my knyghtes thou garte be slayne. 1558 LYNDESAY *Dream Ep.* to King 45 Off the reid Etin [v. r. Eitin] and the gyir carlyng. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 63 The taily of the reide eythyn viith the thre heydis. 1611 BRAUN & FL. *Knt. Burning Pestle* i. ii, They say the King of Portugal cannot sit at his meate but the Giants and the Etins will come and snatch it from him.

† **Etenish**. Obs. Forms: 1 *eoten*, *etoniso*, 3 *jetenis*. [f. *ETEN* + -ish, -ISH.] Giganitic.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 1550 He... 7eseah on searwum size eadiz bil eald sword eotenisc. *Ibid.* 2616 And his mazum atþer brun fagne helm hringde byrnan eald sword etonisc. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3715 3etenisse men ben in ebron.

† **Eteostic**, *eteostichon*. Obs. rare. [f. Gr. *ēto-s*, gen. of *ētos* year + *stix-os* row.] = CHRONOGRAM.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Excer. Vulcan* 36 Had I... pump'd for those hard trifles, Anagrams, Or Eteostics. 1822 J. HILTON *Chronograms* 378 A book... contains this eteostichon, said to be the cemetery of St. Severin [Paris].

† **Eterminable**, *a.* Obs. rare -1. Also *eternynable*. [f. *E-* pref.³ (here = IN-) + TERMINABLE.] That cannot be terminated; without termination or end; eternal.

a 1258 SKELTON *Death Earl Northumbld.* 199 Bring unto thy joye eternynable The soul of this lorde. 1847-78 HALLEWELL, *Eternynable*, interminable.

† **Eternable**, *eternable*, *a.* Obs. -o [ad. L. *eternabilis*, f. *eternare* to make perpetual, f. *eternus* = see **ETERN**.] Capable of being made eternal or everlasting.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Eternable*. So 1775 in ASH.

Eternal (et'ernal), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 *eternale*, *-eol*, (5 *eternaile Sc.*), 5-7 *eternall(e)*, 6 *eternall*, 4- *eternal*. [a. OF. *eternal*, -el (mod. F. *eternel*) = Pr. and Sp. *eternal*, It. *eternale*, ad. late L. *eternalis*, f. *etern-us*: see **ETERN** and -AL.

In philosophical and theological uses the word is the representative of Gr. *aiōnios*, f. *aiōn* age, *ÆON*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Infinite in past and future duration; without beginning or end; that always has existed and always will exist; *esp.* of the Divine Being.

c 1270 HENRY Wallace II. 180 Eternaile God, quhy suld I thus wayis de. 1524 ABBOT MALVERN in *R. Glouc.* (1724) 584 The Eternall King... shall reward everyone, Which... this wretched world doth despise. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, We shall se the father of heuen and... his eternall sone our lord Jesu chryst. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxxiii. 27 The eternall God is thy refuge, and vnderneath are the euerlasting armes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 25 That to the highth of this great Argument I may assert th' Eternal Providence. a 1720 CLARKE *Serm.* I. iv. (R.), The eternal, supreme cause, has... a perfect... comprehension of all things. a 1800 BLAIR *Serm.* III. xix. (R.), The ancient philosophers... maintained the eternal existence of matter. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe Wks.* (Bohn) I. 392 The old Eternal Genius who built the world.

b. By those who hold that time, *i.e.* the relation of succession, pertains merely to things as viewed by finite intelligence, and not to absolute reality, the word as used of God or His actions is interpreted in the sense: Not conditioned by time; not subject to time relations.

Phrases in which the word has properly this sense are, however, often used in religious language without any definite recognition of the metaphysical theory which they imply, being taken as figurative expressions of the divine omniscience.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* 20 Names that signifie nothing... as... *eternal* - *Now*, and the like canting of Schoolemen. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Sallust* xiii. 64 note, *The eternal* (vō aiōniov) says Olympiodorus, is a total now, exempt from the past and future circulations of time, and totally subsisting in a present abiding now; but the *perpetual* (vō aiōniov) subsists indeed always, but is beheld in the three parts of time, past, present, and future. a 1834 COLEBRIDGE, *This eternal* (*i.e.* timeless) act (the sacrifice of Christ) He manifested in time. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 620 The past and future are created species of time, which we unconsciously but wrongly transfer to the eternal essence; for we say indeed that he was, he is, he will be, but the truth is that 'he is' alone truly expresses him.

2. Infinite in past duration; that has always existed.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* iv. x. § 10 If we suppose bare matter without motion, eternal; motion can never begin to be. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 245 Asserting the World to be Eternal, in Contradiction to the express Texts of the Holy Scripture.

3. Infinite in future duration; that always will exist; everlasting, endless.

c 1285 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 34 Thy maydens deeth, that wan thurgh hire merite The eternele lyf. 1526 TINDALE *Cor. iv.* 18 For things which are sene, are temporall: but thynges which are not sene, are eternall. 1558 ASP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 3 All leuand in aue hoip of the eternal gloire. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 90 The power of herbs... which be wont to work eternal sleep. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. iv. 74 Christ was... admitted to the celestial and eternall priesthood in heaven. 1758 HUME *Pol. Disc.* x. 155 There is very little ground... to conclude the universe eternal or incorruptible. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T. x.* To the evil... Eternal recompense of shame and woe. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1839) I. ii. 18 Judgment upon the eternal soul. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C. xl*, An eternal, inexorable lapse of moments is ever hurrying the day of the evil to an eternal night, and the night of the just to an eternal day.

¶ The New Testament expressions *eternal life*, *death*, *punishment*, etc. are here referred to sense 3, this being the sense in which the adj. in such contexts is ordinarily taken. Other meanings have, however, been assigned to it: (a.) Some theologians interpret it in the etymological sense, which is also that of Gr. *aiōnios*, 'lasting for an age or ages'; (b.) others regard the adj. as expressive of a notion of *quality* in the conditions which it designates, either in addition to, or instead of, the notion of endless duration (cf. 1 b).

1853 MAURICE *Theol. Essays* (ed. 2) 451 Knowledge constitutes Eternal Life, and... the loss of it is Eternal Death. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 366 The word eternal, far from being a mere equivalent for 'everlasting', never means 'everlasting' at all, except by reflexion from the substantives to which it is joined. 1885 T. C. FINLAYSON *Biol. Relig.* 87 A human soul might be immortal... and yet might never have what is distinctively called 'eternal life'—the true spiritual life of fellowship with God.

b. *transf.* Pertaining to eternal things; having eternal consequences.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. v. 21 This eternall blason must not be To eares of flesh and blood. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* iii. (ed. 2) 44 He has liv'd without any reflection... in things of such eternal moment.

4. *retorically*. Said of things to which endless continuance is ascribed hyperbolically or in relative sense. *Eternal city* (L. *urbs æterna*): a designation of Rome, occurring in Ovid and Tibullus, and frequent in the official documents of the Empire.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 84 Their Renowne wol be eternal. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 49 An eternal testimonie of absolute glory. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* xxii. ix. 202 A certain region or quarter of that eternall citie [*urbs æterna*] Rome. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 71 To... climb the frozen Alps, and tread th' eternal Snow. 1799 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subjects for*

Painters, Song to Delia, O nymph, th' eternal tear shall flow; The sigh unceasing breathe of thee. 1792 BURKE *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. VII. 106 These accounts... tend to make an eternal rupture between the powers. 1793 *Trial T. Muir at Edinb. for Sedit.* 33 The Lord Advocate... declared that his imprisonment would be eternal. 1803 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. xiii. (1865) 106 Delightful eternal commonplaces, which 'having been will always be'. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Pcess* II. 301 Hours... passed in the bosom of the eternal mountains. 1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* IX. lvii. 5 Stupendous mountains, whose summits... wrapped in eternal snow, almost overhang the lake. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 390 At no moment... has the Parliament... ever given up its eternal right to regulate the royal succession at its will. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xxxv. 69 Eternal granite hewn from the living isle.

b. Familiarly, implying weariness or disgust: That seems to be going on for ever; perpetual, incessant, always recurring.

1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 164 My answers to the eternal applications I receive. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 374 Respecting whose proceedings we read eternal columns in the broad-sheet. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenwing* i, Mrs. C. was sipping her eternal tea. 1884 DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Exam.* 26 May 6½ Perhaps more serious reading would then dethrone the eternal novel.

c. *nonce-use*. Having an 'eternal' resolve.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 166 Never did young man fancy With so eternal and so fix'd a soul.

5. Of truths, principles, divine or natural laws, etc.: Valid through all eternity, immutable, unalterable.

[1604 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* i. § 2 The law wherby he [God] worketh is eternal, and therefore can have no shew or colour of mutabilitie.] a 1688 CUDWORTH (title) *A Treatise concerning Eternal and Immutable Morality.* a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Hobbes believed the eternal truths which he opposed. 1791 BURKE *Lett. to Memb. Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 64 It is ordained in the eternal constitution of things, that men [etc.]. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon Wks.* (Bohn) I. 381 It was the nature of things, the eternal law of man... which baulked and ruined him. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 82 To exhibit some of the eternal elements of tragedy still in operation among us.

6. *Eternal Flower*, a name for the *Xeranthemum*; also called 'everlasting'.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 388 Eternal Flower has an imbricate calyx with the inner scales membranaceous.

7. 'Used to express extreme abhorrence' (Schmidt). Now *vulgar* or *dial.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 160 There was a Brutus once, that would haue brook'd th' eternal Diuell to keepe his State in Rome. 1604 — *oth.* iv. ii. 135, I will be hang'd, if some eternall Villaine Hauē not deuiz'd this Slander. a 1805 FORBY *Voc. F. Anglia, Eternal*, infernal, damned... 'Oh, he is an eternal rogue'!

8. *quasi-adv.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 64 We were... Two Lads, that thought there was no more behind, But... to be Boy eternal. 1614 ROWLANDS *Footes Bolt* 36 Such stable colours should be worne, for them that do eternal mounne. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 391 What kingdom, Real or allegoric, I discern not; Nor when: eternal sure—as without end, Without beginning.

B. *quasi-sb.* and *sb.*

1. *The Eternal*: God, the Deity. Cf. Fr. *L'Eternel* (transf. Heb. יהוה JEHOVAH).

1528 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Princes* 189 The eternall [ed. 1557 eternal creator] created this world in short space. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 81 By Penitence th' Eternalls wrath's appeas'd. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* i. i. (1611) 3 The lawe wherby the Eternal himselfe doth worke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 46 His trust was with th' Eternal to be deem'd Equal in strength. 1724 T. RICHERS *Royal Geneal. Spain* 200 Having been summon'd to appear before the Tribunal of the Eternal.

† 2. = **ETERNITY**. Chiefly in phrase from *eternal* = L. *ab æterno*. Obs.

1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 29, I was from eternall a sheepe destined to the slaughter. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 65 Albeit we be in God from eternall. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 34 Eternal is at Hand, To swallow Time's Ambitions.

3. *pl.* Eternal things.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 391 These temporals, spirituals, and eternals... must be prudently distinguished. 1654 GAULE *Magastrom.* 154 Angells... administering not only in temporals and in spirituals, but likewise to eternals. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 440 All God-like Passion for Eternals quench'd; All Relish of Realities expir'd. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Essenes* Wks. X. 265 A body of men so truly spiritual in the eternals of their creed, whatever might be the temporals of their practice. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Ethical Th.* I. 6 A certain stock of eternals transmigrates through various forms.

Eternalism, *rare*. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The condition of being eternal; an eternal character or nature.

1809 BOYD CARPENTER *Bampton Lect.* Pref. xvii, Religion gives a sort of Eternalism to Righteousness.

† **Eternalist**. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who believes in the eternal duration of the world.

1604 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* III. 23 Porphyry... had the same principles with these eternalists in the text... and thought the world never had, nor ever would undergo any change. *Ibid.* III. 42 Those eternalists that denyed the doctrine of the change and revolutions of the natural world. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Eterna-lity**. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The condition or quality of being eternal; eternalness.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 288 O! fili Altissimi! clepyd by eternalyte! 1532 MORR *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 438½ Christes satisfaccion also for theternalitie of the payne, and full

restitution to Goddes fauoure. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* viii. 66, I am that I am: signifying an eternalitie, and a nature that cannot change.

Eternalize (i'tɜːnəlaɪz). *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render eternal in duration or character. 1847 A. J. DAVIS in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 134 It contains truth eternalised. 1850 R. MONTGOMERY *God & Man* 314 If the body of Jesus is thus substantially eternalised so will the bodies of the righteous be. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Sent Authority in Relig.* iv. iii. 507 His personal manifestation of what God is and loves and eternalizes.

b. *hyperbolically.* To prolong indefinitely, perpetuate.

1808 *Ann. Reg.* 1806, 717 The second form of negotiation would eternalize the war. 1845 M. ARNOLD *Consolation* 63 The hour, whose happy Unalloy'd moments I would eternalize. 1859 GRN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. c. 92 The grandest move... ever made towards eternalizing the supremacy of money at elections.

2. To make eternally famous; to immortalize.

1600 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xlv. And so with his burnt ashes... Don Quixotes valour is eternalized. 1663 ROLLOCK in *Mrs. Worcester's Water-Comm.* Engine 9 This [the Water-Engine] alone were enough to eternalize his Name to all Ages. 1700 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iv. iv. (1852) 112 The deaths of the heroes whose lives they have eternalized. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 112 The gratitude of the Athenians... eternalized the circumstance in songs.

Hence **Eternalized** *pp. a.*

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 267 We... have thus, in an article, placed some of the unfortunate gentleman's productions in an eternalized form. 1884 *Congregational Year-bk.* 78 It is but His eternalized action.

Eternally (i'tɜːnəli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.]

In an eternal manner.

1. Chiefly with reference to God: 'From everlasting and to everlasting'.

a 1385 CHAUCER *I. G. W.* 226 *Philomene*, Thow... that hast wrought This fayre world, & bar it In thyng thought Eternally [v.r. eternally] er thou thyn werk beganne. 1594 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* i. xvi. The lawe which God with himselfe hath eternally set downe. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iii. 86 If it were eternally altered, or eternally corrupted, then it was eternally, and eternally was not; it was eternally without alteration, and eternally altered. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 344 What comes before and after the great world... God alone knows eternally.

2. Without end; for ever; throughout eternity.

c 1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 2 To-broken ben be statutis in heuene Pat creat were eternally [v.r. eternally] to dure. c 1430 *Syr. Gener.* (Roxb.) *ad fin.* To heven blis forto wende Eternallie there to be. 1549 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Burial of Dead*, Whosoever liueth, and beleueth in hym, shal not dye eternallye. 1595 W. C. CLARKE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 15 Bartasse, eternally praiseworthy for his weeks worke. 1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 575 Then the survivor, fetching two or three groans over his dead enemy, fell down eternally by his side. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 76 Would they not bless the grave... and wish to lie eternally hid in its deepest gloom?

b. *hyperbolically.*

1664 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 43 Y^{rs}, eternally.

3. With perpetual recurrence; continually, constantly, incessantly.

1670 COTTON *Esperon* Pref., The Duke himself being so eternally upon the Scene of Action, that we shall seldom find him retir'd. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 31 The other was eternally drunk. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 246, I found it eternally rung in my ears from all quarters. 1804 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 14 Nor is he eternally pulling a pair of monstrous white cuffs over his hands.

4. Immutably, unalterably.

a 1716 SOUTH (J.), That which is morally good... must be also eternally and unchangeably so. 1878 HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* viii. 26 There is such a thing as the eternally right and the unchangeably good.

Eternalsness (i'tɜːnəlnəs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being eternal.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Eternalsness*, the being eternal. 1866 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 65 The texts of scripture decribatory of the eternalsness of the Vedas. 1865 G. MEREDITH *Diana Crossu.* III. x. 197 Her still-flushed senses protested on behalf of the eternalsness of the passion.

Eterne (i'tɜːn), *a.* *Obs. exc. arch. (poet.)* Also 6-9 *etern*, 7-9 *etern(e)*. [a. OF. *eterne*, ad. L. *etern-us*, for *æternus*, f. *ærum* age.]

1. = ETERNAL *a.*

c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 56 To stink eterne he wol my gost exyle. c 1374 — *Boeth.* v. vi. 171 De comune iugement of alle creatures resonables than is þis þat god is eterne. 1413 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* v. ix. (1483) 100 By the kyngne eterne the raunson fully shalle be payd for man. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* cvii. The effectis of my bernes schene Has thaire aspectis by ordynance eterne. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxv. xi. Saynt Edmonde... dyed, and made his fare To blysse eterne. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K. vij. b. Other thynges I fynd in the saied annales worthe of etern memorie. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. ii. 38 Banquo and his Fleans liues. But in them, Nature's Coppie's not eterne. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. lii. Straight be to higher pearch, like bird in cage, Did skip, and sang of etern Destiny. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 101 An Etern Beeing of Beings. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) vi. 281 On him shall fall Retaliation sevenfold and eterne. 1800 KEATS *Hyperion* i. 117 Open thine eyes eterne. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iii. 754 An individualism of the Infinite, Eterne, intense, profuse. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Balder Dead* 80 The prophetesses, who by rite eterne On Frea's hearth feed high the sacred fire.

2. *absol.* † a. In phrase for *eterna* (= L. *ab eterno*), from eternity (*obs.*). b. The *eterna*: that which is eternal. c. The *Eterna*: the Eternal, God.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. ii. 153 De deuyne purueance... þat alle þinges byholdeþ and seep fro eterne. 14... *Circumcis.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 91 The name of names sacryd from eterne. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iv. O thou Eterne! by whom all beings move. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* Proem (ed. 3) p. vi. And in the vast conditions of the eterne The possible, the probable.

† 3. *quasi-adv. Obs.*

c 1590 *Howers Blessed Virg.* 97, I verily think and beleve surely, That my Redeemer is eterne on live.

† **Eterne**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *ETERNE* a.]

trans. To make eternal; to eternalize.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Babilon*, Whose happy Labours haue your laudes eterned. 1606 *Ibid.* II. iv. 1. *Trophies*, O Verse right-worthy to bee ay eterned! — *Wks.* (1621) 1118 Your name already is eterned In Memory's fair Temple.

† **Eternify**, *v. Obs.* [f. *ETERNE* + -(I)FY.]

trans. To make eternal. Hence the pa. pple. is used to translate Gr. *ἀβδύσσω*.

1610 *Mirr. Mag., Winter's Nts. Vis.* Induct., True Fame... by her power eternifies the name. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* i. 162 Her wing'd shoes... Formed all of gold, and all eternified. 1818 in *Todd*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Eternish**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *pa. pple. eternest*. [f. *ETERNE* a., or ad. F. *eterniser*: see -ISH.]

trans. a. To make eternal or perpetual. b. To make eternally famous, to immortalize.

1579 *Lvly Euphues* (Arb.) 126 If this order had not bene in our predecessors... they had neuer bene eternished [ed. 1636 eternized] for wise men. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 56 The angrie heauens... haue eternishd thy exile. 1594 *First Pt. Contention* (1843) 72 Shall be eternish in all age to come. 1594 MARLOWE *Dido* i. A princess-priest. Shall yield to dignity a double birth, Who will eternish Troy in their attempts.

† **Eternitarian**, *sb. Obs.* [f. as next: cf. *trinitarian*.] A believer in the eternity (of the soul). Implied in *anti-eternitarian*, one who opposes this doctrine.

1746 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) IV. 221 Whether you read the works of these anti-eternitarians, or hear their discourse on that subject, etc.

Eternitize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *ETERNIT-Y* + *IZE*.] = ETERNALIZE.

a 1713 ELLWOOD *Elegy in Autobiog.* 208 Eternitiz'd be that right worthy Name.

Eternity (i'tɜːnɪti). Forms: 4 *eternite*, 4-5 *-ties* (e, 6 -itie, 6-7 *eternitie*, -y, 6- *eternity*. [ME. *eternite*, a. Fr. *eternité*, ad. L. *eternitāt-em*, f. *eternus*: see *ETERNE*. Cf. Pr. *eternitat*, Sp. *eternidad*, It. *eternità*.]

1. The quality, condition, or fact of being eternal (see the adj.); eternalness; eternal existence.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. vi. 171 God is eterne. [at vs. considere þan what is eternite. 14... *Inholders in York Plays* 515 Euer withoutyn ende With to the reyne in thynne eternyte. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Intro. (Roxb.) 8 To magnifye God in hys blysfyl eternyte. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* Pref. 8 Giving them knowledge of the eternitie, and holy trinite in unitie. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iv. 25 He wants nothing of a god but Eternity. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 15 God enjoyes himself only by Contemplation of his Goodness, Eternity, Infiniteness and Power. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 246 There should always have been a pre-existing Matter, to establish his Opinion concerning Eternity. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xvii. 125 An argument... to prove the eternity of the world.

b. *hyperbolically.* Perpetual or indefinite continuance; esp. 'immortality' of fame.

c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 476 Thus maketh thai of thaire fertilitie In helping nature a feire eternyte. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 208 A desire he had... of eternitie and perpetual fame. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities, Orat. in praise of travel*, Hercules... purchased himselfe eternitie of name. 1611 *Tourneur Ath. Trag.* i. i. Here are my Sonnes—There's my eternitie. My life in them and their succession shall for euer liue. 1796 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 28 b. The Vine exceeds even the Eternity of Time itself. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xi. 277 That eternitie is brief which hangs upon the sentiments of any multitude.

c. as a title: cf. 'Your Majesty, Grace', etc. 1791 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1834) I. 264 Their [Eastern Emperors'] subjects address them by the titles of 'Your Perpetuity, your Eternity'.

d. The *eternities*: (in vaguely concrete sense) things eternal; the eternal truths or realities. Frequent in Carlyle, and often cited (sometimes derisively) as characteristic of his style.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* Wks. 1858 IX. 253 Truly, if a man cannot get some glimpse into the Eternities, looking through this portal,—through what other need he try it? 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 165 We begin with introspection and the eternities, and end in blood and iron.

2. Infinite time. The total eternity, which has neither beginning nor end, may be regarded as divided by any moment into two eternities: the past eternity (in scholastic language *eternitas a parte ante*), and the future eternity (*eternitas a parte post*). Hence the applications of the word in this sense may be classed as follows:

a. Absolute eternity, having neither beginning nor end.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. 6 The eternitie hath not any thing either afore or after it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 148 Those thoughts that wander through Eternity. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxiv (1819) 396 Eternity is a negative idea, clothed with a positive name. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* III. 132 Infinite time is called eternity.

b. The two 'eternities'.

1656 COWLEY *Pindar Odes, The Muse Notes* 25 There are two sorts of Eternity; from the Present backwards to Eternity, and from the Present forwards. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 119 The Ancient Atheists... did at once deny both Eternities to the World: Past and Future. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxii. The soul awakes... between two dim eternities—the eternal past, the eternal future. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* II. 63 The introduction of the first man into the world... was a dividing line between the eternities.

c. The past eternity.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 148 'Natural' are those which have been Lawes from all Eternity. 1812 COGAN *Theol. Diag.* i. i. (R.), A first cause; who, being uncaused, must exist from eternity.

d. The future eternity; time without end.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 58 Þou wilt maken comparison to be endles space of eternite. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 556 Beyond [time] is all abyss, Eternitie, whose end no eye can reach. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* v. i. Eternity, thou pleasing, dreadful thought... Through what new scenes and changes must we pass! 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ix. xiv. They, with their Leader, through eternity, Must howl in central fires. 1827 POLLOK *Course of T.* VI. Slowly numbers o'er The mighty cycles of eternity.

3. Hyperbolic uses of 2: A space of time felt as 'endless'; a term indefinitely remote.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 239 Those Grey Kentish Bricks... will last to Eternity. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerns.* (1732) 90 With such absolute firmness as if it had been design'd for Eternity. 1813 BYRON *Glaucour* 272 'Thou' in Time's record nearly nought, It was Eternity to thought. 1856 H. MILLER *Test Rocks* ix. (1857) 354 A few more worlds... to which the destroying flood does not reach, save once or twice in an eternity or so.

4. In expressed or implied contrast with time.

a. In metaphysical sense (cf. *ETERNAL* 1 b): Timelessness; existence with reference to which the relation of succession has no application.

1664 HOBBS *Consid.* (1680) 50 Eternity is a permanent Now. 1853 MAURICE *Theol. Essays* (ed. 2) 450 Eternity, in relation to God, has nothing to do with time or duration.

b. Opposed to 'time' in its restricted sense of duration measured by the succession of physical phenomena. Hence, the condition into which the soul enters at death; the future life. Also, eternal welfare.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 73 All that liues must dye, Passing through Nature to Eternity. a 1650 CRASHAW *Death Herrys*, Weak time shall be pour'd out Into eternity. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xciv. Most grave... Citizens, are put to it by a promissory Oath to stake their Eternities, and in effect to invoke God. 1785 *Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 658/2 Just as they were going to be launched into eternity.

5. *nonce-uses.* Viewed imaginatively as an agent or a person.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLIV. ix, I [Time] am the lode-starre to dame Eternitie. 1818 BYRON *C. Har.* IV. lxxi, It comes like an eternity, As if to sweep down all things in its track.

6. In *plural* (cf. 1 d, 2 b): Eternity viewed as consisting of 'ages'.

1380 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep. Jerome* iv. 64 Thoo that techen many men to rightwisnes [shulen shyne] as sterres unto perpetuel eternytes [1388 euerlastyngnessis]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Dan.* xii. 3 They that instruct many to justice [shal shine] as starres unto perpetual eternities. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 566 Like a clock which strikes the hours of the eternities. 1858 SEARS *Atham.* III. I. 256 To unfold through the ages, yea, through the eternities. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 247 The throne of heaven is to them a lonely one. The solitude of the eternities weighs upon their imaginations.

Eternization. [f. next + -ATION.] The action of eternizing; immortalization.

1864 in WEBSTER; whence in later Dicts.

Eternize (i'tɜːnəɪz, i'tɜːnəɪz), *v.* Also 6-7 *eternise*, 7 -ise. [a. Fr. *eterniser*, ad. med. L. *eternizare*, f. *etern-us*: see *ETERNE*.]

Both the accentuations above noted are frequent in poetry; Shaks. has *eternize*, which is now the more usual stress.]

1. *trans.* To make eternal, i.e. everlasting or endless; to give endless nature or duration to.

1580 C'ESS. *Pembroke Ps.* lxxix. (1823) 123 There his name who love and prize, Stable stay shall eternize. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 481 His [God's] holy will... can eternize creations. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 60 That [happiness] fondly lost, This other [immortality] serv'd but to eternize woe. a 1711 KEN *Imitat. Poet. Wks.* 1721 IV. 534 Assur'd to reunite on high And eternize their sacred Tie. 1740 CHEVNE *Regimen* 14 The most perfect Cherubim in Heaven, to perpetuate and eternize its Happiness, must [etc.] 1839 BAILEY *Festus* iv. (1848) 30 The mortal soul Shall be divinized and eternized.

2. To prolong indefinitely (a state or condition); to prolong indefinitely the existence of (a thing).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 522 By this means they take order to eternize their Oliues. 1633 *Battle of Lulsen* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malt.) IV. 197 A truce which... they wished had been a peace, whereby their repose might be eternized. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 35 Force or Fraud may alter a Government; but it is Property that must Found and Eternize it. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. vi. 18 Perpetual quarrels which they take care to eternize, by leaving them to their successors. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 327 An attempt to eternize the fireside and the nuptial chamber. 1879 CHA. ROSSETTI *Seek and F.* 236 Their first stage is transitory: eternize that first stage, and it would become penal.

b. *esp.* To make lasting, perpetuate (fame, memory, praise, etc.).

1568 NORTH tr. *Guernard's Diall Princes* iv. II. 104 The memory of you shall remain eternized to your Successors for euer. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurditie* Epist., My tongue is too to base a Tryton to eternise her praise. 1605 Play *Stucley* in *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 266 Our fame Shall be eterniz'd in the mouths of men. 1608 R. B[?]LING *Contn. Sidney's Arcadia* vi. 487 To eternise the famous memorie... of his deceased Mistris Hellen. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iii. 10 The famous Act of Parliament at Paris has eternized the Memory of this Execrable Attempt. a 1711 KRN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 211 His Favours eternizing their Renown. 1773 BRYDENE *Sicily* xix. (1809) 198 Horses... had magnificent monuments erected to eternize their memory. 1866 FELTON *Ant. & Mod. Greece* I. xii. 490 An art which eternizes the memory of the human race.

3. To make eternally or perpetually famous; to perpetuate the fame or memory of; to immortalize. 1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 869 Cadiz... Where great Alcides... Did fixe his pillars 't'eternise his name. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* Ded. (1725) 1 Trajan, Adrian are Eternized for practising all liberal Sciences. 1746 SMOLLETT *Reproof* 113 Did not his virtues eterniz'd remain. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 133 What might be... eternized in glass by Mr. Pearson. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. Peace* 13 Oct., Marble monuments to eternise the men who have thus become great. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 107 To see helpless and un-beauteous agony eternised in stone. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 148 Monuments... to eternise Lawyers with supple conscience, and glib tongue.

Eternized, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED¹.] Immortalized.

1603 H. PETOWE *Elina's Fun.* in *Harl. Misc.* X. 324 To live againe in glory with his eternized sister, divine Eliza. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 38 Rome amongst all her... eternized spirits cannot shew one better than hee was. 1667 SPED *England* ix. § 4 That eternized Queen Elizabeth of euerlasting memory. 1672 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 34 To welcome thy hellish eternized guests.

† **Eternizement**, Obs. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The condition or state of being eternized; immortal fame.

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banq. Sence* (1639) 39 But give thy bounty true eternizement.

† **Eternizer**, Obs. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who eternizes.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 54 Admirable Italian tear-e-eternizers, Ariosto, Tasso, and the rest. 1636 W. AMBROSE in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 38 This epitaph his noble Vrne shall cover, Cotswolds Eternizer, Robert Dover.

Eternizing (et's-moiz'in), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ETERNIZE.

1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* Ded., Intended... to the eternizing of some of the chiefs of them. 1847 LD. COCKBURN *Tral.* II. 170 Nothing can justify the eternizing of individual caprice over the fixed national property.

Eternizing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That eternizes.

1659 PRARSON *Creed* (1741) 100 Their eternal and eternizing oil lost long before. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1104 Wishes her Dead Companion to share in her then present felicity, by virtue of eternizing Monuments.

† **Eternness**, Obs. rare. Also *eternesse*. [f. ETERNE a. + -NESS.] = ETERNITY 1 and 2.

1606 Sir G. Goosecappe ii. I. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 29 What Eternesse is, The World, and Time, and Generation. 1608 CHAPMAN *Trag. Byron* Plays 1873 II. 311 What impossible mixtures? vice and virtue, Corruption and eternesse.

Etesian (et'si-zian), a. (sb.) [f. L. *etesi-us*, a. Gr. *ἐτησίος*, lit. 'annual', f. *ἔτος* year + -AN.]

1. a. *properly*, The distinctive epithet of certain winds in the region of the Mediterranean, blowing from the NW. for about 40 days annually in the summer. † b. Hence, occasionally, applied to winds annually blowing from a particular quarter in other parts of the world, as the trade-winds, monsoons, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 473 The Ides of July, which are forerunners of the Etesian winds. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. vi. 102 The Etesian winde, which is observed to blow earely yeere from the Northeast about the rising of Dog-starre. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 257 A sheet of Lead, which an Etesian Wind blows suddenly down from the Roof of some Steeple. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 21 Vessels find shelter in its port... during the etesian or contrary winds. 1828 Lemprière's *Classical Dict.* (ed. Barker) 304 Those winds are properly Etesian which blow from that part of the horizon which is beneath the north and west. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxiv. XI. 123 A gentle and steady Etesian breeze carried them across.

fig. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Parr* Wks. V. 52 Had Dr. Bridges happened to be a vulgar sectarian... those etesian gales or annual monsoons would have been hailed by Parr as the harbingers of a triumph in reversion.

† 2. quasi-sb. Obs.

1668 USSHER *Ann.* 346 Whom they nicknamed the Etesian, because he continued in the place but 45 dayes. 1875 EVELYN *Terra* (1790) 45 The Protection of a thin Hedge or Canvas Curtain... defend them from our too constant and rigorous Etesians. 1884 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 561 These Eastern Winds (which I call our English Etesians).

Etfleon, -fiuwen, -foran, etc.: see ATFLEE, -FORE.

Eth- (ē-). Chem. The first syllable of ETHER, employed as a radical to form names for the typical members of the bi-carbon or ETHYL series of hydro-carbons and their compounds.

Eth(e), obs. forms of EATH.

Ethal (e-pāl). Chem. [f. ETH- + -AL.] The same as *Cetyl* or *Cetylic Alcohol* (see CET-). Hence **Ethalic** a., as in *Ethalic acid* = *Cetylic acid*.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 234/1 Ethal is a solid transparent... fatty matter. 1877 WATTS *Fowmes' Chem.* II. 160 Ethal is obtained from spermaceti.

Ethane (e-pēn). Chem. [f. ETH- + -ANE.] The paraffin or saturated hydrocarbon, C₂H₆, forming the second member of the series C_nH_{2n+2}; also called *Ethyl hydride* and *di-methyl*; a colourless inodorous gas.

1873 WATTS *Fowmes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 545 We may take the formation of ethane from ethyl iodide. *Ibid.* (1877) II. 50 Ethane and propane... are given off from it [American petroleum] as gas at ordinary temperatures.

† **Ethanīm** (e-pānim). [Heb. אֶתְנִימ (ethanim)] (*yērah hā-ēthānim*, interpreted by Gesenius as 'month of swollen streams'.] The seventh month (Sept.-Oct.) of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, the first of the civil year, afterwards called by the Babylonian name Tisri.

[1582 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* viii. 2 Bethanym.] 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* viii. 2 In the moneth Ethanīm, that is y^e seventh moneth. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth.* Lond. 395 It was celebrated on... the 7th month, called in the Old Testament Ethanīm, but by the Jews in later times Tisri.

Ethbete: see EATH C. 1.

† **Ethe**, v. 1 Obs. In 1 *Edian*, 3 *Edi*. [OE. *Edian* = OTeut. type **anþijan*, related to ANDE.] intr. To breathe.

a 1000 *Greg. Dial.* iv. iii. (Bosw.), Hy ealle eðiaþ (*L. spirant omnia*). a 1225 *St. Markar.* 13 Leowse þi fot of mi necke... eadiest þæt ich eði mahe.

† **Ethe**, v. 2 Obs. [repr. OE. **ēþan*, f. *āþ* OATH. Cf. MHG. *eiden*.] trans. To ask with an oath; to adjure.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 379 Fyrst I eþe þe, habel, how þat þou hattes, þat þou me telle truly. *Ibid.* 2467 Þerfore I eþe þe, habel, to com to þy naunt. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 340 Þe ious out he wregis, Erne till exorize & eþis euer elike, þat it suld worthe as he wald.

† **Ethecke**, Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. L. *etheca*, ad. Heb. אֶתְכָּה, *attiq* (only in this chapter); the sense is uncertain: Gesenius suggests 'pillar', others 'gallery, portico'.]

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xli. 15 And he measured the length of the building against the face of that, which was separated at the backe: the etheckes on both sides of an hundred cubits.

† **Ethel**, sb. Obs. exc. Hist. Also 1 *ēþel*, *ēþel*, 1-3 *ēþel*, *ēþel*, 3 *ēþel*. [Common Teut.: OE. *ēþel*, *ēþel* = OS. *ēþil*, OFris. *ēthel*, *ēthol*, OHG. *uodil*, ON. *ēþal*, f. stem **ēþ-*, ablaut-derivative of **ap-*: see ATHEL.] Ancestral land or estate, patrimony; native land.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth. Metr.* xxiv. 99 Þis is eallunga min agen cyð eard and eþel. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke iv. 24 Nan witega nis andfenge on his eþele [Lindisf. on oēþel his, *Rushw.* on oēde his]. c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* *ibid.*, On his æþele. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 We ne mazen habben þene heouenlichen eþel butan we beon clene from alle sake. c 1205 LAY. 16289 Min æþel to biwinnen. *Ibid.* 20201 Þat æþel wes his ægene. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 75 An 'ethel', an inherited or otherwise acquired portion of original allotment.

† **Ethel**, var. form of ATHEL a. Obs.

1. = ATHEL A. 2.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 [We] understonden him on ure eðele bede. *Ibid.* 125 To biſcechen... mid eðele worde and eðie. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 172 Þeos preles beoð hire eðele viſ wittes.

2. Comb., as *ethelborn* a., nobly born (*Hist. after OE. phrase æþele geboren*).

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. 359 The prejudices of the ethelborn Saxons. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. (1862) 140 An ethel born or noble woman.

Etheling, obs. form of ATHELING.

† **Ethem**, Obs. Forms: 1 *ēþem*, *ēþm*, 2 *ēþem*. [Com. WGermanic: OE. *ēþem*, *ēþm*, cogn. w. OFris. *ēthma*, OS. *ēþm* (Du. *adem*), OHG. *ādam* (MHG. *ātem*, Ger. *āthem*), f. Teut. root **ēþ-*, OArvan **et-* to breathe.] Vapour, breath.

Beowulf 2593 (Gr.) Hreðer æðme weoll. a 1000 *Cædmon's Christ & Satan* (Gr.) 704 Hu sid se swarta eðm [swol.] seo. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Heore eþem scean swa deð þe leit a-monge þunre.

Ethen, var. form of HETHEN a., Obs. hence.

Ethene (e-pēn). Chem. [f. ETH-YL + -ENE.] A fatty hydrocarbon, C₂H₄, forming the second member of the series C_nH_{2n}: known also as Ethylene, Olefant Gas, or Heavy Carburetted Hydrogen. Also attrib., as in *Ethene bromide*, *chloride*, *iodide*, etc.

1873 WATTS *Fowmes' Chem.* 554 Ethene is formed by the action of nascent hydrogen upon ethine or acetylene. *Ibid.* 619 Ethene Iodide is a colourless, crystalline, volatile substance, of penetrating odour. *Ibid.* (1877) II. 56 Ethene... is most easily prepared by heating strong alcohol with three or four times its weight of strong sulphuric acid.

Ethene, obs. form of HEATHEN.

Ether (i-pær). Also *æther*. [a. L. *æther*, ad. Gr. *αἰθήρ* (in senses 1-3 below), f. root of *αἰέω* to kindle, burn, shine; cf. *αἰθρα* fair weather, f. same root.

The spelling *æther* is still not uncommon in senses 1-3, and occasionally occurs in sense 5. In the chemical sense 6 *ether* is the only form recognized by good authorities.]

1. Senses adopted from Greek (orig. through Latin; but now often used with direct reminiscence of passages in Gr. classic authors).

1. The clear sky; the upper regions of space beyond the clouds; the medium filling the upper regions of space, as the air fills the lower regions. Now poet. or rhetorical.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 122 What will he answer to Plato, who saith that the Heauen or Skye is called Aether. 1718 POPE *Iliad* xvi. 361 All the unmeasured aether flames with light. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* xix. 431 Through ether down she darted. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* iii. xxv, The wizard song at distance died, As if in ether borne astray. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xvii. 236 The people... saw the wings of Pau-Puk-Keewis flapping far up in the ether. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 206 The Ocean shook, and stormy the stars 'gan tremble in ether.

b. As the element breathed by the gods; 'diviner air'.

1733 POPE *Ess. Man* iii. 115 What'er of life all-quickenng æther keeps... one nature feeds the vital flame. 1840 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* 1. 4 A land wherein gods of the old time wandered, Where every breath even now changes to ether divine.

2. In ancient cosmological speculation conceived as an element filling all space beyond the sphere of the moon, and as the constituent substance of the stars and planets and of their spheres. The earliest Eng. use; now only Hist.

It was variously regarded as a purer form of fire or of air, or as differing in kind from all the 'four elements'. By some it was supposed to be the constituent substance, or one of the constituents, of the soul.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. v. (Addit. MS. 27944 fol. 107) Isidor seip be ouere parties of fuyre & of ayer hatte Ether. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 16 From the æther was made the heavens. *Ibid.* 493 The Pagans answer thus... we call God in the Æther Jupiter. 1695 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* i. 7 The thinner parts... made the æther, or higher firmament, wherein the sun and the planets are seated.

3. Air; respirable fluid.

1713 *Guardian* No. 44 They sucked-in so condensed and poisonous an Aether. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 277 His senses are hailed... by the freshness of a pure æther.

II. Senses of modern development.

† 4. As a general name for extremely subtle fluids, the existence of which was imagined or inferred; = AURA 2, 3. Obs.

1691 ED. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xvi. 22 The Elements themselves pass into their Ethers. 1751 DARWIN *Vapour* in *Phil. Trans.* L. 252 There was no real opposition in the electric æther of glass, and that from wax.

fig. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 1 July an. 1763, My mind was... strongly impregnated with the Johnsonian æther.

5. mod. Physics. A substance of great elasticity and subtilty, believed to permeate the whole of planetary and stellar space, not only filling the inter-planetary spaces, but also the interstices between the particles of air and other matter on the earth; the medium through which the waves of light are propagated. Sometimes called the *luminiferous ether*. Also attrib., as in *ether-strain*, *vibration*, *wave*.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxii. (1658) 342 The Ether... like an immense Ocean, tossed with all varieties of motion. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 226 These phenomena are produced either by the intervention of air or æther or other such medium, that communicates the impulse from one body to another. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (J.), Ether, like our air, may contain particles which endeavour to recede from one another. 1776 *Dict. Arts & Sc.*, *Æther*, an imaginary fluid, supposed by several authors, both ancient and modern, to be the cause of gravity, heat, light, muscular motion, and, in a word, of every phenomenon in nature... Perrault represents it as 7200 times more rare than air; and Hook makes it more dense than gold itself. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1845) I. vi. 134 Descartes was the first philosopher who maintained the existence of an ether, a medium more subtle than air, filling the interstices of air. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 219 The vibrations of ether... constitute the physical basis of light. 1876 B. TAYLOR *Denkungen* iii. iii. 109 Our dark orb Drinks light from ether till it grows a star.

attrib. 1879 G. ALLEN *Col. Sense* i. 2 We must find out how the various modes of æther-waves... came originally to be distinguished from one another. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* iii. iii. 475 We cannot conceive any reason why a soul that feels ether-waves as colours must, in consistency, perceive air-waves as sounds.

b. fig.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 33 We are—we know not what;—light-sparkles floating in the æther of Deity! 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* viii. 352 Measures which would have reduced the papal authority out of Italy to a thin ether visible to none but the clergy. a 1849 FOX *Poems, Ulatume*, She rolls through an ether of sighs.

6. Chem. a. The colourless, light, volatile liquid, (C₂H₅O) resulting from the action of sulphuric and other acids upon alcohol, whence it was also known as *Sulphuric*, *Phosphoric*, etc. *ether*. In popular and commercial use the incorrect name 'sulphuric ether' is still common, and the term 'ether' without prefixed word is ordinarily understood to refer to this substance, which in technical nomenclature is now distinguished as *Common*, *Ethyl*, or *Vinyl ether*, or *Ethyl oxide*. It is an anæsthetic, and capable of producing extreme cold by its evaporation. Also attrib.

1757 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 161 The subtle fluid, prepared from vinous spirits with the vitriolic acid, called by

the chemists ether. 1794 PEARSON *ibid.* LXXXIV. 389 Fifty grains of white lac readily dissolved in 500 grains measure of sulphuric ether. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 82 A solution of gold in ether applied to the surface of fine polished steel instruments gilds them. 1875 URK *Dict. Arts* II. 309 s.v., A duty of 17. 5s. per gallon was fixed on sulphuric ether on the 25th September 1862. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 63 Ether dissolves the fat and brings the stræ again into view.

attrib. 1874 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. v. x. 611 Ether-narcosis produces the loss of 1. The local sensibility of extreme parts. 2. The intellectual powers. 1873 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 18 And the globe will hold just as much ether-vapor as if neither of the other two were present. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* x. § 64. 177 By ether-spray it [an external part of the body] is made very cold.

b. Hence by extension, the generic name of a large class of compounds, formed by the action of acids upon alcohols, divided into (1) *Simple ethers*, of which the above Common Ether is the type, and which comprise the oxides, sulphides, chlorides, etc. of alcohol radicals. (2) *Compound ethers*, in which the hydrogen of the hydroxyl of an alcohol is replaced by an acid-radical.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 324 Sulphuric ether... possesses the characters of a base, being capable of neutralizing various (probably all) acids... These new compounds are at present very inaccurately termed ethers. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 257 An ether... bearing the same relation to fusel oil, which sulphuric ether does to alcohol. 1877 WATTS *Foundat. Chem.* II. 110 In the polyatomic alcohols, two hydroxyl groups may also be replaced by one atom of oxygen, giving rise to another class of oxygen ethers. The replacement of the hydrogen of the hydroxyl in an alcohol by acid radicals produces ethereal salts or compound ethers.

Ether, var. of **EDDER**.

1649 R. HODGES *Plain Dict.* 28 You must either take out of the hedge the ether or the stake.

Ether, obs. form of **ETHER**.

+ **Etherated**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. **ETHER** + **-ATE** + **-ED**.] Combined with ether; = **ETHERIZED**.

1804 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 190 The author... had concluded... that the fulminating mercury was composed in 100 parts, 21.28 of oxalic acid, 64.72 of mercury, and 14 of etherated nitrous gas, and of a surplus of oxygen.

Ethercap, obs. form of **ETHERCAP**.

Ethereal, **etherial** (*ē-thē-ri-āl*), *a. and sb.* Also 6-9 **etherial** (l. [f. *ē-thē-ri-us* or *ē-thē-re-us* (ad. Gr. *αιθέριος*) + **-AL**].

The uncertainty of the spelling began in Latin, the orig. *etherius* from the Gr. being often written *-eus* after the ordinary Latin adj. ending, as in *ciner-eus*, *lign-eus*, etc.; this spelling is however generally rejected by mod. scholars. The spelling *-eal* is now perhaps the more common in Eng. Cf. *aerial*, *aerial*.

1. Of the nature of, or resembling the idea of, the ether or lightest and most subtle of elements; light, airy, attenuated.

1598 BARKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 366 In the world where-with we are environed [there is a continual ascending] from the elements and compound things, by the *Ethereal* substance to Heaven. 1638 WILKINS *New World* 1, The Elementary and *Ethereal*... doth not belong to the present Question, but of the Sea and Land, etc. 1857 WOOD *Com. Obj.* Sea-shore 27 In the kingdom of Ocean, water is the atmosphere, and, like its more ethereal relative, is ever rolling.

2. Heavenly, celestial. Chiefly poet.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 646 Go, heavenly Guest, Ethereal Messenger. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 56 Heroes, whose Ethereal Root is Jove himself. 1704 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth*. I. i. Nor could the Breath of Art kindle again Th' Ethereal Fire. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Æneid* VII. 192 Steeds of Ethereal Breed. c. 1830 S. ROGERS *Italy*, *Meillerie* 75 Bright and unsullied lives the ethereal flame. 1840 BARNHAM *Ingl. Leg., Nurse's Story*, Ethereal Spirits, gentle and good, Aye weep and lament o'er a deed of blood.

3. Of or pertaining to the material heaven, or highest region of the atmosphere.

1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 41 Phebus... Defundand from hys sege ethereal Glad influent aspectu celicall. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. ix. Pure region ethereal where the sonne & the other sterres renne. 1610 HEALEY *Vive's Comm. St. Aug. Cille of God* (1620) 354 Porphyry reckneth gods that are either heavenly, ethereal, ayery, watry, earthly, or infernal. 1638 WILKINS *New World* xiv. (1707) 115 The extreme Coldness of the *Ethereal* Air. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 42 There to breathe at large *Ethereal* air. 1811 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 275 Mischief sent To blast mankind from yon ethereal tower.

b. Pertaining to the terrestrial atmosphere, in opposition to the lower regions. So occasionally *L. etherius*.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 706 Near the Confines of Ethereal Light... Th' unwary Lover cast his Eyes behind.

4. Spirit-like, impalpable; of unearthly delicacy and refinement of substance, character, or appearance.

1647 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* I. II. xxiv. Ethereal corporeity, Devoid of heterogeneous organity. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 190 The soul may be also perceptive of finer impressions and ethereal contacts. 1804 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) I. 8 It is not possible to endure the dragging and the daubing of Dr. Rennel, after the ethereal touches of Mr. Burke. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* II. i. Only Kehama's powerful eye beheld The thin ethereal spirit. 1847 ISRAELI *Tancred* II. xv. Her ethereal nature seemed to shrink from coarse reality. 1874 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxi. 299 The far and ethereal masses of the Langdale Pikes. 1873 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* 365 As men, we only know of embodied spirits, however ethereal their bodies may be conceived to

be. 1879 W. J. LOFTIE *Ride in Egypt* 150 A faith which is so wholly ethereal as to be independent of facts.

5. *Physics.* Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of 'ether'. See **ETHER** 5. In early use nearly = 1.

1694 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 206 An ethereal subtle matter... may penetrate and pervade the minutest and inmost cavities of the closest bodies. 1810 VINCE *Astron.* xxiii. 252 Beyond the atmosphere of the comet, the ethereal air... is extremely rare. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 328 All the substances in nature... may be considered either as solid, fluid, æriform, or ethereal. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 159 That which propagates movement, the ethereal atoms. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* xvi. (1877) 402 Millions of such ethereal waves must successively make infinitesimal additions to its motion. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* iii. § 114. 126 Something analogous to ethereal friction.

6. *Chem.* Of or pertaining to the liquid called 'ether' (see **ETHER** 6); resembling ether or its qualities.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 321 Ethereal tinctures are prepared in pharmacy. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 414 A combination of two parts of sulphuric acid and one of alcohol... emits a small perceptibly ethereal. 1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* viii. 24 Substituting a stream of ethereal vapour for the wick. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 306 To distinguish acetal from acetic ether and other ethereal liquids. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 414 The ethereal solution of fat. 1870 SIR J. Y. SIMPSON *Anæsthesia* Wks. 1871 II. 23 As early as 1805, Dr. Warren of Boston employed ethereal inhalation.

7. *Ethereal oil.* a. = **Essential** or **Volatile oil** (see quot.).

1694 SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 210 Some [Essential Oyls] are lighter than the best rectified Spirit of Wine... which has made our Chymists call them *Ethereal Oyls*. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v.* *Ethereal oil*, The pure liquor rising next after the spirit, in the distillation of turpentine, is called the ethereal oil of turpentine. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 503 The water... was previously impregnated with as great a portion of ethereal oil as it was capable of holding in solution. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Ethereal oil*, Any highly rectified essential oil may be so named. 1834 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 69 Drops of resin and ethereal oil in increasing quantity. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 7/1 Absinthe... contains several ethereal oils.

b. *In mod. Pharmacy* (see quot.). 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 803/2 *Oleum Æthereum*, *Ethereal oil*: a name for a sulphate of ether used only for the preparation of the compound spirit of sulphuric ether.

B. absol. and sb.

a. *absol.* The ethereal principle, the spirit or essence. b. *sb.* An ethereal being, a spirit, an immortal.

1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium Misc. Writ.* I. (1805) 215 The *Ethereal*, which is a certain Aer of Plato's denomination. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 356 There is no sex in etherals. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* xxiv. 154 A spirit Unseen, nor having organs to discourse The rare ethereal of its too divine And necessary beauty.

Hence **Etherealism**, the state or quality of being ethereal.

In mod. Dicts.

Ethereality, **etheriality** (*ē-thē-ri-āl-ī-tē*). [f. **ETHERIAL** (or **-IAL**) + **-ITY**, after analogy of *equal-ity*, *real-ity*, etc.] a. The quality or state of being ethereal or incorporeal, or of being beyond material grasp or analysis. b. *concr.* Something that is ethereal.

1847 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxiii. Dismount me, and I become a mere clod of the earth... fire, energy, ethereality have departed. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xvi. 223 A good natured wizard... able to conjure his etherealities about him in the twinkling of an eye. 1850 G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* (ed. 3) 48 A certain ethereality thus belongs pre-eminently to music. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 412 Among rude races, the original conception of the human soul seems to have been that of ethereality, or vaporous materiality.

c. *nonce-use.* As a mock form of address.

1806-7 J. BRERFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII. Introduct. If your Ethereality can condescend to take any interest in such earthly stuff.

Etherealization, **etherialization** (*ē-thē-ri-āl-ī-zā-shən*). [f. next + **-ATION**.] The action or process of etherealizing or making ethereal in various senses. Also *concr.*

1867 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 115 He [Aristotle] conceives the moral element... as etherealization, spiritualization of the physical. 1873 PATER *Renaissance* iv. 53 The wasting and etherealisation of Death. 1886 MISS BRADDON *One Thing Needful* xxii. She has dedicated herself to... the etherealisation of humanity.

Etherealize, **etherialize** (*ē-thē-ri-āl-ī-z*), *v.* Also *ether-*. [f. **ETHERIAL** (or **-IAL**) + **-IZE**.] *trans.* To make or render ethereal: a. To refine, exalt, or spiritualize, by removing all that is material or corporeal; also *absol.* b. To bring out the spirit or spiritual conception of. c. To give an ethereal appearance to.

1829 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 389 Every breath of air we draw is terrestrialized or etherealized by imagination. 1833 LYTTON *England* iv. ii. (1840) 435 Wordsworth's poetry is of all existing in the world the most calculated to refine, to etherealize, to exalt. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xxiii. (1879) 283 So etherealized by spirit as he was. 1852 — *Blethedale Rom.* viii. (1885) 78 The clouds of the earth... were never internalized into thought. 1856 CHAMBERLAIN *Jnl.* VI. 263 All silvered over and etherealised by moonlight. 1876 GLADSTONE *Synech. Homer.* 192 Difficult... to accept as history, or to etherealize and translate as myth. 1879 GEO.

ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 796 Art's creations... etherealized To least admixture of the grosser fact. 1882 A. AUSTIN *Canons Poet. Crit.* II. 41 If ever Thought was etherealized... it is in the foregoing passage.

Etherealized, **etherialized** (*ē-thē-ri-āl-ī-zd*), *ppl. a.* Also *ether-*. [f. prec. + **-ED**.] Made or rendered ethereal; exalted, refined, spiritualized.

1850 JANE PORTER in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* xcii. 4 Half-mortal, half-etherialized. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. xiii. § 15 Age of expanded and etherealized moral expression. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 104 Ariel was the etherealised impersonation of swift obedience. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* II. 42 The religion of the future—an etherealized abstraction. 1874 M. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 811 Angels, etherealized men.

Ethereally, **etherially** (*ē-thē-ri-āl-ī*), *adv.* Also 7 **ethereally**. [f. **ETHERIAL** (or **-IAL**) + **-LY**.] In an ethereal manner; celestially, spiritually; with extreme delicateness or purity.

1816 J. LANE *Sgr.'s T. x.* 256 Still justelle live theie whoe deigne justice raise ethereally enshrind in mortal claes. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 585 Leaves... Red, yellow, or etherially pale. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xii. It was not Gentle spring ethereally mild. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* xl. v. 425 Absolutely and ethereally pure.

Etherealness (*ē-thē-ri-āl-nēs*). [f. as prec. + **-NESS**.] The quality of being ethereal.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Etherealness*. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xl. All his ethereality departs.

Etherean, **etherian** (*ē-thē-ri-ān*), *a. rare.* In 6, 9 **etherean**, **-ian**. [f. *L. ðthere-us* or *etherius* + **-AN**] = **ETHEREAL**. a. Heavenly, refined. b. Of a colour: Delicate.

1651 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* II. Pref. (1670) 208 But my hope is, that the simple and debonaire, the *Etherean* and sublime spirits will judge indifferently. 1881 *Card. Chron.* XVI. 780 The sepals and petals are milk-white, with an *etherean* hue of orange.

Etherene (*ē-thē-rīn*). *Chem.* Also 9 **-ine**. [f. **ETHER** + **-ENE**.] 'A synonym of **ETHYLENE**' (Watts).

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* v. (ed. 2) 247 Protoxide and peroxide of iron will bear the same relation one to the other, as methylene and ethylene do amongst organic compounds. c. 1865 LETHBY in *Wylde's Circ. Sc.* I. 116/1 *Etherene* (C_2H_4), or the volatile gas of Faraday... [is] met with in most of the illuminating gases of commerce.

Ethereous, **etherious** (*ē-thē-ri-ŭs*), *a.* [f. *L. ðthere-us* + **-OUS**.] Composed of, or of the nature of ether, or of the upper element of the universe.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 473 The bright surface Of this *Ethereous* mould whereon we stand. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 465 The *Ethereous* Heaven, where the Sun and Stars are. 1775 ASH, *Ethereous*, formed of ether, celestial. 1814 J. GILCHRIST *Ranson* 8; Perhaps it is ethereous meat or drink of gods. *In mod. Dicts.*

Etheric (*ē-thē-rik*), *a.* [f. **ETHER** + **-IC**.] Of or pertaining to ether (see **ETHER** 5).

1878 G. M. BEARD in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XIII. 331 The 'etheric force' of Mr. T. A. Edison was primarily a question of physics. 1889 *Forum* (N. Y.) Feb. 662 The mode of vibration of the etheric particles.

+ **Etherical**, *a. Obs.* In 7 **etherical**. [f. as prec. + **-ICAL**.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, ether (in quot. with reference to **ETHER** 1).

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 329/1 Possidonius defineth a Star, a Divine Body, consisting of *etherical* fire.

+ **Ethericity**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. **ETHER** + **-IC** + **-ITY**.] A proposed name for electricity, implying the view that its phenomena were caused by an 'ether' (see **ETHER** 4).

1748 *Lond. Mag.* 256 Electricity... ought much more properly to be called ethericity.

Etherification (*ē-thē-rī-fī-kā-shən*). [f. **ETHERIFY**: see **-IFICATION**.] The action or process of converting alcohol into ether. Also *attrib.*

1805 C. HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 220 [Phenomena] attendant on etherification. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 157/1 s.v. *Ether*, During the etherification of the alcohol the sulphuric acid plays an active part. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 324 This process is called the continuous etherification process. 1881 WATTS in *Nature* XXV. 50 The experiments of Williamson on Etherification.

Etheriform (*ē-thē-rī-fŏrm*), *a.* [f. **ETHER** + **-(I)FORM**.] Having the form of ether: see **ETHER** 5. 1885 *Science* V. 432 The author believes that the original etheriform mass of our solar system condensed to cosmical clouds.

Etherify (*ē-thē-rī-fai*), *v.* [f. **ETHER** + **-(I)FY**.] *trans.* To make or convert into an ether.

1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. § 990. 161 Various salts are... capable of etherifying alcohol, if heated strongly with it under pressure. 1875 URK *Dict. Arts* II. 309 s.v. *Ether*, The stronger mineral acids etherify the alcohols.

Etherin (*ē-thē-rīn*). *Chem.* [f. **ETHER** + **-IN**.] (See quot.)

1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 507 s.v. When heavy oil of wine... is warmed with water, a light oily liquid rises to the surface, which is a mixture of two substances, both polymeric with ethylene, viz. etherin and etherol.

Ethering, *Sc. etherins*, var. forms of **EDDERING**: see **EDDER**.

1691 RAY S. & E. *Country Words*, *Vrith*, *Eththerings* or windings of Hedges.

Etherism (*ē-thē-rī-zm*). *Med.* [f. **ETHER** + **-ISM**; cf. *alcoholism*.] 'The successive phenomena developed in the animal body by the administration of the vapour of ether.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Etherization (i-pěraizə-jən). Also *g ether-*. [f. next + -ATION.] a. The administration of ether as an anæsthetic or narcotic; also *fig.* b. The process of becoming, or condition of being, etherized. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superstition* (ed. 2) 138 A sketch... of the phenomena of etherization. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 117 The etherization of excitement and the magnetism of crowds. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 274 Chloral administered shortly before etherization. 1884 W. S. LILLY *Am. Relig. & Mod. Thought* 318 The phenomena of etherization are certainly very curious.

Etherize (i-pěraiz), v. [f. ETHER + -IZE. Cf. Fr. *etheriser*.]

1. *trans.* To convert (alcohol, etc.) into ether. 1858 in WEBSTER. 1849 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.
2. To mix or compound with ether. 1800-1876 (see ETHERIZED).
3. To put (a patient) under the influence of ether. Also *transf.*

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 145 Gradually the mind was etherized to a like dreamy placidity. 1879 J. TIMBS *Chloroform in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 107/1 A patient... was etherized, and had a limb amputated... without the infliction of any pain. 1881 *Philada. Telegraph* XXXVI. No. 33. 2 After the morning bulletin was issued he was etherized. + 4. = ELECTRIFY.

1748 *Lond. Mag.* 255 Besides being constantly electricized or rather etherized by the earth.

Hence **etherized** *ppl. a.*, in senses 2 and 3 of the vb. + *Etherized nitrous gas.* **etherizer**, an apparatus for administering ether. **etherizing** *ppl. a.*, in sense 3 of the vb.; in quot. *fig.*

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 219 The gas... into which the nitrous etherized gas can be resolved, by treatment with dilute sulphuric acid. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 421 When equal parts of alcohol and nitric acid are mixed, a violent effervescence takes place... owing to the emission of a gas... a compound of nitrous gas and ether. It has been termed for that reason etherized nitrous gas. 1848 SIR J. Y. SIMMONS in *Monthly Trnl. Med. Sc.* IX. 211 When the patient was in an etherized state. 1876 tr. *Schutzenberger's Ferment.* 28 The etherized alcoholic liquid is distilled in a retort.

Etherol (i-pěrp). *Chem.* [f. ETHER + -OL.] (See quot. for ETHERIN and cf. *glycerin, glycerol*.)

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 334 When boiled with water it is resolved into sulphæthyl acid and ætherol.

Etherous (i-pěros), a. [f. ETHER + -OUS.] Savouring of ether, ether-like.

1863 B. TAYLOR H. *Thurston* II. 283 Impregnated with a pungent etherous smell.

Ethic (e-pik), a. and sb. Forms: 4-5 *etik(e)*, -yk, 4-7 *ethique*, 5 *etique*, (ethyque, etique, eytike), 6-9 *ethick(e)*, 7 *ethique*, 7- *ethio*. [ad. L. *ethicus*, Gr. *ἠθικός*, f. *ἦθος* character, *pl.* manners. Cf. Fr. *éthique*.]

A. *adj.* (Now usually ETHICAL.)

1. Relating to morals.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 30 The Ethicke and politick consideration, with the end of well dooing and not of well knowing only. 1644 BULWER *Chiron* 25 The Ethique precepts and the laws of civil conversation. 1698 F. B. *Modest Censure* 12 What! nothing but Ethick and Oeconomick Strictures, and such like Documents? 1735 SAVAGE *Progress of a Divine* 363 N'er let your doctrine ethic truth impart. 1871 TYNDALL *Pragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xi. 249 Who find the ethic life of their religion unimpaired.

2. Of an author or literary work: Treating of moral questions, and of ethics as a science.

1590 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* i. iv. (Arb.) 25 Therefore were they [Poets] the first Philosophers Ethick. 1732 POPE (*title*) An Essay on Man, Being the First Book of Ethic Epistles. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1749, But 'The Vanity of Human Wishes' is... as high an effort of ethic poetry as any language can show. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 185 Dr. Hutcheson is the principal Ethic writer of this country [Ireland]. 1814 CARY *Dante* 33 Thy ethic page describes Three dispositions adverse to Heav'n's will. 1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 355 In some of his odes and ethic exhortations.

3. Characterized by 'ethos'. (See ETHOS 2.)

1848 WORMUM *Lect. on Paint.* by R. A. 355 note, The style of Polygnotus was strictly ethic.

4. Gram. *Ethic dative*: = 'ethical dative': see ETHICAL 3.

1867 FARRAR *Gr. Syntax* (1870) 80 To this dative of reference belongs what is called the ethic (i.e. emotional) dative.

B. *sb.*

I. *sing.* 1. [after Fr. *éthique*, It. and Sp. *ética*, ad. L. *ethicē*, Gr. *ἠθική* (*ἠθικὴ*)] a. The science of morals; cf. 2. b. A scheme of moral science.

1397 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 363 Ethik (*v. r.* etyk) þat is þe sciens of þewes. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 9 So cloþe he him wiþ virtues, þat of him mai arise good fame & name: & þis techib etik. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* (1682) viii. 327 As for the Science Practick, it doth first imbrace... Ethick, that doth form the Manners. 1875 CLIFFORD *Ess.*, *Basis of Morals* (1879) II. 106 By Morals or Ethic I mean the doctrine of a special kind of pleasure or displeasure which is felt by the human mind in contemplating certain courses of conduct, whereby they are felt to be right or wrong, and of a special desire to do the right things and avoid the wrong ones. 1886 *Athenæum* 17 July 73 In... Mr. Spencer's 'Data of Ethics'... an attempt to construct an ethic apart from theology is regarded as practicable.

attrib. 1778 J. JAMES in *Lett. Radcliffe & James* 53 Not a book, beyond a logic or ethic compend, is recommended.

II. *pl.* **Ethics**. 2. (after Gr. *ἠθικά*) The science of morals; the department of study concerned with the principles of human duty.

In this sense now usually construed (like other words of like formation) as *sing.*; formerly as *pl.*

1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxv. (1612) 213 Nor wanted thear... that did relye On Physickes and on Ethickes, and... a God deny. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* vi. Wks. 1741 I. 48 Out of them [St. Paul's writings] might well be compiled a body of ethicks. 1692 WOOD *Alth. Oxon.* I. 258 He was made Professor of Eloquence and Ethicks in the Universitie of Ingolstadt. 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Persius professes the stoick philosophy; the most generous amongst all the sects who have given rules of ethicks. 1709 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xix. § 11 Ethicks at large may be defined, the art of directing men's actions to the production of the greatest possible quantity of happiness. 1836 EMERSON *Nature*, *Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 164 Ethics and religion differ herein; that the one is the system of human duties commencing from man; the other, from God. 1889 BOYD CARPENTER *Bampton Lect.* vii, Religion without ethics seems little else than irreligious religion.

b. A treatise on the science; *spec.* that of Aristotle.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxxvi. (1869) 71 This is that Aristotle seith in etiques. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A vij, The philosopher sayeth in the viii book of ethyques that, etc. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 112 The same is touched by Aristotle in his Ethicks. 1709 JUNIUS *Lett.* xix. 131 If this gentleman will go back to his Ethics. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. 343 Edward himself... read the ethics of Aristotle in Greek.

+ c. As discrete plural: Ethical maxims or observations. *Obs. rare.*

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* To Rdr., I have reduced all his scatter'd Ethiques to their proper Heads.

3. In narrower sense, with some qualifying word or phrase: a. The moral principles or system of a particular leader or school of thought.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 288 God's laws, standing at the top of our Ethicks. 1696 BENTLEY *Folly of Atheism* 31 If the Atheists would but live up to the Ethics of Epicurus himself. 1791 BURKE *Lett. to Memb. Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 24 This philosophical instructor [Rousseau] in the ethics of vanity. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vii. 232 [The Spectator's] morality... is not a very high order of Christian ethics. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 1 The Ethics of Paganism were part of a philosophy. 1889 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 94 It lifts you... from the zoological ethics of Combe.

b. The moral principles by which a person is guided.

1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 47 It is not the province of man to pronounce judgment on the ethics of his fellow-creature, in the last extremities of starvation.

c. The rules of conduct recognized in certain associations or departments of human life.

1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xviii. § 46 Now to instruct each individual in what manner to govern his own conduct in the details of life, is the particular business of private ethics. 1864 BURTON *Scott. Abr.* II. 279 Sea rights, and sea ethics were by no means so distinctly defined as they are now. 1870 R. W. DALE *Week-day Serm.* vii. 137 The ethics of dining. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ix. 185 The peculiar scope of our Church ethics for the last thirty years has been the culture of works of compassion. 1884 SYD. Soc. *Lex.*, *Ethics, medical*, the laws of the duties of medical men to the public, to each other, and to themselves in regard to the exercise of their profession.

4. In wider sense: The whole field of moral science, including besides Ethics properly so called, the science of law whether civil, political, or international.

1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 200 The Sum of his [Confutius'] Writings seems to be a Body or Digestion of Ethicks, that is, of all Moral Virtues, either Personal, Oeconomical, Civil or Political. 1793 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed. 12) 27 Jurisprudence... is the principal and most perfect branch of ethics.

Ethical (e-pikāl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to morality or the science of ethics.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 639 It remaineth to discourse of the Politick, Ethical, and Oeconomick virtues and properties of them [bees]. 1653 EVELYN *State of France* Misc. Writ. (1805) 47 This ethical and morall part of travel... embellisheth a gentleman. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 63 The ethical principles of Hobbes, are completely interwoven with his political system. 1860 MANSEL *Prolegom. Logica* Pref. (ed. 2) 8 The value of every ethical system must ultimately be tested on psychological grounds. 1876 tr. *Haackel's Hist. Creat.* I. ii. 36 Moral, or ethical materialism, is something quite distinct from scientific materialism.

b. Pertaining to 'ethos' as opposed to 'pathos': see ETHOS.

a. 1666 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 445 Rather in pathetic than in ethical terms.

2. Of an author or literary work: Treating of the science of ethics, or of questions connected with it.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 16 From Ethical or Theological Compositures, to take out Lessons that may improve the Mind. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (T.), He [Pope] is the great Poet of reason, the first of ethical authors in verse. 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Bro. Birchington*, A metaphor taken out of an ethical work by the Stagyrite. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* I. (1875) 7 Ethical and imaginative literature.

3. Gram. *Ethical dative*: the dative when used to imply that a person, other than the subject or object, has an indirect interest in the fact stated.

1849 L. SCHMITZ *Lat. Gram.* 212 This kind of dative, which occurs still more frequently in Greek, is called the Ethical Dative.

Ethically (e-pikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an ethical manner; according to the principles or rules of ethics; from an ethical point of view.

1649 BULWER *Pathomety* Pref. 12 Those also that shall hereafter Physically and Ethically handle the Doctrine of humane affections. 1674 *Gout. Tongue* ix. § 2. 150 Besides my subject leads me not to discourse ethically, but Christianly of the faults of the tongue. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 636 Little can be said ethically, and nothing prudentially, for foolish things written. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xcii. 1 It is good ethically, for it is the Lord's right.

Ethicalness (e-pikālness). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ethical.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 890 The foundation whereof... has not so much as one of the least seeds either of Politicalness or Ethicalness at all in it. 1886 W. J. LILLY in *Forin. Rev.* 591 How can we predicate ethicalness or unethicalness of a thing?

Ethician (e-pi-fan), *rare*. [f. L. *ethicus*: see -IAN.] A writer on ethics; one versed in ethics.

1889 WALDSTEIN in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 406 Between the priest... and the theoretical ethicist... lies the activity in the sphere of sociology and economics of writers like Ruskin.

Ethicist (e-pi-sist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] = prec. In mod. Dicts.

Ethicize (e-pi-soiz), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To discuss ethics; to speak or write on morals, moralize. *rare*.

1816 G. COLMAN Br. *Grins*, *Fire* xix, They criticize, chop logic, ethicize, philosophize.

2. *trans.* To make ethical; to invest with an ethical element.

1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Ethical Th.* (1889) II. 424 By naturalizing Ethics [the school of Herbert Spencer] reverses the idealizing process which rather ethicizes nature. 1889 BOYD CARPENTER *Bampton Lect.* vii. 276 The creed... becomes ethicized.

Ethico- (e-piko-), repr. Gr. *ἠθικο-*, combining form of *ἠθικός*: see ETHIC. Occurring in a few compound adjs.; as **Ethico-physical**, -political, -religious, partaking of the nature of or pertaining jointly to ethics, and physics, politics, or religion.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* (1713) 565 The Bereshith of Moses bears a triple meaning... viz. Ethico-political, Physico-theosophical, and Literal. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Milton* Wks. (1863) VI. 318 For what may properly be called the Ethico-physical Sublime there is but one great model surviving in the Greek poetry. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.*, *Ethics* (1875) 535 The philosophical system of Neo-Platonism was throughout ethical or ethico-religious in spirit.

Ethide (e-poid). *Chem.* [f. ETH- + -IDE.] A compound formed by the union of an element or a radical with the monad radical ethyl.

1865 ODLING in *Athenæum* No. 1944. 131/1 Aluminium ethide, and methide. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 593 The action of carbonic acid on ethide of sodium [will produce ketones].

Ethike obs. form of HECTIC.

Ethimologise, obs. form of ETYMOLOGIZE.

Ethine: see HETHING, Obs., contempt, scorn.

Ethine (e-poin). *Chem.* [f. ETH- + -INE.] The systematic name (see -INE) of the gaseous hydrocarbon C₂H₂, the bi-carbon member of the series C_nH_{2n-2}, called also ACETYLENE.

1877 WATTS *Founer's Chem.* II. 61 When an electric arc from a powerful voltaic battery passes between carbon poles in an atmosphere of hydrogen, the carbon and hydrogen unite in the proportion to form ethine.

Ethionic (e-pi-onik), a. *Chem.* [f. E(TH)ER + Gr. *θειον* sulphur + -IC.]

Formed by Magnus in 1833, in imitation of the terms *proto-, deuto-, trito-ethionio* [Gr. *ολβος* wine, introduced by Sertuermor (1818) to designate three acids, one of which Magnus supposed to have been identical with ethionic acid.]

Ethionic acid: C₂H₂S₂O₇ (Watts *Dict. Chem.*) produced by the action of water on *Ethionic anhydride*, C₂H₂SO₃, formerly called *Sulphate of carbyl* (Watts *Dict. Chem.*), which is obtained by bringing together olefant gas and vapour of sulphuric anhydride in a tube.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 190 Of Ethionic Acid. 1877 WATTS *Founer's Chem.* II. 174 Ethionic Anhydride.

Ethiop (i-pi-pp), sb. and a. *arch.* Also: 4-7 *ethiope*, (5 *ethyope*), 6-9 *ethiop(e)*. [ad. L. *Æthiops*, gen. *Æthiops-is*, ad. Gr. *Αἰθίοψ*, *Αἰθιωτός*, 'Ethiopian', commonly believed to be f. *αἰθ-ειν* to burn + *ὄψ* face, and to mean primarily 'burnt-face' (cf. *αἰθώψ* 'fiery-looking', later 'sunburnt', f. same or cognate elements); the formation is however not clear, and some have supposed the word to be an etymologizing corruption of a foreign ethnic name. (In Eng. now always with initial capital.)

The 'Ethiopians' are mentioned by Homer as a people dwelling in the far east and the far west; in later Gr. the name was applied chiefly to the inhabitants of Africa south of Egypt, but also to peoples of swarthy complexion in other parts of the world.]

A. sb. lit. = ETHIOPIAN; hence, usually, a person with a black skin, a blackamoor. Phrase, *To wash an (or the) Ethiop (white)*: to attempt the impossible.

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* xiii. 23 Yf chaunge mai an Ethiopie his skyn. 1490 CAXTON *Encydas* xxiii. (1890) 84 Vpon his last

part of therth there habitable where conuerse thethiopes. 1599 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvii. x. Out there flew, ryght blacke and tedyous, A foule Ethiopie. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado v.* iv. 38 He hold my minde, were she an Ethiopie. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 106 The truth whereof many an Ethiopie hath now unwillingly asserted. 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ep. to Julian*, As sure to miss, As they, that wash an Ethiopie's Face. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* iii. ii. Though I were an Ethiopie. 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* lxviii. (1825) II. 158 In the most elegant language, she labours to wash the Ethiopie white.

B. attrib. and adj.
1. = ETHIOPIAN. † *Ethiop line* (Milton): ? the equator.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 282 By som suppos'd True Paradise under the Ethiop Line By Nilus head.

2. Of the hue of an Ethiop; black.
1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. iii. 35 Ethiop vvords, blacker in their effect Then in their countenance. 1635 (GLAPTHORNE) *Lady Mother v.* ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 193 To hang this matchless diamond in the care Of Ethiopie Death. 1812 HEBER *Transl. Pindar* ii. 155 Aurora's knight of Ethiop hue. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* ii. 413 The ivy mesh, Shading its Ethiop berries.

† **Ethiopesse.** *Obs.* Also *Æthiopesse*. [f. prec. + *-ess*, after *L. Æthiopsia* (Vulg. *Num* xii.), Gr. *Ἀιθίοψα* (LXX.).] A female Ethiopian.

[138a WYCLIF *Num.* xii. 1 The Ethiopis his wif.] 1614 RALPH *11st. World* i. 126 Josephus his Tale of an Ethiopesse, wife of Moses. 1640 HARNET *God's Summ.* 272 Moses.. married an *Æthiopesse*, yet could hee not change her hue.

Ethiopian (ἠθιοπῖαν), *a. and sb.* Also 6-7 *ethiopian*, 7 *ethiopian*. [f. ETHIOP or *Ethiopia*: see -IAN, -AN.]

A. adj. 1. Of or belonging to Ethiopia (in the various historical uses of the name), or to the peoples known to the ancients as *Æthiopes*. Often used (now only humorously) as 'negro'. *Ethiopian serenader*: a 'nigger' minstrel, a musical performer with face blackened to imitate a negro.

1684 *Friendly Advice Planters E. & W. Indies* iii. (title) Dialogue between an Ethiopian or Negro Slave, and a Christian. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 413 The teeming Tide.. pouring down from Ethiopian Lands. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* iv. i. The Ethiopian guards.. marched slowly in the rear. 1861 MAYHEW *Lab. Labour* III. 190 There are [in London] 50 Ethiopian serenaders.

† **b. absol.** with pl. sense. *Obs.*
1635 PAGITT *Christianography* (1646) 107 The Ethiopian and Moscovites doe baptize in the Church porch.

c. in proper names of various plants.
1576 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. xcvi. 281 The seconde Seseli.. hath leaues like Juye.. The stalk is blackishe.. And this is counted to be the Ethiopian Seseli. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. lxi. 347 In English we have thought good to call it the Ethiopian Apple. 1884 S. J. CAPPER in *Chr. World* 31 July 575/4 Ethiopian lilies, which are exquisitely beautiful.

2. *a. Anthropology.* Used by some as the distinctive epithet of one of the races into which the human species is divided. *b. Biol.* The distinctive epithet of one of the biological 'regions' of the earth's surface.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* i. vi. 36 In the kingdom which he [Man] constitutes (Hominal) there is but one genus (Homo), and in this genus but one species (Sapiens). This species presents three varieties or principal races.. Caucasian, Mongolian, and Ethiopian. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *1st. Life* 53, *Region*, Ethiopian. *Geographical Equivalent*, Africa (south of the Sahara) with Madagascar.

B. sb. A native of Ethiopia; † a negro, black-amoor.

1559 HULOET, *Ethiopiens*. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. iii. 28 Is he dead, my Ethiopian? 1611 — *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 375 This hand.. as white as.. Ethiopians tooth. 1686 BUNYAN *Book for Boys & Girls* (Repr.) 42 Moses was a fair and comely man, His wife a swarthy Ethiopian. 1787 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 63 Ethiopians of Arabia Felix, which they call the South; and who, though Arabians, are called Ethiopians in Scripture.

b. An 'Ethiopian serenader'. See A. 1.
1861 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 81 The brass band is succeeded by a band of Ethiopians.

Ethiopic (ἠθιοπικ), *a.* [ad. *L. æthiopic-us*: see ETHIOP and -IC.]

1. Of or belonging to Ethiopia. Now only with reference to language, denoting the ancient language of Abyssinia, or to the church using this language in its services.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxii. 9 Annot. 350 The *Æthiopic* sea. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. 4 The Phœnicians pass'd from the Eastern or Ethiopick sea. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 62 The characters of an Ethiopick manuscript. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1842 In the Ethiopick church he [Pilate] is a saint.

2. *absol.* The Ethiopick language.
1867 WHITNEY *Lang. & Study of Lang.* 299 The ancient tongue of Abyssinia, the Ethiopick or Geéz, has a literature.

attrib. Mod. A good Ethiopick scholar.
† **Ethiops.** *Obs.* Also *æthiops*. [a. *L. æthiops* lit. 'ETHIOP, negro,' by mediæval chemists used in this sense.]

A name given to certain black or dark-coloured compounds of metals. *Ethiops martial*, *martial Ethiops* (*L. æthiops martialis*): the black oxide of iron. *Ethiops mineral* (*L. æ. mineralis*): the black sulphide of mercury, prepared by triturating mer-

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cury and sulphur together. (*Ethiops* without adj. usually = *æthiops mineral*.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Æthiops mineral*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Suppl. s.v.* A new preparation of *Æthiops* is given by Cruger. 1770 *New Disp.* 538/2 The sulphur.. and the mercury.. remain at the bottom.. united into an *æthiops*. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 474 The whole wire is consumed.. the globules of iron will be found in that state called *Martial Ethiops*. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 304 The powder which formed the basis of this paste was.. *martial Ethiops*. 1844 J. SCOFFERN in *Orre's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 500 Sulphuret of mercury is obtained in the condition of black powder, formerly known by the appellation *Ethiops mineral*.

Ethise (e'piz), *v. rare.* In 9 *ethise*. [ad. Gr. *ἠθισέω* to accustom, use.] *trans.* (See quot.)

1876 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* v. 153 All legislators try to *ethise*—to create habits among—the citizens for the purpose of making them good.

Ethlete, Ethlute: see EATH C 1.

Ethmo (e'mo-), combining form of Gr. *ἠθμός* sieve, in a few compounds of mod. formation, occurring in anatomy, with general sense 'pertaining jointly to the ethmoid bone and some other part of the skull', e.g. **Ethmo-frontal a.** [see FRONTAL], pertaining to the ethmoid and frontal bones: as the *ethmo-frontal notch*. **Ethmo-maxillary a.** [see MAXILLARY], pertaining to the ethmoid and to the maxillary bones: as *ethmo-maxillary suture*.

Ethmo-nasal a. [see NASAL], pertaining to the ethmoid and to the nasal bones: as *ethmo-nasal suture*. **Ethmo-presphenoidal a.** [see PRESPHENOIDAL], of or pertaining to the ethmoid and to the presphenoid bone: as *ethmo-presphenoidal suture* (Huxley). **Ethmo-turbinal (plates) or Ethmo-turbinals** [see TURBINAL], the lateral masses of the ethmoid bone, connected horizontally with each other at the upper surface by the cribriform plate. **Ethmo-vomerine (plate)** (see quot.).

1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 46 The olfactory chamber of the nasal cavity.. contains a series of simple, longitudinally placed *ethmoturbinals*. 1878 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 94 This prolongation forwards.. forms a median plate (termed *Ethmo-vomerine*). 1881 — *Cat* 337 A cartilaginous expansion called the *ethmo-vomerine plate*.

Ethmoid (e'moid), *a. and sb. Anat.* Also 9 *erron. æthmoid*. [ad. Gr. *ἠθμοειδής* sieve-like, 'cribriform' (Galen has *ἠθμοειδὲς ὄστρον* 'ethmoid bone'), f. *ἠθμός* sieve: see -OID. Cf. Fr. *ethmoïde*.]

A. adj. Sieve-like, finely perforated. *Ethmoid bone*: a square-shaped cellular bone, situated between the two orbits, at the root of the nose, containing many perforations, through which the olfactory nerves pass to the nose.

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 80 Joined to the Ethmoid Bone. 1831 R. KNOX *Clognet's Anat.* 583 It dives into the posterior ethmoid cells. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 90/1 Parts of the olfactory capsules.. forming the compound bone called 'æthmoid'.

B. quasi-sb. passing into sb. = *ethmoid bone*.

1842 COL. H. SMITH *Nat. Library* xiii. 87 The cranium.. may be subdivided into three compartments, the anterior containing the two frontal bones and the ethmoid. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 313 The 3rd the ethmoid with the two frontal. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* vii. 121 The eye orbits seem to have been at the corners of the intermaxillary, circumscribed by the sub-orbitals and the ethmoids.

Hence **Ethmoidal a.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ethmoid bone. *b.* = ETHMOID.

a. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) The *Ethmoidal* and *Sphenoidal* [Sutures] surround the Bones of these Names. 1831 R. KNOX *Clognet's Anat.* 47 On each side of the ethmoidal notch, there is observed a triangular concave surface. 1844 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-m.* 281 Ethmoidal arteries pass through the ethmoidal foramina.

b. 1764 HADLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 4 The superior maxillary, sphenoidal and ethmoidal bones were broken away. 1849 E. BLYTH *Cuvier's Anim. K.* 39 The cranium subdivides into three portions: the anterior is formed by the two frontal and the ethmoidal bones.

Ethmose (e'mō's). *Phys.* [f. Gr. *ἠθμο-ς* sieve + -OSE.] A name given to cellular tissue.

In mod. Dicts.
Ethnagogue (e'p'naggō). [f. Gr. *ἠθν-ος* nation + *ἀγορ-ος* leader.] A leader of a nation.

1880 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 152 If I may coin a word for the occasion, he [O'Connell] was an *ethnagogue*.

Ethnarch (e'p'nark). [ad. Gr. *ἠθναρχ-ης*, f. *ἠθν-ος* nation + *-αρχος* ruler.] A governor of a nation or people; a ruler over a province.

1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 95 They [the Jews] had their *Ethnarchs*, *Toparchs*, high-Priests, Rulers, Princes, and sometime Kings of their owne. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* iv. Caesar.. did not appoint a King over them [the Jews], but a Governor, whom they called an *Ethnarch*. 1778 APOTROPHE *Preval. Chr.* 210 Julius Cæsar.. authorized Hyrcanus and his children to be *ethnarchs* of the Jews. 1879 C. GEIKIE *Christ* 30 Pompey set up Hyrcanus as high priest and ruler, under the title of *ethnarch*.

Ethnarchy (e'p'narki). [ad. Gr. *ἠθναρχία*, f. *ἠθναρχης*: see prec.] *a.* The dignity or office of an *ethnarch*. *b.* The dominion of, or province ruled by, an *ethnarch*.

1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* 26 They divided their dominions and contries into principalities; some into provinces.. others into *ethnarchies*. 1643 *Subject of Suprem.* 68 Antipater.. deposeth him of his *Ethnarchie*. 1866 MERI-

VALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlv. 417 Syria.. was still skirted by several tributary kingdoms or *ethnarchies*.

Ethnic (e'p'nik), *a. and sb.* Forms: 4-6 *ethnyke*, 5-7 *ethnik(e)*, 6-8 *ethniok(e)*, (6 *æth-*, *ethenike*, *etneke*), 7 *ethnique*, (*ethnyoke*), 6- *ethnio*. [ad. Gr. *ἠθνικ-ός* heathen, f. *ἠθνός* nation; in the LXX, hence in N. T. and the Fathers, *ἠθνικ-ός* = the nations, Gentiles (rendering Heb. *גוֹיִם* *gōyim*, pl. of *גוֹי* *gōy*, nation, esp. non-Israelitish or 'Gentile' nation).

The Gr. *ἠθνός* was formerly often imagined to be the source of Eng. *HEATHEN*; hence the confused forms *æthnic*, *HEATHENIC*, which might be regarded as corrupt variants of this word.]

A. adj.

1. Pertaining to nations not Christian or Jewish; Gentile, heathen, pagan.

c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Printer's Pref. ix, The bible bookes of Iudges and Kynges.. farre surmounting all *ethnike* dooynges. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 3 An *ethnike* and a pagane kyng. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 61 That all composition is against the nature of God even the *Ethnikes* Philosophers perceived. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* vi. xlix. § 171 Professing himselfe to be a Christian, and withall protesting that he would not be a soueraine over an *Ethnike* Empire. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 281 Exhorted their Convertsto obey their then *Ethnique* Princes. 1804 MOORE *Epist.* iii. iii. 45 All the charm that *ethnic* fancy gave To blessed arbour's o'er the western wave. 18.. LONGF. *Drinking Song* vii. These are ancient ethnic revels Of a faith long since forsaken. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* i. vii. (1872) 45, I find at this time his religion is as good as altogether *Ethnic*, Greekish. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 107 There is first the *ethnic* forecourt, then the purgatorial middle-space.

2. Pertaining to race; peculiar to a race or nation; ethnological.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ix. 229 That *ethnic* stock which embraced all existing European races. 1865 *Reader* xi Feb. 163/1 The slight development of *ethnic* peculiarities in childhood. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* (1886) 133 Heresies are at best *ethnic*: truth is essentially catholic.

† **B. sb.** One who is not a Christian or a Jew; a Gentile, heathen, pagan. *Obs.*

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Barnabas* 161 A part of It [the temple] fel done & mad a gret distrucctione Of *ethnykis*. c. 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. Soc.) I. 169 Beinge on all sides besett with the Tracherie of these rude *athenickes*, hee was sodainlie slayne. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 37 Yf he.. heare not the Church, let him be taken for an *Ethnike*. 1645 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* ii. iv. A kind of Mule! That's half an *Ethnick*, half a Christian! 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 614 The *Ethnicks* do still repute all great trees to be divine. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* i. iv. 77 They look upon them [the Jews] as several degrees beneath.. *Heathens*, *Ethnicks*, *Pagans*, and *Idolaters*.

Ethnickal (e'p'nikāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

† 1. Of an *ethnic* nature or character; heathenish. 1547 BR. HOOPER *Declar. Christ v. Diiij*, What.. blasphemy of God, and *Ethnykall* idolatrie is this. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 67 *Ethnickall* sportes and pastimes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 195 The Religion of the Peguans is *Ethnickall*, knowing many but false Gods. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii. ii. xx. (1852) 447 The custom of preaching at funerals may seem *ethnickal* in its origin.

† **b.** Pagan; = ETHNIC A. 1. *Obs.*

a. 1638 MEDE *Wks.* iii. viii. 643 The Woman which escaped the fury of the *Ethnickal* Dragon. 1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 548 Should not.. *Ethnickal* Rome be lesse Babylon then the Christian. 1766 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xiii. (1763) 237 The Subjects of the narrative.. may be drawn.. either from *ethnickal* or sacred Story.

2. Of or pertaining to race or races, their origin, and characteristics. Cf. ETHNIC A. 2.

1846 GROTE *Greece* ii. i. 11. 308 Purely upon geographical not upon *ethnickal* considerations. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. iii. 58 As far as *ethnickal* connexion is concerned, this analogy will hold good.

3. Pertaining to the science of races; = ETHNOLOGICAL 2.

1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* i. (1865) 4 Here then are materials full of promise for the *ethnickal* student. 1884 *Publisher & Bookbuyer's Jrm.* 15 Nov. 11/2 The confused character of the prevailing *ethnickal* literature dealing with the Sudan.

Ethnickally (e'p'nikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

† 1. In an 'ethnickal' or heathenish manner. *Obs.* 1563-7 FOLEY *A. & M.* (1596) 117/2 This pope.. maintained the filthie idolatrie of images.. commanding them most *ethnickally* to be incensed.

2. As regards race; 'racially'.

1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. xlii. 464 The *Enotrians* were ethnically akin to the primitive population of Rome. 1876 GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer.* 65 No one can suppose Trojan and Hellene to have been.. ethnically one, though both were probably of the Aryan stock.

Ethnicism (e'p'nisizm). [f. ETHNIC + -ISM.]

† *a.* Heathenism, paganism; heathenish superstition; an instance of this (*obs.*). *b.* In mod. use without reproachful implication: The religions of the Gentile nations of antiquity; the common characteristics of these as contrasted with Hebraism and Christianity.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* ix. v. § 3 (R.) Certaine *Brasilians*.. had set vp a new sect of Christian *ethnicism*, or mungrell-*Christianity*. 1625 JACKSON *Orig. Vnbelieve* xxiii. 226 Feigned relations of a new starres appearance or other like *Ethnicismes*. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 111 In darkness of error and in the shadow of death through *Ethnicism*. 1849 tr. *Nitzsch's Chr. Doctr.* Pref. 7 The two great

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directions of religio-historical development, Ethnicism and Revelation. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* i. ix. (1872) 54 A mind occupied with mere Ethnicism, Radicalism and revolutionary tumult.

Ethnicist (e'nisist). *rare*. [f. as prec. + -IST.] = ETHNOLOGIST.

1846 *Times* 15 May 4/5 'Smith' has been proved by an American ethnologist and philologist to be nothing more nor less than Shemita, or a descendant of Shem.

† **Ethnicity**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Heathendom, heathen superstition.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* l. 332 From the curling spume of the celebrated Egean waves fabulous ethnicity feigned Venus their idolatress conceived.

† **Ethnicize**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To act, speak, etc. like an 'ethnic' or heathen.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 247 Whereas both Tacitus and Josephus relate the sudden opening of the doors of the Temple, etc., they appear to me very much to Ethnicize in all these stories.

† **Ethnicish**, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ēthnos* (see ETHNIC) + -ISH.] = HEATHENISH.

1550 BECON *Fortr. Faithful Prol.* Walowing in al kind of weathe like Ethnysh Epicures. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Idolatry* (1559) 187 Helene. . . worshipped the King, and not the wood . . . for that is an ethnish error.

Ethnise (e'pnoiz), *v. rare*. [f. Gr. *ēthnos* (τὰ ἔθνη the nations, Gentiles: see ETHNIC) + -IZE.] *intr.* To favour Gentile or heathen views or practices. Hence *Ethnising* *abl. sb.*, in quot. *attrib.*

1847 BUCH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* l. 42 The earliest heresies of which we have any trustworthy account, appear either as judaizing, or as ethnizing (hellenizing) tendencies.

Ethnody (e'pnoizi). *rare*. [mod. f. Gr. *ēthnos* + *-dika* administration of justice, f. *δίκη* justice.] Comparative jurisprudence as a branch of ethnology.

1889 *Athenæum* 21 Sept. 391/3 The labours of the [Ethnographical] Congress are organized in six sections, viz. general ethnology; ethics, ethnody, and sociology.

Ethnogenic (e'pno'dzēnik), *a.* [f. next + -IC.] Pertaining to ethnogeny.

Ethnogeny (e'pno'dzēni). [mod. f. Gr. *ēthnos* + *-genesis* birth.] That branch of ethnology which treats of the origin of races, nations, and peoples. *In mod. Dicts.*

Ethnographer (e'pno'grāfai). [f. ETHNOGRAPHY (or Gr. *ēthnos* + *-γραφος* writer) + -ER.] One who treats descriptively of the races of mankind; one who is versed in the science of ethnography.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* x. (1857) 202 An evidence, the ethnographer might perhaps say, of its purely Celtic origin. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* viii. 202 The Ethnographer, who has studied the stone implements of Europe. 1884 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Congregationalist* Apr. 280 The greatest ethnographers, that is, the men who have most extensively studied the customs, the manners, the beliefs of men.

Ethnographic (e'pno'grāfik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to ethnography.

1836 COL. WISEMAN *Sc. & Relig.* ii. vii. 46 Nor is this confined merely to the members of the same ethnographic family.

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* iii. xxvi. 87 The ethnographic document called *El Auto de Figueroa*, is one of the most curious records of the barbarism of the first conquistadores. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 103 These laones . . . represent the Javan of the great ethnographic document, chap. x. of the Book of Genesis.

Ethnographical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1843 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 473 The ethnographical outline which I have now concluded. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXIII. 150 Ethnographical studies have made some progress in these later days. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* i. 391 note, Galatia had two meanings—the first ethnographical, the second political.

Ethnographically (e'pno'grāfikāli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an ethnographical manner; from an ethnographical point of view.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 712 Which, contemplated . . . ethnographically . . . holds out . . . abundant matter. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 9 Ancient History may be mapped out . . . ethnographically, according to states and nations.

Ethnographist (e'pno'grāfist). [f. ETHNOGRAPHY + -IST.] = ETHNOGRAPHER.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* v. 560 Ethnographists deal with tribes, and with particular institutions and . . . customs.

Ethnography (e'pno'grāfi). [mod. f. Gr. *ēthnos* + *-γραφία* writing.] The scientific description of nations or races of men, with their customs, habits, and points of difference.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* ii. 97 The term ethnography (nation-description) is sometimes used by German writers in the sense which we have given to anthropography. 1857 DE QUINCEY *China Wks.* 1871 XVI. 233 The Englishman . . . of Chinese ethnography has not a house, except in crevices of rocks. 1868 GLADSTONE *Int. Mundi* vii. (1870) 206 It is in truth a main key to the ethnography of the poems. 1878 RECLUS in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 613 s.v., Ethnography embraces the descriptive details, and ethnology the rational exposition, of the human aggregates and organizations.

Ethnologist (e'pno'lōdzai). [f. ETHNOLOGY + -ER.] = ETHNOLOGIST.

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) i. v. 222 The Iberi, whom modern ethnologists represent as belonging to a distinct family. 1881 FREEMAN *Hist. Geog. Europe* i. iii. 57 It is from Caesar, ethnologist as well as conqueror, that we get our chief knowledge of the country as it was in his day.

Ethnologic (e'pno'lōdzik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = next.

1864 H. SPENCER *Illust. Univ. Progr.* 31 Progress of every kind—astronomic, geologic, organic, ethnologic, social.

Ethnological (e'pno'lōdzikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to ethnology.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 18 Others . . . belong rather to the ethnological and philological inquirer. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* i. 284 The ethnological formation of the different communities. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* iii. clxiv. 184 If our Ethnological Societies cannot otherwise be contented, they must, etc. 1873 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 1/2 A collection of ethnological curiosities from New Guinea.

Ethnologically (e'pno'lōdzikāli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an ethnological manner; from an ethnological point of view.

1861 G. MOORE *Lost Tribes* 4 A circumstance, ethnologically considered, of much interest and importance. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) i. ii. 36 Lothian was politically as well as ethnologically English.

Ethnologist (e'pno'lōdzist). [f. ETHNOLOGY + -IST.] One who is engaged or versed in the study of ethnology.

1843 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* xv. (1843) 132 Every new ethnologist subdivides the nations which his predecessor had connected. 1878 W. H. DALL *Later Preh. Man* 4 The ethnologist . . . may rifle their burial places. 1881 *Atlantic Mag.* XLVII. 232 The ethnologist, who deals with skulls and statures and complexions.

Ethnologicize (e'pno'lōdziz), *v.* [mod. f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To speculate on ethnological questions.

1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 224 If our author will not allow the etymologists to ethnologicize, etc.

Ethnology (e'pno'lōdzī). [f. Gr. *ēthnos* + *-λογία* discourse: see -LOGY.] The science which treats of races and peoples, and of their relations to one another, their distinctive physical and other characteristics, etc.

1843 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 132 The history of nations termed ethnology, must be mainly founded on the relations of their languages. 1847 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 358 Dr. Bethune made some remarks on ethnology, a term he preferred to ethnography. 1878 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* Pref. 9 Ethnology in fact is passing at present through a phase from which other sciences have safely emerged.

Ethnomaniac (e'pno'mā'niæk). [f. Gr. *ēthnos* + *-μανία* + *-ικός* One who is crazy about the rights of 'nationalities'.

1863 S. EDWARDS *Polis Captivity* II. 140 The political ethnomaniacs to be consistent ought to propose the annexation of Alsace to some German state.

quasi-adj. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Jan. 69 The game, from the ethnomaniac point of view, may be regarded as won.

Ethnopsychology (e'pno'saik'pōdzī). [f. Gr. *ēthnos* + *-ψυχολογία* + *-λογία* The investigation of the psychology of races and peoples. 1886 LANG in *19th Cent.* XIX. 58 For this method [philological] we propose to substitute . . . the method of Völkerpsychologie . . . or ethnopsychology.

Hence **Ethnopsychological**, *a.*, of or pertaining to ethnopsychology.

1883 C. LOWE *Bismarck* II. 131 note, The ethnopsychological problem which lies concealed in the nature of the Oriental.

Ethography (i'pō'grāfi). [mod. f. Gr. *ēthnos* + *-γραφία* writing.] 'The description of the morals and characteristics of man'.

1876 in KRAUTH *Vocab. Philos. Sc.*

Ethologic (i'pō'lōdzik), *a.* [f. ETHNOLOGY + -IC.] = next.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Ethological (i'pō'lōdzikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to 'ethology'. *a.* According to the Dicts.: Pertaining to ethics. *b.* In recent use (after J. S. Mill): Pertaining to the science of human character.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH. 1843 MILL *Logic* vi. § 6 The ethological consequences of particular circumstances of position. 1883 W. MINRO in *Academy* 29 Dec. 425 The son is sufficiently candid for the most exacting student of ethological truth.

2. Pertaining to the scientific study of customs.

1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxv. 266 What may be called ethological as distinguished from ethnological researches.

Ethologist (i'pō'lōdzist). [f. L. *etholog-us*, Gr. *ēthologos* (f. *ēthnos* + *-λογος* one who discourses) + -IST.]

† 1. [= Gr. *ēthologos*] One who portrays character by imitative gestures and facial expression; a mimic. *Obs.*—

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

2. One who treats of, or is versed in, the science of ethology; a writer on ethics.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Ethology (i'pō'lōdzī). [ad. L. *ethologia*, a. Gr. *ēthologia*, f. *ēthologos*: see prec. and -LOGY.]

† 1. The portrayal of character by mimic gestures; mimicry. *Obs.*—

1655-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† 2. According to the Dicts.: The science of ethics; also, a treatise on manners or morals. *Obs.*

1678-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

3. In recent use (after J. S. Mill): The science of character-formation.

1843 MILL *Logic* vi. § 4 The laws of the formation of character . . . are to be obtained by, etc. A science is thus formed, to which I would propose to give the name of Ethology, or the science of character.

|| **Ethopoeia**. *Obs. rare*. [L. *ēthopoeia*, a. Gr. *ēthopoeia*, f. *ēthos* + *-ποιεῖν* character + *-ποιεῖν* representation.] Delineation of character; moral portraiture. Also *Rhet.* (see quot. 1678).

1659 *Instruct. Oratory* 74 Examples of such Descriptions and Histories of things under which I comprehend Ethopoeas. 1678-1706 PHILLIPS, *Ethopoea*, a figure of Rhetorick in which there is a feigning of certain words accommodated to certain persons, either to their praise or reproach. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Ethopoeitic**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *ēthopoeitikos*, f. *ēthos* + *-ποιεῖν* character + *-ποιεῖν* to make, represent.] Intended to represent character or manners.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 228 [Crichton] begun to prank it a la Venetiana, with such a flourish of mimic and ethopoeitic gestures.

|| **Ethos** (i'pēs). [mod. L., a. Gr. *ēthos* character, a person's nature or disposition. Used by Eng. writers in certain particular applications.]

1. [After Arist. *Rhet.* II. xii-xiv.] The characteristic spirit, prevalent tone of sentiment, of a people or community; the 'genius' of an institution or system.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* v. 691 The Romanized Danes conformed to the ethos of the Carolingian monarchy. 1859 W. F. WINGFIELD *Tour in Dalmatia* 27 This prevalence of the Italian language and ethos exists . . . not only in the maritime cities, etc. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 245 The ethos of Catholic sacerdotal life is altogether different.

2. In reference to ancient aesthetic criticism and rhetoric.

Aristotle's statement that Polygnotus excelled all other painters in the representation of 'ethos' app. meant simply that his pictures expressed 'character'; but as Aristotle elsewhere says that this painter portrayed men as nobler than they really are, some mod. writers have taken *ethos* to mean 'ideal excellence'. The opposition of *ethos* and *pathos* ('character' and 'emotion'), often wrongly ascribed to Aristotle's theory of art as expounded in the *Poetics*, really belongs only to Greek rhetoric.

1875 A. S. MURRAY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 359 s.v. *Archæology*. By *ethos*, as applied to the paintings of Polygnotus, we understand a dignified bearing in his figures, and a measured movement throughout his compositions. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 542 The real is preferred to the ideal, transient emotion to permanent lineaments, *pathos* to *ethos*.

† **Ethroolyte**, *sb.* Var. of HETEROCLITE: here used *transf.* in pl. for: Perplexed condition, state of frenzy. (See Du Cange s.v. *Diversilinium*.)

1885 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 154 Thadmyral . . . beyng in the ethroolytes in his entendement, cryed and sayd.

Ethyl (e'pil). Also *g ethyle*. [f. ETHYLER + -YL = Gr. *ēthyl* matter. The name was originally given by Berzelius, whose spelling *ethule* was at first adopted in Eng.] The hypothetical radical of the dicarbon series (C₂H₅), the base of ordinary alcohol, common ether, and acetic acid, and of a large series of organic compounds, into the names of which the word enters attributively, as *Ethyl hydride* C₂H₆ (= C₂H₅H), *Ethyl chloride* C₂H₅Cl, *Ethyl iodide* C₂H₅I, *Ethyl alcohol* C₂H₅O.

Ethyl is sometimes denoted by the symbol E or (latterly) Et. Originally the name was used for what is now called DIETHYL (in mod. notation C₄H₁₀ or Et₂); this was isolated by Frankland in 1849, but ethyl in its single-molecule form is known only in combination.

1849 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* i. 311 Mr. Boyé read a communication entitled 'On the Perchlorate of the Oxide of Ethule.' 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* vii. (ed. 2) 219 If we suppose then a body to exist, consisting of C₂H₅ . . . it has been proposed to designate it by the term ethyle. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess. Mod. Chem.* 450 Ethyl . . . the radical of the numerous class of ethers. 1865 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 320 Ethyl alcohol, known as spirits of wine. *Ibid.* (1875) 295 Alcohol may be regarded as water in which one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by ethyl. 1877 WATTS *Fleming's Chem.* II. 42 Whether we regard it [ethane] as ethyl-hydride . . . or as dimethyl . . . this arrangement remains the same. *Ibid.* II. 47 Ethane . . . is formed . . . by the action of zinc and water on ethyl iodide.

Hence many derivatives, names of compounds containing ethyl, as **Ethylamine**, a compound (NH₂C₂H₅) of the ammonia type in which one of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia is replaced by ethyl; called also *ethyl-ammonia*. **Ethylate**, a salt of the radical ethyl, in which ethyl takes the place of the oxygenated group in a metallic salt. **Ethylene**, the diatomic hydrocarbon or olefine of the ethyl series, C₂H₄; also known as Ethene, Olefant gas, or Heavy Carburetted Hydrogen, an important constituent of coal gas. **Ethylia**, a synonym of *Ethylamine*; now disused. **Ethylia**, of ethyl; = ETHYL, used attributively, as in *Ethylic cyanate* = Ethyl cyanate = Vinic cyanate.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 239 *Ethylamine . . . where it [1 atom of hydrogen] is replaced by ethyle. 1875 *USE Dict. Arts* II. 309 Several alkaloids existing in the animal and vegetable kingdom afford ethylamine on distillation with potash. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1937. 788/3 The 'ethylate of acetyl. 1880 *Med. Temp. Jvnl.* July 165

Report on the use of Ethylate of Sodium (Sodium Alcohol). 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 358 *Ethylene, known as olefiant gas, has already been mentioned. 1878 A. GREEN *Coal* vi. 207 One of the most important of these hydro-carbons is known as ethylene or ethene. 1881 *Athenaeum* 26 Feb. 303/1 By heating glycol with an excess of fuming hydrochloric acid in a sealed tube to 100°, the author has converted this substance into ethylene dichloride. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem. for Stud.* 241 This remarkable base was called ethylamine by Würtz, its discoverer, but is now more commonly called *Ethylia. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 26 Nov. 255/3 Circumstances lead the operator to suspect that hydro-carbon to be *ethyl hydride. 1873 WATTS *Foynes' Chem.* 580 Ethylic ether is also called common ether, or simply ether.

Etik (e, obs. forms of HECTIC.

Etin, var. of ETEN, Obs., giant.

Etine, -un, -yn, obs. ff. pa. pple. of EAT.

Etiolate (i'ti'olēt). [f. Fr. *étiole* (see -ATE 36), of dialectal origin, from Norm. (s') *éticuler* to grow into haulm, f. *étoule*, OF. *esteule*, *esteulle*:-L. *stipula* straw.]

1. *trans.* To render (a plant) pale or colourless by excluding the light from it; to blanch.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 45 note, Celery blanched or etiolated for the table by excluding the light from it. 1822 *Imison Sc. & Art* II. 34 Plants that grow in darkness are pale and without colour, and are said to be etiolated, or blanched. 1833 WHEWELL *Astron.* (Bridgew. Treat.) i. xiii. 99 Celery is in this manner blanched or etiolated. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Albino*, No chlorophyll is formed, and they (Albino plants) are said to be etiolated.

2. *transf.* To give a pale and sickly hue to (a human being or his skin).

1841 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 78 The skin is also white, or etiolated. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* II. 66 note, We may etiolate them (females) as in New England.

3. *fig.* (See next, *ppl. a.*)

4. *intr.* To become white or whiter; to blanch; to be whitened by exclusion of sunlight, as plants. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Etiolated (i'ti'olēd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Blanched, pallid, colourless. Also *fig.*

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. to Phys. & Med. Knowledge* 186 The whiteness of etiolated vegetables is occasioned by the deficiency of light. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* (1857) 146, I. left a bullet in one of his poor etiolated arms. 1854 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxii. 359 It is caoutchouc in a particular state, I may almost say an etiolated caoutchouc. 1857-81 O. W. HOLMES in *Old Vol. of Life* (1883) 60 This poor human weed, this dwarfed and etiolated soul. 1866 *Reader* 15 Dec. 1005 Examples of the kind of etiolated theology. 1879 A. MONGREDIEN *Free Trade & Eng. Comm.* (ed. 4) 26 These industries... are for the most part sickly, nerveless, and etiolated.

Etiolation (i'ti'olēshn). [f. ETIOLATE v. : see -ATION.] The action of etiolating; the process of becoming, or the condition of being, etiolated.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. to Phys. & Med. Knowledge* 188 Plants, in the process of etiolation, lose the light combined with their leaves, and become white. 1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* II. 498 Etiolation may also ensue from the deprivation of insects. 1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* II. 81 Newton smoked himself into a state of absolute etiolation. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1873) i. 1. 9 This is the collapse, the etiolation of human features into mouldy blank. 1882 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 754 It is remarkable that etiolation does not extend to the flowers.

Etiolin (i'ti'olin). [f. ETIOL-ATE + -IN.] A yellow modification of chlorophyll formed in plants growing in the dark.

1882 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 747.

Etiolise (i'ti'olēz), *v. rare.* [f. Fr. *étiole* + -IZE.] *trans.* = ETIOLATE. Hence *Etiolised* *ppl. a.*

1884 *Trans. Victoria Institute* 40 The young shoots, pale, etiolised, and delicate from the hour they show their tiny leaves.

Etiological, var. of **Ætiological**.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 451 Our etiological researches. 1862 LEWIS *Astron. Ancients* i. 4 An etiological legend.

Etiologist (i'ti'olōdjist). [f. next + -IST.] One who studies etiology or the science of causes.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 174 One of the points of minute anatomy that have most exercised... the imagination of etiologists. 1866 *Times* 17 Aug. 10/3 The etiologist will be the better enabled to estimate aright the influence of other insidious elements.

Etiology, var. of **Ætiology**.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Etiology*, a rendering of a cause, a shewing of reason. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 240 The etiology of our science. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Princ. Med.* 26 The etiology of disease. 1882 M. L. KNAPP *Disasters* 7 Astronomical etiology.

Etiquette (etiket) [a. Fr. *étiquette* (:-OF. *estiquette*). The primary sense in Fr. is represented by Eng. TICKET (an adoption either of the word or the synonymous *étiquet*:-*estiquet*): in OF. the word chiefly denotes a soldier's billet. The transition from the sense 'ticket, label' to that of 'prescribed routine' presents no intrinsic difficulty, but its actual history in Fr. is not very clear; the other mod. Romanic langs. have adapted the word from Fr. in the secondary sense; It. *etichetta*, Sp. *etiqueta* ('a book of ceremonies held in the king's palace', Del Pino *Sp. Dict.* 1763).]

1. a. The prescribed ceremonial of a court; the

formalities required by usage in diplomatic intercourse. b. The order of procedure established by custom in the army or navy (*esp.* with reference to promotion), in parliament, etc. c. The conventional rules of personal behaviour observed in the intercourse of polite society; the ceremonial observances prescribed by such rules. d. The unwritten code of honour by which members of certain professions (*esp.* the medical and legal) are prohibited from doing certain things deemed likely to injure the interests of their brethren, or to lower the dignity of the profession.

a. 1790 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 29 Mar., Without hesitation kiss his [the Pope's] slipper or whatever else the *étiquette* of that court requires. *Ibid.* (1792) IV. 187 Over head and ears engaged in ceremony and *étiquette*. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 329 *Etiquette*... had its original application to those ceremonial and formal observances practised at Courts... The term came afterwards... to signify certain formal methods used in the transactions between sovereign States. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* v. 110 They keep perfect time in this species of court etiquette.

b. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 512 It was to him that, in etiquette, the command of the expedition belonged. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 667 A proceeding, conducted... with such minute attention to prescriptive etiquette. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Etiquette*, naval or military observances, deemed to be law. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 459 The later etiquette of procedure on money bills, will be sought in vain in the rolls of the mediæval parliaments.

c. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *The Letter*, I was not altogether sure of my etiquette, whether I ought to have wrote or no. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. li. 21 For all etiquette of this nature is waved even in Germany at the tables d' Hôtes. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 10 A formal dinner; which, according to his ideas of etiquette, he thought himself obliged to give. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. xviii. (1866) 301 Man is... a slave... to etiquette. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dan.* II. 164 After tea... the bondage of etiquette was loosened.

d. 1829 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxiii. 181 A little place with its pompous ways, small etiquettes and punctilios.

e. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ii. (1876) 15 The etiquette of certain professional functions prescribes that a service should be divided. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commonw.* III. 382 A code of etiquette forbids them [lawyers] to undertake certain sorts of work.

† 2. A rule of etiquette; an observance prescribed by etiquette. Chiefly *ppl. Obs.*

1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlii. 225 note, This diplomatic lord has spent his life in the study and practise of etiquettes. 1779 BURGOME *Lett. to Constituents* (ed. 3) 7 A court etiquette was invented... viz. that the persons whose conduct was so put in question, should not appear at Court pending the enquiry. 1807 COGAN *Eth. Treat. Passions* i. ii. (R.), Ludicrous offences against the laws of custom, or the etiquettes of fashion. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 76 Some of the etiquettes known in our legal and parliamentary oratory. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 277 Some of the etiquettes of his majesty's court are rather whimsical.

3. In the primary Fr. sense: A label. *rare.*

1867 VCT. POLLINGTON *Halfround Old World* 121 German matches... with the remarkable lines, 'If you want a light, I'll shine so bright,' printed on the etiquette.

Hence *Etiquetted* *ppl. a.*, given up to etiquette.

1861 H. A. TILLEY *Japan* 385 The contrast altogether between them and the etiquetted ladies of Europe.

† **Etiſie**, **etisſie**. Obs. [cf. Fr. *étisie*; app. irreg. f. med.L. *etica*, L. *hettica* (see HECTIC sb.) on analogy of *phthisie*, *phthisis*.] = HECTIC sb.

1557 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* clxxviii. Mij b, For the Pticisic and etisſie, and for the consumynge sekenesse of the longues. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* iii. ii. 6 It helpeth muche against the Etiſie, and against all sortes of Catarres.

Etiſt, *rare.* [f. Gr. *ἔτις* the name of the letter η + -IST.] One who pronounces the Greek letter η as (ē), not (ē); = ETAOIST.

1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* v. i. § 25 Distinguished from the Etists of Erasmus's party.

Etna (e'tnā). Also 9 *etna*. [f. the name of the volcano.] A vessel (in the form of an inverted cone placed in a saucer) for heating a small quantity of liquid by burning some kind of spirit.

1822 *Athenaeum* 9 June 375 (*Adul.*), Jones's *Etna* for boiling half a pint of water in three minutes. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 659/1, I have an *Etna* with which I can produce a pint of boiling water in eight minutes. 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* II. 263 Ask my *placens uxor* to mull some claret in the *etna*.

† **Etoile** (i'toi, etwal). [a. Fr. *étoile* star.]

† 1. *Fortif.* A small fort or redoubt in the shape of a star. *Obs.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Etoile*, a small fort or work of 4, 5, or 6, or more points, a star redoubt. 1775 in ASH.

2. *Her.* A heraldic charge consisting of a star with wavy points or rays. Cf. **ESTOILE**.

1766 PORY *Heraldry Gloss.*, *Etoile*, the French word for a Star. 1822 CUSANS *Heraldry* 103 *Etoile* is represented with six wavy points.

3. *Comb.*

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 287 The public walks and drives... are formed *étoile*-wise.

Etonian (i'tōn-iān). [f. *Eton* + -IAN.] One educated at Eton College.

c 1770 GEORGE III in *Etoniana* v. 81 You were an Etonian. 1844 DISRAELI *Comingby* i. xi. The Lord of the equipage... as an old Etonian, placed in the hands of the Albanian his contribution.

Etrurian (i'trū-riān), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **Hetrurian**. [f. ETRURIA + -AN.] **A. adj.** Of or belonging to Etruria. **B. sb.** A native of Etruria. 1623 COCKERAM III, *Decii*, the Sonne [vowed himself] against the Hetrurians. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. i, Hetrurian Letters. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 303 In Vallombrosa, where th' Etrurian shades High overarch't imbrowr. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 23 As old as Greek or Etrurian fable.

Etruscan (i'trūskān), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 **Hetruscan**. [f. L. *etruscus* + -AN.] **A. adj.** Of or belonging to ancient Etruria or its people; *absol.* the language of the Etruscans (in quot. 1817 jocularly used for 'Tuscan'). **B. sb.** One belonging to the Etruscan nation.

1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 14 Dec. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 312 The Hetruscan inscription. 1773 MONBODDO *Lang.* (1774) I. III. xii. 580 The Latin and Hetruscan. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxxi, For few Italians speak the right Etruscan. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 44 The Etruscans, a separate race, whose origin is still quite uncertain. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 17 His name was the old Etruscan name.

Etslopen, -stand, -stent, -stunt; see AT-

-ette, suffix, forming diminutive sbs., represents OF. *-ette*, the fem. form corresponding to the masc. *-et*; see -ET. In early Eng. use the Fr. *-et* and *-ette* (OF. *-ete*) were not clearly distinguished, and in 15th c. *-ette* is a mere variant spelling of *-et*; e.g. the OF. *basinet* occurs sometimes in Eng. as *basinette*. The older adoptions of Fr. words in *-ette*, so far as they survive, are now written with -ET; the spelling *-ette* belongs chiefly to words introduced since 17th c., as *chemisette*, *cigarette*, *eprouvette*, *etiquette*, *pipette*, *serviette*. During the present century a few words have been formed by the addition of *-ette* to Eng. sbs.; most of these, as *leaderette*, *sermonette*, *essayette*, can scarcely be said to be in good use, though often met with in newspapers; *wagonette*, however, is well established. Formations of this kind are very common in the names given by manufacturers to materials intended as imitations of something else: one such word which has come into general use is *leatherette*.

1849 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 19 This side of the glen... is known to be a descent but by the pretty little cataractettes playing at leap-frog. 1867 *Mod. Newspaper*, Great sale of Brussellette carpets. Messrs. —'s plushettes.

Ettercap (e'tækæp). *Sc.* Also 8 **ethercap**. [var. form of **ATTERCOOP**.]

1. A spider; = **ATTERCOOP** 1.

2. *fig.* An ill-humoured person; = **ATTERCOOP** 2. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* iv. i, 'Tis daffier like to thole An ether-cap like him to blow the coal! c 1750 A. ROBERTSON in Scott *Wav.* lxiv, A fiery etter-cap, a fractious chiel. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 15 That ettercap... is flying through the town like a shunky. 1840 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXII. 478 A cool temper. I'm sure yon fiery ettercap has not.

Hence *ettercapped*, *ppl. a.*, inflicted by a spider. 1721 RAMSAY *Poems, To Gay* xii, Ye may smile at ether-copit stings With careless pride.

Etterlin (e'tālin). In 9 *etterling*. 'A cow which has a calf when only two years old' (Jam.). 1863 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 5 May, Among the live stock, some very fine etterlings brought over 12l. a head.

Ettick, obs. form of HECTIC.

Etlin, var. form of ETEN, Obs., giant.

Ettle (e'tl), *v.* Since 14th c. only *north. dial.* Forms: 3 *atli-on*, 3-5 *atle*, 3-4 *north. (h)aght*, *eghtel*, -il, 4-5 *attal(e, -y, attle, ettill(e, 4 aghli, ahtil, atyle, eitile, ettele, -elle, -ylle, 5 attel(1, atthill, ettil, 6 attille, 4-6 etile, (7 attill, 7-9 dial. eokle), 3- ettle*. [a. ON. *etla* (also *etla, atla*) to think, conjecture, purpose, destine, apportion; prehistoric **ahtila*, **ehilla* (whence some of the ME. forms), f. OTeut. **ahlt* (OE. *eahl*, OHG. *ahla*, mod.G. *acht*) consideration, attention, f. root of Goth. *aha* 'voûs', understanding, *ahma* soul. From the same nominal base without -l- suffix are OE. *eahlian*, OHG. *ahlon* (mod.G. *achten*) to esteem, consider.]

1. To purpose (and senses derived from this).

1. *trans.* a. With *inf.* as obj. (usually preceded by *to*): To intend, purpose, plan; to make it one's object, to endeavour. (In most instances this may be taken as *intr.* with *inf.* of purpose; hence the vb. was occas. followed by *thereto* referring to an *inf.* in context.)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 Wolde him seluen wreke gif he mihte and herto ettle3 and abit his time. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16384 (Cott.) O yur king bat es in hand, quat aghtel yee do þan? 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conq.* 5784 A doghter. Pe whilk he luvēd specialy And eghtild to mak hir qweue of wor-shepe. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 27 An aunter in erde I attle to schawe. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalena* 279 Pi husband eitille þare-to. To helpe þe puyre of his riches. 1414 *Morte Arth.* 520 Syr Arthur es thynne enmye fore ever, And ettelles to bee overlyng of þe empyre of Rome. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2965 Hit were... semly for wemen, Paire houses to haunt &... þere onesty attell to saue. a 1400-30 *Alexander* 15, I forwith 30w all ettilis to schewe Of an Emperoure. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 16 *Eckle* or *Ettle*, to aim, intend, design. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gam* IV, To bell

the cat wi' sic a scrow, Some swankies ettléd. 1863 J. NICHOLSON *Poems, The Burnie*, So bent on the bauble we ettle aye to win, The best o' life's blessings we lee far behin'.

b. With *sb.* (or *pron.*) as obj.: To purpose, seek to bring about (a result).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. xiii. 14 Quhat purposis or etlis thou now? lat see. 1774 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* 35 They wad think it a braw scheme. Mischieff to ettle.

c. *refl.* To intend (= ON. *ætlassk*).

1400 *Morte Arth.* 554. Bee Estyre. I ettylle my selfene, To hostaye in Almayne. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2829 (Dublin MS.) Pou. ettylys þe [*Askm. MS.* etilis] sir Alexander efte to assayle.

2. To destine, ordain, assign. Const. *dat.* of persons, *for*, *to*; also *simply*, and with complement or complemental inf.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9426 (Cott.) Qua herd euer spek o mare bliss, Pan aghtled [*Trin.* ordeyned] was adam and his? *Ibid.* 1759 Godd þat haghills ilkin stat. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 394 She was eldist and heire etlit to his londes. *Ibid.* 6775 Pepull, þat by ordynance of Ector was etlit to hym. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. 1. 30 This Goddes etlit. This realm to be. mastres To all landis. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxiv, 'He drees the doom he ettléd for me'. 1838-53 A. LAING in *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. iii. 29 I'll bless the doom I hae to dree that ettléd her, my Highland maid, To dwell in Borristoun wi' me!

3. To direct (speech or actions) to an object; *esp.* to aim (a blow or missile) at a person or a mark (also *fig.*); *absol.* or *intr.* to take aim (*at*).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6399 He auntrid vpon Ector, atlit hym a dynt. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2322 To all you of athenys bus athill I my sawes. c 1470 HENRY Wallace viii. 260 Bot Wallace. Followed on him, and a straik etlyt fast. a 1500 *Eger & Grine* 99a in Furniv. *Percy Folio* i. 385 Grine. attilte him a dint that bote full well. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. ix. 37 Mynestheus. Onto the heid has hit wp on his, Baith arrow and ene etlad at the merk. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* i. i. (1849) 3 To ettle at butts. 1868 Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 7 Aft ettle, whiles hit.

fig. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* II. iv. xi. 90, I was persuaded he had something to ettle at me.

b. *intr.* To direct one's course.

c 1205 LAY. 25906 Hete we nu þene cotend bi-lafuen and atlien [c 1275 go we] to þan kinge. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 15 Pat Alixandre wip his ost atlede bidre. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7424 Ector eftirson ettylt on Achilles. *Ibid.* 8989 Eneas afterward etlit anone. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. ix. 66 Quhayr thickest was the pres thar etlis he. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'Ill ettle for yam', 'Ill turn my steps homeward'.

c. To aim at (a thing); to make an effort at.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. ii, When a they ettle at—their greatest wish is to be made o' and obtain a kiss. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvii, They that ettle at the top of a ladder will at least get up some rounds. 1873 F. K. ROBINSON in *Gloss. W. Riding Yorksh.* (E. D. S.) s.v. *Ettle*, I've been ettling after a new place.

4. To arrange, set in order, range; to prepare.

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* ix. 35 Hire teht aren. . . Eveene set ant atled al. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2376 Arowes and other geire atled i anon.

b. *refl.* To prepare oneself. Cf. 1 c.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1157 Pan etlis him sir Alexander. 1513 *Scot. Field* 180 Our english men ful merrily attilte them to shoote. *Ibid.* 318 See eagerly with Ire attilte them to meete.

II. 5. *trans.* To guess, conjecture, divine.

Also *absol.*

c 1205-75 [cf. *ETTLING vbl. sb.*]. c 1350 *Will. Paterne* 813 Alisaundrine anon atteléd þat time, & knewe wel bi hire craft. *Ibid.* 941 Alisaundrine anon atteléd alle here þouȝtes.

Hence **Ettlement**, intention. **Ettler**, a schemer, an aspirant.

1787 GROSE *Provenc. Gloss.*, *Ettlement*, intention. 1825-70 JAMIESON, *Ettlement*, intention. 1823 GALT R. *Gilkaize* II. xxx, His father, through all the time of the first king Charles, an eydent ettlér for preferment.

Ettle (et'l), *sb.*¹ [f. **ETTLÉ v.**]

1. Aim, intent, purpose.

1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 213 Nannie. . . flew at Tam wi' furious ettle. 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. ii. 51 Ill tarry nane to tell. The ettle o' my ceeran.

2. Chance, opportunity.

1768 ROSS *Helmore* III, But fainness to be hame, that burnt my breast, Made me to tak the ettle when it keest.

Ettle, *sb.*² Dial. form of **NETTLE**; cf. *adder* for *nadder*, etc.

1688 *Churchw. Acc. Minchinghampt. in Archæol.* XXXV. 451 For cutting of ettles. 1842 AKERMAN *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Ettle*, a nettle. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Ettles*, nettles.

Ettling (et'ling), *vbl. sb.* *Obs. exc. north.* [f. **ETTLÉ v.** + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. **ETTLÉ**.

1. Intention, purpose; also, endeavour.

c 1205 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 688, & alle myneatlyng to Abraham yn-haspe bylyue. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 587 Off hys ettyllyng rycht swa I fell, As I sall eftirwartis tell. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Magdalene* 564, & sowne þai arywinge mad In þe porte quhare þai etline had. c 1470 HENRY Wallace x. 166 For charge off nan, bot it had ben his king At mycht that tym bryng him fra his ettyllyng. 1822 GALT *Steam-Boat* 125 (Jam.) But there was an ettling beyond discretion perhaps in this.

2. Conjecture, estimation. *Wibuten eni ettlunge* (early ME.): without any guessing, unquestionably. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 25761 Bi atlinge [c 1275 hatling] heom þuhte þriti uodere. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Muche mare he hæued wibuten eni ettlunge at halden to him seluen. a 1240 *Sireotes Warde in Cott. Hom.* 263 Wið uten ei ettlunge þen of his ahte gleadunge.

3. Preparation. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alisaundre* 266 Redy too fight With atling of are-blast & archers ryfe.

† **Ettouch**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. OF. *estachier*, *etachier* (with assimilation to TOUCH).] *trans.* To attach, fasten, fix.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 17/1 Chirographe or oblygacion the which Jhesu Cryst bare and ettouchyd it to the crosse.

Ettui, **ettwee** (etwī). Forms: 7 **ettuife**, **ettwefe**, **ettuy**, **ettwee**, *pl.* **ettweese**, 8 **ettuis**, **ettuy**, 7- **ettwee**, 8- **ettui**. [a. Fr. *étui*, OF. *estui* = Pr. *estui*, *estug* (med.L. *estugium*, 1231, Du Cange), according to M. Paul Meyer a vbl. sb. f. F. *estui*, Pr. *estuiar*, *estugar* (:-late L. type **stugāre*) to keep, guard, hold in custody. (The Pr. form is inconsistent with the commonly assumed identity with the synonymous Sp. *estuche*, It. *astuccio*.) Cf. **TWEEZE**.

In the forms *ettuife*, *ettwefe* in Florio the *f* may be a misprint for *s*; if not, these forms suggest some sort of association with *huswife* subsequently used in the same sense.]

A small case, usually ornamental, for small articles, as bodkins, needles, toothpicks, etc.; formerly also a case for surgical instruments.

1611 FLORIO, *Astuccio*, an ettuife, a pocket case or little sheath with cizars, bodkin, penknife, in it. — *Stucchio*, an ettwefe, etc. 1611 COROT., *Estui*, an Ettwee. — *Pen-nasol de Chirurgien*, a Chirurgians Case or Ettuy; the box wherein he carries his Instruments. 1627 R. LIGON *Bar-badoes* (1673) 27 Our Knives, Ettweese, Keys, Needles. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 Gold Ettuys for Quills, Scissars, Needles, Thimbles. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) l. 299 The gold etwee, With all its bright inhabitants, shall waste Its melting stores. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 10 June, He presented . . . me with a gold etuis. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrif. II.* 112 It is used . . . in making boxes, soles, handles of knives, etuis, etc. 1829 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xlii, The pearl necklace and the gold etwee. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 78 Travelling Bags, Razor Cases, Etuis, etc.

attrib. 1828 WEBSTER s. v. *Ettwee-case*, a case for pocket instruments.

Ettym, *rare*. = **ETYMON**.

1847 H. F. TALBOT *Eng. Etymologies* 470, *Thing*. I have already given an etym of this word.

Ettymic (et'mik), *a.* [f. **ETYM-ON** + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the etymon or primitive form of a word. In some mod. Dicts.

Ettymography, *nonce-ud.* [f. Gr. *ἐτυμ*-s true (see **ETYMON**) + -γραφία writing; after *etymology*.] Historical accuracy of spelling.

1886 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Jan. 103 It is as vain to ask us, in the name of etymology, to turn that name [Shakespeare] into Shakspeare, as it would be to ask us, in the name of etymology, to turn 'Tragedy' into Goat-song.

† **Ettymologe**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. Gr. *ἐτυμολογέειν*, f. *ἐτυμολογ*-os etymologer, f. *ἐτυμον* **ETYMON** + -λογία os who discourses.]

trans. a. To give an etymological signification to. b. To trace the etymology of; to derive.

1826 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 50 Which word [Musick] . . . hath been etymologed for the signification of the studies of humanity and chiefly of poetry. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. ii. (1632) 198 Whose original Name . . . some will have Etymologed from *Saxum* a Stone.

Ettymologer (et'imlōdʒə), [f. Gr. *ἐτυμολογ*-os (see *prec.*) + -ER¹.] One who traces etymologies; = **ETYMOLOGIST**.

1650 MASSEY *Glaspe for Worldlings* 10 With the Etymologer tis . . . water hardened by extrem cold. 1660 M. GRIF-FITH *Fear of God & King* 82 (T.) 'Lex a ligando', saith the etymologer: it is called a law from binding. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 260 A plain, blunt etymologer may take the liberty of putting the extinguisher or monk's hood on his shallow, misty notions. 1880 J. A. H. MURRAY *Addr. Philol. Soc.* 36 The fancies of . . . monkish etymologers.

Ettymologic (et'imlōdʒik), *a.* [ad. L. *etymologic-us*, a. Gr. *ἐτυμολογικ-ός*, f. *ἐτυμολογία* **ETYMOLOGY**.] = next.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) Introd. xix, I have habitually endeavoured, by etymologic investigation, to ascertain of every analyzed word the primary sense. 1886 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 165/1 Without help from etymology or other record we may safely go back ages further. [In mod. Dicts.]

Ettymological (et'imlōdʒikāl), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -AL.] Of, or pertaining to, etymology; based upon, or in accordance with, etymology.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* ix. 11 This name belongeth unto the Ettymological interpretation of Hildebrand. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. Notes 20 Take largest etymological liberty and you may have it from 'Ellan-ban i.e. the white Isle'. c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 11 It wer more etymological to wrty montan, fontan, according to the original. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 9/2 Peruse, for a farther Description. . . Francis Holyoke, his Etymological Dictionary. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Dict.* Wks. IX. 183 Its [arrive's] original and etymological sense. 1769 in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. (1876) 355 The Etymological part of the rudiments of the Latin grammar. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) l. 331 Specimens of etymological Parsing. 1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. vi. 130 A meaning that . . . can . . . be defended on . . . etymological grounds.

b. *nonce-use*. Engaged in the study of etymology. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 15 So, we are to be etymologically to night, exclaimed Gower.

Ettymologically (et'imlōdʒikālī), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In an etymological manner; according to or as regards etymology; on etymological principles.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), *Etymologically*, by way of etymology. 1798 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 229, I try . . . to use no words of which I cannot etymologically defend the application. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) l. 169/1 Latin and Greek have now mixed themselves etymologically with all the languages of modern Europe. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 522 The Devil, etymologically, the accuser. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* III. i. 390 Such a use of the word is . . . etymologically incorrect. 1883 SIR J. C. DAY in *Law Rep. Q. Bench* XII. 206 Etymologically considered, a journeyman is one who is employed by the day.

|| **Ettymologicon** (et'imlōdʒikən). [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐτυμολογικόν*, neut. of *ἐτυμολογικός*: see **ETYMOLOGIC**.] A work in which the etymologies of words are traced; an etymological dictionary.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 238 They who are so exact for the letter, shall be dealt with by the Lexicon, and the Etymologicon too if they please. 1723 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* III. 49 No English dictionary at all fulfils the requisites either of a truly scientific or of a popular etymologicon.

Ettymologist (et'imlōdʒist). [f. **ETYMOLOGY** + -IST.] One who treats of, or is versed in, the science of etymology; one who searches into the history and origin of words.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xiii. 216 The Greeke Ettymologists ridiculously draw it from many other originals. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 240 This I take but for the imagination of some fond Ettymologist. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Dict.* Wks. IX. 177 In exhibiting the descent of our language, our etymologists seem to have been too lavish of their learning. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xx. (1840) II. 268 Chaucer, Gower, and Occleve . . . are supposed by the severer etymologists, to have corrupted the purity of the English language. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Poet. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 162 The etymologist finds the dearest word to have been once a brilliant picture. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* iv. 38 Etymologists could arrive at no conclusion as to the origin of the name.

Ettymologisation, *rare*. [f. next + -ATION.] The action of etymologizing.

a 1831 BENTHAM *Logic* Wks. 1838-43 VIII. 245 By etymologization I . . . mean . . . the exposition of inflected words and conjugates by the exhibition of the root from which they are derived.

Ettymologize (et'imlōdʒəiz), *v.* Also 6 **ethimologise**, 7 **s-**, **etimologise**, -ize, 9 **etymologise**. [ad. late L. *etymologizare* (spelt *ethimologizare*), f. *etymologia* **ETYMOLOGY**: see -IZE and cf. Fr. *étymologiser*.]

1. *trans.* To give the etymology or derivation of; to trace the etymology of; to invent or suggest an etymology for.

c 1530 *Remedie of Love* 301 (T.) The first parte of this name we have yfounde, Let us ethimologise the seconde. 1599 B. JOHNSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, *Pha.* Breeches, *quasi* Beare-riches; when a gallant beares all his Ritches in his Breeches. *Amo.* Most fortunately etymologized. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. lxxviii. (1753) 464 Langledoc. . . Scaliger would etymologize from 'langue d'ouy'. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* App. 325 Having started the conceit of an undergraduate's being like an apprentice, (which you etymologize in a very accurate manner. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 117 Even the word *merino* is not altogether etymologized. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 101 With this in view, the first portion of *Brahma* is etymologized as follows. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 147 The habit of etymologizing words off-hand from expressive sounds.

† b. To denote etymologically. *Obs. rare*.

1734 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 12 And indeed the Analogue of the word induces me to imagine, some adventurous Cambrian first arrived here, memorizing it by this name *Pergruin* in the British Tongue, Etymologizing so much. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* i. 45 The field is argant, a Mullet sable, by the name of Aston, as if it did Etymologize a stone.

2. *intr.* To study etymology; to search into the origin of words; to invent or suggest etymologies for words.

1652 GAULR *Magastrom.* 145, I rejoyce not much in etimologizing. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 83 It would not be proper to etymologize too much or too minutely on some words. 1825 TRESCH *Study of Words* vii. (1860) 266 How perilous it is to etymologize at random. 1877 PEILE *Primer Philol.* i. 16 We etymologise as if each man were a standard to himself.

Hence **Ettymologizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 5 A rational employment . . . is etymologizing. 1880 S. R. DRIVER *Hebrew Tenses* App. iii. 251 Reckless etymologizing is to be avoided. 1882 *Athenæum* 23 Dec. 844/1 Man is, as Mr. Palmer says, an etymologizing animal, and abhors an unmeaning word.

Ettymology (et'imlōdʒi). Forms: [4 with Latin termination **ethimologia**], 5-6 **ethi-**, **ethimologie**, -y(e), (5 **ethimilogie**), 6-7 **etym-**, **etim-**, **etymologie**, -y(e), 6- **etymology**. [a. OF. *ethimologie*, mod.F. *etymologie*, ad. L. *etymologia*, a. Gr. *ἐτυμολογία*, f. *ἐτυμολογ*-os: see **ETYMOLOGE**.]

1. a. The process of tracing out and describing the elements of a word with their modifications of form and sense. 1588 FRAUNCE *Laviers Log.* i. xii. 51 Notation or Etymologie is the interpretation of the word. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. iv. § 1 This tracing of a word to its original, (which is called etymology), is sometimes a very precarious . . . thing. 1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1798) I. ix. 456 The explanation and etymology of those words . . . require a degree of knowledge in all the ancient northern languages.

¶ With explanation drawn from the Gr. derivation. (Cf. L. *veriloquium*, by which Cicero renders the Gr. word.)

1613 R. C. Table Alph. (ed. 3). *Etymologie*, true expounding. 1681 tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Voc., *Etymologie*, the true exposition or interpretation of a thing.

b. An instance of this process; an account of the formation and radical signification of a word.

1460 CAPGRAVE Chron. 34 As Ysider tellith in the third book of Ethimologies. 1575 TURBURY. *Falconrie* 204 So that the etymologie of the name proceedeth all upon one cause. 1611 SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit. v. ii. 8 Neither let this Etymologie of Britaines seeme to be either harsh or absurd, seeing the very words sound alike, etc. 1665 BOYLE *Uccas. Refl.* v. i. (1675) 206 Critical Inquiries into Obsolete Rites, or Disputable Etymologies. 1753 JOHNSON *Pref. Dict.* Wks. IX. 201 For the Teutonic Etymologies, I am commonly indebted to Junius and Skinner. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 166/1 A little investigation will show this etymologie [of *since*] to be entirely erroneous.

c. The facts relating to the formation or derivation (of a word). (In 16-17th c. occur confused expressions such as 'the etymologie comes from,' 'to derive the etymologie from'.)

[1398] TREVISA Barth. De P. R. m. ii. (1495) 50 What is the menyunge of the Ethimologia and the setting of this name? 1447 BOKENHAM *Scynlys* (Roxb.) 46 Yf we them dewly kun applye And ordenly after the ethimologie. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 276 Dagon. as maie be iudged by the Etimologie of the word, was some God of the Sea. For Dag in Hebrue signifieth a fish. 1583 FULKE *Defence* (1843) 267 The etymologie of this English word 'priest' cometh from presbyter. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 683 Herald. is merely a Teutonic or Duytch word, and in that tongue and no other, the true Etymologie thereof is onely to be found. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 34 Som derive the Etimologie of this rare Cittle from Venetia, which in old Latin signifieth the frothing or seething of the Sea. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.). Consumption is generally taken for any universal diminution and colligation of the body, which acceptation its etymologie implies. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. iv. § 1 If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or etymologie, yet, etc. 1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxv. 260 The etymologie of a word can never give us its definition.

transf. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. ii. 48 Those distinctions of origin, habits, dialect, and history which constitute what may be termed the etymologie of the nation.

† d. Etymological sense, original meaning. Obs. a 1598 GREENE *Jas. IV.* i. li. *Ateu.* What's thy name? Nano. Nano. *Ateu.* The etymologie of which word is a dwarf. 1631 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 332 This name [widowes] hath received one constant Etymologie; 'deprived' or 'destitute'. 1711-14 ADDISON *Spect.* (J.). Pelvis is used by comick writers for a looking-glass, by which means the etymologie of the word is visible.

2. That branch of linguistic science which is concerned with determining the origin of words.

1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 93 Others have better observed the laws of Etymologie, and deduced it from a word of the same language. 1797 GOUDIN *Enquirer* i. vi. 44 The science of etymologie has been earnestly recommended. 1865 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* iii. 48 Etymologie, is the study of the primitive, derivative, and figurative forms and meanings of words. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. II. vi. (1868) 242 As long as etymologie was carried on on such principles it could not claim the name of a science.

3. Gram. That part of grammar which treats of individual words, the parts of speech separately, their formation and inflexions.

1598 WEST *Symbol.* § 100 The rules of Grammar, touching eyther the Etymologie or Syntaxis thereof. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* ix. (1627) 127 For the Etymologie, all the difficulty is in these three parts of Speech, Nounes, Verbs, and Participles. 1669 MILTON *Accidence* Wks. (1847) 457/1 Etymologie, or right wording, teacheth what belongs to every single word or part of speech. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. iii. 304 Etymologie and Syntax, as Grammarians call them. 1844 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 60 The second part of grammar is etymologie.

|| **Etymon** (e'timōn). [L. *etymon*, a Gr. *ἐτυμον* (orig. neut. of *ἐτυμος* true): (1) the 'true' literal sense of a word according to its origin; (2) its 'true' or original form; (3) hence, in post-classical grammatical writings, the root or primary word from which a derivative is formed.

According to Brugmann, *ἐτυμος* is for a prehistoric *s-etymos-s, f. s' weak grade of OArjan *es to be + suffixes.]

† 1. The primitive form of a word; the word or combination of words from which it has been corrupted. Sometimes nearly = ETYMOLOGY I b, I c. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 477 Thus much then concerning the Etymon of this worde Gavelkinde. 1606 PEACHAM *Graphice* (1612) 83 Blew hath his Etymon from the high Dutch Blaw. 1651 H. MORE *Second Lash* in *Enthus. Triumph* (1656) 227 For the word must so signify, as I did above prove, both from Testimony, and might also from the Etymon of the word. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 451 The true Etymon of Jupiter. being. not Juvans Pater, but Jovis Pater. 1768 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 239 The etymon laid down here seems more apposite and natural than that obtruded upon the learned world by Bochart. 1793 PINKERTON in *D'Israeli Cur. Lit.* (1866) 129/2 Of the etymon of pamphlet I know nothing.

2. The primary word which gives rise to a derivative.

1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 58, *Nummus* denotes Money told out; Upon This Fancy, Number, will give Etymon. 1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* I. 429 Greek etymons have become universal in the science. a 1834 LAMB *Lett. to Manning* v. 48 Logic is nothing more than a knowledge of words, as the Greek etymon implies. 1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 210 Enabling them [the roots] to stand as etymons of almost any given word. 188a *Edin. Rev.* July 114 The name has an evidently Norman etymon.

† 3. Original or primary signification. Obs. rare. 1619 SACRILEGE *Handl. App.* 43 Take him in his true

Etymon, and Morall will be, but, whatsoever concerneth Manners. 1606 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 223 'Αποροι, those are to them after the Grammar Etymon, men of no settled abode; vaguing, or vagabond Lewes. a 1634 R. CLERKE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxxii. 6 Peace denominates Jerusalem, 'tis the etymon of the word. a 1834 COLERIDGE (Webster), The import here given as the etymon or genuine sense of the word.

† 4. The true name of a thing. Obs.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 67 P 106 Neither dare they call their medicines by their proper Etymon; that is to say they hide Scammony under the name of *diagredium*.

Hence **Etymon** *a. rare*-. Pertaining to the etymon; etymological.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 128 The application of the word anterior to time only is neither based on ancient practice nor etymologic necessity.

Eu. obs. var. of YEW.

Eu-, prefix, repr. Gr. *εὖ*, combining form of *εὖ* good, used in neut. form *εὖ* as adv. = well. In Gr. the words with this as first element are primarily adjs. (often used as sbs., and in many instances giving rise to derivative sbs. or vbs.). Of these many are parasynthetic f. sbs., as *εὐστομος* having a good mouth, f. *στόμα*-a mouth, *εὐσχημων* having a good form, f. *σχῆμα*-a form. In others the second element is a verbal root or a verbal adj. in -ros; the sense of the compound varies (often in the same word) between active and passive; in those that are active the prefix has the force of 'well'; in those of passive signification its sense is sometimes 'well', more commonly 'easily': thus, *εὐλαβής* 'taking good hold', 'easy to take hold of', f. *λαβ-* 'to take'; *εὐπράγος* 'doing well, prosperous', 'easy to do', f. *πράκ-* (*πράσσειν*) to do; *εὐπρόγινος* well made, f. *ποίησθαι* to make. In Eng. the prefix occurs almost exclusively in words of Gr. derivation, as *eulogy*, *euphemism*, or formed on Gr. elements, as *eucalyptus*; the few exceptions are terms of mod. scientific classification.

In late L. the *eu* in this prefix when occurring before vowels was consonantized (i.e. became *eu*), and in order to preserve the traditional quantity of the syllable the *e* was made long, as in *evangelium*. The derivatives and cognates of *evangelium* are almost the only words current in Eng. with the *eu*-form of the prefix; in Fr. it is much more common, being used even in recent formations from Gr. elements.

Eubages: see EUHAGES.

Euboic (yūbō'ik), a. [ad. L. *Euboicus*, Gr. *Εὐβοϊκός*, f. *Εὐβοία* Euboea, the island now called Negropont.] Belonging to Euboea; esp. in *Euboic talent*, a weight in use at the time of the Persian war. (Some authors write *Euboean* in this as in other uses.)

1607 MILTON P. L. II. 546 And [Alcides] Lichas from the top of Oeta threw into th' Euboic Sea. 1771 RAPER *Anc. Coins in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 486 The Euboic Talent certainly came from Asia.

Eubruche, var. of EAUBRUCHE, Obs., adultery. **Eucairite** (yūkair'it, yūkair'it), *Min.* Also *eukairite*. [f. Gr. *εὐκαίρος* well-timed, opportune (f. *εὖ*- EU- + *καίρος* time, season) + -ITE: see *quō*.] A mineral, consisting principally of selenium, copper, and silver.

1868 CLEVELAND *Min.* 539 Eucairite.. was discovered about the time Berzelius completed his examination of the new metal Selenium. 1844 DANA *Min.* 487 Eucairite.

Eucalyn (yū'kālīn). *Chem.* [f. EUCALYPTUS + (-I)N.] 'A saccharine substance, produced in the fermentation of melitose (the sugar of the eucalyptus), under the influence of yeast' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 11 Starch, sugar, eucalyn, sorbin [etc.], are polymeric. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 404.

Eucalysinthe (yūkālīpsin), [f. EUCALYPTUS, after *absinthē*.] (See *quō*.)

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 88 Under the name of Eucalysinthe, a liquor distilled from its leaves (those of *Eucalyptus globulus*) has appeared in European commerce.

Eucalypt, rare. Anglicized form of next.

1885 F. VON MUELLER (*title*), *Eucalyptographia*: A Descriptive Atlas of the Eucalypts of Australia.

|| **Eucalyptus** (yūkālīptūs). Pl. -i, -uses. [mod. Lat., as if f. Gr. *εὐκάλυπτος*, f. *εὖ*- (see EU-) + *καλύπτω* covered, f. *καλύπτειν* to cover. The name, first given by L'héritier in 1788, was intended to mean 'well-covered' (cf. the Ger. name *schönmutze*); the flower before it opens being protected by a sort of cap ('calyptra obverse hemisphaerica', L'héritier).]

A genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceae*; the Gum-tree of Australia and the neighbouring islands; an individual tree of this kind.

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXXII. 388 The Thelaieuca, Casuarina, Eucalyptus. 1823 SYD. SMITH *Botany Bay* Wks. 1859 II. 22/1 A London thief.. lodged under the bark of the dwarf eucalyptus, and keeping sheep.. is not an uninteresting picture. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 89 Upon the lower mammalia the oil of Eucalyptus appears to act precisely as it does on man. 1879 *Temple Bar* Oct. 237 The sombre eucalypti.. interspersed here and there by their dead companions.

attrib. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 309 s.v., Gas extracted from eucalyptus leaves. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Eucalyptus oil.

Hence are formed the names of various products; as, **Eucalyptene** [+ -ENE]. **Eucalyptin** [+ -IN] **Eucalyptol** [+ -OL]. (See *quōs*.)

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. and Suppl. 494 s.v., Eucalyptol heated with phosphoric anhydride gives up water, and yields 'eucalyptene, C¹²H¹⁴'. 1853 *Pharmac. Jnrl.* XIII. 79 Kino consists principally of a peculiar substance ('eucalyptin') analogous.. to pectin. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. and Suppl. 493 'Eucalyptol, this compound is contained in large quantity in the volatile oil of *Eucalyptus globulus*. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 12/2 Any preparation from which the slightest odour of eucalyptol is diffused.

Eucarist, obs. form of EUCCHARIST.

Euch, obs. form of EACH.

Eucharis (yū'kāris). *Bot.* [a. Gr. *εὐχάρις* pleasing, f. *εὖ*- (see EU-) + *χάρις* grace.] A South American bulbous plant (N.O. *Amaryllidaceae*) bearing white bell-shaped flowers, much in request for bouquets, etc. Also attrib. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 473/1 s.v. 188a *Garden* 7 Jan. 10/3, I have several large pots of Eucharis in and coming into flower. 188a *Daily News* 30 Dec. 2/2 Beyond where the palms live, are eucharis, with their great starry flowers. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 8/2 Each bridesmaid carried a bouquet of eucharis lilies and maidenhair ferns. 1885 *Athenæum* 24 Jan. 126/1 Dahlia and eucharis bulbs.

Eucharist (yū'kārist). Forms: a. 5 *eukaryste*, 6 *eucarist*, -*chariste*, *eucharist*, 6- *eucharist*; b. 6 *eucharistie*, 8 *eucharistie*, ad. late L. *eucharistia*, a. Gr. *εὐχαριστία* thanksgiving, hence the Lord's Supper, f. *εὐχάριστος* grateful, f. *εὖ*- (see EU-) + stem of *χαρίζεσθαι* to offer willingly. The β forms may either be ad. L. or a. mod. F.]

I. 1. *Ecll.* The sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the Communion.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 37 *Pe* brede of eukaryste, bat es *pe* grace in *pe* sacrament of *pe* autere. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsys* (1570) 174 Eucharist.. is the priestes seruice and busynes. a 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1338/2 This blessed sacrament is also called Eucharistia. a 1600 HOOKER (J.), Himself did better like of common bread to be used in the eucharist. a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* i. li. 287 Our Sacrament of Peace is called the Eucharist. 1712 SIR G. WHELER *Liturgy after Model of Ancients* (MS.) 195 The importance of the Holy Eucharist is so great that they did.. give a general Scheme, how it should be celebrated. 1766 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 335 Sigismund.. allowed them [the Hussites] the cup in the sacrament of the eucharist. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 255 It was not denied that the efficacy of the Eucharist in both kinds was more complete.

2. The consecrated elements, esp. the bread. Phrases, *To give, receive*, etc. the *Eucharist*.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) IL 401 They spulyeit the eucarist out of the cais of silver. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 82 A.. priest sent to Serapion a little portion of the Eucharistie. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 103 The Emperor, Henry VII, who was.. poisoned with the Holy Eucharist. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 162 At no time a Priest is worthy to celebrate Mass, who hath not received the Eucharist. 1778 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 352 Giving the eucharist to children was.. finally abolished. 1861 HOOK *Lives Absps.* I. vi. 323 The corporal presence of our Lord in the Eucharist. 1875 W. SMITH *Dict. Chr. Antig.* I. 625 Clement of Alexandria (*Strom.* i. § 5. p. 318) speaks of ministers distributing the eucharist (*την εὐχαριστίαν διανεμαρτες*) i.e. the elements, to the communicants.

† 3. The box or closed vessel containing the consecrated bread; the pyx. Obs.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 255 The siluer eucharist be ane cord.. that hang.. Tha pluckit down. 1560 *St. Giles Charters* (1859) p. xlviii, Ane rownd eucharist, ane chalice, ane plate. *Ibid.* p. xlvii, The pece of gold that held the breid within the eucharist.

II. 4. Thanksgiving.

1613 R. C. Table Alph. (ed. 3), *Eucharist*, a thanksgiving. 1644 JER. TAYLOR *Apol. Liturgy* § 38 For which ability they should do well to pay their eucharist to the Holy Ghost. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 225 The Second calls for our Praise and Eucharist. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. 12 He.. is.. led through a vale of tears to the region of eucharist and hallelujahs. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 80 Adding their Amen to the voice of Eucharist.

Eucharistial (yūkārī'stiāl), [f. L. *eucharisti-a* + -AL.] A vessel intended to hold the bread consecrated for use at the Eucharist.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. i. 35 The eucharistial, or 'new sepulchre of the body of Christ, in which was reserved the eucharist under the form of bread. *Ibid.* II. 42 The rubric ordered that the house.. should be kept.. under the kind of bread in a vessel called the eucharistial.

Eucharistic (yūkārī'stik), a. and sb. [f. EUCHARIST + -IC; cf. Fr. *eucharistique*.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to the Eucharist.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xiii. 42 The belief of the Eucharistic Bread being the real Body of Christ. a 1711 KEN *Psychic Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 242 Invites her to the Eucharistic Feast. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* v. vi, The ceremony.. eternally invested with eucharistic grace. 1869 HADDAN *Apost. Succ.* viii. (1879) 232 Poison administered in the Eucharistic cup.

b. Of the nature of, or resembling, the Eucharist. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vi. (ed. 5) 335 In this connexion the eucharistic meal at Emmaus gains a new meaning. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xii. 161 The taking of food, if sanctified by religion, is eucharistic.

2. Of or pertaining to thanksgiving (occasionally with mixed notion of 1).

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 401 He [Socrates] would have an Eucharistical Sacrifice offered to him [Æsculapius] in his behalf, as having now cured him at once of all diseases by Death. 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 372 They sang new Eucharistical Strains To glorious God. 1853 J. BROWN in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xviii. I. 280 It is a magnificent eucharistic ode. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 443 note, The meat-offerings were eucharistic, and the sin-offerings expiatory.

† B. sb. = EUCCHARIST 4. Obs.

1623 COCKERAM, *Eucharistick*, a giving of thanks. 1709 STRYPER *Ann. Ref.* I. vii. 107 marg., An eucharistic of the exiles to Jesus Christ.

Eucharistical (yū'kārī'stikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.]

1. = EUCCHARISTIC A. 1.

1534 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1349/t The eucharistical bread upon which thanks be given. 1612 BREWER *Lang. & Relig. Pref.* 7 The eucharistical elements are not naked and empty signs. 1686 HORNBECK *Crucif. Jesus* xviii. 321 The Deacon . . . poured some drops of the Eucharistical wine into her mouth. 1725 tr. Dupin's *Ecc. Hist.* 1714 c. I. v. 128 That after the Memory of the Passion is finished, this Eucharistical Body is not destroyed. 1799 V. KNOX *Nat. Lord's Supper* Pref. (R.), Those who understand them of the eucharistical bread and wine. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xiv. 187 They . . . offered the eucharistical sacrifice in their upper chambers.

2. = EUCCHARISTIC A. 2.

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Divinitie* 66 b, Whiche be sacrifices Eucharistical, or of prayse? 1558 Bp. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xiii. 79 Then the priest begynneth the Eucharistical sacrifice of giving thanks . . . before the consecration. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 106 You should do well to interperse among them some eucharistical ejaculations. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* ii. 123 The music . . . was originally set to a Eucharistical Hymn of Thanksgiving.

Hence **Eucharistically** *adv.*, in a eucharistic manner.

1639 W. SCLATER *2nd Worthy Communion. Rewarded* 46 No more is Christ offered up (save only Eucharistically, and commemoratively). 1710 W. HUME *Sacred Success* 260 They might find some way to communicate eucharistically.

Eucharistize (yū'kārī'stīz), *v.* [f. EUCCHARIST + -IZE; suggested by Gr. *εὐχαριστέω*.] *trans.* A rendering of Gr. *εὐχαριστέω* (classically only *intr.* to give thanks), as used for the nonce by Justin Martyr: To affect (the elements of the Lord's Supper) by an act of thanksgiving.

1714-7 J. JOHNSON *Unbloody Sacrif.* (1724) 198 Our Saviour blessed or Eucharistized the Bread and Wine. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* (ed. 2) 134 Justin Martyr speaks of the Elements being Eucharistized or blessed by the Prayer of the Word. 1876 J. H. BLUNT *Annot. Bk. Com. Prayer* (ed. 7) 174 The bread and wine . . . to be by Him eucharistized to the higher sphere and purpose of the new creation.

Hence **Eucharistized** *ppl. a.*, **Eucharistizing** *vbl. sb.*

1737 WATERLAND *Doct. Eucharist* v. 128 Justin Martyr . . . calls the consecrated Elements by the Name of Eucharistized Food which looks as if he thought that the Thanksgiving was the Consecration: But yet, etc. 1734 JOHNSON *Unbloody Sacrif.* (1724) 198 The Blessing, or eucharistizing, terminates on the Bread.

Euchite (yū'kīt). Also 7 **euchet**. [ad. late L. *euchila*, *euchēla*, ad. Gr. *εὐχίτης* (misspelt *εὐχίτης*), f. *εὐχή* prayer.] One of a sect which arose in the fourth century, taking its name from a belief that perpetual prayer was the only means of salvation. The name was also applied to later sects holding similar views.

1585 ASP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 263 Give ourselves only to prayer. That is the error of the Euchites. 1621 J. MAYER *Eng. Catech.*, It [the Christian soule] will rather become an Euchet, by being continually lifted up in prayer. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1478 Massilians, a Christian sect, which soon obtained other names—Euchites.

† **Euchlore**, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *χλωρός* green.] 'Of a distinct green colour; said of certain minerals'.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Euchloric**, *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -IC.] *Euchloric gas* = EUCHLORINE.

(The explanation in Craig and mod. Dicts. 'Having a distinct green colour' represents the meaning intended by Davy; but the adj. seems to occur only in this connexion.)

1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVIII. 480 The new compound . . . may be denominated from its peculiarly bright green, euchlorine or euchloric gas.

Euchlorine (yū'klō'rīn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *χλωρός* green + -INE. Formed by Davy on the analogy of CHLORINE, a word introduced by himself a few months earlier.] 'A gaseous mixture of chlorine and oxide of chlorine, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on chlorate of potassium' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 238, I discovered this elastic substance . . . in January 1811, and gave to it the name of Euchlorine [note, *Eu* and *χλωρός*] from its bright yellow-green colour. 1823 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxi. 92 Fluid euchlorine was obtained by enclosing chlorate of potash and sulphuric acid in a tube. 1873 WATTS *Faunes' Chem.* 187 The euchlorine of Davy, prepared by gently heating potassium chlorate with dilute hydrochloric acid.

Euchlorite (yū'klō'rīt). *Min.* [f. Gr. *εὐ-* + *χλωρός* (cf. prec.) + -ITE.] A variety of magnesia mica of a deep green colour, found at Chester (Mass.) in 1876.

1876 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc. Ser. III.* XII. 231 Euchlorite. Massive, in coarse elongated scales. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 3rd Suppl. 1. 762.

|| **Euchologion** (yū'kolō'djīon). Also 8 in Latin form -um. [ad. Gr. *εὐχολόγιον* prayer-book, f. *εὐχή* prayer + *λόγος* ablaut stem of *λέγειν* to say.] A collection of prayers; a prayer-book; also, a book of ritual, primarily that of the Greek Church.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* v. § 7 (1680) 261 A Prayer taken out of the Euchologion of the Greek Church. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v.*, The *euchologion* is properly the Greek ritual. 1876 *Prayer-bk. Interleaved* 211 Forms by Basil and Chrysostom are given in the euchologion.

† **Euchologue**, *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *εὐχολόγιον* (see prec.), assimilated to *epilogue*, etc.] = prec.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Observ.* (1650) 169 This Recollection out of their own Euchologies. Pater noster qui es in Cælis, etc. *Ibid.* 171 So the order in the Euchologie βασιλικῆ αὐτὸν ὁ ἱερεὺς. 1700 SIR H. CHAUNCEY *Hist. Herts* 47 'Tis farther observ'd by the Euchologue of the Greek Church, that the Bishop having his formalities upon him fumeth the Groundwork or Foundation, with his Incense circular wise.

Euchology (yū'kōlō'djī). Anglicized form of EUCHOLOGION.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* I. xii. 93 Fanatick Error . . . insinuating it self . . . in Prayers, Sacraments, and Euchologies. 1710 Bp. G. BULL *Wks.* II. 556 He . . . took out of the ancient euchologies, or prayer-books of the Jews, what was good and laudable in them. 1735 JOHNSON tr. *Lobo's Voy. to Abyssinia* 366 Father Goar . . . has observ'd, in his Notes on the Euchology, etc. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Miracles* 129 To introduce a prosaic phraseology into . . . the lessons of the Euchology.

Hence **Euchological** *a. rare*, of or pertaining to euchologies.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. 414 The liturgical and euchological forms of her worship.

Euchre (yū'krē), *sb.* Formerly also **uker**, **yuker**, **eucure**. [Of uncertain etymology.]

As BOWER sb., one of the terms used in this game, is of Ger. origin, it has often been supposed that the word *euchre* is also from German, but no probable source has been found in that lang. Can it be a Sp. *yuca*, in the phrase *ser yuca*, given by Caballero as an American expression for 'to be cock of the walk, to get the best in anything' (*ser el gallito en alguna cosa, sobresalir en algo*)?

1. A game at cards, of American origin, played by 2, 3, or 4 persons, with a pack of 32 cards (the 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 of each suit being rejected). A player may, if he pleases, 'pass' or decline to play, but if he undertakes to play, and fails to take 3 tricks, he or his side is said to be 'euchred' and the other side gains two points.

The highest cards at Euchre are the knave of trumps and the other knave of the same colour (see BOWER sb.); the other cards used rank as in whist. There are various modifications of the game, as *Railroad Euchre*, played with the usual 32 cards and an extra blank card called 'the joker' or 'imperial trump', which is superior to all; *French Euchre*, played with 24 cards; and others.

1846 in Smedes & Marshall *Rep. High Court App. Mississippi* (1847) 60 No matter whether defendants played at pool, whist, uker, poker, etc. *Ibid.*, Whist, yuker, brag, etc. 1850 (title), The game of Euchre, with its Laws. 1856 MAYNE REID *Quadroom* xviii, The thing was impossible, as I had never played euchre. 1863 DICKEY *Federal St.* II. 57 The men . . . played the mysterious game of 'euchre'. 1870 B. HARTKE *Heathen Chinese* 21 We had a small game, And Ah Sin took a hand: It was euchre. The same he did not understand. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Roughing It* xliii, At night, by the camp-fire, we played euchre and seven up, to strengthen the mind. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Feb. 3/2 Euchre was probably acclimated on the Mississippi by the Canadian voyageurs, being a form of the French game of triomphe.

2. An instance of 'euchreing' or being 'euchred'. 1880 *Amer. Hoyle* 75 No. 1 deals, but . . . fearing a euchre, he turns down the trump.

Hence **Euchreist**, a player at euchre.

1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July, The sentry tells his captain, who is an euchreist, that 'It's all right', and resumes his seat and his cigar.

Euchre (yū'krē), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* At euchre: To gain the advantage over (an adversary) by his failure to take three tricks: see the sb. Hence *transf.* to outwit, 'do', 'best'. Also, *To euchre* (a person) *out of* (a thing).

1866 B. HARTKE *Tennessee's Partner* Wks. 1880 II. 141 'Euchred, old man!' said Tennessee smiling. 1880 in WEBSTER (Suppl.) 1887 *Concord* (N. Hamp.) *Monitor* 23 Mar., The stockholders . . . have been euchred out of their investments in Vermont railroads.

Euchrist, *obs. form of EUCCHARIST.*

Euchroite (yū'krō'īt). *Min.* [f. Gr. *εὐχρo-ος* well-coloured, f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *χρoς* colour + -ITE.] A hydrous arsenate of copper of a bright emerald-green colour.

1825 W. HAIDINGER *Mohs' Min.* III. 94. 1835 SHEPARD *Min.* I. 189 Euchroite . . . was discovered at Libethen in Hungary.

† **Euchymous**, *a. Obs.* [f. mod. L. *euchymus*, (ad. Gr. *εὐχῡμος*, f. Gr. *εὐ-* + *χῡμ-ός* CHYME) + -OUS.] Conducive to a healthy condition of the blood or other fluids of the body.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 195 Whatsoever is pleasant to the tongue . . . nor very harsh to the stomach, that is cried up as euchymous, sound and wholesome.

So † **Euchymy** [ad. Gr. *εὐχῡμία*]. *Obs.* A good state of the blood and other fluids of the body.

1678-96 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1860 in MAYNE.

† **Euchysiderite**, *Min. Obs.* [f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *χῡ-sis* melting (f. *χέειν* to melt) + *σίδηρος* iron + -ITE.] A variety of augite; = PYROXENE.

1853 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* 62 Euchysiderite . . . may be considered as an augite, of which iron enters into the composition in an uncommon degree.

Eucrase (yū'krāsī). *Min.* [a. Fr. *eucrase*, f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *κράσις* breaking, f. *κλάειν* to break; so called on account of its easy cleavage.] A silicate of aluminium and glucinum occurring in light-green, transparent crystals.

1804 FOURCROY *Chem.* II. 412 The primitive form of eucrase is a right rectangular prism. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 93 Glucina . . . has been procured from . . . the eucrase. 1868 DANA *Min.* 380 Eucrase receives a high polish, but is useless as an ornamental stone on account of its brittleness. 1874 WESTROFF *Man. Proc. Stones* 25 The eucrase is also of the same chemical composition as the emerald.

Euclid (yū'klīd). [ad. Gr. *Εὐκλείδης*.] A mathematician of Alexandria who flourished about 300 B.C.; hence, *a.* the works of Euclid, esp. the Elements (cf. ELEMENTS); *b.* a copy of the same.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 241 [He] gave them a number of Euclides of his owne coast. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* 163 To study my Book with that severity as they would do an Euclid. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 421 When we read Euclid, we find neither first person nor second in any part of his whole Work. *Mod.* We don't approve of symbolical Euclids. They were examined in Algebra and Euclid.

Euclidean (yū'klīd'ān, yū'klīd'ān), *a.* Also **Euclidian**. [f. L. *Euclidius*, Gr. *Εὐκλείδης* (f. *Euclidēs*, *Εὐκλείδης* Euclid) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Euclid; that is according to the principles of Euclid.

By recent writers *Euclidean geometry* has been used as the distinctive name of the geometry based on an acceptance of the axioms laid down by Euclid, as distinguished from the systems (constructed e.g. by Lobatchewsky, Grassmann, Riemann) which develop the consequences that would follow from the rejection of some of these. So also *Euclidean space*: the kind of space actually known to us, for which these axioms are valid, as opposed to hypothetical kinds of space for which one or more of the axioms would be false.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref. (1714) 2 The whole Euclidean work. 1865 in *Wyle's Circ. Sc.* I. 551/2 Euclidean geometry tolerates no such imperfections. 1883 *Standard* No. 18464. 5 This abstruse discourse on Euclidian space and magnitudes of four dimensions. 1883 *American* VII. 75 This would be their Euclidian geometry.

† **Euclionism**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *Euclion-em*, the name of a miser, the chief character in Plautus' *Aulularia* + -ISM.] Stinginess.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffs* 3 Those grey beard Huddled-duddles . . . were strooke with such stinging remorse of their miserable Euclionisme and snudgery.

Eucnemic (yū'knī'mīk), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *εὐκνήμις* well-greaved (an epithet of Homeric heroes), f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *κνήμις* greave + -IC.] Well-greaved: hence belonging to ancient Greece.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 249 The existence of togate and eucnemic proficient in the art of angling is competently attested.

Eucnemidal (yū'knī'mīdāl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *εὐκνήμιδ-* stem of *εὐκνήμις* (see prec.) + -AL.] Pertaining to a well-greaved man; hence quasi-sb. *pl.*: Stout leggings.

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 30 A collection of weather clothing, contemporary with, and equally efficacious as, the eucnemidals before alluded to.

Eucolite (yū'kōlīt). *Min.* Also **eukolite**, -yte. [f. Gr. *εὐκόλος* easily satisfied (f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *κόλος* food) + -ITE. The name is founded on the fact that it contains less zirconia than wöhlerite does.] A variety of eudialyte.

1847 SCHREIER in *Pogg. Ann.* 565 [Explains that he gave this name to the mineral 'because it contented itself, so to speak, with iron oxide in default of zirconia'.] 1849 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc. Ser. II.* VIII. 126 On Eukolite, a new Mineral. 1868 DANA *Min.* 249 Eucolite is from islands of the Langesund fiord in Norway. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 605 Eukolyte is distinguished by the presence of cerium.

Eucrasia (yū'krāsī). Also 7 **eucraasy**, 8 **eucrasy**. [ad. Gr. *εὐκράσις* a good temperature, f. *εὐκράτος* well-tempered, f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *κρά-*, *κραννύναι* to mix.] Such a due or well-proportioned mixture of qualities as constitutes health or soundness.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xv, In this eucrasia there is an absolute symmetry. 1642 W. PRICE *Serm.* 39 Of this Eucrasia, this healthful temper and constitution, the City once was. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* vi. 79 It is some dayes before the stomach recover its eucrasia, and perform its office well. 1719 QUINCY *Med. Dict.*, *Eucrasia*. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Eucratic**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. *εὐκράτ-ος* (see prec.) + -IC.] (See quot.)

1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragments* i. 56 A state truly eucratic . . . where good and ill are intermingled, but where the good preponderate.

† **Euctical** (yū'ktīkāl), *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *εὐκτικ-ός* pertaining to prayer (f. *εὐχεσθαι* to pray) + -AL.] Pertaining to prayer; supplicatory.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* x. xlix. Eucharistical Offerings are such

whose end is Thanksgiving to God. Euctical, such as are made to God, when we come to pray before him. 1745 Br. E. Law *Theory Relig.* 227 Hence was the Origin of Sacrifices, as they are distinguished into expiatory, euctical, and eucharistical.

Hence **Euctically** *adv.*

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* i. li. 291 The Heave-offering... was as it were an Offering of his own, and therefore he applieth it Euctically.

Eudai-mono-logy, *rare*—1. [f. Gr. *eudaimon*, *eudaimon*-os fortunate, happy + (-o)LOGY.] (See quot.) Hence **Eudai-mono-logian**.

a 1832 BENTHAM *Deontology* I. xx. 320 The employment of the word Eudaimonology, to represent the utilitarian doctrines, and Eudaimonologists its professors.

Eudemon, -dæmon (*yūdī'mōn*). [a. Gr. *eudaimon* fortunate, happy, f. *eu*- (see EU-) + *daimon* guardian, genius. Sense 2 is of mod. origin, and not according to Gr. idiom.]

1. *Astrol.* (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Eudemon*, the Eleventh House of a Celestial Figure, so call'd by Astrologers, upon account of its good and prosperous Significations. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 94 Eudemon, the good demon, the 11th house, so called because it is the source of as many good things as the 12th house is of evil.

2. A good angel; = AGATHODEMON.

1659 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* Ep. to Cholmley 1 For the style. I took it to be some Jesuites, some Eudemon's, or Cacadæmon's, or the like. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1848) 672/1 The simple appendage of a tail will cademonise the Eudæmon.

Eudemonic, -dæmonic (*yūdī'mōnik*), *a.* [ad. Gr. *eudaimonik-ōs*, f. *eudaimonia* happiness.]

1. Conducive to happiness; viewed as conducive to happiness.

1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Mor. Ideas* vi. (1876) 72 The former of these is the eudæmonic worth of actions.

2. *pl. a.* (after Gr. *τὰ εὐδαιμονικά*) (see quot. a 1832). *b.* (*nomice-use*) Appliances for comfort, means of happiness.

a 1832 BENTHAM *Logic Wks.* (1838-43) VIII. 289 Eudæmonia, or the art of applying life to the maximization of wellbeing. 1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Mor. Ideas* ii. (1876) 13 Eudæmonia however has generally been, and is likely to be, exceedingly ideal. 1883 BURTON & CAMERON *To Gold Coast for Gold* i. iv. 137 Bright sun and pure air... better eudæmonia than purple and fine linen.

So **Eudæmonical** *a.*

1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Mor. Ideas* i. (1876) 8 The axiom might be very sterile in results without eudæmonical observation to give us particulars about the pain.

Eudemonism, -dæmonism (*yūdī'mōniz'm*). Also *g* eudaimonism. [f. Gr. *eudaimonia* happiness (f. *eudaimon* happy, f. *eu*- EU- + *daimon* guardian genius: see DEMON) + -ISM.]

That system of ethics which finds the foundation of moral obligation in the tendency of actions to produce happiness.

1807 DE QUINCEY *Last Days Kant* Wks. 1862 III. 101 note, Ethics, braced up into stoical vigour by renouncing all effeminate dalliings with Eudemonism. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 845 In England men were satisfying themselves... with the unveiled eudemonism of Paley. 1866 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* i. xi. 277 Eudaimonism, or the philosophy of happiness. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 47 We English are taunted with our proneness to an unworthy eudemonism.

Eudemonist, -dæmonist (*yūdī'mōnist*). Also *-daimonist*. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who believes in eudemonism.

1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rev.* (1836) i. 273 Yet this is the common *argumentum in circulo* in which the eudæmonists flee and pursue. 1840 Q. Rev. LXV. 494 The enlightened Eudæmonist... by his first maxim necessarily excludes the idea of a divine revelation. 1866 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* i. xi. 292-3 The utilitarians or Eudæmonists define the good as centring in happiness. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* i. l. 48 He [De Quincey] described himself as a Eudæmonist.

Hence **Eudemonistic** *a.*, of or pertaining to eudemonism. **Eudemonistic** *a.* = prec.

1855 Ess. *Intuitive Morals* 67 Whence come these religious considerations which are so completely to modify our Eudæmonistic ethics. 1866 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* i. xi. 283 Socrates... had strong utilitarian, even eudæmonistic tendencies. 1881 *Mod. Rev.* Oct. 718 We reject the Israelitish morals as eudæmonistic.

Eudemonize, -dæmonize (*yūdī'mōniz*), *v.* *rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *eudaimoniz-eiv*, f. *eudaimon* happy.] *trans.* To consider happy.

1876 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* v. 154 No person is entitled to be called happy, whom the intelligent and reflective observer does not macarise (or eudæmonize).

Eudemony, -dæmony, *rare*. [ad. Gr. *eudaimonia*, f. as prec.] Happiness, prosperity.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Theory* (1886) II. ii. iii. 509 The best defence of the invariable eudæmony of Virtue proceeds from Shaftesbury.

Eudalyte (*yūdā'lyt*). *Min.* Also *erron*. *eudyalite* [f. Gr. *eudaluros* easily dissolved, f. *eu*- (see EU-) + *dalyein* to dissolve (see DIALYSE); the name refers to the solubility of the mineral in hydrochloric acid.] A vitreous bisilicate of zirconium, iron, calcium, sodium, and other elements, occurring in rhombohedral crystals, rose pink or brownish red; first found at Kangerdluarsuk in Greenland. Cf. EUOLITE.

1837 Penny *Cycl.* X. 64/2 Eudyalite. 1887 DANA *Man. Min.* (ed. 4) 275 Eudyalite.

Eudiometer (*yūdi'mētr*). [f. Gr. *eūdio-s* clear (weather) (f. *eu*- EU- + *di-* stem of *Zeús*, *Διός* the god of the sky and the atmosphere) + *μέτρον* measure.]

An instrument for testing the purity of the air, or rather the quantity of oxygen it contains.

Various kinds have been in use, but the commonest is that invented by Dr. Ure, consisting of a tube closed at one end, in which certain quantities of hydrogen and atmospheric air are exploded over water by an electric spark. From the rise of the water in the tube inferences are drawn as to the amount of oxygen that was present. The apparatus is also, and now chiefly, employed in the analysis of gases.

1777 De MAGELLAN (*title*), Glass apparatus for making mineral waters... with the description of some new Eudiometers. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 153 He has a large course of eudiometrical experiments going on at present, particularly with Fontana's and Volta's eudiometers. 1807 PÉRVIS *Eudiometer in Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 249 Known quantities of the air to be tried, and of nitrous gas being mixed, were admitted... into a graduated tube, which he [Priestley] denominated a eudiometer. 1805 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxx. 161 Seven volumes of this mixture were detonated in a eudiometer tube by an electric spark. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* i. l. 28 The eudiometer has the legs of glass united by an india-rubber tube of suitable length.

Hence **Eudiometric** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or requiring the use of the eudiometer or eudiometry.

Eudiometrical *a.* = prec. **Eudiometrically** *adv.*, in a eudiometric way; by the use of a eudiometer. **Eudiometry**, the art or practice of using the eudiometer either for ascertaining the purity of the air, or in the analysis of gases.

1854 SCOFFER in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 321 The analysis... may be... effected by the 'eudiometric method. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 378/1 The eudiometric researches of a number of observers. 1792 [see EUDIOMETER]. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* i. xi. 437 Graduated glass tubes for 'eudiometrical experiments. 1825 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* i. v. 173 The absorption of two gases in a eudiometrical tube. 1808 HENRY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 290 After trying, 'eudiometrically, the quality of an aliquot part of the gas in the receiver. 1881 W. CROOKES in *Nature* XXIII. 423 Collecting samples (of gas) and analysing them eudiometrically. 1800 HENRY *Épít. Chem.* (ed. 5) 159 The application of nitrous gas to the purpose of 'eudiometry. 1826 — *Elem. Chem.* i. 237 Platinum in this form becomes, therefore, a most useful agent in eudiometry. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 82 When it is required to ascertain the exact proportion of oxygen in any specimen of air... The operation is called eudiometry, and the instruments employed eudiometers.

Eudipleural (*yūdiplū'rāl*), *a.* [f. Gr. *eu*- (see EU-) + *di-* twice + *πλευρά* the side + -AL.] Having two equal and symmetrical halves.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 128 The radiate form of body... is replaced [in the Vermes] by the eudipleural form.

Eue, obs. f. EW and YEW.

+ **Euectic**, *Obs.* Spelt *evectio* in Dicts. [ad. Gr. *εὐεκτικός* (*τέχνη*), fem. of *εὐεκτικός* pertaining to a good habit (of body), f. phrase *εὖ ἔχειν* to be well (*εὖ* well, *ἔχειν* lit. to have): see EU- and HEOTIC.] (See quot.)

1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 45 Three parts of the Arte curative: First Euectick, whose scope is to keep the helthie in the same State. [1706 PHILLIPS, *Euectica* (Gr.), that part of Physic which shews how to get a good habit of Body.] 1721 BAILEY *Euectick*.

Hence in same sense **Euectical** *pl.* [after *mathematicis, optics*, etc.]

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Euectics*. So in mod. Dicts.

Eumerism, etc., obs. f. EUEMERISM, etc.

Euer, obs. var. EWER.

Euerose, var. of EWROSE, *Obs.*, rose-water.

+ **Euforbe, Euforbie**, *Obs.* Anglicized form of EUPHORBUM.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 173 Wee schulde have no nede to skamonye, Turbit, euforbe, etc. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 16 A litil of euforbie, or turbit, or sambucus. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Water in the whiche is stepted and dyssolved the vertue of Euforbie.

Euforbium, obs. form of EUPHORBUM.

Eufuge, obs. var. of EUPHRASY, eyebright.

Euge (*yūdzī*). [a. L. *euge*, a. Gr. *eūye* well done!] An exclamation of *Euge!*; approval, commendation.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* 14 x. § 1 (1669) 40/1 To give you the Euge of a Faithful servant. 1692 J. EDWARDS *Remarkable Texts* 256 To look for the euge's of angels, and the applause of Heaven. 1708 ROOR in *Amer. Law Rep.* i. 1 Happiness consists primarily in... the pleasing anticipation of a final euge of well done good and faithful servant.

Eugenesic (*yūdzī'nē'sik*), *a.* [f. next + -IC.] Capable of breeding freely; applied *esp.* to those hybrids that are fertile.

1864 Reader No. 94. 476/3 An eugenesic progeny (i.e. a progeny every generation of which is perfectly fruitful). 1876 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* ii. vii. 369 Eugenesic.

Eugenesis (*yūdzē'nē'sis*). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *eu*- (see EU-) + *-genesis* generation: see GENESIS.] The quality of breeding well or freely; the production of young by the union of individuals of different species or stocks. In mod. Dicts.

Eugenetic (*yūdzē'nē'tik*), *a.* [f. EUGENESIS,

after GENETIC.] Of or pertaining to eugenesic, favourable to the production of healthy offspring.

1887 *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 607/3 These tendencies towards deterioration are to be met by endeavours... to encourage marriage only under eugenesic conditions.

Eugenia (*yūdzī'niā*). *Bot.* [mod. Lat.: the name was given in 1729 by Micheli in honour of Eugene, Prince of Savoy.] A genus of tropical trees (N.O. *Myrtaceæ*), mostly found in America and the West Indies, of which the most important is *E. Pimenta* or Allspice Tree.

1775 ASH, *Eugenia*, a genus of plants, the silver tree. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 81 The great glossy-leaved *Eugenia*—a forest tree as large as our largest elms.

Hence **Eugenio** (*acid*) [+ -IC], $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, oxidized essence of cloves. **Eugenin** [+ -IN], clove-camphor; a crystalline substance deposited from water which has been distilled from cloves. **Eugenol** [+ -OL] = eugenic acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* App. 1057 Oil of cloves, or eugenic acid. 1884 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 604 Eugenic acid, when exposed to the air, quickly assumes a darker colour and becomes resinous. 1847 CRAIG, *Eugenin*. 1866 *Sci. American* 25 Sept. 196 Eugenol represents the strength of the essential oil of cloves.

Eugenic (*yūdzē'nik*), *a.* and *sb.* *Biol.* [f. Gr. *eu*- (see EU-) + root *yeu-* to produce (Gr. had *eu-yeuēs* well-born) + -IC.]

Adj. Pertaining or adapted to the production of fine offspring, *esp.* in the human race.

1883 F. GALTON *Hum. Faculty* 24 Various topics more or less connected with that of the cultivation of race, or as we might call it, with 'eugenic' questions. 1886 G. ALLEN in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Oct. 458 The result... would be as bad... if he made the choice (of a wife) himself on abstract biological and 'Eugenic' principles.

B. sb. in *pl.* [after analogy of *economics*, *politics*, etc.] The science which has this for its object.

1883 F. GALTON *Hum. Faculty* 44 The investigation of human eugenics, that is, of the conditions under which men of a high type are produced. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* May 54 People will fall in love, in spite of your eugenics.

Eugenism (*yūdzī'niz'm*). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] (See quot.)

1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 897/3 'Eugenism,' the word suggested by him [Mr. Galton] some time ago... to express the aggregate of the most favourable conditions for healthy and happy existence.

Eugh, Eughen, obs. ff. YEW, YEWEN *a.*

|| **Euhages, eubages**, *sb. pl.* *Celtic Antiq.* [Lat., occurring twice in a passage of Ammianus Marcellinus; the form *eubages* in one of the places is a scribal error. The better form *euhages* is evidently due to a misreading of Gr. *οὐαγῆς*, Strabo's spelling of a Gaulish word = L. *vates* prophet; Ammianus must have read *οὐαγῆς*, and taken this for the pl. of *οὐαγῆς* pure, holy. Cf. OVATE.] (See quot.)

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* xv. ix. The Eubages... searching into the highest altitudes of nature's works, endeavoured to lay open and declare the same. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Eubages*, an order of priests, or philosophers, among the ancient Celts, or Gauls. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. xiv. 124 The euhages cultivated what they called natural philosophy. 1807 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 275 The Eubages or prophets were the third order.

Euharmonic (*yūharmō'nik*) *a.* [f. Gr. *eu*- (see EU-) + *ἁρμονία* harmony + -IC.] Producing perfect harmony. In *Euharmonic organ*: see QUOTS.

1811 LISTON *Perfect Intonation* 27 The Euharmonic Organ is contrived... to enable the musician... to produce harmony absolutely perfect, while the keyboard remains the same as before. 1876 J. W. MOORE *Dict. Mus. Inf.*, *Euharmonic Organ*, invented by Joseph Alley and H. W. Poole at Newbury Port, Mass., 1848. It gives all the tones of the ancient enharmonic scale.

Euhemerism (*yūhēmē'riz'm*). Also *g* Eue-merism. [f. L. *Euhēmer-us*, Gr. *Εὐήμερος* (see below) + -ISM.] The method of mythological interpretation which regards myths as traditional accounts of real incidents in human history.

Euhemerus, a Sicilian (c. 316 B.C.) was the author of a book called *ἱερά Ἀνοψαφῆ*, in which he maintained that the deities of Hellenic mythology were deified men and women, and pretended to cite authentic records of their lives.

1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xvi. l. 596 In regard to the Thracian god Zalmoxis, the Hellespontic Greeks interpreted his character and attributes according to the scheme of Euhemerism. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. II. ix. (1868) 397 Euhemerism has become the recognized title of that system of mythological interpretation which... reduces the gods of old to the level of men.

So **Euhemerist** [+ -IST], one who follows the method of Euhemerus; also *attrib.* (*quasi-adj.*).

Euhemeristic *a.* [f. prec. + -IC] *a.* of persons: Inclined to euhemerism; *b.* of things: Of the nature of or resembling euhemerism. **Euhemerize** *v.*, *a. trans.* To subject to euhemeristic interpretation; also, *To euhemerize into or out of*. *b. intr.* To follow the method of Euhemerus. **Euhemerized** *ppl. a.* **Euhemerizing** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*).

1856 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xvi. 115 It is easier to answer these German than the old Greek 'euhemerists'. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* i. 252 The modern 'euhemerists'... in part adopted the old interpretations. 1884 *Academy* 22 Mar. 205 Saxo... treats Odin and Baldr in euhemerist fashion. 1886 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xvi. 115 'Euhemeristic critics. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) i. 232 This

interpretation will be called Euhemeristic. 1847 J. W. DONALDSON *Vind. Protestant Princ.* 140 One of its [Genesis] editors 'euhemerized' into spurious narratives some of the deep symbolism of the original vaticination. 1881 *Fraser's Mag.* Mar. 355 To euhemerise, rationalise and etherealise them [nursery heroes] out of existence. 1887 I. TAYLOR in *Academy* 3 Sept. 143/2 The legend of Semiramis was a 'euhemerised version of the story of Istar. 1871 FARRAR *Witt. Hist.* ii. 57 He did but extend to the New Testament the 'Euhemerising principles which Eichhorn had applied to the Old.

Eukairite: see EUCAIRITE.

Eukolite, -yte: see EUCOLITE.

Eulerian (yul'eriän), *a.* [f. *Euler*, the name of a celebrated Swiss mathematician (1707-83) + -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or discovered by, Euler; as *Eulerian constant, function, integral*.

1883 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 139 In the first case what we have done for the fixed-space point *P* we imagine to be done for all fixed-space points; and in the second case we imagine our record to be similarly kept for every individual fluid particle. They are. often called the Eulerian and the Lagrangian methods, respectively. 1886 TODHUNTER *Integral Calculus* 249 We shall now prove an important equation which connects the two Eulerian integrals. *Ibid.* 255 The quantity *C* is called Euler's constant.

Euloge, obs. f. EULOGY.

Eulogia (yul'dziä), [Eccl. Lat., *a.* Gr. *εὐλογία* in N. T. 'blessing': see EULOGY.] *a.* A name applied by the early Christians to the Eucharist. *b.* A portion of the consecrated bread reserved for those who were not present at the communion. *c.* In the Greek church, the unconsecrated bread remaining after communion, blessed by the priests and given to the non-communicants; also bread, sweetmeats, etc. blessed and distributed as tokens of mutual love. See EULOGY 2.

1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 137 This holy loaf or eulogia was meant to be an emblem of brotherly love. 1883 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* s. v. *Eulogia*, The Eulogia, then, was a substitute—though of course a most imperfect one—for Holy Communion, whence the Greek name, *εὐλογία*.

† **Eulogiæcal**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. [f. EULOGI-UM + -ACAL.] = next.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* vi. 34 Eulogiæcal Elegies.

Eulogical (yul'dzik), *a.* rare. [f. EULOGY + -IC.] Pertaining to eulogy; containing praise; commendatory.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Eulogical*, Eulogical verse. is otherwise called *eulogic*. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 563 Passing by numerous passages that are too unintelligible. even for the eulogic commendaries of his sworn admirers.

† **Eulogical**, *a.* Obs.-o [f. as prec. + -AL.] *a.* = prec. *b.* (See quot. 1656-81.)

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Eulogical* well spoken. 1698-1732 in COLES. 1818 TODD, *Eulogical*, commendatory, containing praise. In mod. Dicts.

Hence **Eulogically** *adv.*, by way of eulogy.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 161 Magnifying eulogically their great Mahumed. 1818 in TODD. In mod. Dicts.

Eulogious (yul'dziäs), *a.* rare. [f. EULOGI-UM + -OUS.] Full of eulogy; eulogistic.

1807 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Dec. 768 Méry wrote lengthy prefaces and eulogious introductions. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 562/1 To detain the reader with eulogious phrases.

Eulogism (yul'dzizm), [f. EULOGY + -ISM.] A eulogistic speech; eulogistic language.

1761 *London & Environs* IV. 143 (Jod.) The pompous eulogisms bestowed on this bridge. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xxiii. (1865) 195 Passing a glowing eulogism on her enlightened policy. 1864 *Reform* 30 Mar. 4 The eager eulogism which the Ministers of Queen Victoria accord to the conspirators against her Imperial ally.

Eulogist (yul'dzist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who eulogizes; one who speaks or writes in commendation of a person or thing.

1808 HAN. MORE *Catech.* I. iv. 41 The eulogist of the L'Almanac des Gourmands. 1853 C. BRONTË *Pillette* xix. (1876) 133, I must not from the faithful narrator degenerate into the partial eulogist. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. li. 289 Franklin, when he died, had. the great and the good throughout the world as his eulogists.

Eulogistic (yul'dzistik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or expressive of eulogy; of the nature of eulogy; commendatory, laudatory. Const. of.

1825 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 71 Some adjunct of the eulogistic cast, such as moderate. or practical. 1827 BENTHAM *Rationale Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 224 Scotch lawyers. do not plaster over the foulness of their system with eulogistic daubings. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* vi. (1857) 95 The inscription is eulogistic of the poet's character.

Hence **Eulogistically** *a.* = prec. In mod. Dicts.

Eulogistically *adv.*, in a eulogistic manner.

1831 CROKER in *Boswell's Johnson* 20 July an. 1763 note, To talk thus eulogistically of 'the very spirited exertions of a piratical bookseller. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 501 He writes. too eulogistically for a critic.

Eulogium (yul'dziüm), *Pl.* eulogiums; also 8 eulogia. [a. med. L. *eulogium*, app. formed by a confusion between *elogium* (see ELOGIUM) and *eulogia* (see EULOGY), being used in both senses.]

A laudatory discourse; a formal expression of praise; = EULOGY 1.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Eulogium*, an Elogy, a praising or speaking well of. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 68 p. 2 He falls into a general eulogium of friendship. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xiii. § 6 Allowing nothing to approach the throne but mercenary eulogiums. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 464 Just eulogia

on the Navy and Army practitioners. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxv, These remarks put a termination to Mr. Crummes's eulogium. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* ii. (1857) 20, I realized. the justice of the eulogium of Thomson on the art of the architect.

b. Eulogistic speaking; = EULOGY 1 b. 1808 *Paris as it was* II. lxviii. 334 A master-piece of art, which is above all eulogium. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* vi, They are very nice. How can he avoid eulogium?

Eulogise (yul'dziz), *v.* [f. EULOGY + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To pronounce a eulogy upon; to speak or write in commendation of; to extol, praise.

a 1810 HUDDSFORD *Satir. Poems* (T.), Those Who eulogize their country's foes. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 25 Rhymsters who. meanest actions eulogize. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* II. v. 200 He eulogised constitutional government as immeasurably superior to despotism.

¶ 2. Used to represent Gr. *εὐλογεῖν* in sense 'to bless'.

1865 E. S. FFOULKES *Prim. Consecr.* ix. 419 What our Lord had effected by blessing and giving thanks. by eulogising them, as S. Cyril has it.

Hence **Eulogiser**, one who eulogizes; a eulogist.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 341 The eulogizers of the wisdom of our ancestors. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* iv. 200 An atheistic eulogizer of nothingness.

Eulogomania, *noun-nd.* A mania for eulogy. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 4/2 Why should Dr. Parr confine this eulogomania to the literary characters of this island alone?

Eulogy (yul'dzi), *Forms:* (? 5 wlogs, 6-7 eulogies, 7-8 euloge, 7- eulogy. [In sense 1 prob. Anglicized form of EULOGIUM; but the ulterior source is Gr. *εὐλογία* praise, in N. T. blessing (f. *εὖ* + *λογία* speaking, after phrase *εὐ λέγειν* to speak well of), of which the word in sense 2 is an adaptation.]

1. A speech or writing in commendation of the character and services of a person, or the qualities of a thing; esp. a set oration in honour of a deceased person.

[14. *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 18, I wylle appose This wold, yf hit do the aplyse.] 1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 372 And Eulogies turne into Elegies. 1611 SPEDD *Hist. Gl. Brit.* v. vii. 38 In a soile whereof we finde this Euloge. 1667 PERVIS *Diary* (1877) V. 216 Every body. came to me. with such eulogys as cannot be expressed. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 25 If our constitution does in any degree deserve these eulogies. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 13 His greatest eulogy is written in the disgraces of succeeding times. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* 27 Fontenelle. pronounced his eulogy more than fifty years afterwards. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 323 Thy portrait and thine eulogy Traced by some artist hand.

b. Eulogistic speaking; commendation, praise.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Nitro*, All the pompous Eulogie, made from Time to Time to celebrate the Excellency of Salt. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 17 note, The commercial abilities of Mr. Eden. were the theme of profuse eulogy. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 36 Some mention Henry VIII after his death in language of eulogy. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vi. 169 Pindar. knew how to mingle eulogy with admonition.

¶ 2. Eccl. In the senses of EULOGIA, which is now more common in historical use.

1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade-m.* II. 100 That the Holy Mysteries be not carried into other parishes on the Feast of Easter, by way of Eulogies. 1725 *Tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 1714 C. I. v. 202 The things upon which these Invocations were made, were afterwards consider'd as holy and sacred things, and call'd. the Eucharist, Eulogy, and Praise. 1730 -6 in BAILEY (folio). 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., These pieces of bread they call eulogies. The wine sent as a present, was also held an eulogy. Bollandus remarks. that the eucharist itself was called eulogy. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr.* II. vi. 16 Some churches substituted what they called eulogies, or holy bread for the bread of the Lord's Supper.

† 3. = EULOGY 3. Obs. rare.

1703 W. WOTTON in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III., What countryman? What his employment? in short, a short eulogy of him. with an account of the time of his death.

Eulytite (yul'lyt), *Min.* Also -yte. [f. Gr. *εὐλύτιος* easily dissolved (f. *εὖ* -EU- + *λύτος* soluble, f. *λύειν* to loose, dissolve) + -ITE.] 'A granular mixture of augite, garnet, and nearly 50 per cent. of a mineral allied to olivine' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1868 DANA *Min.* 259 It [Iron-Manganese Chrysolite] occurs in a gneissoid rock called Eulytite. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 263 Eulytite occurs in a very thick bed in the gneiss of Tunaberg in Sweden.

Eulytin (yul'litin), *Min.* Also -ine. [f. Gr. *εὐλύτιος* easily dissolved (f. *εὖ* -EU- + *λύτος* soluble, f. *λύειν* to loose, dissolve) + -IN.] Native silicate of bismuth, usually occurring in brownish crystals with a resinous lustre.

1850 DANA *Min.* 413 Bismuth Blende, Eulytine. 1885 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 606 Eulytin. Silicate of Bismuth. Bismuth-blende.—A rare mineral, occurring at Schneeberg in Saxony.

Eulytite (yul'litit), *Min.* = prec.

1868 DANA *Min.* 391 Eulytite. Silicate of Bismuth.

Eumorphous (yūmōr'fəs), *a.* rare. [f. Gr. *εὐμορφος*, f. *εὖ* - (see EU-) + *μορφή* form + -OUS.] Well-shaped.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 315 The skeleton is of eumorphous proportions.

Eunomy (yū'nōmi), *rare.* [ad. Gr. *εὐνομία*, f. *εὖ* - (see EU-) + *νόμος* law.] A political condition of good law well-administered.

1721-1800 BAILEY, *Eunomy*, a Constitution or Ordination

of good Laws. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. II. 454 The state of 'eunomy' and good order which that constitution [sc. Lycurgus] brought about.

Eunuch (yū'nūk), *sb.* *Forms:* [4 eunuchus], 5 eunke, 6-7 eunuche, 6- eunuch. [ad. L. *eunūch-us*, *a.* Gr. *εὐνούχος*, f. *εὐνή* bed + -*οχ*-ablaut-stem of *ἐχειν* to keep; the literal sense is thus a bedchamber guard or attendant.]

1. A castrated person of the male sex; also, such a person employed as a harem attendant, or in Oriental courts and under the Roman emperors, charged with important affairs of state.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xxv. 96 a, When the Eneukes to y^e King her brought She was accepted. 1590 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Bija, Speaking. of whoredome, as though they had bene Eunuches from theyr cradle. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 94 And they were sons of mine. I would send them to th' Turke to make Eunuches of. a 1616 BEAUMONT *Poems, The Glance*, Throw Those flakes upon the eunuch's colder snow. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. III. xxi. 210 Those who are born Eunuchs deserve no such great commendation for their chastity. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* i. 462 He had a mortal Aversion to Eunuchs, that third Species of Mankind. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. 51 The private apartments of the palace were governed by a favourite eunuch. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xiii. 472 The first that made eunuchs was Semiramis. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 224 Achill Aga, offered to show the ladies his harem; and a black eunuch was summoned to escort them. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 34 Thither hie the votaress eunuchs with an emulous alacrity.

¶ In the LXX. and the Vulgate the Gr. *εὐνούχος*, L. *eunūchus*, following the corresponding Heb. *עֲרֹם סָרִיס*, sometimes designate palace officials who were not 'eunuchs', e.g. Potiphar (*Gen.* xxxix. 1, where A. V. has 'officer'). Hence the Eng. word has occas. been similarly used in discussions of passages in which the meaning of the word is disputed.

[1307 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) II. 305 Putyphar bat was eunuchus. Eunuchus is he bat is i-gilded, and suche were somtyme i-made wardaynes of ladyes in Egypt.] 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* viii. 27 note, Noble men were called Eunuchs, although they were not gelded.

b. A male singer, castrated in boyhood, so as to retain an alto or soprano voice. Cf. CASTRATO. 1732 LD. LANSDOWNE *Charac. Wycherly* Wks. 1736 II. 112 Our modern writers. like Eunuchs. sacrifice their Manhood for a Voice, and reduce Poetry, like Echo to be nothing but Sound. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 50 Let such. With warbling eunuchs fill a licenc'd stage. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems (1763) I. 35 Never shall a truly British Age Bear a vile race of Eunuchs on the Stage.

c. Used as *adj.*: Emasculated. *rare*-1.

1817 GODWIN *Mandeville* III. 96 He had a mind wholly eunuch and ungenerative in matters of literature and taste.

2. *attrib. and Comb.* Also *fig.*

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* xl, That eunuch guardian of rich Holland's trade, Who envies us what he wants power to enjoy. 1739 P. WHITEHEAD *Manners* 8 What sing-song Riot, and what Eunuch-squawling. 1806 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. vi, Bright moon! sultana of the soul! the Passions are thy eunuch slaves. 1849-50 ALISTON *Hist. Europe* VIII. l. § 37. 157 Liberty. expired amidst eunuch servility and Eastern adulation.

† **Eunuch**, *v.* Obs. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make a eunuch of, castrate; also *fig.*

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 15 Give me a Lover bold and free, Not Eunuch'd with Formality: Like an Ambassador that beds a Queen. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (T.), They eunuch all their Priests.

Hence **Eunuched** *ppl. a.*, emasculated.

1627 MAY *Lucan* x. 156 Th' vnhappy strength-rob'd company, The Eunuch'd youths.

Eunuchal (yū'nūkāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a eunuch; emasculate; effeminate.

1878 A. CAMERON in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXVI. 489 Manly forgiveness becomes eunuchal sentimentality.

† **Eunuchate**, *v.* Obs. [f. L. *eunūchāt-* ppl. stem of *eunūchāre*, f. *eunūchus*: see EUNUCH.] *trans.* To make a eunuch of, castrate; to deprive of virility or generative power.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 113 To eunuchate or castrate themselves. *Ibid.* II. vii. 115 That Camphire Eunuchates or [printed or Eunuchates] begets in men an impotency unto ventry, observation will hardly confirm. 1728-1800 in BAILEY; hence in ASH, etc.

Eunuchism (yū'nūkizm), Also 7 eunochisme, -uisme. [f. EUNUCH + -ISM.] The process or custom of making eunuchs; the condition of being a eunuch; emasculation.

1620 BR. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 7 Neither doe we thinke that the earth affords any thing more glorious then eunuchisme for the kingdom of heauen. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xx. 202 To introduce Eunochisme, and this way of degrading men from their manhood. *Ibid.* 204 Eunuchisme. 1688 W. PAYNE *Texts of Papists conc. Celibacy Exam.* II. 782 (T.) This voluntary eunuchisme is not to be understood literally, as it was by Origen. 1718 (*title*), Eunuchism Display'd, describing all the different Sorts of Eunuchs, etc. 1875 J. DAVENPORT *Curios. Erot. Physiol.* Essay v. (*title*) Eunuchism.

Eunuchize (yū'nūkiz), *v.* Also 7 eunuchise. [f. EUNUCH sb. + -IZE.] *trans.* To reduce to the condition of a eunuch; to emasculate; *lit.* and *fig.*

1632 BROME *Novella* IV. ii, If I worship any of 'hem more. let me be eunuchiz'd. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 99 The King having at that instant, a Knife in his hand, gives it the poore Father and bids him Eunuchize him. 1847

MEDWIN *Life Shelley* II. 209 Moore. asterized and eunuchized his [Byron's] pages so barbarously. 1887 tr. V. Hehn's *Wanderings Plants & Anim.* 79 Apollonius said that the emperor spared men but eunuchized the earth.

Eunuchry. rare. [f. as prec. + -ry; in Fr. *eunuquerie*.] The state of being a eunuch.

1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* 43 note, M. Wallon . . says that these horns are a sign of eunuchry, but they are not so.

Eudodic (yū'dō-dik), a. [f. Gr. εὐδωδ-ης (f. εὖ well + δωδ- ablaut-stem of δέειν (perf. δέδαδα) to smell + -ic.] Aromatic, fragrant; used *Chem.* in the name *eudodic aldehyde* (see quot.).

1873 WATTS *Formes Chem.* 749 Eudodic aldehyde is the essential constituent of oil of rue. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 680 Oil of Rue is composed chiefly of eudodic aldehyd.

Eunymous (yū'nimēs), a. [f. Gr. εὐνυμ-ος (see next) + -ous.] Well or felicitously named.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVII. 613/1 The Peace Society and its eunymous president, Mr. Pease.

Eunonymus (yū'nimēs), Bot. Also 8 eunonymous. [ad. L. *eunymos* (Plin. XIII. xxxviii. § 118), subst. use of Gr. εὐνυμος of good name, lucky, f. εὖ- (see EU-) + νωμα, in Æolic νωμα name.

Pliny says that the flowering of the eunonymus was a pre-
sage of pestilence; hence it seems probable that the name 'lucky' was given with euphemistic intention.]

A genus of shrubs (N.O. *Celastraceæ*), of which many species are now cultivated as ornamental plants. The only British species is the Spindle-tree, otherwise known as the *Peg-, Prick-, Skewer-*

wood from the uses to which its wood is applied. 1767 J. ASHCROFT *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 180 Deciduous flowering shrubs. . . such as . . . candleberry, myrtle, dog-wood, or eunonymus. a 1775 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Plants* 239 (Jod.) Eunonymus with broad, lanceolate, and serrated leaves, Virginian spindle-tree. 1784 J. M. MASON *Notes on Shaks.* 349 The eunonymus, of which the best skewers are made, is called Prick-wood. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 37/1 Many varieties of the Eunonymus are finely variegated.

b. U.S. *Pharmacopæia*. The bark of an American species (*E. atropurpureus*), called also the Wahoo-tree.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 484 Eunonymus possesses cathartic properties similar to rhubarb.

Euosmite (yū'pzmīt), [f. Gr. εὐοσμη-ος sweet-smelling (f. εὖ EU- + ὀσμη smell) + -ite.] A fossil resin, looking much like pitch, of a brownish-yellow colour, and giving an aromatic odour when burned.

1868 DANA *Min.* 743 Euosmite . . dissolves easily in cold alcohol or ether.

Eupathy (yū'pāpī), [ad. Gr. εὐπάθεια happy condition of the soul, f. εὐπάθος, f. εὖ- (see EU-) + πάθος state of feeling, condition.]

Ancient Stoical Philos. (see quot.).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 74 They do terme those joies, those promptitudes of the will, and warie circumspecti-
ons by name of Eupathies, i. e. good affections. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 321/1 There are three kinds of good affections of the Mind, called Eupathies, or Constancies; Joy, Caution, Will. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. xlviii. 290 note, In Laetius we read, that, the Virtuous [had] his εὐπάθεια, his Eupathies, or Well-feelings. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxvi. (1862) 160 The Stoics who called our good affections eupathies, did not manage those affections as well as they understood them. 1837 — in C. SOUTHEY *Life & Corr.* VI. 346 Our affections, our eupathies, our capacities of happiness and of improvement.

¶ Wrongly explained.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio) *Eupathy*, an easiness, or patience in bearing of sufferings or afflictions.

Eupatorine (yū'pātorīn), Chem. Formerly also eupatorin, and in L. form eupatorina. [f. *eupatorium* + -ine.] (See quot.).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 294 Eupatorina . . is said to have been discovered by M. Righini in the flowers and leaves of the *Eupatorium cannabinum*, or hemp agrimony. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 606 s. v. *Eupatorium*, The water-hemp, *Eupatorium cannabinum*, contains, according to Righoni, an alkaloid, called eupatorine.

¶ **Eupatorium** (yū'pātorīōm), [mod. L., a. Gr. εὐπατόριον, *Agrimonia Eupatorium*, so called from Mithridates Eupator (Gr. Εὐνάτωρ), king of Pontus, who first used it.] A genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*, abundant in America; only one species, *E. cannabinum*, Hemp Agrimony, being British. Also an individual plant of the same.

1598 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxix. 57 Agrimonia is called . . in Latine Eupatorium, and Hepatorium: in shoppes Agrimonia. 1614 *Ibid.* I. xl. 59 The male Bastarde Agrimonia, is called in Shoppes Eupatorium. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 219 September . . Flowers in Prime or yet lasting. . . Eupatorium of Canada. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 380 Eupatoriums, Asphodels, Phalangiums. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* III. 54 Late flowering grasses . . and the eupatoriums in the meadows.

† **Eupatory.** Obs. Also 6-7 eupatorie. [Anglicized form of prec.] Hemp Agrimony; but applied in Dicts. to Liverwort. Cf. AGRIMONY 2.

1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xxv. 289 These thynges folowyng do purge color: Fumytory . . Eupatory . . & the way of butter. 1568 TURNER *Herball* III. 29 The flowres of Eupatorie of Mesue are longe or somethinge longe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxvi. 352 The same boyled with . . bastard Eupatory healeth the Jaundise. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 97 To the straind liquor add syrup Bizantine, or Eupatory. 1678-96 in PHILLIPS. 1732 in COLES.

VOL. III.

Eupatrid (yū'pātrid, yū'pātrid), Pl. eupatrids; also (sense 1 a) in Lat. form eupatridæ. [ad. Gr. εὐπατρίδης person of noble ancestry f. εὖ- (see EU-) + πατήρ father.]

1. a. One of the hereditary aristocracy of Athens; a member of the first of the three orders in the early Athenian constitution. b. Hence (rarely) *gen.* One who is of noble descent, a 'patrician'.

1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 41 It [the Four Hundred] was a popular body, as compared with an assembly of the eupatrids. 1838 F. A. PALEY tr. *Schömann's Assembl. Ath.* 342 Clisthenes . . abolished the ancient division of tribes, as the most effectual means of reducing the power of the Eupatridæ. 1864 F. HALL in *Trans. As. Soc. Bengal* 205 *Amushdyana*, 'son of somebody', an Hidalgo, a eupatrid. 1863 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 290 The Greek Eupatrid or the Roman Patrician. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 251 The big eupatrid is of somewhat offensive presence.

2. attrib. (quasi-adj.) 1833 J. KENRICK in *Philolog. Museum* II. 368 A proof of Athenian blood and citizenship, not of Ionian and eupatrid extraction. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. x. III. 107 This eupatrid oligarchy and severe legislation. 1866 FELTON *Ant. & Mod. Gr.* I. xl. 206 He [Æschylus] belonged to a distinguished eupatrid family probably descended from Codrus.

¶ **Eupepsia** (yū'pēpsīā), [mod. L., a. Gr. εὐπεψία good digestion, f. εὐπεπτος (see EUPEPTIC).] = next.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1847 in CRAIG. 1883 GOLDW. SMITH in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 807 Here was bigness, strength, heartiness, eupesia in perfection.

Eupepsy (yū'pēpsi, yū'pēpsi), [Anglicized form of prec.] Healthy action of the digestive organs; good digestion.

1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1866 MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Eupesia*, old term for good digestion: eupesy.

Eupeptic (yū'pēptik), a. and sb. [f. Gr. εὐπεπτος easy of digestion, having a good digestion (f. εὖ EU- + πέψω to digest) + -ic.]

A. adj.

† 1. Promoting 'eupesy', assisting digestion. rare. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 89 Those (herbs) that are Eupaptic, and promote concoction.

2. Having a good digestion.

1831 CARLYLE *Schiller Misc. Ess.* (1888) III. 87 The perennial never-failing joys of a digestive apparatus thoroughly eupaptic. 1848 CLOUGH *Bohème* III. to E'en after dinner, eupaptic, would rush yet again to his reading. 1883 *Times* 8 Mar. 9/3 City dinners may be an excellent form of amusement for the eupaptic and robust.

3. Of or pertaining to 'eupesy' or good digestion; characteristic of, or resulting from, good digestion.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 241 A massiveness of eupaptic vigour. 1850 LEWES *Phys. Com. Life* I. 137 Persons . . living in that happy eupaptic ignorance which only knows Digestion as a name. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 172 At length his faculties were getting hebetated, wrapt in lazy eupaptic fat.

4. *non-use.* Studios of what conduces to good digestion.

1871 COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. ii. 60 Terrell, never scientifically eupaptic, went in for a couple of dozen [oysters].

5. Easy of digestion; easily digested.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† B. sb. (cf. *tonic, sudorific*, etc.) Obs. —

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Eupapticks*, medicines, or other things that promote concoction.

Hence **Eupapticity**, the state or condition of feeling resulting from good digestion.

1849 CARLYLE *Irish Yarns* 152 Simplicity, energy, eupapticity: a right healthy thick-skied Irish soul. 1865 *Frederick* V. XIII. vii. 77 No man . . has swum through such seas of transcendent eupapticity.

Euphemian (yū'fēmīān), a. rare. [f. as next + -ian.] = EUPHEMISTIC.

1820 W. TOOKER tr. *Lucian* I. 550 note, An euphemian turn, to avoid directly saying that something dreadful would befall them.

Euphemious (yū'fēmīōs), a. rare. [f. Gr. εὐφήμιος fair of speech, also well reputed (f. εὖ EU- + φήμη speaking, fame) + -(i)ous.] a. = EUPHEMISTIC. b. That has a reputable name.

1867 L. CAMPBELL tr. *Plato's Polit.* Introd. 50 He may have recourse to the more 'euphemious' plan of emigration. Hence **Euphemiously** adv. = EUPHEMISTICALLY.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 683 The 'poets' had 'mounted their horse', as getting drunk was euphemiously called by that polite people. 1884 B. NICHOLSON in *Athenæum* 28 June 824/3 It is euphemiously said to be a 'change of three letters'.

Euphemism (yū'fēmīz'm), [ad. Gr. εὐφημισμός, f. εὐφήμις to speak fair, f. εὐφήμιος: see prec.]

1. *Rhet.* That figure of speech which consists in the substitution of a word or expression of comparatively favourable implication or less unpleasant associations, instead of the harsher or more offensive one that would more precisely designate what is intended.

1696-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Euphemism*, a good or favourable interpretation of a bad word. 1678-96 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1793 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* § 866 Akin to it [Litotes] is Euphemism. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. III. vi. 348 Serpent-worship in India was developed by euphemism.

2. An instance of this figure; a less distasteful word or phrase used as a substitute for something harsher or more offensive.

1793 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* § 866 The euphemism ['he fell asleep'] partakes of the nature of metaphor. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 27 foot-n., A shorn crown . . a euphemism for decapitation. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 143 The euphemism of calling the Furies the Eumenides. 1877 E. COUES *Fur Anim.* vii. 216 The Skunk yields a handsome fur, lately become fashionable, under the euphemism of 'Alaska Sable'.

† 3. (See quot.) Obs. — 1678-96 PHILLIPS, *Euphemism*, a setting forth any ones good fame. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1828 in WEBSTER.

¶ **Euphemismus** (yū'fēmīzmōs), Now rare. [late L., ad. Gr.; see prec.] = prec.

1599 Broughton's *Let.* 19 *Commilitones* . . is given by an *Euphemismus* of Captains to their Souldiers. 1637 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 224 Euphemismus . . a good change of a word, or a fair kind of speech. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xii. 85 Adherence to system or precedent, called by euphemismus adherence to principle.

Euphemist (yū'fēmīst), rare —. [f. Gr. εὐφήμιος + -ist.] One who uses euphemisms.

1860 WORCESTER cites CARLYLE.

Euphemistic (yū'fēmīstik), a. [f. Gr. εὐφήμιος (see EUPHEMIOUS) + -istic + -ic.] Pertaining to euphemism; of the nature of a euphemism; containing a euphemism.

1826 *Sat. Rev.* II. 265/2 He is entitled to claim, or to negotiate, or to arrange—or whatever euphemistic phrase may be more suitable—for a retiring competency, etc. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. 18 The euphemistic spirit goes so far . . that the Norman owner is spoken of as the 'heir' of the Englishman who had been turned out. 1877 *Outl. Hist. Relig.* 149 Rudra . . under his euphemistic name of Siva. Hence **Euphemistical** a. = prec. **Euphemistically** adv., by way of euphemism.

1879 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Falkland* 220 Such is Clarendon's euphemistical phrase for poor and proud men of letters. 1880 in J. A. HESSEY *Notes Bampton Lect.* 473 Whisky, (euphemistically termed refreshment). 1874 *Deutsch Rem.* 365 R. Joseph bar Chama, the Blind, euphemistically called the clear-sighted.

Euphemize (yū'fēmīz), v. [ad. Gr. εὐφήμις to speak fair, use auspicious words, f. εὐφήμιος: see EUPHEMIOUS.] a. *trans.* To express by a euphemism; to speak of euphemistically. b. *intr.* To speak euphemistically; to make use of euphemisms.

1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 1 The agreeable cheat we pass upon ourselves by euphemizing signs. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* lxiii, What Sheila used to euphemize as 'the wild justice' of noble spirits. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 253 Euphemize and moralise as our humanitarian sophists may. 1888 *Standard* 24 Feb. 5/2 They euphemize gambling bargains as 'special transactions'.

Euphemous (yū'fēmīōs), a. rare. [f. Gr. εὐφήμιος (see EUPHEMIOUS) + -ous.] = EUPHEMISTIC.

1859 *Times* 15 Mar. 9/3 The name of this noisy bustling quarrelsome discontented and insalubrious little island [Hong Kong] may . . be used as a euphemous synonym for a place not mentionable to ears polite.

Euphemy (yū'fēmī), rare. [ad. Gr. εὐφημία, f. εὐφήμιος: see EUPHEMIOUS.] = EUPHEMISM 2.

1857 I. TAYLOR *World of Mind* 629 In human nature, love is more than a euphemy for selfishness.

¶ **Euphonia** (yū'fōnīā), [late Lat., a. Gr. εὐφονία: see EUPHONY.] = EUPHONY.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* Bij, Pleasantnes or easines of sound or vtterance, called Euphonia. 1604 CAREW *Cornwall* 120a, g for Euphonias sake being turned into n. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1736 in BAILEY. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* liv, Seven Highland ladies . . screamed the company deaf, with examples of Celtic euphonia. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 144 So much for exordium and euphonia!

Euphoniad (yū'fōnīād), Mus. [irreg. f. prec.] (See quot.)

1824 J. W. MOORE *Encycl. Mus.* s. v., This instrument was invented by P. L. and G. Grosh, of Petersburg, Pa. They claim that it . . combines in its tones those of the organ, clarinet, horn, bassoon, and violin. 1864 Hence in WEBSTER.

Euphonic (yū'fōnik), a. [f. EUPHONY + -ic; cf. Fr. *euphonique*.]

1. + a. Well sounding, agreeable to the ear; = EUPHONIOUS. Obs. b. Conformable to the laws of euphony.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* i, The most sounding and euphonic surname that English history or topography affords. 1821 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 276 Under the more euphonic denomination of Arsenius. 1876 BIRCH *Egypt* 30 The Greek Sesosis, or Setesura, made euphonic as Sesostrius.

2. Of or pertaining to euphony.

1826 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* p. xviii, The consonants, have been as in a kind of euphonic spite gnawed down into musical notes. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 128 Purely euphonic influences. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bts.* (1886) 28 note, To English hexameters there are euphonic obstacles which seem to be insuperable.

3. as sb. in pl. Euphonic expressions. *non-use* (ironical).

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. v. 191 It was curious to hear him . . urge on his horses with the other customary euphonic of his tribe.

Euphonical, a. (yū'fōnikāl), [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec. Hence **Euphonicaly** adv. **Euphonicalness**, the quality of being euphonical.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xiv. 381 Our English hath what is comely and euphonical in each of these. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* Ep. Ded., Grandisonous or Euphonical Nonsense. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 58 With a grand euphonical sentence . . I concluded. 1866 TYAS *Wild Fl.* 11 *Sow-Bread*.—How euphonical is the name.

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1884 *Bath Jnl.* 25 Oct. 6/2 The contest over what is euphonically called 'the City Staff'. 1868 WILKINS *Real Char.* Contents Djb, A comparison of the Language here proposed, with fifty others, as to the facility and Euphonicity of it.

Euphonious (yū'fō'nīəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Full of or characterized by euphony; pleasing to the ear. (Often used ironically.)

1774 JOEL COLLIER *Mus. Trav.* (1775) 5, I chose to change my name from Collier to Cogliani or Collioni, as more euphonious. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* III. 337 Those hexameters are most euphonious whose feet are interwoven. 1836 W. IAVING *Astoria* II. 68 Restoring the Indian names, wherever significant and euphonious. 1865 *Reader* 26 Aug. 224/2 Is it grammatical, even if it were euphonious, to say, etc. 1879 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 189 A lane, bearing the euphonious cognomen of Spooney Green.

Hence **Euphoniouly** *adv.*, in a euphonious manner, with pleasant sounds.

1836 JAS. GRANT *Recoll. Ho. Lords* xv. 368 His language sounds most euphoniouly in your ears. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 125 Thus euphoniouly solicited, the Upernaviks sat down and ate. 1867 MILL *Subj. Women* (1869) 22 They euphoniouly paraphrase it.

Euphonym (yū'fō'niz'm). Also 8 in Latin form **euphonymus**. [f. as prec. + -ism.] The habit of using well-sounding words or names; a well-sounding combination or expression.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 567 The metaphor and digression, the allegory and euphonymus. 1800 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 664 This elaborate system of euphonym. 1847 in OSWALD *Etym. Dict.*

Euphonic (yū'fō'nī'stik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ist + -ic.] Chosen with regard to euphony; aiming to be euphonic.

1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* ix. iv. [Her] words were not euphonic, nor her voice mellifluous. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 220/2 Among the Greeks, the Furies had an especially euphonic appellation. 1876 MRS. HOPKINS *Rose Turg.* I. i. 3 The euphonic but somewhat fictional language of domestic life.

Euphonium (yū'fō'nī'um). *Mus.* [as if Lat., f. Gr. *εὐφώνιος*: see EUPHONY.] A name given to the bass instrument of the Saxhorn family, usually tuned in Bb or C. It only differs from the barytone Saxhorn in the larger diameter of its bore, which thus produces a longer and somewhat deeper quality of tone (Grove). Also *attrib.*

1865 *Reader* No. 139. 244/2 The bass duet . . . upon a couple of euphonioms. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 27 The construction of a harmonium . . . accordion, or euphonium. 1888 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/3 The death is also announced of the popular euphonium player Mr. A. J. Phasey.

Euphonization (yū'fō'nī'zē'shən). [f. next: see -ATION.] The action of rendering euphonic.

1890 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. York) LI. 361/2 Pinkerton's egregious attempt, in 'Thea Visiona of Mirza', at the euphonization of English.

Euphonize (yū'fō'nī'zē), *v.* [f. EUPHON-Y + -IZE.] *trans.* To render euphonic, impart euphony to; to alter (a word) for the sake of euphony.

1774 MITFORD *Harm. Lang.* 172 The spreading of classical learning had not at first that general effect in euphonizing our language which might have been expected. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 972, I am now in the heart of Nadoly, or, as we euphonize it, Natolia. 1840 BARRHAM *Ingol. Leg., Leech Folkest.*, A row of houses then denominated 'Frog-hole'. Modern refinement subsequently euphonized the name into 'East-street'.

Euphonon (yū'fō'nō'n). *Mus.* [ad. Gr. *εὐφώνων*, neut. of *εὐφώνος*: see EUPHONY.] A musical instrument (see quot. 1842) which resembled the upright piano in form and the organ in tone.

1844 *Specif. Patent* No. 4994 These said frames are to be placed as nearly as possible to the strings of the pianofortes and the euphonons. 1842 A. SAVAGE in *Mech. Mag.* XXXVII. 563 When describing the clavio I ought to have mentioned . . . the euphonon. In this instrument the strings are of steel wire . . . put into vibration by an endless band, acting as a bow, one band to each string.

Euphonous (yū'fō'nəs). [f. Gr. *εὐφώνος* see next + -ous.] = EUPHONIOUS.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 651 He is a great artist . . . full of dexterities, various and euphonous. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 593 That euphonous compliment devoted by Irish patriots and mob-orators to slavery and oppression. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Arctivide Wks.* (1864) I. 301 *note*, I have adopted this . . . very euphonous epithet from a little poem called 'The Errors of Ecstacy'.

Euphony (yū'fō'nī). Also 7 euphonic. [*a.* F. *euphonic*, ad. Gr. *εὐφώνια*, f. *εὐφώνος* well-sounding, f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *φωνή* voice, sound.]

a. The quality of having a pleasant sound; the pleasing effect of sounds free from harshness: chiefly with reference to combinations of words in sentences, or of phonetic elements in spoken words. *b.* In recent philological use often: The tendency to greater ease of pronunciation, as shown in those combinatory phonetic changes formerly ascribed to an endeavour after a pleasing acoustic effect.

1623 COCKERAM, *Euphonic*, accent in words. 1680 DALGARNO *Didascal.* 114 (T), Had the Grecians been as careless of euphony . . . in the terminations, as they have been in the initial syllables. 1797 *Art of Speaking in Public* (ed. 2) 99 'Tis the same in speaking, as in Music; Words for the Euphony of the one, and Notes for the Harmony of the other. 1773 W. KENRICK *Rhet. Gram.* i. § 4. 13 (Jod.) The euphony of speech frequently interferes with the rules, founded solely on its significance. 1881 EUSTACE *Tour*

Italy (ed. 6) III. 18 Epopeus, now for euphony softened into Epomeo. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 71 Their voices lose all cheerfulness and euphony. 1874 HENRI *Soc. Press.* xii. 161 Euphony then is the mother of many lies. 1885 PERRY *Sanskrit Primer* § 38 The rules of Sanskrit euphony affecting this sound.

Euphorbia (yū'fō'rbiä). *Bot.* Also 4 euphorbia. [*a.* L. *euphorbia*, f. *Euphorbus*, the name of a physician to Juba king of Mauritania.] The Latin and botanical name of the Spurge genus (N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*), comprising many species, which vary from a herbaceous plant in temperate regions, to a tree-like growth in warm climates. They are marked by two almost constant characteristics, the secretion of a viscid milky juice, and the peculiar inflorescence of having a number of stamens round a stalked and three-celled ovary. Some of the species, as *E. punicea*, are cultivated for the beauty of their involucre, the bracts of which are a brilliant scarlet, with the appearance of a real flower. Cf. SPURGE.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* xv. xciii. (1495) 524 In Mauritanea growth an herbe callyd Euforbia . . . the whyte juyes thereof is wonderly prayssyd in clerenesse of sight. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 222 Juba king of Mauritania, found out the herb Euphorbia, which he so called after the name of his own Physician Euphorbus. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xx. 281 Euphorbia has a corolla of four and sometimes of five petals. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 147 Different species of Euphorbia emit a milky juice. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vi. 209 The lofty candelabra-shaped euphorbias towering above the copses of evergreens. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. vi. 139 The villages . . . are surrounded by hedges of euphorbias, milk-weed.

Hence **Euphorbiaceæ** *a.* [+ -ACEOUS], of the Natural Order *Euphorbiaceæ*. **Euphorbial** *a.* [+ -AL] = prec.

1858 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 52 *note*, The juice of a euphorbiaceous plant (*Sapium aucuparium*) . . . is so glutinous that it is used to catch parrots. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* iv. (1864) 86 The tree which yields this valuable sap (India-rubber) is the Siphonia Elastica, a member of the Euphorbiaceæ order. 1864 WEBSTER, *Euphorbial*, citing OGILVIE; and in mod. Dicts.

Euphorbine ¹. *Obs.* In 4 euphorbine [f. L. *euphorbia* (see prec.)]. Some product of the euphorbia.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 104 Anyoyte . . . his necke wip hoote oymenitis, as with oile of nardine, euphorbine, oile of rue.

Euphorbine ² (yū'fō'rbi'n). *Chem.* [f. EUPHORB-IA + -INE ⁴.] (See quots.)

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 792 This is the substance which M. Ricord-Madianna has called euphorbin. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 607 The milky juice of *E. myrsinitica* . . . contains, according to Ricord-Madianna, a non-volatile poisonous principle, euphorbine.

Euphorbium (yū'fō'rbi'um). Also 4 euphorbium. [*a.* L. *euphorbeum* = *euphorbia*.]

† 1. = EUPHORBIA. *Obs.*

1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. (1605-7) III. 67 His Shield . . . freng'd about with sprigs of Scammonie, And of Euphorbium, forged cunningly. 1606 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 630 Euphorbium also hath a Milke . . . not very white, which is of a great Acrimony. 1712 E. COOK *Voy. S. Sea* 326 The Trees I observ'd here, were Lignum Vitæ, Birch, Euphorbium. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 130 Succulent kinds . . . such as . . . euphorbiums.

2. A gum resin obtained from certain succulent species of *Euphorbia*. It is an extremely acrid substance, formerly used as an emetic and purgative. The powder causes violent sneezing.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 43 To drie bodies he muste be medlid wip a littil euphorbium [printed euphorbium]. c 1530 *Hickscornor* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 178 He . . . spake To a penny-worth of euphorbium. 1653 URSIN *Rabelais* II. xvi. Another [pocket] he had all full of Euphorbium very finely pulverised . . . shaking it [his handkerchief] hard at their nose [he] made them sneeze for four hours without ceasing. 1760 WILLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 663 She took . . . two ounces of the tincture of euphorbium. 1860 SIR W. HOOKER & ARNOTT *Brit. Flora* 291 *Euphorbia officinarum*, *antiquorum* and *canariensis* give the euphorbia of the shops.

Euphorbone (yū'fō'rbon). *Chem.* Also euphorbon. [f. prec. + -ONE.] (See quots.)

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 437 According to Flückiger, 100 parts [of Euphorbium] contain . . . 22 of Euphorbon. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II, *Euphorbone*, C₂₀H₃₀O. Extracted from Euphorbium by light petroleum at 70° and crystallised from alcohol-ether.

Euphory (yū'fō'ri). *Path.* Also 8 in Lat. form euphoria. [ad. Gr. *εὐφορία*, f. *εὐφορος* well-bearing, f. *εὐ* well + *φέρω* to bear.]

† 1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 674 The most certain rule for the quantity [of mineral waters] is the Euphory or well-bearing [of the patient]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Euphoria*, the well bearing of the Operation of a Medicine, i.e. when the Patient finds himself eas'd or reliev'd by it.

2. 'A word used to express well-being, or the perfect ease and comfort of healthy persons, especially when the sensation occurs in a sick person' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Hence **Euphoric** (yū'fō'rik) *a.*, pertaining to, characteristic of, or characterized by euphory.

1888 *Amer. Jnl. Psychol.* I. 361 Dr. Battaglia produced

[by hashish] a great variety of symptoms with great uniformity, but never the commonly reported euphoric apathy.

Euphotide (yū'fō'toid). *Geol.* [*a.* Fr. *euphotide*, f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *φῶς*, *φωτ-ōs* light.] 'A crystalline rock consisting essentially of Labrador felspar and diallage, with subordinate intermixtures of hornblende and augite' (Page). Called also GABBRO, q.v. Also *attrib.*

1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxi. 301 The secondary formations . . . are pierced by syenitic and euphotide rocks. 1865 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* 750. 1879 *Spectator* 21 June 785 Blocks of diorite, of serpentine, and of euphotide.

Euphrasia (yū'f'rā'ziä). Also 8 euphrasia. [L. form of next.]

1. *Bot.* = EUPHRASY 1.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Euphrasia* or Euphrasia, the Herb Eye-bright. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 123 The Euphrasia, or eye-bright, was, and is, supposed to be good for the eyes.

2. In etymological sense: Cheerfulness.

1882 T. RIBOT *Dis. Memory* II. 109 An organic lesion . . . may transform the consciousness . . . producing undue joyousness . . . of which the most striking example is seen in the euphrasia of the dying.

Euphrasy (yū'f'rā'si). Also 5 euphrasy, 6-7 euphrasie, 7 euphrage. [ad. med. L. *euphrasia* (incorrectly *euphrasia*), *a.* Gr. *εὐφράσια*, lit. 'cheerfulness', f. *εὐφραίνω* to cheer, f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *φρῆν* mind. Cf. Fr. *euphrasie*.]

1. *Bot.* A plant, *Euphrasia officinalis* (N.O. *Scrophulariaceæ*), formerly held in high repute for its medicinal virtues in the treatment of diseases of the eye; = EYE-BRIGHT. Also *fig.*

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 787 *Hec euphrasia*, a euphrasy. 1503 *Sheph. Kalender* xxviii, Salendin, euphrage, pimpermell. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* 43 b, Euphrasie, otherwise called eye-bright. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 414 Michael . . . purg'd with Euphrasie and Rue The Visual Nerve. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* xii. 100 Euphrasy . . . That gives dim eyes to wander leagues around. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. 40 Reason when the props of flesh gave way Purged as with euphrasy the mortal eye. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 15 The little euphrasy derives its name of eyebright . . . from its old reputation for 'making old eyes young again'.

b. fig.

1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* II. 45 The early zephyr from the Orient breath'd And rent the curtain'd sky . . . The euphrasy of dawn. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xvii. (1857) 308 The eye purged and strengthened by the euphrasy of science. 1860 FABER *Bethlehem* vi. (1865) 353 Eyes which have been touched with the special euphrasy of heaven.

2. In pseudo-etymological sense: Fine phrasing. *rare* -!

[A Gr. *εὐφράσια* in this sense might have been f. *εὐ-* + *φράσσω* to speak, but it is not actually found.]

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 216 His former volumes abounded in . . . affected idioms, and constant attempts at euphrasy.

Euphroe (yū'f'rō). *Naut.* Also euphroe, uvrrow, uvrrow. [*a.* Du. *juffrouw*, also *juffer* dead-eye, lit. 'maiden'; the equivalent Ger. *jungfer*, Da. *jomfrue*, Sw. *jungfru* are used in same sense.] A crow-foot dead-eye; see quot.

1815 FALCONER *Marine Dict.* (ed. Burney), *Uphroe*. *Ibid.* s.v. *Dead-eye*, Crowfoot Dead-Eyes . . . generally termed an euphroe. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Dead-eye*, The crowfoot dead-eyes are long cylindrical blocks with a number of small holes in them, to receive the legs or lines composing the crowfoot. Also called *uwrrow*. *Ibid.*, *Euphroe*, *Uphroe*, *Uvrrow*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The euphroe (or uphroe) and its pendent cords form a crow-foot.

† **Euphroe**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. next.] *trans.* = EUPHUIZE.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 70, I cannot stand nosing of candlesticks or euphuing of similes. *Ibid.* 138 Stationers . . . finde more gaine in the lillypot blanke then in the lillypot Euphued.

Euphues (yū'f'hu:z). [Gr. *εὐφύης* well-endowed by nature, f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *φύη* growth, f. *φύειν* to produce, in *pass.* to grow.]

The adoption of this word by Lyly as the name of a personage of fiction was suggested by the passage of Ascham quoted below.]

The name of the chief character in John Lyly's two works, *Euphues*, *The Anatomy of Wit* (1578), and *Euphues and his England* (1580). Hence *a.* The book bearing that name. † *b.* To speak *Euphues*: to talk the dialect of 'Euphues', to 'parley Euphuism' (see EUPHUISM).

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 38 Εὐφύης is he that is apte by goodnes of witte, and applicable by readines of will, to learning, having all other qualities of the minde and partes of the bodie that must another day serve learning, not troubled, mangled, and halfed, but, etc.] a 1613 OVERDUYN *A Wife* (1638) 88 And speaks Euphues, not so gracefully as heartily. 1613 BRAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* v. iii, The courtier . . . has nothing in him but a piece of Euphues, And twenty dozen of twopenny ribband.

Euphuism (yū'f'hu:z'm). Also 6-7 euphuisme, 9 -eism. [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. Properly, the name of a certain type of diction and style which originated in the imitation of Lyly's *Euphues* (see prec.), and which was fashionable in literature and in the conversation of cultivated society at the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th c. Hence applied to any

similar kind of affectation in writing or speech, and (loosely) to affectively periphrastic or 'high-flown' language in general.

The chief features of 'euphuism' in the proper sense are: the continual recurrence of antithetic clauses in which the antithesis is emphasized by means of alliteration; the frequent introduction of a long string of similes all relating to the same subject, often drawn from the fabulous qualities ascribed to plants, minerals, and animals; and the constant endeavour after subtle refinement of expression. The sense in which (exc. in books on literary history) the word is now commonly used, is chiefly suggested by the absurd bombast which Scott puts into the mouth of Sir Piercie Shafton (who is described as a 'Euphuist') in *The Monastery*: this caricature, however, bears very little resemblance to the genuine 'euphuism'. Some loose uses of the word can hardly be accounted for exc. by supposing that the writers (recognizing the familiar prefix *eu-*) had the notion that its etymological sense was 'fine talking' or something equivalent.

1592 G. HARVEY *Third Let.* 34 What hee is improved since, excepting his good olde *Flores Poetarum*, and Tarletons surmounting Rhetorique, with a little Euphuisme, and Greenesse inough. 1632 E. BLOUNT *Lyly's Six Crt. Comedies* Ep. to Rdr., All our Ladies were then his Schollers; And that Beautie in Court, which could not Parley Euphuisme, was as little regarded; as shee which now there, speaks not French. 1830 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv, When euphuism is out of fashion. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 227 As soon as men begin to write on nature, they fall into euphuism. 1852 LEVER *Daltons* I. xxvii. 225 Her perfumed little notes, written in a style of euphuism all her own. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 427 The Pedantry of Euphuism was giving way to the pedantry of Scriptural phrases.

† *transf.* Affecting elegance in dress, etc.

This curious use is found also in Fr.; see LITRÉ. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 493 Their own frippery euphuism of dress and manner.

2. An instance of euphuism; a euphuistic phrase or composition.

1871 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euph.* 13, I take a euphuism... as signifying a particular form of expression characteristic of Lillie's prose. 1884 E. P. HOOD in *Chr. World* 21 Aug. 629/2 Hymn-writers... whose frigid euphuisms have found their names in Mr. Miller's large catalogue.

† *Erroneously* for EUPHEMISM.

1864 Mrs. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* in *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 139 'If anything did go wrong, you know,' said Cynthia, using an euphuism for death. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 63 Those are your roundabout euphuisms that dress up swindling till, etc.

Euphuist (yū'fui'st), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] An imitator of the style of expression characteristic of Lyly's *Euphuës*; one whose writing or speech is characterized by EUPHUISM.

1830 SCOTT *Monast.* xv, There he found the Euphuist in the same elegant posture of abstruse calculation which he had exhibited on the preceding evening. 1838 MACAULAY *John Dryden* It is needless to mention Sidney and the whole tribe of Euphuists. 1871 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euph.* 3 Shakespeare does not call Don Adriano a euphuist; nor is he such. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 392 Elizabeth was the most affected and detestable of Euphuists.

Euphuistic (yū'fui'stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Tending to or resembling euphuism; of the nature of euphuism; characterized by euphuism. Chiefly in inaccurate sense: Abounding in 'highflown' or affectively refined expression.

1838 CARLYLE *Goethe's Helena* Misc. Ess. (1888) I. 157 If indeed it is not a little euphuistic. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 21 Ears grown nice and euphuistic in the... dulcet melodies of the day. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 448 He was intended to be a satire upon some euphuistic and bombastic characters... found in other plays of his time. 1871 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euph.* 3 The most important element by far in the euphuistic style is antithesis. 1876 E. A. ABBOTT *Bacon in Contemp. Rev.* June 154 The... antithetical euphuistic prose of Essex.

So **Euphuistical** *a.* = prec. **Euphuistical** *adv.*

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 521 Making an agreeable and euphuistical alliteration. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 5 A poem, most euphuistically entitled *The Cherubic Wanderer*. 1874 MOTLEY *Barnveld* II. xxi. 391 The Advocate had, as it was euphuistically expressed, been looking towards the enemy.

† **Euphuize**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. EUPHUIS + -IZE.] *a. intr.* To talk like Euphuës. *b. trans.* To fashion after the model of Euphuës. Hence **Euphuized** *pp. a.*

1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horne-bk.* vi. (Nares), When the Arcadian and Euphuist'd gentlewomen have their tongues sharpened to set upon you. 1627 MIDDLETON *Father Huberd's T. Wks.* V. 561 For if thou Euphuize... I'll say thou borrow'st and condemn thy style.

Euphyllite (yū'fili't), *Min.* [f. Gr. εὐφύλλ-*os* well-leaved (f. εὐ- *EU-* + φύλλον *leaf*) + -ITE: see quot. 1849.] A hydrous silicate, micaceous in structure, and of a white colour.

1849 *Amer. Jernl. Sc. Ser.* II. VIII. 383 The beautiful foliae [sic] of this pearly white mineral have suggested the name Euphyllite. 1873 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 391 Euphyllite accompanied by tourmaline and zircon is a very rare associate of corundum. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 608.

Eupione (yū'pi-on), *Chem.* Also *eupion*. [a. Gr. εὐπίον *very fat*, f. εὐ- (see *EU-*) + πίον *fat*; later assimilated to derivatives in -ONE.] A volatile, oily liquid obtained by the distillation of wood, tar, etc.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 701 Eupion is a colourless limpid liquid. c 1865 J. WYLD *Circ. Sc. I.* 420/2

Eupione is another product of wood-tar. 1873 WATTS *Formes' Chem.* 549 The liquid compounds of the paraffin series, known in commerce as paraffin oil, photogene, solar oil, eupione, etc. 1882 — *Dict. Chem.* II. 608.

Euplastic (yūplā'stik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. εὐπλαστ-*os* easy to mould (f. εὐ- *EU-* + πλαστός, f. πλασσειν to form, mould) + -IC.]

A. adj. That is easily formed into an organic tissue: see quot. 1884.

1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 754/1 Between the... euplastic and the... aplastic deposits the gradations are almost insensible. 1850 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Euplastic*. Lobstein's term for morbid deposits of plastic lymph which are of perfect structure and of easy organisation, as well as for healthy blastema in general.

B. sb. Euplastic matter.

1854 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Eupnoea** (yūpnī-ā), *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. εὐπνοια, f. εὐνους breathing easily, f. εὐ well + πνέειν to breathe.] Natural or normal breathing; easy respiration.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. (1879) 354 The different conditions of the respiratory centre during apnoea, normal breathing or eupnoea, and dyspnoea.

Eupnoic (yūpnō'ik), *a.* [f. Gr. εὐπνο-*os* (see prec.) + -IC.] Relating to eupnoea; breathing easily and freely. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Euporia** (yūpō-ri-ā), [mod.L., a. Gr. εὐπορία an easy way (of doing a thing), f. εὐπορος easily done, f. εὐ- (see *EU-*) + πόρος way.] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Euporia*, a readiness in preparing Medicines, or the easiness of their Working. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* (citing Blancard). 1775 in ASH.

† **Eupory**, *Obs.* -o [Anglicized form of prec.] 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Euporistical**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as next + -IC + -AL.] Of a kind to be easily procured. 1657 TOMLINSON *Remedy's Disp.* 711 There is not amongst... euporistical medicaments, one more frequent or simple.

† **Euporiston**, *Obs.* Pl. euporista. [a. Gr. εὐπόριστον, neut. of εὐπόριστος easy to procure (τὰ εὐπόριστα (sc. φάρμακα) common family medicines, title of a work by Dioscorides), f. εὐ- (see *EU-*) + πορίζειν to procure.] A common medicine; a medicine that may be easily procured.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Euporista*. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Ex-temp.* 420 This Euporiston doth... melt down, and draw forth tough Phlegm. 1775 in ASH.

Eupractic (yūpræ'ktik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. εὐ well + πράκ-, πράσσειν to do, act: cf. PRACTIC.] Inclined to act rightly.

1833 CARLYLE *Diderot Misc.* (1857) III. 215 An easy laconic gentleman... good-humoured, eupractic, and eupractic.

† **Eupraxy**, *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. Gr. εὐπραξία well-doing, f. εὐ well + πράκ-, πράσσειν to act.] Well-doing; right action.

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. II. 5 That Liberty and Eupraxy or Obedience are all one.

† **Eupyrion**, *Obs.* [f. Gr. εὐ- (see *EU-*) + πυρίων firestick, f. πυρ fire.] The name given by the inventor to a contrivance for obtaining a light instantaneously; see quot. 1827. Also fig.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* i. Hertner's Eupyrion... consists of a very small bottle half filled with asbestos... moistened with very concentrated sulphuric acid... The matches are small slips of wood tipped with sulphur... dipped into a mixture of chlorate of potash, and starch or sugar. *Ibid.* I. 22 An eupyrion should always be conveniently placed in the laboratory. 1827 HOOD *Bianca's Dream* I, Each eye of hers had Love's Eupyrion in it, That he could light his link at in a minute.

† **Euraquilo** (yū-ræ'kwilo), Also **Euro-aquilo**. [L. *Euraquilo* (in Gr. form Εὐρακίλων), *Euroaquilo* (Vulg.), f. L. *Eur-us* east-wind + *Aquilo* north-wind.] A stormy wind from the NE. or NNE, blowing in the Levant. Cf. EUROCLYDON. 1828 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xxvii. 14 A tempestuous vvinde that is called Euro-aquilo [1821 Euroclydon. 1881 (Revised) *Euraquilo*].

Eurasian (yū-ræ'jān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Eur-ope* + *Asia* (in sense A. i. f. the compound *Eurasia*) + -AN.] **A. adj.**

1. Of or pertaining to Eurasia, i.e. to Europe and Asia considered as forming in reality one continent. Cf. EURASIATIC.

1868 HAYDN *Dict. Dates* (ed. 13), *Eurasian-plain*, the great central plain of Europe and Asia.

2. Of mixed European and Asiatic (esp. Indian) parentage. (The earlier designation was **EABST INDIAN**.)

1844 J. M. *Local Sketches* (Calcutta) in *N. & Q. Ser.* vi. XII. 177 The Eurasian Belle. 1858 *Calcutta Rev.* XXXI. 96 East Indian subscribers to the Fund are a very superior class to the mixed Eurasian population we see around us. 1860 *S. Times* 26 Aug. 4/2 The term Eurasian is applied to the offspring of a European father and a Hindoo or Mussulman woman in India. 1870 KAYE *Sepoy War* II. 201 The families also of European or Eurasian merchants and traders were gathered there [at Cawnpore] in large numbers. 1881 G. A. MACKAY *Tour Sir Ali Baba* 121 The Eurasian girl is often pretty and graceful.

B. sb. 'A modern name for persons of mixt European and Indian blood' (Col. Yule). See **CHEE-CHEE**.

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 30 Eurasians, a term invented by the late Marquis of Hastings, conventionally accepted as embracing all the progeny of white fathers and Hindoo or Mahometan mothers. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 461 Eurasians (that is the mixed race of British, Portuguese, Hindoo, Malay, blood mixed in all degrees). 1880 G. A. MACKAY *Tour Sir Ali Baba* 123 The shovel-hats are surprised that the Eurasian does not become a missionary or a schoolmaster.

Eurasian (yū-ræ'jān), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to Eurasia; see prec. A. i. 1870 HUXLEY in *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 519 Spreading over the great Eurasian plains. 1883 G. ALLEN *Colin Clout's Gard.* xxiv, In the colder parts of the Eurasian continent.

† **Eure**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 4-6 ure, 5 ewre. [a. OF. *eure*, *heur*, *aür*, Walloon *aveure* = Pr. *agur*, *augur*, *auguri*, Sp. *agüero*, It. *augurio* = L. *augurium* augury, omen; cf. *F. bonheur*.] Destiny, fate, whether good or evil; luck.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 312 Tak the vre that god wald send. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, As the goddes in this myne aventure lyst to ordeyne for my fatalle eure. c 1440 *Generydes* 2788 Bothe on thei rode to knowe what was ther vre. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 119 The moste and grettest ewre or happe of aman is to have a good felawe. c 1525 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 1003 He hath good ure Which can hymself assure How fortune wyll endure.

† **Eure**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To destine; to invest with, as by the decree of fate.

1428 *Will Flore* (Somerset Ho.), If god eure him to dye. 1440 DR. GLOUC. *Manifesto, Patent Roll* 18 Hen. VI. pt. III, The worship that God so long hath eured him with. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 6 Men nowadays be so unhappely ured That nothyng than welth may worse be endured.

Eureka (yū-ræ'kā), *int.* (*sb.*) [Gr. εὕρηκα, 1st pers. sing. perf. of εὕρισκειν to find. The correct spelling *heureka* is rare.]

1. The exclamation ('I have found it') uttered by Archimedes when he discovered the means of determining (by specific gravity) the proportion of base metal in Hiero's golden crown. (See Vitruvius *Arch.* ix. iii, Plutarch *Mor.* (Didot) 1338.) Hence *allusively*, an exulting exclamation at having made a discovery.

[1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* For this, may I (with ioy) say EYPHKA.] 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 590 [Archimedes] crying out, *Heureka*. 1652 *Porta's Nat. Mag.* xviii. viii. 384 We have gone beyond Archimedes his *Eureka*. 1748 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. xiii. (ed. 2) 267 Adams... returned overjoyed... crying out 'Eureka' [ed. 1 (1742) *Euphka*; ed. 3 (1743) *Heureka*]. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lxxxii, We clap our hands, and cry 'Eureka' 1868 BURTON *Dr. Hunter* I. 34 A triumphant cry of Eureka! calls me to his place of rest. 1877 FARRAR *My Youth* viii. 73 That great Eureka, — 'We have found the Messiah'.

2. A discovery justifying self-congratulation. Often used *attrib.* by advertising tradesmen in the names given to special articles of manufacture.

1853 *Advt. in Athenæum* 29 Jan. 151 Eureka shirts. 1854 BADHAM *Hallent.* 233 A recent addition to the long list of modern Mediterranean eureka.

Eurhythm (yū-ri'ym), [ad. Gr. (τὸ) εὐρυθμῶν, neut. of εὐρυθμός: see below.] = EURHYTHMY I.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 279 They pretend to feast our eyes with symmetry, proportion, eurhythm [sic], harmony.

Eurhythmic (yū-ri'ymik), *a.* [f. next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to well-arranged proportion, esp. in architecture.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 287 Each [design]... is exceedingly funny in its way... with regard to 'tactic efficiency', 'eurhythmic [sic] diathesis'... and every other imaginable kind of diathesis. 1855 LEWIS *Goethe* (1864) 177 Owing to some eurhythmic tendency in the construction of Greek plays.

Eurhythm (yū-ri'ym), *Forms:* 7 eurhythmie, 8-9 eurhythm, -ythmy. Also 8-9 in L. form eurhythmia. [ad. L. *eur(h)ythmia* (Vitruv.) proportion, a. Gr. εὐρυθμία, f. εὐρυθμός well-proportioned (f. εὐ- (see *EU-*) + ρυθμός proportion, RHYTHM); cf. Fr. *eurhythmie*.]

1. *Archit.* Harmony in the proportions of a building.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 118 Eurhythmia is that agreeable Harmony, between the breadth, length and height of all the Roomes of the Fabrique... which suddenly... taketh every Beholder. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 118 As well as the law of symmetry and eurhythm. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s. v.

2. *Path.* Regularity of the pulse.

1721-1800 BAILEY, *Eurhythm*, an excellent Disposition of the Pulse. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Eurhythmia*, regularity in beat of the pulse.

3. In wider senses of Gr. εὐρυθμία: a. Rhythmical order or movement; b. a graceful proportion and carriage of the body.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* I The artistic figure, as well as the artistic rhythm, must be beautiful. In this case we say the artistic figure has symmetry, and the artistic rhythm has eurhythm.

† **Euripe**, *Obs.* [a. F. *curipe*, ad. L. *euripus*, a. Gr. εὐρίπος: see EURIPUS.] = EURIPUS.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xliiii. xi. 1177 On the other side there is an Euripe or arm of the sea. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* III. iv. i. i, A sea full of shelves and rocks, sands, gulfs, Euripes and contrary tides. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. 119 What Euripe... doth change so often as man? 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Euripe*, any strait, fret or Channel of the Sea, running between two shoars.

fig. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xiii. 366 Nor can he [a man] ever perish but in the Euripus of Ignorance. + **Euripus**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. (ἐὺριπύς) *euripus* (Arist. *Probl.* § 25); if not a misreading, it is f. *Εὐρύπρος* (see next), with sense 'to change like the tides of the Euripus'.] *intr.* (See quot.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xiii. 366 Aristotle... seems to borrow a Metaphor from Euripus; while... he enquireth, why in the upper parts of houses the ayre doth Euripize, that is, is whirled hither and thither. (Hence in Blount *Glossogr.*, and in later Dicts.)

Euripus (yū'rip'pūs). *Pl. euripi.* [L., a. Gr. *εὐρύπρος*, f. *εὐ-* (see *EU-*) + *ῥίπρ* rush.]

1. In ancient Geography, the proper name of the channel between Eubœa (Negropont) and the mainland, celebrated for the violence and uncertainty of its currents. Hence *gen.* a strait or sea-channel, *esp.* one having these characteristics.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 82 From thence [Hellespontus] there is extended a small Euripus or arme of the sea for 86 miles. 1630 R. *Johanson's Kingd. & Commw.* 643 That Euripus... by reason of his... violent course is never frozen. The other Euripus on the backside of Groneland hath three inlets... Betweene these two raging Euripi lyeth an Iland... the habitation... of the Pigmies. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Euripus* has since become a general name for all straits where the water is in great motion or agitation.

fig. a 1797 BURKE (T.), The provision of this establishment... should not fluctuate with the Euripus of funds and actions. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 2/1 Although all nations are nowadays more or less unquiet, Paris seems to lie in a very Euripus of change.

2. *transf.*

1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* II. xxiii. 131 (Jod.) The euripus, or canal, made by order of Julius Cæsar to contain crocodiles and other aquatic animals which were killed occasionally. 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Euripus*, any artificial canal or water-course.

Eurite (yū'rit). *Min.* [a. Fr. *eurite*, f. Gr. *εὐρύτος* (recorded in sense 'flowing plentifully'), f. *εὖ* well + *ῥέειν* to flow.]

D'Aubuisson, who gave the name in 1819, states (*Géognosie* II. 119) that he meant it to denote 'the principal characteristic of the rock, viz. its melting when exposed to fire'. 'A variety of syenite occurring near Christiania, of a blue colour and stratified'. (Watts.)

1847 CRAIG, *Eurite*, White-stone, the Weiss-stein of Werner. A variety of granite, in which felspar predominates. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xv. 490 note, Talk-schiefer of Werner, without garnets or serpentine; not eurite or weisstein. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 214 The eurites proper are more easily fused than the felstones.

Hence **Euritic** (yū'ritik), *a.*, pertaining to or consisting of eurite.

1844 DARWIN *Geol. Observ.* II. xix. (1876) 470 Near the Pacific, the mountain-ranges are generally formed of syenite or granite, or an allied euritic porphyry. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 152 A globular condition of silica... occurring in the euritic porphyries of Les Settons.

Euro-aquilo: see **EURAQUILO**.

† **Euro-boreal**, *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *Euro*, *a. Gr.* *Εὐρο* combining form of *Εὐρος* (see **EURUS**) + *BOREAL*.] North-easterly.

1664 EVRLYN *Sylvæ* (1776) 285 In Cheshire... Cumberland and Anglesey and several of our Euro-boreal tracts.

Euroclydon (yū'rop'klid'n). [a. Gr. *εὐροκλύδων* (if genuine, only in *Acts* xxvii. 14, where the better attested reading is *εὐρακλύδων*: see **EURAQUILO**), f. *εὐρος* east wind + *κλύδων* wave, billow.] A stormy wind mentioned in the *Acts of the Apostles*: see **EURAQUILO**. Hence *occas.* with allusion to this, a 'tempestuous wind' in general. Also *fig.*

1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 14 There arose against it a tempestuous wind called Euroclydon. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 3 Men are so variously acted in this Euroclydon of Providence. 1766 I. MATHER *Hist. Wars* (1866) 162 It... continued a cold Euroclydon, or North-East storm all that day and night. 1767 J. BRYANT (*title*) Observations and Inquiries relating to various parts of Ancient History, containing Dissertations on the Wind Euroclydon. 1839 LOWER, *Midn. Mass. for Dying Year*, The storm-wind from Labrador, The wind Euroclydon. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*, Good Word for Winter, Euroclydon... bellows down the chimney

Europeo-, **-eo-** (yū'rop'ē-o-), combining form of L. *Europeus* European in **Europeo-American** *a.*, pertaining jointly to Europe and America. **Europeo-Asiatic** *a.* (see quot.). **Europeo-Siberian** *a.*, comprising most of Siberia and a large part of Europe.

1841 STERLING *Russia* 153 The idea of an Asiatic balance of political power, as well as a Europeo-American one, etc. 1853 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi All.* (1858) I. xv. 52 A Europeo-Asiatic power will probably at some time give the signal for a break-up. c 1860 G. BENTHAM *Notes on Compositæ* 542 Under the name of Europeo-Asiatic or North temperate and Mountain region. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thom's Struct. Bot.* (1878) 438 The Europeo-Siberian Forest Region [One of Griesbach's 24 phytogeographical regions of the earth.]

European (yū'rop'ē-ān), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **European**, *-æan*. [ad. Fr. *européen*, f. L. *eurōpæus*, f. *Εὐρώπη*, *a. Gr.* *Εὐρώπη* Europe.] *A. adj.*

1. Belonging to Europe, or its inhabitants.

In India, *European* (not 'English' or 'British') is the official designation applied to the troops sent from the United Kingdom, as distinguished from the native soldiers. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 152 At such time as he

was by the European Tartars deliuered. 1684 BREDILL *Lett.* iv. 78 On the Christian and European side, was the word, *Et erant Reges nutritij tui.* 1638 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* I. i, England, The empress of the European isles. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i, Polish'd Arts of European Courts. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 559 The European Caves were mostly Caves of Bears. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 198 Spain was finally thrust from among the efficient elements in the European State-system.

b. Taking place in, or extending over, Europe.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 675 Their Ancestors... were not content with European Victories. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) IX. 359 The popularity of Sir Walter Scott, European and more than European as it was. *Mod. A. scholar of European celebrity.*

2. *Comb.*

1725 DE FOR VAY, *round World* (1840) 63 They had five or six European-built ships.

b. *sb.* A native of Europe.

1638 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. iii, You are learned Europeans, and we worse Than ignorant Americans. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV.* ccvii, Judging Soules (Europeans are soe) Laught at them afear'd. 1692 IN COLES. 1721-1800 IN BAILEY. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 360 Europeans in India rarely possessing... the inclination to invest capital in landed property. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 64 He had saved the lives of three Europeans.

Europeanism (yū'rop'ē-āniz'm). [f. *prec.* + *-ism*.] *a.* Tendency to adopt what is European;

e.g. European ideas, manner of living, systems of government, etc. *b.* Anything peculiar to or characteristic of Europe or Europeans. *c.* The modes of living, thought, etc. current in Europe.

1828 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXIV. 67 Orientals drawn by an European are always likely to have an unnatural tinge of Europeanism, in their modes of thought and action. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct., To eat alone and *à la carte* is known as living on 'the European system', and you are mulcted for your Europeanism accordingly. 1865 CORNH. *Mag.* Oct. 512 The Maories are suffering now from a surfeit of Europeanism. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 3/1 For a European to write of modern Hinduism is much as though a native of India were to write of modern Europeanism or modern Christianity.

Europeanity, *rare*. [f. as *prec.* + *-ity*.] The quality or fact of being European.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 657 Madoc would soon have surpassed in Europeanity of reputation the pretended works of Ossian.

Europeanization (yū'rop'ē-āniz'iz'jōn). [f. *next* + *-ation*.] The process of Europeanizing.

1882 E. DICEY in *19th Cent.* Aug. 169 The gradual Europeanisation of Egypt. 1886 *Academy* 11 Dec. 401 The process of Europeanisation in Japan.

Europeanize (yū'rop'ē-āniz), *v.* [f. *EUROPEAN* *a.* + *-ize*.] *trans.* To make European in appearance, form, habit, or mode of life.

1857 *Sat. Rev.* IV. 459/2 To suppose that India can be Europeanized through the pressure exerted by a mass of settlers. 1870 J. MACGREGOR *Rob Roy on Jordan* viii. 121 This is the only piece of real carriage-way in all Syria, and its presence... at once Europeanises the scene. 1880 K. JOHNSTON *Lond. Geog.* 82 In Japan 'everything is being rapidly Europeanised'.

b. To make coextensive with Europe.

1857 T. E. WEBB *Intellect. Locke* i. 8 The reaction thus originated in Germany was... Europeanized by France.

Hence **Europeanised ppl. a.** **Europeanising** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1849 CURSON *Visits Monast.* 72 The natty vessels which were more Europeanised and quicker than mine. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* iv. 140 The most Europeanised of the Turanian tongues. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. vi. cxlii. 626 In the Eastern cities the upper class is more Europeanized in its code of etiquette. 1887 *Athenæum* 14 May 634/3 Ismail Pasha's Europeanizing policy.

Eurose, *var. f.* EWROSE, *Obs.*, rose-water.

† **Eurous**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 *euveux*, *ewrous*, 6 *eurouse*. [a. AF. *eurous*, OF. *euveux* (mod. F. *heureux*), f. *eur*: see **EURE sb.**] Lucky, prosperous, successful.

c 1430 LYDG. *Thebes* 1267 Tidyus Eurous in Armes, and manly in working. 1473 EDW. IV. *Proclam.* 10 Nov., *Patent Roll* 13 Edw. IV. pt. 1, In this world to be therefore the more *euveux* and fortunate. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii. Fivb, As long as a man is *ewrous* and fortunat he hath many frendes. c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) Aiv, More *eurouse* or happy... Then if the whole world by him were subjugate.

|| **Eurus** (yū'rs). *Obs.* [L. *Eurus*, *a. Gr.* *Εὐρος* the east wind (more correctly ESE).] The east-wind, ESE, or SE; the god of the east-wind. Now only *Mythol.* or in poet. personification.

c 1325 E. E. ALLIT. *P. C.* 133 Eurus & Aquiloun... Blowes bope at my bode vpon blo watteres. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* XI. iii. (1495) 386 Eurus that is the South este wynde. 1606 PEACHAM *Graphice* (J.), Eurus... must be drawn with blown cheeks, wings upon his shoulders, and his body the colour of the tawny moon. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 705 Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent Winds, Eurus and Zephir. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 120 Recipe for a tempest. Take eurus, zephyr, auster and boreas, and cast them together in one verse. 1775 in ASH. 1828 in WEBSTER, and in mod. Dicts.

Eurycephalic (yū'ri-sēf'alik), *a. Ethnol.* [f. Gr. *εὐρύς* wide + *κεφαλή* head + *-ic*.] *lit.* Broad-headed; applied to a subdivision of the brachycephalic or short broad-skulled races of mankind.

[1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Catlin* 85, I propose to subdivide the Brachycephali into Eurycephali, with the cephalic index -80 to -84, and Brachiocephali, with the cephalic index

-85 and above.] 1876 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* v. 176 Eurycephalic, large skull.

Eurycerous (yū'ri-sē'ros), *a.* [ad. Gr. *εὐρύκερος*, f. *εὐρύς* broad + *κέρας* horn + *-ous*.] Having broad horns.

1836 in SMART; and in mod. Dicts.

Eurygnathous (yū'ri-gnā'pōs), *a.* [f. Fr. *eurygnathe* (f. Gr. *εὐρύς* broad + *γνάθος* jaw) + *-ous*.] Having a broad upper-jaw.

1876 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* II. i. 201 The second, a Mongolian, with the face broad, in consequence of the prominence of the cheek-bones (eurygnathous).

Eurypterid (yū'ri-ptē'rid), *Palæont.* [ad. mod. L. *Eurypteridæ* pl., f. *Eurypterus* name of the typical genus, f. Gr. *εὐρύς* broad + *πτερόν* feather, wing.]

One of a group of fossil Crustacea, abundant in the Silurian and Devonian periods, some of which attained a large size. The name is due to a pair of broad swimming appendages, the hindmost of a series attached to the cephalo-thorax.

1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* II. 125 Contemporaneous with the Trilobites were the Eurypterids, which vary from one foot to five or six feet in length. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* iv. 71 Eurypterids... with powerful limbs, long flexible bodies, and great eyes in the front of the head.

Eurystomatous (yū'ri-stō'mā'tōs), *a.* [f. Gr. *εὐρύς* broad + *στόμα*, *στόμα*-os mouth + *-ous*.] Wide-mouthed. Chiefly of serpents: Having a distensible mouth.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 463 The two halves of the jaw are movably connected together in the eurystomatous Ophidiid.

Eurythm, etc.: see **EURHYTHM**, etc.

Eusebian (yū'si-bi'ān), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Eusebius*, f. *Eusebius*.] *A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Eusebius. *a.* A distinctive epithet applied in the 4th c. to the Arians, from their leader Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia.

(Mod. writers have often regarded it as referring to his contemporary Eusebius of Cæsarea, whose theology was rather semi-Arian than Arian, and who formed no party.)

1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 161/2 Gregorius, a bishop of the Eusebian party.

b. Pertaining to Eusebius of Cæsarea, or the historical works written by him. *Eusebian Canons*: an arrangement of the contents of the four Gospels into ten classes of passages, according as the passages occur in Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John alone, or in any one of the nine possible combinations of two or three out of the four. Numerals referring to these canons are often found in MSS. of the Greek N. T. and of the early versions.

1860 ANGUS *Bible Handbk.* 23 To these [Ammonian] sections Eusebius... adapted his tables of references, called from him the Eusebian Canons. 1870 Bp. CH. WORDSWORTH *N. Test.* I. xxv, The Eusebian Canons of the Four Gospels. 2. *Eusebian pear*: (the original has *christian*: see *Bon-christian* under **BON**.)

a 1693 URQUHART *Rablaia* III. xiii, You shall eat good Eusebian and Bergamot-Pears.

b. sb. A member of the Eusebian sect.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Eusebians*, a sect of Arians, so-called on account of the favour shown them by Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* X. 95/1 s.v. *Eusebians*, The party to which he [Eusebius of Cæsarea] attached himself were called Eusebians, from their leader Eusebius of Nicomedia.

Hence **Eusebianise** *v. intr.*, to incline to Eusebian views. *Eusebianizing ppl. a.*

1888 T. W. ALLIES *Holy See* p. vi, The great letter of St. Julius to the Eusebianising bishops at Antioch in 342.

Euskarian (yūskē-ri'ān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Basque *Euskara*, *Eskara*, *Uskara*, the Basque language.] Basque; used by some ethnologists to designate that pre-Aryan element in the population of Europe, which they suppose to be typically represented by the Basques.

1864 I. TAYLOR *Words & Places* (1873) 113 The black-haired, short-statured race which is found... in parts of Wales is undoubtedly of Ugrian or Euskarian, not of Celtic blood. 1870 HUXLEY in *Contemp. Rev.* 519 The people of Spain and of Aquitaine at the present day must be largely 'Euskarian' by descent. 1882 CORNH. *Mag.* Dec. 733 The Portland of the earliest Celtic or Euskarian settlers. 1883 G. ALLEN *Colin Clow's Gard.* xxxix, The Euskarians are separated in our island from the Anglo-Saxons and Danes by [a] long interval.

Eustachian (yūstā'ki-ān), *a. Anat.* [f. *Eustachi-us* name of a celebrated Italian anatomist (died 1574) + *-an*.] Used as the distinctive epithet in the names of certain anatomical structures or organs which were discovered by Eustachius.

† *Eustachian medulla*: the medullary portion of the kidneys. *Eustachian tube* (*occas. E. canal*): a canal leading from the upper part of the pharynx to the cavity of the tympanum, which it appears to supply with air; hence *Eustachian Catheter*, an instrument for inflating the Eustachian tube with air. *Eustachian valve*: a membranous fold at the orifice of the vena cava inferior, which in the foetus directs the current of blood from this vessel to the foramen ovale and left auricle.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 15 The Kidneys... have a reticulated Cortex of Vessels, from which the Eustachian or Bellinian Medulla, consisting of longitudinal Fibres and a few longitudinal Blood Vessels, proceeds. *Ibid.* 114 Part of the Eustachian Tube. 1755 WATHEM *Hearing in Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 215, I took that opportunity to examine the eustachian tube of each ear. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 636 The... Eustachian Valve. 1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) III. 289 Recourse must be had to the Eustachian catheter. 1878 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 213 The function of the Eustachian tube is probably to keep the air in the tympanum... of about the same tension as that on the outer side.

+ **Eustomachic**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. *eûstomachos* stomach + *-ic*.] Good for the stomach.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 242 Diphrilus saith they are eustomachick, but prefereth the rosted before those that are boiled.

+ **Eustomachical**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] = prec.

1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 208 Gentle Purgatives and eustomachical Medicaments... are assumed.

Eustomachous, *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + *-OUS*.] 'Having a good digestion; easy of digestion' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Eustridge, *obs. form of OSTRICH*.

Eustyle (*yûstail*), *a. and sb. Archit.* [ad. L. *eustylus*, *a. Gr. eûstûlos* with pillars at the best distances, f. *eû* (see *EU*) + *stûlos* pillar: cf. *F. eustyle*.]

A. adj. Of a building, colonnade, etc.: Having the space between each successive pair of columns equal to two diameters of a column and a quarter or half diameter. **B. sb.** The distance itself.

[1563 SHUTE *Archit.* f. j. a. Eustylus... the distance between the 2 pillars to be .2. Diameters & a quarter... but at the furthest .2. Diameters and a half or .3.] 1696 PHILLIPS, *Eustyle*, the order where Pillars are rightly placed; the Intercolumniations being two Diameters and a Quarter. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 152 The Temple was in *antis*, or of the eustyle species. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. v. 80 The distance of two diameters and a half called the eustyle. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* 839 The diastyle and eustyle intercolumniations are very convenient in use.

Eutaxite (*yutæksait*), *Geol.* [f. Gr. *eû* (see *EU*) + *taxis* arrangement + *-ITE*.]

The name was given by Fritsch and Reiss, *Geol. Beschreibung Teneriffe* (1868) 414.]

A rock consisting of layers of different kinds of lava lying regularly one above the other.

1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 233 The eutaxites of the Canary Islands... are agglomerated and banded lavas.

Hence **Eutaxitic**, *a.*, of the nature of eutaxite.

1884 G. H. WILLIAMS in *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. III. XXVIII. 261 The structure termed by Fritsch and Reiss 'Eutaxitic'... observed in acid lavas like trachyte and phonolite.

+ **Eutaxy**, *Obs.* [a. *F. eutaxie*, ad. Gr. *eûtaxia* good arrangement, f. *eû* *taktos* well-arranged, f. *eû* well + *taxis* to arrange.] Good or established order or arrangement.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 51 Let not Gods eutaxie, Order, by our frivolous scruples be brought to ataxie, Confusion. 1649 NEEDHAM *Case of Commu.* 18 Those two can never be secured, nor any political eutaxie, good Order, or Tranquillity maintained. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 411 The Eutaxie and Goodly order of the World. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 159 Plato makes Justice to be the *eutaxia*, Eutaxie of moderate empire.

Eutectic (*yutektik*), *a. & sb.* [ad. Gr. *eûthektos* easily melting (f. *eû* *thék-eiv* to melt) + *-IC*.]

A. adj. Characterized by eutectia; of a nature to melt easily. **B. sb.** A eutectic substance.

1885 *Athenæum* 28 Mar. 412/3 The temperature of liquefaction of a eutectic substance is lower than the temperature of either, or any, of the metallic constituents of an alloy. 1884 *Asclepiad* Oct. App. 3 Eutectia... applies to compound bodies in chemistry 'whose chief characteristic is the lowness of their temperature of fusion.' They are henceforth to be called eutectics.

|| **Euterpe** (*yû-tê-prî*), [mod. L., a. Gr. *Eûrêpê* the name of one of the Muses (goddess of music), f. *eû* well + *têp-eiv* to please.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of palms of extremely graceful habit, sometimes nearly a hundred feet in height. (*Treas. Bot.* 1866.)

2. *Astron.* The 27th asteroid.

1867 LARDNER & DUNKIN *Handbk. Astron.* xv. (ed. 3) 224 The planet Euterpe was found on the evening of the 8th of November 1853, by Mr. Hind.

Euterpean (*yutê-prân*), *a.* [f. L. *Euterpæ*, a. Gr. *Eûrêpê* (see prec.) + *-AN*.] Pertaining to the muse Euterpe, or to music.

Mod. A performance that would have been barely creditable to the 'Euterpean' or 'Philharmonic' Society of a country town.

Eutectia (*yutektsiä*), [a. Gr. *eûthektia*, f. *eû* (see *EU*) + *têp-eiv* to melt.] The quality of melting easily, *i. e.* at a low temperature.

1884 (see *EUTECTIC*). 1885 *Athenæum* 28 Mar. 412/3 The phenomena of eutectia... as it has been named by Dr. Guthrie.

Euthanasia (*yûpânziä*, -siä), [a. Gr. *eûthanasia*, f. *eû* (see *EU*) + *thânat-os* death.]

1. A gentle and easy death.

1646 Bp. HALL *Balm Gile.* 337 But let me prescribe and commend to thee, my sonne, this true spirituall meanes of thine happy Euthanasia. 1709 *Tatler* No. 44 P. 3 Give me but gentle Death: Euthanasia, Euthanasia, that is all I

implore. 1768 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 155 At her age, no friend could have hoped for your mother any thing but the Euthanasia. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. v. Not a torture death, but a quiet euthanasia. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 239 It has been very largely employed to induce euthanasia in advanced stages of phthisis.

fig. 1813 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 224 We must leave to others... to prepare this euthanasia for Platonic Christianity. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* vii. 133 This euthanasia of the day exercises a strange influence on the hearts of those who love.

2. The means of bringing about a gentle and easy death. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1748 HUME *Essays* (1875) I. 120 Death is unavoidable to the political as well as to the animal body. Absolute monarchy... is the easiest death, the true Euthanasia of the British constitution. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* (1794) I. ii. xi. 414 If they [great cities] conduct easily to the grave, they become the best euthanasia of too much populousness. 1797 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 257/1 Sir Francis Burdett... said, that without a reform of Parliament corruption would become the euthanasia of the constitution. 1809 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 12 The true Euthanasia of religious dissension... is in the Thousand-and-One sects, whereof none shall be before or greater than another. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxviii. 335 The true euthanasia she discovered, it is said, in the bite of the asp.

3. In recent use: The action of inducing a gentle and easy death.

Used *esp.* with reference to a proposal that the law should sanction the putting painlessly to death of those suffering from incurable and extremely painful diseases.

1869 LECKY *Europ. Morals* I. xi. 233 An euthanasia, an abridgment of the pangs of disease. 1873 L. A. TOLLEMACHE in *Form. Rev.* Feb. 218 All persons who feel a lively interest in the mitigation of human suffering, should rejoice that the very interesting essay on Euthanasia... has been published in a separate form. 1873 — in *Spectator* 22 Feb. 240 Euthanasia would be... no more demoralising than capital punishment.

Hence (*rare or nonce-wds.*) **Euthanasian**, *a.*, of or pertaining to euthanasia. **Euthanasist**, one who advocates euthanasia. (See *EUTHANASIA* 3.)

1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 706 Mankind at different stages of culture differ utterly as to the morality of suicide and 'euthanasia' homicide. 1884 L. A. TOLLEMACHE *Stones of Stumbling* 5 The Euthanasists must be admitted to have gained the day.

Euthanasia (*yûthæ-nási*). Now *rare*. [Anglicized form of *EUTHANASIA*. Cf. *Fr. euthanasie*.] = *EUTHANASIA* 1; also *fig.*

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 164 Augustus Caesar... so often as he heard of a man that had a quick passage, with little sense of paine, he wished for himself that Euthanasia. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Eupheme* ix, Dare I profane so irreligious be, To greet or grieve her soft euthanasia. 1736 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH. 1821 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 240 The practice... tends to a natural euthanasia. 1862 SYD. DOBELL *Love*, The swift euthanasia of her last change.

Euthanasize, *v. nonce-wd. trans.* To subject to 'euthanasia'.

1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 241/1, I saw a crab euthanasizing a sickly fish, doubtless from the highest motives.

Euthutropic (*yûpiutropik*), *a. Seismology.* [f. Gr. *eûth-* straight + *tróp-os* direction + *-IC*.]

1881 J. MILNES in *Nature* No. 632. 126 In other shocks normal or direct vibrations are the most prominent. These shocks might be called euthutropic.

+ **Euthymy**, *Obs.* Also *7* euthymie. [a. Gr. *eûthymia*, f. *eû* (see *EU*) + *thymós* mind, mood.] Cheerfulness, tranquillity.

1633 COCKERAM, *Euthymie*, Hearts-ease, quietnesse. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 221 Tranquillity, or, to speak in Greek... euthymie, or quietness of mind. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Euthymy*. 1775 in ASH.

Eutopia (*yûtpiä*), [f. Gr. *eû* (see *EU*) + *topos* place. First used by Sir T. More or his friend Peter Giles (see quot. 1516), with a play on UTOPIA (f. Gr. *oû tópos*, and hence = 'no place, land of nowhere'), the name of the imaginary country described in More's famous book with that title.

Some later writers have misused the word for *Utopia*, imagining the latter to be an incorrect spelling; others have correctly used the two words in an antithesis.] A region of ideal happiness or good order. [1516 Sir T. MORE or P. GILES *Hexæstichon Anemolii Poete Laureati*, prefixed to *Utopia*, Vtopia priscis dicta ob infrequentiam, Nunc ciuitatis æmula Platonice... Eutopia merito sum vocanda nomine.] 1556 R. ROBINSON tr. *Hexæstichon in More's Utopia* (ed. 2) S vij. a. Wherefore not Utopie, but rather rightly My name is Eutopie, a place of felicity. 1595 SIDNEY *Apol.* (1891) 19 Sir Thomas Moore's Eutopia. 1610 TH. THORPE *Ded. Healey's St. Augustine's City of God*, Then [when Healey translated Hall's *Mundus Alter et Idem*, he treated] of a deused Country scarce on earth, now of a desired Citie sure in heauen; then of Vtopia, now of Eutopia. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 255 Certain edicts from a Parliament in Eutopia. 1638 FEATLEY *Strict. Lyndom* II. 23 No more... than it will prove there is a Commonwealth in Eutopia.

+ **Eutrapelise**, *v. Obs.* [f. Gr. *eûtrapel-os* (see next) + *-IZE*.] (See quots.)

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Eutrapelise*, to treat civilly, or use courteously. 1775 ASH, *Eutrapelise*, to behave courteously, to use civility.

+ **Eutrapely**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. Gr. *eûtrapeliä*, f. *eûtrapel-os* pleasant in conversation, f. *eû* well + *trápeiv* to turn.]

The Gr. word is used by Aristotle for 'pleasantness in conversation' (one of the seven moral virtues enumerated

by him); in the N. T. (*Eph.* v. 4) for reprehensible levity of speech (A. V. 'jesting'). The quots. below merely reflect these uses.]

1596 *Advice Gen. Assembl.* in *J. Melville's Diary* (1842) 350 Aischrologie, eutrapelie, using vean and profane company. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Eutrapely*, courtesie, urbanity. 1775 ASH, *Eutrapely*, courtesy.

Eutrophic (*yutrofik*), *a. and sb. Path.* [f. next + *-IC*.] **A. adj.** Tending to promote nutrition. **B. sb.** A eutrophic medicine.

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., The chief eutrophics are mercurials, the preparations of iodine, bromine, etc.

Eutrophy (*yûtrôfi*), *Path.* [ad. Gr. *eûtrophia*, f. *eû* well + *trápeiv* to nourish.] Good nutrition.

1721 in BAILEY; 1847 in CRAIG; hence in mod. Dicts.

Eutychiean (*yuti-kiän*), *a. and sb.* Also **Eutichian**, 6-7 *-ean*. [ad. L. *Eutychiän-us*, f. *Eutyche* + *-IAN*.]

A. adj. Of, pertaining to, or adhering to the doctrine of Eutyches, a presbyter of Constantinople, in the 5th cent., who maintained that the human nature of Christ was lost in the divine. **B. sb.** A member of the Eutychiean sect.

1556 J. CLEMENT in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. lxi. 214 From all Arians, Eutichians... and all other heretics. 1579 FULKE *Heskins Parl.* 187 The Eutychiean heresie... denied the truth of Christes body after the adunation therof to the Diuinitie. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 176 The Armenians are judged by manie to be Eutichean hereticks. 1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* vii. 103 It cannot reasonably be set lower than the Eutychiean times. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 775 The measures which were employed against the Eutychieans were rather harsh.

Hence **Eutychieanism**, the Eutychiean heresy.

1612 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xxi. 186 Eutychieanism so mightily prevailed in those parts. 1846 G. S. FABER *Tractar. Secession* 192 The Eutychieanism which Dr. Moehler would make the badge of... the Protestant System.

Euxenite (*yûksênait*), [f. Gr. *eûxên-os* hospitable (f. *eû* *xiénos* stranger) + *-ITE*.]

So named by Scheerer in 1840 (*Pogg. Ann.* L. 153) 'on account of the many rare constituents which it harbours'.

A mineral found in Norway, consisting mainly of niobate and titanate of yttrium.

1844 DANA *Min.* 436 Euxenite comes from Jölstær in Norway. 1873 WATTS *Fournes' Chem.* 378 It [Thorium] has since been found in Euxenite.

Euzeolite (*yûzî-zlôit*), [f. *EU* + *ZEOLITE*.] (See quots.)

1832 SHEPARD *Min.* 178 Heulandite... Euzeolite. 1868 DANA *Min.* 443 In 1817, Breithaupt separated the two zeolites... and called the latter euzeolite. In 1822 Brooke... named the other heulandite.

[**Evacate**: a spurious word in Dicts; see *EVACUATE*.]

Evacuant (*fæ-kî-ânt*), *a. and sb.* [f. L. *evacuans* -em, pr. pple. of *evacuare*: see *EVACUATE*.]

A. adj. Med. That evacuates or tends to evacuate; promoting evacuation, cathartic, purgative.

1800 *Med. Jral.* IV. 214 Evacuant and debilitating remedies. 1818 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* II. 41 Their general operation is evacuant, either by the stomach, the bowels, or the skin. 1881 tr. *Trousseau & Pidoux' Treat. Therap.* 168 Evacuant treatment in general.

B. sb. 1. Med. A medicine that promotes evacuation; as a purgative, emetic, diaphoretic.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1732 *Hist. Litt.* IV. 9 Those stupendous Effects which vegetable Concretes excite in the Body, both as Evacuants and Alterants. 1753 TORRIANO *Sore Throat* 32 The Emetic repeated did not act as an Evacuant in the least. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 73 Asarabacca is used by native practitioners in India as a powerful evacuant. 1876 BARTHOLOMEW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 2 To the class of evacuants belong emetics... and diuretics.

2. In *Organ-building*, a valve to let out the air from the bellows.

Evacuate (*fæ-kî-æt*), *v.* Also 6-7 *evacuat*. *Pa. pple.* 6-7 *evacuat* (e). [f. L. *evacuāt* -ppl. stem of *evacuā-re* (Pliny), f. *ē* out + *vacuus* empty. Cf. *Fr. évacuer*.]

In class. L. *evacuare* is found only in Pliny, with the sense 'to empty (the bowels)'. The Vulgate and later law-books have the fig. sense 'to make void, nullify', which is rather to be regarded as parallel with the older sense than as developed from it, being based on the fig. sense of *vacuus* 'void, null, of no validity'. The sense represented in branch II, where the obj. is the contents instead of the vessel or receptacle, is a development similar to that in *to empty*, *Fr. vider*; it occurs in med. L. in medical use (*evacuare humores*, etc.), and hence in *Fr. évacuer*.]

1. To make empty.

* To remove the contents of.

1. *trans.* To empty, clear out the contents of (a vessel or receptacle). Chiefly in uses more or less technical: To empty (the stomach, bowels, or other bodily organ); to deplete (the body) by purging or vomiting (formerly also by bleeding, sudorifics, etc.); to exhaust (of air).

1542 BOORDE *Dietary* viii. 248 After you have evacuated your body, and trussed your poyntes, kayme your heade oft. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxii. ix. 443 The broth of these fishes hath the name to evacuat both the bellie and the bladder. 1644 HAMMOND *Loyal Convert* 13 Physicians evacuate the Body, sometimes by Vomit, sometimes by Purge. a 1652 BROME *City Wit* II. ii. I will prefer thee to... make my Bed... and evacuate my Chamberpot. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* To Rdr. (1682) 5 Evacuate such Receivers till there be no air left in them. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 99

3 Had detached all his Subjects and evacuated all his Stores. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. ii. 215 The Contraction of the Lacrymal Glands, whereby they are evacuated. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 305 In all cases of poisoning, the first step is to give the antidote . . . and then evacuate the stomach. 1883 *Standard* 31 Jan. 5/4 It is possible . . . to evacuate them by cutting trenches through which the black ooze drains.

b. *absol.* (In quot. † to let blood.)

1661 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. v. 11. If the malady continue, it is not amiss to evacuate in a part in the fore-head.

c. *fig.* in various senses. Const. of. In recent use *esp.* To deprive (a term, concept, etc.) of its contents or value. Cf. 4.

1594 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* iv. x. (1611) 147 By evacuating cleane, and emptying the church of every such rite and ceremony. a 1653 S. WARD in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xiii. 5 Hath it [faith] not sovereign virtue in it, to . . . evacuate the mind of all ill thoughts and passions. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* i. 8, I hope to evacuate my mind of every matter and thing I know . . . concerning his lordship. 1845 COLBRIDGE *Atlas Refl.* (1836) 150 They . . . evacuate the term [spirit] of all its proper meaning. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxix. (1870) II. 384 Brown . . . evacuates the phenomenon of all that desiderates explanation. 1868 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xii. 15 They sank into exhaustion, evacuated of all life and energy. 1869 HADDAN *Apost. Succ.* I. (1879) 15 To evacuate the sacraments of grace, and to regard them as merely acted prayers.

† d. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* Of a body of water, etc. : To empty, discharge itself. Also *fig. Obs.*

1725 DE FOX *Voy. round World* (1840) 311 At the further end of the lake, they found that it evacuated itself into a large river. 1768 STERNER *Tr. Shandy* V. iii. 23 Such griefs evacuate themselves best by that particular channel. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 265 Where the canal evacuates is placed a net to catch what would pass off and be lost.

† 2. To clear (a place) of inmates, etc., (a country) of inhabitants, troops, wild beasts. Const. of.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 136 That the whole country might be evacuated and quite cleared from wolves. 1687 in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 81 To evacuate a whole College will be . . . scandalous. 1704 ADDR. *Norfolk in Lond. Gaz.* No. 4068/2 A Great Monarch . . . evacuates whole Countries. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4462/2 Evacuating the Kingdom of all Foreign Troops. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 171 p. 14 In France they annually evacuate their streets, and ship their prostitutes and vagabonds to their colonies. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1784) 34/1 Her room was no sooner evacuated of such troublesome visitants, than [etc.].

3. Of an army: To relinquish the occupation of (a country, fortress, town, position). Said also of the general in command, or of the authority that orders the withdrawal.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 76 p. 5 The Army . . . had began to repossess the Mountains, and would shortly evacuate Savoy. a 1745 SWIFT (J.). The emperor . . . never effectually evacuated Catalonia. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xxxix. 35 The French forces who had invaded and seized Turks Island must immediately evacuate the same. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 21 The garrison, in a panic, evacuated the fort. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimes* I. xxv. 433 She [Austria] summoned the Emperor Nicholas to evacuate the Principalities. 1887 *Spectator* 28 May 722/1 Egypt is to be evacuated within three years.

absol. 1881 DILLON in *Times* 5 Jan. 10/1 As soon as the army evacuates he can go back to his own home.

b. *gen.* To quit, withdraw from (a place or apartment). Also *absol.*

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 271 The burgomasters were not slow in evacuating the premises. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* vii. viii. (1849) 337 The other guests had evacuated the apartment. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xv. 226 Request your friend Mr. Donne to evacuate. 1877 FARRAR *My Youth* xxx. 303, I will evacuate it whenever you like.

* * * To make void or worthless.

† 4. To make void, annul, deprive of force or validity. Chiefly in religious and legal phraseology. (The earliest recorded sense in Eng.) *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 Ceremonies . . . whiche all were evacuate and made voyde by the passion of our sayour Jesu Chryst. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 32 Thys is the marke at the whyche the Deyull shooteth, to evacuate the crosse of Chryst. 1553 DAVIDSON *Answ. Kennedy in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 257 To have evacuat the Reasons of your Buik. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 81 Which defect . . . would not evacuate a Marriage after Cohabitation and Actual Consummation. a 1626 BR. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 83 We evacuate the gift . . . if we vouchsafe not to accept of it. 1628 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* iv. § 45. 213 Words, which evacuate your objection. 1709 STURGE *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 62 Of which lands they had been thrown out in Queen Mary's reign, and their patents from king Edward evacuated. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 141 A latitude, which might evacuate the force of almost all promises.

II. To empty out (the contents of anything).

† 5. Of the action of a medicine, vomiting, etc. (rarely of a personal agent by means of medicine): To clear out, get rid of, remove (a disease or humour). Also *fig. Obs.* Cf. 1.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* iii. vii. Vnctions with oyles and oymntentes. do shortly euacuate the fulnesse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxv. v. 217 The white [Elleboro purgeth] by vomit upward, and doth evacuat the offensive humours which cause diseases. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* ii. xlv. 314 A perfect Crisis is that which evacuates all the vitious Matter. 1715 I. PATIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 230 The Seed of this Plant evacuates yellow Choler. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* ix. 341 (T.) Fasting and humiliation is a sovereign remedy to evacuate all spiritual distempers. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 85 Thomson declared his [Pope's] distemper to be a dropsy, and evacuated part of the water

by tincture of jalap. 1790 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 11) 553 The principal intention . . . is to evacuate the offending matter.

6. To void, discharge (excrements, etc.) through 'any of the excretory passages' (J.); in mod. use only through the bowels or mouth.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 322 That part . . . will grow unto a head and break, evacuating great abundance of filthy matter. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* i. 37 That round hole near her [Black Snail's] neck . . . out of which I have observed some salivous Matter to be evacuated. 1766 ALEXANDER in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 68, I started up . . . made some efforts to vomit, but evacuated nothing. 1800 *Med. Juml.* IV. 386 About four pints of urine had been evacuated. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Wervolves* x. 173 He evacuated such floods of water that the mountain torrents were full.

absol. 1634 J. LEVETT *Ordering of Bees* 59 They have no Intraills or other inward Organs, by which either to retain or evacuat. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (1672) 104 A man that doth feed upon one dish at a meal shall nothing near evacuate . . . so quick or readily as one that dines upon two or more. 1705 OLIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2178 But no body ever saw him Eat or Evacuate.

b. In wider sense (partly *transf.* from the above): To discharge, throw off, vent. Also *fig.*

1622 HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 146 Their houses are made . . . with a laver in the toppe to evacuate the smoake when they make fire. 1668 GERBIER *Princ.* 20 The Lime having evacuated its putrefaction. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 19 When a Margate boy evacuates her cargo, the crowd on the pier is usually considerable. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 511 Judging from sentiments which he has evacuated in some of his public spotifications.

† 7. To take out mechanically, leaving a vacuum or void; to pump out (water); to exhaust (air). Also *fig. Obs.* exc. in surgical use.

1719 DE FOX *Cruise* II. i. Any one would have thought that the native Propensity to rambling . . . should be worn out, the volatile Part be fully evacuated. 1753 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xiii. 115 The contents of his skull must have been evacuated. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 295 As much of the brain was evacuated, as would fill a hen's egg-shell. 1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 82 The water will ooze up . . . in too great abundance to be evacuated by the engines. 1782 COWPER *Lett.* 5 Mar. As much of the mould as can be taken out without disturbing the roots must be evacuated and its place supplied with fresh. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iv. 137 The ascent of the quicksilver . . . is proportional to the quantity evacuated by each turn. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 112 If . . . the pus be evacuated externally, there will be a scar in the neck. 1877 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XII. 704 The contents of abscesses have been evacuated in the following directions.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1643 R. O. MAN'S *Mor.* iii. 13 A Vessel . . . so solid every where, that the Aire could not possibly evacuate. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 261 The Sap . . . turns aside and evacuates by this Aperture.

8. To clear out, remove (inhabitants, inmates, or troops). † Also *intr.* for *refl.* Cf. 2.

a 1639 WOTTON in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 220 Action had pretty well evacuated the idle people, which are the stock of rapine. 1669 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 233 The people that evacuate from us to Barbadoes. 1691 BEVERLEY *Thous. Years Kingd. Christ* 23 Nor can he cease to Reign, till They [his enemies] are so evacuated. 1698 LUDLOW *Mem.* (1721) I. 179 The Garrison would be entirely evacuated before they could signify their Pleasure to the Army. 1872 *Daily News* 3 May 5/6 The wounded used to be stowed in it [the refreshment room at Meaux] till the time came conveniently to evacuate them. 1884 *Ibid.* 5 Mar. 5/7 He was evacuating the garrison and Egyptian inhabitants of that place [Tokar].

Evacuated (ivæk'iu,etéd), *pp.* a. [f. prec. + -ED.] In the various senses of the vb.

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 63 He [Boyle] mentions a Larks living in the Evacuated Receiver . . . about ten Minutes. 1704 CANTON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 461 Within an evacuated glass ball. 1773 HOESLEY *Ibid.* LXIV. 236 Columns of water, sustained in evacuated tubes of sufficient length. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 236, I took this opportunity of reconnoitring the evacuated field.

Evacuating (ivæk'iu,et'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] In senses of the verb. Also *attrib.*

1594 PLAT *Yewell-ho.* I. 27 The evacuating thereof [the vaine of earth]. 1644 J. EATON *Honey-c.* *Free Justif.* 40 To the abolishing, evacuating, or utter vanishing away of sinne. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxiv. 188 Upon the evacuating of the Receiver. 1733 TORRIANO *Sore Throat* Pref. 15 For one Patient . . . that dies by this Method, five will die by the evacuating Method. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sh. Brit. Insects* 18 The evacuating ducts are constant.

Evacuation (ivæk'iu,et'jən). [ad. late L. *Evacuatio*-em, n. of action f. *Evacuā-re*: see EVACUATE.] The action of evacuating; the condition of being evacuated.

1. *spec. a. Med.* The action or process of depleting (the body or any organ), or of clearing out (morbid matter, 'humours', etc.), by medicine or other artificial means. *rare* in recent use.

Before the present century the word was most frequently used with reference to bleeding; for this we have a large number of quotations.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* (MS. A.) 100 Ofte tymes he hab . . . to myche evacuacioun of blood. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 52 a. To expell the sayd excrementes are ix sundry kyndes of evacuation . . . abstinence, vomyte, purgation by syge, letting of bloude, etc. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 137 Evacuation, or cleansing the body by clistere. 1661 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. v. 11. (1651) 398 Bleed on . . . If the parties strength will not admit much evacuation in this kinde at once, it [bleeding] must be assayed again and again. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 136 One manner of evacuation of evil

humours, purgation. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxv. (1804) 229, I prepared for this important evacuation [of blood]. 1790 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 11) 217 The patient exhausted by mere evacuations, sunk under the disease. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 467 This method . . . seems to have a preference over actual evacuation by the lancet. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 179/1 The evacuation of the contents of the rectum and bladder.

b. *Phys.* The process of discharging (waste matter, etc.) through the excretory organs (now *esp.* from the bowels); an instance of this process; a manner in which it takes place.

c 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1054 A body . . . may not grow by the virtue of such degestion without expulsion or evacuation. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1638) 176 After many evacuations, sitting down upon an homely bed [he] died. 1643 R. O. MAN'S *Mor.* vii. 54 The evacuation of seed in carnal copulation. 1659 HAMMOND *On Fe.* cvl. 15 Annot. 537 Nature . . . seeks to discharge it selfe by the several evacuations. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 73 This Evacuation [perspiration] is by far the greatest of any in the Body. 1727 FORD, &c., *Art of Sinking* 75 Has had some poetical evacuation, and no question was much the better for it in his health. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. iii. 399 The causes of it are . . . violent and long-continued Passions, profuse Evacuations. 1784 JOHNSON *Lett.* 18 Mar. in *Boswell*, The dropsy . . . has now run almost totally away by natural evacuation. 1851 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 375 To promote alvine evacuations. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discus.* 247 Under the terms crudity, coction and evacuation, were designated [according to the Humoral Pathology] the three principal periods of diseases.

c. *concr.* Evacuated or excreted matter.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* ii. viii. 100 Other evacuations, both vpwards and downwards, came. 1759 STERNER *Tr. Shandy* (1802) I. xxiii. 119 Others . . . will draw a man's character . . . merely from his evacuations. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 384 Sometimes we find, in the deposit from these evacuations, small white or yellow masses.

2. *gen.* The action of emptying (a receptacle), or of removing (the contents of anything) so as to produce a vacancy; the depletion (of a treasury, one's resources, etc.). Sometimes with *transf.* notion of I a. Also *fig.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 400 They [Lawyers & Physicians] have one common end, that is gaine, & the manner of both their proceedings . . . is—by evacuation! a 1600 HOOKER (J.). Popery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it by utter evacuation of all Romish ceremonies. 1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* Ep. to Rdr., The continuall effluences of vertue out of Him . . . is not the least evacuation at all unto Him. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xix. (T.) Their treasury . . . exhausted by so frequent evacuations. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 52 It is pretty evident that their [grottoes'] evacuation has been owing to waters. 1806 VINCE *Hydrostat.* vii. 79 The evacuation made by so swift a current. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 30 Not content with these ways of getting rid of his money, [he] resorted to the most speedy and effectual of all modes of evacuation, a contested election. 1869 PHILLIPS *Versu.* iii. 48 After the extraordinary evacuation of the large crateral space. 1877 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XII. Index s.v.

† b. The quantity removed by 'evacuation'. *Obs.* 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iv. App. 136 The evacuations [sc. of air] and the remainders do both of them decrease in the same geometrical progression.

† c. A clearing out, depleting (of population, etc.). *Obs.*

1669-74 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 201 And if that evacuation [of population] be grown to an excess. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* II. x. 238 Let us also consider the vast Evacuations of Men that England hath had by Foreign Assistances lent to Foreign Kingdoms. 1755 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 362 There will be a great evacuation at Bath of fine folks.

3. *Mil. & a.* The clearing (a place) of troops (*obs.*).

b. The withdrawal (by an army or commander) from occupation of a country, fortress, town, etc.

c. The removal (of a garrison, the population of a place, etc.).

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4666/1 The Deputies . . . have insisted . . . on the Evacuation of the Kingdom of all Foreign Troops. 1783 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 221 New York . . . the final evacuation of that city. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 354 An evacuation of the Mediterranean, as a preliminary to a war with Spain. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 125 They offered no concession beyond the evacuation of Decælia and the Attic territory. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimes* (1876) I. xvii. 378 A declaration which made the further continuance of peace dependent upon the evacuation of the Principalities. 1880 MC CARTHY *Omn Times* III. xxiv. 92 The time for the evacuation of the garrison came.

attrib. 1880 WEBSTER (Suppl.), *Evacuation day*, the anniversary of the day on which the British army evacuated the city of New York, November 25, 1783.

4. The action of making void and of no effect; cancelling, nullification. Cf. EVACUATE v. 4.

1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* § 66 The suspension of the latter, farre from including the evacuation, or cancelling of the former. 1691 BEVERLEY *Thous. Years Kingd. Christ* 21 Putting Them quite under his Feet, by that perfect distinguishing Catargesis, or Evacuation of All Power, Motion, or Action. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 31 p. 10 Sophisms tending to the confusion of all principles, and the evacuation of all duties.

Evacuationist, *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who advocates the evacuation of (an occupied territory).

1884 J. MORLEY in *Macm. Mag.* July 230 There is no reason why annexationists and evacuationists should not continue their controversy on the floor of Parliament.

Evacuative (f'væ'kju:etiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *evacuatif*, -ive, *f. évacuer*, ad. L. *evacuare*: see EVACUATE and -IVE.]

A. adj. That evacuates or empties (the bowels); cathartic, purgative, evacuant.

1611 COTGR., *Evacuatif*, euacuatue; purgative. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

B. sb. An evacuative medicine; an evacuant. 1655 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 50 Palliative is made . . by evacuatives and alteratives.

Evacuator (f'væ'kju:etɔ:). Also 7 -er. [f. EVACUATE + -OR.] One who or that which evacuates (in the senses of the verb).

1611 COTGR., *Vuideur*, a voyder, emptier, euacuater. a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 175 (T.) Be not too busy . . in excusing the great evacuators of the Law. 1696 EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. & Provid.* God II. 99 The ears are the evacuators of the bilious excrement that flows thither. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 63 The whole Materia Medica is certainly to be included under . . Alteratives, Evacuators, and Restoratives. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Evacuatory**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec.; see -ORY.] = EVACUANT *A.* and *B.*

1704 *Gentleman Instr.* (1732) 309 (D.) An imposthume calls for a lance, and operation for unpalatable evacuatories. 1789 W. FALCONER *Ess. Health Pers. Agric.* 84 Medicines of the evacuatory kind.

† **Evacue**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. F. *évacue-r*: see EVACUATE *v.*] In senses of EVACUATE *v.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* (MS. B.) 17 He moeste kunne evacuen hym þat ys ful of euile humores. *Ibid.* 94 First euacue þe malancolient mater. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* By the whiche incysions the blode euacueth.

† **Evacuuity**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. E- *pref.* + VACUITY.] A vacuity, vacancy.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. (1845) VI. 253 Fit it was therefore so many evacuities should be filled up.

Evadable (f'væ'dəb'l), *a.* In Dicts. also evadible. [f. next + -ABLE.] That may be evaded.

1857 DE QUINCEY *Judas Iscar.* Wks. VII. 31 A piece of artillery . . not evadable by any counter artifice of his opponents.

Evade (f'væ'd), *v.* Also *Sc.* 6 *avaid*, *ev-*, *ewaid*. [a. Fr. *évaider*, ad. L. *evādēre*, *f. ē* out + *vādēre* to go. Cf. Pr. *evadir*, Sp. *evadir*, It. *evadere*. (The trans. use does not occur in Lat. or mod.F., but is found in Fr. of the 15th c.)]

1. *intr.* To get away, escape: const. *from*, *out of*. *rare* in mod. use.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. viii. 102 All that fled war, and evadit Thow the dirk nycht. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 661 That he micht noch avoid out of thair handis. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 184 Gif þe wald fra this aventure ewaid. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (J.), His wisdom, by often evading from perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from dangers, than, etc. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* lxvi. 403 He was brought to some trouble, but evaded. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 245 The serious parties evade Thro' th' open Pores. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* v. 33 The 'three of em', as they were always numerically reproached when . . a fowl evaded.

† *b.* In a Lat. sense: To 'turn out' to be. *Obs.* 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 29 Doth it [the soul] not evade altogether happy, being freed from Error?

2. *trans.* To escape by contrivance or artifice from (attack, pursuit, adverse designs; an assailant, pursuer, or adversary); to avoid, save oneself from (a threatened evil or inconvenience); to elude (a blow), avoid encountering (an obstacle).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 246 No vther wa tha micht evaid his feid. 1607 SHAKS. *Cot.* III. iii. 2 If he euade vs there. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* iv. ii. You that . . knew, in your accompits, To cheat my brother; if you can, evade me. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 48 Hee might evade the accomplishment of those afflictions he now but gradually endureth. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 16 Cæsar foreseeing that the Britains . . would easily evade his Foot. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 680 The Nymph, her father's anger to evade, Retires from Argos to the sylvan shade. 1807 JAS. JOHNSON *Orient. Voy.* 218 Had we lain here . . we should have evaded great part of the sickness. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 117 The Crows were not to be evaded. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxvii. He evaded calamity by choosing privation. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. v. 384 The ships evaded the obstacle. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 May 5/1 A thief could evade capture by slipping out of one parish into another.

3. In various applied or extended uses.

a. To contrive to avoid (doing something); to 'get out of' performing (a duty), making (a payment), etc.

1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 233, I always found something or other to say to evade the thing. 1802 *Med. Jur.* VIII. 139 A design to evade the duties. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Ireland* 111 The people have discovered a method of evading the payment. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 265 Henry, desired at first to evade a duty in which he had little interest at any time. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 173 The sheikh evaded translating them.

b. To avoid giving a direct answer to (a question, request, charge); to put off (a questioner); to avoid or shirk the discussion of (an argument, a subject).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 13 He (as louing his owne pride, and purposes) Evades them . . with Epithites of warre. 1677 DRYDEN *State of Innoc.* III. i. Our question thou evad'st. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxiii. 323 He evades the charge . . by . . poor contemptible quibbles. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Ellis of Gar.* vi. 70 He evaded all inquiries as to his plans. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxi. (1862) 437 Difficulties . . such as we are bound

to meet, and not to attempt to evade. a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 389 We have evaded no known argument and difficulty. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 285 That question the Estates of Scotland could not evade.

c. To escape yielding to (an argument, claim, or obligation), admitting (a conclusion), acknowledging (a fact), by means of sophistry.

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 195 For fear our Arminians . . should evade its force. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xii. 40 Nor can the demonstrativeness of this reason be eluded or evaded. a 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.), My argument evidently overthrows all that he brings to evade the testimonies of the fathers. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 89 Every moral obligation whatever may be evaded. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 14 Can this truth be evaded or denied? 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xii. (1862) 172 Edward endeavoured . . to evade the force of the obligation.

d. To defeat the intention of (a law, stipulation, etc.), esp. by specious compliance with its letter.

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxx. The same degree of cunning . . had taught the knave to evade the former statutes. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Canbul* (1842) I. 285 Few decent Mussulmans openly infringe a prohibition which it is so easy to evade. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 285 Processes . . adopted for the sake of evading the principle. 1884 *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 720 The object of the arrangement . . was to evade the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act.

4. *absol.* or *intr.* To practise evasion.

a 1716 SOUTH (J.), The ministers of God are not to evade or take refuge in any of these two forementioned ways. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 429 They evaded, procrastinated, and withheld rather than refused compliance with his desire. 1855 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. (1851) I. 17 He hesitates; he evades.

5. *trans.* Of things: To elude, baffle (efforts, vigilance, etc.).

a 1716 SOUTH (J.), A contingent event baffles man's knowledge, and evades his power. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. iv. i. 188 These assertions . . long evaded refutation. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 76 Some offences evade definition.

6. *nonce-use.* To go out of. Opposed to *invade*.

1725 in Hearne *Langtoft's Chron.* II. 442 Julius Cæsar having once and againe audaciously invaded, and as shamefully evaded, Britaine.

Hence **Evader**, one who evades; in the senses of the verb. **Evading** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also *attrib.* **Evadingly** *adv.*, in an evading manner, evasively.

1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. i. 194 The Race is at an End, but the Evader is taken in his Flight. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 218 Evader! . . glad am I that you have spoken the word. 1883 LD. BRABAZON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 802 Laws which can never be evaded without punishment swiftly falling on the head of the evader. 1869 in MAGENS *Insurances* (1755) II. 618 For the evading of all Collusion and Suspicion . . it is stipulated that, etc. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxvii. However, he got off by this evading. 1867 J. SERGEANT *Schism. Dispatch* 256 To . . leave an evading hole for the Dr. to say, afterwards, etc. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xi. 206 The wary and evading assessor. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. v. vii. 127 Wolf, with bows down to the ground, answered always evadingly.

Evade: see EVADS *int.*

Evagation (f'vægə'tʃən). Also 5 *evagacion*, *-oyon*. [First introduced in the fig. sense 2; a. F. *evagation*, L. *evagatiō-em*, n. of action f. *evagāri*, *f. ē* out + *vagāri* to wander.]

1. The action of wandering away, or departing from a specified locality, prescribed course, etc.; rambling, roving; an instance of the same.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 220 Long ridges . . of mountains serve to stop the Evagation of the Vapours. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* (1727) 118 To Bridle the Evagation of the Sound. 1714 *Astro-Theol.* VI. iii. (1769) 154 The preventing the evagation of the Planets. 1765 LANDEN *Rot. Motion* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 328 That evagation is caused by the motive forces urging the body to turn about AB, AC, AD, conjunctly. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxii. (1819) 355 If the prevailing law had transgressed the limits above assigned, every evagation [of a planet] would have been fatal.

b. In speech or discussion: A digression.

a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 571 They have held their Synod with delays, stays and evagations. 1807 BLACKW. *Mag.* Oct. 504 Leading us, even though by very tedious evagations, up to a noble climax.

† 2. Wandering of the mind, thoughts, spirit, etc. (Mentioned as one of the 'branches' of *Accidia* or Sloth, one of the seven mortal sins.)

c 1245 tr. T. à Kempis' *Consol.* III. xxvii. Restreynne all euel evagacions & all misty temptacions. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. vii. 102 Euagacyon of thought is to gyae & occupye herself with talkynge in folysshe and vayne langage. 1503 *Sheph. Kalender* vii. (ed. Paris) 51 Heyr . . followys the branchys of sweynes, qwyth ar ewylth-thoght, enwy of good . . euagacyon (1508 Euagacyon), etc. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 94 b. Euagacyon of mynde . . is y' daughter of slouth. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 161 That euagation of the soule . . is not *ex fragilitate*. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 63 The soul is . . moved . . even unto an ecstasie or divine evagation.

† 3. *a.* A diversion. *b.* A departure from propriety, an extravagance. *Obs.*

1638 WALTON in *Reliq. Wotton*. (1672) 579 You married men are deprived of these evagations. 1649 J. HALL *Motion to Parl.* 8 Neither subject to these wilde evagations, nor savage rudenesses.

Evaginable (f'væ'dʒinəb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] Capable of being evaginated or unsheathed; protrusible.

Evaginate (f'væ'dʒinət), *v.* [f. L. *evaginat-* ppl. stem of *evaginā-re* to unsheath, *f. ē* out + *vagina* sheath.] *trans.* + *a.* To unsheath. *Obs.* -o + *b.* To take grain out of the husk. *Obs.* *c.* *Phys.* To turn (a tubular organ) inside out; to protrude by eversion of a tubular sheath. Hence **Evaginated** *ppl. a.*

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Evaginate*, to draw out of a sheath or scabberd. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 281 The greater lead, and the lesser evaginate the corne. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* IV. 210 The caecum is next evaginated or turned inside out, and the embryo has the form of a phial, of which the evaginated caecum is the neck.

Evagination (f'væ'dʒinə'tʃən). [ad. L. *evaginatiō-em*, n. of action f. *evaginā-re*: see prec.]

a. The action or process of evaginating. *b. concr.* A result of this process.

1663-76 BULLOKAR, *Evagination*, an unsheathing, a drawing out of the sheath. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Evagination*, an unsheathing, or drawing out of a Sheath or Scabbard. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* III. 125 Very slight pressure causes the thread to be swiftly protruded, apparently by a process of evagination. 1889 *Athenæum* 30 Nov. 748/2 Evaginations of the walls of the oral groove.

† **Evague**, *v.* *Obs.* In 6 *Sc. evaig*. [a. OF. *evague-r*, ad. L. *evagā-ri* to roam about, *f. ē* out + *vagāri* to wander.] *intr.* To wander about.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 200 The Equis . . sufferit thair enemyis to evaig [L. *vagari*].

Eval (f'væl), *a.* *rare* -1. [f. L. *ævum* age + -AL; cf. COEVAL.] Of or pertaining to an age; age-long. 1791 *Addr. to Abp. Canterb.* 67 *Ævū* age, and *aiônios*, eval, improperly everlasting, do not convey the ideas of a proper eternity. 1818 in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

Evaluable (f'væ'liuəb'l), *a.* [f. next; cf. *estimable*, *estimable*.] That can be evaluated.

1880 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 480 Love, delight, adoration are only scientifically expressed as unknown forces and quantities not at present evaluable.

Evaluate (f'væ'liu:et), *v.* [f. Fr. *évalu-er* (see next *sb.*) + -ATE.] *trans.* *a.* *Math.* To work out the 'value' of (a quantitative expression); to find a numerical expression for (any quantitative fact or relation). *b. gen.* To 'reckon up', ascertain the amount of; to express in terms of something already known.

1824 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 61 An attempt to evaluate numerically the mechanical equivalent of the thermal unit. 1874 W. WALLACE *Hegel's Logic* 86 God . . must be known and evaluated in terms of thought. 1886 BALL *Story of Heavens* 527 No attempt can be made at present to evaluate the date of that epoch. 1890 *Athenæum* 29 Mar. 407/3 The method of evaluating the absorption of different thicknesses by comparison with a polarizing photometer.

Evaluation (f'væ'liu:etʃən). [a. Fr. *évaluation*, *f. évaluer*, *f. ē* -es- (-L. *ex*) out + *value* VALUE.]

1. The action of appraising or valuing (goods, etc.); a calculation or statement of value; = VALUATION. *Now rare.*

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 137 When a certain Evaluation is admitted in the Policy, no Premium can be demanded back. 1804 COLEBROOKER *Husb. & Commerce Bengal* (1806) 54 The usual evaluation of different articles of produce. 1820 MÉRIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ii. 58 The evaluation of his treasures has been preserved.

2. The action of evaluating or determining the value of (a mathematical expression, a physical quantity, etc.), or of estimating the force of (probabilities, evidence, etc.).

1779 INGENHOUZ in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 395 This evaluation was made before the new discoveries upon the nature of nitre and charcoal. 1790 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 509 His evaluation [of the *mansus*] would produce two hundred, or more probably twenty thousand English acres. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 511 The evaluation of certain sorts of evidence. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. xviii. § 3 Before applying the doctrine of chances . . the foundation must be laid for an evaluation of the chances. 1897 *Athenæum* 2 Apr. 452/1 The author's . . evaluation of some terms in the [lunar] theory . . was thereby lost.

Evanescence (evā'nes-sens), *v.* [ad. L. *evānescē-re*, *f. ē* out + *vānescēre* to vanish, *f. vānus* empty, insubstantial, VAIN. Cf. EVANISH.] *intr.* To fade out of sight, 'melt into thin air', disappear; chiefly fig. Also in scientific use, To disappear, become effaced; said e.g. of markings or organs in plants, or of the edge of a polyhedron when two adjacent faces are made to rotate into one plane.

1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 99 A single psychological discovery, therefore, caused my musical anticipations to evanescence. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* xxiii. (1872) 472 As soon as these spiritual favours are known they will evanescence. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. 366 The intermediate corolla having evanescenced. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 77 This general notion . . evanescences before the dialectic of Socrates.

Evanescence (evā'nes-sens). [f. EVANESCENT *a.*: see -ENCE.]

1. The process or fact of vanishing away. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 ¶ 2 The great principles of truth . . fade at last in total evanescence. *Ibid.* No. 163 ¶ 5 The sudden evanescence of his reward. 1769 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 149 The almost total evanescence of both of them [nitrous and dephlogisticated air], when they are very pure, and mixed in due proportions. 1833 BREW-

STER *Nat. Magic* ii. 29 The circumstances under which these evanescences would take place. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxi. 201 Varying through all degrees of brightness down to total, or almost total evanescence. 1876 *Lecky Eng. in 18th C.* II. ix. 522 A great variety of causes had led to the gradual evanescence of dogmatic teaching.

2. The quality of being evanescent; tendency to vanish away.

18. SMITH *Addr. Mummy* Poet. Wks. (1846) 15 Statue of flesh! Immortal of the dead! Imperishable type of evanescence. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 731 The shadowy and fleeting evanescence... of the regal office and functions. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Ser.* II. ii. (1876) 46 This evanescence and lubricity of all objects... lets them slip through our fingers.

3. *concr.* An evanescent thing. *rare.*

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 848 That most celestial Evanescent—a Lunar Rainbow.

† **Evanescency.** *Obs.* [see -ENCY.] = prec.

1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* *Myst. Iniquity* 294 The bottomless pit; For so ἀβυσσος may signify as well as the Sea, or Abolition, or Evanescent.

Evanescence (evānēsēnt), *a.* [a. Fr. *evanescent*, ad. L. *evānescens*-em, pr. ppl. of *evānescere* (see EVANESCE).]

1. That is on the point of vanishing or becoming imperceptible. In Mathematics, said of a diminishing quantity: That is at the instant of becoming zero; infinitesimal. Hence *transf.* of things: Imperceptibly minute, too small to perceive.

1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Econ.* (1738) 41 The smallest Capillaries or evanescent Arteries. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* I. 31 To render the crime evanescent or almost nothing. 1761 J. CANTON *Wit & Learn.* Poems (1771) 73 How the moon was evanescent, Was now an orb, and now a crescent? 1770 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 437 note, The particles of light, which fall upon the evanescent zone... are as that evanescent annular space which they cover. 1821 *Wood Optics* iv. 56 The limiting ratio of an evanescent arc to its sine is a ratio of equality. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvi. 276 A quantity so evanescent that it is hardly possible to conceive a time when a change will become perceptible. 1882 PROCTOR *Fam. Sc. Studies* 29 Our knowledge... has in reality but an evanescent range.

2. That quickly vanishes or passes away; having no permanence. Said of appearances, conditions, impressions, etc.

1738 THOMSON *Spring* 148 The melting Pulp Of mellow Fruit, the nameless Nations feed [x] Of evanescent Insects. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 60 ¶ 11 The incidents which give excellence to biography are of a volatile and evanescent kind. 1764 COWPER *Task* v. 167 A scene Of evanescent glory. 1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 301 Evanescent, when the colour remains as long as the mineral is in a state of fusion, but disappears on cooling. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxi. The Duke of Rothsay, whose virtuous feelings were as easily excited as they were evanescent. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumpet* (1846) 271 [The] Pen which gives ubiquity of permanence to the evanescent thought of a moment. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 41 Maculae are evanescent or permanent according to their cause.

b. *Bot.* of parts of plants: Not permanent.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 180 Curtain white, evanescent. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 361 Liparis... glands evanescent.

Hence **Evanescency** *adv.*

1847 in CRAIG. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* II. iv. 142 Evanescently dim to our feeling. 1873 *Argosy* XVI. 290 The colour fitted evanescently. 1881 *Daily News* 25 July 5/2 Kindliness, slightly and almost evanescently... tempered by a sort of indulgent scorn.

Evanescing (evānēsīng), *ppl. a.* [f. EVANESCE + -ING.] That passes quickly away.

1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 537 Symptomatic fever of a mild nature took place about the 9th day, and the usual evanescent course followed. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 328 It is dangerous to sculpture these evanescent images of thought.

Evangel¹, **evangile** (vā'ndžēl, -il). Now *arch.* or *rhetorical*. Forms: a. 4 *evangill*, 5 *evangille*, -ylle, 6 *ewangyle*, 4-7, 9 (*rare*) *evangile*. B. 4 *aphet. vangal* (*pe vangal* for *pevangal*), 5 *evangal*, 6-7 *evangell*, 5-7, 9 *evangele*, 4- *evangel*. [ME. *evangile*, a. OF. *evangi* (1) (*mod. F. evangile*), corresp. to Pr. *evangeli*, Sp., Pg. *evangelio*, It. *evangelio*, *evangelo* (*aphet. vangelio*, *vangelo*), repr. Eccl. Lat. *evangelium*: see EVANGELY. The β forms are due to the influence of the Lat. spelling.

In England the word was in 17th c. already archaic and purely literary, but in Scotland it remained in current use, as a synonym for *gospel*, until a still later period. At the present time it is chiefly used in transferred sense, or with allusion to the etymological meaning 'good news'. The prevailing form now is *evangel*; but a few writers of the present century have preferred *evangele*, *evangile*, either to distinguish the word from EVANGEL², or merely for archaistic effect.]

I. In various senses of GOSPEL.

1. The 'good news' of redemption to the world through Jesus Christ; the religious teaching contained in the New Testament; the Christian religion.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 72 Laghe of godis mouth is be vangal. c. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 20 Crist bad him self, how that we schulden preche, And to the folk his evangile teche. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. vii. 224 Nowcht be be Lauche of be Ewangyle. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 31 And worthy is thy sonne Christ Iesus, to haue his Ewangil and glorie aduanced. 1578 *Godly & Spirituall Songs* (1801) 183 Priests, take your staffe And preich the euangell on

your feit. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 158 The heavenly ministry of the Evangel. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 9 An Evangile (as the Scots according to the Greek notation, term it), that is good or glad tidings. 1800 SCOTT *Abot* ii. That worthy man... teacheth the Evangel in truth and sincerity. *Ibid.* xxii. Your ears... deceived you when they were closed against the preachers of the evangel. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* viii. (1857) 107 All the other ministers of the Evangel. 1855 R. WILLIAMS *Rational Godd.* xiv. 207 The spirit of the Evangel. 1884 *Congregationalist* June 459 The gospel is the evangel.

b. The 'Gospel dispensation'. 1560 *Conf. Faith Kirk Scott.* (1811) As the fateris vnder the law... we now, in the tyme of the Euangell, haue twa cheif Sacraments.

2. a. The record of Christ's life as contained in the Four Gospels.

1393 GOWER *Conf. III.* 34 How that this vice is for to drede In thevangil it telleth pleine. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 436/1 That our lord hath sayd in the holy euangylle. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 35 Christ in the euangil... confirms the same promise. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius Catech.* 76b, Y^e testimonies baith of y^e Euangell and of y^e Apostle S. Paul ar verry plain. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 273 The ground work... of the triple Euangile.

b. One of the 'Four Gospels'.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 67 He made be Ewangels, in be whilk es heuseful teching and sothefastnes. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 25 The wordis writtin in S. Mathewis euangel. a. 1631 DONNE *Let. to Sir G. Moore* Wks. (ed. Alford) VI. xcvi. 414 The Evangelis and Acts teach us what to believe, but the Epistles of the Apostles what to do. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 60 Lukes Greek, both in his Evangel as also in the Acts of the Apostles, is most... elegant. 1828 LAMB in *Life & Lett.* xvi. 153 The Quakers are the only professors of Christianity as I read it in the Evangelis. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 39 Those infrangible Evangelis, welded by the Holy Ghost.

3. pl. Copies of the Gospels; a book containing them, used to impart sanctity to an oath. *Rare in sing.; attrib. in euangel-book.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 568 A Briton book, written with Euaungiles Was set, and on this book he swoor anon. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. III.* viii. 184 He is bounde unto hym by othe upon the holy euangilles. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 28 And swior also vpon the euangell buik. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Sc. Act. Robt. II.* 51 The Earle of Carrik... made his aith the halie Eu-angelis being tuiched be him. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abridged) I. 233, I con-jured him by the Evangel to alight at my house.

4. *transf.* + a. Something 'as true as gospel'.

1613 R. C. *Tab. Alph.* (ed. 3). *Euangel*, true expounding. 1623 BACON *Hen. VII.* 145 The Attain upon a false Verdict between party and party, which before was a kind of Euangile, irremediable. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. to Parl.* Wks. 186 That the covenant be... esteemed in all times coming, the first euangel. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 136 That... Merline's prophesies [are] euangels.

b. A doctrine or principle (pertaining e.g. to politics, social reform, or morals) to which 'saving' efficacy is attributed. Sometimes with some notion of the etymological sense 'good news'.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 109 *La carrière ouverte aux talens*... which is our ultimate Political Evangel. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* XIX. 622/2 The law of trust is to be henceforth applied under the inspiration of this new euangele. 1879 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVI. 290, I do not announce a new and perfect euangel to be ushered in by loud flourish of trumpets.

II. 5. In etymological sense: A message of glad tidings. Also (*nonce-use*), a song of joyful promise.

1845 LONGF. *Slave Singing at Midn.* vi. What holy angel Brings the slave this glad euangel? 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems I. 14 Our requiems follow fast on our euangels.

Evangel² (vā'ndžēl). [ad. Gr. εὐαγγέλιος bringing good news, f. εὖ well + ἀγγέλλειν to announce.] A proclaimer of the gospel; = EVANGELIST.

1593 [see below]. 1614 STIRLING *Doomsday and Hour* xxviii. When the Euangell most toyl'd Soules to winne. 1860 C. SANGSTER *Hesperus* 13 We heard the euangels relate the glad story. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 157 The great Evangel of Patmos. 1878 SYMONDS *Sonn. Campanella* xxv. The true sons of peridy... Calling themselves euangels of the faith.

Hence † **Evangeliſhip**, the office of evangelist.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 233 No part of their Euan-geliſhip.

Evangel³, *a. Gr. Antig. rare*—[f. Gr. (vā) εὐαγγέλια (pl. of εὐαγγέλιον: see EVANGELY) + -AN.] *Evangelian sacrifice*: transl. of Gr. τὰ εὐαγγέλια, the sacrifice offered in token of gratitude on receipt of good news.

1808 MITFORD *Greece* xxviii. § 7. IV. 357 Twice had the evangelian sacrifice been performed, as if thanks were due to the gods for signal victories. 1832 WEBSTER *Evangelian*, rendering thanks for favors [citing Mitford]. So in later Dicts.

Evangelic (vā'ndžēl, evāndžēlik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5-6 *evangelik*(e), -yke, 6-8 -ick(e), 7 -ique, 7- *evangelic*. [ad. late L. *evangelic-us*, a. Eccl. Gr. εὐαγγελικός, f. εὐαγγέλιον: see EVANGELY.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the Gospel.

a. Of or pertaining to the Gospel narrative, or to the Four Gospels.

1594 CAREW *Huart's Exam. Wits* xv. (1596) 332 That this doctri is true and catholike, the letter of the Euan-gelicke text proueth. a. 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet Wks. 1721 I. 393 His Evangelick Volume to compleat. a. 1806

S. HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 313 The evangelic maxim, that 'no man can serve two masters'. 1858 SKANS *Athan.* II. x. 233 So we understand the Evangelic narrative. 1885 SAT-MON *Introd. N. T.* viii. 131 note, It is an arrangement of the Evangelic text in the form of a harmony.

b. Of or pertaining to the faith or precepts of the Gospel, or to the Christian religion; pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Gospel dispensation.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. ii. 143 Those y^e whiche haue auowed pouerte euangelike. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* ii. In the tother parte (as it were with an euanglik sermone) he calleth them all and vs to the knowledge of cryste. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 68 b, Farre from the Euangelicke doctrine and holy Canons. 1643 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1738 I. 581 In the first Evangelic Times. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 197 That primitive euangelick poverty. 1806 A. KNOX *Rem.* I. 12 His [Boethius'] book 'De consolatione Philosophie' is Platonic not euangelic. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 64 Let the younger scholar be taught... the grounds and motives of euangelic obedience. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 412 A Hebrew ode was made to yield euangelic dogma.

c. **Evangelic Prophet**: see EVANGELICAL I c.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 14 Peruse that Vers of the Evangelic Prophet, if this iniquitie be purged from you, etc.

† d. In uncertain sense; perh. 'pious'. *Obs.*

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* I. 1 How bat olde euangelik men, and feble in kynde, myzte be restorid, and haue azen her first strenkþis of zongþe. *Ibid.* II. 15 To reduce an old feble euangelik man to be firste strenkþe of zongþe.

2. As the designation of a sect or party. (Now usually EVANGELICAL.)

a. = EVANGELICAL 2 a.

1593 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe Countries* I. 33b. The Euangelike Churches both of hygh and lowe Germanie. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Idea* Wks. 220 Two eminent religions... the Roman, and that which is protestant or euangelick. 1758 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 50/2 They had rather a contrary effect in rousing the whole euangelic body to a sense of their own danger. 1792 BURKE *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 318 When the three religions were established in Germany, they were... declared to be Evangelick, the Reformed and the Catholic.

b. = EVANGELICAL 2 b.

1812 J. JESS *Corr.* (1834) II. 197 A far nearer approach to the genius of a hierarchy than we can at all discern in our euangelic churchmen. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxx. I have never been able to discover which he belonged to, the euangelic, or the moderate party in the kirk. 1850 P. CROOK *War of Hats* 24 Why not excite petitions to proscrib the chapels of the euangelic tribe? 1874 SPUERSON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxv. *Introd.*, The purely euangelic annotators [in contrast with the sceptical].

B. *sb.*

† 1. The *adj.* used *absol.*: see A. I c. *Obs.*

a. 1617 S. HIERON *Annot's Bells* (1623) 11 Jerome sticks not to call hem [Essay] an Evangelicke.

† 2. A Protestant; = EVANGELICAL B. I. *Obs.*

1616 BRENT tr. *Sargis's Council Trent* (1676) 387 The Protestants did increase in Germany, and the Evangeliques did multiply amongst the Suisses. 1660 BLOME *Fanat. Hist.* I. 5 They [the Anabaptists]... troubled the Evangeliques more than the papists. 1688 *True Spirit of Popery* 6 He made a Gaol of his own House, such was his inveterate Malice against the Evangeliques. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. i. 41 Now did both the Evangelics and the Papalins bestir themselves for their parties. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 442, I abhor the Evangelics.

† 3. A member of the Evangelical party, *Obs.*; = EVANGELICAL B. 2.

1812 A. KNOX in *J. Jess's Corr.* (1834) II. 100 A good euangelic, mild and pious, rooted in the ways of worthy Wilberforce.

Evangelical (vā'ndžēl, evāndžēlikāl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the Gospel.

† a. Of or pertaining to the Gospel narrative, or to the Four Gospels; contained or mentioned in the Gospels. *Obs.*; = EVANGELIC I a.

1533 T. PAYNELL (*title*) The Pandectes of the Euangelicall Lawe; comprising the whole Hystorie of Christes Gospell. 1583 STURGES *Anat. Abus.* II. 90 Through the whole euangelicall historie. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xl. § 2 What disorder is it if these few Evangelical Hymns... be... every day rehearsed? 1660 BURNET *Kipd. Δωρον* (1611) 32 The King... commissioners every active hand in Israel, like the Evangelical Centurion. a. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke i. 79 In this euangelical hymn there is a propheticall prediction. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Harmony*, Evangelical Harmony, is a title of divers books, composed to shew the agreement of the accounts given by the four euangelists.

b. Of or pertaining to, or in accordance with, the faith or precepts of the Gospel, or the Christian religion; pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Gospel dispensation.

1531 TINDALE *Exp. St. John* (1537) 92 He exhortheth them to procede constantly in the euangelicall truth. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 103 The Evangelicall Philosophie doth call us higher. 1619 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* 31 A stirring vp of the heart to Euangelicall sorrow. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 41 In legal, and euangelicall respects. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* x. (1700) 123 Faith... separated from the other Evangelical Graces. 1730 BERKELEY *Serm.* Wks. 1871 IV. 641 Not lip-worship, nor will-worship, but inward and euangelical. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. II. 164 There is nothing euangelical; all is legal and carnal. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* II. (1847) 10 He has taken away... the legal priesthood, that he may establish... the euangelic priesthood. 1858 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 18 Their detestation of the papacy and their views of euangelical

truth, were confirmed. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 13 The one great evangelical gift... is the gift of the Holy Ghost.

c. *Evangelical prophet*: a designation of Isaiah, representing the view that his writings describe prophetically the life of Christ, and the state of things under the Gospel dispensation, and that they abound in anticipations of the doctrines revealed in the Gospel.

The idea is due to St. Jerome, in whose writings it frequently occurs in various forms: e. g. he says (*Ad Paulam*, Wks. 1575 III. 18) that Isaiah 'non tam propheta dicendus est quam evangelista.'

1547 *Homilies* i. *Falling from God* II. (1850) 85 The evangelical Prophet Essay... doth teach us. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 8 Our evangelical prophet Esaias hath... most lively described and set forth the nativity... of our Saviour Christ to judge the quick and the dead. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1720) 168 The Evangelical Prophet adumbrating the future Glory of the Catholic Church. 1776 BR. R. LOWTH *Isaiah Prelim. Diss.* (ed. 12) 52 The sublime and spiritual uses to be made of this peculiarly evangelical Prophet. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xiii. 226 He [Isaiah] is often called the evangelical prophet; by which it is meant that he is especially the prophet of the Messiah.

d. Of a person: Imbued with the spirit of the Gospel. *rare*.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 101, I am so evangelical in this, and have such a fellow-feeling for whatever is weak.

2. Since the Reformation adopted as the designation of certain theological parties, who have claimed that the doctrines on which they lay especial stress constitute 'the Gospel'. This claim is of course disallowed by their adversaries, but (as in the case of other self-assumed party names) the designation has received the sanction of general usage.

a. = PROTESTANT. Now only with reference to Germany and Switzerland, where its German and French equivalents are also applied in narrower sense to the Lutheran as distinguished from the 'Reformed' or Calvinistic Church. In the German Empire 'The Evangelical Church' is the official name of the established Protestant Church of Prussia, formed in 1817 by the union of the Lutheran and Reformed churches.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 353/2 Tindall himself would not be less done... then would his evangelical brother Barns. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 94 Every bishop should yerey keepe a sinode in his diocese of all euangelicall persons. 1619 *Arraign. Barnevelt* § 11 The reformed euangelicall religion. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* viii. 265 The Evangelical Churches in Germany. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip* III. (1839) 345 They should maintain two companies of evangelical soldiers. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rank's Hist. Ref.* III. v. iii. 109 The evangelical communions became aware of their superiority.

b. From 18th c. applied to that school of Protestants which maintains that the essence of 'the Gospel' consists in the doctrine of salvation by faith in the atoning death of Christ, and denies that either good works or the sacraments have any saving efficacy.

Other features more or less characteristic of the theology of this school are: a strong insistence on the totally depraved state of human nature consequent on the Fall; the assertion of the sole authority of the Bible in matters of doctrine, and the denial of any power inherent in the Church to supplement or authoritatively interpret the teaching of Scripture; the denial that any supernatural gifts are imparted by ordination; and the view that the sacraments are merely symbols, the value of which consists in the thoughts which they are fitted to suggest. As a distinct party designation, the term came into general use, in England, at the time of the Methodist revival; and it may be said, with substantial accuracy, to denote the school of theology which that movement represents, though its earlier associations were rather with the Calvinistic than the Arminian branch of the movement. In the early part of the 19th c. the words 'Methodist' and 'Evangelical' were, by adversaries, often used indiscriminately, and associated with accusations of fanaticism and 'puritanical' disapproval of social pleasures. The portion of the 'evangelical' school which belongs to the Anglican church is practically identical with the 'Low Church' party. In the Church of Scotland during the latter part of the 18th and the early part of the 19th c. the two leading parties were the 'Evangelical' and the 'Moderate' party.

1747 DODDRIDGE *Life Col. Gardiner* 162 It was his deliberate judgment, that the Law should be preached, as well as the Gospel; and hardly any Thing gave him greater Offence, than the irreverent Manner in which some, who have been ignorantly extolled as the most zealous Evangelical Preachers, have sometimes been tempted to speak of the former.] 1791 HAMPSON *Mem. J. Wesley* III. 61 What are usually called evangelical views of religion. 1809 R. SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* I. 195 The Wesleyans, the Orthodox dissenters of every description, and the Evangelical churchmen may all be comprehended under the generic name of Methodists. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* I. 43 The principles and feelings of the persons commonly called evangelical were the same then as they are now. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 38/2 Evangelical ladies there are, likewise, whose attachment to the forms of religion, and horror of theatrical entertainments, are most exemplary. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 54 The sacred-sounding columns of an evangelical newspaper. 1889 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVII. 433 Erskine was... devoted to the doctrines and aims of the evangelical party in the church.

3. Of or pertaining to an evangelist, or preacher of the Gospel. *rare*.

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xvii. § 23. 321 The Apostolical worke indeed was universall... the Evangelicall to preach, Vol. III.

or to be publishers of the Gospell among the infidels. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 291 He [the vicar] condescended, with his evangelical hand, to guide the plough.

B. sb.

1. A Protestant; in mod. use *esp.* a German Lutheran, or an adherent of the national church of the German Empire. See A. 2 a.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 352/1 Those euangelicall call themselves cease not to pursue and punish... their euangelicall brethren. 1860 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* V. 323 Clergymen professing to be Evangelicals held four or five livings, and officiated in none. 1878 in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 109 He [Veit Bach] is said... to have moved into Hungary with many other Evangelicals for protection from persecution.

2. A member of the Evangelical party, *esp.* in the Church of England. Cf. A. 2 b.

1804 R. SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 189 The history of this society is truly characteristic of the Evangelicals. 1807 — *Espritella's Lett.* (1814) II. 359 [Whitfield's] preachers were usually called by her [Lady Huntingdon's] name, which they have now dropt for the better title of Evangelicals. 1852 NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 77 We claim the Evangelicals of the last generation as our fellow workers. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 4 Ever since I knew them... I have loved those who are called 'Evangelicals'. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 374 Dr. Arnold defines the Evangelical to be 'a good Christian, with a narrow understanding'.

Hence *Evangelicality*, *Evangelicalness* (*rare*), the quality or state of being evangelical; faithfulness to the Gospel.

1857 DE QUINCEY in H. A. Page *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 129 One of the Edinburgh Professors, and notorious for his evangelicality. 1645 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. & Truth Tri.* 63 Mr. Prynn by representing my Parish as divided, disordered by my Independent way, hath rather given testimony to the truth and evangelicalness of it. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Evangelicalness*, the having evangelical quality.

Evangelicalism (ivæn-, evæn'dʒe:likäliz'm).

[f. prec. + -ISM.] The doctrines and modes of thought peculiar to the Evangelical party; adherence to that party.

1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIII. 305 We have always thought that the worst things about Evangelicalism were its exclusiveness, etc. 1871-2 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xvi. (D.), Evangelicalism had cast a certain suspicion as of plague-infection over the few amusements which survived in the provinces. 1884 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 371 An age weary of a hard and pragmatic evangelicalism.

Evangelically (ivæn-, evæn'dʒe:likäliz), *adv.*

[f. a. prec. + -LY.] In an evangelical manner.

1. As the Gospel requires; in accordance with the spirit of the Gospel; from the point of view of the Gospel.

1644 GER. *Foot out of Snare* 14 The least sin, legally considered, is damnable; though evangelically, the greatest of all is pardonable. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Nehemiah* i. 9 'And keep my Commandments'—Evangelically keep them: for with a legal obedience none can. 1673 *Lady's Call* I. v. 32 Socrates has excellently (I had almost said evangelically) defin'd, the best way of worshipping God, to be the doing what he commands. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 63 Agreeably to that evangelically-legal proposition.

2. According to the principles of those called Evangelicals.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 639/2 When our euangelical english heretiques fall in acquaintance... with some of our marchantes factours, they mylke them so euangelically, that, etc. 1890 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXI. 14/2 His parents were... by no means 'evangelically' religious.

Evangelican, a. and sb. [f. EVANGELIC + -AN.]

A. *adj.* = EVANGELICAL A. 2 b.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. (1862) VII. 100 Distinguishing between the Romanist and the Newmantine, on the one hand, between the Calvinist and the Evangelican man, on the other.

B. *sb.* = EVANGELICAL B. 2.

1876 MIVART *Contemp. Evolution* 116 The heartfelt piety of the evangelical protest against the cold formalism of the established clergy of that time.

Hence *Evangelicanism* = EVANGELICALISM.

1887 BENHAM *Dict. Relig.* 412 Evangelicanism is essentially the theology of the inner life of the individual soul.

Evangelicism, rare. [f. EVANGELIC + -ISM.] = EVANGELICALISM.

1807 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) III. 92 In spite of his evangelicism, I always expected great things, from the proof he had given of very superior powers. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 499/1 The reign of Evangelicism had discountenanced debts incurred in this quarter.

Evangelicity. [f. a. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being evangelical.

18. *Eclectic Rev.* (Ogilvie), A thorough earnestness and evangelicity. 1839 J. H. NEWMAN *Anglo-Amer. Ch. Essays* (1872) I. 365 Apostolicity... is one side, one whole aspect of Christian truth, and Evangelicity is another side.

† **Evangelicly, adv.** *Obs.* = EVANGELICALLY.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 15 Both are Evangelicly possible, through the habitual and actual assistances of the Spirit of Grace.

Evangelism (ivæn'dʒeliz'm). [f. EVANGEL + -ISM, as if ad. Gr. *εὐαγγελισμός, f. εὐαγγελίζεσθαι: see EVANGELIZE. Cf. *f. Evangelisme*. In sense 2 f. EVANGELIO + -ISM.]

1. The preaching or promulgation of the Gospel; performance of the function of an evangelist.

a 1666 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 10 Thus was this Land saved from infidelitie... through the Apostolical and Miraculous Evangelisme of S. Bartholomew. 1813 *Examiner* 18 Jan. 35/1 Evangelism or the Announcement of Good

Tidings. 1857 T. B. BUNTING *Life J. Bunting* I. vii. 94 The Sunday School... never to be entered... in any spirit but that of an earnest evangelism.

2. a. Attachment to or profession of evangelical doctrines, *i.e.* = EVANGELICALISM (chiefly in derivative or hostile use). b. The faith of the Gospel. (*rare*.)

a. 1812 *Religionism* 26 But lectureship requires, Grave face, evangelism and curbed desires. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 96 Attacking what it calls evangelism and puritanism. 1840 Mrs. GORE in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 52 Taking his sly aim from behind the whitened wall of evangelism. 1876 Miss BRADDON *J. Haggard's Daw.* II. 95 Triumphant party cries and watch-words of evangelism.

b. 1843 FABER *Provincial Lett.* (1844) II. 13 The sure test... of soul-preserving Evangelism or of soul-destroying Heresy. 1888 SPURGEON in *British Weekly* 3 Feb. 275 Here is an inner core of Evangelism in which all true believers are at one.

Evangelist (ivæn'dʒelist). Forms: 2-4 ewan(i)geliste, 3-8 ewangelist(e, -yste, (4) ewuan-, ewangelist, -istte), 4- ewangelist. Also 4 *aphet.* (after *pe*) wangelist(e, -yst. [a. Fr. *evangeliste*, = Pr., Sp. and It. *evangelista*, ad. L. *evangelista*, ad. Gr. εὐαγγελιστής, agent-n. f. εὐαγγελίζεσθαι: see EVANGELIZE.]

1. One of the writers of the Four Gospels, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Saint Iohan þe ewangeliste in apocalipsi. c 1225 *Juliana* 31 þe wordes wealdent þat wiste sein iuhan his ewangeliste unhurt. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 67 And sende Sent Mark þe ewangelist in to Egypt. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13977 (Götl.) Als tellis luca þe wangeliste. a 1330 *Roland & V.* 153 Jones broþer, þe wangelist. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. x. 243 Cryst clepid hym-self so þe ewangelistes bereth witness. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 14/2 This Asarias and his sone Joas and his newewe Amasia Mathew the ewangelist putteth not in the lyne of Cryst for theyr offences. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. viii. (1634) 27 The three Evangelists write the Historie in base and simple speech. 1697 LOCKE *2nd Wind. Reas. Chr.* He is of opinion... if we had nothing but the four Evangelists, we could not be sav'd. 1747 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* III. 115 The same may be said of the three other Evangelists. 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* vi. xxxii. 250 In this he most clearly establishes the consistency of two ewangelists. 1845 CORRIE in *Encycl. Metrop.* 879/1 The Evangelist relates the circumstances attendant on the baptism of Christ.

transf. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiii. 534 He [Apollonius of Thyania] fetched a yong wench to life again, but yet his counterfeit Euangelist Philostratus durst not awooe that she was starke dead.

† 2. The book of the Gospels; a copy of the Gospels. *Obs.* [A med.L. use of *evangelista*; cf. *apostolus* for a lectionary from the epistles.]

1543 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxii. 260 We swere on the holy ewangelist, by vs corporally touched. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* Fij b. Let the Advocate remember what Christ thunders out in the Euangelist. 1713 STEELE in *Guardian* No. 21 ¶ 8 To see a well dressed young man produce an evangelist out of his pocket.

3. a. *gen.* One who preaches the gospel.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps. lxxvii.* 11 The Lorde shal geue the worde, with greates hostes of Euangelistes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 69 b, They [the Pharisees] were as blynde in soule as the beggar, beyng now an euangelyste, was before in body. 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 11 A woman... is not called to be an evangelist.

transf. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 16 The new evangelists will, I dare say, disappoint the hopes that are conceived of them. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 325 The French Revolution found its Evangelist in Rousseau. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 559/1 Mr. Norman Shaw has been the chief evangelist of this strange revival.

b. One who evangelizes or brings the gospel to (a heathen nation, etc.); = APOSTLE 3 b.

Mod. St. Boniface the evangelist of Germany.

c. In the primitive Church, the designation given to a certain class of teachers, mentioned in *Eph.* iv. 11 after 'apostles' and 'prophets', and presumably having the function of preaching the gospel to the unconverted. The title has at various periods been revived, usually denoting an itinerant preacher having no fixed pastoral charge. At present, in the usage of various Protestant denominations, it means chiefly a layman commissioned to perform home missionary work.

1282 WYCLIF *Acts* xxi. 8 Philip euangelist. *Ibid.* *Eph.* iv. 11 He 3af 3iftis to men... And he 3af summe sotheli apostlis, summe forsoth prophetis, othere forsothe Euangelistes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 Many offices and dignities of the chirche... as apostles, prophetes, euangelistes, doctours. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Disciph.* (Arb.) 23 Timothee and Titus... were Euangelistes, a degree aboue ordinarie ministers. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Tim.* iv. 5 Endure afflictions, do the work of an euangelist. 1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. 368 It was designed, that there should be in every diocese some who should go round a precinct, and preach like euangelists. 1723 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 165 He [John Knox] was a sort of Euangelist over the whole kingdom. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iv. (1847) 39 Evangelists, who appear to have acted as pioneers and forerunners of a stationary ministry. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. xiii. 409 The term Evangelist is applied to those missionaries who... travelled from place to place. 1881 BIBLE (Revised) *Eph.* iv. 11.

|| **Evangelistarium.** Also 9 ewangelistarium. [a. med. L. *Evangelistarium*, mod. Gr. εὐαγγελιστάριον, f. *evangelista* EVANGELIST.] = next.

1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* II. 903 note, I... consult the Evangelistarium, to see what is the tone for the week. 1880

Athenaeum 2 Dec. 737/1 A Greek Evangelistarium.. of the twelfth century.

Evangelistary (fvæ:ndželi'stəri). [ad. med. L. *evangelistari-um* (see prec.).]

1. a. A book containing the portions of the Gospels that form part of the liturgy. b. A copy of the Four Gospels.

a. a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1649) 119 The Saxons had.. kept the daie, as it seemeth by their Evangelistarie, where the Rubrick to the Gospel is, bys Godspel seal on cyldamasse dag. 1688 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* iv. 323 An Evangelistary.. written in Capital Letters. 1790 PORS-SON *Lett. to Travis* 230 (T.) The evangelistaries and lectionaries have often transfused their readings into the other manuscripts.

b. 1865 *Reader* 29 Apr. 490/3 But attention was chiefly directed to an Evangelistary, which was exhibited at the meeting. 1873 HALE *In His Name* ii. 7 An Evangelistary, or copy of the Four Gospels, in Latin. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* i. 731 The Rushworth Gloss (in the Bodleian), an interlinear evangelistary.

† 2. (See quot. : is the sense genuine?)

1856-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Evangelistary*, the Office of an Evangelist; also a Pulpit, or the place where the Gospel is delivered. 1862 in COLES. 1775 ASH, *Evangelistary*.

Evangelistic (fvæ:ndželi'stik), a. [f. EVANGELIST + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Four Evangelists.

1845 W. BROMET in *Archæol.* XXXI. 498 At the angles [of an Incised Slab] are the evangelistic symbols. 1840 NEALE *Med. Hymns* 108 These are they, the symbols mystic of the forms Evangelistic. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxii. 7-8 The Evangelistic narrative of the ridicule endured by the Crucified One.

2. Of or pertaining to preachers of the Gospel.

1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* vii. 281 The fulfilment of type and shadow of the hopes of patriarchs.. must be declared by the whole Evangelistic company. 1886 Q. Rev. CLXIII. 122 Apparatus, necessary for their [missionaries'] educational and evangelistic labours.

3. Pertaining to the Evangelical school.

1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* viii. (1857) 129 The Voluntary controversy united Evangelistic Dissent and Roman Catholicism by the bonds of a common cause.

Evangelistship. [f. EVANGELIST + -SHIP.]

The office, position, or dignity of an evangelist.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 578 A full performance of his office of the Evangelistship. 1636 PRYNN *Unblish. Tim.* (1661) 2 Can we.. conjecture, that Timothy would.. descend from an Evangelistship to a Bishoprick?

Evangelium (fvæ:ndželi'um). *Obs.* or *arch.*

Also 6 evangelion. [L. *evangelium*, a. Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον*; see EVANGEL.] The GOSPEL (in various senses); a proclamation of the 'glad tidings' of the Gospel.

1541 COVERDALE tr. *Bullinger's Old Faith* (1624) iii. This is the first promise, and the first sure Evangelion. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump*. 359 If thy prince do commande the ought Against Goddess Evangelion, Then praye for him styl in thy thought. 1692-1732 COLES, *Evangelium*. 1850 MARG. FULLER *Life without & Life within* (1860) 18 If we can find out how much was given him, we are told, in a pure evangelium to judge.. how much shall be required.

Evangelization (fvæ:ndželi'zæn). [f. EVANGELIZE v. + -ATION.]

1. The action or work of preaching the Gospel.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 270 Evangelization, that is, a Proclamation of Christ. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 122 Instead of holding up evangelization—they make the cultivation of knowledge the business of the life.

2. The action or process of evangelizing, or bringing under the influence of the Gospel.

1807 G. S. FABER *Sacred Cal. Prophecy* (1844) I. 195 When this universal evangelisation shall have taken place. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 105 The Aryan should advance farther and farther to the civilisation.. the evangelisation of the whole habitable globe. 1879 MACLEAR *Celts* iii. 38 The most powerful influence in the gradual evangelization of the Celtic races. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 498/2 The evangelization of the Dalecarlians.

b. The action of interpreting (heaven myths) in an evangelic or Christian sense.

1843 TURNER tr. *Geijer's Hist. Sweden* (L.), The evangelization of the native superstitions was the first object of these latitudinarian missionaries.

3. The state or condition of being evangelized or converted to the Christian faith.

1870-4 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xlii. 481 The effect of the thorough evangelization of that community. Hence **Evangelization** (*monce-wd.*), one engaged in evangelization.

1895 R. SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 26 One of these qualified evangelizationers has devised what he calls Church questions.

Evangelize (fvæ:ndželi'z), v. [ad. Eccl. L. *evangelis-are*, ad. Gr. *εὐαγγελίζεσθαι*, f. *εὐάγγελος*; see EVANGEL 2.]

† 1. *intr.* a. To bring or tell good tidings. b. To preach, proclaim the Gospel. *Const. to. Obs.*

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xl. 9 Thou that evangelizist to Sion. 1609 BIBLE *Douay* *ibid.*, Thou that evangelizest to Sion.

b. 1382-8 WYCLIF *Ps. Prol.*, [These things] David.. so eyndentli openede, that more be he seen to evangelisen than to proficien. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 Cor. x. 16 For we are come as farre as to you in the Gospel of Christ.. to evangelize. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 116 S. Peter.. Evangelized abundantly with his tongue. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 256 Conversant in the Word of God; and able to evangelize. a 1808 PORTER *Serm.* II. xii. (R.), Thus did our

heavenly instructor most exactly fulfil the predictions of the prophets.. that he would evangelize to the poor.

† 2. *trans.* To proclaim as glad tidings; to preach. *Const. to. unto. Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 19, I am sent to thee for to speke, and to evangelize or telle [v. r. or shewe] to thee thes thingis. — *Acts* v. 42 Thei cessiden not in the temple, and aboute housis, techinge and euangelisynge Ihesu Crist. 1579 J. KNEWSTUB *Confut. Heresies* 73 a, The mysterie of the heavenly trueth.. becommeth nowe.. euangelized and declared unto you all. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 457 From that time the kingdome of God was euangelized. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 278 O all the earth sing praise alway.. Evangelize from day to day His glorious salvation. 1668 *Christ Exalted* 3, I evangelize to you great Joy, which shall be to all People.

3. To preach the Gospel to; to win over to the Gospel or the Christian faith; rarely, in etymological sense: To announce glad tidings to.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. 349 There were amongst the Jews some that were euangelized. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 499 His [Messiah's] Apostles, whom he sends To euangelize the Nations. 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 283/1 Why go to India to 'euangelize' the natives? 1830 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xiv. (1847) 165 Aidan, by whose self-denying labours Northumbria soon became euangelized. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 385 Mary the Virgin, receiving faith and joy, when Gabriel the Angel euangelized her. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 289 A zealous Christian, who euangelized his kingdom at the point of the sword. 1874 *Daily News* 14 Feb., Eight Incumbents.. have asked.. for.. lay churchmen to euangelise their parishes on Sunday evenings.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To act as an evangelist.

1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 77 Trading, manœuvring, lying, or euangelizing, as occasion required.

4. To imbue with the spirit of the Gospel; to interpret in an evangelical sense.

1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 94 The Divine Law.. euangelized and sweetened by euangelic grace. 1857 BADEN POWELL *Chr. without Judaism* 145 The spirit of allegorising and euangelising all parts of it [the Old Testament].

Hence **Evangelised ppl.** a. **Evangeliser**, one who euangelizes (in various senses of the vb.).

Evangelising vbl. sb. and **ppl. a.** (in quot. 1382 *absol.* One who brings good tidings).

1816 FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 212 He had become contemptible in the eyes of the euangelized Britons. 1819 — *Dispensations* (1823) II. 150 When Christianity itself shall be added to euangelized Judaism. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps. lxxviii* [i. 11] The Lord shall giuen a word, to the euangeliser. 1803 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* i. (1889) 49 The Friars were the Evangelizers of the towns of England for 300 years. 1864 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* i. (1873) 8 The euangelizing of the heathen. 1382 WYCLIF *Nakum* i. 15 Loo! on hillis the feet of euangelizinge and tellynge pees. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN *Whole Creature* xii. § 5, 140 The Euangelizing Apostles, that in their Epistles writ as they preacht.

Evangelly (fvæ:ndželi). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms:

4-7 *ev.*, *evangelie* (e, ye, (5 *evangilye*), 4-5 *evangelie*, -y, 5- *evangelie*. Also 5 *aphet.* *vangelie*. [ad. Eccl. L. *evangelium*, ad. Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον* good tidings (in class. Gr. only 'reward for bringing good news', and in pl. 'a sacrifice offered on receiving good news'), f. *εὐάγγελος*, f. *εὐ* well + *ἀγγέλλειν* to announce. Cf. EVANGEL 1.]

1. The 'good news' of redemption; the Gospel revelation, the faith of the Gospel; = EVANGEL 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* i. 7 Ther ben summe that.. wolen mysturne the euangelie of Crist. c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* lii. 969 [Piers] the holy vangelie gan him vndo. c 1540 in France *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* (1679) 36 To the most notable slaughter of Christs Holy Evangelie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. x. 53 Christes Evangelie. 1675 *Case of Quakers conc. Oaths* def. 47, 1. submit myself principally to the Evangelie of Jesus Christ. 1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 29 This Gospel is, this the Evangelie.

b. In etymological sense: Glad tidings.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* (Sel. Wks.) II. 339 Evangeli is seid as good tyding of blis: and pus not only pes foure gospels but epistolis of Paul.. ben clepid Evangelies. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* i. xl. 54 If oure Evangelie is covered.

2. The Gospel record; = EVANGEL 1 2. Also a passage in the same.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* i. 174 Deos bep wordes I-written In þe Evangelie. c 1386 CHAUCEER *Melib.* 7113 As he him selfe recordeth in his Evangelie. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xii. 204 For clergie seith þat he seith in the seynt euangelie, That, etc. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxxviii, Thou vnderstandest full litill theuangelie. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* l. ij, Ihesus Cryst sayd in theuangelie that, etc. 1503 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* (1877-9) 120 Our Sauour Christ Iesus.. in his Euangeli, the sixt of Mathew, saith.

b. One of the Four Gospels; = EVANGEL 2 b.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xvi. 45 Þenne cam scripture, And seruede hem þus sone of sondrie metes menie, Of austyn, [of] ambrosie, of all þe foure euangelies. ? a 1400 *Chester Pl.* 210 Austyne.. his homilye upon Saynte John Evangelie. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 2854 Rehersed by Mathewe, in his euangeli. 1559 LATIMER *1st Serm. on the Card* i. 5 Christ.. left be hind for our safeguard.. the euangelies, the sacraments, the commandments, and so forth. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* (1863) 53 That the Euangeli off Jhon was drawn into Englishe by the forsayde Bede.

¶ App. taken to mean 'evangelist'. (The older texts have *euangelist*, *wangeliste*.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13977 (Trin.) Als telleþ luke þe euangele. 3. As an object to swear upon. a. *pl.* A copy of the Four Gospels; cf. EVANGEL 1 3. b. *sing.* used collectively: The Gospels.

1494 FABYAN vii. 548 And I swere vpon the holy Euaun-

gelys here presentlye with my handys towchyed, that, etc. 1547 *Homilies* i. *Swearing* ii. (1859) 79 Whosoever wilfully forsweareth himself upon Christs holy Evangelie. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. v. (1877) i. 123 You shall.. swear upon the holy euangelies by you bodily touched.

Evavid (fvæ:nid), a. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 7 *evanide*. [ad. L. *evanid-us* vanishing, related to *evanesce*: see EVANESCE.]

1. Vanishing away; of short duration; evanescent, fleeting, transient.

1606 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 389 The Smell of the Flower is rather Euanide and Weaker than in the Leaves. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 372 This delicate and evanid flower [the Jasmine]. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* xxii. 139 As great a difference.. as between the Sun, and an unconcocted evanid Meteor. 1699 BURNET, 39 *Art.* i. (1700) 35 Those Animal Spirits are of such an Evavid and Subtile Nature. a 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 140 Ye trifling Honours.. are th' evanid Bubbles of Mankind. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Some authors.. use the.. term to express those flowers of plants whose petals fall off as soon as they are opened. 1835 W. A. BUTLER in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 857 That misty veil Evavid, disenshrouding field and grove, Left us, a mirror of each heavenly hue.

2. Faint, weak.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 338 The decoctions of simples.. are dead and evanid without the commixtion of Alumne Argol, and the like. 1765 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iv. vi. ed. 4) 94 How evanid is it [Dr. Shuckford's reasoning], therefore, when applied to a prophet under the impulse of inspiration.

† 3. = EMPHATICAL 5.

1663 BOYLE *Exp. on Colours* i. iv. A difference betwixt these apparent colours and those that are wont to be esteemed genuine, as to the duration, which has induced some learned men to call the former rather evanid than fantastical. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Evavid colours are the same with those otherwise called fantastical, and emphatical colours.

Hence **Evavidness**. *Obs.*

1699 H. MORRIS *Immort. Soul* (1662) 151 Fooleries.. that pinch our Perception into such an intolerable evavidness, that, etc. 1731-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Evavish (fvæ:nif), v. Forms: 5-6 *evanesch*, -isch, *Sc.* *evanish*, 7- *evanish*. [a. OF. *evanish*, lengthened stem of *evanir*, corresp. to It. *svanire* :-popular L. **evānīre* = class. L. *evānescere*: see EVANESCE.]

1. *intr.* To vanish out of sight, disappear from view: a. of objects present to the eye.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) i. 370 Then Criste evanesched away. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) i. p. xxxiii, Thay [herings] be now evanish, for offence that is maid aganis sum Sanct. 1753 MELVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 268 A satellite, seen from the earth, ought to change its colour.. and at last evanish in violet. a 1813 A. WILSON *Poems, Foresters*, At last the path evanishes from view. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* Ser. ii. *Mulkykeh* 99 And a leap indeed gave she, and evanished for ever more.

b. of objects present only to the mind.

1599 JAMES I *Basile. Discours* (1603) 104 The people will conceive.. pre-occupied conceits of the Kings inward intention: which although with time.. it will evanish, by the evidence of contrary effects, yet interim patitur iustus. 1604 EARL STIRLING *Avroara*, li, My happinesse evanish'd with the sleepe. 1728 RAMSAY *Genl. Sheph. Poems* (1844) 43 And cares evanish like a morning dream. a 1813 A. WILSON *Poems, To T. Wotherstoun*, When all these evanished and horror distressed me.

2. To vanish out of existence; to die away; to become dissipated or dispelled: said of both material and immaterial objects. Also with *away*.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 84 That [Carbuncle] which appeareth and evanisheth away, is mortal. 1604 JAMES I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 109 All his members shall become feeble.. and in the end.. he shall evanish in a Lethargie. 1609 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 4 (1862) I. 44 A star, which going out of our sight, doth not die and evanish, but shineth in another hemisphere. 1639 J. CORBET *Ungird. Scot. Arm.* 6 If hee [the king] at the beginning had shovne himselfe like a blazing Star, you had all evanished as smoak. 1790 H. BOYD *Ruins of Athens in Poet. Reg.* (1867-7) 75 Th' imperial bubble.. breaks Spontaneous, or.. Evanishes to nothing. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 77 When thy light perisheth.. Our life evanisheth. 1880 MURHEAD tr. *Instit. Gains* ii. § 244 Servius holds.. that the legacy evanishes if at the time it vests the legatee be still in *potestate*.

Hence **Evavished ppl. a.**, that has vanished, in senses of the vb. **Evavishing vbl. sb.**, the action of the vb. EVANISH; an instance of the same.

Evavishing ppl. a., that vanishes or disappears. **Evavishment**, the action of evanishing, the fact of having evanished, disappearance.

1818 COLERIDGE *Lit. Remains* (1836) I. 204 When.. convalescence has made its [the imagination's] chilled and evanished figures and landscape bud, blossom and live in scarlet, green and snow white. 1820 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 544 It hangs in the abyss of the evanish'd lake. 1853 G. TATE in Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 297 We shall now describe the forms of evanished animal life. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 38 The first is a vacuities; the second is a weakness; and the third an evanishing. 1797 SIR W. SCOTT in Robbards *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) I. 99 After the evanishing of the deer. 1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges for a Pearl* II. x. 176 Ianthe's evanishing caused the Earl of Chessington to be more in love than ever. 1609 SYMMER *Spir. Poise* i. 7 That evanishing shadow of seeming Charity. a 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Bibl. Lectors* Wks. 222 Riches being momentary and evanishing. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 1/1 He has pursued the rapidly evanishing phantom of a Home Rule majority. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 174 On the evanishment of her ducal vision. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* viii,

I contented myself with watching the evanishment of my bright star from the sphere which she adorned and illuminated. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* vii. 1728 May my evanishment for evermore Help further to relieve the heart.

Evānition (evānī-ʃən). *rare*. [f. EVANISH, after the analogy of *abolition*, etc.; cf. OF. *evanition*.] Evanishment, disappearance.

1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II.* (1847) I. xii. 373 The numbness of that enchantment has been dispelled by the evanition of the talisman. 1817 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 304 The evanition of party dissensions has harmonized intercourse.

Evansite (evānzīt). *Min.* [f. (Brooke) *Evans* who brought it from Hungary in 1855 + -ITE.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium occurring in white reniform masses.

1864 *Phil. Mag.* Ser. IV. XXVIII. 341. 1868 DANA *Min.* 585 Evansite... moistened with sulphuric acid colors the flame green.

Evaporability (Evāpōrābīlītē). [f. EVAPORABLE: see -ITY.] The quality of being evaporable. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 150 The force of vapour from each liquid... is proportionate to its evaporability.

Evaporable (Evāpōrābēl), *a.* [f. L. *evaporā-re* (see EVAPORATE *v.*) + -ABLE.] Capable of being evaporated.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* They have but lytell blode, and theyr flesshe is largely euaporable. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 51 Not all subtle humidity is euaporable, but that of water only. 1691 BOYLE *Effluvia* vi. Wks. 1772 III. 675 A far more euaporable and dissipable kind of bodies than minerals. 1758 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1840) VI. 216 Drinking frequently of a thin euaporable liquor. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xii. 104 Placing a thick film of an euaporable fluid upon a clean plate of glass. 1881 *Standard* 18 Nov. 5/3 The frightful holocaust... at Abergele... was due to an oil by no means euaporable.

† **Evaporate**, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *evaporāt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *evaporā-re*: see next.] = EVAPORATED.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 599 All the humour acquired, is consumed into a loose and euaporate flesh. 1671 *True Nonconformity* 259 That both your Reason and Religion are euaporat. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 1210 The filmy threads Of dew euaporate.

Evaporate (Evāpōrātē), *v.* Also 6 *euaporatt*, 7 -ourate. [f. late L. *evaporāt-* *ppl. stem* of *evaporā-re*, f. 2 -out + *vapor*, *vapōr-is* steam, VAPOUR. Cf. Fr. *évaporer*.]

1. *trans.* To convert or turn into vapour; to convert from a solid or liquid into a gaseous state; to drive off in the form of vapour. Said both of natural and personal agents. To evaporate † *in* or *into*: to change by evaporation *into*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 336 Euaporatyng the quickesyluer from it in a stillatory of glasse. 1604 JAMES I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 104 The raynye cloudes are often transformed and euaporat in blustering winds. 1648 DICKEY *Closed Open*. (1677) 18 Clove gilly flowers must never be boiled in the liquor: that euaporateth their spirits. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, 4c. 193 When we expose such a body to a burning heat... the aqueous part is euaporated. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 64 In the leaves much of the water of the sap is euaporated. 1836 EMERSON *Nat., Commodity Wks.* (Bohn) II. 144 The wind sows the seed; the sun euaporates the sea. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 325 The snow began to move, and fell, leaving a moist stain. This was either euaporated or frozen instantly.

b. *fig.* 1616 PASQUIL & KATH. III. 250 Blacke sorrow, nurse of plights... Euaporate my spirit with a sigh, That it may hurrie after his sweet breath. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* iii. (1851) 111 Evaporating and exhaling the internall worship into empty conformities and gay shewes. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* i. vii. 73 They would euaporate and dis-spirit the power and vigour of Religion. 1877 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 846 Did the Jews... dream of spiritually euaporating the plain prediction about David?

2. *intr.* To become vapour; to pass off or become dissipated in vapour. Also † *To evaporate to*.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10 Being put into the fornace [this metal] doth not euaporate... neyther doth it lesse of hys waight. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. l. (R.). The sweet odour... would euaporate and soone be lost. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* i. (1686) 122 If such an earthen Jug should crack... the Quicksilver will be lost, and will euaporate to smoak. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 155 They [animal liquors] must euaporate and be exhale by the extreme heat. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 369 Water is known to euaporate more powerfully in the severest frost, than when the air is moderately warm. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.*, Heat 319 There is no temperature, however low, at which water will not euaporate.

3. *fig. a.* Of things: To pass off like vapour; to be wasted or dissipated. *Const. into*.

1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 116, I shall have a joy, which shall no more euaporate, than my soul shall euaporate. 1649 SELDRN *Laws Eng.* II. xxxiii. (1739) 149 Much of the Riches of the Nation euaporated into the Wars both Civil and Foreign. 1745 SWIFT (J.). The enemy takes a surer way to consume us, by letting our courage euaporate against stones and rubbish. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xlii. 584 These hostile menaces euaporated without effect. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. iv. (1865) 263 By this subtle vent half of the hatefulness of the character euaporates. 186a BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 211 His memory has utterly euaporated with the departure of his own generation.

b. *humorously* of persons: To become missing, vanish from sight or existence.

1797 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 119 Any other person [than the hero of the poem] who may be lost and euaporate

in the course of the work. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, I would fain euaporate through that door myself. 1821 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 1 Oct., You should have more, if I euaporate [i. e. die] within a reasonable time. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. vi, Bob and Jonathan with similar meekness took their leave and euaporated.

4. *trans.* To expose or subject to evaporation; to drive off the liquid part of; to reduce by evaporation to (a residuum, a denser state). Also *absol.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 68 If the menstruum or dissolvent be euaporated to a consistence. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Evaporate to a Pellicle*. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 435 Evaporate to the consistence of honey. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 536 Evaporate to dryness an alcoholic solution of the resin of guaiacum. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 33 For euaporating or heating in flasks or beakers a small sand-bath... has been found very useful.

5. *intr.* To exhale moisture; to part with liquid particles by evaporation.

1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 86 Let this solution euaporate over a fire until it becomes thickish. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 149 If a solution of it be allowed to euaporate spontaneously on a glass plate. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 191 A substance... is dissolved in water, and the solution allowed gradually to euaporate.

† 6. *trans.* To emit in the form of vapour; to give vent to, exhale; to lose (perfume, strength, etc.) by evaporation. Also *absol. Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Spiracle*, a hole to let ayre... in and out; also, a hole that euaporates a strong or pestilent ayre. 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 192 By long lying they have exhale, and euaporated, and breathed out all their gross matter. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 52 As flowers assoone as smelled at Evaporate, Even so this shadow, ere our eyes Can view it, flies. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 67 After a gentle rain... the warmth of the sun makes them [flowers] euaporate more freely. 1702 W. J. BRUYN'S *Voy. Levant* liv. 211 The Smoke of the Lamps is euaporated by three Funnels that are at the Roof. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 46 Having vents... through which the offensive smell is euaporated.

† b. *fig.* (Cf. Fr. *évaporer la bile*).

1591 HORSEY *Trans.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 188 His stomake full of their treasonable purposes, must euaporat somewhat for revenge. 1650-3 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace in Phenix* (1708) II. 370 Any one but him who... hath quite euaporated, and breath'd out all charity. 1651 *Relig. Walton*. (1685) 105 My Lord of Essex chose to euaporate his thoughts in a Sonnet. 1711 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 116 p. 8 It might conduce very much to euaporate the Spleen.

† 7. *intr.* To be emitted in the form of vapour; to be exhaled. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Y vj, Humors... the whiche daylye and hourly, by vnsensyble sweetinge, euaporatith and ysueeth furthe. 1622 VENNER *Via Recta* 3 Filthy vapours euaporating or breathing out of standing pooles. 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* 1. 8 A ghost? a damp euaporates from the word which sickens me to death. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 464 Rendering the syphilitic poison inert, the moment it begins to euaporate.

† 8. *trans.* To subject to a vapour-bath; to steam. *Obs.* Cf. EVAPORATION 5.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. liii. (1639) 186 Moreover the wombe must be euaporated and fomented with odoriferous things.

Hence **Evaporated** *ppl. a.*

1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 52 Residue of euaporated whey, 78 o. 1870 *Daily News* 23 Sept., The Swiss and American preparations of euaporated milk. 1875 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iv. § 52. 173 The euaporated water... may be brought by condensation to its original shape.

Evaporating, *vb. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. EVAPORATE; *lit.* and *fig.* 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* II. 253/1 Let it bee a trade to practise... the gulpe, the euaporating or retention. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies Pref.*, The euaporating of Religion in the Doctrine thereof, into a multitude of perplex questions.

2. *attrib.*, as *euaporating dish, furnace, power; euaporating cone*, an apparatus of Belgian invention, used in the sugar manufacture; *euaporating pan*, in sugar and salt manufacture, a large shallow iron vessel in which the juice of the sugarcane and the brine is euaporated.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Evaporating-cone*. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 3 A shallow kettle of water, in which is placed the *euaporating dish and its contents. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 27 The *euaporating furnace... serves not only for euaporation, but also for digestion, distillation, solutions, etc. 186a M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 14 A natural *euaporating pan for the production of salt. 186a SMILES *Engineers* II. 78 The *euaporating power of different kinds of fuel.

Evaporating (Evāpōrētīn), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That euaporates.

1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* v. 576 Such an ayre as is wonte to proceede from an euaporatinge dunghill in a summers daye. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 60 [Evaporation] is greatly increased by a current of air or wind flowing over the euaporating surface. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea vii. § 355 An euaporating region at sea.

Evaporation (Evāpōrētī-ʃən). Also 4 -oion, 7 *evaporation*. [a. Fr. *évaporation*, ad. L. *evaporā-tiō-em*, n. of action f. *evaporā-re*: see EVAPORATE *v.*]

1. The action or process of conversion into vapour; the action of passing off in vapour; an instance of this.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. vii. (1495) 556 Quyecke syluer passyth out by euaporation in sethyng and in smokynge. 1616 SURPL. & MARKH. *Country Farms* 480 The oyle also [is] kept the better from euaporation. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol.*

Ess. 48 The great evaporation that took place soon after the creation, as soon as the solids began to crystallize. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxi. § 1 (1819) 330 By evaporation, water is carried up into the air. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* II. (1814) 37 Cold is produced during evaporation. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 110 Evaporation, where a liquid is converted into a gas quietly, and without the formation of bubbles.

b. *fig.* 1824 BYRON *Yuan* xvi. ix, The evaporation of a joyous day Is like the last glass of champagne. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. xliii. 174 It cannot be imposed upon the agent by a third party without the instant evaporation of all its savour.

2. The action or process of driving off the liquid part of a substance in the form of vapour, by means of heat; an instance of the same.

1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 32/2 The Solution... would part with its Salts but very sparingly, without Evaporation. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 632 These alternate filtrations and evaporations. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 23 When obtained by evaporation from alcohol (Bilin) reddens litmus paper. 1844 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 277 The most simple method of evaporation... is to place the liquid in a pan or vessel immediately over a fire. 1875 UZAR *Dict. Arts* III. 945 s.v. *Sugar*, The next process in sugar-refining is the evaporation of the clarified syrup to the granulating or crystallising point.

3. The action or process a. of exhaling moisture; † b. of emitting (breath, fire, etc.); † c. of perspiring insensibly. Also *fig.*

a. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. O ij b, If it [Daucus] be layde wythout it wyll greatly dryue furth by euaporation. 1609 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 184 The great Evaporation I have observed even in Winter, of Fruits. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 186 The use of a tin box... for the purpose of restraining the evaporation of plants. 1887 H. M. WARD tr. *Sachs' Phys. Plants* III. xxv. 227 Evaporation takes place through the leaves.

b. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 333 Euen in the sea are seen euaporations of fire. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 124 The best way... is to let the good men chide a while hartly together... so necessarie are these euaporations to the minds of the multitude. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 161 The fuliginous exhalations wanting euaporation recolve upon the flame and choake it. 1754 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 137 p. 4 To reckon the hours laid out in these compositions as... suffered to fume away in useless euaporations.

c. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 968 So in Pestilent feuers, the Intention is to expell the Infection by Sweat and Euaporation. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Evaporation*. In Physick, a discharging of Humours through the Pores of the Body. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

4. *concr.* The product of the euaporating process; exhalation, fumes; the amount euaporated.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helike* (1541) 35 b, Pollio prolonged his lyfe certayne dayes with the euaporation of honye. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 151 Such heates... doe proceed out of the spirits only, either niterous or sulphurous, lifted up into euaporations. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 57 The best Glasses... would not represent to me, the euaporations of Camphire. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.), Evaporations are at some times greater, according to the greater heat of the sun. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vien Nat.* I. 245 The nocturnal emanations of leaves, and continual euaporations of flowers and of fruits, do not diminish in quality in winter... only in quantity. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vii. (1858) 290 The lake, with the... mist of its own euaporations floating over its surface.

fig. 1606 *Proc. agst. Traitors in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 20 This letter should prove to be nothing but the euaporation of an idle brain. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iv. § 5 The vain euaporations of his discontentment.

† 5. Medical treatment by means of vapour; *concr.* vapour, a vapour-bath. *Obs.*

1595 LLOYD *Treas. Health* F v, Euaporatio is when the diseased membre is holden in y^e hote vapour of some decoction. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 424 Good it is to apply sponges to those accidents and infirmities of the body which require euaporation. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. lxii. (1639) 198 If the evill be waxed old, you must use suffumigations, and euaporations made of aromatick things.

6. *attrib.*, as *evaporation-gage*.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Evaporation-gage*, a graduated glass measure... to determine the ratio of evaporation in a given exposure.

Evaporative (Evāpōrētīv), *a.* [f. EVAPORATE *v.* + -IVE; cf. Fr. *évaporatif*, -ive, late L. *evaporātiv-us*.] Pertaining to or producing evaporation.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 341. 1823 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) II. 371 The evaporation... froze the fluid at the two ends, that is, at a given distance from the greatest intensity of the evaporative process. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 12/1 The average evaporative power of petroleum was found to be 9.82 lbs. of water per lb. of fuel.

Evaporator (Evāpōrētāz), [f. as prec. + -OR.]

1. One who or that which euaporates.

1883 CAIRD in *Scotsman* 23 Nov. 9/7 A scepticism which euaporates all thought, at the same time euaporates the sceptical euaporator.

2. *spec.* Any apparatus for euaporating solutions, drying fruits, etc.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxiv. 629 A bent tube euaporator. 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* XI. 504/1 A series of euaporating coppers or pans. These euaporators are placed over a long flue, etc. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 12/1 An euaporator... which, besides drying fruit, may be used to bake and roast.

Evaporimeter. Also -ometer. [f. EVAPORATION + -(I)METER, Gr. *μέτρον* measure. Cf. Fr. *évaporimètre*.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of a liquid euaporated in a given time; an atmometer.

1828 WEBSTER cites *Jrnl. Science*, Evaporimeter. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App.* S. Kens. 396 *Evaporimeter*. 1881 *Nature*

XXIV. 387 An evaporimeter with constant level has been recently described by Professor Fornioni.

Evaporize (və'pɔːrɪz), *v.* [*f.* *E-* *pref.* + *VAPORIZE*.] = EVAPORATE *v.* 1. *lit.* and *fig.*

1838 H. H. WILSON *Ess. & Lect.* (1862) I. 351 Put water over the fire in a boiler, and the fire will evaporise the water. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* (1858) 214 In worlds where our bodies would instantly congeal, or would as suddenly be evaporized.

† **Evaporous**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* EVAPORATE + *-OUS*.] Of the nature of an evaporation.

1694 E. HALLLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 184 The evaporous effluvia of Water.

† **Evapor**, *v.* *Obs.* In 6-7 *evapōre*, 7-*oure*. [*a.* *Fr.* *evapōre-r*, *ad.* late *L.* *evapōr-āre*: see EVAPORATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To send up in vapour; to emit.
1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* (1632) 243 *Ætina*... black clouds euporeth to skies.

2. *intr.* To be exhaled or given out like a vapour; = EVAPORATE *v.* 6 b.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 38 The yealowshe swet which euporith continually from the skin of thinfant whylst it is in the womb. 1611 COTGR. *s.v.* *Eau* [as in Raynold]. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 96 No. unsauory smells eupoure out or presse through them.

† 3. *trans.* To subject to a vapour bath; to steam. *Obs.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirwrg.* II. xiii. 60 It sufficeth than to evapōre the matter by the decoction of thynges anodyne (that is to say) whiche take away payne.

Evasible (və'zɪbəl), *a.* [*f.* *L.* *evās-* *ppl.* stem of *evādere* to EVADE + *-IBLE*.] Capable of being evaded.

18. OGILVIE cites *Eclectic Rev.*

Evasion (və'zɪʒən). Also 5 *evasyown*, 6 *evadion*, -*tion*. [*a.* *Fr.* *evasion*, *ad.* late *L.* *evāsion-em*, *n.* of action *f.* *evādere*: see EVADE.]

1. The action of escaping from confinement or danger; escape.

Now rare, *exc.* in writers influenced by *Fr.* usage.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 306 At that tyme from his [Oldcastle's] evasion [from the Tower] about Myhilmesse onto the Ephanie. 1601 BP. BARLOW *Def. Prot. Relig.* 175 By hope of evasion from Purgatorie in time. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 4 In any miserie we shall have assured felicitie... in temptation assurance of evasion. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. xi. The next fair river... Topping the hill, breaks forth in fierce evasion. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. iii. 29 Contemplating the happy evasion he had made from the cabinets at Frankfurt. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 618 An account of the evasion of Louis XVI, and the arrest of the unfortunate monarch at Varennes. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* II. x. The plan of evasion was frustrated by the prisoner's irresolution.

† 2. Means, opportunity, or way of escape. *Obs.*

1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 271 [God] in the midst of the Temptation will make such an evasion, as, etc. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brasen Age* Wks. 1874 III. 211 Ere you enwrap your self into these perils, Whence there is no evasion. 1650 *Sc. Metr. Ps.* lxxxviii. 8 So Shut up, that I find no evasion for me. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. 250 The unhappy woman, who found herself without evasion or resource, swallowed the draught.

2. The action of avoiding or escaping (a blow, missile, pursuit, etc.) by artifice or contrivance.

1637 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 11 In a storm they [Bees] will help themselves by flying under the Lee-side of an hedge, [etc.]. But if it bee a plain Champaign Country, where evasions avail nothing; then, etc. 1822 FORSYTH *Roland's Mod. Art Fencing* 201 *Evasion* means to avoid being reached by a thrust, even when you are near enough to receive it.

3. The action of evading (a duty, law, requisition, an argument, charge, etc.); dodging, prevarication, shuffling. Also, an instance of this.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. i. 51 No more evasion: We have with leaven'd, and prepared choice Proceeded to you, therefore take your honors. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 139 Perhaps he said so only for evasion. 1685 H. MORE *Paraph. Proph.* 447 There is no evasion from the strength of this Argument. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 210 But this I looked on as Evasion. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 9, I have found this in many of you, i.e. much subtilty, much Evasion and Disguise. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 53 He was ordered at once to furnish 5,000 horse. 'on evasion' he was declared a violator of treaties. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 376 To do it... is artifice and evasion. 1846 FRISCHOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. vii. 326 If the prisoner... was suspected of evasion, he was subjected to the torture. 1868a BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 71, I deem anonymous writing of every kind to be an evasion of responsibility. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 59 The king's licence for the evasion of the act.

b. The means of evading; an evasive argument, shuffling excuse, subterfuge.

c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. l. 112 And be the text þai decerne all that casis, but exceptyown: By that is nane evasyown. 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.*, I say that this evasion is nothing worth. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 669 The prohibition goeth before the vowe, wherefore this evasion can have no place. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. xiii. (1651) 118 The meaner sort have no evasion why they should not be counted mad. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Philos. Necess.* II. 19 By such poor evasions do some persons think to shelter themselves from the force of conviction. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 451 A miserable evasion, which did not in the least touch the assertion of his adversary. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IV. 171 The towns... could generally force the Crown by evasions and delays to a compromise.

4. In primary Latin sense: Going out, exit, sallying forth. *rare.*

a. 1650 OSBORN *Queries Wks.* (1673) 605 And from this the whole World comes to be so universally Inhabited, Every Family seeking rest by Evasion. 1669 FLAMSTEED in RIGAUD *Corr. Sc. Mem.* (1841) II. 81 In the eclipse he ought to observe the spurious and the true shades, and their evasions from the moon's superficies. 1837 DE QUINCEY *Revolt Tartars* Wks. IV. 144 If the Kalmuck evasion should prosper.

Evasive (və'zɪv), *a.* [*ad.* *Fr.* *evasif*, -*ive*, *f.* *L.* *evās-* *ppl.* stem of *evādere* (see EVADE) + *-IVE*.]

1. Of persons: Seeking to evade; addicted to evasion, shuffling.

1725 POPE *Odys.* I. 530 Thus he, though conscious of the ethereal guest, Answer'd evasive of the sly request. 1763 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 404 The... honest workman will be employed, in preference to... the fraudulent, and evasive. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 107 He had been dilatory, evasive, shuffling, and unwilling to pay that which, however unwilling, evasive, and shuffling, he did pay.

2. Of actions or utterances: Tending to evasion; containing or characterized by evasion. *Const. of.*

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 107 Though evasive arts will, it is feared, prevail so long as distilled spirits of any kind are allowed. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 20/a Terms apparently inoffensive, and evasive of their real and essential meaning. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sc. Scand.* III. i. He has received nothing but evasive promises of future service. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xi. Objections which the Sub-Prior treated as evasive. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 451 The president, completely taken by surprise, stammered out a few evasive phrases.

3. Elusive, evanescent.

1881 C. DE KAY *Vision of Nimrod* vi. 113 Above the cities of the plain the tender Evasive strains dropt gently from the sky.

4. as *sb.* An evasive phrase or speech.

a. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 90 The Party... followed their Game full Cry... without much Trouble about Precautions and Evasives. *Ibid.* 399 What may not be said and wrote, if this Author's Evasives may pass such as—it seems, many believed?

Hence **Evasively** *adv.*, in an evasive manner, by an evasion. **Evasiveness**, the quality of being evasive.

1736 BAILEY (folio), *Evasively*, craftily, deceitfully. a. 1804 J. BRYANT (T.), I answered evasively, or at least indifferently. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 502 Searching questions were put, and were evasively answered. 1883 *Rules of Supreme Ct.* Order xix. 1. 19 When a party... denies an allegation of fact... he must not do so evasively. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Evasiveness*, evading quality. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Remola* III. xxvii. That self-justifying evasiveness into which he was often hurried in public. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 288 Most recent controversies are marked by obliqueness, evasiveness, a shiftiness of issue.

† **Evasorious**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [as if *f.* *L.* *evās-* *agent-n.* *f.* *evādere* (see EVADE) + *-IOUS*: cf. *causorios*.] = EVASIVE.

1607 H. MORE *Contm. Remark. Stor.* (1689) 439 The tergiversations of the Incredulous, and their evasorious Pretences.

Eve (iv), *sb.* 1. Forms: (3 *heve*, 4 *ave*), 6-7 *eave*, (7 *eave*, *yeave*), 3-*eve*. [*var.* of *EVEN sb.* (orig. 2 syll.); for the loss of the final *z* cf. *morrow*.]

1. = *EVENING sb.* 1. *lit.* and *fig. poet. or rhetorical.*

a. 1250 Owl & Night. 432 Thu singest from eve for a morge. c. 1300 St. Brandan. 214 The fowles tho hit eve was, bigonne here evosong. 1393 LANGR. P. Pl. C. vi. 117 On saturday at eue. c. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* ix. xxvii. (1554) 209a, The fayre day men do prayse at eue. 1638 MILTON *L'Allegro* 130 Such sights as youthful poets dream On summer eves by haunted stream. 1667 — P. L. I. 743 From Noon to dewy Eve. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* ix. (Arb.) 47 The yeave of the Conquering of France, is the morning of the Conquest of England. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 19 Winter oft at Eve resumes the breeze. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII. ii. In the light of the setting eve. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i. 4 To tell the tale from eve to morning, and from morning to eve again.

2. The evening, and hence usually the day before a Saint's day or other church festival. Hence *gen.* the evening, or the day, before any date or event.

c. 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 76 In þe monþe of Ieneuer: a-seint Fabianes eue. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5391 The king ther stode with his meine On a palmesonnes aue. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvi. 231 In the same yere (1340) on mydsomer eue kyng edward bygan to sayll toward fraunce. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 82 b, Christmas eve. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Ircl.* (1633) 123, 23rd of August being Saint Bartholomewes Eve. a. 1666 BP. B. DUPPA *Rules to Devotion* (J.), Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the eve to this great feast. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 692 The tolling of bells... on the eve of the funeral, on the day of it, and the last day of the year. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii. A father's blessing and St. Valentine's, whose blessed eve this chances to be. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. viii. 102 On the eve of the New Year 1370 he [Chandos] set forth to retake the town of St. Salvin. 1824 BLUNT *Annot. Bk. Com. Prayer* 118 All Festivals have Eves, including Sundays, but only some have Vigils.

fig. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. on Ps.* Tracts (1727) 497 Our time in this world is but a short eve to an everlasting holiday.

3. *transf.* The time immediately preceding some event, action, etc. Chiefly in phrase *To be on* or *upon the eve of*.

1780 T. JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 269 We are upon the eve of an new arrangement as to our commissary's and quarter-master's departments. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 253 Being now arrived at the eve of October. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 165 The hull on the eve of sinking. 1818 MARKYAT in *Parl. Deb.* 642 It was proposed to pass this bill just when they were upon the eve of a general election.

1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ix. (ed. 5) 150 These regions seemed on the eve of being lost to Christendom.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.*, chiefly in sense 1, as *eve-repast*, -*time*; also *eve-feast* a feast on the evening before a festival or holy day: *eve-tide* = *EVENTIDE*; *eve-weed* (see *quot.*). Also *EVE-CHURR*, -*JAB*, -*SONG*, -*STAR*.

1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 P. 2 A Country Wake, which you know in most Parts of England is the *Eve-Feast of the Dedication of our Churches. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 466 They rise, and bid prepare An *eve-repast. 1738a WYCLIF *Job* xxxviii. 32 Thou bringist... the *euetid sterre [1388 eueid sterre] vp on the sones of the erthe. c. 1460 in HEARNE *R. Glouc.* (1724) II. 484 Quene Alionore... childed a sone... in the Christemasse eue [printed ene] In whiche euetid [printed ene] appeared in the West ii sterres, of fuyry colour. 1482a *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 36 Y laye in the chapur hows tyl the euetide of saturday foloyng. c. 1275 LAY. 12858 Po hit com to þan *eue-time. *Ibid.* 17860. 1878 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Dict. Eng. Plant-n.*, **Eve-weed*, *Hesperis matronalis*, a name apparently invented by Dr. J. Hill in *Herb. Brit.* 1769, in reference to the fragrance of the blossoms in the evening.

Eve, *sb.* 2. *slang or dial.* (See *quots.*)

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Eves*, Hen-Roosts. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Eve*, a hen-roost.

† **Eve**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* *rare*. [*f.* *EVE sb.* 1] *trans.* To be the EVE (sense 2) of; to immediately precede.

1630 W. BERKLEY *Lost Lady* i. ii. in *Harl. Doadley* XII. 557 The night that eves the day of marriage.

Eve, *v.* 2. *dial.* [*repr.* *yeve*, the regular (now *obs.*) southern form of GIVE. In midl. dialects *give* is used in same sense.] *intr.* To become moist or damp (cf. *quots.*).

1847-78 in HALLIWELL 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* s.v., 'We shall ha' rain: the stwones do eve.' 1880 E. CORNW. *Gloss.* s.v., A stone floor is said to eve before wet weather.

Eve, *var.* of *EAVE*.

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 29 A Stone Cornice... which... would make a pretty Eve over the Kitchen Windows.

Eve-churr. Also 7-*churre*, 8-*chair*, -*chier*, -*chur*. [*f.* *EVE sb.* 1 + *CHURR*: see *CHURR-WORM*.]

† 1. The Mole-Cricket; also called *Churr-worm*, *Fen-cricket*. ? *Obs.*

1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 1018 Of the Fen-Kricket, the Eve-churre, or the Churr-worm... we may call it Gryllotalpa; a Mole-cricket. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 2 Fen-Cricket, Evechurr, Churr-worm. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Eve-churr*, a Worm. 1726 [see *CHURR-WORM*].

2. The Nightjar, *Caprimulgus europæus*. Cf. *CHURN-OWL*.

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 633. 1885 SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Brit. Birds* (E. D. S.) 96. 1890 *Daily News* 15 July 5/1 He is still a bird of many names. Some, like nightjar, eve-churr... are suggestive of his voice.

† **Eveck**. *Obs.* Also 6 *evecke*, 6-7 *evick* (e).

[Of unknown origin; not connected with *L. ibex*. The Welsh *ewig*, earlier *ewic*, means a sort of deer; but Canon Silvan Evans informs us that it was sometimes used vaguely; if this word was adopted into Eng. Higgins may have been misled by the fancy of an etymological connexion with *ibex*.]

(See *quots.*)

1585 J. HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 50 *Ibex*. a kind of wild goat, and supposed to be that which they call the ewecke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VIII. liii. I. 231 Among them [the goats kind] you shall have the roe bucke, the shamois, the wilde goat called the Eveck [*L. ibex*]. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 122 The ewicke [αἰετῶνος] skipping from a rock.

Evecristen (e, var. f. *EVENCHRISTIAN*, *Obs.*

Evectant (vɛ'ktənt). *Math.* [*f.* *L. evect-* (see *VECTOR*) + *-ANT*.] A contravariant formed by operating upon an invariant or contravariant with an evector.

1876 SALMON *Higher Algebra* 295 The discovery of evectants is Hermite's (*Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jnl.* vi. 292).

Evected, *ppl. a.* *rare*. [*f.* *L. evect-* *ppl.* stem of *evēhere* to carry out + *-ED*.] Of the edge of a tube: Turned outwards, trumpet-shaped.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. II. ii. 85 The aperture [of a Roman Snail's shell]... is provided with an evected [*Fr. évast*] margin.

Evectic, a dictionary spelling of *EUNETIC*.

Evection (vɛ'kʃən). [*ad.* *L. evection-em*, *n.* of action *f.* *evēhere* to carry out, *f.* *ē-* out + *evēhere* to carry.]

† 1. A lifting up; elevation, exaltation (in *quot. fig.*). *Obs.* *rare*—1.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 359 [Joseph's] evection to the power of Egypt next to Pharaoh.

2. *Astron.* a. An inequality in the moon's longitude (see *quot.* 1787).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Evection*, or Libration of the Moon [The explanation confuses a and b.]. 1787 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* 422 *Evection*, an inequality in the motion of the moon, by which, at her quarters, her mean place differs from her true one by about 24 degrees more than at her conjunction and opposition. 1834 *Nat. Philos.*, *Hist. Astron.* ix. 45/1 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The evection discovered by Ptolemy is greatest in the quadratures. 1847 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 229 Such is the announcement of the celebrated discovery of the moon's second inequality afterwards called by Bulhialdus evection. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 163 The disturbing action of the sun [upon the moon] produces a great number of other inequalities, of which the largest are the evection and the variation.

† b. Alleged to have been used for *LIBRATION*.

1706 [see a.]. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 450 *Evection* is used by some astronomers for the Libration of the moon.

+8. *Evection of heat*: the diffusion of heated particles through a fluid in the process of heating it; convection. *Obs.*

Evectional, *a.* [f. *prec.* + *-AL.*] Relating or belonging to the evection.

Evector, *Math.* [Agent-n. from *L. evēctō* (see *EVECTION*).] An operator formed by substituting the differential operators $d/da_0, d/da_1, d/da_2$, etc. for the coefficients $a_0, a_1, \frac{1}{2}n(n-1)a_2$, etc. of a binary quantic.

Eve-dropper, *obs. form of EAVES-DROPPER.*
1704 *Gentleman Instr.* (1732) 181 (D.) Soldiers ... may be as guilty of thefts as eve-droppers or cut-purses.

Eve-eel, *dial.* (See *quots.*)

1831 *Agric. Survey Forfarsh.* (Jam.) Muraena conger; conger eel ... the name seems familiar even to the common people; they call it Eve-eel. 1867 *Swyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Eve-eel*, a northern name for the conger; from the Danish *kam-naal*, or sea-eel.

Eveish, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *Eve* the first woman + *-ISH*.] Like Eve; curious.

1754 *Richardson Grandison* vi. 210 (D.), I saw it was a long letter; I felt very Eveish, my dear.

Eve-jar, [f. *EVE* sb. + *JAR*.] = *EVECHURR* 2.

1789 G. WHITE *Seaborne* (1853) 356 A notion that the fern-owl or eve-jar ... is very injurious to weanling calves. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Eve-jar*, the goat-sucker.

Evel, *obs. form of EVIL.*

Eveles, *var. form of EVILLESS, a. Obs.*

|| **Eveillé**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [a. Fr. *éveillé*, f. *veiller* to awake.] Wide awake, sprightly.

1676 *Etherege Man of Mode* iv. 1, A pretty kind of young woman ... more eveillé than any English women commonly are.

Eve-like, *a.* [f. *Eve* the first woman + *LIKE* *a.*] Resembling Eve, or her characteristics.

a 1711 *Ken Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 213 To all the Daughters of lapsed Eve, Eve-like Concupiscences cleave.

+ **Evell**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. *L. evell-ere*, f. *ē* out + *vellere* to pluck.] *trans.* To pluck, pick (a flower).

1657 *Tomlinson Renou's Disp.* 500 The flowers being evelled, new ones grow not again that year.

Evelles, *var. form of EVILLESS, Obs.*

Evelong: see *EVENLONG.*

Even (ē'v'n), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 *efen*, *efan*, *Mercian efēn*, *Northumb. efērn*, 2-3 *efen*, 2 *afen*, 3 *orm. efēn*, 3-6 *eaven*, (3 *even*, *aven*, 5 *evon*, 3 *even*, -yn), 4-6 *evin*, -yn, *ewin*, -yn, 6 (*even*), *even*, (9 *dial. eem*), 3- *even*. Also contracted 7 *evēn*, *ev'n*, 9 *dial. e'en*. See also *EVE*. [OE. *efen*, *efen*, *efern*, neut. and masc., cogn. with OFris. *avond*, *avund*, OS. *āband* (Du. *avond*), OHG. *āband* (MHG. *abend*, mod.G. *abend*) masc.; perh. also with the synonymous ON. *aplann*, *aplann* (Sw. *afon*, Da. *afen*), though this may be of different origin, cogn. with *ARTER*. The OE. forms appear to agree only in the root (OAr. *ēp* or *ēdh*) with the other Teut. forms: the OTeut. type of the OHG., OS., OFris. forms would be **ēbandō*-, that of the OE. *efen*, *efen* would be **ēdinjo*- or **ēdunjo*-. The ONorthumb. *efern* is app. an alteration of *efen* (n); cf. ONorthumb. *wæstern*, *fæstern* (= WS. *wæsten*, *fæsten*), and OFris. forms like *efernia* to open.

One hypothesis as to the relation of the forms is that **ēbandō*- represents a pre-Teut. **ēpōnt*-, a pr. pple. act., and that derivatives of a corresponding passive occur in ON. *aplann* (= **ēplano*-) and OE. *efen* (= **ēdunjo*-; **ēplajo*- or **ēpjo*-). The etymological sense is unknown; a not inappropriate meaning for the act. and pass. formations is suggested by Gr. *ἥπιος*, mild, gentle (sometimes used with reference to temperature) which may possibly belong to the same root.]

1. The latter part or close of the day; evening. Also in phrases, *Even and (nor) morn*; at *even and at prime*, at all times of the day; *good even*, a salutation (see further *GOOD*, *GOODEN*); *yester-even* (Sc. *yestreen*), yesterday evening (see *YESTER*). *Obs. exc. poet. and dial.*

Beowulf 1235 *Efen* cwoom and him Hroþgar gewat. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 47 Midþy efen woere was scip in middum sæces. a 1000 *Guthlac* 1216 (Gr.) Engle ufancundne, se mec efnā gehwam. -gesohte. c 1040 *Rule St. Benet* (ed. Logeman) 82 *pæt* *pæt* *eas* to wyrcanne hi wyrcau oððe efan. a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1106 On efen ætweð an. -steorra. c 1200 *Ormin* 1105 He wass al dæg Unncene anan till efen. c 1205 *LAV*, 19570 *Pa* hit was eauen. c 1340 *Cursor* M. 6385 (Fairf.), Fra heyuen þen come þaire fode. -euen & morn hit con falle. c 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* ii. xxii. (1554) 58 a, Socrates, wisest named at euen and at prime. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.*, *Oblatio Mag.* 125 We shalle not rest, even nor morn. 1535 *Coverdale Esek.* xii. 4 Thou thy self shalt go forth also at euen in their sight. 1538 *Bale Thre Lawes* 178 God geue ye good euen. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. ii. 42 She did intend confession At Patricks cell this even. 1600 - A. Y. L. ii. 69 Peace I say; good euen to your friend. 1625 *MAY Virgil* (J.), The sun's orb both even and morn is bright. 1660 *HOWELL Dict. s.v.*, Good even (or by contraction *Goodeen*). 1697 *DRYDEN Virg.* (J.), Th' unerring sun. -declares, What the late ev'n or early morn prepares. 1759 *JOHNSON Rasselas* ii. From the dawn of morning to the close of even. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. 228 A plaintive tune. -sung at fall of even. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.*

x, 'My cousin winna stay any langer, Mr. Halliday; see, if ye please, gude-e'en t'ye.' 1806 *DISRAELI Viv.* Gray ii. vi, Good even to you. 1843 *BETHUNE Sc. Fireside Stor.* 270 Daylight, done at four o'clock, Yields to the lang dark e'en.

2. The EVE of a holy day or church festival. Rarely in wider sense: The evening or the day before (a certain day or event). *Fastryn even* (Sc.: now *Fastryn's e'en*) = SHROVE-TUESDAY; *The Kings' even* = TWELFTH-NIGHT. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 171 *þe* euen of þe Trinite vnder Acres R. gan aryue. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 440 As apon fastryn even is The custom. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxxi. (1495) 368 To Ester perteyneth the euyth therof that is callid ... the holy Saturday. c 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 1020 *þe* whiche in Mydwyntus 3evyn to þ'chirche dude gonne. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 17 On the evyn (of the funeral) myn solempne dirige shalbe kept. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* Dij, Upon the vygyl or euen of our lady. a 1536 *TINDALE Prolog.* to *Jonas* Wks. I. 450 The saints ... torment the souls in hell, if their evens be not fasted. 1549 *CRANMER in Strype Life* App. xi, Vigils, otherwise called Watchings, remain in the Calendars upon certain Saints' Evens. a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 230 Upon the Kinges Evyn, when French men commonlie use to drynk liberrally. 1597 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1286 He died on Maie even. 1623 *MINSHEU s.v.*, An holy daies Euen. 1764 *BURN Poor Laws* 13 No labourer ... shall take any hire ... for the evens of feasts. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitby Gloss.*, *E'en*, Kessenmas e'en. Cannelmas e'en. *Mod. dial.* (Sheffield), Christmas e'en.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* (= 'evening'), as *even-bell*, *-blush*, *-light*, *-prayer*, *-rising*, *-time*; also *even-close*, the closing in of the evening; *even-fall*, the 'fall' or commencement of the evening; *even-fire*, evening gun; *even-globe* (*arch.*; revival of OE. *efenglōm*), gloaming, twilight; *even-mete*, *arch.* (OE. *efen-mete*), evening-meal, supper; + *even-while*, eventide, eventime. Also *EVEN-SONG*, *EVEN-STAR*, *EVENTIDE*.

a 1450 *Le Mortier Arth.* 2236 By the tyme of *euyth belle. 1835 *BROWNING Paracelsus* Wks. I. 5 From 'even-blush to midnight. 1845 *HIRST Poems* 23 Came 'even-close And darkness; yet they turned not back. 1814 *SOUTHEY Paragray* Ded., One thrush was heard from morn to 'even-fall. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* II. 200 Flamingoes ... winging their rosy flight at evenfall across the bay. 1879 H. DUVAL *D'Anville's Fleet in Poems of Places, Brit. Amer.* 34 At 'even-fall the bells were rung. a 1000 *Guthlac* 1265 (Gr.), From *efenglobe oðþæt easteu cwoom. -dagredwoma. 1871 M. COLLINS *Tun of Strange Meetings* 25 The robins singing in the evenglobe. *Beowulf* 5014 Siddan *æfen-leoht under heofenes hador beholen weorþeð. a 1400 *MS. Cantab.* ff. i. 6 f. 66 (Halliuv.), Sche. -sey it is ferr in the nyght, And I swere it is evenlight. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1601 Syre Degraunt at evē-lyth Armeðe hym and hys kny3th. c 975 *Rukw. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 26 *Et* þæt æfen-mete. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* xi. vii. The even-mete will summon thee soon. 1660 *HOWELL Dict. s.v.*, Evenson, or *Euen Prayer. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 13 The planet Mercurie seldome hath his *euen rising in Pisces. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark xi. 11 *Pa* *æfen tima [c 1160 *Watton* afen time] was he ferde to bethaniam. c 1205 *LAV*, 17860 *A* þan auen time. 1870 *ROSSETTI Dante at Verona* xxxiv, Flushed in the limpid eventime. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1747 To heij vs hastily henne. -euenly þis *euen while.

Even (ē'v'n), *a.* Forms: 1 *ebn*, *efen*, *æfen*, *efn*, *emn*, in *comb.* *em*-, 2-3 *efn* (e, æfne, *Orm.* *efenn*, *effen*, *emne*, 3-4 *evene*, 4-6 *evin* (e, -yn, *ewyn* (e, 5 *evan*, *haven*, 6 *evne*), 6-7 *ea*-, *eeven*, 4- *even*. [Common Teutonic: OE. *efen*, *efn*, by assimilation *emn* = OFris. *even*, *evin*, OS. *eban* (Du. *even*, *effen*), OHG. *eban*, *eban* (Ger. *eben*), ON. *iafn*, *iamn* (Da. *jevn*, Sw. *jenn*), Goth. *ibns* - OTeut. **ebno*-.]

The word has not yet been satisfactorily connected with any other Teut. or Aryan word; hence it is uncertain whether the primary sense was 'level' or 'equal, like'.

1. Of a piece of ground, a country, etc.: Flat, plain, level, not hilly or sloping.

c 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* i. ii. 4 Seo burg was getimbed an fidum lande & on swiþe emnum. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2078 Set full sad on a soile euyth. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. vi. 3 *Glo.* Me thinks the ground is eueu. *Edg.* Horrible steepes. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 100 They are euen and plaine without any hilles or hilly grounds. 1694 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 78 Our sight ... would be terminated. in the largest and evenest plain by the very convexity of the earth. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* (1733) 175 The present face of Rome is much more Even and Level than it was formerly. 1859 *TENNISON Geraint & Enid* 239 At last they. -climb'd upon a fair and even ridge.

b. Of uniform height.

1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 70 Beastes alone. -wyll not eate a pasture euen, but leaue many tuftes and hygh grasse in dyuers places. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* iii. iv. 36 All must be euen, in our Government. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. ix. Both waies, I am too high; and thou, too lowe. Our Mindes are euen, yet. a 1606 *DAVES* (J.), When he did set his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and even.

c. In a level position; horizontal. *Obs. exc. Naut.* in phrase, (*On*) *an even keel*.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 136 He laid hyg ewyn him befor. c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* ii. § 29 Lat thyn Astrolabe kowch adown ewene upon a smothre grond. 1856 *MARRYAT Midsh. Easy* xvi, The frigate was on an even keel. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 117 A ship is said to swim on an even keel when she draws the same quantity of water abaft as forwards. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 213, I wish it would give us an even keel.

2. Of surfaces or lines: Uniform, without inequality; smooth.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 2 *þe* on [riwle] riwleð þe heorte, þe makeð hire efne & smeðe, wiðute knotte & dolke of woh inwit. 1340 *Ayenb.* 151 Efterward he dep al be reule, þet makeþ þane wal emne. a 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 1382 *þis* treo mot beo ... At eithur ende eueue and quarre. 1355 *COVERDALE 1 Chron.* xiii. 15 The valleys were eauen both [Luther *dass alle Grunde eben waren*] towards the East and towards the West. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 28 *An* biggare can nocht make ane evin up wal without direction of his lyne. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 141 b, Looke. -that. the grounde bee made fayre and even, some thing hanging. 1580 *BARET Alv.* E 364 To make eueu with the rule, *exquare ad regulam*. 1664 *EVRLYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 202 Cut close and even. 1693 *DRYDEN tr. Persius* vi, To see a beggar's brat in riches flow, Adds not a wrinkle to my even brow. 1697 - *Virg. Georg.* iv. 213 He knew to rank his Elms in even Rows. 1704 *NEWTON Optics* (J.), The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and swellings. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 34 Parterres ... should be flat, eaven, and disengaged. c 1720 *Prior Poems, Charity, Charity*. Lays the rough paths of peevish nature even. 1761 *COWPER Anti-Thelyp.* 47 Smooth and even as an iv'ry ball. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 486 The water in the bay was as even as glass. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Trals.* I. 213 Hedges. -as even as a brick-wall at the top and sides.

3. Uniform alike throughout (in colour, texture, consistency, quality, etc.).

1821 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* vii. 406 Nor can it. -produce a light even tint of any extent. 1846 *TROTTER in Baxter's Lib. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 347 These last (turnips) are. -the evenest and best crop. The whole field is an even piece, not having suffered from the fly. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* viii, The sky was of an even lead colour.

4. Of a path: Straight, direct. Of movements or speech: Direct, straightforward. Of a visible object: Directly in front. *Obs.*

c 1200 *ORMIN* 9214 *þær* shulenn beon. -efne & smeþe we3cess. c 1325 *Met. Hom.* 48, I bid you mac the gates euin To Crist. c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* lxii. v, Constantyne sawe a crosse. -full euine. 1504 *HOOKER Ecl.* Pol. i. viii. (1611) 17 As the straight way is most acceptable to him that trauaileth. -so in action that which doth lye the eueneest betweene vs and the end we desire. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. viii. 114 In plaine shock, and euen play of Battaille. 1608 - *Ham.* ii. ii. 298 Be euen and direct with me, whether you were sent for or no.

5. Level with (+to); neither higher nor lower. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11688 *þe* tre it boued doune. -þe crope was euen wid þe rote. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 52 A slate ston off marbill, ewyn with the grounde. 1570 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 135 When Demetrius wonne the Cite, and made it euen to the ground. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* xix. 44 And shall lay thee euen with the ground. 1626 *PURCHAS Pilgr.* (ed. 4) 434 The nether part of the Sunne seeming iust and euen with it. 1623 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxvi. 142 On the out-side about eight and thirty foot high above the water, and on the in-side euen with the ground. 1698 *FROGER Voy.* 33 Waiting till the Fish swim even with the Surface of the Water.

b. In the same plane or line (*with*). Also (of a course, etc.) parallel; (of the two ends of an object) in line with the centre.

a 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 1425 *Josep* swiþe glad was þo þat euene weren þe endes two. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) A iiii, I have applied a number of Figures. -and Tropes in the margin of every Epistle, even with the places where they are used. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 83 His life is paralel'd Euen with the stroke and line of his great Iustice. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 22 The Chimney to be made even with the upright of the wall. 1712 F. T. *Shorthand* 11 Write the Consonant in an even line with the foregoing Consonant. 1726 *LEONI tr. Alberti's Archit.* I. 72 b, You may. -make a. -foundation for every particular Peer. -lying directly even with the current of the water. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* ii. ii. 127 A ship to leeward, with her courses even with the horizon.

6. Accurately coincident or accordant; exactly adjusted; *spec.* in type-setting, To make even, make even lines, or end even: to space out the last few lines of copy, so as to make the last a full line.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5821 We been at one. By even accord of everichone. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 73 b, Good Grafters, thinke it best to hold the Graffe even with both hands. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 89 The third is a driuing waie in two crotchets and a minime, but odded by a rest, so that it neuer commeth euen till the close. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 277 Lay the straight edge euen upon the line AE.

7. Of computed results, statements, etc.: Exact, precise. Also, '(The) exact' (place etc.).

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 20834 (Edinb.) Qua wel can caste sal finde it euin. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxiii. 270 Hevene haueþ eueue nombre, and helle is with-out e nombre. a 1470 *TIPTOT Caesar* xlii. (1530) 18 Fewe or none of them [ships] came to the even port. 1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* ii. xlii, It maketh iust xxix, the euen halfe of fifty and eight. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. iii. 326 To make the euen truth in pleasure flow.

8. Of actions, movements, processes, continuous states: Uniform, free from fluctuations. Of the mind, temper, etc.: Free from variations, 'equal', equable, unruffled.

c 897 K. *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* xlii. 306 Dæs wisan monnes mod bið suide emn. a 1240 *Sauvies Warde in Coll. Hom.* 265 Pole wið efne heorte þe dom of rihtwisnesse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 193 *þer* come in tuelf olde men myd eueue pas bere. 1382 *WYCLIF Baruch* iv. 5 Thou peple of God, be of euener inwit. c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 811 With eueue herte I rede yow tendure This strook of fortune or of auenture. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 143 Euen in meynunge [*printed* meynunge] or clothyng. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. To Rdr., That I may with euen sufferance continue in the

course of his holy calling. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. i. 37. I know my life so even. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 192 ¶ 5 Persons of even Tempers and uniform Dispositions. 1766 JOHNSON in Boswell Feb. Pope's (horses) go at a steady even trot. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 177/2 Pericles acquired... a firm and even tone of voice. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. lxxxv.* My blood an even tenour kept. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon*. xiv. 334 The even rhythm of the breathing of every one of us.

9. Equally balanced; in a state of equilibrium; 'not inclining to either side' (J.).

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 39 Bearing her sword so even, that neither the poore are trod vnder foote, nor the rich suffred to loke too hye. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. vii. 37 He has A Noble seruant to them; but he could not Carry his honors euen. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 188/1 Its proper place... by reason of its even weight is the Centre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 349 In even ballance down they light. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 69 The Hand must be carried along the whole length... exactly even. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 1180 An Eye impartial, and an even Scale. 1819 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) II. 446 The balance is now restored. The two scales hang even. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vii. 155 He holds the scales of justice most exactly even. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 67 The balance cannot be expected to hang... even.

10. Of accounts, affairs, a reckoning: Having no balance or debt on either side; 'square'.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 2 b. Arithmetik by nomber can make Reckenynge to be euen. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam.* Ajax Pref. (1814) 14 For a man to make even his reckonings. 1605 BR. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* B. 2 § 4 It hath bene an olde and true Proverbe, Of and even reckonings make long friends. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 14 How is it possible for a man of business to keep his affairs even in the world at this rate? a 1716 SOUTH (J.). Even reckoning makes lasting friends.

b. To be even: to be square or quits; to have settled accounts. + To make even: to square accounts. + To make even for: to compensate for.

1511 *Plumpton Cor.* p. cxviii. Memor. That Sir Robert Plumpton... is even for every thing to this present day of August. 1594 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomasso To Rdr.*, I haue bettered mine, or at the least made even for such other imperfections, as can hardly escape the best translators. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iv. ix. (1636) 308 By the slaughter of Pacorus, wee were even for Crassus overthrow. 1622 S. WARD *Christ All in All* (1627) 36 When he had distributed all he had to the poore, and made euen with his reuenues, etc. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 113 (1862) I. 283, I know that Christ and I shall never be Even: I shall die in His debt. 1661 PERRY *Diary* 25 June, I made even with my father and the two drapers for the cloths I sent to sea lately. 1780 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 June, I wish I had been with you to see the Isle of Wight; but I shall perhaps go some time without you, and then we shall be even.

c. To be even (+ even) with: to be quits with; to have one's revenge upon.

14... *Merch. & Son* in Halliwell. *Nugae Poet.* 32 My fadur ys evyn wyth all the worlde. 1589 *Hay any Work* A ij b, Ile be euen with them to. 1626 *Buck. Imp.* (1889) 63 Wherre upon hee vowed to bee even with our English. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 111/1, I will be even with you for this scorn. a 1719 ADDISON (J.), The publick is always even with an author who has not a just deference for them. 1722 A. BRECK STEWART in *Scots Mag.* July (1753) 339/1 He would be evens with him. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvii, I was determined to be even with Barnardine for refusing to tell me the secret. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* q Come out, and I'll be even with you, pretty one. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 264 Verily I would be even with thee, if I had the power.

11. That is a just mean between extremes; of proper magnitude or degree.

c 1366 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 83 Of his stature he was of evne lengthe. 1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 70 Be ewyn tyme off hyr age, Asquier Schaw... hyr gat in marriage. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 80 b, There must be an even temperature amongst these extremities. 1623 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xxxiv, The rest of his traine came after him by even journeyes [Fr. *a justes journees*] at a slower pace.

12. Of conduct, laws, and their administration: Equal towards all, just, impartial. + Also of weights and measures: Just, true.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* xix. 36 Habbab... emne wæga and emne gemetu and sestras. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xix. 46 Riht bal-aunce, and euen ben the weigtis, ryht bushel, and euen sextarye. 1637 EARL STIRLING *Doomsday, 6th Hour*, Yet were their aimes and ends in th'end not eaven. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 17 The wisdom of the legislative Power consists in keeping an even hand to promote all. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax no Tyr.* 33 Though power has been diffused with the most even hand.

+ 13. Equal in rank, dignity, or power; in earlier use with *dat.* or with *til*, to; also *absol.* Obs.

c 1205 LAY. 22928 At pine borde... scal þe hehze beon æfne [c 1275 efne] þan loze. a 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 209 Þe oli goste... þet is efne wið þe and wið þin eadi feder. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 7 Þe son is of his fadir... euen til hym in godhed. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 341 Sum men seien þat he [the pope] is euen wiþ the mannehd of Crist. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 85 We awe not to arett... þingis formid of mannis craft, heyar nor euen to man in kynd. a 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 103 These three persones... were alyke euen in all thynges. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 333 The Figure may not be far off from the Truth: otherwise it were no Figure: Neither may it be euen, and one with the Truth. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seto*. 117 Nevertheless, we may hold such a body to be even with another. 1720 PRIOR *For my Tombstone*, To me 'twas given to die: To thee 'tis given to live: alas one moment sets us even. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxxix. 297 Is there no way to be even with him in any one thing?

b. To be even with: to be on a par, on equal terms with.

1593 NASH *Four Lett. Confut.* 86 You wil... imbrace anie religion which will be euen with the profession that fauors not you. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 24 For all this, man is euen with Death. 1682 N. O. BOILEAU'S *Lutrin* I. 250 We may with both in time be even. 1733 FIELDING *Intrig. Chamberm.* i. v, I am not the first gentleman... who has been even with his master.

¶ c. The Combs. of *even-* are sometimes resolved, so that the adj. in apparent syntactical concord expresses the sense of L. *co.*, Eng. *fellow-, joint-*.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 214 *Coheres*, efn yrfeward. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* vii. 16 Thei shulen be in mounteyns as culueres of euyen valeys [Vulg. *convallium*]. 1422 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 103 He... schalle be an euyen heyre with me eternaly. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 Euen, *equus*, *co-*, *equalis*.

14. Equal in magnitude, number, quantity, etc.

c 1205 LAY. 29103 He halde genge efne wið Gurmunde. *Ibid.* 30835 For his æfne wiht of golde. 1397 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 325 Whan þe day and þe nygt beþ euen. c 1400 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 1121 Harde pitche, and wez, take even weight. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* iii. i. 280 The north schal be eendly by euen terme. c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 931 With' childe of his euen elde. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.*, c. 39 The seid Edmond to pay yerely... CCC li. at the same festis by evyn porcions. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 115 The legges and the thies... ought to be even [L. *æqualia*], straight, and sound. 1660 *Bloome Archib.* A. C. Three even parts. 1749 *Fielding Tom Jones* xii. v, Partridge... kept even pace with Jones. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iii. xviii, Were my Monarch's order given, Two shafts should make our number even. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 85 It is wax and cautchouck even quantities, melted together.

b. Of even date: of the same date. (Common in U.S.; in England chiefly in legal language.)

1681 *Indenture* to Mar., Reciting an Indenture of even date therewith. 1885 *Weekly Notes* 142/1 By deed of even date he covenanted to pay all calls in respect of the shares.

c. *absol.* (See quot.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 222 Ye haue another figure [marg. *Parison*] which we may call the figure of euen, because it goeth by clauses of egall quantitie.

15. Of numbers: Divisible integrally into two equal parts; opposed to *odd*. Of a dance: Performed by an equal number of persons.

1557 *RECORDE Whetst.* A iij, Euen numbers are those, whiche maie be diuided into equalle halves. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 128 b, He woulde your number should rather be odde then even. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 84 Then the daunce will be eune. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 41 Death we feare That makes these odde, all euen. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (J.), Let him tell me whether the number of the stars be even or odd. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* ii. 103 An even number of Quavers or Semiquavers, as 2, 4, 6, or 8. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlviii, The same number cannot be even and odd. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* (1876) 414 The army that presents a front of even numbers is called even hoste. a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) II. 171 Death looks down with nods and smiles, And makes the odds all even. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 407 Three is an odd number and four is an even number.

b. Of objects in a series: Having a place marked by an even number. *Even page*: the left-hand page of a printed book.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 193 The laterall division of man by even and odde, ascribing the odde unto the right side, and even unto the left. 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Ess. Verse* (1709) 229 Accents regularly plac'd On even Syllables. 1844 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 374 The accents are to be placed on even syllables.

c. + *Even* and *odd*: all included, without exception. + *For even or odd*: for good and all. + *For odd nor for even*: on no account whatever. *Evenly even, oddly even* (see quots.).

c 1440 *Boctus in Laud MS.* 559. 10 b, He shulde... foreyven hym even and odde That he hadde doone. c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 4957 All' þone oste, bathe euen and od. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 170, I have sene the lamb of God... And towchid hym for even or od. c 1485 *E. Eng. Misc.* (Warton Club) 42 Loke thou lete, for oode ne for ewyne. 1557 *RECORDE Whetst.* A iij b, Euen numbers euenly, are such numbers as maie be parted continually into euen halves, till you come to an vnitie. As for example, 32. 1676 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* xii, Arithmetic treats of Numbers... which is evenly odde, and which oddly even. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 450/1 *Evenly Even Number*, is that which an even number measures by an even number; as 16, which the number 8 measures by the even number 2.

+ d. *Even* and (or) *odd*: a game of chance; = *Odd or even* (see ODD). Hence *To go even or odd*. Obs.

c 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Per ou nom per...* a play called *euen or odde*. 1598 FLORIO, *Pari dispari*, euen and odde, a kind of play so called. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol.* Gen. (1693) 551 To play at even or odd. 1750 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 5. 2/2 A... Challenges B. to go even or odd with him for a... Sum of Money. 1759 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 16 Socrates cou'd take pleasure... in playing at Even or odd with his children.

16. Of sums of money, numbers, etc.: 'Round', expressible in integers, or in tens, scores, etc.; containing no fractions or 'odd' money.

1638 PENKETHAM *Artich.* Cij b, Beginning with an odde 6d. and ending with even shillings. 1790 *Land. Gas.* No. 5877/3 That... no Stock be allowed but in even st. *Mod.* Of the price of bread, etc. Down again to even money.

17. + a. *absol.* in adverbial phrases: OE. *on efn*, *on emn* (see ANENT); ME. *an emne*, *an ewene*, equally, quietly. *To bring til euen*: to reconcile. Obs.

Brownif 5798 Him on efn ligē ealdr gewinna. a 1000

Byrhtnoth 184 (Gr.), Ða on emn hyra frean feorh gesealdon. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xvi. 12 He gewislice arærð æfre his zeteld on emne his gebroþra. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 957 King steuene For lute poer & feblesse huld him al an ewene. c 1315 SHOREHAM 75 3yf bothe beth of god wylle, And of assent an emne. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 134 Ðan wer boþe þe kynges brouht alle tille euen.

b. quasi-*sb.* in various uses. + Of a person: One's like or equal. + *The even of it*: the plain truth, 'the long and short of it'. *Sporting*. Something expressed in integers.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 240 Of beaute sigh he never her even. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. i. 128 The King hath run had humours on the Knight, that's the euen of it. 1869 *Boy's Own Paper* 14 Sept. 794/2 All the amateur records are 'evens'.

18. Combined in phrases with *hand*. + *At (of) even hand*: on equal terms; also, without either gain or loss. + *To go even hand*: to go 'in equipace' with. *To be even hands with*: (Sc.) = 'to be even with': see 10.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 363 The Muses... never flit, but followe thee, or rather, goe even hande with thee, and treade foote by foote? 1655 BACON *Ess.*, *Envy* (Arb.) 512 Who so is out of Hope to attaine to anothers Vertue, will seeke to come at euen hand, by Depressing an others Fortune. 1650 R. GENTILIUS *Consid. Alcibiades* 33 He contents not himselfe to come out of trouble at even hand, by onely remaining comforted. 1756 W. TOLDRY *Two Orphans* I. 38 Certainly, if a man will keep but of even hand, his ordinary expences ought to be but to the half of his receipts. 1822 HOGG *Perils Man* I. 325 (Jam.), I's be even hands wi' them an' mair.

Even (i-v'n), *adv.* Forms: 1-2 efne, emne, 3-5 ewene, 4-7 evin, -yn (e, 4-5 eeven, (4 ewyn, 5 evon, -un, ewene, eyven, hevvene), 4- even. Also contracted 6-7 ene, 6-9 een, e'en, ev'n. [OE. *efne*, by assimilation *emne*, *efen* = OFris. *efne*, *evin*, OS. *efno* (Du. *even*), OHG. *ebano* (MHG. *ebene*, Ger. *eben*): = OTEut. **ehnb*, f. **ehno*-EVEN a. (In literary use the contracted form *e'en* (in) now occurs only in verse, and in colloq. use it is rare exc. *north dial.*)

The mod. Teut. langs. (exc. Scandinavian) have developed senses similar to those in branch II.]

I. In senses closely related to the adj. (Chiefly admitting of degrees of comparison.)

+ 1. Evenly, in an even manner; regularly, steadily, uniformly. Obs.

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *P.* cxviii. [cxix.] 77 (Gr.) Ic æ pine efnast healde. a 1250 *Orul & Night*, 313 Ich singe efne Mid fulle dreame and lude stefne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 43 So ewene hot þat lond ys, þat men durde selde Here orf in howse awynter bryngte out of the felde. a 1310 in Wright *Lyrice P.* ix. 35 Hire teht aren white ase bon of whal, Evne set ant atled al. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prolog. 47 Demaying hire in althing ewine. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 436 Mony proude rynges, Euyne set to be sight. 1458 *MS. Christ's Hosp.* *Abingdon* in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 44 Now God geve us grace to folowe treuthe even. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* i. (1739) 17 That Poet of ours makes his Verses run as even as a Carpenter can draw his Line.

+ 2. In exact agreement. *To go even* (= Fr. *marcher d'accord*): to agree (with). Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 126 Henry and he euen accorded or þei went. a 1569 KINGESMILL *Conf. Afflict.* (1585) A vij, Behold how good a thing it is... for brethren to dwell even together. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 246 As the rest goes euen. 1611—*Cymb.* i. iv. 47, I... rather shund't to go euen with what I heard. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 39 Both are for the privileges of parliament; can they come closer? Both are for the liberty of the subject; can they meet evener?

+ 3. Equally. a. In equal divisions or parts. b. In an equal degree. Also as quasi-*prep.* with *dat.*: Equally with. c. On equal terms. Obs.

a. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 Sio sunne and se mona habbaþ toðeleð butwunt him þone dæg and þa niht swiþe emne. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 51 Þe barons portiond þe lond euen þam bituene. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 46 Copes riche... Departed even of white and blew. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) lix, Take and dele hit Euun in toe.

b. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 310 Wheþer alle þese ordris ben ewene goode. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2946 Þat ech of ous... do al þat a may, To helpe ys felawe ewene hel-selue; among our fon to day. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* iii. vi. 313 In the same euen miche pouerte... folowe in ewen likenes. c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 4066 Edylwald was a man expert, Euen gyuen to god with cuthbert. c 1485 *E. Eng. Misc.* (Warton Club) 85 Alle in ewene warme water.

c. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xlv, Neuer were there foure knyghtes ewener matched. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 128 b, Be well assured that you bye them [draught oxen] even matched.

+ 4. In a just or proper degree. Obs.

c 1330 *Two Cookery-bks.* 12 Let boyle tylle the Onyonys an be Brawn ben ewyne sothyn, an nowt to moche. *Ibid.* 14 Take þe sylf brothe... Make it euen Salt.

+ 5. Directly, straight; also of descent: In a direct line. Obs. See also EVEN-DOWN.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3105 (Cott.) It brend, þe reke raght vp euen. c 1340 *Ibid.* 3106 (Fairf.) Þe smelle was squete and stode ful eyuen. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* i. 61 Ony male, [That were in lyne] ewyn descendand. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 334 He ledip his soule euen to heuen by goddis lawe. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2281 Into a lond bothe riche and good, fulle eyvn he toke the way. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij b, Ayen the Water his Way ewen iff he hent.

+ b. 'Due' (east, etc.): directly (contrary, etc.). c 1300 *St. Brandan* 515 Hi wende ewene south. c 1400

MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 149 Beyond þir ilæz... to ga euen est, es na land inhabited. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxv. 257 The wind was euen contrary vnto him. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 Evyn agayn. 1485 *Freiris of Berwick* 344 In the west he turnit him ewin about.

II. In weakened senses as an intensive or emphatic particle. (With 6-8 cf. similar uses of *just*.)

6. Exactly, precisely, 'just'. Now chiefly *arch.* after Bible use, and suggesting some notion of 9.

a. of manner; often followed by *as, thus, so*.

Beowulf 1571 Lixte se leoma efne swa of heofene hadre scined rodores candel. a 1000 *Crist* 330 (Gr.). And efne swa ðec gemette meahmt gehroden clæne and gecorene Crist almihtig. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4767 Pe thred day, þe se sal. And stand even in. Als it stode first. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xi. xiii. (1495) 398 Thonder smythth the ayre. euyñ soo that it... sownyth... in the manere of rolling and hurlinge of whelys. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1633 Priam by purpos a pales gert make. And euyñ at his etlyng Ylion was cald. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b. Euen so man in the cage of this world. 1578 *TIMME Calvin on Gen.* 97 Even as if a Man should give a sword and buckler into the hands of another. 1594 *SHAKS. Pass. Pilgr.* xi. Even thus... the warlike god embraced me. 1611 *BIBLE John* xvii. 18 Euen so haue I also sent them into the world. 1808 R. K. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Sued.* (1813) i. 6 It was even as Saxo Grammaticus relates. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* Intro. 'Even sae—even sae.'

b. of time: occas. quasi-*prep.* = at the same moment with. Often with *now* (see further under *Now*, and cf. *ENOW*). † Formerly also *absol.* = 'just now', 'just then' (cf. *just* and *Ger. eben*).

c 1205 *LAY.* 25939 Efne [c 1275 *eafne*] þissen worden þa þat wif seide, Beduer heo gon hirten. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 535 Eueue as the ssire sat, (Sir Mac) to the toune's ende him droue. c 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) lxxv. Euen upon the Monday. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1980 He... Shoke euyñ into ship, & the shalke leuyt. 1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* v. xiv. (1859) 81 And euen with this word this Angel flewe his weye vp in to heuene. 15... *Merch. & Son* 230 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 148 Ryght euyñ abowte mydnyght. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* lxxi. Let your love even with my life decay. 1611... *Cymb.* iii. vi. 16 Euen before, I was At point to sinke, for Food. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 399 The high priest wil holde a counsell, euen the dawning. 1612 R. SHELTON *Serm. St. Martin's* 48 Our most gracious Soueraigne being almost euen with the breaking vp of her (Q. Elizabeth's) ghost most ioyfully in this city proclaimed. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 30 These Shanks are to be rivetted (as you were taught even now). 1830 *KEATS St. Agnes* xxxv. But even now Thy voice was at sweet tremble in mine ear.

† c. of place. Also *absol.* = close at hand (cf. *Ger. n-eben*). *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5179 Even aboven þat vale namly, Whare al men sal se his body. 1393 *LANGL P. Pl.* C. xx. 152 Ho so is hurt in þe hand, eueue in þe myddes, He, etc. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 73 Of the other side it [the castle] had evyn at hande a grete wood. 1578 *WHETSTONE Romes & Cass.* ii. 2 *Ap.* Where dwels Lady Lamia? *Pros.* Even by, Syr.

† d. of shape. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 43 Þare was a table of gold, euen square. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1635 A clene wall clustrit with towres, Euyñ round as a ryng richly wrought.

7. Quite, fully. Formerly often before numerals; now only *arch.* in *Even to* (= *L. usque ad*), in which use it suggests some notion of sense 9.

c 807 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xli. 300 Crist... hiene selfne gecaðmedde emne oð ðone deað. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 1158 (Gr.) Cainan wintra hæfde efne hund-seofontig ær him sunu woce. c 1205 *LAY.* 13924 He heom was leof æfne al swa heore lif. c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 938 in Ritson *Metr.* Rom. II. 309 He reignede her Eueue five ant thritti yer. 1546 *Wyclif's Wycket* 1, I græte sufferance of persecution euen to the deathe. 1611 *BIBLE Ex.* xxvii. 5 That the net may be euen to the midst of the Altar. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* (1663) 4 Nor is it becoming to stoop so low as even to crouching. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlv. 180 Carried at the mercy of the Sea even until Sun-set. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 586 His magnetic beam... Shoots invisible vertue even to the deep.

8. Prefixed to a subject, object, or predicate, or to the expression of a qualifying circumstance, to emphasize its identity. *Obs. exc. arch.* Also in 16-17th c. (hence still *arch.* after Bible use) serving to introduce an epexegetis; = 'namely', 'that is to say'.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 946 Domes hleotan, Efne bæz ilcan, þe ussa yldran fyrrn Frenece onfengon. a 1000 *Met. Boeth.* viii. 46 Efne sio zitsung. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 306, I shall smyte of your hede, evyn anone. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Chron.* vii. 22 Euen because they haue forsaken the Lorde God of their fathers. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* ii. i. 49 *Speed.* She that you gaze on so... Val. Even she I mean. 1596—*Merch. V.* v. i. 242, I swear to thee, euen by thine owne faire eyes. 1610—*Temp.* iii. i. 14 These sweet thoughts, doe euen refresh my labours. 1594 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* Pref. iii. § 9 They imagined they even beheld as it were with their eyes. 1611 *BIBLE Zech.* xi. 10, I took my staff, euen Beauty, and cut it asunder. *Ibid.* *John* viii. 25 Euen the same that I said vnto you from the beginning. 1800 *KEATS St. Agnes* xvii. I will, even in a moment's space, Awake... my foemen's ears.

b. (Chiefly in colloq. form *e'en*.) Prefixed to verbs, with vague force expressible by 'just', 'nothing else but'; in early use sometimes with notion of 'to be sure', 'forsooth' (*L. scilicet*). Now *arch.* and *dial.*

a 1535 *UDALL Royster D.* iii. iv. (Arb.) 52 If she despise you een despise ye hir againe. 1653 *WALTON Angler* 125 Come, now bait your hook againe. And we will ev'n retire to the Sycamore tree. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ii. iii. § 8 The beastly Monk... had e'ne learned as far as Virgil's *Æneids*,

whence he fetched the Platform of this pretty Conceit. 1686 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 353, I can buy them here for 2s. 10d., which is e'en cheap enough. 1759 Dr. FOR CRUSADE (1840) I. x. 172, I e'en let him out. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 178 E'en send to him to come down. 1800 BENTHAM *Let. Wks.* 1843 X. 384 As to the intrigue about the Institute, since it is begun, e'en let it take its course. 1881 Mrs. WHEELER *Westmori. Dial.* 26 Ise can gang with yee.

9. Intimating that the sentence expresses an extreme case of a more general proposition implied (= *Fr. même*). Prefixed (in later use often parenthetically postfixed) to the particular word, phrase, or clause, on which the extreme character of the statement or supposition depends.

This use, now the prevailing one in Eng., is foreign to the other Teut. langs. It is rare in purely dialectal speech, and (though a natural development of 8) seems not to have arisen before the 16th c. Cotgrave 1611 does not give *even* among the equivalents of *Fr. même*. The phrase *not even* (= *L. ne... quidem*) is rare in early use; Cooper *Lat. Dict.* 1572 renders *ne in publicis quidem* by 'no, not in common affairs' (though for *ne nunc quidem* he has 'no, not even now'; see 6 b); Walker *Dict. Particles* 1673 renders *ne... quidem* only by 'no, not so much as'; the earliest *Lat. Dict.* that gives 'no, not even' is app. Ainsworth 1736.

a. Attached to the subj., agent, or object.

1607 *SHAKS. Timon* i. i. 82 Make sacred euen his styrop. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 209 In Warre, even the Conqueror is commonly a loser. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 418 Ev'n the fearful Stag dares for his Hind engage. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) 117 This quickly heals even cut veins and Sinews. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. x. 82 Even this stupid gardener... is as useful to society as I am. 1821 *KEATS Lamia* 23 Jealousies Of the Wood-gods, and even the very trees. 1854 *DORAN Habits & Men* 176 He was in debt to no man, not even to his tailor. 1863 *FR. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* 11 The tone of insolent superiority assumed by even the gutter urchins. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 83 A harp, even, blunts the finger-tips.

b. Attached to a word or clause expressing time, manner, place, or any attendant circumstance.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 36 The leafe... turneth with the Sunne, whereby it sheweth to the husband, even in cloudie weather, what time of the day it is. 1611 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *De Serres' Hist. France* 257 Fortune is a secret operation of the wisdom of God, alwaies iust, even when it is most unknown to vs. 1776 *BUTLER Anal.* i. i. A method of providential conduct, the like of which has been exercised even with regard to ourselves. 1788 *GIBBON Decl. & F. I.* xiii. (1828) 491 Even on that memorable occasion his stay did not exceed two months. 1818 *HALLAM Middle Ages* ix. (1869) 636 Even in Italy... the domestic architecture of the middle ages did not attain any great perfection. 1881 *BIBLE (Revised) Mark* xiv. 59 And not even so [1611 But neither so] did their witness agree together.

c. Attached to a hypothetical clause.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 594 Ev'n though a snowy Ram thou shalt behold, Prefer him not in haste, for Husband to thy Fold. 1791 *SHERIDAN Pizarro* iii. iii, Even though that moment lost your Elvira for ever. 1824 *SCOTT St. Rovan's* xxviii, For such evil brutis Mr. Touchwood cared not, even if he happened to hear of them. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 175 Even if the king had been desirous to fulfil the promises which he had made to the Presbyterians. 1865 *LUBBOCK Preh. Times* 323 Even if the embankment had remained intact to this day. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* 36 Even suppose that these solecisms were collected. *Mod.* Even were there no other evidence, we should still be justified in assuming, etc.

d. Attached to the predicate (or any of its adjuncts), to emphasize the full extent of the statement (whether affirmative or negative).

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 17 Such as these never arise even to the universal Knowledge of Order. 1779 *HERVEY Nav. Hist.* II. 335 These (conditions) the parliament disliked and even signified a disinclination to ratify. 1841 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xlii, He maintained a strict reserve, and even shunned her presence. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 111 Nor had they ever... found England an agreeable, or even a safe, residence.

e. Emphasizing a comparative; 'still', 'yet'.

173. *BUTLER Serm.* xi, It will even more strongly be taken for granted that, etc. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* I, The vanity and the satisfaction of my wife were even greater than mine. 1854 Mrs. JAMESON *Bk. of Th.* (1877) 29 This advice is even more applicable to the painter.

Even- (in early combs. repr. *O* *Tent* stem **eino-*, sometimes with adjectival, sometimes with adverbial force; in later use, combining directly as *adj.* or *adv.*). The forms are identical with those of the *adj.*, but in *ME.* the *-n* was often omitted.

1. In various senses of the *adj.* Chiefly in parasyntetic derivatives, as † *even-carriaged*, -*edged*, -*handed*, -*tempered*, -*toed*, † -*wayed*; also in *even-wise adv.*, in like manner.

1670 *BROOKS Wks.* (1867) VI. 342 Upright hearts in their constant course are 'even-carriaged hearts. 1672 *GRW Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* § 6 Leaves, which are Long or Round, 'Even-edg'd or Escallop'd. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., An 'even-flavoured day of rain. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. vii. 10 This 'even-handed Iustice Commends th' Ingredience of our poyson'd Chalice To our owne lips. 1879 *FROUDE Cesar* xviii. 305 Pompey's justice was even-handed. 1849 J. F. JOHNSTON *Exper. Agriculture* 120 To the 'even-numbered portions, nothing was applied. 1875 *FARRAR Seekers* iii. 1. 267 Controlled, modest, faithful, and 'even-tempered. 1854 *OWEN in Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 79/2 This... family of 'artiodactyle' or 'even-toed beasts. 1670 *NARBOROUGH in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) 64 These People

... are smooth and even toothed and close set and very white. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* v. 84 This unevilla Thy 'even-way'd Peace, with indigested evils. 1864 *SWINBURNE Poems & Bal.*, Two Dreams 78 Love... Tuned evenly with colours musical.

† 2. Prefixed to sbs. with the sense 'fellow-', *L. co-*, as in *even-disciple*, -*servant*, -*worker*; *even-knight*, transl. of *L. commilito* fellow-soldier; *even-next*, 'neighbour' (in Biblical sense); *even-sucker*, a foster-brother; *EVEN-CHRISTIAN*. On the analogy of these, *even-* renders *L. co-* in *even-buying*, transl. of *L. coemptio* purchase. *Obs.*

This formation was common in OE.; examples of later origin chiefly occur in Wyclif.

1388 *WYCLIF 2 Macc.* viii. 11 *Euyñ byinge [1388 *euen-biying*] of boonde men of Jewis. — *John* xi. 16 Thomas... seide to *euen discipulis, And go we. — *Phil.* ii. 25 Epaphrodite, my brothir and *eueue worchere, and myn *eueue knyzt. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Uwilic mon scal his *eueuena beodan als wa he walde þet me him bude. 1388 *WYCLIF Rev.* xix. 10, I am thin *euen seruauit, and of the britheren. [1388 Y am a seruauit with thee]. — 2 *Macc.* ix. 29 Philip, his *euen souler [1388 *eueue souler*] transference the body.

3. In senses of the *adv.* † a. = 'Equally', 'similarly', as in *even-clad ppl. adj.*, *even-high*, -*mighty*, -*rich*, -*right*, -*worth*, -*worthy*, *adjs.*; also *even-eche a.*, co-eternal; *EVENMETE*, *EVENOLD*. b. = 'Evenly', as in *even-pleached*, -*set*, -*spun*. † c. With quasi-prepositional sense, in *even-deed adv.*, according to fact, indeed. d. Straight, directly; see *EVEN-DOWN*, -*FORTH*.

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 81 The only glory is to be gay, and the greatest shame to be under-clad or 'even-clad to our callings. 1555 *Inst. Gentleman* (1568) I vij, He whyche is the rycher man doth seeme to dooe wronge vnto the other, although 'euen deede he haue the wronge doone vnto hym. a 1000 *Crist* 465 (Gr.) *Er* ðon up stige ænnecced sunn, 'Efenecce bearn ænnecced fæder. c 1000 *ALFREDIC Hom.* (1846) II. 598 Elmihtiza God, þu ðe burh ðinum euenecum Wisdome mannan gesceope. c 1200 *ORMIN* 18582 He naðfde noht ben a33 Hiss Faderr æfenecce. a 1000 *Dial. Devil & Recluse* in Kemble *Sal. & Sal.* (1848) 85 He dyde hine 'efenheahne Gode. c 1200 *ORMIN* 15720 Crist iss Godess Sune... & wip' hiss Faderr efenneh. *Ibid.* 18571 'Efenn-mahhtiz Godd wip' himm [þe Faderr]. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* v. ii. 42 Her [France's] Hedges 'euen pleach'd. Put forth disorder'd Twigs. c 890 K. ALFRED *Beda* v. x, Wæron hi eft 'efenrice. c 1200 *ORMIN* 18668 1233 shullenn wutpenn þær Wip' enngless efenrike. 1388 *WYCLIF Eccles.* xlix. 3 He is 'eueue rist [*L. directus*] godly in the penance of folc. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. ix, A lower rank on either side we saw Of lesser shrubs 'even-spun with artifice. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* vi. 75 If the 'even-spun Twine should be extended. 1388 *WYCLIF Job* xxviii. 10 Topasie of Ethiopie schal not be maad 'eueue worth to wisdom. c 1380 — *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 323 Sufferings of þis time ben not 'even-worpi to þe glorie þat is to come. 1288 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 44 Y... dyd not for my synns euyñworthy penans.

Even (*i-v'n*), *v.* Forms: 1 *efnan*, 2-3 *efnen*, (3 *efnen*), 3-4 *evene(n, -yn)*, (4 *emni*, 6 *evin*), 6-7 *eeven*, 8 *eaven*, 4- *even*. [*OE. efnan*, also *ge-efn(e)an*, *f. efen*, *EVEN* a. Cf. OHG. *ebandan* (*Ger. ebenen*), ON. *iafna*, Goth. *ga-ibnjan*.]

The OE. *efnan*, *efnan*, to accomplish, achieve, correspond-ing to ON. *efna* of same meaning, is wholly unconnected.]

I. To make even, level, or straight.

1. *trans. a.* To level (ground); to level, render plane or smooth (any surface); also *fig.* † b. To bring up or restore to a level, or to a straight line. † c. To even out: to dispose evenly into. d. To fit (one thing) to (another).

a. c 1200 *ORMIN* 9207 All þatt ohht iss wrang & crumb Shall efnedd beon & rihhtedd. 1388 *WYCLIF Isa.* xxviii. 25 Whan he shal euenen therto his [the erthes] face, he shal sowe the sed gith. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 127 Whanne þou hast removed of þe boon þat schal be removed eueue þe brynkis with schavyng. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 39 And even the erthe above. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 54 Law, whose end is, to euen and right all things. 1668 *MERRETT tr. Nerri's Art of Glass* 364 Scissers cut the Glass, and even it. 1686 *AGLIONBY Painting Illust.* i. 28 Upon a dry Wall, having first Euened it. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 118 The Line and Rake for evening and smoothing the Ground. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 145 When the face of it is euened, it reflects images like a looking-glass. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 309 The Good Shepherd... smoothed for them all rugged places, and euened them by His own steps. 1864 E. BURRITT *Lond. to John O'Groat's* 318 The tailor's shears, the mason's trowel, and the carpenter's edge, tools are evening everything in Christendom to one dead level of uniformity.

b. 1388 *WYCLIF 1 Kings* xi. 27 Salomon beelidde Mello, and euenede the welw3 of the citee of David. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 143 Evenyn, or make evyn. 1688 *CAPT. J. S. Art of War* 6 Even your Ranks, straiten your Files. a 1705 *EVELYN* (J.), Beat, roll, and mow carpet-walks... for now the ground is supple, and it will even all inequalities. 1849 *Sidonian Soc.* II. 290 The Prussian government... desired the foundation to be euened, for it had sank in various places.

c. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 2 Those things that right reason... had euened out into ranks and kindreds by themselves, have been unhappily huddled and broken.

d. 1530 *PALSGR.* 540/2 Even this lynnyng to my gowne. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps.* xviii. 33 Annot. 102 Evening or fitting (lit. tr. Heb. מְשַׁוְוֶה *meshawwēh*) my feet he makes them nimble.

† 2. To level to, with (the ground, etc.). In OE. example: To throw (a person) down. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddles* xxviii. (Gr.) Ic... efne to eorðan hwilum caldne ceorl. 1388 *WYCLIF Jer.* i. 12 Confoundid is 3oure moder ful myche, and euened to powder. 1550 *SACKVILLE*

Mirr. Mag. Induct. lxii. Walls and towers flat evened with the soyle. 1591 *RALPH Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 21 Her vpper worke [was] rased, and . . . euened shew with the water. 1633 *HEYWOOD 2nd Pt. Iron Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 393 Sees. The stately walls he reard, leuel'd and euen'd.

† b. To bring down to a specified level. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1636 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* No. 70 (1862) I. 183 He wd not even you to a gift of dirt and clay. 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* H. v. Euened my words to the meanest capacity. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 84 You do well, Sir, said I, to even your Wit to such a poor Maiden as me. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s. v., I wouldn't even my wit to you.

† 3. To make (a balance) even. *Obs.*

a 1618 *RALPH Prerog. Parl.* Ep. A iij b. The point of honour well weighed hath nothing in it to euen the ballance. 1638 *CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot.* iii. § 86 Even the ballance, and hold it even. a 1718 *PENN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 421 Prudence and proportion will more than even the scale.

† 4. To make (accounts, etc.) even; to balance, settle, square; to come to agreement upon (points of difference). *Obs.*

1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 65 Foure prudent men wer chosin, on ilk side, to evin all debatis betwix thame. 1619 *SIR R. BOYLE in Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 215 By my payment Mr. Dalton and I have euened all accompts. 1664 *PERKINS Diary* (1879) III. 11 He hath now euened his reckonings at the Wardrobe till Michaelmas last. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 90 The goods we send to that Country are by no means sufficient to even the account between us. 1745 *De Fo's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xlii. 141 He has euened all his differences. 1826 *MRS. BROWNING Anr. Leigh* VIII. (1882) 349 To sorrow for mankind And even their odds. *absol.* 1667 *PERKINS Diary* 13 Oct., Euened with W. Hewer for my expenses upon the road.

b. To even up: to compensate exactly.

1863 *BUSHNELL Vicar. Sacr.* Intro. 16 They take . . . what he [Anselm] says of justice as if He [Christ] were engaged to even up the score of penalty.

† c. To make (a person) 'even' or quits with another. *Obs.*

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* II. i. 308 Nothing . . . shall content my Soule Till I am euen'd with him.

† d. To bring into accord, reconcile. *Obs.*

1600 *HORNE Subseciva* 142 To euen and compound them [factions] in mutuall amity and agreement.

5. † a. To make equal. *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *ANCR. R.* 182 Sicknesse bet God sent . . . efneð þene þolemole to martir. 1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* 22, That diligently you read not onely my Orations, but these Bookes also of Philosophy, which now well nigh to those have euened themselves in quantitie.

b. To treat or represent as equal; to put on the same level; *refl.* to pretend to equality. *Const. to, with* (in ME. *þenn*). Also *absol.* *rare* in mod. use exc. *Sc.*

c 1200 *ORMIN* 1306 Enngless. . . woldenn effenn hemm 3æn Godd. *Ibid.* 15979 For þatt 123 Haliq Gastess mahht Effenn wip þerþlic ahte. 1340 *AYENB.* 16 Lijthber. . . wolde by above þe opre angeles, and him wolde emni to God. 1384 *WYCLIF Isa.* xlii. 5 To whom linceden 3ee me, and eueneden and comparisounen me. a 1605 *MONTGOMRIE Sonn.* lxii. I think it scorne. To euin an ape with auffull Alexander. 1825 *SCOTT Guy R.* xi. They never thought. . . of evening themselves to the Ellangowans. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* let. xii. 'Me and Miss Lillias even'd together! Na, na, lad — od, she is . . . four or five years younger.' 1830 *GALT Laurie T.* vi. i. (1849) 254 The idea of me evening myself in sincerity to their mother. 1881 *SAT. REV.* No. 1323. 301 We disclaim the slightest id of evening the two poets, which would be simply absurd. 1887 *SAINTSBURY Eliz. Lit.* 201 A touch of pathos, again to be euened only to Shakespere's.

c. Sc. 'To talk of one person as a match for another in marriage' (Jam.).

1823 *LOCKHART Reg. Dalton* III. 119 (Jam.), 'Would only Christian even you bit object to a bonny, sonsy, weel-faurd young woman like Miss Catline?'

d. *dial.* To treat as appropriate to (a person's character); chiefly in bad sense, to impute to.

1845 *MRS. S. C. HALL Whiteboy* I. iv. 58 It's long since I heard such a thing as that [having a nice cottage and some fields] euened to a poor man. 1853 *READER Chr. Johnstone* 261 'How daur ye even to me, that I'm seeking a lad?' 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s. v., Would you even the like of that to me. 1884 *ILLUST. LOND. NEWS* 2 Feb. 114/3 I'd have knocked any one down that had euened Such a thing to you in my hearing.

6. To liken, compare. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 950 *LINDISF. GOSP.* Matt. vii. 24 3eefned biþ. c 1200 *TRIN. COLL. HOM.* 161 Dis wordles biwest is efneð to wastene. a 1225 *ANCR. R.* 132 Auh þe treowe ancren we efneð to briddes. c 1290 *LIVES SAINTS* (1887) 62 For ore lowerd euenede him-self to a lomb. 1860 *READER Cloister & H.* IV. 258 Would ye even a beast to a man? 1863 C. J. ATKINSON *Provinc. Danby, Even*, to compare, to liken.

II. To be or become even.

† 7. *intr.* a. To be equal or comparable. *Const. to, with. Obs.*

c 1230 *HALL Meid.* 19 Hare weden ne mahen euenen to hare. a 1240 *SAULES Warde in Coll. Hom.* 251 Helle is . . . ful of brune ueuenlich, for ne mei nan eorðlich fur euenin þer towart. c 1295 *F. E. ALLIT. P. A.* 1072 What schulde þe mone þer compas clym. . . to euen with þat worly lyst.

† b. To tally, agree with; also, to be in line with. *Obs.*

1604 *CAREW Cornwall* (J.), A redoubled numbering never eveneth with the first. 1663 *PERKINS Diary* 22 June, To Westminster, where all along I find the shops evening with the sides of the houses.

8. *trans.* To come up to, equal. *rare.*

1583 *STANVHURST Æneis* II. (Arb.) 58 A toure . . . that in altitud euened These stars. 1607 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1657) 647 In bignesse he [the Drone] eveneth, she, surpasseth

the King himself. 1630 *FULLER Holy War* 192 The English Earl. . . conceived himself to even him in valour and martiall knowledge. 1886 *BURTON Arab. Nts.* (Abr. ed.) I. 177 A daughter who eveneth thee in beauty.

† b. To act up to, keep pace with. *Obs. rare*—1.

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* III. iv. 184 Wee'l euen All that good time will giue vs.

Hence *Euened ppl. a.*

1847 *BUSHNELL Chr. Nur.* II. iii. (1862) 275 In the molds of a perfectly euened judgement.

† *Euen-Christian.* *Obs.* Forms: (see *EVEN a. and CHRISTIAN*). [f. *EVEN* + *CHRISTIAN*; cf. OFris. *ivinkerstena*, OHG. *ebanchristani* (MHG. *ebenkristen*).] A fellow-Christian.

† c 1100 *LAUS EDW. Conf.* § 36 Frater suum . . . quod Angli dicunt him emcristen. c 1175 *LAMB. Hom.* 65 Luue þine euecristene. *Ibid.* 149 Reupe for his emcristenes wawe. c 1240 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 21 Envy and ire ayene thyne euen cristene. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* P 521 Worschip of God, and helping of thin euen cristen. 1450-1530 *MYRR. OUR LADY* 99 Some longe to god, somme to oure selfe and some to our euen cristen. 1544 *Exhort. in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 568 Brotherly love . . . toward all our euen Christen. 1552 *LATIMER Serm. Lord's Prayer* vii. 51 To hate his euen Christian or to do other manner of sinnes. 1604 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. i. 32 The more pittie that great folke should haue countenance . . . to drowne or hang themselves, more then their euen Christian.

Euen-down, adv. and a. north. (Often hyphenated, or as two words.) Also 4 *eunden*. [f. *EVEN adv.* (sense 5) + *DOWN adv.*]

A. adv.

† 1. Straight down. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Km.* 1345 So ryde þay of by resoun bi þe rygge bonez, eunden to þe haunche. c 1400 *DESTR. Troy* 1285 Thai. derkon euon down on a thepe slomur.

2. *dial.* = 'Downright'; quite, thoroughly.

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* s. v., 'He threatped ma euen-down' = He flatly contradicted me. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., That's euen-down just. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s. v., He's euen-down fond, is that lad.

B. adj. (dial.)

1. Coming straight down: said of rain.

1801 *Harst Rig* lxxxiii. (Jam.), Now it turns an eident blast, An euen-down pour. 1822 *GALT Steam Boat* 258 An euen-down thunder-plump came on, that . . . drookit the Doctor to the skin. 1880 *Antrim and Down Gloss.* s. v., There was an euen down pour.

2. a. Of persons, in a good sense: Upright, straightforward; in a bad sense: Downright, out and out. b. Of statements, etc.: Downright, direct. Of things: Downright, sheer; absolute.

1786 *BURNS Two Dogs* 206 But Gentlemen, an' Ladies warst, Wi' ev'n down want o' wark are curst. 1789 *SILLAR Poems* 186 It was a fiction, An ev'n down perfect contradiction. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* vi. To tell your honour the euen down truth. 1823 *Petticoat Tales* I. 288 (Jam.) I may have said that Andrew liked a drap drink, but that's no just an euen down drinker. 1826 *J. WILSON Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 63, I never heard such eunden nonsense. . . in a my born days. 1834 *SIR H. TAYLOR Arcturide* I. x. (1849) 33 In the euen-down letter you are right. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., He's a strange punctal man, as euen down to the ground as can be.

† *Evene, sb. Obs.* Also 3 *efne, efene*. [ME. *efne, efene*, ad. ON. *efni* material, pl. ability, OSw. *efni* (Sw. *emna* stuff, Da. *eune* ability).]

1. Material; subject-matter.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 335 (Cott.) Of himself he toke his euen þat he of wrought bath erth and heuen. 1423 *JAS. I Kingis* Q. clxxxii, Quhat nedis me, apoun so littil evyn, To writt all this?

2. a. Nature; form or shape. b. Natural powers.

c 1200 *TRIN. COLL. HOM.* 137 þe heuenliche bremnesse was mid him þo he fulcuede ure helende. þe fader on stefne. þe sunne on mannes efene. þe holi gost on culures hewe. a 1225 *ANCR. R.* 126 Ancr. . . ouhte leden herd lif, ase dude þe lefdi Iudit, efter hire efne. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 57 Euchen bi his eueue. . . wurdscipede his maumez. c 1230 *HALL Meid.* 43 Ha cwikede of cleane cunde, as is in engles eueue. *Ibid.* 43 A charbuclle is betere þen a iacinie þe eueue of hare cunde. a 1240 *Ureisin in Cott. Hom.* 187 He mot scottin efne after his eueue. c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 157 Somenours. . . Mys motine men alle by here eueue.

† *Evene. v. Obs.* [ad. L. *evenire* to come out, happen, f. *ē* - out + *venire* to come.] *intr.* To come to pass, happen, result.

1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 106 He must necessarily have his particular interest, besides the publique, which cannot but eueue and happen on many occasions. 1663 *FLAGELLUM, or O. Cromwell* (1872) 89 The Scotch War now evening, the lucky minute was come. 1669 *BOYLE Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 57 To try whether the same success would eueue with all unripe fruits. 1704 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 210 God sometimes may suffer such things to eueue.

† *Euenement.* *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *evenement* event, occurrence: see *prec.* and *-MENT*.] An occurrence; an issue, result.

1660 *tr. Amyraldus' Treat. Relig.* I. i. 6 A Providence . . . which disposes of all events of things agreeably to his will. 1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* III. IV. 524 God . . . contemplates. . . in his own will the efficient of all future euenements.

Euenor (EVENOR). [f. *EVEN v.* + *EB*.] One who or that which makes even; esp. one who makes or is a party to an equal division of anything.

a 1400 *Hymn to Virgin* in Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. x. 109 Heil euenor of old lawe and of newe. 1859 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 364 The 'Cattle Eueners' Pool' in Chicago was the result of a contract between the four

federated railways leading thence eastward and three large dealers. *Ibid.* 364 The eueners agreed in return to divide the traffic according to the terms of the railway agreement.

b. In *Weaving*, 'an instrument used for spreading out the yarn on the beam' (Jam.).

c. An apparatus for giving an equal proportion of work to horses in pulling, drawing a load, etc.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Euenor*, a double or treble tree to 'even' or divide the work of pulling upon the respective horses.

† *Euen forth, adv. and prep. Obs.* Also *EMFORTH*. [f. *EVEN adv.* + *FORTH*.]

A. adv.

1. Straight on. [Cf. *EVEN adv.* 5.]

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 163 Panne y entrid in and even-forþ went.

2. (Just so far. Hence) Equally (*with*). [Cf. OE. *swá forð swá as far as*.]

1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. XIII. 143 Lere þe to louye þine enemye . . . eueue forth with þi-selue. 1430 [see *EMFORTH*.]

B. prep. To the extent of; in proportion to.

c 1314, c 1374, 1393 [see *EMFORTH*.] 1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. XIX. 305 He dede equite to alle eueue forth his powere. 1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Sowle* I. xxx. (1859) 33 To amende and satisfy for his trespasses. . . euen forth his power.

† *Euenhead, evenhood.* Forms: 4-5 *euenhede*, 5 *euenhede*, *evynhede*, -*hood*. [OE. **efenhād* (cf. *efenhāda bisceop* co-bishop), f. *efen* *EVEN a.* + *hād* rank: see *-HEAD*, *-HOOD*.]

1. Equality; position of equality; equal dignity or rank.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xviii. 7 He stegh in til heuen til þe euenhede and ioy of his fadere. c 1440 *HYLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxviii. He shal areyue hem aboue al other chosen soules to the euenhede of cherubyn & seraphyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 An Evyn-hede, *equalitas*.

b. *concr.* One who is of equal rank; also something equivalent.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 253 Sir Edward . . . suilk on wild he take his euenhed in mariage. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 361 Pes þree vertues . . . ben euenhed to Goddis witt. 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 206 Euenheads, *co-uales*.

2. a. Impartiality, fairness, equity. b. Equilibrium, well-balanced state (of mind).

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 37 Boþe riche & pouere hegeden in euenhede. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ix. 8 He sall deme þe world of þe erth in euenhed. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* II. 11 þat kepes vs fra outwage and haldes vs in euenhede [printed *evnehede*]. c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 292/2 By evnehede profitably to rayne. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) II. xviii. 130/2 Equyte. . . ne euenhede in shyftyng and in demyng myght not entre.

† *Eueniency.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *evenientia*, pr. pple. of *evenire* to happen: see *-ENCY*.] Coming to pass.

1696 *JEANES Fulm. Christ* 341 The effects of Christs obedience transcend those of Adams disobedience, in regard of certainty of eueniency.

Evening (EVENING), sb. 1. Forms: 1 *efnung*, 3 *eveningue*, 4-6 *evenyng(e)*, (7 *Sc.* *e'ening*), 3-*evening*. [OE. *efnung*, verbal sb. f. *efnian* 'to grow towards evening', f. *efen* *EVEN sb.*]

The vb. occurs in K. ALFRED tr. *Greg. Dial.* (Hatton MS.) I. x. þa þa se dæg æfnode. Also in tr. *Beda de Temp., Sax. Leechdoms* III. 260.]

† 1. The coming on of 'even', the process or fact of growing dusk; the time at which this takes place, the time about sunset. *Obs.*; merged in 2.

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* viii. 11 Heo com ða on æfnunge eft to Noe. c 1205 *LAV.* 30419 Riht to þan euenyng þa fleh Cadwalan þe king. c 1290 *LIVES SAINTS* (1887) 40 In þe eueningue riht Seint Ieme cam to him ride. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xxvii. 57 Whanne the euenyng was maad, there came a riche man fro Armathia. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1458 To hyt drewe to the euenyng.

2. As a synonym of *even*, which it has now superseded in ordinary use: The close of the day; usually, the time from about sunset till bedtime.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 144 Evenyng, þe laste parte of þe day. 1553 *DUKE NORTHUMB. in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 22 Wofull was the newes I receyved this evenyng. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 226, I shall fall like a bright exhalation in the Euenyng. 1741 *WATTS Improv. Mind* I. i. § 9 The Pythagoreans. every evening thrice run over the actions and affairs of the day. 1767-95 *MACNEILL Will & Jean* II. The tears that now ilk e'ning Bleach'd her lately crimson'd cheek. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xviii. 122 On the evening of the same day. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 111 People met . . . at the supper at nine in the evening.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* The closing or declining period of a person's life, or of anything compared to a 'day'.

1614 *RALPH Hist. World* (J.), The long day of mankind drawing towards an evening. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reh.* VI. (1842) 350/1 He was a person of great courage, honour, and fidelity; and not well known till his evening life. 1725 *Pope Odyssey* IV. 116 The sad evening of a stormy life. 1812 *SHELLEY Addr. Irish People* 8 The king of Great Britain has arrived at the evening of his days. 1865 *PUSEY Truth Eng. Ch.* 3 To . . . consecrate the evening of my life to the unfolding of some of the deep truths of God's Holy Word.

3. An evening spent in a particular way; esp. an evening devoted to the reception and entertainment of friends. Cf. *soirée*.

1870 *MRS. RIDDELL Austin Friars* IV. Two or three friends were dropping in to supper; and occasional 'evenings out'. 1877 *M. M. GRANT Sun-Maid* xvii, He enjoyed

those 'little evenings', as his aunt termed them. 1861 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady xxv*, Mrs. Osmond having an 'evening'—she had taken the Thursday of each week. 1863 J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 844's Smoking parties and weekly 'evenings'.

†4. *dial.* (See quot.; possibly this belongs to next word.) *Obs.*

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq. Gloss.*, *Evenings*, the delivery at even or night, of a certain portion of grass or corn to a customary tenant, who performs his wonted service of mowing or reaping for his lord, and at the end of his day's work receives such a quantity of the grass or corn... as a gratuity or encouragement of his bounden service. 1781-1800 in BAILEY; hence in mod. Dicts.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Simple *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* with sense 'pertaining to evening, occurring in the evening', etc.

1535 COVERDALE *Zech. xix. 7* Aboute the euenynge tyme it shal be light. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent. iv. ii. 17* Now must we... give some euenynge Musique to her eare. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. i. (R.). Near to his evening region was the sun. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 22 Knowledge... from the effects of things; which, because it is more dark and obscure than that which ariseth from the causes of things, they [the schoolmen] termed evening knowledge. 1699 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg. iii. 521* The cool Evening-breeze the Meads renews. *Ibid.* iv. 628 A Shepherd's Groom Surveys his Ev'ning Flocks returning Home. 1704 POPE *Pastorals, Autumn* 40 The birds shall cease to tune their ev'ning song. *Ibid. Winter* 45 No grateful dew descends from ev'ning skies. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* (1737) II. 282 We took our evening-walk in the fields. 1731 ADDISON *Psalm xix.* Soon as the evening shades prevail. 1785 POPE *Odes* xix. 83 A day-devourer, and an evening-spy! 1798 — *Dunci.* II. 72 At early dawn to drop her evening cates before his neighbour's shop. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* viii. 5, I saw my friends in ev'ning circles meet. 1804 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 19 My evening prospects now hang on the slender thread of a single life. 1870 DICKENS *E. Druod* iv. I have been... wasting my evening conversation on the desert air. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by the Works* II. 188 Aunt Barbara... took her to the evening classes of the Art School.

b. In various combinations of a more permanent character, chiefly simple *attrib.*, as *evening-hymn*, †-*mass*, †-*prayer*, †-*sacrifice*, †-*service*, etc.; also *evening-bird* (see quot.); *evening dress*, the costume prescribed by fashion to be worn in the evening; †*evening end*, app. the western end (of a mine work); *evening flower*, a genus of plants (*Hesperantha*, N. O. *Iridaceæ*) so called because its flowers expand early in the evening; †*evening glade*, ? some atmospheric phenomenon seen in the evening; *evening gun* (see quot.); *evening-lighted ppl. a.*, illuminated by the light of the evening; *evening party*, a social gathering beginning some time in the evening (cf. 3); *evening-primrose* (see quot. 1872); †*evening-song* = *EVENSONG*; *evening-star*, applied with definite article to Venus, with indef. art. also to Jupiter and Mercury, when seen in the west after sunset, also *fig.*; *evening-tide* = *EVENTIDE*.

1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Feb. 227/2 The gecko... is sometimes known as the "Evening Bird". 1886 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V. I.* II. 11 'Have you no "evening-dress" asks Netta. 1884 *Copper Mines* II. in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 741 Which Seam or Vein did go from the "Evening-end to the Morning-end of the said Work. 1847 CRAIG, *Hesperantha*, The "Evening-flower. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1774 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 66 In the next place he mentions the "Evening Glade. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 145 The Master of the Pink was prevailed on to omit firing the "evening gun. 1830 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 121 The guard ship fires evening and morning guns. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Evening Gun*, the warning-piece, after the firing of which the sentries challenge. 1832 TENNYSON *Margaret*, From the "evening-lighted wood. 1899 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. i. 38 Shall I come to you at "evening Masse? 1871 *Temple Bar* May 239 In all places where Londoners do congregate, whether at dinner or "evening parties. 1879 ROBINSON *Coward Com.* II. vii. In true evening-party fashion. 1898 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 100 A civil modest wife... that will not misse you morning nor "evening prayer. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 172 The expansion of the flowers in the evening only, of Common Ceanothus... hence called "Evening Primrose. 1884 *Garden* 22 July 64/3 The Evening Primrose covers the ground with large pale lemon flowers. 1535 COVERDALE *Edras* viii. 72, I sat still full of heuines vntill the "euenynge sacrifice. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst.*, *Udolpho* II, St. Aubert read, in a low and solemn voice, the "Evening Service. 1634 CANNE *Necess.* *Separ.* (1849) 89 To use it as Papists did their matins and "evening song. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. § 61 Untill the Evening song be finished, for then the Ecclesiastical solemnity is over. c 1740 SHENSTONE *Rape Traff*, When the bell rung For evening song, His dinner scarce was ended. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxv. [lxxv.] 8 Thou makest both the morningnye and "euenynge starres to prayse y. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 519 Till the amorous Bird of Night... bid haste the Evening Starr On his Hill top. 1781 COVERLEY *Retirement* 46 Ere we yet discern life's evening star. 1818 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxiii. 240 Venus: This brilliant star when seen in the west setting soon after the sun, is known by the name of the Evening Star. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cxxii. 'Tis sweet to see the evening star appear. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanac* 17 Venus is an evening star in the first half of the month [February]. 1554 HULOET, "Euenynge tyde, or euen tyde. 1611 BIBLE *2 Sam.* xi. 2 It came to passe in an euening tyde, that David arose from off his bed. 1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 716 Behold him in the evening-tide of life. a 1800 COWPER *Moraliser* corrected 12 To serious thought at evening-tide.

VOL. III.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) *Eveningless a.*, without an evening; *Eveningly adv.*, every evening. 1865 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 441 And eveningless that sunny noon of heart. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxviii, Daily, or more correctly, eveningly.

† *Evening*, sb. 2. *Obs.* [f. *EVEN* v. + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the vb. *EVEN*: a. the action of making even, level, or smooth; b. ? the action of comparing; hence, comparison (quot. 1230, which may belong to next word).

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Heouenliche luren... passeð alle oðre wiðuten eueninge. 1521-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 6. § 1 Suche byer... may drawe and strayn them [clothes] for euenyng of them only. 1611 COTGR., *Vniment*, an euenning, equaling, planing. 1670 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 73, I saw where the Natives had been by the evening of the Grass.

2. The condition of being even; equality.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3372 pi maister... neuer yet of nobley An euenyng to me.

† *Evening*, sb. 3 and a. *Obs.* [a. ON. *iafnung-i*, sb. f. *iafn* *EVEN* a. But possibly this may have blended with an adv. f. OE. *efen*, *EVEN* a. + *-inga*, *-unga* advb. suffix.]

A. sb. An equal, one of the same rank; a 'match'; a neighbour (in scriptural sense).

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 162 in *Lamb. Hom.* 160 Per sculen eueninges bon þe riche and the laze. c 1200 ORMIN 10702 Taitt to wiþþ þin efenning þe metelike lede. a 1205 *Leg. Kath.* 119 Hco... undernam hit [lare] se wel þæt nane ne was hire euening. c 1225 *Chron. Eng.* 24 in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* II. 271 Geomagog hatte here Kyng, Me nuste no wer ys euenyng. c 1450 *Mvrc* 1229 Hast thou enuyet thyn euenyng.

B. *adj.* ? or *adv.*

1. [The sb. or adv. used predicatively.] Equal; on a level; of the same rank. Const. to, with.

c 1200 ORMIN 13674 Pe labe gast batt wolde ben efenning wiþþ Godd. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 334 Hwuche undeauwes beoð efnunge to þeos. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 11688 (Cott.) Pe crop was euenyng to þe rote. *Ibid.* 23392 Þat ilk þan mai be angels do þat þou sal euenyng þan be to. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2217 Of any erdyng in erthe euenyng to vs.

2. As *adv.* qualifying an *adj.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28170 (Cott.) Of him þat was myn euenyng rike.

† *Evenkin*, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *EVEN* a. + *KIN*; cf. *ALKIN*.] Of the same kindred.

c 1450 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* 72 We sal make a speciale prayer for... all oure euenkin saules.

† *Evenleche*, v. *Obs.* [OE. (*ge*-) *efenlêcan*, f. *efen*, *EVEN* a. + *-lêcan*, f. *-lêc* (see *-LOCK*) used as suffix forming sbs. of quality.] *trans.* To imitate.

c 1000 *Ps.* lxxxviii. 7 (Lye). c 1000 *ELFRIC Hom.* II. 34 He [Stephanus]... Cristes... gebysnunge ærfeðlice geefenlehte. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 Soðliche nis nan mon wel cristene butan þe þe cristene euenlecheð.

† *Evenlength*, *Obs.* In 3 *sevelengthe*. [a. ON. *iafnlengd*, f. *iafn* equal, *EVEN* + *lengd* length.] The time of year when the days and nights are of equal length; the equinox.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 147 In geuelengthe worn it [ðe mones liti] mad.

† *Evenless*, a. *Obs.* [f. *EVEN* a. + *-LESS*.] Without evenness; unrhymthical; awkward.

1652 *ASHMOLE Theat. Chem. Proleg.* 12 The slow and evenlesse Numbers of Prose.

† *Evenlesten*, *Obs.* [OE. *efen* 'laste', wk. fem.] Some plant. (Cockayne's rendering 'everlasting' is due to mistaken etymology.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 78 Grundeswelge, hole cersan, weþbrade, efelaste, ontwe... wel on buteran alc togædere. *Ibid.* III. 2 With heafod wræce genim hamorwyrt & efenlastan nyðwearde. c 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in *W.* Wulcker 559 Mercurialis, i. euenlesten, i. mercurial [*Evenlesten*, The herb mercury, Halliwell].

† *Evenlikly*, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [f. ME. *evenlyk*, *EVENLY* a. + *-LY* 2.] a. Directly, in a direct line; b. exactly. Cf. *EVENLY* *adv.* 2.

c 1225 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iv. viii. 2 A thousand a hundyr and lytyl And thre yhere thare-till ewynlykly. *Ibid.* viii. iii. 113 Bot fra the stok down ewynlykly Descendand per-sownys lyealy.

† *Evenliness*, *Obs.* Also i *efnlicnesse*, *emlicnes*. [OE. *efnlicnesse*, f. *efnlic*, *efenlic*, *EVENLY* a. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being even; equality, evenness; adaptation, suitability.

c 897 K. *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* xvii. 122 Hie healdað ma geferrædenne & efnlicnesse ðonne ealdordom. a 1000 *Eadwine's Cant. Psalt.* cxviii. [cxix.] 144 Emlicnes gewitnesse þin on cennesse. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* 8 If we do but allow God to deal with us... in ways bearing an evenliness with our kind.

† *Evenling*, *Obs.* Also i *efnling*, 1-2 *efenling*. [OE. *efenling*, f. *efen*, *EVEN* a. + *-LING*.] An equal, fellow-man, 'neighbour'.

a 1000 *Eadwine's Cant. Psalt.* xlii. 8 [xlv. 7] Forðæn smirede ðe god god þin of ele blisse fore efnlinge þine. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Luuie bi cristen euenling Alswa þe seoulen in alle þing. *Ibid.* 67 þin sunful efenling luue him for godes þing.

† *Evelong*, a. and *adv.* *Obs.* Also *evelong*. [f. *EVEN* + *-LONG* a.]

The etymological notion is obscure; perh. the adv. originated first, and the *adj.* use was developed from the sense 'straight along', with the help of some confusion with *AVELONG*. In OE. *efelang* occurs once ('þæt cuðe hol...)

þæt he efelang ær gefylde' *Riddles* xlv. 7), with the sense 'of the same length', or perh. 'lengthwise'.]

A. *adj.* Oblong.

1307 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 405 Butter, melk and chese I-schape euelong and cornered wise [*oblongus et tetragonus*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (Tollem. MS.), An euen longe tre meuid swyftly semeþ rounde. *Ibid.* v. ix. (1495) 115 Euenlonge browes wyth lytyll heer sygnefeyth cowardnesse. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 53 Take þe Stufte of þe Porke, & putte it on euelong colyn of fayre past. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 190 This brooke is woont... evelong stones [L. *obliqua saxa*] to carrie With hideous roring downe his streame.

B. *adv.* a. Straight along, in a line. b. In an oblong form.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxvi. (1495) 148 The herte is euenlonge shapen as a toppe. 14... *Porkington MS.* in *Wright Dict.* a. v., One the upper syde make holys evelonghe, as many as thou wilt.

† *Evenly* (*f-v'nli*), a. *Obs. exc. Sc.* Forms: see *EVEN* a. and *-LY* 1. [ME. *evenlich*, OE. *efenlic*, f. *efen*, *EVEN* a. + *-lic*, *-LY* 1. Cf. ON. *iafnligr*, Goth. *ibmaleiks*.]

1. Equal; of the same character, degree, rank, weight, etc. Of a date: The same (cf. *EVEN* a. 14 b).

a 1000 *Crist* 39 (Gr.) Nænig efenlic ðam ær ne siððan in worlde gewearð wifes gearnung. c 1200 ORMIN 1837 Michael bitacneþþ uss... whillec iss wiþþ Godd all efenlic. c 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 90 Haly thomas of heouerliche Alle apostles eueliche. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 318 þe date was euenlik, a þousand þre hundred & tuo, Whan þe Erle of Karrik turned þe Scottis fro. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. ix. 88 þou by euenlyk causes enhaunest þe soules and þe lasse liues. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. iii. 77 3houre modyr and I in ewynlyk gre Discendand fra þe stok are we. 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. viii. 2 Eneas... Twa ewinle burdouns walit... And equale armour. On schulderis... bukliis be.

† b. Equal to one's needs; moderate. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Ðet foremoste [Temperancia] is riht medeme mel... Ðat oder [Modica potio] is emliche drinke... for to beten his þurstes neede.

2. Even: a. Of persons: Fair, equitable, just, impartial.

c 1225 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. x. 88a Sutyle off ingyne he was: and eloquent And ewynlyk in-till judgement. 1488 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) 210/4 Personis... vnsuspect to his hienes, & ewynly to all his liegis. 1494 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 361 (Jam.) The money... salbe layit in an ewynly mans hand. 1567 in G. BUCHANAN *Detect. Q. Mary* (1572) sig. X iiii a, I desyre the mony to be consignt into an ewynly mans hand.

b. Of the ground, roads, etc.: Free from inequalities, level, smooth, uniform.

1781 RAMSAY *Poems, To R. Yarde*, Poets show'd these evenly roads That lead to dwellings of the gods. 1808-25 JAMIESON s.v., We speak... of an evenly course, both as respecting progress in a journey, and the tenor of one's conduct.

Evenly (*f-v'nli*), *adv.* [OE. *efenlice*: see *EVEN* a. and *-LY* 2.] In an even manner or degree.

The physical senses are of late emergence, having in early use been expressed by *EVEN* *adv.*

1. So as to present an even or uniform surface or line; smoothly, without inequalities in level, form, texture, consistency, depth of tint, etc.

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 49 The court... is most evenly paved with bricks. a 1639 WOTTON (J.) A palish clearness, evenly and smoothly spread... of a pretty solid consistence. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1879 G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 151 The paste is spread evenly upon the table to an exact depth.

† 2. In a straight line, directly. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 103 Here the smug and Silver Trent shall runne. In a new Channell, faire and euenly. 1599 — *Hen. V*, II. iv. 97 You find him euenly deriu'd From his most fam'd, of famous Ancestors.

b. In an even direction or position with.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. ii. 7 Whatsoeuer comes athwart his affection, ranges euenly with mine. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 93 Looking carefully up the vernier, the third line above the figure 3 is seen to lie evenly with a line on the scale.

† 3. Exactly; in exact coincidence or agreement.

c 1225 *Metr. Hom.* 96 The stern, that thaim the gat gan schawe... com euenlye Thar Crist was abowen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 228 Quhen it [the wain] was set ewynly Betuix the chekys of the 3et. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 179 He... Let make of gold. A precious ymage riche After his fader ewenliche. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. iii. 496 Euenlier and more accordyngly. 1512 *Act. 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19. § 10 The hole some... evenly agreeable and concordante with the hoolle some comprised in the seid endenture.

† b. At the very moment; immediately. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1747 To heiz vs hastily henne... ich hope be þe best, euenly þis euen while. *Ibid.* 5338 Eche man was esed euenly at wille.

4. With reference to movement or action: Without fluctuations or variations; equably, uniformly.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 671 Thou towards him with hand so various... Tempest thy providence through his short course: Not evenly, as thou rul'st The angelic orders. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* 117 A wheel of manifold rims... would make out uneven bows of circles, in even shars of time, the whole wheel being evenly turned. a 1732 ATTRAR-BURY *Serm.* (1740) I. vii. 251 We are so apt to forget God's administration of the great affairs below, when they go on evenly and regularly. *Mod.* The hind wheel of my bicycle doesn't run evenly.

b. With equanimity or evenness of mind; serenely, tranquilly.

a 1400 *Relig. Pices fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 11 Strenghe... of herte and will euenly to suffire þe wele and þe waa.

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168a NORRIS *Hierocles* Pref. 19 That can look upon another man's Lands evenly and pleasingly as if they were his own. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) II. x. 275 To be ready to bear evenly, not sullenly.

5. Without inclination to either side. a. In a state of equipoise; under even conditions; without manifest advantage on either side. b. Impartially, fairly, justly, equitably.

a 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 79 in O. E. Misc. 106 And þe clerik and þe knyht he schulle demen euelyche (a 1275 (and text) euenliche) riht. 1275 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 103, I trow he suld be hard to sla, And he war bodyn all evynly. 1224 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 45 Gif the Iudge refusis to do the Law eavenlie, the partie compleinand sall haue recourse to the King. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* vi. 53 He thinks als luff did him hys awance, So ewynly held þe fauour the balance. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Sermon* *Class Richmond Wks.* 207 [She] prouided men lerned, euely & indifferently to here all causes. a 1666 BACON *Advice to Villiers* (J.), It behoves you to carry yourself wisely and evenly between them [the king and prince] both. a 1744 BENTLEY (J.), Being evenly balanced between infinite attractions. 1843 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. 157 A single battle, evenly contested and hardly won. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 255 The Sovereign... had not the power to bear himself evenly between his large and his small kingdom. 1876 LACKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 118 The apparent wishes of the nation hung so evenly and oscillated so frequently.

6. Equally. + a. In an equal degree or proportion. Sometimes followed by *as*. Obs.

a 1000 *tr. Bede's Eccl. Hist.* III. xxiii, Calin... was mæsse preost & efenlic Godes man. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. v. 25 Pou... compleint bat gerdouns ne ben not eueneche 3olde to be desertes of folk. 138a WYCLIF *Ezek.* xlvii. 14 Forsooth the 3e shuln weelde it, eche euely as his brother. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* xiv. 48 Þe sterre euenech 3ede to fore euery kyng and all her pepil. 1413 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxvi. (1483) 71 b, Theyr wyttens shold ben euen y lyke, and euely shold they comprehend.

b. In the same degree throughout. Cf. 1. a 1613 BREWERWOOD (J.), The upper face of the sea is known to belevel by nature, and evenly distant from the centre. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* (1759) 309 The liquor reflecting all the rays of its proper colour evenly.

c. In equal parts or shares; as much on one side as on the other.

1395 *E. H. Wills* (1882) 5, Cxx li, eueneche to be departed betwene hem thre. c 1200 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 606 Hony, myxt with salt armonyake And comyn evenly, is goode therefore. 1471 *Act. Audit.* 18 One [= on] baith thair expensis evynly. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 43 b, Gavelkind whereby... the children males oughte evenly to inherit. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* Pref. B ii, There is no great Art in deuiding euely of those things, which are subject to number and measure. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 30 June 5/6 The two parties in the borough are very evenly divided.

7. Evenly even, odd: see EVEN, ODD.

+ **Evenmete**, a. Obs. Also 2 *Orm.* *efennmete*. [OE. **efenmēte*, f. *efen*, EVEN a. + *mēte* (see MEET a.) of a certain measure, f. WGer. **māta* measure. Cf. OHG. *ebenmāgi*.] Of the same measure or standing, co-equal.

c 1200 ORMIN 12365 Wylþ enngless efennmete. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 13 [xlx. 12] Til un-wise meres even-mete es he.

Evenness (f'v'n'nes). [OE. *efenniss*: see EVEN a. and -NESS.]

1. The quality or state of being smooth or level; smoothness, levelness.

1580 BARET *Adv.* P. 441 The plainnesse or euennesse of the sea. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Limē*, Scraped, or shauen vnto a sleeknesse, or euennesse. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 91 For stateliness of the buildings, paving, and evenness of the street... far superior to any in Europe. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* Prel. Disc. (1750) 33 The evenness of the surface of the lunar spots. 1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* Supp. 20 June 4/3 The paring down must... be done with great evenness and accuracy.

2. Uniformity in shape, texture, arrangement, etc. 1534 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 182 Trees of admirable height and evenness. 1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 69 The length and evenness of the stem. 1766 LEONI *tr. Albert's Archit.* I. 27 b, The Sallow, the Hornbeam, and the Fig... by their Dryness and Evenness, are... wonderfully soft and easy under the Carver's Tool. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 2 The evenness, the whiteness... in a beautiful set of teeth.

3. Of movement or action: Uniformity, freedom from fluctuations in speed or intensity; equability. Also of the mind, temper, etc.: Equability; calmness, equanimity.

1574 H. G. *Briefe Tables* Gija, Thou, for to cause that the raye maye go with an euennesse, shalte cause this maniple to go by fiue in a rancke in breadth. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* iii. § 5 (R.) A good man may... in a sudden anger go beyond the evenness of a wise Christian. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 401 His Recovery... was owing to the great Evenness of his Temper. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacr.* (J.), The ether most readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celestial bodies, and the making them with that evenness and celerity is requisite in them all. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 147 p. 2 Evenness of Voice and Delivery. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iv. 331 The evenness with which a Frenchman pronounces the syllables.

+ 4. Balanced condition, equipoise. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, Equidistance from extremes; the just mean.

1398 TREvisa *Barth De P. R.* III. xxiii. (1495) 71 Some pulse hyght meane euynd and temperate. This meane and euynes comyth of moche and lytyll. a 1420 HOCCELYE *De Reg. Princ.* 140 He lucre & losse weitehe in euennesse. a 1600 HOOKER (J.), That so it [a crooked stick] may settle itself... in a middle estate of evenness. 1646 J. WHITAKER *Usiah* 22 It [is] a difficulty for an unsteady paralytically hand to carry a full cup with evenness. 1653 ROUSE *Myst.*

Marr. 316 The one are so ballanced with the other that the soul is kept in an evenness. 1660 *Andromania* i. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 200 See the ambassadors entertain'd With such an evenness as should be us'd to men We neither fear nor love.

5. Of the administration of justice: Equitableness, impartiality. + Formerly in wider use: Equity, righteousness.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelm.) cxviii [cxix]. 144 (Bosw.) Efennys zecyðns din on ecnyse. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ix. 9 And als deme sal he World of erpe in euennesse. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. xxviii. (1869) 19 To varie it at your wille... after that the cas asketh and right and euennesse is. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 138 Be carefull... in the duties of equity and euennesse amongst men, this is religion. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* Pref. 5 They have delivered things to posterity with... much candour and evenness. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. xvi. 302 Without it... these noble knights had never known the evenness of Count Baldwin's justice.

+ *pl.* after the Vulgate and the Heb.: Right things. a 1240 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi [i]. 2 Þin eghen se euennesse.

+ 6. Equality. Obs.

1398 TREvisa *Barth De P. R.* III. xxiv. (1495) 73 The line of the euyneesse of daye and nighte. 1530 PALSGR. 217/2 *Evennesse, equalitt.* 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 4. 34 *Evenness, Parity.*

+ **Even-old**, a. and sb. Obs. Forms: (see EVEN a. and OLD). [OE. *efeneald*: see EVEN- and OLD.]

A. *adj.* Of the same age; co-eval. B. *sb.* One who is of the same age.

a 1000 *Widsith* 40 (Gr.) Nænig efeneald him eorlscipe maran on-drette. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 124 (Bosw.) Ple-gende mid his efenealdum. c 1200 ORMIN 18605 Swa was Crist... all wylþ hiss Fadert efeneald. 138a WYCLIF *Dan.* i. 10 He shal see þour cheris lener before other þunge men, þour euenealds. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 *Eveneholde*, or euenealde, *coculus*. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 14 b, Lyke as I se my son do for his frende & euenealde.

Evenomate (i'ven'omēt), v. rare-1. [f. E-out + VENOM sb. + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To take out the poison from (food, etc.).

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 122 Purified from the poison of the practical Romish doctrine of works as the Mandioc is evenomated by fire.

+ **Evens**, *adv.* Obs. [genit. of EVEN sb. used *advb.*] In the evening.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 375 Folke was on þaire firste slepe & it was furth euynd.

Evensong (f'v'nsŋŋ). [f. EVEN sb. + SONG.]

1. *Eccl.* The English name of the service (also called *vespers*) usually celebrated shortly before sunset, being the sixth of the seven 'canonical hours' of the Western Church. After the Reformation applied to the 'Evening Prayer' of the Church of England, which is 'an abridgement of the offices of Evensong and Compline as used before the Reformation' (Hook *Ch. Dict.*).

The *Doleful Evensong*: the 'Fatal Vespers' of 26 Oct. 1623, at which the greater part of a R. C. congregation lost their lives through the falling-in of a floor.

c 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* xix, þa seofon tid-sangas... uht-sang ant þrim-sang... non-sang ant æfen-sang. c 1040 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 50, Æfensanc dæghwamlice mid feower sealmorum. c 1235 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 528 At þe day of date of euen-songe, On oure byfore þe sonne go down. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* 17 Euery brother and sister... shullen... heren y^e seruice of bothe y^e euensong & messe. 1468 in *Ellacombe Bells of Ch. ix.* (1872) 277 He schall helpe to ryng all in to Matens and Masse and euynsong with his felow. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Table for the Ordre of the Psalmes, to be sayed at Matins and Euensong. c 1550 BECON *Treat. Fasting in Catechism* (1844) 533 Such should not be counted to fast that did eat before euensong was done. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 217 The country Lasses dance in the Church-yard after Even-song. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 427 He [John Gee] had been at the doleful Evensong in the Black-Friers in London, 26 Oct. 1623. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* II. 106 Doom'd to say his beads and Evensong. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xvii, 'I might hae gaen to euensong, and heard Daddy Docharty mumbeling his mass'. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 97 His matin prayer... his euensong were all out of Holy Writ.

attrib. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* II. Wks. (1847) 61/1 To diet their ignorance... with the limited draught of a matin, and euensong drench.

b. The time of evensong; the hour of sunset. *arch.* Also more fully + *evensong-time*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25594 (Cott.) Sute iesu... þou gaf sight o þi blod and flexs at euen-sanges time [c 1340 (Fairf. euen-sange time)]. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4800 Fram afternone to auensong. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 450 Quhen that euynsang-tym ves neir. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 504 II. 191 On the same day at euynd-song time. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v a, Let hir fast till euensong. 1523 Lb. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclxix. (R.), The yonge kyng entred into Reynes, the Saturday at euensongtyme. 1560-78 *Bk. Disclpt. Ch. Scot.*, The Saturday, and other vigils to be holy daies from Evensong to Evensong. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (J.), If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts 'till euensong. a 1700 DRYDEN *Poems* (J.), He tun'd his notes both euensong and morn. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1775 in ASH. 1805 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads, Before Dawn* 9 From euensong to day time.

+ c. *Sicilian evensong*: = 'Sicilian vespers': see VESPERS. Obs.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 718 All the Frenchmen that were in the Ile of Sicilia... upon Easter day, at the first peale to Evensong... were all put to death... where-upon this proverb doth yet remaine amongst us, The Sicilian Evensong. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH *Irene* Wks. 168 Towns will close their gates upon you; and ye may some day expect a Sicilian even-song.

2. *gens.* (partly *transf.* from 1). A song sung in the evening.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 830 If euen song and morwe song accorde Lat se now who shal telle the firste tale. 163a MILTON *Penseroso* 64 Thee, chauntress, oft the woods among I woo, to hear thy even-song. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 176 Sit thee down, and sing thy evensong in the sad tree's shade. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* xii. 373 Flocks of birds... were singing their sweet shrill evensong.

+ **Even-star**, *Obs.* Also 5 -stern. [OE. *æfensteorra*, f. *æfen*, EVEN sb. + *steorra*, STAB; for *even-stern* cf. ON. *aplant-stiarn*.] Evening-star.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 Se steorra ðe we hatap æfensteorra. c 1220 *Bestiary* 766 For he is fairer ouer alle men, so euen sterre ouer erðe fen. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxxviii. 32 Thou... makist euene sterre... to rise on the sonnes of erthe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 119 The Euenstern, *vesperus*. 152a HULOET, Euen starre. *vesper, vesperugo*.

Event (i'vent), sb. Also 6 *Sc.* *evend*. [a. OF. *event*, ad. L. *event-us* occurrence, issue, f. *evenire* to come out, happen, result, f. *ē-* out + *venire* to come.]

1. The (actual or contemplated) fact of anything happening; the occurrence of. Now chiefly in phrase *In the event of*: in the case (something specified) should occur.

160a FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* Introd. 1, I could not but expect the euent of so good a thing. *Mod.* In the event of the earl's death, the title will lapse.

+ b. *In point of event*: in point of fact, as things have actually happened. Obs.

1676 ALLEN *Addr. Nonconf.* 29 And... we find in point of event, that the ordinary way... hath been, etc.

2. Anything that happens, or is contemplated as happening; an incident, occurrence. *The course of events*: see COURSE.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A. v.* iii. 204 To Order well the State, That like Euent, may ne'er it Ruinate. 163a LITGROW *Trav.* iv. 140 The dangerous euent in darke and tempestuous nights, which happen there [in this sea]. 1650 CROMWELL *Lett.* 12 Sept. (Carlyle), [We do not think] of the hand of the great God in this mighty and strange appearance of His; but can slightly call it an 'event'! 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd. Wks. 1874 I. 2 This observation forms... a presumption... that such event has or will come to pass. 1803 CAMPBELL *Lochiel's Warning*, Coming events cast their shadows before. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, Her affection, awakened by the events of the morning. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. I.* I. ii. 86 An utter change in the political events which came after... would have been the result.

b. *pl.* (without article) for 'the course of events'; also occas. in sing. *the event*.

1719 DE FOR CRUSOE (1840) I. xiv. 238, I resolved to put myself upon the watch to see them... and leave the rest to the event. 1842 MIALI *Nonconf.* II. 1 Events have proved us right. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xii. 130 Nature and events had made him king.

c. In mod. use chiefly restricted to occurrences of some importance; hence colloquial uses such as *quite an event*. (Cf. Fr. *un véritable événement*.)

1883 Mrs. BISHOP in *Leisure H.* 84/4 The first sight of a real mangrove swamp is an event.

d. In the doctrine of chances: (a.) Any one of the possible (mutually exclusive) occurrences, some one of which will happen under stated conditions, and the relative probability of which may be computed. *Compound event*: one that consists in the combined occurrence of two or more simple events. (b.) Occasionally, a trial or hazard, which will result in some one of several different ways ('events' in the preceding sense).

1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 96 One of the events, A, B, C, &c. must happen at every trial, and each event brings with it a specified gain or loss. 1885 CROFTON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XIX. 771 Determination of the probabilities of Compound Events, when the probabilities of the simple events on which they depend are known. *Ibid.*, Let there be an event which must turn out in one of two ways, W and B.

e. In sporting language: Something on the issue of which money is staked; also, one of the items in a programme of sports.

1845 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 66 The young fellows were making an 'event' out of Ethel's marriage and sporting their money freely on it. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* i. 4 Trusting to the next event at Newmarket to set him right. 1884 *Cyclist* 13 Feb. 247/2 The Amateur Athletic Association passed a rule prohibiting the holding of professional events at amateur athletic meetings. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 50 Of the leading events Oxford, Cambridge, and Eton each won one.

3. That which follows upon a course of proceedings; the outcome, issue; that which proceeds from the operation of a cause; a consequence, result. *In (the) event*: in (the) result.

1573 *Sempill Ball.* 187 Weill micht the counsels beir ane gude euend. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 247 Touching the original, proceeding, and event of these wars I spare to speake much. 1611 HAYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i, Causes best friended haue the best euent. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 4 Too much indulgence... is a cruell loue in the euent. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 24 His courtesy in intention proved a mischief in event. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 p. 3 A beautiful Creature in a Widow's Habit sat in Court, to hear the Event of a Cause concerning her Dower. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 96 We have surprising accounts... of the recovery of persons, without the least prospect of a favourable event. 1800

SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xiii. He then took his aim . . . and the multitude awaited the event in breathless silence. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 612 The event of his enterprise was doubtful. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. ii. 146 They openly, and in the event successfully, resisted the installation of the new prelate. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 53 There is no merit . . . in learning wisdom after the event.

† b. Undesigned or incidental result. *nonce-use*. 1644 H. PARKER *Yus Pop.* 25 The Pilot wafts himself by event [Aristotle's *κατὰ συμβεβηκός*, *Phys.* II. 1], it being impossible that he should waft others, if hee were absent.

† 4. What 'becomes of' or befalls (a person or thing); fate. *Obs.*

15. MORR *Edw. V.* Ep. Ded. 2 The miserable and wretched end and event of the other. 1591 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 143 A ship in midst of tempest left. Full sad and dreadful is that ships event. 1611 BIBLE *Ecc.* ix. 2. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 129 They differ as unto the Event they may come unto.

5. Idiomatic phrases, with mixed notion of 2 and 3. At (or † in) all events: whatever happens or happened; in any case, at any rate. † Upon all events: for every emergency.

1672 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 80, I had put all things in readiness upon all events. 1683 *Ibid.* II. 150 In all events . . . the Church of England . . . is the most primitive, apostolical, and excellent. [1703] LD. HOLR. in Raymond *Rep.* 909 He is bound to answer for the goods at all events but acts of God and the king's enemies. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. li. 42 Civil war . . . must in all events, prove calamitous to the nation. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. li. 73 Duplex sent repeated orders that it [the reinforcement] might be intercepted at all events. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. x. 603 Berkestead was a pedlar, or at all events a hawker of small wares. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 35 Not this at all events, which is the opposite of truth.

† **Event**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* [f. L. *event-* ppl. stem of *evenire* (see *EVEN* v.) to happen, take place.] *intr.* To come to pass.

(An alleged transitive verb of this form in RICHARDSON and later Dicts. is based on a passage misquoted from T. Wilson *Rhet.* 6 b; edd. 1553 and 1580 have *invented*.)

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 13, An English History acted and euented in my Countrey of England. 1615 A. NICHOLAS *Marriage & Wit.* xii. My Maid and I . . . Will tell old Stories long ago euented To pass the Time. 1650 VIND. *Hammond's Addr.* § 32 To teach their Disciples *apathy*, or courage against whatsoever events.

† **Event**, *v.* 2. *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *eventer*, OF. *es-venter*, f. *es-* = L. *ex-* + *vent* wind; cf. *AVENT*.] a. *trans.* To expose to the air; hence, to cool. b. *intr.* for *refl.* To vent itself, find a vent.

1550 BALDWIN in *Mirr. Mag.*, *Clifford* viii. To euent the heat that had me nye vndoen. 1603 B. JONSON *K. Jas. Entertainment. Coronat.* Lest the fervour of so pure a flame As this my city bears, might lose the name Without the apt euenting of her heat. 1609 — *Case is altered* v. iii. The place from whence that scalding sigh evented. 1606 CHAPMAN *Hero & Leander* III. Till he [Phoebus] find oppos'd A loose and roid vapour that is fit T' euent his searching beams.

† **Eventation**, *Obs.* [a. F. *eventation*, f. *eventer* = see prec.] A letting out, a drawing (of blood). 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1560) O v j b. In suche cases. A lite eventation of the infected bloude, maye bee the saving of their lyves. [1611] COTGR., *Eventation*, a venting; also, the opening of a veine.]

† **Eventerate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [irreg. f. L. *ē-* out + *venter* belly + *-ATE* 3: cf. F. *eventrer*. Prob. orig. a misprint in BROWN for *eventerate*.]

a. *trans.* To open the bowels of; to disembowel. b. *intr.* 'To come out of the belly' (Blount *Glossogr.*, 1656). Hence † **Eventeration** *Obs.* -° = *EVENTRATION*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vi. 116 In a Bear which the Hunters eventerated, I beheld the young ones with all their parts distinct. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Eventeration*, a taking out the belly of anything. 1692-1732 in COLES.

Eventful (*iv'entfəl*), *a.* [f. *EVENT* sb. + *-FUL*. A word used once by Shakespeare, whence Johnson's only quotation; not appearing otherwise in our quots. till after Johnson.]

1. Full of events; rich in striking occurrences. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 164 Last Scene of all, That ends this strange eventful historie. 1761 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* III. 252 The eventful story of her [Placidia's] life. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 173 The changes which fourteen eventful years had produced. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveldt* I. i. 5 Barneveldt's eventful life.

2. Fraught with important issues; momentous. 1773 LANGHORNE *Orig. Veil* (R.) The man of faith thro' Gerar doom'd to stray, A nation waiting his eventful way. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii. A thousand times she turned about the eventful paper. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VII. xiii. Thalaba . . . waited calmly for the eventful day. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 591 The interval between the sitting of Saturday and the sitting of Monday was anxious and eventful.

3. = *EVENTUAL* 5.

1866 BENTHAM in *Westminst. Rev.* VI. 474 To levy . . . any part . . . not exceeding, for any child, a moiety of such his, her, or their then eventful portion or portions.

Hence **Eventfulness**, eventful quality.

1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 592 What we miss in eventfulness is made up in descriptions, etc. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* IV. 93 Bacon . . . saw . . . the critical eventfulness of the moment.

Eventide (*iv'entīd*), *arch.* [OE. *efen-tīd*, f. *efen*, *EVEN* sb. + *tīd* time, *TIDE*.] The time of evening; evening. Also *fig.*

[1650 *Lindisf. Gosp.*, Mark xi. 11 Midny zee efrn was tid xefoerde on Bethania mid tuoelfum.] a 1600 tr. *Greg. Dial.* I. x. (Bosw.), Seo efen-tīd dæas dæges. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 404 Iðen ende of al his liue, þet was ase iðen euentid. 1388

WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 8. c 1430 tr. T. & Kempis *Imit.* I. xix. In þe eventide discusse þe maner, what þou hast ben þis day in worde, worke, & þou3t. 1578 Chr. *Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 447 This life hath not one hour certain, whensoever the eventide thereof cometh. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxiv. 63. 1780 COWPER *Nighting. & Gloww.* Nor yet at eve his note suspended, Nor yet when eventide was ended. 1841 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* vi. *Castle Vautsberg*, Those same soft bells at eventide Rang in the ears of Charlemagne. attrib. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxi. 2 Euentid sacrifice.

† **Eventilate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *eventilāt-* ppl. stem of *eventilā-re* to fan, f. *ē-* out + *ventilā-re* to fan: see *VENTILATE*. Cf. OF. *eventiler*.]

1. *trans.* To expose to the wind or air; to fan; to winnow (corn); to aerate (blood).

1603 in COCKERAM. 1607 *Phys. Dict.*, *Eventilated*, fanned, cooled, or censed by the wind. 1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compt.* vi. 185 The Symptoms . . . were caused by Blood fermenting too much, and not eventilated enough. 1706 in PHILLIPS; hence in ASH, etc.

2. *fig.* To lay open to discussion; to discuss; to VENTILATE.

1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 377 It is nowhere so narrowly discussed and eventilated. 1669 *Addr. Yng. Gentry Eng.* 136 This is a subject so copiously and methodically elsewhere . . . eventilated.

b. (see quot.: not in the Law Dicts.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Eventilate*. in a Law-sense, to estimate, prize, or value an Estate or Inheritance.

† **Eventilation**, *Obs.* [f. prec.: see *-ATION*. Cf. It. *eventilazione* (Florio).]

1. a. The action of fanning, or of supplying fresh air. b. The action of winnowing; also of scattering to the winds. c. Aeration (of blood, humours, etc.).

a. 1643 J. [HOWELL] *Parables on Times* 15 Nothing could be . . . so directly opposite to his soft gentle breezes and eventilations. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. xxv. This heat is . . . a generative gentle heat joyn'd with moisture, nor needs it ayr for eventilation. 1651 — *Venice* 33 By reason of the fresh breezes and eventilations of the circumjacent Sea. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Eventilation*, a Winnowing.

b. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Anemone*, Which, by means of that Eventilation, sends out the Seed in such a Manner as it is proper to be sown. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 109 My cudgel . . . shall soon disseminate, by a rapid eventilation, the brains in his pericranium.

c. 1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compt.* vi. 161 Lest it should obstruct and hinder eventilation by its clamminess. *Ibid.* xi. 378 The Skull being carefully opened . . . he was recovered by the eventilation of his Brain. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 205 It [vital flame] requires constant eventilation, through the trachea and pores of the body.

† Used for: What is 'vented' or belched forth. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* 238 There remains scarce anything now of all their Factions and Frothy Eventilations or Productions of any kind.

2. The action of laying open to discussion; an examination, discussion.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 21 In the search and eventilation of natural verties. 1651 — *Venice* 148 After some Eventilations of the matters, this Answer was sent. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Eventilation*, a strict examining . . . or sifting of a Business. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Eventless (*iv'entləs*), *a.* [f. *EVENT* sb. + *-LESS*; cf. *eventful*.] Without events; unmarked by noteworthy incidents.

1815 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842-6) VII. 231 Our journey was eventless. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. i. 72 So smoothly o'er our heads the days did flit, Yet not eventless either. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* x. 213 On the 21st we made a tedious eventless voyage. 1880 J. W. SHERRER *Conjuror's Daughter* 225 The long eventless day was nearing to its close.

Hence **Eventlessly** *adv.*, in an eventless manner.

Eventlessness, the condition of being eventless.

1888 G. E. POST *Long. Miss. Conf.* I. 24 Her life goes on eventlessly year after year until she reaches the mature age of ten. 1875 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1884) 309 He was pleased with the natural eventlessness of the whole adventure.

Eventration (*iv'entri-tən*), *a.* [a. Fr. *eventration*, f. *eventrer*, f. *ē-* = L. *ex-* out + *ventre* belly.]

1. The action of opening the belly (of an animal). 1875 MISS COBBE *False Beasts* 39 The animal's [camel's] provision of water, which his master could always reach . . . by the simple process of eventration.

2. a. The condition of a foetus in which the abdominal viscera are extruded. b. In women: A pendulous condition of the lower abdomen. c. 'The condition of a large ventral hernia' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). d. The escape of a large amount of intestines from an abdominal wound.

a. 1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* c. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 508/1 The tumour formed by the protruding viscera is designated, eventration.

d. 1847 in CRAIG. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Eventricqueness**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as if **eventric* (*-ique*) (f. *ē-* out + L. *ventr-* em belly + *-IO* + *-NESS*).] Corpulence. In quot. *fig.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fine Lord* 141 If London . . . be born with till its humors be sweetened, and its eventricqueness be reduced . . . then to no purpose is this waste of rage.

Eventual (*iv'entʃuəl*), *a.* [ad. F. *eventuel*, f. as if ad. L. **eventuālis*, f. *eventu-* = see *EVENT*.]

† 1. Of or pertaining to events or occurrences; consisting in events; of the nature of an event. *Obs.* 1612-3 BR. HALL *Contempl.* xiv. 1, There is nothing more

dangerous than to make construction of God's purposes, out of eventually appearances. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 50 To run counter to Gods providence, which is his reall word, and as it were an Eventual Oracle. 1684 H. MORRIS *Answ. Remarks Exp. Apoc.* Biv. 2, The true Authentick eventual measure to compute the fulfilling of the Medial-Visions by.

† 2. That happens to exist. *Obs.*

1752 FIELDING *Amelia* IX. x, By pride I mean that saucy passion which exalts in every little eventual pre-eminence over other men. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 158 In what manner I should prevent the eventual delay of twenty-four hours from becoming . . . a source of new calamity.

3. That will arise or take place in a particular contingency.

1767 LD. LYTTELTON *Hen. II.* I. (ed. 2) 86 William aspired to secure to himself the eventual succession to the crown of that kingdom [France], in case that Louis . . . should die before his father. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 279 Nothing is provided for it, but an eventual surplus to be divided with one class of the private demands. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 252 The Bishops will not have too much time to prepare their eventual opposition. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. 623 He offered to admit England to a share in the eventual partition of the Spanish monarchy.

† b. Of stipulations: Conditional (cf. *EVENTUALLY* 1 b). Of an army: To be raised if required.

1603 TEMPLE *Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 440 The Dutch began to talk of finishing an Eventual Treaty (as they call'd it) for themselves, as soon as the Acts about Powers were wholly dispatch'd. 1706 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 98 The consideration of their services should be eventual, and depend on the success of their exertions. 1799 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) IV. 279 A bill . . . authorizing the President in case of a declaration of war . . . by any European power, to raise an eventual army of thirty regiments.

4. Of the nature of an event or result.

1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xvii. (1700) 162 The Certainty of the Prescience is not antecedent or causal, but subsequent and eventual. 1755 JOHNSON, *Eventual*, happening in consequence of anything; consequential. 1810 BRANTHAM *Pack-ing* (1821) 134 Eventual vexation to persons liable to be called upon to serve in the capacity of special jurors. 1834 HR. MARTINEAU *Moral* III. 124 An aggression on the rights of industry, and an eventual injury to all concerned.

5. Ultimately resulting.

1823 FABER *Diffic. Infidelity* (1833) 3 The necessary consequence which it involves . . . an eventual denial of God's omnipotence. 1850 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* V. cxxxvi. 252 The silent decay and eventual overthrow of her natural defences. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. x. 618 As society advances, the eventual cessation of all such attempts is certain. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 437 Gradually moulded into their eventual form.

Eventuality (*iv'entʃuəli*), *f.* [f. prec. + *-ITY*: cf. F. *eventualité*.]

1. Something that may happen; a possible event or occurrence; a contingency.

1825 LEVER *Dallons* I. 123 Some experience had . . . trained him to a tactic of waiting and watching for eventualities. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom.* i. *Bp. Blougram's Apol.* In that bewildering entanglement Of horrible eventualities. 1876 LADY HERBERT tr. *Häbnér's Rámble* I. xii. 184 In certain eventualities this state of things might give rise to grave difficulties.

2. *Phrenology*. The faculty of observing and remembering the order of succession in events; the supposed 'organ' of this faculty.

1858 G. COMBE *Const. Man.* 72 Individuality and Eventuality, or the powers of observing things that exist and occurrences. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 314 The forehead converges to a central protuberosity, where phrenologists locate eventuality.

Eventually (*iv'entʃuəli*), *adv.* [f. as prec. + *-LY* 2.]

1. In the event of something happening.

1830 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 164 Some eventually possible inconvenience.

† b. In order to provide against a contingency; in conditional terms. *Obs.*

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. cxvii. 239 So many of my letters have miscarried . . . that I am forced to repeat the same thing over and over again eventually. 1752 *Ibid.* IV. 3, I am sensible that they can only be met with by great accident at family sales and auctions, so I only mention the affair to you eventually. [So often in CHESTERF.] 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 271 Not conditionally and eventually, but positively and authoritatively.

† 2. In result (as opposed to intention). *Obs.*

1660 BOYLE *Seraphic Love* Wks. 1772 I. 248, I . . . think that Hermione has but intentionally, not eventually disoblged you. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Pref. 20 King James was not deposed by those, otherwise than eventually: these were the Causes of all this. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 109 Other vices eventually do mischief: this alone aims at it as an end.

3. In the event, in the end, finally, ultimately.

a 1680 GLANVILLE *Serm.* i. (1681) 80 If one that shall eventually be shut out, may do all this, what shall become of the generality of Religious men that never do so much? 1797 E. M. LOMAX *Philanthrope* 278 Seneca . . . endeavoured to employ every day of his life as if it eventually might be his last. 1843 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. x. 179 Absentees . . . will doubtless eventually disappear from Ireland. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways* Sc. v. 122 This line eventually became the brightest line of the whole spectrum.

Eventuate (*iv'entʃuət*), *v.* [f. L. *eventu-* = *EVENT* sb. + *-ATE*; cf. *actual*.]

First used in U. S., and still regarded as an Americanism, though it has been employed by good writers in England.]

1. *intr.* To have a (specified) event or issue; to turn out (well or ill); to issue, result *in*.

1789 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 313,

I am sure it is wrong, and cannot eventuate well. 1835 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xii. The squib had eventuated, as the Yankees say... in a zigzag or cracker. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. iii. 151 The Schoolmen could not but eventuate in William of Ockham. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr. II.* ii. (1881) 361 He heard... the discussions which eventuated in Acts of Parliament. 1877 A. J. ROSS *Mem. Bp. Ewing* xxxi. 536 The crisis had eventuated favourably.

2. To be the issue; to result, come about. 1834 DR QUINCEY *Coleridge Wks.* (1863) II. 93 In the upshot, this conclusion eventuated (to speak Yankeeishly), that, etc. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* i. 25 If So-and-so were condemned, a schism in the National Church would eventuate. 1884 *Law Times* 14 June 121/1 When there was danger of a war eventuating with America.

3. *trans.* To bring to the event or issue. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 103 Yes, (to eventuate my story) it did me good.

Eventuation (fve'nti:u'fən). [*f. prec.*: see **ATION**.] The action of 'eventuating'; bringing or coming to an issue; bringing to issue.

a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON (Ogilvie). 1876 *Overmatched* II. xii. 196 Deputing to some good genius... the eventuation of his more dazzling hopes.

† **Ever**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *eofer*, *eofer*, *efor*, *efor*, 3 *eaver*, 4 *ever*. [*OE. efor* = OHG. (and mod. Ger.) *eber*, ON. *ipfurr* = *OTeut. *eduro-s*, allied to OSlav. *veprŭ*, L. *aper*.]

1. A wild boar. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxxix. [lxxx.] 13 Hine utan of wuda eoferas wrotað and wilde der westað and frettað. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 182 Sele þu him... flæsc eofores. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Ha in hare wurðunge as eaoferes forroden.

2. *Comb.* **Ever-fern**: a. The Polypody, *Polypodium vulgare*; b. *Osmunda regalis*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 188 Deos wyrt man... efor fearn nemneð. c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wt. Wulker 135 *Filix arboratica*, eferfearn. c 1090 *Ag. Voc.* ibid. 297 *Filix minuta*, eofofearn. c 1335 *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 438 He busked hym a bour. Of hay & of euer-ferne & erbez a fewe. a 1387 *Simon. Barhol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 32 Osmunda, herba est, everferne. a 1400 *Sloane MS.* 5. 9 b, Osmundo... eueruern. 14... *Recipes in Rel. Ant.* I. 52 For the stance... tak everferne that grows on the ake.

Ever (e'vai), *adv.* Forms: a. 1-3 *æfre* (*north. æfra*, 2 *ævre*, 3 *ævere*), 2-3 *afre*, *efre*, *efere*, 3 *aver* (e, *avre*, *eur*, 2-4 *evr* (e, *evore*, 3-4 *evore*, 2-5 *eaver*, 2-6 *evir*, -yr, 9 *dial. ivver*, 2- *ever*. β. 3 *ær*, *er*, 4-7 *ere*, 6- *e'er*. Also a. 3 *javre*, 6 *yeffer*. β. 4 *yer*. [*OE. æfre*. Not found in other Teut. langs.; the ulterior etymology is doubtful. Connexion of some kind with OE. *d*, *ay* is probable on account of the sense.

If it be a compound of *d*, the second element should begin with *f* (or less probably with *b*), and contain the vowel *o* or *i*. The most plausible suggestion hitherto made is that of Cosijn (*Taalk. Bijdragen* II. 267), that it is equivalent to Goth. **aiw falkwau* 'ever in life'; cf. the common OE. phrase *d 16 feore* in similar sense; also OHG. *neonaltre* never, lit. 'never in life'. This is supported by the agreement of the final -a of the ONorthumb. *æfra* with the ending of the locative (dat.) of the -u declension, to which the sb. *feorh* life (*=ferkwus*) originally belonged. The recorded forms of *feorh*, however, do not account for the umlaut; but cf. the cognate OE. *stras*, OS. *striks*, ON. *strar* 'men'. A different suggestion has been made by Prof. G. Hempl in *Mod. Lang. Notes* IV. (1889) 417, viz. that the word is an adverbial case of a subst. compound *d + byre* (*=bur*) event, occasion. On this view its formation would be closely analogous to that of Ger. *jemals*. With regard to the umlaut *f* from *b* Hempl compares *drundi* = *drundi*; with regard to the *f* from *b* he compares *wefod* for **wubod* (or *-bōd*).

1. Always, at all times; in all cases. (All these senses, exc. 1 b and 5 b, are now *arch.* or merely literary.)

1. Throughout all time, eternally; throughout all past or all future time; perpetually (often hyperbolically or in relative sense: throughout one's life, etc.). *arch.* Also strengthened *Ever* and *ever*, *† ever ay*.

a 1000 *CYNEWULF Crist* 111 Du æfre were. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Pet is and was æfre scal beon blecced ofer al. c 1200 *ORMIN* 206 Icc amm Gabriel Patt æfre & æfre stannde Biforenn Godd. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Pe endeles dai is æfre abuten ende. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13180 (Götl.) Parfor euer ay worth hir wa! þat god man dos wid tresun sla. 1340 *Ayend.* 71 Pe opre lyue þet eue wyoute ende ssel yleste. 1500-20 *DUNBAR* 'Full oft I muse' vi, The lyfe that euer dois lest. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Offices 34 That we may euer liue with thee in the worlde to come. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 73 It [the island] was not euer compassed about with the sea. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* IV. i. 123 Let me liue here euer. 1668 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1844) 113 He liveth and reigneth ever one God. 1733 *LD. MAYOR OF LONDON Let.* 6 Aug. in *Swift's Lett.*, A set of great men, who will ever be an honour... to their country. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1858) 152 Ever must the Sovereign of Mankind be fitly entitled King.

b. In sense limited by a following *adv.*, *prep.*, or *conj.*, as in *ever after* (-ward), *ever before*, *ever since*, throughout all the time before or after a specified date.

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3942 (Götl.) Euer siben [c 1340 *Trin.* euer aftir] halted he. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 510 Hevere bifore and euer aftir. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. clxxxvi [clxxxii] 565 He hath assembled toguyder into his house... a great nombre of menne, and hath kepte them there covertly euersyth the ferst of Whitsontyde. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* li. 9 Euer and sence the worlde beganne. 1714 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 556 P 7 The Coffee-houses have

ever since been my chief Places of Resort. 1788 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 104 Ever after... the phraseology of the Greeks prevailed. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & B.* xxxv. It must have been raining cats and dogs ever since I had been out. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 364 This sign I have had ever since I was a child.

β. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* i. 23 My desires like fell and cruell hounds, Ere since pursue me.

2. At all times, on all occasions, on each occasion; = **ALWAYS** 1. *arch.* and *north. dial.*

c 1040 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 12 Myndig sig [se abbot] æfre, þæt [etc.]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Efre to þam setteres dei hes comen... to þan sinagoge. c 1205 *LAV.* 547 Brutus heom com æfter & æfer [c 1275 euer] he heom leide on. a 1325 *Prov. Hendyng* xxxiii. Ever out cometh evel sponne web. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour E v.* Of euylly lyf cometh euer an euylly ende. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. 748 As they passed by, ever the Parisiens enclyned themselves to them. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. ii. 162 Your poore Seruant euer. 1632 *LITNGOW Trav.* II. 49 They were dayly molested and besieged, but the victory fell euer to the Christians. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 54/1 The Prelate of the Garter... is ever the Bishop of Winchester. a 1718 *PENN Life Wks.* 1726 I. 137 Envy and Railing... almost ever follow. 1771 *GOLDISM. Hist. Eng.* IV. 378 He attacked the largest ships, and almost ever with success. 1812 *WOODHOUSE Astron.* ix. 70 Longitude is ever measured from the intersection of the equator and ecliptic. 1832 *Hr. MARTINEAU Homes Abroad* viii. 113 The rude state which is ever the consequence of a scarcity of knowledge. 1885 *North Star* 1 July 3/2 Lord Randolph... has been a hard hitter, but he has ever hit fair.

b. Idiomatic phrases. † **Ever among** (see **AMONG** B. 2); also in same sense † **ever between**. *Ever and again*; *ever and anon* (see **AGAIN** 4 b, **ANON** 6 b). † **Ever and oft** (e: with constant reiteration, continually. † **Ever now and now**, *ever now and then*, *ever now and then among*: 'every now and then'. † **Ever unwhile** (ME.): every now and then, from time to time. *Obs.*

1254 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137. 8 3 Hi læiden geildes of n] þe tunes æreumwile. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27 Nawi ane on ende; ah eauer umbewile. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14336 (Cott.) Honour be þou fader, euer and oft. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 7 Elysus bisshop of Wynchestre euer among fondede to have þe see. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vi. xviii. And euer now and now came alle the knyghtes home. *Ibid.* x. lxxxviii. And euer bitwene, sir Tristram resorted unto Ioyous gard. 1548 *UDALL Erasmi. Apoph.* 250 b, Who when he had clene beggered himself w^t expenses, would euer now and then thus saie unto the birde [etc.]. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 207 Besides these written ordinances of the law, he did ever now and then among, rayse uppe Prophetes unto them. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. ix. 41 And ever and anon, with rosy red, The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye. 1632 *LITNGOW Trav.* II. 46 Dalmatians... by Sea with Frigots and Brigantines did euer and often vex the Venetian Commerce. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Bergerac's Comical Hist.* I. 71 Ever now and then I looked upwards. 1739 J. HUXHAM *Ess. Fevers* (1750) 312 A spoonful or two... should be given ever and anon. 1821 *BYRON Sardan.* II. i. 551 And ever and anon some falling bolt Proves his divinity. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 274 Ever and anon we are landed in particulars. 1883 P. ROBINSON *Fishes of Fancy* 90 Ever and again the husky voices of narwhal and shark... murmured, etc.

3. Constantly, incessantly, perpetually; with continual recurrence. *arch.* † **Ever forth** (cf. Ger. *immerfort*): continually, constantly. † **Ever in one**: unchangingly. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Crist & Satan* 297 Æfre forth. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Deut.* xxxi. 27 Efer ge fliton ongen God. a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 His men myt to hearme æfre gedon. c 1205 *LAV.* 1276 þriti dawes & þriti night heo ferdan efer [c 1275 efer] for riht. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Babilones folc weorðeð & warpeð eauer toward is tur. c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 33 Þis Abbot hire siwede euer forth. c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's P.* 546 But he neuer hir coude fynde But euer in oon ylyke sad and kynde. c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* II. xxvii. (1554) 62 b, With these two vices, he brenneth euer in one. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 17 P 2 Pedants... will ever be carping. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Ser.* (ed. 2) III. vii. 99 We are ever sinning, we must ever be renewing our sorrow. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 186 The same tale... we have ever to tell in the English history of these years.

b. With comparatives to mark a constant increase or decrease, *esp.* before the correlatives *the—the* (OE. *sud—sud*, ME. *se—se*, *pe—pe*).

a. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Dæt lastede þa xix wintre wile Stephne was king & æure it was uuerse & uuerse. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Þis fis is of swulc cunde þet euer se he mare strengðeð him to swifiminde mid þe watere se he mare swimmeð abac. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27, & eauer se hare murðe wes mare togederes; se þe sorhe is sarre at te twininge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14441 (Götl.) And 3eit troude noght þa felun Bot eur mistroud mar and mare. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 173 Euer þe lenger þat þou lyfest to lyve bi Goddis lawe, euer þe harder it, etc. c 1440 *Ipomydon* 1833 (Weber) Euyr the fayrer that she spake, The fouler braydes gan he make. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 144 He was euer more quyet & restfull in hymselfe. 1833 *Mrs. BROWNING Prometh. Bd.* Poems 1850 I. 165 This wandering, everlonger, evermore Hath overworn me.

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 110 Er þe lenger þe more. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 58 3er þe more þat þey pole, ai þe more schal þe fendis torment.

† c. **Ever as** (see **As**): with varying force = 'as long as', 'as often as', 'whenever', 'wherever', 'always in proportion as'. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3974 þe kynge... 3ef hom large 3iftes, euer as hii worthe were. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. xxxvi. And euer as he smote doune knyghtes, he made them to swere, etc. 1529 *RASTELL Pastyme* (1811) 251

His armye... ever as they went, won dyvers strange holdes and townes. 1530 *TINDALE Exp.* 1 Cor. 308 And ever as he grew in promotions and dignity, so gathered he unto him of the most subtle-witted. 1571 *CAMPION Hist. Irel.* (1809) 71 He subdued the land through and through, ever as he went building up castles and fortresses. 1594 and *Rep. Faustus* in Thoms. *Prose Rom.* (1828) 101 Ever as they came up to the breach, the cannon heaved them off. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* vii. xxiv. (1668) 126 Ever as you knead it, sprinkle into it the grains of small Chilter wheat. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 139 These... have bene diuers times reformed, euer as they did degenerate from their primitive sincerity.

† 4. Prefixed to indefinite pronouns or advs. to impart to them a distributive sense; also, to distributive words in order to emphasize this function. *Ever all*: all and sundry. *Ever either* (*outher*): each of the two respectively. *Ever anywhere, ever where*: everywhere. *Obs.*: for *ever each, ever ywhere*, see their mod. forms **EVERY, EVERYWHERE**.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13873 (Cott.) Iesus went him forth here and þar, And did meracles euer-ai-quer. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1084 Now we han ben her & tar, þe pris y-wonne euer ay-war. 1382 *WYCLIF Prov.* xxii. 2 The werkere of euer either is the Lord. 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 192 Prophesied... to ever all mankind. c 1480 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xxxi. For 3e moue haue maysturs euyrware. 1444 *Close Roll 23 Hen. VI.* And euerawther of the said Priour and Geoffrey... was bounden in £40. c 1449 *Pycok Repr.* I. ii. 8 But if [=unless] eueither of the premissis be trewe the conclusion is not trewe.

¶ Giving a distributive sense to numerals. (A mere Germanism.)

1535 *COVERDALE Judg.* xv. 4 Samson... caught thre hundred foxes... and put euer a fyre brande betweene two tayles [LUTHER, einen Brand je zwischen zwei Schwänze].

5. quasi-sb. use of 1. † a. In ME. phrase, *long is ever* (cf. 'long is ay'). *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 18848 longe beoð æure dæd ne bið he næure. c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 103 Ful lang es euer, lang es euer.

b. In phrases, *For ever* (sometimes, *esp.* in U.S., written **FOREVER**, q.v.): for all future time, for eternity, in perpetuity; hence (chiefly in colloq. use), incessantly, interminably. In proper sense often in strengthened forms, † *For all ever, for ever and (for) ever, for ever and ay* (arch.), *for ever and a day* (a corruption of *prec.*; now only humorous, but formerly in serious use).

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6218 (Cott.) Þis folk... þat suld vs serue for euer and ai. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 16 Two dukes & tuo bisshoppes for euer toke þer leue. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. v.* 124 Non go to galys, þen it be for euer. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1011 We wyll... ben 3owre ser-vaundys for euer and hoo. 14... *Tundale's Vis.* 1488 To that same peyn schuld y have goo And dwellyd ther in for ever and oo. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* lxxvii. 8 Is his goodnesse cleane decayd for euer and a day? 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* ii. 9 The Doctrine which is set forth in the name of God, serueth not for our age onely, but for all euer. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* I. ii. (1611) 5 One onely God to be blessed for euer. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 97 Farewell for euer and a day. 1600 A. Y. L. IV. i. 145. 1607 *DONNE Sermon.* clvii. VI. 276 New heavens and new earth for ever and ever. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 719 For ever I am ravish'd from thy sight. 1712-4 *POPE Rape Lock* III. 153 The meeting points the sacred hair diserver from the fair head, for ever, and for ever! 1771 *GOLDISM. Hist. Eng.* III. 225 It was the fate of Charles, for ever to aim at projects which were... impracticable. 1794 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho.* i. Madame St. Aubert knew not that she left it for ever. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1202 To him and his successors for ever. 1878 *MORLEY Carlyle Crit.* Misc. Ser. I. 201 Hitherto certainly, and probably it will be so for ever.

β. a 1598 *GREENE Alphonsus Wks.* (1861) 241 Were banish'd both for e'er from Arragon.

† 6. quasi-adj. uses of 1-3. Everlasting, constant, perpetual. Chiefly with agent-nouns or sbs. of action. *Obs.*

1550 *VERON Godly Sayings* (1846) 129 But ever fire of hel (y^e punishment of the devils) do hang over us. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 481 But the time of my euer farewell approacheth. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* Ded., I take my leave, desiring Almighty God... to be your Maiesties euer protector. *Ibid.* ii. (1628) 42 They have bene the onely and euer possessors of their country. 1607 *ROWLANDS Diog. Lanth.* 29, I know thy euer care For winters want... In Sommer doth prepare. 1609 *Epist. Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* (Qq. 1, 2) 179 A neuer writer, to an euer reader.

II. At any time (= **L. unquam**); whence: In any case, in any degree. Primarily in negative and interrogative sentences and in hypothetical and subordinate clauses.

7. At any time.

a. a 1000 *Cædmon's Crist & Satan* 171 Þat ic... ne sceal æfre geheran þære byrhtestan beman stefne. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 15 Þe læs hið æfre [c 1160 *Haltan æfre*] mid eazum geseon. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 A welilewei þu fule hold, þat ich æure was to be iteied. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 230 Al þet vnel þet he euer dude Job, euer he nom leue þerof ec et ure Louerde. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1178 Ich not 3ef thu were 3avre prest. c 1300 *Thrusch & Night.* 127 In Hazl. E. P. 55 Com thou heuere in here londe, Hy shulen don the in prisson stronge. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 15116 (Trin.) Þei bicoom sofiere þen euer er þei were. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 198 That Scottis men mycht do na thing That euir mycht pless to thar liking. 1382 *WYCLIF John* I. 18 No man euer seþ God, no but the oon bigetun sone. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 b, More... pleasaunt to beholde than euer it was... before. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 165 b, Hortensius... was the first that ever killed Peacocke for the Table in Rome. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* III.

v. 28 If ever. You meet in some fresh cheek the power of
fancie. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* iii. viii. l. 187 Whence I have
no hope ever to return. 1660 PEVYS *Diary* (1875) 156 The
first time that ever I remember to have heard the . . . singing-
men in surplices in my life. 1666 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.*
iii. ii. l. 17 We deny that ever his Atoms with all their occur-
rences would ever produce those things which are in the Uni-
verse. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 37 ¶ 1 One of the prettiest
Grotesque Works that ever I saw. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xcii.
Did I ever? No, I never Saw a man grown so yellow!
1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xi. For who could ever gaze on Mr.
Pickwick's beaming face without [etc.]. 1888 BRYCE *Amer.*
Commw. III. xcix. 387 The criticisms of an outspoken press
rarely assail their [English Judges'] ability, hardly ever
their fairness.

β. c. 1205 LAY. 14320 He was be berste latimer bat ær
com her. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 99 It is scham to hem to say
þus, bat ere kirk errip, sin He & His kirk is o persone.
1501 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. ii. l. 141 It hath bin the longest
night That ere I watch'd, and the most heaviest. 1692 tr.
Sallust 28 For who . . . would ere endure, that they should
wallow in wealth. . . while we are pinch'd?

¶ b. *Seldom or ever*: confusedly used for
'seldom if ever', 'seldom or never'.

1771 *Contempl. Man* I. 83 All those people who were
afflicted with any illness, seldom or ever survived it. 1804
SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* v. (1850) 75 Dreamers. . . who walk
in their sleep have seldom or ever the most distant recollec-
tions that they have been dreaming at all. 1809 — *Two*
Vols. Serm. I. 76 This plea is rarely or ever true.

c. Sometimes used pleonastically as in *seldom ever*.
1813 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* 78 The peasants seldom
ever can get a farthing for their beasts. 1828 CARLYLE in
Foreign Rev. II. 460 And seldom ever can he succeed.
1857 BAGEHOT *Lit. Studies* (1879) II. 275 The words of a
great poet, in our complex modern time, are rarely ever free
from its traces.

8. On any supposition, by any chance, at all.

a. *Ever any*: any at all (*obs.*). Also *Ever*
a(n, e'er a(n (now vulgar, though *never a(n* is in
good colloquial use: see the corrupt form *ARROW*).

a. a 1067 *Charter of Eadweard in Cod. Dipl.* IV. 219 Ic
nelle ðat efre an biscop an þing him ðer on a teo. c. 1175
Lamb. Hom. 43 Heo wes wurse to polien þenne efre of
alle þa oðre pine. c. 1205 LAY. 15525 3if mon funde in auer
zei londe. æuer zei cniht bærn. 1583 RICH *Phylotus &*
Emelia (1835) 31 If there bee euer a Deuill of them bothe, I
knowe it is she. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 Here
is policie, but peticie scarce euer a whit. 1769 *Fair Annie*
in *Herd Sc. Songs*, Had ye ever a brother. 1879 MISS
JACKSON *Scroph. Word-bk.* s.v., 'Drink or cider'. 'ever-a-
one', 'I dunna car w'ich'. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., Have
you euer a shilling as you could lend me?

β. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 295, I loue thee better,
then I loue ere a scurvy young Boy of them all. 1611 —
Wint. T. iv. iv. 180. 1698 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.*
iv. i. The should have bene perboyld . . . e're they should
ha' come in, e're a one of hem. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's*
Trav. xxxviii. 151 If there were ere a one amongst you
that could find out any device or stratagem of war. 1657
EARL MONM. tr. *Parula's Pol. Disc.* 200 Nor . . . have [they]
made me ere a whit more happy then I was at first. 1706
WATTS *Hora Lyr.* l. 'Happy the hours', Angels, assist
my doleful song, If you have e'er a mourning string. 1746
W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. No. 33. 232 A Man of my Turn
enjoys a Holiday with as high a Relish as e'er a Prentice-
Boy. . . within the Bills of Mortality. 1800 BENTHAM *Wks.*
(1843) X. 387, I don't know whether you have e'er an one.

b. In comparative clauses introduced by *as*,
than; also in relative clauses introduced by *that*
preceded by a superlative or by *all*, *the only*, etc.

a. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 746 All that ever the kyng
..coude do coude never tourme them fro that opinyon.
c. 1530 — *Arth. Lyr. Bryt* 468 Rode forthe as fast as ever
they myght. a 1533 — *Huon* l. 169 As naked as ever
he was borne. 1583 STUBBS *Anal. Abus.* II. 89 [They]
runne . . . from towne to towne. . . till they have spent all that
euer they haue. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* (J.). As like him as
ever he can look. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 9
Piles. . . driven in as close together as ever they can stick.
1777 JOHNSON *Lett.* 18 Feb. in *Boswell*, She will accommo-
date you as well as ever she can in the old room. 1835
MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 43 Try all that ever you can to be
patient. 1859 G. W. DASENT *Pop. Tales Norse* 19 All she
wanted was to get above ground as fast as ever she could.
1884 F. ANSTEE *Tinted Venus* 25 Can't you see I'm as
anxious to get that statue again as ever you can be?

β. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 72 As lowd as e're thou
canst, cry.

c. Added for emphasis to the conjunctions *as*
soon as, *before*, *ere*, or (= *ere*). Also *when ever*
= 'just as soon as'.

1325-1883 [see ERE C. i. d.]. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 38
Most part of all which M. Arthur and I saw, before euer
we either eate, drunke, or tooke our lodging in Venice.
1655 *Francion* viii. 7 He gave me a good supper last night,
when ever I came within his doors. a 1656 Br. HALL.
Occas. Medit. § 15 (1851) 20 So soon as ever he hears the
noise of a fly afar off, how he hastens to his door! 1718
HICKS *J. Kettlevell* i. xxiii. 46 So soon as ever he com-
menced Master. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile*
Poems I. 48 Or ever she [the Earth] knew sin! 1872 G. W.
DASENT *Three to One* II. 256, I know what is to happen,
before ever I get up-stairs.

d. Following interrogative pronouns, advs., etc.
(*how*, *who*, *what*, *where*, *why*), to intimate that the
speaker has no notion what the answer will be.

Sometimes these combinations are (improperly) written as
single words: see *HOWEVER*, *WHOEVER*, etc.

1595 *World of Wonders* (1607) 240, I shal desire him to
consider how ever it was possible to get from these priests
.. a pertinent answer. 1859 G. W. DASENT *Pop. Tales*
Norse 12 Where ever in the world have you been? *Ibid.*
163 The Troll began to wonder . . . however they could be
rid of the lad. *Ibid.* 215, I wonder now what ever there
can be inside this chest.

e. Appended to relative pronouns or advs.,
and giving to them a generalized or indefinite
force: = *L. -cumque*. These combinations are now
always written as single words: see *HOW(SO)-*
EVER, *WHO(SO)EVER*, etc.

9. In any degree. a. Prefixed to the followed
by a comparative; = 'at all', 'any'. Now only
colloq. (Cf. *never*, which in the parallel use is
much more common).

a. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 172 The Primitive
Christians did not like the Jewish Rites ever the worse
because they were theirs. a 1656 Br. HALL (J.). Let no
man fear that harmful creature ever the less, because he sees
the apostle safe from that poison. 1697 COLLIER *Ess.* (1703)
I. 9 A Mine undiscovered, for which neither the Owner of
the Ground or any Body else, are ever the Richer.

β. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 364 For none are ere the wiser
for them. a 1679 HOBBS *Absurd Geom. Wks.* 1845 VII.
386 Do you think . . . the opinion of your judgment would
have been ere the less?

b. *Ever so*: prefixed in hypothetical sentences
to adjs. or advs., with the sense 'in any con-
ceivable degree'. Sometimes *ellipt.* = 'ever so
much'; also *dial.* in phrases like *Were it ever so*,
= 'however great the need might be'. Similarly,
Ever such (a).

This expression has been substituted, from a notion of
logical propriety, for *never so*, which in literary use appears
to be much older, and still occurs *arch.*, though app. not
now known in dialects. See *NEVER*.

1690-2 LOCKE *Educ.* in T. Fowler *Locke* (1880) 6 Not to
take an answer, though ever so full and satisfactory. 1741
RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 273 Let me . . . not be call'd down
for ever so much. 1751 *Beau-Philosopher* 193 Was it to
be attended with ever such difficult Circumstances, there is
nothing that a great mind will not undertake. 1764 REID
Inquiry vi. § 3 His eyes, though ever so perfect. 1777
SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii. Though Sir Peter's ill humour
may vex me ever so, it never shall provoke me to, etc. 1816
KIRBY & SP. *Charitol.* (1828) II. xix. 142 If ever so many
queens are introduced into a hive. 1843 THACKERAY *Jermine*
Patrol 249 If . . . the caricaturist had made fun of me ever
so, I would . . . have put up with the insult. a 1850 ROSSETTI
Dante & Circ. 1. (1874) 173 Thought of great heart and
worthy ever so, He shall be counted low. 1884 W. WORR.
Gloss. s.v., 'I want ax 'im for bread, not if it was ever so'.

c. Hence *ever so* is used in affirmative contexts
as a vague intensive: 'vastly', 'immensely'.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frills* (1872) I. 13 Ever so
little to their credit. 1870 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls*, Ever
so many years ago. 1877 N. W. LINCOLN *Gloss.* s.v., She
fret ever so when Harry 'listed. 1885 F. ANSTEE *Tinted*
Venus 79 Thank you ever so much, Leander dear!

III. Combinations.

10. When *ever* (in senses 1-3) qualifies an adj.
or ppl. adj. used attributively, it is almost invari-
ably hyphenated, thus giving rise to an unlimited
number of quasi-compounds, as *ever-abiding*,
-angry, *-blooming*, *-changeful*, *-dear*, *-esteemed*, etc.

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Novel's Catech.* (1853) 152 The only
holy and ever-increasing noble fountain. 1580 SIDNEY
Arcadia (1622) 136 The euer-noble nature of Leonatus.
1586 T. B. La Primaud *Fr. Acad.* (1589) i. 47 Philosophie
..is. to lead us to the eternal fruition of our supreme and
ever-abiding good. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. i. 268 My euer
esteemed dutie prickes me on. 1590 T. WATSON *Poems*
(1870) 159 Yee seaunfol flames, whose euer-circling fires
maintain this earth. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 39 Cynthia
still doth steepe In silver dew his ever-drooping hed. 1599
T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 46 The Vulture gnawing still That
euer-dying euer-living wretch. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 463
Witness you euer burning Lights about. 1610 — *Temp.*
i. ii. 280 Thy groines Did . . . penetrate the breasts Of euer-
angry Beares. 1612 DRYDEN *Poly-olb.* l. Notes 2 O euer-
happie Iles . . . By Nature strongly fenc'd. c. 1630 DRUMM.
OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 32 Ethereal prizes, ever-conquer-
ing bands. 1641 MILTON *C. Govt.* i. vi, God . . . brought
forth . . . that beneficent and ever-distributing office of dea-
cons. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (1880) 174 My euer honored
Lord. a 1650 CRASHAW (J.), Panting murmurs, still'd out
of her breast That ever-bubbling spring. 1659 (title)
Golden Remains of the Ever Memorable John Hales.
1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 24 Oh, could the style that copied
every grace . . . have formed his ever-changing will. a 1687
WALLER *Wks.* (1729) 183 (Jod.) What our earth, and
what our heav'n denies, Our everconstant friend, the sea
supplies. 1685 DRYDEN *Misc.* II. 72 To treat thy
evercraving Mind With e'ry Blessing. 1703 ROWE *Fair*
Penit. II. i. Oh! hear me, hear your ever faithful creature!

a 1711 KEN *Hymntheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 74 Their drink
from ever-dropping Trees is rain'd. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock*
II. 66 The skies, Where light disports in ever-mingling dyes.
1715 — *Iliad* II. (1019) The fierce Pelasgi . . . March
from Larissa's ever-fertile Ground. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela*
(1824) I. 227 My euer-dear and ever-honoured father and
mother. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* III. 427 (Jod.)
Th' ever-varying circle of the day. 1744 THOMSON *Autumn*
812 The melting snows, and ever-dripping fogs. 1786 BURNS
Ded. to G. Hamilton, O'er the harp pale Misy roans, And
strikes the ever-deep'ning tones. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE
Italian i. The City and Bay of Naples, an ever-moving
picture. 1808 HAN. MORE *Calebs* I. 401 (Jod.) Its versatile
temper, and its evernew resources. 1812 BYRON *C. Har.*
I. I. The ball-piled pyramid, the ever-blazing match, Portend
the deeds to come. 1827 KEEBLE *Chr. Y. Quinquagesima* I.
Brightening in ever-changeful bloom. 1842 MANNING *Serm.*
(1848) I. xxiv. 354 They . . . declined also the ever-ready spirit
of a Christian life. 1852 TENNYSON *Willington* 79 Ever-
echoing avenues of song. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. xxii.
372 A life literally new, ever-renewing, ever-expanding and
eternal. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* II. 14 Fainter and
more faint the accents come, As at an ever-widening interval.
1868 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 75 My ever-re-
current uncomfortable sensations.

b. Occasionally prefixed to a passive inf. (pre-
ceded by *to*), forming an attrib. adj.

1815 MRS. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* II. 91 This dear and
ever-to-be-lamented parent.

c. Prefixed to sbs. denoting action or state. *rare*.

1665 J. SERJEANT *Sure-footing in Chr.* 76 The Proper
Cause must be an ever-delivery. *Ibid.* 106 The ever-con-
tinuance or uninterruptedness of Tradition.

11. Special Combinations: *ever-being a.*, that
always is; hence *† everbeingness*; *† everblev-*
ing vbl. sb. [*f. bleve*, *BELEAVE v.*], everlastingness;
everbrown sb., a plant always brown (humorously
after *evergreen*); *† ever-crescent a.*, ? growing
in whatever place; *† ever-durable a.*, destined
to last for ever; *† ever-glooming a.*, involved in
perpetual gloom; *† ever-grow* (see *quot.*). See
also the main-words, *EVER-BLESSED*, *-DURING*, etc.

1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* i. 8 The greek word here trans-
lated *ever, aiōna*, according to the notation signifieth 'ever-
being (*deiōn*)'. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* 24 Gods whole
eternity rightly taken . . . is . . . one only everbeing now. 1839
BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 233 A bride of God, And handmaid
of the Everbeing One. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* 13 Such
words to set forth Gods 'ever-beingness by, as may be sure
to shut out formerness and afterness. 1340 *Ayem*, 105 Pet
uerste word [Pater] ous ssewch be langness of his 'eure-
bleunge. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* II. The scanty box,
and stunted 'everbrowns, and broken flower-pots. . . are
scattered mournfully about. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.*
172 The Organs of the Practique Intellect are to rectifie
and regulate the excrement, supercrescent, and 'ever-cres-
cent parts. 1664 H. MORE *Myet. Iniq.* 386 A third Angel . . .
denounces most direfull and 'ever-durable torments to those
that worship the Beast and his Image. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.*
I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 9 Through dreadful shades of 'ever-
glooming night. 1676 GREW *Anal. Plants* IV. i. v. § 1 And
an 'Evergrow, is a degree above an Evergreen: here, the
Buds and young Sprigs, do only live; there, they grow and
are put forth.

Ever-blessed, a.

a. Always enjoying blessedness. b. Worthy to
be always blessed or adored. Also *absol.* (quasi-sb.).
a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 6 The
thought. . . Which on their Spirits was impress'd. And they
beheld the Ever-bless'd. a 1711 — *Hymnologia* *ibid.* III.
375 The Pray'r flew first of Mary ever-bless'd, Her Love
invigorating all the rest. 1758 WESLEY *All praise to*
Him v, And bless the ever-bless'd. 1824 MANNING *Serm.*
(1848) I. xiii. 179 The power of the ever-blessed Trinity.

Ever-during, a. arch. [f. *EVER adv.* +

DURING ppl. a.] Always enduring, everlasting.
1382a WYCLIF *Isa.* xxiv. 5 For thei . . . scatteredden the euer
durende [1388 euerlastyng] bond. 1480 *Robt. Deryll* 1133
The paynes of hell, that ys euer duryng. 1541 COVERDALE
tr. *Bullinger's Old Faith* xi. (1624) 91 This only true and
everdureing salvation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 206 Heav'n
op'nd wide Her everdureing Gates. 1725-6 POPE *Odys.*
vii. 306 Let instant death surprize With ever-during shade
these happy eyes! 1784 COWPER *Tark* v. 710 Sculpture . . .
Gives bond in stone and ever-during brass. 1847 MACAULAY
Misc. Poems (1860) 432 The ever-during plant whose bough
I wear. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxiv. 391
That civil code . . . will remain an ever-during monument of
his labors.

Hence Ever-duringness.

1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Use Dark Th.* 327 The sense of our
ever-duringness comes through no speculation about the
matter of dateless continuance.

† Evereft, adv. *Obs.* [f. *EVER adv.* + *EFT*

adv.] Ever after; ever since, thenceforth. Also
Evereft afterward, *evereft more*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 281 A uayre abbey. bat euereft ap
ylaste. c. 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 316 Euereft Aftur-ward. . .
Of pondre huy beoth so sore a-ferd. c. 1315 SHOREHAM 124
Evereft more a-lyve to ben, And never eft to deye.

Everglade (ev'glæd). U. S. [? f. *EVER adv.*

+ *GLADE*.
The formation is irregular, and the intended etymological
sense uncertain; perh. *ever* was used to mean 'inter-
minable'.

A marshy tract of land mostly under water and
covered in places with tall grass; chiefly in *pl.* as
the name of a large swampy region of South
Florida. Also *attrib.*, as *Everglade kite* (*Rostra-*
mus sociabilis), a bird inhabiting the everglades of
Florida and other parts. *Everglade State*,
Florida.

1827 TANNER *Map Florida*, Extensive Inundated Region
.. generally called the Everglades. 1837 J. L. WILLIAMS
Florida 13 The back country presents a singular alterna-
tion of savannas, hammocks, lagoons, and grass ponds,
called altogether the Everglades. 1841 in WEBSTER. 1841
CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* II. xxxvi. 33 Her [Florida's] swamps
and everglades. . . gloom the thoughts of the wary traveller.
1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 153 A very large purchase had
been made by one company in the Florida everglades. 1860
DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 300 All the pigs being
black in the Everglades of Virginia.

Evergreen (ev'grēn), a. and sb. [f. *EVER*

adv. + *GREEN*.] *A. adj.*

1. Always green.

[1555 EDEN *Decades* 196 Certeyne trees which contynewe
euer greene and neuer lose theyr leaves.] 1796 H. HUNTER
tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 409 Magnificent
cousers pasture. . . in the ever-green valleys. 1860 MAURY
Phys. Geog. Sea x. § 462 Were the sea fresh. . . Ireland would
never have presented those ever-green shores.

b. *fig.* Always fresh, never-failing.

1871 *Echo* 13 Feb., One could not help being struck with
the evergreen good humour of the French.

2. Of trees, shrubs, etc.: Having green leaves all the year round; opposed to *deciduous*.

In trees of this kind, the leaves of the past season remain on the tree, until the new ones are completely formed, as in the holly, holly-oak, pine, etc.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1735 Shade Of laurel ever-green, and branching palm. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 186 When your Ever-green Trees and Shrubs are got to some Height. 1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 156 It [Arctostaphylos nitida] forms a handsome evergreen shrub five or six feet high. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 535 The evergreen Jasmines.

b. Of leaves: Lasting till the next season.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 211 Ilex. Leaves surrounded by a strong woody border; tough, shining, evergreen. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 357 Leaves, which are often rigid and evergreen.

B. *sb.* 1. An evergreen tree or shrub. Cf. A. 2. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 87 The Isle of Corsica, and St. Remo, where the shore is furnished with evergreens, oranges, citrons, and date-trees. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. 1. v. § 1 An Evergreen, is one degree above a Plant which is simply Perennial: of This, only the Trunk and Buds live all the Winter; of That, also the Expanded Leaves. a 1711 KEN *Hymnothero* Poet. Wks. III. 116 He to a Thicket lead, With ever-greens and downy Moss bespread. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 67 The cause of the preservation of the leaves of evergreens through the winter is not accurately known. 1828 SCOTT *Let. Balthazre Jan.*, in Lockhart, She has no business in a ball room but to be ranged against the wall as an evergreen. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 162 Christmas had been . . . the season . . . when every house was decorated with evergreens. fig. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 98 Lady Willowgrove . . . was an evergreen. She had been a distinguished figure in society for three generations.

2. *attrib.*

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 31 The evergreen tribe. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 319 The peculiar tints of the evergreen region disappear. Deciduous oaks and horse-chestnuts become prevalent.

b. In names of various trees, shrubs, etc., as *Evergreen Alkanet*, *Magnolia*, *Spurge laurel*; *Evergreen Oak*, the *Holm Oak* (*Quercus Ilex*). a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 62 He found the Ilex, or Evergreen oak in many places. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 51 Evergreen Alkanet . . . is a stout bristly plant . . . its leaves are of rich deep green colour. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 168 Terebinth or evergreen oak here and there gave a graceful shade. 1882 *Garden* 8 July 27/3 The Evergreen Magnolia . . . is too well known to need description. Hence *Evergreenness*.

1882-3 W. E. BAXTER *Winter in India* vii. 68 The evergreenness of Indian trees is one of the most striking features of the country.

† *Evering*. *Obs.*

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (1856) 107 These rammers are made of old everings [*Glossary*, The rounds of a wagon], harrow balls, or such like things as have holes.

† *Everlastable*, *a. Obs.* [f. *EVER* *adv.* + *LAST* *v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of lasting for ever.

1548 *Best Pr. Masse* 105 Christes church is everlastable. *Everlasting* (evulastin), *a. and sb.* [f. *EVER* *adv.* + *LASTING*.] *A. adj.*

1. Lasting for ever; infinite in future duration; endless; = *ETERNAL* A. 3.

1340 *Aenb.* 189 Guop ye acorsede in-to be greute were euelestinde ine helle. 1509 *Paternoster, Ave, & Creed* A iij. I trowe in y' . . . forgyuenes of synnes agen rysynge of fleshe, and euerlastynge lyf. 1552 *LYNDESAV Monarchie* iv. 5145 They depart from cair and cummer. Tyll Toy and eueirlestand lyfe. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 22 Some . . . that goe the Primrose way to th' euerlasting Bonfire. a 1668 DENHAM (J.). What a trifle is a moment's breath, Laid in the scale with everlasting death! 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 2 We are in danger of falling into everlasting misery. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 41 Too busy . . . to wait On the sad theme, their everlasting state. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. v. I would all the gold of earth were sunk into the everlasting pit. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 185 Here is the Everlasting Yea.

b. Extended to the full sense of the *L. eternus*, so as to imply past as well as future eternity; = *ETERNAL* A. 1. (In the examples following this sense is merely contextual; but cf. *from everlasting* in B. 1.)

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxi. 33 Abraham . . . inwardly clepide . . . the name of euerlastynge God. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.* And Abraham . . . called vpon the name of the Lorde y' euerlastynge God. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (1868) 127 Thou onlie Maker of all thing, Thou euerlastand licht. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* ix. 6 The mightie God, The euerlasting Father.

2. Used hyperbolically or in relative sense. Cf. *ETERNAL* 4.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxv. 9, I shall bytake thee into wilddemness euerlastynge (*solitudines sempiternas*). c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9569 Ye worship might hae. With a lose euerlastond, when your lyff endis. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abt. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 84 To make their Rewards, everlasting in ther Heyrs. c 1532 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1019 To . . . Henry . . . kynge . . . of all Englande . . . be laude everlastynge, honour without ende. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 13 It [this history] is compiled rather for an everlasting possession than to be rehearsed for a prize. 1734 *Pop. Ess. Man* iv. 284 See Cromwell, damnd to everlasting fame! 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A. A. I.* x. The rivulet . . . descends from the everlasting mountains. 1839 DE QUINCY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 217 These mighty gates of everlasting rock. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v. The barefooted children about Seven Dials . . . are said to wear everlasting shoes and stockings. *Everlasting staircase*, the treadmill. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mnt. Royal* I. iii. 79 It is the most everlasting kind of beauty, is it not?

b. Constant, perpetual, unceasing. Often im-

plying weariness or disgust: Interminable, endlessly recurring; = *ETERNAL* A. 4 b.

1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instruct.* 28 What . . . were the Occasions of the present great Contempt of Matrimony . . . The everlasting Din of Mother-in-law. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. vi. 19 The foundation of these everlasting disputes turns entirely upon rank. 1795 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 269 It is never dark here, you are now come to the country of everlasting day. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxii, From Ait's bitumen-lakes . . . ascends That everlasting roar. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* vii. 87 There was an everlasting boiling, of the kettle in the morning, the potatoes for dinner, and the kettle again in the afternoon. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 4 On which there hung an everlasting frown. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. § 38. 35 The tedious descriptions of spring, and the everlasting nightingale.

3. Indefinitely durable, that will 'never' wear out (see B. 3). *Everlasting trimming*: an embroidered edging for underclothing.

1590-1607 [see B. 3]. 1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar., The demand is fully maintained for everlasting trimmings. *Mod.* I can recommend this material; it's everlasting wear.

4. In various plant-names: a. Retaining shape and colour when dried; as in *Everlasting Flower*, a name given to some species of Cudweed (*Gnaphalium*), but more commonly to various species of *Helichrysum*; cf. *Fr. immortelle*; † *Everlasting Life*: 'American Cudweed' (*Antennaria margaritacea*). b. Perennial; as in *Everlasting Pea* (*Lathyrus latifolius* and other species), † *Everlasting Grass* (*Onobrychis sativa*, Sainfoin).

1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 154 Commonly called Sainctfoin or Everlasting grass. 1705 TATE tr. *Cowley's Hist. Plants* (J.). Witness the everlasting-pease and scarlet bean. 1778-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) II. 391 The everlasting-flower . . . when it is plucked it cannot be perceived to fade. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s. v., *Life everlasting*, Gnaphalium Americanum. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 200 The yellow meadow vetchling, or everlasting pea. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Heine's Grave*, Crisp everlasting-flowers, Yellow and black, on the graves. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 202/2 The Everlasting Flowers . . . are all beautiful border plants.

5. *quasi-adv.* = *EVERLASTINGLY* 2 and 4. † a. For ever, throughout eternity (*obs.*). b. *U. S. slang*. Very, exceedingly, excessively.

1282 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 67 Some of hem contynued in euill . . . and now they be euerlasting dampde. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* x. (1851) 228 This everlasting talkative Advocate of the King. ? 18. 'MAJ. JACK DOWNING' *May Day in N. York* (in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*), New York is an everlasting great concern.

B. *absol.* (*quasi-sb.*) and *sb.*

1. *absol.* a. In phrases *For everlasting*: for all future time, in perpetuity. *To everlasting*: to all eternity. b. Subsequently with extension as in A. 1 b: *From everlasting*: from all eternity.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4188 (Fairf.) Pai wille him lede in-to fer lande to be pair bonde for euer-lastande. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xcii (xciii). 2 From that tyme forth hath thy seate bene prepared, thou art from everlasting. a 1600 HOOKER (J.). We are in God through . . . the love which is born towards us, from everlasting. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xc. 2 Euen from everlasting to everlasting thou art God. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 19 You will learn that God is from the beginning, and to the end, from everlasting to everlasting. 1719 WATTS *Ps.* xc. From everlasting thou art God To endless ages the same. 1828 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1846) II. *Tancredus* 6 It [chivalry] is now enlisted in the cause of truth and goodness . . . to reign for everlasting. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 317 Love and beauty have belonged to men from everlasting.

2. *The Everlasting*: God, the Eternal.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* viii. 23 Of the euee lastende [? translation of *ab eterno*] I am ordeyned . . . er the erthe shulde be maad [1388 *Fr* with out bygynnyng; 1611 from everlasting]. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 131 Oh . . . that the Everlasting had not fixt His Cannon 'gainst selfe-slaughter.

3. *sb.* a. A material used in 16-17th c. for the dress of sergeants and catchpoles, app. identical with *DURANCE*. b. In later times, a strong twilled woollen stuff, called also *LASTING*: see *quots.*

The word in *quots.* 1590 and 1607 may possibly be *adj.*; the former app. identifies the material of the 'everlasting garment' with *buff*, but it is not clear whether this means buff leather or some woollen substitute for it. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. ii. 33 *Adr.* Where is thy Master Dromio? S. *Dro.* A duell in an everlasting garment hath him . . . a fellow all in buff. 1607 FLETCHER *Woman-Hater* iv. ii, Were't not for my smooth, soft, silken citizen, I would quit this transitory trade, get me an everlasting robe, sear up my conscience, and turn sergeant. 1822-25 D. BOOTH *Analyt. Eng. Dict.* I. 184 *Lasting*, or *everlasting*, is a stout closely-woven worsted stuff, dyed black and other colours, and very much used for ladies' shoes. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. ii. 32 They [pantalons] must have been made of the stuff called 'everlasting'. a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* *Jerry Jarvis's Wig*, A well-worn . . . jacket, of a stuff by drapers most pseudonymously termed 'everlasting'.

4. = *Everlasting Flower*. See A. 4.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 387 There are several species both of yellow and white Everlastings. 1864 GILBERT & CHURCHILL *Excurs. Dolomite Mts.* 350 His hat was ornamented with yellow everlastings. 1871 RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 18) 17 Wreaths of 'everlasting' placed over graves as emblems of immortality.

Everlastingly, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.]

1. Without end; for ever; throughout all future time. Also hyperbolically and in relative sense.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 4174 To be qwen of alle heven now and euee lastynge. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 179 They . . . shall lyue euerlastynge and neuer dye spirituallly. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. iii. 207 He hate him euerlastynge That bids me be of comfort any more. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 34. 35 The favour which they primarily had with God is everlastingly confirmed. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 12 He punishes them everlastingly in hell. a 1745 SWIFT (J.), Many have made themselves everlastingly ridiculous. 1804 WORDSW. *To the Supreme Being*, The fetters of my tongue do Thou unbind, That I may . . . sound thy praises everlastingly. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* III. 67 If you could lend me half a sov., I should be everlastingly obliged to you.

b. Through all past and future time, 'from everlasting to everlasting'. † Also, Throughout all past time (*obs.*).

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vii. 91 Againe, haue they [the two Sexes] bin euerlastynge but two, or euerlastynge mo than two? 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. v. (1611) 11 God . . . who . . . euerlastynge is whatsoeuer he may be. 1594 *Huarie's Exam. Wits* (1616) 90 God was not made at anie time, in as much as he is euerlastynge vnbegotten. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 128 God's ways are everlasting, ordered everlastingly, existing everlastingly in the Divine Mind.

2. With perpetual recurrence; continually, constantly, incessantly; = *ETERNALLY* 3.

1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 104 They are everlastingly railing against the working people. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 526 The rights of property everlastingly put in dispute. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. vi. 93 Everlastingly running up and down from town.

3. Beyond measure; immeasurably, excessively. (Common in U. S. slang.)

Everlastyness (evulastynnes). [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.]

1. The quality, condition, or fact of being everlasting (see the senses of the *adj.*). a. In etymological senses: Endless existence; perpetual continuance; unlimited durability. b. In extended sense = *ETERNITY* 1: The having neither beginning nor end of existence.

a. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. ii. (1495) 300 The nobylite of heuen . . . in purenesse and euerlastynnes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 144 *Evylastynnesse, eternitas*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Tras. Fr. Tong.* *Perpetuitt*, euerlastynnesse. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To Sir R. Stone*, No lesse Strong than the heavens for euerlastynnesse. 1666 JEANES *Mist. Schol. Din.* 50 A persuasion of the soules everlastingness is needfull. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 343 The everlastingness of the wood (Cypress). 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) *Everlastyness*, durable nature. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* ii. 20 He was meditating Christianity . . . and its everlastingness. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 14 He affirmed the everlastingness of future punishment.

b. 1665 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 225 [Our Lord] hath mingled the nature of his owne flesh to the nature of his euerlastynnesse vnder the Sacrament. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 44 He hath neither beginning nor end, which thing wee cal Euerlastynnesse . . . And so Gods being is altogether at once, which is y' peculiar propertie of euerlastynnesse. 1880 CHEYNE *Isaiah* I. 242 The idea of the Divine euerlastynness is one of the primary notes of the prophecy.

2. Infinite time; = *ETERNITY* 2. a. *properly*. The future eternity; endless duration. Also *pl.* † b. In extended sense: The absolute eternity, without beginning or end, or the past eternity without beginning (*obs.*).

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* xii. 3 Thei that lemen, or enfourmen, manye to rightwisnesse [shuln shyne] as sterris in to euerlastynnesse. — a *Pet.* iii. 18 To him [Christ] glory and now and in to the day of euerlastynnesse. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 90 And that euerlastynnesse verily is perpetual and hath no end. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* ciii. IV. 385 There cannot be two Everlastynnesse in the torments of Hell. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* 45 This extent of the promise to euerlastynnesse.

b. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* lvii. 15 The Lord . . . that dwellith in euerlastynnesse. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Edras* viii. 20 Thou that dwellest in euerlastynnesse. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1039/1 That life was given them before all euerlastynnesse. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* I. 1 Future glory was from euerlastynnesse prepared for those servants.

† 3. Eternity as opposed to *time*; the future state; eternal welfare. *Obs.*

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis* 99 Not sekyng þo þinges þat are þyn . . . ner in tyme, ner in euerlastynnes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 240 Thys lyfe tyme is very shorte and vnccerten, therefore must they thinke of an euerlastynnes. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* iv. v. § 3 What a step is it from hence to Everlastynnes? 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 46 If such can barter their souls for Trifles and sell Everlastynnes for a Moment.

b. *fig.* regarded as an entity. 1607-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxiv. 197 [These] all prove it [a soul] a shoot of Everlastynnes. 1645 H. VAUGHAN *Silix Scint.* I. 52 My conscience . . . felt through all this fleshy dresse Bright shootes of euerlastynnes. 1846 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery*, *Voices of Dead* 175 Visiting with starlike gleams Of euerlastynnes.

† *Everlastynsty*. *Obs. rare.* [f. as *prec.* + *-TY*.] Eternity.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lvii. 15 The he3e Lord wonende the euerlastynge [Cf. *prec.* 2 b]. c 1440 PECOCK *Repr.* I. l. 7 Ysaie lvij: where it is seid that God dwelling in euerlastynge dwellith with a meke . . . spirit.

Ever-living *a.*

1. That lives or will live for ever.

1547 COVERDALE *Old Faith* x. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 73 Very God and man, the only and everliving Saviour. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (J.). The everliving subjects of his [God's] reward and punishment. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (J.).

The instinct of brutes and insects can be the effect of nothing else than the wisdom and skill of a powerful ever-living Agent. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xv. 77 She found the ever-living gods assembled in the halls of Jupiter.

b. *fig.* Of a name, fame, etc.: Immortal.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 51 That euer-living man of Memorie, Henrie the fift. 1595 W. CLARKE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 15 Everliving praise to her loving Delia. a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* I. i. So many idle hours as here he loiters, So many ever-living names he loses. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 The ever-living gifts of Grecian art and architecture and letters.

2. quasi-sb.
1601 BRETTON *Blessed Heart* v. Wks. (Grosart) 15 While the hand of heauen is giuing Comfort from the euer-living?
† **Everly**, *adv.* Obs. or Sc. In 4 everliohe, -lyohe, evirly. [*f.* EVER *adv.* + -LY².] Always, continually.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 466 His care him neweth euerliche. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 58 (ed. Innes 1856) He. Duelt in hys chambryr. With a clark with him evirly [ed. Skeat reads anerly].

† **Evermo**, *adv.* Obs. [OE phrase *æfre mǣ* (see EVER and MO). In the OE. quots. the words have their ordinary sense, so that the phrase = 'any longer', 'ever again' (cf. EVERMORE 3 c); but prob. *mǣ* was also used to emphasize *æfre* in the sense 'to all future time'; cf. Ger. *immer* always (:-OHG. *io-mēr*), *innevermehr* evermore, Fr. *jamaís* ever, never (:-vulgar Lat. *jam magis* 'now more').] = next.

[c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* lii. 405 Gif hwelc wif forlet here ceorl, & nimð hie oðerne, wenestu recce he hire æfre ma? a 1000 *Caedmon's Crist & Satan* 140 (Gr.) Ne on þa beorhtan gæstcēf Ne mot ic æfre ma eagus starian.] a 1200 *Moral Ode* 106 To deþ idemet, and eue ma [*Trin. Coll. MS. afremo*] forelore. c 1300 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 35 Hie [karitas] scal æure mo jelaften, aīðer on ðessere worlde and ec on ðære oðre. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 44 Londone he ys now y clyped, and worþ euermo. c 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 2466 For þo was þe gurdel þat he com fore y-lost for euermo. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 174 In a tour, in anguiss and in wo, Dwelken this Palamon and eke Arcite, For evermo. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 25 For such a coke I may go fasting evermo.

Evermore (evɔmɔwɔ), *adv.* For forms see EVER and MORE *adv.*; sometimes written as two words. [A later form of prec., *mo* being replaced by *more*.] An emphatic synonym of EVER.

In poetry the accentuation *e'vermore* sometimes occurs.

1. For all future time. Obs. exc. arch.

c 1205 LAV. 31051 King Penda. . . jerned þine ære nu and aūere mære. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 12 Blisse and soules reste[n] ðat him sal euermor lesten. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6838 I et right þat þai duelle þare, In þat hidus myrknes ever-mare. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 4 (Harl. MS.) He shall dye in euermore lastyng deþe. c 1470 HENRY Wallace I. 13 Thai haff wrocht. . . To hald Scotlande at wndyr euirmar. 1592 W. WARNER in FARR *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 379 Disable vs ermore. 1611 BIBLE *John* vi. 34 Lord, euermore giue vs this bread. 1791 BURNS *Lament Earl Glencairn*, Awake thy last sad voice, my harp! . . . Then sleep in silence evermair! a 1854 MONTGOMERY *O where shall rest be found*, Lest we be banished from thy face And evermore undone.

b. For († unto) evermore.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 23934 (Edin.) Leuedi. led me wit þe for þi son for euir mar wit him to won. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 155 Gyff thou wilt hold in cheyff off me For euirmar. 1382a WYCLIF *Eccles.* xlviii. 27 He. . . comfortede the welende men in Sion, vnto euermor. 1555 Act 23 *Phil. & Mary* c. 20 § 3 Leases. . . shall for evermore pass and be made under . . . the Seals of the said Duchy. 1622 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 34 For euer and euer, and if it were possible for more than for euer, for euermore. a 1694 TILLOTSON (J.), Those pleasures which flow from the presence of God for evermore. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxxiv, My own dim life should teach me this, That life shall live for evermore.

2. Always, at all times, constantly, continually.
c 1280 A *Sarmun* in E. E. P. (1862) 4 Of helle pine we a3t be ware and euer more hit hab in þo3t. 1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. xvii. 3 Thai þat haue been hyre by-fore aren euermore poure. 1486 Bk. St. Albans E. ii. a, He [the hare] fymaes and crotis and Roungeth euermore. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. xlvii, The line. dothe euermore run within the edge of the circle. 1594 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* II. vii. (1611) 73 The minde of man desireth euermore to know the truth. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 209 Wilde Arabs. . . euermore annoy the Turkes. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xviii. 48 These Vessels. . . are evermore found in all Bodies. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* xi. xxxvi, Yonder roar. . . evermore increasing, Still louder, louder, grows. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* viii. 138 Lift your eyes unto the evermore silent heauen.

3. With negatives and expressions implying a negative: † a. In any degree. Obs. b. At any future time. c. (With the full sense of *more*: in this use better written as two words.) Ever again, any longer.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 7 Heynes of state makip not a man evermore beter to God. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxxvi, I may not evermore acknowledge thee. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* vi. 85 This circumstance seemed to destroy the hope that the works. . . could evermore enjoy the prosperity which had been their lot. 1845 Mrs. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 139 Not in England evermore.

4. quasi-sb.

c 1850 F. T. PALGRAVE *O Light of Life*, Through heauen's clean day of evermore.

† **Evert**, *v.* Obs. -o [a. L. *euert-ere* to sweep out, *f. ē-out + uert-ere* to sweep.] (See quot.) 1623-6 COCKERAM, *Euerre*, to sweep the house.

† **Everse**, *a.* Obs. [ad. L. *euers-us*, pa. pple. of *euert-ere* to overturn.] (See quot.)

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. Def. xvi. 134 Conuersion of proportion (which of the elders is commonly called euerse proportion, or euersion of proportion).

† **Everse**, *v.* Obs. [*f.* L. *euers-* ppl. stem of *euert-ere*: see EVERT.] *trans.* To overturn, overthrow; = EVERT. Also *fig.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. v. (1554) 77 a, Many riche royall mighty towne Hauē bene euersed. For sinne of princes which that wern lecherous. 1530 PALSGR. 540/2 Fortune hath eversed his chaunce upsyde downe. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogn.* iv. 38 The foundation of which Principle. . . is totally evers't by the most ingenious Commentator.

Hence † **Eversed** *ppl. a.*

1594 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiii. xix. 316 Diuerse sorts of glasses. . . the comerd, the inuersed. . . and cleare glasses.

Eversible (ivɔ'isib'l), *a.* [*f.* L. *euers-* ppl. stem of *euert-ere* (see EVERT) + -IBLE.] Capable of being everted or turned inside out.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 179 The penis is often eversible and covered with spines. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 383 This latter appendage is eversible.

Eversion (ivɔ'isjən), [*a.* OF. *euersion*, ad. L. *euersion-em*, n. of action *f. euert-ere*: see EVERT.]

† 1. The action of overthrowing; the condition of being overthrown; an overthrow, overturning; *lit.* and *fig.* Obs.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* vii. (1812) 33 note, Iason at Troie first eversion Caste down Ilion. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 58 This nobil realme. . . wes neir brocht to final eversion. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 292 Their euersion is our conuersion. 1640 Br. HALL *Episc.* I. i. 25 The restoration of the English Church and eversion of Popery. 1896 WANLEY *Wood. Lit. World* I. xxxiv. § 16, 55/2, I will take from Pollio all future occasion of falling into such precipitant eversion of the mind. 1709 SKRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. liii. 625 Disorderly preaching. . . tending to the eversion of good laws and orders ecclesiastical. 1801 FUSSELL *Lect. Art* I. (1848) 354 Scenes subsequent to the eversion of Troy. 1820 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (ed. 3) I. ii. App. 545 The fate of the column of the image after its eversion.

† b. (See quot.) Obs.

1678-1706 PHILLIPS, *Eversion* in Rhetorick is the same figure, according to Ruffianus, with Epanodus.

2. † a. *gen.* The action of turning outwards; opposed to *inversion*. Obs.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xv. (1660) 197 The Eversion of the taile of the Lyon is an expresse token of his placabilite or tractableness.

b. *Path. and Phys.* The action of everting or turning (an organ or structure) inside out; the condition of being everted. *Eversion of the eyelids* = ECTROPION.

1751 SPRY in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 19 The conjunctive became greatly inflamed, with an eversion of the upper lid. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Catlin.* 100 The increased breadth at the latter spot being due to the well marked eversion of the tuberosities. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* v. 121 Dogs, in their expressions of fondness, have a slight eversion of the lips. 1884 Syd. Soc. *Lex.*, *Eversion*, in Botany, the external protrusion of organs from the cavity in which they are developed.

† 3. *Eversion of proportion* = *conversion of proportion*: see CONVERSION. Obs.

1570 (see EVERSE a.).

Eversive (ivɔ'isiv), *a.* [*f.* L. *euers-* ppl. stem of *euert-ere* (see EVERT) + -IVE.] Tending to eversion or overthrow. Const. of.

1717 WADROU *Corr.* (1843) II. 324 Changing that imposition to some other shape, as eversive of the rights of the Christian people. 1756 T. AMORY *Life J. Buncke* (1770) I. 216 Schemes. . . eversive of true knowledge. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) III. 250 No man. . . can possibly be bound by any consents or contracts eversive of the laws of God and of their own nature. 1792a GEDDES *Bible Ex. xi.* (R. Supp.), A maxim eversive. . . of all justice and morality.

Evert (ivɔ'it), *v.* [ad. L. *euert-ere* to overturn, *f. ē-out + uert-ere* to turn.]

† 1. *trans.* To turn upside down, upset. *lit.* and *fig.* Obs. rare.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. iv, The very thought Everts my soul with passion. 1620 VENNEN *Via Recta* viii. 182 To end the meal with much drinke, doth by euerting the concoction, cause eruptions. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. Prol. 6 There did he. . . evert it [a tub], invert it, subvert it.

† 2. To overthrow (a city, temple, enemy, etc.). Also *absol.* Obs.

1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* I. (1822) 53 Legiounis of futeþen, to evert and cast down the foresaid cite to the ground. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 311 It is easier to euert or disturbe, then to plant or establish. 1599 NASH *Lenten Stufte* 50 For feare after he had euerted their foes. . . hee woulde rauē vp them. 1730-1800 in BAILEY.

b. *fig.* To overthrow (an empire, government); to upset (a judgement, argument, doctrine, law, etc.); to frustrate (a purpose); rarely, to overthrow (a person) in argument. Obs. or arch.

1536 STARKY *England* II. ii. 192 The subtilyty of one sergeant schal euerte [misprinted enerte] and destroy all the iugementys of many wyse men before tyme receyuyd. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 281 He began . . . to evert his fathers. . . testament. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* II. (1859) 211 And the noble Empire of Greece clean everted. 1581 SAVILE *Agric.* (1622) 189 And chiefly his great attempts against Germany turning to nothing, euerted that purpose. 1600 HOLLAND *Liuy* viii. xxx. 303 Then hath the master of horsemen. . . everted and overthrowne both Dictatours Majestie and Militarie discipline.

a 1681 WHARTON *Fasts & Fest. Wks.* (1683) 21 Antiochus Epiphanes. . . everted the true worship of God. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. vii. 244 We have everted that Objection. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 175 The Jurisdiction of the Judge is not yet everted and overthrowne. 1849 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 65a, I am overthrowne—everted—subverted—the contradiction is flagrant. 1872 J. WALKER *Scot. Theol. & Theolog.* IV. (1888) 100 They clearly evert the fundamentals.

† 3. To draw or turn out of the way; to turn aside. Also *fig.* Obs.

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 50 This muscle. . . hauyng in office to euerte the foote to the interiour partes. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. viii. (1662) 141 The Will is thus everted from the fore-mentioned Objects.

4. To turn the inner surface of (the eyelid, etc.) outwards; to turn inside out.

1804 (see EVERTED *ppl. a.*) 1821 T. SANDWITH *Observ. Med. & Surg.* 99 The cheeks drawn downward in such a manner as to evert the lower eye-lids. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 381 The gullet and part of the stomach [of starfish] are usually everted, protruded, and applied round the object to be swallowed. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xviii. 281 Muscles for everting the sack, and for closing or opening the orifice. 1879 HARLAN *Eye-sight* v. 51 It is a very simple and easy thing to evert the eyelid.

Evertebral (ivɔ'it/brəl), *a.* *Anat.* [*f.* E- *pref.* + L. *vertebr-a* + -AL; cf. VERTEBRAL.] Not vertebral; not of the nature of, or not connected with, the vertebral column.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 447 The anterior, or evertebral portion [of the cranium].

Evertebrate (ivɔ'it/brət), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [*f.* E- *pref.* + L. *vertebra* + -ATE²; cf. VERTEBRATE.] = INVERTEBRATE.

1883 A. LESLIE tr. *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* 97 The dredging yielded. . . a large number of marine evertebrates.

Evertebrate (ivɔ'it/brət), *v.* [*f.* as prec. + -ATE³.] *trans.* To deprive of the backbone.

1880 *Times* 28 Apr. 7/6 Professor Odling complained. . . that the statute had been 'evertebrated and eviscerated'.

Everted (ivɔ'itəd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* EVERT + -ED¹.] Turned outwards or inside out.

1766 R. SMITH in *Microcosm* No. 3 Even these [persons] would. . . be absolutely taken ill of an everted coal-box. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 83 And turns over the everted edges of the opening. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 225/1 When cut longitudinally, the inner surface of the arteries does not become everted. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Trav. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 53 The lips are tumid and everted. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Catlin.* 130 The jugal arches of the European are hardly everted, if ever, so wide and everted as those of some Esquimaux. 1876 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 210 Bell, the everted opening in which most wind instruments terminate.

Everting, *vb.* *sb.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EVERT; in quot. = 'throwing off'.

1611 SPERD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi. (1632) 680 What will not money. . . doe; with corrupt dispositions, euen to euerting of all bands of either religious or ciuill duties.

Every (ev'ri, ev'ri), *sb.* Also 4 *eur.* [Var. form of EAVER¹.] Rye grass (*Lolium perenne*).

14. . . tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 325 (*Harl. MS.* 1900) Of whete and of eur that som men clepeth daniel. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Every* or *ever-grass*.

Every (ev'ri, ev'ri), *a.* (quasi-*pron.*) Forms: a. 1 *æfre* ælo, 2 *æfreo*, 3 *æver* ælo(h, æfreoh, ever eoh, evreoh, 3-6 *evere*, (5 *evre*). B. 3 *ever* ulc, 3-6 *ev(e)rilo*, -il(k)e, (3, 4-5 *north*. *evre* -ilo, -ilke). γ. 2 *æv(e)rio*, æwrio, æfri, 3 *eaver* euch, æv-, eavrioche, a-, æfri(c)h, æv-, av-, everi(h), 3-6 *everioch* (e-, -yche, (4 *evreioch*, everuoh(e), 5 *evriyoh*, evyrioche, 6 *evreik*), 4-7 *everi(e)*, -ye, (4 *evri*, 6 *ewry*), 4- *every*.

Also 5 *ery*, 8 (in verse and colloq.) *e'ery*. [OE. *æfre* ælc, **æfre* ylc: see EVER *adv.* and EACH.] The OE. *ælc, ylc*, was a compound of *d*, synonymous with *æfre*; but, owing to umlaut and contraction, the etymological force of the word had become obscured, and *æfre* was prefixed in order to express more distinctly the original sense. Although the phrase was always written in OE. (as sometimes in ME.) as two words, it had in roth c. already come to be felt as a compound, and when it is governed by a prep. this is placed before the first of the two words. The forms marked a descend from *æfre ælc*, and the B forms, including the mod. *every*, from *æfre ylc*. It does not appear that *æfre* was prefixed to the other two words, *æghwile* and *gehwile*, which enter into the history of EACH.]

1. As *adj.* used attrib.

1. Used to express distributively the sense that is expressed collectively by *all*.

Originally this sense was expressed by *each*, from which *every* differed only in emphasizing the element of universality in the signification. Thus Wyclif writes '*every* langour and *each* sekenesse', it being unnecessary to repeat the emphasis. When *every* had ceased to be recognizable as a compound of *each*, the two words were at first often used somewhat indiscriminately, but their functions were gradually differentiated. In mod. usage, *every* directs attention chiefly to the totality, *each* chiefly to the individuals composing it. It may also be observed that *each* usually refers to a numerically definite group, in contrast to the indefinite universality expressed by *every*: thus 'Each theory is open to objection' relates to an understood enumeration of theories, but 'Every theory is open to objection' refers to all theories that may exist.

a. followed immediately by a *sb.*, or by a *sb.* preceded by a descriptive *adj.*: occas. with *vb.* in *pl.*

WULFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 90 *Æfre* ælcne neode [Man] geærnað to gode sylfum ymbe. O. E. *Chron.* an. 1014 And *æfre* ælcne Deniscne cyng, utlah of Engla land gecwædon.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Euriche sunendeie, and oðre heze dazgen. *Ibid.* 139 Efrī cristenne Mon. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 65 (Trin. MS.) Africh man mid þat he hæuð mai bugge heueriche. c1205 *LAV.* 2378 For euer ulc [c1275 euerche] god mon ah his lauerdes heste to do. *Ibid.* 2509 Euer zlc swain. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4 Rihten hire and smeben hire is . . . of efrich ordre þe god. c1230 *Hali Meid* 13 Eauer eueh wif is hire were þral. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III.* And al on þo ilche worden is isend in to æurhce oþre schire. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3309 Euer ilk fote miht he nocht blinne, To bihold þat fair maydene. c1340 *Ibid.* 761 (Trin.) Wommon telle me whi þat 3e eten not al comynly In paradis of euer vche tre? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 212 In ever-ilk aperty pyghte with precyous stones. c1400 *Beryn* 1779 The Burgeyse toke a-visement long on eury draughte. c1450 *Merlin* iv. 65 Euriche man to brynge with hym his wyl. 1500-20 *DUNBAR 'Quhoms to sail I compleme my wo'* ix, Fra ever-ilk mouth fair wurdis procedis. a 1535 *MORE On the Passion Wks.* 1299/5 Eury fynger shalbe a thombe. 1558 *Q. KENNEDY Compend. Tract. in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 117 Bot everilk faithfull minister to bestowe the grace quihill God hes gevin hym. 1588 *J. HARVEY Prophecies* 51 Every right wonder, such as Moises and Elisaeus used, were neither fained apparences, or, etc. 1606 *G. WOODCOCKE* tr. *Justin's Hist.* 16a, Descending amongst eury private Capitaine. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. 1. 62 Hee'l be hang'd yet, Though eury drop of water sweare against it. a 1618 *RALPH* in *Walton Angler* (1653) 67 If all the world and love were young, And truth in every Shepherds tongue? 1711 *E. WARD Vulgus Brit.* viii. 89 E'ery willing Hero. 1763 *GARRICK in Colman's Post. Lett.* (1820) 249 They have dug up Every Utensil that were in use among the Romans. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* II. 105 Every inhabitant, male and female, young and old, was assembled. 1820 *SOUTHEY Life Wesley* I. 393 To see every person in his class at least once a week. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 279 In every experimental science there is a tendency towards perfection. 1860 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 34 Feeling better in every way. 1879 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* ix. 1. 307 Every particle of matter attracts every other particle.

b. preceded by a possessive pronoun. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. i. 87, I prophane my heart on thy euerie part. 1620 — *Temp.* ii. i. 257 A space whose eury cubit Seemes to cry out, how, etc. 1621 — *Cymb.* i. iv. 49 Then a young Traueller. . . in my eury action to be guided by others experiences. 1682 *DRYDEN & LEE Dk. Cuisse* ii. ii, Your every Grace Will kill at least your Thoughts in a day. 1702 *ROWE Tamerl.* i. i, There my Thoughts my every Care is center'd. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. 97 Her every moment to find the moment critical. 1798 *JANE AUSTEN Northang. Abb.* (1866) 95. 1812 *COLERIDGE* in *Southey Omniana* II. 234 The ungrateful traitor, whose every measure has been to make them still more incapable. 1835 *BECKFORD Recoll.* 146 Anger pervaded his every look and gesture. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* 87 The Americanism of his every thought, word and act. 1879 *J. W. SHERER Who is Mary?* 258 She turned her love over in its every aspect.

c. with a superl. adj. (preceded by *the*) interposed before the sb. *Obs.* or *arch.* (The sense would now be expressed by *even the least*, etc., treated as a parenthesis).

1600 *J. KING Serm.* 28 Euey the least remembrance. 1659 *BP. WALTON Consid. Considered* 73 In all the Copies extant. . . every the least title and title is to be found. 1763 *MRS. A. M. BENNETT Juvenile Indiscr.* (1786) V. 117 Strict adherence to every the minutest part of their customs and religion. 1806-7 *J. BERRISFORD Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) i. x, Every the most minute article. 1837-8 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* xv. (1866) I. 277 Every, the most complex, web of thought may be reduced to simple syllogisms.

† d. with *a* or *an* before the sb. *Obs.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 510 (Gött.) Iornays. . . fourti mile euerilk a day. c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 157 Everuch a parosse heo polketh in pyne. 1352 *MINOT Poems* x. 51 God save sir Edward his right In everilka nede. c 1440 *HVLTON Scala Perfr.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xli, Eueriche a soule resonable owhyth for cooneyte. . . nyghynge to Jhesu.

e. with sbs. referring to time, as *day*, *year*, etc. in advb. phrases indicating repetition (cf. *EVERYDAY*); also (*b.*) before a cardinal numeral, to indicate successive groups of objects; (*c.*) before an ordinal, successive intervals of action. So *Every other* (*day*, etc.), where *other* = 'second'. Also *attrib.* † *Every other while*: at alternate periods; every now and then.

(a.) c 1205 *LAV.* 6034, & aure alche [c 1275 euerche] wintre inne Wales heo wunden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19041 (Gött.) Arli þe apostils euer-ilke day went to þe temple for to prai. c 1400 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xii, A marchand of this cite, Hade. . . eurych 3ere thre hundryth pownde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141 Eryday, or euryday, *quotidie*. 1570 *LEVINS Maniþ.* 106 Euryday, *quotidie*. 1652 *NEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 23 The keeping of. . . greater Armadoes every day then other. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 823 Tisiphone. . . every Moment rises to the sight. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* II. § 6 The world every day grows wiser. 1796 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 41 The two tides of six hours re-appear every day equal.

(b.) 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 278 In eury tenne [women] that they [the Gods] make, the diuels marre fue. a 1666 *BACON New Atl.* (1629) 19 Eury twelve yeares ther should be set forth. . . two Ships. a 1716 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett. to Mrs. S.* 5 Aug., Every twenty paces gives you the prospect of some villa, and every four hours a large town. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 176 A parliament should be held every three years.

(c.) c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xvi. 174 At eury thrydde pas þat þei gon for here hows þei knelen. c 1400 *Beryn* 1256 To clothe the al new, euerich oþir day. 1517 *TORKINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 20 Every yer or every other yer ys Chosyn a Duke. 1545 *UDALL, etc. Eras. Par.* (1548) *Luke* iv. 98 a, An extreme tyrannous deuill. . . dooth eury other while soudainly take hym. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 329 This same staru'd Justice hath done nothing but prate to me. . . and eury third word a Lye. 1809 *BENTHAM Wks.*

(1843) XI. 18 The daily, more than the every other day, papers. 1884 *M. E. WILKINS in Harper's Mag.* Oct. 793/1 She stopped. . . to kiss her. every other minute.

f. Phrases, *On every side*: everywhere, in every direction. In same sense, † *In or on every end, on every half*. *Every man Jack, every mother's son* (colloq.): every single individual. *Every now and then, every now and again, every once in a while* [corruption of *ever*, etc.]: at intervals, from time to time. *Every bit, every whit*: altogether, entirely, quite. *Every here and there*: at various points or places. *Every which way*: (U. S.) every-way, in all directions. Also *EVERY-DEAL*.

c 1205 *LAV.* 5883 On æuer alche [c 1275 euerche] halue. *Ibid.* 10549 Folc hi wende an æuerelche [c 1275 euerche] ende. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 592 The denais. . . in euerich ende Him worrede her & þer. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1646 (Trin.) Couetise lechery and pride Hap spred þis world on eury syde. 1583 *STOCKER Warres Lowe C.* i. 792, The Spaniards murdered eury mothers sonne of them. 1700 *S. PARKER 6 Philos. Ess.* 12 The Primæval Earth will be e'ry whit as ill shaped as that we poor Mortals inhabit. 1731 *Select. fr. Fog's Whly. Jnrl.* (1732) II. 255 The Doctor was every now and then confoundedly puzzled what to do with them. 1833 *BP. THIRLWALL in Philol. Mus.* II. 240 The theory will every now and then become the foundation of the history. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xxxix, 'Every one of 'em,' replied Dennis, 'Every man Jack'. 1859 *DASANT Pop. Tales Norse* 347 Every man Jack of them are so sound asleep. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer. s.v.*, Every once in a while. 1872 *MARK TWAIN Roughing It* (in *Farmer Americanism*), He put on the pack saddle. . . and then wound a rope all over and about it and under it every which way. 1883 *P. ROBINSON Fishes of Fancy* 90 Every now and again the ear could catch the sudden splash of pike meeting pike.

† g. With plural sb. (chiefly with defining word interposed): All severally (cf. Gr. *ἑκαστος*). *Obs.*

1558 *Q. ELIZ.* in *Strype Ann. Ref. I.* App. i. 2 Subjects of every the said kingdoms. 1591 *F. SPARRY tr. Callan's Geomancie* 68 Of the head and of eury things therein contained. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* v. i. 249 I'll resolve you. . . of eury These happend accidents. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 126 Taking Polycrates the Athenian Capitaine with him, and a man from eury the Coronels. 1626 *W. SCLATER Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 256 Wee. . . owe him [God] obedience according to eury his morall commands. 1671 *H. M. tr. Erasmus Collog.* 91 Every several Troups have their Ensignes.

h. With loss of distributive sense: = 'All possible', 'the utmost degree of'.

1783 *LD. PERCY in G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 58 Every domestic ease. . . that a mortal could enjoy. *Mod.* I feel every respect for him. They showed him every consideration. There is every prospect of success.

i. In senses now commonly expressed by *each*. a. In *Every man*, used to distribute a plural. (*arch.*) † b. Each of two (*obs. exc. dial.*).

1566-34 *TINDALE Math.* xx. 9 They. . . came and received every man a peny. [So in 1611 and *R. V.*] 1599 *THYNNE Animadv.* (1875) 50 They dyd ryde one euerie syde of hym. 1634 *LITTON Trav.* x. 455 The Sergeants, and the two slaues, thrust on eury ancle an heauy bolt. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss. s.v.*, There's a chimley on every en o' the house.

† j. = ANY; in sentences expressing possibility. 1552 *HULOET s.v.*, Euerie man, *quilibet*. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 180 b, When euerie season suffereth them [bees] not to breed, they must at such times bee fedde. 1760 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xxv, The weakness of the wall which every earthquake might overturn.

II. *absol.* (quasi-pron.)

† k. Everybody, every one. *Obs.* a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4 Vor euerich schal holden þe uttre efter þet þe licome mer best mid hire serui þe inre. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2355 Euerilc he kiste, on ilc he gret. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 102 Fuyr schal preve þe werke of eueriche. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Pro.* 103 Every hath of God a propre gift, Som this, som that, as him likith. 1473 *CAXTON Jason*, Euerich hadde well eten and drunken raysonably. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 4 That euerich admittyd in to the lybarte of the cite be of certayn crafte or office.

7. Each, or every one, of (several persons or things). Formerly often with verb in pl. *Obs. exc. in legal documents.*

1388 *WYCLIF Math.* xx. 9 Thei token eueriche of hem a peny. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* iii. xii. (Tollem. MS.), Þe wit þat takeþ hede to many þingis takeþ þe lasse hede to eueriche þerof. c 1430 *COOKERY Bks.* 20 Temper it vpye wyth almaunde mylke, & do eury of hem in a pottle. 1486 in *Surtess Misc.* (1890) 47 Hertly I pray you, and euerich of you. 1512 *Act & Hen. VIII.* c. 10 All other thinges comprised in the same Indentures and letres patentes and in euerich of them. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* i. lxxviii. 116 Every of the sayde joyntes are of the quantitie of a wheate corne. 1628 *SLINGSBY Diary* (1836) 420 Promising to them and every of them rewards and summes of money. 1665 *J. SERGEANT Sure-footing in Chr.* 224 Every of whose Words and Actions were infinitely to be admir'd. 1722 *Dr Foe Plague* (1840) 41 Every of the said chirurgeons is to have twelvence a body searched by them.

b. *esp.* in phrase *All and every* (= *L. universi et singuli*). The phrase is also occas. used in concord with a sb. in sing. or pl.

1502 *Gt. Charter* in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 223 That the chartur aforesaid in alle and euerich her articles. . . be obserued. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W. 1531) 182 Let vs all & eueriche of vs in all our distresse. . . ron to that trone of mercy. 1590 *GRINDAL Rem.* (1843) 149 That all and every of the said vicars have a Bible. 1655 *Mrs. WORCESTER in Dircks Life* (1865) 390 Use these seals to all and every of the purposes aforesaid. 1826 *BENTHAM in Westm. Rev.* VI. 473 To all and every the children and child of the said intended marriage. 1845 *Act 8 & 9 Vict.* c. 119 Sched. ii, The said covenantor, his heirs, executors, or administrators, and all and every other person whosoever.

† o. Each (of two). *Obs.*

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2378 *Philomene*, In armes euerich of hem (Philomela and Progne) other taketh. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxi. 77 A cacchepe. . . craked a-two here legges. . . of euerich of þo beoues. a 1502 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 300 It was decreed by the sayd arbitours, that eueriche off my Lordis of Glouceter and of Winchester shulde take eþir other by the hand. 1560 *FRAMPTON in Strype Ann. Ref. I.* xx. 242 Two men covered with white canvas coats. . . and every of them a vizard upon their faces. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* v. ii. 547 There be two sortes of Blites. . . and every of them is diuided againe into two kindes.

† p. Distributing a plural. *Obs.*; = *EACH*.

c 1300 *Beket* 671 Forto do everech his beste to wende ech in his side. c 1430 *COOKERY Bks.* 27 Take a porcyon of powder of Clowys, of Gyngere, of Graynyx of Perys, of Eury a porcyon. c 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 xxxix, Cast. . . broth and water and wyn of eueriche a quantite. 1485 *CAXTON Paris & V.* 16 Goo ye eueriche under that baner that he wyl mayntene.

III. Combinations.

† q. Every other. = Each other: used as a reciprocal pronoun. (In early use *every* is subj. and other obj.; later the phrase appears as a compound.) *Obs.*

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135, Euric man sone ræuede oþer þe mihte. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 We luuien ey efrez oder us bi-twenen swa we beoren broðre. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 719 *Tisbe*, The name of everych gan to oþyr sprynge. c 1386 — *Paris. T.* 128 The lovyng children. . . wolden euerich of hem eten other if thay mighten. 1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* v. xiv. (1483) 105 They saiden graces wonder joyfully takynge eueriche other by the hand. 1594 *Kyd Cornelio v.* in *Hazl. Doddsley V.* 242 They ran at ever-ache other hand and foot.

10. Every one. (In 16-17th c. the form *everych one* was often divided *every chone*.)

† a. *adj.* = sense i a. *Obs.*

1548 *UDALL Eras. Par. Luke* 103 b, Eury one man ought to be neighbour to an other.

b. *adj. absol.* (ev'ri wñ). With reference to a sb. or pron. going before, which it usually distributes; or followed by *of*. Often incorrectly with pl. vb. Sometimes = Each (of two things).

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 18 Blessid ou mid euerichon of ðeos gret-unges. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 185 Ilk kinnes erf, and wrim, and der. . . And euerich on in kinde good. c 1300 *R. BRUNNE Medit.* 132 With hym þey ryse eueriche-one. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 502 Euer ilk one of þese parties is þo same Gods body. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 48 Weschulen foonde eury-choon. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 121 He commaundes you everilkon, To hold no kyng bot hym alon. 1503 *Sheph. Kalender* xlvii, I shall them soon vanquish every chone. a 1535 *MORE On the Passion Wks.* 1380/1 To haue hadde theym taken and slayne euerie chone. 1588 *KING tr. Canisius' Catech.* 216 The sinne of Adam. . . is in al men, ane seueral and peculiar sinne in euerilk ane. 1609 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 223 The under lip five, every one of the cheeks ten. 1611 *BIBLE Num.* xvi. 3 All the Congregation are holy, eury one of them. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 14 What we every one can swear. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil. Pref.* 89 Every one [of these Passages] are true.

c. *pron.* (ev'ri, wñ). Everybody; sometimes written as one word. The pron. referring to *every one* is often *pl.*: the absence of a sing. pron. of common gender rendering this violation of grammatical concord sometimes necessary.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 252 Muchel neod is þet euerichon holde mid oder, mid bisie bonen. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10047 (Trin.) Þe chastite of his lady Overcomeþ. . . Gredines of eueruchon. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 125 Euerichon loked to hym self. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 1055 Cryst save euerich-one. 1556 *J. HEYWOOD Spiders & F.* A iij, Tyll euerie one had mocked everichone. 1605 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth Pref.*, The Difficulties. . . of every one. 1722 *BERKELEY Alciph.* iv. § 21 Every one knows that analogy is a Greek word. 1735 *JOHNSON tr. Lobo's Voy.* 99 Every one Sacrifices a Cow or more, according to their different Degrees of Wealth or Devotion. 1870 *DASANT Eventful Life* (ed. 4) i. 1 Every one had made up their minds that I was to be one thing, and I came out another. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 479 Those familiar words. . . are in the mouth of every one. 1877 *W. H. MALLOCK New Repub.* (1878) 94 Everyone then looked about them silently, in suspense and expectation.

11. In parasynthetic derivatives, as *every-coloured*.

1744 *THOMSON Spring* 726 The Peacock spreads His every-colour'd Glory to the Sun.

12. Combined with adverbs, as *EVERYHOW*, *EVERYWHERE*, etc., and with substantives, in which the combination is usually written as one word, the sense of the substantive being weakened; as *EVERYBODY*, *EVERYTHING*, etc.

¶ 13. The form *ever each*, surviving in archaistic use till 16th c., was corrupted into *every each*, which often appears in late editions of 15th c. texts (where the originals had *euereche*, *euerych*, or the like), and hence has occas. been used *arch.* by recent writers.

1430 *LYDG. Bochas* i. xix. (1554) 35 b, Sampson. . . toke their [foxes] tailles knit them twein and twein And amid eury eche he set a fire-bronde. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 21 Euerie each of Foure were Gold and like a Knight. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 29 And eury eche moment at death his nod and beck. 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 375 Every each other day he suffereth one sickness or other. 1609 *C. BUTLER Fem. Mon.* vii. (1623) R iij, But for the most part they die euerieeach one. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* i. xxvii. (1816) I. 49 Every each of them (1470 euerche of hem) did him homage. 1864 *MUNBY in Once a Week* 26 Nov., Now every each hath pass'd the bar.

Every, *obs.* var. of *IVORY*.

Everybody (e'vri-, e'v'ri,bɒdi, -bɒdi), *pron.* [Comb. of EVERY and BODY in the sense (now obs. in literary use) of *person*. Formerly written as two words: cf. ANYBODY.] Every person, every one. *Everybody else*: every other person. Sometimes incorrectly with *pl. ob.* or *pron.*

c 1330 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt.* 285 Everye bodye was in theyr lodgynges. 1280 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1613) 156 Now this kind did keepe a great house, that euerie body might come and take their meat freely. 1600 HORNE *Subsec.* 477 To take vpon him the disciplining of euerie body for their errors. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxxvii, That which is every body's work is no body's. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 97 Time, place, and motion . . . are what everybody knows. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 10 Do not everybody else love him? 1759 BR. WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 280 Every body else I meet with are full ready to go of themselves. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 196 Gilbert was every body's body. 1800 BYRON *Wks.* (1840) IV. 298 Every body does and says what they please. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 72 What I suppose has been observed . . . by everybody. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* v. (1883) 82 Everybody seems to recover their spirits. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 119 He was ever on the alert . . . to impart of it [knowledge] to everybody else.

Everyday (e'vri-, e'vri,dæ, e'vri,dæ-), *sb.* and *a.* [Combination of EVERY and DAY.]

A. sb. + a. Each day in continued succession.

b. dial. A week-day, as opposed to Sunday.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. ii. 33 Oþur man wher fore makest þou me guilty by þine euerydayes pleynges. 1808 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Oh! I keeps they for Sundays, I don't put 'em on 'pon euerydays. *Mod. Sc.* Ask him for an every-day, he cannot come on a Sunday. Sunday and every-day are alike to him.

B. attrib., passing into *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to every day, daily; also, pertaining alike to Sundays and week-days.

1647 SALTWASH *Spark. Glory* (1847) 170 His fulness lives in an eternal every-day sabbath, while some live in little more than . . . one day in the week. 1648 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. (1684) 508 An every-day care for the drying up of the great fountain of Leprosy in the Heart. 1796 LAMB *Lett. to Coleridge in Life* II. 16, I am heartily sick of the every-day scenes of life. 1804 BR. LINCOLN in G. ROSE'S *Diaries* (1860) II. 85, I do not doubt but you want constant every-day debaters. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* Introd. 6 note, Make religion the every-day business of your life. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 95 The everyday management of a sick room. 1860 MUIRHEAD *Tr. Instit. Gains* 501 Voluntary sale of a slave was of everyday occurrence. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., An 'every-day horse' is one that can work all the week long . . . not like a Parson's horse, which can only work Sundays.

2. Of articles of dress: Worn on ordinary days or week-days, as opposed to Sundays or high-days. Also fig. *Every-day self*.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i, Few great ladies going to a masque . . . outshine our's [fashions] in their every-day habits. 1844 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 215 The every-day ribbands were coloured. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xiii, Mr. Quilp invested himself in his every-day garments. 1883 H. H. KANE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 945/2, I seemed to have left my every-day self in the . . . vestibule.

3. To be met with every day; common, ordinary. Of persons and their attributes: Commonplace, mediocre, inferior. Also *every-day-world* *adj.*

a 1763 SHENSTONE (T.), Things of common concern . . . make no slight impression on everyday minds. 1781 JOHNSON *L. P., Akinside*, This was no every-day writer. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) IV. 19 Every-day knowledge had the most of his just praise. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog.* 202 Persons of no every-day powers and acquisitions. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 249 Her every-day name . . . was the Catholic Church. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xxxii. (1879) 277 [She] had shrunk from the every-day people in the parlour of the public-house. 1864 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 5 The vulgar every-day-world way of putting the idea. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 287 Treason is spoken of as an everyday matter. 1871 *Mad. Simple's Invest.* iv, People who have a cook . . . ought not to dine like everyday folks.

Hence **Everydayness**, *rare*.

1840 LOWELL *Love Poet.* Wks. (1879) 82 The every-dayness of this work-day world. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xxiv, Nice, jolly every-dayness.

†Everybody. *Obs.* [Combination of EVERY and DEAL.]

1. as *sb.* Every part, the whole, every point in particular.

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 35 For my god heo louede me, & now he habbeþ euery del. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 78 A message . . . Teld William eueridele of Malcolme robberie. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxxvi. (1483) 83 The feete ben the bases that beren euerydele. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xx. 54/2 As they saye one holy prayer may chaunge euery dele. 1531 ELVOR *Gov.* I. xx, The straunge kyng . . . understode euery dele of the mater.

b. subjoined to a *sb.* or *sb.* *pron.*; emphasizing the totality of the object: Every whit, every part (of it); shading off into the *advb.* use 2.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 345 Forwerpen pride euri[c] del, so bert doð hie hornes. 1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 408 An quoynte tour hii lete make euerydel of tre. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 31 She þat 3it couerþ hir and wrympleþ hir to oþer folk, haþ shewed hir euerydel to þe. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 102/1 Theñne saynt Iohn toke the cuppe . . . and dranke it of euerydele. 1560 *School-ho. Women* 78 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 135 Thy beausts, thy goods and thy children all Be dead and brent now euery dele.

2. as *adv.* In every part, in every respect; entirely, wholly.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* (MS. B.) 526 Make my loue, VOL. III.

both day & nyght sykerly sett euerilk dele. c 1400 *Sowdowne Bsh.* 314, I have aspiyed euerydele Howe thai shalle alle be betrayede. c 1475 *Partenay* 914 Ther coursers loged . . . Insyde tentes ful fair euerild. 1597 BR. HALL *Sat.* III. vii. 49 If that semblance suite not euerie deale. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* v. 79 There ev'ry deale my Heart by Love was gain'd.

Everyhow (e'vri-, e'v'ri,həu), *adv.* *rare*. [See EVERY 12.] In every way.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 102 Crags, all shattered and tossed about everyhow. 1880 *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 539 The walking tour was got through every how but on foot.

†Everylike, *adv.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 *everelike*, -yllyke, -ylycho. [f. EVER + LIKE, though probably looked upon as = EVERY + LIKE.] Ever in like fashion; continually; in later dialectal use, from time to time; at intervals.

a 1400-30 *Alexander* 340 Þe ious out he wrengeis, Erne till exorize & ethis euerlike. *Ibid.* 727 (Dublin MS.) That oþer wy for hys werke wepys euerylyke. c 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 1264 3et almys-dede and fastyng he dude euerylyche continually. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., They kept playing the music every like.

Every one: see EVERY 10.

Everything (e'vri-, e'v'ri,θɪŋ), *pron.*

1. A combination of EVERY (sense 1) and THING. As in *anything*, *something*, *nothing*, the subst. element has usually no definable meaning, the compound being equivalent to a neuter *absol.* use of the *adj.* The distributive sense etymologically belonging to the word is often absent, its force being merely collective; hence it is the current substitute for *all* (*absol.*), *all things*, which in most contexts are now somewhat formal. Often followed by *adj.*, as *everything good* = 'all that is good'. Formerly written as two words; this is now rare, exc. where the two words are used without modification of sense.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 398 *Procl.*, In noble corage oghte been areste, And weyen euerything by equyte. c 1440 *Generydes* 4 Wyse and manly preynd in euery thyng. 1567 J. SANFORD *tr. Epictetus* 2 b, In euery thing . . . which thou louest, thou must diligently consider the qualitie. 1600 SHAKES. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 166 Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans euery thing. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* I. ii, Every thing is endowed with such a natural Principle, whereby it is necessarily inclined to promote its own preservation and well being. 1683 DRYDEN *Ass. & Achil.* I. 548 Zimri . . . was euerything by starts and nothing long. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 180 ¶ 8 Among the sons of learning, many seem to have thought of euerything but themselves. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xxvii, Every thing however went on smoothly. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 567 She had not . . . his partiality for euerything Dutch and for euerything Calvinistic. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilit.* I. ix. 572 The government [in France] is believed to see euery thing, know euery thing, and provide for euery thing. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Guide to Eng. Lit.*, Mixed Ess. 180 Everything, surely, depends upon what the lesson is.

b. as *predicate*, characterizing something as of supreme importance. *colloq.*

Mod. Be sure you are in good time; that is euerything. **2.** *sb.* rare in *sing.*; in *pl.* humorously. Things of every kind. Also (nonce-use) quasi-*adj.*; and in comb., *everything-maker*.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V, Miss Walsingham was . . . the most accomplished, the most sensible, the most euery thing woman could be. 1808 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 390 It is against my habits, my principles, my euerything, to propose it to him. a 1845 HOOD *To Mr. Malthus* iii, There are . . . too many euerything-makers. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fer.* I. iii, But to be sure there were wum euerythings. 1884 RUSKIN in *Fall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 3/2 Patent euerythings going of themselves euerywhere.

Everyway (e'vri-, e'v'ri,wɛ), *adv.* [Cf. ALWAY, ANYWAY: sometimes written as two words.]

1. a. In every manner or way; in every direction. **b.** In every respect.

a. 1570 LEVINS *Manup.* 197 Eueryway, *omni modo*, *quavis*. 1580 BARET *Alto.* E 376 Eueryway euery way, *quoquo versus quadratum*. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 398 A Deity residing in the midst of an universe, infinitely extended euery way. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisias* 34 The eueryway external stream.

b. 1601 SHAKES. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 55 You wrong me euery way: You wrong me Brutus. 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* II. § 57 The contrary . . . opinion is euery way without any shew of probability. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iv. ii, Her mind was euery way equal to her person. 1808 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 169 A wide and eueryway most important interval. quasi-*adj.* 1608 HAKEWILL in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 399 Sir Thomas Bodley, of whose . . . euery way sufficiency, I have had a long trial.

2. Comb. (*nonce-wds.*)

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 475 A clock . . . with eueryway-multiform-exquisitely-mechanical circumstances belonging to it. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* III. 320 Eueryway-at-once-ish eyes.

Hence **Everywayness** (*nonce-wd.*), the quality of extending in every direction.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 103 His euerywayness or immensity is the same.

†Eueryways, *adv.* *Obs.* [EVERY + ways *advb.* genitive. Cf. ANYWAYS.] In every direction.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* iv. iv. (1495) 85 The bodies euery wayes ben grete hye and longe and brode.

Everywhen (e'vri-, e'v'ri,hwɛn), *adv.* [f. EVERY + WHEN; on analogy of *everywhere*.] At all times, always.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 211 Euerywhere and euerywhen a man has to 'pay with his life'. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* xi. 208 Euery when and euery where Sweetest flowers welcome are. 1866 Q. *Rev.* Apr. 425 Religion . . . must be with us euerywhere and euerywhen.

Everywhence (e'vri-, e'v'ri,hwɛns), *adv.* *rare*. [f. EVERY + WHENCE on analogy of *Everywhere*.] From every direction.

1890 ROSSETTI *Wks.* II. 458 They all come at his summoning Everywhence both far and near.

Everywhere (e'vri-, e'v'ri,hwɛr), *adv.* [repr. two distinct ME. compounds. 1. *Ever-ywhere*, f. EVER + YWHERE (OE. *gehwēr*) anywhere, euerywhere. 2. *Every-where*, f. EVERY (ME. *everilk*) + WHERE. Formerly often written separately.]

1. In every place; also in narrower sense, in every part (of a limited space, of a book, an author's writings, etc.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Auh 3e euerihwar, hwarse ich go swuðest forð, bileaue 3e þe lengure. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 681 Þi leofmon & ti lauerd . . . is mit te euerihwer. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5567 (Götl.) Ouer-all his kingriche euerilk-quar [c 1340 *Trin.* euery where]. c 1340 *Ibid.* 18001 (Trin.) What maner is þat ihesus þat werrep on þe euerywhere. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* III. x. (1483) 56 Suche noyse and crye euery where sownyd allas. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. (Rldg.) 85/1, I may be here and there and euerywhere. 1668 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. ii. § 18 Motion . . . must be alike euerywhere in it [matter]. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus* *Mor.* xiv, You'll find th' Avenues guarded ev'ry where. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. Introd., I euerywhere use these Words in the Senses here ascribed to them. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* I. ii. (1874) 39 We discover euerywhere signs of littleness and restlessness. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xix. 136 The horizontal stratification is euerywhere beautifully shown. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 116 Irresistible here, as euerywhere in Plato, in his intellectual superiority.

†2. quasi-*adj.* All-pervading. *Obs.* *rare*—.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 31 Eternity is said to be an everlasting now, and immensity as an euery where cleaveliness.

Hence **Everywhereness**, ubiquity, omnipresence. *rare*.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 32 Neither of them would come any nearer to everlastingness, or euerywhereness, than the shortest and the least do. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 70/1 Poetry is not confined to books, For the creative spirit . . . hath God's euerywhereness.

Every while, *whit*: see WHILE, WHIT.

Everywhither (e'vri-, e'v'ri,hwi:ðɪ), *adv.* [f. EVERY + WHITHER; in ME. perh. f. EVER + YWHITHER.] In every direction.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* iv. iv. (1495) 85 The moost mater is obedyent that stretchyth itselfe euery whyther and moost vpwarde. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. viii. (1872) 48 It was talk . . . spreading euerywhither in inextinguishable currents. 1888 TALMAGE *Serm.* in *The Voice* (N. York) 28 June, A hymn has wings, and can fly euerywhither.

†Eveschie. *Obs.* *rare*—[OF. *eveschid* (mod. F. *evêché*) = Pr. *evescat* = L. *episcopatus*, f. *episcopus* bishop.] A (French) bishopric.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 34 Withe thre eveschies clepid diocesis and citees in the saide duchie.

Eves(e), *obs.* form of EAVES.

†Evese, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *efesian*, *efsiān*, f. *efes*, EAVES; the original sense must app. have been 'to cut the thatch at the eaves of a building' (cf. *eaves-knife*); but all the known OE. examples have the wider sense 'to clip'.] *trans.* To cut, clip (a person's hair, the coat of an animal, a tree, etc.); to cut short the hair of (a person).

c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxvi. (Z.) 157 Ic efesige oððe ic scere scep oððe hors. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Absaloncs schene wite, þet ase ofte ase me euesede him me solde his euesunge — þeo her þe me kerf of—uor two hundred sciles of seculu. c 1300 *Marina* 64 in Horstmann *Leg.* I. 172 A robe he dude hire apon, Ant euesede hire ase a mon. c 1305 *Gloss. W. de Bibleru* in Wright *Voc.* 144 Monn top vus pri estances [Gloss., evese my cop]. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 184 Walz euesed al vmbre-torne, a-bot his elowes. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 166 Orchejardes and erberes euesed well clene.

Evesing, var. form of EAVESING, *Obs.*

†Evesong. *Obs.* [f. EVE sb.1 + SONG.]

1. = EVENSING 1 a; also *gen.* (perh. *transf.*) a song sung at eventide.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Efter euesong anonriht siggð ower Placebo. c 1390 *Lives Saints* (1887) 66 He bi-gan one saume of euesongue. c 1300 *St. Brandan* 214 The fowlethe tho hit eve was, bigonne here evesong. 1395 in *Eng. Gilas* (1870) 121 Þe secunde belle of þe Euesong of seint Peter. 1455 E. CLERE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 5 He seith matyns of Our Lady and evesong.

2. Short for 'evensong-bell'.

1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* vii. 396 Bargeynes and beuerages by-gunne to aryse, And setyn so til euesong rang.

3. *attrib.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 87 Of the crouche he was do At evesangis oure. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 243 Þe bataille dured from underne of þe day to eue song tyme. 1460 *Lybenns Disc.* (Köln.) 1424 From þe our of prime Till hit was evesong tyme To fytte þey wer pro.

†Evest. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *efest*, *æfest*, *æst*, *æst*, *æst*, *æst*, 3 *evest*, -ist, ? *eust*, *oust*. Cf. *Eft sb.* 2 [OE. *æfest*, acc. to Sievers for **æfist*, f. *æf* (= OF. *Ger. ab*) from, away from + *est* (see *ESTE sb.*); cf. *Ger. abgünst*.] Envy, malice.

a 1000 *CYNWULF Elene* 496 Þæt hie for æfstum unscyl-digne . . . feore beræddon. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lix. 4 Heora æfstu eac ealle sceamien. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1852 (Götl.)

pe princes als his ful fas wid eust [*printed enst*; Cotton, out, *printed onst*] and nith again his ras. *Ibid.* 23138 (Edin. MS.) In nipe and euest [*printed enest*] and licheri. *Ibid.* 23279 (Edin.) Pai pat war fild of eust [*printed enist*].

Eve-star. *Obs. exc. poet.* [*f. EVE sb. 1 + STAR.*] = *Evening star.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* l. v. 22 *pe euesterre esperus*... is pale by þe morwe at þe rysynge of þe sonne. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) l. 301 This Spayne... heet somtyme of Hespera, the eue sterre. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 144 *Evesterre, esperus, vesper.* (1691 Ed. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xv. 21 *Mans Astral Spirit*, called his Prophetick Evestere.) 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xii, There peered May's earliest eve-star.

† **Evestigate**, *v. Obs.* -o [*f. L. ēvestigāt-us*, pp. *f. ē* out + *vestigāre* to track, discover. Cf. INVESTIGATE.] *trans.* To seek out, search after, follow in the track of.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY; hence in CRAIG, etc.

Hence **Evestigated** *ppl. a. Evestigation*, a searching out, an investigation.

1775 ASH, *Evestigated*, searched out. 1698 PHILLIPS, *Evestigation*, an earnest seeking after. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Evet(e, evett, obs. ff. EFT sb.

† **Evibrate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. ēvibrāt- ppl. stem of ēvibrāre, f. ē-* out + *vibrāre* to brandish: see VIBRATE.] *a. intr.* To shake, tremble. *b. trans.* To brandish (a sword); to hurl (a missile); in quot. *fig.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* 63 Doe not his handes and all his bodie evibrate, quaver, and shake. 1623-6 COCKERAM *Evibrate*, to shake. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 199 That wonderful contrition of heart, that the word of God makes, when it is sincerely and powerfully evibrated against the Enemies of his Kingdom.

Hence † **Evibration** [see -ATION], the action of brandishing, a quick movement.

1644 H. VAUGHAN *Serm.* 20 Dost thou... stay the loose evibrations and glances of the eye? 1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Evick(e, var. form of EVICK, Obs.

Evict (vikt), *v.* [*f. L. ēvict- ppl. stem of ēvincere, f. ē-* out + *vincere* to conquer.

The etymological senses of the Lat. word are 1. To conquer or overcome completely (f. having merely an intensive force); 2. To obtain by conquering or overcoming; to recover by judicial means; to gain or accomplish in spite of obstacles; 3. To overcome and expel; to eject by judicial process; 4. To elicit by force of argument, to prove. See EVINCE.]

I. Law.

1. *trans.* To recover (property or the title to property) of or from any one by a judicial process, or in virtue of a superior title.

1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII, c. 29 Indent., Yf the seid advou-son... after the seid... appropriation be evicted and taken from the said Abbas and Convent. 1541-2 Act 33 Hen. VIII, c. 39. § 54 If the said manours... be recovered or evicted out of or from the possession of any such person... by any just or former title. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 145 Earle Hubert granted to the said John... all the right that he had in the countie of Granople, and whatsoever might be got and evicted in the same countie. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. Eng.* 118 He evicted the same [the island of Seales] in law. 1610 HEALEY *Theophrast.* (1616) To Rdr., If the thing bought be evicted from the buyer, by reason the seller his possession was not good. 1635 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary in Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) IV. 81 That [he]... should give sufficient security... to answer all the mean profits if by law I should evict his title. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Eviction*, If land is evicted, before the time of payment of rent on a lease, no rent shall be paid by the lessee. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 434 If A. gives in exchange three acres to B. for other three acres, and afterwards one acre is evicted from B... the whole exchange is defeated.

† **b. ? To vacate, retire from.** *Obs. rare* -1.

1530 in RYMER *Federa* (1712) XIV. 373 The same Lord Cardinall shall not Resign Leve Relese or otherwise Discharge or Evict his Possession.

2. To expel (a person) by legal process † of, from, out of (land, etc.); also simply.

1536 HEN. VIII. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 124. II. 90 You have evicted hym of the possession of the same. 1570 FENTON *Guicciard.* v. (1599) 199 They had no conscience to evict the just owner out of the whole. a 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 52 Being... evicted by Law, of certayne other parcels of Land. 1720-54 *Apol. S.-Sea Direct.* in STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xvii. 365/a They had been evicted out of their estates however long enjoyed. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 323 If, after an exchange of lands... either party be evicted of those which were taken by him in exchange, through defect of the other's title. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Eviction*, If a widow is evicted of her dower or thirds, she shall be endowed in the other lands of the heir. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. iv. § 3 Should it be sold... the purchaser may be evicted by the wife or children.

b. In recent popular use, esp. To eject (a tenant) from his holding.

1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* xxxiv. 429 The great landowners evicted their tenantry, who were thus thrown upon the country, houseless and landless, but free. 1889 *Daily News* 8 May 5/7 Two of the principal tenants on the estate... were evicted.

c. Hence transf. To eject (persons) forcibly from any position.

1876 WEISS *Wit. Hum. & Shaks.* i. 5 When a great freshet takes possession of a country and evicts the tenants of every hole, thicket, and burrow, there is an indiscriminate stampede of the animals. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* i. xii. 197 The new arrivals are the born antagonists of our enemies. They will evict them.

II. General senses.

† 3. *a. To conquer (a country, etc.); to obtain by conquest.* *Obs.*

1560 Cotton MS. in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) VI. 326 [The kingdom to be] evicted out of the hands of their own nation. 1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 368 Edward... evicted from the Danes the Province of East-Anglia.

† **b. To overcome (an adversary, adverse circumstances, etc.).** *Obs.*

1642 G. EGLISHAM *Forerun. Revenge* 7 Meanes may be had to resist or evict the most violent beast that ever nature bred. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 171 Their industry fortunated by God has made head against its misfortune, and evicted its cloud.

† 4. To extort by force. *Obs.* Cf. EVINCE 3.

1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* IV. i, Your happy exposition... Evicts glad grant from me you hold a truth. 1648 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* v. 200 Rebbl mouths (who speake noe truth, vnles Evicted 'bove their Rage) did then confesse Him master of y^e field.

† 5. *a. To vanquish in argument or litigation; to confute (a disputant), refute (an opinion or argument).* *b. To convict or convince (of).* *Obs.*

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) App. 305 When by arguments they were evicted, they pleaded misunderstanding of the interprete or corruptyone in the translation. 1594 T. B. La Primaud *Fr. Acad.* II. 585 Before hee could haue evicted Democritus of his foolish opinion. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* Pref. (1831) 77 This work doth sharply reprove and evict the world of sin. 1620 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxx. (1639) 50 Therefore (as Johannis saith) the eye hath seven coates... But his opinion... by sundry Anatomists hath been evicted, making but only six. 1621 SPRED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* vii. (1614) 13/a Canute to evict his flatterers made triall of his Deitie. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 5 He... had need take great heed... least instead of evicting his adversary, he only acquires the repute of a light and foolish man. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Evict*, to convince by force of argument, etc.

† 6. To establish by argument, to prove. With simple *obj.* or *obj.* sentence; also with *inf.* or *as* with complement. *Obs.* = EVINCE 4.

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 126 There are wonderfull cunning men on your side, if they can evict this. 1610 C. HAMPTON *Serm.* 30 Which euicteth... that there was one greater than the rest. 1614 BR. HALL *Epist.* v. ix, Let this stand evicted for the true and necessarie sense of the Apostle. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 221 That it is in its own nature laudable... is by some evicted by the authority of the Ancients. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. (ed. 2) 306 This nervous fluid has never been discovered in live Animals... nor its necessity evicted by any cogent experiment. 1725 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 683 Unless your friend have more to evict them [papers] to be Mr. M'Ward's than Mr. Goodal's saying so.

† **b. To settle (a controversy) by a decisive argument.** *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 447 It might seeme that we had alleaged sufficiently for this matter, and evicted the controversy thoroughly. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. II. vi. Whether... that argument does evict the question.

Hence **Evict sb.** [*cf. convict*], *Evicted*, an evicted tenant (*rare*). *Evicting vbl. sb. (attrib.)* and *ppl. a.*

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 1/2 Not a penny of rent to be paid until the 'evicts' were reinstated. 1879 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 2/2 This I found tenanted by some people who... were considerably above the rank of the evictees. 1889 *Daily News* 8 May 5/7, 130 police accompanied the evicting party. 1893 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. 237 Assassination was the retribution which the cottiers of Ireland not unfrequently punished an evicting landlord.

Evicted (viktēd) *ppl. a.* [*f. EVICT v. + -ED*].

a. In various senses of the vb. **b. Of a holding:** From which the tenant has been evicted.

1604 J. BURGESS in W. COVELL *Answ.* (1606) 156 Farre be it from vs for any mans cause to maintaine an evicted error. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. 237 For the evicted tenant would only be replaced by another tenant of the same character. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 445 The evicted natives withdrew sullenly to the lands which had been left them by the spoiler. 1888 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6/2 This staying of the evictor's hand was due... to the boycotting of evicted farms.

Eviction (viktēn) [*ad. L. ēviction-em, n. of action f. ēvincere: see EVICT, EVINCE.*] The action of evicting or † of evincing.

I. Law.

1. The action of recovering or taking possession of lands or property by legal process. Cf. EVICT v. 1.

1583 STROKER *Warres Lowe* C. II. 5 b, That reasonable satisfaction be made... to the buyers and sellers of the Possessions and Rentes aforesaid, in respect of their eviction. a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrast.* (1616) To Rdr., He is lyable to make good the eviction, who selleth for another as he who, etc. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ix. § 23 The Title of the Foundation thereof, with the land thereunto belonging, were... subject to eviction. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 127/a The eviction or destruction of a thing mortgaged, don't extinguish the debt. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Eviction*, A recovery of lands, &c. by form of law. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

2. The action of evicting or dispossessing a person of property, etc. In recent use, *esp.* the evicting a tenant from lands, houses, etc. Also *attrib.*

a 1606 BACON (J.), The pretorian court will set back all things, and no respect had to eviction or dispossession. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 322 A rent service is discharged by the eviction of the tenant out of the whole land. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. 237 Neither could the landlord have recourse to eviction. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 69, I will get your father to order their eviction from the cottage. 1889 *Daily News* 8 May 5/7 An exciting eviction scene occurred to-day on the property of Lord Inchiquin.

fig. 1643 PRYNNER *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 159 On the contrary the people have a right of perpetual eviction. 1691 BR. LLOYD *God's Disposing of Kingd.* I. 67 An eviction by the just sentence of God, who thus put's him out of a Trust that he abused.

II. gen.

† 3. The action of conquering (a country, etc.), or of obtaining by conquest. *Obs.*

1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 366 After the Euction from the Scots of those Countiees. 1621 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. xx. § 31 King Henry... was not vnwilling, because... Britaine seemed clearely past possibilitie of euction.

† 4. *a. The action or process of vanquishing (a person) in argument, or of confuting (an opinion); an instance or a means of confutation; the condition of being confuted.* *b. Conviction (of an accused person).* *Obs.*

1614 BR. HALL *Epist.* IV. v, He hath... counsels for all doubts, evictions for all errors. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 62 All euctions there, as elsewhere, depend vpon witnesses. 1627 BR. HALL *Gl. Impostor* 509 Wise men... whose wisdom is frequently employed in the trial, euction, dooming, of malefactors. 1649 — *Cases Consc.* III. v, Meere error makes not an heretick... eviction and contumacy must improve his error to be heretical. 1651 GATAKER in Fuller's *Abel Rediv.*, *Whitaker* 405 He graped with... Rainolds... who had bin nibbling... at the Preface to his eviction of Sanders his Demonstration. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purch.* Pref. 22 Upon Eviction I shall freely yield.

† 5. The action or process of eliciting or establishing by argument; demonstration, proof. Also an instance or means of proving; an evidence, proof. *Obs.* Cf. EVICT v. 6, EVINCE v. 4.

1621 W. SCLATER *Firsthes* (1623) A 1 b, Difficultie of euction ariseth hence: tyth, that, etc. 1625 A. GIL *Disc. Trinity* 214 Faith is said to bee... an eviction or prooff of things hoped for, though they be not seene. 1633 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 82 For further eviction, we may yet add, that, etc. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* 875 That these two Circles should continue thus... is a farther Eviction of a Providence also. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 114 A Plurality of Voices... carries the Question in all our Debates, but rather as an Expedient for Peace than an Eviction of the Right. 1735 YOUNG *Centaur* I. 22 It has ever been prejudicial to the truth, to labour at rational evictions of sacred mysteries. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. I. iv. 82 The sole and ultimate end of logic is the eviction of truth.

† **Evictive, a. Obs. rare** -1. [*f. L. ēvict-* (see EVICT v.) + -IVE.] Tending to evince or prove; demonstrative, conclusive.

1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* x. 75 Your texts... are not evictive, nor convincing.

Evictor (viktōr). Also *evictor*. [*f. EVICT v. + -OR.*] One who evicts.

a. One who expels the inhabitants from a country. **b.** One who evicts his tenants. **c.** A person employed to eject tenants from their holdings.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 162 They [Moors of Spain] were as different too... from their conquerors and evictors as possible. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 5/2 One of the pitmen... barricaded his door, and as the evictors had no warrant to force it open the proceedings were suspended. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Oct. 4/7 A crusade against those denounced as evictors and rackrenters. 1888 KENNY in *Times* 2 Oct. 5/6 The Plan of Campaign... is... their [the tenantry's] only... protection against the hand of the evictor.

Evidence (evidēns), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *evi-*, *evidens*, -noe, (5 *hevydēns*, 6 *esvedence*, *ewyvidence*), 4-*evidence*. [*ME. evidence*, a *F. evidence*, ad. *L. ēvidētia*, f. *ēvident-em*: see EVIDENT. Cf. *Pr.*, *Sp. evidencia*, *It. evidenza*.]

I. 1. The quality or condition of being evident; clearness, evidentness.

1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* v. iv. (1675) 310 Certain Truths, that have in them so much of native Light or Evidence... it cannot be hidden. 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citty* Pref. Ep. A iij, I should not have been able to speak... so much as five words of truth with life, and evidence. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 63 They [our faculties] expand and evolve themselves into more distinction and evidence of themselves. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1828 MIVART *Nat. & Th.* (1885) 122 So evident that we require no grounds at all for believing them save the ground of their own very evidence.

b. In evidence [after *F. en evidence*]: actually present; prominent, conspicuous.

18... *Blackw. Mag.*, The sister whose presence she had relied on was not in evidence. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt. cap* 479 The faithful of our province raised the sum... And so, the sum in evidence at length, Next step was to obtain [etc.]. 1888 *Ch. Times* 28 Dec. 1153/3 The Broad Church school was more in evidence than at any previous Congress.

† 2. Manifestation; display. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iii. 24 The spirit of almiſti God made grete eyvidence [Vulg. *evidentiam*] of his shewing. c 1430 LYDG. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 45 Doblettes of glass yeue a gret eyvidence, Thyng countifret wyl faille at assay. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 5 Which hee performed with that eyvidence of great learning.

II. That which manifests or makes evident.

3. An appearance from which inferences may be drawn; an indication, mark, sign, token, trace. Also † *To take evidence*: to prognosticate. *To bear, give evidence*: to afford indications.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4518 (Gott.) If ani man þer ware Coude telle to quat evidens it [Pharaoh's vision] bare. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astral. Prol.* 1, I have perceived well by certeyne evidences their ability to lerne sciences. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 81 This horse... was to Troie an evidence Of love and pees for evermo. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.*

xviii. xxxix. (1495) 800 Ofte men that shall fyght takyth eydence and diuine. . . what shall befall by sorowe othe by the joye that the horse makith. 1530 PALSGR. 217/2 Eyvidence, declaring of a thyng. 1601 CORNWALLYSS *Ess.* ii. xxxi. The creatures that giue us earthly immortalitie [1632 mortalitie], whose chosen eyvidence is beauty. 1644 CROMWELL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 362 III. 300 It had all the eyvidences of an absolute Victorie. 1681-6 SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 263 A plain Eyvidence that this God and that Angel of Jehovah were the same Person. 1757 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. ii. (1840) 50, I giue you this as an eyvidence of the difference in the kinds of magic. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. ii. 243 She every where afforded the eyvidence of faculties developed by unceasing intellectual action. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 221 An opportunity was offered them of giuing eyvidence of their loyalty. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xv. 99 A day. . . was spent in examining the eyvidences of ancient glacier action. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 167 The country they were traversing gave eyvidence of careful cultivation.

b. In religious language: Signs or tokens of personal salvation.

1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvi. 493 A person just entering upon eternity. . . with his eyvidences all dark.

†4. Example, instance (frequent in Gower). Also, To take (an) eyvidence. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2295 (Götl.) Dis eydens [Cott. forbising] biheld his oper. c 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv. 429 Go bifore as a good baneoure, And hardy hem þat bihynde ben and iue hem good eyvidence. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 50 Whereof thou might take eyvidence To reule with thy conscience. *Ibid.* III. 270 By this eyvidence lerne, How it is good, etc.

5. Ground for belief; testimony or facts tending to prove or disprove any conclusion. Const. *for.* of (the thing to be proved), *from*, of (the source of testimony). † To have eyvidence to say, etc.: to have good grounds for saying, etc. (For *External, Internal, Moral, Probable Eyvidence*, see these adjs.) c 1390 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 107 þe dedis þat Crist dide ben unsuspect eyvidence þat Crist is boþe God and man. — *Sel. Wks.* III. 340 Þei chulden haue eyvidence to seiþ þat God hæp told þem þis. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 87 Theology. . . yiveth eyvidence Of thing, which is nought bodely. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 286 Thus hæfe we eyvidens c 1445 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xv. 163 Dis Kyng [Edward] þan feyhnyd eyvidens As to declare his Consciens. . . Quhat he in Scotland gert be dwne. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Eng.* 18 He maketh non eyvidence for in nyether side he telleth what moeueth him so for to saye. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* (1863) 49 But it ought to be. . . as we shall proue by open eyvidence thorough goddes helpe. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* i. iv. (1611) 10 Adoration, grounded upon the eyvidence of the greatness of God. 1611 *Bible Heb.* xi. 1 Now faith is. . . the eyvidence [1807 *Revised Assurance*] of things not seen. 1668 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. i. § 7 Those who deny that there is a God, do assert other things on far less eyvidence of reason. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 179 Its eyvidence not being so convincing and satisfactory, as it might have been. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* v. 27 The plain eyvidence of facts is superior to all declarations. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 285 There is no eyvidence that any forgeries were attempted. 1809 *Med. Jyrl.* XXI. 359 The truth. . . of which I can yet attest by living eyvidence. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 457 The eyvidence of sight is corrected by the judgment. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. xxi. § 1 Eyvidence is not that which the mind does or must yield to, but that which it ought to yield to. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 100 The weight of eyvidence appears strongly in favour of the claims of Cavendish.

† b. An eyvidence: something serving as a proof. *Obs.* Cf. 8.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 19 Things wiche I graunte . . . expressyd as folwith aftry in wryting that here aftry it may be knowe for an eyvidence in the seid tabyll. 1478 *Paston Lett.* No. 821 III. 234 Donne. . . founde that the Duke off Suffolk was verreye patrone, whyche was false, yitt theyd dedit for an eyvidence. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* Addr. 3, I took the boldness to borrow that deservedly celebrated Name, for an Eyvidence to my Subject. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), *Cato Major*. . . has left us an eyvidence, under his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs.

c. Evidence or Evidences of Christianity, of the Christian Religion, or simply The Evidences.

1699 BR. S. BRADFORD (title) The Credibility of the Christian Religion, from its intrinsic Eyvidence. 1729 ENTICK (title) The Eyvidence of Christianity asserted. 1730 (title of posthumous work by Addison) The Eyvidences of the Christian Religion. 1794 PALEY (title) Eyvidences of Christianity. 1859 MILL *Liberty* (1866) 63/2 There is no reasonable objection to examining an atheist in the eyvidences of Christianity. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 295 The other half [of the Fallacy is found] in a treatise on the Eyvidences.

III. Legal uses of 5.

6. Information, whether in the form of personal testimony, the language of documents, or the production of material objects, that is given in a legal investigation, to establish the fact or point in question. Also, An eyvidence = a piece of eyvidence. *phr.* To bear, give in, give eyvidence. To call in eyvidence: to call as a witness. For Circumstantial, Parole, Presumptive, Primâ Facie, Verbal, etc. Eyvidence, see these adjs.

1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII. c. 4 The seid Justices shall awarde to the same persone so geving eyvidens xs. 1553 BREWDE *Q. Currius* 114 Every one of them geuing in eyvidence that they had spoken afore. 1594 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* xciii. The bed that likewise giues in eyvidence Against my soule. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. i. 130 The concurrent testimonies of many Witnesses. . . make an eyvidence more concludent. 1683 DRYDEN *Ded. Plutarch's Lives* 20 They. . . transported their eyvidence to another [coun-

try] where they knew 'twas vendible. 1707 *Curios. in Husbandry* 433 To be call'd in Eyvidence concerning a Curiosity, that employ'd all the Great Men of his time. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* I. iii. 415 The person he had sent to Mitchell gave a full eyvidence of the promises he had made him: but Sharp denied them all. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* App. i. I. 158 Want of discernment in judges, who could not discuss an intricate eyvidence. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. iv. 58 To find proper eyvidence for convicting the offender. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 987 *Primâ facie* eyvidence of a publication by the bookseller. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. xii. There was no getting over his eyvidence. 1863 *Royal Charter* § 16 in *Lond. Univ. Calendar* (1866) 25 Which Register shall be conclusive eyvidence that any person whose name shall appear thereon. . . is entitled to vote. *transf.* 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 5 So S. Chrysostome, that lived in S. Hieromes time, giueth eyvidence with him. a 1719 ADDISON *Evid. Chr. Relig.* (1730) 23 They bear eyvidence to a history in defence of Christianity. 1875 SCRIVNER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 10 Their eyvidence is entirely independent of the later Greek copies.

b. The eyvidence: the testimony which in any particular cause has been received by the court and entered on its records. Similarly, To be or produce in eyvidence: to be a part, or to produce as a part, of the eyvidence before the court.

1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 959 The policy must be produced in eyvidence. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* viii. The same incorrigible medical forefinger pointed out another passage in the eyvidence. *Mod.* The document is not in eyvidence.

c. Statements or proofs admissible as testimony in a court of law.

1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. Index, Fleet books, not eyvidence. Where declaration of wife, and letters written by her, are eyvidence. *Mod.* What a witness states on hearsay is not eyvidence. My lord, I submit that this document is not eyvidence.

†7. One who furnishes testimony or proof; a witness. Sometimes collect. = 'witnesses.' *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lear.* 1650 His scarlet lust came eyvidence to swear That my poor beauty had purloin'd his eyes. 1605 — *Lear* III. vi. 37 I'll see their trial first: Bring in the eyvidence. 1681 *Trial S. College* 72 And did not you come to me and tell me, there was a noise of your being an Eyvidence. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* 218 The Lady Lawley was sentenced to be imprisoned one month for spiriting away an eyvidence. 1768 FOOTE *Orators* II. (1767) 50 Look upon this eyvidence, was he present at Mr. Parson's knockings. 1853 SCOTT *Peveril* xlii. Two infamous and perjured eyvidences. . . made oath to the prisoners' having expressed themselves interested in the great confederacy of the Catholics.

† b. *transf.* A spy. *Obs.*

1691 SOUTHERNE *Sir A. Love v. i.* Get you gone then, like an Eyvidence, behind the hangings.

c. To turn King's (Queen's, State's) eyvidence (formerly also † To turn eyvidence), said of an accomplice or sharer in a crime: to offer himself as a witness for the prosecution against the other persons implicated.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 79 One of the gang, to save his own life, has turned eyvidence. 1805 H. KINGSLEY *Hill-jars & B. iv.* I hate a convict who turns Queen's eyvidence. 1886 SEANCE (N. Y.) VIII. 603 Mr. Bartlett Channing Paine comes into court, and, as state's eyvidence, gives the following testimony. *transf.* 1889 *Daily News* 25 Dec. 5/2 The Bishop might have been better employed than in turning King's eyvidence against the Sermon on the Mount.

†8. A document by means of which a fact is established (see quot. 1628); esp. title-deeds. (In 15-16th c. often in collective sense = 'documents'; sometimes with a numeral, as if mistaken for an actual plural. Cf. EVIDENT.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* and in legal formulæ.

a 1444 *Paston Lett.* No. 38 I. 51 The eyvidences. . . receyved of yow at your last beyng at Norwich. 1465 *Ibid.* No. 500 II. 179, I have put your eyvidens that com owte of the abbay in a seck and ensydeyld hem under Ric. Call ys seall. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 175 The same day Brame toket to Thorntoun serten hevydens of myn, to take to James Hobard. 1501 *Plumpton Corr.* 151 All your new esvedence by your father to John Norton. 1505 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 327 A boxe wth iiii eywidence wth iij other wretyngeys. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* wth xii. 14, I charged Baruch. . . to take this sealed eyvidence with the copie. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 938 A poore woman. . . besought him to declare what he had doone with eyvidences of hers. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) I. ij. All the farmers. . . were murdered. . . their goods spoiled, their eyvidences burned, their houses raised. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 283 A Writings vnder seale, as Charters and Deeds, and other writings without seale, as Court Rolles, Accounts, and the like. . . are called Eyvidences. a 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 142 He began to peruse the eyvidences of Oriol coll. in their treasury. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 327 The next clause usually inserted. . . is, 'together with all deeds, eyvidences, and writings'. 1875 J. T. FOWLER *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) Pref. 5 A book of eyvidences relating to Obits kept in Ripon Minster.

9. Comb.

1827-8 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 584 You might go on to examine eyvidence of the character of the eyvidence-giver. 1828 C. WORDSWORTH *K. Chas.* I. 103 A more visionary piece was never sketched by the pencil of a determined eyvidence-maker. 1832 R. SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLVII. 500 Jurymen are not the only persons who, upon occasion, can shew themselves eyvidence-proof.

Eyvidence (e-videns), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* Of things: To serve as eyvidence for; to attest, prove. Rarely intr. To eyvidence to.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 2 (1622) 334 The testimonie of neither of them. . . doth so eyvidence the matter, as the things themselves doe. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 1 Worcester-shire. . . Kent, and many other parts. . . can suffi-

ciently eyvidence the profits of Orchards. 1690 PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 57 His behaviour at Derby. . . did abundantly eyvidence it. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 520 Fierce passions. . . presage a nobler flight, And eyvidence our title to the skies. 1859 HALLIWELL *Evid. Chr.* 97 Occurrences eyvidencing the divinity of Christ. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 2) II. ii. xxviii. 88 The Hillsides. . . were much shaken, as eyvidenced by the many bare patches with which they were chequered. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. iv. 68 The survival of grammatical forms common to the Aryan ancestors. . . eyvidenced to one parent primitive speech.

2. Of persons: To support by one's testimony, attest (a fact or statement).

a 1647 W. BRADFORD *Plymouth Plantation* (1856) 424 Y^e cause and passages. . . were clearly represented & sufficiently eyvidenced. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 336 No one Saint in all the Calendar (except those attested by Scripture) is better eyvidenced. 1721 SOUTHERNE *Disappointment* III. ii. I invoke Heav'n, earth, and men to eyvidence my truth. 1806 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. iv. The one [story] I am about to tell is so well eyvidenced that I think even Mr. Vivian Grey will hear it without a sneer. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 422 This is no reason for doubting their reality, when they are eyvidenced by Intuition. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abridged) 163 If the truth of her story be eyvidenced I will exact retaliation.

†3. To establish by eyvidence; to make eydent, demonstrate, prove. With simple *obj.*, *obj.* sentence, or *inf.* *Obs.*

1632 J. LEE *Short Survey Sweden* 53 How great forces. . . this mighty Prince is able to bring into the field, may. . . by this late. . . expedition. . . easily be eyvidenced. 1648 CHAS. I in *Neal Hist. Purit.* III. 506 Until the same shall be eyvidenced to me to be contrary to the word of God. 1649 SELDEN *Law Eng.* i. xvi. (1739) 31 This the words of the Historian do eyvidence. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 244 Cassini pretends to eyvidence by his observations, that those spots were very large. 1673 *Temple Ess. Irel. Wks.* 1731 I. 118 The Horses must be eyvidenced by good Testimonies to have been bred in Ireland. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. vii. Put together so many circumstances to eyvidence an untruth. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 550 Our laws. . . to eyvidence their right to this, permit them, etc. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* I. Intro. d. As I will eyvidence in a few instances already quoted.

4. With reference to legal eyvidence. † a. To give eyvidence against (a person). *Obs.*

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 190 Charles Edwards, who eyvidenced Mr. Arnold in 1683. . . hath made affidavit. . . that what he swore against Mr. Arnold was false. 1695 *Remarks Late Serm.* (ed. 2) 6 One T.O. . . hath. . . Eyvidenc'd I know not how many to the Gallows.

† b. To disclose or relate as a witness. *Obs.*

1656-7 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 336 He eyvidenced two remarkable passages of her life. 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* III. ii. I have nothing to eyvidence. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 161 The wretch had eyvidenced all our proceedings minutely.

c. *intr.* To give eyvidence, appear as a witness.

1656 S. H. GOLD. *Law* 19 His apparent perfections. . . spake and eyvidenced for him. 1692 ROCHESTER *Contriv. S. Blackhead* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 511 One of the most graceless wretches, that ever yet entered upon the stage of eyvidencing. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 185 Her maid. . . will eyvidence against her. 1807 *Scrim. Mag.* (Farmer *Americanisms*), I hadn't 'a' thought ye'd 'a' eyvidenced agin me that-a-way.

5. To give eyvidence or indication of; to indicate, manifest. Const. with *sb.* or *refl. pron.* as *obj.*, also with complementary *inf.* or with *obj.* sentence.

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 91 Thereby eyvidencing she did not stand upon Ceremonies. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 225 Were there any such effectual heat in this starre, yet could it but weakly eyvidence the same in Summer. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxxiv. 20 Paraphr. 183 Eyvidenceth it selfe in a signal preservation of such. 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 56 The ruines eyvidence themselves to be the effect. a 1720 CLARKE *On the Eyvidences* 331 (R.) The effect. . . eyvidenced itself in a. . . remarkable manner. 1788 W. TUDOR in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 230 A desire of eyvidencing that respect and gratitude which I. . . feel for you. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xii. 299 Her native hilarity of heart is eyvidenced constantly. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xliii. If somehow every face. . . Eyvidence. . . that warm Beneath the veriest ash, there hides a spark of soul. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* viii. 349 The courts eagerly seized on any expressions eyvidencing this intention.

Hence Eyvidencing *phl. & vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 253 For the farther eyvidencing of the necessity of which duty. 1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 170 By so eyvidencing a demonstration, it was impossible to separate us. 1682 *Ab. & Achit.* II. 74 Since our eyvidencing days began! 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 337 The most detested. . . part of the citizens, such as lived by eyvidencing and informing.

† Eyvidenceable, a. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.]

That may be eyvidenced; capable of being eyvidenced or proved.

1664 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing in Chr.* 3 This must. . . be. . . easily eyvidenceable by other knowledges. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 141 Wherein that necessity is eyvidenceable from the nature of this blessedness. 1687 *Relat. Eng. Reform.* 249 What is easily eyvidenceable to another, may happen not to be so to the Sovereign power.

Hence † Eyvidenceableness.

1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing in Chr.* 55 To shew the Eyvidenceableness of Tradition's Ruling Power.

† Eydencer. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who gives eyvidence; a witness.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 25, I, which am the Lord and Authour of life, must be the Authour and Eydencer against thee of death. 1653 R. BAILLIE *Disuasive L'ind.* (1655) 27 The first eyvidence of justification. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. (1740) 238 Oates wrought. . . to bring him into the Preferment of an Eydencer's Place.

+ **Evidenceship**. *Obs.* [f. EVIDENCE *sb.* + SHIP.] a. The office or function of an evidence (or witness). b. *humorously*, as a title (after *lordship*, etc.).

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 315 And thereby gave so great offence to their evidenceships, the plot witnesses. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 338 That ingenious knack of forgery... and a detection since in evidenceship, have been his ruin.

Evidencie (evidēnsiv), a. rare. [f. EVIDENCE *v.* + -IVIE.] Giving evidence or indication; indicative. *Const. of.*

1848 LD. WODEHOUSELEE in *Ramsay's Wks.* III. App. 390 The most remarkable circumstance evidencie of his enthusiastic attachment.

+ **Evidency** (evidēnsi). *Obs.* [ad. L. *evidentia*: see EVIDENCE and -ENCY.]

1. The quality or state of being evident or clear; clearness, evidentness; = EVIDENCE *sb.* 1.

1533 tr. *Erasmus' Com. Credo* 150 b, Paynting setteth the thing forth to the eye... and perfourmeth that evidencie makynge the thyng manifeste. 1598 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xvii. 8 So I expound the words of the Apostle for evidency sake. 1611 *Bible Prov.* viii. Arg., The fame and evidencie of wisdom.

2. Indication, mark, sign, token; = EVIDENCE *sb.* 3.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxvi. 206 These things being matters of judgement... & consisting of evidencie to be known of others. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxv. 178 These are not dead when they cease to move or afford the visible evidencies of life. 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 266/1 Surer evidencies of the immortality of man.

Evident (evidēnt), a. and *sb.* [ad. L. *evidentem*, in same sense, f. *ē* out + *videntem*, pr. pple. of *videre* to see. Cf. Fr. *evident*.]

With the use of this active form in passive sense cf. 'to look (well or ill)', Ger. *aussehen* to appear, lit. 'to see out.' Late Lat. had the pass. *vidēri* to be evident.]

A. adj.

1. + a. Of physical objects: Distinctly visible; conspicuous (*obs.*). b. (With mixed notion of 2) of tokens, vestiges, etc., or of states or conditions: Obvious to the sight; recognizable at a glance.

1388 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xiv. 17 The eydynt [1388 opyn, 1611 expresse; Vulg. *evidentem*] ymage of the king, whom worshipen thei wolden, thei maken. c 1400 *Festivall in Hearne R. Brunne's Chron.* Pref. 198 Pat ylike white cerne [printed cerue] was an eydynt token of her martirdome. c 1430 *LYDG. Thebes* iii. (1500) K iiii, The Grekes Dysespeyred Dempte playnly by tokens eydynt. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A v, He doth for them eydynt myracles. 1570 *DER Math. Pref.* 7 Make good eydynt marks, at euery inches end. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* i. 68 Then doe I strive to wash it out with Teares, But then the same more eydynt appears. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1077 Bad Fruit of Knowledge... Which leaves... in our Faces eydynt the signes Of foul concupiscence. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* ii. 79 At Shooting at a Ship in a River, he must put his Piece to some eydynt mark on the other side the River. c 1790 *IMISON Sch. Art* II. 65 Thin persons have the muscles of the neck much more eydynt than would be judicious to imitate [in painting]. 1806 *Med. Tral.* XV. 443 Of which [small-pox] she bore eydynt marks. 1800 KEATS *Hyperion* i. 338 Thou canst move about, an eydynt God. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xvii. 380 The retardation of the ice is most eydynt near the sides.

2. Clear to the understanding or the judgement; obvious, plain. *Const. to.* + (It) is evident to be... = 'it is evident that (it) is...'

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 221 Which in the bible is eydynt, How David in his testament, etc. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terrap.* 2 B iv b, It is eydynt y^t none indication is taken of the cause. 1601 SHAKS. *Juch. N.* v. 128 Why this is eydynt to any normal capacie. 1640 *SELDEN Laws Eng.* i. (1739) 202 It is eydynt to be nothing but a Temporal Monarchy. 1659 *EARSON Creed* 4 Truths apparent in themselves... are not called Credible, but eydynt to the understanding. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed. Will* ii. xii. 119 For a Thing to be certainly known to any Understanding, is for it to be eydynt to that Understanding. 1843 *BISCHOFF Woolen Manuf.* II. 350 The vast importance of sheep, with their constant increase, is most eydynt. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 209 That this distinction is as sound on the evolutionary theory of society as on any other is quite eydynt.

+ b. Occasional uses: Having preponderating evidence. Of a remark: Obviously true. *Obs.*

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* iii. § 2 (1737) II. 417 Upon fair Conviction, to give our heart up to the eydynt side... is to help Reason heartily. 1788 *DE FOE Plague* (1840) 192 But this remark of my friend's appeared more eydynt in a few weeks more.

+ 3. Of a sign, testimony, etc.: Indubitable, certain, conclusive. *Obs.*

1590 *MORE Heresies* i. Wks. 161/1 No scripture can be eydynt to proue any thing that he lyst to deny. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xx. 20 He yeeldeth an eydynter witness of his trust. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* ii. iv. 120 Render to me some corporall signe about her More eydynt then this: for this was stolne. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* i. § 39. 61 We see how... eydynt the holy Scripture is in this principle of our Christian Faith. 1663 *MILTON Hircings Wks.* (1847) 430/1 Where did he assign it [the tenth], or by what eydynt conveyance to ministers?

+ 4. quasi-adv = EVIDENTLY. *Obs.*

1519 *Interl. Fou. Elements* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 38 One way it [the earth] is round, I must consent, For this man proved it eydynt.

B. sb. Something that serves as evidence; *spec.* in *Sc. Law*, a document proving a person's title to anything; usually in *pl.* title-deeds.

1484 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 9 The King... may gar summond, all... his tennentes... to schaw their charters and evidentes. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 247 His lordis all befor him he [Robert the Bruce] gart caw, Thair evidentis of thair landis till schaw. 1678 in *Burt Lett. N. Scot.* (1818) I. 64 [Inscription in a house] 16 Christ is my life and rent 78 His promise is my eydynt. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* iv. It is written all these various ways in the old writings and evidents. 1868 *Act 31-32 Vict. c. 101* § 8 Absolute warrantice as regards the lands and writs and evidents.

+ **Evident**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. prec.] = EVIDENCE *v.*

1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power Parl.* ii. 74 As all the old and new Acts... with other such aides in all our Kings Reignes, abundantly eydynt.

Evidential (evidēnsjāl), a. [f. L. *evidenti-a* + -AL.]

1. a. Of or pertaining to evidence. b. Based or resting on evidence; relying on evidence; *esp.* the Evidences of Christianity, as in *Evidential method, school, system.*

1654 W. SCLATER *Fnn. Serm.* 20 No such evidential verity is demonstrated in Holy Writ, as of Absolute Necessity to be believed unto salvation. 1668 *HOWE Bless. Righteous* (1825) 204 It is a steady... direction of heart towards the future glory... that must be the evidential ground of thy hope to enjoy it. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Fordage's Mystic Div.* 69 The firm and evidential Probation of invisibles, things out of sight. 1778 R. HILL in *Fletcher Logica Genev.* 58 You cannot suppose that... he intended to exclude good works in an evidential sense. 1865 *MOZLEY Mirac.* i. 7 The evidential function of a miracle is based upon the common argument of design. 1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult.* I. 380 The basis of theological science must be historical as well as evidential. 1888-9 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2507/1 Whately was a genuine disciple of the 'evidential' school. Faith is to him the conclusion drawn from historical premises.

2. Furnishing evidence; having the nature of evidence; serving to attest. *Const. of.*

a 1641 *BP. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 198 Sight of all our senses is most active, penetrative, discerning, and evidential. 1701 *FLKETWOOD Miracles* 220 Those [miracles] should be Evidential ones, which God enables Men to work in order to gain belief. 1837 J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs Attrib. God* II. 431 Subjects evidential of the attributes of the Deity. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 94 Evidential miracles... simply prove Christianity. 1879 *FARRAR St Paul* I. 202 That Paul should have passed... from one direction of life to the very opposite is evidential of the power and significance of Christianity.

+ 3. Resting on documentary evidence. *Obs.*

(Folkingham explains that the 'evidential' character of a possession is that which is denoted by such terms as *feodum*, *allodium*, etc.)

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iii. i. 65 The Propriety of Possessions intimates their particular state and condition, and may be divided into Vocall and Evidential. *Ibid.* iii. ii. 66.

Evidentially (evidēnsjāl), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².]

1. By means of evidence; as regards evidence; with regard to its value as evidence.

1644 *EYRE in Warren Unbelievers* B iij, Faith is from justification causally, and justification by faith evidentially. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 362 It was believed, though not so soon evidentially discovered, that a rebellion was ready to break out. 1836 G. S. FABER *Answ. Husebeth* 6 Any doctrine which can be shewn evidentially to have existed in the third century, 1886 *GURNEY Phantasms of Living* I. 35 Of the two series... the second is evidentially to be preferred.

+ 2. Intuitively. *Obs.*

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* IX. xi. 323 They [angels] do not fully and evidentially know them [the mysteries of God].

Evidentiary (evidēnsjārī), a. [f. L. *evidenti-a* EVIDENCE + -ARY.]

1. Of or pertaining to evidence; = EVIDENTIAL I a.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 181 The clearing of his character... so far as concerns evidentiary trustworthiness. 1846 *GROTE Greece* i. xix. II. 56 An inscription... carries evidentiary value under the same conditions as a published writing on paper. 1879 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* I. ix. § 2. 395 Through its power of modifying the relative force of different evidentiary considerations.

2. Furnishing evidence; having the nature of evidence. *Const. of.* = EVIDENTIAL 2.

1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* III. i. 32 The charges ought to be exhibited first; and no evidentiary matter granted, but, etc. 1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evidence Wks.* 1843 VII. 20 To treat it upon the footing of an evidentiary act, with reference to the corresponding principal act. 1845 *MILL Ess.* II. 221 But they are evidentiary of a tone of thought which has prevailed so long among the superior intellects. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 580 The upward slant... becomes an evidentiary fact of singular cogency. 1875 *POSTER Gains* ii. (ed. 2) 201 It is only the adventitious or accidental or evidentiary portion of the title in which they differ.

Evidently (evidēntli), *adv.* [f. EVIDENT a. + -LY².]

+ 1. So as to be distinctly visible or perceptible; with perfect clearness, conspicuously. Hence in active sense, with vbs. of perceiving, knowing, explaining, etc.: Without possibility of mistake or misunderstanding; clearly, distinctly. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. xi. 101 Panne alle the dyrknesse of his mysknowynge shal seen... eydyntly to [be] sythe of his vndyrstondynge. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* i Which grace eydyntly to me known and understonde hath

compelled me [etc]. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. B viij a, It is evidently known that water will weke thycke, if this roite be brused and put in it. 1584 *FENNER Def. Ministers* (1587) 39 We haue here most manifestlie & most euidentlie written the contrarie. 1594 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* i. viii. (1611) 21 Things which men by the light of their naturall understanding euidently know. 1611 *BIBLE Gal.* iv. 1 O foolish Galatians... before whose eyes Jesus Christ hath been evidently [Revised, openly] set forth. 1785 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 277, I found the way go euidently down hill. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xii. (1854) II. 41 An act... which evidently disclosed his [Tacitus'] intention of transmitting the empire to his descendants. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* I. 435 All the substances hitherto examined... have evidently appeared to be compounded of one or more of these elementary principles. 1833 *CRUSE Eusebius* i. vi. 31 And this is evidently proved to have been fulfilled.

2. So that the fact predicated is evident; manifestly, obviously. Now chiefly *parenthetic*; = 'as manifestly appears', 'as may be clearly inferred'.

1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* ii. xxix. § 5 No Idea, therefore, can be undistinguishable from another... for from all other, it is evidently different. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ. Man* i. iii. 387 Those who walk and talk in their Sleep, have evidently the Nerves of the Muscles so free, as that, etc. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xxxv. 202 Reason was so evidently on their side. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* VIII. 391 They evidently regarded Macedonia as a bulwark against the encroachments of Rome. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xi. 71 The spirit and the muscles were evidently at war.

+ 3. *Sc. Law.* By evidence of a deed or document. *Obs.*

1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj., Forms of Proces* 118 Quhen the defender proves his exception, or duplie, be sic writ, and evidently as said is, lib. 1. c. 25. 12. quon attach. c. 81.

Evidentness (evidēntēns), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being evident; clearness, obviousness, plainness.

1551 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 295 It behoueth first to vnderstande for the more evidentnesse of that that foloweth, that [etc.]. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* viii. 100 What evidentnesse or certeinie is there in the Greeke Histories. 1730-6 *BAILEY (folio), Evidentness*, plainness to be seen, perceived or understood. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 120 There is a want... of evidentness of meaning.

+ **Evigilate**, a. *Obs.* -o [f. L. *evigilat*- ppl. stem of *evigilare*, f. *ē* out + *vigilare* to watch, f. *vigil* awake.]

1730-6 *BAILEY (folio), Evigilate*, to watch diligently, to study hard. 1775 in *ASH.*

+ **Evigilation**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. late L. *evigilationem*, n. of action f. *evigilare*: see EVIGILATE.] Awakening. In *Dicts.* explained as 'a waking or watching'.

1720 S. PARKER *Biblioth. Biblica* I. 157 The Evigilation of the Animal Powers, when Adam awoke. 1838 in *WEBSTER*, etc.

Evil (i-v'l), a. and *sb.* Forms: 1-2 *yfel* (in inflexions *yf(e)l*), (2-4) *ifel*, 2 *efel*, *yfel*, 3 *ywel* (1, 2-3 *ufel*, 2-4 *uvel* (e), 2-5 *ivel*, (3) *sevel*, 4 *ivil*), 3-6 *evel* (1(e), (5) *ewelle*, *hevelle*, 6 *ewil*, *yell*), 4-6 *evill* (e), -yl (1(e), *yvel* (1(e), (6) *yevill*), 4- *evill*. [ME. *uvel* (u), OE. *yfel* = OS. *uūil*, OFris. MDu. *euvel* (Du. *euevel*), OHG. *uūil*, *uūil* (Ger. *übel*), Goth. *uūils*: -O Teut. **uūilo*-; usually referred to the root of *up, over*; on this view the primary sense would be either 'exceeding due measure' or 'overstepping proper limits'.

The form *evel*, whence the mod. form descends, appears in ME. first as west midland and Kentish, but in 15th c. had become general. The conditions under which early M.E. (i) or (u) became (e), the antecedent of mod. Eng. (i), are not clearly determined; the present word and *uuevil* seem to be the only examples in which this change was more than local; obs. and dial. instances are *yeeve* = 'give', *love* = 'live', *EASLE*. (Other apparent examples are due to OE. forms with *eo*, resulting from *u-* or *o-* *umlaut*.)

A. adj. The antithesis of GOOD in all its principal senses.

In OE., as in all the other early Teut. langs. exc. Scandinavian, this word is the most comprehensive adjectival expression of disapproval, dislike, or disparagement. In mod. colloquial Eng. it is little used, such currency as it has being due to literary influence. In quite familiar speech the adj. is commonly superseded by *bad*; the sb. is somewhat more frequent, but chiefly in the widest senses, the more specific senses being expressed by other words, as *harm, injury, misfortune, disease*, etc.

I. Bad in a positive sense.

1. Morally depraved, bad, wicked, vicious. Also *absol.* *Obs.* as applied to persons.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 We sceolan... ure heortan clænslan from yflum ȝeoþotum. *Ibid.* 161 Hi cýnungum & yfelum ricum ealdormannum wístandan mihitan. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1742 To bærmenn all þatt ífell íss awes3 inn hise þeoowess. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8106 (Fairf.) Lothe is Evile manns soule & body boþe. 1398 *TREvisa Barth.* De P. R. xv. cxvii. (1495) 532 Pentapol... hate that name of 5 cytees of euil men that were destroyed wyth fyre of heuen. c 1440 *Geita Rom.* x. 31 (Harl. MS.) Ivel men, be which neyber lovith god, neyber hire neghebowe. 1506 *TINDALE Matt.* xxi. 41 He will cruelly destroye those evyll persons. 1584 *POWER tr. Lloyd's Cambria* 16 Siebert... for his Euill behaviour was expelled. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* viii. 21 The imagination of mans heart is euil from his youth. 1794 *COLERIDGE Relig. Musings* Wks. 1847 I. 94 She... from the dark embrace all evil things Brought forth and nurtured: mitted Atheism! 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1156 Imputing to a person an evil inclination. 1871 *SMILES Charac.* I. (1876) 10 Good deeds act and react on the doers of them; and so do evil.

absol. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Alle men shullen come to libben echeliche . . . be gode on eche blisse . . . be uuele on eche wowe. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2549 (Cott. Galba MS.) On domesday . . . be euill sail fra be gode be drawn. 1287 *Pollok Course T.* x. 215 To the evil . . . Eternal recompense of shame and woe.

2. Doing or tending to do harm; hurtful, mischievous, prejudicial. Of advice, etc.: Misleading. Of an omen, etc.: Boding ill.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo urnen on-3ein him al þa hebreisce men mid godere and summe mid ufele beonke. c 1205 *LAY.* 2541 Ah þa heora fader was dæd þe sunen duden vuelle [c 1275 vuelle] red. a 1285 *Ankr. R.* 52 Is hit so ouer uel uor te toten utward? 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 503 Thurghe euelle conceille was slayne . . . the Erie of Arundelle. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4635 (Fairf.) He prisoned was wiþ euell rede. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 330 Euyll ensaumple of opyn synne. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 41 It is not yuel to putte a littl opium to be oile of be rosis. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 703 Pe euill sterne of Eracles how egirly it soroyes. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 808 Hym shulnot harme non heuelle thyng. c 1449 *Peacock Repr.* 4 Gubernancis of the clergie whiche summe of the comoun peple . . . iugen to be yuele. 1530 *Palsgr.* 217/2 Euyll tourne, *maluais tour.* 1584 *Powell tr. Lloyd's Cambria* 99 King Edward by Euill counsel banished Algar. 1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1607) 36 Vengh is euill for cattell to eate. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* v. vi. 44 The Owle shriek'd at thy birth, an euill signe. 1611 *Bibl. Gen.* xxxvii. 20 Some euill beast hath deuoured him. a 1649 *DRUMM. or HAWTH. Wks.* 32 Weigh not how we, Evil to our selves, against Thy laws rebell. 1654 *CULPEPPER Riverius* i. xvi. 57 In a great Headach it is euill to have the outward parts cold. 1646 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* II. n. ii. xv. § 5 The neglect of art . . . has been of euil consequence to the Christian world. 1668 *J. H. BLUNT Repr. Ch. Eng.* i. 403 The evil system of pluralities.

3. Uses partaking of senses 1 and 2: a. *Evil will*: depraved intention or purpose; also, desire for another's harm: = *ILL-WILL*, rare in mod. use.

c 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* xxi. 157 He of yelum willan ne gesyngað. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1065 (Cott.) For caym gaf him wit iuel will. 1340 *Aeneid.* 66 Pe dyeuel begyn þæt uer of tyene and euell uel uor to becleppe. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* v. 121 For enuye and uuel wille is yuel to defye. 1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* i. cxix. 142 The duke . . . pardoned them all his yuell wyll. 1540 *COVERDALE Fruitf. Less.* iii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) i. 370 Many afflictions, much euil-will . . . shall happen unto you. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Rogat. Week* iii. (1859) 492 Cast we off all malice & all euil will. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus' Ann.* ii. ii. (1622) 65 He [Piso] increased the euill will of the people towards him.

b. *Evil angel, spirit*, etc. Also, *The Evil One* († *Sc. The evil man*): the Devil.

c 990 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xiv. 26 Forðon yfel wiht is. 1555 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 27 Sundrie illusions of euill spirits. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iv. iii. 282 *Bru.* Speake to me, what thou art. *Ghost.* Thy euill Spirit, Brutus? 1611 *Bible Luke* vii. 21 Hee cured many . . . of euill spirits. 1648 *Acts Gen. Assemb.* 463 (Jam.) Whilst some fell asleep, and were careless . . . the euil man brought in prelay. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 463 That space the Evil one abstracted stood From his own euill. 1681-6 *J. SCOTT Chr. Life* (1747) III. 347 The Ministry of the euil Angels to him. 1797 *De For Syst. Magic* i. i. (1840) 24 They did not suppose those wise men . . . had an euil spirit. 1823 *LYTTON Zicci* 2 The Euil Spirit is pulling you towards him. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nis.* i. 117 Sakhr was an euil Jinnee. 1881 *BIBLE (Revised) Matt.* vi. 13 Deliver us from the euil one.

c. Of repute or estimation: Unfavourable. *Evil tongue*: a malicious or slanderous speaker. *arch.*

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 20 Of him in holy kirke men said euell sawe. 1380 *Wyclif 2 Cor.* vi. 8 By yuel fame and good fame. c 1450 *MYRC* 58 Wymmones serues thow moste forsake, Of euell fame leste they the make. 1535 *COVERDALE Eccles.* xxviii. 19 Wel is him that is keppe from an euell tongue. 1611 *BIBLE Dent.* xxii. 19 He hath brought vp an euill name vpon a virgin of Israel. *Mod. Newspaper.* The defendant was arrested in a house of evil repute.

4. Causing discomfort, pain, or trouble; unpleasant, offensive, disagreeable; troublesome, painful.

a 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1124 Se king let hine don on ifele bendas. 1277 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 161 The berrie of . . . the wilde Vine . . . the euill taste wherof will cause them to loth Grapes. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* i. lxxxviii. 130 The herbe . . . is of a very euill and strong stinking savour. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* ii. xx. (1695) 121 We name that Euil, which is apt to produce or increase any Pain, or diminish any Pleasure in us. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* iv. Are God and Nature then at strife That Nature lends such evil dreams?

† b. Hard, difficult. Const. to with *inf.* *Obs.* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Hit is uuel to understonden on huwliche wese Mon mei him self forsake. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 63 Hony is yuel to defye and englymeth be mawe. 1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* i. ccxii. 286 It was yuell mountyng of yt hyll. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. A i v b, As-triction . . . is either very euill to be founde, or els there is none to be founde at all.

† 5. Of conditions, fortune, etc., also (rarely) of persons: Unfortunate, miserable, wretched. *Evil health*: misfortune (see *HEALTH*). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Hwi beo we uule on bisse wrecche world. a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 441 Hi beden God 3iue him uuel fin. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7320 (Trin.) Þei aske anoper kyng þen me Euel hele þe tyme shul þei se. c 1450 *Merlin* i. 20 Thow toldest the person that thow were euil thereon. 1475 *CAXTON Jason* 30 Thenne cam agaynst him the king of Poulane, but that was to his euill helthe. c 1500 *Melusine* 78 He . . . after the dede & euylhap . . . fedd with all from his land. 1530 *PALSGR.* 217/2 Euyll lucke, *maleur.* 1611 *BIBLE Ex.* v. 19 The officers . . . did see that they were in euill case. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* v. iii. § 15 So beaten and yn such euill plight.

b. Of periods of time: Characterized by misfortune or suffering, unlucky, disastrous. *Evil May-day*: see *MAY-DAY*.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* ix. 120 Wastoures and wrecches out of wedlocke . . . Conceyued ben in yuel tyme. c 1429 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 107 Euyll daye gyve you, god. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 780 Her rash hand in euil hour Forth reaching to the Fruit. 1738 *WESLEY Psalms* iv, Help me in my Evil Day. 1806-7 *J. BERNERS Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iv. Introd., In an evil hour I . . . changed my lodgings. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 280 In times which might by Englishmen be justly called evil times. 1878 *Bosw. SMITH Carthage* 186 The Boii . . . determined to anticipate the evil day.

6. *Evil eye*. (Phrases, *To bear, cast, look with, an evil eye*.) a. A look of ill-will.

c 1000 *Liber Scintillarum* xxvii. (1889) 102 Unclænnyss eage yfel [oculus malus] withersacung . . . gemænsuab man. 1380 *Wyclif Mark* vii. 22 Fro withynne, of the herte of men comen . . . vnchastite, yuel y3e, blasphemyes. 1525-34 *TINDALE Matt.* xx. 15 Ys thyne eye euyll because I am good. 1611 *BIBLE Mark* vii. 22 Lasciuiousnesse, an euill eye (*Rev. V.* an evil eye), blasphemie. a 1639 *W. WHATELEY Prototypes* i. xx. (1640) 202 Why should wee . . . beare an euill eye towards them? 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant* x. 79 Let not thine eyes be evil. 1704 *ADDISON Italy* (1733) 58 They look with an euil eye upon Leghorne. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) i. 394 Patriotic citizens will cast an euil eye upon you as a subverter of the laws.

b. A malicious or envious look which, in popular belief, had the power of doing material harm; also, the faculty, superstitiously ascribed to certain individuals, of inflicting injury by a look. Cf. *Fr. mauvais oeil*, *It. malocchio*.

1796 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVIII. 123 The less informed . . . are afraid of their [old Women's] evil Eye among the cattle. 1797 *DALLAWAY Acc. Constantinople* 391 Nothing can exceed the superstition of the Turks respecting the Evil Eye of an enemy or infidel. 1834 *LYTTON Pompeii* i. iii, He certainly possesses the gift of the evil eye. 1871 *READER Terrible Temp.* xxxiii, Or if you didn't kill him, you'd cast the evil eye on him. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Wood-bk.* s. v. *Evil*, 'E's a nasty downlookin' fellow—looks as if 'e could cast a nevl-eye upon you'.

II. Bad in a privative sense: Not good.

† 7. a. Of an animal or vegetable growth or product, as a tree, fruit, the body, 'humours': Unsound, corrupt. Of a member or organ: Diseased. *To have an evil head*: to be insane. b. Of air, diet, water: Wanting in the essentials of healthy nutrition; unwholesome. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* vii. 17 Ælc yfel treow byrþ yfele wæstmæs. c 1000 *Sax. Leech.* II. 178 Gif of þære wambe anre þa yfelan wætan cumen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Gif þe ficame beð euell, loð is heo þe sowle. c 1320 *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 1878 Iuel blod was hire withinne. 1380 *WYCLIF Matt.* vii. 18 A good tree may nat make yuel fruytis, nether an yuel tree make good fruytis. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 38 Yvel fleisch growip in a wounde. *Ibid.* 80 ff. . . þe eir be yvel, þe sike man schal be chaungid into good eyr. a 1450 *Kat. de la Tour* (1868) 20 A gentille man . . . was riotous . . . and hadd an evelle hede [*Fr. male teste*]. 1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* i. xviii. 24 Beastis they . . . myght eate at their pleasure without brede, whiche was an euill dyette. 1555 *LATIMER in Foxe A. & M.* (1563) 1372/2, I am an old man and have a very euill backe. 1591 *F. SPARRY tr. Cattan's Geomancie* 199 I judged that the horse had an euill foote and was worth nothing. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. 139 O he hath kept an euill Diet long. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* (1810) III. 341 The water wherof was so euill. 1611 *BIBLE Jer.* xxiv. 3 Very euill [figs] that cannot be eaten, they are so euill.

† 8. Inferior in quality, constitution, condition or appearance; poor, unsatisfactory, defective. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 197 Heo [suo cirice] is eac on onsyne utan yfeles heowes. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21805 (Edin.) Þis tale queþir it be iuil or gode I fande it writen. 13 . . . *Leges Burgorum* c. 63 in *Sc. Stat.* i. 345 And gif scho makis iuil ale and dois agane þe custume of þe toune . . . scho sall gif til hir mercyment viii s. or . . . be put on þe kukstule. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4459 Whanne she wole make A fulle good silogisme . . . aftirward ther shal in dede Folwe an evelle conclusion. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. B.) 8 Euyll maners beþ folwyng þe lyknesse of an yuele complexion. 1561 in T. Thomson *Inventories* 141 Item, an euill litte burclclaiht of grene. 1576 *GRINDAL Let. Ld. Burleigh Wks.* (1843) 392, I pray your lordship, appoint when you come to take an euil dinner with me. 1583 *BABINGTON Commandm.* i. (1637) 7 If a man cut with an yvill knife, he is the cause of cutting, but not of euill cutting. 1590 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 229 Vayns . . . gude to be opynd for . . . euill sight. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 142.

† b. Of a workman, maker, etc.: Unskilful. *Obs.*

1513 *MORE Rich.* III (1883) 6 None euill captaine was hee in the warre. 1530 *PALSGR.* 416/1, I acloye with a nayle, as an yvell smythe dothe an horse foote. 1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* iv. 85 He is an euell pyper but a good fiddler. 1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 36 An excellent good seede for an euill husbando. 1799 *S. FREEMAN Town Off.* (1810) 146 Forfeit every hide marred or hurt by his euil workmanship.

B. sb.

I. The adj. used *absol.* That which is evil.

1. a. In the widest sense: That which is the reverse of good; whatever is censurable, mischievous, or undesirable. Also with adj.: *moral, physical evil*.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 939 (Fairf.) Y made eville & good to you knownen. 1380 *Wyclif Gen.* iii. 5 3e shul ben as Goddis, knowyng good and yuel. 1509 *Bury Wills* (1850) 153, I, Sir Willm Paynter . . . w^t all vnderstanding of good and evelle, make this my last will. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* iii. 5. 1738 *Pope Ess. Man* i. 292 All Nature is but Art, unknown to

thee . . . All partial Evil, universal Good. 1759 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 89 ¶ 4 Almost all the moral good which is left among us, is the apparent effect of physical evil. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v., The most serious difficulty lies in accounting for the permission of moral evil or guilt. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* xviii. (1862) 295 They [the Scriptures] ever recognize the reality of evil. 1860 *PUSKY Min. Proph.* 180 Evil is of two sorts, evil of sin, and evil of punishment. 1869 *J. MARTINEAU Ess.* II. 42 Moral evil is a broad black fact. 1878 *TAIT & STEWART Unseen Univ.* vii. 269 The greatest of all mysteries—the origin of evil.

b. What is morally evil; sin, wickedness.

c 1040 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 3 Gecyr from yfele & do god. a 1275 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Þat teonde werod abrað, and awende on yfele. c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 An wrecjed gost . . . him aue tached to ufele. 1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxv. (1483) 71 To . . . chesen the good for euille. 1594 *RALEIGH in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 37 Converting badd into yevill and yevill in worse. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* iii. 7 Feare the Lord, and depart from euill.

c. What is mischievous, painful, or disastrous.

c 840 *Bede's Death-song* in Sweet O. E. Texts 149 To ymbhyggannae . . . huaet his gastae, godaes aeththa yflaes aefter deothdaege doemid ueorthae. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 115 Nu is æghwonon yfel and slege. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 Al unfrið, & yfel, & ræstlic. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 788 Ðat ywel him sulde nummor deren. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7949 (Cott.) Iuel he aal apon þe rais. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 249 Zelde to noo man yfel for yvel. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1699 Depely þam playnt, Quat erroure of his Emperoure & euill þai suffrid. c 1450 *Nominalis* in W. Wülcker 709 *Morbosus*, full of ewille. 1611 *BIBLE Job* ii. 10 Shall wee receiue good at the hand of God, and shall wee not receiue euil? 1789 *BENTHAM Princ. Legis.* xviii. § 17 note, It was the dread of evil, not the hope of good that first cemented societies together. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* xcviii, Evil haunts The birth, the bridal.

2. *To do, † say evil*. (In post-inflectional Eng. hardly distinguishable from use of *EVIL adv.*) † *With evil*: with evil intention. † *To take in, or to, evil*: to take (a thing) ill; also, to be hurt by.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xiv. (xv.) 3 Ne he dyde æm nestan his yfel. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 He us þonne forgyldþ awa we nu her doþ, ge godes ge yfeles. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* v. 11 Eadige synt ge þonne hi wyriað eow and ehtað eow and secgað ælc yfel [*Vulg. omne malum*] ongen eow. — John v. 29 Þa þe god worhton farad on lifes æreste, and þa þe yfel [*Vulg. malis*] dydon on domes æreste. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23183 (Trin.) For good & euele þat þei dud ere. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* viii. 23 'And whoso synneth', I seyde 'doth yuel, and me þinketh'. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2494 Mi lordes . . . Take it not in euil that I say here. *Ibid.* 3972 That stroke Generides to yuel nam. c 1460 *Emare* 535 Another letter she made with euyll. c 1530 *MORE Picus Wks.* 15/2 If folk backbite us & saie euill of us: shal we so greuously take it, that lest they should begin to do yuel? 1570 *LEVINS Maniþ.* 127 To do Evil, *male facere*. 1611 *BIBLE Eccl.* v. 1 They consider not that they doe euill. 1845 *LYTTON Zanoni* 29 He does no evil.

3. With defining word: That which is evil in some particular case or relation; the evil portion or element of anything. Also quasi-*abstr.* as in *To see the evil of* (a course of action).

c 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* xxi. 157 Ðu meahst gescon eall ðæc yfel openlice ðæt ðærinne litað. c 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisd.* 70 3if he wot any yuel by þe. 1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* i. cv. 157 So that all thynges consyred, the good and yuell, they yelded them to therle of Derby. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. viii. 29 The euill donne Dyes not, when breath the body first doth leaue. 1611 *BIBLE John* xvii. 15, I pray . . . that thou shouldst keep them from the euill. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxviii. 164 All euil . . . inflicted without intention . . . is not Punishment. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 163 If then his Providence out of our euil seek to bring forth good. 1759 *JOHNSON Rasselas* xxix, To inquire what were the sources of . . . the evil that we suffer. 1877 *Mozley Univ. Serm.* ii. 34 The evil which is the excess of appetite and passion is not so bad as the evil which corrupts virtue.

II. A particular thing that is evil.

4. *gen.* Anything that causes harm or mischief, physical or moral. *The social evil*: prostitution.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8108 (Cott.) Þir wandes thre wit-in þe rote Gains iuels all þai bar al bote. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 277, & þenne eueles on erpe ernasty gillen. c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 366 Of twa euels gif 3e nede þe tane To chese. c 1500 *Melusine* 237 Of two euyles men ought to choose the lasse. 1539 *TAVERNER Erasme. Prov.* 39 A lytle euyll, a great good. 1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 77 Among other evils, they [hop gardens] will be full of Woormes. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xxiii. 3 A prudent man foreseeth the euill, and hideth himselfe. 1874 *R. GODFREY Inf. & Ab. Physic* 44 We being admoniat by the vulgar proverb, To choose the least of Evils. 1793 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 135 There are evils tq which the calamities of war are blessings. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* i. 305 Correcting an evil which disturbed the internal tranquillity of Sparta. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 136 One of the chief evils which afflicted Ireland. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 13 A real evil to be combated. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 75 We can afford to forgive as well as pity the evil which can be cured.

† 5. A wrong-doing, sin, crime. Usually *pl. Obs.* *Beowulf* 4194 [ic] þam leod-scaðan yfla gehwylces hond-leas forgaeld. c 1000 *Ag. P. v.* 25 [cvi. 32] Þær Moyses weard mærgene gebysgað for heora yfelum. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Þas þeues þet nulleð nu nefne æwike heore uueles. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxiv. 5 [lxxv. 4], I said to wicked, I uelis wiclið do þer forn. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. i. 109 Yif þat yuelys passen wiþ outen punnyssheinge. c 1400 *Sonnes of Aymon* xxi. 465, I have don many grete euyles agens my creatour. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* Worcester xvii, King Edwardes euilles all wer counted mine. 1597 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. ii. 76 (Qo.) Of these supposed evils [*Po. crimes*] . . . to acquit myself. 1614 *BP. HALL Contempl. O. T.* vi. ii, Men thinke either to patronize or mitigate evils, by their fained reasons.

† 6. A calamity, disaster, misfortune. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. Psalter* lxxxix. [xc.] 15 Yheres in whilke we segh ivels bus. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 41 He reproid þe rich, and seid many iuel to cum to hem. c 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 408 Grete evylles and harmes are happeth therby. 1535 *Coverdale Esther* viii. 6 How can I se the euell that shal happe vnto my people? 1590 *J. Smythe in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 64 Ther may uppon dyvers accidents ensue such and so great evils unto your Majestie and Realme. 1667 *Milton P. L.* II. 281 How in safety best we may compose our present evils. 1791 *Mrs. Radcliffe Rom. Forest* I. With the additional evil of being separated from his family.

7. † a. *gen.* A disease, malady. *Obs.*

c 1305 *Lay.* 17598 Aurlie wule beon dæd. Þat ufe! is under his ribben. c 1300 *Havelok* 114 Than him tok an iuel strong. 1340 *Hampole Pr. Consc.* 3001 Som. Sal haf als þe yuel of meselry. c 1400 *Maunde.* (Roxb.) viii. 29 A medicinal thing it [aloes] es for many evils. 1480 *Caxton Deser. Eng.* 25 The yelow euill that is called the Jaundis. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* III. 843 The slow creeping Evil eats his way. 1725 *N. Robinson Th. Physick* 280 It cannot be expected that... the feeling his Pulse... will remove the Evil he labours under.

fig. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3269 This is the yvelle that love they calle.

b. *The Aleppo evil*: 'a disease, which first appears under the form of an eruption on the skin, and afterwards forms into a sort of boil' (*Penny Cycl.* XII. 12/2). † *The foul evil*: the pox. † *The falling evil*: = 'the falling sickness', epilepsy.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11831 (Trin.) Þe fallung euil had he to melle. c 1400 *Maunde.* (1839) vi. 69 It heleth him of the fallunge Euill. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *W. Wulker* 791 *Hic morbus caducus*, the fallyn euille. 1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 506 The blood of a lamb mingled with wine doth heal... those which have the foul evil. 1869 *E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 79 *The Aleppo evil*, the Damascus ulcer, and some other diseases.

c. Short for KING'S EVIL: Scrofula. Also attrib. in † *Evil gold*, the gold coin (see ANGEL 6) given by the king to those touched by him for 'the evil'.

[1530 *Palsgr.* 182 *Les escrovelles*, a disease called the quynancy or the kynyes yvell.] 1605 *Shaks. Macb.* IV. iii. 146 *Macd.* What 'tis the Disease he meanes? *Mal.* 'Tis call'd the Euill. 1667 *London. Gas.* No. 154/4 There will be no farther Touching for the Evil till Michaelmas next. 1700 *Ibid.* No. 3814/4 Stolen... two Pieces of Evil Gold. 1737 *Pope Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 219 When golden Angels cease to cure the Evil. 1751 *Fielding in Lond. Daily Advertiser* 31 Aug. Two of the most miserable Diseases... the Asthma and the Evil. 1868 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 536 The first who undertook to cure the evil by the royal touch.

C. Comb.

1. Of the *adj.*, chiefly parasynthetic *adjs.*, as *evil-affected* (hence *evil-affectedness*), *-complexioncd*, *-eyed*, *-fortuned*, *-headed*, *-hearted*, *-hued*, *-mannered*, *-minded* (hence *evil-mindedness*), *-officed*, *-qualified*, *-savourcd*, *-starred*, *-thewed* [see *THEW*], *-thoughted*, *-tongued*, *-weaponed*, *-willed*; also † *evil-usage* = *ILL-USAGE*. *EVIL-FAVOURCD*, etc.

1611 *Bible Acts* xiv. 2 Stirred vp the Gentiles, and made their mindes *euill affected against the brethren. 1670 *Cotton Esperton* I. iv. 154 The 'evil-affectedness of the people. 1683 *Drumm. or Hawth. Cypress Grove* Wks. 121 If they were not distempred and *evil complexioned, they would not be sick. 1611 *Shaks. Cymb.* I. i. 71 You shall not finde me (Daughter) *Euill-ey'd vnto you. 1661 *Pierce Serm.* 29 May 35 Nor can you rationally hope to keep your Peace any longer, then whilst the evil-ey'd Factions want power to break it. 1872 *Ruskin Eagle's N.* § 106 But to be evil-eyed, is that not worse than to have no eyes? 1490 *Caxton Eneydos* xxvi. 94 O fortune *euill fortun'd why haste thou not permytted me, etc. c 1583 *Balfour Practicks* 490 (Jam.) Gif the awiner of the beist... knew that he was *evil-heidit or cumbersom. 1832 *Tennyson Cenone* 49 *Evil-hearted Paris. Came up from reedy Simois all alone. a 1225 *Ans. R.* 368 Me... tolde him þet his deore spuse... were... lene & *vuele iheowed. 1666 *Trapp Comm. Col.* II. 20 The most uncivil and *evil-mannered... of all those who have borne the name of God upon earth. 1531 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. vii. 201 Opportunity was taken by the *evil-minded to worry alien Surgeons. 1687 *Dryden Hind & P.* II. 689 Some evil-minded beasts might... wreak their hidden hate. 1819 *Cobbett Pol. Reg.* 8 Feb. 164 The endeavours which have recently been exerted... by designing and evil-minded men. 1884 *J. Parker Apost. Life* III. 144 We ourselves are... infinite in the variety of our *evil-mindedness. 1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* II. i. What makes you *euill-offic'd man? 1613 *Life Will. I in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 12 His return was on foot, by reason of the *evil-qualified woad. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4733 [Love is] Right *evulle savoured good savour. 1842 *Tennyson Locksley H.* 155 In wild Maharratta-battle fell my father *evil-star'd. c 1400 *Beryn* 2177 Nevir thing so wild Ne so *evill thewid, as I was my self. 1884 *J. Symonds tr. Æschylus Agamem.* 11 Cure me of *evil-thoughted care. 1867 in *Deutsch's Rem.* 8 The *evil-tongued messenger arrived in the camp. 1645 *Milton Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 218/1 Hemingius... writing of divorce... gives us six [causes thereof], adultery, desertion, inability, error, *evil usage, and impiety. 1590 *Sir J. Smyth Disc. Weapons* Sig. ***, They have been contented to suffer their weapons to goe *evil weaponed. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* II. 189 Men of holy church, Auerouse & *euell-willed whanne they ben auansed. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 25 Who schal rise to gidre wiþ me ænien þe iuil willid. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* (1889) 26 Saturn is a planete evil-willid and ful of sekeneis. 1533 *More Answ. poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1054/2 His wisdomed will not enter into an evil-willed heart.

2. Of the *sb.* a. objective with agent-noun, as *evil-sayer*, *-speaker*, *-worker*; with *vbl. sb.* and

pr. pple. forming adjectives and substantives, as *evil-boding*, *-saying*, *-speaking*, *-wishing*. b. instrumental, with pples., forming *adjs.*, as † *evil-bicaught*, *-impregnated*. Also *evil-proof* a., proof against evil. *EVIL-DOER*, *-WILLER*, etc.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 206 Thai weren sought and founde hem nought Tho he held hem *iuel bicought. 1833 *Hr. Martineau Manch. Strike* xi. 125 The *evil-bodings which a succession of Job's comforters had been pouring into her ears. 1855 *Singleton Virgil* I. 101 And evil-boding bitches, and ill-omened birds. 1855 *Woman's Devotion* II. 25 *Evil-impregnated air that seemed to surround Lady Jane, wherever she went. 1864 *Skeat Uhland's Poems* 63 Now, builder, finish the walls and roof, God's blessing hath made it *evil-proof. 1530 *Palsgr.* 217/2 *Evyl sayer, *maldisant*. 1586 *Pilgr. Trif.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 Detraction is a prey & secrete *euill sayenge of our neighbour. c 1400 *Moral Ode* 274 Poor beo nadden. Pa-tered and freted þe *euile spoken. 1413 *Lydc. Pilgr. Soule* III. v. (1483) 53 Gladly hering euery euil speaker. 1611 *Bible 1 Pet.* II. 1 *Euill-speakers. 1705 *Stanhope Paraphr.* III. 495 Many good Men... look upon these Evil-speakers as a sort of Martyrdom. 1847 *Grote Greece* II. xi. (1862) II. 339 [Solon] forbade absolutely evil-speaking with respect to the dead. a 1586 *Sidney (J.)*, A country full of *evilwishing minds towards him. 1554 *Asp. Hamilton Catech.* (1884) 4 Behold the doggis, behald *euil workeris. 1611 *Bible Phil.* III. 2 Beware of euil workers.

† *Evil*, *sb.* *Obs.* Meaning uncertain.

(Some commentators explain it as 'a jakes, privy'; there seems to be no ground for this exc. in the two passages themselves, where 'hovel' would suit equally well. But identity with *prec.* seems quite possible.)

1603 *Shaks. Meas.* for *M.* II. ii. 172 Haung waste ground enough, Shall we desire to raise the Sanctuary And pitch our euils there? 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* II. i. 67 Let 'em looke they glory not in mischief Nor build their euils on the graues of great men.

Evil, *sb.* *dia.* [The OE. word for 'fork' is *gaful*; a parallel form **gifel* might give *evil* in dialects.] (See *quot.*)

1642 in *Cotton Barnstaple* (1890) 68 [The common sort] betooke themselves to armes... some with pikes, some with dunge Evells, some with great poles. 1863 *Morton Cycl. Agric.* (E.D.S.), *Evil*, three-pronged fork.

Evil (*f.v'l*), *adv.* Forms: 1 *yfele*, *yfe*, 3-4 *uvele*, *ufele*, 4-6 *euel* (*e*), *-el* (*e*), *yuel* (*e*), *-ell*, (4) *evyll*, *ivel*, *yvyl*, *yvle*, 5 *avell*, *ewell*, *yeffell*, 4-7 *evill* (*e*), *-yl* (*e*), *-yl* (*e*), (6) *ewill*, 3-4 *evill*. [ME. *uvele* (*u*), *ivele*, *euele*, OE. *yfele*, f. *yfel* = OS. *ufelo* (Du. *uevel*), OHG. *uhilo*, *upilo* (MHG. *übele*, Ger. *übel*):—OTeut. **uhilō*.] In an evil manner; ill.

† 1. Wrongly, wrongfully, wickedly, ill; *esp.* with *To do*, *speak*, etc. *Obs.*; cf. *EVIL sb.* 2.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xviii. 22 Gif ic yfele [1260 *Hattou efel*] sprace ȝdæwittynesse be yfele. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxxi. 9 Oft me feala cæwittion feondas yfele. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6531 (Gött.) Some herd he... þat his folk ful euil had don. c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 147 Þe clergy gaf a grete cursing on whilk of þam... þat euille bituex þam spak. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 12 Þei coueten euyle here neigebors goodis. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10493 Ector with envy euil he dyssayuet, Darg hym to dede. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xc. 413 (Add. MS.) The yonge sone... spendid Euill the money that was take hym to the vse of the scole. 1541 *R. Barnes Wks.* (1573) 361/1 Man euill vsynge his free-will, dyd both loose him selfe, and also his freewill. 1547 *Homilies I. Contention* II. (1859) 138 If I be euil reuiled, shall I stand still, like a goose or a fool? 1580 *Baret Ate.* E 388, It is euill done of you, *iniqui facis*. 1611 *Bible John* xviii. 23 If I haue spoken euill beare witness of the euill.

b. *To speak evil* (OE. *be*) of: to speak maliciously, slanderously, abusively of; in later use perh. regarded as a *sb.*, but in OE. and ME. an *adv.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark ix. 39 Nis nan þe on minum naman mægen wyrc & mæge raðe be me yfele sprecan. 1535 *Coverdale Ezek.* xxxvi. 23 My great name... which amonge the Gentiles is euil spoken of. 1580 *North Plutarch* 740 [Alexander's friends] beganne... to speake euill of him. 1611 *Bible Mark* ix. 39 There is no man, which shall doe a miracle in my Name, that can lightly speake euill of me. c 1630 *Drumm. or Hawth. Poems* Wks. 45 Here Aretine lies... Who, whilst he liv'd spoke euil of all. a 1768 *T. Secker Serm.* (1775) lxxxix. III. 229 Whoever is... long euil spoken of, hath been faulty. 1841 *Lane Arab. Nts.* I. 91 That I should be his enemy, and speak euil of him.

† c. *To hear evil*: to be evil spoken of; = *L. male audire*. Cf. *To hear ill*. *Obs.*

1584 *Forme of Prayer Ch. Scott.* G 2 b, If he haue... gourned him selfe in suche sorte as the worde of God hath not hearde euill. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* I. v. 23 O! what of gods then boots it to be borne, If old Aueugles sonnes so euill heare?

† 2. Harmfully, injuriously, *esp.* in *To evil entreat*; badly, severely, shamefully. *Obs.*

c 1205 *Lay.* 1903 Vfele [c 1275 *vuele*] he hine mærdæ. 1340 *Ayeb.* 239 He bet þet he wer rist wel ybate and euile y-drage. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2557 Do make vp Seynt petris church þat he Sarsynz han yulearayd. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9685 The bodies on bent breithit full euill. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 23 They... plucked each other by the here of the hede ristt euelle. 1485 *Caxton Paris & V.* 19 Geoffrey went to therthe under hys hors ryght euil hurte. 1564 *Apot. s. Elias.* c. 4. § 35 If any such Master shall misuse or euil intreat his Apprentice. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (1868) 133, I was... Euill totcheit and rockit. 1611 *Bible Deut.* xxvi. 16 The Egyptians euil intreated vs, and afflicted vs. 1693 *Mem. Ch. Teckle* II. 89 More vs fit to ruine and euil entreat the Peasants... than to fight an Enemy. 1749 *Act 22 Geo. II* in *Beaues Lex Mercat.* (1752) 251 Pillaged, beaten, or euil-intreated.

† 3. With difficulty, hardly. *Obs.*

1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* XII. 8 In þyne olde elde þat yuel can suffre Pouerte. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 81 Fulle eyville thow dourst hym stond. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* II. viii. It is euyl sene said the knyghtes that thou art a true man that thou wolt not telle thy name. 1553 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. cccxxxviii. 771 They shulde full yuell agone any farther to gette any forage. 1580 *North Plutarch* (1676) 819 Brutus could euil away with the tyranny.

† 4. Badly, poorly, indifferently, insufficiently; not well. *Evil at ease* = ill at ease. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16219 (Cott.) Mi wyf es sumquat iuel at ess. c 1340 *Ibid.* 4422 (Trin.) Alas Joseph... Euil is þe quit þi trewe seruyse. 1399 *Langl. Rich. Kedeles* IV. 52 Euill be we worthy to weldenoure hire. c 1480 *Anturs of Arth.* ix. Alle hare was the body... in clething euill clad. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 30 No cheveteyn can not have... good men of armes euille paid. c 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 253, I am euill contente. 1553 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. xviii. 21 With them came other folkis of the cuntry... with brede euill bakyn. *Ibid.* I. lxxxiii. 105 They were but yuell payed. 1563 *Homilies II. Idolatry* II. (1859) 197 The East and West Churches, which agreed euil before... fell to utter enmity. 1587 *Harrison England* II. xxi. (1877) I. 332 Sicke and euill at ease. 1599 *Hakluyt Voy.* II. 129 Horses... very leane and euill appointed for service.

† 5. Badly, defectively; imperfectly, unskillfully; also, incorrectly, wrongly. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddles* xlv. 10 (Gr.) Gif se esne his hlaforde hyrð yffe. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1204 Ic wot if smithes sale vuede clenche. c 1300 *Becket* 404 So schal the payms of the londe wel uuele beon iholde. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 25228 (Fair.) Qua-sim dos aqua is iuel tast. c 1400 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* (MS. A.) 93 Cankre... comeþ of a wounde yuel heeled. c 1450 *Merlin* III. 46 Sirs ye knewe Merlin full euell. 1557 *Robinson tr. More's Utop.* Ded. Ep. (Arb.) 14 A good tale euil tolde. 1577 *B. Gooze Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 22 If it be shallowe in one place, and deepe in an other, it declares the grounde to be euil handled in the plowing. 1597 *Morley Introd. Mus.* 74 Shew me a reason why the Discord is euill taken here? 1629 *Purchas Pilgrims* II. 1032 These vessels are more wide than ours, being euil made.

† 6. Badly, unfortunately, unhappily, unsuccessfully. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 247 Þy las wen sie þæt we yfele for-weorþon. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 387 (Gr.) Ðæt sceolde unc Adame yfele geweorþan ymb Ðæt heofonrice. c 1240 *Cursor M.* 18278 (Fair.) Euyll have þou done thy-self to spece. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1067 Yvel mote they thryve & thee... These losengiers ful of envyel 1401 *Pol. Forms* (1859) II. 97 Euel mot he spece, that beggith of the puple more than is neede. 1795 *Robin Hood* (Ritson 1795) I. 83 Yeffell mot he the, Seche three strokes he me gale. 1611 *Bible 1 Chron.* vii. 23 It went euill with his house.

† 7. With *to become*, *like*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Hali Meid.* 7 To don al & drehen þat him likeð ne sitte hit hire se uuele. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 548 (Gött.) Of thing men likis, euil or wele. c 1300 *Becket* 1179 Uuele bicom him to gon afote. 1540 *Coverdale Fruitf. Less.* Pref. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 201 How euil doth it become a believer to be irful and greedy of vengeance. 1593 *Shaks. 3 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 84 How euill it becometh thee, To flatter Henry.

8. Comb. a. With agent-nouns, forming *sbs.*, as *evil-liver*, *-looker*.

1846 *Trench Mirac.* xxxiii. (1862) 462 The ship of the Church... encumbered with *evil-livers till it well nigh makes shipwreck altogether. 1887 *Lady Bellairs Gossips w. Girls* II. 64 Do not delude yourself that... you will be able to reform a lover who has been an evil liver. 1697 *Evelyn Numism.* ix. 302 Witches and *Evil-lookers as they call them.

b. With *pres. pples.*, forming *adjs.*, as *evil-smelling*; with *vbl. sbs.*, forming *sbs.*, as *evil-getting* (*concr.*), *-taking*. Also *evil-liking*, *ill-favoured*; *evil-sounding*, *harsh-sounding*; *EVIL-WILLING*.

1652 *Br. Hall Invis. World* III. § 5 He [Satan] heartens us in *evil gettings under pretence of the opportunity of liberal almsgiving. 1535 *Coverdale Joel* I. 18 The bullockes are very *euil likynge because they haue no pasture. 1882 *Besant & Rice Chapl. Fleet* I. 187 They were here, crouched in this filthy, *evil-smelling place. 1552 *Huloet* *Euil soundynge, *absonus*. 1547 *Homilies I. Salvation* III. (1859) 32 To avoid *evil taking and misunderstanding.

c. With *pa. pples.*, forming *adjs.* (a) With sense 'wickedly, wrongly', as *evil-disposed*, *-gotten*, *-won*. (b) With sense 'imperfectly, unskillfully' (= *mis-*), as *evil-fashioned*, *-loved*, *-ordered*, *-pieced*, *-shaped*, *-shapen*, *-sown*, *-spun*, *-laught*. Also *evil-sained* [see *SAIN*], lit. 'ill-blessed', i.e. accursed.

1563 *Foxe in Latimer's Serm. & Rem.* (1845) p. xix. He was tossed and turmoiled by *evil-disposed persons. 1854 *J. S. C. Abbott Napoleon* (1855) I. xxxvii. 571, I should, on the contrary have created the Tribunal, had I been hypocritical or evil-disposed. 1483 in *Surttees Misc.* (1890) 28 Breyerton, talgar, has an ewell dyssposid woman to hys wyff. *Ibid.* John Herrot has avell dyssposid chyllid. c 1496 *Serm. Episc. Puer.* (W. de W.) B iiij, *Euill-fasshed garments & deuyllysse shoos & slyppers of frensmen. 1539 *Taverner Erasme. Prov.* 25 *Euyl gotten good go euill awaye. 1552 *Huloet* *Euill loved, *antiphalus*. 1556 *Housch. Ord.* 235 That the napery be not more nor rent or otherwise *evill-ordered. 1570-6 *Lambard Peramb. Kent* (1826) 307 Friendship, that is but *evill peeced, will not iointe close, but fallett asunder againe. 1588 *A. King tr. Canisius Catech.* K iv, Away with luther and Caluine and sic *euilsained sanctes. 1832 *Motherwell Poems* (1847) 17 And sway to their purpose Each *evil-shaped mood. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxxii. (1495) 432 The peock hath an... *euill shapen heed. a 1541 *Wvatt Poet. Wks.* (1861) 170 The gain is hers, the loss is mine: Of *evil-sown seed such is the fruit. 1388 *Songz Costume* (Percy Soc.) 45 Ware of *evell-spon waste. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xx. 185 'Sire *euell-yauteelde' quod I vnhende go with the! 1583 *Sempill Ball.* 210 Ane carling of the Quene of Phareis, That *euill win geir to elphyne careis.

† **Evil**, *v.* ¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 *yfelan*, -ian, 2 *uvelien*, 3 *i-uvelen*, 4 *evel*-, *yl(en)*, 5 *evel*-, *-yl*. [*ME. uvelien* (*ü*), *OE. yfelian*, *f. yfel*, *EVIL a.*]

1. *trans.* To do evil to; to harm or injure; to ill-treat; to affect with disease.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxxiii. 3 And ehtunga ealle hæfdon, hu hi þine halgan her yfeladan. *Ibid.* cviii. 38 Næs heora neata nan æyfelad. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Ne scal us na mon uuelien þer uore. *c* 1205 *LAY.* 31774 *Æt* þe uisc i-eten weore i-uueled was þe king. *c* 1435 *Lorr. Portugal* 1843 Thou shalt lyve and wel fare, Yf the nothing eville.

2. *intr. a.* To grow bad (morally). *b.* To fall ill; to be ill or sick.

1002-23 *WULFSTAN Addr. to Eng.* (ed. Napier) 156 Deos woruld.. sceal.. æt Antecristes tocyne yfeljan swiðe. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 8032 She euyde, And deyde sunner þan she wyde. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) l. 82 In Ynde beþ men of fyue cubites long, þat eueþ nouzt, noþer 3ildeþ vp þe breeþ. 14.. *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VII. 516 (Harl. MS. 1900) The duke eueled so in the wey.

Evil-do-er, [*f. EVIL sb.* + *DOER*.] One who does evil; a malefactor.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxxvii. 436 The herte of the lapwyng is gode to euyldoers. 1506-34 *LINDALE a Tim.* ii. 9, I suffre trouble as an evyll doer even vnto bondes. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Pet.* ii. 12 They speake against you as euill doers. 1736 *BERKELEY Disc. to Magistrates* Wks. III. 421 Punishments that await evil-doers. 1851 *D. JEROLD St. Giles* ix. 87 Those who were so sharp after evil-doers had commonly not the cleanest consciences themselves. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. v. 248 The formidable Proctor, who is a terror to evil-doers.

Evil-doing, *vb.* ¹ *Obs.* [*f. EVIL sb.* + *DOING*.] The action of doing evil.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxxvii. (1495) 436 In theyr euyld doing they vse theyr hertes. 1506-34 *LINDALE 1 Pet.* iii. 17 It is better.. that ye suffre for well doyng then for evyll doyng. 1611 *evill doing*, 1881 (*Rev.*) *evill doing*. 1681 *Sec. Plea Nonconf.* 59 His Approbation, which he never gave to Evil-doing. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 576 The penalties annexed to evil-doing.

† **Evilfare**, *Obs.* ¹ *rare*-. [*f. EVIL sb.* + *FARE sb.*; cf. *welfare*.] Ill-success, misfortune.

1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 79 A great power ther is in fortune.. either for welfare or evilfare.

† **Evil-favoured**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f. EVIL* + *FAVOUR* + *-ED*.] Having a repulsive appearance or aspect, ill-looking; = *ILL-FAVOUR*ED.

1530 *PALSER.* 271/2 Evilfavoured face, *grimace*. 1535 *COVERDALE Lev.* xli. 18 Blynde, lame, with an euell fauoured nose, with eny mysshappen membre. 1563 *Homilies* II. (1859) 229 Evilfavoured and rude lumps of clay. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 348/2 They seeke for nothing but plaisters to cover the foule euilfavoured matter. 1607-18 *BACON Ess., Custom* (Arb.) 366 Macciauell well thought in an Evil favoured instance, there is [etc.]. 1775 in *ASH*; hence in *mod. Dicts.*

Hence † **Evilfavouredly**, *adv.*, in an ill-favoured manner; defectively, imperfectly, improperly; maliciously. † **Evilfavouredness**, the quality of being ill-favoured, deformity, ugliness.

a 1556 *CRANMER Wks.* I. 33 How evil-favouredly you and Smith agree among yourselves. 1568 *TURNER Herbal* III. 60 Selfe heale is called of some of the Germanes, evelfavouredly, *Prunella*. 1577 *HARRISON England* Ded., The curious, and such as can rather euill fauouredlie espie than skillfullie correct an error. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 525 That Painter.. had euill fauouredlie proportioned a painted Henne. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* (1629) 38 Images.. made euill favouredly according to their best workmanship. 1535 *COVERDALE Dent.* xvii. 1 Thou shalt offre.. no oxe or shepe that hath a blemish or eny euell fauourednesse on it. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Contention* I. (1859) 134 You shall see.. the euilfavouredness and deformity of this most detestable vice. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 164 Riches make a woman proud.. Euilfavourednesse maketh her odious. 1775 in *ASH*; hence in *mod. Dicts.*

† **Evilful**, *a.* *Obs.* -o [*f. EVIL sb.* + *-FUL*.] Harmful, malicious. Hence **Evilfully**, *adv.*, in a harmful or malicious manner.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 76 þu schal do no þing 3euelfuly to þi neȝbor in his nedis to be releuid.

† **Evilless**, *a.* *Obs.* In 4 *evelles*. [*f. EVIL* + *-LESS*.] Without evil; free from evil.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 242 Syghthen Christ deyed Oure ordre was euellles.

Evilly (*f-v'l*), *adv.* [*f. EVIL a.* + *-LY*.] In an evil manner.

1. Viciously, wickedly, censurably.

a 1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 501 Who have.. very evilly, and without any cause, withdrawn themselves from us. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 96 They have euilly prosecuted that their pretended right and title. 1624 *QUARLES Job* (1717) 107 His plenty.. evilly come.. shall soon pass away. 1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Evilly*, in a bad manner. 1863 *J. C. MORISON St. Bernard* III. iii. 331 No knowledge or power is evil, however evilly it may be employed. 1871 *ALABASTER Wheel of Law* p. xxxvi, He has lived evilly in previous generations.

2. With evil purpose or result; injuriously; maliciously, mischievously; noxiously.

1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* I. § 20. 27 Who more.. evilly entreated and persecuted in the world. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 14 Others, who publish.. evilly and falsly.. that richard late King of England.. is still alive. 1670 *COTTON Esperton* II. vii. 320 She would.. make known who ever should be so evilly affected. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1239/4 A Spanish Man of War.. commanded the Masters on board, very evilly intreated them. 1845 *R. CHAMBERS Vest. Creat., Mental Const. Anim.*, The production of those evilly disposed beings is in this manner. 1871 *HOWELLS Wedd. Journ.* 81 The hot, greasy biscuit, steaming evilly

up into the face. 1873 *OUIDA Pascarel* I. 35 They eyed me askance very evilly and munched their chocolate chicchi. 1875 *FARRAR Seekers* II. iii. 215 Two or three evilly-squalling brats. 1879 *Premature Death* 62 It tells evilly on the health-condition of large sections of the population.

3. Unfavourably.

1668 *HOWE Bless. Righteous* (1825) 260 Not to desire heaven.. is so evilly thought of, that, etc. 1823 *LAMB Let. B. Barton in Life & Lett.* xii. 119 And let 'em talk as evilly as they do of the envy of poets. 1864 *DK. MANCHESTER Court & Soc. Eliz. to Anne* II. 160 This latter, evilly celebrated in his day, was Ferdinando, Marquis de Paleotti. 1883 *Daily News* 20 June 5/6 The evilly reputed spot—the gut-apens where we were all to be massacred.

4. Not well, badly: † *a.* Faultily, insufficiently, defectively (*obs.*). † *b.* Unhappily.

1587 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 1278/2 Robert Bal-docke.. a man evilly beloved. 1590 *Disc. Sp. Invas.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 162 The which embassage.. made the gentleman to be evilly entertained by our men. 1655 *DIGGES Compl. Ambass.* 121 How evilly they rest satisfied.. is well known. 1683 *SALMON Doron Med.* III. 643 Restores the whole Skin (though evilly framed as to its Pores) making it well coloured. 1845 *J. H. NEWMAN Ess. Developm.* 223 Superstitious men fare most wretchedly & evilly.

† 5. With difficulty; reluctantly, impatiently.

1595 *SHAKS. John* III. iv. 149 This Act so euilly borne shall coole the heats Of all his people. 1630 *R. JOHNSON'S Kingd. & Commw.* 234 The Provinces of Aragon also.. doe evilly brooke this government.

† 6. Incorrectly, inappropriately, improperly.

c 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII.* (1878) 293 How well and godly he.. preached.. though the place were very evilly applied. 1607 *TORSELL Serpents* (1653) 803 These words of Aristotle, evilly understood by Pliny and other ancient writers. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* IV. iii. 468 Oh Monument And wonder of good deeds, euilly bestow'd! 1677 *GALE Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 112 Natural libertie in it self good but evilly applied.

Evilmost, *a.* ¹ *rare*-. [*f. EVIL a.* 5 on the analogy of *HINDMOST*.] Most evil or unlucky.

1857 *COLLINS Dead Secret* (1861) 258 One day (he said) of all the days in the year the evilmost for Sarah she changed that name.

Evilness (*f-v'l*-, *f-vilnès*). [*OE. yfelnyss*, *f.* as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being evil.

1. Badness, viciousness; wickedness, depravity.

1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 278 þæt we sceodlon wistfullian na on yfelnyssse beorman, ac on þeorfnyssum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 þæt he icerre from þan uuelnessse ear his ende dei. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* li. 5 (lii. 3) Þou loved ivelnes ovr betternes. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A. i.* i. 4 That cometh nothyng of the right of warre but by euynles of the peple. 1533 *BP. PONTET in Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. ii. xxiii. 445 The evilness of the abuse hath marred the goodness of the word. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 55 The.. evilness.. and unseasonableness of moral or natural actions, which falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. 1730-6 in *BAILEY* (folio).

† 2. Evil influence, hurtful character, noxiousness. *Obs.*

1563 *HYLL Art Garden.* (1593) 19 That the euilnes and corruptnes of the grounde, may be washed awaye with the winter showers. 1564-78 *BULLEYN Dial. Agst. Pest.* (1888) 31 When as the Sunne and Moone doe enter into any of their circles in those great bodies, then our little bodies in earth do feele the goodness or euilnesse of them. 1600 *VENER Via Recta* Introd. 7 The Inhabitants, by reason of the euilnesse of the aire, haue grosse.. spirits.

† 3. Ill-health, illness. *Obs.*

1599 *HARSHNET Agst. Darrell* 115, I oftentimes heard M. Darrell say before my pretended Evilles that [etc.].

† 4. Poor or bad quality, inferiority. *Obs.*

1548 *CECIL Pref. to Q. Catherine's Lament.*, Neither the goodnes of the cause can moue them to saie more, neither the euilnesse less. 1549 *LATIMER Ploughers* (Arb.) 27 They saye that the euynles of money hath made all things dearer. 1621 *AINSWORTH Annot. Pentat.* Gen. xli. 20, I have not seen their like, in all the land of Egypt, for evilness.

† **Evilty**, *Obs.* [*ME. evellit*: see *EVIL a.* and *-TY*, and cf. *everlastingly*.] Substituted in a late MS. of the *Cursor Mundi* for *vilety*, the reading of the Cotton MS. in both passages.] *Evil*, harm.

c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 260 in *Cursor M.* App. ii, þerof be þi most þouzt, When I am parted Iohan, fram þee, That þei do my bodi none eueltē (sic MS.; printed *emeste*). *Ibid.* 439 Men didde me moche eueltē.. thei token me & bette me sore.

† **Evil-willer**, *Obs.* [*f. EVIL sb.* + *WILLER*.] One who wishes evil to another; an ill-wisher.

1460 *EARL MARCHE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 5. I. 9 Aynest thentent & malice of your evilwillers. 1567 *BOND in Keith Hist. Scot.* 381 Our comoune Enimys and evill Willers. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 16, I fear me lest malicious evilwillers would wrest them to the detraction and slander of the said nations.

† **Evil-willing**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f. EVIL adv.* + *WILLING a.* or *pr. pple.*]

1. Unwilling, disinclined. *Const. to with inf.*

1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. cxi. 151 a, He was euell willing to shewe the trouthe. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogat. Week* III. (1859) 492 This Spirit will never enter into an evil-willing soul.

2. *quasi-sb.* An ill-wisher, enemy.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6820 (Trin.) If þou fynde of þyne euile willonde Vndir birþen his beest liggonde helpe him.

Hence **Evil-willingly**, *adv.*, grudgingly, unwillingly.

1549 *CHALONER tr. Erasm. Morie Enc. Siv.* They doe it evilwillingly.

† **Evil-willy**, *a.* *Obs.* [parasynthetically *f. evil will*: see *EVIL a.* and *WILLY*.] *a.* Having evil desires. *b.* Malevolent, spiteful.

1381 *WYCLIF Wind.* i. 4 In to an euell willi soule shal not gon in wisdam. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 25 Prelats mai sore drede, þat her.. iuillwilly cursing be in cause whi þe puple dredip not cursing. 1500-20 *DUNBAR 'In secret place this hyndir nycht'*, Be warme hairit & nocht euillwille.

Evince (*f-vins*), *v.* [*ad. L. evincere*, *f. ē out + vincere* to conquer. (For the Lat. senses see *EVICT*.)]

† 1. *trans.* To overcome, subdue, prevail over.

1600 *VENER Via Recta* viii. 167 Because it cannot be concocted, and euincod of nature, [it] filleth the body with crude.. humours. 1650 *HUBBERT Pill Formality* 100 They will keep their hold until they be evincod and cast out. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* IV. 225 Error by his own arms is best evinc'd. 1678 *H. VAUGHAN Thalia Rediv.*, Day-spring, My Prince Whose fulness no need could evince.

† 2. To convince. Also *absol. Obs.*

1621 I. C. in *T. Bedford's Serm.* sig. 1. 6 a, Whether their.. Consciencs bee not.. evidently euincod of the truth of the Gospell. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* Pref. 7 Such, I am sure our modern Engine [the Microscope] will ocularly evince and unlearn them their opinions. 1668 *HALE Pref. to Rolle's Abridgm.* 2 His arguments were fitted to prove and evince, not for ostentation, plain yet learned. 1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* I. i. 13 The principal drift of his discourse was to evince the people, that the Religious were oblig'd to reprehend the Errors.. of all people.

† *b.* To confute, convict of error. *Obs.*

1608-11 *BP. HALL Epist.* VI. § 5 Were we euer the true Church of God? Who hath admonished, euincod, excommunicated, us? 1661 *COWLEY Advanc. Exper. Philos.*, The Popular and received Errors in Experimental Philosophy.. shall be evincod by tryal. 1671 *SIR P. LEYCESTER Prolegom.* in *Ormerod Cheshire* (1880) I. 29 Not evincod by any solid answer or reason to the contrary.

† 3. To constrain, compel (assent), extort (concessions, etc.) by force of argument or persuasive motives. *Obs.*

1631 *T. ADAMS in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 149 His profession of love.. of readiness to assist in any thing.. all which evince my most grateful acknowledgment. *a* 1658 *CLEVELAND Gen. Poems*, etc. (1677) 170, I shall wave the Arguments wherewith you endeavour to evince our Consent.

† 4. To prove by argument or evidence; to establish. Also, *rarely*, To prove the rightness of, vindicate. *Const. a.* with simple *obj.*; *b.* with *obj. clause*; *c.* with *inf.* To prove (a person or thing) to be (so and so); *d. absol. Obs.*

a. 1610 *BP. HALL Apol. Brownists* § 5 Wee holde, and wish no lesse; your places evince no more. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel. Democr.* (1676) 117 You shall see by what.. arguments I will evince it, that most men are mad. 1661 *BOYLE Examen* III. (1682) 20 Having said thus much to evince against Mr. Hobbs the Gravity of the Air. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* I. xx. 247 Who did.. make it their business in their sermons to prove and evince the present proceedings in religion. 1738 *WARBURTON Dict. Legat.* I. 77 We require no more to evince the Falshood of that Assertion.

b. 1611 *SPERD Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. ix. 80 Our former allegations doe evince that, etc. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 16 Having detected the Insufficiency of them, by evincing how far they are from being conclusive. 1767 *GOOCH Treat. Wounds* I. 419 We want not instances from lithotomy to evince, that wounds of this part are curable.

c. 1635 *JACKSON Creed* VIII. xx. Wks. VIII. 39 Judicious commentators do clearly evince this form of congratulation Hosanna to be precatory. 1647 *LILLY Chr. Astral.* clxxvii. 750 h—being in 8 an earthly Signe—will evince the Native to accumulate Wealth by Pastorage, Tillage, etc. 1667 *Naphtali Postscr.* (1761) 276 They will evince him to be the archest traitor that ever Scotland bred. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* I. xl. 136 The practice of the lawyers.. evincod this and the rest to be good laws.

d. *BP. HALL Cases Conc.* II. v. (1654) 116 The Accuser complains, the Witsesse evinceth, the Judge sentences.

5. To be an indication or evidence of; to make evident or manifest. *Const. a.* with simple *obj.*; *b.* with *obj. clause* or preceded by *as*.

a. 1771-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) IV. 1481 Their pacific disposition is thoroughly evincod, from their friendly reception of all strangers. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 465 The contrivances of nature decidedly evince intention. 1811 *J. PINKERTON Petral.* I. 597 The presence of.. resin, and fibre, are esteemed to evince the original vegetable character. *a* 1866 *GROTE Eth. Fragm.* III. (1876) 52 Nothing can more clearly evince the preponderance of this view.

b. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II. vi. vii. (1651) 299 Fishes.. which, as common experience evinceth, are much affected with music. 1702 *W. J. Bruyn's Voy. Levant* vii. 22 The Ruins that are round about do sufficiently evince that anciently there were great Buildings in this Place. 1726 *LEONI tr. Alberti's Archit.* I. 40 b, A Tower.. made its way thro' the ground it stood upon, which, as the fact evincod, was a loose weak soil. 1779 *J. MOORE View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. vii. 45 What is mentioned in my last letter.. evinces how very opposite their sentiments are. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* xl. 359 These considerations appear to me to evince very clearly, that [etc.].

6. To give tokens of possessing; to reveal the presence of (a quality, condition, feeling); to display, exhibit, manifest.

1829 *SCOTT Rob. Roy* Introd. 18 The knees and upper part of the leg.. evincing muscular strength. 1853 *C. BRONTË Villette* xxxvii. (1876) 420 His answers.. evincod both wisdom and integrity. 1879 *HARE Buss Buss* I. iii. 65 The extreme truthfulness.. of both her father and mother is so quaintly evincod in the following letter.

b. refl. To show oneself (to be) so and so.

1804-8 *FOSTER in Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 267, I evince myself a social man.

Evinceable, *obs. form of EVINCIBLE*.

† **Evincement**. *Obs.* [f. EVINCE + -MENT.] The action or process of evincing; proof.

1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 19 As an evincement of the greatness of my flame. 1686 H. MORE *Real Presence* 20 A plain Evincement that our Saviour meant figuratively, when, etc.

Evincible, *a.* Also 6 -eable. [f. as prec. + -IBLE.] *a.* That may be evinced; demonstrable. † *b.* Of proofs: Demonstrative, convincing.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 335, I see utterly nothing evincible by these examples. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 63 Possibly the Immortality of the Soul is evincible by very great reason. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxix. 356 *note*, That Bothwell was young, appears, among many other evincible proofs from Mary's instructions to the bishop of Dumblain. 1808 in WEBSTER.

Hence † **Evincibly** *adv.*, in an evincible manner; so as to prove convincingly.

1736 in BAILEY; hence in ASH, etc.

Evincing (*ivinsin*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That evinces; † convincing.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 192 The inference is undeniable... from the general to the particular, an evincing argument in Logic. 1673 *Lady's Call.* i. § 12 The more evincing attestation they must attend from the unerring tribunal hereafter. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 65 He thought the arguments there offered so evincing. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 423 [He] will feel the evidence of the hereditary evil of man... evincing.

Hence † **Evincingly** *adv.*, in an evincing manner; convincingly.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. (1712) 43 That the foregoing Phenomena are not by chance or luck... will be more evincingly confirmed. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 107 By which it most evincingly appears that water does gravitate in its own Sphere.

Evincive (*ivinsiv*), *a.* [f. EVINCE + -IVE.] Giving indications or proof; indicative. *Const. of*

1806 FESSENDEN *Democr.* II. 96 A few particulars, which shall be evincive of the kind of talents, which are necessary to qualify a man. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 48 It may be proper to relate the following anecdote as more evincive of the fact. 1870 J. STORV *Equity Jurispr.* xxiv. 167 Any writing sufficiently evincive of a trust... will create a trust by implication.

Ev'ing, *obs. var. eaving*, *q. v.* under EAVE. 1651 OGILBY *Ætop* (1665) 187 A little Mouse Straight she presents on th' Ev'ins of the House. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 331 Near unto the evings of the house [Hen House] should be long perches.

† **Evintegrous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ev-um* age + *integr-um* whole, entire + -OUS.] (See quot.) 1674-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Evintegrous*, that bears age without decay. 1692-1732 in COLES. 1775 in ASH.

Evir, *obs. form of IVORY.*

† **Evirate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *evirāt-* ppl. stem of *evirāre*: see next.] Castrated, emasculated; deprived of manly strength or vigour.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 15 The water... drunken, caused men to be evirate and effeminate. 1609 - *Amm. Marcel.* xxvii. x. 321 A certain esquier or targuetier, borne a verie evirate Eunuch. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes Prol.* II. Nature is not yet evirate, but holds out bravely.

Evirate (*evirēt*, *evirēt*), *v.* [f. L. *evirāt-* ppl. stem of *evirāre* to deprive of virility, f. *ē* out + *vir* man.] *trans.* To deprive of virility or manhood. *a.* To castrate (a male). *b.* To deprive of manly qualities or attributes; to render unmanly in character or appearance.

a. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. 12 (1651) 312 Some Philosophers and Divines have evirated themselves, and put out their eyes voluntarily the better to contemplate. 1640 Bp. HALL *Chr. Moder.* i. § 4 Origen and some others that have voluntarily evirated themselves. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 280 The Pope offered a hundred marks in Latin to whoever should evirerate and evirate him [Doctor Glaston].

b. 1656 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 272 How doth it [idleness] evirate, un-man men? 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 131 Without... impiety [we] cannot... eradicate our Beard... but we must renounce that, and account it for a sport so fondly to Evirate ourselves. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* 401. 90 On thee whose life work preached 'Raise soul, sink sense! Evirate Hermes!'

Hence **Evirating**, *vbl. sb.*

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 245 Oh, look with shame... upon this wofull evirating, or dis-humaneing yourselves.

|| **Evirato** (*evirāto*). *Pl. evirati.* [Italian, ad. L. *evirātus*, *pa. ppl.* of *evirāre*: see EVIRATE *v.*] A male singer castrated in boyhood so as to retain an alto or soprano voice. Cf. CASTRATO.

1796 BURNBY *Metastasio* III. 330 The exquisite voices and refinements in singing of the Evirati. 1879 J. MARSHALL in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 514 He [Ferri] seems to have surpassed all the evirati in brilliance and endurance.

Eviration (*evirā'jon*). [ad. L. *evirātiō-em*, *n.* of action f. *evirāre*: see EVIRATE *v.*] The action of depriving of virility; the state of being deprived of virility; emasculation. Also *fig.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1232 They had saved the children of Greeks from eviration. 1654 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 122 The wrong which had been done him in his eviration. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Eviration*, a gelding, an unmanly; also making effeminate.

fig. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 51 If he could recover his senses under a worse and more shameful eviration.

† **Evirtuate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -ATE.] Deprived of virtue, strength, or power; enervated.

1799 S. T. COLERIDGE in Mrs. Sandford T. Poole & Friends (1888) I. 304 The most heaven-inspired penmaker that... these superficial, weak, and evirtuate ages have produced to redeem themselves from ignominy.

† **Evirtuate**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **evirtuate**. [f. Fr. (*s'*) *evirtuer*, f. *ē* (for *es*) + -L. *ex-* out + *virtu* virtue (cf. Pr. *esvirtudar*) + -ATE.]

1. *a. refl.* To put forth virtue from (oneself); to exert oneself (to do something). *b. intr.* To put forth virtue, exert influence.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 72 One should evirtuate himself to bring something home, that may accrue to the publique benefit. c 1645 - *Lett.* (1650) II. lxi. Thus my noble Lord have I evirtuated myself, and stretch'd all my sinews... to satisfy your Lordship's desires touching this subject. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 25 The Secret we enquire after, and which does most apparently seem to evirtuate towards this end (manuring land), is some vegetable Salt.

2. *trans.* To take away the virtue of, to deprive of authority, power, or strength.

1640 LD. DIGBY *S^{p.} Trienn. Parl.* (1641) 24 Where is the legislative Authority? In the King circled in, fortified and evirtuated by his Parliament. 1644 H. PARKER *7th Pop.* 65 The Comitia are totally depraved and evirtuated by being called out of the field into the palace. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Evirtuate*. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Evirtuate*.

Eviscerate (*visē'ēt*), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *viscerāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *viscerāre*: see next.] Drawn from the bowels (of the earth).

1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* iv. 352 Lay blocks of sapphire shapeless, out of earth As fresh eviscerate.

Eviscerate (*visē'ēt*), *v.* [f. L. *viscerāt-* ppl. stem of *viscerāre* (= sense 1), f. *ē* out + *viscer-a* (pl. of *viscus*) the internal organs, VISCERA.]

1. *trans.* To take out the internal organs or entrails of; to disembowel; to gut. Also *absol.*

1623 in COCKERAM. 1651 R. WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop.* Err. iv. xxvii. 353 They are taken out of creatures that are slain and eviscerated. 1846 [see EVIRATE *v.*] 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 127 He was first harpooned, then eviscerated. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 511 The weird-like gutters eviscerate in desperation, as basketful after basketful is poured into the gutting-trough. 1862 ALCOCK *Capit. Tycoon* II. 6 Declaring that if he did not obtain full justice on the spot, he would eviscerate himself in the Prince's presence. 1882 T. J. PARKER in *Nature* XXV. 352 The fish is eviscerated, the gills removed and placed in strong spirit.

b. refl. of the spider. Also *fig.* † To eviscerate one's brains.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 11. xiv. (1651) 125 If he be a Scholar so commended for his much reading... he will eviscerate himself like a spider, study to death. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. 119 The spider... for the weaving of a scornful web eviscerates it self many days. 1632 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 5 A spider eviscerates herself, spends her own bowels in making a web to catch a fly. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxxii. 11 Your... most elaborate demonstrations, for the which you had eviscerated your brains.

c. trans. To clear out the contents of; to empty, gut.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 656 In vain did I, as it were, eviscerate... every pocket. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iii. A Paper-Warehouse eviscerated by axe and fire.

2. In various figurative applications.

a. To draw out what is vital or essential in (anything); to elicit the 'pith' or essence of. *rare.* 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* Pref. to Rdr., They... as it were eviscerating Nature... have collected innumerable Experiments, etc. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 205 To prevent fraud and chicanery, and eviscerate the very truth of the title. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* ix. Some single point I could... eviscerate and leave... settled.

b. To empty of vital contents; to deprive (an argument, institution, enactment, etc.) of all that gives it value or importance.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 329 France was eviscerated of all the nobler organs which once gave it a European existence. 1845 W. SEWELL *Hawthorne* I. 79 The hymn... was... one of Watts' which Mr. Priestley had previously eviscerated of all peculiar doctrines. 1881 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 2/1 Amendments intended to eviscerate the clause were moved by Dr. Commings... and others.

† *c. trans.* To bring out the inmost secrets of; *refl.* to disclose one's inmost thoughts. Also *fig.* *Obs. rare.*

1607 J. KING *Serm.* Nov. 32 Yet was... the deep and vn-searchable hell of their hearts... eviscerated, ransacked, etc. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* i. vi. 270 Now that I have thus eviscerated myself and dealt so clearly with you, I desire by way of correspondence that you would tell me, etc.

Eviscerated (*visē'ētēd*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] *a.* Disembowelled; *fig.* deprived of vital contents. † *b.* Sent forth from the vitals (*obs.*).

1643 *True Informer* 35 The poor penitent peccant soul may be said to breathe out herself into the bosome of her Saviour by tender ejaculations... and eviscerated ingeminations. 1828 SEARS *Athian.* III. ii. 266 A question to which our eviscerated Protestantism is incapable of returning a consistent answer. 1884 *Spectator* 5 Apr. 439/2 Eviscerated prophecy of this kind is a mockery.

Eviscerating, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. EVISCERATE; *lit.* and *fig.*

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* 72 Nor liest thou [O Herring] by the unlyung or eviscerating of others, as most fishes do. 1652 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Est.* 112 The Eviscerating, and disclosing the secrets of nature.

Evisceration (*visē'ēt'jon*). [as if ad. L. **viscerātiō-em*, *n.* of action f. *viscerāre*: see EVISCERATE. Cf. F. *eviscération*.]

1. The action or process of eviscerating or taking out the viscera; disembowelling.

1692 EDWARDS *Remarkable Texts* 161 This evisceration is very remarkable, for 'tis emphatically said his bowels, yea all his bowels gushed out. 1845 SYD. SMITH *Irish Rom. Cath. Ch. Wks.* 1859 II. 234/2 The O'Sullivan have a still earlier plea of suspension, evisceration, and division.

transf. 1886 Boston (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 3 Sept. 2/2 Another attri-butes it [earthquake] to volcanic evisceration.

2. *fig.* (cf. EVISCERATE 2.) † *a.* Manifestation of one's inmost thoughts; unbosoming. *b.* The extracting or eliciting of the inner meaning (of anything). *c.* The depriving (an enactment or statement) of all that gives it value.

1628 DONNE *Serm.* (1640) xxiii. 230 Gods laying himself open, his manifestation... his evisceration and embowelling of himself to us there [in heaven]. 1831 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 27 Oct., If a certain latitude in examining witnesses is... a necessary mean towards the evisceration of the truth of matters of fact. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii. 498 The practical evisceration or modification of the Mosaic legislation by carnal or ceremonial additions. 1880 STANLEY *Ess.*, *Subscription* (1884) 179 A form of subscription which, after the evisceration of the old form, contains nothing of a safeguard and something of an offence. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 54 The enormous labour of evisceration expended upon their writings by the Unitarian commentators.

Evitable (*evitā'b'l*), *a.* [ad. L. *evitābilis* avoidable, f. *evitāre*: see EVITE *v.* Cf. F. *évitable*.] That admits of being avoided; avoidable. (Now chiefly in negative contexts.)

1502 Ord. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xix. 218 By necessitye evyttable or not. c 1555 HARRPSFIELD *Hem. VIII* (1878) 110 Wherefore necessity only, though it be evitable, is sufficient to procure a dispensation. 1577 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 108 Of two such evils, being not both evitable, the choice of the lesse is not euill. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. i. (1675) 100 How many evitable Mischiefs our own Appetites or Vices expose us to. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 31 So much evitable difficulty, so much fruitless expenditure is incurred by every new enterprise. 1836 A. WALKER *Beauty in Woman* 36 The scarcely evitable consequence of great fortune... will ever be the ruin of the rich.

† **Evitate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *evitāt-* ppl. stem of *evitāre*: see EVITE *v.*] *trans.* To avoid, shun; = EVITE *v.*

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 409 Many other things... left out for to evitate tediousness. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 241 She doth evitate and shun A thousand irreligious cursed hours. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 518 Whereas honest men profit the commonwealth in causing themselves to be imitated, I shall happily benefit the same, in making my selfe to be evitated. 1775 in ASH.

Evitation (*evitā'jon*). [a. L. *evitātiō-em*, *n.* of action f. *evitāre*: see EVITE *v.*] The action of avoiding or shunning; avoidance, shirking.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 293 In all Bodies, there is an Appetite of Union, and Evitation of Solution of Continuity. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 479/2 Election of things convenient, and Evitation of their Contraries. 1790 PALLEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 7 In the first of these [apocryphal epistles] I found, as I expected, a total evitation of circumstances. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* xvii. III. 172 The Englishman Pole true to his destiny of evitation, had declined the toils and honours of the Papacy.

Evite, *sb.* [f. *Eve* the first woman + -ITE. Cf. ADAMITE.] A name humorously applied to a woman wearing little clothing.

1713 ADDISON in *Guardian* No. 134 ¶ 6 There being so many in all Public Places, who show so great an Inclination to be Evites. *Ibid.* No. 142 That the Evites daily increase, and that fig-leaves are shortly coming into fashion.

Evite (*evait*), *v. arch.* [ad. F. *eviter*, ad. L. *evitāre*, f. *ē* out + *vitāre* to shun.] *trans.* To avoid, shun. (In 18-19th c. almost peculiar to Scotch writers.)

1593 Sheph. *Kalender* viii, When they would evite and eschue the wonderful blasts of the wind, they plunged into the water. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physicks* 122/2 You must also evite all cibaries which cause heate, alsoe spices. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* i. viii. (1718) 33 What we ought t' evite As our disease, we hug as our delight. 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 79 (Jam.) We're obleidg'd in conscience, Evill's appearance to evite. a 1746 MACLAURIN *Algebra* (ed. 4) 265 In order to know how to evite this absurdity let us suppose [etc.]. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xiv. Balmahapple could not... evite giving satisfaction to both. 1834 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 1005 The only position in which we could have evited death. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of Ballantrae* xii. 314 Others... were scarce able to support his neighbourhood—Sir William eviting to be near him.

Hence **Eviting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb EVITE; avoiding, avoidance.

1541 Act 33 *Hem. VIII.* c. 21 For eviting of such like hainous and abominable treasons. 1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Meth. Fencing* (1714) 167 Carrying sometimes your sword-hand low... for the better eviting of your adversary's parade.

† **Eviternal**, *a. Obs.* Also **EVITERNAL**. [f. L. *eviternus* (whence by contraction *eternus*), f. *ev-um* age + -AL. Cf. Fr. *eviternel* (16th c. in Godef.), which may be the source.

In med. L. *eviternus* (owing to its more obvious connexion with the etymon *ævum*) was sometimes used to express eternity of duration, as contrasted with the notion of timelessness expressed by *eternus*.]

= ETERNAL; used *esp.* with reference to future duration (see quot. s. v. EVITERNAL). Johnson's explanation (quot. 1755) is not supported by our examples.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 33 Celestiall Goddesses, eviternal Fame, Minerva's daughter by faire

Maia's sonne. 1600 *TOURNEUR Transf. Met. Prol.* 81 What pallid spirit tells of strange events? Of euternal night? 1611 T. FARNABY *Panegyrr. Verses* in Coryat *Cruditie*, Hang monuments of eviternal glory. to th' honour of Thomas Coryate. 1659 Br. HALL *Myst. Godl.* § 9 The angels are truly existing, spiritual, powerful, eviternal creatures. 1755 JOHNSON, *Eviternal*, eternal in a limited sense; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

Hence † *Eviternally adv.* = *ETERNALLY*.
1609 Br. HALL *Passion Serm.* Wks. (1627) 437 The body hangs on the crosse, the soule is yielded; the Godhead is euiternally united to them both. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 6 The Soule, is an essence... eviternally subsisting, and immortal as Angels are.

Eviternity (i-vi-tēr-ni-ti). [ad. late L. *eviternitas*, f. *eviternus*: see *EVITERNAL*. Cf. OF. *eviternité*.] Eternity of duration; everlastingness. (See also quot. 1755.)

1596-1640 (see *EVITERNITY*). 1659 Br. HALL *Invis. World* (L.). There shall we... passe our eviternity of bliss in lauding and praising... our Creator. 1656 [J. SERJEANT] tr. T. WHITE'S *Peripatet. Instit.* 329 The notion and difference of three Durations is evident: of Time... of Eternity [explicitly] when we treated of God: lastly, of Eviternity in Intelligences. 1755 JOHNSON, *Eviternity*, duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long. 1828 D'ISRAËLI *Chas. I.* I. iii. 33 The questions... whether his [God's] eternity was only an evi-ternity.

Evittate (i-vi-tet), a. Bot. [f. E. pref. ³ + *VITTA* + -ATE².] Having no vittæ or oil-canals; said of the fruit of some umbelliferous plants.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*
Evocable (ev'ōkəb'l), a. [a. F. *évocable*, f. *évoquer*, ad. L. *evoc-āre*: see *EVOKE*.] That may be called forth.

Evocate (ev'ōkēt), v. [f. L. *evocat-* ppl. stem of *evocāre*: see *EVOKE*.]

† 1. *trans.* To call forth. *Obs.* in gen. sense.
1639 Br. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supp.* xviii. The seed to be scattered... the Sun to evocate and excite the seminal virtue. 1664 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 6 The said Arsenical bodies... require... a very dry and warm... air, to melt and open the surface of the Earth... to attract and evocate them thence. [Misquoted by JOHNSON s.v. *Evocate*.]

2. To call up (spirits) from the dead, (events) from past times.

1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 10 Thyestes his Ghost groans... when ere that is evocated to attend the pleasure of the black Artist. 1739 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* v. iii. iii. [Saul] thinking there was any efficacy in magical operations to evocate the dead. 1817 BYRON *Let. Murray* 15 Feb. in Wks. (1846) 175/2 He... goes... to evocate a ghost. 1854 T. TAYLOR *Aphelion* 277 The ancient Egyptians evocated the souls of demons, or angels, and inserted them in sacred images. 1887 Sir H. TAYLOR *Isaac Commens* i. iv. Where memory evocates imperial deeds such as betray'd Britannicus of old. 1891 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* (1862) 392 note, Here Ulysses evocates the souls of the dead.

3. *nonc-use.* To call out (from a house, etc.).
1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 228 Driving to the palace [I] evocated the archbishop's confessor.

Hence *Evocated*, ppl. a.
1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 350 The evocated spirits come up.

Evocation (evok'ē-jōn). [ad. L. *evocātiō-em*, n. of action f. *evocāre*: see *EVOKE*.] The action of evoking; a calling forth or out.

† 1. The calling (of a person) from a specified place or association; (of the spirit) from present surroundings. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Guesarda's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 202 In this evocation of Abraham is taught howe needfull it is to... Gods people, to be deuided and drawn from vices. 1612-3 Br. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* xx. ii. The hastic evocation of 30 noted a person, to such a secrecie. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* cxli. V. 150 His Night-watchings are Ecstasies and Evocations of his Soul into the Presence and Communion of Saints. a 1640 JACKSON *Credul.* xii. vii. The Greek *Evangelia* [signifies] a society elected or called out. This evocation or selection is of divers sorts.

transf. 1656 tr. Hobbes' *Elem. Philos.* (1839) 448 Our spirits and blood, and whatsoever is fluid within us, is called out from the internal to the external parts of our bodies... He that can give a possible cause of this evocation and swelling [etc.].

b. *Rom. Antiq.* The calling upon the gods of a besieged city to forsake it and come over to the besiegers.

1656 COWLEY *Davidis* iv. notes 149 Their solemn Evocation of Gods from the Cities which they besieged. 1733 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1853 DE QUINCY *Wks.* (1862) XIV. 73 The Pagan practice of evocation applied to the tutelary deities of such a state.

† 2. = *AVOCATION* 2, 3.

1769 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 2/2 If the empress of Russia finds no evocation from disturbances at home... the Turkish empire may... fall by the hands of a woman. 1810 SCOTT *Let. to W. Hayley* 12 July. A number of most unpoetical evocations have made me appear very ungrateful.

3. a. The evoking or calling up a spirit. *Const.*

b. The formula to be used in evoking a spirit.
a. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 147 [They] paved the way for invocation of Saints in heaven, and evocation of men out of Hell. 1681 H. MORE in *Glanvill's Sadducismus Postscr.* 43 She turning her face from Saul, mutters to her self some Magical form of evocation of Spirits. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 675 The rapidity of her evocation was most surprising, as M. de Cagliostro had no idea of the person I should desire him to call up. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 83 Divination and evocations are practised with increasing credulity.

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b. 1631 A. B. tr. Raleigh's *Ghost* i. xiii. 208 The like Negromantical evocation to be made by Scipio, is read in Silivius. 1823 D'ISRAËLI *Cur. Lit., Dreams Dawn Philos.*, The abbot... sent three or four leaves stuffed with the names of devils, and with their evocations.

4. The calling out or removal of a cause or action from an inferior to a superior court; = *med. L. evocatio*, Fr. *évocation*.

[1611 CORRAE, *Evocation*, an evocation... also, a calling before one by authority; a transferring, or removing of causes vnto a higher Court by command of the Judges thereof.] 1644 Br. MAXWELL *Prerog. Kings* i. 8 Nor can he be debarred... by precognition... or evocation to determine or Judge in any thing that concerneth that his Kingdome. 1682 *News fr. France* 10 The one [Edict] was that no Protestant may have the Relief of an Evocation (or appeal) from any Court of Justice. 1694 FALLÉ *Jersey* vii. 206 We have a Jurisdiction established among our selves, and our Properties secured against vexatious suits and Evocations into England. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1818) IV. 90 The evocation which came a few days after from Rome. 1791 *St. Papers in Ann. Reg.* 171* The citizens cannot be withdrawn from the judges... by any other attributions or evocations than those which are determined by the laws. 1839 in WESTER, 1856 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 363 Other matters... were from time to time withdrawn from the ordinary tribunals, and by a process of evocation transferred to the Council.

5. a. The action of evoking or calling forth into existence or activity; an instance of the same. *Const. of.* Also *concr.*

1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 259 There is no one... who imagines... every recent production... to be an absolutely fresh creation... an evocation of something out of nothing. 1855 DE QUINCY *Confess.* (1862) 84 Magical power of evocation which Christianity has put forth. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 84 You have caused him who was created a thinking being, to think. You have done reverence to the Father of spirits in the evocation of that spirit. 1861 McCULL *Aids to Faith* v. 215 The evocation of light is the prominent object of the first day's work. 1881 E. MULFORD *Republic of God* viii. 173 The faith which is the gift and the evocation of this revelation. 1887 GLADSTONE in *Times* 6 Sept. 12/3 There is a growing necessity for the cultivation of local resources... the evocation of which will be a most healthy proceeding.

b. With reference to the Platonic theory of recollection (*ἀνάμνησις*): A calling up of knowledge acquired in a previous state of existence.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. Aijj. a. We could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but Remembrance; that Intellectual acquisition were but Reminiscential evocation. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. xix. 530 This magical evocation of knowledge from an untought youth.

† 6. *Gram.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Paris* (1660) 27 Every Evocation case is of the second Person... by a figure called Evocation... Because *Tu* or *Vas* are understood in every Voc. case. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 190 Evocation is an immediate Reduction of the third person either to the first or second. 1698-96 PHILLIPS *Evocation*, in Grammar it is a figure of Construction, being a reducing of the third Person, either to the first or second; as *Ego tua delicia istuc veniam*.

Evocative (ev'ōkätiv, ev'ōkätiv), a. [ad. L. *evocativus*, f. *evocāre*: see *EVOCATE*.] Tending to call or draw forth. *Const. of.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 160* Gargarismes... whose faculty is either levative, or repressive, or evocative. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 61 At his will-fraught and evocative word, The strange star brightened largelier. 1881 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Jan., The soul of good in things evil which has proved... so evocative of some of the least natural graces, so productive of spiritual energy.

Evocator (ev'ōkätör), a. [a. L. *evocator*, agent-n. f. *evocāre*: see *EVOCATE*.] One who evocates or evokes; esp. one who evokes or calls up a spirit.

1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* I. 305 [He] went to Phigalea, to the Arcadian evocators of souls. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. ii. 188 He... roused the Arcadian Evocators to compel The indignant shadow to depose her wrath. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 647 Imagination... like an olden Evocator rears The gorgeous phantoms of forgotten years.

Evocatory (ev'ōkätör), a. [ad. late L. *evocatori-* us, f. *evocāre*: see *EVOCATE* and -ORY.] Having the function of evoking or calling forth.

a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1791 IV. 266 Satan... Saw an old Clinick breathing out his last, And his evocatory Fiends enjoin'd Whom he to tare away his Soul assign'd. 1817 tr. *Dubois' People of India* xi, The Mantras... are of various sorts, invocatory, evocatory, deprecatory, conservatory.

Evocatrix, rare⁻¹. [a. L. **evocatrix*, fem. of *evocator*: see *EVOCATOR*.] A female evocator; a woman who calls up spirits.

1849 DE QUINCY *Protestantism* Wks. VIII. 138 She was an Evocatrix, or female necromancer, evoking phantoms that stood in some unknown relation to dead men.

|| **Evocē**, int. (sb.) Also *evocē*. [a. L. *evocē*, more correctly *eua*, *euhā*, a. Gr. *εὐοή*.] The Bacchanalian exclamation 'Evocē!'

1596 *Praise of Mus.* 6 Those drunken euhos and howlings. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. iii. 9 Like Menads who cry loud, Evocē! Evocē! 1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) III. 2 The earth is giddy with their clangour, their evocē.

† **Evuid**, v. Sc. *Obs.* Also *6 evuide*. [ad. OF. *evuid* (mod. F. *evuide*), f. *ē* out + *evuide*, f. *uide* (Fr. *vide*) VOID.] *trans.* To clear out, empty out, remove, get rid of.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 424 He maid thame [the army] to evode all dreddoure, takand na fere of enemys. 1536 - *Crom. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lvii, Thay wald nevyr evoid the displeisur... out of their herby.

Evuir, obs. form of *EVORT*.

Evoke (iv'ōk), v. [ad. Fr. *évoquer*, ad. L. *evoc-āre*, f. *ē* out + *vocāre* to call.]

1. *trans.* To call forth; esp. to summon up (spirits, etc.) by the use of magic charms.

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Evoke*, to call forth. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxxiii. (1840) II. 509 The only... use of this character is... to evoke the Devil, and summon the court. *Ibid.* lxi. (1840) III. 399 To evoke the Queen of the Fairies in the solitude of a gloomy grove. 1812 LANDOR *Ct. Julian* Wks. 1846 II. 503 If only warlike spirits were evoked by the war-demon. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. ii. 15 It is a monster thus evoked that we see stalking abroad.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. In various associations, with more or less obvious allusion to magical operations.

1749 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 13, I had no sooner evoked the name of Shakespear from the... former editions than a crew of strange devils... come chattering... round about me. 1757 HURD *On Marks of Imitation*, Johnson evokes Fancy out of her cave of cloud. 1844 EMERSON *Lett.* *Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 293 Railroad iron is a magician's rod... to evoke the sleeping energies of land and water. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Ab.* i. 21 On his way he evoked with his staff the two springs of the Island.

b. To call (a feeling, faculty, manifestation, etc.) into being or activity. Also, To call up (a memory) from the past.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 70 The ambition to create value evokes every kind of ability. 1866 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. vii. 183 He rather likes now and then to evoke a smile. 1877 BROWNING *La Saisias* (1878) 82 Be this, sad yet sweet, the sole Memory evoked from slumber! 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. l. § 16. 18 Unable to evoke a respondent movement from the exhausted Muscles.

3. To summon (a cause) from an inferior to a superior tribunal (cf. *AVOKE*).

1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 474 *marg.* The conference at York evoked to London. 1839 KNIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 10 She protested against the competency of the court, as the cause had been evoked to Rome by the Pope. 1851 HUSSAY *Papal Power* i. 5 Authority to evoke causes to Rome.

Hence *Evoked* ppl. a.; *Evoker*, one who or that which evokes; *Evoking* vbl. sb., the action of the vb. *EVOKE*.

1849 S. R. MAITLAND *Illustr. Mesmerism* i. 49 Where do we read about magic circles, and evoked fiends, black cats, etc.? 1845 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) I. 121 An evoker of all his cleverness and ready wit. 1853 DE QUINCY *Autobiog.* JK. Wks. I. 27 The playfulness of the scene is the very evoker of the solemn remembrances that lie hidden below. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten. Y.* II. 189 The evoking of this famous and terrible name provoked scandal.

† **Evolute**, v. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. L. *evolut-* ppl. stem of *evolvāre*, f. *ē* out + *volvāre* to fly.] *intr.* To fly forth or away.

1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 369 Flowers... at length evolving in dawns.

† **Evolutio**, a. *Obs.* -o [f. L. *evolut-* ppl. stem of *evolvāre* (see prec.) + -IC.] 'Flying abroad'. Bailey (*folio*, 1730-6).

1775 in ASH; hence in mod. Dicts.
† **Evolutical**, a. *Obs.* -o = prec.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY; hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Evolution**, *Obs.* Also 7 in bad form *evolution*. [ad. late L. *evolutiō-em*, n. of action f. *evolvāre*: see *EVOLATE*.] The action of flying out or away.

1644 Br. HALL *Free Prisoner* § 7 (T.) These walls of flesh forbid that evolution [of the soul]. 1645 - *Remedy Discontents*, How did he triumph over your cruelty? how did he by his happy evolution make all those stones precious? 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 31 Forest trees and woods... hinder the necessary evolution of this superfluous moisture. 1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard* (1675) 22 Salts and spirits which a more moderate fire would preserve from evolution and flying away.

† **Evolute**, a. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. as if ad. L. **evolutilis*, f. *evolvāre*: see *EVOLVE*. Cf. *VOLUBLE*.] Rolling swiftly away.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* (1713) 558 That Life which is consumed by an evolute succession.

Evolute (ev'ölüt), a. and sb. [ad. L. *evolut-us*, pa. pple. of *evolvāre* to roll out: see *EVOLVE*.]

A. *adj.*

a. *Evolute curve* = B. 1. b. (See quot. 1835.)

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 453/1 s.v., The values of the absciss and ordinate of the Evolute curve EC. 1828 - *Course Math.* II. 351 Any radius of curvature... is a tangent to the evolute curve at the point F. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 65 Exorhizie evolute, or fully developed.

B. *sb.*

1. *Math.* A curve which is the locus of the centres of curvature of another curve (its involute), or the envelope of all its normals. *Radius of the Evolute, Imperfect Evolute* (see quot. 1751).

The end of a stretched thread unwound from the evolute will trace the involute; hence the names.

1730-6 in BAILEY (*folio*). 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The radius of the Evolute is the part of the thread comprised between any point where it is a tangent to the evolute, and the correspondent point where it terminates in the new curve. *Ibid.*, *Imperfect Evolute*... This curve would be a sort of evolute, and would have its radii; but an imperfect evolute, since the radii are not perpendicular to the first curve. 1852 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* 110 If we take a fourth harmonic to the tangent and the lines joining its

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point of contact to two fixed points, we shall have a line which may be called the quasi-normal, and its envelope will be a quasi-evolute. 1881 W. SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 604. 571 The phosphorescence takes the form, approximately, of the evolute of an ellipse. 1886 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 24 Nov. 423 The evolute of a circle is a point—the circle's centre. The evolute of a straight line is either of the points at infinity in direction perpendicular to the line.

¶ 2. Erroneously used for INVOLUTE. Also attrib. in *evolute-cog*, a cog the two sides of which are involutes of circles.

1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 81 One of the curves there proposed [for the teeth of wheels] is the evolute of the circle. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 140 A wheel, having on its circumference a series of evolute-cogs.

3. The developed surface, 'development', of a cone or cylinder. *rare*.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 60 note, The figure thus formed would become a kind of evolute of the surface of the whole building.

Evolutility (evōlūtī-lī-ti). [f. L. *evolut-* (pp. stem of *evolvere*: see EVOLVE. Cf. *contractility*.] 'The faculty possessed by all substances which are capable of self-nourishment to manifest the nutritive acts by changes of form, or of volume, or of structure' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Evolution (evōlū'shən, evōlū'shən). [ad. L. *evolutiō-em* (recorded in the sense 'unrolling of a book'), n. of action f. *evolvere*: see EVOLVE. Cf. Fr. *évolution*. The pronunciation (vōl-) is not sanctioned by any Dict., but is now somewhat common.]

I. The process of unrolling, opening out, or disengaging from an envelope.

1. The opening out or unfolding of what is wrapped up (e.g. a roll, a bud, etc.); fig. the spreading out before the mental vision (of a series of objects); the appearance in orderly succession of a long train of events. Also *concr.* 'the series of things unfolded or unrolled' (J.).

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 150 Evolution Of outward forms spread in the worlds vast sight. 1667 — *Div. Dial.* i. § 15 The whole evolution of . . . ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is . . . represented to God at once. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 878 The Periods of Divine Providence, here in this World, are commonly Longer, and the Evolutions thereof Slower. 1748 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 520 Beyond long ages, yet roll'd up in shades. . . What evolutions of surprising fate! 1768 — *Resignation* ii. xxvi, Flowers. . . When evening damps and shades descend, Their evolutions close. 1799 JOHNSON *Idler* No 70 ¶ 11 He whose task is to reap and thresh will not be contented without examining the evolution of the seed. 1843 G. S. FABER *Sacred Cal. Proph.* (1844) I. p. xv, The evolution of time has served only to confirm me in . . . the honest persuasion, that, etc.

2. Emergence or protrusion from the folds of an envelope. Frequent in *Biol.*

1768 HUDSON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 500 Our author asserts, That every Fungus is contained in an entire and perfect state. . . in the egg, or as it is called, the seed, and wants nothing but evolution, in order to imbibe the necessary juices. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* III. 5, I determined to leave Nature undisturbed, to effect the evolution of the child. 1817 T. SAY *Hessian Fly*, Entom. Wks. 1859 II. 7 The specious circumstance of its evolution from the pupa itself of the destroying larva. 1807 GRAY'S *Anat.* (ed. Pike) 85 The first appearance of the eye consists in the protrusion or evolution from the medullary wall of the . . . interbrain of a vesicle.

3. The process of evolving, disengaging, or giving off (gas, heat, light, sound, etc.); an instance of this process.

1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 289 A powerful evolution of the muriatic acid is painful and dangerous. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 278 Two dissimilar metals are not essential to the evolution of galvanism. 1839 G. BRIDG *Nat. Philos.* 138 The evolution of musical sounds during the cooling of heated metals. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 11 xxxii. 214 There is a constant evolution of heat and light. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 82 Decomposed by the acid with the evolution of carbonic acid gas.

4. *Math.* a. *Geom.* The unfolding or opening out of a curve: + (a.) the straightening it out, through all intermediate degrees of curvature, till it becomes a straight line; (b.) the production from it of an involute, such as would be traced by the end of a stretched flexible thread unwound from the outside of the curve.

1700 *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 445 By the Equable Evolution of a Circle, I mean such a gradual approach of its Periferie to Rectitude, as that all its parts do together and equally evolve or unbend. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Evolution*, in geometry, the unfolding, or opening of a curve, and making it describe an evolute. 1808 HUTTON *Course Math.* III. 352 To determine the nature of the curve by whose evolution the common parabola AB is described.

b. *Arith.* and *Alg.* The extraction of any root from any given power; the reverse of involution.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1734 *Builder's Dict.*, *Evolution*, The Extraction of Roots out of Powers. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 200 Evolution is . . . the method of finding the square root, cube root, etc., of any given quantity. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 260 Evolution is the inverse of Involution; being the method of finding any root of a given quantity.

5. The process of evolving, developing, or working out in detail, what is implicitly or potentially contained in an idea or principle; the development of a design, argument, etc.

1877 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man*. iii. il. 259 It must have potentially at least the whole Systeme of Humane Nature, or at least that Ideal Principle . . . thereof, in the evolution whereof the complement and formation of the Humane Nature must consist. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 247 His plays . . . in the successive evolutions of the design, sometimes produce seriousness and sorrow, and sometimes levity and laughter. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. p. xv, They (certain names) may be again resolved by an easy and fair evolution. 1800 COLERIDGE *Let. C. A. Tulk* (in *Sotheby's Catal.* May 1890), I had arrived at this conclusion by necessary evolution from the First Principle of my Philosophy. 1870 R. W. DALE *Week-day Sermon*. iv. 83 Some slip in the evolution of an argument. 1876 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 140 A chorus is introduced to make up for the want of dramatic evolution.

b. *concr.* The result of this process.

1800 COLERIDGE *Let. C. A. Tulk* (in *Sotheby's Catal.* May 1890), The sensible world is but the evolution of the Truth, Love, and Life, or their opposites, in Man. 1806 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1806) I. 19 Philosophers who believe themselves organs of the world-soul, and their systems an evolution of the Deity. 1862 F. HALL *Hind. Phil. Syst.* 55 note, In the Sāṅkhya, happiness, misery, will, and activity . . . are evolutions from . . . the internal organ.

6. *Biol.* a. Of animal and vegetable organisms or their parts: The process of developing from a rudimentary to a mature or complete state.

1870 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2078 By the word Change (in Insects) is nothing else to be understood but a gradual and natural Evolution and Growth of the parts. 1748 NEEDHAM *Microsc. Disc.* Intro. 1 Nature . . . ever exerting its fecundity in a successive Evolution of organised Bodies. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* ii. 8 note, The gradual evolution of the young animal or plant from its egg or seed. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 588 A series of experiments on the evolution of the Chick. 1805 *Ibid.* XIV. 336 The formation and evolution of this part of the brain. 1839 JOHNSON in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* I. 201 Masses of eggs, in different stages of their evolution, are met with in the same nest.

b. *Theory of Evolution*: the hypothesis (first propounded under that name by Bonnet 1762) that the embryo or germ, instead of being brought into existence by the process of fecundation, is a development or expansion of a pre-existing form, which contains the rudiments of all the parts of the future organism. Also called 'the theory of Preformation'; the latter name is now preferred, to avoid confusion with the following sense.

1831 [see EVIGENESIS]. 1877 HUXLEY *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 745

c. The origination of species of animals and plants, as conceived by those who attribute it to a process of development from earlier forms, and not to a process of 'special creation'. Often in phrases *Doctrine, Theory of Evolution*.

1834 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 11 The testacea of the ocean existed first, until some of them by gradual evolution, were improved into those inhabiting the land. 1852 H. SPENCER *Development Hypoth.* Ess. (1883) I. 381 Those who cavalierly reject the Theory of Evolution, as not adequately supported by facts, seem quite to forget that their own theory is supported by no facts at all. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1873) 201 At the present day almost all naturalists admit evolution under some form. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 185 The diversity of species has arisen by the evolution of one species out of another. 1881 Sir J. HOOKER in *Nature* No. 619. 446 The doctrine of the orderly evolution of species under known laws.

7. The development or growth, according to its inherent tendencies, of anything that may be compared to a living organism (e.g. of a political constitution, science, language, etc.); sometimes contrasted with *revolution*. Also, the rise or origination of anything by natural development, as distinguished from its production by a specific act; 'growing' as opposed to 'being made'.

1807 KNOX & JESS *Corr.* I. 307 Its [our British constitution's] tardy evolution bespeaks something fitter to endure. 1833 CHAMBERS *Const. Man* (1835) II. vii. 39 When commerce is left to its own spontaneous evolutions. 1837 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Frier* (1844) 138 Our constitutional form of government has been produced by evolution. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xvii. (1862) II. 431 The same great evolution of Scythian power. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* v. 98 Psychology . . . deals with the evolution of the faculties . . . by what processes . . . ideas grow from concrete to abstract and from simple to complex.

8. The formation of the heavenly bodies according to the received theory which supposes it to have taken place by the concentration and consolidation of cosmic matter.

1850 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* Pt. III. (title) *Psyche, or Evolution. Ibid.* 239 (heading of page) Universal Evolution. 1851 *Ibid.* (ed. 9) 289 As on Earth, there is (sic) also—ruling these high Heavens—vast processes of evolution. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* i. 2 The idea of the evolution of planets is due to the great astronomer . . . Laplace.

9. In recent philosophical speculation used in a more comprehensive sense, of which the senses 6 a, 6 c, 7, 8 are regarded as special applications.

According to Herbert Spencer, whose views have greatly influenced not only the technical but also the popular use of the word, all the changes in the universe, whether material or psychical, are phenomena either of Evolution or of the reverse process of Dissolution; his definition of the former is quoted below.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xvii. § 145 (1875) 306 The formula finally stands thus:—Evolution is an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion; during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent

homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity; and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation. 1870 J. SULLY in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 765 Mental evolution is a progressive composition of units of feeling in more and more complex forms. *Ibid.*, Mr. Spencer's elaboration of the subject of social evolution has not been carried far enough. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempsychic* 32 The laws of Evolution apply to both universes . . . a universe of material forces, and a universe of conscious states. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. i. 144 Evolution is advance from the simple to the complex.

II. A tactical movement (and derived senses).

10. *Mil.* and *Naut.* The unfolding or opening out of a body of troops or squadron of ships; hence *gen.* any movement or change of position, such as counter-marching, wheeling, etc., required in the due disposition of a force, whether for review, or for active operations. Also *fig.*

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* iv. viii. 151 But if it be to perform any Evolution or alteration of figure . . . then he shall see that they observe at least six foot distance . . . between one Horseman and another. 1697 P. HOSTE (title) *L'Art des Armées Navales, ou Traité des Evolutions Navales*. 1704 COCKER *App. Terms of War, Evolutions*, when a Body of Men change their form . . . This is done by doubling of Ranks or Files, Counter-marches, or Wheelings. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., By naval evolutions he [Hoste] means, the motions made by a fleet, squadron, or naval armament, in order to put themselves into a proper disposition for attacking the enemy, or defending themselves with the most advantage. 1768-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 90 This counter-march of each division is an evolution of great utility. 1836 THURLWALL *Greece* II. xv. 307 The Persian ships were turned by the wind and the waves, their evolutions were thwarted. 1853 SROCKWELL *Mil. Encycl.* s.v., That evolution is best which, with a given number of men, may be executed in the least space. 1876 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 253 The surrounding country was level and suitable to the evolutions of cavalry.

1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 206 That versatility, those sudden evolutions . . . have something derogated from the credit of all public professions. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amer. Lit.* (1867) 580 Jonson's intense observation was microscopical when turned to the minute evolutions of society. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1873) I. vii. 90 Evolutions of patience and temper are performed at the fireside.

11. *transf.* A wheeling about; a movement in dancing, gymnastics, etc. Also, one of the regulated and recurring movements of a portion of a machine.

a. 1691 BOYLE (J.), The spontaneous coagulation of the little saline bodies was preceded by almost innumerable evolutions. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 79/1 They move in an agreeable manner, performing certain involutions and evolutions in a quick measure. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 41 Clouds . . . of a dark brown colour, floating in varied evolutions. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 73 The various evolutions and positions to which every revolution of the wheel subjects each paddle. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 214 The short evolution which the bar has to traverse, not being more than one fourth of a circle. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LL 471 A perfect artiste of the ballet . . . going through her admirable evolutions. 1850 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xi, Haley . . . made him . . . perform various evolutions to show his muscles.

+ b. A winding about, an intricate form. *Obs.*

1763 JOHNSON s. July in *Boswell*, It is not in the showy evolutions of buildings . . . that the wonderful immensity of London consists. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 270 Roots . . . and sprays are often so fantastic in their evolutions as to betray a remote resemblance [to a human fabric].

III. 12. In etymological sense: The action of rolling (anything) out on a spindle. *rare*.

1880 R. OWEN *Sanctorale Cathol.* 271 From the horrible manner of his death by the evolution of his intestines, Italians regard him [St. Elmo] as their advocate against spasmodic pains.

Evolutional (evōlū'shənāl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to evolution; due to or produced by evolution.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 181 note, The Upanishads . . . describe Brahma . . . as unchangeable; and this notion would be contravened by that of his being an evolutionary material cause. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 209 The evolutionary theory of society.

Evolutionary (evōlū'shənārī), a. [f. as prec. + -ARY.]

1. Of or pertaining to evolution or development; evolutionary.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Eclectic Rev.* 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 255 The bond of continuity which makes man the central link between his ancestors and his posterity is evolutionary. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* W. xii. (1884) 407 The development throughout obeys the evolutionary law in being from the general to the special.

b. Of language, opinions, methods, etc.: In accordance with the theory of evolution. Hence qualifying personal designations: Following evolutionary methods.

1864 F. HALL in Wilson tr. *Vishnu Purana* III. 25 The evolutionary doctrine. 1881 G. ALLEN *Vignettes fr. Nat.* x. 93 These self-same . . . outer flowers . . . make the guilder rose so interesting a plant in the eyes of the evolutionary biologist. 1876 C. E. ARYLETON *Life & Lit. Relics* (1881) 184 Its process, as we should now say in evolutionary language. 1881 ROMANES in *Nature* XXIII. 501 The evolutionary psychologist.

2. Of, pertaining to, or performing the evolutions or manœuvres of troops or ships of war.

1839 in WORCESTER. 1861 J. H. MACDONALD *Evolut. Battalion* 8 The first object of all evolutionary operations in the field . . . is to move towards the enemy. 1881 *Army & Navy Gaz.* 23 July 570/a The French Evolutionary squadron

will visit Oran...Algiers, etc. 1890 *Daily News* 9 May 5/6 The evolutionary grounds on which the special review is to be held...cover a magnificent area of level steps.

Evolutionism (evôliu'fônizm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The theory of evolution or development.

1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opin.* 28 Apr. 487/1 The three schools of geological speculation which I have termed Catastrophism, Uniformitarianism, and Evolutionism. 1878 E. FRV in *Spectator* 21 Sept. 1201 Evolutionism does not propose to explain the unfolding of life out of dead matter. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* xiv. 348 Evolutionism...excluded creation and theism.

Evolutionist (evôliu'fônist). [as prec. + -IST.] 1. One who upholds the doctrine of evolution; an adherent of evolutionism.

1899 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1873) 189 It is admitted by most evolutionists that mammals are descended from a marsupial form. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* xiv. 349 The evolutionist is really in a position of absolute antagonism to the idea of creation.

b. attrib. or adj. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xv. 338 The prevalence of the evolutionist philosophy. 1880 *Athenium* 24 June 789/2 Right conduct on evolutionist principles can only be such conduct as is in accord with the conditions of social vitality.

2. An advocate of the theory of 'Evolution', as opposed to Epigenesis. Cf. EVOLUTION 6 b.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 45 The vehement dispute between Evolutionists and Epigenists.

3. One skilled in evolutions.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Evolutionistic (evôliu'fônistik), a. [f. prec. + -IC.] a. Tending to support the doctrine of evolution.

1893 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 6/1 The address was a striking array of facts, all evolutionistic in their character. 1885 C. DIXON in *Nature* XXXIII. 128 Nor do I consider it fair...to infer that isolation, etc., do not explain the cause of variation, and therefore that they fail as evolutionistic agents.

Evolutionise, v. rare. [f. EVOLUTION + -IZE.] trans. To develop by evolution.

Hence **Evolutionised** ppl. a.

1883 *Westm. Rev.* July 273 Our knowledge of evolutionised human nature. 1885 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* July 436 Those who speak of angels do not speak of them as evolutionised men.

Evolutionive (evôliutiv), a. [f. L. *evolut-* ppl. stem of *evolvere*: see EVOLVE.] Pertaining or tending to evolution or development; promoting evolution.

1874 LEWES *Problems Life & Mind* I. 112 The special evolution conditions, namely, etc. 1883 *Nature* 15 Feb. 367 The life of the sieve tubes may be divided into 2 periods; the evolutionive and the passive. 1886 F. MYERS in *Phantasms of the Living* I. Introd. 43 We have induced [by hypnotism] a change of personality which is not *per se* either evolutionive or dissolutive.

Evolvable (evôlväb'l), a. Also -ible (-ib'l). [f. next + -ABLE.] That may be evolved; capable of being drawn out or developed.

1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* Pope 21 Truth...lies...everywhere, in these, Not absolutely in a portion, yet Evolvable from the whole. 1888 J. I. SWANER in *Microcosm* (N. Y.) Oct., Setting free that substantial form of force—either light or electricity—evolvable by these respective processes.

Evolve (evôlv), v. [ad. L. *evolvere* to roll out, unroll, f. *ē* out + *volvō* to roll.]

1. trans. To unfold, unroll (something that is wrapped up); to open out, expand. Almost always fig.

a 1641, 1647 [see EVOLVED ppl. a.]. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man*. i. 1. 31 This little active Principle as the Body increaseth...evolvethe, diffuseth and expandeth if not his Substantial Existence, yet his Energy and Virtue. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 54 If we wish to see...the Voluntary Principle fully evolved and ripened under a summer heat. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 67 Mr. Glencoe...would stimulate and evolve the powers of his mind. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vi. (1878) 188 Their condensed wisdom may be evolved for new applications.

† b. lit. To unwind (a thread, also a curved line). *Obs. rare.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Evolute*, the first curve supposed to be opened, or evolved, which being opened describes other curves. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Evolute*...is any curve supposed to be evolved or opened, by...beginning to evolve or unwind the thread from the other end, keeping the part evolved, or wound off, tight stretched. 1811—*Course Math.* II. 334 If AE, BF, etc. be any positions of the thread, in evolving or unwinding; it follows, etc.

2. To disengage from wrappings, disclose gradually to view; to disentangle; to set forth in orderly sequence. (Only with reference to immaterial objects, though often consciously fig. from the physical sense).

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvii. 63, I have not yet evolved all the intangling superstitions that may be wrapt up. 1737 THOMSON *To Memory of Ld. Talbot* 144 He thro' the Maze of Falsehood urg'd it [the Truth] on, Till, at the last evolv'd, it full appear'd. 1744 AKENSIDE *Ep. to Curio*, Time...Evolve their secrets, and their guilt proclaims. 1773 MONROD *Lang.* I. i. viii. 101 With so many various forms and substances, that it is difficult to evolve them and shew them by themselves. 1858 L. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 189 Jeffrey's...whole opinions and tastes were evolved in these articles. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* iii. ix. 325 The outlines of Paul's system of Pneumatology...have been sufficiently evolved in the preceding pages.

3. *Math.* To extract (the root of a number or quantity). Cf. EVOLUTION 4 b.

1810 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 202 To Evolve or Extract the Roots of Surd Quantities.

4. To give off, emit, as a product of chemical, vital, or other internal action; to liberate or disengage from a state of chemical combination.

1800 *Med. Jnrl.* III. 125 The expectorated fluid...may...evolve fetor. 1806 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 9 The fixed alkali is not generated, but evolved, either from the solid materials employed, or from saline matter in the water. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 63 The chlorine will be evolved. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 80 Nitrogen and carbon evolved from the system...in the form of urea and uric acid. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 69 In September the vapours evolved from Vesuvius grew to be considerable.

5. To bring out (what exists implicitly or potentially): e.g. to educe (order from confusion, light from darkness, etc.); to deduce (a conclusion, law, or principle) from the data in which it is involved; to develop (a notion) as the result of reflection or analysis; to work out (a theory or system) out of pre-existing materials.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 47 An English Editor, endeavouring to evolve printed Creation out of a German printed and written Chaos. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* iii. 172 New claims of authority...were gradually evolved from the doctrine of the Supremacy. 1859 MILL *Liberty* (1865) 30 Other ethics than any which can be evolved from exclusively Christian sources. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 262 The particular instances are first stated as facts, and then the law they constitute is evolved. 1874 SARCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 296 The idea of a subject-pronoun was evolved last of all. 1883 MRS. PLUNKETT in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 241/8, I evolved a satin-covered heart-shaped Christmas leaf.

6. Of circumstances, conditions, or processes: To give rise to, produce by way of natural consequence.

1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* i. *Castle Vaulstberg*, The new diseases that human life evolves in its progress. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* x. (1872) 236 The simple sensations which are thus evolved. 1868 HELPS *Realms* xvii. (1876) 476 New felicities—evolved in each representation. 1879 *Spectator* 7 June 719 That habits of gregariousness tend eventually to evolve a morality.

7. To develop by natural processes from a more rudimentary to a more highly organized condition; to originate (animal or vegetable species) by gradual modification from earlier forms; in wider sense, to produce or modify by 'evolution'. (See EVOLUTION 6-9). Chiefly in *pass.* without reference to an agent.

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* ii. 1. 14 The orang-outang, having been evolved out of a monad, is made slowly to attain the attributes and dignity of man. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merc. & Friar* (1844) 204 Was the first Ichthyosaurus gradually evolved from some embryo substance? 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* ii. (1867) 23 Lying upon them, and therefore evolved after them, other strata succeed. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* v. 102 Societies are evolved in structure and function as in growth. 1881 SOLLAS in *Science Gossip* No. 202. 217 The organism...was evolved in the course of ages from some simpler form of life. 1884 E. P. ROX in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 737/2 If God...chooses to evolve His universe, why shouldn't He?

8. *intr.* for *refl.* in various of the above senses: To open out, expand; to come gradually into view; to arise by way of natural or logical consequence; to be developed by 'evolution'.

1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. iv. 288 When great political exigencies evolve...they are usually as much distinguished by the rise of sublime characters. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 488 The excellence of that character which gradually evolved on his admiring countrymen. 1857 G. S. FABER *Sacred Cal. Proph.* (1844) I. 201 Then come the days of blessedness, which both Daniel and John describe as evolving...in the course of the present visible sub-lunary world. 1849 C. BROWNE *Shirley* v. 57 May feel ripe to evolve in foliage. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* ix. 235 Everything else will evolve from it. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* § 104. 269 How does mechanical science evolve from these experiences? 1881 *Student* II. 35 A tree evolves in obedience to his [God's] laws.

Evolved (evôlvd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

† a. Unfolded, opened up, made manifest or clear (*obs.*). b. Developed; developed by evolution.

a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 172 Speaking so plainly and in evolved terms. 1649 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. iv. xi, Evolved reason cannot stand at one Stoutly to guard thy soul from passion. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. 268 The best efforts of mind are those which are purely self-evolved. 1884 H. SPENCER in *19th Cent.* XV. 12 By future more evolved intelligences, the course of things now apprehensible only in parts may be apprehensible all together. 1887 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1256 Inorganic matter, like water, which is not an evolved product.

Hence † **Evolvedly** adv., explicitly, in express terms.

a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 77 In none of them [the Prophets] was it plainly, directly, evolvedly said and foretold, that, etc.

Evolve (evôlvment). [f. EVOLVE v. + -MENT.] The action of evolving, the condition of being evolved; evolution.

1845 STROUVER *Handb. Brit. India* (1854) 168 India owes to its exertions...the evolution of the products of a soil unvalued for its richness. 1858 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 596 Eyes, heart, mind, all fixed on the wondrous...evolve-ment of the story. 1866 *Eng. Leader* 22 Dec. 352 Jesus...showed that he aspired at an evolution, and not...a revo-

lution, though historically and philosophically it may be proved that the only real revolutions are evolutions. 1883 T. WRIGHT in *19th Cent.* No. 72. 280, I am in a position to speak...not...from any process of evolution from an inner consciousness but from personal knowledge.

b. *concr.* in *pl.* The displayed folds (of a banner).

1849 JANE PORTER *Scot. Chiefs* (1854) 156 As its vast evolutions floated in the air, the cry of triumph...burst from every heart.

Evolute (evôlvnt), a. and sb. *Math.* [ad. L. *evolvent-em*, pr. ppl. f. *evolvere*: see EVOLVE.]

A. adj. That evolves. † **Evolute line**: the right line (the tangent to the evolute), the extremity of which is the locus of the involute. B. sb.

1. The involute of a curve. 2. (See quot. 1862.)

1708 tr. Gregory's *Prop. Catenaria* in *Misc. Cur.* II. 236 The Evolute Line UF is a third Proportional to AC and CB. 1797-98 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Evolute*, in geometry...the curve resulting from the evolution of a curve; in contradistinction to the evolute. 1796 in HUTTON *Math. Dict.* 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* Introd. 9 note, 'Originant' might answer, or 'evolvent' [for *prakriti*]; and 'originate' or 'evolute' for *vikriti*. 1880 E. B. COWELL in tr. *Sarva-darśana-samgraha* 221 That which is evolvent only [note, I borrow this term from Dr. Hall.]

Evolver (evôlvai), [f. EVOLVE v. + -ER.] One who, or that which, evolves.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 398 They may be...useful as seminaries of instruction, useful as evolvers of merit. 1883 COLERIDGE in *Rev.* (1836) II. 345 The fates, the evolvers of the endless thread. 1883 MONIER-WILLIAMS *Relig. Th. in India* iii. 44 The male god Brahma...the apparent Evolver of all the inferior forms.

Evolvable: see EVOLVABLE.

Evolving (evôlvīng), vbl. sb. [f. EVOLVE + -ING.] The action of the vb. EVOLVE; an instance of the same. Also attrib.

1831 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xlviii. 332 This evolving and involving motion continues. 1890 *Athenium* 8 Feb. 184/8 He by himself planned everything, and gods, men, and things came into existence from his evolving.

Evolving, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. That evolves; in quots. *intr.* a. Opening b. issuing forth, emitted.

c 1790 PRIOR *Solomon* III. Poems 1723 I. 187 Ambrosial Odor...Does round the Air evolving Scents diffuse. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) v. 800 Thou shalt quit Thy earthy prison, and evolving Heaven Shall snatch thee.

2. That is in process of evolution.

1866 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xix. § 149 (1875) 401 The genesis of the re-arrangement undergone by every evolving aggregate, is in itself one. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 8) 244 The evolving batrachian. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 3/1 This evolving town council was a purely native growth.

|| **Evolutus** (evôlvūtūs), [mod. L., f. *evolvere* (see EVOLVE). Cf. CONVOLVULUS.] Bot. A genus of the Nat. Order *Convolvulaceae*, containing about 60 species, natives chiefly of tropical America.

1847 in CRAIG. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Evolutus*, bear entire usually small nearly sessile leaves, and small flowers, etc. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Evome**, v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *evomere*: see next.] = next. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 2446 On the thredde day thereafter on the land hym [Jonas] evomed [v. r. kest out]. 1544 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 231 He shall at the last, fynding tyme and oportunitie, evome and discover his pestiferous intent. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 308 Suddanelie it [stomach] will...Evome agane all that it tuk befor.

† **Evomit**, v. *Obs.* Also 5-6 *evomete*, -et.

[f. L. *evomit-* ppl. stem of *evomere*, f. *ē* out + *vomire* to VOMIT.] trans. To vomit, throw out, eject (the contents of the stomach). Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 65 That oper...be seyde to deuoure watres and evomette theyme twyes in a day. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. Pref., These bath he not yett all, as vnsauerye morsels evomed for Christ. 1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 82 If any part free from the same elaboration [in the spleen]...it is emitted in to the Ventricle to a great purpose and vse. 1714 J. WYETH *Suppl. to Elwood's Autobiog.* (1765) 405 He hath evomitted Floods, not of Reproach only—but of the most malicious Slanders.

Evomitation, *erron. form* for EVOMITION, q.v. It occurs in some edd. of Swift *T. Tub* iv. (see quot. 1704 in next.)

† **Evomition**, *Obs.* [ad. L. **evomitio-em*, n. of action f. *evomere*: see EVOMIT.] The action of vomiting forth. *lit.* and *fig.*

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* Pref. to Rdr. 23 That evomition, or Gods spewing this Church of England out of his mouth. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 35 [Cows' milk] helps against the ephemeron or cantharides, causing the evomition of the same. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* (ed. 1) iv, He was to...receive immediate Benefit either by Eructation or expiration, or Evomition. 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

b. *concr.*

1674 DURANT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 221 As it was not possible to gather the Evomitions of our Vulcano's.

Evonymus: see EUONYMUS.

Evorye, *evour(e)*, *obs.* ff. IVORY.

Evulgate (evôlvget), v. *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. L. *evulgāt-* ppl. stem of *evulgare*, f. *ē* out + *vulgare* to spread among the multitude, f. *vulgus* the multitude.] trans. To send out among the people, make commonly known or public; to divulge; to circulate, publish (a book).

1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 1085/1 He did eulgate and disperse abroad... great numbers of bookes. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 689 Anecdotes... in which many amusing particulars occur that had not before been compiled, or at least not eulgate here. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 655 They may permit younger sisters in the craft to eulgate what they may have 'lisp'd in numbers'. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 177 Haller, in 1732, eulgate the first edition of his Swiss poems.

Evulgation (evulɡə'tʃən). *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. as if ad. L. *evulgation-em*, n. of action f. *evulgare*: see *prec.*] The action of making commonly known; publishing, publication.

1638 W. SCLATER (JUN.) in *W. Sclater's Sermon. Exper. To Rdr.*, I was so studious of their Evulgation. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1786 (title) Advice to the Clergy of every Denomination... with the Evulgation of the Resolutions of a late Congress held in Germany. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 509 A century and half after the evulgation of Roman and Greek literature. 1807 F. WRANGHAM *Sermon on Transl. Script.* 3 Rebellion, as well as heresy, would accompany the evulgation of Scripture.

† **Evulge**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *evulg-are*: see *EVULGATE*.] = *EVULGATE*.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* Ep. to Rdr., Being by so much the more doubtful to evulge the same. 1654 T. KECCK in *Sir T. Browne's Relig. Med.* Addr. to Rdr., I made this recit merely for mine own entertainment, and not with any intention to evulge it.

† **Evulsed**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* -o [ad. L. *evulsus*, pa. ppl. of *evellere*, f. *ē* -out + *vellere* to pluck.] Plucked, pulled off or out by force.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

Evulsion (evul'sjən). [ad. L. *evulsion-em*, n. of action f. *evellere*, f. *ē* -out + *vellere* to pluck. Cf. Fr. *evulsion*.] The action of pulling or plucking out by force; forcible extraction.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxi. 171 Thrice he pluck'd [to get his lance out], and thrice sure Pelias barr'd His wish'd evulsion. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 340 The gall with rosin of Cedar hindereth the growing of hairs on the eyelids, after evulsion. 1781-1800 in BAILEY. 1805 Wood *Homes without H.* 27 Its [the fur of the animal] evulsion produces no such disastrous effects. 1899 J. TIMMS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 107/1 Mr. L... removed by evulsion both sides of the great toe-nail. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Evulsive (evul'siv). [f. L. *evuls-* ppl. stem of *evellere* (see *prec.*) + -ive. Cf. F. *evulsif*, -ive.] 'An instrument used for evulsion, such as a tooth forceps' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

|| **Evviva** (ev'vī-va). [It. f. *e* (-L. *et*) used intensively + *viva* (-L. *vivāt*), optative of *vivere* to live.] The cry of 'Long live (the king)'; hence, a shout of applause.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* July 147 No loud evvivas from applauding Christendom.

Ew, *obs.* form of *YEW*.

† **Ewage**¹, *Obs.* [a. OF. (*jagounce*) *ewage*, (?jacinth) of the colour of water: -L. *aquaticus* in same sense, f. *aqua* water.] A precious stone having the colour of sea water.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 14 Hir fyngres were fretted with golde wyre, And pere-on red rubyes... Orientales and ewages enuynemes to destroye. c 1430 LYDG. *Ballad of our Lady xiv*, Blewe ewage Stamb as the loupe ewage of pitie.

† **Ewage**², *Obs.* [AF., f. *ewe* (mod. F. *eau*) water + -age (see -AGE), as if repr. L. type **aquitum*, f. *aqua* water.] See *quots.*; also in med. Lat. form *evagium*.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* *Ewage*, *Ewagium*, in our old writers, the same with *Aquage*, which is toll paid for water-passage.

Ewal, *obs.* form of *AWAY*.

Ewden-drift, *Sc.* Also 7 *ewindrift*, 8 *youden drift*, 9 contracted form *endrift*. 'Snow raised, and driven by the wind' (Jam.).

1630-56 SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earls Sutherland* 246 Their fell such an extremest tempest, ewindrift, sharp snow, and wind, full in their faces. 1790 SHIRREPS *Poems* 285 When to my Meg I bend my tour, Thro' Ewden drift, or snawy-show'r. 1790 MORRISON *Poems* 121 (Jam.) The strongest wind... Tho' mixt w' hail, w' rain or youden drift, Brings ay a calm at last. 1813 W. BRATTIE *Tales* 35 The first thing meets him is a dose of styth endrift and hail.

Ewder, *Sc.* Also *yowther*. Vapour, smoke, fume.

1755 R. FORBES *Ajax his Speech* 4 Fan Hector try'd Thir barks to burn an' scowder... He could na bide the ewder. 1755 - *Jrnl. fr. Lond. to Portsmouth* He was like to smore us i' the coach w' the very ewder o' t' [his pipe]. 1814 *Northern Antiq.* 271 The yowther drifted sae high i' the sky, The sun worth a' sae red.

Ewe (yū), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 *eowu* (3 *awe*, *ouwe*), 6-8 *ew*, (6 *eawe*), 1- *ewe*. β. 4 *yoo*, 6 *Sc. yeowe*, 30w, (30wn), 6-7 *Sc. 3oue*, 6-8 *yew* (e), 4-9 *Sc. and north. dial. yow* (e). [Com. Teut. and Aryan: OE. *eowu* (? *lowu*), corresp. to OFris. *ei* (MDu. *oie*, *cit*, Du. *oii*), OHG. *ouwi*, *au*, *ou* (MHG. *awe*, *ou*, mod. HG. *dial. au* in *aulamm* *ewe-lamb*), ON. *ær* - OTeut. **awi-z* - OArvan **owi-s*; cf. L. *ovi-s*, Gr. δ(φ)ίς, OIr. *oi*, OSl. *ovf-ca*, Lith. *avi-s*, Skr. *avi*.]

The OE. represents a type **gwwi* - WGer. **awwi*, the word having assumed the ending of the short *a*-stems; cf. *dēnu* from OTeut. **dani-s*. It is disputed whether the

diphthong is long (*do* - *ew* from *gww*) or short (*eo*, a modification of *e* due to the influence of the following *w*; cf. *eo* as *u* -umlaut of *e*). The latter view is favoured by the retention of the final *-u*, which is normal only in short stems.]

1. A female sheep.

a. *Larus of Inr* lv. *Eowu* bip, mid hire geonge scapee scilling weorp. c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gen. xxxiii. 13 Ic hæbbe... geceane eowu and gecelfe cy mid me. a 1200 in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 307 To eastran two ewe mid twam lamban. a 1240 Cuckoo Song in *Ritson Anc. Songs* 3 Sumer is icumen in... Awe bletep after lomb. a 1290 *Debate Soul & Body in May's Poems* (Camd.) 335, I scholde have ben dumb as a shep, or as a nouwe. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 21 (MS. T.) By meris mylk lyuede & Ewis. 1405 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 296 For a ram and xix ewes, pryse the pece, xx. d. 1499 *Broughton's Lett.* ii. 8 It is a poore flocke of sheepe where the Ew must beare the bell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xl. 649 Ewes and thir bleating Lambs. 1788 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* ii. iv, When... I to milke the ewes first tried my skill. 1848 BUSCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 293 They seldom mistake the ewe to which each lambkin belongs.

β. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 199 Sche sendeth here As meek as ewer was eny lamb to yow. ? a 1400 *Chester PL. Shepherd* I. 120 Be it weither or be it yoo. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* v. xiii. 22 In wirschip of Erix... a blak 3ow to god of tempestis fell. 1535 COVERDALE *P.* lxxvii. 71 As he was followinge the yowes greute with yonge. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 54 The Watter is comparit to the 3own. 1568 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 19 She can wyne on the yew, and wery the lam. 1578 LYVE *Doddens* ii. lxxv. 540 The Cheese that they use to make of Yeowes and Goates mylke. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Sheep* (1627) 249 There is also in the teats of... yeaws a certayne stopping in some of their teats. 1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 305 Bless thou my lambs! And make my tender yews the happy dams Of many young-ones. 1714 Fr. *Bk. of Rates* 51 Sheep, Yews per Head. 1781 BURNS *Death Mailie*, Warm him... To stay content wi' yowes at hame.

b. (See *quot.*)

1879 A. GALLETT *Wool in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 260/1 The term... 'ewes' is applied in long-stapled wools, to the short, tender, inferior fleeces.

2. *transf.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch. v. v.* [To his sister] *Kas.* Come on, you yew, you haue match'd most sweetly, ha you not? a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Ewe*, or the *White Ewe*, a Top-woman among the Canting Crew, very Beautiful. *Ibid.*, *Strawling-morts*... Travel the Countries, making Laces upon Ewes. 1795 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Yews*. 18... JAMIESON *Rotten yow*, metaph., Applied to a person... subjected to much expectation.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *ewe-mutton*, -trade; also, *ewe-bught*, *Sc.* (see *BOUGHT sb.*); *ewegang* (see *quot.* and *GANG sb.*); *ewe-hog* (see *quot.* and *HOG*); *ewe lamb*, a female lamb; also *fig.* (with spec. reference to 2 *Sam.* xii.); *ewe-lease*, a pasture for ewes (see *LEASE sb.*); *ewe-milk*, milk of ewes; also *attrib.*; *ewe-milker*, one who milks ewes; also *ewe-milking*, *vbl. sb.*; *ewe-tog*, a ewe in its second year (see *Tog*).

1794 RAMSAY *Treat. Misc.* (1793) I. 88 Will ye go to the *ew-bughts Marion And wear in the sheep w' me? 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 252 At ewe-bught, or at evening fold. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* I. 157 Comes dancing in from the ewe-bughts the bright-eyed Bessie. 1769 Br. WILTON *Inclus.* Act 7 A certain sheep-walk called 'ewegang', the said ewegang shall remain. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 106 The first year a male Lambe is called a weather-Hog and a female Lambe an *Ewe-Hog. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxi. 28 Abraham settide seueene *ewe lambren of the flock asidis. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xii. 3 Nothing saue one litle ewe lambe. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v. I cannot afford the church my only and single ewe-lamb. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 87 The black sheep baed to the miller's ewe-lamb. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. xiv. 168 Over the snowy down or *ewe-leaze on Weatherbury Upper Farm. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 That maid grit chit of eyrie sort of mylk, bayth of ky mylk & 3oue mylk. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii. May be ye may like the ewe-milk... cheese better. 1815 - *Guy M.* xliii. A half-dressed *ewe-milker... shut it [the door] in their faces. 1788 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* ii. iv, When... I at *ewe-milking first sey'd my young skill. 1608 MARSTON *Ant. & Met.* v. A good fat legge of *ewe mutton. 1888 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 7/3 (Meat) *Ewe mutton*... improved in value. 1696 *London. Gas.* No. 3194/4 There is 2 Rams... and 7 or 8 *Ewe Tegs among them. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 2/7 The *ewe trade was extremely dull.

b. in the names of various plants, as *ewe-bramble*, *dial.*, the common bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*; *ewe-daisy*, *Potentilla Tormentilla*; *ewe-flower*, ? the daisy; *ewe-gowan*, *Sc.*, the common daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodbeck* I. 215 (Jam.) Enough to make the pinks an' the ewe-gowans blush to the very lip. 1825 - *Queen Hynde* 14 The little ewe-flower starr'd the lea. 1847-76 Halliwell, *Ewe-gowan*, the common daisy. *North.* 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* Ewe Daisy, *Potentilla Tormentilla*. 1896 in BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Dict. Plant.-n.* 1888 W. Somerset *Word-bk.*, *Ewe-brimble*, the common bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*.

Ewe, *sb.* 2 *dial.* (See *quot.*)

1865 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* in *Old C. & Farm. Wds.* (E.D.S.) 142 White ewe is a shelly kind of earth in the fens.

Ewe, *v.* [f. *EWE sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To yean, give birth to (a lamb). *Obs.* 1599 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph.* Cal. Feb. 83 *Rather lambs*, that be ewed early. c 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Spade geboeren*, A Lambe Late ewed.

2. *trans.* To give a 'ewe-neck' look to.

1848 G. F. RUXTON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 730 The severities of a prolonged winter... had robbed his bones of fat and flesh... and 'ewed' his neck.

Hence *Ewed ppl. a.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* iv. 116 The God of Light... To whom a hundred first-ewed lambs vow thou.

Ewe, *obs.* form of *YEW*.

† **Ewe ardaunt**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *ewe ardaunt* (mod. *eau ardente*), lit. 'burning water'.] Ardent spirit.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 9 So mey me nau3t in ewe ardaunt That neth no wateris wyse.

Ewelinge, ewinlynge, var. ff. *EVENLING*, *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 48 Als in-to sum othir thinge he wes to petir as ewelinge. *Ibid.*, *Adrian* 480 Sa he mycht... be to jame ewinlynge.

Ewelle, *obs.* form of *EVIL*.

Ewen, *obs.* form of *YEWEN a.*

Ewe-neck. A thin hollow neck (in a horse).

1800 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk. Sleepy Hollow* (1887) 410 A broken-down plough-horse... with a ewe neck, and a head like a hammer. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* (ed. 3) 322 Between the two extremes of the ewe-neck and its opposite there are many degrees.

Hence **Ewe-necked a.**

1704 *London. Gas.* No. 45 18/4 A grey Mare... Ewe-Neck'd. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Grey Dolphin*, His dapple-grey steed... was a little ewe-necked. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 222 Drawn by a rat-tailed, ewe-necked bay. 1876 *Cumberl. Gloss.*, *Yowe neck't*, the arch of the neck bending downwards.

† **Ewer**¹, *Obs.* Forms: 4-7 *ewer* (e), 5 *ewar* (e), *euwere*, 6 *y* *ewro*. [a. OF. *ewer* (Cotgr. *caulier*) -L. *aquarius*, f. *aqua* (OF. *ewe*, mod. *eau*) water.] = *EWERER*.

1361 in Nichols *Royal Wills* 53 Davy, *q'est* Barber et Ewer. c 1450 *Bk. Chrtasye in Babes Bk.* 641 An ewere in halle here nedys to be... He schalle gef water to gentlmen. 1461-83 *Liber Niger Edm.* IV in *Househ. Ord.* 84 Twoe yomen ewars... that resceyeth of the sergeant all naperyes, basins, ewers, chauffyrs... for the halle. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edm.* II. § 50 (1876) 35 Thei shal carri the flesh, and the fish... with the helpe of the Ewers from the kitchen to the dresser.

Hence † **Ewewress**, a female 'ewer'.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* iv. 20 The marshall ycclipped was dame Reason, And the ywres also Observaunce.

Ewer² (yū-ər). Forms: 4-5 *ewere*, 5-6 *ewer*, *ewar*, (5 *ewear*, *ewyr*, *hure*, *yore*), 6 *euere*, (ower, ure, yower), 6-7 *ewre*, 7 *eswer*, *eswr*, 5- *ewer*. [ad. AF. **euwere*, parallel with OF. *aiguere* (mod. *aiguire*), *euere* (17th c. in Cotgr.), repr. Lat. type **aquiaria*, f. *aqua* water; cf. *prec.*]

1. 'A pitcher with a wide spout, used to bring water for washing the hands' (W.). In mod. use the trade name for a bedroom water-jug.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1457 *Per wer* bassynes ful bryst of brende golde clere, Enaumayde with azer & ewers of sute. 14... *MS. Cantab.* Ff. I. 6, f. 58 (Halliwell) *Yore* [= ewer]. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. xi. (1483) 103 This sygne is Aquarius with his ewer. 1494 FABYAN *vii.* 345 He gaue to y^e abbott... a basyn with an ewyr of syluer. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xiii. ix. 17 As quhow the crystall eweris [ed. 1710 eweris] to thair handis The watir gaue. 1574 *Gifts to Queen* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Elis.* I. 413 A very smale fonteyne of golde with ower in it, enamuled. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 73 The holding up aloft a silver Ewer, after washing. 1795 Pope *Odys.* i. 179 The golden ewer a maid obsequious brings. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxiv, Ailie... at that instant entered with basin and ewer.

2. *Comb.*, as *Ewer-wise*.

1599 MINSHEU *Dial. in Sp. & Eng.* 11/2 This pot made ewer wise.

Ewer³, *dial.* Also 8 *yewer*, 9 *ure*, *yure*, *yooer*, *yawer*. [a. ON. **juðr* (Icel. *júgr*, Sw. *jur*) - OTeut. **eultr*, ablaut-variant of **udr*, whence *UDDER*.] = *UDDER*.

1707 GROSE *Provenc. Gloss.*, *Ewer*, an udder. N. 1708 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* (E.D.S.) s. v. *Ewer* and *Yewer*. 1847-76 in Halliwell, 1873 *Scaledale Gloss.* *Ywrr*, an udder. 1876 *Cumberl. Gloss.*, *Yooer*, *Yawer*, the udder of an animal.

Ewer, ? corrupt form of *OYER*.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. 106 Maye Byshops... bee Iustices of Assises, Ewer, Determiner, and the lyke.

Ewerer. [f. *EWER*¹ or *EWER-Y* + -ER¹.] A servant who supplied guests, etc. at table with water to wash their hands.

c 1450 *MS. Sloane* 1086. 40 The ewerer [v. r. ewer] schal hele his lordes borde With dowbull napere at on bare worde. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. iii. 79 When the ewerer brought water. 1858 G. GILFILLAN *Mem. in Wyatt's Port. Wks.* p. vii, At Anne Boleyn's marriage in July 1533... Wyatt officiated as ewerer, in room of his father.

Ewery, *ewry* (yū-ri). Forms: (5 *ewary*, -erye, *esawrie*, *eurey*, 6 *ewe*, *yewrie*, 6-7 *ewrie*, 7 *esawrye*), 5- *ewery*, *ewry*. [f. *EWER* + -Y³.]

1. The apartment or office for ewers, esp. in former times, in the royal household; a room where ewers of water, table linen, and towels were kept. Also *Groom*, *Sergeant of the Ewery*.

[1390 *Will. Earl of Arundel* in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. iv. 114 *Pur ewerye un paire basyns d'argent.*] c 1460 *Plumpton Corr.* 25 John Felton groom of the Chamber, and John Ward groom of the Ewery. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 256 in *Babes Bk.*, Take it [be surname] vypp... and to be Ewery here silf youre silf agayne. 1513 *Bk. Keruyng* *ibid.* 155 So thyn ewery be arayed with basyns & ewers, & water hote & colde. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 12. § 11 The sergeant of the Ewrie... shal also be... redy with clothes sufficient for the surgeon. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 920/1 In the butterie two yeomen,

two grooms, and two pages: and in the yewrie likewise. 1671 *EVELYN Diary* 1 Mar., The King...walking along the entries...as far as the ewry. 1793 *Hist. Reg., Chron. Diary* 36 Master of the Ewry to their Royal Highnesses.

b. attrib.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 232 in *Babes Bk.*, Pan imperialle...by Ewry borde with basons & laour. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Elis. York* (1830) 80 Thewry doore at Baynardes Castell.

+2. 'The scullery of a religious house'. Obs.

In mod. Dicts.

Ewest, adv. (quasi-adj.) Sc. Also 6 ewoss, ewous, euoss, euuse, ewuse. Comp. *more ewous*. [Perh. evolved by a wrong division of ANEWST (an ewest for a newest).] Close at hand.

1597 *Burgh. Rec. Aberd.* 3 June (Spald. Club) I. 117 One of your landis liand mair ewuse to ws...interchange the saidis landis with wheris haiffand landis liand mair ewuse [printed ewuse] to ws. 1543 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 18 (Jam.) Causing of your folkis that ar maist ewoss was to be in redenes. I haf gewin command & charge to my friendis & folkis maist ewoss yow. 1578 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* § 48 The Manes...maist ewest to the Kirk. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 153 That a glebe of four alkers of land be designed off the most ewest and commodious land. a 1637 Sir J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1824-5) II. 258 The remanent Lordes of the clergie, being ewest to him. 1814 *Scott Wav.* xlii, 'To be sure, they lie maist ewest' said the Bailie.

Ewfras, ewft(e), obs. ff. EUPHRAS, EFT.

Ewgh, ewghen, obs. ff. YEW, YEWEN.

Ewhow (ēhwau), interj. [f. EH + WHOW.]

Sc. 'An exclamation of regret or pity'. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* v, 'But ewhow! they are puirly armed, and worse fended wi' victual'.

Ewin, obs. form of EVEN.

E-wis, variant form of I-WIS, Obs.

Ewk, var. of YEUK, Sc., to itch.

Ewle, obs. form of YULE.

Ewlow, ? obs. form of YELLOW.

1541 *Lanc. Wills* I. 80 In y' chapel ij. old ewlow quishens.

+ **Ewre**, sh. Obs. rare-1. [? var. of ORE.] ? Rust, oxide.

1597 *Lowr Chirurg.* (1634) 97 By the continuall sorting and telling of this coyne, then did enter of the ewre of that brasse and copper under the nails of her fingers.

Ewre, var. of EURE, Obs., destiny.

+ **Ewrose**. Obs. Also 4 eurose, 5 euerose, euerrose. [a. OF. *ewe rose*, mod. *eau (de) rose*.] Rose-water.

c 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archaeol. XXX.* 364 Jows of betonye wt eurose clere Counfortyth y' herynge of y' ere. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1391 With. Watyr of ewerrose clere, They wesche. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 455 And a pynte of water of ewrose. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B viij a, Wash hir with ewrose.

Ewse-dreep, obs. form of EAVEBDRIP.

1639 *Bury Wills* (1850) 180 The...edifices...gardens, waies, water courses, easem^{ts}, ewse-dreepes, and appurtenances.

Ewt(e), obs. form of EFT.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xiii. v. 238 The carcasses of snakes, ewts, and other serpents.

Ewte, v. dial. [repr. OE. *ēotan*: see YETE.]

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 65 *Ewte*, to pour in.

1767 in *GROSE Provinc. Gloss.* 1847-78 in HALLIWELL.

+ **Ewtē**, corrupt form of *lewtē*, LEWTY, loyalty.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 62 Lust of sleich and lust of ipe, and pride in oure lyvynge. On this three, Jak, by my ewtē, is groundid al 3our couge.

Ewteuth, obs. var. OUTWITH prep., outside of.

Ewyn(e), obs. form of EVEN.

Ex, obs. form of AX.

a 1400 *Sir Degrev.* 325 Wyth scharpe exus of stelle He playtede here basnetus welle. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 144 Ex. instrument. *Securis*.

Ex (eks), prep. [a. L. *ex* out of (archaically also *ex*), corresp. to Gr. *ἐξ*, *ἐκ* (see EX-pref²), Gaulish *ex* (OWelsh *eh*- in *ehofn* fearless), OIr. *ass*, *ess*-, *c*-, Lith. *iš*, ? OS. *iz* (Russ. *iz*). Before consonants sometimes reduced to *z*.]

1. In Lat. phrases (some of which are in Eng. written as single words), as EX ANIMO, EX PARTE, EXTREMORE, EX-VOTO, etc., q.v. in alphabetical place.

2. *Comm. a.* Used for 'out of', 'landed from' (a ship), with reference to goods. Similarly in phrase *Ex warehouse*: (sold directly) from the warehouse. b. With sense 'without', 'exclusive of'; esp. in phrase *Ex dividend* (abbreviated *ex div.* or *x. d.*), used with reference to sales of stocks or shares to indicate that the dividend next to be paid is not included in the sale. So formerly *ex interest* (abbreviated *ex int.*, *ex in.*, *x. i.*); also *ex new* (*ex n.*, *x. n.*), intimating that the right to an allotment of new shares or stock is not included in the sale.

1845 *Times* July [In the daily lists of prices of railway shares the following frequently occur], *ex div.*, *x. d.*, *ex in.*, *ex int.*, *x. i.*, *ex new*, *ex n.*, *x. n.* 1877 R. GIFFEN *Stock Exch. Securities* 59 The price quickly rising from 125 cum div early in July to 136 ex div in September. 1884 *Times* 4 July 11 The landing shed...with its contents, about 100 tons of flax ex the Maria A. Hinde...was totally destroyed by fire. 1887 *Daily News* 8 July 6/8 During the week a good deal of business ex-warehouse, has been transacted. 1888 *Ibid.* 5 Oct. 5/3 The...price...is said to have been fully fivepence

farthing a pound ex ship. *Mod.* The custom-house expenses amount to £5, ex stamps.

Ex-prefix¹, of Latin origin.

I. repr. L. *ex*-, the prep. *ex* (see prec.) in combination.

1. In Latin the form *ex*- appears before vowels and *h*; also before *c*, *p* (exc. in *ēpōlāre*, *ēpōtus*), *q*, *s*, *t*; before *f* it becomes *ef*- (in inscriptions *ec*:- cf. Gr. *ἐκ*); before other consonants (exc. in *exlex*) it becomes *z*. All these various forms are represented in many Eng. derivatives; e.g. *ebullient*, *effervesce*, *extend*. An *s* following the prefix was in mediaeval spelling commonly omitted, and this practice has been adopted in English orthography, as in *exert*, *extinct*; in some scientific terms, however, the *s* has been retained in order to exhibit the composition more clearly, as in *exsert* to protrude (etymologically = *exert*), *exsanguineous*, *exsiccate*. The euphonic rules affecting the prefix in class. Lat. did not prevail in vulgar Lat., the universal form being *ex*-, represented in Romanic by *es*- (see Es-). In OF. and in ME., words with the prefix *es*- were occasionally written with *ex*-, after the analogy of words adopted from Latin; a few of these refashioned forms remain in mod. Eng., as *exchange*, *expound*.

When it has primary or secondary stress, the prefix is pronounced (eks); in unstressed position this remains before a (written) cons., though in southern usage (eks) is commonly substituted; before a stressed vowel the pronunciation is usually (egz), becoming (egz) in southern speech; this rule, however, has many exceptions, chiefly in rare words and in words affected by the analogy of cognates differently accented.

2. The Lat. compounds of *ex*- chiefly belong to the following classes, all which are represented by English derivatives. 1. Verbs formed from other verbs; in some of these *ex*- has its primary force of 'out', 'forth', as in *excludere*, *exire* (whence Eng. *exclude*, *exit*); in some it means 'upward', as in *extollere* (whence Eng. *extol*); in others it has the sense 'thoroughly', as in *excruciare* (whence Eng. *excruciate*). 2. Verbs formed from adjs., with general sense 'to bring into a certain state', as *exacerbare*, *exasperare* (whence Eng. *exacerbate*, *exasperate*). 3. Verbs formed from sbs.; some of these are really formed on phrases in which *ex* governs the sb., and have the senses 'to remove, expel, or relieve from (that which is denoted by the sb.)', as *excūsare*, *expatriare*, *exonerare* (whence Eng. *excuse*, *expatriate*, *exonerate*); others have the sense 'to deprive of (what is denoted by the sb.)', as *excoriare*, *excoriicare* (whence Eng. *excoriate*, *excoriicate*). 4. Adjs. formed from sbs., with the general sense 'deprived of something', as *exsanguis* bloodless (whence Eng. *exsanguineous*); in imitation of these, many terms of mod. science have been formed in which *ex*- has the non-Latin sense 'destitute of', as *exalbuminous*, *exstipulate*; the form *e*- (see E-pref.³) has however more frequently been employed, even where Lat. euphony would require *ex*-, as in *ecaudate*.

II. *Ex*- (with hyphen) prefixed to Eng. words. 3. Prefixed to titles of office or dignity, to form designations for persons who have formerly held the position in question. In more restricted sense these compounds denote the immediate predecessor (when still living) of the present holder of the position. After the analogy of these words, *ex*- is prefixed indiscriminately, with the sense expressed by 'former', 'sometime', 'quondam', to sbs. designating persons with respect to their calling, station, character, or the like.

[On the analogy of forms of expression like *ex exsule consul*, '(that has become) a consul from an exile', the phrases *ex consul*, *ex magistro equitum*, etc. were in the Latin of the empire added as titles to the names of men who had filled the offices of consul, master of the horse, etc. At a later period these phrases gave rise to the compounds *ex-consul*, *ex-magister*, in the same manner as the compounds *pro-consul*, *pro-prator* had been developed from the older *pro-consule*, *pro-pratore*. In med. Lat. this usage was greatly extended, such forms as *ex-Augustus* ('ex-emperor') being of frequent occurrence. Some words of this formation (e.g. *ex-professor*) passed in adapted forms into It. and Fr., and on the analogy of these *ex*- was prefixed to Romanic words. The Eng. use, imitated from Fr., seems to have first become common towards the end of the 18th c.]

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xlviii. (1495) 484 *Ex-consul* is he that leuyth the office of Consul. 1683 *Cave Ecclesiastici*, *Athanasius* 80 Sending the Ex-consular Dionysius to be a Witness of their Transactions. 1793 *BURKE Policy of Allies* Wks. VII. 129 The ex-bishop of Autun. 1796 S. PERRY *Argus* 30 Feb. 368 The ex-mayor was brought into Paris...and conducted...to the mayoralty. 1805 G. ELLIS *Let.* 9 Jan. in Lockhart *Scott*, This is Frere—our ex-ambassador for Spain. 1806 *WOLCOTT* (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 238 The mad ex-courtiers cry Thou old black sheep. 1815 *WRAXALL Hist. Mem.* II. 35 He eulogized Laurens, the American president,

when a prisoner in the Tower. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 52 The anti-commercial system of the Ex-emperor...has...been adopted...by his...successors. 1823 *BYRON Age of Bronze* xvii, And the ex-empress grows as *ex* a wife. 1828 *STUART Planter's G.* 500, I shall beg leave, as a sort of Ex-professor of that art, to offer a few hints. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. 19 This body, at once a council and a court of justice, was composed...of the ex-archons. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xxxiv, An ex-beau about town. 1859 *LANG Wand. India* 192, I was now alone with the ex-Commander of the Seik Cavalry. 1860 L. V. HARCOURT *Diaries G. Rose* II. 1 The ex-secretary for the Treasury. 1875 *POSTE Gains* II. (ed. 2) 206 The remedy of the ex-proprietor of the accessory is an in factum actio. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* ii. 48 Some were ex-mates of merchant-ships. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 7/3 A husband or wife who has obtained a divorce has a right after it is granted to sue the ex-spouse for alimony.

b. When the designation to which *ex*- is prefixed is a phrase, the hyphenated prefix has the appearance of being attached simply to the first word. Hence *ex*- occas. occurs in actual combination with an adj., with sense 'formerly'.

1806 *BENTHAM in Westm. Rev.* VI. 457 Ex-learned as I am, and, therefore, if ever, no longer learned—in the law in general, never learned at all. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 184, I have heard him more than once tell of his rencontre with an ex-flogging Secretary at War. 1859 *LANG Wand. India* 413 A score of ex-Thuggee officers. 1877 *Charity Organ.* *Rev.* June 254 One of our ex-boarded-out boys enlisted some three years ago. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 12/1 The 6,000,000 dols. is mainly made up of this ex-Russian capital. 1890 *Ibid.* 14 Jan. 2/2 Such nonsense...is unworthy of an ex-Liberal ex-Lord Chancellor.

c. From some of these combinations sbs. have occas. been formed by the addition of suffixes.

1793 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XII. 82 Among the Prussian clergy, the alarm of ex-Jesuitism has nearly rendered orthodox disreputable. 1865 *Morning Star* 29 May, The rage of the priests and ex-dynastists at the spirit, splendour, and immense success of the solemnity.

4. *Ex-party* (nonce-wd.), the party of the 'outs'.

1809 *Syd. Smith in Edin. Rev.* XIV. 44 He should recollect that his Methodists are the ex-party.

Ex-prefix², of Greek origin. The Gr. *ἐξ* out of, etymologically = L. *ex*- (see prec.) occurs only before vowels, as in the words adopted into Eng. in the forms *exanthema*, *exarch*, *exegesis*, *exodus*, *exorcize*, etc. Before consonants it is replaced by the related and synonymous form *ἐκ*-, which becomes *ec*- in Latin, and hence in the Eng. derivatives, as *ecbasis*, *eccentric*, *eclipse*, *ecstasy*, etc.

Exaction, -oun, -yon, obs. ff. EXACTION.

+ **Exacerate**, v. Obs. [f. *Ex*-prefix¹ + L. *acer* (acer-) chaff + -ATR³.] *trans.* To clear away the chaff from, winnow.

Hence **Exacerate** ppl. a. **Exacration**, the action of winnowing.

1656-81 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Exacrate*. 1692-1732 *COLES, Exacration*. 1736 *BAILEY*, 1775 *ASH*, *Exacrated*.

Exacerbate (egz-, eksæ'səbət), v. [f. L. *exacerbāt*-ppl. stem of *exacerbā-re*, f. *ex*- intensive + *acerb-us* harsh, bitter, grievous.]

1. *trans.* To increase the smart of (a pain), the virulence of (disease), the bitterness of (feeling, speech, etc.); to embitter, aggravate. Also, to embitter or sour the feelings of (a person); to irritate, provoke.

1660 *Hist. Wars Scot. under Montrose* App. 206 The Ministers never ceased to exacerbate his misery. 1755 in *JOHNSON*. 1828 *Art Preserv. Feet* 11 The radical cause of the complaint is often attributed to that which...merely exacerbates the pain. 1843 *Pok Gold Bug* Wks. 1864 I. 56, I thought it prudent not to exacerbate the growing moodiness of his temper. 1892 *MISS VONCE Cameo* (1877) II. viii. 102 Exacerbated by disappointment...he had let loose his rage and passion. 1896 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* vii. 243 A woman's language becomes exacerbated because she is so inadequate to protest by actions.

2. *intr.* for *refl.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 410/1 The feverish symptoms disappear or remit soon to recur or exacerbate. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. iv. v, The sour doubting humour has had leave to accumulate and exacerbate.

Hence **Exacerbate** ppl. a.

1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Exacerbated*, provoked or vexed, afresh. 1804 *Miniature* No. I. (1806) I. 6 The ponderous dignity of the Rambler would, with 'exacerbated' severity, lament the sad degeneracy of the present day, etc. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 326 The disease had come back with...exacerbated virulence. 1857 G. GILFILLAN in *Waller & Denham's Poems* 208 Butler, then a disappointed and exacerbated man, was malignant enough to lampoon him for lunacy.

Exacerbation (egz-, eksæ'səbət'ʃən), [ad. L. *exacerbation-em*, n. of action f. *exacerbare* to EXACERBATE.]

1. The action of exacerbating or provoking to anger or hatred; the condition of being exacerbated; embitterment, irritation; an instance of the same.

1828 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* iii. 15 Do not obdurate your hearts as in that exacerbation. 1805 G. POWELL *Annals Puritan-Papist* 39 It breedeth exacerbation of minde. 1638 *BP. REYNOLDS Peace Ch.* 21 Which course usually tendeth to mutual exacerbation. 1797 *GODWIN Enquirer* I. x. 86 Fits of peevishness and exacerbation. 1808 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 105 Political controversy, and the ex-

acerbation of spirit into which it degenerates. 1807 CAPT. T. HAMILTON *C. Thornton* (1845) 81 Those exacerbations of temper to which he was habitually liable. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* (ed. 2) II. xliii. 106, *foolish*. The exacerbation between Jews and Samaritans was always at its worst during the anniversaries of the national feasts.

2. Increase in severity (of disease, sufferings, punishments, etc.); an instance of this. Chiefly *Path.*, a paroxysm (of a fever, etc.); also *transf.*

1668 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. iii. 64 Conjectures of I know not what kind of feaver, the which now and then was not without some exacerbations. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* 366 A Fit or Exacerbation at every Circuit of the blood. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 348 A great Exacerbation of this Pain the Moment after swallowing anything. 1765 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 297 A vigilant magistracy, an accurate police... contribute more to the restraint... of crimes than any violent exacerbations of punishment. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1861) 111 He absolutely trembled with... the exacerbations of his valour. 1861 J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 608 There are few diseases more painful to witness than is tetanus, especially during the exacerbations of the spasm. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 80 Hectic fever is of a distinctly intermittent or remittent type, there being exacerbations.

† **Exacerbescence**, *Path. Obs.* [f. as next: see -ENCE.] Increase of violence or severity (in a disease); = EXACERBATION 2.

1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1802) II. 162 Hectic fever... having the exacerbescence towards evening.

Exacerbescence (egzæ'se'sent), *a.* [ad. L. *exacerbescens*-em, pr. pple. of *exacerbescere* to become angry, f. ex- (see Ex-pref.) + *acerb-us* harsh, bitter.] Tending to become embittered.

1839 H. F. WOOD *Englishm. of Rue Catu* xi. 155 That exacerbescence irritability had been partly assumed.

† **Exacerbation**, *Obs.* [as if a. L. **exacerbation-em*, n. of action f. *exacerbare*, f. ex- intensive + *acerbare* to heap, f. *acervus* heap.] The action of heaping up, accumulation.

1790-6 in BAILEY (folio); whence in JOHNSON, ASH, etc.

† **Exacinate**, *v. Obs.* [f. med. L. *exacinate*-ppl. stem of *exacinare*, f. ex- out + *acinus* grape-stone.] *trans.* To remove kernels or stones from fruit.

1656-1681 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Hence † **Exacination**, *Obs.*

1658-96 in PHILLIPS, 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), 1775 in ASH.

Exaction, *obs.* form of EXACTION.

Exact (egzækt), *a.* [ad. L. *exact-us*, pa. pple. of *exigere*: see EXACT *v.*]

The L. adj. has the senses (1) 'highly finished, consummate', from the vb. in the sense 'to complete, bring to perfection', and (2) 'accurate, precise', from the vb. in the sense 'to calculate precisely'. See EXACT *v.*]

I. Perfected, consummate, 'finished'.

† 1. Of qualities, conditions, attainments, etc.: Consummate, finished, refined, perfect. Rarely in bad sense. *Obs.*

Expressions like 'exact taste' have a mixed notion of sense 5 b, to which the later instances should perh. be referred.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Providence* viii. We all acknowledge both thy power and love to be exact, transcendent, and divine. 1659 OSBORN *Queries* Epist. (1673) S iv b. The employment of Children in their exact Innocence, being to make Houses and raise Pies of Dirt. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. d. The hearing is most exact in the hare. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 123 They pursued... their Redeemer with... exact Bitterness. 1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. iii. (1829) 546 Certain Indians, whose exacter education he was desirous of. 1726 W. R. CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 203 Every Feature so exact and uniform... that I was amazed. 1797 SWIFT *To a very yng. Lady*, A man... of an excellent understanding, and an exact taste.

† 2. Of persons: Highly skilled, accomplished, (in taste) refined. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 28 Baldwine a Devonshire man... was a very eloquent man, an exact Philosopher. c 1676 FLETCHER *O. Corinth* I. iii. A Lady of your youth... a most exact lady, may do all this Out of a virtuous love. 1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ All* 80 Christ, he is as exact in all spiritual diseases as he is in any disease. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1017 Eve, now I see thou art exact of taste. 1705 POPE *Odyss.* xvi. 275 Two Sew'rs... Exact of taste.

† 3. Of material objects: Highly wrought, elaborate. Of buildings, etc.: Well-designed. *Obs.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 477 Smallest Lineaments exact In all the Liversies of Summers pride. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 89 A very Exact house and gardens.

II. Precise, rigorous, accurate.

4. Of law and its administration, rules, order, procedure, etc.: Admitting of no deviation, precise, rigorous. † Of diet: Strictly regulated.

1598 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 52 Hyt was not possybul sodeynly, by exacte law and polycy, to bring such a rude multytude to perfayt cvyvlyte. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. ii. (1611) 4 Observeth in working a most exact order or lawe. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 355 The Patient... may protract a miserable Life with an exact thin Diet of Whey Broths, etc. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 296 Here there is the exactest Uniformity. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 414 The troops were kept in such exact discipline, that the people... remained in their houses. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Elog.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 41 Eloquence... rests on laws the most exact and determinate.

5. a. Of actions, processes, investigations, knowledge, etc.: Accurate in detail, strict, rigorous.

1533 MORE *Apol.* I. Wks. 845/2 Suche exacte cyrcumspccion... to be by me vsed in my wryting. 1561 T. NOR-

TON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 6 b. There nedeth... an exacter diligence. 1603 JAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 244. III. 81 How waire judgiss should be in trusting accusations withoute an exacte tryall. 1698 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 324 That Tho. Johnson and Robt Chilton doe take an exact veiw of all the leads about the church. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* I. 549 Folding it with the exactest care. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i. He gave an exact acquaintance with every part of elegant literature. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 19, I shall act upon it in the most exact manner. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. vii. 337 [Boyle] was the first who instituted exact experiments into the relation between colour and heat.

b. Of persons or their faculties: Characterized by accuracy of knowledge, observation, statement, workmanship, conduct, etc. Of a judge, etc.: Strict, rigorous.

1597 BACON *Ess.*, *Studies* (Arb.) 10 Reading maketh a full man, conference a readye man, and writing an exacte man. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 165 Call me before th'exactest Auditors And set me on the prooffe. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. cxliii.* 2 Paraphr. 690 To appear with hope or comfort before thine exact tribunal! 1681 BURNET *Rights Princes* v. 148 Mezeray is the exacter Writer. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 34, I have followed our most exact Observer Mr. Flamsteed. 1705 POPE *Odyss.* xxi. 439 The bow perusing with exactest eye. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 646 Then Pope, as harmony itself exact... Gave Virtue and Morality a grace. 1848 M. ARNOLD *Poems* 1877 I. 26, I... Am the exacter labourer. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. (1862) IV. 144 The poorer citizens... were more exact in obedience and discipline.

6. Of ideas, images, representations, expressions, descriptions, resemblances, etc.: Perfectly corresponding, strictly correct, precise, accurate.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 236 The visible and exactest figure of loneliness it selfe. 1663 COWLEY *Royal Society* IV, Who to the Life an exact Piece would make. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 400 This book contains as the most ancient, so the most exact story of the world. 1733 HOGARTH *Anat. Beauty* III. 29 The exact similarity of the two halves of the face. 1768 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 79 It is not easy to give an exact translation of this passage. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 178 Such a one is able to form in his own mind an exact idea of order. 1826 SCOTT *Antig.* vii. It was some time before they [shouts] were in exact response to their own. 1881 TYLOR *Anthropol.* v. 133 Man's efforts to get easier, fuller, and exacter expression for his thoughts.

7. Of a calculated result, a quantity or quantitative relation, a position, figure, date, etc.: Precise as opposed to approximate. Also with defining word: That is precisely what is designated; = '(the) precise'.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 65 The merit of service is alidome attributed to the true and exact performer. 1664 EVLYN *Kal. Hort.* (1720) 187 The Cutting and the Pruning were perform'd in such and such an exact Minute of the Moon. 1808 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* III. § 1. 21 The pupil, under all its different dimensions, retains its exact circular shape. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 205 When the given surd contains no exact power, it is already in its most simple terms. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* IV. 32 Not following the exact law of gravity. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 50 The exact appearance of a mountain of cast copper. 1865 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 5 The exact value of particular remedies... is by no means ascertained. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 7 At the instant of reaching its greatest height, or in other words at exact noon. *Mod.* These are his exact words. A is an exact multiple of B.

8. Of methods, instruments of research, language, etc.: Characterized by precision, not admitting of vagueness or uncertainty. *Exact sciences*: those which admit of absolute precision in their results; esp. the mathematical sciences.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 37 Having no instruments exact enough. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* Pref. (1680) 4 Perfect knowledge of the exactest ways of the practical part of the Art. 1766-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtues Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 73 The exactest arts of building ships... were not unknown to him. 1842 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 7. 22 No spoken language has yet been found exact enough to express the highest generalisations. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. i. 3 All who have studied an exact science must have experienced the formidable difficulties which elementary chapters invariably present. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 3 The exact sciences constituted the preponderant discipline. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 26 Of the creative arts... we may make two classes—the less exact and the more exact.

† 9. As adv. = EXACTLY. *Obs.*

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 409 In seeming exact-suiting scripture suggested. 1698 LOCKE *Educ.* § 11 Nature... works of her self a great deal better and exacter than we can direct her. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 182 Guide his Foot the firmer and exacter. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 97 There's a Rehearsal, Sir, exact at one. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 36 Two lobes, protruding, paired exact.

† **Exact**, *ppl.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *exact-us*, pa. pple. of *exigere*: see EXACT *v.*] Drawn forth by descent, descended.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxi. (1612) 267 Of noble Parentage and rich was Mandeuil exact.

Exact (egzækt), *v.* [f. L. *exact*-ppl. stem of *exigere*, f. ex out + *agere* to drive. The lit. sense is thus 'to drive or force out'; hence the various derivative senses 'to demand, require'; 'to try, weigh accurately'; 'to complete, bring to perfection'; with other significations not retained in the English derivative.]

1. *trans.* To demand and enforce the payment of (fees, money, taxes, tolls, penalties, etc.); to extort. *Const. from, of, + on, + upon.*

1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 308/1 The frores quarterage, which he sayd that thei exacte of every household. 1531 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxford* 102 The Mayre... and Burgesses... exact apothem... tolls. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesy* in *Starkey's England* App. 95 Too reyse his Rent alas it neadethe not or fyne texitact for teanure of the same. 1641 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xviii. 164 Where a Law exacteth a Pecuniary Mult. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 68 In it [the Patent] none of those fees or summs exacted are speciyd. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 4 They take occasion to exact from Passengers... arbitrary... Sums. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. vi. Flatterers... exact the same taxes on all below them which they themselves pay to all above them. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Voy.* to Eng. Wks. (Bohn) II. 14 This seafaring people... exacted toll... from the ships of all other peoples.

† b. To require or enforce the surrender of (an object). *Obs.*

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 468/2 His Books burnt... After that they had been diligently exacted of all that had any of them.

c. *loosely.* To inflict (vengeance). *Const. against, from.*

1848 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 3 The revenge which he would one day exact against his uncle. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. 65 The King angrily bade him exact vengeance from the town.

† d. With *personal obj.* To extort money, etc. from; to oppress with exactions. *Obs.*

1534 Act 26 Hen. VIII, c. 6 § 2 The officers... unlawfully exacted the Kinges subiectes. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Warres* III. lxxxix. The poor concussed state Shall ever be exacted for supplies.

2. To require by force or with authority the performance of (duty, labour, etc.), the concession of (anything desired); to insist upon. *Const. from, of; in early use sometimes with clause or inf. as obj.*

1564 GOLDING tr. *Justin* (1570) 87 The common people... importunately exacted to have all dettes clerely released. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 97 The courtesie which I exact of you. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. v. Let my breath exact You strike sad tones unto this dismal act. 1638 R. WEST in *Jonsonus Virb.* 56 Thou exact'st our best houres industrie. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 175 All the Wealth is almost in their Hands, whereof an Account is exacted. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 148 A Precept... too perfect to be severely exacted in that Infant Age. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iii. 95 Christ came to exact Obedience from every Creature. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 235 Ever since the reign of Elizabeth the oath of supremacy had been exacted from members of the House of Commons. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 39 Labor exacted with stripes. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 91 William exacted strict attendance at divine service from all his company.

3. Of circumstances, conditions, dignities, etc.: To render becoming, desirable, necessary, or unavoidable; to call for, demand, require. *Const. from, of, rarely with direct personal obj. and inf.*

1590 WEST *Symbol.* § 56 Cij b. Then followeth the drawing of such Instruments in forme... as the qualitie of the fact or contract exacteth. 1601 BP. BARLOW *Serm. Paulus Crosse* 27 The crowne exacteth of us reuerence. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. ii. Our state exactes, Our subjects not alone to beare, but praise our acts. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 47 The place you fill, has more than amply exacted the Talents of a wary Pilot. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* v. 289, I must withhold my Beleeif... till their Experiments exact it. 1683 D. A. Art *Commerce* 18 Their gray hairs exact of us a particular respect. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxx. (1876) 344 No form of friendship under the sun had a right to exact such a concession. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* I. xxxi. 423 The scurvy exacts a comfortable temperature and a drying one.

† 4. *intr.* To practise exactions, impose contributions. *Const. on, upon.* Also in *indirect pass.*

c 1591 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 78 Gevinge to the nobilitie... vnjuste... libertie to exact on the baser sorte of people. 1611 BIBLE Ps. lxxxix. 22 The enemy shall not exact vpon him. 1659 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 35 He was again informed... how he exacted upon the Normans. 1679 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 976 Others were exacted upon in what they bought. 1807 BURNET *Trav.* II. (1750) 86 Innkeepers think they have a right to exact upon Strangers. 1797 SWIFT *Modest Prop.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 67 To cheat and exact upon us in the price, the measure, and the goodness.

5. *trans.* In etymological sense: To force out, extract. *arch.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xlv. (1647) 103 It passeth my Chymistrie to exact any agreement herein out of the contrariety of writers. 1674 Gout. *Tongue* vi. § 23. 130 We do like witches with their magical chymistrie, exact all the venom. 1883 R. BRIDGES *Prometheus* (1884) 6 He next withdrew The seeds of fire that else had still lain hid In... the blue flakes of flint For man to exact and use.

6. In various occasional uses: † a. To interpret rigorously (*obs.*). † b. To render exact, finish, perfect (*obs.*). c. *nonce-use* (after L. *exigere*). To produce (a work of art).

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 27 This [Matt. II. 12] is a strange Phrase, if it should be exacted by our manner of expressing. 1669 BARKOW in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Mem* (1841) II. 67, I have tore out some leaves... which I shall send you somewhat more exact. 1890 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* III. (1875) 70, I think the 'Dunciad' is the most absolutely chiselled and monumental work 'exacted' in our country.

7. *Law.* (See *quots.*)

1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s. v. *Exigent*, This writ... seemeth to be called an *Exigent* because it exacteth the party, that is, requireth his expeariance or forthcoming, to answer the lawe. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 283 A writ of *exigent* or *exigi facias*... which requires the sheriff to cause the

defendant to be proclaimed, required, or exacted, in five county courts successively, to render himself; if he does not appear, he shall then be outlawed.

transf. 1898 *Hogg Life Shelley* l. 289 Shelley.. ought to have been exacted five times... before the outrageous sentence of outlawry was passed against him.

Exactable (egzæ'ktäb'l), *a.* [f. EXACT *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be exacted.

1898 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 622 A certain percentage is exactable. 1847 *Tail's Mag.* XIV. 798 The highest rate of interest 'exactable' by law was five per cent.

Exacted (egzæ'ktéd), *pp. a.* [f. EXACT *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the *vb.*

1688 *Barnwell's Apol.* Eiv b. The third part of the exacted debts. 1664 *Capt. Smith Virginia* v. 183 Finding the Inhabitants.. abhorring all exacted labour. 1874 *Miss Mulock My Mother & I* 138 Beyond exacted lessons I had never cared to study.

Exactor (egzæ'ktər), [f. EXACT *v.* + -ER; see EXACTOR.]

1. One who enforces payment of (dues); also one who demands more than his due, an extortioner. *Const. of*; = EXACTOR 1 and 2.

1598 *Hakluyt Voy.* l. 55 They [the Tartars] are most intollerable exactors. 1618 *Bacon Es., Judicature* (Arb.) 458 The attendance of Courts is subject to foure bad instruments.. The fourth is the Poler and exactor of fees. 1673 *Temple Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 l. 47 They.. take Advantage of other Mens Ignorance.. as great Exactors, where the Law is in their own Hands. 1682 *H. More Expos. Daniel* 183 Antiochus Epiphanes shall be a great exactor of Tributes.

transf. 1596 *B. Griffin Fiddess* (1876) 8 Vnkid exactors of their fathers breath.

2. = EXACTOR 3. *Const. of*; also *upon* with *pers. obj.*

1561 *T. Norton Calvins Inst.* ii. 110 A rigorous exactor that will not be satisfied but with his full task performed. 1640 *Br. Hall Episc.* l. viii. 31 The rigid exactors of the.. Judaicall observation of the Lords day. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 81 Prone to be.. rigorous exactors upon others. 1708 *Eng. Theophrast.* 185 No men are so strict exactors of modesty in a servant as those that are most prodigal of their own. 1759 *Charac.* in *Ann. Reg.* 317/2 He was so rigid an exactor of perfection. 1788 *Disinterested Love* II. 144 A severe exactor of pensive looks and solemn faces.

Exacting (egzæ'ktɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. EXACT *v.* + -ING.] The action of the *vb.* EXACT.

1603 *Shaks. Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 295 Disguise shall by th'disguised Pay with falshood, false exacting. 1716 *South Serm.* I. v. (R.). By a vigilant exacting from them [teachers].. the instruction of their respective flocks.

Exacting (egzæ'ktɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ING².] That exacts, in senses of the *vb.*

† 1. That collects taxes. *Obs.*

1618 *Raleigh Prerog. Parl.* 9 Hee called all his exacting officers to account.

2. That demands excessive payment, extortionate. 1583 *Stubbes Anat. Abus.* II. 85 If he for the execution thereof should aske me more.. than we agreed for, were not this man a naughtie, exacting, and fraudulent fellow?

3. Of persons, their feelings, temper, etc.: That requires or is disposed to require too great advantages, exertions, or sacrifices.

1634 *HABINGTON Castara* (Arb.) 107 Set at liberty by death thou owest no debt T' exacting Nature. 1848 *Dickens Dombey* xl, Mrs. Skewton.. was in the irresolute, exacting, jealous temper that had developed itself on her recovery. 1873 *Black Pr. Thule* ix. 132 You are naturally jealous and exacting. 1880 *Miss Bradshaw Ml. Royal* l. 1. 4 All the exacting ideas of early youth in relation to love and lovers. 1890 *Bushnell Chr. Nur.* II. v. (1862) 328 There is a great difference between.. the exact and the exacting. 1898 *Phard Water-Farm* xl. 115 The returns shall.. satisfy the most exacting.

Hence **Exactingly** *adv.*, in an exacting manner.

Exactingness, the quality of being exacting.

1849 *Lit. World* (N. Y.) No. 127. 4 It [truth] applies to particulars as exactly as to generals. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 188 A sensitiveness about his own position.. which might have turned to jealous exactingness. 1889 *Morley Walpole* 107 The boundless activity and exactingness of a reformed House of Commons.

Exaction (egzæ'kʃən), [*a.* F. *exaction*, *ad.* L. *exaction-em*, *n.* of action f. *exigere*; see EXACT *v.*] The action of exacting.

1. The action of demanding and enforcing payment (of fees, taxes, penalties, etc.); an instance of the same.

1390 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 517 Pe bingus þat ben duwe to prest shulde.. be zoven frely.. wipouten exactionn. 1380 — 2 *Macc.* iv. 97 Exactionn of tributis perteyned to hym. 1489 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 18 Of the quhilk tak thair, and exaction thairof, our Souerane Lord.. knew na.. cause. 1596 *Shaks. Merch. V.* i. iii. 166 What should I gaine By the exaction of the forfeiture? 1658 *NEEDHAM tr. Seldens Mare Cl.* 6 Assigning of places for the exaction of it [customs]. 1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* III. l. 30 He was the proper object of penal exaction. 1828 *Hr. MARTINEAU Ireland* 108 He could not allow that its [Ireland's] exaction deserved the name of plunder. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 303 Exactions of market and harbour dues.

2. The action of enforcing the performance of (a task) or the rendering of (respect, service, obedience, etc.).

1874 *S. Vincent Gallants Acad.* 93 He.. is strictly just in the exaction of respect. 1888 *M. PATTISON Academ. Org.* v. 161 The exaction of a written dissertation on a given thesis.. seems likely to be efficacious.

3. The action of demanding or requiring more

than is due or customary; an instance of the same; an illegal or exorbitant demand; extortion.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* iv. liiv. 43 [Allectus] used and exercysyd many Tyrannys and exactions. 1576 *T. N. tr. Cong. W. India*, Complaints against Mutezuma of many wrongs and exactions done by him. 1628 *LITHGOW Trav.* v. 180 The Master.. (who as he was an Infidell, used me with great exaction). 1665 *DIGGES Compl. Ambass.* 21 Great exactions used by the Innkeepers at Gravesend. 1785 *BURKE Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 286 Tyrannous exaction brings on servile concealment. 1863 *MARY HOWITT F. Bremer's Greece* II. xiv. 108 The Christians of the plain are especially exposed to exactions of the Government. 1873 *F. Hall Mod. Eng.* 348 We may, without being chargeable with exaction, ask of him to remit a little the rigour of his requirements.

3. A sum of money which is exacted; an arbitrary and excessive impost.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vi. xix. (1495) 205 Lordes.. ouersette.. the people wyth exacyons and talyages. 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* 227 Many cytees in Gyan fel fro the obediens of Prince Edward.. for grevous exacyones that were leyde upon hem. 1516 *Pyson Life St. Birgette in Myrr.* our Ladye Introd. 53 The kyng of Swecia wolde haue charged his comons with a great exacion. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* i. ii. 35 They vent reproches Most bitterly on you, as putter on Of these exactions. 1786 *BURKE W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 123 The small balance of fifteen thousand pounds remaining of the unjust exaction aforesaid. 1896 *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 256 The exactions might have been tolerated if the people had been repaid by protection.

4. *Law.* (See *quot.*)

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 149 Extortion is where an Officer demandeth and wresteth a greater summe or reward than his just fee: And Exaction is where an Officer or other man demandeth and wresteth a fee.. where no fee.. is due at all. 1678 in *Cowley's Interpr.*

b. (See *quot.* and EXACT *v.* 7).

1816 *CHITTY Crim. Law* I. 359 The five exactions or callings of the defendant, and his non-appearance at the five successive county courts.

† **Exactions**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. EXACTIO-N + -OUS.] Characterized by exaction; exorbitant.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 477 An exactions Prince. 1633 *Cal. St. Papers* Dec., The parish clerk.. would not suffer a poor parishioner.. to be buried without such exactions fees as were unreasonable.

Exactitude (egzæ'ktitüd), [*a.* F. *exactitude*, *f. exact*; see EXACT *a.* + -TUD.] The quality of being exact; attention to minutiae, accuracy of detail, precision. † Also (as in Fr.) = EXACTNESS, perfect correctness (of a statement).

1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* V. 132 There is.. in virtue, an exactitude and steadiness or rather a kind of stiffness. 1794 *G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 440 The weight of the balloon determined with the most scrupulous exactitude. 1825 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 419, I have no doubt of the exactitude of the statement in your letter. 1829 *Geo. Eliot A. Bode* 87 Performing the initial duties to her dead with the awe and exactitude that belong to religious rites. 1870 *Lowell Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 133 To occupy himself with the exactitudes of science.

Exactive (egzæ'ktiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *exact-us* (see EXACT *v.*) + -IVE.] Disposed to exact or be exacting. *Const. of*. Hence **Exactiveness**, the quality of being exactive.

1822 [G. GROTE] *Anal. Infl. Nat. Relig.*, Personal affections.. almost always frivolous and exactive. 1868 *W. HANNA Ministry in Galilee* 216, I am selfishly exactive of affection. 1628 *Lt. Grays tr. Barclay's Argens* 250 It was.. an exactiveness of virtue, that had made him carry himself with such modesty.

Exactly (egzæ'ktli), *adv.* [f. EXACT *a.* + -LY².]

† 1. In a perfect manner, perfectly; to a perfect degree, to perfection; completely. *Obs.*

1533 *FRITH Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 85 The Scripture is for that intent left with us, that it may be understood of us exactly, and to the uttermost point. 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. ii. 300 A figure like your Father, Arm'd at all points exactly, *Cap a Pe*, Appears before them. 1699 *FULLER Holy War* v. xxx. (1647) 283 His Frontier cities.. are exactly fortified. 1663 *BOYLE Consid. Exp. & Nat. Phil.* l. 60 In the Life to come, when we shall questionless glorifie God exactliest, we shall have, etc. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* II. 88 Glass-Tubes.. exactly closed; or Hermetically sealed at the one end. 1667 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* 32, I could not find it had any in places exactly darkened. 1680 *BURNET Rochester* (1692) 7 He was exactly well bred. 1730 *C. FLEMING Diary* (1888) 108 On the top of w^{ch} hill you see a vast prospect Exactly Round it. 1766 *W. R. CHETWOOD Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 357 They are.. exactly proportion'd in their Features.

2. In an exact or accurate manner; with careful attention to detail; with strict conformity to rule; punctually; with propriety. Now somewhat *rare*.

1618 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* xxi (1607) 249 Learning to construe the Hebrew into the Latine exactly. 1644 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) l. 66, I went to see more exactly the rooms of the fine Palace of Luxembourg. 1799 *STEELE Tatler* No. 572 He remembered he was to sup with a Friend, and went exactly to his Appointment. 1798 *TICKELL Spect.* No. 410 P. 2 A Lady most exactly dressed from Head to Foot. 1796 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* l. 87 Let it be quickly dried on the outside, and exactly weighed. 1774 *CHESTERF. Lett.* I. xlii. 135 We must.. not pass a word which we do not understand.. without exactly inquiring the meaning of it. 1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* II. v. viii. 682 The sixth part [of his revenues] had been exactly paid. 1838 *Hr. MARTINEAU Hill & Fall* iv. 66 He paid for his lodging exactly and regularly.

† 3. Precisely, as opposed to *vaguely*; in express terms. *Obs.*

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* i. ix. 36, I adhere unto Archimedes who speaketh exactly, rather than the sacred Text which speaketh largely.

4. Of knowledge or statement: Accurately, with strict correctness.

1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 23/1, I do not know his age exactly, he is a young man. 1866 *G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 225, I could not repeat the words exactly to Old Rogers. 1879 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* vii. 240 The circumference.. more exactly expressed.. is 3.14159 times the diameter.

5. Of resemblance, agreement, adaptation, correlation: Precisely; without any discrepancy.

1668 *STILLINGFL. Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 5 Every event is not exactly correspondent to the prediction. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xi, I was of opinion, that two such places would fit our two daughters exactly. 1806 *HUTTON Course Math.* I. 145 Divide the numerators by each other, and the denominators by each other, if they will exactly divide. 1860 *TYNDALL Glaciers* l. x. 65 When this hail was squeezed together, it exactly resembled a mass of oolitic limestone.

b. Qualifying a predication of identity, a specified quantitative relation, position, manner, time, etc.: Precisely, 'just', as opposed to *approximately*.

1658 *F. OSBORNE Hist. Mem. Q. Elis.* A. v. Good Books.. running.. so exactly the fate of Acorns. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. I.* l. i. 12 Every other workman being exactly in the same situation. 1809 *ROLAND Fencing* 26 It is not a general rule to recover exactly in the same position of your sword. 1816 *J. SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 720 The seventh division falls exactly on the bend of the knee. 1823 *LAMB Elis* (1867) 99 Had I twenty girls, they should be brought up exactly in this fashion. 1845 *Ford Handbk. Spain* i. 56 The English will go exactly as if they were in England. 1858 *LARDNER Handbk. Nat. Phil.* Heat 329 The difference.. will be found to be exactly equal to the height of a column, etc. *Mod.* Exactly at one o'clock Her Majesty arrived. You are exactly the man for the post.

c. *ellipt.* expressing entire approval of, or concurrence in, a suggested statement. *colloq.*

1869 *W. S. GILBERT Bab. Ball, 'Nancy Bell'* xvi, 'I'm boiled if I die, my friends', quoth I, And 'exactly so', quoth he. *Mod.* 'Then you think the letter is a forgery?' 'Exactly'.

d. with expressed or implied negative, often used when the statement denied is to be replaced by another somewhat similar in effect.

Mod. Without exactly denying it, he led me to believe it was not true. He is not exactly a scholar, but he has read a great deal.

Exactment (egzæ'ktmənt), *rare.* [f. EXACT *v.* + -MENT.] The action of exacting; exaction.

1808 *LAMB Spec. Eng. Dram. Poets* 527 The hours and half-hours as they expire.. bring him nearer and nearer to the exactment of his dire compact.

Exactness (egzæ'ktnés), [f. EXACT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being exact.

† 1. Consummate skill; perfection of workmanship, high finish; elaborateness. *Obs.*

1564 *HAWARD Eutropius* To Rdr. 6 That worthy orator apperceived that Tully should in proceesse of time bereft y^r Gretians of theyr exactnesse in all sciences. 1628 *USHER Ann.* vi. 592 Young men, who gave offence to every body by.. the exactnesse of their hair. 1668 *D. SMITH Voy. Constantinople* in *Misc. Cuv.* (1708) III. 19 For curious Painting rich Altars, and exactness of Architecture, incomparable. 1695 *Ld. PRESTON Borth.* III. 121 How fleeting, and of how short Duration is Beauty and Exactness of Feature. 1697 *Cress D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 123 He went to walk in his Gardens, whose exactness yields in nothing to ours.

† 2. Of laws, rules, observances: Strictness, rigour. *Obs.*

1621 *R. BYFIELD Doctr. Sabb.* 82 They observed their Festivals with severer exactnesse from all worke. 1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts*, N. T. 34 If thou knewest the exactnesse of the law and thine owne weakness. 1728 *BERKELEY Alciph.* iv. § 23 Doth any one find fault with the exactness of geometrical rules. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xvii. Observe.. the greatest Exactness in your Regiment.

3. Of processes, results, methods, statements, etc.: Minute accuracy, precision.

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* iv. vii. 197 We made triall in Scales of good exactnesse. 1658 *A. Fox tr. Wurts' Surg.* II. v. 58 Other Wounds.. require not such exactness in the dressing. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 435 At Sea.. the Meridian is not so easie to be found to any tolerable exactness. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* Introd. Wks. 1874 I. 4 Persons.. who require things to be stated with greater exactness than our faculties appear to admit of. 1747 *BERKELEY Tar-water in Plague* Wks. III. 487 These [medicines] require an exactness in the dose, where a small error may produce a great mischief. 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy & It. Isl.* II. 47 A plan of the old church, representing with sufficient exactness its state at Charlemagne's coronation. 1876 *J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sk.* I. ii. v. 263 This very absence of scientific exactness.. constituted in Roman eyes a principal charm of Cicero's compositions.

4. Minute attention to detail; carefulness, accuracy. In *pl.* Instances of the same.

1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Ded. (1851) 141 The industry, the exactnesse, the labour in it, confess'd to be more then ordinary. 1668 *STILLINGFL. Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 16 With the same exactness hee goes through all the parts of the body. 1716 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* I. ii. 10, I shall follow your orders with great.. exactness. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1810) VI. lii. 337 Has Lady G. dated? No, I protest! We women are above such little exactnesses. 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* xxiv, He reviewed, with exactness, the late behaviour of the Marchesa. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 463 He had.. that sort of exactness which would have made him a respectable antiquary. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* II. 29 Every writer who aims at exactness has to begin with definitions.

† b. Of personal habits: Regularity, punctuality. Of deportment, dress, etc.: Preciseness, formal propriety. *Obs.*

1683 D. A. *Art Conversa* 4 A certain exactness in all our words and expressions. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 8 A mixture of a French openness and an Italian exactness. 1718 STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 P 2 An unaffected Exactness in his Dress and Manner. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 167 Six o'clock is our hour: you know my exactness.

Exactor (egzæ'ktôr). Also 4 **exactor**, 5-7 **exactor**, 7 **exactors**. [a. L. *exactor*, agent-n. f. *exigere*: see EXACT v. and -OR. Cf. EXACTOR.]

1. One who exacts: (in Lat. sense) a. An officer who levies or collects tribute, taxes, or customs; a tax-collector. *arch.*

1563-7 FOXE A. & M. (1566) 259/2 The popes exactors went about to extort from the Churchmen the fifth part of their goods. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* ix. 17, I will also make thy officers peace, and thine exactors righteousness. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) l. iii. 99 note, The word [Reeve], under the form of *Grivo*, has changed from a public to a private exactor.

† b. An officer of justice (see quot.). *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* xvi. 18 *marg.*, Exactours ben thei that enqueren the truthe bi mesurable betingis and turmentis; and performen the sentence of iugis. 1528 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xii. 58 *Lest* . . . the iudge deliuer thee to the exactour [1611 officer] and the exactour cast thee into prison.

c. One whose duty it is to enforce the performance of work; a taskmaster.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ex.* v. 6 He commanded in that day the overseers of the workes and the exactores of the people. 1611 — *Job* xxxix. 7 Neither regardeth he the cry of the driver [*marg.* exactor].

2. One who makes illegal or unjustifiable exactions; an extortioner, oppressor.

1388 WYCLIF *Zeck.* ix. 8 The exactoure, or the vniust axer, shal na more passe vpon hem. c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture in Babes* Bk. 106 Bee not an exactour of another man. 1566 T. B. La Primaud *Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 624 Provided . . . he become not prodigall, which would soone make him an exactor. 1650 tr. *Cassini's Ang. Peace* 45 No force of treasure is comparable to the greediness of the exactours themselves. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 604 Whatever it was the pleasure of the exactor to take. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fansh.* v. 108 The warfare against ghostly exactors.

3. One who demands, lays claim to, or insists upon (something) as a matter of right; often with the added notion of excess. *Const. of.*

a 1610 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* i. vi. § 2 (1622) 42 As they reposed great Religion in an oath, in respect of the Actor: so did they likewise, in respect of the Exactor. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 146 The will of my Enemies seems to be their only rule. . . . their success the exactor of what they please to call justice. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 107 He was then an exactor of certain punctilios. 1778 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193 P 6 There are unmerciful exactors of adulation, who withhold the wages of venality. 1828 SOUTHWY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 218 So severe an exactor of accuracy . . . ought to be more observant of it himself. 1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Friends* 10 As the exactor of tasks.

fig. 1648 J. EATON *Honey-c.* *Free Justific.* 83 Moses his Law is a severe exactor.

Exactress (egzæ'ktrës). *rare*. [f. EXACTOR + -RESS¹.] She that exacts, a female exactor.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xiv. 4 How hath the oppressor ceased! the golden city [*marg.* exactress of gold] ceased! 1644 B. JOHNSON *Neptune's Triumph* Wks. (Rldg.) 639/2 That were a heavy and hard task, to satisfy expectation, who is so severe an exactress of duties. 1833 J. KENRICK in *Philol. Mus.* II. 351 The name . . . more probably means 'exactress of justice'.

† **Exacuate**, v. *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *exacu-ere* (f. *ex-* intensive + *acuere* to sharpen) + -ATE³.]

1. *trans.* To make keen or sharp; to sharpen, stimulate, excite.

1638 B. JOHNSON *Magn. Lady* III. iii. Sense of such an injury received Should so exacuate, and whet your choler. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compit.* xix. 680 Some Cephalicks . . . exacuate and strengthen the Inhabitants thereof [the Brain], the animal Spirits. 1718-1800 in BAILEY.

2. To make acrid or pungent.

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 104 The Nitro-aerial Spirit . . . doth sooner or later exacuate and make fluid the Salino-metallic parts.

Hence † **Exacuated** ppl. a., † **Exacuation**.

1687-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxiii. 227 The exacuated Tortures of Antiochus. 1683 COKERAM, *Exacuation*, a whetting. 1698-1738 COLLES, *Exacuation*.

† **Exadverse**, a. *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. L. *exadversum*, -us adv., over against, opposite, f. *ex* out + *adversum*, -us towards, f. *adversus*: see ADVERSE.] Directly opposed.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 22 If the whole conclave of Hell can . . . compromise exadverse and diametrical contradictions.

Exacation, obs. form of EXACATION.

Exedify, var. f. EXEDIFY.

† **Exestuate**, v. *Obs.* Also 7 **exo-**. [f. *ex-* intensive + *stuat-* ppl. stem of *exstuat-* to boil up. Cf. *EXSTUATE*.] 1. *intr.* To boil up; to ferment; (of flames) to flare up.

1644 *Strangling Gt. Turk* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 192 No flames could exestuate more than their fury and ravings. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exestuate*, to boil or cast up waves, or as a boiling pot does. 1775 in ASH.

2. *trans.* To overheat.

1667 TOLMASON *Remon's Disp.* 53 That it may not too much exestuate the liver.

† (Wrongly explained; see quot.).

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Exestuate*, destroy the heat of any part. Hence † **Exestuating** ppl. a., that boils or surges up.

1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compit.* vi. 219 The unloadings or things cast over-board by the exestuating blood.

† **Exestuation**. *Obs.* Also 7-8 **exestuation**. [ad. L. *exestuation-em*, n. of action f. *exestuat-re*: see *prec.*] A boiling up; fermentation.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 44 If . . . the patient is discommoded with a glowing heat under the short ribs, you may suppose it to be an exestuation. 1750 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 296 These Earths mix in with it [the Bile] . . . and put a restraint upon its preternatural exestuation. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

† **Exagger**, v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *exagger-are*: see EXAGGERATE.] *trans.* (and *absol.*) = EXAGGERATE. 1535 JOVE *Apol. Tindale* 26 Se how this man exaggereth. 1597 T. BEARD *Theatre God's Judgm.* 378 Iulian . . . exaggerated also his sacrilege with scornfull leasts.

Exaggerant (egzæ'džerânt). *rare*—1. [as if ad. L. *exaggerant-em*, pr. ppl. of *exaggerare*: see EXAGGERATE.] One who holds exaggerated or extreme views; an extremist.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 351 The moderate have less courage than the exaggerants, and therefore suit the majority.

Exaggerate (egzæ'džerët), v. Also 6 **exagerat**. [f. L. *exagerat-* ppl. stem of *exaggerare*, f. *ex-* intensive + *agerare* to heap up, f. *agger* heap. Cf. F. *exagerer*, 16th c. *exaggerer*.]

† 1. *trans.* To heap or pile up, accumulate: said with reference to both material and immaterial objects; also to form by accumulation. *Obs.*

1533 MORSE *Apol. Wks.* 871/1 Yf hee woulde . . . take no such bywayes, he woulde not . . . accumulate and exaggerate the gryefes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 63 b, In praisyn or dispraisyn, wee muste exaggerate those places towards the ende, whiche make menne wonder at the straungenesse of any thyng. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 58 With their flipping and flapping up and down in the dirte they exaggerate a mountain of mire. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. iii. (1651) 330 What a deal of trouble . . . do we sustain and exaggerate unto ourselves, to get that secure happiness . . . which we peradventure shall never have. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 101 Trees of Oak and Firr . . . covered by the Silt and Moorish Earth exaggerated upon them. *Ibid.* IV. ii. 299 The water . . . exaggerating and raising Islands and Continents in other parts.

† 2. To 'pile up' (eulogies, accusations); to emphasize (statements); to make much of, dwell on the greatness of (virtues, faults, conditions, etc.).

1554 *Brief. Exam.* Sig. * iij, To exagerat the matter agaynst them . . . shall . . . be spared. 1681 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 707 This word (Mene) is doubled . . . to exaggerate the certaintie of the matter. 1693 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1123 Alledging and exaggerating many his most cruel actions. 1800 SHELTON *Quix.* (1725) III. II. xxv. 175 They told . . . what had happened in the search for the ass, the one exaggerating the other's cunning in braying. 1850 R. STAPLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* x. 10 Exaggerating, indeed not falsely, the Necessity of the Provinces. 1898 EARL *Monm. Adv.* fr. *Parnass.* 387 It was . . . very praiseworthy in Bishop Jovius to exaggerate the praises of the Princes his Benefactors. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 401 His lordship . . . used to exaggerate the monstrous impudence of Counsel that insisted so iniquitously.

3. To magnify beyond the limits of truth; to represent something as greater than it really is.

(The 16th century quote may belong to 2.)

1563-7 FOXE A. & M. (1566) 359/2 Thus they aggeratting and exaggerating the fault to the vtermost flie vpon the poore asse and deuour him. 1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* I. iii. 182 Rufus, He terme thee but interperate, I will not once thy vice exaggerate. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Exaggerate*, to make a thing more, then it is. a 1631 DONNE *Septingint* (1633) 105 Men, when they heare anything . . . to utter and augment the same . . . and to exaggerate the same by words odious and bitter. 1718 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 399 P 5 A Friend exaggerates a Man's Virtues, an Enemy inflames his Crimes. 1778 JUNIUS *Lett. Pref.* to They . . . greatly exaggerate the evil they complain of. 1838 WEBSTER, *Exaggerate*, in Painting to heighten in colour or design. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 401 A modern historian . . . has done his best to exaggerate everything that would tell against the clergy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VI. 333 The charges were grossly exaggerated, but there is no ground for believing them to have been wholly untrue.

absol. 1761 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. xlviii. 29 Calumny is more prone to exaggerate than to invent. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 266 In no point does he [Shakespeare] exaggerate but only in laughter. 1876 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 59 Early navigators exaggerate without fear to enhance the interest of their tales.

4. To intensify, aggravate (conditions, etc.), abnormally; to make (physical features, etc.) of abnormal size.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. vii. 276 A nose exaggerated by interperance. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* viii. (ed. 3) 73 The existing distress was exaggerated by this great social change. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* II. ii. 51 In the preponderating size of the Lumbar Vertebrae man but exaggerates a character generally present in his class.

Exaggerated (egzæ'džerëtéd), ppl. a. [f. *prec.* + -ED¹.]

1. Heaped up. *Obs.* *rare*—o.

1554 HULOET, *Exaggerated*, *repositus*, a. *um.*

2. Magnified or inflated beyond the limits of fact, justice, propriety, or truth; excessive.

The ordinary application of the pple and ppl. adj. now differs from that of the finite verb: we say that a speaker 'exaggerates his facts,' but it is his statements that are described as 'exaggerated'.

1798 POPE *Pref. to Shaks.*, The most exaggerated thoughts; the most verbose and bombast expression. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 18 His exaggerated censure of the methods of the ancients . . . had an effect in diminishing their popularity. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 39 Before any exaggerated report could reach them. 1849 CORDEN *Speeches* 37 There has prevailed a most exaggerated idea as to the necessity of that force. a 1868 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 308 Gods were exaggerated heroes, and their heroes were exaggerated men.

3. Abnormally enlarged, monstrous, overgrown.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 65 My route was an exaggerated zigzag. 1885 O. T. MILLER in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 600 He resembles an exaggerated wren.

Exaggeratedly (egzæ'džerëtédli), adv. [f. *prec.* + -LY².] To an exaggerated or excessive degree; unduly.

1854 KINGSLEY *Alexandria* iii. 94 He perceived so deeply, I may say so exaggeratedly, the analogy between, [etc.]. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* II. 47 The persons who most clearly estimate their value, exaggeratedly estimate it. 1879 PROCTOR *Plas. Ways* Sc. x. 210 Turn we . . . from . . . the exaggeratedly monstrous cuttle-fish, to the . . . sea-serpent.

† **Exaggerately**, adv. *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. **exaggerate* ppl. adj., ad. L. *exaggerat-us* pa. ppl. of *exaggerare* (see EXAGGERATE v.) + -LY².] = *prec.*

1646 N. LOCKYER *Serm.* 28 Oct. 3 The action of the Father towards the Sonne is sad, and exprest exaggerately, etc.

Exaggerating (egzæ'džerëtín), ppl. a. [f. EXAGGERATE v. + -ING².] That exaggerates.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 667 The exaggerating language of Mr. Hastings. 1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Mus.* II. 576 In this Mr. Ast discovers the hand of an exaggerating rhetorician. 1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* I. 77 You always were one of the most exaggerating children possible.

Hence **Exaggeratingly** adv.

1858 *Chamb. Jnl.* IX. 376 She retailed what Lisa saw . . . fluently, unfaillingly, and, we regret to add, exaggeratingly. 1876 W. GRAHAM *Mem. J. Macfarlane* iii. 144 Neither heartlessly inappreciative of the past, nor exaggeratingly friendly to the present.

Exaggeration (egzæ'džerët'jən). [ad. L. *exaggeration-em*, n. of action f. *exaggerare*: see EXAGGERATE.]

† 1. The action of heaping or piling up; e.g. of silt by a river or the sea; also *concr.* that which is so piled up. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 221 Lakes grow by the exaggeration of Sand by the Sea. *Ibid.* II. xii. 241 The fruitfulness part of Egypt . . . is an Exaggeration, or Ground gained by the Inundation of Nilus.

† 2. The action of emphasizing or dwelling on the greatness of (a good or bad quality or action).

1806 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1599) 93 In this exaggeration of vices, so also might there be the like of Vertues, as if one should exhort a man to Pietie after hee had set forth all the commodities thereof. 1811 BP. ANDREWS *Serm.* II. 277 Of Himself it is said, and by way of exaggeration, He humbled Himself to death, the death of the Cross. c 1647 BOYLE *Agit. Swearing* Wks. (1772) VI. 11 They swear not but when they are angry; and then (for all our clamours and exaggerations) they mean no harm at all. a 1745 SWIFT (J.), Exaggeration of the prodigious condensions in the prince to pass good laws, would have an odd sound at Westminster.

3. The action of exaggerating or magnifying unduly in words or representation. Also, an instance of this; an exaggerated statement.

1865 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* 88 Which [small] companies he [Chrysostome] . . . by an exaggeration . . . calleth Nobody. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 35 Exaggeration is a kind of lying: by Exaggeration one gets himself the reputation of a man of bad discerning. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. xvii. 442 Such exaggerations will be reduced to their just value. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xxiv. (1879) 489 If we were to accept the account of Josephus as not an utterly baseless exaggeration. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 177 The exaggeration of the vertical height in the diagram.

b. *transf.* in *Painting* and *Sculpture*: A heightened representation of a subject either in design or by excessive colouring.

1734 in *Builder's Dict.* s. v. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., This exaggeration must be conducted in such manner, as not to put the objects out of their natural characters. 1808 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

c. *concr.* An exaggerated copy.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 63 Hideous dreams are exaggerations of the sins of the day. 1879 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 131 The eye of this animal is the most beautiful exaggeration of that of the gazelle.

4. Aggravation of a condition, etc.; also *concr.*

1861 COWLEY O. *Cromwell* (1669) 70 The diligence of wicked persons . . . is only an Emphasis and Exaggeration of their wickedness.

Exaggerative (egzæ'džerëtív), a. [f. EXAGGERATE v. + -IVE. Cf. F. *exagératif*.]

1. Of a statement, representation, etc.: Marked by exaggeration, hyperbolic.

1797 A. GEDDES *Bible* II. Pref. 8 This exaggerative language warns us not to take words of that kind in a strict theological meaning. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* Jan. 123 The exaggerative character of these drawings. 1880 J. HAWTHORNE *Ellice Quentin* I. 97 Let this confession put the reader on his guard against . . . exaggerative or prejudicial statements.

2. Of persons: Given to exaggerate; prone to exaggeration.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. iv. 'Out of doors', continues the exaggerative man, 'were mad multitudes dancing round the bonfire'. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiii. (1857) 505 The tender passion is always a strangely exaggerative one. 1870 J. H. FRISWELL *Mod. Men Lett.* 32 Dickens was very often exaggerative and pantomimic.

Hence **Exaggeratively** *adv.*, in an exaggerative manner. **Exaggerativeness**, the quality of being exaggerative.

1858 *Chamb. Trnl.* V. 365 Exaggeratively exhibiting the defects of the system. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 16 'It were better to perish', as I exaggeratively said to myself, 'than continue schoolmastering'. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 245/1 A certain exaggerativeness in some of his anecdotes.

Exaggerator (*egzæ'džerētōr*). [*a. late L. exaggerator, agent-n. f. exaggerare* to EXAGGERATE.] One who or that which exaggerates.

1852 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 60 This is the hill that a florid exaggerator has described as a solid mass of coal. 1858 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 47 Fear is a great exaggerator. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. 853 Those virtuous liars, dreamers after dark, Exaggerators of the sun and moon.

Exaggeratory (*egzæ'džerētōrī*), *a.* [*f. EXAGGERATE v. + ORY.*] Containing or characterized by exaggeration; prone to exaggerate.

1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxviii. 63 You fall into the common errors of exaggeratory acclamation. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 539 The peculiar, egotistical, and exaggeratory temper characteristic of the Americans.

† **Exagitate**, *v. Obs.* [*7 pa. pple. exagitat(e)*]. [*f. L. exagitat- ppl. stem of exagitāre, f. ex- (see EX-PREF.) + agitāre* to put in motion, AGITATE.]

1. *trans.* To stir up (the humours, spirits, etc.); to quicken (the breathing); to set in motion (the blood); to excite.

1651 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. v. The divell . . gets in with the aire, and exagitate our spirits, and vexeth our souls. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 155 The anxiety and power-fullest respiration of the arteries is exagitated. 1655 CUTPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* xv. v. 419 Sharp Clysters . . which do exagitate the Humor . . whereby the Symptoms are wont to become more fiery. 1717 J. KILL *Anim. Econ.* (1738) 294 A continual Heat . . exagitated by the Temptations of the Town. 1777 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masq.* Wks. 1775 I. 20 It [business] has exagitated my complexion to that exorbitancy of Vermeile, that, etc. 1773 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 328 The warm Air of the Bed exagitates the Blood.

2. *a.* Of a disease, pain, etc.: To torment, worry. *b.* Of a man's foes: To harass, persecute. *a.* 1532 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 168 Being so long sick and exagitate with this same sore. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 15 The paines that now exagitate his soule, Time cannot tame. 1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 198 When . . too much waking hath exagitated the mind. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 32 When it [the soul] shal see and instill the desire of him into it self . . it shal cease to be exagitated by pricking dolours.

b. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Defence* 7 a. S. Christosome . . was so exagitat by the calumnious, and contumelious tongues of heretikes . . that, etc. 1618 T. GAINSFORD *P. Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 86 The king . . not determining to give them battle, or exagitate them at all till, etc. *a.* 1650 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 485 He was sorry Martinus should be so exagitated for a speech which . . was true.

3. To attack violently (a doctrine, error, fault, etc.); to inveigh against, rail at.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* III. (1632) 163 This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament in such case than exagitate. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* i. 5 The doctrine of predestination was much misused and exagitated. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* i. Pet. iii. 8 Christians . . live in concord, not exagitating, but compassionating each others infirmities.

4. To debate, discuss.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 294 His last Title . . we have no reason to exagitate in this place. *a.* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Yas.* III. Wks. 43 During his abode at Rome, the old question . . began to be exagitated. 1668 S. P. ACC. *Latitude Men in Phenix* II. 581 Tho this name of Latitude Men be daily exagitated amongst us, both in Taverns and Pulpits. 1749 Bp. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists & Pap.* III. (1751) 330 Aristophanes in such a free manner exagitates the mysterious solemnities.

5. In etymological sense: To shake out. *rare.* 1642 *Ans. to Observ. agst. King* 11 Traiterously exagitate and toss the Royall Scepter out of his hand.

Hence † **Exagitated** *ppl. a.* † **Exagitating** *ppl. a.*, producing agitation, disturbing.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 578/1 A coacervate and exagitated Wind. 1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonnida* III. ii. Th' ensuing storms exagitated rage. 1668 S. P. ACC. *Latitude Men in Phenix* (1708) II. 507 Having taken an impartial View of this so much exagitated Company of Men. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. ix. 200 In diseases of the chest . . Hippocrates condemneth it [sneezing] as too much exagitating.

† **Exagitation**, *Obs.* [*ad. L. exagitation-em*, *n.* of action *f. exagitāre*: see EXAGITATE *v.*]

a. The action of stirring up (the blood, humours, etc.), setting in motion or exciting; also an instance of the same, an excitement. *b.* Discussion.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1134 This is but a flutulent exagitation. 1615 CROOKES *Body of Man* 474 Animall spirits are made of the vitall, changed by many exagitations and alterations by the arteries. 1632 tr. *Bruehl's Praxis Med.* 401 Neyther is there any danger of the exagitation of the humors. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* vi. 216 The exagitation of the more gross particles [of the blood] is . . more languid. 1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 139 Exagitations of Choler, which are apt to break out into Rogue and Rascal.

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† **Exagite**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. OF. exagite-r*, *f. L. exagitāre*: see EXAGITATE.] *trans.* = EXAGITATE; in quot. to keep on demanding.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 149 It is my liberalitie to afford answer to the Argument from first fruits; why do you so punctually exagite, exact it?

Exagon, *-gonal*, *obs. ff.* HEXAGON, etc.

Exalacion, *obs. form of EXHALATION.*

Exalbuminose (*eksælbiū'minōs*), *a. Bot.* [*f. EX-PREF. + L. albumen (albumin-) + -OSE.*] = next.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Exalbuminose*, having no albumen.

Exalbuminous (*eksælbiū'minōs*), *a. Bot.* [*f. as prec. + -OUS.*] Having no albumen in the seed.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 226 They [Lentibulariæ] are known from Primulacææ by their . . exalbuminous embryo. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* II. 14 Seeds are distinguished into albuminous and exalbuminous, those supplied with and those destitute of albumen.

Exalgin (*eksæl'džin*). *Pharmacy.* Also *exalgine*. [*f. EX-PREF. + Gr. ἀλγ-ος pain + -IN.*] A methyl compound of acetanilide, so called from its use as an anodyne.

1889 *Pharm. Trnl.* 30 Mar. 781/1 Exalgine occurs in needles or in large white tablets. 1890 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 5/6 A prescription ordering exalgine.

Exallotriote, *a. nonce-wd. (bombastic).* [*as if ad. Gr. ἐξαλλοτριώτης, f. ἐξαλλοτριό-ειν, f. ἐξ + ἀλλότριος foreign.*] Brought from a foreign country.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* II. iii. lxvi. Is there no mission in thy native land, O planeticoose and exallotriote spirit?

Exalt (*egzō'lt*), *v.* Also 5 *exsaulte*, (8 *exhalt*). [*ad. L. exaltāre, f. ex- (see EX-PREF.) + altus high.* Cf. *Fr. exalter* (16th c. in Littre).]

Vulgar Lat. had **exaltare* of similar formation and meaning, of which the regular phonetic descendant is OF. *essalcier, essaucier*, represented in mod. F. by the two vbs. *exhausser* to lift up, and *exaucer* to listen favourably to (a prayer); with the latter cf. 6.]

1. *trans.* To raise or set up on high; to lift up, elevate. In physical sense now *arch.* or *rhetorical*, or in humorously bombastic use.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* xv. 53 Thou haddest . . slayne my chosen, exaltate the stroke of thy handes. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Math.* xl. 23 Thou Capharnaum, shalt thou be exalted up to heauen? 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. iii. 8, I have seene Th'ambitious Ocean swell . . To be exalted with the threatening clouds. 1613 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's Treas. Arc. & Mod. Times* 954 Exalting his Courtlax to strike the stroke. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 401 Yesterday one Hoyle was fined; as also to be exalted in the market place . . instead of a pillory. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 86 Imperial Salem, rise! Exalt thy tow'ry head. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 325 Exalt your heads, ye oaks. 1853 LAMB *Elia Ser.* i. xvii. (1865) 131 Exalting his umbrella over her poor basket of fruit. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 287 Let the rogues swing, And thus be exalted.

b. transf. To 'lift up' (the voice, a song). *arch.* Cf. **ENHANCE** *v.*

1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xix. 22 Against whom hast thou exalted thy voice? 1709 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 737 Now, Mars, she said, let Fame exalt her voice. 1768 FALCONER *Shipw.* i. 642 The warbling birds exalt their evening lay. 1795 AGNES MUSGRAVE *Cicely* i. 35 Jane, exalting her voice, cried, etc.

2. In various fig. or non-material senses: *a.* To raise in rank, honour, estimation, power, or wealth. † Formerly *occas.* with title as complement. † Also (rarely) with *up*.

† *a.* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 9 The three tryalles in a throne, And trewe Trenitie, Be grounded in my God heade, Exsaulted by my excelecyce. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. x. One she [Fortune] can high in riches exalte And an other plunge in poeuryte. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxix. 241 Wyllyam exalted the Normans, and gaue vnto theym the chief possessyons of the lande. 1565 C.D.L. ALLEN in Fulke *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 377 Proue me that your mother Church prayeth not for her departed . . you shall be exalted up for euer. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 72 It seemeth likely that you will aspire to take his crowne from him, and to be exalted king yourselfe. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxi. 26 Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high. *a.* 1658 WALLER *Poems, To my Ld. Protector* xxi. Still as you rise, the state, exalted too, Finds no distemper. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 736 Scepter'd Angels . . whom the supreme King Exalted to such power. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxviii. 330 Society can exalt the meaneest and worst of men. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1862) I. i. 10 He [George III] came to the throne determined to exalt the kingly office.

† *b.* To elate with pride, joy, etc. Also *intr.* for *reft.* *Obs.*

a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I v b. With a littell fauour ye wyl exalt, augement, and grow into gret prid. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 44 When the Emperesse had . . committed the king to ward. . . she was not therewith a little exalted. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav. v.* iii. 67 Not so hot: In his owne grace he doth exalt himselfe. More then in your addition. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 48/2 The covenanters . . were very reasonably exalted with this success. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 27 Music . . when the soul is press'd with cares, Exalts her in enlivening airs.

c. reft. To assume superiority. *arch.*

1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* i. 5 Then Adoniah the sonne of Hag-gith exalted himselfe, saying, I will be king. 1676 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* III. i. Exalt thyself past limits of my law, I feed thee still.

transf. 1748 *Lond. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 73 That the Salt does not exalt itself above the Sulphur.

d. To praise, extol, magnify. Also *absol.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v. He that lyst her name so hyghly exalte. 1556 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 59 b. And exalting it [his holy lyfe] moost hye, meke thyselfe in herte moost lowe. *c.* 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1023 In Heven . . they may laude and exalte with the saintes. *a.* 1545 CROKE *Pz.* (Percy Soc.) 18 My tonge shall both daye and houre, Dewly exalte thy iustice styl. 1621 BIBLE *Pz.* xxxiv. 3 O magnifie the Lord with me, and let vs exalt his name together. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 132 Taking opportunely hold of an occasion . . to exalt the valour of the younger [Prince]. 1719 WATTS *Pz.* xcix. ii. Exalt the Lord our God. *a.* 1845 Hood *Tale Trumf.* 140 The brandy and salt We now exalt, Had made a noise in the public ear.

e. To raise to a higher class, a higher degree of value or excellence; to dignify, ennoble.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 8. I shall not lower but exalt the Subjects I treat upon. 1768 REID *Aristotle's Log.* IV. § 3. 80 A negative may be exalted into an affirmative. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 5 Apr. an. 1772 Men less exalted by spiritual habits. 1836 EMERSON *Nat., Lang. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 152 The moment our discourse . . is . . exalted by thought, it clothes itself in images.

f. To stimulate (powers) to higher activity.

1744 THOMSON *Summer* 307 Each liquid . . inflames, refreshes, or exalts the taste. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* VI. iii. Trivial causes had the effect of rousing and exalting the imagination.

† 3. In Alchemy and early Chemistry: To raise (a substance or its qualities) to a higher 'degree'; hence, in wider sense, to raise in quality, refine, mature; to intensify, render more powerful (physical agents or effects). Also *fig.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* x. in Ashm. (1652) 178 Then up to Hevyn they must Exaltid be . . to be inronyzate In Clouds of clerenesse. 1570 DER *Math. Pref.* 8 A liquid Medicine whose Qualitie of heate is in the 4 degree exalted. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. i. Have I . . Sublimed thee, and exalted thee, and fix'd thee I' the third region? 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 92 Other stones being exalted to that degree of Hardness. 1725-6 POPE *Odys.* xxiv. 400 The hours produce their [vines] latent buds, and Sol exalts the juice. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 44 Oil, purified and exalted by the organical powers of the plant. 1762 GRILL *Mag.* 269 The sun is known to exalt the poison of the viper. 1790 A. CRAWFORD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 402 A little strong vitriolic acid, by which the smell was exalted, and a slight effervescence was produced. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 14 This is Jacobinism sublimed and exalted into most pure . . essence. 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 257 The seeds of plants exalted by cultivation.

† *b.* To volatilize, carry off in vapour. *Obs.*

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chem.* III. iii. (ed. 3) 735 The fuliginosity which made it black will be exalted and leave the Harts-horn white.

4. To raise in degree, intensify, heighten.

1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 92 If this intensity be exalted to a certain point the sulphuret becomes luminous. 1850 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 202 They [varnishes] enliven or exalt the colours by their colourless transparency. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 512/2 To colour gold, or as it is technically called, to exalt the colour of gold.

5. *Astrol.* in *passive* of a heavenly body: To be in the position of greatest influence.

1647 *Almanak* for 1386, 2 The Son is exalted and raised uppe in be 19 gre of be Ram, be Mone is exalted in be 3 gre of be Bul. 1654 CUTPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1656) 48 Saturn being exalted in Libra, in the house of Venus. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s.v. *Exaltation*. If power may be deemed active, all planets must be exalted when they arrive at their northern nodes, and advance towards our zenith.

† 6. *nonce-use.* Of a deity: To grant (a prayer) [after OF. *essalcier*, *F. exaucer*].

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. (1890) 61 The god almyghty Iupiter . . wolde exalte his requeste.

† **Exalt**, *sb. Obs.* [*f. EXALT v.*] The action of exalting; in quot. = EXALTATION 2 c.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. 2 To the exalt of the most serviceable Beast that euer was created.

Exalt, *ppl.*, short for EXALTED.

1671 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenstiel* 1835 Bravest of the brave Doers, exalt in Science. 1873 — *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1122 Out I stand Exalt and safe, and bid low earth adieu.

† **Exaltado** (*egzōltā'do*). [*Sp., pa. pple. of exaltar* to EXALT.] A member of the extreme radical party in Spain. Also *transf.*

1824 *Westm. Rev.* I. 25 An apprehension of being esteemed somewhat of an *exaltado*, may have induced him [T. Moore] to make this little sacrifice. *Ibid.* I. 293 Much has been said in Spain . . on the distinction . . between the *Moderados* and the *Exaltados*.

† **Exaltate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. L. exaltāt- ppl. stem of exaltāre* to EXALT.] *trans.* = EXALT *v.* 3.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* x. in Ashm. (1652) 179 Yf thou therefore thy Bodys wyll Exaltat.

† **Exaltate**, *ppl. Obs.* [*ad. L. exaltāt-us, pa. pple. of exaltāre* to EXALT.] = EXALTED.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 704 In Pisces, when Venus is exaltat. *a.* 1400 HOCCLIVE *De Reg. Princ.* 5227 Every man willette to ben exaltate. *c.* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. iv. (1554) 167 b. Amid the heauen, was Venus exaltate. *c.* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1161 Salomones throne was with sex graces exaltate [*v. r. reisd*]. *c.* 1500 *Lancelot* 2551 Sum in to worship to be exaltate.

Exaltation (*egzōltā'tjōn*). *Forms:* 4 *exaltacioun*, 4-7 *exaltacion*, -yon, 6 *exaltation*. [*a. F. exaltation*, *ad. L. exaltation-em, f. exaltāre*: see EXALT.] The action of exalting; the fact or state of being exalted.

1. In physical sense: The action of lifting up or

raising on high; the state of being lifted up, or set in a high position.

1616 LANE *Sgr.'s Tale* xi. 278 He comes: whose horse fomed the seas invadation, as th' rider felt him on owne exaltation. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xvi. 403 Lift me up from the earth, that I may relish the comfort of thy exaltation. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* i. x. 429 When the sun is at its greatest exaltation in summer. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. viii. 265 [Glacier] tables... a limit is placed to their exaltation by the following circumstance.

b. *Exaltation of the Cross*: a feast observed on Sept. 14th (see quot. 1884).

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 54 Y^e exaltation of y^e holy crouche. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* v. (1520) 60 b/1 Than was the feast of the exaltacion of the crosse made. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 770 Thursday after the Exaltation of the Cross in September. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* s.v. *Cross*, 'The Exaltation of the Cross' was celebrated from ancient times in memory of the miraculous apparition which Constantine saw in the year 317. The day was afterwards kept with greater solemnity, when after the victory over the Persians in 627, Heraclius recovered the true cross.

† c. *concr.* A fanciful name for: A flight (of larks). *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors Shepe & G.* (1822) 30 A exaltacion of larkes. 1844 J. M. CULLOCH *Scotland* III. 407, I have never spoken of 'an exaltation of larks'. 1883 *Standard* 26 Sept. 5/1 Every one with any pretence to be gentle-folk spoke of... an exaltation of larks.

2. In non-material sense: a. Elevation in authority, dignity, power, station, wealth, etc.; esp. the elevation of a sovereign to a throne. † Also *occas.* An exalted position; elevated rank.

1490 CAXTON *Enchiridion* vii. 33 The place where hir glorie and exaltacion ought to be... manifested. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm. Sund.* (1823) 15 Here it is to be noted, that God gaue to Christe his exaltacion, as to man, and not as to god. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 72 Ye have presumed thus to stande against the exaltation of this oure sovereigne. 1611 BIBLE *Judith* xvi. 8 The exaltation of those that were oppressed. a 1631 DOWNE in *Selections* (1840) 104 Though faith be of an infinite exaltation above understanding. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* iii. 11. 268 The exaltation of this Pope happen'd upon Ascension day. 1719 DE FOE *Cruiser* (1840) II. ii. 42 Like that of Joseph's brethren, when he... told them the story of his exaltation in Pharaoh's court. 1793 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) II. 188 A master... is in his highest exaltation when he is *loci parentis*. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 88 The Reformation in their minds was associated with the exaltation of base blood.

b. Elation of feeling; a state of rapturous emotion; an undue degree of pleasurable excitement. Also *Path.* (see quot. 1884).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. ccvi. 219 In tyme of whiche exaltacion of his mynde, he... charged the water that he shulde flowe no hygher. 1707 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 4351/1 We want Words to express the Exaltation it has rais'd in us, to see Your Majesty's unwearied Endeavours... crown'd with such... Success. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 144, I knew a man in a certain religious exaltation, who thought it an honor to wash his own face. 1874 MAUDSLAY *Respons.* in *Ment. Dis.* vii. 234 There was nothing particularly noticeable in him except... a condition of exaltation in the spring. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exaltation*, the immoderate increase of the action of an organ.

c. An extolling, a laudation.

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 190 Your praises, and exaltations of free grace.

d. The raising to a lofty point of excellence; exalted degree; an exalted manifestation.

1696 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes. Brutus* ii. Th' Heroick Exaltations of Good, Are so far from Understood, We count them Vice. 1667 RUST *Pun. Serm. Bp. Taylor* (1679) 67 Those Heavenly Bodies... are fit... instruments for the Soul, in its highest Exaltations. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* i. Wks. (1714) 4 In God all Perfections in their highest degree and exaltation meet together. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 1 The degree of civilisation of any people corresponds with the exaltation of the idea which is the most prevalent among that people. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 12 That chivalrous spirit... was found in the highest exaltation among the Norman nobles. 1883 *Christian Commw.* 6 Dec. 174/1 Is this exaltation of the ideal of life an evil?

e. Augmentation in degree or intensity.

1733 LAW *Sermons* C. v. (ed. 2) 75 The refinement and exaltation of our best faculties. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 80 We obtain an indefinite exaltation of chemical power. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. ii. § 1. (1864) 177 The skin is therefore marked by a great exaltation of the common sensibility of the body.

f. Of prices: A rise. *rare.*

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 536 The last two years being affected by the exaltation in the price. 1884 — *Work & Wages* 22 Quite as great is the exaltation in the price of millstones.

3. *Astrol.* The place of a planet in the zodiac in which it was considered to exert its greatest influence. Also *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 41 Phebus the sonne... was neigh his exaltacion. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. ix. (1495) 307 The sonne hath his vertue and exaltacion in the eyghteenth gree of Aries. a 1625 FLETCHER *Rollo* iv. ii. Mars his gaudium rising in the ascendant That joint with Libra too, the house of Venus And Imum Coeli, Mars his exaltation [printed exaltation] 1th seventh house. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii. She in her exaltation, and he in his triplicate trine and face, assure a fortunate combination to Hymen. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, The 15th degree of Cancer, is the exaltation of Jupiter, according to Albumazar. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict. Astrol. s.v.*, The original meaning of the planets' exaltations seems to have been unknown in the time of Ptolemy. 1830 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 121 Your exaltations and triplicities, Fiery, airy and the rest.

fig. 1607-18 BACON *Ess.*, *Custom & Educ.* (Arb.) 372 In such places the force of Custome is in his exaltation.

† 4. In the older chemistry and physiology: The action or process of refining or subliming; the bringing a substance to a higher degree of potency or purity; an instance of the same. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* x. in Ashm. (1652) 178 Exaltacion, Full lyttyl yt ys dyfferent from Sublymacyon. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 176 a, Let the exaltation of the vineger be after done on a soft fyre. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 184 Exaltation is euaporation of the impure humour. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 107 The Chyle it self... receiving yet farther exaltations. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chem.* II. v. (ed. 3) 486 Tincture of Cinnamon... is an exaltation of the more oily parts of Cinnamon in Spirit of Wine. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 8 Salts, most capable of Exaltation, wrapped up in a small Portion of Phlegm. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, It is this exaltation of the sulphurous part in strawberries, that gives them their agreeable, vinous taste.

† b. *concr.* A substance in a highly refined condition. *Obs.*

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chem.* I. xx. (ed. 3) 437 Flower of Sulphur... is an exaltation of Sulphur.

Exaltative (egzo'ltatīv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *exaltat-* ppl. stem of *exaltare* (see EXALT) + -IVE.] Tending to exalt.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 23 Of these two branches of the art of deception, the first mentioned may be termed the depressive... the other the self-exaltative.

Exalted (egzo'lted), *ppl. a.* [f. EXALT v.]

1. Raised or set up on high; elevated.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 65 Weepe your teares Into the Channell, till the lowest streame Do kisse the most exalted Shores of all. a 1631 DRAVTON *Elegies, To W. Brown*, Thoughts... winged to fly To that exalted stand. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 175 Thro' half the heav'ns he pours the exalted urn. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. II.* 108 The Great King... from an exalted throne beheld the misfortunes of his arms.

† b. Of the voice: Elevated, raised aloud. *Obs.*

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 147 P 2 These pronounce the first part of a Sentence with a very exalted Voice. 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 74 With an exalted Voice, Captain C-p, says, etc. 1790 'A LADY' *Norman & Bertha* II. 148 Mrs. Westbrook and Norman heard their exalted voices, but could not distinguish their words.

2. Elevated in rank, station, or public estimation. Usually without implication of any previous lower condition: Highly placed, of high station, etc. *An exalted personage*: used for someone of high (usually royal or princely) rank, whom it is not desired to designate explicitly.

1623-6 COCKERAM II, *Exalted*, promoted. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 106 Peers give way, exalted as they are, Ev'n to their own S-r-v-nce in a car. 1800 FISHER AMES *Eulogy on Washington* Wks. (1809) 116 Time never fails to bring every exalted reputation to a strict scrutiny. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perik* xxii, The physician... hoped he saw his exalted patient merry and happy. 1847 DR. CORRIK in *Holroyd Memorials* (1890) 248 To place over us an exalted personage who has not been educated among us. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 41 Any man whom a revolution has... hurled down from an exalted station.

3. Of persons: Impassioned, rapturously excited.

1718 STEELE *Spect.* No. 503 P 2 When the Musick was strong and bold, she look'd exalted, but serious. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xii, From vale To vale the exalted Adosinda went.

b. Of the pulse: High, rapid.

1748 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xiii, His pulse was very exalted.

4. Of feelings, powers, sentiments, states of the mind: † a. Carried to a high degree; intense. b. Elevated, lofty in character; sublime, noble. Cf. EXALTATION 2 d, e.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 30 Besides she uses me with a more exalted respect, than any one else. 1663 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* I. vi, He, whose high Reason, and exalted Piety, has... plac'd him above them. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abraham* II. i. 381 You cannot boast a more exalted Hatred Against the Visier's Person. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 160 The light of God's countenance will irradiate... all their exalted faculties. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 12 Warm with the ardor of an extending and exalted religion. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 382 Some men are born with exalted powers for this second creation.

c. Of diction: Elevated, 'high-flown'.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1842) 6/1 After many exalted expressions to that purpose. 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Ess. Translated Verse* 26 In what exalted strains Sicilian Muses... Proclaim Saturnian Times. 1739 T. SHERIDAN tr. *Persius* Ded. 8 A most exalted Lecture, instructing us in the true Freedom of the Mind.

† 5. *Chem. and Phys.* Refined, sublimed, concentrated. Cf. EXALT v. 3. Of flavour, smell, etc.: Intense, strong. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 85 To make projection... with a medicine so exalted, as that one shal extend vpon a hundred. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 14 It contains a great deal of exalted Oil. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Moutet's Health's Improv.* 18 The Solan Goose... whose Flesh is of a very exalted Taste. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Exaltation*, Most sulphurous matters, much exalted, are observed to be of a red colour. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 146 The venom of the Adder, or English Viper, is not so exalted... as that of the Italian.

Exaltedly (egzo'ltedli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an exalted manner or degree; in a high style; also, with exaltation or excitement.

1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xviii. 51 No one can think exaltedly of God, and think meanly of man, who is the work of God. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 747 One does

not require to dine exaltedly in order to dine well. 1855 DICKENS in J. FORSTER *Life* (1874) III, Old Lemaître plays his famous character, and never did I see anything, in art, so exaltedly horrible and awful. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* II. xvii. 323, 'I knew I was right!' said Grace exaltedly.

Exaltedness (egzo'ltédness), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being exalted: a. in character, mind, nature, etc.: b. in social position, rank, etc.

a. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 171 The Soul of the Mother, in which there is no such measure of... exaltedness. 1742 GRAY *Wks.* (1825) II. 113 The exaltedness of some minds... may make them insensible to these light things. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xii, The stern exaltedness of zeal. 1881 A. B. BRUCE *Chief End Revelat.* iii. 132 The Divine perfection... is judged of by reference, not to the idea of grace, but rather to that of exaltedness above the world.

b. 1730-6 BAILEY *folio*, *Exaltedness*, height of promotion. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 375 Pride doth imitate exaltedness.

Exalter (egzo'ltar), [f. EXALT v. + -ER 1.] One who, or that which, exalts (in senses of the vb.).

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652), Fro thyx envyos valey of Vanyte, O our Exalter. 1860 SIDNEY *Arctadia* (1622) 309 O noble sisters... who were the only exalters of all womankind. 1878 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* viii. § 6. 250 Our Adversaries are Exalters of the Scriptures in words. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 621 Cinnabar... is an useful Exalter, and a... safe Alexiterick. c 1732 SWIFT *Answ. to 'A Conclusion'* in *Anderson Poets Gl. Brit.* (1794) IX. 147 Her majesty never shall be my exalter; And yet she would raise me, I know, by a halter! 1731 A. HILL *Adv. Poets*, Epist. 5 A Poet is... an Exalter of what is most dignified, and substantial, in Nature. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 176 The Grave is the only Exalter.

Exalting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. EXALT; in quot. *concr.* † = EXALTATION 1 c.

1486 Bk. *St. Albans* F vj a. An Exalting of Larkis. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury*, Exalting of larks.

Exalting (egzo'ltin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That exalts (in various senses of vb.).

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* I. ii. (1675) 79 The exalting Efficacy of this kind of Distillation. 1844 EMERSON *New Eng. Reformers* Wks. (Bohn) I. 261, I find nothing healthful or exalting in the smooth conventions of society. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 202 The peculiar exalting effect of varnishes upon colours.

Hence **Exaltingly** *adv. rare.*

1855 *Chamb. Jrm.* IV. 222 The soul's glory... shone through them [her features] so exaltingly.

† **Exaltive**, *a. Obs.* [f. EXALT v. + -IVE.] Tending to exalt or elevate.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 257 Me to perswade with wrang enarrative Lufe to abstene, it is so exaltive.

† **Exaltment**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of exalting; the state of being exalted; exaltation.

1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 109 As he was abased for the creatures exaltment, so he was exalted for the creatures abasement. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1687) I. 406 Sanctity implying... an exaltment in nature or use of the thing, which is denominated thereby.

† **Exaltress**, *Obs. rare.* [f. EXALTER + -ESS.] She who exalts.

1650 WEEKES *Truth's Conf.* iii. 81 Yours [your opinion] will be found the great exaltress of free-will in men.

Exam (egzæ'm), *colloq.* [Short for EXAMINATION.] An examination (sense 5).

1877 *Driven to Rome* 67 (D.) Things may be altered since the writer of this novelette went through his exam. 1880 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xix, He sported his oak once five consecutive days and nights before an exam. 1884 *Athenæum* 15 Mar. Advt., Matriculation and other Exams. † **Exame**, *v. Obs. Sc.* Also 6 *exam* (e. [Shortened var. of EXAMINE; cf. *examine* among the forms of the latter.] = EXAMINE v.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. vii. 48 Begouth for till exem, and till assay The wond wyth mony crafty medycyn. 1579 *Sempill Ball.* (1872) 146 Gift thay repent not... Exame thair conscience of particular paction. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 209 Befoir judgement examy thy self and thow sal find grace in the sight of God.

Examen (egzæ'men), [a. (through Fr. *examen* or directly) L. *examen* means of weighing, tongue of a balance, *fig.* testing, examination, for **exagmen*, f. **exag*, *exigere* to weigh accurately: see EXACT v.]

The sense 'tongue of a balance' (*lingula*) rests on the authority of the scholiast to Persius; it seems to occur in Virg. *Æn.* XII. 725, where, however, 'scale-beam' would equally suit the context. Servius obscurely explains it as 'filum quo trutina regitur.' (L. *examen* 'swarm of bees, flock' is related to *exigere* in the sense 'to lead or drive out'.) The Romanic forms, It. *exame*, Sp. *examen*, Fr. *examen*, are synonymous with Eng. *examination*.]

1. Examination, scrutiny (of a doctrine, system, etc.); investigation (of an affair). Now *rare*.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr. 4 The doctrines... are such as thou art to expect from an Heathen... and their examen will elsewhere fall out fitly. 1645 *City Alarm* 17 They allow the Prince of Orange every summer a tun or two of gold without examen, for Intelligence. 1715 LEONI *Pal-ladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 45 Things... which I had learnt by a very laborious Examen and long Study. 1801 FUSELI *Lect. Art.* I. (1848) 370 Recalled his pupil to the examen of the great principle. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 123 That only [is] wise which... the law of God or the examen of His senior has pointed out.

b. *Eccles. and Law.* (a) A formal examination (of the conscience or soul). (b) The examination (of a candidate for ordination). (c) A legal examination or inquiry (*obs.*).

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 99 In all those days he made a most exact examen of his Soul. 1669 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* II. vii. 59 This Examen shall have a Bell to ring to it. Let every one... at the time of the Examen, kneel down and briefly examine her conscience. 1685 H. CONSERV *Pract. Spirit. Courts* 95 To compel them to... undergo the Examen the Judge imposeth upon them. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Examen*, a Trial, Proof, particularly of one that is to be admitted to Orders or Employment. [So 1721 in BAILEY.] 1853 *FABER All for Jesus* 36 We might ask it... in our examen of conscience. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v. *Examination of Conscience*, St. Ignatius... also recommends a particular examen to be made, at least daily... on that particular sin into which the individual most frequently falls.

† 2. A critical dissertation or treatise (on any subject); an examination, disquisition. *Obs.*

1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* To Rdrs, Correct what is amiss according to the Examen and Review annexed to the end of all. 1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 7 Having greedily read over his Exhortation and Examen a little before. 1667 *BOYLE (title)*, An Examen of The Origin (and Doctrine) of Substantial Formes. 1738 *JOHNSON Let. to Cave Sept.* in *Boswell*, An Examen of Mr. Pope's Essay, &c.

† 3. Investigation by experiment; a test, assay. 1661 *GLANVILL Vanity Dognat.* viii. 73 The only way to know what is sophisticate is to bring all to the Examen of the Touchstone. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 25 Some... might here recommend to us a more accurate Microscopical Examen. 1717 F. SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 565, I made a yet more nice and certain Examen of these Waters, by mixing Milk with them. 1765 *WILKINSON ibid.* LV. 103 We proceeded to the more important examen, to discover the precise quantity of cork necessary to sustain a man in the water.

4. The tongue of a balance. *rare.*

1832 *GELL Pompeiana* I. iii. 44 Common scales... were found... without that little projecting point above the beam which serves to mark more accurately the absence of equipoise, and which was called by the... Romans... ligula, and examen]. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 292 When the beam does, by the position of its examen or vertical spur over the axis, appear to have its two brachia exactly in equilibrium. 1850 *WEALE Dict. Terms* s.v.

Exameter, -tron, *obs.* ff. **HEXAMETER.**

Examinability (egzæ-mināb'līti). [*f.* next: see -ITY.] The quality of being examinable.

1879 *Law Rep.* App. Cases H. Lords IV. 801 No question arose as to the validity, or examinability of a foreign judgment.

Examinable (egzæ-mināb'l), *a.* [*f.* **EXAMINE** v. + -ABLE.]

1. Capable or admitting of being examined.

† Of a body: That is to be tested (*obs.*).

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. 122 The Draughts and first laws of the Game are positive, but... not examinable by reason. 1651 *DAVENANT Gondibert* Pref. (1673) 8 Great bodies are more examinable by being scatter'd into parcels. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 200 Whatever the truth of this Opinion be, it is not here properly examinable. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* III. II. III. iii. 220 Blow upon the Surface of the Examinable Body until it flows. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 404 The smallest examinable quantity of matter. 1808 *BENTHAM Sc. Reform* 70 Half a dozen witnesses not examinable but as so many different days. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxxvii. (1856) 340 The horn... was perfectly examinable.

† b. *Sc. Examinable persons*: parishioners eligible to be examined for admission to communion. 1719 R. ESKINR *Let. in Fraser Life* 46 [There are] upwards of 5000 examinable persons in the congregation. 1722 *WALKER Life of Cargill* 30 In which Parish 300 out of 900 examinable Persons wasted away. 1850 *Form of Petit.* in *Cook Styles of Writs Ch. Cris.* 85 The present examinable population of the parish amounts to — persons.

2. *Law.* Subject to examination or inquiry; competent to be examined or inquired into; cognisable. 1594 *WEST Symbol II. Chancery* § 71 That it be such as is examinable in this court. 1666 *PURVIS Diary* 21 Feb., The privileges of Parliament... are few to the Commons' house, and those not examinable by them, but only by the House of Lords. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. xviii. 471 His determinations are final, and examinable in no other court whatsoever. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 300 A fine... is properly examinable in that court only where it is entered. 1884 *SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in Law Rep. Q. Bench* XIII. 87 His intentions are examinable to this extent.

Examinant (egzæ-minānt). *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 -ante, 8 -ent. *ad.* L. *examinant-em*, *pr.* *pple.* of *examināre*: see **EXAMINE** v. and -ANT.

The passive sense 2 (in our quot. earlier than 2) is etymological; *app.* it was felt that the older **EXAMINATE** *sb.* etymologically meant rather 'one who has been examined' than 'one who is being examined,' and the derivative of the *pr.* *pple.* was adopted to express the latter notion.]

A. sb.

1. One who examines; *esp.* one who conducts a judicial or academic examination; an examiner. 1600 *SHELTON Quix.* III. II. i. Don Quixote... was so discreet, that the two examiners undoubtedly believed he was quite well. 1661 *EVELYN Diary* 13 May, The Examinants or Posers were Dr. DUPONT, Greek Professor at Cambridge; Dr. FELL, etc. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II.* III. 271 The chief examiners were General Cholmondeley and Lord Albemarle. 1818 *SCOTT Art. Midl.* xiii, The upper end, where the examiners sat, was thrown into shadow. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* vi. xi, The converts... were... older Christians than either of their examiners. 1899 J. C. HOBBHOUSE *Italy* I. 288 Objects whose authenticity may be questioned by the first cool examiner.

b. *In comb. self-examinant* (nonce-word).

1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* (1854) 126 If the self-examinant will abandon this position.

† 2. a. One who is being examined; one who is being examined as a witness; a deponent. *Obs.*

1588 *Losses Sp. Navy in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 52 The admiral came away with seven and twenty sail, which this examinant did tell. 1621 *ELSIING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 29 She slandered the examinant: being told of the daunger of a slander, she is flegd. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* viii, He brought a certain powder to his mistress, which the examinant believes to be the same. 1777 T. McKEAN in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 446 One of the examiners said that... a great number of... officers were killed. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 161 The questions did not admit of equivocation, if the examiners had been so inclined.

† b. One who undergoes an examination as to his fitness for church-membership, ordination, etc.; an examinee. *Obs.*

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* II. 14 To instruct all Christian examiners, in their trial to be careful of themselves. 1663 *Flagellum; or O. Cromwell* (1672) 148 The questions these men put to the Examinants, was not of Abilities or Learning, but, etc. 1715 *PRIDEAUX On Ref. Two Univ.* in *Life* 234 The examiners shall examine two at a time... the examiners shall appear before them, in classes of six at a time.

† B. *adj.* That has the function of examining.

1653 *MILTON Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 373 For the Magistrate... by his examinant committees to circumscribe her free election of Ministers.

Examinee (egzæ-minē), *pple.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 *examinat.* [*ad.* L. *examināt-us*, *pa.* *pple.* of *examināre*: see **EXAMINE** v.]

† A. *pple.* = Examined. (In first two quot. *app.*: Tortured. But possibly it may be a misprint for *examinat.*)

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* x. in *Ashm.* (1652) 178 Whych must be Crusyfyed and examynat: And then contumulate both Man and Wyfe. 1560 *ROLLAND Cri. Venus* II. 364 So ye he rais into an stakkerand stait, As he had bene fra wit examinat. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxxvi, Unless ane were judicially examinee.

B. sb.

1. A person under examination, either as a witness or accused person.

1537 in *Froude Hist. Eng.* III. 192 note, Sir Francis Bigod... did read to this examinee a book made by himself. 1597 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1409/1 This examinat called on the earle, telling him the lieutenant was there. 1609 *HOLLAND Anm. Marcel.* xiv. v. 435 note, To this the tormentors... fastened the armes and feet of the poore examinee or condemned person to be tortured. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* I. xxv. 290 There appeared to this examinee one in white apparel. 1855 *KINGSLAY Westw. Ho.* (1861) 52 The examinee found it so difficult to answer the question that he suddenly became afflicted with deafness.

2. One who undergoes examination with a view to a certificate, degree, etc.

1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. II. 71 The other examinatees founde insufficient to proceed are sent backe to their studie againe. 1868 *Daily News* 20 Oct., A system of inter-collegiate lectures... open to all the examinees.

† **Examinee**, *v. obs.* [*f.* L. *examināt*-*pple.* stem of *examināre*: see **EXAMINE** v.] = **EXAMINE** v. 1560-78 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 27 The persons that are to be examined, must be commanded to appear before men of soundest judgement.

Examination (egzæ-minā-tiōn). *Forms:* 4 -cioun, 5 -tyowne, 4-7 -cion, etc. [*a.* F. *examination*, *ad.* L. *examinātiō-em*, *n.* of action *f.* *examināre*: see **EXAMINE** v.] The action of examining; the state of being examined.

† 1. A testing, trial, proof, assay. Also *fig. Obs.* *exc.* as a contextual use of 3.

c. 1510 *MORE Picus* Wks. 32 In strait balance... If thou shouldst our sinne ponder... Who able were to beare thy punishment... The whole engine of all this world. With such examination might not stande. 1554 *LATIMER Serm. St. Stephen's Day* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 104 Calamities... be but examinations and proofs to provoke unto call upon God. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 73 The examination, or assay, of the purity of gold or silver.

2. a. The action of testing or judging by a standard or rule. Now only with some notion of 3 or 6. Cf. **EXAMINE** v. 2 a. Cf. **Self-examination**.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* 301 For as moche as the Examination is necessarie, let us byginne at the Surgiens. c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vi. II. 40 That all examynatyowne Off that personyns properly The kyrk suld have in gret party. c. 1460 *tr. T. à Kempis* 130 Grace... in every understandinge submitte himself... to goddis examynacion. 1627 H. MASON *(title)*, The Tribunal of Conscience, or a Treatise of Examination; shewing... how a Christian should examine his Conscience. 1885 *Catholic Dict.*, *Examination of Conscience* should be made at least every evening.

† b. Judicial inquiry into the guilt or innocence of an accused person. *Obs.* Cf. 6.

1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 165 Some be day of examination was sette. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. cxx. 224 The byshop he comytted to the examynacion & correction of the clergy. 1525-34 *TINDALE Acts* xxv. 26, I have brought him vnto you... that after examination had, I myght have sumwhat to wryte. 1557 *Order of Hospitals* D.J. For the Examination of Single Women being gotten with Child. 1662 *STILLINGF. Crig. Sac.* II. v. § 3 After a particular examination of Jeremiah... they acquit him. 1685 — *Orig. Brit.* v. 394 They anointed Kings... and not long after they without Examination took them off.

3. The action of investigating the nature, qualities, or condition of any object by inspection or experiment; minute inspection, scrutiny. *Post-mortem examination*: = **AUTOPSY** 2.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commonw.* 99 The examination of passengers at... the frontier Townes of the Princes of Italie. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* Intro. 10 The examination of a substance containing few elements. 1856 *Act* 6-7 *Will. IV.*, c. 89 It shall be lawful for the Coroner... to direct the performance of a post-mortem Examination. 1863 *Royal Charter* § 42 in *Lond. Univ. Calendar* 35 Which accounts shall be subject to such examination and audit as the said Commissioners may direct. 1875 *URZ Dict. Arts* II. 727 The colour of the stroke made upon the touchstone by the metal under examination. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Physical Examination*, the investigation of disease by means of the senses, as when the cardiac respiratory sounds and movements are examined with the ear, or by means of instruments devised to render them more conspicuous. 1888 E. EGLESTON *Graysons* xxiv, Bob made what a surgeon would call a 'digital examination' of the dungeon door.

4. The action or process of searching or inquiring into (facts, opinions, statements, etc.); investigation, scrutiny.

1538 *STARKEY England* I. iii. 74 That was agreed at the begynnyng for the better examynatyon of every thyng. c. 1606 *WYNTOUN Let. in Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 549 After the examination of circumstances, there is a liberty of judgment. a. 1716 *SOUTH Serm.* (1737) V. vii. 321 Surely nothing that is self-evident, can be the proper subject of examination, or tryal. 1794 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* I, To look with cool examination upon the disappointments he sometimes threw in her way. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 129 In that very agreement... would really be found on examination, the elements... of an essential discordance. 1878 *STANFORD Symb. Christi* I. 4 Such an account now claims our examination.

5. The process of testing, by questions oral or written, the knowledge or ability of pupils, or of candidates for office, degrees, etc. For *Honour, Local, Middle-Class, Pass, Senate-House Examinations*, see those words.

1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* v. 48 Which worke of continual examination, is a notable quickner and nourisher of all good learning. *ibid.* xxviii. 282 That every yeere... there be a solemn examination by the Gouernours of the schoole. 1694 *GIBSON in Ellis Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 235 We met him just as he was going for Pauls to [sic: read to Pauls for] examinations. 1783 *Let. Radcliffe & James* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 232 To day... I went through part of my examination for Orders. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xiv, A dreadful unvolunteered examinations of him in the holidays on abstruse points. 1866 *Lond. Univ. Calendar* 40 The Examination shall be conducted by means of Printed Papers.

6. Formal interrogation, *esp.* of a witness, or an accused person. *Examination-in-chief*, that made by the party calling the witness. See **CROSS-EXAMINATION**. † Also, Interrogation under torture.

The judicial interrogation of accused persons has no place in the criminal process of the common law, but by various statutes from 16th c. justices of the peace were directed to 'take the examination' of prisoners before sending them for trial. This expression has survived, though the practice which it denotes no longer exists; hence the preliminary investigation before justices of the peace or police-magistrates is still called the *examination* of the prisoner, so that the word in this connexion has reverted to the obsolete sense 2 b.

a. 1555 *LATIMER in Foxe A. & M.* (1684) III. 383, I was once... in Examination before five or six Bishops... every week thrice I came to Examinations. 1592 *GREENE Art Connycatch.* III. 5 What hee spake of either came to him by examinations, or by riding in the circuits. 1728 *MORGAN Al-giers* II. iv. 274 The Tormentors examined him... for several hours they ceased not their Examinations. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 103/1 s.v. *Evillence*, The cross-examination of a witness... is founded upon what the witness has stated in his examination in chief. 1841 *MACAULAY W. Hastings* Ess. 1854 II. 651/2 There remained examinations and cross-examinations. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* 234/2 The party is brought before a magistrate for examination.

b. The statements or depositions made by a witness or accused person when examined; the record of such statements. *To take the examination of*: to interrogate and note down the answers.

1533 *Frith's Answ.* More Title-p. Vnto which boke are added... the articles of his examination before the bi-shoppes. 1554 *Acts* 1-2 *Ph. & Mary* c. 13 § 4 The said justices... before any bailment or mainprise, shall take the examination of the said prisoner. 1591 J. HORROR *Trav.* in *Arb. Garner* V. 329 The Earl of Sussex... commanded his Secretary to take my name and examination. 1600 *Essex Rebell. Exam.* in *Shaks. C. Praise* 35 The examination of Sr. Gelly merick Knyght taken the xvijth of February, 1600. 1621 *ELSIING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 10 The clerke read the examinations taken in Courte. 1826 *Act 7 Geo. IV.*, c. 64 § 3 Every Justice of the Peace before whom any Person shall be taken... shall take the Examination of the Person charged. 1848 *Act* 11-12 *Vict.*, c. 42 § 19 *marg.*, Place where Examination taken, not an open Court. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* 234 2 The examinations of the witnesses at the pre-cognition... never can be used... against the witnesses.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *examination fever, questions, statute, system*, etc.; *examination-paper*, (a) paper specially prepared for use in examinations; (b) a written or printed series of questions, etc. to be answered by the examinee; (c) a written series of answers by an examinee; *examination-schools*, in Oxford parlance: (a) the several branches of the University curriculum in which a formal examination is instituted; (b) the building in which University examinations are held.

1884 CRICHTON-BROWNE in *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 11/1 The "examination fever," as it has been called, that leaves such unpleasant sequelæ behind it... is now endemic in the metropolis. 1837 (*title*) "Examination Papers for Theological Students. 1838 (*title*) "Examination Questions and Answers, from 'Butler's Analogy.' 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* vi. 244 If he [a professor] wishes for any auditors at all, he must make himself subservient to the examination schools. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 55 Full information... will be found... in the "Examination Statutes. *Mod.* (Oxford) The Examination-schools are beyond University College.

Hence **Examina-tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to examination or examinations; based upon (academic, etc.) examinations. **Examina-tionism**, the habit of relying upon or the practice of employing examinations as the test of fitness, knowledge, etc. **Examina-tionist**, one who upholds the system of examinations.

1866 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 492 Tests preferred by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, presumably the financial... by their humble servant, the examinational. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Feb. 1792 The establishment of what... we may call an examinational franchise. 1884 H. M. JONES *Hints on Success* 148 For future success in life the test of early examination proficiency is a most fallacious one. 1884 *Lond. Jnl. Sc.* XXI. 240 A reaction against that miserable examinationism which earns for us the title of the "Chinese of Europe." 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 3/1 Much emphasis is laid by the theoretical examinationists on the supposed difficulty that the public have in discriminating between a trained and an untrained nurse.

† **Examinative**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. EXAMINE *v.* + -ATIVE.] Concerned with examination.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* iv. iii. Wks. III. 27 In opposition to such as restrain assent only to the reflexive or examinative acts of understanding.

Examinator (egzæ'minātōr), [*a.* late L. *ex-aminātor*, f. *ex-amināre*: see EXAMINE *v.*] One who examines.

† 1. = EXAMINER 1. *Obs.*
1646 SIRT. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. 299 An inference somewhat Rabbinical, and not of power to persuade a serious examiner. 1783 *Town & Country Mag.* 168 John Hewitt, Esq., examiner of the hearth money in Dublin. 1830 *Moir in Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 698 That severe and acute examiner of historical truth.

† 2. *Sc.* = EXAMINER 2. *Obs.*
1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 109 The Witness... repeats the Words after the Lord Examiner. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxii. Having, like a prudent examiner, suffered his witness to give vent to all her indignation.

3. = EXAMINER 3. *rare exc. Sc.*
1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* (1676) 38/1 Qualified... by the strict approbation of deputed examiners. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th Cent. II. iv. xx. 362 These Examiners shall be Masters or Doctors, or Licentiates in Divinity or Canon Law. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* Intro. 25 To collect the suffrages of the surgeons who were the examiners. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 259 It was not unusual to obtain a private hint from the examiners on what chapter their questions were to be founded. 1854 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 485 In no European Faculty of Arts was Theology a subject on which its examiners had a right to question the candidate.

Examinatorial (egzæ'minātōriāl), *a.* [f. late L. *examinātorius* (see next) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an examiner or an examination.

1866 *Reader* 10 Mar. 247/1 A person who has frequently felt the examinational pulse. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* 21 Mar., Johnnie has my profound sympathy under his examinational woes. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Feb. 270 Examinatorial experience is not without its peculiar bitterness.

Examinatory (egzæ'minātōri), *a.* [ad. L. *examinātorius* belonging to examination, f. *ex-aminātor*: see EXAMINATOR and -ORY.] = prec.

1807 *Athenæum* 23 July 109/3 It... will probably be found more useful for examinatory purposes than the latter.

† **Examine**, *sb.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. next vb. (or ? ad. L. *examen*, -inis: cf. *origins*)] = EXAMINATION. Also *attrib.*

1605 *Answ. supposed Discov. Romish Doctr.* 43 Therefore the examine of such things we entreat may be left to God. 1630 I. CRAVEN *Serm.* (1631) 14 Vpon a second examine, it may seeme to be personall. 1662 J. LAMONT *Diary* 21 Sept., Divers persons were excommunicat... both for ignorance, and being absent from the dyetts of examine. 1885 A. EDGAR *Old Ch. Life Scot.* 124 note, It may be presumed that the examine roll was very carefully made up by the minister.

Examine (egzæ'min), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *examen*(e), *examyn*(e), (4) *examini*, 5 *examine*, *exammen*, 6 *examine*, *exemne*), 6-7 *examin*, 4- *examine*. See also EXAME. [ad. F. *examiner*, ad. L. *examināre* to weigh accurately, test, try, inquire into, f. *examen*: see EXAMEN.]

† 1. *trans.* To try, test, assay (precious metals, etc.). Said both of personal and material agents. Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. 7 Syluyre examynd in fire. *Ibid.* xvi. 4 In fire pou examynd me. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xxii. 31 The speche of the Lord examynd bi fier. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 11 Bis fuyre schal examyne and serche alle men dedes. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xxviii, Sufreth it... to be well examynd thorough ghostly trybulacyons.

2. *a.* To test judicially or critically; to try by a standard or rule. *Obs. exc. with mixture of sense* 3 or 6, to one or other of which phrases like *To*

examine oneself, one's conscience, etc. now chiefly belong.

1340 *Ayemb.* 137 He nele nazt lete ne smal ne grat bet ne ssel by examened... and y-demd ine be cort of merci. *Ibid.* 153 He ssel... wel examini his boytes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 236 In examynyn of youre counseillours, yeschul conside many thynges. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 315 Pei schewed me a boke, bat my boke was examynde by. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xi. 28 Let a man... examen him silfe and so let him eate of the breed and drynke of the cup. — 1 *Thess.* v. 21 Examen all thynges and kepe that which is good. 1580 BARET *Adv.* E 398 Doe you not examine or measure such thynges as be done at Lacedemon, according to your lawes and ordinances. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. 1. 291 Nay mocke not... examine your conscience. 1611 BIBLE P's. xxvi. 2 Examine me, O Lord, and proue me; try my reines and my heart. 1664 ASP. W. WAKE *Prep. for Death* (1688) 26 We ought... before it be too late, to examine our Souls, and provide for futurity. 1699 J. HARRINGTON *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* Pref., Examined by the unequal standard of the immunities of mean corporations.

† b. To try, investigate the guilt or innocence of (an accused person). *Obs.* Cf. 6.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 91 And there was oure Lord examynd in the nyght and scourged and smyten. a 1471 *Chron. Rich. II to Hen. VI* (Camden 1856) 10 Yf thou... were wel examynd, thou hast do more ayens the kyng than I. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* iv. 9 Yf we... are examined [so 1611] of the good dede done to the sycke man.

3. To investigate by inspection or manipulation the nature, qualities, or condition of (any object); to inspect in detail, scan, scrutinize. Also in various specific uses: To check, verify in detail (a calculation, an account); to investigate by inspection or experiment the pathological condition of (an organ, a person, or animal); to subject to autopsy; to search, inspect (baggage, etc.) for contraband goods.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 248 Pei brouht be cronykles... Pe old chartres & titles... Of ilk a bissop se, & ilk a prioure... Examend him & cast ilk amountment. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 205 From humeres he [Picta-goras] tornede hym to examyne strenges, and streyned guttas and senewes of schepe. 1476 *Proclam.* 3 Apr. in *York Myst.* Intro. 37 To serche, here, and examen all be plaiers and plaiers and pagentes. 1580 BARET *Adv.* E 397 To discusse and examine diligently the account and reckoning of the souldiers. 1595 SHAKS. *John* i. 1. 89 Mine eye hath well examined his parts, And findes them perfect Richard. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 50 It will ask... the work of twenty licensers to examin all the lutes, the violins, and the ghattars in every house. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 1. 77 The Watch-men... stand in the Street by the Watch-houses, to examin every one that passeth by. 1742 POPE *Danc.* iv. 234 The critic Eye... Sees hairs and pores, examines bit by bit. 1776 *Trial of Nindocomar* 23 Doss examined the books, and found the following entry. 1781-3 COWPER *Poet. Oyster*, etc. 33 Many a grave and learned clerk, With curious touch examines me, If I can feel as well as he. 1828 SCOTT *F. M.* Perth xix, Let the chirurgeon Dwinning examine that poor piece of clay, that he may tell us how he came by his fatal death. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 73 Our guide had examined the glacier for some distance. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* ii. iv. 154 The visitors... met to examine the Latin versions. 1879 HARLAN *Eyeght* v. 64 Of a large number of men examined in Europe... four or five per cent. have been found color-blind.

absol. a 1822 SHELLEY *Allegory* ii, Many passed it by with careless tread... But others... Pause to examine.

4. To inquire or search into, investigate (a question or subject); to consider or discuss critically; to try the truth or falsehood of (a proposition, statement, etc.).

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* i. 34 The kyng byhyldynge and diligently examynynge the thing, made a temple to hym. c 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camd. Soc.) 76 The cause wherof... hath bene... shewed unto you; and... I desire and pray you reply to exammen it. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. ii. 28 Thys thyng of Socrates semyth to me somewhat strange... let vs a lytyl examyn thys. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. 1. 69 If you would take the paines bot to examine the Warres of Pompey the Great. 1676 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 102 It Examins all the Circumstances of Time. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., Few Men... have Talents or Opportunities for examining so copious a Subject. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* ii. ix. (1803) I. 235 We shall examine this theory afterwards. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 221 The plea which we are examining... would have to be expressed in this way.

absol. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* (1676) 43/2 At the first sight all is well, but farther examine, you shall find them wise on the one side, and fools on the other.

b. with indirect question as *obj.*: To inquire, try to ascertain.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9618 Prestes shulde... examyne what she [the midwife] couthe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 God proueth vs, what we be, and... examyneth how moche we profyete in grace. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* i. viii. (1611) 22 Men will not bend their wits to examine whether things... be good or euill. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. (1843) 204/2 It was time to examin how he had lost those Priviledges. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* ii. viii. (1803) I. 195 To examine whether there might not be other first principles.

5. To test (a person) by questioning; *esp.* to interrogate in order to test the capacity or knowledge of (a pupil, a candidate for a certificate, degree, official employment, etc.). *Const. in, + of, on, upon.*

c 1280 WYCLIF Wks. (1880) 40 3if ony wille... comen to oure beprehen... late be mynistris diligently examyne hem of be coman feib and be sacramentis of holy chirche. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* iii. 16 Examine them in syllables of three letters, after in moe. 1715 PRIDEAUX *Reform. Univ.*

liii. in *Life* 235 Such only, as shall obtain a certificate of approbation from the two Examiners who examined them, shall be qualified for the said Degree. 1730 *Burgh Rec. Dingwall* 30 Nov., in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* ii. vi. (1876) 221 The particular passages upon which he was examined. a 1838 L.D. ELDON in H. TWISS *Life* i. 57, I was examined in Hebrew and History. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* vii. 251 At the end of the time the poor wretches were examined... on all these subjects.

absol. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxviii. 283 The Visitours... who are not satisfied, to examine where, and as they please. 1863 *Royal Charter* § 38 in *Lond. Univ. Calendar* (1866) 33 The said Chancellor... shall have power to examine for... the several... Degrees.

† b. To put questions on (what has been learned). 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* vii. 77 Especially examine those Verbs often, which have Two Preterperfect tenses. *Ibid.* 80 In examining the Syntax, it is the best to do it in Latine.

6. To interrogate formally, question (*esp.* a witness, an accused person).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 438 3if alle bisshoppis... and frenis weren wislyche examynd wherpey weren heretikus. c 1495 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxiv. 54 The dravere he gert and opir ma Swa be examynnd, bat etc. 1533 EARL DERRY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 115 II. 43 William Dalton squyer examynd... deposit and saith. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xii. 98 Quhen thir ten hyrdys var examnit... quhar the sametame armye was campit. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* (Bullen) vi. 113 Now, Faustus, examine them of their several names and dispositions. 1673 *Essex Papers* (1890) 90 There were no questions asked but... what they who were examined knew concerning Mr. Peter Talbot's exercising of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. 1779 J. HARRIS in *Lett. 1st Earl Malmesbury* (1870) I. 410 Sir Guy Carlton was four hours being examined at the Bar of the House. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 429 The usage had always been, upon a common recovery against husband and wife, to examine the wife. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 101/2 If a plaintiff consents to be examined as a witness his evidence may be admitted.

† b. To interrogate under torture. Cf. *question*.

1580 BARET *Adv.* E 395 To take awaie violently, and examine by torments. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxii. 24 The chiefe captaine... bad that hee [Paul] should be examined by scourging. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 274 The Tormentors examined him all the while, and to no Purpose.

7. *intr.* † a. To look carefully, 'see to it' that, etc. (*rare*). b. To make examination, inquire into.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 426 P 2 To examine that no one over-heard them. a 1764 LLOYD *Dial. betw. Author & Friend*, Read their works, examine fair—Show me invention, fancy there. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 461/1 Authority is given to the court... to examine in a summary manner into any offence. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 90 To examine into the charges. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Crit. & An.* (1882) 223 That is, to examine into the nature of real good.

Hence **Examined** *pp.* *a.*

1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 722 To be prepared with an examined copy of the writ. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s. v., In... English law, an examined copy of a deed... is a copy... examined and certified by the proper officer.

Examinee (egzæ'minē), [*f.* prec. vb. + -EE.]

One examined; a person under examination.

1788 T. TWINING in *Mad. D'Arbly's Diary* 20 Jan., Don't you think... that the Examinee... has a natural right... to examine the Examiner? 1813 *Examiner* 12 Apr. 228/1 The answers given by examinees. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 528 'What verb should you like?' inquired the examinee. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 296 What kind of knowledge can they [examination questions] be the test of, in the examinee?

Examiner (egzæ'minā), [*f.* as prec. + -ER.]

1. One who looks into the nature or condition of (a person or thing); one who inquires or searches into (facts); an investigator. Also † an official inspector (*obs.*). *Const. of.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 202 Sinne is a spirituall leprosie, therefore let vs be also examiners of sinn. 1629 MASSINGER *Vnnat. Combat* v. ii, Be but a just examiner of thyself. 1665 *Orders Ld. Mayor Lond.* in *De Foe Plague* (1840) 39 That these examiners be sworn by the aldermen to... learn... what persons be sick. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolles Abridgm.* 2 He was a strict Searcher and Examiner of businesses. 1799 V. KNOX *Consid. Lord's Supp.* § 21 Wks. 1824 VII. 452 The rigid examiners of Christ's pretensions... seldom take into consideration... the love of God.

b. Hence: a frequent title of newspapers.

1710-14 SWIFT, etc. (*title*) The Examiner. 1808-36 L. HUNT, etc. (*title*) The Examiner.

c. (More fully *Examiner of India Correspondence*.) Under the East India Company, the title of an official at the India House, who was responsible for the conduct of the Company's correspondence.

1779 *Royal Kalender* 212 Examiner of India correspond-ence, S. Wilks. 1836 *Gent. Mag.* Aug. 212 The duties of his [J. Mill's] important office, that of Chief Examiner to the East India Company. 1803 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 209 The duty of the so-called examiners was to examine the letters of the agents of the Company in India, and to draft instructions in reply. The character of the Company's government was almost entirely dependent upon their abilities as statesmen.

† 2. One who examines or interrogates (an accused person, a witness, etc.); one who conducts an official inquiry. *Obs.*

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 If the same person so ended... do make suche profe as the said examiners... shall thynke sufficient. 1541 R. COPLAND *Manner to Exam. Lasares* Q ij, The examyners ought to enquire of them by the prymatyfe causes of leproy. 1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Jugurth* 44 He was electe to be one of the examynours or commysioners to make inquisition of these three pointes rehersed. a 1676 HALE *Com. Law Eng.* xii. § 9 A crafty

Clerk, Commissioner, or Examiner, will make a Witness speak what he truly never meant. 1681-6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 606 Nor did they [the Apostles] alter any one of them [Circumstances] upon different Examinations before different Examiners.

b. *spec.* An officer, formerly of the Court of Chancery, now of the High Court of Justice, whose duty it is to take the depositions of witnesses when so directed by the court. Formerly more fully *Examiner in Chancery*.

3. A person appointed to conduct an examination of pupils, candidates for degrees, etc.

1715 [See EXAMINE 5]. 1861 *Times* 29 Aug., To defeat cramming is the most useful art of the Examiner. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 56 An Examination... conducted by the Regius Professor of Civil Law... with three or four other Examiners.

Hence *Examinership*, the office of examiner.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1881 *Athenæum* 14 May 655/2 It ought to make examinations less the monopoly of resident tutors than they have been. 1885 *Law Times* 25 July 237/1 Solicitors would not like to take paid examinations on the terms suggested.

Examining (egzæ'minɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXAMINE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the *vb.* EXAMINE, in various senses.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* p. 236 In the examynynge of 30oure counseillours. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 193, I my self shalle make examynynge. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 20, I will now therefore proceed to the consideration and examynynge of three most important things. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxii. (1627) 257 This strict examynynge will be a good meane to make them attentive. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 6/1 Unskilled examynynge is doing serious damage to the cause of education.

attrib. 1793 NELSON 14 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I 300 He must be in London before the 7th of March as that is the examining day.

¶ Used gerundially with omission of *in*.

1815 Mrs. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* I. 222 During the time the wound was examining, Augustus worked himself up to a pitch of agony.

Examining, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That examines; ppl. appointed to examine.

1783 *Lett. Radcliffe & James* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 232 The Bishop of Lincoln ordains. Bowerbank acts as examining chaplain. 1868 M. PATTON *Academ. Org.* vi. 244 Oxford is now, with respect to its candidates for honours, little more than an examining body.

Hence *Examiningly adv.*, in an examining or scrutinizing manner; searchingly.

1876 GBO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vii. li. She still kept her hand in his, and looked at him examiningly. 1890 *Chamb. Frnl.* 4 Jan. 16/1 He looked at her so examiningly that she could not but pause.

Exemplar (egzæ'mplār), *sb.* Now rare. Forms: 5 *exemplaire*, -aire, -air, -ire, *exawmplere*, 5-7 *exampler*, 6- *exemplar*. [a. OF. *exemplaire*, *exemplaire* (see EXEMPLAR), semi-learned form of *essamploire* = late L. *exemplarium*, f. *exemplum* EXAMPLE *sb.*

Now almost superseded by *exemplar*; it is possible that some of the recent instances may be merely misprints.]

1. A pattern, model; a perfect specimen (of some quality); a person or thing to be imitated.

c 1430 LYDG. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 47. Moder of ihesu, myrrour of chastite. Trew examplere of verginite. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D iij b. After the examplere of his sone. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 60 They... toke their examplar out of the dotages of the Gentiles. 1568 E. TILNEY *Flower of Friendship*. A silent person is the examplar of wisdom. 1588 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* ix. 23 It is necessarie therefore that the examplers of the celestials be cleansed with these. 1603 DANIEL *Panegyrr. King* xxiii. There, great examplar! prototype of kings! 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 311 He could no longer have a living examplar to copy from. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* *Ni nizi bonum* 228 An examplar of goodness, probity, and pure life.

† b. ? A deterrent example. *Obs.*

[1560 (see EXEMPLAR 4).]

† 2. A book of (moral) examples. *Obs. rare*—1. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A ij. I tolde them that I wolde make a booke and an examplere for my doughters.

3. † A copy, transcript (*obs.*). b. An exemplar (of a book), one of the 'copies' of which the edition consists.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxix. (1859) 62 Every good kynge is preised by the examplar [Fr. *l'exemplaire*], figure, or statua of his good condicion, and known thereby, ryght as a man is known by his visage. c 1475 *Partenay* Prolog. 131 That I ther take the examplere wold Off a boke of his which that he had made. 1572 W. MALIM in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1590) II. i. 121 With what paine and diligence, I referre me to them which are skilfull in the Italian tongue, or may the better iudge, if it please them to trie the same, casting aside this examplar. 1880 *Academy* 4 Sept. 163/1 Pamphlets existing in unique examplars.

† 4. A piece of needlework containing examples of stitches, etc.: see *SAMPLER. Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 217/2 Exemplar for a woman to worke by, *exmple*. 1583 RICH *Phylotus & Emelia* (1835) 13 She might goe seeke out her examplers, and to peruse whiche worke would doe beste in a Ruffe.

† **Exemplar**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 *exemplair*. [ad. OF. *exemplaire*: see EXEMPLAR *a.*] = EXEMPLARY in various senses: a. Serving or fitted to serve as an example, pattern, or model; b. ? Serving as a deterrent (quot. 1560; but this may be an instance of prec. sb.).

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 819 To that falt [unchastity in a Vestal] is na grace, Bot eirdit quik, to the laif examplair. 1608 T. FITZHERBERT *Defence* 8 Wee ad therto his religious lyfe, so examplar for all kynd of vertue. a 1631 DONNE in *Selections* (1840) 26 Wash thyself in these three examplar baths of Christ's tears.

Exemplary: see EXEMPLARY.

Example (egzæ'mpl'), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *ex-ample*, *exsaumple*, 5-6 *exaample*, -awmple, (5) *axampil*, *exsaumple*, 6 *exampul*(l), 5-6 *Sc. exaample*, *exampill*, -empill, 5- *ex-ample*. [a. OF. *ex-ample*, *ex-ample*, a refashioning (after Lat.) of earlier *essample* (see ASAUMPLE):—L. *exemplum*, f. *ex-*, *eximere* to take out: see EXEMPT. The primary sense is thus 'something taken out, a SAMPLE, specimen'. The main Eng. senses are derived from Lat. through Fr. In the arrangement below the presumed logical order has been adopted in preference to the order in which the senses are recorded in Eng. See also ASAUMPLE, ENSAMPLE, SAMPLE, which are ultimately the same word.]

1. A typical instance; a fact, incident, quotation, etc. that illustrates, or forms a particular case of, a general principle, rule, state of things, etc.; a person or thing that may be taken as an illustration of a certain quality. Phrases, *For, by way of, example*; formerly also (ellipt.) *example* in same sense.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 3 And to thys manyfold of nature Examplys, acordyth weel scripture. 1536 STARKEY *England* i. l. 22 They see examplullys of many and dyverse, wych without profyt had attemptyd the same. 1548 GERT *Fr. Masse* 123 Example his reporting of the baptisme wordes over himselfe... maketh nether baptisme ne absolution. 1558 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 12 Foure familiar examplis drawin fra the haly scripture. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 61 As for exampill 3e man not say Then fer nocht Nor heir ocht. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 Wee shall finde many the like examples. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 52 Eight pence difference, example, There goeth four load of Sand. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. Wks. 1887 XIV. 164 Can we, for example, give the praise of valour to a man who [etc.]. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 210 No criticism can be instructive which... is not full of examples and illustrations. 1824 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 62, I might weary you with examples, showing that, etc. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. viii. 265 Almost all glaciers present examples of such [glacier] tables. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 273 A round, for example, is 'a figure' and not simply 'figure'. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* iii. 69 The will is to Science the first example of power.

2. A problem framed to exemplify a rule in arithmetic, mathematics, etc.; an exercise.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* ii. 96 Practice to play this Example of the Notes ascending and descending. 1847 GOODWIN (*title*), A Collection of Problems and Examples adapted to the Elementary Course of Mathematics. 1888 WOLSTENHOLME (*title*), Examples for Practice in the use of Seven-figure Logarithms.

3. A specimen (of workmanship). Also, a 'copy' of a book, etc. (now only with reference to rarities).

1530 PALSGR. 217/2 Example of a boke, *copie*. a 1553 ASCHAM in Fleming *Panop. Epist.* (1576) 437, I have sent examples [of this Epistle] to the Kinges majestie, and the rest of that noble and gallant companie. 1576 LYVE *Dodones* i. v. 11 Whiche a man shall finde described in some examples of Dioscorides. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* v. 48 This Florentine porcelain is especially rare; scarcely thirty examples being known to exist. 1880 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/3 A London bookseller lately disposed of an example for four shillings and sixpence. *Mod.* The gallery contains several examples of this master.

4. *Logic.* = Gr. *παράδειγμα* (Aristotle). The species of argument in which the major premiss of a syllogism is assumed from a particular instance.

a 1579 HOBBS *Rhet.* i. ii. (1681) 3 An Example is a short Induction, and an Enthymeme a short Syllogisme. 1774 REID *Aristotle's Logic* iv. § 7 Aristotle gives some observations upon imperfect syllogisms; such as... example, which is an imperfect induction. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Lat. Th.* 249 The Example is an argument which proves some thing to be true in a particular case from another particular case. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 505 Example comes into use when we identify something unknown with that which is known.

5. A signal instance of punishment intended to have a deterrent effect; a warning, caution; a person whose fate serves as a deterrent to others. Chiefly in phrases, *† For, † in example, to make (a person, etc.) an example, an example of (a person)*; also, *to take example*.

1382 WYCLIF *Jude* i. 7 Sodom and Gomor... ben maad ensaumple [v. r. *exsaumple*], sustenyng peyne of euerlastinge fyre. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 204 Caused the lord Welles... to be behedded there to the terrible example of other, which shall put their confidence in the promise of a prince. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* 1253 Hanged at Greenewiche. for robberies, in example of all other. c 1592 MARLOWE *Massac. Paris* III. iv. All rebels under Heaven Shall take example by his punishment. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 332 An arrant knave... which I beseech your worship to correct your selfe, for the example of others. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 76 Brought to the barre to be punished for example sake. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C. Warres* 389 Let these mens unhappy examples be a warning to others. 1711 ANDISON *Spect.* 16 p. 3, I... will not be provoked... to make an Example of any particular Criminal. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS

in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 388 The examples are so striking and terrifying that every individual trembles. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 4 (1806) I. 140 They must be made an example of. 1807 POLLOCK *Course T. x.* Has he not given at times Example fierce of wrath and judgment?

6. A parallel case in the past; also in phrases, *beyond, without example*.

1530 PALSGR. 217/2 Example a symilitude of a thyng, *ex-ample*. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 13 Such temperate order in so fierce a course, Doth want Example. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 50 A Discipline and Generosity without example. 1796 BUTLER *Serm.* iv. 76 He was mild and gentle beyond Example. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 205 The demand upon gunsmiths for every species of fire-arms has been beyond all former example. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* Pref., A spirit and a wisdom which has few examples.

7. A precedent appealed to, to justify or authorize any course of action. *arch. or Obs.*

1509-10 *Act. 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 1 That thees grauntz be not take in example to the Kynges of England in tyme to come. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus's Hist.* IV. x. (1591) 188 Hordeonius... beganne a very ill example, that all letters sent from abroad should be delievered to the standard-bearers of the Legions. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 11 Katherine of Medicis... according to many Examples of former times, pleaded the right... to assume... the regency. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 853 With a Saving Clause, that it should not be drawn into Example.

8. A person's action or conduct regarded as an object of imitation; often qualified by adjs. *good, bad, evil*, etc. Phrases, *To give, leave, set an example*. Also, a person whose conduct ought to be imitated; a 'pattern' of excellence.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* iv. 12 Be thou ensaumple [v. r. *exsaumple*] of feithful men in word... in feith, in chastite. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 10 They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realmys. 1470-83 MALORY *Arthur* II. i. Gyuynge example to alle the Barons. c 1500 *Lancelot* 3099 Neuer we... mycht Have bet axampil than fifth we 3one knyght. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 66 This Court also neuer lacked many faire examples, for yong gentlemen to follow. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 185 Forc'd either to Imitate, or as I do, to celebrate your Example. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* i. He copies from his master Sylla well, And would the dire example far excell. 1796 H. HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 588 Of this our own Country ought to set the example to the Nations. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. 241 You copy the outline of a model: you imitate the spirit of an example. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii. If you will set me that example, I promise to follow it.

9. In generalized sense: Action or conduct that induces imitation; hence, 'influence that disposes to imitation' (J.).

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. xvi. (1495) Cija/1 The angels take by yeste and yeue forth by example. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 47 Well, you know what example is able to do. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 73 Example, that imperious Dictator Of all that's good, or bad to human Nature. a 1729 J. ROGERS 19 *Serm.* iv. (1735) 70 Example is a Motive of a very prevailing Force on the Actions of Men. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 196 Example is the school of mankind. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* II. (1876) 35 Example is far more than precept. It is instruction in action.

10. *To take example*: to learn by, or copy, the example of another. *Const. † at, by, † of.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 568 A gentil Maunciple was ther of a temple, Of which achaturours mighten take example. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 86 He is right happy that can chastise himself taking example by other. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 103 b, Ye shall take example at me. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Porrex* ix, Example take you Princes of the land. 1611 COTTELL, *Exemplairement*, exemplarily; for others to follow, or to take example by. 1632 SHERWOOD, To take example by, *patronner*.

11. *Of (bad) example* (= L. *malis exempli*, Fr. *de mauvais exemple*). *rare*.

1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. in Criticism* 66 Some people will say these are little things; they are not, they are of bad example.

12. A pattern, design to be copied. *Obs.* (A mere Latinism.)

1539 BIBLE (Taverner) 1 *Chron.* xxviii. 12 David gaue Salomon his son the paterne of the porch... and the example of that was in his mynde. 1609—(Douay) *Num.* viii. 4 According to the example which our Lord shewed to Moyses, so wrought he the candlestick.

13. An alleged designation for a company (of 'masters'). *Obs.*—0

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, A Example of maisteris

8. Comb., as *example-giver*.

1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* i. (1593) Riv b, Before vs we haue an high perfect example giuer.

Example (egzæ'mpl'), *v.* Also 5 *exawmplyn*, 5-6 *example*, 6 *exemple*. [f. prec. sb. Cf. OF. *exemplier*.]

1. *trans.* To exemplify; to furnish a model or pattern of; to find or give an example or instance of; also with sentence as *obj.* *Obs. exc. in passive.* c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 144/2 Exawmplyn, *exemplifico*. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* 452 For to exaumple bi hise dedis to othere men the seid iiiith principal governance. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxviii. 128 My meaning... last examplid by my fleeing with flise. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 238 He examplis this With tolling, like the worst, on foot. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 18 To example to other how much it pleaseth God to fauour good intentions. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* 218 Keeping to their old fashions examplid to them by their predecessors. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI. 343 Exampling hardiest deeds, Salisbury struck down the foe. 1828 CARLYLE in *Foreign Rev.* II. 116 Of an interest altogether peculiar, and not in this degree examplid in recent

literature. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* 89 Burke devoted himself to this duty with a fervid assiduity that has not often been exemplified, and has never been surpassed.

b. Of things: To be an example of.

1881 *Athenaeum* 25 June 840/1 Mr. Arnold quotes, as exemplifying Wordsworth at his highest, the single line, Will no one tell me what she sings?

†2. To hold forth (a person) as an example. Also with *out*. *Obs.*

1605 FLETCHER *Lover's Progr.* II. iii. You are the pattern of fair friendship, Exemplified for your love. 1639 W. SCLATER (Jun.) *Worthy Communicant* 7 The stroke of God's displeasure; of which Nadab and Abihu... are exemplated out for our warning. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xx. 268 Fortune had an intent to example him... for his sufferings.

†3. To furnish an antecedent example or precedent for; to justify by precedents. *Obs.*

1597 (title). A Defence of the honorable Sentence and Execution of the Queen of Scots, exemplified with analogies. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 121 That I may example my digression by some mighty president. 1595 — *John* IV. iii. 57 [This shall] proue a deadly blood-shed but a iest, Exemplated by this heynous spectacle.

4. †a. Of things: To serve as an example or warning to (*obs.*). b. Of persons: To set an example to, instruct by example. *rare.*

1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* III. 25 Let the poore Cutlers mishap example others. 1631 LAUD *Seven Serms.* (1651) 325 And what a Kings Son may learne, when he is exemplified by such a Father. 1779 J. WOOLMAN *Jrnl.* x. (1840) 147 Placing children... where they may be likely to be exemplified and instructed. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* (1839) 315 Taught by God's word, exemplified by God's providence, commanded by God's law. 1881 W. E. HENLEY in *Academy* 27 Aug. 156/1 The pair settle quietly down... generally exemplifying their friends and neighbours. 1883 E. BALFOUR in *Mag. Art* Aug. 398 They... example those whom they are engaged in teaching.

†5. *intr.* a. To serve as an example or warning. b. To quote an example. *Obs.*

1571 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 28 This suddaine death... of this false Tod... examples exhortand folke to amend. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. I will example unto you: Your opponent makes entry as you are engaged with your mistress.

Hence **Exa**mpled *ppl.* a., that is made an example. **Exa**mpling *ppl.* a., that sets an example.

a. 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Epithal.* x. Search, Sun, and thou wilt find They are th' exemplified Paire, and mirror of their kind. 1719–20 POPE *Iliad* vi. 75 A dreadful lesson of exemplified fate. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 337 Thy brave exemplifying hand Might double our young Grecian spirits.

† **Exa**mpleless, a. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **ex**ampleless. [*f.* **EX**AMPLE *sb.* + **LESS**.] Without an example or precedent; unexemplified.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 587 What is become of that... wonderfull examplelesse example? 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* II. iv. So examplelesse [*sic*] and vnblam'd a life, As that of the renown'd Germanicus.

Exempliship (egzæ'mp'ʃɪp). *rare*—1. [*f.* **EX**AMPLE *sb.* + **SHIP**.] The function of setting an example.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 743 2 Exempliship belongs to them [the queen on her throne, the father in his family, etc.] as a sort of heritage.

† **Exa**mplify, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* **EX**-prefix + **AMPLIFY**.] *trans.* = **AMPLIFY**.

1677 WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* III. i. I will, as I see cause, extenuate, or exemplify Matter of Fact.

Exemplify, *obs.* form of **EXEMPLIFY**.

Exemplify, var. of **EXEMPLIFY** v. *Obs.*

Exan.

1597 GERARD *Herbal, Suppl. to Table Eng. Names*, Exan is CROSWORT, yet not our *Cruciatia*.

† **Exa**ngeration. *Obs. rare.* [irreg. *f.* **EX**-prefix + **ANGER** v. + **ATION**.] Provocation to anger.

1631 R. H. ARRAIGUN *Whole Creature* xviii. 306 Instead of hoped Contention: wee reape vexation, exangeration, distraction. *Ibid.* 307 They subject the Soule to exceeding divisions, distractions, exangerations and vexations.

Exanguin, -guious, -guous, etc.: see **EXS**.

† **Exa**ngulous, a. *Obs.*—0 [*f.* **EX**-prefix + **I**, *angul-us* **ANGLE** + **OUS**.] Without angles or corners. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH, etc.

† **Exa**nimal, a. *Obs.*—0 [ad. *L.* *exanimāl-is*, *f.* *ex-* (see **EX**-) + *anima* breath. Cf. *animal*] Lifeless, breathless. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

Exanimate (egz-, eksæ'nimət), *ppl.* a. [ad. *L.* *exanimāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *exanimāre*: see next.] 1. Deprived of life, lifeless, dead; rarely of an inorganic substance = **INANIMATE**.

1552 HULOET, *Exanimate* or kylled, *confectus*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 7 Ships, which had been wrecked late... stuck with carcasses exanimate. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* ix. § 1 (1643) 469 Oftentimes by dust and knocks they [beats] are almost exanimate and without life. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1839) 23/2 The circling halo beam'd... Upon that face, clothed in a smile benign, Though yet exanimate. 1848 MILLER *First Impr.* II. (1857) 23 It is a petrification—a fossil... an exanimate stone. 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IX. 338 Thither, almost exanimate from fright... was he conveyed.

b. Lifeless in appearance; without respiration. 1619 R. JONES *Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 490 They were exanimate; but whether that Fit held them only by way of Syncope, or [etc.]. 1837 *Old Commodore* I. 219 Exanimate,

collapsed, the Commodore... was... lifted on board. 1849 LYTTON *Castles* XVIII. viii, Squills again closed his eyes, and became exanimate.

2. Deprived or destitute of animation or courage; spiritless.

c. 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 185 At whose fall the residew became so hartelesse and exanimate that... they were all slayne. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 253 Out of heart, crest-faln, exanimate. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 1049 The grey morn Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch Exanimate by love. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 853 Pale, curbed, exanimate, in dull despair. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 217 The comparatively exanimate productions of a hundred moralists.

Exanimate (egz-, eksæ'nimət), v. *rare* in mod. use. Also 7 **exanimat**. [*f.* *L.* *exanimāt*-*ppl.* stem of *exanimāre* to deprive of life, *f.* *ex*-out + *anima* breath of life.]

†1. *trans.* a. To deprive of life; to kill. b. To deprive of the appearance of life; to render breathless or unconscious. *Obs.*

1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil & P. Sonn.* Ivi, Thy love, which doth each part exanimate. 1600 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 225 A Charcoal-fire will quickly exanimate you and cast you into a sowne. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 24 That they might exanimate... all those whose life... they envy or hate.

b. *fig. humorous.* To knock the breath out of. 1870 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 738 Mr. Sayce has furnished enough grammatical details, not only to 'flutter' the Aryans, but to exanimate most believers in a grammar at all.

†2. To deprive of courage or spirit; to dishearten, dispirit. *Obs.*

1552 in HULOET. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* II. i. G vj. These two doth much exanimate And strykes the hart full coulde. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* II. 14 Ustion... is horrible to the... apprehension; for it doth in a manner exanimat cowardly persons. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 141 If it be attended... with suffering, it will exanimate and sink him. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Hence **Exa**nimated, **Exa**nimating *ppl.* *adjs.*

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 3 But our brave Hero, whom I now describe, Is none of that exanimated Tribe. 1697 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 341 The old Magicians by reason of this exanimating property, did not a little glory in these beasts.

Examination (egz-, eksæ'nimɪ'ʃən). [ad. *L.* *examination-em*, n. of action *f.* *exanimāre*: see **EXANIMATE** v.] †a. Deprivation of life (*obs.*). b. 'Apparent death from swooning' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). c. Deprivation of spirits, disheartening, discouragement.

a. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* xvi. 148 Fear... scattering [the spirits] from the Fountain of Life, into the external parts, making a dissolution almost to exanimation.

b. 1731–1800 BAILEY, *Examination*... a swooning or such a sinking of the Spirits as is attended with the Loss of Sense for some time.

c. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 175 Euery accent... exclamation, indignation... exanimation, exultation, fitly delivered, is, etc. 1635 VALENTINE *Four Sea-Serms.* 55 An exanimation of the mariners... because of the greatness of the danger.

|| **Ex animo** (eks æ'nimo). [*L.* *ex* out of + *animō*, abl. of *animus* soul.] Literally: From the soul; hence, heartily, sincerely.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xviii. (1627) 214 To dispute, as if *ex animo* in good earnest, with all contention and vehemence. 1843 ROBERTSON in *Life* I. 101 As to the Church of England, I am hers, *ex animo*.

† **Exanimous**, a. *Obs.*—0 [*f.* *L.* *exanim-is* lifeless + **OUS**.] (See quot.)

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Exanimous*, without spirit or life. Hence in Johnson and in mod. Dicts.

† **Exa**nnual, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [App. *f.* **EX**-prefix + **ANNUAL**.] In *Exannual Roll*: a roll kept at the Exchequer to which debts to the Crown presumed to be irrecoverable were transferred, instead of being carried forward in the 'Annual Roll' from year to year.

1650 *Order Ct. of Exchequer* in *Hale Sheriffs Accounts* (1683) 96 So much of the said Firmes... are become illeivable, shall be... conveyed out of the said annual Roll and Sheriffs Accounts into the exannual Roll of this Court.

Exannulate (eksæ'nɪlʊt), a. *Bot.* [*f.* **EX**-priv. + **ANNUL-US** + **-ATE**.] Having no *annulus* or ring round the sporangium, as certain ferns; opposed to **ANNULATE**.

1861 BENTLEY *Bot.* 369 Those in which the ring is absent are said to be exannulate. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* x. § 2. 361 Not dehiscent, exannulate.

† **Exa**nnulose, a. *Zool. Obs.* [*f.* **EX**-privative + **ANNUL-US** + **-OSE**.] Of certain invertebrate animals: Having a body not consisting of rings or ring-like segments.

1834 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 8 Communications relating to the exannulose invertebrate tribes have been made as yet only by myself.

Exantholose (eksæ'nɒləs), *Min.* [*f.* *Gr.* *ἐξανθόειν* (see **EXANTHEMA**) + *ω-ς* salt + **-OSE**.] (First used in Fr. by Beudant *Minéral.* (1832) II. 475.) (See quot.)

1837 R. ALLAN *Phillips's Min.* 198 Exantholose. 1844 DANA *Min.* 221. 1868 *Ibid.* 637 Exantholose... is a white efflorescence, such as results from the exposure to the air of glauher salt. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 613 Exantholose, native sulphate of sodium.

Exanthem (eksæ'nþəm). *Path.* [Anglicized form of next.] = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Exanthemes*, the Small-Pox, wheals or pushes in a mans skin, Measles. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 737 The extensive superficial exanthemes are peculiar to the first months of the disease. 1876 J. S. BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* 290 The term *exanthem*... should be exclusively applied to the several eruptions which attend and characterise the infectious fevers.

|| **Exanthema** (eksæ'nþi'mā). *Pl. -ata*. [*late L.*, a. *Gr.* *ἐξανθήμα* eruption, *f.* *ἐξανθίειν*, *f.* *ἐξ*-out + *ἄνθιεν* to blossom, *f.* *ἄνθος* blossom.]

1. *Path.* An efflorescence, eruption, or rash such as takes place in measles, small-pox, etc. Also, a disease characterized by efflorescence; an eruptive disease. Chiefly *pl.*

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Exanthemata*, the small pox are pustules, and the measles spots which, etc. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* I. xxiv. 367 Some few persons of gross habits have... been seized with putrid fevers, attended with exanthemata. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 383 Framboesia... resembles variola and the other exanthemata. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 15 Certain febrile affections, especially the acute exanthemata.

2. *Bot.* Blotches and eruptive excrescences on the surface of leaves.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1824 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Exanthematic (eksæ'nþimæ'tik), a. *Path.* [*f.* *Gr.* *ἐξανθηματ-*, stem of *ἐξανθήμα* (see prec.) + **-IC**.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, an exanthema; eruptive.

1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 106 Hospital gangrene is a precursor of exanthematic typhus.

Exanthematology (eksæ'nþimæ'tɒlədʒi). [*f.* as prec.: see **-LOGY**.] The doctrine or study of the exanthemata; a treatise on eruptive fevers.

[1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Exanthematologia*, an account or treatise of eruptive fevers, the measles and small pox.] 1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1824 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Exanthematous (eksæ'nþimæ'təs), a. [*f.* as prec. + **-OUS**.] Of, or pertaining to, or of the nature of an exanthema; efflorescent.

1735 JOHNSON, *Exanthematous*, pustulous; efflorescent; eruptive. 1780 LAYARD *Cattle Distemp.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 543 The contagion was not of the exanthematous sort. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 425/1 In the exanthematous diseases, the blood partakes of the general disorder of the system. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* x. 108/1 Fever is an essential element in exanthematous disease.

Exanthine (eksæ'nþin). [*f.* *Gr.* *ἐξανθίειν* (see **EXANTHEMA**) + **-INE**.] The Purree or Indian yellow of India. 1875 in *Urr Dict. Arts*.

† **Exa**ntilate, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. *L.* *exantilat-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *exantillāre*: see **EXANTLATE** v.] Pumped out; drained.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 81 Not yet exantilate and exhausted with generating and concocting.

† **Exa**ntilate, v. *Obs.* [*f.* *L.* *exantilat-* *ppl.* stem of *exantillāre* to draw out (a liquid).]

The etymology of the *L.* word is disputed; some, relying on the variant spelling *exancillare* (which seems to be the better attested of the two), consider it to be *f.* *ex*-out + *ancillus* servant, so that the primary sense would be 'to draw (water, etc.) as a servant.' Others regard the word as ad. *Gr.* *ἐξαντλῆν* to pump out, empty (liquids), *f.* *ἐξ* out + *ἀντλος* hold of a ship. In any case the fig. use of *exantillare* or *exancillare* for 'to endure to the uttermost' must have been suggested by the precisely similar use of the *Gr.* word.]

1. *trans.* To draw out as from a well. c. 1650 CHARLETON cited by BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (1656) [cf. quot. 1650 s. v. **EXANTLATION**].

2. To waste away, spend, exhaust. Also *refl.* 1660–3 BOYLE *Usef. Nat. Phil.* II. v. Acid or saline liquors, which... soon coagulate, or exantilate themselves by working, and thereby become unfit for future operations. 1680 *Scept. Chem.* II. 117 By time those seeds are Wear'd or Exantlated, or unable to Act their Parts... any Longer.

† **Exantlation**. *Obs.* [*f.* prec.: see **-ATION**.]

1. The action of drawing out, as water from a well; fig. only.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 18 Truth which wise men say doth lye in a well, is not recoverable but by exantlation. 1650 CHARLETON tr. *Van Helmont's Delir. Catarrihi* Pref. 7 A deplorable remora to the timely exantlation of Truth. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Introduct. To draw up by exantlation or display by incision. 1731–1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

2. Exhaustion; exhausted condition.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 42 Most of them have annexed their own cruelties... rottenness, exantlation of their powers.

Exappendiculate (eksæ'pændi'kiʊlət), a. *Bot.* [*f.* **EX**-prefix + *L.* *appendicul-a* (APPENDICLE) + **-ATE**.] Having no appendices or appendages.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 48 Petals exappendiculate.

Exarate (eksæ'ret), a. *Entom.* [ad. *L.* *exarāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *exarāre*: see next v.] (See quot.)

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 76 The chrysalis... differs... in being 'free' or 'exarate'. 1888 — ed. Jackson 152 Of the first kind of pupa two varieties are distinguishable. In one the larval skin is simply thrown off. It is known as incomplete, exarate or *libera*.

† **Exarate**, v. *Obs.* [*f.* *L.* *exarāt-* *ppl.* stem of *exarāre* to plough up; also, to trace characters on a waxen tablet, *f.* *ex*-out + *arāre* to plough.]

1. *trans.* To dig or plough up.

1656-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.*

2. To write or note down.

1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 230 God hath an observing eye over a Penitent, and doth exarate and can enumerate all his manifestations.

Exaration (eksār'at-jōn). [ad. late L. *exarationem*, n. of action f. *exarare*: see EXARATE v.]

† 1. The action of ploughing. *Obs.*—

1658-96 in *PHILLIPS*. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

2. The action of tracing (characters) upon stone, or writing. Also *concr.* a writing; a composition; rare in mod. use.

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 76 This pleadeth the necessity of their exaration, or drawing, as it were, with his pencil on the Tables of stone. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. to Pordage's Mystic Div.* 94 These exarations of his Penn. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 389 The Whimsical Exarations of Socinus, Crellius, etc. 1755 in *JOHNSON*. 1840 W. H. MORLEY in *Lane Arab. Nts.* (1841) III. 743 The story in the Persian MS. is written in three different hands. The first part... has been apparently added since the exaration of the other two.

† **Exaricate**, *v.* *Obs.* rare—1. [irreg. f. *Ex-* prefix + *L. arice-re* to keep off + *-ATE*.] *trans.* To hinder, prevent.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 256 It [aloes] takes away obstructions, exaricates putretude.

Exarch (eks'ark). Also 6 *exarke*. [ad. L. *exarch-us*, a. Gr. *ἐξάρχης*, in class. Gr. a leader, chief, f. *ἐξέρχων* to take the lead, f. *ἐξ* (see *Ex-pref.*) + *έρχων* to begin, rule. In the post-classical uses represented by the Eng. word, the prefix was perh. taken in the sense 'out, sent out'.]

1. Under the Byzantine emperors, the governor of a distant province, as Africa or Italy; in the latter case with title 'Exarch of Ravenna'. (The title was revived in the Holy Roman Empire: see *quot.* 1751.)

1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 44 So did S. Gregory the first moue Genadius the Exarke, to make warres against the heretikes. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonw.* (1603) 107 Ravenna, where some Emperors have kept their courts, and after them their Exarches or lieutenant. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The emperor Frederic created Heraclius, exarch of the whole kingdom of Burgundy. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 120 These remote provinces [Italy and Africa] required the presence of a supreme magistrate; he was indifferently styled the exarch of the patrician. 1822 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* I. 11 Governed by a lieutenant of the Emperor of Constantinople, under the title of exarch of the five cities of Pentapolis. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. vii. 132 The Exarch of Ravenna, the representative of the Byzantine Empire. 1878 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 205 The Pope... anointing... Pepin and his two sons... as Patricians of the Romans thus occupying the condition of the Exarch.

2. *Ecll.* In the Eastern Church, a title originally equivalent to 'archbishop', 'metropolitan', or 'patriarch', which in early use were employed almost indiscriminately. Subsequently, 'a bishop having charge of a province, and next in rank to a patriarch' (*Catholic Dict.*); also, a legate or deputy of the patriarch, entrusted with some special charge or mission.

a 1600 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* vii. xvi. 421 In the council of Carthage... it was decreed, that the bishop of the chief see should not be entitled the exarch of priests. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. ii. (1636) 58 Gregorius Hieromonachus, the Patriarchal Exarch from Trapezunt. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. In 493 Sebas was established exarch, or chief, of all the anchorites within the territory of Jerusalem. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* ii. 74 Bishops or clergy should appeal from their metropolitan to the exarch of the Province. 1877 E. VENABLES in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* I. 288/1 He (Basil of Caesarea) was metropolitan of Cappadocia, and exarch of Pontus. 1884 ARNOLD-FORSTER in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 412 The constitution of the Bulgarian Exarch by the Porte in 1870.

Hence **Exarchal** *a.*, of or pertaining to an exarch.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. ix. 414 The exarchal government from the first had only been powerful to tyrannise and feeble to protect.

Exarchate (eks'ark'et, eks'ark'et). Also 6-7 *exarchat*, *-cat*. [ad. late L. *exarchat-us*, f. *exarchus*: see EXARCH. Cf. *Fr. exarchat*.]

1. The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of an exarch, whether *a.* civil, or *b.* ecclesiastical.

a. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 196 b, Longinus brought in a new name of dignity, that is to witte, the exarchate of Italie. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 259 After the overthrow of the Exarchat... the Romans began to be governed by... the Popes. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 16. 469/2 Justinus the second instituted the Exarchate of Ravenna. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Exarch* The exarchs subsisted about a hundred and eighty-five years, and ended in Eutychius; under whose exarchate the city of Ravenna was taken by the Lombard king.

b. 1876 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/6 A self-governed province, including the territory of the Bulgarian exarchate.

2. The province or territory governed by an exarch, whether *a.* civil, or *b.* ecclesiastical.

a. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 117/1 Pipinus... gaue... to the said see of Rome, the exarchat or principedom of Ravenna. 1764 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 39 Pepin and Charlemagne... gave the duchy of Rome and the exarchate of Ravenna to the popes. 1861 J. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* vi. 314 The Byzantines still retained the exarchate.

b. 1877 E. VENABLES in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* I. 290/2 He (Basil) was to be found in every part of his exarchate.

Hence † **Exarchate**, *n.* *Obs.*

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Justin's Hist.* Hh vj a, Justinus... instituted the Exarchatship.

† **Exarchy**, *Obs.*— [f. EXARCH + *-Y*.] = *prec.* 1656-81 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Exarchy*, the chief place of dignity under the Emperor, the Lieutenantcy of the Empire. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

Exareolate (eksār'i-ōlet), *a.* *Bot.* [f. *Ex-* prefix + *AREOLA* + *-ATE*.] Unmarked by areolae; not areolate. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Exarillate (eksār'i-lit), *a.* *Bot.* [f. *Ex-* prefix + *L. arill-us* ARILL + *-ATE*.] Having no aril; not arillate. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 150 Corolla with a twisted aestivation... exarillate seeds.

Exaristate (eksār'i-stēt), *a.* *Bot.* [f. *Ex-* prefix + *ARISTA* + *-ATE*.] Having no arista, awn, or beard; not aristate. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Exarticulate (eksār'ti-kūlēt), *a.* *Entom.* [mod. f. *Ex-* prefix + *L. articul-us* joint + *-ATE*.] (Late L. had *exarticulātus* in sense 'inarticulate'.) Not jointed; not consisting of two parts. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 78 An elongated exarticulate base, representing the handle of a whip.

Exarticulate (eksār'ti-kūlēt), *v.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ATE*.] *trans.* † a. 'To put out of joint; dislocate' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656-81). *Obs.* b. 'To remove a limb, or a part of a limb, at a joint' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Exarticulation (eksār'ti-kūl'et-jōn). [f. as *prec.* + *-ATION*.]

† 1. The putting (a limb) out of joint; dislocation, luxation. *Obs.*

1658 in *PHILLIPS*. 1721 in *BAILEY*; whence in mod. Dicts.

2. Amputation at a joint; removal of a limb, or a part of a limb, at a joint.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Exartuate**, *v.* *Obs.*— [f. late L. *exartuāt-* ppl. stem of *exartuāre* (Carpentier), f. *ex-* (see *Ex-* prefix) + *artus* joint: cf. *ARTUATE*.]

1656-81 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Exartuate*, to carve as meat is carved, to quarter as the hangman doth.

† **Exasper**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. (directly or through *F. exasper-er*) *L. exasper-are*: see EXASPERATE v.] = EXASPERATE v.

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* vii. 96 b, A lyon is a cruell beast yf he be exaspered. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 9 Whosoever hee bee that exaspereth.

Exasperate (egzā'spēret), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [ad. *L. exasperāt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *exasperāre*: see EXASPERATE v.]

† *A. pa. pple.*; in various senses of the vb. *Obs.*

1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 160 Wherewith thei beeyng exasperate... wente vnto two gentlemen dwelling hereby.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 119 Yf it be so that the cough haue exasperat and made rough the tounge. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* H viij. Apply vnto the head beyng shauen: mustard seed, & the skynne shalbe exasperate and the rewme dried. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. vi. 38 This report Hath so exasperate thy King, that hee Prepares for some attempt of Warre. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel* xiv. v. 8 This rigor of his... was much more exasperate by information given of certain offensive crimes.

B. ppl. a.

1. *Bot.* Rough; covered with short stiff points.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. = EXASPERATED 2 and 3. *arch.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 211 Some diseases would be more exasperat and angry. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 34 *Ther.* Do I curse thee? *Patr.* Why no... *Ther.* No? why art thou then exasperat? 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 79 Matters grew more exasperate betweene the two kings of England and France. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* ii. 190 To the exasperate patience of the foe [we opposed] Desperate endurance. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 167 He pours out the whole full flood, fiery and exasperate, of his emotions. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iv. 177 Swallows which the exasperate dying year Sets spinning in black circles.

Exasperate (egzā'spēret), *v.* Also 6-7 *exasperat*. [f. *L. exasperāt-* ppl. stem of *exasperāre* to roughen, irritate, f. *ex-* (see *Ex-* prefix) + *asper* rough.]

† 1. To make harsh or rugged; to add harshness to (language, sounds, etc.); to render (laws) more severe. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 177 Cadences bound with the fourth or seventh... being in long notes will exasperat the harmonie. 1634 H. R. *Salerno Regim.* 155 Nuts... exasperate the voyce and make it like a Cranes voyce. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. xvii. Not considering that the Law should be exasperated according to our estimation of the injury. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 264 So great hath been the bloody wickednesse of these times, that this Law hath been somewhat more exasperated. 1692 *Christ Exalted* 99 Our Translators do rather mollifie, than exasperate, the word *timeas*, and say, Thou hast abhorred. 1765 BEATTIE *On Churchill* 87 Did hate to vice exasperate thy style, No—Bufo match'd the vilest of the vile.

2. To increase the fierceness or violence of (a disease, pain, appetite, etc.). Now with mixed notion of 3, 4.

1611 COTGR., *Aigrun*, any thing that encreases, or exasperates, a disease, or sore. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* in *Beauties*

of *B.* (1846) 59 Rubbing the sore doth tend to exasperate and inflame it. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 197 All the other Symptons will be exasperated by the tumult which Evacuations cause. 1783 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 311 Scirrhus or cancer... was exasperated, and made worse by it. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1874) II. 347 Two injuries on the head, one of which was so much exasperated by fatigue. 1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trin.* v. 83 If we do not heed the claim of the different appetites... we exasperate them.

† b. To make more grievous or painful; to aggravate. Also, to represent as worse; to exaggerate, magnify. *Obs.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 36 He speaketh modestly, least by exasperating ouermuch the sinne and error in the faythfull, he should discourage them vterly. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vi. (1605) 167 Why didst thou... Create These harmefull Beasts, which but exasperate Our thorny life? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xvii. 376 Judas... having sinned beyond aggravation, and committed one villany which cannot bee exasperated by all other. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton*. 33 Not to exasperate the Case of my Lord of Southampton. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1625/1 They of Liege do every day more and more exasperate things. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 73 P 5 This visionary opulence... exasperated our necessities.

3. To embitter, intensify (ill-feeling, passion, wickedness). Now chiefly with mixed notion of 4. Also, in good sense: † To heighten (courage).

1548 UNALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 26 b, That... the vngodlines of Herode... might more and more be exasperated. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. vi. § 1. 248 The Roman Dictator... to exasperate his souldiers courage, threw their owne ensignes amidst the enemies. 1677 OTWAY *Titus & Berenice* iii. i. Why come you thus, exasperate my Despair? 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* i. May II. 107 The pride of a common man is very little exasperated by the supposed usurpation of an acknowledged superior. 1794 FALEY *Evid.* ii. ix. § 3 (1817) 265 These feuds were exasperated by the mutual persecutions of the Jews and Christians. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. iv. vii. 490 His naturally wild and headstrong temper was exasperated by disease.

4. To irritate (a person); to provoke to anger; to enrage, incense. *Const.* to, also to with *inf.*

1534 MORE *Let. Marg. Roper* Wks. 1429/2, I should... but further exasperate hys highnes. 1586 JAS. VI. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 224 III. 19 If I shall persist in that course ye shall rather be exasperatet to passion in reading the uordis. 1605 SHIRLEY *Traitor* iv. i. I did exasperate you to kill or murder him. 1768 FRANKLIN *Ess. Wks.* 1840 II. 367 The poor are exasperated against the rich, and excited to insurrections. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* iv. Wks. (Globe) 670, 1 You know my hasty temper, and should not exasperate it. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv. The burghers... were greatly exasperated at the unexpected respite. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* ii. ii. 37 Thus he is exasperated to ill. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Progr. Culture* Wks. (Bohn) III. 236 In England... the game laws... exasperated the farmers to carry the Reform Bill.

refl. BOORDE, *Brev. Health*, Pref. 2 a, Exasperate not yourselve agaynste me for makynge of this litle volume of Phisicke. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* vi. (1896) 175 We shall not mend matters by exasperating ourselves against them. *absol.* 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Justin's Hist.* 100 a, Phillip exasperated what he could, to perswade the Etolians to loyn warre with him. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 254 Not knowing whether such a deniall might satisfie or exasperate. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach. Ded.*, Those who ceased not to exasperate without cause.

b. transf.

1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justin's Hist.* 67 Injury on this side, and indignitie on the other side did exasperate their swords. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 30 The stream... foams in a furious torrent, exasperated by the rocky ledges which at some points intercept its course.

† 5. To irritate physically; to render sore, chafe.

1552 HULOT, *Exasperate, ulcero*. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. clxxiii. 494 Though it [myrrh] doth cleanse much, yet it doth not exasperate the arteries. 1621 VENNERS *Tobacco* (1650) 411 Not sucking it with a sudden or strong attraction: for then it will exasperate the winde pipe. a 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 105 The Mugil, being somewhat rough and hard-skinned, did more exasperate the gutts of such offenders.

† 6. *intr. a.* Of persons: To become enraged or incensed. Cf. 4. b. Of things: To become worse or more serious. Cf. 2 b. c. Of a disease, etc.: To increase in violence or severity. Cf. 2. *Obs.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Evomena* 94 The more his external wounds healed, the more did his internal exasperate and fret. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. ii. 18 Notwithstanding... that matters began to exasperat more and more... he would abate nothing. 1659 HEVLIN *Animado* in Fuller's *Appeal* (1840) 339 The University of Oxford frequently quarrelled and exasperated, upon slight occasions. a 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Guilford* 83 The Distemper exasperated, till it was manifest she could not last many Weeks.

Exasperated (egzā'spēretēd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED*.]

1. In various senses of the vb.

1611 COTGR., *Agad*... incensed, prouoked, exasperated. 1660 MILTON *Free Commu.* 424 We remain finally secure from the exasperated Regal Power. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 35 Cows milk... used as a gargarisme, helps the throat straightened by catarrhes, and the exasperated jawes. 1694 PHILLIPS tr. *Milton's Lett.* State 30 July 1655 Such exasperated Cruelties inflicted upon the Professors of the same Religion with our selves. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) i. 67 That raised the spirits of those that were already but too much exasperated. 1756 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* xcv. IV. 73 She eloped one fair morning... leaving her two daughters... to the care of the exasperated marquis. 1873 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. a) I. 209, I saw that they were getting exasperated with one another.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)
 1830 ROSSON *Brit. Her.*, *Exasperated*, depicted in a furious attitude.

† 2. ? Narrowed gradually to a point, tapered.
 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 674 If it were not for these bunches... it would be so exasperated or extenuated toward the end like to the tail of a Rat or great Mouse.

Hence *Exasperatedly* adv., † *Exasperatedness*, *Obs.* — *EXASPERATION* 3.

1872 *Daily News* 26 Aug. The others... raged exasperatedly against him in their clubs. 1886 MRS. E. MOSKELY *Lady Valeria* II. v. 110 Lord Altcar laughed again, but exasperatedly. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exasperatedness*, incensedness, the being exasperated. 1775 ASH, *Exasperatedness*.
Exasperator: see EXASPERATOR.

Exasperating, *vbl. sb.* [f. EXASPERATE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb EXASPERATE.

1611 CORGER, *Exasperation*, an exasperation; provocation... exasperating, vexing.

Exasperating (egzə'spɛrɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That exasperates (in senses of vb.); exceedingly irritating or provoking.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 344 A sin of a very exasperating nature. 1674 GREW *Anal. Plants*, Lect. vi. 290 Jalap, Mercury, and Daisy, have all of them that exasperating fast in the Throat. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 458 An evidence of unmistakable goodwill in revealing an exasperating secret. 1876 BLACK *Madcap* V. vii. 50 Do you know what an exasperating girl you are?

Hence *Exasperatingly* adv., in an exasperating manner; provokingly.

1851 DICKENS *Letl.* (ed. 2) I. 262 Stone presents himself with a most exasperatingly mysterious visage. 1884 JUL. WEDGWOOD in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 452 The most exasperatingly unreadable stuff ever met with.

Exasperation (egzə'spɛrɪʃən), [ad. L. *exasperātiō-em*, n. of action f. *exasperāre*: see EXASPERATE *v.*]

1. Of a disease, etc.: Increase of violence or malignity; exacerbation; an instance of this.

1633 WOTTON *Letl.* in *Reliq. Watt.* (1672) 457 Judging, as of Patients in Fevers, by the exasperation of the fits. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* II. xlv. 315 Shivering, and Exasperation of the Fever... are not always to be accounted evil. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power Wks.* (Bohn) II. 334 The ecstasies of devotion with the exasperations of debauchery. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. The action of exasperating or provoking to anger; embittering; intense provocation; an instance of this. Also, a cause or means of exasperating.

a 1631 DOWNE in *Selections* (1840) 38 Forbearing all... exasperations by odious names of subdivision. 1676 OWEN *Worship of God* 172 That he may take no occasion thereby for the exasperation of his own spirit. a 1731 ATTENBURY (J.), Their ill usage and exasperations of him... disposed him to take liberty. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* (1868) 26 He had made ties for himself which... were a constant exasperation.

3. The condition of being exasperated or intensely irritated; exasperated feeling, violent passion or anger; † an instance of this.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxii. (1870) 205 Saying... that... I would set them by the fete... with other wordes I had to them of exasperation. 1618-5 Bp. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* xix. iv. Neither the furious purposes of Ahaziah, nor the exasperations of a Jezebel can hurt that prophet. 1672 OWEN *Evangel. Love* 43 Divisions and Schisms, and mutual Exasperations among themselves. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1774) X. ix. 282 Perhaps... it was a word extorted from him by the exasperation of his spirits. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* Introd. 56 Should the only remedy be refused [and] oppression continue... then it is not quiet sense that will speak, but exasperation. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 13 The exasperation of the people with the English increased the cordiality with which he was received.

† 4. Exaggeration (in a bad sense); 'malignant representation' (J.). = AGGRAVATION 5. *Obs. rare.* 1648 EIKON *Bas.* § 3. 12 An act which My enemies loaded with all the obloquies and exasperations they could. 1755 in JOHNSON; whence 1818 in TODD.

† 5. *Punningly*, Misplaced 'aspiration'.
 1854 'CUTHB. BEDE' *Verdant Green* II. ix. 80 With a footman's bow, and a footman's hexasperation of his h's.

Exasperative (egzə'spɛrɪtɪv), *a.* [f. L. *exasperāt-* ppl. stem of *exasperāre* (see EXASPERATE *v.*) + -IVE.] Of a nature to exasperate or irritate; exasperating.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. iv. Maternity... meets there with hunger-stricken Maternity, sympathetic, exasperative.

Exasperator, -*er* (egzə'spɛrɪtɔː), [f. EXASPERATE *v.* + -OR, -ER¹.] One who exasperates.

1623 SHERWOOD, An exasperator, *agacer*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Exasperator*. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. v. Fat are your ladders... ye plotting exasperators of the Poor.

Ex-aspirate, *v. nonce-wd.* *trans.* To deprive of an aspirate or h.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 509 Everybody knows her (Medusa's) celebrated head of hair and that she herself was literally the first Wig. Hence the Whigs—for Medusa herself was one, and head of that family ex-aspirated.

Exaturate, -*ed*, -*ation*: see EXSATURATE, etc.

† **Exauctorate**, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* *Obs.* In 7 exauctorat. [ad. L. *exauctorāt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *exauctorāre*: see next.] Deprived of office; divested of authority.

1680 HICKES *Spir. Popery* 9 Saying, that Jesus Christ is quite exauctorated and unkinged by it. 1718 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 370 If we refuse to baptize in families, people will go to... the exauctorate Episcopal clergy, and leave our

communion. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv. 'He [was] then in a point of trust and in point of power... but after Wilson was cut down, it was a' ower—he was clean exauctorated.'

† **Exauctorate**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 6-7 exauctorate, 7 exaucterate, -orat(e), 7-8 exauctorate. [f. L. *exauctorāt-* ppl. stem of *exauctorāre* to dismiss from service, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*) + *auctor* AUTHOR.]

1. *trans.* 'To dismiss from service' (J.); to depose from office, deprive of authority or rank.

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Exauctorate*, to put men of warre out of wages. 1648 JER. TAYLOR *Episc. Pref.*, The first Bishop that was exauctorated was... Prince, and Bishop of Geneva. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* II. i. 264 God... can punish and exauctorate whom he please, and substitute others in their room. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 7 Admitting a Plebeian coordinateenness which in time ex-auctorated the Senate. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 336 They did exauctorate and depose the Protector Richard Cromwell. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parrerg.* 291 Arius... and other Arch-Heretics... were by the church treated with no other kind of Punishment than... by exauctorating and depriving them of their Degrees therein. 1731-1800 in BAILEY.

2. To deprive (a law, etc.) of authority; to destroy the authority of.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 311 That men might see them [the new laws] before you exauctorate the olde. 1606 J. HYND *Eliasta Libid.* 51 The yron naturally cleaveth to the forcible Adamant, and nature can not be exauctorated. a 1648 Lp. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* Ded. (1683) A ja, I hope they [defects] will not be so great or many, as to exauctorate the rest. 1699 S. SMITH in Howell *State Trials* (1816) VII. 587 He [the pope] exauctorates, and invalidates their [the Scriptures'] divine original, and superintendency.

Hence *Exauctorated* *ppl. a.*, *Exauctorating* *vbl. sb.*

1623-62 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 239 Conferred on them all the Lands and Possessions of the exauctorated Templers. c 1661 *Argyle's Will in Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 281 An alms-house, for the entertaining of all antiquated, exauctorated elders. 1682 EVELYN in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 141 Pharaoh's exauctorated butler. 1785 ARNOT *Trials* (1812) 338 Letters of orders... granted by an exauctorated Bishop. 1648 *Petit. Eastern Assoc.* 3 The exauctorating, and well neare the annulling of our Parliament. 1652 W. SCLATER (Jun.) *Civil Mag.* (1653) 15 Samsons, who would thus... attempt the exauctorating of Civil Magistracy.

† **Exauctoration**, *Obs.* Also 7 exaut[h]oration. [as if ad. L. *exauctorātiō-em*, n. of action f. *exauctorāre*: see prec. Cf. *Fr. exauctoration* (Cotgr.).] The action of 'exauctorating'.

1. Discharge from military service.

a 1654 Bp. J. RICHARDSON *Observ. Old Test.* 327 (T.) No discharge in that war... no dismission from it, no vacation, or exauctoration. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. II. ii. 30 Degradation... is founded on the Example of Military Exauctoration.

2. a. Deprivation of office or authority; degradation. b. Abolition (of an office); annulling (of authority).

1625 DOWNE *Serm.* 3 Apr. 17 Exauctorations and Excommunications amongst the Bishops. 1641 HEYLYN *Help to Hist.* (1671) 156 On the exauctoration of Bishop Heath, it was assigned... to Master Hooper. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xxi. 267 To protect and nourish those that will prove ministers of their [kings'] own exauctoration. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 308 Do not you think that those... went somewhat too far... in the exauctoration of Episcopal office and dignity. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parrerg.* 206 Deposition, Degradation, or Exauctoration... is... the removing of a Person from some Degree, Dignity, or Order in the Church. 1823 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* II. 271, I would have used my influence to have averted your exauctoration. [Said by a person fond of pedantic language.] 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 207 Little did Taylor foresee that to disreect avowals like these... the exauctorations of the Bishops... would be in no small portion attributable.

† **Exaudible**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *exaudibilis*, f. *exaudire*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*) + *audire* to hear.] In senses of Latin: a. Able to be heard easily; distinctly audible. b. Hearing readily; giving ear to prayer.

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* I. xxiv. Now by labour is fruitful, bi weeping exaudible, bi mornyng exaudible. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 4 Most debonayr fader graunte to vs thy sonnes mekely beseeching the benygne & exaudible.

† **Exaudition**, *Obs. rare* — [ad. late L. *exauditiō-em*, n. of action f. *exaudire*: see prec.] The action of hearing effectually; hearkening.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vi. 228 The word inuocation is sometime verified vpon them... and so exaudition likewise.

Exaugural, *a. rare* — [f. EX- + the 2nd element of INAUGURAL in imitation of that word.] Of a discourse: Delivered at the close of a term of office.

1807 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* II. 358 Drawing comparisons between the author of the inaugural and the author of the exaugural address.

† **Exaugurate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exaugurāt-* ppl. stem of *exaugurāre* to profane, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*) + *augur* AUGUR.] *trans. a.* To cancel the inauguration of; to unhallow, make profane. b. To augur evil to.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. iv. 38 [Tarquin] determined to exaugurate and unhallow certain churches and chappels. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 240 The presaging Aruspex will exaugurate me with all manner of ill luck. 1695 H. DOWELL *Def. Vind. Deprived Bishops* 47 So far it was from giving him any Power over the High Priesthood itself.

He had no Power of Inaugurating, and therefore none of Exaugurating. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Exauguration**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *exaugurātiō-em*, n. of action f. *exaugurāre*: see EXAUGURATE.] The action of unhallowing or making profane.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. iv. 38 The birds by signes... allowed the exauguration and unhallowing of all other cels and chappels. 1651 J. FIREAKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 108 To these is added Exauguration, viz. when the rod fell out of the hand of the Augure. 1730 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

Example, *obs. form* of EXAMPLE.

† **Exaun**, *Obs. rare* — [Meant to represent the pronunciation (egzān) of *Fr. exempt*. Cf. EXON.] = EXEMPT *sb.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 600 This comes of Breaking Covenants, And setting up Exauns of Saints.

Exausiastic, var. f. EXOUSIASTIC, *Obs.*

† **Exauspicate**, *v. Obs.* — [app. f. EX- *pref.* + privative + AUSPICATE. (L. had *exauspicāre* to take an augury.)] (See quotes.)

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Exauspicate*, to doe a thing valuckily. 1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH.

† **Exauspication**, *Obs.* — [f. prec. vb.: see -ATION.] An unlucky beginning of a thing.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

Exauctorate, -*ation*, var. ff. EXAUCTORATE, -*ATION*, *Obs.*

† **Exauctorization**, *Obs.* [f. next: see -ATION.] The action of depriving of authority.

1640 Bp. HALL *Episc. l.* § 5. 18 To eject... the knowne instruments of that Papall Tyrannie... without whose perfect exauctorization they could conceiv no hope of injoying the Gospel and themselves.

† **Exauctorize**, *v. Obs.* In 6-toryse. [f. EX- + AUTHORIZE.] *trans. a.* To depose from office. b. To deprive of authority; = EXAUCTORATE *v.*

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 93 The kyng made an acte, that men of the church commyttinge offences notable, shulde be exauctorysed or dysgraded by the byshop of the dyocese. 1612 SELDEN in Drayton *Poly-olb.* xvii. Notes 272 Sometimes animating the subject by censorious exauctorizing the Prince. 1659 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* vi. 52 The Iesuites endeavouring by all possible meanes to exauctorize him vnder hand. 1631 in SHERWOOD.

† **Exburse**, *v. Obs.* — [f. EX- + BURSE; cf. *disburse*.] *trans.* To disburse, or discharge.

1847-78 in HALLIWELL.

Execrate, -*ation*, var. ff. EXECRATE, -*ATION*.

Excalcarate (eks'kæl'kə'ret), *a.* [f. EX- privative + L. *calcar* spur + -ATE².] = EXCALCARATE. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Excalceate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *excalceāt-* ppl. stem of *excalceāre* to take off the shoes, f. *ex-* + *calceus* a shoe.] *trans.* To take off the shoes of.

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Excalceate*, to put off ones shoes. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Excalceation*, Among the Hebrews... a widow, whom her husband's brother refused to marry... might excalceate him... and spit in his face.

Hence *Excalceated* *ppl. a.*

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Excalceation*, The house of the person... was, thenceforward, called, the house of the excalceated. 1832 in WEBSTER.

† **Excalceation**, *Obs.* [as if ad. L. *excalceātiō-em*, n. of action f. *excalceāre*: see prec.] The action of taking or putting off the shoe, or shoes; *spec.* among the Hebrews, the taking off of a shoe by a widow, from her husband's next of kin, upon his refusal to marry her.

1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1819 in *Pantologia*. 1876 LEISNRE *Hour* 155 Excalceation—that is the putting off the shoes as a mark of worship or token of respect.

† **Excalfaction**, *Obs. rare.* Also 7-8 excalefaction. [ad. L. *excalfactiō-em*, n. of action f. *excalfactre* to warm, heat, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*) + *calefactre* to heat.] The action or fact of warming; calefaction.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 38 Apply it to a moist body lacking refrigeration, or to a cold body wanting excalefaction. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Excalefaction*. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Excalefaction*. 1730-6 — (folio), *Excalefaction*.

So † **Excalfactive** *a.*, tending to warm; warming. † **Excalfactory** *a.* Also 8 excalef- = prec.

1611 CORGER, *Excalfactif*, excalefactive; heating, chafing, warming. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 303 The very filth from the wals of their... places of wrestling... (say they) [Greeks] hath a special excalefactory vertue. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Excalefactory*. 1775 ASH, *Excalefactory*.

Excalibur (eks'kæl'libɔː). Also 5 escaliboure, excalaber, excalybur, 7 escalibour, 9 excalibar, -our. [a. OF. *Escalibor* (with many variant spellings), corrupt form of CALIBURN, in Geoffrey of Monmouth (c 1140) *Caliburnus*.]

The Welsh form in the *Mabinogion* is *Caledwylch*, which has a resemblance, that cannot well be accidental, to *Caladbolg*, the name of a famous sword in Irish legend. The Welsh and Irish forms do not correspond phonetically: the one or the other has probably undergone corruption. Prof. Rhys, taking the Irish form as the correct one, suggests the translation 'hard-belly', i.e. 'voracious', and thinks the Welsh form may have come from Breton.] The name of King Arthur's sword.

[c 1300 *Merlin* (Huth MS.) 101 c. Saicius... que l'espee est apielee par son droit nom Escalibor.] a 1450 *Le Mortie Arth.* 3448 Excalaber, my sword good. c 1450 *Merlin* vii. 118 The right name [of the sword] was cleped Escalibourc,

whiche is a name in ebrew, that is to sey in english, kyt-tyngne, Iren, tymber, and steill. 1470-83 MALORY *Arthur* v. viii. Kyng Arthur . . smote hym agayne with Excalibur that it clefte his hede. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. i. You talk of Morglay, Excalibur, Durindana. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxvii. No sword on earth, were it the Excalibur of King Arthur, can cut that which opposes no steady resistance to the blow. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 103 King Arthur's sword, Excalibur, Wrought by the lonely maiden of the Lake.

Excamb (ekska'mb), *v. St. Law.* [ad. med. L. *excambiare*: see EXCHANGE *v.*] *trans.* To exchange (land). Also *absol.*

1609 *Charter Chas. I.* in *Stair Instit.* ii. xiv. § 1 The present Proprietor of the Lands Excambed. 1770 *Act 10 Geo. III.* c. 51 § 32 It shall and may be lawful for proprietors of entailed estates to excamb or make exchanges of land. 1847-8 *Act 12-13 Vict.* c. 36 § 5 It shall be lawful for any heir of entail . . in possession . . to excamb such estate, in whole or in part. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 783 The power to excamb was gradually conferred on entailed proprietors.

Hence **Excambed** *ppl. a.* **Excamber** [+ER], one who excamb, a party to excambion.

1836 *Act 6-7 Will. IV.* c. 42 § 4 *marg.* Tenure of excambed lands. 1609 *Charter Chas. I.* in *Stair Instit.* i. xiv. § 1 The Excamber and his Heirs should have Regress. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Excambion*, This right to recur to the original property in case of eviction, is competent to the original excamber and his heirs.

Excambie, *v. Sc.* [var. of EXCAMP.]

1808-80 in JAMIESON.

Excambion (ekska'mbiŋ). *Sc. Law.* [ad. med. L. **excambiō-em* (= *excambium*), *f. excambi-āre*: see EXCAMP.] Exchange or barter, *spec.* of land.

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V.* 25 Feb. (1814) II. 366 And counsails be kingis grace . . to geif for his graciis part of be said excambium als mekle land; .as, etc.] 1578 *Sempill Ball.* 147 Sic vane excambion can I not consider As marrow tratours and the trow togidder. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1655) 100 He gave in excambion the lands of Cambo in the same parish. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 143 The grant, by which the lands are exchanged, is expressly said to be an excambion. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. The land which he has received in excambion.

† **Excambition**, *Sc. Law. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *excambiō-em*, *n.* of action *f. excambi-āre*, *f. ex-out + cambi-āre* to exchange: cf. CHANGE *v.*] = EXCAMPION. Const. with.

1506 *Contract at Kirkcudbright* 15 Dec. The said Thomas . . dispones to the said Roger Kirkpatrick . . in excambion with the said Rogers part of the landis of Auchenthor foir-said, all and haile the said Thomas tenements, landis, annualls and pertinents underwrytten.

Excandescence (ekska'ndesens). [ad. L. *excandescētia*, recorded in fig. sense, nascent anger, passionateness, *f. excandesc-ēre* to grow white-hot, kindle, glow, *f. ex-* (see EX-*pref.*) + *candesc-ēre*, inceptive of *candere* to be white, shine: see -ENCE.] Heat, the state of growing hot.

a. The action of bursting into a glow; the condition of giving out a glowing heat; a heated condition. † b. A state of violent anger; passion.

a. 1684 tr. *Boneti Merc. Compt.* viii. 306 The excandescence of the animal spirits, and the effervescence of the blood . . must be quieted. 1775 in ASH 1832 in WEBSTER. 1867 T. H. DYER *Pompeii* xl. 45 Not in that state of excandescence in which they would have set fire to any thing.

b. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Excandescence*, great heat or wrath. 1775 in ASH, etc.

† **Excandescency**, *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] a. The quality or state of growing hot; an instance of the same. b. Anger, passion.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. vi. 26 In passions . . I could adde welnie eleven more; as, mercy . . excandescency, envy, etc. 1803 SALMON *Doron Med.* i. 159 Causing a Distraction and Excandescency. 1804 tr. *Boneti Merc. Compt.* viii. 306 A Hypercatharsis . . drives the animal spirits into excandescencies, not easily passed. 1781-1800 in BAILEY. 1822 Mrs. E. NATHAN *Langreath* II. 271 It raises my excandescency to listen to her. [Said by a lady who uses absurdly pedantic language.]

Excandescēt, *a.* [ad. L. *excandescēt-em*, *f. excandesc-ēre* to grow hot: see EXCANDESCENCE.] White-hot, glowing hot.

1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Excandidate**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *excandidat-* *ppl. stem* of *excandidā-re* to whiten, *f. ex-* (see EX-*pref.*) + *candid-us* white: see CANDID, CANDIDATE.] Whitenated, made white.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 392 Quilich Montane [Caucasus] is . . all excandidate With snawis fell.

† **Excantation** (ekska'ntat-ŋ). *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. **excantatiō-em*, *n.* of action *f. excantā-re* to bring out by enchantment, *f. ex-out + cantā-re* to sing.] The action of removing (anything) by enchantment.

JOHNSON 1755 explains the word as 'disenchantment by a countercharm', which may perh. be the sense in quot. 1580. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 349 Which imagine that the mynde is ether by incantation or excantation to be ruled. 1644 GAVRON *Pleas. Notes* iv. xxiii. 277 The Don . . incanted in his Cage, out of which there was no possibility of getting, but by the power of a higher excantation. 1863 W. W. STORY *Roba di R. I.* 271 This excantation of fruits was not the same as incantation.

Excarnate (ekska'ntat), *a.* [ad. late L. *excarnat-us*, *f. excarnā-re*: see next.] Divested of flesh, or of a human body: opp. to *incarnate*.

VOL. III.

1828 SEARS *Athan.* III. i. 255 The Divine Word . . again becoming excarnate, and ascending to a reunion with God. † **Excarnate**, *v. Obs.* [f. late L. *excarnat-* *ppl. stem* of *excarnā-re* to deprive of flesh, *f. ex-out + carn-em* flesh.]

1. *trans.* To strip off or remove the flesh or fleshy parts of.

1648 *Petty Advice to Hartlib* 14 The Mate [of the Chyrurgeon] shall . . excarnate bowels, artificially dry the Muscles, &c. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 975 The lateral Fins of it being excarnated, are like the whole Arm. 1709 BLAIR *ibid.* XXVII. 57 The time . . was taken up in excarnating, boyling, and taking care of the Bones. 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

b. with reference to plants.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 180 If you sow them [Black Cherry stones] in beds immediately after they are excarnated. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. i. § 25 This Seminal Root cannot be exactly excarnated . . by the most accurate Hand. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Service*.

2. *intr.* To lose flesh, grow lean.

1740 DRYCH & PARDON *Dict.* (ed. 3), *Excarnate*, to grow lean naturally.

Hence **Excarnated** *ppl. a.*, **Excarnating** *vbl. sb.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Excarnated*, become lean, nothing but skin and bone. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 94 A Butcher . . assisted at the Excarnating of the Bones.

Excarnation (ekska'mat-ŋ). [n. of action *f. prec.*: see -ATION.]

1. (See quot.)

1847 CRAIG, *Excarnation*, in Anatomy, a method by which the blood-vessels are isolated after injection from the parts among which they are inserted. The agents are putrefaction or immersion in an acid. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. a. Separation (of the soul) from the body at death. b. Emergence from corporeal form and conditions: opposed to *incarnation*.

1828 SEARS *Athan.* II. xi. 240 His [Christ's] resurrection is none other than his excarnation, or his emergence out of all natural conditions. *Ibid.* xii. 251 That excarnation of man which . . makes him eternally the denizen of a spiritual world.

† **Excarnificate** (ekska'mifiket), *v. Obs.*

Also *pa. pple.* 6 *excarnificate*. [f. L. *excarnificat-* *ppl. stem* of *excarnificā-re* to tear to pieces, *f. ex-intensive + carnificā-re* to cut in pieces, *f. carnifex* executioner: see CARNIFEX.] *trans. a.* To torment, torture, rack. b. To do the office of an executioner upon.

1653-7 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 89/2 Benjamin the deacon . . was most miserable excarnificat, having twenty sharpe pricks of reeds thrust under his nails. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 37 I did euen excarnificate his [my horse's] sides with my often spurring. 1643-6 CROKERAM *Excarnificate*, to hang one. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* xiii. 167 The racking and excarnificating their bodies. 1781-1800 BAILEY *Excarnificate*, to Butcher, to quarter, or cut one to pieces.

Hence **Excarnification** [see -ATION], the action of excarnificating or taking away the flesh.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

† **Excarnous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. EX-*priv.* + L. *carn-em* (nom. *carō*) flesh + -OUS; cf. CARNOUS.] Without flesh, fleshless.

1686 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* II. ix. 89 He affirms them to be excarnous or without flesh.

Ex cathedra: see CATHEDRA 2.

Excathedral (ekska'thedral), *a. rare.* [f. the L. phrase *ex cathedra* (see CATHEDRA) + -AL.] Official, authoritative.

1880 A. MITCHELL *Past in Present* vi. 143, I say this . . with a proper amount of ex-cathedral confidence.

Hence **Excathedrally** *adv.*, in an official manner, as if with authority.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 123 Before we can understand any thing of Homer, it has been said ex-cathedrally, that we must study the manners of the heroic ages.

† **Excathedrate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. the L. phrase *ex cathedra* (see CATHEDRA) + -ATE³.] *trans. a.* To condemn authoritatively or *ex cathedra*. b. To remove from the cathedra; to depose.

1644 BR. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* xiv. 135 Ergo in case of male-administration by the Pope, why not excathedrate him too? 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* To *Bp. of Exeter*, If I can Stand before you . . And never shew . . feare To see my lines excathedrated here.

Excavate (ekska'vet), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *excavat-us*, *f. excavā-re*: see next.] Hollowed out.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xvii. E iij, Water . . contained in these Welles, or in any other Regular excavate body. *Ibid.* III. iv. Q iij, Howe excavate or holowe tymber . . is measured. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 200 Cells excavate, many-rayed.

Excavate (ekska'vet), *v.* [f. L. *excavat-* *ppl. stem* of *excavā-re* to hollow out, *f. ex-out + cavā-re*, *f. cavus* hollow: see CAVE.]

1. *trans.* To make hollow by removing the inside; to make a hollow in, to hollow out; to dig out (soil) leaving a hollow. Also, *To excavate* (something) *into*: to form into by hollowing.

Now chiefly with reference to the removal of earth by digging; the wider use tends to be felt as *transf.* from this. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 95/2 Take a sweete and fragrant Apple, excavate the same. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 189 Reserve it [Dung] for Use in some hard-bottom'd shady Place, a little excavated. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* (J.), Flat thecae, some like hats, some like buttons, excavated in the middle. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 197 (Engineer) So much per cubic yard accord-

ing to the nature of the soil to be excavated. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* viii. 202 The ground is excavated in a circular shape, so as to make a pit. 1866 DICKENS *Ref. Pieces* 117 The foot of the cliff is excavated into a cavern. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 45 Viola tricolor . . stigma capitate, excavated. Heartsease or Pansy.

2. To form or make (a hole, channel, etc.) by hollowing out.

1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 233 If a cavity be excavated at this point. 1850 LVELL *and Visit U. S.* II. 329 One of them began to excavate a hole, and soon entirely disappeared under ground. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* II. 50 The canal . . excavated inside the neural arches.

3. To uncover or lay bare by digging; to unearth. Also *fig.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 381/1 About a fourth part of the city (Pompeii) along the western side of the walls has been excavated. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Pcess* II. 61 In excavating the tomb, a slab has been left about two feet six inches high. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 89 A Scotsman . . excavated by the labours of the indefatigable Dr. McCrie.

4. To get out by digging.

1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* x. (1879) 220 It seems to be as yet an unproved opinion that copper was found and excavated in this place. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 363 Pulpaceous material which he had excavated from the ice.

Hence **Excavated** *ppl. a.*; **Excavating** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*)

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* III/2 An excavated peece of woode. 1664 EVELYN *Acc. Archit.* 130 Striges . . are those excavated Channells by our Workmen call'd Flutings and Grooves. 1691 T. [HALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 124 We come to hollowing or excavating of our Logg. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* v. 740 Deep Caves . . Which . . wrought with endless Toil, Ran thro' the faithless excavated Soil. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* VI. iii, This opened into a covered and excavated way. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. v. ii. 516 The . . excavating power of the current.

Excavation (ekska'vet-ŋ). [(? a. *f. excavatiō*) ad. L. *excavatiō-em*, *n.* of action *f. excavā-re*: see EXCAVATE.] The action of excavating.

1. The action or process of digging out a hollow or hollows in (the earth, etc.); an instance of the same; the result or extent of the process.

1611 in COTGR. s. v. *Excavation*. 1623-6 in CROKERAM. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Mau.* IV. ii. 299 This excavation of the Terrestrial Body, or elevation of other parts thereof whereby the water subsided. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. The excavation of the foundations of a building . . is settled, by Palladio, at a sixth part of the height of the whole building. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 80 The utter separation of both continents was most probably the effect of excavations by volcanoes. 1862 LVELL *Antiq. Mau.* 35 All the remains of organic bodies found during the excavations belonged to living species. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 134 The amount of excavation which can be wrought . . by means of running water. 1879 Cassell's *Tech. Educ.* I. 38/2 Digging out the hollows for cellars, &c. . . is called the excavation.

2. *concr.* An excavated space; a cavity or hollow.

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope Wks.* IV. 45 Pope's excavation was requisite as an entrance to his garden. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 145 All spots . . which consist of a dark nucleus, and surrounding umbra, are excavations in the luminous matter of the sun. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xxiv. (1879) 489 The wine-press was an oblong excavation in the rock. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* App. (1856) 550 All great peninsulas . . have an excavation or bend inward on their westward side.

3. The process of laying bare by excavating; an unearthing; in quot. *fig.*

1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 73 The excavation of state papers has thrown [light] on the vast designs of, etc.

Excavator (ekska'vet-ŋ). [f. EXCAVATE *v.* + -OR; cf. *f. excavateur*.]

1. One who excavates: a. *gen.* (Const. of). b. *spec.* A labourer employed to dig out earth.

1815 [TODD refers to an advertisement of Jan. 2]. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 197 (Engineer) To the 'excavators', as they are called, the digging is let. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, So the Excavator's House of Call had sprung up from a beer shop. 1880 *Echo* 18 Sept. 3/4 A number of excavators were engaged upon the foundations for a block of model dwellings. 1882 *Century* XXV. 303 A more thorough and comprehensive sifting of the Assos ruins by the same able excavator.

c. Said of inanimate agents.

1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Farming Wks.* (Bohn) III. 59 The railroad dirt-cars are good excavators. 1870 *Echo* 10 Jan., Such is the testimony of Mr. Peach to the power of ocean as an excavator.

2. *spec. a.* A machine for digging out earth, etc. b. An instrument for removing the carious parts in a tooth previous to filling.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 814/1 The excavator is mounted on a carriage which traverses on a temporary track. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Dental Excavator*.

Hence **Excavatorial** (ekska'vet-ŋ), a., pertaining to excavation, or to the work of the excavator.

Excavatory (ekska'vet-ŋ), a. = prec.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 80 Egyptian and Indian architecture are two separate products of the excavatory process. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 271 A long list of brilliant excavatory successes. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. x. 358, I got no outlet . . for my excavatory fancy.

Excave (ekska'vet), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *excavā-re*: see EXCAVATE. Cf. *f. excavat-*.] † a. *trans.* To scoop or hollow out (*obs.*). b. *absol.* To carry on excavations (*rare.*)

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 2 Some bones are smal, but

notably excused, as of the fingers. 1683-6 in COCKERAM. 1884 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 243 In some of which sites we have been allowed to excave.

Excecate, obs. form of EXCEED.

+ **Excecate**, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* Obs. [ad. L. *excacat-us* blinded: see next.] Blinded, deprived of sight (in quots. fig.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 249 b, Yf the iewes dyd slee hym, they shold be excecate & blynded, & so lese the true fayth. 1535 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 93 Lighten our minds excecate, O Lord, our consolation. 1557 *PAYNEL Barclay's Jugurth* Bj, Man . . is excecate by ambicion and desyre of lordship.

+ **Excecate**, *v.* Obs. Also 6 **excecate**, 7 **excecate**. [f. L. *excacat*-*ppl.* stem of *excacare* to make blind, f. *ex-* (see EX-*pref.*) + *cac-us* blind.] *trans.* To make blind, to blind. *lit.* and *fig.*

1540 in *Hall Chron.* (1548) 246 a, That the people of Scotlande . . is wterly excecate and blinded. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3). *Excecate*, to make blinde. 1665 G. HAYERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 29 He caus'd his eyes to be sew'd up. . . to the end to deprive him of sight without exceccating him. 1711-1800 *BAILEY, Excecate*.

Hence **Exceccated** *ppl. a.*
1550 *BALE Apol.* 19 To make Sathan apere the Aungell of lyghte to the exceccated worlde.

Excecation (eks'kē-jən) Obs. or arch. Also 6-7 **excecco**, 7-9 **excecation**. [f. *prec.*: see -ATION.]

1. The action of putting out the eyes; punishment by blinding; also, an instance of the same; the state or fact of being blinded.

1613 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* 161 He committed these barbarous examples of cruelty by excecations and miserable dismembering the people. 1678 *GALE Cril. Gentiles* III. 95 God . . punished Elymas, the Sorcerer, with corporal Excecation. 1711-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1817 *SIR H. TAYLOR I. Commens* III. v, Death, Not excecation, if the thought of that Calls up these looks of horror.

+ 2. *fig.* The action of blinding mentally or spiritually; the condition of being mentally blinded.

1599 *FRITH Antithesis* (1829) 317 This excecation . . God hath sent into the world for sin. 1588 *ALLEN Admon.* 26 The state of kinge Pharaos his obduration and excecation in willfull wickedness. 1611 H. SVENHAM *Serm. Jacob & Esau* (1626) 30 God doth concurre to the excecation and hardening both of the minde and heart. 1640 *BR. RYNOLDS Passions* viii. 65 This Deceit and Excecation is a proper worke of Passion.

Exced (e, obs. form of EXCEED.

Excedandlye, obs. Sc. form of EXCEEDINGLY.

+ **Excedent**, Obs. rare. [ad. L. *excedent-em*, *pr. pple.* of *excedere*: see EXCEED.] *a. adj.* used *absol.* That which exceeds. *b. sb.* [after Fr. *excedant*] The portion or quantity in excess; excess.

1635-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. ii. 93 The first excede and defect is in two, in the excedent and the deficient. 1811 J. BLACK *tr. Humboldt's Polit. Ess.* I. 108 The population would double in . . two hundred and fourteen years, if no war . . were to diminish the annual excedent of the births.

Exceed (eks'ed), *v.* Also 4-6 **excede**, 6 **excede**, -oed, 6-7 **exceede**. [ME. *exceden*, ad. F. *exceder*, ad. L. *exced-tre* to go out, exceed, etc., f. *ex-* out + *cēdere* to go.

The *trans.* use, somewhat rare in Latin, is the only one preserved in the Romanic langs. In Eng. the *intr.* senses appear to be developed from the transitive.]

+ 1. *trans.* To pass out of (boundaries, etc.); to transcend the limits of; to proceed beyond (a specified point). Also, rarely, to project beyond. Obs. or arch.

1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. v. 169 Wit and ymaginacioun ne mowen nat strechen . . hem self to knowynge of vniuersalite for þat þe knowynge of hem ne may exceden . . þe bodily figure. 1413 *LXXV. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxiii. (1483) 69 That fyre . . excedeth nought thyne owne subtile persone ne in dedely bodies this fyre hath no power. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Chaid. Philos.* (1701) 1/1 But the Philosophy of the Chaldeans, exceeded the Bounds of their Country, and diffused it self into Persia. 1700 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 135, I am to Complain of one Capt. Barford, who has exceded all bounds. 1711 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 155 Uncover the Clod, and trim the straggling Roots that exceed it. *Ibid.* 207 Bury them. so that they may a little exceed the Surface of the Wall on both Sides. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. p. xii, The Egyptian accounts exceed not only the times of the Deluge, but the æra of the world. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 370, I . . shall pursue the course of the Rhine as far as the roads will permit me, not exceeding Strasburg. 1864 G. C. LEWIS *Astron. Ancients* 111 *note*, Cleomedes lays it down that the planets never exceed the zodiac.

+ b. To transgress (a law). Obs.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 284 Lust of love excedeth lawe. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 360 Laws respecting their increase . . which cannot be exceeded.

c. To go beyond, do more than is warranted by (a privilege, right, commission, etc.).

1514 *HEN. VIII Declar. Scots* 195 Liberty was gyuen to the ambassadors to excede their commission. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iii. viii. 4 Do not excede The Prescript of this Scroule. 1893 *Law Rep. Q. Bench* XI. 595 The defendant by uttering the words complained of exceeded his privilege as an advocate. 1891 *Ibid.* Wkly. Notes 71/2 The arbitrators had exceeded their jurisdiction in awarding that the applicant should pay the costs.

2. To be greater than. Const. *by*.

1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* II. 23 Rikne how manye degrees that the first altitude of A exceeded his seconde altitude. 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 47 He may esteeme what sune thay [charges] be not like to excede.

1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 27 in *Milton Areop.* (Arb.) 21 Provided, that they exceede not the number of foure. 1799 *BUTLER Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 15 The cares and disappointments of ambition for the most part far exceed the satisfactions of it. 1797 *Bewick Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 15 The male [Merlin] scarcely exceeding the size of a Blackbird. 1811 *SHELLEY Epipsych.* 181 If you divide pleasure and love and thought, Each part exceeds the whole. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 420 Boys and girls . . created wealth exceeding what was necessary for their own subsistence by twelve thousand pounds a year.

b. To be too great for; to surpass, overtask.

1556 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. iii. 51 Such chaunces oft exceed all humane thought. 1635 N. R. *tr. Camden's Hist. Elis.* I. 2 Such grief . . as did excede all consolation. 1735 *POPE Prol. Sat.* 36 To be grave, exceeds all Pow'r of face. 1765 *BR. LAW Theory of Relig.* I. (ed. 5) 11 *note*, Perhaps it exceeds the power of human understanding to decide where mechanism ends.

3. To surpass, outdo; to be superior to. Now chiefly const. *in*; formerly *for*.

1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* v. ix. 779 A Dochter . . Dat excedyt of Bewte All þe Ladys of þat Cuntre. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1173 O knyght . . Whois manhed can all othreis to exceed. 1553 *EDEN Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 22 They excede all other men in bignesse of bodie. 1641 *WILKINS Math. Magic* I. ix. (1648) 60 This latter engine does so far exceed all other contrivances to this purpose. 1653 *WALTON Angler* I. 20 In that Psalm . . the Prophet David seems even to exceed himself. 1735 *POPE Ep. Lady* 170 She . . Observes how much a Chintz exceeds Mohair. a 1845 *HOOD Stag-eyed Lady* I, There was one [act] in pity might exceed The sack of Troy. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* ix, Some poor girl whose heart is set On one whose rank exceeds her own.

+ 4. *intr.* To pass the bounds of propriety; to go too far; to break out. Obs.

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* III. 293 Thow excedis to that knyght Fer mayr be treuth than it is only ryght. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 b, The tyrantes began more outragiously to excede in all fury and woodnes. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xxxvi. 9 Then he sheweth them their work, and their transgressions that they have exceded. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 48 His Subjects will exceed . . in some vitious Liberty, to abate their griefe. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 543 You cannot possibly exceed in your love to him.

b. To pass the limits of truth; to exaggerate.

1717 *BERKELEY Tour Italy* 21 May Wks. IV. 543 Said to contain about 4000 souls. They seem to exceed in the numbers of this town. 1815 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iii. 71, I believe I exceed when I say there were 200 persons assembled.

5. To be preëminent, whether in a good or bad sense; to bear the palm; to be greater or better than, surpass others; to preponderate. + *To exceed above* = sense 3.

1481 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 56 Aboue alle thyng that may be conceyued of any manny mynde, hyt excedeth of cruelnes and dedly tormenting. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xi. iv, Phebus above all sterres in lyght. Dothe excede. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 229 The guilt being great, the fear doth still exceed. 1599 - *Much Ado* III. iv. 17 *Marg.* I saw the Dutchesse of Millaines gowne. *Her.* O that exceeds they say. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* I. xi. 48 An Emulation of who shall exceed in benefiting. 1654 *ASHMOLE Chym. Collect.* 21 One of the Contraries exceeding destroies the rest. 1674 *DRYDEN State of Innocence* v. i, Justice must punish the rebellious deed; Yet punish so, as pity shall exceed. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 76 Men always choose the life which exceeds in pleasure.

b. To abound, team with.

1644 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* II. 23 The river exceedeth with abundance of fish.

6. Chiefly in Cambridge use: To have more than usual at a meal; to have extra or holiday fare. Cf. EXCEEDING 2 a. Also of the 'commons' (food): To be in extra quantity.

c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* ix (1630) 39 This day shall be a festiual day with me: For I shall exceed in the highest degree. a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit at sev. Weapons* I. ii, Sir, these fellows may pray for you; you have made the scholar's commons exceed to-day. 1656 *MEADE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 328 III. 231 Dr. Pask made his collodge exceed that night.

+ 7. To issue, proceed. Obs. rare - 1.

1607 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1608) 817 All the hinderance and let (to breeding) is found to exceed of cold.

Exceedable (eks'ed-ə-b'l), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -ABLE.] That may be exceeded.

Todd's explanation, copied into mod. Dicts., is due to a misunderstanding of *Fr. surmontable* in Sherwood.

1611 *COTGR., Surmontable* . . surpassable, exceedable. Hence 1631 in *SHERWOOD*. 1819 *TODD, Exceedable*, That may surmount or excel [with reference to *SHERWOOD*]. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Exceeder (eks'ed-ə), [f. as *prec.* + -ER.] One who exceeds.

1625 *BR. MOUNTAGU App. Caesar* xxxvi. 317 That abuse doth not evacuate the commission; not in the Exceeders and Transgressors, much lesse in them that exceed not. 1669 *COKEINE Poems* 124 Rich in those virtues. A fair exceeder of the best examples. 1847 in *CHAIG*; and in mod. Dicts.

Exceeding (eks'ed-ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.]

1. a. The action of the verb EXCEED, in various senses. + b. An instance of the same; an unusual action, a performance in excess of what is requisite (*obs.*). + c. The quality of surpassing others; superiority, excellence (*obs.*).

1480 *CAXTON Chron.* Eng. II. (1520) 13/2 Salomon . . of the gyfte of our lord hadde a synguler excedynge above all men. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 29 No more will . . a frend crosse her louing exceedings, in whome his hart de-

lighteth. 1636 *FRATLY Clavis Myst.* viii. 102 Our defects as well as our exceedings. a 1656 *BR. HALL Occas. Medit.* (1851) 91 But these exceedings should be both rare and moderate. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 21 ¶ 2 There has been a great Exceeding of late Years in the second Division.

2. *concr. a. pl.* In college language (still used at Cambridge): Extra commons allowed on festival occasions. Also *transf.* Cf. EXCEED 6. [So L. *excedentia* in *Oxf. Accts.* c 1400.]

1609 *MASSINGER Picture* v. i, They . . hold cheese-parings. . . For festival exceedings. 1655 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* I. 297 His joys . . They are as exceedings, with which he feasts the believer, but the cloth is soon drawn. 1661 J. STRYPE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 178 Sometimes we have Exceedings; then we have two or three dishes . . otherwise never but one. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) II. 199 Certain. . . Virtuosos . . unsatisfied with the Brevity of the Gazette desire to have Exceedings of News, besides their ordinary Commons. 1885 L. STEPHEN *Life H. Faulcett* iii. 77 The Christmas 'exceedings' as they were called in our official language, had a certain reputation.

+ b. chiefly *pl.* An amount (of funds, goods, etc.) in excess of calculation, or of what is usual; an excess, a surplus. Obs.

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 54 The Exceedings of the year 1712, which had so prodigious a Ballance in our Favour. 1797 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 417 Including the fisheries, and making a moderate allowance for the exceedings . . beyond his calculations. 1828 *LD. GRENVILLE Sink Fund* 5 Without such an exceeding . . a sinking fund . . can have no solid operation. 1833 *LAMB Elia* (1860) 384 Much ado we used to have every . . December to account for our exceedings.

Exceeding, *ppl. a.* and *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] *A. adj.*

+ 1. Of persons, actions, language, etc.: Overstepping the limits of propriety or custom; going to extremes. Obs.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* IV. Ixiii. 43 He exercisid Tyranny . . in so excedynge manner, that the Countree waxed weary of hym, & conspyrid his deth. 1520 *MORE Dialoge* IV. Wks. 265/1 To shew by that great exceding word [let him be anathema] the vndoubted trowth of the faith. 1585 *ABP. SANDYS Serm.* (1841) 315 Why was Anna so exceeding in craving children at the hands of God? 1644 *HUNTON Ind. Treat. Monarchy* IV. 27 Exceeding Acts notwithstanding morall limitation are authoritative. 1741 *MRS. DELANY Autobiogr. & Corr.* (1861) II. 191 Sir Philip Sydney's famous Romance . . is far exceeding the exceedingness of the most exceeding imagination.

2. Surpassing in amount or degree; extremely great, excessive. Now only with *sbs.* denoting quality, condition, or feeling, or including a notion of magnitude or multitude. Rarely used predicatively.

1547-8 *Order Communion* 10 The excedynge loue of our master and onely sauior Jesus Christ. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 23 In the .vi. yere of his [William II's] reigne were exceeding floods. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. v. 10 Whose beauties beame . . daz'd the eyes of all as with exceeding light. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 76 The exceeding quantity of Water which at every interval he drinks. c 1680 *BEVERIDGE Serm.* (1729) II. 133 It cannot but be an exceeding grief . . to you that you cannot obey . . him. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 41 Attended with a vast concourse of people and exceeding magnificence. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 677 Reports touching the exceeding badness of the beer which he brewed. 1866 *NEALE Sequences & Hymns* 112 The exceeding host of priests. 1875 *SCRIVENER Lect. Grk. Test.* 19 Their exceeding value for illustrating the literary history of these . . ages. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* II. xx. 132 His love for his father was so exceeding.

+ 3. Of surpassing excellence. Obs.

1551 *LATIMER Serm.* (1571) 166 b, Christ tooke . . our nature vpon him. . . Oh, what an exceeding thing is this? 1599 *JONSON Ev. Man out Hum.* II. ii. Wks. (Rtdg.) 43/1 How long shall I live, ere I be so happy To have a wife of this exceeding form?

B. adv. = next. Prefixed to *adjs.* or *advbs.*

Very common in 17-18th c.; now somewhat arch. 1535 *COVERDALE I Chron.* xxii. [xxi.] 13 Yet wyl I rather fall in to y' hande of the Lorde, for his mercy is excedynge greate. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* III. iv. 25 My heart is exceeding heavy. 1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.* (1847) 99/2 We Englishmen . . are observed by all other nations to speak exceeding close and inward. 1735 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) I. 18 Mr. Delamotte was exceeding sick for several days. 1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 96 Our Papua friends . . had behaved exceeding civilly. 1814 *WORDSW. Excursion* I. 112 A virtuous household, though exceeding poor. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* viii. 321 The controversy is one in which there is exceeding little footing for any party. 1857 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-bks.* 17 Sept., He is of exceeding fluent talk.

Exceedingly (eks'ed-ɪŋl), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.] In an exceeding manner or degree.

+ 1. Of manner: So as to surpass others. Obs.

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* II. 30 Excedandlye he wald lyft mekill mar Than any twa that thai among thaim fand.

2. Of degree: Above measure, extremely:

a. with verbs; formerly in extensive use, now chiefly limited to those that indicate emotion, feeling, or the expression of them.

1535 *COVERDALE Ps. civ.* [cv.] 24 He increased his people exceedingly. 1591 *SPENSER Vis. World's Van.* viii. A golden towre which shone exceedingly. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 124 The wormwood exceedingly shred with a sharp knife. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* IV. xiii. (1675) 255 The choice of ones Company does exceedingly discover whether a Man be Good, or Bad. 1678 *WANLEY World. Lit. World* v. i. § 93. 467/2 He travelled exceedingly for establishing the Peace of Christendom. 1797 *BURKE Corr.* IV. 420, I approve his

plan exceedingly. 1841 LANE Arab. Nts. I. 53, I praised God, and rejoiced exceedingly. a 1845 Hood Ode to Miss Kelly ii, I like exceedingly your Parthian dame.

b. with adjs. and advs. Now only with the positive deg.; formerly occas. prefixed to more, too.

1535 COVERDALE Jonaki. 10 Then were y^e men exceedingly afayed. 1588 SHAKS. L. L. iii. i. 145 My good knave Costard, exceedingly well met. 1660 Bp. Hall's Rem. Wks. A ij, That account . . of the Life of the Reverend Author . . is exceedingly too short. a 1677 BARROW Sermon. (1741) I. i. 2 Exceedingly many needless incumbrances. 1704 NEWTON Optics iii. (1721) 324 Is not this medium exceedingly more rare and subtle than the air? 1774 PRIESTLEY Inst. Relig. (1782) I. 83 The sole pursuit of sensual pleasure is exceedingly injurious. 1847 JAMES Convict ii, She seems to me to be exceedingly pretty. 1881 Med. Temp. Jnl. No. 49. 21 This he found to answer exceedingly well.

† **Exceedingness**, Obs. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being in excess of usual limits; excessive measure or degree.

1580 SIDNEY Arcadia iv. 439 This complaint . . had awaked the spirits of the Arcadians, astonished before with the exceedingness of sorrow. 1625 K. LONG tr. Barclay's Argenis v. ix. 350 Carried away with the exceedingness of gladness. 1741 [see EXCEEDING ppl. a. 1.] 1847 in CRAIG.

Excel (eksel'), v. Also 5-8 **excell**(e). [ad. F. *exceller*, ad. L. *excellere* to rise above others, be eminent, f. *ex-* (see *EX-* prefix 1) + *cellere* to rise high, tower, a vb. found only in compds., whose root appears in the adj. *celsus* lofty.]

1. *intr.* To be superior or preëminent in the possession of some quality, or in the performance of some action, usually in a good sense; to surpass others. Const. *in*, sometimes *at*.

14. . *Circumcis.* in Tundale's Vis. (1843) 92 And the thyrd he calleth holyness For hit excelleth in perfection. c 1430 Lydg. *Lyfe St. Alban* 1534 A ij, His goodnes so hyghly doth excell. 1550 MORE Conf. agst. Trib. ii. Wks. 1206/1 Some other vertue . . wherein the ryche manne maye . . excell. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. i. iv. 17 Pecoeks, that excell in pride. 1611 BIBLE Gen. xlix. 4 Vntable as water, thou shalt not excell. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT Trav. 185 They are to say truly a warlike . . but desperate nation, excell in theeving. 1709 POPE Ess. Crit. 15 Let those teach others who themselves excel. 1781 COWPER Retirement 793 The Power That . . Bids these in elegance or form excel. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T. (1816) I. x. 79 Ambitious of excelling at the game. 1811 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange's Life I. 132 Scott certainly does not excel in the Spenser stanza.

† b. To be in greater proportion than another thing; to preponderate; = *EXCERN* 5. Obs.

16. *Tarquin & Tullia*, It was hard to tell, Whether its [the land's] guilt or losses did excel.

2. *trans.* To be superior to (others) in the possession of some quality, or in the performance of some action; usually in a good sense; to outdo, surpass. Const. *in*, occas. *at*.

1493 *Petrionilla* (Pynson) 6 Petronilla . . All other maydyns excelled in fairenesse. 1514 BARCLAY *Eglogue* ii. (1570), The wretched lazar . . Hath life which doth the courtiers life excell. 1596 SPENSER F. Q. v. xii. 35 A wicked hag, and Envy selfe excelling in mischief. 1667 MILTON P. L. iv. 490, I . . see How beauty is excell'd by manly grace And wisdom. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 86 We do all other men excel At wrestling . . leaping, running well. 1712 ADDISON Spect. No. 273 P 2 Homer has excelled all the heroic poets that ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his characters. 1768 W. GILPIN Ess. Prints 167 Goupy very happily caught the manner of Saluator; and in some things excelled him. 1800 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* ii, She gave to light a babe all babes excelling. 1828 SCOTT F. M. Perth Introd., The Castle may excel us in extent of prospect and natural sublimity of site.

b. To surpass (another's qualities or work). *rare*. 1611 HEYWOOD Gold. Age i. Wks. 1874 III. 14 Sibill should produce a sonne, That should his Fathers vertues much excell. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., Pope Wks. IV. 18 He has excelled every composition of the same kind.

† 3. a. To be greater than, exceed. b. To be too hard or great for, overpower. Obs.

1667 MILTON P. L. ii. 834 She op'nd, but to shut Excel'd her power. *Ibid.* viii. 456 An object that excels the sense. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purch. 5 A well proportion'd Antechamber, ought . . in length . . not to excel the breadth.

Excellence (ekseléns), [a. F. *excellence*, ad. L. *excellencia*, f. *excellens* EXCELLENT.]

1. The state or fact of excelling; the possession chiefly of good qualities in an eminent or unusual degree; surpassing merit, skill, virtue, worth, etc.; dignity, eminence.

1384 WYCLIF 2 Macc. vi. 23 And he bigan for to thenke the worthi excellence of age. 1413 LYDG. Pilgr. Sowle iv. xxviii. (1483) 74 Lucifer and his felashipp . . delytyng them to . . wondren vpon theyr owne excellence. 1514 BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondyskyn. (Percy Soc.) 13 All the children . . He set in honour, and rowme of excellence. 1526 PILGR. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 208b, The sublimite or hie excellence of the crosse of Chryst. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. ii. xii. 87 The mind of beastly man . . hath soone forgot the excellence Of his creation. 1599 SHAKS. Hen. V. ii. 113 Whatsoever cunning fiend it was, That wrought upon these so preposterously, Hath got the voyce in hell for excellence. 1602 — Ham. v. ii. 143 Sir, you are not ignorant of what excellence Laertes is at his weapon. a 1680 BUTLER Rem. (1759) I. 20 One . . for his Excellence In heightning Words and shad'wing Sense. . . Was magnify'd. 1799 BUTLER Sermon. Wks. 1874 II. 178 Superior excellence of any kind . . is the object of awe and reverence to all creatures. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P. Pope Wks. IV. 73 Those . . who attain any excellence commonly spend life in one pursuit. 1833 N. ARNOTT Physics (ed. 5) II. 167 The brightest examples have arisen of intellectual and moral excellence. 1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng. (1858) I. i. 49

That . . most difficult condition of commercial excellence under which man should deal faithfully with his brother.

b. Phrases: † *In excellence of* = superior to (obs.). *By (an, way of) excellence*; in early use translating L. *per, propter excellentiam*, Gr. *κατ' ἐξοχήν*, in later use = *fr. par excellence*: (so called) as being preëminently entitled to the designation given. Now *rare*. Cf. *EMINENCE* 8 c.

c 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 17 While þat Rome was in excellence Of alle Realmes in dignite. 1613 Bp. Hall *Holy Panegyric* Wks. (1627) 476 Attendance on His [God's] ordinance (which by an excellence is termed His service. a 1704 T. BROWN Sat. Antients Wks. 1730 I. 18 Lucilius having . . embellished it [this poem], ought by way of excellence, to be esteemed the first author. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* ix, Richard the First of England, the arch-crusader and anti-jacobin by excellence. 1838-9 HALLAM Hist. Lit. II. iii. ii. § 5, 102 Cesarlin was denominated, by excellence, the Philosopher. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1854) I. 55 In the mouth of an Athenian, Demeter and Persephone were always the Mother and Daughter, by excellence.

2. That in which a person or thing excels; an excellent feature or quality.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 26 The excellence of the spere solide . . sheweth manifeste the diverse assentions of signes in diverse places. 1601 SHAKS. Twel. N. i. iii. 127 To. What is thy excellence in a galliard, knight? And. Faith, I can cut a caper. 1703 LOCKE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 142 The adoration due to your other excellences. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 P 12 Some [papers] may be found, of which the highest excellence is harmless merriment. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* viii. (1858) 325 The great excellence of the eastern table-land was . . in pasture and in forest. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sk. I. i. iv. 197 Civilized nations allow that foreigners have their specific excellences.

† b. An excellent action; a kindness, favour. Obs. c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 2045 *Ariadne*, Yow that don me this excellence.

† 3. a. An excellent personality. Obs.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 5, I diligence Do to plesyn the worthy excellence Of this holy maydyn. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* iv. ii. Yare to render Account to that faire Excellence, the Princess. 1722 E. HEYWOOD *British Recluse* 20 Blush not, fair Excellence! 1790 MRS. A. M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* II. 95 That sainted excellence fell under the repeated strokes of their bloody swords!

† b. As a title of honour; = *EXCELLENCY* 3 b. Obs.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 51 If it may please the Lady Ellinor, One day shall match your Excellence and her. 1644 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 91 To treat wth his excellency abt exchange of prisoners. 1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals ii. iii. 184 The accident that happen'd betwixt his Excellencies Servants, and the Corsi. 1712 STERLE Spect. No. 497 P 2 He told his Excellency, That he [the speaker] had pretended to be wiser than he really was. 1737 POPE Hor. Epist. ii. 44 Next pleas'd his Excellence a town to batter. 1796 BURNAY *Metastasio* I. 403 Being furnished with a letter from me to your excellency.

Hence **Excellency**, *n.* *nonce-wd.*

c 1716 Lett. fr. *Mist's Wkly. Jnl.* (1722) I. 59 To his Excellencyship the Author of the Weekly Journal.

Excellency (ekseléns). Also 5 **excellencye**.

[ad. L. *excellencia*: see prec. and -ENCY.]

† 1. = *EXCELLENCY* 1. Obs. or arch.

† a 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. o Exsaulted by my excellency. 1526 PILGR. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 195 b, To be had in honour . . as theyr vertue or excellency requyeth. 1579 FULKE *Heskins* Part. 95 He could not better haue shewed his excellencye aboute Aaron. 1605 CAMDEN Rem. (1637) 163 Lady Jane Grey. for her excellency in the Greek tongue was called for Graia, Graia. 1611 BIBLE Ps. lxxii. 4 They only consult to cast him downe from his excellency. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 1 An high esteem of the Excellency of Musick. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett. I. xl. 162 Fountains, famous for the excellency of their water. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* iv. 87 There is friendship, says he, between good men and the Divinity, moral excellency uniting them.

b. High degree of skill; proficiency. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), I have, amongst men of parts and business, seldom heard any one commended for having an excellency in musick.

† c. *concr.* Something that excels, or takes the highest place; the 'beauty' or 'flower'. Obs.

1611 BIBLE Isa. lx. 15, I will make thee an eternal excellency, a joy of many generations. 1660 W. SECKER *Non-such Prof.* 8 Man is the excellency of the creature, the Saint is the excellency of the man. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit. i. l. iii. (1743) 6 The college of the knights of the garter . . is curiously adorned . . with the excellency of modern Painting and carving.

† d. In phrases, *By, for, with (an) excellency* = by way of excellence: see *EXCELLENCY* 1 b. Obs.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 4 For excellency, it was written of him [Caesar] that he neuer forgot seruice, or euer did remember iniurie. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrouvs* v. § 2. 411 This relative participle . . They, as here it is used, is to be taken *κατ' ἐξοχήν* [sic] with an excellency. 1648 N. ESTWICK *A Treatise* 44 The person here is called, by an excellency, the Spirit of truth. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 3 The fifth advance in Humanity is nam'd Poetry or Humanity itself, by excellency or preference.

2. a. That in which a person or thing excels; an excellent feature or quality; a chief accomplishment, a speciality; = *EXCELLENCY* 2.

1601 SHAKS. Twel. N. ii. iii. 163 Cram'd (as he thinks) with excellencies. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 195 One's excellency may consist in the unsnarling of a known controversy. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* i. i, That a mans excellency should lie in neatly tying of a Ribband, or a Crevat! 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 143 The Maple has this peculiar Excellency, that it grows in the Shade. 1771 Sir J. REYNOLDS Disc. iv. (1876) 357 Those higher excellencies of which the art is capable. 1839 LD.

BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo. III.*, Ld. Grenville (ed. 2) 144 The faults of his character were akin to some of the excellencies.

† b. With *the*: That which makes (a person or thing) to be excellent; the criterion of excellence.

1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* iii. (1652) 207 What is the excellency of man but Religion? 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 98 The Excellency of Sawing is, to keep the Kerf exactly in the Line marked out to be sawn. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 495 The excellency of a good enamel is, that it easily fuses into a kind of paste at the heat which is necessary for baking stoneware.

† 3. a. An excellent personality; a 'dignity'. Obs.

1688 COLLIER *Several Disc.* (1725) 278 The Arians . . say that Christ is . . called God only by way of Participation, as other created Excellencies are.

b. As a title of honour. Cf. *EMINENCE* 5, *EXCELLENCY* 3 b.

The quot. show that it was formerly applied to royal personages, to ladies, and others, though in England now limited to ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary, governors (extended also to their wives) and certain other high officers.

[c 1325 *Address to Edu.* II. in Pike Year-bks. 13 & 14 *Edu.* III. 362 *Vestra Excellencia*.] c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1037 Your excellency [Queen Mary of France] doth styre and move me continually. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 Sir John Bushe made request . . that it might please the kinges hignease and excellency, that, etc. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eramena* Bij, The Lord grant your Excellency [Dutcheess of Richmond] all increase of felicity. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* iii. (1722) 276 His Excellency the Muscovite Ambassador. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. v. 61 Their excellencies, who were privately told how much I had been their friend. 1763 SCAFFORD *Indostan* iii. (1770) 64 They desired a private conference with the Subah; but his Excellency, etc. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* Ded., To his Excellency Prince Alexander Mavrocordato, late Secretary for Foreign Affairs. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 148 Retaining the guard of honour, the sword of state, and the title of Excellency.

Excellent (ekselént), *pple.*, *adj.*, and *adv.*

Forms: 4-5 **excellent**(e), **excellent**, -ilént, 5-6 **excellente**, 6 **exelent** (pl. **excellentes**), 4-**excellent**. [a. F. *excellent*, ad. L. *excellens*-em, *pr. pple.* of *excellere* to EXCEL.]

a. as *pr. pple.* [cf. ENT 2]. Excelling.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1110 Some fair lusty lady, that of pulcritude Were excellent al othir. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Crom.* vii. vii. 15 Tat Prynce excellent in vysdwyne All Pryncis of be Crystyndwme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* xiii. vii. 30 Eneas . . excellent all the lave.

b. *adj.*

1. Of a person or thing: That excels or surpasses in any respect; preëminent, superior, supreme. Of qualities: Existing in a greater, or an exceptionally great, degree.

† a. in favourable sense. Obs. merged in 3.

1384 WYCLIF 1 Cor. xii. 31 Sue 3e the bettere gostly 3yftis. And 3it I schewe to 3ou a more excellent weye. 1387 TREVIS *Higden* (Rolls) III. 341 Plato was most excellent among Socrates [his] disciples. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 17 The excellent beute was so greet that . . Adrian . . fille down before hem wyth greet drede. 1530 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 52 John the Euangelist most excellent in innocency. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 49 The excellent artificers Ooliab and Beselchel. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* III. l. xxi. (ed. 7) 326 They [the stars] are darkned by the excellent brightness of the Sunne. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iv. i. 115 He that employeth his wit to many sciences, commonly cannot be excellent in any. 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 20 St. Andrew's Church at Bourdeaux, one of the excellentest Churches in all France. 1656 MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1712) 62 The excellent usefulness of the Horse. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* (1841) 27 To consider . . which, upon the whole, is more excellent than the other two.

† b. in bad or neutral sense. Obs. or arch.

1588 SHAKS. Tit. A. ii. iii. 7 A very excellent peece of villany. 1605 — Lear i. ii. 128 This is the excellent foppery of the world. 1606 — Ant. & Cl. i. i. 40 Excellent falsehood. 1620 CHAPMAN *Juvenal* v. 282 Nor any excellentest Zany can More then a weeping-gut [Lat. *plorante gula*] delight a man. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* III. § 15. 160 Crucifixion was an excellent pain, sharp and passionate. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* xlii. (1805) V. 305 Elizabeth . . was an excellent hypocrite. 1818 SHELLEY *Julian* 242 Those absurd deities . . carry through The excellent impostors of this earth.

† 2. Excelling in rank or dignity; exalted, highly honourable. In heraldic use, a formal epithet indicating a rank higher than that denoted by 'noble'. Obs.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 109 He es halden þe maste excellent emperour of þe world. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 17 Than oon þat was more excellent þan anoper spake first. 1486 Bk. St. Albans. Her. Aja, It is shewyd . . of ryalities wiche ben noble and wiche ben excellent. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* i. 4 He hath by inheritance obteyned an excellent name then haue they. 1565 HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 251 He would . . aduance these Creatures [Bread and Wine] to a much excellent condition. 1611 BIBLE Ps. cxlviii. 13 Let them praise the Name of the Lord, for his Name alone is excellent [marg. exalted]. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* ii. 1 God sent . . his Son, more excellent than the excellentest mer creature. 1702 A. DE MOIVRE *Meth. Squaring Curves* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) II. 158 That Excellent Person thinks this Series not to be General enough.

† b. As a title of address. Obs.

1611 BIBLE *Luke* i. 3 To write unto thee in order, most excellent Theophilus. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eramena* Bij, To the most illustrious and right Excellent . . The Lord Duke of Richmond. 1634 FORD P. Warbeck v. i, My commission Extends no further, excellentest lady, Than to a service.

† c. Assuming superiority, haughty, 'superior'. c 1430 A. B. C. in *Babes Bk.* 11 [Don't be] To elenge, ne to excellent, ne to eernesful neiper.

3. (The current sense; originally a contextual use of 1.) Used as an emphatic expression of praise or approval, whether of persons, things, or actions: Extremely good.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 77 'Fore Heaven: an excellent Song. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 107 Here's an excellent place, here we may see most brauely. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 186 The...Felicity of an excellent Gard'ner. *Ibid.* 189 The Dung of Pigeons and Poultry... is excellent for the Fig-Tree. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded., I have enjoy'd the patronage of your family from the time of your excellent grandfather. 1722 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Dist. Wks.* I. 247 A most excellent Drink in bilious Fevers. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 790 Some minds... taste Of what is excellent in man. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. xix. (1865) 371, I rattled off some of my most excellent absurdities. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii. Are you sure these excellent friends of yours have gone on? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 325 Colin Macdonald of Keppoch, an excellent specimen of the genuine Highland Jacobite. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 124 The snow was in excellent order.

absol. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xvi. 3 My goodness extendeth... to the Saints... and to the excellent. 1746 — HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 220 Hast thou not known, the excellent of the earth, who were living images of their Maker? 1821 *Hist. Geo. Desmond* 85, I did not fail to count myself among the excellent of the earth.

+ b. as *sb.* in *pl.* Excellencies. *Obs. rare.* 1500 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) ii. xvii. N iij, Honour, glorye... and all other excellences and perfeccyons.

+ c. *adv.* = EXCELLENTLY. *Obs.*

a. With verbs. b. With adjs. and ppl. adjs.; with the latter often hyphenated. c. With advbs. *well, ill.*

a. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B j, Alexander... to Socrates made reuerence ryght excellent and publicly. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. 1. 29 *Pain.* 'Tis a good Peece. *Poet.* So 'tis, this comes off well, and excellent. 1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. ii. xvi. 109 Here it doth most excellent.

b. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* xlv. (1636) 60 It [Blessed Thistle] is excellent good against any kind of Fever. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 144 A number of excellent penned discourses. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 24 Your excellent-built Vessel. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) II. xvi. 327 Wine... they have excellent good.

c. 1590 MARLOWE *Edu.* II, v. v. Wks. (Rtdg.) 220/2 *Ligh.* Was it not bravely done? *Gur.* Excellent well. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 121 Excellent well. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes* T. in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VI. 202 How excellent ill this humour suits our habit. 1756 W. TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* II. 116 They... doubted not of doing excellent well.

Excellently (ek'selēntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an excellent manner or degree.

+ 1. So as to surpass (others). *Const. of. Obs.* c 1340 *Gaw.* & *Gr. Knt.* 2423 Des wer forme þe freest þat folged alle þe sele, Ex-celēntly of alle þyse oþer.

2. In an unusual degree; exceedingly, superlatively, surpassingly: + a. with verbs (*obs.*); b. with adjs.: now only in good sense (with mixed notion of sense 3); c. with adv. *well* (*arch.*).

a. c 1460 *tr. T. & Kempis* 145 Dispute not... why þis is so gretly peyned, & he is so excellēntly lifte up. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. iv. 13, I like the new tire within excellēntly.

b. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 For it may be ryght well, that some be excellēntly lerned, and yet, etc. 1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Diuinitie* B v a, By the lawe is sin excellēntly giltye. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* i. ii. A sortow shews in his true glory, When the whole heart is excellēntly sorry. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. iv. 15 Excellēntly wise, or excellēntly foolish. 1677 DRYDEN *State Innocence* Pref., Comedy is both excellēntly instructive, and extreamly pleasant. 1826 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) IV. 37 Believing that he is an excellēntly good man.

c. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 121/1 Many an holy bishop... excellēntly well lerned in scripture. 1603 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xviii. § 1 A science excellent, and excellēntly well laboured. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 270 ¶ 1 His Part, and that of the Maid... are excellēntly well performed.

3. Extremely well.

1527 BIBLE *Isa.* xii. 5 in Lewis *Eng. Transl. Bible* (1731) 16 Syngte unto the Lorde, for he hath done excellēntlye. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* Ded., Howe excellēntly the Poet Homere had set forth his heroical factes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 247 A company of braue soldiers excellēntly furnished. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 51 And so excellēntly cook'd this fish. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* cxxxii. Wks. (1824) II. 68 He [Erasmus] has written so excellēntly that, etc. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. ii. (1863) 272 Our excellēntly-intentioned governess. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 65 Excellēntly constituted as Fontenelle was in a great many ways.

+ **Excellentness**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = EXCELLENCE.

1569 GOLDING *Heminges Post.* 12 Hee commendeth John for the excellēntness of his Prophecie. 1576 FLEMING *Paropl. Epist.* 397 Writers of no lesse excellēntness then ancientnesse. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

Excelling (ek'sel'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXCEL + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EXCEL; also an instance of the same.

1561 DAUS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 125 Their excell'ing is but in mouth and in boasting. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. v. They [thy two last letters] excel (though the task was difficult) thy usual excellings.

Excelling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That excels; superior, surpassing. Now only in good sense. + Of a number: Exceedingly great.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67 They are excell'ing parts of Poesie. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 11 Thou cunning'st Patterne of excell'ing Nature. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 5 The Diuill hath a most excell'ing malice. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* D iij b, That may in time make up an excell'ing number. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 334 The

excelling Youth should be set to read... a little Portion from the best Translations. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* Introd. 20 These communities produced some of the most excell'ing of the early artists. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 34 The Law... was not glorious, as compared with the excell'ing glory of the Gospel.

Hence **Excellingly** *adv.*, **Excellingness**, the state or quality of excell'ing; = EXCELLENCE.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 452 Make mee excell'ingly vnfortunate. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 31 It is raised to that Excellingness, that, etc.

+ **Excellse**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *excelsus* high, lofty, ppl. adj. of *excellere*: see EXCEL.]

A. adj. Lofty, high; rare in lit. sense; fig. of high rank, character, or quality.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 Besechyng his excellse, high, and adorat Majesty, that he would witsafe to graunt him this or that. 1598 YONG *Diana* 48 Any beautie... Though it be neuer so excellse. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 116 Most excellse and victorious Prince. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 293 They... did chiefly wonder, that the prime Senators of so excellse a Commonwealth did freely exercise marchandising. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 458 Those that inhabit excellse plants. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

B. sb. [tr. L. *excelsus*.] A 'high place'. *rare*—1.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 18/2 Jonathan son to Osysas... toke not away excellse as other dyde. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* xvi. 12 Moab hath laboured for his excellse [the high place].

Excelsior (ek'selsior), [L., compar. deg. of *excelsus* high: see EXCELSE.]

¶ 1. a. The Latin motto ('higher') on the seal of the State of New York (adopted by the senate of that state 16 Mar. 1778), the accompanying device being a rising sun. Hence *attrib.* in *The Excelsior State*, New York. b. Used by Longfellow (quasi-*int.* as an expression of incessant aspiration after higher attainment) as the refrain of a popular poem; hence employed with similar sense by many later writers.

The adverbial meaning ('=upwards') commonly given to the motto cannot be justified by L. grammar. According to S. Longfellow *Life H. W. Longfellow* I. 384, the poet was at first unaware of the solecism in the motto as thus interpreted, and when it was pointed out to him suggested that the word might be taken to stand for *Scopus meus excelsior est*, 'My goal is higher.' It is not clear whether the original use on the seal is a blunder, or whether it was meant as an abbreviation for some grammatically admissible phrase.

1778 *Drawing of Seal in N. Y. Senate Rep.* (1881) No. 61 Excelsior. 1821 LONGF. *Excelsior* 30 A voice replied, far up the height, Excelsior!

2. Often used as a 'trade-mark', and *attrib.* in the names given by tradesmen to special articles of manufacture; also in the titles of various periodicals in U. S. and in England.

1851 *Catal. Grt. Exhibition* III. 1467 Excelsior soap [An American exhibit]. 1876 *Furniture Gas.* 24 June 401/1 The Excelsior spring mattress. 1888 (*title*) The New Excelsior Test Cards in Arithmetic.

3. U. S. A trade name for short thin curled shavings of soft wood used for stuffing cushions, mattresses, etc. Also *attrib.* in *excelsior-machine*.

1868 *Specif. U. S. Patent* No. 75728 A machine for manufacturing that article of commerce technically called 'excelsior' for filling mattresses. 1873 *Furniture Gas.* 22 May 3/2 'Excelsior' or fine wood shavings used for cheap upholstery purposes. 1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.* I. 815/1 Excelsior-Machine. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Yrnl.* 9 June, Large quantities of popular-wood, to be used in the manufacture of excelsior.

+ **Excelsitude**. *Obs.* [ad. L. type **excelsitudo*, f. *excelsus* lofty: see EXCELSE and -TUDE.] Highness, majesty.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXVIII. xvi, Thei... putte their cause to God his hie excelsitude. 1599 NASH *Lenten Stuffe* 22 To chaunt and carroll forth the Alteza an excelsitude of this monarchall study Induperator. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

b. *humorously*. As a title or form of address; = HIGHNESS.

1599 NASH *Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded., Your diminutive excelsitude and compendiate greatness.

+ **Excelsity**. *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *excelsitas* loftiness, f. *excelsus* lofty: see EXCELSE.] Height, altitude, loftiness; 'haughtiness' (Bailey *folio* 1730-6).

1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Excentral (ek'sentrāl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *ex-* out of + *centrum* CENTRE + -AL.] Out of the centre; = ECCENTRIC 3.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Excentric, -ical, etc.: see ECCENTRIC, -ICAL.

Except (ek'sept), *v.* Also 4-6 *exoept*, 6 *Sc. exoept*, 7 *exoept*, *exoept*. [ad. F. *excepter*—r, f. L. *except*—ppl. stem of *excipere* to take out, f. *ex-* out + *capere* to take. Cf. Pr. *exceptar*; the formally equivalent L. *exceptare* had only the sense 'to catch, take up'. AF. had *excepter* (Britton II. xvi. § 3, iv. iv. § 1) app. ad. L. *excipere*.]

1. *trans.* To take or leave out (of any aggregate or collective whole); 'to leave out and specify as left out' (J.); to exclude (from an enumeration, the scope of a statement or enactment, a privilege, etc.); to leave out of account or consideration. *Const. from, out of; also simply.*

1530 PALSGR. 541/2 He is the best of al his kynne, I excepte none. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Cor.* xv. 27 He is excepted, which put all thinges vnder him. 1594 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* ii. iii. (1611) 59 All meates indifferent... were it not that God by name excepted some. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 281 Within the Bond of Marriage, tell me Brutus, Is it excepted, I should know no Secrets That appertaine to you. a 1656 Br. HALL *Via Media* Rem. Wks. (1660) 376 He hath given his law to all, [he] excepts no man... from salvation. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingf.* xii. 20 He that marieth Persons may not except the Husbands Power of Government. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* II. 302 Another clause in the bill was liable to great objections: all the royal family were excepted out of it. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. L.* xi. I. 227 If you except corn and such other vegetables as are raised by human industry. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxx, I hope you do not except yourself? 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 196 He was excepted from the general pardon.

b. In pa. pple. *excepted* in the *absol. const.*, and placed after the sb. Cf. EXCEPT *pa. pple.* 2.

1514 EARL WORCESTER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* ii. 69 I. 234 He shall have... as many [men] more... to serve his Grace ayenst any Prince leying noon reservid nor exceptid. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 72 His father the king excepted there is none whose honor I more tender and love. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 46 [The Ile] proceates nothing noteworthy, Salt excepted. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. vii. 18 The whole kingdom, a small corner excepted, was subjected to the Turkish yoke. 1875 BYRCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xi. (ed. 5) 172 The Church excepted, no agent did so much to keep alive the memory of Roman institutions.

2. *intr.* To make objection; to object or take exception. *Const. against* (exceedingly common in 17th c.), + *at, to*. Also in *indirect passive*.

[From the use of L. *excipere* (*adversus aliquem*) in Roman Law; the etymological notion being that of limiting the right alleged in an opponent's declaration by setting up a countervailing right in the defendant which excepts his case (see EXCEPTION 4).]

1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 246 He excepteth against Eusebius and his adherents, as open enemies. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. iii. 7 Mar. Sir Toby... your Cosin... takes great exceptions to your ill houres. *To.* Why let her except. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 5 Sixtus... and Alphonsus... men not to be excepted against by them of Rome. 1620 BACON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* ii. 259 III. 236, I may be allowed to except to the witnesses brought against me. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* ii. ii. 33 Parliament consented to all the Propositions; but the King excepted against one of them. 1665 GLANVILLE *Septs. Sci.* 53 He excepts at Gassendus's animadverting on Aristotle's manners. 1737 STEELE *Guardian* No. 34 One... excepted to the gentility of Sir William Hearty, because he wore a frize coat. 1746 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 406 As for the regular Figure of the Belemnites being excepted against, I believe few Fossilists will argue that. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (ed. 2) II. 50 The criminals who excepted against Cato were generally condemned. 1883 Sir E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 84/2 They had got their affidavit, to the sufficiency of which they did not except.

+ b. *transf.* of a document. *Obs.*

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 22 If the bill be foreign, a merchant draws two or three of the same... date, each of which excepts against the rest, that no more than one of them should be paid.

+ 3. *trans.* To offer or allege as an objection; to object. *Const. with simple obj. or obj. clause, against, to. Obs.*

a 1598 GREENE *Jas. IV.* v. iv. O lawyer... Why thrive you by contentions? Why devise you Clauses and subtle reasons to except? 1625 BACON *Ess., Marriage* (Arb.) 207 They have heard some talke; Such an one is a great rich Man; And another except to it; Yea, but he hath a great charge of Children. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxxix. (1840) 102 Others excepted, that this exception was nothing worth. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 96, I desired him to... see what he could except to them. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 267 The learned gentleman... has been pleased to except against this part of the evidence; that [etc.].

+ 4. To object to; to take exception to; to protest against. *Obs. rare exc.* in SHAKS.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. i. 72 There I throw my gage... And lay aside my high bloods Royalty, which feare... makes thee to except. c 1600 — *Sonn.* cxlvii, I desperate now approve Desire is death, which physic did except.

+ 5. In lit. sense: To take out, extract, excerpt.

1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* i. xli. 315 The judgments of which two last are excepted out of the rest and printed in the History of the Reformation.

+ 6. To receive, accept. *Obs.* [A frequent sense of L. *excipere*; but in some at least of the examples the word is a mistake for ACCEPT.]

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 178 To the pover and to the riche His [the king's] lawes mighten stonden liche. He shall excepte no persone. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xxxix, Her [fortune's] houre chere she may ryght some change, And you excepte and cal unto her grace. c 1530 L.D. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 260 Her grace hath excepted my service. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* § 157 (1877) 103 To except them (as they be) very lordes of the narrow sea. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 149 Which their offer he gladly excepted. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 92 God so willing except my ejaculatory Prays.

absol. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1002 Qubath wald thou do, I wald we wist: Except, or giue us oure.

Except (ek'sept), *ppl., prep., and conj.* Also 5-6 *exoept*, 5 *Sc. exoept*. [ad. L. *exceptus*, pa. pple. of *excipere*: see EXCEPT v.]

+ *A. pple.* = *excepted*, *pa. pple.* of EXCEPT v.

+ 1. As predicate (with the vb. *to be*) or as complementary obj.: Not included. Also occas., Exempted. *Obs.*

1482 Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 63 He thoughte hym selfe excepte in this worlde for the comon labour of men. 1523

LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlvii. 177 To this truse all parties were agreed, but Bretayne was clerely excepte. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 62 The greatest synner that is may attayne thereto, and none be excepte. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xv. 22 Kynge Asa caused it be proclaimed in all Iuda: Here be no man excepte.

†2. ? Accepted. *Obs.* (See EXCEPT v. 6.) (The old odd. read *except*, which may be correct.) c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4291 She was except in his servise. †3. In concord with a sb. in the nominative absolute; = '(being) excepted'. *Obs.*

a. preceding the sb. (See B. 1.)
b. following the sb.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 394 Yf eny citezen fforen wolle... sue eny citezen denesyn for eny matere or cause done wt outforth... ples of lond only except. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* v. cx. 84 All other, as well of Brytons as of Saxons, faylyd, or lefte of, that allyon excepte. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xxvii. 29, I wolde to God that... I mighte persuade... the... to be soch as I am these bondes excepte. [Wyclif, out takun thes bondis: Vulg. *exceptis vinculis* his.] 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. v. iii. 243 (Richard except) those whom we fight against, Had rather haue vs win, then him they follow. 1646 E. FLETCHER *Mod. Divinity* 7 Let all the fruits of Paradise be in thy power, one tree except. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 678 God and his Son except, Created thing naught vallu'd he nor shun'd.

B. *prep.*
1. In ME., in the construction A. 3, the pple., like its synonym *out-taken*, might precede the sb. When this collocation of a pple. ceased to be idiomatic, *except* became a *prep.*, with the sense: Excepting, with the exception of, save, but.

Owing to the rarity of instances in which an inflected pron. takes the place of a sb., it is impossible to say definitely how soon the change in the grammatical character of the word took place, but it had prob. begun before 16th c. Cf. *Fr. excepté* and *hormis*, which are now treated as preps. Possibly the word was sometimes taken as the imperative of EXCEPT v.; cf. *excepte* in the Eton Latin Syntax.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 140 Alle shal deye... Excepte one-liche of eche kynde a couple [A. x. 169 out-taken Eithe soules and of vche beest A couple]. c 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 1026 Thai entryt in, befor thaim fand no ma, Except wemen. 14... *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 58 In y^e feyldes and in y^e more... and in all othyr places, exceptt severall of y^e lorde. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573) 83 b, No Capitayne will lye neere the enemy except hee that is disposed to fighte the fiele. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* I. i. 91 France is reuolted from the English quyte, Except some petty Townes. 1655 W. F. *Meteors* III. 56 Old Wives are wont to say that no night in the year except one, passeth without Lightning. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xix. The rabble of mankind... know nothing of liberty except the name. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iii. Everybody else in the room had fits, except the wardswoman. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 291 There where we go shall all be new to thee Except the love that thou hast won from me.

†2. Leaving out of account; hence, in addition to, besides, as well as. *Obs. rare.*

1578 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 27 Excepte fleshe, fishe and eldinge... this lle hes a pasture... that may feid sum wethiris. 1756 AMORY J. *Buncle* (1770) I. 101 Except hours of sleep, we were rarely from each other.

†3. Without. *Obs. rare*—
1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F v b, Neuer enter any parson in your booke... except the consent of the same person.

C. *conj.*
1. Introducing a predicative clause expressing a fact that forms an exception to the statement made. Now only in full form *except that* (in which *except* looks like a *prep.* with sentence as *obj.*); in 16-17th c. *that* was sometimes omitted. Cf. *Fr. excepté que*.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 260 Then there came... men of estate out of the good Townes of Flaundys, except out of Gaunt there came none. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. iv. 6 *Rich.* What store of parting tears were shed? *Rich.* Faith none for me: except the Northeast wind... Awak'd the sleepe rhowme, and so by chance Did grace our hollow parting with a teare. 1601 — *All's Well* iv. iii. 300 More of his souldiership I know not, except in that Country, he had the honour to be the Officer... to instruct for the doubling of files. *Mod.* The cases are quite parallel, except that A. is a younger man than B.

2. Introducing a hypothetical clause expressing a supposed case in which an exception will or may exist; = 'unless', 'if not'.

†a. in full form *except that, except that if. Obs. rare.*

1513 MORE in *Harding's Chron.* (1543) This is my minde... excepte that any of you my Lordes anye thinge perceaue to the contrarye [The reading is doubtful; Rastell's text *More's Wks.* 1557 I. 48) omits *that*]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlii. 257 He shall leaue them entierly to us, excepte that if y^e Frenche kynges had them by exchange for other landes.

b. as simple *conj.* The use of subjunct. or indic. follows the same rules as with *If*.

14... *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 59 Exceptyd thay haffe prisoners for to delyver. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Harde it is for any persone... to perceyue the... dryfte of this treatyse... excepte they rede before... the two fyrst bokes. 1531 Act. 23 *Hen. VIII.* I. § 4 Every such person... shall... abide in perpetuall prison... Except onely such person... do fynde two sufficient sureties. 1641 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1826) II. 43 He... said he would not go off the bench except he were commanded. 1678 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 163, I desire not to meddle with y^e mother, except y^e Lorde will take y^e boys. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 252 Except my memory fails me, these are all. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. xix.

149 Nobody knows of the matter, except he has complained to my Brother. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xciv, In vain shalt thou... call The spirits... Except... thou too canst say, My spirit is at peace with all. 1874 DASENT *Three to One* I. 219 She never offered any one advice, except it were asked of her.

c. After *except* conj. the phrases *if be, it were, etc.*, are often used instead of repeating the principal verb.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* I. i. 43 Ne're throughout the yeere to Church thou go'st, Except it be to pray against thy foes. c 1674 MILTON (Webster 1864), Except it be because her method is so glib and easy. 1812 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 252 No drama... will be [written] except it be by the same hand.

3. Followed by an adv., phrase, or clause expressing the particular manner, degree, time, place, means, purpose, attendant circumstance, etc., with regard to which the proposition is not applicable: Otherwise (or elsewhere, etc.) than.

This construction may be regarded as an instance of the use of the *prep.* (see B. 1) with advb. phrase as *obj.*, for which cf. expressions like 'The cause was tried in London instead of at York'. It may, however, have arisen from a 2 by ellipsis: cf. similar use of *unless*.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 53 The ordering whereof (except in Letters Excusatorie or Defensorie) is wholly exempted the course in those Letters prescribed. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 12, I would not change this hue, Except to steal your thoughts my gentle Queene. 1654 FULLER *Triana* iii. He... affirms her disease mortal, except one herb procured for her, etc. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxiv, Nor do I know how to prevent the course of justice, except by paying the money myself. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iii, A lone castaway... Who hopes no resting-place except in heaven. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xi. 632 Society can have no hold on any class except through the medium of their interests. 1868 C. CLARKE *Relig. & Duty* 70 The Apostle counted himself weak except as strengthened by the Spirit of God. 1877 F. HALL *Eng. Adv. in able* 161 Rely, Except metaphorically, has not a personal reference. *Mod.* The city was strongly fortified on all sides, except here.

b. *Except for*: exception being made for, were it not for, but for.

† **Exception** *Obs. rare*—1 [f. EXCEPT v. + -ANCE.] = EXCEPTION.

1603 W. WATSON in Dodd *Ch. Hist. of Eng.* (1841) IV. xxiii, None taking, nor imagining how to take, exceptance against the premises.

Exceptant (eksep'tant), a. and sb. [ad. L. *exceptant-em*, pr. pple. of *exceptare*: see EXCEPT v.]

A. *adj.* That excepts; taking exception.

1446 WORCESTER cites LD. ELDON. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in *mod. Dicts.*

B. *sb.* One who excepts; esp. in *Law*, one who takes exception to some part of the proceedings in a court, usually an accused person who excepts to a judge or juror.

1607 *Exceptions to Decree of Commissioners in Cumb. & West. Archæol. Soc. Trans.* VIII. 98 The messuages and lands in the Exceptants possession.

† **Exceptionation** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *exceptionation-em*, n. of action f. *exceptare* to take out, receive: see EXCEPT v.] a. = EXCEPTION. b. 'An often receiving' (Bailey *folio* 1730-6).

1668 ALLESTREE *Serm.* I. 235 Because David went aside, and was upright with an Exceptionation.

Excepted (eksep'ted), ppl. a. and *prep.* [f. EXCEPT v. + -ED.]

A. *ppl. a.* In senses of the vb.

a 1569 KINGESMILL *Man's Est. v.* (1580) 21 They eate of the excepted tree. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 132 Articles containing nothing in relation to excepted persons but leave to transport themselves. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 426 Some... who never touch'd Th' excepted Tree. 1692 W. LOWTH *Vindication* (1699) 54 The third instance of Excepted Cases. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* vii. 107 It is extremely rash... to deduce the nature... of prophecy from doubtful and excepted cases.

absol. a 1646 Bp. HALL *Modest Offer* Rem. Wks. (1660) 338 All the Churches... (who do all submit themselves to Bishops, or Superintendents, except the fore-excepted).

† B. *prep.* = EXCEPT B. 1. *Obs.*

1559 BALDWIN in *Mirr. for Mag.* (1563) E 1 b, The bluddy tyrant brought them all to ende Excepted me.

Excepter (eksep'tar), [f. as prec. + -ER.]

a. One who excepts or takes exception (to anything). † b. = ACCEPTER (cf. EXCEPT v. 6). *Obs.*

1639 ARNSWORTH *Annot. Pentat. Adv.* 7 It would be known of this Excepter... whether he would have men alwaies to follow the word in the line, or in the margin. 1648 ROGERS *Naaman* 9 God is no excepter of persons, grace is free.

Excepting (eksep'tin), vbl. sb. [f. EXCEPT v. + -ING.] The action of the verb EXCEPT.

a 1646 BACON *Jurisdic. Marches* Wks. 1740 IV. 136 The excepting of that shire by itself doth fortify that, etc. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 288 Here is no excepting against any witness: nor refusal of any judge.

Excepting (eksep'tin), *prep.* and *conj.* Also 6-7 *Sc. excoptand, excoptand.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

A. *prep.*

1. *quasi-*prep.** The pr. pple. of the vb. used *absol.*: = 'If one excepts'.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 95 Al the irland men ar sklaus til hym, excoptand ane certain that kepis them sel on the strait montanis. 1553 BRENDEN *Q. Curtius* 107 b, He commaunded the baggage... to be brought together in one place excepting only such things as were very necessary. 1593 SHAKS.

2 *Hen. VI.* I. i. 193 Thy deeds... Hath wonne the greatest fauour of the Commons, Excepting none but good Duke Humfrey. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 177 That no meetings be among the pastors without his Majestie's consent, exceptand alwayes their ordinarie Sessions. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* Sat. v. 129 May I not live without Control or Awe, Excepting still the Letter of the Law? 1796 NED EVANS I. 146 His neighbours... excepting the article of cash, were... his equals. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 105 Of all societies... not even excepting the Roman Republic, England has been the most emphatically... political.

2. Hence as simple *prep.*: With the exception of, except.

1618 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 381 All young Persons, excepting my self. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. iii. (1730) 130 Excepting the Royal Family, they get but little by it. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxii, This was received with great approbation by all, excepting my wife. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 431 They were in possession of the whole of Mysore, excepting the principal forts. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xvi. 149 Nothing to be seen on the place excepting some blocks of marble.

B. *conj.*

1. With the exception of the fact that; = EXCEPT C. 1.

Mod. The copy is perfectly accurate, excepting that the accents are omitted.

2. Unless; = EXCEPT C. 2. In early use occas. with *that*.

1654 GAULE *Magastrom.* xxvi, Neither doe any kind of men agree more together then astrologers and poets doe, excepting that they dissent about Lucifer and Vesper. c 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Mrs. Hewet*, You see what stuff I am forced to write, but to such I am compelled, excepting I should entertain you with York loves and piques. 1804 WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 286 Scindiah certainly could have done nothing excepting he could bring his brigades to Poonah.

3. With adv. or phrase; = EXCEPT C. 3. Now rare.

a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 463 Others [fasted], at evening: only excepting in the weeke before Easter. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. Rule iv, To it self only it is to be imputed, excepting where the malice of the first agent hath, etc. 1800 Mrs. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 129 Lady Clannarmon (excepting when she forgot me) provided for my maintenance. 1803 WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 779 The exportation of British manufactures, excepting of military stores, ought to be free. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 54 Excepting during the rainy season these little animals can never taste fresh water.

Exception (eksep'shən). Forms: 4-7 *excep-tion, -cion, -cioun, 5-6 -cyon, 6 -tioun, 5- excep-tion*. [a. AF. *exception* (Fr. *exception*), ad. L. *exception-em*, n. of action f. *exceptare* to EXCEPT.]

1. The action of excepting (a person or thing, a particular case) from the scope of a proposition, rule, etc.; the state or fact of being so excepted. *Const. from, to.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2653 *Hypermeestra*, Al þoure wille... I shal fulfille So it to me be non confusioun. I nele quod he have non excepcioun. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4087, I shalle defende it... Withouten any excepcioun. Of ech maner condicioun. 1561 tr. *Catvins's 4 Godly Serm.* I. D j b, Here is no exception or pretence of preuilege. 1709 STEELE *Taller* No. 92 ¶ 1, I know no Manner of Speaking so offensive as that of giving Praise, and closing it with an Exception. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xi. 94 This exception of women and children from the whole community.

¶ The legal maxim, 'Exception proves (or confirms) the rule in the cases not excepted' (*exceptio probat regulam in casibus non exceptis*), which is in its original form an example of sense 1, is commonly quoted as 'The exception proves the rule', the sb. being interpreted in sense 2.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 100 Indefinites are equivalent to vniversalls especially where one exception being made, it is plain that all others are thereby cut off, according to the rule *Exceptio figit regulam in non exceptis*. 1640 G. WATTS *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* viii. iii. Aph. 17 As exceptions strengthen the force of a Law in Cases not excepted, so enumeration weakens it in Cases not enumerated. 1664 J. WILSON *The Cheats Pref.*, I think I have sufficiently justify'd the Brave man even by this Reason, That the exception proves the rule. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. (1787) IX. 269 The exception only confirms the rule. 1837 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 243 With a view of making (according to another of the expressions which I have heretofore found puzzling) one of those exceptions which confirm the rule. 1855 JOWETT *Ess.* 468 We may except one solitary instance (an exception which eminently proves the rule).

2. Something that is excepted; a particular case which comes within the terms of a rule, but to which the rule is not applicable; a person or thing that does not conform to the general rule affecting other individuals of the same class. *Const. † from, to.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* I v j b, This rewle is generale without any exception. 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tullies Offices* I. (1540) 20 Nothyng is more accomodate... to the nature of man, but it hath many cautions and excepcons. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 184 Of which rule, neuertheless there be diuers exceptions. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxiv. (1840) 162 Egypt was an exception from the rules of all other Countries. 1705 COWPER *Tiroc.* 841 Such rare exceptions, shining in the dark, Prove, rather than impeach, the just remark. 1820 A. W. FORBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Adm.* (1837) I. 280 Only a little exception from the amiable tenor of their conduct. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 153 The only exceptions to this gradual diminution of the angle of declination, appear to have taken place in 1834. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* II. (1858) 113 The Phenician cities sent forth their fleets. But they were the exception of the world.

b. *The exception* (predicatively): something abnormal or unusual; contrasted with *the rule*.

1562 STANLEY *Yew. Ch.* (1877) I. 366 The possession of the gift... was the rule and not the exception. *Mod.* You occasionally get a comfortable bed; but it is quite the exception.

3. Phrases, partaking of senses 1 and 2. *To make (an) exception; with (the) exception (of, that); without exception; + in exception to.*

c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 34 Of comune, tretis of Astro-lable ne make non exceptioun whether the mone haue latitude, or non. c. 1430 LYDC. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xxiii. He was... without exceptioun, To speke of manhod, oon the best on lyve. 1599 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 303/2 Ex-ception maketh he none, in this worlde. 1666 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 210 With exception of the crosse. 1652 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 140 A Law that obliges all the Sub-jects without exception. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady 275* Heav'n... Blends in exception to all general rules Your Taste of Fol-lies, with our Scorn of Fools. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matl. & Spir.* (1782) I. xiv. 157 Here is no exception made of any part of the man that was not to die. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah*, Notes 37 With exception... of certain ugly rings. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol*. Wks. III. 364 Promises were made... without any exception or reserve. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 73 With exception of one or two fundamental ideas. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 300 In exception to the... general course of feeling. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. i. 221 All those in Badajoz were very poor, with the exception of one man.

4. *Law.* [after L. *exceptio* in Roman Law; cf. EXCEPT v. 2.] a. A plea made by a defendant in bar of the plaintiff's action: in Scots Law = DEFENCE. *Peremptory exception*: one tending to the dismissal of the action. *Dilatory exception*: one tending to arrest its progress. *Declinatory exception*: a dilatory exception consisting in a denial of the jurisdiction of the court. b. An objection made to the ruling of a court in the course of a trial. c. In Courts of Equity (*obs.* in England since 1875): An objection by the plaintiff to the defendant's answer as insufficient.

Bill of Exceptions: a statement of objections to the ruling or direction of a judge drawn up on behalf of the dissatisfied party, and submitted to a higher court. This procedure still exists in Scotland; in England it was abolished by the Judicature Acts of 1873-5.

[c. 1250 BRACONTO. v. 1. Sciendum quod exceptio est actionis elisio per quam actio permittitur vel differtur. 1292 BRITTON II. xvii. § 1 In plusieurs maneres est ceste assise destourbe que ele ne soit tauntost prise, sicum par excep-tioun peremptorie, sicum... et par exceptiouns dilatorie.] 1413 LYDC. *Pilgr. Soule* I. xviii. (1859) 19 Were it so that... by thyn exceptioun I personally should not be herde in thys present Court. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 116 a. Having no exception, they were carried to Paris. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 800 Charge him compeir... [With] exceptionis, and causis defensall (Gif he sic hes) that may himself supple. a. 1599 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. 1862. V. 323 [A fellow] may have fifty-six exceptions peremptory against the jurors. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 397 The Defendant makes his exception to the Indictment, because he did not call him 'Ανδροφόνου, which was the Word that was penal by Law. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. iv. 676 The first part of it was an exception to the authority of the Court. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 372 This bill of exceptions is in the nature of an appeal; examinable... in the next immediate superior court, upon a writ of error. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. Generally speaking, everything which one alleges for defending himself, and for eliding the action, is called an exception. 1877 C. C. LANGDELL *Equity Pleading* § 82 [If the plaintiff thinks the answer insuffi-cient] he must except to it, i. e. specify in writing the parts of the bill which are not sufficiently answered; and there-upon the bill, answer, and exceptions are referred to a master.

† 5. *transf.* a. A plea tending to evade the force of an opponent's argument. b. A formal objection (to a proceeding, a person's status or fitness for office, etc.). *Obs.*

1560 COOPER *Anst.* in *Def. Truth* (1850) 52 Men that make exception to his possession, and claim the right thereof themselves. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 4 a. That these ill Hus-band-men the Iewes, should haue no credible or truth-like exception left them (that they tooke him for a counter-feit). 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. ii. 25 'Tis positue against all exceptions... That... our Pesants... were enow To purge this field of such a hilding Foe. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 25, I cannot but wonder with what exceptions the Samaritans could confine their beliefe to the Pentateuch. 1663 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 212 The chapel dore... was then set open for any to enter and give their exceptions. 1689 Col. *Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 266 More time should have been allowed for their appearing to make their Exceptions.

† 6. Objection, demur, faultfinding; an instance of this, an objection, adverse criticism, complaint. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in phrases: see 7.

1571 HAMMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 17 Many exceptions were made against them. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 4 To expose themselves to many exceptions and cauations. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 143 Diogenes presently gaue it to his sweet-heart Lysiodos, and shee without exception ware it. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* I. The Pharisees... came to our Saviour, and by way of exception said, 'Why do the disciples of John... fast?' 1667 PERYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 245 Sir C. Sedley's exceptions against both words and pronouncing were very pretty. 1703 *Rules Civility* 31 Fooling... which produces exception and quarrels many times. 1738 BIRCH *Milton's Wks.*, Life I. 18 The Exception to Milton's Piety relates to his being a Protestant. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 57 It being... unreasonable, that the lord should extend his protection to a person to whom he had exceptions.

† b. Dislike, dissatisfaction. *Obs.* rare. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 242 What I haue done That might your nature, honour, and exception Roughly awake, I heere proclaime was madnesse.

† c. A ground of objection; something that is or may be objected to. *Obs.*

1533 BP. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 110 The disciples neade no open complaint of this their exception and scandall. 1645 *Direct. Lords & Com.* 2 [For the election of Elders]. In case no just exception, shall be proued against him. c. 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 247 Having no exceptions against the governor in his own person.

7. Phrases belonging to sense 6. a. *Above, beyond, + greater than, without (all) exception*: above, etc., cavi, reproach, or suspicion.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 24 b, She that is verily withoute any exception. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. I. 48 A grand Witnesse of their own, greater than exception. 1661 BRAM-HALL *Just Vind.* vii. 171, I produce two witnesses beyond exception. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 10 Demonstrate beyond all exception. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol* Wks. III. 388 He is a witness without exception.

b. *Liab.* open, subject to exception.

1628 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vii. 156 An Adversaries Testimony... is subject to exception and makes no full profe. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* I. 147 A declaration... which in some parts of it is liable to exception. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. p. v. The treatise of Nathaniel Bacon, itself open to much exception. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vi. 255 Motion... liable to the most serious exception. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 74 The applications I have made of these terms may be open to some excep-tion.

c. *To take (an) exception (+ exceptions) against, at, + of, to, + unto*: to make objection to, find fault with, disapprove; also (chiefly with *at*), to take offence at. Formerly sometimes without prep., *To take (an) exception*: to make (an) ob-jection, to object or complain (*that*).

Now only with the obj. an action, statement, quality, etc., not a person or material thing.

1542 HEN. VIII *Declar. Scots* 204 The Scottis wyl take ex-ception to the homages of their prynces. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 24 If any man take exception, and say, etc. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 3 *Ih.* What saies Siluia to my suit? *Pro.* Oh Sir... she takes exceptions at your person. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. vii. (1611) 196 Not able... to take any strong exception against. 1621 HURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. I. i. (1651) 232 Galen takes exception at Mutton. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 15 They took exceptions of the quality of Illustrissimo. a. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XII. (1704) III. 238 There were not two Persons... who did not take some exception to it. a. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark II. 12 Observe, the exception which the scribes took against our Saviour. 1715 T. BENNET *Ess.* 39 *Art.* 215 The animadverto's stationer taketh exception, that I have printed all his book. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* No. 74. 361 We must, as good Presbyterians take an exception to, the assertion. 1855 PRESSCOTT *Philip II.* iv. (1857) 6 Some of the more haughty of the aristocracy did take exception at his neglecting to raise his cap to them. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 190 Exception has... been taken to these figures.

† 8. *Erron.* for ACCEPTATION. Cf. EXCEPT v. 6.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecl. lxx.* xx. 24 Forsothe bi exceptioun of persone he shal leese himself. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* A iv b. With the sweat of thy face thou shalt eate thy bread... And this without exception of persons.

† *Exception*, v. *Obs.* rare. [f. prec. (AF. had *exceptiōner* in sense 1.)]

1. *intr.* To lodge or state an exception.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 184 There is no demurring, or exceptioning against his testimony.

2. *trans.* To except (in quot. pr. ppl. used *absol.*: cf. EXCEPTING *prep.* 1).

1656 HOBBS tr. *Wallis in Six Less.* iv. Wks. 1845 VII. 290 He was the worst geometrical of all mortal men, not excepting so much as Orontius.

Exceptionable (ekse'pʃənəb'l), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.]

1. That may be excepted against; open to ob-jection. Now chiefly with negative words.

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1714) 45 As the theory... is built wholly on a false supposition, so it is all along precarious and excep-tionable. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 279 P 5 This Passage I look upon to be the most exceptionable in the whole Poem. 1764 DE LOULME *Eng. Const.* I. xii. 123 note, The depositions of those witnesses who are adjudged upon trial to be excep-tionable, are set aside. 1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 35 The Female Factory at Paramatta has... been under most exceptionable management; inasmuch as to have proved an absolute nuisance. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. x. 157 The Greek priest led the way... chanting the funeral dirge, in which there was nothing exceptionable.

† b. of persons. *Obs.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxv. 175 Greville is surely (exceptionable as he is) a better man. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 88/2 The ladies in that piece, though very exception-able, are of a stamp far above his *Angelica*.

† 2. Occasionally misused for EXCEPTIONAL.

1801 W. DUPRÉ *Fr. Dict.* in F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* (1873) 201 To add an exceptionable article to a law. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Sch.* (1858) 381 A time... in which even fishes... were so rare and exceptionable, that they occupied a scarce appreciable place in Nature. 1874 MOTLEY *Bar-neveld* II. xx. 356 The fact that he had not been stretched upon the rack during his trial was complacently mentioned a proof of exceptionable indulgence.

quasi-*sb.* 1844 TUPPER *Twins* xviii. How silly and harm-ful a thing is secrecy (exceptionables excepted).

Hence **Exceptionableness**; **Exceptionably** *adv.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 336 The... exceptionableness of his division of the duration of the world into seven Ages. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 179, I suspect that the exceptionableness of the subject is that which consti-tutes the chief merit of the play.

Exceptional (ekse'pʃənəl), a. [f. EXCEPTION *sb.* + -AL: cf. F. *exceptionnel*.] Of the nature of or forming an exception; out of the ordinary course, unusual, special.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Q. Rev.* 1852 DISRAELI 3 Dec. in *Sel. Sp.* I. 369 As regards its financial condition, Ireland... has been in a very exceptional state. 1861 DICKENS *Gl. Expect.* vi. The subject... ceased to be mentioned saving on exceptional occasions. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 121 The founders of the thirteen colleges... were almost all of them exceptional men. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 81 Documents or records of exceptional value. *absol.* 1879 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 136 The mastery of Shakespeare is shown perhaps more strikingly in his treat-ment of the ordinary than of the exceptional.

b. *Const.* from rare. 1883 Sir H. COTTON in *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 324/1 That, therefore, makes this case exceptional from that of an ordinary case of mortgagor and mortgagee.

Hence **Exceptionableness**.

1886 *Spectator* 28 Aug. 1142 It is not the meritoriousness but the exceptionalness of the achievement which makes the few willing to attempt it. 1889 TALBOT in *Lux Mundi* (ed. 10) 137 If we still plead that our sense of wonder stipulates for exceptionalness.

Exceptionality (ekse'pʃənəli'ti), [f. prec. + -ITY.] Exceptional character or quality: *pl.* things exceptional.

1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 79 The coroner... had a kind of formality and orderliness... which... balances the exceptionalities with which he had to deal. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 383 The exceptionality of the boon... helped to deepen the dreariness. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 44/2 We remembered the exceptionality of his position.

Exceptionally (ekse'pʃənəli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.]

1. In an exceptional manner or degree; uncom-monly, unusually, unusually well.

1848 T. SINCLAIR *The Mount* 58 This critic... is exception-ally wise in practical matters. 1879 WALLACE *Australas.* x. 212 In its animal life this colony is... not exceptionally rich in species. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 436/2 Music... too shadowy in outline to be grasped by the uninitiated, un-less very exceptionally performed.

2. By way of exception; as an exception to rule or custom.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 144 Such has been, not exceptionally, the history of the Statisticians. 1866 CARLYLE *E. Irving* 106 The official... invited us exception-ally in for an actual inspection of his theodolite. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 36 Western galleries should be but exceptionally used in parish churches.

Exceptionary (ekse'pʃənəri), a. rare. [f. EX-CEPTION + -ARY.] a. Of or pertaining to an ex-ception (see EXCEPTION 1); indicative of an excep-tion. b. = EXCEPTIONAL.

a. 1783 J. SCOTT *Crit. Ess. Eng. Poets* (1785) 283 The ex-ceptionary 'all but' includes... an aged decrepit matron. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* viii. 23 Silent exceptionary individuals.

† **Exceptioner**. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. EXCEPTION v. + -ER-1.] One who takes exception, or objects (to anything); an objector.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 186 For other exceptioners there was no thought taken. Hence 1818 in Todd, etc.

† **Exceptionist**. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. EXCEP-TION *sb.* + -IST.] = prec.

1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 53, I... demand of such Exceptionists, whether... magistrates have lost their right.

Exceptionless (ekse'pʃənless), a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without an exception; not admitting of an exception.

1782 BURKE *Let. Penal Laws* Wks. VI. 274 The bill... is... a renewed act of... indispensable, exceptionless disqualifica-tion. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 73 It is only in idea that we can realize... such a moment of universal, indiscriminate... exceptionless deification. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* vi. (1876) 215 General, uniform and exceptionless.

Exceptionous (ekse'pʃəs), a. [f. EXCEPTI-ON + -OUS, after the analogy of *captious*.] Disposed to make objections; cavilling, peevish, captious.

1602 W. BAS *Sword & Buckler* B ij. While those things that are done must alwaies lye, As objects to a nice exceptious eye. 1769 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 301 It is the character of Country Ladies to be exceptious, and suspicious of slights. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* (1824) II. vi. 141 He was not excep-tious. He gave a cordial welcome to all sorts, provided they were the best in their kind. 1850 W. C. MACREADY in *Pollock Remin.* II. 353 [Carlyle] was quite in one of his exceptious moods.

Hence **Exceptionousness**.

a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. (1687) I. 8 It [admonition] be-comes unsavory and odious, and... resembles a froward, malicious, exceptiousness. 1688 COLLIER *Several Disc.* (1725) 316 The blessed Spirits... are too good to have any-thing of State or Exceptionousness in them. a. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. ix. 282 Alarmed by an experience of the baseness... and the exceptiousness of men. 1818 in Todd, etc.

† **Exceptious**, a. *Obs.*-0 [f. L. *excepticius*, -tius caught up, intercepted, f. *exciptere*: see EXCEPT v. and -ITI-0US.] 'That is taken or received' (Bailey *folio* 1730-6). Hence 1775 in ASH.

Exceptive (ekse'ptiv), a. and *sb.* [ad. late L. *exceptivus*, f. *except-* ppl. stem of *excipere*: see EXCEPT v. Cf. OF. *exceptif*.] A. *adj.*

1. *Logic*, etc. a. Of a word, *esp.* a particle: That introduces an exception.

[a. 1249 W. SHYRESWOOD in *Prantl Gesch. Logik* III. 21 Postquam dictum est de signis et de dictionibus exceptivis

...convenienter dicendum est de hac dictione 'solus'.] 1664 H. MASON *Art of Lying* v. 84 That which this sentence doth deny of the Sonne, it doth by virtue of the exceptive particle adjoined, affirme of the Father; No man, no nor the Sonne doth know it, but the Father. 1669 *Instruct. Oratory* 1682 108 (T.) It is to be inferred either by a conjunction, causal, illative, exceptive, etc. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Conjunction*, Exceptive Conjunctions are, if it be not, unless that, etc.

b. Of a proposition: That has a specified exception attached to the subject; e.g. Nothing on earth but man is great.

[a 1347 W. OCCAM in *Prantl Gesch. Logik* III. 409 Circa exceptivas est sciendum, quod ex omnibus exceptivis in prima figura non sequitur conclusio exceptiva.] 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 13/2 The proposition is not exceptive, excluding other apostles. 1795 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 4 Exceptive Propositions will make complex Syllogisms. 1870 JEVONS *Logic* vii. 68 Exceptive propositions.

c. Of a clause, law, etc.: Making an exception, excepting something from a general rule.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. v. (1851) 74 A dispensation... is rather a particular and exceptive law absolving and disobliging from a more general command. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VI. 37 note, The hostile critic selected for exceptive encomium one 'old Jacobite strain'. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 416 An exceptive clause introduced into the act. 1884 L. PELL in *Law Times* 7 June 1904 This is again the application of the exceptive distinction.

2. Of persons and their utterances: Disposed or tending to take exception; hypercritical, captious.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 107 His proceedings, though too too exceptive, yet such as, being yielded, inferred nothing against the Divine ius for Tithing. 1858 *Chamb. Jnrl.* X. 280 Any exceptive persons who are not inclined to rest satisfied with appearances and authorities. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Jurist* III. 374 His criticisms... show his singularly exceptive, and over-curious logic.

3. = EXCEPTIONAL.

1849 F. W. NEWMAN *Soul* 168 This is... an exceptive case. B. sb. [The adj. used *absol.*] *Logic*. An exceptive word or proposition. Cf. A. 1 a and b.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 20/2 Yet upon his exclusives and negatives, this exceptive must needs be inferred. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 174 The scriptures that say Christ is in heaven speak without exclusives, or exceptives. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 10 All these exceptives, 'but', 'notwithstanding', 'nevertheless', are against us. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 145 These [Exponibles] are divided into Exclusives, Exceptives and Restrictives.

Hence *Exceptively adv.*, in an exceptive manner or sense. *Exceptivity, nonce-wd.*, readiness to make exceptions (from rules of conduct).

1609 J. RAYNOLDS *Agst. Bellarmine* (1610) 5 If the worde be taken exceptively, yet may it be an exception negative. 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 30 They are exceptively or disjunctively only allotted. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XV. 447 *Milvorton*. They do not know when to make the exceptions. *Ellesmere*. Exceptivity (I like to coin a new word) requires so much moral courage.

† *Exceptless, a. Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. EXCEPT v. + -LESS.] Making no exception; extending to all.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 302 Forgive me generally, and exceptlesse rashness.

Exceptor (ekse-ptōr, -ōr). *Obs. exc. Hist.* (sense 2 b). [a. late L. *exceptor*, agent-n. f. *excipere*: see EXCEPT v.]

† 1. One who objects or takes exception (to anything); an objector. *Obs.* = EXCEPTER a.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 211 Were such unpert Exceptors to deale with Atheists... how should a man proceed? 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 155 Those very exceptors are really like the Romanists. 1690 T. BURNET *Ans. Except. Th. Earth* 1, I shall... follow the learned Exceptor from Chapter to Chapter. 1755 in JOHNSON; hence in mod. Dicts.

2. † a. A reporter, short-hand writer. *Obs.*—b. *Hist.* An officer in the Court of Chancery under the later Roman Empire.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Exceptor*, he that writes ones words as he speaks them; a gatherer. [Hence 1692-1732 in COLES]. 1728 H. HERBERT tr. *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* II. 16 An officer belonging to the Proconsul... who seems to be one of those... called Exceptors or Clerks of the court.

† *Exceptoribus, a. Obs.*—[f. late L. *exceptori*-us serviceable for receiving (f. *excipere*: see EXCEPT v.) + -(I)OUS.] 'That receives or contains' (Bailey folio 1730-6). Hence 1775 in ASH.

Exercitation, Exercite: see EXERC.

† *Excerebrate, v. Obs.* [f. L. *excerebrat*-, ppl. stem of *excerebrare*, f. *ex*- out + *cerebrum* brain.]

1. *trans.* To clear out from the brain or mind.

1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (ed. 2) vii. Hath it [faith] not souveraine vertue in it to excerebrate all cares, expectorate all feares and griefes?

2. To beat out the brains of.

1623-6 in COCKERAM. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Also *Excerebrate, a.* [ad. L. *excerebrat*-us] (see quot.). *Excerebrated, ppl. a.* [+ -ED¹] (see quot.). *Excerebration* [+ -ATION]. *a.* (see quot. 1721-1800). *b.* (see quot. 1884).

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Excerebrate*, delirious, out of his mind. 1736 BAILEY, *Excerebrate*, having his brains beat out; wanting brains, witless. 1775 in ASH. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Excerebration*, a beating out ones Brains. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Excerebration*, the removing of the contents of the skull, the brain, and the other structures. Also, a term which has been used to designate abnormal Cerebration.

† *Excerebrose, a. Obs.*—[f. EX- pref. + L. *cerebrum* brain + -OSE.] (See quot.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Excerebrose*, brain-sick, wanting brains. Hence 1775 in ASH, etc.

† *Excern, v. Obs.* Also 6-7 -cerne. [ad. L. *excernere*, f. *ex*- out + *cernere* to sift.] = EXCRETE.

1. *trans.* Of animals and plants, or their organs: To separate (waste matter) from the blood or sap, preparatory to discharging from the system.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 542 The Moss of trees is a kind of hair; for it is the juice of the tree that is Excerned. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 294 The Humours excerned by Sweat and Urine are near akin, if not the same. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery* (1763) 47 The Serum of the Blood... is excerned or separated by the Glands. 1738 D. BAYNE *Gout* 101 The... dissolution of such particles... carries them through the fine strainers in order to be excerned.

absol. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 299 The Benefits that come of Exercise are... that it helpeth to Excerne by Sweat. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. 30 That Soul... digests, sanguifies, carnisifies, excerns.

2. To discharge, void (an excrement, secretion).

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 72 That the dregges... might be duly excerned or auoyed. 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 183 Phlegm that is excerned by the mouth. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) 166 Such an unguent or Pap prepared, such an open vessel to excerne it into, to receive it.

Excernent (eks-sē-nēnt), *a.* [ad. L. *excernent*-, pr. pple. of *excernere*: see EXCERN.] = EXCRETORY.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 708/1 Derangements of the... excrement organs. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† *Excerpt, v. Obs.* [ad. L. *excerpere*: see EXCERPT v.] = EXCERPT v. 1.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 45/2 Of this Melito, Eusebius... excerpteth certaine places of his apologie. a 1640 JACKSON *Cread* XL xlii. Wks. XI. 311 Out of this tractate... himself had excerpt the two next foreprinted sermons. 1697 MOLYNEUX in *Locke's Lett.* (1708) 241 If their lordships should think fit to excerpt anything out of those papers.

† *Excerpt, ppl. Obs.* In 5 excerpts. [ad. L. *excerptus*, pa. pple. of *excerpere*: see EXCERPT v.]

Excerpted, extracted, selected.

1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) I. 7 Y... intende to compile a tretys of the state of the yle of Breteyne, excerpte of diuerse labores of auctores.

Excerpt (eks-sēpt, eks-sēpt), *sb.* Also 8 excerpts, 7-8 L. pl. *excerpta*. [ad. L. *excerptum*, neut. of pa. pple. of *excerpere*: see EXCERPT v.]

1. A passage taken out of a printed book or manuscript; an extract, quotation, selection.

a 1628 MEDE *Par. 2 Pt.* iii. App. Wks. III. 618 Some Excerpta out of the Fathers concerning the Renovation of the World. 1638 ROUSS *Heav. Univ. Adv.* (1702) 3 Excerpts out of all the Greek and Latin Fathers. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 150 An Epitome of the latter xx Books... is also Extact... And also noble Excerpta by one Theodosius. 1706 SIBBALD *Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot.* I. 91 The excerpts of the old register of St. Andrew calleth him a bishop, and his companions Clerks. 1817 SOUTHEY *Let.* 17 Apr., Papers from the 'Quarterly Review', together with certain Excerpts from the 'Register'. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 8 Mr. Conway read... an excerpt from one of Mazzini's Orations. 1884 J. T. FOWLER *Mem. Ripon* I. 1. (headline) Excerpts from Chronicles.

2. An article from the 'Transactions' of a learned society or from a periodical, printed off separately for private circulation. Cf. *off-print*.

This sense has long been in use in the official correspondence of learned societies (Royal Society, Society of Antiquaries, etc.), but does not appear to be generally current.

1883 *Proc. Royal Soc.* 369 *List Presents*, [An author sends several works, of which the titles are quoted.] And fourteen other Excerpts. 1889 *Ibid.* 252 Excerpt. [Added in brackets to the title of a work presented.]

3. In etymological sense: A thing picked out.

rare.

1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 15 The emperor had a large silver dish, the filling of which... occasioned wholesale slaughter; his excerpts being insignificant parts of various small and rare birds and fishes.

Excerpt (eks-sēpt), *v.* [f. L. *excerpt*-ppl. stem of *excerpere*, f. *ex*- out + *carpere* to pluck.]

1. *trans.* To cull out (passages, phrases, etc.); to take out as an extract; to extract, quote. Also *absol.* to make extracts.

c 1536 WOLSEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 99 II. 21 A Copy of certain Articles and Clauses excerpted and taken out of the Popes Letters. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* II. 105 This close note I excerpted. a 1662 HEVLIN *Land* II. (1671) 301 He had excerpted and laid by many notes and precedents. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. iii. (1879) 113 An affectionate and eloquent notice of him; which... was excerpted into the newspapers also. 1865 — *Frederick* IX. xx. x. 193 The Book we excerpt from is *Mémoires du Comte de Hordt*. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 281 Athenæus... excerpted largely in this direction.

† 2. In etymological sense: To pluck out; to abstract, remove; also *fig.* *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 64 Things excerpted out of the East Glasse Window of our Lady Chappell. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 429 Which Musk being excerpted before it feire, smelleth strongly and unpleasantly. c 1612 DONNE *Biadvantages* (1644) 23 Every branch which is excerpted from other authors and engrafed here, is not, etc.

† 3. To take out, eliminate. *rare*.

1881 J. PAYNE *Villon's Poems* Introd. 22 If one should excerpt from their verse its accidental local colouring.

Hence *Excerpted* ppl. a.

1818 G. S. FABER *Horn Mosaic* II. 192 Excerpted particles of the pure and ethereal light.

Excerptible (eks-sēptib'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -IBLE.] That admits of being excerpted; suitable to make extracts or selections from.

1880 *Athenæum* 11 Dec. 777/3 What is to be said as to the exclusion of Flaubert, who is easily excerptible? 1883 *Pall M. G.* 7 June 4/4 Such students are never likely to be the majority. For others Goethe is certainly 'excerptible'.

Excerpting, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EXCERPT; an instance of it.

1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 55 My time, with little 'Goethe' papers and excerptings... went more prosperously than before.

Excerption (eks-sēpshn), [ad. L. *excerptiō*-, n. of action f. *excerpere*: see EXCERPT v.]

1. The action of excerpting, making selections from (a book, manuscript, etc.).

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 5/1 Mr. Buchanan is a writer exceptionally suited for excerption and revision.

2. *concr.* An extract from a book, document, etc. Also, formerly, a collection of extracts.

The *Excerptions of Egbert*: a work with the title *Excerptiones a dictis et canonibus sanctorum patrum*, erroneously ascribed to Egbert, Abp. of York.

a 1618 RALEIGH (J.), Times have consumed his works, saving some few excerptions. 1625 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) 73 Egbert Archbishop of York... made a collection or excerption out of the Canons of sundry antient Councils. 1662 MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 23 A Book of Excerptations out of Origen's Writings. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 156 Many of the Excerptations of Egbert were transcribed from it. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhe.* (1801) I. i. 66 A needless multiplicity of excerptations.

Excerptive (eks-sēptiv), *a.* [f. EXCERPT v. + -IVE.] Inclined to excerpt; characterized by excerption.

1860 WORCESTER cites MACKENZIE.

† *Excerptor, Obs.* [a. L. *exceptor*, agent-n. f. *excerpere*: see EXCERPT v.] One who excerpts or makes extracts (from a book, etc.).

1683 J. BARNARD *Life Heylin* 12, I have not been surreptitious of whole pages together... and appropriated them to myself without any Mark. I am no such Exceptor.

Excerse, *obs.* form of EXERCISE.

Excess (ekse's), Also 4-7 *excesses*, 5-6 *exces*, (5 *exosse*, 6 *exoyasse*). [ad. F. *exces*, ad. L. *excessus*, n. of action f. *excēdere* to EXCEED.]

† 1. In literal sense: The action of going out or forth; adjournment (of Parliament). *Obs. rare*.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker, 581 *Excessus*, *excesse*, *passynge oute*. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* App. (Camden) 131 That they be acquainted that Tuesday should be the day of excess.

† 2. *fig.* Departure from custom, reason, etc. *Obs.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 51 ¶ 2 In all these glorious Excesses from the common Practice, did the happy Orlando live... in an uninterrupted Tranquillity. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 84 Other fashionable Excesses from Reason.

† 3. *Excess* (incorrectly *access*; cf. ACCESS 9, 10) of mind, soul, also simply *excess*: = L. *excessus mentis*, ecstasy, trance, stupefaction. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* x. 10 An excess of soule, or rausysching of spirit [v. r. mynde] fel on hym. *Ibid.* xi. 5, I was in the citee of loppe preinyng, and I syz in excess of my soule a visoun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 270 b, Saynt Peter was in excess of mynde in the house of Symon Coryar. *Ibid.* 271, I sayd in myne excess, euery man is a lyer. 1584 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* x. 10 There fel vpon him an excess of minde. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Edoras* xiii. 30 He shal come in excess of minde upon them [1611 to the astonishment of them] that inhabit the earth.

† 2. 'Violence of passion' (J.); extravagant or rapturous feeling; unrestrained manifestation of grief. *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxlii. Off thy distresse and excesse to haue reuth... I will [hir] pray full faire. 1509 HAWKS *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. xxx. La Bell Pucell must love you evermore, Which for her sake... Doth such actes by chyvalrous exces. 1724 *Wadrou Corr.* (1843) III. 120 The Priests under the Old Testament were, by a particular law, guarded against excesses upon the death of their relations. 1742 COLLINS *Ode* iii. *To Simplicity* 44 Tho' taste, tho' genius, bless To some divine excess. 1775 in ASH. 1818 in TODD.

3. The action of overstepping (a prescribed limit), going beyond (one's authority, rights, etc.); an instance of this. Chiefly in *Law*.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 248 She exceeded her power, in appointing to the issue of the son; and there fore the excess was void. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 3/2 Judges of courts of law... did not notice excess of jurisdiction on the part of the House.

† 4. Extravagant violation of law, decency, or morality; outrageous conduct. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* v. 563 Ye shul venge yow... by the lawe and noght by excesse ne by outrage. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxiv. 161 Punysyd exces and trespas. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 20 b/1 Two were chosen that yf any of theym wolde make any excesse the other sholde governe hym. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 b, Be sory for your fall, and do due penance after the qualite and quantite of your excesse. c 1630 MILTON *Ode Circumcision*. The full wrath beside Of vengeful justice bore for our excess. 1682 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) III. 76 This excesse of making churches charnel-houses. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* III. 262 Ah... that I... the deeds Might punish of our suitors whose excess Enormous... I feel.

b. An instance of this; an outrage. Chiefly pl. Now with mixture of sense 5.

14.. *Prose Legends in Anglia VIII.* 129 Leste by hir excesses pey schulde scorn be good name of Cryste. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. xi. 240 The great . . Governour of the World . . brought about ends . . to punish their [men's] Excesses and Enormities. 1769 *Junius Lett.* i. 6 They have been driven into excesses little short of rebellion. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 166 The excesses of the Star Chamber . . had faded from the minds of men. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. I.* i. iii. 139 Their excesses seem to have been inferior to those which provoked them.

5. The overstepping the limits of moderation; an instance of this: *a. gen.*

1558 HULOET s. v., Excesse in aduancynge or depressynge, as truer then God, falsen then the Deuyll. 1594 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* iv. viii. (1611) 143 To draw men from great excess, it is not amiss. 1655 DENHAM *Coopers Hill*, One excess made both, by striving to be greater, less. 1753 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 193 Excess in love . . transports a man beyond himself. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho*, ii. All excess is vicious. 1829 *The Bengallee* 182 The Hookah's monstrous snake . . That type of eastern Luxury's excess. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 163 Excess . . leads people into emotional transports.

b. *spec.* Intemperance in eating or drinking. 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T. 514 How manye maladyes folwen of excess and of glotonys. c. 1430 LYDG. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 25 With holy men speke of holynesse . . With drowynyn men do surfettes by excess. 1578 Gude & Godlie Ball. 17 We pray his godly Maiestie To blys our meit . . And saif vs fra exces and drunkennes. 1664 B. DURPA *Rules Devot.* (1675) 84 The body, once heavy with Excess and Surfeits, hangs plummets on the nobler part. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iv. 64 It is also in his power to forbear excess in eating and drinking. 1840 BARHAM *Inglot. Leg., Spectre Tappington*, Apoplexy, induced by the excesses of the preceding night. 1859 O. W. HOLMES *Punch-bowl Poems* 271 'Tis but the fool that loves excess; hast thou a drunken soul?

6. The fact of exceeding something else in amount or degree; preponderance. † Also the fact of surpassing or excelling others (*obs.*). In excess of: to a greater amount or degree than.

a. 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims St.* (1651) 64 An excellency or excess above the rest, either in honour, wealth, or virtue. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* ii. 11. (1721) 127 Rays . . retain their colorific qualities, by which those of any sort do by their Excess and Predominance cause their proper Colour to appear. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* *Intro.* Wks. I. 112 In things whose excess is not judged by greater or smaller, as smoothness and roughness [etc.]. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 115 There can be no possible reason for an excess of white, which does not equally . . apply in favour of an excess of black. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. iii. 242 The quantity we receive is in excess of the quantity lost. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 30 When . . one or more muscles act in excess of their opponents, a squint is produced.

b. The amount by which one number or quantity exceeds another. *Spherical excess*: (see quot. 1840). *Excess fare* (on railways): a payment made by a person travelling beyond the place, or in a higher class than that, specified on his ticket. *Excess luggage*: luggage over the weight for which a passenger is allowed free carriage.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* M. iv. Compare those excesses and wantes well together. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Axiom xv. If to equal things, you add unequal, the excess of the wholes shall be equal to the excess of the additions. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xviii. 201 The accumulation of the daily excesses. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 36 Divide the index of refraction by its excess above unity. 1840 SNOWBALL *Spherical Trigon.* § 63 (ed. 5) 34 The quantity . . by which the sum of the degrees in the angles of the spherical triangles exceeds 180°, is called the Spherical Excess of the triangle. 1884 *Standard* 2 Sept. 64 He received a book for the purpose of giving receipts to passengers for 'excess' fares.

† c. Usury, interest. *Obs.* 1568 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 63 Shyllocke . . I neither lend nor borrow By taking, nor by giuing of excess.

7. The state of exceeding or being in greater quantity or degree than is usual or necessary; exuberance, superabundance; an instance of this; an extreme degree or amount; an 'extreme', a 'height' (of wickedness, etc.). † *Of excess* = in abundance.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 335 Pere is no3t gret passynge and exces . . in chele no3er in hete. 1430 LYDG. *Chron.* Troy i. v. The medlynge in conclusion So was ennewed by proportion That fynally excesse was there none. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xi. 207 Than I to hym gaue strokes of exces. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 269 The excesse of vertue worketh no manner of annoyance. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. i. 73 So distribution should vndoo excesse. And each man have enough. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 570 Commend the large Excess Of spacious Vineyards; cultivate the less. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* iv. i. To behold thee In such excess of sorrow, quite destroys me. 1802 PALLEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 406 Their vivacity, their leaps out of the water, their frolics in it, all conduce to show their excess of spirits. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 193 This [he] treated as the highest excess of insolence. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 636 Kirke . . was not the last, to whom this excess of wickedness was popularly imputed.

† b. *concr.* in *pl.* Resources beyond the 'necessaries' of life; luxuries. *Obs.*

1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiv. § 16. 112 That deny relief to their poor parents, that cannot part with their own excesses and superfluities.

c. *Chem.* An amount greater than is needed for a specific purpose, e. g. for combination with other elements, or for dissolving a given quantity of a substance. Also *In (great) excess*.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 610 It might be called supersulphate of ammonia, as it contains an excess of acid. 1838 — *Chem. Org. Bodies* 204 At first there was an excess of

the former salt, but afterwards xanthate of potash was added till it constituted an excess. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 383 Liquor potassæ must then be added in great excess, a precipitate of hydrated oxide of copper first falls, which redissolves in excess of alkali.

8. The fact or state of being in greater amount or degree than is beneficial or right; 'faulty superfluity' (J.); an excessive amount or degree (of anything). Sometimes in contrast with defect.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 276, I bidde never as to my dele But of the hole an halven dele. That is none excess as me thenketh. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 72 Excesse of mete feblith and dulleth a mannys wytt. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 220, I haue fed vpon this woe already, And now excesse of it will make me surfet. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 137 The two Extremes whereof are; on the defect *dogmatia*, to be free from Anger . . The other Extreme in the Excess, is *apathyria*, a Vice, which . . hath not yet found an English Name. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 314 If the Spirit flag during the Operation from the Excess of the Evacuations. a. 1731 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (J.), Parsimony . . is the more pardonable excess of the two. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* i. (1867) 16 If . . enthusiasm were only an error in degree or a mere fault by excess. a. 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* v. (1876) 165 We ought to choose the middle point and not either the excess or the defect. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 9 The excess of tyranny in Persia and the excess of liberty at Athens have been the ruin of both.

b. Phrases: *In, to (an) excess, to carry (something), to drink, eat, go, run to excess.* † (*Object*) of excess, that possesses some quality in excess.

1526-34 TINDALE I *Pet.* iv. 4 That ye runne not also with them into the same excess of ryote. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Goodness* (Arb.) 109 The desire of Power in Excesse, caused the Angels to fall. 1666 — *Sylva* § 261 An Object of surcharge or excess, destroyeth the Sense: As the light of the Sun the eye, a violent sound (near the Ear) the hearing. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. 71 (Canary wine) leaves less dreggs behind, though one drink it to excess. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xi. iii, Sophia . . was yielding to an excess. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 97 Till carried to excess . . This favorite good begets peculiar pain. 1838 W. BEAUMONT *Exper. Digestion* (ed. Combe) 252 Eating voraciously or to excess. 1841 MIALI *Nonconf.* I. 1 At present we have government in excess. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 110 Raw meat and other nutritious substances, given in excess, kill the leaves.

† 9. = ACCESS 10.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 D iij. They counceyll them that haue the feuers. . . to passe the excesse that ought to come the thyrd day or no. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 168 In twelve dayes I had a thousand bloody stooles (which excesse kild our Lord Ambassadour Sir Dodmore Cotton at that time).

† *Excess*, *a. Obs.* Also 4-6 *excesse*, 7 *ex-cysse*. [?attrib. use of EXCESS *sb.*] = EXCESSIVE. a. Beyond the usual or specified amount. b. Beyond what is necessary, proper or right.

† a. 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 24 But excesse sleepe behoves me to make one this man heare. 1549-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) vii. v. Excesse bibbing and drinking, pricketh fast forwards to lechery. 1574 HVL *Conject. Weather* i. And the excesse qualitie . . of any of the four quarters is evill and dangerous to the fruites of the earth. 1636 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 162 For takeinge ex-cysse fees contrarie to auncient order.

Excess, *v.* [f. EXCESS *sb.*] *trans.* To charge with an excess fare.

1888 *Difference of Fare Excess Voucher on N. B. Rail-way* 16 May. In case of Tickets being excessed before the journey has been accomplished.

† *Excessful*, *a. Obs.* [f. EXCESS *sb.* + -FUL.] Characterized by excess; excessive.

1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 475 In a degree above necessity and convenience even to wantonnesse and excessive curiosity. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* vii. 128 This extreme glory . . and excessfull affluency of the World.

† *Excession*, *Obs. rare* = 1. [ad. late L. *ex-cessiō-em*, n. of action f. *excēdere* to go out or forth: see EXCEED.] A going out or forth. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. viii. 112 Motion is a mutation of parts, or an excession out of place.

Excessive (ekse'siv), *a. (sb.) and adv.* Forms: 4 *excessife*, 5 *excessif*, *excessiffe*, 5-6 *excess-sive*, 6 (accensive), *excessive*, 5- *excessive*. [a. F. *excessif*, -ive, as if ad. L. **excessivus*, f. *excess*- ppl. stem of *excēdere*: see EXCEED.]

A. adj.

† 1. Of persons or their actions: Transgressing the bounds of law, decency, or morality; outrageous, lawless, wrongful. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 117 Things which are excessife Ayein the lawe, he shal nought do. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 97 Certain ordinances, made by the Maire and Aldermen of London, against the excessive takynge of Masons . . and other laborers, for their daily jorneis. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 164 He made a law also the same time against the excessive takynge of Usurie by the Jewes. 1666 COWLEY *David* iv. 623 Those who before did God's fair Choice withstand Th' excessive Vulgar now to Death demand.

2. Of qualities, states, actions, magnitudes, etc.

† a. In favourable or neutral sense: Exceeding what is usual; 'surpassing'; exceedingly great.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 20 Wherefore were . . ye so haboundantly garnished so well of excessive and chief alle beaute. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 162 They come downe agayn to them selfe from suche excessyue eleuacyon or extasy. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 438 If Panicum be laid below and about the Bottom of a Root, it will cause the Root to grow to an Excessive Bignesse. 1663 GERBIER *Counsell* B v b, Water, can be easily drawn, an excessive and almost incredible height above its Centre.

b. Exceeding what is right, proportionate, or desirable; immoderate, inordinate, extravagant.

a. 1490 HOCCLIVE *De Reg. Princ.* 450 A foule waste of clothe and excessyfe. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. (1890) 110 A highe colour ouer excessyue and dyshonnest. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. i. 65 Moderate lamentation is the right of the dead, excessyue greefe [is] the enemy to the liuing. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* i. viii. 36 Excessive desire of Revenge, when it becomes habituall, hurteth the organs. 1753 HUME *Pol. Disc.* x. 203 Excessive severity in the laws is apt to beget great relaxation in their execution. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 84 A man eats an excessive meal of meat, more than he can assimilate into healthy blood. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 681 A single night of excessive rain . . left the rock of the Acropolis bare.

3. Of persons: Given to excess in anything; intemperate, extravagant. Now only with agent-nouns or predicatively with const. *in*.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 190 These excessive fellows never expect hunger, or thirst . . but through intemperance prevent them. 1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 219 If a man worke but three daies in seuen, hee may get more than hee can spend vnlesse hee will bee exceedingly excessyue. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *Shortness Life*, A man who is excessive in his pains and diligence. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 118 He is said to be at Table not excessive. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 182 ¶ 2 Who is not excessive in the Discourse of what he extremely likes? *Mod.* Avoid the company of excessive drinkers.

† 4. Of expressions: Hyperbolic. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 127 They compare them in bignesse to elephantes . . but this . . by an excessyue kynde of speache.

5. Of climates: Characterized by extremes.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 107 There are . . excessive climates, as they have been termed, where the temperature of winter and summer is strongly contrasted.

† 6. as *sb.* Something excessive; an extravagance. *Obs. rare.*

1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 49 Great Monarchies are monstrous excessives in Nature.

† *B. adv.* = EXCESSIVELY. *Obs.*; very common in 17-18th c.

1569 TURBERV. *Epitaphs & Sonn.* (1837) 366 Ye are excessive proude. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 216 The Sea at the brink of this Ile is excessive deepe. a. 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* 1753 II. 102 Mr. Lane grew excessive angry. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* ii. i. His manner . . was excessive harmless. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 345 The night most excessive dark. 1796 BURNBY *Metastasio* I. 395 This would be an excessive long chapter.

Excessively (ekse'sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

† 1. Of manner: a. Wastefully, lavishly, prodigally. b. Greedily. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Excessyue . . *profuse*. 1563 GOLDING *Cesar* 85 The beastes which the Galles do most delight in and whych they pay for excessyue. 1566 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xii. 3 Which having swallowed up excessyue, He soone in vomit up againe doth lay.

2. In an excessive amount or degree; beyond measure, immoderately. (In mod. use a stronger expression than *exceedingly*.)

c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 68 When any of his Lords schal happyn to be so excessively grette as [etc.]. 1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. i. 167 He is excessyue humylyed. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 192 He used me but ruffly, by reason I could not drinke excessyue with him. 1634 H. R. *Salerno Regim.* 2 Anger . . excessyue chafeth and inflameth the membres. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 271 A conceit . . wherein although it seeme excessively ridiculous there may be somewhat of truth. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 145 ¶ 6 The Fellow is rich . . but excessively ill-bred. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 63 It makes them smart and burn excessively. 1842 LANE *Arab. Ntr.* I. 80 There came forth from it nothing but smoke . . at which he wondered excessively. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xxii. (1878) 378 The scenery seemed of an excessively rudimentary description.

Excessiveness (ekse'sivnes), *[f. as prec. + -NESS.]* The state or quality of being excessive; excessive measure, quantity, or degree.

1494 FABVAN *Chron.* vii. 480 And upon y^e ensuyd suche excessyuenes of rayne that come was therwith drowned in y^e erthe. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-truth* 615 A bibbing swilbowle and a bowzing gull, which never drinke but with excessyuenesse. 1657 RUMSEY *Org. Salutis* i. (1659) 2 Excessyuenesse of heat and cold in several parts of the body; which breeds Agues and Feavers. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Exchange (eks'tʃeɪndʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *eschaunge*, (6 *exchaunge*), 5-6 *exchaunge*, (6 *exchaunoe*), 6- *exchaunge*. [ME. *eschaunge*, a. AF. *eschaunge*, OF. *eschange* (F. *échange*): late L. *excambium*, f. *excambiare*: see EXCHANGE v. In 16th c. the prefix *es-* was, as in some other words, altered to *ex-* after L. analogies.]

1. The action or process of exchanging.

1. The action, or an act, of reciprocal giving and receiving: a. of things in general. Proverb, *Exchange is no robbery*.

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 189 Of loues moo eschaunges Then euer cornes were in graunges. c. 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 275/2 My moeble is insuffisaunte to countervayle the price of this jewell, or els to make the eschaunge. 1552 *Act 5-6 Edu.* VI. c. 19. § 1 To exchange gold for silver . . so that no man . . did take no profit for making such exchange. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. i. 320, I giue away my selfe for you, and doat vpon the exchange. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. v. § 11 In lieu of what he left behind him, Exchange is no Robbery, he carried along with him some of St. Alban's Dust. a. 1719 ADDISON (J.), They lend their Corn, they make Exchanges. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxv.

182 The due exchange of loads having been made, we advanced upon the glacier. 1863 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 196 Let us make an exchange of child stories.

b. of goods, merchandize; = BARTER; in political economy often with wider sense of 'commerce'.

1533 EDEM *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 Salomans factours for exchange of other marchandise. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 446 If it be a commutation of goods for goods, it is more properly an exchange; but, if it be a transferring of goods for money, it is called a sale: which is a method of exchange introduced, etc. 1863 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xvii. (1876) 224 No one questions the natural rights of free exchange.

c. of prisoners of war.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 130 Yf þey wolde graunte . . . Theschaunge of her. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. cxxxi. 267 Meany was made . . . for deluyerie and exchange of y^r prysoners. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* (1632) 479 These two Chief-taines wearied with irksomnesse of Irons made exchange the one for the other. 1698 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 109 Procuring my exchange for his two Sons. 1780 B. LINCOLN in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1883) III. 96 An exchange, when made a prisoner, is one of the rights of a soldier. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Exchange, a mutual agreement between contending powers for exchange of prisoners.

d. of blows, passes, strokes (in fencing, games, etc.), salutations.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 280 If Hamlet give the first or second hit, Or quit in answer of the third exchange. a 1687 WALLER *Bat. Summer-Islands* III. Thus they parted, with exchange of harms. 1868 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 258 We hear the exchange of salutations between the reapers and their master. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 18 July 2 This [game at tennis] fell to E. Renshaw after some good exchanges.

e. of military or naval commissions, etc. (see quot.). Also attrib., as in exchange system.

1863 CRABE *Technol. Dict.*, Exchange between officers, who remove from one regiment to another, or from full pay to half pay, for which a consideration is usually given, called the Difference. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxi. Captain Falcon . . . received his commission that evening, and the next day the exchanges were made. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Exchange, the removal of officers from one ship to another. 1875 *Act 38 Vict.* c. 16 Her Majesty may . . . authorize exchanges to be made from one regiment . . . to another regiment. 1875 D. WOLFF *Sp. Ho. Com.* 22 Feb., In the Artillery, Engineers, and Marines, they had from time immemorial had the Exchange system, yet they had never adopted the Purchase system.

f. in Chess, of pieces captured. To force the exchange: to play so as to compel your opponent to take one piece for another. To gain, win, lose the exchange: to take or lose a superior piece in exchange for an inferior.

1863 CRABE *Technol. Dict.* s.v. Chess. Exchanges . . . often give the adversary an advantage. 1848 H. STANTON *Chess-Players Handbk.* (ed. 2) 21 When a player gains a Rook for a Bishop or a Knight, it is termed winning the exchange. 1865 *Househ. Chess Mag.* 34 This move loses, at least, the 'exchange'. 1876 H. E. BIRD *Chess Openings* 105 Black gains the exchange, and should win.

g. (To give, have, take, etc.) + by, in exchange + of, for (something else).

c. 1420 *Destr. Troy* 3182 Priam . . . may prestly suppose His suster to sese, sent by eschaunge. 1568 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 243 There is money . . . spend all I have, only giue me so much of your time in exchange of it. 1611 BIBLER *Matt.* xvi. 26 Or what shall a man giue in exchange for his soule? 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 109 A very gainfull returne of Amber Greese and vendible commodities in exchange of Iron Tools. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* (J.). O spare her life, and in exchange take mine. 1776 T. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 127 You can get two Pieces in Exchange for your Queen. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 193 Giving horses in exchange for the articles of which they stand in need.

2. Law. 'A mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other' (Blackstone *Comm.* (1767) II. 323).

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 13 b, In exchange it beuotheth, that the estates that both parties have in the landes so exchanged be equal. 1644 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* iv. § 284. 126 Now is to shew in what time the estates of exchanges ought to be executed. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) v. 203 A husband and wife joined in exchanging lands, which were the estate of the wife, with a stranger, for other lands; and the exchange was executed. 1876 DUGBY *Real Prop.* x. § 1. 378 Conveyances by way of exchange.

3. The action of giving or receiving coin in return for coin of equivalent value either of the same or a foreign country, for bullion, or for notes or bills; a bargain respecting this; the trade of a money-changer. + Bank of exchange: the office of a money-changer or banker.

[1335 *Edw. I.* stat. 2 c. 7 Et que table deschange soit a Dovorri & allours, ou & q^{nt} il semblera a nos & a notre conseil per faire exchange.] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 249 Eschaunges and cheuances with suche chaffare I dele. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 278 Wel couthe he in eschaunge scheeldes (i.e. Fr. écus) selle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* II. iv. 43 b, He maketh his banke and exchange with some ryche marchant. 1558 HULOET, Exchange, wher as gayne or lucre is gotten at the second hande, promerium. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 127 Not without good cause . . . hath Douer . . . beene . . . assigned by lawes of Parleament as a special place for passage and eschaunge. 1580 BARET *Alv.* E. 428 The losse and decay for the exchange of some peece of gold or siluer, collybus. 1611 COTGR. s.v. Change, Banke of Exchange, or place wherein money is exchanged, and commodities bartered for. *Mod.* I lost a good deal by the exchange of some 20-mark pieces that I brought home.

+ b. The profit obtained by a money-changer or money-lender. *Obs.*

1558 HULOET, Banquetier or he that kepeth a banck of VOL. III.

mony, of whome people doo borowe money vpon gayne, called exchange. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Exchange is also used for the profit, which a merchant . . . or broker makes of a sum of money received. . . Sometimes also used for the . . . profit allowed for the moneys advanced in any one's behalf.

4. 'That species of mercantile transactions by which the debts of individuals residing at a distance from their creditors are cancelled without the transmission of money' (McCulloch), by the use of 'bills of exchange'.

The simplest case of such a transaction is when two merchants in one place are respectively debtor and creditor for equal amounts to two merchants in a distant place. The two debts may be settled by the two creditors exchanging their claims; the process being that one of the creditors draws a 'bill of exchange' on his distant debtor, and sells it to his neighbour for its value in present money; the latter sends it as payment of his debt to his creditor, who thus obtains a claim upon a neighbour in exchange for his claim on a person at a distance. In practice the matter is much more complicated, and the term *Bill of Exchange* has acquired an extended signification from which the etymological notion has almost disappeared (see BILL sb.³ 9). By writers on the theory of finance exchange is used for the whole system of transactions effected by 'bills of exchange', and is formally divided into *Inland* and *Foreign Exchange*. But in practice (exc. in the term *bill of exchange* itself) the word now almost exclusively means foreign exchange, and in this use has a mixed notion of sense; the price at which a bill drawn on a foreign country for a given amount may be bought being subject to variations, depending (1) on the varying relation in intrinsic value between the coins of the two countries; (2) on the varying demand for bills; and (3) on the length of time for which the bill has to run.

Par of exchange: the recognized standard value of the coinage of one country in terms of the coinage of another; e.g. £1 sterling at par = 25.22½ francs French money. Rate or Course of exchange (also simply exchange): (a) the price at which bills drawn in the currency of a foreign country may be purchased; (b) sometimes, the percentage by which this differs from par; e.g. 'the (rate of) exchange has risen from 9½ to 10 p. c.'

Arbitration of exchange: see ARBITRATION.

Economic writers distinguish between the *real* par of exchange, which is the relation in intrinsic value existing between the coins of two nations, and the *nominal* or *conventional* par, which may for convenience be maintained at a fixed level. When the price that must be paid for a foreign bill exceeds par, the exchange is said to be *against*, or *unfavourable* to, the country in which the bill is drawn; when the price is below par, the exchange is in *favour* of that country.

1405 [see 5]. 1560 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 478 By this reformation of base monies . . . the accompte, which, by merchants, is called the Eschaunge, shall . . . arise in estimation of the monies of Englande. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. ii. 89, I have bills for monie by exchange From Florence, and must heere [at Padua] deliver them. a 1627 HAYWARD *Edu.* VI (1630) 9 Hee was skilful in the exchange beyond the seas. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest Wks.* 1727 II. 57 Within a Month a Million must be return'd into Holland, this presently raises the Exchange. *Ibid.* II. 72 Foreign Exchange is the Paying of money in one Country, to receive it in another. 1694 CHILDS *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 174 The course of the Exchange . . . being generally above the intrinsic value or par of the coins of foreign Countries, we . . . lose by such Exchange. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 44 The difference is almost 25 per cent. which is double to the highest exchange of money. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* iv. iii. (1866) II. 49 The ordinary course of exchange should be allowed to be a sufficient indication of the ordinary state of debt and credit between any two places. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 468 In this paper, you will see the exchange of yesterday. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 48 The limits within which the exchanges may vary . . . are on the one extreme, the par value, plus the cost of the transmission of bullion; on the other extreme, the par value, minus this identical sum. *Ibid.* (1864) 75 The natural value of the rouble . . . would have been . . . 5 per cent. below the nominal par of exchange. 1868 SEYD *Bullion & For. Exch.* 394 The actual Mintage Par of Exchange between London and Paris is £1 = fcs. 25.22½ . . . For all practicable purposes, however, we may call the Par of Exchange fcs. 25.22½ centimes.

+ b. Dry exchange (= It. *cambio secco*, Fr. *change sec*): a method of evading the laws against usury by means of fictitious bills of exchange. *Obs.*

The expression (*trochner Wechsel*) still survives in German in the sense of a promissory note, i.e. a bill drawn by a person upon himself.

1485-6 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 5 Eny bargayne . . . by the name of drye exchange . . . be utterly void. 1572 T. WILSON *Disc. Usury* (1584) 117 b, The second kind [of exchange by bills] . . . called sicke and drie exchange . . . is practised when one doth borrowe money by exchange for a strange region, at longer or shorter distance of time, to serue his turne the rather thereby, not minding to make anie real payment abroad; but compoundeth with the exchanger to haue it returned backe againe, according as the exchange shall passe from thence to London, for such distance of time as they were agreed vpon. 1688 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 266 Dry Exchanges consist in a giving of Monyes . . . but the repayment is to be made after a certain time in the same place where the Monyes was given, and such a sum certain over and above, as the giver of Monyes can get and agree for.

c. Arith. (See quot.)

1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* II. 69. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 513 Exchange is the Rule by which we find how much money of one country is equivalent to a given sum of another country, according to a given course of Exchange.

5. = Bill of Exchange (see BILL sb.³ 9). Still occas. used in commercial correspondence. Also

ellipt. in *First, Second, or Third of Exchange* (= Fr. *première, etc. de change*).

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 55 He had receued the eschaunge that Vienne had sent hym. *Ibid.* 57 She sendeth to you an eschaunge of thre thousand floryns. *Mod.* (Form of Foreign Bill.) Sixty days after sight of this Second of Exchange (First and Third unpaid) pay to the order of, etc.

¶ 6. In senses more correctly expressed by CHANGE: a. Substitution of one person or thing for another. + b. Variation of conduct, etc. + c. Transmutation; mutation, alteration.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 351, I se the world stond ever upon eschaunge. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 236 Preve eke the unprevved grene afore eschaunge. c. 1430 LYDG. *Dispraise of Women* xii. These women . . . Most loue eschaunge and doublenes. 1548 GERT. *Pr. Masse* B vij b No more can thee bread be christes body wythoute the exchange of the matter therof unto the sayd body. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lazarus's Ghostes* (1596) 165 The exchange of Empires, and of other things, are in his power. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L.* iv. ii. 43 Th' allusion holds in the Exchange. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xv. (Arb.) 182 Your figures that worke auncularly by exchange . . . using one case for another, or tense, or person. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 235 At the only inn . . . everything was in comfortless confusion, arising from an exchange of tenants.

II. 7. A person or thing that is offered or given in exchange or substitution for another.

1490 PLUMPTON *Corr.* 100 They will take yt in ferme, or els make yt exchange with you of lands lying in Yorkshire. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* iv. vi. 280 A plot vpon her vertuous Husbands life, and the exchange my brother. *Ibid.* v. iii. 97 There's my exchange [a glove]. 1624-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* vi. (1676) 724 Having avowedly in his power a sufficient exchange for him. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The respect and love which was paid you . . . was a wise exchange for the honours of the Court.

b. A newspaper sent to the office of another newspaper in exchange for the latter.

1886 *Chr. Life* 23 Jan. 37/3 'The pulpit and the people are rising out of the superstitions into the real religion'—so remarks an exchange.

III. A place of exchange.

8. King's or Queen's Exchange: see quot.

1601 Q. ELIZ. *Lett. base Monies* in T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* 149 We require you . . . to giue all attention of it . . . [by] bringing in all others according to the course of Our Exchange, which by Our Proclamation you may perceive that wee haue instituted. [a 1603 (see EXCHANGE v. 1 b)] 1706 PHILLIPS, *The Queen's Exchange*. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The King's Exchange or the place appointed by the king for exchange of plate, or bullion for the king's coin.

+ 9. A money-changer's establishment or office.

a 1569 KINGSMYLL *Conf. Affict.* (1585) A iij, To lay it [a talent] with you in exchange and banke. 1575 FENTON tr. *Guevara's Gold. Epist.* (1582) 75 Hee whipped out the Usurers, reuered their exchaunges, and dispersed their treasures.

10. A building in which the merchants of a town assemble for the transaction of business. Cf. BURSE 3 b, CHANGE sb. 3.

The 'Burse' or Exchange built in London by Sir T. Gresham in 1566 received from Queen Elizabeth the name of Royal Exchange, which is retained by the present building. Gresham's building is in 17th c. sometimes called the Old Exchange, to distinguish it from the New Exchange, i.e. 'Britain's Burse'.

1589 NASH *Pasquil's Ret.* 1, I little thought to meete thee so suddainly upon the Exchange. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* 149 We require you . . . to giue all attention of it . . . [by] bringing in all others according to the course of Our Exchange, which by Our Proclamation you may perceive that wee haue instituted. [a 1603 (see EXCHANGE v. 1 b)] 1706 PHILLIPS, *The Queen's Exchange*. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The King's Exchange or the place appointed by the king for exchange of plate, or bullion for the king's coin. 1811 CORVAT *Crudities* 23 As for their Exchange[e] where they sell many fine and curious things, there are two or three pretty walks in it. 1832 MASSINGER *City Madam* i. 4, Being forced to fetch these from the Old Exchange, These from the Tower, and these from Westminster. 1710 *Land. Gas.* No. 4708/4 Inquire at the . . . Royal Exchange East Country-Walk in Exchange Time. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxviii. 154 Behind the mosque is an exchange, full of shops. 1790 J. WILLOCK *Voy. diverse parts* ix. 208 The exchange [Königsberg] is a beautiful edifice. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, The Royal Exchange was close at hand.

fig. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lii. (Arb.) 73 It [Pauls Walke] is the great Exchange of all discourse. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's Hill* 188 His [Thames'] fair bosom is the world's exchange. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 196 Sir Gilbert Elliot is not found in a common shop of the diplomatic exchange. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *Cynic Fortune* vi, Fairy bank-notes which are only valuable at the Exchange of Fancy.

b. Preceded by some defining word that indicates a special branch of business; as Coal-, Corn-, Hop-, Stock-, Wool-Exchange, for which see those words.

11. U.S. A dram-shop.

1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* II. ii. 13 Here [in New Orleans] the dram shops are called 'exchanges'.

12. attrib. and Comb. (sense 6) exchange-time; (senses 3, 4) exchange-bank, -broker, -office, -shop; also exohange-cas (see quot.); + exchange-man, (a) a merchant on Change; (b) a shopkeeper at the 'New Exchange'; + exohange-wench, -woman, a shopwoman at the same; exohange-value = exchangeable value.

1535 COVERDALE *Luke* xix. 23 Wherefore than hast thou not deluyered my money to the 'exchange banke. 1704 COCKER App., *Exchange Brokers, men that tell how the Exchange of Money goes, and finds those that will Exchange. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 815/1 *Exchange-cas, a fine quality of paper . . . used for printing bills of exchange, etc. 1831 DONNE *Polydoron* 108 There are three sorts

of honest men : viz. your *Exchangeman for the bearing up of his credit, etc. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) ii. *Nightvandalus*... an exchange-man, or milliner. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* iii. ix. 416 A person wishing to exchange money for French money goes to an *exchange office in London. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 48 A pretty way of breeding young Maides in an *Exchange shop, or St. Martins le grand. 1710 *Land. Gas.* No. 4708/4 In *Exchange Time. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* i. i. (1876) 7 *Exchange value is the characteristic which stamps a commodity with the attribute of wealth. 1883 *England's Vanity* 32 Every *Exchange-Wench is usher'd in by them [Pearles] into her stalls. 1707 CIBBER *Double Gallant* iv. To treat a Woman of Quality like an Exchange-Wench. 1697 — *Woman's Wit* iii. Your Ladyship's being out of Humour with the *Exchange Woman, for shaping your Ruffles so odiously, made you a little too reserv'd.

Exchange (eks1tʃeɪndʒ), *v.* Forms : (? 4 *exchange*), 5, 7 *eschange*, 6 *exohaunge*, 6- *exchange*. [a. OF. *eschangier* (mod. F. *échanger*) :— late L. *exambiāre*, f. *ex-* (see *Ex- pref.* 1) + *ambiāre* : see *CHANGE v.*]

1. *trans.* To change away; to dispose of (commodities, possessions, etc.) by exchange or barter; to give, relinquish, or lose (something) whilst receiving something else in return. Also *absol.*

1884 CAXTON *Curiall* (1888) 13 They selle, bye or exchange somtyme their rentes or propre vestementis. 1545 *Act 37 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 5 The Wares... so bargained, sold, exchanged or shifted. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xviii. 14 They shall not sell of it, neither exchange, nor alienate the first fruits of the land. 1808 *Hoyle's Game Chess* 19 When you have two pawns on a front line neither should be pushed forward until the adversary proposes to exchange. *Ibid.* Strive to capture or exchange those men which would prevent it [a direct attack]. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 30 Difficulties that may be exchanged sooner than avoided.

b. With *for* (+ *with*) before the thing taken in exchange. In mod. use also with *against* (? after *Fr. contre*). Also *absol.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. v. 55 To shift his being, Is to exchange one misery with another. 1601 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Gen. xxii. *heading*, Isaak is exchanged with a ram. a 1603 CAMDEN (J.), The king called in the old money and erected exchanges where the weight of old money was exchanged for new. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Tartary* (1685) 77 The Commodities that the Turks exchange for with the Inhabitants are Slaves. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), Exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 243 He was impatient to exchange the luxury of a palace for the dangers and hardships of the field. 1833 [see *AGAINST* 14]. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (ed. 3) 22 Where dealings are transacted on a large scale, it is not difficult for commodities to be exchanged against commodities. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. 123 The vague expressions of the older charters were now exchanged for precise and elaborate provisions.

c. To obtain (something) in exchange *for*.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L.* iv. i. 84 What, shalt thou exchange for ragges, robes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vii. vi. 6 Ne shee the lawes of Nature onely brake, But eke of Justice... And death for life exchanged foolishlie.

2. To give and receive reciprocally; to make an exchange of; to interchange. *Const.* sing. or pl. obj. *with* (a person).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 340 Exchange forgiveness with me, Noble Hamlet. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 284 She would not exchange flesh with one that lou'd her. 1698 LUDLOW *Mem.* (1721) i. 47 The great Shot was exchanged on both sides for the space of an Hour. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 12 P. 2, I do not remember that we have exchanged a Word together these five Years. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii. Would we could exchange natures with him for a moment. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Each & All* vi. 79 They exchanged smiles, and understood one another immediately. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 417 No engagements of allegiance or protection had ever been exchanged. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 5 Blows were exchanged.

3. *Mil. and Naval.* a. To give up a prisoner to the enemy in return for one taken by them.

1796 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (ed. 2) i. 207/2 Matilda... consented he should be exchanged for the King. 1853 STODOLSKY *Mil. Encycl.*, Prisoners of War are deprived of their liberty until regularly exchanged. 1860 WOOLSKY *Introd. Internat. Law* § 146, 336 Prisoners are generally exchanged within the same rank man for man.

b. *absol.* To pass, by exchange with another officer, *from or out of* one regiment or ship into another. Cf. *EXCHANGE sb.* 1 e.

1767 NELSON to July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) i. 243 Lieutenant Hope wished to exchange out of the Pegasus into the Boreas. 1875 GATHORNE HARDY *Sp. Ho. Com.* 22 Feb., A poor man may find himself in positions where he could not exchange. 1875 TREVELYAN *ibid.*, The officer above them who refuses to exchange out of the battalion.

4. *intr.* Chiefly of coin : To be received as an equivalent *for*.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. xi. (1855) 89 In 1695... the value of the silver coin was not kept up by the gold coin; a guinea then commonly exchanging for thirty shillings of the worn and clipp'd silver. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* iii. iii. § 2 Demand and supply always rush to an equilibrium, but the condition of stable equilibrium is when things exchange for each other according to their cost of production. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 3 May 531/2 An English sovereign exchanged a little while ago for thirteen rupees.

5. *trans.* = *CHANGE v.* 6. Also *To exchange into* = *CHANGE v.* 6 b.

The first quot. may belong to *CHANGE v.*; *schaungen* appears among the forms of that word in 14th c. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 479 (Gott.) Fra pan his [Lucifer's] name changed was, Now es he cald foule sathanas. 1548 GIST *Pr. Masse* 83 Can it be hys bodye, onles it be exchanged

into it? 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* L. (1625) 144 But... as it much differeth... from the other, is also alike exchanged by title, that one teamed... Friendship, and this other... Love. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cix, I returne againe, Just to the time, not with the time exchange'd.

Exchangeability (eks1tʃeɪndʒəbɪlɪti). [*f.* next : see -*ITY*.] The quality or condition of being exchangeable.

1776 WASHINGTON *Let.* 8 Mar., Wks. 1834 V. 260 To fix their [captured citizens'] exchangeability upon the easiest and most unequival foundation. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 501 Mr. Bailey seems to mistake exchangeability for value. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 10 To inquire how the rate of interest... the depreciation of the currency in which the bills are payable, affect their exchangeability.

Exchangeable (eks1tʃeɪndʒəbəl), *a.* [*f.* *EXCHANGE v.* + -*ABLE*.]

1. That may be exchanged. *Const. for.*

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxiv. 127 A mans Labour also, is a commodity exchangeable for benefit. 1776 WASHINGTON *Let.* 8 Mar., Wks. 1834 V. 255 On condition of General Lee being declared exchangeable. 1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 638 The notes... are... not easily exchangeable. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes on Light* 14 In optics, the position of an object and of its image are always exchangeable.

2. *Exchangeable value* : value estimated by that of the goods for which a thing may be exchanged. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1806) i. iv. 38 The principles which regulate the exchangeable value of commodities. 1801 TORRENS *Product. Wealth* 10 Nothing but a vague and inaccurate use of language could have led to the notion that exchangeable value constitutes wealth. 1834 H. T. MARTINEAU *Moral* 86 It is labour which confers exchangeable value. 1868 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 114 How good must meat be, in order to possess any exchangeable value? + 3. = *COMMUTATIVE* 1 b. *Obs. rare.*

1575 T. ROGERS *Sec. Coming Christ* 348, This Arithmetical proportion Aristotle ascribeth the exchangeable justice.

Hence *Excha'geably adv.*

1598 FLORIO, *Scambitiole*, by exchange, mutuall, exchangeable.

Exchanger (eks1tʃeɪndʒə). Also 7 (in *Law*) -*or*. [*f.* as *prec.* + -*ER* 1.]

1. One who exchanges or makes an exchange.

1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 16 The same sale, exchange or deliuerer... shalbe... felony. in the seller, exchanger or deliuerer. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 116 The exchanger or his heire may vouch to warranty by an exchange without deed. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* iv. § 263 If any of us the Exchangers dye before attornment it is not good.

+ 2. A money-changer, an exchange-broker; a money-dealer, banker. *Obs.* exc. with allusion to the N. T. + *The King's Exchangers* : officers appointed by the king to give coin in exchange for bullion or plate.

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Matt.* xxv. 27 Thou oughtest therfore to have deliuered my money to the exchangers. 1554 *Act 5-6 Edw. VI.* c. 19 § 1 No man did... take no Profit for making of such Exchange... except the Kings Exchangers. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 98 Christ overthrew the exchangers bankes. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 103 An Exchanger should know in the places where Banks are kept, the ordinary times when the Banks are shut. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), These exchangers generally chuse rather to buy bullion than run the risk of melting down our coin. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* i. 9 They [mensularis] were also authorised by the state to act as exchangers, and give Roman coins for foreign ones.

Exchanging (eks1tʃeɪndʒɪŋ), *vbl. sh.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -*ING* 1.] The action of the vb. *EXCHANGE*.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 17 At which exchanging of wywes, one of them speaketh to another after this manner. 1594 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* ii. i. (1611) 129 This was the ancient manner in Israel concerning redeeming and exchanging. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 385 Doth God accept of such exchanging of souls? 1819 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 339 Renewal of leases and the exchanging of lives thereon.

Excheat, -*or*, altered forms of *ESCHEAT*, -*OR*.

Exchequer (eks1tʃeɪkə). Forms : 3-6 *escheker(e)*, (4 *eschekker*, 4-5 *es-*, *estocher*), 5-7 *escheker*, -*eer*, *excheker*, -*yr*, (6 *eschequer*, *eschequier*, -*our*, 7 *exchecker*), 6- *exchequer*. [ME. *escheker*, a. OF. *eschequier* (mod. F. *échiquier*) = It. *scaccario*, med. L. *scaccarium* chess-board, f. *scac-us* check, *scacchi* chess : see -*ARIUM*, -*ER*. The modern *exchequer* is a literary corruption, caused by mistaking *es-* in this word for the OF. *es-* :—L. *ex-*, as in *exchange*, L. *ex-cambium*, now *EXCHANGE*, *exploit*, L. *explicitum*, now *EXPLOIT*, etc. When these words were refashioned after L. analogies, *escheker* was ignorantly altered in the same way. For the derivation see *CHEQUER*, *CHECK*.]

+ 1. A chess-board; = *CHEQUER sb.* 1 i. To play at (to) the *escheker* : to play at chess. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 344 He wule come þe nien And bidde þe pleie at þe *escheker*. Whane þescheker is forþ ibrozt Bipeute panes ne plei þu nozt. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2224 Po þat willeþ to leue at hame pleyþ to þe *eschekker*. a 1400 HOCCELEVE *MS. Soc. Antig.* 134 fol. 263 (Halliiv.) And alle be hit that in that place square Of the listes, I mene the *escheker*. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 135 Ther ben as many poyntes in the *escheker* voyde as fulle.

II. The King's Exchequer.

2. Under the Norman and Angevin kings of England : An office or department of state man-

aged by the Treasurer, the Justiciary and the other judges of the King's Court, and certain Barons appointed by the King. Its functions combined the collection and administration of the royal revenues with the judicial determination of all causes relating to revenue. In the subsequent development of this institution, it was gradually divided into two distinct branches, the one being charged with judicial, the other with administrative functions : see 3, 4.

The name originally referred to the table covered with a cloth divided into squares, on which the accounts of the revenue were kept by means of counters. It is disputed whether the application of the word to the treasury and the tribunal connected with it originated in Normandy, or whether it was imported into Normandy from England. After Normandy became part of France, the supreme court of law in that province continued to bear the name of *eschiquer* until the reign of Francis I, when this name was superseded by that of *parlement*.

1290 BRITTON i. i. § 9 Ausi volums nous, qe a nos Eschekers a Westmoster et aylours eynt nos Thresorers et nos Barouns illucs jurisdiction. 1330 *Littera Cantuarienses* (Rolls) cccclv. l. 480 Noz seriantz... vienent a Canterbire a nostre Eschekier pur loure acounte rendre. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 280 To Berwik cam þe kynges eschekere, Sir Hugh of Cressyngham he was chancelere, Walter of Admundesham he was tresorer. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* i. xi. 377 The Exchequer of the Norman kings was the court in which the whole financial business of the country was transacted.

b. *Chancellor of the Exchequer* : an officer originally appointed in the reign of Henry III. as assistant to the treasurer; now the responsible finance minister of the United Kingdom : see *CHANCELLOR* 3.

c. *Exchequer of the Jews* (L. *scaccarium Judeorum*) : in the thirteenth century, a department of the Exchequer which had charge of the collection of the revenues exacted from the Jews. (See C. Gross *Exchequer of the Jews in Papers read at the Anglo-Jewish Exhibition*, 1887.)

3. (More fully *Court of Exchequer*, *Exchequer of Pleas*.) A court of law, historically representing the Anglo-Norman exchequer in its judicial capacity. By the Judicature Act of 1873 it was converted into 'The Exchequer Division' of the High Court of Justice, and by Order in Council in 1881 this was merged in the Queen's Bench Division.

The jurisdiction of the court was theoretically confined to matters of revenue, but in practice was gradually extended to all kinds of cases (except 'real actions') by means of the legal fiction that the wrong suffered by the plaintiff had rendered him unable to pay his debts to the king. In addition to its jurisdiction at common law, the court had a jurisdiction in equity, abolished in 1841. In its latest form it consisted of the Chief Baron and five judges, called the Barons of the Exchequer; the Chancellor of the Exchequer was in theory a member of it, and was entitled to a voice in its decisions when it sat in equity.

1489-90 *Plumpton Corr.* 90 Your matter in the Exchequer is grevous; there is iij wyrtys agaynst you. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D. v. vi.* (1847) 85 For sure I will put you up into the Exchequer. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 34 It is an hundred years since the Certificate upon the Commission of *Melius inquirendum*... was returned into the Exchequer. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* ii. ii. 130 The Temple late two brother Serjeants saw... One lull'd th' Exchequer, and one stunn'd the Rolls. 1816 J. MANNING (title), The Practice of the Exchequer of Pleas. 1887 [see *ESTREAT v.* 1].

fig. 1824 SCOTT *Warr.* xxiv. I cannot call you into Exchequer, if you do not think proper to read my narrative.

b. As the designation of analogous courts in Scotland and Ireland : see *quots.* The Exchequer of Scotland was abolished in 1856 (19 and 20 Vict. c. 6), its functions being transferred to the Court of Session.

1816 *Encycl. Perth.* IX. 204/2 The court of exchequer in Scotland has the same privileges and jurisdiction as that of England. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 13 All the Powers at present exercised by the said Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland shall from and after the passing of this Act cease and determine.

4. The office or department of the public service, which is charged with the receipt and custody of the moneys collected by the several departments of revenue.

In early use not distinguished from *TREASURY*; but the department of state called the Treasury has not since the 15th century exercised directly the function etymologically indicated by its name. The office charged with the custody of the revenues was in theory a branch of the Court of Exchequer (see 3), and was sometimes called the *Lower Exchequer*, the *Exchequer of Receipt*, or *Receipt of Exchequer*, to distinguish it from the judicial branch (*Exchequer of Pleas*). By the Exchequer and Audit Act 1866, the offices of Comptroller of the Exchequer and Auditor General, and the departments over which they presided, were united.

a 1400 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 68 Syn thou maist not be paid in the *escheker*. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abd. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 43 The expensys of which Houshold maye some be estemyd... by the Clerks of the *Escheker*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 133 The fyfthe portion dewe to the kynges Exchequer. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 33 b, To bee one of his (the kynges) chamberlaines of his reciete of his *Eschequer*. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edu.* II. § 4 (1876) 7 The Contrerollour ought to keepe a countre roll against the tresorer of the warderobe... and testefy it in the *escheker* upon the thresorers account. 1698 DK. HAMILTON in *H. Papers*

(Camden) 54 Itt onlie reatheth hou he shall be payed, for in your exchequer heire ther is none. 1678 COWEL *Interpr.* s. v. The other [part of the court] is called The Receipt of the Exchequer, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying of Money. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. Exchequer is more particularly used for a chamber, or apartment, in Westminster-hall, consisting of two parts... the lower Exchequer. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lxiv. 514 The money is lying in the exchequer to discharge the interest of the old debt. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. vi. 370 His [Grenville's] desire was for... a tellership in the exchequer.

b. *The Exchequer*: short for 'the contents of the Exchequer'.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 2/1 The exchequer being so exhausted with the debts of king James. 1671 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 62 Y^e exchequer is at soe low an ebbe.

5. In extended sense: A royal or national treasury.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Ad verarum rationes has referre*, to bring in his account to the exchequer. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiv. xxiv. 525 The souldiours were... daily maintained and fed out of the Kings exchequer. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 222 The exchequer for Hungary is kept at Presburg. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 221 For the benefit of his exchequer, he might sell the rest for slaves to his Christian subjects in Spain and Italy. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 471 A surplus revenue and an unembarrassed exchequer. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, i. ii. (1857) 19 It seemed to his Spanish subjects that he rarely visited them, except when his exchequer required to be replenished.

b. *fig.* (Common in 17th c.; now rare.)

1569 NASHE *Green's Arcadia* Pref. (1616) 6 The Exchequer of eloquence, Sir John Cheeke. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* 75 He would... bee a more rare Exchequer of the Muses, than rich Gaza for wealth. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 31 Of all the Treasures of my Hopes and Loue, You were th' Exchequer, they were Stor'd in you. 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiv. (1700) 91 Love itself that poor man's Surety and Exchequer. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* (R.), School-helps I want, to... commit a theft On wealth in Greek exchequers left. 1881 G. W. CABLE *Mme. Delphine* II. 10 The soul of honour... frank — the very exchequer of truth.

6. *transf.* The pecuniary possessions, the 'cash-box', 'purse', of a private person, a society, etc.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 216 The poore should live upon their own exchequer. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxviii. 455 A palace and a coach, an exchequer full of gold... are all the grounds of the respect that they pay us. 1685 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) I. x. 384 A command, or call to be liberal... shuts up every private man's exchequer. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1867) 32 These were... feeders of his exchequer... to whom he had occasionally been beholden for a loan. 1855 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* III, The... impoverished state of my exchequer.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *exchequer-book*, *-bullion*, *-chancellor* (rare), *-standard*. Also *exohequer-bill*, a bill of credit issued by authority of Parliament (first in 1696), bearing interest at the current rate; hence *exohequer-bill-office*, the office where exchequer-bills are issued and received; *exohequer-bond*, a bond (see *BOND* 10) issued by the Exchequer at a fixed rate of interest and for a fixed period; *exohequer-court* = *Court of Exchequer* (see 3); also, 'the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of York' (Bailey); *exohequer-man*, an official of the exchequer; *exohequer-note* = *exchequer-bill*; *exohequer-tallies* (see *TALLY*), the notched sticks with which the accounts of the Exchequer were formerly kept. Also *EXCHEQUER-CHAMBER*.

1701 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3694/4 Lost... 3 *Exchequer Bills of 5l. each. 1799 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 191/1 Exchequer-bills to the amount of £3,000,000. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 608 In the midst of the general distress and confusion appeared the first Exchequer Bills. 1813 *Examiner* 12 Apr. 237/1 A crowd of brokers... beset the 'Exchequer-Bill-Office. 1859 McCulloch *Dict. Commerce* 611 In 1853 'Exchequer Bonds were issued bearing interest at 2 1/2 per cent. for ten years. 1844 R. WATT *Bibl. Brit.* 410/1 The *Exchequer Book, entitled *Liber Niger Scaccarii*. 1805 P. L. D. BONHOTE (title) *Logarithm Tables*, adapted to the calculation of *Exchequer Bullion. 1844 BYRON *Juan* xvi. xcvi, All *Exchequer Chancellors endeavour... to dispense with Cocker's rigours. 1791-1800 BAILEY, **Exchequer Court*. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 401 A merchant of London was brought before the *exchequer court for not paying tonnage and poundage. 1799 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 223/1 We shall lack no *Exchequer man to put vs in shute. 1645 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 207 The Exchequer-man making his profit from the Kings wants. 1795 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 1796, 70/1 The discount given occasionally on *Exchequer notes was equally discreditable and alarming. 1653 R. MASON in *Bulwer Anthropolomet.* Let. to Author, And so insolently violate the *Exchequer standard of Heaven without a blush. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 21 Such as have disposed of his Majesty's *Exchequer-tallies.

Exchequer (eks'i-tʃe-kəɪ), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To place in an exchequer or treasury; to treasure up. *Obs. rare*—1.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. vii. 67 Vast Bulk and Heaps of Treasure exchequer'd in the Lateran Palace.

2. To proceed against (a person) in the Court of Exchequer.

1809 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 408/2 The lord was exchequer'd; that is, the attorney-general filed his information against him. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xi, If ever he heard of Titus... shooting... on his grounds again, he

would exchequer him as sure as he was born. 1864 SIX F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 215 Anselm was Exchequered for the imputed fault.

b. (See quot. 1867).

1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 93 The vessel was seized by a custom-house officer, brought back and exchequered. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Exchequered*, seized by government officers as contraband.

Exchequer-chamber. Also **CHEQUER-CHAMBER.**

1. The chamber devoted to the business of the royal exchequer.

[1494-1611: see CHEQUER-CHAMBER 1.] 1819 *Pantologia* s. v. *Exchequer*, The court of equity is held in the exchequer chamber before the treasurer, chancellor, and barons.

2. 'A tribunal of error and appeal' (Wharton) abolished in 1875 by the Judicature Acts, which transferred its jurisdiction to the Court of Appeal.

[1528-1714: see CHEQUER-CHAMBER 2.] 1640 SAINT-JOHN (title), Argument on the case of Ship-money, before the Judges in the Exchequer-Chamber. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 56 The court of exchequer-chamber... then consists of all the judges of the three superior courts. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xviii. 18 The cause... was heard... before all the judges in the exchequer-chamber. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 110/2 The Court of Exchequer-chamber was first erected in England by stat. 31 Edw. III. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v. *Exchequer*, The 40 Geo. III. c. 39, established a Court of Exchequer Chamber in Ireland.

Exchete, -er, -our, obs. *f.* ESCHET, -OR.

Exchew (e-'chue, obs. *ff.* ESCHW *v.* 1

Excide (eksəɪd), *v.* 1 [ad. L. *excide-re* to cut out, *f.* *ex-* out + *cādere* to cut.] *trans.* To cut out. Also *fig.* Hence **Excided** *pp.* a.

1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 78 We were obliged to excide... the Bigness of a large Nut. 1819 LAMB *Final Mem., To Wordsw.* 250 The gods... cut off every seed of envy in his bosom. But with envy they excided curiosity also. 1883 *American* VI. 397 The excided parts. 1898 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* May 781 Our Lord's divinity draws after it all that Robert Elsmere would excide.

† **Excidiōn**, obs. *rare*—1. [ad. L. *excidiōn-em* destruction, believed to be *f.* *excid-*, *excind-ere* to extirpate, destroy, *f.* *ex-* out + *scind-ere* to cut.] Extirpation, destruction.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* i. (1890) 11 Troye was enuyronned in fourme of siege, and of excidiōn, by Agamenon.

† **Excipient**, *a.* and *sb.* Obs. [ad. L. *excipient-em*, *pr.* *pp.* of *excipere* to take out, except, take up, receive, *f.* *ex-* out + *capere* to take.]

A. *adj.* That takes exception; objecting. 1766 AVLEFFE *Parerg.* 252 The persons pronouncing it [Excommunication], ought to be set forth in the Pleading by the Party Excipient within eight Days.

B. *sb.* 1. One who takes up or receives in succession. *rare.*

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 605 That excipient of avuncular traditions first quotes from the reply made by Napoleon.

2. (See quot. 1753.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Excipient*... a term used to express that ingredient in a compound medicine, the business of which is to receive all the rest; such is the conserve in electuaries, the syrup in bolusses, &c. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 25 The excipient serves as a vehicle. 1890 *Nation* (N. Y.) 10 Apr. 287/2 Sugar of milk... as an excipient in such medicines as lacto-peptine, pepsine, etc.

3. The material or surface that receives the pigments in painting.

1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* iv. 101 Painting on a metallic excipient.

Exciple (e-ksip'l), **Excipule** (e-ksipiul). Anglicized forms of next.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

|| **Excipulum** (eks-i-piū-lm). *Bot.* [L. *excipulum* a receptacle, found only in pl., *f.* *excipere*: see *EXCIPIENT*.] A layer of cells lying beneath and partially enclosing, as a cup, the APOTHECIUM (*q. v.*) in lichens.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 292. 284 The form of the aperture depends upon the form of the apothecium, or excipulum, the margins of which are rounded. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 37 There is no proper excipulum or peridium. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 324 The part of the thallus which surrounds the excipulum rises and grows with it forming a bowl-like rim.

Excisable (eksəɪ-zəb'l), *a.* 1 [f. *EXCISE* *v.* 1 + -ABLE.] Needing to be excised or expunged.

1855 *Chamb. Trul.* IV. 362 There are excisable passages in Shakespeare.

Excisable (eksəɪ-zəb'l), *a.* 2 Also 7-9 excisable. [f. *EXCISE* *v.* 2 + -ABLE.] Of things: Liable or subject to excise duty. Of persons: Liable to the imposition of excise duty.

1839 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2416/3 The Brewers and Retailers of Excisable Liquors. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 406 The general licences which the law requires to be taken out by all dealers in excisable commodities. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 21 Dec. Every man who... consumes any excisable articles, pays taxes. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xxii. 563 The Americans were benevolent excisable and taxable at the mercy of parliament. *Mod. Adv.*, I, A. B. ... do hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply... for a License to sell Excisable Liquors by Retail.

Excise (eksəɪ-z), *sb.* Also 5, 7 *excyse*, 7 *ac-* *oize*, 7-8 *acoise*. [app. a. MDu. *excijis*, *exciis* (1406 in *Keurboeken van de Stad Leiden* 14), also *accijis*, prob. ad. OF. *accis* tax (12th c., riming with

defeis:—L. *defensum*) or some earlier form:—late L. type **accensum*, verbal sb. *f.* *accensare* to tax (whence OF. *accenser*, *acenser*), *f.* ad to + *census* tax; see *CENSUS*.

OF. had also the learned form *accens*, whence prob. MDu. *excijis*, *excijsis*, mod.Du. *accijis*. For the treatment of late L. or primitive Romanic *accens* in early adoptions into Du., cf. Du. *spijs* viand, repr. late L. *expensia*, and *cijis* repr. L. *census*. The mod.F. *accise* occurs only with reference to the Low Countries and England, and is prob. adopted from Du. A med.L. *accisia* is mentioned by Du Cange (who gives no quot.) as occurring in imperial documents as a variant of *assisa* (see *ASSIZE*); this may be a latinization of the MDu. word. In Du. the two words *accijis* 'excise' and *assijis* 'assize' have been to a great extent confused, having both the meaning 'tax'; the Du. etymologists regard the former as a corruption of the latter, and the form *accijis* as a further corruption due to confusion with *cijis*, Lat. *census*. By Lat. writers in the Low Countries (16-17th c.) the word is often rendered by *excensus*. The notion of derivation from L. *excisum* 'something cut out' (cf. *Excise* *v.* 1) may have been the cause of the substitution of *ex-* for *ac-* in the MDu. form.]

1. *gen.* Any toll or tax.

[1490 *Commercial Treaty Eng. & Florence* in Rymer *Fed.* XII. 391 Quas excisas, gabellas, et dacias dicti subditi Regis Angliæ in dicta civitate Pisarum solvent et dabunt.] 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 505 As well by chaungeing of the moneys as other many vnfulful excysys. 1555 BRADFORD in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 135 So wyll they... bringe in excyses upon cytie and vyllage. 1622 MALVINES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 193 Whereas Customes, Subsidies, Impositions, Toles, Accizes, Imposts and other duties... are due by the Law of Nations. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* i. ii. No man should dare To... kill a hen Without excise. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Levities, Stanzas*, He... Full gladly pays four parts in eight To taxes and excises.

2. *spec.* 'A duty charged on home goods, either in the process of their manufacture or before their sale to the home consumers' (*Encycl. Brit.*). In England this kind of taxation was first adopted in 1643, in acknowledged imitation of the example of Holland. It long continued to be highly unpopular: see Johnson's definition below.

The taxes levied under the name of Excise by the Ordinance of 1643 included certain duties imposed, in addition to the customs, on various foreign products; it was not until the present century that the actual use of the word became strictly conformed to the preceding definition.

a. in Holland.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 660/2 All the townes of the Lowe-Countryes doe cutt upon themselves an excise of all thinges towarde the mayntenance of the warre. 1613 in *North. N. & Q.* I. 73 The Consergerie is frie of all excyses of wyne and beir. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. vii. The monstrous Accises which are impos'd upon all sorts of Commodities [in Amsterdam]. 1665 *Scurr. Aff. Netherl.* 193 Their very enemies, though they hate the States, yet love their Liquor, and pay Excise. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 5 The lowness of their customs, and the height of their excise, which is certainly the most equal and indifferent tax in the world.

b. in England or the United Kingdom.

1642 *Declar. Ho. Com.* 8 Oct. Aspersions are by malignant persons cast upon this House that they intend to... lay excises upon... commodities. 1643 *Ord. Lords & Com.* 22 July § 2 An Office... is hereby erected... called or known by the name of the Office of Excise or New Imposit. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. (1843) 471/1 This [July 22, 1643] was the first time that ever the name of the payment of excise was heard of, or practised in England. 1667 MARVELL *To a Painter*, Excise... With hundred rows of teeth, the shark exceeds, And on all trades like Cassawar she feeds. 1755 JOHNSON *Excise*, a hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) II. v. ii. 492 Such duties... become properly a sort of inland customs or excises. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* II. vi. § 1 (1852) 271 The duty on bricks, the article most recently subjected to the excise, was imposed in 1784.

c. in the United States.

1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 17 Excise is a duty... paid in the hands of the consumer or retailer. *Ibid.* But in Massachusetts they have perverted the word excise to mean a tax on all liquors, whether paid in the moment of importation or at a later moment, and on nothing else. 1875 A. DELMAR in *Johnson's New Univ. Encycl.*, Excise... in the U. S. ... is confined to the tax on the production or sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, or the productive capacity of liquor stills, revenue from liquor stamps, etc.

d. *Board, Commissioner, Officer, Supervisor of Excise, or Excise Revenue.*

1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* 16 Jan. The officers of the excise there [Bristol] will be dismiss. 1794 WATTS *Logic* 52 A supervisor of the excise. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* III, I have a cousin at the board of excise—that's Commissioner Bertram. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v. *Excise laws*, The officers of excise are to be appointed... by the commissioners. *Ibid.* s. v. *Excise laws*, Commissioners of excise are empowered to make restitution of excisable goods. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 111/2 The commissioners of excise revenue.

e. *transf.* and *fig.*

1658 F. OSBORNE *Hist. Mem. Q. Elis.* 36 *Greatnesse, seldom admitted to a cheap Market*: Sellers recompensing their want of honour, by the Excise they put on such as owe it. a 1659 CLEVELAND (J.), Ambitious now to take excise Of a more fragrant paradise. a 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 95 And for each pleasurable sin exacts excise.

3. Payment or imposition of excise. *Obs.*

1770 STEELE *Tatler* No. 183 P. 1 The Brewer in his Excise, the Merchant in his Customs... think never the worse of themselves for being guilty of their respective Frauds towards the Publick. 1732 POPP *Ep. Bathurst* 120 Ask you why Phryne the whole auction buys? Phryne foresees a general excise. 1733 SWIFT *Advice to Freeman of Dublin*

Wks. 1745 VIII. 292 A pamphlet printed in England by authority, to justify the bill for a general excise.

4. The government office or department charged with the collection of excise. Now merged in the Department of Inland Revenue.

1764 COWPER *Task* iv. 504 Th' excise is fatten'd with the rich result Of all this riot. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 111/2 The last named [tea] of these [foreign products] was the last that was withdrawn from the management of the Excise. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 249 The vexatious surveillance formerly exercised by the excise. 1884 Poe *Eustace* 220 It's not the first time she has baulked the hungry hounds of the Excise.

5. attrib., as *excise-bill*, *-commissioners*, *-dues*, *-duty*, *-house*, *-laws*, *-office*, *-people*, *-spies*, *-system*, *-yacht*, etc. *Excise* duties, those collected by the Board of Inland Revenue, or its officers, comprising many to which the name 'excise' does not properly belong, e.g. the tax for armorial bearings, game licenses, etc. Also EXCISEMAN.

1733 MAYOR LONDON in *Swift's Lett.* 6 Aug., In the late affair of the 'Excise Bill. I acted consistent with . . . honest principles. 1838 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 196 The Honourable 'Excise Commissioners. *Ibid.* 201 Computing 'excise-dues upon tallow. 1771 *Prof. Arbuthnot's Sermon* Union Wks. II. 174 A Barrel of Beer, or Ale. is never to pay more than two Shillings Sterling 'Excise-Duty. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 378 In consequence of the former excise duty, the use of salt, as manure, has been upon too limited a scale. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 107 They burnt down to the ground the 'Excise house in Smithfield. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 318 The rigorous and arbitrary proceedings of 'excise-laws. 1698-9 Ludlow *Mem.* II. 59 (R.) An order given to the 'Excise-office for satisfying an old debt. 1738 (C. SMITH) *Curr. Relat.* II. 190 They go to the Accise Office to pay the Duty. 1800 SHELLEY *Edipus* II. l. 178 Ladies . . . Walked . . . Through rebels . . . Tithe-proctors, and 'excise people, uninjured! 1876 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 10 They iterated like 'excise-spyes from one house to another. 1873 *Financial Reformer* May 78 note, Exactly descriptive of the effects of our 'Excise system. 1835 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, Little curlicue Godfrey. . . he's on board an 'excise yacht.

Excise (eks'iz), *v.* 1 [f. L. *excis*- ppl. stem of *excidère* to cut out, f. *ex*- out + *cidère* to cut.] + 1. *trans.* To cut off a portion of skin from (a person); = CIRCUMCISE 1. The quots. refer chiefly to an analogous operation upon females.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 168 Such women or girls of Christians that live in slavery, by price or conquest, are excised forcibly. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref. Women are, as an ornament, excised. *Ibid.* xx. 209 The Mahometans of Africa do excise themselves.

2. To cut out (a passage or sentence) from the context; to expunge.

1647 J. BIRKENHEAD *Assembly-Man* To Rdr., They Excise'd what they liked not. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 68 Marcion excised other portions of the Gospel which contradict his views. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Apr. 5/6 All reference to Ireland shall be excised from the Bill.

3. To cut out (a limb, organ, etc.). Also *fig.*

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 792/2 The heart of a salamander may be excised, and yet the animal will live for several hours. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xx. (1878) 278 We do not understand how by transgression he [Adam] succeeded in excising one part of his nature.

4. To cut or hollow out; to notch. Chiefly *Bot.* and *Zool.*

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 32 The transverse Processes of Os sacrum . . . are excised, and engraven. 1851 DARWIN *Cirripedia* 121 Scutal margin [of *Dichelapsis warwickii*] deeply excised at a point corresponding with the apex of the scuta. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flor.* 102 *Vicia sativa* . . . leaflets linear-obovate, obtuse truncate or excised at the tip.

Hence **Excise'd** ppl. *a.* : see 3 and 4. 1866 T. WRIGHT in *Intell. Observ.* No. 50. 143 Excised marks and sculptures on stones. 1871 *Daily News* 13 Feb., On either side of the excised joints.

Excise (eks'iz), *v.* 2 [f. EXCISE *sb.*] + 1. *trans.* *a.* To impose an excise or tax upon (a thing). Also *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1651 BENLOWES *Theoph.* III. xcix. 49 Love, Thou canst . . . such oregrown Behemoths please As tax the scaly Nation, and excise the Seas. a 1659 CLEVELAND *Hue & Cry* III, When zealous hinting and the yawn Excise our Miniver and Lawn. 1661 PETTY *Taxes* 24 The first way we propose, is, to excise the very land itself in kind. 1761 CHURCHILL *Night in Chalm.* *Poets* XIV. 286 No Statesman e'er will find it worth his pains To tax our labours, and excise our brains. a 1764 LLOYD *Charity* *Poet.* Wks. 1774 II. 155 Worth is excise'd, and Virtue pays A heavy Tax for barren praise. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 320 Brandies and other spirits are now excised at the distillery.

b. To force (a person) to pay an excise-due; hence, to overcharge; also *fig.*

a 1659 CLEVELAND *London Lady* in Wks. (1687) 238 Thus purely now herself homewards she packs, Excise'd in all the dialects of her knacks: Squeezed to the utmost Thread, and latest Grain. 1687 W. W. in *Cleveland's Wks.* 281 Yet did he ne'er Excise the Natives; nor Made Foreign Mines unto his Mint bring Oar. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. l. 134 In Southsea days not happier, when surmisd The Lord of Thousands, than if now Excise'd. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv, 'We'll no excise you neither, though we live sae near the Custom-house.' c 1830 — *Monast.* *Introd.* Ep., 'I wadna hae excised Johnnie.'

+ 2. To deduct by way of excise. *Obs.* *rare*—1. 1713 *Guardian* 11 May (1756) 232 Tis impossible to conceive that more than an eighth part can be excised from the expences of your subjects.

Hence **Excise'ing** ppl. *a.*

1735 POPE *Donne, Sat.* iv. 147 Shortly no lad shall chuck, or lady vole, But some excising Courtier will have toll.

Exciseman (eks'iz-mæn). [f. EXCISE *sb.* + MAN.] An officer employed to collect excise duties and prevent infringement of the excise laws.

1647 S. SHEPPARD (*title*), The Committee Man carried . . . A Comedy . . . discovering the Corruption of Committee Men and Excisemen. 1681 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 107 The mayor having unreasonably taken many licences for ale houses without a legal cause, the excisemen came and complained to the Vice-Chancellor of it. a 1704 T. BROWN *Table T. Poems* 133 A broken Shopkeeper, ends in an Exciseman. 1769 J. PILKINGTON *View Derbyshire* I. 405 Mathematical rulers and excisemen's gauging sticks. 1838 CARLYLE *Crit. & Misc. Ess.*, Burns Wks. VII. 67 Tomorrow he must go drudge as an exciseman. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* IV. iii. 557 The exciseman can visit the malt-house whenever he pleases.

Hence **Excisemannhip**, the office of exciseman. 1837 LOCKHART *Life Scott* (F. Hall).

Excision (eks'iz-shn). [ad. (either directly or through Fr. *excision*), L. *excision-em*, n. of action f. *excidère* : see EXCISE *v.* 1]

1. The action or process of cutting off or out (any part of the body).

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 A ij b, Holowe vlcres . . . procede of two causes, that is to wete of excysion and of eroysion. 1641 SYMONDS *Sermon* *def. Ho. Com.* D ij b, In a gangrene to endure the excision of a limb. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 17 P 5 The excision or laceration of the vital parts. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 462/1 Excision of the lower jaw. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May, Slitting of noses and excision of ears had, indeed, gone out of fashion.

b. fig. 1791 HAN. MORRE *Relig. Fash. World* 133 A christian life seems to consist of two things . . . the adoption of good habits, and the excision of such as are evil. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 256 By a manifesto published March 25, 1793 . . . [Poland] underwent another excision. 1851 ROBERTSON *Sermon* *Ser.* IV. ix. (1853) I. 60 The manlier and more vigorous feelings and emotions did not undergo excision. 1876 LECKY *Eng. in 1814* C. I. iii. 435 Defoe and the Speaker Onslow both desired the excision of rotten boroughs.

2. The action of cutting off from existence; destruction; extirpation; the condition or state of being cut off. Also *fig.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. (1890) 76 All the grekes folke swore that troye should be destroyed. The harde conspyration of the same grete excysion was made ferre from my lande. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. iii. xxiii. 358 O poure and miserable cite! what sondry tourmentes, excisions, . . . and other euill adventures hath hapned unto the. 1606 DOWNE *Sermon* xxi. 211 a, It shall not work as a Circumcision, but as an excision; not as a lopping off, but as a rooting up. 1704 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. iii. (1852) 58 Lest the inhabitants of Plymouth should revenge that excision of their countrymen. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxiii. (1862) 343 That accursed race once doomed of God to a total excision, root and branch.

3. The action of cutting off (a person) from a religious society; excommunication.

1647 *Power of Keys* iv. 74 Excommunication . . . denotes the excision from all or any degree of Communion in sacris. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xvi. (1700) 143 Among the Jews some sins were punished by a total excision or cutting off. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* ix. 118 Doomed to the penalties of everlasting excision. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 92 A wrong . . . which the Mosaic law had punished with excision from the congregation.

4. The action of cutting out or erasing (a passage from a book, a clause from a bill, etc.); an instance of the same.

1838 GLADSTONE *Home* I. 42 Shall we . . . hold the received text provisionally and subject to excision. 1881 *Sp. at Leeds* Oct., It would be my imperative duty to make large excisions. 1884 *Manch. Guard.* 3 Oct. 5/5 To throw upon the House of Commons the excision of the proposed clause.

5. The action of cutting or hollowing out : in quot. *concr.* A space hollowed out. *rare.*

1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Museum.* 29 A spade-deep excision for the planks . . . to rest upon.

Excisor (eks'iz-ōr). *rare.* [f. EXCISE *v.* 2 + -OR.] An exciseman.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 859 No longer excisors and curs'd supervisors Shall vex us.

Excitability (eks'iz-tāb'il-iti). [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. Fr. *excitabilité*.]

1. The quality of being excitable, liability or tendency to excitement; in pl. excitable feelings.

a 1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 187 Excitement is excitability too. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 250, I fancy, the rigorous earnest man, with his keen excitabilities, was not altogether easy to make happy. 1863 GRO. ELIOT *Romola* III. 60 Romola . . . shrank . . . from the shrill excitability of those illuminated women.

2. *Phys.* Of an animal or vegetable organ or tissue: The capacity of being excited to its characteristic activity by the action of a specific stimulus. (In the Brunonian physiology *excitability* or *incitability* was regarded as the essential principle of vitality; the earlier quots. refer more or less to this theory.)

1788 J. BROWN *Elem. Med.* § 14 The property, by which both sets of powers act, should be named Excitability; and the powers themselves Exciting Powers. 1799 E. DARWIN *Phytol.* xiv. l. 1. 316 The buds of vegetables . . . possess irritability, and sensibility, and voluntarity, and have associations of motion . . . But . . . the three latter kinds of excitability are possessed in a much less degree by vegetable buds. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 333 Opium acts primarily on the living principle, or, as he terms it, excitability of the

system. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 65 In forced plants the irritability, or . . . excitability, is exhausted. 1808 COLLEIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 34 Pleasure . . . consists in the harmony between the specific excitability of a living creature, and the exciting causes correspondent thereto. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 3/1 The chemical laws are brought into operation by the agency of an organic excitability. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys. ix.* (1872) 220 The excitability of the retina is readily exhausted.

Excitable (eks'iz-tāb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *excitabilis*, f. *excitare* : see EXCITE *v.* Cf. Fr. *excitable*.] Capable of being excited; prone to, or susceptible of, excitement; easily excited. *Const. to.*

1609 BR. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catholic* 305 Their persons are liable to Depositing and killing; and their Subjects excitable to Insurrection. a 1677 BARROW *Sermon* xxxii. Wks. 1741 I. 342 His affections were . . . excitable by their due objects. 1837 LYTTON *E. Matron.* 25 His flexible and excitable fancy was conjuring up a thousand shapes. 1863 MISS BRADDOCK *Eleanor's Vict.* I. ii, One of those excitable natures which cannot endure the influence of strong drinks. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 53 He is . . . wonderfully excitable to mirth.

Hence **Excitableness**, the condition or quality of being excitable.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 238 A precaution against the excitableness of youth.

Excitancy. [f. next: see -ANCY.] The property of exciting or calling into activity.

1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 25 The active life or excitancy belongs to the former, the passive life or excitability to the latter.

Excitant (eks'iz-tānt, eks'iz-tānt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *excitant-em*, pr. ppl. of *excitare* : see EXCITE. Cf. Fr. *excitant*.]

A. adj. That rouses, excites, or stimulates; exciting, stimulating. Cf. EXCITE, senses 1, 4, 6.

1607 R. CRACKENTHORP *Sermon* (1608) 11 Gods grace, in our conversion, is not only an excitant but a viuificant grace. 1661 BR. NICHOLSON *Exp. Catech.* (1678) 60 The Donation of Heavenly Grace . . . excitant, adjuvant, or co-operant. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 337 Cushions . . . covered with silk . . . are much more powerfully excitant. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 471 The excitant powers of the fixed alkali were not at all, or very little known. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Excitant*, raising up; exciting; provoking; stimulating.

B. sb. An agent which excites (organs or tissues) to increased vital activity; a stimulant. Also, an agent for inducing electrical action.

1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 2 Sept., The English affect stimulant nourishment—beef and beer. The French excitants, alcohol, champagne. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 309 Salts are the excitants of the growth of plants. 1875 BEDFORD *Sinclair's Pocket-bk.* viii (ed. 2) 300 A warm bath . . . should only be employed as a momentary excitant. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Feb. 4/2 A weak solution of potash as the excitant.

+ **Excitate**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 *exitat*. *Pa. tense* 6 *excitate*. [f. L. *excitāt*- ppl. stem of *excitare* : see EXCITE.] = EXCITE.

1548 BR. HOOPER *Declar.* 10 *Commandm.* iv, To shew what profit followeth the doing of it, that the commodity might excitate the mind. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 435 Their wordis scho said richt some him excitate. 1591 NASHES *Prognost.* 3 Celestiall bodies, whose influence doth exitat and procure continuall mutability in the lower region. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 81 If you touch a piece of wax already excited with common oyle, it will . . . attract. 1658 — *Hydriot.* 58 Their iterated clamations to excitate their dying or dead friends. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 389/2 It was the custom of the Pythagoreans as soon as they waked, to excitate their souls with the Lute.

Hence **Excitating** ppl. *a.*

a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 29 The sinnes of other men, they may bee the externall, irritating, exitating cause of Gods judgements.

Excitation (eks'iz-tā-shn). Also 5-6 *excoe*, *excoitacion*, *-loun*, *excoytacyon*. [a. F. *excitation*, ad. L. *excitātion-em*, n. of action f. *excitare* to EXCITE.]

1. The action of exciting (in various senses of the verb); an instance of this. + *By* (a person's) *excitation* : at (a person's) instigation. *rare* or *arch.* in general sense.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 Thurgh comforth of baire wordes and be excitacioun of pain, we schrafe vs clene and herd messe. 1468 Edw. IV. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 41 I. 127 The malicious counseyle and exitation of Margaret his wife. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xx. (1890) 69 The . . . impetuous excitacions, that often tymes thy messangers made vnto me. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 99 A man, that . . . confessed, that he was there by myne excitacion. 1567 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1413/1 Bookes containing false, seditious, and slanderous matter . . . to the excitacion of insurrection. c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. iii. Wks. III. 462 The excitacion of God's gifts in us, whereby we are united to Christ. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 95 His Excitation of the Graces of Prayer in us, is called his making Intercession for us. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* xlv, The alternate excitation of hope and fear is attended with considerable delight. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxx. (1870) II. 214 The ceaseless excitation of the mind to new knowledge.

b. In various physical senses : + the process of setting in motion; + contagion (of a putrid substance); calling forth (of heat, sound, etc.); the exciting (an organ or tissue) by an external stimulus.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Form.* T iv, The helpes for woundes composed with corrupte sores are they that requyre excoytacyon. 1557 *Sarum Primer* E iv, Rejoyse, because he ascended . . . into heaven again by his proper excitation.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 330 The Second (means to induce Putrefaction) is by Inuitation or Excitation; as when a Rotten Apple lieth close to another Apple that is Sound. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic*. xiii. 331 Highly expansive elements ... called into tremendous action by the excitation of heat. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* (1867) § 79 The order of excitation is from muscles that are small... to those which are larger. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. (1872) 222 The excitation of the retina proper.

2. A means of excitement, an influence that excites; a stimulus, encouragement, instigation. *arch.* 1687-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. lxxxviii. 136 Music... as the Spartans used it... served still for an excitation to Valor. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 65 Descend into my heart by the excitations of thy grace. 1755 TAYLOR *Let.* in E. Law *Th. Relig.* 402 The subject yields... the warmest, and strongest excitations to piety. 1817 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Ormond* xliii. (1832) 280 Tommy, with this excitation... soon got to the head of his class. 1819 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) III. 163 Here is a fellow publishing the most direct excitations to assassination and rebellion. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* viii. 212 His example was a continued... excitation to his brethren.

3. The state of being excited, excitement; an instance of this. Now somewhat rare.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 20 They two (Galba and Vitell) through her drunkenhede Of wiles excitation Oppressed all the nation Of Spaine. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* v. (1702) 49 Kindling them unto a more Incentive Excitation. 1698 tr. *Fenelon's Maxims of Saints* 53 All hath and unquiet Excitation fore-running Grace. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* i May, It is said that every excitation is followed by a commensurate exhaustion. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iii. xliii. His temperament was still in a state of excitation.

4. Electricity and Magnetism. The action or process of inducing an electric or magnetic condition; the condition so induced.

1656 tr. *Hobbes Elem. Philos.* (1839) 526 As for jet, it must first be excited by rubbing... whereas the loadstone hath sufficient excitation from its own nature. 1709 HAUKEBER *Phys.-Mech. Exp.* ii. (1719) 71 The Easie Excitation of the Electrical Matter. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* i. 322 The simple rubber... will produce a very slight excitation of the cylinder. 1846 J. JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* iii. *Electr.* 350 Electrical machines... so formed as, by excitation to collect Electricity. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) i. xliii. 375 Its polar excitation is at once manifested.

Excitativ (eksai'tativ), *a.* [a. F. *excitativ*, -ive, as if ad. L. **excitativus*, f. *excitare*: see EXCITE v.] Able or tending to excite: in senses of the verb. Const. *of*.

1490 CAXTON *Enchiridion* xlii. (1890) 78 Exhortations & petyous remonstrances excitative of all well wylling. a 1677 BARROW *Exp. Creed* t. Admonitory of duty and excitative of devotion. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) l. 408 The Pythagoreans... said that Fire is the Excitative Power. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Disq. Sabbath* iv. (1848) 135 Who can say what shall be the growth of holiness... where all is auspicious and excitative? 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 208 [Paper read] on the thermal laws of the excitative spark of condensers.

† **Excitator**. *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *excitator*, agent-n. f. *excitare*: see EXCITATE and -OR. Cf. Fr. *excitateur*.]

1. One who excites; *spec.* one whose business it is to rouse others from sleep.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 182/1 The Excitator, who wakeneth the Jesuites in the Morning.

2. (See quot.)

1847 CRAIG, *Excitator*, an instrument employed to discharge a Leyden jar, or other electrical apparatus, without exposing the operator to the consequences of the shock. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Excitatory (eksai'tatori), *a.* [f. L. *excitator*, ppl. stem of *excitare* (see EXCITATE) + -ORY.] Tending to or productive of excitation; characterized or produced by excitation.

1803 *Med. Jm.* IX. 147 Communication was produced between the two armatures by a silver wire or excitatory arc. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 58 Excitatory organs for the dehiscence of the asci. 1882 *Nature* No. 637. 258 Changes in the electrical relations of the two surfaces [of a leaf] (called the excitatory variation). *Ibid.* XXVI. 353 The excitatory motions both of plants and of animals.

Excite (eksai't), *v.* Also 4-5 *exite*, 4-6 *exoyte*, 5 *exoit*, *exyte*. [a. Fr. *exciter* (= Pr. and Sp. *excitar*), ad. L. *excitare*, freq. of *excitare* to set in motion, awaken, call forth, instigate, f. *ex-* out + *cire* to set in motion.]

1. *trans.* To set in motion, stir up.

a. fig. To move, stir up, instigate, incite. Const. † *til*, *to*, *unto*; *to* with *inf.* or *that* (with subord. clause); also *simply*. Now only with mixed notion of 5.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., Pe sange of psalmes... excites angels til oure help. *Ibid.* ix. 25 Antecrist sall... excite him [God] in his synn to punysch him. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxiii. (1495) 131 Oxen ben excited to traueile more by the swete sange of the heerd than by strokes and pryckes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* l. v. 12 Gwentolena... excited her Fader and frendes to make warre upon the sayd Lotryne. a 1575 ABP. PARKER in Fart S. P. *Ellis*. (1845) l. 2 Of Sabbath day the solemne feast Doth vs excyte by rest, God's mighty workes that we declare. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 185/1 Exciting the Soul of the World and converting it to himself. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 135 Excite those People to use a little more fervour in their Prayers. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 118 We excite children by praising them. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. 129 That veteran intriguer... excited his attendants to resist. 1839 KNIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 54 He was sent to try to excite the emperor to a crusade. 1850 McCOSH *Div.*

Govt. iii. iii. (1874) 254 The imagination is apt to be still more excited by the stirring incidents of war.

absol. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 516 Pe kyng may take away bes temporales from prelatys, whan lawfoul cause exitip. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ii. 3 Whose prayse I would endyte... as dewtie doth excyte. 1683 SOAME & DRYDEN *Art of Poetry* ii. 9 There native beauty pleases and excites.

† *b.* To provoke, challenge. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 12 Out pute pain: for pai excitid pe lord. 1388 WYCLIF *Judith* xiv. 12 Myis ben goon out of her caues, and doren excite us to batel. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 40 Of Fyerabras how he came to excyte the xersyte of Charles.

† *c.* In physical sense: To set in motion, stir up (so L. *excitare harenam*, Sallust.) *Obs. rare*—1. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 362 He snuffs the Wind, his Heels the Sand excite.

2. To rouse, awaken.

† *a. lit.* To rouse from unconsciousness. *rare.*

c 1440 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xlv. (Sherard MS.) 101 Than was our lady excited and roos as it hadde ben for sleep.

† *b.* To call up (a departed spirit). *Obs. rare.*

1651 WALTON in *Relig. Wotton*. (1672) 208 Unless... we could... excite them again, and confer a while with their naked Ghosts.

c. To call forth or quicken (a faculty, feeling, etc.) from potential into actual existence; to rouse up, awaken (what is dormant, sluggish, or latent).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 18 Venus... Hath yive him drinke... Of thilke cuppe, whiche exciteth The lust. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 4 The fyrst cause is for to excyte Menys affeccyoun. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* i. i. (1648) 3 Such mystical expressions, as might excite the peoples wonder. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 98 With Shouts, the Coward's Courage they excite. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xi. 304 'Tis the design of Tragedy to excite Compassion in the Auditory. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 242 The Fire in Lime burnt... lies hid... but Water excites it again. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii. 55 A master may, by the exercises he sets, excite the superior capacity of his scholars. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) l. iii. 103 Who can describe the detestation it excites? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 495 The characters excite little or no interest.

3. To induce, elicit, provoke (actions, manifestations); to bring about, occasion (active conditions).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxxvii. (1495) 285 It is a general medycyne to excyte spewynge. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1886) 122 Pe deuyll... excited... among he pepil diuers opynouns of heresy. 1596 NEWTON tr. *Lernius's Complex.* (1633) 104 It is expedient to excite and cherish native heat with exercise. 1612 *Enchiridion* Med. 111 Through a cattarrhal distillation the cough is excited. 1704 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 341 Excite his return, or to send for his family to him. 1766 GILPIN *Mount. & Lakes Cumberland* (1788) II. 60 Brass guns, for the purpose of exciting echoes. 1767 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 73 Heat... excites and promotes a motion in the fluids. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VII. 303 They [the English ministry] did not excite the general confederacy in Europe. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 84 The bar... was melted in the strongest heat that could be excited. 1826 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 176 [He] had... endeavoured to excite an insurrection in the eastern counties. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) l. v. 192 Fire-ships, intended only to excite a conflagration of the bridge. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 142 It may excite a smile when I say so.

4. To affect by a stimulus (bodily organs or tissues), so as to produce or intensify their characteristic activity.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iii. 37 We observe it [the retina] to be so excited by local pressures... as to see in total darkness moving and shapeless masses of coloured light. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. ii. § 18 (1864) 51 Irritation or contact with a surface excites a single group of muscles in one way. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* i. 4 Changes which take place within the cells of the tentacles when the glands are excited.

5. In modern use: To move to strong emotion, stir to passion; to stir up to eager tumultuous feeling, whether pleasurable or painful.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxi. (1879) 601 All the events of life, however strongly they may move or eagerly excite him never can remove that sainted image from his heart. 1855-79 [see EXCITED ppl. a. 1]. 1886 LESLIE STEPHEN *Life H. Fauvellet* viii. 352 The only result of his endeavours to bring it before the House had been to excite the Under-Secretary for India. 1891 *Punch* CL. 121/2 'It excites me—it amuses me to talk to a cocher.'

6. *a. Electricity and Magnetism.* To induce electric or magnetic activity in (a substance); to set (an electric current) in motion; also *absol.* *b.* *Photography.* To render (a plate, etc.) sensitive to light; to sensitize.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. ii. 60 If an iron or Steele not formerly excited, be held perpendicularly or inclinatoryly unto the needle, the lower end thereof will attract the cuspis or southerne point. 1807 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxiv. 631 Excite a glass rod by silk. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 157 The magnets... are used merely to excite in the manner already explained. *Ibid.* 277 The remarkable fact of magnets exciting electric currents in wires moved near them. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 270 For exciting the collision film a bath should be mixed. J. C. LEAKE *Ibid.* IV. 323/2 When excited the plate should be placed in the dark-slide.

Excited (eksai'tid), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Stirred by strong emotion, disturbed, agitated. 1845 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 275 The population of Edinburgh was in an excited state. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* III. 216 The excited people... rushed out to me. 1879 McCARTHY *Own Times* I. 199 Thiers carried with him much of the excited public feeling of France.

b. Of trade: Abnormally brisk or active.

1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 123 Business men must become... careful during excited trade.

2. *a. Electricity and Magnetism.* In which electrical or magnetic action has been induced; electrized, magnetized. *b.* Of bodily organs or tissues: Affected by a stimulus. *c.* Of a seismographic instrument: Agitated.

1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* 144 Excited Needles, when they stick fastest to each other, owe their Union to their having both been touched by the Loadstone. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 129 The different states may be known by presenting a metallic point to the excited body. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) l. x. 235 The visible direction of an object should be a line perpendicular to the curvature of the retina at the excited point. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ii. § 35 (1870) 37 The excited magnetic field. 1881 *Standard* 12 Aug., The instruments become less excited, and gradually fall back to more normal conditions.

Excitedly (eksai'tidli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

In an excited manner.

1852 J. B. OWEN in Vct. *Ingestre Meliora* I. 137 The children looked excitedly at their father. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 289 He now talks incessantly, and excitedly. 1875 FLO. MARRYAT *Open Sesame* I. vi. 'Let him come', cries the girl excitedly. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 101 The young king... dashed his pen excitedly through some words of the oath.

† **Exciteful**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. EXCITE v.; cf. *assistful*.] Tending to excite to action.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* II. 56 To... Stern Pluto and Persephone, apply Exciteful prayers. 1618—*Hesiod* II. 423 Many a fore-studied exercise Was instituted, with exciteful prize.

Excitement (eksai'tment), [f. EXCITE v. + -MENT. First used in sense 3 (= L. *irritamentum*)] which is the only sense recognized by Johnson.]

1. The action of exciting; the fact of being excited; = EXCITATION. Somewhat rare.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. ii. (1851) 89 The excitement and propagation of motion. 1840 MILL *Disc. & Disc.* (1859) l. 116 note, Experience... must precede the excitement of any ideas in the mind.

2. Excited state or condition.

a. Path. A state of abnormal activity in any organ. † Also, in the 'Brunonian' physiology, the effects resulting from the presence of the vital principle in the organism.

1768 J. BROWN tr. *Elem. Med.* § 16 The effect of the exciting powers, acting upon the excitability, is to be denominated Excitement [Latin 1780 *Incitatio*]. 1793 BEDDOES *Consumption* 148 Diseases of excitement on the one hand, and debility on the other. 1799 *Med. Jm.* II. 452 The greatest degree of excitement, consistent with life, may be communicated by this agent [electric fluid]. 1801 *Ibid.* V. 82 An addition... to that just degree of excitement which constitutes health.

b. Stimulation, titillation (of the senses).

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. xxii. No possible taste or odour... can convey a delicate excitement comparable to this mixture. *c.* In recent use: The condition of being mentally excited, whether by pleasurable or painful emotion. Cf. EXCITE v. 5.

1846 TRENCH *Miracles* vi. (1862) 185 Men in their thirst for excitement... have a kind of pleasure in being the bearers even of evil tidings. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxii. 152 He approached me with some excitement of manner. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 156 The excitement it [Tractarianism] caused in England.

3. Something that excites; a means of exciting.

† *a.* Something that tends to excite (a feeling); a motive or incentive to action; an exhortation, encouragement. *Obs. or arch.*

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. iv. 58 (Qq.) A father kill'd, a mother stain'd, Excitements of my reason, and my blood. 1633 MAY *Hen. II.* vii. 79 Excitements every where From Pulpits sounded in the peoples eare, To aid their brother-Christians. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xvi. 112 Rather are diligent lads to be encouraged with all excitements to Learning. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v. Wks. 1874 l. 89 Perception of danger is a natural excitement of passive fear, and active caution. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* ix. ii. (1846) 373 The General encouraging his followers, by all the usual excitements to do their duty. 1875 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. 420 In any half dozen sermons of... Jeremy Taylor, there are... more excitements to inquiry... than are presented to the congregations of the present day... during twice as many months. 1858 DR. QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 239 Each... had yet its own separate occasions and excitements.

b. In physical sense.

1862 DARWIN *Fertilis. Orchids* iv. 153 I suspect that it does explode... without the excitement of a touch.

c. An occasion of mental excitement.

1876 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* vii. 186 Their knowledge brings them some noble excitements and satisfactions.

Exciter (eksai'tar), Also 5 *exoitour*. Cf. EXCITOR. [f. EXCITE v. + -ER.]

1. One who, or that which, excites; † an instigator.

1307 TREVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) VIII. 267 Lewelynes broper David... bat was exciter [L. *incitator*] of all his woo. c 1400 *Test. Love* i. (1560) 277/2 Excitours to the matters were so painted and coloured, that etc. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 360 He would have religion to be... an exciter... of our reverence to Saints. 1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 89 Exciters of the insurrection. 1812 SHELLEY in *Hogg Life* (1858) II. 58 The personal exciter and strengthener of my virtuous habits. 1864 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 325, I am simply looking upon War as the strongest exciter of the human mind.

2. *Med.* An excitant; a stimulant.

1832 in WEBSTER; whence in mod. Dicts.

Exciting (eksai'tin), *vb. sb.* [f. EXCITE v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb EXCITE. Also an instance of it. † Phrase, *At (of, by) exciting of*: by the instigation of.

1397 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 133 At exitynge of quarta decimanorum pat helde Esterday be xliij day of be mone Chedde was i-take. 1413 LVDO. *Pilgr. Soule* i. ii. (1483) 3 Yf that my pilgrim hath ought done. of thyne excityng. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxxix. 192 A company of them, by the excityng of Hurkus. followed the kynges hoost. 1595 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xciii. [lxxxix.] 279 The chiefe excityng of these matters came by the kynges uncles. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 354 It must proceed. from the Quickning and Exciting of the Natural heat. 1654 G. HERBERT *Countray Pars.* xxii. Wanting many excitings of grace [when not attending the Communion].

Exciting (eksai'tin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That excites. **Exciting cause**: (chiefly *Path.*) that which immediately causes disease, etc.; opposed to *predisposing cause*.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, **Exciting cause**. 1806 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xiii. Story after story. followed each other with exciting haste. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 571 The exciting causes of hepatitis may be enumerated as follows. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* i. § 2. 9 Principles. exciting rather than directing. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 542 The public attention was occupied by other and far more exciting subjects. 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* I. (1876) 13 Certain acts and forbearances considered as the exciting cause of disposition on the part of others.

Hence **Excitingly adv.**, in an exciting manner. 1860 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Excitive (eksai'tiv), *a.* [f. EXCITE v. + -IVE.] Tending to excite. Const. of.

1774 N. WRAXALL *Let. in Tour North. Europe* (1776) 164 A sight rather excitiv of disgust than desire. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 51 The least excitiv of the bad passions.

Excito-motor (eksai'tomō'tōr), *a.* = next.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* introd. 90 The three typical pairs of excitomotor ganglia are easily recognisable. 1881 POWER *Carpenter's Hum. Physiol.* § 404 Such movements are properly distinguished as excitomotor.

Excito-motory (eksai'tomō'tōrī), *a.* *Phys.* [f. EXCITE-OR + MOTORY; formed by Marshall Hall in 1836.] Of or pertaining to the spinal group of nerves, composed of the excitator and the motor nerves. Often applied to the reflex actions which are produced by this division of the nervous system.

1836 M. HALL *Lect. Nervous Syst.* 12, I propose to divide [the Nervous System] into 1. The Cerebral. 2. The True Spinal. or the Excito-motory; and 3. The Ganglionic. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 609/2 A distinct series of excitomotor fibres. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 189 Besides this excitomotor system. the Nudibranchs possess a 'sympathetic' system. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 503 In infancy, when the voluntary power is as yet undeveloped, the excitomotor is in the fullest activity.

Excitor (eksai'tōr, -ai). Cf. EXCITER. [f. EXCITE v., on the analogy of motor.] *a.* = EXCITER. *b.* An afferent nerve belonging to the spinal division of the nervous system. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1816 JANE AUSTEN *Mansfield Park* II. 126 All those fine feelings of which he had hoped to be the excitator, were already given. 1836 M. HALL *Lect. Nervous Syst.* 15 The true Spinal Nerves. 1. The Excitors. *Ibid.* 21 The incident excitator nerves, the medulla, and the reflex motor nerves, constitute the system. 1865 CORNH. *Mag.* XI. 592 It is quite credible that the messenger of death operated through. the usual excitors of disease. 1871 NAPHREYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. iii. 674 Another excitator is a brush of fine wires. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 62 (1879) 63 Other excitator fibres. are included in the ordinary nerve-trunks.

Excitress (eksai'trēs) *rare.* [f. EXCITER + -ESS.] A female excitator.

a 1860 'Used somewhere by H. H. WILSON' (F. Hall).

Excitory (eksai'tōrī), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Fitted to excite; instrumental in exciting.

1818 BOSTOCK *Galvanism* I. i. 18 The excitatory arc, or the metallic part of the circle. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. 1. 48 The females are provided with a. vagina or sheath for the reception of the excitatory organ of the male.

Exclaim (eksklām), *v.* Also 6-7 **exclame**, -sime. [ad. F. *exclamer*, ad. L. *exclamāre* to call out, f. *ex-* out + *clamāre* to call, shout.]

1. *intr.* To cry out suddenly and vehemently; to cry out from pain, anger, delight, surprise, etc. Rarely with *out*.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 18 To Exclame, *exclamare*. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* IV. i. 83 Say Gentlemen, what makes you thus exclaim? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 416 On either side Disparted Chaos over built exclaimed. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *The Bidel*, Grant me but decent words to exclaim in. 1845 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 342, I assure you the contrast made me exclaim out.

b. with quoted words, either in direct or indirect speech.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* I. i. 125 The French exclaim'd, the Deuill was in Armes. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 311 Exclaiming that the tyranny of the Nobilitie had enforced them to this action. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 279 'What! leave the Combat out?' exclaims the Knight. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 437 'Spoke like an oracle', they all exclaim. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxi, 'By Saint Andrew, Robin!' exclaimed his father, 'thou art like a screech-owl'. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 191 The people exclaimed that they were betrayed by the gentlemen.

2. *a.* To exclaim against: to cry out loudly and suddenly against, accuse loudly, blame (persons, their actions and attributes); to make an outcry against, protest against, rail at (a thing). Also with *indirect passive*. *arch.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 757 Here she exclaims against repose and rest. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mure Cl.* 338 The In-

habitants did indeed exclaim. against this kind of Jurisdiction. 1658 *Mem. Reign Jas. I.* 25 None ever exclaimed more against that Prince then usually he did. 1724 T. BURNET *Life Bp. Burnet* in *Own Time* I. 59 In his charges to the Clergy he exclaimed against the pluralities. 1766 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 35, I began to exclaim against him in a friendly manner. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* V. xii. 158 Sparta. was already much exclaimed against for the treaty of Antalcidas. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 9/2 Satisfied with exclaiming against the inconsistencies which he detected in the conduct of remarkable persons.

b. To exclaim at, on, upon: in same sense; also, (quots. 1589, 1818), to apostrophize. *arch.*

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* x. (1637) 98 So as I may not be. exclaimd upon justly in the world. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xix. (Arb.) 245 We do sodainly flye out and either speake or exclaime at some other person or thing. as a louer to his vnkind mistresse. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* III. i, I will exclaim to the world on thee; and beg justice of the duke himself. 1709 STYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxvii. 424 These men. sometimes he makes sport with. and sometimes declaims and exclaimes upon them. 1822 LAMB *Elia, Christ's Hospital*, How I would wake weeping, and in the anguish of my heart exclaim upon sweet Calne in Wiltshire! 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 184 He exclaimed on the horrid treatment they were giving him.

† *c.* To exclaim of: to complain loudly of.

1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 116 They came. exclaiming of the Captains of the power of Tlaxcallan, who had bounde them. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 39 [Some bad natures] exclaime of all things.

† *3. trans.* To express by exclamation. With *compl. obj.* To proclaim loudly. *Obs. rare.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massac. Paris* III. ii. Wks. (Rldg.) 242/1, I curse thee, and exclaim thee, miscreant. 1782 *Fashionable Follies* II. 75 The beautiful creature exclaimed thus her abhorrence of inconstancy.

Hence **Exclaim-er**, one who exclaims or cries out with sudden vehemence. **Exclaiming vbl. sb.**, the action of the vb. EXCLAIM; an outcry. **Exclaiming ppl. a.**, that exclaims.

1689 LOCKE *Toleration* 17 The Opposers of Errors, the Exclaimers against Schism. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 225 The exclaim relates half a dozen similar instances. 1872 DASENT *Three to One* I. 3 Some one exclaims 'regular old fogies'. Let us reason with this exclaim-er. 1883 ASB. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 226 The exclaiming of the people hath many times as much cause as had the harlot's complaint made unto Solomon. 1888 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* III. 202 They both brake out in Violent Exclaimings, Lord! What will become of us! 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 188 Our intermingling Exclaimings and Observations. 1877 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 6/1 There was a questioning and exclaiming that I refrain from repeating.

1880 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 216 The happy dwellers of these vallies Haue prayed me leaue my straung exclaiming musike. 1833 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. (1821) 259 The exclaiming mouths of these discontented people.

Exclaim (eksklām), *sb. rare.* 'Now disused' (J.). [f. prec. vb.] Exclamation, outcry.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 213 With these or the like exclaimings. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 150/1 He thought by waie of exclaimes to aggrauat his owne case. 1633 *Costlie Whore* I. i, in Bullen O. P. IV, Intending by exclaimes to raise the Court. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* v. ii, It needed not that with a third exclaim King James's trumpet aloud should cry. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 344 Thus I bring Sordello to the rapturous Exclaim at the crowd's cry.

Exclamation (eksklām'fən). Forms: 4-6 **exclamacioun**, 5-6 **-oloun**, **-oyon**, 6-**tioun**, **-tyon**, 6-**tion**. [a. Fr. *exclamation*, ad. L. *exclamātiō-em*, n. of action f. *exclamāre*: see EXCLAIM v.]

1. The action of exclaiming or crying out; the loud articulate expression of pain, anger, surprise, etc.; clamour, vociferation. Also, an instance of this, an outcry; an emphatic or vehement speech or sentence.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark Prol.*, He ordeynynge in the vois of a prophetis exclamacioun, schewith the ordre of dekenis eleccioun. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. ccvii. 220 Therefore the mydwyfe made an exclamacyon, and sayde, this childe shall be a kynge. 1533 MORE *Jopol.* viii. Wks. 860/1 Tyndall. aunswereth me with an hedious exclamacion, and crieng oute vpon my fleshelynesse and foly. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 72 At these wordes one of them burst out in exclamation. 1637 STIRLING *Doomes-day*, 10th hour st. lvi. in Chalmers V. 392 Huge exclamations burst abruptly out. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. vi. 106 What my Tongue might express. was rather Exclamation, such as, Lord! what a miserable Creature am I. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix. The. cries and exclamations of a woman. screaming. 'Oh, my husband! —my husband'. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, Always making these exclamations in some. rough part of the road. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* (1874) 24 They were startled by an exclamation from Ingran.

2. The action of loudly complaining or protesting; a loud complaint or protest; a derogatory outcry; a 'vociferous reproach' (J.). Const. *against*, † *of*, † *on*, and in phrases *To* † *infer*, *make exclamation against*, † *upon*. *arch.*

1430 LVDO. *Chron.* *Troy* III. xxii, Well maye I make an exclamacion Ofignoranice. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxxii. 180 Charlys herynge this exclamacion of his subgettes. was right. heuy in his herte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis, Exclamacion* (1710) 485 Ane Exclamacioun Aganis detractouris. 1530 CALISTO & MELIB. in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 54 Oh, his lamentations and exclamations on fortune. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Ek. M. Aurel.* (1546) O ij b, The myserable person. maketh exclamacion vpon the rightwise goddes. 1576 FLEMING *Pamphl. Epist.* 425 Inferring an exclamation and outcry, against the croked. condition of this life. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. ii. 52 These exactions

.. They say. are deu's'd by you, or else you suffer Too hard an exclamation. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 34, I might spend a great deal of my time in exclamations against the follies. of those things. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Disc. Philos. Necess.* III. 24 What exclamation and abuse must he not expect? 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xi, Dame Crank. began a horrible exclamation against Jack Hostler.

† *3. Formal declaration; proclamation.* Const. *of. Obs.* Cf. EXCLAIM v. 3.

1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. v, Ile stand amaz'd, And fall in exclamations of thy virtues. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 132 Many Patrons are content to present. upon. due exclamation of the integrity of the life of such suitors.

4. *a. Rhet.* = ECPHONESIS or EPIPHONEMA. *b.* *Gram.* = INTERJECTION. *c. Note.* point of exclamation, also (U. S.) Exclamation-mark or point: = *Note of admiration*: see ADMIRATION 4.

a. 1552 HULOET, Exclamation, *epiphonema*. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xix. (Arb.) 221 The figure of exclamation [marg. Ecphonis or the Outcry]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Exclamation*. . . a Figure in Rhetorick; as Now I speak to thee O Africanus.

b. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xv. § 123 (1875) 347 The lowest form of language is the exclamation, by which an entire idea is vaguely conveyed through a single sound.

c. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 271 A note of Exclamation or Admiration, thus noted! 1755 JOHNSON, *Exclamation*. . . a note by which a pathetic sentence is marked thus! 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 408 A sentence, in which any wonder or admiration is expressed. may be. terminated by a note of exclamation. 1864 WEBSTER, *Exclamation*. A sign by which emphatical utterance or outcry is marked; thus [!];—called also exclamation point.

† *d. Music.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 43 Exclamation properly is no other thing but the slacking of the Voice to re-inforce it somewhat more.

Exclamative (eksklām'atīv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *exclamāt-* ppl. stem of *exclamāre* (see EXCLAIM v.) + -IVE. Cf. mod. F. *exclamatif*.] Containing or expressing exclamation; exclamatory.

1730-6 BAILLY (folio), *Exclamative*, of or pertaining to exclamation. 1775 in ASH. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 471 Renowned O'Y? (thou exclamative—interrogation).

Hence **Exclamatively adv.**, with exclamation, exclamatorily.

1836 in SMART. 1860 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts. **Exclamatory** (eksklām'atōrī), *a.* [f. L. *exclamāt-* ppl. stem of *exclamāre* + -ORY.]

1. That exclaims or cries out loudly; that utters exclamations. Of a feeling, etc.: That vents itself in exclamation; noisy, outspoken.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 22 b, Wold God there were no other exclamatory crime then this to be objected against thee. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxiii. (1640) 635 Whom afflictions supple and mollifie no farther but to an intemperance. and exclamatory Sorrow. 1755 JOHNSON, *Exclamatory*, practising exclamation. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 400 The exclamatory vehemence and contagious zeal of his manner. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* I. vi. (1886) 48 You are so. hot-headed and exclamatory that I cannot get a word in.

2. Of or pertaining to exclamation; of the nature of or resembling an exclamation; containing, expressing, or marking an exclamation.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* IV. vii. 346 Those exclamatory words of St. Paul. How unsearchable are his judgements. 1727 *Art Speaking in Public* (ed. 2) 129 To pronounce those exclamatory Expressions without either Grace or Exclamation. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IX. xxxiii. 283 Beginning the sentence with an exclamatory whistle. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 408 (heading of §) Of the Exclamatory point (!). 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I. introd. (1866) 2 The tube-journey. is as barren as an exclamatory O!

Hence **Exclamatorily adv.**, in an exclamatory manner.

1836 in SMART *Walker's Dict.* 1863 *Not an Angel* I. 41 'My darling!' exclamatorily. 'What do you want?' 'My darling!' interrogatively.

Exclude (eksklūd), *v.* Also 5-6 **exclud**, 5 *pa. pple.* **exclud**, 6 *Sc. exclud*. [ad. L. *excludere* to shut out, f. *ex-* out + *cludere* to shut.]

1. To bar or keep out (what is already outside).

1. *trans.* To shut out (persons, living things), hinder from entering (a place, enclosure, society, etc.). Const. *from*, † *out of*, and † *with* double *obj.* by omission of *from*.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 32 The force of the feende to felle in sighte, And all his pouer excludid shulde be. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 10 Thi childryn shall be disheritid, and excludid fro the parlement. for evirmore. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b, Therby all menkynde was vterly lost and excludid out of paradise. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (1646) i. 132 Far be it from us to believe that all these Christians are excludid heaven. 1670 R. CORE *Disc. Trade* 71 Plato. excludid every one his School who was ignorant in Geometry. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 512 Excludid th' incroaching Cattle from thy Ground. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* II. i. ii. (1743) 329 The first occasion of building the Roman Wall was. to excludid the Scottish Highlanders. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. II. 144 Out of God's kingdom you are excludid. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 170 Nobody was excludid who laid down his penny at the bar. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* III. 96 We. find in flowers various modes. of excludid ants. *b.* To shut out, prevent the entrance of (noise, air, light, etc.).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. ii. 105 All rumour and lowd noises are to be excludid. 1664 EVELYN *Knl. Hort.* (1729) 190 When Branches are so thick. that they. excludid the sun and air. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 18 Waving

groves . . part admit, and part exclude the day. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 366/2 Hoods will also be fitted over the tops of the doors so as to further exclude the draught.

2. With an immaterial thing as obj.: To shut out, give no place to; to prevent the existence, occurrence, or use of. Const. *from*, and with double obj.

138a WYCLIF *Rom.* 1st Prol., Lest happili hate of the prelati name, shulde exclude the profit of the lessoun. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 366 None arte . . Through which it mighte ben excluded, That he ne was fully concluded To love. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 59 Iesu cryst wylling that all suche songe shulde be excluded from thys order. 1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* xii. 220 Wherefore our faithe stayed vpon god . . excludeth al maner a doute. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 44 Eate, drinke, be merry . . Exclude all Pittie, Conscience, and Remorse. 1799 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 50 It is impossible that this subject should be wholly excluded conversation. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* v. Sometimes the thick foliage excluded all view of the country. 1842-44 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 160 The vocabulary of an omniscient man would embrace words and images excluded from polite conversation.

b. To shut out or reject from consideration, notice, or use.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. v. (1611) 63 And so exclude the rest of the Scripture. 1622 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* Addr. to Rdr. 10 Not . . excluding the better way when it is found. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 148 The world . . excludes those things for which it can give no reason.

c. Not to admit of, to leave no room for, be incompatible with, the presence of (a material or immaterial object). Also † *To exclude out*.

1645 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar.* 104 The freedom of will doth not exclude out God's prerogative royall. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. iv. A solid substance . . excludes all other solid substances. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 112 This Necessity does not exclude deliberation. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* I. xi. 18 He is fond of introducing any law that contradicts or excludes the common law of England. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 407 The number three excludes the number four. 1884 H. SPENCER in *19th Cent.* XV. 7 Absolute indifference excludes the conception of will.

3. To shut off, debar *from*; to preclude, prohibit. † Formerly const. of; also to with *inf*.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 40. Preamb. The same Erle is excluded to have or enjoye the said Manors. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1539) Prol. ad fin., Euery waye man . . will not saye that I am the principall actour of this warke, nor yet . . exclude me clene from it. 1538 STARKY *England* I. ii. 34 He ys therby excludyd also from the litle and vaward exercyse almost of al vertue. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 52 a. They bee excluded duringe their lyves to defete the partition. 1606 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* II. 7 These were to exclude him utterly of his right. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 103 Francis of Vaudemont being next heir by the said (i. e. Salic) Law, which excludes Females. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 202 And none but such from mercy I exclude. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* IV. vii. § 4 Placidus's concern was to exclude them . . from getting into the village. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. III. 169 They laboured to exclude the English from the treaty of Chateau en Cambresis. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. ii. 29 Here, completely excluded from the knowledge of things without.

† b. with double obj. *Obs.*

1692 LOCKE *Toleration* III. Wks. 1727 II. 333 Excluding them the ordinary and probable Means of Conversion. 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks 1726 I. 547 Professors of Christianity, that exclude both such Men, and such Knowledge the Kingdom of God.

4. To leave out, omit purposely, except (from a category, list, the scope of a proposition or enactment, etc.); 'not to comprehend in any grant or privilege' (J.). Const. *from*, † *out of*; also *simply*.

c 1400 *Parif. Marie in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 129 Thys meide . . Excluded was for condycion. 1689 C. HATTON in *Hutton Corr.* (1878) II. 131 Yr author . . is threaten'd by Sr. Robt. to be excluded out of yr Act of indemnity. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 118 Having excluded them from the Society of Men, he places them among . . Beasts. 1724 [see §. 1755 in JOHNSON.

† b. To let off, relieve, exempt (a person) *from* (an obligation). *Obs. rare.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 83 Excluded and exempted from the debt which others owe by the common law of nature.

c. Of a word, term, proposition, etc.: To shut out of or not to include in its scope, application, or meaning.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 384/1 If saint James sayd that god had begotten vs by his goodnes, do these wordes exclude al the meanes that hys goodnesse vsed toward it. 1699 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 234 When we say the conception of our Saviour was wrought by the operation of the Spirit . . observe, What is excluded by that attribution to the Spirit. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 26 (1875) 87 Excluding as they [these propositions] do an all-important fact. 1882 J. SHELLEY *Nat. Relig.* I. iv. (1891) 85 Nature . . excludes the whole domain of human feeling.

5. The pr. pple. used *absol.*

a. = 'To the exclusion of'. † b. = EXCEPTING. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 76 Whatsoever the son does acquire, it is his own, excluding his Father. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy., Adv. & Escapes* (1759) 273 A Court Marshall . . found them guilty of Cowardice, excluding Constable.

II. In pregnant sense; to expel and shut out.

6. To put out (of a room, a society, a possession, etc.), to banish, expel. Const. † *out of*, *from*; also with double object and *simply*.

1388 WYCLIF *Num.* xii. 15 So Marie was excludid [1388 putte] out of the tentis. 1400-50 Alexander 2842 In

pacience possede at he migt [han] Be excludit [Dublin MS. exclud] out of his erd. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii. II. 154 They excluded him out of their counsaile. 1604 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 435 If any man be lawfully seized . . of any tenement . . he shall never be excluded . . but by the kings writ. 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* lxxix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 224 They voted that he be excluded the House. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. III. 229 As Las Casas excepted against the members of the council of the Indies, all of them were excluded. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 133 They then caused the women to be excluded from the church.

7. a. After L. *excludere ova*. To draw, put or thrust forth from (a receptacle); to hatch (chickens, etc.); also *fig.*; to give birth to (young), to lay (eggs). Also † of the midwife: To extract. Const. *from*, † *out of*.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 117 If that any bing of corrupcioun abide be place schal be opened wip an instrument, & so schal be qyttur be excludid. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 53 To rid and exclude the winde and aire out of leather bagges or bladders. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvii. (1660) 208 Spiders . . are no sooner hatched and excluded out of their eggs, but forthwith they practise to make webs. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 151 A Cock will . . fertilize the whole . . cluster of eggs, which are not excluded in many weeks after. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* I. 2 The next day she excluded the Fetus that was four months old. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VII. iv. 393 The Eggs of the Ostrich . . are cherished only by the heat of the Sun till the Young be excluded. 1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 59 The . . male [fish] covers it [the egg] with a prolific Juice as soon as it is excluded from the Body of the Female. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. Intro. 8 He describes the method of excluding the Fetus. 1851 DARWIN *Cirripedia* I. 10 In some cases . . the larvæ, when first excluded from the egg, have not an eye.

† b. To discharge, void. *Obs.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 196 Who out of the corners of her eyes excluded a sort of congealed matter.

Excludid (eksklūd'id), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED1.] In senses of the verb. *Also absol.*

1672 in *Essex Papers* (1890) I. 27, I lately believed . . that they would of themselves have readmitted their excluded Alderman. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xiv. 24 It is easy to see in her manner, that she has lived excluded from the world. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 22/2 The interest of the excluded is always in danger of being overlooked. 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* xvii. 83 The excluded monks.

b. *Excluded middle, third:* (see *quots.*)

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1860) I. 83 The principle of Excluded Third or Middle—viz. between two contradictories—enounces that condition of thought, which compels us, of two repugnant notions, which cannot both coexist, to think either the one or the other as existing. 1849 ABP. THOMSON *Lawus Th.* 295. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* to Every physical enquiry employs the logical principles of Identity and Excluded Middle for the attainment of its results.

† **Excludent**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *excludent-em*, pr. pple. of *excludere*: see EXCLUDE.] = EXCLUDE b. 1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VII was elected Pope* 9 It is now in your power . . to make unto yourself and the rest of the Excludents an immortal Friend of Santa Severina. [See also EXCLUDING *ppl. a.*]

Excluder (eksklūd'ər), *[f. EXCLUDE + -ER1.]* One who or that which excludes or shuts out.

b. *spec.* One who attempts to exclude a candidate from office by voting against him; *esp.* one who voted for the Exclusion Bill (EXCLUSION I b).

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 276 They left no stone unturned, that might mollify the excluders, and prevail with them to give their votes for Montalto. 1685 *Addr. Middlesex Just. of Peace in Lond. Gaz.* No. 2010/4 The race of Regicides and Excluders (who Murdered the Royal Martyr your Father). 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 476 The grand jury of Suffolk expressed a hope that the parliament would proscribe all the excluders.

Excluding (eksklūd'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING1.] The action of the vb. EXCLUDE.

1521 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Ovor.* 505 b. The life and the health of the body is nothing els, but an excluding of death and Sickenesse. 1657-8 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 428 The excluding of the old peerage, which have right and are a considerable party. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. ii. § 18 We need not fear . . the excluding of a Deity from being the prime efficient cause of the world.

Excluding, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING2.] That excludes or shuts out; exclusive.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. III. 329 If the Head of the including Faction, offers the Head of the Excluding Party, to assist him . . in the Election of one of the Excludents, let him always be suspicious. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* vi. A sect of . . Methodists, more dismal and more excluding.

Hence **Excludingly** *adv.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 30 Who out of that respect are all of them, not excludingly, any one of them, styled, The Lords Anointed.

† **Excluse**, *v. Obs. rare-1.* [f. L. *exclūs-* ppl. stem of *excludere*.] *trans.* = EXCLUDE.

1513 HEN. VIII in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 288 note, The King of Navarre being excluded from his realm for the assistance given to the French King.

† **Excluse**, *pa. pple. Obs. rare-1.* [ad. L. *exclūsus*, pa. pple. of *excludere*: see EXCLUDE.] Excluded; shut out.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 278 Thai [chestnut trees] not refuse . . clyves ther humour is not excluse.

† **Exclusable**, *a. Obs. rare-1.* [f. L. *exclūs-* (see EXCLUDE v.) + -IBLE.] That may be or should be excluded.

1650-3 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace in Phenix* 1708 II. 371 Neither seem they excludible from Heaven, who, etc.

Exclusion (eksklū'zən). [ad. L. *exclusion-em*, n. of action f. *excludere*: see EXCLUDE.] The action of excluding in various senses.

1. Shutting from a place, a society, etc., debaring from privilege, omitting from a category, from consideration, etc.; an instance of the same.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 80 The most high God is also an infinite God, not onely by exclusion of place, but by the dignity of nature. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. (1857) 372 To have the disposing of the marriage of Britain with an exception and exclusion, that he should not marry her himself. 1626 — *Sylva* § 318 All exclusion of open Air . . maintaineth the Body in his first freshness. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 525 To dare The Fiend . . or aggravate His sad exclusion from the dores of Bliss. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 276 There were 32 Cardinals in the Conclave for the Election of that person, and twenty for his Exclusion. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. iv. Solidity consists in repletion, and so an utter exclusion of other bodies out of the space it possesses. 1698 LUDLOW *Mem.* (1751) I. 14 An Act for the exclusion of the Bishops out of the House of Lords. 1731 ATTERBURY *Serm. on Matt.* xxvii. 25 (Seager) Their exclusion from offices and honours. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 110, I cannot be of opinion, that by his [Burke's] exclusion they have had any loss at all. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* viii. Cromwell was wont to invest his meaning . . in such a mist of words, surrounding it with so many exclusions and exceptions. 1822 AUSTIN *Jurist.* (1879) II. xlix. 832 That [mode of property] . . which implies the largest power of user and exclusion. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. iii. 619 The . . exclusion of the female line . . from succession to fiefs in England.

b. Phrases, † *In exclusion of*, † *to*; † *to the exclusion of*.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 87 Establishing this Method of sheathing, in Exclusion to all that had been till then used in the Navy. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 5 To the Exclusion of all common Humanity to Strangers. 1774 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* v. (1876) 391, I take this study in aid and not in exclusion of the other. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. 15 He spoke in the singular number to the express exclusion of Eugene. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 116 Two vessels entirely filled with water and vapour of water to the exclusion of air or any other gas.

c. *Bill of exclusion, Exclusion Bill:* a bill brought before parliament in the reign of Charles II (1679) for excluding or preventing James, Duke of York, the king's brother, from succeeding to the crown, on the ground of his being a Roman Catholic. So *Exclusion Parliament*.

1700 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 667 Sir William Williams, speaker of the exclusion parliaments in the reign of King Charles the 2d, is dead. 1729 J. BRAMSTON *Art of Politics* 15 When the Exclusion-Bill was in suspense. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xii. 432 The bill of exclusion was drawn with as much regard to the inheritance of the duke of York's daughter as they could reasonably demand. 1872 J. S. BREWER *Stuarts in Eng. Stud.* (1881) 197 Halifax had spoken with great energy against the Exclusion Bill.

2. Method or process of Exclusion(s): the process of discovering the cause of a phenomenon, or the solution of a problem, by successively disproving all but one of the conceivable hypotheses. In *Mathematics*, applied to a method, now obsolete, devised by Frenicle c 1666 for solving problems in the Theory of Numbers.

3. The action of putting or thrusting forth from any receptacle; of laying (eggs), hatching (chickens), bringing forth (a fetus). † Also *concr.* that which is excluded.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vi. 117 That the . . time of the Beares gestation . . lasting but a few dayes . . the exclusion becomes precipitous . . There may . . from this narrow time of gestation ensue a minority or smallness in the exclusion. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 145 The strange sagacity of little insects in choosing fit places for the exclusion of their eggs. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man. I. ii. 176 The Exclusion of the Fetus. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 629/2 The larva of the Newt . . a few days after its exclusion from the egg.

† 4. The action of discharging (excrement). Also *concr.* matter excluded, excrement. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iii. 110 The salt and lizivated serosity . . hath but a single descent, by the guts, with the exclusions of the belly. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 10 The excrements in the Louse, there repositd just before exclusion.

Exclusionary (eksklū'zənəri), *a.* [f. prec. + -ARY1.] Of or pertaining to exclusion; characterized by exclusion.

1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* p. cliv, Note well the persons to whom, in this instance, the exclusionary force is in an immediate way applied. 1849 W. M. BEST *Law Evid.* (1870) 32 Some of these rules are of an exclusionary nature, and reject as legal evidence facts in themselves entitled to consideration.

Exclusioner, *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. as prec. + -ER1.] One who upholds exclusion; *spec.* a supporter of the 'Exclusion Bill' (see EXCLUSION I b). 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2019/3 Other Disaffected Exclusioners. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. (1740) 391 How rampant these Procurators of Power, the Exclusioners, were under such Circumstances. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 439 The court . . were willing to draw up a libel, which should be imputed to the exclusioners, and thus render them hateful to the people.

Exclusionism (eksklū'zəniz'm), *[f. as prec. + -ISM.]* The character, manner, or principles of an exclusionist; exclusivism.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Chr. Observer*. 1864 in WEBSTER; hence in later Dicts.

Exclusionist (eksklū'zənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who favours exclusion; one who would exclude another from some privilege.

1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.*, *On Reading New Bks.* (1852) 22 And those who claim it for themselves or others are exclusionists in literature. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 372, I am not... an exclusionist in matters of society. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Compensation Wks.* (Bohn) I. 47 The exclusionist in religion does not see that he shuts the door of heaven on himself in striving to shut out others.

attrib. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 71 How... could any Minister attempt to remove the relics of the exclusionist system?

b. *Eng. Hist.* A supporter of the *Exclusion Bill*: see EXCLUSION 1 b.

1796 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1854) VI. lxxviii. 329 The reasoning of the exclusionists appeared the more convincing. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 256 Opponents of the court were called Birmingham, petitioners and exclusionists.

Exclusive (eksklū'siv), a. and sb. [ad. med. L. *exclusivus*, f. *exclūs*- ppl. stem of *excludere* to EXCLUDE: see -IVE. Cf. F. *exclusif*, -ive.]

A. adj.

I. That excludes.

1. Having the power or the function of excluding.

rare. *Exclusive voice*: right of veto.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 153 Exclusion, *exclusionus*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 625 We... obstacle find none Of membrane, joint, or limb, exclusive bars. 1688 TATZ *Abd. & Archit.* II. 254 Who with exclusive bills must now dispense, Debar the heir, or starve in his defence. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., Sovereigns have an Exclusive Voice in the Election of Popes. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xxxiv. 217 Your 'tutor'... your friend, your 'BROTHER' (too clearly do I see the exclusive force of that last recognition!).

† 2. Excluding (some other) from participation. Const. of, to. Sometimes quasi-adv. = 'to the exclusion of'. Obs.

1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 66 The Dutch... will drive the Trade of the World exclusive to the English. 1698 LOCKE *Govt.* 125 One that was, by Right of Nature, to Inherit all... exclusive... of his brethren. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxii. 370 By this sudden peace exclusive to the English, the Protestants were... weakened.

3. Not admitting of the existence or presence of (something); unable to co-exist, incompatible. *Exclusive concepts* (Logic): (see quot.)

a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 4 The lowest Degree [of eternal Life and Happiness] is exclusive of all Pain and Misery. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 201 Various persons may concur in the same measure on various grounds. They may be various, without being contrary to, or exclusive of each other. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 93 Exclusive Concepts—animal and vegetable, for instance—do not coincide in any part of their Extension.

4. Of a statement, enumeration, measurement, etc.: Excluding, not comprising (something). Const. of, to. Of an interval: Not including one or both of the specified terminal points. Opposed to *inclusive*.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. Pref. (1739) 3 Not one instance in all that Book is exclusive to the Commons. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* (1656) 105 The word, 'To such' is... rather inclusive as to them, then exclusive.

b. quasi-adv. (and adv.). So as to exclude; according to the exclusive mode of computation. (In the earlier instances the word is perh. the Lat. adv. *exclusivè*: cf. esp. quot. a 1626.)

1545 in *Pittam Crim. Trials* I. 261 Fra the xiiij day forsaide inclusive, to xx day of be samyn exclusive. (a 1626 BACON *Jurisdic. Marches* Wks. 1740 IV. 133 The distinction of *exclusive* and *inclusive* is a distinction both in time and place.) 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 90 From 25th Decemb. last exclusive, to 29th Feb'y following incl. 1724 SWIFT *Wks.* (1778) III. 384 Nor do I know whether he reckons the dross exclusive or inclusive with his three hundred and sixty tons of copper. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Exclusive*... is also used adverbially: as... He sent him all the Gazettes, from No. 105 to No. 300 exclusive. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iii. 24 The châlet... contained four men exclusive of myself and my guide.

¶ In 18th and early 19th c. *exclusive of* is often used where we should now say 'irrespective of', 'apart from (the question of)', 'not to speak of'.

1768 MRS. SHERIDAN *Miss S. Bidulph* (1767) V. 35, I... should (exclusive of any other reasons) have thought myself bound, etc. 1790 ELIZ. PERRY II. 101 He could not, exclusive of his moral character, escape the slur of villany. 1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* II. xii. 118, I think I should like to know her, exclusive of having lost my way. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 676.

II. Excluding all but what is specified.

5. Logic. Of propositions and particles: (see quot. 1864.)

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 111 Logicians... framing a sounde and probable Argument from the proposition Exponent, to the Exclusive. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 4 Exclusive Propositions will form a complex Argument; as, pious Men are the only Favourites of Heaven. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 135 The English Exclusive particles are, one, only, alone, exclusively, etc. *Ibid.* v. 145 Exclusive Propositions limit the Predicate to this one Subject, thereby excluding it from every other Subject.

6. Of a monopoly or grant: Excluding all other persons from the rights conferred. Hence of a right, privilege, possession, quality, etc.: In which others have no share. *Sc. Law*: (see quot. 1861).

1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* i. 129 The French claim... an exclusive fishery upon the sea-coast. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 20 The king's exclusive, legal title. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Diap.* V. 488 They must be under

the immediate and exclusive command of their own commanding officer. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 477 The right of exclusive trade with India, had been withdrawn from the Company. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 354/1 Exclusive Privilege... is used in a limited acceptance to signify the rights and franchises of the nature of monopolies, formerly enjoyed by the incorporated trades of a royal burgh. 1885 *Lpool Daily Post* 1 June 5/2 The *Daily News*... has, by the accuracy of its exclusive information, made, etc.

b. Exclusively confined to, rare.

1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 450 Nor is regret exclusive to the old.

7. Of actions, sentiments, etc.: Strictly limited to the object or objects designated. *Exclusive dealing*: the practice of confining one's custom to certain special tradesmen, esp. on political or ecclesiastical grounds.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos.*, *Election for Beadle* 46 A threat of exclusive dealing was clearly established against the vestry clerk. 1883 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 9 Exclusive devotion to work has the result that amusements cease to please.

8. Employed or followed to the exclusion of everything else; single, sole.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 355 If he had been made the exclusive channel. 1808 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. l. 5, I do not see why these should be the exclusive studies of our schools. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 70 By no means the exclusive medium of thought. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ii. 58 The main or exclusive locomotive organ.

III. 9. Of a corporate body, government, class of society, social circle, etc.: Disposed to resist the admission of outsiders to membership or to intimacy of association. Hence of persons as members of such associations, their temper or principles.

1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xvi. (1869) 312 The same exclusive and narrow-minded spirit [as that of Dissenters]. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xiii. 62 Exclusive! pooh! trash! talk to every body. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 336 The literary class is usually proud and exclusive. 1857 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. x. 256 No religion... was more exclusive than that of the Brahmins. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 162 An oligarchic government, as exclusive as that of the worst days of the Venetian Republic. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 179 The strange animals and rich minerals... which had so enlarged the ideas... of the untraveller and exclusive Israelites.

B. sb.

1. An exclusive proposition or particle. Cf. A. 5.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 943/1 This man hath a special insight in inclusives & exclusives, when he weneth y^e in my words it wer included [etc.]. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 174 The scriptures that say Christ is in heaven, speake without exclusives, or exceptives. a 1655 VINCS *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 285, I will not now stand to prove the exclusive.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 145 These [Exponibles] are divided into *Exclusives*, *Exceptives* and *Restrictives*.

† 2. = *exclusive voice* (see A. 1; cf. It. *esclusiva*).

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 147 Whereby having the Exclusive as they terme it; no Pope can be made but with his liking.

3. An exclusive person. Cf. A. 9.

1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* II. ii. 24 She came out... in full maturity of fastidiousness, a finished Exclusive. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VIII. 75 One by one, the other exclusives were seen engaged in a little tête-à-tête with her Ladyship. 1867 LVD. CHILD *Rom. Repub.* xxiii. 283 She used to be the most fastidious of exclusives.

Exclusively (eksklū'sivli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.]

† 1. In an exclusive sense; by an exclusive mode of computation; with exclusion of the extreme points of a series. Obs.: cf. EXCLUSIVE A. 4 b.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 70 In reckoning your distances... you understood me exclusively, and I meant inclusively. 1626 COWLEY *Davidis* III. (1669) 119 note, Some understand this gift exclusively, as to the Sword, Bow, and Girdle. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* III. ix. (1682) 74 All the Experiments from the 9 to the 17 exclusively our examiner leaving uncancelled.

1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 146 Comencing the 20th of September last exclusively, and ending the 14th Dec. instant inclusively. 1726 AVLIFFE *Parrerg.* 152 The first Part lasts from the Date of the Citation to the... Contestation of Suit, exclusively. 1805 EAST *Reports* V. 246 The word *until*... is used indifferently either inclusively or exclusively.

† 2. To the exclusion of, without the participation of, the persons or things designated. Const. of, to. Obs.

1640 BP. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* App. to § 18 (1817) 409 [In baptism] when water is taken exclusively to the Spirit, it is very true that it is not water that cleanses the soul. a 1691 BOYLE (J.), To be esteemed, exclusively to all the rest, its inexistant elementary ingredients. 1725-6 BROOME *Notes to Odyssey* (J.), Ulysses addresses himself to the queen chiefly or primarily, but not exclusively of the king. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man I. iii. 389 These Criteria might establish the Genuineness of the Prophecies, exclusively of all other Evidences.

3. So as to exclude all except some particular object, subject, etc.; solely.

1650 CROMWELL *Left.* 12 Sept., Are you troubled that Christ is preached? Is preaching so exclusively your function? 1794 PALLEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 294 The power of life and death resided exclusively in the Roman governor. 1825 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 153 We do not owe our fires exclusively to the miner, or exclusively to the coal merchant.

† 4. In a spirit of exclusiveness. Obs. rare.

1854 JANE AUSTEN *Manuf. Park* (1851) 71 A set of men you condemn so exclusively.

Exclusiveness (eksklū'sivnəs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being exclusive; the desire or tendency to exclude others; exclusive character.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exclusiveness*, exclusive quality. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 340 Exclusiveness... arises from the monopolizing spirit of selfishness. 1845 R. JEAN in *Encycl. Metropol.* II. 715/1 The exclusiveness of property. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. vii. 136 There were others who preferred the exclusiveness of a separate table.

Exclusivism (eksklū'siviz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The principle or practice of being exclusive; systematic exclusiveness.

1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 598 *Exclusivism*,—or the principle of keeping others without a certain pale, and boasting of being within ourselves. 1840 *Ibid.* VII. 798 That spirit of gain or exclusivism which has seized those who are called the owners of the streams. 1887 LANG *Myth, Ritual & Relig.* II. 280 We may deprecate the charge of exclusivism.

Exclusivist, rare. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who maintains the exclusive validity (of a theory).

1885 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* Nov. 701 The field of Greek mythology... is the favorite sporting-ground of the exclusivists of the solar theory.

Exclusory (eksklū'sori), a. [ad. late L. *exclūsori-us*, f. *exclūs*- ppl. stem of *excludere*: see EXCLUDE v. and -ORY.] Having the power or the function of excluding; tending to exclude; = EXCLUSIVE A. 1. Const. of.

1584 BONNER in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* II. 179 To put out the Term *peremptory*, and other that were exclusory of further disputations. 1654 'PALEMON' *Friendship* 25 'I were extremely tedious to run over all the Vices and shew how they were particularly exclusory of Friendship. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov. 4/5 The exclusory laws were the result of the narrowest and most exasperating religious intolerance.

† **Excoct**, v. Obs. [f. L. *excoct*- ppl. stem of *excoquere*, f. *ex*- out + *coquere* to boil, melt.]

1. *trans.* To produce, extract, or obtain (chiefly, a metal) by heat.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 508 There is a stone... out of which... (with burning) they excoct brasse. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 843 Salt and sugar, which are excocted by Heat, are dissolved by Cold, and Moisture. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 56 A new Iron is excocted forth of them. 1755 in JOHNSON.

b. To drive off by heat. In quot. fig.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 204/1 If [Becket]... through immoderate violence of zeale, did exceed... the same was excocted againe and purged by the fire of his suffering. 1651 H. MORE in *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 208 Put thy soul into a crypsile... and set it on that fire that will excoct and purge out thy drosse.

2. To drive off the moisture of; to elaborate, refine, mature, ripen.

1574 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 18 b, Arguing an earthy dryness, temperately excocted, and not parched. 1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 179 Their head... is not of ability to excoct the nutriment into the use and comeliness of haire. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 182 The Saliva... so excocted and viscid as to bring hazard of Suffocation. *Ibid.* 297 Bile... too much excocted... makes wild Mischief.

† **Excoct**, pa. pple. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *excoct-us*, pa. pple. of *excoquere*: see prec.] Boiled thoroughly.

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 173 An unsavory humour... which being excoct, settled... and fined from the dregges... is brought to the nature of pure and good Wine.

† **Excoction**, Obs. rare. [ad. late L. *excoction-em*, n. of action f. *excoquere*: see EXCOCT.] The action of extracting or elaborating by heat.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* v. ii. 228 In the excoctions and depurations of Metals it is a familiar error, that to advance excoction, they augment the heat of the Fornace. 1715 tr. *Pancirolii Rerum Mem.* II. vii. 316 There are other Things, which are not as yet found out, as... Excoction of the thinnest Waters.

† **Excodication**, Obs. rare-1. [ad. late L. *excodication-em*, n. of action f. *excodicare* to remove the soil from the roots of a tree, f. *ex*- (see EX- pref.) + *cōdex*, *cōdic-em*, later form of *caudex* stem, trunk.] The action of digging up or removing the soil from the roots of a tree.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 3 Excodication... is hem [vines] to desolate Of erthe, and all from every roote abate.

ExcoGITable (eksks'gɔdɪtəb'l) a. [as if ad. L. **excoGITabilis* f. *excoGITare*: see next.] That admits of being excoGITated. (In quot. mistake for *inexcoGITable*; the It. original has *inexcoGITabile*.)

1590 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 67 They brought mee into a fayre Orchy-ard of excoGITable expense, tyme, and subtiltie of woork-manshippe.

ExcoGITate (eksks'gɔdɪtɪt), v. [f. L. *excoGITat*- ppl. stem of *excoGITare* to find out by thinking, f. *ex*- out + *cōGITare* to think: see COGITATE.]

1. *trans.* To think out; to construct, frame, or develop in thought; to contrive, devise. Also with *inf.* or *sentence* as obj.

c 1530 H. DOWES in *Froude Hist. Eng.* I. 39, I have endeavoured myself... to excoGITate how I might most profit him. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. vi. 12 b, Plinie saith he ever thought y^e the Assrians ExcoGITated the letters, which Cadmus brought out of Phenice into Grece. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxii. 734 The Ancients have excoGITated many and sundry wayes for to find out the true time. 1665 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 167 Dr. Wilkins, Sir Wm. Petty, and Mr. Hooke, with our operator... are ex-

coagitating new rigging for ships. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xx. (1870) II. 4 We here excoagitate no new, no occult principle. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* III. 712 He did at last excoagitate How he might keep the good and leave the bad.

absol. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* viii. 214 He ceases to observe, and begins to presume, or excoagitate.

† 2. *intr.* = COGITATE.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. xxxvii. 266/1 When thereon I doe excoagitate, Intrinsicall and querimonious paines Doe pulverise the concave of my braines.

† **Excoagitate**, *ppl.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *excoagitat-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *excoagita-re*: see *prec.*] Used as pa. *ppl.* of *prec.*

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* II. vii. What noble statutes, ordinances, and actes of counsaile from time to time have bene excoagitate. 1548 HENRY VIII. *Declar. Scolis* 196 It appereth a playne deuse only excoagitate for a delay. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 30 Honour... can be told or excoagitate to be in any Man.

Excoagitated (eks-kō-djīt'itēd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* verb + -ED.] Thought out, contrived, devised.

1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. vii. § 3 An excoagitated and composed tale, to deceive the world. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* x. 267 An assumed or excoagitated principle of our own. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 177 An excoagitated system, arising by the evolution of pure thought.

Excoagitation (eks-kō-djīt'it'jōn). [ad. L. *excoagitation-em*, n. of action f. *excoagita-re* to think out: see EXCOGITATE.]

1. The action of excoagitating; thinking out; reflection, mental contrivance. *Const. of.*

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* I. xxiij. To consideration pertaineth excoagitation and auserment. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. Pref. (1858) 3 Many of them cast away all their fair portion of time, in... excoagitation of idle words. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xliij. The labour of excoagitation is too violent to last long. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) II. 12 Patient excoagitation must be the metaphysician's great instrument. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii. To the excoagitation of this problem, [he] had devoted many anxious hours.

2. A result of the action; a plan thought out; a contrivance, an invention.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 81 The second Experiment is one of the ingenious Excoagitations of M. Gascoign's. 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* I. (1691) 21 All these Particulars, said to be the subtle Excoagitations of the Hollanders. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Excoagitation*, an Invention or Device. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 292, I will impart my own simple excoagitations.

Excoagitative (eks-kō-djīt'it'iv), *a.* [f. EXCOGITATE *v.* + -IVE.] Adapted for, concerned with, or having the power of excoagitating.

1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iv. 170 In mathematics, where the demands on the excoagitative faculties are so great. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov. I had an acute excoagitative ability. I could reason out an idea.

Excoagitor (eks-kō-djīt'it'ar). [agent-n. f. L. *excoagita-re*: see EXCOGITATE and -OR.] One who excoagitates.

1847 SIR W. HAMILTON *Let. De Morgan* 28 An original excoagitor of the doctrine.

† **Excoagitous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—[f. L. *excoagita-re* + -OUS; after med. L. *cōgilōsus*.] Inventive.

1646 N. LOCKYER *Serm.* 15 Impatience is very excoagitous.

† **Excoagulation**, *Obs. rare*—[ad. L. *excoagulation-em*, n. of action f. *excoagita-re* to strain out, f. *ex-* out + *cōlāre* to filter.] The action of filtering or straining out.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 83 A certaine worke made in the reynes to the excretion or excoagulation of Urine.

† **Excommenge**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. AF. **excommenger*, OF. *escommenger*, corresp. to Pr. *escomeniar*, *escomengar*—L. *excommunicā-re* to EXCOMMUNICATE.] *trans.* To excommunicate.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. vii. 186 Yf the synner be fallen into sentence, excommenged or interdyed. 1577 HOLMES *Caron.* II. 26/2 The pope excommenged the towne. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 149 Excommengement... is where a man by the iudgement in Court Christian is Excommenged.

Hence † **Excommengement** [OF. *escommengement*], excommunication.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 24 § 1 Any... excommengement pleded or alleged in the partie playntif. 1531 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* II. xxxii. Yf the excommengement be of record in the kynges courte. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 134 a. None can certifie excommengement but only the Bishop. 1641 [see above].

† **Excommon**, *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. Ex- *pref.* + COMMON: cf. next.] = DISCOMMON (see *quot.*).

1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 241 For lighter offences they [members of Lincoln's Inn, etc.] are only excommoned, or put out of commons, not to eat with the rest.

† **Excommune**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5-6 *excommune* [ad. F. *excommunier*, ad. L. *excommunī-cā-re*: see EXCOMMUNICATE.]

1. *trans.* (Eccl.) = EXCOMMUNICATE 1.

1483 CAXTON *Cato Fij.* Alle those that byleve the sortleges and devynuous been excommuned. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vii. 77 To be excommuned & departed by mortall synne from... the holy chyrche catholyke. 1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. Inconter* 27 He was admonished and excommuned before he was degraded.

2. *transf.* With double obj.: To excommunicate or exclude from.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. IV. i. 15 We cannot recover Paphos proportionably into this Map, behold it therefore peeping VOL. III.

in, but excommuned the lines thereof. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes I. vi. 21 Poets... were excommund' Plato's Common Wealth.

† **Excommunement**, *Obs.*—[ad. OF. *excommunicationem*] = EXCOMMUNICATE.

1530 PALSGR. 218/1 Excommunement, *excommunge*.

Excommunicable (eks-kō-miū'nikābl'), *a.* [f. EXCOMMUNICATE *v.* + -ABLE.] Liable to be excommunicated; deserving excommunication. Of an offence: Punishable by excommunication.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. i. (1617) 84 Altho' they be impious idolaters, wicked Heretikes, persons excommunicable. 1646 Burd. *Issach.* in *Phenix* 1708 II. 281 This Assembly is above the King... to their Orders he must give Obedience: otherwise he is excommunicable. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 13 To render each other odious, or vile, and excommunicable. 1836 KESLER in *Hooker's Wks.* (1845) I. Pref. 28 What offences are excommunicable.

Excommunicant (eks-kō-miū'nikānt). [ad. L. *excommunicant-em*, pr. *ppl.* of *excommunicā-re*: see EXCOMMUNICATE. (With sense 2 cf. EXAMINANT 2.)]

1. One who excommunicates; an excommunicator. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xlii. 308 Might be a greater pain to the Excommunicant than to the Excommunicate.

† 2. = EXCOMMUNICATE B.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 313 Likewise with these, we arrange all... excommunicants, heretiques, vsurers, pandars, histrians, or stage players. 1641 HEVLIN *Hist. Episcopacy* (1657) II. 365 When as the wickednesse of Felicitissimus... was growne unto the height, the Father of his owne authority denounced him excommunicant. 1887 J. MARTINEAU *National Church in Contemp. Rev.* LI. 416 Innumerable swarms of excommunicants—Donatists, Arians, Monophysites, Albigenes, Hussites. [In mod. Dicts.]

Excommunicate (eks-kō-miū'nikāt'), *pa. ppl.*, *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also 6, 8 -loat. [ad. L. *excommunicāt-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *excommunicā-re* (see next).]

A. pa. ppl. and *ppl. adj.*

1. Excommunicated, *arch.*

1566 TINDALE *John* ix. 22 He shulde be excommunicat out of the Sinagoge. 1664 LAMONT *Diary* 21 Sept. 195 Divers persons were excommunicat att this tyme. 1702 HUME *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 129 They... engaged the bishops... to pronounce him (Gavaston) excommunicate if he remained any longer in the kingdom. 1839 BAILEY *Festus Proem* (1848) 5/1 Nor is this An outlawed orb nor excommunicate. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. § 2. 121 None of his allies... could fight side by side with an excommunicate king.

† 2. *Excommunicate things* (tr. Heb. *הִרְעִים* *hērēm*): objects devoted to destruction.

1551 BIBLE (Matthew) *Josh.* vi. 18 If you take of the excommunicate things so shal you make the hooste of Israel excommunicate. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 213 Achan... took of the excommunicate things of Jerico.

B. sb. An excommunicated person.

1568 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. xxxi. 349 Those excommunicates, for whom there is a *Significavit* directed. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV. (1851) 159 Thou hast neglected to abstain from the House of that Excommunicate. 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 135 Jews you as Excommunicates will treat. 1854 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. xxx. 309 They turned the coffin of Gaston de Foix, as an excommunicate, out of the Cathedral.

transf. 1666 SHIRLEY *Brothers* III. i. Poor Fernando, for her sake, must stand An excommunicate from every blessing. 1640 T. CAREW *To my inconstant Mistress* i. Thou, poore excommunicate From all the joys of love.

Excommunicate (eks-kō-miū'nikēt'), *v.* Also 6 -loat. [f. late (Eccl.) L. *excommunicāt-* *ppl.* stem of *excommunicā-re* lit. 'to put out of the community,' f. *ex-* out + *communis* common, on the analogy of *communicā-re* (see COMMUNICATE).]

1. *trans.* (Eccl.) To cut off from communion; to exclude, by an authoritative sentence, from participation in the sacraments and services of the church, or from religious rites in general.

1566-34 TINDALE *John* xvi. 2 They shall excommunicat you. 1579 TOMSON *Catvin's Serm. Tim.* 118/1 To delivier to Satan is nothing else, but to excommunicate a man. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 10 If a man be excommunicated, he shall have no advantage or relief in any plea by the common law. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 189 They [the Druids] were further armed with a power of... excommunicating any obnoxious persons. 1815 WELLINGTON 19 Jan. in *Gurw. Disp.* XII. 250 The actors of the Théâtre Français having been excommunicated... the curate of St. Roch refused to receive the body into the Church. 1875 BYRCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xiii. (ed. 5) 209 Excommunicated by Gregory IX for not going to Palestine, he [Frederick II] went, and was excommunicated for going.

† b. To forbid (an action) under pain of excommunication. *Obs. rare.*

1644 MILTON *Areop.* Wks. (1847) 106/1 Martin the fifth by his bull... was the first that excommunicated the reading of heretical books.

2. *transf.*

1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 3 To be rejected and excommunicated from the fellowship of all honest men. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 46 [In assimilation] those [parts of the chyle] that are like to prove uncomfortable, are excommunicated to the pores. 1823 LAMB *Elia Ser.* I. iii. (1865) 24 He was excommunicated; put out of the pale of the school. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 93 If he were contumacious he might be excommunicated, or, in other words, be deprived of all civil rights and imprisoned for life.

Hence **Excommunicated** *ppl. a.*; also *absol.*, **Excommunicating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1580 BARET *Alt.* E 430 Excommunicated. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 4 The faithfull with a holy scorn neglect his excommunicating of you. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III.

ix. 93 That none eat or drink with such an excommunicated person. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 252 Neither bound to... Obey an Excommunicated Queen. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xxiv. Or dream of greeting, peace or truce, With excommunicated Bruce! 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. vi. Plotting Aristocrats, and excommunicating Dissident Priests. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rank's Hist. Ref.* II. 487 The right of excommunicating... is inherent in every man. 1868 TRENCH *Mirac.* xviii. 303 In case the excommunicated showed no sign of repentance.

Excommunication (eks-kō-miū'nikā'jōn). Also 5 *excomunyacion*. [ad. late L. *excommunicationem*, f. *excommunicā-re*: see *prec.* and -ATION. Cf. F. *excommunication*.] The action of excommunicating or cutting off from fellowship.

1. *Eccl.* The action of excluding an offending Christian from the communion of the Church; the state or fact of being so excluded. Also in wider sense: The exclusion of an offending member from any religious community, e.g. Jewish or heathen.

The Canon Law recognizes two kinds of excommunication: the lesser, by which an offender is deprived of the right to participate in the sacraments; the greater, by which he is cut off from all communication with the church or its members.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxiv. 168 This to be observed upon payne of excomunyacion. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 172 We furthermore straightly inhibitte all manner of persons vnder the payne of the sentence of excommunication... to traually for marchandies. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* (1839) 502 This part of the power of the keys, by which men were thrust out from the kingdom of God, is that which is called excommunication. 1744 POPE *Love of the World Reproved*, A part in every swine No friend... May taste. On pain of excommunication. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 34 A sentence of excommunication was pronounced, which enjoined Ambrose to depart from Milan without delay. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 192 Excommunication seems but a light thing when there are many communions.

b. transf.

1830 HOOD *Haunted H.* I. iii. A house—but under some prodigious ban Of Excommunication. 1840 — *Up the Rhine* 16 The yellow flag which indicates that sanitary excommunication [quarantine]. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 34 He calls you a utilitarian. The greater excommunication being thus denounced against you.

2. Short for 'sentence of excommunication'.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 43/2 To restrain any excommunication from being pronounced... without the approbation of the bishop. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. lvi. 366 By some acts of rapine or sacrilege, he had incurred a papal excommunication. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herrow.* vii. 129 The pope fulminated an excommunication against him.

3. (See *quot.*)

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The rule of the Benedictines gives the name Excommunication, to the being excluded from the oratory, and the common table of the house.

Excommunicative (eks-kō-miū'niket'iv), *a.* [f. EXCOMMUNICATE *v.* + -IVE.] *a.* Characterized by the refusal of communion. *b.* Containing a sentence of excommunication. *c.* Also of persons: Disposed or eager to excommunicate.

1825 COLEBRIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 166 No other Church acts on so narrow and excommunicative a principle. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. II. iv. 68 Thomas à Becket... coming home... excommunicative. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVIII. 65 There was in existence an excommunicative decree against comedians.

Excommunicator (eks-kō-miū'nikēt'ar). [f. as *prec.* + -OR.] One who excommunicates.

1643 PRYNNE *Treachery & Disloy.* 8 King John... himself was one of the Excommunicators. 1681 BAXTER *Answer. Dodwell* II. 12 Who will judg, but the Excommunicator, what is unsinful as to his act? 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. I. vi. 169 The Pope, who succeeded the excommunicator of Elizabeth. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. vii. ii. 94 He must obtain the absolution from his excommunicator.

Excommunicatory (eks-kō-miū'nikēt'ar), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ORY.] *a.* Of or pertaining to excommunication. *b.* = EXCOMMUNICATIVE *c.*

a. 1683 CAVE *Anc. Ch. Govt.* 292 The Excommunicatory letter sent to Acacius himself. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) III. vi. iii. 458 The spiritual death inflicted by the excommunicatory decree of the church at Augsburg. 1884 M. RULE *Pref. to Eadmeri Historia Novorum* 111, The excommunicatory sentence which the council of Bari adjudged the Red King to have incurred.

b. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. vi. The excommunicatory Priests give new trouble in the Maine and Loire.

† **Excommunion**, *Obs.* [? f. EXCOMMUNE *v.*, on the analogy of *communio*. Cf. Fg. *excommunhaō*.] = EXCOMMUNICATION. (Frequent in Milton.)

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Wks. (1847) 51/1 They... holding forth the dreadful sponge of excommunication pronounce him wiped out of the list of God's inheritance. 1644 Remonstr. *Ch. Int.* 32 There was an Excommunion from the chief of their Church, against any of his Religion that would not do the like. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power Eccl. Causes* Wks. 1738 I. 549 Such are punished by Excommunion only.

† **Excommunny**, *Obs.* In 6 *excommunny*. [a. OF. *excommunie*, f. *excommunier* to excommunicate.] = EXCOMMUNICATE.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. ix. 195 Paynes canonycalles as ben excommunnye, suspencyon, interdyte.

Exco(m)myne, var. form of EXCOMMUNE *v.* *Obs.*

† **Exconavate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *ex-* out + *conavus* CONCAVE + -ATE.] *trans.* To hollow out.

1599 A. M. tr. *Cabellouet's Bk. Physique* 141/2 Exconavate an onione, replenishe him agayne with saffern, etc.

† **Excordiate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. EX + L. *cord-*, *cor* heart + -(I)ATE.] Deprived of heart or courage.

1594 *Zepharia* xxxix. If at last, she all, through fear excoriate, Command thee not to peace.

Excoriable (ekskō'riāb'l), *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *excoriā-re* (see next) + -BLE.] Capable of being excoriated; that may be rubbed or stripped off.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 147 Such a natural net is the scaly covering of fishes... even in such as are excoriable and consist of smaller scales, as Bretts, Soals.

Excoriate (ekskō'riēt), *v.* Also *pa. pple.* 6-9 EXCORIATE. [f. L. *excoriāt-* ppl. stem of *excoriāre* to strip off the hide, f. *ex-* out + *corium* hide.]

†1. *trans.* To pull off the skin or hide from (a man or beast); to flay. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 41 Otanes... whom Cambyzes had excoriated for false judgement. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* iv. 13 Beasts... being excoriated or flayed, were cut down from the neck to the rump. a 1681 WHARTON *Fasts & Fests.* Wks. (1683) 26 He [St. Bartholomew] was... excoriated, or flayed alive. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* ii. xv. 77 They compliment them [their victims] upon... the delicacy of their limbs prior to excoriating them.

b. *transf.* To strip off the rind or bark from.

1775 ASH, *Excoriating*, taking off the bark.

2. To remove portions of the skin (or analogous membrane) from. Now chiefly *Path.* of the action of corrosives, of abrasion, etc.

1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* E ij a, Excoriate and wounde dayly they self with sharpe hayr. 1605 TIMME *Quersil.* i. xiii. 60 The intralls being excoriated, death by a lingering consumption ensueth. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 109 The ends of his fingers are supposed to be excoriated. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 77 Stuffing my nose with spirit of hartshorn, till the whole inside was excoriated. 1857 C. BRONTE *Professor* II. xx. 104 My lips... were excoriated as with vinegar and gall. 1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Briggs & I* 201 The grand idea of how to fix it in a boy's memory was to excoriate his palm.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1633 J. FISHER *Trojan* iii. viii. in Hazl. *Dodslay* XII. 506 Though wrongs excoriate the heart. 1661 R. W. CONF. *Charac.*, *Colledge Butler* (1800) 67 He can excoriate a loafe. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 233 Excoriating the Language Latiale. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 209 It [lightning] excoriated the lower part of the head post.

4. To strip or peel off (the skin); to remove (the lining membrane) by corrosion.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cix. 41 b, Excoriat the skyn and maturat the matter. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 71 Because it may be excoriated or flayed off. a 1691 BOYLER *Hist. Air* xix. Wks. 1772 V. 694 The heat of the Island Squauena... excoriates the skin. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 445 To prevent... the matter, from excoriating the skin. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 62 Exuding acrid matter, and thereby excoriating the cuticle.

Excoriate (ekskō'riēt), *ppl. arch.*; also 6-7 -at. [ad. L. *excoriāt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *excoriā-re*: see next.] A. Used as *pa. pple.* of *prec.* B. *ppl.* a. = next.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyse* (1546) K j, If the bowels be excoriat, ye shal give thys pecular remedy. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 344 Traitor... Thow seruis quick to be excoriate. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 109 While hips excoriat, made him swaddle Through all the corners of the saddle. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 5 A shattered veteran... with excoriate forks. 1814 CARY *Dante* 55 The pack... came Excoriate from the lash.

† b. with allusion to the practice of circumcision.

1611 *Panegy. Verses* in Coryat *Crudities*, He more prevail'd against the xcoriate Iewes Then Broughton could.

Excoriated (ekskō'riēt), *ppl. a.* [f. EXCORIATE *v.* + -ED.] Having the skin or rind rubbed or stripped off. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 49 The decoction of a Fox excoriated and embowelled... used as an embrocation. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* (J.), An hypersarcosis arises upon the excoriated eyelid. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 233 'Tis meer excoriated Latality. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) II. 206 Pointing to his excoriated frame.

Excoriation (ekskō'riē'jən), [f. EXCORIATE *v.*: see -ATION. Cf. F. *excoriation*.]

1. The action of excoriating; the state of being excoriated; † a. the action or process of flaying (a man or beast (*obs.*)); b. the action of abrading a portion of the cuticle, or of the coating of any organ of the body; an instance of this; c. the action of stripping off (the bark of a tree).

a. 1607 BREWER *Lingua* iii. v. A little before the excoriation of Marsyas. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 220 Some keep the day of his [Bartholomew's] Excoriation; and some, the day of his Decollation holy. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. ii. ix. 141 After the killing of the Holocaust, follows the excoriation, and dissection.

b. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 259 The reed flyx... wyth of the guttys excoracyoun Sendyth owte sangweyn agestoun. 1578 LYTE *Dodens* iv. lxxx. 544 They drinke it [tragacanth], against excoriation or knawing of the bladder. 1596 DANETT *Tr. Comines* 206 A sharpe sickness of excoriation and the stone. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xxii. 84 What Flagellations and Excoriations of the Body. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 133 P 3, I was punished with artificial excoriations in hopes of gaining new graces with a new skin. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 99 The Germans... complained of a slight excoriation of the lips. 1813 W. HEBERDEN in *Med. Trans.* (1815) V. 39 Stopping the Excoriation... consequent upon continual Pressure in Bed. 1844 TUPPER *Twins* xv, Lash, lash, lash, in furious and fast succession... to the universal excoriation of Mr. Julian Tracy.

c. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 125 The constant excoriation of the bark also produces a variety of hues.

2. *fig.*

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 207 Hee hath marvellously

enhanc'd the revenues... of the Crowne, though with a pitifull excoriation of the poorer sort. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 22 It is the excoriation and exulceration of mens spirits that usually causeth the smart.

3. An excoriated place (on the body): a sore.

c 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* App. ix. (1888) 221 A plastre devised by the kinges Maiestie at Greenwich, and made at Westminster, to heale excoriations. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., He had a grievous excoriation behind, with riding post. 1874 tr. *Van Buren's Dis. Genit. Org.* 19 The epithelium comes off in patches, leaving irregular excoriation.

† **Excorporate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *ex-* (see EX-*pref.*) + *corpor-*, *corpus* body + -ATE³. Cf. INCORPORATE.] Disembodied.

a 1609 T. GOTT *Bajazet* iv. ix. So Jove I come, excorporate, divine, Immortal as thyself.

Excorse: see EXCOURSE *v.* *Obs.*

Excoriicate (ekskō'rikēt), *v.* [f. L. *ex-* out + *cortic-* stem of *cortex* bark, shell + -ATE³.] *trans.* To pull or strip off the bark from (a tree), or the shell from (a nut, seed). Also *fig.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 63 The seeds... are excoriated by a knife. 1664 EVELYN *Sylvia* 69 Moss is to be rubb'd and scrap'd off with some fit instrument of Wood, which may not excoriate the Tree. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* v. (1886) 16 Looking about the nails as if he had been excoriated millions of new walnuts.

b. *fig.*

1600 O. E. *Repl. to Libel* vi. 31 To make his eloquence seeme more admirable, he doth excoricate certaine Latin words according to his Romish fashion.

Hence **Excoricated** *ppl. a.*

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Excoricated*, flayed or pieled. 1693 SIR E. KING in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 863 (Whole Oatmeal, or) an Excoricated Oat. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Diahexapte*, Take Juniper-Berries unexcoricated, and Bay Berries excoricated.

Excoriication (ekskō'rikē'jən), [f. *prec.*: see -ATION. Cf. F. *excoriication*.] The action of stripping off or peeling the bark (from a tree).

1664 EVELYN *Sylvia* (1776) 517 The prejudice accruing thereby as to the Tanner (in regard of the more difficult Excoriication). 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Infirmitates of trees*, Excoriication and Bark-Baring.

† **Excource**, *sb.* *Obs.* [variant of EXCURSE, after the analogy of COURSE.]

1. The action of running forth or out; an excursion or sally; usually a hostile or marauding one.

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 35 The robes and excourses divided, to be made or not made, as ye shal se the case to requyre. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 20 b, He assailed and invaded more inwardly... by excourses of his horsemen. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* iii. ii. 43 During the whole time of the witches excource, the diuell occupeth the roome and place of the witch.

2. a. The means of sallying forth. b. The extent of ground covered, range (of a person's activity, also of a chain of mountains).

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* I. 6 The nation of Britons... havinge thether excourse owt of Fraunce did occupie the ilonde. *Ibid.*, The mountayne Grampius... from the entree of the ryver Dee... hath excourse to the Irish seas. 1555 BONNER *Necess. Doctr.* C, The Excource of hym is even unto the helles.

3. = EXCURSUS 2.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 144 He interlaceth a fond excourse of the authoritie of the later writers.

† **Excource**, *v.* *Obs.* † Also *excource*. [var. of SCOURSE.] *intr.* To exchange, barter, 'swop'. (It is doubtful whether quot. 1593 belongs here.)

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 52 b, So shall you be ready to curse God, and desire to be swallowed quicke, to excorse the agony you are in. 1623 COCKERAM II, To Change... Excource, Trucke, Traffique... Barter.

† **Excreable**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *ex-(s)creabilis*, f. *ex-(s)creā-re*: see EXCREATE and -ABLE.] That may be spit out.

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Excreable*, which easily may be spit out. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Excreable*, that may be voided by spitting or retching. a 1745 SWIFT (W.), 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Excrease, var. of EXCREASE *v.* *Obs.*

† **Excreate**, *v.* *Obs.*—0 [f. L. *ex-(s)creāt-*, ppl. stem of *ex-(s)creā-re* to spit out by coughing (f. *ex-* out + *screā-re* to hawk, hem) + -ATE³.] *trans.* To cough or hawk up; to spit out.

1623-6 in COCKERAM. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; whence in mod. Dicts.

† **Excreation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *ex-(s)creatiō-em*, n. of action f. *ex-(s)creā-re*: see *prec.*] The action of coughing up or spitting out; expectoration.

a 1556 CRAMMER *Wks.* II. 320 Extreme coughing and excreations which I cannot eschew. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 204 The rennet... stayeth bleeding, and refresheth excreations of blood. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 277 Sweet... Incrassating Things... may help Excreation out of the Throat. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* (1650) 323 The excrements of the braine must daily be avoyded thorow the mouth by spetting and excreation.

Excrement (ekskrēmēt), [a. F. *excrement*, ad. L. *excrement-um* what is sifted out, f. *excrē-*, *excrēre* (see EXCERN, EXCRETE), f. *ex-* out + *crēre* to sift.]

† 1. That which remains after a process of sifting or refining; the dregs, lees, refuse. In quot. *ppl.* only. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 161 b, When as in it shall no other be containyd or remaine then the excrementes of

the sage. 1620 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. clxxiii. 501 Tartar is the excrementes of wine, which sticke to the vessell. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earik* (1734) 299 This Earth... he stiles the very dregs and excrementes of nature.

2. *Phys. a.* 'That which is cast out of the animal body by any of the natural emunctories' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); superfluous matter thrown off by the bodily organs; an excreted substance. Now *rare* in general sense.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Excrementum*, the dregges or excrementes of digestion made in the bodie; as flume, choler, melancholie, urine, sweate, snivell, spittel, milke, ordure. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1846) 289 Why doe they not... offer us their Spittle, and other excrementes of the body to be kissed? 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 356 This excrement [urine] is meere proper to four-footed living-beasts. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz Surg.* iii. iv. 227 Corruption is the excrement of wounds. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. S iv b/2 The Nose serves to... give a Passage to a Sort of Excrement. 1745 BERKELEY *Let. Wks.* 1871 IV. 305 The gout... throws off a sharp excrement from the blood to the limbs.

transf. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 180 b, Whether it [manna] be the sweate or excrement of the Heavens, or a certaine spittle of the starres. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Some hold ambergrise... an excrement of the sea.

b. *esp.* 'The alvine faeces or the waste matter discharged from the bowels' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). Commonly *pl.* or *collect. sing.*; rarely *sing.* with *an.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* ii. (1541) 18 b, Breede haueing moch branne, fylleth the bealy with excrementes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 213 The excrement which they auoyde is a lyuynge worme. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 413 But... he is an ill woodman that knows not the size of the beast by the proportion of his excrement. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* (1711) 209 A fly, driven from a Hony-pot, will... finish his Meal on an Excrement. 1843 J. A. SMITH *Product. Farming* (ed. 2) 88 The excrementes of all animals contain less nitrogen than their food. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xiv. 326 Sausage-shaped masses of excrement.

† c. Superfluous matter thrown off by a plant. *Obs.*

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 43 Trees and plants... grow, bloome, and bring forth fruit; which fruit Aristotle sayth, cometh from them instead of excrement. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 29 How should an excrement [Cuckow-spitt] of so many several Plants, still breed one and the same Animal. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Gums, diverse juices, balms, &c. issuing spontaneously from their respective trees, are sometimes called excrementes.

3. *fig.* (In 16-17th c. often as an opprobrious designation of persons.)

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Author's Pref., Abject sillie men we be... yea and if you will, certaine excrementes and outcasts of the world. 1624 ROGERS *Naaman* 171 pta was thrown out for a base excrement from the family of Gilead. a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 142 Thou common-shore of this poetic town, Where all our excrementes of wit are thrown.

† **Excrement** 2. *Obs.* [ad. L. *excrement-um*, f. *excrē-*, *excrēre*, f. *ex-* out + *crēre* to grow.]

1. That which grows out or forth; an outgrowth; said *esp.* of hair, nails, feathers.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 109 It will please his Grace... to dallie with my excrement, with my mustachio. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) Cj, Men, beasts and fowles... haue outwardly some offensive excrement, as haire, or feathers. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maj.* A iv a, Siluer and gold, the white and yellow excrementes of the earth? 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 85/2 Agarick, an Excrement or hard Mushroom, growing out of the sides of old Trees. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* xiv. 236 That Excrement in the Negroes being more like Wool than haire.

b. A growth, product.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 507 The excrementes of the poole... are the frogge and the creuisse.

2. *fig.* (When the notion is that of 'superfluous outgrowth', this is sometimes not easily distinguished from the *fig.* use of EXCREMENT 1.)

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 59 The myst, it is the excrement or the superfluite of the cluddis. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* i. A iij b, Our Religion in England is no newe excrement of the braine of man. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xciv. (1612) 376 Wit so is wisdomes Excrement. a 1677 BARROW *Serm. Wks.* 1716 I. 322 Unwilling to part with the very superfluities and excrementes of their fortune.

3. *abstr.* Growth, increase, augmentation.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 653 Otherwise they [great Worms] would increase after the same sort in all respects, as the common Wasps do. The excrement is only in the small Worms. 1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microt.* 47 Augmentation... is the excrement of some Note. For in it is put a Minime for a Semibreve.

† **Excrement**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. EXCREMENT *sb.*] *intr.* To void excrement.

1622 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 347 [She] had neyther eate, nor drunke, nor yet excremented for thirteene yeares.

Excremental (ekskrēmēntāl), *a.* 1 [f. EXCREMENT 1 + -AL.]

† 1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, the dregs or baser part of any substance. Cf. EXCREMENT 1 f. Of food: Consisting largely of matter useless for nutrition. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 193 b, Vitrioll containeth much of the waterie and excrementall moystrure in it. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* xxvi. 179 The flesh, the soule's imprisoner, Of excrementale earth is wholly fack. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 525 Swines flesh... is less excremental then Pigs flesh, and therefore more nutritible. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* (1650) 83 They have in their flesh much moist, and excrementall juyce. 1655 MOUTET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 183 A Cuckow, whose much spitting argueth a corrupt and excremental Flesh. 1666 R. MATTHEW

Unl. Alch. § 170. 180 To take a few grains of the excremental parts, out of an ounce of the substantial parts.

2. Of the nature of excrement or evacuated matter. 1574 *Newton Health Mag.* 2 The fifth and excremental matter of the body is thereby [by exercise] scattered and avoyded. 1658 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* ii. vii. (ed. 4) 115 Whether those little dusty particles upon the lower side of the leaves be seeds and seminal parts, or rather... excremental separations, we have not been able to determine. 1878 *Foster Phys.* ii. i. § 1. 183 The nutritious digested material is separated from the indigested or excremental material.

b. *fig.* (cf. EXCREMENT¹ 3). 1591 *Greene Disc. Coynage* (1859) 40 Vipers of the world, and an excremental reversion of sin. 1593 *Nashe Christ's T.* (1613) 159 In a damnable state are you, O ye excremental vessels of lust.

3. Pertaining to or consisting of excrements; concerned with or proceeding from excrements.

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelkoner's Bk. Physike* 139/2 When any man his excremental intestine issueth out. 1644 *Donne Sermon* xvii. 164 a. The spitting places and excremental corners of the Streets. 1768 *Lloyd Genius, Envy & Time* 97 Mere excremental maggots, bred in poets topsy-turvy head. 1873 *W. Houghton Sk. Brit. Insects* 115 Besides excremental food they prey on insects. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jrm.* 15 Nov. 2/4 In excremental contaminations especially lies the greatest risk [of cholera poison].

† **Excremental**, *a.* ² *Obs. rare.* [f. EXCREMENT² + -AL.] Of the nature of an outgrowth or excrement.

1644 *Milton Areop.* (Arb.) 45 Her whiteness is but an excremental whiteness. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 46 Art [the polling of the hair, paring the nails, etc.] doth daily turn... those things which are but excremental, to be ornamentall.

Excremential (ekskriment'jal), *a.* ¹ *Obs. rare.* [f. EXCREMENT¹ + -IAL. Cf. Fr. *excrementiel*.] = EXCREMENTAL¹.

1847 *Johnston in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 226 Its pores are choked by excremental fluids.

† **Excrementitious**, *a.* ¹ *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ITIOUS.] = EXCREMENTITIOUS¹.

1636 *Featly Clavis Myst.* liii. 740 If nature produceth... precious stones of excrementitious moisture. 1694 *Westcott Script. Herb.* 22 Green beans are cold and moist and excrementitious. 1707 *Floyer Physic. Pulse-Watch* 24 Excrementitious Humours, as Urine, Sweat, and hot Fumes from the Blood.

Excrementitious (ekskriment'i'sh), *a.* Also 7 -all. [f. as next + -AL. Cf. Fr. *excrementitiel*.] = EXCREMENTITIOUS.

1660 *Venner Via Recta* iii. 51 If it [veal] be too young, then it is ouer-moist, crude, and excrementitious. 1857 *Bullock tr. Casaux's Midwif.* 230 An excrementitious part, charged with carbon, forms the meconium.

Excrementitious (ekskriment'i'sh), *a.* ¹ [f. assumed L. **excrementici-us* (f. *excrement-um* EXCREMENT¹) + -ITIOUS.]

† 1. Of the nature of the dregs or worthless part of any substance. Of food: Consisting largely of matter useless for nutrition = EXCREMENTAL¹ 1.

1643 *Hart Arraignm. Ur.* ii. 8 The... excrementitious part of the food is voided forth. 1661 *Lovell Hist. Anim. & Min. Introd.*, The flesh of wild beasts is lesse excrementitious and dryer, than that of the tame.

2. Of the nature of excrement or excreted matter. 1586 *Bright Melanch.* xix. 118 The aged... faile in the execution of external actions... by excrementitious humiditie. 1643 *Rowlandson God's Bless.* 35 As if mildew were... an excrementitious humor. 1670 *Boyle in Phil. Trans.* V. 2013 We kept the same Duckling in the same Receiver very close... to keep in the excrementitious steams of her body. 1744 *Berkeley Siris* § 30 Exhaling vessels, for carrying off excrementitious parts, are discovered throughout the whole surface of the vegetable. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 435 The scent of excrementitious animal juices, such as musk, civet, etc. 1846 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxii. 297 Almost all insects discharge some drops of an excrementitious fluid. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* II. 740 s. v. *Guano*, This extraordinary excrementitious deposit of certain sea-fowls.

fig. 1641 *Compl. conc. Corruptions & Grievances* 4 Swear to all we must, or else be thrust out as... excrementitious burthens of the Church. 1663 *D. A. Art Converse* 39 The very scum of the world, and... the very excrementitious part of mankind.

3. Pertaining to or arising from excrement. ¶ Also (*nonce-use*), Full of excrement, foul with ordure. 1798 *A. Young Trav. Fr.* 160 When brisk mountain gales do not ventilate these excrementitious lanes. 1887 *Q. Rev.* 7 Jan. 209 There is indeed reason to suspect the existence of such excrementitious pollution of the soil.

Hence † **Excrementitiously** *adv.*, *a.* so far as the excrementitious portion is concerned; *b.* (*nonce-use*) nauseatingly, disgustingly. † **Excrementitiousness**, excrementitious quality; in quot. *concr.*

1638 *T. Whitaker Blood of Grape* 44 Cold and dry in temper, but excrementitiously moist. 1660 *Fisher Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 374 Men Excrementitiously exact and diligent to very Dotage. 1660 *tr. Paracelsus' Archidoxis* ii. 81 On this wise are all the voidings of the excrementitiousness of the body.

† **Excrementitious**, *a.* ² *Obs.* [f. assumed L. **excrementici-us* (f. *excrement-um* EXCREMENT²) + -OUS. Cf. prec.] Consisting of, or of the nature of, an outgrowth.

1645 *Howell Lett.* i. xxx. 60 Hair is but an excrementitious thing. 1677 *Hale Prim. Orig. Man.* iii. iv. 266 These [feathers] are excrementitious, and not really parts of the Bird.

† **Excrementive**, *a.* ¹ *Obs. rare.* [f. EXCREMENT¹ + -IVE.] Fitted to carry off or discharge excrement (from the body).

1647-77 *Feltham Resolves* ii. lii. 262 It may, indeed, be thought a modesty in nature, to cover those excrementive parts, which, left uncover'd, perhaps might offer offence.

† **Excrementize**, *v.* ¹ *Obs. rare.* [f. EXCREMENT¹ + -IZE.] *intr.* To void excrements.

1670 *Wood Life* (1848) 135 Inflamed with strong liquors, they went into the balcony... and excrementized in the street.

† **Excrementous**, *a.* ¹ *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *excrement-um* (see EXCREMENT¹) + -OUS.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, EXCREMENT¹.

1616 *Surfl. & Markh. Country Farme* 391 The common Nut hath power to drie... the excrementous moisture of all things whereunto it is applied. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 95 The corrupt and excrementous humors in man are animated into lyce. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Excrementous**, *a.* ² *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *excrement-um* (see EXCREMENT²) + -OUS.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an outgrowth.

1597 *Lowe Chirurg.* (1634) 23 *Pe.* Which are the Members called excrementous? *Jo.* The nailes and the haire.

† **Excrementuous**, *a.* ¹ *Obs.* [f. EXCREMENT¹ + -(U)OUS.] Of the nature of excrement, refuse, or dregs; = EXCREMENTITIOUS¹.

1576 *Baker Jewell of Health* 4 b, When therefore... the grosser and excrementuous partes abyde in the bottome of the Lymbecke. 1616 *Surfl. & Markh. Country Farme* 672 Although the heronshew be a royal meate... his flesh is full of excrementuous parts.

† **Excesse, excreasce, sb.** *Obs.* [f. next.] A growing out; in quot. *concr.* excess amount, increase.

1707 *Stewart Index to Scots Acts* 14 (Jam.) The excesse of the excise or the inland salt and forraign commodities, etc. 17... W. FORBES *Suppl.* Dec. 56 (Jam.) There happened in the coining sometimes an excesse on the tale, of five or six shillings or thereby, in one hundred pounds.

† **Excesse, excreasce, v.** *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc. excesse*. [ad. L. *excrēscere*: cf. INCREASE.] *intr.* To grow out or forth; to constitute an excrement; to increase inordinately; to exceed what is usual.

1570 *B. Googe Pop. Kingd.* ii. (1880) 236 So hath this wretched kinde of men in little time excreast. 1588 *A. King tr. Canisius' Catech.* h vij, Quhilk [xi days] addit to yet 3ere quhairin it excreasise makis y^e same to exeid the common 3ere of y^e sone be 19 dayes. 1692 *Ed. Taylor tr. Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 71 The Pores... so numerous in the Skin, thro' which the Hairs excrese.

Hence † **Excreas-ing** *pp.* *a.* 1578 *Banister Hist. Man* 2 a, When a bone in any part, stretcheth forth his substance in excreasing manner. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 145 How this excreasing power should have crept into the whole Church.

Excescence (ekskres'ens), *Also 6 exorescence.* [ad. L. *excrēscētia*, f. *excrēscere* -em: see EXCRESCENT and -ENCE. Cf. Fr. *excescence*.]

† 1. The action of growing out or forth. Also, immoderate growth, overflow, abnormal increase.

1533 *Bellenend Livy v.* (1822) 409 Thare gudis war multipliyt be excescence of the profit that they have won. 1615 *Crooke Body of Man* 83 There is a double limit, beyond which the excescence of the Haire dooth not proceede. 1649 *Selden Lavus Eng.* i. xl. (1739) 60 This Island... became a common Sewer to the Excescence of those Eastern peoples. 1677 *Hale Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. ix. 225 Our annual Winters correct the excescence of Insects. 1752 *D. Campbell in Scots Mag.* (1753) July 347/1 The said excescence of the rents of that farm would... be accounted for to them.

† *b.* = EFFLORESCENCE 4. *Obs.* 1718 *J. Chamberlayne Relig. Philos.* III. xxvii. § 12 The Excescence of Salt-Petre from old Walls made of Mortar and Stone.

2. Of a feeling, etc.: Exuberant outburst; exuberance. Now rare. In early use: † Overblown pride; swagger.

1609 in *Biblioth. Regia* 28 The insolence and excescence of the Popish pretended clergy. 1648 *Milton Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. (1858) 565 Of such like stuff we meet not any where with more excescence then in his own lavish Pen. a 1667 *Jer. Taylor (W.), Excescences of Joy.* 1768 *Johnson Pref. to Shaks. in Wks.* (1787) IX. 281 The exuberant excescence of his diction I have often lopped. 1867 *A. Barry Sir C. Barry* vi. 232 The excescences of that ardent desire for perfection.

3. Something that grows out; a natural outgrowth or appendage. Now somewhat rare.

1633 *T. Adams Exp. a Pet.* ii. 20 Even these excescences [hairs] are ornaments. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* i. 8 Nature having imp'd her [Butterfly's] wings... with these plumose excescences. 1782 *W. F. Martyn Grog. Mag.* I. 38 Nor ever cutting their hair or nails to whatever length these excescences may grow. 1849 *Ruskin Ser. Lampy* vi. § 15-17 Their character of sublimity passes into excescences... into mane and beard as in the lion. 1871 *Darwin Desc. Man* II. xii. 35 These horns consist of an excescence of bone covered with a smooth sheath.

fig. a 1681 *GLANVILL Sermon on 1 Pet. i. 22* (1681) 122 Shall we lose a Limb for an Excescence, or... an Essential of Religion for that which is but accessory? 1755 *Young Centaur Wks.* 1757 IV. iv. 191 They are mere excescences to the good man's happiness; and he has no more feeling in them than in his hair, or his nail. 1768-74 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 42 Have we not motives for those excescences of action? 1868 *M. Pattison Academ. Org.* v. 253 The professor was an excescence on the examination system.

3. An abnormal, morbid, or disfiguring outgrowth; a disfiguring protuberance or swelling on an animal or vegetable body.

1578 *Lyte Dodoens* i. xli. 61 Wartes, and such like excescence, or superfluous outgrowings. 1599 [see ALIENATE *pp.* a. 2]. 1681 *tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Excescences*... wartes or pieces of flesh. a 1682 *Sir T. Browne Tracts* 60 This is no proper Berry, but a kind of Vessicular excescence. 1713 *CHELSELDEN Anat.* i. i. (1726) 7 Bony excescences upon the bones are frequent. 1752 *BERKELEY Tar-Water Wks.* 1871 III. 500 Tumours, wens, and preternatural excescences. 1807 *J. E. Smith Phys. Bot.* 346 Many of our Willows bear round excescences, as large as peas, on their leaves. 1844 *Duffon Deafness* 97 Fungous excescences [of the ear] may be removed either by the forceps or the knife.

b. transf. and fig. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 226 Pedantry is but... A stupified Excescence, like a Wen, Fed by the peccant Humours of learn'd Men. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 378 A room... from the upper part of which are dependent many excescences. 1839 *MURCHISON Silur. Syst.* i. xxxvi. 408 An irregular excescence from the main ridge of trap. 1871 *B. Taylor Faust* (1875) I. 318 note, The piece [Oberon and Titania's golden wedding] can only be regarded as an excescence.

Excescency (ekskres'ensi). Also 6-7 -sy, -sis. [f. as prec.: see -ENOT.]

1. Excescent state or condition; the quality or fact of growing out or forth; abnormal or excessive development; an instance of the same. † In early use also: An exuberant outburst, an extravagance.

1638 *FEATLEY Strict. Lyndom.* ii. 12 The excescencie and superabundance of Saints satisfactions. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp. Exhort.* § 7 Some Saints have had excescencies and eruptions of holiness in the instances of uncommanded duties. *Ibid.* i. ii. § 25 Our Fastis... and all exterior acts of religion are to be guided by our Superiour, if he sees cause to assuage any excescencie. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 172 The Deduction and Moderation of their [the Nails'] Excescencie to a just extensure. a 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* 149 An extraordinary excescency of bones below... the rump bone. 1748 *tr. Vegetius Distemp. Horses* 202 If there is an Excescency of Flesh, you shall boil Grass with Oil and put it in it.

† 2. Something that is excescent; an outgrowth; = EXCRESCENCE 2. Often applied to fungi. *Obs.*

1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* 146 Wartes and suche lyke excescensys on the face. 1597 *GERARD Herbal* clxii. 1384 The earthie excescencies, called Mushrooms. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 5 Pruned of their luxuriant excescencies. 1646 *J. HALL Poems* Pref., A Mushroom though but an excescency, well drest is no poison, but a Salad. 1653-5 *H. MORE Antid. Ath.* ii. xi. (1712) 73 The red pugged attire of the Turkey, and the long Excescency that hangs down over his Bill. 1704 *SWIFT Batt. Bks.* (1711) 246 Excescencies in form of Teats. 1736 *BAILEY, Excescency*, that which sticks to or grows upon another thing, as cat's tails upon a nut tree, etc.

† 3. An abnormal, morbid, or unsightly outgrowth; = EXCRESCENCE 3. *Obs.*

1641 *MILTON Reform.* ii. (1851) 43 A huge and monstrous Wen little lesse then the Head it selfe, growing to it by a narrower excescency. 1691 *RAY Creation* (1701) ii. 236 A large Wen upon our Faces... or any the like superfluous Excescency.

b. transf. and fig. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* xi. (1851) 424 Hee... would have onely the excescencies of evil prun'd away for the present. a 1677 *BARROW Sermon* Wks. 1716 I. 158 Oaths as they commonly pass are mere excescencies of speech. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1 p. 5 Ambition, lust, envy, and revenge are excescencies of the mind. 1756-82 *J. WARTON Ess. Pope* (1782) I. iii. 132 The two last books of the Iliad may be thought not to be excescencies but essential to the poem.

Excescent (ekskres'sent), *a.* Also 6 *ex-crescent*. [ad. L. *excrēscēnt-em*, pr. pp. of *excrēscere*: see EXCESCE *v.*]

1. † *a. gen.* That grows out. *Const. from (obs.).*

b. Bot. of a peduncle (see quot. 1857).

1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 172 The excescent, super-crescent, and ever-crescent parts. 1677 *Hale Prim. Orig. Man.* iii. ii. 257 The first spontaneous production of Men... was in certain Folliculi or Bladders, excescent from the Earth. 1779 *Projects in Nat. Hist.* 107/2 They will wash this excescent substance off. 1834-43 *SOUTHEY Doctor* (1862) 24 Matter will arise contingent to the story... or ex-crescent from it. 1857 *HENFREY Bot.* § 139 Sometimes the peduncles undergo expansion during the ripening of the seeds, so as to form part of the fruit; such an inflorescence or peduncle is called excescent.

2. † *a.* Growing in excess or beyond normal limits; excessive (*obs.*). *b.* Growing abnormally out of something else; constituting an excescence; redundant, superfluous.

1633 *T. ADAMS Exp. a Peter* ii. 13 We pare off such ex-crescent blemishes that the body may be perfect. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 69 The virtue of chrysocal is... to inhibit ex-crescent flesh. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 153 Their Immediate successors are against your Prelatical ex-crescent power. 1697 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* iv. x. (1715) 248 She from the Fore-head of a new foal'd Colt Th' ex-crescent Lump doth seek. 1732 *Pope Ess. Man* ii. 49 Ex-punge the whole, or lop the ex-crescent parts [of Science]. 1886 *F. FORD in Mag. of Art* Nov. 8 There is an ex-crescent structure of wood stuck on to the wall.

3. Constituting an excess over the normal quantity. Formerly, *spec.* in Chronology.

1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcel.* xxvi. i. 456 note, The odde day which everie fourth year arising out of the six ex-crescent howers in each yeare, maketh the leape yeare. a 1654

SILDEN *Fortescue's De Laud. Reg.* (1672) 128 The four excrement quadrants of a day in the Julian year were and are, at the end of every four years space, put into one day. 1832 CHALMERS *Pol. Econ.* vii. 220 The excrement, or the superinduced population.

b. Gram. Of a sound in a word: Having no etymological value, but developed by the influence of euphony.

1868 *Key Philol. Essays* 204 Excrement Consonants. I have thought it desirable to ask for one [a new grammatical term], because the ordinary term 'epenthesis' seems to have been formed on a false theory. 1881 *SKEAT Etym. Dict.* s. v. *Sound*, The final *d.* is excrement, just as in the vulgar *ground for gown*.

Excremental (ekskresen'själ), *a.* [f. *L. excrementi-a* (see EXCRESCENCE) + *-AL*.] Of the nature of an excrement, redundant.

1849 *RUSKIN Ser. Lamps* vi. § 15. 177 Mane and beard as in the lion... are... excremental characters. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 183 The vestry... occupies that excremental edifice.

Excrementitious (ekskresenti'sjäs), *a. rare* -1. [badly f. EXCRESCENT + *-ITIOUS*; after *adventitious*.] Of the nature of an excrement.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 189 This wart on the great wen 'is as distinct and excrementitious as if, etc.

Excrement, -ence, -ent, obs. ff. EXCRESCERE, etc.

+ Excremention, *Obs.* Also 7 *excremention*, -sion. [A non-etymological formation (for EXCRETION) on *L. excrementum*. Cf. CONCRESSION.] An outgrowth; = EXCRETION 2.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cxxix. 430 Such bones, knobs, or bunches, are called excrementions. 1623-6 COCKERAM, *Excremention*. 1635 MARKHAM *Faithful FARRIER* (1638) 102 Any bony excremention... upon any member of an Horse; as Splint, Spaven. 1735 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Rules*, If there are hard knots on the outside, they are screws or excrementions. 1647 J. LAWIND *Pitney Projects* 39 Those excrementions of nature, the great Lawyers.

Excreta (ekskrē'tā), *v.* [Lat.; neut. pl. of *pa. pple.* of *excernere*: see EXCERN, EXCRETE.] Excreted matters; the waste expelled from the animal body; now often limited to the feces and urine, or to the former only.

1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxx. 614 The excreta had been expelled a full yard from the orifice. 1877 ERICHSEN *Surg.* I. 8 The lungs and skin... are unable to set free their excreta. 1896 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 227 The smoke and ashes of the animal are... the fecal and urinary excreta.

Excrete (ekskrē't), *v.* [f. *L. excreto*- *ppl.* stem of *excernere*, f. *ex-* out + *cernere* to separate, sift. See EXCERN.]

1. *trans.* Of animals and plants or their organs: To separate (chiefly waste matters) from the vital fluids preparatory to discharging from the system; to separate and expel from the system through the emunctory organs; often used with reference to the process of expulsion merely.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 890 Nature copiously excretes by the Reins... a liquor... compounded of Aqueous, Saline, Sulphure, and other particles. 1720 W. GIBSON *Dict. Horses* iv. (ed. 3) 58 Things excreted and retained. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. (1803) 366 Slime excreted by the animal's skin. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 401/1 A sanguineous fluid is excreted from the bladder. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 73 Certain plants excrete sweet juice. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 79 Animals... live by absorbing oxygen and excreting carbonic acid.

+ b. intr. for *refl.* with *forth*.

1600 VENER *Via Recta* (1650) 301 Vaporous fumes that excrete forth from the brain.

c. absol. (In quot. 1832 humorously for 'spit'.)

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 830 English 'commercial gentlemen' excrete in spit-boxes. 1879 HUXLEY *Phys.* I. 15 The body feeds, and it excretes. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 232 The lungs excrete.

+ 2. Of drugs, etc., and of personal agents: To cause the excretion of. Also with *forth*, *out*. *Obs.*

1600 VENER *Via Recta* II. 36 It... maketh the body soluble, by excreting forth of yellow cholerick humors. *Ibid.* vii. 119 They loose the belly, and excrete out choler. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 187 Adequate means to excrete the catarrhus matter.

Hence **Excreted** *ppl. a.*, sifted out and discharged. **Excretor**, that which excretes or discharges. **Excretory** *abl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xiii. Wks. 1825 III. 145 The nature and quality of the excreted substance. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 449 This remarkable critical increase in the excreted solids of the urine is observed. 1849 J. F. JOHNSTON *Exp. Agric.* 32 Excreting is the final function exercised by the animal in reference to its food. 1859-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 843/2 The skin is... an active excretor of free phosphoric... acids. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. v. 92 The excreting structures of the skin.

Excretor (ekskrē'ts), *sb. pl. rare* -1. Anglified form of EXCRETA.

1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Prevent. Med.* vii. 281 The grand outlet for the nitrogenous excretes of the animal body.

+ Excretic, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. *L. excret-* after Gr. analogies: cf. *ecritic*.] Of or pertaining to excretion.

1812 *Enchir. Med.* iii. 74 Panting... of the heart... is caused from the Excretic facultie, which doth endeavour to exclude that which is hurtful.

Excretin (ekskrē'tin), *Chem.* Also 9 -ino. [f. *L. excret-* (see EXCRETE *v.*) + *-IN*.] (See QUOTS.)

1854 *Proc. Royal Soc.* VII. 153 This crystalline body the

author [W. Marcat] proposes to call Excretine. 1889 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 530/1 *Excretin* C_7H_5O . Obtained by exhausting fresh excrements with boiling alcohol and leaving the solution to stand for a week... 100 pounds of fresh excrements yielded 8 grams of pure excretin.

Excretion 1 (ekskrē'sjən). [(? a. Fr. *excrétion*) ad. *L. excretion-em*, n. of action f. *excernere* to sift out, separate: see EXCRETE.]

The action or process of excreting.

1. Separation of animal products (chiefly, those useless for nutrition) from the blood.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 148 Excretion, or separating in bodies of superfluities and excrements. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 115 The constant separation and excretion whereof [Urine] is necessary for the preservation of Life. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 14 The common Symptoms of the Excretion of the Bile being vitiated, are a yellowish Colour of the Skin... a loss of Appetite, [etc.]. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 488/2 Calcareous integument formed by excretion.

b. An analogous process in plants.

1864 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* vi. 278 The secretion acts also... as an excretion. 1876 - *Cross-Fertil.* x. 403 The excretion [of a sweet fluid] manifestly depends on changes in the sap.

c. Of the teeth: The (supposed) formation of the teeth by matter 'excreted' from the pulp.

Hence *attrib.* in *excretion-theory*.

1812 CUVIER *Les Ossements Fossiles, Elephants* 65 Les substances dont se composent les dents se forment toutes par excretion et par couches. *transl.* (ed. 4, 1835) 198 Formed by excretion and by layers. 1839 NASMYTH *Research. Teeth* 28 He [Cuvier] holds that the different substances which constitute the teeth are formed by excretion and in layers. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 292 The 'excretion theory' of dental development.

2. The action of casting out of the body that which has been separated by any of the organs; esp. evacuation of the bowels.

1640 *Erotomania* 51 Excretion, or Retention. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 170 The fleshly act... being at best but an animal excretion. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 1122 Children are continually provoked to excretion. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 274 What stimulates and promotes the Excretion of the Blood. 1865 *Englishman's Mag.* Oct. 297 A common central aperture, through which the functions of secretion and excretion are carried on.

3. concr. That which is separated and ejected from the body.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 60 None held it then a grace to have... the very excretions of beasts to sent them. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 113 In hawks and cormorants I have sometimes observed bloody excretions. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. (1803) 366 The aptness of this excretion [slime] to the purpose. 1842 ABDEY *Water Cure* (1843) 21 A slight yellow excretion, by which moribund matter is eliminated. 1879 HUXLEY *Phys.* I. 3 Those products which are thrown out of the body, and are called excretions.

+ Excretion 2, *Obs.* [as if ad. *L. excretion-em*, n. of action f. *excernere* to grow out or forth, f. *ex-* out + *cernere* to grow.] **a.** The action of growing out or forth. **b. concr.** Anything that grows out (whether naturally or abnormally) in animals or plants; = EXCREMENT 2, EXCRESCENCE. Also *fig.*

1612-5 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. x. v. [Samson] had ceased to be a Nazarite... not for the want of that excretion [his hair]. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlv. 247 The excretions of the Body grow but insensibly. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 16 From her... shave and pare off... those superfluous excretions of sin. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Splint*, The Cure of all Splints and boney Excretions.

Excretory (ekskrē'sjənəri), *a.* [f. EXCRETION 1 + *-ARY*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of excretion.

1879 HUXLEY *Phys.* I. 16 These excretory matters are separated from the blood by the excretory organs.

Excretitious, *a. 1 rare* -1. [f. *L. excret-* *ppl.* stem of *excernere*: see EXCRETION 1 and -ITIOUS.] Of the nature of excreta; = EXCREMENTITIOUS *a. 1*

c 1865 in *Circ. Sc.*, Uric acid, with other excretitious matters.

Excretitious, *a. 2 rare*. [f. *L. excret-* *ppl.* stem of *excernere*: see EXCRETION 2 and -ITIOUS.] Of the nature of an outgrowth.

1800-7 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) II. 82 An excretitious suit is a suit which has grown out of a former one. *Ibid.* VI. 379 This excretitious crime.

Excretive (ekskrē'tiv), *a.* [f. *L. excret-* (see EXCRETE *v.*) + *-IVE*, repr. *L.* type **excretivus*.] Having the power or function of excreting or promoting excretion.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* 15 Some... fault in the Excretive faculty of the parts. 1673 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 606 Excretive glandul. 1709 CURRIOS in *Hush. & Gard.* 240 It has a nutritive, excretive, expulsive Faculty. 1775 in *ASH*; and in mod. Dicts.

Excretolic (ekskrē'tlik), *a. Chem.* Also *excretolēic*. [f. EXCRET- + *-OL* (see CARBOLIC) + *-IC*.] In *Excretolic acid*, a fatty acid, obtained by Marcat from the alcoholic extract of human excrements' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1867 A. FLINT *Physiol. Man* II. 399 The substance called excretolic acid is very indefinite in its composition and properties. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 82.

Excretory (ekskrē'tori, ekskrē'tori), *a.* and *sb.* *Phys.* [f. *L. excret-* (see EXCRETE *v.*) + *-ORY*. Cf. Fr. *excrétoire*.] **A. adj.**

1. Having the function of excreting; pertaining to or connected with the process of excretion. *Excretory duct, vessel*, etc.: one which either in an animal or plant conveys the excretion to the surface, as the lachrymal duct, or into a prepared cavity, as the bile duct.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc. 1684 BOYLE *Porous. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iii. 11 The Orifices of small excretory vessels. 1708 KEILL *Anim. Secretion* 131 The Water passes off through the Pores or Excretory Ducts of the Plant. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 315/1 The excretory outlet. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 167 Respiratory and excretory orifices. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 197 The excretory function was admirably active.

2. Of the nature of excreta.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 46 Gaseous excretory matters are eliminated from the organism for the respiratory organs.

B. sb. An excretory vessel or duct.

1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. 134 The other Excretories of the Body. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 57 One can squeeze out of their Excretories a mucilaginous Liquor. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 5 The morbid saline parts [are] carried off by the excretories.

Excribe, var. form of EXSCRIBE.

+ Excriminate, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. ex-* out (see EX- *pref.*) + *crimin-* stem of *crimen* accusation, charge + *-ATE* 3.] *trans.* To clear from an imputation; to shift an imputation from (a person) upon (another); in quot. *refl.*

1661 MARVELL *Corr.* xxix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 71, I had rather... undergoe any blame then to... excriminate my selfe upon any one of you. 1796 COLERIDGE *Watchman* 92 To excriminate themselves in the opinion of the public.

Excruciable (ekskrū'sjiāb'l), *a.* [ad. *L. excruciables*, f. *excruciare*: see EXCRUCIATE *v.* and -ABLE.] Capable of being tormented; liable, subject to, or deserving of torture.

1731-6 BAILEY (folio), *Excruciable*, worthy to be tormented. 1831 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 916 The greedy heart On which the gnawing worm of avarice Preyed... straining every sense To that excruciable and yearning core.

+ Excruciamēt, *Obs. rare* -1. [as if ad. *L. excruciamēt-um*, f. *excruciare*: see EXCRUCIATE *v.*] = EXCRUCIATION.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* 65 To this wild of sorrowes and excruciamēt she was confined, either to be held a flat thornback, or sharp pricking dog-fish, etc.

+ Excruciate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. *L. excruciat-us*, *pa. pple.* of *excruciare*: see next.] **a.** = EXCRUCIATED *ppl. a.* **b.** = EXCRUCIATING *ppl. a.*

a 1615 BRAUMONT & FLETCHER (W.), Would she sit thus then excruciate? 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* vii. 398 My heart, long time excruciate, Amongst the leaves I rested all that night. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) II. 620 Excruciate pains Seiz'd on our Father's frame.

Excruciate (ekskrū'sjiēt), *v.* Also 7 *excruciat*, -tiat, *e.* [f. *L. excruciat-* *ppl.* stem of *excruciare*, f. *ex-* intensive (see EX- *pref.* 2) + *cruciare* to torment, f. *cruc-em* cross.]

1. **+ a. lit.** To subject to torture, put on the rack, etc.; *fig.* to 'rack' (one's brains) (*obs.*). **b. transf.** To cause intense pain to, torment acutely (a person's senses). Often *hyperbolic*.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 41 To Excruciate, *excruciare*. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 154 They... by pining and excruciating their bodies, lye in hell here on earth, to avoid the hell never ending. 1593 - *Four Lett. Confut.* 56 You shall not excruciate your brains to be conceited and have no wit. 1623 COCKERAM III, *Perillus*, invented a brazen Bull... made redhot to torment and excruciate malefactors. 1717 BULLOCK *Wom. a Riddle* I. i. May convulsions seize and excruciate my optick nerves. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* IV. (1863) 256 The bassoon, on which George Evans was wont... to excruciate the ears of the whole congregation.

2. fig. To torture mentally, inflict extreme mental anguish upon.

1886 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. i. This... doth excruciate The very substance of my vexed soul. 1911 MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. xi. (1668) 61 He must... neither vex nor excruciate himself with losses or mischances. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 617/2 He neither blunts his mind, nor excruciates it with cares. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 47 17 If a customer talks longer than he is willing to hear, he will complain that he has been excruciated with unmeaning verbosity. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxvi. 445 He described himself as excruciated with anxiety.

absol. 1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668) 44 Their joys are infested with such calamities, that they excruciate.

Hence **Excruciated** *ppl. a.*, tormented, tortured.

1792 *Minstrel* (1793) I. 80 Oh my excruciated heart!

Excruciating (ekskrū'sjiētin), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That excruciates or causes extreme pain or anguish, whether bodily or mental; tormenting, torturing, agonizing. *Const. to*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xx. 75 The excruciating fear of a worse than Pagan Purgatory. 1770 GOLDSM. *Life Bolingbroke* Wks. (Globe) 467/2 A cancer in his cheek, by which excruciating disease he died. 1791 BOSWELL *Johns.* an. 1756 (1837) I. 299 That most difficult and excruciating question, the Origin of Evil. 1833 J. TAYLOR *Fanal.* vi. 179 Excruciating deaths; especially empalement or crucifixion. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 161 The biting of the hydrocarbons was excruciating to the eyes.

b. hyperbolically, in humorous use.

1819 CAMPBELL *Spec. Brit. Poets* III. 2 He [Drayton] is a less excruciating hunter of conceits [than Cowley]. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 348 Blunders in sense and sound,

that were excruciating to an author's ears. 1865 Miss BRADDON *Only a Clod*. 6 If there's one thing in the world that's more excruciating than another, it's that fellow's cheerfulness. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 26 An excruciating chorus having been performed.

Excruciatingly (ekskrú'jietingli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] To an excruciating degree; in an extremely painful manner. Often hyperbolically in humorous use.

1808 *Ann. Reg.* 1806, 878 His sarcasm was . . . excruciatingly severe. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxxiv, Why is she so excruciatingly beautiful? 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 182 Emissions, . . . which are excruciatingly painful. 1865 Miss BRADDON *Sir Jasper* xxxiii, A negro melody of an excruciatingly lively character.

Excruciation (ekskrú'si:en), [ad. L. *excruciatō-em*, n. of action f. *excruciāre*: see EXCRUCIATE v.] The action of causing or the state of suffering extreme pain; an instance of this.

1618 T. GAINSFORD *Hist. P. Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 61 After she had lived a while in . . . excruciation both of soul and body. 1697 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. lvi. (T.), The thwartings, and the excruciations of life. 1846 GAULS *Cases Cons.* 191 Can his excruciation be a sufficient cause for our execution? 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* II. i. 5 The doom of men to excruciation in endlessness.

Excruciator (ekskrú'jietat), *rare*. [ad. L. *excruciātor*, agent-n. f. *excruciāre* to EXCRUCIATE.] One who excruciates; a tormentor.

1864 *Realm* 20 Apr. 8 Signor Sivori . . . turned round upon his excruciators, and stamped most furiously.

Excrustation (ekskrustetion), *rare*. [ad. med. L. *excrustatiō-em* f. *excrustāre*, f. *ex-* (see EX-*pref*¹) + *crusta* CRUST, covering.] The stripping a book of its covering of precious metal.

1844 MAITLAND *Dark Ages* Ess. xiii. 218 Charity and need, as well as cupidity were likely to produce what was then termed *excrustation*, and to risk . . . the destruction of the manuscript. [Maitland refers in footnote to *Vit. Ald. helmi*, Die uno xii textus Evangeliorum . . . et auro nudata et excrustata sunt.]

Excubant (ekskubant), *a. rare* (*pedantic*). [ad. L. *excubant-em*, pr. pple. of *excubāre* to lie on guard, f. *ex-* out + *cubāre* to lie down.] Keeping watch.

1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* xviii. 186 The enemy may be still excubant; and we had better not disperse till daylight.

Excubation. *Obs.* -° [ad. L. *excubatiō-em*, n. of action f. *excubāre*: see prec.] The action of watching or of keeping guard.

1693 in COCKERAM; 1791-1800 in BAILEY.
Excubitōr. *Obs.* -rare-¹. [a. L. *excubitōr* watchman, agent-n. f. *excubāre*: see EXCUBANT a.] A watchman, sentinel.

1775 G. WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 261 The swallow . . . is the excubitōr to the house-martins . . . announcing the approach of birds of prey.

Excudate, *v. rare*. [badly f. L. *excūd-ēre* (see next) + -ATE³.] *trans.* = next.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 748 The world would have need of consolation, should a single sentence excudated in such a smiddy peradventure escape record.

Excūde, *v. Obs.* -° [ad. L. *excūd-ēre*, f. *ex-* out + *cūdēre* to strike, beat.] *trans.* 'To beat or strike out; to find out with study' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1674).

Excūcate, *v. Obs.* -° [f. L. *excūcat-ēre* ppl. stem of *excūcā-re*, f. *ex-* (see EX-*pref*¹) + *calcā-re*: see CALCATE v.] *trans.* To tread or trample out.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1791-61 in BAILEY.
Hence **Excūcation**, the action of treading out.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio); 1775 in ASH.
Excūlp, var. of EXCULP v. *Obs.*

Excūlpable (ekskulp'əbəl), *a. rare*. [f. EXCULP-ATE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being exculpated or freed from blame or accusation.

1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* iii. Contents, How the Sonnes of King Edward came by their deaths: King Richard Excūlpable thereof. Hence 1827 in TOND; and in mod. Dicts.

Excūlpate (ekskulp'ət), *ppl. a.* [f. next: see -ATE².] Declared guiltless; free from blame.

1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 227 These spirits stood excūlpate. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* iv. 163 Casting on his peers The burden of their mutual sin, Himself excūlpate.

Excūlpate (ekskulp'et, ekskulp'et), *v.* [f. EX-*pref*¹ + L. *cūlp-a* blame + -ATE³. Cf. It. *sculpāre*, med. L. **excūlpāre* implied in *excūpātio* (Du Cange).]

1. *trans.* To free from blame; to declare free from guilt; to clear from an accusation or blame.

1656-81 [see 1 b]. 1791 in BAILEY. 1798-9 LOWTH *Life Wykeham* v. 156 Men who had been . . . punished in the parliament of 1376, and who had gotten themselves excūlpated in the succeeding parliament. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xx, She excūlpates me from blame in this matter. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxii. The latter stood excūlpated on both charges. *refl.* 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (J.), A good child will not seek to excūlpate herself at the expense of the most revered characters. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 110 From this charge of inconsistency I shall best excūlpate myself by the full statement of the third system. 1863 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* iv. 63 Poor Vincent made a hasty effort to excūlpate himself from the soft impeachment.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs. rare*.
1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Excūlpate*, to clear ones self of

a fault. 1760 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 315 To be over earnest in endeavors to excūlpate, previous to accusation, would imply [etc.]. 1783 - *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 326 Doubts whether the refusal to excūlpate by oath can be used . . . to infer any presumption of guilt.

2. Of things: † a. To serve as an excuse for; to justify. *Obs. rare*. b. To furnish ground for excūlpating. *Const. from.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v., Good meaning will never excūlpate blind and Superstitious Devotion. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 132 Evidence, which may tend to criminate, or excūlpate, every person. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* i. vi. 83 The tenor of his life has sufficient weight to excūlpate him from an unsupported accusation.

Excūlpation (ekskulp'etion), [f. prec. vb.: see -ATION.] The action of excūlpating or clearing from blame, or from an alleged crime; an instance of this; a ground or means of excūlpating; an excuse or a vindication.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1684 (R.) In Scotland the law allows of an excūlpation, by which the prisoner is suffered before his trial to prove the thing to be impossible. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xviii. 159 She maintained a sort of ceremonious distance, which she thought requisite . . . for her own excūlpation. 1759 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 100 To bear . . . Witnessing . . . anent the said Complainer's Innocence and Excūlpation of the Crime libelled against him. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* iv. vi. 619 The madness of a short fit of passion . . . is incapable of proof; and therefore is not admitted in human tribunals as an excūlpation. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxx, Ramony did not attempt an excūlpation. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 238 Without seeking to offer any excūlpation for what offends us in the moral sensibilities of the Greeks.

b. *Letters of excūlpation* (in *Sc. Law*): a warrant issued to a defender in a criminal prosecution for citing witnesses in his defence.

1773 ERSKINE *Instit. Law Scotl.* (1838) iv. v. 1123 Letters of excūlpation are granted of course, at the suit of a defender in a criminal trial, for citing witnesses, etc. 1861 in W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* 354/2.

Excūlpative (ekskulp'etiv), *a. rare* -¹. [f. EXCULPATE v.: see -ATIVE.] Intended to excūlpate.

1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. (1843) VI. 155 In England, scarcely any crime is so common as that of excūlpative perjury.

Excūlpatory (ekskulp'etari), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Of statements, evidence, etc.: Adapted or intended to clear from blame or a charge of guilt; apologetic, vindicatory. *Const. of.*

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 58 He wrote an excūlpatory letter to the Duke. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. vii. Witnesses . . . excūlpatory, incūlpatory. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. iii. (1862) I. 67 Two excūlpatory pleas. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 594 The statement . . . is not, however, altogether so excūlpatory of the French.

Excūr (ekskūr), *v. rare*. Also 7 **excūrre**. [ad. L. *excūr-rēre*, f. *ex-* out + *cūr-rēre* to run.]

† 1. *intr.* To go out of or beyond the ordinary or proper course or path; to digress; to go to an extreme. *Obs.*

1656 M. CASABON *Enthus.* iii. 80 Beyond which not to excūrre . . . is my chiefest care. 1669 FLAMSTEED in RIGAUD *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 85 Thus far . . . this heat for the concerns of science hath caused me to excūr. 1678 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (ed. 2) 47 His Disease was . . . an Asthma, oft excūrring to an Orthopnea.

2. *U. S.* (See quot.).

c 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 619 [Americanisms:] *Excūr*, used as a verb in the sense of to take an excursion.

† **Excūriate**, *v. Obs.* -° [f. L. *excūriāt-ēre* ppl. stem of *excūriāre* to eject from the curia, f. *ex-* out + *cūria* the senate-house.] 'To throw out of the Court' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656-81).

Hence **Excūriation**.

1692-1734 COLES, *Excūriate*. 1698 PHILLIPS, *Excūriation*.
Excūrrēncy. *rare* -¹. [f. L. *excūrrēnt-em*: see next and -ENCY.] A digression.

1650 B. DISCOLLIMINUM 14, I shall make bold to speak a word to them all, though I make a little excūrrēncy.

Excūrrēt (ekskūr'ēt), *a.* [ad. L. *excūrrēt-em*, pr. pple. of *excūrrēre*: see EXCUR v.]

1. That runs out or forth. Of arterial blood: That flows from the heart.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxii. (1828) III. 293 The excurrent (or arterial) stream took its course along the inner margin. *Ibid.* xxxix. IV. 92 In the excurrent part of its course. 1887 W. J. SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 413/1 s. v. *Sponges*, The insoluble residue . . . is carried out through the oscule by the excurrent water.

† 2. Passing beyond bounds or limits; overflowing, superabundant (in quot. fig.). *Obs. rare* -¹.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. iv. 12 Restraining a matter excurrent, within bonds and limits.

3. Admitting of or affording an exit.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 277 Fig. 185. . . showing the relative extent of the liver and ovary . . . excurrent orifice. 1887 W. J. SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 414/2 s. v. *Sponges*, In higher forms of sponges the chambers cease to open abruptly into the excurrent canals.

4. *Bot. a.* (See quot. 1835.) b. Projecting beyond the tip or margin, as when the midrib of a leaf is continued beyond the apex.

a. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 362 Excurrent; in which the axis remains always in the centre, all the other parts being regularly disposed round it; as the stem of abies. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 49.

b. 1847 in CRAIG. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 375 Horned Pond-weed. . . Stamen 1. . . connective excurrent. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVIII. 70 Excurrent at the apex.

† **Excūrse**, *sb. Obs. rare* -¹. [ad. L. *excursus*: see EXCURSUS.] An outburst, raid, hostile sally.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 151, I am to require thee that thou doo retire and withdraw these excūrses of strangers.

Excūrsē (ekskūr'sē), *v.* [f. L. *excurs-* ppl. stem of *excūrrēre*: see EXCUR.]

1. *intr.* To run off, wander, digress. Chiefly fig. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. x. 71 How I excūrsē! Yet thou usedst to say, thou likedst my excūrsions. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Sept. 403 The text excūrses in Mr. Carroll's usual style about babies and cakes. 1891 Miss DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 239 At first I excūrsed in various directions thinking to light upon a track.

2. To make, or go upon, an excursion.

1775 *Sterne's Sent. Journ. Contd.*, *Tilt of Arms* 177 Who can dispute a Parisian's word, who never has excūrsed beyond the gates? 1800 KNOX & JESS *Corr.* II. 440, I . . . am to excūrsē ten miles, on the Dover road. 1841 CAR. FOX *Mem. Old Friends* 7 Aug., When the Franklins . . . were excūrsing in Ireland, they went through some difficult pass.

3. *trans.* 'To journey or pass through' (Webster 1864).

a 1859 HALLAM is cited by WORCESTER (1860).

Excūrsion (ekskūr'sion), [ad. L. *excursiō-em*, n. of action f. *excūrrēre* to run out: see EXCUR. Cf. F. *excursion*.]

† 1. The action of running out; escape from confinement; 'progression beyond fixed limits' (J.); running to extremes; an instance thereof.

1779 TWYNE *Phisick agst. Fortune* ii. Ep. Ded. 153 b, What roaring of floodes, what excūrsion of riuers. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655 4 Nor is it any excūrsion beyond the precincts of verity to say, that [etc.]. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* iv. 266 These round boards . . . prevent the Excūrsion of the least Atom of the Moving Power . . . till the Projectile is departed. 1738 RAY *Discol. World* i. iii. (ed. 4) 44 Stop and inhibit their [the winds'] excūrsions. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Ess. Air* iv. 87 Those great Excūrsions of the Seasons into the Extremes of Cold and Heat.

b. *transf.* The fact or state of 'running out' or projecting in any direction (*rare*). Hence formerly † *concr.*: Something that runs out or projects; an extension, projecting addition (of a building); an offshoot, branch, projection (of land, mountains, etc.).

1622-68 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* i. (1682) 33 Of this large Mountain most of the Hills . . . are but the excūrsions. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. vi. § 18 Country Churches . . . wherein such excūrsions of building as present themselves beyond the old fabrick . . . were since erected. a 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 191 An excūrsion of land shooting out directly. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss. App.* i. 620 Quantity is marked by the relative length of a terminal line within, or its indefinite excūrsion before, the limit of comparison.

Fig. a 1666 BACON *War Spain in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 133 The ravishing whereof was a mere excūrsion of the first wrong, and a superinjustice.

† 2. *fig.* An outburst (of feeling); a sally (of wit); an overstepping of the bounds of propriety or custom, a freak; vagary, escapade. *Obs.*

1668 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 22 Which was no inconsiderate excūrsion of a juvenile fervour in him, but a permanent faithfulness . . . of Spirit. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 124, I have not enlarged on all the Excūrsions of his wit. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 21 Alcibiades, having been formerly noted for the like frolics and excūrsions, was immediately accused of this. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 34 ¶ 4, I think your Railery has made too great an Excūrsion, in attacking several Persons of the Inns of Court. 1719 DE FOR CRUSOE (1840) I. i. 15 This indeed was . . . an excūrsion of his spirits. 1785 COWPER *Tiroc.* 228 His wild excūrsions, window-breaking feats . . . are made their favourite themes. 1793 BURKE *Cond. Min.* Wks. 1842 I. 612 His friends saw no security . . . after this excūrsion of his, but in the re-union of the party.

† 3. *Mil.* An issuing forth against an enemy; a sally, sortie, raid. *Obs.*

1777-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 43/2 Trenches that you have made for your oune defense, to keepe off their excūrsions. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1230 The Turks . . . were determined yet to make a great excūrsion for the spoiling of the country. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 637 Placing Forts and Guards along the River, to . . . repress any Excūrsions from Fort Andrew. 1701 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3756/13 The Germans make Excūrsions beyond the Adda . . . to fetch in Forage.

4. A journey, expedition, or ramble from one's home, or from any place with the intention of returning to it.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 42 Many little Excūrsions that I made . . . in these parts. 1743 BERKELEY *Lett.* 29 Oct. Wks. IV. 289 My health . . . suffers me to make no excūrsions farther than a mile or two. a 1768 N. COTTON *Fire-side* iv. Giving her vain excūrsions o'er, The disappointed bird (Noah's dove) once more Explor'd the sacred bark. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 159 The longest aeronautic excursion ever taken was by Blanchard. 1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captivity N. Amer.* 124, I started . . . on a hunting and trading excūrsion. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. vii. 47, I made a long excūrsion up the glacier.

b. *fig.*
1665 GLANVILLE *Septs. Sci.* xiv. 81 The excūrsions of our roving phancies which cannot be kept to a close attendance. 1704 SWIFT *T. Two Author's Apol.*, It is the frequent error of those men . . . to make Excūrsions beyond their talent and their office. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vii. 211 Many authors have made excūrsions into this vast territory. 1886 BRYCE *Amer.*

Common. I. ii. 21 The only excursion into the historical domain which I shall have to ask the reader to make.

C. trans. in *Physics*, etc.: One of the individual movements executed by any body or particle in oscillating or alternating motion; the distance traversed in such a movement.

1799 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 136 In the middle of the chord, the excursions on each side the axis are always equal. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 171 The particles themselves perform very small excursions, merely vibrating up and down. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 16 The excursions of the plunger rod vary with the amplitude of the several vibrations made by the diaphragm to which it is attached.

B. spec. A journey or 'trip' undertaken for the sake of pleasure or health. In recent use often: A pleasure-trip taken by a number of persons; occas. short for *excursion-party* or *excursion train*. 1799 COWPER *Lett.* July Wks. (1876) 38 It was an excursion of pleasure to go to see Ramsgate. 1823 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 297 We had yesterday a delightful excursion on the lake.

6. Deviation from a definite path or course.

a. in physical sense. Now only *Astron.* 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 The defect of the Moone and her occultation, be as it were the excursions, deviations out of course. 1797 SWIFT *Desire & Possess.* Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 82 He strove to pick up all he found, And by excursions lost his Ground. 1732 RAY *Dissol. World* III. v. (ed. 4) 374 The Excursions of these last [the Comets] do argue it more than possible that the Sun... may quite lose his light. 1833 HERSCHTEL *Astron.* ix. 288 The excursions of the earth on either side of the ellipse, are so very small as to be hardly appreciable.

† b. A deviation from custom, rule, or propriety. Cf. 2. *Obs.*

1693 CROOK *Body of Man* 209 Monsters Aristotle calleth Excursions and Digressions of Nature. 1697-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* 38 A Watch, to observe thy fails, and thy excursions. a 1656 BP. HALL *Life Rem.* Wks. (1660) 11 Finding that... somewhat out of my way, not without a secret blame of my self for so much excursion, I fairly gave up that task. a 1721 KEN *Hymnoltho* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 109 On ev'ry Sense he kept strict jealous Eyes, Ready the least Excursion to chastise. 1769 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* ii. (1884) 18 A Student... is always apt... to mistake the most trifling excursions for discoveries of moment.

† c. A deviation from the direct course in argument or discourse; 'ramble from a subject' (J.); a digression. *Obs.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 208 It is an argument that you lack good matter, when you make such excursions from the purpose. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 259 Pardon this long excursion on this subject. 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Ess. Transl. Verse* 215 Excursions are inexplicably bad, and 'tis much safer to leave out, then add. c 1700 W. GIBSON *Farriers Dispens.* vii. (1734) 167 We shall take the liberty of a short Excursion, to put this matter yet into a better light. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. xi. (1865) 89 You cannot make excursions with him... for he sets you right [in conversation].

7. attrib. (sense 5), as in *excursion-train*, a train intended to convey persons making a pleasure excursion, usually at reduced fares; also *excursion-agent*, *-fare*, *-party*, *-ticket*.

1850 THACKERAY in *Scribn. Mag.* I. 688/2, I should like to come... by the Excursion train. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shift. Winds* xxiv. It chanced to be an excursion day, and several... were besieging the ticket-windows. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drad* ii. Tope, Chief Verger and Showman, was accustomed to be high with excursion parties. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 626 The exceptional colours [tickets] are for excursion trains.

Hence **Excursion v.**, *intr.* to make or go on an excursion. **Excursionist** *a.*, of or pertaining to an excursion. **Excursionary** *a.*, of the nature of an excursion; of a person, going on an excursion. **† Excursioner** = **Excursionist**. **Excursionism**, the custom or practice of making or organizing excursions.

1793 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan. V. 283 You have been excursioning and travelling all the world over since I saw you last. 1823 LAMB in *Talfourd Life & Lett.* xv. 142 Yesterday I excursioned twenty miles. 1825 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 5 The members of the Church Congress are not much given to excursioning. 1848 DICKENS *Lett.* 22 July, Pray let me divide the little excursionial excesses of the journey among the gentlemen. 1769 GARRICK's *Vagary* 53, I conclude... my excursionary Trip from London to Stratford. 1828 MAYNE REID in *Chamb. Jnrl.* IX. 77 Was it... the excursionary belles from Saratoga... who came to visit us? 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* III. 111 The Royal excursioners did not return till between six and seven o'clock. 1886 GOLDW. SMITH in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 406 Excursionism, which began with the Exhibition of 1851, has now assumed immense proportions.

Excursionist (ekskū'fənist). [f. prec. + -IST.]

1. One who goes upon a (pleasure) excursion; one who travels by an excursion-train.

1830 LAMB *Lett.* xvii. 164 The excursionists reached home... a little after four. 1851 W. COLLINS *Rambles beyond Railw.* ix. (1852) 183 A company of excursionists from a remote inland district of the county. 1861 *Times* to July, A large party of excursionists left Crewe for Trentham-park.

2. *colloq.* One whose business it is to arrange means for travelling on pleasure excursions; an excursion-agent.

Excursionize (ekskū'fənəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make excursions to or about (a district, etc.). *rare.*

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 555 Fixing your head-quarters in... Inverleithen, and excursionizing the whole country-side. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XII. 489/1 This perverse system of excursionizing a building.

2. *intr.* To make, or go on, an excursion or excursions.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 5 Most of the British Association people went out excursionizing on Saturday. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 220 Edgar and Daphne had excursionised a little upon the nearest hillsides.

Hence **Excursionizing** *vbl. sb.* 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* xxix. 328 There was more excursionizing next day.

Excursive (ekskū'isiv), *a.* [f. *L. excurs-* ppl. stem of *excurre* (see EXCUR) + -IVE; very common in 18th c.]

1. *a.* Of the nature of an excursion; consisting of excursions or sallies (*obs.* in literal sense). *b.* Of reading, etc.: Desultory; varied in direction.

1673 RAY *Journ.* Low C., Montpellier 463 From Montpellier we made an excursive voyage into Provence. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 54 Excursive Flights... natural to those who have dealt much in Verse. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* I. iv. viii. 321 They made excursive ravages over the adjacent country. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1828) II. 352 Then resumes its gay excursive flights. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 60 We are wandering... into excursive speculations. 1848 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. i. (1850), Johnson's excursive reading.

2. *a.* That makes excursions or sallies in various directions; capable of, or addicted to, varied flights; having a wide range of pursuits or interests. *b.* Apt to diverge from a definite course; prone to stray, erratic; digressive.

1744 THOMSON *Spring* 953 Your eye excursive roams. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lxiii. (1840) III. 425 The first [book of Hall's Satires] is miscellaneous and excursive. 1779 R. JOHNSON *L. P.*, Pope Wks. IV. 103 An intelligence perpetually on the wing, excursive, vigorous, and diligent. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxv. (1828) III. 644 The order to which the excursive butterfly belongs is the Lepidoptera. 1823 RUTTER *Fouthill* 81 That brilliant and excursive genius which created the design. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* Intro'd., Keeping in the straight road his excursive black cattle. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. 117. 110 Bacon was sometimes too excursive to sift particulars. 1868 HELPS *Reclmsh* ix. (1876) 256 Do keep to the point, my excursive friends.

Excursively (ekskū'isivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an excursive or rambling manner; erratically, desultorily, digressively.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an 1728, The flesh of animals who feed excursively is allowed to have a higher flavour than that of those who are cooped up. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III. vii. 193 How excursively have I speculated on a lady's glove. 1871 ARNOLD *Lect. Mod. Hist.* i. (1878) 98 He must now break forth excursively to the right and left.

Excursiveness (ekskū'isivnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being excursive; a tendency to depart from the beaten track, or from any fixed course; digressiveness; capacity for mental 'flights' in varied directions.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1758) VI. xxiv. 251 An excursiveness of imagination. a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Conversation* Wks. XIV. 177 The natural excursiveness of colloquial intercourse... is one of its advantages. 1866 WHIPPLE *Char. & Charac. Men* 222 The very process which gave depth and excursiveness to his mental vision.

† Excursory. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. excurs-* ppl. stem of *excurre* (see EXCUR) + -ORY.] A rambling speech.

1590 GREENWOOD *Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 12 To this ignorant excursive I answered, that all false... worship... was idolatry.

Excursus (ekskū'isəs). *Pl. excursus*, after Lat.; now usually *excursuses*. [a. *L. excursus*, n. of action f. *excurre* lit. 'to run out': see EXCUR and cf. EXCURSION.]

1. The Lat. word is used by editors of the classics to signify: A detailed discussion (usually in the form of an appendix at the end of the book, or of a division of it) of some point which it is desired to treat more fully than can be done in a note. Hence occas. applied to a similar appendix in other works.

1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 527/2 This subject is considered in the first excursus of the 8th book [in Heyne's Homer]. *Ibid.* 535/2 Of those excursus which relate to the historical illustration of the poet. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 536/1 The volume is closed by two carefully-written excursus. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 30 They... should be read as excursuses to accompany his text. 1876 W. H. SIMCOX in *Academy* 594/3 He adds... a series of excursuses on the leading ideas of the Epistle.

2. A digression in which some incidental point is discussed at length.

1845 *Athenum* 11 Jan. 48 We shall quite bewilder... our readers by this excursus. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 384 He concluded a most interesting excursus by dwelling on the prospects of Church extension. 1883 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vi. 160 The excellent description of a winter journey... with an excursus on inns in general.

Excursion (ekskū'isv), *a.* [f. *Ex-pref* + CURVATION.] A bending or curving outwards.

1877 ERICHSEN *Surg.* (ed. 7) 299 When excursion has taken place, there has been loss of substance. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Spinal excursion, posterior curvature of the spine.

Excurved (ekskū'ivd), *ppl. a.* [f. *Ex-pref* + CURVED.] Curved outwards (as the antennæ of certain insects).

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Excusability. *rare.* [f. next: see -bility, -ITY.] = EXCUSABLENESS.

a 1711 KEN *Lett. Wks.* (1838) 51 Allowing all degrees of excusability to those who are of a different persuasion.

Excusable (ekskiū'zəb'l), *a.* Also 5 *excusabil*, 6-7 *excuseable*. [a. *Fr. excusable*, ad. *L. excusābilis*, f. *excūsare*: see EXCUSE v.]

1. Of a person: Deserving to be excused; that may be excused or acquitted. **† Const. of.**

1393 GOWER *Conf. I.* 76 If any man forswere Through hem, they be nought excusable. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xviii, They are somewhat excusable for her astate of lyuyng. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 336 Daily remembrance of your goodness... shall pleade me excusable of unthankfulness. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 340 Those are the excusablest kind [of pagans] who adore the sun and moon, with the host of heaven. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. lxx. 254, I don't sell you my news and therefore should not be excusable to invent. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 155 That the said Warren Hastings was the less excusable in this.

2. Of actions, conduct, etc.: Admitting of excuse or palliation. **Excusable homicide** (see quot. 1769).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 981 Som manere Ialousye Is excusable more þan som. 1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* 281 And that her rebellion schuld be more excusabil. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. xxii. (1634) 460 Dallying by shifts is never excusable. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vii. 6 With more excusable reservation may we shrink at their bare testimonies. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 121 P 4 The only Extravagance of this Kind which appears to me excusable. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiv. 182 Excusable homicide is of two sorts; either *per infortunium*, by misadventure; or *se defendendo*, upon a principle of self-preservation. *Ibid.* 183 Homicide in self-defence... is also excusable, rather than justifiable, by the English law. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 29 Emily felt a strong yet excusable curiosity.

Excusableness (ekskiū'zəb'lnəs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being excusable; capability of palliation.

1657 S. W. SCHISM *Dispatch* 75 In their excusableness is terminated the controversy in hand. 1684 SHARP *Disc. Conscience* 56 The Innocence or Excusableness of some Mens mistakes. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* iv. iii. (ed. 4) 292 Our ideas of excusableness or faultlessness. 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

Excusably (ekskiū'zəbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a manner admitting of excuse; so as to deserve being excused.

a 1619 DONNE *Biographia* (1644) 124 Priviledges and exemptions from that Law, he may be excusably ignorant of. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 411 He taught... that no Man could excusably live Idle in the world. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 426 His ideas may, very excusably, be on some subjects incomplete. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Nov. 6/1 On this matter Lord Northbrook was excusably angry.

Excusal (ekskiū'zəl). Now *rare*. [f. EXCUSE v. + -AL.] The action or fact of excusing; an instance of this. **Const. of.**

1584 PERLE *Arraignm. Paris* iv. iv, I must plead For safe excusal of my guiltless thought. 1600 ALLURED in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 91 Yea, upon the excusal of some, and refusal of others [who were bade to the marriage]. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 286 The deficiency caused by the excusals on account of poverty. 1888 *Whitby Gaz.* 5 Oct. 3/3 The committee had met... to go through the list of excusals and irrecoverables.

† Excusation. *Obs.* Also 5 aphetic *SCUSATION*. [a. *Fr. excusation*, ad. *L. excūsātiō-em*, f. *excūsare*: see EXCUSE.]

1. The action of offering an excuse, defence, or apology; also, the condition of being excused, in phrase *To have in excusation*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9261 (Gott.) He sal find widvten excusacions Sextii alde generations [from Adam to Christ]. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 440 Worldliche excusacioun shal not þenne assoyne [printed assoyve]. c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* xxxix. 478, I am a synner In alle thyng... therefore haueth me now in excusacioun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 84 Whiche maner of excusacioun may be many wayes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iii. § 6 It [learning]... needs the less disproof or excusation. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 6 Ligation or Excusation and Accusation.

2. The action of setting free, or the state of being set free, from a duty, obligation, etc.; release from a duty, etc.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 34 Without excusacioun, but if... Crist despens wib hem, & excuse hem, or for bed hem. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. i. 87 Y^e sholde not haue excusacioun not doyng them. a 1540 COVERDALE *Lett. to Crumwell* Wks. II. 491, I was required... to deliver this writing to your mastership mine own self; notwithstanding... I must desire favour on your behalf for my excusation [etc.]

3. An excuse, a real or alleged ground of excuse; a plea or apology; = EXCUSE *sb.* 2 and 3.

a. for an offence, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 411 Heere ben þre excusaciouns... to excuse prestis synne. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 97 She wost not what she might do nor sey, for there was none excusation in her folye. 1563 DAVIDSON *Answ. Kennedy* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 192 Men that had fallin in error wald have had ane just excuse, that the wrang [etc.]. 1690 B. DISCULLIMINUM 45, I... shall be allowed the full benefit of all the... excusations... that I... can devise.

b. for release from a duty, obligation, etc.
 c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 790 No man may be absent for certes there aualleth noon Essoyne ne excusacion. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xxxvi. (1838) 388 Now is there none excusacion on thi side, but thou shalt take me to thyne husbonde.
 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 41 Y^e it be not leffull to y^e by no excusacion to tarye fyue dayes. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 281/2 Neither by petition made to the pope, nor yet by his lawfull excusacion. 1668 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 157 The 4 Excusacions are . . . bodily infirmity [etc.].

Excusative (ekskiuz'ativ), *a. rare.* [f. EXCUSE v. + -ATIVE. Cf. OF. *excusatif*, -ive.] Tending to excuse.

1865 *Reader* 20 May 571/2 The excusative-censorial style, in which there is neither just praise nor honest blame.

Excusator (ekskiuz'ator). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [a. late L. *excūsator*, agent-n. f. *excūsare* to EXCUSE.] One who makes an excuse, defence, or apology; *esp.* a person officially authorized to present an excuse.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 543 King Henry . . . despatched him thither [to Rome] for his excusator. 1752 *CARTER Hist. Eng.* III. 110 The laws do not oblige an excusator or defender to give any security. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xxi. vii. 164 The Council sent out Carue . . . as an excusator from the English people.

Excusatory (ekskiuz'atori), *a.* [ad. med. L. *excūsatori-us*, f. late L. *excūsator*; see prec.] Tending or intended to excuse; making or containing an excuse; apologetic.

1535 BONNER *Let.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 175 The matters excusatorie to be admitted by his Holiness. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sf. on Relig.* To Rdr., Let those who are in a fault ransom themselves with excusatory defences. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. lix. 234, I hear the fellow's voice in a humble, excusatory tone. 1818 LAMB *Last Ess.* *Elia*, *Pop. Fallacies* 482 It would be a good face if it were not marked by the small-post—a compliment which is always more admittive than excusatory. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vii. Offering these excusatory words as if they reflected great credit on himself.

Excuse (ekskiuz'), *sb.* Also 5-6 *esouse*, aphetic SCUSE, *q. v.* [a. OFr. *excuse*, fem., f. *excuser*; see EXCUSE v.]

The pronunciation with (s), instead of (z) as in the verb, is due to the analogy of pairs of words like *use*, *abuse* vbs. and *abs.*, *advise* and *advice*, etc., where the sb. was in OF. masc., and ended in -s.]

1. The action of the vb. EXCUSE.

a. The action of offering an apology for a person, or in extenuation of an offence. Const. *of* or *possessive case* of pers. pron. Now *rare exc.* in phrase *in excuse of*. Also rarely the action of begging off from a duty or obligation.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 308 Yf þat I to yowe myne othes beede For myn excuse a scorne shall be my mede. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 227 Ser Robert . . . sent him meche treasure, and than he cam to his excuse. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 149 For excuse of the saide socrates. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 76 b, After that folowed doublenes and excuse of his synne. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. iii. 96 Come, gentlemen. . . Even in your armour. . . I will not have excuse. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* II. i. Letters . . . in excuse Of these forces sent against her. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 18 Hence with denial vain and coy excuse. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. iv. 73 In excuse of their conduct it is said [etc.]. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 251 Henry pleaded the scruples of his conscience in excuse of his precipitancy. 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* I. i. The old woman gave me a note of excuse.

b. The action of looking indulgently upon an offender or an offence; consideration, indulgence, pardon.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 24/2, I will . . . condemn without excuse those that deserve it. 1675 in *Essex Papers* I. 318 He begs your Ex^{ty} Excuse that you doe not heare from him by this post. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 23, I heartily crave the excuse and pardon of every Reader. a 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 25, I see my faults . . . And now I'm come to beg for your excuse. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. vii. He pray'd excuse for mirth broke short.

c. The action of releasing (a person) from an obligation; a dispensation, release. *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 288 Supposing they had got their desired excuse, absented themselves. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iii. 114 Val. I pray go with vs. *Virg.* Give me excuse good Madame, I will obey you in euery thing hereafter.

2. That which is offered as a reason for being excused; sometimes in bad sense, a (mere) pretext, a subterfuge. a. A plea in extenuation of an offence; b. A plea for release from a duty, obligation, etc. Const. *for*, *+* *from*.

a. c 1500 *Melusine* 260 Yf it might plesse you to here my lord & husband & his excuse. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 42 A bad excuse is better, they say, then none at all. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. III. ii. 245 Stay gentle Helena, heare my excuse. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 156 Place . . . for Excuse, by which that seemed a Crime, is proved to be none at all. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 853 To him she hasted, in her face excuse Came Prologue. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lame Excuse*, a sorry Shift or Evasion. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xxii. 202 Excuses are more than tacit confessions. 1761 F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidolph* I. 305, I am weary of inventing excuses from absenting myself. 1826 DORAN *Cri. Fools* 70 The excuse was worse than the crime.

Comb. 1850 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. 175 Dinah was mistress of the whole art and mystery of excuse-making. b. a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Huon* xlii. 156 None excuse can auayle, for it must be thus. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.*

405 As for excuse, which peradventure you will make by reason of the great showers, I meane to admitt none. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 173 *Vitis*. Achilles will not to the field to morrow. *Ag.* What's his excuse? 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 19 ¶ 8 He . . . has only time to taste the soup, makes a short excuse to the company [etc.].

3. That which serves to excuse, or which tends to extenuate (a fault or offence); a cause, reason, or ground for excuse; *esp.* in phrase *without excuse*. Also, a ground for release from duty.

1494 in *Eng. Gilds* 188 Noo man then be absent w^oute a resonable and sufficiant excuse. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More Let.* 9 Them am I bounde to beleve, and am dampned withouth excuse yf I beleve them not. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 17 My Nephewes trespassee . . . hath the excuse of youth. 1623 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 140 Wondring . . . why Eromilia would not be seene, for which he beleved not her vow an excuse sufficient. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* cciii. (1743) X. 463 The consideration of our own impotency is no excuse to our sloth and negligence. 1709 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 129 They tell you for an excuse . . . that they did not think they were so much in debt. 1794 FALEY *Evid.* III. iv. (1817) 304 Seeking out some excuse to themselves for not receiving Jesus. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* Advt. 5 The external testimony of Christianity . . . leaves infidelity without excuse. 1887 *Times* 29 Aug. 13/6 Charged with knocking without lawful excuse at the door.

4. At Cards (in the game of Tarocco). 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 239 If a king is played, and you have not the queen to form a sequence, you play the fool, and this is called an *excuse*.

Excuse (ekskiuz'), *v.* Forms: 3-6 *esouse* (n, 4 *exousi*), 4-5 *asouse*, -*kuse*, -*kewse*, -*kewese*, 4-*exouse*. Also aphetic SCUSE, *q. v.* [ME. *escusen*, *excusen*, ad. OF. *excuser*, *excuser*, ad L. *excūsare*, f. *ex-* (see EX- pref.) + *causa* CAUSE, accusation.]

I. To offer, or serve as, an exculpation for. 1. *trans.* To offer an apology for.

a. To attempt to clear (a person) wholly or partially from blame, without denying or justifying his imputed action. Chiefly *refl.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 304 Mon schal . . . nout werien [v. r. *excusen*] him ne siggen, Ich hit dude buruh odre. 1340 *Ayenb.* 7 Ne he ne may habbe skele: þet he him moze excusi. 1382 WYCLIF *2 Cor.* xii. 19 3e wenen, that we schulen excuse vs anentis you. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 161 Whanne God asked her whi she had broke his comaundement . . . she beganne to excuse her. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 6, I should rather excuse myself, then censure others. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* v. 84 My Lord has been to seek me in such a rage, that if you do not excuse me, it will be a parting quarrel. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 257 To excuse yourself, you publicly impeach your accomplice.

b. To seek to extenuate or remove the blame of (an acknowledged fault). † Also *rarely* with sentence as *obj.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12357 He [Adam] wulde haue excusede hys fame As whospey, 'Gode was to blame'. 1340 *Ayenb.* 61 þe blonde defendeþ and excuseth . . . þe zennes of ham þet he wyle ulateri. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 77 For shame yit shuld she let, To excuse her velany by me. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 184 b, The Mayre sent the recorder . . . to excuse the matter. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 92 She will well excuse Why at this time the dores are made against you. 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 17, I had rather expose mine own defects . . . then excuse thereby a total neglect of my duty. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 394 So spake the Fiend, and with necessitie . . . excus'd his devilish deeds. 1751 E. HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 216 She . . . excused having made him wait. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 372 He is driven to . . . excusing a step, which it is not possible to justify. 1826 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 368 It was a strange proceeding, to be excused only . . . by the pressure of the times.

c. *absol.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. v. i. 363 Neuer excuse; for when the plaiers are all dead, there need none to be blamed. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xix. 97 To accuse, requires lesse Eloquence than to excuse.

† d. [after L. *excusare se esse*, etc.] To excuse (a person or thing) to be, etc., to excuse oneself that, etc.: to allege by way of excuse or explanation, that (it is), etc. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLTE *Psalter* xviii. 7 No man may excuse him 'þat he ne is sum tyme stird fra synn to gode'. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xxiii. 6 Coupest þou nat excuse þe . . . þat þow nome no more þan neode be tauhte? a 1532 Ld. BERNERS *Huon* xcv. 309 The prouost . . . excusynge hym selfe that he knew nothyng of y^e trewes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 10 Excusing himselfe that it was reason to yeld to him, that commaunded thirtie Legions. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. i. 323 The Father excepts the Nerves of the Privity manifestly hollow, which nevertheless his Son excuses to have been meant of the hollow Ligaments of the Privity.

† 2. To maintain the innocence of (a person); to defend from an accusation (*of*); to maintain the rightness of, seek to justify (an action). *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 40 The thef. excusede Jhesu Cryst, And hym gelyt gan zelde. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4045 Sche of þat sclauder excused hire al-gate. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. F.* I. 427 She desired no-thinge ellis But to excusen Eneas. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 323 John Mather askused hymself . . . w^t ij men sworyn apon a boke. 1566-34 TINDALE *Rom.* II. 15 They thoughtes accusynge one another or excusynge. 1521 St. Germain's *Doctor & Stud.* liv. 148 a, Howe may the playntiffe there be excused of an untruth? 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 140 To excuse him of the death of the archbishop Thomas. 1696 STILLINGF. *Serm.* II. 66 To have excused these two commands from a palpable contradiction.

† b. with complement, or to be (so and so). *Obs.* 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* xlvii. 281 Is there not any of vs all that can excuse himselfe to bee vnsubject to such haughtinesse. 1597 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Porrex* vii, Can I excuse my selfe deuoid of fault.

3. To obtain exemption or release for; to allege reasons for the exemption of (a person) from a duty or obligation. Const. † *for*, *from*, in early use with *that* . . . *not*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 33 He him excuseth þet he hit ne may do. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Al þe oþer schul comen to þe placebo and dirige . . . but 3if he may hym excuse resonably. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 141 He excused him be the werre that he had with Fraunce. 1467 MANN. & Houshek. *Exp.* (1841) 172, I promessed the Kenge I wolde make in al haste a new schepe . . . were fore, I pray 3owe helpe to askewe me fore my komenge. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* v. 46 Clarence excuse me to the King my Brother. 1607 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 356 Captain Swan excused himself, and said . . . he would have nothing to do with it. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 361, I excus'd myself upon account of my being oblig'd to return speedily to Oxford. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 5. 96, I am very willing to excuse myself from entering upon this great branch of Logic.

absol. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xiv. 18 Alle bigunnen togidere to excuse [1388 excusen hem].

† b. To beg off from (doing something); to decline with apologies. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 204 Willing him . . . with all hast to repayre unto hym, which oftentimes he had excused by sykkenes and debilitie of his body. 1588 R. PARKER tr. *Mendoza's China* 162 They could not excuse to go vnto them to accomplish their comaundement. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 71 To morrow be in readinesse, to goe, Excuse it not: for I am peremptory. 1604 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. (1629) 14 He did what he could to excuse it, yet their importunities would not cease till he undertooke it. 1709 STYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. xiii. (heading of ch.), The Bishop of Ely excuseth his ministring in the chapel by reason thereof. 1754 J. HILDROP *Misc. Wks.* II. 123 He pressed me . . . to dine with him, which I excused.

† 4. To screen, shelter. [Cf. late L. *se a calore excusare* (Palladius).] To save from punishment or harm, *esp.* by suffering (in a person's stead); to exempt (a person) from a duty by taking his place. Const. *of*, *from*. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLTE *Psalter* xviii. 7 He suffris nan to be þat may excuse þaim of the hete of his luf. 1451-82 *Liber Niger* in *Houshek. Ord.* 16 Every officer in unitie of love applied to excuse other by servyce and attendance. *Ibid.* 82 Everye yoman to helpe to excuse others for his bysness in his absence. 1543 SIR J. WALLOR in *Maclean Carlew* 126, I wold wische to God the next kynesman I have . . . had excused him. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 426, I would he life might have beene excused by my death. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. An Armature . . . often excuses the more usefull parts of his head from harm. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 82 ¶ 3 At School, he was whipped thrice a Week for Faults he took upon him to excuse others.

† b. To regard as exempt or safe from. *rare.* 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 28, I excuse not Constantine from a fall off his Horse . . . upon the wearing those nayles on his bridle.

5. Of things, circumstances, etc.: To serve as an excuse or exculpation for.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 31 Such ignorance excusyth not errors in mannys lyfe. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. iii. 4 Other men's superstition . . . will not excuse mens superfluity. 1708 *Pore Wife of Bath* 97 Shape excuses the defects of face. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law. Rep.* 13 The wife's presence will not excuse the husband. 1826 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 434 There are some acts of injustice which no national interest can excuse.

absol. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 2 Ignorance will not excuse. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i. Wks. I. 163 Ignorance . . . will . . . just as little, excuse in one case as in the other.

b. In *passive*. To have a sufficient excuse; to be freed from blame.

c 1340 HAMPOLTE *Prose Tr.* 27 If þou leue nedfull besynes of actyf lyfe . . . by-cause of desire . . . to gyffe be to gastely occupacyone, wenande þat þou arte thereby excusede . . . þou dose noghte wysely. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.*, *John* 57 b, The common people and the vnclearned are to be holden excused, and may be vorgeuen. a 1606 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* v. 26 If a warrant . . . come from the King to sell wood upon the ground whereof I am tenant . . . I am excused in waste. 1707 *Minor* 96 Cupid being blind was partly excused accompanying a counterfeit.

II. To accept an excuse for or from.

6. a. To accept a plea in exculpation of (a person); to judge leniently on the ground of extenuating circumstances. Const. † *of*, *for*.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 281 To be excused I make requeste. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 908 Although his ire here gylt accused, Yet in his resoun he hem bothe excused. c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 7305 Þai were excused þan, for why þai did wrange vnwytandly. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 157 He is totally Excused, for the reason next before alledged. 1864 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iii. 85 We may excuse altogether those who labour under the illusions of actual insanity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 179 The people may be excused for following tradition only.

b. Phrase, *Excuse me*: used parenthetically in conversation as apology for an impropriety in speech, etc., or as a polite way of disputing a statement.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 87 *Pan.* Hector is not a better man than Troilus. *Cre.* Excuse me. *Pan.* He is elder. 1889 A. LANG *Lett. Lit.* III. (ed. 2) 33 That infernal (excuse me) coward and villain.

o. To admit apology for, overlook, condone (a fault, offence, impropriety, etc.); to regard indulgently, pardon the faults of (a performance). Also with indirect personal object.

Excuse *astr.* Prol. 2, I prey... every discreet person... to have my rewardyng for excused. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 107 Some tymes we excuse a fault and accuse the reporter. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. i. 54 We cite our faults, That they may hold excus'd our lawlesse liues. 1607 — *Cor.* iv. vii. 11, I must excuse, What cannot be amended. 1700 *Eng. Theophrast.* 125 It is a very dangerous mistake to excuse these vile inclinations upon the tenderness of their age. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* ii. i. 215 Excuse some courtly stains No whiter page than Addison's remains. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* i. i. Excuse my glove, Thomas. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton Ess.* (1854) l. 13/2 If ever despondency and asperity could be excused in any man, they might have been excused in Milton. 1857 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. xvii. 217 The boldest heart may be excused a shudder.

7. To set free (a person) from a task, duty, obligation; dispense from payment, attendance, etc. Const. *for, from*; also with double obj.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xiv. 19, I preie thee, haue me excusid. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 7 That they come to be dirige... but he haue a reasonable cause to be excused. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* v. i. 3 *Shal.* You shall not away to night. *Fal.* You must excuse me, M. Robert Shallow. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 33/2 I laud attended... throughout that whole journey, which he... no doubt would have been excused from. 1697 *Cress D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 85 She sent word to all the Ladies of Brussels and Antwerp, she would excuse them for their Visits. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 295 He would not be excused... from going back with us. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* ii. ii, Your ladyship must excuse me; I'm called away by particular business. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Two Guardians* iii. iv, *Beauchamp.* Come, shake hands, and be friends. *St. Albans.* Excuse me, Mr. Courtington. *Mod.* The jury were excused from attendance for the rest of the week. He was excused the entrance-fee.

8. 'To remit; not to exact' (J.); to grant excuse for the want or absence of; to dispense with.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. ix. 35 If any man shall from hence conclude, the Moone is second in magnitude unto the Sun, he must excuse my beliefe. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 58, I must beg you to excuse my waiting on you for a little while. 1814 BYRON *Note in Orig. MS.* Wks. (1846) 90/1 *note.* He will excuse the 'Mr.'—we do not say Mr. Caesar. 1836 LYTTON *Duchess de la Vallière* v. v, From our royal court We do excuse your presence.

†**Excusedly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *excused*, pp. of *EXCUSE* v. + *-LY*.] In a manner admitting of excuse; with (more or less) excuse.

1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justin's Hist. World* 207 More excusedly to perform what he had determined. *Ibid.* 403 He hoped that he more excusedly should commit Sacrilege.

Excuseless (eks'ki:z'slēs), *a.* [f. *prec.* + *-LESS*.] Without excuse.

1. Of a person: *a.* Having no excuse to offer.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 5 Because... that Potiarices shoulde be excuselesse... I have shewed in what places... the herbes growe. 1608 W. SCLATER *Malacky* (1650) 5 Then surely are we utterly excuseless. 1711 *Peace in Divinity* 2 The Reprobate shall have such Grace only procur'd for him, as will render him excuseless.

†*b.* Not offering an excuse. *Obs.*

1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* ii. ii, Charity is a naked child... Naked, because excuselesse and simple.

2. Of things: Admitting of no excuse; inexcusable.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 96 Such an excuselesse sinne is vnthankfulness. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 301 Excuselesse is the idle mans *nilhil agendo*, sleeping out his Lamp. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xvi. r 3 The voluntary enslaving my self is more excuseless. 1889 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Sept. 89/2 An absolutely excuseless egotism.

†**Excusement**, *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *excusement*: see *EXCUSE* v. and *-MENT*.] = *EXCUSE* sb. 2.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* l. 76 Thilke excusement was none.

Excuser (eks'ki:z'zər), [f. *EXCUSE* v. + *-ER*.] One who excuses.

1. One who offers an excuse for or extenuates (a fault).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Excuser*, an excuser. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. xi. (1851) 89 Miserable excusers. 1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret* Wks. 1761 III. 189 In vain would his excusers endeavour to palliate his enormities by imputing them to madness. 1824 MISS MITTFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 164 She was the excuser-general of the neighbourhood, turned every speech and action the sunny side without. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* iv. 92 To the sophistries of such an excuser, Sir Samuel Romilly once wrote [etc.].

†2. One who obtains the release of another from a duty, etc., by taking his place; a substitute, deputy. Cf. *EXCUSE* v. 4. *Obs.*

1461-83 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* 65 The Steward and Thesaurers excusers and attorneys... may take it in absence of the gretter and elder.

Excusing (eks'ki:z'zīg), *vbl. sb.* [f. *EXCUSE* v. + *-ING*.] The action of the verb *EXCUSE* in various senses; also, an instance of this; a plea or ground of excuse.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxl. 3 Swa be oure lippis... sperd til excusinge of syn. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 512 3if his excusinge were sob. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6588 Noon excusinges A parfit man ne shulde seke. c 1460 *Towneley Myst. Annunc.* 78 They sayde ther helpyd none excusinge, And wed us thus togeder. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testamentis* 103 Those lawes concerninge excusinge of tutors and curators are verie seldome... practised. 1664 SOUTH *Serm. John* xv. 15 (1737) II. ii. 58 Many... things... may go a great way towards an excusing of the agent.

Excusing, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING*.] That excuses, or makes excuse; containing an excuse.

Hence **Excusingly** *adv.*, in an excusing tone or manner; by way of excuse.

1657 S. W. SCHISM *Dispack't* 93 His excusing words, that they, etc. 1688 COLLIER *Several Disc.* (1725) 213 Others... omit the most... excusing Circumstances. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* vi. 83 She remembered excusingly that [etc.]. 1883 J. G. BUTLER in *Bible Wk.* II. 35 Peter... had spoken so gently, and even excusingly, to the crucifiers of Christ.

†**Excusive**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *EXCUSE* v. + *-IVE*.] That tends to excuse; excusing.

1592 Nobody & Someb. (1878) 288 Our eares are deafe to all excusive pleas.

Hence †**Excusively** *adv.*

1641 *Disc. Prince Henry in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 522 To the first, he gave answers satisfactorily.—To the other, excusively.

†**Excuss**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *excuss*-ppl. stem of *excutere*, f. *ex-* out + *quatere* to shake; the vb. had also the sense of searching a person by shaking his loose robe. Cf. sense 2.]

1. *trans.* To shake off, cast off, get rid of. Said with reference to things material and immaterial.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 239 To brush over their Horses with a little linnen instrument... whereby they excusse all dust from the beast. *Serpents* (1653) 603 Snakes with tender skin excuss'd their years enlarge. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 164 That the exterior shell and all glumosity may be excussed. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* i. i. § 12 They could not totally excuss the notions of a deity out of their minds. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 119 The holy soul's release... will excuss and shake off this drowsy sleep.

2. To shake out the contents of anything; hence, to investigate thoroughly, discuss (a question or document); also, to get (the truth) from (a person).

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 689 If I should... take in hand your Popishe portues and... excusse euery Popishe martyr and sancte there canonised. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 496 Saint Augustine doth more fully excusse and handle this argument. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 59, I then excussid the matter. 1654 JUNIUS (Webster 1864), To take some pains in excussing some old documents. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 438 To examine a Delinquent on Oath to excuss the Truth of some Crime from him.

3. *Mod. Civ. Law.* [Cf. OF. *escusser*, *escusser*, 'saisir, dépouiller' (Godef.).] To seize, take in execution (a debtor's goods).

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 272 The Person of a Man ought not by the Civil Law to be taken for a Debt, unless his Goods and Estate has been first excuss'd. 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in *mod. Dicts.*

†**Excussable**, *a. Obs.*—0 [f. *prec.* + *-ABLE*.] That may be shaken off.

1730-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

†**Excussion**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *excussio*-em, n. of action f. *excute*-re: see *EXCUSS*.]

1. The action of shaking, casting, or putting out or off, material or immaterial things.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 125 The new bunches swelling vp... do thrust off the old horns, being holpe... by the willing excussion of the beast that beareth them. 1620 BR. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* i. § 3 The iust excussion of that seruile yoke. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyol.* ii. vi. 183 Extrusion or excussion of the Muscle that moves the Jaw. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 73 Fire is, by excussion, kindled from flint. 1658 *Consid. conc. Succession & Alleg.* 33 The late King's Excussion of his Regal Authority. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. 'Diligent inquisition or examination' (Bailey). RICHARDSON cites an example of this sense from Wats' tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* (1640) vi. ii. 274; but the word is a misprint for *excursion* (the original having *excursio*).

3. *Mod. Civ. Law.* [Cf. OF. *excussion* in same sense.] Seizure of goods for debt, etc.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 453 Debarring... the exceptions of Prescription, Excussion, etc. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 272 If upon such an Excussion there are not Goods found sufficient... his Body may be attach'd. 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in ASH, etc.

†**Excussive**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *excuss*-ppl. stem of *excute*-re (see *EXCUSS*) + *-IVE*.] Designed for shaking out.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 484 Sieves made of Horses-hairs... called... sometimes excussive incernicles.

†**Excutient**, *a. Obs.*—0 [ad. L. *excutient*-em, pr. pple. of *excute*-re: see *EXCUSS*.] 'Shaking off' (Bailey folio 1730-6). 1775 in ASH.

Excutifidian, *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *excute*-stem of *excute*-re (see *EXCUSS*) + *-fid*-es faith + *-IAN*.] 'One who believes that saving faith or grace can be wholly lost or shaken off' (Davies *Suppl. Gloss.*).

a 1656 BR. HALL *Lett. Fall. fr. Grace Rem.* Wks. (1660) 389, I am sorry that any of our new Excutifidians should pester your Suffocate.

†**Exdecimate**, *v. Obs.*—0 [f. *Ex-* pref. 1 + L. *decim*-are (f. *decimus* tenth, f. *decem* ten) + *-ATE* 3. Cf. *EDECIMATION*.] *trans.* 'To tithe out' (Cockeram 1623-6).

Ex div., abbrev. *Ex dividend*: see *Ex prep.* 2.

Exe, obs. form of *AX*, *AXE* sb. 1 and 2.

Exeat (eks'æ:t), [L. *exeat* let (him) go out, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exire* to go out: see *EXIT*.]

|| *A.* In Lat. use as verb.

In plays of the early 16th c. used as a stage

direction, equivalent to the later *EXIT*. (So also *Exeant*, 'let (them) go out', for which *EXEUNT* was afterwards used.)

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) i. 275 *Exeant*. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* i. ii. (Arb.) 19 *Exeat*.

B. sb. A permission to go out. [So used in Fr.]

1. A permission to leave the diocese, granted to a priest by the bishop.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1855 R. BOYLE *Boyle v. Wiseman* 71 Armed with the above *exeat*, I immediately applied for employment to the... Bishop of Southwark.

2. In English public schools and colleges, in monastic houses, etc.: A permission for temporary absence. Also *Exeant*, such a permission granted to more than one person.

1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., His master has given him an *exeat*. 1806 K. WHITE *Lett.* 30 June, He would not give me an *exeat*, without which no man can leave his college for the night. 1852 C. A. BRISTED *Eng. University* i. 193 *note*, *Exeats*... were never granted [at King's Coll. Camb.] but in cases of life and death. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* 259 How shall I get my *exeat* to go to London.

Execate, *-ation*, var. ff. *EXECUTE*, *-ATION*.

Execrable (eks'krä'b'l), *a.* Also 5 *exoe-*

crable, 6 *Sc. execrabill*, 7 *execrable*. [ad.

L. *execrabilis* (*execrabilis*), (a) execrating, cf. sense 1; (b) accursed, detestable, f. *execrari* (*execrari*); see *EXECRATE*. Cf. Fr. *execrable*.]

†1. Expressing or involving a curse; hence, of an imprecation: Awful, fearful, *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *2 Pet.* ii. 11 Augels... beren not azens hem the execrable... doom. 1580 BARET *Adv.* C 1802 A Cursing and oth execrable. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* ii. ii, Did we then... here plant ourselves, With execrable oaths never to look On man? c 1630 in Risdon *Serv. Devon* § 108 (1810) 210 A fearful and execrable curse on all such as shal deminish... it.

2. Of persons and things: Deserving to be execrated or cursed; abominable, detestable.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. (1800) 19 Full of so execrable crueltie. 1513 MORE *Rich.* III, Wks. 36/2 The execrable desire of souerayntie, prouoked him to their destruction. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* Wks. (Rtdg.) 95/2 Thou execrable dog. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 64 O execrable Sun so to aspire Above his brethren. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerns.* (1721) 68 It was... shut out of the Walls of the City, as an execrable and polluted place. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc. Magistrates* Wks. III. 427 That execrable Fraternity of Blasphemers, lately set up within this city of Dublin. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 169 He is either a lover of parasites... or else the most execrable cynic. 1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* ii. ii, A knot of ruffians... With execrating execrable eyes.

†*b.* That is put under a curse; accursed. *Obs.*

1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *Cor.* xii. 3 No man speaking in the Spirit of God, calleth Iesus execrable. 1597 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* v. xvii. (1611) 209 Reserue, as... Saul did, execrable things, to worship God withall.

†*c.* Calling forth expressions of horror; piteous, horrifying, shocking. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. (1800) 22 Y^e adventures of fortune harde & dyuersly execrable. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 529 Whereby brake out that execrable Rage. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* (1632) 36 The heav'n put out his guilty eye, That durst behold so execrable sight. 1613 R. HILL *Commun. Instruct.* 20 His [the Minister's] breaking of bread... [doth signifie] the execrable passion of Christ. a 1704 T. BROWN *On Dr. Ormond's Recov.* Wks. (1730) i. 49 Bellona me invites To seas of blood, and execrable sights. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* i. iii. 33 The execrable image of this scene.

3. *hyperbolically.* Calling forth expressions of extreme disgust; of wretched quality, bad beyond description. [So *mod. Fr. execrable*.]

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* i. 79 His execrable paradox. 1753 ARMSTRONG *Taste* 15 Blindly we... good, and bad, and execrable swallow. 1789 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* II. 191 Our mule-drivers were wicked enough to carry us to an execrable posada. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 127 The veneration... was, to say no worse of it, execrable. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* iii, What execrable weather.

Hence **Execrableness**.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Execrableness*, accursedness, impiousness. 1775 in ASH.

Execrably (eks'krä'b'l), *adv.* [f. *EXECRABLE* + *-LY*.] In an execrable manner.

†*a.* So as to deserve execration (*obs.*). *b.* Accursedly, abominably, detestably, atrociously.

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-Mastix* i. vi. ii. 154 These Playes themselves must certainly be execrably odious to all good Christians. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1362 What act more execrably unclean? 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* i. 14 'Tis Fustian all; 'tis execrably bad. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* i. iii, They [the shoes] pinch me execrably. 1806-7 J. BESSEFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ii. xxxvii, Bells execrably rung for some hours every evening. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It.* *Jrnl.* (1872) i. 6 Pictures, execrably bad in all cases.

Execrate (eks'krät'), *v.* [f. L. *execrāt*- (*execrāt*-) ppl. stem of *execrari* (*execrari*) to curse, f. *ex-* (see *EX-* pref. 1) + *sacrare* to devote religiously

(in good sense, to a deity; in bad sense, to destruction), f. *sacr-um* (masc. nom. *sacer*) devoted, religiously set apart; hence, in good sense, hallored to a deity, SACRED; and in bad sense, devoted to destruction, accursed. Cf. *consecrate*.]

†1. *trans.* To pronounce a curse upon; to declare accursed. To *execrate out*: to drive out with a curse. *Obs. rare.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xxviii. (1840) 229 His own share [of goods] he execrated, and caused it to be burnt. 1691 ED. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xv. 272 Became execrated out of Paradise.

absol. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 13 It is one thing . . . to excommunicate, another to curse and execrate.

† b. Occasionally used by way of antithesis to consecrate: To make unholy. *Obs.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 193 The bastard Bischope, who yit was not execrated (consecrated thei call it). 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 33 Execrating a Protestant Parish Church one day, and consecrating it the next. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 156 As if meer plebeian noyse . . . were enough to . . . execrate anything as . . . devilish.

2. To imprecate evil upon (as an expression of hatred); to express or feel intense loathing or abhorrence for; to abhor, detest.

1561 tr. *Calvin's 4 Godly Serm.* i. D j, The Jewes . . . of that time . . . are commended . . . to execrate the idolatrie of the Chaldeans. a 1698 TEMPLE (J.), Some form contrary to that which they lately execrated and detested. 1765 G. COLMAN *Terence Pref.* 42 Le Fevre wrote a most elegant copy of Latin verses, execrating the Flute. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 58 The name of Arius was execrated. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis* I. viii. 543 Their views . . . would have been execrated as impious novelties.

† 3. To call down (something) upon (a person) as a curse; to imprecate. *Obs. rare.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 374 In maintenance of a falsehood . . . he execrated upon himself a choking.

4. *intr.* To utter curses.

1786 Francis, the Philanthropist III. 3 He received a thousand curses from his master, who continued to execrate, the whole way to Dartford. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* The Ghost, He execrated Ere he crawled into bed. 1858 CARLYLE *Fraser* GL. (1865) I. iv. iii. 294 England . . . execrates lamentably over its William Conqueror.

Hence *Execrated ppl.* a., accused, detested.

Execrating ppl. a., that execrates.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 174 If any man who serves at the altar be accused of a crime . . . let him eat the execrated bread [mistranslation of OE. *corndæd*]. 1769 *Oxford Mag.* II. 144/1 This execrated, because culpable child. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) IV. 1371 We saw this execrated island at the distance of about four leagues. 1829 *The Bengallee* 61 All these . . . spake execrating volumes against the complicated cruelty. 1878 [see EXECRABLE 2].

Execration (eks'krē'shən). [ad. L. *execratiō-em* (*execratiō-em*), n. of action f. *execrā-ri* (*execrā-ri*) to EXECRATE. Cf. Fr. *exécration*.]

1. The action of execrating.

† a. The action of solemnly laying under a curse; as an instance of this. *Obs. or arch.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xv. 15 Thei sworn to the Lord with a grete voice . . . with execracioun. c 1505 R. BROWNE *Ausw. to Cartwright* 34 The power of the word . . . to rebuke and giue ouer to execration. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Author's Prayer 21 The execration of the Son of Thy Love. 1709 BUTLER *Serm. Wks.* 1874 II. 84 To assist with the religious ceremony of execration. 1774-84 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxi. 210 The ecclesiastics . . . kept the world in subjection by holy execrations. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xxvi. 28 An oath of execration on the transgressor.

b. The utterance of curses (as an expression of hatred).

1688 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 379 IV. 174 The Lord Chancellor was taken and brought amid universal execration of the People before the Lord Mayor. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. viii. 104 The name of Maurice was mentioned, with execration. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 79 A tempest of execration and derision . . . burst on the servants of the Company.

c. Utter detestation; intense abhorrence.

[1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 Cor. xvi. 22 If any man loue not the Lord Jesus Christe, let him be had in execration.] 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 11/2 It [the title pope] is now wortheilie come into contempt and execration. a 1609 STILLINGFLET (J.), The Indians, at naming the devil, did spit on the ground in token of execration. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 282 The Peruvian Indians held the name . . . in execration. 1848 MARIOTTI *Italy* I. l. 91 The Sicilian Vespers have long been made a subject of horror and execration.

2. An uttered curse; an anathema, an imprecation.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 949 All the Country . . . with Execrations detested them. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. x. With such black and bitter execrations . . . she fills the air. 1650 B. DISCOLLINIMIN 21 The Romane proverbiall execration, *abi in malam Crucem*. 1793 Mrs. E. PAKSONS *Woman as she should be* II. 207, I could write volumes . . . in execrations against the match. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* x. Lords, Whose very dogs would execrate us howl Against his lineage. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iv. 100 A man who . . . would have been hunted from society with execrations.

3. That which is execrated; an object of cursing. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xlii. 12 They shall be an execration and a reproach. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xiv. 22 Clumsy Poet-rabble, an age's execration!

† **Execrations**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *EXECRATI-ON* + -OUS.] Of the nature of an execration. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 99 A whole volley of . . . execrations wishes.

Execrative (eks'krē'tiv), a. [f. *execrāt-* ppl. stem of *execrā-ri* (*execrā-ri*) to EXECRATE + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to execration; prone to execration; characterized by or containing an execration.

1830 JAMES DARNLEY xxvii. 121 Manifest . . . opportunities . . . for the captain and pilot to exercise their execrative faculties. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. 1, Into the body of the poor Tatars execrative Roman History intercalated an alphabetic letter; and so they continue Tartars of fell Tartarean nature, to this day. 1871 — in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 99 VOL. III.

On which day Nigger Question (in 'Fraser') had come out with execrative shrieks from several people.

Hence **Execratively** *adv.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. 1, When . . . those Northmen . . . came in . . . soul old Rome screamed execratively her loudest. **Execrator** (eks'krē'tər), rare. [a. L. *execrator* (*execrator*), f. *ex(s)ecrā-ri*: see EXECRATE.] One who execrates or pronounces an execration.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 311 O that it had turned . . . to a mortal quinsy, and . . . had choked the old execrator. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* v. vi, The curse worked best in the absence of the execrator.

† **Execratory**, sb. *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **ex(s)ecrātorium*, neut. sb. f. *ex(s)ecrā-ri*: see EXECRATE and -ORY.] 'A formula of execrations' (Todd).

1675 L. ADDISON *State Jesus* xx. 179 The Execratory . . . wherein they profoundly curse the Christians.

Execratory (eks'krē'təri), a. [as if ad. L. **execrātorius*, f. *execrā-ri*: see prec. Cf. Fr. *exécutoire*.] Of or pertaining to execration; of the nature of or containing an execration.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. ix. § 82 The King . . . swore to keepe all Liberties vpon paine of that execratory sentence. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xiv, Narrating Lancelot's fanatical conduct, without execratory comment.

Execr. etc.: see EXSECT, etc.

Execratable (eks'krē'təb'l), a. [f. *EXECUTE* v. + -ABLE. Cf. Fr. *exécutable*.] That can be executed, performed, or carried out.

1796 in *Bentham's Wks.* (1842) XI. 114 Without communication with the river . . . the Contract not executable. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. x. (1876) 246 Truths profound and executable only in ages. 1856 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 244 The whole project . . . is set down as executable at eight millions. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 249 [An intention] not executable either when the time came.

Executancy (eks'krē'tānsi), [f. *EXECUTANT*: see -CY.] The qualification of an executant; power and skill in performing (music).

1858 *Times* 30 Nov. 10/6 Such music lying hardly within the sphere of amateur executancy. 1866 MACFARREN in *Athenaeum* No. 2004 Musical progress . . . in executancy.

Executant (eks'krē'tānt), a. and sb. [a. F. *exécutant*, pr. ppl. of *exécuter* to EXECUTE.]

A. *adj.* That performs (music). *rare.*

1855 *Reader* No. 123. 523/2 Any living executant musician.

B. *sb.*

1. *gen.* One who executes, performs, or carries out. *Const. of.*

1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies* Chr. 151 This world may be regarded . . . as the stage of divine agency, using the visible actors as the executants of an invisible thought. 1860 *Times* 11 Oct. 10/6 Mr. Philip being the executant of the whole of the work. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* v. 2003 Absolve then me law's mere executant.

2. *esp.* A musical performer.

a 1859 DE QUINCY in H. A. PAGE *Life* (1877) II. xix. 174 All great executants on the organ. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* go The soul, at once composer and executant. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xvi, Rosamond, with the executant's instinct, had seized his manner of playing.

† **Executative**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. next: see -ATIVE.] = EXECUTIVE.

1647 *Mercurius Brit.*, *His Spectacles* 4 The derived and executive power in Parliamentary Acts.

Execute (eks'ekūt), v. Also 5 *exécute*, 6 *exequite*, Sc. *exsecute*. [ad. Fr. *exécute-r* = Pr. *executar*, Sp. *ejecutar*, It. *esecutare*, ad. med.L. *exēcutāre*, f. L. *ex(s)ecūt-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)equi* lit. 'to follow out', f. *ex-* out + *sequi* to follow.]

I. To follow out into effect, carry out.

1. *trans.* To follow out, carry into effect (an intention, purpose, plan, instruction, or command.) c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 806 The destine . . . That executeth . . . The purveians, that God hath seye byform. c 1430 LYDG. *Thebes* 414 To execute the bidding of the Kyng.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 13 When ye thinke any good thought execute it. 1555 EDEN *Decades* IV. Ind. 71 Yet durst they at noo tyme execute theyr lordes commaundemente. 1596 TATE & BRADY Ps. civ. 4 To execute his dreadfull Will. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. v. I. 371 The capital of all the individuals of a nation . . . is capable of executing only certain purposes. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* ix. 97 Large orders, which we have been unable to execute. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, The boy departed to execute his commission. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 16 The regent and his friends imagined measure after measure, which they wanted resolution to execute.

absol. 1606 DANIEL *Fun. Poem Earl Devon.* 211 With courage on he goes; doth exequite With counsell. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* i. ii, Judgment commands, But resolution executes. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i. 797 When I bid 'em execute, 'tis done.

† b. To give practical effect to (a passion, sentiment, principle). Also, to bring (a weapon) into operation. *Obs.*

14. . . *Circumcis.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 88 Tyrannitis that the bodye slethe. . . To execute hur venym vp by deth. c 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 10 b, To execute his dampnable enuye. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 83 The people . . . refrayned not . . . untill they had executed the full of their malice. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. vii. 6 In fullest manner execute your arme. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* i. iii, What! may I not look upon my dagger? Speak villain, or I will execute the point on thee. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 338 He attempted to execute his Rage and Malice upon him.

c. To carry into effect ministerially (a law, a judicial sentence, etc.). Cf. 6.

1433 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxxiv. (1483) 82 The gouerne-

ment . . . should be admynystred and executed by suche as were of grettest bounte. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 41 When dew diligence have be shewed by us in executing the saide right. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 213 This judgement . . . was . . . executed before the Castell gate of Bristow. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 5/1 After his return, he [Villiers] executed the same authority in conferring all favours, and revenging himself [etc.]. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* 3 Good laws should execute themselves in a well regulated state. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 487 The only reparation . . . was the putting Fausta . . . to death; which was, accordingly, executed upon her. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* II. iii. (1857) 225 No choice was left to the civil magistrate but to execute the terrible sentence of the law against heretics. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 355/1 The messenger . . . has given the citation, or executed the diligence.

d. To perform or carry out the provisions of (a will).

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 30 To . . . see that my wille be executyd trewly. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 150 *Executor*. . . the person that shall execute his Testament. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Executor*, a person nominated by a testator. . . to see his will, and testament, executed or performed. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 360/1 The acknowledgment of the debts by the defunct in his last will, which it is the duty of the executor to execute.

2. To carry out, perform (an action, operation, movement, etc.), that has been planned or prescribed, or that requires skill or care).

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 1 To seke & execute by werkes . . . most acceptable to hym. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 25 The kyng anichises lamentit the destructione of the superb troy, executit be the princis of greice. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalypse* 28 To make John the redyer too execute the worke enioyned vntoo hym. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* x. 30 Thou hast done well in executing that which is right in mine eyes. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii. 198 Always averse from executing so terrible an action. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 19 To discover what is necessary to execute, at the instant the adversary exposes his body. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* vi. ii, The Prince executed a blast with great skill. 1828 ALISON *Hist. Europe* V. xxxi. 309 Moreau executed a change of front, arranging his army parallel to that of the enemy. 1884 *Punch* 25 Oct. 195/2 They . . . execute . . . a wild dance . . . as Act-drop descends.

† b. *spec.* To perform, celebrate (ceremonies, religious service). *Obs.*

1450 *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 6 Who shall execute y^e fest of solempnite. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyschm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xxxii, To ordeyne ministers to execute service. 1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* 114 Not any real and true sacrifice . . . executed by the priest. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* vi. annot., The Clergie . . . when they doe not execute or say Masse themselves. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 417 Ancient Forms . . . properly executed . . . by . . . venerable Men.

absol. 1546 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. A 5 The Bishop of Winchester was appointed to make the sermon: and . . . to execute. 1709 — *Ann. Ref.* I. ix. 127 The Abp of Canterbury . . . who did execute, began the service.

c. To perform acts of (justice, cruelty, vengeance, etc.). *arch.*

1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. i, [God] executyth . . . good & indiffernt iustyce to . . . his creatures. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxviii. (1627) 286 Justice cannot be executed, nor any gouvernement or authority maintained. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* i. 25 Where they executed great severity, as well as in other places. 1821 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXV. 332 Lord Clarendon says that all manner of cruelty was executed.

3. *Law.* To go through the formalities necessary to the validity of (a legal act, e.g. a bequest, agreement, mortgage, etc.). Hence, to complete and give validity to (the instrument by which such act is effected) by performing what the law requires to be done, as by signing, sealing, etc.

1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 92 My counsel sends to execute a deed. 1804 WELLINGTON in OWEN *Dict.* 434 The proposed treaty of peace . . . after being attentively perused, was executed by his Highness without the slightest hesitation. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. (1857) 6 Charles the Fifth executed an instrument by which he ceded to his son the sovereignty of Flanders. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 85 An undertaking to execute a mortgage if called on to do so.

absol. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 33 One who executes a deed for another . . . must execute in the name of his principal.

b. *To execute an estate*: to convey or confer an estate in property, etc., *esp.* by some particular operation of law, as under the Statute of Uses. Cf. † *to make an estate* (ESTATE sb. 11 b).

1536 Act 27 *Hen. VIII.* c. 10 Any person or persons . . . which shall haue any estate to them executed by authority of this Act. a 1606 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 55 A use may be created and the estate of the land thereupon executed. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* IV. iv. 123 He hath fee simple executed in the same acre. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vii. 333 Which estates could not be executed or transferred from the common law grantee to the beneficiary.

4. a. To fulfil, discharge (an office, a function). Also, formerly, † To perform the functions of (an official position). † b. *absol.* or *intr.* Of a thing: To perform its functions, 'work' (*obs.*).

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 133 He ordeyned another pope for to execute be office of holy churche. a 1657 HAYWARD (J.), The cannon against St. Stephen's gate executed so well, that the portcullis and gate were broken. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 78 A Fee belonging to the Place which he then executed. a 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 172 Dr. Fell would not suffer him to execute the place of architypographer. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 343 Places which . . . none but Maltese deputies can execute. 1863 COX *Instit.* III. viii. 718 The question arose how his office was thenceforth to be executed.

5. To carry out the design for (a product of art or skill); to produce as an artist or skilled workman; to perform (a musical composition).

1735 J. PRICE *Stone Br. Thames* 10 The Manner of executing the intended Bridge. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 146 Etchings... executed in a bold and masterly manner. 1778 *Eliza Warwick* II. 31 She took in plain linen, and executed a good deal of it. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 97/2 The translation is wretchedly executed. 1822 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* I. vi. 192, I saw executed in marble the Mercury and the Hope. 1826 *Ibid.* II. vii. 259 An oratorio which he has this winter composed, but which has never yet been executed. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* vii. (1847) 75 Egbert... executed a Saxon version of the four Gospels.

absol. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 32 Every artist... executes in a manner peculiar to himself. 1774 *The Trinket* 46 Charlotte did not execute amiss.

II. To do execution upon.

[It is not quite clear whether these uses, which occur early in Fr. and med.L., were merely developed from 1 c, or whether they partly represent the etymological notion of *L. exsequi* 'to pursue to the end'.]

6. To inflict capital punishment upon; to put to death in pursuance of a sentence. More fully, † To execute to death [= Fr. † *exécuter à mort*].

† To execute by the head: to behead.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* B iij b, To robbe and to stele wherfore they be hanged or otherwise executed by Justise. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Pross.* I. clixvii, They were executed by dyuers tourmentes of deth. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 13 b, Sir Thomas Blonte and all the other prysoners were executed. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 182 First of all Theocritus himselfe. he executed to death. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* iv. (1599) 180 He was executed by the head the day following. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 514 Devers of their chieftains have been executed to death. a 1689 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* Pref. (1691) A iij, No more Beggars in the Streets, nor executed for Thieves, than heretofore. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 133 Prosecuting and Executing those to death, who [etc.]. 1847 JAMES *Gourie* xlvj, Three of the Earl's faithful servants were executed at Perth.

† b. Hence for: To put to death, kill. *rare.*

[1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 68 b/2 When death hath done his office, executing all earthelye men.] 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. 1. 82 Thou Aumerle, didst send two of thy men, To execute the Noble Duke at Calis.

† 7. To take the body of (a debtor) in execution. (See EXECUTION 7.) *Obs. rare.*

1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* i. iv, Your brother... lies in bond executed for your debt.

† 8. [after Fr. *exécuter*] To subject (a country) to military execution. (See EXECUTION 9.) *Obs.*

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1393/3 The French... are resolved to exact the Contributions... from the Mayery of Bolduc, and in case they are not paid, to execute the Country.

† III. 9. To deal with as an executor; to administer. *Obs. rare*—1.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 352/3 Late every executour be ware that he execute well the goodes of them that they have charge of.

† *Execute*, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* Also 4-7 *exécute*(t), 6 *Sc. execut.* [ad. L. *execūt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *exsequi*: see EXECUTE v.] = EXECUTED.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 472 He... But execut was al byside here leue At the goddess wyl. c 1430 LYDG. *Thebes* 255 Where the domys and ples of the town wren execut. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Ep. Ded.* 2 The actis that your prudens garris daly be execut. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 863 Heir we... Be this our letter Execute and Indorsat dewlie. 1644 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* II. 75 The estate taile shall bee execute in the Donee. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1682/1 The said Archibald Earl of Argile to be Execute to the Death. 1711 *Countr. M. Let. to Curat* 6 This act... was oftines severely Execute.

Executed (e'ks'kiutéd). *ppl. a.* [f. EXECUTE v. + -ED¹.] In senses of the verb. *a. gen.* Carried out, performed, practised, inflicted.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xiv. (1851) 98 When those worst faults... are committed, by whoso dares under strict and executed penalty. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 302 The Positiveness of sins of Commission, lies... in the executed Act.

b. Law. Of a consideration, contract, estate, etc.: Performed, carried out or into effect, completed, fulfilled; opposed to EXECUTORY, q.v.

1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 44 C, Euerie estate is either executed maintanant, or executorie by limitation of vse. 1601-2 FULBECKE and Pt. *Parall.* 70 Two sorts of damages... the one executorie, the other executed. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Executed fine.* 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 443 A contract may... be either executed... or it may be executory. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Executed Contract.* is where nothing remains to be done by either party. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 354 2 v.

Executor (e'ks'kiutér), [f. EXECUTE v. + -ER¹.] One who executes; = EXECUTOR 1.

1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII. c. 12 § 4 Euerie suche personne... so doyng, and their fauctours... procurers, executors, and counsaylours. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1741) I. 119 The executors of his edicts. a 1734 DENNIS (J.), Sophocles and Euripides, in their most beautiful Pieces, are impartial executors of poetick justice. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Friend* iv, An obedient executor of all his tyranny.

† *Executibility.* *rare*—1. [f. L. *execūt*; cf. EXECUTE v. and *perfectibility*.] Capability of being executed, performed, or carried out.

1801 *Ann. Reg.* 1799, 176 The committee had seen the advantages of that principle, imperfect as its executibility was.

Executing, *vbl. sb.* [f. EXECUTE v. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EXECUTE.

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 60 For the due executyn and

performauns of this my testament. 1536 Act 27 Hen. VIII. c. 10 The executing of any estate... to any person. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 239 These Bags (like executing waights) weighed downe his [St. Matthew's] Conscience. 1666 in RYMER *Fadera* XVIII. 675/2 We doe give... for the executing of the said Office... the Fee of twelve Pence.

Executing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That executes.

1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. i, With this bold executing arm I struck The... monster.

Execution (e'ks'kiú-jón). Forms: 4 *exécution*, 4-6 *execution*, -cioun, -cyon, 4-7 -sio(u)n, -syon, 5 *exécutionayon*, 6 *exécutionyon*, *exécutione*, (*exécutionyon*), *Sc. exsecutione*, (7 *exequition*), 6- *execution*. [M.E. *exsecution*, a. AF. *exsecucioun*, F. *exécution*, ad. L. *executiō-em*, *executiō-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)equi*: see EXECUTE v.] The action of executing; the state or fact of being executed.

1. The action of carrying into effect (a plan, design, purpose, command, decree, task, etc.); accomplishment; an instance of this. Also, *To carry*, † *order*, *put in* or *into execution*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 472 He... Had every thing... put in Execution. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Edras* vi. 13 [vil. 1] Therfor Tathannai... and hisse counseilers, didnen exsecucioun... bi that that kyng Darius hadde comaundid. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* I. i. 7 In all olde Storyes... is nat founde... that any suche Storye... was put in execution. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 36, I like thy counsaile... and... how well I like it, The execution of it shall make knowne. 1651 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 259 He begs me to further the execution of the Kings commission. 1707 FREIND *Peterborough's Cond.* Sp. 208 To such extraordinary Thoughts, and such diligent executions, were owing all our successes in Spain. 1772 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 29 Oct., His intention and execution are not very near each other. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* V. 507 The mode in which directions given to the Portuguese authorities are carried into execution. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 109, I... determined to put into execution a plan I had formed. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 11 There are... eras of counsel and eras of execution.

† b. The giving practical effect to (a passion, sentiment, or principle); exercise (of powers); manifestation in act (*rarely*, in speech). *Obs.*

1581 MARBURY *Bk. of Notes* 780 Workes... are rather the executions and the ministring of righteousness. 1586 T. B. *La Primard.* *Acad.* I. (1594) 17 He may... represseth them [his wicked inclinations]... that they breake not out into any damnable execution. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. ii. 111 Scarce I can refrain The execution of my big-swolne heart Vpon that Clifford. 1604 — *Old.* III. iii. 466. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 210. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 208 Griefe and rage... caused me to breake forth into this reprehension and execution following—'Great is the crosse' [etc.]. 1654 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Pref. 21 My redemption from the execution of thy wrath.

c. The executing or carrying into effect (a law, agreement, writ, sentence, etc.). Cf. 7, 8.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 37 Bynde men to here wickid lawis & wrong executions of hem. 1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII. c. 10 Fynes... levied for the execution and performance of the said Indentures. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 209 The Wit came so late to his hands, that he could not... make execution of it. 1621 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxi. 109 To cause those laws to be put in execution. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithe* II. 54 We have God's Precedent in the Execution of that Law to guide us. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, The coward is determined to put the law in execution against me. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* I. 492 The sentence on this sepy should be carried into execution. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. iv. (1852) 185 Commissioners have been appointed to carry the act into execution.

2. The effecting or carrying out (a prescribed or designed operation or movement); the production (of a work of art or skill); the vocal or instrumental rendering (of a musical composition); in early use, † the performance (of rites or ceremonies). Hence often, The manner in which an operation, work, piece of music, is 'executed'.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 166 After the execution of divine service. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The excellency of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the execution. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1 P 3 This gentleman is, as to the execution of his work, a Mechanick. 1751 LABELYER *Westm. Br.* 16 The two largest Piers were ordered into Execution, of solid Portland Stone. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Execution is particularly used in French music, for the manner of singing. 1768 GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 85 His [Rembrandt's] execution is peculiar to himself. It is rough or neat, as he meant a sketch or a finished piece. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* II. iv. (1857) 243 A new palace... presenting in the beauty... of its execution one of the noblest monuments of the architecture of the eighteenth century. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 62/1 The execution of the requisite tools and machinery.

† b. An instance of the same; a performance. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 191 How it may be helpt... I will hereafter in my priuate executions declare. a 1628 PRESTON *Brastpl. Love* (1631) 125 Look to your actions, to your doings, to your executions and performances. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 89 Those Executions, which are perform'd conformable to the Practice of the Ancients. *Ibid.* 94 Our Moderns, whose Executions are generally standing Monuments to their Shame.

c. Excellence of execution; esp. in the performance of music, mastery of the processes by which the required artistic effect must be produced.

1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* II. 137 The term Execution is generally applied to that volubility of throat which ex-

presses accurately such divisions. 1807 JAS. JOHNSON *Orient. Voy.* 54 Most of them are taught music... and some have acquired a tolerable degree of execution. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. xli, The circle... applauds... The lines, the feeling, and the execution. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* 176 They [statues] were not equal in execution to those of France. 1854 E. BRADLEY (C. Bede) *Verd. Green* II. ix, A firework piece of Music, in which execution takes the place of melody.

3. The performance or fulfilment (of an office or function). *To put in execution*: to execute.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Qiv, Before, the sense of seeing was delighted... now the sense of feeling begins to put in execution his office. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* I. i. 139 The Sway, Reuennew, Execution of the rest... be yours. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* IV. § 15, 401 Papists... are by law interdicted the execution of ministerial functions. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xlii, You will have no obstruction from us in the execution of your duty. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. IV. 1. 344 He gave himself up to... the due execution of his high duties.

† b. Action, operation. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 49 b, Whiche yf he had not tasted and put in execution, he sholde neuer have dyed. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 212 Like the Dodoes wings, more to looke at, then for execution. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 116 The King had not with him above 4000 men... and of those scarce 1500 came up to Execution. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 295 The best Opportunity you can have for putting these [Poisonous] Balls in Execution, is when the Heavens are clouded over.

† 4. Efficiency in action, executive ability. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot. Ded.* 4 Be his magnanymie proues and martial executione, he deluyrit the holy land. 1600 HOL- LAND *Liby* xxxviii. xlii. 1008 He was a man of much valour and execution. 1601 — *Pliny* II. 213 Lucullus... a captain of great execution lost his life by such a loue potion.

5. Effective action (esp. of weapons); destructive effect, infliction of damage or slaughter. Now almost exclusively in phr. *to do execution*.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 36 An Adder when she doth vnrowle To do some fatall execution. *Ibid.* IV. ii. 84. 1605 — *Macb.* I. ii. 18 His brandisht Steele, Which smok'd with bloody execution. 1590 Sir J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 4b, Short... daggers are... of greater execution amongst all sorts of armed men. 1649 SILDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xiv. (1739) 26 Though the Canons roar loud, yet the execution is not mortal. a 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 26 The two gallant majors charged the rebells up thro the street, doing execution all the way. 1828 G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. xviii. 342 The most cruel execution is usually inflicted... on the backs of a... flying enemy. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. viii. (1857) 137 The shot, probably from the distance of the ships, did no great execution.

concr. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 45 The heart of the battaile, vsuallie called the slaughter of the field, or execution of the same.

b. fig. of the effect of arguments, personal charms, etc.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 683 Certain metaphysical arguments for a Deity... can do but little execution upon the minds of the generality. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strut.* II. ii, You are so well dress'd... that I fancy you may do Execution in a Country church. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* I, Sophia's features were not so striking at first, but often did more certain execution. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-sk.*, Beatrice Merger... Black eyes, which might have done some execution had they been placed in a smoother face.

6. *Law.* The due performance of all formalities, as signing, sealing, etc., necessary to give validity to a deed or other legal document.

1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 171/1 Is the name... at the bottom of the paper, written as a witness to the execution? 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Execution of Deeds*, the signing, sealing, and delivery of them by the parties, as their own acts and deeds. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 462/2 One of Wayman's clerks attested Mrs. Headley's execution of the deed.

7. The enforcement by the sheriff, or other officer, of the judgement of a court; 'the obtaining of actual possession of anything acquired by judgement of law' (Coke *On Litt.* (1628) 154 a); chiefly, the seizure of the goods or person of a debtor in default of payment. Also in phrases, (*To have*) *for execution*, (*to be*, *take*) *in execution*, *to sue*, *take* (*forth*) *execution*.

Writ of execution, or simply *Execution*: the process under which the sheriff or other officer is commanded to execute a judgement. *To return an execution*: to report the service of the writ. *So return of execution*.

[1292a BRITTON I. i. § 5 A fere nos comaundermentz... et les exsecuciouns de nos jugementz.] 1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII. c. 36 § 1 It [shall] be lawfull... to sue execution... ayenst the said sir Edward... by write or wryttes of Elegit. 1523 FITZHER. *Husb.* § 159, I doo... haue theyr bodies in prisone for execution, tyll they haue made me payment. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holished* II. 128/1 No action or sute taking effect... except also executions in law, awarded... before the beginning of the parlement. 1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 104 B, When he shall thinke it most to him conuenient to sue forth execution upon the said statute marchant. 1597 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lvi, The Writ of Execution, that her Heading did purport. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* I. ii, Let our executions That lie upon the father be returned Upon the son. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 128 Did afterwards take forth execution against the defendant... and the partie was in execution. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 30 By the next Term is presented with an Execution, from his Taylor, or Landlord. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 315 Two bailiffs endeavouring to enter a house... upon an execution. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6404 7 A Prisoner in Execution at Ruthyn Gaol. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 447 Unless... the writ of execution is actually delivered to the sheriff. 1807 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 37 One court never

awards execution on the judgment of another. 1817 *Selwyn Law Nisi Prius* II. 722 It may be prudent... to be prepared with an examined copy of the writ of possession and return of execution. 1807 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 302 A member having been taken in execution on a private debt before their [Parliament's] meeting. 1875 *Poste Gains* III. (ed. 2) 342 The English process in an ordinary execution is, etc.

b. Hence, in popular language: The actual levy or seizure of goods by a sheriff's officer.

1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* I. i. I am told he has had another execution in the house yesterday. 1840 *Hood Up the Rhine* 233 A... squalid, comfortless room, hardly furnished enough to invite an execution. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xix, Coming... with a piteous tale that... there was an execution in their house.

c. *Scots Law* (see quot.).

1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* 93 The Letters, with the Executions against the Prisoner. *Ibid.* 130 The Executor returns his Executions against the Criminals in the following manner. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot., Execution* by a Messenger-at-Arms or other officer of the Law... is an attestation under the hand of the messenger [etc.] that he has given the citation, or executed the diligence, in terms of his warrant for so doing.

¶ d. An alleged designation for a company of officers. *Obs.*—

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, An Execution of Officerys.

8. The infliction of punishment in pursuance of a judicial sentence; an instance of this. (In legal use also more fully *criminal execution*.)

a. *gen.* (but chiefly with reference to corporal penalties).

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 20 Medele bou merci with execution. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Wifful Rebel*. III. (1859) 575 Let us... fear the dreadful execution of God. 1640 W. Prynne *Petit.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. i. 76 The small Remainder of his Ears, left after his first Execution. a 1696 *Bp. Hall Occas. Medit.* (1851) 105 Let others rejoice, in these public executions. 1807 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 81 In... military executions, a medical man stands by and sees what the sufferer under the scourge can bear. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* (ed. 3) I. 489 After the execution Dangerfield... was taken back to prison.

b. *spec.* The infliction of capital punishment; the putting (a person) to death in pursuance of a judicial or authoritative sentence. Also called *execution of death*.

c 1360 *Song of Mercy* 37 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 119 Riht wolde sle vs. for vr sunne. Miht wol don execution. 1471 *DR. CLARENCE* in *12th Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* App. IV. I. 4 Edmund late Duc of Somerset taken and put to execution. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 366 Maye ye doo execution upon hym. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* II. xxxvii. 27 To be put to dethe... by heddying, fleying, brennyng, and other Cruel Executions. 1577 *TORRINGHAM Pilgr.* (1834) 69 To be put to execution of Dethe by and bye. 1536 *SIR W. KINGSTON* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 122 II. 63, I have told my lord of Rocheford that he be in aredynes to morow to suffer excusyon. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 25 Thys yere the commons of Cornwall arose... The capytains tane and put to executione. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* I. iv. 1 Is execution done on Cawdor? 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* IV. viii. 385 Disgrace, Torture, Execution of death... and other external crosses like unto these. 1680 H. DODWELL 2 *Lett. of Advice* (1691) 39 The stakes and gridirons, and other the most terrible executions. 1757 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. v. 137 To see an execution... of a man who had murdered. 1880 *McCarthy Own Times* IV. liii. 147 The execution of these men did not even tend to prevent crime.

9. 'The ravaging and destroying of a country that refuses to pay contribution' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Also *military execution*. [After *Fr. execution*.]

1618 *FLETCHER Loyal Subj.* v. vi, You know his marches, You have seen his executions. Is it yet peace? 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2423/3 To put the Dutchie... under Military Execution, in case they do not pay, etc.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 8), as *execution man*, *Monday, part, place*, etc.; *execution-day* (see quot.); *Execution-Dock*, the dock (at Wapping) where criminal sailors were executed.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Execution-day, Washing-day. 1694 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* 1 Mar. (1857) III. 277 Some of the persons convicted lately for piracy will be hanged at *Execution Dock on Saturday next. 1883 *STEVENSSON Treasure Isl.* xxix. (1886) 211 It... looks mighty like a homp in a rope's end at Execution Dock by London town. c 1575 *Cambyes* in *Haaz. Doddsley* IV. 200 Good *execution-man, for need Help me with him away. 1891 W. J. LORTIE *Lond. City* 125 A Sunday always elapsed between 'Trial Friday' and 'Execution Monday'. 1720 *NORRIS Chr. Prud.* II. 96 Policy agrees with Prudence, as to the *Execution part, the use of fit or effectual means. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883-4 V. 168 To the *execution place was he brought.

Hence *Execution v.* *Obs.*, = *EXECUTE v.* 6.

1565 T. STAPLETON tr. *Bed's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 18 The executioner... desired... that he might be executed, either for him or with him.

Executional, a. *rare*. [f. *prec.* + *-AL.*] Of or pertaining to the execution of a plan or design. 1654 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1834) 275 Employments, whether preparatory to or executional in war.

Executioneering, *ppl. a. nonc-wd.* That is employed in executions (of criminals).

a 1834 *LAMB Inconven. fr. being Hanged* Wks. 563 The cimtar of an executioneering slave in Turkey.

Executioner (eks'kju:ʃənər). Also 6 *exequitioner*. [f. *EXECUTION sb.* + *-ER*.]

1. One who executes or carries into effect (a command, design, instructions, law, justice, etc.); a perpetrator (of an evil deed). *Rare* in mod. use.

1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* III. l. 37 To have a souldier to be very perfect, and a good executioner indeede. 1619 *HALES Golden Rem.* (1688) 455 With them God the Father alone is the Author of our Election, and Christ only the Executioner. 1673 *BAXTER Let. in Answ. Dodwell* 83 The People are Executioners of Excommunications while they withdraw from the Excommunicate. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* II. 27 The soldiers are employed as Executioners of these Outrages. 1719 *DR FOE Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 277 To take upon me to be... an executioner of his [God's] justice. 1807 *SCOTT Napoleon* Introd., The people had a right... to act as the executioners of their own will. 1879 *BARING GOULD Germany* II. 245 German right... trusted to the moral sense as its executioner.

† b. One who performs the duties of a place or office. *Obs. rare*.

1587 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 1491/2 The verie situation of the place ministrerth incouragement to the executioners. a 1606 *BACON* (J.), The executioners of this office... cannot be guilty of oppression.

c. *transf.* said of things. *rare*.

1647 *CRASHAW Poems, Sospetto d'Herod* xli, All along The walls... Are tooles of Wrath, anvills of torments hung; Fell executioners of foul intents. 1755 in *JOHNSON*; whence 1818 in *TODD*; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *gen.* One who carries a sentence or judgment into effect; a punisher.

1578 *TIMME Calvin on Gen.* 222 Howsoever Magistrates do wink, God raiseth up elsewhere executioners which repay to bloodshedders their reward. 1678 tr. *L. de Goya's Art War* I. 34 The Provost Mareschal... hath a Troop of Officers on Horseback, with an Executioner to punish those that offend against the Orders of the... General. a 1703 *BURKITT On N. T. Matt.* xxvii. 5 Conscience is a powerful, though invisible executioner. 1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* IV. vii, When nature will govern and punish for us, it is a very miserable ambition to wish to... draw upon ourselves the odium of executioner.

3. The official who carries out a sentence of death; a headsmen, hangman, etc.

1561 *BRENDE O. Curtius* VIII. 153 He being a kynge had used the detestable office of an executioner. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 222 Call your executioner, and off with Barnardines head. 1608 *LUDLOW Mem.* I. 245 The King... kneeld down at the block, and the executioner performed his office. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F. L.* 290 The executioners... were fatigued. 1899 L. OLIPHANT *China & Japan* II. ix. 194 Criminals who have committed crimes worthy of death, forestall the public executioner.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* a. One who puts another to death. b. One who or that which tortures like an executioner or hangman.

1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* I. ii. 186 Though I wish thy death, I will not be thy Executioner. 1601 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. iv, A poisoned worme... gnawing the very heart, a perpetual executioner. 1608-9 *BURTON'S Diary* (1828) IV. 48 It is likely they will not be their own executioners. 1755 in *JOHNSON*. 1840 *Hood Up the Rhine* 322 What is war... but a great wholesale executioner.

Hence *Executioneress*, a female executioner.

1606 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 92 Your name should be hang'd, drawn, and quartered by the common Executioneress Fame. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* II. 40 The Mangan had a billhook in her left hand, as executioneress of the inside.

Executive (ek'sekjū'tiv), a. and sb. [ad. L. type **ex(s)ecutiv-us*, f. *ex(s)ecut-* ppl. stem of *exsequi*: see *EXECUTE v.* and *-IVE*. Cf. *F. exécutif*.]

† 1. Capable of performance; operative. *Obs.*

1646 *SIR T. BROWN Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 148 They [some Laws] enjoyned perpetuall chastity; for [Hermaphrodites] being executive in both parts, male and female, and confined by some Laws unto one, they restrained a natural power.

¶ b. That executes sentence of death. (Stressed *executive*.) *Obs. rare*—

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) I. 268 First whirl'd aloft the executive blade.

2. † a. Active in execution, energetic (*obs. rare*).

b. Apt or skilful in execution. (Chiefly U.S.) 1708 *PENN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 291 Rouse up, and be vigorous and executive. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 178 He is tolerably executive in converting his wishes into acts. 1883 *BYRCE Amer. Commv.* II. iii. lix. 412 The Americans are, to use their favourite expression, a highly executive people.

3. Pertaining to execution; having the function of executing or carrying into practical effect.

1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 29 They are the... strongest Instruments, fittest to be executive of the commands of the Soul. 1685 R. BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 2 Tim. I. 7 The three great faculties of the Soul, the Executive Faculty, the Will, and the Intellect. 1691 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* 19 The Ship indeed has good Sails, there is nothing wanting to the Executive part. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 105 The Method of Treatment is always founded on the general Indications, but the executive Part is subordinated to Circumstances. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Executive branch*, the commissioned and working officers of the ship, as distinguished from the civilian branch. 1875 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* IV. ii. 149 A most experienced artist, a man of the very rarest executive ability. 1879 *LUBBOCK Addr. Pol. & Educ.* III. 47 Two executive Commissions were subsequently constituted.

b. *esp.* as the distinctive epithet of that branch of the government which is concerned or charged with carrying out the laws, decrees, and judicial sentences; opposed to 'judicial' and 'legislative'.

1649 *SHELDEN Laws Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 29 The executive power of the Law rested much in the Nobility. 1689 *LOCKE Govt.* II. xii, The legislative and executive power

come often to be separated. 1748 *HUME Ess. vi. Indep. Parl.*, The executive power in every government is altogether subordinate to the legislative. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 288 Their first executive officer is to be a machine. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 469 The executive government could undertake nothing great without the support of the Commons. 1863 *Cox Instit.* III. iii. 631 The king has absolute power to retain executive ministers against the declared wish of the nation.

4. Of or pertaining to the Executive (see B. 1). *Executive Session*, U.S. (see quot. 1888).

1811 J. QUINCY *Speech* 30 Jan. (1874) 235 Those... desirous of places in the executive gift. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 289 The fear and complaint are... of the increase of executive patronage. 1865 *LINCOLN Message to Congress* 6 Jan., If the people should... make it an Executive duty to re-enslave such persons. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commv.* II. ii. xl. 97 A State Senate... has the power of confirming or rejecting appointments to office made by the governor. When it considers these it is said to 'go into executive Session'.

B. sb.

1. That branch of the government which is charged with the execution of the laws.

1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 99 A Council... holds a sort of middle place between the supreme power exercised by the people... and the mere executive. 1847 *MRS. A. KERR Hist. Servia* 298 This force constituted a sort of armed executive. 1866 *BRIGHT Sp. Incl.* 30 Oct., By the forbearance and permission of the Irish executive.

fig. 1848 *MRS. BROWNING Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 146 The drama is the executive of literature.

b. The person or persons in whom the supreme executive magistracy of a country or state is vested. Chiefly U.S., applied to the President (also called *chief executive*), and to the governors of states.

1707 *Resolution* 1 June in *Jrnl. Fed. Conv.* (1819) 89 Resolved, That a national executive to consist of a single person be instituted. 1707 *RANDOLPH* in *Bancroft Hist. U.S.* (1885) VI. 213 A national executive chosen by the national legislature and ineligible a second time. 1811 J. QUINCY *Speech* 30 Jan. (1874) 242 It may be admitted that all executives for the time being are virtuous. 1855 A. BARNES *Way Salvation* xi. 138 It might contribute much... to dispose an executive to pardon an offender if he was satisfied that he was truly penitent. 1876 *GARFIELD Sp. Policy Pacif.* in *Kirke Life* 30/2 Our great military chieftain [Grant]... had command as chief executive during eight years of... eventful administration. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U.S.* VI. 294 The executive was henceforward [from 6 Aug. 1787] known as the 'President'. 1891 *NATION* (N.Y.) 5 Nov. 345/1 A Governor who had shown himself one of the best executives the State has ever had.

2. *transf.* Any administrative body.

1868 *PEARCE Water-farm.* ix. 100 Sixteen shillings per week to each water-keeper, would... secure a grateful, and honest executive. 1884 *SIR J. BACON in Law Rep.* 26 *Chanc. Div.* 133 Directors, who were to form the executive of the association.

Executively (ek'sekjū'tivli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In an executive manner; in execution; by the action of the Executive.

1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer-bk.* 124 In absolving the excommunicate... the Church both judiciously, and executively remitteth the penalty of excommunication. a 1677 *BARROW Sermon* Wks. (1716) I. 345 God the Holy Ghost... did executively by miraculous operation conduct our Saviour into his fleshly tabernacle. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 4 Protestant Countries where Jesuitism and Papism are Legislatively Tolerated or Executively Permitted.

Executor (eks-, egz'ekjū'tər in sense 3; eks'kiātər in sense 1). Forms: 3-4 *executor*, 5 *executor*, 4 *exocetour*, 4-5 *exocouto(u)r*, 4-6 *exequitour*, -quitor, 4-7 *executour*, 6 *execoutour*, 4- *executor*. See also *SCUTOR*. [a. *AF. executour*, a. L. *ex(s)ecutōr-em*, agent-n. from *exsequi* to *EXECUTE*.]

1. One who executes or carries out (a purpose, design, command, work, etc.); one who carries into action, or puts into practice (some quality); a conductor or manager (of affairs); an administrator or enforcer of (a law, vengeance, etc.); an agent, doer, performer, executor; in *Scots Law*, one who serves a writ or executes a warrant. Now *rare* exc. in legal uses: see *EXECUTE*.

1388 *Wyclif 1 Esdras* v. 58 Executours [1388 *foleweris* out], or folewers, of the lawe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 119 An Executor, *executor*. 1565 *FOX E. & M.* (1596) 113/2 Joseph an excellent doctor and executor of chastite... and other vertues. 1567 *THROGMORTON* in *Robertson Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 45 The said Earl [Bothwell] was one of the principal executors of the murder [of Darnley]. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* III. i. 13 Such basenes Had never like Executor. 1661 *PETTY Taxes* 63 When the executors of them [penal laws] keep them hid until a fault be done. 1700 *DR FOE Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 242 The executor of his own vengeance. 1776 *LEONI tr. Alberti's Archit., Life* 5 His Assistant and the faithful Executor of his designs. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* 83 So soon as the Letters are execute against the Criminal... the Executor is to apprehend and imprison him. 1864 *Realist* 11 May 1 Ordinary exhibitions result only in the advantage of the shopkeeper; the designer and executor being studiously ignored. 1875 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* § 811 (ed. 2) III. 588 His [the mayor's] functions as receiver and executor of writs devolved on the sheriffs of the newly constituted shire.

b. One who performs the duties, etc. (of an office, service, ceremony, etc.).

c 1450 *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* 7 Executor of this office, dirge for to syng, Shall begynne y^e bisschoppe of seynt as [Asaph].

1548 *Gest Pr. Masse* 106 Bee not also the ful Executors of the same justly named sacryficers? 1558 *FORREST Gryllide Sec.* 96 He was, emonges other thynges all, The Executor of her Funerall. 1560 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. xvii. 214. The ministers receiving the Communion at the hands of the executor. 1841 *MVERS Cath. Th.* iv. § 26. 304 The Priests were simply sacrificers and executors of ceremonial.

† 2. = EXECUTIONER. *Obs.*
1594 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. clxxxvi. 186 After whiche sentence . . . Hebert was by the executors . . . moste shamefully hanged.
1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* i. ii. 203 The sad-ey'd Justice . . . Deliv'ring ore to Executors pale The lazie yawning Drone.
1614 *Br. HALL Contempl. O. T.* iv. iv. How much rather had they [the Egyptians] to send them [the Israelites] away wealthy, than to have them stay to be their executors.

† b. One who or that which gives effect to (a passion). *Obs.*
c 1386 *CHAUCER Sompn. T.* 302 Ire engendrih homiside; Ire is in soth executour of pride.

3. A person appointed by a testator to execute or carry into effect his will after his decease. *Literary executor*: one who is entrusted with the care of the papers and unpublished works of a literary man.

c 1280 *E. E. P.* 19 De deuil is his executur, of is gold an is treasure. 1340 *Ayeb.* 38 Kueade exequitours of bekyuydes. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. liii. 372 (Add. MS.) Lordes, or othere rauenours that ben Eyres ande exequitores. 1558 in *Vicary's Anat.* App. v. (1888) 185 The said Thomas Dunkyn, his heyr, executors, admystrators or assignes. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 22/2 His grandfather had been . . . left by King Harry the Eighth one of the executors of his last will. 1771 *BROWN in Gray's Corr.* (1843) 163 No discharge . . . against any claims which his executors might make. 1828 *L.D. ST. LEONARDS Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xviii. 141 Creditors or executors may prove a will to which they are attesting witnesses. 1868 *G. DUFF Pol. Surv.* 105 Mr. Senior's conversations . . . which we trust his literary executor will soon publish.

b. in various legal phrases (see quotes.).
1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, *Executur de son tort*. Or of his own wrong, is he that takes upon him the Office of an Executor by intrusion, not being so constituted by the Testator. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 507 If a stranger takes upon him to act as executor, without any just authority . . . he is called in law an executor of his own wrong, *de son tort*, and is liable to all the trouble of an executorship, without any of the profits or advantages. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* 214/2 *Confirmation of Executor*, is the form in which a title is conferred on the executor of a person deceased, to . . . administer the defunct's moveable effects [etc.]. *Ibid.* 358/1 The office of executor is conferred either by the written nomination of the defunct, or, failing that, by decree of the commissary; the executor, in the former case, being called an executor-nominate, and, in the latter, an executor-dative. *Ibid.* 362/1 Any creditor of the deceased holding a liquid ground of debt may obtain himself confirmed executor-creditor.

c. *transf. and fig.*
1580 *SIDNEY Sidera* xiii. in *Arcadia* (1622) 501 His death-bed peacocks folly. . . His sole executour blame. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* iv. Thy unused beauty must be tomb'd with thee, Which, used, lives th' executor to be. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 177 He destroyeth them . . . and so maketh himself executor to their heaps of hony. 1645 *Br. HALL Remed. Discontents* 23 His greatness . . . is dead . . . before him, and leaves him the surviving executour of his own shame.

Executorial (ekse'kiutōriāl), a. and sb.
Also 6-7 **executorial**, -all. [ad. med.L. *executoriālis*, f. L. *ex'secutori-us*: see EXECUTORY.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the execution of a warrant, etc. c. Canon Law. *Executorial Letters* (med.L. *litteræ executorias* or *executoriales*): a mandate issued by the Pope requiring the collation of a specified clergyman to a benefice.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 275 Excuse me, Sir, for the sake of my executorial duty and promise. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 35 In this office are sealed . . . letters of executorial diligence. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 508 Letters of administration . . . whereby an executorial power to collect and administer . . . is vested in him. 1796 *BURNEY Metastasio* I. 68, I received . . . the executorial letters against Cardinal Coscia. 1850 *JAMES Old Oak Chest* I. 49 Two lawyers were also there, arranging the executorial affairs. 1865 *MRS. WHITNEY Gayworihys* lx. His legal and executorial bag.

† B. sb. *Scots Law*. 'Any legal authority employed for executing a decree or sentence of court' (Jamieson). *Obs.*

1595 *Q. MARGT. (Scot.)* in Miss M. A. E. Wood *Lett. R. & Illust. Ladies* (1852) I. 371 In like manner we have super-seded executorialis and sharp process which we have on him. 1640 *Act 34 Chas. I* (1870) V. 287 The estates of parliament . . . ordeanes be lordis of Sessione to grant lettiris and other executoriellis against the excommunicat prelates. 1798 in *Mem. Domestica* (1889) 12 Letters of horning and all other executorialis may pass hereupon.

Executorialship (ekse'kiutōriʃip). [f. EXECUTOR + -SHIP.] The office or duty of an executor.

1530 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 90 Thomas Johns ought no peny to Falowfyld . . . but by way of executoryship. 1661 *PERRY Diary* 15 Sept. If she will not be ruled, I shall fling up my executoryship. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) II. xxx. 288 He went to town this morning on the affairs of his executoryship. 1823 *LAMB Elia, South Sea House* (1867) 7 He made the best executor in the world: he was plagued with incessant executoryships accordingly.

Executory (ekse'kiutōri), a. and sb. [ad. L. *ex'secutori-us*, f. *ex'secutor*: see EXECUTOR and -ORY. Cf. F. *exécutoire*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the execution or carrying out of a command, decree, law, instructions, etc.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 158 The question is only executory, not declarative; only as a direction to your Committee. 1706 *BP. OF LINCOLN Charge* 19 This Constitution . . . was . . . only an Executory Declaration of the Ancient Ecclesiastical Law. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* iii. vii. § 30 (1740) 524 The Contrivance at last came out of a Gray's Inn Cabal, as the Persons, active in the executory Part, make plain. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 357 What sort of person is a king to command executory service, who has no means whatsoever to reward it? 1851 *GLADSTONE Glean.* VI. xl. 27 The machinery for applying our principles to executory details is . . . very imperfect.

b. Of a law, etc.: In execution or operation; in force, of force, operative.

1483 *Act 1 Richard III.* c. 6 § 4 The aforesaid Ordinance [shall] . . . be executory from the Feast of the Annunciation . . . perpetually after to endure. 1649 *SELDEN Laws Eng.* ii. xxviii. (1739) 131 A Law, that was executory all the days of Henry Eighth. 1791 *St. Papers in Ann. Reg.* 139* Their decrees are rendered executory without requiring sanction. 1882 *Manch. Guard.* 21 July, The Canal Convention . . . as far as France is concerned is only executory after the Chamber has ratified it. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 7/2 An action on the judgment . . . if the court sees in it nothing contrary to French law . . . may be declared executory without going into the merits.

2. Concerned or charged with the execution of a command, decree, law, etc.; = EXECUTIVE A. 3.

1649 *SELDEN Laws Eng.* i. liv. (1739) 95 The power of Militia is either the Legislative or Executory power. 1796 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 414 As far as I know anything of Mr. Dundas's office, it is merely executory. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 43 The Lord Lieutenant and the Secretary were cut down . . . into mere executory agents of the British Government. 1828 *GLADSTONE Homer* II. 128 The lower and executory parts of each of these functions . . . are taken up . . . by deities far inferior to her.

3. Law. Of acts or dispositions: Designed to take or capable of taking full effect only at a future time. Opposed to *Executed*.

1592 *WEST 1st Pt. Symbol.* § 44 C. Euerie estate is either executed maintain, or executory by limitation of vse. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* s. v. *Agreement*, The third is . . . Executory, in regard the thing is to be done afterwards. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* ii. xxx. 443 A contract . . . may be executory, as if they agree to change [horses] next week. 1818 *COLEBROOKE Treat. Obligations & Contracts* I. 16 An executory contract, is one which is to be subsequently fulfilled. 1807 *J. POWELL Devises* II. 203 The terms of the executory trust seemed to import that no conveyance was to be made to J. until the death of the wife. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* vii. 328 Devises of future interests in land, or, as they were called, executory devises.

† 4. Of or pertaining to an executor or to his duties; = EXECUTORIAL. *Obs. rare*—1.

1560 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1677) iii. 164 The Rector . . . of the University must be exempted from all . . . burdens that may abstract them from attending the youth, such as Tutor, Curator, Executory, and the like.

B. sb.

† 1. = EXECUTORSHIP, EXECUTRY. *Obs. rare*—1.
1496 *Dimes & Paus.* (W. de W.) ix. vi. 355/2 Them that have mysygoten them by myspruce, or by witholdynge of dette, or by false executrye.

2. An executive body (see EXECUTIVE B. 2).
1868 *W. T. THORNTON in Fortn. Rev.* May 521 Unionist executories have all the requisite capacity for practising the compulsion with which current belief charges them.

Executress (ekse'kiutres). ? *Obs.* Also 6
exequetresse. [a. OF. *excuterresse*, fem. of *excuter*: see EXECUTOR.] = EXECUTRIX.

1591 *Troub. Raigene K. John* (1611) 27 A will indeed . . . Wherein the duell is an ouerseer, And proude dame Elianor sole Executresse. c 1600 *Distracted Emp.* ii. i. in Bullen O. Pl. (1884) III. 187 But how fares The Emperesse now, my dear exequetresse? 1818 in *TODD*: hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Exe-cutrice**. *Obs.* Also 5 **executorice**, -tryse. [(? a. AF. **excutrice*) ad. L. *excutrice-m* (nom. *excutrix*): see next. Cf. It. *esecutrice*.] = next.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* III. 568 O Fortune, excutrice of werdis! 1410 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 17 Y be-quepe . . . my godys to Ione my wyff. myn Executrice Cheff. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 1197 Oure ladie . . . wold be purified to be of the lawe Executrice. 1526 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 254 Agnes Lenche my wife, Whom I ordeigne . . . my soole Executrice. 1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1881) 79 Weaue thou the web begun by my deuice, Of warie age as bold excutrice.

Executrix (ekse'kiutrikes). Pl. -trices. [a. med.L. *excutrix*, fem. of *ex'secutor*: see EXECUTOR.] A female executor; esp. a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

1502 *Bury Wills* (1850) 95 Of this my testament and last will I make myn executrix the said Anne my wyff. a 1577 *Sir T. SMITH Commw. Eng.* (1609) 120 (Wives) bee . . . made at the death of their husbands eyther sole or chiefe executrices of his last will and Testament. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* xxii. 249 Unlessse the intelligences the executrices of Gods providence have used this Art in some Region. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. xvii. A female . . . at seventeen may be executrix. 1807 *J. POWELL Devises* II. 33 A testator . . . appointing his wife S. sole executrix of his will.

Hence † **Exe-cutrixship**. *Obs. rare*—1, the office of executrix.

1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* iv. viii. 229 The executrixship of all is thine.

Executry (ekse'kiutri). Sc. [f. EXECUT(OR) + -Y.] a. = EXECUTORSHIP. b. 'The general

name given to the moveable estate and effects of a defunct' (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 1861).

1655 in Z. *Boyd's Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 28/2 Account of Mr. Zachary Boid's Executry and Moveable Goods. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 428 Executry, though it be sometimes said to carry a certain degree of representation of the deceased, is properly an office. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 314 Having performed the last sad offices of friendship . . . we shared their executry among the survivors. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cases 457 Our said Lords . . . should remove the defenders from their said office of trust and executry.

† **Exe-de**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *exedēre*, f. *ex-out* + *edēre* to eat.] *trans.* To eat out, corrode.

1669 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 342 A bar of iron . . . exeded and consumed with Rust. 1752 *Monthly Rev.* Jan. 69 The antique piece of money . . . is not the least blurred or exeded. 1754 *LEWIS in Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 688 All metallic substances, except gold, are exeded from platina by the simple acids.

Exedent (eks'dēnt), a. [ad. L. *exedent-em*, pr. pple. of *exedēre*: see EXEDE.] 'Eating up; consuming; ulcerating' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

† **Exe-dify**, v. *Obs. rare*. In 7 **exedifile**. [ad. L. *exedificā-re* to build up, construct, f. *ex-* + *edificā-re*: see EDIFY.] *trans.* To build up; to complete, finish.

a 1617 *P. BAYNE Diocesan's Tryall* (1621) 76 The . . . exedifying of the body of Christ. 1641 'SMECTYMNIUS' *Vind. Answ.* § 13 Bishops are given . . . not to lay foundations, or to exedifie some imperfect beginnings.

|| **Exedra, exhedra** (eks'drā, eks'h-drā). Pl. 8-9 **exedrae**, -hedrae. [a. L. *exedra*, f. Gr. *ἐξ-* (see EX- *pref.*) + *ἔδρα* a sitting place. Cf. F. *exédre*.]

1. *Ancient Arch.* a. 'The portico of the palaestra or gymnasium in which disputations of the learned were held among the ancients; also, in private houses, the pastas or vestibule, used for conversation' (Parker *Gloss. Archit.* 1874).

1706 *PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Exedra*. 1832 *GELL Pom. Peliana* I. vi. 90 The vestibulum and the exedra. 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy & It. Isl.* I. 189 Exedrae, the usual scenes of the afternoon slumber. 1848 *R. A. VAUGHAN Ess. & Rev.* I. 5 He sees them . . . sitting in the shady retirement of the exhedra, discussing their theories.

b. = APSIS 3 b a: cf. CATHEDRA.

1725 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th c. I. v. 69 The Preacher was plac'd in a Chair lifted up, which the ancients called . . . Exedra. 1848-76 *GWILT Archit.* Gloss. s. v. *Apsis*, The bishop's throne . . . was sometimes called exhedra. 1875 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.*, *Exedra*, used as synonymous with Cathedra, for a throne or seat of any kind.

2. (See quotes.)

1850 *WEALE Dict. Terms, Exedra*. a by-place, or jutting. 1875 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.*, *Exedra* or *Exhedra*, a recess or large niche in a wall . . . sometimes applied to a porch or chapel which projects from a larger building.

Exeem, var. form of EXEME Sc.

† **Exegematic**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [as if f. Gr. **ἐξηγηματ-* stem of **ἐξηγημα* explanation (f. *ἐξηγέσθαι*: see EXEGESIS) + -IC.] Explanatory.

1683 *E. HOOKER Pref. Ep. to Pordage's Mystic Div.* 102 By waie of an Exegematic Character.

Exegence, -ency, -ent, obs. ff. EXIGENCE, etc.
Exegesis (eks'idz'is). [a. Gr. *ἐξήγησις*, f. *ἐξηγέσθαι* to interpret, f. *ἐξ-* (see EX- *pref.*) + *ἡγέσθαι* to guide, lead. Cf. F. *exégèse*.]

1. Explanation, exposition (of a sentence, word, etc.); esp. the interpretation of Scripture or a Scriptural passage.

1823 in *CRABB Technol. Dict.*, *Exegesis*, an explication of words or an elucidation of sentences. a 1848 *R. W. HAMILTON Rev. & Punishm.* Notes (1853) 423 The exegesis of Scripture is conducted by instituting inquiry into what certain parties understood. 1857 *GLADSTONE Glean.* VI. xix. 59 That most wretched consummation, which reduces all exegesis to a profane and deluding art. 1876 *M. ARNOLD Lit. & Dogma* 161 A very small experience of Jewish exegesis will convince us.

b. An explanatory note, a gloss.

1619 *Sacrilige Handl.* App. 33 The Septuagint makes the 23. vers. but as an Exegesis of the former verse. a 1638 *MEDE Chr. Sacrif.* v. Wks. II. (1672) 364 κλάσις τοῦ ἁγίου and προσευχαι, Breaking of Bread and Prayers, are to be referred to κοινωνία Communion, as the Exegesis thereof. 1643 *W. SCLATER (Jun.) Fun. Serm.* (1654) 5 The exegesis and exposition of the former [expression]. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v., The second [word] is only an exegesis, or explanation of the first.

c. An expository discourse.
1727-31 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.* Hence 1832 in *WEBSTER*; and in some mod. Dicts.

† 2. *Algebra*. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1706 *PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Exegesis* Numerosa . . . the Numeral, or Lineal Solution, or Extraction of Roots, out of Affected Equations. 1796 *HUTTON Math. Dict.* s. v.

Exegete (eks'idz'it). [ad. Gr. *ἐξηγητής* an expounder, interpreter, f. *ἐξηγέσθαι* (see EXEGESIS): cf. F. *exégète*.] An expounder, interpreter.

1. *Greek Antiq.* At Athens, one of those three members of the Eumolpidae, whose province it was to interpret the religious and ceremonial law, the signs in the heavens, and oracles.

1730-6 in *BAILEY (folio), Exegetes*, persons among the Athenians learned in the laws of the juris consulti; whom the judges used to consult in capital cases. 1869 *A. W. WARD tr. Curtius' Greece* II. ii. iv. 19 Apollo himself was the supreme Exegete, the ultimate source of legality.

2. One who explains or interprets difficult passages; one skilled in exegesis; an expounder.

1899 ELLICOTT *Comm. Gal.* Pref. (ed. 2) 25 For the former (Chrysostom) . . . as an exegete, I entertain the greatest respect. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 74 Goodwin, an exegete . . . hardly second to Chillingworth. 1885 PLUMPTRE *Spir. in Prison* 364 Unrivalled as an exegete of Scripture.

|| **Exegetes** (eks'dzē-tiz). [*a. Gr. ἐξηγητής*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1846 GROTE *Greece* i. i. 83 The exegetes or local guide and interpreter belonging to each temple . . . recounted to curious strangers these traditional narratives. *Ibid.* (1854) i. 381 The Theban exegetes assured Pausanias of this fact.

Exegetic (eks'dzē-tik), *a. and sb.* [*ad. Gr. ἐξηγητικός, f. ἐξηγήσθαι*: see EXEGETIS. Cf. *Fr. exégétique*.] *A. adj.*

1. = EXEGETICAL. Const. of.
1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 175/1 Of Platonick discourse there are two kinds Hypogetic and Exegetic. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 187 Plato oft . . . joins them [Law and Order] together as exegetic each of other. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 577 It is . . . behind the present state of exegetic knowledge. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. iv. This strange autograph Letter the National Assembly decides . . . on transmitting to the Eighty-three Departments, with exegetic commentary. 1841 G. S. FABER *Provence. Lett.* (1844) i. 206 note, The *etiam* is exegetic and explanatory of what Reinerius had said just before.

2. *Alg.* [after mod. *L. exegeticus*, so used by Vieta in 1600.] The distinctive epithet of Vieta's process (see EXEGETIS 2) for the solution of equations. 1843 DE MORGAN in *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 317 His [Vieta's] extension of the ancient rules for division and extraction of the square and cube roots to the exegetic process for the solution of all equations.

B. sb. 1. = *Gr. ἐξηγητικὴ (τέχνη)* (see quot.). 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxxiv. (1866) II. 199 The Art of Interpretation, called . . . technically Hermeneutic or Exegetic.

2. *pl.* (after *Gr. τὰ ἐξηγητικά*) = *Exegetical theology*: see EXEGETICAL.

1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 17 Aquila, Symmachus . . . have supplied materials for primitive exegetics. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick. Gl. IV.* 310 An uncommonly frugal rate of board, for a man skilled in Hermeneutics, Hebrews . . . Exegetics, etc.

Exegetical (eks'dzē-tikāl), *a.* [*as prec. + -AL*.]
+1. Of the nature of a gloss; explanatory. Const. of, to. *Obs.*

1663 W. PEMBLE *Exp. Zachary* (1669) 115 This Exegetical interpretation of this place sounds harshly. 1642 W. PRICE *Serm.* 32 The one verse is exegetically to the other. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 135 Life, and soul, and spirit, are . . . often made exegetic of one another. 1721 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 553, I take this proposition to be exegetical.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of exegesis, exposition or interpretation; *esp.* of the Scriptures; expository. *Exegetical theology*: that branch of theological learning which deals with the interpretation of the Scriptures and the subjects therewith connected; = *Exegetics*.

1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1864) IV. ii. 57 In the . . . exegetical theology, the English divines had already taken a conspicuous station. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. iii. 148 Dogmatical instruction . . . conveyed . . . in a practical or exegetical shape. 1862 H. J. ROSE in *Replies to Ess. & Rev.* 120 He has attributed to Jerome exegetical absurdities.

3. Of or pertaining to exegesis. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 14 Feb. 157/1 Exegetical study is not new to him.

Exegetically (eks'dzē-tikālī), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*.] In an exegetical manner: + *a.* By way of gloss or explanation. *Obs.* *b.* In an expository manner.

1638 MEDE *Chr. Sacrif.* iv. Wks. ii. 361 Here you see Oblations and Eucharists exegetically joined together. 1659 PEARSON *Credid. I.* 201 The 'form of a servant' exegetically continued 'in the likeness of man'. 1750 BR. BULL *Wks.* (1713) I. 202 This is not added exegetically, or by way of Exposition. 1845 R. JEBB in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 675/1 The science of jurisprudence properly admits of being treated in four different ways, philosophically, didactically or dogmatically, and exegetically.

Exegetist (eks'dzē-tist), [*f. Gr. ἐξηγητής* (see EXEGETE) + -IST.] = EXEGETE 3.

1848 GEO. ELIOT in *Life* iii. (1887) 101, I speak to an experienced exegetist. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 640 Diodorus . . . was, as an exegetist, one of the masters of the Antiochian school.

Exeime, *obs. form of EXEME v. Sc.*
Exellent, *obs. form of EXCELLENT.*

Exeleuthero-stomize, *v. nonce-wd.* [*as if ad. Gr. ἐξελυθεροστομίζω, f. ἐξ out + ἐλεύθερος free + στόμα mouth.*] *trans.* To speak out freely.

1854 BADHAM *Halicut.* 181 The heroes of the Iliad—shall we hide it to live, or exeleuthero-stomize it and die?—are for the most part bores.

Exeltree, *obs. form of AXLE-TREE.*

Exembryonate (ekse'mbri-ōnēt), *a. Bot.* [*f. EX-embryon + med. L. embryōn-em + -ATE*.]

1866 TREAS. *Bot.*, *Exembryonate*, a name given to cryptogams in consequence of their spores not containing an embryo.

+ **Exeme**, *v. Chiefly Sc. Obs.* Also 6-9 *ex-oom(e)*, 7 *exime*, *exime*. [*ad. L. exim-ēre, f. ex-out + em-ēre to take.* For the phonology cf. *releem*.]
1. *trans.* To set free, release: *a.* from a pay-

ment, an obligation, from obedience to (a law, rule, etc.); = EXEMPT *v.* 4 *a* and *b*.

1563 DAVIDSON *Answ. Kennedy in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 251 The Gentiles that belevis is exempt from the Law of Moyses. 1639 *Procl. Chas. I. Scotl.* 2 [We] exim'd all ministers at their entry from giving any other oath than, etc. 1667 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1824-5) II. 28 All known merchants . . . wer exim'd from taking this oath. 1723 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scotl.* 174 So many of them [foreign Materials] as are used at publick Bleach-fields, should be exempted from the Payment of Duty. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xii. He hath no title to be exempted from the obligations of the code of politeness.

b. from pain, a penalty, etc.; also simply; = EXEMPT *v.* 4 *c*.

1578 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* vi. (1677) 299 Nor doth it agree with the Scripture that they should be exempted from the correction of their brethren. 1585 *Commend. Veritas in Yas. I's Ess. Poetie* (Arb.) 10 My minde exim'd was from caire. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. vii. 29 His Majesties Authority, did . . . exime the affirmers from the paines of probation. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. iv. ii. It no man can exim from miseries. 1716 J. ROW in *Woodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 135 He had paid his cess; yet this exim'd him not.

2. To take away, remove; also, to select, except from; = EXEMPT *v.* 1, 2.

1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xvii. 59 Beuties freshest florish, fair, Exim'd clene from Loves lair. 1640 *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 63 They eximee all tenets controverted this day among any Christians from being the Subject of heresie. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 342 She did what she could to exime all feare and doubts out of his minde. 1688 *Ess. on Magistracy in Harl. Misc.* (1808) I. 5 Express liberty is a stipulation, whereby some things are by express paction exim'd from the power of the Sovereign.

+ **Exemie**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. eximi-us* distinguished, *f. exim-ēre*: see prec. Cf. *OF. ex-ehme*.] Excellent, illustrious.

1497 BR. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* Aij 4 The exemie prophete Ysay exhortheth al mankynde.

Exempill, *obs. form of EXAMPLE.*

+ **Exemplable**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. med. L. exemplabilis, f. exemplar EXEMPLAR sb.*] 'That may be imitated' (Bailey 1721-61). 1775 in *ASH*.

Exemplar (egze'mplār), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *exemplaire*, -aire, 5-6 *exemplare*, 5- *exemplar*. [*ME. exemplaire, a. OF. exemplaire*: see EXEMPLAR. The mod. form is partly a descendant of this, partly an adoption of *L. exemplar, -āre, sb.*, orig. neut. of *exemplāris* adj.: see next.]

1. A person or thing which serves as a model for imitation; an example. Formerly also, + a pattern for work: cf. *SAMPLEER*.

1422-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) I. 5 In this tyme . . . the exemplares of acciones spectacle scholde be patent. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xi. (1890) 41 [Nature] hath produced hym [Aeneas] for to make one fayer chief werke to the exemplare of alle other. 1530 PALSGR. 157 *Vne exemple*, an exemplar for a woman to worke by. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Eduw. VI* (Arb.) 109 Christ is the . . . patrone and the exemplar, that all preachers oughte to followe. 1664 POMFREY *Poems, Death Q. Mary* 128 Him for her high exemplar she design'd. 1744 *Epitaph in Brand Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I. 676 His Master's presence will reward . . . his virtues by a more intimate converse with the great Exemplar. 1793 T. MAURICE *Ind. Antig.* (1805) I. 105 It is impossible for the artist to deviate from the exemplar before him. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 25 The Republic is . . . the pattern of all other states and the exemplar of human life.

+ *b.* = *EXAMPLE* 3 *b.* *Obs. rare* -1.

1393 GOWER *Conf. II.* 31 Fulfilled of slouthes exemplaire There is yet one his secretaire, And he is cleped negligence. 2. The model, pattern, or original after which something is made; an archetype whether real or ideal.

1618 RALEIGH (J.), The idea and exemplar of the world was first in God. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 158 Christ was like to Moses, as . . . the Exemplar, or Sample [is] to the image. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. iii. § 3 Real ideas are such as . . . have real objects or exemplars, which did, or do, actually exist. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) I. viii. 251 The external exemplars according to which individual things were made. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 269 A spiritual world, which was the archetype and exemplar of the visible.

3. An instance, example; a parallel instance, a parallel.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 26 It doth give me not only an undeniable evidence, but an exemplar in analogy and explication. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. vi. Those frivolous productions of which Luigi Pulci has furnished the most peccant exemplar. 1866 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 11 Modern history is not wanting in exemplars.

4. A typical instance; a type, specimen (of a class); a typical embodiment or personification (of a quality, system, etc.).

1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 131 There is scarce to be found such another complete Exemplar of a wicked Magistrate [as Caius Verres]. 1676 SOUTH *Serm. Worldly Wisd.* (1715) I. 340 Cromwell . . . the grand Exemplar of Hypocrisy. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. II. (1765) 216 An Offer to paint them a Helen, as a Model and Exemplar of the most exquisite Beauty. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxiv. 258 A kind of sample and exemplar of almost all Astronomical processes. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxv. 361 Sisypheus, the legendary exemplar of cunning. 1862 STANLEY *Jeru. Ch.* (1877) I. xvii. 323 They are the true exemplars of the grasping and worldly clergy of all ages. 1868 HELPS *Realism* xii. (1876) 309 The friendship between a dog and a man is the highest form and exemplar of friendship.

5. A 'copy' of a book, etc.

1539 TAVERNER *Bible Pref.*, To amend the same [default] according to the true exemplars. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xv. Introd. 431 In the Greke exemplars are found in this 15. booke only 5 propositions. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 102 His second Tome, whereof he lately presented some Exemplars to his Friends. 1864 HAZLITT *E. P. Poetry* IV. 1 Many pamphlets . . . remain to us only in a single exemplar. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* i. 4 All exemplars of the same edition resemble each other.

+ **Exemplar**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 *exemplaire* (e, 7 *exemplare*. [*ad.* (either through *F. exemplaire* or directly) *L. exemplār-is* (see -AR¹), *f. exemplum*.]

1. Typical; = EXEMPLARY *a.* 2.

1570 DEK *Math. Pref.* 3 The Exemplar Number of all things Numerable. 1668 DAVENANT *To the Queen Poems* (1673) 246 That Sand's th'exemplar Seed, by which we know How th' Hour's of the ensuing Year will grow.

2. Of a penalty; = EXEMPLARY *a.* 3.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's China* 92 Cockoldes . . . are punished with exemplar punishments. 1646 T. H. CAUSSIN's *Holy Crt.* 414 If he were found culpable of such a villany, he would inflict an exemplar punishment vpon him. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xix. 10 He shall be worne with ranke Infirmities, Corrupt, and made Exemplar to the Eyes Of other Men. 1656 COWLEY *Davidis* iv. 120 Ely's curs'd House th' exemplar Vengeance bears Of all their Blood.

3. Likely to become an example or precedent; extraordinary, flagrant; = EXEMPLARY *a.* 4.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 6 One judicial and exemplar iniquity in the face of the world doth trouble the fountains of justice more than [etc.]. 1634 CHAPMAN *Rev. Honour Wks.* (1873) III. 331 That which on others would be fitting justice, On . . . your . . . son will be exemplar crueltye.

4. = EXEMPLARY 6.

1475 *Partenay* 6377 Thys lady full swete and ryght debonaire, To all other lades exemplair. 1500 *Flower & Leaf* lxxii. The nine crowned be very exemplaire, Of all honour longing to chivalry. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 3 Having with an unmatched countenance and exemplar constancie endured these two affronts. 1621 *DONNE Serm.* xxi. 205 Exemplar men that might be our patterns for sobriety. 1683 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1864/1 Your Exemplar and happy Government in Church and State. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* xii. 273 Exemplar Vertue took the Reign in Hand. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Grobians* 39 Like his thy Life, like his thy Manners be; And shine exemplar to Posterity.

b. Having the force of an example.

1642 CHAS. I. *Answ. Petit. Lds. & Com.* 17 June 6 The Fidelity . . . of His good Subjects of this County, which He hopes will prove exemplar over His whole Kingdom.

Hence + **Exemplarily** *adv.*, by means of example; in an exemplary or signal manner.

1646 T. H. CAUSSIN's *Holy Crt.* (1634) Aijb, A Pious Queene, who exemplarily maketh good, what diffusely is heere handled. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 413 Duty which lieth . . . more eminently and exemplarily on the Ministers of the Gospel.

Exemplaric, *a. rare.* [*f. EXEMPLAR sb. + -IC*.] Serving as an exemplar.

1836 G. S. FABER *Election* (1842) 311 The typical or exemplaric Election of the Israelites under the Law.

Exemplarily (for pronunc. cf. EXEMPLARY), *adv.* Also 7-aryly. [*f. EXEMPLARY a. + -LY*.] In an exemplary manner.

+1. In various obs. senses: As an example, pattern, or archetype; by way of example or illustration; signally, conspicuously. Cf. EXEMPLARY 2, 4, 5.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 114 These wild dogs . . . vary their species; as exemplarily we see in the Indian Ounce, which is the product of an European cat. 1677 BARROW *Wks.* 1686 II. 341 Hence . . . he could . . . describe an exact copy of righteousness for us to transcribe; shewing us exemplarily how as men we should behave our selves. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 503 Considerations of the Deity as virtually and exemplarily containing all things. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. to Fordage's Mystic Div.* 21 Sin is not only . . . in private, connived at . . . but authoritatively, exemplarily and Diabolically, in public, countenanced. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Luke* vi. 19 How rare it is to find those who are eminently great, exemplarily good?

2. By way of deterrent example or warning.

1607 HAKEWILL *Apol.* iv. xiv. 1 (1630) 503 Some he punisheth exemplarily in the world. 1684 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1952/3 His Excellency . . . being resolved to have the promoters of these Tumults exemplarily punished. 1774 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 180 The perfidy of the French, and the treachery of the Dutch, were exemplarily chastised. 1880 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 18 Dec. 587 Their leaders . . . were exemplarily hanged.

3. So as to deserve imitation.

1611 COTGR. *Exemplairement*, exemplarily; for others to follow, or to take example by. 1625 *DONNE Serm.* iii. 20 Such as were noted to be exemplarily religious and sanctified men. 1734 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. ix. 62 Mrs. Oldham . . . lived now very happily and very exemplarily. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* i. 173 The cast iron husband . . . provides for his family exemplarily. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. viii. 226 Exemplarily faithful to his country and to its prince.

Exemplariness (for pronunc. cf. EXEMPLARY). Also 7-8 *exemplariness*. [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.] The quality of being exemplary.

1. The quality of being worthy of imitation; fitness to serve as a model for imitation.

1650 DAVENANT *Condibert Pref.*, Wit . . . is, in Divines, Humility, Exemplariness [add. 1621, 1673 Exemplariness], and Moderation. 1668 ATTERBURY *Disc. Lady Cuts* 10 The Exemplariness of her Behaviour call'd off the Eyes of several to observe it. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 619 The exemplariness of her conduct. *Ibid.* IV. 337 The exemplariness of their lives. 1883 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.*

II. 973/2 [P. Henry] is remembered for the purity and exemplariness of his life.

† 2. The quality of being likely to be taken as an example; prominence. *Obs.*

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. xii. The exemplariness and influence as well of their [kings'] vices as of their virtues.

Exemplarity (egzemplari'ti). [*f.* L. *exemplar* + *-ity*. Cf. Fr. *exemplarité*.] The quality of being exemplary. Cf. **EXEMPLARY** a. 3 and 6.

1. The quality of being fit to serve as a model or pattern for imitation; exemplary conduct; exemplariness; also, an instance of such conduct.

1619 BRENT tr. *Sargis's Comm. Trent* (1676) 134 His Holiness should send ten or twelve Prelates . . . men rare, of exemplarity and learning. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Fighting agst. God* 39 Such exemplarities of life and conversation, which are sanctified and appointed by God. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dam.* iv. 127 note, John. . . having by the exemplarity of his Life . . . drawn the eyes of all so upon him. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* xvii. § 13 The properties of exemplarity and frugality seem to pursue the same immediate end though by different courses. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* xii. 271 Defunct in faith and exemplarity.

† 2. The quality or fact of acting as an example or pattern. *Obs.*

a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* 1686 III. 33 Some performances [of our Lord] . . . were done for exemplarity.

† 3. The quality or fact of acting as an example or warning. *Obs.*

1648 CROMWELL *Let.* 21 Sept. (Carlyle), I hope the exemplarity of justice will testify for us our great detestation of the fact. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* iv. iv. § 11 Not upon any direct account of justice, but . . . for terror and exemplarity.

† **Exemplarise**, *v.* *Obs.* rare-1. [*f.* **EXEMPLAR** + *-ize*.] To illustrate by example.

Hence **Exemplarizing** *ppl.* a.
1654 GAULS *Magastrom.* 103 The historizing or exemplarizing [misprinted exemplarizing] Astrologers.

Exemplary (egzemplari, egzemplari), a. and adv. Also 6-7 **exemplarise**, 6-9 **exemplary**, 7 **exemplary**. [*f.* late L. *exemplaris* (see **EXEMPLAR** a. and *-ary*), *f.* *exemplum*.] A. *adj.*

† 1. Of or pertaining to an example; furnishing examples. *Obs.*

1653 COCKERAM, *Exemplarie*, of or belonging to an example. 1640 J. MABBE (*title*) Cervantes' Exemplarie Novells. a 1649 R. HOLDSWORTH in Spurgeon *Treat. Dav. Ps.* cxxiii. 2 It is an exemplary particle, to stir them [men] up to do the like. 1694-1734 in COLES. 1822 (*title*) The Exemplary Novels of M. de Cervantes Saavedra.

2. That may serve as a specimen or type; in a typical form; typical.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 5, I allow, that a Family . . . was as an exemplary Monarchy. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iii. (1851) 94 This third Book having to tell of accidents various and exemplary. 1683 tr. *Erasmus' Moria Enc.* 31 The two Cato's are exemplary instances. 1878 RUSKIN *Notes on Turner* 72 Four exemplary drawings he . . . [Turner] made for specimens.

b. Serving for an illustration; illustrative.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxiv. (1647) 271 Exemplary is the Coat of George Villiers Duke of Buckingham; five Scallop-shells on a plain Crosse, speaking his predecessors valour in the Holy warre. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXII. 82 Collecting exemplary passages which can only assist a reader to infer the meaning of a word by induction.

3. Of a penalty, damages, etc.: Such as may serve for a warning, or act as a deterrent.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 196 The Christians sent by Lazarus . . . suffered many of them exemplary punishment. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 99 His justice was exemplary on thieves and robbers. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. vii. 298 He took an exemplary vengeance. 1809 OBSERVER 7 May, From the frequency of this offence, it became necessary to punish it with exemplary severity. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. App. 672 The plaintiff, in addition to the actual damage, may . . . recover exemplary damages.

† b. Phrases: *To be exemplary*: to become a warning. *To make (a person, also a thing) exemplary*: to make an example of. *Obs.*

1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 181 These offences might be made exemplary and forewarning to other men. 1658-9 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) III. 251 Let him be exemplary in his punishment. Send him to the Tower, and fine him 1000l. 1669 *Land Gas.* No. 411/4 The Ring-leaders in the late Tumult, whom he intends to make exemplary. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* iv. ii. (1733) 79 That dark Way of Proceeding ought to be made exemplary in time.

4. Of a kind to become an example, liable to be turned into a precedent. Hence in weaker sense: Such as to attract notice; remarkable, extraordinary, signal. *arch.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* i. xx. (Arb.) 58 The good and bad of Princes is more exemplarie . . . then the private persons. 1659 CHAPMAN *Juvenal* 185 A lamprey of an exemplary size, That for dimension bears the prize from all. 1649 SELDEN *Latius Eng.* ii. iii. (1739) 18 Such crimes as are contrary to . . . the publick profit or peace, in a more exemplary way than ordinary. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* ii. 986 From this abyss of exemplary vice Resolv'd . . . to rise. 1809 (KIN. P.) THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 137 There was nobody that made a more exemplary bawling for the constable.

5. Of things: Serving as a model or pattern, after which something may be made; archetypal.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. iii. 8 We are not of opinion . . . that nature in working hath before her certain exemplary draughts or patterns. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 40 So that what Osmund intended peculiarly for his

own use became exemplary to others. 1708 *Land. Gas.* No. 3809/8 An exemplary Invoice, proper for those at Sea and Land. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 525 Manuscript books . . . sufficiently popular to be exemplary. 1854 TRENCH *Synon.* N. T. Ser. i. (1860) 83 The first edition of 1611 . . . should have been considered authoritative and exemplary for all that followed.

6. Of persons and personal attributes: Fit to serve as an example or pattern for imitation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* i. xix. (Arb.) 55 The good and exemplarie things and actions of the former ages. 1618 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 7 In . . . good doctrine, and good life . . . exemplarie to his [a minister's] people in publicke and private. 1640 T. HEYWOOD (*title*) The exemplary Lives and memorable Acts of nine the most worthy Women of the World. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel Aja*, Your Lordship hath been exemplary to better Building. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 104 P 3 This Lady lived several Years an Exemplary Pattern of Conjugal Love. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 92 He was a man of learning and fervent piety . . . and an exemplary parish priest. 1883 W. R. S. RALSTON in *19th Cent.* XIII. 88 Popular tales are, as a general rule, provided with exemplary morals.

Hence † b. Excellent, perfect. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chirrol.* 11 The most faithful guide to the exemplary knowledge of any matter of Fact.

† **B. adv.** In an exemplary manner; to an exemplary degree; so as to be exemplary. *Obs.*

1666 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* Life 3 Continuing to the end exemplarie faithful. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* i. iii. 8 Such Surgeons . . . deserve to be punished severely and exemplary. 1799 MORGAN *Algiers* i. iv. 74 That good Pastor [S. Augustine] persuaded him to live exemplary in his Station. 1772 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 139 Our captain . . . had been exemplary humane and good.

† **Exemplary**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*ad.* late L. *exemplarium* (whence Fr. *exemplaire*: see **EXAMPLER**), *f.* **EXEMPLUM** EXAMPLE.]

1. a. A type or figure. b. A typical instance, an example. c. An example, pattern of conduct.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. viii. 118 (1558) 15 a/2 Let Zisara be your exemplary. *Ibid.* II. xxii. 7. 56 b 1 An exemplary of porte & maner. 1579 FULKE HESKINS' *Parl.* 374 Basilil calleth breade & wine a-ritura, or exemplaria, exemplaries of the bodie and blood of Christ. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* B vj, The pride of apparel remaining in sight, as an exemplary of evil.

2. a. A 'copy' of a book; = **EXEMPLAR** *sb.* 5.

b. A copy or transcript (of a writing).

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. p. xix, Parte of the exemplaries . . . hath bene imprinted yn Germany. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.*, *Luke* Pref. 5 b, The Latine exemplaries . . . do vary and not well agree. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 29 The exemplary of Demetrius his request to the King was this: Great sir, Since [etc.]. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vii. 143 Moses had ordered the Kings a Copy of the Law. The Exemplary of the Temple was taken away.

† **Exemplate**, *Obs.* rare-1. [*ad.* late L. *exemplat-um*, neut. pa. pple. of *exemplare*: see next.] Something made after an exemplar or pattern. Contrasted with *exemplar*.

1677 GALB *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 321 The Divine Essence, which represents all things; as an Exemplar directes the operation of God in producing the Exemplates or things formed according thereunto.

† **Exemplate**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [*f.* late L. *exemplat-*, ppl. stem of *exemplare* 'to example' (in various senses), *f.* **EXEMPLUM** EXAMPLE.] *trans.* To show by examples.

c 1601 W. WATSON *Decacordon* 193 Might it be without offence to exemplate out of Parsons Philopater by what means the change of religion came, I could, etc.

† **Exemplative**, a. *Obs.* rare-1. [*f.* L. *exemplum* + *-um* EXAMPLE *sb.*; cf. *figurative*.] Furnishing an example.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 84 The sentence was fructuous and agreeable, In Morallitie exemplative prudent.

Exemple, -er, *obs.* ff. **EXAMPLE**, -ER.

Exemplifiable (egzemplifai'abl), a. *rare*. [*f.* **EXEMPLIFY** + *-ABLE*.] That may be exemplified.

1807 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 263 The psychological cause is easily stated, and copiously exemplifiable. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Exemplificate**, *v.* *Obs.* rare-1. [*f.* med. L. *exemplificat-* ppl. stem of *exemplificare*: see **EXEMPLIFY**.] *trans.* = **EXEMPLIFY** 8.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1124/1 The words whereof for the more evidence, I thought here to exemplificat.

† **Exemplificate**, *sb.* *Obs.* rare-1. [*ad.* med. L. **exemplificatum*, neut. of pa. pple. of *exemplificare*: see prec.] A copy, transcript.

1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xxv. (1877) i. 365 Sundrie exemplificats of the grants are yet to be scene in writing.

Exemplification (egzemplifikai'sən), [a. *AF. exemplification*, *ad.* med. L. *exemplification-em*, n. of action *f.* *exemplificare*: see **EXEMPLIFY**.]

1. The action of exemplifying; showing or illustrating by example; an instance of this. In *exemplification* of: so as to exemplify.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. an. 22 For the more exemplification of the same, he sent the Lorde de Roche with letters of credence. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 1. 179 Before the particular exemplification of the foresaid promise, the Issue thereof is inserted. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P. Ad-dison* Wks. III. 87 The mention of other like consequence from a like cause, is not a simile, but an exemplification. 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 20 So much in proof and exemplification of the probable expediency of pious deception.

1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 60 In exemplification of some of the recondite principles laid down.

2. That which exemplifies, or serves as an illustration of a law, general principle, statement, etc.

1588 G. MARTIN in *Fulke's Defence* (1843) 490 As is plain by the exemplification immediately following, of king, and dukes, and other sent or appointed by him. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 310 Let thy life be . . . a counterpart or exemplification of thy book of religion. 1798 MALTHEUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 52 An exemplification of the obvious truth, that population cannot increase without the food to support it. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. ii. 379 Particular exemplifications of the Beautiful, substituted in place of the general concept.

3. An attested copy or transcript of a record, deed, etc.

[1388 *Act 1 Rich. II.* c. 4 Quodque exemplificaciones illar . . . ejusdem sint vigoris . . . sicut . . . munimenta illa forent. 1429 *Act 8 Hen. VI.* c. 12 Sauns ascun rasure en une mesme lieu en mesme exemplification & enrollement.] 1542-3 *Act 34-5 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 § 39 Every exemplification vpon any recorde . . . shall be sealed with the Kinges iudiciall seale. 1653 in Somers *Tracts* (1795) II. 538 To the Masters of the Chancery for examining every Skin of an Exemplification of a Record. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Coll. Mass.* II. 212 An exemplification of Burgess's commission was obtained. 1884 ROSCOE's *Law of Evidence* (ed. 15) 91 An exemplification produced from the proper custody . . . is evidence.

† 4. ? A setting forth at length. *Obs.*

1588 J. H[ARVEY] *Disc. Probleme* 54 But which of them were the original record of the maker, or phantastical exemplification of the writer . . . it is to little purpose to know.

Hence **Exemplificational** a., of or pertaining to exemplification.

1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* V. 498 Case to which the exemplificational [shape of a code] more particularly applies, that of an as yet only proposed code.

Exemplificative (egzemplifikativ), a. Tending to exemplify; furnishing an example. *Const. of.* 1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 498 Distinguishable shapes . . . the ratiocinative, the instructional, the exemplificative. 1889 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XLVIII. 96/2 Of this truism . . . the still frequent onslaughts on reliable are noticeably exemplificative.

Exemplificator (egzemplifikai'tor), *rare*-1. [*a.* med. L. *exemplificator*, agent-n. *f.* *exemplificare* (see **EXEMPLIFY**).] An exemplifier, exemplar.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 604 Byron is the least exemplificator of this.

Exemplified (egzemplifaid), *ppl.* a. [*f.* **EXEMPLIFY** + *-ED*.] In the senses of the verb. a. That has been copied out; of which an attested copy has been made. b. Made into an example; notorious.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 45 Your exemplified discourse. 1638 in Harwood *Lichfield* (1806) 482 As appeareth by the old exemplified lease. 1660 BOYLE *Seraphic Love* 72 Wonders wrought for a generation that . . . ascrib'd them to the Devil, and return'd them with so exemplif'd an Ingratitude. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exemplified*, cleared, proved or confirmed by an example or instance; also, copied out from a deed or writing.

Exemplifier (egzemplifai'ar), [*f.* as prec. + *-ER* 1.] One who exemplifies.

1552 HULOET, Exemplifier, or he that foloweth the example of others, *ascripitor*. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* III. xiv. 374 Jesus the Author, Master, and Exemplifier of these doctrines. 1775 in ASH. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Exemplify (egzemplifai), *v.* Also 5-6 **ex-amplify**. [*ad.* med. L. *exemplificare*, *f.* *exemplum* EXAMPLE + *-ficare*: see *-FY*.]

† 1. *trans.* To instruct by example, set a (good) example to. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iv. xxxv, Priestes . . . should the worlde exemplefy With good doctrine of perfection. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 2299 To instructe and informe and to exemplify.

† 2. *trans.* To make an example of (a person).

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iv, Your exemplified malefactors, That have survived their infamy and punishment. 1642 D. ROGERS *Matrim. Honour* 337 A just and jealous God, not sparing to exemplifie . . . his best servants.

† 3. To set an example of, exhibit a model of.

1649 SELDEN *Latius Eng.* ii. xiii. (1739) 69 A thing that none of his Predecessors ever exemplified to him. 1673 *Lady's Call* i. iii. 21 If the poor happen not to have more charity then they exemplify to them.

† 4. To fashion after an example or model. *Obs.* 1579 FULKE HESKINS' *Parl.* 475 They make the body of Christ, both the exemplar, and the thing exemplified. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 576 Those outward Images, which they exemplified from the Similitudes which they fram'd of him in their own Fancies.

† 5. To adduce, allege, quote, use as an example.

To exemplify to: to compare to by way of example or specimen. *To exemplify to be*: to quote by way of example as being. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xi. xiii, For whych poetes hym so exemplified. 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Ros. Wks.* (1717) 39 Exemplify my Frailty. 1593 NASHE's *lett. Confut.* 54 Canst thou exemplifie vnto mee . . . one minnum of the particular deuice of his play that I purlind? a 1618 RALPH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 83 The emphyteusis or feudum . . . for understanding sake may be exemplified to an estate at this day allowed. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 63 Not to exemplifie the malapert insolence of our owne Bishops. 1649 SELDEN *Latius Eng.* i. lxii. (1739) 121 Glanvil . . . exemplifies Sedition and destruction of the Kingdom, to be in equal degree a Wound of Majesty. 1794 G. WAKEFIELD *Exam. Paine's Age of Reason* 24 To exemplify their morality in contradistinction to that of the gospel.

† b. *absol.* To find precedents, excuse oneself by example. *Obs.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* i. xcvi. That our times might not have t' exemptie with aged staines.

6. (The current sense.) a. To illustrate by examples; to find or furnish an example or instance of. *Occas.* with sentence as *obj.*

c 1430 LYDG. in *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 46, I exemptie by kyndly poudence Bewte wyll shew thow hornys be away. 1588 FRAUNCE (*title*), Lawiers Logike, exemplifying the precepts of Logike by the practice of the Common Lawe. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 214 His desire of... armes and war wherby to exemplifie his valour. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* ii. iii. 18, I will really exemplify that which I say. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 22 How far they exceeded, may be exemplified from Palae-phatus, in his book of fabulous narrations. 1668 BARROW in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Mem.* (1841) II. 48 The rules I sent you concerning the hyperbola, I cannot well exemplify. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 ¶ 3, I have rarely exemplified my assertions by living characters. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 683 A completeness never before exemplified. 1864 BP. OF LINCOLN *Charge* 8 Its Principal... has exemplified to its pupils how labor best prospers when it is the labor of love. 1869 PHILLIPS *Venue* ii. 31 Nor is it the earliest style of wall... exemplified in Mycenae.

b. To be or serve as an example of.

1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 147 The mode of expression of children and Africans frequently exemplifies this remark. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* ii. vi. (1852) 277 The roads in the Highlands exemplify the correctness of this statement. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xxx. 406 The third action is exemplified by the state of the rails near a station, etc. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 31 The principle which the ancient payment of tithes exemplified.

c. *intr.* To quote examples or instances by way of illustration. † To exemplify *in, of*: = 'to instance in', i. e. to cite (something) as an instance.

1584 G. MARTIN in *Fulke Def.* (1843) 213 Suppose he had exemplified of the two condemned heretics, Jovinian and Vigilantius also. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. v. (1877) i. 136, I could exemplify also in manie other. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE *tr. Lomazzo on Painting* II. 157 And thus, if I would enlarge my discourse, I might exemplify in the light passing through a glasse full of red wine. 1619 BRENT *tr. Sarp's Hist. Counc. Trent.* (1675) 500 He exemplified in Darius, who, etc. 1641 BR. HALL *Misch. Faction Rem.* Wks. (1660) 66 It were to no purpose to exemplify, where the instances are numberlesse.

7. To make an official copy of; *esp.* to make an attested copy of (a legal document) under an official seal.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 20 b, Any partie... may... have a copie... exemplified vnder the seale of offyce of the same place. 1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 3 § 3 Fines... shall be exemplified under the Great Seal of England. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 928 He proposed... that their tragedies should be exemplified and engrossed faire. 1607 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2277/4 The Laws for the preservation of the Spawn and Spatt of Oysters... were Signed and Exemplified under the Seal of the High Court of Admiralty. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4735/4 Which Recovery was exemplified under the Great Seal. 1884 *Roscoe's Law of Evidence* (ed. 15) 91 An exemplification produced from the proper custody and purporting to exemplify a commission from the crown is evidence though the seal has been lost.

† 8. To copy (a document); to quote in writing. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 221 The storie of King Vortiger's Wassailing... I have already exemplified. 1581 — *Eiren.* ii. iv. (1588) 149 This last Statute I have exemplified the more at large. 1609 A. HAMILTON in *Usher's Lett.* (1686) 405 If your Grace... hath a mind to exemplify, write out, or collect any thing out of any of the said Books. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 85 That Inscription... mentioned by Camden... and by him exemplified. 1709 STRYKE *Ann. Ref.* i. ii. 58 Because it is a private act, and unprinted, I exemplify it in the Appendix.

† **Exemplify, v. Obs.** Also *examply*. [*ad. OF. exemplifier, f. exemplare*: see *EXAMPLE sb.*] *trans.* = *EXEMPLIFY* 6 and 7.

1561 EDEN (*title*) Martin Cortes' Art of Navigation... exemplified [*Sp. exemplificado*] by many Demonstrations. 1696 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 184 They produced an Act of Parliament... exemplified [*f. mispr. for exemplified*] under seal, and offered it to a clerk to read it.

Exempt (egzempt), *ppl. a. and sb.* [*a. Fr. exempt* = *Pr. exempt*, *ad. L. exempt-us*, *pa. pple. of eximere* to take out, *f. ex-* out + *imere* to take.]

A. pple. and adj.

1. With distinctly *ppl.* sense: = *exempted pa. pple.* and *ppl. adj.*

a. Taken away, removed from; abolished. *Obs. exc. arch.* † b. = *EXCEPTED*; also *exempt case*; cf. *EXEMPTED. Obs.* † c. Cut off, debarred, excluded. *Obs.* † d. Removed from (*out of*) allegiance, liability, or obligation to. *Obs.*

The *ppl.* may have been referred variously to the Eng. vbs. *exeme*, *exempt*, or have been employed in direct imitation of the use of *L. exemptus*.

a. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. vii. 60 Pe soule... beyng in heuene reioisep bat it is exempt from alle erlyly pynge. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* i. (Arb.) 46 They... be cleane quite and exempte out of the bondes and daunger to Gods commaundement. 1631 DONNE *6 Sermon* i. (1634) 18 Men appropriated to God, men exempt out of the world. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 287 When exempt from Mortal Earth. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* 125 Blessed Sleep! in which exempt from our tired selves long hours we lie.

b. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 137 The cours syng in alle is hole entent, And in no wise list not be exempte. 1679 DRYDEN & LEE (*Ædipus*) 15 Hear then this dreadful imprecation; hear it: 'Tis lay'd on all; not any one exempt. 1705

STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 572 These are very rare and exempt cases. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 281 With regard even to these exempt cases.

c. c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 3712 My teching eftir my disease Sall' not be had in contempt, Na all' oute of doying all exempt. c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* l. 562 In Wanhope weren they falle, and exempt from graces alle. c 1500 *Melusine* 8 Whens may be suche a fayr... lady... so exempt & vnpurveyed of felawship. 1580 LUTTON *Sigvila* 111 Judges that favour falshood shall be exempt from Gods presence. 1598-9 E. FORDE *Parismus* i. (1661) 49 Being exempt from the clear light of the sun.

d. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 351 Pei (priests) ben exempt from Goddis lawe by privileges bat bei han getun. a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 209 Alle thyngs must obeye to Goddys look, Out of his myght is non exempt. 1488 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 101 Y saw hym... exempte and delyueryd from al peynys. 1513-4 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 [They] have ben exempt and discharged from all offices and businesse. 1538 STARKEY *England* ii. iii. 205, I wold have no offycer of cyte nor towne to be exempt from theyr authority. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* l. iv. ii, Lands exempt from Nature's law.

† 2. Picked out, choice, select. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* ix. 604 Of whose faire sexe, we come to offer seauen, The most exempt for excellence.

† 3. Not subject to a superior authority; independent. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Exempt or privileged by the kinges charter, *exemptus*. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* ii. 8 Is the lande diuided into shires, counties, precincts, and severall exempt liberties? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 73 The Locri, surnamed Ozole, free states and exempt. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 133 The wife of the King of England is an exempt person from the King, and is capable of lands. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 113 The Tea-Table is a Place which seems to prescribe for an exempt Jurisdiction from Common Sense.

b. *esp.* of a monastery or other religious foundation. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1460 CAPRAVE *Chron.* 261 William bischop of Cannirbury... gat... bulles from the Court to have 1111d. of the pound, both of exempt [cherchis] and not exempt. 1525 (*title*), The Boke of Comfort... Enprinted in the Exempt Monastery of Tavestok in Denshyre. 1611 ABP. ABBOT in *Forbes Papers* 165 The Church of Westminster being an exempt and privileged place. 1766 AVILFFE *Parerg.* 13 An Abbot cannot without the Knowledge and Advice of his Convent, subject an Exempt Monastery to any Person. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Ab.* vi. 516 The Primate... preferred to avoid the question of the exempt jurisdiction of Westminster.

4. Freed from allegiance or liability to; not subject to the control or influence of.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 318 To live exempt From Heav'n's high jurisdiction. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xli. II. 11 There were some people exempt from their [enchantments'] power. 1890 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. lxiii. 211 There is no European country in which ecclesiastical societies are exempt from civic control. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 117 The old builders neither were infallible, nor are exempt from criticism.

5. Not liable to suffering, hardship, or inconvenience † of, from; not exposed or subject to: a. danger, disease, or evil of any kind.

a 1490 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1116 This wordes power and riche abundance Of drede of perille never ben exempte. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* viii. (1890) 35 To kepe hir cyte and the cytezens vnhurt and exempt from oppressions. a 1637 B. JONSON (J.), To live exempt from all the nets that thou canst spread. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 199 Where they may be exempt from the frost. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 2 Exempt from the Passions with which others are tormented. 1759 J. MILLS *Duhamel's Husb.* ii. ii. (1762) 241, I did not see any one field exempt from this distemper. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxix. (1862) 393 They whom Christ loves are no more exempt than others from their share of earthly trouble and anguish.

b. a charge, duty, payment, tax, etc.

1471 RIPLBY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 708 Exempt from Claustrell observance. 1517 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. viii. 212 Those Surgeons which be exempt from Al-manner officers, enquestes & waches. 1555 *Fardle Facions* i. v. 62 This sorte of menne is priuileged, and exempte from all manner of charges. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 432 These... lived exempt from all public concerns and duties. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* s. v. Men of a certain age are exempt from serving in the militia. 1871 MORLEY *Vol-taire* (1886) 75 A man because he is a noble or a priest was not exempt from paying certain taxes.

6. Unsullied, unaffected by; clear, free from (a defect, flaw, stain, weakness).

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 8 These... being utterly exempt from any weight or gravity at all, are rightly termed... familiar letters. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* viii. 435 Hector... led to a place, pure and exempt from blood, The Trojan forces. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 57 Celia alone's exempt from all these crimes. 1811 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iii. iv. 156 From custom's e'el taint exempt and pure. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 6 Not exempt from the common failings of humanity.

B. sb.

1. *gen.* An exempted person; *esp.* one relieved from performance of a duty, payment of a tax, etc.

1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. ii. 315 The only legal exemptions (from this military service) were the clergy, hidalgos, and paupers. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* ix. 184 To point at one or another fine madman, as if there were any exemptions. 1876 HANCOCK *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxvii. 518 Old men... who were exemptions, except in case of immediate danger to the town.

2. *Ecll.* A person or religious establishment not subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop. Cf. A. 3 b. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1531 R. BOWYER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. xvii. 134 Reformators of divers orders of religion... as well exemptions as not

exempts. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. ii. (1877) i. 42 Though it [the archdeaconrie of S. Albons] be under the Bishop of London for visitations & synods, yet is it otherwise reputed as member of the see of Lincoln, and therefore worthily called an exempt. 1706 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. xxi. 377 The Holidays... shall also be observed by all Regulars, even Exempts.

† 3. In the French army: a. An inferior cavalry officer who commanded in the absence of the captain and lieutenant, and was exempt from ordinary military duty. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1670 COTTON *Espernon* ii. viii. 347 Mazure, and du Lion Exempts of her Guards. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3822/3 Our Men took an Exempt of the Life-Guard. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlv. 83 A file of musqueteers commanded by an Exempt [in Paris]. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 641 Three exemptions of the guards. 1803 in *CROSS Technol. Dict.*

† b. A French police officer. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Originally, a sub-officer of the mounted police (*martr-chausse*) corresponding in rank and function to the 'ex-empts' of the cavalry.

1678 *tr. Goya's Art of War* i. 34 The Provost Mareschal... hath a Troop of Officers on Horseback, with a Lieutenant, Exempts, etc. 1772 *Birmingham Courtef.* I. 240 In the midst of this scene, an exempt of the police arrives. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1867) 115 He slipped through the exemptions, quite unsuspected.

4. In the English army † a. after Fr. usage: A sub-officer of cavalry. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *An Exempt*, a Life-Guard... free from Duty. 1722-1800 in BAILEY. 1739 LADY HARTFORD *Corr.* (1806) I. 116 An exempt in my Lord's Troop.

b. One of the four officers who in turn command the Yeomen of the Guard in the absence of their superior officers. Now more commonly *EXON*, q. v. 1700 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 711 Mr. Dormer is made exempt of the yeomen of the guards in the room of Mr. Uphill. 1717 *Hist. Reg., Chron. Diary* 5 One of the Exempts of his Majesty's Yeomen of the Guards. 1844 W. J. THOMS *Bk. of Court* (ed. 2) 370 The Exempt of the Yeomen of the Guard is a resident officer who sleeps at St. James's, as Commandant of the Yeomen on duty.

Exempt (egzempt), *v. pa. pple.* 5-6 exempt.

[*ad. Fr. exempter, f. exempt adj.*: see *prec.*]

† 1. *trans.* To take out or away; to put far away, remove, cut off. *Const. from, out of. Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 39 Exempted from Sathan, to lyve for ever with Christe our Saviour. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Right Use Church* ii. (1850) 165 They... were exempted and banished (as it were) from the house of the Lord. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* iv. (1592) 97 He hist: for nature now had cleane exempt All other speech. 1599 GREENE *Arctadia* (1616) 40 He exempt them [flowers] all from my smell. 1599 R. JOHNSON *7 Champions* ii. v. (1608) 4 The Emperours onely daughter... exempted herselfe from all company. 1599 A. M. *tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 4/1 The payne will totallye be exempted, and abolished. 1635 *Tom a Lincolne* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 267 Being once exempted from my sight.

† b. To single out, select. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* i. iv. 139 For theyr vertue they schold be... from the commyn pepul, as hyt were, exemptyd. 1548 UDALL, *etc. Erasme. Par. Matt.* i. 22 She exempted out of the sorte and order of common women, was chosen. 1648 MILTON *Sonn.* xiii. *To H. Laves*, Thy worth and skill exempts thee from the throng.

† 2. To take away or omit (from a category or enumeration); to except. *Const. from, out of*; rarely with double *obj.* Also in the *pa. pple.* in concord with a sb. in the nominative absolute; = *EXCEPT* 3 b; and in the *pr. pple.* used *absol.* as quasi-*prep.*; = *EXCEPTING prep.* A. 1. *Obs.*

1548 GIST *Pr. Masse* 120 Praying to Christ at the masse, hys supper or els where, heaven exempted. 1571 FORTESCUE *Forest Hist.* 5 A small matter is it in niene hundred or a thousande yeeres to exempte twentie or thirtie. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv. Osor.* 129 S. John... doth not exempt himselfe out of the same number. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 53 The ordering whereof (except in Letters *Excusatorie*, or *Defensorie*) is wholly exempted the course in those Letters prescribed. 1604 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol. Pref.* viii. § 9 Their error exempted [*ed. 1594* excepted] they seemed otherwise right good men. 1665 GLANVILL *Scpts. Sci.* ix. 47 While all complain of Ignorance and Error, every one exempts himself. 1731 *Lett. from Fog's Frnl.* (1732) II. 286 Invited... by all Ranks... not exempting even a Branch of the Royal Family.

† 3. To debar, exclude from the enjoyment of or participation in something. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 101 b, They... exempted brybers from bearynge rule in the commune weale. 1579 NORTH *Plutarch, Agesilaus* 670 Them selues [i. the Thebans] onely exempted from treatie of peace. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. xxxv. (1713) 78 Cogitation is... exempted or prescinded from all Extension. 1689 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 311 The Convention... exempt the Duke of Hanover from the succession to the Crown.

4. To grant to (a person, etc.) immunity or freedom from a liability to which others are subject:

a. from (the payment of) a fine, tax, etc. Also *const. of, simply, and absol.*

1467 in *Eng. Gills* (1870) 393 Every citizen and Burgeys w'outhforth shal pay at every taske, vigille, lones... except certyen persones that... be exempted. 1496-7 *Act 12 Hen VII.* c. 13 § 1 Townes and places... exempted or discharged of payment to suche xviii. 1573 COOPER *Theasur.*, *Eximere de vectigalibus*, to exempt from paying tribute. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* 279 Valentinian... exempted them [Mariners] from all Taxes. 1853 THACKERAY *Newcomers* i. 149 When did... his bailiff exempt from the rent? 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 163 Other towns were exempted... from... customs dues.

b. from (the control of) laws, (obedience to) an authority.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 28 Why have ye exempt you from our kings laws. 1530 *Palsgr.* 541/2 Many abbeyes be exempted from their byshoppe. 1555 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 25 King Kenulphus... had power to exempt this Abbot from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop. 1761 *Hume Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 160 Those high churchmen... were desirous of exempting the mitre from all subjection to the crown. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* II. (1867) 33 The religious emotions are exempted from this general law.

c. from pain, penalty, suffering, or inconvenience; also, from a defect, weakness, etc.

1484 *Caxton Curiall* 1 Fortune hath exempte the fro the anguysses that I suffer. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 195 Ye Christedness of old Adam, from which we are exempted by Christ. 1647 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 4/1 The course of exempting men from prosecution, by dissolving of parliaments. 1692 *Bentley Boyle Lect.* ix. 330 Our Saviour's own Disciples were not exempted from the common Error. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 218 A Delay from which we are exempted by our new Method. 1826 *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 443 Clergy who committed felony were no longer exempted from the penalties of their crimes.

d. from a burden, duty, or obligation, a burdensome state or condition.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 414 King Edward the third... by his honourable charters exempted the said mairres, to... feche their saide charters at the castell Yate. 1571 *Golding Calvin on Ps.* xxxiii. 16 Kings and Tyrants... being exempted from the common lot, seeme to themselves to be out of danger of gunshot. 1603 *Knoles Hist. Turks* (J.). The religious were not exempted, but fought among the other soldiers. 1664 *Mrs. Hutchinson Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 39 Living constantly in the country he could not be exempted from administering justice among them. 1703 *Maundrell Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 128 The Beast... has the privilege to be exempted from all other Burdens ever after. 1718 *Lady M. W. Montagu Lett.* I. II. 70 The quarantine, from which nobody is exempted. 1836 *Lane Mod. Egypt.* II. 345 The Copts... are exempted from military service. 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* Introd. (1852) 36 A conscription... pressing with its utmost severity on certain classes of the population, and exempting others.

Exempted (egzempted), *pp. a.* [f. *prec. + -ED*.] †a. Withdrawn from care; unburdened. Of a soul: Withdrawn from the body; separate. †b. = EXCEPTED. c. To whom immunity (from punishment, burdens, or obligations) has been granted.

1598 *Yong Diana* 76 In braue loue and fortunes art, There is not anything lesse sure Then such a free exempted hart. 1603 R. NICCOLS *Finn. Orat. Q. Eliz.*, If exempted soules may be subject to passions. 1718 *Berkeley Pass. Obed.* § 17 Whether obedience to the supreme power be not one of those exempted cases. 1725-6 *Pope Odys.* xxii. 418 With timorous awe From the dire scene th' exempted two withdraw. 1775 *Burke Sp. Conc. Amer. Wks.* 1842 I. 199 The abuses have been full as great... in the exempted as in the punished.

† **Exemptible**. *Obr.* [f. *EXEMPT v. + -IBLE*.] a. Capable of being exempted. b. That may be easily removed; = next.

1611 *Cotgr., Exemptible*, Exemptible; loose, free, quit, privileged. 1633-6 *Cockeram, Exemptible*, which may be easily taken away.

Exemptile (egzemptil), *a.* [ad. late L. *exemptilis*, f. *eximere*: see *EXEMPT a.*] That may be taken out, removable.

1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 352 Jupiter... gave her [Lamia] exemptile eyes that might be taken in and out at her own pleasure. 1657 *Tomlinson Renou's Disp.* 488 A Money-Counter... should have many exemptile boxes in its antick part. 1832 *Lewis in Philol. Mus.* I. 137 He withheld the pay and provisions of his mercenaries on the exemptile days (*ἐξαίρετοι ἡμέραι*).

Exemption (egzempʃən). Forms: 4-5 *ex-emption*, -oun, (6 -tioun), 6- *exemption*. [a. Fr. *exemption*, ad. L. *exemptiō-em*, n. of action f. *eximere* to EXEMPT.] The action of exempting; the state of being exempted.

†1. a. The action of taking out or away; the state of being taken out or away. b. Exception, exclusion from an enumeration, etc. *Obr.*

a. 1598 *Rowlands Betraying of Christ* 44 By death of Christ, the Law was in exemption. 1620 *Guillim Heraldry* II. iii. (1611) 42 Adumbration or Transparency is a cleere exemption of the substance of the charge.

b. 1538 *Starkey England* I. iv. 139 Thys exemption... ys to be given to the dygnyte of presthod. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. iii. 70 The Cardinals should be chosen out of all the Provinces... without exemption of any.

2. The action of exempting, or the state of being exempted (see *EXEMPT v.* 4) from a liability, obligation, penalty, law, or authority; freeing, freedom; an instance of the same, an immunity.

c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 93 He schal geten a priueilege or exemption... for his gold sent & spendid at rome. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 5 This acte of adnullacion... of exemptions of payment or collection of dismes. 1578 *Gude & Godd. Ball.* 77 Our tungis hes ane exemption. 1631 *Hobbes Leviath.* II. xxi. 109 We take Liberty, for an exemption from Lawes. 1656 *Bramhall Replie.* iv. 189 King Henries exemption of himself from all spiritual jurisdiction. 1671 *Milton P. R.* III. 115 Thy great Father... requires Glory from all men... no exemption. 1705 *Burnet Own Time* v. (1734) II. 158 An exemption for twenty one years from all Taxes and Customs. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* v. 262 Genius... pleads exemption from the laws of sense. 1809 *Tomlins Law Dict.* s. v., A writ of exemption, or of ease, to be quit of serving on juries, and all public service. 1825 *Bentham*

Ration. Rev. 14 An exemption from punishment already incurred, is a pardon. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* iv. 172 Some (boroughs) bought charters of exemption from the troublesome privilege [of sending burgesses to parliament].

b. *spec.* 'A privilege by which persons or places are withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the ordinary and immediately subjected to the Holy See' (*Catholic Dict.* 1885).

1460 *Capgrave Chron.* 167 There was the Provincial of the ordre alleging for him here exemption. 1661 *Bramhall Just Vind.* 145 He complains... of the exemption of Abbats from their Bishops. 1751 *Chambers Cycl.* s.v., The first exemptions granted to monks were only for the liberty of electing their abbot, independently on the bishop. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 7 He protests especially against exemptions.

3. Freedom, immunity from a defect, disadvantage, or weakness.

a. 1666 *Hevlin Land* I. (1671) 53 Humane frailty from which the holiest and most Learned men cannot plead Exemption. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 105 ¶ 5 The Men who value themselves most on their Exemption from the Pedantry of Colleges. 1784 *Cowper Task* I. 404 Even age itself seems privileged in them With clear exemption from its own defects. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* I. 7 A tolerable exemption from faults... will generally be their highest merit. 1853 *Kane Grinnell Exped.* xxiv. (1856) 199 Water free from ice; the exemption being due to the island... acting as a barrier. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 350 A singular exemption from the ferocious forms of life.

†4. *concr.* (see quot.) *Obr. rare*—1.

a. 1610 *Healey Theophrastus To Rdr.*, Pomcerium is a certain space about the walls of the City or Towne... where 'tis not lawfull to plough, build houses, or inhabite... termed the territorie, or exemption.

† **Exemptitious**, *a. Obr.* [f. L. *exempt-* (see *EXEMPT v.*) + -ITIOUS.] Capable of being taken out; separable.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xxv. (1713) 50 If Motion were a thing that was loose or exemptitious from Matter.

Exemptive (egzemptiv), *a. rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -IVE.] Tending to procure exemption (from guilt or punishment).

1807 *Bentham Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 15 To disprove the commission of the crime... by proving the existence of some... exemptive circumstance.

Exen, *obs. form of oxen*: see *Ox*.

|| **Exencephalus** (eksensefálðs). Pl. *exencephali*. [mod. L. *exencephalus*, f. Gr. *ἐξ* out + *κεφαλος* brain.] 'I. G. St. Hilaire's term for a monstrosity in which the brain lies wholly or chiefly outside the cranial cavity at the back of a very flattened head' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Exenterate (eksentérət), *pp. a.* [ad. L. *exenterāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exenterāre*: see next.] = EXENTERATED.

1835 *Southey in C. C. Southey Life* VI. 280 The pig... which... was not yet bacon... scalded, exenterate and hardly yet cold. 1868 *Browning Ring & Bk.* v. 2010 A soldier bare That yields his life exenterate with the stroke O' the sting that saves the hive.

Exenterate (eksentérət), *v.* Also 7 *exenterat*. [f. L. *exenterāt-* (*exenterāt-*) ppl. stem of *exenterāre* (*exenterāre*), f. *ex-* out + Gr. *ἐντερον* intestine. Cf. Gr. *ἐντερεῖν*.]

1. *trans.* To take out the entrails of; to eviscerate, disembowel. *Obr.* in literal sense.

1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* v. xv. § 3 (R.) In this beastly carving of humane bodies... sometimes exenterating women. 1630 *Donne Sermon* xxv. 246 Such bodies as were exenterated and embowelled and then... plastered about with spices and gums. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* III. xiii. 136 Nor doe they [loads] containe... urinary parts... as may appear unto any that exenterates or dissects them. a. 1697 *Aubrey Life Bacon in Lett. Emin. Persons* (1813) II. 27 They went into a poore woman's house... and bought a hen, and made the woman exenterate it. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

fig. 1636 W. AMBROSE in *Ann. Dubrenia* 37 Summon the world, exenterate old stories. 1641 *Frogs of Egypt* 5 Great God!... Who justly dost exenterate with shame All Enemies to Thee. 1822 *Southey Lett.* (1856) III. 337 A boxful of papers... which I have to read and exenterate. 1886 *Blackie in 19th Cent.* Apr. 535 Exenterating itself of its own better soul.

†2. To take out (the bowels or internal parts).

1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 21 The reins [of an Ape] exenterated, bruised and put into new pure wine. 1609 *Br. Barlow Ansv. Nameless Catholic* 68 A Carnionly Curte, entering her Tombe, and exenterating her very bowels to stanch his rage.

trans. 1612 J. COTTON *Dang. Pract. Physic* II. i. 88 They unlawfully exenterate and eat out the bowels of poore mens purses. 1652 *Mabbe tr. Aleman's Guesman d'Alf.* II. 212 It [riches] exenterates and pulls out the very bowels from the profoundest parts of the earth.

Hence **Exenterated** *pp. a.*, deprived of entrails, disembowelled; also fig. **Exenterating** *vbl. sb.*

1657 *Tomlinson Renou's Disp.* 88 Exenterated animals... are stuffed with medicament things. 1663 *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 17 The Kingdom had one Viper more fostered, to the exenterating of her bowels. 1827 *Hare Guesses* (1859) 141 Exenterated rulemongers and eviscerated logicians. 1857 *Kingsley Two Y. Ago* I. 60 Fragments of exenterated maids (belonging to the order Pisces).

Exenteration (eksentérətʃən). [as if ad. L. **exenteration-em*, n. of action f. *exenterāre*: see EXENTERATE.]

1. The action or process of exenterating or taking out the entrails.

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 157 Upon exenteration he found these animals in their bellies. 1705 T. GREENHILL *Embalming* 121 If we can arrive at this Perfection, without Exenteration or Incision. 1823 *Moore Rhymes on Road Introd.* 59 A hero... wrote... 'mid all the pains And horrors of exenteration, Nine charming odes. 1884 *Cornh. Mag.* July 69 There is no exenteration, no steeping in palm-wine.

fig. 1808 *Lamb Charac. Dram. Writers Wks.* 531 A faint bodily image of this... exenteration of the inmost mind. 1850 *Kingsley Alt. Locke* xix. There is self-exenteration enough and to spare in my story.

2. The condition of being devoid of entrails.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 633 A lankness of figure that denoted almost utter exenteration.

Exenteritis (eksentérītis). *Path.* [f. *Ex-pref.* + *ENTERITIS*.] 'Inflammation of the outer or peritoneal coat of the intestines' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1847 in *CRAIG*.

Exept, *obs. form of EXCEPT*.

† **Exequation**. *Obr. rare*—1. [ad. L. *exequiatiō-em*, f. *exequi* to make equal, f. *ex-* (see *EX-pref.*) + *equus* EQUAL.] The state of being exactly equal.

1656 *James Fulm. Christ* 138 The union is not by way of exequation, or equiparity.

Exequatur (eksɪkwɪtʃɪ). [a. L. *exequatur* he may perform, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exequi* (see *EXECUTE*).]

1. An official recognition of a consul or commercial agent by the government of the country to which he is accredited, authorizing him to exercise his power.

1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 498 There shall be delivered to them... the Exequatur necessary for the exercise of their functions. 1806 *Kent Comm.* 43 If any consul be guilty of illegal or improper conduct, he is liable to have his exequatur... revoked. 1899 *Daily News* 26 May, The Spanish Foreign Office objects to granting the Exequatur for the Chinese Consuls.

2. An authorization granted by a temporal sovereign for the exercise of episcopal functions under Papal authority, or for the publication of Papal bulls. Hence, the right of insisting on the necessity of such authorization.

1829 *Prescott Philip II.* III. 365 The councils in those states... refused to allow the publication of his bulls without the royal exequatur. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., The Roman Pontiff... allows Italian bishops... to apply for the exequatur to the sovereign... as the *de facto* occupant of power.

† **Exequent**, *a. Obr.* [ad. L. *exequent-em*, pr. pple. of *exequi* to EXECUTE.] That executes.

1617 *Collins Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 359 Dirigent, not exequent, as your School-men loue to speak.

Exequial (eksɪkwɪəl), *a.* [ad. L. *exequiāl-is* (*exsequiāl-is*), f. *ex(s)equi*: see *EXEQUY*.] Of or pertaining to a funeral.

1613 J. DUNSTER in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxix. 2 The manner of our burial, the exequial pomp, etc. 1725 6 *Pope Odys.* xxiv. 108 Thetis herself to all our peers proclaims Heroic prizes and exequial games. 1751 *Cambridge Scribleriad* iv. 16 Rites exequial (must) grace his honour'd tomb. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 194 The last book of the Iliad... has supplied a great part of the exequial diction. 1866 F. HALL in *Wilson Vishnu Purāṇa* III. 120 note, The former term imports undeserving of exequial offerings.

† **Exequious**, *a. Obr. rare*—1. [f. L. *exequi-æ* + -OUS.] = *prec.*

1603 *Drayton Bar. Wars* II. lxxiii, Build the funeral-pile, Lay your pale hands to this exequious fire.

Exequy (eksɪkwɪ), now always in pl. *exequies* (eksɪkwɪz). Forms: a. *sing.* 5-7 *exequie*, -y, 7, *exquie*. b. *pl.* (4 *exequies*, *exequyis*, *exquies*) 6 *exequies*, 4- *exequies*. [a. OF. *exequies*, *exquies* = Pr. *ex(s)equias*, a. L. *ex(s)equiās*, acc. of *exsequi* pl., lit. 'train of followers', f. *exsequi* to follow out, follow to the grave (see *EXECUTE*). The OF. word, on adoption into English, was treated partly as a *sing.* (cf. pl. form *exequies*), and partly as a *pl.*; from the latter of which the *sing. exequy* was afterwards developed.]

Funeral rites; funeral ceremony; occas. in sense of 'funeral train' or 'bier'.

† a. *sing.*; with *pl.* in sense 'funerals'. *Obr.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 74 Þay shul fynden iij torches, fior to brenne... at exequies of euery brothir and sistir þat dies. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 50 For sepulture, or exequies, diriges of be dead... or oper sacraments. 1474 *Caxton Chesse* 130 He was borne to chirche and his exequye doon. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 210 At this Obite or Exequie was his wyfe. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (Arb.) 11 Carelesse care to prevent his exequy, Scarce deigning to shut vp his dying eye. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* I. 179 Sermon at the Exequy of Joan Queen of Spayne.

b. *pl.*

1382 *Wyclif 2 Sam.* iii. 31 Kittith þoure clothis, and beth gird with sackis, and welthe before the exequies [1388] heersis, ether dirigel of Abner. c. 1425 *Wyntoun Cron.* vii. viii. 469 Eftyre þa exequyis als fast Til Lwmdyn þis ilk Rycharde past. 1482 *Paston Lett.* No. 861 III. 282 Xij pore meen... to holde xij torches abowte myn herse... during the exequies and masse of my beryng. 1538 *LELAND Itin.* IV. 64 The which Body... was layed with solenne Exequies in a fayre Chest made of Stone. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 83 A father following the exequies of his sonne. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxii. 37 Exequies to the Dead will but require Seaven daies. 1700 *Dryden Fables, Sigismunda* 4 G. 661 There yet remained thy funeral exequies. 1771

Antiq. Sarisb. 182 If [the Choral Bishop] died within the month, his exequies were solemnized with great pomp. 1832 *MOTHERWELL Poems, Midn. Lamp.* Thou wilt not die until the morrow bright Has seen thy exequies. 1837 *THIRLWALL Greece IV. xxxii.* 272 The festival of Adonis... was celebrated... with the representation of funeral exequies.

† An alleged sense, 'a funeral ode', has been wrongly inferred from the title of a poem 'The Exequy' in Bp. H. King *Poems* (1657) 52.

† **Exerceo**, *sb. Obs. Sc.* In 6 exoerseo. [*f. next.*] Exercise.

1549 *Compl. Scot. Prol.* 9 Throught sic exerce, ther membris mycht be purgit fra corruppit humours.

† **Exerceo**, *v.*; chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4 exoerseo, 5-6 exoers(e), 6 exers, 5- exeroeo. [*a. OF. exerceo, ad. L. exercere*; see EXERCISE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To set in motion; to give play to (anger); to display (wisdom) = EXERCISE *v.* 1 b.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) 1. 84 Among the Britis for till exers thair ire; Tha enterit in baith with blude and fyre. 1578 *Gude & Godl. Ball.* (1868) 85 The just mannis mouth exers sapience.

2. To give employment to (a person); to employ with a view to improvement; to discipline, train. *Const. in.* Also *absol.* of a thing: To keep employed or busy; = EXERCISE *v.* 2 and 4.

1574 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. vii. (1561) 234a, Certes all thing that exerceth or corrigeith it profiteth. 1548 *Compl. Scot. Prol.* 9 He statut an ordinance til exerce his propir childir and the yong princis. 1584 *T. HUDSON Du Bartas' Judith* (1608) 696 The bonie bees exercise themselves on buddes of sweetest trees. 1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 The bookes of Troy... Exerce but cease thy toung and eke thy pen. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 92 In handling of weapons exerce thame.

3. To carry on, carry out, perform (deeds, trades, etc.); to put in force, wield (power, right, etc.); to fulfil (a duty), fulfil the duties of (an office). Cf. EXERCISE *v.* 5. Also *intr.* to serve (as a soldier).

1574 *CHAUCER Boeth.* ii. vi. 52 But wher shal men fynden any man þat may exerce or haunten any rygt vpon an oþer man but ony vpon hys body. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 118 For to use and exerce the werkys of thaire saumment. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 427/1 He had... exerce... the fayte of aduocacye in the bysshoppes court of Tryguyer. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. viii. 141 To exers vnder the, And lerne the fate of knyghtliche cheulrye. 1508 *LYNDESAI Dream* 1074 Be exampyll to thy peple all, Exersing vertuous deidis honorabyll. 1588 *A. KING tr. Camillus Catech.* 9 Our lord Iesus thairfor sittis one the ryght hand of the power of god, exerceing equal pouer with y^e father. 1639 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1851) 156 The Iustice Aires... were exerce with much rigour. 1681 *Lond. Gas. No. 1670/1* The Intrinsic Spiritual Power of the Church... as it was exerce by the Apostles. 1707 *Dr. ARTHUR in Vulpene* 21 To retain, enjoy or bruik and exerce all their Rights.

Hence **Exerced** *ppl. a.*, in scholastic phrase *exercet act* (= 'exercised act'; see EXERCISED *ppl. a.*)

1652 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1834) 293 Figures and tropes... in their *actu signato*... somewhat harsh and scabrous, yet in their exercised act, etc.

† **Exercent**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [*ad. L. exercentem*, *pr. ppl.* of *exercere* to EXERCISE.]

A. adj. That is actively exercising the duties of his calling or profession, or the characteristic functions of his office. Said *esp.* of an advocate: That is practising his profession, in practice.

1643 *OWEN Puritan turned Jesuit* 45 The Tyrant exercet... a Prince, that doth wilfully dissolve all, or the chiefest compacts of the Common-wealth. 1720 *STRYPE Stow's Surv.* (1754) i. i. xxiv. 173/1 The Doctors Exercent in these courts in the year 1604 being forty four. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1726 *AVILLIER Parerg.* 56 The Judge may oblige every excent Advocate to give his Patronage and Assistance unto a Litigant in Distress for want of an Advocate. [1847 *Act* 20 & 21 *Vict. c. 77*, § 116 'The College of Doctors of Law excent in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts', incorporated under that style... 22nd June 8 Geo. III.]

B. sb. One who exercises or follows a profession. 1720 *STRYPE Stow's Surv.* i. i. xxiv. 155/2 Anno 1585 the doctors then inhabiting the Commons and Exercent in these courts were... but sixteen or seventeen in all.

Exercisable (e'ksa'sai:zəb'l), *a.* Also 8-9 *exeriseable*, 8-ible. [*f. next* + *-ABLE*.] Of an office, power, right, etc.: Capable of being exercised, employed, or enforced.

1741 *T. ROBINSON Gavalkind* ii. ii. 170 Not only Lands, and other corporeal Inheritances, but also all Inheritances... annexed to or exercisable within the same. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* ii. iii. 20 Exercisable within the same. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) iii. 127 Judicial offices... are only exercisable by persons of skill and capacity. 1882 *J. H. BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng.* ii. 38 Spiritual powers which are exercisable in all parts of the world.

Exercise (e'ksa'saiz), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *exorcise*, -cise, -sise, -sioe, 5-6 *exorcysse*, 6 *Sc. exorcis*, a. *OF. exercise* = *Pr. exercici*, *exercisi*; -*L. exercitium*, *f. exercere* to keep at work, busy, employ, practise, train (cf. EXERCISE *v.*), *f. ex-* (see *Ex-pref.*) + *arcere* to shut up, restrain.

The etymological notion of *exercere* is obscure: it is often regarded as having meant primarily 'to drive forth (tillage beasts)', and hence 'to employ, set to work'.]

1. The action of employing in its appropriate activity, (an organ, a faculty, or power) of giving practical effect to (a right), of exerting (influence or

authority); the state or condition of being in active operation.

1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* iii. 5, I rase fra ded til lyf, fra ydelnes til exercise in godis seruyis. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* i. iv. 38 These mouths... are now starv'd for want of exercise. 1659 *FRARSON Creed* (1839) 331 Thou shalt not suffer me... to continue without exercise, or power of exercising my vital faculty. 1698-9 *LUDLOW Mem.* (1751) i. 246 Whether the House of Commons should take advice of the House of Lords in the exercise of the legislative power? 1729 *BUTLER Sermon*, iv. Wks. 1874 ii. 46 Their conversation is merely an exercise of the tongue. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* ii. xxix. 129 The exercise of this, their constitutional right, of giving... their own money. 1820 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxii, A large mouthful, which required the exercise of both jaws at once. 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* i. 107 Godlike exercise Of influence benign. 1836-7 *Sir W. HAMILTON Metaph.* i. (1877) i. 7 The one condition under which all powers... are developed is exercise. 1879 *Geo. ELIOT Coll. Breakf.* p. 164 That exercise of soul which lies in full obedience. 1890 *Sir C. S. C. BOWEN in Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 735/1 Such a matter as this is not one for the exercise of the judge's discretion.

b. The use of or method of using (a weapon).

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xiv. 50 The exercyse of armes is dyscontinued. 1552 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 161 Nerves hardened with the continuall exercise of the sling. 1678 *tr. Gay's Art of War* ii. 57 The Exercise of the Pike. 1685 *Abridgm. Eng. Mil. Discipl.* 3 The Officer must first command silence, and then proceed to the Exercise of the Musquet.

† 2. Habitual occupation or employment; customary practice. To make it one's exercise: to make it one's employment. *Obs.*

1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* ii. (Arb.) 149 Thinking felicity after this life to be gotten by... good exercises. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iv. vi. 85 Hunting was his daily Exercise. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* v. ii. 581 So he makes it his exercise to torment and murder all whom he suspecteth. 1668 in *T. W. Marsh Early Friends Surrey & Sus.* vii. 57 This is none of the Quakers exercise. 1738 *WESLEY Psalms* i. ii, His Exercise by Day and Night To search his Soul-converting Word.

3. The practice (of virtues or vices); the habitual carrying out (of any particular kind of conduct); the practice or fulfilment of the duties (of a profession, office, etc.); the execution of (functions).

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 19 Upon the nature of this vice, Of custome and of exercise... I shall rehernen. 1432 *Paston Lett.* No. 18 i. 32 He may putte hime from exercise and occupation of the Kinges service. 1538 *STARKEY Eng-land* ii. ii. 187 Abbeys and monasteries for the exercise of a monastical lyfe. 1552 *HULOET*, Exercise of marchandise, *negotiation*. 1594 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* iv. xiv. (1611) 167 Suspence of iudgement and exercise of charity were safer. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxx. 181 To defend private men in the exercise of severall Trades. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. 6 The Rules and Exercise of Architecture. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 42 The exercise of cruelty is too frequently a concomitant of the acquisition of power. 1850 *Mrs. JAMESON Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 334 After some years spent in the exercise of every virtue. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 55 A... larger exercise both of concert and secrecy.

4. The practice and performance of rites and ceremonies, worship, etc.; the right or permission to celebrate the observances (of a religion). † Formerly also *elipt.* = 'exercise of worship'. Cf. 10.

1628 *B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* 49 The Emperours brother Mathias... granted the Exercise of the Confession of Aurbourgh, throughout all Austria. *Ibid.* 64 He... re-established the Exercise of the Roman Catholic Religion. *Ibid.* 222 The King hath lost seven Provinces, and the said Church, her exercise. 1704 *ADDISON Italy* 508 (Lewis) refus'd even those of the Church of England... the publick Exercise of their Religion. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. 92 The exercise of public worship appears to be the only solid foundation of the religious sentiments of the people.

† 5. The action or process of training or drilling scholars, troops, etc.; an instance of this. *Const. of. Camp of exercise*: a camp established for the purpose of training troops. *Obs.*

1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H. Now wil we speake of his laudable exercises of them that came to hym. 1538 *STARKEY Eng-land* ii. i. 161 A comyn place appoyntyd to the exercyse of vthe. 1685 *Abridgm. Eng. Mil. Discipl.* 25 The Exercise of Horse consists in fewer Words of Command, than that of Foot. 1819 *REES Cycl.* s. v. *Camp*, A Camp of peace and exercise.

† *b.* The action of working the ground (after L.). 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 143 He with frequent Exercise Commands Th' unwilling Soil [*tr. exercet tellurem*].

6. Practice for the sake of training or improvement, either bodily, mental, or spiritual.

1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 14 A saule þat haues... by gastely exercyse ouercome and dystroyede concupysens and passions. 1483 *CAXTON Cato Biji.* For by the same playe one may doo his exercise. 1509 *FISHER Fun. Sermon.* *Cless Richmond* Wks. 292 For her exercise... she dyde translate dyuers maters of deuocyon out of the Frenshe into Englysshe. 1557 *RECORDE Whetst.* Fijb, Exercise is the beste instrument in learynyng. 1590 *Skort Sum 1st Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* § 5 Reiders fyny unabil, efter tua jearis exercis, for the ministrie. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 8 b, In the drawing of a line, he meant a continual exercise to perfection. 1725-6 *Pope Odyss.* viii. 203 Skill'd in heroic exercise, I claim A post of honour. 1845 *STOCKWELL Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 12 An army of exercise was assembled on the Gwalior frontier. 1853 - *Mil. Encycl.*, Exercise, the practice of all those motions and actions, together with the whole management of arms, which are essential to the perfection of a soldier, and the rendering him fit for service.

† *b.* Acquired skill. *Obs.*

1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. vii. 98 Hee... gaue you such a Masterly report, For Art and exercise in your defence.

7. Disciplinary suffering, 'trial'; an instance of this. Also, a state of distress or anxiety, a painful mental struggle. Now rare.

1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 1100 For our exercise, With sharpe scourges of aduersitee... to be bete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Goostly exercise, or mortification of the sen-es. 1657 *CROMWELL Sp.* 20 Apr. (Carlyle), The exercise that hath been upon me these three or four days. 1666 *D. DICKSON in Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxviii. (title), The heaviest exercise we can imagine possible for a saint. 1713 *ELLWOOD Autobiog.* (1714) 31 For I presently saw, it would bring a very great exercise upon me. 1861 *Mrs. Stowe Pearl Orr's Isl.* 26 These are forty years that I've been round... tendin' funerals I've watched people's exercises.

7. Exertion of the muscles, limbs, and bodily powers, regarded with reference to its effect on the subject; *esp.* such exertion undertaken with a view to the maintenance or improvement of health. Often with modifying words, as *carriage*-, *horse*-, *open air*-, *walking*-, etc., exercise.

1386 *CHAUCER Nun's Pr. T.* 19 Attendre dyete was al hir phisik, And exercise and hertes suffisaunce. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. xvi, By exercise... the health of man is preserved. 1586 *BACON Sylva* § 299 Use not Exercise and a Spare Diet... if much Exercise, then a Plentiful Diet. 1700 *DRYDEN* (J.), The wise for cure on exercise depend. 1732 *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 261 Violent Exercise or Labour produceth this Effect. 1779 *JOHNSON Let. to Mr. Thrale* 23 June, Exercise is labour used only while it produces pleasure. 1806-7 *J. BRERFORD Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ii. xvi, To work in your garden for the sake of exercise. 1864 *Handy Horse Bk.* 32 Two hours' daily exercise at a fast walk will be enough to keep a hack fit for his work.

8. A task prescribed or performed for the sake of attaining proficiency, for training either body or mind, or as an exhibition or test of proficiency or skill.

a. gen.

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Ep.* 356 As well in bodilie exercises as in the also that becoming unto the minde. 1655 *WALTON Angler* (ed. 2) 23 What more manly exercise then hunting the Wild-Boare? 1666 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* ii. iv. § 5 The exercises of those who were educated in these Schools of the Prophets, were instructions in the Law. 1817 *CHALMERS Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 18 It is truly a most Christian exercise to extract a sentiment of piety from the works and the appearances of nature. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. ix. iv. § 6. 238 Of these the mason's exercises are in the worst possible taste. *Mod.* The use of the sloping ladder is an improving exercise.

b. In *pl.* Military drill, athletics, field sports, dancing, etc. Also in *sing.* as a collective term, or in sense of 'a drill or parade'. Often with modifying words, as *bayonet*-, *cutlass*-, *small arm*-, *sword*-, etc., exercise; also *manual exercise* (see *MANUAL*).

1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Bviiij b, The father of Marke Aurelee thempour, had bene pretour in exercises [mistranslating *de los exercitios*]. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* i. 1. 76 Allow me such exercises as may become a gentleman. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 4/2 (George Villiers) spent two or three years in... learning the exercises of riding and dancing. 1704 *Lond. Gas. No. 3104* Let them [able Bodied Men] repair to Captain Silver... at his House... or at the Exercise on Black-Heath. 1719 *ADDISON* (J.), The French apply themselves more universally to their exercises than any nation. 1728 *POPE Dunci.* ii. *Argl.*, Then follow the exercises for the Poets, for tickling, vociferating, diving. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* i. xviii. 483 The exercises of the body prepared them for the fatigues of war. 1788 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 i. 197 The several companies were forming and learning their exercise. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 199 As steady in the ranks, as if he was at a common exercise.

9. As a University term: An academical declamation or disputation; a vivâ voce examination; a dissertation, musical composition, etc., required from candidates for degrees.

1563 *FOX in Latimer's Sermon & Rem.* (1845) p. 2, After some continuance of exercises in other things, he gave himself to the study of divinity. 1666 *Br. Hall Life Rem.* Wks. (1660) 10 Never durst I appear in any of those Exercises of Scholarship [public Disputations]. 1701 *Wootton Hist. Rome, Marcus* i. 3 He... obliged him to frequent the Lectures and Exercises of the Rhetoricians. 1705 *Add. Univ. Oxf. in Lond. Gas.* No. 4086/1 The Exercise performed in our Theater on New-year's Day. 1726 *AMHERST Terra Fil.* xlii. (1754) 219 They have [at Oxford] long, tedious forms, which they call exercises, through which every candidate for a degree must pass. 1806 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 87 Noblemen are exempted from the public exercises for the degree. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 56 The exercise [a piece of Vocal Music] is to be performed in public, and a copy of it to be deposited in the Music School. *Ibid.* 58 Doing the Exercises [Dissertations or exegetical Lectures] for one of the two [degrees] only.

10. A composition or translation written by pupils at school; a piece of music, a problem, etc., designed to afford practice to learners.

1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* iv. (1627) 32 Now those that write exercises, may take the opportunity of that time, to write them so faire as they can. 1712 *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 337 P 8 A theme or copy of verses are the usual exercises. 1740 *J. CLARKE Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 34 The Scribling a few lines of Latin Exercise every Night. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 141 P 4, I... was furnished with exercises and instructed in my lessons by some kind patron. 1841 *J. T.*

Hewlett Parish Clerk II. 235 To prepare their exercises and lessons for the following day. 1853 Miss Sheppard C. *Auster* I. xvii. 168 She began to sing her florid exercises.

6. A written composition; an essay, sermon, treatise.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 95 In my former Exercises, I did not teach you how to chuse the Tools a Smith was to use. a 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) XI. 103 Would the time and measure of this exercise permit. a 1748 Bentley *Serm.* viii. (R.). Having abundantly proved in our last exercise that, etc. 1880 T. Fowler *Locke* I. 8 These compositions do not rise much above, or sink much below, the ordinary level of such exercises.

† f. *concr.* The object of exercises; 'the sport'. 1608 Ford *Love's Mel.* I. i. To be man, my lord, is to be but the exercise of cares in several shapes.

† 9. A recreative employment, pastime. *rare.* 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII.* 17 Thinking... to performe all things now, rather as an Exercise then as a Labour.

10. A religious observance. Cf. 4.

a. *gen. (sing. and pl.)* Also religious exercise(s), exercises of devotion, religion, or worship.

1560-1 1st Bk. *Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 60 That exercise which St. Paul calls prophesying. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* iii. iv. 41 Fasting, and Prayer, much Castigation, Exercise devout. 1641 Hinder *J. Bruen* xxvii. 85 Constancy in maintaining all good exercises of Religion. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* Ordinance 2 In all exercises of the publique worship. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 167 He had assisted in Lady Griskin's, and several private houses, at exercises of devotion. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 606 His followers... passed a great part of the day in religious exercises. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 168 Punctual in every exercise of devotion. 1869 Phillips *Vener. iii.* 49 Producing great terror and much religious exercise. 1880 T. Fowler *Locke* I. 5 Locke... must have occasionally found these tedious, and doubtless lengthy, exercises (religious services at college) somewhat irksome.

b. An act of public worship. 1574 Whitgift *Def. Answ.* ii. Wks. (1851) I. 197 The exercises of 'praying, singing of psalms, interpreting, and prophesying'. 1608 Earle *Microcosm.*, *See precise Hypocrite* (Arb.) 63 She... thinks the Week-dayes Exercise farre more edifying then the Sundaies. 1636 Davenant *Witts* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VIII. 413 And squire thy untooth'd Aunt to an exercise. 1674 *Consid. Peace & Goodw.* Prot. 22 The main upholder of two famous Exercises. 1888 E. Eggleston *Graysons* x. 117 The 'exercises' lasted a full hour longer, and it was half-past 10 before the presiding elder gave the benediction.

c. An act of preaching or prophesying; a discourse.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III.* iii. ii. 112, I am in your debt, for your last Exercise. 1604 *Const. & Canons Eccl.* lxvii. Sermons, commonly termed by some Prophecies or Exercises, in market-towns, or other places. 1650 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 272 Having a mind to see what was doing among the Rebels... I went... and found one at exercise in the chapel. 1799 C. Winter in W. Jay *Mem.* 30 When he closed his exercise, the people... seemed to say, etc. 1868 J. G. Miall *Congreg. Yorksh.* 22 Prophecysings, or, as they were now [in 1603] called, 'Exercises'.

d. An act of private worship.

1594 Greene *Art. Conny-catch.* iii. 11 They had said prayers, their evening exercise. 1663 *Flagellum; or O. Cromwell* (1672) 21 The Family was called together to prayers, at which Exercise... they continued long. 1822 Galt *Steam-Boat* 299, I went down stairs again to the parlour to make exercise. 1844 Scott *St. Ronan* xxviii. 1 That honest person was, according to his own account, engaged in the exercise of the evening. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 24 On a Saturday evening... after the 'exercises' have been finished... they fall into serious conversation.

e. Sc. The discussion of a passage of Scripture; a meeting of the Presbytery for holding such a discussion. *Exercise and Addition*: see quot. 1709.

1574 Lament. *Lady Scot.* in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 246 The word of God is... in the schuills exercise trowle teicht. 1598 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 189 Exemit... fra all teiching in kirkis and congregations, except in exerciseis and censuring of doctrine in exerciseis. 1709 W. Stuart *Collect. & Observ.* 30 The Presbyterial Exercise and Addition; The Exercise gives the Coherence of the Text and Context, the Logical Division, etc. The Addition gives the Doctrinal Propositions or Truths. 1824 C. Rogers *Soc. Life Scot.* II. xi. 89 In 1638 the Presbytery of St. Andrews at their weekly meetings were proceeding through St. John's Gospel with an exercise and addition on every verse.

f. Hence the Presbytery itself.

1578 *Act Presb. Edin.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 407 The Brethren of the Exercys of Edinburgh beand convenit. 1612 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 499/1 The Ministers of the exercise of Dalkeith fand the best meane for repairing of the Kirk... to be, etc. 1824 C. Rogers *Soc. Life Scot.* II. xi. 89 Members of each presbytery, then styled 'the Exercis'.

II. *attrib.* in exercise book, a blank book of the kind used in schools for the writing of exercises.

Exercise (e'ksaɪz), *v.* Forms: see the sb. [f. prec. sb.]

The vb. has taken the place of the obsolete *EXERCERE*, and is thus the representative in sense of *L. exercere*, Fr. *exercer*, from which many of its uses are directly taken.]

1. *trans.* To put in action or motion.

† a. To put in operation, employ, use (an instrument, remedy, or any agency); to work (an animal). *Obs.*

1565 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 299 Vpon the asse, whiche of no man before had ben vsed ne exercised. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* iii. 53 Let us... our weake hands... teach The dreadful speare and shield to exercise. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb. A.* Some exercising their pipes, some singing

roundelaies. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 18 Without the least other Preparation or Mixture exercised upon the Metal it self. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 489 Then exercise thy sturdy Steers to plough Betwixt thy Vines. 1706 Swift *Gulliver* II. ii. 37 My Nurse gave me part of a Straw, which I exercised as a Pike. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 153 The King's factor should venture to exercise his Majesty's property freely. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* xx. 65 When they quarrel they exercise a strait horn.

b. To employ, bring to bear, apply (power, skill); to make practical use of (a right or privilege).

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 578 Ther as he might his vertu exercise. 1535 Coverdale *1 Kings* xvi. 27 Amri, & all that he dyd, and his power that he exercysed. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 25 The life is led most happily, wherein all virtue is exercised without impediment. 1622 Massinger *Virg. Mart.* I. i. To... exercise that power Heaven has conferr'd upon me. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xviii. 162 That right of Punishing, which is exercised in every Common-wealth. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. xiv. § 4 This faculty of the mind, when it is exercised immediately about things, is called judgement. 1711 E. Fenton *Ep. to Southern* 11 Sculpture exercis'd her Skill... to make the Marble breathe. 1836 J. Gibbert *Chr. Atonem.* viii. (1852) 224 The Divine Being... exercises the right to forgive without any compensation. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. 394 An arbitrary power of imprisonment was still exercised by the Council. 1891 *Law Reports, Weekly Notes* 771 The co-heiresses could have exercised the trust for sale.

2. To employ habitually, practise (a person); to busy. *Const. in.* (Now only *refl.* and *pass.*, with some notion of gaining skill by practice: cf. 3).

1386 Wyclif *2 Macc.* xv. 12 Onye... was exercised, or haunted, in vertues fro a child. c 1460 Fortescue *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 90 Thay [Archers] nedyn to be mich exercysyd in schotyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 Some... be... moche exercised in gostly conversacyon. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 10 He had been wel exercised in Astroonomy. *Ibid.* 24 They are exercised in fshyng. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abs.* ii. 51 Cut off the haire... in such comelle and decent maner as these barbers exercised therein can doe. 1637 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 162 A Clarke of the Crowne... which was neuer exercised in the Office. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. (1702) I. 298 Untainted with any of those vices, which the Officers of that Army were exercised in. 1751 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) I. iv. 78 They exert out to exercise ourselves in godliness. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 223 To give battle to an innumerable people, exercised in arms. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* I. She usually exercised herself in elegant arts. 1835 Wordsw. *C. Lamb.* The hermit, exercised in prayer and praise... Is happy. 1874 Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 241 He and his fellows were all exercised as jurymen in deciding political and social disputes.

† b. *transf.* To employ, occupy (time). *Obs.*

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 94 ¶ 3 Those Parts of Life which are exercised in Study, Reading, and the Pursuits of Knowledge.

† c. To till (the ground); = *L. exercere terram*.

1386 Wyclif *Gen.* ix. 20 Noe, a man erthe tyler, began to exercise [1388 till] the erthe. 1644 R. Cordinston tr. *Justin's Hist.* 507 To exercise and mitigate the fields with ploughs. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 232 Unless the Land with daily Care is exercis'd.

3. To train by practice; to employ, put into action or movement, for the sake of acquiring skill or strength; to drill (soldiers, etc.), to put through evolutions for practice or display; to put (the limbs, the body) through a course of movements for the sake of strength or health. Also, to subject to ascetic discipline.

1388 Wyclif *1 Sam.* xx. 20 Y schal caste as exercisyngne [1388 haunte]ghe ether pleyngne me at a signe. 1533 Faith *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* 336 God... left the Philistines to exercise and nurture the children of Israel. 1549 Latimer *6th Serm.* bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 161 Menne of Engelande... when they wolde exercise theym selues... were wonte to goo a brode in the fyeldes a shootyngne. 1557 Bible (Genev.) *Heb.* v. 14 Them... which through custome haue their wittes exercised, to iudge both good and euyl. 1557 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 247 Moderately exercise your body with some labour. 1624 R. H. School *Recreat.* 84 Here [in tennis] the Body is briskly exercising more than ordinary. a 1695 Wood *Life* (1848) 266 A company of scholars... exercised themselves in feats of arms privately in All Souls coll. quadrangle. 1743 R. Pococke *Descr. East I.* 57 The Arabs who came out to meet the cashif exercised themselves all the way on horseback. 1825 Carlyle *Schiller* II. (1845) 116 The objects... to which I had been exercising all my powers. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* II. v. 478 [Ximenes] exercised himself with fasts, vigils, and stripes. 1842 Miss Mitford in *L'Estrange Life* III. ix. 142 He exercised the horses at Newmarket.

b. *transf.* To practise soldiers in the use of (weapons); to put (a gun) through its evolutions. 1713 Addison *Cato* II. vi. I'll draw up my Numidian troops... to exercise their arms. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xviii, Exercising the great guns on board ship.

† c. To accustom, inure. *Obs.*

1558 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. iv. 6 To exercise the queen's majesty's subjects to obedience. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 110 In the mean time exercise them to meat.

4. To give employment to; to engage the attention or feelings of; to tax the powers of.

1538 Starkey *England* II. i. 176 Such poverty, exercysyth wel the pytouse myndys of them wych have enough. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III. 71 The continuall Warres which exercised King Darius. 1780 Harris *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 394 The authors of our own country... having exercised many critics of learning. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 170 The situation was calculated to exercise Hindu duplicity and address. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV.

66/1 Various breeds had great celebrity—a celebrity which exercised the pens of their most famous writers.

b. *esp.* To harass, vex, worry; to afflict, make anxious, 'prove'.

Originally in religious use with some notion of disciplinary exercise (see 3); the wider use was prob. at first *transf.* from this. Cf. EXERCISE sb. 6 c.

a 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 323 Exercised with my old disease in my head. 1596 Bp. Barlow *3 Serm.* II. 87 There is also another cause why God thus exerciseth his children. c 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1848) 159 Injurious prosecutions, wherewith the governor was afterwards much exercised. a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 78 God... thought fit to exercise him with calumny. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 24 At times his mind was much exercised. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* xvii. 520 The melancholy disorder he [Job] was exercised with. a 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* I. iii. 68 The... dispensation with which it had pleased the Almighty to exercise her. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v. (1889) 42 Tom... [was] much exercised in his mind as to what manner of man he had fallen upon. 1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 113 The minds of people at Rome were exercised concerning the division of the expected spoil. 1888 N. & Q. Ser. VII. V. 418 My own household was very much exercised... by an inexplicable tinkling... of her door-bell.

5. To carry on, carry out, perform.

† a. To perform (*esp.* habitually), practise, take part in (an action, feat, game, etc.); to play (a part). *To exercise the great horse* (see HORSE).

c 1430 tr. *T. 2 Kempis* 37 Brethern... bat exercisen not þo þinges as þei are called to. 1531 Elvot *Gov.* I. xxvii, He neuer exercised any other play or game. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 41 Frely þy exercysyth vertues actys. 1541 R. Copland *Ghydion's Quest. Chirurg.* A iij. 2, What dyuers operacions exerciseth the Cyurgyent. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Short Declar. Faith* I. (1859) 38 The living body of a man ever exerciseth such things as belong to a naturall and living body. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 197 b, The Poleaxe (the whiche feate he had greatly exercysed). 1554 Huloet, *Tragadus*, he that dothe exercise some parte in a tragedie. 1580 Stow *Ann.* (1605) 481 Henry Hotespur... maketh inuasion vpon them... exercising laudable factes. 1598 Chettle *Kinde-harts Dr.* (1841) 19 But now, I heare, my blinde brother, that exercise the base. 1644 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 70 Here I... went to see them ride and exercise the great horse. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 551 About him exercis'd Heroic Games Th' unarmed youth of Heav'n. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) I. 201 The matron... immediately began to exercise her donations to public charities.

† b. To carry on, ply, pursue (an occupation, trade, etc.); to discharge the functions of (an official post); to practise oneself in (an art, language, etc.). *Obs.*

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 407 The craft that he canne or exercisith. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 23 § 9 They... may occupie and exercise their roomes and offices of foreyn Auditours. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* 35 They had graneges & exercised tyllage. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 61 It... is a kinde of porte towne, hauing a great marte exercised therein. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 13 Many good townes and riche places where clothing is exercised. 1603 Jas. I. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 230 III. 66 We have thought good to appoint... the lord Thomas Howard de Walden to exercise that place. 1611 Corvat *Crudities* 396 Which hunting of wilde boares is more exercised by the Germans then by any other Christian nations. 1621 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 5 In Venice he exercised Merchandise, though with no great prosperity. 1683 Drayton *Life Plutarch* 17 He had neither the leisure to study, nor so much as to exercise the Roman language. 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* I. 249 The inhabitants exercised pasture in the open country.

† c. To celebrate, perform (a ceremony, religious service, etc.); to perform the observances of (a religion). *Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 71 This we clepe festum Encenniorum, The new fest of whiche iij in the 3ere we exercyse. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 78/3 With the drede of God they exercised the feste of their weddinges. 1486 in *Lichfield Gild Ord.*, Ow ordinary visitation had and exercysed in the chappell of owr lady beside the market place of Lichfield. 1612 Breewood *Lang. & Relig.* xxvi. 228 The Gregorians... exercise notwithstanding their liturgies in the Greek tongue. 1698 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 94 In this place was exercised the first publick profession of Christian religion. a 1732 Atterbury *Serm. Matt.* xxvii. 25 (Seager) They were permitted by their conquerors freely and publicly to exercise their religion. 1807 J. Johnson *Orient. Voy.* 357 They have a regular form of government, and exercise the Mahometan religion.

d. To perform or practise acts of (justice, cruelty, oppression, duplicity, etc.). Cf. 1 b.

1494 Fabian *Chron.* II. xxxii. 25 Gurguncius... exercisid Iustyce to his subjects. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 223 They exercised their crueltie, against their awne selves. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. iv. 82 No longer exercise, Upon a valiant Race, thy harsh... injuries. a 1703 Burdett *On N. T. Matt.* vii. 5 To exercise severity in judging of others. 1791 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 356 So much perfidy, pride, cruelty, and tyranny, never was exercised in a like case. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 679 The greatest oppression was evidently exercised upon the unhappy cultivators.

e. To discharge, fulfil (functions); to exert, wield, possess (dominion, jurisdiction, etc.).

1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. i. 1 I exercise a greater name. The scourge of God. 1628 *Whole Duty Man* xiv. § 8. 108 Those... who dare presume to exercise the offices of it, without being lawfully called to it. a 1704 Locke (J.), That dominion which their governours had a right to exercise over them. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 47 Government of the... same kind with that, which a master exercises over his servants. 1790 Gov. Morris *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 117 It engrosses all functions though incapable of exercising any. 1808 D'Israeli *Chas. I.* I. vi. 150 The late exiles...

attempted to exercise their ministry. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope v. 112* Swift did not exercise either so gentle or so imperial a sway as Addison.

f. Of things: To 'exert', possess efficiently (force, influence, effect).

1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iv. § 54 (1875) 178 The force which a given quantity of matter exercises, remains always the same. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1880) 179 The Exodus of the French Protestants exercised a highly important influence on European politics.

g. *absol.* or *intr.* for *refl.* in various senses.

† a. To ply one's calling, to 'practise'. *Obs.*

1511-2 Act 3 *Hen. VIII.* c. 11 That no person... take upon hym to exercise and occupie as a Phisicion. 1565 Act 8 *Elis.* c. 13 § 5 Sea-faring Men... may freely and quietly exercise and row in their own Wherries.

† b. To perform one's office, practise, upon. Also. To treat upon a subject. *Obs.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 328 Vrchins Shall for that vast of night, that they may worke. All exercise on thee. 1616 LANE *Spr.'s Tale* 120 Wheare such surgeons on flesh exercise. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* Pref. 6 And lastly, as a close to Smithing, I shall Exercise upon Steel, and its several Sorts.

c. To go through exercises or evolutions; *esp.* of soldiers, 'to drill'.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 12 I'th' common shew place where they exercise. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* II. 53 Exercise. *Ibid.* 57 Whilst the Pikes are exercising, the Musketeers are made to order, or rest upon their Arms. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 38 For Wrestlers, Dancers, and all others that would, to Exercise at the same Time. 1768 COWPER *Gilpin* 64 In which I bear my trusty sword When I do exercise.

† d. To take exercise. *Obs.*

1655 MOUFET & BENNETT *Health's Improv.* (1746) 217 Thirdly, Exercise not presently upon it [milk]. a 1698 TEMPLE *Health & Long Life Wks.* 1720 I. 279 In the course of common Life, a Man must either often Exercise, or Fast, or take Physic, or be sick. 1734 J. ROGERS *Ess. Epid. Dis.* 257 A spare Diet is necessary, when we can't Exercise.

† 7. *intr.* To conduct or engage in a religious exercise or service; to expound or interpret Scripture. *Obs. exc. Hist. Cf. EXERCISE sb. 10.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst. Contents*, Leaving the inferior manner of exercising which hee used among the Israelites. 1635 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 214 Mr. Shepherd prayed with deep confession of sin, etc., and exercised out of Eph. v. 1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 38 Lieutenant-Gen. Cromwell... exercised yesterday at Whitehall, to inquire of the Lord, etc. 1663 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 130 In y^e morning I exercis'd at home, I hope to edification.

Exercised (e'ksaɪsɪzd), *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

Exercised act: tr. med. L. *actus exercitus*, a scholastic term used in various senses opposed to *actus signatus*; in Duns Scotus it means specific being viewed in itself, not as an object of predication. See EXERCISE, EXERCITE a.

1554 HULOET, *Exercised, Exercitatus*. 1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 19 He... disclaimeth... such exercised lordship over the Cleargie. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 37 We must be all exercised souldiers. 1607-12 BACON *Ess. Fortune* (Arb.) 379 The exercised fortune maketh the Able man. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 53 Therefore the end hath an active, and an exercised act, in the producing of the effect. 1631 T. MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mündes* II. 33 The strongest and most exercised head in Contemplation. 1690 PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 63 We were an exercised people. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson an.* 1756 We... venerate in Johnson one of the most exercised minds that our holy religion hath ever formed. 1841 MYRRIS *Cath. Th.* III. § 40. 147 Questions... decided... by the exercised faculties of each spiritual mind.

Exerciser (e'ksaɪsɪzər), [f. EXERCISE v. + -ER.] One who or that which exercises.

1. In senses of the vb. *Const. of.*

1554 HULOET s. v., Exerciser of any of these five games. 1604 *Const. & Canons Eccl.* ccxvi. Possessours & Exercisers of peculiar Jurisdiction. c 1619 HIERON *Wks.* I. 16 Crosses... are trials of faith, exercisers of patience. 1686 J. SERGEANT *Monast. Conventions* 11 They [the monks of St. Basil] became so industrious, that their Monastery was called the place of Exercise, and they the Exercisers. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 240 Excellent sharp-shooters and exercisers. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 146 The... virtual exercisers of the elective privilege. 1864 DICKENS in *Daily Tel.* 12 May, [The player's] is not a vocation the exerciser of which can profit by the labours of others.

2. An apparatus for exercising the limbs, etc.

1889 *The Voice* (N. Y.) 3 Oct. Advt., The best health exerciser on the market. *Mod. A. B. and Co's Home-exerciser.*

Exercising (e'ksaɪsɪzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXERCISE v. + -ING.] The action of the verb EXERCISE; an exercise. Also *attrib.*

1509 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* II. Wks. 100 The exercisynge and doynge of many good werkes. 1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum Diuinity* 266 They be exercisynge of faythe. 1616 BINGHAM tr. *Alian's Tactics* 156 In exercising you must only use these three terms of direction. Make ready. Present. Give fire. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. xi. 206 All sorts of trainings and exercising of armes. 1709 W. BISHOP in *Ballard MSS.* (Bodleian) XXXI. 54 The Free Exercising of Their Religion. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Exercising-apparatus*, an apparatus for the use of gymnasts, or for the training of special muscles.

† Used gerundially with the omission of *in*. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 358 Whilst these severities were exercising against Protestants.

Exercising (e'ksaɪsɪzɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] That exercises.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 343 The exercising authors of this kind have been above describ'd, in the beginning of this treatise.

† **Exercist**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. EXERCISE v. + -IST.] One who practises (religious) exercises.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 245 Mr. Ignatius's Rules for his meditating Exercists.

Exercitant (egzɪ'sɪtənt), [a. F. *exercitant*, ad. L. *exercitant-em*, pr. pple. of *exercitare*, frequentative of *exercere* to exercise: see EXERCISE.] One who is engaged in spiritual exercises.

1858 FABER *Life Xavier* 465 He gave the spiritual exercises of his blessed father Ignatius; though generally speaking the exercitants were chiefly confined to the first week. 1890 *Tablet* 30 Aug. 356 The exercises were to lead the exercitant, to saintliness.

† **Exercitate**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *exercitatus*, pa. pple. of *exercitare*: see *prec.*] Exercised; e. g. with spiritual discipline.

c 1425 tr. T. 2 *Kempis' Consol.* II. ix. He is not hie yn contemplacion of god, yet [read hat] is not exercitate for god in som tribulacion. *Ibid.* III. xxi. So myghtly temptid, so greuously troublid, so manfolde preued and exercitate.

Exercitation (egzɪ'sɪtɪʃən), [f. EXERCITATE, n. of action f. *exercitatus*: see EXERCITANT.] 1. The exercising, putting in operation, or exerting (of faculties, powers, etc.); an instance of this.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vi. 140 þei sholden conferme þe vertues of corage by þe vsage and exercitacion of pacience. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 304 Asclepiades [held the soul to be] an exercitation of the senses. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* I. iii. He was... never detected in such furtive compositions, nor indeed in any other exercitations of his great talents. 1839 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 109 They have an ambitious propensity for intellectual exercitation. 1880 J. B. CROZIER *Relig. Future* II. 123 Emerson's religion requires no... exercitations of the imagination to vivify it.

† 2. The practising (of a trade), habitual performance (of actions). *Obs.*

1579 *Burgh Rec. Aberd.* in *Grant Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiv. (1876) 480 The exercitation of all crafts. 1633 J. DONE *Hiv. Septuagint* 180 You use to Whet and sharpen your understanding in the exercitation of high deedes and gests.

b. An accustomed employment, a duty belonging to one's office.

1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 20 Not to mention what a fatal Hindrance a prominent Abdomen would prove to his royal Exercitations in the Seraglio. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* v. His health... is still pretty well; nor is he in the least unfit... for any kind of royal exercitation. *Ibid.* cix.

3. The training (of a person or his faculties) by practice; practice (of an art, etc.) for the sake of improvement; an instance or a mode of this.

1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 21 The second was exercitation and usage in dedis of armes. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* Ded., From industrious exercitations many viltities... do flowe and source. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 283/4 Nothing in Life can be rightly done without exercitation. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 38. 244 Let us for our own Exercitation... turn to the Description of it. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. clxiv. 97 Consider them [systems] only as exercitations for the mind. 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 99 The practice had become so much an exercitation of subtlety, on the part of its professors. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P. Wks.* (1879) 313 The writing of verses is a good rhetorical exercitation.

† b. Spiritual discipline. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (1495) 748 Some beestes ben made for exercitacion of man... and therefore ben made flyes and lyce. c 1425 tr. T. 2 *Kempis' Consol.* II. ix. When spiritual exercitacion is soven of god, receiue it with gret bankings.

† 4. Exercise of the body; a mode of exercise.

1328 WYCLIF *1 Tim.* II. 8 Bodill exercitacioun, or traueling, or abstinence, to lili thing is profitable. a 1500 *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 154 Exercitacioun of body she sette lili by. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* a Cij. Ye ought to haue cure of all the body, in strengthing it with dyuers exercitaciouns. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv.* *Learn* IV. ii. 191 Walking [is good] against the crudities of the stomach, and for other diseases other exercitations. 1658 ROWLAND *Moult's Theat.* Ins. 898 To the Conservation or keeping of Bees, many things are required, to wit, orderly diet... air, exercitacion.

5. Devotional exercise; an act of public or private worship.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. 1. 31 He had morning exercitations at his own house. 1673 PENN *The Chr. a Quaker* x. Wks. 558 Spiritual Exercitation. 1798 G. WAKEFIELD *Enquiry* 14 Diurnal exercitations for spiritual improvement. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 101 Werner appears to have assisted at certain 'Spiritual Exercitations'.

6. An exercise or display of skill, *esp.* literary or oratorical; a written or spoken disquisition, essay, discourse.

1632 J. WEEMSE (*title*) *Divine Exercitations*, containing diuers Questions and Solutions for the right understanding of the Scriptures. 1689 *Dial. Tim. & Titus* 39 (heading) A Friendly and Cordial Exercitation to my Brethren in the Ministry. 17... in *Somers Tracts* II. 240 Scaliger, in his 323d Exercitation against Cardan. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 162 He... published a Latin exercitation upon the same subject. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Introd., Indulging... a flowing... diction in his prose exercitations. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 352 A very wild campanological exercitation. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess. on Ch.* 22 The superb exercitations of Bossuet or the reasoning and rhetoric of Pascal.

† **Exercitator**, *Obs. rare*. [a. L. *exercitator*, agent-n. f. *exercitatus*: see *prec.*] One who writes an 'exercitation'.

1649 NEEDHAM *Case Commw.* 21 The Exercitator objects, that the present Governours have usurped over the Majority of the House. 1690 A. A. *Reply Sanderson* 10 The Exer-

citator... confesses... That such an Oath may be... suspended.

† **Exercitatory**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *exercitatori-us*, f. *exercitare*: see EXERCITATION.] Of the nature of an exercitation or dissertation.

1672 *Life & Death of Arminius & Episc.* II. 4 Diligent and industrious in disputations, and exercitatory Sermons.

† **Exercite**, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* Also 5 *exoceryte*, -yte, *exoceryte*. [a. OF. *exercite*, ad. L. *exercitus* army (u stem), action of exercising, hence *concr.*, f. *exercere*: see EXERCISE v.] An army, host.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 21 In that tyme were baptysed... thre thousand men of hys exceryte. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxii. 83 He sawe the felawes of the Emmendes and alle their exceryte. c 1490 — *Blanchardyn* (1890) 9 He arrayed with alle his Exceryte nyghe to the oost of Subyon. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* § 72 (1877) 81 Wylliam Conquerour... passed, with his exercite of the noble Englyshemen, into Fraunce.

† **Exercite**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *exocersite*, -yte, 5-6 *exocrite*, -oitie, -cyte. [a. OF. *exercite*, of obscure formation; perh. f. *exerciter* (see EXERCITE v.); possibly ad. L. *exercitus* (see *prec.*)] In various senses of EXERCISE sb. Drilling (of soldiers); practice (of virtue, etc.); occupation (of time); discharge (of the duties of an office); also, *exercite of* = practices preparatory to.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 20 It is tyme... to forsake the false goddes... whyche... do no thyngbe but exersite of dampnacyon. 1489 — *Faytes of A. L.* vii. 15 The exceryte of their offyce. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. DE W. 1506) III. iii. 148 Excellente in contemplacyon, & in the exceryte or usynge of lyfe spyrytuall. a 1533 Lb. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) R lija, The keyping of hyr self [Lucrece] close in her house, the exceryte of her tyme.

† **Exercite**, *pp. a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *exercitus*, pa. pple. of *exercere*: see EXERCISE.] In *Exercite act* = 'exercised act'; see EXERCISED *pp. a.* 1711 tr. *Werenfelsius' Disc. Logomachys* 101 Then [follow] Acts... divided, signate, exercite.

† **Exercite**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 *exoceryte*. [a. OF. *exerciter* to exercise, ad. L. *exercitare*: see EXERCITANT.] *trans.* To exercise, practise; to discipline, drill; to wield, bring into play (a weapon).

1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 27 Good men of armes well lerned and exercited. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/4 He excerytyng and occupeng hym in thys holy operacion or werke. c 1500 *Melusine* 224 In many other apperteyse of armes they exercyted them self. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* a B iij b, The boke of medycamentes, wherein it behoueth to be exercyted who soeuer wyll take any fruite of these present comentaries. 1556 J. O[LDS] tr. *Walther's Antichrist* 161 But the material sword must be exercited for the church, and the spiritual sword of the church.

† **Exercitior**, *Sc. Obs. rare*. In 6-tioun(e). [ad. L. *exercitior-em*, n. of action f. *exercere*: see EXERCISE.]

a. Exercise, whether bodily or mental. b. Military exercise, drill. c. Enforcement (of law).

1525 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1816) 295 Þe hail lordis referris the exercitioun of the Kingis maist noble persone to the discrecioun of the Lordis being with him for þe tyme. 1528 LYNDSEAY *Dream* 874 Quhy want we lawis Exercitior? 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxiv, Corporal exercitioun of the handis. 1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 363 That exercitioun may be had throwout all þe realme amangis all our soueraine lordis liegis for exercing of bare personis in ordoure. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 16 Tha war ordanit also for our... spiritual exercitioun.

† **Exercitor** (egzɪ'sɪtɔr), *Roman Law*. [Lat. *exercitor*, agent-n. f. *exercere*.] (See quot.)

1850 BURRELL *Law Dict.* s. v., The exercitor was bound for the acts of the master. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* IV. § 71 *Exercitor* is the name given to the individual who is drawing the daily profits of the ship.

Exercitorian, *a.* [f. L. *exercitōri-us* (f. EXERCITOR; see *prec.*) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to an exercitor. *Exercitorian action* (see quot.).

1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* 494 *Exercitorian action*, a praetorian action in *solidum* granted to a creditor against a *paterfamilias* or owner, who, as *exercitor* of a ship, had placed his *filius familias* or slave in charge of it.

† **Exergasia**, *Rhet. Obs.* Also 6 *erron. exargasia*. [a. Gr. *ἐξεργασία* lit. 'working out,' f. *ἐργάζεσθαι* to work out, perfect, f. *ἐργον* work.] (See quot.).

1539 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetis* III. xx. (Arb.) 254 *Exargasia*... a terme transferred from these polishers of marble. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 221 *Exergasia*... a figure when we abide still in one place, and yet seem to speak diuers things, many times repeating one sentence, but yet with other words, sentences and exornations. 1781-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Exergastic**, *a. Obs.* In 7 *erron. exargastick*. [ad. Gr. *ἐξεργαστικ-ος* able to accomplish, f. *ἐργάζεσθαι*, f. *ἐργον* + *ἐργάζεσθαι* to work.] Tending to work out.

1654 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 292, I could have introduced, in case of obscurity, synonymal, exargastick, and palliogetick elucidations.

† **Exergasy**, *Obs.*—° Anglicized form of EXERGASIA.

Exergual (egzɪ'gʊəl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Pertaining to the exergue.

1856 SMYTH *Rom. Fam. Coins* 233 The exergual letters are cut clearer than those in the field. 1864 EVANS *Coins Anc. Britons* 299 There is an exergual line.

Exergue (e'ksjg, egzō'ig). *Numism.* Also 7 **exerge**, -urg. [a. F. *exergue* (used freq. by De Bie 1634), app. f. Gr. ἐξ out + ἐργον work; prob. intended as a quasi-Gr. rendering of Fr. *hors-d'œuvre*, something lying outside the work.] A small space usually on the reverse of a coin or medal, below the principal device, for any minor inscription, the date, engraver's initials, etc. Also, the inscription there inserted.

1697 *EVELYN Numism.* v. 188 Position of the Legend... some on the Exerge only. *Ibid.* 98 Exurg. 1761 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 29 The inscription in the exergue is formed of the Etruscan characters. 1848 *BRANDE Dict. Sc. Lit. & Art.* 833/1 When occupying the lower extremity of the pieces, and separated from the rest by a horizontal line, they [the words] are termed the exergue. 1864 C. W. KING *Gnostics* 54 In the exergue is set out a table supporting a loaf. *transf.* 1851 *LANDOR Popsy* 49 Never tear a hole in the exergue of the pantalon because they have been sitting in a dirty place.

Exergum. [Latinized form of prec., as if ad. Gr. ἐξέργω.] = prec.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1856 W. H. SMYTH *Catal. Northumberland's Rom. Family Coins* 232 On the exergum (Publius) Galba(a).

† **Exert**, *ppl.* and *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *ex'sert-us* pa. *ppl.* of *exsertere* to EXERT.] Used as pa. *ppl.* of next. Also as *ppl. a.* EXSERT, EXSERTED.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. 1. xxxix, The self-same power (Which is exert upon each mortal wight). *Ibid.* ii. 1. i. i. To view the various frie from their dark wombs exert. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., They [the teeth] are not exert or serrate in any [animals] that are horned: but concavous in all.

Exert (egzō't), *v.* [f. L. *exert-*, better *exsert-*, *ppl.* stem of *exsertere* to put forth, bring out, f. *ex-* out + *serrere* to bind, entwine. The formation is prob. due to antithesis with *insertere* to INSERT. See EXSERT *v.*]

† *trans.* To thrust forth; to push out or up; to discharge (a seed); to emit (light, etc.). *Obs.* Cf. EXSERT.

1660 tr. *Amyralsus' Treat. Relig.* ii. v. 231 The seeds of venome... will infallibly be exerted to our mischief. a 1688 *CUDWORTH Immut. Mor.* iv. i. § 11 He that should say the Sun had a Power of exerting Light out of his own Body. 1690 J. BANISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 671 The Film, the Nautilus... exerts, may be analogous to this. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 596 Apple Trees, whose Trunks are strong to bear Their spreading Boughs, exert themselves in Air. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* ii. 60 The Orchard loves to wave With Winter Winds, before the Gems exert Their feeble Heads.

† *b.* To bring to light (something previously hidden); to exhibit, reveal. Also, to put forth in action (one's latent character). *Obs.* [Cf. L. *paullatim exseruit principem*, Suet. Tib.]

a 1700 *DRYDEN (J.)*. The several parts lay hidden in the piece, Th' occasion but exerted that or this. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 120 P. 1 My Friend was in some doubt whether he should not exert the Justice of the Peace upon such a Band of Lawless Vagrants. 1743 *FIELDING Wedding-day* ii. 1. They lead us into ruin with the face of angels, and when the door is shut on us, exert the devil.

2. To manifest in action, bring into active operation (force, a quality, etc.); to exercise, bring to bear. † *To exert every nerve* = to strain every nerve.

1681 *FLAVEL Right. Man's Ref.* 210 God's Faithfulness... is actuated, and exerted in his Providences. 1693 *SOUTH Sermon* 582 The fore mentioned faith... will... recover and exert itself. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 112 P. 1 And exerting all such qualities as are apt to give them a figure in the eye of the Village. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xii, Deborah exerted much sagacity in conjecturing. 1781 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 453, I should have exerted every nerve for Mr. Laurens. 1804 *Med. Jnl.* XII. 298 To exert a power truly consistent with their constitutional prerogative. 1816 J. SMYTH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 303 All bodies are capable of exerting electrical attraction. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. xxi. 344 Supposing... the unimpeded thrust of the whole glacier... to be exerted on the ice at the Montanvert, etc. a 1868 *BUCKLE Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 133 In the middle ages the influence of the church was almost invariably exerted on the side of order and peace.

3. *To exert oneself*: to put forth one's latent powers; to use efforts or endeavours; to strive.

1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 35 By thus exerting ourselves, we obtain and enjoy these objects. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 62 Every individual... is under obligation to exert himself for the general good. 1861 *TROLLOPE Barchester T.* xiii, Every one must now exert himself who would not choose to go to the wall.

† *b.* *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs.*

a 1749 *PHILLIPS Pastorals* v, To try How art exerting, might with nature vie. 1799 *MACKINTOSH Law Nat. & Nations Wks.* 1846 I. 363 Other men... have exerted to disguise the most miserable common-places in the shape of paradox.

† 4. To perform, practise. *Obs.*

1668 *GLANVILL Lux Orient.* iii. 29 An occasioning him to exert an operation of his mind which he did not before. 1667 *SYDENHAM in J. Brown Horæ Subsec.* Ser. 1. (1882) 125 If it shall happen y^t the Mercury shall... exert its operation by stools. a 1716 *SOUTH (J.)*, When the will has exerted an act of command upon any faculty of the soul. 1757 *BURKE Abridg. Eng. Hist.* iii. iv, The youth... after exerting many useless acts of unfortunate bravery, fell in battle.

Exerted (egzō'téd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

† 1. Thrust out; projecting; EXSERTED. *Obs.* 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* xi. 944 Resistless, through the War, Camilla rode. One side was bare for her exerted Brest. 1698 *Tyson in Phil. Trans.* XX. 113 Eyes Black, small, vivid and exerted. 1796 T. AMORY *J. Buncke* (1770) I. xiii. 51 Its exerted clavicle has several volutions. 1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* iv. (1828) I. 121 With a very long exerted sting. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Jrnl. North Whale Fishery* 418 The front teeth of both jaws would appear to be exerted during the life of the animal.

2. Roused to effort; brought into vigorous action; strained.

1675 M. CLIFFORD *Hum. Reason in Phenix* (1708) II. 550 Men often move their Bodies, without any particular exerted Thought of doing so. 1701 *Rowe Amb. Steph-moth.* i. 1, The utmost Power of my exerted Soul Preserves a being only for your service. 1715-20 *Pope Iliad* xvii. 767 His exerted sight Pass'd this and that way, through the ranks of fight. *Ibid.* xviii. 833 Two mules... with exerted strength, Drag some vast beam.

Hence **Exertedness**, *rare*—¹, the quality of being exerted or brought into vigorous action.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 74 The ethereal purity, exertedness, and activity of their [Angels'] nature.

Exerting (egzō'ting), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EXERT; † an instance of this, an exertion.

1676 *HALE Contempl.* I. (1680) 260 This habit of piety in your soul... will put forth actual exertings of it self in applications of short occasional prayers. 1677 — *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 31 This analogical Providence... though it accommodate not it self to the finger in those exertings of those Senses of Seeing or hearing, yet, etc. 1695 *Perrys Let. Tanner in Academy* 23 Aug. (1890) 152/1 Inviting our learned Professor to y^e exerting of his Strength.

Exertion (egzō'tjən), [as if ad. L. **exertion-em* (*exertion-em*); see EXERT *v.* and EXSERTION.]

† 1. The action of putting forth; manifestation, display. *Const. of Obs.*

1668 *HOWE Bless. Righteous* (1825) 252 O my Soul take thy allowed pleasure in such exertions of God, as thou dost now experience in thyself. 1688 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* 33 Could we... apprehend the ideated man, and as he stood in the intellect of God upon the first exertion by creation. a 1768 *SECKER Sermon* I. x, A proper exertion of that cheerfulness, which God hath plainly designed us to shew. 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Sense & Sens.* (1849) 99 An exertion of spirits, which increased with her increase of emotion.

2. The action or habit of exerting or putting into active operation (an organ, the faculties, or habit of the body or mind); the action of exercising or putting in force (power, a principle). Also an instance of this. *Const. of.*

1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 21 The several exertions of the several organs relating to their several functions. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. v. Wks. 1874 I. 88 Habits of the mind are produced by the exertion of inward practical principles. 1756 *BURKE Wind. Nat. Soc. Wks.* 1842 I. 15 A timidity which hinders the full exertion of his faculties. 1761-2 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. App. iii. 600 [Elizabeth's] imperious temper... rendered her exertions of power violent and frequent. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. vi. 568 Carrying the exertion of their powers to a height more extraordinary than they had before attempted. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxiv, By a skilful exertion of strength and address, the body of Bonthon was placed safely on the ground.

attrib. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 6/2 Exertion money, that is, the girls are set to work against one another by the promise that those who work hardest shall be paid... extra.

3. The action of exerting oneself; vigorous action; effort; an instance or mode of exerting oneself.

1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* I. ii. 125 The constitution of their bodies [was] naturally... unaccustomed to the laborious exertions of industry. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xxxvi, Working the dumb-bells and other irrational exertions. 1810 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp.* VI. 327 To stimulate others to similar exertions. 1844 *THIRLWALL Greece* VIII. lxi. 100 The fire was soon extinguished by the exertions of the soldiers. 1855 *SIR H. DOUGLAS Mil. Bridges* vi. 289 Every exertion should be made... to restore a passage. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxii. 152 To keep up the proper supply of heat by increased exertion. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. ii. i. 247 His health... was as yet unequal to the exertion of pleading.

Exertive (egzō'tiv), *a.* [f. EXERT *v.* + -IVE.]

1. Tending to exert or rouse to action.

1836-7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* xi. (1877) I. 186 Exertive faculties, the best expression to denote the faculties—of will and desire. 1881 J. C. DOLAN in *Pennsylv. Sch. Jnl.* XXX. 82 The will is universally conceded to be the conative or exertive faculty.

2. (Meaning obscure: perh. some error in text.)

1560 *ROLLAND Crit. Venus* i. 24 Be Fische in flude snowm-ing so exertive.

† **Exertment**. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. EXERT *v.* + -MENT.] The action of exerting; display, exertion.

1696 *EDWARDS Exist. & Provid. God* i. 153 This unusual exertment of divine providence we of this nation... have lately felt with surprise. 1860 *WORCESTER Cites CLARKE.*

† **Exersion**. *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **exsersion-em*, n. of action f. *exsere* (see EXERDE), f. *ex-* out + *edere* to eat.] The action of eating out.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvi. 145 Theophrastus... denieth the exersion or forcing through the belly [of the viper]. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* By Exersion is made by tarrying for Concoction. 1775 in *ASH.*

Exestuate, -ating, -ation: see EXESTUATE.

Exeter (e'ks'tar). The name of an English city, used *attrib.* in *Exeter-elm* (see quot.). Also, as the name of a bait for salmon.

1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 419/3 The Exeter Elm... is simply a fastigate variety. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 54 Phantoms, Exeters... and various other Baits for Salmon.

† **Exeunt** (e'ksjənt), *v.* [L. *exeunt* they go out, 3rd. pers. pl. pres. indic. of *exire* to go out: see EXIT.] A stage direction (*orig.* *Exeant*: see EXEAT) signifying that at this point two or more actors leave the stage. So in *Exeunt omnes* 'all go out', a direction for all to retire.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 832 We shall gife hire attendance... Exeunt. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* i. ii. 214 *Kin.* By day and night Hee's Traytor to th' height. *Exeunt.* 1673 *DRYDEN State Innoc.* iii. i. [Stage direction]. the two Angels exeunt severally. 1779 *SHERIDAN Critic* ii. ii, Exeunt praying... would vary the established mode of springing off with a glance at the pit.

† **Ex facie** (eks fā'sijē). *Sc. Law.* [L. *ex* out of + *faciē*, abl. of *facies* face.] On (*lit.* from) the face (of a document); so far as appears from the document itself. Also *attrib.*

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 348/2 A deed *ex facie* valid and regular, but... reducible on the head of deathbed, etc. *Ibid.*, *Ex facie* nullities, whether at common law or founded on statute, are pleadable by way of exception.

Exfamiliation (eks fāmili-ā'jē-jən), *rare*—¹. [n. of action f. *Ex-* + L. *familia* family, on analogy of *expatriation*.] Exclusion from a family.

1879 *HEARN Aryan Household* 131 This power of admission on the one side, and on the other side of expatriation, or, perhaps, I should rather say of exfamiliation.

Exfetation (eks fētē-jən), *Med. rare*—⁰. Also *exfotation*. [f. *Ex-* pref.¹ + L. *fētā-re* to impregnate: see -ATION.] 'Imperfect fetation in some organ exterior to the uterus' (Hoblyn 1858).

Exfiltration (eks fīlt'rē-jən), *rare*—¹. [n. of action f. *Ex-* pref.¹ + *FILT(E)*R: see -ATION.] The action or process of filtering out.

1878 *LAWRENCE tr. Cotta's Rocks* Class. 25 Zeolites 'are products of exfiltration or of the internal decomposition and transmutation of the mother rock.'

Exflect (eks f'lekt), *v. rare*—¹. [f. *Ex-* + L. *flectere* to bend, turn.] *trans.* To bend out or outwards. 1877 *COUES Fur Anim.* vii. 204 The lower border is... emarginate, and the angle itself is scarcely... exflected.

Ex-focal (eks fō'kāl), *a. rare*—¹. [f. *Ex-* pref.¹ + *FOCAL*.] Not passing through the focus. 1881 T. STEVENSON in *Nature* XXIII. 560 The ex-focal rays proceeding from the outer edges of the flame.

† **Exfodiate**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *exfodistem* of *exfodire* (*effodire*) to dig out or up (f. *ex-* out + *fodire* to dig) + -ATE³.] *trans.* To dig out. a 1860 'Used somewhere by H. H. Wilson' (F. Hall).

Hence **Exfodiated** *ppl. a.* *Exfodiation*, the action or process of digging out; in quot. *fig.*

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 24 Oct. 4/3 The women carefully wash the... exfodiated clay. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 124 It was necessary that he should attain the light by a long process of exfodiation [*printed* exfodation].

Exfotation, var. form of EXFETATION.

Exfoliate (eks fō'li-āt), *v.* [f. late L. *exfoliāt-ppl.* stem of *exfoliāre* to strip of leaves, f. *ex-* (see *Ex-* pref.¹) + *folium* leaf: see -ATE³. (In Fr. *ex-folier*.) Cf. EFFOLIATE.]

1. *trans. a.* *Pathol.* To cast off, shed (the cuticle, the surface of a bone) in the form of 'leaves' or scales. *b.* *Surg.* To remove the surface of (a bone, etc.) by exfoliation.

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 391 Nature doth of her self exfoliate, and cast off the part putrid. 1671 *SHADWELL Humourist* v, I have hurt myself just upon the shin-bone that was exfoliated. 1683 *SALMON Doron Med.* ii. 588 It is an excellent thing to scale and exfoliate Bones. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 446 The other [wound] continued... to exfoliate a little bone. 1870 *Charac. in Ann. Reg.* 1808 116 Animals that exfoliate their cuticle annually.

2. *intr.* Of a bone, horny substance, a scar, the skin, etc.: To separate or come off in thin leaf-like layers or scales; to desquamate, scale off.

1676 *WISEMAN Chirurge. Treat.* ii. vii. 184 The Heel-bone... rarely exfoliates by rough handling. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. i. vi. 26 [The horny helmet of the cassowary] exfoliates slowly like the beak. 1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 278 The eschar produced by the caustic exfoliated very kindly. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 177 The nails... are subject... to exfoliate. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 359 The warm bath was daily used as soon as the skin began to exfoliate. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xi. 34 Down with a frozen heel: the bone exfoliating.

3. *transf. a.* Of the cellular tissue of trees: To peel off. Of the trunk: To throw off layers of bark. *b.* Of minerals, metals, rocks, etc.: To split into laminae, come off in layers or scales.

1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 23 The Cellular Integument exfoliates... in trees. 1811 *PINKERTON Petrel* i. 591 Trunks of trees, lying one on the other... easily exfoliate, by drying in the open air. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* i. 152 The wrought iron exfoliates, or separates in laminae. 1839 *MURCHISON Silur. Syst.* i. xxxvi. 501 The columnar greenstone exfoliates at the angles of the prisms. 1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* 64 Before the blowpipe it [anhydrite] does not exfoliate like gypsum. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 145/1 The fire is only moderate at first, lest the cupel should crack and exfoliate by being too suddenly heated.

4. *trans.* In etymological sense: To unfold the leaves of; to open out, develop. In quot. *fig.*

1808 KNOX & JESS *Corr.* I. 447 To make a sermon out of one of his discourses... partly, by exfoliating ideas, that are like rosebuds. 1877 WRAXALL tr. *Hugo's Misérables* v. xxxix. 26 Questions exfoliated themselves.

Hence **Exfoliated**, **Exfoliating** *ppl. adjs.*
1876 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* v. ix. 398 The exfoliated edges of the bone. 1889 REEVE *Britannia* 236 The columns were getting rusty and exfoliated. 188a *Times* 23 Mar. 9/5 The dust of their exfoliating skin.

Exfoliation (eksfoli-ā-lā-shən). [*a. f. exfoliation*, *f. as prec.*: see -ATION.]

1. *Surg. and Path.* The action or process of exfoliating.

1876 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* iv. iv. 264 The bone laid bare in order to Exfoliation. 1870 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* I. 1. (1734) 25 Euphorbium... Its Tincture is often applied to Bones that are laid bare, to hasten an Exfoliation. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 51 The Exfoliation which Cartilages are subject to. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 89 The cricoid cartilage, being converted into bone, was separated by exfoliation. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 173 This moulting is precisely analogous to the exfoliation and new formation of the Epidermis, in Man.

b. *transf.* Cf. EXFOLIATE 3.
180a PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 31 This stone is... subject to perpetual exfoliation. 1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 294 Exfoliation, or the separation of the folia of a mineral from each other. 1848-53 LAYARD *Nineveh* ix. 223 A kind of exfoliation had taken place on the surface of the glass vase. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. i. 6 The exfoliation of rails, the fibres of iron, etc. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner. & Ferns* 413 In old age they (parenchymatous cells) die off... after breaking up into layers or rows (exfoliation).

2. That which is exfoliated; an exfoliated portion; a 'coat' or layer in the stem of a tree.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 110 The several exfoliations of its [a tree's] green part were equal in number to its branches. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 238 The spongioles of the aerial roots consist of... exfoliations of the epiphloeum. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 27 Such casts... are mistaken for exfoliations of the lining membrane.

Exfoliative (eksfoli-ā-tiv), *a. and sb.* [*a. f. exfoliatif, -ive, f. exfolier, ad. L. exfoliare*: see EXFOLIATE v. + -IVE.]

A. adj. 'Capable of causing, or favourable to, exfoliation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exfoliative Trepan*, one proper to scrape, and at the same time to pierce a bone, and so to exfoliate or raise several leaves or flakes one after another. 1746 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 196 With the exfoliative Trepan, to make a fair Opening into the medullary Cavity of the Bone. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 494 Occasionally an exfoliative effort is seen on the surface of the eye.

b. *sb.* Something which produces exfoliation.

1876 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* II. vii. 185 Dress the Bone with the milder Exfoliatives, and keep the Ulcer open, till the burnt Bone cast off.

Exforcipate (eksfor-sip-et) *nonce wd.* [*f. Ex-pref.¹ + L. forcip-em forceps + -ATE 3.*] *trans.* To extract with a forceps. In quot. *fig.*

1838 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 383 Wrapped up in the womb of this or that text of Scripture to be exforcipated by the logico-obstetric skill of High Church doctors.

† **Exfusse**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. = EFFUSE v.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine. Dr.* (1876) 16 View with what delight and greediness of appetite he [the drunkard] in-fuseth and exfuset, powres out and powres in.

† **Exgenerate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. Ex-pref.¹ + GENERATE v.*] *trans.* To generate or produce out of something else. Hence **Exgenerated** *ppl. a.*

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks.*, *Apol. Perfect.* 9 The Divine Love is an Exgenerated Substance. *Ibid.*, 2nd *Apol. Tylcken* 47 How is the New Birth performed in Us? is it entering in or exgenerating? is it not performed in us in our Souls?

Exurgitate, *obs. var. of* EGURGITATE. Hence **Exurgitation**, *Obs.* (see quot.).

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Exurgitate*, to vomit. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exurgitation*, a casting or voiding up.

Exh- In the more common of the words beginning with these letters, such as *exhaust*, *exhibit*, the *h* is usually silent; many persons, however, sound it (esp. in deliberate or public utterance) when the word has the stress on the second syllable. To avoid inconvenient repetition the more frequent of the two alternative pronunciations will alone be indicated. In words of little colloquial currency the *h* is ordinarily sounded when it begins a stressed syllable.

Exheredate, -ation, *obs. ff.* EXHEREDATE, -ATION.

Exhalable (egz-, eks, hæl-ā-lā-b'l), *a.* Also 7-ible. [*f. EXHALE v. + -ABLE.*] That can be exhaled; capable of being evaporated.

1675 GREW *Anat. Plants. Lect.* vi. (1682) 291 Plants, whose Virtue lieth in their exhalable Parts. 1692 BOYLE *Hist. Air* viii. (1692) 29 The Body by Exiccation is deprived of those liquid and exhalable Parts. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 544 These exhalable Parts. 1775 in *ASH*. 1847 in *CRAIG*; and in mod. Dicts.

Exhalant (egz-, eks, hæl-ā-lānt), *a. and sb.* Also 8-9-ent. [*a. fr. exhalant, ad. L. exhalant-em, f. exhalāre to EXHALE.*]

A. adj.

1. That exhales, exhaling.

1811 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 32 Carbonic acid... given out directly by the exhalant vessels of the lungs. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 243 The exhalant siphon [in Bivalves] has but a single row of tentacles. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 187½ Their orifices so arranged that the inhalant are upon the outside of the cylinder, and the exhalant upon the inner side.

2. **Exhalant** (artery, vessel, etc.): that transuses or conveys (blood, etc.) in minute quantities.

1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess. Med. & Experim.* (1777) I. 253 The lymph which is thrown out, from the exhalant arteries, into the intestines. 1782 A. MONRO *Anat.* 35 These exhalant arteries must have corresponding absorbent veins. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 181 Exhalant arterioles opening at the surface of the peritoneum. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* xii. 252 Increased action of the exhalant vessels.

b. *sb.* An exhalant vessel or organ. *Obs.*

1796 MITCHELL in *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 200 note, Its odour resides in the cuticular exhalants. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 463 In fever... the exhalants on the surface of the body will not admit of a free passage to the perspirable fluid. 1820 E. P. LUSCOMBE *Health of Soldiers* 46 The Sun's rays, by which the exhalants on the surface of the body are kept in a state of high excitement. 1841 SIR A. COOPER in T. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* (1844) 407 Dropsy... arises from an increased action of the exhalants. *attrib.* 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 605/1 The important exhalant function of the skin is annihilated.

† **Exhalate**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 exhalate. [*f. L. exhalāt- ppl. stem of exhalāre to EXHALE.*]

1. *trans.* a. To send off as vapour; to evaporate.

b. To produce by evaporation.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. (1608) 282 The flitting Clouds it [the sea] cease-les exhalates. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabel-kower's Bk. Physique* 70/1 Let it seeth till it be sodden, and exhalated awaye the depth of three fingers. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadorn* (1602) 334 Dewes of cold... deuotions... mixt with exhalated smokes of... sublimed aspiras. 1643 I. STEER tr. *Fabricius' Exp. Chirurg.* xii. 47 Those sharpe... humours may be exhalated... by the pores of the skin.

2. *intr.* a. = EXHALE 2. b. (See quot. 1623.)

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkower's Bk. Physique* 125/1 Cover the same least the vigor therof exhalate. 1663 COCKERAM II. To Breath on something, *Exhalate, Evaporate.*

Exhalation (eksāl-ē-shən). Forms: 4-6 exhalation, (4 -tion, 5 -cyon, 6 -tione), 5 exhalation, -cyon, 6 -exhalation. [*ad. L. exhalation-em, n. of action f. exhalāre to EXHALE.*]

1. The action or process of exhaling, breathing forth or throwing off in the form of vapour; evaporation. *Const. of.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xv. (Tollem. MS.), To hot sunne... makep to greet exhalacion and wastynge of þe kynde hete. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* II. iii. 152 It is drede of sodeyn deep, for sodeyn exhalacion of þe spiritus. 1598 HESTER *Secr. Phiorati*. I. xxxii. 39 The Feuer is dissolved with... exhalation and excitation. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 41 The aire... by exhalation is elevated, and doth rise from the earth. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants. Lect.* II. (1682) 240 Exhalation; when not only fumes, but visible steams are produced. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 135/1 The skin and pulmonary surface are the great implements of exhalation among animals.

fig. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 60 A Pinnacle of Grandeur above all exhalation of scandal.

b. The action of emitting the breath; expiration; an instance of this; a puff. Also *fig.* the blowing off or getting rid of (anger, excitement, etc.).

1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 416 After these exhalations... his mind became more composed. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 249 There are some who... shorten the brief span of our [a cigar's] being, making it only a few volcanic exhalations. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims. Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 159 The length of lines in songs... is determined by the inhalation and exhalation of the lungs. 1876 H. JAMES *Europeans* I. ii. 73 Gertrude gave a little long, soft exhalation.

2. *concr.* That which is exhaled; a mist, vapour, etc.; an emanation or effluvia, a scent. Also *collect.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 95 Through divers exhalations... Men sene diverse forme appere Of fire. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. iii. (1495) 469 Hylls gendre exhalacion, smokes and vapours. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 287 She ouery stynking exhalacyoun Of þe eyr bare alwey ful heuylly. 1540-1 ELVOT *Imago Gov.* 64 Sickenesses, whiche undoubtedly dooe growe of corrupt exhalacions ventynge out of mens bodies. 1568 BULLIUM *Bk. Simples* 1 b. Abstain from soche meates, as... make exhalacion, or smoke up into the braine. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark.* 32 So noysome an exhalation, that birds... are poisoned with the very breath and ayre thereof. 1730 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 78 ¶ 2 The Indian wanders among his native spices without any sense of their exhalations. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lx. 282 Nero's golden house had risen like an exhalation, and like an exhalation it disappeared. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 117 Pulmonary and cutaneous exhalations of men.

fig. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* II a. Exhalations, drawn vp to the heauen of honor, from the dunghill of object fortune. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 342 The turbid malarious exhalations of visionary excitement.

3. A body or portion of vapour, usually enkindled vapour; a meteor. *arch.*

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* II. xx. 51 b. Shining exhalations... appear in tempestes. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 44 The exhalations, whizzing in the ayre, Giue so much light, that I may reade by them. 1660 GLANVILLE *Vanity Dogm.* xviii. 174 The Galaxy is no exhalation from the Earth, but an heap of smaller Luminaries. 1790 OZELL tr. *Vertol's Rom. Rep.* I. IV. 201 This Year... fiery Exhalations were seen in the Air. 1871 FARRAR *Wittn. Hist.* II. 58 The star of the shepherds was a meteoric exhalation.

† **Exhalative**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*f. L. exhalāt-*

ppl. stem of exhalāre (see EXHALE) + -IVE.] Of a nature to be exhaled; exhalable.

1594 PLAT *New Sorts of Soil* 25 When they [corne and other seeds] are ripe... the exhalative water flyeth away, and the generative remaineth.

Exhalatory (egz-, eks, hæl-ā-lā-tōrī). [*as if ad. L. *exhalātorium, f. exhalāre to EXHALE + -ORY.*] A passage or vent for exhalation (of gas).

1813 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 138 In Persia, there are several natural exhalatories of hydrogen gas.

Exhale (egz-, eks, hæl-ā-l), *v. 1* Forms: 5 exale, 6 exhall, 7 exhael, 8 exhal, 7- exhale. [*ad. F. exhaler, ad. L. exhalā-re to breathe out, evaporate, f. ex- out + hālāre to breathe.*]

1. To give, pass, or draw off in vapour.

1. *trans.* To breathe, give forth, or disengage from the surface; to send up (fumes, gas, vapour, etc.); to give off in vapour. Also *fig.*

a 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Epiph.* in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 144 We shall exhale our vapours vp direct. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 29 It had lost near two drams of its former weight, which was exhaled by insensible Transpiration. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 421 Nor doth the Moon no nourishment exhale, From her moist Continent to higher Orbes. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 103 The vapours which by their acquired heat they have exhaled. 1772 SIR W. JONES *Laura Poems* (1777) 80 Every bower exhal'd the sweets of May. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 248 This mineral water... exhales no perceptible smell. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvii. 301 They [plants] exhale oxygen. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Civiliz.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 38 Eloquence... may warm itself until it exhales symbols of every kind and colour. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 67 Water... exhaled from the leaves of plants and from the lungs and skin of animals.

2. *intr.* Of vapour, perfume, heat, etc.: To pass off into the air. Of a liquid, etc.: To pass off as vapour; to evaporate. *Const. from out of.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* II. iii. 149 (MS. B) Spiritus exaleþ whyche þat buþ frendys, boþe to þe body & eke to þe soule. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 303 Se the floodde be goode the thou wilt duelle: For ofte it exaleth myst impure. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 399 Fire doth lick up the Spirits and Blood of the Body, so as they exhale. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* III. (1651) 66 Let it be melted... with a soft fire, that all the moisture may exhale. 1707 CURTIS in *Husb. & Gard.* 257 Cover the Earth with good Straw-Mats, that the Heat may not exhale. 1728 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xviii. § 6 The same has been observed as to Acid Liquors, by the sowre Smell that exhales from them. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 329 When the mattress is made red hot, sulphurous matters will exhale. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 407 When flowers reach their ripeness, incense exhales from them.

b. *transf. and fig.*
1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. vii. As if all our dearest friends lives had exhaled with his. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 255 When Orient Light Exhaling first from Darkness they beheld. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 710 His Hopes exhal'd in empty Smoke. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* III. xviii. § 35. 561 His indignation exhaled in a letter to the Count d'Artois. 1848 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Truls.* I. 174 The illusion and lifelikeness... exhales out of a picture as it grows old.

3. *Phys. and Path.* Of animal fluids: To pass off in minute quantities through a membrane or blood-vessel. Also in *passive.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 126 (MS. A) þei loken if any þing exale out bi þilke rimelle—as blod or any other mater. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 79 The fluid which the ultimate ramifications of the arteries exhale in it [the cellular tissue]. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Crozier's Anim. Kingd.* 19 The extremities of the vessels simply spread themselves over large surfaces, whence the produced fluid exhales. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 401/1 Blood is... rarely exhaled at the internal surface of the bladder. 1865 *Morn. Star* 23 Feb., The blood merely oozes through the coats of the relaxed vessels—in medical phrase we say it is exhaled.

4. *trans.* To draw up or drive off in the form of vapour; to evaporate; rarely, † to draw up (a vapour); to draw out the perfume of (e. g. a rose).

1589 NASHE in *Greene's Menaphon* Pref. (Arb.) 9 The Sea exhaled by drops, will in continuance be drie. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 13 Yon Light... is some Meteor that the Sun exhales. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 53 The Sunne exhales vapours from the Sea. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 413 The November Rose is the sweetest, having been less exhaled by the Sun. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* III. (1651) 65 These Salts must... be calcined, which is done by exhaling their flegme. 1707 CURTIS in *Husb. & Gard.* 235 A prodigious Quantity of clear Water must be exhal'd, to get an Ounce of dry Sediments. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* i. Bitumen and sulphur, which the burning sun exhaled from the waters of the lake. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 173 The... filths of nature, the sun shall dry up, and the wind exhale.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1598 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 70 Thou, faire Sun, which on my earth doest shine, Exhalest this vapor-vow. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 105 Teares... not sufficient to exhale and evaporate the heaviness of her heart. 1725-6 POPE *Odys.* xxii. 431 The warm sun exhales their soul away.

II. To breathe or blow forth from within.

5. To breathe out (life, soul, words, a prayer, etc.). 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 57 Hee exhaled into his eyes such deepe impression of his perfection, as that, etc. 1621 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xviii. 196 Twelve men, of greatest strength in Troy, left with their liues exhaled. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xiii. § 3 (1622) 140 In these miserable torments, they both... exhaled their execrable soules. 1638 MEDE *Chr. Sacrif.* v. Wks. II. (1672) 362 An Oration exhaled... from sanctified Soules. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 355 And silent words Of mercy breathed from heaven will

be exhaled. into thy wither'd heart. 1885 Clond *Myths & Dr. n. ix.* 203 The Romans, conceived the soul . . . as exhaled with the dying breath.

6. To blow off (as steam); chiefly *fig.* to get rid of (enthusiasm, wrath, etc.) as if by blowing. Also, *To exhale oneself.* Cf. BLOW *v.* 10.

1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 237, I exhaled my Grief in the bitterest Exclamations. 1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) l. xi. 92 A . . . suffered him to exhale his passion in . . . oaths. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* viii. 104 To narrate his misadventures, and exhale his budget of grievances. 1845 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) l. 347, I have exhaled myself with a paragraph or two in my journal on the sin of Brazilian slavery. 1860 *Presser Lab. Chem. Wonders* 9 Sulphur is exhaled from the volcanoes at the time of their activity. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* ii. narr. viii. 245, I . . . exhale the rest of my enthusiasm in the open air. 1867 *Month* 512, I could not exhale my wrath before his grace.

7. *Intr.* To make an expiration; opposed to INHALE.

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iii. 54 When we exhale, we pour out from the lungs carbonic acid.

Hence *Exhaled ppl. a.* (in senses 1 and 4). 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 779 Let their exhaled unwholesome breaths make sick the life of purity. 1596 — *Hen. IV.* v. i. 19 Will you . . . be no more an exhal'd Meteor. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M. v.* § 2 (1643) 180 That which we call a fired whirlwind, being an exhaled blast set on fire.

† *Exhale, v.* 2 *Obs.* Also 6 *exhall*. [f. *Ex-pref.* + *HALE v.*] To drag out or draw forth.

1. *trans.* To drag (a person) away; to draw (a thing) out of. Also *absol.* to draw (a sword) from the scabbard.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. i. 66 O Braggard vile. The Graue doth gape, and dotting death is neerer, Therefore exhale. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iii. i. Wks. (Rldg.) 1161 Nay, I beseech you, gentlemen, do not exhale me thus. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 400 A mouse being flead . . . and put unto a wound . . . will presently . . . exhale and draw them (the head of a dart, etc.) out of the same. 1613 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navigators* 34 Couctous wretches, that would dig to the Center to exhale riches.

b. To cause (blood, tears) to flow. *Const. from.* (Prob. influenced by EXHALE *v.* 4.)

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. ii. 58 'Tis thy presence that exhales this blood from cold and empty Veines. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. ix. (1632) 633 These words exhale'd ioyfull teares from many of the hearers. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. v. That did from Fida's eyes salt teares exhale.

2. To draw up; raise (a person) to a higher position. *rare.* Cf. EXALT *v.* 2.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grimvile* B vij b, Thou . . . Whom men adore, and all the gods exhall [*rime* call] Into the books of endless memorie. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 689 They whose Minds should be exhal'd and hie. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 48 When Kings rise higher than they should, they exhale Subjects higher than they would.

Exhalament (egz-, ekshāl'mēnt). [f. EXHALE *v.* 1 + -MENT.] = EXHALATION.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 86 Nor will polished amber although it send forth a grosse and corporall exhalament be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales. 1816 MOORE *Go, let me Weep* i, While tears, that from repentance flow, In bright exhalament reach the skies. 1839 G. DARLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fl. Wks.* I. 26 Our present poet . . . speaks . . . to no end save exhalament of superfluous animal spirits.

† *Exhalence. Obs.* — [f. as prec. + -ENCE.] 'The action of exhaling, or matter exhaled'.

1860 in OGDIVIE.

Exhalible: see EXHALABLE.

Exhaling (egz-, ekshāl'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXHALE *v.* 1 + -ING.] The action of the vb. EXHALE; an instance of this.

1616 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* Wks. (1621) 1146 Those that . . . Offend the Nose, with filthy Fumes exhaling. 1646 BACON *Sylva* § 333 The fifth (means to induce Putrefaction) is . . . by the Exhaling . . . of the Principal Spirits.

Exhaling, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That exhales; in senses of the verb. *lit.* and *fig.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 178 The exhaling and imprison'd steams. 1765 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 154 Evaporation is vastly promoted by a current of fresh air passing over the exhaling surface. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* l. 289 Moisture, by the exhaling vessels, may be conveyed to the extravasated fluids. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 357 Exhaling fumes prevented him from approaching the upper crater. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Mar., An ever-dwindling and exhaling experience of the conscience.

Exhall, obs. var. EXHALE *v.*

Exhaltation, obs. form of EXALTATION.

† *Exhance, v.* *Obs.* Also 5-7 -ha'ūnse, 6 *exhaunce*. [alteration of ENHANCE, after words beginning with EX-] = ENHANCE 2 b, 4, 5.

a 1490 *Knt. de la Tour* lxix. (1868) 91 The iugementis of God are merueous, for . . . he exhauñs the meke, that bescheith his grace and mercy. c 1590 *Secret Mem. Earl Leicester* (1706) 73 He that may . . . return the same (lands) . . . into Her Majesties Hands by a fresh Exchange, Rent for Rent, for other Lands never exhauñced before. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 427 Exhauñcing of Fees, trucking for Expedition, racking of Rents. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 104 The . . . pretended Labourers . . . exhauñd the rates of their own portage.

† *Exhauriate, v.* *Obs. rare* — [irreg. f. L. *exhaurire* (f. *ex-* out + *haurire* to draw) + -ATE.] *trans.* To draw out or forth (a humour). 1683 SALMON *Dorm Med.* ii. 423 Powerfully exhauriates Serous Humors.

† *Exhause, v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *exhausser*

(mod.F. in this sense *exaucer*), earlier *essaucier*, *essalcier* :—popular L. **exaltiare*, f. as *exaltare* : see EXALT *v.* § 6.] *trans.* To hearken to, hear (a prayer, etc.).

1599 A. HUME *Hymns* (Bannatyne Club) 7 Exhause my prayer and thy praise. *Ibid.* 29, I . . . to the Lord did . . . call, Quhik ever did exhause my voice & healed me with speed.

Exhaust (egzō'st), *sb.* [f. EXHAUST *v.*] The process or means of exhausting.

1. a. *Steam-engine.* The exit of steam from the cylinder after having done its work in propelling the piston; the passage through which this takes place; = *EDUCTION* 5. (Also in similar sense with reference to water-power and gas engines.)

Etymologically, this is appropriate only to the case of a low-pressure engine, in which the steam is literally 'exhausted' from the cylinder by opening communication with the condenser; but when high-pressure engines were introduced, the word continued to be used as a synonym of *EDUCTION*, which it has almost superseded.

1848 *Pract. Mech. Jnl.* l. 44, I have before seen double valves with the duplex steam passages, but in all of them the exhaust was single. 1865 BURGH *Slide Valve* 71 In some instances an increase is deemed necessary to allow a more free exhaust. 1875 MARTIN *Winding Mach.* 76 Back-pressure in the exhaust, owing to the large masses of steam which are suddenly let out through contracted . . . passages. 1887 J. A. EWING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 487 If during the back stroke the process of exhaust is discontinued before the end. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 322 The rapid pulse-like beats of the exhaust (in a locomotive). 1890 *Engineer* 30 May 441 No choking of the exhaust can prevent an increase of speed.

b. The process of exhausting (a vessel) of air; the degree to which exhaustion is carried.

1880 DE LA RUE in *Nature* XX. 33 The greatest exhaust that we have produced, 0.00055 millim. *Ibid.* As the exhaust is carried further it becomes a pale milky white.

2. a. The production of an outward current of air by creating a partial vacuum. b. Any apparatus for effecting this. Cf. *exhaust-fan*.

1852 *Pract. Mech. Jnl.* V. 54 A free and copious exhaust is secured on both sides of the cylinder [fan]. 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/4 An exhaust (in a flour mill) carries away the lightest particles. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 11/1 There are two great exhausts to draw off smoke and heat from the stage. 1889 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 2/4 A steam exhaust, which produces an artificial air current.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly in sense 1 a, as *exhaust-passage, -pipe, -valve*; also *exhaust-fan* (= earlier *exhausting fan*), a fan for producing a current by creating a vacuum; *exhaust injector*, an injector for feeding a steam-boiler with water, worked by exhaust steam; *exhaust-port*, the opening in the slide-valve of a steam-engine for the escape of exhaust-steam (= *exhaust-passage*); *exhaust-steam*, the waste steam discharged from the cylinder of a steam-engine.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 815/2 **Exhaust-fan.* 1882 *Birmingham Wkly. Post* 24 June 3/7 An exhaust fan for drying hay and corn in the stack. 1890 *Engineer* LXX. 473 We have for years made *exhaust injectors that . . . utilise waste steam. 1848 *Specif. Varley's Patent* No. 12,238. 2 **Exhaust-passage.* 1854 *Pract. Mech. Jnl.* VI. 115 As the exhaust passage (in a water pressure engine) is open to the pipe, the waste water passes off through this pipe. 1848 *Ibid.* I. 44 The central 'exhaust port of the slide valve. 1848 *Pract. Mech. Jnl.* I. 80 The 'exhaust steam from the cylinders. 1890 *Engineer* 7 Nov. 386 (*title of paper*) Treatment and Utilisation of exhaust steam. 1848 *Specif. Varley's Patent* No. 12,238. 2 The two *exhaust valves.

† *Exhaust, pa. ppl.* and *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also 7 *exhausts, erron. exhausted*. [ad. L. *exhaust-us*, pa. ppl. of *exhaurire*; see next.]

a. *pa. ppl.* (in various senses of the vb.).

1523 WOLSEY in *Fiddes Life* II. 114 The enemy exhaust of money. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 123 Charges enforced, haue exhaust . . . the more parte of your substance. 1607 MAY *Lucan* viii, They . . . when their quivers are exhaust, must flee. 1649 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 278 Most men's estates being . . . now almost quite exhauste by the present scarcity. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justin's Hist.* 121 The Kingdom exhauste of souldiers did much distract him. 1708 PHILIPS *Cider* l. 124 When the alien compost is exhaust, Its Native Poverty again prevails.

b. *ppl. a.* = EXHAUSTED *ppl. a.* in various senses. 1621 HURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. l. vi. (1676) 39/1 Intemperate, dissolute, exhaust through riot. 1644 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 555 Contemning the merits of Chris, accounting the same drie and exhaust. 1607 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 28 The eager flames, do dry Bodies and render them exhaust and saplesse. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. ii. xliii, His brain In time would be exhaust and void of wit. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* ii. 55 Reject the apple-cheese tho quite exhaust.

Exhaust (egzō'st), *v.* [f. L. *exhaust*-ppl. stem of *exhaurire*; see EXHAURIATE.]

1. *trans.* To draw off or out (now only, air); *lit.* and *fig.*

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 Innumerable summes of monei, crafteli exhausted out of this realme. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 119 The Babe, Whose dimpled smiles from Foles exhaust their mercy. 1634 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* ii. i, Your thankless Cruelty, and Savage Manners . . . Exhaust these Floods [of tears]. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 23 Exhaust a convenient proportion of blood. 1705 DERHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 319 Those . . . with double Barrells . . . exhaust the air with greater ease and quickness. 1728 EARBERRY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 157 These things we have exhausted from the sacred Scriptures. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 101 Exhaust the air from beneath

the bladder. 1898 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T. xii*, Putting an animal under the bell of an air-pump and exhausting the air from it.

† b. To take a draught of; to drink or suck up. Cf. L. *exhaurire vinum. Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 331 The Dragon thrusteth his head into his (the Elephant's) tronke and exhausteth his breath. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 360 Some that have kept Chamelions . . . might observe their Bellies to swell after they had exhausted the air. 1679 JANZ *Fast. Serm.* 8 Salmasser . . . like an insatiable gulph devoured and exhausted all.

2. To use up completely (either a material or immaterial thing); to expend the whole of; to consume entirely.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* ii. vii. (1541) 18 b, The fyre hathe not exhausted the moystrure of them. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our study, yet they exhausted not all its treasures. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 555 Here point your thunder, and exhaust your rage! 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 P 14 A student may easily exhaust his life in comparing divines and moralists. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 125 Whatever relief was given . . . the same was soon exhausted. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 223 How do they almost exhaust the resources of language to express their sentiments.

† b. in weaker sense: To expend, spend. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Exhaust* to consume, spend, or waste. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. xvii.* 14 Paraphr. 87 To leave abundantly to their children . . . having no care of charity or mercy to others, on which to exhaust anything.

c. To account for or utilize the whole number or quantity of (anything).

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* ii. i. 23 In the same manner as Mathematical Quantities are exhausted by the Terms of an infinite Series. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 241 The parts . . . exhaust the contents of the whole. 1846 MILL *Logic* iii. xxv. § 6 There have taken place a sufficient number of drawings to exhaust all the possible combinations. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 227 Good ideas are not all exhausted by the ancient forms.

3. To empty by drawing the contents off or out; to drain; to empty of (specified contents).

1614 EARL STIRLING *Dooms-day* 3rd Hour lxxvi, The little Brookes exhausted in their Springs. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 19 We never were able totally to exhaust the Receiver. 1667 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 484 The . . . Udders never fail; But when they seem exhausted, swell the Pail. 1764 *Specif. Watt's Patent* No. 1432 Which vessel [a condenser] by cooling and condensing part of the steam does partly exhaust the steam vessel [i.e. the cylinder]. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 138 Having . . . closed my nostrils and exhausted my lungs. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. iii. 245 A tube which could be exhausted of air. 1871 — *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. ii. 38 Let us suppose the glass tube . . . to be exhausted by an air-pump.

b. *refl.* Of a river: To empty itself. *rare.*

1833 LYTTON *Eng. & English* iii. i, The waters of Terek exhaust themselves in the Caspian Sea.

c. *intr.* Of steam: To escape from the cylinder after doing its work; cf. EXHAUST *sb.* 1 a.

1851 *Pract. Mech. Jnl.* IV. 146 The steam exhausts through the centre opening. 1865 BURGH *Slide Valve* 52 Before the steam can exhaust, the valve must open the same port.

4. To draw out all that is essential or interesting in (an object of investigation or exposition); to treat or study (a subject) so as to leave nothing further to be explained or discovered.

1704 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., There are still several of these topics that are far from being exhausted. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 150 P 6 He who . . . soon exhausts any single subject, is always eager for new enquiries. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Hooke was considered to have exhausted the history of the Roman Republic. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Ab.* ix. 92 It is not easy to exhaust them [words of Scripture] so to draw out all their meaning. 1875 HAMPTON *Intell. Life* ix. i. 307 We do not easily exhaust the mind of another.

5. To drain (a person, kingdom, etc.) of strength or resources, or (a soil) of nutritive ingredients; hence, to weary out, enfeeble extremely.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. xcv. 364 The Kingdome was much exhausted of men and mony. c 1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* (J.), Spermatick matter of a vitious sort . . . exhausts it [the blood] of its best spirits. 1707 ADDISON *Pres. St. War* Wks. 1746 III. 253 The French monarchy is already exhausted of its best and bravest subjects. 1711 EARL OXFORD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 409 IV. 266 This the Queen has done . . . notwithstanding the great need we have of peace, and that the nation is exhausted. a 1714 J. SHARP *Serm.* (1754) III. iii. 44 There is no man that thinks warmly . . . upon a thing, but mightily exhausts his spirits. 1707 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 31 Lime . . . exhausts the earth by absorbing its oily particles. 1798 FERRIAR *Eng. Histor.* in *Illustr. Sterne* 233 Great exertions seem to exhaust the moral, as well as the physical world. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* l. xi. 79 The thought of being absolutely exhausted had never occurred to me. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* v. xlii. 163 The inhospitable wilderness was exhausted of its scanty resources. 1887 STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* 230 The Thirty Years' War exhausted Germany.

¶ Incorrectly used for ENHANCE.

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* ii. iii. 50 The priuiledge whereof doth . . . exhaust and raise up his entertainment.

Exhausted (egzō'stēd), *ppl. a.* [f. EXHAUST *v.* + -ED.] In senses of vb.

1. Consumed, used up, expended.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Exhausted, drawn out, emptied, consumed. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-moth.* iii. i, Fresh Supplies renew th' exhausted Stores.

2. Emptied of contents; chiefly said of a vessel or receiver: Emptied of air.

1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 583 In one exhausted

Receiver, I had observed [etc.]. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 63 To prevent any air from getting into the exhausted glass. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* l. xxi, Exhausted mines Supplied their golden store. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. i. ii. 39 The whole amount of radiant heat that passed thro' the exhausted tube.

3. Of air, soil, etc.: Deprived of essential properties; effete, 'spent', worn out. Also, deprived of resources, completely impoverished.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 230 The Funnel... which carries up... the exhausted Air of the Green-house. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard. Adv.* 9 Take out all the old, worn out, or exhausted Earth. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 177 The revenue of exhausted provinces. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* i. 14 He had grown potatoes: but the soil became exhausted. 1853 GREENER *Gunnery* 17 We still fruitlessly fall back on exhausted principles.

4. Of persons or living things: Having one's strength, energy, etc. used up; tired out.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 852 Fire... of their wonted vigour left them drained, Exhausted. 1796 BURNES *Metastasio* II. 296 A tired and exhausted individual, loaded with years. 18... *Parl. Deb.*, Lord Holland did not mean to discuss the subject at any length in the present exhausted state of the House. 1846 PEEL *Sp.* 28 June in *McCarthy* *Own Times* (1879) I. 412 When [working men] shall recreate their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 1 The exhausted cart and cab horses staggered under their loads.

Hence *Exhaustedly* *adv.*, in an exhausted manner. *Exhaustedness*, exhausted state or condition, worn out condition.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 161 The poor beasts... toiled exhaustedly on. 1883 CABLE *Dr. Sevier* vi, Her skirt dropping between her knees, and her hands pressed on them exhaustedly. 1840 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXI. 713 The disquietude of utter prostration and exhaustedness produced by the application of violent remedies.

Exhauster (egzō'stā). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who, or that which, exhausts.

1743 J. ELLIS *Knowl. Div. Things* iv. 346 Now which of the Ancients was this Exhauster of Nature. 1798 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 389 Would it be no advantage to strike out one of these exhausters [wheat, rye, barley, and oats], and substitute an improver. 1853 JOHNSTON in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 1. 10 The wind... is probably a still more rapid and widely-acting exhauster of these forest lands. 1884 *Health Exhibit. Catal.* 60/ Apparatus for manufacturing concentrated manure, comprising Concentrator, Condenser, Exhauster, and Agitator.

b. In gas-making: (see quot. 1859.)

1841 *Specif. Grafton's Patent* No. 9062. 3 The gas from this end of the retort is thereafter drawn through the pipe A directly into the exhauster. 1859 CLERG *Coal Gas* 186 Various kinds of machines have been contrived for pumping the gas in a continuous flow out of the retorts—for that is in fact the principle of the action of exhausters. 1889 *Jrnl. Gas Lighting* 19 Nov. 964 The engine and exhauster are connected by a... flexible coupling.

Exhaustibility (egzō'stibīlītī). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being exhaustible; capability of being exhausted.

1836 FRASER'S *Mag.* XIII. 349 His extractive power was such, that it never admitted the exhaustibility of a subject. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* x. 367 The question of the exhaustibility of our coal-fields is highly complicated. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Exhaustibility, Benedict's term for the condition where the electro-muscular contractility diminishes greatly after a short application. 1889 COURTNEY *Mill* i. 25 The possible exhaustibility of musical combinations.

Exhaustible (egzō'stibl'), a. [f. EXHAUST v. + -IBLE.] That admits of being exhausted.

1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 587 A very small Receiver, exhaustible at a Suck or two. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L.P., Collins*, His uncle... left him about two thousand pounds; a sum which Collins could scarcely think exhaustible. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 35 Coal... and other useful substances... are not only strictly local, but exhaustible.

Exhausting (egzō'stīn), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EXHAUST in its various senses; an instance of this. Also attrib.

1530 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm. Sund.* (1823) 66 Sucke out of this realm... innumerable sommes of money yerlye, to the great exhausting of the same. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 153 The populousness of the kingdom still increaseth, notwithstanding its great exhaustings by wars, and plagues. 1827 FAREY *Steam Engine* 448 The steam... must be evacuated from it, through one or other of the two exhausting valves. 1831 LARDNER *Pneumat.* v. 280 The most simple form of instrument for producing the rarefaction of air is that which is called the exhausting syringe. 1853 *Pract. Mech. Jrnl.* VI. 209 (title of article) Blowing and exhausting fans. 1887 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 3/6 Exhausting nozzles are used as well as injecting ones, so that while fresh air is supplied foul air can be removed.

Exhausting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That exhausts; chiefly, that exhausts the strength; wearying, tiring, enfeebling.

18... MASON *Good System Med.* (L.), A series of exhausting paroxysms succeeds. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 289 The misfortune... of coming after this exhausting generalizer. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 207 A mighty effort... it was too exhausting to be repeated. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* i. There are men of spirit who are excessively exhausting to some people. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 71 The exhausting journey over the boulders and debris.

Hence *Exhaustingly* *adv.*, in an exhausting manner, so as to exhaust or tire out.

1881 BUXTON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 791 The matter... was exhaustively (some might say exhaustingly) discussed.

Exhaustion (egzō'stān), [as if ad. L. *exhaustiō-em, n. of action f. *exhaustire*: see EX-

HAUST v. Cf. F. *exhaustion*.] The action of exhausting; the state of being exhausted.

1. The action or process: a. of drawing out or forth, esp. air; b. of emptying of contents; the condition of being emptied.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* III. xx. (1682) 80 Upon the exhaustion of the air incumbent on the water [etc.]. 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat.* viii. (1806) 82 You make a more perfect exhaustion by the other method. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 623. 550 In the next tube the exhaustion has been carried further.

c. *spec.* (*Steam-Engine*) The discharge of waste steam from the cylinder; cf. EXHAUST sb. 1 a. Also attrib.

1798 *Specif. Watt's Patent* No. 1321. 5 The regulating valve is then to be shut and the exhaustion regulating valve is opened. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 107 The exhaustion-cock was shut, the steam was readmitted into the cylinder, and the operation was repeated. 1848 E. ALBAN *Steam Engine* 57 The exhaustion openings are usually made much too small. 1849 *Specif. Unwin's Patent* No. 12,410. 2 This improved method of clearance or exhaustion is applied to an engine suitable for locomotive purposes.

2. The action or process of consuming or using up completely.

1831 KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* p. v. The rapid sale and exhaustion of that work. 1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* No. 619. 449 This exhaustion [of heat] would not be complete until the absolute zero of temperature was reached.

3. The state of being exhausted of strength, energy, etc.; extreme loss of strength.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 163 There ensueth no destructive exhaustion. 1651 *Relig. Wotton* (1672) 334 Great exhaustions cannot be cured with sudden remedies. 1793 BEDDOES *Calcul.* etc. 175 In the state of temporary exhaustion the fibre loses its tone. 1854 H. MILLER *Sci. & Sch.* (1858) 253 Lacking in their utter exhaustion strength for fighting and breath for scolding. 1877 ERICHSEN *Surg.* I. 11 Exhaustion... is an occasional cause of death after severe operations.

b. The draining (anything) of valuable properties; the condition of being so drained.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* viii. (1814) 359 When cattle are fed upon land not benefited by their manure, the effect is always an exhaustion of the soil.

c. *Chem.* (See quot.)

1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-print.* 32 The precipitate from the alkaline extract of cotton, after exhaustion with boiling alcohol, was, without being previously dried, dissolved in dilute caustic soda-lye. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Exhaustion, In Pharmacy, the term is applied to any process, such as percolation, whereby the active constituents of a drug are removed in solution, leaving it exhausted.

4. Exhaustive enumeration or treatment; cf. EXHAUST v. 2 c, 4.

1668 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* iii. (1869) 96 The... lists are presented, by way, not of exhaustion, but of example.

5. a. *gen.* The process of establishing the correctness of a hypothesis by 'exhausting' all the other conceivable hypotheses relating to the question; the process of arriving at a conclusion by the successive elimination of unsuitable alternatives.

fig. 1877 OWEN in *Wellesley's Disp.* p. xxvi, By a process of exhaustion, the specific gravity of the inefficient would gradually deposit them below their betters.

b. *Math. Method of exhaustions*: (See quot. 1730-6.)

1685 J. WALLIS *Treat. Algebra* lxiii. 280 It will be necessary to premise somewhat concerning (what is wont to be called) the Method of Exhaustions. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), Exhaustions (in Mathematics) a way of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad absurdum*; shewing that if one be supposed either greater or less than the other, there will arise a contradiction. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* ii. 37 The method of exhaustions... is only an application of the general principle of limits. 1884 MEZES *Leibniz* iii. 49 The method of exhaustions... in which the area of a surface enclosed by a curve is found by inscribing polygons of an increasing number of sides.

Exhaustive (egzō'stīv), a. [f. L. *exhaustivus*, ppl. stem of *exhaustire* (see EXHAUST v.) + -IVE.]

1. Tending to exhaust or drain of strength, resources, etc.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. viii. 278 The fierce and exhaustive contentions which the rival strangers in Carnatic were waging against one another. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 98 In what imminent peril the revenues... were from the exhaustive squandering... of the Court. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xii. 70 The parasites who fed on the Queen Regent were exhaustive of the French exchequer.

2. Characterized by exhausting a subject, etc.; leaving no part unexamined or unconsidered; complete, comprehensive.

1786-9 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) II. 540 Proceeding... upon the exhaustive plan. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 585 His transcendental deduction of the categories of criticism [is] neither discretive nor exhaustive. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXII. 23 His method of handling the subject... has been termed exhaustive. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 125 *The things of friends are in common*. Where does this find its exhaustive fulfilment, but in the Communion of Saints? 1876 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 127, I shall attempt in this limited work no exhaustive survey.

b. (Cf. EXHAUSTION 5 a.)

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 405 *note*, By the exhaustive method, therefore, we see that the visit dwelt on in Gal. ii. must have been the third.

Exhaustively (egzō'stīvlī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an exhaustive manner; so as to treat of every point; fully.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 319 A system of logical division in the exhaustively bifurcate mode. 1868 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 175 It is neither my desire, nor is it my intention to treat the subject exhaustively.

Exhaustiveness (egzō'stīvnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being exhaustive.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 280 The idea of exhaustiveness as applied to logical division. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* II. v. 386 The exhaustiveness and subtlety of the thought. 1885 FARRAR in *Litr. Mag.* Dec. 500 The exhaustiveness of the curriculum of your University.

Exhaustless (egzō'stlēs), a. *poet.* and *rhetorical*. [f. EXHAUST v. + -LESS.] Incapable of being exhausted; inexhaustible.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* III, When we... Nature's... exhaustless energy respect. 1746 HERVEY *Flower Garden Medit.* (1818) I. 135 The fields are our exhaustless granary. 1845 STOCQUER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 396 An exhaustless supply of clear water. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 403 Delicate lights thrown into his characters that render them exhaustless as studies.

Hence *Exhaustlessly* *adv.*, in an exhaustless manner, so as to be inexhaustible. *Exhaustlessness*, the quality of being inexhaustible.

1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* III. 187 Exhaustlessly prolific, shall they ne'er In shapes by Fancy unconceiv'd appear? 1886 W. M. CONWAY *Flemish Artists* 20 The exhaustlessness of the miniaturist's fancy.

† **Exhaustment**. *Obs. rare*. [f. EXHAUST v. + -MENT.] The action or means of exhausting; the state of being exhausted; an instance of the same, a 'drain' of money.

1621 BP. G. WILLIAMS in *Cabala* (1654) 55 This Bishoprick being... meanly endowed in regard of the continual charge, and exhaustments of the place. 1648 *Petit. Eastern Assoc.* 22 We can see no possible end of our exhaustments.

† **Exhausture**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -URE.] The action of exhausting; the state of being exhausted; also, an instance of this.

1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1632) 970 Yet was he the feeble... by reason of so fresh exhaustures. 1687 N. JOHNSTON *Assur. Abbey Lands* 54 Alledging the exhausture of the Exchequer by the late War. 1778 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 105/2 So great an exhausture of blood and treasure. *Ibid.* The state of debility and exhausture brought on by our civil contest. 1786 *Ibid.* 174/ Religious prejudices are... wearing away in France, and... it will not require a very long succession of years for their entire exhausture.

Exhedra, var. of EXEDRA.

† **Exherb**, v. *Obs.* -o [ad. L. *exherbare*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*) + *herba* grass.] 'To take herbs from any place' (Cockeram 1623-6).

Exheredate (eks,her'edāt), v. *Now rare*. Also 7 *exheredate*, 9 *Sc.* -heridate. [f. L. *exherēdāt*-ppl. stem of *exherēdāre* to disinherit, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*) + *herēd-em* heir.]

trans. To disinherit. Also *fig.* In recent use only in Sc. writers (misspelt). It was never a term of Common Law.

1554 HULOET, *Exheredate, abominor*. [Cf. Augustine in *Ps. v.* Solent enim abominati dici exheredati.] 1623-6 COCKERAM, *Exheredate*, to disinherit. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 207 Other virtues of equal merit, must not be exheredated, or become spurious, to advance its legitimation. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxvi, 'Madam,' replied the youth, 'though exheridated and disowned, I am yet a Douglas.' 1834 M. NAPIER *Mem. Napier of Merchiston* i. 32 The anxiety of Duke Arnold was to exheridate his only son.

Hence *Exheredated* ppl. a.

1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 192 Henry [VI.] the exheridated monarch.

Exheredation (eks,her'edāt'jōn). Also 7 *exheredation*. [ad. L. *exherēdation-em*, n. of action f. *exherēdāre* to EXHEREDATE.] The action of exheredating or disinheriting; disinheritance; an instance of this.

1515 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 12 V' same ground [they] have... inclosed to their own use in exheredation and gret puidice, unto y^e Mayr. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 47 The trespass of the sonne or of the heir, shall not be a cause of exheredation of the father. 1621 W. C. tr. *Crovel's Inst.* 47 For the many Exheredations that hapned: Their Guardianship was conferred... upon the King. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. By the ancient Roman law, the father might pronounce exheredation without any cause. 1875 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 95 A general sentence of forfeiture or 'exheredation' was issued.

† **Exhereditation**. *Obs. rare* = prec.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe* C. II. 6 a, All Grauntes, Exhereditions, and other disposed goods.

† **Exhibe**, v. *Obs. rare* -1. In 5 *exhybe*. [a. F. *exhibe-r*, ad. L. *exhibere* to EXHIBIT.] *trans.* To exhibit, produce.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 245 a/2 Yf he hadde not conne exhybe and shewe the same ayen... he sholde have lost his hede.

† **Exhibent**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *exhibent-em*, pr. pple. of *exhibere*: see EXHIBIT.] One who administers (a rite). Cf. EXHIBIT v. 1.

1652 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* III. 25 Baptism received unworthily, that is, either on the exhibents or receivers part.

† **Exhibit**, ppl. *Obs.* Forms: 6 *exhibet*, -yte, *exhybet*, *exibite*, 6-7 *exhibit(e)*. [ad. L. *exhibit-us*, pa. pple. of *exhibere*: see EXHIBIT v.] = *exhibited*, pa. pple. of EXHIBIT v.

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 192 b, Worthyp exhibyte and done to the sayntes of God. 1599 WOLSEY in

Ellis *Orig. Lett.* i. 104 II. 8 Thys kyndnes exhibite from the Kyngs Hyghnes shall prolong my lyff. 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tullies Offices* ii. (1540) 103 Who is he... that wyll not prefer in his diligence exhibet the fauour of a ryche man. 1555 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 4 We have exhibit to you this present Catechisme. 1639 CHAS. I *Proclam. Scot.* 4 Some whereof were produced and exhibit by our Commissioner.

Exhibit (egzi'bit), *sb.* [ad. L. *exhibitum* pa. pple. neut. of *exhibere*: see EXHIBIT v.]

1. *Law. a.* (see quot. 1672.) b. Any document (or, more recently, any material object) produced in court and referred to and identified in written evidence.

1666 *Impeachment. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 40 The exhibite... shewed unto him... is the true... bill of ladinge. 1636 *Divine Trag.* 43 Suppressing the Gentlemans exhibits and defence. 1666 *Act 14 Chas. II.* c. 14 All the Processes, Exhibites, Writings... and Orders were had, taken, made and done in the said Court of Admiralty. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* i. ii. viii. (1743) 73 The office of the Register is to attend the court, to receive all libels, or bills, allegations and exhibits of witnesses. 1679 *Cowsl. Interpr.*, *Exhibit*, Exhibutum, When a Deed, Acquittance, or other writing is in a Chancery-suit exhibited to be proved by Witnesse, and the Examiner writes on the back that it was shewed to such a one at the time of his Examination; this is there called an Exhibit. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 46 1/2 Nagree paper fixed and marked exhibit M. 1798 *St. Papers in Ann. Reg.* 288 Eight pages of ciphered exhibits. 1888 CHITTY *5 Rep. Pat.*, etc. *Cases* 673, I have also an exhibit of goods which the Applicants manufacture or sell.

2. A detailed and formal statement of particulars (as debts, liabilities, etc.); or *orig.* one intended for production in court; *hence gen.*

1708 *Lond. Gas. No.* 3778 1/4 They are desired... to bring or send such their Exhibits of Book Debts, Bonds, etc. 1864 D. A. WELLS *Our Burden & Str.* 6 Having thus presented an exhibit of our present and prospective national liabilities.

3. *Ecll. in pl.* The documents (letters of orders, institution and induction, etc.) which a benefited or licensed clergyman may be required to produce at the first visitation after his admission. Hence, the fees payable on presenting these documents. 1699-30 BP. BRIDELL in *Usker's Lett.* (1686) 422 By Fees, he... seeks to turn... for Exhibits at Visitations. 1767 *Burn. Ecll. Law.* (1824) IV. 19 None but the bishop, or [his representative] hath right *de jure communi* to require these exhibits of the clergy. 1863 *BLVTH Hist. Notices Fincham* 72 At the Bishop's primary visitation in 1858 the synodals were 55. and the exhibits 135. 4d.

4. Something exhibited or presented to view. **† a. gen.** A spectacle, sight. *Obs.* 1676 *HALE Contempl.* i. 449 In the study of a poor Fly, there would be such a confluence of so many wonderful and difficult Exhibits in it.

b. One of the objects composing an 'exhibition'. 1864 *Leader* (Melbourne) 5 July, Exhibits for the Geelong and Western District Agricultural and Horticultural Society's Show. 1876 *Fam. Herald* 2 Dec. 79 1/2 An exhibit... in the Peruvian section... attracted an unusual share of attention. 1884 *Graphic* 16 Aug. 166 1/2 The horses were a grand show of 300 exhibits.

c. The collection of articles sent by any one person, firm, country, etc. to an 'exhibition'. 1871 *Daily News* 7 Dec. There is not much the matter... with his exhibit [of cattle]. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* June 50 The Portuguese exhibit at the last Universal Exposition at Paris. 1887 F. E. CHADWICK in *Scribn. Mag.* i. 517 1/2 The only French exhibit was that of the Bureau Veritas.

5. A showing, producing in evidence, display. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* iii. v. 95 The Play was to be presented to some few friends before the publick exhibit. 1864 *FESSENDEN in Times* 24 Dec. The power to compel an exhibit of books of accounts. 1886 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 6 1/2 There was no exhibit in these works of any deficiency of muscular perception or skill.

Exhibit (egzi'bit), *v.* Forms: 5 exhibiteto, 6-7 exhibitite, (6 exhybet, exbyte), 6- exhibit. [f. L. *exhibit*- ppl. stem of *exhibere*, f. *ex*- out + *habere* to hold.]

1. To offer, furnish, administer. **† l. trans.** To offer, present (sacrifice, etc.); to administer (an oath). *Obs.*

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* v. (1890) 21 His felaushyppe chosen by hym for to make and exhibitte the sayd sacrefyce. 1534 *MORSE Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 805 1/2 We... exhibitte our bodies a lively host. 1589 *PURTEMAN Eng. Poesie* i. xii. (Arb.) 44 To him [God] we can not exhibit ouermuch praise. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. xii. 54 The worship which naturally men exhibitte to Powers invisible. 1657 *HOWELL Londinop.* 37 That the said Commissioners should have power to exhibit an Oath.

† 2. To grant, provide, furnish; const. *to, unto*; hence, to defray (expense). *Obs.*

1548 *HALL Chron.* 195 b, *Freundes*... will not... remember a great gratuitie and benefite in time of necessitie, to them shewed and exhibited. 1563-83 *FOX A. & M.* II. 997 1/2 To D. Royston... he [Humfrey Mummuth] exhibited fortie or fiftie pounds. 1577 *VAUTROULLIER Luther on Ep. Gal.* 178 The blessing promised to Abraham and exhibited by Christ. 1577 *HAMMER Anc. Ecll. Hist.* (1619) 107 Whose necessary expences and charges Ambrose exhibited. 1597 *HOOKER Ecll. Pol.* v. ix. (1611) 319 Wee defraude them of such outward helps as wee ought to exhibit. 1663 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 32 We will exhibitte you a market. 1664 *Triana in Fuller Cause & Cure* (1867) 162 He kept Feliciano... as a gentle almsman, exhibiting diet and some slender accommodations unto him.

† b. *intr.* To provide maintenance; to give an 'exhibition'; to minister (to a person's wants).

Const. *to, unto. Obs.* Rarely *trans.*: To give an exhibition to (a student).

1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 312 [The] Deane of York... sent him to Oxford, and so long as he liued... exhibited vnto him there. a 1665 *WOOD* (cited by Webster) He was a special friend to the university... exhibiting to the wants of certain scholars. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* i. xlviii. 520 Well disposed people... used to exhibit to poor students. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 107 The sum paid out of endowments to students exhibited.

3. *trans. (Med.)* To administer (a remedy, etc.).

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 251 They were wont to exhibit it [Scammony] for a purgation. 1660 *VENNER Via Recta* viii. 168 If the meat desired be of a very naughty and ill property, then it is not to be exhibited. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 233 As if they would exhibit a medicine to the Head. 1795 N. ROBINSON *Tha. Physick* 295 Let a Vomit be exhibited in the first Place. 1821 T. SANDWITH *Observ. Med. & Surg.* 16 A tea-spoonful of the antimonial wine was exhibited every hour. 1874 A. B. GARROD *Med. Med.* (ed. 4) 166 The patient should fast for four or five hours before chloroform is exhibited.

II. To submit or expose to view; to show, display.

4. To hold out, or submit (a document) for inspection; *esp.* to produce, lodge, put in (a document) in a court of law, to append as an 'exhibit' to written evidence. Const. *to*; also *† into* (a court).

1599 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 So that the said testament be exhibited to him... in wrytyng. c 1538 *STARKEY Lett.* p. lxxv, I have not fayned to exbytte to your grace this rude commentary. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iii. i. 151 Accept this Scrowle... Which... We doe exhibitte to your Maiestie. a 1666 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* 67 They are to exhibitte the will into the Bishops court. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 44 One of the persons to whom the manuscripts were exhibited was Archbishop Sancroft. 1884 *LAW REP.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 205 The records... exhibited to the affidavits filed in the cause.

absol. 1880 *MURHEAD Tr. Instit. Gains* iv. § 163 His application for an arbiter involved an admission that he was bound to restore or exhibit.

† b. To give up (oneself to justice). *Obs. rare* -1. 1668 *HOBBS Thucyd.* (1822) 64 Pausanias... came forth and exhibited himself to justice.

5. a. To submit for consideration; to present, prefer (a petition, an accusation, etc.). Cf. i.

1599 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 16 § 11 Our true and faithful Subjects... exhibited unto us a lamentable Bill of Complaint. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. 1. 29 Why Ile Exhibit a Bill in the Parliament for the putting downe of men. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 66 May easily impetrate at Gods hands any supplication you shall exhibit. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 101/2 He... exhibited another charge of high treason against the duke. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* i. iii. 75 A discourse exhibited to the Queen's Council. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* v. 99 The several Charges exhibited by the Complainants against Mr. Ruston were frivolous and malicious. 1805 *East's Rep.* v. 353 Where two libels are exhibited against two inhabitants of a parish for rithes. 1809 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 79 Our part is merely to exhibit against the system the charge of delusion or enthusiasm. 1883 *Rules Supreme Court* xxxi. § 7 Any interrogatories may be set aside on the ground that they have been exhibited unreasonably.

† b. To promulgate, publish (a decree or order). 1693 *Mem. Ct. Tackety* iii. 2 Orders should be exhibited for maintaining Officers and Souldiers.

6. To set forth (in words or figures); to detail.

1534 *WHITTINGTON Tullies Offices* i. (1540) 27 In exhybetyng these offices and duties, we must, etc. a 1665 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1688) 490 Leave to exhibit their Mind in writing. a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* viii. (1691) 109 Mr. Samuel Fortry... exhibits the particulars. 1774 *WATSON Hist. Eng. Poetry* ii. (1840) i. 82 Which [entries] I choose to exhibit in the words of the original. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 381 The following Table exhibits the result of these experiments. 1846 *MILL Logic.* i. iii. § 1 To exhibit an enumeration of all kinds of things which are capable of being made predicates.

7. To manifest to the senses, *esp.* to the sight; to present (a material object) to view.

1573 (*title*), The Whole Works of W. Tyndall, etc. now in print here exhibited to the Church. 1669 *HAMMOND On Pe.* xxiv. 6 Annot. 138 Where God hath promised to exhibitte himself to those that worthily approach him. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 318 Out of this opening they exhibit their real head and eyes. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* i. 128 The coasts... sometimes exhibit extensive beaches. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 9 Water is... made up of two substances, neither of which can be exhibited separately, except in the gaseous form. 1837 *GORING & PRITCHARD Microgr.* 187 For a solar intended to exhibit large objects. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. iv. 33 It may be that the lake simply exhibits the colour of pure water.

b. To present to mental view.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 590 We haue of this, very many examples exhibited vnto vs. 1607 C. LEVER in *Farr S. P. Q. Eliz.* (1845) II. 522 Exhibitte, Lord, my pardon in thy prayer. 1760 *JOHNSON Let. Mrs. Thrale* 18 Apr., She and her husband exhibited two very different appearances of human nature. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F. II.* xii. 506 The general exhibited a memorable lesson of firmness and severity. 1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 532 Oxysated muriatic gas... exhibits... the surest means of checking contagion. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* iii. (1871) 84 In both, the phenomenon is still exhibited.

† c. *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs.*

1668-81 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Exhibite*... to shew it self. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 119 It is in the nature of the mind to assent to whatever appearances that exhibit when all other evidence that might correct them is removed out of her reach.

8. To represent by a figure, drawing, etc.: said also of the drawing itself.

1799 *Med. Jnrl.* i. 210 Embellished only with 34 plates,

but they exhibit mostly new, rare, and valuable plants. 1805 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 279 One of these branches is exhibited in the figure. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* vi. 63 The following method... of exhibiting caustic curves I have found exceedingly convenient.

b. To present a delineation or an embodiment of in words or in action.

1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 404 In the power of exhibiting character by means of dialogue he was deficient. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 12 [They] are to exhibit in their lives that virtue which is the basis of the state.

9. To manifest by signs, indicate the existence of, display.

1799 *Med. Jnrl.* II. 251 Countenance exhibits more distress. 1823 H. MARTINEAU *Ireland* 113 More exhibited their uncomplaining poverty in their looks and dress. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1880) I. 15 Gregory exhibits... a union of prudence... and unshinking principle. 1854 *BREWSTER More Worlds* ix. 147 The power, and wisdom, and goodness of the Creator, are exhibited to us every day and every hour.

10. To show publicly for the purpose of amusement or instruction, or in a competition; to make a show of; rarely, to perform in public.

1797 *BEWICK Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 65 A living bird exhibited in a show. 1823 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 31 This celebrated musician, whose laurel also is exhibited. 1845 *Florist's Jnrl.* 201 Mr. Eyles exhibited the best six. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mosart* 19 One of them... happening to exhibit a solo on the violin. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 112 After supper Voltaire would exhibit a magic lantern. 1876 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 57 Except to exhibit as curiosities.

absol. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xviii, Carrying their scenes... to the next village where they were to exhibit. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 145 A theatre, where a party of strolling comedians occasionally exhibit. 1818 *Jas. MILL Brit. Ind.* II. v. v. 493 With as much... regularity, as if they had been exhibiting on a parade.

b. *U. S.* To present or declaim (a speech or an essay) in public. Also *absol.*

1817 *Laws Yale Coll.* iv. § 11 If any student... shall exhibit anything not allowed by the Faculty. *Ibid.* viii. § 28 No Student who shall receive any appointment to exhibit before the class... shall give any treat of wine.

c. *intr.* for *refl.*

1863 *Mrs. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* vi. 152 He there exhibits in rampant folly.

Hence **Exhibited** ppl. a.

1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Exhibitea*, presented or offered. 1775 *ASH, Exhibited*, brought forth to view, proposed, displayed. 1861 *THORNBURY Turner* i. 258 The 'Moonlight at Millbank'... was his first exhibited oil-picture.

Exhibitable (egzibit'ab'l), a. [f. EXHIBIT v. + -ABLE.] That admits of being exhibited.

1828 *COLERIDGE Lit. Rem.* III. 388 They are all *divine*, exhibitable powers. 1860 *CHAMBERS Encycl.* s.v. *Balance of Trade*, Both actually gain, though the gain may not be exhibitable in the form of a money-balance.

Exhibitant (egzi'bit'ant), rare. [f. EXHIBIT v. + -ANT.] a. One who exhibits or displays (qualities). † b. One who prefers or presents (an accusation).

1818 *Morn. Chron.* 9 Feb., Articles of peace exhibited by the Right Honourable Henry Viscount Sidmouth... against Arthur Thistlewood. First this exhibitant saith, that in the month of April last, Arthur Thistlewood was committed to the Tower of London on charges of high treason, etc. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 16 Liberality, and generosity... secure for the memory of their exhibitant gratitude and reverence.

Exhibiter (egzi'bit'at), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who exhibits (in various senses of the vb.).

Now rare; = EXHIBITOR.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* i. i. 74 He seemes... rather swaying more vpon our part, Then cherishing th'exhibitors against vs. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 99 The master or exhibiter thereof, did... give notice unto the people, what day the prize should be performed. 1836 *HOR. SMITH Tin Trump.* (1876) 267 The pig exhibiter remonstrated with the author of the mischief.

Exhibiting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. EXHIBIT in various senses.

1660 *VENNER Via Recta* ii. 30 How many precepts ought there to be observed in the exhibiting of pure wine in respect of the age. 1643 in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 311 The giving and the exhibiting of the poison. 1721 *STRYPE Ecll. Mem.* III. xi. 106 Wealthy and well-disposed citizens deposited their charitable monies, for the exhibiting to ingenious men at the universities.

Exhibition (eksib'i'fən), Forms: 5-6 exhibi-olon, -yolon, 5 (exebucion, -hebicion), exhibi-olion, -hibyolion, -hybyoyon, 7 (exhibi-oloon), 6- exhibition. [a. OF. *exhibition*, Fr. *exhibition*, ad. late L. *exhibition-em*, n. of action f. *exhibere* to EXHIBIT.]

I. The action of providing or furnishing.

† l. Maintenance, support. *Obs.* [Cf. late L. *exhibitio et tegumentum* = 'food and raiment' (Forcellini).]

1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) VII. 259 Havyng... a litelle summe assignede to his exhibition. 1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 65, I will that... on parte therof to be applied and conuerted to theibicion and sustentacion of a perpetual chapleyn. 1567 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1572) 113 Charges for the exhibition [L. *exhibitiones*] of their Children. a 1665 *FLETCHER Nice Valour* iii. i, My maintenance, rascals; my Bulk, my exhibition! 1721 *STRYPE Parker* (1821) I. 503 To bestow £8 of the said £10... towards the use and exhibition of three grammar scholars.

† b. The 'foundation' of a grammar-school. 15... in *Whiston Cathedral Trusts* 12 That no child be

admitted to the exhibition of the said church, whose father is known to be worthy in goods above ccc^l.

† 2. *sing.* and *pl.* An allowance of money for a person's support; a pension, salary. *Obs.*

1498 *Patent Roll* 13 Hen. VII. On reasonable wages or execution. 1501 *Plumpton Corr.* 163 He sendeth you but x^{li} towards the exhibitions of my nese his wyfe. 1635 Sir R. Boyle *Diary in Lismore Papers* Ser. i. (1884) IV. 138 50^l was lent to my son . . . which I am to abate owt of his next Easter exhibition. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. 1. He must have a settled Exhibition of forty pounds a Year. 1741 *Swift Pres. St. Affairs Wks.* 1755 II. i. 215 He . . . is driven to live in exile upon a small exhibition.

† b. A gift, present. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 553 His owne bondslaves, whom he hyreth with a little exhibition, to blase his charitie. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. iii. 75. I would not doe such a thing for a joynt Ring . . . nor any petty exhibition.

3. † a. Pecuniary assistance given to a university student (*obs.* in general sense). b. Now only *spec.* A fixed sum given for a term of years from the funds of a school, college, or university, generally upon the result of a competitive examination. Cf. BURSARY 3 and SCHOLARSHIP.

a. c. 1255 SKELTON *Repl.* 143 To gyve you exhibycon To mainteyne with your skolls. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 194 They will giue a scholer some petite poore exhibition to seeme to be religious. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) xi. I have sized in Cambridge, and my friends a season Some exhibition for me there disburst.

b. 1631 T. ADAMS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 146 An exhibition of £40 per annum for two or three years. 1693 Sir R. BULKELEY in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 323 At St. Paul's school he was chosen (with a small exhibition of £10 a year . . .) to go off to Cambridge. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 91 A yearly exhibition was to be paid to four scholars. 1806 K. WHITE *Lett.* 30 June, My last term bill amounts only to £4 5s. 3d., after my exhibitions are deducted. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 37 Candidates for the (Junior Mathematical) Exhibition must be Members of the University who have not exceeded eight Terms from their matriculation inclusively.

II. 4. *Med.* The administration of a remedy.

1785 J. PEARSON in *Med. Commun.* II. 77 The most proper remedy against such a diarrhoea, is the exhibition of a cathartic. 1806 *Med. Jnl.* XV. 101 During the exhibition of all these medicines, purgative gylsters also . . . were used. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 28 As the result of the exhibition of arsenical treatment.

III. 5. The action of exhibiting, submitting for inspection, displaying or holding up to view; manifestation; visible show or display (of a feeling, quality, etc.); an instance of this. *Const. of.*

1663 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) I. xii. 162 The ancient exhibition of a gracious promise. 1693 RAY *Dissol. World* III. ix. (1732) 400 The Exhibition of the Messiah. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. v. § 17 What are all mechanic works, but the sensible exhibition of mathematic demonstrations? 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 453 The Exhibition of the usual Clearances and Certificates. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 427 A dramatic piece, or play, is the exhibition of an action. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. v. 208 Anger, if we but study its history and actual exhibitions. 1850 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 94 Dunstan never would have dared such an exhibition of presumption.

b. The action of producing (an object of litigation) in court.

1880 MUIRHEAD *tr. Instit. Gaius* IV. § 157 He is pursuer who desires exhibition or restitution.

c. *Sc. Law.* An action for compelling production or delivery of writings.

1861 in W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.*

d. *concr.* Something that is exhibited; a display, sight, spectacle.

1786 GILPIN *Observ. Mts. & Lakes* I. p. xxvii, The windings of a noble river—or some other exhibition. c. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 51 Some excellent prints . . . held in great esteem among the admirers of exhibitions of this kind. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 605 Exhibitions which humane men generally avoid.

e. To make an exhibition of oneself: to behave so as to appear in a contemptible aspect. *Colloq.*

6. A public display (of works of art, manufactured articles, natural productions, etc.); also, the place where the display is made. In early quots. often *spec.* the exhibition of pictures of the Royal Academy; now applied *esp.* to those exhibitions on a large scale of which the 'Great Exhibition' held in London in 1851 was the first and typical example.

1761 JOHNSON *Lett. Baretti* 10 June in *Boswell*, The artists have instituted a yearly exhibition of pictures and statues. . . This year was the second exhibition. 1818 BYRON *Beppo* lxxviii. No exhibition glares with annual pictures. 1824 Miss MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. ix. 183 Is it possible that the Exhibition has closed and 'Silenus' not been sold? 1851 *Expositor* 11 Jan. 163/3 The Exhibition is to be no mere fancy fair or amateur show-room. 1890 (*title*), Catalogue of the Royal Military Exhibition.

b. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxvii, It was too late to repair to the exhibition-room. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 91 The lad's own productions at Somerset House would have been quite enough to attract an exhibition-haunting amateur.

Hence *Exhibitional* a., of or pertaining to an exhibition. *Exhibitionize*, v., *nonce-ud.*, *intr.* to frequent exhibitions.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 245 Hackneyed as we are in exhibitionizing, we did not contemplate this scene without the liveliest pleasure. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* (1884)

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III. 294 There is no touch of merely exhibitional genius. 1886 *New Princeton Rev.* I. 121 Madame and her suite had gone to partake of their yearly exhibitional refreshments.

Exhibitioner (eksib'jənər). [*f.* prec. + -ER¹.] † 1. One who pays for (a person's) maintenance. *Obs.*

c. 1575 FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 438 To make a fond flourish a farre of in wordes of common wrangling, to please your patrones and exhibitioners.

2. One who holds an exhibition at a university. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. III. 227 (an. 1536) Yet severe impositions and heavy Taxes were laid on them; a fifth part for Repairs, a tenth at least for an Exhibitioner. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 Jan. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 319 10 Exhibitioners who are to study the Hebrew and Greek Tongues. 1843 COLERIDGE in Arnold *Stanley's Life & Corr.* (1844) I. i. 9 Corpus is a very small establishment . . . with four exhibitioners. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 117 There is a power of renewal . . . if the College are satisfied with the Scholar or Exhibitioner.

3. = EXHIBITOR 1, 2.

1791 G. WAKEFIELD *Enquiry Publ. Worship* 30 The effect is not so correspondent to the nature of the expected visitant, as to the faculties of the exhibitioner. 1792 — *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 42 note, The indefensible mode of our dissenting exhibitioners. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 730 There is among the present exhibitioners [at the Royal Academy] no lack of this kind of talent.

Exhibitionist (eksib'jənist). *rare*—¹. [*f.* as prec. + -IST.] One who takes part in an exhibition or public performance; a performer.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 571 The whole of the service is to devolve upon the clergyman and the precentor, with a few hired or trained exhibitionists.

Exhibitive (egzi'bittiv), a. [*ad. mod. L. exhibitus*, *f. exhibit*: see EXHIBIT v. and -IVE.]

† 1. Having the function of imparting or communicating. Cf. EXHIBIT v. 1. *Const. of. Obs.*

1550 BUCER *Conf. de Euch.* § 54 Malo dicere . . . pane & vino dari corpus & sanguinem Domini, quam significari, et panem hic signum esse corporis exhibitivum quam signum simpliciter. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 98 The signs of the old Testament be not in his judgment exhibitivie of any grace, but significative only. 1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Apol. Prot.* IV. i. 112 That the Species of Bread and Wine are not only Signs . . . but that they are also Exhibitive and Communicative . . . of the very things that they represent.

2. Having the property or function of exhibiting or showing forth. *Const. of.*

1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 32 Together with his Covenant, the Lord adioneth a Seale, or exhibitivue Signe. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 45. 112 Words exhibitivie of a double figure. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 168 The Sacramental Bread . . . representative and exhibitivie of the natural Body.

† 3. Used for: Self-manifesting. (Of the Divine mind: by Norris opposed to *conceptive*.) *Obs. rare.* 1698 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 159 The Simple Essences of Things . . . are the same with that [sc. the Divine] Understanding it self, consider'd as variously exhibitivie or representative. *Ibid.* 352 By the mind of God Exhibitivie, is meant the essence of God, as thus or thus imitable, or participable by any Creature.

Hence *Exhibitively* *adv.*

1610 T. HIGGONS *Serm. Pauls Crosse* 3 Mar. (1611) 21 This grace is, equally, in all the persons, but originally in the Father, exhibitively in the Son. 1739 WATERLAND *Sacram. Part Eucharist* 12 The Trope lies in the Verb *was*, put for signify, or exhibitively signify.

Exhibitor (egzi'bitor). [*a. L. exhibitor*, agent-n. *f. exhibere* to EXHIBIT.]

1. One who shows (something) as a curiosity; a showman, one who produces in public a show or spectacle. Cf. EXHIBITOR b.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xi. 245 The exhibitors of that shew politiquely had plac'd Whiffers arm'd and link'd through the Hall. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VIII. 29 The spectator, who a while was pleased More than th' exhibitor himself. a. 1845 Hood *Ode to J. Ireland* I, Oh, very reverend Dean and Chapter, Exhibitors of giant men. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 19 The exhibitor told us a wonderful story.

2. One who contributes an article for public exhibition.

1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 205 The only exhibitor in the class for 12 species. 1851 *Expositor* 11 Jan. 163/3 The hosts of exhibitors [at the Exhibition of 1851].

Hence *Exhibitorship*.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 72/1 Medal and Honourable Mention become little more than a certificate of exhibitorship.

Exhibitory (egzi'bitorī), a. and *sb.* [*ad. L. exhibitorius*, *f. exhibere*: see EXHIBIT and -ORY.]

A. *adj.*

1. A. Intended to exhibit, set forth, or display. b. Of or pertaining to display or exhibition.

1772 WARTON *Life Sir T. Pope* (1780) 379 note, An exhibitory bill . . . of expences for their removal this year. 1849 RUSKIN *Serv. Lamp* i. § 8. 18 The treatment of the Papists' temple is eminently exhibitory; it is surface work throughout. 1879 H. N. HUDSON *Hamlet* Pref. 15 Knowledge . . . less available for . . . exhibitory purposes. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 101 The gay, storm-beleaguered camp, in the words of its exhibitory press, began to 'boom'.

2. Intended to cause the exhibition or production of an article in dispute.

1886 MUIRHEAD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 709/1 If the respondent obeyed the order in a restitutory or exhibitory decree, there was an end of the matter.

† B. *sb.* A procedure with regard to the 'exhibition' of remedies. *Obs.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 14 Physicians . . . (whose exhibitories to themselves do not parallel their prescriptions . . . to others).

Exhilarant (egzi-lārānt), a. and *sb.* [*a. F. exhilarant*, *ad. L. exhilarant-em*, pr. pple. of *exhilarare* to EXHILARATE.]

A. *adj.* That exhilarates; exhilarating.

1866 Mrs. WHITNEY L. *Goldthwaite* xii. 294 The exhilarant draught in which they drank the mountain-joy. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* Introd. 49 The breeze . . . and the tide . . . impart a healthy and an exhilarant stimulus.

B. *sb.* An exhilarating medicine.

1803 PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* I. 329 It has been holden in high repute as a cordial and exhilarant [*sic*]. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 371 The use of this drug as an exhilarant [*sic*] is not confined to the poor. a. 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1849) 164 An exhilarant and a cordial which rejoiced and strengthened him. 1868 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 390 Exhilarants are medicines whose primary effect is to cause an exaltation of the spirits.

Exhilarate (egzi-lārēt), v. Forms: 7-8 *exhilarate*, (6-*arite*), 6-*exhilarate*. [*ad. L. exhilarat-* ppl. stem of *exhilarare*, *f. ex-* (see *Ex-pref.*¹) + *hilaris* cheerful: see HILARITY.]

1. *trans.* To make cheerful or merry; to cheer, enliven, gladden (a person, his spirits, etc.).

1540 MORVINE *Vives' Introd. Wycl.* Ev. b. A cleane and a pure conscience maye exhilarate the mynde. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. vi. iii. Sundry are the means . . . to exhilarate a sorrowfull heart. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xxxviii. 22 Peregrine . . . advised him to exhilarate his spirits with a glass of wine. a. 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 36 He would be exhilarated at the sight of the first beggar that he saw. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xx. (1813) 426 Frost . . . exhilarates our spirits. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxvii, It seemed greatly to delight and exhilarate him to say so.

b. To impart cheerfulness to, enliven (a thing or pursuit).

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 ¶ 5 A select company of curious men, who met once a week to exhilarate their studies. 1795 ANDERSON *Embassy China* 274 A joyous dinner, exhilarated by plenty of spirits.

† 2. *intr.* To become cheerful. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1600 BACON *Sp. in Parl.* in *Lett. & Life* (1874) VII. 177 The shining of the sun, whereby all things exhilarate, is hindered by clouds.

Exhilarating (egzi-lārēt'ing), *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING².] That exhilarates; cheering, enlivening, inspiring.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. ix. (1851) 87 Marriage . . . was especially giv'n as a cordiall and exhilarating cup of solace. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 66 A Continual Tide Flows from th' exhilarating Fount. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Denham*, Nothing is less exhilarating than the ludicrousness of Denham. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* IV. (1897) 76 We . . . started for another exhilarating gallop. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxv. 519 The air which was exhilarating to Europeans.

Hence *Exhilaratingly* *adv.*

1850 in OGILVIE.

Exhilaration (egzi-lārēt'jən). Also 7-8 *exhilaration*. [*ad. late L. exhilaration-em*, n. of action *f. exhilarare* to EXHILARATE.]

1. The action or means of exhilarating; a cheering or enlivening influence.

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Exhilaration*. 1669 J. MAXWELL *tr. Herodian* (1635) 301 To use all . . . exhilarations for joy of the gods wedding. 1792 V. KNOX *Serm.* xi. 247 This remedy . . . enlivens . . . by an unnatural exhilaration. 1804 LONGF. *Falc. Ser. Feder.* 139 There was . . . that wild exhilaration in the air.

2. The condition or feeling of being exhilarated.

1606 BACON *Sylva* § 721 Exhilaration hath some Affinity with Joy. 1802 COGAN *Philos. Treat. Passions* I. ii. (ed. 2) 63 Every species of torpor is subdued; an exhilaration succeeds. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxiv, A bill of fare that might kindle exhilaration in the breast of a misanthrope. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. v. 388 The feeling of . . . exhilaration will last for several hours.

Exhilarative (egzi-lārēt'iv), a. [*f. L. exhilarat-* ppl. stem of *exhilarare* to EXHILARATE + -IVE.] Tending to produce exhilaration.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 356 Pamphlets . . . sapid, exhilarative. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* Feb. 133 It was a morning most exhilarative. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 200 A feeling of lassitude . . . preceded . . . by a short period of exhilarative excitement.

Exhilarator (egzi-lārēt'ər). [*f. EXHILARATE* v. + -OR.] One who, or that which, exhilarates.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 88 We certainly do not approve of cards and wagers as the best exhilarators of the spirits. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 279 Where Erskine parted his mantle of puns among the . . . aspiring exhilarators of the Bar.

Exhilaratory, a. *rare*. [*f. EXHILARATE* v. + -ORY.] Having the effect of exhilarating.

1871 L. STEPHEN *Playground of Europe* 284 The danger is trifling enough to be merely exhilaratory. **Exhilitant**, bad form of EXHILIENT, *Obs.*

Exhort (egzi'hōrt, egzōrt), v. Forms: 4-6 *exhort* (e-, horte, 4-*exhort*). [*ad. L. exhort-ari*, *f. ex-* intensive + *hortari* to encourage: see HORTATORY. Cf. *F. exhorter* and ENHORT. Not now in colloquial use.]

1. *trans.* To admonish earnestly; to urge by stimulating words to conduct regarded as laudable. Said also of circumstances, etc.: To serve as an incitement. a. *simply*.

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 30 If prestis overwile exort or monest be peple. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 247 He soo exorted me that at the houre of mydnyghte he made me to aryse hastily. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 25 To the wych purpos . . . the tyme exhortyth us. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Offices 19 Then shall the minister exhort the sick: person after this fourme. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iv. 46 (Qq.)

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Examples, gross as earth, exhort me. 1895 LYTON Falkland 40 Write to me. exhort me, admonish me. *absol.* c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 31 Pe prest be myti to exhort in al doctryn. 1556-34 TINDALE 2 *Tim.* iv. 2 Exhorte with all longe sufferinge and doctryne. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxv. 131 The words. of him that Exhorteth. a 1845 BARHAM *Engl. Leg.*, *Terry Jarvis*, Whether the Rev. Mr. Hyndry exhortet or made way for the Rev. Mr. Tearbrain. 1881 BIBLE (R.V.) *Rom.* xii. 8 He that exhorteth, to his exhorting.

b. Const. to with *inf.* or *subord. clause*.
1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. (1890) 19, 1 the exhorte and counceyll that thou ne defoylle nomore thyn hondes wyth my bloode. 1532 *Thynne's ed. of Chaucer's L. G. W. Hyps. & Medea* 73 That he in his newewe Iason wolde exhorte To saylen to that londe. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* ix. 26 Thy prophetes (which exhorted them so earnestly, that they shulde conuerse vnto the). 1611 BIBLE *Tit.* ii. 6 Yong men likewise exhort, to bee sober minded. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-think. in Math.* § 37, I have long ago done what you so often exhort me to do. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abbs.* (1869) I. v. 226 The bishops were exhorted not to engage in secular affairs more than was necessary.

c. Const. to an action or course, a condition.
1599 MORE *Dyaloge* 1. Wks. 162/2 To call and exorte the worlde from all pleasure of the fleshe to the puritie and clenness of the body and soule. 1594 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* i. x. (1611) 25 The Apostle, in exhorting men to contentment. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. IX. 185 Commonly we exhort to good actions, we instigate to ill. a 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* ii. 45, I through each city. Have pass'd, exhorting. Greece To bold defence. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 79 The people would be exhorted to liberality.

2. With *obj.* a thing: To recommend earnestly; to insist upon.

c 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd in Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 47 What I exhorte Not herde is. 1556-34 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* vi. 2 These thynges teache and exhorte. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 179 While we. Designing or exhorting glorious Warr. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 8 Exhorting the repeal of those laws, so contrary to charity. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 96 He. again exhorted a reform.

† **Exhort**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] = EXHORTATION.

c 1475 *Partenay* 3972 By the exort of vntrew man. 1525 L.D. BERNERS *Friss.* II. Pref., The princely exhorte, whiche. our foresaid graciously souerayne gaue me. 1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.*, Did he make a large exhort unto concord? c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xi. 183 Everywhere he breathed exhort. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xii. 324 Drown Hector's Vaunts in loud Exhort of Fight. 1839 A. W. FONBLANQUE *Engl. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 238 Perpetual exhort to a new birth unto Toryism.

† **Exhortance**, *Obs.* In 7 *Sc. exhortans*. [f. as prec. + -ANCE.] = EXHORTATION.

(But possibly *exhortans* may be an abbreviation in the MS. for *exhortations*.)

c 1646 T. CRAFTURD *Hist. Univ. Edinb.* (1808) 45 He [Mr. Robert Rollock]... with most pithy exhortans setting them on to virtue and pietie.

† **Exhortary**, *Obs. rare* -1. In 6 -arie. [f. EXHORT *sb.* + -ARY.] = EXHORTATION.

1824 LODGE *Alarum* 54 The father. having ended this exhortarie is answered. of his dissembling sonne thus.

Exhortation (eks'pōt'at'jən). Forms: 4-5 *exort*, *exhortacioun*, 5-6 *exhortacion*, *-yon*, *exortacion*, (6 *exhortatyoun*, *exortation*) 5-*exhortation*. [ad. L. *exhortātiō-em*, n. of action f. *exhortāri* to EXHORT. Cf. Fr. *exhortation*.]

1. The action or process of exhorting, of earnestly admonishing or urging to what is deemed laudable conduct; an instance of this.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* iv. 13 Til I come take tent to redyng, to exhortacioun and techyng. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. viii. 720 Eftyr. syndry exhortatyounys. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 6 To gadre money or tresor by subtyl exhortation. 1505 FISHER *Penit. Pt.* Wks. 1 This treatyse. was made. at the exortacion and steryng of. pryncesse Margarete. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 30 Their mother gaf exhortacion to ilkane of thame. a 1656 HALES *Tracts* (1677) 11 Exhortations from all sin. a 1732 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1723) II. vi. 224 There is no Room for any Exhortations to charity. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* III. Intro., A great part of the Preacher's business consists of Exhortation. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 177 An exhortation to the youthful monarch to check his own self-indulgence.

2. A set speech delivered for the purpose of exhorting; a discourse; esp. a formal address in the course of a religious observance, liturgical formula or rite. Also in phrase, *To make an exhortation*.

c 1450 *Why I can't be a Nun* 373 in E. E. P. (1862) 148 Now, ladies, taketh gode hede to thys exhortacion That I have tawgt yow in thys lore. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxvii. 215 All the people war gathered about him, to heare him make an exortacion. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 326 The place. where Moses made those divine exhortations some say was Bethabara. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* ii. ix. (1739) 582 As the Exhortation before the Communion suggests to us. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey v.* The clergyman delivering (very unaffectedly and simply) the closing exhortation. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 28 The result of this exhortation was a long and. important session.

3. *attrib.*

1872 SHIPLEY *Glossary* 190 *Exhortation Week*, The week before Septuagesima Sunday; so called in the Eastern Church because the faithful are then exhorted to prepare for the Great Fast. Also called *Exhortatory Week*.

Exhortative (egz'pōt'at'iv), *a.* [ad. L. *exhortātivus*, f. *exhortāri*: see EXHORT and -IVE. Cf. F. *exhortatif*, -ive.] Of, pertaining to, or containing exhortation; intended to exhort.

1564 J. WHITE (title), *Agapetus*, An Exposition of Chapters Exhortative. 1583 [see CONSULTATIVE]. 1631 WEVER

Anc. Fun. Mon. 246 Laurence writ. exhortative Epistles to the Bishops. 1687 T. TRAMALLIER in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 213 The exhortative part of his Speech. c 1810 COLERIDGE *Notes on Jer. Taylor, Lit. Rem.* III. 301 The words of the Apostle are exhortative and dehortative. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 231 The dictatorial exhortative style of the leading journal. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt* I. x. 317 A few words. exhortative to charity.

Hence **Exhortatively** *adv.*

1693 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* (1850) I. 146 Some read these words exhortatively.

Exhortator (eks'pōt'at'or), *rare* -o. [a. late L. *exhortator*, agent-n. f. *exhortāri* to EXHORT.] One who exhorts or encourages; = EXHORTER.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Penny Cycl.* In mod. Dicts.

Exhortatory (egz'pōt'at'ōri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *exhortatōri-us*, f. *exhortāri*: see EXHORT *v.* and -ORY.]

A. adj. Of, pertaining to, or containing exhortation, intended to exhort.

1544 'H. STALBRYDGE' (title), Epistel exhortatorie. against the pompous popysh Bishops. 1616 N. BRENT tr. *Sarp's Hist. Connc. Trent* (1676) 314 They used. an exhortatory remedy to the Prelates. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* iii. ix. 269 An exhortatory conclusion to our brethren at home. 1760 ARNOT *Hist. Edin.* i. (1816) 38 The minister preached an exhortatory discourse. 1818 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 448, I could take no part in it [the discussion] but an exhortatory one. 1870 tr. *Lang's Comm. Ecll.* 76 The entire contents. are of an exhortatory character.

† **B. sb.** An exhortatory discourse. *Obs.*

1656 H. HAMMOND (title), A Parænesis or Exhortatory to all True Sons of the Church. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* i. 37 Justin Martyr. in his Exhortatory to the Gentiles.

Exhorter (egz'pōt'at'or). Also 6 *exhortoure*, *Sc. exhortar*. [f. EXHORT *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who exhorts or urges on to action. *Obs.*
1554 HULOET, *Exhortoure*, *suasor*. 1554 T. MARTIN *Marr. Priests* A a iv, A moste deuoute exhorter, & a most earnest perswader. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 85/2 Socrates as being a Man Absolute and Perfect. never needed any exhorter. 1875 C. F. WINGATE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 146 He took a lively interest in prayer-meetings. and was an earnest exhorter.

2. *spec.* In various Christian Churches, a person appointed to give religious exhortation under the direction of a superior minister. Cf. EVANGELIST 3 c.

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 88 It was ordant be the Ministeris, exhortaris and reidaris of this realm. 1564 *Act Edin. Gen. Assembly* 25 Dec., An Act. 'Ordaining every Minister, Exhorter and Reader to have one of the Psalm Books'. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 40 The General Assembly [to] appoint the proportion how much shall a Superintendent have. how much an Exhorter, how much a Reader. 1772 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 5 June, One of these exhorters was Jacob Rowell.

Exhorting (egz'pōt'it'ing), *vb. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EXHORT; encouragement, instigation; an exhortation, address.

c 1480 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xx. 65 The proude mayden in amours, after this exhortyng. sayde that she sholde noo more speke therof vnto her. 1490 — *Eneydos* xl. 132 Euander slewe his fader by exhortyng of his moder that vycta was called. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxviii. xcvi, The godly Frier. With new exhortings bad her to beware.

Exhume (eks'hium'e), *v.* Also 6 *pa. pple.* *exhumate*. [f. med. L. *exhumāre* ppl. stem of *exhumāre* to EXHUME.] = EXHUME *v.* *lit.* and *fig.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 796 The Kyng hearyng his subject to be exhume and brent without his knowledge. 1619 'R. JONES' [Lushington] in *Phenix* (1708) II. 480 The Women gave the Watch-word to the Disciples, who immediately do exhume his Body. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 175 His [Wiclif's] Body was Exhumated and Burnt. *Ibid.* I. 272 The present Sermon-maker would needs exhume poor Fryar John. 1846 WORCESTER cites DR. HITCHCOCK. 1881 *Gd. Words* XXII. 45/1 The writer whose hands are cramped with the pen will draw his legs from under the desk, and. exhumating his knapsack, dry with a winter's dust, [will] make straight for the mountain.

Exhumation (eks'hium'e-t'jən). [a. Fr. *exhumation*, ad. med. L. *exhumātiō-em*, n. of action f. *exhumāre* to EXHUME.] The action or process of digging up or removing (a body, etc.) from beneath the ground. Also, an instance of this.

1797 W. SEWARD *Suppl. to Anecd.* 288 Tracts relative to the exhumation in the great church at Dunkirk. 1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXI. 373 The details of this barbarous exhumation are curious. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 344 The dead body of Arsenius was, after exhumation, produced before the council of Tyre. 1854 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. iii. vi. 163 The exhumation of two oaken cists. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 114 Febrile affections produced by exhumations. of bodies.

Exhumator (eks'hium'e-t'or), [agent-n. f. L. *exhumāre* to EXHUME.] One who exhumes.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 321 The fraternal embrace of the exhumator of Tom Paine's bones. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 271 The exhumators of the remains of Adam Smith. 1832 MACINNIN in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 417 If the reformers of our day have no Hampden, they have his exhumator and biographer, Lord Nugent.

Exhume (eks'hium'e), *v.* [ad. F. *exhumer*, ad. med. L. *exhumāre* (13th c. in Du Cange), f. *ex-* out + *hum-*us ground.]

1. *trans.* To dig out or remove (something buried) from beneath the ground.

1783 WATSON *Philip III* (L.), More than a dozen bodies

were thus unnecessarily exhumed. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 101 It was not the manner of those days to exhumate. the bodies of holy men. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 643 Bones that have been exhumed by the waves. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 48 No less than 17 canoes had been. exhumed. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 112 The wild animals might have exhumed the body.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To unearth, bring to light.

1819 SCOTT *Let.* 3 Oct. in *Lockhart*, I. go a day sooner to exhume certain old monuments of the Rutherfords at Jedburgh. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* I. i. 104 The industry of modern antiquarians has exhumed two or three obscure works. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* iii. iii. 403 The letters of the royal assassin. were exhumed.

2. To remove the overlying soil from. *rare*.
1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 31 When we exhume an old land-surface the remains of Mammals may be found in tolerable plenty.

Hence **Exhumed** *ppl. a.* (in quot. *fig.*).

1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 19 They will give to those, as it were, exhumed verities a degree of weight and prominence. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xii. 356 The aborigines of these new and exhumed regions.

Exhumer (eks'hium'e), [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who exhumes.

1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xxxi. 243 The exhumers of Pompeii. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 5/2 The work of the exhumers is amply repaid.

Exhybe: see EXHIBE, *Obs.*

Exibilate, exiccate, etc.: see EXSIBILATE, etc.

† **Exiconize**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. Gr. ἐξικονίζω, f. ἐξ- (see EX- *pref.*) + εἰκών image.] *trans.* To portray, depict.

1641 EARL MANCHESTER in *Mountague's Let.*, etc. 12 Our faith. is no other but what is exiconized in the Apostles' creed.

[**Exidemic**, -al: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

† **Exient**, *Chronol. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *exiens*, pr. pple. of *exire*: see EXIT. Cf. *transient*.] Preceded by a numeral: The (first, second, etc.) year reckoned from any epoch.

1677 CARY *Chronol.* 67 The fourth Exient of the sixth Olympiad. *Ibid.* 223 The 3rd exient of Asa.

Exies (eks'iz), *sb. pl. Sc.* [? corruption of ACROSS.] ? Hysterics.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxv, 'Jenny Rintherout has ta'en the exies, and done naething but laugh and greet'. 1818 — *Br. Lamm.* xi, 'The cook-maid in the trembling exies'.

|| **Exigant** (eks'izant), *a.* [Fr. pr. pple. of *exiger*, ad. L. *exigere*: see EXIGENT.] = EXACTING *ppl. a.* 3. Also used (with *sbs.* denoting women) in fem. form **Exigante** (eks'izant).

1803 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* viii, Clarence Hervey had been used to the brilliant and exigante lady Delacour. 1837 C. TESS BLESSINGTON in C. Heath *Bk. of Beauty* 190 It scarcely satisfied the jealous and exigant lover. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 22 Falling into the jealous, exigant, selfish type of affection.

Exigence (eks'idzəns). Also 7 *exegence*. [a. F. *exigence*, ad. L. *exigentia*, f. *exigent-em*, pr. pple. of *exigere*: see EXIGENT.]

1. The state or fact of being exigent; urgent want; need, necessity.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* i. xx. (Arb.) 58 A priuat person, whose manner of life and calling hath no such exigence. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vii. xvi, Their violence. Was none, or weak in time of greatest exigence. 1691 T. H[ALE] *New Invent.* 130 So many. as will suffice in time of Exigence. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxi, A churchwarden who feels the exigence of whitewash.

† b. What is needed or required; demands, exigency, need, requirement; = EXIGENCY 2. *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* i. xiv. (1611) 43 According to the exigence of that speciall end whereunto they are intended. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 92 The nature of his offices. and the whole exigence of the Epistle proclaim him Bishop. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* l. 443 For the convenient support of the Exigences of my nature and condition. 1710 *Tatler* No. 252 ¶ 2 If we drink the least Proportion beyond the Exigence of Thirst. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 557 Ghostly counsel, if it. fall below the exigence. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. ix. 287 Supervisors, with powers adapted to the exigence of the case.

2. A pressing state of circumstances, or one demanding immediate action or remedy; a sudden or pressing necessity; an emergency; a difficulty, extremity, strait.

1643 *True Informer* 15 His Majesty. summoned all his Nobles to appeare, to advise with them in this exigence. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* iv, A warlike Fantome By heaven created for this exigence. 1708 C. MATHER *Magd. Chr.* II. iv. (1852) 124 Mr. Winthrop. being. in this exigence chosen the governour. 1766 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. xi. (1840) 160 God himself relieved the Israelites in every exigence. 1804 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* xliii, Escape. as unexpected as the exigence was threatening. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 434 Falstaff is equal to any exigence.

3. As a personal quality: Exactingness. *rare*. [After Fr. use; cf. EXIGENT.]

1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. ii. 35 Mortgaging my time and patience by her exigence every hour in the day. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. 102 The habit of exigence. That last is not a common English word.

Exigency (eks'idzənsi). [ad. L. *exigentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] The quality of being exigent.

1. a. Exigent character, pressing state (of circumstances, etc.), stringency (of requirements).
b. Urgent want; pressing necessity; an instance of this; in *pl.* pressing needs, straits.

a. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. x. 224 Such immediate assistance as the exigency of her affairs required. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* i. iv. (1817) 66 To inspire them with fortitude proportioned to the increasing exigency of the service. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* ix. (1852) 289 Nor whatever the exigency of our circumstances, can we rationally doubt of needful assistance. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 577 The exigency of the case warranted him in borrowing... a fine horse belonging to Dare.

b. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 70 [He] was driven to such an exigency that he was constrained [etc.]. 1649 *Gentl. Calling* (1666) 88 The amazing Exigencies of a sinking Man... excuse the folly of catching at Reeds. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) i. 79 The Romans in great Exigency, sent for their Dictator from the Plow. 1707 ADDISON *Pres. St. War Wks.* 1746 III. 245 We already complain of our want of bullion and must at last be reduced to the greatest exigencies. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) III. ii. 260 The natural exigency my father was under of rubbing his head. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Panath.* ii. 37 The extreme exigency of the moment. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VIII. 61 Yet the Exigencies of England required peace.

2. That which is needed or required; demands, needs, requirements: a. *sing.*; now *rare* exc. in *Law* (see quot. 1883). b. *pl.*

a. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iii. i. (1588) 329 The residue were fined... according to the exigency and temper of their fault. 1664 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., The various exigency of times and occasions. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. vi. i. 37 In his demands upon the Rajah... Mr. Hastings had exceeded the exigency. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* xxxii. (1853) 164 The talents of Mahomet rose to the exigency of the moment. 1883 SIR F. POLLOCK in *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench 433 When the sheriff has seized the debtor's goods, it is his duty to go on selling until he shall have realized enough to satisfy the exigency of the writ.

b. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* iv. 73 Devout persons are directed to several saints, for their several exigencies. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iii. I intreat you will never suffer Mr. Wood to be a judge of your exigencies. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* iv. 28 Those who think God will... work miracles... to meet the exigencies of theology.

† **Exigendary.** *Law. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *exigendarius*, f. *exigenda*: see EXIGENT sb.² and ARY.] = EXIGENTER.

1607 COWEL *Interpr. Exigendarie* of the common bank... is otherwise called Exigenter. 1721 in BAILEY. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Exigent (e): see EXIGENT sb.²

Exigent (eksidžent), a. and sb.¹ Also 5-ento, 6-7 **exegent** (t, 7 **exigent**. [ad. L. *exigent-em*, pr. pple. of *exigere*, f. *ex-* out + *agere* to drive: see EXACT v. Cf. OF. *exigent*.] A. *adj.*

1. Requiring immediate action or aid; pressing, urgent.

1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. on Ps. Tracts* (1727) 617 That exigent cry for help. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld. Wks.* VIII. 46 At this exigent moment the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Univ. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 94 A fop... in exigent circumstances, will play the manly part. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* II. lxxxiii. 98 There were other and more exigent demands [upon Denison's] means.

2. Requiring a great deal; demanding more than is reasonable; exacting, pressing.

1808 A. W. FONBLANQUE *Engl. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 124 It was said of some exigent man, that, etc. 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* ii. ii. A love that clings not, nor is exigent, Encumbers not the active purposes, Nor drains their source. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Clubs Wks.* (Bohn) III. 92 Varied foods, climates, beautiful objects... are the necessity of this exigent system of ours. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1878) 76 His restlessness... was never tyrannical and exigent.

b. Const. of.

1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. i. ii. But now this body, exigent of rest, Will needs put in a claim. 1871 MORLEY *Vauvenargues Crit. Misc.* 20 An age when the intellect is usually most exigent of supremacy.

B. sb.¹

† 1. A state of pressing need; a time of extreme necessity; a critical occasion, or one that requires immediate action or remedy; an emergency, extremity, strait. To bring, drive, put, etc. to, to take (an) exigent. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Ord. Fools* 4 Bacus and Iuno hath set abroche a tonne, [And] Brouthe the [r] braynys vn-to exigente. 1548 *Hye way to Spytell* Hous 1011 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 67 In theyr fury they be so violent, That they wyll bring one to an exigent. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 3 The duke seeing himselfe to be driven to such an exigent. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iv. (1622) 413 In steed of doing any thing as the exigent required, he began to make circles. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* i. xvi. (1640) 162 God will have a well in store, and shew it us at the exigent. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* iv. 300 In such Exigents this Manipulus may be recurred to. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1818 in TODD.

b. Last pinch; end, extremity.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* n. (1625) 92 Here by degrees is passed to the last exigent. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* ii. v. 9 These Eyes... Waxe dimme, as drawing to their Exigent. 1600 Dr. DODDOLL iv. iii. in Bullen O. P. I. III. 146, I feare my barbarous rudeness to her Hath driven her to some desperate exigent. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Elis.* (1641) 141 What a dangerous exigent must she needs come to, whose life was thus assaulted?

† 2. *pl.* Needs, requirements. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Esdras* vii. 65 He is bountiful, because he will give according to exigentes. 1641 CHAS. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 536 Most effectual and proper for the present exigents of the Kingdom. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 11 Because it is not accommodate to all Uses and Exigents.

b. A required amount; a needed quantity.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 337 His enterprise Marked out anew, its exigent of wit Apportioned.

Hence **Exigently** *adv.*, in an exigent manner.

1889 W. SHARP in *Academy* 30 Nov. 352/3, I... cannot but hope that he will not pursue too exigently his latest method.

† **Exigent**, sb.² *Law. Obs.* Also 5-6 **exigend**.

[In 15th c. *exigend*, a. AF. *exigende*, ad. med. L. *exigenda*, gerundial pple. of *exigere*: see prec.] A writ commanding the sheriff to summon the defendant to appear and deliver up himself upon pain of outlawry; also called *writ of exigent*.

1329a BRITTON I. ii. § 8 Et si le pleyntif face default a nuli Counte, adunc cessent les exigendes jekes a nostre venue en le pays. 1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 491. II. 161 He hath taken suerte that ye shall appere in the crastino animum upon the exigents returnable. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 24 By reason of eny processe or exigend made within the same Countie. 1502-3 *Plumpton Corr.* 173 On tuesday last was the court... and then was there none exegent called agaynst you. 1508 *Ibid.* 204 If I wold suffer the exigend, which I had agaynst you, not to goe out agaynst you. 1670 VAUGHAN *Bushell's Case in Phenix* (1721) I. 429 The Party came into court and demanded Oyer of the Exigent. 1678 BUTLER *Hudibras* III. i. 1036 What Charms (must that Lady have), that can... null Decree and Exigent. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 283 If a non est inventus is returned upon all of them, then a writ of exigent or *exigi facias* may be sued out. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

b. Phrases: Clerk of the Exigents; to put in exigent; to sue to (an) exigent.

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* II. xiv. (1609) 61 The Clarke of the Exigent is to frame all manner of Processes of *Exigi facias*. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 114 a. Goods and chattels of those that be put in exigent. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 146 This Beavor, in Michaelmas term, had caused him to be sued to exigent. 1677 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1209/4 Benjamin Hill, late Clerk of the Exigents. 1690 in PICTON *L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 300 John Hodgson is sued to an Exigent by one John Brier... in Trespass.

Exigent (eksidžent), v. [f. EXIGENT sb.¹ and 2.] *trans.* † a. To subject (a person or thing) to. b. To carry out a writ of exigent against.

1626 S. H. GOLD. *Law* 4 [They] forfeit their faith... to their Lord, the Publike Welfare, by exigenting it to intolerable sufferings and dangers. 1837 PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* iv. 241 Were you by the Coroner in County Court duly exigent and proclaimed?

† **Exigenter.** *Law. Obs.* Also 7 **exigentor**, -egenter. [a. AF. *exigenter*, f. *exigente*, *exigende*: see EXIGENT sb.²] An officer of the Court of Common Pleas who made out all exigents and proclamations in cases pertaining to outlawry. Also, in 18-19th c., a similar officer of the Court of King's Bench.

1432 *Act to Hen. VI.* c. 4 Null Filicer Exigentor ne autre Officer. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 1 The Felysour or exigenter in whose office suche sute is taken. 1654 *View Regulation of Chancery* 20 The Filicers and Exigentors... in the Court of Common Pleas. 1672 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Angliae Notitia* (ed. 6) 218 [In the Court of Common Pleas] There are also four Exigentors, whose Office is to make all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions where Process of Outlawry doth lye. 1691 WOOD *Att. Oxon.* I. 317 He... had given to him the Exigentors Office of the Common Pleas. 1784 *Town & Country Mag.* 7 Jan. 56 Ackland, esq. deputy filazer and exigenter to the court of King's Bench. 1837 *Act 7 Will. IV.* § 1 *Vict.* c. 30 sched. A. Offices abolished by this Act... On the Plea Side of the Court of Queen's Bench... Filicer, Exigentor, and Clerk of the Outlawries... In the Court of Common Pleas... Exigentor and Clerk of the Supersedeas.

† **Exigi facias** (eksidžai fæ'fias). *Law.* [L. phrase, lit. 'that you caused to be demanded', f. *exigere* to demand, exact, and *facere* to make, cause.] = EXIGENT sb.²

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* II. xiv. (1609) 61 The Clarke of the Exigents is to frame all manner of Processes of *Exigi facias*. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Exigible (eksidžibl), a. [as if ad. L. **exigibilis*, f. *exigere*: see EXACT v. Cf. F. *exigible*.] That may be exacted; demandable, requirable, chargeable. Const. against, from (a person).

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. v. 72 This [service] is not now exigible. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 339 There is no part of our debt exigible at this time. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 543 They were all charged the full sum exigible on their rent. 1883 LD. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 655 Whether the duty on post-horses was exigible in respect of post-horses carrying an express, etc.

Exiguity (eksiguiti). [ad. L. *exiguus*, f. *exiguus*: see EXIGUOUS.] The quality or condition of being exiguous; scantiness in measure; smallness in size or quantity, littleness.

1623-6 in COCKERAM. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* I. 116 Sense is... puzzled at the exiguity of particular moats. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* I. 34 Their exceeding exiguity; for certainly of all Animals they are the least. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 589 Astonished at the exiguity of the *plats* placed before him. 1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 242 We are disappointed at the exiguity of the results.

concr. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* Pref. 8 The Insectile automata (those living exiguities).

Exiguus (egzi'giu's), a. [f. L. *exiguus* scanty in measure or number (f. *exigere* to weigh strictly: see EXACT v.) + -ous.] Scanty in measure or number; extremely small, diminutive, minute.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 141 Of great virtue, yet of an exiguous quantity. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 39 If they have any being, it is so exiguous, that it is scarce

visible. a 1708 J. PHILIPS *Fall of Chloe's Jordan* 100 Protected mice, The race exiguous. Their mansions quit. 1828 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. v.* v. The soldier's pay is in the highest degree exiguous; not above three half-pence a day. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 3 The judgment of the House of Lords on the exiguous point raised by the Bordesley appeal.

Hence **Exiguouness** = EXIGUITY.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exiguouness*, littleness, smallness. 1775 in ASH. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Sept. 352/1, No. 1, though its apparent exiguousness might suggest a different conclusion, is a number of the highest importance.

Exile (eksail, e'gzail), sb.¹ Also 4 **exil**, 5-6 **exyl** (e, exyll) (e). [a. OF. *exil*, refashioned form of *essil*, state of banishment, also (cf. sense 2) devastation, destruction = Pr. *essilh*, semi-popular ad. L. *exsilium* state of banishment, f. *ex-* out + *sal-* (= Skr. *sur-* to go), root of *salire* to leap (whence also *exsul*: see EXUL); cf. *consilium* COUNSEL. In sense 2, OF. *essil* is a vbl. sb. f. *essiller*: see EXILE v. 4. (Formerly accented *exi-le*.)]

1. Enforced removal from one's native land according to an edict or sentence; penal expatriation or banishment; the state or condition of being penally banished; enforced residence in some foreign land. Phrases, † To go, put in or to exile; to drive, go, send into exile.

In Israelitish history *spec.* the captivity of the Jews in the 5th century B.C.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1154 (Cott.) Wit all þou sal bi halden vile, Quar-sa þou wendes in exile. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 131 How alle his kynde exile was on þam laid. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iii. 10 Whi art þou comen in to þis solitarie place of myn exil. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Crom.* vii. viii. 44 Saynt Thomas In Frawns, as in-til Exile, was. 1529 RASSELL *Pastyme* (1811) 41 He was put to exyle in to y^e yle of Sardeyn. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 211 Griefe of my Sonnes exile hath stopt her breath. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 632 These puissant Legions, whose exile Hath emptied Heav'n. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xiii. 177 The first bishops... newly returned out of their exiles, as Cox, Grindal [etc.]. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 365 He had taken the advantage of his exile to travel. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. i. I accept them: provided, first, that thou obtainest the exile or death of Muza. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 35 Zapolya neglected no means by which he could, from his exile at Tarnow, keep Hungary in a state of agitation. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxi. 460 Exile was made the condition of his pardon.

b. *gen.* Expatriation, prolonged absence from one's native land, endured by compulsion of circumstances or voluntarily undergone for any purpose.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 187 To do profite to the comune He toke of exile the fortune. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 724 Soche a maiden... þat forsec hir fader & hir fre londe... Auntrede hir to Exile euer for þi [Jason's] sake. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 298 For thy exile and fleyng in to Egypte. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 242 b. He so... greved his nobilitie... that some of their voluntarie will, went into Exile. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 519 After an exile of many years, Dudley North returned to England with a large fortune.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 19 Godes flesche and eke hys blode... frevereth ous in oure exil. 1340 HAMFOLK *Pr. Cons.* 1165 Þe world es na thyng elles Bot en hard exil, in quilk men duelles. 1340 *Ayenb.* 131 Huan he... y-zipþ bise worlde þe ne is bote an exil and a dezert uol of lyons. c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 1994 Þe same bischop... Fra his kirk was putt in exile. 1547 *Act 37 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 The coercion therof [Hounsloo Heathe] into tillage... by menses labour... shall be an exile of idleness in those parties. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 20 Banished is banisht from the world, And worlds exile is death. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Vocation.* All our life and Age Is but an exile and a Pilgrimage. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. 1. 20 And out of its exile The passion return.

d. *attrib.*

1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. viii. 202 Thou Deigned to Come down... to dwell with Me in this Exile-World. *Ibid.* I. ix. 207 Man, a Pilgrim upon Earth... should sanctify his Exile-state, by these Trials.

† 2. Waste or devastation of property; ruin, utter impoverishment. To put in exile [OF. *mettre a essil*]: to ravage (a country), ruin (a person). *Obs.*

1267 *Act 52 Hen. III.* c. 23 Item firmarii tempore firmarum suarum vastum, vendicionem, seu exilium non faciant, in domibus, boscis, hominibus, neque, &c.] c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 7869, I... purpose me... to putte hem in exil for evermore. c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* liii. 96 3if oure rem with-owten kyng be ony while, It myhte some thanne fallen into exylle. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Evjb, He began werre to his neighbours... in so much that the reame was put in exyl. 1490 — *Encydos* xxii. (1890) 81 Her cyte and landes of Cartage are all dystroied and touned in exyll. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 74 a. The temple was... repayed after the exile that was made at Hierusalem by the Persians. 1618 PULTON *Stat. 52 Hen. III.* c. 23 Fernors, during their termes, shall not make waste, sale, nor exile of House, Woods, and Men... without special licence. [So 1700 in J. Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 1114.]

Exile (eksail), sb.² [Of obscure formation; perh. merely a concrete use of EXILE sb.¹ (cf. OF. and ME. *prison* = prisoner); the development of sense may have been produced by direct association with L. *exsul*. It may however be f. EXILE v.]

1. A banished person; one compelled to reside away from his native land.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 8922 To lese his londes & ben exil. c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 5308 Of þair bischop, þat lange while had bene fra his kirk exile. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 285 Get thee from my

sight, Thou art an Exile, and thou must not stay. 1611 BIBLE Isa. li. 14. The captive exile hasteneth that he may be loosed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Ecl.* i. 91 O must the wretched Exiles ever mourn, Nor after length of rowling Years return? 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* i. ii. 85 This unhappy exile, was destined to be the father of a race of kings. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 105 Had been found guilty of the crime of patriotism, and was... an exile from his country. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 399 Thousands of Flemish exiles found a refuge in the Cinque Ports.

attrib. and Comb. 1790 *Norman & Bertha* I. 2 Thither froward fate pursued this amiable exile pair. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xcv. XII. 439 The officers of Antipater, called in the language of the time exile-hunters, were... on the look-out to seize these proscribed men. 1888 *Century Mag.* May 3 A careful study of the exile system [of Russia.] *Ibid.* 4 Officers of the Exile Administration.

b. trans. and fig.

1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 365 The poor exiles... Hung round the bowers, and fondly looked their last. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 144 An exile from the paternal roof. 1843 NEALE *Hymns for Sick* 58 Thy grace in us, poor exiles yet, implant. 1852 EARP *Gold. Col. Australia* 100 The convict system ceased in New South Wales in 1839; but 'exiles' as they were termed, i.e. men who had passed their probation at home, were forwarded till 1843.

2. **attrib. in Exile-tree, Exile-oil-plant**, a name applied in India to the *Thevetia nerifolia* (N.O. *Apocynaceae*), a plant introduced into that country from the West-Indies or tropical America.

It has large saffron-coloured flowers, and the bark is used in medicine as an antiperiodic.

1865 *Madras Quart. J. Med. Science* VIII. 195. I met with a large solitary tree, and from its situation, it occurred to me... that the popular English name of 'Exile' seemed very appropriate. 1868 WAINING *Pharmacopoeia of India* 138 A West Indian shrub, domesticated in India, and cultivated under the name of *The Exile* or *Yellow Oleander*. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Exile-tree. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n. s.v. Oil-plant, Exile*. *Ibid.* s.v. *Thevetia, Exile-oil-plant*.

Exile (ek'soil, eg'zail), *a. Obs. or arch.* [ad. L. *exilis* thin, lank. Cf. F. *exile* (Cotgr.).]

The ultimate etymology is disputed; some regard it as contracted from *exigilis*, f. *exigere* (cf. *EXIGUOUS*); others as f. *ex-privative*+*ilia* entails, the primary sense being assumed to have been 'disembowelled'.

1. Slender, shrunken, thin; diminutive.

c. 1200 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 387 Ache seede. Wherof the flume hath left a core exile. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Champ*. Excellent spirits are often lodged in exile, or small, bodies. 1671 FLAMSTEED in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1641) II. 124. I saw the Anes of Saturn very exile. 1687 H. MORE *Appl. Antid.* (1712) 225 This actual division of the whole into so many subtle, exile, invisible particles.

2. Attenuated, thin. Of theories: Fine-spun.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. viii. 18 That ground which... breathes... forth exile and fumie vapours quickly vanishing... is... pliant for the plowe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 75 Meanes... to draw forth the Exile heat which is in the Air. *Ibid.* § 155 His Voice plainly... made extreme sharp and exile, like the Voice of Puppets. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. Pref. These exile Theories. 1797 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 178/1 It is not... the paper that is, in fact, the substitute for money but something still more exile; the promise... stamped upon it.

† b. Grk. Gram. Unaspirated. Obs.

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 202 If *ou* be acuted and exile, etc.

3. **Meagre, scanty; 'lean', poorly endowed.** Also of soils: Poor, barren.

c. 1200 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 30 In lande ther ayer is hoot and drie, And erthe exile or hilly drie or lene, Vynes beth best ysette. 1525 WOLSEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 99 II. 18 The Suppression of certain exile and small Monasteries. 1535 CRANMER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. xxvi. 189 Their benefices were so exile... that no learned man would take them. 1565 W. ALLEY *Poor Man's Libr.* I. Ded. A iij. The little talent of my exile and sclender learning. 1654 FULLER *Comm. Ruth* (1688) 123 Is it not a petty, a small, exile courtesy. 1684 H. MORE *Paralip. Prop.* 451 A more magnificent expression of what is, Chap. II, said in more exile phrase. 1863 J. R. WALBRAN *Mem. Fountains Ab.* (Surtees) I. 50 The convent was in the most exile condition.

b. quasi-adv.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* i. iii. 8 The ingeniousest Wits in the world have been such who feed exilist, or most slenderly.

Exile (ek'soil, eg'zail), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *exil* (1, *exile*, 4 *exile*, 5 *exyl* (e, 4-*exile*). [ad. OF. *ex-illier* (12th c.), learned form of *essillier*, *esseillier*, etc.: late L. *exiliare*, f. *ex-silium* EXILE sb. 1 In OF. the vb. has chiefly the sense to ravage, devastate (cf. sense 4 below); for the development of meaning cf. *exterminate*. (Formerly accented *exile*; so always in Shaks. and Milton.)]

1. **trans.** To compel (a person) by a decree or enactment to leave his country; to banish, expatriate: *a.* with *from*, *† out of*; also *† into*, *to*.

a. 1330 *Roland & V.* 39 Be king ebrahim Out of lond exiled him. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 156 Afterwarde into an ile This Jupiter him dille exile. c. 1450 *Merlin* x. 145 [They should] go vpon the kynge Arthur... and so exile hym fro all the contree. 1493 *Festiuall* (W. de W. 1515) 73 The emperor exyled Iohan... into the yle of Pathmose. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 192 For that offence, Immediately we doe exile him hence. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xi. 35 Whom assuredly they could not think exiled from Heaven. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 242 Ravenna... very kindly received Dante, when he was exiled from Florence.

b. with double obj. (Cf. BANISH.)

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1862) 179 Godwine... and his Sonnes were exiled the Realme. 1606 EARL NORTH-

AMPTON in *True & Perfect Relat.* E. e. iij. a, For Conspiracy... was the Archb. Cant. exiled the Kingdom. 1608 J. KING *Serm.* 24. Mar. 3 He... was exiled the world. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* iii. 21 All, exiled the realms of rest, In vain the sadness of their souls suppressed.

c. simply. Also *† to exile forth*.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 58 Perfor was be dome gyuen... To exile be erle Godwyn. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 263 The fader... Forth with the sone they exile. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13070 Orestes... should render his londes, And be exiled for euermore. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE iv. 182 Sum part off them... That Makladjan had exilde furth beforne. a. 1471 *Chron. Rich. II.* etc. (Camden 1856) 13 The kyng [Rich. II.]... exilid the duke of Hereforde for terme of x. year. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 186 Thou takest it heavily that thou shouldst be... exiled without cause. 1607 DRYDEN *Æneid* i. 3 The man... who forc'd by fate... Expell'd and exil'd. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 91 Hear us sing above you 'Exiled is not lost'.

† d. intr. To be in exile; = L. *exulare*. rare.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2582 (Cott.) A uoice... said... In egipste suld his sede exile In tharidon four hundred zere. a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) 1041 The more the Body dures, Soul more indures; Never too soon can Shee from thence exile.

2. **trans. and fig.** To banish or separate from (one's home, a pleasant or endeared place or association). Const. as in 1 a, b, c.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 2974 Be saules here... Er exild fra his lyf til payn, With-outen any turnyng agayn. 1500-20 DUNBAR *In Prays of Woman*, Exylit he suld be of all gud company. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* iii. 23 Every soule which shall not heare that same prophet shall be exyled [ed. 1534 destroyed; so in Wyclif 1382-83, BIBLE (1611), etc.] from the people. 1578 *Gude & Godl. Ball.* 118 That will [free will] thy presence hes me exilit. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 386 They wilfully themselves exile from light. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. vii. Exilid the circle of the court. 1749 G. WEST tr. *Pindar, 1st Pythian Ode* (R.), Exil'd from Praise, from Virtue, and the Muse. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 243, I am free; At my best home, if not exiled from thee. 1814 JANN AUSTEN *Watsons* xxvi. You are fitted for society and it is shameful you should be exiled from it. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 80 The French live at court, and exile themselves to their estates for economy.

† 3. To banish, expel, get rid of. Obs.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 385 Dis onhede bat Crist made is wel nyge exilid. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 13 Be pestilence, Which hap exiled pacience Fro be clerigie in special. c. 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* lxxiii. For to exile Trouthe... Out of her Court. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Qiv. Her lord exyled and put her fro hym. c. 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 27 Gildas... exilinge all fables, most earnestly embraceth truth. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 431 None, that had not clean exiled all humanity. 1593 SHAKS. *a Hen. VI.* iii. i. 46 Equitie [is] exil'd your Highnesse Land. a. 1640 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 27 That place... Where black-brow'd night doth not exile the day. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cymon & Iphig.* 218 His brutal manners from his breast exiled.

† II. 4. To devastate, ravage, bring to ruin.

Obs. Cf. EXILIR sb. 1.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* i. xv. (1869) 12 Pilke bat wolen exile be hous of grace dieu and dispoile it of hire goodes. a. 1470 TIPTOT *Cesar* xiii. (1530) 18 Hys cuntry so robbed, pylled & exyled [vastatis]. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. vi. 32 Yf ne were theyre... good prechyng... Cristente should be exyled by errour and euyl byleue. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxvi. 38 He wasted... all the playn cuntry of Scotland, and exiled diuerse townes. a. 1533 - *Huon* cxlii. 633 They exyle your cuntry, they sle men, women and chyldren.

Exiled (ek'saild), *pp. a.* [f. EXILE v. + -ED.] In various senses of the verb.

c. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* (MS. B.) 379 Hom bat are in ille lyue... sekte or prisonde... pore, exilde, desert. c. 1430 tr. *T. & Kempis' Imit.* 125 Be exiled sones of Eue weilen. c. 1500 *Melusine* 112, I... forbode you that ye byleue not the Counseill of none exiled and flied from his land. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach. v.* viii. 66 Our exil'd Friends. 1634 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotena* 108 The sickle woman... recovered together with her strength, her before exiled beauty. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* i. 505 To thee, behold, an Exil'd Band we come. 1794 SOUTHEY *Bot. Bay Eclog.* i. Still wilt thou... present The fields of England to my exiled eyes. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 298 The exiled Greek scholars were welcomed in Italy. *absol.* 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav.* vi. 24/2 Tobolski, from the number... of the exiled, is become a... populous city.

[Exiled 2: see List of Spurious Words.]

Exilement (ek'sailment). Also 7 *exilment*. rare in mod. use. [f. as prec. + MENT.] The action of exiling; the state or fact of being exiled; banishment, exile.

1548 GIST *Pr. Masse* 117 The godlye fathers in theyr exilement wandering in forren contris. 1651 GATAKER *Life Bale in Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 504 An inseparable... companion... with him in all his troubles and exilements. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 233 He [Charles II.] abjured the Protestant religion soon after the exilement of the Royal family. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 435 Their exilements... have increased the number of foreign scholars among them.

Exilent, obs. form of EXCELLENT.

† **Exiler.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who, or that which, exiles (in senses of vb.). Also *fig.* 1382 WYCLIF *Judith* viii. 25 Thei... that temptaciouns resseyueden not with the drede of God... ben exilid of the exilire [1388 distried of a distriere; Vulg. *exterminati sunt ab exterminatore*] and of serpentis pershiden. c. 1450 *Crt. of Love* 598 Love is exile aye of vice and sin. 1645 J. BOND *Occasus Occid.* 25, I find that sin notoriously branded as an Exiler, not only of Persons, but of whole Churches.

Exilian (egz-, eksil-ian), *a.* [f. L. *ex-sili-um* (see EXILE sb. 1) + -AN.] = next.

1822-3 SCHAFF *Enycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2106 Well-hausen considers the second account as... of exilian or

post-exilian origin. 1888 CAVE *Inspir. O. Test.* v. 277 The prophetic writers prior to the exilian period.

Exilic (egz-, eksil-ik), *a.* [f. EXILE sb. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to exile; esp. the exile, or period of the exile, of the Jews in Babylon.

[1871 F. BOLTON *Delitash's Comm. Ps.* cxviii. III. 223 It is without any doubt a post-exilic song.] 1888 S. R. DRIVER *Isaiah* v. 188 Whether... it be Isaiah or an exilic prophet who speaks. 1890 G. A. SMITH *Isaiah* II. p. xvii. Almost every metaphor... may be referred to the book of Isaiah, and mostly to its exilic half.

† **Exilience.** *Obs. rare.* [f. EXILIENT; see -ENCE.] The state of being 'exilient'; exultation, rapture; also *fig.*

1623 HOLYDAY *Serm.* (1626) 1 His iust exilience is so great. 1655 tr. *Francion* xi. 15 This News did so ravish him with an exilience of joy. a. 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 472 You may... my full Exilience hit. — *Preparatives* *ibid.* IV. 126 Heav'n-born Perfume will... raise Exilience.

† **Exilency.** *Obs.* [f. EXILIENT; see -ENCY.] = prec. Also *concr.* an outburst, outcome.

1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* xi. 100 In embracings, kisses, in the exilency and egress of the spirits in the expansion of the heart. a. 1662 HEVLIN *Land* II. 254 Which... ought to be rather attributed to some exilency of humane frailty.

† **Exilient,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 *exh-*. [ad. L. *ex-silientem*, pr. pple. of *ex(silire)* to spring out or forth, f. *ex-* out + *salire* to spring.] That leaps forth or springs up; exulting, bounding; active, alert.

1669 *Addr. to Yng. Gentry Eng.* 77 He might have the high spring-tides of exilient joy enlarging their channels. a. 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 478 Th' exilient Strings... leap up into Chords. — *Edmund* *ibid.* II. 20 God's Will... you all live exilient to fulfil. — *Hymnotheo* *ibid.* III. 84 The Saints exilient Dumb from Tombs uncas'd, Shall into Limbs be mutually embrac'd.

† **Exilia.** *Obs.* Also 6 *exeleres*, *exilya*, *exulila*.

1596 *Will Ric. Hanchett* (Somerset Ho.), A pair of beades of exilia gauded with silver. 1598 MS. *List of Jewellery* (Pub. Rec. Office), A pair of bedys of exulila, with the v woundes. 1537 *Will Cless Oxford* (Somerset Ho.), Exeleres bedes. 1538 *Will Paxforde* (Somerset Ho.), Bedes of exilya.

Exiling (ek'sailin), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXILE v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. EXILE; an instance of the same; the state of being exiled, banishment, exile. Now only gerundial.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* l. iii. 11 Yif pou hast not knownen be exilyng of anaxogore. c. 1380 *Antecrist* in *Todd & Treat. Wyclif* 116 Whenne cristen men weren compellid bi exilyngis, betyngis & depis to make sacrifice to ydols. 1387 TREvisa *Higen* (Rolls) II. 343 Cadmus chees his exilyng in Grecia. 1398 - *Barth.* De P. R. xviii. xxv. (1495) 784 The kyng came oute of exilyng. c. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. vii. [He] Humble of his cheare toke his exilyng. 1516 PYNNON *Life St. Birgette* in *Myrr. our Ladye* p. lv. In the exilyng of a certeyn man I was ouermoche rygourous. 1635 SIBBES *Soul's Confl.* (1638) 3 His exiling from Gods house.

† **Exilition.** *Obs.* [f. L. *ex(silire)* (see EXILIENT) + -TION.] A leaping or springing up or forth.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 88 Sulphur and small-coale mixed will not take fire with noise, or exilition. 1656-81 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 194 This *ing-* is used... to denote a single but not manifold exilition or leaping up. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Exility (eksil'iti), [ad. L. *exilitat-em*, n. of quality f. *exilis* EXILE a.]

1. Shrunken or attenuated condition, smallness in number or size; thinness, slenderness, meagreness.

1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 130 The King's revenues be brought to suche exility, that they suffice nat to ordinarie charges. c. 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 72 The place wherin thei foughte was verie streyght, and therefore commodius to the exilitye of the Romans. 1641 PRYNNE *Antiq.* 270 The exilitye and smalnesse of his learning. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 41 They [Guinea worms] are exceeding long in respect to their great exility and thinness. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 24 Sublety... in its original import means exility of particles. 1813 J. FORSYTH *Remarks on Antiq.*, etc. during an Excursion Italy 382 The apparent height and the exility admired in a Gothic pillar. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* iv. 313 His exility of snout. 1847 in CRAIG.

† b. Smallness or slenderness of income or revenue; poorness, poverty. *Obs.*

1550 ABP. PARKER, etc. in *Parker's Corresp.* (1853) 100 In consideration of the exility of the bishopricks. 1562 GRINDAL *Let. to Abp. Parker* Wks. (1843) 252 If by exility or decay of benefices... any arrearsages be. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, *Andræus* (1807) II. 161 His majesty... (because of the exility of that bishopric) soon after added the parsonage of Cheyham. 1774 HUTCHINS *Hist. Dorset* I. 63 The bishop of Sarum sets forth the exility of the two churches... which were not sufficient to maintain a priest each.

2. Of a sound, spirit, a woven substance, etc.: Tenuity, thinness, fine texture. Hence of immaterial things: Refinement, subtlety.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 154 The Voice or other Sound is reduced, by such passage to a great Weakness or Exility. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. 221 This souls thin spread exility. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* III. iv. Wks. (1841) 232 Bodies so exceedingly fine, that their very exility makes them susceptible of sensation. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxi. § 4 (1819) 334 This extreme exility [of light] though difficult to conceive, is easy to prove. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 11 The Act of Faith... is expressed... on the thinnest paper, the exility of

which [etc.]. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) I. 286 [They] could not appreciate such exility of elegance, and such sublimated refinement. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 144 The extreme exility of the evidence.

b. *concr.* A refinement, subtlety.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 111 The soul... contents as nought unseem exilities.

† **Eximiety**. *Obs.*— [ad. late L. *eximietät-em*, f. *eximius*: see EXIMIOUS.] Excellency.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1659 in COLES. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 ASH, *Eximiety*.

Eximious (egzi-mi-ös), *a.* Now rare. [f. L. *eximi-us* excepted, select, choice (f. *eximere*: see EXEMPT v.) + -OUS.]

Common in 17th c. literature: the few examples in 19th c. are humorously bombastic or pedantic.

Excellent, distinguished, eminent.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxxxvi, Kynges, and kynges sones, and other noble men hath ben eximious Phisicians. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 236 Things... eximious and eminent in loue above many other Graces. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 502 This syrupe is eximious against many affections. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 709 Our Saviour Christ, was unquestionably, that One Eximious Prophet, which God... promised to send. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* ii. 187 There is in this Relation an eximious example of the Magical venom of Witches. 1710 R. WARD *Life H. More* 22 This Eximious Person. 1809 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin.* 103 All [were] the most eximious and transcendent persons of the earth. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. xiii. ii. Oh ye wigs, and eximious wig-blocks, called right-honourable. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. 109 The picture be for our eximious Rome.

Hence † **Eximiously**, in an 'eximious' manner; excellently, notably, singularly. † **Eximiousness**, the quality of being 'eximious'.

1650 W. SCLATER (Jun.) in *W. Sclater's Exp. Rom.* iv. Ep. Ded., It being so eximiously beautified. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 505 It is most eximiously medicinal. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* ii. 42 Is not this part of the Prophecy also eximiously fulfilled? 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Eximiousness*. Hence 1775 ASH, *Eximiousness*.

† **Exinanite**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exinanit-* ppl. stem of *exinanire* to make empty, f. *ex-* (see EX-pref.) + *inānis* empty.]

1. *trans.* To make void or of none effect; to deprive of force, virtue, etc.

c1555 HARRFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 216 It doth utterly frustrate, exinanite and annul the... validity of the said brief. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* to Sinne will (ἐξουθενεῖν) Exinanite honour. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* vi. 151 The coming... of the Popes infamous messenger... by which oaths... rights, privileges, were not only weakened, but exinanited.

2. To reduce (a person) to emptiness; to empty (of dignity, power, etc.); to abase, humble; chiefly *refl.*, said of Christ with reference to *Phil.* ii. 7.

1577 BULL *Luther's Comm. Ps. Grad.* cxxv. 1 Gods power taketh no place in vs untill we be vterly... exinanited. 1581 N. T. (Rhem.) *Phil.* ii. 7 He exinanited him self [1612 made himself of no reputation], taking the forme of a servant. 1644 GATAKER *Transubst.* 195 They thinke hee... was not throughly enough exinanited... here on Earth.

† **Exinanitate**, *v. Obs. rare. trans.* = *prec.*

1698 *Christ Exalted* § 61. 48 For the Sin it self they utterly deny it, though by it they evacuate or exinanitate many Texts of Scripture. 1644 § 67. 53 He wholly evacuates and exinanitates the Gospel.

Exinanition (eksi-nā-ni-tion). Also 8 **exinanition**. Now rare. [ad. L. *exinanitiō-em*, n. of action f. *exinanire*: see EXINANITE.]

1. The action or process of emptying or exhausting, whether in a material or immaterial sense; emptied or exhausted condition.

1603 FLORIO *Motaigne* iii. viii. (1632) 522 It [learning] doth... purifie... and subtilize them [minds] even unto exinanition or evacuation. a 1631 DOWNE *Ex.* (1651) 118 Replenishing the World after that great Exinanition by the generall Deluge. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 201 Some... cared not to afford common assistance to nature, and so have dyed through exinanition and want of strength. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* 1. 6 A life whose stories tell of... fastings to the exinanition of spirits. 1700 GIBSON *Dist. Horses* v. (ed. 3) 81 Whether the signs be Repletion and fullness, or Exinanition and Lowness of his Flesh. 1819 COLERIDGE in *Athenaeum* 7 Jan. 1888, 17/3 Dante... asks for an evacuation and exinanition of Marys, that so he [Dante] might become a mere vessel... of the Deity. 1865 A. H. CLOUGH in *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 323 Life at very birth destroyed, Atrophy, exinanition! 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exinanition*, a thorough and complete emptying.

2. The action or process of emptying of pride, self-will, or dignity; abasement, humiliation; an instance of this; also, a state of humiliation.

1647 DOWNE *Serm.* v. 45 This exinanition of ourselves is acceptable in the sight of God. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* iii. xv. 129 He was to take upon him all the affronts, miseries and exinanitions of the most miserable. 1654 BENLOWES *Theoph.* iv. lviii. I'll press still Th' Exinanition of my o'regrown will. 1686 H. MORE in *Norris Theory Love* (1688) 187 The scope they aym at... is a perfect exinanition of ourselves, that we may be filled with the sense of God.

b. *esp.* of Christ; with reference to *Phil.* ii. 8.

a 1612 DOWNE *Biadvant* (1644) 188 Christ said this now, because his Passion was begun; for all his conversations here were degrees of exinanition. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* I. 200 His exinanition consisted in... the assumption of the form of a servant. 1855 W. H. MILL *Appl. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 26 The death of the God-man is only the throwing off of his exinanition or humiliation. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl.*

Relig. Knowl. I. 463 [The Kenotic theory] teaches a temporary self-exinanition... of the pre-existent Logos.

Exindusiate (eksindī-ā'si-āt), *a. Bot.* [f. *Ex-pref.* + *L. indusi-um* (see INDUSIUM) + -ATE².] 'Not having an indusium' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Exine, *rdpe.* [f. *L. ex-* out + -INE.] = EXTINE. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exine*, Fritzsche's name for the *Ex-hymenine*, or outer layer of a pollen grain.

† **Exinfluence**, *v. Obs. rare*— [f. *Ex-pref.* + INFLUENCE sb.] *trans.* To deprive of influence. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 59 These repulsives shall be exinfluenced, and their vigour... be abated.

Exinguinal (eksi-ngwin-āl), *a. and sb. Entom.* [f. *Ex-pref.* + *L. inguin-*, inguen groin + -AL.]

A. *adj.* Situated outside the groin. B. *sb.* 'The second segment or trochanter of the limbs of the Arachnida' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Exintine (eksi-n'tin, -tōin), [f. *L. ex-* (see EX-pref.) + *int-us* within + -INE¹.] 'The membrane of the pollen grain which lies between the *Exintine* and the *Intine*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

1852 in BRANDE (Supplement). 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **Ex-intricate**, *v. Obs. rare*— [f. *Ex-pref.* + *L. intricat-* ppl. stem of *intricare* to entangle: see INTRICATE v.] *trans.* To disentangle, extricate. *Const. from.* (In quot. *refl.*)

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. ix. A disadvantage, from which he hath no way to ex-intricate himself, but by the dextrousness of his ingenuity.

Exion. Blunder of Mrs. Quickly for 'action'.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. i. 32, I pra' ye, since my Exion is enter'd... let him be brought in to his answer.

† **Exipotic**, *a. Med. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἐξίπωρι-ος* fit for squeezing out, purgative, f. *ἐξίπωειν* to squeeze out, f. *ἐξ* out + *ίπωειν* to press down.] (See QUATS.)

1803 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Exipoticus*... an epithet for digesting or detensive medicines.] 1860 MAYNE *Exipoticus*, *Exipoticus*, *Pharm.*, Formerly applied to medicines... esteemed digestive, detergent; exipotic. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Exist (egzi'st), *v.* [ad. Fr. *exister*, ad. L. *ex(s)istere* to stand out, be perceptible, hence to exist, f. *ex-* out + *sistere* reduplicated form of *stā* to stand. (The late appearance of the word is remarkable: it is not in Cooper's Lat.-Eng. Dict. 1565, either under *existo* or *exto*.)]

1. To have place in the domain of reality, have objective being.

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* i. i. 114 The orbs From whom we do exist... a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) I. ii. 45 To conceive the world... to have existed from eternity. 1793 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed. 12) 593 Corporations which exist by force of the common law. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* i. vi. 41 The Roman historians are the best that ever existed. 1846 MILL *Logic* i. iii. § 6 The man called father might still exist though there were no child. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 14 The conception of justice towards heretics did not exist (in unscientific ages).

2. To have being in a specified place or under specified conditions. With advb. phrase or *as*; formerly with simple complement. Of relations, circumstances, etc.: To subsist, be found, occur.

1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. i. Most things that morally adhere to souls, Wholly exist in drunke opinion. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), That combination does not always exist together in nature. 1786 H. TOOKER *Purley* (1860) 201 A quality which... would make me rather chuse... to exist a mastiff or a mule. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* i. 609 But though no weed exists his garden round. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 165 The character of the modifying planes... may... be considered to exist in all the prisms belonging to this class. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. i. 122 Which substances... usually exist as airs. 1860 TYN-DALL *Glac.* i. xv. 102 A space of a foot existed between ice and water.

3. To have life or animation; to live. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxii. The Prince of Scotland was not to be murdered... he was only to cease to exist.

4. To continue in being, maintain an existence. 1790 BURNS *Let. to P. Hill* 2 Mar., We are under a cursed necessity of studying selfishness, in order that we may exist. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 359 That government is strong indeed which can exist under contempt. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian Prol.*, How does he contrive to exist here?

Existability: see EXISTIBILITY.

Existence (egzi-stens). Also 6 *Sc. existens*. [a. OF. *existence*, ad. med.L. *existentia*, n. of state f. *ex(s)istent-em* (see EXISTENT), pr. pple. of *ex(s)istere*: see EXIST and -ENCE.] The state of being existent.

† 1. Actuality, reality. *Obs.* (Opposed to *appearance*: the Fr. words often so occur in the *Roman de la Rose*.)

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1. 266 Allas what harme dothe Appearance When hit is fals in existence. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 552 To se Hym that is freend in existence From hym that is by appearance. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. v. A deceipte is covertly yment... As it were sothe in very existence.

2. Being; the fact or state of existing; 'actual possession of being' (J.). *In existence*: as predicate = 'exant'.

c 1430 LYDG. *Pol. Rel.* & *L. Poems* (1866) 45 Thyng counterfetyd hath non existence. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 267 The coloures of faces, quantites of bodies, qualites of sawles, haue theire existence in man after the diuersite of heuyn. 1552 ASP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 38 God alone

is be himself; of his awin natural existens. 1665 GLANVILL *Scpts. Sci.* 20 Matter is not necessary to the Soul's existence. 1795 WATTS *Logic* iii. ii. § 8 An Argument taken from the Nature or Existence of Things. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 462 Existence belongs solely to substances, and essence solely to qualities. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 585 The earth was the most consequential aggregate of matter in existence. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. iv. ix. 298 It created some evils of the greatest magnitude which previously had no existence. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* i. ii. 56 These facts sufficiently proved the existence of some actual disease. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* p. xxxvii, Buddhists... see more reason to lament existence than to be grateful for it.

b. Continued being; continuance in being.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. i. Wks. 1874 I. 17 We know not at all upon what the existence of our living powers depends. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* VIII. 274 People who absolutely depend for their existence upon the continuance of His Royal Highness' protection. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 492 The colony was now firmly established and the struggle for mere existence was over.

c. Continuance of being as a living creature; life. (Sometimes in disparaging sense: 'a mere existence not worthy the name of life'.)

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 169 Their famous Escalapius, seeing no more money, limited my life to five dayes more existence. 1825 LANDOR in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 441, I shall remember his [friendship] to the last hour of my existence. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 223 [An annuity] to be paid at the end of the year in which the joint existence fails. 1860 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Harc Life* II. v. 276 His existence of bodily ease and freshness. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* vii, We have had a wretched existence.

3. A mode or kind of existing.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1765) 52 Such appears to me to be the true existence of apparitions. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles on Etna* i. ii, Other existences there are, that clash with ours. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 28 New existence led by men and women new.

4. *concr.* a. All that exists; the aggregate of being.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 142 Existence may be considered as an universal genus. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* 51 All beauteous existence rests, yet wakes.

b. Something that exists; a being, an entity.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. iii. 10 Things naturall are called properly naturall existences or beings. 1644 MASSINGER *Renegado* v. ii, Prosper, thou Great Existence, my endea-vours! a 1754 FIELDING *True Patriot* Wks. 1775 IX. 329, I have heard of a man who believed there was no real ex-istence in the world but himself. 1800 KEATS *Hyperion* ii. 337 When all the fair existences of heaven Came. 1846 MILL *Logic* i. iii. § 1 An enumeration of Existences, as the basis of Logic, did not escape the attention of the schoolmen. 1891 C. R. FRANCIS in *Indian Mag.* Sept. 459 There is no limit to the ever-increasing number of deified existences.

† **Existency**, *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *existentia*: see *prec.* and -ENCY.]

1. The fact or state of existing; continuance of being; = EXISTENCE 2.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xiii. 137 It... may be doubted whether it be of existency, or really any such stone in the head of a Toad at all. 1654 S. ASHE *Finn. Serm.* 10 Mar. 25 The existency of Christ in Believers giveth existence to their hopes of glory. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. v. 113 It is impossible that any Being can be eternal with... variety of states or manner of existency. 1683 PORDAGE *Myst. Div.* 1 Before the Globe of Eternity was in existency. 1708 H. DODWELL *Nat. Mortal. Human Souls* 5 Existency depending on the arbitrary Divine Pleasure.

b. A state or mode of being.

1710 TATLER No. 246 ¶ 1 We stand in the middle of exist-encies [i.e. between angels and brutes].

2. Something which exists; a being, an entity; = EXISTENCE 4.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 202 A whole, sayth he, is twofold, viz. Unversall; or a totall existence. 1631 CELESTINA 1. 5 See what difference there is betwixt apparencies and existencies. 1692 ED. TAYLOR tr. *Bekman's Theos. Philos.* 338 Where lye innumerable multiplicity of Existencies or Beings. 1824 WESTON *Rev.* I. 480 By the greater intensity of sensations... we judge of real existencies.

b. A concrete form; a substance.

1651 W. G. tr. *Covell's Inst.* 235 And bodies Politick have not visible Existencies whereby they may be taken.

Existent (egzi-stent), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *ex(s)istent-em*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)istere*: see EXIST.]

A. *adj.* 1. That exists, existing; having being or existence. Often emphasized by *actually*, *really*, *truly*, etc.

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* Pref., One common sense ex-istent in them all. 1594 MIRR. *Policy* (1599) Qij, Some bad Societie aimeth at an apparent but not existent good. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 18 Whether that thing be truly existent, or be only feigned. 1734 JACKSON *Existence of God* 46 There is but one necessarily existent Being. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 302 Forty five thousand men were about the existent force. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lxxxvii, And thou, dread statue yet existent in The austere form of naked majesty. 1860 BRIGHT *Sp. Ch. Rates* 27 Apr., A power which is found to be greatly less existent in a congregation of the Established Church. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (ed. 3) 27 The quantity [of gold] existent and in circulation.

absol. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1352 Usurping the name of the true Jehovah or alwaies Existent. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. viii. (1712) 146 He declares why the Existent should exist. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 522/2 Pure unconditioned actuality, the ever existent, or God.

2. Now existing; present-day.

1791 BURKE *Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 72 To govern the existent body with as sovereign a sway as they had done the last. 1874 RUSKIN *For's Clav.* IV. xliii. 153 It gives you types of existent Frenchmen... of a very different class.

B. sb. An existent person or thing.

1644 BR. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* ii. 31 Frequently expressions in the abstract express existents in the concrete. 1655 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1662) 146 If there be any necessary Existents, it is plain that it is Matter. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 69 For He is a necessary existent. 1878 LEWES *Study Psychol.* (1879) 51 These same phenomena viewed . . . no longer as modes or existences, but as subjects or existents.

Hence **Existentially** *adv.*

1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason 67 Sentiments* (as such) are, in their own formalities, but apparently only, not existentially, without the faculties that so conceive them.

Existential (egzisten'fjal), *a.* [ad. late L. *existentialis*, *f.* *existentialis* EXISTENCE.]

1. Of or pertaining to existence.

1693 tr. *Barlow's Exercit.* i. Rem. 482 Enjoying the good of existence . . . and the being deprived of that existential good. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 96 *note*, The essential cause of fiendish guilt, when it makes itself existential and periphrastic. 1878 S. HODGSON *Philos. Refl.* II. iii. vii. § 1. 12 There is a certain parallelism between the logical and existential analyses.

2. *Logic.* Of a proposition, etc.: Expressing the fact of existence; predicating existence.

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xiii. (1866) II. 229 Existential propositions, that is, those in which mere existence is predicated. 1846 — *Diss. in Reid's Wks.* 811 The character of the existential judgments they involve. 1888 J. VENN in *Mind* July 415 Convention does not allow us to say 'It executes'. But we can just as conveniently adopt the existential form, 'There was an execution'.

Hence **Existentially** *adv.*, by virtue of existence. 1834 COLERIDGE (Webster 1864) Whether God was existentially as well as essentially intelligent.

Exister (egzi'stə). *rare.* [f. EXIST + -ER¹.] One who or that which exists.

1887 *Atlantic Mag.* Apr. 572/1 Given a somewhat humdrum and monotonous existence; the exister finding 'Denmark a prison'.

Existibility (egzi'stəbiliti). Also **-ability**. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being existible; capability of existing.

1888 *Nature* 1 Mar. 417/2 The inquiry into the existibility of perfect numbers.

Existible (egzi'stəbəl), *a. rare.* [f. EXIST + -IBLE.] That can exist; capable of existing.

1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* iii. iv. 119 It is evident, That all Corporeal and Sensible Perfections, are in some Analogous way, Existible, in the Human Mind. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), 1775 in ASH; hence in some mod. Dicts.

† **Existimate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *existimāre* ppl. stem of *existimāre*, *f. ex-* (see EX-*pref.*¹) + *estimāre*: see ESTEEM *v.*] = ESTEEM *v.* 5.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Existimate*, to suppose, to judge, to think or deem. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Existimation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *existimatio* -em, *f.* *existimāre*: see prec.] = ESTIMATION.

1. Valuation in respect of excellence or merit; appreciation; worth in the opinion of others, repute, credit; = ESTIMATION 2 a, b.

1538 STARKE *England* II. i. 151 Such honowre and exystymation as ys gyven to married men. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 82 One rather willing the harme . . . of the weale publike then any . . . diminution of his owne existimation. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* Pref. He who striveth to wound his Brother's Existimation, at the same time stabbeth his own. 1722 STEELE *Spect.* No. 456 ¶ 6 Mens Existimation [ed. Morley Estimation] follows us according to the Company we keep.

2. Opinion based on reasoning; judgement.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vii. (1701) 324/1 Faith is proper to a wise man, for it is a firm existimation. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Existimation*, a thinking or judging. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Existing (egzi'sting), *ppl. a.* [f. EXIST + -ING².] That exists or has existence; that exists at any implied or specified time.

1762 FOOTE *Orator* i. Wks. 1799 I. 204 They are not at present existing in this kingdom. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ix. xiv. In Nature are two hostile Gods, Makers and Masters of existing things. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 343 All the expressions applied to females, shewing that he meant existing daughters, not future issue. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 98 He bound himself not . . . dissolve the existing Parliament without its own consent. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 His sympathy with existing sources of comfort.

Hence † **Existingly** *adv.*, actually, as a matter of fact, in reality.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 147 They were not existingly, but apparently, turned into serpents.

Exit (ek'sit). [Two formations: (1) a. L. *exit*, 3rd pers. sing. ind. of L. *exire* to go out, *f. ex-* out + *ire* to go; (2) ad. L. *exitus* (u-stem) going out, departure, n. of action *f. exire*.]

In the subst. use the two formations often do not admit of being distinguished; senses B. 1-3 appear to belong chiefly to the first, while B. 4 (at least chiefly) and B. 5 belong to the second.]

A. Used as a Latin word in stage directions; formerly EXEAT was also used. Also *transf.*

[c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* II. 244 Et exiat Deus. *Ibid.* iv. 1423 Tunc exit Iohannes; et dicit Petrus.] 1538 BALE *Three Loves* 743 Awaye now wyll I rounde. *Exit.* 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. iii. 248 Six yeares we banish him, and he shall go. *Exit* a 1652 BROME *Love-sick Court* III. i. And kill'd the Patient was but sick before. *Exit.* 1747 SMOLLETT *Regicide* IV. vi. I hope to see thee bloom With vernal freshness, and again unfold Thy beauties to the sun! [*Exit*

Dunbar. 1827 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. 282 So exit Clotilda, and enter Bertram. 1828 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. iv. Come, a bon-mot, or a Calambourg, or exit Mr. Vivian Grey. B. sb.

1. The departure of a player from the stage. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 598 Keepe some state in thy *exit*, and vanish. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 141 They have their Exits and their Entrances. 1648 C. WALKER *Relat. & Observ.* 18 My Exit shall be accompanied with an applause. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 6 When the Actors made their Exit. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xx. 192 The eyes of all . . . were upon her, as she made her exit.

b. *transf. and fig.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* vi. 231 This sleep was upon the exit of his vision. 1685 GRACIAN's *Courtiers Orac.* 58 The difficult matter is to have the same applause at ones exit. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 234 The last exit of us all is in a Fire-Chariot of Pain. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 126 Progress would mean something more than mere entrances and exits on the theatre of office.

c. *esp.* Departure from the scene of life; death. 1661 FELTHAM *Lusoria* xxiii. On Sir R. Cotton, He scorn'd an Exit by the common means. 1684-5 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 382 III. 338 He made as very glorious christian exit . . . as ere was known. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 448 Such of our malefactors as make a penitent exit. 1794 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* I. vii. 222, I stayed . . . in town to witness the exit of the cidevant Jacobin, Mr. Watt.

2. A going out or forth, a departure from any place or situation; an emergence; also, liberty or opportunity to go out, passage out of any place.

1649 T. PECKER *Parnassi Puerp.* 4 Sowre is the Exit . . . Of the salacious Cyprian Emperess. 1665 GLANVILL *Septs. Sci.* vi. 26 They might finde an easie . . . exit almost everywhere. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VII. iv. 390 There should be one part provided for the Formation of the Body before it's Exit into the World. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 320 The cover should contain two holes, one for the exit of the steam, etc. 1829 LYTTON *Deveraux* IV. i. No one had perceived their entrance or exit. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN xxxv. The man had just given admission or exit to some one. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* VIII. § 393 There is sometimes, if not always, another exit of warm water from the Indian Ocean. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 271 A leaf-trace consisting of a single bundle, which does not divide into three bundles till its exit at the node into the leaf.

fig. 1791 PAINE *Rts. Man* (ed. 4) 72 This species of imaginary consequence . . . hastens to its exit. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. l. 175 Life, she urged, is over; nought remains to look for but a decent exit from it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 76 Forgetfulness is the exit of memory.

† 3. The last portion or end of anything. *Obs.* 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xlviii. 76 The exit of the Verse will tell him. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 125 Towards the exit of January, or early in February.

4. A channel of egress; an outlet.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. § 4 The rest [of the rain] . . . cannot make its Way to Wells, the perpendicular fissures, or the like Exits. 1786 GILPIN *Observ. Mts. & Lakes* I. 165 At the conclusion of this . . . amphitheatre . . . we found an exit. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 66 An enclosure . . . which was surrounded by a great ditch and had no exit.

5. = L. *exitus terræ*.

[1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v., *Exitus Terræ*, the rentes, fruites, and profits of the land.] 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxviii. 674 The exits of the manor are little more than a fourth of the amount recorded in 1332.

6. *attrib.*

1822-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 464/1 Their usual exit-pipe is no longer open. 1829 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 7 With this exit speech . . . Wiry Ben shouldered his basket and left the workshop.

Exit (ek'sit), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To make one's exit, depart, disappear; fig. to de cease, die.

1607 BARLEY-BREAKE (1877) 10 Much like unto a Player on a stage. As one distract doth exit in a rage. a 1652 BROME *Love-sick Court* II. i. My souls better part exited, left the other languishing. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* I. 201 [She would become] duchess of Delaware, if old Pomposo would exit. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Fort. O'Halloran* VII. She exited from the chamber. 1890 Temple Bar Aug. 579. I desire to exit with the fiddlers playing, the foot-lights ablaze, the house looking on.

Exitacion, -ation, *obs. ff.* EXCITATION.

Exitat, var. form of EXCITATE *v.*, *Obs.*

Exite, *obs.* form of EXCITE.

† **Exitelite**, *Min. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἐξίτηλος* evanescent (f. *ἐξίττω*, *f. ἐξίττω* + *λέω* to go) + -ITE.] A synonym of VALENTINITE.

1841 CHAPMAN *Min.* 39 *Exitelite*, Oxide of Antimony. 1868 DAMA *Min.* 184.

† **Exitable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *exitiabilis* destructive, *f. exitium* a going out, destruction, *f. exire*: see EXIT.] Destructive, ruinous.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 189 Their [goats'] teeth are exitable to all tender plants. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

Exitial (egzi'fjal), *a. Obs. or arch.* [ad. L. *exitialis* destructive, *f. exitium*: see prec.] Hurtful; destructive to life, deadly, fatal.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 123 These menn . . . had ynough to doe to . . . defer the exitial fall of their contrie. *Ibid.* I. 177 The charge of regalitie . . . had benne hurtfull and exitiall to so manie his predecessors. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 749 The biting of it is very exitial and deadly. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* II. 1 They [heresies] . . . are exitial and pestilent to the kingdoms . . . where they are admitted. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 177 [Mushrooms are] malignant, exitial, mortal and deleterious. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Exition (eksi'son). ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *exitiō-em*, n. of action *f. exire*: see EXIT sb.] The action of going out or forth; departure, exit; also, place or point of exit.

1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII. was Elected Pope* 17 That . . . his exition might not be prevalent with any other, the door was presently shut. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 143 Which so condenseth its spirits, that they seek not any exition. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 65 The building . . . has but one gate or outlet, where the search upon exition is as close as in the diamond-mines.

† **Exitiōse**, *a. Obs.* - = next.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 ASH [*mispr.*] Exitose.

† **Exitiōus**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *exitiō-us* destructive, *f. exitium*: see EXITABLE.] = EXITIAL.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 242 Setting up of images in churches . . . proved not only harmful, but exitiōus and pestilent. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 241 Exitiōus humours are forced out of the body. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 378 In Persia they found this tree [Peach] to be exitiōus. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 74. 3/1 Blind to Events, however they might prove, Or Proditorious or Exitiōus. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Exiture**, *Obs.* In 5 *exitour*. [ad. med. L. *exitūr-a*, *f. exire*: see EXIT sb. Cf. OF. *exiture*.]

1. Passage out or forth.

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 13 Children . . . having in the utmost part of the chinne a lineall ascense . . . for the exiture of Ligamentes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 154 The Spincter . . . a round muscle . . . compassing about the end of the right gut to hinder the exiture of the excrements.

2. A running abscess. [So in OF.]

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 52 (MS. A) His cure schal be seid in be chapitle of apostumes & of exitours [MS. B *exitures*]. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. xxi. 33 An exiture is everye kynde of an aposteme. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 722 It cures green wounds . . . and exitures. [1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Exitura*, a running abscess. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Exitura*. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exitura*.]

Hence † **Exitural** *a.*, of or pertaining to an 'exiture' or abscess.

1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 312 Accidents, that accompany exitural Tumours. *Ibid.* 324 A small exitural Tumour appeared in the Ham.

Exitus (ek'sit's). [L. *exit-us* (u-stem) a going out or forth, *f. exire*: see EXIT sb.]

† 1. A going out or forth; a departure, exodus (see also quot. 1706). *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* 5 The Exitus of the Ephesine Church. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 178 The Period between the Flood and the Exitus of the People out of Egypt was about 800 Years. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Exitus* . . . a going forth, the end of a Business, Death.

2. *Path.* (See quot. 1811 and 1884.)

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Exitus*, a prolapsus, or falling down of the womb or anus. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exitus* . . . the termination of a disease, especially when well marked.

† **Exilegal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *exileg-em* lawless (f. *ex-* EX-*pref.*¹ + *lēg-em* law) + -AL.] Lawless. 1602 W. WATSON *Decadron* 306 But the best . . . course to be taken . . . is by this exilegal legifers lawes set downe. *Ibid.* 300 The exilegal legifer Fa. Parsons.

|| **Ex-libris** (eks loi'bris). Used also as *pl.* [f. L. *ex libris*, lit. 'out of the books', i.e. 'from the library' (of the person whose name follows); mod. Lat. phrase often used in inscriptions indicating the ownership of books.]

An inscription, label, or stamp indicating the owner of a book; *esp.* a label or stamp of this kind artistically designed, bearing, e.g. the person's arms or crest, or some emblematic device; a book-plate or the like.

1880 WARREN *Book-plates* i. 1 In England we call such a ticket as this, William Downing's book-plate, as abroad it would be called his ex-libris. *Ibid.* xii. 124 In Germany, ex-libris have undoubtedly existed for more than three centuries and a half. 1884 N. & Q. 21 June 486/1 A curious ex-libris . . . stamped on the paper lining the cover of the book, front and back.

attrib. 1891 (*title*), The Journal of the Ex-Libris Society.

† **Ex-librist** (eks loi'brist). *rare* -1. [f. EX-LIBRIS + -IST.] One who collects specimens of 'ex-libris'.

1880 WARREN *Book-plates* i. 4 The ex-librist is but a humbler class of bibliophile.

† **Exlineal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. EX-*pref.*¹ + L. *linea* LINE + -AL.] Out of the direct line of descent. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 40 Melampus and Chiron . . . seem to be of an exlineal Race and perchance of a mystical Offspring.

Exo- (ek'so; before two unstressed syllables *eksp-*), *prefix* (before a vowel sometimes reduced to *ex-*), repr. Gr. *ἐξω*, without, in many compounds of modern formation, as **Exarteritis**, **Exoarteritis** [see ARTERITIS], **Path.**, inflammation of the outer coat of an artery. **Exocardial** *a.* *Phys.* [cf. CARDIAL], pertaining to the exterior of the heart. **Exocarp** [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], (in fruits) the outermost layer of the pericarp; = EPI-CARP. **Exochorion**, *Anat.* [see CHORION], the outer layer of the chorion or membrane that encloses the foetus. **Exocoelar** *a.* [CŒL-OM + -AR], pertaining to the outer side of the coelom or body-cavity. **Exoderm** [Gr. *δέρμα* skin], the outer

layer of the blastoderm; = ECTODERM; also, the external crust of the body of an insect. **Exogastri-tis**, *Path.* [see GASTRITIS], inflammation of the outer coat of the stomach. **Exogenetic** *a.* [Gr. *γενετικός*, *f. γενεός* GENESIS], that arises from without. **Exogynous** *a.* [Gr. *γυνή* woman + *-ous*], having the style projecting prominently out of the flower. **Exonarthex** [see NARTHEX], the outer vestibule of a Greek church (cf. ESONARTHEX). **Exoneural** *a.* [see NEURAL], operating outside the nerves; hence **Exoneurally** *adv.* **Exopathic** *a.* [Gr. *πάθος* suffering + *-ic*], (of disease) originating outside the body (cf. AUTOPATHIC). **Exophagous** *a.* [Gr. *φαγ-ειν* to eat + *-ous*], (see quot.). **Exophagy** [as prec. + *-y*], the habit of being exophagous. **Exophyllous** *a.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf + *-ous*], (see quot.). **Exoplasm** [Gr. *πλάσμα* something moulded or formed], the outermost layer of the cuticular protoplasm of some Protozoa (cf. ECTOPLASM, ENDOPLASM, s. v. ECTO-, ENDO-). **Exopodite** [Gr. *ποδ- ποῦς* foot + *-ite*], 'the outermost of the two processes appended to the basal process of the hinder limbs of some of the Crustacea' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Exopoditic** *a.* **Exopyle** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *πύλον* feather], having a naked plumule. **Exo(r)rhizal** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *ρίζα* a root + *-al*], (of plants) having the radicle naked, i. e. not enclosed in a sheath; also **Exorrhizous** *a.* **Exosopic** *a.* [Gr. *σκοπ-ος* watching], viewing from the outside; having regard to external appearances or relations; hence **Exosopically** *adv.* **Exoskeletal** *a. Anat.*, of or pertaining to the **Exoskeleton**, the external integument, whether bony or calcified, as in some animals, or leathery as in others; also *fig.* **Exosperm**, *Bot.* [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed]. **Exospore**, *Bot.* [see SPORE], the outer coat of a spore or oosphere in fungi or lichens; hence **Exosporal** *a.*, pertaining to an exospore; **Exosporous** *a.*, a term applied to fungi whose spores are on the outer surface of the sporangium. **Exostome**, *Bot.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], the aperture in the outer integument of the ovule. **Exothecca**, *Zool.* [Gr. *θήκη* case], the hard exterior wall of the gonosome of the Hydrozoa; hence **Exothecal** *a.*, pertaining to the exothecca. **Exothelium**, *Bot.* [mod. Lat., *f. Gr. θήκη* case], 'the cuticular or outer layer of the anther' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 315 The sign is called... sometimes, in contradistinction from the murmur produced by blood-currents within the heart, an 'exocardial murmur'. 1845 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* i. x. 252 *Exocarp. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 326 Euphorbia... valves with a coriaceous exocarp. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 195 The external... also called the 'exochoron', is wholly destitute of vessels. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* i. ix. 271 The 'exocelular', that is, the outer, or parietal coelom—epithelium. *Ibid.* i. viii. 197 The protoplasm of the 'exoderm cells'. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Exoderm. 1850 NEALE *Hist. East. Ch.* i. 245 The esonarthex opens on to the church by nine doors, to the 'exonarthex by five. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 73 To denote mental phenomena of the kind I am supposing, I propose the term 'exoneural' (*ἐξωνευρικός*). 1881 W. F. BARRETT in *Nature* XXIV. 212 There seemed to be a veritable exoneural action of the mind. 1881 J. SIMON *ibid.* 372 We see the various causes of death as under two great heads, respectively autopathic and 'exopathic'. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Nov. 5/1 The Indians are 'exophagous', that is, do not eat members of their own tribe. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* i. ii. 252 *Exophyllous; because the young leaves of... dicotyledons are always naked. 1888 *Athenæum* 4 Feb. 151/1 The granulated structure of its 'exoplasm' was described. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 92 The anterior extremities of the palpi form 'exopodites'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 281 The exopodite, metamorphosed into another such bowl shuts down over the endopodite. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 120 Such a mode of root-development has been called 'exorhizal'. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exorhizous. 1826 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 94 Division of Politics and Government into Esoscopic... and *Exoscopic, i. e. external concerns regarding, viz. International Government and Politics. 1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. 1. 403 The method becoming as it may be said endoscopic instead of being exoscopic as in the first section. *Ibid.*, The subject is treated... *exoscopically in the first and last sections. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 57 *Exoskeletal ossifications. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 55 From the epidermis, all cuticular and cellular exoskeletal parts... are developed. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 846/2 *Exoskeleton. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 409 In the highest Annulosa, the exo-skeleton and the muscular system, never lose all traces of their segmentation. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 187 The Mollusca... commonly possessing an exoskeleton or shell. 1888 J. JACOBS *Bidpai* lii. These are the facts that form the exoskeleton of his life. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 246/2 The 'exosporal membrane dehiscens in three valves. *Ibid.* V. 246/1 The sporangium... burst by the swelling of the 'exospore'. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 325 The exospore is usually smooth and often variously coloured. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exosporous. 1845 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* i. ix. 241 The orifice of the primine is called the 'Exostome, that of the secundine of the inner Endostome; literally the outer and the inner orifice. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 81 The arillus being produced from the exostome. 1877 NICHOLSON in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 374 They [the costæ of the coral]... may be united by transverse plates ('exothecal dissepiments')

which run horizontally across the intercostal spaces. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 239 An outer which... is called the 'exothecium'. **Exoccipital** (eks'pik'sip'it'al), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *ἐξω* (see EXO-) + *L. occipit-*, occiput the back of the head + *-AL*].

A. adj. That is outside the occipital bone. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 308/1 The groove between the occipital condyle and the exoccipital process. 1869 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XI. 577 The great extent of the exoccipital element.

B. sb. pl. Those parts of the occipital bone which form the sides of the foramen magnum and support the condyles. Cf. CONDYLE 2.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 59/1 The exoccipitals... are very irregular subtriangular bones. 1855 — *Skel. & Teeth* 26 The two condyles being developed from the two exoccipitals. 1881 MIVART *Cat. 61* Each ex-occipital supports one of the condyles before noticed.

Exoctohedron: see HEXOCTAHEDRON.

Exoculation (eks'pik'ul-ā-sh'n). [as if ad. *L. exoculatio*-em, n. of action *f. exoculare* to put out the eyes, *f. ex-* out + *oculus* eye.] The action of putting out the eyes, e. g. in execution of a judicial sentence; blinding.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 13 From these Nations... have tortures... taken their originals: as exoculations... and impalements on stakes. 1824 SOUTHEY *Roderick* II. note. The history of Europe during the dark ages abounds with examples of exoculation.

Exode (eks'od), *sb.* 1 Also 9 exod. [anglicized form of EXODUS. Cf. *Fr. exode*.]

1. The Book of Exodus; = EXODUS 1. *Obs.* a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 196, I pissee wilderness wende ure Louerdes folc, ase Exode telleð.

2. = EXODUS 2 a. Somewhat rare.

a 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Minutes Ess. Wks.* 1754 V. 141 They [the Israelites] could bring, at the time of the Exode, six hundred thousand fighting men into the field. 1826 G. HIGGINS *Hours Sabbath* (1833) 41 The Sabbath was first... instituted on their exod from Egypt. 1853 G. S. FABER *Downf. of Turkey* 47 The circumstances of the exode.

3. *transf.* = EXODUS 2 c.

1881 T. M. POST in *Chicago Advance* 22 June, The Exode [of colored people from the South about 1880].

Exode (eks'od), *sb.* 2 [a. *Fr. exode*, ad. late *L. exodium*: see EXODIUM.] *a.* in the Gr. drama = EXODIUM 1; hence *gen.* the ending, catastrophe of a play; *b.* in the Roman drama = EXODIUM 2.

a 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Wks.* (1753) 176 The Romans had... three plays acted, one after another, on the same subject; the first a real Tragedy; the second the Attellane; the third a Satyr or Exode, a kind of Farce of one act. 1759 W. MASON *Characteristics* Arg. in *Poems* (1805), The Exode, or Catastrophe, is prepared by the coming of Arviragus the King's son. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 721 Hindu writers are in general successful in maintaining the character of their exode.

Exoderm: see EXO- *pref.*

† **Exodiary**. *Obs.* [ad. *L. exodiari*-us, *f. exodium*: see EXODIUM.] A player in the exodium.

1793 J. WILLIAMS *Calm Exam.* 100 Britons will admit of no Exodiary, like the Romans, to divert them with unappropriate merriment, when the business of the Tragedy has ceased.

Exodio (eks'od'ik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐξωδός* way out, issue, EXODUS + *-ic*.]

1. Of or pertaining to an exodus.

In some mod. Dicts.

2. *Phys.* 'Proceeding out of or from the spinal marrow' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) 1850 [see ESODIC].

Exodist (eks'od'ist), *rare*. [f. EXODE *sb.* + *-ist*.]

1. One who makes an exodus. In quot. applied to the Israelites.

1883 R. F. BURTON in *Academy* 5 May 311/2 The Exodists would naturally travel by the present Háj highway from Suez to El-Akabah.

2. One who departs or goes out from one place to settle in another; an emigrant.

1849 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Wks. (1879) 179 Want was the prime foe these hardy exodists had to fortress themselves against.

|| **Exodium**. Also 6 *pl.* exodia. [a. *L. exodium*, ad. Gr. *ἐξόδιον*, *f. ἐξόδος* of or belonging to an exit, *f. ἐξωδός*: see EXODUS.]

1. *Grk. Drama*. The concluding part of a play; the catastrophe. 1848 in BRANDE. In mod. Dicts.

2. *Rom. Drama*. A comic interlude originally attached to the Attellane, but afterwards given as a separate performance after tragedies.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 251 Merrie scoffes and jestes... which thereupon were afterwards called Exodia, and were inserted commonly in the Attellane Comedies. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Among the Romans, the exodium... was pretty nearly what farces are with us.

Exodus (eks'od's), [a. *L. exodus*, a. Gr. *ἐξόδος* going out, *f. ἐξ* out + *ὁδός* way.]

1. The title of the book of the Old Testament which relates the departure of the Israelites out of Egypt.

(In 14-16th c. sometimes 'Book of Exodi', retaining the Lat. genitive.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *On O. T.* (Sweet) 63 Seo oððe boc is Exodus gehaten. 1288 WYCLIF *Ex. Prol.*, This booke of Exodi, that is to seie, of going out, makith mencioun, that, etc. 1549 COVERDALE *Exod. Par. Rom.* ix. 15 That, whiche in the boke of Exodi is by God spoken, I wyl shewe mercy, to whom

soeuer I shewe mercy. 1579 FULKE *Heshkins' Parl.* 8 In Exodus and Leuiticus... are many thinges... very easie and plaine. 1611 BIBLE (*heading*), The Second Booke of Moses, called Exodus. [So 1885 — (Revised).]

2. A going out or forth.

a. spec. The departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1649) 107 The Men of Hamel date all their publick Matters especially, from this Exodus, or going forth of the Children. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iv. § 6 (1755) IV. 85 The two generations, between the exodus from Egypt and the entrance into Canaan. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* i. 460 note, Pharaoh consented to the Exodus, but it was only in wrath and fear.

b. gen. (more or less consciously *transf.* from 2 a). *lit.* and *fig.*

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Exodus*, a going out. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1830 GALT *Lauria T.* II. i. (1849) 81 Our Exodus from New York... commenced under the happiest auspices. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 228 To trace that son's exodus from the paternal mansion. 1858 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* vi. § 306 The air... at its exodus, is dry. 1862 R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 383 The exodus from the established church which dates from the 17th August, 1662. 1881 MAHAFFY *Old Grk. Educ.* xi. 140 A formal exodus of philosophic students, who only returned with Theophrastus.

c. esp. The departure or going out, usually of a body of persons from a country for the purpose of settling elsewhere. Also *fig.* Cf. EMIGRATION 2.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 49 This Genesis of his can properly be nothing but an Exodus (or transit out of Invisibility into Visibility). 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 75 The poor-rate was... forcing an exodus of farmers and mechanics. 1862 T. C. GRATTAN *Beaten Paths* i. 132 The rushing exodus, as it was the fashion to call this continuous transatlantic movement. 1879 FROUDE *César* xiv. 202 A complete exodus of the entire tribe.

Exody (eks'od'i), *rare*. [ad. Gr. *ἐξόδια* going out, *f. ἐξ* out + *ὁδός* way.]

1. The Book of Exodus; = EXODUS 1.

1832 in WEBSTER; 1847 in CRAIG.

2. = EXODUS 2 a.

1877 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iii. 146 Ever since the time of the Jewish Exody. 1832 in WEBSTER.

3. = EXODUS 2 b.

1775 ASH, *Exody*, a departure, a journey from any place. 1832 in WEBSTER. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* I. xx. 332 The plomp of the cork's exody, and the gurgle of the wine... speedily consoled him.

|| **Ex officio, ex-officio**, *advb. phrase.* [L. *ex* out of, according to + *officiū*, abl. of *officiū* duty, office.] In discharge of one's duty, in virtue of one's office; hence, as quasi-adj. = OFFICIAL.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xl. Wks. 907/2 The conuening of hereticks *ex officio*. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s. v. *Office*, A thing found by Inquisition made *ex officio*. 1610 BR. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 40 No Enquiry *Ex officio* may be thus made. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wards* (ed. 4) 94 He may call them *ex officio* to Account. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 520/1 He does not strike at the Ex-officio Information itself. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 18 The Proctors are *ex-officio* members of each of the under-mentioned Committees.

Hence **Ex-official** *a.*, proceeding from office or authority.

1847 in CRAIG; hence in some mod. Dicts.

Exogamous (eks'ogā'mos), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐξω* (see EXO-) + *γάμος* marriage + *-ous*.] Characterized by, of the nature of, or pertaining to, exogamy.

1865 McLENNAN *Prim. Marriage* iii. 56 Various circumstances common to exogamous tribes. 1883 A. LANG in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 411 The exogamous prohibition in Rome was as complete as among the Hindoos.

Exogamy (eks'ogā'mi), [f. as prec.: cf. ENDOGAMY.] The custom by which a man is bound to take a wife outside his own clan or group. Hence **Exogamic** *a.* [see -ic], pertaining to exogamy.

1865 McLENNAN *Prim. Marriage* iii. 48 The words 'endogamy' and 'exogamy' are new. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilis.* iii. (1875) 132 A strict system of exogamy prevails. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 423 The transition which sometimes takes place from the exogamic to the endogamic system. 1885 TYLOR in *Academy* 1 Aug. 67/2 A social development late in comparison with the really early stages—female descent and exogamic totemism.

Exogastritis: see EXO- *pref.*

Exogen (eks'od'jen), *Bot.* [in *Fr. exogène* (De Candolle 1813), mod. *L. exogena*, -us (imitating *L. indigena*, -us) adj., growing on the outside, used in *fem.* as *sb.*, *f. Gr. ἐξω* (see EXO-) + *γενής* born, produced.] A plant whose stem grows by deposit on its outside; opposed to ENDOGEN.

The class of Exogens is identical with that of the Dicotyledons, one of the two main divisions of phanerogamous plants. (But see quot. 1889, and cf. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 99.)

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 1 Exogenæ have a distinct deposition of pith, wood, and bark. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* X. 128/1 Exogens have an embryo so robust as to be able to spring at once into existence. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 121 Those higher plants which start in life with two seed-leaves, and have stems with distinct bark, wood, and pith—the Exogens. 1889 CHAMBERS' *Cycl. Exogenous Plants*, or *Exogens*, a term applied to dicotyledons by Lindley to express an erroneous view of the mode of stem-thickening from that of monocotyledons, and now wholly disused by botanists.

Exogenetic: see EXO- *pref.*

Exogenous (eks'od'ʒnəs), *a.* [f. mod. *L. exogena*, -us (see EXOGEN) + *-ous*.] *a. Bot.* Growing

by additions on the outside; of the nature of an exogen; pertaining to or characteristic of the exogens. **b. Path.** = EXOGENETIC. **c. Anat.** Of a portion of bone (see quot. 1854); opposed to *autogenous*.

a. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Intro. 19 A section of the trunk of an Exogenous plant exhibits bark on the outside. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 98 There is a considerable analogy between the mode of increase of a volcanic cone and that of trees of exogenous growth. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 76 As examples of exogenous plants may be mentioned the oak, the apple, and the rose.

fig. 1874 Mrs. WHITNEY *We Girls* ix. 191, I am going to try if one little bit of social life cannot be exogenous. 1885 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Stabbed in Dark* iv. 40 [He had] a more exogenous nature than had the other; a nature which lived more on, and adopted more from, externals.

b. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 177 An exogenous contagion is one that depends for its potency upon favouring conditions outside the body.

c. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 48/2 Parts that grow out from previously ossified parts are called 'exogenous'.

Hence Exogenously adv. 1879 *Spectator* 6 Sept. 1225/1 Why should it [the Temple] not grow exogenously, building not towards the inside, but the outside? 1890 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* 17 Apr. 573 The former of these plants possessed a highly organized, exogenously developed xylem zone.

Exogynous = see EXO-*pref.*

+Exoete, a. Obs. [ad. L. *exolēt-us*, pa. pple. of *exolēscere* to grow up, grow out of use, f. *ex-* (see EX-*pref.*) + *ol-* to grow; cf. *adolēscere*.] **a.** That has gone out of use; disused, obsolete. **b.** That has lost its virtue; effete, insipid. **c.** Of flowers: Faded.

a. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 178 A Greeke inscription which I could not understand by reason of the antiquity of those exoete letters. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. i. v. In which [apothecaries' shops] many... exoete, things out of date are to be had. 1651 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* iv. 125 Paganism is ridiculous. Judaism exoete. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 211 Plautus exoete phrases have been [explored] from the eloquent orations of Cicero. 1795 tr. *Cowley's Hist. Plants* Pref. (1795) 20, I declaimed... against the use of exoete and interpolated repetitions of old fables.

b. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 283 The vulgar carpo-balsam being... faint, rancid, exoete. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 708 How exoete Blood falls asunder. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compit.* x. 358 These Exoetics... are now and then deprived partly of their virtues and exoete.

c. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exoete*, faded, or withered, as flowers.

+Exolution. Obs. Also 7 *exolusion*, *exsolution*. [ad. L. *ex(s)olūtio-em*, n. of action f. *exsolūere*: see next.]

1. The action of loosening or setting free; the state of being loosened or set free; esp. the emission or escape of 'animal spirits' formerly assumed as the cause of swooning.

1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 41 There is an exolusion, and so a defect of vital spirits. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* 805 An... exolusion of the spirits like swooning. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* iv. 46 A canine appetite, & other ill symptoms caused by the exolusion of the skin. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 591 Honey... boyled to the exolusion of the aqueous humidity. 1662 STUBBS *Ind. Nectar* i. 4 At that time of the year, our bodies suffer a greater exolusion of Spirit.

¶ Used for: Dissolution, end.

1846 Dr. S. BROWN *Hist. Sci. in Lectures* (1858) I. 339 The evening... twilight of an era is always the time when the poets who are to... sing its... approaching exolution come abroad.

b. Relaxation (of the bodily powers); faintness. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* xxii. xx. (1678) 504 By this kind of disease [Plague] there cometh... exsolution of the faculties. 1650 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) iii. ix. 101 The exolution and languor ensuing that act [of spermatic emission]. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 198 The exolution of the powers thence depending, would not bear those swift motions. 1674-82 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; whence 1698-1732 in COLES.

c. In mystical sense. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 83 If any have been so happy as truly to understand Christian annihilation, extasis, exolution.

2. 'A full and perfect payment' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1674). Hence 1698-1732 in COLES.

+Exolve, v. Obs. [ad. L. *ex(s)olvēre*, f. *ex-* out + *solvere* to loosen.] **a. trans.** To slacken, diminish. **b. intr. for refl.** To dissolve. **c.** 'To pay clear off' (Bailey 1730-6 folio).

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 68 By lightly receiving them, do gently exolve the violence of every motion. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 41 Their virtue cannot so easily exolve and perish.

¶ **Exomion** (eksō'miōn). [as if a. Gr. *ἐξωμιον, dim. of ἐξωμῖς: see next.] = next.

1873 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 140 Describe the new exomion, sleeveless coat He... robbed me of.

¶ **Exomis** (eksō'mis). [Gr. ἐξωμῖς, f. ἐξ out + ὤμος shoulder.] A vest without sleeves, leaving the shoulders bare; worn by artisans and slaves.

1850 LITTON tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* 400 The exomis, worn by artisans, while it supplied at the same time the place of the himation... left the right shoulder with the arm free.

¶ **Exomologesis** (eksō'mplōgē'sis). Also 6 *exh-*. [Gr. ἐξομολόγησις f. ἐξομολογέειν, f. ἐξ intensive + ὁμολογέειν to confess: see HOMOLOGATE.] A full confession, a public confession.

1592 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* 575 Exhomologesis is the discipline of prostrating and humbling men in habite, in lying, to lie in sacke and ashes. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* ix. § 4. 613 All publick criminals were tied to a publick Exomologesis or Repentance in the Church. 1670 PULLER *Modern Ch. Eng.* (1843) 276 Doctor Cressy may be thought to owe a penance for his Exomologesis. 1688 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 59 Auricular confession put in place of the old exomologesis.

¶ **Exomphalos** (eksō'mfālōs). Also in mod. L. form *exomphalus*. [Gr. ἐξομφαλος, f. ἐξ out + ὀμφαλος navel.] (See quot.)

1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 423 This compression must be continued for some time in order to prevent an Exomphalos, or rupture at the navel. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 3) *Exomphalus*. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 647 An umbilical hernia or exomphalos is a protrusion at the navel.

¶ **Exomphalous** (eksō'mfālōs), *a.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Having a ruptured or protuberant navel.

1863 R. F. BURTON *Abokuta* I. 43 The children... are all more or less exomphalous.

¶ **Exon** (e'xōn). [app. intended to express the pronunciation (egzōn) of Fr. *exempt*.]

Cf. EXAUM, occurring as a spelling of *exempt* in 1678; also *exant* (quot. 1655 below), used in the sense of EXEMPT *sb.* **a.** The 'exempts' or 'exons' of the Yeomen of the Guard, according to Thoms *Bk. of the Court*, were first appointed in 1668.]

The ordinary title of the four officers of the Yeomen of the Royal Guard, 'styled corporals in their commissions' (Thoms) and ranking below the 'Ensign'; = EXEMPT *sb.* 4 b.

[1665 in *Nicholas Papers* (1892) II. 354 The Court gave Moreland (Cromwells express) two Exants of ye guards to conduct him in safety.] 1767 *Royal Calendar* 83 Yeomen of the Guards... Exons [4 names follow]. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Mad. d'Arblay*, I never occurred... to the Exons, and Keepers of the Robes, that, etc. 1873 *Daily News* 19 June 6/5 Colonel Bourke (the Exon in Waiting). 1891 *New Army List* 132 Yeomen of the Guard... Exons [4 names].

¶ **Exonarthex** = see EXO-*pref.*

¶ **Exoner** (egzō'nai), *v. Sc.* [ad. Fr. *exoner-er*, ad. L. *exonerāre*: see EXONERATE *v.*] = EXONERATE in various senses: To relieve from a burden; to free from responsibility, liability, or blame. Now only in *Sc. Law*.

1533 BELLENDEN *Liiv.* II. (1822) 149 Commanding the saids consuls to exoner thaimself of all auctorite. 1582 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 323 Thicks... should be exonerat of all Action, civil or criminal. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Epist. C. You shall neither convince your Adversaries, nor yet exoner your owne consciences. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 861/1 She hath exonered herself. 1866 *Times* 6 Aug. Advt. For the purpose of having the Trust Funds... divided... and the pursuers exonerat of the said trust. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 16 Feb. Thereafter to exoner and discharge him of his office and management as judicial factor.

¶ **Exonerate, pple. Obs. exc. arch.** Also 6 *exonerat*. [ad. L. *exonerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exonerāre*: see next.] Used as pa. pple. of next.

1598 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 83 How may his Holiness find his Conscience towards God exonerate. 1546 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. viii. 219 [They] shalbe clerly exonerat & dyscharged of beryng any manner of Armour. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Ir.* 275 (an. 2 Eliz.) To be clerly exonerate, acquitted, and discharged. 1868 LOWELL *Willows in Amer. Poems* (Rout.) 372 By right of birth exonerate from toil.

¶ **Exonerate** (egzō'nērit), *v.* Also 6-7 *at.* [f. L. *exonerāt-* ppl. stem of *exonerāre*, f. *ex-* (see EX-*pref.*) + *oner-*, *onus* burden. Cf. Fr. *exonérer*.]

1. trans. To take off a burden from; to relieve of (a burden, material or immaterial); to unload, lighten (a ship); also humorously, to 'relieve' (a person) of his money. Now rare.

1544 HEN. VIII. in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xiii. 30 Discharging or exonerating their galeis. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 46 [They] haue prayed to God to be exonerat of loue, about all other diseases. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navigator* 34 He strives to exonerate his shoulders. 1634 CHAPMAN *Bacchus* 110 Exonerate Our sinking vessel of his deified lode. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* iii. 13 They would quickly exonerate their families of them. 1640 Br. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxi. 218 It exonerateth the mind of all those dulling Indispositions. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcol's Debts* Wks. IV. 308 The debt thus exonerat of so great a weight of its odium. 1798 WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 29 Success would certainly exonerate our finances. 1807-8 Svd. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* x. Be exonerat of his ready money and his constitution.

+2. To discharge the contents of (the body, an organ), esp. by evacuation. To exonerate nature, oneself; to relieve the bowels. Obs.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 248 And exonerate your selfe at all tymes that nature wold expell. *Ibid.* xxx. 293 To exonerat the bladder and the bely whan nede shall requyre. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 65 They sit all the day long, vnlesse they rise to exonerate nature. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 [They] over-load their mouths... and by a sudden laughter exonerate their chaps. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 322 Cathartic Pills... exonerate the Habit of the Body. 1839 *Health & Longevity* 260 The bowels... ought to be exonerat at least once in two days.

+ b. intr. for refl. Obs.

1631 R. H. ARRAIGN *Whole Creature* xiii. § 1. 178 Overcharged... till they... exonerate as a Wolfe or Dog, too full gorged, with Carion. 1704 J. PITTS *Relig. & Mann. Mahometans* iv. 25 These Moors... accounting it a great piece of Rudeness to exonerate in the sight of another. 1762 B. STILLINGFL. *Econ. Nat. Misc. Tracts* 123 Care is taken that these animals should exonerate upon stones, etc.

+3. refl. Of a lake, river, sea, etc., also of a blood-

vessel: To empty itself, its waters, or contents; to disembogue, discharge. Obs.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 113 Neither did this riuier exonerate itself into any sea. 1635 JACKSON *Creed* viii. xx. Wks. VIII. 43 We all meet in the main or ocean whereinto this psalm and others do exonerate themselves. 1659 MACALLO *Can. Physick* 25 The great Veines... do exonerate themselves into the little. 1715 HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 258 That [gulf] of Paria, into which the Lake of Titicaca does in part exonerate it self.

+4. trans. a. To discharge, pour off (a fluid product, a body of water). **b.** To cast off, get rid of (persons, population). Obs. rare.

a. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 429 It [the bile] is... exonerat into that which is called the Cava or hollow veine. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. vi. 96 The streitnesse of the channell, wherein a great... sea is to be exonerat. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 509 The Lympha does wholly exonerate itself into the sub-clavial and jugular veines.

b. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. viii. § 4 These borderers... might exonerate their swelling multitudines. 1657 HAWKE *Killing in M.* 23 Whereby such nefarious and facinorous persons may be exonerat.

5. To relieve from, + of (anything burdensome, a duty, obligation, payment, task, etc.).

1548 HALL *Chron.* 227 That he might... exonerate them of the great charges, travayles & labors, that they now were in. c. 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII.* (1878) 25 Would God Sir Thomas Moore... had exonerat and discharged me of this my pains & labour. 1698 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2786/3 To exonerate and discharge them from all Arrears of Hearth-money. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. 1842 II. 62 Mr. Hastings... offered to exonerate the company from that 'charge'. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 75 A body of clergy exonerat of all solicitude. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* ii. 2 Commanding Royal Engineers will not exonerate any Officers... from the performance of such Duties.

6. To free from blame; to exculpate; also, to relieve from the blame or burden of; to relieve or set free from (blame, reproach).

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 40 That lord Oxford might be induced... to exonerate Churchyard. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 21 Nothing would prevail, nor would the Duke be exonerat. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. § 12. 136 Such a season... sufficiently exonerateth God of every Man's Condemnation. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 334 To exonerate myself of a greater crime. 1825 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* I. 561 To exonerate her from the banal reproach of yielding unresisting to her passions. 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* viii. 489 Do we seek to exonerate His justice... by the denial of His faithfulness? 1884 *PAE Enstace* 187, I won't exonerate the Government.

¶ **Exoneration** (egzō'nērē'ti-ōn). [ad. L. *exoneration-em*, n. of action f. *exonerāre*: see prec.] The action of exonerating.

+1. The action of discharging or relieving the contents of the bowels, etc.; evacuation; the action of disburdening nature. Const. of. Obs.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. vi. 24 Some [appetites] are born with men; as... Appetite of excretion and exoneration. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* iii. iv. 116 The body is adapted unto Eating, Drinking, Nutrition, Coition, and other ways of Repletion and Exoneration. 1777 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. Ind.* I. xi. 123 In each Cabin, is a Kitchen and a Place for Exoneration. 1784 HENLEY in *Bechford's Vathek* (1868) 137 note, The ablution and prayer indispensably required on the exoneration of nature.

2. The action of disburdening or relieving, or the state of being relieved from a duty, office, obligation, payment, etc.; also, from blame or reproach; an instance of this, a formal discharge. Const. of. In *Sc. Law*: see EXONER.

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm.* Min. Bk. (1855) 90 And the coppie thairof delyverit to thame for their exoneration. 1641 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 372 To receive account of all Commissions granted... and grant Exonerations thereupon. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 211 An act concerning the exoneration of the Kings subjects from exactions and impositions. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 229 Papers had been prepared by the Commissioners of Estate and Kirk for their exoneration. 1866 *Times* 6 Aug. Advt., A Process of Multipoleinding and Exoneration has been instituted.

¶ **Exonerative** (egzō'nērātiv), *a.* [f. L. *exonerāt-* ppl. stem of *exonerāre* (see EXONERATE) + -IVK.] Tending to give relief (from an obligation).

1819 in TODD. 1875 POSTER *Gains* i. Intro. (ed. 2) 3 Title... is any fact Collative or Privative of a Right and Impositive or Exonerative of an Obligation.

¶ **Exonerator** (egzō'nērātōr). [a. late L. *exoneratōr*, agent-n. f. *exonerāre*: see EXONERATE.] One who exonerates.

a. 1834 DANE cited by WORCESTER 1846.

¶ **Exoneretur** (egzō'nērēt'ur). *Law. Obs.* [f. L. *exoneretur* let him be discharged, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. passive of *exonerāre*: see EXONERATE *v.*] 'An entry made upon the bail-piece upon render of a defendant to prison in discharge of his bail' (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1848).

1824 BINGHAM *Reports* I. 206 The Court... refused to enter an exoneretur on the bail-piece.

¶ **Exoneural, pathic, phagous**: see EXO-*pref.*

¶ **Exophthalmia**. [mod. L. f. EXOPHTHALMUS.] = EXOPHTHALMUS.

1721-1800 in BAILEY; whence in mod. Dicts.

¶ **Exophthalmic** (eksō'pfæ'imik), *a. Path.* [f. EXOPHTHALM-US + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by exophthalmus.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 191 The exophthalmic

goitre... or Basedow's disease. 1889 *Med. Jnl.* 28 Sept. 720/2
Rapid action of the heart—in exophthalmic goitre.

Exophthalmus, -os (eks'pŭl'mŭs, -ŭs).
Path. [mod.L., a Gr. ἐξόφθαλμος, f. ἐξ out + ὄφθαλμός eye.] Protrusion of the eye-ball.

1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vi. 162 Dr. Gunning has lately recorded a case of exophthalmos in consequence of whooping-cough. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 565 Exophthalmus is constantly present in suffocation.

Exophthalmia, Anglicized f. EXOPHTHALMIA.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey); whence in mod. Dicts.

Exophyllous, -plasm, -podite: see EXO-pref.

† **Exopt**, v. *Obs.* rare. [ad. L. *exopt-äre*, f.

ex- (see EXO-pref.) + *optäre* to wish.] *trans.* To wish or desire greatly.

1548 FORREST *Pleas*. *Porsye* 66 a. ('The goods of the world' induce) the sooner with the father also to mache, By vttre diffiaunce his deathe to exopte.

† **Exoptable**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *exoptabilis*,

f. *exoptäre*: see EXOPT.] To be desired or wished.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1818 in TODD; whence in mod. Dicts.

† **Exoptate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *exoptat-* ppl. stem of *exoptäre*.] *trans.* To desire earnestly.

1652 in COLES. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Exoptation**, *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **exoptation-*

em, n. of action f. *exoptäre* to long: see EXOPT.]

The fact or state of earnestly desiring.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 18 The former is by way of gratulation, the other by way of exoptation. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; 1847 in CRAIG.

Exoptile: see EXO-pref.

Exorability, [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being exorable.

1871 R. ELLIS *Caullus* ciii. 2 The sesterces all, give back.. Silo, Then be a bully beyond exorability, you.

Exorable (eks'orä'b'l), a. Now rare. [ad. L.

exörabilis, f. *exöräre*: see next. Cf. Fr. *exorable*.]

1. Capable of being moved by entreaty, accessible to entreaty.

1553-57 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 259 For he is exorable,

and hath no pleasure in the death of a Sinner. 1641 W.

CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. i. A Usurer is somewhat exorable

When he is full. 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* xxxi. (1742) II.

356 They shall address themselves to the mountains and

rocks, as being more pitiful and exorable than he. 1788 V.

KNOX *Winter Even.* III. vii. i. 8 Death, whom no arts can

render exorable, disappointed his ambition. 1869 *Contemp.*

Rev. VI. 371 Entreaty was for the exorable, and it failed;

action for the inexorable, and it succeeded.

† 2. In active sense: Effectual in entreaty. *Obs.*

[Cf. L. *exorabile carmen*.]

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 361 Good

works be more exorable vnto God than holy desires.

Hence **Exorableness**, the condition or quality

of being accessible to entreaty.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 55 A spirit of mildnesse, mercie,

exorableness and easinesse to be intreated. 1679 J. GOOD-

MAN *Penit. Pardon*. I. i. (1713) 2 The exorableness of a

Father upon his Son's submission. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

† **Exorate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *exörat-* ppl. stem

of *exöräre*, f. *ex-* (see EXO-pref.) + *öräre* to pray.]

1. *trans.* a. To request earnestly, implore. b.

To prevail upon (a person) by entreaty.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* Prol., Let a poore schol-

ler implore and exorate [sic] that you would make him riche

in the possession of a mite of your favours. c 1600 *Timon*

II. iv. (1842) 32 Let it, O lett it bee lawfull for mee.. to orate

and exorate. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 21 No-

thing could prevail, nor would the duke be exorated.

2. To obtain by request.

1623-6 in COCKERAM.

† **Exoration**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *exörät-ion-em*, n.

of action f. *exöräre*: see EXORATE.] The action

of beseeching or entreating; an entreaty.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Eccles.* xvi. 12 Mightie [is] exoration,

and pouring out wrath. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2511,

I leave thee with my best exoration For thy most speedy..

reformation. 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* v. iii. Deafe

to your cries: and Marble To all impulsive exorations.

† **Exorb**, v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *ex(s)orb-äre* to suck

up, f. *ex-* (see EXO-pref.) + *sorbäre* to suck.] *trans.*

To suck up or out.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 720 Always agitating them

till the whole humour be exorbed.

† **Exorbeate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *ex(s)orb-äre* (see

EXORB) + -ATE³.] *trans.* To swallow up, engulph.

1623 in COCKERAM II.

Exorbital, a. [f. EXO-pref. + ORBIT + -AL.]

Outside the orbit.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 553 For the determination

of the exorbital protrusion of the eye-ball.

Exorbitance (egz'örbitäns), Also 7-8 exh-

[f. EXORBITANT: see -ANCE. Cf. Fr. *exorbitance*.]

The quality or condition of being exorbitant.

† 1. Divergence or aberration from the prescribed

or ordinary track; eccentricity, irregularity, anomaly, or an instance of these. Also, aberration

of mind; an attack of insanity. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1631 PRESTON *Life Eternal* (1634) 26 Now, whence comes

this uneven walking, this exorbitance of the wheels. 1663

J. SPENCER *Prodigies* 133 All these exorbitances in Nature

serve to foil and set off the general beauty.. of its

Works. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compil.* xi. 373 The first

exorbitance [in a case of mania] was very violent and lasted

for ten months. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 149, I shall

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not.. mention those Grand Anomalies, or Exorbitances. 1707

FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 186 By the Pulse we find by

what Method we must regulate all Exorbitances. 1842

DE QUINCEY *Philos. Herodotus* Wks. IX. 208 Our growing

exorbitance from our limits warns us to desist.

2. Divergence from the right path; transgression

of law or morality; misconduct, lawlessness, criminal-

ity; an instance of the same. *arch.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. § 58 A project.. so

execrable, as well may justifie King Johns exorbitances.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *St. Lewis* 324 Eyes deep-vail'd with Ig-

norance Or Knowledge stained with Sinnes Exorbitance.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i. 'Tis strange my master

.. can Give the reins to such exorbitance. 1663 GERBIER

Counsel Dvb. Beware of ill Builders.. since by their exor-

bitances, happen many irreparable accidents. 1769 *Hist.*

Europe in Ann. Reg. 32/2 A picture.. sullied with the most

dreafull exorbitances. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxviii.

foot-n., The Border robbers.. had committed many exor-

bitances. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. iv. (1862) V. 30 Such

unprincipled exorbitances of behaviour.

3. Excessiveness, extravagance; an instance of

this. Now chiefly, outrageous excessiveness, of

demands, charges, prices, estimates, etc.

1646 MRQ. ORMOND in *Carte Life* (1735) III. 470 To

heighten the exorbitance of their expectations and de-

mands. 1706 GARTH *Dispens.* (ed. 6) II. 10 They riot still, Un-

bounded in Exorbitance of Ill. 1793 Br. HORSLEY *Serm.*

(1824) I. 198 The barriers.. against.. the exorbitance of licen-

tiousness.. will soon be borne down. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxa-*

tion II. v. (1852) 212 The exorbitance of the duties on tea and

tobacco. 1858 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 186 The exorbitance

Of sin in this one sinner. 1884 *Law Rep.* 26 Chanc. Div. 240

The exorbitance of Hobson's charge for collecting the debts.

Exorbitancy (egz'örbitänsi). [f. EXORBITANT:

see -ANCY.] The quality of being exorbitant.

1. = EXORBITANCE 1. Now rare. Also, † an

irrational opinion.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 103 Exorbitancie enough

from the primary rule of assignment to Parish Churches.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvi. 468 That planetary motion, that

unblamable exorbitancy. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5126 To

suppose.. an infinite profundity of the Stellar Sphere: 2n

Exorbitancy not to be admitted. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig.*

Man. III. iii. 265 This witty Man.. hath somewhat rectified

the exorbitancy of Epicurus. 1879 H. N. HUDSON *Hamlet*

13 Frequent displays of mental exorbitancy.

† 2. = EXORBITANCE 2. *Obs.*

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. i. Thees.* (1627) II. Ep. Ded. 4 In-

formation of exorbitancy in some particulars of the Church.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 291 The exorbitancy

of the house of commons.. proceeded principally from their

contempt of the laws. 1658 Br. L. WOMOCK *Exam. Tilenus*

40 There are sins.. as in blasphemie.. wherein the act is

not to be distinguished from the exorbitance. 1670 G. H.

Hist. Cardinals I. II. 58 Any Treatise that.. rebukes the

Exorbitancy of their Lives. 1702 *London. Gas.* No. 3795/3

His.. zealous Endeavour to curb the Exorbitancy of France.

3. (Cf. EXORBITANT A. 4.) a. = EXORBITANCE 3.

† b. Disposition to exceed one's rights; excessive

greed or rapacity; an instance of this (*Obs.*).

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) Gen. Pref., I. am.. far from in-

terpreting your Love Exorbitancy. 1653 A. WILSON *Gas. I*

102 The exorbitancy of the new buildings about the City..

being a shelter for them. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.*

81 Gout.. roused up from the exorbitancy of a spurious

acid ferment in the ultimate digestion. 1674 *Gout. Tongue*

vii. (1684) 168 This monstrous exorbitancy of discourse.

1722 SEWELL *Hist. Quakers* Pref. (1795) I. 14 The exor-

bitancies to which some launched out. 1749 *Numbers*

in *Poet. Comp.* 26 One can hardly imagine the Antients

could have run into.. Exorbitancies in protracting their

Rhythms. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 363 The

exorbitancy of the Romans swallowing up their neigh-

bouring nations one after another. 1783 BURKE *Ref. Affairs*

India Wks. 1842 II. 23 A system of restraint on the exor-

bitancies of their servants. 1791 W. MAXWELL in Boswell

Johnson (1831) I. 381 Who knows any real sufferings (from

love) more than from the exorbitancy of any other passion?

1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* II. 386 From the exor-

bitancy of that [duty] in particular levied at Collun. 1877

MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 375 Divested of all the exor-

bitancies of his spirit and his style.

Exorbitant (egz'örbitänt), a. and sh. Also

6 exorbytant, 6-8 exhorbitant, -ent. [ad. late

L. *exorbytant-em*, pr. ppl. of *exorbytare* to go out

of the track, f. *ex-* out + *orbita* wheel-track: see

ORBIT. Cf. Fr. *exorbitant*.] A. *adj.*

† 1. Leaving a specified track; deviating from

a specified rule or principle. Of remarks, discus-

sions, etc.: Wandering from the subject, irrele-

vant. *Obs.*

1534 WHITTINGTON *Tully's Offices* I. (1540) 46 Suche play as

is not exorbytant from the exercyse of honesty. 1599 *Brough-*

ton's Lett. ix. 30 A.. government, exorbytant from the milde

course of law and justice. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673)

369 Having.. mentioned such a story, it is not exorbytant to

add in one word other fictions. 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.*

50 How exorbytant from this rule the practices of our Pre-

lates have been. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 45 Exor-

bitant from the Principles of Nature.

† b. Projecting, salient. *Obs.*

1714 DERHAM *Astro-theol.* v. v. (1769) 144 [Had the earth

been square] they must have been.. retarded.. by the exor-

bitant angles.

2. Deviating from the normal, prescribed, or

customary track. † a. Of movements, conduct,

etc.: Eccentric, erratic, irregular (*Obs.*).

1613 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 67 Strong raines to

hold him in, from all exorbytant courses. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE

Chas. I. (1655) 35 The Commons when they see such a

Blazing-star in course so exorbytant.. cannot but look upon

it. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § 1. 5 The vanity of wit.. has no

where a more free and exorbytant range than in censuring

and deriding.

b. [After use of *exorbytans* in Roman Law.] Of

cases, offences, etc.: Anomalous, not coming within

the intended scope of a law. Of powers, privi-

leges, enactments: Abnormal

1666 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 277 Howsoever exorbitants behaved themselves, they [Brethren] yet should continue in wolding. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 25 His Majesty . . . demanded justice against those exorbitants. a 1714 M. HENRY *Wks. I*. 135 The most . . . daring exorbitants of an ungoverned tongue.

Exorbitantly (egz'p'itāntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an exorbitant manner or degree; at an exorbitant rate.

a 1635 SIBBES *Serm. John* xiv. 11 Affections are . . . raised up irregularly and exorbitantly. 1668 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps. Tracts* (1727) 604 Using the power . . . so exorbitantly. 1693 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* iii. x. The old fat fool that paints so exorbitantly. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 20, I know you to be exorbitantly wicked. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Lett. Singleton Wks.* 1859 II. 257/1 Incomes . . . exorbitantly and absurdly great. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 220, I get plenty of cream, quite good, paying for it exorbitantly.

Exorbitate (egz'p'itāt), *v. Obs. or arch.* [f. L. *exorbitāt*-ppl. stem of *exorbitāre*: see EXORBITANT.] *intr.* To deviate from the usual course; to stray.

1600 ASP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 116 We are ready to exorbitate. 1643 PRYNN *Sov. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 5 The Law . . . ought to bridle him [the King] when he exorbitates from the Law. 1643 HUNTON *Treat. Monarchy* i. iv. (1689) 28 If one exorbitate, the power of restraint . . . should be in the rest. 1651 SMITH in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 572 Such as least exorbitate [printed exorbitate] from the Doctrine . . . of the Church of Rome. 1671 H. STUBBS *Reply* 31 When other Mens Flatteries did thus Exorbitate, etc.

b. Of heavenly bodies: To deviate from the usual orbit; to follow an erratic course.

1693 BENTLEY *Atheism* viii. 12 They would . . . sometimes have exorbitated beyond the distance of Saturn. 1747 HARRIS *Medit. II*. 231 The heavenly bodies would exorbitate into wild confusion. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 22 To describe the earth as in imminent danger of exorbitating.

Hence † **Exorbitating** *ppl. a.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav. x*. 487 No inference can pry, nor strange illation proove, In your exorbitating [printed exorbitating] braines, my period I did moove. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* vii. 55 Parliament [is] . . . bound to resist . . . the destruction of liberties, by exorbitating Princes. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 175 Rather the work of Art than of exorbitating Nature.

Exorbitation (egz'p'itā'fən). [ad. L. *exorbitationem*, n. of action f. *exorbitāre*: see EXORBITATE.] Deviation from the usual path or track; an instance of the same.

a 1658 PRESTON *New Court.* (1634) 200 If there be an exorbitation of the line . . . it is not straight. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 172 The exorbitation of discipline. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* i. 12 They are . . . an Exorbitation and bringing out of Square. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) VII. 76 No deliberative body would less have tolerated such philosophic exorbitations from public business.

Exorcise: see EXORCIZE.

† **Exorcision**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *exorcise*, EXORCIZE v. + -ION.] = EXORCISM.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. ii. 13 And that is as now of the exorcysyon.

Exorcism (e'ks'isiz'm, egz'isiz'm). *Forms:* 5-7 *exorcisme*, (4-5 *exorsism*, 6 *exoroyisme*, -oyne), 5- *exorcism*. [ad. late L. *exorcism-us*, a. Eccl. Gr. *ἐφορκισμός*, f. *ἐφορκίζω*: see EXORCIZE. Cf. Fr. *exorcisme*.]

In this and the related words Johnson and nearly all later Dicts. mark the stress on the first syllable; but the second pronunciation is often heard, esp. in *exorcise*, which otherwise is liable to confusion with *exorcize*.]

1. The action of exorcizing or expelling an evil spirit by adjuration or the performance of certain rites; an instance of this.

† In first quot. misused for *exorcist*.

13. . . E. E. Allit. P. B. 1579 Sorseres & exorsismus & fele such clerkes. c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cathb.* (Surtees) 385 Be be vertu of exorcisme. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. ii. 14 And that suffyseth as now of the exorcysme & cathecysme. 1550 VERON *Godly Saiyns* (1846) 44 Ye did give your names, & began to be ground with fastinges & exorcymes. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. (1851) 3 Then was Baptisme chang'd into a kind of exorcisme. 1750 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* ii. v. Wks. (1811) VIII. 336 To evince these great Truths, seems to have been the end both of Possessions and of the Exorcisms. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xxiv. The spectres whom no exorcism can bind. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* ii. 872 An exorcism against the devildom Which plainly held me. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* i. 492 The calm authoritative exorcism restored the broken harmony of her being.

† b. *improperly*. The action of calling up spirits; the ceremonies observed for that purpose; conjuration. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. v. But moste she wrought by nycromancye With exorsismes and conjurations. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. iv. 5 Will her Ladyship behold and heare our Exorcismes? 1604 DEKKER *Satiromastix* 183 This ghost of Tuca . . . was raised up (in print) by new Exorcismes. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ii. 37 This root of superstition . . . branched forth . . . into magic and exorcisms.

2. A formula employed in exorcizing.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 23 b. I found an olde bishoppes ordynary or boke of their exorcismes for church halowinges, etc. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 339 The same Exorcisme is repeated once more. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xxiv. 306 Morgan . . . began to utter exorcisms with great devotion. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* (1757) IV. vi. 251 Here, then, I shall begin my exorcism. Its words must be strange and barbarous, suited to the occasion. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxv. Fortified with . . . as many exorcisms as his memory could recover, he advanced.

† b. An imprecatory oath. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 225 That prescript forme of exorcisme, whereby the two Decii, both the father and sonne, betooke themselves to all the hellish furies.

Hence **Exorcismal** *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, exorcism.

1807 *Fortn. Rev.* May 740 The exorcismal practices of the clergy.

Exorcisory, *a.* [f. *exorcise*, EXORCIZE + -ORY.] Serving to exorcize.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xlv. The exorcisory cantation of the previous night.

Exorcist (e'ks'isist, egz'isist). *Forms:* 4-6 *exorciste*, (6 *exorciste*), 6- *exorcist*. [ad. late L. *exorcista*, ad. Gr. *ἐφορκιστής*, f. *ἐφορκίζω*: see EXORCIZE. Cf. Fr. *exorciste*.] One who exorcizes.

1. One who drives out evil spirits by solemn adjuration, etc.

1282 WYCLIF *Acts* xix. 13 Summe of the Iewis exorcistis, or coniurers. 1649 SELDEN *Latus Eng.* i. x. (1739) 18 Exorcists, that served to dispossess such as were possessed by the Devil. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772. 344 The exorcist was called in to drive away these evil Genii. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 86 A dumb demon, awaits to find a voice . . . at the summons of an exorcist. *transf.* 1877 'RITA' *Vivienne* iii. viii. Hard work is the best exorcist for dark hours and painful memories.

b. *spec.* The third of the four lesser orders in the Roman Catholic Church. Cf. BENET.

1560 BECON *Catech. Wks.* (1564) 462 a The exorciste must cast out devils, & say unto the people, that all suche as wyl not communicate, must depart & go awaye. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 245 Acolytes, exorcistes, readers, etc. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 174 The office . . . of an exorcist. [is] no way dependent on the office of a deacon. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 133 We soon meet . . . with . . . exorcists . . . these were ordained.

† 2. One who calls or pretends to call up spirits by magical rites. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 323 Thou like an Exorcist, hast conjur'd vp My mortified Spirit. 1651 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. 111 (1651) 211 The knavish impostures of Jugglers, Exorcists, Mass-Priests and Mountebanks.

3. *Comb.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Dn Barlas* II. iv. i. 454 David's sacred Ditty. Exorcist-like chaet Nature's cruel Fate.

Hence **Exorcistical** *a.*, of or pertaining to an exorcist or to an exorcism.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xviii. And uses an Exorcistical form for the ejecting. 1749-51 BR. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Method. & Papists* iii. (1754) 185 A rare Instance of Exorcistical Virtue. 1827 W. G. S. *Excursion of Village Curate* 128 Exorcistical, necromantal and demonological charms.

Exorcisation (e'ks'isiz'fən). *Forms:* 4 *exorcisacion*, -sacion, exorsisacion, -oyon, -tion, 6 *exorcysacion*, 6- *exorcisation*. [f. next + -ATION.] The action of exorcizing; i. e. a. of driving out evil spirits by adjuration, etc.; † b. of calling up spirits by magic.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 750 Throu exorcizaciones, To ger spiritis to thame apier. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 173 Old witches, sorceresses, That usen exorcisations. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. ii. 13 And do that solempnyte of exorcysacion. 1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 467/2 The booke of exorcisation . . . which is sprinkled in the church. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xviii. The Priest's Exorcization in the Names of God . . . does not excuse him from the guilt of Enchantment. 1844 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* (1856) 183 To cure diseases, and drive away evil spirits by . . . exorcizations, etc. 1749-51 BR. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Method. & Papists* iii. (1754) 115 His better Friends . . . have inserted a Prayer in the Office of Exorcization. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxv. 252 My promised exorcisation of the demon in his stomach.

Exorcise, -ise (e'ks'isiz, egz'isiz), *v.* Also 6 *exorsise*. [(? ad. Fr. *exorcise-r*), ad. late L. *exorcizare*, ad. Gr. *ἐφορκίζω*, f. *ἐφορκίζω* + *ἐφορκίζω* oath.

Owing perh. to association with *exorcize*, the spelling -ise is now almost universal; the better form *exorcise* is marked in most Dicts. as obsolete.]

1. *trans.* To drive away (an evil spirit) by the invocation or use of some holy name; to call forth, expel. *Const. from, out of.*

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* 35 All wayne & craftye scyences, . . . exorcysynge, incautynge & coniuryngge. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 141 ¶ 6 Something . . . in this Comedy . . . wants to be exorcised more than the Witches. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 21 Touched him on the shoulder with his staff and exorcised the demon. 1870 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. vi. 302 The spirit which devised it, is not exorcised, either from the priesthood or the rural population.

2. To clear (a person or place) of evil spirits; to purify or set free from malignant influences.

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 178 They were . . . exorcised at their entering the church with abundance of ceremonies. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 110 ¶ 5 The Knight . . . ordered all the Apartments to be flung open, and exorcised by his Chaplain. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 1362 Exorcise his heart So long possess. 1826 W. JAY *Christian Contemplated* ix. 292 This joy exorcises a man, of carnal affection. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* xl. ix. 291 Muttering hymns, monks huddled together . . . as if to exorcise the land of a demon.

3. To call upon (an evil spirit) with a solemn asseveration; to adjure. Also, to conjure up. *Now rare.*

1284 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xv. xii. 412, I doo conjure and I doo exorcise you, by the father, by the sonne, and by the Holy Ghost . . . that . . . you doo come unto me. 1649 R. HOGES *Phant. Direct.* 8 His daily exercise is to exorcise or adjure. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 44 The devil

was exorcised to go out, and enter no more into him. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 406 Having exorcised the dragon in the name of Him who was born of a virgin. *transf.* 18. . . DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1871) XVI. 16 Secrets of ages remote from each other have been exorcised from the accumulated shadows of centuries.

Hence **Exorcized** *ppl. a.* **Exorcisement**, the action of exorcizing; exorcizing influence. **Exorciser** (also 6-7 *exorcisor*), one who exorcizes. **Exorcising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xviii. The derivation or distribution of these Exorcized Elements into several Superstitious uses. 1679 PULLER *Modest. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 205 Never . . . aneling any with exorcised oil . . . till, etc. 1782 *Fashionable Follies* i. 102 He . . . was become sensible to the exorcisement of holy water. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* vii. ii. 452, I am not an evil spirit, to fly the exorcisement of thy bell. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. ii. 12 But for the good understanding the which is exorciser that is to be noted. a 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* (1810) I. x. 230 Things that they had seen done . . . by professed exorcisers. 1610 BR. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 45 Their annoyings, their exorcizings. 1664 MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xviii. Of the Enchanting or Exorcizing of Water [etc.]. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* i. The invariable exorcising apparatus of a large venison pasty.

Exorcize, *sb. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The action of the vb. EXORCIZE.

1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* II. 107 Let us drink to the exorcise of the evil spirit of treachery.

† **Exord**, *v. Obs.* -o [ad. L. *exord-iri*: see EXORDIUM.] *intr.* To begin.

1613 in R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3).

Exordial (egz'ordiāl), *a.* [f. L. *exordi-um* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an exordium; introductory.

1608 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 127 To undervalue that, unto which this is but exordial. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 158 ¶ 11 If the exordial verses of Homer be compared with the rest of the poem. 1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Diss. in Reid's Wks.* 905 But it would seem in general, that the exordial movement . . . is also the central movement.

† **Exordiate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exordi-um* + -ATE³.] *intr.* To utter an exordium, begin.

1594 *Zepheria* xxxix. in Arb. Garner V. 85 If . . . she . . . Command thee not to peace, ere thou exordiate!

† **Exordinary**, *a. Obs.* [f. Ex-*pref.* + ORDINARY.] = EXTRAORDINARY.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 233 The approved priuledge of any exordinary power from the Lord.

|| **Exordium** (egz'ordiūm). *Pl.* *exordia*, *exordia*. [L. *exordium*, f. *exordiri* to begin, f. *ex-* + *ordiri* to begin.] The beginning of anything; esp. the introductory part of a discourse, treatise, etc.; 'the preomial part of a composition' (J.).

[1531 ELVOT *Gor.* i. xiv. Only they lacke pleasaunt fourme of begynnyng, called in latin Exordium.] 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 515 Saint Paule . . . doeth with a godly Exordium touch the arrogancie of the false Apostles. 1594 DRAVTON *Idea* 533 Some . . . With Flames and Lightnings their Exordiums paint. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* ii. Pref. (1739) 2, I shall consider them jointly, as in way of Exordium to the rest. 1736 WEST *Lett. in Gray's Poems* (1775) 11 My poor little Eclogue . . . has been condemned . . . an exordium of about sixteen lines absolutely cut off. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* iii. With this exordium . . . Nickleby took a newspaper from his pocket. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lviii. (1862) V. 133 Alkibiades started up forthwith—his impatience breaking loose from the formalities of an exordium.

Exordize (e'ks'ordiz), *v. rare.* [f. EXORDIUM + -IZE.] *intr.* To make an exordium; to begin.

1807 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Apr. 596 Mr. Symons . . . exordizes with the words 'I have ever held' etc.

† **Exordy**. *Obs.* Anglicized f. EXORDIUM.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* vii. (1554) 167 a. With an exordye her to diffame. *Horz. Shep.* & G. (Roxb.) 14 With an exordye of latyn he hidde thus expresse, Veste purpurea, etc.

† **Exore**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *exor-äre*, f. *ex-* (see EX-*pref.*) + *öräre* to entreat.] *trans.* To beseech, prevail upon by entreaty; = EXORATE.

1598 TOSTE *Alba* (1880) 54 Exorde, desirde, intreated, they'le not be.

† **Exorn**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 *exourn*. [ad. L. *exorn-äre*, f. *ex-* (see EX-*pref.*) + *ornäre* to adorn.] *trans.* To adorn, embellish; = EXORNATE v.

c 1450 *Mirour Salvacion* 1167 Twelve leonnceux ouer sex greces Salomones throne exourned. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 37 Yet Eloucion . . . The mater exorneth right well. c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 115 With long painted supervacaneall words exorned. 1609 T. HUGGONS in T. MORTON *Answ.* i James Gretzer . . . hath exorned it with a speciall encomion.

† **Exornate**, *ppl. Obs.* [ad. L. *exornāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exornäre*: see prec.] Adorned.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xii. i. Whan the matter is founde by invencion . . . And by elocucyons famous clerenes Exornate well.

† **Exornate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *exornäre*: see EXORN.] *trans.* To adorn, embellish.

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wised.* ii. 17 b. Gods propertye is, to garnyshe and exornate the office of the magistrat and rulers. 1572 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Pr.* (1607) 30 Nature was alwayes desirous . . . to exornate and beautifie her selfe with knowledge. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* ii. (Arb.) 142 Their *hemimeris* or halfe foote serued . . . to bewtifie and exornate the verse. 1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Exornation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *exornation-em* (used *Rhet.* by Cicero and Cornificius), n. of action f. *exornäre*: see EXORN.]

The action of adorning, the condition of being adorned; decoration, embellishment. Also, an instance, method, or means of embellishment; an adornment. Chiefly *Rhet.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 3a, The painted colours, and exornations of Rhetorick. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 90 Exornacion is a gorgiouse beautifyinge of the tongue with borrowed wordes. 1559 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1612) 331 For the greater reverence and exornation of the present solemnity. 1644 *Gag for Pope* 14 In the Orchards. amongst other exornations and furnitures of comelines, they haue whole trees of Saune. a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* xi. xlii. Wks. XI. 364 Artificial exornations, or words more choice than such as spring out of the matters handled. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 221 Many times repeating... but yet with other words... and exornations.

† **Exornatory**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *exornāre*: see EXORNATE *v.* and -ORY] Concerned with adornment.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 707 The Exornatory Art. † **Exornify**, *v. Obs.* -° [f. EXORN + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To deck or garnish.

1613 in R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3). **Exorhinal**, -ous: see EXO- *pref.*

† **Exort**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exort*-ppl. stem of *exoriri*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.* 1) + *oriri* to arise.] *intr.* To spring up, issue forth.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 107 Alle myn Aungellys... crye that grace to man myghte exorte.

Exort (e, obs. form of EXHORT.

Exortacion, -ation, obs. ff. EXHORTATION.

† **Exortion**, *Obs.* [f. as if ad. L. **exortiō-em*, n. of action f. *exoriri*: see EXORT.] The action of arising or (of a leaf) emerging; the point of emergence.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 382 Its fruits... erupt about the exortion of its leaves.

† **Exortive**, *a. Obs.* -° [ad. L. *exortiv-us*, f. *exoriri*: see EXORT.] Pertaining to the rising of the sun or to the east.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

† **Exorture**, *Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **exortūra* f. *exoriri* (see EXORT.)] Rise, origin.

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 1. 21 Whiche [processes] rising also from the sides of the Vertebres, do erect their exorture upwards. *Ibid.* 1. 32 From [the ridge of Ilium]... flow Ligamentes, and the exorture of these Muscles, that constitute the buttocks.

Exoscopic: see EXO- *pref.*

† **Exosculate**, *v. Obs.* -° [f. ppl. stem of L. *exosculāri*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.* 1) + *osculāri* to kiss, f. *osculum* a kiss.] *trans.* To kiss heartily.

1570 in LEVINS *Manip.* 1653-6 in COCKERAM. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Exosculation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *exosculatiō-em*, n. of action f. *exosculāri*: see prec.]

1. The action of 'exosculating'; a hearty kiss.

a 1560 BECON *Displ. Pop. Mass* (1637) 298, I passe over your... genuflexions... and exosculations. 1624 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 522 Asking him forgiveness... which St. James expressed by prayer for him, and exosculation.

2. *Anat.* Anastomosis.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* iii. xi. (1678) 64 Pressing the blood on both sides... until you shall find the exosculation of these vessels.

Exoskeletal, -on: see EXO- *pref.*

Exosmic (eksɒzˈmɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐξω* (see EXO-) + *σμός*-s (see EXOSMOSIS) + -IC.] 'Of or belonging to EXOSMOSE' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Exosmose (eksɒzˈmoʊs), *Physics* and *Phys.* [a. Fr. *exosmose*, formed by Dutrochet as if ad. mod. L. *exōsmōsis*: see next. Cf. ENDOSMOSE, OSMOSE.] = next.

1828 *Edin. J. Nat. Science* IX. 104 This action M. Dutrochet calls exosmose or impulse outwards, from the Greek words *ἐξ* out and *σμός*, an impulse. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* v. 82 The impairment of the leaves may be attributed to injury from exosmose.

fig. 1888 J. JACOBS *Bidpai* xxxvi, There was an exosmose of ideas and tales between the literate and illiterate.

Exosmosis (eksɒzˈmoʊsɪs), *Physics* and *Phys.* [mod. L. (quasi-Gr.), f. Gr. *ἐξω* (see EXO-) + *σμός* pushing; = EXOSMOSE. Cf. ENDOSMOSIS.]

The passage of a fluid 'outwards' through a porous septum, to mix with external fluid.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 98/2 There is then a current of... exosmosis which enters it [the bladder]. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 406 The menstrual, and hæmorrhoidal discharge, is rather analogous to the process of exosmosis.

Exosmotic (eksɒzˈmoʊtɪk), [f. as prec. on Gr. analogies; cf. *anastomosis*, *anastomatic*.] 'Relating to exosmose' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Exosperm, -spore, -sporous: see EXO- *pref.*

Exossate (eksɒsˈseɪt), *v.* [f. L. *exossāt*-ppl. stem of *exossare* to deprive of the bones, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.* 1) + *oss-*, *os* bone.] *trans.* To deprive of bones; + to cause (fruits) to grow without stones. Hence **Exossated** *ppl. a.* **Exossation** (of fruits) (see *quots.*).

1721-1800 BAILEY, *Exossate*. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 8 Signor Flavio... reaches Florence, eviscerated, exossated. 1656 BACON *Sylva* § 854 *Lex. note*, Experiment Solitary touching Exossation of Fruits. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 138 Another experiment is the exossation

of fruit, or causing it to grow without stones or core. 1703 *Art's Improv.* p. xxiii, Exossation of Fruit.

† **Exosseous**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *exoss-is* boneless (f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.* 1) + *oss-*, *os* bone) + -EOUS; after *osseous*.] Boneless.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xiii. 137 Snailles, a soft and exosseous animal.

† **Exoster**, *Antiq. Obs.* [ad. L. *exōstra*, *a.* Gr. *ἐξωστρα* (f. *ἐξ* (see EX- *pref.* 2) + *στέιν* to thrust).] A hanging bridge anciently used by besiegers; also (see *quot.* from Blount).

1559 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 33 b, Ye engines called... Exosters. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Exoster*, an ancient Engine for war; now used for a Petard to blow open a Port or Gate. 1692-1732 in COLES.

Exostome: see EXO- *pref.*

† **Exostosed**, *ppl. a. Obs.* In 8 exhostosated. [f. as next + -ATE + -ED 1.] Affected with exostosis; = EXOSTOSED.

1758 J. S. LE DRAN'S *Observ. Surg.* (1771) Lij b, It was carious, and exhostosated.

Exostosed (eksɒstəʊzd), *ppl. a.* [ad. Fr. *exostosé*, f. *exostose* EXOSTOSIS: see -EN 1.]

1. Affected with exostosis.

1758 J. S. LE DRAN'S *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 96, I... found the... sixth of the true Ribs... exostosed. *Ibid.* 320 You may see... an exostosed Ridge. 1766 JUSTAMOND in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 270 An entire tibia, exostosed and carious.

¶ 2. Having an external bony covering; = EXOSKELETAL *rare.*

1887 E. D. COPE *Origin of the Fittest* 46 The cartilaginous, osseous, and exostosed... characters distinguish otherwise nearly allied genera.

¶ **Exostosis** (eksɒstəʊsɪs), [mod. L., *a.* Gr. *ἐξωστῖς* (Galen) outgrowth of bone, f. *ἐξ* (see EX- *pref.* 2) + *στέιν* bone.]

1. *Path.* *a.* The formation of bone on another bone, or on some other structure in the body. *b. concr.* A bony tumour found upon a bone or cartilage.

a. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 32 Tumours growing near, and compressing the surface of bones, frequently occasion a degree of exostosis.

b. 1756 FREEKE in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 369 It may be said to come under the Denomination of an Exostosis. 1782 W. HERBERDEN *Comm. Hist. & Cure Dis.* xi, Except some exostoses of the vertebrae of the thorax. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 220/2 Exostosis appears most frequently on the upper jaw. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. xii. 23 Bony exostoses on the legs [of a horse] caused by too much travelling on hard roads.

2. *Bot.* 'A diseased condition in plants, in which hard masses of wood are produced, projecting like warts or tumours from the main stem or roots' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Exostotic (eksɒstəʊtɪk), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -OTIC.] Of or pertaining to exostosis; of the nature of an exostosis.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 460/1 We distinguish a node from a truly exostotic growth by the rapidity of its formation. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eyes* 35 Exostotic spiculae.

† **Exostracism** (eksɒstɹəˈsɪzəm), *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἐξωστρακισμός*, f. *ἐξωστρακίζειν*: see next.] = OSTRACISM.

[1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 275 Ostracism, or Exostracism, was no ordinary punishment for any fault committed]. 1617 T. LIDVAT in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 58 Themistocles's expulsion or exostracism from Athens. 1697 BENTLEY *Ep. Themistocles* (1836) 183 The Letters had a worse exostracism than their author. 1699 - *Phal.* 89 Banish'd... by way of Exostracism.

Exostracize (eksɒstɹəˈsaɪz), *v.* [ad. Gr. *ἐξωστρακίζειν*, f. *ἐξ* (see EX- *pref.* 2) + *στρακίζειν* to OSTRACIZE.] *trans.* To banish by ostracism; also *fig.* Hence **Exostracized** *ppl. a.*

1836 F. LIEBKNECHT *Pol. Ethics* I. 429 The exostracized citizen was not punished. 1874 F. HALL *False Philol.* 70 This word [bountiful] which Mr. White exostracizes.

Exoteric (eksɒtərɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *exōtericus*, *a.* Gr. *ἐξωτερικὸς*, f. *ἐξωτέρω*, compar. of *ἐξω* outside.] *A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to the outside; external. Now only with some allusion to sense 2.

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. (1662) p. vi, An Exoteric Fence or exterior Fortification about Theologie. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Wks. 1825 III. 127 This motive appears to have been always exoteric, viz. a love of order and tranquillity. 1808 SCOTT *Autobiog.* in *Lockhart* (1839) I. 50 All the knights and ladies and dragons and giants in their outward and exoteric sense. 1828 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 60 Charged with the exoteric and material parts of several... functions.

b. Phys. 'Applied to those periodic, vital phenomena, which result from causes external to, and independent of, the organism.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

2. Of philosophical doctrines, treatises, modes of speech, etc.: Designed for or suitable to the generality of disciples; communicated to outsiders, intelligible to the public. Hence of disciples, etc.: Belonging to the outer circle; not admitted to the esoteric teaching. Of an author: Dealing with ordinary topics; commonplace, simple. Opposed to ESOTERIC, *q. v.* for the history of the words.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 232/1 The Discourse and Doctrine which he [Aristotle] delivered to his Disciples was of two kinds. One he called Exoteric. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iii. iii. Wks. (1811) III. 58 He divided his disciples into two classes; the one he called the Esoteric, the other, the Exoteric. a 1734, 1768 [see ESOTERIC A. 1]. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 1 July an. 1763, With an air of superiority, like that of an esoteric over an exoteric disciple of a sage of antiquity. 1847 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 210 Plato like Pythagoras had esoteric and esoteric opinions. 1870 R. C. JEBB *Sophocles Electra* (ed. 2) 44/2 As if Apollo were an exoteric name for the Sun. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 153 In mind and temperament too exoteric for a mystic.

3. *transf. a.* Current among the outside public; popular, ordinary, prevailing. *b.* Qualifying a personal epithet: That is such exoterically, or with regard to his popular utterances.

1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron*. xxxvi, This exoteric practice goes on to this hour among literary performers. 1840 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. 6 Such... is the exoteric public conviction about these sublime establishments in Downing Street. 1876 [see ESOTERIC A. 2].

B. sb.

1. *pl.* (after Gr. *ἐξωτερικά*) Exoteric doctrines; exoteric treatises.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iii. note Wks. (1811) III. 359 In his exoterics, he gave the world both a beginning and an end. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lat. Nat.* (1852) II. 31 Our exoterics will run directly contrary to our esoterics.

2. An uninitiated person, an outsider.

1697 *State Philadelph. Soc.* 19 The Philadelphians have many things to say that cannot be declared among the Exotericks. 1824 MACAULAY *Crit. Ital. Writers* Misc. Writ. & Sp. (1889) 51, I am an exoteric... utterly unable to explain the mysteries of this new poetical faith.

Exoterical (eksɒtərɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. *adj.*

1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *S. Ambrose* Pref., Two sorts, one exoterical, which is in common and civil use. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 189 Aristotle was wont to divide his Lectures... into Acroamatical and Exoterical. a 1731 BOLINGBROKE *Ess.*, *Monothism* § 11 in Wks. 1754 IV. 235 Exoterical, or publick doctrines. 1827 *Whately Logic* Introd. p. v, A loose, vague, and popular kind of language; such as would be the best suited indeed to an exoterical discourse. 1828 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rev.* I. 32 His partisans have resorted in his defence to his exoteric writings.

Exoterically (eksɒtərɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an exoteric manner; in a style suited to the uninitiated.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iii. iii. Wks. (1811) III. 90 The subject... must needs be handled exoterically. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 43 [The] Dingy Priest... preaches forth (exoterically enough) one little textlet from the Gospel of Freedom. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. II. vii. (1868) 304 He may have represented him exoterically as a human being.

Exotery, [? f. Gr. *ἐξωτέρω* + -Υ 3. (But prob. a misprint.)] Exoteric doctrine or instruction.

1763 [see ESOTERY.]

Exothea, -thecal, -thecium: see EXO- *pref.*

Exotic (egzɒtɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *exōtic-us*, *a.* Gr. *ἐξωτικός*, f. *ἐξω* outside. Cf. Fr. *exotique*.]

A. adj.

1. + *a.* Belonging to another country, foreign, alien (*obs.*). *b.* In narrowed sense: Introduced from abroad, not indigenous. Now chiefly of plants (in popular language with added sense of 'not naturalized or acclimatized'); also, of words, forms of speech or writing, fashions, etc.

1599 B. JOHNSON *Ex. Man out of Hum.* iv. iii, Magick, Witchcraft, or other such exotick arts. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. § 3. 98 As Exotick observers deliver, it growth upon Almond trees. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i. xii. 38 It was an exotick and forain territory. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 34 [The] Mulberry is... an exotique plant. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.*, *Wales* (1685) 27 [Welsh] hath the least mixture of Exotick words of any now used in Europe. 1796 FOOTE *Engl. ret. fr. Paris* Wks. 1799 I. 123 I'll have these exotic attendants... sent post to the place from whence they came. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Hughes*, The Italian Opera, an exotick and irrational entertainment. 1793 MURPHY *Tacitus* (1805) I. 235 And invited to reign over them an exotic king. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 78 Rome had cast much of her literature in her own moulds before these exotic models had begun to domineer. 1845 *Florist's J. nrl.* 23 The exotic class of the order.

† *c.* Drawn from outside; extrinsic. Also, Foreign in character, alien *to*. *Obs.*

1671 R. BOHUN *Disc. conc. Wind* 56 They run streaming between two Mountains... and are guarded on all sides from the inroads of other Exotique Winds and Air. a 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 473 These and the like Practices, strange and exotick to the Primitive and Christian Faith and Worship. 1727 DE FOX *Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 79 An absolute necessity of some exotic helps.

2. *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of a foreigner, or what is foreign (now *rare*); hence + *b.* Outlandish, barbarous, strange, uncouth (*obs.*).

a. a 1659 Bp. MORTON *Episc. Justified* (1670) 51 Mr. Selden, the Ornament of our Nation for Exotick Learning. 1720 SWIFT *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. n. 34 An exotick habit and demeanor, added to other foreign accomplishments. 1833 J. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 167 When shall the European families drive the exotic tyranny for ever from their shores! 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* viii. 230 The exotic extraction of one of the Original Tribes.

b. 1649 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 295 Entering the City... in that exoticke and barbarous garbe. 1630 BRATH-

wait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 149 The boarish and exoticke speech of Diogenes. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 224 Lest your untreated patience turne into exoticke passion. 1790 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. x. 252 A Man, who would make this the Rule of his Conduct, Passes for an Extraordinary, Singular, and Exoticke spirit. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* xi. 312 In his dealing with so exotic a Partner. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxix, I have not the poor satisfaction of interesting a human being—not even the exotic monster of a parson.

B. sb.

1. A plant, formerly also an animal, of foreign extraction; in popular language, a foreign plant not acclimatized or naturalized.

c 1645 C. MORTON *An Enquiry* 2 The crane is an exotic. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* § 8 All Exotics . . . may probably be reduced to some such Domestic. 1768-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 294 In the bishop of London's garden at Fulham are many exotics of very ancient date. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1815) 387 What has been said of Geraniums, applies to all. Exotics. 1812 Rees's *Cycl.* s.v., The generality of exotics . . . do not thrive in England without some peculiar care and culture. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. Introd. 4 Potatoes were first . . . cultivated as a rare exotic.

b. trans. and fig.

1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVII. 410 The Welsh is wholly self-derived, and free from exotics. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. iii. (1865) 19 Roast veal, or . . . griskin (exotics unknown to our palates). 1849 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. vi. 303 Other systems of religion are usually delicate exotics, and will not bear transplanting. 1858 BUCKLER *Civilis.* (1869) II. viii. 543 In a country like Spain, a great bank was an exotic which might live with art but could never thrive by nature.

2. A person of foreign origin; a foreigner. *rare.*

1651 Fuller's *Abel Rediv.* 516 Proclamations were every where set up against exotics. 1763 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) I. 80 One other exotic, too, I must not forget: Arthur Murphy, gent. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 230 An exotic, with a pale face, and from across the ocean. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks.* Char. vi. 159 These same exotics are received by our easy, gullible brethren with 'outstretched arms'.

Hence † **Exoticness**, exotic or foreign quality.

1631 WEEVER *Am. Fun. Mon.* 697 The very exoticness of the workmanship.

† **Exotical**, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of foreign origin or growth; imported from abroad; = **EXOTIC** *a. 1.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxii. xxiv, We may both preserve and recover our health . . . without these exotical and foraine drugs. 1674 H. DODWELL *a Lett. of Advice* (1691) 204 Most of them [certain canonized Heroes] are exotical (which is the reason of their strangeness in the Greek). 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 309 This word *Ἀθηναῖος* was not originally Greekish, but exotical.

2. Of or pertaining to foreigners, or a foreign country; foreign; hence barbarous, outlandish, strange; = **EXOTIC** *a. 2.*

1608 Bp. HALL *Epist.* i. viii, Many . . . have brought nothing from foraine countries, but mishapen cloathes, or exotical gestures. 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Ansv.* xvi. 207 Nor did we ever intend to affixe those exotical positions of unsound teachers. . . upon her. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 51 Of the same Colour and Complexion with some Sectary exotical Tenets.

Hence † **Exotically** *adv.*, in an exotic, foreign, or outlandish manner. † **Exoticalness**, the quality or state of being exotic.

1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 116 A great train of horse-men and trumpeters clad exotically. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exoticalness*; whence in mod. Dicts.

Exoticism (ekzōt'iz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

a. Tendency to adopt what is exotic or foreign.

b. Exotic character; an instance of this, anything exotic; *esp.* a foreign idiom or expression.

1807 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 503 The Greek original . . . is tainted with many exoticisms and other defects. 1837 Fraser's *Mag.* XVI. 641 Academic forcing houses for the promotion of exoticism. 1887 F. ROBINSON *New Relig. Med.* 31 An opposite extreme, tending to exoticism.

Exotism (ekzōt'iz'm). [ad. Fr. *exotisme*, f. *exotique*: see **EXOTIC** and -ISM.] Resemblance to what is foreign; a foreign 'air'.

1811 E. JERNINGHAM in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* II. 328 A kind of energetic Exotism that tells me that the portrait is very like.

Exoucontian: see **EXUCONTIAN**.

† **Exousiastic**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἐξουσιαστικός*, f. *ἐξουσία* (to exercise authority, f. *ἐξουσία* authority.)] Of or pertaining to authority; authoritative.

1688 RENWICK *Serm.* (1776) 539 The exousiastick power of trying, sending and authorising office-bearers in the church is made void. *Ibid.* 568.

† **Expalpate**, *v. Obs. -o.* [f. L. *expalpāre*, ppl. stem of *expalpāre*, f. *ex-* (see **Ex-** pref.) + *palpāre* to pat + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To get by flattery. 1623-6 in COCKRAM.

Expand (ekspænd), *v. Pa. pple.* 5 **expande**. [ad. L. *expandere*, f. *ex-* (see **Ex-** pref.) + *pandere* to spread. Cf. OF. *espandre*, mod.F. *épandre* to diffuse, scatter: see **SPAND**.]

1. *trans.* To spread out; to spread out flat or smooth; to open out, unfold; † to remove the folds or wrinkles from, to smooth (the forehead); also, to spread out to view, display. *lit.* and *fig.* 1432-50 [see **EXPANDED**]. a 1667 COWLEY *Ess. Avarice* 130

You laugh now, and expand your careful Brow. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1723) 264 The upper . . . Stratum that was expanded over those Valleys and Plains. 1706 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 145 Money, like a mistress coming in view, expanded its charms. 1725 Pope *Odys.* xii. 105 Expand thy sails, Ply the strong oar, and catch the nimble gales. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. xxvii. Where yon oak expands her arms. 1770 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1796) 136 The descent of Eneas . . . to the world of spirits, expands an awful and boundless prospect. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* vi. xx, Here the rose expands Her paradise of leaves. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* x. 132 Sicily then lay expanded like a map beneath our eyes. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 52 Stoles as a rule should not be expanded at the extremities.

b. To develop what is implicit in (a statement); to write out in full what is expressed by (a graphical contraction). Also in *Alg.* to work out the processes indicated by the terms of a contracted expression and state the result in full; to express at length in a series.

1808 WOODHOUSE in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 88 $x^2 (1+x)^{-1}$ must be expanded, and the integrals of the several terms taken. 1858 TODHUNTER *Algebra* 296 Expand each of the following expressions to four terms. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea xx. § 824 Let us examine, expand, and explain this fact. *Mod.* The editor has expanded the contractions in the MS.

c. To give ample utterance to, 'pour out' (one's feelings); *refl.* to manifest unrestrainedly one's feelings; to overflow. *Obs.* Cf. Fr. *épancher*.

1646-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Expand*, to declare or utter. 1660 tr. Amyrtaeus *Treat. Relig.* i. ii. 19 He takes pleasure to expand himself in acts of goodness towards his creatures. 1801 FUSSELL *Lect. Art.* i. (1848) 357 The adoring figure of a priest . . . expanding his gratitude at the shrine of the god whose arrows avenged his wrongs.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To spread itself out; to unfold, open out; to develop. *Const. into, to.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 859 Expand on hie, ga far about the wall. 1680 DRYDEN *Epit. Sir P. Fairborne's Tomb*, Like rising flames expanding in their height. 1684 R. H. Sch. *Recreat.* 32 Stars that will expand in flame, and appear like natural Stars. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 6 A weary waste expanding to the skies. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 675 Flowers . . . expand at 6 or 7, and close at 2 in the afternoon. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. v. 53 Hailed its folds with three cheers as they expanded in the cold midnight breeze. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. viii. 59 Streams . . . expanding here and there to deep green lakes. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 391 The Wickliffite 'Known-men' . . . of Henry VIII's day, expanded into the 'Gospellers' of Edward VI's reign.

3. 'To open out'; to grow communicative.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. i. (1865) 5 How would he chirp, and expand over a muffin.

3. *trans.* 'To spread out every way' (J.); to cause to fill a larger space; to widen the boundaries, increase the area or capacity of; to dilate, enlarge: *a.* a material object. Also *refl.*

1665 Phil. *Trans.* I. 49 What Bodies are expanded by being frozen. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-watch* 217 All the hot Passions of Anger, Joy, expand the Spirits, and give them a more vehement Motion. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 456/1 Air compressed . . . as soon as the compressing force is removed, expands itself . . . to its former dimensions. 1835 MACAULAY *Sir J. Mackintosh* Ess. (1854) I. 315/1 [The editor] has thus succeeded in expanding the volume into one of the thickest . . . that we ever saw. *Mod.* The object of this gymnastic exercise is to expand the chest.

b. an immaterial object. Also *refl.* c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* IV. xxix, Let Christianity expand her self still by a passive fortitude. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xviii, The grand object to which he [Columbus] dedicated himself seemed to expand his whole soul. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 333 Would these . . . changes . . . diminish or expand the faith . . . of the Chosen People? 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 626 The longer version only expands, and in no way contradicts, the shorter one.

4. *intr.* for *refl.* To increase in bulk, swell; to become dilated or enlarged.

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 403 To wet the sponge and make it expand. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 2 Cast iron expands in passing from the fluid to the solid state. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 202 When air is warmed it expands and becomes lighter. 1882 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 789 The pith very soon begins to become turgid and to expand.

fig. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, Her heart expanded in momentary joy. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 47 Such is a brief outline of the enterprise . . . which continually expanded in his mind. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* II. 18 As his knowledge and power of reasoning expand under instruction. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Sept. 4/7 Our trade with China is steadily expanding.

Expanded (ekspænded), *ppl. a.* Also 5 **expande**. [f. prec. + -ED 1.] In the senses of the verb. 1. Spread open, outspread, outstretched, extended; † covering an extensive area.

1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 81 There is a figge tre soe expande, that many multitudes of peple may sytte vnder the latitude of oon figge tre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 225 Then with expanded wings he steers his flight Aloft. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid Orleans* II. 34 A wide expanded den. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 316 The animal holds fast by the expanded end of its foot. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. § 5 (ed. 3) 310 A wyvern, its tail nowed and wings expanded or. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 641 s.v. *Printing*, Roman and Italic types . . . expanded or letters widened horizontally.

2. Increased in area or bulk; enlarged. Also *fig.* a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 272 The husbandmen . . . were . . . provided for in his large expanded house. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 409 If one part in bulk of this expanded oxygen be mixed with three parts of pure oxygen gas. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* App. 9 The embolism, or expanded last double petition.

Hence **Expandedness**.

1829 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) XI. 18 What you say . . . shows the expandedness and expansiveness of your mind.

Expander (ekspændar), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who, or that which, expands (in senses of the verb). *Chest expander*: a calisthenic appliance for 'expanding' the chest.

1866 *Lit. Churchm.* VIII. 338/2 Nor can the animus of our 'expanders' [i.e. advocates of 'Church Expansion'] be at all doubtful. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* vii. 183 Great love is the inventor and expander of the frozen powers. 1886 FREEMAN *Greater Greece, etc.* (title of *Lect.*), George Washington, the Expander of England. 1887 *Scientific Amer.* 18 June 394 A tube expander has been patented for expanding the ends of boiler tubes.

Expanding (ekspænd'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. **EXPAND** in its various senses. Also *attrib.*

1844 UPTON *Physiognomics* 9 Putting *g.* then, first, and attaching to it its expanding sense. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxx. (1878) 517 Expanding of umbrellas.

Expanding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That expands (in senses of the verb).

1. That opens out, or is opening out.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 239 Cup with 4 or 5 divisions, expanding, coloured, permanent. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* p. ix, An unreasonable frost upon the tender petals of an expanding blossom.

2. That increases in bulk, or becomes enlarged.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Expanding-alloy*, such as expands in cooling. *Ibid.*, *Expanding-bit*, a boring-tool whose diameter is adjustable. 1887 *Spectator* 2 Apr. 458/2 Prosperity of many kinds, continuous and expanding, has been the characteristic of the period.

† **Expansé**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 **expans**, 5 **expance**. [ad. L. *expansus*, pa. pple. of *expandere* to EXPAND.] = **EXPANDED**.

1. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1819 *Pantologia*, *Expansé*, in botany, expanded, spread out: as the calyx in helianthus. 1823 in CRABB *Techn. Dict.*

2. *Expansé years*: 'When a table contains quantities denoting the amount of a planet's motion during only a few years, viz. from 1 to 20 years, such changes are entered separately under the headings 1, 2, 3, etc. years, which are designated the *expansé* (or separate) years' (Skeat in *Chaucer's Astrolabe* (1872) Gloss.). Opposed to **COLLECT**.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 547 Neither his collect, nor his *Expans* yeeres. c 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 45. c 1430 LVDG. *Thebes* 380 The yeeres collecte and *expance* also.

Expansé (ekspæns), *sb.* [ad. L. *expansum*, neut. sb. f. *expansus*: see **EXPANSE** *a.*]

1. That which is expanded or spread out; a widely extended space or area; a wide extent of anything; 'the length and breadth'.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 340 Th' Almighty spake: Let there be Lights High in th' expanse of Heaven. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 436 The smooth expanse of crystal lakes. 1743 GRAY *Ode on Elton* 6 Th' expanse. Of grove, of lawn, of mead survey. 1761 COWPER *Expostulation* 9 Her fields a rich expanse of wavy corn. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ix, The blue eyes, with the broad expanse of brow. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frills* (1872) I. 18 Hung with broad expanses of black cloth. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 235 The army crossed over that vast expanse of sand.

fig. 1758 JOHNSON *Idle No. 2* 7 Those who wander at large through the expanse of life.

b. *esp.* in *The expanse*: the 'firmament'. Cf. **EXPANSUM**.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1014 Satan . . . Springs upward . . . Into the wild expanse. a 1711 KEN *Hymn to the Poet* Wks. 1721 III. 304 All the Expanse. Was straw'd with Rays of antediluvian Light. 1765 SMART *Ps.* cxlviii. (1791) 219 Moon and Stars. Sil'ring in the blue expanse. 1863 R. YOUNG *Lit. Tr. Bible, Gen.* i. 8 And God calleth the expanse Heaven.

2. The action of expanding; the state of being expanded; enlargement, expansion. Also, the amount or distance of expansion; = **EXPANSION** 3.

1850 MOTLEY *Neithel.* (1867) IV. lii. 532 To shut off the mighty movement of the great revolt from its destined expanse. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 544 Audubon mentions one nearly ten feet in alar expanse.

† **Expansé**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *expans*- ppl. stem of *expandere* to EXPAND. The pa. pple. prob. originated before the vb. as ad. L. *expansus*: see **ED** 1.] *trans.* = **EXPAND** *v. 1*, 3.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 In Winter men eaten more meate Than in Summer, when expanded in their heat. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. lv. 50 A gentle valley . . . Expanded faire and wide. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xx. (1611) 156 A swan with her wings expanded. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 121 After they had . . . closed their jaws; which they expanse against the rays of the Sun. 1642 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 16. 32 Nature . . . that lies expanded unto the Eyes of all. 1642 J. JACKSON *Bk. Conscience* 140 God enlargeth and expanseeth the hearts of his Saints. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Genry* I. ii. 17, I shall refer Books born in arms, if open blazoned expansion, if shut clasped. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 12 Dec., A Book Expanded in Fesse. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Expanded* (in Heraldry), displayed, or set out. 1721-2800 in BAILEY.

† **Expanded**, *ppl.* *a.* *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] Outspread; having a wide expanse or stretch. (See *ppl.* uses in *prec.*)

1697-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* l. xv. 26 Let him view th' expanded skies. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* l. 7 The diversity of colours in her expanded wings. 1673 COCKER *Morals* 20 God Essence gave to Heav'n's Expanded Frame.

Expansibility (ekspænsib'li). [*f.* next: see -ITY. Cf. *F. expansibilité*.] The quality of being expandible: *a.* superficially; *b.* in volume; *c.* in non-material senses.

a. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1890 *Nature* 2 Jan. 205 The extreme expansibility of oil when floating upon the water. *b.* 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* i. iii. § 19 [In] atoms of all Fluids, there is some difference in Bulk... else all Fluids would be alike in... expansibility. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 462 A greater expansibility in the air enclosed in their Manometers. 1873 W. LEES *Acoustics* iii. l. 81 The expansibility of platinum and glass is nearly the same. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Expansibility*, applied to the condition of an organ which allows of erection.

c. 1857 *National Mag.* II. 277 Proofs... of the expansibility of human nature. 1882 *Spectator* 8 Apr. 455 The infinite expansibility of House of Commons loquacity.

Expandible (ekspænsib'l), *a.* [as if *ad. L. *expansibilis*, f. *expans-* *ppl.* stem of *expandere*: see EXPAND and -IBLE. Cf. *Fr. expansible*.] That can be expanded.

1. That can be opened or spread out.

1770-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 89 An intra-uterine speculum with expandible blades. 2. That can be made to occupy or contain a larger space; *esp.* of material substances, capable of expansion by heat, etc.

a. 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* ii. (1692) 5 Readily expandible... by Heat. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 401 Whenever water is in a state of evaporation, an expandible fluid, composed of water and fire, is produced. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 70 Glass is less expandible than any of the metals. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 80 The most expandible metal will form the outside or convex surface of the curve, and the least expandible the concave.

b. Of an immaterial object: Capable of being enlarged in scope or operation.

1850 DE QUINCEY in H. A. PAGE *Life* (1877) II. xvii. 73 The great moving and expandible system of theology. 1884 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* 9 Feb. 727/2 A market... limited by metes and bounds, so as not to be expandible.

Hence **Expandibleness**, the quality of being expandible; expandibility. **Expandibly** *adv.*, in an expandible manner; so as to be expanded.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Expansile (ekspænsil, -ail), *a.* [*f. L. expans-* *ppl.* stem of *expandere* to EXPAND + -ILE.]

1. Having the property of being expanded; capable of expansion, dilatate.

1776 T. PERCIVAL *Philos. Med. & Exp. Ess.* III. 265 This effect it (heat) produces... by its expansive power. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 63 Its natural soft... expansive state. 1793 FORDYCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 5 Expansile and contractile by heat and cold. 1869 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* iii. 117 Others have... an expansive gular pouch. 1884 W. C. WILKINSON *E. Arnold* II. vii. 166 The illimitably expansive cloud-land of Hindu philosophy.

2. Of or pertaining to expansion; of the nature of or tending to or capable of producing expansion. 1770-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1873 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* 465 Expansile movements are greatly deficient or absent.

Expansion (ekspæns'n), [*ad. late L. expansion-em*, n. of action f. *expandere* to EXPAND.] The action of expanding, the fact or state of being expanded.

1. Spreading out, unfolding, opening out.

1. The action or process of spreading out or unfolding; the state of being spread out or unfolded; the opening of a bud, flower, etc. Also, † a spreading out to view, a display.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 191 The... distance betwixt the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansion. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 458 Whereupon there will follow a great expansion of light, with vehement flame. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 101 The Spring of a Watch... if the String be broke... flies out into its fullest expansion. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* i. v. 28 The ease expansion of the wing of a bird. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 145 The gilded clouds in fair expansion lie. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Num.* § 8 (1853) 18 A mob orator, whose brawling mouth open to its widest expansion, [etc.]. 1867 JEAN INGELW *Laurance*, She... knew... The pleasure of the leaf in exquisite Expansion.

b. The detailed expression of what is implicitly contained in a statement; the writing out in full the meaning of graphical contractions. Also in *Alg.* the process of working out a contracted expression (cf. EXPAND *b.*) and stating the result in full; the result or statement thus obtained.

1828 TODDUNTER *Algebra* xxxvi. § 519 The subject of the expansion of expressions is... properly a portion of the Differential Calculus. *Ibid.* xxxvi. § 524 To find the number of terms in the expansion of any multinomial. 1886 J. EDWARDS *Diff. Calc.* 96 Now assuming the possibility of such an expansion, let, etc.

2. *concr.* Anything that is spread out; an expanse; *esp.* the expanse of heaven, the firmament.

1611 BIBLE *Gen.* i. 6 Let there be a firmament [margin: expansion] in the midst of the waters. 1659 PRARSON *Creed* (1839) 70 This house of God... is not all of the same materials... there is a vast difference between the heavenly ex-

pansions. 1760 BEATTIE *Lucretius* l. 6 All that lies Beneath the start'd expansion of the skies. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxvi. (1865) 211 Less time... than it took to cover the expansion of his broad moony face... with expression. *a.* 1845 HOOD *Kilmansegg* cxl, Venus and Mars are rolling along in their golden cars Through the sky's serene expansion. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* l. iv. (ed. 2) 64 Some... flat expansions of hard... rock, afford a kind of irregular pavement. *Fig.* 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 57. 61 That ocean or expansion of wrath.

† 3. Extent; space to which anything is extended. *b.* Pure space (see *quot.* from Locke).

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. vii. § 10 The capacious Mind of Man... extends its thoughts often, even beyond the utmost expansion of Matter. *Ibid.* II. xv. § 1 Distance or Space, in its simple abstract conception... I call Expansion to distinguish it from Extension, which by some is used to express this distance only as it is in the solid parts of Matter. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* IV. (1718) 121 Lost in expansion, void and infinite. 1755 in JOHNSON.

4. The action or process of causing something to occupy or contain a larger space, or of acquiring greater volume or capacity; dilatation; an instance of this.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 29 To prove the expansion of glass by heat. 1665 *Ibid.* I. 49 What Bodies are expanded by being frozen, and how that expansion is evinced. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. (1693) 27 The condensation and expansion of any portion of the Air is always proportional to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it. 1760 *Specif. Watt's Patent* No. 1321. 5 The piston continues to descend by virtue of the expansion of the steam. 1830 R. KNOX *Beclard's Anat.* 235 They are furnished with tensor muscles, whether proper, or simply by expansion of their tendons. 1875 *USE Dict. Arts* II. 319 s. v., Some remarkable examples of expansion are furnished by the influence of sunshine on the Britannia Tubular Bridge. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 84 These movements depend not upon alternate expansion and contraction of the tissue... but, etc.

Fig. 1634 HARRINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 103 My heart Expansion wants, to think what now thou art.

b. of immaterial things.

1662 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 19 Spread not into boundless expansions either of designs or desires. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. l. 31 A high education... may... have the effect of preventing the full expansion of genius. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sci. Stor.* 69, I felt... an unusual expansion. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* Pref. 7 The love of liberty is simply the instinct in man for expansion.

c. *Comm. and Finance.* (a) An extension (of business transactions). (b) An increase in the amount of the circulating medium. More fully *expansion of the currency*.

1847 CRAIG, *Expansion*, in commerce, an increase of issues of bank notes. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 7/1 In some directions there has been expansion, so that the losses have been partially neutralized.

5. The amount or degree of dilatation.

1790 BLADEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 324 The whole expansion of pure spirit from 30° to 100° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, is not less than 1/4th of its whole bulk at 30°. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 32 Taking a proportional part of the difference of the two expansions. 1875 *USE Dict. Arts* II. 319 s. v., The expansion of the solid corresponding to two degrees of the thermometer, is twice the expansion which corresponds to one degree.

6. *concr.* a. An expanded or dilated portion.

b. A product of expansion; what (a thing) is expanded into.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. vii. 261 This lake [Geneva] is simply an expansion of the river Rhone. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 178 A man has a personal work... and a public work which is the expansion of the other. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. (1869) 239 The structure... of the sensory expansion in which the optic nerve terminates. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 544 The membranous expansions or appendages.

7. *Steam-engine.* The increase in bulk of the steam which takes place in a partially filled cylinder after communication with the boiler is cut off.

The improvement introduced by Watt's patent of 1782 consisted in the economizing of steam by allowing the piston to be propelled, during the latter portion of its excursion, by the 'expansion' of the steam first introduced. An engine in which this is done is said to work 'by expansion'. A double (or triple) expansion engine is one in which the steam passes from one cylinder into another, so that the expansive force is used twice (or thrice).

1782a [see 4]. 1819 REE'S *Cyclop.* XXXIV. sig. M. 2 b (art. *Steam-Engine*), Mr. Watt's principle of expansion. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 817/1 An automatic expansion is one which is regulated by the governor, and varies with the amount of power required. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havres' Winding Mach.* 80 The engineman must be able to work his engine with a variable expansion with as great ease as an ordinary high-pressure engine. *Ibid.*, M.M. Scohy and Crespin... took out a patent for applying a system of expansion to winding engines.

8. *attrib. and Comb.* as *expansion theory*; *expansion-coupling*, *-coub*, *-drum* (see *quots.*); *expansion-engine* (see 7); *expansion-gear*, an apparatus for cutting off steam from the cylinder at a given point of the stroke; *expansion-joint* (see *quots.*); *expansion-slide*, a slide belonging to the expansion-valve, a valve which shuts off the steam in its passage to the cylinder.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 816/2 **Expansion-coupling*. The coupling represented consists of an expansion-drum of thin copper x between the extremities of two pipes *a* & *b*, *Fig.* 1901, which, in elongating, press the sides of the drum in, and draw them out in cooling. 1847 CRAIG, **Expansion-coub*, in Horology, a contrivance for counteracting expansion or contraction. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 816/2 **Expansion-drum*, an arrangement by which an occa-

sional change of speed may be effected. 1847 CRAIG, **Expansion engine*. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 13/2 These steamers... are provided with triple expansion engines. 1850 *Pract. Mech. Jmrl.* III. 28 (*heading*) Whitelaw's steam-engine 'expansion gear. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havres' Winding Mach.* 80 M.M. Scohy and Crespin add to the regular form of cylinder the expansion gear of M. Meyer. 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, **Expansion-joint*, a stuffing-box joint connecting the steam pipes, so as to allow one of them to slide within the enlarged end of the other when the length increases by expansion. 1864 WEBSTER, *Expansion-joint*, an attachment of the framing to the boiler, which allows the boiler to expand without bending the framing. 1882a *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 5 Samples of improved expansion joints. 1848 E. ALBAN *Steam Engine* 261 The 'expansion slide is made to act through the motion of the principal slide below. 1886 F. B. JEVONS in *Jmrl. Hellenic Studies* VII. 292 Every form of the 'expansion theory [i.e. the theory that the Iliad is an 'expansion' of a smaller poem]. 1849 FAIRBAIRN in *Mech. Mag.* LI. 255 A new construction of 'expansion valves for condensing steam engines.

Expansionist (ekspæns'nist), [*f.* *prec.* + -IST.] One who advocates a policy or a theory of expansion, *esp.* an advocate of expansion of the currency. Also *attrib.*

1862 *Lit. Churchm.* VIII. 339/1 'We look for the time' (says the Expansionist) 'and doubt not it will come', etc. 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 160 Whether the new Secretary... would be an expansionist or a contractionist. 1884 GOLDW. SMITH *Expansion of Eng. in Contemp. Ren.* Apr. 531 Standing on his historical island, the British Expansionist sees all the other communities of the race revolving round him. 1886 F. B. JEVONS in *Jmrl. Hellenic Studies* VII. 292 The expansionists [i.e. those who maintain that the Iliad was 'expanded' from an original shorter poem] therefore have set to work to remove these incrustations. *Ibid.* VII. 295 Fick himself supports the expansionist theory.

Expansive (ekspænsiv), *a.* [*f. L. expans-* *ppl.* stem of *expandere* to EXPAND + -IVE.]

1. Tending or adapted to expand in volume, to spread over a larger surface, or fill a larger space; having the capacity to expand or develop to larger dimensions; dilatate. Said both of material and immaterial objects.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. i. 3 By increase of swift expansive light The lost Horizon was apparent grown. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 28 No more Th' expansive atmosphere is cramped with cold. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 4 Water is composed... of a fluid expansive ether. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boerland* 148, I changed my cartridge for another with an expansive ball. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 96 The heightened temperature... bringing about in the expansive materials the movement of dilatation.

b. Of persons, their affections, utterances, etc.: Freely going out, effusive, open.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 137 It is said our affections... to France have been more expansive. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* x. 98 That ripe and discreet age which invites confidence and expansive utterance. 1884 F. CHANCE in *N. & Q. Ser.* VI. X. 397/1 We English are not an expansive people.

2. Of a force, a movement or tendency: Acting in the direction of expansion; directed towards expansion: *a.* within the object or substance itself; *b.* in some other object.

a. 1646 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 471 This expansive motion of the air. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* viii. 103 These stones being lodged in a Cement extremely hard, their expansive endeavour was rendered ineffectual. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 20 The intumescence of nations would have found its vent like all other expansive violence. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 143 The steam... from its expansive power, will press [etc.]. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 199 Impelled by the expansive movement of his own irrepressible soul. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. l. 95 The liquid... may force a column of mercury to an elevation marking the expansive tendency. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. (1862) I. 300 The expansive force of Grecian intellect.

b. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 170 Such is the rarefying and expansive force of this element [fire]. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-cult.* 85 The direct genial expansive virtue of some great moral sun. 1886 CARLI *Climate & Cosmol.* 253 This internal pressure... acts on the mass of ice as an expansive force.

3. Of or pertaining to expansion. Of an engine, process, etc.: Involving or depending upon the principle of expansion.

1782a *Specif. of Watt's Patent* No. 1321. 4 The said new or expansive engine. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 33 In the expansive principle of rifles. *Ibid.* 353 The principles of the expansive rifle. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Nov. 8/1 These messages were printed exactly as he sent them, and did not undergo any 'expansive' process.

4. *a.* Of material things: Expanding over or occupying a large surface or space; having wide bounds, broad, extensive. *b.* Of immaterial things (*e.g.* thoughts, designs, sympathies): Having a wide range; comprehensive.

1806 T. SURR *Winter in Lond.* I. iv. 64 It was situated... on the borders of an expansive lake. 1813 EUSTACE *Tour Italy* ix. 204 A more expansive and generous compassion for the fate of cities and states. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* Pref. 16 If an observer were to take an expansive view of India. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. v. 72 The intellect of Laud was neither expansive nor elevated. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 175 He had the character... of being remarkably handsome... his forehead expansive. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* i. 12 That enlightened and expansive charity... which should recommend the Christian profession. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 137 Czar Alexander was more expansive, and wished to call the Pacific my ocean. 1890 *Standard* 10 Mar. 'We doubt... whether expansive skirts of the old style will 'catch on' in America.

Expansively (ekspænsivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an expansive manner; at large, extensively. With respect to the steam-engine: On the principle of expansion.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 160 Very little power is lost by working the steam expansively. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xl. iii, Voltaire, at his leisure in Brussels.. writes much more expansively. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 100 The Absolute going forth expansively.. is Nature. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Hawes' Winding Mach.* 93 For throttling of the steam through the regulator will be substituted working expansively.

Expansiveness (ekspænsivnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being expansive.

1. a. Tendency to expand. b. Wide-spreading character or nature.

1839 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) XI. 18 What you say on this subject shows the expandedness and expansiveness of your mind. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. xiv. 172 The.. affections of the Apostle Paul.. tending to expansiveness rather than concentration. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xii. (1860) 122 1/2 The scenery.. was imposing.. from its bare and lonely expansiveness. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *The Parish* 11 While the.. expansiveness of the Common Law will be thus shown. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such ix.* That would restrict the expansiveness of trade. 1884 tr. *Lots's Metaph.* 96 The.. expansiveness of the gaseous elements.

2. Absence of reserve in feeling or speech; genial frankness, freedom, openness; unrestrained flow of sympathy or conversation.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 115 That expansiveness which is the essence of the poetic element. 1864 MRS. GORDON in H. A. PAGE *De Quincey* (1877) I. viii. 160 In the expansiveness of his own heart. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 45 Gifted female friends.. can praise with a large, ungrudging expansiveness. 1867 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* II. 520 In the expansiveness of private conversation. 1883 G. A. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 95/1 Who greeted Miles with.. noisy familiarity and expansiveness.

Expansivity (ekspænsiviti), *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] = EXPANSIVENESS.

1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 231 Offences (of elasticity or expansivity) have accumulated. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 612 The expansivity and soaring heavenwardness of the gases have full play.

Expansometer (ekspænsəmītr), [f. EXPANSION + -(O)METER, after *electrometer*, etc.] (See quot.) 1883 NASMYTH *Autobiog.* vi. 119 One of my earliest attempts at original contrivance was an Expansometer—an instrument for measuring in bulk all metals and solid substances.

|| **Expansum.** *Obs.* [L., neut. of *expansus*, pa. pple. of *expandere* to EXPAND. Adopted by scholars of 16-17th c. as lit. rendering of Heb. *רָחֵץ* *rāḥiṣ* (Vulg. *firmamentum*, AV. *firmament*).] = EXPANSE *sb.*

1635 SWAN *Spec.* M. iv. § 1 (1643) 54 The Expansum, or stretching out of the Heavens. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* II. (1684) 39 The common People usually think the Rain to proceed from some Waters in the Expansum. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xxv. 314 The mercy of God [is] a vast expansum and a huge Ocean. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 403 Till the whole expansum was cleared of these gross and opaque parts of matter.

† **Expansure.** *Obs.* [f. L. *expans-* ppl. stem of *expandere* to EXPAND + -URE.] a. The process of expanding; expansion. b. = EXPANSE *sb.* 1.

1606 CHAPMAN *Hero & Leander* v. All your parts employ, And suit Night's rich expanse with your joy. 1606 SIR G. GOOSCEAPPE IV. iii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 70 My immortal part admits expanse. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilid* xvii. 317 Such expanse of his beams he [the sun] thrust out of his throne.

† **Expapillate.** *v. Obs.* -o [f. L. *expapillatus* bared to the breast, f. *ex-* out + *papilla* nipple.] 'To lay the breasts open to the paps' (Cockeram 1623-6).

|| **Ex parte.** *ex-parte* (ekspā'tr), *adv.*, chiefly *attrib.* as *quasi-adj.* [L. phrase *ex* out of + *parte*, abl. of *pars* part, side.]

1. *Law.* On one side only: said respecting an affidavit, application, commission, evidence, testimony, etc. (See quot.)

1679 COWEL *Interpr.* s. v., A Commission *ex parte*, is that which is taken out and executed by one side only. 1779 J. REED in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 277 No *ex parte* testimony ought to be received by the Court. 1839 HOLTHOUSE *New Law Dict.* s. v., An *Ex-parte* application to the court is an application made by one party only. 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* 854 An *ex parte* affidavit may be admitted to prove pedigree.

2. *transf.* Of statements, etc.: Made with respect to, or in the interest of, one side only.

1812 LD. PALMERSTON *Parl. Deb.* 21 Dec., *Ex-parte* statements like the present. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 346 *Ex parte* statements, to which the accused had no opportunity of replying. 1856 READE *Never too late* xxiv, I object to an *ex parte* statement from a personal enemy.

† **Expatriate.** *ppl. a. Obs. or arch.* [ad. L. *ex(s)patīāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ex(s)patīārī*: see next.] Equivalent to the later EXPATRIATED. In quot. Widespread; laid at full length.

1702 DE FOE *Reform. Manners* 30 There lye the Seeds of high expatriate Sin. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* xxvii. 186 Stretch him out, like the prophet on the dead.. Bound and prone, expatriate with nice art To the invenient horror.

Expatriate (ekspā'triēt), *v.* Also 7 **exp-**, **expaciate**, 6-8 **expatriate**. [f. L. *ex(s)patīāt-* ppl.

stem of *ex(s)patīārī*, f. *ex-* (see *Ex-* pref.¹) + *spatīārī* to walk about, f. *spatium* space.]

1. *intr.* To walk about at large, to roam without restraint; to move about freely in space, wander at will. Now somewhat *rare* in lit. sense.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. p. xxi, I have more expatriated yn this Campe then they did. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 429 Wherein this aetheriall body might expatiate and disport it selfe. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ius.* 16 They will expatiate and dance the Hay in circling motions. a. 1760 J. H. BROWNE *Design & Beauty Poems* (1768) 102 He not content the shallow shore to keep Dauntless expatiates in the boundless deep. 1764 GRAY *Lt. in Poems* (1775) 308 You will.. catch the breezes on the coast of Taranto.. expatiate to the very toe of the continent. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geol.* I. 258 Workmen.. by expatiating from Europe, have improved their condition. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 236 He.. has it in his power to expatriate where he will. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P. Poet. Wks.* (1879) 275 1/2 Winter-flies.. crawl out.. to expatriate in the sun. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* xii. i. (1876) 435 Points upon which the cattle expatiate.

b. Said of the eye, or hand.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 20 In this Cephalical compression to the sides, the Eyes more freely expatiate to the back-parts. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 412 ¶ 2 Where the Eye has Room to range abroad, to expatiate at large on the Immensity of its Views. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxii. (1859) II. 252 The hand of a skilful musician expatiates over the keys of the most complex organ.

c. *fig.* 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* II. Notes 37 So farre haue the indigested reports of.. Monkish inuention expatiated out of the lists of Truth. 1650-3 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace in Phenix* (1708) II. 373 Ambition finds not room enough for her swelling to expatiate in. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 321 But I expatiate too much into the Subject of Predication. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tw* vii, Without farther expatiating from the subject. 1787 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* vi. 84 The flighty imagination of those who.. expatiated in the wilds of fiction. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. ii. (1866) 35 We.. expatiate into that which is infinite.

† d. *trans.* (Cf. *to walk the road*.) *Obs. rare.*

1607 J. CARTER *Exposition* 109 The ungodly.. enter in.. at the broad gates, and expatiate all the fields and countrie.

2. To speak or write at some length; to enlarge; to be copious in description or discussion. *Const. on, upon.* Also in *indirect passive.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* I. Notes 18 But you blame me thus expatiating. 1655 CROMWELL *Sp.* 22 Jan. (Carlyle), I could not say more upon this subject if I listed to expatiate thereupon. 1721 BERKELEY *Prevent. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 207 Ancient orators used to expatiate in praise of their country. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 14 Frequently as the topic is expatiated upon. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 17 Those who expatiate with delight on the wonders and the sublimities of creation. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. Pref. 7 The remarkable deficiency of our recent literature.. has constantly tempted me to expatiate.

3. *trans.* To enlarge, extend, expand (territory, etc.); to spread abroad (glory, shame); to exalt, magnify; to spread wide (the arms). *Obs.*

1603 *Patient Grisill* (Shaks. Soc.) 22 Sir Owen, and signors both, do not expatiate my obloquy. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 4 Princes expatiate their dominions. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 6 The symmetry and exact order of which.. expatiated the glory of their valor almost thoroughout the Continent. *Ibid.* 125 A benign umbrage expatiates little spires of grass into the magnitude of Lawrels. 1668 *The Rivals* 17, I would expatiate my Wanton arms. 1677 SIR T. HERRERT *Trav.* 189 Where after a little space the channel is well-nigh expatiated so broad as the Thames at London.

† b. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs.*

1600-55 J. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 34 Salisbury Plain.. expatiates it self through the Middle of Wiltshire. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. 107 The Jordan.. expatiateth itself into the waters of Merom. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 98 The Crown-vein.. Expatiates in a large tract from the right Eare. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dam.* App. ii. 287 This dead condition.. is not to expatiate unto 1260 days. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 48 The Stock of Wealth a Nation possesses must expatiate, or it is of no Benefit to the Publick.

† c. 'To let loose, to allow to range' (J.). *refl.* only; = 1 b. and 2. *Obs.*

1659 *Instruct. Oratory* 10 The best way therefore is, to give it [the Wit] leave to expatiate itself in its work. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 21 The thoughts being licens'd to expatiate themselves. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Greg. Naz.* 206 Nazianzen.. welcom'd his Arrival with an Oration, wherein he expatiated himself in his praises for the Nobility of his birth. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Painting* § 70 A Subject which shall.. afford.. Art an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate it self.

d. *nonce-use.* To develop (views). 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* i. 8 Mr. Carlyle expatiating from its text his peculiar views of.. political economy.

Hence † **Expatriated** *ppl. a.*, widespread; cf. sense 3 of vb. **Expatriater** (also **expatriator**), one who expatriates. **Expatriating** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. EXPATRIATE; in quot. expansion; cf. sense 3 b of vb. **Expatriating** *ppl. a.*, that expatriates; whence **Expatriatingly** *adv.*

1681 tr. *Willid Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, Expatriated, enlarged. 1713 CTESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 62 Th' expatriated Downs Shall wider Scenes display of rural Glee. a. 1766 PEGGE *Anonym.* v. (1809) 201 The person, intended.. as an Expatriator on the word Endovellucius. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 160 Such is the mind of our expatriater upon flowers. 1777 J. KEILL *Anim. Econ.* (1738) 131 There was no.. room for the division and expatriating of the Vessels. 1789 *Trifler* xxxv. 456 An expatriating and florid diffusion would.. weaken and dissolve their close and well-compacted

strength. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 16 Why may not the most expatiating Expressions be used in so good a Sense? 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 11/1 A pleasant space into which to turn loose some.. expatiating gossipier to talk of what so seemeth him best. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1812) III. xxi. 131 What a folly.. to be so expatiatingly sincere.

Expatriation (ekspā'triā'shən), [f. prec. vb.: see -ATION.] The action of expatriating.

1. The action of walking abroad, or wandering at large; also, an instance of the same. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, opportunity or room for expatriating. *rare.*

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. 115 There are no other Errors, or manifest Expatriations in Heaven, save those of the seven Planets. 1647 FARINGDON *Serm.* Jas. i. 27. 2 Take them from the Devil's latitudes and expatriations. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 35 Gladness.. is an expansion, or an expatriation of the said sensitive spirits out of their cells into some larger Meatus. a. 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Panishm.* iv. (1853) 159 A proper self-love finds in religion a perfect expatriation.

† 2. The action of extending, expanding, or developing; expansion, development. Cf. sense 3 of vb. Also *concr.* an extended portion, a projection. *Obs.*

1612 J. COTTA *Discov. Pract. Physic* II. ii. 94 The unlimited expatriation of so foule wrongs. 1652 BR. HALL *Height Eloquence* p. lii, A periphrasis very often winds up it self in its own expatriation. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthier, Surrey* III. 76 Surrey.. may be allowed to be a Square (besides its Angular Expatriation in the South-west) of two and twenty miles.

3. The action of discussing at large; extended talk or description.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 277 The tact of the person who has thus had the discretion to turn away the bolt, is the theme of expatriation. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* xv. (1887) 154 This tempting field of interesting expatriation. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 423 The reason is too apparent to need any expatriation. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Jan. 3/4 The whole article is an example.. of tamely edifying expatriation.

Expatriative (ekspā'triā'tiv), *a.* [f. EXPATRIATE *v.* + -IVE.] Tending to spread itself out, expansive.

1800 SHELLEY *Edipus Tyr.* 1, A leech.. with lubricous round rings Capaciously expatriative, which make His little body like a red balloon.

Expatriatory (ekspā'triā'torī), *a.* [f. EXPATRIATE *v.* + -ORY.] Characterized by or indulging in expatriation.

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 468 The method adopted.. is more expatriatory. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* vii. 73 Everybody seems to understand the advantage of silence when M. is inclined to be expatriatory.

Expatriate (ekspā'triēt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [f. as next, on the analogy of *ppl. adjs.* from Lat. pa. pples.: see -ATE².] *A. adj.* = EXPATRIATED. *B. sb.* An expatriated person.

1812 SHELLEY *Let. to Hitchener* in *Hogg Life* II. 94 An Irishman has been torn from his wife and family.. because he was expatriate. 1818 Q. *Rev.* XIX. 55 Patriots and expatriates are alike the children of circumstances. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 284 These expatriate millions [of Chinese] are accessible to instruction. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iii. 168 But a God took hold of her, The Expatriate.

Expatriate (ekspā'triēt), *v.* [f. *ppl.* stem of late L. *expatriāre*, f. *ex-* (see *Ex-* pref.¹) + *patri-a* native land + -ATE³. (Cf. Fr. *expatriér*.)]

1. *trans.* To drive (a person) away from (his) native country; to banish.

1817 G. CHALMERS in *Churchyard's Chippe* 163 Morton was thus expatriated. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. v. 113 This minister, after having been expatriated, outlived his great enemy. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 261 He apologizes at length for proposing to expatriate the negroes.

2. *refl.* (rarely *intr.* for *refl.*) To withdraw from one's native country; in the *Law of Nations*, to renounce one's citizenship or allegiance.

1784 BERINGTON *Hist. Abeillard* (1787) IV. 187 He [Abeillard] indulged the romantic wish of expatriating himself for ever. 1804 COLEBROOKE *Husb. & Comm. Bengal* (1806) 61 note, Another person.. who has expatriated, or who has removed to other land. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. v. (1862) I. 89 Ætölus.. having been forced to expatriate from Peloponnesus. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 40 Sir John Herschel.. expatriated himself for years at the Cape of Good Hope. 1889 PHILLIMORE *Internat. Law* (ed. 3) IV. 30 The status of aliens, and the capacity of subjects to expatriate themselves under the present English law.

Hence **Expatriated** *ppl. a.* **Expatriating** *ppl. a.*, that expatriates (in sense 2 of vb.).

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, Pref. in *Desobligeant*, The balance of sentimental commerce is always against the expatriated adventurer. 1793 BURKE *Rem. Policy Allis* Wks. VII. 147 The expatriated landed interest of France. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 384 The ruined and expatriated Protestant Lord. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvii. (1862) II. 420 The ætist and some of the expatriating chiefs.

Expatriation (ekspā'triēt'shən), [f. prec. vb.: see -ATION.]

1. The banishing a person from his own country; the state of being banished; banishment, exile.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 31 This part of France appears never to have recovered the effects of.. an expatriation. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 524 The longer his expatriation, the greater does this hallucination become. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 92 The expatriation of wealthy merchants.

2. The action of leaving one's country for an-

other; emigration. Also, in the *Law of Nations*, renunciation of one's country.

1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 8 Expatiation being a natural right. 1839 YEWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* x. (1847) 107 The bishops and clergy sought refuge in expatriation. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xix. The voluntary expatriation of those who have the energy or enterprise to leave the home of their birth. 1889 PHILLIMORE *Internal Law* (ed. 3) IV. 274 *Expatriation*. Any British subject who may, after the passing of this Act, voluntarily become naturalized in such state, shall be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject.

† **Expeccation**. *nonce-wd.* [f. *Ex-pref.* + *L. peccare* to sin: sec -ATION.] (See quot.)

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxiv. 645 It is... this Expeccation... this taking away of sins formerly committed that restores me.

Expect (ekspekt), *v.* Also 7-8 **expect**. [ad. *L. exspect-are* to look out for, await, f. *ex-* (see *Ex-pref.*) + *spect-are* to look, freq. of *spect-ere* to see. Cf. *OF. expecter* (14th c.) to await.]

I. To wait.

† 1. *intr.* To wait; to defer action until some contingency arises. *To expect of* = sense 2. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Stridane's Comm.* 108 a. He desireth... that Duke Maurice would be content to expect so long as he may goe and come. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xli. xlviii. 420 Scipio... thinking it good to expect of the other Consul his Colleague. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* x. 13 From henceforth expecting till his enemies be his footstool. 1633 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. xii. (1712) 82 A Dog expects till his Master has done picking of the bone. 1703 *Rules of Civility* 15 We must not knock, but expect patiently. 1765 G. COLMAN *Terence's Comedies* 388 To sit at home, expecting till a kinsman came... to marry her.

† 2. *trans.* To wait for, await. *Obs. rare.*

a 1664 M. FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 497 Men having... diligently made use of the opportunity, and expected it out.

† 2. *trans.* To wait for, await. *Obs.*

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xiv. § 10. 239 Note in Cornelius with what humanity. he received Peter... he called to him his kinsmen and friends, and expected him. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Eccles.* xi. Comm. Expect the end of an other mans speech, before you beginne to answer. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts N. T.* 223 Yee... eate your owne good cheere not expecting your poorer brethren. 1710 STERLE *Tatler* No. 202 ¶ 5 There was a great crowd in my Antichamber, who expected Audience. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. 92 The... king of the Goths, instead of expecting the attack of the Legions, boldly passed the Danube. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ix. xviii. With... talons sheathed The ounce expects his liberty. 1828 SHELLEY in R. GARNETT *Relics* (1862) 189 With what anxiety I expect your news of her health!

b. With indirect question as obj.: To wait to see or know. ? *Obs. or arch.*

1572 G. BUCHANAN *Detect. Q. Mary N. J.* Do you now expect quhat sentence men chosen agaynst law... have pronounced? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 79 All this great fight the Constantinopolitans beheld... expecting what should be the event thereof. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 72, I expected every minute when it would come to downright kick and cuff between 'em. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) II. vii. 191 While he [Cicero] lay encamped... expecting what way the Parthians would move. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 20 Mr. Tyrrel... expected every moment when he would withdraw to another part of the room.

† c. Of a destiny, etc.: To be in reserve for, be in store for. Cf. *AWAIT* 8. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xviii. 113 If such fate expect my life, where death strikes I will lie. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxxii. 7 Paraphr. 409 That severe account... of their actions, which after death expects all such. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) III. x. 166 If any other fate expects me, I tase a joy beforehand, in the sure foresight of your punishment. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 280 Prisons expect the wicked.

II. To look for mentally.

† 3. To look forward to as one's goal or motive.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 24 Good men doe rather expect renouwe, then treasure.

4. To look forward to (an event), regard (it) as about to happen; to anticipate the occurrence of (something whether good or evil). Also, to 'look for', anticipate the coming of (a person or thing), the receipt of (anything).

Often with advbs. or phrases indicating time, which by a sort of ellipsis relate to the event 'expected'; e.g. 'I expect him next week'; 'When do you expect payment?'

a. with simple obj. When the obj. denotes an action, manifestation, etc., often const. *of, from*.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 297 *Cassi.* Will you Dine with me to morrow? *Cass.* I. *Cassi.* Good, I will expect you. 1605 BR. HALL *Medit. & Vows* i. viii. 14, I will expect the worst, because it may come; the best, because I know it will come. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xli. 263 They that bare rule... and they that were governed, did all expect the Messiah. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng. Pref.* I expect a Storm of Ill Language. 1744 R. FALCONER *Adv. & Esc.* (1769) 83 Finding we could not expect his Life, we prayed for a speedy and painless Release from it. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 104 They expected a visit in a few hours. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 24, I am afraid of ever expecting anything good again. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 18 If he did similar things, he should expect similar punishment. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 533/1 The book is very much what might have been expected from the author. *Mod.* I expect my mother to dinner.

b. with obj. and *inf.*; when the action or condition anticipated is that of the subject, with *inf.* alone.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 142 The Imperial Garrisons, who were not expected to be ever seen again in those parts. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 182 A Captain of

a Castle expecting to be beleagured, makes good his outworks. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 6, I expect to receive them this week. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 172 They expected us, and we expected to come. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. ii. vi. 226 He expected to perform to him one of the most agreeable of all possible services. 1876 JEVONS *Logic Primer* 9 Seeing a bright flash of lightning, I expect thunder to follow. 1891 *Lav Times* XC. 473/2 We are now daily expecting the question to come again before the Divisional Court.

c. with clause as obj.; also with ellipsis of subordinate clause.

1603 SIR D. CARLETON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 245 III. 82 It is expected the two courts being joyned will produce somewhat extraordinary. 1796 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 74 They did not expect she could ever recover. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. ix. This lady was... as well as could be expected for one in her condition. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 79 The Mur... was by no means so bad as we had expected.

d. *absol.*

1779 JOHNSON *L. P. Wks.* 1816 IX. 170 We love to expect; and when expectation is disappointed or gratified we want to be again expecting. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 191 Our King expects—was there no precontract?

¶ e. *ellipt.* (a) Anglo-Irish (see quot. 1813); (b) colloq. (see quot. 1890).

1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Parion.* (1815) II. 22 'Sure I told you he was not expected, that is if you don't know in England, not expected to live.' 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* v. 48 Poor Mrs. M... isn't expected—indeed I must ride hard to overtake her. 1890 *FARMER Slang Dict., Expecting*, with child.

† f. *intr.* To expect for = to look for. *Obs.*

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur. Pref.* A Sophister... made a long... Oration... expecting at the end thereof for some great thanks. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Comm.* 98 Travelers... expecting in an Almanack for a year of jubile, sie over Sea by flocks towards Rome. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 277 A peace, for which so many people long, and earnestly expect.

5. In sense 4 with various additional notions.

a. In combination with *can*, with expressed or implied negation, this vb. often = 'to look for with reason or likelihood, or without great risk of disappointment'. Cf. *count on*, *rely on*, in similar connexion.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* Strada to Rdr., A History... which I cannot expect should be either praised or pardoned. 1759 [see ERRONEOUS 3]. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 538 The despotic viceroy soon found that he could not expect entire support from Argyle. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 135 Nor can we be expected to be deeply moved by a form of art that is so unfamiliar to us.

b. To look for as due from another. In stronger sense: To look for (something) with an implied injunction or requisition.

1624 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 184 These Negroes... impart freely of what they have to any civil Traveller, expecting some small retribution for their curtesie. 1650 CROMWELL *Lett. & Sp.* (1871) III. 104, I expect it be encouraged. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* Pref. There is a Pride of doing more than is expected from us. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115 ¶ 5 Providence furnishes Materials, but expects that we should work them up ourselves. 1789 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 72 The unhappy, from whom can be expected no returns either of present entertainment or future service. 1805 NELSON in *Southey Life* ix, [Nelson's last signal] England expects every man to do his duty! 1818 WHATELY *Compl. Bk.* (1864) 97 Thus I may fairly expect that one who has received great kindness from me should protect me in distress. 1884 *Punch* 6 Dec. 276/1 What do you expect me to do? 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* v. 55 The crew won't expect any drink.

† c. Hence of things, conditions, etc.: To call for, need, require. *Obs.*

1664 J. STYRPE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 181, I am sensible of the charges that a College life doth expect. 1687 J. BOYSE in *Thoresby's Corr.* (ed. Hunter) I. 93 One assertion in it I could not but think expected greater evidence. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 29 To order the doing of that which the Practice of the Navy... would have expected their having done long since.

6. To anticipate that it will turn out to be the case that; hence, to suspect, suppose, surmise.

Now rare in literary use. The misuse of the word as a synonym of *suppose*, without any notion of 'anticipating' or 'looking for', is often cited as an Americanism, but is very common in dialectal, vulgar or carelessly colloquial speech in England.

1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 382 It is expected that the Duke of Guise's horse was shot under him. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* v. i. The Duchesse is expected fowly bent. 1645 in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 346, I. expect they [the forces] are much stronger than I am made believe. 1763 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 186, I say has been, because I expect there is one [an opening] no longer. 1785 *Ibid.* I. 384. 1812 — *Writ.* (1830) IV. 177. 1821 WHATELY in *Todhunter Acc. W's Wks.* (1876) II. 43, I expect they are of a character which will not set you upon making comparisons. 1856 SEBASTOPOL II. xiv. 385, I expect my friend was a paragon of sanctity. 1861 SIR G. W. DASENT *Burnt Njal* I. Pref. viii. It is an old saying, that a story never loses in telling, and so we may expect it must have been with this story. 1877 W. H. MALLOCK *New Republic* (1878) 184 Now, I expect, Lady Ambrose, that, in its true sense, you know a good deal more history than you are aware of.

† **Expect**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] = EXPECTATION 3.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 4 Not for the expect of any wayne glorye. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 70 Speak Prince of Ithaca, and be 't of lesse expect, That matter needless.. Divide thy lips, than, etc.

Expectable (ekspektəb'l), *a.* Also 7 *erron.* **expectible**. [ad. *L. exspectabilis*, f. *exspectare*: see *EXPECT* *v.* and -ABLE.] To be expected.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. § 3. 85 Nor is its substantial conversion expectible in any composition or alliment wherein it is taken. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 18 It is not expectable, that ministers should increase in favor with God and man, unless, etc. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 II. xviii. 261 In that measure which is expectable from the natural infirmity... of man. 1886 TUPPER *My Life as Author* 230 It is expectable they [telescopes] would show us only our own composites in those of other worlds.

¶ [Erron. after *Sp. respectable*, ad. *L. spectabile*-m: see *SPECTABLE*.] Distinguished, illustrious.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 175 Expectable gentleman, and magnificent knight. *Ibid.* 197 Right expectable and noble knight, I have received your letter.

† **Expectaltee**. *Obs. rare.* [? Corruption of *Sp. expectante*, one who is on the look-out.]

1654 WHITTOCK *Zootomia A. Peeces* compiled... out of Plutarch's fulness... would undoubtedly fill the mouth of the most gaping Expectaltee among Readers. *Ibid.* A vij. To all gaping Expectaltees that look for more than here they are like to finde my Book replyeth [etc.].

Expectance (ekspektəns), [f. *L. expectantia*, n. of state f. *expectant-em*: see *EXPECTANT*.]

1. The action or state of waiting for anything. In later use only with mixture of sense 2 in phrase *After long expectation*. Somewhat *arch.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1092 At length after long expectation... they were... brought forth into the field. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1668) 4 In expectation of the others companie. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* I. 20 After a long and fruitless expectation of Succours. a 1717 PARNELL *Gift of Poetry* (1758) 149 Long expectation of a bliss delay'd Breeds anxious doubt. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iv. The addresses of both houses after long expectation produced nothing but a report in favour of Wood. 1818 R. SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVIII. 8 The slow season of expectation past, True Love... [might] Require the sorrows of this hard delay. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 249 Now at length, and after long expectation, they indeed would go into action.

† 2. With indirect question: The state of waiting to know. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 46 There is expectation here from both the sides, What further you will doe?

2. The action of mentally looking forward to the occurrence of anything, or to the coming of any one; anticipation; = *EXPECTATION* 2 and 3. *Obs. or arch.*

1640 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 64 Great expectation there is of a happy Parliament. a 1641 BR. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 427 They... make him stay, and stand without in expectation a whole yeere. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xc. Their expectation of being better used abroad. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 330 Some particular person in whom that general expectation might centre. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 173 The thirst did feel abatement of its edge E'en from expectation.

b. In phrases *Against, beyond expectation*, to answer expectation. ? *Obs.*

1631 R. H. ARRAIGNM. *Whole Creature* x. § 1. 74 They answer not expectation. 1659 *Lady Alimony* v. vi. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 365 Who... rais'd their ruin'd fortunes Above expectation! 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. xvii. When any thing happens against the expectation of the mind.

† c. The state or condition of being expected. In phrase, *In expectation*. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. *s.v. Expectative*. Benefices conferen en expectative, in reversion, or expectation. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* iii. (1867) 127 In hope and expectation he hath the reversion of heaven and happiness.

† d. A resource from which results are expected. Cf. *hope*. *Obs.*

a 1668 DAVENANT *Siege of Rhodes* Wks. (1673) 33 Being to their last expectation driven, Ianthe, now they cry!

† 3. Ground, reason, or warrant for expecting; prospect of attaining to something. Cf. *EXPECTANCY* 2 b, 4, *EXPECTATION* 4. 4 b. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 373 The expectation of the Crowne in Right... rested in this Edgar. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1385 Being a man of small fortune, and little expectation in his owne country. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* ix. 36 There could be no expectation of a forrein expedition. 1701 N. WILSON in *Keble Life Bp. Wilson* (1863) I. 158 Wishing that they may live so as to have a just expectation of that blessed immortality. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. ii. 7 Having a good estate in possession; fine expectancies besides. 1793 MRS. E. PARSONS *Woman as she should be* I. 153 An ant... from whom he has great expectancies.

† 4. That which is expected. *Obs.*

1684 Z. CAWDREY *Cert. Salvation* 30 Towards his servants he was so just, that he... gave them all their due Expectancies, and, etc.

Expectancy (ekspektənsi). Also 7 *expectansie*. [ad. *L. expectantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.]

† 1. = *EXPECTATION* 1. *Obs. rare*—

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hem. IV.* cxxi. Only this is worth The King's Expectancy.

2. The quality or state of being expectant; often, the action or fact of expecting (= *EXPECTANCE* 2); also, an instance of this; a counting on; a forecast, calculation.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1187 The Macedonians, who depended upon the hope and expectancy of their aid. 1656 JAMES *Mist. Schol. Div.* 131 It gives therefore an assured expectancy of a better life after death. a 1714 SHARP *Serm.* (1754) I. ii. 34 How often doth a man do that in the fury and ex-

pectancies of lust, for which [etc.]. 1807 COGAN *Eth. Treat. Passions* i. i. 38 According to the degrees of our expectancy of success. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxv. Fortune. loves to confound the calculations and expectancies of humanity. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xl. The first-prompted suspicion. gave way to a more submissive expectancy.

b. *esp.* The position of being entitled to any possession at some future time, either as a remainder, or reversion, or on the death of some one.

1821 L. M. HAWKINS *Cress & Gertr.* i. 37 Miss Toms, the great heiress in expectancy. a 1832 MACKINTOSH *France* in 1815. Wks. 1846 III. 191 Persons. interested. in the sale of confiscated property. by mortgage, or by expectancy. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *As a Flower* xi. 105 Happy partly in present fruition, far more in expectancy.

c. That from which expectations are entertained.

arch. Cf. *hope* and *EXPECTANCE* 2 d.

1802 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i. 160 Th' expectancies and Rose of the faire State. 1803 WORDSW. *Prelude* vi. Wks. (ed. Morley) 280 1/2 The Nation hailed Their great expectancy.

3. The state or condition of being expected, or looked forward to; *esp. in Law* (see 2 b).

1798 KITCHIN *Courts Lect* (1675) 305 The Fee was but in expectancy. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 482 The bankrupt. is bound. to make a full discovery of all his estate and effects, as well in expectancy as possession. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 200 A practical reputation, to do any good, must be in possession, not in expectancy. 1838 DICKENS *Nick.* xxii. The whole capital which Nicholas found himself entitled to either in possession, reversion, remainder, or expectancy. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 241 s.v. *Expectation*. A sum of money in expectancy. has a determinate value.

b. Anything in expectancy; anything which a person is entitled to expect.

[1767] BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 163 Of expectancies there are two sorts; one. called a remainder; the other. called a reversion. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xx. 152 You may devise and bequeath any of your expectancies. 1883 *Stubbs' Mercantile Circ.* 8 Nov. 1000 1/2 Taking an assignment of her expectancy for what it is worth.

4. The extent to which expectation may be reasonably cherished; prospective chance of possession, or of the occurrence of an event.

1830 *Horn Subsec.* 454 From means fortunes expectancies cannot be great. 1793 BURKE *Rem. Policy Allies* Wks. 1842 I. 594. I. have been taught. to moderate my calculation of the expectancy of human abilities. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xv. Calculating expectancy concerning parishoners' turkeys.

Expectant (ekspek'tānt), *pp. a. and sb.* [a. Fr. *expectant*, or perh. ad. its original L. *ex(s)pectant-em*, pr. pple. of *expectāre*: see *EXPECT.*]

A. *adj.*

1. That is in an attitude or state of expectation; waiting, looking out. Const. † *for*, of, † *on*. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4571 Abide in hope. Expectant ay tille I may mete. 14. *Purific. Mary* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 131 Symeon. That was expectant. On the comfort and consolation of Isrl. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 22 Nov. xv. 65 The people are expectant for a Declaration. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iii. xvii. His dog. Now lifts an anxious and expectant eye, Courting the wonted caress. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iv. 899 Romney at the porch looked out expectant of the bride. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* xv. (ed. 3) 253 From among this suffering expectant multitude Christ singles out one. 1879 A. W. HUTTON *Posit. Catholics in Ch. Eng.* 33 The Church Militant, the Church Expectant.

b. *esp.* That has the prospect, in ordinary course, of succeeding to a possession, office, etc., or of occupying a certain position; 'that is to be' (so-and-so). Also, that expects, thinks himself likely, to be appointed to an office, etc.

1793 GOWER *Conf.* I. 216 As he that was apparant Upon the regne expectant. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 57 The supplicanion presentit by Johne Somervail, expectant minister. a 1691 BR. BARLOW *Rem.* (1693) 276 The Supernumerary expectant Clergy. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 220 Scruples artificially raised in the mind of the expectant heir. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon*. A pious Catholic, expectant of the cardinal's hat. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXII. 94 1/2 An expectant occupier has a *locus standi* to apply for the renewal of a public-house licence.

c. *Eng. Law* (see quot.).

1875 SIR G. JESSEL *Law Rep.* 10 Chanc. Appeals 391 That peculiar position of reversioner or remainderman which is oddly enough described as an expectant heir. This phrase is used, not in its literal meaning, but as including. every one who has the hope of succession to the property of an ancestor.

2. Characterized by expectation or waiting for the course of events; *esp. in Medicine*, in *expectant method*, etc. (see quot. 1866).

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 513 Like the continental physicians, such statesmen would pursue the expectant system. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 80 The policy of England continued to be expectant and dilatory. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 112 The treatment of a disease is expectant whenever the physician does not attempt to abridge or arrest it, but strives to aid in conducting it to a favorable termination.

3. *Law*. Existing in expectancy, or belonging to one in reversion or remainder; reversionary. Hence, in ordinary lang.: To be expected or anticipated.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 21 He hath. a fee simple expectant. 1670 SIR T. CULPEPER *Necess. Abating Usury* 13 Upon the Encouragement of a long. lease, he. will be enabled to venture on Improvements chargeable and expectant. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 217 On her. the remainder of the crown, expectant on the death of king William. without

issue, was settled by statute. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 660 We encourage ourselves to any. disagreeable task by prospect of the profit expectant therefrom. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 25 The right of the remainder-man, expectant on the determination of the estate tail. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 111 The fee expectant on his wife's life estate. 1828-9 Act 21-2 Vict. c. 44 § 11 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 264 The reversion immediately expectant on the determination thereof.

B. *sb.*

1. One who expects an arrival, occurrence, etc.; one who looks to receive something. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Middlesex.* [Sir Julius Caesar] though heaved at by some Expectants, sate still in his place. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq. Apol.* 539 Eager Expectants of this great happiness. 1706 COLLIER *Ref. Ridic.* 235 They'll submit all their inferiours and expectants to all their whims and fancies. 1793 POPE *Odyss.* l. 323 Vain expectants of the bridal hour. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Ex.* xxxii. 1 Moses delayed, literally, put the expectants to shame by his non-appearance. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 6) V. i. 235 From moment to moment he was an expectant of death.

2. One entitled to expect something to which he will succeed or come in due course, as an owner in reversion, the next heir, etc. In Eng. Law = *expectant heir*: see A. 1 c.

1625-8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* iv. 564 Those that are Expectants of the Crown. 1654 GAYTON *Plas. Notes* III. ix. 127 This puts. the Expectant, to fresh charge. 1686 KETTLEWELL *Serm. Death Ld. Digby* 3 Those who are now no longer. Expectants, but inherit the Promises. 1751 LD. HARDWICKE *a Vers. Sr.* 157 [The species of fraud] which infects catching bargains with heirs, reversioners, or expectants, in the life of the father, etc. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* iii. 27 Some devoting themselves to the wear of the crown, and others to the expectant. 1817 CANNING in *Parl. Deb.* 330 The impatient expectants of a dilapidated inheritance. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 186 James, King of Scotland, the eager expectant of their throne.

b. A candidate for, or one who expects, any office or employment. In Scotland, formerly, 'a candidate for the ministry who has not yet received a license to preach the gospel' (Jam.).

1641 Act *Assembly Glasgow* 7 Aug. (Jam.). No expectant shall be permitted to preach in public before a congregation till first he be tryed after the same manner. 1646 BURD. *Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 264 Students in Divinity. are enrol'd Expectants of such or such a Presbytery. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. vi. (1739) 28 This may give some liking to the present Incumbents, but not to the Expectants. 1691 in *J. Fisher's Life* i. 10 [They would be pleased] to desire Mr. Thomas Fisher expectant. to come and preach to them. 1808 *Ann. Reg.* 2 The spirit of violence. manifested. by. the expectants of government. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 401 A clerical candidate, whose hopes are bounded by a College living. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 295 Name whom he might, he could not fail to disappoint. a multitude of expectants.

Hence *Expectantly adv.* in an expectant manner; in the attitude of expectation.

1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 238 His head turned expectantly in the direction in which he had last heard. his wife's voice. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv. xxx. The children. stood in front of her with their sweet faces upturned expectantly.

Expectation (ekspek'tāshən). [ad. L. *expectā-tiō-em*, n. of action f. *expectāre* to *EXPECT.*]

1. The action of waiting; the action or state of waiting for or awaiting (something). Now only with mixture of sense 2: Expectant waiting.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* B. iiii. Diligent Expectation in the faith of Gods promyses. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. i. 46 [You] have sate The liue-long day, with patient expectation, To see great Pompey. 1605 — *Leir* iv. iv. 23 Our preparation stands In expectation of them. c 1667 SOUTH *Serm. Consecration* (1715) 282 A daily Expectation at the Gate, is the readiest Way to gain Admittance into the House. 1675 BENTLEY *Prof. to Dryden's Mistaken Husband* 250 This Play was left in Mr. Dryden's hands many years since. After Twelve years expectation, Mr. Dryden gave it to the Players. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1823 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. 221 After another hour of cold expectation they came again.

b. = *Expectant method*: see *EXPECTANT* A. 2.

1689 G. HARVEY (title), *The Art of Curing Diseases by Expectation*. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 112 The treatment of a disease by expectation consists in watching carefully its progress, and meeting with appropriate measures unfavorable events as they arise. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

c. *attrib.*, as in *expectation-week* (see quot.).

1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 196 Sunday after Ascens. This is called Expectation-week for now the Apostles were. expecting the fulfilling of that promise of our Lord.

2. The action of mentally looking for some one to come, forecasting something to happen, or anticipating something to be received; anticipation; a preconceived idea or opinion with regard to what will take place. Phrases, *Against, beyond, contrary to, † out of, etc. expectation*.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 42 Expectation or looking for the blys of hevin. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 6 If dew successe. should not chance according vnto theyr hope & expectation. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 70 b. Some perchance, would looke that wee. should entreat of. precious stones, which matter though it be out of our purpose. yet seeing it is not out of their expectation. 1563 GOLDING *Cesar* 149 When contrarye to theyr expectation, our enemies saw vs. return. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. iii. 220 If he do not doat on her vpon this, I wil neuer trust my expectation. 1603 DANIEL *Panegy. King* lxi. Where mens expectations intertaine Hopes of more good. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd. Wks. 1874 I. 2 Our expectations that others will act so and so in such circumstances. 1767 GOOCH

Treat. Wounds I. 404 Nature, assisted by art, perfected a cure beyond expectation. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xlv. 205 Is it. within the utmost stretch of the most sanguine expectation, that [etc.]. 1821 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iv. iii. (1863) I. 22 Their attitude of Expectation—they were waiting for the coming of the Lord. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 301 No accession ever excited higher expectations among a people than that of Henry the Eighth.

b. The looking for something as one's due (cf. *EXPECT* 5 b); in *pl.* what one looks for or requires one's (mental) demands.

1655 in *Nicholas Pap.* (1892) II. 225 Though those princes be punctuall in their expectations of compliments of that nature.

c. Supposition with regard to what is present or past. Cf. *EXPECT* v. 6.

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 548 The expectation that you are always from home prevents my writing to you. 1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* III. 88 A fond expectation that the Duke had come in search of her.

3. The state or condition of expecting or mentally looking for something; the mental attitude of one who expects; expectancy. Formerly occas. in *pl.*

1538 STARKEY *England* i. l. 24 In such expectancyon they spend theyr lyfe. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 11, I am now become so full of expectation, that, etc. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvul's Iron Age* 189 And yet was he degraded before his death, and in hourly expectation of the Hangman. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 782 No fear of worse. would torment me With cruel expectation. 1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 235 She is in the highest Expectations. 1778 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 99 Expectation begins to awake in the infant mind. 1827 POLLOCK *Course* 7. ix. Upon the tiptoe raised of expectation. 1864 *Spectator* 454 Influences. that substitute the flutter of expectation for hope.

4. Ground or warrant for expecting; the condition of being likely, or entitled, to receive or experience something in the future.

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxii. 5 My soule wait thou onely vpon God; for my expectation is from him. 1708 ATTERBURY *Serm. on Job* xxii. (1723) II. 198 To whom can we betake our selves with greater Expectations to succeed in our Addresses?

b. *pl.* Prospects of inheritance or of profiting by testament.

1669 LADY CHAWORTH in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 11 Lord Huntingtons marriage is as good as concluded with Sir James Langhams daughter, who gives 20,000l. dowry, besides expectations. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* iii. iii. I have a rich old uncle. from whom I have the greatest expectations. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 45 O yes; I have what are called expectations. 1861 DICKENS (*title*), *Great Expectations*.

† C. = *EXPECTATIVE* B. 2. *Obs. rare*—1.

1536 LATIMER in *27 Serm.* (1562) 9 b. Some brought forth Canonizations, some Expectations, some pluralities and vnions.

5. The state or condition of being expected; only in phrase in *expectation*.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 252 Desire. is a strange country. where corn is still in grass. and birds alwayes in the shell. all is there only in expectation. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* ii. xx. 271 Belief of good or ill either present or in expectation. 1832 WEBSTER s.v. A sum of money in expectation, when an event happens, has a determinate value before that event happens.

† 6. *Of (great, etc.) expectation*: affording ground for favourable anticipations; promising. *Obs.*

a 1566 SIDNEY *Arctidial.* xii. (1590) 51 b You, borne so great a Prince, and of so rare, not onely expectation, but prooffe. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 246 The worthiest names, were to bee given to such as were of worthiest expectation. 1788 *Land. Mag.* 423 He was so bred. and was of such expectation, that he looked like a miracle of a man.

7. That which is expected; the object of expectation; a thing expected or looked forward to.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 36 The hope and expectation of thy time is ruin'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 379. I understand Why our great expectation should be call'd The seed of Woman.

8. The degree of probability of the occurrence of any contingent event.

1832 WEBSTER s.v. If the chances of receiving or not receiving a hundred dollars. are equal; then. the expectation is worth half the money. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* v. (1841) 97 The balance is the average required, and is known by the name of the mathematical expectation. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* *Expectation*, in the doctrine of chances, is applied to any contingent event, upon the happening of which some benefit is expected. *Ibid.*, The value of the expectation is. . . 5s.

b. *Expectation of life*: (see quot.)

1725 DE MOIVRE *Ess. Annuities*, The expectation of life is that duration which may be justly expected from a life of a given age. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Expectation of Life* is the. . . number of years of life, which a person of a given age may, upon an equality of chance, expect to enjoy. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 420 The expectation of life among the government annuitants.

Expectative (ekspek'tatīv), *a. and sb.* [ad. late L. *ex(s)pectatīvus*, f. *ex(s)pectāre* to *EXPECT.*]

1. Of or pertaining to expectation.

a. *Canon law*. Reversionary; or of pertaining to the reversion of benefices, etc. *Expectative grace*: a mandate given by the pope or king conferring the expectation or right of succession to a benefice.

1288 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) 210 Quhat tym it be declarit that any persone or persons be gracies expectativis [*printed* expectavis] acceptis or purchassis vno benefeciz [etc.]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Seidane's Comm.* 366 a. Bishops of Rome. by re-servations and graces expectative. . . haue deriued all the

gaine to Rome. 1639 T. MASON *Christ's Vict.* 148 Expectative Adonsons are granted without number. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Expectative Canons were such as did not officiate in the Canonries to which they belonged. *Ibid.* In France.. the right of conferring expectative graces, is looked on as one of the regalia. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* II. II. 112 Expectative graces.. were brought into use.

† b. *gen.* Of prospective effect. *Obs.*
1630 S. WARD in *Usher's Lett.* (1686) 440 Ablution of infants from original sin is only conditional and expectative. 1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Baptism* 17 The Covenant of baptism holding out such expectative grace of Repentance.
2. Characterized by waiting for events; = EXPECTANT A. I. 1 b.

1611 COTGR., *Expectatif*, *ive*, expectative. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xxiii. 206 To give you an instance of its expectative mode of curing. 1847 in CRAIG. 1870 *Daily News* 11 Oct., 'We are preserving', they say, 'a dignified expectative attitude'.

B. *sb.*
† 1. Something in expectation; an expectancy; = EXPECTATION 6. *Obs.*

a 1598 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* Wks. II. 343 His expectatives Many a man unthives. 1618 WOTTON *Let. in Reliq.* Wotton. (1672) 486, I am abundantly satisfied in some Expectatives. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xii. 119 Though Blessedness seem to be but an Expectative, a reversion reserved to the next Life. 1758 CHESTERTON *Lett.* IV. 137 He is young enough to forgive and to be forgiven the possession and the expectative at least for some years.

2. = Expectative grace (see A. 1).
1563-97 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 471 The.. reservations, expectatives, and such other proceedings of the popes pretended jurisdiction. 1616 N. BRENT *tr. Sargis's Hist. Conc. Trent* (1676) 714 Expectatives.. did make the incumbents death to be desired. 1725 tr. Dupin's *Ecc. Hist.* 1714 C. I. II. iii. 47 The Council of Basle.. abolish'd the Expectatives.. and all the other exactions of the Court of Rome. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 213 Gregory IX. pretended to act generously in limiting himself to a single expectative. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. 475 Ximenes obtained a papal bull, or expectative, preferring him to the first benefice.. which should become vacant.

Expected (ekspek'ted), *pl.* a. [f. EXPECT v. + -ED¹.] Looked for, anticipated.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 28 You would according to your honourable promises have done me an expected good. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 109 That expected eminent false prophet who does antichristianly oppose himself against the Spirit of truth. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 21 Swift fly the years, and rise th'expected morn! 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perih* xix, Busied with things about the expected combat. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 101 Fear is not of the present.. but of future and expected evil. *Mod.* The mod. English *give* is irregular; the expected form would be *yeve*.

Hence *Expectedly adv.*, in the manner expected, according to expectation; cf. *unexpectedly*. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* 31 May, Lord Mansfield.. unexpectedly is supported by the late Chancellor.. and very expectedly by Mr. Fox.

Expecter (ekspek'tar). Also 6-8 expector. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

1. One who expects (in senses of vb.); one who looks for a person or thing to arrive.

1584 R. PARSONS *Copy of Letter* 107 When she is like by nature to out-lie the expector. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 723 Hee [Christ] must.. be desired of the expecters. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy Pref.*, I am not.. any expector of a reign of nothing but saints and worthies. 1795 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 575 These are not likely to be great expecters [Wks. ed. 1745 expectors] under your excellency's administration. 1775 in ASH; whence in *mod. Dicts.*

2. Name of a religious sect (see quot.).

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 145 Many have wrangled so long about the Church, that at last they have quite lost it, and go under the name of *Expecters* and *Seekers*.

Expectible, incorrect f. EXPECTABLE.

Expecting (ekspek'tin), *vb.* *sb.* [f. EXPECT v. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EXPECT; expecting. Now only gerundial.

1606 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Let. Wks.* 232 After many reports and long expecting, the king of Denmark is coming hither. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 296 Sometimes, some vnseasonableness of the yeere frustrates his expecting.

Expecting, *pl.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING².]
1. That expects; expectant.

1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 219 That impatience which the frailty of human nature gives to expecting heirs. 1796 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 80 The Captain came in with an expecting Face. 1804 JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* (1879) 319 Her little expecting partner. 1842 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 95 To reside and labour in his own expecting Greek Diocese.

† 2. *catachr.* = EXPECTED. *Obs. rare*—1.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 496 The Campe they gained the night before the expecting time of Combat.

Hence *Expectingly adv.*, in an expecting manner or attitude; expectantly.

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi, Prepar'd for fight, expectingly she lies. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 112 The waiter was standing expectingly. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LII. 105 Firmly, yet expectingly, sat the last woman. 1871 *Lit. World* 6 Jan. 1 We thought well enough of Napoleon III. to listen expectingly for some word [etc.].

† Expectation. *Obs.* Also 6 expectation. [erron. f. EXPECT, after apparent analogy of inspect, inspection.] = EXPECTATION.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 520/1 There is.. nowe left vs.. a terrible expectation and looking for of judgement. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 856 Acquiring himself very well of the expectation which the people conceived of him. 1640 NABBS *Bride Bijz* 2 Shee makes my patience tyre VOL. III.

With so much expectation. 1628 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 136 So impatient was his expectation.

Expective, a. *rare*. [erroneously f. EXPECT, after apparent analogy of respect, respective: cf. prec.] = EXPECTATIVE.

1660 R. COKR *Power & Subj.* 221 Provisions, Reservations Expective graces, etc. have no place in France. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2559/1 [Ximenes] visited Rome, and returned.. with an expective letter from the Pope on the archpriestship of Uzeda.

† Expectless, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. EXPECT v. or sb. + -LESS.] Unexpected, unlooked for.

1607 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* II. Dij b, 124 When hee saw mee enter so expectlesse.

Expector: see EXPECTER.

Expectorant (ekspek'torant), a. and sb. [ad. L. *expectorant-em*, pr. pple. of *expectare*: see next. Cf. Fr. *expectorant*.]

A. *adj.* That promotes expectoration.

1811 A. T. THOMSON *London Disp.* (1818) 387 Storax is stimulant, and in some degree expectorant. 1884 *Standard* 7 Jan. 2/6 He prescribed an expectorant medicine.

B. *sb.* An expectorant medicine.

1762 E. GRAY in *Med. Commun.* I. 36 Expectorants seem to have been very seldom given. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 220 Expectorants, such as squills, and especially antimony. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 522 Expectorants may be arranged under two heads; the nauseant or sedative expectorants, and the stimulating expectorants.

Expectorate (ekspek'toret), v. Also 7 -at. [f. L. *expectorāt-* ppl. stem of *expectare*, f. *ex-* (see EX- pref¹) + *pector-*, *pectus* the breast; in class. L. only in sense 3. Cf. Fr. *expectorer*.]

† 1. *trans.* Of a drug or its action: To clear, drive out (phlegm, etc.) from the chest or lungs.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxiv. xvi, As well the one as the other, doth expectorate the fleame gathered in the chest. 1656 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic. Enl.* 80 The Decoction of the Herb [crosswort] in Wine helpeth to expectorate slegm out of the chest. 1678 SALMON *London Dispens.* 769/1 Green Oymment.. is given.. to.. expectorate slegm. *absol.* 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 121 It [the Electuary].. powerfully expectorates.

2. To eject, discharge (phlegm, etc.) from the chest or lungs by coughing, hawking, or spitting.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (1672) xxiii, Excrementitious humours such as are expectorated by a Cough. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 334 Morbifick Matter is.. expectorated by Coughing. 1846 G. E. DAY *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 71 Thick clots of mucus are expectorated in the morning. 1861 F. H. RAMADGE *Curab. Consumption* 30 He expectorated blood. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 360 Laryngeal tissues may be expectorated.

fig. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess. vi*, All the venom which a virulent party could expectorate upon them. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 67 Teufelsdröckh had not already expectorated his antipedagogic spleen.

b. *absol.*; often = to spit.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* II, The men [at Cambridge].. expectorated on the floor. 1882 QUAIN *Dict. Med. s.v. Expectoration*, By teaching the patient 'how to expectorate' life may be prolonged.

3. † a. To expel from the 'breast' or mind (*obs.*). b. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To ease or relieve one's mind.

1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (ed. 2) vii, Hath it [faith] not souveraine vertue in it to.. expectorate all feares? 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxiii. 17 The dust of covetousness had put out the eyes of these buzzards, and expectorated their understandings. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 185, I could enlarge in this Subject which is so pleasing to me, to expectorate my self by. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 246 Sir George came.. to expectorate with me as he called it. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* G. XVIII. vii, Friedrich.. took to verses, by way of expectorating himself.

Hence Expectorated *ppl.* a. Expectorating

vb. *sb.* Expectorating *ppl.* a. = EXPECTORANT a.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 212 Give expectorating means. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 266 Substances expectorating are such as cleanse and open. 1783 S. CHAPMAN in *Med. Commun.* I. 285 From the expectorating mixture, he never seemed to receive any benefit. 1809 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 319 This expectorated substance swims on water. 1845 G. E. DAY *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 335 Dr. Chiappe.. found the polystoma sanguiculum in the expectorated blood of two phisical patients.

Expectoration (ekspek'torā'shon), [f. prec. vb.: see -ATION.]

1. The action or process of expectorating; discharge of phlegm from the chest by coughing, etc.

1672 SIR I. BROWNE *Let. Friend* xv. (1881) 138 Expectoration and spitting out. 1793 BEDDOES *Consumpt.* 134 Even when the expectoration.. goes on favourably. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* v, A slight expectoration, just like what one makes before beginning a long speech. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 84 The varying secretion and expectoration of the pearly sputa. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behav.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 382 In the pews of the churches [are] little placards.. against.. expectoration.

fig. 1826 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxii, This expectoration of spleen was suddenly interrupted.

2. *concr.* Expectorated matter; a quantity of it.

1817 *Med. Fm.* XVII. 557 A considerable expectoration mixed with blood. 1843 *Adv. Water Cure* 31 Slimy glutinous expectoration frequently. 1879 KHORZ *Princ. Med.* 40 Expectoration may contain mucus, pus, or blood.

Expectorative (ekspek'torativ), a. and sb. [f. EXPECTORATE v.: see -ATIVE.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to expectoration.

1823 GRANT WHITE *Adams in Eng.* 125 Leaning against the stone, he began an expectorative demonstration.

B. *sb.* = EXPECTORANT sb.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (1672) xxvi. 64 Syrups or other expectorative.

Expectorator (ekspek'torētār), [agent-n. f. L. *expectorare*: see EXPECTORATE.]

† 1. A medicine which promotes expectoration; = EXPECTORANT sb. *Obs.*

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 415 Bitter Vetch.. is an Expectorator. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 278 There are no such Things as Expectorators.. except Volatiles and Balsamics.

2. One who expectorates or spits; in quot. *fig.* 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 112 Volumes of the slaver [= spittle].. lettered with the name of the expectorator on the outside.

Expectoratory. *nonce-wd.* A place for expectorating; a spitting-place.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 357 The expectoratory (we mean the principal cabin) of a handsome American packet.

Expede (ekspe'd), v. *Sc.* Also 7 exped. Pa. *ppl.* 6 expedid, 7 exped, 7-8 expedes. [ad. L. *expedire*: see EXPEDITE v.]

† 1. *refl.* To get (oneself) out of a difficulty; to extricate; = EXPEDITE 1 b. *Obs.*

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 243 They shall never expedite themselves.

† 2. *trans.* To get out of hand; to accomplish, complete, dispatch. Cf. EXPEDITE 2 and 3. *Obs.*

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 281 Lord Sanct-johne.. obtentit littl or nothing of his errands expedid. 1560-1 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 10 That the matter may be the better & sooner exped. a 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 148 The assessor to exped all bussines the second weeke. 1716 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 145, I shall omit other things of my.. studies till I get that exped.

3. To send out, issue officially (a document); = EXPEDITE 4. To expedite letters (Scots Law): 'to write out the principal writ, and get it signed, sealed, or otherwise completed' (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 1861).

1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) 219 That the said Infestment be expedid in dew forme. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 405 Als sufficient as if the samine were expedid by the General Assemblie of the kirk. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. ii, His Bulls were expedid at Rome. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Bergerac's Comical Hist.* II. 136 My Pass-pouts then were expedid. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 218 After the Letters are expedid, the private Party employs a Mace or Messenger to execute the same. 1847 in *Law Times Rep.* L. 708/2 Executors.. with power.. to.. expedid confirmations. 1884 *Law Times* 8 Mar. 245/4 A Scotch notary public will expedid a notarial instrument?

† 4. To hasten (a person); to dispatch with all speed. *Obs. rare.*

1600 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* II. 286, I man intreit your lordship to expedid Bowr.

Hence *Expeding vbl. sb.*

1592 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 413 The expeding of Signatures. 1678 *Trans. Cri. Spain* II. 9 The expeding of Penalties Commissions.

† Expediate, a. *Obs.* [f. Fr. *expédier*, pa. pple. of *expédier*, ad. med. L. *expediāre* (= L. *expedire*): see EXPEDIRE and -ATE².] Expeditious.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1672) 62 This way.. is more prompt and expediate.

[Expediate, v.: see List of Spurious Words.]

Expédiece (ekspe'diēns), [a. Fr. *expédiece*, f. *expédient*: see EXPEDIENT.]

† 1. a. Haste, speed, dispatch. b. That which requires speed; an enterprise, expedition. *Obs.*

a. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. i. 287 Eight tall ships, three thousand men of warre Are making hither with all due expediece. 1599 — *Hen. V.* IV. iii. 70 The French.. will with all expediece charge on vs.

b. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* I. i. 33 In forwarding this deere expediece. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 185, I shall breake The cause of our Expediece to the Queene.

2. = EXPEDIENT 1. ? *Obs.*

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 577 Those expedieences, which the Lord hath revealed himself willing to make knowne. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 50 The lawfulness and expediece of Latine Service. a 1714 SHARP *Serm.* vii. (1754) I. 184 The expediece of actions; that is to say, whether it be best and fittest for a man to do them or no. 1781 COWPER *Let. Johnson* 27 Nov., I have doubts about the expediece of mentioning the subject on which that paragraph is written. 1804 WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 432 The expediece of admitting the Peishwa to a participation in our late conquests.

3. = EXPEDIENT 2. *pl.* Interested motives or considerations.

1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* I. 13 Justice is his [the honest man's] first guide, the second law of his actions is expediece. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 253 Expediece may operate to continue the privilege. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xxiv. 365 They have sacrificed Truth to expediece. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* vi. v, Expedieces began to dim to his conscience the healthful loveliness of truth.

Expédiency (ekspe'diēnsi), Also 7 expedienoy. [f. EXPEDIENT: see -ENCY.]

1. The quality or state of being expedient; suitability to the circumstances or conditions of the case; fitness, advantage; † an advantage.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxviii. (1627) 281 Though some good Schoolemasters doe doubt of the expedienoy. 1661 *Grand Debate* 10 Those who are unsatisfied concerning their lawfulness, or expedienoy. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* xxxii. (1741) II. 333 From a wise consideration of humane affairs.. we may collect the.. expedienoy, the.. necessity of

future judgment. 1680 H. DODWELL *a Lett.* (1691) Cj b. Many other expedients hereof [of this Compendium] might have been mentioned. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. ix. 309 In some perplexity... about the expediency of the voyage. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 194/2 It is not a question of expediency, it is a question of sheer necessity.

† b. *concr.* = EXPEDIENT B. 2. *Obs.*

1683 BARNARD *Life Heylin* 117 He proposed a most excellent expediency... for the satisfaction of some scrupulous members.

2. The consideration of what is expedient, as a motive or rule of action; 'policy', prudential considerations as distinguished from those of morality or justice. In mod. use often in a bad sense, the consideration of what is merely politic (esp. with regard to self-interest) to the neglect of what is just or right.

1612-5 Br. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* I. i. Matters of good order in holy affairs may be ruled... according to reason and expediency. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* vi. 43 Matters of mere expediency, that affect neither honor, morality, or religion. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings Wks.* 1842 II. 168 Warren Hastings did act... contrary to his own declared sense of expediency, consistency, and justice. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. xviii. 126 Following his duty instead of consulting expediency. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. ix. 230 Where political expediency seems to violate all moral right. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 8 For no human actions ever were intended... to be guided by balances of expediency. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 156 The right of private property is based on expediency.

b. *occas.* in *pl.* Motives of expediency; the requirements of expediency.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 139 Looming with shapes of expediences. 1899 MILL *Liberty* I. 25 These reasons must arise from the special expediences of the case.

3. *Comb.*

1853 G. S. FABER *Revival Fr. Emp.* 54 Even those wise men of this world, our liberalising Expediency-Mongers, have been constrained to admit, etc.

Expedient (ekspē'di-ent), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 *expedyent*, 5-6 *expedyent(e)*, 6 *expediente*, (expedien), 4- *expedient*. [*a.* Fr. *expedient*, ad. L. *expedient-em*, pr. pple. of *expedire*: see EXPEDIRE *v.* In sense 2 the modern adjective follows the sense of the L. verb 'to forward matters, be helpful or serviceable', a development from the sense represented by EXPEDITE *v.* 2.]

A. *adj.*

1. † I. Hasty, 'expeditious', speedy. Also, of a march: Direct. *Obs.* Cf. EXPEDITE *a.* 4. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 817 In ower weys we be expedyent. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. iv. 39 Expedient manage must be made my Liege. 1594 — *Rich. III.* I. ii. 217, I will with all expedient duty see you. 1595 — *John* II. I. 60 His marches are expedient to this towne.

† b. *quasi-adv.* Nimble, skilfully. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. ii. Musyke, the lady excellent, Played on base organs expedient.

II. 2. Conducive to advantage in general, or to a definite purpose; fit, proper, or suitable to the circumstances of the case. *Const. for.* † *to.*

a. as *pred.* or *complement*, often with subj. *it*, and followed by infinitive phrase or noun-sentence.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xxi. (1495) 876 It is not expedient... to rehearse alle the causes of wanne colour. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xii. (1554) 85 a. To their noblesse... Nothing in earth was more expedient. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 17 Those things to know for me be full expedient. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* I It is expediente that Baptisme be ministred in the Englishe toungue. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cxiii. (1636) 214 (Pomegranates) that are soure bee more expedient and whole-some. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xvii. 86 What he thinks expedient for the common benefit. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parnassus Iron Age* 217 That nothing could be more expedient to the safety of the common-wealth, than to bring him to the Bar of Justice. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 29 The President thought it expedient... to remind our fellow-citizens that we were in a state of peace. 1799 BEDDORS *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 277 These, if not necessary to the existence of vegetables, may be expedient to their flourishing state. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. xlii. 160 Alterations... become expedient from time to time. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 277 It may... be expedient... that roads should be constructed.

b. qualifying a *sb.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Pref. (1851) 18 An expedient liberty and truth. 1676-7 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 531 To propound some expedient proposals. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 885 The most expedient settlements for a trading country. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xviii. 127 The most expedient measures. 1891 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LIII. 447/3 Its [the word gotten] expedient disappearance from Matthew xi.

3. In depreciative sense, 'useful' or 'politic' as opposed to 'just' or 'right'. Often *absol.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 40 Too fond of the right to pursue the expedient. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* II. 32 The expedient, in the sense in which it is opposed to the Right, generally means that which is expedient for the particular interest of the agent himself.

4. Studious of 'expediency'.

1828 L. HUNT *Byron & Contemp.* I. 304 Triflers with their hourly word for gain; and expedient statesmen.

B. *sb.*

† 1. Something that helps forward, or that conduces to an object; a means to an end. *Obs. rare.* 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. viii. (1675) 218 Employing the Methods and Expedients afforded us by Reason. 1667

Decay Chr. Piety vii. 150 God... does not project for our sorrow, but our innocence; and would never have invited us to the one, but as an expedient to the other.

† b. A medium or means of reconciliation. *Obs.* a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 340, I know not how to reconcile this rhyme with another which I meet with in the same author... But, in order of an expedient betwixt them, etc. 1612 II. 1 The earth... may pass for an expedient betwixt pleasure and profit.

2. A contrivance or device adopted for attaining an end; a resource, 'shift'.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* IV. 9 As for us seven Portugals... we could find out no better expedient to save our lives, then to return. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* xi. 240 Finding out expedients... for shifting from one to another all personal Punishments. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* IV. 325 By the same expedient of Hotbeds we may also raise in... cold Weather, little Salads. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. 1. 37 The wretched expedients to which the orthodox... had recourse. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VI. 328 When every expedient had been exhausted by Norfolk... Cromwell came again to the front.

3. *Comb.* *expedient-monger.*

1656 HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 134 Their Counsellors... are expedient-mongers. a 1745 SWIFT (Jod.), Expedient-mongers shake their heads.

Hence **Expedientness**, fitness, convenientness.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

Expediential (ekspē'di-ēnshl), *a.* [f. as if L. **expedientia* EXPEDIENCY + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or having regard to what is expedient.

1850 KINGSLEY *Raleigh Misc.* I. 65 A worldly expediential letter, appealing to low motives. a 1845 HARE in F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* VIII. 316 *note*, An expediential policy. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Apr. 434/1 The expediential issues involved in the Home Rule question.

Hence **Expedientially adv.**, in an expediential manner, as a matter of expediency.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 39 We should never deviate, save expedientially, from established usage.

Expediently, adv. [f. EXPEDIENT + -LY.]

1. As is expedient; suitably, conveniently.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxlvi. (1495) 948 Expediently to adde and put more thereto. 1586 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 123 This gyfte of goodly science may do the same... more expediently for mannes soule. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 258 The office of the philosopher may expediently be separated from that of the historian.

† 2. Expedientiously, promptly; out of hand. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. i. 18 Do this expediently.

Expediment (ekspē'di-ment), [*ad. med.L. expeditum* (sense 2), f. *expedire*: see EXPEDITE.]

† 1. A means of getting out of a difficulty; an expedient. *Obs.*

1547-64 BAULDRIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) III. iii. When they be chafed in reasoning... solutions... similitudes, and expediments, doe... flow vnto their remembrance. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. ix. 106 A like expediment to remove discontent is good company.

2. 'The whole of a person's goods and chattels, bag and baggage' (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1848).

† **Expedite**, *Obs.* [*ad. late L. expeditus* (system), f. *expedire*: see EXPEDITE *v.*] An expedition.

1613 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 167 [The King's Coiffers] must be emptied in Scotland, whither agayne... he makes his third expedite.

Expeditable (ekspē'ditā'bl), *a. rare.* [f. EXPEDITE *v.* + -ABLE.] (See quot.)

1800-7 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) II. 84 By expeditable understand capable of being terminated, etc.

† **Expeditate**, *pple.* ¹ *Obs.* [*ad. med.L. expeditatus*.] In early use as *pa. pple.* of next.

Expeditate (ekspē'ditāt), *v. Hist.* [f. *med.L. expeditat*-*pple.* stem of *expeditare*, f. *ex-* (see EXP-*pref.*) + *ped-em* foot: on analogy of *med.L. expeditare*.] *trans.* To cut off from (a dog) three claws or the ball of the forefoot; to law.

1502 *Chart. Forests* in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 209 He of whom the hounds were not expeditate. 1594 CROMPTON *Jurisdiction* 152 *Expeditate*, that is to saye, haue the ballis of their feete cutt out. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 91 The Amerciaments for expeditating Dogs. 1866 *Chamb. Jnl.* XXVIII. 261 The Court of Regards was held... for the purpose of lawing or expeditating mastiffs.

Hence **Expeditated** *pple.* a. **Expeditating** *vbl. sb.*

1598 MANWOOD *Lanes Forest* xvi. § 8 (1615) 115/1 Such expeditating of masties shal be done according to the Assises. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. iv. 71 Foote-geld implies a Priuiledge to keepe Dogges within the Forrest not expeditated. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Expeditation*, Every one that keeps a great dog not expeditated, forfeits three shillings and four pence to the king.

Expeditation. Hist. Also 6 *expeditacion*. [*ad. med.L. expeditation-em*, n. of action f. *expeditare*: see EXPEDITE.] The action of 'expeditating' or 'lawing' a dog.

1502 *Chart. Forests* in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 209 Fro hens-forth be ther noo one taken for expeditacion of houndis. a 1693 ASHMOLE *Antiq. Berks.* (1719) II. 425 The king granted to him... Freedom from Expeditation of Dogs. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 72 The Court of regard... holden... for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs. 1885 M. COLLINS in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* 586/1 These permitted dogs had to suffer expeditation.

† **Expedite**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 -*dyte*, 7 -*dit*. [*ad. L. expedit-us*, *pa. pple.* of *expedire*: see next.]

1. Of a place, road, way: Clear of obstacles or impediments, unimpeded; free from difficulties.

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 118 Descending from high and hillie places... to places expedite and open. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Agric.* (1622) 197 All things to follow in an easie and expedite course. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. xix. 216 To the one the way is rough and thorny, to the other beaten and expedite. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* xi. (1743) I. 260 It being so short and expedite a way for the ending of controversies.

Fig. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 174 Is there in the world any thing more certain and expedite then that what you see... should be judged to be that which you see.

b. Of an action or motion: Unrestricted, unembarrassed; easy, free.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* n. 40 The expedite mouyng of the armes procured thereby. 1677 CARY *Chronology* II. II. i. ii. 190 The Exposition of that place being to me easie, expedite, and literal. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 327 The Provision that is made for the easie and expedite Motion of them [the bones].

2. Of soldiers, etc. (after L. use): Lightly equipped, prepared for moving quickly.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell* xxi. ii. 169 The most expedite and lightest appointed companies of his auxilliary forces. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 182 Hee sent the Lord Chamberlain with expedite Forces to speed to Excester. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 126 Eleven days journey for an expedite footman. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* Dissert. III. xi. With them cohorts that were expedite and nimble. 1792 BURKE *Pres. State Affairs Wks.* 1842 I. 584 To support the expedite body in case of misadventure.

b. Unencumbered, free to move, active, nimble.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 The Lewes... tuck up their long garments to make them more expedite and free to a journey or busines. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* I. i. § 2. 84 Death may... render us more expedite in the Pursuit of our true End. 1794 BURKE *Petit. Unit. Wks.* 1842 II. 478 A smaller number more expedite, awakened... courageous.

3. a. Of persons: Ready for action; prompt, alert, ready.

1603 Br. BARLOW *Conf. Hampton Cr.* in *Phenix* I. 148 The king... in points of Divinity shewed himself so expedite and perfect. 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Answer* xii. (1653) 47 The Arians were very expedite in worldly affairs. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 59 His faculties were quick and expedite.

b. Of contrivances, instruments, etc.: Ready for immediate use, conveniently serviceable, handy.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell* xvii. iv. 84 Now adiaes a certain set and expedite number of letters... declareth whatsoever mans mind is able to conceive. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. § 11 If she once had this power... expedite and ready for use. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 8 The square letters are less operose, more expedite and facile. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. xv. (1852) 429 Several other contrivances made the whole more expedite for the use of them that consulted it. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) I. 115 Their dress... he wishes to be rendered as expedite as possible.

4. Of an action or process, a means, remedy, etc.: Prompt, speedy, expeditious.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 56 Tokens of an expedite and easie deliuerance. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell* xxxi. xvii. 431 Remarkable above the rest, was the profitable and expedite service of Julius. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* 142 A distemper... requisite to have the expedite cure. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona Advts.* (1729) 81 The vast Store of Cherries... and their expedite Growth. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 13 This [the writ de nomine replegiando]... is... more effectual and expedite than an Habeas Corpus. — *Lives* II. 392 A wrong determination, expedite, is better than a right one, after ten years vexation.

Hence † **Expeditely adv.**, † **Expediteness.**

1560 BECON *Jewel of Joy Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 418, I fear lest my servant doeth not his message expedite. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. 19 Nature... left his... ears naked, that he may turn them more expedite for the reception of sounds from every quarter. 1693 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 134 With what alacrity, with what expediteness and uniformity of heart. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* n. 89 The expediteness of his cure expressed the infiniteness of his care. 1684 H. MORE *Answer. Remarks Exp. Apocal.*, etc. 240 The readiness and expediteness of their Ministry.

Expedito (ekspē'dit), *v. Pa. pple.* 5 *expedyto*. [f. L. *expedit*-*pple.* stem of *expedire*, f. *ex-* (see EXP-*pref.*) + *ped-em* foot.]

The L. word etymologically means 'to free (a person's) feet from fetters' (the contrary of *impedire*: see IMPEDE), hence, to free from difficulties, to help forward, to get (a work) out of hand, to dispatch, send off, etc.]

† 1. *trans.* To clear of difficulties; to clear up (confusion); to facilitate (action or movement); to disentangle, untie (a knot). *Obs.*

1614 LODGE *Seneca* 1 The Bookes are... confused in order... which a man though circumspect shall hardly expedite. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 10 To expedite these knots were worthy a learned and memorable Synod. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. i. § 9 His [Ethelbert's] power had influence even to Humber... which afterward much expedited the passage of the Gospel in England. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 474 A broad way now is pav'd To expedite your glorious march.

† b. *refl.* To get (oneself) out of difficulties; to extricate, set free. *Const. from. Obs.*

1666 W. SCLATER *Exp. a Thess.* (1629) 172 Two things I commend to euery one desirous herein to expedite himselfe. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Exeter* I. 272 This active Gentleman had much adoe to expedite himself, and save his life. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 85 She knows not how to expedite herself from gross corporeal Phantasms.

† c. To get (a person) out of the way; to get rid of, dispatch. *Obs.*

1678 Trial *Coleman* 25 Ashby brought... Treasonable Instructions... to expedite the King by Poison.

2. To help forward, hasten the progress of.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Makomet* (1637) 62 Which hee doubted not would expedite his desires. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. iii. § 33 When a Royal Family is once falling, all things conduce to expedite their destruction. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* vii. 275 But expedite ye at the dawn of day My safe return. 1808 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 40 It will greatly expedite the working the proportions. . . if . . . all the statings be first made. 1845 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 550 The Speaker . . . received from the City a thousand guineas for expediting a local bill. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 122 Nature . . . expedites the process of flowering and seed-ing.

b. *intr.* To push on with speed (in travelling).

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xl. lvi. (1612) 281 And thence, to expedite for Ob, his Labours did reuise.
3. To perform quickly; to 'get out of hand', dispatch, accomplish.

1471 RIFLEY *Comp. Alch.* vii. in Ashm. (1652) 169 In few words yt wylbe expedyte. 1618 SIR L. CRANFIELD in *Fortesc. Papers* 61, I have signified his Majesties pleasure . . . which wee will expedite. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. iii. § 9 The Virgin Mary . . . is pretended to have shewed herself. to Egwin, Bishop of Worcester, prompting him to expedite a Structure therein. 1698-9 LUDLOW *Mem.* (1751) I. 139 The Earl of Ormond . . . being willing . . . to expedite that service, accepted their invitation. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 116 A place . . . less capable of expediting my orders. c1850 LANE *Arab. Nts.* (ed. Rtdg.) 550 We will . . . expedite her business. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iv. i. 235 Such is my wish: dare thou to expedite it.

4. To send out, issue officially (a document, etc.); to dispatch (a message). Now rare.

a 1666 BACON *New Atl.* iii. (1635) 149 Though such characters be expedited of course. 1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 10 A positive answer to be expedited within fifteen days. 1753 tr. *Voltaire's Micromegas* 232 All the public acts were expedited in that [Norman] language. 1815 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1876) IV. 303 Thither, also, I expedited a letter, under cover to the Duke. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. iii. iii. 527 The instruments of government to be expedited. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 47 When the Bull of Paul V was formally expedited.

b. *transf.* To send out (an army, munitions of war); to dispatch (a courier). rare.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. ci. 398 Hee To expedite against Prince Rees an armie did decree. 1664 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 347 Orders are sent to the Tower to expedite 10,000 bombs and 10,000 carcasses to the lord Berkly. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xli. 246 A Russian courier was expedited to Stockholm.

Hence *Expediter*, *Expediting* *vbl. sb.*

1643 T. CASE *Quarrell of Covenant* (1644) 99 Thou hast not grace enough . . . for the expediting thy self out of the next difficulty. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 169 For the more diligent expediting of this, it would be convenient [etc.]. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 1/3 Expediter of the business of the House.

Expedition (ekspɪdɪʃən). Forms: 5 expedicione, expedition, 5-6 expedicion, -cion, -yon, -yoyon, -itoun, 6- -ition. [ad. L. *expeditionem*, n. of action f. *expedire*: see EXPEDIRE v. Cf. F. *expedition*.]

† 1. The action of expediting, helping forward or accomplishing; speedy performance or prompt execution (of justice, a journey); prompt supply (of anything), dispatch. *Obs.*

1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 493 II. 166 The Kyng shall . . . shewe his good grace and favour in the expedition therof. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 13 If hit please you ye shal gyue me audience and goode expedition. c 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xxxiv. (1800) 127 They returned wyth-out expedycion of that wherfore they were goon thyder. 1558 in Strype *Ecc. Mem.* I. xiv. 108 Any . . . thing that might conduce to the furtherance and expedition of the cause. 1556 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1811) I. 92 The ambassatoris . . . returnit but only expedycion of thair message. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.*, c. 6 § 2 For reformation wherof, and for the more expedition of justice hereafter. 1543 W. CLEBE *MS. Addit.* 409 f. 409 in Turner *Dow. Archit.* III. 79 For purgance and hasty expedition of the necessities aforesaid. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Justin's Hist.* 65 b, Alexander . . . prepared for reuengfull warre . . . and for expedition therof he desired of Demetrius, etc. 1649 *Annu. Petit. City Oxf.* in J. Harrington *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* (1690) 19 There is as quick expedition in our courts as in any other courts.

† b. The condition of being expedited or set in motion; only in phr. in *expedition*. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. ii. 197 Let us deliuer our Puissance into the hand of God Putting it straight in expedition. 1667 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-3 II. 223 A Bill against Pluralities is committed. Several other things in expedition.

2. A sending or setting forth with martial intentions; a warlike enterprise.

1430 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* i. viii. heading. In this expedition towards Colchos. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 59 Notwithstanding, he conquered not in that expedition. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* I. i. § 11 Strabo confesseth as much [ignorance] of the Western parts of Europe till the Roman expeditions thither. 1784 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 269 This was the best and most successful expedition I was in during this war. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lviii. 311 Ptolemy, having suppressed an insurrection in Cyrene, made an expedition in person to Cyprus.

b. A journey, voyage, or excursion made for some definite purpose.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 77 You shall be imployed, To hasten on his Expedition. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 193 Mean while the Son on his great Expedition now appeer'd. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* iii. (1737) I. 81 A hard expedition . . . to go amongst wolves. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* viii. It was not a very choice spot for midnight expeditions. 1868

FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. App. 536 This was not the last begging expedition of Gervinus to our shore.

3. *concr.* A body of persons, also a fleet, etc., sent out for a warlike or other definite purpose.

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* III. 192 A draught is made out of the several regiments . . . to goe on board the expedition. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 11 Mr. . . . Seton . . . had accompanied one of the expeditions sent out by Mr. Astor. 1863 LYVELL *Antiq. Man* 37 M. Girard, of the French expedition to Egypt. 1880 W. CORY *Mod. Eng. Hist.* I. 194 note. An expedition may consist of a single ship.

† 4. The action of issuing or sending out official documents. Hence *concr.* the documents sent out. *Obs.*

1523 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgis* I. 2423 When they had opatyned perlyte expedycion Of all theyr bulles. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.*, c. 20 § 2 No person . . . shall pay any sommes of money . . . for expedition of any . . . bulles, breues, or palles. 1683 F. SPENCE *House Medici* 431 Leo did often . . . examine the expeditions . . . presented him to sign. 1708 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 1616 C. II. v. 81 The Seals . . . of the Expeditions which he [the Nuncio] had made during his Legation.

b. *gen.* after Fr. *expedition*. The sending forth, dispatch (of articles of any kind).

1796 M. PENREGAUX in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 350 The expedition of the 'Moniteurs' to the 8th of May.

5. The quality of being 'expedite'; quick movement; promptness, haste, speed. Also in phr. with *expedition*; to † make, use, *expedition*.

1599 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 That expedition be usyd in my persuts. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* iv. iii. To Babylon, Whither we next make expedition.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 37 Even with the speediest expedition I will despatch him to the Emperors Court. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1283 With winged expedition, Swift as the lightning glance. 1701 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 54 With all possible vigilance and expedition. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 77 He was told to use all the Expedition Possible. 1815 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 265 How can expedition be expected from a body which we have saddled with an hundred lawyers.

b. Readiness.

1799 FENTON *Guiscard.* (1618) 4 In Alexander . . . was a subtilty, sharpnesse and expedition of wit most singular.

6. *Rhet.* (See quotes.)

1526 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 98 Expeditio . . . when many reasons of averment being numbred together, we make a confutation of them, each one in particular. 1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 241 Expeditio, or the speedie dispatcher. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 250 Expedition is a figure when many parts or reasons of an argument being enumerated and touched, all are destroyed, save that only upon which the speaker intends to conclude, stand to, and rest upon.

7. *Comb.* expedition-fee, -money, a fee or money paid for hastening the performance of any work; expedition-squadron.

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* iv. ii. If you will not let me make an end on't, I shall lose my expedition-fee. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 366 Sir Cloudesly Shovell, with the expedition squadron, sailed out of the Downs. 1725 BERKELEY *Let.* 12 June Wks. IV. 112 The Charter . . . hath cost me 130 pounds. besides expedition-money to men in office. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 41, I next inquired what expedition-money might have been given. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 20 Jan. 4/1 He claimed a sum of about £26,000 for expedition money.

† **Expeditional**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an expedition.

c 1601 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 234 In that exploit expeditionall against England intended.

Expeditionary, a. (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -ARY.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to an expedition; sent on an expedition.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 201 The expeditionary troops destined to act against South America were reviewed. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* xii. 96 The northward track which the expeditionary army had hewed out for itself. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 104 Inviting them, in the name of the American expeditionary parties, to accept this much needed assistance.

† B. *sb.* An officer who took care of dispatches at the Pope's court. *Obs.*

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Expeditioner**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ER-1.] One engaged in an expedition.

1758 Bp. WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 266 The Cherbourg expeditioners being twice drove in hither by contrary winds.

Expeditionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who goes on an expedition; an excursionist.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 449 Her travellers and expeditionists are exploring the frozen regions of either pole. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 393 Puffing expeditionists . . . hurry helter-skelter through so many given cities. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 103 The zeal of the expeditionists averted the risk.

Expeditions (ekspɪdɪʃəz), a. [f. EXPEDITION: see -TION-8.] Characterized by expedition.

1. Of action, a voyage, etc.: Speedily performed. Of a method: Leading to speedy performance. Of an answer: Quickly given, ready.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 315, I . . . promise you . . . auspicious gales And saile, so expeditious, that shall catch Your Royall fleetes farre off. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 Turning up of the Earth . . . is to be prefer'd to Hand weeding, and more expeditious. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* xiv. 96 A most expeditious Answer. 1709 SHARP *Serm.* VII. iv. 63 The . . . short expeditious way of appealing to the Bishop of Rome. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiii. 278 Capable of making an expeditious passage. a 1823 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) I. 132 Obviating a dissatisfaction, which expeditious measures would excite. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Ex.* xii. 10 Equipped for expeditious travelling.

2. Of an implement or weapon: Fitted for quick movements; handy. *rare.*

1747 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. ii. With the broad targe and expeditious sword.

3. Of persons: Acting or moving with expedition; speedy.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* I. Let us be all most expeditious. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 3 He . . . desir'd I would be expeditious in going. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 242 An expeditious set of workmen. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 439 The German commission was as expeditious as the Spanish had been dilatory. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 162 An expeditious traveller . . . will accomplish the journey in eleven days.

Expeditiously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an expeditious manner; speedily, with expedition. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. li. He expeditiously provided That part of land into his power to get. 1663 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) II. 11, I once made a menstruum to draw it [the tincture of the glass of antimony] more expeditiously. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. xlii. The surgeon having very expeditiously . . . finished his business. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 51 [Russia's] ships will be built cheaper and more expeditiously.

Expeditiousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being expeditious; celerity; handiness. 1708 *Land. Gas.* No. 446/12 Whose audacious Attempts . . . are, by the Expeditiousness of your Fleet, totally . . . defeated. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 86 He was thought to have surpass'd . . . Ovid for Expeditiousness in Versifying. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 222 The simplicity, economy, and expeditiousness of the plan.

† **Expeditive**, a. *Obs.* [f. EXPEDITE + -IVE.] Performing with expedition, expeditious.

1617 BACON in *Spedding Life & Lett.* (1872) VI. 191, I mean not to purchase the praise of expeditive in that kind. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Expeditory**, a. *Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *expedit* ppl. stem of *expedire* (see EXPEDITE) + -ORY.] Making haste; expeditious.

a 1790 FRANKLIN (cited in Worcester 1846).

Expel (ekspeɪl), v. Forms: 4-5 expelle, 6-7 expell, 6- expell. [ad. L. *expellere*, f. *ex-* out + *pellere* to drive, thrust: cf. COMPEL. OF. had *expellir*, and in 15th c. *expeller*.]

1. *trans.* To drive or thrust out; to eject by force. Const. *from* (rarely out of) also with double obj. (by omission of *from*).

a. With obj. a person, etc.: To eject, dislodge by force from a position; to banish from, compel to quit, a place or country.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 446 Reynawde and his brethren were thus expelled out of it [mountain]. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 819a God . . . expelled those heretikes and scismatikes out of heauen. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 838 The Apostles received power from the Lord . . . that they should expell and cast them [the devils] out. 1668 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 8 The Boetians expelled Arne by the Thessalians seated themselves in that Country [Boetia]. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 266 Such a State takes Care . . . to Expel him their Dominions by proclamation. 1749 WEST tr. *Pindar's Olympic Odes* xii. 36 Sedition's Civil Broils Expell'd thee from thy native Crete. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xi. 229 He sent . . . two knights . . . to expel them the convent. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 31 Bidding the elder boys . . . expel the poultry.

b. With a material thing as obj.: To drive out from a receptacle, etc. by mechanical force; to discharge, send off (e.g. a bullet from a gun, † an arrow from a bow); to drive off or dislodge (a substance) from a chemical compound, mixture, solution, etc. Also, † *To expel forth*.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 80 The Shot is . . . expelled with no other thing, than by the Air's exaltation. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. (1723) 151 It [water] is usually expelled forth in vast quantities. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The virgin huntress was not slow To'expel the shaft from her contracted bow. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 74 Expelling the water into the basin. 1807 T. THOMPSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 394 Alcohol . . . absorbs about its own weight of nitrous gas, which cannot afterwards be expelled by heat. 1838 — *Chem. Org. Bodies* 168 Not capable of being expelled by a stronger base. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. § 512 If still more heat be applied . . . the air will be entirely expelled. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 77 The matter . . . thus expelled from the powder by heat.

c. Of the body or its organs: To cast out, eject (the contents, any foreign substance, excrements, etc.); = EXCLUDE v. 7. Also said of the action of drugs, etc.

c 1396 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1893 The vertu expulsif, or animal . . . Ne may the venym voyden ne expelle. 1548 BORDE *Dytary* iv. (1870) 237 To expell . . . all corrupt and contagious ayre. 1547 — *Brvo. Health* § 356 Vnto the tyme the matter be expelled . . . out of the throte. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxiii. 395 Chervil expells wind. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* (ed. 2) II. 216 Some months after, a piece of cloth was expelled, till which time the wound kept open. 1809 MED. *Yrnl.* XXI. 338 The child had been very recently expelled from the womb. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 519/2 There is an organ for . . . expelling an inky fluid.

absol. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 36 Other parts of the Body . . . are moued to expell by Consent.

d. With immaterial object. In *Math.* formerly = ELIMINATE.

c 1500 Lancelot 1271 Hir cusynace hath don al at she mycht . . . to expel that thing out of hir thocht. 1540 COVERDALE *Frutif. Less.* i. Wks. I. 259 To expel from us all pride and presumptuousness. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 76 You, brother mine, that . . . Expell'd remorse, and nature. 1611

Donne *Ignat. Conclave* (1635) 7 He gloried of having expelled an old Religion. 1697 *Dampier Voy.* I. ii. 14 These hardships quite expell'd the thoughts of an Enemy. 1838 *Hutton Course Math.* II. 49 note, The quantity *c*... must be expelled from this formula. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iii. § 46 (1875) 160 Our ability to expel the idea from consciousness.

2. To turn out, eject (a person) from a society, community, etc. Const. as in 1.

1534 ANNE BOLEYN in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 116 II. 46 Richard Herman... was... put and expelled from his freedom and fellowship in the English house there. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 11 Yet were they... expell'd the University. 1680 *Butler Rem.* (1759) I. 215 His Scholar striving to expel all Poets his poetic Commonwealth. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi. 69 The house of Commons have a right to expel one of their own members. 1820 *Southey Life Wesley* II. 497 Whoever acted contrary... should be expelled the Society. 1884 *PAE Eustace* 57 You are expelled from the house which you have indelibly disgraced.

† 3. To reject from attention or consideration; to refuse. *Obs.*

1575 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 365 The common wealth are... utterly expell and let goe for lacke of loking to. 1591 SPENCER *M. Hubbard* 95 Would you not poor fellowship expel, Myself would offer you t'accompany. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 5 The said day the Committee expelles the resounes preponit be Borge and John Gordon. 1722 *Pope Dunc.* iv. 196 Each fierce Logician, still expelling Locke.

† 4. 'To keep off, exclude, keep out' (J.). *Obs.*

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 239 Oh, that that earth (Caesar's dead body), which kept the world in awe, Should patch a Wall, t'expell the winters flaw.

Hence **Expelled** *ppl. a.*, **Expelling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1532 *More Confut. Tindale Wks.* 1557 819/2 Receiving of synne is expelling of grace. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man-kynde* (1564) 69 b, The expelling of the second byrth. 1552 HULOET, *Expelled, expulsiu.* 1632 tr. *Brue'l's Praxis M.* 376 These stirre vp the expelling faculty. 1744 *Berkeley Siris* § 84 This expelling diuretic virtue consisted rather in the salts than the resin. 1774 *Goldsm. Grecian Hist.* I. 105 Hippas, the expelled tyrant of Athens. 1846 *Greener Sc. Gunnery* 293 How get you an equal pressure of the expelling force?

Expellable (ekspe'lāb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being, or liable to be, expelled.

1665 *Wither Lord's Prayer* 177 All other Kings, Kingdoms and States, are expellable at his pleasure. 1802 *KIRWAN in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 225 The nitrous acid... expellable even by the vegetable acids. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xix. 62/2 And that (soul) Internal, but expellable by prayer.

Expellee (ekspe'lē), *n.* *nonce-wd.* [f. **EXPEL** + -EE.] One who has been expelled.

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Dec. 758/1 The expellee would only be sure of a triumphant re-election.

Expellent (ekspe'lēnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also -ant. [ad. *L. expellent-em*, *pr. ppl.* of *expellere* to **EXPEL**.] *a. adj.* That expels or tends to expel.

1558 *Greener Gunnery* 33 The construction of the gun being perfect... can the expellant force be brought to an equal state of perfection. 1885 J. STRONG *Own Country* iv. 32 The expellent influences of Europe... send new waves of immigration to our shores.

b. sb. An expellent medicine.

1823 *CRABB Technol. Dict.*, *Expellents*, medicines supposed to expel morbid humours from the body.

Expeller (ekspe'lār), *n.* Also 8 expellor. [f. **EXPEL** v. + -ER.]

1. One who, or that which, expels. Const. *of*.

1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1807) I. v. xvii. 585 The expeller of manie tyrants. 1647 *FANSHAW tr. Guarini's Pastor Fido* II. *Chorus*, Unspotted faith, expeller of all vice. 1795 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Wind Cholicke*, The most effectual expeller of Wind. 1794 *WARRBURTON Div. Legat.* II. 288 Their mistake was only about the Expeller. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias' Descrip. Greece* II. 39 Jupiter Apomyius, or the expeller of flies. 1846 *ELLIS Elgin Marb.* I. 109 The Expeller of the Bacchidae from Corinth.

† 2. = **EXPULSENT** *b. sb.* *Obs.*

1683 *SALMON Doron Med.* II. 443 A powerful expeller.

Expend (ekspe'nd), *v.* Forms: 5-6 **expende**, **expende**, 6- **expend**. *Pa. ppl.* 5 **expent**, 6 **expend**. [ad. *L. expend-ere*, f. *ex-* out + *pend-ere* to weigh, pay. Cf. also **DISPEND**, **SPEND**.]

1. To pay out, spend. It differs from *spend* in being less colloquial, and (in mod. use) in implying some determinate direction or object of outlay.

1. *trans.* To pay away, lay out, spend (money).

† *a.* To spend, make away with, consume in outlay. *Obs.*

1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 106 By expending more than his lyeulode cometh to. 1483 *CAXTON Cato Avij*, Zeno expended bothe hys goodes and the goodes of his fader and played bit at the dyse. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. ii. 29 Riches careless heirs May... expend. 1627 *HAYWARD Eduv.* VI (1630) 111 The King of England wasted the French Kings country, and thereby caused him to expend such summes of mony as exceeded the debt.

b. To lay out (money) for determinate objects. Const. *in, upon*.

1484 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtost Lincolnsh.* (Nichols 1797) 79 For huryng of 2 wrightes to mend y^e belles... expend 4d. 1552 HULOET, *Expend* or laye out money. 1698-9 *LUDLOW Mem.* I. 71 Part of this sum I expended upon the garison. 1763 *LD. BARRINGTON* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 505 IV. 474 If £50,000 had been given for that Speech, it would have been well expended. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* VII. 323 They began to doubt whether they were not about to expend their resources less for their own defence, than, etc.

1867 *MRS. H. WOOD-LIFE'S Secret* II. 152 Too fond of beer, to expend in much else the trifle allowed them.

absol. 1605 *BR. HALL Medit. & Vows* II. § 54 The eare and the eye are the minds receivers; but the tongue is onely busied in expending. 1790 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 64 To expend and lay out very extravagantly in repairing the highways, &c. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 352 They go elsewhere to enjoy and to expend.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To lay out, spend (blood, care, labour, time, etc.); to employ for a given purpose.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xv. 53 (Hart. MS.) The first daughter... is be worlde, whom a man loveth so well, that he expendith alle his life about hit. 1550 *BALE Image Both Ch.* I. x. § 5 More God desireth not of the christian minister, than to expend his whole study, labour, and time for the lightening of others. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 23 To expend your time with vs a-while. 1798 *YOUNG Love Fame* II. (1757) 97 These all their care expend on outward show For wealth and fame. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess. Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 98 As much wisdom may be expended on a private economy as on an empire. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. vii. 142 The blood that must be expended in the attempt. 1864 *SKEAT Ukland's Poems* 42 Thyself hast thou expended As every poet should. 1874 L. MORRIS *To Unknown Poet* ix, A humble healer thro' a life obscure, Thou didst expend thy homely days.

3. To use up (material or force) in any operation; also *refl.* Formerly, † to consume (provisions); cf. **EXPENSE** *c.*

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 9 To procure what fresh Provisions we could expend during our Stay. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 80 The quantity of water expended in a minute was 904 pounds. 1859 *JERFISON Britany* xii. 193 The English archers... having expended their arrows, drew their swords. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. xix. 329 Gravity in this case has expended a certain amount of force. 1869 *PHILLIPS Esqu.* III. 51 After the currents had expended themselves. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 15 All the social feeling and intellectual effort... seemed to have expended themselves.

b. Naut. To lose (spars, masts, etc.) either in action or by storms, etc. Also, to use up (a quantity of rope, etc.) in winding it round a spar or a rope.

1801 *NELSON* 23 May in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) IV. 384 An account... of the spars expended in consequence of the Action of April 2nd. 1830 *MARRVAT King's Own* xii, Have you expended any boat's masts? *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 34 Expend the spurnyarn round both parts of the lanyard. 1882 *NARES Seamanship* (ed. 6) 137 The heel rope is... expended round the jackstay and boom.

† II. 4. To weigh mentally; to consider, determine accurately. Often, to expend with oneself [after *L. expendere secum*.] *Obs.*

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* III. ix, Where fortitude expendeth euery thinge and acte diligently. 1533 *TINDALE Lord's Supper* Wks. (Parker Soc.) III. 266 Exhort every man deeply to consider and expend with himself, the signification of this sacrament. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogat. Week* III. (1859) 491 To expend the gracious good will of God to usward. 1625 *HART Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 21 It behooveth the Physitian to... expend with himself... the strength of euery accident apart. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr., Moral Evidences... are herein particularly expended and examined.

Hence **Expended** *ppl. a.*

1742 *YOUNG Ni. Th.* IV. 196 What can awake thee un-awak'd by this, 'Expended Deity on human weal'?

Expendable (ekspe'ndāb'l), *a.* rare-1. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be expended.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 240 That property should be dividable, transferrable, and expendable.

Expender (ekspe'ndār), *n.* [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who, or that which, expends. Const. *of*.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 352 The expenders of rents are the most unproductive... class of citizens. 1865 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* I. II. i. § 49 Organisms which are large expenders of force. 1882 G. ALLEN C. CLOUT *Garden* vii. (1883) 40 Flowers are mere expenders of food.

Expendng (ekspe'ndng), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. **EXPEND**: now only gerundial (Const. *of*). Formerly occas.: *Expenditure*; consideration; consumption.

1545 *JOYE Exp. Dan.* xi. Zij b, This moche haue I learned by the expending and waying of the text. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. (1634) 745 Money, which they waste upon mad prodigal expending. 1605 *BR. HALL Medit. & Vows* II. § 27 If my money were another mans, I could but keepe it; onely the expending shewes it my own. 1620-*Apol. Brownists* § 11 The holy expending of Sabbath daies appointed. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 11 We likewise had fresh Beef for present expending plenty enough.

† **Expenditor**. *Law. Obs.* Also 7-our. [a. med. *L. expenditor*, agent-n. incorrectly (on the analogy of *venditor*, etc.) f. *expendere*; see **EXPEND**.] One who has charge of expenditure; *spec.* an officer formerly appointed by the Commissioners of Sewers to expend or disburse the money collected by tax for the repair of sewers; also an officer of the British Museum (see quot. 1847).

1499 in *Hist. Co. Lincoln* I. 69 Expenditors... shall have by the day 1s. 8d. *Ibid.*, The said expenditors shall have a clerk of sewers for the work. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 5. § 3 Expenditours and other ministers and officers for... the making of the premisses. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1547/1 The charge of these two wals... as appeareth in the expenditors books. 1622 *CALLIS Stat. Sewers* (1647) 134 A Collector, or Expenditor, or other Officer of Sewers. 1766 *Latus of Sewers* 87 The Expenditor is the Person appointed by the Commissioners, to... expend the Money collected by the Tax. 1847 *Evidence Royal Comm. Brit. Mus.* 1 You [Sir H. Ellis] were also the expenditor?—That was an office... always given to the principal librarian. *Ibid.* 9 What

is the nature of his duties as expenditor?—He receives the moneys.

transf. 1646 J. BENBRIGGE *Vsura Acc.* 19 We are but his [God's] Expenditours.

† **Expenditrix**. *Obs. rare-1.* [f. **EXPENDITOR**, after *Lat.* analogy; see -**TRIX**.] A woman who has charge of expenditure.

a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* II. iv. § 51 (1740) 257 Mrs. Celier was the Go-between and Expenditrix in Affairs, which lay much in relieving of Catholics.

Expenditure (ekspe'nditūr), [f. med. *L. expendit-us*, *pa. ppl.* (irregularly formed after *venditus*) of *expendere* (see **EXPEND**) + -URE.]

1. The action or practice of laying out, paying away, or spending (money). Const. *of*. At his own expenditure (nonce-use): at his own expense.

1769 *BURKE On late State Nation* 15 Our expenditure purchased commerce and conquest. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* IV. ix, The collection and expenditure of the public revenue. 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 317 His shop... turned out the masterpiece... at his own expenditure. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. 364 Her [Elizabeth's] expenditure was... ever miserly.

b. transf. The expending or laying out (of energy, labour, time): often with notion of waste.

1823 *LAMB Elia* Ser. I. v. (1865) 45 To grudge at the expenditure of moments. 1866 *GEO. ELIOT F. Holt* (1868) 30 He disliked all quarrelling as an unpleasant expenditure of energy. 1898 *BROWNING Poets Critic* 54 After a vast expenditure of pains. 1890 *Spectator* 16 Aug., The Nationalist laity disobey with much expenditure of speech.

c. The action or process of using up or consuming; consumption.

1812 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp.* IX. 141 We have made such an expenditure of engineers, that I can hardly wish for any body. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* II. i. § 11 A peculiar expenditure of the substance of the muscular mass. 1863 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* I. II. v. § 69 A mature animal, or one which has reached a balance between nutrition and expenditure. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragn. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. xvi. 427 Its [the sun's] combustion would only cover 4600 years of expenditure. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 194/2 The economical expenditure of ammunition.

2. The amount expended from time to time.

1791 R. RAYMENT (*title*), The Income and Expenditure of Great Britain of the last 7 years. a 1800 *COWPER Sparrows self-domesticated*, A single doitt would overpay The expenditure of every day. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 331 A loss of life and waste of expenditure. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 99 During the year 1860-61 the expenditure in these [mast-houses] amounted to [etc.].

Expense (ekspe'ns). Forms: 4-9 **expence**, 5 **expens**, **expensse**, 6 **expensioe**, 4- **expense**. See also **SPENCE**. [a. AF. **expense** (OF. **expense**), ad. late *L. expēnsa*, orig. *pa. ppl.* fem. of *expēndere*; see **EXPEND**. Cf. *Sp. expensas* pl., also *It. spesa*, which is the only popular representative of the word in Romanic, the Fr. and Sp. forms being of learned origin.

Ger. speise 'viand' is an early adoption of the *L.* word.]

† 1. The action of expending; the state of being expended. *Obs.* Cf. **EXPENDITURE** *i.*

† *a.* Disbursement, spending, laying out (of money); an instance of this. Also occas. wasteful expenditure, extravagance. *Person of expense*: one who spends largely; so also, *person of great, little expense*. *Obs.*

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 153 That he mesure in his expence So kepe, that of indigence He may be sauf. *c* 1430 *Compl. Christ* 169 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 179 My waast expens-ys wole with-drawe. 1597 *BACON Ess.*, *Expense* (Arb.) 50 Extraordinarie Expense must be limited by the worth of the occasion. 1633 *FORD 'Tis Pity* v, This suddaine solemne Feast Was not ordayn'd to riot in expence. 1644 *QUARLES Barnabas & B.* (1851) 18 God is not honored in the expense of that money which is bedewed with the tears of the oppressed. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) I. 130 A man of great expence. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 26 ¶ 3 This exuberance of money displayed itself in wantonness of expence. 1766 *FORDYCE Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 141 All of them... dread a woman of expence. 1794 *GODWIN Cal. Williams* 267 An obscure house of entertainment for persons of small expence.

† *b.* The expending or using up (of material or immaterial resources); the state of being expended or used up; expenditure (of substance, strength, labour, time, etc.); loss (of blood, etc., of men in battle, etc.). *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. II. 523, I implore so much expence of thy royall sweet breath, as will viter a brace of words. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. (1611) 36 With bootlesse expence of trauell. 1608 *YORKSH. Trag.* I. x. 218 My body... is yet faint With much expence of blood. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 352 Fire and Flame are in continual expence. 1647 *SPRIGGE Anglia Rediv.* I. II. (1854) 14 After the expence of about fourteen men upon it, the design was given over. 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 293 They... move as other Meteors do, from a certain expence of their own substance the one way, which inforceth their motion another. 1749 *POWER Pros. Numbers* 70 The former require too great Expense of Breath to pronounce them. 1752 *FRANKLIN Wks.* 1840 V. 286 The sun is not wasted by expence of light. 1797 *NELSON* 23 June in *Nicolas Disp.* (1846) XII. p. cxliv, No service that could have made an expense [of stores].

† *c.* Consumption (of produce, provisions). *Obs.*

1587 *HARRISON England* II. vi. (1877) 1. 156 The gentlemen commonlie make sufficient malt for their owne expenses onlie. 1594 in *Arb. Garner* I. 299 Proclamations for the expence and observation of Fish Days. 1668 *Markham's*

Way to Wealth ix. iii. i. 96 To gather [Pears] for expence, for transportation, or to sell.

† d. Loss (of a possession). *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxx. 8 Then can I... mone th' expence of many a vanished sight. 1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* l. iii. Enter upon... Her honour, which she calls her chastity, And bring it into expence.

† 2. Money expended (cf. EXPENDITURE 2); a sum expended. *Obs.*

(The apparent instances in recent use belong to 3 or 3 c.) 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xli. 19 That he restore... the expensis into leches. 1460 FORTESCUE *Abb. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 32 If a Kyng be powre, he schal by necessity make his Expences... by Creance of borrowyng. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Intel. Wks.* 1731 l. 111 The Country loses the Expence of many of the richest Persons. 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* vii. (1691) 103 Where a People thrive, there the income is greater than the expence. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* xi. iv. § 9 You... do not supply them with the expences... for their sacrifices. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* iii. (ed. 2) 402 The difference betwixt these, is the expence which the farmer may lay out.

transf. 1698 RAY *Dissol. World* ii. ii. (1739) 78 The Receipts from the Rivers fall short of the Expence in Vapour. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* xvii. 616 As to the Expence of the Sea-Water by Vapour, he concludes the Receipts of the Mediterranean to fall short of its expence.

3. Burden of expenditure; the pecuniary charge, cost, or sacrifice involved in any course of action, mode of living, etc., or requisite for the attainment of any object. Also *transf.* [Originally a contextual use of *l.*]

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 27 Many companies of soldiers to be levied... without a penny of expence, of either his, or his complices. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 102 ¶ 11, I have several little plain Fans made for this Use, to avoid expence. 1799 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) IV. 277 The direct tax and stamp tax will add two millions clear of expence. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* iii. 65 Those who can afford the expence, usually go to some part of the sea coast. 1851 C. APPERLEY *Chase, Turf, etc.* 62 All got up 'regardless of expence'. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Char.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 62 The scale of expence on which people live. 1879 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 135 A long list of legal expences.

fig. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recollect. Lakes Wks.* (1862) II. 214 Who took upon herself the whole expences of the flying colloquies exchanged with stragglers on the road.

b. Phrases. † To lie at expence: (of a prisoner) to be a cause of outlay. *At an expence of:* at a cost or loss amounting to. *At the expence of:* at the cost of (a certain sum), by the sacrifice of (something); so *at (a) great, little, etc. expence.* *To be at expence:* to incur expenditure; so, *to put (a person) to expence.* *To be at the expence, expences (of):* to defray the costs (of); also const. to with inf.

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 41 Now what expence soever he is at, he proclaimeth. 1658-9 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) IV. 6 He lies at expence. I move therefore, to call him in. 1750 STEELE *Taller* No. 262 ¶ 3 The new Pair of Gloves and Coach-hire that he was at the Expence of in her Service. 1750 C. FINNES *Diary* (1888) 153 Some part of that mer one Mr. Fleetwood has been at the Expence to drain. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 418 ¶ 7 He is at no more Expence in a long Vista, than a short one. 1713 *Guardian* No. 9 ¶ 4 Where, at the expence of 4 or 5000l... he built a new one. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii. (1798) 62 Vowing to guard the princess at the expence of his life. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. l. 254 We have been at such expence and trouble. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 160 All operations between the tropics are at an immense expence of human lives. 1859 *Musketry Instruct.* 52 At a considerable expence, to erect marker's butts. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 June The home eleven had got 53 at an expence of two wickets.

c. In *pl. esp.*: The charges, costs, items of outlay, incurred by a person in the execution of any commission or duty; 'money out of pocket'; also, money paid to a person in reimbursement of these.

1382 WYCLIF *x. Mac.* x. 44 Expensis shuln be jouen of the kyngies resoun... to bilde out the wallis of Jerusalem. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 108 The old Edward had every month to his expensis a hundred mark. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xl. 5 The chefe captayne gaue him his expences with a reward. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. i. 49 There's expences for thee. 1656 BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Judeorum in Phenix* (1708) II. 410 Of the Tribute, Expences should be forthwith given unto the Elders. *Mod.* You will allow me my expences.

d. A cause or occasion of expence. Also *transf.* 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* iii. 51 Exertion is a physiological expence. *Mod.* His sons have been a great expence to him.

4. At († on) the expence († expences) of a person, etc.: so that he defrays the cost; 'at the charges of'. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xx. 221 The grete Chane hap every day folk at His costages & expence. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 69 Appollo dide do make the arke... at the expensis of the king. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 80 He furnest... tua hundredth lycht horse, on his auen expensis. 1609 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. iii. 46 Us, At whose expence 'tis done. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. iii. 456 Lawyers have more soder sense than to argue at their own expence. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iii. ii. (1715) 7 The Soldiers were all maintain'd at their own Expences. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* l. 67 Our piscator... declined dining at our expence. 1873 *Act 36-7 Vict.* c. 71 § 59 The Secretary of State may... cause any water-course to be widened at the expence of such board.

b. *transf.* *At the expence of a person (or thing):* so that he (or it) suffers consequent loss, injury, or diminution.

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* Pref. 6 And so, at his Expence, advance a little Trophy of Reputations to themselves. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. xiii. 344 Gratify our Envy at the Expence of our Neighbour's Reputation. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 189 The copper wires... were oxidized at the expence of the acid. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. Ind.* II. v. ix. 711 The interest of the subordinates... is pursued at the expence of the service. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. vii. (1866) 120 There was obedience at the expence of... feeling. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 234 But the lovers of Hampden cannot forbear to extol him at Falkland's expence.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as in *expence-account*; *expence-book*, *Naut.* (see quot. 1867); *expence magazine*, a magazine in which a small portion of ammunition is kept for immediate use; *expence-reforming*, -*saving* adjs.

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 80 Expence Books. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Expence books*, accounts of the expenditure of the warrant officer's stores, attested by the signing officers. 1839 W. F. NAPIER *Penins. War* xiii. v. The explosion of an expence magazine. 1845 STOCQUER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 174 There are, also, branch or expence magazines in the outworks. 1879 RAYMOND *Mines* 284 The item of roads is a big one in the expence account. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 267 Any expence-reforming proposal meets with scant courtesy from the House.

† *Expenseful*, a. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -FUL.] Attended with or characterized by expence; costly, expensive. Also, Given to expence, extravagant.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* in Dodsley O. P. (1780) IV. 144 To stay him yet from more expenceful courses. 1624 WORTON *Archit. in Relig. Wotton* (1672) 35 There is no part of Structure more expencefull then Windows. 1667 PERYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 389 The Duchess is not only the proudest woman in the world, but the most expencefull. 1688 *Let. Present State Italy* 162 The expencefull humour that their late Marriages with France has spread among them. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V. 147 An expenceful and laborious Education. 1775 in ASH.

Hence † *Expensefully* adv., in a manner involving much expence. † *Expensefulness*, costliness; rarely (of persons) extravagance.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 316 Sir William Sidley, a learned Knight, painfully and expencefully studious of the common good of his country. 1613 OVERBURY *Archduke's Country Wks.* (1856) 232 The cause of the expencefulness of it [the war], is the remoteness of those provinces from Spaine. 1688 LD. DELAMER *Let. to daughter* Wks. (1694) 34 She will... by her expencefulness leave her husband no better than she found him.

† *Expenseless*, a. *Obs.* [f. EXPENSE + -LESS.] Without expence. Of things: Inexpensive. Of persons: Free from expence, frugal (ly).

1644 MILTON *Educ.* 5 He... may at sometime or other, save an Army by this frugal and expencelesse meane. 1703 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 241 Keep my son as expenceless as may be. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* (1786) 108 What health promotes... Is all expenceless, and procur'd with ease. 1786 FRANCIS *the Philanthropist* III. 152, I gave him my time for expenceless promises.

Expensilation (ekspensil'atjən). *Rom. Law.* [ad. L. *expensilatio*-em, properly *expensi latio* a setting down of expenditures. Cf. ACCEPTILATION.] A process by which an existing cause of debt was merged in a new formal obligation (compare the English 'account stated'), and the contract of exchange in the law merchant.

1875 POSTE *Gains* III Comm. (ed. 2) 363 Expensilation or Literal contract. *Ibid.* 408 One species of Literal obligation, namely Expensilation, ... was effected by an entry in these domestic registers.

Expensive (ekspensiv), a. [f. L. type **expensivus* f. *expendere* (see EXPEND and -IVE); but early associated with EXPENSE.]

† 1. Of a person: Given to profuse expenditure (of money, time, health, etc.); lavish. Of an employment: Tending to consume (time, health, etc.). Const. of. *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Universal Dun* (Arb.) 74 Hee is now very expensive of his time. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Golden Grove* (1659) 55 Use what innocent refreshment you please... [but] let it not be too expensive of time. 1656 BR. HALL *Episc. & Liturg.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 421 See whether any have been more expensive either of their ink, or their blood. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* II. (1747) 36 Young Men of this Age are... so expensive both of their Health and Fortune. 1817 J. GILCHRIST *Intell. Patrimony* 112 A regular arrangement of extracts... is... more expensive of time.

b. Fond of expence; extravagant. Now rare. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 90 What is it to me... whether his wife be expensive. 1698 TEMPLE (J.), *Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the established government, as the idle and expensive are dangerous.* 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* ix. v. She was far other than expensive. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1873) I. 19 Sir Oliver, likewise an expensive man.

† c. 'Liberal, generous, distributive' (J.). rare. 1678 SPRAT *Serm.* (1722) 103 An active, expensive, indefatigable goodness... such as our Apostle calls... a Labour of Love.

2. Of a thing: Attended with expence; costly, dear. *To come expensive:* see COME 24 b. Also *fig.* 1634 BREBETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 70 The two late expensive and chargeable sieges of Buss. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Frear's Archit.* 110 Till... the remedy [be] impossible or expensive. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 658 The Law of England is... very expensive and dilatory. 1766-31 TINDAL *Capit's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 109 He... lived at so expensive a rate. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1809) I. 232 To collect the produce of unimproved lands... would be too expensive. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* iv, It's

expensive keeping boys at home. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* II. i. 192 God... will bend Himself to any most expensive, lowest burden of sympathy. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. ii. 16 The father... was unable to give the child as expensive an education as he had desired.

b. *transf.* At cricket, of bowling or a bowler. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, Barrett's bowling was getting rather expensive. 1891 *Daily News* 30 June 3/7 Mr. Ferris, the Australian, proving very expensive.

† 3. quasi-adv. = EXPENSIVELY. *Obs.* 1796 E. PARSONS *Mysterious Warning* iv. 236 They lived very expensive.

Hence *Expensively* adv., in an expensive manner, with (great) expence.

a 1631 DONNE *Let. to Sir H. G.* in *Poems* 279 Our court took the resolution... to receive him [the French Prince] solemnly, ceremoniously; and expensively. 1745 SWIFT (J.), I never knew him live so great and expensively. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 146 Our immense military force is better and more expensively clothed. 1886 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 611/1 The liquidators could collect the outstanding calls... less expensively than the plaintiffs.

Expensiveness (ekspensivnēs). [f. prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being expensive or costly, or of requiring large outlay; costliness.

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 224 Considering the expensiveness of the place [Cambridge]. 1656 PLYMOUTH *Rights Eng. Freeman* 21 The expensiveness... of their Law sutes. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* viii. (1727) 75 Their Highways, for their extent, solidity or expensiveness, are some of the greatest monuments of the grandeur of their Empire. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. x. That... celebrity which makes an artist great to the most ordinary people by their knowledge of his great expensiveness. 1882 SEELEY in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 457 The expensiveness of the wars.

2. Disposition to lavish expenditure, extravagance. Now rare.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xiv. 45 Ulrich Fugger... was disinherited of a great patrimony only for his studiousness, and expensiveness in buying costly manuscripts. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* III. xi. 304 His expensiveness is acknowledged even by himself. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 1 (1822) I. 7 An improved knowledge which does not confound good taste with expensiveness.

Expergeficient (ekspə'ɪdʒɪfɪjənt), a. rare. [ad. L. *expergeficient*-em, pr. pple. of *expergeficare*: see next.] Awakening; of a nature to rouse or wake up.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 117 Which... would prove as expergeficient [sic] as a stimulatory to the parties addressed.

Expergefaction (ekspə'ɪdʒɪfɪkʃən). Now rare. [ad. late L. *expergefaction*-em, n. of action f. *expergeficare*, f. *expergefere* to awake, rouse + *factive* to make, cause.] The action of awaking or rousing; the state, condition or fact of being awakened or aroused.

1638 O. SEDGWICK *Serm.* (1639) 15 An heavenly expergefaction. 1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 204 The dilatory expergefaction from a disease. 1660 HOWELL *Party of Beasts* 45 Having, after such a long noctivation... return'd to my perfect expergefaction. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 94 Another propitious recollection; namely, my first expergefaction at Farsa. 1827 G. S. FABER, *Sacr. Calendar Prophecy* (1844) III. 118 The first Head, after a long reign of more than 1800 years subsequent to its expergefaction by Augustus, etc.

Expergefactor (ekspə'ɪdʒɪfæktər). [agent-n. f. L. *expergeficare* (see prec.).] One who, or that which, awakens; an awakener.

1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 7. 108 The newly invented Hydraulic Expergefactor rings a bell at the time when a person wishes to rise.

† *Expergefity*, v. *Obs.* -o [ad. L. *expergeficare*: see prec. and -FY.] *trans.* To awaken.

1623-6 in COCKERAM.

† *Expergisence*. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. L. *expergiscent*-em, pr. pple. of *expergisce* to awake, be awakened: see -ENCE.] An awaking from sleep. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) III. 144 If it will save him I should perceive a plain expergisence though I had no sense of drowsiness.

Experience (ekspɪəriəns), sb. Also 4-6 experiens, -ians, -yens, 5-6 experyence. [a. Fr. *expérience*, ad. L. *experientia*, f. *experient*-em, pr. pple. of *experiri* to try, put to the test.]

† 1. The action of putting to the test; trial. *To make experience of:* to make trial of. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlii. 15 Now y schal take experience [1388 experyment] of 300. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 14 At Avynon the experience Therof hap 300e an evidence. 1566 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. i. 7 Of all the which... She [Astraea] caused him [Artegal] to make experience Vpon wild beasts. 1631 SHIRLEY *School of Complement* i. 1. Make Experience of my loyalty, by some service. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Ep. Ded. Aij b, The Art of Shorthand... much wondered at by Travellers, that have seen the experience of it in England.

† 2. A tentative procedure; an operation performed in order to ascertain or illustrate some truth; an experiment. *Obs.*

1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 280, I prove it... Be experience, for if that thou Threw in a water now, a stone [etc.]. 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* viii. 47 Nowe have I made inoculation Of pere and appulree: the experience Hath proved wel. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 112 a, The Authour... hath both seene, and done many experiences worthy memorie. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 60 They will tell you a story of I know not what experiences they have made, when alas they never knew that an Experiment must hold

in all its parts. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* II. i. iv. i. 86 All which...we shall...declare, with their Causes and with ease Experience. 1763 ELIZ. CARTER in Pennington *Mem.* (1816) I. 301, I was...assured, by people who have made the experience, that [etc.].

†2. Proof by actual trial; practical demonstration. To put in experience: to fulfil in practice. Obs.; passing into 3.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 1, I...found the point of my rewle...a lite with-in the degree & than haddy of this conclusion the ful experience. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 138 Thus hath this king experience, How foolos done the reverence To gold. 1447 BOKERHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 5, I had hereof good experience. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 469 Ye maye well perceyve the experience of it every day. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxix. 96 Augustyne...warnyd them...that...they shuld...receyve warre and wreche; the whiche was after put in experience by Ethelfridus Kyng of Northumberland. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* iv. iv. And now to make experience of my love, Fair sister Anna, lead my lover forth. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. i. § 1. 261 The experience that Pyrrhus hath given, of the Roman power, in his dayes. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* i. iii. (1841) I. 58, I have a full experience of that, and thought my happiness always complete in it.

3. The actual observation of facts or events, considered as a source of knowledge.

1377 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 151 Thorw experience. I hope bei shal be saued. 1563 FULKE *Meltons* (1640) 13 Therefore the Mariners by experience trying, that one flame...signified tempest at hand, supposed the same flame to be the goddess *Helena*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* iii. (1586) 121 b, To poure into his mouth wine and oyle...we finde by experience, is verry good. 1651 WITTIE *tr. Primrose's Pop. Err.* i. xiv. 51 Experience teacheth that Agarrick purges fleame. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. ii. 35 It is not so much a Deduction of Reason, as a Matter of Experience. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 371 Just experience tells...That those that think must govern those that toil. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 627 Experience informs us only of what has been, but never of what must be. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. i. (1851) 76 The...only ultimate source of our knowledge of nature and its laws, experience; by which we mean...the accumulated experience of all mankind in all ages, registered in books or recorded by tradition. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C. I.* 19 By making men as gods, enabling them to understand without experience. 1864 [SIR J. F. STEPHEN] *Ess. by a Barrister* 329 Daily experience informs us of the consequences.

4. The fact of being consciously the subject of a state or condition, or of being consciously affected by an event. Also an instance of this; a state or condition viewed subjectively; an event by which one is affected.

1384 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxx. 27 Laban seide to him...thur experience Y have lernyd for God hath blissid to me for thec. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Procl.* i Experiens...were ynough for me To speke of w that is in mariage. 14...*Purific. Marie in Tundale's Vis.* 139 To have experiens Only of chylidng. c 1534 DRWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgrave 1049 Please God that ye understande it by experiens. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satir. Ess.* (ed. 2) 172 A complete man...knowes what experience can teach, but is not taught by experience. 1693 C. MATHER *Wond. Invis. World*, Churches, whose Communicants have been seriously examined about their Experience of Regeneration. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* (1883) 47 A man of science who...had made experience of a spiritual affinity more attractive than any chemical one. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 254 Both...had learned by experience how soon James forgot obligations. 1874 MISS MULOCK *My Mother & I* 8 Many another girl has gone thro' a similar experience. 1876 HOOKER & BALL *Marocco* 269 Another unlooked-for experience was in store for us.

b. In religious use: A state of mind or feeling forming part of the inner religious life; the mental history (of a person) with regard to religious emotion. Also attrib., esp. in *Experience-meeting*, a meeting (e.g. a Methodist class-meeting or love-feast) held for the recital of religious experiences. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 49 Testified unto by the Experience of them that truly believe. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 47 marg. A Repetition of Christiana's Experience. a 1758 J. EDWARDS *Wks.* III. 32 Those experiences which are agreeable to the word of God are right. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. i. 256 The rapture of the Moravian and Quietist...the experiences of the Methodists, are varying forms [etc.]. 1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xiii. (1874) 235 Ought the Christian controversialist to avail himself, in this question, of the experience argument? 1857 GOODRICH *Recoll.* I. 214 [At these meetings] there was praying, and exhorting, and telling experiences, and singing...sentimental religious hymns.

5. In senses 3, 4 often personified; esp. in various proverbial phrases.

c 1450 NUN 150 in *E. E. P.* 142 'What ys yowr name, dame empyrse?' Sche seyde 'my name ys experience'. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 249 Experience...is the schoolmistresse of foolos. 1590 SIR J. SMITH *Disc. Weapons* Sig. *2 b, Experience is the mother of Science. 1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* iv. ii. 34 Experience, oh thou disprout Report. 1650 BR. HALL *Balm Gil.* 301 If experience be the mistresse of foolos, I am sure it is the mother of wisdom. 1667 DEAY *Chr. Piety* 104 Experience is the daughter of Time. 1866 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. i, Experience is the child of Thought.

6. What has been experienced; the events that have taken place within the knowledge of an individual, a community, mankind at large, either during a particular period or generally.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 31, I can finde nothing in mine experience to contradict your speech. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. vi. 423 Her animosity against the queen of Scots was greatly augmented by recent experience. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 141/2 Profound study of Indian experience.

7. Knowledge resulting from actual observation or from what one has undergone.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 7 It hardelye agreeth with the principles of Philosophie & common experience. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. i. 26 *Jaq.* Yes, I have gain'd my experience. *Ros.* And your experience makes you sad. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 39, I have no further experience of you then the bare report of my Tenant. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., Having no old experience of the Duration of their Relics. 1791 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 20 Most men have the generosity to pay for their own experience. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ii. 22, I had had but little experience of alpine phenomena.

†b. A piece of experimental knowledge; a fact, maxim, rule, or device drawn from or approved by experience; concr. something expertly fashioned. Obs.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 24 This Arte [Astrology] is furnished with many other great Artes and experiences. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* iv. (1586) 170 Some have an other experience for this purpose, and that is Potshardes beaten small...and given unto them [Doves]. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 27 How hast thou purchased this experience? 1641 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 330 Sir Percy Sidney...hath...found amongst other experiences the great abuse of the clergy there. 1657 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1659) 51, I have found an experience [i.e. salmon roe as bait] of late which you may angle with, and take great store of this kind of fish. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 14, I will add one old approved Experience for the Mariners use...that is, to cut Hair, the Moon in [Taurus, etc.]. 1670-98 LASSALLS *Voy. Italy* II. 128 Here I saw the schools...full of pretty curiosities and experiences, Mechanical, Mathematical, and Hydraulical.

8. The state of having been occupied in any department of study or practice, in affairs generally, or in the intercourse of life; the extent to which, or the length of time during which, one has been so occupied; the aptitudes, skill, judgement, etc. thereby acquired.

1483 CAXTON *Cato A viij*, He ought to haue the experience...to knowe what thyng right is. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 3 To them that...haue in Cronycles full experience. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm.* *Cless Richmond Wks.* 292 The duke of southfolke...was a man of grete experience. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 To the perfect knowledge wherof bee requisite bothe grete lernyng and ripe experience. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* II. xi. in Holinshed, By reason of their continuall wars they are very valient, bold, and of great experiences. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 69 His yeares but yong, but his experience old. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1702) I. 38 Observations, and Reflections; out of which, that, which is commonly call'd Experience, is constituted. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 98 ¶ 2 You are stricken in Years, and have had great Experience in the World. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 2 There is need of...those Habits in Business call'd Experience. 1770 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 240 His experience in the world is but moderate. 1848 WHATLEY *Rhet.* II. § 7 The authority derived from Experience.

transf. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 124 Making a difficult meal from a fowl of much experience.

Experience (ekspi'riēns), v. [f. prec. sb.]

I. +1. trans. To make trial or experiment of; to put to the test; to test, try. Obs.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* III. vi. (1541) 62 b, In extreme necessity it were better experience some remedy, than to do nothing. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 195 Alexander...experience'd him in some intricate business, and found him a person of worth. 1681 CETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 14 (1689) 46 Having never experienced them for these Fish, I dare not be positive. 1774 PENNANT *Tour-Scot.* in 1774, 368 Persuade their governess to experience their zeal. 1780 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 200 That the expenses of the Sessions dinners...be experienced for a few Sessions.

†b. To ascertain or prove by experiment or observation; chiefly with sentence as obj. Also rarely, To prove or reveal (a thing) to (a person) by experience. Obs.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) G iij b, I my self have often experienced, the best remedy is [etc.]. 1656-7 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) I. 333 This Quartermaster...had one hundred good horses in town...for what purpose time will experience. 1690 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* cxvi. II. 80 This trial has...experienced to me my sad weakness. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 82 It has been experienced, that if it be hung about the neck, it will cure the epilepsy.

2. To have experience of; to meet with; to feel, suffer, undergo.

1586 PARKE *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 349 [He] declared unto them, as one that had experienced the same, the reward of that good deede. 1645 SALTMARSH *Open. Prymne's New Bk.* 3 We experience in part some remainders of Prelacy. 1646 — *Smoke in Temple* 56 [The author defends his use of the verb (see prec. quot.) on the ground that useful neologisms are permissible]. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 45 The whole passage is...applicable to what we experience in the present world. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's Oxf.* 25 They who experience his loving kindness. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 334 He was himself soon to experience a similar fate. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 129, I experienced no trace of mountain sickness.

b. To learn (a fact) by experience; to find. With direct obj. and compl. inf., or with sentence as obj. Now rare.

1580 SIR P. SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1613) 207 Pamela...had now experienced how much care doth sollicite a lovers heart. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 65 The divine government, which we experience ourselves under the present state. 1739 LABELYER *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 63 That River is experienced not rapid enough to occasion any Damage to the Piers of those Bridges. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 621, I then experienced what I knew

before hand, that there are [etc.]. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Yrnl.* I. 88, I have experienced that a landscape and the sky unfold the deepest beauty.

o. transf. Of a thing: To meet with, undergo.

1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 24 The treaties...have experienced greater delay than was expected. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 217 Holland often experiences a degree of cold greater than countries placed under higher latitudes. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 198 The resistance experienced by the base of the cone. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. xii. 420 His bodily strength was...visibly experiencing decay.

d. To experience religion: to be converted. U. S.

a 1825 MRS. WHITCHER *Widow Bedott Papers* (1883) xx. 80 He was a wonderful pious pedlar...had just experienced religion. 1868 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* xii, Some went so far as to doubt if she had ever experienced religion, for all she was a professor. 1891 MRS. K. D. WIGGIN *Timothy's Quest.* 136 You'd think nobody ever experienced religion afore, he's so set up 'bout it.

†II. 3. a. To give experience to; to make experienced; to train (soldiers). Also, in passive: To be informed or taught by experience (Const. of, or with subord. clause). Obs.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 64 Well experienced that mistrust or confidence depended on the first casualtie of the battaile. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 249 The Foot-men...being experienced to run suddenly with the Horse men, leaped into the battail. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 33 Whom no tryll can experience, whom no destruction can forewarn. 1641 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 509 Able to heare of Cupid, though not...experienced by wound of his force. 1667 SIR R. COTTON *Short View in Phenix* I. 70 The King, by this experienced of the intents of his rebellious lords, and finding, etc. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 567 Experience thy Soule in the comforts of Christs dying.

†b. To gain experience in, practise the use of (arms). Obs. rare.

1797 W. HARTS *Statius' 6th Thebaid* 24 The youthful sailors...Their arms experience, and for sea prepare.

Experienced (ekspi'riēnt), ppl. a. Also 6-7 -ent, -enst. [f. EXPERIENCE sb. and v. + -ED¹.]

1. Of persons, their faculties and powers; occas. of animals, and humorously of inanimate things: Having experience; wise or skillful through experience. Const. in, + of.

1576 J. KNEWSTUB *Confut.* (1579) Q ij b, Men not experienced of his goodness particularly must needs think, etc. 1590 CHETTEL *Kind-harts Dr.* (1841) 28 The worshipfull company of experient chirurgions. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 68 To his experience'd tongue. 1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 4 Sept. (Carlyle), It will be the wisdom of all knowing and experienced Christians to do as Jude saith. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 568 He through the armed Files Darts his experience's eye. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 328 A crew of fifty men, all able and experienced sailors. 1727 SWIFT *Vanbrugh's House*, Th' experience'd bricks that knew their trade. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* II. 29 The stray sheep may come back experienced in pasturage. 1849 THORAU *Week Concord Riv.* Saturday 27 His old experienced coat hanging...straight and brown as the yellow pine bark. 1845 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 325 At that Board sate Godolphin the most prudent and experienced...of financiers.

absol. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 176 Graue testimonies...of the...wisest, and most experienced. 1898 LYTTON *Allice* 13 The young ever wonder why the experienced should be sad.

†2. Of remedies, etc.: Tested, tried, approved.

1569 R. ANDROSE *(title)*, Alexis' Secrets...containing 680 and odd experienced medicines. 1642 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) i The experienced adage 'omne animal generat sibi simile'. 1676 HALL *Contempl.* I. 2 It is the most certain, known, experienced truth in the World that all men must die. 1780 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 24 Aug., To...counteract by experienced remedies every new tendency.

3. Met with in the course of experience; felt, suffered, undergone.

1604 STIRLING *Aurora Song* II. 8 For long experienc'd wo well wittnesse beares, That teares cannot quench sighes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii. xxxvii, Too well we know his power by long experienc'd harms. 1686 R. DUNNING *Overseer of Poor* 7 The experienced effects of our Method. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. li. § 11. 235 A cautious and guiltless reformation of experienced grievances.

Hence + *Experiencedly* adv., by experience. 1617 STRAFFORD in Browning *Life* 289, I having felt (him) experiencedly to be very little friendly towards me.

Experienceless (ekspi'riēnsless), a. [f. EXPERIENCE sb. + -LESS.] Having no experience.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 167 Unobservant or experienceless. 1881 AMER. *Missionary* (N. Y.) July 189 They started out homeless...and experienceless.

Experienter (ekspi'riēnsər), [f. EXPERIENCE v. + -ER¹.]

1. One who experiences something.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 214 Neither doer, nor experienter. 1889 WRIGHT *Chalice of Carden* xiii. 92 A fine enthusiasm, of such potency...that...the experienter of it has already in imagination attained unto the end.

†2. One who makes experiments. Obs.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* viii. 4 A curious experienter did affirme, that the likeness of any object [etc.]. Hence 1735 in JOHNSON, 1775 in ASH, and in mod. Dicts.

†Experienty. Obs. rare. In 6 experientie, -ensy. [ad. L. *experientia*: see EXPERIENCE sb. and -ENCY.] = EXPERIENCE sb. 6, 7.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* liii. 33 Unknowne to all that haue not felinglie felt of the same, in their experientie. *Ibid.* lvii. 101 Having in all times had experienty, Of rashe beginning of war.

† **Experient**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [ad. L. *experient-em*: see EXPERIENCE sb.]

A. adj. Having experience; = EXPERIENCED 1. *Experient of*: acquainted with.

c 1220 Pallad. on Husb. II. 96 The wardeyne with his rodde experient May be therof thourgh putting every went [i.e. space dug]. *c 1523 BARCLAY tr. Mancini's Mirr. Gd. Manners* H. iij b. The manner . . . Of a wyse Phesician or Leche experient. *1605 CHAPMAN All Fools Plays* 1873 l. 121 Which wisdom sure he learn'd Of his experient father. *1630 LORD Parnes* 29 The knowledge of the latter in these experient times seemeth unnecessary.

absol. *1624 HERLE Fuller Answ. to Ferne To Rdr.* 1 No man can write well of it, but he must . . . eate the Roll . . . the experient herein are only eloquent.

B. sb. Something experienced, tested, or tried. *1605 TIMME Quersil.* III. 156 This noble experient.

Experiential (eksperi'en[sh]l), a. [f. L. *experientia* (see EXPERIENCE sb.) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to experience or observation; based on or derived from experience. *Experiential philosophy*: the system which regards all knowledge as derived from experience. So *experiential philosopher, doctrine*, etc.

1816 COLERIDGE Statesm. Man. App. p. xi, The understanding or experiential faculty, unirradiated by the reason . . . has no appropriate object but the material world. *1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* (1877) I. iii. 54 It is called empirical or experiential . . . because it is given us by experience or observation. *1871 MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 67 The same method . . . presided over the birth of the experiential psychology. *1874 CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 58 The experiential acquirement of knowledge. *1882-3 H. D. CALDERWOOD in Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1224. The sceptical assault of Hume on the experiential philosophy.

Hence **Experientialism**, the theory or doctrine that all knowledge is derived from experience. **Experientialist**, a supporter of, or a believer in, experientialism. **Experientially adv.**, with regard to experience, in experience.

1805 MASSON Rec. Brit. Philos. 37 As Mr. Mill has used the adjective 'Experiential' . . . perhaps the substantive Experientialism . . . might be brought into use. *1870 Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 286 The Experientialists are always saying to the Axiomatic moralists, 'You do not understand—we believe in Conscience just as much as you do.' *1876 FOX BOURNE Locke* II. x. 114 Locke's piety . . . did not make him less of an experientialist or utilitarian.

1647 H. MORE Song of Soul I. Introd. 121 This trinal effect or spiritual influence on the Soul is experientially true. *1697 J. SERGEANT Solid Philos.* 124 The Reflex Act is experientially known by the very Act itself. *1807 Mrs. C. READE Maid of the Mill* I. xvii. 246 He is, socially, as well as experientially, vastly her superior.

† **Experiently**, adv. *Obs.* [f. EXPERIENT + -LY².] By or in experience; experientially.

1413 LYDG. Pilgr. Sowle v. xiv. (1483) 107 Bodely thynges ye men known experiently. *1504 tr. T. de Kempis* 278 That I may experiently haue the heuently manna.

Experiment (eksperiment), Also 4-5 -yment, 6 -imento. [a. OF. *experiment*, ad. L. *experiment-um*, n. of action f. *experiri* to try.]

I. The action of trying anything, or putting it to proof; a test, trial; *esp.* in phrases, *To make, † take (an) experiment.* Const. of. Now somewhat arch., and conveying some notion of sense 3. *1382* [see EXPERIENCE sb. 1 quot. 1388]. *1542 UDALL in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 7 Oons again to take experimēto of me. *1598 SHAKS. Merry W.* IV. ii. 36 To make another experimēt of his suspition. *1618 WITHER Mollo, 'Nec Carro'* (1633) 533. I want not much experimēt to show That all is good God pleaseth to bestow. *1691 T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent.* 6 The making the first Experiment thereof at Portsmouth. *1758 JOHNSON Idler* No. 2 p. 10 He may . . . make a cheap experimēt of his abilities. *1778 BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 241 The thing was worth the experimēt. *1818 JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. iii. 99 A short experimēt of resistance. *1847 EMERSON Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 381 Here was an experimēt . . . of the powers of intellect without conscience.

† **b.** An expedient or remedy to be tried. *Obs.* *1586 COGAN Haven Health* (1636) 120 The water . . . is given to drinke . . . as a certayne experimēt. *1657 W. COLES Adam in Eden* lxxviii, You will find it a sure Experimēt for the Quinsy. *1676 LISTER in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 124 The vinegar . . . from Gallium luteum, which I have tried, and is a rare experimēt. *1719 DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) I. 146 At length I found out an experimēt for that, also, which was this, etc.

2. A tentative procedure; a method, system of things, or course of action, adopted in uncertainty whether it will answer the purpose. *1594 CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 307 Let him . . . cause some shepheards to try this experimēt. *1625 BACON Ess., Innovations* (Arb.) 527 It is good . . . not to try Experiments in States. *1664 EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 194 Begin again in ten or twelve Days . . . to make Experiments. *1874 GREEN Short Hist.* viii. 582 Puritanism . . . as a political experimēt . . . had ended in utter failure. *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 72 The experimēt had never been tried of reasoning with mankind.

3. An action or operation undertaken in order to discover something unknown, to test a hypothesis, or establish or illustrate some known truth. **a.** in science. *1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A.* xl. 157 Experimentis of Alconomye Of Alberdes makynge, Nigromancye and perimancye. *c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 7 (MS. A.) Confermyng my wordis . . . wip experimēt pat I haue longe tyme used. *1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 189 Many Experiments I haue had in bond. *1594 PLAT (title)*, Diverse new and conceited

Experiments from which there may be sundrie both pleasing and profitable uses drawne. *1690 LOCKE Hum. Und.* IV. xii. § 10 A Man accustomed to rational and regular Experiments, shall be able [etc.]. *1717 J. KEILL Anim. Econ.* (1738) 417 An Observation or Experiment carefully made . . . leads us with greater Certainty to the Solution. *1842 W. GROVE Corr. Phys. Forces* (1850) 50 If the experimēt be performed in an exhausted receiver . . . the substance forming the electrodes is condensed.

b. gen. (transf.). *1597 HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. 12 The gathering of principles out of their owne particular experiments. *1750 HUME Lib. & Necess.* 134 These records of wars [etc.] are so many collections of experiments, by which the politician . . . fixes the principles of his science.

† **c.** The object experimented on; the subject of an experiment. *Obs. rare.*

a 1678 MARVELL Let. Sir J. Trott Wks. I. 431 Where you yourselves are the experiment.

4. The process or practice of conducting such operations; experimentation.

1678 R. RUSSELL Geber III. II. i. viii. 161 This is proved by Experiment. *1751 WATTS Improv. Mind* I. § 4 (1801) 17 This sort of observation is called experiment. *1794 J. HUTTON Philos. Light, etc.* 117 Experiment is the wise design of a scientific mind, inquiring after the order of events. *1830 HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* 76 By putting in action causes and agents over which we have control, and purposely varying their combinations, and noticing what effect takes place; this is experiment. *a 1862 BUCKLE Civilis.* (1869) III. v. 462 Experiment . . . is merely experience artificially modified.

† **5.** Practical acquaintance with a person or thing; experience; an instance of this. Const. of. *1560 ROLLAND Crit. Venus* II. 662 He thair of had na experimēt. *1866 A. DAY Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 101 Of his . . . good behaviour [I] have had sound and large experimēt. *c 1645 HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 113, I know by som experimēts which I haue had of you. *1699 BENTLEY Phil. Pref.* 4, I speak from Experiment. *1741 MIDDLETON Cicero* (ed. 3) II. vii. 255 This first experimēt of Caesar's clemency.

† **6.** Practical proof; a specimen, an example.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 209b, By apparicyons and many argumēts and experyments . . . he appered to his discyples. *1578 TIMME Calvin on Gen.* 264 This is a true experimēt of our obedience. *a 1608 PRESTON New Coot.* (1634) 302, I will give you an experimēt of it; you shall see two notable examples of it. *1684 tr. Eutropius* VII. 177 [He] could not shew any experimēt of himself . . . for . . . when he was beat in a skirmish . . . He kill'd him self.

Experiment (eksperiment), v. [f. prec. sb.]

† **1. trans.** To have experience of; to experience; to feel, suffer. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON Boec 3 And these thynges sene and experymented Esope retourned to his labour. *1593 Sheph. Kalender* lii, He shall . . . experyment evil fortune. *a 1577 GASCOIGNE Wks.* (1587) Ep., But a man of middle yeares who hath to his cost experymented the vanities of youth. *1607-77 FELTHAM Resolutes* I. xxv. 44 Having so often experymented his juggling. *1659 HAMMOND On Ps.* iii. 7 Paraphr. 23 Thy fatherly mercy . . . so often experymented by me. *1797 A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind.* I. viii. 86 Having experymented the Turkish wholesome Chastisements of plundring and bastonading.

† **2.** To ascertain or establish by trial (a fact, the existence of anything, etc.). Also with *obj.* and compl. inf., and with sentence as *obj.* *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON Myrr. I. v. 22 Til they had experymented whiche was trewe, and who knewe most. *1561 HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apol.* 27 a, Thys helpeh very well and is experymented. *1564 HAWARD Eutropius* II. 19 They had . . . experymented that they wer of great force upon the sea. *1581 J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* A iv, The greater part . . . we have already experymented to be accomplished in these our dayes. *1699 DAMPIER Voy.* II. III. 50 This I . . . experymented by exposing a couple of Goats to the Asperity thereof. *1755 B. MARTIN Mag. Arts & Sc.* III. xi. 381 That may be easily experymented in a small Bird. *1812 SOUTHEY Omniana* I. 258 What is more wonderful, and . . . may be experymented every day.

† **3.** To make an experiment upon, make trial of, test, try. *Obs.*

1524 WOLSEY in Strype Eccl. Mem. I. App. xii. 24 The said viceroi [of Naples] wolde . . . experimēt batall with the . . . French king. *1558 WARDE tr. Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 42 a, The powder that was experymented in England. *1594 CAREW tr. Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 181 In experimēting of medicines, hee should kill an infinit number of persons. *1692 LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 559 Yesterday the duke of Leinster's engine for working of wrecks was experymented on the Thames. *1793 T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 91, I could very well experimēt the strength of Mortar. *1796 ENTICK London* I. 309 Several articles were proposed to be experymented, and if found good . . . to be confirmed.

4. intr. To make an experiment or experiments. Const. on; also in indirect passive.

1707 W. MARSHALL Norfolk I. 366 The laudable spirit of experimēting. *1837 GORING & FRITCHARD Microgr.* 103 A person who has experymented with a reflector. *1857 KINGSLEY Th. in Gravel-pit Misc.* II. 388 The more I experimēt . . . the more unexpected puzzles and wonders I find. *1880 RICHARDSON in Med. Temp. Yrnl.* 72 To compel those experymented on to abide by the definition.

Experimental (eksperimentāl), a. and sb. [f. as prec. + -AL.] **A. adj.**

I. Relating to experience.

† **1. a.** Of a witness: Having actual or personal experience of anything. **b.** Of things: Coming within the range of experience; observed. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK Repr. IV. iv. 448 The same hool nūmbre of homeli and experymental witnessers of Cristis deedis. *1600 MELTON Astrolog.* 29 It is vncertaine whether the ex-

perimentall effect is to be ascribed to this or that planet. *1704 NEWTON Optics* III. (1721) 364 We have no other evidence of universal impenetrability, besides a large experience, without an experymental exception. *1749-51 BR. LAVINGTON Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1754) II. 218 Of this he himself is an experymental witness.

2. a. Based on or derived from experience as opposed to mere testimony or conjecture. † **Of a remedy**: Discovered by experience. **b.** Founded on experience only; empirical.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 46 b, Experymental knowledge of the heuently lyfe to come. *1599 SHAKS. Much Ado* IV. i. 168 Trust not my reading, nor my observations, Which with experymental seal dothe warrant The tenure of my booke. *1608 TORSILL Serpents* 594 A certain experymental unguent known to be practised in this sport, made of the oyl pressed out of wilde radish. *1635 W. WOOD (title) Nevv Englands Prospect.* A true, lively, and experymental description of that part of America, commonly called Nevv England. *1668 Excellency of Pen & Pencil* 16 An experymental Rule practised by the best Etcher in England. *1709 BERKELEY Th. Vision* § 72 Not a necessary but only an experymental connexion. *1869 GOULBURN Purr. Holiness* Pref. 10 To bring myself and others to an experymental knowledge of God. *1879 KEANR tr. Lefterr's Philos.* II. 121 Aristotle never ceases to oppose science to experymental knowledge.

G. Experymental religion: practical experience of the influence of religion on the powers and operations of the soul. † **Experymental divinity**: the method of dealing with the conscience and religious feelings; so † **experymental divine**.

1614 BR. HALL Epist. I. vii, The one excelled in experymental divinity; and knewe well how to stay a weake conscience, how to raise a fallen. *1658 L. WOMOCK Exam. Titulus* 85, I was never much taken with those Obadiahs . . . give me your experymental Divines.

II. Relating to experiment.

3. Based on, derived from, or ascertained by experiment.

1570 DRE Math. Pref. 30 That was, rather a kinde of Experymental demonstration. *1674 C. GOODALL College Phys. Vind.* (1676) 89 Their experymental demonstrations of the circulation of the Chyle. *1830 HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* 73 Legislation and politics become gradually regarded as experymental sciences. *1881 CARPENTER in 19th Cent.* 615 Experymental evidence has not yet . . . been obtained of the direct penetration of the solar rays to more than 100 fathoms.

b. Experymental Philosophy: (a) the philosophy which insists on experiment as the necessary foundation and test of all reasoned conclusions. (b) Physics or 'natural philosophy' as studied or demonstrated by means of experiments (now rare). So also, *experymental chemistry, physics, science.* Hence *experymental philosopher, chemist*, etc.

1651 G. THOMSON (title), A vindication of Lord Bacon, the Author of Experymental Philosophy. *1665 GLANVILL Sceps. Sci.* 68 All experymental philosophers have been needlessly employed. *1706 S. CLARK On the Evidence* Pref. A iij, Robert Boyle was . . . diligent and successful in improving experymental philosophy. *1809 Med. Yrnl.* XXI. 175 Lectures . . . at Guy's Hospital. [on] Experymental Philosophy. *1819 Pantologia, Experymental Philosophy* is an investigation of the wisdom of God in the works and laws of nature. *1871-2 Casell's Techn. Educ.* II. 303 A physician and experymental chemist. *1887 J. THOMAS Dict. Biog.* I. 421 Boyle . . . a celebrated chemist and experymental philosopher.

transf. *1796 BURKE Let. Noble Ld. Wks.* VII. 55 As speculatists he [the Duke of Bedford] is a glorious subject for their experymental philosophy.

4. Of persons: Skilled in experiment. *rare.*

1811 PINKERTON Petral II. 421 A more candid and equitable judge cannot be invoked than the patient and experymental Saussure.

5. Of the nature of an experiment; tentative.

1818 JAS. MILL Brit. India I. i. 16 A first and experymental attempt. *1857 RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art* 35 A young man's work . . . may be more or less experymental.

6. Of or pertaining to experiments; used in or for making experiments.

1792 A. YOUNG Trav. France 213 Signore Arduino . . . shewed me the experymental farm. *1812 SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* Introd. 9, I have . . . received much useful experymental aid from Mr. E. Davy. *1869 TYNDALL in Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 236 The experymental tube now before you. *1881 N. LOCKYER in Nature* No. 617, 398 The spectrum of potassium . . . varies very much under different experymental conditions.

† **B. sb.** *Obs.* [The *adj.* used *absol.*]

a. A trial, an experiment. **b.** An experymental proof. **c.** A fact or datum of experience. **d. pl.** Things learned by experience; experymental or practical knowledge.

a. *1659 C. NOBLE Moderate Answ. to Immod. Queries* 1 Experimentals that have been made . . . what kind of Government would best go down.

b. *1664 POWER Exp. Philos.* II. 130 Pre-demonstrate them, by calculation, before the Senses give an Experymental thereof.

c. *1628 T. SPENCER Logic* 5 Art is made, when as one vniversal thing, is framed out of many experimentalls. *1651 N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xl. (1739) 176 Whose Counsells are . . . Notionary, and grounded . . . not upon experimentals of most publick concernment.

d. *1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. 361 As to experimentalls . . . a mere novice.

Experimentalism (eksperimentāl'iz'm), [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. a. The principles of the experymental school in philosophy or science; adherence to empirical doctrines. **b.** Empiricism in practice.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Rev.* (1836) III. 159 A scheme of physics and physiology compounded of Cartesian Mechanics and empiricism (for it was the credulous childhood of experimentalism). **1845** *Ess. Intuitive Mor.* 157 If this principle of general rules cannot be logically grafted on experimentalism. **1860** J. P. KENNEDY *Rob of Bowl* xvi. 183 A ready votary of that credulous experimentalism which has filled the world with victims to medical imposture.

2. Experimental research; the conducting of experiments. Cf. **EXPERIMENTALIST** 1. *rare*.

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 562 He has not the genius of experimentalism.

Experimentalist (eksperimentālist). [*f.* as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who devotes himself to experimental research in some branch of science; one who is skilled in performing experiments.

1768 W. JONES (of Nayland) *Ess. Nat. Phil.* i. iii. 26 There is hardly a motion in nature, which this fluid, when applied by a diligent experimentalist, is not capable of producing. **1787** W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* i. 366 Praise is due to every experimentalist in agriculture. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* i. v. 175 The qualities that distinguish an observer of nature from a mere experimentalist. **1812** SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 20 This person... was the last active experimentalist who believed that transmutation has actually been performed. **1881** LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 411 Faraday, the prince of pure experimentalists.

2. One who is fond of trying experiments, or who advocates new schemes.

1808 WHATELY *Rhet.* i. iii. § 2 Being regarded as a dangerous experimentalist. **1867** TOULM. SMITH *The Parish* 363 Making "districts" ... seems ... the favourite scheme of the experimentalists.

3. *non-acc.* One who has an experimental sense of religion.

1806 A. KNOX *Serm.* i. 34 The ... disagreement between the merely moral Christian and the experimentalist.

Experimentalize (eksperimentāliz), *v.* [*f.* as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To make or try experiments. *Const. on, upon*; also, in indirect passive.

1800 SOUTHEY *Life* (1850) II. 38 You may experimentalize, if you like. **1831** FR. A. KEMBLE *Let. in Rec. Girlhood* (1878) II. ix. 249 Though a poet should have a strongly passionate nature, he should ... be able to ... experimentalize with it. **1862** THORNBURY *Turner* i. 64 A few old masters that have been experimentalized on. **1873** SYMONDS *Grk. Poet.* i. 2 We cannot experimentalize upon the process of ethical development.

Hence **Experimentaliser**, **Experimentalising** *vbl. sb.*

1857 TOULM. SMITH *The Parish* i. A great saving of time and trouble to the experimentalizer. **1882** F. G. KERR in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 448 The device ... left the experimentalizer with a virtual mute on his hands. **1864** *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 10 They continue their guessings and experimentalizings, and wisely continue them.

Experimentally (eksperimentāli), *adv.* [*f.* **EXPERIMENTAL** a. + -LY.]

1. By experience; as the result of experience.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 106 Trusting none, but which they had certainly, and experimentally true. **1644** BR. HALL *Serm.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 110 Those solid divines that experimentally know what belongs to the healing of a sinful soul. **1674** R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 25, I speak experimentally; for I ... took several ... such poisonous Medicines. **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. vii. 135 A king ... experimentally acquainted with the ways ... of flatterers. **1833** LAMB *Elia* (1860) 367, I do not understand these matters experimentally. **1836** W. BURGH (*title*), The Divinity of Christ experimentally Considered.

2. By means of experiment.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 112 Thus was it ... experimentally refuted by one Sestius a Physician. **1684-5** BOYLE *Min. Waters* Advt., The way of experimentally exploring portions of a Mineral Water. **1762** FOOTE *Orator* i. Wks. 1799 I. 295 Several churches and chapels ... where the sleep-compelling power will be experimentally demonstrated to exist. **1793** BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* Ded. 7 For who ever heard of ... Geometry ... being proved experimentally? **1826** KANE *Art. Expl.* I. x. 120 The curvature of the runners was determined experimentally.

3. By way of experiment.

1862 *Rep. Dir. E. Ind. Railw. Co.* 15, I proposed a road entirely of wrought iron, experimentally, of a mile in length.

† **Experimentalarian**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* **EXPERIMENT** *sb.* + -ARIAN.]

A. *adj.* Relying on experiment; = **EXPERIMENTAL**. **B.** *sb.* One who relies on experiment, an experimental philosopher.

1661 BOYLE *Examen* v. (1682) 46 Mr. Hobbs is pleased to call us Experimentalian Philosophers. **1690** — *Chr. Virtuoso* i. Wks. 1772 V. 536 Another thing that qualifies an experimentalian for the reception of a revealed religion ... is that [etc.]. **1816** D. STEWART in *Encycl. Brit.* Supp. I. 62 Hobbes ... treating the experimentalian philosophers as objects only of contempt.

† **Experimentate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare* — 1. [*ad.* *Fr.* *expérimenter*, *pa. pple.* of *expérimenter* *f.* *expérimenter* **EXPERIMENT**. See -ATE².] Arising in the course of experience; experimental.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 2 And having had an experimentate opportunity to know.

† **Experimentate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* — 1. [*f.* *Fr.* *expérimenter* to **EXPERIMENT**; see -ATE³.] *trans.* To make experiment of, to try as an experiment.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. iii. 325 This advertisement was experimentated by the Heads of the Facions.

Experimentation (eksperimentāʃən). [*f.* **EXPERIMENT** *v.* + -ATION. Cf. *Fr.* *expérimentation*.] The action or process of experimenting or making experiments; a series of experiments.

1675 PETTY *Disc. Dufl. Proportion* 67 If the just length of any one Gun hath been well found by good Experimentation, then may also be known the length of every Gun. **a 1734** NORTH *Lives* III. 230 He was ... resolved not to be a subject of the artist's experimentations. **1862** R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 78 Many things in science were deduced which only modern experimentation could establish. **1875** H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 47 This method of experimentation can throw but little light upon, etc.

Experimentative (eksperimentātiv), *a.* [*f.* **EXPERIMENT** *v.* + -ATIVE.] Inclined to make or venturing upon an experiment; of the nature of an experiment.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* Pref. (1848) I. 19 Without a certain portion of gratuitous and ... experimentative faith in the writer. **1885** G. W. CARLE in *Century Mag.* XXXIX. 412 Any experimentative truce.

† **Experimentator**, *Obs. rare*. [*f.* **EXPERIMENTATE** *v.* + -OR.] **a.** An experimenter. **b.** One who relies on experiment; an empiric.

a. **1651** BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 72 As that mechanick experimenter hath it in his Sylva Sylvarum. **a 1691** BOYLE *Contn. New Exp. Wks.* 1772 IV. 507 The experiments themselves, and also the design of the experimentators requiring [etc.]. **1748** LOND. *Mag.* 209 The Lead ... would depart in a rectilinear Direction from the Hands of the Experimentator.

b. **1684** tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* Pref. 2 He ... may be called ... an Experimentator, if he practise Physick upon Experiments, not true Experience.

Experimented (eksperimentəd), *ppl. a.* Also **6 experiment**. [*f.* **EXPERIMENT** *v.* + -ED.]

1. Of persons: Experienced; practised or versed in (an art). Now *rare*. Cf. *Fr.* *expérimenté*.

a 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 120 b. Ye are right wise and well experienced in plente of hys sciences. **c 1500** PAGE in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xi. 21 Spanyardys, in that facultie wonderfully experimētid or learmid. **1549** *Compl. Scot. Pro.* 14 He esteimeis vs to be liti experimētid in the veyris. **1582-8** *Hist. James VI* (1804) 110 Learnt men, well experimētid in physick. **1662** GERBIER *Princ.* 16 Divers experimētid Architects. **1883** *Gd. Words* 144 No mere writer, but a man thoroughly experimētid in the world.

† **2.** Of a remedy: Proved or tried by experiment or experience; approved. Of a fact, etc.: Known by experience or experiment; ascertained, authenticated. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Prolog. (1634) 2 Diuers ... more experimētid and more familiar medicines. **1584** R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiv. viii. 312 So manie experimētid examples. **1608** TORSSELL *Serpents* 622 A late physitian, prescribeth an experimētid ... oyl against any poyson taken into the body. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 8 For want of a clear, and sensible, and experimētid observation. **1710** T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 103 A Noble, Experimētid ... Remedy. **1807** HUTTON *Course Math.* (1811) II. 376 The experimētid resistance ... is nearly 4 part more than that which is assigned by the theory.

† **3.** Met with in the course of experience; = **EXPERIENCED** 2. *Obs.*

1682 LOND. *Gas.* No. 1707/5 Disorder, Slavery, and the worst of Experimētid Mischiefs. **1715** D'ANNOIS *Wks.* 105 The experimētid Vexations of my first Marriage made me afraid to venture. **1812** HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 199 This is said from experimētid woe and extreme calamity.

Experimentee, *rare* — 1. [*f.* **EXPERIMENT** *v.* + -EE.] One on whom an experiment is made.

1890 LIPPINCOTT'S *Mag.* Feb. 241 A second trial is made to test the length of time during which the experimentee can maintain his previous grip.

Experimenter (eksperimentər), Also 7, 9 (*erron.*) — *OR.* [*f.* **EXPERIMENT** *v.* + -ER.] One who experiments; one who makes or tries experiments.

1570 DES MATH. *Pref.* 28 You see, how the Mechanician and Experimenter ... are, tought. **1660** BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. (1682) 17 That noble experimenter — Monsieur Pascal. **1694** SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 203 The Experimenters of this Age. **a 1774** GOLDSM. *Exper. Philos.* (1776) I. 293 A work of this kind would require assiduity in the experimenter. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama* Sc. & Art II. 87 The experimenter should have the weights of his globe in air and in water. **1830** HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 319 Dilatation of solids has been made a subject of repeated and careful measurement by several experimenters.

Experimentist (eksperimentist). [*f.* **EXPERIMENT** + -IST.] A systematic experimenter.

1667 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 195 Our registers have outdone ... all the Experimentists, nay, the great Verulam himself.

Experimentise (eksperimentəiz), *v. rare*. [*f.* as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To make an experiment or experiments. **1847** DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 359, I thought I would experimentise on Falconer and Bunbury. **1860** *Chamb. Jnrl.* XIV. 313 Sir Thomas Browne ... experimentised unsuccessfully in spontaneous generation.

2. *trans.* To make the subject of an experiment. Hence **Experimentised**, -ising *ppl. adjs.*

1779 T. TWINING *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 74 He is a searching, experimentizing, active-minded man. **1832** *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 721 Shameful experiments ... which threatened destruction to the experimētid.

† **Experimently**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f.* **EXPERIMENT** + -LY.] By experience; as a matter of experience; only in phrase to *know experimently*.

1546 BAILE *Eng. Votariss* i. (1550) 21 Se what our auncient Englysh writers had sayth in this matter, whych more ex-

perimently knewe it. **1658** A. Fox tr. *Wurtz Surg.* II. xiv. 105 Which I know experimently. **1804** SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) I. 318 If you did but know as experimently as I do.

Experimenter: see **EXPERIMENTER**.

† **Experrection**, *Obs.* [*n.* of action *f.* *L.* *expergeris* (ppl. stem *experrect-*) to wake up.] The action of waking up.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1314 The Phrygians ... celebrate in the one season, the feast of lying in bed and sleeping; in the other of experrection or waking.

Expert (ekspəʃt), *a.* ¹ Also 4-6 **experte**. [*a.* *OF.* *expert*, *espert*, *ad. L.* *expert-us*, *pa. pple.* (act. and pass.) of *experti* to try; see **EXPERIENCE** *sb.* Cf. **APERTE**, **ASPERT**.]

1. In active sense.

† **1.** Experienced (*in*), having experience (*of*). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1318 Tho that bene expert in love. **c 1386** — *Can. Yeom. Pro.* & T. 608 That ye mow taken heede, And ben expert of this ... This discipline, and this craftly science. **14...** *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 133 He briddie tyme [she] was experte of dethe. **1432-50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 67 The testimonies of men experte whiche haue writen theyme to haue seen that place. **a 1556** LD. MORLEY tr. *Boccaccio's De Preclaris Mulieribus* i. [Eve] beyng after experte of the paynes of beryng of children. **1630** R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 52 Frequent the company of the expert, that by noting their observations ... you may [etc.]. **1672** PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 27 A Protestant Militia of 25,000, the most whereof are expert in War.

† As *pa. pple.* act. with verbal regimen: Having tested, having had experience of. *Obs.* (a mere Latinism).

1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* viii. 5 Who kepeth the hest, shal not ben expert any thing of euil. **c 1400** *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 33 (MS. A) Gallion and Auicenn and I pat am expert here seiynge, we seie pat [etc.]. **1513** DOUGLAS *Eneis* i. iv. 77 The craigis quhar monstrous Cyclopes dwell 3e ar expert.

2. Trained by experience or practice, skilled, skilful. *Const. at, in, + intil, + of, to with inf.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 67 Calcas ... in science so experte. **c 1386** — *Prose* 577 Maystres ... That were of lawe expert and curious. **14...** *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 143 Men were often expert to socour. **c 1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxv. 36 He exparte we in-tyl swilk thyng. **1549** *Compl. Scot. Pro.* 12 Clerkis ... ar mair expert in latyne tong nor i am. **1570** DES MATH. *Pref.* 12 Many places, in the Ciuille law, require an expert Arithmeticien. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 188 Neither are they [Turks] expert Mariners. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. v. 126 Thick woods, where the Spaniards might easily lay in ambush ... at which they are very expert. **1777** WATSON *Philip II* (1793) III. xix. 23 Expert both in the arts of peace and war. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* i. II. 67 Idomeneus expert to wield the spear. **1873** HALE *In His Name* viii. 69 The Florentine was not expert in ecclesiastical matters.

b. Hence of personal qualities or acquirements.

1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Aposh.* 262 a. In the experte knowledge of warre keepyng. **1563** SHUTE *Archit. Bijb.* To haue experte knowlad in drawing. **1665** MANLEY *Gratius' Low C. Warres* 176 The War ... grew very hot, not so much by the greatness of the Forces as the expert Valour of the Captains.

† **II.** **3.** In passive sense: Tried, proved by experience. In early use often (after *Lat.*) as mere *ppl.* *Obs.*

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 119 Whiche thyng was experte ... of ii. men. **c 1430** LVGG. *Bochas* III. xiii. 112 a. This same thyng was wel expert and preued. **c 1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6030 For his [St. Cuthbert's] help in othir case ... his true monk had expert. **1494** Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 463 That as well was experte in Fraunce as in the ile of Englande. **1523** LD. BRANUS *Froiss.* Pref. 1 He that hath the perfyte knowledge of others joye ... hath the expert doctrine of all parylles. **1586** COGAN *Haven Health* xiv. (1636) 39 A perfect water, and expert against melancholy. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 49 His Pylot [is] Of verie expert, and approu'd Allowance. **1612** *Emchirid. Med.* 156 It is an expert medicine.

Expert (ekspəʃt), *sb.* [*a.* mod. *F.* *expert* (the *adj.* used subst.); see **EXPERT** a. 1]

1. One who is expert or has gained skill from experience. *Const. at, in, with.*

1823 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 283 Every man arranged his knapsack and blanket-bag ... with the practiced discretion of an expert. **1856** — *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 24 Hans Christian ... an expert with the kayak and javelin. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 523 Such manors as possessed wood generally containing an expert at hurdle-making. **1882** A. W. WARD *Dickens* iv. 100 He was frank and explicit with experts, in the writer's art.

2. One whose special knowledge or skill causes him to be regarded as an authority; a specialist. Also *attrib.*, as in *expert evidence*, *witness*, etc.

1825 Act 6 *Geo. IV.* c. 59 § 4 The nomination of experts to ascertain and fix the price. **1828** *Sat. Rev.* VI. 645/1 Experts in insanity. **1869** ROGERS *Adam Smith's W. N.* Pref. I. 11 Misled by the selfish misrepresentations of reputed experts. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 184 Purchase at the price adjudged by experts. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 6/1 An expert court of first instance ... might be of use. **1890** *Law Times* Rep. LXIII. 684/2 A mining engineer and expert of well-known reputation.

b. In recent use *esp.* One skilled in the study of handwritings.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 656/1 Professional experts swear to their belief in the peeress's authorship. **1868** E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xix. 385 The obliterated names can scarcely ... be read by the most painstaking expert. **1882** *Standard* 21 Oct. 2/5 To him [Nethercliff] the term 'Expert' was first applied. **1886** BESANT *Childr. Gifeon* II. xiii. My writing was well known; experts swore that the forgery was by me.

† **Expert**, *a.* ² *Obs.* [ad. L. *expert-em*, lit. 'having no part (in)', f. *ex-* (see *EX-* pref.) + *part-*, *pars* PART.] Destitute or devoid of, free from.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 337 Thoushe. . Bede. . seye that londe not to be experte of vynes. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspiracy* Plays 1873 II. 197 Into purest ayre Expert of humor. 1616 — *Homer's Hymns, To Venus* 358 He . . should immortality breathe, Expert of age and woe as well as death. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 190/2 A principle is expert of generation and corruption.

† **Expert**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *expert-* ppl. stem of *experiri* to try: see *EXPERIENCE* sb., *EXPERT* a.] *trans.* To experience; to know by experience. Hence *Experted* ppl. *a.*, experienced.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 183 The women experte the knowledge of diverse men. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 60 They have no sufficient bookis . . and be not expertid. 1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances in Hakluyt Voy.* (1580) 262 For declaration of the truth which you shall have experted. 1570 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Nov.* 183 Knewe wee . . what [death] us brings untill, Dye would we daylie, once it to expert. 1577 FLEMING *Contm. Holinshed* III. i. 306/1 This Thomas was a man . . experted . . in ecclesiastical matters.

Expertism, *n.* *nonce-wd.* [f. *EXPERT* sb. + *-ISM*.] The quality of being an expert.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Jan. 150 Mr. Arch. . . could claim . . the right of expertism.

Expertize, *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To act as an expert.

1839 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 336/2 So complex and difficult are the questions involved in expertizing.

Expertly (*ekspɜːtli*), *adv.* [f. *EXPERT* a. + *-LY*.] In an expert manner. † *a.* As one who has had experience; by actual experiment. † *b.* As one who has been proved or tried. *c.* Skillfully.

a. c. 1450 *Pallad. on Husb.* vii. 110 Unbynde it thenne, and there expertly se How oon tree is in til an other tonne.

b. 1548 *VICARY Anat.* (1888) 11 Not for them that be expertly scene in the Anatomie. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom*. 114 Their . . counselling . . that an astrologer be a man both expertly ethical and physical?

c. 1798 EDGEMORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) I. 457 Children may answer expertly to the questions, What is attention? What is memory?

Expertness (*ekspɜːtnəs*), [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being expert.

† *a.* Experience, thorough knowledge. *Const. of* 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 302 Their enemies expertness of the Countie troubling their marches.

b. Skill derived from practice; readiness, dexterity. *Const. in*.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iii. 202 You shall demand . . what his valour, honestie, and expertnesse in warres. 1604 NORRIS *Hierocles* 17 Great knowledge and expertness in the laws of God. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 286 From it's expertness in cracking them [it] has obtained it's name [nuthatch]. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 84 Portland, with . . great expertness in business, was no scholar. 1884 SEBLEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 656 He might pass for a prodigy of literary expertness.

Expertship (*ekspɜːtʃɪp*), [f. *EXPERT* sb. + *-SHIP*.] The condition or dignity of an expert.

1880 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 5/1 Persons who would be . . affronted if their expertship in cricketing matters were denied.

† **Expetible**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *expetibilis*, f. *expetire* to desire, f. *ex-* (see *EX-* pref.) + *petire* to seek.] To be wished for or desired; desirable.

1559 NEWTON *Cicero's Old Age* 30 *a*, Something . . excellent, and for itself only expetible. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. iv. 4 Particular pleasure is expetible in it self. 1679 FULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* xiv. 410 An establishment, somewhat less perfect with [uniformity] . . is more expetible than an appointment in some Circumstances more perfect, without [uniformity]. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Hence † **Expetibleness**, the quality of being desirable. 1775 in ASH.

Expiable (*ekspɪəbəl*), *a.* [a. F. *expiable*, ad. L. *expiables*, f. *expiare*: see *EXPIATE*.] Capable of being expiated; admitting of expiation.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 3 Expiable, *expiables*. 1755 FULKE *Conf. Purg.* (1577) 225 The popish purgatory, where none but venial and light sinners are expiable. 1614 B. HALL *Epist.* iii. vii. Gothes . . have thought this wrong [adultery] not expiable, but by blood. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* iii. i. Any connexion between a Christian knight and a Jewess was deemed a sin, scarce expiable.

† **Expiaement**, *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **expiaement-um* f. *expiare*: see *EXPIATE*.] An expiation. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Expiate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *expiat-us*, pa. ppl. of *expiare*: see next.] Of an appointed time: Fully come. Cf. *EXPIATE* v. 7.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. iii. 23 Make haste, the houre of death is expiate [later *folius*, now *expird*].

Expiate (*ekspɪət*), *v.* Also 7 *expiat*. [f. L. *expiat-* ppl. stem of *expiare* to make satisfaction, f. *ex-* (see *EX-* pref.) + *piare* to seek to appease (by sacrifice), f. *pius* devout.]

† 1. *trans.* To avert (evil) by religious ceremonies; to avert the evil portended by (a prodigy or prophecy). *Obs. exc. Antig.*

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlvii. 11 Mischiefe shall fall vpon thee, thou shalt not be able to put it off [margin: expiate]. 1652 BROME *Joviall Crew* ii. Wks. 1873 III. 381 You bring him a perpetual Peace and Joy By expiating the Prophecy that torments him. 1865 DYER *Hist. City Rome* ii. (1883) 114

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Frequent showers of stones . . could . . be expiated only by bringing to Rome Cybele, or the Idæan mother.

† 2. To cleanse, purify (a person, a city) from guilt or pollution by religious ceremonies. *Occas. Const. of Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 292 Iphigenia . . should by her death . . expiate, towards God, the Grecians armie of the offences which they had committed. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* i. xii. (1636) 41 That the city . . might . . seeme to have been . . hallowed and expiated. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom*. 262 The Elæans condemned the Oxe for the murder, and . . were admonished by the Delphick Oracle to expiate the oxe. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 57/2 He Lustrated and Expiated the City.

3. To do away or extinguish the guilt of (one's sin); to offer or serve as a propitiation for. † *To expiate oneself* (*rare*): to do penance.

1608 B. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* ii. 89 No repentance can expiate that [sin]. 1634 HABBINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 134 Once dead, his sin Man cannot expiate with teares. 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 379 J. M. . . has ever since expiated himself in a retired silence. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 99 ¶ 7 An Affront that nothing but Blood can expiate. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. v. Wks. 1874 I. 213 Repentance alone being sufficient to expiate guilt, appears to be contrary to the general sense of mankind. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. xxxii. (1849) IV. 279 The Agylæans were still expiating the sin by a periodical solemnity. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots* Eng. ix. (1880) 154 By punishing them, he flattered himself that he was expiating his own sins.

4. To pay the penalty of.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Louc. C. Warren* 601 These Pirats . . expiated their inhumane Villanies with their heads. 1803 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. xiii. (1865) 179 The child and parent . . expiating their fallen condition upon . . [a] shopboard. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 655 Some of the girls who had presented the standard to Monmouth at Taunton had cruelly expiated their offence. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 43 He has to expiate the act with his life.

5. To make amends or reparation for.

a 1666 BACON *Speech in Rem.* (1670) 132 Such . . Felons, who . . shall implore His Majesty's . . Permission to expiate their Offences by their Assiduous Labours. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 209 [They] expiated their crime by restoring the plunder. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks. (Bohn) II. 135 They are expiating the wrongs of India by benefits.

† 6. *intr.* To make expiation for. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. l. xiv. 10 To expiate for the injuries of the Embassadors. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 50 My Mediation, which . . to expiate for you as a Priest. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 165 He gave . . Tithes . . to expiate for the Death of Ethelbert. 1778 *Eliza Warwick* II. 131, I trust this will expiate for all my offences towards her. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Persian War* II. 692 His success in sieges did not expiate . . for the loss in men.

† 7. To extinguish (a person's rage) by suffering it to the full; to end (one's sorrows, a suffering life) by death. *Obs.*

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* v. ii, Cursed Iarbas, die to expiate The grief that tires upon thine inward soul! 1594 [see *EXPIATE* ppl. a.]. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxii. Then look I death my daies should expiate. 1610 TOTTIE *Honour's Acad.* 39 Nothing could appease and expiat his cankered rage. 1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 29 Somewhat to expiate their savage fury.

Hence **EXPIATED**, **Expiaating** ppl. adjs., **Expiaist** = **EXPIATOR**.

1840 G. S. FABER *Regeneration* 38 A light from above had infused itself into my expiated . . bosom. 1793 PENNANT *London* (1813) 270 Lying within their [friaries'] expiating walls. *a* 1848 R. W. HAMILTON (Ogilvie) *Expiaist*.

Expiaition (*ekspɪəˈʃən*), [ad. L. *expiaition-em*, n. of action f. *expiare* to *EXPIATE*.]

1. The action of expiating or making atonement for (crime, etc.). *In expiation* (of): for the purpose of expiating. *To make expiation*: to atone. Also, the condition or state of being expiated.

1282 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 68 The recompensacyon and expyacyon of the grete and longe schrewdenes and cursydenes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 146 The sacrifice of expiation is that which tendeth to appease the wrath of God. 1611 SPENNER *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 141/2 The Abbey . . at Dublin, builded . . in expiation of the murder of Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 101 He made Expiation for our Sins on the Cross. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 297 Modes of expiation . . devised by anxious, restless guilt. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xx, I will found masses for his soul, in expiation of my guilt. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. xii. 156 A more complete expiation . . might be necessary before the avenging spirit . . could be pacified.

b. *Fast (or feast) of Expiation*: a ceremony observed by the Jews on the 10th day of Tisri, at which the High Priest made expiation for his own sins and the sins of the people. *Day of Expiation*: the day set apart for this observance; = 'Day of Atonement'. Also *Expiation-day*.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* The Feast of Expiation. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 317 God no Command for Fasts would lay, But on their [Jews'] Expiation-Day. *a* 1713 SHARP *Serm. Matt.* xii. Wks. 1754 III. xi. 207 The solemn day of expiation, which came once a year. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 9 [Jewish Calendar], Oct. 9 Fast of Expiation 5647 Tisri 10.

c. The action of ceremonially purifying from guilt or pollution.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 376/1 The ceremonies of the expiation or purging of the tabernacle. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 264 The Gentiles had Rites for the expiation of Infants.

d. The action of averting portended evil by religious means.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. xx. i. 6 By expiation of prodigies and various sacrifices offered to the gods.

† 8. Propitiation (of a deity). *Obs. rare* -1.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 383 That conformity of Customs that the Gauls had with them [the Phœnicians] in sacrificing men for expiation of God.

2. The means by which atonement (for a crime or offence) is made; something done, or a rite observed, for the purpose of expiating.

1538 BAILE *Three Lawes* 832 Offerynges & expiacyons. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. i. 339 Some have conceived it [Forbidden fruit] a Vine, in the mystery of whose fruit lay the expiation of the Transgression. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. v. 30 To demand a certain number of human victims as an expiation for their guilt. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, The only expiation would be that thou shouldst come a mile into the Low Country. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 348 The payment of money was ever welcomed as the ready expiation of crime.

b. A rite intended to avert portended evil.

a 1627 SIR J. HAYWARD *K. Edw. V* (1630) 167 Vpon birth of such monsters, the Grecians . . did vse diuerse sorts of expiations.

Hence **Expiaition** *a.*, pertaining to expiation. 1874 BUSHNELL *Forgiveness & Law* 92 The most intensely expiaition form of christianity.

Expiaitive (*ekspɪəˈtɪv*), *a.* *rare*. [f. *expiait-* ppl. stem of *expiare* to *EXPIATE* + *-IVE*.] Tending or adapted to expiate.

1641 R. BAILLIE *Parallel of Lit. with Mass-bk.* 92 An expiaitive Purgatorie wherein by the prayers of the living the sinnes of the dead are put away.

Expiaitor (*ekspɪəˈtɔːr*), [a. L. *expiaitor*, f. *expiare*: see *EXPIATE*.] One who expiates or makes satisfaction (for sin).

1847 in CRAIG. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* iii. 17 To foreshadow the death of the great Expiaitor. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* ii. iii, They . . made me your Expiaitor.

† **Expiaitorious**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *expiaitorius* (see next) + *-OUS*.] = next.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 48 The first grace, which in the Schools is understood only to be expiaitorious.

Expiaitory (*ekspɪəˈtɔːrɪ*), *a.* [ad. L. *expiaitorius*, f. *expiaitor*: see *EXPIATOR* and *-ORY*.] Having the attribute of expiating or making satisfaction for an offence; serving to expiate. *Const. of*.

1548 LATIMER *Serm. Plough Wks.* i. 68 Expiaitory . . is nothing else but a thing whereby to obtain remission of sins. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 62 He hath patiently endured a while the first expiaitory purifications and troubles. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm. Matt.* i. 20 The sacrifice expiaitory for our offences was to be a lamb without blemish. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 355 The first great misfortune will call them from their dungeons as expiaitory victims. 1812 COGAN *Theol. Disquisitions* ii. 183 Human sacrifices . . being the most valuable . . were considered as the most expiaitory. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* xi. 105 That bloody and shameful death was . . expiaitory of sin.

Hence **Expiaitoriness**.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Expiaitoriness*, expiating quality.

† **Expilate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *expilat-* ppl. stem of *expilare*, f. *ex-* (see *EX-* pref.) + *pilare* to plunder.] *trans.* To pillage, plunder. 1607 B. HALL *Serm. Chapel Earl Exeter* Wks. 526 What peace was vnder the Herodian temple? . . Pilate would expilate the treasures of it for *aquæ ductæ*.

Expilation (*ekspɪləˈʃən*), *n.* *Now rare*. [ad. L. *expilation-em*, n. of action f. *expilare*: see prec.]

1. The action of pillaging; spoliation, plunder.

1563 GRINDAL *Let. Sir W. Cecil* Wks. (1843) 257 Take order . . not to leave the poor tenants subject to the expilation of these country gentlemen. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* ii. cxiv, Whence . . proceeds This rav'nous expilation of the state. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Sussex* iii. 104 He was loth to go back to Bath, having formerly consented to the expilation of that Bishoprick. 1675 tr. *Machinelli's Prince* xxvi. (Ritldg. 1883) 159 Taxes and expilations in the kingdom of Naples. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* xxi. III. 536 This final expilation . . avenged upon the son the sacrifice of the father.

b. concr. A collection made by plundering.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 51 A complete Collection or Expilation of all the tart Reparties . . out of all the Play-Books that ever were printed in England.

† 2. *Civil Law*. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Expilation*, in the civil law, the act of withdrawing, or diverting, something belonging to an inheritance, before any body had declared himself heir thereof. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

† **Expilator**, *Obs. rare*. [a. L. *expilator*, f. *expilare*: see *EXPIATE*.]

1. A pillager, plunderer.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot. & Gard. Cyrus* 15 For which the most barbarous Expilators found the most civil Rhetoric.

2. *Civil Law*. One who commits an act of expilation (see *EXPIATION* 2).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., An expilator was looked upon as a greater criminal than a common thief.

Expirable (*ekspɪəˈrəbəl*), *a.* -^o. [f. *EXPIRE* v. + *-ABLE*.] That may expire or come to an end.

1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Expirant (*ekspɪəˈrənt*), *rare*. In 9 *erron. expirant*. [ad. L. *ex-spirant-em*, pr. ppl. of *ex-spirare*: see *EXPIRE*.] *a.* (See quot. 1846.)

b. nonce-wd. A name for a supposed vessel in

plants, which assists in evaporation or perspiration.

1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* (1858) 156 The Mechanical adjustment of parts, as seen . . . in the vessels, the absorbents, the expirants, the flower . . . the seed. 1846 Worcester, *Expirant*, one who expires [citing I. Taylor: but see prec. quot.]. So 1864 in Webster, and in later Dicts.

† **Expirate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. ex(s)pirāre*: see *EXPIRE v.*] *trans.* = *EXPIRE v. 1.* 1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 421 It is better expired or breathed out then water. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* (1650) 7 Aire breathed in is not again expired or breathed out.

Expiration (ekspīr'ā-shən). Also *7 expir.* [ad. *L. ex(s)pirātion-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)pirāre* to *EXPIRE*.] The action of expiring.

1. The action of breathing out (air, etc.); emission (of air, wind, etc.); an instance of this. *Const. of.*

1642 *Preparative for Fast* 4 This tends to the very expiration of the animal and vitall spirits. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 613 Regular inspirations and expirations of air, by caverns and fissures. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. vi. 80 There came finally an utter expiration of air from the whole heaven in the form of a slow breeze.

fig. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxix. (1848) 340 Prayer is . . . The expiration of the thing inspired.

† *b.* = *RESPIRATION. Obs.* 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. xiv. (1684) 180 The extreame thinness of it [air] . . . may make it unfit for Expiration.

2. The action, or an act, of breathing out air from the lungs; also applied to a supposed analogous action in plants.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 689 (R.) It [the breast] transmitteth back againe the superfluity thereof into the lungs, whereby it [the wind] is sent forth by way of expiration. 1644 Heywood *Gunaik.* iv. 189 In her last expiration expressing the invincible spirit of her son Alexander.

1793 BEDDOES *Let. to Darwin* 44 Having by a strong expiration expelled from his lungs as much atmospheric air as possible. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 202 He is recorded as the discoverer of the expiration of plants. 1861 RAMADGE *Curab. Consumption* 36 The impeded expiration . . . caused . . . the lower lobes of the lungs to be exceedingly enlarged.

† 3. The action of exhaling or evaporating; exhalation. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 866 The true Cause of Cold, is an Expiration from the Globe of the Earth. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Fabricius' Exp. Chyrurg.* xvi. 66 They doe hinder the expiration of the venome. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. l. By the expiration of such Atomes, the dogg finds the sent as he hunts. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1847 in CRAIG.

† *b. concr.* That which is expired or exhaled; an exhalation. *Obs.*

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 13 The spirit is a certaine vapour, or expiration proceeding out of the humours. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 154 The Magnetical Expirations of the Loadstone may . . . be seen in the form of a mist. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 579 The moist steams and expirations of the Heart. 1755 in JOHNSON.

† 4. The action of breathing one's last; death, decease. *Obs.*

1536 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 210 Yf [he] had taken his body to lyfe agayn, streyght after his expiracyon. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 450 She lyeth down as though she were dead . . . shutting her eyes, and shewing all other tokens of expiration. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1702) I. 41 The Lord Treasurer . . . had notice of the Clark's expiration. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope Wks.* IV. 87 The attendants did not discern the exact time of his expiration. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 383 He died, by a quiet expiration, at his castle of Dunadeer. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† *b. transf.* and *fig.* Of a flame, a sentiment, etc.: The fact or process of dying out; the state of being extinct. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* III. § 1 A very great cause of the dryness and expiration of men's devotion. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiii. 85 To satisfie our selves of its expiration, we had darken'd the Room, and in vain endeavored to discover any spark of Fire.

5. The fact of coming to an end; termination, end, close: *a.* of a period of time, or of something made to last a certain time, as a law, truce, etc.

1568 Act 5 *Elis.* c. 15 § 1 Sithence the Expiration and Ending of the Statute. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. iii. 111 Thou . . . art come Before the expiration of thy time. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. (1843) 538/1 A fortnight after the expiration of the treaty at Uxbridge. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 About the Expiration of this Month carry into the Shade . . . Auriculas. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. II. 19 The shaving of the head denoted the expiration of the Nazaritic vow. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 110 And thus she continued to do . . . until the expiration of the second year. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xlii. 148 The government of the Gaulish provinces . . . followed on the expiration of his functions in the city.

† *b.* of a race, the world. *Obs.*

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 181 After the expiration of which ancient Race, there came . . . another Colony [of bees]. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 32 What hath appear'd . . . relating to the chronology of the world: giving . . . certain marks of its expiration.

Expirator (ekspīr'at-er). [agent-n. f. *L. ex(s)pirāre* to *EXPIRE*.] An instrument for forcing out air.

1875 *USE Dict. Arts s.v. Aspirator*, The following form of spirator . . . may be employed either as aspirator in drawing, or as expirator in forcing air through an apparatus.

Expiratory (ekspīr'at-er-i). *a.* [f. Lat. type **ex(s)pirātorius*, f. *ex(s)pirāre*: see *EXPIRE v.* and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to the process of expiration. 1847 in CRAIG. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 294 The

expiratory [murmur] is . . . distinctly audible under the clavicles. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* IV. (1872) 90 Whenever a violent expiratory effort is made, the walls of the abdomen are obviously flattened. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. II. § 1. 263 They are in fact the chief expiratory muscles.

b. Gram. (Often spelt *expiratory*.) In *Expiratory accent*, a kind of accent consisting in variation of stress, as distinguished from that which consists in variation of pitch.

Expire (ekspīr'ē), *v.* Also *5 expyre*, -*spyre*, -*5-7 expire*, (6 *expiere*, -*perie*, 7 *expayer*). [ad. Fr. *expirer*, ad. *L. ex(s)pirāre* to breathe out, f. *ex-* out + *spirāre* to breathe.]

1. To breathe out.

1. *trans.* To breathe out (air, etc.) from the lungs; also with *forth*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 45 The scorching fire, Which he from hellish entrails did expire. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich. II.*, cxcviii, Wee yawne . . . the same Ayre which wee expired erst. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 236 The Fluid, which is . . . expired forth along with the Air, goes off in insensible Parcels. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* VI. 223 Her pitchy nostrils flaky flames expire. 1859 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 234 In the daytime we expire more carbonic acid than during the night. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* IV. (1872) 82 The breath . . . afterwards is driven out or expired.

b. absol. To breathe out air from the lungs.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. xi, Loose when he sucks in aire, contract when he expires. 1653 [see *EXPIRING vbl. sb.*]. 1851 GOSSE *Nat. in Jamaica* 4 [The Whales] expired with a rushing sound, the instant the blow-hole was exposed.

† 2. To give off (a perfume, vapour, etc.); to exhale, emit. Of a volcano: To emit, eject (flames, rarely solid substances). Also, To give out under pressure. *Obs.*

1603 DRAYTON *Odes* II. 4 Where Altars . . . Doe od'rous Fumes expire. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 29 It [the Earth] purges it self by expiring those Arsenical fumes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 205 And force the Veins of clashing Flints t'expire The lurking Seeds of their Celestial Fire. 1727 C. PITT *Paraphr. Ps.* cxliv, The lab'ring hills expire Thick clouds of smoke and deluges of fire. *Ibid.* I. 636 What Rocks did Ætna's bellowing Mouth expire from his torn entrails. 1768 CHURCHILL *Ghost* II. Poems I. 205 Ev'ry shrub expires perfume. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 484 Lighted bombs that fusing trails expire.

absol. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 294 Heat drieth Bodies that doe easily expire; as Parchment, Leaves [etc.].

† 3. *intr.* To pass out in, or like, breath; to be breathed forth or exhaled; hence of the winds, flame, a projectile: To rush forth. Cf. *L. expirant ignes*, Lucr. VI. 640. *Obs.*

1666 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xv. 312 Furious winds . . . Pent in blind caverns, struggling to expire. 1654 EARL ORBERRY *Parthen.* (1676) 563 Tell my Princess . . . my breath expir'd in repeating the fair name of her [etc.]. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* clixviii, The linstocks touch, the ponderous ball expires. 1684 R. H. SCH. *Recreat.* 32 When the Rocket expires, they take Fire and spread into a Flame, hovering in the Air like Stars. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 129 Redundant Humors thro' the Pores expire. *Ibid.* IV. 254 Huge Flakes of Flames expire. 1799 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 234 Thro' the bord' rock above, the smoke expires.

II. To breathe one's last breath, die.

† 4. *trans.* To breathe out (the soul, etc.) in the article of death; also, To expire one's last. *Obs.*

[Only a special use of sense 1; but the starting-point of a distinct series of senses.]

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 387 On gude friday when crist his sawle on crosse expired. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 84 b, Syn recommended him to the Goddess and that don expired his lyf. 1509 BARCLAY *Skyp of Polys* 58 b, Medas . . . With paynfull hunger his lyfe breth dyd expyre. a. 1612 DONNE *Bicentenario* (1644) 122 A youth . . . ready to expire his soule by sickness. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 128 As soon as their Apostle had expired his last breath. a. 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 56 My daughter . . . in appearance was ready to expire her last. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 1000 Patroclus thus. So many lives effused, expires his own.

5. *intr.* Of a person or animal: To breathe one's last; to die.

a. 1400 *Cov. Myst.*, *Assump.* (Shaks. Soc.) 387 The thrydde day hens ye schul ben expirand. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 3 The yong man forthwith fylld down to therthe and expyryed. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* IV. xlii. 344 God onely knows . . . what becomes of a mans spirit, when he expieth. 1724 R. FALCONER *Adv. & Escapes* 83 When he found himself just upon the Point of expiring, he made this short Prayer. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* 209 They . . . stand round making respectful Bows to them [Goats and Sheep] till they are expired. 1839 KIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 74 The King pressed his hand and expired. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 275 Leaving my two gentlemen ready to expire of laughter.

b. transf. in various nonce-uses. Also of a fire: To die out.

c. 1593 SPENSER *Sonn.* xxvii. II (1611) Dj, This verse, that neuer shall expire. 1595 SHAKS. *Joku* v. iv. 36 Euen this ill night your breathing shall expire. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 209 Palmeto . . . is a soft pith in which consists the soule and vegetative vertue of that tree, which cut out the tree expires. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* 130 The Jews religion . . . was to expire into the Christian. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxxii, London . . . By an high fate thou greatly didst expire. 1769 O. GOLDSMITH *Hist. Rom.* II. 49 Brutus was . . . reading by a lamp that was just expiring. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. i. 113 The sparks expired in the ashes.

6. To come to an end: *a.* Of a period of time: To reach its close; to terminate, end; rarely, to elapse, pass. Sometimes conjugated with *be*.

1455 RICHARD DK. OF YORK in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 40 I. 126 And that yere expired to geve my said servaunt . . . your licence to retourne. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cci. 210 From

the firste yere of Pepyn . . . to the first yere of Hughe Capet expyryed or passed cc. xxxix. yeres. c. 1500 *Melusine* 317 After your lyf naturel expired, no man shall . . . hold your land. c. 1550 CHEKE *Mark* I. 15 Jesus . . . said y^e time is now expired . . . repent and beleve y^e gospel. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. iv. 14 Until your date expire. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxix. 115 The three dayes abstinence being expired, lots were cast. 1812 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 278 Lord Sunderlin . . . has it for three years, one of which is expired. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 560 Till all the lives, during which it was directed to accumulate, should expire. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* XI. 118 Till the next session of Parliament should have nearly expired.

† Spenser's use in the following quot. seems to be a forced extension of this sense.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 9 She . . . Trebling the dew time In which the wombes of women doe expire Brought forth this monstrous masse.

b. Of a condition (in a bond or the like), a law, patent, truce, etc. appointed for a limited time: To become void through lapse of time; to reach its term; to determine.

c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 95 b, The triewys faylled at time sette and expired. 1566 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 160 A month before This bond expires. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 171 There was a truce for six yeres, which expired in that of 1635. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. II. 43 St. Paul's vow was expired before he set forward upon his voyage. 1804 EARL LAUDERD. *Publ. Wealth* (1819) 162 When the patent expires. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 668 A notice expiring that day of the year. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 540 To ascertain what temporary statutes were about to expire.

c. Of an action, state, legal title, etc.: To cease, come to an end, die out, become extinct.

c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4479 Pe paynmys pride it sall' expire. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxvii, To worke my mind, when boddies worke's expired. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 353 When this dignity was expired in this family. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 221 This War, which had lasted almost ninety yeres . . . expired in the Spring time, 1648. 1691 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 388 Dover Peere was not able to get in its report; so that matter is expired. 1712-4 POPE *Kate Lock* III. 15 Amazed, confused, he found his power expired. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. 1842 II. 28 This trade . . . was now itself expiring in the hands of the company. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) II. 266 An estate tail . . . expires whenever there is a failure of issue inheritable to it. *Ibid.* III. 373 The title of the daughters expired on the birth of the son. 1833 BF. THIRLWALL in *Philol. Mus.* II. 522 The death of Ajax, with which, according to modern notions, the interest expires. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. II. 77 note. The extensive authority . . . was meant to expire.

† *d.* Of food: To be consumed, exhausted, or spent. *Obs. rare*—1.

a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cix. 375 Or xv. dayes were passyd, all theyr vytayles were expyryed.

† 7. *trans.* To cause to expire or cease; to bring to an end, conclude; to put an end to. *Obs.*

1579 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 77 To swill the drinke that will expyre thy date. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 109 Some consequence . . . Shall . . . expire the tearme Of a despised life. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 6 If I would expire the miserie of his vnspeakable tormenting vncertaintie. 1610 SELDEN *Duello* iv. 15 Death was vmpire by expiring the best spirit of the one. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 10 These seducers . . . will not have it [circumcision] dated, when the Lord hath expired it.

† *b.* To cause (time) to pass; to spend. *rare*—1.

1589 NASHE in Greene *Menaphon* Ded. (Arb.) II. Those yeres, which shoulde bee employed in Aristotle, are expired in Epitomes.

† **Expire**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] = *EXPIRATION, EXPIRE*.

1612 SYLVESTER *Lacrymae Lacrym.* 168 But, day by day, vntill our last expire . . . Prostrate our Soules . . . Before the Footstool of th' Emphyreal Chaire. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. ix. 357 Having seen the expire of Daniels prediction . . . he [John] accomplished his Revelation.

Expired (ekspīr'ēd), *ppl. a.* [f. *EXPIRE v.* + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

1. Breathed out, emitted from the lungs, etc.

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light.* etc. 301 Heat . . . expended . . . for . . . heating the expired atmosphere. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (ed. 3) 237 In speaking there is . . . required a certain force of expired air. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. II. (1879) 307 The temperature of expired air is variable.

2. Of a person or animal: That has breathed the last breath, dead. Of a fire: Extinct. Of a law: That has reached its term; obsolete. Of a date or period: Completed.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Scwers* (1647) 71 A Law expired in time, though it hath lost his vigor and force, yet it is like a virtuous man deceased. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Elis.* (1641) 184 The bones of those which had been long since expired. 1647 BEAUM. & FLETCHER's *Wks.* Ded. Ep. The then expired sweet Swan of Avon Shakespeare. 1648 H. G. tr. *Balaac's Prince* 104 The Greatnesse and Majestie of the expired Common-Wealth. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 246 The expired period of ages hath not yet brought that fatal day. 1674 J. BRIAN *Harv. Home* II. 5 Soon or late, We claspe our Earth in Lifes expired date. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxii. (1865) 171 The expired . . . kitchen fires. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xlii. 515 In recently expired animals.

Expiree (ekspīr'ē-ē). [f. *EXPIRE v.* + -EE; after Fr. *expiré* in same sense.] One whose term of punishment has expired; an ex-convict.

1802 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) XI. 123 As to returns to England, the idea of preventing them on the part of expirees . . . is now disclaimed. 1838 *Tail's Mag.* V. 781 The free emigrants of South Australia, and the emancipists and expirees of Van Dieman's Land. 1863 *Lond. Rev.* 3 Jan. 4/2 Sir Walter Crofton . . . traces every expiree where he can. 1884

Pall Mall G. 21 Oct. 1/9 Convicts in New Caledonia, who may be expected to overflow into Victoria either as fugitives or expirers.

† **Expirement.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *expirement*, f. *expirer* to EXPIRE.] = EXPIRATION 5 a.

1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 212 The two Masters of the household... shall not depart from thence after the expirement of the said time. *Ibid.* 220 Within three dayes of th' expirement of every Moneth.

Expirement: see EXPIRANT.

Expirer (ekspoi'ri). [f. EXPIRE v. + -ER¹.] a. One who expires. b. = EXPIREE.

1793 J. BERSFORD in *Looker-on* (1794) III. No. 79. 257 The personal property of the abrupt expirer. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Aug. 179 The atrocities of this year would be committed by a different batch of ruffians, by the expirers of 1862 instead of by the ticket-of-leave men of 1861.

Expiring (ekspai'rin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EXPIRE in its various senses.

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 26 From the day of his circumcision... untill the apertion of his side, after his expiring. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 69 The Expiring of cold out of the Inward Parts of the Earth in Winter. 1639 Dk. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 80 The day before the expiring of the 8th year in your Mat^{ty} last proclamatione. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* II. vi. § 5 At the expiring of the LXX. years.

b. *attrib.*

1661 WALTON *Angler* (ed. 3) i. i. 9 If the inspiring and expiring Organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly dies. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.*, 'The opportunity 'tis hop'd an expiring State may give Men for Repentance.

Expiring (ekspai'rin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That expires (in senses of verb).

1. That breathes out air from the lungs, etc.
2. Of a person or animal: That is in the act of breathing his or its last; dying; often applied metonymically (like 'dying') to the breath, words, etc. of a person expiring. Of a flame, etc.: That is dying out, becoming extinguished.

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 104 My name... even thy expiring breath Did call upon. 1683 T. HOV *Agathocles* 3 Left in danger of th' expiring Light. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 194 The last accents which quiver on your pale, expiring lips. 1822 Bp. HEBER in *Bp. Taylor's Wks.* (1839) I. cxxxv, A few expiring lamentations... were to expiate for many years of obstinate transgression. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* viii, An expiring candle shone before his eyes. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxviii 121 It frantically moved its expiring wings.

fig. 1660 MILTON *Free Commu.* 453 The last words of our expiring liberty. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* cxiii. 9 To rescue their expiring Fame. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. 328 The expiring senate... blazed for a moment, and was extinguished for ever. 1849 RUSKIN *Srv. Lambs* iii. § 20. 87 Like bubbles in expiring foam. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. viii. 154 It was the last expiring effort of the old traditions.

3. Of a period of time: That comes to an end; that is in the act of coming to an end.

1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poem* 14 Nor can Death or Fate Confine his fame to an expiring date. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 112 The last dates, being the expiring times of the Jewish Oeconomie. 1705 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 46 The expiring year will by that time show what has been done. 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* xiv, The impatient hope of the expiring lease.

Hence **Expiringly** *adv.*, like a thing expiring; as if dying away.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 167 The tones were so expiringly soft and low.

Expiry (ekspoi'ri). [f. EXPIRE v. + -Y.]

1. Dying, death; = EXPIRATION 4. Also *fig.* of an immaterial thing: Destruction, extinction. *rare.*

c 1790 BURNS *Let. to Grose* Wks. 186 III. 152 About the time nature puts on her sables to mourn the expiry of the cheerful day. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 260 Ancient history ought... not to cease with the expiry of the Roman empire. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 131 But, on expiry, the rebellious soul Shall other bodies enter. 1864 PUSEY *Daniel* ii. 62 Men had witnessed... the inherent vitality of the Gospel. They predicted the date of its expiry.

2. Close, termination, end; = EXPIRATION 5.

a. of a period of time.

1773 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 272 No Decree shall be extracted till after the Expiry of six free Days. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* II. 108 A lease... renewable at the expiry of that term. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxii. 254 At the expiry of her year of banishment.

b. of anything that lasts a certain time, as a contract, truce, etc. *Expiry of the Legal* (see quot. 1861).

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 562 [He] left the situation... before the expiry of his indentures. 1828-30 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 227 The truce was now within a single year of its expiry. a 1847 CHALMERS *Posth. Wks.* I. 100 Previous to the expiry of the famine. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., *Expiry of the Legal*: is the expiration of the period within which the subject of an adjudication may be redeemed, on payment of the debt adjudged for. 1863 SMILES *Indust. Biog.* 218 On the expiry of this contract the Government determined to establish works of their own. 1868 ROGERS in *Adam Smith's W. N. Pref.* I. 9 He returned [to Scotland] at the expiry of his exhibition [at Oxford].

Expiscate (ekspisk'et), *v.* [f. L. *expiscat*-, ppl. stem of *expiscari*, f. *ex*- out + *piscari* to fish, f. *piscis* fish.] *trans.* To 'fish out'; hence, to find out by scrutiny. *Occas.* with sentence as object.

Chiefly in Sc. writers; elsewhere usually humorously, with distinct reference to the etymology.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. 181 O friends, remains not one That will... mix... With their outguards, expiscating if the renown'd extreme They force on us will serve their turns? 1721 WOODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* III. vii. § 3 This Method was fallen upon to expiscate Matter of Criminal Process. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. III. xii, I just propounded the project that I might expiscate some kind of satisfaction to my curiosity. 1831 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* No. 180 To Corresp., Should we observe any farther impertinence on his part, we shall expiscate it. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xvii. (1857) 285 The evidence already expiscated on this point. 1864 D'ARCY W. THOMPSON *Day Dreams* iv. (ed. 2) 38 Have they ever expiscated one intelligible reason?

¶ *nonce-use.* To exhaust of fish.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 569/1 Norway is nearly expiscated.

Expiscation (ekspisk'et-jon). [as if ad. L. **expiscation-em*, n. of action f. *expiscari*: see prec.] The action of expiscating or fishing out; the investigation or examination of or into (a matter).

1603 CHAPMAN *Commend. Verses on B. Jonson's Sejanus*, The Castilian Head; In expiscation of whose Mysteries, Our Netts must still be clog'd with heavy Lead. 1753 *Scots Mag.* July 26 1/2 There should be the fullest expiscation into the truth or falsity of these deeds. 1874 R. H. STORY W. *Carstares* 183 Busted in the expiscation of the various machinations.

Expiscator (ekspisk'etor), *rare* -1. [f. EX-PISCATE v. + -OR.] One who expiscates; an investigator. *Const. of.*

1882 J. BROWN *John Leach* 320 These mighty expiscators and exploders of myths.

Expiscatory (ekspisk'etori), *a. rare.* [as if ad. L. *expiscatori-us*, f. *expiscari*: see EX-PISCATE and -ORY.] Tending to expiscate or 'fish out'.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 586, I was moved thereunto by an expiscatory curiosity. 1837 CARLYLE *Diam. Neckl.* Misc. (1888) V. 100 By... expiscatory questions... this most involute of Lies is finally winded off.

Explaine (ekspl'ain), *v.* Forms: 6 *explaine*, 6-7 *explayne*, 6-8 *explane*, 7- *explain*. [ad. L. *explānare*, f. *ex*- (see EX- *pref.*¹) + *plān-us* flat, PLAIN. Cf. OF. *ex-*, *esplaner*.]

1. To smooth out, make smooth, take out roughness from. *Obs.*

1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Morie Enc.* Bj. He must caulme and explaine his forehead. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 9 Their faces are explained or flatted by art.

2. To open out, unfold, spread out flat (a material object). Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To *explain (itself) into*: to develop. *Obs.*

1607 DELONEY *Strange Hist.* I. (Percy Soc.) 10 Her wit... like a ship her selfe explaines. 1644 BULWER *Chiron*. 53 The left hand explained into a Palme. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 231 Before they [buds] explain into leaves. 1684 — in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 560 The Horse-Chesnut is... ready to explain its leaf. 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 46 In the Gourd... a Seed... coming to explain itself into a Plant of full Perfection, will spread its Vine in six months. *Ibid.* 144 Beetles... have... Wings... so disposed as to fold up or explain themselves at the Will of the Insect.

3. To make plainly visible; to display; also, To *explain itself to be* (something). *Obs.*

1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 71 That life she entertains... And such severity therein explains. 1608 R. JOHNSON 7 *Champions* II. P iv b, The darke night began... to give Aurora libertie to playne her purple brightness. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lviii. 105 England would... explain itself unto the World to be a regular Government.

4. To unfold (a matter); to give details of, enter into details respecting. *Occas.* with indirect question as obj.

1533 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 63/2 Other thinges, which the... doctor rather signified then fully explained. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xxv. Ff iv b, To explaine the composition, forme, nature, and proportion. 1799 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref. Wks. II. 9 The following Discourses... were intended to explain what is meant by the nature of man. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., I thought it just to explaine the Medicinal Qualities. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 71 Does he explain the business of Ethics? *Mod.*, You have not explained how your results are obtained.

absol. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1583 Wearied with slaughter then, or how? explain. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. III. 169 A tongue that could explaine.

b. To make plain or intelligible; to clear of obscurity or difficulty.

1552 HULOET, *Explayne, explicio*. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 245 He hath not explained the manner of the mysterie. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* IV. xvi. 378 The Power of Explaining them [Laws] when there is need. 1696 GLANVILLE *Ess.*, *Confidence in Philos.* 6 How the pure Mind can receive information from things that are not like it self... is... not to be explain'd. a 1732 GAY (J.), You will have variety of commentators to explain the difficult passages to you. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* II. 44 What the child cannot understand you explain. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 131 Allow me to explain my meaning.

4. To assign a meaning to, state the meaning or import of; to interpret.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. ii. 14 'Tis now your honour, daughter, to explain The labour of each knight, in his device. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 518 The sounding Alchymie By Haral'd's voice explain'd. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 109 An innocent word maliciously explained. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Bayle* 48 This he told Mirza in the Moorish Tongue, but explain'd it to me in English. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 221 To define fire by heat would be to explain a thing by itself. 1878 BROWNING *La Saizias* 30 Hindrance is the fact acknowledged, howso'er explained as Fate, Fortune, Providence.

b. To *explain away*: to modify or do away with (a meaning, etc.) by explanation; to explain so as to deprive of force or significance, *esp.* an offensive one. † To *explain oneself away*: to explain away one's meaning.

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 117 Those explained the meaning quite away. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref. Wks. II. 22 There is a strange affectation in many people of explaining away all particular affections. 1786 H. TOOKER *Purley* Introd. (1798) 11 You shall not be permitted to explain yourself away. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 741 His words were taken down; and, though he tried to explain them away, he was sent to the Tower. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vii. 154 To explain away the natural meaning of this part of Scripture language. 1885 HEMMING in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 293 He seeks to explain away the authorities we rely on.

5. To make clear the cause, origin, or reason of; to account for.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. I. 90 It may be hard to explain the faculty, by which we are capable of habits. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, I make no doubt—but I shall explain everything to your satisfaction. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. viii. 267 The principles we have laid down enable us to explain the difference. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xiv. 91 It has been known from the most ancient times, but has never yet been explained in a satisfactory manner.

6. *refl.* To make one's meaning clear and intelligible, speak plainly. Also, to give an account of one's intentions or motives. Formerly with *subord. clause*: To state in explanation of one's conduct that, etc.

1644 GATAKER *Transubst.* (1626) 86 More particularly explaining himselfe he saith. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlii. (1739) 71 The Duke must now explain himself, that it was the value of the English Crown, and not the Title, that brought him over. 1660 FULLER *Misc. Contempl.* (1841) 216 Being desired farther to explain himself; I mean, said he, [etc.]. 1792 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix, Explain yourself, lovely Adeline.

7. *intr. a.* With *subord. clause*. To say in explanation that.

1867 BAKER *Albert Nyansa* II. 162 Explaining that I was quite out of stores and presents. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 132 He... explains to Socrates that he has attained the conception of ideas by a process of generalization.

† b. To speak one's mind against, upon.

(Somewhat common in 18th c.)

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 P 9 My intended Purpose... was to explain upon the Order of Merry Fellows. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* n. xxxiv. 141 The Designs... which they had... so loudly explained against. 1764 CHESTERF. *Let.* IV. 202 The Public... begins to explain upon him.

Hence **Explained** *ppl. a.*; in quot. as compar.

1825 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 140 Y^e Assembly requested... that a further Explainer Sense might be admitted.

Explainable (ekspl'ain-ə-b'l), *a.* Also 7 *explainable*. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may or can be explained, made clear, or accounted for; capable of interpretation.

1610 HRALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 842 Many of these examples... are... but explainable by weak conjectures. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. § 12. 268 Thus is it symbolically explainable and implieth purification. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1852) II. 657 Virtues which have a worth of their own explainable to his understanding. 1822 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) I. 77, I have an idea not easily explainable in writing. 1873 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 176 Phenomena... explainable by the action of the drug upon the sensitive nerves.

Explainer (ekspl'ain-er), [f. EXPLAIN + -ER¹.] One who or that which explains.

1580 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xii. (Arb.) 179 The Greekes call him [a manner of speech] Prolepsis, we the Propounder, or the Explainer. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 68 According to our common explainer. 1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olan's Morocco* 41 Their Prophet, whom they call God's great Favorite, and the Explainer of his Will. 1860 BAGEHOT *Unref. Parl.* 37 He must be, if not a great orator, a great explainer. 1881 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 5/2 He was the expounder and explainer of the reforms.

Explaining, *vbl. sb.* [f. EXPLAIN + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EXPLAIN; † an explanation.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 383 This Sonnet, which might serve as an explaining to the other. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 175 The Table is so plain it needs no explaining. 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 110 No more than the unfolding and explaining of their parts one after another. 1740 WATTS *Remnants of Time* § 21, I am quite tired... of these human explainings, so various and uncertain.

Explaining (ekspl'ain-ing), *ppl. a.* [f. EXPLAIN + -ING².] That explains or makes clear.

1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* I. 261 Ere her last Explaining words were said.

Hence **Explainingly** *adv.*

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 634/2 'Black Prince—the name of my horse,' she added explainingly.

† **Explait**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. In 7 *explait*(e)? [? f. EX- + PLAIT v.] *trans.* To remove the plaits from; to unravel. In quot. *fig.*

c 1613 B. JONSON *Underwoods*, lxxv, Thou... Like Solon's self, explait'st the knotty laws.

Explanate (ekspl'ain-ət), *a. Ent. and Zool.* [ad. L. *explānāt-us*, pa. pple. of *explānare* to flatten out (see EXPLAIN).] Spread out flat.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* IV. (1848) 67 Such forms have been called explanate or foliaceous. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist. App.*, *Explanate*, when the sides of the prothorax are so depressed and dilated as to form a broad margin.

Explanation (eksplānā'shən). Also **4 explanacōun**. [ad. L. *explanātiō-em*, n. of action f. *explanāre*: see **EXPLAIN**.]

1. The action or process of explaining; an instance of the same. *In explanation of*: for the purpose of explaining. † *Act of Explanation* = *Explanatory Act*.

138a WYCLIF *Yosh. Prol.* We han demed . . . to sitten to the explanacioun of the prophetis. 153a MORE *Consul. Tindale* Wks. 478/2 By which explanacions by mouth the people came into y^e vndouted trowth. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 229, I pass to the Explanation of the following Table. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 555 The . . . parliament . . . have repealed . . . the acts of settlement and explanation. 1793 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. II. 153 I proceed to the particular explanation of the precept before us. 1797 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxi. 99 A few lines in explanation of some passages in my last letter. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 666 The malignity . . . seemed to require explanation.

2. That which explains, makes clear, or accounts for; a method of explaining or accounting for; a statement that makes things intelligible. Also (as title), a treatise composed for the purpose of explaining.

a 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* F 7 b, This explanation resemblth the riddle of Sphynx. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* i. 3, I have more at large discoursed in my Explanation of the Mystery of Godliness. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 214 The ill effects that were like to follow on those different Explanations [of the Trinity]. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, La Motte now asked for an explanation of the scene. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. vi. 233 Facts are not to be rejected merely because the explanation offered of them proves to be erroneous. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iv. 44 Vast sums were found to have been received . . . of which no explanation had been given.

Comb. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 46 It passes through his own Explanation-strainer.

3. A mutual declaration of the sense of spoken words, motives of actions, etc., with a view to adjust a misunderstanding and reconcile differences; hence, a mutual understanding or reconciliation of parties who have been at variance.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Spectre of Tapp.*, I shall come to an immediate explanation with your father on the subject.

Explanative (eksplā'nā'tiv), a. [f. L. type **explanāti-vus*, f. *explanāre*: see **EXPLAIN**.] Tending to explain, containing an explanation.

1750 WARBURTON *Julian* II. 181 What follows . . . is explanative of what went before. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L.I. 117 He grows more explicit and explanative.

Explanato-, combining form of L. *explanā-tus* **EXPLANATE**, in sense 'spread, or spreading out in a plane, or flat surface'.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 253 The species which grow from a central attachment (explanato-glomerate). *Ibid.* 279 Explanato-foliaceous, suborbiculate, unifacial. *Ibid.* 602 Car-nose, explanato-gemmate Alcyonidae.

Explinator (eksplā'nā'tor), rare. [f. as prec. + -OR.] An explainer.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 285 Time, the grand explainer. 1858 MISS MULLOCK *Th. ab. Wom.* 50 We are acute and accurate historians; clear explainer of science.

Explanatory (eksplā'nā'torī), a. and sb. [f. as prec. + -ORY.] A. *adj.*

1. Serving or adapted to explain (something), containing or helping to an explanation. Const. of *Explanatory Act*: an Act of Parliament passed to explain the meaning, drift, or application of a previous Act.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr. 2 The words . . . here and there inserted in a different letter . . . are for the most part explanatory of the Authors meaning. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 1 1st seven years granted for it, in y^e Explanatory Act, are neere Expired. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 1 A short essay, accompanied with two explanatory prints. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 326 To guard against misconception, an explanatory document was drawn up by the government. 1883 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 7 Sept. 156/1, I feel tempted to lay down in despair the explanatory pen.

2. Of persons, their qualities, etc.: Having the function of explaining, disposed or ready to give explanation.

1743 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. lxxxix. 313, I find you still overwhelmed with Richcourt's folly and the Admiral's explanatory ignorance. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 96 The law is an oracular idol, you are explanatory ministers. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi. 59 He rendered himself as explanatory as he could.

† **B. sb.** = **EXPLANATION** 2. *Obs.*

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. conc. Usurped Powers* 49 This may be the best explanatorie of that.

Hence **Explanatorily** *adv.* **Explanatoriness**, the quality of being explanatory.

1865 DICKENS *Mt. Fr.* I. xii, The city which Mr. Podsnap so explanatorily called 'London, Londres.' 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 208 Miss Craven has had a fall . . . he remarks explanatorily.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Explanatoriness*. 1885 *Voices crying in Wilderness* iv. 119 A sort of general explanatoriness that seemed intended to check further questions.

† **Explant**, *v. Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *explant-āre*, f. *ex-* (see *EX-pref.*) + *plantāre* to plant, f. *planta* plant, on the analogy of *implantāre*.] *trans.* To send forth as an offshoot.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 84 These [fibres] are explanted from the second cautie or cell in the kidneys.

† **Explantation**, *Obs. rare*. [f. prec. + -ATION.]

The action of sending forth as an offshoot; *concr.* an offshoot, outgrowth.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 84 [The bladder] goeth into a necke, for the implantation and explanation of certain passages. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 378 Thredy strings . . . to which more fleshy explanations or risings do accrew.

† **Explay**, *v. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *explicāre*, after the analogy of *display*. Cf. Fr. *exploier*.] *trans.* To unfold, display.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. viii. § 3 (1622) 285 Mans minde doth dayly such it selfe explay, As Gods great Will doth frame it every day. 1639 H. VINTNER in Fuller *Holy War* (1647) A vij a, As light embroidery explayes its glorie.

† **Explees**, *obs. form of ESPELES, Lavu.*

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 17 b, The patron shall not allege the explees or taking of the profits in himself. 1642 PRANKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 334. 148 The issue of the donee shall . . . allege the Explees in his Father. 1775 in ASH.

Expleite(n), *obs. form of EXPLOIT v.*

† **Explement**, *Obs.* [f. L. *explement-um* that which fills up, f. *explere* to fill up: see **EXPLETE** and -MENT.] That which fills up; fulfilment.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 38a, Thou wert blinded, & wantedst the sence, in Vespasian to picke out his [a prophesy's] explement [ed. 1653 explement]. 1658-78 in PHILLIPS.

† **Explendancy**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *ex-* out + *splendens*, pr. pple. of *splendere* to shine: see -ENCY.] Brightness. Cf. **RESPLENDENCY**.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. II. xiv, They have close clapt up all his [Phœbus'] explendancy.

† **Explemish**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *EX-pref.* + *PLENISH*.] *trans.* To appease, satisfy.

1613 SHELTON *Quix.* I. III. iv. 117 He had his Fantasy ever explenished with these Battels, Enchantments . . . Loves and Challenges.

† **Explete**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also **6 expleat**. [ad. L. *explet-us*, pa. pple. of *explere*: see next.] Filled up, completed; complete, perfect.

1534 *Hildebrand* (W. de W.) A vij, The yere explete, the wydowe . . . tyed an haulter aboute her sonnes necke and [etc.]. 1570 in LEVINS *Manip.* 1658 MIDDLETON *Mad World* v. ii, A very explete justice!

† **Explete**, *v. Obs.* Also **7 expleat**. [f. L. *explet-us*, ppl. stem of *explere*, f. *ex-* (see *EX-pref.*) + *plere* to fill. In some examples perh. a var. of **EXPLOIT**.]

1. *trans.* To fill out; to satiate, satisfy; to complete (a period of time).

c 1230 *LYDG. Bochas* v. vii. (1554) 128 a, Texpelte their lust certaine. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* III. 167 The Great Yeare . . . some hold to be expleted in 36000 Solarie yeres. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vii. 123 Nothing under an Infinite, can expleat . . . the immortal minde of man. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 293* Wax . . . moderately expletes the body.

2. To do fully; to complete, accomplish.

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy Prol.* This worke texpelte that ye not refuse. 1559 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. 171 Of such yers as was mete & hable to explete that act. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xxi. § 71 Being of yeres able to explete the act.

Expletement: see **EXPLEMENT**.

† **Expletion**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *expletio-em*, n. of action f. *explere*: see **EXPLETE v.**] The action of filling, the state of being filled to the full; satisfaction.

1609 GAULLE *Holy Madn.* 400 Expletion but increases the Malady. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 377 The expletion of the Faculties of the Sensible Nature. 1717 KILLINGBECK *Serm.* xviii. 374 The Expletion of their Desires.

Expletive (eksplē'tiv, eksplē'tiv), a. and sb. [ad. L. *expletiv-us* serving to fill out, f. *explere*: see **EXPLETE**. Cf. Fr. *expletif*.] A. *adj.*

1. Serving to fill out; introduced merely to occupy space, or to make up a required quantity or number: a. *gen.*

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1666 TILLOTSON *Rule of Faith* I. § 3 Those expletive topicks which popish writers . . . do generally make use of to help out a book. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rocciad Poems* 1763 I. 16 Expletive Kings, and Queens without a name. a 1833 HAN. MORE in Leslie & Taylor *Sir J. Reynolds* (1865) II. vii. 209 Scarce an expletive man or woman of the party. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Expletive-stone* (Masonry), one used for filling a vacuity.

b. *esp.* Of words and phrases: Serving merely to fill out a sentence, help out a metrical line, etc. Also occas. of a mode of expression: Redundant, wordy.

a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1741) I. xv. 10 He useth them [oaths] as expletive phrases. . . to plump his speech. a 1773 R. WOOD *Genius of Homer* (1775) 288 Homer's particles were [not] altogether condemned to this mere expletive duty. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Addison Wks.* III. 89 The lines, which there is little temptation to load with expletive epithets. 1804 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 494 'The Key my loose, powerless fingers forsook', a lame and expletive way of saying 'I dropt the key'. 1874 SAYCE *Comp. Philol.* I. 29 The influence of Emphasis will . . . show itself . . . in the introduction of expletive ones [sounds].

† *Q. nonce-use*. Given to using expletives.

1857 MAYNE REID in *Chamb. Jnrl.* VII. 329 The old trapper had grown expletive.

† 2. Having the attribute of supplying a deficiency. *Obs.*

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 38 Reymond . . . supplies this deficiency: but he is not sufficiently expletive in regard to this eastern part of the chain.

3. Tending or seeking to supply a loss; compensative. *rare*. (Cf. quot. 1853 s.v. **EXPLETORY**.) 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. III. § 117. 202 Punishment . . . is not a part of attributive, and hardly of expletive justice.

B. sb.

1. An expletive word or phrase, one used for filling up a sentence, eking out a metrical line, etc. without adding anything to the sense.

1613 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* viii. (1629) 97 As also Conjunctions, Copulatives [etc.]. 50 expletives, and certaine others. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. iv. § 6. 18 Words that are mere Expletives, not adding any thing to the Sense. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Pope Wks.* IV. 136 Expletives he very early ejected from his verses. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 185 Must insignificant particles be consecrated into elegant expletives? 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. v. III. § 71. 277 Articles and expletives . . . are . . . employed for the sake of the metre, not of the sense.

b. Often applied to a profane oath or other meaningless exclamation.

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxviii, Retaining only such of their expletives as are least offensive. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Spectre of Tapp.*, Tom . . . replied . . . with an expletive. 1891 E. PEACOCK N. Brenion I. 63 'Confound him!' or some stronger expletive exploded from the Earl's lips.

2. An 'expletive' person or thing; one that merely serves to fill up space.

1688 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist.* Times II. 69 This Article [of an Impeachment] is an Expletive; and Signifies just nothing. 1755 *Young Centaur* II. Wks 1757 IV. 110 Was man made only to flutter, sing, and expire? A mere expletive in the mighty work . . . of the Almighty? 1773 GRAVES *Spir. Quixote* ix. xv. (1783) III. 52 A gooseberry tart; with other ornamental expletives of the same kind. 1873 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* I. i. 9 He is a sort of expletive at the table, serving to stop gaps.

b. Something that supplies deficiencies; a supplement. *rare*.

1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 207 They may . . . be studied [in Italy] . . . as an aid and expletive to what we learn elsewhere.

Hence **Expletively** *adv.*, in an expletive manner, with redundancy of expression. **Expletiveness**, the quality of being expletive.

1607 HIERON *Defence* I. 160 To be put in expletively and by way of explication. 1860 J. YOUNG *Prov. Reason* 171 Loosely, expletively, rhetorically, we speak of the Infinite Life. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Expletiveness*, expletive or filling up quality.

Expletory (eksplē'torī), a. [as if ad. L. type **expletōri-us*, f. *explere*: see **EXPLETE v.**] Serving to fill up; = **EXPLETIVE A.**

1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. III. 243 An expletory word. 1797 *Brit. Critic* Feb. 171 Dr. Garden is so fond of this expletory embellishment. 1803 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 31 With the expletory yell, 'and I will, too.' 1853 WHEWELL *tr. Grotius de Jure Belli et Pacis* II. II. § 3 In punishment the justice which is exercised is expletory justice [L. *justitia expletrix*].

Explicable (eksplikā'b'l), a. [ad. L. *explicā-bilis*, f. *explicāre* to EXPLICATE.] That may be explicated or explained; that admits of being cleared of difficulty, or of being accounted for.

1565 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxiv. 82 All parts of best wit had bene vnable To catch, kepe, and make, thacount explicable. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 102 How the sight is made . . . is not with facilitate explicable. 1604 FISHER in F. White *Reply Fisher* 266 This Text being thus clearly explicable. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* I. (1682) 12 That notion by which it seems likely that most if not all of them [experiments] will prove explicable. 1793 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 300 It is not explicable . . . why the Nabob . . . could not have equally given them [bills] in discharge of the debt. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 229 The word Coning or king, and the word Tascio, purse or scrip, are as explicable in Gothic as in Welsh. 1877 OWEN in *Wellesley's Disp.* p. xxxi, His apparently harsh conduct . . . is . . . mainly explicable on this ground.

† b. Of an equation: Solvable. *Obs.*

1694 E. HALLLEY *Roots Equat.* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) II. 84 The Equation proposed, is not explicable by any other Root.

Hence **Explicableness**, the quality of being explicable.

1757 in BAILEY vol. II; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Explicate** (eksplikē't), *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *explicat-us*, pa. pple. of *explicāre*: see **EXPLICATE v.**]

a. Unfolded, expanded. b. Unfolded in words, fully stated; *esp.* of a syllogism. c. Made clear; plain, intelligible.

a. 1601 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. d, The intestine in some is small . . . The appendices are explicate.

b. 1533 HEN. VIII in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 169 When our cause was proposed to your holiness, when it was explicate and declared afore the same. 1605 A. WORTON *Ansv. Pop. Articles* 4 A simple syllogisme is either contract or explicate. *Ibid.* 5 In an explicate syllogisme the proposition is generally. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 270 A sufficient reason why we should call a Syllogisme explicate: for thereby it is vnfolded to the full. 1648 N. ESTRICK *Treat. Holy Ghost* 53 The Proposition . . . is unwarrantable in the second explicate, or first figure.

c. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* I. 7 Whatsoever is expressed . . . is made articulate and explicate. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 33 How explicate is the Solution of this great Question. 1698 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 61 Thought them hardly either vindicable or explicate without it.

Hence † **Explicately** *adv.* = **EXPLICITLY** 1.

a 1617 BAYNE *Dioc. Tryall* (1621) 19 People, who though explicate they did not believe in Christ, yet had in them the faith of the Messiah.

Explicate (eksplikē't), *v.* [f. L. *explicat-us*, ppl. stem of *explicāre*, f. *ex-* out + *plāre* to fold, *PLX.*]

† 1. *trans.* To unfold, unroll; to smooth out (wrinkles); to open out (what is wrapped up); to expand (buds, leaves, etc.). *Obs.*

1630 Bp. KING *Serm.* 8 When he intendeth his business to purpose, then hee standeth vpon his feet, explicateth and displayeth his limbes. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. § 4. 99 The Rose of Jericho will... explicate its flowers contracted. 1651 BEDELL *Life Erasmus in Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 69 A gold Ring, which explicated, became an exact celestial sphere. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 37 The leaves... explicate themselves. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 193 It [the Glycer]... explicates Corrugations of the Fibres. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 66 They explicate the leaves. *fig.* 1536 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Convoc.* Wks. i. 32 If ye diligently roll them in your minds, and after explicate and open them. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 140 Our love is wont to explicate and unfold its affection.

† b. To spread out, expand in area or volume.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 103 The Muscles... explicating their owne substance, do constitute a tendinous Membran. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 31 The blood being thus expanded and explicated into a turgency.

† c. To spread out to view, display. *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 235 From her centre Her pregnant mind she [the soul] fairly explicates In actual forms. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* iii. xlv. § 30. 227/2 There the Zodiack did explicate its Signs.

† 2. a. To disentangle, unravel; *fig.* (cf. 6). b. To disentangle, extricate from, out of difficulties.

a. 1663 Sir G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* xiii. (1685) 124 Apter to beget than to explicate difficulties. 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* Supp. (1714) 438, I might cite a great deal more, to explicate this Controversie.

b. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. § 6. 582 Hee did neuer meet with any difficulty, whence hee could not explicate himselfe. 1668 CLARENDON *Vind. Tracts* (1727) 53 No way to explicate the kingdom out of those intricacies.

3. To develop, bring out what is implicitly contained in (a notion, principle, proposition).

1668 T. SPENCER *Logic* 260 A simple Syllogisme hath the parts contracted, or explicated. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) VI. 427 To explicate and draw forth this General into the several Particulars wrapt up and included in it. 1837-8 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic* xix. (1866) I. 383, I do not think it necessary to explicate these two reasonings. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iii. 48 By logicians generally... this principle has been explicated into three general Axioms.

4. To unfold in words; to give a detailed account of. Sometimes with indirect question as *obj.* Now rare; = EXPLAIN 3 a.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xv. I name him a gramarien... that can expounde good autours explicating the figures as well of sentences as wordes. 1553 POLE in Strype *Cranmer* ii. 173 Ye have explicated how the whole matter... may be concluded. 1697 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 145 We might dilucidly explicate the... composition of medicaments. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vii. § 52 (1740) 541 The Terms good and bad... being beforehand well explicated to the People. 1831 CRYSTON *from Commons* 48 In dismal doleful ploratory strain He explicates the amount of loss and gain. 1834 LAMB *Misc. Wks.* (1871) 504 An unfairness... which this would not be quite the proper place for explicating.

absol. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 8 Bot will explicate mair at large. 1652-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year I* (1850) 17 As Christ related, and His Apostles recorded and explicated.

† 5. To disclose the cause or origin of (a phenomenon); to account for. *Obs.*; = EXPLAIN v. 5.

1605 TIMME *Quersil.* i. vii. 29 To explicate the sovemnes of the vinegar. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. (1682) 13 There is yet another way to explicate the Spring of the Air. 1799 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref. Wks. 1874 II. 10 Perceptions... which... it may not be very easy at first view to explicate.

6. To make clear the meaning of (anything); to remove difficulties or obscurities from; to clear up, explain. Now rare; = EXPLAIN v. 3 b.

1622-3 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* Introd. (1674) 18/1 Geography we will first define... And after explicate such terms... as are not obvious. 1650 S. CLARKE *Ecl. Hist.* i. (1654) 45 He was wondrous quick to explicate obscure passages. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. liii. The last Verse of his last Satire... is not yet sufficiently explicated. 1814 W. VAN MILDERT *Bampton Lect.* iii. (ed. 2) 82 Vain attempts to explicate points which... must ever remain enveloped in... mystery. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sac.* iv. i. (1868) 450 Terms by which they [the lustral figures] must be explicated.

† b. *refl.* To explain oneself; to make clear one's meaning. *Obs.*

1563 NOWEL *Serm. bef. Queen* (1853) 225 To explicate myself, I say, etc. 1631 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 205 The Church of England having plainly explicated herself. 1638 FEATLY *Transub.* 253 Once more explicate your selfe.

† c. *intr.* To enter into explanations. *Obs. rare.* 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* II. 77 We explicated about the letters and the coach and so forth.

Hence **Explicated** *ppl. a.*, unfolded, expanded; explained. **Explicating** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb **EXPLICATE**. **Explicating** *ppl. a.*, that unfolds; in quot. *intr.* for *refl.* expansive.

1824 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 362 A religion always is as its deity is... as it were the explicated idea of Him. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xiii. To him belongeth the explicating or unfolding of sentence. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. v. (1732) 376 For the better explicating of Natural Things. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Faithful Friends* iv. i, Surcease a while this explicating joy.

Explication (eksplikə'sjən). [*a. F. explication*, ad. *L. explicatio*-em, n. of action *f. explicare*: see **EXPLICATE** v.] The action of explicating.

† 1. The action or process of unfolding (flowers, leaves, etc.). *Obs.*

1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* II. 514 In the flowers of Sycamore... before explication. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 24 The moones being in the full at the first explication of the two dissimilar leaves.

2. The process of developing or bringing out what is implicitly contained in a notion, proposition, principle, etc.; the result of this process.

1656 tr. Hobbes' *Elem. Philos.* (1839) 70 Definitions... are nothing but the explication of our simple conceptions. 1837-8 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxiv. (1866) II. 12 A declaration is called an Explication, when the predicate or defining member indeterminately evolves only some of the characters belonging to the subject. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iii. 48 The ground of this explication may be thus set forth.

3. The action or process of stating or describing in detail; a detailed statement or description.

1598 ROY *Sat.* Of wholly Roodes there is soche a sight That bitwene this and mydnyght I coude not make explication. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawyers Log.* Ded. The more orderly explication of the Lawe. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 51 Explication of the manner of propagation by stems cut off from the Mother-plant. 1674 tr. Scheffer's *Lapland* i. 2 Olaus Magnus in the explication of his map of Scandinavia. 1674 GREW *Anal. Plants* iii. ii. (1682) 123 The Explication therefore of all those Particulars... will be my present Task. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 70 p. 4 Diffusion and explication are necessary to the instruction of those who... can only learn what is expressly taught.

† 4. The action or process of unfolding the cause or origin of a phenomenon; a statement made for this purpose. *Obs.*

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 226 Those common attempts toward the explication of gravity. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Econ.* Pref. (1738) 24 The Explications of the Animal Economy are equally certain... with the Propositions of Geometry. 1758 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 114 No other explication can be given of this operation. 1764 REID *Inquiry* i. i. § 2. 99 An explication... of the various phenomena of human nature.

5. The action or process of removing difficulty or obscurity from, or making clear the meaning of (a word, statement, symbol, etc.). Also, that which effects this; an explanation, interpretation.

1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. *Prayer, Offices* 37 Certayne notes for the more playne explication... of things. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 43 The second word was added instead of an explication. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 235 Now take any of all these foure Explications of the Apostles words. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* Introd. The explication of the Signs or Characters. 1709 SWIFT *Merlin's Proph.* I have not forced the words by my explication into any other sense. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 99 p. 13 A better explication of a controverted line. 1760 ISSOTS in *Times* 18 Apr. (1884) 4/2 Ten plates of Anglo-Saxon coins with explications. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. iii. § 20. 419 Such explication of contrarieties as might make them appear less incompatible with outward unity. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xix. 274 A mystery beyond explication.

† b. An exposition; a paraphrase. *Obs.*

1651 Fuller's *Abel Rediv.*, *Life Luther* (1867) I. 59 In the year 1544, the 17th of November, he finished his explication of Genesis. 1709 BURNETT *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. iv. 252 Two choristers sung the explication or paraphrase.

† c. = EXPLANATION 3.

1707 COLLIER *Ref. Ridic.* 70 If the Person they are address'd to is affronted, and demands an Explication. 1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 128 He told him, he desir'd to have an Explication with him.

Explicative (eksplikə'tiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. explicativus*, *f. explicare*: see **EXPLICATE** v.]

A. adj.

† 1. Tending to unfold, or to unfold itself; expansive. In quot. *fig. Obs.*

1697-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xxiv. 43 How contrary it is to Christianity, and the Nature of explicative Love.

2. *a.* Having the function of explaining; explanatory, interpretative. † Of a person: Explicit, affording explanation. *b. Logic.* Of a proposition or judgement: That merely explains what is implied in the subject; = **ESSENTIAL**. † c. *Gram.* (see quot. 1824).

1649 JER. TAYLOR *St. Exemp.* II. ix. 123 Here is forbidden... an anger with deliberation, and purpose of revenge, this being explicative and additional to the precept forbidding murder. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 5 The term... is called explicative; for it only explains the subject. 1757 *Herald* (1758) I. No. 4. 62, I shall be particularly explicative in the course of these publications. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 216 An explicative sentence is, when a thing is said to be or not to be... in a direct manner. 1852 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 273 In Mathematics the whole Science... is only the evolution of a potential knowledge into an actual, and its procedure is thus merely explicative. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. i. 207 The new judgments... are all explicative or analytic. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* x. 393 These are for Mr. Carlyle, the vital, the explicative facts in Cromwell's career and character.

B. sb. An explicative term.

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 77 By the first name [green ear of corn], the Indians, as an explicative, term their passover. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 144 With regard to Explicatives.

Hence **Explicatively** *adv.*, in an explanatory manner.

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 22 They often call the bleak north-wind, explicatively, very evil, and accursed.

† **Explicator**. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 explicator. [*a. L. explicator*, *f. explicare*: see **EXPLICATE** v.] An expounder, explainer.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 10 The Supposition of Epicurus, and his Explicator, Lucretius. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 36 The Explicators of Ideas by Resemblances must be forced.

Explicatory (eksplikə'tori), *a.* [*f. L. type *explicatorius*, *f. explicator*: see *prec.* and **-ORY**.] Having the function of explaining. *Const. of.*

1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 304 The like explicatory repetition is noted... to have been used by the Prophet. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* I. xxv, Those evangelical commands, explicatory of this law. 1716 T. VINCENT (*title*), Explicatory Catechism, or an Explanation of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxxi. 377 Making every allowance... for explicatory circumstances. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov., They were compelled to wait for the correspondents' full and explicatory accounts.

† **Explicature**. *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. explicat*-ppl. stem of *explicare* (see **EXPLICATE**) + **-URE**.] ? The action of unfolding or displaying.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 85 b, Which stones [table diamonds] were wonderfully cut of a Cataglyphic explicature.

|| **Explicit**. *Obs.* [*a med. L. word*, used by scribes in indicating the end of a book, or of one of the separate pieces contained in a MS. It was regarded as a vb. in 3rd pers. sing., 'Here ends' (such a book, piece, etc.), the form *explicitum* being used as pl. It seems, however, to have been originally an abbreviation of *explicitus* pa. pple., in *explicitus est liber*, lit. 'the book is unrolled'; cf. quot. 949.]

[a 480 HIERONYMUS *Ep.* xxviii. iv, Solemus completis opusculis... interponere Explicit aut Feliciter aut aliquid istius modi. 949 in Yezep *Chron. Ord. S. Benedicti* I. 92 (Du Cange) Explicitus est liber iste a Notario Sebastiano Diacono, notum perfectionis diem 4. Kalend. Februarii æræ 987.] c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* (end), Explicit liber Exodus. c 1374 CHAUCEUR *Troilus* (end), Explicit liber Troili et Criseide. c 1450-60 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 331 Explicitum Statuta Famille bone Memorie. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (end), Explicit per William Caxton. 15... *Piers of Fullham* 287 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 12 Explicyth peers of fulham. 1595 G. M. *Gentleman's Acad.* 54 Explicit prima pars. [1663-76 BULLOKAR, *Explicit*... ended or finished. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. 402 Explicit.]

b. nonce-use as sb.: The 'finis,' shutting up.

a 1628 CLEVELAND *Poems, Agst. Sleep* 11 Sleep. Reasons Assassine. Fancies Bail; The Senses Curlew... Joys Explicit, unfathom'd Gulf of time.

† **Explicit**, *v. Obs.* [*f. L. explicit*-ppl. stem of *explicare* to unfold: see **EXPLICATE**.] *intr.* Of a leaf: To unfold, open out.

1697 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 650 Leaves of red Roses perfectly explicit.

Explicit (eksplis'it), *a.* Also 7 explicite. [*a. Fr. explicite*, ad. *L. explicitus*-us, pa. pple. of *explicare* to unfold: see **EXPLICATE**.]

† 1. Of the brow: Free from folds or wrinkles; smooth. Of a plot: Free from intricacies; simple. 1671 MILTON *Samson* Introd., That commonly called the plot, whether intricate or explicit. 1697 EVELYN *Nunium* ix. 296 The cheerful Forehead is Explicit and smooth.

2. Of knowledge, a notion, etc.: Developed in detail; hence, clear, definite. *Explicit faith, belief* (Theol.): the acceptance of a doctrine with distinct apprehension of all that is logically involved in it; opposed to *implicit faith*.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 119 Every man is bound to have a personall explicite Faith of his own. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie.* ii. 85 The explicite belief of them is no necessary part of Christian communion. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* i. ii. (1695) 11 The Understanding hath an implicit Knowledge of these Principles, but not an explicit, before this first hearing. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), How impossible it is for us to have a clear and explicit notion of that which is infinite. 1880 LITTLEDALE *Plain Reas.* xxv. 73 Implicit belief in the Pope is not sufficient; that must be explicit.

3. Of declarations, indications, utterances: Distinctly expressing all that is meant; leaving nothing merely implied or suggested; express.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Explicite*, made manifest, vnfolded. 1624 MILTON *Argt. conc. Militia* 26 An Oath ought to be explicite, I mean, without implications or etceteras. 1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 12 Sept., There was an explicit consent and an implicit consent. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* i. v. (1840) 66 What their [the angels'] sin was is not explicit. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. vii. 62 The Landgrave... wrote to Granvelle... begging an explicit declaration of what they had to fear or hope. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* xi. § 42 If a poor man who is ready to die with hunger steal a loaf of bread, it is a less explicit sign of depravity than [etc.]. 1826 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 201 Promises more explicit had been held out to him of forgiveness.

4. Hence of persons, their qualities, etc.: Speaking out fully all that is meant; definite and unreserved in expression; outspoken.

1726 BUTLER *Serm.* vii. 134 How explicit they are with themselves, is another Question. 1756 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* (1790) II. 10 To express myself in as plain, explicit and intelligible manner as I am able. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxvii. 172 The explicit firmness and decision of a king. 1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 180 No man who is at the head of affairs always wishes to be explicit.

Explicitly (eksplis'itli), *adv.* [*f. as prec.* + **-LY**.] In an explicit manner.

1. As a matter of 'explicit' knowledge, belief, or statement; expressly and not merely by implication. Opposed to *implicitly*. Now only (exc. Theol.) with reference to statements, in which use it approaches sense 2.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* iv. lxxvii. 863 That the Roman Church... erreth not in... *Fundamentalibus Fidei Articulis*, because explicitly they profess them, howsoever... implicitly and by consequent they subvert them. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xiv. § 8. 217 Every civill Law hath a penalty annexed

to it, either explicitly or implicitly. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 511 He explicitly limits his ideas of resistance. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xvi. 437 Faith believes the whole revelation of God explicitly so far as it knows it; implicitly so far as it is not known as yet. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* I. 323 Passages of various dates speak explicitly of the use of the compass for land purposes.

2. In a definite and unambiguous manner; unequivocally.

1756 BR. LOWTH *Let. to Bp. Warburton* 129, I thought it incumbent upon me to tell you explicitly, that I was not to be frightened. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* iii. Speak explicitly and to the point. 1841 MIALI *Nonconf.* I. 1 We avow most explicitly that [etc.].

3. With detailed exposition.

1799 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 24 This part of the office of conscience is beyond my present design explicitly to consider. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 195 Will you tell me a little more explicitly what [etc.]?

Explicitness (eksplis'itnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being explicit; distinctness of statement or (formerly) of apprehension; freedom from ambiguity or obscurity of meaning; outspokenness.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xii. 187 Whose judgement (of speculative doctrine) is... with less curiosity and explicitness declared in Scripture. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) IV. vii. 284 The knowledge of this article... was by no means received with... explicitness in the ancient Jewish Church. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxiii. 236 An explicitness that can admit of no mistake. 1846 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. iv. Explicitness is not the language of such as I am. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 581 That explicitness of syntax.

† **Expli'ke**, *v.* Obs. rare—1. [ad. F. *explique-r* to explain, ad. L. *explicāre*; see EXPLICATE.] *trans.* To unfold in words; to narrate at length.

1491 CAXTON *Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. Prol. 1 a/1 The feruente charyete of the freres... haue oleytymes requyred vs to... explyke the lyues of holy Heremytes.

Explodable (eksplō'adābl), *a.* [f. EXPLODE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be exploded.

1871 LE FANU *Ten. Malory* lix. 343 As I have seen people at a chemical lecture eye the explodable compounds on the professor's table.

Explode (eksplō'ud), *v.* [ad. L. *explōdere*, *explaudire* to drive out by clapping, hiss (a player) off the stage, f. *ex-* out + *plaudire* to clap: cf. APPLAUD, PLAUDIT. Cotgr. 1611 has Fr. *exploder* in sense i.]

With the non-Lat. senses 4-6 cf. late L. *displōdere* (see DISPLODE) used of the bursting of a bladder. Senses 5 and 6, now the prevailing senses, are not recognized by Johnson.

† 1. *trans.* To clap and hoot (a player, play, etc.) off the stage; hence *gens.* to drive away with expressions of disapprobation; to cry down; to banish ignominiously. Also *fig.* Const. *from, out of*, and with double obj. Obs.

1641 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (1651) 19 Vertue and Wisdom... were hissed out, and exploded by the common people. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 69 Why they did not hiss, and explode him off the Stage. 1670 MORAL *State Eng.* 12 Religion is a thing they explode conversation. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. vi. In the playhouse... when he doth wrong, no critic is so apt to hiss and explode him. a 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* xxx. 94 Of justice and religion... He [Enoch] spake exploded. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Artif. Comedy* Wks. 402 Congreve and Farquhar show their heads once in seven years only, to be exploded and put down. [1849] W. FITZGERALD *Ir. Whilaker's Disput.* 21 Who would not cry out against and explode the patrons of Cerinthus.]

† b. To mock at, deride. Obs. rare.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 570 When thou hast once begun to build a house, Leav't not unfinished, lest the... Ill-spoken crew... from her bough thy means outgone explode.

† c. Of a thing: To cause to be hooted (off the stage). *nonce-use.*

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 335 The absurdity... was so glaring, that it has quite exploded that notion off the stage.

2. To reject with scorn (an opinion, proposal, custom). Also in weaker sense: To reject, discard. Obs. exc. in *passive*, which is still occas. used with the sense: To be disused, to be rejected as obsolete (cf. 3).

1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 56 When Glan is set with a worde preceding G is exploded. 1609 BACON *Case of Post-nati* Wks. 1803 IV. 343 But the court *una voce* exploded this reason, and said [etc.]. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* xlv. 99 Not that I wholly Explode Astrology; I believe there is something in it. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 46 This Method of building... having been exploded by the Hon. Board as insufficient. 1790 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (1807) 55 This breed is now nearly exploded, being considered... as unprofitable. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 132 These effects... were formerly attributed to suction; a word which ought to be exploded. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* iii. (ed. 2) 94 As new views came into vogue, or old errors became exploded. 1861 ELISIE GARRETT in *Gd. Words* 410 The old airs... are exploded for Italian bravuras.

3. To cause to be rejected; to bring into disrepute; to expose the hollowness of; to discredit; † to bring into disuse.

Now often associated with sense 6; hence it tends to be restricted to cases in which the fig. use of that sense would be applicable.

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 43 The Priests forged Letter... was soon after exploded by the Priests own confession. 1764 MEM. G. PALMANASAR 203, I was farther hired to explode their doctrine of predestination. 1762-71 H. WALFOLK *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 173 The famous

crown-piece... did not explode the others. 1808 *Med. Yrnl.* XIX. 266 Cullen... laboured to explode the humoral pathology. 1846 WAUGH *Est. Mid. Ages* I. iii. 97 Their existence has entirely exploded the old notion that England never possessed any native romances. 1872 LIDDOX *Elem. Relig.* i. 30 When the idol has been pulverized and the lie is exploded. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No. 626. 607, I thought that I had thoroughly exploded that fallacy.

† 4. a. To drive forth (air); to emit. b. To drive out with violence and sudden noise. Obs.

a. 1660 BOYLE *New. Exp. Phys. Mech.* 352 The inspired Air... when 'tis exploded, carries them away with it self. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 174 The smallest charge of Gunpowder will... explode the Bullet with equal force. 1731 E. BAYNARD *Health* (1740) 28 That air again the lungs explode When robbed of its nitrous load.

b. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 300 These Raging Minerals... are exploded with the greatest violence. 1679 PLUT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 15 The effects of Lightning, exploded from the Clouds. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* v. (ed. 2) 257 The kindled Powder did explode The massy Ball. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esprilla's Lett.* III. 324 Pieces of this [earth-coal] are frequently exploded into the room. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* (1844) 154 The vast height to which they [masts] had been exploded. 1846 [see EXPLODED *ppl.* a. 3].

5. *intr.* To 'go off' with a loud noise. Of gas, gunpowder, etc.: To expand violently with a loud report under the influence of suddenly developed internal energy; hence, of a charged jar, mine, etc. Of a boiler, gun, etc.: To fly in pieces, burst, from a similar cause.

1790 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 96 All Europe is like a mine ready to explode. 1846 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 232 Let one ball... touch the ball of the charged jar... the jar will then of course explode. 1856 GREENER *Gunnery* 281 Place upon a plate a few grains of powder... As the plate becomes heated... the whole explodes. 1879 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. x. 319 They [rockets] exploded with a very loud report in the air.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1817 LD. CASTLEREAGH in *Parl. Deb.* 279 A desperate conspiracy... which had... exploded already. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) X. 179 We... rushed down forty-five stairs, and exploded from the house with a fury, etc. 1867 BAKER *Albert N'yansa* II. 280 The effect produced made the crowd... explode with laughter. 1888 BURTON *12 Gd. Men* II. v. 63 Conscious that I must certainly explode if he kept me for another half-minute. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 63 'Confound him!' or some stronger expletive exploded from the Earl's lips.

c. *Phys.* To break out or burst forth into.

1822 E. G. LORING in *Alien. & Neurol.* (1887) VIII. 130 The irritation... may... develop gradually, or explode suddenly, into an actual inflammation.

6. *trans.* To cause (a gas, gunpowder, also a magazine, mine, etc.) to 'go off' with a loud noise; to 'blow up'.

1794 SULLIVAN *Virtu Nat.* I. 192 In an exhausted receiver... neither can a bell be heard... nor gun-powder be exploded. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) I. 110 When oxygen and hydrogen gas are exploded. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* II. 762 The gun-cotton was exploded under the pressure of a confined space. 1890 *Spectator* 15 May, On Tuesday night, Lord Randolph Churchill exploded his little mine.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1822, 1832 [see CATAMARAN 2]. 1842 S. R. MAITLAND *Notes Foxe's Martyrs* II. Mr. Cattley... exploded all this conceit and insolence upon a matter which, etc. 1850 REDDING *Yesterday & To-day* (1863) III. 42 So he took out his snuff-box, once more at his ease, inhaled a full pinch, and exploded a sneeze. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 256 They [Italians] explode each other on mere contact... like two hostile gases. 1876 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 11 The plot was exploded by the committal of Somerset... to the Tower.

Exploded (eksplō'ud), *ppl.* a. [f. prec. + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

† 1. That has been hissed off the stage. Obs.

1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V. Wks.* 1755 III. 11 13 Fustian from exploded plays. 1770-81 JOHNSON *L. P. Pope* Wks. IV. 81 After the *Three Hours after Marriage* had been driven off the stage... while the exploded scene was yet fresh in memory.

2. Held in contempt; rejected, scouted. Also in weaker sense, disused, out of fashion. (Said of customs, opinions, etc.; rarely of persons.)

1646 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* IV. ii. To put in an exploded plea In the court of Venus. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 58 ¶ 2 A Thing so exploded as speaking hard Words. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 36 A conflict with some of those exploded fanatics of slavery. 1793 BEDDOES *Catarrh* 160 The exploded theories of Boerhaave or Cullen. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xix. 486 When mercy was on all sides an exploded virtue, he dared to be merciful. 1879 McCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxiii. 185 The time... had gone by when such exploded politics could even interest the people.

† b. Of a material object: Discarded, disused; out of fashion. Obs.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xviii. 194 The little cool playful streams those exploded cherubs uttered. 1829 *The Bengallee* 169 An old Dowager's now exploded pair of pockets.

† 3. Driven forth with violence and sudden noise. 1846 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i. The exploded cork whizzed through the air.

4. In sense 6 of the verb.

1856 GREENER *Gunnery* 209 Conical form being best suited... to the action of the exploded fluid.

fig. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* viii. 109 It had been... occupied for a year or two by an exploded millionaire.

Exploident (eksplō'idēt). *Phonetics.* [ad. L. *explōdent-em*, pr. pple. of *explōdere* to EXPLODE.] A consonant-sound produced by the sudden escape of breath after the closure of the oral passage (as

p, b, t, d, k, g); a 'check', 'mute', or 'stop'; = EXPLOSIVE B. 1.

1861 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VIII. 371 The combination of two explodents. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Feb. 6 The two adjectives horrible and abominable—three explodents and one aspirate in three words. 1885 *Athenaeum* 14 Mar. 349/2 Mr. Cayley held that all explodents suggested impact.

Exploder (eksplō'dar). [f. EXPLODE + -ER.] One who, or that which, explodes.

† 1. One who rejects (a doctrine, etc.); one who denies the existence of (something). Obs.

1699 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 39 Mr. Hobbs, that confident Exploder of Immaterial Substances out of the world. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 17 [Some affirm that atheists do not exist, but] these so confident exploders of them are both unskilled in... antiquity, and unacquainted with the present age. 1681 HALLYWELL *Melamp.* 3 This age hath produced too many confident Exploders of Immaterial Substances. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) VI. vii. 276 Scandalous exploders of the doctrine of passive obedience.

2. One who refutes a theory, etc.

1863 J. BROWN *Horae Subs.* (1882) 320 Mighty expiscators and exploders of myths.

3. Something which bursts with a loud noise.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 238 Things... called guns. Pocket volcanoes would be a fitter title, or portable exploders.

4. That which causes explosion; a contrivance for exploding gunpowder, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 853/2 The gun... has... the needle-exploder and bolt breech. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VI. 359 For mining, electric fuses are used, called also exploders. 1884 A. G. HAKE *Chinese Gordon* x. 254 Firing a gun 150 yards off with a magnetic exploder.

Exploding (eksplō'ding), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb EXPLODE in various senses.

1665 GLANVILLE *Scpts. Sci. Addr.* 13 The confident exploding of all immaterial Substances. *Ibid.* 71 Our Author's Metaphysical argument against a Vacuum (the exploding of which he thinks so necessary).

b. *attrib.*

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 15 These instruments are called exploding tubes. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 336 The tumbler strikes an exploding-pin screwed into the false breech.

Explo'ing, *ppl.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That explodes. † a. That drives away with scorn. b. That causes a loud and sudden noise. c. That flies into pieces with loud report.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 546 Thus with th'appaluse they meant, Turn'd to exploding hiss. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvii. (1856) 337 The howling, the clattering, the exploding din. 1883 *Academy* 23 June 444/1 That tree... has the air of an exploding shell.

Exploit (eksplōit), *sb.* Forms: 4 *exploit* (e, 5 *exploit*, *expleyte*, 5-7 *exployt* (e, 6 *exploicte*), 6- *exploit*. [a. OFr. *esplait*, *exploit* m., *exploite* fem., and their refashioned forms *exploit*, *exploicte*, etc. = Pr. *espleit* m., *esplecha* fem. = vulgar L. **explīc'tum*, *explīc'ta* (med. L. *espectrum*, *expletum* n., *explecta* fem.), L. *explicūm*, *explicita*, neut. and fem. pples. of *explicāre*; see EXPLICATE.] The etymological sense is thus 'something unfolded, brought out, or put forth'; the action of unfolding or developing.]

† 1. Advantage, progress, speed, success; furtherance. Const. *of*. To make exploit: to make speed, to meet with success. Obs.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 258 The sail goth up, and forth they straight, But none exploit therof they caught. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 366 For exploit of here speede, þai speyn in fere To chese hom a cheltayn. 1430 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* i. vi. For he full sory was withouten dread, Of the expleyte and of the happye spede Of this Iason. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxvi. 173 Of whose exploit or speide myne autour maketh no mensyon. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xci. [lxxxvii.] 272 His ambassadours hadde made no better expleyte.

† 2. The endeavour to gain advantage or mastery over (a person or place); an attempt to capture or subdue; hence, a military or naval expedition or enterprise. † In exploit: in action or combat. Obs.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 87/4 He began to helpe them in theyr expleyte of the see and anon the tempest cessed. 1555 *Farlie Facions* II. iii. 133 Thei prophecied... unto Alexandre victory, when he made his expleicte towards Darius. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 41, I must give my selfe some hurts, and say I got them in exploit. a 1627 J. HARWARD *Annals Four V. Elia.* (1840) 55 The Capitaines drew to consideration all the means for the exploit of the towne. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 495 Captain Mees... has undertaken the exploit of St. Maloes. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 24 The glory of having undertaken such an exploit no malice... can impair.

b. An enterprise, project. *rare* (after mod. F.).

1879 TROLLOPE *Thackeray* 50 Thackeray had become big enough to give a special éclat to any literary exploit to which he attached himself.

3. An act or deed; a feat; in modern use, an achievement displaying a brilliant degree of bravery or skill.

c 1538 R. COWLEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 126 II. 96 They doo noo expleyte not so moche as to shote oon gone. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* IV. ii. 35 Whom corrupting Gold Will tempt unto a close exploit of Death. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 845 Magicians can doe such expleytes by the devills meanes. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 15 For many years it was counted a great exploit to pass this strait. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. vii. 110 Drake's exploits strung the patriotism... of the sailors to a lofty pitch. 1879 FROUDE

Cæsar xix. 308 The conquest of Gaul had been an exploit of extraordinary military difficulty.

† 4. Carrying out, execution, performance. *To put in exploit*: to put in practice. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 213 If... the whole exploit of things be governed by hym. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 75 A... Captaine, who scornes to imitate any stratageme... used by the enemy, though the putting it in exploit might give him assured victory.

† 5. *Law.* A citation or summons; a writ. Cf. *Fr. exploit.* *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Exploit*... an adiournement or citation. 1633 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 457 Any summons or arrest, exploit or assignment. 1688 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 82 Exploits, which is the adiournment or citing of such persons, against whom any action is brought.

Exploit (eksplɔɪt), *v.* Forms: 4 **exploiten**, 5 **exployt**, **exploite**, 5-7 **exploite**, -**yte**, 6- **exploit**. [*ad. Fr. exploit-er* = *Pr. exploitare*, *exploctare* = *L. *explicitare*, freq. of *explicare*: see **EXPLICITATE**. Sense 4 is a recent adoption of the mod. vb.]

† 1. *trans.* To accomplish, achieve, execute, perform; to fight (a battle). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6177, I dwelle with hem... That worship of this world coventen, And grete nede kunnen exploiten. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* Percy Soc. 218 Massageres... T'exploite the journealtymes of the yere. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 362/a They knewe well that they shold no thyng exployte of their entente. c 1500 *Melusine* 81, I ordeyne the bataill to be to morow exployted. 1531 *ELVOT Gov.* i. xxvi, They departed without exployting their message. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1806) i. 502 P. Turpilianus... sat still without exployting any notable enterprise. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xi. § 47 It is evident, that these tragedies against the Lords were exployted by others. 1674 *Lond. Gas.* No. 882/4 We doubt not... but something considerable will be exployted by them. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Berenger's Com. Hist.* i. 127 The first thing they exployted, was to distribute my Body among them into several Provinces. 1775 in *ASH.*

† b. *To exploit out*: to achieve the expulsion of. c 1525 *SKELTON Sp. Parrot* 307 To exployte the man owte of the mone.

2. † a. *refl.* To apply, exert oneself. Cf. *OFr. s'exploiter.* *Obs.*

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xxvi. 95 Why consumest thy self slepyng without exployting the in thy vyage. 1530 *PALSGR.* 522/1 They exployted them so faste that within shorte space they came to their journeyes ende.

† b. *intr.* To act with effect; to get on, prosper, speed. Also in *impers. pass. Obs.*

c 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 10 b, Peleus... not knowing how he might exployte for to attayne to execute his dampnable enuye. *Ibid.* 66 If I abode here I should not exployte but lose my tyme. c 1500 *Melusine* 188 The knight... rehersed to them how he had exployted. 1592 *WYRLY Armorie* 154 Some did to me vnfold... how at Arde Gomigines did hold, Exploiting well. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 384 During the minority of this King Richard... brauely was it exployted in France by his Agents.

† 3. *trans.* ? To cause to succeed, prosper. *Obs.* c 1430 *LYDG. Lye our Ladye* (Caxton) C v a, Let thy grace to me descende... My rude tunge to explyte and spede.

4. To 'work' (a mine, etc.); to turn to industrial account (natural resources). b. *transf.* To utilize for one's own ends, treat selfishly as mere workable material (persons, etc.); to 'make capital out of'.

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 306 The Humbughausens... have exploited the obscure (to use a French phrase where we have no proper equivalent) with... profit. 1847 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 25 Exploiting that poor girl for their idle purposes of curiosity. 1865 E. ARNOLD in *Reader* No. 115. 282/1 In exploiting mineral resources. 1878 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xliii. 7 The great German naturalist... finds himself coolly exploited by a Paris publisher. 1888 *Westm. Rev.* July 58 An association of capitalist shareholders, exploiting their wage-paid labourers. 1890 *Nature* 6 Feb. 313 European exiles... were then... exploiting the riches of the East.

5. *intr.* To conduct mining operations for.

1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly*, Apr. XXX. 857 Some two years ago a Belgian engineer proposed to exploit for petroleum.

Hence **Exploited**, **Exploiting ppl.** a. and **vbl. sb.** 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 1/1 The Jews... attracting to themselves alone the animosity which is deserved by the whole 'exploiting' class. 1897 *Ibid.* 20 Aug. 4/2 There is no such exploited class as trained nurses in fashionable 'institutions'. 1897 T. KIRKUP *Imp. Socialism* iii. 87 The domineering and exploiting spirit.

Exploitable, *a.* [*f. prec. + -ABLE.*]

† a. Capable of being accomplished. *Obs.* b. Capable of being exploited (in sense 4 b).

1611 COTGR., *Exploitable*... ready to be performed, easie to be done. 1897 *tr. Marx's Capital* III. xxv. 633 This excess of capital... makes exploitable labour-power sufficient.

Exploitation, [*f. as prec. + -AGE*] = next.

1884 *My Ducats & Daughter* III. xxiii. 35 He would not lend himself to exploitation. 1884 W. MORRIS in *Century Mag.* July (1886) 397 It [profit-sharing] would do nothing toward the extinction of exploitation.

Exploitation (eksplɔɪtəʃən). [*a. Fr. exploitation, f. exploiter*: see **EXPLOIT** v.]

1. The action of exploiting or turning to account; productive working or profitable management (of mines, cattle, etc.). Also, an instance of this.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* i. 362 Similar proofs of the deficient commercial exploitation of these colonies perpetually occur. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 588 Clear evidence of success, wanting to all other 'exploitations' (excuse the gallicism). 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 766 What is to be the next exploitation of genius? Travels? 1881 P. GEORGE in *Nature* No. 622. 534 The second... inquires whether the exploitation of plants or animals be more profit-

able in the given society. 1885 A. J. EVANS in *Archæol.* XLIX. 8 Cities... owed their rise... to the exploitation of the mineral wealth of the province.

b. The action of turning to account for selfish purposes, using for one's own profit.

[1844 M. HENNEL Social Syst. 108 Slavery, the use of man by man (exploitation) was the reigning principle of society in its first stages.] 1857 O. BROWNSON *Convent Wks.* V. 116 A poor man... becoming rich by trade, speculation, or the successful exploitation of labour. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* No. 1017. 1827/2 The exploitation of the credulous public. 1877 *MRS. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* ix. 225 Their whole existence [was] an exploitation of the helpless people they reigned over. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Fashionable Philos.* 33 The exploitation and subjugation of Eastern countries.

2. The action of reconnoitring.

1871 *Daily News* 18 Sept. It surely indicated lax exploitation that the advance column should have blindly butted its head against this broken bridge.

Exploitative (eksplɔɪtəɪv), *a. rare.* [*f. EXPLOIT v. + -ATIVE*] Concerned with exploiting or turning to account natural resources.

1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 363 'Industries', divided into 'Exploitative' and 'Elaborative' groups.

Exploiter (eksplɔɪtəɪ), *sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ER*]. One who exploits. a. One who turns to account.

b. One who turns to account for selfish purposes.

a. 1870 *Nation* (N. Y.) 10 Mar. X. 152/a Happy mining company... these fortunate exploiters. 1890 *Montreal Weekly Gas.* 11 Sept. 4/1 The coal seam opened lay on the north side of Cow Bay, and a considerable trade was carried on between the French exploiters, and... the West Indies.

b. 1870 *Nation* (N. Y.) 17 Feb. X. 101/2 The pockets of all the railroad exploiters... have... been crammed with public money. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 245 That shrewd and often not ungentle character whom his 'exploiters' malign as Hodge. 1887 T. KIRKUP *Imp. Socialism* iii. 86 The capitalists and exploiters of the new industrial era.

Exploiter, *v.* [*a. Fr. exploiter*: see **EXPLOIT** v. (the inf. being irregularly adopted instead of the stem).] *trans.* To make use of, develop, turn to account. Hence **Exploiterer**.

1853 T. PARKER *Theism, etc.* Intro. 41 It is said to see... disciples of this church... exploited by a twofold jesuitry. 1864 *Fraser's Mag.* Apr. 406 It... [the idea of the Book of Snobs] was repeated, diversified, and—to use an American adaptation of a French word... 'exploited', till it became rather wearisome. 1864 G. DYER *Bella Donna* i. 48 Every proprietress of a 'banner screen' invariably determined to exploit her work by the agency of the lottery-ticket. 1868 *YATES Rock Ahead* ii. ii, The probable profits which would accrue were he to exploit her musical talent. 1893 T. PARKER *Theism, etc.* (1863) 67 The God of the popular theology is the exploiter of the human race.

Exploiting (eksplɔɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. EXPLOIT v. + -ING*]. The action of the vb. **EXPLOIT**.

a. in senses of the vb. b. see quot. 1867.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 922 Having contributed (for the exploiting of this service) two thousand dragmes weight in silver. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 18 And left more of glory to vs by their exploiting of great actes. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maestie* 23 The... exploiting of any thing tending to the promoting of the Romish brethren. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Exploiting, transporting trees or timber by a river. 1890 *Nature* 18 Sept. They... think too much of competition as the exploiting of labour by capital.

Exploiture (eksplɔɪtʃə), [*f. EXPLOIT v. + -URE*]. The action of the vb. **EXPLOIT**.

† 1. The action of achieving or accomplishing. *Const. of.* Also, a performance; and *collect.* what has been accomplished. *Obs.*

1531 *ELVOT Gov.* i. xi, The Commentaries of Julius Cesar whiche he made of his exploiture in Fraunce and Brytaine. *Ibid.* iii. x, In his counsailes, affaires, and exploitures, he omitted no tyme. c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) i. 18 Paulinus finished not there his exploitures with such facilitie. 1548 UDALL *etc. Erasm. Par. Mark* ix. 67 Whose service thou canst not lacke for the exploiture of such affaires.

2. In mod. use: The action of exploiting or developing.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 554/2 A plot... was never so old but that it rewarded some further exploiture by Marion.

Exploitable, *a. rare*—1. [*a. F. exploitable, f. exploiter*: see **EXPLORE** v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being explored.

1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 677 The intricate ways of Providence exploitable only by the all-seeing eye.

† **Explore**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [*a. L. explorāt-us ppl. of explorāre*: see **EXPLORE**.] Thoroughly examined, carefully prepared.

1655 W. HOW in *Sir T. Browne's Wks.* (1852) III. 517 Any of your mature exploreate additions.

† **Explore**, *v. Obs.* [*f. L. explorāt- ppl. stem of explorāre*: see **EXPLORE**.] = **EXPLORE**.

1549 *HOOPER Declar.* 10 *Commandm.* iii, The twelve princes that were sent to exploreate and search the privities and condition of the land of Canaan. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. xx. 155 Snails... exclude their homes, and therewith exploreate their way. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

Exploration (eksplɔɪrəʃən). [*ad. L. explorāt-ion-em, n. of action f. explorāre* to **EXPLORE**.]

† 1. The action of examining; investigation, scrutiny. *Obs.*

1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 10 Sir William Bowyer... by diligente searche and exploration founde out dyuers greatte and plentyfull sprynges, at Hampsted heath. 1602 *FURBECKE 1st Pt. Parall.* Intro. § Men... who might by exploration seuer the dross from the gold. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. § 20. 271 [The use of the divining rod] is a fruitlesse exploration, strongly senting of Pagan deriva-

tion. a 1655 *VINES Lord's Supp.* (1677) 413 The exploration... of their competency. 1660 *BOYLE Med. Hydrostat.* Wks. 1772 V. 463 Our hydrostatical way of exploration.

b. *Med. and Surg.* The examination of an organ, a wound, etc. by the use of the finger, probe, or other physical appliance.

1860 in *MAYNE Exp. Lex.* 1880 W. BODENHAMER (title) The Physical Exploration of the Rectum. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. The action of exploring (a country, district, place, etc.); an instance of this. Also *transf.*

1823 *LAMB Elia, Praise Chimney-sweepers* 257 A lost chimney sweeper... tired with his tedious explorations... laid his black head upon the pillow. 1872 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 299 This side of the Scawfell Pikes is deserving exploration. 1880 *HAUGHTON Phys. Geog.* v. 222 The exploration of the sources of the Blue Nile.

attrib. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Nov. 5/2 Mr. H. M. Stanley... would resume exploration work in Africa.

Explorative (eksplɔɪrətɪv), *a.* [*f. L. explorāt- (see **EXPLORE**) + -IVE*. Cf. *F. exploratif, -ive.*] Concerned with, or having the object of, exploration or investigation; inclined to make explorations.

1738 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* App. 63 Albinus... divides Plato's Dialogues into Classes... explorative, obsteric and subversive. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 664 Should the visitor be of a very inquisitive turn, he may satisfy his explorative disposition. 1875 *MASSON Wordsworth, etc.* 172 A Wordsworth, he admits, might have a genius of the explorative or mystery-piercing kind. 1887 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 5/6 An explorative operation in May would have enabled the physicians to recognise the existence of cancer. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Aug. 4/2 Few men of his age have done so much explorative tramping.

Hence **Exploratively adv.** **Explorativeness.**

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. ii. i, Behoves us, not to enter exploratively its dim embroiled deeps. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 155 To prevent your snout, in a fit of explorativeness, from being snubbed by the impudent claws of a... rock.

Explorator (eksplɔɪrətɔɪ), *sb.* Also 5-6 *our.* [*a. L. explorātor f. explorāre*: see **EXPLORE**. Cf. *F. explorateur.*] One who or that which explores.

† 1. One who is employed to collect information, esp. with regard to an enemy, or an enemy's country; a scout, a spy. *Obs.*

c 1450 *BURGH Secrecies* 2452 Expert in language have exploratours... to knowe alle ther labourys. c 1450 *Mirour Salvacion* 2483 Two exploratours... that brought the grape clustre to desert for the lande of promissionne. 1536 *BELLENDE Cron. Scot.* (1821) i. 104 Vespasian... was advertist by his exploratours, that Caratak... had renewed his army. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 68 b, Thus did the explorators of the land of Canaan terrifie the Jewes. 1885 *COTTON Montaigne* III. 370 Thou art the explorer without knowledge, the magistrate without jurisdiction. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

† b. *transf.* One who searches diligently. *Obs.*

1593 *Exec. for Treason* 38 These Seminaris, secrete wanderers, and explorators in the darke. 1681 H. HALLYWELL *Melampr.* 92 This envious Explorer or searcher for faults [Satan].

2. One who explores (a country) for the purpose of discovery.

1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* i. 145 America has sent forth to the Holy Land its best explorators.

3. † a. An apparatus invented by Beccaria for ascertaining the electrical condition of the atmosphere (Craig 1847). b. (See quot.) c. *Electric explorer* = 'electrical explorer'.

b. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Chest explorer*, an exploring needle or trochar used for introduction between the ribs to diagnose the presence of empyema.

Exploratory (eksplɔɪrətɔɪ), *a.* [*ad. L. explorātōri-us, f. explorāre*: see **EXPLORE**.]

1. Of or pertaining to exploration; connected with investigation or searching.

1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1685) 507 This is but an exploratory, and pretentative purpose betwixt us. 1655 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* II. 183/1 When God seems to delay... before he comes with the mercy he promiseth, and we pray for; 'tis exploratory to faith. a 1711 *KEN Div. Love Wks.* (1838) 275, I renounce... all abuse of thy name... in... exploratory lots. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVII. 429 Early in this century... remarkable exploratory zeal arose. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlviii. 80 A new kind of military chaplet... to which he gave the name of the crown exploratory.

2. a. Constructed or selected for exploration or observation (of the surrounding country).

1732 *Hist. Litt.* III. 500 At some distance were also exploratory Forts. 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scot.* in 1772, 91 On the very summit of the hill is a small intrenchment, intended as exploratory. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* i. i. iv. 167 The Romans placed several posts, as exploratory forts, along the banks of the Forth.

b. Undertaken for the sake of exploration, examination, or discovery.

1620 *Jas. I in Reliq. Wotton.* (1685) 495 Your employment is, for the present, merely exploratory and provisional. 1632 *Br. HOPKINS Exp. Lord's Pr.* 123 There is an Exploratory Temptation, to search out and discover what is in Man. 1825 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XXXII. 25 Herefordshire is a favourite scene of their exploratory travels. 1887 *SIR S. FERGUSON Ogham Inscriptions* 17 At present the study is exploratory rather than demonstrative. 1891 *Spectator* 11 July, An exploratory operation... to find out whether or not it would be possible to remove a tumour.

c. Charged with the duty of exploration. Also (*nonce-use*), bent on exploration.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. iv. v, Chalons sends forth exploratory pickets of National Volunteers. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xxiii, An exploratory blackbeetle now and then was found immovable upon the stairs.

† **Exploratress.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. EXPLORATOR + -RESS.] A female explorer.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymns, To Apollo* (1858) 22 All Heaven's most supreme and worthy Goddesses, Dione, Rhæa, and th' Exploratress Themis.

Explore (eksplō'ri), *v.* [ad. F. *explorer*, ad. L. *explorā-re* to search out.

Usually explained as f. *ex-* out + *plorā-re* to make to flow, f. *plūre* to flow.]

1. *trans.* To investigate, seek to ascertain or find out (a fact, the condition of anything). Also with indirect question as obj.

1595 Q. ELIZ. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 29 Stratagems. by... sondry means to be explored. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* v. iii. A cunning spy, sent to explore The city's strength or weakness. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 47 Let the Learned Gard'ner... Explore the Nature of each several Tree. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* i. 84 Let some prophet... Explore the cause of great Apollo's rage. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. xv. (1865) 120 Who or what sort of persons inherited Mackery End... we... determined some day to explore. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) v. xlii. 165 The emperor resolved to explore, disguised... the real temper of his soldiers.

† b. To search for; to find by searching; to search out. *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* ii. 328, I now am bound... to explore My long-lack'd father. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Melager & A.* 201 With his pointed dart Explores the nearest passage to his heart. 1712 POPE *Messias* 51 The good shepherd... Explores the lost, the wandering sheep directs. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) i. 255 The Alps, over which he was to explore a new passage into Italy. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 59 Exploring... a fit opportunity.

† To try, make proof of. (A Latinism.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 632 Satan... toward the Gates of Hell Explores his solitary flight.

2. To look into closely, examine into, scrutinize; to pry into (either a material or immaterial object). In later use coloured by association with 3.

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* (1869) i. 152 Her self in instants doth all things explore; For each thing's present. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals, etc.* 92 Some unexperienc'd Fool her Eyes explore. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. ix. They explored the several Kinds of... vegetable Substances. 1800 COWPER *Mischivous Bull*, Wood-peckers explore the sides Of rugged oaks for worms. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* ii. v. viii. 683 Of no man... was the public conduct so completely explored. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. xi. (1865) 308, I digress into Soho to explore a bookstall. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 179 He looketh seldom in their face, His eyes explore the ground. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 440 note, The Dutch archives have been too little explored.

b. To examine by touch; to probe (a wound). Cf. **EXPLORATION** 1 b.

1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* i. 66 The finger is better than any instrument to explore some kinds of wounds. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 361 The learned finger never need explore Thy vigorous pulse. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* i. iv. 114 The physician must explore thy wound.

3. *esp.* To search into or examine (a country, a place, etc.) by going through it; to go into or range over for the purpose of discovery.

a. 1616 BEAUMONT *Living at First Sight* Poems (1653), Not caring to observe the wind Or the new sea to explore. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iv. 41 Another Thyphis shall new Seas explore. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* iii. 105 Who bid the stork, Columbus like, explore Heav'n's not his own? 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 151 The busy race... explore Each creek. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 12 Apr. an. 1783, He... recommended us to explore Wapping. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) i. 10 It is the old historical lands of Europe that the lover of history longs to explore. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 194 We spent a couple of hours... exploring the ruins.

fig. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* ii. 235 The Scotch School... entered the mind to explore it. 1868 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* iii. v. 118 He had explored the modern languages of Europe.

b. *intr.* To conduct operations in search for.

1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 27 A large expenditure of public money in exploring for coal.

Hence **Explored** *ppl. a.*

1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 15 Some rotten archive, rummaged out of some seldom-explored press.

Exploremēt (eksplō'mēnt), *rare.* [f. EXPLORARE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of exploring; = EXPLORATION.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xlii. 137 The frustrated search of Porta, who upon the exploremēt of many, could never finde one. 1692-1732 in COLES. 1839 G. DARLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fletcher's Wks.* i. 15 An author's... exploremēts and excursions are those into the world of... Imagination.

Explorē (eksplō'rāi), [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

1. One who explores (a country or place).

1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iv. vi. 11. 288 The report of the cowardly Explorers of the land. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* i. 375 The explorers enter, and immediately find themselves in a marble cave. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xxvii. (1879) 537 A rich harvest may be awaiting the antiquarian explorer [at Ephesus]. 1856 E. A. BOND *Russia at Close* 161h C. (Hakluyt Soc.) *Introd.* 19 Anthony Jenkinson, the enterprising explorer of the Persian route to India. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. 18 An explorer of the Alps.

fig. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxi. 6 These are... explorers in iniquity.

† 2. One who or that which examines or tests.

1624-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 40 The extent of this explorer of Waters (a Powder) is not very great.

3. An apparatus for exploring or examining: *spec. a.* (see quot. 1874); *b.* an apparatus for exploring a wound or a cavity in a tooth.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 817/2 *Explorers*, an apparatus by which the bottom of a body of water is examined, when

not beyond a certain depth. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Electrical explorer*, an apparatus for detecting a bullet or other metallic substance in the tissues.

Exploring (eksplō'ring), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the *vb.* EXPLORARE. Also *attrib.*, as in *exploring needle, trochar*, surgical instruments for 'exploring' tumours, etc.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Manners* Wks. (Bohn) i. 203 Our Exploring Expedition saw the Feejee Islanders getting their dinner off human bones. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 261, I went on an exploring expedition round some distant fields. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 326 Deepdale is wild and beautiful... and will repay exploring. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* ii. xii. (1886) 96 When you want to go a bit of exploring, you just ask old John [etc.]. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Exploring needle, trochar.*

Exploring, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That explores.

1860 BOYLE *Prod. Chem. Princ.* Pref. To doubt whether they be agreeable, to... the exploring Experiments of the fire. 1771 FLETCHER *Wks.* (1795) ii. 43 This life begins by an exploring desire.

Hence **Exploringly** *adv.*

1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* ii. 79 To go exploringly forward into the obscure future. 1889 L. KEITH *Hurricane in Petticoats* i. viii. 167 Teddy looked at him exploringly, as if to test the sincerity of the apology.

† **Explosē**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *explōsē* -ppl. stem of *explōdēre* to EXPLODE.] = EXPLODE 1, 2.

c. 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) i. 134 Our religion... being eche where exposed and condemned. 1593-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 25/2 Their doctrine... most worthe to be exposed out of all Christian Churches. *Ibid.* 32/1 Some also reade the Epistle written to Laodicia, but that is exposed of all men.

Explosible (eksplō'sib'l), *a.* [f. L. *explōs-* -ppl. stem of *explōdēre* to EXPLODE + -IBLE. Cf. F. *explosible*.] Capable of being exploded.

1799 *Med. Jnrl.* ii. 361 The air... was found so much mixed with atmospheric air, as to be rendered explosible. 1888 *Athenæum* 14 Apr. 473 It proved itself to be by no means so readily explosible as has usually been supposed.

Explosion (eksplō'zən), [ad. L. *explosiō-em*, n. of action f. *explōdēre* to EXPLODE. Cf. Fr. *explosion*.] The action of exploding.

† 1. The action of treating with scorn, rejecting or scouting (a notion, system, etc.); rejection.

1646-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Explosion*, a casting off or rejecting, a hissing a thing out. 1793 PORT *Chirurg. Wks.* ii. 8 The explosion of the long continued notion that such wounds were poisonous. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 27 Observation and reason long ago triumphed in its [Ptolemaic System's] explosion, and universal rejection by the learned.

2. The action of driving out, or of issuing forth, with violence and noise; an instance of the same; † *spec.* a volcanic eruption.

[1623-6 COCKERAM, *Explosion*, a driving out.] 1667 *Phil. Trans.* ii. 601 Producing them [animal Motions] by a kind of Explosion or Shooting. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. (1723) 157 Those Parts of the Earth which abound with Strata of Stone... are the most furiously shattered... an Event observable not only in this but all other Explosions whatever. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* iii. i. (1721) 317 In gunpowder... the Spirit of the Nitre being... rarified into Vapour, rushes out with Explosion... The Sulphur also... augments the Explosion. 1778 *Ann. Reg.* 71/2, I am... convinced that the whole of it [the soil] has been formed by explosion. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 363 The garrison... was alarmed with frequent explosions of fire and smoke, emitted from the mountain. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. ii. § 18 (1864) 59 A momentary increase of the expiratory force... so as to amount to an explosion, or a shot, which propels the material out of the tube. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* iv. 130 The sudden explosion of viscid matter.

fig. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 35 The right one [word]... that at the explosion made such a goodly report. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 835 Ten thousand times ten thousand voices rise In slow explosion.

b. Explosive utterance (of a sound).

1879 H. SWEET in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 471 The initial voiceless stops have a stronger explosion than in English.

3. Of a gas, gunpowder, etc.: The action of 'going off' with a loud noise under the influence of suddenly developed internal energy; an instance of this; also used of electric discharges. Of a boiler, bomb, gun, etc.: The action of suddenly bursting or flying in pieces from a similar cause.

1744 THOMSON *Summer* 1120 Following slower, in Explosion vast, The Thunder raises his tremendous voice. 1762 SYMMER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 495 IV. 453 The explosion of this bomb proved to be but the bursting of a bubble. c. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* i. 94 When the discharge [of a glass jar, battery, etc.] is considerable, it is often called an explosion. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) ii. 15 When electric explosions are made to pass through this gas. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* ii. 232 The discharge will fire the powder, and the explosion of the latter will throw off the roof. 1864 WEBSTER, *Explosion* (*Steam-eng.*), the shattering of a boiler by a sudden and immense pressure, in distinction from rupture. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 134 The tendency... of the results of explosion to spread through the entire colliery.

attrib. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 81 The explosion bulk-head, of three-inch plank.

b. The resulting noise; a detonation.

1775 in ASH. 1825 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) ix. 456 The explosion resembled the discharge of hundreds of cannon fired at once. Mod. Didn't you hear the explosion? Explosions are still heard at intervals.

c. *transf.* (*Phys.*)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Explosion*, an Action of the Animal spirits, whereby the Nerves are suddenly drawn

together, when some Particles of a different kind are mixed with the Spirits, by which they are violently expanded, or spread forth and driven into confusion, like the parts of fired Gun-powder. 1878 HOLBROOK *Hyg. Brain* 37 Life is a continual explosion of nerve material. 1883 MAUDSLEY *Body & Will* iii. iii. 261 The... complex organisation of nerve-structure is damaged by the intense molecular commotion which is the condition of the epileptic explosion.

4. A breaking or bursting forth into sudden activity; an outbreak, outburst (of anger, indignation, laughter, etc.).

1817 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* i. 51 When novelties explode around us in all directions [etc.]. But alas! explosion has followed explosion so rapidly that novelty itself ceases to appear new. 1817 LD. CASTLEREAGH in *Parl. Deb.* 279 A desperate conspiracy which threatened an explosion, and which had, in point of fact, exploded already. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow*, Elspat was prepared for the first explosion of her son's passion. 1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* i. ii. 90 If there was any explosion at all, it was an explosion of merriment. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 146 This step was the signal for a general explosion. The people... refused to pay taxes.

Hence **Explosionist**, one who is addicted to planning explosions.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 13 Nov., In some respects the Nihilist explosionists are guiltier than the Gunpowder Plot conspirators. 1883 *Birm. Weekly Post* 14 Apr. 4/6 The explosionists are quite as well acquainted with the imbecility of our laws as with the potency of dynamite.

Explosive (eksplō'siv), *a. and sb.* [f. L. type **explosiv-us*, f. *explōdēre* to EXPLODE: see -IVE. Cf. F. *explosif*, -ive.]

A. *adj.*

1. Tending to drive something forth with violence and noise.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* ii. 601 Upon which Elastick, or Explosive power he establish's his whole Doctrine of Convulsions. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. i. (1723) 157 A kind of Natural Gunpowder, which taking fire... occasions... that subterranean Thunder... and by the Assistance of its Explosive Power, renders the Shock much greater. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1860 C. G. WILLIAMS in *Ure Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) s.v. *Gunpowder*, The explosive force will be less than it should be. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vocab.* viii. 219 The opening once made, the subsequent efforts are explosive. 1874 CAFFERTY *Ment. Phys.* i. i. § 15 (1879) 17 An expulsion of the offending particle by an explosive cough.

2. Driven forth or produced by explosion.

1735 THOMSON *Liberty* i. 312 From the red Abyss New Hills, explosive, thrown.

b. Of a consonant-sound: Produced by an explosion of breath; stopped.

1854 BUSHMAN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) i. 289/1 The explosive consonants, b, d, g, p, t, and k. 1876 W. H. STONE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 459 Alternating the linguo-dental explosive T with another explosive consonant produced differently.

3. Tending to explode or 'go off' with a loud noise; tending to cause explosion.

1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld. Wks.* viii. 60 Democrattick, explosive, insurrectionary nitre. 1802 *Med. Jnrl.* viii. 307 Towards the end it [air] approached to the explosive kind. 1850 MSS. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxix. 273 Miss Ophelia sat... as if she had swallowed some explosive mixture, and was ready to burst. 1884 SIR E. J. REED in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 617 A limited use of explosive-shell-fire from mortars had been made.

fig. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* viii. lxi. 101 The nobles... might have nursed an explosive spirit of discontent.

4. Of or pertaining to an explosion; of the nature of an explosion.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuss.* liii, He entertained them... with some comic passage or other... so that explosive laughs were constantly issuing from the side-board. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xxx. 411 Breaking it [the ice] up with an explosive puff. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* ii. 761 Gun-cotton has about three times the explosive rapidity of gunpowder. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 109 They combine with explosive violence, if exposed to sunshine.

B. *sb.*

1. An explosive letter or consonant (see A. 2 b); = EXPLODENT.

1878 [see A. 2 b]. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* ii. viii. § 2. 144 note, The law of least effort requires that the vowel should precede continuants and follow the explosives.

2. An explosive agent or compound. (See A. 3.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 818/1 s.v., M. Berthelot gives... a table showing the relative force of explosives. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v., The principal explosives used in mining are gunpowder, nitroglycerin [etc.]. *attrib.* 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 7/1 The Explosives Bill.

Explosively (eksplō'sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an explosive manner; in the manner of an explosion; from or with explosion.

1805 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 292 So great a portion of gas was almost explosively produced, as to over-set the jar. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* xi. 190 Our hero... was... in danger of bursting explosively like an overcharged musket. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jnrl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 271 Every word seems to be articulated so explosively that a stranger would imagine the offended speaker to be spitting at him.

Explosiveness (eksplō'sivnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being explosive; tendency to explode.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* i. 236 The explosiveness of a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen gases. 1859 SMILES *Stephenson* 98 The wire-gauze of the Davy lamp becomes red-hot from the high explosiveness of the gas. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* i. 154/2 Sift out the glass, when the powder would resume its natural explosiveness.

† **Exploit**, *v. Obs.*—° In 6 **exploie**. [var. of **EXPLAY**.] (See *quots.*)

1554 HULOT, *Exploie* or do a thyng, *administro*. *Exploie* studye, *conferre studium*.

Expoliare, *-ation*: see **EXSPOLIATE**, *-ATION*.

† **Expolish**, *v. Obs.* [ad. *L. expolire* (see next); assimilated to *polish*.] *trans.* To polish exquisitely or thoroughly. In *quot. absol.*

1624 Heywood *Gunaik*. 269 To polish and expolish, paint and staine, Unguents to daube and then wipe out againe.

† **Expolite**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. expolit-us*, pa. pple. of *expolire*, *f. ex-* (see *EX-pref.*) + *polire* to **POLISH**.] Thoroughly polished, highly finished.

1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 88 b. All the rest of the Charyot... was of... Carbuncle... of an expolite cutting.

† **Expolition**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. expolitiō-em*, n. of action *f. expolire*: see *prec.*] *a.* The action of polishing. *b. Rhet.* (see *quots.*)

[1529] PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xx. (Arb.) 254 [Expolitiō] doth... polish our speech and as it were attire it with copious and pleasant amplifications and much variety of sentences, all running vpon one point and one intent. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Expolition* a trimming, polishing or burnishing. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Expolition* (in Rhetorick), a figure whereby the same thing is explained in different phrases, in order to shew it more fully. 1751 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.*

† **Expone**, *v. Obs.* [ad. *L. expōn-ere* to put forth, set forth, display, declare, publish, *f. ex-* out + *pōnere* to put, place. Cf. the cognate **EXPOUND**, also **EXPOSE**. (Since 16th c. chiefly *Sc.*; in earlier use *perh.* sometimes only a graphic variant of *expōne* **EXPOUND**.)]

1. *trans.* To set forth in words, declare.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Macior* 1302 (in Horstmann *All. Leg.* 202) Pat bai... Pe priuete mare opynly Wald expone baime. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 433 Ensaupple of sich deds expone best Cristis lawe. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 28 Christ... has ratiffet & expōnit thame in the new law. 1632 in *Row's Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xi, Whilk day the ministers of Perth expone and shew to the brethren that the town... had made... agreement with a schoolmaster. [1860] J. PATERSON *Life & Poems Dunbar* 306 We have him expōning the salutary change which age had effected.

b. To set forth the character of; to represent, characterize.

1663 SPALDING *Tronb. Chas. I* (1792) II. 200 Taking them [the people of Aberdeen] to be worse expōned than they were indeed.

2. To expound, explain, interpret.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiii. 272 (Harl. MS.) They... praid him that he wolde declare and expone the versys to hem. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* x. 83 The inglismen expōnis the prophesie of merlyne to there auen affectione, as the iueis expōnit the prophesie of cayphas. 1640 *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 120 His oath and promise at his coronation to keep the laws, is to be expōned of his resolution to make his laws to be kept by others. 1676 W. ROW *Contm. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 464 They expōned Scripture and prayed.

3. To put forth (effort); lay out, expend (money).

1577 *Burgh Rec. Aberd.* (Spalding Club 1844) I. 118 The mony and proffit of the said land... nocht to be expōnit in vother vssis. 1583-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 299 The King... hath been always contented... to expone all his study, labour... treasure [etc.], for the Pope's aid.

4. To expose (a person or thing to danger, etc.).

1554 HAWARD *Eutrophus* To Rdr. i. They expōned themselves... to no small dangers. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* (1886) 98 They lying without trench or gabion, were expōned to the force of the whole ordinance of the said castle. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 48 If he so did, he should... expone religion to the uttermost danger.

Expōne (ekspō'nēns), *rare*. [f. next: see **-ENCE**.] The function of an exponent of something. So also **Expōnenoy**.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 19 Feb., For the vocal expōne of [sacred music], she is exceptionally gifted. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* LX. 908 Streets and avenues, squares and rows, enough to require the expōnenoy of a good-sized directory.

Exponent (ekspō'nēt), *a. and sb.* [ad. *L. exponent-em*, pr. pple. of *expōnere*: see **EXPONE** v.]

A. adj. That sets forth or interprets. In *Logic*, of a proposition.

1821 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 111 The... same rule... framing a sounde and probable Argument from the proposition Exponent, to the Exclusive. 1847 SIR W. HAMILTON *Let. De Morgan* 6 The doctrine of which the requirements were exponent.

B. sb. One who or that which sets forth.

1. One who sets forth in words, expounds, or interprets; in recent use occas. one who 'interprets' music, an executant. Also, that which serves to explain or interpret.

1812 COLERIDGE in *Southey's Omniana* II. 12 Whatever is common to all languages... must be the Exponent and Consequent of the common consciousness of man. 1834 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (ed. 2) 28 One of those tongues may be an imperfect exponent of the other. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. xxxi. 322 Jesus Christ is the clearest exponent of His own purposes. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 13 This form of discontent found its exponent in John Wycliffe. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* ii. 27 Vocal music is very dependant on the words to which it is set, and of which it should be the exponent.

2. *Math. a. Algebra.* A symbol denoting the number of times a particular quantity is to be taken as a factor to produce the power indicated; an index. It is now written as a small letter or

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figure at the right hand of and above the symbol of the quantity affected by it. † *b.* **Exponent of the Ratio** (see *quot.* 1706). *c.* **Physics.** **Exponent of Refraction**: = 'index' or 'coefficient' of refraction (? *obs.*).

1706 PHILIPS (ed. Kersey), *Exponent of the Ratio* or Proportion between two Numbers or Quantities, is the Quotient arising, when the Antecedent is divided by the Consequent. Thus 6 is the Exponent of the Ratio that 30 has to 5. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 45 We may often observe that the Exponents of Fluxions... are confounded with the Fluxions themselves. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 283 Whether the exponent be positive or negative, integral or fractional. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 198 The figures 2, 3... are called Exponents.

3. He who or that which sets forth as a representative or type, as a symbol or index.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 260 To one or other of these four heads all the numerous forms and exponents of Christ's mediation in St. Paul's writings may be referred. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* ix. 145 Price is the exponent of exchangeable value. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 25 The motion of the mass becomes the exponent of the amount of heat of the molecules. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* v. 135 Theobald... as a plodding antiquarian, was an excellent exponent of dullness.

Exponential (ekspō'nēshl), *a. and sb.* [f. *prec.* + **-IAL**.] *A. adj.*

1. That has the function of setting forth or exhibiting. *rare*.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 185 Where the hypothesis is an exponential image... of an idea.

2. *Math.* Involving the unknown quantity or variable as an exponent, or as part of an exponent. So **exponential equation, function, quantity**, etc.

Exponential curve, one expressed by an exponential equation. † *E. calculus*: see *quot.* 1796. *E. series*, the infinite series $1+x+\frac{1}{2}x^2+\frac{1}{6}x^3$ etc.; *E. theorem*, the theorem that the value of e^x (the 'exponential', or Napierian logarithm, of x) is expressed by this series.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of Algebraick and Transcendent ones. 1715 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 212 These Equations he now calls Exponential. 1739 ANDERSON in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1821) I. 322 The exponential equation $x^2=d$. 1794 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 401 *P* is either an algebraick, exponential, or fluential fluxion of X . 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, Exponential Calculus the method of differencing or finding the fluxions of Exponential quantities, and of summing up those differences or finding their fluents. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 221 We call the exponential quantity... the hyperbolic cosine of θ .

B. sb. Math. An exponential quantity or function; *spec.* the Napierian base e raised to the power denoted by the variable; the Napierian antilogarithm of the variable.

1784 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 395 When the terms are exponentials of superior orders. 1833 SIR W. R. HAMILTON in R. P. GRAVES *Life* II. 58 My extension of Herschel's theorem for the development of functions of exponentials. 1885 *Athenaeum* 11 July 521 The discussion of logarithms and exponentials by means of the properties of the logarithmic spiral.

† **Expōner**, *Obs.* [f. **EXPONE** + **-ER**.] One who sets forth; an expounder.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 50 Ane keipar, and ane expōner of the veritie.

Expōnible (ekspō'nibl), *a. and sb.* [ad. *med. L. expōnibilis*, *f. expōnere*: see **EXPONE** and **-BLE**.]

A. adj. That admits of or requires explanation; *spec.* in *Logic*, of a proposition, that requires re-statement in order to be employed in a syllogism.

[a 1276] PETRUS HISPANUS vii. 6. 1 in *Prantl Geschichte der Logik* (1861) III. 67 n, Propositio expōnibilis est propositio habens sensum obscurum expositione indigentem. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 7. 101 Such propositions are by some called expōnible, by others imperfectly modal.

B. sb. An expōnible proposition.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 22 b, Of Consequences, of Indissolubles, of Expōnibles. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. viii, The expōnibles of Master Hautechaussade. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 145 The latter [Compound Propositions in which the plurality of Judgments is concealed] are called Expōnibles, because they need to be analyzed and explained.

† **Expōrre'ct**, *pp. a. Obs.* [ad. *L. exporre'ct-us*, pa. pple. of *exporrige're*, *f. ex-* out + *porrige're* to stretch out, *f. por-* = *pro-* forth + *regere* to keep straight.]] Stretched out; (of the forehead) unwrinkled.

1649 BULWER *Pathomoyot.* II. ii. 109 The forehead seemes exporre'ct and unfolded.

† **Expōrre'cted**, *pp. a. Obs.* = *prec.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* i. 19 The Brain is... a little exporre'cted in length. *Ibid.* iii. 62 The people... use great care to have exporre'cted foreheads. *Ibid.* vii. 129 The Face... is more exporre'cted according to latitude than longitude.

† **Expōrre'ction**, *Obs. rare*—¹. [n. of action *f. L. exporrige're*; see **EXPORRECT**.] (See *quot.*)

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philo.* 104 Let them take Extension, Stretching out, or Expōrre'ction how they will.

Export (ekspō'rt), *v.* [ad. (either directly or through *Fr. exporter*) *L. export-āre*, *f. ex-* out + *portāre* to carry: see **PORT** v.]

† *1. trans. (gen.)* To carry (things or persons) out of a place; to take away, carry off. Also *fig. Obs.* (The sense of the two first *quots.* is obscure.)

c 1285 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 458 Swych descepcyouns, potyt peynes to expōrt, prytyn yow in sportes whych best doth yow plesse. 1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* 81 Thensuyng saying... Gracian expōrteyth and fathereyth upon Austyne. a 1612 DONNE *Biabarov* (1644) 133 Paulinus... delivered himselfe as a slave to the Vandals, and was exported from Italy to Afrique. 1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Followers & Fr.* (Arb.) 35 They export honour from a man and make him a returne in Enuy. 1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 29 Four thousand men to bee exported hence for the service of... forreine Princes. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 319 The Arteries are known to export the Blood.

2. *Comm.* To send out (commodities of any kind) from one country to another.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 179 They might export any thing, but Materials for War and Corn. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 57 There are 60 M. [black cattle] exported alive, and 30 M. dead in Barrels. 1745 *De For's Eng. Tradesman* Intro. (1821) I. 2 Exporting the growth and manufacture of England to other countries. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 399 Olives... could always be exported without duty. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 209 Customs duties were charged... on all sorts of commodities, whether exported or imported. *absol.* 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v.* i. 28 By exporting to a greater value than it imported. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 75 We exported to Great Britain to the value of £30,208,485.

b. trans. and fig.

1760 STERNE *Trist. Shandy* 290 Susannah was sufficient by herself... in exporting a family secret. 1781 COWPER *Expōstulation* 365 Hast thou... Exported slavery to the conquered East?

Hence **Exported ppl. a.**, **Exporting ppl. sb.** and *pp. a.*

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 41 The Exported commodities amounted to Two Hundred Ninety Four Thousand Pounds. 1727 W. MATHER *Eng. Man's Comp.* 409 The Exporting and Importing so many and great Quantities of rich Commodities. 1818 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 171 The value of exported cargoes in 1766. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. iv. (1852) 197 Poland and other exporting countries.

Export (ekspōrt), *sb. Comm.* [f. *prec.*]

1. That which is exported; an exported article. Also, the amount exported.

1660 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 167 The Exports were more in value than the Imports. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 179 Schedules of our Trade, containing an Account of the Imports and Exports of the foregoing Year. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 155 Our commerce, the imports and exports of the nation. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metz. Syst.* III. (1871) 113 In the year 1354 the balance of exports above the imports was of more than 250,000 pounds.

2. The action of exporting, exportation; an instance of this. (Not in Johnson or Todd. First in Webster 1864.)

1804 COLEBROOKE *Hush. & Comm. Bengal* (1806) 192 Buffalo's horns might... become an article of export. 1824 LD. HAREWOOD in Bischoff *Woolen Manuf.* II. 48 Allowing the free export of British wool. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 476 He gave license for the export of arms to Spain.

3. *attrib.* In senses: Of, pertaining to, concerned with or adapted for, exportation; as *export-capacity*, *-demand*, *-goods* (specified, as e.g. *export-yarns*), *-direction*, *-merchant*, *(-book-seller, -clothier, etc.)*, *-trade*; *export bill*, a bill drawn against or for the value of exported goods; *export duty*, a duty paid on exported goods.

1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 39 Buying-up and remitting the *export-bills as soon as the goods have been shipped. 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. Advt., Wholesale and *export booksellers. 1888 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 2/7 The *export demand is well maintained for furs, skins, and hairs. 1817 F. ROBINSON in *Parl. Deb.* 565 The bill... to diminish the *export duty on the smaller sorts of coal. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 204 Great caution is usually required in imposing export duties. 1795 LD. AUCLAND *Corr.* III. 295 The naval preparations oblige us to suspend the *export trade which is a check to manufactures. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 307 The Emperor and his Ministers were ignorant that there existed any advantageous export trade. 1889 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 2/7 *Export yarns were a shade better.

Exportable (ekspō'rtābl), *a. and sb.* [f. *prec.* + **-ABLE**.]

A. adj. Capable of being exported.

1717 NEWTON in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1821) II. 425 Silver in bullion exportable is usually worth *ad.* or *3d.* per oz. more than in coin. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 41 The... exportable articles... which Ceylon produces are pearls, cinnamon, and elephants. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 85 The principal staples of her exportable wealth.

transf. 1807 *Med. Trnl.* XVII. 118 What transmutation... renders it [yellow fever] exportable to Europe from us?

B. sb. pl. Articles of exportation. *rare*.

1873 A. L. PERRY *Pol. Econ.* 522 The greatest loss falls on the exportables of a country.

† **Exportance**, *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. **EXPORT** v. + **-ANCE**.] = next.

1630 J. LARVET *Ordering of Bees* (1634) 16 The exportance of increase and profit by them [bees].

Exportation (ekspōrtā'shən), [*a. F. exportation*, ad. *L. exportātiō-em*, n. of action *f. exportāre*: see **EXPORT**.] The action of exporting.

† *1. a. gen.* Carrying out from a place. *b.* The conveying or sending (persons) out of the country. a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus, Orationem* (1636) 80 He [Antipater], when there was granted a free exportation [from Macedonia], when the courtesy was offered him, refused it. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 239 The Instruments of the vital Faculty, which serve for... exportation and rejection of the

same [bloud and spirits]. 1795 H. BOURNE *Antiq. Com. People* ii. 15 They were wont to sit by it [the corpse], from the Time of its Death till its Exportation to the Grave. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1773, 47 The melancholy exportation of natives of Great Britain. 1789 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 142 It [Stanhope's bill] also repealed the laws . . prohibiting the exportation of women.

2. *Comm.* The sending out (of commodities) from one country to another.

1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 20 Statutes restraining the exportation of native commodities of that kingdom. 1678 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* I. 362 The Committee against Exportation of Wool sat yesterday. 1797-8 WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 779 The exportation of British manufactures, excepting of military stores, ought to be free. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xxxi. 271 Wheat, and other products for exportation.

transf. 1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 119 An indigenous and local disease . . capable of exportation to distant countries.

3. *quasi-concr. a.* Something carried out. † b. That which is exported; *pl.* commodities exported, exports (*obs.*).

a. 1877 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 238 Feverishness and want of appetite which . . was certainly not decreased by the exportations from the cabin.

b. 1664-5 *Perry's Diary* (1879) III. 109 If the exportations exceed the importations. 1673 *Temple Ess. Ireland Wks.* 1731 I. 112 The Native Commodities or common easie Manufactures . . make up the Exportation of this Kingdom. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 131 As much . . as they now receive in Exchange for their said Exportations.

Exporter (ekspō'itar). [*f.* as prec. + -ER¹.] One who exports; an export trader.

1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* 174 'Twill be the Interest of every Exporter, to buy Plate to send out before Money. 1790 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5833/2 The Duty . . payable by the Exporter. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 296 The company . . became their own exporters. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 40 The exporters sell to the same bankers.

Exposal (ekspō'zāl). [*f.* next + -AL.]

1. The fact of exposing or of being exposed.

1651 H. MORE in *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 254 It is no exposal or hardship at all to be exposed to mercy. 1656 JEANES *Fulm. Christ* 199 Gods exposal of him unto death for his members. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* vi. 66 Their exposal to those injuries, we have just now instanced. 1781 SWIFT *Lett. of Advice to yng. Poet* 26, I believe our corrupted air, and frequent thick Fogs, are in a great measure owing to the common exposal of our Wit. 1839 S. DAVIDSON *Biblical Crit.* 62 The version itself manifests its exposal to Jewish influences.

2. A setting forth, an exposition, 'exposé'.

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Aug. 220 An eloquent and able exposal of the financial . . aspect of Indian affairs.

Expose (ekspō'z), *v.* [*f.* as *Fr. exposer* (14th c.), formed as an adaptation of *L. expōnere* to put out, expose (see *EXPONE*, *EXPOUND*); the *vb. posere* (—*L. posuere* to rest, lay down) having been associated by erroneous etymology with *L. pōnere* (pa. pple. *positus*), and employed as its regular representative in compounds. See *COMPOSE*, *POSE*.]

1. To put out; to deprive of shelter.

† 1. *trans.* To put out; to put (a person) ashore; to expel from a country, etc. Also *refl.* of a river: To empty itself into. *Obs. rare.*

1638 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 43 The Genueuses have abandoned the society of Jewes, and exposed them from their jurisdiction. *Ibid.* II. 46 There the Carmosalee [a vessel] stayed, and I was exposed to seek passage for Ragusa. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 134 Where the river Tearn exposeth it self into it [the Severn]. 1796 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 151 In short, I would expose no hostages.

2. To turn out of doors; 'to cast out to chance' (*J.*); *esp.* to abandon (an infant), often in *Antiq.* as the rendering of *L. exponere*, *Gr. ἐκτίθεναι*.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 78 All the Instruments which ayded to expose the Child, were euen then lost. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xx. (1715) 371 The latter [Ariadne] being the same that was expos'd big with Child upon that Coast by Theseus. 1779 HUME *Ess., Populousness Anc. Nations* (1779) I. 416 The only country where this practice of exposing children prevails. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 102 In old time he would have been exposed as soon as he came into the world.

3. To place in an unsheltered or unprotected position; to leave without shelter or defence; to remove the covering of; to put (plants) out in the open air. In early use also, To risk, imperil.

c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 78 b, And semably ben alle peple bounden to expose body and goodes for their kyng. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 46 He that hath espyde a vermeill rose, To which sharpe thornes . . the way forestall, Dare not for dread his hardy hand expose. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 Set out and expose *Flos Cardinalis*. *Ibid.* 212 Be careful not to expose the Fruit without Leaves sufficient to skreen it from the Sun. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 828, I go This uncouth errand sole, and one for all My self expose. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4000/2 He exposed his Person very much in the Action. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* (1813) 309 An awning . . will continue them in perfection of blow much longer than if always exposed. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* 584/1 The gunners are never exposed as is the case with all embrasure . . batteries. *Mod.* This costume is injurious to health because it unduly exposes the chest.

4. To lay open (to danger, ridicule, censure, etc.); to place in the way of something that would be better avoided; to render accessible or liable. *Const. to, † unto*; also to with *inf.* clause.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 144 He exposith hym vnto the parilles of bataylle. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 106 Expose Those tender limbes of thine, to the euent Of the none-sparing

warre. 1605 — *Lear* III. iv. 34 Expose thy selfe to feele what wretches feele. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 4 Rather then . . to expose themselves to many exceptions and caualiations. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 27 Whom the highest place exposes Formost to stand against the Thunderers aime. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 646 [The Snake] leaves expos'd to Blows, his Back and batter'd Sides. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 336 Not so low as to be exposed to the overflowing of the river. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xviii. § 44 Offences to which the condition of a Guardian is exposed. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* ix. (1877) 89 The faith of the Hebrew Christians . . was . . exposed to severe trials. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 226 In positions little exposed to be walked over.

5. To lay open to († into) the action or influence of.

1594 PLAT *Jewel Ho., Divers New Exper.* 33 The greene timber which you doe expose into the ayre. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 448 While the balmy Western Spirit blows, Earth to the Breath her Bosom dares expose. c. 1704 LOCKE (*J.*), Those who seek truth only, freely expose their principles to the test. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 28 Trees that grow on mountains, exposed to the sun or the north wind. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 112 ¶ 4 Exposed to a microscope, the smoothest polish . . discovers cavities. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 176 When liquid sulphurous acid is exposed to atmospheric air. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 3 He was exposed to two singularly inharmonious influences. 1879 HARLAN *Eyefight* II. 22 The way in which they [the eyebrows] are instantly drawn down when we are suddenly exposed to a dazzling light.

b. *pass.* To be open to a certain quarter of the heavens, situated in a certain aspect.

1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 76 It's an admirable Peach when planted in a good Soil, and well expos'd. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 307 The richest lands in Scotland . . are exposed to the north.

II. To present to view, put forth.

6. To exhibit openly; to display to the public gaze.

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Exposé*, to set to view. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 280 ¶ 3 The Beggar, who exposes his Sores. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 95 By persuading him [Noah] to drink himself drunk . . had . . made him expose himself in a beastly manner. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* vi. xxvi, Transparent garments to the greedy eye Exposed their harlot limbs. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 250 He was then carried to the market place, and exposed . . as a malefactor. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 176 The dead are only to be exposed for three days.

b. *Eccl.* To exhibit (the Host, relics) for adoration.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Mar., Neere Easter . . many images were expos'd. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 213 The Blessed Sacrament is exposed in all the churches all over the city.

c. To disclose, display, allow to be seen.

1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 401 The amount of surface exposed by the walls of these minute cavities. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 324 A pit was sunk in the ice around her . . so as to expose her stern. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Whist* 3 A card by accident being exposed during the deal. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 248 An open cut 30 feet long exposes a vein of rather solid-looking quartz.

7. a. To offer publicly, 'put up' for (or to) sale. (The ordinary phrase in Scotland: in England now somewhat formal).

a. 1620 HEALRY *Theophrastus, Ostentation* (1636) 82 Those which expose their wares to sale. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 30 [They] exposed me to sale three several times, and yet could meet with nobody that would buy me. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Concl. 221 To expose the talents I have acquired. 1768-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 105 It was again exposed at Mr. Scawen's sale. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 324 note, A fishmonger . . in the winter, exposes for sale a bushel . . of carp and tench. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 409 The first barometers ever exposed to sale. 1868 *Perthshire Jnrl.* 18 June, There will be exposed for Sale . . on Saturday . . about 2,000 Trees.

† b. To put forth, publish (a discourse). Also (after *Fr. exposer*) to put (coin) in circulation. *Obs.*

1644 *Vindex Angl. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 431 Did ever nation expose choicer . . discourses, than ours hath done? 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* Pref., The last things which I shall expose to the Publick. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Exposing*, It is prohibited to expose false and clipped money.

8. To make known, disclose (secrets, one's intentions or projects, etc.). Formerly in wider sense: To explain, set forth or describe in detail.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* I v j b, His fyrste frend . . to whom he exposed his caas and nedde. c. 1489 — *Blanchardyn* lii. 109 The prouost . . exposed vnto the . . compynalte the charge that he had of blanchardyn. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galien's Therap.* 2 G iv, In the boke . . we haue exposed all the differences of vicerces. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 126 Which as an action most singular, I have judged fit to be exposed in this place unto him. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 103 They exposed . . their Reasons. 1779 in *Athenaeum* 16 Aug. (1884) 213/1 He . . exposes his intention of returning during winter to Sandwich Island. 1793 BOSWELL *Johnson* Ded., The whole truth is not always to be exposed. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. II. viii. 237 Egmont . . exposed to the monarch the evils that beset the country. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* xxiii. 346, I exposed my project, which . . met with his hearty approval.

† b. To set forth the meaning of; to explain, expound. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 436/3 Saynt Jherome exposeth hit thus. — *Cato* D v b, Or otherwyse hyt may be exposed that [etc.].

9. To unmask, show up (an error or misrepresentation, an impostor); to hold up to ridicule or

reprobation (faults, follies, or those who are guilty of them).

1693 DRYDEN *Juv. Ded.* (1697) 4 Like Horace, you only expose the Follies of Men, without arraigning their Vices. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 23 ¶ 7, I have in this Paper endeavoured to expose that particular Breach of Charity. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, It has led me into so many cursed rogueries, that I doubt I shall be exposed at last. 1806 HALLAM in *Edin. Rev.* XLIV. 9 It would be idle to expose the spuriousness of what no one appeared to think authentic. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* II. (1877) 33 He . . saw the imposture and exposed it. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/2 It will serve to expose the hollowness of the hopes.

† b. Hence in 17-18th c.: To hold up to ridicule (what is not a fault). *Obs.* (Stigmatized by Johnson as 'an improper colloquial abuse'.)

1685 STILLINGF. *Orig. Brit.* I. 14 But lest I should seem to expose so ancient a Tradition . . I now proceed [etc.]. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 73 The most Sacred Things, exposed by insolent Buffoonry. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 291 ¶ 7 A little Wit is equally capable of exposing a Beauty, and of aggravating a Fault. 1773 FLETCHER *Logica Geniv.* 29 The round attires of the head exposed by Isaiah.

|| **Exposé** (ekspōze). [*Fr.*; pa. pple. of *exposer*: see *EXPONE* v.]

1. A statement put forth; a recital of facts or particulars.

1803 PITT in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 11 The Consul's *exposé* speaks pretty plain. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec. 822/1 This is the result of the *Exposé* which has just been made. 1813 *Ibid.* 13 Mar. 168/2 The French *Exposé* states, that France will have . . 150 sail of the line. 1846 WORCESTER cites MACKINTOSH 1765-1823.

2. A showing up of something discreditable.

1831 DISRAELI *Ing. Duke* v. xii, She has been negotiating . . for some time . . and the late exposure will not favour her interests. 1845 W. H. MAXWELL *Hints to a Soldier* I. 163 This wretched *exposé* of Blake's incompetency.

Exposed (ekspō'zɪd), *pp. a.* [*f.* *EXPONE* v. + -ED¹.] In the senses of the *vb.* a. Displayed, disclosed to view. *Exposed card* (see quot. 1870). b. Unsheltered or unprotected from the elements, or from hostile attack. c. *esp.* Of children: Cast out or abandoned to chance.

a. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentl.* 28 When that Sex . . gives way to foment of exposed looseness. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 139 Quantity is determined two ways; one by the sense . . the other by memory, that is, by comparison with some exposed quantity. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Whist* 3 If a player plays a card from his hand . . without waiting to know if a card under the penalty of being called is demanded, this card . . is an exposed card. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 7/1 D. placed the detached card on the table . . and the 'detached' card then became an 'exposed' card.

b. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 Cover with dry Straw . . your young exposed Evergreens. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 153 A passage . . too exposed to be endurable in a hot sun. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Exposed anchorage*, an open and dangerous place, by reason of the elements or the enemy. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 40 Vapour is drawn up . . from every exposed piece of water.

c. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 4 The maintenance of . . found and exposed children. 1779 *Ann. Reg.* 223 The hospital for the maintenance of exposed and deserted young children.

Exposedness (ekspō'zɪdnəs). [*f.* prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being exposed.

1600 BR. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 23 The exposedness of the city to sale. a. 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 191 An exposedness unto trouble. c. 1742 BRAINERD in *Edwards' Life* I. (1851) 5 Showed me so plainly my exposedness to damnation. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xi. 25 Shame implies . . an exposedness to the searching eye of a condemning judge.

† **Exposément.** *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* *EXPONE* v. + -MENT. Cf. *OFr. exposément*.] The action of exposing.

1638 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 353 Measuring largely their owne infranchized fortune, with the voluntary exposurement of many unnecessary Viadants.

Exposer (ekspō'zɪ). [*f.* as prec. + -ER¹.] One who exposes (in senses of *vb.*).

1611 in COTGR. s. v. *Exposer*. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 34, I shall beneforth take notice of him as the Church of England's Exposer. 1779 *Hist. Enrope* in *Ann. Reg.* 99/2 The overthrower of Bolingbroke, and the exposor and detector of his dangerous fallacies. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Whist* 3 If the exposor denies that he has shown the card. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 115/1 Their . . exposure for sale in England . . rendered the . . exposor liable to conviction.

Exposing (ekspō'zɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the *vb.* *EXPONE* (in its various senses); an instance of this.

a. 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 124 These Omissions, and Desertions, and Exposings of our selves. 1667 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 8 In wild Creatures, their Exposing to all weathers, often intercepteth them. 1721 *Wadrow Corr.* (1843) II. 593, I have nothing but . . the exposing of tyranny, persecution, and arbitrary power, in my view. 1796 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 76 a, The exposing of merchandizes to sale. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 12 Their unnatural exposing of their own children.

Exposition (ekspō'zɪʃən). Forms: 4-5 *exposicioun*, 4-6 *exposicion*, -yon, (4 *exposis-ion*), 5 *expositioun*, -yoion, -yon, (6 *exposi-tion*), 6- *exposition*. [*a. F. exposition*, ad. *L. expositiō-em*, n. of action *f. expōnere* (pa. pple. *exposit-us*): see *EXPONE*.]

† 1. The action of putting, or the condition of

being put, out of a place; expulsion. Cf. **EXPOSE** v. 1. *Obs. rare.*

1530 **PALSGR.** 218/1 Exposition, *exposition*. 1532 **MORE** *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 819/2 No time of taryenge betwene their [angels] synne and their exposition.

b. *esp.* The action of putting (a child) out in the open; abandonment to chance; = **EXPOSURE** 1 b. 1581 **MULCASTER** *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 136 To disburden a common weale of vnnecessary number . . . by exposition . . . of enfantes. 1694 **R. CODRINGTON** tr. *Justin's Hist.* 8 Hearing of the exposition of this royall Infant. 1747 *Orig. Hum. Appetites* 1. 7 5 in Part *Metaph. Tracts* 18th C. (1837). The exposition of children without distinction . . . either of family or sex. 1869 **LECKY** *Europ. Mor.* 1. i. 47 The murder or exposition of the children of poor parents. 1875 *Poste Gains* 1. Comm. (ed. 2) 65.

† 2. Situation with respect to the quarter of the heavens; 'aspect'. *Obs.* = **EXPOSURE** 3.

1688 *Let. Pres. State Italy* 145 The water within them is in a full exposition to the Sun. 1693 **EVELYN** *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 1. 128 An Easterly Exposition. 1710 **LONDON & WISE** *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 268 Those sorts which blow only in good Expositions. 1758 **JORTIN** *Erasmus* 1. 76 Erasmus . . . ascribes the plague . . . partly to the . . . bad exposition of the houses. 1775 **JOHNSON** *Yourn. W. Isl.* Wks. X. 413 By choosing an advantageous exposition, they can raise all the more hardy esculent plants. 1834 **BECKFORD** *Italy* II. 107 The exposition . . . is singularly happy; skreened by sloping hills.

3. The action of putting out to public view; an instance of this; a display, show, exposure. † Also (*rarely*) = **EXPOSURE** 1 c, d.

1649 **JER. TAYLOR** *Gl. Exemp.* xvi. § 2 The Synagogue had been thrown out to an inglorious Exposition and Contempt. 1788 *Trifler* xviii. 245 The country squires dreaded the exposition of their rustic conversation to the ordeal of her criticism. *Ibid.* xxiv. 318 The exposition of these absurdities . . . should be forwarded by every man of sense. 1834 **BECKFORD** *Italy* I. 4 There happened to be an exposition of the holy wafer. 1835 **BROWNING** *Paracelsus* 128 Grown Grey in the exposition of such antics. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 3 The practice of exposition on the pillory. 1844 **PUGIN** *Gloss.* 182 The Exposition of any Relic without an authentication has been strictly prohibited. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* 331 The Host after High Mass (the Mass of Exposition) is placed on a throne above the altar . . . Relics and images must be removed from the Altar of Exposition.

b. After mod. French use; = **EXHIBITION** 6.

1868 **SALA** *Notes & Sk. Paris Exhibition* ii. 15 The Universal Exposition of 1867; that, you know . . . is the official designation. 1873 **BROWNING** *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 270 Paint! The last Exposition warrants me Plenty of people must ply brush with toes. 1879 **HOWELLS** *L. Aroostook* (1883) II. 126 Typical villages of the different civilisations at the international exhibitions. 1891 *Soc. of Arts, Title of Paper* 11 Dec. 9 The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

4. The action or process of setting forth, declaring, or describing, either in speech or writing.

1460 **EARL** *MARCH* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* 1. 5 I. 10 We have charged your servant . . . for to declare . . . certayne things . . . Wherefore we beseeche your graciouse lordeschip . . . to here him in exposition of the same, and to his relation to yewe ful feith and credence. 1783 **H. BLAIR** *Lect. Rhet.* II. 78 In the conduct and exposition of his arguments, he [Cicero] may and ought to be imitated. 1871 **MORLEY** *Voltaire* (1886) 66 Clear exposition was the only thing needed to convert him to the new theory.

b. A statement in which any matter is set forth in detail.

1388 **WYCLIF** 2 *Macc.* ii. 13 These same thingis weren put in discriptions and exposicions [Vulg. *commentariis*] of Neemye. 1494 **FABIAN** *Chron.* vii. ccxv. 241 For the which dede, after the exposition of some autours the sayd erle was punnyshed. 1552 **HULOET**, Exposition, *commentarium*. 1848 **A. COMBE** *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 189 If we look to the exposition of the objects of eating already given. 1860 **TYNDALL** *Glac.* ii. xvi. 311 The author of the theory has at various times published expositions of his views. 1875 **STUBBS** *Const. Hist.* i. 1. 10 Of the great expositions of feudal custom, most are from Northern France. 1884 **BOWER & SCOTT** *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 504 A question . . . that does not belong to the present anatomical exposition.

c. *Music* (see quot. 1869).

1869 **OUSLEY** *Counterp.* xxiii. 178 Every fugue must commence with what is called 'the exposition' of the subject and answer. By this is simply meant the first entry of the subject, answer, and countersubject. 1880 — in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 568/2 After the exposition is completed by the successive and regular entry of every part.

5. The action of expounding or explaining; interpretation, explanation. Also an instance or mode of this; an explanation, interpretation.

a 1340 **HAMPOLE** *Psalter* Comm. 19 Hit nedeth exposicion. 1340 — *Pr. Conc.* 3856 An exposition Of he haly godspelle in a lesson. c 1386 **CHAUCER** *Par.* T. 7969 The exposicionn of this holy prair . . . I bitake to these maystres of theology. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiii. 271 (Harl. MS.) The exposition of these vers is this. 1596 **SHAKS.** *Merch. V.* iv. 1. 237 You know the Law, your exposition Hath bene most sound. 1672 **SIR T. BROWNE** *Let. Friend* xix. (1881) 140 Some dreams I confess may admit of easie and feminine exposition. 1699 **BENTLEY** *Phal.* 302 The other Exposition, that makes *Moxyor* the name of an Harper. 1739 **FRANKLIN** *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 39 The unaccountable expositions that are put upon some of my works. 1743-3 **WESLEY** *Jrnl.* (1749) 69 Attending the expositions of the persons commonly called Methodists. 1795 **WYTHE** *Decis. Virginia* 8 This exposition of the testament fulfillth the intention of him who made it. 1868 **E. EDWARDS** *Raleigh* I. xxvii. 60 It was . . . suggested . . . that Bacon's exposition of the law was unsound. 1877 **SPARROW** *Serm.* ix. 122 The exposition of the Bible. Comb. 1826 **BENTHAM** in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 500 Exposition-requiring terms.

b. An expository article or treatise; a commentary.

1460 **CAPGRAVE** *Chron.* Ded. 1 Specialty to gader eld exposiciones upon Scripture into o collection. 1532 **MORE** *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 553/1 In his exposition vpon the first pistle of saint John. 1664 **H. MORE** *Myst. Iniq.* 107 The reading of such expositions of Scriptures as are writ by . . . sincere followers of Christ. 1685 **A. LOVELL** tr. *Simon's Relig. & Cust. East Nations* 149 They have . . . Expositions on those Books. 1773 **Mrs. CHAPONE** *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 66 The Prophecies . . . you had better . . . read . . . with a good exposition.

c. *Logic.* (In various senses: see quot.)

1588 **FRANCOE** *Lawiers Log.* i. ii. 4b, There be two parts of Logike, Exposition of the nature of argumentes, and Disposition of the same. *Ibid.* i. ii. 6 Exposition, the first part of Logike, declareth the particular affection and nature of every severall argument. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 139 Quantity is determined two ways; one by the sense, when some sensible object is set before it . . . which way of determining is called exposition. 1837-8 **SIR W. HAMILTON** *Logic* xxiv. (1866) II. 12 It [a declaration] is called an Exposition, when the evolution of a notion is continued through several explications. 1860 **VEITCH & MANSEL** *Hamilton's Logic* I. 263 note, The term Exposition (*ἐκθεσις*) is employed by Aristotle and most subsequent logicians to denote the selection of an individual instance whose qualities may be perceived by sense, in order to prove a general relation apprehended by the intellect.

Hence **Exposition** a., of the nature of an exposition; explanatory. **Exposition** a., inclined to exposition or setting forth in detail.

1845 **MOZLEY** *Blanco White*, *Ess.* 1884 II. 138 All those creeds . . . the simply expositional and interpretative form of the original revealed truth. . . all this is thrown aside. 1867 **J. GARFIELD** in *Century Mag.* Jan. 1884, 413/2 Spurgeon . . . accompanied his reading with sensible . . . expositional comments. 1884 **J. HAWTHORNE** *Fort. Fool* 1. xviii, He was of an argumentative and expositional turn of mind.

† **Exposititious**, a. *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. L. *expositicius* (f. *exposit* : see next and -ITIUS).] Of a child: That has been 'exposed'.

1622 **DONNE** *Serm.* cliv. VI. 150 An exposititious Child laid out in the streets . . . of unknown parents.

Expositive (ekspozitiv), a. and sb. [ad. L. *expositivus*, f. *exposit*- ppl. stem of *exponere* : see **EXPOSE** and -IVE.]

a. *adj.* a. Tending to set forth or describe in detail; descriptive. b. Serving to explain; explanatory, expository. *Const. of.*

1535 **JOVE** *Apol. Tindale* 38 Using thys particle *Et* in englyssh as myche to saye *And* expositiue. 1571 **GOLDING** *Catrin on Ps.* xxiv. 4 A man may gather it by the percell expositiue which is added straight after. 1655-60 **STANLEY** *Hist. Philos.* (1708) 278/2 Expositive terms. 1659 **PEARSON** *Creed* (1683) 220 The opinion is to be rejected, as not expositive of the Creed's confession. 1846 **Worcester**, *Expositive* explanatory. 1884 *Christian World* 24 Apr. 304/2 The book . . . may be briefly described as . . . hortatory and expositive.

† **B. sb.** An explanation, 'argument'. *Obs.*

1687 **BURNET** *Contm. Reply to Varillas* 43 He cites on the Margin the expositive or Preamble of it.

Hence † **Expositively** *adv.*, in an expositive manner or sense; by way of exposition or gloss.

1571 **GOLDING** *Catrin on Ps.* xxxiv. 9 The particle [*Chit*] is taken expositively. 1631 **J. BURGESS** *Answ. Rejoined* 82 Unless wee may take . . . and, the copulative, expositively, as if it signified *that is to say*. 1656 **JEANES** *Fuin. Christ* 170 Interpreters thinke this clause to be added *appositive*, or expositively, to explaine what is meant by Philosophy.

Expositor (ekspozitor). Forms: 4 **expositor**, -poitor, 4-6 -posytor, 4-7 -itour, 7 **expositor**, 6- **expositor**. [a. AF. **expositour* = OF. *expositur*, Fr. *expositeur*, ad. L. *expositor-em*, agent-n. from *exponere* : see **EXPOSE**.]

1. One who sets forth in detail, expounds, or lays open; a declarer, narrator. *Const. of.*

1398 **TREVISA** *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxxviii. (1495) 89 Expositours say that some lyce gendre of sangweyn humour and ben red and grete. c 1430 **LYDG.** *Thebes* i. 122 Some expositours Grounding hem, vpon old auctours, Sain that Cadmus [etc.]. 1533 **ELYOT** *Cash. Helthe* iii. (1542) 52 b, The tongue, which is raysons expositour. 1588 **SHAKS.** *L. L. L.* ii. 72 A mirth-mouing iest Which his faire tongue (conceits expositor) Deliueis in . . . apt . . . words. 1807 **G. CHALMERS** *Caledonia* I. iii. viii. 440 The clergy acquiesced in the dictates of a learned quid, as delivered by the royal expositor. 1876 **BANCROFT** *Hist. U. S.* VI. xxix. 73 Reid . . . and Rousseau were . . . expositors of the active powers of man.

2. One who sets forth the meaning (of a passage, word, etc.); one who explains; an interpreter (of dreams, etc.); an expounder. *Const. of.*

a 1340 **HAMPOLE** *Psalter* cxlvi. 8 Thorgh expositours ha redyis rayne of soft lare. c 1380 **WYCLIF** *Wks.* (1880) 145 Good expositours on be Gospelle. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvii. 348 (Add. MS.) Trew expositours, that is, discrete confessoris or prelates. 1584 **R. SCOT** *Discov. Witcher.* x. i. 143 To . . . hearken to the expositors of dreames. 1634 **SIR T. HERBERT** *Trav.* (1677) 330 The Hodget, Emerit, and Mulai, the first are Expositors, the other Mendicants. 1656 **T. WALL** *Comm. Times* 29 The word . . . signifies both a company and a Beast, say Expositors upon the text. 1778 **R. LOWTH** *Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 362 Difficulties in which expositors are frequently engaged. 1833 **S. HOOKE** *Discourses* ix. 109 By some learned expositors the Grecian philosophy has been blended with Christian Theology. 1850 **GLADSTONE** *Glean.* V. xcl. 227 If such be the view of the expositors of the law.

Ag. a 1716 **SOUTH** *Serm.* (J.), The sinner's conscience is the best expositor of the Mind of God, under any judgement or affliction. 1853 **LEWIS** *Hist. Philos.* 280 Reason is the expositor of Faith.

b. *transf.* That which explains or interprets. (Sometimes used as title of a book.)

1530 **PALSGR.** Ep. 5, I have . . . added . . . a thirde boke, which is a . . . comment and expositour unto my seconde. 1604 **HIERON** *Wks.* I. 526 The scripture speaketh by the voyce of man, and so it is fitted and applied to be the expositor of it selfe by the industry of man. 1616 **BULLOKAR** (title), An English Expositor Or Compleat Dictionary: Teaching The Interpretation of the hardest words. a 1754 **FIELDING** *Charac. Man Wks.* 1784 IX. 414 Actions are their own best expositors. 1760-a **DODDRIDGE** (title), The Family Expositor. 1818 **CRUISE** *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 497 The intention of the devisor expressed in his will was the best expositor . . . and disposer of his words.

Expository (ekspozitəri), a. and sb. [ad. med. L. *expositōri-us* (Boethius), f. *expositor* : see prec. Cf. OF. *exposiloire*.]

a. *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, exposition; serving to set forth the meaning (of something); containing an exposition; explanatory. *Expository syllogism*, etc. : (see quot. 1628, 1860).

1628 **T. SPENCER** *Logick* 262 First they call this forme an Expository Syllogisme . . . because the third argument is as it were an exposition. 1651 **BAXTER** *Inf. Bapt.* 251 Name me one place . . . that more evidently speaks in an Expository way of any Text. 1756 **JOHNSON** *Prof. Abridged Dict.*, This book may serve as a glossary or expository index to the poetical writers. 1850 **GROTE** *Greece* ii. lxxiii. (1862) VI. 402 To be able to elude inconvenient texts . . . by expository ingenuity. 1860 **VEITCH & MANSEL** *Hamilton's Logic* I. 263 note, The instance selected is called the expositum (*ἔκθεσις*); and hence singular propositions are called expository. 1867 **MILL** *Inaug. Addr.* 38, I could wish that it [instruction] were more expository, less polemical, and above all less dogmatic. 1884 **LD. SELBORNE** in *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 493 Are the words 'or in contemplation' simply expository of the word 'upon'?

2. Comb. † **expository-wise**, after the manner of an exposition; = **EXPOSITIONALLY** *adv.*

1600 **ABP. ABBOT** *Exp. Jonah* 422 Whereas exegetically or expositorie-wise it is now more largely amplified.

b. sb. = **EXPOSITOR** 2 b.

1751 in **CHAMBERS** *Cycl.*

Hence **Expositively** *adv.*, in an expository manner; by way of exposition, explanatorily.

a 1631 **DONNE** *Ess.* (1651) 66 Of these words . . . I will expositively say nothing.

Expositorial (ekspozitōriāl) a. [f. prec. + (-)IAL] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of an expositor.

1833 **G. S. FABER** *Recapitulated Apostasy* 38 The common expositorial practice of pitching upon this title or upon that title. *Ibid.* 40 The wantonness of expositorial licence.

Expositress (ekspozitres), rare. [f. **EXPOSITOR** (O)B + -ESS.] A female expositor.

1840 **GLADSTONE** *Ch. Princ.* 12 A faithful expositress of the truths of Catholic Christianity. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 5 Her right to be his expositress was never more conclusively proved than on this occasion.

† **Expositure**. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. type **expositura*, f. *exposit* : see above and -URE.] The state of being exposed; = **EXPOSURE** 3.

1798 **W. MAJOR** *Brit. Tourists* V. 41 According to the expositure, and the prevalence of the winds.

† **Expost**. *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. **IMPOST** by substitution of *Ex-* pref. for *Im-*.] A tax or duty on goods exported.

1643 **FRYNE** *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 166 Under which names Portages, Imposts, Exposts . . . and such like are comprehended.

|| **Ex post facto** (eks pōst fæ'kto). [med. L. phrase, lit. 'from what is done afterwards' (*ex* from, out of, *postfacto*, abl. of *postfactum*, neut. pa. pp. of **postfacere*, f. *post* after + *facere* to do). The separation of *postfacto* in current spelling is erroneous.] From an after act or deed; = 'after the fact'.

1649 **BR. HALL** *Cases Consc.* 1. x. 89 To buy those goods w^{ch} you know . . . to be stoln . . . for what doe you else herein, but ex-post-facto partake with that theefe, who stole them?

b. *quasi-adj.* Done after another thing, and operating retrospectively, *esp.* in *Ex post facto law*.

1789 **BENTHAM** *Princ. Legial.* xv. § 3 Cases in which punishment must be inefficacious . . . Such are the cases of an ex-post facto law. 1812 **R. CUMBERLAND** in *T. Mitchell Aristoph.* II. 148 May not I Take up the cause of youth . . . Remitting and consigning to oblivion All ex post facto beating? 1853 **LINGARD** *Hist. Eng.* VI. 486 By an ex post facto law, those who had taken the first oath against the papal authority, were reputed to have taken . . . a second and much more comprehensive oath, which was afterwards enacted. 1845 **M'CULLOCH** *Taxation* ii. vi. § 2 They might have objected to the tax had it been *ex post facto*.

Expostulate (ekspōstulēt), v. [f. L. *expostulāt*- ppl. stem of *expostulare*, f. *ex-* (see **EX-** pref.) + *postulare*, to demand : see **POSTULATE**.]

The L. senses were 1. to demand; 2. to demand the reason for (a person's conduct); 3. to complain of injury; to re-monstrate.]

† 1. *trans.* To ask for, demand, claim. *Obs.*

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 108 Thei weare constrained to expostulat succors of the Romans. 1548 **HALL** *Chron.* (1800) 484 He hastid . . . with as much hast as the gravitie of the cause did require and expostulate. 1604 **T. WRIGHT** *Passions* 112 To expostulat a certeine fauour. 1645 **MILTON** *Tetrach.* Introd., If men want manliness to expostulate the right of their due ransom. 1670 **SIR T. CULPEPPER** *Necess. Abating Usury* To Rdr. 3 To such as yet further expostulate my meaning, I answer.

† b. With indirect question as obj.: To demand *how* or *why*. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) I. 471 They expostulate how a man that was born blind... should presently know the shapes of trees. 1650 COL. ANDREWE in F. Buckley *Relat. Trial* (1660) 71 Some may be so forward as to expostulate, why this great judgment is fallen upon me. 1688-9 LADY RUSSELL *Let.* II. lxxxiv. 11, I cannot... stay to expostulate why I would do so.

† 2. To complain of (grievances); to plead or remonstrate with a person about (conduct). *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 18 They sometime mildly... expostulate the injury. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 48 Doe not expostulate the heavens will. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 314 Some... seemed to expostulate their grife with God. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 82. 466/2 The Emperour did expostulate the unseemliness of the deed with him. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 192 Being smote upon the face, they expostulate the injury of the blow.

† b. To argue or debate (a matter) as an aggrieved person. Also in wider sense, to debate, argue out, discourse upon. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 31 M. Osburn... must needs... expostulate the matter with your worship. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 76 Having at large expostulated my true meaning. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 75 Powhatan began to expostulate the difference of Peace and warre after this manner. [Followed by a speech.] 1665 R. B. COMM. on 2 *Tales* 48 While he thus expostulated the case... she... clapt the window to. 1765 COLMAN *Terence* 326 Let us expostulate the matter with her. 1789 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 123 Do not fail mildly to expostulate the case.

† c. To say or utter in expostulation. *Obs.*

1577 FENTON *Mold. Epist.* 245 We neede not feare the quarellor, if we expostulate no words with him. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 75 Let me but expostulate a Word or two with you, Pamela.

† 3. *intr. a.* To complain, set forth one's grievances. *b.* To discourse, discuss, dilate. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Catkins's Inst.* III. 213 The complaints... wherein the lord oftentimes doth expostulate of the vnkindnesse of the people. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. v. 135 Nay, stay not to expostulate, make speed. 1605 TRYALL *Chc.* IV. i. in Bullen O. *Pl.* (1884) III. 332 But for my haste, I would expostulate of other things. a 1644 HEYWOOD *Fortune by Land* II. Wks. 1874 VI. 389, I cannot now stand to expostulate. 1778-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1639 They often expostulate, in a kind of stanza, or recitative. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) VI. 467 Thou who... hast... expostulated hours on Virtue's charms!

4. To make friendly remonstrances or representations for the purpose of reprehension or dissuasion; to reason or remonstrate in a friendly manner with (a person), about, for, on, or upon (a thing).

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* 704, I have great cause to expostulate with you for this vnchristian... and most vnjust handling of me. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No King* I. i. I have... expostulated with my wandering thoughts. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xiv. 411 The Keeper expostulated with him in vain upon the dishonour. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 253 He'll give me leave to expostulate... about his Conduct. 1706 CAVALIER *Mem.* IV. 290, I expostulated for the Non-Performance of the late Conditions. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XVI. The Count followed to expostulate and entreat. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Let.* (1891) II. 8 An article from the Editor... expostulating with the impudence of his 'friends at Oxford'. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* VII. 161 He expostulated with him on the impropriety of such conduct to strangers.

Hence **Expostulating** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. EXPOSTULATE. **Expostulating** *ppl. a.*, that expostulates. **Expostulatingly** *adv.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 18 This kinde of expostulating falleth most with persons of equality. 1614 EARL STIRLING *Doomsday* X. lxxvii. The reprobate... expostulating blasphemy doe use. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Feb. 6/4 Men, women, and children rushed past the excited and expostulating officers. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 697/1 She... laid her hand on one of his expostulatingly.

Expostulation (ekspostulā'ti-ſən). [ad. L. *expostulatio*-em, n. of action f. *expostulāre*: see EXPOSTULATE.]

1. The action of expostulating or remonstrating in a friendly manner; earnest and kindly protest. An instance of the same.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 144 Request, complaint, expostulation. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. II. 4 Adam... upon the expostulation of God... replied, I heard thy voice, etc. 1706 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 25 Private Accusation of one Friend touching another, is nothing else but a friendly Expotulation with him. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* VII. All my expostulations have been in vain. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 274 Mary stands before her Son in an attitude of expostulation.

2. An expostulatory exclamation or address; an uttered remonstrance, protest, or reproof.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxv. (1611) 341 Those gracious expostulations; Simon seest thou this woman? 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 935 Some who need this tart expostulation. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 26 That pathetick Expotulation... of Ezekiel. Why will ye die! 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* VI. Vivaldi delivered this expostulation with rapidity. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 80 That lofty expostulation... glows with the very spirit of the Hebrew poets.

Expostulative (ekspostulā'tiv), *a.* [f. EXPOSTULATE + -IVE.] Aiming at or tending to expostulation.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. vi. Maillard... repressive with the one hand, expostulative with the other, does his best.

Hence **Expostulatively** *adv.*, in an expostulative manner.

1888 LONGM. *Mag.* Apr. 635 'What's the harm?' responded the young gentleman expostulatively.

Expostulator (ekspostulā'tor). [f. as prec. + -OR.] One who expostulates; † one who rebukes or complains of.

1757 in BAILEY vol. II. 1795 G. WAKEFIELD *Reply to Part II of 'Age of Reason'* 37 An open and warm expostulator of arrogance. a 1834 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* (L.), He is no opponent; only an expostulator.

Expostulatory (ekspostulā'tor-i), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Characterized by, or of the nature of, expostulation.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 26 An example of an Epistle expostulatory touching unkindnesse received. 1660 S. FISHER (title), The Rustick's Alarm to the Rabbies... In four Apologetical and Expostulatory Exercitations. 1758 BR. WARBURTON *Let.* (1809) 275 Mr. Jane... wrote me an expostulatory letter. 1849 STOVEL in *Cannell's Necess.* Intro. 63 Expostulatory defences in the ecclesiastical courts.

† 2. *Comb.*

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 526 He prayed indeed, but it was tumultuously, and expostulatory-wise.

† **Exposure**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. EXPOSE or L. *exposit*- (see EXPOSITION), on the analogy of *posture*, *composure*, etc.] = EXPOSURE.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. i. 36 A wide exposure, to each chance That start's i'th way before thee.

Exposure (ekspō'ziū). [Appeared with *composure*, *disposure*, c 1600; app. of English formation, from EXPOSE, by form-assoc. with *enclose*, *enclosure*, or other words in which the formation was etymological, repr. L. -sūra: see -URE.]

1. The action of exposing; the fact or state of being exposed.

a. The action of uncovering or leaving without shelter or defence; unsheltered or undefended condition. Also, the action of subjecting, the state or fact of being subjected, to any external influence.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 195 To weaken and discredit our exposure, How ranke soeuer rounded in with danger. 1793 SWEATON *Edystone* L. § 324 The ball... notwithstanding its exposure... appears as bright as it did the first day it was screwed on. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 44 Whatever in his pedigree has been dulcified by an exposure to the influence of heaven. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* XVI. (ed. 2) 304 So unusual an exposure of the globe of the eye. 1807 MED. *Jrnl.* XVII. 233 The eruption... appeared in consequence of her exposure to the variolous infection. 1844 T. J. GRAHAM *Mod. Dom. Med.* 579 Free exposure to cold is highly serviceable in small pox. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 165 Days and nights of adventurous exposure and recurring disaster. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 66 After exposure, the acid is found to be weaker. 1879 CASSALL *Techn. Educ.* III. 1 The exposure of the plate to light is continued for the requisite time.

b. The action of abandoning (an infant).

1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* V. (1865) 117 He recommends the exposure of deformed and sickly infants.

c. Presentation or disclosure to view; public exhibition, esp. of goods for sale.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 133 When we haue our naked Fraillies hid, That suffer in exposure. 1853 CHAMB. *Jrnl.* Oct., The exposure of ordinary goods in a store is not more open to the public than are the sales of slaves in Richmond. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. 514 Prynne and his fellow pamphleteers... listened with defiance to their sentence of exposure in the pillory. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 251 Those Acts expressly prohibit the exposure for sale of goods in those streets.

d. The action of bringing to light (something discreditable); the unmasking or 'showing up' of an error, fraud, or evil, of an impostor or secret offender.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. v. By this unfortunate exposure... Lorraine was obliged to give in a match... with... Miss Mexico. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 127 The exposure of Mahomet would have been counted a glorification of the rival creed. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxii. 298 The exposure of the forgery makes a dramatic scene.

2. *concr.* † a. An exposed or unprotected point (*obs.*). b. A surface laid open to view, or to the operation of any agency.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* VII. 62 If he with home-thrust iron can reach the exposure of my life. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 73 The sea... offers a vast exposure of salt water to the heat of the sun. *Ibid.* XVII. 289 Below these come the Thanet beds of which good exposures may be seen at Herne Bay. 1888 DAWSON *Geol. Hist. Plants* 65 Specimens obtained from the rich exposures at Gaspé Bay.

3. The manner or degree in which anything is exposed; esp. situation with respect to sun and wind; 'aspect' with regard to the quarter of the heavens.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 202 Transplant Sampter to some very warm Exposure, as under a South-Wall. *Ibid.* 229 [The Green-house] being plac'd at the most advantageous Exposure to the Sun. 1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 175 The Fruits of the Northern Exposure ripen fast of all. 1793 SWEATON *Edystone* L. § 55 This Lighthouse proves the practicability of a similar erection in any like exposure in the known world. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 514 The shoots might measure more than two and a half feet, in similar exposures. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xiii. 237 Scarped rocks... far down the southern exposure.

Expound (ekspound), *v.* Forms *a.* 4-5 *expoun-en*, *-poun-en*, 4-6 *expoun(e)*, *-poun(e)* (5 *expounne*); *b.* 3-6 *expounde*, *expownd(e)* (5 *ex-*

spound), 4- *expound*. *Pa. i.* and *pa. pple.* 5-6 *expounded*, *-powne(d)*, *-pownd(e)*, *-pound(e)*. [ME. *expounne-n*, *expounde*, ad. OF. *espondre*, *espondre*, ex- (3 pl. *espondent*, derivs. *espon-*, *espond-*) = Pr., Sp. *esponer*, Pg. *espor*, It. *esporre*: -L. *ex-pōndere*, to put out, set forth, explain: see EXPONE. The *d* of the Fr. inf. *-pondre* was mechanically developed in the transition from the *n* to the *r* of *-ponre* the regular contraction of L. *-pōndere*; a *pa. pple.* *-poundu* and various derivatives were formed on the inf. stem.

In ME. the prevailing form was *expounne*, adopted according to the usual practice from the finite parts of the Fr. vb.; but the form *expounde*, from the inf., appeared equally early in northern writers (Hampole and the *Cursor Mundi*). In the course of the 16th c. *expounne* became obsolete, the general adoption of *expound* being favoured by the phonetic tendency exhibited in *sound* for the earlier *sonn*, and also by the frequent occurrence of *expound* as *pa. pple.* In accordance with the analogy of *expound* = L. *expōnere*, the earlier *componne*, *componne* were in 16th c. replaced by *com-pound*, and *propone* by *propound*; in the former case the substitution may have been partly due to other causes: see COMPOUND v.]

1. *trans.* To set forth, declare, state in detail (doctrines, ideas, principles; formerly, with wider application).

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 37 To þat spot þat I in speche expoun I entred in þat erber grene. *Ibid.* B. 1058 Clopyngnel expounnez... a speche, to hym þat spede wolde Of a lady to be loued. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlv. 7 The ordre expounne to me. 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 37 He hath expound cunningly Divers points of cosmography. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxviii. 23 There cam many vnto hym... to whom he expounded and testified the kyngdom off God. 1736 SHENSTONE *School-mistress* x. She... quaintly cou'd expound The Chicken-feeding Pow'r of ev'ry Crumb she found. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man I. iii. 344 Ideas, or the Motions by which they are expounded. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xvi. 171 Formulæ expounding its quantity and law. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 455 The doctrines expounded by St. Augustine. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 162, I have... an excellent interpretation... which I will expound to you.

absol. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 70 We will and ordeigne that all curatys... iij tymes in the yere in the masse time publish and expowne. 16... DRYDEN *Poems* (1822) I. 242 The carrier's not commission'd to expound.

b. To set forth, represent (a mathematical function or quantity) by figures, symbols, etc.

1708 E. HALLEY in *Misc. Cur.* II. 102 The roots may be expounded by Perpendiculars let fall, upon the Axis or given Diameter of the given Parabola, from the Intersections of that Curve with a Circle. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxvi. 268 These perturbations, when numerically expounded, are so insignificant, etc.

2. To explain, interpret.

a. *gen.* To explain (what is difficult or obscure); to state the signification of; to comment on (a passage or an author).

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1727 Now expowne þe þis speche spedly I þenk. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 182 Expowne me this, and ye shall sothe it fynde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 119 To Expownde, commentarij. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 23 § 12 The same Ambiguyte... shall be declared, expownded... by the Chaunceller. 1668 T. SPENCER *Logick* 113 This definition hath nothing in it to be expounded. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* VIII. One who was expounding some religious Mystery to them. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 100 Our author proceeds to expound his own analysis.

b. *esp.* To interpret, comment upon (Scripture, religious formularies, etc.). Now chiefly with reference to homiletic exposition. Also *absol.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 383 (Cott.) And þus he... expounded þe prophesies. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4272 His ministres sal swa lette yhit þat na man sal expound haly writ. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* I. ix. 47 To expowne or interpret or glose dewli and treuly Holi Scripture. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 Saynt Gregory expoundinge the same place of Scripture sayth 1545 UDALL, etc. *Erasm.* *Paraph.* (1548) Luke viii. 90 b. Many other parables... all which... he expounded severally unto his disciples. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie* I. 5 The primitive Fathers expounded it [the Creed] where it did stand in need of clearer explication. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 17 The Spirit of God expounds the word of God to us. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* VIII. 220 Our... Lord, having read... the words regarding Himself... expounded them to the people.

absol. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. In expounyng i fologh haly doctours. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 272 He was suspended... for expounding upon the Catechism. 1778 FLETCHER *Let.* Wks. 1795 VII. 222, I have ventured... to expound once in the church. 1854 MACAULAY *Bunyan* Misc. Writ. 1860 II. 230 Those martial saints who fought and expounded in Fairfax's army.

† c. To interpret the motives or reasons of a person. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 5 Cicero doth excuse and expound the Philosophers for going too far. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 25 He, that says what he thinks, lays himself open to be expounded by the most ignorant.

† d. To give the meaning of (a word or name); also, to give a version of in another language; to translate. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 277 In englisch... it is wel harde wel to expowne. c 1386 CHAUCE *Sec. Nun's T.* 86 First wol I yow the name of saint Cecillie Expowne... It is to say on Englisch, hevenes lillie. c 1400 LANFRANC *Cirurg.* 7 (MS. A) We moun knowe surgerie bi expownyng of his name: for surger comeþ of siros. & in englisch siros is an hand. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 669; þe kyng his preching walde expound, And telle it in englyssh tonge. 1549 LATIMER

Serm. Ploughers (Arb.) 33 For them yat be vnlearned I wyll expounde it. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 79 As soon as the Interpreter had read the Letter, and expounded the contents thereof.

e. To interpret, explain the significance of (a dream, vision, symbol, etc.); to interpret, solve (a riddle); rarely, to explain, account for (a phenomenon). *arch.*

1375 *Cantic. de Creatione* 773 in *Anglia* I, Pe angel anon gan it expoun and tolde him what it [a tree] was. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 166 Daniel... the dremes of the kyng expownded. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7176, I wole bigynne, To expowne you the pith withynne. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 728 His mayster on his wyse had Expownde his visyoun. 1535 COVERDALE *Judges* xiv. 14 They coulde not expounde the ryddle. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 79 My Master... has left mee here behinde to expounde the meaning or morrall of his signes and tokens. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) l. 215 The Stagyrite, unable to expound The Euripus, leapt into 't, and was drown'd. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* l. 223 Studious to expound The spectacle.

f. To infer from indications. *rare* -1. 1831-36 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 269 The clouds by which chiefly the eye expounds the distance of the blue pavilion stretched over our heads.

g. *refl.* † To explain one's meaning (*obs.*). Also, to be one's own expounder.

1601 CORNWALLYSS *Ess.* li. xviii. (1631) 307 An abilitie to behold things ambiguous with the true sight gives... circumstances, leave to expound themselves. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. 163 The Pope was forced to expound himself. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 316 The people call you prophet: let it be: But not of those that can expound themselves.

3. To give a particular interpretation to; to construe in a specified manner. With *adv.* or *phrase*. Now chiefly in *law*.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 19 Provided alwaies, that this act nor any thinge... therein contened, shalbe... interpreted or expounded, that, etc. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1314 Some expowne also those wordes... to signifye that [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. iv. 28 That deadly wound. The which his mother vainly led expownd to be hart-wounding love. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* N. T. Matt. x. 23 This hard Text is variously expounded. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* ii. 381 That a devise be most favourably expounded. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) vi. 191 The courts... expound the will in such a manner as to carry the testator's intention into effect. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* iv. 445 Sparta... was constituted the interpreter of the treaty; she expounded it by the rule, not of reason, but of might.

† b. To expound (a statement, etc.) concerning or of; to explain as referring to. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. li. 241 Men expownen comounly his prophete of oure Jesus. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 3767 This may be wele expownded of the blisssed virginne marie. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 14 They... that go about to expound this place concerning Christ, according to the letter; do wrest it too violently. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 85 Which place Paul expowndeth of the Holy Ghost. 1784 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 236 Those of whom they are ordinarily expounded.

† c. To render by a specified term. With *complement*, or *Const. for.* *Obs.*

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 No person... being a comon Baker, Brewer... shall be interpreted or expounded handicrafts men. 1531 ELYOT *Gov. i.* i, *Chaos*... of some is expownde a confuse mixture. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1087/2 Men... that expownde those wordes of Christ... to be spoke and ment of the very eating of hys blessed body. 1599 THYNNER *Animadu.* (1875) 33 'Or-frayes' yo' expownde 'Goldsmithes Worke'. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 69 Rabbi Solomon, and Abraham Ezra, expownd Egel, for a Calf of one year old.

† d. To interpret as a prognostic of something. *Const. to.* *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. iv. (1544) 7 a, Worthy Ninus... expownded his laughter to great felicity.

† 4. In etymol. sense of *L. expōnere* (cf. *EXPOSSE*). To expose to view. *Obs. rare.*

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1656) 38 He celebrated the Mass, and every Wednesday expownded upon his Altar the holy Sacrament. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii. 1087 First, he expownded both his Pockets, And found a Watch, with Rings and Lockets.

Hence *Expounded ppl. a.*, *Expounding vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. *EXPOUND*; *concr.* an exposition or interpretation. *Expounding ppl. a.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 272 False expownyng of holy writt. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xli, I fele wel of thy Name be true expownyng that thou art Jhesu hele. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 119 An Expowndyng; *commentum*. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* viii. 2 A fulfilling or expownding part of speache. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justice* b. ii. a, Expounded texts and verses. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* xiii. (1851) 55 A yoke... which... nothing but unwary expounding hath brought upon us. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 3 One of our English Brethren... said in his Publick Expounding, 'As many go to Hell by praying as by thieving.' 1881 MAHAFFY *Old Grk. Educ.* xi. 137 The repeating and expounding of the founder's view.

Expoundable (ekspau'ndəb'l), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -ABLE.] That may be expounded or explained; capable of being expounded.

1897 *Twin Soul* II. i. 2 To expound their views, as far as they were expoundable.

Expounder (ekspau'ndəz), *Also* 4-5 *expowner*, 5 *expownder*. [f. as *prec.* + -ER¹.] One who expounds; an expounder. Occasionally *transf.* of a thing: That which serves to expound. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 7 He [Farao] sente to alle the expowneris of Egypt... and... he telde the drem. c 1449

PECOCK *Repr.* i. xii. 65 Alle expowners and glose 3eueris to Holi Scripture. 1335 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 3 Saul had dryuen the soythayers and expounders of tokens out of y^e londre. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* 120 The Custome and practise of the people, is the best expounder of the Lawe. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 115 Magistrates and expounders of the Mahomedan law. 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 3 Bonnet, one of the most zealous expounders of natural history. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 6 The argument of which the Athenian is the expounder.

Hence † **Expouadress**, *Obs. rare*, a female expounder.

1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* § 37 The Romish Church, whom they make chiefe expounders of Scriptures.

† **Expounitour**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *expoune*, *EXPOUND v.*, on the analogy of *expositor*.] An expounder, expositor.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 202 Expounitouris on þe gossellis and pistelis.

Expouse, *obs.* form of *ESPOUSE v.*

Expoyl, var. of *EXPOIL obs.*

† **Expreme**, *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5-7 *expreme*, 6 *exprime*, 7 *expreeme*, -eime. [ad. (directly or through *F. exprimer*), *L. exprimere* to EXPRESS. For the phonology cf. *redem.*] *trans.* = EXPRESS *v.* 6-8.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xxxl. iii, The first he was, as chronicles expreme, That in this isle of Bryteyn had crone of golde. 1584 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 222, I cannot with my tong or penne exprime the inward joye which I haue taken. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 15 That sinne bringes sua greate skaithe to the saule, as na tonge is abill to expreme. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robt.* I, 23 In pleyes of debt, should be named and expreimed, the zeare, day, the quantitie of the debt. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 353 He hath offered to doe his devoire, by the law of armes, in manner before expreemed.

Express (ekspres'), *a. adv.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *express*, 4-7 *expresse*, 6- *express*, 7 *compar. expresser*. [ad. *Fr. exprès* (fem. *expresse*) = *Pr. expres*, *Sp. expreso*, *Pg. expresso*, ad. *L. exprimere*, pa. *ppl.* of *exprimere*: see EXPRESS *v.*] *A. adv.*

I. 1. Of an image or likeness: Truly depicted, exactly resembling, exact. Now chiefly with reminiscence of *Heb.* i. 3. Cf. EXPRESS *v.* 5.

1513 MORE *Rich.* III. Wks. 61/2 This is y^e fathers own figure... y^e playne expresse lykenes of y^e noble Duke. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 36 Thy byrth doth shewe the expresse and liuely Image of gentle blood. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* i. 3 The expresse image of his person. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 7 Shew thy selfe a paterne, and expresse type wherein [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 528 Hee Created thee, in the Image of God Express. 1764 REID *Inquiry* i. ii. 69 Language is the expresse image and picture of human thoughts. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 431 The Deity is here described sitting... in the express form of the Minotaur. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. x. 125 The universe is the express image and direct counterpart of the souls that dwell in it.

b. Well framed or modelled. *nonce-use*. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 317 What a piece of worke is a man!... In forme, and mouing, how expresse and admirable!

II. (Cf. EXPRESS *v.* 6-10).

† 2. Of a fact, condition, etc.: Stated, explicitly recorded. In early use as *pa. ppl.* *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 719 Lo here expresse of wommen may ye fynde, That woman was the losse of al mankynde. c 1386 - *Wife's T.* 313 Ther shull ye seen expresse... That he is gentill that doth gentill dedis. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* ii. v. 225 There is not above 30 days but are windy, and rainy, or of expresse heat [cf. *ibid.* i. xii. 56 We must distinguish of warm Days, Days of Expresse Notation for Warmth or Heat].

3. Of a meaning, purpose, stipulation, law, etc.: Expresse and not merely implied; definitely formulated; definite, explicit. Of language, statements, indications: Definite, unmistakable in import.

When used of a law, stipulation, grant, etc., the *adj.* may have either this sense or sense 4, and often appears to have a mixed notion of the two.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 61 Wher can ye seen... That highe God defended mariage By expresse word? c 1485 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxvii. 151 Agane þe Lauch expresse... chosyn was Dis Knychtis son. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 117 b, Neyther... is ther any expresse doctryne of vowes in all the whole wurke. 1576 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 75 [He] commaundid that none of his men shoulde goe out... without his expresse licence upon paine of death. 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* i. xvi. (1611) 49 We have no expresse pporke to make that our end. 1605 BR. MORTON (title), Exact Discoverie of Romish Doctrine... collected out of the expresse dogmatical principles of Popish Priests and Doctors. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* xl, All the gazers on the skies Read not in fair heaven's story Expresser truth... Than they might in her bright eyes. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxviii. 27 Annot. 594 The insuing verse is expresse. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. iv. § 13 We have the expresse testimony of Epiphanius. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 443 Express contracts are where the terms of the agreement are openly uttered and avowed at the time of the making. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1871) III. iv. ix. 22 Mr. Stanley's answer was expresse and clear. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. li. 285 Sometimes by expresse, more often by a tacit understanding.

† b. Hence of persons or an authority: Distinct in making a statement, outspoken, explicit. Of a state of mind: Fixed, free from vacillation. *Obs.*

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 425 Theodore... is most expresse against transubstantiation. 1666 GLANVILL *Scpts. Sci.* 17 Trismegistus is expresse in the assertion of the same Doctrine. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. iii. (1743) 14, I love

to feel myself of an expresse and settled judgment. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), Where reason or Scripture is expresse for any opinion, or action, we may receive it as of divine authority. 1704 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4037/5 Her Majesty is very expresse in what She proposes. 1778 N. LAURENS in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 117 Our Commissioners... are not so expresse... as they might have been.

† c. Of a voice: Distinctly uttered. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5667 þe childe foloude and sayde þan, with' a voyce expresse. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ovid's Met.* xii. 71 Nor silence is within, nor voice expresse, But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease.

d. **Express malice** (Law): malice of which there is actual evidence; opposed to *implied malice*, that which is inferred merely from the nature of the unlawful act committed. † **Express witchcraft**: ? manifest, open witchcraft.

1567 *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 260 O faithles flock!... Mantenaris of murther, witchcraft expresse, Tresoun among 3ow does daylie increas. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiv. 199 Malice may be either expresse, or implied in law. Express malice is... when one, with a sedate... deliberate mind and formed design, doth kill another. 1808 LE BLANC in *East Rep.* IX. 363 Without proof of malice, either expresse or implied.

e. Specifically designated or considered; special.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* iii. xiv. § 4 When we treat of that expresse subject. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. ii. § 23 Natural History makes a more expresse business of the classifying operation.

4. Specially designed or intended for a particular object; done, made, or sent 'on purpose.' Of a messenger: Specially dispatched. Also *absol.* in phrase † *In expresse*: ? for a purpose (unless this be an early instance of EXPRESS *sb.* 2).

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 115 Ffarewel, Gabryel... Goddys mansangere expresse. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* ii. 403 Rapes make wele to smelle In condymnt is now the tyme expresse. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 209 *Pilatus*. I am sakes of this bloode... Both my handes in expresse weshen shalle be. 1584 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* (1849) VI. 317, I receyvid new letters from you, sent by an expresse curser. 1619 VCT. DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 137 Send... with all possible speede by an expresse messenger. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 260 Express laws were made to prevent [it]. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) l. 16 In these two little offhand bits of writing... there is more insight obtainable, than in any of the express Biographies. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 123 The social union is the express creation... of the Deity.

b. **Express train**. Originally = 'special train'; but about 1845 applied to a train running 'expressly' for the conveyance of passengers to one particular place, and not stopping at the intermediate stations; now, a train running at a high rate of speed, and stopping only at a few important stations. Hence *Express speed*.

1841 SAUNDERS *Rep. Committee Railw.* Q. 2051 It was probable that an express train would come up. 1848 W. F. COOKE *Telegr. Railw.* 19, I will now follow an Express, and therefore unexpected train in its course from Derby to Leicester. 1845 BRADSHAW'S *Rail. Guide* May 14 The accommodation by the Express Trains being limited, Passengers who arrive first will have the preference. 1845 C. B. VIGNOLES in *Life* (1889) 269 Went down to Birmingham by the 'express' train. 1849 MACAULAY *Jrnl.* 16 Aug. The express train reached Holyhead. 1864 *Gifts & Graces* xii. 127 We must step into an express train.

c. **Express rifle**: a rifle constructed to discharge a bullet with a high initial velocity and a low trajectory. **Express bullet**: an expanding bullet for use with an express rifle. **Express shooting**: shooting with an express rifle.

1884 METFORD in *Walsh Mod. Sportsman's Gun* II. 12 This being a sort of 'rough and tumble' gauge of Express shooting at 100 yards. 1884 SIR H. HALFORD *ibid.* II. 14 These rifles [made by Purdey in 1859] must be considered as the first of the class now known as Express—a term believed to have been first used either by the late Lord Henry Bentinck or by Lord Leconfield. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 7/1 It has been proved that 'express' bullets are used by the Zulus or their allies.

d. **Express delivery**: (in the Postal service) immediate delivery by special messenger, on a system introduced in 1891; so *express fee*, *messenger*, *packet*, etc. [Here it is difficult to separate the *adj.* from attrib. uses of the *sb.*]

1891 *Post Office Guide* Oct. 227 There is no Express delivery... on Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day. 1892 *Ibid.* Apr. 17 On the delivery of an Express Packet, the delivering Messenger may take a reply... The Express fee must be prepaid. *Ibid.* 18 Letters and Parcels are accepted for conveyance by Express Messenger to the General Post Office.

B. *adv.* [Cf. EXPRESSLY.]

† 1. Clearly, plainly, unmistakably. With verbs of speaking: In distinct terms, positively. *Obs.*

c 1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 1158 Danyel... deuyed sum tyme, As... is proued expresse in his prophesies. 14... *Purif. Mary in Tundale's Vis.* 130 To the law sche mekely wold obey From poynt to poynte the gospel seyth expresse. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3389 Þis chapter it schewes expresse What fandyng he tholed in sekeneis. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 255 Hauē 3e thare herts, I say expresse, Than all is 3ours that thay possesse. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* § 23 Such a contract is an expresse known part of the fundamental constitution of a nation.

† 2. a. Followed by *against*: Directly. b. With respect to dimension or number: Exactly. c. Completely. *Obs.*

a. c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 182 Virginius. holdeth
 expresse against þe wille of me My seruauit. 1378 *Cude &*
Godly Ball 158 The Leuitis. . ref. their teind and mekill
 mair, Expres aganis Goddis command.

b. c 1475 *Partenay* 3004 Fiftene fote long this Geaunt
 was expresse. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 1. 142 Also the
 yerres of our blessed sauoure Syxe hundreth foure score and
 nyne expresse The Brytons were expulsed. . From Englande
 to walles.

c. c 1475 *Partenay* 4357 Hys hauberke dismayled all
 expresse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. ii. 52 To mak end of
 our harmis and distres! Our paneull labour passit is expres.

3. Specially, on purpose, for a particular end;
 hence (to go, send, etc.) with speed. In mod.
 use also, by express messenger or train.

1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 105 This mayde, of which I telle
 my tale expresse. 1667 *Pepys Diary* (1879) IV. 368, I sent
 Mr. C. expresse thither to see how matters go. 1708 *Lond.*
Gas. No. 4490/3 M. Osten. . came Express. . to make his
 Compliments to his Prussian Majesty. 1760 T. HUTCHIN-
 SON *Hist. Coll. Mass.* iii. 398 A small vessel had been sent
 to England express. . with a representation of the exposed
 state of the colony. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iv. ix, As if
 the grand furniture and the grand servants had all come
 down express from town. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 2 A
 piece of news worth sending express.

Comb. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* xi. 278 No express-
 rider, no attorney, no magistrate.

C. sb.¹

1. = Express messenger: see A. 4. Now *Hist.*
 or *arch.* exc. in sense of an express messenger of
 the Postal Department.

1619 VCT. DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 177, I
 will speedily advertise his Ma^y by an expresse. 1680 *Lond.*
Gas. No. 1536/4 An Express is arrived in 14 days from
 Madrid, but we know not what he brings. 1780 R. R.
 LIVINGSTON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 2
 This hasty letter is written while the express waits. 1816
 KEATINGE *Trav.* i. 34 Faster than an express could travel:
 at least in these regions. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits.*
The Times Wks. (Bohn) II. 118 Its expresses outrun the
 despatches of the government. 1891 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 6/7
 We expect the Post Office to convey the necessary orders—
 either by post, by telegraph, by telephone, or by 'express.'

b. *transf.* The message sent by an 'express';
 a dispatch.

1642 MILTON (*title*) Observations upon some of his
 Majesty's (Charles I.) late Answers and Expresses. 1659
 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 282 By an express written to Tiberius,
 and by him presented to the senate. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.*
 i. i. A new Express all Agra does afright. 1741 MIDDLETON
Cicero I. v. 356 Cicero. . received two expresses from his
 Brother Quintus. 1807 *Beverly & Kexby Road Act* 6
 Conveying the mails of letters and expresses under the
 authority of His Majesty's Post-Master General. 18. .
 WELLINGTON in *Daily News* 20 Nov. (1891) 5/1 Blucher
 picked the fastest man in his army to ride with an express
 home. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* ii. ix, Bitzer had come..
 with an express from Stone-Lodge.

c. ? A special errand.
 c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 215 Tam's wife had occasion
 to cross the wild heights on some express.

2. Short for a. *express-train*; b. *express rifle*.
 a. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* iv, Express comes through at
 four, Sir. 1867 TROLLOPE *He Knew* xxiii, [He] went down
 . . by the early express to Exeter.

b. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 5/1 A wealthy 'potter'
 . . blazed away with a double express at the deer compelled
 to pass him. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Maiwa's Revenge* 127
 I, handing him the carbine, took from him my express.

3. U. S. An institution (conducted by private en-
 terprise) for the transmission of parcels, etc. Also
attrib. Cf. EXPRESS a. 4 d.

The carrying of goods by 'express,' first introduced in 1839
 (see quot. 1858) has had an enormous development in the
 United States. In Great Britain the system exists, but the
 name is little used, though it has been adopted in the dis-
 tinctive designations of one or two of the 'forwarding
 agencies,' as they are usually called.

1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 644 s.v. *Express*, William F.
 Harnden. . started the express business in the spring of
 1839. *Ibid.* 645 The express companies. . transmit nearly all
 the specie and bullion, etc. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*
Express Office, an establishment which rapidly transmits
 parcels and goods. *Express Wagon*, the wagon in which
 packages, boxes, etc., are taken to and from an express
 office. 186. *Postage Stamp Inscr.*, Pony Express. 1863
Stamped Envelope Inscr., Paid, Wells, Fargo, & Co.
 Through our California and Atlantic Express. 1880 *Daily*
News 20 Nov. 5/4 An express clerk walks through the train,
 takes the checks of passengers who want their baggage de-
 livered, and gives written receipts for them.

b. The goods carried by an 'express'.
 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 644 Harnden himself acted in
 that capacity [as 'messenger'] carrying his entire express
 in an ordinary valise.

Hence *Express* v., U. S., *trans.* to send by
 express. *Expressage*, the sending of a parcel by
 express; the charge or cost of this.

a 1860 *Washington Republic* Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* The
 President's message will be expressed through to Boston,
 by order of the Postmaster-General. 1864 WEBSTER *Express*,
 to send by express messenger. *Expressage*, the charge for
 carrying a parcel by express. 1880 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 5/4
 There is a saving in going by the horse-cars and 'expressing'
 the luggage at a shilling a trunk. 1883 *Amer. Newspaper*
Adv., The books will be sent by express C.O.D., the re-
 ceiver paying expressage or freight. 1888 *Harper's Mag.*
 Dec. 161/1 The expressage or postage has not been prepaid.

† *Express* (ekspres'), sb.² *Obs.* [f. the vb.
 Cf. late L. *expressus* (u stem).]

1. The action of expressing or representing by
 words, signs, or actions; an instance of this.
 Const. of.

1644 BULWER *Chirolo* 8 The Hand seems to. . vie expresses
 with the Tongue. 1648 Eikon *Bas.* 94 With expresses of my
 desires. 1654 R. BOREMAN *Serm.* Ep. Ded., So they might
 give to the world a Clearer Express of their gratitude to
 your Lordship. 1672 J. HOWARD *All Mistaken* i. in Hazl.
Dodley XV. 332 My grief, alas! is far beyond express-
 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) XI. 156 Allow of no other expresses
 of our honour to him (God) but distance and amazement.

b. A condition or product in which something
 is expressed; a manifestation. (Revived by Kings-
 ley with stress *express*, after *impress*.)

1644 JER. TAYLOR *Psalter* cxxxvi, Making all Thy crea-
 tures to be expresses of Thy power. 1663 J. SPENCER
Prodigies (1665) 249 It seems to have been the common
 maxim. . that all afflictions were the expresses of displeasure.
 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* iv. iii. 233 Grace brings no
 merit When 'tis the express of our own self-will.

2. A mode of speech, phrase; an utterance.

1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* v. 42 He compares
 these serious expresses to Trajans sudden and excessive
 speech. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* v. 84, I have shewed
 Scripture in its plain expresses to be an abundant rule of
 Faith. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. 361 Surely those
 expresses are used in condescension to signify the. . charit-
 able benignity of God.

b. A specific mention, statement, or injunction.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. § 6. 91 This Gentleman
 . . caused a man to goe downe. . into the Sea. . with expresse
 to take notice. . where it [Coral] groweth. 1660 FULLER *Mist*
Contempt (1841) 206 They had no express in scripture that
 they should be freed from the particular miseries relating to
 this war. 1687 TOWERN *Baptism* 343 Some express to sig-
 nifye such a thing to be its purpose. a 1711 J. NORRIS *Misc.*
 (1687) 215 They. . contradict the general design and particular
 expresses of the Gospel.

3. A graphic representation, image; *fig.* a type,
 model (of virtues).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. vi. 161 This Ene was first, all
 out, expres Of reuth, compassion, and of gentlines. 1646 SIR
 T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xx. 262 They discoursed in silence,
 and were intuitively understood from the theory of their
 Expresses. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Observ.* (1684) 51 Some
 ancient Coyns have been called by the name of their Ex-
 presses, as. . (saith Pollux) καὶ ἐκείναις ὁδοῖς, ὅτι βούρ ἐλθεῖν
 ἐκτετυμνωτοῖς, from the figure of an ox imprinted.

b. A 'stamp,' impressed character.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 2 This fatal accident had
 a more than ordinary express of fury.

Express (ekspres'), v. Also 4-6 *expresse*.

[ME. *expresse*, a. OF. *espresser*, *expresser* = Pr.
expresar, Sp. *expresar*, Pg. *expresar*, med. L. *ex-*
pressare (15th c. in Du Cange), f. L. *ex-* out +
pressare to press, frequentative of *premère*, to press.
 Taken as Eng. repr. of L. *exprimere* of which the
 chief senses were 1. to press out; 2. to form (an
 image) by pressure, to represent in sculpture or
 painting 3. to represent or set forth in words or
 actions.] I. To press out.

1. *trans.* To press, squeeze, or wring out; to
 press (juice, air, etc.) from, out of (anything).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 127 (MS. A.) & þei fulfilleþ þe
 wounde. . as I have seid, with þe clop expresseþ of þe white
 of an ey. 1430 LYDG. *Chron.* Try 1. vi, When men of
 malice. . his venym vterly expresse. 1569 R. ANDROSE tr.
Alexis' Secr. iv. ii. 37 Put them all into an Oreng. . and
 boyle them in hote embers, then expresse it. 1594 PLAT
Jewell-ko. Chem. Concl. 16 Expresse their oile according
 to the manner herafter set down. 1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood*
of Grape 18 Newly exprest from the grape. 1757 A. COOPER
Distiller iii. lii. (1760) 226 Expresse the Juice and Spirit.
 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 94 To puncture the upper
 tumour, to expresse the contents. 1880 *Daily News* 26 Feb.
 5/2 The oil or oleomargarine is expressed from the fat.

b. *fig.* (a) To extort or elicit by pressure.
 † (b) To expel, get rid of, by force (*obs.*).

(a) 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scotles* 232 Youre countrey
 weeping to you with bloody teares, which your selves do
 expresse, and wring out of her, and enforce her to shed.
 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxix. iv. 365 The truth was
 by torture expresse. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* i. i, Per-
 fumes. . chaf'd. . render Their pleasing scents; and so afflic-
 tion Expresseth virtue fully. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872)
 I. 209 To employ them [Jews] as a sponge to suck their
 subjects' money, which they might afterwards express.

(b) 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* Ep. (1593) 6 Temperance
 which doth all fowle concupiscence expresse. 1583 K. JAMES
 VI in *Holinshead Hist. Scotl.* (1585) 442 That. . the veritie
 may be tried and all heresie and schisme. . expresse.

2. To emit or exude, as if by pressure.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. i. ii. 21 Spirit is a most
 subtle vapor, which is expressed from the Blood. 1634
 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 46 Ormus is an ile. of which. . the
 Silver-shining Sand expresseth Sulphur. 1657 S. PURCHAS
Poly. Flying-Ins. 158 Wax. . expressing in some sort a scent
 of honie. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 110 Essences into
 which a thousand flowers have expressed their sweetest
 breath. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 5/1 Their honey-dew,
 which the aphides express when caressed by the antennae of
 their masters.

3. To press or squeeze out the contents of. Now
 rare.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 289 To expresse and make use
 of that sweet fruit. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vii.
 197 A bladder blowne is weightier then one empty, and if it
 containe a quart, expresse and emptied it will abate about
 halfe a graine. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Nutmeg*,
 Heat the Nutmegs in a Kettle, and then to expresse them
 strongly. 1884 *Med. Temp. Jnrl.* LI. 141 After the grapes
 have been expressed.

† 4. To press hard (in battle). *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1429 CAXTON *Blanchardin* xli. (1890) 152 Seeng herself so
 sore expressyd, her knyghtes and her men slayne.

II. To portray, represent.

5. To represent by sculpture, drawing, or paint-
 ing; to portray, delineate, depict. In general
 sense *obs.* or *arch.*; but surviving as a transferred
 use of sense 8: To render, set forth, convey a
 notion of (facts, characteristics, details) by plastic
 or graphic representation.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiii. 14 The ymagis of Caldeis ex-
 pressid. . in colours. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* i. i. 2 b,
 That paynter is most cunning who can most lively expresse
 his face whose counterfite he is to drawe. 1611 CORVAT
Crudities 311 Whereof [Amphitheatre at Verona] I have
 expressed a picture in this place. 1700 STYVE *Stow's*
Surv. (1754) II. vi. ii. 598/2 In every part of this tomb
 are all the sons and daughters of this King expressed in
 solid brass. 1766-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.*
 (1786) V. 155 Loggan used long strokes in expressing flesh.
 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. xx. 265 Quarried down be-
 low the ordinary surface of the adjacent ground, as rudely
 expressed in this woodcut.

† b. To be an image or likeness of; to resemble
 [After L. *exprimere*]. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 45/1 His handes expresseþ the
 lyknes and symylytude of the more brother. 1548 UDALL,
 etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xvii. 64 Man expresseþh God. . as the
 childe doeth resemble hys father or mother. 1635 A. STAR-
 FORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 147 Her arms expresse the Crosse on
 which Hee dide. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* i. 32 Kids and
 Welps their Sires and Dams expresse.

6. To represent symbolically. Said both of the
 agent and the symbol employed. In *Math.* to re-
 present by a figure, symbol, or formula. Phrase,
To express (a quantity) *in terms of* (another).

1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* ii. 83 They should the better
 expresse the condition of strangers. 1664 STILLINGF. *Orig.*
Sacr. ii. ii. § 6 A Child to express coming into the world, an
 old man for going out of it. 1684 R. H. SCH. *Recreat.* 115
 The Characters placed on the five lines, express the Notes
 themselves. a 1749 BOYSE *Triumphs Nat.* 199 The dim
 twilight of the arch above Seems to express the queen's
 disastrous love. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Fluxion*, To
 express the fluxions of simple variable quantities. . you need
 only put the. . letters which express them with a dot over
 them. 1811 HUTTON *Course Math.* III. 372 The fluxional
 equa. expressing the relation between *x* and *z*. 1816 J.
 SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 38 Instruments have even
 been described, which express upon paper. . the several
 winds that have blown. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org.*
Bodies 34 If we express the composition of camphoric acid
 by the formula 5(C²H⁴) + O². 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John*
 xvii. 275 The divine, holy, self-sacrificing life which it [the
 blood sign] would appear to express.

7. To manifest or reveal by external tokens. Of
 actions, appearances, etc.: To betoken. Now al-
 most exclusively with reference to feelings or per-
 sonal qualities, the wider use being *arch.* or *poet.*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* i. Pet. i. He admonisheth
 them, that. . they expresse a life worthe of their profession.
 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Cupid's Rev.* i. i, If he be a god, he will
 expresse it upon thee my child. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.*
 (1677) 276 Such was the singular personal valour Ismael ex-
 pressed. c 1700 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 429 No longer shall
 thy bodice aptly lac'd. That air and harmony of shape ex-
 press. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xi. 31, I pray'd. . To see the
 trees express their planter's care. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf.*
Park (1851) 177 Never did tone express indifference plainer.
 c 1850 NEALE *Hymns East.* Ch. 80 The excellence of beauty
 In Jesus was expressed. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 220 A
 robe. . that more exprest than hid her, clung about her
 lissome limbs. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* i. 10 Worship
 . . directly expresses sentiment and emotion.

b. *refl.*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* i. Pet. II. 10 The inheri-
 tance is ready. . the possession whereof he hath. . entered for
 your sakes, so that you expresse yourselves worthy of it.
 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 275/2 They have ex-
 pressed themselves faithful in the performance of such things
 as were committed to their Charge. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fr.*
& It. *Jrnl.* i. 262 God expressed himself in the landscape
 to mankind. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 357 The inward beauty
 seldom fails to express itself in the outward.

8. To represent in language; to put into words,
 set forth (a meaning, thought, state of things); to
 give utterance to (an intention, a feeling).

Now the prevailing use; senses 5-7, so far as they survive,
 are often felt as transferred from this.

1386 CHAUCER *Prioresse T.* 24 Lady. Thy vertu and thy
 grete humylitee, Ther may no tonge expresse. 14. *Epiph.*
 in *Tundale's Vis.* 108 With hys mowthe who con the myrthe
 expresse? c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. iv. 236 Til hawe of
 þame knowlage Expressyd. . in oure Langage. 1535 COVER-
 DALE *Prov.* i. 23 Lo, I wil expresse my mynde vnto you. 1633
 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 190 As griefes concealed, so
 joyes expresse grow greater. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.)
Rehearsal i. i. (Arb.) 27 A phrase they have got among
 them, to expresse their no-meaning by. a 1684 EARL RO-
 COM. *Ess. Verse* 42 Harmonious Horace flows With Sweet-
 ness not to be exprest in Prose. 1768 STERNE, *Sent. Journ.*,
The Rose, I could not have exprest it half so well.
 1831 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 257
 The Princess exprest her surprise that the people in a
 famine did not eat buns. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xxviii. 397
 My chief difficulty. . may be exprest in a very few words.
 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 448 The lease correctly
 exprest the bargain between the parties.

b. *refl.* To put one's thoughts into words; to
 utter what one thinks; to state one's opinion.
 † Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. i. 16 It charges me in manners,
 the rather to expresse myselfe. 1609 B. JONSON *Silent Wom.*
 iii. ii. What an excellent choice Phrase this Lady expresses
 in. 1659 BURTON *Diary* (1828) IV. 325 Every man has
 not the gift of expressing himself so in short as others. 1711
 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 5 ¶ 5 English Writers in their way of

thinking and expressing themselves. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wielif* viii. 247 He expresses himself still more strongly in his unprinted writings.

¶ confused use.

1744 E. HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) I. 182 The admiration he expresses to have for her.

c. Of a word, phrase, or statement: To represent (a thought, sentiment, state of facts); to denote, import, signify. Also with sentence as *obj.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, The ordinary gloze upon the fyrst epystle of Saynt Paule to y^e Corinthes doth expresse that. &c. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 124 Something. That shall expresse my true-loues fasting paine. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 51 No words can expresse too strongly the caution which should be used. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* iii. 16 Every assertion or statement expresses the agreement or difference of two things.

† d. a. To mention, specify. *Obs.*

1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 112 He messengere of Godd exprest pat nowmer [nyne] so specially. 1447 BOKENHAM *Syntys* Intro. (Roxb.) 2 An austyn frere Whos name as now I ne wyl expresse. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 17 My frendys. as many as ben exprestyd be name in this myd wille. 1611 BIBLE Num. i. 17 These men, which are expressed by their names. 1640 VORKE *Union Hon.* 84 M. Milles in his Catalogue never expresteth him. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. iii. 5 In this Table are exprested the common Coverings of the Belly. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1204 The respective crews of both ships, remained as exprested in the two underwritten lists.

† b. To give an account of, describe. *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCEUR *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 752 It werieth me to telle of his falsnesse; And natheles yit wol I it expresse. 1548 TINDALE (*title*) A Briefe declaration of the Sacraments, expressing the fyrst oryginall how they came up. 1573 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1852) 425, I thought it not against my profession to expresse my times, and give some testimony of my fellow-brothers. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* vi. Wks. 1874 III. 129 Heardsman, thou hast exprest a monstrous beast. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 12 Pelops' Iv'ry Shoulder. . . with all the rest Of Grecian Tales, by Poets are exprest. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) p. v, The Essay . . . was suggested as is exprest in the preface.

† c. To state or describe (an object) as, or to be (so and so). Also with *for*. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xx. 41 Homage, fealte, and iis. by the yere. . . And this he maye expresse the seruyce of the rent. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 7 The Pope . . . was not ashamed. . . to call them his children, and exprested them to the world for such. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* i. vi. § 3 He expresteth Adrastus to be the first King of Sicyon. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 399, I would expresse him simple, grave, sincere. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* i. 3 The bills of lading exprest this rum to be shipped on the risk of C.

† d. To designate, mention by a certain title.

1699 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 122 So Isaiah, Ezekiel, and Hosea, have exprested him, as we shall hereafter have farther occasion to show. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* ii. 45 The Wise man chuseth to expresse him by that Title of Creator.

† e. *intr.* To make mention, give an account of. *Obs.*

1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 79 Mony prouinces, of whom hit schalle be exprestede by ordre. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xi. i, Fame gan to expresse Of jeoperdous way to the toure peryllous.

10. To state or mention explicitly; opposed to *imply*.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iv. i. 260 Is it so nominated in the bond? It is not so exprest; But what of that? 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxii. 121 To other intent, than is in the Writing . . . exprest. 1724 WATTS *Logic* iii. i, Wheresoever any of these words are used, there is a perfect syllogism exprest or implied. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 4 Hints and allusions, expressing little, insinuating much. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 751 The promise must be exprest in the written memorandum or note.

† b. To draw up (a commission) in express terms; to make out expressly. *Obs. rare* -1.

1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 453 II. 104 Debenham hathe a comyscion of the Kyng exprested only for that schip named in hes comyscion.

Expressed (ekspres't), *pp.* a. Also 6-8 **expressed**. [*f.* EXPRESS *v.* + -ED.]

1. Pressed out; extracted or forced out by mechanical pressure. *Expressed oil* (see quot. 1859). 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 116/1 The best expressed oyle of Nutmegges. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxiv. 188 After this exprest'd Oyl, we made tryal of a distill'd one. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 269 The exprest'd Juices of several Vegetables. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 206 They [the fixed oils] are termed 'expressed' oils because they are not extracted by distillation, like the essential oils. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 432 a. v. *Oils*, Recently-expressed or very fresh oils.

† b. That has had the juice, etc., pressed out of it; squeezed or wrung dry. *Obs.*

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 13 They might after give the exprest and less usefull part unto their swine. 1705 T. GREENHILL in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2010 Like an exprested Spunge. 1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 101 As is . . . plain in all exprested Vegetables.

2. Uttered or made known in words.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 122 a, By the exprested voyce of this man. 1892 *Daily News* 6 Feb. 6, In accordance with the exprested wish of the deceased. *Mod.*, Inconsistent with his own exprested opinions.

† b. Express, explicit. Also of a functionary: Stated, recognized. *Obs.*

1534 WHITTINGTON *Tulleyes Offices* I. (1540) 15 The vttermost of right is exprested wronge. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 It is not written by exprested wordes that, etc. 1554 KNOX *Godly Let. C. vii*, No such promise haue we . . . but rather the exprest contrarie. 1698 USSHER *Ann.* vi.

440 Gorgias their exprest Commander was from them. 1796 BUTLER *Anal.* i. vi. 159 The . . . perception of good and ill desert. . . makes [the sanction] appear, as one may say exprest.

3. **Expressed species** (transl. *L. species expressa*): in Scholastic Philosophy, a 'species' or essential form imposed on outward objects by the activity of the mind itself. The term was revived by Le Clerc in his pseudo-scientific Optics: see quot.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Species*, Expressed Species are those . . . which proceed from within. Le Clerc, in his system of vision . . . has called upon the stage again the *species expressa* of the ancient philosophers. For according to him, it is not by species or images impressed on the optic nerve, that the soul sees objects, but by rays which she herself directs to them. [1857 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* III. v. § 90. 232 The mind knows itself. . . not by a species impressed upon it, but by a species expressed from it.]

† **Expressedly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f.* prec. + -LY².] Statedly, avowedly; explicitly, expressly.

1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 137 Other words, which the same writer hath exprestedly in other places. 1598 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 33 Here exprestedly is a man appointed to be chosen king. 1609 J. RAYNOLDS *Agst. Bellarmine* (1610) 46 Whether exprestedly, or impliedly. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. v. 17 This is . . . detractory unto the intellect, and sense of man exprestedly disposed for that inquisition.

Expresser, -or (ekspres'sar). [*f.* EXPRESS *v.* + -ER¹, -OR.] One who or that which expresses.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions v.* (1887) 32 Reading being but the expresser of the written characters. 1807 GOLDING *De Morway* vi. 73 And the Second (Worker) is the liuely expresser of the First. 1623 SHAKSPERE'S *Wks.* To Rdr., Who, as he was a happie imitator of Nature, was a most gentle expresser of it. 1642 LD. DIGBY *Elvira* (1667) 5 Ready. . . To make his Sword th' expresser of his mind. 1872 COMINGTON *Aeneid* v. 340 note, Expressers of a favourable or adverse opinion.

b. One who possesses expressive power; a master of the art of expression.

1611 CHAPMAN *Uliad* i. Comm. (1865) 26 Our most accomplished expressor helps the illustration in a simile of his fervour. 1615 — *Odys.* viii. 708 The divine expressor did so give both act and passion, that he made it live. 1856 MASSON *Ess., Shaks. & Goethe* 23 He [Shakespeare] was the greatest expresser that ever lived.

† **Expressful**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* as prec. + -FUL.] = EXPRESSIVE.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 395 True confession of that you then seemed with expressfull joy . . . to entertaine. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 17 A question . . . set downe in most cleare and expressful termes.

Expressible (ekspres'ib'l), *a.* Also 7-able. [*f.* as prec. + -IBLE.]

1. Capable of being expressed.

1605 R. CAREW in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 100 In some [words] we builde others not expressible in their mother tongue. 1628 PRESTON *Serm.* (1630) 43 As farre as it is expressible, we will explaine unto you. 1677 GILPIN *Damoclon* ii. ix. 403 They are under an expressible sense of Divine Wrath. 1794 SIR W. JONES *Ortogr. Asiatic Words* Wks. 1799 I. 192 A diphthong composed of our first and third vowels, and expressible, therefore, by them. 1821 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. 11. iii. § 26 Michael Angelo held the imagination to be entirely expressible in rock. 1875 JEVONS *Money* 70 Easily expressible in terms of the unit.

† 2. Able to express oneself. *Obs.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlii. 240 In Loue and Thanks . . . tis in a Mans own power to be expressible.

Expressing (ekspres'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EXPRESS; the

action a. of pressing out, pressing out the contents of; b. of representing, uttering, or manifesting (thoughts, meanings, etc.). Now gerundial.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 17 No parte of the vowel, at his expressing, shulde passe forth by the mouth. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* i. 4 Pleasant beyond expressing. 1631 DOWNE *Lett.* (1651) 260, I cannot hope for better expressings (in Poems) than I have given of them. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 355 The expressing of any one syllable in a word, with a little higher tune, and longer time then others. 1809 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 21/ The . . . expressing of seed for oils.

Expression (ekspres'jon). [*f.* A. *expression*, ad. L. *expression-em*, n. of action *f.* *exprimere*: see EXPRESS *v.*]

1. The action of pressing or squeezing out.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 59 After . . . the Coast-men have by expression . . . gotten that kind of traine oyle . . . from the fish. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 633 Their Juices . . . are so fleshy. . . they cannot make Drink by expression. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Plague*, Separate the Vinegar from the Herbs by way of strong Expression. 1822 LMSON *Sc. & Art* II. 129 Many vegetables afford essential oil by expression or by distillation. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. ix. vi. 524 The crushing of the coco-nut for the expression of the oil.

† b. *concr.* Something pressed or squeezed out; an expressed drink, juice, liquor, etc. *Obs.*

1612 *Enchirid.* Med. 158 Let it bee again boyled. Then make a strong expression. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 435 Mixe together both these expressions, letting them coole. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 504 Express through a Linen Cloth . . . and let the expression settle.

II. Representation, manifestation. Cf. EXPRESS *v.* II.

2. a. The action of expressing or representing (a meaning, thought, state of things) in words or symbols; the utterance (of feelings, intentions, etc.). Also, in early use: † Explicit mention; description (*obs.*). b. The action or process of manifesting (qualities or feelings) by action, appearance or other evidences or tokens.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* Ded. 2 Elde bokes. . . make more expression of thoo stories. . . than I have. 1634 W. TIRWHITT *Balaac's Lett.* 48 You have now no further use of Cyphers, for the expression of your minde to my Lorde the Cardinall. 1647 CRASHAW *Soph. d'Her.* xxv, The forehead's smile, in grief's expression there, Is what in sign of joy . . . a shade is here. 1699 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 282 It behoved us to take notice of the Roman governor in the expression of our Saviour's passion. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 207 To encourage the fullest expression of public feeling.

c. *phr.* Beyond, past expression, † within the compass of expression; to seek, find expression.

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* v. i, This is cruelty Beyond expression. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 17 The greatest peace of barbarity within the compass of expression. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 591 The place he found beyond expression bright. 1700 DRYDEN *Theodore & H.* 284 The unhappy man. . . who past expression loved. 1830 TENNYSON *Adeline* i, Faintly smiling Adeline. . . beyond expression fair. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 218 Some of the fundamental ideas that found expression in the ancient systems of faith and worship. 1898 M. A. BROWN *Nadeshda* 44 Born in love's own heaven Was all that sought expression.

3. **quasi-concr.** a. An utterance, declaration, representation. b. An action, state, or fact whereby some quality, feeling, etc., is manifested; a sign, token. (Now only const. *of*).

a. 1634 HABBINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 134 You'le . . . hate th' expressions of your heart. 1649 CHAS. I. *Wks.* 206 Who have . . . made most real expressions to prevent the present Distractions. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 808 King Philips expressions were not written in Latine or French, but in the Spanish Tongue. 1714 OCKLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 350 Upon the account of an unguarded expression. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 256 Your words . . . are the very expression of my own feelings.

b. 1628 PRESTON *New Court.* (1634) 385 That fearfullnesse at Mount Sinai, was but only an expression of the feare which [etc.]. 1669 W. HOLDER *Speech & Common life* is full of this kind of significant Expressions, by Knocking, Beckoning, Frowning. . . and the like. 1734 GRUBB *St. Jrm.* 2 May 4 3 A Conference on their [the Passions'] general and particular Expressions. 1816 MACKINTOSH *Bacon & Locke* Wks. 1846 I. 336 To render theory the simple expression of facts. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomem.* viii. 308 The death of Christ was the expression of Divine love. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 222 Every change in the form and size of the growing plant is simply the expression of the mode of growth.

† c. Nonce-use. To become expression: to become a byword, or proverbial type of something.

1634 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iii. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 262 *Mean*. Let me be More miserable than Littleworth. *Jane*. Is he become expression?

4. Manner or means of representation in language; wording, diction, phraseology.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 18 Such a plaine Expression, to acquire, That ev'ry one my meaning may discern. 1669 W. HOLDER *Speech* 5 The variety of instructive Expressions by speech, wherewith Man . . . is endowed, for the communication of his thoughts. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 317 Expression is the dress of thought. 1738 BIRCH *Milton* I. 78 Stuffed with gawdy Metaphors and Fancy, far more Expression than Matter. 1757 GRAY *Lett. Poems* (1775) 252, I . . . mean by expression . . . the whole dress, fashion, and arrangement of a thought. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bule* 7 Gyp . . . gave a short bark . . . he had not a great range of expression. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Feb. 12/1 It is not merely the authors of books who should study right expression.

b. A word, phrase, or form of speech.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. iii. xviii. 153 His eyes were dimme. *caligant oculi*, saith Jerom. . . which are expressions of diminution, and not of absolute privation. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 542 The Scripture expression, 'From Dan to Beersheba'. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. iii, Having left Mr. Miller a little while to chew the cud (if I may use that expression). 1806 FROUDE *Oceana* i. 7 Ambiguous expressions were explained away when challenged.

† c. A designation, descriptive title. *Obs.*

1621 DONNE *On Transl. Ps.* Wks. 1839 VI. 562 Eternal God, for whom whoever dare Seek new expressions, do the circle square.

d. *Alg.* A collection of symbols together expressing an algebraical quantity.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 460/2 The expression. . . 2 ab. 1807 — *Course Math.* II. 294 When the given Fluxional Expression is in this Form . . . namely, a Fraction. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* Pref. 3 The analytical expression for the radius of curvature. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 51 We have obtained an expression for the difference in pressure.

5. a. Of the countenance, voice, or (occas.) attitude, etc.: Capacity or fact of expressing feeling or character; expressive quality. b. The aspect (of the countenance), intonation (of the voice) as indicating a state of feeling.

a. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 95 The parts of the head which give the least expression to the face, are the ears. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. li. 23 There is more expression in the countenances of French women. 1834 MENDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 175 His eyes possessing wonderful fire and expression. 1842 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. ix. 156 A want . . . of shifting shadow—of that transition which is as expression to a lovely face. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* x. 132 Infusing a soul into the features of nature, as expression lights up a beautiful countenance.

b. 1830 E. PORTER *Analysis* (ed. 3) *Introd.*, The nameless and ever varying shades of expression which real pathos gives to the voice. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vi. 111 The countenance whose peculiar expression afterwards was so faithfully . . . transmitted to us. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. St.* iii. 158 The peculiar expression of the sound . . . instantly undeceived me. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 7 An expression of fatigue stamped upon his countenance. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. vi, 'Can't I!' said Abbey, with infinite expression.

6. *Fine Arts.* a. In Painting and Sculpture: The fact or way of expressing character, senti-

ment, action, etc. Also (rarely) a feature intended for expression.

1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Paint.* 86 Passerotto has drawn a Christ's Head as going to be Crucified, the Expression of which is marvellously fine. *Ibid.* 99 Robes, or other Marks of a Profession, are Historical Expressions common in Portraits. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 79 There is more expression both in action and feature, than was ever perhaps shewn in so small a compass. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 253 Raphael's feeling for expression was probably the most intense feeling ever bestowed on a human being. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. iii. § 19 The chief masterpieces of expression which the world possesses are small pictures by Angelico.

b. In *Music*. The manner of performance (with respect, e.g. to degrees of loudness or softness) suited to bring out the feeling of a musical passage.

1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 288 Expression is wanting, without which music is so languid and inanimate. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. Which she touched with most affecting and delicate expression. 1864 MISS BRADDON *H. Dunbar* xxi. She played with brilliancy, and, what is much rarer, with expression.

7. *attrib.* in expression-mark (*Music*), a sign or word indicative of the desired kind of expression; *expression-stop*, in the Harmonium, a stop by which the performer is enabled to vary the pressure of the air and thus produce expression.

1880 GROVE *Dict. Music* s.v. *Harmonium*. The Expression stop is used, by which the air reservoir is cut off and the pressure made to depend entirely upon the management of the bellows.

Expressional (ekspre'fənl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to expression: *a.* in language; *b.* with reference to the countenance; *c.* in the fine arts, *esp.* painting, etc.

a. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XVI. 221 The conscious display of expressional skill and the anxious elaboration of a style freaked with allusions. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 36 The verbal and expressional solecisms which disfigure our literature.

b. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 285 Bearing the expressional stamp of man.

c. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. iii. § 9 Hunt's Light of the World, is... the most perfect instance of expressional purpose with technical power. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 584/2 There is some expressional force here.

Expressionist (ekspre'fənɪst), [f. as prec. + -IST.] An artist whose work aims chiefly at 'expression'. Also *attrib.*

1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 394/2 The expressionist school of modern painters. 1880 *Papers Manch. Lit. Club* VI. 184 The expressionists... who undertake to express special emotions, or passions.

Expressionless (ekspre'fənləs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.]

1. Of the features, voice, etc. Destitute of expression; giving no indication of character, feeling, etc.; inexpressive. *Const. of.*

1831 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 301 An image as expressionless as the block on which his own buzz-wig was trimmed. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* i. xiii. 184 He was a small man, with an impenetrable, expressionless face. 1864 CROWDY *Ch. Choirmaster* 53 Monotonic recitation is more expressionless than reading in the ordinary voice. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drodd* ix. So expressionless of any approach to spontaneity were his face and manner.

b. Expressing nothing, conveying no meaning. 1871 TYLER *Prim. Cult.* i. 215 But it may... become by wear of sound and shift of sense an expressionless symbol.

2. That finds no expression.

1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 214 A wrong, Which, though it be expressionless, is such As asks atonement. Hence *Expressionlessly adv.* *Expressionlessness*, the state or condition of being destitute of expression, want of expression.

1865 CORNH. *Mag.* Aug. 225 Faces... expressive of 'expressionlessness'. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. xii. 227 Rosamund eyed her husband expressionlessly. 1888 W. C. RUSSELL *Death Ship* III. 3 Faces whose expressionlessness forbade your comparing them to sleeping dreamers.

Expressive (ekspre'sɪv), *a.* Also *5* *expressif*. [a. f. *expressif*, -ive, ad. L. type **expressivus*, f. *exprimere*: see EXPRESS *v.* and -IVE.]

†1. Tending to press out or expel. *Obs.* c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 137 (M.S. A.) Pat oile hap a vertu expressif. bi be whiche. akpis ben swagid.

2. Of or pertaining to, or concerned with, expression; having the function of expressing.

1747 COLLINS *Passions* 16 Each, for Madness ruled the Hour, Would prove his own expressive Pow'r. 1764 REID *Inquiry* iv. § 2. 118 The best judge in all the expressive arts. 1891 J. JASTROW in *Educational Rev.* i. 262 The receptive powers are in advance of the expressive ones.

3. Serving to express, indicate, or represent.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* vi. i. (1737) III. 355 A situation expressive of Suspense and Doubt. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermon* 378 Tables expressive of this diurnal variation. 1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. 222 An air of dignity, which seemed expressive of conscious innocence. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 490 This has a rhetorical use expressive of contempt.

4. Full of expression. *a.* Of a word, phrase, or symbol: Expressing its meaning with striking accuracy or force. Formerly also of a statement: Explicit. *b.* Of the countenance, voice, actions, works of art: Characterized by expression.

a. 1690 J. HARRINGTON *Def. Rights Univ. Oxf. Pref.* The Privileges of this University have been in so... expressive words granted to our Predecessors. 1711 P. H. *View two last Parls.* 141 This Clause they would have had more expressive. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 40 Four fair Queens whose hands sustain a flow'r, Th' expressive emblem of their softer pow'r. 1859 *Athenaeum* 23 July 113 The expressive term of Bung, as signifying a public-house landlord. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 223 His Latin... is singularly forcible and expressive.

b. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. i. 69 The expressive beauty of that face and bosom gives all the passion of pity and admiration. 1747 LD. G. LYTTLETON *Monody to Lady* xi. Through her expressive eyes her soul distinctly spoke. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 70 He engraves with a noble, firm, expressive line. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* ii. 29 The Italian gentleman... used an expressive gesture. 1847 JAMES J. MARSTON *Hall* vii. His countenance was a very expressive one. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. iv. viii. 452 The most expressive features of every style of Gothic architecture. 1864 PR. ALICE *Lett.* 22 Jan. in *Biog. Sk. & Lett.* (1884) 66 Baby is so expressive, she makes such a face when she is not pleased.

5. Of a person: Open or emphatic in expressing (sentiments). *Const. of. rare.*

1801 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 54 Vse a more spacious ceremony to the Noble Lords... be more expressive to them. 1638 JER. TAYLOR *Lett.* in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 5 Her... love and veneration to your Ladyship; in which she is so... expressive. 1815 LAMA *Lett. to Wordsw.* 95 We felt as we had been not enough expressive of our pleasure.

†6. Expressing itself in action; tending to outward manifestation. *Obs.*

1657-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxvi. 134 Solomon's good man, is merciful to his Beast, nor take I this to be only intentional; but expressive. 1639 F. ROBERTS *God's Holy Ho.* viii. 58 Expressive holiness is the outward manifestation of the former, by the words of our mouths. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 30 There is such a strong expressive Affection imprinted on them towards the Eggs.

†7. *quasi-adv.* So as to be plainly exhibited; manifestly, visibly. *Obs.*

1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 745 Golden sayings... On large phylacteries expressive writ.

Expressively (ekspre'sɪvli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an expressive manner; with expressive significance. †Formerly also, in respect of (practical) expression (*obs.*).

1657-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxii. 424 We seldom find the ignorant man honest; if he be mentally, yet he fails expressively. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. 114 Nature... is most expressively set forth with a bifurcated body. 1768 STERNE *Lett.* 19 Mar. A gentleman... has taken it [portraits] most expressively. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 114 Emma fixed her eyes expressively on her father. 1858 FAULDER *Hist. Eng.* IV. 148 The clerk of the prison [was sent] to a place expressively called 'Little Ease.'

Expressiveness (ekspre'sɪvnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being expressive.

1645 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iv. § 39 Our English tongue was not improved to that expressiveness whereat at this day it is arrived. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* (1721) I. 209 The Murrain at the end [of the third Georgic] has all the Expressiveness that Words can give. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 282 This praxis is to show the peculiar force or expressiveness of a great many single words. 1751 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 324 We should study what St. James, with wonderful... expressiveness, calls meekness of wisdom. 1812 *Examiner* 11 May 301/2 A song... composed... in a style of great expressiveness and insinuation. 1883 A. ROBERTS *Old Test. Revis.* vi. 134 Passages of rich expressiveness occur.

Expressivo, bad form of ESPRESSIVO.

1823 in CRABE *Technol. Dict.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Expressless (ekspre'sləs), *a.* *arch.* [f. EXPRESS *a.* + -LESS.] That cannot be expressed; inexpressible.

1286 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii. Of our expressless bann'd afflictions. 1704 D'URVEY *Abraham & Panthia* i. 23 Whilst... my verse you read Reflect on joys expressless that proceed. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. i. xi. Thou art An expressless and imageless truth in the heart.

Expressly (ekspre'sli), *adv.* [f. EXPRESS *v.* + -LY.] In an express manner.

1. †*a.* In early use: In full detail (*obs.*). *b.* In direct or plain terms; clearly, explicitly, definitely. †*c.* With distinct enunciation (*obs.*).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 225 Treubis þat ben more nedful ben writun þere more expressly. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 13. I wolde comyle A clere descryptoun ful expressly Of alle hyr feturs. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xiv. ix. The pamphlete sheweth it expressly. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 156 The people... rehearse solempne prayers in woordes expreslyve pronounced. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 235 Who dare crosse 'em, Hearing the Kings will from his mouth expressly? 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 3 Him whom they heard so late expressly call'd Jesus. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 116 All which the Scriptures have expressly delivered as catholic truths. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xvii. She must not... think of venturing... unless expressly sent for. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ. Prelim.* Rem. 2 It was assumed, either expressly or tacitly, that wealth consisted solely of money. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 158/1 If the baker intends to retain the power of revoking the authority... he must expressly say so.

†2. Avowedly, directly. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 357 For this may every man well wite, That bothe kinde and lawe write Expressly stonden there ayein. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie.* v. 205 Whom doe the Conclave chuse? An universall Pastor? No but expressly a Bishop of Rome. a 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.), The beginning of

the worship of images in these western parts, was... expressly against the will of their own bishop.

†3. Of resemblance: Exactly. Cf. EXPRESS *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smech.* (1851) 285 The child doth... expressly refigure the visage of his Father.

4. Distinctly, positively.

1596 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 75, I rede not that when the serpent came to tempte her [Eue] she was doynge only thynge expressly good. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 68 There be some things that are expressly good in themselves or expressly evil. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 174 Some of his [Hogarth's] other pieces, are expressly of this humorous kind.

5. For the express purpose; 'on purpose'.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 32, I Am sent expressly. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 98 Felton, who went expressly out of Holland, to sacrifice him [Buckingham] to the hatred of the People. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 77 Went... expressly to free the country from moroders. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Irish Cathol.* Mixed Ess. 102 The Queen's Colleges invented expressly for Ireland.

Expressman (ekspre'smæn), [f. EXPRESS *sb.* 1 3 + MAN.] A man employed in receiving and delivering parcels, etc.; *esp.* an employé of one of the U. S. express companies.

1847 H. D. THOREAU *Lett.* in *Atlantic Monthly* (1892) LXIX. 744 Munroe... tells the expressman that all is right. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 644 The 'expressman' is only an improvement upon the 'common carrier'. 1884 A. WAINWRIGHT in *Harper's Mag.* July 270/1 We stand in a crowd of... hack-drivers and expressmen on the New York side. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms* 229/2 William F. Hardin was the first expressman, and he began his business in 1837.

†**Expressment**, *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. EXPRESS *v.* + -MENT.] The action or fact of expressing.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxxvii. 123 As shall appere... when the tyme convenient of the expressement of them shall come.

Expressness (ekspre'snəs), [f. EXPRESS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being express; clearness, definiteness, exactness.

1645 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph* 21 It was nothing but what in expressness and plainness of words was required of them. a 1680 GLANVILLE *Serm.* ix. (1681) 361 Heathens... had not the knowledge of God's law... in the fullness and expressness of it. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincy* I. i. 3 What he said of Lamb may with far greater expressness be applied to himself.

†**Expressure**, *Obs.* [f. L. *express-* ppl. stem of *exprimere* + -URE: cf. *Pressure*.] The action of expressing; = EXPRESSION in various senses. *a.* = EXPRESSION 1: also the operation of a force pressing outwards; outward pressure. *b.* Expression by words or signs; manifestation, description. *c.* An image, picture; cf. EXPRESS *sb.* 2.

a. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 324 And this expressure, when the forces are equal, is in a line perpendicular to the bodies pressing. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. viii. 163 A good Contrivance... to afford a due expressure of it [mucilage] at all times. 1850 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rigveda* I. 6 note, The acid Asplaris... yields to expressure a copious milky juice.

b. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 171 By... the expressure of his eye... he shall finde himselfe most feelingly personated. 1606 - *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 304 There is a mysterie... in the soule of State; Which hath an operation more diuine, Than breath or pen can giue expressure to. 1671 FLAVEL *Font. Life* v. 14 These high expressures of His Love. 1681 *Right Man's Ref.* 246 The... more comprehensive Promises are found in the general expressures of the Covenant.

c. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 71 Th' expressure that it beares: Greene let it be.

Exprime, var. form of EXPREME. *Sc.*

†**Exprobrate**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6-9 *exprobrate*. [f. L. *exprobrāt-* ppl. stem of *exprobrare* to make a matter of reproach, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*) + *probrum* shameful deed. The variant *exprobrate* appears to arise from association with *reprobate*; cf. *It. esprobare*.]

†1. To make (a thing) a subject of reproach; to 'cast in one's teeth.' Of a thing: To manifest to a person's shame. *Const. to, unto, or dat. Obs.*

1543 GRAFTON *Contm. Harding* 438 He myght... exprobrate vnto hym the pleasures y^e he had done for hym. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 248 His service... did exprobrate... unto her, her unworthy estate. 1583 FULKE *Defence* xvii. 510 You exprobrate to us our knowledge in the tongues. 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers.* Eng. 136 Exprobratinge vnto them that they did honour the Crosse. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Siege* II. vi. He Shall... avoid Thy sight, as something that doth exprobrate His sins unto him. a 1690 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 149 Hermolaus... exprobrates him that he was violently made away.

b. with the personal object unexpressed. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* xvi. 14 He exprobrated their incredulity and hardness of hart. c 1610 *Women Saints* (1886) 149 Which he reputing and exprobrating to be impotencie of spirite. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Perned.* Ep. III. xxv. § 3. 173 To exprobrate their Stupiditie, he indueth the providence of Stokes. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C.* *Warres* 738 There were some that stuck not to exprobrate the diuisions of Ireland.

†*c.* = REPROBATE. *nonce-use.*

1807 MUSGRAVE *Nooks & Corners* i. 333 One can hardly sufficiently exprobrate the... officiousness of Carreaux.

2. To reproach (a person). *Const. with.*

1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 102 The Venetians... have not spared to exprobrate us with the nick-name of

Cursore Englese. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 159 Many a railing Doeg began to exprobrate and deride the Penitents. Hence + **Exprobrating** ppl. a., that reproaches, reproachful.

1673 *Lady's Call* i. § 3. 22 Least hereafter they fall under the same exprobrating remembrance with the rich man in the Gospel. 1675 *Art Contentm.* iii. § 18. 191 That exprobrating complaint we find in the Prophet.

Exprobration (eksprōbrā'shon), arch. Also 6 **exprobration**, -cyon, 6-8 **exprobration**. [ad. L. *exprobratio*-em, n. of action f. *exprobrare*; see **EXPROBRATE**.]

† 1. The action of 'exprobrating', upbraiding, or speaking reproachfully; an instance of this. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 Remembryng... to the exprobracyon and reproue of god, the potage potte... in Egypte. 1577 *FENTON Gold. Epist.* 337 To exacte recompence, is a manifest exprobration of benefits received. 1635 *PAGITT Christianogr.* 203 His [St. Paul's] commemoration is an exprobration to the Corinthians of their neglect of him. 1705 J. PHILIPS *Blenheim* 121 Exprobrations false Of cowardice. a 1843 *SOUTHEY Doctor* (1849) 380 Uttering the words exultantly, not in exprobration.

b. *Rhet.* (see quot.). 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, Exprobration... in rhetoric, is the reproaching a person with ingratitude, and unmindfulness of some particular benefit conferred upon him.

c. That which acts as a reproach, or serves the purpose of reproaching.

1680 *SIR W. WALLER Div. Medit.* (1839) 150 This sun-set... is to me an exprobration. 1682 *NORRIS Hierocles* 66 If any throw him something by way of alms, that aggravates his discontent as an exprobration of his poverty.

2. A reproachful or upbraiding utterance; reproachful language.

1549 *LATIMER 6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 167 He hath stirred up the people to persecute it with exprobrations and slandering words. a 1600 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* vi. 320 The ears of the accused [are] not always subject to glowing with contumely and exprobration. 1692 *SOUTH Serm.* (1697) I. 127 A denial with scorn, with taunting exprobrations. 1877 *R. W. DIXON Hist. Ch. Eng.* i. ii. 143 This weak exprobration [protest against the Anti-Papal statutes] itself was the last instrument of an English primate [Warham] who died legate of the Apostolic See.

† **Exprobrative**, a. *Obs.* [f. **EXPROBRATE** + -IVE.] Expressing reproach, reproachful.

1613 *SHERLEY Trav. Persia* 132 All benefices loosing much of their splendor... that do bear with them an exprobrative term of necessity.

† **Exprobratory**, a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Serving to upbraid or reproach.

1564 *DAY Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 31 To use this exprobratory manner of writing... shall not be amisse. 1860 *WORCESTER Cites MACKENZIE*.

|| **Ex professo** (eks profē'sō), *phr.* [L. *ex* out of + *profess-*ō, abl. of *professus*-us, professed, pa. pple. of *profiteri* to avow publicly, f. *pro* before + *fateri* to avow.] Professedly, by profession.

1823 in *CRABB Technol. Dict.*

Expromission (eksprōmī'shen). *Civil Law*. [ad. mod. L. *expromission*-em, n. of action f. *expromittere*; see next. Cf. Fr. *expromission*.] (See quot.; and cf. next).

1828 *COLEBROOKE Treat. Oblig. & Contracts* I. 208 The intervention of a new debtor, substituted for the former one, who is, in consequence, discharged by the creditor... has been termed expromission. 1875 *POSTE Gains* iii. Comm. 309.

Expromissor (eksprōmī'sōr). *Civil Law*. Also 8 **expromissar**. [a. L. *expromissor*, agent-n. f. *expromittere* to promise to pay, f. *ex-* (see **EX-** pref.) + *promittere* to PROMISE.] One who promises to pay; *spec.* one who unconditionally undertakes the debt of another, so as to become the principal debtor in his stead; distinguished from a 'surety' or 'bail'.

1605 *S. LOBB Let. Dr. Bates* 12 You distinguish between the Covenant of Grace, and the Covenant of Redemption, and grant Christ to be a Surety in the One and an Expromissor in the other. 1775 *ASH, Expromissar*. 1828 *COLEBROOKE Treat. Oblig. & Contracts* i. 211 The expromissor, who is to undertake the debt. 1875 *POSTE Gains* iii. Comm. (ed. 2) 406 A woman does not, like an Expromissor, discharge a pre-existing obligation.

† **Expropriate**, ppl. a. *Obs. rare* -1. In 5 **expropriat**. [ad. late L. *expropriat*-us, pa. pple. of *expropriare*; see next.] = **EXPROPRIATED**. In quot.: Debarred from owning property.

c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* 478 Religious... in which is vow of wilful and expropriat poverty.

Expropriate (eksprō'priāt), v. [f. late L. *expropriat*-ppl. stem of *expropriare* to deprive of property, f. *ex-* + *proprius* own, neut. of *proprius* own: see **PROPER**. Cf. Fr. *exproprier*.]

1. *trans.* To dispossess (a person) of ownership; to deprive of property. *Const. from.*

Now chiefly to deprive of property either wholly or in part, for the public use, usually with provision of compensation. 1611 *COTGR., Expropried*, expropriated. 1824 *GROTE Greece* ii. lxxix. X. 406 All those proprietors had been... expropriated. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* ii. xiii. 480 The Government gives... a power to expropriate the owner of the land required. 1881 *MACM. Mag.* XLIV. 132 To expropriate the owners from their estates must be a very bitter pill.

2. † a. To put (a thing) out of one's own control (*obs.*). b. To take out of the owner's hands.

1660 *BOYLE* (see **EXPROPRIATED** ppl. a.). 1775 in *ASH*. 1881 *VOL. III.*

Daily Tel. 14 Feb., A corner of the garden... was 'expropriated' by Baron Haussman for the purpose of widening the Rue Lafayette. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 518 The State... expropriates private property for public utility.

Hence **Expropriated** ppl. a.

1660 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* iii. (1700) 29 When you have Resign'd, or rather Consign'd your expropriated Will to God. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 June 2/3 The wrath of the expropriated exploiters is extreme.

Expropriation (eksprō'priā'shon). [n. of action f. late L. *expropriare*; see **EXPROPRIATE**. Cf. Fr. *expropriation*.] The action of expropriating.

† a. The action of giving up one's whole property. Also the action of giving up control of.

† b. Removal from the ownership or dominion of. c. The action of depriving (a person) of property; deprivation; an instance of this. d. The action of taking (property) out of the owner's hands (*esp.* by public authority); an instance of this.

a. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* v. v. 505 Ech religioun... in which is vow of expropriacioun. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. xix. § 2. 342 The expropriation of our Reason.

b. 1666 T. H. tr. *Cassini's Holy Crt.* 353 Poverty of affection, is an expropriation from the inordinate love of terrene goods.

c. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* ii. x. § 1 A complete expropriation of the higher classes in Ireland. 1877 *WALLACE Russia* ix. 145 The expropriation of the peasantry or small landholders.

d. 1878 *LADY HERBERT tr. Haberm's Randle* iii. i. 460 The construction of public buildings, or expropriations, or sanitary improvements. 1880 *19th Cent.* Nov. 774 Compulsory expropriation of property in towns. 1889 *Times* 20 Nov. 5/5 The expropriation of the railways.

Expropriator (eksprō'priātōr). [agent-n. f. *expropriare*; see **EXPROPRIATE**.] One who expropriates. *Const. of.*

1869 *Daily News* 28 Apr., The expropriators of the national will. 1879 S. B. GOULD *Germany* II. 268 The expropriator will be himself expropriated.

Expuate, var. of **EXPULATE**, *Obs.*

† **Expugn**, v. *Obs.* Also 5-7 **expugne**. [ad. OF. *expugn*-er, ad. L. *expugn*-are to take by storm, f. *ex-* out + *pugnare* to fight, f. *pugna* a fight.]

1. *trans.* To capture by fighting; to take by storm.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 187 Kyng Alexander gedrede his hoste, intendenge to expugne alle the world. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 316 The sayde Admiral attempted to expugne the Iland. 1596 *HAYWARD 1st Pt. Hen. IV.* 103 Nabuchadnezzar... oppugned Hierusalem a long time, and at the last expugned it. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* ii. xii. 107 Dunbritton should be expugned. a 1640 *JACKSON Creed* xi. xxxv. Wks. XI. 107 They... use it as a fort... till they can watch an opportunity for expugning a better.

Jfr. 1659 *CROWLEY Soph. Dr. Watson* ii. 84 Which... many have assaulted and oppugned with such direct scriptures... that it is by them expugned, and can not be by you propugned. 1579 *TWYNE Phisicke agst. Fortune* ii. xiii. 184 a. By a golden shewre of rayne Danaes virginities was expugned. 1612-5 Bp. *HALL Contempl. N. T.* iv. x. That their conjoined forces might expugn that gracious ear.

b. In weaker sense: To assault, attack, storm. 1407 *Exam. W. Thorpe* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 91 They enforce them to expugn the freedom of Holy Church. 1554 *BRADFORD in Strype Cranmer* ii. 196 Matters expugned by the Papists. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* i. 23 He... doth now evangelize the faith which sometime he expugned. 1657 *EARL MONM. tr. Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 150 Solymann... wasted so much time in expugning the strong Hold of Buda as it proved the safety of that Country.

2. To overcome or expel by force of arms; to vanquish, overpower. 1563-87 *FOX E. & M.* (1596) 244 The pope... stirred up... the young French king... to expugne and extinguish these Albigenes his enemies. 1612 (1621) III. 666 They could not expugne him by arguments or disputation. 1610 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* viii. (1639) 439 Cancre, and Elephantiasis, which diseases do expugne gentle medicines. 1628 *HOBBS Thucyd.* (1822) 41 Lest making them desperate we make them also harder to expugne. 1674 *JOSSLYN Voy. New Eng.* 48 This assertion is not expugned by Geocentrics. 1699 *EVELYN Acetaria* 90 The Nasturtia are... the most effectual... agents in conquering and expugning that cruel Enemy.

Hence † **Expugned** ppl. a. † **Expugner**, one who takes by storm. † **Expugning** vbl. sb.

1598 *MARLOWE Hero & L.* iii. Wks. (Rldg.) 292/1 So far'd fair Hero in th' expugned fort Of her chaste bosom. 1608 *CHAPMAN Byron's Conspir.* Plays 1873 II. 190 He will prouee Of the yet taintlesse fortress of Byron A quick Expugner. 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* (1612) 330 The reuengeful flames of Troy... had perfected the more than Ten yeares Siege of the Græcians expugning of the same. 1657 *TOMLINSON Kenou's Disp.* 128 The expugning of several affections.

† **Expugnable**, a. *Obs.* [a. OF. *expugnable*, ad. L. *expugnabilis*, f. *expugnare*; see **EXPUGN**.] That may be taken by force, conquered, or overcome.

1570 in *LEVINS Manib.* 1586 *DAY Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 37 An expugnabile wickednesse. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* ii. 1213 Syracon took an expugnabile fort. 1765 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 12/2 A place which no art was requisite to defend, though a great deal to take in if at all expugnabile.

† **Expugnance**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. **EXPUGN** + -ANCE.] Storming (of a city), conquest.

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* viii. 247 Grant to me Th' expugnance of well-built Troy.

† **Expugnancy**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. **EXPUGN** + -ANCY.] Opposition, conflict.

1620 J. WILKINSON *Treat. Coroners & Sherifes* 32 b. In the new bookes before they have expugnancy of opinion in the case where purgation is to be done.

† **Expugnat**, pple. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *expugnāt*-us, pa. pple. of *expugnare*; see **EXPUGN**.] Taken by storm; conquered.

1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 253 Thus wes Rome finalie expugnat [*printed* expugnant].

† **Expugnate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *expugnāt*-ppl. stem of *expugnare*.] *trans.* = **EXPUGN**.

1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 61 a. There began a wonderful tempest to arise, which the Carthaginian maryners espying... counsayled Cartholon to expugnate [mistransl. *καὶ πῶς*, 'to double'] the promontarie Pachynus. 1605 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* ii. 1266 Dominicke... had helpers with the sword to expugnate those which his word could not.

† **Expugnation**, *Obs.* Also 6 **expugnacion**. [a. OF. *expugnacion*, ad. L. *expugnatio*-em, n. of action f. *expugnare*; see **EXPUGN**.]

1. The action of taking by storm; conquest.

1524 *MORE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 88 I. 255 At Pavia by th' expugnacion wherof he thought to put all the remanant in fere and drede. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 171 The expugnacion and recouerie of the kyngedome of Granata. a 1639 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 270 The Regent intreateth... help for the expugnacion of the Castle. 1680 *MORDEN Geog. Rect. Spain* 176 The Phocensis... a little before their Expugnacion by Cyrus.

b. Storming, assault. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 254 Fergus... went with him to the expugnacion of sindry othir townis in Italie. 1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* iv. (1599) 165 To preuent that succour by the expugnacion of Bybienna. 1618 T. GAINSFORD *P. Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 88 The worthy general... cast up a strong... battery for the expugnacion.

2. Subduing or expelling by force of arms. 1429 in *Rymer Fadera* (1710) X. 424 The Reduction and Expugnacion of th' Eretikes. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. i. 5 The life of a spirituall man ought to be employed in the expugnacion of these molestfull Jebusites. 1624 *GEE Foot out of Snare* 76 He fought a good fight... in expugnacion of Heresies. 1657 *TOMLINSON, Kenou's Disp.* 497 Medicaments for the expugnacion of all diseases.

† **Expugnative**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *expugnāt*-ppl. stem of *expugnare*; see **EXPUGN** and -IVE. Cf. OF. *expugnativ*, -ive.] Tending to take by storm; tending to drive out.

c 1630 *JACKSON Creed* iv. iii. ix. Wks. III. 466 The expugnative or expulsive force.

† **Expugnatory**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *expugnātōrius* conquering, f. *expugnare*; see **EXPUGN**.]

a. Of weapons: Adapted for attack, offensive. b. Adapted for breaking down (an argument).

a. 1601 Bp. *BARLOW Def. Prot. Relig.* 63 Weapons, both defensive and expugnatorie. 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. Prol., Warlike Engines, expugnatorie and destructive. 1737 *OZELL Rabelais* III. 211 He calls 'em *Repugnatory* Weapons, not *Expugnatory*.

b. 1654 *GAULE Magastrom.* 180 Not with an inventory operation, but an expugnatory refutation.

Expulsion, var. of **EXPUSSION**.

† **Expulsation**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *expuls*-ppl. stem of *expellere* (see **EXPULSE**) + -ATION. Cf. **PULSATION**.] = **EXPULSION**.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 407 As attractions and expulsations are in other parts, so it is likely they are in the heart.

† **Expulsive**, a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATIVE.] Tending to expel or drive out; in quot. quasi-sb.

1659 *FULLER App. Inj. Innoc.* i. 20 A Defensative against, or expulsive of, Poison.

† **Expulse**, sb. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. **EXPULSE** v.; after *repulse*.] An act of expelling or driving out.

1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* ix. (1593) 229 Unhappy wench she takes from daie to daie Repulse upon expulse.

† **Expulse** (ekspruls), v. *Obs.* Also 6 **expulse**, -puls, -pula. [ad. L. *expulsare*, frequentative of *expellere*; see **EXPUL**. Cf. F. *expulser*.] *trans.* A synonym of **EXPUL**; sometimes expressing more strongly the notion of violence.

Very common in the 16-17th c.; now *Obs.*, though casual examples occur in 19th c. *Const. from, out of*; also with double obj. by omission of *from*.

a. with obj. a person, etc.: To drive or thrust out from a place; to eject, evict from a possession or holding; to turn out of an office, community, etc. Cf. **EXPUL** i a, 2.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 209 Saturnus, expulsete of Iupiter his son, commenge to the realme of Ianus, made a cite. c 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd in 5 Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 37 From his thought, I that hym bought, Shall be expulsete playne. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* ii. iv. (1588) 164 A Lessee for yeeres of lande, that is expulset by force. 1583 *STRUBBS Anat. Abus.* ii. 49 Adam our first parent was expulset paradise. 1604 *ENG. Gilds* (1870) 436 He shall never be... expulset [from a tenement] but by the kings writ. 1640 *YORKE Union Hon.* 40 King Edward the fourth... being... expulset the realme by the powerful Earle of Warwick. 1660 R. MOSSON *Apol. Sequest. Clergy* 7 Other Pastours were displac't and expulset. 1725 *BRUCE Odyssey* III. xi. 159 note, Peleus was expulset from his kingdom by Acastus. 1824 *Tail's Mag.* IX. 438 Unless you wish to be expulset for ever from your mother's house.

b. with a material thing as obj.: To drive out by mechanical force. Of the body, its parts or organs: To eject, expel (the contents, any foreign substance, excrements, etc.). Also said of the action of drugs, etc. Cf. **EXPUL** i b, c.

1544 *BOORDE Dyetary* iv. (1870) 237 To... expulse all corrupt and contagious ayre. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. xvii. § 9

The Kernel being...expulsed with the torture and presse of the methode. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* ii. 81 The Phlegm is expulsed by the Nostrils. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 197 Sand, gravel and ashes only were expulsed. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 78 To expulse all atmospheric air.

c. with immaterial obj.

1505 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps. Wks.* 115 Almighty god expulsed synne. 1506 *Edu. III.* iii. ii. 38 Sweet-flowering peace... is quite abandon'd and expuls'd the land. 1603 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. ii. 7 No man need doubt that learning will expulse business. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 6 Expulse hereditary aggregates... which may obumbrate your intellectual luminaries. [Intended as a caricature of 'Johnsonese'.]

Hence **Expulsed** ppl. a. **Expulsiōment** = EXPULSION. **Expulsing** vbl. sb.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. x. Wks. (Rldg.) 171/2 The expulsed Apicata, finds them there. 1691 Ed. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Phil.* 46 The Expulsed Dragon. 1537 *Irish Acts*, 28 Hen. VIII, c. 1 § 9 Such manors... or other hereditaments so had by disseisin or expulsiōment.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Pref.* 5 The expulsiō of the Romishe Antichriste. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 87 b. No expulsiō of the franke tenement of the heyre. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 73 The expulsiō of flegme. 1640 *Frat. Ho. Com. II.* 73 The Expulsiō of the Priests and Jesuits.

Expulser (ekspʊlsɪə). *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which expels or drives out; in senses of the vb. Const. of.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Aa vj, The man standeth as it were in the midst between his mother and his wife: and so either of them hateth other, as an expulser of her selfe. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. xiii. (1560) 24 b. The Science of Philosophy which Tully calleth the... expulser of vyce. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* iii. 148 Nature... stirreth up the expulser, and prouoketh it to send forth the excrement. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit.* (1858) III. 424 The expulser of the Tarquins.

Expulsion (ekspʊlsjən). [ad. L. *expulsiō-em*, n. of action f. *expellere*: see EXPEL. Cf. Fr. *expulsion*.] The action of expelling, or driving out by force (a person or thing); the turning out (of a person) from an office, a society, etc. Also the fact or condition of being expelled.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* ii. xxx. 22 Brenne... takyng sore to mynde his expulsion from his natural countrie. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 b. Somtyme foloweth the expulsiō of y^r holy goost and his grace. 1557 PAYNE *Barclay's Ygworth* 90 Neyther to acquisition of vertue nor expulsion of vyce. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvulus Iron Age* 221 The total expulsion of the Spaniards. 1661 COWLEY *Adv. Exper. Philos.* Wks. 48 The perseverance in any enmity shall be punish'd by the Governors with expulsion. 1698 LUDLOW *Mem. I.* 292 Such extraordinary Expulsions as had been lately used. 1796 BUNKER *Corr.* IV. 336 He forgets... his kind behaviour to me, at the time of my expulsion from the party. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 258 note, It... affords the first precedent of the expulsion of a member from the House of Commons. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. v. 250 The change... consists in the gradual expulsion of the air.

b. In physiological use. Formerly *spec.*; now contextual. † *Virtue of expulsion* = *expulsive virtue* (EXPULSIVE 1).

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 168 (MS. A) In þe cloob þat is wipoutforþ þere ben longe villis and þat makib expulcioun. *Ibid.* 194 In morphea þe vertu of expulsion is strong. c. 1532 DREWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1054 A body... may nat grow by the vertue of such degestion without expulsion. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 353 The Bringing forth of Living Creatures may be Accelerated... if there be some cause from the Mothers Body of Expulsion or putting it down. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 359 Soft Liquors drank plentifully... promote the Expulsion of the Stone Gravel. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 392 The alternate admission and expulsion of air... in Insects.

Hence **Expulsiōnist**, one who favours the expulsion of any person or persons.

1885 *Athenæum* 20 June 791/3 The 'expulsiōnists' were 'nowhere'! 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 11 June 3/4 All the Prince's arguments are better than those of the expulsiōnists.

† **Expulsiōist**, a. *Obs. rare.* Erroneous form of next.

a. 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glass Dram.* Wks. I. 68 Of the nature of ginger, 'tis expulsiōist in two degrees.

Expulsive (ekspʊlsiv), a. and sb. Also 4 expulsiō, 5 -syfe, 6 -olive. [a. F. *expulsiō*, -ive, ad. med. L. *expulsiō-us*, f. *expellere* to EXPEL: see EXPELSE and -IVE.] A. *adj.*

1. Tending or having the power to expel. Chiefly with reference to the action of drugs and medical appliances for the expulsion of morbid influences or deleterious substances from the system. Very frequent in phr. † *Expulsive faculty, virtue.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1801 The vertu expulsiō. Ne may the venym voyde, ne expelle. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iii. in *Asm.* (1652) 141 Of poysons most expulsiō. 1541 R. COPLAND *Cuydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Other manner of byndyng is called expulsiō... to expell and put out the mater from the botome. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health Pref.* 4 Chirurgerys must knowe... what synnes [of the moon] be expulsiō. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurst's Surg.* ii. viii. 70 An expulsiō vulnerary potion. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. ix. 30 Cold is... Expulsiō of its Contrary. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 52 In the Application of expulsiō Compresses. 1803 J. KENNY *Society* 29 Duties congenial to thy gentle heart Her lessons teach, expulsiō of despair. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Oct. 5/2 The enormous expulsiō force of the steam in its endeavour to escape.

† 2. Subject to expulsion; hence, driven out. *rare.* 1509 HAWES *Past. Plens.* xvi. viii. Her goodly fygure I graved in my thought; Except her selfe all were expulsiō.

† 8. Tending to repel; = REPELLENT. *Obs.*

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* ii. 225 Even ox-hides also want expulsiō stuff. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 24 This little World hangeth upon the two Poles, Attractive and Expulsiō.

† B. sb. An expulsive drug. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 235 b. The lyke neyther in the laxatives, purgatives, and expulsiōs is to be found. Hence **Expulsiōness**.

1772 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Expulsiōr**. *Obs. rare* -1. [a. L. *expulsiōr*, agent-n. f. *expellere* to EXPELSE.] = EXPULSER.

1432-50 tr. *Hipden (Rolls)* L. 405 If a people expulsede be abowte to expelle the expulsors of hit.

Expulsiōry (ekspʊlsɪəri), a. *rare* -1. [f. L. type **expulsiōri-us*, f. *expulsiōr*: see prec. and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to expulsion; of the nature of expulsion.

1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. (1869) 123 The far longer intervals between the expulsiō acts.

† **Expulsiōre**. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *expulsiō*-ppl. stem of *expellere* (see EXPEL) + -URE.] The action of expelling.

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* ii. 339 To have infix'd it in thy breast, Ev'n to the expulsiō of thy soul. 1669 COWKINE *Poems* 23 'Tis he... that sternly should advance (To the expulsiō of a Soul) a Lance.

† **Expumicate**, v. *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *expumicare*, f. *ex-* out + *pumic-*, *pumex* PUMICE.] *trans.* To clean with pumice-stone; 'to purge or make clean' (Blount). Hence † **Expumication**, the action of cleaning with pumice.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Expumicate*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Expumication*. So 1775 in *ASH*.

† **Expunct**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *expunct-*ppl. stem of *expungere*: see EXPUNGE.] *trans.* = EXPUNGE.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* viii. (1639) 452 These simples be withdrawn and expuncted out of that Electuary.

Expunction (ekspʊŋkʃən). [ad. L. *expunctiō-em*, n. of action f. *expungere*: see next.]

1. The action of expunging; an erasure.

1606 W. CRASHAW *Rom. Forgeries & Falsific.* G iij b, That which is to be corrected, may be done with some small addition or expunction. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* ii. Comm. (1857) 59 Of which verse his interpreters cry out for the expunction. 1708 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 249 The expunction of the L... and the substitution of the V in its stead. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 188 The omission—and... the expunction—of names. 1823 W. ROSCOT tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* xxxvi. (1846) II. 448 note, The consonant in the middle of the words being... fixed upon for expunction.

† 2. A wiping out, removal. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Leaven* 120 The Gospell intends the expunction of the old Image. 1660 Z. CROFTON *Fasten. St. Peter's Fetters* 64 Total expunction of such Doctrine.

Expunge (ekspʊndʒ), v. [ad. L. *expungere* to mark for deletion (a name in a list) by points set above or below, f. *ex-* out + *pungere* to prick: see PUNCTURE, POINT.]

The L. word was by the earlier Lat.-Eng. lexicographers taken to denote actual obliteration by pricking. The Eng. use is prob. influenced by phonetic association with *sponge*.]

1. *trans.* To strike out, blot out, erase, omit (a name or word from a list, a phrase or passage from a book or record).

1602 FULBECKE *1st. Pt. Parall.* 68 These words... were ordered by the Court to be expunged or blotted out. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. ii. § 25 Some of after-Ages... purposely expunged the Year (...the Date of this Epitaph). 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 23 § 3 Having expunged the Passages which had given him offence. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 47 His office was expunged from the breviary. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Guide Eng. Lit.* Mixed Ess. 184 It is a gain to shorten it by expunging anything superfluous.

2. *fig.* To wipe out, efface, annihilate, annul, destroy, put an end to.

1608 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1882) 13 Neither had there ever been so many cities expunged and made desolate. 1638 G. SANDYS *Yob* 11 Wilt thou not... expunge th' offence? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 432 § 9 Reflexions of this nature have expunged all Prejudice out of my Heart. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* v. (1852) 113 The infidel argument of astronomers goes to expunge a natural perfection from the character of God. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* ii. 42 We have expunged the yard, used in connection with the arm, more or less in every family.

3. † a. To strike out the name of (a person) from a book or list. *Obs.* Hence b. To get rid of, remove.

1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 303 Would I might expunge this young rich ward. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* xi. ii. § 89 The Court was moved to expunge those Witnesses, which made most against the King. 1875 MANNING *Mission II. Ghost* vii. 192 To expunge God from Science.

Hence **Expunger**, one who expunges, or seeks to expunge. **Expunging** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xvi. Comm. (1857) II. 104 Which is as poorly conceited of the expungers as the rest of the places in Homer that have groaned or laughed under their castigations. 1875 N. SARGENT *Public Men* I. 339 The expungers had the numbers. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergyman*. The many alterations, additions, and expungings made by great authors. 1834 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (ed. 2) 38 The... Iliad, amounting, after all curtailments and expungings, to upwards of 15,000 hexameter lines. 1846 WORCESTER, *Expunging*, blotting out, effacing.

Expungement (ekspʊndʒmənt), *rare.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of expunging.

1891 *Scott. Leader* 28 Jan. 4 Yesterday's act of expungement [of resolution from House of Commons Journals].

Expurgate (ekspʊrgɛt), ppl. a. *rare.* [ad. L. *expurgāt-us*, pa. pple. of *expurgāre*: see next.] = EXPURGATED.

1833 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* i. 19 An expurgate liturgy.

Expurgate (ekspʊrgɛt, ekspʊrgɛt), v. [f. L. *expurgāt-*ppl. stem of *expurgāre*, f. *ex-* (see EX-pref.) + *purgāre* to make clean.]

† 1. *trans.* To purge or clear out (something excremental). Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1601 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. i. ii. iv, That watery matter the two kidneys expurgate. 1652 WORDSWORTH *Chocolate* *Introd.* Verses, For though that water Expurgate 'Tis but the dregs of Chocolate.

2. a. To purify or amend (a book, etc.) by removing what is thought objectionable. b. To purge, make pure (*rare*). Also *absol.*

a. 1678 T. JONES *Rome no Mother Ch.* 64 The Church of Rome... hath... cracked her credit by... forging, expurgating, etc. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. xiv, Juan was taught from out the best edition Expurgated by learned men. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* ii. vii. 117 Carefully corrected, expurgated and amended. 1871 TYLER *Prim. Cult.* i. 209 The collection [of Sound-Words] would afford the practical means of expurgating itself. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 344 His principal object was to expurgate it from impurities. b. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. ii. viii. 285 note, It is Christianity... which has really expurgated... literature.

3. To expunge as objectionable.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 257, I copy them from my scrap-book, expurgating only a little.

Hence **Expurgated** ppl. a.

1831 MACAULAY *Johnson* Ess. (1851) I. 174 What man of taste... can endure... abridgements, expurgated editions? 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. l. 17 A kind of expurgated... copy of Voltaire.

Expurgation (ekspʊrgɛtʃən), Also 5 -acion.

[ad. L. *expurgatiō-em*, n. of action f. *expurgāre*; see EXPURGATE. Cf. Fr. *expurgation*.]

† 1. The action of expurgating or cleansing from impurity (*lit.* and *fig.*); an instance of this. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Pallad. on Hush.* iv. 942 Thaire [bees'] dwelling places expulsiōgacion Of every filthe aboute Aprill Calende Wol have of right. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 31 Sorts ordained onely for the expurgation or cleansing of the principall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref. a vja, Arts and Learning want this expurgation. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. ii. ix. 138 A pure bodie; which puritie was attained by Expurgations, Washings, etc.

2. The removal from a book, etc., of that which is deemed objectionable; an instance of this.

1614 BR. HALL *Epist.* ii. iii. Nothing can argue guiltines so much, as unjust expurgations. 1644 MILTON *Arctop.* (Arb.) 53 This work will ask as many more officials, to make expurgations. 1664 PERYS *Lett. in Academy* 9 Aug. (1890) 110/3 For political as well as philological expurgations. 1800 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 199 Sewall's History of the Quakers... has undergone a like expurgation. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homage* I. 70 It seems to invite expurgation in order to establish the consistency of its contents.

3. The action of purging from imputed guilt; clearing; expulsiō; after L. *expurgatio*. *arch.*

1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii. The evidence of the Duke of Rothsay in expurgation, as it was termed, of Sir John.

4. The action of purging away (impurities, etc.); *transf.* the clearing out, removal (of objectionable members of a community).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 183 The melancholly iuyce... needs the more forcible expurgation. 1648 BR. HALL *Serm.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 190 The severe censure and expurgation of those whom the Psalmist... calls leavened persons. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 244 A Cautey or Fontanell is not set to the expurgation of a malignant humour. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* I. 448 The expurgation of all those members opposed to the Fronde, was advised. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 797/4 The later months of the year have ended in the expurgation of weak speculators.

† 5. *Astr.* The re-appearance of the sun after an eclipse; emersion. *Obs.*

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Eclipse*, Emersion or expurgation is the time when the luminary begins to reappear.

Expurgator (ekspʊrgɛtɔɪ, ekspʊrgɛtɔɪ), [as if a. L. **expurgator*, agent-n. f. *expurgāre*: see EXPURGATE.] One who expurgates or purifies; *esp.* one who strikes out objectionable passages from books.

1638 LD. G. DIGBY *Lett. conc. Religion* (1651) 3 Eusebius... and St. Augustine... may well be by both sides allowed an Expurgator. 1688 R. JENKINS *Hist. Exam. Councils* i. § 3 Boschornius... was one of the principal Expurgators. 1760 JORTIN *Erasm.* II. 283 The inoffensive book of Grotius... was put amongst the Libri Prohibiti, by those Expurgators. 1811 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VI. 333 The expurgator of the book. 1861 *Life & Corr. Bacon* xix. 387 He has not merely procured Coke's dismissal... but has himself appointed expurgator to his Reports.

Expurgatorial (ekspʊrgɛtɔɪriəl), a. [f. mod. L. *expurgatori-us* (f. *expurgator*: see prec.) + -AL.] a. Of or pertaining to an expurgator (of books). b. Tending to expurgate or clear of guilt.

1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 416 Drawing his expurgatorial pen through it. 1838 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Greece* Wks. (1863) XII. 202 Many excellent works... intercepted in their rudiments by these expurgatorial ruffians. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* II. v. ii. 323 Himself he expulsiōated by a solemn expurgatorial oath... from all participation in the deed.

† **Expurgatorious**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = next.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1738 II. 78 Your Monkish Prohibitions, and expurgatorious Indexes.

Expurgatory (eksp'urgatōri), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *expurgatorius*: see EXPURGATE and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to expurgation; disposed or tending to expurgate or clear of impurity, guilt, etc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. § 10.103 Expurgatory animadversions, whereby wee might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities. 1675 MARVELL *Divine in Mode* Wks. 111. 22 We seem to have got an expurgatory press, though not an index. a 1797 BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws* II. Wks. IX. 339 The party has failed in his expurgatory proof. 1821 J. BOSWELL *Shaks. Wks.* Adv. I. 8 There are some annotations... I should gladly have omitted, but... such an expurgatory liberty seemed to me to be going beyond the bounds of my 'limited service'.

b. Expurgatory Index: the list of authors and writings forbidden by the Church of Rome to be read unless they shall have been expurgated. (The Lat. *Index expurgatorius* is now commonly used.)

1665 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 513 Their Old Expurgatory Index... set out by Cardinal Quiroga. 1667 POOLE *Dial. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 139 [The Church of Rome's] expurgatory Indices. 1866 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. ii. 125 No other book... hath been permitted to escape... their... Expurgatory Indices.

transf. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1708) 87 There... should be an expurgatory index to... Shakspeare.

Expurge (eksp'urj), *v.* Rare in mod. use. [a. Fr. *expurger*-, refashioned from *espurger* = Pr. *espurgar*:-L. *expurgare*: see EXPURGATE.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To cleanse, purify from, of (anything unclean or objectionable). **b.** To purge away (anything offensive). *Const. from, out of.*

a. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 178/2 Desyre... expurged from the dust of all worldly affection. 1853 MISS SHEPPARD *C. Auchester* II. 179 [It did] expurge [me] of all earthly.

b. 1544 BECON *Potation for Lent* Wks. (Parker Soc. 1843) 118 It is not enough... to expurge and put sin out of you. 1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* I. 12 The pituitous excrements expurged from the head vnto the eyes. 1600 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 86 [It]... expurgeth the sharpe and cholerike humors. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 505 Melancholical humour easie to be expurged.

2. **a.** To EXPURGATE (a book, etc.). **b.** To expunge as objectionable from a book.

a. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 170 In these... Liturgies... some... seeme to be corrupted and expurged. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriol.* Pref. Take all my Writings, as well those crude and uncorrected, as those that are thoroughly expurged.

b. 1628 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 62 We may therefore expurge this pernicious and intolerable mistake. a 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 168 To have that passage expurg'd. 1832 H. MELVILL in *Preacher* III. 100/2 If a few portions of the Bible were expurged, it would be hard... to prove the doctrine from the remainder.

Hence **Expurging vbl. sh.** **Expurging Index** = **Expurgatory Index**.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (1646) I. 105 They plainly confesse the expurging of the Indian Liturgie. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 39 The council of Trent, and the Spanish Inquisition... perfected those Catalogues and expurging Indexes. 1645 BP. HALL *Peace Maker* § 20 The expurging of those [authors] of their own, whom they dare not deface.

Exputation, -pute, *var. ff.* **EXSPUTATION**, -PUTE. *Obs.*

† **Exquire**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *exquirere* to search out diligently, f. *ex*-out + *querere* to seek.] *trans.* To search out, seek for; to find out by searching.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* v. i. Make her name her conceal messenger... That passeth all our studies to exquire. 1615 — *Odyss.* IV. 520 Who can the deeps of all the seas exquire. c 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* IV. iii. (1st fol.) How she came by it, is not yet exquired. 1654 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XI. lxxi. The soul, that beauteousnesse of Grace exquires.

† **Exquisit**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. Fr. *exquis*, pa. pple. of OF. *exquerre*, *esquerre*:-L. *exquirere* (see prec.) + -ED; or var. of *exquisite*.] = next.

1521 *Balade in Bradshaw's St. Werburge* (1887) 201 With termes exquisit and sence rectoriall.

Exquisite (e'kskwizit), *a.* and *sh.* Also 5-6 *exquisyt* (e, 6-8 -it. [ad. L. *exquisit-us*, pa. pple. of *exquirere* to search out, f. *ex*-out + *querere* to search, seek.]

A. aif.
1. Sought out, 'recherché'. † **a.** Of an expedient, explanation, reason: Sought out, ingeniously devised, far-fetched. Of studies: Abstruse.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 36 He schal by necessity be artid, to fynd exquisite [Land MS. requisite] meanys of getting of goods. 1565 JEWEL *Rept. Harding* (1611) 299 If this exposition seeme to M. Harding over exquisite, or curious. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 155, I have no exquisite reason for't, but I have reason good enough. 1665 G. HAYES *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 8 The English... well understand all the most exquisite points of Navigation.

† **b.** Of language, expression, terms: Carefully selected; aptly chosen, choice. Hence, out of the way, uncommon; in unfavourable sense, affected, over-laboured. *Obs.*

c 1430 HENRYSON *Test. Creseide* xxxix, To here His faconde tonge, and termes exquisite. 1521 in *Bradshaw's St. Werburge* (1887) 201 Fragrant and faconde of englische

exquisite. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 16, I thoct it nocht necessair til hef fardit... this tracteit viht exquisite terms, quhilkis ar nocht daly visit. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 70 If the phrase be not exquisite, or the observation not singular. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* III. 54 Which benefit Granvel ascribed to the Dutchess, with exquisite thanks. 1698-9 MAUNDRELL *Let. in Journ.* *Jerus.* end, The most hideous Execrations: in which way these Eastern Nations have certainly the most exquisite Rhetorick of any People upon Earth.

c. Of meat, drink, etc.: Carefully chosen; choice, dainty, delicious (passing into sense 5).

1561 T. NORTON *Cabrin's Inst.* IV. 86 The filthy desire of exquisite meates. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Cijj, In all diseases of long continuance the pacyent most vse lytle meate & exquisite. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 346 All Fish from Sea or Shore... of Shell or fin, And exquisit name. 1715 NELSON *Addr. Pers. Qual.* 66 The Devil... nourishes himself with the most exquisite morsels. 1736 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let.* I. vii. 22 Eighteen different sorts [of wine] all exquisite in their kinds. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. II.* 10 The Proponitis... renowned for... the most exquisite fish.

† **2.** Carefully ascertained or adjusted; accurate, exact. Of an action, investigation, etc.; whence of persons or agents: Careful, curious, minute. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 52 a, The meate that shall make syckenes, must not a lyttell excede the exquisite measure. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* VII. (1633) 22 It will be no hard matter to discry the falshood, wherein I would be more exquisite, were it worth my labour. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 249 The framing of the minde... craueth exquisite consideration. 1604 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 2 In the due performance of his Tithe, he was alwaies diligent and exquisite. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 2 A necessitie of a more exquisite traualle in the languages original, wherein those Authors did write. 1624 WORTON *Archit.* (1672) 26 There must be an exquisite care to place the Columns precisely one over another. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 359 Be not over exquisite To cast the fashion of uncertain evils. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Paint.* 28 A curious Mechanick's Hand must be exquisite, but his Thoughts are... pretty much at Liberty. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* II. vii, Accuracy or exquisite digestion of their laws.

b. of knowledge. *Obs.*

1564 GOLDING *Justine* 94 Takyng his journey first into Egypt, and afterward to Babilo... he [Pythagoras] attained to meruelous exquisite knowledge. 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgm.* Dis. Ep. (1658) 2 To make judgement sound, is required an exquisite knowledge.

† **c.** *Path.* [transl. Gr. *akribēs*, rendered *exquisitus* in the Lat. versions of Galen.] Of a specified disease: Accurately so named; typical, genuine, as opposed to *spurious*. Cf. F. (*fièvre*) *exquisite*.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* v. xvi. (1639) 307 In an exquisite Erysipelas make no detraction of blood. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 136 An exquisite differs from a bastard Tertian. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compt.* IV. 120 An exquisite Diabetes caused by attraction of urine.

3. Carefully elaborated; brought to a high degree of perfection.

† **a.** Of art, workmanship, a product of art or nature: Elaborate, highly finished, excellent. Of an action or process, a state or condition: Carried to a high degree of perfection or completeness. *Obs.*; merged in 4.

1561 T. NORTON *Cabrin's Inst.* I. 5 They se that exquisite workmanship in al their members. 1589 NASH *Greene's Mnaphon* Ded. (Arb.) 13 Manie other exquisite editions of Divinitie, turned by him [Golding] out of the French tongue. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 264 Forum Trajan, the most exquisite building of all the world. 1616 SURFL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 144 The hearbe called Rose-baie, or Oleander... is an exquisite remedie for this disease. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 379 They shall make an exquisite dispatch of the inhabitants. 1709 STRYFE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxi. 250 Wherein he hath done such exquisite service to the Protestant cause. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 52 All things which exquisite Poysons breed. 1754 HUMF. *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 193 Everything, belonging to a vain man, is the best that is any where to be found... his cookery is more exquisite. 1808 PALLEY *Nat. Theol.* VIII. § 3 (1819) 87 Small pipes which... distribute this exquisite supply to every part of the body.

b. Of torture: Elaborately devised; hence, excruciating, intensely painful. Cf. 6.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 475 He caused [them] to be put to death with most exquisite torments. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 13 Tortures of more exquisite device. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. i. (1673) 2 Put to death with the most exquisite arts of torture.

c. Of qualities, dispositions, habits, whether good or bad: Cultivated to a high degree of intensity; consummate, extreme. Now with some notion (in the case of bad qualities, ironical) of sense 4.

1552 HULORT, Exquisite or immoderate clenlines. 1648 Eikon Bas. xii, With exquisite malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar of falsitie and contempt with the cup of My Affliction. 1774 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) IV. 18 His exquisite want of judgment. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. x. 465 note, The exquisite ignorance and stupidity of the Mysoreans in the art of war. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 54 A new religious order... animated by intense enthusiasm and organised with exquisite skill.

† **4.** Of a person, etc.: Accomplished either in good or bad things; consummate, excellent, perfect. *Const. at, of, in, also to with inf.* *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 44 If any... be desyrus to be exquisyt in the frenche tong. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 59 A bishop, so exquisite in divinity, as you are. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 393 It is a creature very diligent and exquisite, both to compass, seek out and chuse the

same. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 236 Regia Bander, an exquisite vilaine, murders the olde and young Moguls. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* vi. 21 Captain Campin an exquisite Engineer. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiii. 277 His honour must... be a most exquisite sloven. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 82 A most exquisite mechanic, and a solid, sensible man. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xv. *Introd.*, I made her write... to an exquisite gentleman. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxvi, 'I guessed he had some exquisite instructor', said Louis.

5. Of such consummate excellence, beauty, or perfection, as to excite intense delight or admiration. (Now the prevailing sense; in early examples a contextual use of 3, sometimes of 1 or 2.)

1579 LVLV *Enphases* (Arb.) 38 A woman so exquisite that in some mens judgement Pigmaliions image was not halfe so excellent. 1615 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 190 Jewels, Of rich, and exquisite forme. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eremena* I The youngest among them was a babe of exquisite beauty. *Ibid.* 51 Caused the March or Levata to be sounded... with such exquisite modie [etc]. 1845 L. HUNT *Stories Ital. Poets* I. 168 A lovely spot... enamelled with flowers that surpassed the exquisitest dyes. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 67 The weather was so exquisite. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xxvi. 387 The Greeks found means to invest with exquisite symmetry even a... vine leaf. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* II. 12 An exquisite adaptation of every part to the great object of the whole. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 292 As we drove, the setting sun bathed the hills in crimson... the effect was exquisite.

6. Of pain, pleasure, etc.: Intense, acute, keen.

1644 BP. HALL *Serm.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 105 The Spirit feels more exquisite pain without the Body... then it could feel in the former conjunction with it. 1745 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. vi. The distresses of the vicious... became too exquisite. 1836 SPARKS *Biog., Malher* VI. iv. 262 She was thrown into exquisite misery. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 198 It was a moment of exquisite triumph. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. iii. 320 Surgeons... have derived the most exquisite pleasure from the operations of their profession.

7. Of the power of feeling, bodily or mental, the senses, etc.: Keenly sensitive to impressions; acutely susceptible of pain, pleasure, etc.; delicate, finely-strung.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* Ded. A iijb, One person of the exquisitest judgement. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xix. 51 They have an exquisite sense, and are pained when stones pass through them. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 508 ¶ 3 We thought him a Person of an exquisite Palate. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 19 The serpent's olfactory nerves being remarkably exquisite. 1842 MACAULAY *Fredk. Gl. Ess.* (1877) I. 660 He had an exquisite ear, and performed skilfully on the flute. 1852-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 219/1 The sensibility of the eye to light is very exquisite.

8. *quasi-adv.* = EXQUISITELY.

1529 MORR *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 280/2 In perill of exquisite paynfull punyshement. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 145 They [Guanaes] are exceeding nimble, of an exquisite quick Sight... and difficult to be shot.

B. sb. A person (usually a man) who is overnice in dress, etc.; a coxcomb, dandy, fop.

1819 R. RABELAIS' *Abeillard & H.* 34 Like modern dashing Exquisites. 1830 ARNOLD in *Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) II. App. 388 Our exquisites imitate the outside of foreign customs without discrimination. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ecl. Biog.* (1850) I. 147 The unlucky Exquisite was degraded on the spot. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* v. 241 The foppish exquisite of the drawing-room.

† **Exquisited**, *a.* *Obs. rare*-1. [f. L. *exquisitus*: see prec. and -ED 1.] Made exquisite; refined.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 367 To declare unto us... where thys exquisited eloquence of writynge, and speaking... was forty yeares agoe?

Exquisitely (e'kskwizitli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an exquisite manner or degree.

† 1. With delicate accuracy, exactly; carefully, minutely, thoroughly. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 163 That he... pronounce every lettre... curiously & exquisitly. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bh. Physicke* 231 Pionyie kermelles... exquisitelye pouldred. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astral.* xlv. 270 If the certaine hour... cannot exquisitely be knowne. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 276 Reserve them in great round boxes exquisitely shut. 1759 DUKAKIS' *Husb.* I. ix. (1762) 52 Till the whole mass is exquisitely mingled.

2. In a highly finished manner; with perfection of detail; elaborately, beautifully, excellently. Now with emotional sense (cf. EXQUISITE 5): With such delicate beauty or subtle perfection as to excite intense pleasure or admiration.

1535 JOVE *Apol. Tindale* 29 He hath so exquisitly translated the testament. 1593 RILES & MON. *Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 43 The picture of Bushop Cedda... with... his crosier staffe in his left hand exquisitely shewed. a 1639 WORTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* (1642) 16 A Collection of certain rare Manuscripts, exquisitly written in Arabique. 1791 COWPER *Ilind* xvi. 272 A goblet exquisitely wrought. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* I. xv, The tender melancholy was exquisitely expressed by her voice and looks. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* ix. (1878) 145 A vast chain of exquisitely tinted snow-peaks.

3. In the highest degree; exceedingly. Now with emotional sense; cf. 2 and EXQUISITE 3 c, 4.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 84 Exquisitely readie and skilfull in the Latine. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 35 When the coards of a State are exquisitely tight. 1683 tr. *Erasmus' Moria Enc.* 92 They are exquisitely dexterous in unfolding the most intricate mysteries. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 497 ¶ 3 This fellow, in a dress the most exquisitely ridiculous. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) I. 151 As exquisitely fine as the rainbow. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat.* 4

Exp. Philos. II. xv. 139 Exquisitely minute they must be. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxix. There was something so exquisitely absurd in such a cartel of defiance. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 369 Humour of the most austere flavour, yet exquisitely delicious. 1882 E. O'DONOVAN *Mere Oasis* I. i. 22 The roads were in such exquisitely bad condition.

4. With reference to perception or sensation :
† a. With nicety or delicacy (*obs.*)

1606 BACON *Sylva* § 868 We see more exquisitely with One Eye Shut than with Both Open. 1684 R. H. SCH. *Recreat.* 19 It is a very sagacious and exquisitely Smelling Creature. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. ii. 116 It is customary, in endeavouring to feel exquisitely, to rub the Ends of the Fingers against the tangible Object.

b. In an exquisite degree; intensely, acutely, keenly.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 891 Should. . . a Son not only murder his own Parents. . . but also Exquisitely torture them. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* Diss. i. These he punished exquisitely. 1802 MED. *Jrnl.* VIII. 431 A swelling . . . becoming exquisitely painful. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 14 To see ten human beings . . . making each other exquisitely uncomfortable. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 284 A people exquisitely sensitive on points of national honour.

Exquisiteness (ekskwizitnēs). [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being exquisite.

a. Elaborateness, high degree of finish, perfection of detail; now usually, delicate perfection, refined and perfect beauty. † b. Scrupulous care; nicety, fastidiousness. † c. Consummate skill. d. Of pleasure or pain: Refined degree, acuteness, intensity. e. Of the senses, taste, judgement, etc.: Delicate sensibility.

a. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 18 The exquisiteness [of their Religion consisting most] in an infinity of intricate dumb Ceremonies. a 1691 BOYLE *Fluidity & Firmness* II. Wks. 1744 I. 258/1 It is . . . difficult to procure . . . either glasses or marbles so much as approaching such an exquisiteness. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. xxii. (1860) 172 The exquisiteness of the fun. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1304/2 That dainty exquisiteness of utterance.

b. c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 78 The same exquisiteness in banquitting did from thence descend unto our time. 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 370 Suetonius describes . . . Augustus his hereditary exquisiteness in that particular [propriety of language]. 1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 377 In public life, it will be necessary to avoid the exquisiteness of an over-attention to small parts.

c. 1622 MARKHAM *Bk. War* II. v. 59 The [drummer's] exquisiteness and skillfulness in his Art and Instrument.

d. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. xii. 345 The exquisiteness of his bodily temper, increasing the exquisiteness of his torment. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 775 This man unable to bear the exquisiteness of the pain, accused . . . Sir Gervase Clayton. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

e. 1690 [see d]. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 26 Which will try the exquisiteness both of your Glass and Eye to behold. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. ii. 115 The different Degrees of Exquisiteness in the Sense of Feeling. 1790 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (1807) 346 The Beagle . . . follows by the exquisiteness of its scent.

† **Exquisition**. *Obs.* [*ad.* L. *exquisitionem*, n. of action *f.* *exquirere*: see EXQUIRE.] The action of searching out. *Proper exquisition*: self-seeking.

c 1430 tr. *T. d. Kempis' Wks.* 108 Seldom is eny founde fre fro be venym of propre exquisition. — *Imit.* i. iii. He . . . laboury to be ydel in him from al maner exquisition of proper witte.

Exquisitism (ekskwiziti:zm). [*f.* EXQUISITE sb. + -ISM.] The quality or character of an exquisite; dandyism, foppishness.

1821 LYTTON *Godolphin* viii. The . . . prim, hedge-clipped indolence of . . . national exquisitism. 1843 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXVIII. 133 No well-trained husband will ever dare to ask a friend to . . . take pot-luck with him in these days of universal exquisitism.

† **Exquisititious**, a. *Obs.* — [*f.* L. *exquisit-* ppl. stem of *exquirere* (see EXQUISITE) + -ITIUS.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Exquisititious*, not natural, but procured by art. 1775 in ASH.

† **Exquisitive**, a. *Obs.* — [*f.* as prec. + -IVE.] Tending to search out; bent on searching out; curious. 1818 in TODD.

Exquisitively (ekskwizitivli), *adv.* *rare.* [*f.* prec. + -LY².] = EXQUISITELY.

1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xxiv. (1700) 145 How exquisitely the several Parts of Scripture are fitted to the several Times. . . and Occurrences. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* iv. Leonardo . . . cut exquisitely in wood. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lxvi. The white, exquisitely-shaped . . . arm of the lady. 1876 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* iv. 103 She had an organisation exquisitely sensitive to beauty in painting.

† **Exquisitiveness**. *Obs.* *rare* — [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] = EXQUISITENESS.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. i. 75 If this specimen of Slawkenbergius's tales, and the exquisiteness of his moral, should please the world.

† **Exsanguin-ality**. *Obs.* *rare* — [*f.* EXSANGUINE + -ALITY.] Bloodlessness.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 192 Appeard as a pale statue of exanguin-ality.

Exsanguinate (eks:sængwinat), *v.* [*f.* L. *exsanguināt-* ppl. stem of *exsanguinare*, *f.* *ex-* (see EX- pref.) + *sanguin-em*, *sanguis* blood.] *trans.* To drain of blood.

1849 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* (1887) 37 He had been so nearly exsanguinated that his recovery was necessarily

slow. 1863 KITTO & ALEXANDER *Cycl. Biblical Lit.* I. 31/2 They should be . . . duly exsanguinated.

Hence **Exsanguinated** *ppl. a.*

1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 550 She appeared exsanguinated, and very feeble. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 161 The exsanguinated animals. *revived.*

Exsanguine (eks:sængwin), *a.* Also 7 *exan-*. [*f.* EX- pref. + L. *sanguin-*, *sanguis* blood: cf. SANGUINE.] Bloodless, wanting blood; anæmic.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. Exsanguine aquatics. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 301 Very delicate exsanguine chlorotic habits. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 422/2 Those who have suffered large losses of blood remain exsanguine for many months. 1876 BRISTOW *Th. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 102 Blood is admitted freely to the comparatively exsanguine parts.

fig. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 88 Nothing but exsanguine feeble exility of Spirit. a 1834 LAMB *Let. to Barton* (L.), Such versatile exsanguine and pitiless, yield neither pleasure nor profit. 1872 DASENT *Three to One* II. 259 A poor exsanguine ghost of its former self.

Exsanguineous (eks:sængwinios), *a.* *Obs.* *exc. Hist.* Also 7 *exanguinous*. [*f.* as prec. + -OUS.] Bloodless.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 58 These puny automata, and exsanguineous pieces of Nature. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xx. Those inferior and exsanguineous animals. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. II. 53 The Ancients divided animals into those with blood and . . . those without . . . These latter . . . were named . . . exsanguineous.

Exsanguinity (eks:sængwiniti). [*f.* as prec. + -ITY.] The state of being without blood or the proper amount of it; bloodlessness; anæmia.

1844 in HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Exsanguinous (eks:sængwinios), *a.* Also 7-8 *exanguinous*. [*f.* as prec. + -OUS.] = next.

1692-1722 COLES, *Exanguinous*. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Exsanguinous*. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Eng. Rue Cain* vii. 104 The exsanguinous visage of M. Renaud.

Hence **Exsanguinousness**, the quality of being without blood.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

Exsanguinous, -eous (eks:sængwinios), *a.* Also 7-9 *exan-*. [*f.* L. *exsangu-is* bloodless (*f.* *ex-* out + *sanguis* blood) + -IOUS, -EUS.] Bloodless.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 162 The ayre was a sufficient maintenance for these exanguinous [printed exanguinous] parts. 1776 COSTA *Conchology* 3 All shell animals are exanguinous. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* i. 1 The lowest embracing animals which in his view were . . . exanguinous or provided with a colourless fluid instead of blood.

† **Exsanguous**, a. *Obs.* In 7-8 *exanguous*. [*f.* L. *exsangu-is* bloodless + -OUS.] = prec.

1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* xvi. 560 Worms, as also Snails, Sows, and other exanguous Animals. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Exanguous*.

† **Exsati-ate**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare* — [*f.* L. *exsatiāt-* ppl. stem of *exsatiare*, *f.* *ex-* (see EX- pref.) + *satiare* to satisfy, SATIATE.] *trans.* to satiate or satisfy thoroughly.

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 159 Whose prizes and pleasures, thirteen millions of yearly revenue . . . is not able to exsati-ate.

† **Exsaturate**, *v.* *Obs.* — In 7-8 *exaturate*. [*f.* L. *exsaturāt-* ppl. stem of *exsaturare*, *f.* *ex-* (see EX- pref.) + *saturare* to fill: see SATURATE.] *trans.* To fill completely (with food); to satiate. Also *fig.* Hence † **Exsatur-ation**.

1623-6 in COCKERAM. 1666-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Exsaturate*, to fill an hungry stomach, to satisfy a greedy mind. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1658-78 PHILLIPS, *Exsaturation*, a satiating. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Exsatur-ation*.

Exschew, *obs.* form of ESCHEW *v.*

Exscind (eks:ind), *v.* Also 7, 9 *error. exoid.* [*f.* L. *exscind-ere*, *f.* *ex-* out + *scindere* to cut.] *trans.* To cut out, excise. *lit.* and *fig.* In early use: † To cut off, destroy (a nation, etc.).

1664 PETTY *Taxes* 21 If an aliquot part of every landlord's rent were excised or retrenched. 1785 D. LOW *Chiro-podologia* 123 He excinded the remainder with a pair of scissors. 1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* IV. 184 From whose proofs the said phrases were fraudulently excinded. 1860 J. TAYLOR *Spir. Hebrew Poetry* (1873) 288 The Christian man will not attempt to excind the irascible emotions, but he will strive to master them.

Hence **Exscinded** *ppl. a.* **Exscinding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 405 The excinding . . . of the Amorites. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang. Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 63 God with his excinding Sword in Hand. 1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 488 We are not now inquiring into the legitimacy . . . of any of the excinded sciences. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Excinded*, term applied to a part from the extremity of which an angular notch has been cut out.

Exscreation, var. of EXCREATION.

† **Exscri-be**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 *exoribe*. [*ad.* L. *exscrib-ere*, *f.* *ex-* out + *scribere* to write.] *trans.* To copy or write out; to transcribe.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 661 As Aelianus in his ninth Book and thirty nine Chapter, word for word hath excscribed out of Aristotle. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 351 Demetrius caused it to be fairly excscribed. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 19 Clerks or Secretaries . . . excscribing. Particulars of or for it. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Hence **Exscrit-bed** *ppl. a.* = EXSCRIBED. † **Exscri-ber**, one who writes out, a copyist. † **Exscri-bing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1612 DONNE *Buabavos* (1644) 20 A Councell in France

. . . punished with Excommunication the excscribing, reading, or having that booke. a 1631 — *Ess.* (1651) 128 Some other excscriber . . . reformed it deformedly his [St. Luke's] writing. 1677 CARY *Chronology* II. I. i. iii. 99 This Canon hath gone abroad . . . very imperfect, occasioned at first by Heedless Excscribers. 1879 SALMON *Comic Sect.* 127 The equation of one of the excscribed circles.

† **Excscript**. *Obs.* [*ad.* L. *excscript-um*, neut. pa. pple. of *excscribere*: see prec.] A copy, written extract.

1609 DAVIES *Holy Rood* (Grosart 1876) 13 Ah, might it please Thy dread exupérance To write th' excscript thereof in humble hearts. 1677 CARY *Chronology* II. I. i. i. 90 The Variety of Copies or Excscripts. 1775 in ASH.

† **Excscription**. *Obs.* *rare* — [*f.* as *ad.* L. **excscriptiō-em*, n. of action *f.* *excscribere*: see EXSCRIBE.] The action of transcribing; in quot. *concr.* = prec.

1637 ASP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 211 The poore man is abused by some wag that fits him with these Excscriptions.

† **Excsculp**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*. Also 6, 8 *excsculp*. [*ad.* L. *excsculp-ere* to dig or cut out, *f.* *ex-* out + *sculpere* to cut, carve: see SCULPTOR.] *trans.* To cut out, hollow out by cutting.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 20 In all others [of the Vertebræ] excsculped out one each side round. 1769 BAYAN FAUSSETT *Invent. Sepulchr.* App. 214 On one side is excsculpd a word which we cannot yet make out.

† **Excsculption**. *Obs.* *rare* — [*ad.* L. *excsculptiō-em*, n. of action *f.* *excsculpere*: see prec.] A carving or chiselling out.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 315 That excavation was performed, by incision or excsculption.

Excscutellate (eks:skitēlēt), *a.* *Ent.* [*f.* EX- 2 (4) + SCUTELLUM + -ATE².] Without, or apparently without, a scutellum: said of certain insects.

1848 in MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist. Gloss. App.*

Exsect (eksek:t), *v.* Also 7 *exsect*. [*f.* L. *exsect-* ppl. stem of *exsecare*, *f.* *ex-* out + *secare* to cut.] *trans.* To cut out. Also *fig.*

1641 J. JOHNSON *Acad. Love* 96 Our courtly Dames study only to exsect or cut off their thread bare curtesans. 1672 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* vii. (ed. 2) 18 Were it not for the effusion of blood . . . which would necessarily follow an exsection, the Liver might . . . be exsected. 1753 J. S. LE DRAN'S *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 51 Part of which [Tumour] had been exsected. 1800 E. DARWIN *Phytologia* xv. § 5. 430 Exsect the exuberant growth. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 691 The ham, exsected from Westphalian hog.

Hence **Exsected** *ppl. a.*

1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 595, I caused the . . . exsected piece to be put into a . . . Receiver. 1880 BLACKIE in *Contemp. Rev.* 89 The exsected books of the Iliad.

Exsectile (eksek:til, -il), [*f.* L. *exsect-* ppl. stem of *exsecare* (see prec.) + -ILE.] Capable of being cut out.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 88 The [Coral] polyps . . . consist of a globular portion which is fixed, and of a free exsectile cylindrical portion terminated by a mouth.

Exsection (eksek:jon), *Chiefly Surg.* Also 8 *exsection*. [*ad.* L. *exsection-em*, n. of action *f.* *exsecare*: see EXSECT.] The action of cutting out or away; an instance of this.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iv. 174 Instrumentes of exsection. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 155 Exsection . . . is the cutting out of part of the Combs. 1671 BOYLE *Usefulness Nat. Philos.* (1772) II. v. xii. The exsection of the spleen. 1794 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* I. 151 The heart of a viper or frog will renew its contractions . . . for many minutes of time after its exsection from the body. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exsection*, a cutting out.

b. *concr.* A 'cutting'.

1812 COLERIDGE in *Southey Omniana* I. 316 An exsection, from the Kingston Mercantile Advertiser.

Exsene: see EYE-SENE.

† **Exsensed**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* *rare* — [*f.* EX- + SENSE + -ED¹.] Out of his senses.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 74 Exsensed . . . and only a man of Phantasia.

Exsert (eks:sert), *ppl. a.* [*ad.* L. *exsert-us*, pa. pple. of *exserere* to EXSERT.] = EXSERTED.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* vii. (1848) 115 Lamellæ even and not exsert. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 231 Sphenurid Hoffmeister. Upper lip exsert, spoon-shaped.

Exsert (eks:sert), *v.* [*f.* L. *exsert-*: see the variant EXERT.] *trans.* † a. = EXERT *v.* 2. b. (chiefly *Biol.*) To thrust forth or out, protrude.

1663 *Phil. Trans.* I. 111. Their Poysen . . . exserts not its noxiousness, till after some time. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 692/1 The body is exserted through the brachial slit. 1876 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 53 Whilst examining some pollen-grains on a damp surface, I saw the tubes exserted.

Exserted (eks:serted), *ppl. a.* *Biol.* [*f.* prec. + -ED¹.] Stretched forth or out; thrust out from (or as from) a sheath, projecting beyond the surrounding parts. *Exserted stings*, etc.: one that cannot be drawn within the body.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 95 One with a concealed sting and . . . another . . . with a very long exserted one. 1866 *Ibid.* (1828) IV. xlv. 223 One of those Ichneumons that have an exserted ovipositor. 1830 LANDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 67 Stamens long, exserted.

Exsertile (eks:sertil), *a.* *Biol.* [*a.* F. *exsertile*, *f.* L. type **exsertilis*, *f.* *exserere*: see EXSERT and -ILE.] Capable of being exserted.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 340 Ovipositor articu-

Mag. X. 561 The clouds hung like exsuccous sponges in the sky.

Exsuction (eks'uk'shən). Also 7 **exuction**. [n. of action f. *L. exsugere*, f. *ex-* out + *sugere* to suck. Cf. **Suction**.] The action of sucking out, esp. the drawing out (air) by an air-pump.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech. Proem* 5 The exsuction of Air. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 8 *footn.* In the Air-pump... [some] Animals... die in less than half a Minute, counting from the very first Exsuction. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Exsudate, obs. form of **EXUDATE**.

Exsufflate, *v. Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. *L. exsufflat-* ppl. stem of *exsufflare*, f. *ex-* out + *sufflare* to blow up, f. *sub-* up + *flare* to blow.] *trans.* To blow out, blow away, also *spec.*: see **EXSUFFLATION** 2.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 44 Volatil salts... being exsufflated to the heart produce syncopees. 1884 E. B. TYLOR in *Science* IV. 547 The exorcising such a demon is practised by white men as a religious rite, even including the act of exsufflating it, or blowing it away.

† **Exsufflation**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [ad. mod. *L. exsufflation-em*, n. of action f. *exsufflare*: see prec. Cf. *Fr. exsufflation*.]

1. The action of blowing out; an instance of it.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 310 Let not with lesse diligence the superfluities of the nose by exsufflation. a 1626 BACON *Physiol. Rem. Wks.* 1727 VII. 209 It will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of exsufflation, without vapouring. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xvi. 124 Such offensive Ebullitions and Exsufflations. 1775 in ASH.

b. *concr.* That which is snuffed up.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 45 Those... exsufflations crowding into the sphere of the cranium do create most dreadful Head-akes.

2. *Ecll.* The action of blowing, performed by the priest upon a child or grown person at baptism, by way of exorcising the devil, or by the person baptized in token of renouncing the devil.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. iii. 17 By y^e exsufflacion y^e preest doth upon y^e chylde. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xv. xxiv. 371 The right order of exorcisme... requirith that exsufflation... be doone toward the west. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman's Vade M.* ii. 267 The exorcisms and exsufflations made by the priest on persons to be baptized. 1828 *Sat. Rev.* 31 July 103 The old Mumbo Jumbo of 'unchristianizing the Legislature' must not be consigned to the eternal limbo... without a parting exsufflation.

† **Exsufflate**, *v. Obs.* [ad. *L. exsufflare*: see **EXSUFFLATE**.] *trans.* To breathe upon (see prec. 2).

1610 HOLLAND *tr. Camden's Brit.* i. 768 They... were... exorcised, and exsuffled with sundry ceremonies.

† **Exsufflicate**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 **exsufflicate**. [app. an arbitrary formation on **EXSUFFLATE**.] Hanmer 1744 proposed to read *exsufflicate*, from *It. suffolare* 'to whistle, to bizz, to whizz' (Florio); this was adopted by some later editors.] ? Puffed up, inflated, 'windy'.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 182 Such exsufflicate, and blow'd Surmises.

† **Exsuffolate**, *a. Obs.* (See prec.)

1744 HANMER *Shaks. Othello* iii. iii. [see **EXSUFFLATE**]. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) ii. 301 Solacing his Joy... with proud speech exsuffolate and fell.

† **Exsuperable**, *a. Obs.*—° Also **exuperable**. [ad. *L. ex(s)uperabilis*, f. *ex(s)uperare*: see **EXSUPERATE** and **-ABLE**.] That may be surpassed, excelled, or conquered.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Hence † **Exsuperableness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Exsuperableness*.

† **Exsuperance**. *Obs.* Also 7-8 **exuperance**. [a. *F. exsuperance* (Montaigne), ad. *L. ex(s)uperantia*, n. of state f. *ex(s)uperant-em*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)uperare*: see **EXSUPERATE**.] The condition or fact of exceeding; superabundance, excess.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1256 The exesse of Nete and Mese by arithmetical proportion, sheweth the exuperances in equall partie. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 428 Until the like exsuperance of blood come unto the same place again. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* x. § 8. 83 The exuperance of the density of A to water is 10 degrees. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 85 Nor will his attributes admit of expressions above their own exuperances.

† b. As a title of honour. *Obs.*

1609 [see **EXSCRIPT**].

c. *concr.* That which is in excess; that which towers above other things. *Const. of.*

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* ii. Comm. 86 Simplicitie is sole... Prince and Ex-Superance of all things that have being.

† **Exsuperancy**. *Obs.* In 7 **exup-**. [ad. *L. ex(s)uperantia*: see prec. and **-ANCY**.] = prec.

1628 WILKINS *New World* i. (1684) 117 The Exuperancy of the Light in the other parts. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* i. iv. 19 That over-plus and exuperancie of Manna.

† **Exsuperant**, *a. Obs.* In 7-8 **exuperant**. [ad. *L. ex(s)uperant-em*, pr. pple. of *exsuerare*: see next.] Excessive, superabundant.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 285 Exuperant ill wil. 1620 BARROUGH *Metaph. Physick* viii. (1630) 455 The great exuperant heat. 1727-31 BAILEY vol. II, *Exsuperant*.

† **Exsuperate**, *v. Obs.* Also 8 **exuperate**. [f. *L. ex(s)uperat-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)uperare*, f. *ex-* + *superare* to rise above, f. *super* above.]

1. *trans.* To overtop, surpass, excel; to overcome.

1559 W. ELDERTON *Pangs of Love* (Percy Soc.) I. 28 Good lady, let no wilfulness Exsuperate your bewtie, then, To slay the heres, that yeld and crave. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 56 Yet hath she [Fortune] wrought nothing which exsuperateth... these in our dayes. 1610 BARROUGH *Metaph. Physick* iv. v. (1639) 228 It may exsuperate and overcome the rottenness. 1708 MOTTEUX *Kabelais* (1737) V. 230 Nectar... exsuperates all your Wines. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. *intr.* (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II, To abound, exsuperate.

† **Exsuperation**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 7-8 **exsuperation**. [ad. *L. ex(s)uperation-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)uperare*: see prec.] The action of surpassing or exceeding (due limits); exaggeration.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhct.* A iij b, *Hyperbole*, Exsuperation. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Exsurge** (eks'sūrdz). Also 6 **exurge**. [ad. *L. ex(s)urgere*, f. *ex-* + *surgere* (surrigere) to rise.] *intr.* To rise up, start out.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 25 A certaine roughnes, whence springeth and exurgeth a valiaunt long Muscle. 1668 WHITMAN *Chants Democratic Poems* 109 All doctrines... exsurge from you.

† **Exurgence**. *Obs.*—° In 7 **exurg-**. [f. *L. ex(s)urgens*: see next and **-ENCE**.] The action of rising or coming into view.

a 1621 BAXTER cited by WORCESTER 1846, *Exurgence*.

† **Exurgent** (eks'sūrdžənt), *a.* In 7 **exurgent**. [ad. *L. ex(s)urgent-em*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)urgere*: see **EXSURGE**.] † a. Arising, emerging. b. Rising up above the rest.

a. 1619 FAVOUR *Antiquit. Triumphing* 536 Determining exurgent controversies in a Synod.

b. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 404 The centre of the cells exurgent.

† **Exuscitate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 6-8 **exuscitate**. [f. *L. ex(s)uscitat-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)uscitare*, f. *ex-* + *uscitare* to raise, rouse, awaken.] *trans.* To rouse up, awaken.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 65 Steps after meate... is thought... to stir up and exuscitate the powers. 1623 COCKERAM, *Exuscitate*, to wake up out of sleep. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Exuscitation**. *Obs. rare*—1. Also 8 **exus-**. [ad. *L. ex(s)uscitation-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)uscitare*: see prec.] The action of rousing up.

1624 H. HALLYWELL *Excell. Mor. Virtue* 54 Virtue is... an exuscitation and raising up of... Intellectual Principles. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Extā** (ek'stā). [L. *exta* in same sense.] See quot. 1884; *spec. (Antiq.)* the entrails of a victim from which auguries were taken by soothsayers.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* (1665) 23 Diviners by the Smoke, the Extā, the Incense on the Altar. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 152 None of the 'extā', however favourable they might have been, were of the slightest avail. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Extā*, the viscera of the chest, originally. Also, occasionally used for the abdominal viscera, especially the bowels.

† **Extāble**. = *Acceptable* (Hal.). (?)

1545 Lisle to Hen. VIII in *St. Papers* (1830) I. 815 Suche news... as shalbe extāble unto the same.

† **Extācie**, *-cy*, obs. ff. **ECSTASY**.

† **Extāint**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *OF. extaint*, pa. pple. of *extaindre* (Fr. *éteindre*):—*L. extinguere*: see **EXTINGUISH**.] *trans.* To extinguish.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* xii. 4927 Pes, þat we proffer our pouer to extāint.

† **Extance**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. *L. ex(s)tantia*, n. of state f. *ex(s)tant-em*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)tare*: see **EXTANT**.] Emergence.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 127 He... who hath in his intellect the ideal existences of things, and entities before their extances.

† **Extancy**. *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see **-ANCY**.] The fact, quality, or state of standing out or being protuberant; also *concr.* a protuberance.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxv. (1658) 284 When water falleth out of the skie, it hath all the little corners or extancies of its body grated off by the air. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 107 One may express to the eye... the relievo or extancy of objects. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 36 The little Extancies by their Figure resisted a little the Motion of our Finger. 1689 EVELYN *Let.* 12 Aug. in *Mem.* (1889) III. 441 The filing, sharpening, and due extancie [printed extancie], varnish, & other marks necessary to be critically skill'd in.

† **Extant** (ek'stænt, ekstænt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6 **extant**, (7 **extent**), 7-8 **extant**, 5- **extant**. [ad. *L. ex(s)tant-em*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)tare* to stand forth, be prominent, be visible, exist, f. *ex-* out + *stare* to stand. Cf. *Fr. extant*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Standing out or above any surface; projecting, protruding, protuberant. *arch.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynd* 110 After that the parte extante or the knot of the nauyll is fallen, etc. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* ii. ii. rule vi. § 30 An image... contains... all sorts of representations, flat or extant. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* i. (1682) 166 The Plug was extant above the orifice of the vessel. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 205 In St. Paul's it is extant out of the wall. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 174 Neck and barb observing from the flesh Extant. 1824 CARY *Dante* xii. 116. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* (1843) I. i. vii. 126 Its naked body half extant from the coarse blanket.

2. Standing forth to view; in early use, with

phrase *Extant to the sight, to be seen*: prominent, conspicuous, manifest. Now *arch. rare*.

1557 *Order of Hospitalis F v* The same booke is ordered, extant to be seene. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 155 There are yet extant to the eie, the ruined walles of an ancient fortification. 1607 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 21 Old Quarrels are ripe up, to make his spleen more extant. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iii. 95. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimes* (1877) IV. xii. 278 The truth should be visibly extant.

† 3. Existing so as to be publicly seen, found, or got at; accessible, get-at-able. *Obs.*

1555 *Lydgate's Chron. Tray* To Rdr., Whose bokes... were not of long extant, yet at the last beyng found at Athenes, have [etc.]. 1628 PENKETHMAN *Artack* Civ. He... may with the assistance of the Constable seise all the Bread extant at the Bakers house.

4. In existence; existing. † Of time: Present.

arch. † Of a fashion, etc.: In vogue, current.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 18 b, Among so manifold miserable afflictions of the Jewes... they [the tables of God's covenant] remained still safe and extant. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* ii. v. (1588) 191 Other matters not extant in the booke of the Termes. 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 28 The alienation made before the condition were extant or accomplished. a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 106 Look how many heresies are extant in the church. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 168 In this extant moment. 1618 WITHER *Motto*, 'Nec Curro' (1633) 545 The fashions that last extant be. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 126 There is not an Arminian, a Pelagian this day extant. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 66 ¶ 1 The most proper Form of Words that were ever extant in any... Language. 1822 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* II. vii. 152 If routes and reviews had been extant in Shakespeare's time. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* v. 229 A religious community... everywhere extant. 1849 STOVEL *Cannell's Necess.* Introd. to Cromwell, Vane, and their companions were extant.

b. Continuing to exist; that has escaped the ravages of time, still existing.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 462 b, In the same Church is extant the Altar whereupon he prayd. 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 57, I say, there are few of his works extant; and in those which are extant, he shews no gall against the popes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 191 She leaps into... fire, which leaves nothing extant save fame and ashes. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1745-6, None of his letters during those years are extant. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* i. iv, The Roman temple, extant in the time of Geoffry of Monmouth. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 384 These fossils do not differ more from the extant types. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. 7 The only extant British account is that of the monk Gildas.

† B. *sb.* a. An extant copy (cf. **EXTAT**). b. *pl.* Remains. *Obs.*

1592 *tr. Julius on Rev.* xi. 7 There is an extant of that matter written by the same Boniface. a 1659 CLEVELAND *Poor Cavalier* 40 Now Peace be with thy Dust... For the next motion to a Calm... Will thy poor Extants into peices tear.

† **Extascie**, *-ase*, *-asie*, *-asy*, obs. ff. **ECSTASY**.

† **Extat**. *Obs. rare*—1. [subst. use of *L. ex(s)tat* it stands forth, 3rd pers. sing. pres. t. of *extāre* (see **EXTANT**).] ? A recorded example.

1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* 124 There is no such Extat of any General Council.

† **Extatic**, *-al*, obs. ff. **ECSTATIC**, **-AL**.

† **Extame**, obs. form of **ESTREM**.

† **Extemporal** (ekstemp'orāl), *a.* Now *rare*. [ad. *L. extemporal-is* arising out of the moment, f. *ex tempore*: see **EXTEMPORE**. Cf. **TEMPORAL**.]

1. Done, said, or conceived on the spur of the moment; not premeditated or studied beforehand; impromptu; off-hand.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 14 Extemporal ex-temporalis. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* IV. 225 Hir maiesties extemporal oration. 1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* iii. vi, Adiuizing you to... extemporal execution. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxiv. 492 He... makes a difficulty how the people can joyne their hearts to extemporal prayers. 1753 *Advertiser* No. 81 An extemporal poem in praise of the city. 1836 J. KEBLE *Sermons* viii. Postscript (1848), The light extemporal way in which many reject it. 1857 DE QUINCEY *R. Bentley* Wks. VII. 114 Bentley sat down and wrote extemporal emendations on three hundred and twenty-three passages in the Fragments.

† b. Of a person: Speaking, able or given to speak, extempore. *Obs.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* l. v. 31 b, An affect of an extemporal Rhetor. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. ii. 189 Assist me some extemporal god of Rime. 1596 *Edw. III*, iv. iv. 60 He cannot pray without the book; I think him no divine extemporal. 1622 *Donne Sermon*. 15 Sept. 67 Those Preachers... are not ignorant, vnlearned, extemporal men. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtdg.) 742/1 Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste, or be extemporal.

† c. Of faculty or habit: Pertaining to, or concerned with, extempore speech or action. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 7 M. Lewins extemporal faculti is better then M. Becons is. a 1605 STOW in *D'Israeli Cur. Lit.* (1866) 228 He had a wondrous, plentiful, pleasant, extemporal wit. 1644 WOTTON *Archit. in Relig. Wotton*. (1685) 67 The Judging must flow from an extemporal Habit. 1648 BR. DURHAM *Presentment of Schismatic* 24 Their extemporal faculty w^{ch} they bragge of.

† 2. Made for the occasion. *Obs.*

1612-5 BR. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* xx. ii, Having now erected an extemporal throne.

Hence † **Extemporally** *adv.*, in an extemporal manner; impromptu. † **Extemporalness**, the quality of being extemporal; the faculty of speaking extempore.

1577 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 55 A few delicate poeticall devises of Mr. G. H. extemporally written by him.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 836 She . . sings extemporally a wofull ditty. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unt.* § 694 Hee. [is called] Eloquent. . . especially if hee bee ready even to extemporallness. 1674 A. G. *Quest. conc. Oath of Alleg.* 31 Any other remedy than what true Reason . . will extemporally dictate in such an occasion.

† **Extemporalis**. *Obs.* — [f. L. *extemporalis* : see -ITY.] Extemporality; the faculty of extemporaneous speaking.

1656-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1775 in *ASH.*

† **Extemporenean**, *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -AN.] = next.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* 9 Those other faults of Barbarisme, Doricke dialecte, extemporenean stile. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 184 He was accounted . . a ready or extemporenean speaker.

Extemporeneous (ekste:mpōrē'nēs), *a.* [f. late L. *extemporeneus* (in some texts of Quintilian for *extemporālis*; f. *ex tempore* : see EXTEMPORE) + -OUS. Cf. F. *extemporané*.]

1. Not premeditated or studied, off-hand, extempore; *esp.* of discourse, prayer, etc. Rarely of a person: Speaking extempore; also, inclined to promptness of action.

1656-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1673 BOYLE *Excell. Theol. Wks.* IV. 54 If it happen (as it often will in extemporeneous discourse) that a philosopher be not rightly understood. 1725 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 124 This cannot be done in extemporeneous effusions; and therefore there must be forms premeditated. 1812 *Religionism* 60 Extemporeneous pulpitiens, your text Prepare. 1825 I. D. COCKBURN *Mem.* 418 He seldom utters an extemporeneous word. His habit is to have every thing written, to the very letter. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. x. 230 Ladies of an extemporeneous turn of mind. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 159 There might be a revised liturgy which should not exclude extemporeneous prayer. 1863 ROBINSON in *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 416 Extemporeneous preaching is . . best adapted to interest and amuse the hearers.

2. Made for the occasion, hastily erected or prepared. Of a medicine: Needing to be prepared at the time of prescription; opposed to *official*. So *extemporeneous practice*.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Water Germander*. [It is] somewhat strange, that it is not often met with in extemporeneous Practice. 1797 *Ibid.* s. v. *Cup Moss*, Mosses . . have never obtain'd official or extemporeneous prescription. 1794 WARBURTON *Ld. Bolingbroke's Philos.* II. (1756) 72 His famous book . . taken as an extemporeneous cordial, . . to support himself under his frequent paroxysms. 1830 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLII. 99 This extemporeneous architecture was soon completed. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 61 He directed his servants to furnish an extemporeneous supper.

Hence **Extemporeneously** *adv.*, in an extemporeneous manner. **Extemporeneousness**, the quality of being extemporeneous.

1764 HARMER *Observ.* iv. v. 212 The extemporeneousness of them [Eastern songs]. 1791 *Edin. New Disp.* 525 Any proper tincture . . may be extemporeneously joined. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. li. 415 The barometer thus extemporeneously made, will be nearly as perfect . . as before. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 66 Questions which it were worse than folly to treat extemporeneously. 1891 *Spectator* 28 Feb. 308/1 Insufficient preparation, and all the other evils which are briefly comprehended in the description of extemporeneousness.

† **Extemporany**, *a. Obs. rare-1*. [ad. late L. *extemporāneus* : see prec.] = prec.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 397 Sometimes extemporany, sometimes premeditated.

Extemporary (ekste:mpōrā'ri), *a. and sb.* [f. EXTEMPORE *a.* + -ARY. *A. adj.*]

1. Unpremeditated; *esp.* of prayer, discourse, composition, etc.; = EXTEMPORE *a.* 2. Occas. of a speaker; † formerly also the ability to speak.

1610 Bp. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 42 The service said in our parish-churches is as good a service to God as the extempore devotions in your parlours. 1648-9 *Eikon. Bas.* 78 Those men who gloried in their extemporey vein and fluency. 1684 WINSTANLEY in *Shaks. C. Praise* 400 Queen Elizabeth coming into a Grammar-School made this extemporey Verse. 1849 Ld. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* II. 244, I have never known a truly extemporey preacher. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* vi. 157 Cardinal de Retz . . described himself in an extemporey Latin sentence. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* II. ii. 27 Italy appears at all times to have produced extemporey poets.

quasi-*adv.* 1629 N. C. [CARPENTER] *Achilophel* 38 David's prayer . . proceeded from him extemporey.

† *b. nonce-use.*

1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 33-78, I believe they [the Angels] have an extemporey knowledge.

† 2. Arising at the moment, occasional, casual; sudden, unexpected. *Obs.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xxiv. (1840) 46 Being no slip of an extemporey passion, but a studied and premeditated act. a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm. on Matt.* xi. 30 Wks. IV. 480 The most extemporey view of the commands of the decalogue. 1672 SHADWELL *Miser* IV. Extemporey love is most commonly as hypocritical as extemporey prayer. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 94 ¶ 4 A calm delight, such as . . is yet easily quitted for some extemporey joy.

3. Made for, or suggested by the occasion; hastily built, framed, prepared, or provided; makeshift; = EXTEMPORE *a.* 3.

1631 T. MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. of Mirs.* I. 199 They . . constitute one common and extemporey home. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 349/2 As soon as he landed, they . . rear'd an extemporey Altar before him. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 153 Such Plants . . are easily prepar'd for an Extemporey Collation. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Milton*

Wks. II. 117 The system of extemporey government . . fell into fragments. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 581 Such elaborate dramatic personages were not extemporey creations thrown off in the heat of the pen. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 146 A sty even more extemporey than the shanties.

† **B. sb.** An extemporey speech or action; an impromptu. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. 9 His extemporeies were often better than his premeditations. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 52 Extemporeies are the gentile feats of a good discerning.

Hence † **Extemporeyrian**, one who speaks extempore; one who maintains the propriety of speaking extempore. **Extemporeyly** *adv.*, in an extemporey manner; without premeditation. **Extemporeyness**, extemporey quality.

1680 G. HICKES *Spirit Popery* 45 Either the Church of England, or the People called Quakers are in the right, and Extemporeians, not Inspired, certainly in the Wrong. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. vi. (1713) 108, I have answered as well as I could thus extemporey. a 1754 FIELDING *Demosth.* 1st *Olynthiac* Wks. 1775 IX. 238 Extemporey, and without premeditation. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 400 Extemporey adapting means to ends. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 245 You endeavour thereby, to impugn extemporeyness, multiplicity, and variety of words, in Prayer.

† **Extemporate**, *a. Obs.* [f. EXTEMPORE *adv.* + -ATE. *z.*] *a.* Done or produced extempore; *b.* = EXTEMPORE.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 104 In an extemporate humor he made this sonnet. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt. Apol.* 4 To my first Paper I could never have answer (save to the extemporate writing before at our meeting). 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer-bk.* 37 Prayers, both prepared and extemporate have been ordinarily used. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Ephes. v. 19 It would be mad Work for a Congregation to sing extemporate Songs.

Extempore (eks:te'mpōrē), *adv. a. and sb.* [a. L. phrase *ex tempore* lit. 'out of the time'.]

A. adv.

1. At the moment, without premeditation or preparation; at first sight; off-hand. Now usually with reference to speech, composition, or musical performance. *To speak extempore* in present use often merely means to speak without notes, or without reading from manuscript. *To pray extempore* is opposed to using a set form of prayer.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* (Arb.) 32 Yea and extempore will he ditties compose. 1588 BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Pr.* 175 Afterward . . he . . began to preach extempore. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 29 A speedie . . drinke which traualiers may make for themselves (ex tempore) when they are distressed for want of good Beer. 1642 P. RUPERT *Declaration* 2 Noblemen . . could then fight so valiantly ex tempore. a 1688 BUNYAN *Wks.* II. 677 It is at this day wonderful common, for men to pray Ex-tempore. . . To pray by a Book . . is now out of fashion. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 140, I don't like a Man that can hate at first Sight, and kill Ex-tempore. 1752 *Phil. Trans.* 11 June, [The tackle and pulleys] . . being easily . . applied ex tempore as occasion requires. 1756 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xcvi. IV. 81, I wrote, extempore, on the back of the song, some stanzas, that went perfectly well to the tune. 1837 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 72 He proposes to speak these lectures extempore. a 1845 HOOD *Open Question* ix, He played extempore as well as certain wild Itinerants on Sunday. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxxvi. 289 The right expedient seemed to flash upon his mind extempore. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 209, I always preach extempore.

† 2. On the instant; at once; immediately. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 65 You shall see me cast a figure for him extempore. 1604 *Meeting Gallants at Ordinarie* 22 The body must be removed . . extempore: it would affect all the Ayre round about else. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* Pref., I'd yeeld extempore my breath.

† 3. *To live extempore*: to live 'from hand to mouth'. *Obs.*

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 146 When a man lives not ex tempore, but premeditates. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* iii. (1739) 47 To live extempore without any regard to the future. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* IV. 58 There are too many in the world . . who seem to live extempore . . being immersed only in present matters.

B. adj.

1. Arising out of the moment; casual, occasional; sudden, unprepared for. Now only of personal actions (cf. 2).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xiv. (1840) 267 It was . . an extempore water, flowing from the snow which melted on hills. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. ii. (1713) 174 It was but a flash, an extempore motion. a 1726 SOUTH *Wks.* IV. 50 To make the salvation of an immortal soul, such a slight, extempore business. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 240 Shall we . . leap plumb into the jaws of extempore death? 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 150 He was somewhat subject to extempore bursts of passion. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 228 Markham's extempore championship of the twelve tribes.

2. Of a discourse, etc.: Composed, spoken, performed, or acted at the moment, without premeditation or preparation. Now usually understood to mean: Without the assistance of notes, or without reading.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Leges Convivales* Wks. (Rldg.) 727 Let no poetaster command Another extempore verses to make. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* Preamb. There is in many, an excellent gift of extempore vocal Prayer. a 1704 LOCKE *Paraphr.* 1 Cor. xiv. note Wks. 1774 III. 199 They singing . . was of extempore hymns by the impulse of the Spirit. 1756 CIBBER *Apol.* (ed. 4) II. 112 Extempore farces

or dialogues continued till they were displaced by the exhibition of the mysteries. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* I. 54 Voluntaries . . continue to be always extempore productions. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1839) I. xx. 301 To be present at extempore prayer, is to hear prayers. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 292 The boy . . acted an extempore part of his own invention. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. iii. 141 His [Dr. Arnold's] power of extempore translation into English.

b. Of speakers, performers.

1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 226/2 This accomplished extempore actor. 1886 *Beeton's Complete Orator* II. 122 Tillotson failed altogether as an extempore preacher.

3. Contrived for the occasion, makeshift.

1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. on Parables* I. 7 To . . have an extempore superficial religion. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. xxi, Dinner dressed by the housemaid with extempore spits, saucepans etc. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 347 A sort of mixed and extempore judiciary. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* (ed. 17) 176 John lay on an extempore sofa.

† **C. sb.** Extempore composition, speech, or performance; an impromptu, improvisation. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* v. A poet! I will challenge him my selfe presently, at ex tempore. 1620 *Histrio-m.* I. 127 Post. We can all sing and say, And so (with practise) soone may learn to play. *Inc.* True, could our action answer your extempore. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 6 July, W. H. and I did sing extempores. 1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 312 Anagrams . . and ex Tempores are all their own. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 410 The extempore, the extempore on the Flys, or you shan't have your Passage for nothing. 1813 SCOTT *Tiermer* II. Interl. at end, ii, Such may hither secret stray, To labour an extempore. 1815 W. H. IRKLAND *Scribbleomania* 49 A specimen of Mr. Pratt's extempore.

† **Extempore**, *v. Obs. rare-1*. [f. prec.] *trans.* = EXTEMPORE.

1771 SMOLLET *Humph. Cl.* III. 3 Oct., A loud laugh . . he could at all times extempore.

† **Extemporean**, *a. Obs. rare-1*. [? f. EXTEMPORE + -AN; but perh. mispr. for *extemporenean*, which Burton uses elsewhere.] Extemporeneous.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* (1651) 12 It was first written . . in an extemporenean stile.

Extemporist (ekste:mpōrēst), *rare-1*. [f. EXTEMPORE *adv.* + -IST.] One who is given to extemporeize.

1812 *Religionism* 60 Extemporists.

Extemporization (ekste:mpōrēzē'shən), [f. next + -ATION.] The action of speaking, or of composing and executing music, extempore; improvisation; an extempore performance.

1860 WORCESTER cites *Athenaeum*. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 4 For three-quarters of an hour last Sunday, I was obliged to listen to Mr. Y.'s extemporization. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* xxi. 164 A conversation must necessarily imply a certain amount of extemporization on the part of both.

Extemporize (ekste:mpōrēz), *v.* [f. EXTEMPORE *adv.* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To speak extempore. Also, to compose and perform music off-hand; to improvise.

a 1717 [see EXTEMPOREIZING *vbl. sb.*]. 1775 in *ASH.* 1883 A. PHELPS *Eng. Style* vii. 109 Preachers are prone either to extemporize always or to write always. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Dec. 13/2, I resolved on a certain Sunday night to extemporize.

2. *trans.* To compose on the spur of the moment; to compose and utter off-hand.

1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxxiii, He . . could himself extemporize some stanzas. 1841 MIALI *Nonconf.* I. 12 The plain, simple Scottish writer, who . . ex-temporised the contents of this book. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* v. 238 Their successors were obliged to leave half of the dialogue to be extemporised.

3. To produce or get up on the spur of the moment; to invent for the occasion.

1858 *Times* 9 Nov., Gunners . . cannot be extemporized. 1864 *Ibid.* 24 Dec., The Federals . . extemporized a Budget exactly as they extemporized an army. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 43 The Amœba . . when it has met with a nutritive particle, extemporises a stomach for its reception. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 197 The canoes which he had extemporised. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vii. 159 It was his [Bolingbroke's] special glory to extemporize statesmanship without sacrificing pleasure.

Hence **Extemporized** *ppl. a.*, in senses of the verb. **Extemporiser**, one who speaks or composes extempore. **Extemporizing** *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.* and *ppl. a.*

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 61 It was an extemporized allegory. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 271 The extemporized jurisprudence of a later age. 1812 *Religionism* 62 Th'extemporizer's art who knows, Than pray had rather hear him blow his nose. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 47 Matter to sustain the staggering extemporizer's pain. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) II. 159 The Extemporizing faculty is never more out of its Element, than in the Pulpit. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 56 The cursory eyes of a temporizing and extemporizing licenser. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 499/2 Extemporizing machine, an invention for printing the notes of an extemporaneous performance, by means of mechanism connected with the keyboard of a pianoforte or organ.

† **Extempory**, *adv. and a. Obs.* [Anglicized form of EXTEMPORE.] = EXTEMPORE.

1623 COCKERAM II, Out of Hand, Extempory. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. § 30 Some being for extempory prayers, but none to my knowledge for extempory policy. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 351 Whereunto they extempory made him very prudent and well advised answers. 1679 *Hist. Fetter* 27 His Knife (which for a piece of extempory Service he

always wore about him). 1775 M. GUTHRIE in G. Colman's *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 118 Celebrating our activity...with extemporary Song.

Hence † **Extemporiness**.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

Extend (ekstend), v. Also 5 **estend**. [ME. *extenden*, ad. L. *extendere*, f. ex- out + *tendere* to stretch. The form *estend* is through Fr. *estendre*.]

I. To stretch out.

1. *trans.* To stretch forcibly, strain.

† a. To stretch or pull out (anything) to its full size; to strain (nerves); to hold or maintain in a stretched condition. Also, to train (a vine); after L. *extendere vitem*. Obs.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 140 In landes drie and hoothe noo vyne extende. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1521) 255 b. He was extended & strayed on y^e crosse. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 246/1 Her wrinkles bee extended and stretched out. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 6 It [Asse's milk] extending the skin, making it tender and removing wrinkles. 1723 POPE *Odyssey* v. 438 To reach Phæacia all thy nerves extend. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 83 Quadrilateral sails are extended by yards.

b. *Manage*. (See quot.).

1727 BAILEY vol. II. To extend (a Horse) signifies to make him go large. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 327/1 Considering... what his [the horse's] stride is when really extended.

† c. To strain the capacity of, distend (a vessel, etc.). Also *fig. Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Mirr.* i. iv. Blijb, Of alle goodes they extenden & discorde fro god. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* ii. xxxv. 53 Men and women... muste reade oftentimes lowde... extending out the wyndpype. a. 1641 JOS. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 99 No man should extend himself beyond the latitude of his own calling. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 299 The Saint felt his Vessel full extended in every Part. c. 1700 *Prior Turtle & Sparrow* 19 Fair swans, extend your dying throats.

d. *intr.* for *refl.* To expand; to become distended.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifery* 18 Some Authors alledge, that the Womb grows thinner, others that it grows thicker in uterine Gestation, as it extends.

2. In weaker sense: To straighten out, place at full length; to lay out (the body, limbs, etc.) in a horizontal position. † Also *intr.* for *refl.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 363 Flemer of feendes, out of him and here On which thy lymes faithfully extenden, Me kepe. 1644 DONNE *Devotions* 61 If those pieces were extended and stretched out in Man. a. 1720 CONGREVE *Lament. Hecuba* in Chalmers X. 276 Hector's Corps extended on a Bier. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 174 A limb is flexed, when it is bent; extended, when it is straightened out. 1888 HATCH *Hibbert Lect.* (1890) iii. 74 When it was said 'The government shall be upon his shoulder,' it was meant that Christ should be extended on the cross.

b. To write out at full length; *esp.* to transcribe (shorthand notes) in longhand; to expand (graphical contractions). Also, to write out (a legal instrument) in proper form (now chiefly *Sc.*).

a. 1639 WOTTON *Reliquia* (1672) 89 The contracting and extending the lines and sense of others... would appear a thankless office. a. 1693 UNQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xxiii. We will take Instrument formally and authentically extended. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 I. 334 'Takin down the conversation in hieroglyphics, and at home, extendin your notes.' 1874 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* Pref. 8 The Surtees Society has always adhered to the plan of 'extending' contractions. 1882 OGILVIE, *To extend a deed*, to make a fair copy of a deed on paper, parchment, or the like, for signature; to engross a deed. [Scotch.]

c. *Comm.* To extend an invoice, etc.: to calculate and 'carry out' the amount of each line contained in it. (Cf. branch III.)

3. To stretch, draw (e.g. a cord, a line of troops) in a specified direction, or so as to reach to a certain point. In Practical Geometry, etc.: To open out (a pair of compasses); also *absol.*

1644 GUNTER *Descr. Crosse-staffe* i. vi. 20 Extend the compasses from the diuisor to 1, the same extent shall reach from the diuisid to the quotient. 1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* i. 587 Some extend the Wall, some build the Citadel. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 343 Then removing the string the space of 15 degrees in the Quadrant, and extending it to the Equator on the Cieling. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 55 ¶ 5 His Troops are extended from Exilles to Mount Genevre. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 170 Colonel Sandys... extends himself to the left... and began to form his men. 1794 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 64 Extend from radius or 90° to the course 5 points on the line of sines.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To stretch or continue for a specified distance; to reach, be continuous, to or towards a certain point of space or time.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 73 Thens departeth an arme like a freshe water, And extendeth it toward the east. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandssym.* (Percy Soc.) 9 An hepe of snowe So hys extendyng our steple is more lowe. 1553 BRENDK *Q. Curtius* vii. (1570) 193 So much ground as his campe did conteney, extending in compasse lx. furlonges. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* ii. ii. 160 To Lacedemon did my Land extend. 1662 GAUNT *Observ. Bills Mortal.* (1665) 116 No greater than that unto which the voice of a Preacher of a middling Lungs can easily extend. 1721 POPE *Temp. Fame* 265 Arches widen, and long illes extend. 1769 DE FOE's *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 183 The Shore extends itself a great Way into the Sea. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 162 The point and division on which the whole are to form will be named: the whole will extend from it. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 16 Neustrin... extended from the Meuse almost to the present southern limits of France. 1872 E. SPAULD-

ING in Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 90 The Blue Lead... extends through the county parallel to the main range. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Feb. 5/2 The strike has extended over 22 weeks.

fig. 1552 HULOT, *Extende* to, or be as much worth as his word, *suppleto*.

† a. To be directed to an object; to tend. Also, to belong, pertain. *Obs.*

a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C v, He trauayled... too... serche what extended to the arte of Nygro-manyce. 1580 BARET *Alt.* E 492 To Extend to: to touch a thing, *perlineo*. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 49 Anger is no sinne, so that... the ende whether it extendeth be ver-tuous. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. vi. § 1 No light of nature extendeth to declare the will and true worship of God.

4. *trans.* To lengthen, prolong; to continue to a greater distance; to push forward in space.

1569 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 351, I take some heed not to extend my sleeve beyond my arm. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 18 Let the earth be extracted, and plants cannot extend themselves. 1854 *Act 17-8 Vict.* c. clxxvi. (title), An Act to enable the Portsmouth Railway Company... to extend their... Line from Godalming to Shal-ford.

b. To prolong in duration.

1580 BARET *Alt.* E 492 Is extended to this time. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. iv. 57 If much you note him You shall offend him, and extend his Passion; Feed, and regard him not. a. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* vii. (1640) 62 If I extend this Sermon, if you extend your Devotion, or your Patience, beyond the ordinary time. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 18 To Helen's bed the Gods alone assign Hermione t' extend the regal line. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 349 The season may be extended. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Heraldry* Introd. 14 It is the labour... of vanity to extend the term of this ideal longevity.

c. To carry to a further point of completeness.

1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. iii. 196 This advantage hath enabled them to extend their discoveries much farther. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ix. 118 Machinery might be extended to the utmost perfection.

5. To spread out in area; to make to cover a certain space; † to open out (something furled up).

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 148 You may... extend a Tent over it, to keep out Rain. 1730 A. GORDON tr. *Maffei's Amphit.* 349 An Awning was extended over the Amphitheatre. 1767 FRANKLIN *Lett.* (1833) 107 Men... carry umbrellas in their hands, which they extend in case of rain.

b. *Metaph.* Used in *passive* with generalized sense: To possess 'extension' or spatial magnitude.

1666 [see EXTENDED *ppl.* a. 4]. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. l. (1693) 48 'Tis... as intelligible to say, that a body is extended without parts, as that anything thinks without being conscious of it. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* l. 96 The mind, say they, while you sustain To hold her station in the brain; You grant, at least she is extended. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlvii, 'I know not... how to conceive anything without extension; what is extended must have parts'. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 460/2 It is usual to consider it [a body] as extended only in length, breadth, and thickness. 1862 [see EXTENDED *ppl.* a. 4].

c. *intr.* To cover an area; to stretch out in various directions. Of immaterial things: To have a certain range or scope.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* iii. xxi. 181 This [heaven] is that gyueht to vs his colour blew, the whiche extendeth aboue thayer. 1550 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. x. 28 The parliament, which I knowlege to be of great strengthe in matters whereunto it extendeth. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* vi. 97 All the purple plains that wide extend. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. viii. § 3 The commandment extendeth more over the wills of men, and not only over their deeds and services. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 514 Some ancient Oak, whose Arms extend In ample Breadth. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884 Rtdg.) 113 These Robberies extended chiefly to Wearing-Cloths. 1790 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 162 Moral obligations can extend no further than to natural possibilities. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nte.* I. 88 Thou art he whose goodness extendeth to all men. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. ii. 70 Its commerce extended from China to Europe.

6. *trans.* To widen, enlarge (boundaries); to enlarge the area of. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1580 BARET *Alt.* E 492 To extend the bounds. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 177 My Song to flowry Gardens might extend. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* ii. 40 First westward and northward... the Aryans extended. 1876 E. JENKINS *Blot on Queen's Head* 3 The way in which this inn had gone on extending.

b. To widen the range, scope, area of application (of a law, operation, dominion, state of things, etc.); to enlarge the scope or meaning of (a word).

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* x. i. 177 *Onen*... is extended to the interpretation of dreames. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. viii. (1611) 21 Yet do we not so far extend the law of reason. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 62 You do extend These thoughts of horror further than you shall finde cause in Caesar. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 40/1 Cressus wondered to see their Plenty extended to the very Beasts. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 103 ¶ 13 To strengthen and extend his Sight by a Glass. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. xv. 302 We are taught to extend our prayers beyond our own private necessities. 1853 O. GORDON in *Report, etc. on Recomm. Oxf. Univ. Comm.* 196, I have nothing to say about the fourth mode suggested of extending the University. 1854 H. SPENCER *Genesis of Science* Ess. (1858) 162 The invention of the barometer enabled men to extend the principles of mechanics to the atmosphere.

refl. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* i. 11 The fashion extended itself among the courtiers. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xix. 207 The reputation of Newton had been gradually extending itself on the continent.

† c. *refl.* To give oneself space; to dilate, enlarge on a subject. *Obs.*

a. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 41, I forbear to extend myself in any further relation upon this subject. 1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 242 He extended himself eloquently and largely upon this subject.

† 7. To magnify in representation; to exaggerate. *Obs.*

1599 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy Soc.) 143, I can nothing extende the goodlines Of her temple. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. l. 25, Second Gent. You speake him farre. First Gent. I do extend him (Sir) within himselfe.

II. To stretch forth, hold out.

8. To stretch forth (the arm or hand). Cf. 2. Also, to hold out, put forward (a staff, etc.).

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. v. 72, I extend my hand to him thus. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 87 That they [vines] may the more extend their branches in length. 1697 DAYDEN *Eneid* i. 683 Sec... his old Sire his helpless Hand extend. 1768 COWPER *Dog & Water Lily* v, With cane extended far. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 56 It is necessary to parry with the arm a little extended. 1822 M. A. KELLY *Osmond* I. 51 Extending his hand, he took her's. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 244 The strong arm of the Government could be extended out to protect them.

9. To hold out, accord, grant (kindness, indulgence) to, towards a person; to offer (advice). † Formerly also, to display (malice), inflict (vengeance), issue (a legal process) against, upon.

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1544) 59a, He... extended a more stately facion than purteyned to his degree. 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI.* c. 3 § 16 Such as are in unfained miserie... to whom charitie ought to be extended. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 3 He extendeth vengeance vpon the wicked. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* 256 Since thou hast malice to bestowe, extende it vpon Ahab. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* ii. iii. 65 Towards himselfe... We must extend our notice. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cix. 12 Let there be none to extend mercy unto him. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* ii. 11 To all she smiles extends. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. ix. 68 You should extend to me the same... indulgence. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 687 You... begged that some allowance might be extended to you.

b. *U. S.* To extend a call (to a pastorate). Cf. CALL *sb.* 6 g.

1807 *Troy Daily Times* 5 Nov., Plymouth Church has decided to extend a call to the Rev. Charles A. Berry.

c. *Law.* To present (a protest).

1809 [see EXTENDED 5]. *Mod.* A captain of a merchant vessel, in case of loss or average, extends his protest. So does a notary when he has to protest a bill of exchange.' (H. H. Gibbs.)

III. To value, assess. [Of somewhat obscure origin; perh. derived inversely from EXTENT, and thus etymologically = 'to ascertain the extent of'; perh. with notion of setting down at length - cf. 2 b, c.]

10. To assess, value; *esp.* in *Law*: To value (lands, etc.).

[1590 BRITTON iii. vii. § 4 Maunderoms al viscounte... qe par chevalers et autres bones gentz... face estendre totes les terres.] 1530 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 202 Now wille kyng K. alle his lond extende, Merschalle & stiward perlor about dos sende. 1523 FITZHERB. *Swr.* ProL, It is necessarye to be knowen, howe all these maners... shulde be extended, surueyed... and valued in euery parte. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 41 That which was within the bayliwicke... himselfe caused to be extended by parcels, and at the end he put the summe of the value. 1648 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 242/1 *Extend*, to value the lands, etc., of one bound by a statute, who has forfeited his bond, at such an indifferent rate, as by the yearly rent, the creditor may in time be paid his debt.

11. *Law.* To take possession of by a writ of extent; to seize upon (land, etc.) in satisfaction for a debt; to levy upon.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 82 Our goods are not spoiled... our lands extended, our bodies imprisoned. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* v. i, When This manor is extended to my use, You'll speak in an humbler key. a. 1666 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 45 The land is to be extended for a yearly value, to satisfy the debt. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 331 A use could not be extended by writ of *elegit*, or other legal process, for the debts of *cestuy que use*. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 76 Whether a life estate could be extended. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 56 If he releases all his right to the land, yet he may extend it afterwards. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

b. *transf.* To seize upon, take possession of, by force.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 105 Labienus... Hath with his Parthian Force Extended Asia. 1610 TOLTE *Honour's Acad.* 31 For where the publique good is extended, not any man there should seeke his owne particular quiet. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. iii. 436 The law... Will soon extend her for your bride.

† c. *intr.* with *upon*: To levy upon. *Obs. rare.* 1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 11, I have extended vpon aunciente landes in the Countrie for the breach of couenantes.

† *Erron.* used for ATTEND.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 239/1 Praying god... that he wold gyue hym grace that he myght estende to the helthe of his neighbours.

Hence **Extending** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. EXTEND; also an instance of this. **Extending** *ppl. a.*, that extends; that is expanding, spreading out, or becoming larger.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* The whiche [veins] after the branches... and the extending by the arme are diuersified. a. 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*

Wks. (1711) 107 For the amplifying and extending of the Christian religion. 1760 J. WOOLMAN *Jrnl.* vii. 95 Through the gracious extendings of Divine help. 1818 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 12 Warm with the ardor of an extending and exalted religion. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Feb. 1/1 A profitable and extending business in these goods. *Mod. Furnisher's Price-list*, An extending Dining Table.

Extendable, obs. form of **EXTENSIBLE**.

† **Extendant**, a. Obs. [f. **EXTEND** + **-ANT** 2.]

a. Sc. Amounting to. b. Her. Having the wings expanded; = **DISPLAYED**.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. 111 He sende ane riche present extendant til thre scoir of thousandis peces of gold. 1825 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.*, *Extendant*, or *Displayed*, laid open in full aspect. 1851 in OGDON; and in later Dicts.

Extended (ekstendəd), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + **-ED** 1.]

1. Stretched out to the full. Of troops, etc.: Spread out.

1552 HULOT, *Extended* in breadth or length, *portectus*. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 14 Marching in an extended Battaille. 1699 CHAPMAN *Jurnal* 251 The length of his extended limbs. 1776 EARL PEMBROKE *Mil. Equit.* 62, I mean by the extended that trot in which the horse trots out without retaining himself, being quite straight. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 127 We rode along in an extended line. 1864 COL. MCMURDO in *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept., *Extended* order simply means skirmishing order.

b. Of an arm, spear, etc.: Outstretched.

1703 POPE *Thebais* 723 The youth surround her with extended spears.

† c. Of a passion: Strained, intensified. Of the voice: Strained. Obs.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. ii. 164 Anger, and other extended Self-Passions. 1797 DE FOX *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 109 And as loud as his utmost extended voice would admit.

2. Drawn out in length in space or time; continued, prolonged.

c. 1450 BURGH *Secreys* (E. E. T. S.) 2501 Eeyen longe, and extendid visage, Signe be of malice and Envy. 1737 POPE *Imit. Hor.* iv. i. 42 These, drest in Fancy's airy beam, Absent I follow thro' th' extended Dream. 1786 GILPIN *Mts. & Lakes* II. 8 The vale of Lorton is of the extended kind, running a considerable way between mountains. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* iii. The coast was one extended sheepwalk. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 818/2 *Extended-letter* (Printing), one having a face broader than usual with a letter of its height.

† b. *Extended proportionality*: = *Continued proportional*: see **CONTINUED** 4 a. Obs.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. def. xx. 136.

3. Enlarged in area; wide-spread, extensive.

1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 315 Here, Edward sleeps: Whom not th' extended Albion could contain. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 126 The river Curuan, boasting much gold and clear extended plains of grass.

b. Enlarged in comprehension or scope; having a large scope, extensive.

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded., That your power of doing generous actions may be as extended as your will. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 6 The introduction of such a fourth name, must render the use of Pliocene in its original extended sense impossible. 1882 CUSSENS *Handbk. Heraldry* Intro. 15 Its scope and influence are far more extended.

4. Having or possessing the quality of extension.

See **EXTENSION** 7 b.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 3 A Substance extended, divisible and impenetrable. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* i. vii. (1729) 25 A Surveyor of Land conceives at first Sight, that a Field is extended. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* iii. v. (1803) I. 483 From the contemplation of finite extended things. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. iii. § 16 The idea of resistance cannot be separated in thought from the idea of an extended body which offers resistance.

5. *Law*. a. Valued; seized upon and held in satisfaction for a debt, etc.; levied upon. b. Of a protest: (see **EXTEND** v. 9 c.).

a. 1625 COPE in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 124 For the extended lands, where ill officers became indebted to the crown, and made an art to have their lands extended at easy rates. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. xxvi. 420 The process is usually called an extent, because the sheriff is to cause the lands, etc. to be appraised to their full extended value. 1889 *Case Bp. of Lincoln* (1891) 53 The costs of the Promoters occasioned by the said Extended Protest.

Hence **Extendedly** adv., in an extended manner; at length, fully; to a great extent, continuously, extensively; so as to possess extension. **Extendedness**, the quality or condition of being extended.

1660 EARL BRISTOL *Sq. in Parl. Hist.* (1763) XXII. 388 To speak unto your Lordships somewhat more extendedly than what is my Use. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 779 Reason dictates, that Here and There, is so to be understood of the Deity, not as if it were Extendedly Here and There. 1791 GILBERT *Law Evid.* I. 147 We must consider the Nature of Bills of Exchange a little more extendedly from their original. 1806 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 460 The polar regions are more extendedly flat than they would have been if [etc.]. 1873 MASSON *Drumh.* of *Hawth.* xxi. 477 'The Midden-Fecht', or, more extendedly, 'The Midden-Fecht between Vitarva and Neberna'. 1874 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sels.* 173 Neither is extendedness the measure of God's immensity. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fever*, A Redness in the Face. Strength, Quickness and Extendedness of the Pulse.

Extender (ekstendər). Also *extendor*. [f. **EXTEND** + **-ER** 1. In sense 3 a. AF. *estendour*, f. *estendre* to **EXTEND**.] One who, or that which, extends, in senses of the vb.

1. gen.

1611 COTGR., *Extenseur*, an extender, a stretcher out at VOL. III.

length. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 154 The extenders raising their hands too high, or putting them down too low, etc. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* vii. l. 467 The Extension made, the Extenders are to be loosened gently. a. 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* v. (1687) 176 The extenders of Empire are admired and commended. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* viii. 158 *Paskta* signifies an Extender of the Voice.

† 2. Of a muscle; = **EXTENSOR**. Obs.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 782 The fourth muscle or the second extender, occupieth the outward part of the back-side of the arme. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 65 Their origination may be from the back, outwardly as the first extender. 1771 J. S. LE DRAIN *Observ. Surg.* Gloss., *Cernuus Musculus*, an Extender of the Tibia.

† 3. A surveyor or valuer; esp. in *Law*, one who values land, etc., under a writ of extent. Obs.

1592 BRITTON III. vii. § 6 Et cele estente, soit enrouté et enséu desuth les seaus des extendours jurez. *transl.* This extent shall be enrolled and sealed under the seals of the sworn extendors. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 83 In his auhtend jere, Extendours he [William] sette forto extend þe land. 15... Skelton's *Wks.*, *Vox Populi* 366 Framyng fynes for fermes, Withe inclosiers and extendors.

Extendibility (ekstendib'li), [f. next: see **-ITY**.] Capability of being extended; extensibility.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 58 Fier is cause of extendibility, And causeth matters permiscible to be. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 32 (1822) I. 249 The extendibility of this judicious imprecation to deeds.

Extendible (ekstendib'l), a. In 7 extended.

[f. **EXTEND** + **-IBLE**.]

1. Capable of being extended or stretched out; capable of being enlarged in length, area, or duration, or in range or scope of meaning or operation; = **EXTENSIBLE**.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 69 (Sweet smell) is in Aier more penetrative, And is more extendible. 1643 *Answe. Ld. Digby's Apol.* 58 The meaning of some words of great latitude, and very extensible in the said Protestation. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. xviii. 263 Warrants for Vagrants are not extendible to Knight Errants. 1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's Th. Earth* II. 121 The most ductile and extendible of all Bodies. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1732) 42 Such Tubes as have often suffered this Force grow rigid, and hardly more extendible therefore. 1816 Q. *Rev.* XVI. 49 The elastic and extendible nature of those links in the moral chain. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *Law*. Subject to seizure under a writ of extent; liable to be levied upon for debt, etc.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 165 The Lands Intailed were not extendible. a. 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 47 Not extendable for the debts of the party after his death. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 139 An equity of redemption is not extendible by a judgement creditor. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Extendlessness**. Obs. rare-1. App. intended to mean 'boundlessness'.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. l. 10 Certain Molecular Seminales must be supposed, to keep the World and its Integrals from an Infinitude and Extendlessness of excursions every moment into new Figures and Animals.

† **Extendment**. Obs. rare-1. [f. **EXTEND** + **-MENT**. Cf. OF. *estendement*.] The action of extending; extension.

1612 BREWER *Lang. & Relig.* xv. 153 Which great extendment of the Greek patriarch's jurisdiction.

† **Extensure**. Obs. [f. **EXTEND** + **-URE**. Cf. OFr. *estensure*.]

1. = **EXTENSION**.

1610 *Hellish Council* by *Iesuites* 15 It hath beene a deplorable property of sinne, which was committed by the first man, to have his extensure ouer others. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 4 This Ile, by reason of its extensure, towards the Tropique of Cancer, becomes exceeding hot. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* vii. 81 They labour to prohibit the natural extensure of the Nose. 1690 D'URNEY *Colt's Walk Lond.* i. 7 His person tall and slim; With parts of large extensure born, To look o're hedges.

2. = **EXTENT**.

1613 T. MILLES *Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 15/2 The Fire which is large in extensure, and burning brightly. 1620 tr. Boccaccio's *Decameron* i. 60b, The night ensuing and the next daies full extensure are not sufficient. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 217 Plato, supposing the extensure, comparable to Afrique and Asia, joyned together.

Extense, a. and sb. Obs. or arch. [ad. (directly, or through OF. *extense*) L. *extens-us*, pa. pple. of *extendere* to **EXTEND**.]

a. adj. a. Possessing the quality of 'extension'. b. Widely extended; extensive.

a. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. xxvi, Common sense, that's not extense But like a centre that around doth shoot Its rays. *Ibid.* II. ii. iii. xx, Is that Idea extense? or indivisible?

b. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iv. 26 An Absolute Monarch who hath a power of doing, as extense as his Reasonable Will. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Author's Prayer 17 Their [our Transgressions] guilt more extense than any thing but Thy mercie. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Alphonso of Castile* 63 Men and gods are too extense;— Could you slacken and condense?

† b. sb. a. What is extended, an expanse. b. ? = **EXTENSION** (quot. 1630). Obs.

1614 SYLVESTER *Litt. Barts* 583 Wee may not match the heav'n's extense Unto Thy Circle, infinite, immense. 1630 LANE *Spr's Tale* 187 Meeke love and stern justice so convert as each, in each, own scope have to insert, as reason seeth cause to make extense.

Hence **Extensely** adv.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 144 This coming of the Lord is not to be taken in atoms, but extensively.

Extensibility (ekstensi'b'li), [f. next: see **-ITY**. Cf. F. *extensibilité*.] The quality of being extensible; capability of being extended. a. Capacity of being stretched out to greater length or area.

a. 1640 J. BALL *Power Godl.* II. v. (1657) 145 Water... is a moist body, greater then the earth if we respect natural extensibility. 1662 BOYLE *Acc. Freezing Wks.* 1772 II. 706 A copper box... which did bear three several freezings, by reason of the great extensibility of that metal. 1711 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. v. 54 In what precise manner they are Mixed, so as to give a Fiber Extensibility... who can say? 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 173 An increase of temperature affects also the extensibility of bodies.

b. in immaterial sense.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 448 An extensibility of power, all but boundless. 1881 WHITNEY *Mixt. Lang.* 9 A pure scientific induction... dependent for its extensibility to further cases... upon the number... of the cases already observed.

Extensible (ekstensi'b'l), a. [a. Fr. *extensible*, ad. L. **extensibil-is*, f. *extens-* ppl. stem of *extendere* to **EXTEND**.]

1. Of a material object: a. Capable of being extended in any dimension or direction. b. Capable of being protruded; = **EXTENSILE** 2.

1611 COTGR., *Extensible*, extensible; which may be extended, or drawne out in length. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1669 HOLDER *Speech* 163 The Malleus, being fixed to an extensible Membrane, follows the Traction of the Muscle, and is drawn inwards. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xiii. 200 This perfect Metal... extensible like unto Gold. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 161 An artery is an extensible, elastic tube. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 87 Lips extremely long and extensible. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 148/1 The skin is more pliant and extensible. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 796 A layer of tissue... so extremely extensible.

fig. 1871 tr. Lange's *Comm. Jerem.* 138 Our patience and steadfastness are as elastic and extensible as our faith is firm.

2. Of an immaterial object: Capable of being enlarged in scope or meaning.

1654 HAMMOND *Ansu. Animadv. Ignat.* iii. § 4. 76 If Lombard's words should... be thought farther extensible. 1665 GLANVILLE *Septs. Sci.* xiv. 87 And that Love is blind, is extensible beyond the object of Poetry. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1775 in ASH. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* II. 20 A system which is extensible to everything short of infinity. 1890 *Spectator* 18 Jan., Italy... has acquired... an indefinite but extensible protectorate over Abyssinia.

Hence **Extensibleness**, the quality of being extensible: extensibility.

1797 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvii. 60r There is no contradiction between finite extent, and infinite extensibleness.

Extensile (ekstensi'l), a. [f. L. *extens-* ppl. stem of *extendere* to **EXTEND** + **-ILE**.]

1. Capable of being stretched out; extensible.

1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* II. 55 note, As these small vessels become solid, the larger must of course grow less extensile. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 603 It is connected with the neighbouring parts by an extensile cellular tissue. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 131 The capsules of its [a child's] joints [are] more extensile than ours.

2. Of the tongue, a tentacle, etc.: Capable of being protruded.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 125 The tongue [is] cylindrical and extensile. 1828 T. R. JONES *Aquar. Nat.* 69 The Hydratuba... with thirty or more very extensile, flexible, slender tentacula. 1879 WALLACE *Australas.* iii. 56 A true honeysucker with an extensile tongue.

Extension (ekstensi'n), Also 4-5 *extensioun*, 6 *extensioun*, 6-7 *extensioun*. [The two forms *extention* (ME. *extensioun*) and *extension* are ad. L. *extensiō-em*, *extensiō-em*, n. of action f. *extendere* (pa. pple. *extensus*, *-tensus*) to **EXTEND**.]

1. The action of forcibly stretching or straining; strained state or condition. † a. Stretching or pulling out to greater length. Obs.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 114 b, Thynke on his extension or paynfull straying on the crosse. 1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's *Bk. Physike* 207/2 The Paralysis... and extension of the Synnues. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 105 That is an extension of the muscles and organs of motion maintaining the body at length. 1656 tr. Hobbes' *Elem. Philos.* (1839) 344 Removed from their places by forcible compression or extension. 1824 TRENGOLD *Ess. Strength Cast Iron* p. x, Experiments on the extension of bodies... when the strain exceeds the elastic force.

b. *Surg.* (See quot. 1860.)

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 154 You must use extension almost to every Dislocation. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* vii. l. 467 The extension made, the extenders are to be loosened gently. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., When the fractured parts recede from one another, some degree of Extension is necessary. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Extension*, the pulling of a fractured limb in a direction away from the trunk, in order to obviate retraction of the lower fragments; also applied to similar treatment in dislocations. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Extension apparatus*, In case of hip-joint disease extension is employed... to prevent the contact of the two diseased surfaces.

† c. The action of straining the capacity of a vessel, etc.; distention, swelling. Obs.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 98 Pat may be known... bi reednesse & extencioun of þe face. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* iv. iv. (1572) 78 b, An heuinesse with extencion or thrusting out of the body. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1627) vii. 171 Fullnesse of Meat... causeth an Extension of the Stomacke. 1662

R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 106. 173 This Powder you may use in all Diseases where Humors do offend... or extension above Nature.

† d. Straining (of the voice). *Obs.*
a 1633 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* v. 7 We take 'crying' for extension of voice.

2. The action of straightening out, or of placing at full length.

1615 CROOKS *Body of Man* 741 The second motion of the Muscle is Extension, which is not proper but aduentitious or accidental: for when the contracted Muscle is extended it is loosened by another and not by it selfe. 1667 E. KING in *Phil. Trans.* II. 426 You may perceive a feeble motion of flexion and extension. 1878 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 174 The levers... are capable of performing... flexion and extension; a limb is extended, when it is straightened out.

3. The reaching or stretching (the arm, hand) out or forth; protrusion (of the tongue, etc.).

1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* v. 67 This Extension of the Hand [upwards] sometimes signifies Pacification.

4. Law. The 'extending' of a protest: see EXTEND 9 c.

1889 *Case Bp. Lincoln* (1891) 51 On which day Brooks and Jenkins... in extension of such their Protest alleged, etc.

5. The fact or condition of extending or reaching to a certain distance or in a certain direction.

1790 JAS. BRUCE *Source Nile* I. i. iii. 52 We entered a large and thick wood of palm-trees, whose greatest extension seemed to be south by east. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xliii. 303 Showing... the former extension of the Esquimaux race to the higher north.

6. The action or process of spreading out in area; the condition of being so spread out. † Also *concr.* A 'stretch', expanse (of country).

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. i. vii. 86 This Foundation of the Earth upon the Waters, or extension of it above the Waters, doth agree to the antediluvian earth. 1786 GILPIN *Mts. & Lakes* (1788) II. 76 This extension of wild country we looked at with regret.

† b. Mode of extending superficially. *Obs.*

1870 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. vii. 2 A plaine superficies, is the shortest extension... from one lyne to an other.

† c. Extensibility; capability of being extended (by dilution). *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.*, *Chem. Concl.* 45 That infinite extension of the glass of Antimonye.

† 7. The amount of space throughout which anything extends; size, extent. *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 14 There were... some Monarchie States, but not of any large extension perhaps. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 187 The quantity or extension of the Body of the Air, commonly called the Atmosphere. a 1693 R. HOOKE in Sir T. P. Blount *Nat. Hist.* (1693) 202 Though I kept it... red-hot... yet it seem'd not at all to have diminish'd its extension. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. iii. x. (1743) 204 The City of London is of a vast extension.

† b. Physics and Metaph. The property of being extended or of occupying space; spatial magnitude.

1644 GATAKER *Transubst.* 162 As if locall extension... and other... sensible properties could not... be severed from his owne body. 1647 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. iii. iv. 35 Extension That's infinite implies a contradiction. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. iv. § 5 The Extension of Body, being nothing but the cohesion or continuity of solid, separable, moveable Parts; and the Extension of Space, the continuity of unsolid, unseparable and immovable Parts. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art.* I. 270 Extension is another property of matter inseparable from its existence. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. vi. xi. 147 Our perceptions of the specific extension of the body—its size and shape.

† c. An extended body or space.

1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* II. ii. (1874) I. 337 If... any finite extension be infinitely divisible... a finite extension contains an infinite number of parts. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vi. 231 A shrine is raised to thee... The sensitive extension of the world. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxvii. (1859) II. 160 The whole primary objects of sight, then, are colours and extensions, and forms or figures of extension.

8. Of immaterial things: The range over which anything extends; degree of extensiveness.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Poissions* v. 293 The extension or varietie [of the objects of delight] taketh away a certaine distastfull loathsomenesse which one kind of vniforme pleasure draweth with it. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 21 This tongue is of that extension at this present, that it reacheth from Suizerland... over all ancient Germany. 1651 HOBBS *Gent. & Soc.* xvii. § 26. 330 A Christian City cannot be excommunicated, for a Christian City is a Christian Church... and of the same extension. 1761 JEVONS *Immort. Soul* I. 123 Rate not th' extension of the human mind By the Plebeian standard of mankind. 1788 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xi. (1876) 36 The same extension of mind which gives the excellence of genius. 1846 MILL *Logic* Introd. § 7 The extension of Logic as a Science is determined by its necessities as an Art.

† b. *esp.* in Logic. Of a term or concept: Its range as measured by the number of objects which it denotes or contains under it. Opposed to *intension* or *comprehension*.

[1677 HALE *Primitive Origination of Mankind* IV. iii. 311 God's Perfections are infinite both in extension and intention.] 1785 WATTS *Logic* I. iii. § 3 The Extension of an universal Idea regards all the particular Kinds and single Beings that are contained under it... So a Bowl, in its Extension, includes a wooden Bowl, a brass Bowl, etc. *Ibid.* III. ii. § 2 In all affirmative propositions, the predicate has no greater extension than the subject; for its extension is restrained by the subject. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* IV. 66 It denotes a number of objects... This is its Quantity of Extension. 1876 JEVONS *Logic Prim.* 22 War-screw-steam-ship is a still narrower term, that is, has much less extension.

9. Enlargement. a. Increase in length; prolongation, lengthening.

1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 216 Some small increase of distances between squadrons may be permitted... and whatever extension is thereby occasioned, will be immediately corrected. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxiv. 452 A considerable extension is given to the limestone. 1880 HIPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 719/1 Broadwood... having carried the compass of the grand piano up to F, found that the wrestplank was so much weakened by this extension that [etc.].

† b. *concr.* An extended portion; *esp.* an additional section, a prolongation (of a railway, or the like); also *attrib.*

1854 Act 17-8 *Vict.* c. cxxxiii, An Act to alter the Line of the London, Tilbury, and Southend Extension Railway. 1863 *Bradshaw's Railway Man.* § 288. 271 By subsequent acts, an extension from Chepstow to Grange Court was authorised. 1891 *Ibid.* § 179. 231 The extension was opened for traffic on the 1st of March 1880. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 300 The Alpine Flora occupies the extension southwards of the Arctic regions.

† c. Gram. A word or words serving to amplify a subject or predicate; also an extended form (of a word) produced by the addition of a suffix.

† d. Enlargement in duration.

Extension of time: (Comm.) the concession by a creditor of a later date than that stipulated for the payment of a debt. Also in Law, a grant of additional time for the fulfilment of legal formalities.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 30 This better resurrection is... an extension even of that eternity of happiness. 1880 HIPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 722/1 In 1835 Pierre Erard obtained an extension of his patent.

† e. Enlargement in area.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 563 The extension of the shell is entirely effected by the margin of the mantle. 1854 Act 17-8 *Vict.* c. cxxv. (title), An Act for... the Extension of the Boundaries of the said Borough. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 581 When the normal cambium has begun its growth at the outer side of the ring of wood, radial extension... begins in a middle layer.

† f. Enlargement in scope or operation.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 181 b, Which conclusion is diuersly... extended... The first extension is, that [etc.]. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 222 The Sacrilege and extension of the civil Jurisdiction in giving the civil Magistrate licence to take cognizance of the publique Liturgy. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1712, What no child... could produce, without an extension of its faculties. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 164 The great extension of agriculture that followed the re-establishment of peace. 1853 O. GORDON in *Report Re-comm. Oxf. Univ. Comm.* 198, I look for the extension of the University to the poor. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. 1. 7 A question whether... the extension of human knowledge really leads to an extension of human happiness.

† g. University Extension: the extending of the scope and work of the universities, *esp.* by affording some of the advantages of university teaching and examination to non-resident students.

1850 MANSEL *Evid. Oxf. Univ. Comm.* 19, I do not think that any great scheme of University extension is practicable in the present day. 1867 *N. Brit. Rev.* Mar. XLVI. 224 The various schemes of University extension which have been suggested. 1871 J. STUART (title), A letter on University Extension. 1885 MOUTON *Univ. Extension Movement* 4 University Extension is mainly occupied with carrying, by itinerant teachers, University teaching to the doors of the people who cannot come up to the Universities. *Ibid.* 45 Chesterfield University Extension Association... Northampton University Extension Society. *Ibid.* 27 To assign one-half of a winter's session to a University Extension Course... University Extension Certificates in Science subjects.

† 10. *attrib.* a. (sense 1 b) as *extension-apparatus*, *splint*. b. (sense 2) as *extension-motion*. c. (sense 9 a) as *extension-ladder*, *-pedal*, *-table*, etc. d. (sense 9 b) as *extension-room*.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 818/2 *Extension-apparatus, an instrument designed to counteract the natural tendency of the muscles to shorten when a limb has been fractured or dislocated. *Ibid.*, *Extension-ladder, a ladder having a movable section, which is projected in prolongation of the main section. 1859 *Field Exerc. Infantry* I. § 4. 7 In order to supply the soldier... the following *extension motions will be practised. 1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Brace of Boys* 288 He heard an earnest, boyish voice in the *extension-room. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Extension splint. 1864 WEBSTER *Extension table, a table that can readily be extended or contracted in length. 1884 *N. Y. Herald* 27 Oct. 1/2 *Extension Top Phaetons.

† Extensional (eksten'shənāl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or possessed of extension.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. iii. xx, But that some virtue's not extensionall May thus be proved. 1667 - *Div. Dial.* II. xxxiv. (1668) 149 You run always into these extensional Phantasms. 1773 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

† Extensionist (eksten'shənist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] a. One who advocates the extension of anything.

† b. A member of the Association for the Extension of University Teaching. *collog.* A University Extension student, *esp.* one attending the 'Summer Meeting' begun in Oxford in 1888.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1879 H. RICHARD in *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/1 County suffrage extensionists.

† Extensivity (ekstensiv'iti), [f. L. *extensivus* (see EXTENSE) + -ITY.] The quality of having (a certain) extension; in *Psychol.* of the breadth of sensation, as opposed to intensity (see quot. 1886).

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* (1833) CXXXI. 125/2 Intensity and extensity combinable only by blessed spirits.

1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 25 Its intensity is in a precisely inverse ratio to its extensity. 1886 J. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 46 In our organic sensations, we can distinguish... variations of quality, of intensity, and of what Dr. Bain has called massiveness, or, as we will say, extensity. This last characteristic... is... an essential element in our perception of space.

† Extensive (ekstensiv), a. [ad. late L. *extensivus*, f. *extendere* (pa. pple. *extensus*); see EXTEND and -IVE. Cf. F. *extensif*.]

† 1. Capable of being extended; extensible. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, These two [sulphur and mercury] Make the rest ductile, malleable, extensive. 1666 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* a 1691 BOYLE (J.), Silver beaters chuse the finest coin, as... most extensive under the hammer.

† 2. Tending to cause extension or stretching out. *Obs. rare*—

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 105 Station is... one kinde of motion... which Physitians... doe name extensive or tonicall.

† b. That has the effect of extending or enlarging in scope.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) II. xxxiii. 597 This bastard extensive interpretation *ex ratione juris* is frequently styled 'analogical'.

† 3. a. Of material things: Extending over or occupying a large surface or space; having a wide extent, widely extended. Of capital, purchases, etc.: Large in amount.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Extensive*... that Extends, or Reaches far. 1774 PRYNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 357 The extensive plantations... round his lands. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* III. I. 19 By means of water-carriage a more extensive market is opened. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 28 Along the extensive mucous tract... absorption is constantly going on. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VII. xlii. § 53. 134 Extensive capital had... been sunk in the traffic. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. V.* xxiii. 71 That empire... was the most extensive that had ever obeyed a single chief. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 283 Extensive silver veins and deposits.

† b. Of immaterial things: Far-reaching, large in comprehension or scope; wide in application or operation; comprehensive; also, lengthy, full of detail. † *Extensive to*: that extends to, applicable to, comprehensive of.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 5 The reprehension of Saint Paul was... extensive to all knowledge. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 105, I am bound to take scripture in the most extensive sense. a 1748 WATTS *Improv. Mind* II. i, An extensive survey of the branches of any science. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* III. iv. 165 Inability... may be more general and extensive to all Acts of that Kind. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc. Wks.* 1842 I. 14 A piece of flagrant and extensive wickedness. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. ix, Our limits will not permit us to indulge in extensive quotation. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. viii. 705 The Mutiny Act constitutes an extensive code of martial law.

† c. So of persons, their faculties, etc. *Obs. or rare.*

a 1631 DONNE 6 *Serm.* i. (1634) 2 A Livie or a Guicciardine or such extensive and voluminous authors. 1719 DE FOE *Cruice* (1840) II. vi. 128 He was extensive in his charity. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XI. 138 The God of day, Who all surveys with his extensive eye. 1749 BERKELEY *Word to Wise Wks.* III. 448 Idleness, that extensive parent of many miseries and many sins. 1768 GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 67 In a word, he was... a Man of a very extensive genius.

† 4. Of or pertaining to extension (in sense 7 b); characterized by, or possessed of, extension; occupying space.

1644 GATAKER *Transubst.* 114 Unless his bodie had therein a corporall, extensive and sensible manner of existing. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xi. 442 Space and time are necessarily represented as extensive quanta. 1886 J. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 53 We do not first experience a succession of touches... by means of movements, and then, when these impressions are simultaneously presented, regard them as extensive because they are associated with... the original series of movements.

† 5. Of or pertaining to extension (in sense 8 b); denoting a large number of objects. Opposed to *intensive*.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiii. 333 This happens mostly when there wants of Assistance, Extensive or Intensive. 1795 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 13 This Art teaches us to distribute any extensive Idea into its different Kinds or Species. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xv. (1866) I. 272 Every notion has not only an Extensive, but likewise an Intensive quantity.

† Extensively (ekstensivli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In an extensive manner.

† 1. Widely, largely; to a great extent; on a large scale; with a wide range.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xvi. § 3 'Tis impossible for any to pass a right judgement concerning them, without... surveying them extensively. 1804 L. MURRAY *Eng. Grammar* Advt. He may... indulge a hope, that the book will be still more extensively approved and circulated. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 298 Numerous arterial canals... ramify extensively in the surrounding structures. 1879 LUSBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 158 A period when bronze was extensively used for... implements.

† 2. In extent or scope; with respect to range of application. Often opposed to *intensively*. † *Extensively with*: so as to be co-extensive with.

1645 E. CALAMY *Indictm. agst. Eng.* 3 Christ here sets out the greatness of the ruine... and that both Intensively, and Extensively. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Westminster* (1811) II. 103 Let it [Westminster] be taken... extensively with the Liberty of Lancaster from Temple Bar, and it filth as much ground [etc.]. 1713 *London. Gaz.* No. 5119/2 A Peace so extensively great in all its Circumstances. 1794 MATTHIAS

Purs. Lit. (1798) 380 The most extensively learned book I ever saw. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* iii. (1852) 64 As truly we say, not as extensively; but in considering the justice of such substitution, the extent is of no moment. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. iii. § 7 Increase of resemblance extensively... has the same power as increase of resemblance intensively, in rendering the restoration of the past more certain.

b. In extension (in Logic); with respect to extension. See EXTENSION 8 b.

1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* viii. (1866) I. 146 A notion is extensively great in proportion to the greater number... of determinations or attributes it contains under it. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 237 Reasoning Extensively, we say, men are a part or class of responsible agents, and are, therefore, also a part of free agents.

3. With respect to extension (or the quality of occupying space). See EXTENSION 7 b.

1888 G. C. ROBERTSON in *Mind* July 423 By more complex effects... we distinguish this and that extensively within such body.

Extensiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being extensive.

1. Extensive character or nature; widespread range; comprehensiveness, breadth; also, the dimensions to which a thing is extended; extent.

1839 SIR R. BAKER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxx. 6 Of the extensiveness [of our watching] there can be none [question]. 1866 J. SERJEANT *Let. of Thanks* 99 Tradition, when a Heresy arises, gains more of Intensiveness and vigor than it loses in its Extensiveness. 1796 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 28 b, A sufficient number of Columns for the extensiveness of their area. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 260 The extensiveness of the uses to which the article can be applied. 1880 T. HARDY *Trumpet-Major* III. xxv. 127 Her interests had grandly developed... to an extensiveness truly European.

† 2. The fact of being extended; wide diffusion.

1866 JEANES *Fulm. Christ* 215 The bounty and liberality of men may be disabined, by extensiveness unto too many. 1768 HEWSON *Lymph. System in Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 223 The extensiveness of this system through so many classes of animals.

† 3. Capability of being extended or dilated.

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 30 We take notice of the wonderful dilatibility or extensiveness of the Throats... of Serpents. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* I. What extensiveness can there be in their souls. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1818 in TODD.

4. = EXTENSIVITY.

1837 W. JAMES in *Mind* Jan. 2 Extensiveness, being an entirely peculiar kind of feeling... can itself receive no other name than that of sensational element.

Extensor (ekstēnsər), sb. [a. late L. *extensor*, agent-n. f. *extendere* to EXTEND.]

1. A muscle which serves to extend or straighten out any part of the body. Opposed to *flexor*.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Extensor Digitorum Communis*... a Muscle of the Fingers.] 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. ii. (1747) 286 note, The *peronius Longus* helps to... direct the Power of the other Extensors towards the Ball of the great Toe. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. ii. 245 The Limbs have both long and short Flexors and Extensors. 1870 ROLLSTON *Anim. Life* 14 The long radial extensor of the metacarpus.

2. attrib. in *extensor-muscle*; also *extensor-surface*, the surface of a bone to which the extensor muscles are attached.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 317 The contrary takes place with respect to the extensor muscles. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1878) 139 This flank membrane is furnished with an extensor muscle. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 94 Its anterior or extensor surface is grooved for the passage of tendons.

Extensory (ekstēnsərī), a. rare. [f. L. type **extensorius*, f. *extendere*: see EXTEND and -ORY.] Of the nature of or tending to extension.

1885 G. CLEVELAND in *Ann. Messenger* Dec., Following out the intimation given by me when the extensory arrangement above described was negotiated.

|| **Extensum.** rare⁻¹. [L.; neut. of *extensus*, pa. pple. of *extendere* to EXTEND.] An extended body: a body possessed of extension.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* v. 825 To suppose every Soul to be but one Physical Minimum, or Smallest Extensum, is to imply... an Essential Difference in Matter or Extension.

† **Extensure.** Obs. [f. L. *extens-* ppl. stem of *extendere* to EXTEND + -URE. Cf. EXTENDURE.]

a. The condition of being extended or strained.

b. The action of stretching or spreading out; in quot. *concr.* c. Extent.

1594 Zepheria xxxvi. in Arb. Garner V. 84 Mistrust... Hath my crime racked, yet to more high extensure. 1604 DRAYTON *Onle* 36 A goodly Tree; Under th' extensure of whose Lordly Armes, The small Birds warbled their harmonious Charnes. 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 866 A smooth plaine... some two miles in extensure.

Extent (ekstēnt), sb. Also 5 astent. [ME. *extente*, a. AF. *extente*, *estente* (= med. L. *extenta*), fem. pa. pple. of *extendere* to EXTEND used subst. (cf. mod. Fr. *étendue*) in various senses; (1) extent in space, (2) superficial area, (3) valuation; f. *extendere* (F. *étendre*):—L. *extendere*: see EXTEND.]

I. 1. Hist. a. The valuation of land or other property; esp. such a valuation made for the purpose of taxation; assessment; an instance of this. b. The value assigned to such land or property; assessed value; = STENT. *Old extent*, *New extent* (see QUOTE.).

[1299 BRITTON III. vii. § 5 La estente soit fete en ceste

manere. En primes soit enquis par serment des jurours, cum bien les edifices et chief maner... vallent par an de clear.] c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 83 William wist of alle what it suld amounte, Of lordyng & of thralle þe extente þorgh accounte. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* § 10 That all schireffs be sworne... that thai sail lelely and treuly ger this extent be fulfillit of all the landis and gudis. 1479 *Acta Audit. 89* Jam. That David Halyday... sal bruk and joyss the xth worth of land of aldastent of Dalruakel. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 Such Lands... have been by reasonable Extent to them delivered in execution for the satisfaction of their said debts. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.*, Extent of landes, signifies the rents, profits, and issues of the samin, quhair of there is twa kindes, the auld extent, and the new extent. *Ibid.* s.v. *Extent*, Ane vther taxation and extent was maid in the time of peace... quhilk therefore is called the new or second extent. 1688a WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 75 The extent of the King's revenue in the island, taken 5 Edw. III. 1331, gives an account... of all the lands, rents, and duties belonging to the King. 1778 PENNANT *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 23 [Coals] were discovered in the township... as early as the time of Edward I, as appears by an extent of that place, in... his reign. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 140 The valuation of Bagimont... became the standard... of ecclesiastical assessment... lay lands remaining at the earlier standard known... as the Old Extent.

† c. A tax levied on such a valuation. *Obs.*

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Extent*, They suld baith make personal service, and also pay extent or taxation. 1746 *7 Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 50 § 2 Lands... liable to the annual payment of the new extent or retour duty.

2. *Law.* a. (In full *twit* of extent): A writ to recover debts of record due to the Crown, under which the body, lands, and goods of the debtor may be all seized at once to compel payment of the debt. *Extent in aid, in chief* (see QUOTE.).

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 911 Her small shot are Armes and Actions, her great Ordnance are Extents, outlaws and Executions. 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1784 X. 256 He... was by extents from the Court of Exchequer, soon reduced below his original state. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 701 Extents of the Crown were formidable to persons who became debtors of the Crown. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 242½ Extent in chief... issues from the Court of Exchequer... It directs the sheriff to take an inquisition or inquest of office, on the oaths of lawful men, to ascertain the lands, etc. of the debtor, and seize the same into the Queen's hands. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 111 A bill seized under an extent, for instance.

b. Seizure of lands, etc., in execution of a writ; the condition of being seized and held in satisfaction for debt, sequestration; also, the right of seizure; also = EXECUTION 7 b. In U.S. 'A levy of an execution upon real estate by metes and bounds' (Webster 1864).

1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 104 c. By force of the said statute and extent. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. i. 17 Duke. Push him out of dores And let my officers of such a nature Make an extent upon his house and Lands. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* v. ii, An under-sheriff, who... will serve an extent on lords or lowns' land. 1768 [see EXTENDED 5]. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 134 They say an extent is brought into the house. *Ibid.* 138 Only an extent, to seize on all his effects. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) II. 75 All such remedies to recover a moiety of the rent, as the cognizor himself might have had... before the extent. 1867 KNIGHT *Begg'd at Court* iv. 66 And is it come to this! An extent in my house. I must get a bed and a supper at the Bolt-in-Tun.

† c. *transf.* A predatory attack; an assault.

1594 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 196 On all the world we make extent. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. i. 57 In this vnciuill, and vnjust extent Against thy peace.

† 3. Rents, etc., arising from extended lands.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6076 Persones, prestes, þan han here rente And ouþer þan han grete extente. a. 1606 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1630) 78 All the propertie of their Goods... Wardships and Extents.

II. 4. 'Space or degree to which anything is extended' (J.). a. Of a material thing: The amount of space over which it extends; dimensions, compass, size; † a space or distance 'taken' with a pair of compasses.

1604 [see EXTEND v. 3]. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 60 The greatest extent [of this City] from the South-east to North-west [is] neere three miles. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 496 The Serpent... Of huge extent. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* Introd. (1685) 6 No Country doth in all parts of its Territories make use of the same extent in measuring. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. i. 6 The Power of a State consists not so much in its Extent, as in the Number of its Inhabitants. 1794 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 10) 60 That extent will reach from the departure 406 to the distance 449 miles. 1797-1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 37 The Extent of its [the Kite's] wings is more than five feet. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 17 Such platforms must have been of considerable extent. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 235 The place... was in danger of having to capitulate owing to the extent of the wall.

b. Breadth of comprehension; width of application, operation, etc.; scope.

1594 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* I. viii. (1611) 21 In goodnesse... there is a latitude or extent. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 81 True, I have married her; The verie head, and front of my offending, Hath this extent, no more. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 108 This Law, in the extent of it, reached as well to forraigners, as to the King's subjects. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. 285 He [Leighton] gave his vote for it, not having sufficiently considered the extent of the words. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 P. 11 Whoever knows the English tongue in its present extent, will be able to express his thoughts. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 376 The Act... had not defined the extent of the power which was to be exercised by the Sovereign.

c. Phrases: To a certain, great, etc., extent, to the (full) extent of. Hence: The limit to which anything extends; e.g. in phr. to reach the extent.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 406 If I... David's... full Scepter sway... To just extent over all Israel's sons. 1724 R. FALCONER *Adv. & Escapes* (1769) 2 You know... that my Fortune is but small, and I living to the Extent of it. 1754-64 SWELLIE *Midwife* I. 174 The patient ought... to be bled to the extent of eight or twelve ounces. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Pcess* II. 90 Having reached the extent of our intended pilgrimage. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. 175 Hidden things of darkness were brought to light to an extent that alarmed all the... powers of kitchen and chamber. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* viii. 165 It [silver] is a legal tender only to the extent of 40s. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 236 He immediately becomes unjust to the full extent of his power.

d. *Logic.* = EXTENSION 8 b.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 20 For the understanding of the extent of an universal name, we need no other faculty but [etc.]. a. 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 620 It [Aoyos] is a Word of the same Extent with Conversation. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 192 Not only is the Predicate of the Minor the Subject of the Conclusion and of less Extent than its own Subject.

5. *concr.* An extended space; the 'length and breadth'.

1607 DRAYTON *Battle Agincourt* xxviii, Those Territories, of whose large extent The English Kings were owners of before. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 24 In all that great Extent wherein the Mind wanders. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 531 Such an extent of Plains... Allures their Eyes. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 282 Let them see... what a vast extent of land we possess. 1737 GLOVER *Leonidas* v. 44 Th' imperial race That rul'd th' extent of Asia. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. i. 88 Here you may see a sloping extent of noble trees. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* I. 11 They occupied only a small extent of England.

b. Something possessed of extension: see EXTENSION 7 b.

1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* x. 371 I am... independent of the changing tastes... and coloured or resistant extents, which form my transitory sense-given phenomena.

† 6. The action of extending. a. The showing or exercising (justice, kindness, etc.) *Obs.*

1528 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 3 Was ever scene An Emperour in Rome thus ouerborne... and for the extent Of egall iustice, vs'd in such contempt? 1602 = *Ham.* II. ii. 390 Gentlemen, you are welcom. The appurtenance of Welcome, is Fashion and Ceremony. Let me comply with you in the Garbe, lest my extent to the Players... should more appeare like entertainment then yours. 1635 SHIRLEY *Royal Master* I. i, My extent in all things Is but to bid you welcome.

† b. Enlargement in scope or operation. *Obs.*

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispatch* 502 To disacknowledge such extents of his Authority. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 58 How pleasant to think, not only of the extents, but of the restraints of this power. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 77 Our Wealth [will] increase in proportion... to the new Extents or Encouragements it [our trade] shall receive.

† **Extent**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *extenti-us*, pa. pple. of *extendere* to EXTEND.]

1. Of the hand, etc.: Stretched out; held out. Of strength: Strained, exerted to the full.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 193 Oure kynge... Wyth swerde drawe, bryght and extente. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 61 Both his hands... Above the water were on high extent. 1664 *Flodden F.* viii. 78 The Admiral with strength extent, Then in the field fierce fighting was.

2. a. Continued or prolonged in length. b. Spread out in area. c. Possessed of extension.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 207 Burguyn is a parte of Fraunce Cenonense to Alpes Pirene extente allemoste. *Ibid.* 321 Where trees be extente in altitude by a c. and xlii foote. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. v. Whose matter... Thro' all the isle, and every part extent. 1641 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 171 Tell me no more that roarsers waire Their hair extent below their ear. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. ii. lvi, Some be extended, others not extent.

† **Extent**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *extenti-* ppl. stem of *extendere* to EXTEND.]

1. *trans.* To assess, make an assessment of, for the purpose of taxation. *Sc.* = STENT.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* § 10 He sall cheiss lele men and discret... gif thai haif doune thair deuoir at the end of the taxacione; and that also mony personys as may sufficiently extent þe cuntre.

b. *intr.* To be assessed.

1583 in Maitland *Hist. Edin.* III. (1753) 234 The Merchand, Prentis, and sic Kynd of People as wer wont to extent with them... to pay at his Entrie... Threttie Shillings.

2. *trans.* To seize in satisfaction for debt.

1664 in *Rec. Soc. Lanc. & Cheshire* XI. 41 Plaintiffs estate in Lowton and Newton 'extended' upon judgments at the suit of defendant.

Extention, obs. form of EXTENSION.

† **Extentionable**, a. *Obs.* -° [f. *extention* (see EXTENSION) + -ABLE.] = EXTENSIBLE.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Extentionable*, that may be stretched out large and wide.

† **Extensive**, a. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. L. *extenti-* ppl. stem of *extendere* to EXTEND + -IVE. Cf. EXTENSIVE.] = EXTENSIVE.

1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* II. v. (1700) 371 These had the whole extensive Power.

† **Extentor**, *Sc. Obs.* In 5-our. [agent-n. f. *extendere* to EXTEND. Cf. late L. *extensor*.] 'An assessor; one who apportions a general tax' (Jam.); = STENT-MASTER.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* § 11 That the extentour salbe

sworne before the barons of the srefdom that thai sall do thar full power to be saide extent.

† **Extenuable**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as if ad. L. **extenuabilis*, f. *extenuare*: see EXTENUATE.] Capable of being extenuated or made less dense.

1664 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 343 Water .is a Body .extenuable into a vapour.

† **Extenuant**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. In 8 extenuent. [f. L. *extenuant-em*, pr. ppl. of *extenuare*: see next.] Extenuating.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 65 All salts of this class are .resolvent, extenuant, and, in some measure, septic.

† **Extenuate**, *ppl. a.* and *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *extenuat-us*, pa. ppl. of *extenuare*: see next.]

a. Of the body or its parts: Shrunk, attenuated; whence, prostrated. b. Impoverished. c. Of a sound: Thin. Of a quality: Diminished; weakened. Of a number: Thinned out, reduced.

1588 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 117 He is greatly extenuate therewith when it [gout] cometh. 1533 in Strype *Ecc. Mem.* I. App. xli. 107 By the same exaction of annates, bps. have been so extenuate that they have not been able . . . to repair their Churches. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 132 The number of the poore wretches is woonderfully extenuate.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. l. 1153 That same Majesty . . . Is not extinguish nor extenuate. a 1606 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 31 Great sounds, Extenuate and sharpe. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* 9 The . . . Body is Cured . . . by nourishing that which is extenuate.

Extenuate (ekste'ni:u,et), *v.* [f. L. *extenuat-* ppl. stem of *extenuare*, f. *ex-* (see *Ex- pref.*) + *tenus* thin. Cf. F. *exténuer*.]

I. To make thin, slender, or weak.

1. *trans.* To make (the body, flesh, a person) thin or lean; to render emaciated or shrunken. Somewhat arch.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* III. xii. (1541) 66 Sorowe . . . dothe extenuate or make the body leane. 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 160 They that are fat may exercise ad *Sudorem* . . . and that will extenuate them. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. 282 The flesh is extenuated every day more and more. 1777 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 292 Bodies . . . which are extenuated by Hunger. 1844 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 182 It was deemed meritorious . . . to extenuate it [the body] by fasting. 1862 CARLYLE *Fred. Gt.* ix. vii. Extenuated with fatigues. 1887 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* V. xx. 385 Peasants were so extenuated by hunger that they could scarcely hold the spade.

† 2. To draw out to thinness; to beat (metal) into thin plates. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy. II.* ii. 90 The Chinians can very cunningly beat and extenuate gold into plates and leaves. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 537 The straightnesse of the waies enforced the Turks to extenuate their ranks. 1655 W. F. MEYERS 164 Gold . . . extenuated as fine as the threads in the Spiders web. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. v. 85 His [the Sawfish's] body behind his head becomes . . . broad . . . from whence it is again extenuated all the way to the end of his Tail.

¶ To stretch out; also *intr.* ? Confused with *extend*.

1593 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 54 Rather abbreviat oure dayes by manye yeres, than extenuate our liues one minut of an houre. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* vi. (1878) 81 The plains. . . Whose fertill bounds farre doth extenuate.

3. To thin out in consistency, render less dense.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.*, Moist thinges put into a body by the force of heate are extenuated into a vapour. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 431 To extenuate that grosse substance into which the Olive had turned the . . . juice and humor. 1638 G. SANDYS 706 46 He the congealed vapors melts againe Extenuated into drops of Raine. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xii. 322 A misle of Vapour or Fume may be extenuated into some hundreds [of miles]. 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat.* vii. 81 Accumulating and extenuating the air.

† b. *spec. in Med.* To render thinner (the humours or concretions of the body, etc.); = ATTENUATE 2 b. *Obs.*

1563 HILL *Art Garden.* (1593) 71 The seeds doe extenuate and diminish the clammy and grosse humours. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 487 It extenuateth humors. *absol.* 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 27 a, Almondes do extenuate and cense. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 624 Those medicines . . . which do extenuate.

† c. To thin out (the hair, eyebrows, etc.). *Obs.* 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* B j, Want of their humours doth extenuat the same [hair]. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 39 The fat . . . extenuateth the eyebrows.

4. † a. To diminish in size, number, or amount; to reduce to meagre dimensions. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 273 By forcible extenuatinge the gooddes and poure of them whom they desired to kepe in subiection. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 22 Small numbers are soon . . . extenuated by a long warre. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Tran.* 205 In which Cite is a great Colossus . . . To extenuate the bulke of this their Pagod, they place him sitting. 1647 SPENCER *Anglia Rediv.* III. v. (1854) 164 [They] were reduced to so much lesser number; and were yet further extenuated.

† b. To lessen (a quality, etc.) in degree; to weaken the force of (a blow), mitigate (a law). *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 90 We do obscure and extenuate it [God's grace] with our vnthankfulness. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. I.* i. 120 Else the Law of Athens yeelds you vp (Which by no means we may extenuate) To death. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skinl.* (1878) 45 Some great sickness . . . doth . . . extenuate Thy fraile remembrance. 1643 PRYNN *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 162 Kings cannot by Law change or extenuate Laws. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* vi. (1881) 130 The incurable state of his disease might somewhat extenuate

your Sorrow. 1744 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* (1777) III. 100 No time shall extenuate our mutual friendship. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) IV. 53 A heaviness . . . Extenuates my strength.

II. To lessen in representation.

† 5. 'To diminish in honour' (J.), depreciate, disparage (a person, his actions, or attributes). *Obs.*

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Cij b, Extenuate no more worth's matchlesse deedes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 3 It hath bene ordinarie . . . to extenuate and disable learned men by the names of Pedantes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 645 Just are thy ways . . . Who can extenuate thee? 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 380 The Reply he made, extenuates the One, when put into the Ballance with the Other.

6. To estimate or state at a low figure; to disparage the magnitude or importance of; to understate, make light of. Somewhat arch.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 1218/1 With wordes and reasoning, to extenuate and minysh the vygour and asperite of the paynes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 58 b, In accusyng any persone it is best . . . whereas anything semeth to make for hym to extenuate the same to the outermoste. 1607 NORDEN *Sun. Dial.* 34 The feare of this maketh the Tenants to extenuate the values. 1625-8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. (1688) 626 Cuffe extenuated both the Danger and Difficulty. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* IV. Nor can we extenuate the valour of ancient Martyrs. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xi, Every man seemed wholly bent to extenuate the sum which fell to his share. 1832 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 288 Extenuating the comparative magnitude of coral limestones. 1882 SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* II. i. 128 Christianity has never altogether denied, but only extenuated the claims of Art and Science.

7. *esp.* To understate, treat as of trifling magnitude (guilt, faults, crimes). Hence, in later use: To lessen, or seek to lessen, the seeming magnitude of (guilt or offence) by partial excuses. Also of circumstances: To serve as an extenuation of.

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Novel's Catech.* (1853) 149 Let no man extenuate the most heinous offence of man as a small trespass. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 154 None that can Excuse (though some of them may Extenuate) a Crime. 1693 CONGREVE *Juv.* xi. 295 Fortune, there, extenuates the Crime. What's Vice in me, is only Mirth in him. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 93 The same sense of justice . . . forbids us to conceal or extenuate the faults of his earlier days. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 160 A baseness that we ought never to pardon and never to extenuate.

¶ b. Improperly used for: To extenuate the guilt of; to plead partial excuses for.

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. viii. 141 Pompey's fate would extenuate the omission of that step. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, She . . . endeavoured to extenuate the conduct of Madame La Motte. 1811 LAMB *Immod. Indulg.* *Palate* Wks. (1889) 635 He thought it necessary to extenuate the length of time he kept the dinner on the table. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 67. 404 The purser's steward . . . extenuated himself calmly enough.

Extenuated (ekste'ni:u,et), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + *ED.*] In senses of the vb. a. Made slender; shrunken, emaciated. b. Attenuated, rarefied.

a. 1600 VENER *Via Recta* II. 36 It is . . . more profitable for loose and extenuated bodies. 1706 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 5 b, Their Faces become thin and extenuated. 1781 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 19/1 The person of Dr. Fothergill was of a delicate, rather of an extenuated make. 1803 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 76 We . . . are getting too nervous, haggard, dyspeptic, extenuated.

b. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* II. ii. (1662) 33 Calling this extenuated substance a Funiculus.

Extenuating, *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the vb. EXTENUATE. (For quot. cf. sense 6 of vb.)

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 397 A too sollicitous extenuating thy error is all one as if thou should boast of it.

Extenuating, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That extenuates in senses of the vb. Now chiefly in phrase *Extenuating circumstances*: circumstances that tend to diminish culpability.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 525 A thin extenuating diet. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* i. 2 These words . . . are extenuating words. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* II. i. 63 Let him use things extenuating, as Hypoc, Fennel . . . and especially Nutmeg. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. ii. (1713) 198 It was not an extenuating but a just reflection which the Historian makes upon . . . Alexander. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 139 Its Emanation . . . is from a Center into an Orb or Sphere, in Extenuating Lines. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 98 Galen holds that it is warming and extenuating. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 55 In Clive's case, there were many extenuating circumstances. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 494 [Those] who have taken the life of another under the like extenuating circumstances.

Hence **Extenuatingly** *adv.*, in an extenuating manner.

1884 MRS. HOUSTON *Caught in Snare* II. xv. 171 'Perhaps,' said Helen, extenuatingly, 'she suffers.'

Extenuation (ekste'ni:u,et'sən), [ad. L. *extenuat-ion-em*, n. of action f. *extenuare* to EXTENUATE. Cf. F. *exténuation*.] The action of extenuating; extenuated condition.

1. The action or process of making or becoming thin; an instance of this; a shrunken condition; leanness, emaciation.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 171 a, This mightily helpeth the extenuation of members. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. v. 19 A yong man . . . had an extenuation for want of nourishment in his Limbs. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 183 Galen commends tepid Baths for . . . curing all Extenuations. 1761 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 27 Oct., The extenuation

is her only bad symptom. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxx, The female . . . exhibited . . . some symptoms of extenuation. 1828 *Biog. in Ann. Reg.* 474/2 Some pallid from extenuation.

† 2. Making less dense; rarefaction (of air).

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 64/2 Winds proceed from extenuation of the Air, by the Sun.

† 3. The action or process of making slender or diminishing in bulk; an instance of this. *Obs.*

1619 DONNE *Serm.* xiv. 140 All Dilatation is some degree of Extenuation. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 186 The Sea is the same at all seasons; what it gets by Rivers and showers, losing by exhalations and extenuations through the excessive heats . . . within the Torrid Zone. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xix. 229 Gregory the Great . . . says that God penetrates everything without extenuation.

fig. 1627 BR. HALL *Holy Observ.* 63 No lesse well doth God take these submissee extenuations of our selues.

† 4. The action of making less or weak; an instance of this; a weakening, impoverishment. Also mitigation (of blame or punishment). *Obs.*

1542-3 *Act* 34-5 *Hen. VIII.* c. 18 The saide cite is much decayd . . . not a little to the extenuation of that part of this realme. 1596 SHAKS. *I. Hen. IV.* III. ii. 22 Such extenuation let me begge, As in reproofe of many Tales deuis'd . . . I may . . . Finde pardon on my true submission. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 1 The gallantry of Henry's heroic spirit tended somewhat to the . . . extenuation of Charles his glory. 1707 ATTERBURY *Serm.* v. (1723) II. 159 What Deeds of Charity we have to alleadge in Extenuation of our Punishment.

5. The action of representing (something) as slight and trifling; underrating; an instance of this, a plea to this end; a modification in terms.

1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 209 Sometimes . . . wee humble ourselves lower than there is cause . . . And no lesse well doth God take these submissee extenuations of our selues. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. iv. ii. 228 Through their . . . extenuation [of their grievance], wretchedness and peevishness they undo themselves. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 6 Many died of it every day, so that now all our extenuations abated. 1859 MILL *Liberty* II. (1865) 13/2 The utmost they allow is an extenuation of its absolute necessity.

† b. *Rhet.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 227 We call him the Disabler or figure of Extenuation. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 56 When for extenuation sake we use a lighter and more easie word or terme then the matter requires. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

6. The action of lessening, or seeking to lessen, the guilt of (an offence or fault) by alleging partial excuses; an instance or means of doing this; a plea in mitigation of censure. Also *In extenuation* of.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 156 Extenuation, by which the Crime, that seemed great, is made lesse. a 1674 CLARENDON *Serv. Leviath.* (1676) 180 He . . . was to find excuses and extenuations for sins. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 297 P 1 Whatever may be said for the Extenuation of such Defects. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 39 P 7 It may be urged, in extenuation of this crime . . . that [etc.]. 1839 MAC-KINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 28 In extenuation of a noble error. a 1832 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) I. 174 The differences of castes . . . furnish a copious stock of extenuations . . . to different classes of offences.

7. *U.S.* Used humorously in *pl.* for: Thin garments.

1881 G. W. CABLE in *Scribner's Mag.* May 23 They were clad in silken extenuations from the throat to the feet. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 2/2 One side wore . . . extenuations of a . . . green colour.

Extenuative, *a.* and *sb.* [f. EXTENUATE *v.* + *-IVE*.]

A. adj. a. Tending to make lean. b. Tending to extenuate (guilt).

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* II. ix. (1639) 85 They have more need of extenuative meates then those that have the Pleurisie. 1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 15 Proving the existence of some justificative, or extenuative, or exemptive, circumstance.

B. sb. a. Something serving to extenuate guilt. b. A medicine producing 'extenuation' or emaciation.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 90 Another Extenuative of the intended Rebellion. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 524 Be a little more sparing of extenuatives and soporifics.

Extenuator (ekste'ni:u,et'ər), [agent-n. f. L. *extenuare*: see EXTENUATE *v.*] One who extenuates. † a. One who depreciates or makes light of. b. One who alleges extenuating or excusatory considerations; an apologist.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 57 Not . . . classed among such extenuators. 1799 V. KNOX *Lord's Supp.* iv, The extenuators of the Sacrament . . . suggest a hint that the command to perform this slight service . . . might have been confined to the Apostles. 1869 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. (1876) 15 The extenuators of the Council.

Extenuatory (ekste'ni:u,et'ər), *a.* [ad. L. *extenuatōri-us*, f. *extenuare*: see EXTENUATE and *-ORY*.] Characterized by extenuation; having the function or effect of extenuating.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 172 The translation adopts an extenuatory turn. 1831 CROKER in *Boswell's Johnson* an. 1744 I. 142 note, The veil, of stately diction and extenuatory phrases. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 618 The sweeping verdict . . . on Martial's palpable faults, without any extenuatory mention of his tenderer touches.

† **Extenué**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [(?ad. F. *exténue-r*), ad. L. *extenu-are*: see EXTENUATE.] *trans.* To make thinner.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 8 The matter . . . which remained in the fleshe might be extenued.

† **Extenuity**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. EXTENU-ATE v. after TENUITY.] Extreme fineness or subtlety; *concr. in pl.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 535 Making up the pour-fils and extenuities of his lineaments [*argutias volutus*].

Exter (ekstōr), v. *rare*—1. [f. L. *ex-* out + *ter-ra* earth; on the analogy of INTER.] *trans.* To dig out of the earth.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 149 From gold mines that precious metal... is exterrid.

Extercorate, var. of EXTERCORATE. *Obs.*

† **Exterbrate**, v. *Obs.*—° [f. L. *exterebrāt-* ppl. stem of *exterebrāre*, f. *ex-* out + *terebrāre* to bore, f. *terebrā* boring tool, f. *terēre* to rub.] *trans.* To bore out; fig. 'to search curiously'.

1623-6 in COCKERAM. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Exterge**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *extergere*, f. *ex-* out + *tergere* to wipe off.] *trans.* To wipe out, cleanse. In quots. *absol.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 38 It [sour sapour] corrodes, bites, and exterges. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compil.* xviii. 666 Manna... and things that exterge without biting.

† **Extergent**, a.—° [ad. L. *extergent-em*, pr. pple. of *extergere*: see *prec.*] = ABSTERGENT.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1727-31 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Exterial**, a. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *external*, f. L. *exter-ius* outward.] Outside, external.

1528 *Roy Rede me* (Arb.) 123 Beware... Of the outward man exterial. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health Pref.* 4 Sickness in the exterial partes.

Exterior (ekstēri-ōr), a. and sb. Also 6 exteryor, 6-7 exteriour. [a. L. *exterior*, compar. of *exter-ius* outside. Cf. F. *extérieur*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Outer; pertaining to or connected with the outer portion or outside of anything; visible or perceptible on the outside; external. (In many uses not clearly distinguishable from the sb. used attrib.)

Exterior angle (*Geom.*): the angle included between any side of a triangle or polygon and the production of the adjacent side; also, an angle included between a straight line falling upon two parallel lines and either of the latter on the outside. *Exterior polygon*, *screw*, *side*, *slope* (see quots.). † *Exterior epicycloid*: see EPICYCLOID.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 2 Things Naturall, of the sense exterior, ar hable to be perceived. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 30 The sinne of the heart... bursteth not forth into exteryour action. 1604 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel. Induct.*, Frame your exterior shape To haucie forme of elate majestic. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 6 Not th' exterior, nor the inward man Remembles that it was. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Exterior Polygon*, the Out-lines of all the Works drawn from one outmost Angle to another. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxii. 210 His exterior concurrence with... the prosecutions. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Diss. Roast Pig* (1867) 160 What a sacrifice of the exterior tegument! 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jmils.* (1872) I. 47 Whose exterior front is covered. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xii. 300 Beatrice possesses a fund of hidden tenderness beneath her exterior gaiety. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Exterior side*, the side of an imaginary polygon, upon which the plan of a fortification is constructed. *Exterior slope*, in fortification, that slope of a work towards the country which is next outward beyond its superior slope. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 819/t *Exterior-screw*, one cut upon the outside of a stem or mandrel.

† b. Concerned with externals. *rare*.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 341/2 What more exterior honour can you devise then this is? and yet you doe say yt you honour no stockes nor stones. 1797-1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 164 Why was the Jewish dispensation so strange, so exterior, so inadequate?

2. Situated outside or without (an object); coming from without; concerned with what is without; external, extrinsic. *Const. to.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helike* II. xxiv. (1572) 38 b, The exteryour ayre which compasseth the body. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 50 Exteryor thyngyns—frynds, ryches, and abundance of necessarys... are... requyryd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 336 Without exterior help sustaind. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 247 Happiness depends... less on exterior things than most suppose. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. xiii. 226 Giving particulars of his journey and feelings... and describing everything exterior and local. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* iv. (1849) 32 The attraction of a sphere on any exterior body. 1885 LEUDESORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 219 If the conic is a hyperbola... the centre is a point exterior to the curve.

† b. Foreign. *Obs. rare*.

1540 Act 32 *Ilen. VIII.* c. 14 This realme of England and any other exteryour potentates.

B. *sb.* (Not in Johnson.)

1. The *adj.* used *absol.*: An exterior thing. *rare* in *sing.* In *pl.* Outside parts, features, habits, manners, trappings, etc.; externals.

1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* (1612) 58, I speake not only for eies privilege, The chief exterior that I would enjoy. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 72 She did course o're my exteryors with... a greedy intention. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr., Discourers, who look beyond the shell and obvious exteryors of things. 1712 J. HENLEY *Let. in Spect.* No. 518 Without producing a suitable Revolution in his Exteryors. 1764 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* i. (1848) 76 Riches, dignities, and all... showy pompous exteryors.

2. a. The outward surface, the outside. b. That which appears outside; outward aspect or demeanour.

a. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. 3 Nor... did I neglect the exteryour or Surface. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Mill. Bridges* (ed. 3) 28 Wooden frames, covered on the exterior with sheet copper.

b. 1801 HAN. MORE *Wks.* VIII. 99 The engaging exteryor of urbanity. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 464 Under this ridiculous exterior however lay a man of much natural ability. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* xiv. (1877) 247 These were covered by the most pious exterior.

Exteriorate, v. *rare*—1. [f. *prec.* + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To make (something) a matter of externals.

1871-2 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iv. 149 How different is this from the notion of those who exteriorate religion.

Exterioration. [f. as *prec.* + -ATION.]

1. The action of making more outward, *non-usage*, after *deterioration*.

a. 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1834) I. 66 To a person... much occupied in inward converse with God, there is something felt of comparative exterioration in... the more public means.

2. 'The physiological cerebral act by which the sensation produced by an impression on any part of the course of a nerve is referred to its terminal extremity' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Exteriority (ekstēri-ōriti). [f. as *prec.* + -ITY. Cf. F. *exteriorité*.]

1. The state or fact of being outward or outside, or of having an external existence; outwardness.

1611 COTGR., *Exterieurité*, exteriorité, outwardness. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvi. 56 The exteriority and palpability of the exercise of their affections. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 261 Interiority and exteriority, by which is meant the distinction of the attributes of an object as originally existing in itself or as acquired from without. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxviii. (1859) II. 174 The sense of touch by itself... is not even cognizant of local exteriority [*örtliches ausseinaudersseyn*]. 1864 WEBSTER, *Exteriority*, surface, superficiality.

2. In religious sense occas.: Devotion to the external instead of to the inward and spiritual.

a. 1875 BR. FORBES, (O.) And this leads on to a third point which hinders progress, and that is what for want of a better word may be termed exteriority. 1885 BISSELL *Pentateuch* 311 These men of God... in the midst of a tendency to pure exteriority.

3. 'The psychical act by which sensations are referred to the external world, as when an impression on the retina is referred to an object outside and not to the place of sensation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Exteriorisation (ekstēri-ōrīzē-shən). In quot. *exteriorisation*. [f. next + -ATION.] The action of exteriorizing (see next).

1886 F. W. H. MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* Oct. 160 It was like the awakening and exteriorisation of sensations already stored up in the organism.

Exteriorize (ekstēri-ōrīz), v. [f. EXTERIOR + -IZE.] *trans.* To make exterior; to realize (a conception) in outward form; to attribute an external existence to (states of consciousness).

1879 MAUDSLEY *Pathol. Mind* 449 It is the unfulfilling tendency of the mind to project its affections outwards and to transfer them to objects as qualities—to exteriorise its states as qualities. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* May 821/t His painting is a means of exteriorizing his conceptions.

Exteriorly (ekstēri-ōrī-āl), *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + -LY 2.]

1. On the outside or surface; as regards the outside; superficially.

1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 257 My forme, Which howsoever rude exteriorly, Is yet the couer of a fayer minde. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxvi. 162 It scorched her exteriorly. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 49 New Parts uniting themselves exteriorly to the former. 1791 MACRÉ in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 372 It was still white, both exteriorly and interiorly. 1879 *Glasgow Herald* 8 Oct., Viewed as a whole, whether exteriorly or interiorly the... room is a remarkably fine architectural production.

2. With outward act; as regards externals.

1550 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, *Cofio*, is the worshippe or honour that is exteriorly vsed towards God. 1666 T. H. tr. *Cassian's Holy Cr.* 269 Exteriorly applying your selfe to ordinary seruices. 1685 tr. *Bossuet's Doctr. Cath. Ch.* Advt. 15 The Holy Ghost... establishes Pastors and Teachers to act exteriorly. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. ccliv. 167 Endeavour to please every body, I mean exteriorly. 1872 BORROW *Gypsies of Spain* (ed. 2) 101 They exteriorly accommodate themselves to the religion of the country.

3. In an exterior position or direction; as being outside something.

1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvii. 609 We have again to regard the cause, not as exteriorly related to the effect, but as identical with it. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 513 Producing only 3 or 4 perfect flowers, which are situated exteriorly. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 190 Each leaf is drawn in exteriorly to the first one.

Exterminable, a. *rare. [f. L. *exterminābil-is*, f. *extermināre*: see EXTERMINATE and -ABLE.] That may be exterminated.*

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xxvii. (1713) 57 No Essence that is exterminable can be the Essence of God.

¶ Used by Shelley for 'illimitable'.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vii. 23 The exterminable spirit it contains is nature's only God.

Exterminare (ekstōr-minēt), v. Also 6-7 *pa. pple.* exterminate. [f. L. *extermināt-* ppl. stem of *extermināre* to drive beyond the boundaries, f. *ex-* out + *terminus* boundary-line. Cf. F. *exterminer*. Only sense 1 is found in class. Lat.; the developed sense 2 appears in the Vulgate, and in Fr.]

† 1. *trans.* To drive, force (a person or thing) from, of, out of the boundaries or limits of (a place, region, community, state, etc.); to drive away, banish, put to flight. Also with double *obj.* by omission of *from*. *Obs.*

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 146 Oppression, extortion... were out of the citee of Rome... utterly exterminate. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 621 It hes... many of life extirminate. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evil* vii. (Arb.) 148 Most things do... chase and exterminate their contraries. 1653 BAXTER *Meth. Peace Cons.* 50 Do not those men deserve to be exterminated the Churches. a. 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* Wks. 1741 I. 609 They deposed, exterminated, and deprived him of communion. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 165 Their [the Britons'] Language was wholly exterminated from hence with them. 1692 BENTLEY *Serm.* 6 June 27 A discovery... which alone is sufficient to... exterminate rank Atheism out of the World.

2. To destroy utterly, put an end to (persons or animals); now only, to root out, extirpate (species, races, populations, sects, hence opinions, etc.).

1649 *Alcoran* 65 Who can hinder God to exterminate the Messiah... with whatsoever is in the Earth, when it shall seeme good to him? 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 128 A People coming into possession of a Land by warre, do not alwaies exterminate the antient Inhabitants. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (1727) 229 Alexander had left Grecian Governors and Colonies in the Indies; but they were almost exterminated by Sandro-cottus. 1768 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xl. 290 Clovis... exterminated all his family, lest any of them should be chosen king. 1866 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. l. 5 The Holy League... was to exterminate heresy. 1868 PEARD *Water-farm* xvi. 164 In the dawn of domestic agriculture, beasts of prey... were exterminated.

† 3. To get rid of (a thing); to abolish, put an end to, destroy. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. (1641) 63/1 Th' one [Sabbath] but a Day endures; th' others Date Eternity shall not Exterminate. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 158 Exterminating or out-lawing their own Face, to put on another. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 38 Who endeavour to... evacuate and exterminate this Argument. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 92 A remorse that stung his conscience and exterminated his peace.

† b. *Math.* To get rid of (an unknown quantity, etc.); = ELIMINATE. *Obs.*

1743 W. EMERSON *Fluxions* II. iii. 139 By help of the Equation of the Curve, exterminate *x* or *y* out of the Quantity $\frac{y^2}{x}$. 1756 SAUNDERSON *Meth. Fluxions* 159 To exterminate the impossible Quantity in the Denominator.

1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 246 By adding or subtracting them [equations]... one of the letters may be exterminated.

Hence **Exterminated** *ppl. a.* **Exterminating** *vbl. sb.* **Exterminating** *ppl. a.*

1694 tr. *Milton's Lett.* State 19 May an. 1655, We believe it to be the general Interest of us all... to relieve our exterminated and indigent Brethren. 1813 *Q. Rev.* IX. 341 The exterminated nations... deserved the vengeance of a moral governor by their idolatry and depravity. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 274 The exterminating of Idolatry out of the empire. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vi. 120 Unlucky vices, on whom the exterminating lot hapned to fall. 1796 COLKIDGE *Ode Departing Year*, The exterminating fiend is fled. 1807 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. ii. 33 The last exterminating conquest waged... against the Britons.

Extermination (ekstōr-minē-shən). Also 5 -mynacōn, 6 -minations. [ad. L. *exterminatiō-em*, n. of action f. *extermināre*: see EXTERMINATE.] The action of exterminating.

† 1. Expulsion from the bounds or limits of a country, state, or community; an instance of this; banishment, excommunication. *Obs.*

1577 DEE *Relat. Spirits* I. (1659) 430 The Lord Rosenberg... did... advise the Emperour of his error committed in our extermination. a. 1626 BACON *Holy War* Wks. 1740 III. 524 Displanting and extermination of people. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnus* ix. 104 All the important business of the Church, whether censures or exterminations. 1660 BLOUNT *Boisobol* II. (1680) 33 His Majesties sufferings and forced extermination. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 272 The slaughter of the Beast, or extermination of him out of Being.

2. Putting an end to, total extirpation; utter destruction.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 68 To succumb hyr haistylve, in the maist extreme exterminatione. 1661 in Somers *Tracts* II. 152 Forcible pursuit against such persons, to the utter extermination of them. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 140 The almost total extermination of religion. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 160 The savage aims at the utter extermination of his enemy. 1803 *Med. Jmnl.* IX. 540 The Jennerian Society for the Extermination of the Small-pox. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iv. 141 One species prospers and multiplies by the extermination of another. 1867 DEUTSCH *Rem.* (1874) 8 A new decree for the extermination of the Talmud.

3. *Math.* = ELIMINATION 4.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1784 Waring in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 411 The extermination of all the terms. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 256 *note*, Cubic equations... may usually be reduced to quadratics, by extermination.

¶ 4. Used as = TERMINATION; ending; decay.

1490 CAXTON *Encyclos* xxii. (1890) 80 The owle[s]. song termyneth in pyetous extermynacion. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* I. 20 Siklyik lordschips and digniteis bes increasing, declinatione, ande exterminatione.

Exterminative (ekstōr-minēt-iv), a. [f. EXTERMINATE + -IVE.] Tending to exterminate.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 5/1 [She] writes inflammatory odes about 'hunting the savage'... we scarcely seem to appreciate either her exterminative or her literary 'gifts'.

Exterminator (ekstə'minətə). [a. L. *exterminator*, agent-n. f. *exterminare*: see EXTERMINATE.] One who or that which exterminates, destroys, or puts an end to.

1611 COTGR., *Exterminator*, an exterminator, banisher; destroyer. 1773 *Hist. Litt.* III. 289 He made such a dreadful havoc of the Spaniards, that he was very justly surnamed the Exterminator. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (L.), Simon de Montfort, the exterminator of the Albigenes.

Exterminatory (ekstə'minətəri), a. [f. EXTERMINATE + -ORY.] Tending to extermination; characterized by attempts at extermination.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 207 This exterminatory war. c. 1795 — *Let. to R. Burke* Wks. IX. 444 Those terrible, confiscatory, and exterminatory periods. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 393 That exterminatory code which hitherto had kept them in abeyance.

Exterminatress (ekstə'minətəris). [f. EXTERMINATE + -ESS.] A female exterminator. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Sept. 289/2 Miss Ormerod, the exterminatress of insects.

Exterminatrix (ekstə'minət'riks). [a. L. **exterminatrix*, fem. of EXTERMINATOR.] = prec. 1880 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/7 She is . . . less of an exterminatrix than the exasperated people represent her to be.

† **Exterminer**, v. *Obs.* [ad. F. *exterminer*, f. L. *exterminare*: see EXTERMINATE.]

1. = EXTERMINATE I. Const. *from*, *out of*. 1634 Heywood *Witches of Lanc.* iv. Wks. 1874 IV. 228 Thou had'st extermin'd Thy selfe out of the blest society Of Saints and Angels. 1637 — *Royal Ship* 42 This word . . . was absolutely extermin'd and excommunicated from all grammaticall construction.

2. = EXTERMINATE 2, 3.

1539 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 172 By fyre & swordes to extermyn & vterly to destroy the hole nacion. 1653-57 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 181/2 Roger bishop of Salisbury . . . was . . . miserable, but iustice, extermin'd. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 89 Your sorrow, and my griefe Were both extermin'd. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* vii. 331 To exterminate their power.

† **Exterminion**. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *extermynion*, 6-7 *extermynioun*. [after L. type **exterminion-em*, f. *exterminare*: see EXTERMINATE. Cf. *opinion-em*, f. *opinari*. Late L. had *extermynion* in same sense.] Extermination.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 105 The extermynion of the emperors army. 1588-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 207 For punishment and utter extermination of these. 1609 SYMMER *Spir. Posit.* i. iii. 12 The beare eye of carnall reason could not see any issue, or way to escape that imminent extermination. 1611 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 309 (Jam.), Thair is nothing les intendit againes this . . . kingdome nor ane uttir extermynioun and totall destruction.

Extern (ekstə'm), a. and sb. Forms: 5-7, 9 *externe*, 6- *extern*. [ad. L. *extern-us* outward, f. *exter* outside. Cf. F. *externe*.]

A. *adj.*
1. Pertaining to or connected with the outside; outwardly perceptible; consisting in outward acts; pertaining to the outward form; = EXTERNAL A. 1 and 2. Now only *poet.* (*rare*).

1537 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxviii. 240 At that time it was necessary to have extern gifts. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 68 If the Almighty would assume a visible extern shape. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* vi. 63 The Lungs . . . [are] very much exposed to extern and intern injuries. 1678 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 145 The extern act. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 78 The . . . extern exertions of the . . . visible form of som Persons. 1888 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* Jan. 8 Pullulating rites extern and vain.

quasi-adv. a 1845 Hood *Lamia* iv. 90 Women — fair extern, But viperous within.

2. Situated outside, not included within the limits of the object under consideration; = EXTERNAL A. 3. Const. *to*. Now chiefly *poet.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* i. (1603) 59 O man . . . that troublest thy selfe with extern things. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 70 Nor are the observations of the Eye any thing profitable, unless the Mind draw something from the Extern object to enrich the Soul withall. 1649 J. ECCLESTON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* ii. (1886) 8 The visible world being a procreation or extern birth. 1854 *Jrnl. Roy. Agric. Soc.* XV. 276 Materials altogether extern to an animal . . . are made to contribute to the maintenance of its life. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. 88 Your artist . . . broods . . . away from aught vulgar and extern On the inner spectrum.

absol. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 290, I feel the extern and insensate creep in On my organized clay.

† b. Situated in or belonging to foreign countries; = EXTERNAL 3 b. *Obs.*

1543 GRAFTON *Contm. Harding* 573, I shuld desire the helpe of extern nations and countrees. a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 225 Souldiers . . . when they have no extern service . . . to occupie their busie heads and hands. 1605 ANON. *Discoy. Romish Doctrine* 48 Any extern Prelate. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* vii. 83 Those things of extern mode and fashion.

c. Not belonging to a specified community; that is a non-member. Cf. B. 2 a.

1866 *Clerical Jrnl.* 7 June 548/1 The matter . . . affecting the congregation alone, he put it to the good sense of extern visitors who might be present, not to claim a hearing.

3. Coming from without, having an outside origin; = EXTERNAL A. 4. Now *rare*.

1533 BELLERDEN *Livy* i. (1822) 30 The faderis began to haif grete fere . . . traisting sum extern and uncouth violence of divers cieties. a 1617 P. BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 116 No

extern help can make us bring forth good fruit. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. (1650) 103 It consisted in extern mechanical artifice only. 1799 LAMB *John Woodvil* III. Having a law within . . . He cannot . . . be bound by any Positive laws or ordinances extern.

† b. *Law*. Not essential, accidental; in phr. *Extern adjunct. Obs.*

1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 36 G, Externe Adjuncts be those . . . in the contract, that may also be absent from it, but in it only when it so Couenanted. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 5 Which are inherent and not extern.

B. sb.

† 1. Outward appearance, exterior. *Obs. rare.* c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxv. Wer't ought to me I bore the canopy. With my extern the outward honoring?

2. An outsider; one who does not belong to or does not reside in an establishment or institution: a. *gen.* Also a foreigner; formerly, † one of collateral descent. b. A day-pupil in a school (Fr. *externe*); also *attrib.* c. In hospitals (see quot. 1860). d. In monastic use.

a. c 1610 *Women Saints* 30 Being no Romane, but an externe and a Barbarian. 1666 J. SERJEANT *Let. Thanks* 97 Not by Lineal Descendents . . . but a few Externs. 1803 G. DARLEY *Lett. Dramatists in Lond. Mag.* Dec., Joanna Baillie and young Beddoes, a female extern and a freshman. 1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers* *Irel.* 52 The bungling of natives and the claims of externs. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 170 It would be worth gold . . . to any unlucky extern this pinching night.

b. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iii, An extern school grew round the old . . . foundation. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* viii. The externs or day-pupils exceeded one hundred in number. 1890 *Q. Rev.* July 86 At the collège Mazarin . . . he followed [the courses] as an extern.

c. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, Extern, applied to patients, of hospitals, dispensaries, etc. who are not inmates; to outpatients; also to the assistants, dressers, etc. who attend such or who do not dwell in the institution.

attrib. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 302 s.v. *Hospital*, The 'extern maternity' charities.

d. c 1610 *Women Saints* 169 Greate companies of kinsfolkes, friends, and externs compassed her all-about. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XV. 590 If there were not some person representing the other world, some extern, as the Catholics would say. 1887 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 32/2 No sister should seek advice of any extern without . . . leave.

Hence † *Externally adv.*, outwardly, on the outside.

1568 ASP. PARKER *Corr.* (1852) 325 Nothing hath chanced externally to her Majesty wherein her prudence shall be more marked. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. (1641) 28/1 Or stately Toombs, externally gilt and garnish With dust and bones inwardly fill'd and furnish.

External (ekstə'māl), a. and sb. Also 6-7 *external*. [f. L. *extern-us* outward (see EXTERN a.) + -AL.]

A. *adj.* (Opposed to *internal*.)

1. Situated or lying outside; pertaining to, or connected with, the outside or outer portion of anything. *External angle*: one made by producing outwardly a side of a figure. *External contact*: (see quot. 1867).

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* v. v. 3 Her vertues graced with externall gifts. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 349 If they had swallow'd poyson, — would appeare By externall swelling. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. vii. 163 Externall I call those parts which are without the Sphere it selfe. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *External angles*. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Angle*, The external angle of a triangle is equal to both the internal opposite ones taken together. 1834 M. MURRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 227 Having those organs free on the external edge. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 83 All the external angles of the polygon must also be equal to four right angles. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-m.* 335 The External or Cellular coat is dense and resisting. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *External contact*, in a transit of Mercury or Venus over the sun's disc, this expression means the first touch of the planet's and sun's edges, before any part of the former is projected on the disc of the luminary. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 58 External Glands may be . . . divided into stalked . . . or not stalked.

b. *Anat.* Of veins, nerves, etc.: Lying towards the outer surface of the body.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 489 External descending branches . . . are four or five in number . . . furnishing to the same parts an equal quantity of twigs. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-m.* 342 The External Jugular Vein. *Ibid.* 418 The External Cutaneous Nerve. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 389 The external meatus.

c. Of remedies, treatment, etc.: Outward, applied to the exterior of the body.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *External Digestives* are such as ripen a Swelling or breed good and laudable Matter in a Wound, and prepare it for Mundification or cleansing. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 300 He recommends external warmth . . . but not internal stimulants. 1843 LANE *Arab. Nis.* I. 87 This man hath cured me by an external process. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 72 The application of external heat.

2. Pertaining to the outward or bodily form as opposed to the inner nature or spirit; outwardly visible or perceptible; consisting in outward acts or appearances.

1556 *Calvin's Bk. Com. Prayer* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 233 The external Face of the same is polluted. 1564 *Brief Exam.* C ij, The external partes of the sacramentes. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. III. xxviii, They . . . Appear in thickned Aire with shape externall. a 1699 STILLINGFEL. (J.), He that commits only the external act of idolatry is as guilty as [etc.]. 1736 BUTLER *Anat.* II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 167 The external worship of God. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*,

Milton Wks. II. 142 Religion . . . will glide . . . out of the mind, unless it be invigorated. . . by external ordinances, by stated calls to worship. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 120 The external qualities of this striking style.

3. Situated outside, not included within the limits of the object under consideration. Const. *to*.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 571 Maids . . . having no externall thing to loose But the word Maid. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 84 The external air. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 359 All who were external to Christianity were doomed to eternal damnation. 1885 LEUBESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 209 F and G are both external to the conic.

† b. Situated in or belonging to foreign countries; foreign. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 54 Singular prowess shewed by him [in external battell]. 1599 *Lift Sir T. More* in *Wordsw. Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 96 His external friends were these: Budzus a learned Frenchman, etc.

c. *Metaph.* Belonging or pertaining to the world of things or phenomena, considered as outside of the perceiving mind. *External world*: the totality of objects existing outside the conscious subject; the objective world; the 'non-ego'.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 103 All External things Which the five . . . senses represent. 1768 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1855) 11 Nothing external is perceived till it first makes an impression. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Milton* Wks. II. 95 The knowledge of external nature. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 445 Our mental life is aroused anew at every moment by sensations which the external world excites.

4. Arising or acting from without, originating from something outside. *External evidence*: evidence derived from circumstances or considerations outside or independent of the thing discussed.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxix. 167 Not by externall violence, but intestine disorder. 1665 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* v. § 5 (1793) 255 These Shells . . . being . . . exposed . . . to many external Accidents are . . . worn, fretted, and broken to Pieces. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. iv, Without the Aid of external Violence. 1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 43 The motion of a body . . . must be ascribed to the action of an external cause or force. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* Adv. 5 The external testimony of Christianity . . . leaves infidelity without excuse. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* v. (1852) 124 The idea that the punishment of sin is solely some external evil brought upon us. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jrnl. Mundi* i. (1870) 20 The external evidence to a contrary effect . . . is considerable.

5. Connected with, or having reference to, what is outside; having an outside object or sphere of operation. *External perception*: the perception of external objects, as opposed to *internal perception*, the perception of what takes place within the mind. So *External senses*.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxii. (1859) II. 43 As this [the Acquisitive] faculty is again subdivided into two, according as it is conversant either about the phenomena of matter or about the phenomena of mind, the non-ego or the ego, I gave precedence to the former of these, — the faculty known under the name of External Perception. *Mod.*, It is necessary to consider the subject in its external relations. The external affairs of the society were managed by the secretary.

b. *spec.* Having reference to dealings with foreign countries.

1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 139 The persons now in the external administration. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 138/2 The external debt of the Republic of Chili.

B. sb.
1. *sing.* The outside; the exterior. 1792 MUNCHHAUSEN'S *Trav.* xxii. 95 The external of the chariot. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* x. 202 Deformity and hollowness beneath The rich external.

2. That which is external. In *pl.* a. Outward features or aspect; bodily qualifications; outward ceremonies or observances. b. Things lying outside or distinct from a person or object; external or outward circumstances or conditions; also, non-essentials.

a. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 15 A time in which (as for externals) she was full blown. a 1662 GAUDEN *Let. to Chas. I.* 6 The externals of decent forms. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) I. ii. 67 Adam was . . . glorious in his externals; he had a beautiful body. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. i. 15 The Externals of religion. a 1764 LLOYD *The Puff Wks.* (1774) I. 171 Externals have the gift of striking. And lure the fancy into liking. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 24 An agreement in externals ought to prevail amongst all the reformed. 1857 BUCKLE *Hist. Civiliz.* I. xiv. 793 He [Condillac] found it utterly impossible to escape from those tendencies towards the external which governed his own age. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 188 The system has all the externals and much of the reality of constitutional government.

b. 1642 GAULE *Magastrom.* 80 Why should the planets have such influences upon externals and accidentals, that had none upon the internals and essentials? 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 431 Fractures . . . are divisions of bones, caused by externals violently forced on them. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* i. 280 Such a state of externals as might be suitable to the exigence and nature of my condition in this life. 1734 FORD *Ess. Man* iv. 66 God in Externals could not place Content. 1803 *Athenum* 10 Feb. 178/3 The concluding remarks on . . . the subordination of externals to essentials.

Externalism. [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. Excessive regard for what is external, to the neglect of what is essential, esp. in religion; an instance of this.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. ii. 158 The despotic externalism of the time. 1875 MRS. CHARLES IN

Sunday Mag. May 506 Pharisaic formalities and externalisms. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* II. 265 Christianity might be frittered away into a troublesome and censorious externalism.

2. The worship of the external world.

1874 *BLACKIE Self-cult.* 11 This is the very madness of externalism.

Externalist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who has undue regard for externals.

1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 770 The Pharisaic conceit of the externalist.

Externality (ekstainē'lti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being external.

1. a. The quality of displaying itself in external forms. b. The quality of being 'all on the outside'; superficiality, hollowness. c. The condition or fact of being outside another object, or of being an outsider. d. The quality of operating or striving to operate from without.

a. 1673 H. MORE *App. Antid.* 23 Worship, in the natural externality thereof. 1836 *HARR Guesse* (1859) 72 [In France] the externality of the classical spirit has worn away into mere superficiality.

b. 1684 H. MORE *Answ. Remarks Exp. Apocal.* 243 If that Externality or Superficiality were aimed at. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits* vi. 115 There is a prose in certain Englishmen... a knell in the... externality of their voice.

c. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 473 In relation to the body of the animal, all ligaments are external, and their internality or externality is in respect of the hinge line... along which the edges of the valves meet. 1881 *Echo* 1 July 1/6 The pleas of ignorance or of externality... cannot possibly be urged against one who has been the very foremost and most trusted champion of the system.

d. 1857 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 255 Its [the New Lutheran Orthodoxy's] whole principle is that of the externality of the Christian Institution.

2. *Metaph.* The quality or fact of being external to a perceiving subject; the fact of belonging to the external world, or having an existence in space.

a. 1790 ADAM SMITH *Ess. Philos. Subjects* (1795) 198 Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes externality in the thing which presses or resists. 1846 *MILL Logic* II. vii. § 3 While looking at a solid object they cannot help having the conception, and, the momentary belief of its externality. 1871 *FRASER Life Berkeley* iii. 62 The scientific world was preparing for that reconstruction of its conception of what sensible things and externality mean.

3. a. An external object; an outward feature or characteristic. b. *collect.* Outward things in general; an outward environment or observance.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipope* xviii. § 3. 346 A huge bulk of trifling ceremonial and idle externality. a. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xxvi. (1876) 288 The externalities of it may seem to be joy and brightness, but in the deep beneath there is a stern aspect. 1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 385 So uneasy an externality, of which he is himself the powerless and apprehensive centre. 1871 *MISS MULOCK Fair France* 13 All these are sensuous externalities. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 10 (1879) 11 Force being that externality of which we have the most direct... cognizance.

4. Absorption in externals.

1833 *LAMB Elia Ser. II. Product Mod. Art.* Deeply corporealized, and enchained hopelessly in the grovelling fetters of externality, must be the mind, to which [etc.]. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Worship Wks.* (Bohn) II. 397 What proof of infidelity like... the externality of churches that once sucked the roots of right and wrong?

Externalization (ekstō'mālizē'jōn). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of externalizing; an instance of this; also *concr.* an embodiment.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 491 As a telescope is a copy or externalization of the process of vision; so written language may be a copy or externalization of the process of thinking. 1855 *FRASER's Mag.* LI. 379 The externalization of the will. 1877 *MALLOCK New Republic* IV. i. II. 127 Such a city... would be the externalization of the human spirit in the highest state of development.

Externalize (ekstō'mālizē), v. Also 9 **externalise**. [f. EXTERNAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make external; to embody in outward form; to give or attribute external existence to; to treat as consisting in externals.

1852 *MORELL tr. Tennemann's Hist. Philos.* 29 His fancy externalizing the divinations of his reason. 1875 *SYMONDS Renais. Italy* I. i. 30 This high political abstraction, latent in Christianity... was externalized in the French Revolution. 1877 *E. CAIRD Philos. Kant* II. x. 427 The universe is the process whereby spirit externalises itself. 1884 *Chicago Advance* 14 Feb., The more ancient mistake has been to externalize religion too much.

Hence **Externalized** *ppl. a.* **Externalizing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. EXTERNALIZE.

1865 *MASSON Rec. Brit. Philos.* 98 The externalizing of one's own thoughts. 1876 *FAIRBAIRN in Contemp. Rev.* June 135 Creation is the evolution of deity, man externalized God. 1886 *GURNEY Phantasms of Living I.* 186 Divides the cases [of telepathy] into two great families—those (A) where the impression is sensory or externalised, and those (B) where it is not sensory or externalised.

Externally (ekstō'māli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an external manner.

1. On or with regard to the outside or outer surface; outwardly; by external application.

1767 *GOOCH Treat. Wounds* I. 185 There is not yet any appearance of swelling externally. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xi. (ed. 2) 202 The cavities of the body are so configured as externally to exhibit the most exact correspondence of the opposite sides. 1812 *FOSTER in Life & Corr.* (1846) I. lxxxviii. 432 Distinguished externally by wig and gown. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 442 This butter is

employed on the continent in medicine, and always externally. 1875 *BYRCE Holy Rom. Emp.* x. (ed. 5) 157 The attitude of the Roman Church to the imperial power... was externally respectful.

2. In an outside position, outside; with regard to what is outside; by external agency; so as to produce external effects. *To operate externally:* to produce effects outside of oneself. *To marry externally:* to marry out of the family or community (*rare*).

1594 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. (1611) 33 All things... receive externally some perfection from other things. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Apol. Liturgy* § 126. 81 Those holy incitements to virtue and good life, which God's spirit ministers to us externally, or internally. 1718 *FIDDES Theol. Spec.* I. I. II. vi. 98 If he had never proceeded to make anything or to operate externally. 1844 M. HENNEL *Soc. Systems* 51 When they marry externally... the community portions them in ready money.

† **Externality**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The fact, condition, or quality of being external; outwardness or formality (of religious observances).

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xi. (1713) 442 But Carnality and Externality, especially after the Reign of Constantine, quickly over-ran all. 1797 in *BAILEY* vol. II. 1775 in *ASH.*

† **Externat** (eksterna). [F. *externat*, f. *externe* day-scholar: see *EXTERN sb.* 2 b.] A day-school.

1833 C. BRONTE *Villette* viii. The establishment was both a pensionat and an externat.

Externate (ekstainēt), v. *rare*. [f. *EXTERN* + -ATE.] *trans.* To embody in outward form.

1890 *tr. Pfeifferer's Devel. Theol.* 73 The idea externates itself.

Hence **Externation**, outward embodiment.

1845 *COL. WISEMAN Fabiola* (1855) 347 The externation of His Wisdom. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Cam. of Drama-turgy* (1865) 6 Pantomime, grounded on externation of the feelings. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 250 The externation of religion was especially necessary.

† **Externe**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. med. L. *extern-are* to make external, f. *extern-us* outward: see *prec.*] *trans.* (in quot.) To alienate.

c. 1490 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. Epil. 215 Yf synne in oure entente hem nolde externe.

Externity (ekstō'mīti). Also 8 **externity**. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality or state of being external or outward, outwardness; also *quasi-concr.* the external part or characteristics.

1713 A. COLLIER *Clavis Univ.* I. 10 The seeming externity of a visible object, is no argument of its real externity. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Owl.* (1770) V. 216 The Internity of his ever-living light kindled up an Externity of corporeal irradiation. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 359 For what a man may do or suffer... so far as his externity is concerned, I care not.

Externization (ekstō'māizē'jōn). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of externalizing; in quot. *concr.* the outward or objective manifestation.

1841-4 *EMERSON Ess., Poet Wks.* (Bohn) I. 159 The Universe is the externalization of the soul.

Externize (ekstō'māizē), v. [f. *EXTERN* + -IZE.] *trans.* To embody in an outward shape or form; = EXTERNALIZE.

1836 *EMERSON Nat., Prospects Wks.* (Bohn) II. 170 The laws of his [man's] mind... externalized themselves into day and night. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* xiv. 304 Our inner consciousness is externalized.

† **Exterous**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *exter* outward + -OUS.] Outward, outside; far removed.

1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 225 Exterouse, *exterus*. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. lxxiii. When in her full, She seemeth least; which proves she's exterous Beyond the Sunne, and further off doth roll.

Exterraneous (ekstērē'nēs), a. [f. late L. *exterrēnus* (f. *ex-* out + *terra* land) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to a foreign country.

1656-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1730-6 in *BAILEY* (folio). 1832 in *WEBSTER*; and in later Dicts.

Exterrestrial (ekstērē'striāl), a. [f. *Ex- pref.* + *TERRESTRIAL*.] Originating or located outside the earth. Cf. *extra-terrestrial*: see *EXTRA- pref.*

1870 *PROCTOR Other Worlds* xii. 279 The light of this nebula, unlike any other ex-terrestrial light. 1871 — *Light Sc.* (1879) 110 Ex-terrestrial observers, such as these, may know much more.

Exterritorial (ekstērītō'riāl), a. [f. *Ex- pref.* + *TERRITORIAL*; after next.] Of or pertaining to extraterritoriality.

1880 in *OGILVIE*. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 392/1 To those who... administer extraterritorial laws, this book will be of great use.

Hence **Exterritorially** *adv.*, beyond the limits of 'one's' own territory.

1853 *FRASER's Mag.* XLVIII. 124 The moment she [France] proceeds extraterritorially... that moment she throws down the gauntlet of defiance to all Europe.

Exterritoriality (ekstērītō'riāliti). [*ad.* F. *extraterritorialité* (in *Littre*): see *prec.* and -ITY.] The condition of being considered outside the territory of the state in which (a person) resides, and therefore of not being amenable to its laws. Also *EXTRATERRITORIALITY*.

The privilege of extraterritoriality belongs by international law to ambassadors and their families; stipulations according to it various other classes of persons have been granted by certain Asiatic powers in treaties with European nations.

[1756 *RUTHERFORTH Institutes* II. II. ix. § 20. 603 That as by one fiction of positive law an ambassador is considered as the representative of the nation which sends him, so by another like fiction of the same law he is considered as if he was out of the territory, though he is in it.] 1836 *WHEATON Internat. Law* I. 273 The fiction of extraterritoriality has been invented, by which the minister though actually in a foreign country, is supposed still to remain within the territories of his own sovereign. 1899 *Times* 17 Mar. 5/2 The system of extraterritoriality which Christian nations have deemed it necessary for the interests and protection of their subjects to establish in China. 1896 W. B. LAWRENCE *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 40 The United States courts have always been scrupulous in recognizing the extraterritoriality of public ships. *attrib.* 1887 H. KNOLLYS *Life in Japan* 317 That everlasting sore point, the ex-territoriality question.

Exterritorialize (ekstērītō'riälizē), v. *rare*—1. [f. *EXTRATERRITORIAL* + -IZE.] *trans.* To secure the privileges of extraterritoriality for; to withdraw (a person) from liability to the laws of the country in which he resides.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 11 The Roman Catholic missionaries... in their ill-judged and indefensible attempts to extraterritorialize their Chinese converts.

† **Exterse**, v. *Obs.*—° [f. L. *exters-* ppl. stem of *extergere*, f. *ex-* out + *tergere* to wipe.] *trans.* To wipe off or out. Hence **Extersed** *ppl. a.* 1797 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

† **Extersion**. *Obs.*—° [as if *ad.* L. **exters-ion-om*, n. of action f. *extergere*: see *prec.*] The action of rubbing or wiping off or out.

1656-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1721 in *BAILEY*.

† **Extersive**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. type **exters-ivus*: see *EXTERSE* and -IVE.] Having the property of wiping off or out; cleansing.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 700 We have... concinnated this... extersive Medicament. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 73 The ashes... are extersive and digesting.

† **Extersory**, a. *Obs.*—° [f. as *prec.* + -ORY.] = *prec.* 1797-36 in *BAILEY*; whence 1775 in *ASH.*

Exsticulate (ekstestik'ülāt), a. *rare*—° [f. *EX- pref.* + L. *testiculus* testicle + -ATE.] 'Castrated' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Extill, -ation, -ation, var. ff. of *EXSTALL*, etc.

† **Extimate**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *extim-us*, superl. of *exter* outside: on the analogy of *ultimate*.] Outmost, uttermost.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 178 Personal figuration in the extimate parts... that represent the Body, Face, and Vestments, etc. 1672 *Brief Reply* 119 The supreme or extimate Heaven is in no place.

Extime, *obs.* form of *ESTEEM*.

Extimulate, -ation, -atory, *obs.* ff. *EXSTIMULATE*, etc.

Extinct (ekstī'ngkt), *pa. pple.* and *a.* Also 5 **extincte**. [*ad.* L. *exstinct-us*, *pa. pple.* of *exstinguere*: see *EXTINGUISH*. As used by Caxton and writers of the 16th c. it may be regarded as *pa. pple.* of *EXTINCT v.*]

A. pple. Extinguished (see *senses* of *EXTINCT*, *EXTINGUISH*, *vbls.*). Now *rare*.

1430-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 219 That fyre was extincte. *Ibid.* I. 347 This duke Turgesius was perischede and extincte. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 176/4 The more they lyght them [candelys] the more were they extyncte. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 8 Graunt that al synne and vice here male be so extinct. 1598 *ROWLANDS Betraying of Christ* 30 They blind his sight, whose soles more blind Had quite extinct the light of grace. 1612 *BREWERWOOD Lang. & Relig.* iv. 33 The Spanish and Pannonian tongues not extinct by the Romans. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 99 It took fire... but was quickly extinct. 1734 *LAW Enquiry Space* 26 Take away the Things and their respective Order and Distance... may cease and be extinct. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Dec. 13/2 As I uttered the last word of my adjscript, the lights were suddenly extinct.

B. adv. (In early use with distinctly *ppl. sense*; in mod. use it usually denotes a state without reference to the action from which this results.)

1. Of a fire, flame, light: Extinguished, quenched, put out; no longer burning. Of a volcano: That has ceased eruption.

1430-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 119 A lawnterne... extincte is downede in to hit. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 197 b. The lampe of grace in thy soule wyll soone be extinct. 1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* 355 Neither the husband nor any of the family could be awaked till that torch was extinct. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 684 A spark or two not yet extinct. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 249 There are some who... when we [cigars] are not half extinct throw us contemptuously away. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 427/2 Active or extinct volcanoes. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 193 A group of small extinct volcanoes.

† **b. Quicksilver extinct** [= *Fr. mercure étéint*]: mercury triturated with fats or chalk, and therefore no longer lustrous. *Obs.*

1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* II. cxxx. 432 Quicke-silver extinct, and verdigrease, of each an ounce.

2. Of things comparable to a fire or light (e.g. life, hope, passion, disease, etc.): Quenched; that has ceased to burn or shine.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* v. cxviii. 94 The feythe... was well nere extyncte thoroughe all the lande. 1591 *Troub. Raigue K. John* (1611) 67 Young Arthurs eyes are blinded and extinct. 1777 *PRIESTLEY Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. v. 56 Every faculty of the mind... is liable... to become wholly extinct before death. 1886 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* v. xii. Conversation

seemed nearly extinct. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv. He was cut down. before life was extinct. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. vi. 294 The last hope of the Mohammedans was extinct. †3. Of a person: Cut off; dead; blotted out of existence. Also, passed away, vanished. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* s. 2 All were . . . deed and extynct. 1530 HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 375 He may at liberty Pass safe. Till that he be from us extinct. 1611 BIBLE Job xvii. 1 My dayes are extinct. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1654) 4 The usuall ceremony ordained to the bodies of extinct princes. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 93 Nagar. lost together with his life a great part of his Dominions, and became in a manner extinct. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xi. (Rldg. 1883) 75 The Pope being dead and Valentine extinct.

4. That has died out or come to an end. a. Of a family, a class of persons, a race or species of animals or plants: Having no living representative; 'without progressive succession' (J.).

1683 *Brit. Spec.* 156 The Line of Henry VIII. . . being extinct. 1719 DE FOE *Crosses* I. 331 My Father was dead, and my Mother, and all the Family extinct. 1748 JENYNS *Imit. Hor. Epist.* II. i. 48 Let's try and fix some era, if we can, When good ones [ministers] were extinct, and bad began. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Com.* (1876) II. ix. 434 The royal house . . . was not yet extinct. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* III. 35 The great book collectors (except in America) seem to be an extinct race.

b. Of an institution, dignity, office, etc.: Obsolete. Of a title of nobility: Having no qualified claimant.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 51 V^e Supper of the Lord. . . you have so defiled . . . that the true use thereof is almost utterly extinct. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxix. 174 The Assembly it selfe is extinct. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 244 The dignities limited to the heirs male of Sir Robert Sydney became extinct. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomem.* IV. (1852) 103 They imagine the office of moral rule in another state to become extinct. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* III. 181 The three extinct republics, Florence, Pisa, and Siena. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 537 His marriage became extinct.

c. Law in phr. possibility of issue extinct.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 7 b. He . . . is tenant in the tail after possibility of issue extinct. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 154 A person may be tenant in tail, after possibility of issue extinct.

d. Of a law, legal power or right, etc.

1668 COKE *On Litt.* 147 All the Rent charge is extinct. 1786 AYLFER *Parerg.* 156 A Censure inflicted a *jure* continues, tho' such Law be extinct. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 457 Such a power, though extinct at law, would certainly be enforced in equity.

† **Extinct**, *sb.* *Obs.* [? ad. L. *ex(s)tinguere* (u-stem), f. *ex(s)tinguere* (see EXTINGUISH); or f. EXTINGUISH v.] = EXTINGUISH.

1666 FORD *Honor Tri.* III. To Earl Pembroke, To the vitermost extinct of life. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xlv. 364 The extinct of the English Nations renowned. *Ibid.* IX. xvii. (1632) 877 The viter extinct of the House of York.

† **Extinct**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 5-6 *extynot* (e, 5 *estynote*), 6 *extinote*, (extinkt), 6- *extinot*. Pa. t. 5-6 *extynote*. [f. L. *ex(s)tinguere* ppl. stem of *ex(s)tinguere* to EXTINGUISH.]

1. *trans.* = EXTINGUISH v. 1.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 250/1 The blessed laurence had fyue brennynges withoute forthe whiche he al ouercom manly and extyncted them. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 166 The feruent great fire extincted was in dede. 1562-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 663/2 Eugenia was . . . put into hot baths, which were extincted, and she preserved.

2. = EXTINGUISH v. 2.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* 280 Purslane dothe extynct the ardor of lassyuousnes. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* VII. 39 It is more hard, loue to our selues to extinkt. a 1568 COVERDALE *Hope Faithf.* Pref. (1574) A iij b. Not to stirre vp Gods grace in vs. . . were to . . . extincte the spirite.

3. = EXTINGUISH v. 4.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A viij b. The grete good dedes and abstinence that I dyde quenched and extyncted at my synnes. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 16 The name of the Barony of Say is extinctid. 1547 in Cardwell *Documentary Ann.* (1839) I. 42 They have . . . utterly extincted and destroyed . . . all images. 1598 F. MERES in Arb. *Garner* II. 105 One strain of music extincte the pleasure of another. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 35 Two contraries, cannot ioyntly hold possession, but one will vterly extinct the other.

b. To put an end to, make void (a law, legal right, status, ordinance). Also, to cancel (a licence, the claim of a creditor). Cf. EXTINGUISH 3 b.

1597 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. 142 The jurisdiction of the Pre-rogative should be extynctyd. 1531 *Dial. on Law* Eng. II. xiv. (1638) 84 He . . . would extinct former rights by such a fine with proclamation. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 311/2 Gods blessed ordinance were rather to bee extincted and abhorred. 15. R. MORICE in Strype *Ecl. Mem.* III. xxviii. 236 Divers report that Mr. Latimers licence was extincted. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* G ij. Yee shall extinct the Creditors of the olde book by the contrary of his opposite. a 1666 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* IX. (1635) 39 If I had purchased the land myselfe, then I had extincted mine owne condition.

c. To abolish, suppress (a state of things, custom, institution).

1531-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII. c. 20 To extinct and make frustrate the paymentys of the said Annates or first fruytes. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 22 § 3 Many chaneries. . . ben sins y^t time vterly dissolued and extincted. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 283 Julius Caesar. . . extincted the ancient liberty. . . of the people of Rome.

d. = EXTINGUISH v. 3 c.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dam. Arg.* A vj. Nether the regale famy-

lye nor thee stok of Juda to be extyncted. 1553 BRENDEN *Q. Curtius* VIII. 36 Theyr latter kynzys. . . whose lynage the power of the Romans longe after dyd extinct.

e. = EXTINGUISH v. 3 f.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 38 a. Scatter kyng of Scottes . . . was by Dunwall. slayn and extyncted. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Albion* I. The Britains. . . Were ready still to fighte at euery call, Till time they had extynct, the monsters all.

Hence **Extinct** ppl. a. **Extincting** vbl. sb. 1513 HEN. VIII *Let. in Strype Ecl. Mem.* I. App. i. 3 Wee . . . have, for the extyncting of the detestable Schisme. . . entred actual war. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 81 He may. . . Giue renew'd fire to our extincted Spirits. 1631 WEEVER *Ant. Fam. Mon.* For the . . . vter extyncting of . . . power and authoritie.

† **Extincteur** (ekstīktōr, ekstīktōr). [F., ad. L. *ex(s)tinguere*, agent-n. f. *ex(s)tinguere*: see EXTINGUISH.] An apparatus for extinguishing fire, patented 1862.

1865 *Frail. Soc. Arts* 27 Oct. 749 A curious apparatus called *l'Extincteur* was tested a short time since. . . in Paris. 1878 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sundeam* xxi. The extincteur was used freely. 1885 J. J. MANLEY *Brit. Almanac Comp.* 24 Extincteurs. . . and domestic fire-escapes.

Extinction (ekstīkshn). Also 5 *extinccion*. [ad. L. *ex(s)tinguere*-em, n. of action f. *ex(s)tinguere*: see EXTINGUISH. Cf. F. *extinction*.] The action of extinguishing; the fact or state of being extinguished.

1. The quenching, putting out (of fire, light, anything burning or shining; fig. hopes, passions, life, etc.); the fact of being quenched; the process of becoming, or the condition of being, extinct.

In *Optics* occas. used for the stoppage of light by absorption, interference, etc.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 589 He ordeyned at Westminster to brenne perpetually w^{out} extinction. . . iiiij. tapers of waxe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 68 Red hot needles or wires extinguished in quicksilver, do yet acquire a veracity according to the Laws of position in extinction. 1669 BOYLE *Contin. New Exp.* I. Notes (1682) 191 Several Ignitions and Extinctions. 1679 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* V. 14 The parts are consumed through extinction of their native heat. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 406 Reflexion, refraction, and extinction, are affections of light by transparent bodies. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. iii. 186 The sudden extinction of those hopes which she had so long . . . cherished. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 424/1 The birth. . . and extinction of volcanoes are phenomena seen in separate parts of the earth's surface. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 204 The alternate appearance and extinction of the light. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 275 A bright lamp flickering out into extinction.

b. The slaking (of lime); † the quenching of red-hot minerals in some liquor, to abate their sharpness, or to impart their virtue to the liquor' (Phillips 1706); † *concr.* a tincture made by this process. *Extinction of mercury*: (see quot. 1842).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. § 3. 85 Gold inwardly taken. . . either in substance, infusion, decoction or extinction. *Ibid.* II. v. § 3. 86 (Alloyed gold) is actually dequainted by fire, and possibly by frequent extinction. *Ibid.* III. xxii. 165 For speedier operation we make extinctions, infusions, and the like. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 3), *Extinction of mercury*, trituration of mercury with lard or other substance, until the mercury disappears. 1848 CRAIG, *Extinction of lime*.

2. Suppression, abolition (of an institution, etc.); the complete wiping out (of a debt).

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 The Extinction of their Democracy. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. xiv. 282 The extinction of their religion, and the slaughter of their ancestors. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 145 P x The public would suffer. . . inconvenience. . . from the extinction of any common trade. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 469 After the extinction of the national independence. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* (1852) 462 The plan for the gradual extinction of the national debt.

3. The action of blotting (a living being, a soul) out of existence; destruction, annihilation.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 333 We therefore define an abortment to be Either the issuing of an imperfect Infant or his extinction and death in the wombe. 1646 BP. HALL *Balm Gil.* 188 The utter extinction of those we loved. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* v. 19 Doctrines, such as. . . utter extinction, and annihilation of the Wicked after the Day of Judgment. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 135 Which destruction they call the second death, and describe it as a perfect extinction. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisias* 32, I. . . declare the soul's eclipse Not the soul's extinction.

† b. Effacement, utter disgrace or ruin (of a person). *Obs.*

1542 UDALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 5 To recover a man from present extinction.

4. Of a race, family, species, etc.: The fact or process of becoming extinct; a coming to an end or dying out; the condition of being extinct.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 63 If a man devise to his daughter his lands. . . vntill she marie . . . it onely signifieth an extinction of the legacie when the marriage is accomplished. 1659 C. NOBLE *Mod. Answ. to Immod. Q.* 15 By . . . extinction of the male blood it received an alteration. a 1729 J. ROGERS *19th Sermon* (1735) 135 The Extinction of Nations, and the Desolation of Kingdoms. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 569 Any number of lives, the extinction of which could be proved without difficulty. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xix. (ed. 5) 354 The extinction of the male line of Hapsburg in the person of Charles the Sixth. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 61 The most effective agent in the extinction of species is the pressure of other species.

Extinctive (ekstīktiv), a. [f. L. type **extinctivus*, f. *ex(s)tinguere* (see EXTINGUISH). Cf.

Fr. extinctif.] Tending, or having the power, to extinguish; causing annihilation. *Const. of*.

1600 SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 138 This Condition is . . . resolute or extinctive that is to say . . . threatening a death or destruction to that which is born. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* IV. i. O ye hapless Two, mutually extinctive, the Beautiful and the Squalid, sleep ye well. 1871 *Contemp. Rev.* XVI. 543 The third class of extinctive agencies. . . seems . . . to threaten many of the Malayan and Polynesian races. 1883 *Athenaeum* 10 Mar. 1/1 The Extinctive Effect of Free Water on the Rolling of Ships.

Hence † **Extinctively** adv., so as to be extinguished.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* III. 4 If they [i. e. souls] die not extinctively, what becomes of them?

Extinctness. ? *Obs.* [f. EXTINGUISH a. + -NESS.] The quality of being extinct.

1797-36 in BAILEY; whence 1775 in ASH.

† **Extincture**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. EXTINGUISH v. + -URE.] = EXTINGUISH.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 294 Cold modesty, hot wrath, Both fire from hence and chill extincture hath.

Extine (ekstīn, -tain). *Bot.* [f. L. *ext.* (in *extimus* most outward, f. *ex*-) + -INE -1.] The outer membrane of the pollen grain. Also **EXINE**.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 358 The shell of the pollen-grain . . . has been ascertained to consist . . . of two or even three membranes, of which the outer (extine) is thicker than the inner (intine). 1882 VINES *Sacks Bot.* 505 The contents [of pollen grains] enclosed by an extine and intine, divide into two cells.

† **Extinguible**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. late L. *extinguibilis* (Lactantius), f. *ex(s)tinguere*: see EXTINGUISH.] = EXTINGUISHABLE.

1605 TIMME *Quercit.* I. xii. 50 The most pure and extinguible substance of sulphur.

Extinguish (ekstīngwif), v. [ad. L. *ex(s)tinguere* (f. *ex*- intensive + *stinguere* to quench): see -ISH.]

1. *trans.* To put out, quench (fire, light, anything burning or shining). † In early medical use: To reduce (an inflammation).

1551 BALE *Eng. Volaries* II. 89 b, Ethelredus . . . by it [cold water]. . . extyngwished. . . the flames of all. vices. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 16 It [vnguent] doeth extyngwische. . . all inflammations of the lyuer. 1596 DRAVTON *Legends* II. 545 A little sparke extyngwished to the Eye. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie* II. 110 The light is under a Bushell, but it is not extyngwished. 1691 DRYDEN *Lady of May* 10 The soft god of pleasure. . . Has broken his bow, and extyngwished his fires. 1720 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) II. 165 Cold extyngwishes. Heat. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. § 3 They would extyngwish the very light of nature. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 271 The water is . . . thrown in a jet through a hose-pipe with great force, to extyngwish fire. 1869 TYNDALL *Light* II. (1873) 65 Natural bodies. . . extyngwish certain constituents of the white solar light.

2. *trans.* and *fig.* a. To quench (hopes, passions, strife, life, mental faculties, etc.); to silence (sound).

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* IV. iii. (1564) 121 b, Suche as haue . . . watershe Matrices can not conceyue, for the power of the seede is extyngwished in it. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 21 b, Paule. . . exhortheth the Thessalonians not to extyngwish the spirite. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 212 It deadeth and extyngwisheth the Sound utterly. a 1607 HAYWARD *Edu.* VI. 89 To extyngwish the loue of the people to the young King. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 143 God will not suffer it [truth] to be extyngwished. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 666 Least total darkness should . . . extyngwish life In Nature. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 126 P 3 We should soon see that furious Party-Spirit extyngwished. 1732 LAW *Serious* C. x. (ed. 2) 143 Extyngwishing his reason, instead of putting out his eyes. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* (1841) 512 War between great men seldom extyngwishes humanity. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 603 Neither his years nor his profession had wholly extyngwished his martial ardour.

b. To 'quench' or totally obscure by superior brilliancy; to 'eclipse', put completely into the shade.

1551 GARDINER *Explic. Cath. Faith* 142 In the Sacrament the visible element is not extyngwished by the presence of Christes most precious body. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iii. 192 Naturall Graces that extyngwish Art. 1863 MAS. OUPHANT *Salem Ch.* I. 11 The men . . . were quite transcended and extyngwished by their wives and daughters.

c. In mod. use: To reduce (an adversary) to silence. Chiefly colloq.

1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 130 The stinging and compressed oration of Odusseus in Scherie . . . utterly extyngwishes his adversary.

3. To put a total end to, do away with completely, blot out of existence.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 249 By their inuasions were extyngwished all artes and sciences. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. viii. (1611) 22 It extyngwisheth all heinous crimes. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 44 This late mightie Empire [of the Turks] extyngwished in Egypt by the Mamalucks. 1669-70 MARY VELL *Corr.* cxxvii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 302 That all memory thereof might be extyngwished. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 169 P 2 Half the Misery of human Life might be extyngwished. 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. 1842 I. 285 The authority of the regular and lawful government is every where . . . extyngwished. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 70 But the confiscation of Wolsey's possessions extyngwished the grandeur of these plans.

b. To render void (a bill, claim, right, etc.). In *Law* sometimes *spec.* (see EXTINGUISHMENT 3 b).

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* 142 That cannot extyngwish the title which we haue to the Crowne of Scotlande. a 1666 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* III. 13 The warren is not by

implication reserved unto mee either to bee inioyed or extinguished. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 207 The action for the residue is utterly extinguished. 1784 *Cowper Task* vi. 583 Man's... rights and claims are paramount, and must extinguish their (creeping vermin's). 1866 *Cowper Banking* v. 132 Cancellation... is considered to extinguish the instrument. 1891 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 136/2 The right of way... was extinguished by the mortgage.

c. To discharge, obtain total acquittance of, 'wipe out' by full payment or composition.

1630 R. *Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 357 All which so inestimable summes... they have re-imburshed or extinguished. 1777 *Watson Philip II* (1793) II. xiv. 187 They will ere long extinguish the debt which they owe you, in your blood. 1836 *Thirlwall Greece* II. xi. 35 The debt itself... was held to be extinguished. 1845 M. *Culloch Taxation* III. i. (1852) 429 The only instance of a national debt having been extinguished.

d. To suppress († books, † customs, offices or corporate institutions).

1590 Sir J. *Smvth Disc. Weapons* Sig. *ij b, Procuring also... to suppress and extinguish the exercise and serviceable use of Long-bowes. 1590 — in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 56 A booke conteynynge so disordered matter, that yt should be extinguished. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 2 One that extinguished worthy whole volumes, to bring his abridgements into request. 1656 *Bramhall Replie* II. 109 The Baronies of the Bishops, and their votes in Parliament were taken away, but the Order was not extinguished. 1722 *London Gaz.* No. 6092/1 It is our Pleasure that the said Sort [of boat] be extinguished, and no longer used. 1839 *Yeowell Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. (1847) 117 Though the bishopric... merged into the archbishopric... it was not extinguished. 1868 J. H. *Blunt Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. ii. 68 It had long been foreseen that... a large number of them [monasteries] must be extinguished.

e. To annihilate, bring to an end, cut off (a family, race, etc.).

1593 R. *Harvey Philad.* 100 The nation of the Hunnes was almost vterly extinguished in Greece, by the Emperor. 1641 *Baker Chron.* (1660) 19 The Danish Line clean extinguished, Edward the Confessor... was... admitted King of England. 1659 B. *Harris Parvols Iron Age* 36 The Royal race of the Valois being extinguished by the death of Henry the third. 1837 Sir F. *Palgrave Merch. & Friar* (1844) 135 'Extinguishing' the Red man by the progress of civilisation.

f. To make away with, kill (an individual). 1598 *Greenewey Tacitus Ann.* XII. iii. (1622) 158 His [Gothars'] brothers are extinguished by murder. 1630 R. *Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 558 They extinguish the great ones, especially those of royal blood. 1670 *Milton Hist. Eng. Wks.* 1738 II. 108 He had first relinquish'd, then extinguish'd Edmund.

† 4. *intr.* for *refl.* in various senses: To die out. (Quot. 1837 is not strictly an example of this use, but of the idiomatic occas. use of a trans. vb. in passive sense.) 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 52/1 Inscende the same, and let it combure, till of it selfe it extinguishes. c. 1645 *Howell Lett.* II. ix. 113, They... both extinguish like a snuff. 1650 *Milton Tenure Kings* 53 These... through all storms and persecutions kept Religion from extinguishing. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. ii. 159 His Family being like to extinguish for want of Heirs. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* I. 220 If a Fire... finds Iron and Stone in its way, it extinguishes of itself. 1742 *Hume Ess.* *Stoic* (1779) I. 161 His alacrity suddenly extinguishes. a. 1797 H. *Walpole Mem. Geo. II.* I. 375 He paints that phantom of Royalty the present King extinguishing at Metz. [1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* I. vi. iii, This conflagration of the South-East will abate... extinguish it will not, till the fuel be all done.]

Hence **Extinguished** ppl. a. **Extinguishedly** adv. **Extinguishing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1554 *Hulort, Extinguished, extinctus.* 1516 *Chapman Muscus* 471 She... round about the sea's broad shoulders throws Her eye, to second the extinguish'd light. a. 1641 Bp. *Mountagu Acts & Mon.* (1642) 60 Adam lost the measure, and manner, not utterly and extinguishedly, the thing [i. e. virtue]. 1677 *Hale Prim. Orig. Man* III. vii. 285 Some vast devastation... may endanger... the extinguishing of the species of things. 1784 *Cowper Task* I. 442 His eye relumes its extinguished fires. 1837 in O'Connor *Ld. Beaconsfield* (1879) 174 The laughter, shouts, etc., which accompanied the honourable and extinguished Member's first attempt in Parliamentary oratory. a. 1863 *Thackeray Mr. & Mrs. Berry* II. A strong smell of an extinguished lamp.

Extinguishable (ekstingwifəb'l), a. Also **extinguissable**. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Able to be extinguished (in senses of the vb.).

1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* VI. iii, Who that walketh the waye of derkenes... shall have payne nothyng extinguisable. 1667 in *Phil. Trans.* II. 609 The light of the former is readily extinguishable by Compression. 1730-6 in *Bailey* (folio). 1832 *Lewis Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* III. 31 Not extinguishable by any law. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 213/2 Insect life is not extinguishable by scrubbing.

Extinguisher (ekstingwifəz), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which extinguishes. 1560 *Whitehorne Arte Warre* (1588) 18 b, Heads [Captains], extinguishers of discention. 1601 *Weever Mirr. Mari.* A vij, This heat extinguisher. 1630 J. *Taylor* (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 257/1 The Glorious Great Extinguisher of Night. 1654 *Whitlock Zootomia* 303 Quarrells and Distempers... prove Extinguishers. 1814 Sir R. *Wilson Diary* II. 341 The fat is blazing in the fire, and no extinguisher can be found. 1817 *Byron Lett. to Murray* 4 June, The name of their extinguisher was Gifford. 1897 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 7/1 The Lewis Hand Fire Extinguisher.

2. *spec.* A hollow conical cap for extinguishing the light of a candle or lamp; also a similar object of large size formerly affixed to the railings of a house to enable the link-boys to extinguish their links.

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1641 W. *Cartwright Ordinary* I. v. In putting of 'm [candles] out... by the extinguisher. 1683 *London Gaz.* No. 2068/4 One Closet Candlestick, with Snuffers and Extinguisher. 1739-40 Mrs. *Delany Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 88 Put out their flambeaux with great silver extinguishers. 1840 *Dickens Barn. Rudge* xvi, Extinguishers are yet suspended before the doors of a few houses of the better sort. 1857 W. *Collins Dead Secret* I. i, She held the candlestick, so that the extinguisher lying loose in it rattled.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1667 *Collier Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 30 Cover it [the vital Flame] with an Extinguisher of Honour. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 96 Put not one grand extinguisher on Plays; But with kind snuffers gently mend their blaze. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 4/1 'Eigg Island,' with its singular Scur or peak hidden under a thick extinguisher of cloud.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1859 *Dickens T. Two Cities* II. ix, Extinguisher-topped towers. 1881 A. G. C. *Liddell in Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 473/2 Sharp extinguisher-like spires... shot into the sky. 1885 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 4/8 The immeasurable height of the extinguisher hats of women when Richard II. was King.

Hence **Extinguishership**, *nonce-wd.*

1895 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 193 God give his imperial extinguishership 'a good deliverance.'

Extinguishment (ekstingwifmənt), [f. EXTINGUISH v. + -MENT.] The action of extinguishing; the fact of being extinguished; = EXTINCTION.

1. The quenching (of fire, light, anything burning or shining). Cf. **EXTINGUISH** v. 1.

1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* XLIII. iv, Evermore, without extinguishment, In burning tongues shall be permanent. 1665 Sir T. *Roe & Voy. E. India* 443 Lamps... which have burned without extinguishment from many foregoing generations. 1724 I. *Richers Hist. R. General* Spain 326 To endeavour the Extinguishment of those Flames. 1870 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 6 The men skilled in extinguishment far away.

† b. A means of extinguishing. *Obs.* 1667 *Waterhouse Fire Lond.* 58 Application of remora's and extinguishments, to both wind and fire.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Cf. **EXTINGUISH** v. 2.

1503 *Hawes Examp. Virt.* xiii. 275 Theyr payne haue none extinguyssment. 1546 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. viii. 218 The... vter extinguyssment of the seyd grugge and dyspleasure. 1607 *Topsell Serpents* (1653) 636 When once the wound beginneth to be purple, green, or black, it is a sign... of the extinguishment of the venom. a. 1639 W. *Whateley Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 70 An extinguishment of love. 1850 L. *Hunt Autobiog.* x. (1860) 179 The final extinguishment of the king's reason.

3. The putting a total end to (something), blotting out of existence; suppression (of an institution).

1537 *Acts Irel.* 28 *Hen. VIII.* c. xiii, Statutes... made for the extinguishment out of this land of the pretended power of the Bishop of Rome. 1586 *Ferne Blas. Gentrie* 32 The extinguishment of any one of them [four complexions] is the destruction of the bodye. a. 1648 Ld. *Herbert Hen. VIII* (1649) 397 That for extinguishments of all Ambiguities and doubts, it may be enacted, etc. 1741 T. *Robinson Cavendish* v. 66 A Total Extinguishment of the Custom. 1865 *Reader* 2 Sept. 253/2 Munitions of war, which not only influenced banefully... the fortunes of Prince Charlie, but led... to their final extinguishment.

b. The putting an end to (a contract, right, etc.); abolition (of a law, custom, † tax). In *Law* also *spec.* 'the annihilation of a collateral interest, or the superseding of one interest by another and greater interest' (Wharton *Law Lex.*).

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 § 1 The... extinguishment of all suche subtilly practised feoffmentes. 1554 in *Depositions, etc.* (Surtees Soc. No. 21) 57 For the... extinguishment of a marriage solemnized betwixt them in their infancies. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 64 a, A release shall enure by waye of extinguishment. 1683 T. *Hunt Def. Charter* 36 Charged with the extinguishment of many excellent Laws. 1818 *Hallam Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 428 A suspension, but not extinguishment of rights. 1886 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 35/2 The accounts were limited to the period before Michaelmas, 1881, the time from which the extinguishment took effect.

c. The full discharge, 'wiping out' (of a debt or obligation).

1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 266 To provide for the extinguishment of the existing debt. 1847 C. G. *Addison On Contracts* II. iv. § 1. (1883) 664 The extinguishment of the principal obligation necessarily involving in it the discharge of the surety. 1868 *Rogers Pol. Econ.* iv. (1876) 7 Reciprocal extinguishment of obligations.

† d. The cutting off, putting an end to (a family, race, etc.); the fact of becoming extinct. *Obs.*

1539 *Taverner Gard. Wyssd.* I. 13 b, Syngle lyfe hathe these incommodyties... extinguishment of blood, a stranger to be thynne heyre. 1612 *Davies Why Ireland*, etc. 210 Rebellion, wherein he perished himselfe, and made a final extinguishment of his house and honour. 1630 R. *Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 114 By the extinguishment of the Picts, it reached also unto Tweed.

† e. Annihilation (of the soul). *Obs.*

1592 *Davies Immort. Soul* xxx. § 4 When Death's Form appears, she [the soul] feareth not An utter Quenching, or Extinguishment. 1645 *Ussher Answ. Jesuit* 327 A most absolute extinguishment as well of the soule as of the body.

† **Extirp** (ekstōp), v. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5-6 **extirpe**, 5-7 **ex(s)tirpe**, (7 **exsterpe**). [ad. F. *extirper* = Pr. *extirpar*, ad. L. *ex(s)tirpare* : see **EXTIRPATE**.]

1. *trans.* To root up (plants); = **EXTIRPATE** 2.

1490 *Caxton Eneydos* xix. 73 To extirpe and waste alle the goodes coming oute of the erth. 1563-7 *Foxe A. & M.* (1641) I. 563 To extirpe and pluck the same [wild cockle] up by the roots. 1601 *Holland Pliny* I. 325 These reeds do multiple... after the old plants be extirped & destroyed.

absol. a. 1643 G. *Sandys Paraphr. Div. Poems, Eccl.* iii. 4 A time to plant, t'extirpe : to Kill, to Cure.

b. *transf.* = **EXTIRPATE** 2 b.

1622 *Callis Stat. Sewers* (1647) 54 These banks... may be extirped if they be... a hinderance to the common good.

c. = **EXTIRPATE** 2 c.

1541 R. *Copland Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* A. iv, Tyll that... which is the causer of the other be totally extirped the healyng can nat be. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* I. x. 25 Festring sore did ranckle yett within... Which to extirpe, he laid him privly Downe. 1621 G. *Sandys Ovid's Met.* vi. (1626) 123, I... am fit... His eyes, his tongue, or what did thee inforce, T'extirp. 1650 *Bulwer Anthropolom.*, *Pref. Verse*, [The teeth] filed down, or else extirped quite.

2. To root out, exterminate (a family, sect, or nation); = **EXTIRPATE** 3.

1547 J. *Harrison Exhort. Scotles* 216 The race of them is... not... extirped. 1598 *Sylvester Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Tropheis* 887 He... Wholly extirps the down-trod Jebusite. 1635 *Heywood Hierarch.* viii. 501 A large Patent... T' extirp the Witches thence. a. 1672 ANNE *Bradstreet Poems* (1678) 166 His seed to be extirp'd, was destined. 1682 R. *Burthogge An Argument* (1684) 122 Antipadobaptisme... doth put it [the Church] in no small hazard of being utterly extirped.

b. *intr.* To die out, root and all.

1606 G. *W[oodcocke] tr. Yustin's Hist.* 116 a, They should be vterly rooted out, and the posteritye of their name extirp.

3. With immaterial obj.; = **EXTIRPATE** 4.

(Austin's attempted revival of the word has not been imitated so far as our quotes show.)

1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 430/1 This... fader... foughte ageynst the heretykes... and extirped their heresye. 1522 *Latimer Serm. Lord's Prayer* vi. 47 God hath done greater thinges in... extirping out all popery. 1603 *Shaks. Meas. for M.* III. ii. 110. 1605 B. *Jonson Volpone* IV. ii, To extirpe the memory Of such an act. 1623 *Penkethman Handf. Hon.* *Pref.*, Wee may extirpe or root out vices. 1721 *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. xxxiv. 250 These monasteries should be extirped. 1832 *Austin Jurispr.* (1873) I. 132. *Ibid.* (1879) I. xxiv. 483. *Ibid.* (1879) II. 986 Errors or defects in the details are readily extirped or supplied.

† *erron.* To speak abusively against. [Perh. arising from an ignorant misunderstanding of the phrase 'the extirping of the Bishop of Rome', common in controversial literature.]

1605 *Rowley When you see me H.* She did exstirp [ed. 1613 extirpe, 1621, 1632 extirpe] against his Holinesse. *Ibid.* Fij b, Exstirpe.

Hence **Extirped** ppl. a. **Extirper**, one who roots out or destroys. **Extirping** vbl. sb.

1502 *Arnolde Chron.* 159 Encresse off all goodnes, Exstirper of synners and... interpter of dew lawe. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 § 1 The extirping and extinguishment of all suche subtilly practised feoffmentes. 1543 *Grafton Contin. Harding* 606 The extirpyng and abholyshyng of the vsurped authoritee of the bishopp of Rome. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 1 Extirpers of tyrants... were honoured with the titles of worthies or demi-gods. c. 1640 J. *Smvth Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 172 A great journey into Wales for the extirpynge of that nation.

† **Extirpable**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *ex(s)tirpare* : see next and -ABLE.] That may be extirpated.

1676 *Evelyn Phil. Dis. Earth* 131 Lest it infect the Ground with a Plant not easily extirpable.

† **Extirpate**, ppl. *Obs.* [ad. L. *ex(s)tirpātus*, pa. pple. of *ex(s)tirpare* : used as pa. pple. of next.] Rooted out, destroyed utterly, rendered extinct.

1541 *Elyot Image Gov.* (1549) 116 It is profitable... to have all occasions of sedicion... to be extirpate. a. 1649 *Drum. of Hawth. Hist. Jas. V. Wks.* (1711) 107 When a vice cannot be extirpate and taken away. 1706 *De Foe Jure Div.* vii. 146 note, The Race of Sinners was extirpate.

Extirpate (ekstəpəit, ekstōpəit), v. Also 7 **extirpat**. [f. L. *ex(s)tirpāt*- ppl. stem of *ex(s)tirpare*, f. *ex*- (see *EX*- *pref.* 1) + *stirp*-s stem or stock of a tree. Cf. **EXTIRP** v.]

† 1. *trans.* To clear of stumps. In quot. *fig.* *Obs.*

1548 *Hall Chron.* (1809) 426 He might weede, extirpate, and purge the myndes of men.

2. To pull or pluck up by the roots; to root up, destroy, or remove root and branch (a tree, plant).

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 278 All such Offenders should have... their Woods extirpated and grub'd up. 1664 *Evelyn Kal. Hort.* (1729) 213 Pluck up Strawberry Runners, extirpate the tall Stalks. 1691 *Ray Creation* I. (1704) 189 Extirpate noxious and unprofitable Herbs. 1776 *Gibson Decl. & F.* I. xxv. 746 The vines and fruit-trees... were extirpated. 1796 C. *Marshall Garden.* iii. (1813) 31 The better way... is... to extirpate the intermediate trees. 1848 *Mill Pol. Econ.* I. xi. § 2 The wood seems to have been... extirpated.

fig. 1836 J. H. *Newman Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) II. vi. 71 Regeneration... does not extirpate the root of evil.

† b. *transf.*

c. 1666 in *Murray's Lincolnshire* (1890) 24 The old Church... having been 'extirpated by a hurricane' in 1666.

c. *esp.* in *Surg.* To root out, remove (anything spoken of as having roots).

1650 *Bulwer Anthropolom.* 131 For men... to labour to extirpate... the Beard... is a practical blasphemy. 1707 *Gooch Treat. Wounds* I. 167 Extirpating several breasts, and large tumors. 1774 *Pennant Tour Scot.* in 1772, 74 Small pincers for the purpose of extirpating hairs. 1836 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 242/1 When a nevus is extirpated, it seems to consist of a mass of cellular tissue.

3. To root out, exterminate, or totally destroy (a class, sect, or nation); to kill off, and render extinct (a species of animals or plants). *Const. out of, from.*

1586 J. *Hooker Girald. Irel.* II. xvi. 41 in *Holinshed*, Yet was their nobilitie so honourable and great; that by no

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meanes... was the same to be extirpated or rooted out. 1649 *Alcoran* 41 God... forgiveth sins to those that believe, and extirpate Infidels. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), The breed ought to be extirpated out of the island. 1798 FERRIER *Illustr. Sterne, Varieties of Man* 206 The Pygmies were extirpated by their wars. 1882 Mrs. PITMAN *Mission L. Greece & Pal.* 310 The founder of Islam... believing in the mission of the sword to extirpate all Christians and Jews.

b. In weaker sense: To do away with, render extinct as such (a specified class of persons); to root out utterly, break up (a gang of thieves). Formerly also, † to drive out, clear away (persons) from a locality, etc.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 10, I will drive and extirpate out of this Cite both L. Tarquinius Superbus, and his wicked wife, with all the race of his children and progenie. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 125 He... Should presently extirpate me and mine Out of the Dukedom. 1713 STERLE *Englishman* No. 4. 23 The Comedies, you see, have extirpated the whole Species of Beaux. 1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 186 The Honour of extirpating such a notorious Robber from the Society. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 205 It is... one of the first duties of every government to extirpate gangs of thieves.

4. To root out, eradicate (an immaterial thing, e.g. heresy, vice, etc.). Const. † out of, from.

1539 J. HUSER in *Lisle Papers* V. 75, I hope it shall please your Lordship to extirpate this sudden desperate sorrow... out of the bottom of your stomach. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 37 He destroyed all Idolatrie, and clearly dyd extirpate all superstition. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Pref. 10 Until monarchy or regal power should be extirpated in all the world. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* xix. § 15 With what chance of success... would a legislator go about to extirpate drunkenness... by dint of legal punishment? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxv, The holy Church is awakened... to extirpate heresy by fire and steel. 1838 EMERSON *Nat., Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 205 Neither years nor books have yet availed to extirpate a prejudice then rooted in me. Hence *Extirpated ppl. a.* *Extirpating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. (1851) 65 The final extirpating of that whole Nation. 1674 tr. Schaffer's *Lapland* ix. 34 All possible means were used... for the extirpating of superstition. 1807 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 25 The Spaniards had to atone for extirpated nations. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. v. 270 Sin... a desolating, extirpating power in souls.

Extirpation (ekstirp'at'ion). Also 6 *extirpatione*, *extirpation*, *-tion*, *extirpacion*. [ad. L. *ex(s)tirpation-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)tirpare*: see *EXTIRPATE* v. Cf. F. *extirpation*.] The action of extirpating.

† 1. The clearing (ground) of trees, etc. Cf. *EXTIRPATE* v. 1. *Obs.*

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 217 The generall extirpation... of coppise grounds in Middlesex.

2. The action of rooting up trees or weeds; total destruction.

1675 M. CLIFFORD *Hum. Reason in Phenix* (1708) II. 532 The Extirpation of those Weeds. 1785 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Oak*, Grubbing is only to be done where final extirpation is designed. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 180 The joint extirpation of woods and men. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 103 1/2 The... extirpation of couch grass is one of the first things which an experienced farmer sets himself to.

b. *Surg.* The operation of removing, by excision or the application of caustics, anything having an inward growth.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 330 The difficulty of... Breathing, occasioned by Schirrosities of the Glands is not to be cur'd any other-wise than by Extirpation. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 52 A black corn... on extirpation... is found to have a black clot of blood at the lower extremity of the stem. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 210 Operations on the eyeball, abscission, and extirpation.

3. The action of extirpating or rooting out; extermination: a. of a nation, family, sect, species, etc. b. of an immaterial thing, e.g. heresy, a religion, vice, etc.

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 56 Extirpation, that is, the plucking out of all manner of vices by the roses. 1608 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 42, The extirpation of heresy. 1609 BURNET 39 *Art.* vii. (1700) 95 The Jews were to fall under... an utter Extirpation. 1708 SWIFT *Abolit. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 93 The extirpation of the gospel. 1794 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 411 It will become on both sides a war of extirpation. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 421 Extirpation of the smallpox. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 559 The extirpation of the buffalo.

Hence *Extirpationist*, one who maintains a theory of extirpation.

1881 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 340 The Teutonic extirpationists. **Extirpative** (ekstirp'ativ), a. [f. *EXTIRPATE* v. + *-IVE*.] Tending to extirpate.

1733 CHEVNE *Eng. Malady* III. Intro. (1734) 266 Of the Medicines, I have mention'd only the... extirpative ones.

Extirpator (ekstirp'at'ar, -t'ar). Also 3 *-er*. [ad. L. *ex(s)tirpator*, agent-n. f. *ex(s)tirpare*: see *EXTIRPATE* v.] One who, or that which, extirpates.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Extirpator* one that Extirpates or Destroys, as an Extirpator of Heresies. 1776-83 JUSTAMOND *Raynal's Indies* (ed. 2) I. 283 These extirpators with all their industry can only execute their commission upon the coast. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 35 The extirpator is a machine of this sort... for destroying weeds. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. xii. 264 The great extirpator of episcopacy. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. viii. 115 Three men... extirpators of heresy.

|| **Extispex** (ekstispeks). *Rom. Antiq.* Pl. *extispices*. [L.; f. *extis* (see *EXTA*) + *-spex* f. *spectre* to look at.] One whose duty it was to inspect the entrails of sacrificial victims for the purpose of divination; a haruspex.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Extispices*, the same as *aruspices*. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Extispex*, In Italy, the first extispices were the Hetrurians. 1855 SWEDELY *Occult Sciences* 332 The officers were extispices or aruspices.

† **Extispicine**. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *extispicine*, f. L. *extispicium*: see *EXTISPICY*.] = *EXTISPICY*.

1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv, Will you have a trial of your fortune by the art of aruspicy? By augury? or by extispicine?

† **Extispicious**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. Also 7-8 *extispitious*. [f. L. *extispici-um* the function of an *EXTISPEX* + *-OUS*.] Of or pertaining to inspection of entrails for the purpose of divination.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 44 Thus hath he (Satan) deluded many Nations in his Augurial and Extispicious inventions. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Extispicy (ekstispi'si). *Rom. Antiq.* Also 8 *extispice*. [ad. L. *extispici-um*: see *EXTISPICIOUS*.] Inspection of the entrails of sacrificial victims for the purpose of divination; haruspicy.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Extispicy*. 1791-1800 BAILEY, *Extispice*. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Medicine*, Extispicy or inspecting the entrails of beasts. 1855 SWEDELY *Occult Sciences* 292 Extispicy, the observation of entrails.

Extol (ekstol'), v. Also 5-7 *extoll* (e. [ad. L. *extoll-ere*, f. *ex-* (see *EX-* pref.) + *tollere* to raise.]

† 1. *trans.* To lift up, raise, elevate. *Obs.*

1540-60 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. lxxxvi. 4 Unto thee Lord I extoll, And lift my soule and minde. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 96 He cannot... extoll him selfe higher then the earth. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B iv b, A begger from the dunghill once extoll'd, Forgets him selfe. a 1625 BRAUM & FL. (Webster 1864), Who extolled you in the half-crown boxes. 1690 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* To Rdr., A fiery Chariot, able to extoll an Elias up to Heaven.

absol. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* I. 9 Great Jove's will orders all; For he with ease extolls, with ease lets fall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 72 The newtrall point wherein its (the iron's) gravity just equals the magnetical quality, the one exactly extolling as much as the other depresseth. fig. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Bladud* xiv, Our actes extoll our prayse above the skie. 1601? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 233 Thy praise extoll him to the skies.

† 2. = *SUBLINE* v.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 90 Such as are not easily sublevated... are to be extolled [L. *sublimantur*] in a Retort of very thick glass.

† 2. a. To lift up in dignity or authority; to uphold the authority of. *Obs.*

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* xii. 209 This kinge... shall extoll and preferre himselfe above all the goddis. 1552 LYNDSEAY *Monarchie* 5244 Cardinall, Kyng, or Emprour, Extolland thar Traditionis Abuse Christis Institutionis. 1570 Act 13 *Ellis* c. 2 § 1 That no Person... shall... maintain, defend or extol the same usurped Power [of the see of Rome]. 1582 LAMBARDE *Eivm.* II. vii. (1588) 228 The Treason of extolling foreign power.

† b. To 'lift up' with pride, joy, etc. *Obs.*

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 88 b, Lest the multitude of reuelacions sholde extoll hym, and make hym proude. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* xxxii. 1 Have they made these Ruler? he not extolled. 1664 *Flodden F.* vi. 54 Because he vex'd our Land of late, Perchance his stomach is extold.

† c. To raise too high, make too much of; to exaggerate, boast of. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxi. 127 Walshemen extolle so hugely theyr blood & allyaunce... & regarded so lytle the... lynnall dissent of the Saxons. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* v. 48 No person can extoll the souerente Of her worthy and royall dygnite. 1551 GARDINER *Explic. Cath. Faith* 32 b, If man should then waxe proude and... extolle his owne deuotion in these ministeries. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 209 The Hors and Foot and the Sea-Souldiers... extoll'd every one their own hazards. 1706 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* i. (1813) 1 The praise of gardening it is presumed can hardly be too much extolled.

3. To raise high with praise; to praise highly; to magnify.

1509 FISHER *Fum. Serm.* *C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 293 Whome my purpose is not vayne to extol, or to magnifye aboute her merytes. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* 47 S. John extollethe charitie in his Epistle. 1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 112/1 They... extoll'd your perfections to the heavens. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 18 Thou art a glorious Isle extolled and renowned among all Nations. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 469 ¶ 6 To find Virtue extolled, and Vice stigmatized. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. (1763) 59 Strabo... highly extolls this Practice. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xxvi. 450 Some will extol you to the skies, others will find something wanting.

† **Extollation**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *EXTOL* + *-ATION*: cf. med. L. *extollat'io-em*, OF *extollation*.] The action of extolling; laudation, praise.

a 1654 WEBSTER *Thracian Wonder* I. i, With extollation of a thing so vile.

Extolled (ekstol'd), *ppl. a.* [f. *EXTOL* + *-ED*.] † a. Upraised, upreared; elevated (*obs.*). b. Praised, magnified, celebrated.

a. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 613 Discouraged by the extolled head of the serpent to his breast. b. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 44 The Prince enamoured of her extolled beautie. 1644 MILTON *Educ.*, Those extolled remains of Grecian lawgivers.

Extoller (ekstol'ar). [f. *EXTOL* + *-ER*.] One who extols (see *EXTOL* 2 a, 3).

a 1626 BACON *Charge Sess. Verge* (1662) 8 Extollers of the Pope's Supremacy. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xviii. 60 The worst... things never want their extollers. 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Extolling (ekstol'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + *-ING*.] The action of the vb. *EXTOL*.

1598 Act 1 *Ellis* c. 1. § 27 If any Person... shall... execute any Thing for the Extolling... or Defence of any such... usurped Jurisdiction. 1560 *Declar. Faith* in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1732) I. 161, I do utterly disallow the extolling of Images. 1600 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xxv. 164 These praises and extollings doe more properly belong to you then mee. 1700 STRYKE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxvi. 306 The extolling of the Bishop of Rome made primum for the second offence. 1828 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 75 A third [injunction] forbade the extolling the special virtues of images and relics.

Extolling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + *-ING*.] That extols or praises. Hence *Extollingly adv.*, in an extolling manner, in commendation or praise.

1886 *Argosy* July 70 A celebrated physician spoke to me extolling of Bath.

Extolment (ekstol'm'ent). ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-MENT*. Cf. F. *extollement* (Godefr. 1571).] The action of extolling or praising; eulogy.

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 121 In the verity of extolment, I take him to be a soul of great article. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* (1644) 17 If... two Fathers... for honour to the... sacrament, should in the extolment of it passe an earnest word. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXX. 500 Cicero's extolments of Cato and others.

† **Extolment**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. In 6 *-youse*. [f. OF. *eston-er* to ASTONISH + *-IOUS*.] Astonishing.

1548 *Gest Pr. Masse* 78 Which graunt (= admission)... is extolment and unbeleuable.

† **Extorque**, v. *Obs.*—0 [ad. L. *extorquere*: see *EXTORT*.] = *EXTORT*.

† **Extorse**, v. *Obs. Sc.* Also 6 *extors*, 7 *extorce*. [f. L. *extors*—rare form of *ppl. stem* of *extorquere*: see *EXTORT*.] *trans.* To practise extortion upon; hence, to oppress.

1567 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI (1814) III. 42 Neyther the saidis customaris be sufferit to extors the people as thai haue done in tymes past. 1604 EARL STIRLING *Avorra* Sonn. lxiv. 13 Too many greivous plagges my state extorse. 1614 — *Doomes-day*, 4th Houre lxxxix, By men even dead (as oft alive) extor'd, To avarice, else cruelty, still slave. *absol.* 1783 RAMSAY *Gen. Mistake* Wks. 1851 II. 339 A penman... lends, extorses, cheats.

Extorsion, -er, *obs. ff.* of *EXTORTION*, -ER.

Extorsive (ekstors'iv), a. *rare*. [f. L. *extors*—(see *EXTORSE* v.) + *-IVE*.] a. Serving or tending to extort; of the nature of extortion. b. Obtained by extortion.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 253 If they make any confession... it's onely extorsive. 1775 A. HAMILTON *Farmer Refuted* Wks. 1851 II. 50 A complication of extorsive measures.

Hence † *Extorsively adv.* *rare*—0.

1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

† **Extort**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also 5-6 *extorte*. [ad. L. *extort-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *extorquere*: see next.] a. Extorted, wrongfully obtained (rarely as *pa. ppl.*). b. *esp.* in *Extort power*; whence a sense = 'extortionate' (in *extort exactions*).

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* v. xxxvi, By extorte tytle false successyon. 1492 PLUMPTON *Corr.* 264 Intending... to keepe the same [land] by extort power contrary to the law. 1540 Act 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 24 The extorte exactions of innumerable summes of money. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 5 Hauling great Lordships got and goodly farmes, Through strong oppression of his powre extort. *Ibid.* v. x. 25 A Citie... by force extort out of her hand By her strong foe.

Extort (ekstort'), v. Also 6 *extorte*. [f. L. *extort*—*ppl. stem* of *extorquere*, f. *ex-* out + *torquere* to twist.] *literally*, To wrest or wring (something) from a person; to extract by torture.

1. *trans.* To obtain from a reluctant person by violence, torture, intimidation, or abuse of legal or official authority, or (in weaker sense) by importunity, overwhelming arguments, or any powerful influence. Const. of, from, out of, † upon.

a. with obj. money, payments, etc. Also *absol.* to practise extortion.

1529 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. 175 Not for good order of the diocess but to extort treasure. c 1555 *Fisher's Wks.*, *Life* 141 Lykwise for diuers bribes extorted vpon manie of his subiects. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 287 He went... not to poll and pill, to extort and wring out of the people what he could; but... to do good. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. i. 48 The... Romans, did extort This Tribute from vs. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 120 They would hold it worse than sacrifice to... extort upon the common souldier a penny. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxx. 98 The villages are so poor, that only force could extort from them necessary provisions. 1820 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* II. iv. 87 Taxes... are only extorted by threatening notices. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 577 That the lord of a manor may ask for as much as he thinks that he can extort from the copyhold tenant.

absol. c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii, With extorting, cozening [etc.], I fill'd the jails with bankrupts in a year. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* II. (1603) 125 Bribing and extorting upon his subjects. 1764 GOLDSM. *Lett. Hist. Eng.* (1772) I. 104 He extorted from the Jews... without any remorse. 1826 HOOD *Death's Ramble* ix, He knew that sort of man would extort, Though summon'd to all eternity. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 363 The rapacious governor had daily opportunities of embezzling and extorting.

b. with immaterial obj., actions, utterances,

manifestation of feeling, concessions, acknowledgements, promises, etc. Said both of persons and of circumstances or influences.

1550 BALE *Image Both* Ch. ii. xvii. Confession in the ears was cruelly extorted of Christian people vnder.. payne of death. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 5/2 They haue extorted into their own hands the plenarie fullness of power. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* vi. 6 Paraphr. 36 My agonies extort .. tears from me. 1665 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sac.* iii. i. § 15 Neither can hee deserve the name of a man, from whom the observation of the courses of the stars .. does not extort gratitude. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scpts. Sci.* i. 12 The extorting a Confession of that Ignorance. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 14 Concessions, which the force of truth seems to have extorted from you. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* 175 No solemn bell extort a neighbour's tear. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* liv. 286 These praises are extorted from me. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 443 A situation which extorts the compassion of Englishmen. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. vii. 80 The barons extorted from the King power to elect twelve ordainers.

c. In literal sense: To wrest (a material object) from. *rare*.

1784 COWPER *Task* v. 189 Nations would do well To extort their truncheons from the puny hands Of heroes.

2. To extract forcibly, 'wring' (a sense or conclusion) from (a passage, premises, etc.).

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. i. 165 Do not extort thy reasons from this clause. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 31 From this example they never will be able to extort that the people in those days paid tithes to priests. *Mod.* How can you extort any other meaning from the passage?

† 3. a. To practise extortion on (a person); in quot. 1561 with allusion to literal sense 'to rack'.

b. To 'torture', strain (a law). *Obs.*

1561 Godly O. *Hester* (1873) 44 The commons he extorteth tyll they bee lame. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* 276 They did extort and oppress the people. 1616 J. LANE *Sgr's Tale* xi. 360 Captives .. to Greece transported, sold, and by these bad mistresses extorted. 1681 CROWNE *Hon.* VI. ii. 14 We may extort the law .. to punish beyond bounds of law.

Hence *Extorting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1599 MARSTON *Sci. Villania* ii. v. 196 Though he laid forth all his stock and store Upon some office .. he will trebble it .. by his extorting wit. 1641 *Tapsters Downfall* 7 Not branded with the extorting seal of avarice. a 1711 *Ken Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 379 Matthew .. set in his extorting stall. 1715 NELSON *Addr. Pers. Qual.* 195 The many extorting Acts, which are practised in those Houses of Bondage. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 64 She took several very extorting methods by loans.

† *Extort, sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] The action of the vb. *EXTORT*; extortion, torture.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxxviii. 165 Ye are sure .. to get ought by your extort, Or get or kepe ought. 1541 *Sch-house Women* 556 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 126 They meant it a nother way, And say, she is mans viter extort. 1599 BP. *All Sat.* iv. v. 103 Albee say mayne extort scorns to be pent, in the clay walles of thatched Tenement. [But possibly 'mayne extort' = *extort power*: see *EXTORT* ppl. a.]

Extorted (ekstɔːtɪd), ppl. a. [f. *EXTORT* v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb. Cf. *EXTORT* ppl. a.

1556 HULOET, *Extorted, compilatus*. 1590 SPENSER *F. O.* i. vii. 18 With extorted powre and borrow'd strength. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 105 Are my Cheests filled vp with extorted Gold? 1631 LITGOW *Trav.* V. 206 Weary and extorted Trauellers. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 136 These extorted complaints. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 403 Live without extorted alms From grudging hands. 1806 SCOTT *Woodst.* xv. An extorted promise of silence. 1865 HOOK *Lives Abps.* III. vii. 449 The rack-extorted admissions of the persecuted Templars.

† b. Strained, forced. *Obs.*

1622-66 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1666) 10 How extorted and unnatural are the derivations of the Allumazot from Almodad, of the Manitz from Abimail, etc.

Hence † *Extortedly adv.*, by extortion.

1640 LD. DIGBY *Sp. Trienn. Parl.* (1641) 14 A King that had .. given all the Rights and Liberties of his Subjects a more cleare and ample confirmation freely and gratuitously, then all his Predecessors .. extortedly.

Extorter (ekstɔːtə). See also *EXTORTOR*.

[f. as prec. + -ER.] One who extorts. *Const. of.* 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. (1641) 25/t You strict Extorters, that the poor oppress. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 186 Edric the extorter. 1794 SIR W. JONES *Instit. Hindu Law* ix. § 258 Extorters of money by threats. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxix. (1862) 424 God, the extorter of those unwilling .. prophecies from wicked men.

Extortion (ekstɔːʃən). Forms: 4-6 extorcion, -oioun(e), 4 -oyoun(e), 5 -oyon, 4-7 extorsion, 4 -scion, -siun, 5 -sioun, -syoun, 6 -syon, 4- extortion. [ad. L. *extortiō-em*, also *extorsion-em*, n. of action f. *extorquere* (see *EXTORT*). Cf. F. *extorsion*.]

1. The action or practice of extorting or wresting anything, esp. money, from a person by force or by undue exercise of authority or power; an instance of this; an act of illegal exaction.

1300 *Cursor M.* 27825 (Cott.) O couaitise .. cumis .. reuelaic, theft, extorsion. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* v. (1866) 11 Thurghe extorcione, as lordes duse. c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 131 My wages ben ful streyt .. by extorcious I lyve. 1499 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 142 Cherishe thy lordes, hate extorsion. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* i. iii. 132 The Clergies Bags are lanke and leane with thy Extortions. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 166 The continuance, and increasing of .. extortion. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 306 To bring them [the Bankers] to an account for their usury, and extortions. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 494 By bribery and extortion he had obtained vast sums of money.

b. *Law* (see quot. 1769).

1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Extortion* .. signifieth .. an unlawful or violent wringing of money or money worth from any man. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 229 This Country hath long layn under great Oppressions by y^e Extortion of y^e Clerks of y^e Crowne. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 141 Extortion .. consists in any officer's unlawfully taking, by colour of his office, from any man, any money or thing of value, that is not due to him, or more than is due, or before it is due. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* xiii. § 1 An act of extortion on the part of an officer of police. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.* 1861 in W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*

† c. An extortionate claim or impost. *Obs.*

1745 *De Foë's Eng. Tradesman* I. xxx. 303 Paying an intolerable extortion of fifteen to twenty per cent premium. † 2. In etymological sense: a. A wresting of the sense of a word or phrase. b. A straining (of the nerves). *Obs.*

1658 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 27 The Italian Lawyers .. do force themselves with all extortion to verifie upon the Western Emperor that saying. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Nerves*. The same will also cure the Extorsions of the Nerves, if apply'd moderately hot.

Extortion, v. [f. prec. sb.] a. *intr.* To practise extortion. *Const. upon.* b. *trans.* To charge extortionate prices to; to overcharge.

1694 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. cxxxiii. 267 The soldyours stale and extorted upon both parties. 1804 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 251 Yf he extortyon or dystresse or gyueth ayde or consentynge that to do. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 124 For such [meat] as they got they were extorted. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* viii. A bed and a breakfast .. for which they extorted me three shillings and six pence. [Still in dialectal use (Chesh.).] Hence † *Extortioning ppl. a.*

1655 HEYWOOD *Fort. by Land* iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 423 My poor usuring, extorting Master.

Extortionable, a. rare. [f. as prec. + -ABLE.]

= *EXTORTIONATE*.

1632 LITGOW *Trav.* vi. 246 Two extortionable flatterers, Avarice and Ignorance. *Ibid.* ix. 403 Finding the fellow .. somewhat extortionable. 1775 DUCHESSE KINGSTON in *Cook's Mem.* S. Foote (1805) I. 205 An extortionable assassin of private reputation.

Extortory, a. [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Given to or characterized by extortion.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 60 The fixed shopkeeper is not only less extortory to his customer, but is more taxable to the state. 1831 CART. *TRELAWNEY Adv. Younger* Son I. 41 The extortory Jew, chuckling with ecstasy at the usury he was about to realize. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 365 The overbearing and extortory spirit of that military rule.

Extortionate (ekstɔːʃənət), a. [f. as prec. + -ATE.]

a. Of persons, their qualities or actions: Characterized by extortion. b. Of prices, money demands: Grossly excessive, exorbitant.

1789 MRS. PROZII *Journ. France* I. 119 The inns are very extortionate. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 457 The amount is not extortionate. a 1845 HOOD *Knt. & Dragon* ii. He pounced down like a vulture, And .. Out of every man's meal Took a very extortionate multure. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xii. (1876) 472 You are in good hands. M. Miret will not be extortionate. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/3 The interest was extortionate and excessive.

Extortioner (ekstɔːʃənɪ). [f. as prec. + -ER.]

One who practises or is given to extortion.

c 1375 *Pains of Hell* 37 in O. E. *Misc.* App. ii. 211 Pass were .. Extortioners. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxix. (1859) 61 They done none execution vpon extortioners, ne tyrannous. 1484 RICH. III in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 54 I. 162 Many been known for open murderers, advowters, and extortioners. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 174 b. The vsurer, the thief, & the extortioner. 1640 BP. *HALL Cases Conc.* i. v. 46 Some covetousextortioner .. buyes up the whole lading of the ship. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* xiii. § 1 The most determined extortioner in office has some bridge and some restraint. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 207 To purge the city of the vile informers and extortioners.

Extortionist (ekstɔːʃənɪst). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

One who extorts something from another; an extortioner. 1885 in OGILVIE.

† *Extortionize, v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

intr. To practise extortion. Hence

† *Extortionizing ppl. a.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* 6/1 Extortionizing Curr.

† *Extortionous, a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

Characterized by extortion, oppressive.

1608 LIFE T. *Cromwell* II. ii. 89, I know this place to be extortionous.

† *Extortious, a. Obs.* Also 6 -sious, 7 -oiious.

[f. *EXTORTI-ON* + -OUS, after the analogy of *captious*.] a. Characterized by extortion, oppressive in exactions. b. Gained by extortion; demanded in an extortionate manner.

1608 FULBECKE and Pt. *Parall.* 26 The extorcious and tyrannous spoiles of Cleon. 1609 NORDEN *Surr. Dial.* 34 The .. overburdening the Tenants .. may be extortious. 1613 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 13 Who threatens. If Clytents .. Be slacke in payment of extortious coine. a 1656 BP. *HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 77 We do well .. to curb the extortious cruelties of some. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 420 Divers false and extortious demands which they call Avanius. 1776 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) I. 239 The lying and extortious jargon of Recoveries.

Hence † *Extortiously adv. Obs.*

1599 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* Wks. 1207 He was grown to substance in that office, that was commonly misused extortiously.

Extortive (ekstɔːtɪv), a. [f. *extort*-ppl. stem of *extorquere* (see *EXTORT*) + -IVE.] Of extortion; disposed to extort, prone to extortion.

1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Hist. Civ. Warres Eng.* II. 210 Ambition had made use of cruell means; Avarice .. of .. extortive means. 1805 *Ann. Reg.* 1803, 292 A compromise between their ability and his extortive capacity. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* vii. ii. The extortive power of land ownership.

† *Extortor. Obs.* Also 7 extortour. [a. L. *extortor*, agent-n. f. *extorquere*: see *EXTORT*.] a.

One who extorts; = *EXTORTER*. b. One who strains (a law); cf. *EXTORT* v. 3 b.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 243 An importunate begger is compared to an extortor. 1611 SPEND *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xiii. § 7 A great Enemy he was to Promoters, Pettifoggers, and Extortours of penall lawes. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 128 The Extortor thereof dyed by Famine.

† *Extorticate, a. Obs. rare* -1. In 5 -yocat.

[f. L. *ex-* + *toxicum* poison + -ATE².] Poisoned.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iv. xxxiii. An arowe Extortycat sharpe and venomous.

Extra (e-kstrā), a., adv., and sb. [prob. originally short for EXTRAORDINARY, which in 17th c. was commonly used as adj., adv., and sb. in the senses now belonging to *extra*. In Fr. *extra* is similarly used, and is explained by Littré as 'a popular abbreviation of *extraordinaire*'; it is uncertain whether the Eng. or the Fr. use is the earlier. Presumably from Fr. the word has been adopted into Ger. (*extra*), Sp. and It. (*extra*). A Ger. quot. for *extra dumm* (= 'extra stupid') in Grimm is dated 1775.]

A. adj. Beyond or more than the usual, stipulated, or specified amount or number; additional.

1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhct.* (1801) I. 361 Instances [of barbarisms] are hyp for hypochondriac .. penult for penultimate .. extra for extraordinary. 1780 F. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 245 Money .. for any extra wants of our own troops. 1784 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* II. 34 The extra interest I must pay one of those extortioners is absolutely so much money thrown away. 1818 *Art. Preserv. Feet* 19 The extra exercise which the person may have been taking. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 217 Cost is a matter of very minor consideration, when contrasted with the extra safety obtained. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 66 Soldiers were employed on extra pay to make the roads. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* i. ii. She will have to put up with an extra bed in the housemaid's room.

b. *Electr.*

1834 FARADAY in *Phil. Trans.* (1835) CXXV. 47 The whole of this extra current might be made to pass at that place. 1883 J. E. H. GORDON *Electricity* I. xxx. 330 The transient currents in a coil are produced by the induction of each portion of the current on the neighbouring wires .. these .. are called the 'Extra Currents'.

c. Prefixed to trade designations of sizes (esp. of paper), to denote a size somewhat larger than that indicated by the name.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cless & Gertr.* I. 134 These 'extra-elephant folios' had not always the most erudite compilers. 1892 *Printer's Catalogue*, Sizes of Cards .. Extra Thirds, 3 × 1½ in. Thirds, 3 × 1 in. 1892 *Publisher's Catalogue*, Extra foolscap octavo.

d. Of superior or unusual quality; in *Extra*

binding, etc. Hence *Extra binder*.

1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iv. Her corn-cakes isn't extra, not extra now, Jinny's corn-cakes isn't. 1875 *URS Dict. Arts* I. 424 The cover of the book in extra binding is generally fitted on piecemeal. *Ibid.* I. 425 The implement generally used by the extra binder for cutting the edges of single books is the plough.

B. adv. a. With adjs. or advbs.: Beyond the ordinary degree, unusually. Sometimes hyphenated as *Comb.*; upon the resulting adj. a parasynthetic sb. is occas. formed, as *extra-moral*, *extra-moralist*.

In recent years, the latest edition of several London evening papers has been called the *extra-special* edition, the latest but one being called 'special'.

1823 SVD. SMITH *Botany B.* Wks. 1859 II. 15/2 Those extra-moralists .. refuse to associate with a convict legally pardoned. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* He must be an extra good boy that day. 1868 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 80 Any such extra-sterile individuals .. it they should hereafter breed with other individuals. *Mod.* Extra-superfine cloth. Extra fine tallow. Extra refined petroleum. Extra strong binding.

b. In excess of the usual or specified amount.

Mod. The larger edition contains three maps extra. Attendance is charged for extra.

C. sb. What is extra or additional; an item beyond the school curriculum; one not included in a tradesman's contract, or a table d'hôte bill of fare; an additional piece of work; anything given in addition or for which an extra charge is made; the extra charge itself; an extra fee; an additional issue of a newspaper; *spec.* at cricket, a run scored otherwise than off the bat.

1803 R. PERING in *Naval Chron.* XV. 154 The extra was divided into nights and tides. 1861 THACKERAY *Round Papers*, 100 Years hence 137 We supplied him with little comforts and extras. 1866 L. CARROLL *Alice in Wonderland* ix. 143 'With extras?' 'Yes .. we learned French and music. 1870 DICKENS *E. Dood* iii. They are neither of Miss Twinkleton's inclusive regulars, nor of her extras. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* vi. (1877) 126 A confounding and baffling extra, which was not even formally provided for in his scheme. 1884 *Lillwhite's Cricket Ann.* 55, 339 [runs]

including 30 extras. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* LXXVII. 690/1 Hourly extras were issued, and the circulation... reached upon one day of the riot... 70,000 copies. 1889 *Daily News* 5 Aug. 7/6 The association figure for this class of iron becomes £755... and hoops and strips are raised 10s... with 'extras' for special gauges. *Mod.* The builder took the contract very low, hoping to recoup himself by extras.

|| **Extra** (e-kstrā), *prep. rare*. [L. *extrā* (earlier *extrād*) outside (*adv.* and *prep.*), contracted form of *exterā* (*d*), abl. fem. of *exter* (see EXTERIOR) in phrase *exterā parte* on the outer side.] Outside, externally to.

1854 W. GROVE in *Phil. Trans.* CXLII. 87 There was some effect exhibited *extra* the voltaic circuit.

Extra- (e-kstrā), *prefix*. The L. *adv.* and *prep.* *extrā* (see *prec.*) does not, strictly speaking, occur in composition during the classical period, though post-classically it formed a few vbs. like *extrāclūdēre* to shut out, *extrāvagārī* to wander outside (whence *extravagant*). Classical L. had however the adj. *extraordinārius* EXTRAORDINARY, f. phrase *extrā ordinem* outside the regular order, and late L. also *extrāmundānus* EXTRAMUNDANE, f. phrase *extrā mundum*, *extrāmūrānus* (cf. EXTRAMURAL) f. *extrā mūrū* (or *mūrōs*), *extrānātūrālis* 'extra-natural', f. *extrā nātūrām*. Many similar adjs. were formed in med.L. on phrases in which *extrā* is a *prep.*, and some of these are adopted in Eng., as *extra-provincial*. As the suffix employed in such formations was nearly always identical with that used to form an adj. from the sb. governed by *extra*, the words have the appearance of being f. *extra* + adj. (the actual formation, on *extra* *prep.* + sb. + suffix, being obscured); thus *extraordinary* is felt as meaning 'outside of what is ordinary'. In recent times an enormous number of adjs. of this type have been formed. The most important compounds of *extra-*, and those requiring etymological explanation, are given in their alphabetical place; of the remainder only a selection can be given in the following lists, many nonce-words of obvious meaning being omitted.

1. Adjs. with general sense 'situated outside something' (e.g. in Anat. a specified organ or member), 'lying outside the province or scope of' (a specified branch of science, department of speculation or practice).

Extra-acinous Anat., outside the acinus or racemose gland; see ACINUS 4. **Extra-alimentary**, situated outside the alimentary canal. **Extra-analogical**, out of the range of, not in accordance with, analogy. **Extra-artistic**, out of the range of, having nothing to do with, art. **Extra-atmospheric**, of or pertaining to space beyond the atmosphere. **Extra-axillary** Bot. = next. **Extra-axillary** Bot., growing from above or below the axils. **Extra-britannic**, not existing in Britain. **Extra-burghal**, beyond the boundary of the burgh. **Extra-canonial**, not classed among the canonical books. **Extra-capsular**, 'outside a capsule, having special reference to the articular capsules' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **Extra-cathedral** [L. *cathedra* chair], outside the pulpit. **Extra-cellular** Biol., situated or taking place outside the walls of a cell. **Extra-christian**, outside the range of Christian thought; not to be discussed from a Christian point of view. **Extra-civil**, beyond the province or privileges of a citizen; hence **Extra-civilly** *adv.* **Extra-claustral**, living out of a cloister; secular. **Extra-constellary** Astron., situated outside, hence, not classed under, any constellation. **Extra-constellated** *ppl. a.* = *prec.* **Extra-corial** [L. *cori-um* hide + *-AL*], pertaining to the outside skin or epidermis. **Extra-corporeal**, outside the body. **Extra-cosmical**, acting outside the cosmos or universe. **Extra-cranial** Anat., lying or situated outside the skull. **Extra-criminal** [f. L. *cūria* court of justice], arranged or made outside a court of law. **Extra-cutaneous**, outside the skin, outside the true skin as opposed to the epidermis. **Extra-decretal**, not included in the 'Decretals'. **Extra-essential**, not included in the essence of some thing; hence **Extra-essentially** *adv.* **Extra-European**, not found in Europe. **Extra-folia** *oecus* Bot., without or external to the leaf. **Extra-formal**, beyond or away from the strict form; informal. **Extra-galactic** Astron., outside the galaxy or Milky-way. **Extra-governmental**, beyond the province or proper course of government. **Extra-grammatical** (see *quot.*). **Extra-historic**, situated outside or beyond the sphere of history; also **Extra-historical**. **Extra-human**, outside the human race, or the conditions of human life. **Extra-hundredal**,

not included in any hundred. **Extra-inductive**, beyond the province of, or unattainable by, induction. **Extra-intellectual**, beyond the reach of, or imperceptible by, the intellect. **Extra-judicial**, outside the conditions of the Jewish dispensation. **Extra-jugal**, beyond, or not harnessed to, the yoke. **Extra-jural** [f. L. *jūr-*, *jūs* law + *-AL*] (see *quot.*). **Extra-legal**, beyond the province of law; not regulated by law. **Extra-limital** [L. *limit-em*, *limes* + *-AL*], beyond the limits of a country or district. **Extra-limitary**, situated beyond the limit or bounds. **Extra-limbal**, beyond or off the line of rectitude. **Extra-logi-cal**, lying beyond the legitimate domain of logic; hence **Extra-logically** *adv.* **Extra-marine**, of or pertaining to what is beyond the sea; from beyond the sea. **Extra-matrical** [L. *mātrix-em*, *mātrix* (see MATRIX) + *-AL*], situated outside the matrix or receptacle of a parasitical plant. **Extra-matrimonial**, outside of matrimonial relations. **Extra-medial**, lying outside or beyond the middle line. **Extra-meridional** Astron., of or pertaining to deviation from the meridian. **Extra-metaphysical**, outside the sphere of metaphysical enquiry. **Extra-metrical**, exceeding the number of feet or syllables proper to a metre; = HYPERMETRICAL. **Extra-metropolitan**, situated outside the metropolitan boundary. **Extra-national**, outside the limits of a nation. **Extra-natural** [L. *extrānātūrālis* unnatural], outside the operation of natural laws. **Extra-nuclear**, placed outside the nucleus of a cell. **Extra-ocular**, situated or occurring outside the eyes. **Extra-official**, outside the legitimate duties or emoluments of an office. **Extra-orbital** Zool., situated outside the orbit or eye-cavity (of a crustacean); hence, **Extra-orbitally** *adv.* **Extra-parental**, occurring outside the body of the parent. **Extra-patriarchal**, outside the conditions of the patriarchal dispensation. **Extra-peritoneal**, 'outside the peritoneum' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **Extra-physical**, not subject to physical laws or methods. **Extra-planetary**, beyond the region of the planets' movements. **Extra-popular**, outside or independent of the people; not drawn from the ranks of the people. **Extra-professional**, (a) of persons: out of the ranks of a profession; (b) of things: outside the course of professional duties. **Extra-red**, said of rays outside the visible spectrum at its red extremity; also *ultra-red*. **Extra-regular**, outside of, or transgressing the rule; in addition to what is regular; hence, **Extra-regularly** *adv.* **Extra-sacerdotal**, outside or forming no part of the priesthood. **Extra-scientific**, beyond the scope of science, incapable of scientific investigation. **Extra-scriptural**, drawn from sources outside the Scriptures; hence **Extra-scripturality**. **Extra-sensible** *a.* and *sb.*, (something that is) beyond the reach of sensuous perception. **Extra-sensuous** = *prec.* *adj.* **Extra-spectral**, lying outside the visible spectrum. **Extra-stomachal**, taking place outside the stomach. **Extra-syllogistic**, beyond the scope of, or irreducible to, a syllogism. **Extra-tabular**, not contained in a table or list of weights, etc. **Extra-tellurian**, beyond or away from the earth. **Extra-tellurio**, outside or not found among the constituent elements of the earth. **Extra-temporal**, outside of, or forming no part of, the sequence of time. **Extra-terrene**, **Extra-terrestrial** = existing or originating outside the earth or its atmosphere. **Extra-theatrical** Zool. and Bot., situated outside the theca. **Extra-theistic**, beyond the range of theism; independent of theistic inquiry. **Extra-torrid**, existing outside the torrid zone. **Extra-tropical**, existing, situated, or taking place outside the tropics. **Extra-university**, of or pertaining to matters outside the university. **Extra-urban**, beyond or outside the walls of a city. **Extra-uterine**, existing, formed, or taking place outside the uterus. **Extra-violet** Optics, said of rays outside the visible spectrum at its violet extremity. **Extra-zodiacal** Astron., situated outside the zodiac. Also EXTRA-JUDICIAL, EXTRA-MURAL, etc.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 245 The 'extra-acinous infiltrations of the same cells. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xi. 644 The 'extra-alimentary tissues. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) i. xvi. 342 The 'extra-analogical features of the stories. 1880 VERN. LEE *Belcaro* i. 12 Those foreign, 'extra-artistic, irrelevant interests. 1871 HERSCHEL in *Month. Nat.* XXXI. 160 Evidence not to be refused of its 'extra-atmospheric origin. 1851 OGILVIE, 'Extra-axillary, 1849 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 433 Flowers solitary, axillary, or 'extra-axillary, but more frequently terminating. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 490 A few cases of 'extra-axillary branch-

ing. 1770 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 87 Catalogue of the European Quadrupeds, Birds, and Reptiles 'Extra-Britannic. 1866 CARLYLE *E. Irving* 122 At the southern 'extra-burghal park of Kirkcaldy. 1831 W. H. MILL *Christa-sangfield* (1842) Pref. p. xxvii, The 'extra-canonical books of Tobit and Judith. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xlix. (1879) 585 He was intimately familiar... with the honored extra-canonical writings. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 849/2 'Extra-capsular protoplasm. 1862 *Athenaeum* 1 Nov. 553 Those who would muzzle the clergyman in his literary inquiries and his 'extra-cathedral life. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 258 This process of a new formation begins in the 'extracellular fluid. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 154 Coloring matter... passes out of the capillaries free or extra-cellular. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* xiv. 375 Science and philosophy... are neither Christian, or Unchristian, but are 'Extrachristian. I attempted to give you some vision of this Extrachristian world. 1802 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XII. 530 Those men... were proceeding 'extra-civically perhaps, but surely with sound patriotism. 1839 R. L. POOLE *Wyclif's De Off. Reg.* 112 *marg.*, The status of the 'extracathedral clergy instituted by Christ is the most perfect. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* I. 'Extra-constellary stars. 1860 in WORCESTER, and in mod. Dicts. 1730-6 BAILEY, 'Extra-constellated. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 80 All these varieties have their seat [in] the 'extracathedral or exodermal structure. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxiv. 218 Its prior 'extra-corporal existence. *Ibid.* I. i. 158 He did not proclaim his Nous to be a powerful 'extra-cosmical Architect. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 'Extra-cranial. 1887 S. SEXTON in *Amer. Ann. Deaf* July 153 The hearing organ in man has both an intracranial and an extracranial origin. 1882 B. LEECH in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 473 Those 'extra-curial settlements, without which the Act will prove a complete legislative failure. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 77 The varieties in the colour of the body, and the texture of the inner and outer integuments, depend on the organisation of parts, which are in one sense 'extracutaneous. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 5/1 'Extradecretal & extravagant constitutions. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, 'Tis 'extra-essential to the Form that is said to be previous. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* vii. 25 They persuaded modestly in all extracathedral doctrines. 1803 DE QUINCY *Wks.* (1863) XIII. 50 *note*, Something extra-essential in the philosophy. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 112 They ought to judge of things as they are in their own naked essences, and not with respect to that which 'extra-essentially adheres to them. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 42 Neither can it be affirmed of 'extra-European species. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, 'Extrafoliaceae stipulae. 'Extracutaneous stipules. 1809 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 147 Prickles two, extra-follicleous. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 140 The distinction of the enthymeme through the 'extraformal character of its premises. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 110 An 'extra-galactic phenomenon. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xi. 264 The scattered stars of very low magnitudes in the extragalactic heavens. 1866 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (1873) 515 [It] is as pitiful on the one side as it is 'extra-governmental on the other. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 203 A group, 'extra-grammatical, in the sense that they do not enter into the grammatical construction. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. iv. 1. 111 They included elements human and historical as well as elements divine and 'extra-historical. *Ibid.* i. i. 1 Various monstrous natures, ultra-human and 'extra-human, who cannot with propriety be called gods. 1864 MAINE *Anc. Law* i. (1876) 12 Supposing an extra-human interposition. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 332 His conditions are wholly extra-human. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 402 *note*, A manor of ancient demesne was 'extra-hundredal. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 1. 246 The idea of mind is 'extra-inductive. 1885 LIFE *J. Hinton* vi. 118 It is 'extra-intellectual as the 'line' is 'extra-sensuous. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homier* II. 6 The vestiges of extra-patriarchal and 'extra-judicial relations between God and man are undeniable. 1788 POWNALL *Antiquities* 259 We read in Homer, in the case of Achilles' chariot, of an additional 'extrajugal horse. 1875 POSTE *Gains* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 516 'Extra-jural or outside the court. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* ix. 65 It concerns only... their Absolute, 'extra-legal Will; not their Authority. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 239 The extra-legal perpetuation of authority. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. xii. 384 The word 'Government'... has come to be applied to this extra-legal body. 1839 *Spectator* 12 Oct. 465/2 The legal and extra-legal expenditure... for election purposes. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 45 The 'extralimital quotations to the southward are very numerous. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 221 Other species... and hybrids, which are extra-limital, or may sooner or later be found straying into Switzerland. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 73 *note*, The Megarians... had cultivated some sacred 'extralimital land. 1847 in CRAIG. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 254 He [the sinner] chooses by 'extra-lineal motions to violate the Sacred interest of Society. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 139 The two books of the Prior Analytics [Aristotle's], are swelled with 'extralogical discussions. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 269 The consideration of Fallacies is extralogical. 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON (Ogilv.), A universal quantification of the predicate in affirmatives has been frequently recognized. 'extralogically. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 20^o Medicinal subject, of heathen production, and 'extramarine importation. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 383 In *Cuscuta* the 'extramatrix portion is very little developed. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXII. 118 Does not Christianity expressly declare against all 'extra-matrimonial gratification? 1852 DANA *Crust.* 247 The prae-medial and 'extramedial [areoles] are usually coalescent. 1833 HERSCHHEL *Astron.* II. 90 If it [the pole star] pass from one to the other apparent culmination in unequal intervals of time, it is equally certain that an 'extra-meridional error must exist. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 1. 244 The hypothesis itself... is 'extra-metaphysical. 1863 CLARKE & GLOVER *Shaks. Wks.* I. xviii. Of another practice... making a line end with two unaccented 'extrametrical syllables. 1885 *Lancet* LXXIX. 253/1 This Act... only concerned 'extra-metropolitan local boards. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* viii. (1875) 201 Out of a political fact, arose the 'extra-national... position. 1794 J. WILLIAMS *Crying* 55 *note*, This... 'extra-natural Statesman. 1876 HUXLEY *Lect. Evolut.* in *Cycl. Sc.* (1883) I. 607 There may have been a time when... extra-natural agencies interfered with the general course of Nature.

1887 *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sc.* XXVIII. 96 The "extranuclear network (intracellular) is apparently of the same nature as the intranuclear, since the two have been shown to be continuous in many cells. 1886 Kirby & St. Entom. (1838) III. xxxiv. 513 In Nepa the antennae may be called 'extraocular.' 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 768 Complications of cataract with extra-ocular disease. 1797 *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 240 Mr. Robinson... must excuse us from attention to 'extra-official matters. 1826 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 332 Many a job, extra-official, hath he turned his hand to. 1825 DANA *Crust.* 373 The arm projects... beyond the 'extra-orbital spine. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 3 The duct of the 'extra-orbitally-placed portion. 1864 *Athenaeum* No. 1920. 215/3 The individuality of the butterfly is... perfect through all these visible and 'extra-parental metamorphoses. 1828 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 6 In... 'extra-patriarchal... relations. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 19/2 The viscera intra-peritoneal and 'extra-peritoneal. 1822 [G. GROTE] *Anat. Infl. Nat. Relig.* 109 Applications for 'extra-physical guidance. 1869 PHIPSON tr. *Guillemain's Sun* 77 The aphelion distance of the comet of 1844... is lost in 'extra-planetary space. 1847 GROTE *Greece* I. xxxi. IV. 211 An 'extra-popular or privileged few. 1856 *Ibid.* II. xciv. XII. 358 A greater and a less measure of extra-popular authority. 1799 BEDDOES *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* Introd. 10 The leisure of the 'extra-professional members. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxviii. (1862) VI. 129 No extra-professional person thinks of contesting the decision of a surgeon. 18... *Med. Repos.* (Ogilv.). These studies were extraprofessional. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. vi. 254 Water then absorbs all the 'extra red rays of the sun. 1849 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Pref. p. 24 An 'extraregular... punishment. 1878 *Lively Orac.* II. 53. 258 Men... set up new extraregular Courts of Justice. 1739 J. TRAPP *Right, over-much* (1758) 34 These extra-regional novelists. 1849 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* III. xiv. 21 'Extraregularly... holy persons have miscarried in battle. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* III. 95 An 'extra-sacerdotal class, namely that of the prophets. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 2. 325 It may be pronounced transcendental, or 'extra-scientific. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 144 Each of these 'extra-scriptural articles of faith. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* IV. xxvi. (1878) 416 We should bring forward some extra-scriptural evidence of the recognition of the doctrine. 1842 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 48 That congeries of 'Extra-scripturalities and Unscripturalities which characterised the fourth century. 1874 LEWIS *Prob. Life & Mind* II. iv. § 85 The distinction... between the conception of atoms as 'extrasensibles and the conception of them as convenient fictions. 1885 *Life J. Hinton* vi. 118 'Extra-sensuous. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxiv. 236 There are three 'extra-spectral lines beyond the red. 1881 DARWIN *Earthworms* 4, I am not aware of any other case of 'extra-stomachal digestion. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. viii. 99 Simple deliverances of reason... having the highest degree of certainty, which are entirely 'extra-syllagistic. 1780 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 29 The 'extra-tabular proportions are to be sought in the manner already shewn. 1881 *19th Cent.* 455 Divine beings and 'extra-tellurial life. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 197 The 'extra-telluric matters of which the meteor was composed. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 22 note. In the Platonic Parmenides we find *ἡ ἐξαιρέσις*... an 'extra-temporal moment. 1862 DE QUINCEY *Ceylon Wks.* XI. 10 A local... upon our earth, and not in some 'extra-terrene orb. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 188 Bodies situated in the 'extra-terrestrial regions. 1882 *Nature* XXVII. 173 The oblique direction of the meteor... is an other evidence of its extra-terrestrial origin. 1856 LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 70 The spores... sometimes appear naked, or 'extrathecal. 1887 G. H. FOWLER in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sc.* XXVIII. 7 By far the greatest thickness of the coral is laid down... by the calcareous layers of the extra-thecal part of the polyp. 1881 G. J. ROMANES in *Nature* XXIV. 429 It is neither theistic nor atheistic; it is simply 'extra-theistic. 1825 DANA *Crust.* II. 1510 The 'extra-torrid species belong almost exclusively to the Mediterranean. 1783 BLADGEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 268 The cold... about 20 or 30 degrees... no greater alteration than frequently takes place in most 'extratropical climates. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 239 Verbascum is wholly extratropical. 1862 DANA *Mar. Geol.* 615 The cold extratropical currents that flow towards the equator. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Nov. 4/1 'Extra-urban cemeteries. 1799 J. YONGE in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 428 'Extra-uterine Embryos have been sometimes found. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 498 An extra-uterine gestation had there taken place. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* xii. (1870) 409 The pile was caused to pass successively through positions corresponding to the various colours of the spectrum, and to its 'extra-violet rays. 1886 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 344 It's Opposition kindles it in the Asterism 'Extrazodiacal. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 359 Stellar spheres, seen from an extrazodiacal position.

†2. Comb. of *L. extra* adv., with sense 'in an external condition'. *Obs.*

1713 A. COLLIER *Clavis Univ.* Introd. (1836) 6 My enquiry is not concerning the Existence, but altogether of the Existence of certain things.

Extract (ekstrækt), *ppl. a.* [ad. *L. extract-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *extrahere* to EXTRACT.] Extracted; in various senses of the vb.

†1. *pa. ppl.* a. Taken out, obtained out of something. b. Derived (from a source), descended (from an ancestry). c. Distracted, taken out of one's wits; cf. EXTRAUGHT 2, EXTRACTING *ppl. a.*

a. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) CV3/2 To sing one ballade extract of sapience. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. civ. 206 Oyles extract out of wood or metalls will last long. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* iii. (1630) 13 The lessee by implication shall have the warren discharged and extract during his lease.

b. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 425/3 Saynt rigoberte... was extract or come out of the moste excellent lygnage. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxi. [clxxvii]. 551 He was extracte by his mother syde of a duke of Breayne. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1024 The Sun... is the very issue extract from that Good. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts &*

Mon. (1642) 233 Herod was... originally a Jew, extract from them who, upon the Edict of Cyrus, returned at the first time... to Jerusalem.

c. 1608 *Hist. Hamblet* ii. Cijb. To try if men of great account bee extract out of their wits.

2. *ppl. a.* Drawn or taken out. Now only in *Extract decree* (Scots Law: cf. EXTRACT v. 2 c).

1643 T. GOODWIN *Child of Light* 195 The original... is more authentically then extract copies. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 65 Stor'd with Streams Egregious, Rum and Rice's Spirit extract. 1826 *Act 19-20 Vict.* c. 56 § 35 *marc.*, Sheriff may seize Books of Crown Debtor under Extract Decree. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 373/2 The form and execution of extract decrees.

Extract (ekstrækt), *sb.* [In senses 1-3 ad. *L. extract-um*, neut. pa. *ppl.* of *extrahere* to EXTRACT. In sense 5 repr. *L. extracta*, fem. pa. *ppl.*, used subst. in Eng. Law (= AF. *estrete*: see ESTREAT). In sense 6 perh. formed in Eng. on EXTRACT v.; cf. however OF. *estraite* in same sense.]

†1. *gen.* Something drawn or taken out of a thing; also fig. the 'pith' of a matter. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 6/20 An Extracte, *extractum*. 1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. lvi. (1611) 307 The words of Adam... 'flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bones,' a true native extract out of mine owne bodie. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 140 heading (Allusions), I will now present unto you a few extracts out of names. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xiii. 126 The extract of all is, that he [Duke of Hertford] was chosen by the People and Parliament then sitting.

2. 'The substance extracted; the chief parts drawn from anything' (J.); in mod. use 'a pharmaceutical term applied to the tough or viscid matter obtained by treating any substance with solvents and then evaporating the solvent' (Watts). Also loosely used for any preparation containing the active principle of a substance in a concentrated form.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* iv. ii, An ointment... Distilled from the... simplest extracts of all minerals. 1605 TIMMER *Quersit.* III. 182 One scruple of the extract of betonie. 1666 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 9 This intoxicating Potion is made of the extract of certain herbs. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 28 Schroder makes an Extract of it with... Water. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 617 In preparing all kinds of extracts, evaporate the fluid as quickly as possible. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 18 Fluid extracts are very concentrated fluid preparations. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Extract of beef. *Mod. Adv.*, With Malt or Meat Extract an Ideal Diet for Infants.

fig. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* vii. 34 Wisdom's th' extract of knowledge. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 12 Not only is he [Satan] wicked, but the spirit and extract of wickedness. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. ix. 299 Englishmen consider English law as the pure extract of reason. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. iii. 45 A specimen of the volatile extract of Steele.

†b. = EXTRACTIVE *B. sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 354 Besides tannin, extract must be present in this precipitate. 1820 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 188 Vegetable Extract or Extractive... is of a brownish colour, and generally of a bitterish taste. 1823 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* III. (1814) 85 Extract or the extractive principle exists in almost all plants... it seems to be composed principally of hydrogen, oxygen, carbon and a little azote.

c. *transf.* (See quot.).

1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 261/1 The latter [cotton in worn-out fabrics] is destroyed by a chemical process, leaving the wool intact, which is then called 'extract'.

†3. A summary; an outline. *Obs.* Cf. *Fr. extrait*, It. *estratto*.

1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* G iij b, Let us draw on the other side... the extract of a man of wisdom. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vi. § 1 They supposed the world to be the Image of God, and man to be an extract or compendious Image of the World. 1625 — *Ess., Studies* (Arb.) 11 Some Bookes... may be read by Deputy, and Extracts made of them by Others. 1666-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Extract*, a breviate or abridgement.

4. A passage copied out of a book, manuscript, etc.; an excerpt, quotation.

1666 PEVYS *Diary* 31 July, [He] brought me up this extract out of the Flanders letters to day come. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse Watch* 337 To gratify the Curiosity of Ingenious Inquirers, I made the following Extract. 1803 *Med. J. Nat. X.* 142 These extracts are long. 1879 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 192 These extracts... might be still further multiplied.

transf. 1887 LYTTON *Pelham* xii, There was, indeed, a motley congregation; country esquires; extracts from the universities; half-pay officers, etc.

5. *Law.* †a. = ESTREAT *sb.* (*obs.*). b. *Sc. Law* (see quot. 1861).

a. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Extracts*. See *Estreats*. b. 1606 *Act of Council in Sc. Acts* 23 *Gas.* VI. c. 19 Common and ordinarie Extracts, for every sheet extracted,

xiii. sh. iii. d. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 374/1 *Extract*. The term extract, in the law of Scotland, signifies either the proper written evidence, or warrant on which diligence or execution on a judicial decree may issue; or it signifies a copy, authenticated by the proper officer, of a deed, writing, or other entry, the principal of which, either is in a public record, or a transcript of which, taken from the principal, has been preserved in a public record. 1868 *Act 31-2 Vict.* c. 100. § 68 If no Appeal shall have been taken, the Clerk of the Court may give out the Extract.

†II. 6. = EXTRACTION 5. *Obs.* Cf. OF. *extraite*.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. v, She shews her extract, and I honour her for it. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 722 He

was a Scot born, or at least of Scotch extract. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. (1740) 223 Every Soul, who gets to be rich, immediately enquires into his Extract. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 344 note, The first child of European extract, born in New England.

Extract (ekstrækt), *v.* [f. *L. extract-* *ppl.* stem of *extrahere*, f. *ex-* out + *trahere* to draw. Cf. *Fr. extraire*.] To draw out.

1. *trans.* In general sense: 'To draw out of any containing body or cavity' (J.).

Now only with some notion of one or other of the more specific senses.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 6/25 To Extract, *extrahere*. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 50 Is there none of Pigmaliions Images... to bee had now, for putting the hand in the pocket, and extracting [it] clutch'd? 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. vii. 83 If these waters were any way extracted and laid upon the surface of the ground, nothing would be gain'd as to the Deluge by that.

2. 'To take from something of which the thing taken was a part' (J.).

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 56 They had whole mountaines of excellent blacke marble... out of which the Imperiall Palace was extracted and cut out. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 497 I now see... my self Before me; Woman is her Name, of Man Extracted. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 258 Freeholders; whose estates were afterwards extracted out of the demesnes of the manor.

b. *esp.* To copy out (a passage in a book, etc.); also, to make extracts from (a book).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 266 Finding nothing of substance in him [Gesner] which is not... extracted... by them. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iv, I have thought it proper to extract out of that Pamphlet a few of these notorious falsehoods. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* II. 43, I extract the following passages as specimens. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. 1. § 8. 149 The treatise was... abridged, extracted and even turned into verse. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 13 It will be convenient to extract entire the section devoted to this subject.

c. *Sc. Law.* To take out a copy of (a recorded judgement) with a view to execution. Also † *To extract forth*. Cf. ESTREAT v.

1597 *Sc. Acts 7as.* V. I, 177 b, Collected... and extracted forth of the Bukes and Register of the Actes of Parliament. 1606 [see EXTRACT sb. 5 b]. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 94 He forg'd records, and then enacted To bear false witness when extracted. 1750 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* App. (ed. 2) 266 The Expence of extracting the Protestation. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xx, The subalterns, who... recorded and extracted the decrees of the Supreme Court. 1868 *Act 31-32 Vict.* c. 100 § 57 Notwithstanding that the Interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary may have been extracted and put to Execution.

absol. 1751 *Act Sederunt* 4 Jan. heading, Prohibition by the Lords against Agents to extract, or Extractors to agent.

3. To get out (the contents of anything) by force, effort, or contrivance; to take out (anything embedded or firmly fixed). Often with reference to surgical operations, dentistry, and the like.

1608 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 219 Upon Argeir we had a faire designe That much extracted from our silver mine. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 215 The... mineral Matter... is... so diffused... amongst the crasser matter... that 'twould never be possible to separate and extract it. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 428 The Stone in the Bladder is... a mortal Disease, if not extracted. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 210 After many fruitless attempts to extract an arrow. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vernont* 190 One of these customs was, that of extracting their beards by the roots. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surgery* (ed. 5) 158 Army surgeons... always... extract the ball as soon as possible. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 112 One of the best... anglers in England... had only been able to extract three of its inhabitants. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nis.* I. 80 He took out a knife, and picked at the lead until he extracted it from the bottle. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 127 Fractures in attempts to extract teeth, often expose the pulp.

b. *fig.*; *esp.* to draw forth (a confession, money, etc.) against a person's will.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 183-4 V. 297 And there [by torture] eyther tear him limbe from limbe, but hee will extract some capital confession from him. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* cl. Wks. 187-5 II. 328, I had writ sooner could I have extracted out of Sir Philip... anything which I thought materiall. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Orlando* v. (1798) 78 He used every insinuating... argument to extract her consent. 1805 HOME *Every-day Bk.* I. 1116 He had extracted the last extractable halfpenny. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* III. 93 Nothing could be extracted from him relative to his former associates. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 108, I... tried to extract some direct encouragement from him.

4. To obtain (constituent elements, juices, etc.) from a thing or substance by suction, pressure, distillation, or any chemical or mechanical operation. Said both of personal and material agents. † Also *intr.* for *refl.* (*obs. rare*).

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* *Chem. Concl.* 3 The manner of drawing, or extracting of the oiles out of hearbes. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 645 Out of the Ashes of all Plants they extract a Salt, which they vse in Medicines. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* I. (1651) 33 Let the Spirit extract in digestion till no more feces fall to the bottom. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 25 How the Bee Sits on the Bloom extracting liquid sweet. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 97 Distil them with water... till all the spirits are extracted. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 444 Filter the liquor, wash the sediment with water, till it ceases to extract any thing. 1823 SOVER *Pantroph.* 131 When the cook wanted to extract the salt, he first boiled the meat well in milk. 1875 URE's *Dict. Arts* III. 1146 The skins being present, the wine which is in process of formation extracts tannic acid from the skins.

absol. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 779 You labour... in extracting after the manner introduc'd by Neotericks.

b. *fig.*; *esp.* to obtain (comfort, pleasure, happiness) from a specified source; also, to draw out (the sense of anything); to deduce (a doctrine, principle, right, etc.).

1596 DAVIES *Orchestra* ciii. He [Love] first extracted from th' earth-mingled mind That heav'nly fire, or quintessence diuine. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. ii. 101 May it be possible, that forraigne hyer Could out of thee extract one sparke of euill? 1719 Young *Busiris* iv. i. To see us act like prudent men, And out of ill's extract our happiness. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 44 No general right can be extracted from them [the charters]. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 317 note. In whatever situation he was placed he [Franklin] extracted something useful for himself or others. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. iii. [He] means to extract the utmost possible amount of pleasure... out of this life. 1890 LD. ESHER in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 693/2 It is sought by this defendant to extract from that case this doctrine, that, etc.

5. Math. To extract the root of a number or quantity: to obtain the root by a mathematical process. Also † To extract (a quantity): to find the root of.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* ii. xxii. Pij, From the quotient thereof, extracte the quadrate root. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* iii. 13 The Method of Extracting Roots in the most numerous Equations. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Extraction*, To extract the root out of a given power, is the same thing as, etc. 1867 HUTTON *Course Math.* i. 86 Mixed numbers may be... extracted by the first or second rule. *Ibid.* i. 89 Extract the cube root of 5748219.

6. Occasional uses after Lat. or Fr.

† a. To take away, withdraw. *Obs.*

a 1578 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 60 O Lorde, I have bene wicked, and justlie may thow extract thy grace from me. *Ibid.* 333 By your fayning, and by extracting of your support, the enemies are incouraged.

† b. Only in *passive*: To be derived or descended. *Const. from, of. Obs.* Cf. *EXTRACTION* 5.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxi. 71 He is a man come of a grete house and extracted of hygh parentage. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* i. 95/1 Of the first, the kings of Kent were lineallie extracted. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 13 This English tongue extracted out of the olde German... is mixed. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 5/1 The enriching a private family (how well soever originally extracted). 1676 WANLEY *Wood. Lit. World* v. ii. § 70. 471/2 Michael the eighth... extracted from the Comnenian Emperours.

† c. To 'derive', affirm to be derived from a specified origin. *Obs.*

1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* 341 It... angers me, that out of the poorest part of Rhetoricke received among the ancients, they will needes extract all ours.

Extractable (ekstræktábl), *a.* Also 8-9 -ible. [*f. prec. + -ABLE.*]

That may be extracted: *a. gen.* (cf. *esp.* senses 3, 4 of the vb.). *b.* Of a passage in a book, etc.: Suitable for extraction; quotable. *c. Sc. Law.* Of a judgement, etc.: Ready to be copied out for execution.

1675 GREW *Anat. Plants* Lect. vi. ii. § 2 Their tastable parts [are] less easily extractable by the Tongue. 1776 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* (1818) 302 The profit extractable out of the expense. 1865 [see *EXTRACT v.* 3 b]. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 380 We will now seek a humorous extractable passage. 1868 *Act* 31-32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 63 The Court... shall... pronounce Judgment... and such Judgment shall be extractable in common Form. *Ibid.* c. 101 § 51 The decree for such expenses shall be extractable by the extractor of the Court of Session. 1891 *Times* 13 July 11/3 The quantity of sugar extractable from the root [of beet].

† **Extractedly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. extracted*, *pa. pple.* of *EXTRACT v.* + *-LY* 2.] By extraction or descent.

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 236 He was a Romane, though an Israelite extractedly.

Extractor: see *EXTRACTOR*.

Extractiform (ekstræktifórm), *a.* [*f. mod. L. extractum EXTRACT + -(i)FORM.*] Having the nature or appearance of an extract.

1860 in *Worcester*; and in later Dicts.

Extracting (ekstræktin), *vbl. sb.* [*f. EXTRACT v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the vb. *EXTRACT*; extraction.

a 1666 BACON *Phys. Rem.* Wks. 1740 I. 217 The drawing one metal or mineral out of another which we call extracting. 1874 MAHAPPY *Soc. Life Greece* x. 315 An extracting of thought from the dormant intellect of a pupil.

attrib. 1635 SINNERS *Soul's Conf.* (1638) 13 Vapours drawne up by the Sun... (when the extracting force of the Sun leaves them) fall downe againe to the earth. 1883 *Daily News* 27 July 2/1 The extracting levers [of these guns] have enormous power.

Extracting, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING* 2.]

1. That extracts (in senses of the vb.).

1654 GAVTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. ii. 181 Such an hirudinous and extracting Lady as Dulcinea.

† 2. Used for 'distracting'. *Obs. rare*—1.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 288 They say poore Gentleman, he's much distract. A most extracting frensie of mine owne From my remembrance, clearly banisht his.

Extraction (ekstrækshn), *a.* [*f. Fr. extraction* (OF. also in semi-popular form *estracion*), *ad. med. L. extractiō-em*, *n.* of action *f. L. extrahere*: see *EXTRACT v.*]

1. The action or process of drawing (something) out of a receptacle; the pulling or taking out (of anything) by mechanical means; † withdrawal or removal (of a person); an instance of this.

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 He... shall be suffred to remayne... in the same sayntuary, without any extraction from the same. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 481 Rew doth prosper much... if it be set by a Fig-tree: which... is caused... by Extraction of a contrary Juice. 1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 592 The extraction of gold [from mines] is neither very laborious nor dangerous in Brazil. 1799 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) III. 255, I will not permit the extraction of corn from Sicily. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 233 The extraction of a foetus already dead. 1829 S. COOPER *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 238 Extraction [of a cataract] consists in making an incision through the cornea... and letting the lens escape through the pupil. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* 14 The long bones... broken... to allow of the extraction of the marrow. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 181 The extraction of a tooth might not really be the cause of the trouble.

fig. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 151 The extraction of the last and more permanent elements of the old faith, to make the purified material of the new.

† b. The drawing of an inference; a deduction. *Obs.*

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 12 Here wee finde... advised... A Conclusion, or profitable extraction from the consultation; and be wise.

2. a. The action of extracting or copying out (a passage) from a book, etc.; † b. *concr.* An extracted passage, quotation (*obs.*); = *EXTRACT sb.* 4.

1636 JER. TAYLOR in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 77, I had occasion to use those extractions out of it [Lucretius]. 1666-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Extraction*... a breviate or abridgement, also a Draught or Copy. *Mod.* Much pains has been taken in the extraction of illustrative passages.

3. The action or process of obtaining (the constituent elements, juices, etc.) from any substance by heat, pressure, etc. Cf. *EXTRACT v.* 4. *Spirit of the first extraction*: that which comes off at the first distillation.

1605 TUMME *Quersit.* III. 183 Distillation is an extraction of a liquor from a body by heate. 1607 HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. vii. § 5. 231 Their artificial extractions, separations, and preparations of their medicines. 1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 54 The duty on low wines and spirits of the first extraction. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 265 The extraction of the soluble matter of bone. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* III. (1876) 19 Greater pains and more labour were devoted to the extraction of gold from its ores. 1880 *Act* 43-44 *Vict.* c. 24 § 3 'Low wines' means spirits of the first extraction conveyed into a low wines receiver. 1891 THORPE *Dict. Applied Chem.*, *Extraction apparatus*. The object of extraction is to dissolve out some constituent or constituents from a solid, by heating it with a solvent.

† b. *concr.* = *EXTRACT sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewel-ho.*, *Chem. Concl.* 22 A stiffe and drie substance, which our Chimistes do call the extraction of the hearbe. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 183/1 This rare extraction... hath... power to disperse all malignant humours. 1670-88 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* I. 129, I saw their still-house where they make excellent extractions and cordial waters.

c. transf. and fig.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. 140 As thou hast taken so great paines in... bringing things backe againe into their first matter; whence cometh it that thy extractions... have so... contrarie operations. 1605 TRYALL *Chen.* II. iii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1881) III. 296 The pure extraction of all beauty Floures in abundance to my love-sick eye. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 They do preserve... the purest efficacy and extraction of that living intellect that bred them.

4. Math. The process or method of extracting (the root of a number or quantity).

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* C. ij. The extraction of rootes [of numbers] should go orderly before the arte of Proportions. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* III. 14 Extraction of Roots (which is a species of Division). 1867 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 86 Two extractions for the 4th root, three for the 8th root, and so on. 1867 TODD *Hunter Algebra for Beginners* xxii. § 287 We shall then consider... the extraction of the cube root of compound expressions.

5. a. Of persons: Origin, lineage, descent.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 90 Ye be comen of so noble extraction of ryal lignage. a 1533 LD. BURNERS *Huon* iv. 186, I am com of a noble extraccyon. 1630 SIR S. D'EWEES *Jnl.* (1783) 69 Herself and my lord's daughter-in-law doe respect my wife according to her several noble extractions. 1776 GIBSON *Decl.* & P. I. 261 The memory of their common extraction was perpetuated by barbaric rites. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 98 Dark hair is a note of the foreigner, and of southern extraction.

† b. Of things: Origin, source. *Obs.*

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* i. (1700) 2, I could wish... that the extraction of your freedom may no ways blemish it. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iii. § 31 Well therefore may the English... be ashamed of their Reformation, considering the vitious Extraction thereof.

Hence † **Extractionable** *a.*, fit or adapted for extraction.

1797 DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 113 A calf... cannot be extracted... until replaced... in an extractionable position.

Extractive (ekstræktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. L. type extractivus*, *f. extrahere* (see *EXTRACT v.*). Cf. *F. extractif*, *-ive*.]

A. adj.

† 1. Tending to draw out; *esp.* of a plaster or drug having the power of drawing out (anything) noxious. *Const. of. Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bh. Physicke* 363/2 Then make an extractive Playster spreade with Copperrooste. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 101 The common and ordinary Reeds have an extractive or drawing faculty. 1750 LEONARDUS *Mirr. Stones* 23 Of which instruments, the one is hot, digestive, and extractive or drying of the humid.

2. *Pol. Econ.* *Extractive industry*: an industry

(*e.g.* agriculture, mining, fisheries, etc.) that is concerned with obtaining natural productions.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. ii. § 3 Labour employed in producing materials, on which industry is to be afterwards employed... is, in many cases, a labour of mere appropriation; extractive industry, as it has been aptly termed by M. Dunoyer. 1888 *Scot. Leader* 9 Apr. 5 Land used for the purposes of extractive industry. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 921/2 They too abound... in what the French call the extractive industries.

3. Capable of being extracted; of the nature of an extract. Cf. *EXTRACT sb.* 2. *Extractive principle*: see *quot.* 1875.

1789 J. KEIR *Dict. Chem.* 271/1 Distillation frees the acid from much of this extractive substance. 1796 KIRWAN *Mannures* (1802) 53 He found 1 lb. of it [a soil] to contain from 20 to 30 grains of extractive matter. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 186 Separating the extractive acid, and colouring matter from wine. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 323 Fourcroy... supposed that they [extracts] had all a common basis; which he called the extractive principle.

B. sb.

1. An extractive substance: see *A.* 3.

1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 117 The physiological origin of sulphur extractive. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 483 The separation [of the viscous liquor] into... albumen, aqueous extractive, and alcoholic extractive. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 21/1 It is... nothing more than a species of animal extractive. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 19/1 A food... containing, in addition to other meat extractives, the whole of the soluble albumen of the meat.

2. 'The brown insoluble mass of doubtful composition, left after the preparation of vegetable extracts' (Wagstaffe).

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 367 The solution... approached nearer to the vegetable matter called extractive than tannin. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 637 The substances held in solution are chiefly sugar, syrup, gluten, gum, and extractive. 1860 *All V. Round No.* 45. 442 There are in a hundred parts of wheaten flour about seventy-two of starch and extractive.

Extractor (ekstræktə), *Also 7-9 extractor.* [*f. as prec. + -OR.*]

1. One who extracts.

1611 COTGRE, *Sparagirique*. an Alchymist, or extractor of quintessences. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p 79 The juice... is drawn out by the Extractors, who... resolve the dreggs... of the Parenchyma. 1755 JOHNSON, *Extractor*, the person or instrument by which anything is extracted. 1868 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 198 Healer of diseases, and extractor of money. 1868 *Morn. Star* 16 June, Mr. Abrams... begged to say that his client was not a corn-cutter, but a corn-extractor.

2. One who selects and copies out quotations.

1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 267 A judicious extractor... might accommodate both classes of readers. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* June 824/1 The extractor who looks for a fitting pause in the spate of Mr. Ruskin's eloquence.

b. spec. in Sc. Law. (See *quot.* 1861.)

1687 *Act Sederunt* 23 Feb. The Lords do extend the privileges... to... four extractors in each of the three clerks offices of the Session. 1751 *Ibid.* 4 Jan. The Lords... do... prohibit... all agents from being extractors, and all extractors from agenting. 1800 in *Hansard Parl. Deb.* June, [Mr. Thomas Scott] was appointed to the office of an Extractor. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 374/2 *Extractor*... the official person by whom the extract of a decree or other judicial proceeding is prepared and authenticated. 1868 [see *EXTRACTABLE*].

3. An instrument for drawing or pulling out anything; *esp.* that part of a breech-loading gun which removes the cartridge.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifery* 18 They never turned children... their only Resource was to Knives, Extractors, etc. 1850 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (ed. 9) 168, 1 setter, 2 needles, 1 extractor. 1871 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 6 The loaded man opens the breech of his rifle, uses the extractor, takes out the cartridge. 1885 J. J. MANLEY *Brit. Almanac Comp.* 19 Extractors, comb foundations and other appliances used in bee-keeping.

† 4. A solvent used to extract (juices, etc.). *Obs.* 1678 SALMON *Lond. Disp.* 852/1 The strength of the Extractor or dissolvent.

Hence **Extractorship**, the office of an extractor (in sense 2 b).

1827 LOCKHART *Scott* xx, Mr. Thomas Scott's appointment to this Extractorship. 1877 *Geneal. Mem. Family Sir W. Scott* 61 Sir Walter secured for him an extractorship in the General Register House.

Extra-ctory, *a.* [*ad. L. extrahērius*, *f. extrahere*: see *EXTRACT v.* and *-ORY*.] Of or pertaining to an extractor; or to extraction.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Extractor*, that hath the nature or power to draw out. 1775 in *ASH*. 1891 *Punch* Cl. 179/1 Reviewed it in this... extractory and arbitrary fashion.

† **Extra-cture**, *Obs.* [*f. L. extract-* (see *EXTRACT v.*) + *-URE*.] Something extracted; an extract; = *EXTRACT sb.* 2, 4.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1856 I. 48 Let each note breath the heart of passion. The sad extracture of extreamest griefe. 1621 *ELsing Debates Ho. Lords* App. (Camden) 134 That they might see the extractures sent up from the Lower House.

Extra-ctural, etc.: see *EXTRA-1*.

† **Extraditionary**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. L. phrase extrā dictionem* outside of the mode of expression (see *EXTRA prep.* and *DICTION*) + *-ARY*.] Of fallacies: Not consisting in expression; real, not verbal.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iv. 15 Of these extradictionary and reall fallacies, Aristotle and Logicians make in number six.

Extraditable (ekstrādai'tābl), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] *a.* Of a person: That may be extradited, liable to extradition. *b.* Of a crime, etc.: Rendering the perpetrator liable to extradition.

1881 *Philadelphia Press* 12 Aug. 4 Hartmann is extraditable under the law of nations. 1890 *Times* 13 Jan. 5/5 A person... convicted of these crimes is extraditable.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 4/2 In the American treaty procurator will also find a place among extraditable offences.

Extradite (ekstrādait), *v.* [back-formation from next.]

1. *trans.* To give up (a fugitive foreign criminal) to the proper authorities, in pursuance of a treaty.

1864 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 29 July. Nothing is said about the Emperor of the French being summoned to extradite the men brought into Cherbourg by the French pilot-boats.

1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 116/1 The power of criminal courts of this country to extradite prisoners charged with the commission of offences in foreign countries.

b. trans.

1883 *J. PAVN Thicker than Water* III. 240 She was extradited in a vehicle by herself to the great relief of her fellow culprits.

c. To obtain the extradition of.

1883 *Chicago Advance* 8 Mar. The effort of England to extradite Sheridan, of the Irish World, New York. 1889 *North Star* 28 Feb. 3/1 The Home Office are taking measures for extraditing 'Pigott'.

2. *Psychol.* To localize (a sensation) at a distance from the centre of sensation. *rare.*

1887 *W. JAMES in Mind* Apr. 207 The next factor is the particular kind of sensation to be extradited.

Hence **Extradited ppl. a.**

1889 *CHILD Eng. & Sc. Ball* III. vi. clxxvi. 410/2 They land Lord Percy at Berwick, a deported, 'extradited' man!

Extradition (ekstrādī'jōn), *sb.* [a. F. *extradition*, f. L. *ex-* out + *traditio*-em, n. of action f. *tradere* to deliver up: see **TRADITION**.]

1. The action of giving up (a person) to the authorities of a foreign state; *esp.* the delivery of a fugitive criminal to the authorities of the state in which the crime was committed. Hence in *gen.* sense: Surrender (of a prisoner) by one authority to another.

1839 *DE QUINCEY Casuistry* Wks. VIII. 308 If the law of extradition should remain unchanged. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 161 A demand for (we must use a foreign and un-English word to express an un-English thing) the extradition of Mazzini. 1870 *Act 33-4 Vict. c. 52* (title) An Act for amending the Law relating to the Extradition of Criminals. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* II. 336 They wished to make sure of the extradition of their victim.

2. The process of localizing a sensation at a distance from the centre of sensation.

1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* I. v. (1870) 186 A kind of extradition of the visual sensation. 1887 *W. JAMES in Mind* Apr. 205 Extradition obtains... even of such sensations as we locate on the exact sensory surfaces where the nerves terminate.

3. *attrib.* (sense 1), as *extradition act, clause, crime*. **Extradition treaty**, a treaty by which two nations mutually bind themselves to surrender any fugitive criminal who has committed in the other's territory any of certain specified offences.

1859 *ABBOTT LAWRENCE Dispatch to D. Webster*, The proposition... to conclude an extradition treaty with the United States. 1870 *Act 33-4 Vict. c. 52* § 1 This Act may be cited as 'The Extradition Act 1870'. *Ibid.* § 26 An extradition crime. 1875 *RENOUF Egyptian Gram.* 35 These words occur in the extradition clause of the Treaty between Rameses II and the king of Cheta.

Hence **Extradition v. trans.**, to bring (a criminal) under the operation of an extradition treaty.

1889 *Scot. Leader* 18 Apr. 5 Barton... obstructed extradition process until quite recently, when he was successfully extradited.

Extra-domiciliate, *v. rare*—1. [f. L. *extrā* + *domicili-um* DOMICILE + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To send out of the domicile or house.

1883 *LAMB Elia* (1860) 194 It is... ingratitude... to extradomiciliate... a blessing.

Extrados (ekstrādō's), *Arch.* [a. F. *extrados*, f. L. *extrā* outside + *F. dos* the back.] The upper or exterior curve of an arch; *esp.* the upper curve of the voussoirs or stones which immediately form the arch. Cf. **INTRADOS**.

1773 *HUTTON Bridges* p. iii. The relations between their intrados and extrados. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 338 Extrados of a Bridge—The curve of the road-way. 1888 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 179 So that the extrados is a parabola equal to the intrados, and everywhere vertically equidistant from it. 1879 *SIR G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* II. 141 We have... supposed our arches to be of moderate depth from extrados, or outer line, to intrados or inner line.

Extradosed (ekstrādō'st), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2. Cf. F. *extradosé*.] Having an extrados (of a certain kind): a term applied to an arch in which the curves of the intrados and extrados are concentric and parallel. In mod. Dicts.

Extradotal (ekstrādō'tāl), *a. Law.* [as if ad. L. **extradotalis* (cf. It. *estradotale*, 18th c.), f. *extrā* outside + *dōt-em* (nom. *dōs*) dowry: see -AL.] (See quot.)

1887 *KENT Comm.* II. 154 note. [By the code of Louisiana] the separate property of the wife is divided into dotal, being that which she brings to the husband... and extradotal... being that which forms no part of the dowry.

Extraduce, *a. Obs. rare.* [L. *ex traduce*, *ex* out of + *traduce*, abl. of *trādux* vine-layer, f. *trā-*(*trans*) across + *dūc-ere* to lead.] *lit.* From or after the fashion of a layer; hence, derived as from a parent stock.

1641 *CLARENDON Ess. Tracts* (1727) 225 That it [the soul] is *ex traduce*, and begotten with the body by the father. 1632 *HOWELL Lett.* (1655) II. 31 Ther cannot be a more pregnant instance to prove that human souls com not *ex traduce* [1688 *extraduce*]. 1730 *W. STUKELEY in Mem.* (1882) I. 15 Either an *extraduce* Inclination or Imitation at least of my Father.

Extraduction, *Obs.* Also 6 *extraduction*. [f. L. *extrā* + *ductio*-em a leading, n. of action f. *dūcere* to lead.]

a. A conclusion (to a book); opposed to *introduction*. *b. Mil.* The bringing a line of musketeers to the front from the rear of a body of pikemen.

1533 *MORE Debell. Salem* i. Wks. 932/2 So shoulde he have called those three chapters after hys matter, an *extraduction*. 1635 *BARRIFFE Mil. Discip.* lxxx. (1643) 228 The next Firing... to demonstrate shall be by way of *Extraduction*: which is also a firing in front. *Ibid.* lxxxii. 236 The body standing in this forme, the Musquetiers may sleepe up by way of *Extraduction*.

Extra-essential, etc.: see **EXTRA** -1.

Extra-foraneous (ekstrā'fōrāne'us), *a.* [f. **EXTRA** -*pref.* + med. L. *fōrāne-us* (f. *fōris* door) + -OUS. After the analogy of L. *circumforāneus*, f. *circum* around + *forum* the forum.] Out-door.

1781 *COWPER Lett.* 2 Apr. A variety of extra-foraneous occupations... make it difficult for me to find opportunities of writing. 1788 — *Wks.* (1876) 288 We live near to each other and while the Hall is empty are each other's only extraforaneous comfort. 1830 *MAGILLIVRAY Withering's Brit. Plants* Pref. A compendious description of our native plants... neither too bulky for extra-foraneous use, nor too expensive. 1891 *J. P. SHELTON in Times* 17 Mar. All extraforaneous animals took no harm whatever.

Extra-formal, **galactic**, etc.: see **EXTRA** -1.

Extragenous, **genous**, *a. Obs.*—*o* [incorrectly f. **EXTRA** + L. *gen-us* kind, on supposed analogy of *homogeneous*, -*genous*.] (See quot.) Also **Extragenity**, 'the being of a foreign kind' (Bailey 1727-36).

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Extragenous* (in *Anatomy and Surgery*) that is of a foreign kind; as an *Extragenous Body*. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Extragenous*.

Extrajugit, var. form of **EXTRAUGHT ppl. a. Obs.**

Extra-historic, **inductive**, etc.: see **EXTRA** -1.

Extrait, *pa. pple. Obs.* [a. Fr. *extrait*, *pa. pple.* of *extraire*, earlier *estraire*:—L. *extrahere*: see **EXTRACT v.** See **EXTRACT**, **EXTRAUGHT ppl. a.** *adj.*] *a.* Drawn out, extracted. *b.* Derived, descended.

1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* XIII. ii. Ulixes... wyl compare with me, that an *extrait* of such lygnage. 1481 — *Myrr.* I. ix. 35 Of this science (Rethorique) were *extrayt* and drawn the lawes and decrees whiche by nede serue [etc.]. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 93/1 Saynt Lucy... was... *extrayt*... of a noble lygnage.

Extrajudicial (ekstrādžudi'jal), *a.* Also 7 *extra-judicial*. [f. L. *extrā* outside + *jūdicium* judgement + -AL.]

1. Lying outside the proceedings in court; forming no part of the case before the court. Of an opinion, confession, etc.: Not delivered from the bench, not made in court, informal.

1630 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1650) I. 47 The accusation was extra-judicial, and out of Court. 1651 *W. G. tr. Cowell's Inst.* 237 The Plaintiff... requires him [Defendant] to come to make an extrajudicial satisfaction. *a* 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) II. 20 No extrajudicial confession could be allowed in a Court. 1871 *MARKBY Elem. Law* § 60 The opinion of the judge... is considered as extra-judicial.

2. Outside the ordinary course of law or justice; not legally authorized; unwarranted.

1641 in *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* III. (1843) 87/2 Some rigorous and extrajudicial determinations in cases of plantations. 1706 *RUSHW. in Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 47 By an extrajudicial order, the Lieutenant-general was commanded to suffer none but the keepers to speak to him. 1785 *PALEY Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 267 That extrajudicial discipline, which supplies the defects... of law. 1849 *J. GRANT Mem. Kirkaldy* xxiv. 273 The extra-judicial murder of his comrade.

Extrajudicially (ekstrādžudi'sāli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an extrajudicial manner.

1. Outside the proceedings of the court, informally, privately, out of court.

1500 *SWINBURNE Testaments* q. The opinion of a Judge... delivered priuately, or extrajudicially. 1681 *BAXTER Acc. Sherlocke* iv. 186 What they do extrajudicially and *extra proprium forum*, is Null. 1759 *J. LOUTHAN Forms of Process* (ed. 2) 273 The Custody of Processes borrowed up from the Clerk extrajudicially, shall be fixed by a Receipt-book. 1845 *Ld. CAMPBELL Chancellors* (1857) I. xvi. 254 He had extra-judicially pronounced opinions, which, etc.

2. In a manner outside or contrary to the usual course of law, without legal justification, unwarrantably.

a 1612 *DONNE Biadavatos* (1644) 128 A Bishop, being... calumniated by the people extrajudicially. 1660 *R. COKE Power & Subj.* 257 He was never noted to punish any man rashly, or extrajudicially. 1706 *BURKE W. Hastings* iv. § 10 Sir Elijah Impey, His Majesty's Chief Justice, acting extrajudicially, and not within the limits of his jurisdiction.

tion. 1822 *J. FLINT Lett. Amer.* 172 Where the squire is supposed to be remiss in the execution of his duty, the people sometimes interfere extrajudicially.

Extra-jugal, **jural**: see **EXTRA** -1.

Extra-lath, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. **EXTRA** *a.* + LATH *sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with additional laths. Hence **Extra-lathing vbl. sb.**

1778 *MAHON in Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 893 The underside of the stair-case was extra-lathed. *Ibid.* 890 The method of extra-lathing may be applied to ceiling joists.

Extra-legal, **marine**, etc.: see **EXTRA** -1.

Extramission, *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. phrase *extrā mittere* to send outwards: see **EXTRA** and **MISSION**.] Sending outwards; emission.

c 1630 *JACKSON Creed* IV. II. iv. Wks. III. 244 Nor do faith and love truly Christian arise from every... extramission of our faculties unto Christ. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Psalms* Ep. III. vii. 120 Sight is made by Reception, and not by Extramission. 1673-4 *Grew Anat. Plants* III. II. ii. § 1 The Reception, as well as Extramission whereof [the Aer].

Extramit, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *extrā* outwards + *mittere* to send.] *trans.* To send forth or outward: in quot. *refl.* and *fig.*

1651 *CHARLETON Eph. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668) 67 To Lovers it is the same thing... to see, and to extramit themselves by the eye.

Extramund, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *extrā mund-um*: see next.] *trans.* To put out of the universe.

1654 *GAYTON Pleas* Notes III. viii. 117 He would... extramund him, more than Materia Prima it self as the Chaos.

Extramundane (ekstrāmū'dān), *a.* [ad. late L. *extramundānus*, f. phrase *extrā mund-um* outside the world or universe: see **EXTRA** -*pref.* and **MUNDANE**.]

1. Situated outside of, or pertaining to a region outside of, our world.

1665 *GLANVILL Scops. Sci.* xviii. 116 'Tis a philosophy that... gives the exactest Topography of the Extramundane spaces. 1684 *T. BURNET Th. Earth* I. 175 One [opinion] placeth paradise in the extra-mundane regions. 1748 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* ix. 1525 Where, rears His terminating Pillar high Its extra-mundane Head? 1879 *NEWCOMB & HOLDEN Astron.* 376 Aerolites... were proved to be of extramundane origin.

b. fig. (nonce-uses). 'Out of the world', remote; pertaining to things not of this world.

1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* II. 325 What may be called an extramundane real. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 652 Babbling of poetry in this extra-mundane island. 1837 *Ibid.* XVI. 310 The asseverations in the book are so preposterous... and the dreams so extramundane.

2. Situated outside or beyond the universe; pertaining to what is beyond the universe.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Extramundane space*, i. e. the infinite empty void Space, which is supposed by some to reach beyond the Bounds of the Universe. 1715-6 *CLARKE tr. Leibnitz's 4th Paper* § 7 The same Reason, which shews that extramundane Space [Fr. *L'espace hors du monde*] is imaginary, proves, etc. 1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 126 The independent (extra-mundane) existence... of the Supreme One.

Extramural (ekstrāmū'rāl), *a.* [f. L. *extrā mūr-ās* outside the walls + -AL: see **EXTRA** -*pref.* and **MURAL**. Cf. late L. *extrāmūrānus* in same sense.] Outside the walls or boundaries of a city or town; *esp.* in *extra-mural interment*.

1824 *CDL. WISEMAN Fabiola* (1855) 155 The extramural basilicas of St. Paul on the Ostian way. 1862 *PEARSON Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 27 Large sewers, large aqueducts, and extramural interment, are common features. 1884 *Science* Mar. 371 The... arrangements by which medical men not connected with the university give... 'Extra-mural' instruction.

Hence **Extramuralism**, the practice of giving extramural instruction. **Extramuralist**, *nonce-word*. One who lives outside the walls of a city.

1868 *Imperial Rev.* 7 Mar. 228 All the city... all except the outcast extramuralists... are soon reduced to ashes. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 14 May 571/1 There remained only the principle of... 'Extramuralism' to be reckoned with.

Extranate (ekstrānāt), *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *extrā* without + *nāt-us* born.] Arising from without; opposed to *innate*.

1826 *FERRIER Inst. Metaph.* IX. XXI. 497 One [element]... is said to be innate, the other which is contributed from without... may be said to be extranate.

Extranational, etc.: see **EXTRA** -1.

Extraneal, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *extrāne-us* (see **EXTRANEUS**) + -AL] = **EXTRANEUS**. So also **Extranean** [+ -AN], **Extranear** [+ -AR.]

1565 *Aberdeen Reg.* 23 Jan. (Spalding Club 1844) 358 That the magistratiss tak sic substantialis ordour anent the expelling of extraneal beggaris. *Ibid.* V. 26 (Jam.) Extraneane cordanaris. 1618 *T. GAINSFORD Hist. P. Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 66, I desist from all extraneal and superfluous discourses.

Extranecity (ekstrānē'siti), *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being extraneous.

1849 *ABP. THOMSON Laws Th.* Introd. (1860) 19 Extranecity—outness—objective existence.

Extranecize, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make extraneous, remove.

1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* I. xix. To extranecize the blasting mists and whirlwinds upon our Vines. 1768 *H. CLARKE School Candidates* (1877) 19 To extranecize the blasting mists and whirlwind of immorality upon the minds of youth.

Extraneous (ekstrā'nēs), *a.* [f. *L. extrāneus* external (f. *extrā* outside) + *-ous*. (Cf. *strange*, ad. OF. *estrangere* = *L. extrāneus*.)]

1. Of external origin; introduced or added from without; foreign to the object in which it is contained, or to which it is attached.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* ix. 67 Such medicaments ought not only to consume the extraneous humidity, but the natural also. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxv. § 8 Relation... though it be not contained in the real existence of Things, but something extraneous, and superinduced. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. iv. 358 Fossil, or, as they are called, extraneous shells. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 306 An extraneous body can be... easily introduced into their bladder. 1847 HARRIS *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 183 Many objects are made venerable by extraneous circumstances. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 187, I sought in vain... for a single fragment of any extraneous rock. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 159 A slight melodic framework, almost hidden beneath a load of extraneous graces.

b. Of an action, etc.: Proceeding from without.

1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 184 Hastings did for a long time... attribute the weakness of his government to an extraneous interference. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis.* Chest (ed. 4) 26 The... application of the naked ear... gives rise to extraneous sounds. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* ii. 40 The Low-German dialects were... exposed to extraneous disturbing forces. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 120 Excluding extraneous light.

c. *nonce-use*. Brought from abroad, 'exotic'.

1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xviii. 58 Rob'd in the Gallic loom's extraneous twine.

2. External to, not comprised in or forming part of, the object under consideration.

1662 BATES in *Pepys Diary* 17 Aug., It is not my manner to speak anything in the pulpit that is extraneous to my text and business. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxxi. § 4 When ever the Mind refers any of its Ideas to any thing extraneous to them, they are then capable to be called true or false. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* Wks. 1825 II. 377 Of points clearly extraneous to the religion, nothing need be said. 1865 MARFEE *Brigand Life* II. 121 The question of brigandage being extraneous to all political controversies.

b. Of a person: Not belonging to a specified community, country, or family.

a. 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 212 Heathens and Infidels are excluded from this Table, because they are extraneous and without. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 376/1 If at any time there were any extraneous... persons amongst them, the Men... signify'd their meaning to one another by Symbols. 1842 ARNOLD *Lect. Mod. Hist.* iii. 187 It has... to feed one or more extraneous persons besides. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. ii. (1872) 20 Nearly all who are of the world are extraneous to it [the church].

† c. Foreign in nature, having nothing in common. *Obs. rare*.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 74 Mercury one thing, and Sulphur another, as extraneous bodies one to another.

Hence **Extraneously** *adv.*; **Extraneousness**, the quality or state of being extraneous.

1755 E. LAW *Th. Relig.* iii. 237 *note*. By their being extraneously overruled. 1821 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N.T.* II. Notes 44 Without giving any sign of extraneousness.

Extra-nuclear, -ocular, etc.: see EXTRA-1.

Extraordinarily (ekstrā'dinārii), *adv.* [f. EXTRAORDINARY *a.* + *-ly*.]

† 1. 'In a manner out of the common method and order' (J.); often opposed to *ordinarily*. *Obs.*

1654 GOLDING *Justine* (1570) 143 b, The Romaynes... created Emilius Paulus consull and made him extraordinary Lieutenant of the warres of Macedone. a. 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* vi. (1691) 97 The People... which have extraordinarily perished... above what have died in the ordinary way. a. 1779 WARBURTON *Alliance Ch. & State* i. notes Wks. 1788 IV. 69 An ordinance, immediately and extraordinarily revealed from God.

† b. Otherwise than in ordinary course; on an exceptional occasion. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins Parl.* 31 Luther... by no means would have women to teach, except it were extraordinarily. 1677 GOVT. *Venice* 135 When the Council is to be called extraordinarily. 1793 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3922/2 The Senate has been extraordinarily assembled.

c. *Optics*. (see EXTRAORDINARY A. 1 d).

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xviii. 161 The ray CF extraordinarily refracted by the first rhomb will be ordinarily refracted by the second. 1875 LOMMEL *Light* xxi. 283 This ray is... said to be extraordinarily refracted.

† 2. In excess of the usual complement; = EXTRA. *Obs. rare*—1.

1719 DEFOR *Cruel* 204 The two Quarter-Deck guns that my Nephew took extraordinarily.

3. In an extraordinary degree; very unusually, remarkably, excessively, uncommonly.

1593 NASH *Christ's T. Ded.*, You recompence learning extraordinarily. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 235, I mean not to sweat extraordinarily. 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* iv. ii. I... take 't unkindly that mine enemy Should use me so extraordinarily scurvily. 1721 DR. FOR *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 163 The power of the gentry is extraordinarily visible. 1885 *Manch. Guardian* 20 July 5/2 The extraordinarily good score of 98 points out of a possible 100.

Extraordinariness (ekstrā'dinārinēs), [f. next + *-ness*.] The quality or fact of being extraordinary.

1628 DIGBY *Yrnl.* (Camden) 56 The extraordinariness of the action. 1675 BAXTER *Calh. Theol.* ii. viii. 189 Wherein the extraordinariness of it consisteth... I think it past mans reach to know. a. 1793 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke iii. 17 The extraordinariness of John the Baptist's person. 1881 *Spec-*

tator 19 Feb. 247 Some vital point, which may result quite as easily from ordinariness... as from extraordinariness.

b. *humorously* as a title of address.

1677-81 MRS. BEHN *Rover* iii. i. As for that matter, your extraordinariness may do what you please.

Extraordinary (ekstrā'dināri, ekstrā'dināri), *a. adv. and sb.* Also (5 extraordinary, 6 -ordinair), 6-7 -ordinarie. [ad. *L. extraordināri-us*, f. phrase *extrā ordin-em* outside (the usual) order: see EXTRA- *pref.* and ORDER, ORDINARY. Cf. *F. extraordinaire*.] *A. adj.*

1. Out of the usual or regular course or order; often in expressed opposition to *ordinary*. † Also, acting in an unusual manner; partial. *Extraordinary tithe*: (see quot. 1888).

c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 39 The Kyngs yerly expences stonday in charges Ordynarie, and in charges Extraordinary. 1553 GARDINER *True Obedience* 43 b, Do we not see... the chief judge, when he is required to be present in extraordinary judgements. 1592 BABINGTON *Genesis* xxxvii. 145 b, If God be extraordinary to Moses, euen Aaron... will be offended. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 728 Thus much may suffice for the ordinary and extraordinary generation of Toads. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. ix. 84 His Sermons are of an ordinary length except on an extraordinary occasion. 1745 DE FOE'S *Eng. Tradesman* (1841) i. vii. 49 Let him... take some extraordinary measures to get in his debts. 1888 J. WILLIAMS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 412 These [tithes] are... divided... into ordinary and extraordinary, the latter being a tithe at a heavier rate charged upon hop and market gardens.

† b. Not according to rule, 'out of order'. *Obs.*

a. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* viii. (1843) 510/1 If they proceeded in a martial, or any other extraordinary way, without any form of law. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* i. lvii. 627 The order of calling and making of ministers now used in the Church of England, is extraordinary.

† c. *Mus.* = ACCIDENTAL *a.* 5. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd.* Mus. 157 They... set one b at the beginning of the verses of euerie part, and if there happen anie extraordinary flat they... set the signe before it. 1731 G. KELLER *Rules for Playing Thorough-Bass* in W. Holder *Harmony* 192 If the extrem sharp or an extraordinary sharp Note requires a natural Flat 6th, you [etc.].

d. *Optics*. **Extraordinary refraction**: that not following the general law. **Extraordinary ray**: one influenced by extraordinary refraction. **Extraordinary wave**: (see quot.).

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* i. ii. (1831) 31 The other ray... is... said to have undergone extraordinary refraction. 1872-3 TYNDALL *Light* iii. (1885) 111 The other [beam]... is... called the extraordinary ray. 1883 GLAZEBROOK *Phys. Optics* xi. 291 An extraordinary wave [consists] of light which is plane polarised in a plane at right angles to the principal plane.

2. Of officials, persons employed, etc.: Outside of or additional to the regular staff; not belonging to the 'ordinary' or fully recognized class of such persons; supernumerary. Often with the notion of being specially employed for a temporary purpose. Now chiefly in official titles, where the sb. usually precedes.

Envoy extraordinary: formerly a minister sent on some special diplomatic business; now, merely the designation of the second class of diplomatic ministers, ranking next to the 'ambassadors'; the term no longer practically implying a temporary or special mission. The *physicians (or surgeons, etc.) extraordinary*, in royal households, rank below those styled 'in ordinary'; similarly an *extraordinary professor (L. professor extraordinarius)* in a German university is inferior in status to the 'ordinary' professor.

1585 J. HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 484/2 Milites adventitii... Soldiers of another country that come to serve for pay; extraordinary soldiers. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 79. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 354 The first Audience of the Russian Extraordinary Embassadour, at which he made his Emperour's Presents. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 472 § 9 Her Majesty's Oculist Extraordinary. 1720 SWIFT *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 33 His brother Horace is ambassador extraordinary to France. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. xxiii. III. 351 Another species of extraordinary juries, is the jury to try an attainat. 1890 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXIII. 334 (Sir W. Gull) was created... in Jan. 1872... physician extraordinary to the queen, and in 1887 physician in ordinary.

3. Of a kind not usually met with; exceptional; unusual; singular. Now with emotional sense, expressing astonishment, strong admiration or the contrary.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. ii. (1590) 8 The house... was built of faire and strong stone, not affecting... any extraordinarie kinde of finenes. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 41 These signes haue markt me extraordinarie. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 40 During the Night... we saw a perfect Rainbow, which was extraordinary. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 81 Our English count the Green Turtle very extraordinary Food. a. 1794 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 14 Those extraordinary men, who have... gone before us. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 126 Several instances equally extraordinary. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* i. v. She is an extraordinary child. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* ii. i. 49 The extraordinary power of representation... of Meissonier.

4. Exceeding what is usual in amount, degree, extent, or size. Now with emotional sense as in 3.

1572 LAMENT. *Lady Scot.* in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 251 Zour drinking extraordinary Make oft zour wyfis and bairns euill to fair. 1588 FRAUNCE *Laniers Log.* Ded. P b, Their extraordinary skill in making of obligations. 1634 BREWTON *Trav.* (1844) 8 No charge in housekeeping extraordinary, nor no entertainment extraordinary. 1656 BRAM-

HALL *Replie* i. 6 The extraordinary influence of divine Grace. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 7 We took in a very extraordinary store of provisions. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* iv. 111 An extraordinary nose always carries with it extraordinary greatness. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 84 The sun met us here with extraordinary power.

† 5. Additional to, over and above what is usual; = EXTRA. Often following the sb.; in which case the adj. cannot always be distinguished from the adv. *Obs.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 182 To lay out a five shillings or a noble extraordinary in every Acre. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* x. § 20. 85 He must... support him, yea, though it be by his own extraordinary labour. 1664 PEPPS *Diary* (1879) III. 22, I am in good hopes to get two or £300 per annum extraordinary. c. 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1838) 110 You pay a penny Extra-ordinary for being brought from tunbridge town. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* 67 They may hire a labourer extraordinary. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 99 They have an extraordinary allowance of near a penny a day. 1802-16 MRS. SHERWOOD *Susan Gray* 54 Spending a few extraordinary shillings. 1812 *Examiner* 31 Aug. 546/2 By the help of a glass extraordinary after dinner.

† B. *adv.* *a.* = EXTRAORDINARILY in various senses. *b.* = EXTRA *adv.*; cf. A. 5. *Obs.*

a. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 72 Which Countrey... being extraordinary hilly. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xiv. 102 Sometimes ordinary scholars make extraordinary good Masters. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* iii. (1676) 521 Who... rose extraordinary early. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* i. liii. 575 [He] had Mary Queen of Scots in custody, which... was extraordinary expensive to him. 1778 *Eliza Warwick* i. 241 My jewels were extraordinary fine.

b. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 376 The Master turning his Key in any of the Servants locks but once extraordinary, the Servants themselves cannot come at their charge.

c. *sb.*

1. Something extraordinary; an extraordinary quality or bearing; an extraordinary action, incident, etc. † *a. sing.* (*obs.*)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* i. xx. (Arb.) 58 Princes, whose high estates do require in their countenance, speech and expence, a certaine extraordinary. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* xi. § 8. 205 That... every day... the same thing should be done, and yet... be called a miracle, that is, a daily extraordinary. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. i. 304 She... made it [her behaviour] look like an extraordinary.

b. *pl.* Now *rare*.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) i. vi. 17 The greater part [of their Adages] will... be esteemed no extraordinaries. 1739 J. TRAPP *Right, over-much* (1758) 11 To place much religion... in extraordinaries. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* IV. 530 Send two squadrons of hussars to Cevolla, and desire them to report all extraordinaries to you. 1844 R. WARDLAW *Lect. Proverbs* (1869) II. 13 His little stock of common-places, and of such extraordinaries as he has chanced to pick up. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 299 The blank lines are left for any extraordinaries that may occur.

c. *pl.* Extraordinary receipts or payments. The *pl.* of the *sb.* occurs where we should expect the adj. simply. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in *Wordsw. Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 121 His ordinarie alms... amounted yearlie to one thousand pounds; his extraordinaries were as much. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 367 His ordinary Revenues are thus collected... What his extraordinaries may amount unto, cannot be knowne. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. XIX. viii. Not only the king's ordinary revenues, but the extraordinaries.

2. = EXTRA *sb.* † *a.* An extra dish, a delicacy; an extra fee or expense. Chiefly *pl.* *Obs.*

1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* i. (1680) 49 As an Extraordinary... Penderel's wife made... a Posset. 1664 PEPPS *Diary* 30 Sept., A few extraordinaries for the house. 1664 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 408 A salary of £1200 a year... besides Extraordinaries. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 47 All tradesmen's bills, and extraordinaries paid by the overseers. 1776 WESLEY *Lett.* 12 Aug., Desire none of those extraordinaries.

b. *Mil.* (see quot. 1853).

a. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II.* (1849) III. vi. 156 Munchausen... presented an ample bill of extraordinaries for forage, etc. 1816 *Genl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 257 This estimate was... exclusive of the extraordinaries. 1853 STROQUER *Mil. Encycl.*, Extraordinaries (of the army), the allowances to troops beyond the gross pay in the pay-office. Extraordinaries comprehend the expenses for barracks, marches, encampments, staff, &c.

† 3. *a.* An extraordinary envoy. *b.* A supernumerary official. *Obs.*

1616 N. BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Conc. Trent* (1676) 585 Whensoever any extraordinaries came to Trent... the Prelates took occasion to talk. 1622 DONNE *To Sir T. Lucy* 16 Aug. Lett. (1651) 188 There arrived an Extraordinary from Spain... & he brings the title of Count, to Rodrigo de Calderon. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 139 Besides not a few extraordinaries and such as have no pay or quarter... attending upon the King.

Extra-parental, etc.: see EXTRA-1.

Extra-parochial (ekstrā pā'rō'kiāl), *a.* [f. EXTRA- *pref.* + Eccl. Lat. *parochi-a* (see PARISH) + *-al*.] Not included in any parish; outside the parish; exempt from liability to parish obligations. Also *fig.* (*nonce-use*). Outside one's legitimate province.

1674-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Extra-parochial. 1721 *Act Parl.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5927/5 Townships, Villis, or Extra-parochial Places. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 284 The king... is entitled to all the tithes arising in extraparochial places. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxviii. Thavies Inn, within the city of London, but extra-parochial. *Mod.* The district of Skiddaw Forest is extra-parochial.

fig. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 290 All such en-

quiries are looked upon by the student with contempt as extra-parochial.

Hence **Extra-parochially** *adv.*, in an extra-parochial manner. **Extra-parochialness**, the condition of being extra-parochial.

1806 S. HORSLEY *Charges* (1813) 207 A chapel extra-parochially situate. **1797-36** BAILEY, *Extraparochialness*.

Extrapolation (ekstrāpōl'jōn). *Math.* [f. INTERPOLATION by the substitution of EXTRA for the first member of the word.] The action or method of finding by a calculation based on the known terms of a series, other terms outside of them, whether preceding or following.

1876 C. A. YOUNG in *Newcomb Pop. Astron.* iii. ii. 279 The process is an unsafe extrapolation.

Extra-popular, etc.: see EXTRA-1.

Extraprovincial (ekstrāprōvin'jāl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *extraprovincialis*, f. *extrā provinciam* outside the province: see EXTRA- and PROVINCIAL.] Outside the limits of a province.

1803 STILLINGF. *Orig. Brit.* xi. 52 These .. Extraprovincial Britains .. were distinct both from the Picts and the Scots. **1796** AYLIFFE *Parergon* 181 An Extra-Provincial Citation is not valid .. above two days Journey. **1807** G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* i. ii. 220 The extraprovincial Britons of Caledonia.

Extraspection, *rare*—*1*. [f. L. *extrā* outside + *speciō*-em, n. of action f. *specere* to see.] Outward observation.

1807 *Westm. Rev.* CXXVIII. 629 This knowledge is obtained through science by extra-spection and by religion through intro-spection.

Extra-spectral, *tabular*, etc.: see EXTRA-1.

Extraterritorial, *a.* [f. mod.L. phrase *extrā territori-um* outside the territory + -AL.] Pertaining to, or possessed of, extraterritoriality.

[**1603** GROTIUS *De Jure Belli et Pacis* ii. xviii. § 5 [Ut legat]i fictions similes constituerentur quasi extra territorium.] **1806** *Echo* 6 Apr., Extraterritorial privileges.

Extraterritoriality, [f. prec. + -ITY.] The privilege accorded by the *Law of Nations* to ambassadors of being regarded as outside the territory of the power to which they are sent, and therefore of being free from its jurisdiction. Also EXTERRI-TORIALITY.

1836 WHEATON *Internat. Law* iii. i. § 15 The fiction of extraterritoriality .. by which the minister, though actually in a foreign country, is supposed still to remain within the territory of his own sovereign. **1838** *Morn. Post* 24 Sept., By starting from the German embassy instead of from the Quirinal the Emperor will come to the Pope with all the prestige of extra-territoriality upon him.

† **Extraught**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* Also 6 *extraught*, *aute*, *aughte*, *aute*. [var. of EXTRACT *pple.*; cf. *distraught*.]

1. In senses of EXTRACT *v.* a. Taken out (from books). b. Derived, descended.

1593 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. i. All sciences are extraught and compiled of diverse clerkes. **a 1533** — *Huan* clxi. 625 None that semeth more to be extraute of a hie lynage. **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. ii. 142 Sham'st thou not knowing whence thou art extraught, To let thy tongue detect thy base-borne heart?

2. = DISTRAUGHT. *Const. from, of.*

1533 BRENDEN *Q. Curtius* v. iij, A woman .. being extraught of her minde. **1575** LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 93 He that .. occupyeth himself by excessive studye is in daunger for to be extraught from himself.

Extra-urban, etc.: see EXTRA-1.

Extravagance (ekstrāvāgāns). [a. Fr. *extravagance*, f. late L. *extravagant-em*: see EXTRA-VAGANT and -ANCE.]

† 1. A going out of the usual path; an excursion, digression. Also, the position or fact of erring from (a prescribed path). *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. vii. (1851) 80 A doctrine of that extravagance from the sage principles of piety. **1645** HAMMOND *Pract. Catech.* xi, I have troubled you too farre by this extravagance: I shall make no delay to recall my selfe into the rode againe. **a 1656** BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.*, *Life* (1660) 15 Solicited me for my Company in a Journey .. to the Spa .. laying before me .. the Benefit of that small Extravagance.

2. The quality of being extravagant or of exceeding just or prescribed limits, esp. those of decorum, probability, or truth; unrestrained excess; fantastic absurdity (of opinions, conduct, etc.); outrageous exaggeration or violence (of language).

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* iii. ii, L. Town. Here's the freshest Fool in Town. *Der.* Sooth him up in his extravagance! **1681** DRYDEN *St. Fryar* Ep. Ded. 2 Some Verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, cry Vengeance upon me for their Extravagance. **1716-8** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* i. xxxvii. 144 You will accuse me of extravagance in this description. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* i. ii. iv. 207 The extravagance of the Braminical chronology and geography. **1864** J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 392 Not to enfeeble the freedom or vigour of human thought in religious speculation, but to resist and control its extravagance.

3. An instance or kind of extravagance; an extravagant notion, statement, piece of conduct, etc.; an irrational excess, an absurdity.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* v. i. 143 Many maps are full of affected extravagances. **a 1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) i. 71 VOL. III.

So Men, who one Extravagance would shun, Into the contrary Extreme have run. **1719** DE FOX *Crusoe* (1840) II. i. 18 An excess of joy .. has a thousand extravagances in it. **1708** PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* i. l. 65 Later writers .. did not follow Hilary in this extravagance. **1809-10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) i. l. 80 The extravagances of ignorance and credulity. **1857** KEBLE *Eucharist. Adorat.* i Had there been no abuse, error or extravagance connected with the practice. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 181 Impatient of the extravagances to which the love of truth almost necessarily leads.

4. Excessive prodigality or wastefulness in expenditure, household management, etc.

1797 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* ii. v. 133 They [the Romans] arrived by degrees to an incredible extravagance. **1805** FOSTER *Ess.* i. iii. 35 Extravagance of ostentatious wealth. **1817** MAR. EDGEMORTH *Rose, Thistle, etc.* ii. ii. Such extravagance, to give a penny, and a silver penny, for what you may have for nothing. **1838** DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* iii, I can't support them in their extravagances. **1873** BLACK PR. *Thule* (1874) 26 Do you think I would take the child to London to show her its extravagance. *Mod.* The cook's extravagance was too much for me.

Extravagancy (ekstrāvāgānsi). [f. EXTRA-VAGANT + see -ANCY.]

† 1. A wandering beyond bounds or out of one's course; vagrancy; an instance of this. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. l. 12 My determinate voyage is mere extravagancy. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 224, I will lead you through no more extravagancies. **1669** WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. Pref. 16 For recollecting of the Thoughts, and hindering them from extravagancy.

2. The quality or fact of being EXTRAVAGANT (in senses 5, 6): + a. Abnormal or unusual character; eccentricity; impropriety, unbecomingness (*obs.*). b. The quality of exceeding the bounds of decorum, taste, or probability; in later use, flagrant excess, outrageousness. Now somewhat *rare*; cf. EXTRAVAGANCE 2.

1601 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. viii. 33 In Sonnets, Epigrams .. the Fancy must be more eminent; because they please for the Extravagancy. **1603** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xviii. (1603) 62 With the like extravagancy he answered to many other questions. **1690** CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 76 For the bettering of trade, and pareing off the extravagancy of the Law. **1698** VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* iii. i. Were it not for the extravagancy of the example, I should e'en tear out these wicked eyes. **1790** WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xiv. 362 Touch'd with the Extravagancy .. of the Jewish Nation.

3. = EXTRAVAGANCE 3.

1603 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* ii. xxxiv. 248 Popish extravagancies. **1662** GERBER *Princ.* 17 The causes of many Deformities and Extravagancies in Buildings. **1671** R. BOHUN *Disc. Wind* 64 The Peruvian [mountains], and some others which may be reckon'd as the Extravagancies of Nature .. overlook the Clouds. **1761** HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. ix. 295 Numberless were the extravagancies which broke out among the people. **1834** SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 491 Luther was betrayed into .. extravagancies by an assurance of his personal inspiration. **1838** WHEWELL in *Todhunter Whewell's Writings* (1876) II. 273 Landor's extravagancies of expression.

† 4. = EXTRAVAGANCE 4. *Obs.*

1666 G. ALFORD *Charac. Maryland* (1866) 36 Natures extravagancy of a superabounding plenty. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) i. xlii. 324 All your extravagancies have been supported gratis. **1750** G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 110, I have always thought it the height of extravagancy and luxury to fell so stately a tree. **1828** MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* i. 19 He wanted money to pursue his extravagancies.

Extravagant (ekstrāvāgānt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6, 7 *aphet.* STRAVAGANT. [In the special use A. 2, B. 1, directly ad. med.L. *extravagant-em*, pr. pple. of *extravagari* (or *extrā vagari*): see EXTRA-VAGATE. The wider use came late in 16th c. from Fr. *extravagant*, which appears first in 14th c. The form STRAVAGANT, from It., is somewhat earlier in our quots. Cf. It. *estravagante*, *stravagante* (15th c.), Sp. *extravagante*.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. That wanders out of bounds; straying, roaming, vagrant. *Obs.* exc. after SHAKS.

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 154 At his [the cock's] warning .. Th' extravagant, and erring Spirit hies to his Confine. **1604** — *Oth.* i. l. 137 An extravagant, and wheeling Stranger, Of here, and euerwhere. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* 93 Now dispersed into ample lakes, and again recollecting his extravagant waters. **1841-4** EMERSON *Ess.*, *Hist. Wks.* (Bohn) i. 12 Rare, extravagant spirits come by us at intervals.

† b. *Mil.* Of an officer: Keeping no fixed place; having a roving function. *Obs.*

1622 MARKHAM *Bk. War* ii. viii. 69 He [the Serjeant] hath in the body of the Company, no Raunge at all, but is extravagant, and going vp and downe to oversee all Raunges. **1678** T. VENN *Mil. & Mar. Discipl.* v. 13 The two other Corporals to be extravagant, that is to view and see each Soldier keep his place.

2. *Canon Law.* The distinctive epithet of certain papal constitutions.

[The L. *adj.* seems originally to have been applied casually to denote 'stray' decrees not codified or collected in the decretals. They were afterwards added to the decretals, but retained their customary designation, to distinguish them from the older portions of the collection.]

1307 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 285 A constitucio[n] bat is not i-putte in be course of lawes is i-cleped a constitucio[n] extravagant. **1608** T. MORTON *Preamb. Inconter* 109 He citheth the Constitution extravagant of Pope Bonifacius. **1835** *Catholic Dict.* s. v., Each title being devoted to one or more 'extravagant' Constitutions.

† 3. Spreading or projecting beyond bounds; straggling. *Obs.*

1603 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness Wks.* (1616) 894 They [the Masquers] were all seen, but in an extravagant order. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* iii. iv. 323 The promineny of this extravagant Tower. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 204 Cutting the too thick and extravagant Roots a little. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 111 Trimming up such as you spare for Standards .. from their extravagant Branches.

† 4. Widely divergent or discrepant (*from, to*); remote *from*, irrelevant or foreign *to* a purpose or subject. *Obs.*

1601 BR. BARLOW *Defence Prot. Relig.* 115 A position extravagant from all learning. **1603** VENSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* x. (1628) 337 Other languages, such as vnto ours are altogether strange and extravagant. **1650** S. CLARKE *Ecccl. Hist.* i. (1654) 108 He never brake forth into reproaches extravagant from the cause. **1654** H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 166 They were indeed the more knowing men, but their learning was extravagant to their Office. **1660** HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 55 Whose Character .. I deem not much extravagant here to insert. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* vi. iii. 200 Wondering to find our Customs so extravagant and differing from those of his Country.

† 5. Varying widely from what is usual or proper; unusual, abnormal, strange; unbecoming, unsuitable. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* v. viii. 157 Persons .. treacherously slain, which occasioned their hasty, tumultuary, and extravagant interment. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* ii. vii. 109 Those extravagant Phenomena, which we observed in the first Experiment of Torricellius. **a 1668** DAVENANT *Masque Wks.* (1673) 383 In an extravagant posture stood a Tyger. **1689** LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) i. 586 Some .. officers, are taken into custody for drinking extravagant healths, and speaking reflectingly of his majestie. **1689** BURNET *Tracts* i. 12 Lausanne is situated on three Hills. This extravagant situation of the Town. **1701** tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 56 A Garment which is not commonly seen, seems Extravagant, though it was Fashionable in former Times.

6. 'Roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods' (J.); exceeding the bounds of reason or propriety; excessive, irregular, fantastically absurd. Now with stronger sense: Astonishingly or flagrantly excessive or extreme.

a. of persons. Now rare exc. with agent-noun or Const. *in.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Induct., Shall I be so extravagant to thinke, That [etc.]. **1633** DURIE in *Presbyt. Rev.* (1887) 305 Those y^e were so extravagant as to maintaine it unlawfull [etc.]. **1668** STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* i. iii. § 1 For them to have been so extravagant in their accounts of themselves. **1704** HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) i. 211 Zedekiah had no regard .. for Virtue; and his companions were altogether as impious and extravagant as himself. **1815** W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 73 The extravagant panegyrist of various living characters. **1840** MACAULAY *Ranke* Ess. 1854 II. 556/1 He [the enthusiast] may be vulgar, ignorant, visionary, extravagant.

b. of dispositions, passions, actions, opinions, conditions, demands, etc.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 68 This is a gift that I have .. a foolish extravagant spirit, full of formes, figures, shapes [etc.]. **1676** D'URFEE *Mad. Fickle* iii. i, Your Father's in an extravagant rage. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 P. 3 There appears something nobly wild and extravagant in great natural Genius's. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* v. iv. 372 It was impossible .. that the emperor would listen to these extravagant demands. **1809** *Med. Jyrl.* XXI. 123 A mind poisoned by extravagant opinions. **1821** CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iv. 204 The extravagant praise bestowed on the best pictures of the Greeks. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 164 Both had .. extravagant whimsies about dress. **1868** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* i. 300 It is not extravagant to suppose .. that they had secret instructions.

7. Exceeding the bounds of economy or necessity in expenditure, mode of living, etc.; profuse, prodigal, wasteful. a. Of persons. (*Const. of.*)

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 243 P. 8 An extravagant Man .. has nothing else to recommend him but a false Generosity. **1739** R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus Grobianus* 55 What need we prove extravagant of Time. **1814** JANE AUSTEN *Manuf. Park* (1851) 16 His eldest son was careless and extravagant. **1879** FROUDE *Cesar* i. 6 The rich were extravagant, for life had ceased to have practical interest, except for its material pleasures.

b. Of expense, interest, price, etc.: Exorbitant.

1707 FREIND *Peterborough's Cond. Sp.* 165 His Lordship gave an extravagant interest of 20 per cent. **1725** DE FOX *Voy. round World* (1840) 99 The price .. was to us indeed extravagant though to them moderate. **1868** M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 106 An extravagant price to pay for the encouragement of sacred learning.

B. *sb.*

1. *Canon Law.* An 'extravagant' constitution: see A. 2.

1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) iv. viii. 189 Those y^e cut .. y^e body of ony deed persone .. ben acoursed .. by the extravagant of Boniface. **a 1612** DOWNE *Biadavator* (1644) 85 The Canon law, to which the Canonist will stand .. are the Decretal letters, and all the extravagants. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 82 Gratian's decree, Gregory's decretals, the sixth decretal, the Clementine constitutions, and the extravagants of John and his successors, form the .. body of the Roman canon law. **1828** STUBBS *Hist. Lect.* (1886) 306 The Extravagants as they were called, that is the authoritative sentences of the Popes which were not yet codified.

† 2. One who strays or wanders from a place; a vagrant, wanderer. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1877-9) 172 May you as rogues, extravagantes, and straglers from the Heavely Country, be arrested of .. Christ Iesus. **1615** T. ADAMS *White Devils* 27 I speak to you settled Citizens not Ex-

travagants. 1630-50 BRADFORD *Plymouth Plantation* II. (1856) 187 Ordinarie officers are bound chiefly to their flocks... and are not to be extravagants.

fig. 1644 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 97 [They] are censurable for extravagants from their Commission.

† 3. One who does not keep within ordinary or reasonable limits; an exceptional or eccentric person; a fanatic. *Obs.*

1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 242 Haters of God... the stile of some extravagants in nature. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* iv. § 4. 20 The Extravagants among us may be really distracted in the Affairs of Religion, though their Brains are untouched in other Matters. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* II. 147 Whereby it may be seen what the rage of these extravagants was against the Vice-Roy. 1768 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. ii. 60 The dear Extravagant takes a delight in oddnesses.

† b. One who exceeds the bounds of moderation in expenditure, expensive living, etc.; a wasteful person, a spendthrift. *Obs.*

1745 DODSLEY *Poems, Pain & Patience* vi, The wild extravagant, whose thoughtless hand, With lavish tasteless pride, commits expence. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, Charles... that extravagant, that bankrupt in fortune and reputation. a 1797 WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1859) II. 39 A new club which by the excess of play should draw all the young extravagants thither. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 42 A good humoured sporting extravagant.

† 4. An extravagant act, statement, etc.; = EXTRAVAGANCY 3. *Obs.*

1644 LAUD *Wks.* (1854) IV. 55 He fell foul upon me again... as that I was the author of all the extravagants in the Government. 1654 GAULE *Magastrom.* 107 Figments of mens brain, monsters of nature, devious extravagants, etc. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Comic* 148 Examine well this serious Extravagant... The Fools Bawble he makes such a pother with, is his Probitry.

† b. (See *quots.*). *Obs.*

[Boorde's use may be transf. from 1.]

1547 BOORDE *Brv. Health* II. Pref., By cause I dyd... leaue out many thynges in the fyrste boke... in this boke named 'the Extravagantes' I have supplied those matters. 1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* IV. To Rdr., As there were divers experiments that I could not conveniently... dispose in... order... I thought it would not bee amisse to call them by the names of Extravagants.

† c. (See *quots.*). *Obs.*

1622 MALVINES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 129 Certaine Merchants contracts... are called Extravagants, because the manner either of buying or selling of commodities... is rare and but vased in some places.

† Extravagant, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. adj.] *intr.* = EXTRAVAGATE.

1696 S. H. GOLD *Law* 21 To keep the so chosen within their said bounds, that they extravagant not.

† Extravagant, v. *Obs.* [f. EXTRAVAGANT + -INE after *Clementine*.] = EXTRAVAGANT B. 1. 1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edu. VI* (Arb.) 177 Luther... disputed agaynst the decretales, the Clementines, Alexandrines, Extravagantines.

Extravagantly (ekstræ'vågäntli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an extravagant manner; to an extravagant degree.

† 1. In an irregular position or manner; in no fixed order. *Obs.*

1623 MARKHAM *Country Content* II. 126 Setting the Sallets extravagantly about the table. 1625 SOULDIER *Accid.* 45 The Corporalls... office is... to ride extravagantly vp and downe on either side the Troope.

2. In a manner transgressing the bounds of reason or propriety; † usurpingly, encroachingly; in later use, with extravagance or undue violence of feeling or expression.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1703) II. 53 The two Houses having... extravagantly nominated their own Divines. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 13 Who have so extravagantly attributed both powers to be in the King. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Her passion was extravagantly new; But mine is much the madder of the two. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 246 P8 They so extravagantly aim at what they are unfit for. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 369 The famous fall... is... extravagantly and ludicrously described. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 136 Their antagonists flew off as extravagantly from the sober good sense of our forefathers. 1828 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* III. 35 Everybody now dresses extravagantly.

3. In an excessive degree; to an excess. a 1715 BURNET *Omn. Time* II. (1724) I. 202 This Act... being extravagantly severe. 1743 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. lxxv. 271 Sold... for £300,000 a year, and that was reckoned extravagantly dear. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 88 Idolatry, to which all mankind were then extravagantly prone. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Feb., Extravagantly fertile regions.

4. In a too expensive manner; with wasteful profusion or prodigality.

Mod. The house was extravagantly furnished.

Extravagantness, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being extravagant. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.; and in *mod. Dicts.*

Extravaganza (ekstræ'vågænzä). [ad. It. *extravaganza* (an) extravagance (more commonly *stravaganza*), refashioned after L. *extra*.]

1. A composition, literary, musical or dramatic, of an extravagant or fantastic character.

1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 343 Author of the pleasant Extravaganza on the Courage of Sir John Falstaff. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scrubblemania* 20 note, A portion of the extravaganza of that writer's Curse of Kehama. 1833 PLANCHÉ *Extravaganzas* (1899) I. 115 High, Low, Jack, and the Game... a most extravagant Extravaganza. 1873 M. AR-

MOLD *Lit. & Dogma* xii. § 3. 372 The difference between the grandeur of an extravaganza and the grandeur of the sea or the sky. 1879 HULLAH in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 499/2 A musical extravaganza must be the work of a musician familiar with the forms he caricatures.

2. What resembles an extravaganza; bombastic extravagance of language or behaviour.

1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xxxvi. 289 The enchantment of Tasso borders upon the extravaganza. 1831 SCOTT *Nigel* *Introd.*, Bardolph, Nym, Pistol... men who had their humours, or their particular turn of extravaganza.

3. *nonce-use*. An 'extravaganza' in dress.

1860 *Heads & Hats* 31 Send hoops, crinoline, and all extravaganzas to those bonfires in which we are wont to consume our Guys of every description.

Hence Extravaganza, an extravaganza writer. a 1849 FOR *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 538 That... school of extravaganzaists who sprang from the ruins of Lamb.

Extravagate (ekstræ'vågät), v. [f. med. L. *extravagāt*-ppl. stem of *extravagāri* (or *extrā vagāri*) to wander, stray outside limits, f. *extrā* outside + *vagāri* to wander. Cf. Fr. *extravaguer*.] To wander; only in fig. sense.

1. *intr.* To wander away, stray, from, into. Also, † To extravagate it.

1600 ASP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 219, I love not to extravagate from my text. 1611 CORG., *Sortir hors de propos*, To extravagate it, fall from the matter. 1643 PAYNNE *Sov. Power* Park. III. 108 A Major... extravagating from the common course of Law and Justice. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* v. 30 Who... when they cannot compass their ends in the right line, extravagate into foreign Pedigrees. 1867 F. OAKLEY in *Manning Ess. Relig. & Lit.* II. 159 Extravagating into ten thousand forms of religious error.

2. To wander at large; to roam at will.

1766 WARBURTON *Serm.* Wks. 1787 V. 326 When the body plunges into the luxury of Sense, the mind will extravagate through all the regions of a vitiated Imagination. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* v. Wks. (1888) 269/2 Schemes in which his youth did first extravagate. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* (1842) 301 Extravagating beyond the beaten paths of orthodoxy.

3. To go beyond bounds; to exceed what is proper or reasonable.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 323 A Quakeress does not extravagate when she engages in such an enterprise. 1845 GLADSTONE *Lct.* 10 Dec. in S. Wilberforce *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 328 The Church of England has effectually confined this power from extravagating by the terms of the sixth Article. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 105 This [scenery] is a topic on which the moderns extravagate.

4. *nonce use*. To go to extravaganza in.

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. vi. 204, I extravagate in magnesian. It is not much dearer than wax candles.

† Extravagation, *Obs.* [f. prec. vb. : see -ATION. Cf. Fr. *extravagation*.] Wandering beyond due or prescribed limits; an extravaganza.

1611 CORG., *Extravagation*, an extravagation, or extravagating. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. (1671) 16 The thinking of them is apt to cause some extravagation of our thoughts in Prayer. 17... SMOLLETT (T.), I do not pretend to justify the extravagations of the mob.

† Extravage, v. *Obs. rare*. Also *aphet.* STRAVAGE. [ad. med. L. *extravagāri*: see EXTRAVAGATE.] *intr.* a. To go beyond the sphere of duty; to digress. b. To talk wildly, to ramble.

c 1690 TARRANT in *Story W. Carstares* xl. 198 Churchmen kept to the ministerial function, without extravagating on their fanciful jurisdiction. 1759 FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* I. 137 The Duke of Albany... extravagated so that, etc.

† Extravasal, a. *Obs.*—° [f. L. *extrā* outside + *vās* vessel + -AL.] Outside its proper vessel. 1674-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1692-1732 in COLES.

† Extravasate, a. *Obs. exc. poet.* [f. next after ppl. adjs. in -ATE² from Lat.]

1. a. Outside of or not contained in any vessel. b. = EXTRAVASATED.

a. 1663-76 in BULLOKAR. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2122 All the Juice of a Plant is not extravasate and loose, and like Water in a Sponge.

b. 1764 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 241 This air was extravasate, had burst through the extremities of the bronchia and vesicular substance. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* xi. 303 I'm told one clot of blood extravasate Ends one as certainly as Roland's sword.

2. Formed by extravasation.

1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 443 The Aneurysm... I find to be round like other extravasate Tumors.

Extravasate (ekstræ'väsät), v. [f. L. *extrā* outside + *vās* vessel + -ATE³. Cf. F. *extravaser*.]

1. *trans.* To let or force out (a fluid, esp. blood) from its proper vessel.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 31 The exorbitant latex, which before was extravasated. 1684 BOYLE *Porosm. Anim. & Solid Bod.* III. 17 Small portions of blood... being extravasated are obliged to stagnate there. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 44 Blood and Serum extravasated, and lying in the Ventricles, suffocate Sensations. 1764 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 244 As... injuries to the lungs are not easily removed, when once a rupture is made, every fit of coughing extravasates more air. 1797 M. BAILLIÉ *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 349 The matter which had been extravasated during the inflammation. 1880 MAC CORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 103 Blood is extravasated into the tissues.

2. *intr.* To flow out; to escape.

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* II. xiv. (ed. 3) 345 The keen Salts which... raised great effervescencies in the blood so as to make it extravasate. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VIII. 82 The juice or sap, turn'd back from its natural course ex-

travasates. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 641/2 Blood sometimes extravasates into the arachnoid sac.

Extravasated, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

† 1. Placed outside a vessel. *Obs. rare.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 108 The flux in the extravasated leg of the Syphon, is at first most strong. fig. 1796 DR FOR *Hist. Devil* (1840) 259 If he be not in the inside... I have so mean an opinion of all his extravasated powers that [etc.]

2. Of a fluid, esp. blood: Let or forced out of its proper vessel; effused.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Extravasated*, put or let forth of the vessels as blood out of the veins. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* v. 138 The extravasated blood. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. xv. (1762) 76 The extravasated juice of... ash. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 343 The coagulation of the extravasated latex.

b. Caused by extravasation of blood.

1853 KANE *Griessell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 304, I have two cases of swelled limbs and extravasated blotches.

3. *Geol.* Poured forth from a subterranean reservoir. Cf. EXTRAVASATION 2.

1875 N. AMER. REV. CXX. 205 Here too we find the germs of his [T. S. Hunt's] theory of 'extravasated' rocks.

Extravasation (ekstræ'väsät'jən). [f. EXTRAVASATE v. : see -ATION. Cf. F. *extravasation*.]

1. *Path.* The escape of an organic fluid (e.g. blood, sap) from its proper vessels into the surrounding tissues; an instance of this.

1796 WISEMAN *Surgery* 2 The Plenitude of Vessels... causeth an Extravasation of blood. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 338 A stagnation and extravasation of the juices of the stalk. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 400/1 The extravasation of urine. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 28 Points of redness... due to minute extravasations of blood.

fig. 1685 BURNET *Lett.* (1687) 143 Such an extravasation... of silver, occasions a great deadness in Trade. 1691 BEVERLEY *Mem. Kingd. Christ* 9 God having suffer'd... so dangerous an Extravasation of the French Power.

b. A mass or spot of extravasated blood.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 52/2 On the substance of the extravasation there were a... number of spots of red blood. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 19 The crura and pons are to be examined carefully for softening extravasations.

2. *Geol.* Effusion (of molten rock) from a subterranean reservoir; also, a deposit so formed.

1842 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 9 To permit an extravasation of some of the heated and liquefied and gaseous matters. 1864 C. P. SMYTH *Our Inheritance* II. viii. (1880) 144 Amongst the veins and extravasations of granite and basalt.

Extravascular (ekstræ'väsikülär), a. *Anat.* [f. EXTRA-*pref.* + VASCULAR.] Outside the vascular system; not vascular.

1804 CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 12 The horns... and cuticular coverings, are all of them... extra-vascular. 1844 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 42 The shell... being extravascular... has no inherent power of repair. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* II. 26 There are certain parts which... are... said to be extravascular or non-vascular.

† Extravase, v. *Obs.* [ad. F. *extravas-er*, f. L. *extrā* outside + *vās* vessel.] = EXTRAVASATE.

Hence Extravasated ppl. a.

1703 W. COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1389 The Wax past from the Veins to the Arteries without coming into the Bronchæ, or being extravas'd. 1825 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xx. 276 Extravasated and coagulated blood. † Extravenate, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *extrā* + *vēn-a* vein + -ATE².] Let out of the veins.

1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogm.* xxi. 207 The wound is affected in like manner as is the extravenate blood by the Sympathetic medicine. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in *mod. Dicts.*

† Extravenate, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -ATE³.] *trans.* To let (blood) out of the veins; to extravasate. Hence Extravenated ppl. a.

Extravensation, the action of letting blood out of the veins; an instance of this. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 36 The blood once extravasated, or effluxed out of its proper conservatory... looseth its... vitality. 1668 CULPFFER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* 302 Extravenated Blood, or Blood out of its natural place.

† Extraversion, *Obs. rare*. [ad. mod. L. *extraversion-em*, f. L. *extrā* outwards + *version-em*, n. of action f. *vertēre* to turn : see EXTROVERSION.] A turning out; a rendering manifest.

a 1691 BOYLE *Imperfect. Doctr. Qual.* vii, The supposed extraversion or intraversion of sulphur. 1692-1732 COLES, *Extraversion*, a turning ones thoughts upon outward objects. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Extraversion* in chemistry, a term used to express the rendering manifest any thing saline, alkaline, or acid, concealed in mixed bodies.]

† Extravert, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *extrā* outwards + *vertēre* to turn : see EXTROVERT.] *trans.* To turn outwards so as to be visible. Chiefly in early Chemistry, to render visible or sensible (the latent constituents of a substance).

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* II. iii. 52 It is not the moist air that extraverts any preexistent nitrous parts from the body of the minerals. a 1691 BOYLE *Imperfect. Doctr. Qual.* vii, The sulphur, or other hypostatical principle, is inverted or extraverted, or as others speak, inverted. — *High Veneration* (1835) 50 All things are naked, and... extraverted to his eyes.

Extraviolet : see EXTRA-1.

Extravolution. *nonce-ud.* [f. L. *extrā* outwards + *volūtē* to roll; cf. *revolution*.] A rolling outwards; opposed to *intravolution*.

1829 LAMB *Final Mem.* viii. 265 To show the intravolutions, extravolutions of which the animal frame is capable.

† **Extray**, *v.* In 5 extrales. [ad. Fr. *extraire*, refashioned form of *estraire*:—*L. extrahere*: see EXTRACT.] = EXTRACT *v.*

a 1490 *Knt. de la Tour Prol.* (1868) 3 Ther that y fonde a good ensauple, y made extraie it out.

Extra-sodical: see EXTRA-1.

Extre, var. of AX-TREE, *Obs.*

† **Extreat**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 5-7 extret(e), (5) extreit, -troyt), 7- extreat. [var. of ESTREAT, ex- for es- after Lat.: for sense 2 cf. OF. *estraite*:—*L. extracta*.]

1. = ESTREAT *sb.*

1489 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* 113 Item, to Thomson to pass in Galway for the extretis of the ayris, xij s. 1497 *Ibid.* 316 The extret of the ald air of Fife. 1622 *CALLIS Stat. Sewers* (1647) 227 But, though I have omitted them in my extrets, you will allow me them in *Summa totalis*. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fm. Mon.* 525 Extreats of fines. 1706 in *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey).

2. Extraction.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q. v. x. i* Drawne forth from her by divine extreate.

† **Extreat**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* = ESTREAT *v. 1.*

1533 *FITZHERB. Surv.* xv. (1539) 33 The issues and profytes thereof... are nat extreted in to the eschequer. 1622 *CALLIS Stat. Sewers* (1647) 137 To extreat the Fines into the Kings Exchequer.

2. To eliminate, get rid of.

1622 *VENNER Baths of Bathe* 23 The... last thing to be considered in the use of this Water, is, that it be not given to such, as... cannot extreate and passe it away by vrine.

Extreme (ekstrīm), *a. adv., and sb.* Forms: 5-7 extreme(e), (6) extreme, 5- extreme. [a. OF. *extreme* (F. *extrême*), ad. *L. extrēmus*, superl. of *exterus* outward (see EXTERIOR).]

The *L. extrēmus*, like *Eng. utmost*, is scarcely to be found used in its strictly literal sense of 'outermost'; the ordinary senses are 'endmost', 'farthest', 'last'; and, with loss of the distinctively superlative signification, 'very far advanced', 'excessive in degree'. In late *L.* the adj. was treated as a positive, with compar. and superl. degrees *extrēmior*, *extrēmissimus*. In *Eng. extremest*, *extremest*, and more freq. *more*, *most* *extreme*, are occasionally used, and (although condemned by Johnson) are justifiable on the ground that the adj. is not always equivalent to a superlative. In some instances the superlative form may be really pleonastic as in *chiefest*.]

1. Outermost, farthest from the centre (of any area); endmost, situated at either of the ends (of a line, series, or scale: opposed to *mean*). *Extreme parts* (of the body): the 'extremities', hands, feet, fingers, toes, etc. (*obs.* or *arch.*).

1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 24 Chichester is in the extrem Part of the... Shire. 1557 *RECORDE Whetst.* D iij, Beginning with the two extreme [numbers] that is .2. and .30. thei will by multiplication make .60. 1683 *SALMON Doron Med.* i. 32 [Hermodactyl] purges Flegm by stool from the extrem parts. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xiii. 281 The fruitful continent's extremest bound. 1748 *F. SMITH Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* i. 165 The principal Care required being as to the extreme Parts, as to the Feet and Legs, Arms and Hands. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* x. 89 The refrangibility of the extreme invisible ray which possessed the power of heating. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 72 These two extreme points of his province... Hereford on the West and Norwich on the East.

b. Math. *Extreme and mean ratio* (or † *proportion*): = Gr. *ἀκρός καὶ μέσος λόγος* (see *quots.*).

1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* 153 b, A right line is said to be divided by an extreme and mean proportion, when the whole is to the greater part, as the greater part is to the lesse. 1827 *HUTTON Course Math.* I. 370 Let A B be the given line to be divided in extreme and mean ratio.

c. Bellringing. *Extreme bells, change*: (see *quots.*). 1671 *Tintinnologia* 8 On four Bells, there are Twenty four several Changes, in Ringing of which, there is one Bell called the Hunt and the other three are Extream Bells. 1677 *F. S[TEADMAN] Campanologia* 35 The extream changes may be made two ways, viz. either betwixt the two farthest extream bells from the hunt, or else betwixt the two nearest extream bells to it.

2. Farthest, or very far advanced in any direction; utmost, uttermost.

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* II. i. 42 The hairie foole... Stood on th' extremest verge of the swift brooke. 1703 *ADDISON Italy* 250 Misen's Cape and Bauli last he view'd, That on the Sea's extremest Borders stood. 1774 *J. BRYANT Mythol.* I. p. vi, Colonies... are to be found in the most extream parts of the east. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 92 From th' extremest point of elevation down into th' abyss. 1860 *BESS BUNSEN in Hare Life* II. v. 273 The extreme point supposed to have been reached. 1882 *PROCTOR Fam. Sc. Stud.* 2, The extremest possible range of Telesopic vision.

3. Last, latest. *Obs.* or *arch.*, exc. in *Extreme unction*, in the Roman Catholic Church, 'a sacrament in which the sick in danger of death are anointed by a priest for the health of soul and body, the anointing being accompanied by a set form of words' (*Catholic Dict.*).

c 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 83 b, The extreme draughtes of deth. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburgis* l. 3010 The extreme day. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 34 The daie of extreme judgement. 1579 *FULKE Refut. Kestel* 795 Other writers, ascribe the institution of this extreme unction to Felix the fourth. 1669 *PENN No Cross* viii. § 8 The extream Moments of Life. 1821 *SHELLEY Adonais* vi, Thy extreme hope, the loveliest and the last. 1873 *MANNING Mission H. Ghost* l. 17 Those who upon a dying bed receive the Sacrament of Extreme unction.

4. Going to great lengths; opposed to *moderate*.

a. Of a quality, condition, or feeling: Existing in the utmost possible degree, or in an exceedingly high degree; exceedingly great or intense.

The phrase *extreme old age* is apprehended as belonging to this sense, though in the original *L. extrema senectus* the adj. has the sense 3.

c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 22 Lyvyn in the most extreme Povertie. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 205 b, The moost extreme paynes. 1550 *COVERDALE Spir. Perle* xii, He himself lieth not in any such extreme necessity. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 95 Winter colds, and... the parching Sunne... which in their seasons are there extreme. 1675 *TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* ix. 125 It is the extremest madness in the world. 1710 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 348 Having an extream desire to be a Ep. 1726 *CHEYWOOD Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 345 With the Day Reflection return'd, sharpen'd with the extreamest Hunger. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxiii, Their surprise at his escape was therefore extreme. 1868 *GLADSTONE Jew. Mundi* x. § 1. (1869) 388 The extremest degree of guilt. 1891 *E. PEACOCK N. Brandon* II. 66 He knew that he was in extreme peril.

b. Of a case, circumstance, supposition: Presenting in the utmost degree some particular characteristic.

1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. § 9. 16 Cases of necessitie being sometime but vrgent, sometime extreme. 1675 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 24 The nature of anything is best known from the examination of extreme cases. 1888 *BRYCE Amer. Commw.* II. lx. 427 Party loyalty [is] strong enough... in all but extreme cases.

c. Of actions, measures, etc.: Severe or violent in the utmost degree, or in an exceedingly great degree; stringent.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 Pream., Their adherentes made extreme resistens. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon lxxii.* 256 The deloures wpynges & teeres that they made were so extreme. 1538 *BALE God's Promises* iii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 297 Neither kindness nor extreme handling can Make him to know me. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iii. v. 54 To kill, I grant, is sinnes extreamest Gust. 1614 *BP. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 975 Moderate exercise strengthens, extreme destroys nature. 1685 *DRYDEN Thren. August.* v. 9 Th' extreamest ways they first ordain. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 130 Having been driven to so extreme a measure against his will. 1888 *A. K. GREEN Behind Closed Doors* ii, We never anticipated her taking any such extreme action as this.

d. Of opinions, fashions, etc.: Going to the utmost extent; exceeding the limits of moderation.

1876 *J. SAUNDERS Lion in Path* xi, A lady, dressed in the extremest fashion of the time. 1878 *MORLEY Carlyle Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. 200 Holding one or other of the rival creeds in its most extreme, exclusive and intolerant form.

e. Of persons: Going to great lengths in any action, habit, disposition, or opinion; very 'pronounced'. In early use often: † Strict, severe, harsh. Now chiefly with reference to opinions.

a 1533 *FRITH Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 154 The extreme enemies of God. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) N vj, He shewed hymselfe as bolde in wordes, as extreme and base in his array. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxxix. 3 Yf thou [Lord] wilt be extreme to marcke what is done amysse. 1594 *WEST Symbol.* II. *Chaucerie* § 139 A. B. accounted of him as of a verie extreme man. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. iv. 11 Be not as extreme in submission, as in offence. 1602 *LIFE T. Cromwell* v. v. 137 Gardiner's the cause makes Cromwell so extreme. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 197 The greatest part are Heathens and extreme Idolaters. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 380 In conversation frivolous, in dress Extreme. 1860 *HOOK Lives Abps.* (1869) I. i. 2 A Master who is not extreme to mark what is done amiss. 1889 *SPECTATOR* 28 Dec., There will be a natural tendency in men who have this note of distinction to be... what is called 'extreme' men.

† f. Of material agents, influences, etc.: Effective in the utmost degree; exceedingly intense or powerful in operation. *Obs.*

c 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* lii. (1890) 212 Extream contagion of dangerous sickness. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xvi. 253 Those two extreamer Winds from hurting it to let. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 104 Supping a delighted Cup of extreme poysion. 1748 *F. SMITH Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 158 The Wind... began to be extreme, or very intense.

5. Music. a. In sense 1, as *extreme parts*, the highest and lowest parts in part music. b. *Extreme interval*: = 'augmented interval'; see AUGMENTED 2 b. c. *Extreme key*: a key other than those related keys into which it is usual to modulate. † d. Formerly said of a key having more than three sharps or flats (*obs.*).

1732 *G. KELLER Rules for Playing Thorough-Bass* in *W. Holder Harmony* 164 The extream Sharp second is the same distance as the Flat third. *Ibid.* 191 The extream Sharp 2d. and 4th. generally prepares a Cadence. The 5th. and 7th. and the Flat 5th. and extream Flat 7th. are generally the fore runners of a Cadence. 1876 *STAINER & BARRETT Mus. Terms*, Chord of the extreme sixth, a chord of modern growth so called because the interval of an extreme or augmented sixth is contained in it, either directly or by inversion. 1880 *PARRY in Grove Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Interval*, The interval of the augmented sixth is indifferently called 'superfluous' or 'extreme sharp' sixth; and the same terms are applied to the fifth.

† **Adv.** In an extreme degree; = EXTREMELY 2; formerly frequent with adjs., occasional with advbs., rare with vbs. *Obs.*

1593 *H. SMITH God's Arrow* B iij, Except they be extreme vnthankful and dissolute. 1594 *H. WILLOWE in Shaks.*

C. *Praise* 9 The smothered flame, too closely pent Burnes more extreme for want of vent. 1636 *EARL STRAFFORD Lett. & Disp.* (1739) II. 22 My Lord Marshal writes extream doubtfully of his Success with the Emperor. 1710 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 53 You have done extreme well in speaking to the Vice-Chancellor. 1796 *BURNEY Metastasio* II. 5 In the empty and extreme cold theatre. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 270 Articles... of an extreme costly description.

C. *sb.*

1. quasi-*sb.* The adj. used *absol.*; only in phrases, *In (the) extreme*: in an extreme degree, extremely. † *To be in extreme*: to be at the extreme stage of some state or condition.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 347 Of one... Perplex'd in the extreme. a 1711 *KEN Sion Poet. Wks.* 1721 IV. 390 Fond Love... Is ever in Extreme. 1780 *COWPER Lett.* 8 May, I am delighted... in the extreme. 1790 *NORMAN & BERTHA* I. 67 Elevated, but not in extreme, by their bacchanalian offering [etc.]. 1823 in *COBBETT Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 321 The labourers' houses... beggarly in the extreme. 1847 *GROTE Greece* II. xlv. (1862) IV. 65 This dismissal, ungracious in the extreme... excited... exasperation.

† 2. *sb.* The utmost point or verge; that which terminates a body; an end, extremity. *Obs.*

1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* I. Def. iv. 2 A right lyne is that, whose extremes abiding, cannot be altered. 1606 *BACON Sylva* § 740 Most of the hard substances fly to the extrems of the Body. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* vi. 58 The open extream [of the pipe]. 1748 *F. SMITH Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 28 Their Paddle being double bladed... and the Blades one at each Extreme. 1802 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 304 Plumbago is the extreme of a gradation of which fossil coal is the beginning. 1808 *J. BARLOW Columb.* i. 573 Far in his vast extremes he swells and thaws.

† b. *In (the, his) extremes*: in the last moments or stage of life. *Obs.*; = *L. in extremis* (which is now often used).

1546 *BALE Eng. Votaries* II. (1551) C viij b, As he laye in extremes. 1558 *BP. WATSON Sev. Sacram.* xxx. 193 Sendyng for theym [Priestes] in the extremes when they can doo them least good. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgr.* ix. iii. (1614) 833 In his extremes he vttered these things to his Confessor. 1769 *GOOCH Treat. Wounds* I. 286 A person apparently in *extremis*, under a fit of the apoplexy. 1830 *SCOTT Monast.* Answ. Introd. Ep. note, Having sent for a Cameronian clergyman when he was in *extremis*.]

3. That which occupies a place at either end of anything; one of two things removed as far as possible from each other, in position, nature, or condition. Also in proverb: *Extremes meet*.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 175 Not accompyng the extremes. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* v. iii. 198 Two extremes of passion, joy and griefe. 1699 *BURNET 39 Art. xxv.* (1700) 268 The other Extream that we likewise avoid, is [etc.]. 1721 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 17 As the English were very much out of favour... so the Scots were on the other extreme with the French. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* III. 251 The intermediate space between those extremes. 1816 *BYRON Parisina* xiv, Now in laughter, now in tears, But madly still in each extreme. 1822 *HAZLITT Table-t.* I. xv. 360 Extremes meet... the most furious anarchists have since become the most barefaced apostates.

b. *Logic*. Each of the extreme terms in a proposition or a syllogism; in a proposition the subject or predicate, as distinguished from the copula; in a syllogism, the major or minor term as distinguished from the middle.

1608 *T. SPENCER Logick* 258 If the last extreme be affirmed of the middle terme, and the middle terme of the first extreme. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 182/1 Extremes are the parts of a Proposition. 1839-8 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* xvi. (1866) I. 295 The Major and Minor Terms [of a syllogism] are called Extremes. 1849 *HOBLYN Dict. Sci. Terms*, *Extremes*. In Logic, the subject and predicate of a proposition are called its extremes or terms.

c. *Math.* The first or last term of a ratio, series, or set of numbers. † *Extremes conjunct* and *Extremes disjunct*, terms formerly in use in Spherical Trigonometry (see *quot.* 1796), for which *adjacent parts* and *opposite parts* are now employed.

1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* iv. Def. iv. T j b, When foure magnitudes are... in continual proportion, the first & the fourth are the extremes. 1816 *WRIGHT tr. Napier's Descr. Logarithmes* i. iii. 8 Of the Logarithmes of three proportional, the double of the second, or middle one, is equal to the summe of the extremes. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, Extremes conjunct. 1796 *HUTTON Math. Dict.* I. 463 Extremes Conjunct and Extremes Disjunct in Spherical Trigonometry, are the former the two circular parts that lie next the assumed middle part, and the latter the two that lie remote from the middle part. 1806- *Course Math.* I. 115 Subtract the less extreme from the greater. 1859 *BARN. SMITH Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 432 The terms a and d are called the Extremes.

d. Music. *The extremes of an interval*: the two sounds most distant from each other.

e. *Bell-ringing*: = 'extreme change': see A. 1 c. 1684 *R. H. Sch. Recreat.* 96 You may make your extream at the first, second, or third single Bob. 1702 *J. D. & C. M. Campanologia Impr.* 20 An Extream is a distinct Change from the rest, and made by the two farthest Extream Bells from the Half-hunt.

4. The utmost imaginable or tolerable degree of anything; a very high degree. Also in phrases *In, to an, the extreme*; *in extremes* (cf. 1).

1593 *SHAKS 3 Hen. VI.* III. ii. 115 By so much is the Wonder in extremes. a 1631 *CAPT. SMITH True Trav.* II. 47 Here the Proverbe is true that no extream long continueth. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 386 Avoid extreams; and shun the fault of such Who still are pleas'd too little, or too much. 1715- *liad* I. *Ess. Homer* I. ii, Nor do they

[men] equally.. bear that human Nature.. Should be prais'd in an Extream without opposition. 1777 BURKE *Lett. Sheriffs Bristol Wks.* III. 185 The extreme of liberty.. obtains no where. 1791 J. LACKINGTON *Mem.* (1792) 228 She was enthusiastic to an extreme. 1846 *Pope's Jrral. Trade* 109 A climate subject to great extremes. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 117 Twisted.. to such an extreme as to resemble the threads of a very fine screw. 1858 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Pers. Poetry Wks.* (Bohn) III. 237 Life in the East is fierce, short, hazardous, and in extremes. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* II, He was.. dressed in the extreme of the English fashion.

† b. *pl.* Extremities, straits, hardships. *Obs.* 1546-7 PAGET *Lett.* 2 Mar. in Tytler *Edw. VI* (1830) I. 24. I neuer loued extrems. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. 1. 106 Lighten our Extrems with this one boon. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 25 The Sea-men fell into great extreames. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* IV. ii, What now remains in these Extrems?

5. An excessive degree; a 'very great length', in phrases to *break, carry, run to an extreme*; also, something carried to excess, an extreme measure, a desperate step.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 216 Do not breake into these deepe extreames. 1598 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 26 b, If I proue Playes to be no extreame. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 6 My gracious Lord, To chide at your extreames, it not becomes me. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, On what Extrems extreme distress impels me? 1769 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. xii. 217 This would be running into a very absurd extreme. 1804 *Med. Jrral.* XII. 329 The antiphlogistic regimen, carried into extremes.. have been the causes. 1867 MRS. H. WOOD *Life's Secret* II. 11, I never thought the masters would go to the extreme of a lock-out.

Extremeless (ekstr'mlēs), *a. rare.* [f. EXTREME *sb.* + LESS.] Having no extremes or extremities; infinite.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts. **Extremely** (ekstr'mli), *adv.* [f. EXTREME *a.* + -LY 2.]

† 1. To the uttermost degree; in or with a very great degree of some quality, esp. severity. *Obs.*

1532 FRITH *Mirror* III. (1626) 43 That thy negligence.. be not.. extremely imputed unto thee. 1663-By FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 832 He was extremely racked, within half a finger breadth as far as Anne Askew. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Nov., I did extremely beat him. 1703 MOKON *Mech. Exerc.* 250 It must be extremely beaten, which will break all the knots of Lime. 1709 SWIFT in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 340 A sine-cure.. which.. would fitt me extremely. 1819 BYRON *Yuan* I. lxxvi, She.. look'd extremely at the opening door.

† b. *To be extremely in* (superfluity, etc.): to be in state of extreme (superfluity, etc.). *Obs.*

1566 BULLEVN *Def. agst. Sickness* 51 a, Two humours, equall aboundyng together, extremely in superfluity. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 98/1 A Widow.. extremely in want.

2. In an extreme degree; exceedingly, very much. *a.* with vbs. Now somewhat rare.

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshach's Hush* III. (1586) 122 You must not suffer your horse to drinke after his journey, till he be colde: howbeit, if he sweate not to extremity.. it is not so dangerous. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. ii. 14 One of his men.. vrg'd extremely fort.. and yet was deny'de. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 19 The Seas sweld extremely. 1711 WALLIS in J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* Pref. 31 Many who stutted extremely. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. I.* 121 The cause of the cohesion of matter has extremely perplexed philosophers. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nis.* I. 85 The king was extremely astonished.

b. with adjs., pples., or advs.

1540-54 CROKE xiii. *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 11, I am made feble like a wretch, Extremely croked, backe and bone. 1638 ROUSSE *Heav. Univ. Adv.* (1702) 3 It was so extremely dangerous. 1644 MILTON *Educ.*, If wise Men and Prophets be not extremely out. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. iii. (1869) I. 21 The Mediterranean was extremely favourable to the infant navigation of the world. 1808 HAN. MORE *Calebs* v. (1809) 55 They used the strongest terms.. They were extremely glad and extremely sorry. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Mar. 335/1 Only an extremely strong and an extremely cool man could make the beating adequate to the offence.

Extremeness (ekstr'mnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being extreme.

1530 in PALSGR. 218/1. 1609 TOURNEUR *Sir F. Vere* 481 By extreames in another kind. 1757 in BAILEY vol. II. 1839 *Pos. Fall House Usher Wks.* 1864 I. 306 The extremeness of the folly. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 3/2 The extremeness of its critical position may be judged, etc.

Extremism (ekstr'miz'm), [f. EXTREME + -ISM.] Tendency to be extreme; disposition to go to extremes.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 29 Dec. 2/1 These days of extravagance and extremeism. 1887 *The American* XIII. 276 It is.. this extremism which makes any effective control of the traffic in liquors so nearly hopeless.

Extremist (ekstr'mist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who is disposed to go to the extreme, or who holds extreme opinions.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing *Ec. Rev.*). 1850 D. WEBSTER *Sp.* 7 Mar. 53 The extremists of both parts of the country are violent. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 177 The extremists of the South esteem their opponents as madmen, or robbers. 1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 122 The extremists of the German school.

† **Extremite**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = EXTREMIST.

1546 GARDNER *Decl. Art. Joye* p. xx, Folowynge the newe scoole of extremities, he denied all degrees of grace.

Extremity (ekstre'miti). Forms: 4-6 *extremite* (e, ex(a)tremyte(e), 6-7 *extreamitie*, -ty,

- *extremity*. [ad. F. *extrémité*, ad. L. *extrēmī-tāt-em*, f. *extrēmus* (see EXTREME *a.*)]

1. The extreme or terminal point or portion of anything; the very end.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 155 Pe round extremitte of his boon. 1578 LYTTE *Dodoens* III. lxxi. 413 Branches.. hauing at their extremities or endes certayne whites. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 301 The middle of Humanity thou neuer knewest, but the extremitie of both ends. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 204 The extremities of their wings are blunt. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 75 In the Mariner's Compasse, the Needle's extremitie, though [etc.]. 1796 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 47 From these Extremities F. D, draw the very small right Lines FE, DC. 1808 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 296 Antennæ thickening towards their extremitie. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Extremities, the stem and stern posts of a ship. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 81 At the extremitie of the east end is a mausoleum.

b. pl. The uttermost parts of the body; the hands and feet.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 17 He schal waische al his body and his extremities wip brennyng watir ofte tymes. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 438 Cold in the Extremities. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 112 His heads are ill-set on; his extremities incorrectly touched. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 185 His extremities were cold. His feet were put into hot water. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Courage Wks.* (Bohn) III. 109 Bodily pain is.. seated usually in the skin and the extremities.

† 2. The two things which are at the extreme ends of a scale; the 'extremes' as opposed to the 'mean'. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 336 Vorschip Extremitie has twa; Fule-hardyment.. And.. cowardiss. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6528 Richesse and mendicities Ben cleid twa extremities. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 179/3 Theextremities of Justyce ben cruelte and defaulte. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 620 The extremities of estates, specially the highest, are more subject to those things.. than the meane estates.

3. The extreme or utmost degree, that which reaches the utmost point. † Also in phrases *In, to (an, the, that) extremity*. *Obs.* = EXTREME *sb.* 4.

1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 The kynge.. is forced.. to prosecute his saide enemies, with the sword to the extremitie of his power. 1554 HULOKT, Extremitie of the lawe. *Summuus Jus.* 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 142 Haplesse Egeon whom the fates haue markt To beare the extremitie of dire mishap. — *Mids. N.* III. ii. 3 Which she must dote on, in extremitie. 1638 ROUSSE *Heav. Univ.* III. (1702) 23 Having none of them to suffer extremities of Penury and Want. 1653 WALTON *Angler* I. xvii. § 5 In Derbyshire.. the waters.. clea to an extremitie. 1698 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* Pref., Farce, the Extremitie of bad Poetry. 1710 Dr FOR CRUSOE (Reprint) 41 The weather was hot to the Extremitie. 1782 — *Plague* (1756) 173 It was encreased to such a frightful extremitie. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* xxiv. 708 The last extremities of thirst and hunger. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr. I.* 449 note, No more violent extremitie of sin.. can be described.

† b. The utmost penalty. *Obs.* 1591 R. TURNBULL *St. James* 103 Before the iudgement seates.. they will haue the extremitie of them.

† 4. Extreme or inordinate intensity or violence (of passion, action, suffering, labour, etc.); an instance of this; a violent outburst. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Plas.* XVI. II, Great extremyte Offervent love. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 38 With equall measure she did moderate The strong extremities of their outrage. 1596 EDWARD III. III. i. 35 When the exhalations of the air Break in extremitie of lightning flash. 1621 Bp. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 4 An vnwonted extremitie of the blow shall fetch blood. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 20 The Admirall.. burst.. into an extremitie of weeping. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxxix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 293 Having the favor to sit by reason of his extremitie of the gout.

b. Extreme stress or severity (of weather).

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 107 All such Extremities of Weather. 1894 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) II. 348 The extremitie of the weather.. prevented it. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxi. 65 It is now the very extremitie of the winter here. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 75 The extremitie of the weather.

† 5. Extravagance in opinion, behaviour, or expenditure; an instance of this. *Obs.*

a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I v b, Ye women are so extreme in all headlong extremities. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 169 If I.. shew no colour for my extremitie: Let me.. be your Table-sport. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 86 Many notorious for extremities may find fauourers to preferre them. 1709 STRYKE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlvii. 505 This extremitie in apparel.. tended to the confusion of the degrees of all estates. 1722 STEELE *Spect.* No. 426 ¶ 4 All the Extremities of Household Expence.

† 6. Extreme severity or rigour. *Obs.*

15.. *Hours of Virgin* 100 Entreating me wth like extremitie As if I were Thy mortall enemy. 1580 BARET *Alv.* E. 505 To vse extremitie.. *Inre summo aggre.* 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 307 Oh times extremitie! Hast thou so crack'd and splittid my poore tongue [etc.]. 1629 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat.* I. i. B iv b, We sit ingag'd to censure him with all Extremitie and rigour.

7. A condition of extreme urgency or need; the utmost point of adversity, embarrassment, or suffering. Phrases, *To bring, drive, put, reduce to (the last) extremity or extremities*. † Upon an extremity: on an emergency.

c. 1425 HOOCLEVE *Minor P.* i. (1892) 208 In swich an houres extremitie. c. 1546 UDALL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* (1843) 3 Consider in what extremitie and distresse I am constitute. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Fourre Serms. Songe Esch.* iv, Sometimes they are brought to such extremitie that onles they digge the earth.. they haue not a droppe of water to drinke. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 21 He used it vpon an extremitie.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 507 A Serpent was the first original of all his extremities. 1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achil.* 159 A daring Pilot in Extremitie. a. 1691 FLAVEL *Sea-De-liverances Wks.* 1731 II. 608 We knew that man's extremitie is God's opportunity. 1759 Dr FOR CRUSOE I. viii. 130, I was not driven to any extremities for food. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* III. 165 Florence was reduced to the last extremitie. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 95 Driven to extremitie.

b. (*To resist, etc.*) to the last extremity: to the death. † To expect the extremity: to be prepared for the worst or for death.

1684 Lond. *Gas.* No. 1969/2 The Besieged.. seem resolved to expect the Extremitie. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trails, Aristocracy Wks.* (Bohn) II. 80 The English tenant would defend his lord to the last extremitie.

8. A person's last moments; the 'article of death'. *arch.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvi. (1612) 315 Yea.. in extremities, thou touchest on his name. a. 1608 PRESTON *New Court.* (1634) 109 At the day of death, at the time of extremitie. 1753 N. TORRIAMO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 51 Many Children sick of this Disease, to whom I could give no Help, being not called till the very Extremitie. 1838 JAMES LOUIS *XIV.* III. i. 14 Letters from Mazarin announcing that the King was at extremitie. 1863 SALA *Last Crusader* 218 Saint Louis.. being in extremities.. receives extremitieunction.

9. An extreme measure; the utmost point of severity or desperation. Chiefly in *pl.*

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat.* II. i. Look, therefore, for extremities.. I will.. kill thee As a serpent swollen with poison. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1807) VIII. xix. ix. 250 Urge me to extremities. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xii. 165 In case matters were pushed to the extremitie of a civil war. *Ibid.* xv. 23 The extremities to which the leaders went against the King. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Apr. 483/1 Putting him up as if to be shot, knowing all the while that he could not legally proceed to extremitie.

10. The quality of being extreme (in the current senses of the adj.); extremeness. Somewhat rare.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 555 The extremitie of the danger drew Sarncroft forth from his palace. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* 99 The very extremitie of their views gave them strength. 1862 STANLEY *Jeru. Ch.* (1877) I. xvii. 328 This exact description.. required by the very extremitie of its destruction.

Extricable (ek'strikəb'l), *a.* [f. L. *extricā-re*: see next and -ABLE.] That may or can be extricated. † a. That may be unravelled or solved (*obs.*). *b.* That may be set free or got out.

a. 1623-6 in COCKERAM. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 863 Some Difficulty, not easily Extricable by us. a. 1712 KEN *Hymnotheo Wks.* 1721 III. 274 With Diabolic Eden them [the Labyrinth, Catacombs, etc.] compare, They regular, and extricable are.

b. a. 1794 SIR W. JONES *Select Ind. Plants* § 28 Germ.. scarce extricable from the calyx enclosing and grasping it. 1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Auckester* I. 11 When deftly handled, [it] had still some delights extricable.

Extricate (ek'strikət), *v.* [f. L. *extricāt-ppl.* stem of *extricāre* to disentangle, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*) + *trīce* perplexities.]

1. *trans.* To unravel (what is tangled); *fig.* to clear of intricacies or perplexities. Now rare.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 384 Neither do I see any Ciuilian able to extricate it enough cleanly. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 40 This.. extricate that Question which hath so troubled the World. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 350 Thou extricatest the involved threads of Fate. 1684 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 139 Extricating what is perplex and entangled. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* III. xvii. § 14. 496 Some method of extricating public affairs.

2. To disentangle (a person or thing); to disengage, set free from, out of (anything that entangles, a state of confinement, difficulty, or entanglement).

a. 1631 DOWNE in *Select.* (1840) 181 If we search farther into these points than the Scripture hath opened us a way, how shall we hope to.. extricate ourselves? 1654 *True State Commw.* 24 The sense of law could neuer haue been extricated out of endless intanglements. 1665 R. HOOKE *Micrographia* 37 All the Springs of the several parts.. immediately extricate themselves and fly asunder every way. a. 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 12 A thicket, out of which he knows not how to extricate himself. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. V.* 388 Extricate yourselves from prejudice. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 46 Having at length extricated myself from the group. 1866 OWEN *Anal. Vertebrates* I. xii. § 120. 635 The rest [of the development of the embryo] is completed and the young extricated in.. two months. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* VII, Lothair had promised to extricate his friend from his overwhelming difficulties.

b. *Chem.* To liberate, disengage (gas, etc.) from a state of combination.

1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 365 The quantity of nitrous gas extricated during this action on the tin. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 19 The atom of water may be extricated from the acid. 1875 *Ure's Dict.* Arts III. 557 The carbonic acid and other offensive gases.. extricated.

Hence *Extricated ppl.* *a.*

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 29 If man which is but an implicated and mixt Agent, how much more God [may lord it], who is an extricated and free Agent?

Extrication (ek'strikət'sjən), [*n.* of action f. L. *extricāre*: see prec. and -ATION.]

1. The action of extricating or disentangling; disentanglement from an involved situation, from difficulty or perplexity.

1650 B. DISCOLLIMINIUM 45, I shall be allowed the full benefit of all the.. extrications.. that I.. can devise. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 62 ¶ 3 Too.. embarrassed to think

much on any thing but the means of extrication. 1844 BRIGHT *Sp.* (1876) 275 A people whose extrication from ignorance and poverty can only be hoped for from the continuance of peace. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) II. 27 Immense is the difficulty attending the clear extrication and expression of truth in intellectual philosophy. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 361, I owed my extrication . . . to a team-dog.

b. Escape from the egg; hatching.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 331 Young Turkeys, after their Extrication from the shell, are very tender. 1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebrates* I. xii. § 119. 623 After extrication, the tadpole rapidly grows.

2. Chem. The action or process of setting free (an element, gas, etc.) from something containing it; = EVOLUTION 3. Now rare.

a 1691 BOYLE *Prodigiousness Spirits* II. iii. We may suppose it [acid spirit] to have been made rather by transmutation than extrication. 1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 365 No extrication of gas appeared until [etc.]. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 144 Heat and vapour . . . accompanied . . . with an extrication of light. 1811 ASHERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 39 The extrication of inflammable air. 1856 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. ii. § 286 Chemical action attended with extrication of light and heat.

Extrinsic (ekstrinsik), *a.* Forms: 6 extrinsyke, 7 extrinsique, 7-8 extrinsick'e, 7-extrinsic. [ad. F. *extrinsique*, ad. late L. *extrinsecus*, adj. f. L. *extrinsecus* adv. 'outwardly', f. *exter* outside + *-in* suffix of locality + *secus* prep. 'beside', used as a suffix = Eng. *-side*, f. root of *sequi* to follow; cf. *altrinsicus*, *intrinsecus*, *ultrinsicus*. The ending has been assimilated to the suffix *-ic*.] Outward; opposed to *intrinsic*.

† 1. Situated on the outside; exterior. *Obs. rare.* 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, One [skin] is extrinsyke or outforth.

b. Pertaining to the outside; external.

1790 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 58 ¶ 6 She disguises life in extrinsic ornaments. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* xiii. Wks. (1888) 327 Extrinsic differences, the outward marks whereby society has parted man from man. 1844 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 765 The notes are worthy of its extrinsic splendour.

† c. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*). The external signs. *Obs.* a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* II (1847) III. iii. 49 He missed that affection . . . which his virtues . . . deserved; for he wanted the extrinsic of merit.

2. Pertaining to an object in its external relations. Now rare.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 19 Christ in regard of his extrinsic nature is the Son of God. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* III. iv. 145 Astronomy exhibiteth the extrinsique Parts of Celestial Bodies, (namely the Number, Situation, Motion, and Periods of the stars). 1801 KNOX in *Knox & Jebb's Corr.* (1834) I. 18 To explain these, and similar passages, as if they referred, rather to a relative and extrinsic, than . . . a real and internal change. 1867 DRAPER *Amer. Civ. War* III. 487 The Confederates suggested . . . entering conjointly on some scheme of extrinsic policy.

b. *Anat.*

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 20 The extrinsic muscles which serve to move the whole external ear. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Extrinsic limb-muscles*, those muscles which are attached in part to the trunk and in part to the limbs.

3. Lying outside, not included in, or forming part of, the object under consideration. Const. *to*, rarely *from*.

1666 SOUTH *Serm. Tit.* II. 15 (1715) I. 181 Any . . . Discourse extrinsic to the Subject Matter and Design of the Text. 1676 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* xiii. § 4. 456 Things extrinsic from, and unnecessary to, the main matter. 1715 CHRYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. 144 A Principle quite extrinsic to Matter. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 428 The reality of universal ideas, considered as extrinsic to the human mind. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 376/1 *Extrinsic* . . . applied to evidence . . . beyond that afforded by the deed or document under consideration. a 1866 J. GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* II. (1876) 36 Authority emanating from the public and extrinsic to the individual.

b. Of a cause or influence: Operating from without, external, extraneous.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 52 The King began to think himself . . . established . . . both from intrinsic and extrinsic dangers. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* I. (1700) 26 God is . . . just . . . not by an extrinsic Necessity . . . but by an Intrinsic Necessity. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Comp. Anat.* (1822) 73 Some extrinsic aid. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* III. i. 394 A superficial cell which alone is subject to extrinsic stimuli.

4. Due to external circumstances; not inherent or essential; accessory, adventitious.

1688 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 415 The true value of moneys, according to their intrinsic weight and fineness, and their extrinsic valuation. 1675 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* II. vi. 364 The Royal stamp upon any . . . Metal may be sufficient to give it an extrinsic value . . . but it cannot give an intrinsic value. 1735 WATTS *Logic* I. ii. § 4 Extrinsic modes are such as arise from something that is not the subject or substance itself. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 60 ¶ 12 Not to be known from one another but by extrinsic and casual circumstances. 1888 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. v. 105 Without any extrinsic advantages of birth. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 612 The ages in which they would work . . . with fewer extrinsic incumbrances.

† b. Pertaining to what is adventitious. *Obs.*

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 261 The outward Form or Character of the Prince or State [is observable] for the extrinsic Knowledge of Moneys.

Extrinsic (ekstrinsikāl), *a.* and *sb.* Now rare. Forms: 6-9 extrinsicall, 6-7 extrinsicall, 7-9 extrinsicall. [f. as prec. + *-AL*.]

A. adj.

1. = EXTRINSIC 1.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerr.* III. i. ix. 292 These two circles having respect to a material Spheare, are said to be extrinsicall or outward. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microsc.* 44 Extrinsicall [signes] are those . . . which doe outwardly present themselves. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 63 There is carnisosity on the ear-drum. This is extrinsicall.

b. = EXTRINSIC 1 b.

1580 G. HARVEY 3 *Proper Lett.* 14 That . . . skill I have in extrinsicall & Intrinsecall physiognomie.

2. = EXTRINSIC 2.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 55 Due consideration must be had of those things . . . though of themselves, and without extrinsecall relation, they be never so laudable. 1693 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* (1850) I. 24 This our adoption is not a mere extrinsecall denomination, as is adoption amongst men.

3. = EXTRINSIC 3.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* II. i. (1648) 146 Something which is extrinsicall unto their own frame. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 103 The condition . . . that the Rent shall be paid in any extrinsecall place. a 1797 BURKE *Hints Ess. Drama Wks.* 1812 V. 425 The other [the order of things] is as it were foreign and extrinsicall. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. 84 Shakespeare . . . projected himself in his own creations; but those creations never became . . . so objective, or, as they used to say, extrinsicall, to him, so as [etc.].

b. = EXTRINSIC 3 b.

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 24 Safetie . . . from outward, and extrinsicall anyance. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. i. 4 Diverse other extrinsecall causes of diseases. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* x. (1658) 94 The motion of every body followeth the percussion of extrinsecall Agents. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xxii. § 36 Some other extrinsicall Impediment. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* III. i. 138 One of our Fellow Creatures who did us Good . . . from meer Compulsion, or extrinsecall Necessity.

4. = EXTRINSIC 4.

1593 NASH *Four Lett. Confut.* 6a Of such extrinsecall things . . . would I not willingly vaunt. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. xi. 154 All else that is to be considered concerning prayer is extrinsecall, and accidental to it. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtues* I. 94 One Circumstance . . . may seem more extrinsicall than those hitherto mentioned.

† b. *sb.* Something that is extrinsic.

1622-68 HEVLIN *Cosmog.* I. (1682) 257 These extrinsecalls of Religion. 1659 — *Animadv. in Fuller's Appeal* (1840) 319 The first . . . is a mere extrinsecall.

Extrinsicity (ekstrinsikāliti), [f. prec. + *-ITY*.] The state of being extrinsicall.

1854 in ROGET *Thesaurus* 6. 1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

Extrinsically (ekstrinsikāliti), *adv.* [f. as prec. + *-LY*.] In an extrinsic manner; † on the exterior; † in outward behaviour; with respect to outward qualities or external relations; so as to be outside or distinct from the object under consideration; from an external source, by external influence; essentially, adventitiously.

1584 R. SCOT *Disc. Witcher.* IV. iv. 61 They [witches] hurt extrinsecally with images, hearbs, &c. 1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 39 An Angell is said to assume a body, because hee is only extrinsecally united unto it. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. Pref. He will extrinsecally shape . . . his actions according to that outward Rule. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* 148 The Princess . . . lamented him extrinsecally; but were . . . glad enough, to be rid of such a Conqueror. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xi. 26 According to the Longitude of the Colon, there are extrinsecally observed certain fat Appendices. 1675 M. CLIFORD *Hum. Reason in Phenix* (1708) II. 545 A Vision or Revelation extrinsecally coming into their Souls. 1845 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vii. iii. 320 Time . . . is extrinsecally connoted. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. ii. 167 The idea of spiritual danger to man through guile tempting him extrinsecally but inwardly, entirely disappears.

Extrinsicness (ekstrinsikālness), [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The state of being extrinsicall.

1797-96 in BAILEY; and in modern Dicts.

† **Extrinsecate**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. In 6-8000. [f. L. *extrinsecus* (see EXTRINSIC) + *-ATE*.] = EXTRINSIC 2.

1600 Dr. Dodypoll II. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 122 Dreames . . . Which nature doth not forme of her owne power But are extrinsecate.

Extrinsecate (ekstrinsikēit), *v. rare.* Also 7 extrinsecate. [f. as prec. + *-ATE*.] *trans.* To exhibit outwardly; to express.

1645 City *Alarm* 19 To extrinsecate my selfe more plainly, this opinion is spawned by ignorance of our condition. 1807 WORKMAN tr. *Bianchi's Disord. Lang.* in *Allen & Neurol.* VIII. 219 The idea cannot be extrinsecated either in spoken words or in writing.

Extro, a quasi-Lat. prefix, with the sense 'outwards', an alteration of L. *extrā* outside, after the analogy of L. *intrā* inwards, compared with *intrā* inside; cf. also L. *contrā* (see CONTRA). It occurs only in words formed after the model of, and by way of antithesis to, similar compounds of *intro*.

Extruduction (ekstrōd'ukshn), [f. EXTRO- + L. *ductiō-em* drawing, leading; cf. *introductiō*.] 'A drawing out or extraction' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Extroitive (ekstrōitiv), *a. rare.* [f. EXTRO- + L. *it-* ppl. stem of *ire* to go + *-IVUS*; cf. *introitive*.] Directed to external objects.

1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 111 Women . . . feel less proportionate abhorrence of moral evil in and for itself, and more of its outward consequences . . . their natures being almost wholly extroitive.

† **Extromission**, *Obs. rare*—1. [n. of action f. as next; cf. *intromission*.] The action of sending out or forth.

1688 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 2 (ed. 3) 424 Not by an extromission of rays of Knowledge but by an intromission of [etc.].

† **Extromit**, *v. Obs.* [f. EXTRO- + L. *mittēre* to send.] *trans.* To send or throw out.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo Poet. Wks.* 1721 III. 36 Satan with Looks, which extromitted Spite. *Ibid.* 267 Eyes . . . extromitting lustful Flame.

Extrophy, var. of EXSTROPHY.

Extropical (ekstrōpikāl), *a.* [f. EX- + *pref.* + TROPIC + *-AL*.] = *Extra-tropical*: see EXTRA- 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* III. § 169 In the ex-tropical regions of the South.

Extorsal (ekstrōsāl), *a. Bot.* [f. next + *-AL*] = next. 1842 in BRANDE, 1846 in WORCESTER.

Extorse (ekstrōs), *a. Bot.* [a. F. *extorse*, f. L. *extorsus* in an outward direction, f. *extrā* adv. (see EXTRA) + *versus* towards.] (See QUOTS.).

1828 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* v. § 6. 282 When the anther looks away from the pistils and towards the petals . . . it is said to be extorse, or turned outwards. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 239 The anther is said to be extorse. 1888 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 557 The anthers open inwards towards the gynæceum (intorse), or outwards (extorse).

Extorsely (ekstrōsli), *adv. Bot. rare*—1. [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In an extorse manner.

1870 HOOKER *Sind. Flora* 241 Gentiana . . . anthers dehiscent extorsely.

Extroversion (ekstrōv'sh'n), [n. of action f. as next; cf. *introversion*.] Mod. F. has *extroversion* in sense 2: see EXTRAVERSION.] The action of turning, or the condition of being turned, outwards. † 1. In the language of mysticism (see QUOTS.).

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Extroversion* . . . in mystical Divinity . . . a scattering or distracting one's thoughts upon exterior objects. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 451 The turning of the eye of the mind from him [Christ] to outward things they [the Mystics] call Extroversion.

2. Path. The condition of being turned inside out; esp. applied to a malformation of the bladder; = EXSTROPHY.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 391/1 In extroversion of the bladder the anterior part of this organ is more or less completely wanting.

Extrovert (ekstrōv'it), *v. rare.* [f. EXTRO- + L. *vertēre* to turn. Cf. *introvert*: see INTROVERT.] *trans.* To turn or thrust outwards (a material object); to give an outward direction to (thought).

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metalogr.* xii. 197 The external and combustible Sulphur . . . is protruded and extroverted. 1804 KNOX & JENN *Corr.* I. 102 Every idea that could, even by possibility, extrovert the thought.

Extruct, *-ion*, *-ive*, *-or*: see EXSTRUCT, etc.

Extrude (ekstrūd'), *v.* [ad. L. *extrūdēre*, f. *ex-* out + *trūdēre* to thrust.]

1. *trans.* To thrust (a person) out or forth; to urge or force out; to expel. Const. *from*, † *out of*, and † with double obj. by omission of *from*.

a. with obj. a person.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 183 To Extrude, *extrudere*. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxiii. (1612) 110 Let not a Traytors periured Sonne extrude us from our right. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i. Say he should extrude me his house to-day. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 72 Others, that all is possible, conclude, To true-styl'd Gods: but, Bacchus they extrude. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 49 From which any man with a military warrant might extrude the proprietor. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* v. ii. Your Third Estate shall suddenly see itself extruded from its Hall.

b. with obj. a material thing; in mod. use esp. to exclude (an embryo, ova, etc.). Also occas. with sense 'to protrude out'.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 78 The like also some do attempt by deuses and subtilie secretes to extrude theyr conceptions. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 120 The River . . . bringing down earth with his deluges, and extruding the sea by little and little. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 770 The blood from the heart . . . is again extruded. 1706 *Ibid.* LXXXVI. 161 The animal . . . easily contrives to extrude itself. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 700/2 The number of eggs extruded by each individual is very great. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* III. 91 Ye . . . extrude from the ocean your helpless faces. 1870 ROILESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 47 The embryos are extruded from the uterine cavities.

c. with an immaterial thing as obj.

1598 YONG *Diana* 137 All hate shall be extruded. 1609 T. HAWKINS *Elegy in Sir J. Beaumont's Bosworth F.* 7 Loose Humorous vent, and Ballad-Line extrude. a 1745 SWIFT *Char. P-te M-h.* Wit . . . was extruded from his head to make room for other men's thoughts. 1856 FABER *Creator & Creature* I. i. (1886) 8 The idea of God . . . is extruded . . . by the press of matter. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & Am.* (1882) p. xxxii, Presbyterianism was only extruded gradually.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To protrude out. *rare.*

1858 DANA *Crust.* I. 670 It may be made to extrude by a little pressure. 1865 'UMBRA' *Trav.* 18 The great fount, the basin of which . . . extrudes like a large boil from the plain.

Hence *Extruded* ppl. *a.*

1687 ASSUR *Abb. Lands* 43 The Canons of the Church . . . were no ways questioned by the extruded. a 1761 LAW tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* xvii. (1772) 71 In the Stead and Place of extruded Lucifer. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 110 With open mouth and extruded tongue. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* I. 55 An extruded cat moans woefully.

Extrumpery, *adv.* Also 6 extrumpere. [A humorous perversion of *EXTEMPORARY* *adv.*] = *EXTEMPORARY* *adv.*, with allusion to TRUMPETRY.

1593 STANWORTH *Aeneid* Ded. (Arb.) 8 Certe pild verses clouded vp extrumpere. 1599 NASH *M's Months minde* 14 Such praisers only as themselves make Ex trumpere.

Extrusile (ekstrūs'il), *a. rare.* [f. L. *extrūs-* ppl. stem of *extrūdēre* (see *EXTRUDE*) + *-ILE*.] Capable of being thrust forth.

1849 JOHNSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 364 The apex is furnished with a very long extrusile stylette.

Extrusion (ekstrūs'zən). Also 6 extrution. [f. as if ad. L. *extrūsion-em*, n. of action f. *extrūdēre*: see *EXTRUDE*.] The action of extruding or thrusting out; the fact of being extruded.

1. In physical sense: a. The action of pushing out; expulsion by mechanical force. b. Protrusion from within an envelope; the putting forth (e.g. of a bud or branch, an eruption, etc.).

1598 W. R(AWLEY) tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 84 In all Alimentation, or Nourishment, there is a two-fold Action; Extrusion, and Attraction. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earle* I. 30 A violent depression of some parts of the earth, and an extrusion and elevation of others. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxii. 436 This extrusion had been brought about by a succession of small upcasts. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 66 The extrusion of white blood-cells in the frog's mesentery.

2. Expulsion by violent or rigorous measures from an abode, place, position of privilege, etc.

1540 WYATT *Lat. to Cromwell* Wks. 1816 II. 334 The treaties shall be followed to the extrusion from all their dominions. 1593 TELL-TROTH'S *N. Y. Gift* 37 An unkind extrusion . . . of her out of doors. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. conc. Usurped Powers* 11 Meer forcible extrusion deprives not any lawful Magistrate of his right. 1736 S. SLECHT in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 365 An unjust . . . Extrusion from his College. 1780 JOHNSON *L. P. Congreve* Wks. III. 163 Upon the extrusion of the Whigs, some intercession was used lest Congreve should be displaced. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxix. (1877) 675 The extrusion of the people from the interior of the city. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Mar. 5/2 The extrusion of the hereditary principle.

Extrusive (ekstrūs'iv), *a.* [f. L. *extrūs-* ppl. stem of *extrūdēre* to *EXTRUDE* + *-IVE*.] a. Tending to extrude or thrust outwards. b. Resulting from or characterized by extrusion. c. Capable of being protruded.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 24 These hills are not . . . the extrusive edges of strata, but rather elevated table land. 1848 JOHNSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 307 The shafts are extrusive, being pushed out like a telescope. 1886 PROCTOR in *19th Cent.* May 693 The immense extrusive power of the volcanoes of the tertiary era.

Extrusory (ekstrūs'ōri), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-ORY*.] That extrudes or thrusts out.

In some mod. Dicts.

† **Extuberance** (ekstū'bērāns). ? *Obs.* [f. *EXTUBERANT*: see *-ANCE*.] a. The quality or condition of being extuberant. b. *concr.* Something that swells out or up; a swelling, projection, protuberance. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *collect.* in *sing.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 122 The internal hollows of the extuberances of our artery. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymns* Epil. All is extuberance and excretion all, That you your ornaments and glories call. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 9 The least degree of extuberance in the surface of the metal. 1808 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. § 2 (1819) 104 The concave recess of the bone formed by the extuberances on each side.

† **Extuberancy**. *Obs.* [f. *EXTUBERANT*: see *-ANCY*.] = *prec.*

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* v. vii. (1678) 111 On each side they have an extuberancy. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 114 [The dry land appeared] not . . . so precisely globous as before, But recompensed with an extuberancy of Hills and Mountains. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 183 Take off the Irregularities or Extuberancies.

Extuberant (ekstū'bērānt), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *extuberant-em*, pr. pple. of *extuberāre* to swell out, f. *ex-* out + *tuber* a swelling.] Swelling or standing out, protuberant.

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 70 The Orifices [of the ventricle] towards the interior partes, obtaine a swelled, or more extuberant part like a circle. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes iv. viii. 223 Shaking her extuberant and reverst lips. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 216 Scrapes off the extuberant Mistle. 1793 SMERATON *Edystone L.* § 197 A substance . . . which . . . in time becomes so extuberant as to deform the face of the walls. 1819 in *TODD*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Extubérate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *extūberāt-* ppl. stem of *extuberāre* (see *prec.*).] a. *intr.* To swell out or up. b. *trans.* 'To make to swell' (Blount *Glossogr.*).

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Extubérate*, to swell like the sea. 1658 ROWLAND MOWFET *Theat. Ins.* 976 Two cornicles . . . near which the forepart of the head doth a little extubérate. 1698-1738 in COLES. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Hence † **Extubérate** *ppl. a.* Also *fig.* † **Extubérate** *ppl. a.*, protuberant.

1797-36 BAILEY, *Extubérate*, swelling into knobs or knots. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* iii. xi. (1678) 63 [The abdominal muscles] are situate in the eminentest or extuberating region of the belly. 1737 G. SMITH *Curr. Relat.* X. iv. 547 Rising here and there with extuberating Hills and Mountains. 1768 *Life & Advent. of Sir Barth.*

Sapshull II. 51 An extuberated proof of her singular affection for young Romeo.

† **Extuberation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *extuberātion-em*, n. of action f. *extuberāre* (see *prec.*).] *concr.* Something that swells out, or up; protuberance.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 752 The . . . same Teate-like extuberation or Mamillary proceffe. 1663 FARINGDON *Serm.* (1672) II. 632 Excrescences and extuberations to be lopped off and abated. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Extuberio**, *a. Obs.* [f. *EXTUBERANT* + *-IO*.] Swelling out, projecting.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 230 The Iron Pin . . . will resist the extuberick parts of the Edge of the Guide.

† **Extuberous**, *a. Obs.* -o [f. *EXTUBERANT* + *-OUS*.] Swelling out, protuberant. Hence † **Extuberousness**.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Extuberous*, swelling forth or bunching out. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1797-36 BAILEY, *Extuberousness*, the swelling or bunching out in the body. 1775 in ASH.

Extue, *obs. form of* ESCHUE *v.* 1

Extumescence. [a. F. *extumescence*, f. L. *extumescere*, pr. pple. of *extumescere* to begin to swell out, f. *extumere*, f. *ex-* out + *tumere* to swell.] A swelling out or up.

1611 COTGR., *Extumescence*, an extumescence, a swelling, a rising vp. 1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Extumescency**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as *prec.*: see *-ENCY*.] = *prec.*

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* viii. 294 Lest . . . these Bowels should be incited to tetanous extumescencies.

Extund (ekstū'nd), *v.* [f. L. *extund-ere*, f. *ex-* out + *tundere* to beat.] *trans.* To beat or hammer out; only *fig.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* To Rdr. 3 To extunde and beat-out this true Proportion, I obscure the Circumstances projected. *Ibid.* ii. iv. 52 Mensuration is conversant in extunding the lineal extensions of longitudes. 1797 in BAILEY vol. II. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 4/2 Leaders . . . have to be extunded sometimes in . . . haste.

† **Exturb**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *exturb-are*, f. *ex-* out + *turbare* to disturb, f. *turba* tumult.] *trans.* To hustle out, get rid of.

1615 SIR G. BUCK *3rd Univ. of Eng* xii. in Stow's *Chron.* 971/2 All these noble Tenantes and occupants were thus exturbed, dead, and gon. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xi. 241 That one point of exturbing Esau, and of his inheritance set aside.

† **Extypal**, *a. Obs.* Variant of *EOTYPAL*. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. 152 Two worlds—the one archetypal, the other extypal.

Exuberance (egziū'bērāns). [a. F. *exuberance*, ad. L. *exuberantia*, n. of state f. *exuberāre*: see *EXUBERANT* and *-ANCE*.]

1. The quality or condition of being exuberant; abundant productiveness; luxuriance of growth; overflowing fullness (of joy, health, etc.).

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 192 Reprress the common Exuberance of the leading and middle shoots. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* ii. (1723) 118 The primitive Exuberance of the Earth was lessen'd. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* ii. A happy exuberance of animal spirits. 1827 HARE *Gnosses* Ser. II. (1873) 557 A sweet guileless child, playing in the exuberance of its happiness. 1888 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 58 Nothing is wanting . . . to attest the exuberance of its author's genius.

b. Copiousness or redundancy of expression.

1717 GARTH tr. *Ovid's Met.* Pref., In his similes that exuberance is avoided. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 36 P. 6 The man of exuberance and copiousness. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxix. 69 His exuberance astonishes us.

† c. A fault or error of excess. *Obs.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. v. That the different exuberances of these gentlemen, would correct their different imperfections. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 30 Allowing me in my exuberance one way, for my deficiencies in the other.

d. An extravagance, excessive outburst.

1821 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 619 His generous impulses burst into the wild exuberances of the reveries of astrology. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 121 The criticism on his own doctrine . . . has . . . been considered . . . an exuberance of the metaphysical imagination.

2. An overflowing amount or quantity; a superabundance.

1638 W. R(AWLEY) tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 373 Fatnesse is . . . an Exuberance of Nourishment, above that which is voyded by Excrement. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 90 There is an exuberance of fancy in him. 1786 - *Mts. & Lakes* I. 137 An exuberance of water. 1868 E. P. WRIGHT *Ocean World* iii. 65 An exuberance of life of which no other portion of the globe could give us any idea.

† b. *ellipt.* An abundance of good things, plenty. *Obs.*

1675 COCKER *Morals* 37 Exuberance is turn'd to Indigence. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 105 P. 11 Many had great exuberance, and few confessed any want.

† 3. *concr.* An overflow; a luxuriant outgrowth; an excrescence, protuberance. *Obs.*

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 120 Sulphur, or other like excrescences of Nature. 1687 J. CLAYTON *Virginia in Phil. Trans.* XLI. 149 Punk . . . the inward Part of the Excrescence or Exuberance of an Oak. 1781 JOHNSON *Lett.* Mrs. Thrale 14 Apr., Kindness must be commonly the exuberance of content. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* i. i. 89 They [the rocks] appear . . . smooth, and their exuberances rounded off.

Exuberancy (egziū'bērānsi). [ad. L. *exuberantia*: see *prec.* and *-ANCY*.]

1. = *EXUBERANCE* 1, 1 b.

1649 E. MARBURY in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xviii. 1-2 Which [praise] he expresseth in this exuberancy and redundancy of holy oratory. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 179 Cosmetics . . . contrived . . . to restrain the exuberancy of over-grown Breasts. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 277 The exuberancy of its juice will make it knobby and sticky. 1843 MARRIAT *M. Violet* xvii, The exuberancy of spirit . . . had deserted me.

† 2. = *EXUBERANCE* 2. *Obs.*

1611 CORVAT *Cruditities* 256 The marvellous affluence and exuberancy of all things tending to the sustentation of man's life. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 611 The levels yield an exuberancy of grain.

† 3. *concr.* = *EXUBERANCE* 3. *Obs.*

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 61 It was no Meteor; no fire-drake. (Things which wise-men . . . know to be Exuberancies of Nature). 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. vi. § 38 And some will censure this Digression for a Struma, or tedious Exuberancy.

Exuberant (egziū'bērānt), *a.* [ad. L. *exuberant-em*, pr. pple. of *exuberāre*, f. *ex-* (see *Ex-pref.*) + *uberāre* to be fruitful, f. *uber* fertile, connected with *über* udder. Cf. F. *exuberant*.]

1. Luxuriantly fertile or prolific; abundantly productive. Also *fig.*

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Jan., Vines . . . so exuberant that . . . one vine will load 5 mules with its grapes. 1798 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 273 A paltry Recompense for the exuberant Rhodes. 1799 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 12 The Earth has been so exuberant in the Production of this Metal. 1798 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 163 His fancy is exceedingly fruitful . . . It is indeed too exuberant. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Post. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 168 We know Nature, and figure her exuberant . . . in her fertility. 1871 ROSSETTI *Jenny* Poems 109 Love's exuberant hotbed.

2. Growing luxuriantly; produced in superabundance or excess.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 607 A pure perfyte plante . . . Merveylous by growynge . . . with dyuers propertes, of grace exuberant. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, August (1670) 22 Cleanse your vines from exuberant branches. 1706 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 583 Both . . . may perish with hunger in the midst of our exuberant crops. 1848 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 99 Races bearing an exuberant growth of hair. a 1862a BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1860) III. i. 9 An exuberant and therefore a restless population.

† Misused for 'superfluous'.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 157 An Exuberant Servant . . . is better spared, than a Charity to one of these.

3. Of a fountain, stream, etc.: Overflowing. [Cf. *Virg. En.* VII. 465 *exuberat amnis*.]

1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 595 He as it were an Exuberant Fountain, this as a Stream derived from him. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. xvi. 105 Even the Sextile . . . is found at times to usher in exuberant Floods. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 18 Life's exuberant sea.

4. *fig.* a. Of affections, joyous emotions, beneficence, vitality, health, or their manifestations: Overflowing, abounding.

1648 BOYLE *Scrapp. Love* xi, Such exuberant goodness as may justly ravish us to an amazement. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 169 P. 8 Such an exuberant Love to Mankind. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 616 An exuberant health without any judgment to guide it, will never make either a happy or a useful man. 1858 MACAULAY *Hallam* Ess. 1854 I. 59 An age of exuberant zeal. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. vi. 85 The English in their exuberant strength.

b. Of persons, their actions or expressions: Effusive in display of feeling. Now more usually, Abounding in health and spirits, overflowing with delight.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vii. 131, I vnto you must be well exuberant. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 58 P. 3 Exuberant praise bestowed by others. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 48 He has been . . . exuberant in his encomiums upon individuals. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Elleanor's Vict.* i, She seemed an animated . . . exuberant creature. 1866 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 323 An exuberant letter from Charles Kingsley. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xxv. 395 After exuberant demonstrations to me.

c. Of diction or composition: Copious, diffuse, lavish in ornament.

1654 FULLER *Ephemeris* Pref. 6 Here may they observe the variety of eloquence in several persons, some large, copious and exuberant. 1715 POPE *Hiad* Pref. D ij b, His Similes have been thought too exuberant, and full of Circumstances. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xxxviii, Exclamations of joy and wailing, mingled with exuberant narrative.

d. Of wealth or stores: Overflowing, abundant. Of expenditure or display: Lavish, profuse.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iv. 499 Our Collections are more exuberant than Stow's. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 101 P. 4 My fortune being by no means exuberant. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 349 The exuberant display of wealth in our shops. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 99 The exuberant charities of the church.

Exuberantly (egziū'bērāntli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In an exuberant manner or degree; over-plentifully; with exuberance of growth, feeling, or language; with exuberant delight.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 181 It . . . sprouted out exuberantly. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* vi. (1723) 271 The Earth was very exuberantly beset with Trees. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xxxv. 373 The valley from this town to Terni is exuberantly fertile. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* I. vii. 32 Those simple delights . . . which the poets have . . . no less justly than exuberantly described! 1822 BYRON *Lt.*

to Moore 8 Mar., It will make the man... exuberantly happy.
a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iv. xxii. (1876) 265 Joy seems to be felt more exuberantly by men who have sinned much.
1883 *Scotsman* 12 May 8/5 The alliance... into which he and Principal Cairns entered so exuberantly.

Exuberantness (egziū-bērāntnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being exuberant.

1797-36 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.
† **Exuberate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *exuberāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exuberāre*; see EXUBERANT.] Overflowing, superabundant.

1838 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 17 The exuberate singularity in Merchants of all nations.

Exuberate (egziū-bērēt), *v.* 5 pa. pple. *exuberate*. [f. L. *exuberāt-* ppl. stem of *exuberāre*; see EXUBERANT.]

1. *intr.* To be exuberant; to abound, overflow.
1623 COCKERAM, *Exuberate*, to abound. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 59 That vast confluence and immensity that exuberates in God. 1696 [J. SKRJEANT] tr. T. White's *Peripatet. Instit.* 420 Trees are thrown by Timber-men into water, least their native moisture should exuberate into rottenness. a 1679 WOOD *Life* (1848) 36 Such towering bullitions do not exuberate in my Aganippe. 1822-3 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vii. iv. § 51. 328 Scarron was endowed with vast gaiety, which generally exuberated in buffoon jests. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* (1853) 159 One whose... breast exuberated with human kindness.

b. *To exuberate into*: to pass by exuberance of growth, develop into. *To exuberate in*: to indulge in with exuberant feeling.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dissert. Drama* 2 Two of its [sc. Ch. of England's] considerable Members exuberating into that of Comprehenders. 1781 JOHNSON 20 Apr. in *Boswell*, He might have exuberated into an atheist. 1807 M. B. EDWARDS *Next of Kin* i. v. She exuberated in the delicious... sense of romance.

† 2. *trans.* In Alchemy: ?To render fruitful (mercury, the alkahest). [Cf. class. L. *exuberāre* to make fruitful.]

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 126 Our Menstrue by labour exuberate. 1654 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 77 That Earth so mingled with Menstruous Matter, is called Argent vive, Exuberated, which gather speedily, and while it is new. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xii. 196 Those that know this will dismiss common Mercury from creating the Stone, or exuberating its humidity.

Exuberation (egziū-bērēt-jōn). *rare*—1. [ad. L. *exuberātiō-em*, n. of state f. *exuberāre*; see EXUBERANT.] Exuberance of spirits; excitement.
1889 B. WHITBY *Awak. M. Fenwick* II. x. 240 The men's exuberation escaped them in shouts... and peals of laughter.

† **Exuberous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. EXUBERANT + -OUS.] = EXUBERANT.

1651 Fuller's *Abel Rediv.* *Gilpin* 361 To set forth Th' exuberous praises of brave Gilpin's worth?

Exucous, -ctiōn, *obs. ff.* EXUCOUS, -SUCTION.

Exucoutian (eksiukpntiān). *Eccl.* Also 9 *exouo-*, *exukontian*. [f. *Eccl.* Gr. *ἐξουκόντιος* (f. *ἐξ* out of + *οὐκ* not + *όντι* gen. pl. of pr. pple. of *εἶναι* to be) + -AN.] (See *quots.*)

1844 tr. *Socrates' Eccl. Hist.* II. xlv. 230 They [Arians] were also termed... Exucoutians by those at Antioch who embraced the orthodox faith. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 537 [Arius said] 'He is of a substance that once was not (*ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων*)'—hence the name of Exucoutians sometimes given to his followers. 1877 P. SMITH in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* s. v. *Arianism*, The Arians were also called Exukontians.

Exudate (eksiūdēt), *sb. rare*—1. [ad. L. *ex(s)ūdāt-um* (that which is) exudated; neut. pa. pple. (see next).] An exuded substance.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 61 Covered with lymph, or some exudate of a whitish color.

† **Exudate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ex(s)ūdāt-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)ūdāre* to EXUDE.]

1. *intr.* = EXUDE 1.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 113 Perforations... through which the humor... doth exudate. 1797 A. COOPER *Distiller* III. lxiv. (1760) 261 A vegetable juice, which... exuded from their Roots.

2. *trans.* = EXUDE 2.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2125 A Pole of Ivy did of it self exudate and shew a liquid and yellowish rosin from the bark. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 524 A soft rock, through the pores of which, the moisture is slowly exudated.

Exudation (eksiūdēt-jōn). Also 7-8 *exudation*. [ad. late L. *ex(s)ūdātiō-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)ūdāre* to EXUDE.]

1. The process of exuding; the giving off or oozing out (of moisture) in the manner of sweat.

1618 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 95 In these wounds... appear exudations of clammy humours. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 855 A purer sort of Opium, taken from the Husks of Poppy-seed, being pricked, after some time of exudation and insolation. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 64 *foot-n.* An Exudation... of some petrifying Juices out of the rocky Earth. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xiii. 15 Any exudation of the wine through the pores of the bottles. 1806 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* (ed. 2) 37 The vapour it once contained escaped... by exudation through extremely minute pores. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 88 The Testacella form a kind of cocoon in the ground by the exudation of mucus.

attrib. 1845-6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 409 Exudation-corpuscles. 1852-3 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 119 2 Exudation-Products exhibit themselves in the form of Compound-granule corpuscles. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. ii. § 3. 90 'Segregation' or 'exudation' veins.

† b. Incorrectly: Percolation, trickling through; ? slow and gradual overflow. Cf. EXUDE 1 b.

1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 302 The least exudation of moisture down into the rooms. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. Notes 460 Looking upon the glaciers of Greenland as canals of exudation.

2. *concr.* Something which is exuded.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 4 Rock Rubies are the fine Exudations of Stone. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 11 Resinous exudations of pines and firs. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 391 Calomel should not be used... where the exudation is serous. fig. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 197 Malice is a natural exudation in every mind.

Exudative (eksiūdētiv), *a. and sb.* [f. L. type **ex(s)ūdātiv-us*, f. *exsūdā-re*; see EXUDE and -IVE.]

A. adj. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by exudation.

1899 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 617 2 The exudative process having extended from the uterus to the (Fallopian) tube. 1869 J. S. WELLS *Dis. Eye* viii. § 6. 348 There are generally no exudative or degenerative changes of the retina. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 140 Exudative diseases.

B. sb. 'That which is the product of exudation or which has been exuded' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

1889 in WAGSTAFFE *Med. Voc.*

† **Exudatory**, *a. and sb. Obs. rare*. Also 8 *exsudatory*. [f. L. type *ex(s)ūdātōri-us*, f. *ex(s)ūdāre*; see EXUDE and -ORY.]

A. adj. Characterized by exudation.

1782 MARSHALL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 221 While they were in the exsudatory state above described.

B. sb. A means of exuding.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* i. v. 16 Urine and teares are the great exudatories of sorrow.

Exude (eksiūd), *v.* [ad. L. *ex(s)ūdāre*, f. *ex-out* + *sūdāre* to sweat.]

1. *intr.* To ooze out like sweat; to pass off in bead-like drops through the pores, an incision, or orifice.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 8 The matter, which did exude and come out... from the skin. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* v. (1735) 145 The green Leaves of Tea contain a narcotick Juice, which exudes by Roasting. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 263 A yellow Stalagmitic Matter has exuded. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii. 305 Stone-oil which exudes from the crust of the earth. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 532 Gum, which exudes from incisions in thick viscid drops.

† b. *Occas. misused*: To escape as vapour; ? to overflow slowly.

1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* i. xiv. (1871) 69 A savoury steam exuded from the flesh-pot. 1853 KANE *Ginnell Exp.* xxxvii. (1856) 244 The crushed fragments exuding and... rolling down toward the level ice.

2. *trans.* To sweat out or give off like sweat; to discharge through the pores or an incision.

17... in JOHNSON. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 245 It... is like milk when exuded from the tree. 1830 J. G. STURTT *Sylva Brit.* 97 The Poplar... exudes the moisture which it imbibes. 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 92 The bee exudes the softening wax from one region of its body.

absol. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* iii. The cool bowl [of a pipe] shines without exuding.

fig. 1874 LISLE *Carr. Ind. Gwynne* I. i. 33 The stolid farmer fairly exuded pleasure at every pore. 1882 B. HARTE *Pip* ii. He moved onward silently exuding admiration.

Hence EXUDATE *ppl. a.* EXUDING *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 97 The exuding of this ointment lasted about eight days. 1875 B. W. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 16 The exuded fluid is... a product of the blood. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 513 The pollen-grains... are retained by an exuding drop of fluid.

Exudence (eksiūdēns). *rare*—1. [Incorrectly for **exudance*, f. EXUDE + -ANCE.] The process of exuding.

1874 MAN. *Gunnery H. M. Fleet* 196 There is much greater tendency to the exudence of nitro-glycerine from it.

Exuffate, -ation, var. ff. EXUFFATE, -ATION.

† **Exul**, *sb. Obs.* [a. L. *ex(s)ul*, f. *ex-out* + root *sal-* to go (cf. *salire* to leap).] A banished person; = EXILE *sb.* 2

1566 GASCOIGNE & KINWELMARSH *Iocasta* in *Child's Four Old Plays* (1848) 140 Eteocles should sway the kingly mace, And Polynece as exul should departe. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 86 They shall... as Exuls out of his court be thrust. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xix. 56 The regiment of Romane exuls. 1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* III. (1649) 29 You Legions of Heavens Exuls.

† **Exul**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *ex(s)ulāre*; see EXULATE *v.*] *trans.* = EXILE *v.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Nona may Assure* viii. Treuth stands barrit at the dure, And exulit is of the toun.

† **Exulant**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *ex(s)ulāntem*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)ulāre*; see EXULATE *v.*] Living in exile.

1636 BRATHWAITE *Lives Rom. Emp.* 260 Iustinian... who was now exulant in Cersonia.

† **Exulate**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *ex(s)ulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ex(s)ulāre*; see next.] = EXILE *sb.* 2

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxxxviii. iv. The lordes fled... as exulates. 1557 PAVNE *Barclay's Jugurth* 12 Wo is me miserabile exulate. 1647-9 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 127 His Maister, (long an Exulate) come in, To claime his proper Right.

† **Exulate**, *v. Obs. rare*. With pa. pple. 6 *exulat*. [f. L. *ex(s)ulāt-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)ulāre* to be in exile, in late L. also transitive.] *a. trans.*

To banish, exile. *b. intr.* To go into exile; to be in exile.

1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* II. 18 Mony Scot... That exulat wer out of Albione. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 203 Both exulating from their owne patrimoniall Territories.

† **Exulation**. *Obs. rare*—1. Also 6 -oun. [ad. L. *ex(s)ulātiō-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)ulāre*; see EXULATE *v.*] Banishment, exile.

1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* (1858) I. 91 In the tyme of his exulation The lordis maid gude reparatioun.

† **Exulcer**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 6 *exulcero*. [ad. F. *exulcère-r*, ad. L. *exulcerā-re* to EXULCERATE.] *trans.* = EXULCERATE *v.* 1.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 A iij b, Corrupte blode... maketh erosion and exulcer[th] the body.

† **Exulcerate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *exulcerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exulcerā-re*; see next.]

1. = EXULCERATED 1.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* p. 1 As yf intestinum rectum be exulcerat. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 168 The said green figs... doe cure the wens or exulcerat bunches. 1683 SALMON *Dorset Med.* I. 310 The cure of exulcerate Erysipelas. 2. *fig.* Fretted as by an ulcer; vexed; also diseased, disordered. Cf. EXULCERATED 2.

c 1592 BACON *Observ. Libel* Wks. 1862 VIII. 192 Finding the king's mind so exulcerate, as he rejected all counsel. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xv. v. 38 Vrsicinus, alreadie exulcerate and carrying rancour in his heart. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 56 In this exulcerate business, so much moderation... hath shined forth in the King of Great Britain. 1684 H. MORE *Answ. Remarks Exp. Apoc.* 125 Their exulcerate rage at the Rising of the Witnesses.

Exulcerate (egzwlserēt), *v. arch.* [f. L. *exulcerāt-* ppl. stem of *exulcerāre*, f. *ex-* intensive + *ulcerāre* to ULCERATE.]

† 1. *trans.* To cause ulcers in; to ulcerate.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* iv. ii. (1541) 78 b, Yf the reume be sharp... it doth exulcerate the lunges. 1650 HUBBART *Pill Formality* 13 Wounds and sores... will secretly exulcerate the flesh. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 392 The stagnating Serum... exulcerates and putrifies the Bowels. absol. 1609 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 63 Bitter and salt phleume... doth exulcerate. 1683 SALMON *Dorset Med.* I. 37 They exulcerate, cause Fevers.

2. *fig.* To fret as with an ulcer; to exasperate, irritate; to aggravate (a disease, sorrow).

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. 90 It is not easie to speake to the contentation of mindes exulcerated in themselves. 1628 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 64. 280 Professe this I cannot, but I must lye perpetually and exulcerate my conscience. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* i. 16 [This] doth but prejudice men's minds, and exulcerate them against our testimony. absol. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 633 Thoughts my tormentors... Exasperate, exulcerate, and raise Dire inflammation. 1849 Sir H. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* I. ii. Detraction that exulcerates.

† 3. *intr.* To break out into ulcers or sores. *Obs.*

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 101 The cholerick humor... exulcerateth. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 49/1 The Eyes exulcerate, or are inflamed. 1659 *Lady Alimony* v. vi. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 362 With balms to close the skin, And leave the wound 't exulcerate within.

Exulcerated (egzwlserētd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

† 1. Affected with an ulcer, blistered, ulcerated.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 58 b, This water... healeth the bowels exulcerated and hurt. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. iv. 60 Purulent spittle argues exulcerated lungs. 1663 BOYLE *Nat. Phil.* II. iv. i. 121 The exulcerated tumours of one sick of the king's evil.

2. *fig.* Fretted as by an ulcer; festered, irritated, embittered, exasperated.

1640 Bp. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxvi. 273 Exulcerated, and seditious spirits. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxxvii. (1713) 394 That exulcerated Malice... of those marked Servants of the Beast. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Rom.* ix. Pref., An exulcerated prejudice against them.

† **Exulcerating**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That exulcerates: *lit.* and *fig.*

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* v. 16 He... may pleade for himselfe... as Iob against his exulcerating comforters. 1621 CORGR. *Melanacardin*, a venomous and exulcerating oyle. 1708 Sir J. FLOYER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1172 The Medulla is hot and exulcerating.

Exulceration (egzwlserēt-jōn). [ad. L. *exulcerātiō-em*, n. of action f. *exulcerāre*; see EXULCERATE. Cf. F. *exulcération*.]

1. Ulceration. Also, 'the early stage or commencement of ulceration' (Mayne *Exp. Lex.*).

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 56 b, Inflammation or exulceration in the guttes or bladder. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xlvi. 113 A Disease which causeth scratching without Exulceration of the Skin. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 17 The Sharpness of the Exulceration is mitigated. 1889 in WAGSTAFFE *Med. Voc.*

b. *fig.* Embittered condition; exasperation.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. v. (1611) 65 Which exulceration of minde made him apt to take all occasions of contradiction. 1680 H. MORE *Apoc. Apoc.* 110 Rage and exulceration of spirit against the risen witnesses.

2. *concr.* An ulcerated place; a sore.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) K iij a, The whyche pulse... hurte the sores and exulcerations. 1678 SALMON *Land. Disp.* 167 It... heals exulcerations, cools the heat of burning Ulcers. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 355 Herpetical exulcerations, or other solutions of continuity.

† **Exulcerative**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *exulceratif*, -ive, f. L. *exulcerāt-* ppl. stem of *exulcerāre*; see EXULCERATE and -IVE.] Tending or of a nature to produce ulcers.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 149 The leaves and branches be exulcerative, and wil raise blisters vnto the body.

Exulceratory (egzwl'serätö-ri), *a.* [f. *L.* type *exulceratörius*, f. *exulceräre*: see EXULCERATE and -ORY.] Tending to produce ulcers.

Exult (egzwl't), *v.* Also 6 *exulte*. [ad. *F.* *exulte-r*, ad. *L.* *ex(s)ultā-re*, freq. of *exsilire* to leap up, f. *ex-* out + *salire* to leap.]

†1. *intr.* To spring or leap up; to leap for joy. *Obs.*

1570 in LEVINS *Manip.* 187 To Exulte, *exultare*. c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xiii. 28 The whales exulted under him. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* iii. 36 A Fountain... doth at the sound of a pipe joyously exult and leap up. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xiii. 47 The sea... Exults, and owns the monarch of the main. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Exulted*, leaped and skipped for Joy.

2. To rejoice exceedingly, be elated or glad; to triumph. *Const. in (at, on, over), and inf.*

1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* i. ix. (1611) 24 Nature exulting... in certain hope of reward. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. v. 8 To, Wouldst thou not be glad? *Fab.* I would exult man. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Ded., Who can... not exult in being born a Briton? 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ii. xviii, Her soul Exulted. 1808 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* ii. v. 126 Every one seemed to exult at the happy change which a few days had effected. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. viii. 90 We... exult to think we need no catering for the morrow. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads, Satire to C.* 50 As plague in a poisonous city insults and exults on her dead.

Exultance (egzwl'tāns), [ad. late *L.* *ex(s)ultantia*, f. *ex(s)ultant-em*: see -ANCE.] = next.

1650 HOWELL *Masaniello* I. 137 He was received with extreme exultances of joy by all the people. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* ix. § 7 (1684) 151 We have great cause of exultance and joy. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* iii. 446 Again arose Exultance many-voiced.

Exultancy (egzwl'tānsi), [ad. *L.* *ex(s)ultantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] Exultant state or condition; an instance of the same; exultation, gladness, transport, triumph.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. iii, Joys, comforts, exultancies. a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* viii. Wks. 1684 IV. 614 Always upon terms of Spiritual exultancy. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 L. D. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 109 Fiery and almost fierce in their exultancy. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. xl. i. 3 A trace of airy exuberance, of natural exultancy.

†**Exultant**. *Obs. rare* -1. App. = EXULTET.

1599 Churchw. *Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 6 A Pryk-song boke... wherein is conteyned iiij masses, iij kyries, iij allohuies, and ij exultands.

Exultant (egzwl'tānt), *a.* [ad. *L.* *ex(s)ultant-em*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)ultāre*: see EXULT.] Exulting, triumphantly joyful.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* ii. 42 With such exultant sympathy and joy. a 1745 BOOME *On Death* 136 The Sun... starts exultant, and renews the day. 1844 *Cath. Weekly Instruct.* 127 The wild exultant cry. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ii. xiv, The fierce exultant delight to which he was moved by the idea of perpetual vengeance.

Hence **Exultantly** *adv.*

1883 K. W. HAMILTON in *Harper's Mag.* 846/2 Margaret's heart swelled exultantly. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Aug. 5/2 It was exultantly proclaimed that the war with Afghanistan would only cost six millions.

Exultation (egzwl'tā'jən), Also 5 -olou, -oloune. [ad. *L.* *ex(s)ultation-em*, f. *ex(s)ultāre*: see EXULT. Cf. *F.* *exultation* (from 14th c.).]

†1. The action of leaping or springing up. *Obs.* 1599 SANDYS *Europea Spec.* (1632) 225 With continual great wagging of their bodies and exultation... sometimes all springing up lightly from the ground.

2. The action or state of exulting or rejoicing greatly; triumph, joyousness, rapturous delight; an instance of the same. Also *concr.* an object exulted over.

c 1425 tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* ii. xii, Hov gret exultation to be pe seintes of heven. 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* i. xi. (1611) 36 With hidden exultation. 1716 ADDISON *Freholder* No. 49 P. 1 To swell their Hearts with inward Transports of Joy and Exultation. 1771 *Ess. from Bachelors* (1773) i. O F-d, thou genius of the age, Hibernia's exultation. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 515 Amidst the exultation of the Court over the decision of the judges.

b. *pl.* Shouts of joy, joyful utterances. 1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. § 39 (1662) 191 Heavenly Acclamations, Exultations. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 225 Hymns, and exultations and other uncommon noises.

†**Exultative**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. EXULT + -ATIVE.] Inclined or ready to exult; exultant. 1a 1500 *Clariodius* (1830) 103 Sad hevie myndis to make exultative.

|| **Exultet** (egzwl'tet), [*L.*] The ancient hymn beginning *Exultet jam angelica turba calorum*, sung in the Roman Church at the benediction of the paschal candle on Easter-even; a musical setting of this hymn.

[1519: see EXULTAND.] 1869 ROCK *Ch. Our Fathers* I. 212 [An illumination representing] the deacon singing the *Exultet* in the 'ambo'. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* 406, s. v. *Holy Week*, The use of the paschal candle goes back... as far at least as the time of Zosimus, who was made Pope in 417, and the sublime words of the 'Exultet'... can scarcely be less ancient.

Exulting (egzwl'tin), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXULT + -ING.] The action of the vb. EXULT; exultation. 1744 SARAH FIELDING *David Simple* (ed. 2) I. 85 Dinner pass'd... in Exultings in the Happiness of possessing such a Creature. a 1859 L. HUNT *Fancy Concert*, The gong... with exultings that clanged like disasters. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 363 Hideous exultings.

Exulting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. That exults; exultant, triumphantly joyful. 1757 DYER *Fleece* iv. 689 Th' exulting muse shall then... her flight renew. 1826 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 166 An exulting expectation of a dissolution of the church establishment. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. 1. 42 Solon... was asked by the exulting monarch who was the happiest of men.

2. *nonce-use.* Upspringing, towering, lofty. Cf. EXULT I.

1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Autumn* 318 To climb the woodland hill's exulting brow.

Hence **Exultingly** *adv.*, in an exulting manner.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 244 They exultingly told the woman, Now we believe, etc. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 296 The savage... returned exultingly to his countrymen. 1837 HOOD *Drinking Song* ii, Let toppers of grape-juice exultingly vapour. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 203 In London it was announced exultingly that [etc.].

†**Exultive**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. EXULT + -IVE.] Inclined to exult; given up to exultation.

1a 1500 *Clariodius* (1830) 192 He than was in joy sa exultive, That of him self almost he wist no thing.

Exultre, *obs.* form of AXLE-TREE.

1475 in Child *Eng. & Sc. Ball.* v. cxvii. (1888) 90/2 Late vs cast the exultre.

Exultate (eksiū'li'let), *v. rare.* [f. *L.* *exultātē* - ppl. stem of *exultāre*, f. *ex-* out + *ulāre* to howl (cf. *ulula* screech-owl).] *intr.* To howl or cry out.

1623-6 in COCKERAM. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* iv. 205 With noisiest clamour they exultate.

Hence **Exultation**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Exultation* a Shrieking or crying out. 1864 N. & Q. Ser. iii. VI. 178 The fenish exultation (exultation ?) wherewith the Dublin demagogues volved it about the city.

†**Exumbilication**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *L.* *ex-ut* + *umbilic-us* the navel + -ATION.] The starting out of the navel.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

†**Exundance**. *Obs.* [ad. *L.* *exundantia*, f. *exundant-em*: see EXUNDANT and -ANCE.] The fact of flowing forth in waves; an overflow.

a 1654 H. BINNING *Com. Prin. Chr. Relig.* Wks. 1839 I. 156 The infinite excess of perfection and exundance of self-being. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vii. x. 323 Those parenthetical exundances of weighty sense and matter.

†**Exundancy**. *Obs.* [ad. *L.* *exundantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] An overflowing; = prec.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* ii. vii. 249 Which doth ferment, rarifie, and raise the Waters to an Exundancy. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* to How great Exundancies of Expression are found.

Exundant (ekswndānt), *a.* [ad. *L.* *exundant-em*, pr. pple. of *exundāre*, f. *ex-* out + *undāre* to rise in waves, f. *unda* wave.] That flows forth in waves; overflowing, superabundant.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 187 From their exundant wit their ruine sprung. 1856 SMYTH *Rom. Fam. Coins* 96 Exundant fertility of resource.

†b. *Path.* Said of the pulse; in mod. *L.* *exundans*.

1707 FLOWER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* I. 357 The intense Pulse is... exundant like a torrent.

Exundate (ekswndet), *v. rare.* [f. *L.* *exundātē* - ppl. stem of *exundāre*: see prec.] *intr.* To overflow.

1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 210 The stream exundated on every side.

Exundation (ekswndet'jən), Now rare. [ad. *L.* *exundation-em*, n. of action f. *exundāre*: see EXUNDANT.] Overflow (of a body of water).

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 58 Great part of Flanders being drowned by an exundation or breaking in of the sea. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 46 The rising of the former [pool], and exundation of the latter. 1792 A. GEDDES *Bible, Gen.* xiv. 6 note, The fertility of Egypt depends on the regular exundations of the Nile. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 708 The issue of the waters, or exundation from the pond.

†**Exungulate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. late *L.* *exungulatē* - ppl. stem of *exungulāre* to lose the hoof, f. *ex-* out + *ungula*, dim. of *unguis* claw, nail.] *trans.* (See quot.)

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Exungulate*, to pare ones nailes. 1727-36 BAILEY, *Exungulate*, to pull off the hoofs, also to cut off the white part from roseleaves. 1775 in ASH, and later Dicts.

Hence **Exungulated** *ppl. a.* †**Exungulation**.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 520 It is made of two parts of the succo of exungated [sic] Roses. *Ibid.* 652 Roses... reddish, and not exungulated. 1730-6 BAILEY (fol.), *Exungulation*, a pulling off the hoofs. 1742-1800 *Ibid.*, *Exungulation* (among Chymists), the cutting off the white Part from the Leaves of Roses.

Exuperable, -ate, etc.: see EXSU-.

Exurge, -ence, -ent: see EXSU-.

†**Exurgency**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *L.* *exurgent-em*, pr. pple. of *exurgere*, f. *ex-* out + *urgere* to press, URGE: see -ENCY.] The quality of urging strongly; urgent force.

1659 OWEN *Serm.* xii. Wks. 1851 VIII. 462 The... exurgency of their number and wisdom. 1668-84 - *Exp. Heb.* (1700) I. 55 This authority... consists partly, in an exurgency, or forcible influence of the holy matter.

Exuscitate, -ation, var. of EXUSCITATE, etc.

†**Exust**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. *L.* *exust-us*, pa. pple. of *exūrere*: see next.] Burnt or dried up.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 205 This Ruzma is... lighter, blacker, and seemingly exust. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compit.* iii. 61 Hot, exust and melancholic Blood.

†**Exust**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *L.* *exust-* ppl. stem of *exūrere*, f. *ex-* out + *ūrere* to burn.] *trans.* To burn up. Hence **Exusted** *ppl. a.*

1623-6 in COCKERAM. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 144 The exusted vampyre Arnold Paul had strangled... a number of cattle.

†**Exustible**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -IBLE.] Capable of being burnt up.

1623 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 7 Do they say, the heavens are not exustible?

†**Exustion**. *Obs.* [ad. *L.* *exustion-em*, n. of action f. *exūrere* (see EXUST). Cf. OF. *exustion*.]

a. The action or process of burning or burning up (something). b. Heat attendant upon disease.

a. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* v. xlii. (1634) 299 You must use some hote burning instrument... After exustion, minister the juyce of Leekes and other such things as do drie. 1651 *Kaleigh's Ghost* 353 The general exustion and burning of the world. 1790 S. PARKER *Bibl. Biblica* (Gen. xix. 25) I. 424 The frightful Effects which this Exustion [of Sodom and Gomorrah] left are still remaining.

b. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 712 It allayes inflammations, exustions and hot distempers.

Exute, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [ad. *L.* *exūt-us*, pa. pple. of *exūrere*: see next.] Stripped.

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis' Imil.* ii. iv, A man conuerting him holy to god, is exute & taken fro þe body & chaunged into a newe man.

Exute (egziūt'), *v.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. *L.* *exūt-* ppl. stem of *exūrere* to draw or pull off.] *trans.* To strip (a person) of; to divest or deprive of.

1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* III. 182 The governing... In their handis he did agane resing, And him exutet of office and cuir. 1669 R. B. *Life T. Morton* 98 Exuted of his secretarie's place. 1829 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 391 [He] was degraded, exuted of all his preferments.

Exuviability (egziū'viābiliti), [ad. *F.* *exuviabilité*, f. *exuviable*: see next and -ITY.] The property of being exuviable. In Dicts. explained as the power of casting off exuviae.

1841 FLEMING & TIBBINS *Dict. Franc.-Angl.* II. 441 *Exuviabilité*, exuviability, the faculty of sloughing. 1847 in CRAIG.

Exuviable (egziū'viābl'), *a.* [a. *F.* *exuviable*, f. *L.* *exuvius*: see next and -ABLE.] Capable of being exuviated or sloughed off.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 882/2 Odier... found chitine in the exuviable skeleton of Crustacea.

|| **Exuviae** (egziū'viā), [*a.* *L.* *exuviae* garments stripped off, skins of animals, the spoils of an enemy, f. *exūrere* to divest oneself of.] Cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals; any parts of animals which are shed or cast off, whether recent or fossil.

1670 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* iv. Wks. 1772 III. 378 They [insects] divested the habit they had... and appeared with their exuviae or cast coats under their feet. a 1728 Woodward *Catal. For. Fossils* ii. (1799) 21 in *Nat. Hist. Fossils*, They appear to be only the Skins or Exuviae [print. ed. Exuvia], rather than entire Bodies of Fishes. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 184 Fossils and other marine exuviae which are found imbedded on the tops of mountains. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxii. 290 The insect has quitted the exuviae of the pupa. 1830 LYLLE *Princ. Geol.* I. 23 Living animals... had formerly lived... where their exuviae are now found. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 393 Sea-weeds, sponges, corals, shells, and the other marine exuviae found in the chalk.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. xvi. (1712) 138 The Exuviae of Fiddles, it seems, fly up into the air. 1811 LAMB *Burial Societies* Wks. (1876) 629 The departed Spirit is gone. His care is only about the exuviae. 1821 KNOX *Spir. Despot.* xxix. 66 Lest the despotism of influence should destroy the vitals of a free constitution, and leave nothing behind but the form, the exuviae, the name. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. vi. 439 Curious exuviae of early art.

Exuvial (egziū'viāl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AL.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, exuviae. In quot. *transf.* and *fig.* †**B. sb. pl.** Things stripped off; spoils.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ii. 72 Being cled with the exuvials and Trophies of enemies. 1839 THACKERAY *Catharine* i, The load of exuvial coats and breeches under which he [the old clothes man] staggers. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Mem. Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 364 In the poet's mind, the fact has... lost all that is exuvial.

Exuviate (egziū'viāt), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.] *a. intr.* To cast off or shed exuviae. b. *trans.* To shed or cast off as exuviae.

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 542 Crabs of mature age and full size cease to exuviate. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 37 The young crayfish exuviate two or three times in the course of the first year.

b. 1856 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* (1891) 889 Even when the Entomostraca have attained their full growth, they continue to exuviate their shell. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert. Anim.* 9 So much of the allantois as lies outside the walls of the body is... exuviated.

Exuviation (egziū'viā'ti'jən), [f. prec.: see -ATION.] The action or process of exuviating; shedding (of antlers, skin, etc.).

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 882/2 The exuviation of the

skeleton of Crustacea. is similar to that of insects. *a 1853* MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. Des. Side* (1855) 463 The exuviation... of the antlers... seems to connect these organs with those parts of the skin... which are subject to this process. *1853* DANA *Crust.* i. 3 Numerous exuviae of Cirripeds were collected, proving that these animals undergo exuviation. *fig. 1864* H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progress* 114 Society, in all its developments, undergoes the process of exuviation. *1874* DRAFTER *Relig. & Sc.* (ed. 3) 328 The most serious trial through which society can pass, is encountered in the exuviation of its religious restraints.

† **Exuviosus**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, exuviae; effluent. *1653* H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. xvi. (1712) 137 The Skirmishings in the Air are from the exuviosus Effluxes of things. *1678* CUPWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 15 Insinuations of simula-lachra, or exuviosus images of bodies.

Ex-vaccine, *a. nonce-ud.* [f. *Ex-* pref. + *L. vacca* cow + -INE.] Obtained from a cow. *1804* *Edin. Rev.* III. 340 Six of them [mice] embark upon a bit of dry cow dung, their provision in the middle of this ex-vaccine vessel.

Ex-votive, *a.* [f. next + -IVE.] Pertaining to, or performed by, ex-voto offerings.

1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* i. 14 Nitches in the rocks... indicate the former places of ex-votive worship. || **Ex-voto** (eks-vō'to). [f. *L.* phrase *ex voto*, ex out of, *vōtō* abl. sing. of *vōt-um* Vow.] An offering made in pursuance of a vow.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* i. 213, I... perceived that they were ex voto's made by the pious... devotees of the rod in commemoration of their triumphs. *1880* MISS BIRD *Japan* i. 67 Ex votos of all kinds hang on the wall.

Exzodiacal (eks-zō'di-akāl), *a.* [f. *Ex-* pref. + *ZODIAC* + -AL.] Of the minor planets: Having an orbit that passes out of the zodiac. *1803* SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 340 They should be called very small, and exzodiacal.

Ey, obs. form of AY.

Ey, obs. form of Egg.

† **Eya**, *int. Obs. rare*—1. [*a. med. L. eya* (*L. zia*) in same sense.] Indeed, surely.

c 1430 tr. *T. a Kempit Imit.* iii. vi, Eya, my lord god, my holy lout, when thou shalt come in to myn herte, all myn inwardes shal joy.

Eyah, obs. spelling of AYAH, Indian nurse.

|| **Eyalet** (gā'let). [*Turk.* ایالت *eyālet*, *a.* Arab. إيالة *iyālah* (-at), noun of action f. آل *āl* to preside.] An administrative division of the Turkish empire; now more commonly called VILAYET, q. v.

1853 W. McLEOD *Atlas Scripture Geog.* 52 This province is divided into four eyalets or pashalicks. *1869* *Daily News* 16 Oct. 5/6 Mossoul, in the eyalet of Bagdad. **Eyas** (ai'as). Forms: 5 *eyas*, 6-7 *yas*, 6-9 *eyas* (e, 7 *eyasse*, (*eyasse*, *iaas*), 7- *eyas*.

[Altered form of NYAS, *a. Fr. nias* (= *Pr. nizaic*, *It. nidiace*):—*L. *nid(i)ac-em*, f. *nidus* nest. The dropping of initial *n* was due to an erroneous division of a *nyas* (cf. *a nadder* s. v. ADDER); the spelling *eyas* was suggested by popular association with ME. *ey* = Egg and *eyry*; also with *eye* (see *quots.*.)]

1. A young hawk taken from the nest for the purpose of training, or one whose training is incomplete.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B ij a, An hawke is calde an eyes of hir eyghen. *1575* TURBERV. *Bk. Falconrie* 31 The first name and terme that they bestowe on a falcon is an eyasse and this name dothe laste as long as she is in the eyrie. *1669* MASSINGER *Picture* v. i. So ho, birds, how the eyasses scratch and scramble! *1688* R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 236 a An eyesse is... a young Hawk as long as she is in the Eyrie. *1800* SCOTT *Abbot* iv. Is it thus you feed the eyas with unwashed meat? *1869* LOWELL *Cathedr.* Wks. (1879) 443 As when, an eyas, he followed his high heart To swim on sunshine. *1875* 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. iv. i. § 6. 296 This is very easy with the eyess or brancher.

fig. 1600 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 355 An ayrie of Children, little Yases, that crye out on the top of question. *a 1665* FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* i. ii, Hang these tame-hearted Eyasses. *1890* SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizabeth.* Lit. xi. 426 One of the little eyasses who competed with regular actors. 2. *attrib.*, as *eyas-falcon*, -hawk; in sense 'unfledged, youthful' as *eyas-thoughts*, -wings. Also *eyas-musket* (see MUSKET), used jocularly for a sprightly child.

1596 SPENSER *Hymns, Heavenly Love* 24 Ere sitting Time could wag his eyas wings. *1598* SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. iii. 22 How now my eyas-musket what newes with you? *1606* CHAPMAN *Marlowe's Hero & Leander* iv. To still their eyas thoughts with industry. *1616* SURFL. & MARKH. *Countrie Farme* 708 The care of holding... your hawke... may intice you to esteeme the Iiase hawke. *a 1653* G. DANIEL *Idyll* iv. 28 Our Eyass Life Complaines unpvitted. *1866* SEABRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* (1828) 26 Magpies may be flown with eyess slight falcons.

Eyident, obs. var. of EIDENT.

Eye (ai), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 *ēaye*, *ēye*, (*ēyo*, *ēyu*, *ēye*), 2-4 *ēye*, 2-3 *ēyhe*, 2-5 *ēyhe* (3 *ēhe*), 3-5 *ēghe*, 3-7 *ēie*, 4 *ēghe*, *ei*, *he* (*north.*), 4-5 *ēyhe*, *ēyhe*, *ēyhe*, *yhe*, *yhe*, 4-7 *ēy*, 5 *ēgh*, *ygh*, *ighe*, *eyhe*, *eh*, *ye*, *ie*, (*hyghe*), *hye*, *iey*, *3ee*, *hee*, *3ee*, *ieae*), 5-6 *e* (*north.*), (*ea*, *iee*), 5- *north.* (and 9 *Post.*) *ee*, 6 *ye*, *yie* (*vey*, *ye*, *yae*, *oey*, *i*), 4- *eye*. *Pl. a.* 1 *ēayan*, *ēayan* (*north.* *ēyo*, *ēyu*), 1-2 *ēyan*, 2 *ēayen*, 2-4

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ēyen 2-5 *ēyzen*, 3 *ēihen*, *ēyzen*, *ēhzen*, 3-5 *ēghen*, *ēien*, 3-5 (7 *arch.*) *eyn*, 4 *ēyizen*, *ēyzen*, *3eyzen*, *hegehen*, *eye*, 4-5 *ēyzen*, *yzen*, *eyghen*, *eyghen*, *iyzen*, *yen* (e, *ein*, 4-6 (9 *arch.*) *eyen*, 4-7 (9 *arch.*) *eyne*, 5 *ighen*, *yeghen*, *yhen* (*ee*, *eyon*, *ygne*), 5- *north.* and *Sc.* *een*, 6 *iyen*, *ien*, *yien*, (*ain*) *Sc.* *ene*, (6-7 *eine*, 7 *aine*, 8-9 *Sc.* *ē'en*). 8. 3 *ēyenen*, *ēyene*, *ēyhne*, 3-5 *ēhnen*, *ēhne*, 4 *ēghnen*, *iyene*, *ine*, *ewine*, *eline*, 5 *eghene*, *eyn* (*hynon*, *enghne*). 7. 4 *ēyies*, 5 *yies*, 6 *yies*, *yee*, *ies*, *yees*, *ayes*, *ees*, 6-7 *ēies*, (7 *ays*) 6- *eyes*. Also with prosthetic *n*, 5 *neghe*, *ney*, 4-6 *nie*, *nye*, *Pl.* 5 *nyen*, -on, -non. [OE. *lage*, wk. neut., corresponding to OFris. *lge*, OS. *lga* (MDu. *lghe*, Du. *oog*), OHG. *ouga* (MHG. *ouge*, Ger. *auge*), ON. *auga* (Da. *øie*, Sw. *öga*), Goth. *augo*—OTeut. **augon*—.

By most scholars referred to the Aryan root **ag-* to see, to which belong the synonymous words in all the other branches of the Aryan family exc. Celtic; but the anomalous representation of Aryan *ag* by *au* instead of *a* presents difficulties; for various hypotheses intended to account for it see Brugmann *Grundriss* i. 333. Kluge *Elym. Wh.* (ed. 5) s.v., Fick *Vergl. Wh.* (ed. 4) i. 371. Otherwise, no plausible affinities have been found for the Teutonic word.]

The original plural was in -*en*, in ME -*en*, whence *north.* dial. *em*, and archaic *eyne*. In some forms of ME, a second inflexional -*en* (reducible to -*e*) was added, making *eynen*, *eyne*, whence in 15th c. *eyn*. Our first instance of the modern *eye* plural is a 1375 *eyes*.

1. The organ of sight.

a. in man and vertebrate animals.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1093 *Vitiato oculo*: unhyotozo eyan [*a 800* *Erfturt Gloss.* undycty eyan]. *c 805* *Vesp. Psalter* xciii. 9 So he hiowede eye ne scwaw. *c 950* *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xi. 34 Gif ego ðin bið milde. *c 1000* *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* v. 29 Gyff bin swyðre eage be swiccie ahola hit ut. *c 1175* *Lamb. Hom.* 23 *Pes monnes eyan*, and his fet, and his honden. *c 1200* *Ormin* 9393 3if batt tin eyhe iss all unnhall. *c 1300* *Cursor M.* 9361 (Cott.). Als douues eie hir lok es suete. *c 1300* *K. Alis.* 1106 His eyghen out of his hed sterte. *c 1340* *Cursor M.* 3780 (Fairf.). In slepe a ladder him post he seyge fra be firmant rist to his eyghe. *c 1375* *Sc. Leg. Saints.* *Paulus* 557 With fleshy ewine he na se mocht. *c 1380* *CHAUCER Min. Poems.* *Merciles Beaute*: Yourre two eyen will sle me sodenly, I may the beaute of them not sustene. *c 1400* *Rom. Rose* 1023 Hir nose, hir mouth, and eyhe... Wel wrought. *c 1430* *Bk. Hawking in Rel. Ant.* i. 299 Take a tame heron and drawe out the both eyen of her. *1486* *Bk. St. Albans* B ij, The yelow be twene y^e Becke & y^e yeghen. *1513-75* *Diurn. Occurrents* (Bannatyne Club) 179 Anemostrous fische... havand greit ene in the head thairfor. *a 1509* *SKELTON Poems agst. Garmesche* 37 Your ien glyster as glasse, Rowlynge in your holow hede. *1566-7* *Q. ELIZ.* in *Four c. Eng. Lett.* 3 Paine in one of my yeas was only the cause. *1603* *CAMDEN Rem.* 125 Piercing the King of Scots through the eie, as Hector Boetius fableth. *1674* *BREVINT Saul at Endor* 116 To set new Eies... instead of those that were bored out. *1795* *WATTS Logic* ii. v. i. § 7 The Distance at which these Glasses are placed from the Eye. *1774* *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 192 The orbits of the eyes were deeper. *1797* *COLERIDGE Sibyl. Leaves* (1802) 226 A little sun, no bigger than your ee. *1831* *BREWSTER Optics* xxxv. § 166. 286 The human eye is of a spherical form with a slight projection in front. *1856* *Sir B. BRODIE Psychol. Ing.* i. v. 182 The eye of an eagle is nearly as large as that of an elephant. *1858* *KINGSLEY Red King* 37 His eyne were shotten, red as blood.

b. *Poet.* attributed to heaven, the sun, etc. *The eye of day*, of heaven = the sun; *the eyes of heaven*, of night = the stars.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q. l.* iii. 4 Her angels face, As the great eye of heaven, shyned bright. *1595* SHAKS. *John* iii. i. 79 The glorious sunne... Turning with splendor of his precious eye The meager cloddy earth to glittering gold. *c 1600*—*Sonn.* xviii. Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines. *1603*—*Ham.* ii. ii. 540 Would haue made milche the Burning eyes of Heauen. *1738* *WESLEY Psalms* cxlvii. 2 All ye sparkling Eyes of Night. *1800* *SCOTT Monast.* xx. The eye of day hath opened its lids.

c. with adjs. denoting the colour of the iris.

c 1300 *Poem vi.* in *Retrospective Rev.* (1853) i. 307 His hegehen war. *grai.* *c 1314* *Guy Warw.* (Abbots. ed.) 786 He looked on be wip wrake Sternliche wip his eyen blake. *1430-50* tr. *Higden* (Rolls) i. 145 That region hath peple with whyte heire, peyntede eien and zelowe. *1500-20* *DUNBAR None may Assure* x. Ene of amiable blyth asure. *1587* *MASCALL Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 167 The Fleabitten, with a thinn crest, hauing blacke eyne. *1704* *POPE Windsor For.* 351 He turn'd his azure eyes Where Windsor-domes and pompous turrets rise. *1813* *SCOTT Guy R.* xxxii. This young man... was upwards of six feet high, had... blue eyes. *a 1852* *MOORE Fire Workshippers*. I never nur'd a dear gazelle, To glad me with its soft black eye. *transf.* *1843* *JAMES Forest Days* (1847) 64 The blue eye of heaven had seldom been altogether withdrawn.

d. taken as including the eyelids, or the surrounding parts; the region of the eyes. See BLACK EYE 2.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John ix. 6, & ahof ðæt lam ofer egu his. *c 1000* *Sax. Leechd.* i. 108 Wip eagen sar... genim bysse ycan wyrt sawe, & smyre ða eagan þærmic. *c 1175* *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Summe þer weren þæt his eyan bunden. *a 1250* *Owl & Night.* 426 He wolde þæt he isezie Teres in evrich monnes eye. *1275* *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 547 Hys Eyn with his hand clout he. *c 1386* *CHAUCER Prool.* 10 Smale fowles maken melodye, That slepen all the night with open yhe. *1486* *Bk. St. Albans* B ij a, An hawke that is brought vp vnder a Bussard... hath wateri Eyghen. *a 1533* *LD. BERNERS Huon* xlvii. 157 The pyrates... bounde his handes... and iyen. *1675* *HOBBS Odyssey* xvi. 11 Kisses his head and hands, and both his eyne. *1751* *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* II. lxxvi. 306 These gummy eyes, lantern jaws, and

toothless chaps. *1840* *E. HOWARD Jack Ashore* III. ix, That kindly looking gentleman, that's blushing up to the eyes.

e. in invertebrate animals. *Compound eye*: see *quot.* and COMPOUND a. 2 d.

1665 *R. Hooke Micrographia* 178 Each of these Pearls... is a perfect eye. *1700* *T. BROWN tr. Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 87 Their Collections of Rarities exceeds that of John Tradusken for here are... the Eyes of Oysters. *1841-71* *T. R. JONES Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 353 The individual eyes, or ocelli, as we shall term them. *1878* *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 816/1 The compound eye... consists essentially of a series of transparent cone-like bodies, arranged in a radiate manner against the inner surface of the cornea. *Ibid.* The eyes of many insects have a field of about half a sphere. *1881* *Ibid.* XIII. 143/2 In the larval state the eyes (of insects) are ordinarily simple, and each eye is usually a congregation of separate eye-spots.

2. Phrases. (For those relating to the function of the eyes, etc. see 3-6). a. *Mind* († *beware*) *your eye* (now *vulgar*): look to the safety of your eye; *fig.* be careful. *One might put a thing in one's eye* (and see never the worse): indicating the insignificance or non-existence of the thing. *For, by reason of the fair eyes of*: for the sake of; cf. *Fr. pour les beaux yeux de*.

1509 *Payne Eryll Marr.* 146 As moche as a man may put in his eye. *1562* *J. HAYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 34. I might put my winnyng in mine eye, And see neuer the woorse. *a 1572* *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 l. 110, I shall lodge all the men-of-war into my Eae, that shall land in Scotland. *1579* *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 222/1 They rule not by reason of their faire eyes. *1583* *GOLDING Calvyn on Dent.* clxxxiv. 1145 It is not for their faire Eyes (as they say). *a 1663* *Robin Hood* xxxi. in *Child Ballads* (1888) III. v. cxlv. 201/2 The ladies gave a shout, 'Woodcock, beware thyne ee!' *a 1700* *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew.* All that you get you may put in your Eye and see ne'er the worse. *1851* *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 224 You must mind your eye, if you are shovelling slop into a cart.

b. *Biblical allusions.* *A beam, a mote in one's eye* (*Matt.* vii. 3). *Eye for eye* (*Exod.* xxi. 24). *a 1300* *Cursor M.* 6701 (Cott.) Ei for ei, and toth for toth. *1570* *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 5 To pluck out the beame out of his own i.

c. *Colloq.* *To pipe the eye, to put the finger in the eye*: derisively used for to weep. *To cry one's eyes out*: to weep excessively.

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* ii. ii. 206 No longer will I be a foole, To put the finger in the eie and weepe. *c 1606* *Dick of Devon* iii. iv. in *Bullen O. Ph.* (1883) II. 58 Would one have thought the foolish ape would putt The finger in the eye and tell it daddy! *1655* *FULLER Ch. Hist.* i. v. § 22 So blubber'd with teares, that she may seem almost to have wept her eyes out. *1738* *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 27, I can't help it, if I would cry my Eyes out. *1883* *STEVENSON Treasure Isl.* iv. xix. The smoke... kept us coughing and piping the eye. *Mod. ditty*: Cry, baby, cry; put your finger in your eye.

d. *Colloq.* or *slang.* Referring to drinking or drunkenness.

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N. v.* i. 205 O he's drunke... his eyes were set at eight i'th morning. *1610*—*Temp.* iii. ii. 10 Drinke servant Monster... thy eyes are almost set in thy head. *1738* *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 15 You must own you had a Drop in your Eye... you were half Seas-over. *1789* *BURNS O Willie brewed a peck o' maut*, We're nae that fow, But just a drapple in our e'e. *1840* *BARHAM Ingol. Leg., Bagman's Dog* xix. She ask'd him to 'wet t'other eye'.

e. *Up to the eyes*: *fig.* deeply immersed or occupied. (*Mortgaged*) *up to the eyes*: to the utmost limit.

1884 *READER Gd. Stories, Born to Gd. Luck*, A neighbour's estate, mortgaged up to the eyes, was sold under the hammer. *1889* *GORDON STABLES in Boy's Own Paper* 16 Nov. 103/3 The stewards were up to their eyes packing baskets and making preparations.

f. *To (make a person) open (his) eyes*: to (make him) stare with astonishment. *To close an eye* (negatively), *To lay, put one's eyes together*: to go to sleep. † *My eyes draws straws* (*vulgar*): I am sleepy.

1633 *T. JAMES Voy.* 36 Not one of them put his eyes together all the night long. *1707* *J. STEVENS tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 350 He could not lay his Eyes together. *1738* *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 214 I'm sure 'tis time for honest Folks to be a-bed—Indeed my Eyes draws straws. *1814* *D. H. O'BRIAN Narrative Escape* 132, I never closed an eye. The night at length elapsed. *1889* *JESSOP Coming of Friars* ii. 72 The new fashions made his neighbours open their eyes.

g. *Sporting.* *To wipe the eye of another shooter*: to kill game that he has missed.

1886 *WALSINGHAM & PAYNE-GALLWEY Shooting* i. 128 If you do perchance wipe the eye... of another shooter... apologize.

h. *Slang* or *vulgar.* *All my eye*: all humbug, 'stuff and nonsense'; also, in same sense, † *All in the eye.* *My eye(s)* used as an expression of astonishment or asseveration.

1768 *GOLDSM. Good-m. Man* ii. That's all my eye—the king only can pardon. *1782* *George Bateman* II. 113 That's all my eye, and my elbow, as the saying is. *1785* *GROSE Class. Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v. *Betty Martin*, That's my eye betty martin. *1819* *MOORE Tom Crib's Mem. Congress* 2 All my eye, Betty. *1864* *MISS FERRIER Inker.* i. xxxi. 344 [A bride] sobbed aloud, although, as Bob and Davy afterwards declared, that was all in the eye. *1811* *POOLE Hamlet Travestied* i. l. As for black clothes,—that's all my eye and Tommy. *1838* *DICKENS O. Twist* viii, 'My eyes, how green!' exclaimed the young gentleman. *1842* *S. LOVER Handy Andy* xvi, Church, my eye,

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woman! church indeed. 1844 Hood *Spring* xi. The tenderness of Spring is all my eye. 1871 Punch 30 Dec. 271:1 'Nothing in the papers!' Isn't there, though. My eye!

3. With reference to its function: The eye as possessing the power of vision. Often pleonastically for emphasis in *To see with one's own eyes*, *† with (or at) eye*.

In Eng. as in other langs. *to lose an eye* often means merely to become blind of one eye; similarly *to put out the eyes* = to deprive of sight.

c 1390 S. Eng. Leg. l. 53/215 Huy i-seien alle with eize. 1397 R. GLOUC. (1724) 376 Me ssolde pulte oute bope hys eye, & make hym pur bynd. c 1300 Cursor M. 11324 (Cott) Symeon . . he o ded suld neuer die, Till he suld se crist self wit eie. c 1285 CHAUCER L. G. W. ProL 100 Men mosten more thyng beleve Then they may seen at eiche. c 1450 Bk. Curtesye 323 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 208 Gase not on wallis with by neghe. 1513 DOUGLASS *Æneis* iii. x. 12 All his solace for tinsale of his E. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 13 That the eye seeth not, y^e herte rueth not. 1594 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 31 Let them believe no more but they see with their Eyes. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxv. 136 Many eyes see more then one. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quarod's Com. Wks.* (1709) 350, I have seen it with my own Eyes. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 199 They say, Hedges have Eyes, and Walls have Ears. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 24/2, I have seen him . . with my own eyes take off his seal. 1830 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxix, There are no ears to hear or eyes to see. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 300 We . . have a friend who lost an eye and blew down a house side. 1891 ROSSBETI *Poems, Dante at Verona* xxxiii, Thou hast beheld, past sight of eyne. 1898 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 822/2 If we wish to see each word distinctly, we 'run the eye' along the line.

b. Phrases. *(To have but) half an eye*: even the smallest power of vision. *(To see) with half an eye*: at a glance, without effort. *† At the eye's end*: close at hand. *To open any one's eyes*: to restore his sight. *† To put out one's eyes with gifts*: fig. to bribe. *Where are your eyes?* said to a person who fails to observe what he ought to see. *With all one's eyes*, *with all the eyes in one's head*: with eager gaze. *Eagle eye*: see EAGLE 10. *The naked eye*: see NAKED.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 94 He [Jesus] openede my ysen. a 1547 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* Pref. 4 Ought with all the iyen in theyr heades to watche. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 348 Euery man that hath but halfe an eye, seeth these grosse inconsequences. 1598 PELEGROMIUS *Synonym.* Sylva 35/2 To Bribe; *vide* to put out ones eyes with gifts. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 190 These Haraffos . . can discerne it [counterfeit money] with half an eye. 1611 BIBLE Ps. cxlvi. 8 The Lord openeth the eyes of the blinde. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. x. 15 We judg them near, at the eyes end. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* to The Captain . . seeing the Light, ask'd the Master, Where his Eyes were? 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. xiii, I looked with all my eyes, but they failed to detect any difference. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. xviii, I saw with half an eye that all was over.

d. Applied to a person who uses his eyes on behalf, or instead, of another.

c 1040 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 2 Geopenedum eazum urum. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 157 [He] mid be ezene of his hoste bihalt in to houene and sicð be muclele blisse þet he is to ilected. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Opene to understonde þe ehne of þin heorte. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 187 Mi goostli iȝen ben ful of dust. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 435 Sleepe . . sometime shuts vp sorrowes eie. 1607 T. BROWN *Saints in Upnor* Wks. 1730 I. 82 This it is to want the eye of faith. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark vi. 6 A spiritual eye can discern beauty in an humbled and abased Saviour. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xxiii. 372 Excitement, which has power to fascinate the eye of our minds. 1851 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. vi. 166 To witness facts with the eyes of reason. 1856 GRINDON *Life* i. (1875) 5 Science needs all its eyes . . to discern it.

e. Applied to a city, country, province, etc.: The seat of intelligence or light.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 118 The eyes of the realme, Cambridge, and Oxford. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 240 Athens, the eye of Greece. 1680 MORDEN *Grog. Rect.* England (1685) 25 In the beautiful Body of the Kingdom of England, the two Eyes are the two Universities. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vii. (ed. 2) 165 Massachusetts . . is the eye of the States. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 355 Corinth the eye of Greece.

4. Used in *sing.* and *pl.* for: The action or function of the eyes; the sense of seeing; 'ocular knowledge' (J.), sight. Chiefly in phrases: *(To have) before one's eyes*: lit. and fig. *To believe one's (own) eyes*. *To catch*, *† fix*, *strike*, *take the eye*. *† At (first) eye*: at first sight.

a 1300 *Vices & Virtues* 49 He litlede him seluen to foren mannes eie. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 50 Pat for a tym de-seyuyb & iapib þe 3ee, but his biggib þe vnderstanding perpetual. 1440 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) ii. 76 Pai, havand Gode before þer eyghen, do trewe execution of þis my present testament. 1471 *Arriv. Edu.* IV (Camden) 38 It appered to every mann at eye the sayde partie was ex-

tincte. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* I. (1876) 68 Al thynges be naked and open to his [God's] eyen. a 1541 WYATT *Post. Wks.* (1861) 22 With false favour . . you deceive th'eyes. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1986/1 The English captives . . perceiving at eie that . . they were not able to anie advantage to mainteine this onset. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 72 Is this face Heroes? are our eyes our owne? 1605 — *Macb.* iii. i. 125 Masking the Businessse from the common Eye. 1653 MARVELL *Corr.* i. Wks. 1872-5 II. 4 Demonstrating to the ey which way we ought to travell. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Left. Friend* x. (1881) 134 A weak physiognomist might say at first eye, this was a face of earth. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Painting* 62 The Death of Ananias . . immediately takes the Eye. 1717 POPE *Ep. Yervas* 33 Thy well-study'd marbles fix our eye. 1784 COWPER *Jask* ii. 818 Every plague that can infest Society . . meets the eye. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 207 The conflict in the royal mind did not escape the eye of Barillon. 1870 CONINGTON *Æneid* vi. (1873) 201 Banquets smile before their eyne.

† b. In (the) eye: in appearance. *By the eye*: ? in unlimited quantity. *Obs.*

c 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 84 Grete-hedede quenes wib gold by þe eize. c 1500 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* iii. iv, Thou shalt have broth by the eye. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Kn. Burn.* *Pestil* ii. ii, Here's mony and gold bith' eie my boy. 1684 R. H. SCH. *Recreat.* 117 Mark out the Head of your Pond, and make it the highest part of the Ground in the eye, tho' it be the lowest in the true Level.

† c. Range of vision, view, sight. Only in phrases: *In eye*; *in, into, out of (a person's) eye*. *Obs.* in lit. sense.

1599 Warr. *Faire Wom.* II. 770 A very bloudy act . . committed in eye of court. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. iv. 6 We shall expresse our dutie in his eye. 1644 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 125 He fights in the eye of his Prince. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. ii. (1675) 301 Ill manag'd Persecutions of Doctrine . . bring them into every body's Eye. 1670 COTTON *Esperman* i. ii. 82 He was no sooner remov'd out of his Eye, than that confidence began to stagger. 1673 CHAS. II in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. ii. 2 Your some Yeater (who comes but seldom in my eye). 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 38 A Harbour . . in the very Eye of France. 1771 STEELE *Spect.* No 113 P 4 She helped me to some Tansy in the Eye of all the Gentlemen in the Country.

d. fig. In one's (mind's) eye: in one's mental view, in contemplation.

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 185, I see my father . . In my minds eye. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 411 He must always have it in his eye. 1713 BERKELEY *Ess. in Guardian* vi. Wks. 1871 III. 163 The sages whom I have in my eye speak of virtue as the most amiable thing in the world. 1796 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 55 b, Some had nothing in their eye, but adorning that which was to contain the body. 1797 'G. CAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* Pref. (1809) 54 Having the safety of man's neck in my eye. 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 414, I have . . the little thatched cottages of Waltham Chase . . in my mind's eye.

5. With reference to the direction of the eye; hence often equivalent to: Look, glance, gaze. Often with verbs like *cast*, *lift*, *turn*, etc. *† To change*, *mingle eyes (with)*: to exchange amorous glances (with). *To make eyes at*; *to throw the eye at*: to throw amorous or covetous glances at. *† To throw out one's eyes for*: To look out for. *To see eye to eye* (*Isa.* lii. 8): often misused for to be of one mind, think alike.

c 975 *Rukw. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 8 Ða hig hyra eazan uppholon, ne zesawon hig nenne. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 54 Eve, bi moder, leop efter hire eien; urom hire eien to be eppel, vrom þe eppel i parais adun to þes eorðe. c 1300 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 643 To hyr fadyr he kast his yen. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 572 The leys euer the messenger of foly. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxvii. 1 He that seketh to be riche turneth his eyes asyde. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 143 On my face be turn'd an eye of death. 1604 — *Oth.* ii. i. 39 As well to see the Vessel that's come in As to throw-out our eyes for braue Othello. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 156 Would you mingle eyes With one that tyres his points. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 441 At the first sight They haue chang'd eyes. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 485 Modestly let fall your eyes. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* iii. xv, Each . . curs'd me with his ee. 1824 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* viii, Is it one of my colleens you've been throwing the eye at, Sir? 1852 THACKERAY *Edmond* iii. i, She used to make eyes at the Duke of Marlborough. 1879 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxvi. 4 Unable to see eye to eye with the subscribers.

b. In words of command. *Mil.* (see quotes.); so in *Boating*, *Eyes in the Boat*.

1834 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* ii. 35 Its Leader gives the word 'Eyes Centre'. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 13 On the word *Eyes Right*, glance the eyes to the right with the slightest turn possible of the head. At the word *Eyes Left*, cast the eyes in like manner to the left. On the word *Eyes Front*, the look and head are to be directly to the front, the habitual position of the soldier. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* iv, The command 'eyes front' had been given. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 152 Captains will give the word 'Eyes right', or 'left', as the inspecting officer comes to their batteries, 'Eyes front' when he has passed. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Nov. 2/5 The words of command were . . 'Eyes front; by your right; quick march'.

c. with adjs. expressing the disposition or feeling of the person looking, as, *angry*, *contemptuous*, *friendly*, *jealous*, *loving*, *wondering*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (4078) Cott. Ne wald pai apon him sei Fra þis dai forth wit blithful ei. *Ibid.* 17837 (Cott.) Til heuen pai lifted þair eien brade. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 464 If con be fülle of vylanye, Another hath a likerous iȝhe. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Eiv, Chaste and shamefast ees. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxii. 9 Hee that hath a bountifull eye, shall bee blessed. 1735 *Popr. Prot. Sat.* 199 View him with . . jealous eyes. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 161 Bowls, horseracing, were regarded with no friendly eye.

6. An attentive or observing look, *lit.* and *fig.*; observation, supervision; attention, regard. Chiefly in phrases: *(To be) all eyes*: all attention. *† To bear*, *give*, *good eyes upon*: to pay close attention to, watch attentively. *To give an eye to*: to give a share of one's attention to. *To keep*, *have an (one's) eye † after*, *upon*: to keep watch upon. *Under the eye of*: under the observation or attention of.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3934 Segryne had euer on him his eye. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 527 Looke ye bere good y3es vpon obur connyng kervers. c 1475 *Rauf Coltyear* 695, I mon . . earnestly efter him haue myne Eay. 1506 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 26/2 Maurice Fitzgerald . . gaue good eie and watched the matter verie narrowlie. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 59 No tongue: all eyes: besilent. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 219 He . . hath yet ever had this Island under the special indulgent eye of his Providence. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 211 It was supposed the Earle of Essex had an eie upon Oxford. 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 64, I shall keep my eye upon them. 1844 MEDWIN *Convers.* Byron (1832) I. 53, I had . . fallen under the eye of the Government.

b. *To have an eye to*: to look to, pay attention to; to have as one's object, have regard for; to have reference to. *With an eye to*: with a view to; with a design upon.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 523 The Kyng . . Till thame, and nouthir ellis-guhar Had ey. *Ibid.* xii. 306, I pray shaw That nane of 3ow for gredynes Haf E till tak of thair Richess. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 73 b, Some seareth synne & payne bothe, hauynge an eye and respect to bothe in maner indifferently. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* viii. 2 They called vpon the Lorde, y^e he wolde haue an eye vnto his people. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 67 Haue an eie to the maine-chauce. 1607 BACON *Ess.* *Counsel* (Arb.) 322 Men will Council with an eye to themselves. 1641 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* II. 183 An especial eye may be had over all Counties, where Papists are most residing. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 Have still an Eye to the weeding and cleansing Part. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 11. 74 A Man will have an Eye to his first Appearance in Publick. 1756 C. LOCAS *Ess.* *Waters* III. 285 The gentlemen of the corporation . . have . . no small eye to gain. 1838 LYTTON *Alfred* 171 Maltravers has an eye to the county, one of these days. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 358 He collects analytical diagrams of Dutch boats, with an eye to get nearer to Vandervelde. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 58 What I said about the Cretan laws . . had an eye to war only. 1888 FROUDE *Eng. in W. Indies* 40 Gold and silver plate, he observed with an eye to business was . . abundant.

7. (in *sing.* only). The faculty of perception or discrimination of visual objects, either in general or in some special connexion. Often in phrases: *To have, with, the eye of (a painter, etc.)*. *To have an eye for (proportion, etc.)*. *(To estimate, etc.) by (the) eye*: as opposed to measurement, etc. Also, *Sport*: *To have, get, one's eye (well) in*: to be or become able to judge accurately of distance and direction, as in Billiards, Shooting, etc.

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* ii. 93 Shew clearly (to a discerning eie). 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Painting* 150 He has a Good Eye on the Sense, as one is said to have a Good Ear for Musick. 1719 *Art Crit.* 188 It does not appear to have been done by any other help than the Correctness of the Eye. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 88 Estimate by the Eye the Distance of C from A. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 67 The leader of the column will march by his eye. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* Pref. (1848) 9 Who saw their colours with the eye of a painter. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 433 He had not . . the eye of a great captain for all the turns of a battle. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 271 An eye for proportion is needed. 1884 Q. Rev. No. 316. 482 Their eyes were well in.

8. fig. Point of view, manner or way of looking at a thing; estimation, opinion, judgement. In phrases: *In, with the eye(s) of (a person)*. *In the public eye*. Also, *In the eye of (the) law, logic, etc.*: according to the terms or rules of. *To look with another eye upon*: to take a different view of.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ProL, Faire & luffy in cristes eghen. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iii. vii. 112 Some offence, That seemes disgraciou in the Cities eye. a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 48 God doth give us love in the eies of some good man. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* fol. 58 *Court baron* . . in the eye of Law it hath relation to the Freeholders, who are Judges of the Court. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 56 Sinnes more odious even in our own eyes. 1643 UDALL *Serm.* (1645) 37 To his sad disconsolate wife, mourning too too much, in his eye [etc.]. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 206 The King . . became more considerable in the eyes of the World, then any of his predecessors. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1835/3 If the City should Look upon it with another Eye. 1748 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 534 Self-conceit to some her glass applies, Which no one looks in with another's eyes. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxvi. 286 Persons not lying under . . attainder were innocent in the eye of the law. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, No other marriage of his shall ever be legal in my eye. 1818 BYRON *Juan* i. lxviii, I can't tell whether Julia saw the affair With other people's eyes, or if her own Discoveries made. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiii. 281 In the eye of logic or of sound morals. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Experiences* xix. 185 He was a man of mark in the eyes of my family.

† II. 9. Slight shade, tinge. (Cf. F. *œil*). *Obs.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 55 *Ant.* The ground indeed is tawny. *Sib.* With an eye of greene in t. c 1641 SUCKLING *Coblines* iii. (ed. 2) 25 None of these Beards will serve, There's not an eye of white in them. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 499 This . . name seemeth to have in it an eye or cast of Greek and Latin. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1722) 204

A natural Earth with an Eye of Loam in it. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 279 A true blue dye, having an eye of red. 1699 *EVERLYN Acetaria* 98 Oyl. with an Eye .. of .. Olive green. b. (See quot.)

1736 *BAILEY* (folio), *Eye*, the lustre and brilliant of pearls and precious stones, more usually call'd the water.

III. An object resembling the eye in appearance, shape, or relative position.

10. On plants: a. the axillary bud; the leaf-bud of a potato; b. the remains of the calyx on fruit; c. the centre of a flower.

1615 *W. LAWSON Orch. & Gard.* III. x. (1668) 26 Let your graft have three or four eyes for readiness to put forth. 1672-3 *GREW Anat. Plants* II. i. § 7 Potato's [root] where the Eyes or Buds of the future Trunks lie inward. 1710 *LONDON & WISE Compl. Gard.* (1710) 167 Apples .. may be plac'd either upon the Eye or Stalk. 1779 *FOOTE Nabob* II. Wks. 1799 II. 303 For pip, colour, and eye, I defy the whole parish .. to match 'em [polyanthus]. 1787 *WINTER Syst. Husb.* 157 Six scotch potatoes, cut into thirty-three sets, with two eyes each. 1858 *CARPENTER Veg. Phys.* § 121 The points commonly known as the eyes of the Potato. *Ibid.* § 586 By the remains of the calyx .. the eye of the gooseberry is formed. *Ibid.* § 605 The smaller the eye .. of the dahlia, the better it is considered to be. 1870 *HOOKE'S Stud. Flora* 268 Corolla minute, pale blue with a white eye. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 1832 Vine eyes from Spain .. make better and stronger Vines than those propagated from eyes produced in this country.

11. *Eye of a crab, a crawfish* = CRAB'S EYE.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 190 The eyes or stones [of the crab] coole, dry, cleanse, break, break the stone. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* I. i. xv. 98 These eyes [of crawfish] are sent into turkey .. to be used in medicines.

12. A spot resembling an eye; *esp.* a. One of the spots near the end of the tail-feathers of a peacock. b. One of the three spots at one end of a cocoon. c. A small dark spot in the eggs of fish and insects while hatching.

1387 *TRIVISA Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 7 A litel stone wip yene. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxxii. (1495) 432 The peock hath .. a taylle full of eyen. 1566 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) G ij, Delectabler .. then seamethe unto the peocke his tale charged with ees. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 306 They make a shew of the eyes appearing in Peacockes tails. 1622 *PEACHAM Compl. Gentl.* (1661) 103 A mantle wrought with gold and Peacockes eyes. 1736 *BAILEY* (folio), *Eye of a Bean*, a black speck .. in the cavity of the corner-teeth of a horse. 1788 *COWPER On Mrs. Montague's Feather Hangings* 4 The Peacock sends his .. starry eyes. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XL. 334/1 In this last [variety] the eyes or circlets of the train [of the peacock] are shadowed out. 1863 *F. BUCKLAND* in *G. C. Bompas Life* vii. (1885) 125 No eyes yet in the [trout's] eggs. 1865 *TYLER Early Hist. Man.* vi. 131 The diviner .. will spin a cocoa-nut, and decide a question according to where the eye of the nut looks towards when at rest again. 1885 *H. O. FORBES Nat. Wanderings* ii. 27 Having pierced the proper eye with one of its spindle ambulatory legs, it [the Birgus] rotates the nut round it.

† 13. *Eye of the world*: = *Hydrophane*. *Obs.* [transl. of mod. L. *oculus mundi*]: cf. the Arab. name عين الشمس 'eye of the sun']

1672 *BOYLE Origin Gems* 107 Though the Oculus Mundi be reckoned by Classic Authors among the rare Gems.] 1772 *Cronstedt's Min.* App. 6, I have seen the Eye of the World .. in Sir Hans Sloane's Collection.

14. *Naut.* 'Eyes of her' (see quot. 1867).

1840 *MARRIAT Poor Jack* xxii, Being right in the eyes of her .. we could [etc.]. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 284 *Eyes of her*, the foremost part of the bay, or in the bows of a ship. In olden times, and now in Spanish and Italian boats, an eye is painted on each bow. 1880 *Times* 25 Dec. 7/4 A heavy fore-castle in the eyes of her.

15. † a. A fountain or spring; = Heb. עַיִן *ayin*, Arab. عين *ayin*. b. The opening through which the water wells up. Cf. WELL-EYE.

1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Dent.* xxxiii. 28 The eye of Jacob in the land of corn and wine. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 200/2 The place where the river re-appears is called *Los Ojos de Guadiana* (the eyes of the Guadiana). 1857 *LIVINGSTONE Trav.* vi. 111 A hollow, which anciently must have been the eye of a fountain. 1883 *J. MACKENZIE Day-dawn in Dark Places* 70 There are three separate wells or 'eyes' to this fountain.

16. A central mass; the brightest spot or centre (of light).

1864 *Intell. Observ.* V. 371 The net being drawn through a 'scull' or shoal of the fish, breaks what is called the eye of the fish. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 284 *Eyght*, the thickest part of a scale of herrings; when this is scattered by the fishermen, it is termed 'breaking the ey'. 1870 *J. ROSKELL in Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 647/2 When the button of melted copper .. assumes a bright colour, and the centre, which the essayer calls the *eye*, being dark, the front brick is .. drawn aside.

17. *Painting*. (See quot.)

1859 *GULLICK & TIMBS Paint.* 201 'Eyes', as the abrupt terminations of the longitudinal division of folds are named.

18. *Naut.* *In the wind's eye*: in the direction of the wind. *Into the wind's eye*: to windward. *To be a sheet in the wind's eye*: fig. to be slightly intoxicated.

1564 *J. HAYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 114 The weather-cocks beke is .. in the winds eye. 1658 *DIGBY Jnl.* (Camden) 50 The 4 galliottes .. rowed into the windes eye. 1743 *BULKLEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 135 The Sound .. is not above a League in the Wind's Eye. 1823 *BYRON Juan* x. iv, In the wind's eye I have sail'd. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 145 A better sea-boat .. but she could not walk in the wind's eye. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856)

179 To see our pack-bound neighbors .. steam ahead dead in the wind's eye. 1883 *STEVENSON Treasure Isl.* IV. xx, Maybe you think we were all a sheet in the wind's eye. But I'll tell you I was sober.

19. The centre of revolution. Also in phrase *To open its eye*.

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. viii. iii. 210 The cloud .. begins, according to the sailor's phrase, to open its eye, i. e. the cloud breaks, and the part of the horizon where it was formed becomes clear. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* v. 144 The eye of the stream .. is always the most favourable spot for fish. By the eye I mean the first good eddy on the inside of any stream after it commences its shoot. 1884 *Science* Jan. 63 The .. dreadful calm within the whirl, to which sailors have given the name of 'the eye of the storm'.

20. A hole or aperture.

a. In a needle: The hole or aperture formed to receive the thread.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 25 Derh ðylor ego needles. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* *ibid.*, Eaðelicoz maz se offend 2an þurh .. needle eage. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xix. 24 It is lighter, or eysier a camel for to passe thorw a nedellis eije. c. 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 36 A nedle þre corned whos ije schal be hold on bope sidis. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* II. l. 87 So much wit .. As will stop the eye of Helens needle. 1712-4 *POPE Rape Lock* II. 128 Wedg'd whole ages in a bodkin's eye. 1740 *CHEVRE Regimen* 313 The Rays of Millions of different Flambeaux may pass .. through the Eye of a Needle. 1831-4 *J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* II. 358 The formation of the gutters and the piercing of the eye.

b. A hole pierced in a tool or implement, for the insertion of some other object.

1554 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 57 For makynge the lee of the clapper [of a bell]. xiiiij. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 155 Put the Eyes of the Hinges over the Pins of the Miner. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* Ejb, When the Miner haums a Pick, there is always Some of the Haum comes through the Eye. 1796 *PEARSON in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 445 Its [the axe's] length from eye to edge was seven inches. 1827 *J. F. COOPER Prairie* I. ii. 26 He buried his axe to the eye, in the soft body of a cotton-wood tree. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 284 *Eye of an anchor*, the hole in the shank wherein the ring is fixed. 1881 *F. J. BRITTEN Watch & Clockm.* 33 The Eye should be made close to the end of the spring which should be rounded.

c. An opening or passage for the introduction or withdrawal of material, as in the 'runner' or upper stone of a mill, in a kiln, etc.; also for exit or ingress, as in a fox's earth, a mine, etc.

1686 *BURNETT Trav.* v. (1750) 277 He comes out at the Eye of the Mill all in Wafers. 1742 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 295 Having found a Fox's Earth, cause all his Holes you can find to be stop, except the main Hole or Eye that is most beaten. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* Giv, *Eye of the Shaft*, is the very beginning of the Surface or Grass Clod, sometimes called the Mouth in old Works. 1795 *Young Tour in Ir.* (1780) 301 He burns it in arched kilns, with several eyes. 1812 *Chor. in Ann. Reg.* 1811, 5 When the men employed at the lime-kiln .. went to their work, they found a man and a woman lying dead on the edge of its eye. 1842 *E. J. LANCE Cottage Farmer* 19, 44 bushels of flour from the eye of the mill. 1843 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. i. 27 The main drain opens into the ditch at a spot called the 'eye'. 1843 *PORTLOCK Geol.* 682 In each quadrant of the kiln, there is an opening, called an eye, or fire-hole. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* IV. 605 A damsel on the spindle .. agitates the shoe beneath the hopper and causes the grain to dribble into the eye of the runner.

d. A small hole or hollow in bread or cheese, etc. (Cf. BULL'S EYE 12). *Obs. exc. dial.* [Cf. *Fr. œil* in same sense.]

1588 *PAYNELL Salerni Regim.* Eij, Chese .. not to tough .. nor to full of eies. 1607 *TOWSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 483 Cheeses made of their [Sheep's] milk is .. full of eyes and holes. 1649 *BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 143 A Mud, or Sludg .. which is very soft, full of Eyes and Wrinkles. 1688 *R. HOLME Armory* III. v. 244 Bad cheese .. full of Eyes, not well prest. 1750 *J. CLARKE Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 29 Those large Spaces which we call the Eyes of the Bread. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Sarcoph. Word-bk.* s. v., I like bread full of eyes, cheese without any.

21. A loop of metal or thread in a 'hook and eye', *esp.* that used as a fastening in dresses. Also a metal ring for holding a rod or bolt, or for a rope, etc., to pass through.

1599 *MINSHEV Sp. Dict.* (1623), *Hevilla* .. hooks and eies of siluer. 1611 *COTGR., Piton* .. an Eye for a curtaine rod [etc.]. a 1658 *CLEVELAND Pet. Poem* 23 My Eyes are out, and all my Button-moulds Drop. 1697 *DERRAM in Phil. Trans.* XX. 2 On the Top I left an Eye in the Wire. 1715 *DESAGULIERS Fires Impr.* 130 Two Iron Eyes for the ends of the Axis to play in. 1763 *DEL PINO Sp. Dict.*, *Machos y hémbros*, hooks and eyes. 1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* x. (1833) 247 Having .. made it [the rope] pass through a fixed iron eye. 1865 *J. C. WILCOCKS Sea Fisherman* (1875) 35 A piece of brass wire (having eyes turned at the ends). 1880 *W. C. RUSSELL Sailor's Sweetheart* (1881) II. iv. 201 A couple of scuttlebutts lashed .. to eyes in the bulwarks. *Mod.* The stair-rods are too large for the eyes.

b. A loop of cord or rope; *esp.* 'the circular loop of a shroud or stay, where it goes over the mast' (Adm. Smyth); and in other nautical applications. Also the loop at one end of a bow-string.

1524 *R. SCOT Discov. Witcher.* XIII. xxix. 277 Put the eie of the one [cord] into the eie or bowt of the other. a 1642 *SIR W. MONSON Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 345/2 An Eye or two, and a Wall-knot. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Collet d'étai*, the eye of a stay placed over a mast-head. 1797 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* II. 324 Two pair of main-shrouds cut in the eyes. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 275 *Elliot-eye* .. is an eye worked over an iron thimble in the end of a hempen bower-cable, to facilitate its being shackled to the

chain for riding in very deep water. *Ibid.* 283 *Flemish eye*, particularly applied to the eye of a stay, which is either formed at the making of the rope; or by dividing the yarns into two equal parts, knotting each pair separately and pointing the whole over after parcelling. 1882 *NARES Seamanship* (ed. 6) 9 The eyes of the rigging.

22. *Arch.* (see quot. 1888).

1797-81 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Eye of the Volute*. 1888 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.* 1277 *Eye*, a general term signifying the centre of any part: thus the eye of a pediment is a circular window in its centre. The eye of a dome is the horizontal aperture on its summit. The eye of a volute is the circle at the centre, from whose circumference the spiral line commences.

b. *transf. in Conchology*.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 32 Volute, is that twist of spirals which winds round the axis or columella, diminishing by degrees, and ending in a point called the eye. *Ibid.* 34 The eye [of the shell] is perfectly white, and shaped like a nipple.

† 23. *Anat.* *Eye of the knee*: the knee-cap.

c. 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 177 To kepe his ioynture from harm, is ioynd peron a round boon & .. of summen it is clepid þe yje of þe knee.

24. *Typog.* † a. = the FACE of a type. [*Fr. œil*] b. The enclosed space in the letters d, e, o, etc. 1676 *MOXON Reg. Trium Ord. Lit. Typo.* 22 In the Parallel of 23 draw a line for the Eye, from the inside of e to the outside on the right hand. 1736 *BAILEY* (folio), *Eye* (with Printers) is sometimes used for the thickness of the types or characters used in Printing; or more strictly the graving in relievo on the top or face of a letter. *Mod.* The eyes of the type are filled up.

25. *Artificial eye*; also simply 'eye': A glass imitation of the natural eye.

1832 *BABBAGE Econ. Manuf.* § 235, I .. determined to think of the dolls' eyes .. I satisfied myself that the eyes alone would produce a circulation of a great many thousand pounds. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Eye*, Artificial eye, a thin shell or concavo-convex piece of glass or enamel, coloured in imitation of a natural eye, which is introduced beneath the lid when the eye has been enucleated. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 90/2 Artificial eyes are inserted .. and the specimen is then placed .. to dry.

26. *Glass eye*. a. = prec. b. also simply 'eyes': A pair of spectacles. c. = BULL'S EYE.

15 .. *KENNEDY Agt. Mouth-Thankless* v. (in *Evergreen*), In thy Bag thou beirs thine Een. 1710 *Acc. Death Tom Whigg* II. 39 A Glass Eye, the Workmanship .. of the Famous Gualtero. 1719 *D'URVEY Pills* III. 18 A pair of Glass Eyes to clap on my Nose. 1765 *Mrs. A. M. BENNETT Juvenile Indiscretions* (1786) I. 62, I must put on my eyes .. yes, I see I was mistaken. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 5/1 The pale rays of the sun show through the glass eyes on deck. 1890 *COLOURS Handbk. Ornithology* 66 Glass eyes, of all sizes and colours may be purchased at a moderate cost.

IV. *attrib. and Comb.*

27. General relations: a. attributive, (portions or natural appendages of the eye) as *eye-brim*, *-orbit*, *-place*, *-root*, *-socket*; (actions, properties, qualities, sensations of or pertaining to the eye) as *eye-craft*, *-encounter*, *-glance*, *-level*, *-love*, *-pleasure*, *-range*, *-reach*, *-search*, *-sparkle*, *-tear*, *-wrinkle*; (surgical appliances for examining or operating on the eye) as *eye-cup*, *-douché*, *-forceps*, *-instrument*, *-speculum*, *-syringe*; *eye-like*, adj.; b. objective, as *eye-clearer*, *-doctor*, *-guard*, *-irrigator*, *-protector*; *eye-bedeewing*, *-beguiling*, *-bewildering*, *-bewitching*, *-brightening*, *-dazzling*, *-delighting*, *-distracting*, *-glutting*, *-offending*, *-overflowing*, *-pleasing*, *-rejoicing*, *-retorting*, *-searing*, *-trying*, etc., also with indirect obj. *eye-sweet*, adjs.; *eye-ward* adv.; *eye-casting*, *-deavouring*, *-watering* vbl. sbs. c. locative as *eye-blurred*, *-bold*, *-starting* adjs.; *eye-earnestly* adv.; instrumental as *eye-charmed*, *-checkt*, *-reasoning*, *-seen* adjs.; parasynthetic and similitative as *eye-blue*, *-headed*, *-tipped*.

1612 *J. TAYLOR* (Water P.) *To Sir R. Douglas*, This kingdom weeps .. With .. 'eye-bedeewing verse. 1642 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* i. 4 Heart-corrupting, 'eye-beguiling Gold. 1657 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* IV. ix. 46 The .. eye-bewitching farding, of fleshly show. 1832 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* II. ix, 'Eye-bewildering chiaroscuro. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* XIX. (1848) 225 Within, the dome Was 'eyebule sapphire. 1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii. 168 She 'eie-blur'd, and adiduged Praies the dastard'st. 1606 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. IV. ii. *Magnificence* 424 Th' 'eye-bold Eagle never fears the flash .. of Lightning. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 58 Some 'eye-brightning Electuary of Knowledge and Foresight. 1799 *T. COOKE Tales, Proposals*, &c. 185 The Caitiff trembles, and his 'Eyebrims flow. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 88 By suche .. good 'eye casting: thei shall alwaies bee able .. to speake what thai ought. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* cccxii, Amazement but Enthralls 'Eye-Charm'd Spectators. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas.* *Notes* II. iv. 47 He forgot his Table, till 'eye-checkt to his duty. 1883 *R. TURNER in Gd. Words* Dec. 790/2 The pretty little Eyebright .. had at one time a great reputation as an 'eye-clearer. 1639 *HORN & ROBERTHAM Gate Lang. Unl.* lxxvi. heading, Of opticks ('eye-craft) and painting. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Eye-cup, a cup for washing the eye-ball. 1601 *CHRESTER Love's Mart.* *Cantos* xlv. (1878) 147 'Eye-dazzling mistries. 1757 *DYER Fleete* II. 574 The tribe of salts .. 'eyedelighting hues Produce. 1887 *HISSEY Holiday on Road* 87 Windmills .. always charming features in the prospect, life-giving and eye-delighting. 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1473 Monsieur Léonce Miranda ate her up With 'eye-devouring. 1885 *E. D. HALE in Harper's Mag.* Mar. 558/2 They are as good as any 'eye-doctor. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Eye douché, an instrument by means of which a stream of water or medicated fluid can be applied to

the surface of the eye. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* i. 360 Sweep-
ing, *eye-earnestly, through almond vales. 1833 LAMB *Elia*
Ser. II. i. (1865) 241 A momentary *eye-encounter with those
stern bright visages. 1890 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 37 His coun-
tenance... scornfull *eye-glance at him shot. 1827 KEBLE
Chr. Y. Visit. Sick, Your keen eye glances are too bright.
1890 SPENSER *F. Q.* M. vii. 9 To them that covet such *eye-
glutting gaine Proffer thy gifts. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.*
123/1 Gauze Wire *Eye-Guards. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*,
*Eye-headed Bolt, a form of bolt having an eye at the head-
end. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Eye-irrigator, a coil of narrow
lead tubing... readily bent to fit the orbit and the surface of
the lids... through which a constant current of warm or cold
fluid is maintained. 1811 COTGR., *Miraillet*, a Thorne-
backe which hath on either of her sides... a great *eye-like
spot. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* II. 51 Many of the hawk-
moth caterpillars have eye-like spots. 1863 OUIDA *Held in*
Bondage (1870) 92 And *eye-love expires. 1806 J. GRAHAME
Birds of Scot. 77 A melancholy, *eye-o'erflowing look. 1895
SHAKS. *John* III. i. 47 Patch'd with foule Moles, and *eye-
offending marks. 1858 H. MILLER *Rambl. Geol.* II. xii.
434 The snout of the Dipterous was less round; it bore no
marks of the *eye-orbits. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* II.
(ed. 12) 10 A light came through my *eye-places. 1880
SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 6 Meadows, enamelled with all sorts
of *eye-pleasing flowers. 1877 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv.
446 His spirit bath garnished... the Heavens, i. e. decked
with those eye-pleasing glorioselights. 1617 MARK-
HAM *Caval.* I. 53 If you preserue your Mare for beantie, and
*eye-pleasure. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Eye-protectors.
1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* I. xii, The very instant
he is out of *eye-range. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III.
(1682) 12 They had so long together lain in *eye-reach. 1839
BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 234 *Eye-reasoning man. 1645
QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* v. 23 Full heaps of *eye-rejoicing
gold. 1818 L. HUNT *Foliage, Orig. Poems* 28 As on the
*eye-retorting dolphin's back That let Arion ride him.
1791 COWPER *Odys.* IX. 458 All his *eye-roots crackled
in the flames. 1657 RREEVE *God's Plea for Nineveh*
153 All our lip reverent, *eye-search, feet-lacking, ear-
bibbling... scarce bring forth a conspicuous Penitent.
1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 116 The keen torrents of *eye-
searing light. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 382
*Eye-seen growth. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess.* *Hist. Wks.*
(Bohn) I. 10 Whose *eye-sockets are so formed that it would
be impossible for such eyes to squint. 1854 OWEN *Skel. &*
Teeth (1855) 13 The eye-sockets... are... large, and usually
with a free and wide intercommunication in the skeleton.
1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* *Bks. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 90 Laugh-
ter and blushes and *eye-sparkles of men and women. 1794
COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* iv. Fear, the wild-visaged, pale,
*eye-starting wretch. 1898 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.*
(1878) 124 Which spoyle their stommacks with vnsuoury
myxtures, thereby to seeme *eye-sweete. 1645 RUTHERFORD
Tryal & Tri. Faith (1845) 187 Not only God, but all his
instruments... must be *eye-sweet to us. 1865 *Manch.*
Exam. 22 May, The effect of this arrangement is peculiarly
*eye-sweet. 1616 W. FORDS *Serm.* 42 The hearts grieve
and the *eye-teares must goe together. 1799 E. DAR-
WIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 142 The Cherub train... with wonder
touch the sliding snail, Admire his *eye-tip'd horns.
1807 *Sat. Rev.* 14 May 703/1 Colours worked on highly
glazed *eye-trying paper. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/3
Placidly sharp fat face, puckered *eyeward (as if all gravitat-
ing towards the eyes). 1840 HODD *Up the Rhine* 61, This
gaping, and *eye-watering. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White*
I. xvi. 113 Such *eye-wrinkles are very effectual in a
scowl.

28. Special comb.: †eye-apple, the apple of the
eye; eye-baby, the image of the spectator seen in
another's eye; eye-bar, a steel or iron bar having
an eye or hole at either end, used in bridges; eye-
blight, something that blights or dims the eye;
eye-blink, the twinkling of an eye (cf. BLINK
sb. 2 3); eye-blinking vbl. sb. (cf. BLINK v. 6), a
half-closing of the eye (to what is indecorous);
eye-bone, the bony circle round the eye, the
orbit; †eye-brine, tears; †eye-cast, an act of
casting the eye, a glance or look; eye-copy, a
copy made by the hand, with the aid of the eye
only; eye-dawn, the dawn or first appearance (of
a feeling) in the eye; †eye-dolp = eye-socket;
eye-dot = eye-speck; eye-dotted, a small brush
used in graining wood in imitation of bird's-eye
maple; eye-drop, a tear; eye-end, that end
of a telescope to which the eye is applied; †eye-
flap = BLINKER 2 b; †eye-form (see quot.);
eye-handle (of a spade, etc.), a handle having
an eye or hole; †eye-hope, hope arising from
the appearance of a thing; †eye-lamp, lamp
or light of the eye; eye-lens, the lens nearest
the eye in an optical instrument; eye-light, (a)
the light of the eye, (b) a light (candle or lamp)
for the eye; eye-limpet (see quot.); eye-line,
(a) the field or range of vision, (b) in pl. the
lines above and below the eye of a bird; eye-
loop = EYE-HOLE, a loop-hole; eye-memory (see
quot.); eye and ear-observation (see quot.);
eye-observation, an observation taken by the eye
alone; eye-opener, (a) U. S. a draught of strong
liquor, esp. one taken in the morning, (b) some-
thing that throws sudden light on a subject or that
makes clear what was dark and ambiguous, (c)
something which causes keen surprise; eye-parley,
communication by interchange of looks; †eye-
pearl, a facet in a compound eye; eye-pedicle,
eye-peduncle, *Zool.* a pedicel or peduncle sup-
porting an eye; eye-peeper = EYE-LID; eye-
point = EYE-SPOT; eye-probe (see quot.); eye-

purple (see quot.); eye-rim (see quot.); eye-
scope = EYE-SHOT; eye-seed, in pl. seeds which,
when blown into the eye, are said to remove
foreign substances; †eye (3en)-seke [see SEKE],
eyesickness; yearning; †eye-set a., set down by
eye-witnesses, trustworthy; eye-shade, a shade for
the eyes, (a) one worn or used as a protection
from the light; (b) a hood attached to a microscope
to prevent the entrance of lateral rays to the eye;
†eye-sick a., affected by things one sees; eye-
siren (see quot.); eye-sketch = EYE-DRAUGHT;
eye-sorrow, (a) suffering through the eye, (b) =
EYE-SORE; eye-speck, an eye consisting of a
single speck, a rudimentary eye; eye-stalk, the
stalk or peduncle supporting the eye; = eye-pedun-
cle; eye-star (see quot.); eye-stone, (a) a stone
resembling an eye, (b) (see quot. 1828); †eye-
streams, tears; eye-structure (see quot.); eye-
sucker (see quot.); eye-sweep, a survey with the
eye; eye-trap, something to catch or deceive the
eye, a specious appearance; eye-trick, a trick of
the eye, a covert glance; eye-tube, the tube of
the eye-piece in a telescope; †eye-vein, a branch-
vein; eye-verdict, the evidence of the eyes; eye-
wages, such wages as eye-service deserves; eye-
waiter, one who waits for a look from his master as
indicative of his will; = EYE-SERVANT; eye-wash,
a wash or lotion for the eye, also fig.; eye-wattle,
a wattle or excrescence near the eye of a bird;
eye-web, membrane covering the eye (e.g. of a
mole); eye-wise a., wise in appearance; †eye-
worm, a worm in the eye, in quot. fig.; eye-
worship, adoration performed by the eye; eye-
wright, one who cures eyes. Also, EYE-BALL,
-BEAM, -BITE, etc.

1858 A. Fox tr. *Wurts' Surg.* II. ix. 81 If a party hath re-
ceived a Wound in the Eye Apple... then... [etc.] 1890 COVES
Field & Grp. Ornith. II. iv. 271 Our own reflection, diminished
to the size of the *eye-baby". 1890 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 6/6
Such important pieces as the *eye-bars of suspension bridges.
1800 COLERIDGE *Picolom.* v. iii, Therefore are they *eye-
blights, Thorns in your foot-path. 1867 DIXON *New Amer.*
I. xii. 143 And in an *eye-blink, Carter fell to the ground
dead. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 2/1 It is a pity that in
these days of sham prudery and *eye-blinking such conver-
sations cannot be reproduced. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's*
Physiog. vii. 47 *Eyebones with defined... firm arches. 1666
DAVIES *Sir T. Overbury Wks.* (Grosart) 13 The Judge...
Powders his words in *eye-brine. 1679 J. HOWARD *Mad Couple*
II. in *hazl. Dodsley* XV. 346 There's two of them that make
their love together, By languishing *eye-casts. 1883 I. TAY-
LOR *Alphabet* iv. § 2 I. 207 An early *eye-copy of a portion
of the inscription. 1880 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 20 Tender
*eye-dawn of aureolan love. 1813 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* III. x.
15 Off his *E dolp the flowand blude and attir He wische
away. 1878 M'KENDRICK in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 816/1
Eye-specks or *eye-dots met with in Medusae, Annelidae,
etc. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. 1. 422 Some grainers
use small brushes called maple *eye-dotters... for forming
the eyes. 1897 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 88 That Tyranny...
Would... haue wash'd his Knife With gentle *eye-drops. 1790
ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 154 This piece of mechanism
in the *eye-end of the telescope. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing*
311 The eye-end changes its position rapidly. 1611 COTGR.
s. v. *Ocellares*, A bridle with *eye-flaps for a fore-horse. 1775
ASH, *Eye-flap*. 1851 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def. B ij b,
A figure moche like to a tunne fource, saue that it is sharp
couered [1574 couered] at both the endes... and that figure is
named an *ey [1574 eye] fource. 1880 *Catal. Tool Wks.*
Sheffield 24 The spades above No. 4 have *Eye Handles.
1880 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 351 *Eye-hopes deceitfull proue.
1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-truth* 110 Daigne with your *eye-lamps
to behold this booke. 1871 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 468 We
get an inverted image at... the focus of the *eye-lens. 1879
NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 63 The eye-lens E receives the
pencil of rays, and deviates it to the observer's eye. 1824 J.
BOWRING *Butavian Anthol.* 59 The brightest of stars is but
twilight Compared with that beautiful *eye-light. 1869 J.
MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 378 Eyelight comes out to mingle with
the daylight that comes in. 1891 *Farmer Slang*, *Eye-limpet
an artificial eye. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 532 One un-
limited *eye-line of pure space. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov.
4/1 A flycatcher sits lengthwise upon a branch. How
beautiful, its white eye-lines and barred forehead. 1866
CORNH. *Mag.* Nov. 543 On its walls [may still be traced] the
*eye-loops for arrows. 1880 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 3/2 Closely
akin to quickness of perception is *eye-memory, or 'the
impressing by will on memory things which we have seen'.
1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 79 *Eye-and-ear observa-
tion... is... the part which both the eye and the ear play in
the appreciation of intervals of time. The ear catches the
beat of the clock, the eye fixes the star. 1889 *Daily News*
3 Jan. 5/3 The camera... gives more reliable results than
mere *eye observations. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv. xvi.
(C. D. ed.) 513 That transatlantic dram which is poetically
named an *eye-opener. 1870 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.*
xv. 110 The uneducated foreigner could not even fur-
nish... an Eye-Opener. 1899 *N. & Q.* 15 Feb. 140 His
lecture must have been a lively... eye-opener for the som-
nolence of a cathedral town. 1884 E. T. HOOKER in *Amer.*
Missionary (N. Y.) April, The ability manifested in
the discussion... would have been an eye-opener to Dr.
Tucker. 1651 CHARLETON *Eph. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668)
33 The *Eye-parly between Leander and Hero. 1665
R. HOOKE *Micrographia* 179 There may be by each of
these *eye-pearls, a representation to the Animal... as
in a man's eye there is a Picture or sensation in the
Retina. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 24 The *eye-
pedicels of the snail. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 440 The acicle
of the outer antennae is... seldom shorter than the *eye-
peduncle. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 25 Dec., When

my poor *eye-peepers are not quite closed, I look to the
music-books. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.*
I. 51 Animals without *eye-point and tail. 1868 BROWNING
Ring & Bk. I. 633 The scrutinizing eye-point of some star.
1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Eye-probe, *Surg.*, name for a
probe having an eye or small hole at one end. 1886 *Daily*
News 24 Sept. 5/1 A substance termed the visual purple
of the eye. Now, this *eye-purple is eminently sensitive to
the action of light. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Eye-rim,
a circular single eye-glass, adapted to be held to its place
by the contraction of the orbital muscles. 1891 R. KIR-
LING *City Dreadf. Nt.* iv. 24 They can declare truthfully
the name of every ship within *eye-scope. 1886 BRITTEN &
HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 172 *Eye-seeds... Probably *Salvia Ver-*
benaca. c 1485 *Digby Myst.*, *Mary Magd.* 1577, I am so
wexyd with *3en sueke, Pat [etc.]. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.*
x. 507 So may some Stoicall Reader mis-conster... this
*eye-set History. 1866 K. R. C. in *N. & Q.* 10 Mar.
196 An *eye-shade of card-board... is more useful than
ornamental. 1650 BR. HALL *Balm Gil.* 299, I have long
since left to be *eyesick. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisebas*
(1878) 62 That *eye-Syren, alluring not with the sound,
but at the sight. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.*
84 He may... sound the Depths of the Water, and mark
them on an *Eye-sketch of the Coast. 1793 SWEATON
Edystone L. § 317 Of this column, I made an eye-sketch
at the time. 1808 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 132 The law of
Destiny which dooms them to such unspeakable *eye-
sorrow". 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. vi, So many Courtiers...
are an eyesorrow to the National Guards. 1839 TODD
Cycl. Anat. II. 130/2 The *eye-specks are situated a little
way behind the head. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* III. 61 The
simple *eye-specks of some of the lower Worms. 1854
WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 25 The snail affords a remark-
able, though familiar instance, when it draws in its *eye-
stalks. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 24 At the ends of the eye-
stalks are the organs of vision. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor*
Pref. I. 41 So many featherlets leading up to the gem or
*eye-star, for which the whole was formed. 1677 PLOT
Oxfordsh. 129 An Ophthalmitis, or some sort of *Eye stone.
1808 S. F. GRAY *Suppl. to Pharmacopoeia* 143 Guernsey eye-
stone being put into the inner corner of the eye works its way
out at the outward corner and brings out any strange sub-
stance with it. 1865 EMANUEL *Diamonds*, etc. 163 These
stones [onyx] are also termed by jewellers 'eye-stones'. 1594
SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Tears* 85 Would our eyes be so
dry, if such *eye-stones were behoveful? 1888 F. H. HATCH
Gloss. Terms for Rocks 11 *Eye-structure. In this structure...
the foliated and secondary minerals are arranged in layers
round the larger original constituents, producing lenticular
forms which often bear a striking resemblance to eyes. 1744
BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXLIII. 35, I shall... distinguish
it by the Name of *Eye-Sucker, as that Name conveys
an Idea of the Manner how it lives. 1753 CHAMBERS
Cycl. Suppl., *Eye-sucker*, a small sea insect, which is
sometimes found fixed by the snout to the Eyes of sprats.
1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 440 When you
have taken your first *eye-sweep, you cannot say which
goddess is the fairest. 1765 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile*
Indict. (1786) I. 4 The *eye-trap of a good house. 1885
Blackw. Mag. XVIII. 152 A got-up thing... a mere eye-
trap. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 487 Galba...
perceiving him and his wife beginne to bandy *eye-tricks
and signes. 1779 DOLLOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 332
The *eye-tube which contains the wires of the telescope.
1837 GORING & FRITCHARD *Microgr.* 6 The elongation or
contraction of the length of the body, by means of the
eye-tube. 1845 RAYNOLD *Byrrht Mankyns* 43 They
sende into each of the caules innumerable small *eye-veynes.
1657 S. W. SCHIMM *Dispack't* 198 Dr. H. would persuade
us to beleve against our *eye-verdict. 1680 SANDERSON
Serm. I. 150 They do Him but *eye-service, and He giveth
them but *eye-wages. 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 249 Most
of them were but *eye-waiters. 1866 CORNH. *Mag.* Sept.
361 Not all the hair-pins, and *eye-washes, and affections
can equal it. 1884 C. T. BUCKLAND *St. Soc. Life India* ii.
45 Most officers of any tact understand the meaning of eye-
wash. 1889 F. A. GUTHRIE *Pariah* I. i, He came up to me
with some eyewash or other about our being neighbours at
Gorsecombe now. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. vi. 188 A
long-beaked carrier, having large *eye-wattles. 1883 W. S.
DUGDALE tr. *Dante's Purgatorio* XVII. 188 Through which
thou couldst see no better than a mole does through his
*eyeweb. 1876 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 472 When those
*eye-wise... shall be lost in the great light. 1591 LYLIV
Endym. III. iv. 45 Love is but an *eye worme, which onely
ticketh the head with hopes. 1674 MILTON *Prose Wks.*
(Jod.), *Eye-worship. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 28 My
hostess... perswaded me to this holy *eye-wright.

†Eye, sb. 2 Obs. [Used erroneously for NYE,
neye; a neye = an eye. Cf. ADDER, EYAS, etc.]
A brood (of pheasants).

c 1430 *Bk. Hawking in Rel. Ant.* I. 296, I have founde a
covey of pertrich... and eye of fesaunts. 1579 E. K. GLOSS.
Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Apr. 118. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst.*
Agric. (1681) 252 When you have found an Eye of Pheasants...
place your Nets hollow, loose, and circular-wise. 1785 in
BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pheasant*.

†Eye, sb. 3 Obs. rare-1. In 5 pl. eyen. (Of
doubtful meaning; perh. some error.)

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 845 Syr Garcy went crowlande for fayne
As rampande eyen do in the rayne.

Eye (oi), v. [f. EYE sb. 1]

I. †1. trans. To perceive with the eyes; to see.

lit. and fig. Obs.

1583 STANVHURST *Aeneis* IV. (Arb.) 102 Eyest thou this
filthhood? 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotica* 77 Never
in her life-time ever eyed the Princess a more pleasing
spectacle. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 64 They... who
in the performing of divine duties, eye not God through
them. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 600 The paths of gods what
mortal can survey? Who eyes their motion? 1779 J. NEW-
TON in *Olney Hymns* III. No. 58 His heart revives, if cross
the plains He eyes his home.

2. To direct the eyes to, fix the eyes upon, look
at or upon, behold, observe. Often with a word
or phrase indicative of some feeling (e.g. anger,

suspicion, wonder, etc.). *To eye askance, askant*: see *ASKANCE, ASKANT*.

1566 T. STAPLETON *Untr. Jewell* iv. 148 Gentle Reader! Eye M. Jewel well. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. i. 40 Full many a Lady I have eyed with best regard. 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 12 Eye well those heroes who have held their heads above water. 1798 POPE *Odys.* xvii. 443 They eye the man, majestic in distress. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii. They eyed the prisoners with curiosity. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* ii. The public were eyeing the empty platform. 1848 M. ARNOLD *Trib. tram & Iselt* Poems (1877) 215 The knights eyed her in surprise. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sea Queen* III. xii. 271 My father eyed her askant.

fig. 1689 HICKERINGILL *The Ceremony-Monger* Wks. (1716) II. 437 Eying nothing of the Beauties of the Mind.

† b. To look upon, regard as (so and so). *Obs.* 1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 240 Eying men as mortal and mutable. 1673 JANEWAY *Heaven on E.* (1847) 67 We do not sufficiently eye God as the fountain of all our excellency.

3. To keep an eye on; to observe narrowly.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 101 At one time or other I have eyed the demeanours, issues and dispositions of sundry humors. 1611 BIBLE 1 Sam. xviii. 9 And Saul eyed David from that day. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xvi. (1647) 215 It being good to eye a suspicious person. 1667 PERVS *Diary* (1877) v. 385 I observed my wife to eye my eyes whether I did ever look upon Deb. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* (1712) 33 In consumptive Diseases some eye the Complexion of Moles. 1798 POPE *Odys.* xiii. 36 He sat, and eyed the sun, and wished the night; Slow seemed the sun to move. 1797-1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 139 He succeeded in eyeing the bird to the distant passage by which it entered and left its nest. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Reg. Addr.* xiii. (1873) 120 I've stood and eyed the builders. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincy* I. iv. 81 Had eyed the lad hovering about the house.

† 4. To have or keep in view; to aim at (a mark). Of an expression, text, etc.: To refer to. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 7 The ayred marke, which he had eide. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 219 In which are chiefly to be eyed the matter and forme. 1621-31 LAUD *Ser. Sermon* (1847) 34 The letter of the psalm reads David.. the spirit of the psalm eyes Christ. 1645-8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* III. (1688) 367 God, whom alone I eyed and respected. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 563 This my expression did eye another person. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xxii. § 3 Let the Glories of another World be ey'd. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) v. 201 Therefore, eye him in all.

† 5. *intr.* a. To look or appear to the eye. b. To have an eye to, look to. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 97 My becomings kill me, when they do not eye well to you. 1677-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xiv. 22 As if one were, for the contentment of this life; and the other, eyeing to that of the life to come.

II. 6. *trans.* To furnish with eyes, in senses 20 and 21 of the sb.

1854 T. MORRALL *Needle-making* 30 In that [stage] of eying... 4,000 [needles] per hour are easily produced. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* I. (1880) 48 On the tails eye hang a triangle also eyed. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 933/1 The ends of the strands are 'eyed'.

Hence *Eyeing* *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. *EYE*. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 3 A wise eying of the hand of God in all we find to bear hard upon us.

Eye, *obs.* form of *AWK, EGG*.

Eyeable (i'eb'l), a. [*f. EYE v. + -ABLE*] That may be seen by the eye; also, that may be looked upon with pleasure; sightly.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 458 The furthest things on all sides eyeable are village temples tapering to the skies. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Aug. 12/1 They take very good care to make their goods 'eyeable' and attractive to purchasers. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 371/2 Dr. Hime has spared no pains in making the pages eyeable.

Eyebass, *obs.* form of *ETAS*.

Eye-ball (i'eb'l). [*f. EYE sb. + BALL*] = *Ball of the eye*. a. The apple or pupil. b. The eye itself within the lids and socket.

a. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* II. 119 Hold up thy head: Look in mine eye balls. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde* Wks. 1874 II. 101 Your companie is as my eye-ball deer. 1614 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* I. i. The brow of a Military face may not be offensive to your generous eyeballs. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 397 A fitful light in his eyeball glistened. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 219 Ere... these dimly lit eye-balls feed to the full on thee.

b. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 369 Crush this hearbe into Lycanders eie, Whose liquor hath this vertuous property, To make his eie-balls role with wonted sight. 1668 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* II. i. I feel... my eyeballs rowl. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI. xx. Their stony eye-balls glitter'd on in the red and smoky light. 1802 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 354 The eye-lid is very loose upon the eye-ball. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xv. 214 An arrow was in his eyeball. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. 503 The eyeball is moved by six muscles.

Eye-beam (i'eb'm). [*f. EYE sb. + BEAM*] A beam or glance of the eye.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 28 So sweete a Kisse the golden Sun gives not. As thy eye beames. a 1639 T. CAREW *To a Lady*, Through those Crystals our soules flitting, Shall a pure wreath of eye-beames twine. 1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscreet* (1786) II. 212 Her eye beams shoot through my soul. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. vi. (1876) 155 Read the language of these wandering eye-beams.

† **Eye-bite**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. EYE sb. + BITE v.*] *trans.* To bewitch with the eye.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* III. xv. 50 The Irishmen... affirme, that not onlie their children, but their cattell are... eye-bitten, when they fall suddenly sicke. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Eyebite*, to fascinate or bewitch by a certain evil influence from the eye. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Hence † **Eye-biter**, one who 'eye-bites'. † **Eye-biting** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* III. xv. 50 The Irishmen... terme one sort of their witches eybiters. 1585 J. HIGGINS tr. *Junius's Nomenclator* 27 *Fascinus*, a bewitching or eye-biting. 1595 T. ADY *Candle in Dark* II. 104 Calling them eye-biting witches.

Eye-bolt (i'eb'olt). [*f. EYE sb. + BOLT sb.*] A bolt or bar having an eye at one end, to receive a hook, ring, etc.

1769 SMEATON in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. App. 586 The stones may be laid hold of by eye-bolts fixed in holes bored with a jumper. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 35 They are mostly fitted with a... sprig-eye-bolt driven in the middle of their ends. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 116 They hook the fixed blocks to the eye-bolts.

Eye-bree. [*f. EYE sb. + BREE sb.*]

† a. = *EYE-LID*. *Obs.* † b. = *EYE-LASH*. *Obs.* c. = *EYE-BROW*. *Obs. exc. Sc. and dial.*

a. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 352 Niwe gate cyse ofergeteset mid þe cægbreawas. c 1300 *Song agst. Retinues* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 239 Sene is on is browe Ant on is cæbrowe, That [etc.]. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* II. 137 b, The juice of it [mustard], is good... for the roughness of the eye-brees. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. vii. 29 The fornication of a woman shall be known by the lifting vp of her eyes, and in her eye-brees. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 17 All those long and stiffe haire which growe close about his vpper eye-brees. 1707 in GROSSE *Provenc. Gloss.*, *Suppl.*

b. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 117 A horse when he begins to be olde, his temples waxe hollowe, his eye bries gray. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 67 Into the same hue do they dye their eie-breies, and eye-browes.

c. 1776 HERD *Scot. Songs* I. 210 And the sweat it dropt down Frae my very eye-brie. a 1803 JAMIESON *Water-Kelpie* 43 (in *Scot. Minstr.*). Of filthy gar his ee-brees war. 1865 *Dialect of Leeds* 257 'Ee-brees', eyebrows. *Mod. Sc.* He is dirt up to the very ee-brees.

Eyebright (i'eb'rait), a. and sb. [*f. EYE sb. + BRIGHT*]

† A. *adj.* Bright to the eye, clear. *Obs. rare*—1. 1607 *Lingua* II. v. in Hazl. *Dodley* IX. 381 The shooting stars, which in an eye-bright evening seem to fall.

B. *sb.* 1. The popular name of the plant *Euphrasia officinalis*, formerly in repute as a remedy for weak eyes; = *EUPHRASIA*.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) II. b, Thynges good for the eyes: Eyebright; Fenell. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* xii. E vij. Take of the wood of Aloes, of eybright [etc.]. 1612 DRYDEN *Poly-olb.* xiii. 202 He Fumitorie gets, and Eyebright for the eye. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 399 Eyebright... strengthens the head, eyes and memory, clears the sight. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 79 Eyebright flowers in June. 1758 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* III. 507 The purple vetch and eyebright soften the golden furs and glowing heath. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 271 We find... eye-bright with thick fleshy leaves. 1883 R. TURNER in *Gd. Words* Dec. 790/2 The pretty little Eyebright... had at one time a great reputation as an eye-clearer.

b. *attrib.* Prepared from euphrasia. Also in names of other plants or medicaments used as remedies for weak sight.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. lxii. § 3. 85 Eiebright Cow wheate. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 43 Drinke euerie morning a small draught of Eye-bright wine. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 39 The Eye-bright water of Repentance. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 118 Ey-bright oyl made of the flowers of Succory. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 60 Use Eye bright Tea daily. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Eyebright Cow-wheat*. The genus *Bartsia*.

† 2. ? A kind of ale in Elizabeth's time' (Latham). *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. i, Men and women... [have] been seen to flock here... In days of Pimlico and Eye-bright.

Eyebrow (i'eb'rau). [*f. EYE sb. + BROW*. Not in OE., which had only *lagbræw* *EYE-BREE*.]

1. The fringe of hair along the upper orbit of the eye, more or less arched in appearance.

1585 J. HIGGINS tr. *Junius's Nomenclator* 27 *Supercilium*, the ridge of hair above the eye lids or the eye brows. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 149 The Louer, with a wofull ballad Made to his Mistresse eye-brow. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 32 Above stand the Eye-Brows, to keep any thing from running down upon the eyes. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nervus* (ed. 3) 79 An arched ridge is extended, on which the Eye-brows are placed. 1813 SCOTT *Trevelyan* III. xxvi, Shade thine eyebrows with thine hand. 1866 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 276 He had the arched eyebrow... of the beautiful Plantagenet face.

b. *pl.* Artificial imitations of the same, app. made of mouse-skin.

1703 STERLE *Tend. Husb.* III. i, Pr'y thee, wench, bring me my black eyebrows out of the next room. 1718 PRIOR *Another Reas. Affliction* Poems 270 The Slattern had left in the Hurry... Her Lady's Complexion and Eyebrows at Calais. — On the same Poems 271 If we don't catch a Mouse To-night, Alas! no Eye-brows for To-morrow.

2. *Anat.* (see quot. 1840).

1806 *Med. Trul.* XV. 208 The organ of finding and collecting places manifested itself strongly in the corners of his eye-brows. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 74 The eyebrows... are two curved prominences formed by the orbicularis and occipito-frontalis muscles.

3. *Arch.* a. A moulding over a window. b. (See quot. 1842).

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser's Annulet*... in Architecture... a... Tince, Eye-brow. 1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* IV. iv. 162 Hatfield is built of brick; only the eyebrows of the windows... &c. are of stone. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. 971 *Eyebrow*, a name sometimes given to the fillet.

4. *attrib.* and *Combd.*

1718 PRIOR *Another Reas. Affliction* Poems 270 Her Eye-

brow-Box one Morning lost. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* (1840) 9 Your nose-borers... eyebrow-pluckers, would all want bread. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Fruts.* I. iii. 66 Prominence of eyebrow region.

Hence **Eye-browed a.**, furnished with eyebrows; *transf.* (of a hill), having a growth of trees resembling an eyebrow. **Eye-browless a.**, without eyebrows.

1833 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1858) II. 314 Steep scars, fringed and eye-browed with wild natural wood. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* I. 2 Flock of white-eyebrowed goats. 1868 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxv, Those four male personages... complexionless and eyebrowless. 1884 *Miss. Herald* Sept. 375 They never yet had heard of such a thing as an eyebrowless child.

Eye-brow, v. [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* a. To frown (a person) out of; in quot. with *indirect pass.* b. To provide with (distinct) eyebrows.

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xix, Rougeing, powdering, eye-browing, and all concomitant stage tricks. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* iii. 15, I find it is only the unusual things... that you are eyebrowed out of.

Eyed (aid), *ppl. a.* [*f. EYE sb. + -ED 2*]

1. Furnished with eyes.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 1459 Your father is in sleighte as Argus eyed. c 1430 LYDGE. *Bochas* Prol. (1544) 54 A prince... Eyed as a tiger with reason and foresight. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 An Elephant... is... eyed lyke a swine. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 203 For Roffy is wise, and as Argus eyed. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power* Parl. App. 154 He who even now seemed eyed, eared, strong and flourishing; will suddenly wax blind, deaf, and fall to nothing. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 196 A wild and wanton pard, Eyed like the evening star.

fig. 1869 R. LYTTON *Orval* 117 The eyed air Sees not.

b. With *adj.* prefix, as *Argus-, blue-, fierce-, hollow-, two-, wet-eyed*: see the *adjs.*

† c. Gifted with sight, clear-sighted, sharp-sighted. Also *fig.* Wide awake to *Obs.*

1584 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1880) 82 Men... Eyde to their profit, but blinde to their paine. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 7 They were both so watchful and well eyed, That [etc.]. 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem.* 45 Borne blind they knew... And most miraculous, now perfect ey'd. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 87 A god, though blinde, yet eyed sufficiently to spie out two spirits.

2. Furnished with an eye. Cf. *EYE* 20, 21.

1804 ABERNETHY *Swrg. Observ.* 215 By means of an eyed probe. 1886 *Academy* 22 May 358/2 Mr. Hall invented eyed-hooks [in fly-fishing].

3. Marked or ornamented as with eyes; dappled, spotted. *Eyed Hawk-Moth* (*Smerinthus Ocellatus*): a moth of the family *Sphingidae*.

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 450 Soft mossy lawns... eyed with blooms. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 50 Eyed like a peacock. 1825 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I., *Eyed*, a term used in speaking of the variegated spots in the peacock's tail. 1843 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* I. 7 *Smerinthus Ocellatus*. The Eyed Hawk-Moth. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 53 That which perks and preens The eyed wing. 1889 in ELVIN *Dict. Heraldry*.

Eye-draught. [*f. EYE sb. + DRAUGHT*] A drawing or plan made by the eye, not by actual measurement.

1773 *Genil. Mag.* 265 Eye Draught of the Solway Moss. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 20 note, The print... appears to be made from an Eye Draught. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 170 To take the dimensions of a place... make an eye-draught. 1875 PROCTOR *Expanse Heav.* 273 The stars... being copied by eye-draughts from the charts.

Eye-ful, sb. [*f. EYE sb. + -FUL*] a. As much as the eye can take in at once. b. A minute quantity; a wink (of sleep).

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 865 We prefer a miniature picture of the Swiss Giantess to the giantess herself—an eye-ful for one to an armful for ten. 1866 READE *Cloister & H.* II. 37 You drop off again, and get about an eye-ful of sleep; lo, it is tinkle, tinkle, for matins. 1876 D. STEVENSON in *Cd. Words* 687 [We] with large eye-fuls took the landscape in.

Eye-ful, a. Obs. exc. dial. [*f. EYE sb. + -FUL*]

† a. Plainly to be seen. b. Careful; observant.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. 396 He hung them up aloft upon a tamarisk bough As eye-ful trophies. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'He's varry eeful over his brass', he is careful in laying out his money. 'Be eeful', mind what you are about.

Eye-glass (i'eg'las), sb. [*f. EYE sb. + GLASS*]

† 1. The crystalline lens of the eye. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 268 Your eye-glasse Is thicker then a Cuckolds Horne.

2. A glass to shield or protect the eye.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 65 Wearing a visor with eye-glasses in it.

3. † a. A magnifying glass, a microscope (*obs.*). b. In mod. use, a lens of glass or crystal for assisting defective sight. *Double eye-glass*, (pair of) *eyeglasses*: two such lenses mounted side by side so as to assist the sight of both eyes; the name is by usage restricted to a pair of lenses to be held in the hand or kept in position by a spring on the nose; those which are secured by pieces of metal placed over the ears being called *spectacles*.

1767 HARMER in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 283, I have often found, by the help of an eye-glass, that... I passed over great multitudes of eggs. 1807 *Director* I. 233 He uses his eye-glass more than his prayer-book. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxix, Eyes are bearable, but eye-glasses an abomination. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* (1878) I. ii. 17 The old man put a double gold eyeglass over his nose, and began to read. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* xxvii, She

fancied there had been something of the eye-glass manner about him. 1803 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* iii, She wore gold-rimmed eyeglasses.

4. The lens at that end of any optical instrument to which the eye is applied.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* i. 2 He useth three Eye-Glasses for his great Telescopes. 1672 GREGORY in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 242 The plano-convex eyeglass. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* i. l. viii. (1721) 92 A pretty good Perspective... made with a concave Eyeglass. 1782 RAMSDEN in *Phil. Trans.* (1783) LXXXIII. 99 Thus we have a system of eye-glasses which may be taken out of the telescope. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* i. 484 The focal distance of the eyeglass. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 56 The solar focus of its eye-glass. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 31 The other to magnify this image, and from being next the eye of the observer, called the eye-glass.

5. A glass adapted for the application of remedies to the eye.

1842 DUNGLISON *Mod. Lex.*, Eye Glass, *Scaphium oculare*. 1864 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Eye-glass, a hollow cup-shaped glass for applying lotions to the eye.

Hence *Eyeglassed* a., furnished with an eyeglass or eyeglasses.

1848 CLOUGH *Boothie* i. 9 Noble ladies... Bowing their eyeglassed brows. 1891 M. E. MANN *Winter's Tale* II. ii. iv. 181 The eyeglassed young man.

Eyeglass, *v. rare*—1. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To look at through an eyeglass.

1868 J. BANION *Anglo-Irish* II. 221 Miss Gore... employed herself... in eyeglassing Gerald.

Eyehole (ai'hōl). [f. EYE sb.1 + HOLE.] a. The cavity or socket containing the orbit of the eye. b. A hole to look through. c. *dial.* (See quot.)

a. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* LXXVIII. (1862) I. 227 Let their eyes rot in their eye-holes, who will not receive Him home again. 1845 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Een-holes*, the eye-sockets. 1888 J. SHALLOW *Templars Trials* 68 Wheat grows through the eyeholes of the skull.

b. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xxx. 406 A small eye-hole... enabled the in-dwellers to peep out. 1863 SALA *Breakfast in Bed* (1864) 286 A crumpled bit of pasteboard covered with black silk, with two eyeholes and a fringe of sham lace. 1876 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 47 The stars were observed... through an eyehole, sliding on a fixed arc.

c. 1884 HOLLAND *Gloss. Chester* (E. D. S.), *Eye-hole*, the depressions in a potato from which the buds spring. 1887 in *DARLINGTON Folk-speech S. Cheshire* (E. D. S.).

Eyelash (ai'lāsh). [f. EYE sb.1 + LASH.] a. The row or line of hairs fringing the edge of the eye-lid. b. A single hair from the same.

1732 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 535 Even the eyelashes [of the Simia] are like ours. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. 68 Their... eye-lashes are of the same hue. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* iv. v. The eye-lash dark, and downcast eye. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 306/2 Few birds... possess eye-lashes. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. i. 235 Looking through their fingers or their eyelashes. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 646/2 She fought him [Sleep] to the last eye-lash.

Hence *Eyelashed* ppl. a., provided with eyelashes; in quot. *transf.*

1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* i. 5 Little window in the wall, Eyelashed with balmy sprays of honeysuckle.

† **Eyelast, Eyelist**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. EYE sb.1 + ME. *last*, last fault.]

1. A flaw, deformity, defect.

1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* Bviii, The last eyelast that appeareth in this denunciation is this. 1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) 357 Ony defaulte or Eilest, be he quihilk the richt or possession of the saidis landis may be challengeit. 1610 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 761 They fand thrie or four dangerous eyelists that they could not digest. 1624 CALDERWOOD *Ep. Chr. Brother* 12 The uncomely eye-lasts required to be introduced upon the sound work of this Sacrament. 1768 ROSS *Helmore* 142 From any ee-list I'm free.

2. A grievance, grudge; ill-will, malice.

1844 J. CARMICHAEL in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 415 To repair all bygone elists. 1895 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 349 All and sindrie personis amangis quhome deidlie feid and eliest is presentlie standing. 1844 D. HUME *Hist. Douglas* 87 These two lived after... without suspicion, grudge, or eye-list on either partie.

Eyeless (ai'lēs), a. [f. EYE sb.1 + -LESS.]

1. Without eyes. a. Of certain animals: Having no eyes. b. Of a needle: Made without an eye. c. Of a plant, etc.: Without buds.

1570 in *LEVINS Manip.* 91. a 1822 SHELLEY *Assassins* ii. in *Ess. & Lett.* (Camelot) 171 The eyeless worms of earth. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 12 In... the great cave of Kentucky are found numerous small eyeless fishes. 1871 *Athenum* 26 Aug. 275 Paris has sewers, and strange, eyeless... beings swarm through them.

2. Deprived of the eyes, having the eyes removed.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 126 What Torch is yond that vainly lends his light To grubs, and eyelesse Sculles? 1605 — *Lear* iii. vii. 96 Turne out that eyelesse Villaine. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 38 Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him Eyeless in Gaza. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xiii. 145 The vengeance vowed for eyeless Polypheme. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. vi. Through each lack-lustre, eyeless hole. 1857 WHITTIER *Poems, Wife of Manoa* 15 An eyeless captive. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herrow.* xv. 194, I am haunted with spectres eyeless and handless.

3. Blind, sightless. a. Without eyes or eyesight, *lit.* and *fig.* b. Not using the eyes, indiscriminating; without aid from the eyes.

1627-47 FRITHAM *Resolves* 164 The eye-lesse night. 1717 ADDISON *Tr. Ovid's Met.* iii. 625 Pentheus only durst deride The Cheated People, and their Eyeless Guide. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* iii. 227 [He] for a pilot eyeless

Chance employ'd. 1824 CARY *Dante, Purgatory* xiii. 61 As never beam of noonday visiteth the eyeless man, E'en so [etc.]. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Vivien* 106, I saw the little elf-god eyeless once. 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (ed. 4) 464 Sunshine is of no use in an eyeless world. 1871 MORLEY *Condorcet Crit. Misc.* (1878) 73 The fortuitous vagaries of an eyeless destiny. 1877 MORRIS *Sigurd* iii. 278 The hungry eyeless sword.

4. Not to be reached by the eye. *rare.* 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 17/2 Like stars... They shall ever pass at all but eyes distance.

† **Eyolest**. *Obs.* Also 3 *eyolest*. [f. OE. **eyellest*, f. *eyeleds* AWELESS.] Fearlessness.

c 1275 LAY. 19291 Hii dude ofte onwreste al for heye-leste [c 1205 *eye-leste*].

Eyellet (ai'lēt), *sb.* Forms: 4 oylet, 5 oylette, oylet, -tte, 7 eylet, eylet, 7- eylelet. [ME. *oylet*, a. Fr. *oillet*, dim. of *oil* eye: the mod. form is influenced by association with EYE and -LET.]

1. a. A small round hole in cloth, sail-cloth, etc., worked like a button-hole for the passage of a lace, ring, or rope; also EYELET-HOLE. b. A short metal tube, having its ends flattened for the same purpose.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex. xxvi.* 5 The curtyyn shal haue fifti oyletis in either parti. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xv. § 9 At every Eylet the Needle left hanging by the silke. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 23 Drawing a rope thorow a blocke or oylet to runne vp and down. a 1764 LLOYD *To G. Colman*, Peeping the curtains eylet through.

transf. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* vii. Wks. (1888) 288/1 Wind-ing up his mouth... into an orifice... a lurking eylet, small and only not invisible.

2. An aperture or loophole for observation; rarely for the discharge of missiles.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Oylet, hole yn in a walle. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiv. 630 Forto han smeten him... Thorwh the oylettes of his helm. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiii, A woman... with a black mask on, through the eyletles of which her eyes twinkled strangely. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* i. vii. 336 In which there are loop-holes or eylets for arrows. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* iii. (1864) 65 Eylet of observation.

3. A small eye. *lit.* and *fig.*

1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VII. 139 With eylets, by the fat flesh squeez'd together. 1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 379 Wicked eylets, wicked mouth, Face me fairly, tell me truth! 1848 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 335 Eylets (ocelli) too, small, black. 1876 HARDY *Hand Ethelb.* II. xvi. 233 They could discern eylets of light.

† b. A small eye or bud of a plant or tree. *Obs.* 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* vi. vi. 737 If it [the vine stock] have put forth any eylet, you may rub it off with your finger. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countrie Farme* 348 Shoots... full of sappe, having grosse and thicke-set eylets.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1864 WEBSTER, *Eyellet-ring*, a small ring of metal, ivory, &c. inserted in an eyellet to prevent wearing. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Eyellet-punch*, a device used at the desk for attaching papers together by eyeleting. 1880 *Catal. Tool Wks. Sheffield* 80 Best bright Eyellet Closing Pliers. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 813/2 It is a mere eyellet slit of a strait.

Eyellet (ai'lēt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make eyelets in; *lit.* and *fig.*

1824 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 323 The cockneys... eyeleted the royalists at Brentford in 1642.

Hence *Eyelled* ppl. a. *Eyelleting* *vbl. sb.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Eyelleting-machine*, a machine for attaching eyelets to garments and other objects. 1885 NEWHALL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 186/2 Self-feeding eyeleting machine, foot-power. 1891 *Ch. Times* 27 Feb. 209/3 Advt., [A card]... eyeleted for hanging up. *Mod.* Eyeleted luggage-labels.

Eyeteeler (ai'lēti'), [f. prec. sb. + -EER.] (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Eyeteeler*, a stabbing instrument of the work-table, to pierce eyelet-holes.

Eyellet-hole (ai'lēt'hōl), *sb.* Forms: 6 illet, 6-7 oylet, 6-9 eylet, 7 eylet, illet, oylet, 7-8 ey(e)lid, 8 illet, 9 oylet, 7- eylet. [f. EYELET sb. + HOLE.]

1. = EYELET 1 a.; also a hole for inserting a metal eyelet (see EYELET 1 b).

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 573 A Brigandine made of many folds of Canvas with Oylet-holes. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 184/2 The thong must lye... on the rupture, which must on both his sydes have a eyletholes. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 31 The eylet holes of the saile. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* ii. xxiv. 144 Splinters made... with fitting fillets and bands, on which there are small eylid holes. 1743 ZOLLMAN in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 365 A sort of Boat of Turkey Leather... with... Eylet-holes for receiving Hooks. 1762 FALCONER *Shipur.* ii. 335 The reef-lines next... Through eylet-holes... were reeved. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.*, *Downing Street* 45 This poor tailor's-bodkin, hardly adequate to bore an eylet-hole. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 206 Wool and flax, with silk for the lappets and the eylet holes, were the common materials.

transf. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 132 Twill be a good while ere you wish your skin full of illet holes. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* n. iii, Or let my skin be punch'd full of oylet-holes with the bodkin of derision.

2. a. A small hole for the purpose of observation. b. A hole or slit for the discharge of missiles.

a. 1797-1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* 1846 I. 178 An eyelet-hole, through which I fancied visions of entrancing beauty. 1848 W. H. AINSWORTH *Lanc. Witches* i. x, Nor was she long in discovering a small eyelet-hole in the carv-

ing which commanded the room. 1869 *Latest News* 3 Oct. 15 Scarcely any of the helmets have eyelet-holes, but the visor was in general left partly open.

b. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jnals.* I. 606 Embrasures for guns and eyelet holes for musketry. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 260 In a fortification external windows must be wholly avoided or reduced to mere eyelet-holes.

3. *nonce-use* = EYEHOLE a.

a 1845 HOOD *Yack Hall* xix, Death... gave a wink, As well as eyelet holes can blink.

Hence *Eyellet-hole* *v. a. intr.* To make eyelet-holes. b. *trans.* To make eyelet-holes in; to pierce through and through; to riddle. *Eyellet-holed* *ppl. a.*, furnished with eyelet-holes. *Eyellet-holing* *vbl. sb.*

1747 *Genil. Mag.* Feb. 71 These lovers are to eyelet-hole one another in Miss Biddy's presence. 1590 BARWICK *Disc. Manuall Weapons* 21 Illet holed dublets very easie. 1845 DICKENS *Chimes* 63, I introduced pinking and eyelet-holing among the men.

Eyelid, *obs. var.* of ORILLADE.

Eyelid (ai'lid). [f. EYE sb.1 + LID.] One of the lids or covers of the eye, distinguished as *upper* and *lower*; one of the movable folds of skin with which an animal covers or uncovers the eye at pleasure.

a 1240 *Sauvies Warde in Cott. Hom.* 265 Swifte as he sunne gleam he scheot from est into west, ase bin) che-lid tunced ant openeð. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10788 (Cott.) Wit þis sco lifted hir eien lidd. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v.* viii. (1495) 114 A foure footed beeste without eye liddes is feble of syghte. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 74 His ee liddis asken reson of men. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ijb, Put it thorow the ouer igh lid and so of that other. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 70 Sleepe, O gentle Sleepe, how haue I frighted thee That thou no more wilt weigh mine eye-lids downe. 1666 BACON *Sylva* 870 Those that are Pore-blinde... doe much gather the Eye-lids together. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. ix. (1695) 68 How frequently do we... cover our Eyes with our Eye-lids, without perceiving that we are at all in the dark? 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 535 The eyes [of the Simia]... have an upper and under eye-lid, exactly as in our own species. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. xv, The eyelid scarce had time to wink. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. ii. § 18 Touching the edge or inner surface of the upper eyelid.

Comb. 1870 KOLLERSTON *Anim. Life* 31 The eyelid-like valve which guards the entrance of the great veins.

fig. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xli. 9 His eien as eyelids of the morntid. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 25 Under the opening eyelids of the Morn we drove afeld. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. i. xxv, Gilded clouds Arching an eyelid for the glowing Morn. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Poets Jnrl.*, *Mystic Summer*, And sweeter eyelids has the Day.

b. *Phrases.* † *To hang (a thing) by the eyelids*: to keep in suspense. *To hang by the eyelids*: to have a very slight hold, be in a dangerous position.

1699 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 354, I would fain have things at an end, and not hang them by the eyelids thus. 1776 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 177 General Lee's affair hangs by the eyelids. 1877 J. T. FIELDS *Underbrush* (1881) 11 A magic quarto... with one of the covers hanging by the eyelids.

† **Eyely**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. EYE sb.1 + -LY.] Visible to the eye.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 252 b, A certeine eyely and euident demonstration.

Eyemark. [f. EYE sb.1 + MARK.] a. Something marked, or to be marked by the eye; an object to look at; a spectacle. Cf. FOOTMARK. † b. The action of looking upon, marking with the eye; observation.

1595 SOUTHWELL *Tri. Death* (1596) 24, There are... better eie-markes in youre fortune than a sisters losse. 1654 tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* xl. § 29. 272 Where the limit or Eye mark stood. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superstit.* Wks. III. 327 Not... the want... of eyemarks, where all is one blank ocean of sand.

Eyepiece (ai'pēs). [f. EYE sb.1 + PIECE.]

1. *Optics.* The lens or combination of lenses, usually two in number, known respectively as the *field-glass* and *eye-glass*, at the eye-end of a telescope, or other optical instrument, by which the image, formed by the mirror or object-glass, is viewed and magnified.

The principal kinds of eye-pieces are (a) the *Huyghenian*, or so-called *negative* from the fact of its forming the image between the lenses; (b) the *Ramsden*, or common astronomical, called *positive* because the image is formed outside the field-glass; (c) the *erecting* or *terrestrial* for ordinary telescopes, which presents the object in an erect position.

1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 155 The common eyepiece with two convex glasses. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xliii. 360 Achromatic eyepieces... may be composed of two or three lenses. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 40 The two [eye-glass and field-glass] when combined are termed the eye-piece. 1876 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 111 The Achromaticity of the Huyghenian Eyepiece.

b. *attrib.* as *eyepiece micrometer*. (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Eyepiece Micrometer*, a graduated slip of glass introduced through slits in the eyepiece tube, so as to occupy the center of the field.

2. *Australian.*

1880 *Leeds Mercury* 16 Nov. 7 The power of a lazy free-selector to pick out the eye-piece of a squatter's run.

Eye-pit. [f. EYE sb.1 + PIT.] a. The pit or socket of the eye. b. The depression between the eye and the orbit.

c 1275 *Death* 241 (Cotton) in *O.E. Misc.* 182 Also beoð his

eye-puttes ase a bruben led. 1774 *GOLDEN Nat. Hist.* III. iii. 78 This animal [Antelope]... has deeper eye-pits than the former. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 412 By the depth of the eye-pit we are enabled to form some idea of the age of the horse. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 58 His eye-pits red with rust of ancient tears.

Eyer (ə'ɪə), *sb.* rare. [f. EYE v. + -ER 1.] One who eyes; one who looks at; an observer.

1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* 13 The hende Egle the eyere of hem all. 1611 *COTGR., Regardeur*, a looker... eyer, beholder. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* II. iv. 47 The sutor was as diligent an eyer of her. 1830 *tr. Aristophanes' Knights* 69 That aged eyer of the bread.

Eyer, var. of AIRE v.

Eyer, obs. form of HEIR.

Eyer(e), obs. f. AIR.

† **Ey(e)rer**, *Obs.* Also 5 *ayrer*. [f. *eyre*, var. of AIRE sb. 2 or v. + -ER 1.] A brood falcon. Also attrib.

1399 in *Archæol.* XXI. 89 Hit was a eyrer good & able, to his lord ryte profitable. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vij a, How a man shall take an hawk for the Eyrer. Who so takys an hawk from the Eyrer: hym behoueth to doo wisely. 1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 17 That no Man take any Ayrr Faulcon... nor purposely drive them out of their Coverts... to cause them to go to other Coverts to breed.

Eyerie, -y, obs. ff. of AERIE.

Eyes, obs. f. of EYAS.

Eyesalve. *Obs. exc. fig.* [f. EYE sb. 1 + SALVE.] Ointment for the eyes.

1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 114 *Colliria*, eaz-sealfe. c. 1200 *Ormin* 1852 Hallþe læchedom And sawless eghesallfe. 1566 *BIBLE (Tindale) Rev.* iii. 18 Anyont thynne eyes with eye salve, that thou mayste se. 1616 *SURF. & MARKH. Country Farme* 137 An Eye-salve made of the iuce of ground luie. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 203 Go, dress thine eye with eyesalve.

fig. 1550 *BALE Image Both Ch.* Giv. Anyont thynne eyes... with the eye-salve of clerenes which is Jesus Christe. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* I. (1851) 30 If we will but purge with sovraign eyesalve that intellectual ray which God hath planted in us. 1677 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1867) 69 Where grace, as the only eye-salve, doth not restore the sight.

† **Eyesene**. *Obs.* Also 2 *eo*, 3 *esh*, *esh*, *ex*, 4 *elsh*-sene, *-seon*. [f. EYE sb. 1 + ME. SENE sight.] Eyesight, presence.

1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Ech eorpe scal hwakien on his ecseene. c. 1205 *LAY. 8229* Ut of min æh senen [1275 hehseht]. c. 1275 *Prayer to Virgin* 36 in *O.E. Misc.* (1872) 196 Pat ich nocht at dai of dome beo flemed of bin exsene. c. 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 2222 Anon of lond he ches, Out of markes else sene.

Eye-servant (ə'ɪə-sɪvənt), *arch.* [f. EYE sb. 1 + SERVANT.] One who serves the eye; one who does his duty only when under the eye of his master or employer.

1552 *LATIMER Sermon. Lord's Prayer* v. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 394 The most part of servants are but eye-servants. 1613 *Answ. Unceasing Machivills Instr.* Fij b, Keepe not an eye servant within thy doore. 1684 *FLAVEL Fear* 19 'Tis the reproach of the servants of men to be eye-servants. 1832 *CARLYLE Remin.* I. (1881) 6 No one... will ever say, Here was the finger of a hollow eye-servant.

Eye-serve, v. [f. EYE sb. 1 + SERVE v.] *trans.* To wait upon with the eyes; to watch. 1800 *HURDIS Faw. Village* 181 They [sparrows]... Eye-serve the goose for its superfluous down.

Eye-server. [f. EYE sb. 1 + SERVER.] = EYE-SERVANT.

1835 *MARRYAT Jac. Faithful* xviii. I will have no eye-servers under me. 1870 *SPURGEON J. Ploughman. Talk* I. 16 The man who loiters when the master is away is an eye-server.

Eye-service. [f. EYE sb. 1 + SERVICE.] a. The action or conduct of an eye-servant; service performed only under inspection or under the master's eye. + b. Service seen by the eye; outward or formal worship. c. The homage of the eye; respectful and admiring looks. *rare.*

1566-34 *TINDALE Col.* iii. 22 Not with eye service as men please. 1550 *CROWLEY Last Triumph* 163 Se thou serve him... not with eye-service faindly. 1688 *DELAVER Wks.* (1694) 26 All their duty will be turned into eye-service. 1736 *BERKELEY Disc. Wks.* (1871) III. 417 This [religion] makes men obey, not with eye-service, but in sincerity of heart. 1884 *J. HALL Chr. Home* 55 Servants that can be trusted to give something better than eye-service.

b. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* I. 2 [To] bring the inward acts of the Spirit to the outward... eye-Service of the body. c. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna* D. lxvi. They [ladies] were worth looking at... but none so well worth eye-service as my own beloved Lorna.

Eye-serving, a. [f. EYE sb. 1 + SERVING.] That serves only under the master's eye; requiring the master's eye.

1615 *J. STEPHENS Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 15 This eye-serving age is quickly gone to all deceit, if we lacke lookers on.

Eyeship (ə'ɪʃɪp). [f. EYE sb. 1 + SHIP.] The dignity of being an eye.

1822 *T. MITCHELL Aristoph.* I. 29 The senate bids his eyeship welcome; And asks his presence to the hall.

Eyeshot. [f. EYE sb. 1 + SHOT.]

1. The range of the eye, seeing distance, view. Only in phrases (*To come, etc.*) beyond, in, out of, within eyeshot of.

1599 *B. JONSON Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. i, When we come in eye-shot, or presence of this lady. 1690 *DRYDEN Don Sebastian* II. ii, I am... out of eye-shot from the other windows. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 375, I have... crawled within fair eye-shot, and... watched their movements. 1865 *SWINBURNE Atalanta* 876 Here in your sight and

eyeshot of these men. 1867 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Ser. II. 54 Boys beyond eyeshot of the tithing-man.

fig. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & Lt. Trm.* II. 4 The instant he comes within eye-shot of the fulfilment of his hopes.

2. A 'shot' from the eye; a glance, prospect.

1615 *SYLVESTER Tobacco battered* 291, The Pest... Or deadly Eye-shot of a Basilisk. 1704 *STEELE Lying Lover* v. i, How shall I bear the Eye-Shot of the Crowd in Court? 1709 — *Tatler* No. 52 P. 3 The Sexes seem to separate themselves, and draw up to attack each other with Eye-shot. 1860 *HAWTHORNE Marb. Faun* xxviii, The windows... afforded... extensive eye-shots over hill and valley. 1879 *G. MEREDITH Egoist* III. x. 210 Vernon sent one of his vivid eyeshots from one to the other.

Eyesight (ə'ɪsɪt). [f. EYE sb. 1 + SIGHT.]

1. The power or faculty of seeing; sight; attributed also to the heart, soul, etc.

c. 1200 *Ormin* 1867 Patt Drihtin sholde 3ifenn uss God sawless eghesihþe. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 25470 (Cott.) Ert clene and eien sight. a. 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 44 Whantynge of eyesight in peyn doth me bynde. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 98 But him was 30vun iye-syt, for al his grete noise. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xiv. 207 The eyesight is still good. 1615 *J. STEPHENS Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 420 The Basilisk and Eagle cannot match his eye-sight. 1795 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. Juice, It... strengthens the Eyesight. 1805 *Med. Trm.* XLV. 330 These organs... manifest themselves to... the eye-sight. 1873 *BAIN* in *B. Stewart Conserv. Force* viii. 231 A miser has to pay a high fee to the surgeon that saves his eyesight.

fig. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 452 [It] blinds The eyesight of Discovery. 1849 *ROBERTSON Sermons* Ser. I. x. 167 To our blinded eyesight it seems a cruel will. 1857 *WILLMOTT Pleas. Lit.* xx. 111 The only eye-sight employed is the critical.

† 2. The action or fact of seeing or looking; the use of the eyes, look, gaze, observation, view; an instance of this, a look. *To set good eyesight on: to look hard at.* *Obs. exc. in By, from, in (a person's) eyesight.*

a. 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 209 Mine sunnen... beoð... grisliche in pine eih siðe. a. 1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* 143 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 11 For sinful man-is ein sýt ne let us neuer ben ischend. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4300 (Cott.) Quilum allan wit an ei sight. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* xxii. 56 Won off the wenches... sett goode eyesight on hym. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Sam.* xxii. 25 So shal y' Lorde reward me... accordinge to the clenes of my handes in his eye sighte. 1573 *GOLDING Calvin on Job* 76 Then must wee consider euen by eye sight, that our lyfe... slydeth away from us. 1641 *WILKINS Math. Magic* I. xix. (1648) 135 That in Josephus which he sets down from his own eye-sight. 1839 *CARLYLE Chartism* iv. (1858) 20 Things... known to us by the best evidence, by eye-sight. 1873 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 6 His comparisons... are drawn from actual eye-sight.

3. The range of the eye, sight, view.

a. 1225 *Juliana* 30 And het swide don hire ut of his ehsihðe. a. 1240 *Ureism in Cott. Hom.* 187 Ich ne mai ne ne dear cum lufsum god in bin ehsihþe. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7236 He wote not... have God in his iye sight. c. 1475 *Sgr. loue Degre* 608 That profered you golde and le, Out of myne eye-syght for to be. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L.* II. i. 239 His tongue all impatient to speake and not see Did stumble with haste in his eye-sight to be. 1633 *EARL MANCH. Al Mondo* (1636) 86 The minde contemplating heaven, walkes beyond eye-sight.

Hence † **Eye-sighted** a., gifted with eye-sight.

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Bucer* (1867) 154 The most judicious and best eye-sighted fryers.

† **Eye-some**, a. *Obs.* In 6 *eyesome*. [f. EYE sb. 1 + -SOME.] Pleasant to the eyes.

1884 *SOUTHWELL Ep. Comfort* xiv. 191 b, Our syghte shall feede on the most glorious and eyesome maiesty of the place.

Eyesore (ə'ɪsɔː). [f. EYE sb. 1 + SORE sb.]

† 1. A soreness of the eyes. *Obs.*

(In quot. a. 1300 perh. an adj.) 12300 *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 272 Betere is eyesore pen al bynd, quop Hendyng. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 76 a, Dates... ar hurtfull for them that haue... the eyesore and... the tooth ache. 1564 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 94 Muche looking so, breedeth muche eye sore.

2. Something permanently offensive to the sight; an ugly mark or feature.

1530 *RASTELL Bk. Purgat.* III. viii. 2 The spotted... be a great deformyte and eye sore. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. 222 These eyesores and blemishes in continual attendants about the service of Gods sanctuary. 1617 *MARKHAM Caval.* III. 51 To bee... sickle though behind... is not amisse, though it be a little eye-sore. 1786 *LEONI tr. Alberti's Archit.* I. 10 b, He is continually repenting and fretting at the Eye-sore. 1827 *STUART Planter's G.* (1828) 136 This, in parks much exposed, is found a very serious eye-sore. 1867 *A. BARRY Sir C. Barry* viii. 288 All the eyesores on the Surrey bank of the river.

† b. On a horse: A scar; also a flaw, defect. *Obs.*

1678 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1346/4 A dapple grey Gelding... an eye sore above his hoof upon one of his hinder legs. 1690 *DRYDEN Don Sebast.* I. i, He's the best peice of Man's flesh in the Market; not an Eyesore in his whole body. 1711 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4795/4 An Eye-sore on the near hind Foot caused in Pacing.

3. A cause of annoyance, offence, or vexation; an object of dislike or disgust.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Eras. Par. Luke* xvi. 137 He might haue been an eyesore to all. 1586 *J. HOOKER Giral. Irel.* in *Holmshid* II. 63/2, I wote well how great an eyesore I am in your sight. a. 1618 *RALEIGH Rem.* (1644) 98 Thou shalt be a burthen, and an Eye sore to thy friends. 1759 *B. MARTIN Nat. Hist. Eng. I. Hants* 125 The French... to whom they have always been an Eye-sore. 1809 *W. IRVING Knickerb.* (1861) 119 The onion patches of Pyquag were an eyesore to Jacobus Van Curlet and his garrison. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon.* x. (1877) 206 Many of their neighbours

are eyesores to them, and the very sight of them interrupts their repose.

attrib. 1875 *W. McILWRAITH Guide Wigtonshire* 59 Antiquated and eyesore erections.

Eyesore, a. [f. EYE sb. 1 + SORE a.] That has sore eyes. Hence **Eyesoreness**, soreness of the eyes; in quot. *fig.* Offensive ugliness.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 333/1 A bower of charm to the æsthetic sense in the midst of a dirty money-grubbing eyesoreness.

Eye-splice. [f. EYE sb. 1 + SPLICE sb.] A splice made by turning up the end of a rope, and interlacing its strands with those of the upper part.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) N n, The eye-splice being intended to make a sort of eye... at the end of a rope. 1851 *H. MELVILLE Whale* ix. 312 Both ends of the line are exposed; the lower end terminating in an eye-splice, or loop. 1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 284.

Eyespot. [f. EYE sb. 1 + SPOT sb.]

1. a. A spot resembling an eye. b. A rudimentary eye. c. In a coco-nut: = EYE 12 b.

a. 1879 *LUBBOCK Sci. Lect.* II. 57 In *Chærocampa terna*, there is an eye-spot on each segment. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 10 Calanthe Sandhurstiana... with an eye-spot at the base of the lip. 1890 *J. P. BALLARD Among the Moths* 32 His... wings... showing two large and elegant eye-spots.

b. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 188 One or more eyespots are sometimes seated on the ganglion. 1880 *BASTIAN Brain* viii. 116 In the young Lamprey two pigment spots replace the single 'eye spot' of the Lancelot.

c. 1885 *H. O. FORBES Nat. Wanderings* I. ii. 27 The three eye-spots seen at the end of a coco-nut.

2. A kind of lily of a violet or black colour, having a red spot in the middle of each leaf.

1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* vi. xx. Here amid her sable cup Shines the red eye-spot... The solitary twinkler of the night.

Hence **Eyespotted** ppl. a., having spots resembling eyes.

1590 *SPENSER Muirpotmos* 95 Iunoos Bird in her eyespotted traine. 1883 *Times* 11 June 4/5 A splendid peacock with a luxuriant train of eye-spotted feathers.

Eyess(e), obs. f. of EYAS.

Eyestring. [f. EYE sb. 1 + STRING sb.] In pl. The strings (i.e. muscles, nerves, or tendons) of the eye. (The 'eyestrings' were formerly supposed to break or crack at death or loss of sight.)

1601 *B. JONSON Poetaster* Induct., Crack, eye-strings... let me be ever blind. 1607 *BEAUM. & FL. Woman-hater* II. i, The last words that my dying father spake, Before his eye-strings brake. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* I. iii. 17, I would haue broke mine eye-strings; crack'd them, but To looke vpon him. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* II. xxxix. (1647) 96 When once those eye-strings begin to break, the heart-strings hold not out long after. 1675 *HOBBS Odyssey* (1677) 108 All his eye-strings with the fire did strut. 1682 *OTWAY Venice Preserved* II. i, Gaze on thee 'till my Eye-strings crackt with Love. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 178 See... that their [sheep's] Gums be red... the Eye-strings ruddy. 1776 *TOPLADY Bk. Praise* 159 When my eyestrings break in death. 1778 *ARMINIAN Mag.* I. 268 His Eye-strings were broke, his Speech entirely gone.

Eyet, obs. f. AIT.

† **Eyethurl**. *Obs.* [f. EYE sb. 1 + THURL.] An eye-hole, a window; also pl. the eye-windows.

c. 890 *K. ÆLFRED Bada* IV. iii. P. 3 Ða ontynðe se bisecep ðæt eazh-byrl ðære cyricean. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Pe sunne scineð burh þe glesne eburl. a. 1225 *St. Mark.* 8 Heo þa... biheolden burh an eyþurl as heo bed hire beoden. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 þurh eie þurles deað hæuð hire ingong into þe soule. *Ibid.* 70 Nout one our earen, auh ower eie þurles tued ægin idel speche.

Eye-tooth. [f. EYE sb. 1 + TOOTH; cf. *Ger. augensahn*, Du. oogtand.] A tooth immediately under or next to the eye, orig. one of the upper canine teeth (see *CANINE tooth*), but now extended to the lower also.

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Den Machelietre*, the eye tooth. 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 379 The eye teeth of a Lion. 1669 *CHAPMAN Juvenal.* 255 Live still gnashing of thy great eye-teeth. 1691 *RAY Creation* II. (1692) 41 The next [teeth] one on each side... called Canini, in English Eye Teeth. 1700 *T. BROWN tr. Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 87 The Eye-teeth of Flying Toads. 1741 *MONRO Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 159 The two superior... are called Eye-teeth, from the Communication of Nerves which is betwixt them and the Eyes. 1831 *R. Knox Cloquet's Anat.* 77 The Upper Canine Teeth are the longest in the jaws, and for this reason, are vulgarly derominated Eye-teeth. 1863 *HUXLEY Man's Place* Nat. II. 81 Milk-teeth... consist of four incisors... two canines, or eye-teeth; and four molars... in each jaw.

fig. 1740 *PARDON Dyche's Dict.* (ed. 3). *Eye-teeth*... Quickness or sharpness of understanding and parts.

b. *Phrases.* Chiefly *fig.* *To cut one's eye-teeth:* to get out of babyhood. *To draw away one's eye-teeth:* to take the conceit out of him. *To have one's eye-teeth:* to be wide-awake.

1730 *MORIER in Atterbury Misc. Wks.* V. 147 There is no dealing with him without having one's eye teeth. 1837 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. I. xvi. 147 They are fellows cut their eye-teeth afore they ever sot foot in this country. 1867 *DIXON New Amer.* I. i. 1 Guess these Yanks must look alive... unless they should happen to enjoy having their eye-teeth drawn. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit., Civiliz.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 7 Like progress that is made by a boy 'when he cuts his eye-teeth'.

Eye-water (ə'ɪwɔːtɪ). [f. EYE sb. 1 + WATER sb.]

a. Water, i.e. either natural tears, or an abnormal overflow (*stillicidium*), 'tear in the eye', flowing

from the eye. Rare in *pl.* b. A lotion for the eye.
c. The humours (aqueous or vitreous) of the eye.
d. *Slang.* = Gin.

a. 1590 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 125 What anger so fiery that may not be quenched with eye-water, sith a weeping suppliant rebatheth the edge of more than a lyon's fury. 1845 G. MURRAY *Isleford* 169 To roll Sorrow's eye-waters from their dark abode. 1849 THACKERAY *Lett.* 50, I can hardly see as I write for the eye-water, but it isn't with grief.

b. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 106 All sorts of Eye-waters, such as that of Elder well. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 61 An excellent Eye Water. 1818 S. F. GRAY *Suppl. to Pharmacopoeias* 237 Common eye water. *Ibid.* 235 Blue eye water. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. vii. (1876) 190 Love is not a hood, but an eye-water.

c. 1874 COUES *Field Ornith.* i. vii. (1890) 57 Eye-water.. is often a great annoyance [in taxidermy].

d. 1869 WHYTE MELVILLE *M. or N.* i. vi. 118 Two bob an' a bender, and a three of eye-water, in? 1886 JUDY 4 Aug. 58 Jiggered gin, dog's nose and Paddy's eye-water.

Eye-wink. [*f.* EYE *sb.* + WINK *sb.*] a. A wink or motion of the eye, a look or glance. b. The time it takes to wink the eye; an instant.

a. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 72 They could neuer get an eye-winke of her. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 267 Before young Bacchus' eye-wink turning pale. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 921 'Twixt her placid eyewinks.

b. 1879 CHR. ROSSSETTI *Seek & F.* 88 Until all time dwindle to a mere eye-wink. 1890 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 3/1 You touch a tiny switch.. and in an eye-wink your glass button-hole becomes an incandescent lamp.

Similarly **Eye-winker**, eyelash or eyelid.

1808 JAMISON, *Eye-winkers* the eye-lashes. a 1833 A. PICKEN *Changeable Charlie*, The burley scoundrel lifted up his eye-winkers. 1881 *Pennyfarthing* XXX. 57 Every hair and eye-winker, revolving 'on its own hook'.

Eyewitness. [*f.* EYE *sb.* + WITNESS.]

1. One who gives testimony to what he has seen with his own eyes. *Obs.*

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 43 One Eye wytnesse, is of more value, than tenne care wytnesses. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1278 Which yet to prove more true, he meant to see, And an ey-witnes of each thing to be.

2. One who can give testimony from his own observation; one who has seen a thing done or happen.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 57, I do not write the same of mine owne certaine knowledge, as a eye witness. 1611 BIBLE 2 Pet. i. 16 Wee.. were eye witnesses of his Maiestie. 1613 W. HULL *Mirror of Maiestie* 89 The death of such a sonne.. whereof shee was an eyed witness. 1694 LD. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* 44 Received not only from eye-witnesses, but also from some of the principal Actors. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 17 Leo Africanus describes, as an eye-witness, the making of tar in Mount Atlas. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* i. 17 Brantome, an eye-witness.. informs us. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 93 Different estimates were formed even by eyewitnesses. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXVI. 180 It is the narration, by an eye-witness, of the memorable coup d'état of 1851.

3. The result of actual observation; a report made by one who was present. *Obs.*

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* i. f. § 5. 9 By the eye-witness of Iochimus Reticus, and others, it hath been proved. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1594 Give us.. Eye-witness of what first or last was done.

Hence **Eyewitnessing** *vbl. sb.*

1837 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iv. 154 Had they been revealed by vision as a piece of eye-witnessing.

Eyey (ɔi.i), a. [*f.* EYE *sb.* (sense 20 d) + -Y.] Full of eyes or holes.

1884 HOLLAND *Gloss. Chester* (E. D. S.) 116 Cheese is said to be eyey when it contains holes full of rancid whey.

Eyger, obs. f. of EAGER.

Eygha, obs. f. of AWE.

Eyght(e), obs. f. of AIT, EIGHT.

Eyghte, obs. f. of AUGHT *sb.* 1

Ey3tynde; see EIGHTIN.

Eygre, var. of EAGRE; obs. f. of EAGER.

Eyir, obs. f. of AIR.

Eykorn, obs. f. of ACORN.

Eylace, obs. f. of ALAS.

1526 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Cij, Eylace how lightlie maie one perceave, when the women love.

Eylde, obs. form of YIELD.

Eyldyng, obs. form of ELDING 1.

Eyl(e), var. of AIL *sb.* 2 *Obs.*; obs. f. AIL v.

Eyle, obs. form of AISLE, ILL.

Eylebourn, *dial.* Also nailbourne. [Of obscure origin; quot. 1480 would suggest that it is f. AIL *sb.* trouble, affliction + BOURN; but this may be popular etymology.] (See quot.)

c 1480 WARKWORTH *Chron.* 24 [mentions an intermittent stream near St. Albans, called Wemere (interpreted 'woe water'), the flowing of which was 'a token of derthe, or of pestylence, or of grete batayle'; and adds:] Also there has ronne dyverse suche other wateres, that betokenethe lykewyse; one at Lavesham in Kent, and another byside Canturbury called Naylbourn. 1677 PLOT *Nat. Hist. Oxfordsh.* 30 Of these [springs] there are many in the County of Kent, which.. they call Nailbournes there. 1719 HARRIS *Hist. Kent* 174 Such.. as in this County they call an Eylebourn; (or vulgarly a Nailbourn) which is a Spring that rises all of a sudden out of the Ground, runs a while like a Torrent and then disappears. *Ibid.* 240 There is a famous Eylebourn which rises in this Parish and sometimes runs but a little way.. now and then it goes with a very strong Stream. 1797 LEWIS *Faerriham* 4 The brackish Creek, into which a spring or Nail-bourn from Ospringe falls. 1796 in PEGGE *Kentisms* (E. D. S.) 38. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kent. Dialect* (E. D. S.), Eylebourn, Nailbourn, an intermittent spring.

Eyling, *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 5-7 *elyng*, 6-7 *eling(e)*, 7 *eyling*, 9 *dial. ealin*. [perh. f. *ele* 'wing', AISLE + -ING 2.]

1. ? An aisle or wing of a church. See AISLE 1. *Obs.*

1400 *Acct. Roll Vicars Choral, York*, In emendatione i elyng. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* IX. 464 To be bur' [in the church of Skipton] in the north elyng.

2. A 'lean-to' or shed attached to a house. *dial.* 1625 *Court Roll, Wakefield*, Partem i domus vocatam elinge. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss., Ealin*, a shed set against another building.. From the verb to heel or lean over.

3. ? A 'bay' of a barn. *Obs.*

1661 in *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 51 An eyling of a barn.

Eylod, ? var. of ALLOD.

c 1500 *Melusine* 108 He that shuld enheryte the chyef eylod shuld not be able to kepe no grete household.

Eylsum, obs. ff. of HALESUME, WHOLESOME.

Eym(e), *Sc. var.* EMB, *Obs.*, uncle.

Eymbre, -bery, *eymery*, obs. ff. of EMBER 1.

Eyme, obs. f. of AIM.

Eynd (sind). *dial.* [app. a var. of AND(E 2.) (See quot.)]

1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 176 The Eynd, or watersmoke, as it is called in Norfolk, is a remarkable phenomenon, occurring mostly between spring and autumn, and with peculiar suddenness.

4. **Eyndill**, *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [? connected with *aynd*, ANDE *sb.*] *intr.* To be jealous. *Const. Obs.*

1576 MAITLAND *Old Age* in Pinkerton *Anc. Scot. Poems* II. 310 Scho will not eyndill on me now And I sa ald.

Hence 4. **Eyndland**, -ing *ppl. a.* jealous.

1554 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 57, I am the Lord thi God, stark and jolious or eyndland. 1568 *Semphill Ball.* 235, I wald ze sowid forbid hir Hir eyndling toyis.

Eyne, var. of EAN, OBS.

Eynes, -ez, -is, erroneous ff. EYVES, -EZ, -IS.

Eynke, obs. f. of INK.

Eyot, more usual var. of AIT, small island. Hence **Eyoty** a. [+ -Y.], like an eyot or island.

1883 *Corp. Hampshire Words* s.v., 'That eyoty piece near the ford.'

Eyr, obs. f. of AIR, and of EAR v. 1

Eyrant (ē-rānt). *Her.* [*f.* eire, var. of AIRE v. *Obs.* + -ANT.]

1880 *ELVIN Dict. Heraldry* 57 Eyrant, Applied to birds in their nests.

4. **Eyrrar**, *Obs.* Also 6 *eyriar*. [deriv. of *eyrie* = AERIE: see AERIE 2.] A brood (of swans).

1551 *Will C. Ferrers* (Somerset Ho.), Eyriars of Swannes. 1715 KERSEY, *Eyrrar* (O. R.) an Eyrie or Nest of young Birds. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Eyrrar*, a brood of swans. Sometimes the bird itself.

Eyre (ē-i). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 3, 6-8 eire, 4 eyr, 5-6, 9 air, 6 oire, 6-7 aire, 7 eler, eyer, 5, 7- eyre. [a. OF. *eire*, *erre*, *oirre* masc. and fem. f. *errer* (see ERR v.):—late L. *iterāre* to journey.]

1. Itineration, circuit: in the phrase *Justices in eyre* (= L. *in itinere* on a journey), also L. *justitie itinerantes*, AF. *justis erraunts*: itinerant judges who rode the circuit to hold courts in the different counties. Also *Sessions in Eyre*.

These justices were usually members of the superior courts, though the sheriffs sometimes performed this duty. In the year 1176, under Henry II, eighteen justices were appointed to six circuits; the practice continued with considerable irregularity as to number, period, and the matters dealt with, until the judges of Assize (q. v. 12) and Nisi Prius were appointed in the year 1285 under Edw. I.

[1278 *Act 6 Edw. I.*, Stat. Glouc. cc. 1-3 (1810) 46 E le Justices en Eire facent de ceo, etc. 1298 BRITTON i. i. § 3 Qe Justices errauntz sont assignetz.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 517 The eire of justize wende aboute in the londe. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.*, c. 6 § 1 Divers Fairs have been holden.. by Prescription allowed afore Justices in Eyre. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* vi. (1539) 11 Allowed before justice in Eyre. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 485 An especial sessions in Eyre. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy. I.* 17 The Justices in Eyre, (or Itinerant, as we called them, because they used to ride from place to place throughout the Realme, for administration of justice). 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 57 These judges of assize came into use in the room of the ancient justices in eyre. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 71 An action before the county court, or the judges in Eyre. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 441 A regular system of judicial eyres.

2. The circuit court held by these officers. Also *Eyre of justice*, *Justice eyre*, *Commission of Eyre*.

[1275 *Act 3 Edw. I.*, Stat. Westm. c. 18 (1810) 31 Le amercement de tut le Conte en Eyre de Justices. 1298 BRITTON i. v. § 7 Si le article ne fut mie present en le autre heyre. 1300 *Act 28 Edw. I.*, c. 5 Presentementz en Eyre.] c 1350 in *Eng. Gilda* (1870) 362 At be nexte Eyre and at be nexte court. 1440 *Sc. Acts Jas. II.*, § 5 That the Justices.. set their Justice aires, and held them there in the 3eir. c 1450 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 129 Qubhilk.. passis furth befor the Justice Air. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 51 The Governour proclamaunt ane generall air throw all Scotland. 1609 SKEWE *Reg. Maj.* i [They] should be present and compeire at the Justitiars aire. 1642 MILTON *Argv. com. Militia* 36 If a Commission of Eier sit in a County, and the Kings Bench cometh thither the Eier ceaseth. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 122 This new chief justiciary, holding an eyre.. in Southwark. 1779 *Lloyd's Even. Post* 20-2 Sept. 287/3 The Circuit Court of Justiciary finished the Eyre at Aberdeen. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* iv. xxxv, Maidens.. wrung their hands for love of him, Who died at Jedwood Air.

4. **Eyre of the Forest**: a circuit court held periodically by the Justices of the Forest, hence called *Justices in Eyre*. *Obs.*

1602 J. RAWLINS *Recon. Ship of Bristol* Ded. in Arb. Garner IV. 583 The.. Marquis of Buckingham.. Justice in Eyre of all His Majesty's Forests. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3828/3 Lord Wharton was constituted Warden and Chief Justice and Justice in Eyre of all His Majesty's Forests. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Eyre* of the forest is otherwise called justice seat: which by the ancient customs was to be held every three years, by the justices of the forest journeying up and down for that purpose. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 103.

c. The record of such a court.

[a 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* § 514 Come appiet per l'Report dun plee en le Eire de Nottingham.] 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 262 That so should the right meaning of Sake bee, is justified out of an old Eire.

3. *attrib.*

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 131 Eire Justices, or Itinerant.

Eyre, var. of AIRE *sb.* 2 and v. *Obs.*

Eyre, obs. f. of AIR.

Eyren, -ron(e), -roun, obs. pl. forms of EGO.

Eyren, obs. form of IRON.

Eyrer: see EYERER.

Eyryssh e, obs. form of AIRISH.

Eyse, obs. form of EASE, EAST.

Eysel, var. of EISEL, *Obs.*, vinegar.

Eyst, **Eyster**, obs. ff. of YEAST, OYSTER.

Eyt, obs. form of AIT 1.

Eyt, **eytand**, north. ff. of EAT, EATING.

Eyth, obs. form of EATH.

4. **Eythe**, *Obs. rare.* [OE. *egðe*, *egpe*, corresponding to OHG. *egida*:—WGer. **agipōn*—f. **agian* EDGE v 2.] A harrow.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.*, *Erpica*, *egðe*. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 273 And harrowede.. holy scripture, With to eythes þat thei hadden, an olde and a newe.

Eyther(e), -thir, obs. forms of EITHER.

Eythyn, *Sc. var.* of ETEN, *Obs.*

Eylike, obs. form of ETHIC.

Eyves, **eyues**, -ez, -is, obs. ff. EAVES.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1283 Thise hende houez on a hille by þe holte eyues [printed eyues]. *Ibid.* 2516 Baytand one a wattire banke by þe wodde eyuis [pr. eynis].

Eyyr, obs. form of HEIR.

5. **Ezan**. [*Arab.* *إذان* *adān*.] The formula chanted by the Muezzin at the hour of prayer.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. vi. i. 144 note, I made him this compliment in the tone in which we sing the ezan. 1842 FABER *Styrian Lake* 84, I hear the countless Turkish Ezans swell.

Ezlar, obs. *Sc.* form of ASHLAR.

4. **Ezod**, *Obs.* A variant of IZZARD, the letter Z. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 36 X with y. ezod. & per se.

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